

Progress on IWRM and transboundary water resources management in the MENA region

Regional baseline for SDG Indicator 6.5.1 and 6.5.2

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UNEP-DHI Centre
on water and environment



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Target 6.5: Water resources management



Target 6.5 By 2030, **implement** integrated water resources management **at all levels**, including through **transboundary** cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

6.5.1 IWRM survey overview

4 sections, 33 questions

1. Enabling environment (7 Qs) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies• Laws• Plans	2. Institutions & participation (12 Qs) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutions• Coordination• Stakeholders• Gender• Capacity	3. Management instruments (9 Qs) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring• Management programmes• Data sharing	4. Financing (5 Qs) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budgeting• Financing• Revenues
1.1 National level 1.2 Other levels	2.1 National level 2.2 Other levels	3.1 National level 3.2 Other levels	4.1 National level 4.2 Other levels

6.5.1 Transboundary level questions

1. Enabling environment	Arrangements for transboundary water management
2. Institutions & participation	Organizational framework for transboundary water management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender-specific objectives/plans at transboundary level (2017).
3. Management instruments	Transboundary data and information sharing <u>between</u> countries
4. Financing	Financing for transboundary cooperation

Calculation for SDG Indicator 6.5.1

Based on average of question scores:

Average score for "Enabling Environment"

+ Average score for "Institutions"

+ Average score for "Management"

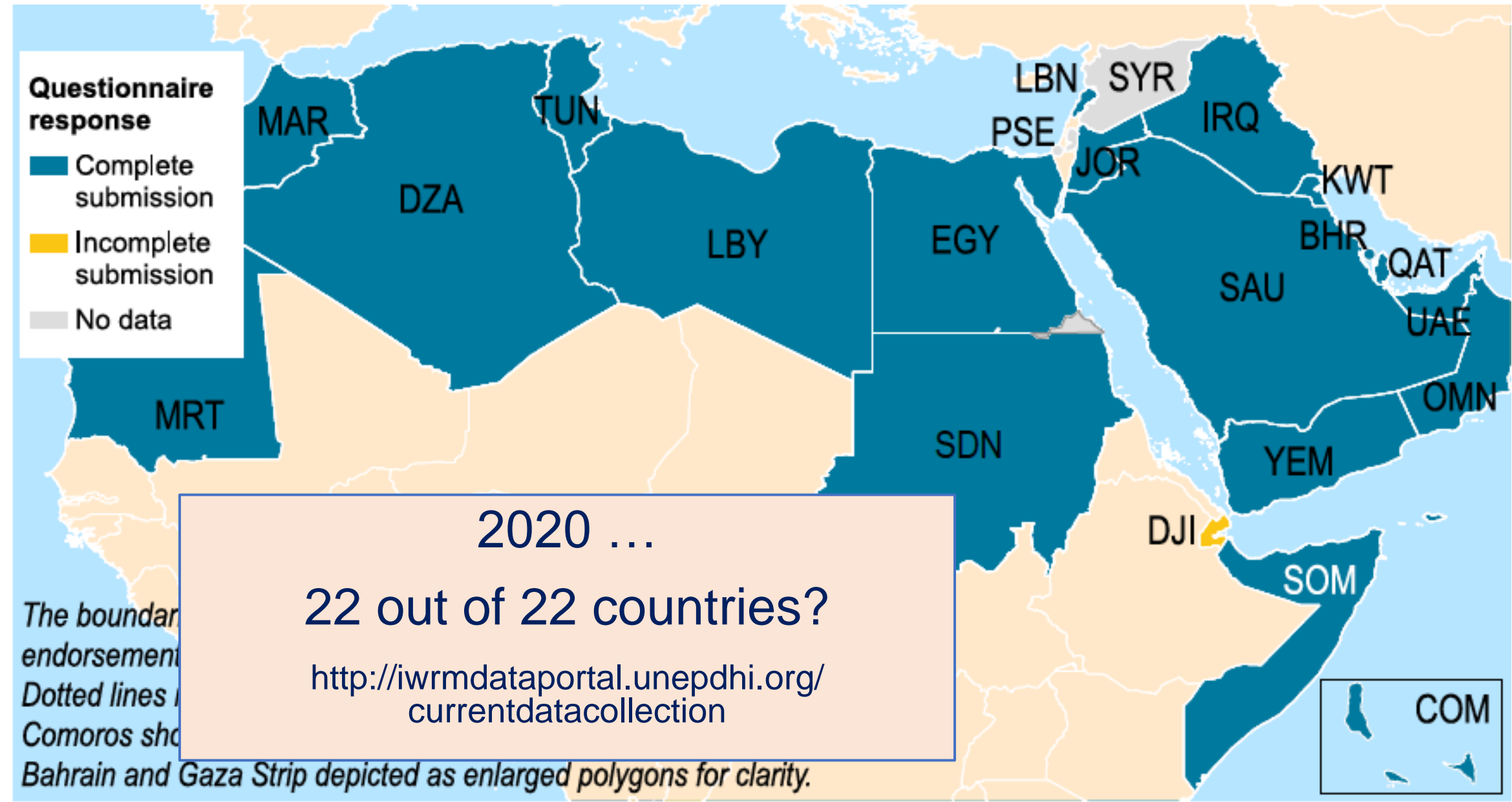
+ Average score for "Financing"

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Overall Score = SUM/4 (0-100)

Score range		General interpretation for overall IWRM score
Very high	91 - 100	Vast majority of IWRM elements are fully implemented, with objectives consistently achieved and plans and programmes periodically assessed and revised.
High	71 - 90	IWRM objectives of plans and programmes are generally met and geographic coverage and stakeholder engagement is generally good.
Medium-high	51 - 70	Capacity to implement IWRM elements is generally adequate and elements are generally being implemented under long-term programmes.
Medium-low	31 - 50	IWRM elements are generally institutionalized and implementation is under way.
Low	11 - 30	Implementation of IWRM elements has generally begun, but with limited uptake across the country, and potentially low engagement of stakeholder groups.
Very low	0 - 10	Development of IWRM elements has generally not begun or has stalled.

2017: 19 of 22 countries reported on 6.5.1



2019 Status Report on the Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in the Arab Region

Progress on SDG Indicator 6.5.1

- Completed in Cooperation with UNEP-DHI
- Report preparation highly consultative process
- Input from Palestine
- Review by AWARENET's IWRM focus group
- Special focus on transboundary water resources and groundwater



2019

Status Report on the
Implementation
of Integrated Water
Resources Management
in the Arab Region

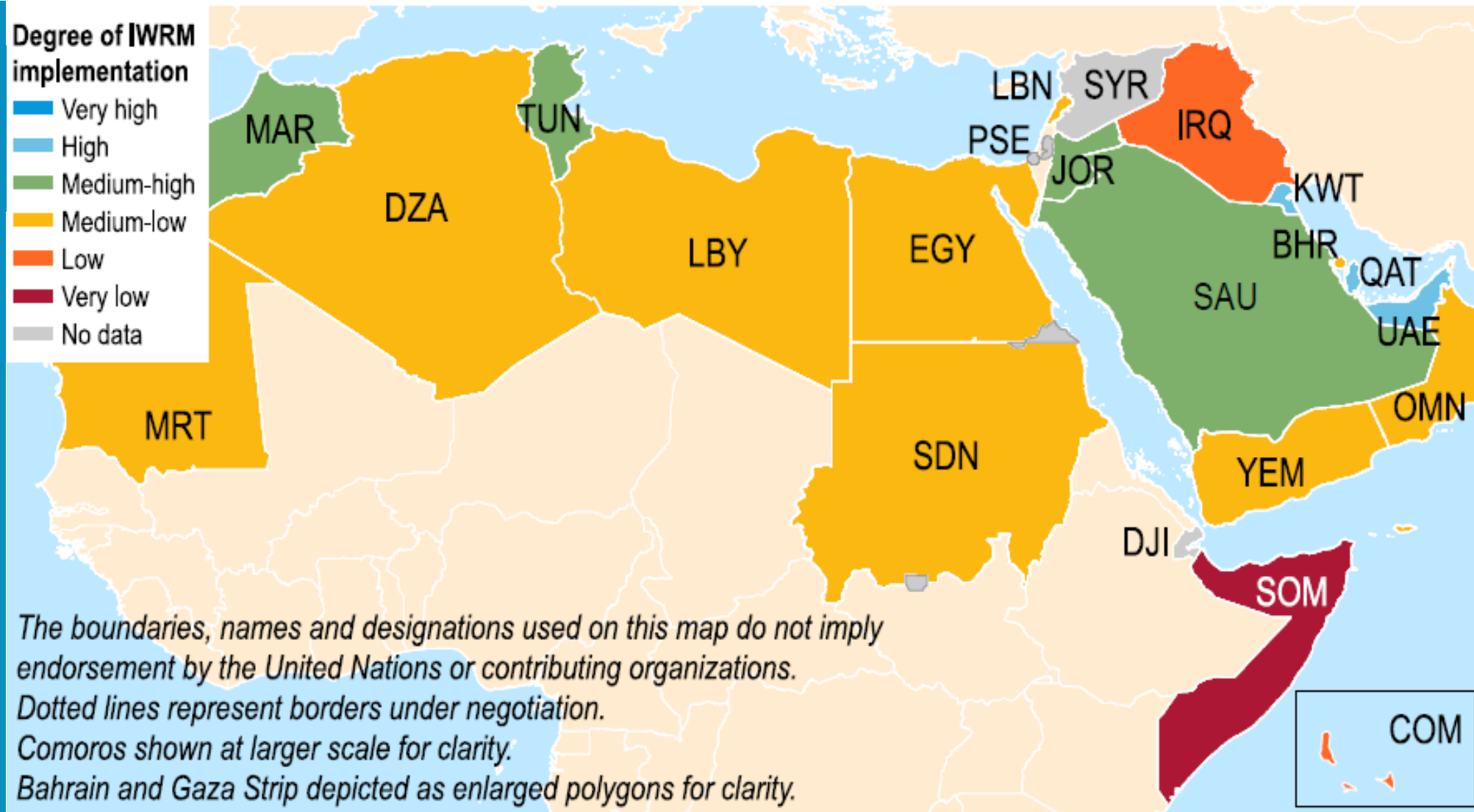
Progress on SDG indicator 6.5.1



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National SDG indicator 6.5.1 scores in the Arab region, based on 19 reporting countries



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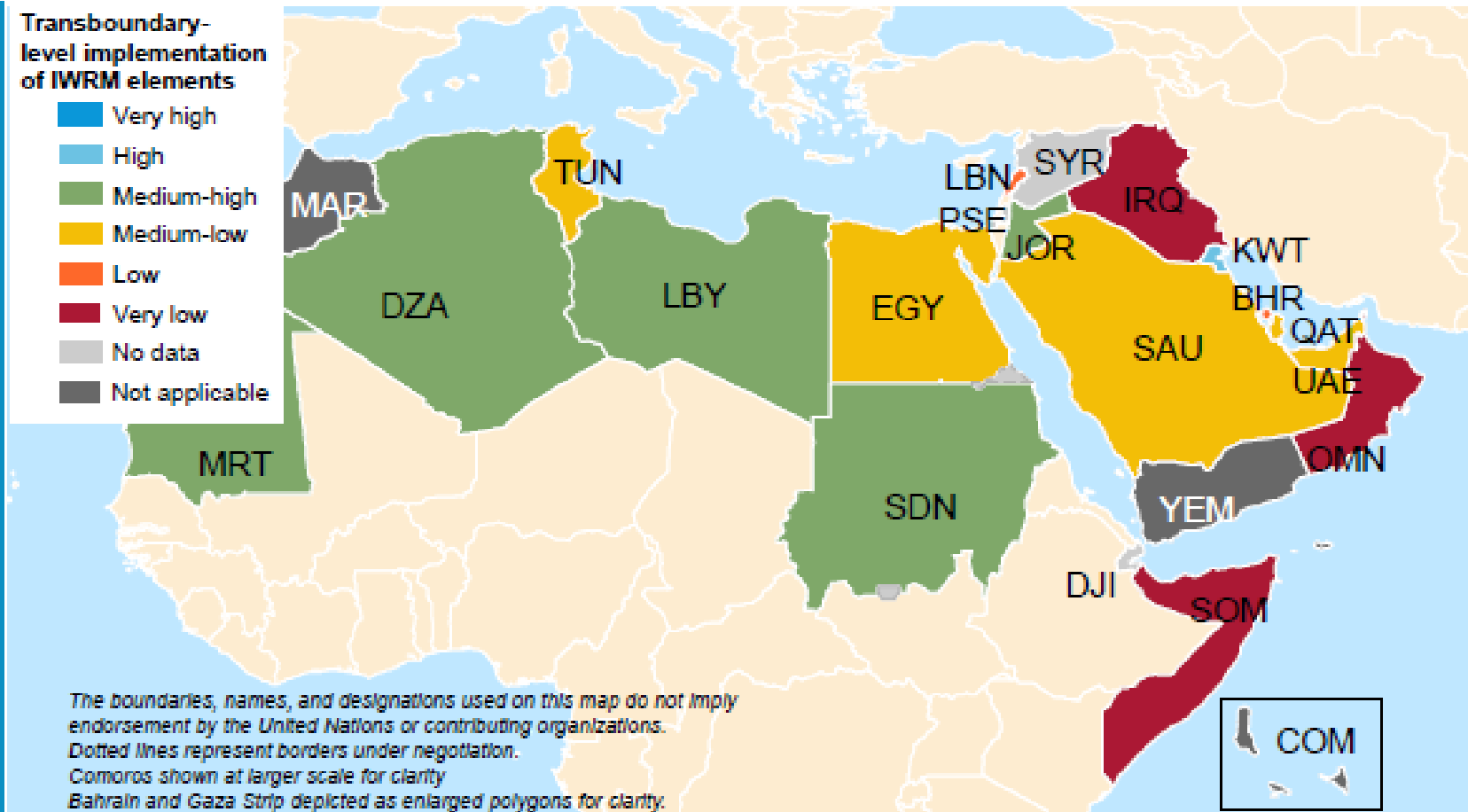
SDG Indicator 6.5.1: Transboundary cooperation in the Arab region

- Five transboundary water management elements

	Organizations	Arrangements	Financing	Data sharing	Gender	Average
Arab region	46	37	33	43	25	38
World	57	56	40	48	32	47
Difference	11	19	7	5	7	9

- Across the four main dimensions of implementation, the region on average is performing at a medium-low level

SDG Indicator 6.5.1: Transboundary level implementation of IWRM the Arab region

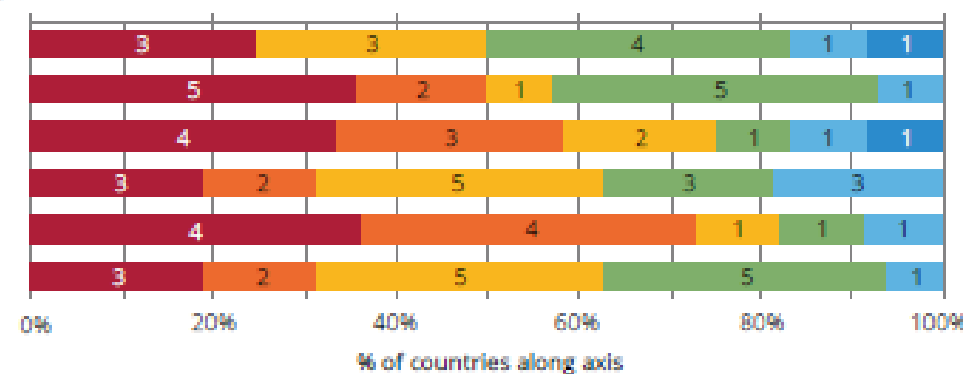


Transboundary

Ave. Score

Number of countries in bar labels

Transboundary organizations (2.2e)	46
Transboundary arrangements (1.2c)	37
Transboundary financing (4.2c)	33
Transboundary data sharing (3.2d)	43
Transboundary gender objectives (2.2d)	25
Transboundary average	38



Implementation:

Very low Low Medium-low Medium-high High Very high

SDG Indicator 6.5.1: Transboundary cooperation in the Arab region

Key Findings

- Several Arab countries have established cooperation agreements or treaties with riparian countries for transboundary water resources management. **Few, however, are successfully implemented.**
- 4 countries do not have any agreement with neighboring countries and 3 have signed arrangements but have not yet contributed to project implementation.
- Only 5 countries report meeting all or part of the expected financial contributions for transboundary cooperation arrangements. **Most countries need to address the financing of transboundary water, which will help IWRM project implementation.**
- Transboundary data and information sharing arrangements exist in 11 countries but **only three are implementing effective tools.**
- **Gender-specific objectives and plans are not given enough consideration in the Arab region:** Gender-specific objectives and plans at transboundary level have the lowest average score (25) and the lowest number of reporting countries (11 out of 19). Only 2 report having at least partially funded and achieved these gender objectives.
- The **Maghreb subregion reports the highest levels of implementation across all transboundary elements of IWRM.** The three other subregions score almost at the same level for all the elements (medium-low to low)

SDG Indicator 6.5.2

SDG Indicator 6.5.2: “Proportion of transboundary basin area with an **operational arrangement** for water cooperation”

(taking into consideration transboundary basins of rivers, lakes and aquifer systems)



What is an **arrangement**?

Bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangements (such as a MoU) among riparian countries that provide a framework for transboundary cooperation or water management.

Criteria for an ‘**operational**’ arrangement

- Joint body for transboundary water cooperation

- Annual meetings

- Annual exchange of data and information

- Adoption of joint/coordinated water management plan, or joint objectives

What countries report under SDG indicator 6.5.2?

Section I. Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2

Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2 value for a) **transboundary rivers and lake basins** and b) **transboundary aquifers**.

States can elaborate on transboundary river, lake and aquifers, and their operational arrangements, in section II

Section II. Transboundary basin and aquifer arrangements

Questions to be completed for each **agreement or arrangement** covering a particular river or lake basin, or aquifer system, as well as sub-basins, parts of a basin or groups of basins, as appropriate.

Replies to detail the rivers, lakes and aquifers covered by operational arrangements, based on “operationality criteria” in SDG indicator 6.5.2 methodology

Section III. National Water Management

Questions relate to **governance** arrangements in place at the **national level** that concern transboundary waters

Section IV. Final Questions

Policy-focused summary and questions on how template was completed

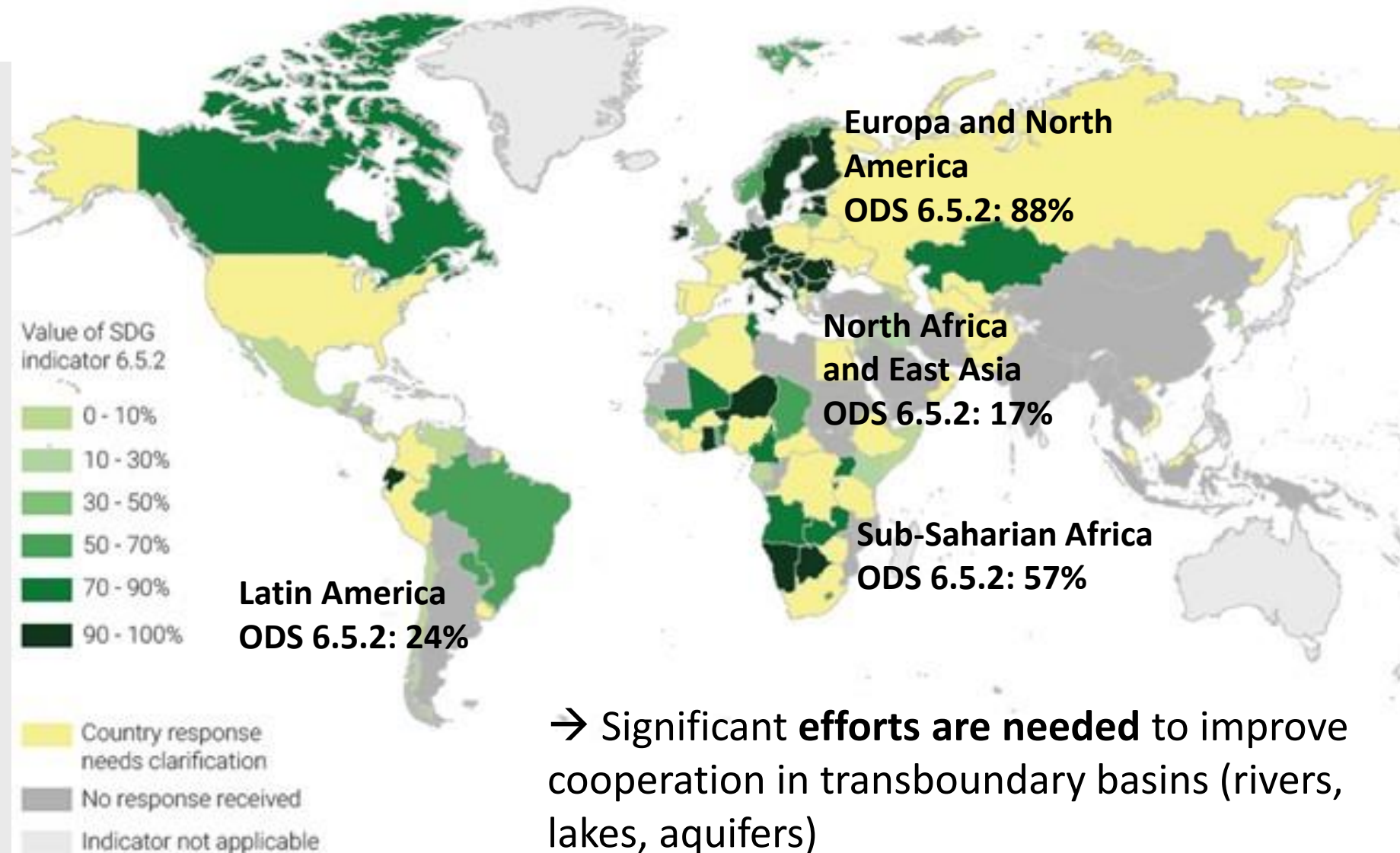
1st reporting exercise for SDG Indicator 6.5.2

Result at global level (2017-2018)

108 countries reported (out of 153 countries sharing transboundary waters).

59% = global average of national % of transboundary basins with operational arrangement (data from 62 countries).

Only **17 countries** have all transboundary basins covered by operational arrangement.



Progress on Shared Water Resources Management in the Arab Region: Regional baseline for SDG Indicator 6.5.2

- Completed in Cooperation with UNECE
- Very limited information due to low response rate, 41% compared to 70% global rate
- Only 9 of 21 Arab States sharing transboundary waters reported
- Answers received included limited information with some inconsistencies



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Progress on Shared Water Resources Management in the Arab Region:
Regional baseline for SDG Indicator 6.5.2

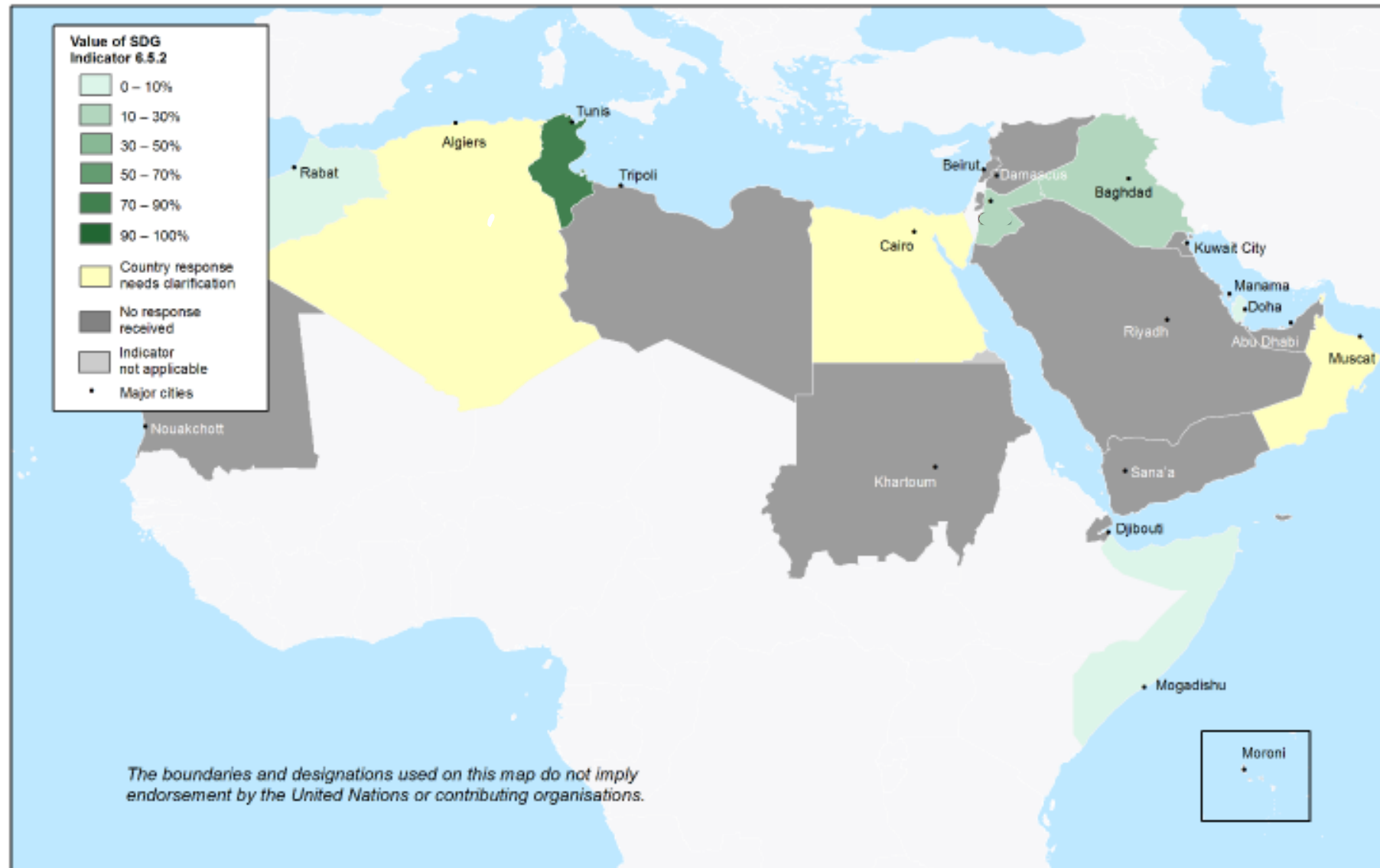
Working Paper



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National level of cooperation on transboundary water



Arab states breakdown of SDG indicator 6.5.2 value, surface water value, and aquifer value for each

Country	Surface water component (%)	Aquifer Component (%)	SDG indicator 6.5.2 (%)
Algeria	0	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Iraq	17.3	0	13.5
Jordan	61.7	13.9	21.9
Kuwait	N	-	-
Morocco	0	0	0
Qatar	N	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	100	80.5

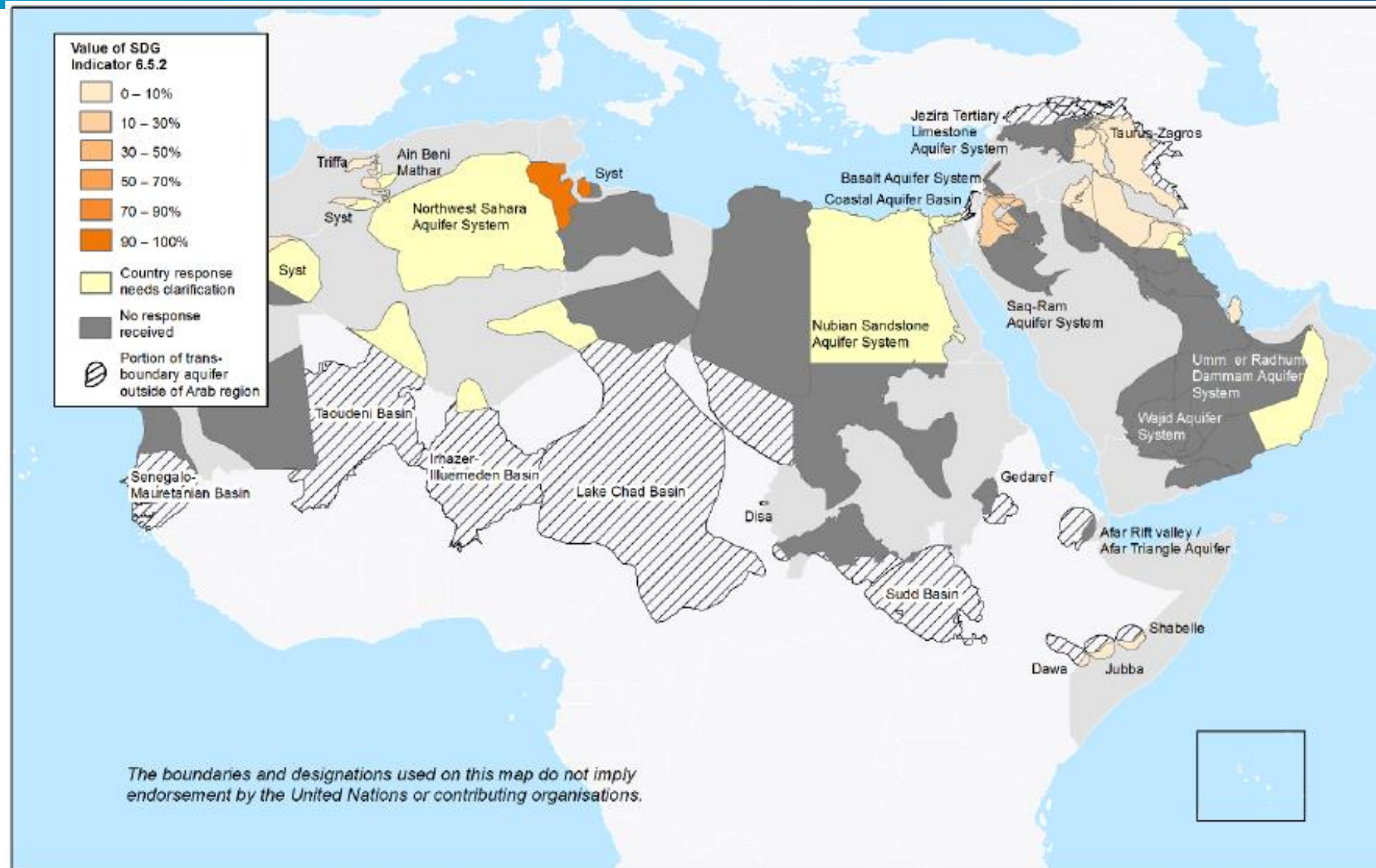
Note: The above are results for countries that reported and whose results were verified by the custodians. Egypt officially submitted results, but further clarification is required by the custodians to officially include these results in the global reporting.

- N: Non-relevant: indicates that the figure is not available because the indicator as defined for the global monitoring does not apply to the circumstances of the specific country, and therefore is not reported.
- Dashes: indicate that the figure is not available because the country response needs clarification.

Transboundary surface water basin level cooperation in the Arab region



Transboundary groundwater basin level cooperation in the Arab region



SDG Indicator 6.5.2: Transboundary cooperation in the Arab region

Key Findings

- The rate of responses is very low compared to the importance of transboundary water resources in the Arab region
- With the low number of countries reporting, the collected data is inevitably limited in terms of available information on transboundary water resources
- The information provided is often incomplete, or absent especially for groundwater resources
- Discrepancies were also noted which confirm the necessity to consider better cooperation in reporting at the basin level for the next monitoring exercises
- The low rate of responses reflects some specificities of the Arab region regarding shared waters:
 - Occupation and armed conflict. Such situations cannot be properly reflected under the SDG indicator 6.5.2.
 - The water scarce conditions of most Arab states and the perceived equivalence of water scarcity to water security in the region further inhibits the willingness to share information on shared water resources.
 - Lack of studies on groundwater shared water resources
 - Lack of dedicated financial resources to transboundary water resources in terms of monitoring, reporting and management.

Thank you!

