

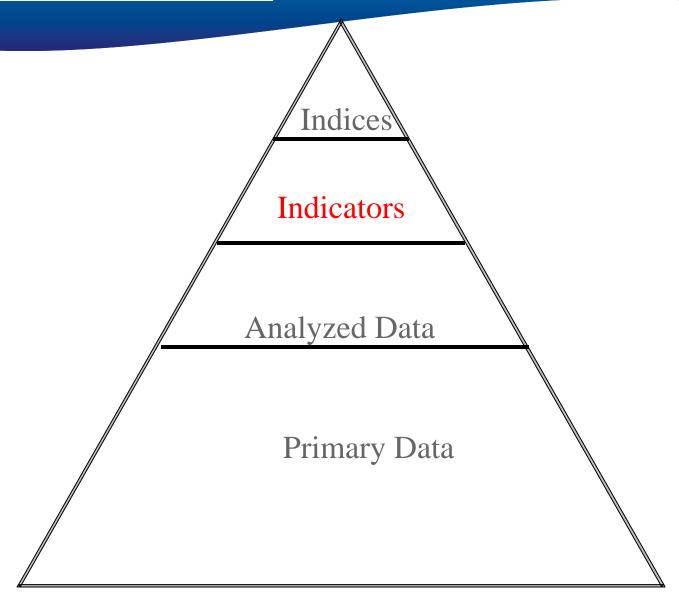
SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON INTER-LINKAGES BETWEEN IWRM & ICZM

Indicators relating to IWRM

WHAT ARE IWRM INDICATORS?

- IWRM indicators are instruments for monitoring, assessing & reporting on progress in adopting IWRM concepts.
- IWRM indicators also provide information in a simpler more readily understood form than the technical jargons characterizing scattered primary information.

Information Pyramid

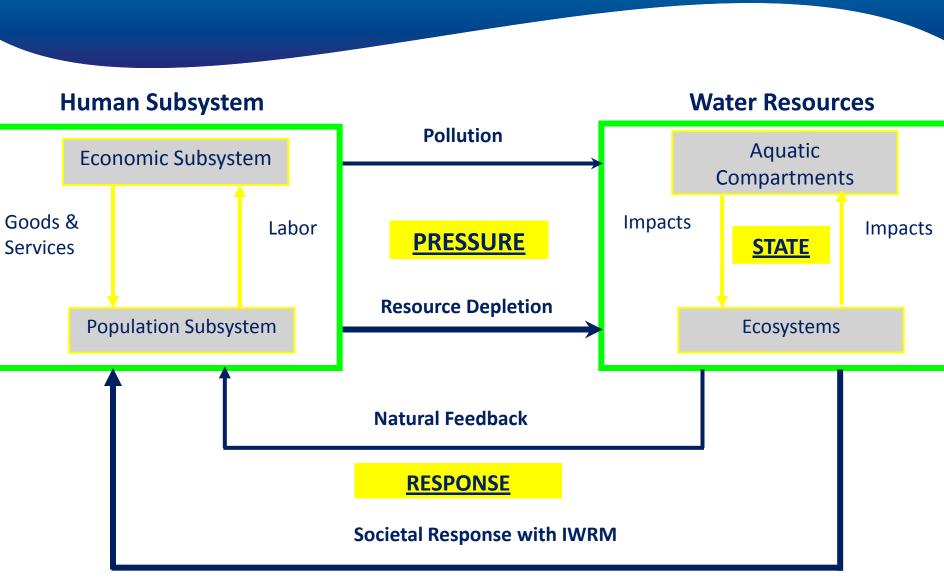


TYPES OF IWRM INDICATOR

A widely used framework for IWRM indicators arises from the following 3 questions:

- 1. What is the status of IWRM? State indicator
- 2. Why this is happening? Pressure indicator
- 3. What are we doing about it? Response indicator

IWRM Indicators Structure "Pressure-State-Response"



HOW TO SELECT IWRM INDICATORS?

- The application of selection criteria is important in deciding which indicators are the most appropriate for indicating IWRM implementation.
- In general, selection criteria for IWRM indicators are usually based on three overriding considerations:
 - 1. Information reliability
 - 2. Relevance
 - 3. Useful to the policy makers

I – INFORMATION RELIABILITY

1. SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY:

The indicator should be technically & theoretically sound & there should be wide consensus among water experts that the indicator is valid.

2. INFORMATION AVAILABILITY:

The information supporting the indicator should be readily (1) available, (2) accessible (3) timely & (4) sufficient time-series information should be available to show the long term trends.

3. ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION:

The IWRM information should be of good quality, i.e. accurate & insensitive to extreme values.

4. <u>COST EFFECTIVE</u>:

The data supporting IWRM indicators should not be difficult or expensive to obtain. Should be within the SWIM Countries capacity.

II - RELEVANCE

1. REPRESENTATIVE:

The indicators should provide a representative picture of IWRM implementation.

2. **GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE**:

Ideally the IWRM indicators should be national in scope but also applicable to different regions & scales.

3. RESPONSIVE TO CHANGE:

IWRM indicators should be sensitive to temporal changes. The selected list of IWRM indicators should be **open-ended & flexible** to accommodate new priority issues & delete obsolete ones.

III – <u>USEFUL TO POLICY MAKERS</u>

1. RELEVANCE:

The IWRM indicator should provide information to meet stakeholders needs. It should be meaningful in the context of IWRM issues, stated goals & objectives.

2. <u>UNDERSTANDABLE</u>:

The IWRM indicator should be simple, unambiguous & easy to interpret.

3. <u>LIMITED IN NUMBER</u>:

IWRM indicators should be limited in number.

4. POTENTIAL FOR BENCHMARKING:

IWRM indicators should provide a basis for regional and/or international comparisons & benchmarking.

SOME PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR TESTING IWRM IMPLEMENTATION

1St INDICATOR: IWRM IN NATIONAL WATER POLICY

The core principles of IWRM relating to social equity, environment & economics are included in national water policy either explicitly or implicitly

- 1. Does IWRM exist in National water policies?
- 2. Reference to IWRM as a base for water resources management
- 3. Reference to the role of private sector
- 4. Reference to polluter pays principle
- 5. Reference to user pays principle
- 6. Reference to Climate Change adaptation

2nd INDICATOR: IWRM Reflected in National Water Legislations

- 1. Existence of specific water code or law
- Specific obligations by law for public hearings, stakeholder participation, river basin management, decentralization, etc
- 3. Incentives for water efficiency
- 4. Penalties for illegal withdrawals and pollution of water resources

3rd Indicators: Regulations Supporting the Water Law

- 1. Effectiveness of existing regulations
- 2. Awareness on the regulations
- 3. Monitoring & inspection capacities
- 4. Institutional capacity for enforcement
- 5. Harmonization of water law with other laws (environmental, health, etc.)
- 6. harmonization with international agreements

4th INDICATOR: Institutional Framework

- 1. Existence of cross-sectoral coordination body at the national, local and river-basin levels
- 2. Cross-sectoral coordination body is functional

5TH indicator: Institutional Capacity for undertaking IWRM

- 1. Institutional capacity to formulate water policies
- 2. Institutional capacity for drafting legislations
- 3. Institutional capacity to recover cost of service
- 4. Information systems and data processing
- 5. Capacity to undertake water-related assessments
- 6. Capacity to monitor water-related issues
- 7. Capacity for planning water use and conservation

6th INDICATOR: Adequacy of human resources to handle IWRM

- 1. Number of available staff
- 2. Qualification of the available staff
- 3. Number of senior management personnel acquainted with IWRM
- 4. Staff motivation to implement IWRM
- 5. Training in IWRM

7th INDICATOR: Level of awareness of IWRM among different stakeholders

- 1. Politicians and senior officials
- 2. water management staff
- 3. water users
- 4. NGOs
- 5. Legislators (Parliamentarians)

8th INDICATOR: IWRM in national budgets

1. Does the national budget contains budget lines for planned expenditures that support the application of IWRM?

9th INDICATOR: Gender mainstreaming

1. Is the role of women in water management supported by law

10th INDICATOR: Stakeholder involvement

- 1. Formal framework/mechanisms for stakeholder participation is established
- 2. Framework is functional

AGREGATION TO DEVELOP AN IWRM INDEX

- 1. The score of each indicator is summed up to reflect the existing level of IWRM implementation.
- 2. The total sum of all scores of the proposed IWRM indicators is an index of the level of success in implementing IWRM concepts in a country.
- 3. If IWRM indicators are harmonized among countries of the region, the index can be used for regional benchmarking.

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Thank you for your attention

Merci pour votre attention



For additional information please contact:
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