**Key information sought**

**Questionnaire**

To facilitate the reception of inputs, the Special Rapporteur prepared a list of key information which he considers essential for the report. The list could be answered entirely or partially according to the expertise and experience of those actors willing to contribute to the Report. Please find the list of topics here:

1. Please present examples of good or promising practices that highlight how transboundary cooperation can support the realization of human rights to water and sanitation.

* Brunei Darussalam and ASEAN member countries meet annually through the ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) to promote cooperation and implementation of programme and activities of strategic priority area on water and sanitation among ASEAN member states.
* Bilateral agreement between Brunei Darussalam and Singapore through the Brunei-Singapore Working Group on Environment (BSWG) meet annually to exhange techncial issues and experiences, and share best practices in environmental protection and water management matters.

1. How has water cooperation (transboundary, subnational, local) helped overcome conflicts and limit the stress on water systems and water-related infrastructure?

* N/A

1. Please provide examples of successful dialogue, mediation and collaboration in transboundary water management that incorporates a human rights perspective and promotes peace, including but not limited to:
   1. Cooperation frameworks: agreements and bodies for shared management and planning in transboundary basins, etc.
   2. Monitoring and management of shared resources.
   3. Collaborative consultation and decision-making processes.
   4. Tools and resources to facilitate equitable water governance and tools or resources for basin-wide water security.
   5. Strategies and measures to protect the right to health or prevent flood or drought risks, sharing information systems, early warning and flood management, and shared drought strategies.

* N/A

1. What are some of the main challenges that right holders, civil society organizations and communities face in accessing and managing water resources in transboundary water ecosystems, and what strategies can effectively address these challenges?

* N/A

1. What participation, access to information, and transparency measures could be promoted to involve rights holders, communities, civil society organizations and women in possible dynamics of dialogue, negotiation and decision-making on transboundary ecosystems management?

* N/A

1. What measures are in place to prevent water pollution and avoid impacts on downstream communities and countries?

* There are several acts and regulations available to control water pollution and avoid impacts. Such acts and regulations include Environmental Protection and Management Order 2016, Water Supply Act, Pollution Control Guidelines for Industrial Development. Currently, Drainage and Sewerage Order (DASO) is being drafted to regulate the construction, maintenance, improvement and use of sewerage and drainage systems.

1. How can public and private entities be held accountable for fulfilling their responsibilities in transboundary water management?

* Through public awareness campaigns, public-private participation in dialogues and meetings, transparent policy, formulation of relevant acts and regulations.

1. How have effective responsibilities and priorities among the various types of uses and users been implemented to prevent water stress (as a result of water quality, quantity, and ecosystem health)? What are some of the good and promising practices and strategies to promote sustainable management of transboundary ecosystems, prioritize and secure the human rights to water and sanitation and/or prevent potential conflicts?

* Some of the good practices and strategies are monitoring of river water quality against pollution from wastewater discharges, promote public awareness on proper handling and maintenance of house septic tanks and commercail grease traps, public-private participation in dialogues and meetings, transparent policy, and formulation of relevant acts and regulations.

1. How have transboundary water issues, such as disputes over water allocation, water quality, infrastructure development and environmental impacts, contributed to violence, social unrest, conflicts, and/or displacement in your region or community?

* N/A

1. How have insufficient water and sanitation services contributed to violence, social unrest, conflicts, and/or displacement in your region or community?

* N/A

1. To what extent is climate change affecting water-related conflict in your transboundary river basin (interstate, sub-national, and local)?

* N/A

1. How are local authorities included in the prevention, responses to crises and conflict resolution processes?

* N/A

1. How are affected communities included in the prevention, responses to crises and conflict resolution processes?

* N/A

1. What role have women been given in dealing with cross-border conflicts?

* N/A

1. What measures exist in contingency plans, whether during peace, conflict, or post-conflict scenarios, to ensure that priority is given to household water supply and water for domestic and personal use?

* N/A

1. Please present examples and/or good/promising practices of transboundary water management measures that support the realization of human rights to water and sanitation.

* Some of the good/promising practices is the domestic management strategy for the provisions of centralised and decentralised wastewater systems by focusing to increase access to centralised sewerage system in urban and densely populated areas, and by providing a decentralised system (septic tank and smaller package plant) for sub-urban and rural areas to protect humans and environment from pollution.

1. How can a shift from a focus on water as a resource, which encourages competition for control and ownership, to an ecosystem management approach that involves collaboration and shared responsibility, be promoted in transboundary basins?

* N/A

1. How are climate change agreements and transboundary water management agreements being interconnected to address the challenges of managing water resources in shared aquatic ecosystems?

* N/A

1. What are some of the most promising examples of collaborative efforts between governments (national and local), civil society organizations, communities, individuals and/or private sector in promoting sustainable water management, including pollution reduction and ecosystem protection, in the context of transboundary waters?

* N/A