

Annexes

Annex 1

Guiding Note and IWRM Questionnaire Sent to Countries to seek information on Implementation of IWRM/Water Efficiency Plans as Part of Their Reporting to CSD-16

Background

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) adopted by Governments, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 called for countries to “develop Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005”. This target was included in the JPOI in recognition of the strategic importance of improved water resources management in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) during its 13th session recognized that this target may not be met by all countries by the target date, and took a number of decisions to accelerate the implementation of this target. The purpose of this guiding note is to facilitate national reporting on this target using the questionnaire attached herewith. Provisions agreed under Article 26 of the JPOI and relevant decisions of CSD-13 are described below.

IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans

The concept of “Integrated Water Resources Management” (IWRM) was introduced in its modern interpretation at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992 (Chapter 18 of Agenda 21), and it has since that time evolved, somewhat differently in different countries, depending on their, geography, culture and stage of development.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) has defined the IWRM as a process: “which promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems”. Thus IWRM builds on three basic pillars: (1) an enabling environment of proper water resources policies and legislation; (2) an institutional framework of capable institutions at national, local and river basin levels, and (3) a set of management instruments for these institutions.

IWRM processes stress the management of water as a finite and vulnerable resource for which policy should be articulated in a cross-sectoral process which ensures that participation of representatives of sectors and stakeholder groups is provided for in the policy processes. It also emphasizes the role of the basin for planning and water allocation between competing uses. It finally stresses that IWRM addresses *both* the management of water as a resource, *and* the establishment of a proper framework for provision of water services.

The Article 26 of the JPOI also makes reference to “*water efficiency plans*”. In fact, water efficiency is referred in two ways, namely “...*to introduce measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water*” and “*to improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses....* “. These are two rather different aspects of “efficiency”: the first dealing with the “technical water efficiency” of water infrastructure works; and the second dealing with overall water use. . Both forms of “efficiency” are integral parts of the “IWRM and water efficiency plans”, and could be

addressed through measures ranging from policy and legislative reforms to awareness campaigns, implementation of economic incentives, technological innovations, and new financing structures etc.

Some General Considerations

In general, countries are in different stages of planning and implementing the water resources management reforms. For example, some countries have gone through multi-year IWRM planning processes resulting in new national policies, strategies and laws for the development and management of their water resources. Many others have embarked on similar processes, but without actually calling it an IWRM process or having developed a specific “IWRM plan”.

Experience has shown that there is no “one way” for planning and implementing the integration in the water sector. Specific water resources problems and conditions will determine priorities in an individual country and the final choice of management solutions will depend on local culture, tradition and capacity. Therefore, measuring progress towards integrated water resources management must seek to capture and take into account the wide range of efforts made by the countries to improve water resources management in order to balance economic, social and environmental requirements rather than “counting plans”.

The Questionnaire

Reporting to CSD-16 in 2008 on IWRM/Water Efficiency Plan target is sought through a questionnaire. It has been developed to accommodate different interpretations and modalities for water resources management reforms by not focussing only on the “IWRM plans”, but also on other elements of the enabling environment and on actual implementation of the reform processes. It provides opportunities for narrative explanations, where necessary, and it is open ended for any additional or alternative description of what is being implemented in the country in terms of water resources management strategies and reforms.

Part 1 of the questionnaire seeks information on the enabling conditions for water resources management reforms i.e. the strategies and plans as well as policies and legislation. It is important to note that even if there is no IWRM plan that has been labelled as such, other strategic water resources management policy or planning documents which could be considered as “equivalents or proxy” should be mentioned here. Part 2 provides an indicative list of main elements of water resources management policies, strategies regardless of these being the outcomes of a “proper” IWRM plan that has been labelled as such or of other planning processes. Countries are requested to provide some indication of their status of implementation by checking in the relevant box. Information about implementation and monitoring instruments pertaining to water resources management reforms is sought in Part 3. Part 4 calls for information about the impact of water resources management instruments in addressing the problems for which these instruments were designed and implemented. Finally, suggestions are sought about key issues and their possible solutions on which the debate during CSD-16 should focus for expediting the implementation of CSD-13 decisions.

The IWRM planning target of the WSSD plan of implementation

A result of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg 26 August – 4 September 2002 was an agreed plan of implementation. Chapter IV describes the water resources targets:

“26. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels to:

- (a) Develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management and introduce measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water;*
- (b) Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services, without cost recovery objectives becoming a barrier to access to safe water by poor people, and adopt an integrated water basin approach;*
- (c) Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;*
- (d) Develop programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water-related events;*
- (e) Support the diffusion of technology and capacity-building for non-conventional water resources and conservation technologies, to developing countries and regions facing water scarcity conditions or subject to drought and desertification, through technical and financial support and capacity-building;*
- (f) Support, where appropriate, efforts and programmes for energy-efficient, sustainable and cost-effective desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting from coastal fogs in developing countries, through such measures as technological, technical and financial assistance and other modalities;*
- (g) Facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships and other forms of partnership that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions, involving all concerned stakeholders, and monitoring the performance and improving accountability of public institutions and private companies.*

Annex 2 Cover letters from UN-DESA regarding UN-DESA Questionnaire

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (DESA)

Room. DC2-2220, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017

Telephone: (212) 963-0902 - Fax: (212) 963-4260

Ref: DSD/DESA/CSD-16/IWRM

27 February 2007

Dear National Focal Point,

Subject: Reporting for CSD-16:
JPOI Target on Preparation of IWRM/Water Efficiency Plans

Please refer to our earlier letter No. DESA-06/234 dated 31 October 2006 sent by Mr. Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary General of UN DESA, to Permanent Representative of your country to the United Nations, indicating that the 16th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2008 will, *inter-alia*, review the progress on the JPOI target on preparation of IWRM/Water Efficiency Plans (copy of the letter attached for ease of reference).

As a follow up to the above referred letter, the CSD Secretariat has prepared a questionnaire and guiding note to facilitate the reporting on the IWRM target by the Member States. Both these documents are attached herewith and additional copies can be downloaded from the following website: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/natlinfo_guidelines.htm. In addition, you will be receiving a request for providing national information on the main thematic areas of CSD-16.

The guiding note besides providing some clarifications to the concept of IWRM and Water Efficiency terminologies, explains the scope of information that is being sought through the questionnaire. The questionnaire provides narrative explanations, where necessary, and it is open ended for any additional or alternative interpretation of the IWRM process being implemented in a given country. For ease of reference, provisions agreed under the JPOI target and relevant decisions reached during CSD-13 are reproduced in the guiding note.

We will appreciate receiving the requested information by 30 June 2007. Meantime, please provide us the coordinates (name and email address etc.) of the person who will be filling in this questionnaire enabling us to bring any additional information/documentation to his/her attention directly, if required.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'JoAnne DiSano'.

JoAnne DiSano

Director

Division for Sustainable Development

National Focal Points
for Sustainable Development
All Member States of the United Nations

United Nations Nations Unies

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (DESA)
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TEL.: 1 (212) 963.5958 • FAX: 1 (212) 963.1010

REFERENCE: DESA-06/234

31 October 2006

Excellency,

I write on behalf of the Secretary-General to update you on the work of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation. As you are aware, the Secretary-General appointed the Advisory Board on 22 March 2004, the World Day for Water, in order to promote urgent action towards the achievement of the internationally agreed water and sanitation goals.

The Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, under the able leadership of H.E. Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, until his sad passing in July 2006, worked intensively to reach consensus on an ambitious water workplan, the Compendium of Actions, which was launched in Mexico City in March 2006, at the Fourth World Water Forum.

This plan, renamed in honor of Mr. Hashimoto in recognition of his dedication to the work of the Advisory Board and of the United Nations, focuses on addressing the challenges posed by the growing crisis in global water resources and sanitation. One of the priority areas of the Hashimoto Action Plan is Integrated Water Resources Management, in particular, the decision taken at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, to prepare Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005.

The development and implementation of these plans are underway in many countries. The 12th and 13th Sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development showed that there is wide disparity in the approaches that different countries are using to put in place measures to reach this goal, which we consider important as a mechanism for coordinating national actions to achieve the MDGs in water and sanitation. There is greater disparity in the results yielded by the implementation process. Some countries have met this goal, others will reach it in the near future, but unfortunately many are lagging considerably behind.

Permanent Representatives
to the United Nations
New York

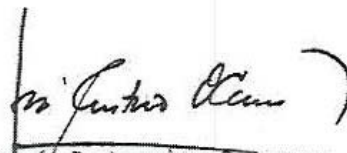
The sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to be held in 2008, is fast approaching. During this session, progress on implementation of the water and sanitation goals and targets and the implementations of the decisions taken at CSD-13 will be reviewed. As part of the preparations of your country for CSD-16, I kindly request that you include a report on the progress on Integrated Water resources Management Plans and water efficiency plans and the actions your country has taken to implement them.

You will receive in due time the usual formal request for national inputs for the 16th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which will make reference to the above request.

It is more important now than ever that the Member States of the United Nations act to build momentum, and expand their activities to achieve these goals and targets, and ensure that solutions to these critical issues of the development agenda are sought.

I kindly ask you to transmit this request to the appropriate authorities of your country.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



José Antonio Ocampo
Under-Secretary General

Annex 3 Questionnaire from UN-DESA

QUESTIONNAIRE

Reporting on JPOI Target on
Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005

Part 1: Enabling conditions for water resources management (policies, legislation and plans)

- Please indicate the stages of formulation and approval of key enabling instruments for water resources management in your country, by checking one of the five columns for each instrument.

Water Resources Management – Enabling Instruments	Not relevant	Under consideration	In place but not yet implemented	In place and partially implemented	Fully implemented
Main national instruments	1	2	3	4	5
a) Water Policy					
b) National/federal water law					
c) National/federal IWRM plan or equivalent strategic plan document					
d) National/federal Water Efficiency Plan					
Other national/federal strategies that may contribute to promoting IWRM:					
e) Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) with WRM component					
f) National Development Plan with WRM component					
g) National Sustainable Development Strategies with WRM Component					
h) National Environmental Action Plan with WRM component					
International agreements on IWRM to which your country is party::					
h) Regional/sub-regional IWRM plans/strategies or their equivalent					
i) Transboundary IWRM plans/strategies (river basins) or their equivalent					

For enabling instruments that have been checked in columns 4 and 5 please provide details on name of document, year of approval. For items e–h, please also provide information on how they contribute to IWRM, if this is the case.

Please provide text.

- If your country has an IWRM planning process or an equivalent water resources management planning framework in place, how was it developed and who developed it (e.g. developed using a multi-stakeholder process or developed by the relevant Ministry or through some other mechanisms etc.)

Please provide text.

3. Please indicate steps/actions being undertaken to bridge the water demand/water availability gap, if such a gap exist in your country?

Please provide text.

4. If your country has developed and approved or is in the process of developing an IWRM Plan or an equivalent water resources management planning framework, please indicate how was the development of the plan/framework funded?
- ☐ entirely by national funds?
☐ mainly through assistance from donors or IFIs?
☐ through both national and donor funded activities?
☐ others?.

Part 2 Main elements of water resources management policies, strategies, programmes and plans

5. From the following indicative list, please check those programme areas and policy measures that are included in your country's water resources strategies, programmes and plans, while at the same time giving some indication of their status of implementation.

Water Management Programs/Policies/Strategies/Measures	Not relevant	Under consideration	In place but not yet implemented	In place and partially implemented	Fully implemented
Water Resources Development					
Assessment of water resources.					
Regulatory norms and guidelines for sustainable development of water resources.					
Basin studies for long-term development and management of water resources.					
Desalination of seawater.					
Rainwater harvesting programs.					
Initiatives on water harvesting from coastal fogs.					
Supply augmentation programs to meet increasing demand of water.					
Programs and policies for recycling of water, wastewater treatment and reuse.					
Water Resources Management					
Programs and policies for watershed management.					
Program for improving efficiency of water infrastructure to curtail water losses.					
Programs and policies on protection and rehabilitation of catchment areas.					
Groundwater management program.					
Programs/policies to reverse ecosystem degradation and restore their functions.					
Programs and policies to avoid floods and to overcome flood related disasters.					
Programs and policies to combat drought and desertification.					
Policies for efficient allocation of water resources among competing uses.					
Legislative mechanisms to protect water resources from all types of pollution.					
Demand management measures to improve water use efficiency in all sectors.					
Integration of drainage facilities in irrigated agricultural development schemes.					

Mechanisms to promote conjunctive use of ground- and surface water.					
Norms and guidelines to evaluate environmental impacts of water projects.					
Cooperative programs for joint management of shared water resources.					

Water Management Programs/Policies/Strategies/Measures	Not relevant	Under consideration	In place but not yet implemented	In place and partially implemented	Fully implemented
Water Use					
Water demands survey in different water using sectors.					
Programs and policies for managing agricultural water use.					
Programs and policies for managing municipal water use.					
Programs and policies for managing industrial water use.					
Programs and policies for managing other water uses.					
Monitoring, Information Management and Dissemination					
Functional hydrological and hydro-meteorological monitoring networks.					
Standardized procedures for data compilation, processing and analysis.					
A reliable integrated water resources management information system.					
Programs for information exchange and knowledge sharing about good practices.					
Monitoring and reporting system to determine impact of IWRM reforms.					
Capacity Building and Enabling Environment					
Assessment of capacity building needs/ gaps in the water sector					
Capacity building programs on different aspects of water resources management.					
Establishment of river basin management institutions.					
Institutional reforms to enhance the effectiveness/accountability of institutions.					
Institutional co-ordination mechanisms for water resources management.					
Mechanisms to link water resources management to other economic sectors.					
Assessment of water management research needs and gaps.					
Mechanisms to enforce water legislation.					
Programs for providing advisory (extension) services on WM issues to end users.					
Programs for transferring improved and cost effective water saving technologies.					
Pro-poor policies and programs in the water sector.					
Stakeholders Participation					
Processes for stakeholders' participation in water management decisions making.					
Decentralized water resources management structures.					
Programs for gender mainstreaming in all aspects of WRM.					
Public awareness campaigns to educate people about water-health-poverty links.					
Mechanisms to discuss/resolve trans-boundary issues with the riparian countries.					
Partnerships for water resources management.					
Financing					
Water sector investment plan					
Strategy for mobilizing financial resources in the water sector.					
Norms and procedures for financial sustainability and viability of water schemes.					
Gradual cost recovery mechanisms/progressive tariff structures in all water uses.					
Subsidies/micro credit programs for promoting water conservation technologies.					
Water sector investment plan.					

Please provide additional information on elements not covered above, but form a significant part of your water sector development and management plans, especially within the context of JPOI target and decisions reached during CSD-13 (see guidance note for these references).

Part 3: Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

6. If your country is in the stage of implementation (last two columns of the preceding question), please indicate specific actions/activities undertaken, including institutional arrangements such as e.g. national implementation body, cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, stakeholder fora, river basin committees etc.

Please provide text.

7. Defining indicators, establishing networks and setting up mechanisms to ensure monitoring and evaluation are all key activities in any successful implementation of plans and reform processes. If your country has established monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for water resources management policies/strategies/plans, please describe how and by whom it is being done:

Please provide text.

Part 4: Outcomes of implementation of IWRM or Water Efficiency plans.

8. Countries which have made some progress in *implementing* IWRM/Water Efficiency Plans or equivalent reform frameworks may already have achieved some of their intended objectives. Sharing these experiences as well as constraints in implementing water resources management reforms may assist other countries in their implementation efforts.
- (a) At the time when your country embarked on water resources management reform and planning process, what were the priority problems which were intended to be solved? (e.g lack of water resources for development, frequent floods, deteriorating water quality, wetland degradation, low water efficiency etc)

Please list three priority problems planned to be solved through water resources management reforms:

- (b) What were the main water management measures implemented to address the problems identified under (a) above?—for example: new water policy or law, creation of new institutional structure, decentralization of water management to river basin

level and water user associations, upgrading of water resources assessment and monitoring networks, application of economic instruments etc.

Please provide text.

(c) Please provide an evaluation/assessment of the results achieved as a result of implementing the water management measures implemented under (b) above to address the problems identified under (a) above.

Please provide text.

(d) Please list constraints or obstacles that your country has experienced in IWRM implementation.

Please provide text.

Note: Where possible, please provide either an electronic copy of your IWRM Plan, or equivalent, Water Efficiency Plan or other relevant planning documents - or a Web link to these.

Name and Address of the Person Filling the Questionnaire:

Name: _____

Designation/Position: _____

Ministry/Institution/Organization: _____

Tel/Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

THANK YOU

GUIDE AND QUESTIONNAIRE

for Country Reports on IWRM

Prepared by

DHI Water and Environment in cooperation with UNEP Collaborating Centre

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The report and the answers to the questionnaires shall be returned by e-mail to XX day/month 200X at the latest

E-mail : XX

For information please contact XX

Guide and Questionnaire for the Preparation of Country Reports on IWRM

1. annotated list of contents for each country report

Geographic context. A brief description of the country and its geography and climate.

Social and economic context. A brief overview of key economic and demographic indicators.

Water resources situation in the country (approx. 2 pages). The text will bring forward the following points:

- Availability of the water resources and trends;
- Actual water demands and trends in domestic water supply, agriculture, industry, others;
- Key water resources issues and priorities - demand versus availability
- Major threats to the water resources (e.g. pollution, erosion-sedimentation, siltation of reservoirs, decrease of groundwater levels, salinity intrusion etc.);
- Water related risks (e.g. floods, water borne diseases etc.);
- Key challenges with respect to water resources management at the national level

Actual state of the IWRM process (approx. 2 pages on "Where is the country with respect to IWRM?")

Note: Concerning IWRM, the countries are at very different stages of progress (and use different approaches). It is important that this section accurately reflects the level of progress in the country. The narrative text will be supplemented by factual data (see the questionnaire)

Future perspectives and the need to continue the process (approx. 1-2 pages)

This section comprises a description of the next steps already planned or envisaged in the future and the means to mobilise for that. What are (or will be) the main obstacles: Sensitising the decision-makers? National capacity? Equipment? Technical support? Financial support? etc.

Constraints, opportunities and perspectives (approx. 1 page)

This section will bring forward the strong and weak points of the country with respect to IWRM and the future perspectives. The situation should be presented in an objective manner.

2. Factual Questionnaire

The following questionnaire should be returned to xxxxxx at the same time as the country report.

Questionnaire

Note: It is possible to respond to most of the questions by ticking off the corresponding boxes. If you do not know the answer or if you do not have an opinion about the matter, do not tick off the boxes in question nor should you give narrative answers. This will be interpreted as "information not available" or "cannot be answered" according to the type of question. As IWRM is a complex subject, it will perhaps be necessary to add clarifying comments. Insert your comments at the designated space or in a separate sheet, referring to the number of the question to which such comments are related.

You may want to consult Annex A for a glossary which could be of helpful during preparation of answers to the questionnaire.

1. National water policy			
1.1	Does the country have a water policy?		
1.1a	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>	Give the date of publishing:	Give the title(s) of the document(s) :
1.1b	In progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Give the expected date of finalisation:	
1.1c	Foreseen <input type="checkbox"/>	Give the expected period for preparation:	
1.1d	Not foreseen for the time being <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.1e	Is the policy and the law/regulations harmonised? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question:			

1.2	What does the water policy cover?		
1.2a	Water resources management only <input type="checkbox"/> Water resources management, water supply and other uses <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2b	If a water policy document exists, does it explicitly state IWRM (or IWRM principles) as a basis for water resources management in the country? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2c	Does the water policy define IWRM? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2d	If Yes (1.2c) write definition, if necessary in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.		
1.2e	Does the water policy specify the role of the private sector in water resources management? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2f	If Yes (1.2e) describe the role as specified, if necessary in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.		
1.2g	Does the water policy include the "polluter pays" principle (those causing pollution pay the cost of monitoring and treatment)? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2h	Does the water policy include the "user pays" principle (water users pay the cost of management and provision of water)? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>		
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question:			

2. National water legislation

2.1	What is the situation of ownership of water in your country?		
2.1a	Is water a common good (i.e. it belongs to everyone)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

2.1b	Is water the property of the State?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.1c	Is water a private property?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.1d	Is ownership variable according to the type or location of the water body?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If Yes (2.1d) explain here or in an annexed document referring to the number of the question:			
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.			

2.2	<i>Does the country have one or more specific water laws, or a water code?</i>		
2.2a	Existing: <input type="checkbox"/>	Give the date of publishing:	Give the title(s) of the documents :
2.2b	In progress: <input type="checkbox"/>	Give the expected date for finalisation:	
2.2c	Foreseen: <input type="checkbox"/>	Give the expected period for preparation:	
2.2d	Not foreseen for the time being <input type="checkbox"/>		
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question:			

2.3	<i>Does the water legislation include obligations to take into account the following principles?</i>		
2.3a	Public hearings	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3b	Participation of the stakeholders in the water management	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3c	Management by river basin	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3d	Management at the lowest appropriate level ¹	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3e	Financial contribution by the users towards the management of water resources	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3f	The “polluter pays” (those causing pollution pay the cost of monitoring and treatment)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3g	The “user pays” (water users pay the cost of management and provision of water)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3h	The particular role of women in water management	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3i	Separation between resource management and water service provision	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3j	Water use efficiency	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.3k	Private sector involvement	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.			

¹ The water problems should be managed at the lowest appropriate level. I.e. at the level, where the local competences and the capacities make solution to the problems possible and where decision makers are affected by the solutions

2.4	<i>Regulations supporting the water law</i>			
2.4a	How many regulations are required by the water law?	Give the titles and other details of regulations in an annex		
2.4b	Among the regulations foreseen, how many have been adopted? If possible mark “adopted” on the list given in an annex			
2.4c	Are the regulations effective?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>
2.4d	If “No” or “Partly” for which reason? (tick one or more of the following possible reasons)			
2.4e	Regulations insufficiently known by the users:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4f	Regulations insufficiently known by those who shall enforce them:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4g	Regulations too complicated to be operational	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4h	Regulations contradict each other:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4i	Regulations conflicts with customary law or cultural traditions of certain users:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4j	Sanctions are not applied in cases of non-compliance:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4k	Monitoring capacity inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4l	Institutional enforcement capacity inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.4m	Other reasons (explain which):			
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.				

2.5	<i>Is the water law harmonised with other national legislation?</i>			
2.5a	Environmental legislation	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>
2.5b	Land-use legislation	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>
2.5c	Agriculture legislation	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>
2.5d	Health legislation	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>
2.5e	Other legislation (describe):			
2.5f	If relevant, list key areas of conflict between the water law and other legislation:			
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.				

2.6	<i>Is the national legal framework harmonised with the international agreements which the country endorses?</i>		
2.6a	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly: <input type="checkbox"/>
2.6b	List the water related agreements signed by the country and, if possible, mark those which have been integrated in the national legal framework.		

<p>Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.</p>
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2.7	<i>Does the legal framework include an obligation to elaborate/maintain an IWRM Action Plan/strategy/process?</i>		
2.7a	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring the number of the question.</p>			

3. Institutional framework for the water sector			
3.1	<i>Provide the organisation chart(s) for the Institution(s) responsible for water resources management (attach in a separate document or in electronic format)</i>		
3.2	<i>Water resources management responsibility</i> <i>If the water resources management responsibility is undertaken by a sector institution (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Energy, Environment) are there plans to move the responsibility away from the particular sector institution and place it in a cross-sectoral institution.</i>		
3.2a	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.</p>			

3.3	<i>Institutions in the management framework</i> <i>Which institutions are in place being part of a framework for IWRM?</i>		
3.3a	Is there a national body where cross-sectoral coordination at the overall level can take place?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p>If Yes, give its name: date of establishment frequency of meetings</p>		

3.3b	Is there a platform where interaction with stakeholders at the national level can take place?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
	If Yes, give its name: date of first meeting frequency of meetings		
3.3c	Are there platforms for interaction with stakeholders at the regional/provincial level?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Are they operational (holding meetings and influencing decisions)?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.3d	Are there bodies for participation of the users at the local level	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Are they operational (holding meetings and influencing decisions)?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.3e	Are there bodies for river basin management?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
	If Yes, give number of basin bodies organisational structure key functions		
3.3f	Other institutions (explain)		
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.			

3.4	<i>Institutional Capacity at the national/central level</i> <i>The questions below try to establish how far the country has come towards a realistically attainable institutional capacity for water resources management based on IWRM principles. Imagine a 5 year goal of establishing the management functions below and associated competences. The goal has to be consistent with a realistic water resources management budget and staffing considering the usual or immediately foreseen national budget priorities.</i> <i>For each of the functions below, give your assessment of the national/central level capacity using the following scale: 0 = function not established, 1 = function has many large gaps in quality and coverage, 2 = function has some gaps in quality and coverage, 3 = function operates at the realistic goal level.</i>				
3.4a	Policy formulation	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4b	Drafting of laws and associated regulations	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4c	Recovery of cost of water resources management	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4d	Collecting water resources information and operating databases	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4e	Preparation of water resources assessments	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4f	Preparation of environmental assessments	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4g	Preparation of socio-economic assessments	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4h	Monitoring of water availability	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4i	Monitoring of ambient water quality	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4j	Monitoring of aquatic ecosystems	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4k	Monitoring of pollution loads	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4l	Monitoring of water use	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4m	Planning resource use, protection and conservation	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4n	Facilitating water demand management	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4o	Water allocation	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4p	Conflict mediation	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.4q	Cooperation on internationally shared watercourses	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>

Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.

3.5	<i>Institutional constraints (apart from human resources) at the national/central level</i> <i>Give your assessment of the severity of major negative factors constraining the water resources management institution(s). Use the following scale: 0 = not relevant, 1 = not severe, 2 = severe, 3 = very severe</i>				
3.5a	Lack of Good Governance (transparency, accountability, integrative, communication, participation)	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5b	Institutional framework poorly suited to address the key water resources management issues (e.g. mix of regulatory and service provider functions)	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5c	Institutional mandate poorly defined	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5d	Responsibilities poorly described for departments/sections	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5e	Inadequate equipment (laboratory, monitoring equipment, etc.)	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5f	Inadequate budget	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5g	Inadequate logistics (e.g. transport)	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.5h	Inadequate office facilities	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>

3.6	<i>Human resources</i> <i>Development of the water resources management functions requires staff with competences at levels corresponding to the technical complexity of the functions. The questions below address the staff capability compared to the realistic goal level of the functions (ref 3.4)</i> <i>Assess the human resource situation in the national/central water resources management institution(s) in relation to the IWRM functions under 3.4a – 3.4q. Use the following scale: 0 = not at all, 1: to some degree, 2: to a reasonable degree, 3: fully</i>				
3.6a	Is the number of staff adequate for handling the IWRM functions at goal level as outlined above?	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.6b	Is the staff sufficiently qualified for to handle the IWRM functions at goal level as outlined above?	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.6c	Is the staff motivated to handle the water resources management based on IWRM principles?	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
3.6d	Estimate the number of senior managers in the water sector that are familiar with IWRM principles. Less than 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 – 20 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 20 <input type="checkbox"/>				
3.6e	Are there specific IWRM training activities in your country (if Yes, list them here or in a separate annex referring to the number of the question	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>		No: <input type="checkbox"/>	
	List of IWRM training activities:				

Insert your possible comments or give them in an annexed document recalling the number of the question.

4. Processes and Milestones leading towards IWRM	
4.1	Status of Action Plan/strategy for implementation of an IWRM Framework (enabling environment, institutional roles and management instruments)
4.1a	Not foreseen for the time being <input type="checkbox"/>
4.1b	Under preparation <input type="checkbox"/> Since when : month year Expected to be finalised by : month year
4.1c	Existing <input type="checkbox"/> Approved by Date of approval: month year
4.1d	Existing and under implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Agency in charge of implementation Date of start of implementation : month year
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.	

4.2	If an Action Plan exists (confirmed in 4.1c or 4.1d)		
4.2a	Which government and non-government agencies were involved in preparing the plan? Specify :		
4.2b	Is there a portfolio of projects to implement the IWRM Action Plan?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.2c	Is there a programme for capacity building included in the IWRM Action Plan?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.2d	If Yes, is it a recurrent programme?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.2e	Does the action plan have mechanisms for monitoring of implementation?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.2f	If Yes, which agency is responsible for monitoring?		
4.2g	Is there a strategy for financing of the Action Plan implementation?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.			

4.3	IWRM in other Plans <i>Is IWRM itself or the principles that form the basis for IWRM parts of official documents (policies, plans or strategies) from other sectors that use water or relate to water</i>		
4.3a	Does IWRM appear in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3b	If Yes, provide date and title of document month year title		
4.3c	Does IWRM appear in a National Development Strategy to achieve the MDGs	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3d	If Yes, provide date and title of document month year title		
4.3e	Does IWRM appear in an Agricultural Development Plan	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3f	If Yes, provide date and title of document month year title		

4.3g	Does IWRM appear in an Energy Development Plan	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3h	If Yes, provide date and title of document month year title		
4.3i	Does IWRM appear in a National Environmental Action Plan	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3j	If Yes, provide date and title of document month year title		
4.3k	Does IWRM appear in other national plans development plans	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.3l	If Yes, provide date(s) and title(s) of document month year title month year title month year title		
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.			

4.4	Awareness on IWRM <i>Is IWRM and the inherent concepts known and understood by the major operators in the water sector and sectors relating to water (e.g. agriculture/irrigation, hydropower, health, environment, water supply and sanitation). Use the following scale: 0 = not at all, 1 = to some degree, 2 = to a reasonable degree, 3 = fully</i>				
4.4a	High level decision makers	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.4b	Professionals in agencies responsible for water resources management	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.4c	Professionals in agencies within water use and water related sectors	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.4d	Major water users (incl. industries)	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.4e	Consultants	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
4.4f	Non-government organisations (NGOs) in the water sector	0: <input type="checkbox"/>	1: <input type="checkbox"/>	2: <input type="checkbox"/>	3: <input type="checkbox"/>
Insert your possible comments here or give them in an annexed document referring to the number of the question.					

5 Narrative descriptions of process towards IWRM

5.1	<p>Describe in your own words your assessment of the extent to which your country has achieved the target of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on IWRM: “.....to develop integrated water resources management and efficiency plans by 2005”</p> <p>If the above plans have been prepared, describe in your own words your assessment of the process of plan preparation, especially in terms of participation, time frames and quality</p> <p>If the above plans have been prepared, describe in your own words your assessment of the extent to which these plans are implemented in practice, as well as constraints to implementation</p>
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6. References – Bibliography

Information should be supported by references to documents quoted (water policies, laws, regulations, projects etc.) as well as all other relevant documents: Technical analyses, other country reports etc.

UCC/DHI - 14/12/2005

Glossary for the IWRM Survey Questionnaire

There are many definitions for some terms and those given below aim to help in completing the questionnaire and should not be considered definitive.

Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy sets out the goals and the vision. • Water policy development gives an opportunity for setting national objectives for managing water resources and water services delivery within a framework of overall development goals. • A water policy that reflects the IWRM approach would seek to balance economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability.
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy sets out what should be done to realize the policy goals and is based on future possibilities and is dynamic rather than static. • The process of creating an IWRM strategy is an opportunity to take a coherent, as opposed to an ad hoc, approach to improving the development, management and use water resources to further sustainable development goals. • Strategies should aim at institutionalizing changes that will promote more strategic and coordinated decision-making.
Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan sets out how to achieve the strategy with concrete objectives, activities and related means. • A plan focuses on problem-solving.
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A means to enable organizations with differing skills, resources and priorities to leverage increased impact through working together than would be possible by working alone.
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the involvement of people in decision making processes relating to policies

	<p>and actions undertaken by formal bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real participation takes place when stakeholders are part of the decision-making process. This can occur directly when local communities come together to make water supply, management and use choices.
Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person or group of people who have a direct interest in an activity because its existence will materially affect their lives.
Cross-cutting sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this context a cross-cutting sector refers to issues that affect several economic sectors, such as finance, social policy, environment etc.
Water code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A systematically arranged and comprehensive collection of written laws. • Some codes are administrative and have the force of law even though they were created and adopted by regulatory agencies and are not actually statutes or laws.
Water law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The required water laws cover <i>inter alia</i> ownership of water, permits to use (or pollute) it, the transferability of those permits, and customary entitlements. • Water laws underpin institutional mandates and regulatory norms for e.g. conservation, protection, priorities, and conflict management. • Specific water laws have been enacted in a considerable number of countries, but some still lack a water resources law <i>per se</i>.
Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules and administrative codes issued by governmental agencies at all levels, municipal, county, state and federal. Although they are not laws, regulations have the force of law, since they are adopted under authority granted by statutes, and often include penalties for violations.
By-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The written rules for conduct of a corporation, association, partnership or any organization. • By-laws are in effect a contract among members and must be formally adopted and/or amended.

Annex 5 GWP Questionnaire

Part A: OPINION-BASED ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

(See also Part D)

1. The 2005 national IWRM & WE plans target was a challenging milestone for many countries considering the short period involved (September 2002 – December 2005). Considering the situation in your country in September 2002 and the subsequent efforts made plus the results achieved in establishing a strategy and/or plan, do you believe that your country has in essence met the target?

- ☐ Fully
☐ Partially
☐ Scarcely

Part B: BASIC FACTS

2. Does the country have a water policy:

2a)	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of publishing:	Title(s) of relevant document(s):	
2b)	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Start date of preparation:	Expected date of finalization:	
2c)	Formally proposed <input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed by what body (e.g. cabinet, ministry, etc.):	Date of proposal:	
2d)	Not foreseen for the time being <input type="checkbox"/>			
2e)	Other (please explain):			

3. Does the country have one or more specific water laws, or a water code?

3a)	Existing <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of publishing:	Title(s) of relevant document(s):
		Date of adoption:	
3b)	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Start date of preparation:	Expected date of finalization:
3c)	Formally proposed <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of proposal:	
3d)	Not foreseen for the time being <input type="checkbox"/>		
3e)	Other (please explain):		

4. Does the country have an IWRM Action Plan and/or strategy?

4a)	Operational <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of publishing:	Title(s) of relevant document(s):	
		Date of adoption:		
4b)	Existing but not operational <input type="checkbox"/>	Date of publishing or adoption:	Title(s) of relevant document(s):	
		Date of initial implementation:		
4c)	In preparation <input type="checkbox"/>	Start date of preparation:	Expected date of finalization:	
4d)	Formally proposed <input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed by what body (e.g. cabinet, ministry, etc.):	Date of proposal:	
4e)	Not foreseen for the time being <input type="checkbox"/>			
4f)	Other (please explain):			

5. Is IWRM itself, or the principles that form the basis for IWRM, mentioned in official documents (policies, plans or strategies) of other water using sectors, or Cross-cutting sectors (other than potential water policy, water law, and IWRM plan/strategy), such as...

Type of document:		If "yes," please provide title and date:
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
National Development Strategy to achieve the MDGs	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Agricultural Master Plan	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Energy Master Plan	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
National Environmental Action Plan	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please specify)		
Other (please specify)		
Other (please specify)		

Part C: SUPPLEMENTARY FACTS

6. If a water policy for the country exists (ref. Q2):

6a)	Does the water policy explicitly state IWRM (or the principles that form the basis for IWRM) as a basic framework for water resources management in the country? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
6b)	Does it define IWRM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, please write the definition of IWRM as stated in the water policy (use separate sheet of paper if necessary):
6c)	Does it specify the role of private-sector participation in water resources management? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, please describe the role (use separate sheet of paper if necessary):
6d)	Does it provide for application of the "polluter pays" principle (those causing water pollution should pay the cost of monitoring and treating waste or recipient water to eliminate the pollution)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
6e)	Does it provide for application of the "user pays" principle (water users should pay the cost associated with supplying water and administering water resources)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

7. If a water law or code exists, does it include obligations for each of the following?

7a)	Exchange of information with the public about infrastructure projects? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7b)	Participation and empowerment of stakeholders? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7c)	Management at the river basin scale? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7d)	Decentralization of management of water resources to the lowest appropriate level? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7e)	Financial contribution by the users toward the management of water resources? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7f)	Separation of responsibilities for management and use of water resources? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7g)	Efficient use of water? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7h)	Elaboration and/or maintenance of an IWRM Plan/Strategy? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

8. Regulations on IWRM:

8a)	Are there any national by-laws and/or regulations about or relating to IWRM? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, please provide titles of such by-laws and/or regulations:
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9. If the country has an operational or at least existing IWRM Action Plan/Strategy (see Q4):

9a)	At which level of the State (federal/national/provincial etc.) has it been approved?
9b)	Which government and non-government agencies were involved in preparing the plan?
9c)	Is there a strategy for financing the IWRM Action Plan (as part of the plan or as a separate plan)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
9d)	Does the plan have mechanisms for monitoring its implementation? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, who is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the plan?
9e)	Is there a programme for capacity building for organizations and/or individuals involved in IWRM plan implementation? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> (if no, skip to Q10) If yes, please provide name and organizing institution of programme(s):
9f)	Is the capacity building programme a recurrent programme? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

10. IWRM players:

10a)	Which government agencies/departments/units have a mandate for cross-sectoral water resources management and stakeholder participation? Please list their names and functions and contact details:		
	Name of agency/department	Function	Contact details
10b)	Which is the agency/department/unit mainly responsible for implementation of cross-sectoral water resources management?		
10c)	What is its 2005 budget for IWRM expressed in USD?		

PART D. ADDITIONAL OPINION-BASED ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

11. In relation to Question 1 please comment on your assessment of the extent to which the country has achieved the target of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on IWRM: "... to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005":

Comment: (Please provide about half a page of text as a response)

- 12. If such plans have been prepared, please provide your assessment of the extent to which the plans are implemented in practice, as well as obstacles to effective implementation of which you are aware:**

Comment: (Please provide about half a page of text as a response)

- 13. If such plans have been prepared, please provide your assessment of the process of plan preparation, especially in terms of participation, speed and quality:**

Comment: (Please provide about half a page of text as a response)

Annex 6 Questionnaire from African Development Bank

Note the questions are a sub-set of the questions in the UNEP-CC questionnaire; the overlap between the surveys is noted below rather than presenting the entire AfDB questionnaire.

Surveys by UCC and AfDB; questions in common

UCC	AfDB	UCC	AfDB	UCC	AfDB	UCC	AfDB
1.1a	1.1a	2.4	2.4	3.4a	3.4a	4.1a	4.1a
1.1b	1.1b	2.4a		3.4b	3.4b	4.1b	4.1b
1.1c	1.1c	2.4b		3.4c	3.4c	4.1c	4.1c
1.1d	1.1d	2.4c		3.4d	3.4d	4.1d	4.1d
1.1e		2.4d		3.4e	3.4e	4.2a	4.2a
1.2a	1.2a	2.4e		3.4f	3.4f	4.2b	4.2b
1.2b	1.2b	2.4f		3.4g	3.4g	4.2c	4.2c
1.2c	1.2c	2.4g		3.4h	3.4h	4.2d	4.2d
1.2d	1.2d	2.4h		3.4i	3.4i	4.2e	4.2e
1.2e		2.4i		3.4j	3.4j	4.2f	4.2f
1.2f		2.4j		3.4k	3.4k	4.2g	4.2g
1.2g		2.4k		3.4l	3.4l	4.3a	4.3a
1.2h		2.4l		3.4m	3.4m	4.3b	4.3b
2.1a	2.1a	2.4m		3.4n	3.4n	4.3c	4.3c
2.1b	2.1b	2.5	2.5	3.4o	3.4o	4.3d	4.3d
2.1c	2.1c	2.5a		3.4p	3.4p	4.3e	4.3e
2.1d		2.5b		3.4q	3.4q	4.3f	4.3f
2.2a		2.5c		3.5a	3.5a	4.3g	4.3g
2.2b		2.5d		3.5b	3.5b	4.3h	4.3h
2.2c		2.5e		3.5c	3.5c	4.3i	4.3i
2.2d	2.2d	2.5f		3.5d	3.5d	4.3j	4.3j
2.3a	2.3a	2.6a		3.5e	3.5e	4.3k	4.3k
2.3b	2.3b	2.6b		3.5f	3.5f	4.3l	4.3l
2.3c	2.3c	2.7a	2.7a	3.5g	3.5g	4.4a	4.4a
2.3d	2.3d	3.1	3.1	3.5h	3.5h	4.4b	4.4b
2.3e		3.2a	3.2a	3.6a		4.4c	4.4c
2.3f		3.3	3.3	3.6b		4.4d	4.4d
2.3g		3.3a		3.6c		4.4e	4.4e
2.3h		3.3b		3.6d		4.4f	4.4f
2.3i		3.3c		3.6e	3.6e	5.1	5.1
2.3j		3.3d					
2.3k		3.3e					
		3.3f					

Annex 7 (from UCC) Indicator development for IWRM

Note for discussion of long list of indicators for IWRM

DHI assists WWAP in developing IWRM indicators for the 3rd World Water Development Report. This assistance builds on, i.e., the IWRM indicator framework developed by the UNEP DHI centre which has on earlier occasions been presented to and discussed by the UN Water Task Force on indicators. This framework includes four orders of IWRM indicators reflecting consecutively more consolidated and effective levels of IWRM:

1st order: Process indicators – IWRM is implemented on paper

2nd order: Efficiency in the process – IWRM reforms take place

3rd order: Impacts happening – IWRM has hit the ground and water is better managed

4th order: Sustainability achieved – economical, environmental and equity concerns balanced.

In many countries – if not most – IWRM implementation and results are still at level 1 or 2. Therefore, monitoring and indicator development for these levels are a priority.

By means of the current note and indicator list WWAP solicits the comments by the UN Water Task Force on indicators. A discussion paper “Indicators of progress towards IWRM” was issued by DHI for the UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) in September 2007. The paper includes long lists of indicators of the 1st and 2nd order. These long lists need to be screened and reduced to the most essential indicators, which will then be tested in two case countries, Zambia and Bangladesh.

Ranking of the indicators can be done in a variety of ways using different criteria. The literature abounds with generic requirements to indicators and how to apply them in the context of result-based monitoring and evaluation. The overriding question that has to be asked throughout the indicator development process is: What are the indicators going to be used for? Clear answers to this question will be critical for the indicator development.

Although there are large variations in criteria for effective and efficient indicators there seems to be a general consensus that indicators should fulfill the SMART criteria. These are summarized below.

SPECIFIC: The indicator captures the essence and has a high descriptive value by clearly and directly relating to achieving an objective, and only that objective.

MEASURABLE: The indicator is unambiguously specified so that all parties understand what the indicator cover and there are practical and objective ways to measure the value of the indicators. (Objectively Verifiable Indicators, OVI) The indicator should preferably be quantifiable.

ATTAINABLE: The indicators must be monitored at a reasonable cost using an appropriate collection method.

RELEVANT AND REALISTIC: Indicators should be relevant and realistic in relation to the management information needs of the people who will use the data.

TIMELY: Indicators need to be monitored at the right time and with the right frequency in order to influence management decisions.

In the following a rating according to the SMART criteria has been attempted for the long list of indicators of the 1st order (Enabling conditions for IWRM) and 2nd order (IWRM reform takes effect). A tentative scoring on a scale 1 to 5 (5 highest) has been made. It has been assumed that all scores count with the same proportional weight. However, the scoring under the heading of “relevant” has been seen as absolutely decisive. Therefore the score from 1-5 is doubled for this criterion.

For each order (1st and 2nd) the scores have been added to give a first indication of a priority. Within each order, the indicators have been listed in the order of priority and split into three priority groups shown with different grey shadings.

There are several methodological issues inherent in this approach. Among these are:

- Are the lists of indicators comprehensive or are there important indicators unintentionally left out
- Does a high score (added up for 5 categories) mean that the indicator is more important / better than an indicator with a low score
- Are there different degrees of relevant or is it a “black or white” situation (e.g. are some indicators applicable/relevant in some countries but not in others).
- Can indicators with a time element (checking for IWRM allocations in an annual budget) be compared to indicators without a time element
- The scoring is subjective and depending on the assessments by the person giving these scores

The list of possible inconsistencies and non-rational elements is likely to be very long. However, if there is broad consensus that employing the method has produced results that are intuitively seen as sensible, the empirical methodology is justified.

1st order - Response Indicators: Enabling conditions for IWRM (ranked in order of score)							
Indicator name	Explanation	Specific	Measurable	Attainable	Relevant x 2	Timely	Sum
IWRM principles in the national water policy	The core principles of IWRM relating to equity, environment and economics contained in national water policy explicitly or implicitly.	5	4	5	10	3	27
IWRM in national budgets	The national budget contains budget lines that detail planned expenditures that support the application of IWRM.	5	3	5	10	4	27
IWRM reflected in legislation & regulations	Existence of legislation and regulations that take into account IWRM principles (explicitly or implicitly). Eg framework for stakeholder participation, gender mainstreaming, cost recovery, social rights etc.	5	4	5	10	3	27
Legislation for groundwater extraction	Rules and regulations to help manage groundwater extraction established.	5	4	5	10	3	27
Decentralisation/stakeholder involvement	Community ownership and management of rural W&S (including O&M and new investments) defined and established by law	4	4	5	10	2	25
Gender mainstreaming	Role of women in water management supported by law.	5	4	4	8	2	23
Stakeholder involvement	Framework/mechanisms for stakeholder participation established	4	3	3	10	2	22
IWRM & climate adaptation	Plans take into account natural disasters, climate change, and climate change adaptation.	3	4	4	8	2	21
IWRM status investigation	Existing knowledge and processes related to IWRM collected and analysed (from within and outside the water sector)	3	2	3	10	2	20
Cost recovery	Existence of a mechanism for users' financial contribution. E.g. Tariff policy and tariffs for W&S approved by law. Tariffs that allow for cost recovery of: i) operation and maintenance; and ii) operation and maintenance <u>and</u> capital investments	3	3	3	8	2	19
Regulation streamlined with other sectors	The needs of the water sector are reflected in other key sector plans (e.g. energy & agriculture) and <i>vice versa</i> .	3	2	3	8	2	18
Stakeholder awareness	Open access & fluid exchange of information related to water management.	2	2	2	10	2	18
IWRM in other plans	IWRM (explicitly or implicitly) in the PRSP and other national development plans and strategies; and listed amongst priority actions in implementation plans and costing schedules.	2	3	3	8	2	18
Surveys to ascertain current and projected water resource needs have been conducted	Surveys have identified the status of water resources, as well as actual and future water needs for all resource user-groups and environmental requirements; as well as areas of significant competition/conflict between use types and/or user groups.	3	3	2	8	2	18
Impact assessments and mitigation procedures to protect water resources	Appropriate impact assessment procedures (eg ESI, EIA, SEA, Cost Benefit Analyses & Operational Assessments) support the management of threats to sustainable water use (eg infrastructure construction, over-abstraction, point-source and diffuse pollution and habitat loss/degradation).	3	3	2	8	2	18
Capacity building	Management potential and constraints considered, with a plan developed that addresses how gaps can be addressed.	3	3	2	8	2	18
IWRM Action Plan status	A plan (including a financing strategy) has been considered, prepared, endorsed and adopted. N.B. an action plan is not a prerequisite for IWRM.	3	4	5	4	2	18
IWRM implementation projects	Could be considered a sub-indicator of the above. A portfolio of projects in support of the IWRM plan implementation established, and appropriate financing and cost recovery structures are established	3	4	5	4	2	18
Roles and functions within water management addressed	As above, but could also be expanded to stakeholders who have a management role outside government	2	2	2	8	2	16
Decentralisation	Responsibilities for W&S investments and O&M by decentralised government institutions defined and established by law.	2	2	2	8	2	16
Target setting	Developed a national Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) for WSS service delivery.	3	3	2	6	2	16
Ecosystem services recognised	Ecosystem services are integral parts of IWRM planning and processes.	2	2	2	8	2	16
Institutional capacity analysis and plans	Institutional framework assessed and plans to address constraints (e.g. in policy formulation and regulation formulation and enforcement, preparation of assessments, monitoring etc.) formulated.	1	2	3	8	2	16
Private sector involvement	The special roles and functions of the private sector in W&S investments, operation and maintenance and related services defined by law	3	2	2	6	2	15

2nd order - Response Indicators: IWRM reform takes effect (ranked in order of score)							
Indicator name	Explanation	Specific	Measurable	Attainable	Relevant x 2	Timely	Sum
Water rights	Water rights system implemented.	4	4	4	10	2	24
Decentralisation	Water is being managed at the lowest appropriate level: Where the local competencies and capacities make solutions to the problems possible, and where decision makers are affected by the solutions.	4	3	3	10	2	22
River basin management	River basin management organisations in place; including water user groups.	4	4	4	8	2	22
Stakeholder involvement	Number of private sector organisations, mass organisations, and community-based water user organisations represented in River Basin Authorities	4	4	4	8	2	22
User pays	Application of the user pays principle.	4	4	4	8	2	22
Polluter pays	Application of the polluter pays principle.	4	4	4	8	2	22
Gender	Role of women applied (e.g. % of women in management activities).	4	4	4	8	2	22
Stakeholder involvement	Framework/mechanisms for stakeholder participation operational.	4	3	3	8	2	20
Government apex body	A national IWRM apex body established and operational (cross-sectoral; ex. inter-ministerial committee)	4	3	3	8	2	20
Capacity building	Capacity building plans being implemented (that include stakeholders outside government).	3	3	3	8	2	19
Decentralisation / participation	Multi-stakeholder (including % of women) catchment-based management and operational.	3	3	3	8	2	19
Capacity building	Institutional capacity building and training programmes being carried out with regard to communities, national and decentralised government institutions, water authorities and companies, national WRM (water resource management) apex body, and river basin organisations.	3	3	3	8	2	19
IWRM Projects	Projects that include/are based upon the principles of IWRM underway.	2	2	3	8	3	18
Target setting	National Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) for WSS service delivery being used.	3	3	3	6	2	17
Legislation	Monitoring and enforcement of IWRM related legislation.	2	2	2	8	2	16
Cost recovery/economic good	Water pricing and cost recovery structures with incentives and disincentives being used (particularly for large-scale users)	2	2	2	8	2	16
Sectoral collaboration	Reduction in inter-sectoral conflict between government agencies, and increasing collaboration.	2	2	2	8	2	16
Regulation of utilities	An autonomous utility regulatory body is operational.	3	3	2	6	2	16
Stakeholder consensus	There is broad stakeholder consensus that the agreed processes are being implemented in the way expected.	2	2	2	8	2	16
Access	Evidence of the application of the social right to access to clean water.	2	2	2	8	2	16
Institutional structure	Roles and functions for IWRM and W&S understood and operational for all institutional levels (national, decentralised levels and river basin organisations for IWRM) - and between the public and private sector. Institutions with IWRM mandate and capacity established or improved at regional, national or trans-boundary levels.	1	1	1	10	2	15
Resource management v water service provision	Resource management and service provision are considered separately.	3	2	2	6	2	15
IWRM Action Plan	IWRM Action Plan being implemented.	2	2	2	6	2	14
Decentralisation/stakeholder involvement	Independent community management of rural W&S operational	2	2	2	6	2	14
Information/knowledge exchange	Information and knowledge as it is gathered is being passed freely and transparently between government and civil society stakeholders	1	1	1	6	2	11

Identify, assess value and reference databases tracking IWRM progress

A very large number of websites have been reviewed in order to identify databases or data useful for assessing the state of IWRM. While there are several data sources directly given over to this purpose, there are also many databases that record the state of water resources and their use, such as, use by sector, area of land under irrigation, and sanitation coverage. These, however, do not provide direct indicators of the progress of IWRM. Although it may be tempting to try to make a correlation between countries that have implemented IWRM and made progress in, for example, water supply coverage and gender equality there are too many other influencing factors: For example, population growth rates, climatic changes, civil unrest, cultural and economic factors, as well as development priorities and development programmes. Such information may, however, be of indirect value for tracking the progress of IWRM i.e. they may be useful when combined with other criteria.

Consequently, the following list is divided in two: The first part is data/databases that are possibly of direct value for tracking the progress of IWRM. The second part is data/databases that are possibly of indirect value for tracking the progress of IWRM.

In the tables “Static” indicates that the information source is either a one-time publication or is a periodically updated publication that no longer seems to be maintained. Dynamic indicates that the information source is a periodically updated publication that seems to be maintained.

1) WEBSITES OF DIRECT VALUE:

Title	GWP 2nd IWRM Survey
Link	http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/IWRMSurvey-final.pdf http://www.gwpforum.org/gwp/library/IWRMSurvey.pdf
Type of information	PDF survey report
Date/time span	April 2004
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	An informal stakeholder baseline survey on the status of water sector reform conducted from 2005-2006 was intended to be an operational assessment of countries readiness to meet the 2005 WSSD action target. The survey focuses on policies, laws, plans/strategies and other planning documents prepared to date in 95 countries in order to assess if they have initiated new measures to strengthen water resource management and if they have included IWRM elements in their policy documents.
Geographical coverage	108 developing countries in three regions: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin American-Caribbean
Sources of data/information	Secondary information. Obtained from members and associates of the Global Water Partnership, including governments and NGOs.
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Useful for providing a brief and very general overview (there are just 13 questions (+sub-questions)) of progress.

Title	International Network of Basin Organizations
Link	http://www.riob.org/friobang.htm
Type of information	List of member organisations classified by country
Date/time span	2000
Static or dynamic	Should be dynamic but appears to be static
Description	The database comprise river basin organizations from around the world that are part of an IWRM-based network. Information on member organizations includes; Shared rivers management; Relations between basin organizations and administrations; Users' participation and populations' involvement; Economy and the financing; Formulation of master plans and river basin planning; Integrated systems for monitoring resources; uses and the environment; Prevention of natural and accidental hazards; as well as protection of wetlands and groundwater.
Geographical coverage	International, but with a bias towards French and Spanish speaking countries.
Sources of data/information	Primary.
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	A list of river basins organisations operating on the principles of IWRM could have many uses. However, the fact that it is not complete makes its direct use much more limited.

Title	IWRM 2005 Survey database
Link	http://iwrn-progress.dhigroup.com
Type of information	Excel spreadsheet and explanatory notes
Date/time span	2005-2007
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	The purpose of the IWRM 2005 database was threefold: 1) To try to establish how far each country and sub-region had progressed in terms of formally adopting and implementing IWRM; 2) To be able to use the results as a baseline for measuring progress at a later date; 3) To identify priority areas for both individual countries and the donor community to focus efforts and assistance.
Geographical coverage	58 developing countries in 10 sub-regions including; South East Asia, Central Asia, Southern Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, North Africa, the Caribbean, and Central America, as well as two South American regions (Andean and Southern Cone).
Sources of data/information	Secondary information from national government representatives.
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	The most comprehensive survey of its kind with responses from national government representatives on 120 IWRM indicator-type questions collected from between 2005-2007.

Title	Japan Water Forum: Report on the Survey of Progress Towards IWRM
Link	http://www.waterforum.jp/eng/4th_output/doc/IWRM-Report-E.pdf http://www.waterforum.jp/eng/4th_output/doc/presentation.pdf
Type of information	PDF survey report and PowerPoint presentation.
Date/time span	March 2006
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	The survey had two aims: 1) To assess the state of national water resources in responding countries; 2) To assess the state of countries efforts to introduce IWRM. Questions focussed on institutional, legal and budgetary systems related to IWRM.
Geographical coverage	82 developed and developing countries worldwide.
Sources of data/information	Secondary information
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Much of the above information is of direct interest for evaluating IWRM. Although JWF recognized that a more detailed survey would be needed to gain a more definite picture of how IWRM was progressing.

2) WEBSITES OF INDIRECT VALUE:

Title	Atlas of International Freshwater Agreements
Link	http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/publications/atlas/
Type of information	PDF files
Date/time span	2002
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	Contains an historical overview of international river basin management; a detailed listing of more than 300 international freshwater agreements; and a collection of thematic maps related to the agreements, their content, and the river basins they represent. Published in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
Geographical coverage	International
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	It may be possible to determine how many of these agreements are either inspired by or based upon the ideas behind IWRM, as well as to what extent the number of agreements have increased with time

Title	Earth Trends
Link	http://earthtrends.wri.org/
Type of information	Online database
Date/time span	1960-2006 (depending on the data)
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	EarthTrends is a comprehensive online database, maintained by the World Resources Institute that focuses on the environmental, social, and economic trends that shape our world. There are a total of 600+ variables within the EarthTrends searchable database including information on actual renewable water resources, river flows, internal water resources, as well as water and sanitation. Searches can be based on both region and country.
Geographical coverage	International: world, regional, individual countries, developed/developing countries
Sources of data/information	Secondary (FAO is one of the foremost sources)
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	There are numerous data available that could be of some use when combined with other data. For example, the database can be used to identify countries with increasingly limited renewable water resources, and could then be analysed to see how IWRM had or had not been used to help.

Title	FAO: Aquastat
Link	http://www.fao.org/AG/AGL/aglw/aquastat/main/index.stm
Type of information	Online databases with access to raw data
Date/time span	1980s-2007
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	The Food & Agriculture Organization's global information system on water and agriculture is used to collect, analyze and disseminate data based on over 70 variables, searchable by country or by region per 5-year period. Its aim is to provide users interested in global, regional and national analyses with comprehensive information related to water resources and agricultural water management across the world. The website also includes an institutions database with contact details for water managers in about 650 institutions, globally.
Geographical coverage	International, regional, national
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Another comprehensive information database, but with a bias towards data of direct interest to agriculture.

Title	Geo Data Portal
Link	http://www.grid.unep.ch/
Type of information	Reports, tables, spreadsheets and accompanying notes etc?
Date/time span	What date or time span is the information from?
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	The GEO Data Portal contains the data sets used by UNEP and its partners in the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) report and other integrated environment assessments. Its online database holds more than 450 different variables covering themes such as Freshwater, Climate, Disasters, Health and GDP. The data can be displayed and explored on-the-fly through maps, graphs, data tables, downloaded in various popular formats, or copied and pasted into word processors.
Geographical coverage	National, sub-regional, regional and global, as well as geospatial data sets.
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Interesting information but would probably need to be combined with other criteria to be useful for IWRM evaluation.

Title	GWP – Country Water Partnerships
Link	http://www.gwpforum.org/servlet/PSP?chStartupName=_organisation
Type of information	List of addresses and contact people for regional water partnerships (regional water partnerships have to be contacted directly for details on country water partnerships)
Date/time span	2002-2007
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	The GWP has an international network of regional and country water partnerships that bring various sectors and interest groups together to identify and discuss their common water problems and to develop action plans based on IWRM. The country water partnerships in particular have a direct role in ensuring the engagement of civil society in the planning and implementation of IWRM. Information on the status of the various partnerships is not directly available from the website, although information on some of the national partnerships is available from the regional partnerships that maintain websites.
Geographical coverage	International by region (and by country – indirectly)
Sources of data/information	Primary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	The number of CWPs set up indicates a level of stakeholder involvement in water reform processes. However, the level of activity of the individual partnerships is difficult to assess from the websites alone. The network may also be of benefit for conducting surveys, evaluating indicators, selecting cases etc.

Title	GWP IWRM Case Story ToolBox
Link	http://www.gwptoolbox.org/index.cfm/site/Toolbox%20-%20en/pageid/466D78D8-DA21-0C84-CBE8BC663D008082/index.cfm
Type of information	PDF files
Date/time span	2002-2007
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	The cases have been submitted by professionals from all over the world and offer realistic lessons for others by giving examples of how an IWRM-inspired approach to water management has worked in a given combination and context. Cases are at varying levels of detail and include references to sources of further information. Furthermore, they are divided into theme areas such as gender, governance, health, lakes and poverty.
Geographical coverage	International stories, based on regional, national and local issues.
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Probably of limited use as opportunities for statistical analysis, with a view to identifying global, regional and/or national trends. Would be useful for selecting certain cases with specific characteristics for further analysis.

Title	IBNET- International Benchmarking Network for Water & Sanitation Utilities
Link	http://www.ib-net.org/en/search/index.php?L=3&S=1
Type of information	Online inter-active database
Date/time span	1995-2006
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	<p>The world largest database for water and sanitation utilities performance data.</p> <p>IBNET supports and promotes good benchmarking practice among water and sanitation services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing guidance on indicators, definitions and methods of data collection; • Facilitating the establishment of national or regional benchmarking schemes; • Undertaking peer group performance comparisons; • Establishing links between utilities, utilities associations and regulators
Geographical coverage	International (information on more than 2000 utilities from 84 countries)
Sources of data/information	Secondary information direct from service providers.
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Much of the information the website contains is not of direct relevance to evaluating IWRM. However, there are a number of financial indicators which demonstrate that water is being given an economic value, which are of potential interest for evaluating IWRM.

Title	International Freshwater Treaties Database
Link	http://ocid.nacse.org/cgi-bin/qml/tfdd/treaties.qml
Type of information	Interactive website with HTML links to selected treaties
Date/time span	1820-2002
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	A searchable database of summaries and/or the full text of more than 400 international, freshwater-related agreements. Documents are coded by the basin and countries involved, date signed, treaty topic, allocation measures, conflict resolution mechanisms, and non-water linkages. The agreements collected relate to international freshwater resources, where the concern is water as a scarce or consumable resource, a quantity to be managed, or an ecosystem to be improved or maintained.
Geographical coverage	International
Sources of data/information	Primary and secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	It may be possible to determine how many of these agreements are either inspired by or based upon the ideas behind IWRM, as well as to what extent the number of agreements have increased with time.

Title	Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)
Link	http://www.wssinfo.org/en/welcome.html
Type of information	Online inter-active database with accompanying PDF reports
Date/time span	1990-2004
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	This is an initiative that involves both WHO/UNICEF. Database information is both general and specific in nature, and provides a picture of the state of water supply and sanitation at different scales (global, regional and country), which enables one to “zoom” in and out. Information is presented in the form of short texts linked to tables, graphs and maps.
Geographical coverage	International (global, regional and country)
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Interesting information, but in isolation it is not of direct value for assessing the state of IWRM. Of possible value when combined with other data/indicators.

Title	The World's Water
Link	http://www.worldwater.org/data.html
Type of information	Excel spreadsheets, Word and PDF files
Date/time span	1945-2006 (depending on the data)
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	Has a section of the site is devoted to tables, figures, and maps on global water issues. Data are posted as they become available, so users are encouraged to check back frequently for additions and updates. Information is available on a range of area including freshwater supply and withdrawal by country, access to sanitation, waterborne diseases etc.
Geographical coverage	International/national
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	The information available is not organised under any obvious themes, and seems to be updated infrequently. This is possible due to the fact that much, but not all, of the same information is available from other sources.

Title	Transboundary Freshwater Spacial/Dispute Database
Link	http://ocid.nacse.org/tfdd/
Type of information	Interactive website with links to raw data
Date/time span	2002
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	A compilation of the indicator variables used to analyze international river basins included in the Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database. In this database, biophysical, socioeconomic, and geopolitical data relating to the world's international river basins are accessible and searchable through spatial and tabular formats. Spatial data, searchable at the international river basin and/or country scale, include climate, discharge, runoff, land cover, dam density, irrigation and population.
Geographical coverage	International
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	The presentation of information in tabular form is useful for providing a quick statistical overview. The raw data could be used in many ways, although the fact that the website appears not to have been updated since 2002 should be noted.

Title	UNDESA (United Nations Statistics Division)
Link	http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx
Type of information	Monitoring of the 48 MDG indicators
Date/time span	UNDESA updates the information continuously
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	The official MDG Indicators website. This site presents the official data, definitions, methodologies and sources for the 48 indicators to measure progress towards the MDGs. It also contains official progress reports and documents produced by Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG), links to related sites and documents and constantly updated news.
Geographical coverage	World, regional and country
Sources of data/information	Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators, coordinated by the United Nations Statistics Division.
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Details or comparisons of countries or regions in terms of water-related indicator progress.

Title	UN World Water Development Report
Link	http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/wwdr/index.shtml
Type of information	PDF report
Date/time span	2003 & 2006
Static or dynamic	Dynamic (as the reports are periodically updated every three years)
Description	Is a comprehensive review that gives an overall picture of the state of the world's freshwater resources and aims to provide decision-makers with the tools to implement sustainable use of water. The WWDR provides a mechanism for monitoring changes in the resource and its management and tracking progress towards achieving targets, particularly those of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
Geographical coverage	International
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	There are many useful and interesting areas, not least Chapter 12 which details the conservation and protection of water through financial means. The references in each chapter provide access to much more detail (including statistics).

Title	Watersheds of the World
Link	http://www.iucn.org/themes/wani/eatlas/
Type of information	Online database, PDF files and accompanying notes
Date/time span	2003
Static or dynamic	Static
Description	Provides maps of land cover, population density and biodiversity for 154 basins and sub-basins around the world. It lists indicators and variables for each of these basins and, where appropriate, provides links and references to relevant information. It further contains 20 global maps portraying relevant water resources issues. Each continental menu provides access to interactive maps and lists of basins per continent through which you can access individual basin profiles. There is also a button for the global indicator maps.
Geographical coverage	National and international river basins
Sources of data/information	Secondary.
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	Interesting information but would probably need to be combined with other criteria to be useful for IWRM evaluation.

Title	Women for Water Database
Link	http://www.womenforwater.org/
Type of information	Reports, tables, spreadsheets and accompanying notes etc?
Date/time span	2004-2007
Static or dynamic	Dynamic
Description	The Women for Water database is online since the 1st March 2004. It showcases initiatives and activities (projects) involving women in community-based IWRM. The database contains details of projects in multiple languages. Various generic search options are available.
Geographical coverage	International by local project in individual countries
Sources of data/information	Secondary
Evaluation of relevance /use/possible use	A closer inspection shows that the database only contains 47 projects which would be of limited use for drawing conclusions on an international scale. However, the organization may be of use for collaborating with gender related indicators.