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**Reporting under the Convention and on
Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2**

Reporting under the Convention and on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2*

Submitted by the secretariat in consultation with the Bureau**

Summary

The present document describes the status of national reports submitted as of 26 June 2017 under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals process for the monitoring of indicator 6.5.2. The document also includes some preliminary considerations stemming from a very rough review of the reports submitted.

The document outlines the next steps in terms of data validation, use, analysis and display, and the preparation of relevant reports and inputs, in particular the report on the implementation of the Water Convention to be prepared for the eighth session of the Meeting of the Parties in October 2018 and the inputs for the meeting of the high level political forum in 2018. Finally, the document sketches a possible process for the revision of the templates for reporting.

To facilitate discussions at the twelfth meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management, the document puts forward a number of questions.

* The present document is being submitted without formal editing.

** The present document has been consulted with UNESCO but due to time limitation, it is not formally endorsed by UNESCO.



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I. Background

A. Reporting under the Convention

1. At its seventh session in November 2015, by Decision VII/2, the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) introduced a regular reporting under the Convention.
2. Decision VII/2 highlights the main objectives and benefits of reporting. Among others, reporting is key for reviewing and enhancing national implementation of the Convention, supporting accession to it by creating a baseline, enhancing basin-specific cooperation, promoting the accumulation and exchange of lessons learned, good practices and experiences, and helping to identify the specific needs of basins, and thereby supporting the mobilization of resources, for example, for capacity-building and technical assistance activities.
3. The Decision also emphasizes the role of reporting under the Convention as a useful means for reviewing progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 6.5, which calls for countries to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate.
4. Therefore, the reporting template, which had been developed in 2014-2015 through a consultative process involving both Parties and non-Parties to the Convention, was revised by the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management at its eleventh meeting in October 2016 - also involving both Parties and non-Parties - to include questions related to the calculation of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2 (see section B below).
5. In accordance with Decision VII/2, reporting started with a pilot exercise in 2017 to test the reporting template.
6. Decision VII/2 encouraged all Parties and non-Parties, especially those sharing basins with Parties and those considering accession to the Convention, to participate in the pilot reporting exercise by submitting to the secretariat their filled out reporting forms and their comments on the reporting template. On the basis of the reports submitted, the secretariat was asked to prepare a synthesis report providing an overview of the Convention's implementation.

B. Monitoring Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 6.5.2

7. In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
8. To review progress towards the SDGs, United Nations Member States, in the framework of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), developed in late 2015 and early 2016, a global indicator framework, which was subsequently adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 and by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in June 2017.
9. To measure progress on transboundary cooperation in accordance to target 6.5, indicator 6.5.2 was adopted. The indicator is defined as the “percentage of transboundary basin¹ area with an operational arrangement for transboundary cooperation”.

¹ Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters, that is, of any surface waters (notably rivers, lakes) or groundwater/aquifers which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between by two or more States.

10. For SDG 6, UN-Water has been coordinating the technical input to the IAEG-SDGs on the indicators and the relevant methodologies for their measurement. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have led the development of the step-by-step methodology to calculate indicator 6.5.2. For each indicator, the IAEG-SDGs has proposed custodian agencies at the global level. Given their mandate on transboundary water issues, ECE and UNESCO have been proposed as custodian agencies for indicator 6.5.2. Recognizing the importance of integration across SDG 6, the custodian agencies for this goal are collaborating under the Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets (GEMI), operating under the UN-Water umbrella.²

11. In order to collect complete information on indicator 6.5.2, simplify the task of reporting and streamline the compilation of information received by countries, the template for national reports on indicator 6.5.2 is shaped as a questionnaire. Section I of the template has been prepared by ECE and UNESCO to gather data on indicator 6.5.2 and its calculation. Sections II to IV of the questionnaire are based on the template for reporting under the Water Convention. These additional sections allow outlining a complete picture of the situation concerning transboundary water cooperation, track progress more closely beyond the indicator value and help validating the indicator calculation.

C. The process so far under the pilot reporting under the Convention and the monitoring of indicator 6.5.2

12. In January 2017, Parties were invited to participate in the pilot reporting exercise under the Water Convention and provide data on indicator 6.5.2 through a letter by the ECE Executive Secretary to the ministers responsible for transboundary water cooperation. The letters were sent directly by email and formally through the permanent Missions in Geneva. The deadline for reporting was 15 May 2017. Reminders were sent before and after the deadline.

13. All other countries sharing transboundary basins were invited to report on SDG indicator 6.5.2 through a letter jointly signed by the Executive-Secretary of ECE and the Director-General of UNESCO. The letters were sent directly by email and formally through the permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva and permanent Delegations to UNESCO in Paris, respectively by ECE and UNESCO. The deadline for reporting for countries which are not Parties to the Water Convention was 15 June 2017. Reminders were sent before the deadline and will be sent after the deadline too.

14. All countries have received a similar template for reporting under the Convention and monitoring of SDG indicator 6.5.2. More precisely, the order of the sections was different in the template sent to Parties and other countries and all references to the Convention were removed from the template sent to countries which are not Parties to the Convention (see Table below).

15. When reporting, countries were also invited to submit the text of their agreements (or web links to them) as well as spatial information on their transboundary basins (e.g. maps or GIS shapefiles).

² For more information, see <http://www.unwater.org/gemi/en/>.

Table :
Correspondence between the template for Parties and for other countries:

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Corresponding section in the template for Parties to the Convention</i>	<i>Corresponding section in the template for other countries sharing transboundary basins</i>
Calculation of SDG indicator 6.5.2	III	I
Information on each transboundary basin or group of basins	II	II
General information on transboundary water management at the national level	I	III
Final questions	IV	IV

16. Countries were asked to submit an original signed copy by post of their report and an electronic copy by e-mail both in pdf format (for the signed copy) and in a word-processing software.

17. To support countries' efforts in the calculation of indicator 6.5.2, ECE and UNESCO have developed a number of activities and tools, in particular a step-by-step methodology to calculate the indicator and webinars run in different languages.³ Presentations on indicator 6.5.2 have also been given in several global, regional and national events. Within their capacity, ECE and UNESCO have also responded to countries queries on the calculation of indicator 6.5.2 and in general on how to fill in the template for reporting. However, the resources available to this end have limited the capacity of ECE and UNESCO to promptly respond to all queries and to carry out more supportive activities.

II. National reports received by 26 June 2017

18. As of 26 June, 30 Parties out of 40⁴ had reported - most with some delay compared to the deadline of 15 May 2017. This already represents a rather high response rate for a pilot reporting exercise. Moreover, it is to be expected that many of the Parties which have not yet submitted their national reports will do so in the coming weeks. This high response is an indication that Parties considered the exercise useful and are in general committed to it.

19. The invitation to report on indicator 6.5.2 was submitted to 114 countries in addition to the Parties to the Convention. Of those, by 26 June, 31 countries have submitted their report. This lower response rate is mostly explained by the fact that the reporting deadline was 15 June 2017, closer to the date of finalization of the present document. Given the surge of reports submitted around and shortly after the deadline, it can be assumed that the rate of reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.2 will also be high among countries which are not Parties to the Convention.

20. The complete list of countries having submitted their national reports by 26 June 2017 can be found in Annex I.

³ Resources to support monitoring of indicator 6.5.2 and all other SDG 6 indicators are available at <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/>.

⁴ The Convention currently counts 41 Parties, including the European Union which was not requested to report in addition to its member countries.

III. Preliminary observations on the reports received

21. This section aims to summarize some preliminary considerations emerging from a rough review done by ECE and UNESCO of most of the national reports submitted by the time of finalization of the present document. While these considerations are very preliminary, ECE and UNESCO hope that they can guide further efforts by countries, in particular those which have not yet submitted their reports, as well as future revisions of the reports already submitted, which might be invited during the validation phase that will take place in the second half of 2017 (See section V below).

22. A more in depth analysis of the national reports will be carried out in the coming months and reflected in the report on the implementation of the Convention and in the report on indicator 6.5.2 and other inputs for the high level political forum prepared by ECE, and ECE and UNESCO respectively (see section V below).

A. General and procedural aspects

23. Most of the reports are very extensive and contain a great level of detail of information. Parties and other countries provided data and information under all sections. The significant efforts done to prepare the reports are noticeable and commendable.

24. It is also noteworthy that many of the reports are transparent and reflect difficulties, challenges encountered and gaps in transboundary cooperation. Some reports however focus the information provided only on the basins where cooperation is advanced and do not illustrate where the gaps are.

25. From the procedural point of view, it is important to stress that electronic copies of the report to be submitted by email should be in both pdf format (for the signed copy) and word-processing software. A challenge is represented by the fact that some countries successively submitted different versions which had to be checked for completeness. It is crucial to clearly identify the final version of the template to be considered for further analysis.

26. In general, most reports were prepared by one or a few persons at a central authority and it is not apparent whether these consulted other experts from other national or local authorities. Some reports have been prepared with the direct involvement of the persons responsible for transboundary water cooperation; this generally results in higher quality reports. Some reports appear to have been broadly discussed and consulted nationally; this has most likely enhanced their usefulness at the national level. In some cases, reports have been consulted between riparian countries. This has mostly happened between Parties to the Convention, in particular in basins where the existing joint body is well-established and active. This approach can be useful to jointly review the status of cooperation in the basin and identify areas for possible improvement. Not surprisingly, for basins with an existing and active joint body, the quality of the reports and the information provided by the countries has been greater.

B. Sections on transboundary water management at the national level and reporting by basins

27. These sections of the reports are rich in information which has never been reported by countries before, providing a unique and very valuable picture of transboundary water cooperation.

28. Most countries understood the usefulness of filling the template also for those transboundary basins where no formal cooperation framework exists yet. However, in other cases, countries preferred to fill out the respective section only for basins with agreements or river basin organizations. This lack of critical approach undermines the quality of the reports and their usefulness.

29. Several countries also reported on sub-basins even if this was not explicitly requested, which is very positive and could be further encouraged in the future reporting cycles, as it gives a more accurate picture of the situation, especially in large basins.

30. Text answers in certain questions provided an opportunity for explaining in more detail the situation, for example by highlighting achievements and difficulties. However, countries rarely provided extensive replies to these questions.

31. The most common misunderstandings in the filling up of these sections are related to the section on information on each transboundary basin or group of basins (section II in both templates for Parties and other countries). Some countries have grouped together the answers to several basins in which the cooperation is regulated by different agreements or arrangements, or in which the conditions are different, and have tried to reflect the differences in their answers to the various questions in the section. As a result, the replies are not easy to understand and often confused. It is important to adhere to the logic of the template in the preparation of the national report.

C. Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2 calculation

32. Overall, most respondents understood the logic of the indicator and correctly calculated it. This reconfirms the soundness and feasibility of the methodology. However, there were some recurrent misunderstandings, in particular in relation to the area of the basin to be used in the calculation of the indicator or in relation to the fact that the four criteria defining whether the cooperation is operational have to be all fulfilled.

33. The most common challenge underlined by countries in their responses is related to the availability of data on the extent of transboundary basins.

34. Above all, data on transboundary aquifers are commonly missing, with only few countries reporting accurately on them. This might not be only due to a lack of data at the national level but also to a lack of involvement in the report preparation of national groundwater experts and national relevant institutions. Moreover, global data sources including information on transboundary groundwater delineation which help fill this gap such as the transboundary aquifer assessment carried out by UNESCO and the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) within the framework of the Internationally Shared Aquifer Resource Management programme (ISARM) or under the project Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) were in most cases not used by countries.

35. As cooperation on transboundary groundwater is in most cases not operational, countries which have taken into account the area of their transboundary aquifers in the calculation of indicator 6.5.2 end up with a lower percentage than those which simply omitted transboundary aquifers in the calculation.

Questions for discussion:

What is your country experience with the reporting exercise? Which challenges and difficulties did you face? How was it useful? Do you have specific suggestions for improving the process in the future?

IV. Use of the reported information

36. The primary objective of reporting under the Water Convention and on indicator 6.5.2 is to inform decision-making at the national and transboundary levels. Reporting helps countries to assess their situation with regard to transboundary water management, highlights progress achieved and raises attention to existing challenges. Thereby it can help strengthen political support to cooperation and help to raise resources for addressing gaps. Moreover, national reports are a useful basis for dialogue with other riparian countries, especially when no other framework for cooperation exists. They allow reviewing and

discussing the status of transboundary water cooperation and identifying areas needing improvement. Finally, reports may also serve as a means to keep the public informed.

37. The main use of the reports under the Water Convention and on indicator 6.5.2 should therefore be at the national and transboundary level. Countries are encouraged to widely communicate results among concerned stakeholders, in particular decision-makers, and use them in their policy development and to establish or strengthen cooperation with their riparians.

38. In the framework of the Water Convention, reporting is crucial to assess implementation of the Convention and identify challenges commonly faced by Parties. It can therefore inform Parties' collective and individual responses to these. In particular, it will guide the development of future programmes of work under the Convention and the activities to be carried out to support implementation, including the development of policy guidance, capacity-building and technical assistance activities in specific basins.

39. At the global level, data collected through this reporting will be elaborated to define the global baseline for the status of transboundary cooperation in accordance with indicator 6.5.2. Results will be submitted to the high level political forum in July 2018 which will focus, among others, on the in depth review of SDG 6 (see section V below).

40. Moreover, a political and technical discussion on the advancement of transboundary cooperation worldwide based on the results of the reporting exercise will take place in the framework of the eight session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention, to be held in October 2018.

V. Data validation and analysis of the results

41. Due to time constraints upon reception of the national reports, ECE - alone for Parties to the Convention and in cooperation with UNESCO for other countries - has only cursorily reviewed them looking at major issues such as completeness of information provided (e.g. if all sections had been filled in), correctness in the filling of the template and of the calculation of indicator 6.5.2. Procedural aspects were also verified (e.g. if the report had been signed). In case of apparent major issues with the report submitted, countries have been invited to revise and resubmit it.

42. In the second half of 2017, reports will be analysed more in depth and a more thorough data validation will be carried in cooperation with the countries. In this respect, UNESCO and ECE will share the work in relation to the calculation of indicator 6.5.2, with UNESCO mainly focusing on groundwater aspects and ECE mainly focusing on surface waters and procedural and substantial aspects of cooperation. ECE will review alone the reports under the Convention. During this period, countries will be approached with comments and questions on their reports, for instance in the case of unclear answers or inconsistencies. In cases in which riparian countries have provided differing information on their shared waters, they will be asked clarifications.

43. Furthermore, the reports will be analysed and the results reflected in four major products described in the following sections. In addition, efforts will be done to disseminate broadly the results, through different communication activities and products.

A. SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation and 2018 Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

44. Building on the baseline data on SDG 6 indicators, including indicator 6.5.2, UN-Water will produce the SDG 6 Synthesis Report to provide input to Member States' in depth review of SDG 6 in 2018 in the framework of the high level political forum. The Report will be launched in May/June 2018.

45. As country reported data on transboundary water cooperation was never collected before, it is to be expected that the 2018 Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, which will also be prepared for the 2018 high level political forum, will reflect on global progress in accordance with indicator 6.5.2. The value of the indicator for each country will be included in the statistical annexes and in the database of the United Nations Statistics Division gathering data for all SDGs indicators.

B. Global report on SDG indicator 6.5.2

46. As information on indicator 6.5.2 in the two above reports will inevitably be succinct, ECE and UNESCO, as co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.5.2, are planning to prepare a global report dedicated to indicator 6.5.2. If the process of preparation allows, the report should also be submitted to the 2018 meeting of the high-level political forum.

47. The report will describe the reporting process and will provide a first attempt of analysis at the global and regional levels. It will provide general information and trends (such as number of basins with operational arrangements, value of the indicator aggregated at global and regional levels or at the level of surface and groundwaters). It will also comprise an analysis of the reports according to the different criteria defining operationality (existence of agreements or arrangements; existence of a joint body; frequency of meetings; frequency of data exchange; joint objectives or joint management plans). The report will draw conclusions on general achievements and challenges, together with recommendations. It will not point critically at any specific country, but might include examples of good practices. It will feature several graphs and maps.

48. The availability of resources will define the ambition of the report and the timeline for its production. At the moment, ECE and UNESCO do not have all the resources needed for this undertaking.

C. Report on the implementation of the Water Convention

49. This report has been mandated by the Meeting of the Parties to be prepared by the ECE secretariat for the eight session of the Meeting of the Parties (October 2018). It will focus on the Water Convention's implementation by its Parties. This report will not include information and analysis related to the Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2. Compared to the global report on SDG indicator 6.5.2, the report on the implementation of the Convention will exploit more in depth the general information on transboundary water management at the national level and on each transboundary basin or group of basins.

50. The report will describe the reporting process and will provide an analysis at the regional and sub-regional levels of the achievements and difficulties in implementing the Convention. It will review national measures implemented by Parties to support transboundary water management as well as measures implemented at the level of the transboundary basin, in accordance with the template for reporting. The report will draw conclusions and recommendations, including, if possible on the future directions of work under the Convention. It will also feature graphs and maps.

Questions for discussion:

Do you have any comment or suggestion in relation to the global report on SDG indicator 6.5.2 and the report on the implementation of the Convention?

VI. Display of the reported data

51. Once validated, the national reports under the Water Convention and on indicator 6.5.2 will be made available on the websites of ECE and UNESCO in pdf format.

52. Depending on the availability of resources, options will be explored to make the reported data available also in a user-friendly, searchable format.

53. The national values of indicator 6.5.2 will be available through the global database for all Sustainable Development Goal indicators of the United Nations Statistical Commission. These will also be published on the websites of ECE and UNESCO. Moreover, they will be available on a data portal for all SDG 6 indicators to be established by UN-Water.

VII. Revision of the reporting template

54. The reports already submitted have highlighted a number of shortcomings of the reporting template. In particular, some questions can be misleading and should therefore be formulated in a more explicit manner, the order of some questions or sections could be changed to be more impactful or logical, and there could be more coherence between certain questions in different sections.

55. One of the main objectives of the pilot reporting was essentially to address these issues. It is therefore suggested to set up a small core group and entrust it with the revision of both templates. As the templates serve for both the reporting under the Convention and on indicator 6.5.2, the core group should be composed of representatives of all countries, with a broad and fair worldwide geographical representation. The group should also comprise representatives of the Implementation Committee. ECE and UNESCO⁵ (for indicator 6.5.2) will support its work. The core group would work mostly electronically and meet once physically. Proposed dates for the core group meeting are 7 and 8 December 2017. While the core group needs to have a limited membership to allow effective work, all countries will be invited to send their comments to the templates.

56. A decision on reporting under the Convention will be prepared for the Meeting of the Parties with the revised reporting template, specifying also modalities for the reporting in the future, such as the frequency and modalities for future reporting (e.g. online or paper reporting).

Questions for discussion:

Do you have specific comments or suggestions on the template? Do you have comments on the proposed process of revision of the template? How should members of the core group be identified to be representative?

VIII. Modalities for future reporting

57. In the future, online systems for reporting under the Convention and on indicator 6.5.2 could be established in order to facilitate submission of reports as well as analysis and display of results. Needs of countries should be examined to design the systems properly. Moreover, it should also be taken into account that needs under the Convention and needs related to indicator 6.5.2 might differ. Additional resources would be needed for the preparatory phase of design of the systems and for their establishment.

58. Future reporting should also take into account that the Inter-Agency and Expert Group will regularly review the indicator framework, including for indicator 6.5.2. A comprehensive review of the entire indicator framework will be done by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2020.

59. The implications of reporting at different levels, in particular at the regional level, should also be considered. Cooperation with regional organizations such as United Nations

⁵ UNESCO needs to officially confirm its capacity to serve the core group.

Regional Economic Commissions or the African Ministers' Council on Water, should be explored.

60. Finally, in the future, more integrated monitoring of the entire water goal will be aimed for, in line with the GEMI initiative.

IX. Summary of next steps

July-December 2017: Validation and analysis of the reports received. Countries might be approached with specific questions.

September-December 2017: Preparation of the input to the UN-Water synthesis report.

7-8 December 2017, Geneva (tbc): Meeting of the Core Group to revise the reporting template

October 2017-April 2018: Preparation of the global report on indicator 6.5.2 and other inputs, if any, for the high-level political forum.

October 2017-September 2018: Preparation of the report on the implementation of the Convention

March 2018: Promotion of the preliminary findings of the reporting

29-30 May 2018, 13th meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management: Discussion on the revised reporting template and decision on reporting.

July 2018: high-level political forum: in depth review of SDG 6, including presentation of SDG 6 synthesis report and, if possible of the global report on indicator 6.5.2

August 2018: World Water Week: promotion of the findings of the reporting

10-12 October 2018: Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention: Presentation of the first report on implementation of the Convention; discussion on progress of transboundary water cooperation at the global level and between Parties to the Convention; adoption of the decision on reporting and the revised reporting template.

Annex

List of national reports received as of 26 June 2017 from countries reporting under the Convention and countries reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.2

The two tables below show the list of Parties which submitted their national report under the Convention and on indicator 6.5.2 (Table 1) and the list of countries which submitted their national report on indicator 6.5.2 (Table 2), together with the date of submission. It should be noted however that some of the submitted reports are still incomplete.

Table 1:

List of Parties which reported under the Convention and on indicator 6.5.2 as of 26 June 2017

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of submission of the national report</i>
Albania	
Austria	15 May 2017
Azerbaijan	26 May 2017*
Belarus	15 May 2017
Belgium	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17 May 2017
Bulgaria	18 May 2017
Croatia	19 May 2017*
Czech Republic	15 May 2017
Denmark	
Estonia	17 May 2017
Finland	15 May 2017
France	9 June 2017
Germany	12 May 2017
Greece	24 May 2017*
Hungary	15 May 2017
Italy	29 May 2017*
Kazakhstan	29 May 2017
Latvia	16 May 2017
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	2 June 2017
Luxembourg	12 May 2017
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	19 May 2017

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of submission of the national report</i>
Moldova, Republic of	31 May 2017*
Montenegro	24 April 2017*
Netherlands	15 May 2017
Norway	11 May 2017
Poland	29 May 2017
Portugal	29 June 2017*
Romania	15 May 2017
Russian Federation	
Serbia	
Slovakia	15 May 2017
Slovenia	
Spain	27 February 2017
Sweden	
Switzerland	23 May 2017
Turkmenistan	
Ukraine	
Uzbekistan	17 May 2017

* Official signature of the report is being requested.

Table 2:
List of other countries which reported on indicator 6.5.2 as of 26 June 2017

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of submission of the national report</i>
Afghanistan	
Algeria	
Andorra	8 May 2017
Angola	
Argentina	
Armenia, Republic of	15 June 2017
Bahrain	
Bangladesh	
Belize	
Benin	15 June 2017*
Bhutan	
Bolivia	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of submission of the national report</i>
Botswana	
Brazil	23 June 2017
Brunei	
Burkina Faso	
Burundi	1 May 2017*
Cambodia	
Cameroon	
Canada	20 June 2017
Central African Republic	15 June 2017*
Chad	
Chile	
China	
Colombia	16 June 2017
Congo, Republic of	
Costa Rica	
Côte d'Ivoire	9 June 2017
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 June 2017
Djibouti	
Dominican Republic	15 June 2017
Ecuador	23 May 2017
Egypt	
El Salvador	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea	
Ethiopia	
Gabon	
Gambia	
Georgia	14 June 2017
Ghana	12 June 2017
Guatemala	
Guinea	16 June 2017*
Guinea-Bissau	
Guyana	
Haiti	

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of submission of the national report</i>
Honduras	
India	
Indonesia	
Iran	
Iraq	14 June 2017
Ireland	
Israel	
Jordan	
Kenya	15 June 2017
Kuwait	
Kyrgyzstan	
Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)	
Lebanon	
Lesotho	17 June 2017
Liberia	
Libya	
Malawi	
Malaysia	13 June 2017
Mali	
Mauritania	
Mexico	8 May 2017*
Monaco	
Mongolia	
Morocco	21 June 2017
Mozambique	
Myanmar	
Namibia	15 June 2017
Nepal	
Nicaragua	
Niger	
Nigeria	15 June 2017
Oman	
Pakistan	
Panama	16 June 2017

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of submission of the national report</i>
Papua New Guinea	
Paraguay	
Peru	19 June 2017
Qatar	1 May 2017
Republic of Korea	
Rwanda	
San Marino	
Saudi Arabia	
Senegal	
Sierra Leone	9 June 2017
Singapore	
Somalia	15 June 2017
South Africa	14 June 2017
South Sudan, Republic of	
State of Palestine ^a	
Sudan	
Suriname	
Swaziland	
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tajikistan	
Thailand	
Timor-Leste	
Togo	14 June 2017*
Tunisia	2 December 2016**
Turkey	
Uganda	
United Arab Emirates	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 June 2017*
United Republic of Tanzania	
United States of America	
Uruguay	
Venezuela	
Viet Nam	
Yemen	

Country

Date of submission of the national report

Zambia

Zimbabwe

* Official signature of the report is being requested.

** Tunisia submitted its national report before the official request for reporting was sent out.

^a Due to a technical problem, the State of Palestine was not yet officially requested to report.
