

ASEAN IWRM Country Strategy Guidelines

- IWRM Monitoring Status Guidelines for ASEAN Countries

1. Background

The ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) has developed an ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action on Water Resources Management with the support from the Australian Government in 2005. To support the implementation of the Plan, ten project concept proposals were formulated and included in the Appendix of the Strategic Plan Report. One of the ten project concepts: Project Concept 2 is on the development of an “ASEAN IWRM Country Strategy Guidelines”. DID Malaysia was requested by the AWGWRM to organize and conduct a workshop to develop the details of the “ASEAN IWRM Country Strategy Guidelines”.

The workshop participants agreed that the generic ASEAN/IWRM framework will be structured on the following 6 major water management issues in ASEAN:

- Water Supply
- Irrigation
- Stormwater Management
- Floods Management
- Water Pollution Management
- Sanitation Management

Arising from the workshop the following outputs have been prepared for use by ASEAN countries to assist them in preparing and reporting on their respective countries' IWRM action plans and strategies to address the above 6 thematic issues.

- (a) A set of specific IWRM goals for the above 6 key water-related issues in the region.
- (b) For each set of thematic goals a set of IWRM objectives to achieve the goals have also been identified, categorized under the 3 categories of GWP IWRM tools, i.e. Enabling environment, Institutional environment and Management tools.
- (c) Also indicators for measuring the progress in achieving the objectives associated with each of the thematic goals have been developed. They can be used for measuring regional performance and progress towards meeting the IWRM goals for the 6 key water related issues in the region.

2. The ASEAN IWRM Monitoring Status Guidelines

The Workshop participants in Malaysia have agreed to develop monitoring guidelines for six key water management issues that are considered important in ASEAN countries. They are as follows:

- (a) Water Supply Management
- (b) Irrigation Management
- (c) Stormwater Management
- (d) Flood Management
- (e) Water Pollution Management
- (f) Sanitation Management

The following are the monitoring guidelines for the above 6 key water management issues.

IWRM Issue 4 – Flood Management (15 indicators)			
Indicator Types	Indicators	Progress	Description
Outcome Indicators	1. Total area affected by flood (target reduction in flooded area)	Target reduction on 2024: 150km²	Data obtained from Updating Condition of Flooding 2020 Report & no of yearly project completion
	2. Total number of people affected by flood (target reduction in number of people/ households affected by flood)	6,241,743 (Target Reduction on 2024: 55,000)	Data obtained from Updating Condition of Flooding 2020 Report & no of yearly project completion
	3. Annual cost of flood damages		
	4. Percentage of annual national budget allocated to flood management	%	
	5. Percentage of flood-prone areas in the country covered by early flood warning systems	%	Sources: BSAH JPS
	6. Percentage of flood-prone areas in the country covered by real-time flood monitoring system	%	Sources: BSAH JPS
EE Indicators	1. Any “Policy” on flood management	5	
	2. Any “Legislation/Regulations” on flood management and river conservation	1	
IS Indicators	1. Any flood management regulatory agencies	1	LUAS established in Kedah & Selangor respectively (only 2 of 14 state in the federation)
	2. Any institutional arrangement among related agencies to manage flood	8	National Security Council (MKN) under Prime Minister’s Dept. as coordinator during disasters

MT Indicators	1. Any implementation of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) approaches involving the use of structural and non-structural flood mitigation measures	2	
	2. Any program to develop flood hazard and flood risk maps	49	Ongoing effort (7 maps in 2024)
	3. Any river basin flood zoning and land use planning	3	
	4. Any program to control loss of existing low-lying flood detention areas to development	5	Through one-stop center within Local Government Council and Flood Mitigation Master Plan.
	5. Any climate adaptation program to mitigate the potential impact of extreme floods due to climate change	3	