



EAS XIAMEN, CHINA
6-8 NOVEMBER
CONGRESS2024

WOW 19th
2024厦门国际海洋周
World Ocean Week in Xiamen

Blue Synergy for a Shared Future: One Sustainable and Resilient Ocean

6-8 NOVEMBER 2024 • XIAMEN CITY, CHINA



SUBTHEME 1.7
OCEAN SCIENCE, POLICY, AND PRACTICE

State of River Basin Reporting: Establishing the Baseline and Mechanism to Track Progress in the Source to Sea Continuum

PROCEEDINGS

CONVENERS:



中华人民共和国自然资源部
Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China

厦门市人民政府
Xiamen Municipal People's Government





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8TH EAST ASIAN SEAS CONGRESS

**Blue Synergy for a Shared Future:
One Sustainable and Resilient Ocean**

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PROCEEDINGS

1. SESSION INFORMATION

Session Title: State of River Basin Reporting: Establishing the Baseline and Mechanism to Track Progress in the Source to Sea Continuum

Date and Time: November 6, 2024; 14:30-17:30H

Venue: Meeting Room 1E, Xiamen International Conference Center Hotel; EAS Congress 2024; Xiamen, China

Convening Organizations:

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF)

Session Coordinator:

- Ms. Nancy Bermas
Regional Project Manager
GEF/UNDP/ASEAN Integrated River Basin Management Project
Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU), PRF
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2. INTRODUCTION

The conduct of baseline assessment of the Source-to-Sea (S2S) management continuum with a targeted outcome of improving understanding of governance, socioeconomic, ecological conditions, gaps and needs of priority river basins/sub-basins and associated coastal areas through the State of River Basin (SORB) reporting system is one of the major outcomes of the implementation of the GEF/UNDP/ASEAN Project on Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) in the ASEAN Countries. The SORB reporting system aims to:

- a) Establish baseline conditions in a river basin/associated coastal area prior to the startup of the IRBM program, including changes that are climate related;

- b) Assess progress, achievements and shortcomings of ongoing IRBM programs by determining changing conditions with respect to governance and social and economic conditions, including gender gaps as well as trends and/or emerging environmental issues; and
- c) Develop recommendations for continual improvement of IRBM programs including recommendations on ensuring gender responsiveness and incorporating gender equality, where appropriate for consideration by national and local governments and other relevant stakeholders in each river basin/coastal area.

The session was organized to:

1. Launch the State of River Basin reporting as a monitoring instrument to support river basin management in the ASEAN region;
2. Share the process in developing the SORB Guidebook and the experiences and lessons learned in the preparation of the SORB Reports in selected priority river basins in ASEAN countries; and
3. Discuss strategies in promoting the wider application of the SORB in the ASEAN Region and its institutionalization as a regular reporting process for IRBM programs of national and local governments in the region.

The session was attended by representatives from the six ASEAN Member States, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam, local governments where the priority river basins are located, the Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES), ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM), ASEAN Secretariat, UNDP, GEF, the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) hosted by the PEMSEA Resource Facility and other participants of the East Asian Seas Congress 2024.

The program of activities and list of participants are given in **Annexes 1 and 2**, respectively.

The PowerPoint presentations during the session can be accessed at: [ST1.7: IRBM](#).

3. SESSION HIGHLIGHTS

3.1 Session 1: Launching of the SORB Reporting System

- 3.1.1 **Ms. Nancy Bermas**, Regional Project Manager of the GEF/UNDP/ASEAN Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) Project introduced the Guidebook on the State of River Basin (SORB) reporting, which provides guidance in establishing a regular monitoring, evaluation (M &E) and reporting mechanism in IRBM and integrated water resources management (IWRM) program implementation. The Guidebook, which is intended for local governments and river basin organizations details the indicators and data requirements, the steps in developing the SORB report and its applications. Ms. Bermas acknowledged the support and contributions of GEF, UNDP, ASEAN and AWGWRM, IGES and the national and local government partners in the 6 ASEAN Member States (AMS) in the development of the SORB reporting system.

- 3.1.2 **Dr. Akiko Yamamoto**, Regional Team Leader, Environment Team, Asia and the Pacific, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub (UNDP-BRH), emphasized the importance of water as a global common good and the urgent need for integrated management of water resources that are shared by more than 3 billion people in 153 UN Member States. Dr. Yamamoto appreciated the IRBM Project's contribution in operationalizing the Source to Sea (S2S) approach in 7 river basins in the 6 AMS with the establishment of a regular M & E and reporting system as one of its main components with the Guidebook providing the necessary steps in achieving this objective. Dr. Yamamoto highlighted UNDP's role through its Water and Ocean Governance Programme in the dissemination of good practices in the application of the SORB reporting system and its replication in other related programs.
- 3.1.3 **Dr. Nam So**, Senior Environment Officer, Environment Division, ASEAN Secretariat, emphasized that the SORB reporting system is one of the major outcomes of the IRBM Project and that the Guidebook is an invaluable tool for stakeholders to deepen their understanding on IRBM and its contribution in building a resilient society, addressing the diverse needs of communities, and promoting stakeholder cooperation for the sustainable development of the shared water resources. On behalf of the ASEAN Secretariat, Dr. Nam So expressed his sincere appreciation to PEMSEA and the Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) for organizing the Forum to share the process and progress in developing the SORB reporting system in the priority river basins, as well as to GEF, UNDP and IGES for the technical and financial support to the project.
- 3.1.4 **Dr. Oudomsack Philavong**, Chair of the ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) and Director General of the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Lao PDR underscored the importance of the SORB reporting system in supporting planning and decision making for IRBM/IWRM implementation. In particular, he highlighted the significance of the reporting system in consolidating relevant socioeconomic and environmental data/information that will allow a comprehensive assessment of the status and issues in the river basin. He encouraged everyone's valuable contribution in identifying ways forward in implementing the reporting system, including strategies to institutionalize the system.
- 3.1.5 **Mr. Sophearith Thiv**, Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia expressed the country's support and commitment in developing the SORB report of Kampong Bay River (KBRB) Basin. Mr. Sophearith emphasized that establishing a regular reporting system is imperative for an effective management program, in informing the decision making process and providing valuable insights in formulating initiatives to address pollution, sustain biodiversity and

promote the well-being of the community. Despite challenges in data availability, Mr. Sopeharith emphasized that the SORB provides the necessary platform for the comprehensive assessment of KBRB that will benefit all stakeholders. Mr. Sophearith reiterated that the Government of Cambodia through the Ministry of Environment is committed for the sustainable management of river basins and preserving its water resources for the future generation.

3.1.6 **Mr. Bui Ngoc Anh**, Director, Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Quang Nam, Vietnam cited the importance of the SORB as one of the tools in understanding the gaps and needs in the management of Vu Gia – Thu Bon River Basin (VGTB). Mr. Bui highlighted that Vietnam will endeavor to prepare the SORB report of VGTB in 2025 and will disseminate the SORB Guidebook for possible applications in other river basins in the country. He expressed hope that the IRBM Project will provide more opportunities for capacity strengthening and sharing of experiences among the participating river basins of the project.

3.1.7 A group photo was taken following the messages from the partners to commemorate the launching of the SORB Guidebook.

3.1.8 The Guidebook can be downloaded through this link: [SORB Guidebook](#).



3.2 Session 2: State of River Basin Reporting: Establishing the Baseline and Mechanism to Track Progress in the Source to Sea Continuum

3.2.1 **Dr. Akiko Yamamoto**, UNDP-BRH, chaired the session on SORB reporting system. Dr. Yamamoto welcomed the participants to the session and reiterated the purpose of the

SORB as an operational tool for local governments and river basin organizations to support M & E and reporting of the performance of their IRBM and IWRM programs. Dr. Yamamoto explained that the session will delve on the processes, experiences, challenges encountered and early lessons learned in developing the SORB Guidebook and the SORB reports in the four river basins in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines.

3.2.2 **Ms. Nancy Bermas**, PRF, introduced the available ocean, environment and basin-related M&E and reporting mechanisms at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels and emphasized the value of the SORB in providing basin/sub-basin-specific M&E and reporting mechanism. Ms. Bermas cited that the development of the SORB reporting system is one of the major outputs under Component 1 of the IRBM Project. She stated that the SORB reporting system aims to establish the baseline condition and tracks the progress of ongoing IRBM/IWRM program implementation. Building on the State of the Coasts (SOC) reporting that PEMSEA developed in 2011, the SORB reporting system uses the same framework for S2S management with core governance and management indicators. Mainstreaming the two reporting systems can be made essentially supporting S2S management. Ms. Bermas made reference to several project sites where the integration of SOC and SORB reporting can be made. Finally, she highlighted that the SORB reporting can be linked to existing M & E and reporting systems to support planning and decision making of the government at strategic and operational levels, including reporting for regional and global commitment and targets.

3.2.3 **Dr. Pham Ngoc Bao**, Deputy Director, Adaptation and Water, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, presented the process of identifying the core governance and management indicators for the SORB reporting following the framework for S2S management. Dr. Bao indicated that 32 core indicators were identified for the SORB reporting system, including 18 governance and 14 management indicators. The selection of the 32 indicators was discussed, validated and refined during the conduct of national and regional level consultations. Moreover, Dr. Bao elaborated on the steps in preparing the SORB report and emphasized the importance of the SORB as a tool to support effective governance and management of river basins. He reiterated the need to regularly update the SORB reports to ensure that it remain relevant for decision making.

3.2.4 **Dr. Hin Lyhour**, Lecturer and Researcher, Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Cambodia, presented the process of data gathering and status, the challenges encountered and solutions in preparing the SORB report of Kampong Bay River Basin (KBRB). In particular, the development of the SORB report of KBRB involved a team from MOE and RUA who simplified and translated the indicators in Khmer, developed questionnaire for each indicator which were then transmitted to relevant agencies and institutions through official letters requesting for relevant data/information and organizing meetings to discuss the data requirements in detail. Dr. Hin indicated the level

of report completion at 60 percent. Percentage completion for each of the SORB indicators range from 51-75 percent for 25 out of the 32 indicators. Dr. Hin cited limited data availability, data need to be collected from different institutions, long process of data acquisition, and delayed responses of institutions for the requested data. Other sources of data and information are considered to enable the team to complete the draft report by end of December 2024.

3.2.5 **Dr. Keoduangchai Keokhamphui**, IRBM Project National Coordinator in Lao PDR, presented the progress in preparing the SORB report of Nam Tha River Basin (NTRB). Dr. Keoduangchai included some geographic, administrative and demographic information on NTRB and outlined the major steps in developing the report, including the participation in regional SORB training, the establishment of a Technical Working Group, dissemination of the SORB indicators to the provincial and district project coordinators and data collection and consultations in the 3 provinces comprising NTRB. Dr. Keoduangchai identified some challenges in developing the SORB report of NTRB, including data availability, inter-agency coordination, technical capacity, geographical accessibility, community engagement and changing environmental conditions. In terms of changing environmental conditions, Dr. Keoduangchai indicated that severe flooding due to heavy rains was experienced in NTRB on September 9, 2024 severely affecting 44 villages and 40,000 people in the basin. In terms of opportunities in the implementation of the reporting system, Dr. Keoduangchai identified community involvement, partnership with NGOs and civil society organizations, technological innovations, capacity building and government support. The draft SORB report will be submitted to the Provincial Steering Committees for review.

3.2.6 **Ms. Anabelle Cayabyab**, Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer, Office of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer, Cavite, Philippines presented the process, challenges and lessons learned in developing the SORB report of Imus-Ylang Ylang-Rio Grande Rivers (IYRR) in the Philippines. Ms. Cayabyab emphasized that the SORB reporting supports the M&E and reporting of the IYRR Water Quality Management Area (WQMA) Action Plan 2016-2025. She also underscored the linkage and complementation of the SORB reporting with the State of the Coasts reporting of Cavite Province under its integrated coastal management (ICM) program. Ms. Cayabyab identified several challenges in developing the SORB report, including data collection and quality control, limited capacity on data management, conflicting policies on water governance, and financial and human resource constraints. The importance of establishing standard protocols, establishment of an effective collaboration mechanism and practicing adaptive management were among the key considerations identified to facilitate the SORB reporting. Ms. Cayabyab identified the future directions for the SORB reporting system in Cavite, including the establishment of Cavite Ecological Network Database, institutionalization of ICM in the non-coastal municipalities and cities of the

province and strengthening transboundary coordination and cooperation through partnerships and participatory processes.

3.2.7 Ms. Irene Marie Villar, Assistant Department Head, Environment and Natural Resources Office, Provincial Government of Pampanga, Philippines, highlighted that Pasac Guagua Watershed (PGW) is part of the bigger Pampanga River Basin and its downstream hosts the Sasmuan Pampanga Coastal Wetland, the Philippines' 8th Ramsar Site or Wetland of International Importance. Ms. Villar shared the process of developing the SORB report which entailed the conduct of inception workshop involving, disseminating formal requests to relevant organizations for the data requirements, conducting consultative dialogue with the Indigenous Peoples in the watershed, and conducting field visits. Among the challenges identified included unavailable, insufficient or outdated data, coordination between local governments and national government agencies, and resource constraints among data providers/owners. Ms. Villar cited strategies in establishing and sustaining the SORB reporting system in the PGW, including adoption of Provincial Resolution supporting the delineation and characterization of PGW, inclusion of the IRBM goals in the Executive-Legislative Agenda for Pampanga Province for 2025-2028, integrate the recommendations of the SORB in the provincial development and other local plans, strengthening the coordination mechanisms, enhancing data collection strategies, and promoting community awareness of the importance of PGW.

3.2.8 Discussion Highlights

3.2.8.1 The discussion highlights including clarifications raised are summarized as follows:

- The World Water Development Report for 2024 indicated that none of the SDG 6 targets appear to be on track because of deficiencies in monitoring and reporting. The project can provide significant contribution in the monitoring and reporting for the SDGs if it can demonstrate the integration of the coastal and marine and freshwater indicators through the application and integration of SOC and SORB.
- Commitment and stakeholder engagement are key factors that ensure the efficient implementation of the SORB reporting system.
- Institutionalizing the reporting system ensures its sustainability beyond the project's timeframe. Monitoring the changes, either positive or negative, in socioeconomic and environmental status of river basins and coastal areas takes time, thus the reporting system should be considered as a regular and long-term endeavor.
- The benefits of the SORB reporting system can be demonstrated by showing how it supports and enhances the reporting processes of national and local governments, thus easing their reporting burden.

- The benefit of the SORB reporting system can be further demonstrated by aligning it to other reporting requirements of local governments and river basin organizations and utilizing the results in local development planning.
- The pilot testing of the SORB Guidebook including the 32 core indicators is crucial in identifying the challenges and resources required in applying the reporting system. The results of the pilot testing provide the opportunity for PEMSEA, the ASEAN Secretariat, UNDP, IGES and the partner countries to revisit the process and indicators and refine the SORB Guidebook to render it more practical and scalable.
- The State Key Laboratory of Marine Pollution in Hong Kong (SKLMP), PEMSEA's Regional Center of Excellence in Marine Pollution and member of the PEMSEA Network of Learning Center, shared opportunities for training on marine pollution monitoring, particularly through the [Global Estuaries Monitoring \(GEM\) Programme](#) under the UN Decade of Ocean Science.

3.3 Session 3: Interactive Discussion

3.3.1 The session was chaired by Dr. Oudomsack Philavong, AWGWRM Chair and DG of DWR, Lao PDR.

3.3.2 **Ms. Daisy Padayao**, IRBM Project Technical Officer, PRF introduced the following guide questions for the interactive discussion, which was conducted in plenary:

- *What needs to be improved in the SORB reporting process: experiences from baseline SORB report development.*
- *How do we institutionalize the SORB reporting as a regular process for IRBM programs of national and local governments?*
- *How do we replicate and promote its wider application in the ASEAN region?*

3.3.3 The discussion highlights are summarized as follows:

- The ASEAN countries particularly Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam recognized the benefits of establishing a regular reporting system with broad stakeholder engagement to support the implementation of IRBM/IWRM programs.
- The SORB reporting system complements and enhances existing reporting systems of local and national governments.
- Integrating the SOC and the SORB can showcase the operationalization of source-to-sea management.
- Data accessibility and availability were identified as a common challenge across the participating ASEAN countries.

- The review and updating of SORB reports should be conducted every 3-5 years or in line with the planning cycle of local governments.
- Mainstreaming the reporting system into the development planning of local governments with corresponding budgetary commitments with supporting local legislation ensures its institutionalization.
- Presenting the SORB reporting system to existing relevant governance mechanisms at the national and local levels (e.g., Water Resources Council, Water Quality Reduction Committee at the national and state levels in Malaysia, etc.) can be one of the strategies in gaining their support and possible adoption for its sustained implementation.
- While the SORB reporting system endeavors to standardize the M&E and reporting system for IRBM/IWRM implementation, flexibility can be exercised in the use of indicators based on the local context. Indicators that may not be relevant to a specific river basin, e.g., malnutrition rate, gender equality and literacy rate, may be retained or omitted where necessary.
- A database system that can serve as repository of biophysical, socioeconomic and other environmental data is important as part of operationalizing and sustaining the SORB reporting system.
- An organization that can oversee and coordinate the implementation of the SORB reporting system is crucial in consideration of the wide range of data required for the SORB, which belongs to different sectors.
- The issuance of a Circular, Decree or regulation ensures the implementation of the reporting system.
- Documenting and sharing the experiences, good practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the SORB reporting system, including how indicators were evaluated through e-bulletins facilitates its wider dissemination and potential replication.

3.4 Closing

3.4.1 **Dr. Oudomsack Philavong**, AWGWRM Chair and DG of DWR, Lao PDR expressed his appreciation to the four river basins in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines for initiating the preparation of the SORB reports that can serve as models for the other river basins in the ASEAN region. Dr. Philavong encouraged Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam and other interested partners to develop the baseline SORB reports and requested the full support and cooperation of UNDP, ASEAN Secretariat and other organizations present in the Forum in promoting the SORB reporting system as an important component of IRBM/IWRM implementation in the ASEAN region. Dr. Philavong thanked the presenters, facilitators, rapporteurs and all the participants for the productive session and officially adjourned the session.

4. KEY OUTCOMES

4.1 Key outcomes from the session include the following:

- The SORB reporting system including the SORB Guidebook was successfully launched during the Forum.
- Experiences and early lessons learned from the development of SORB reports in the four river basins in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines can serve as models for the other river basins in the ASEAN region.
- Partner organizations (e.g., UNDP, ASEAN Secretariat, AWGWRM), national and local governments support the implementation of the SORB reporting system including the promotion of its wider application in the ASEAN region.
- The session provided an opportunity to share the outputs of the IRBM Project to wider audience and served as platform for establishing collaboration with other organizations (e.g., SKLMP).

4.2 The session aligns with Action 3 of the Xiamen Ministerial Declaration by building synergistic approaches in the application of integrated coastal and/or river basin management, plus integrated pollution reduction and management.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAYS FORWARD

5.1. The session established the need for the following:

- Establish and/or strengthen data and information management system with adequate investments on human and financial resources to support the establishment and implementation of the SORB reporting system.
- Establish coherence on the scope and timeline SORB reporting with the local government development and planning cycle to maintain its relevance.
- The SORB reporting system is a work in progress and will continue to be improved in response to the need and context of the river basins.
- Alignment of the SORB indicators with global and regional commitments and targets (e.g., SDGs, Paris Agreement, ASEAN Strategic Action Plan on Water Resources Management, etc.) contributes to the national government's reporting and reduces duplication in the reporting of progress to global and regional commitments.

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Program of Activities

ST 1.7: State of River Basin Reporting: Establishing the Baseline and Mechanism to Track Progress in the Source to Sea Continuum

November 6, 2024; 14:30 – 17:30
Xiamen, China

Introduction

The conduct of baseline assessment of the Source-to-Sea (S2S) management continuum with a targeted outcome of improving understanding of governance, socioeconomic, ecological conditions, gaps and needs of priority river basins/sub-basins and associated coastal areas through the State of River Basin (SORB) reporting system is one of the major outcomes of the implementation of the GEF/UNDP/ASEAN Project on Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) in the ASEAN Countries. The SORB reporting system aims to:

- d) Establish baseline conditions in a river basin/associated coastal area prior to the startup of the IRBM program, including changes that are climate related;
- e) Assess progress, achievements and shortcomings of ongoing IRBM programs by determining changing conditions with respect to governance and social and economic conditions, including gender gaps as well as trends and/or emerging environmental issues; and
- f) Develop recommendations for continual improvement of IRBM programs including recommendations on ensuring gender responsiveness and incorporating gender equality, where appropriate for consideration by national and local governments and other relevant stakeholders in each river basin/coastal area.

This session aims to:

- 4. Launch the State of River Basin reporting as a monitoring instrument to support river basin management in the ASEAN region;
- 5. Share the process in developing the SORB Guidebook and the experiences and lessons learned in the preparation of the SORB Reports in selected priority river basins in ASEAN countries; and
- 6. Discuss strategies in promoting the wider application of the SORB in the ASEAN Region and its institutionalization as a regular reporting process for IRBM programs of national and local governments in the region.

Target Participants

- 1. United Nations Development Programme

2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat
3. Chair of ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management
4. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
5. 6 ASEAN Member States (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam)
6. RPMU (PRF)

Program of Activities

6 November 2024, Wednesday: 14:30-17:30		
Time	Activity	Remarks
Session 1: Launching of the State of River Basin Reporting System		
Master of Ceremony: Ms. Orange Happee Omengan, Communication/KM Specialist		
14:30 – 14:32	Preliminaries	Ms. Orange Happee Omengan Master of Ceremony
14:32 – 14:42	Brief introduction on the major contents of the SORB Guidebook, Technical Report on SORB and SORB reports of priority river basins	Ms. Nancy Bermas Regional Project Manager IRBM Project
14:42– 15:00	Statement of support for the SORB reporting system and its application in the ASEAN region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • ASEAN Secretariat • AWGWR • Country representative • Local government representative 	Dr. Akiko Yamamoto Regional Team Leader Environment Team Asia and the Pacific United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub Dr. Nam So Senior Environment Officer ASEAN Secretariat Dr. Oudomsack Philavong, Chair, SEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management Mr. Sophearith Thiv Deputy Director General General Directorate of Environmental Protection Ministry of Environment Cambodia

		Mr. Bui Ngoc Anh Director Quang Nam Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) Vietnam
Session 2: State of River Basin Reporting: Establishing the Baseline and Mechanism to Track Progress in the Source to Sea Continuum		
Chair: Dr. Akiko Yamamoto, UNDP in Asia and the Pacific		
15:00 – 15:05	Introduction to the Session	Dr. Akiko Yamamoto UNDP in Asia and the Pacific
15:05 – 15:15	Overview of the GEF/UNDP/ASEAN IRBM Project and the State of River Basin Reporting	Ms. Nancy Bermas Regional Project Manager IRBM Project
15:15 – 15:25	Developing the SORB Reporting System – Process, Challenges and Lessons Learned (Regional Perspective)	Dr. Pham Ngoc Bao Deputy Director, Adaptation and Water Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
	Developing the SORB Reporting System – Process, Challenges and Lessons Learned (National/River Basin-level Perspectives)	
15:25 – 15:35	Kampong Bay River Basin, Cambodia	Dr. Hin Lyhour Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia
15:35 – 15:45	Nam Tha River Basin, Lao PDR	Dr. Keoduangchai Keokhamphui / Mr. Thanongxay Douangnoulak Department of Water Resources, Lao PDR
15:45 – 15:55	Imus-Ylang Ylang-Rio Grande Rivers, Philippines	Ms. Anabelle Cayabyab Head, Office of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office Cavite, Philippines
15:55 – 16:05	Pasac-Guagua Watershed	Ms. Irene Marie Villar Assistant Department Head, Provincial Government- Environment and Natural Resources Office Pampanga, Philippines

16:05 – 16:15	Open Forum	
Session 3: Interactive Discussion Chair: Mr. Oudomsack Philavong, AWGWRM Chair and Director General, Department of Water Resources, MONRE, Lao PDR		
16:15 – 17:20	Open Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What needs to be improved in the SORB reporting process: experiences from baseline SORB report development</i> • <i>How do we institutionalize the SORB reporting as a regular process for IRBM programs of national and local governments</i> • <i>How do we replicate and promote its wider application in the ASEAN region</i> 	•
17:20 – 17:30	Wrap-up and Synthesis	Chair

Annex 2. List of Participants

CAMBODIA

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