

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 6 – Sanitation Management (18 indicators)			
Indicator Types	Indicators	Progress	Description
Outcome Indicators	1. Percentage of rural population having access to improved sanitation system	93.67%	
	2. Percentage of urban population having access to improved sanitation system and served by sewer network	46%	
	3. Percentage of treated wastewater reused for non-potable purpose (i.e. further treatment after wastewater treatment process) [e.g. for washing, cleaning, irrigation]	%	NA
EE Indicators	1. Any “Policy” on urban/ rural sanitation and sewerage systems	8	Environment protection Law Water resources Law Decree No. 80/2014/ND-CP on Drainage and Wastewater Treatment
	2. Any “Legislation/Regulations” on urban/ rural sanitation and sewerage systems	8	
	3. Any “Financial framework and Financial plans” for urban/ rural sanitation and sewerage systems	8	
IS Indicators	1. Any Integrated national and provincial institutions to implement sanitation policies	8	National Level: Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE): Primarily responsible for rural water supply and sanitation. They lead the implementation of the National Strategy on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, in which National Center for Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (NCERWASS) focuses on water quality testing, research, technology

			<p>transfer, and information dissemination for rural areas.</p> <p>Ministry of Health (MOH): Responsible for rural sanitation and hygiene, including household and personal hygiene, water supply and sanitation in health stations, and setting quality requirements for domestic water and technical standards for hygienic latrines. They also organize communication campaigns to raise awareness.</p> <p>Ministry of Construction (MOC): Responsible for urban water supply, sewerage, and wastewater treatment. They also promulgate national regulations, technical standards, and economic-technical norms for the construction of wastewater collection and treatment works in concentrated rural residential areas.</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Training (MOET): Involved in implementing water supply and sanitation tasks in schools.</p> <p>Provincial Level: Provincial People's Committees: These are the key governmental bodies at the provincial level with significant autonomy in implementing policies. They have the power to decide on measures related to social</p>
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			order and safety, including those concerning sanitation, and to decentralize duties to district and commune levels.
	2. Any Policy and Planning Department on sanitation and sewerage	8	
	3. Any Project management Department for sanitation and sewerage	8	
	4. Any Development control branch or unit for sanitation and sewerage	8	
	5. Any private sector participant in providing sanitation services for the people	8	
	6. Any sewerage Network Rehabilitation department	8	
	7. Any Sewerage & Sanitation Maintenance department	8	
MT Indicators	1. Any national sanitation/ sewerage information system/ database	8	
	2. Any comprehensive sewerage/ sanitation master plan at national, regional and local levels	8	National Strategy for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (2021–2030, Vision to 2045) National Strategy for Urban Sewerage and Drainage Development (Up to 2025, Vision to 2050)
	3. Any code of practice for sewerage and sanitation system design	8	Vietnam has a regulatory framework for sewerage and sanitation system design, primarily through National Technical Regulations (QCVNs) and Vietnamese Standards (TCVNs) , along with various decrees and circulars issued by relevant ministries. These documents provide the legal and technical basis for designing and operating wastewater collection and treatment systems.

	4. Any system for treating wastewater for reuse [for non-potable water purposes (i.e. further treatment after waste water treatment process)]	8	
	5. Any sludge disposal programs and systems	8	