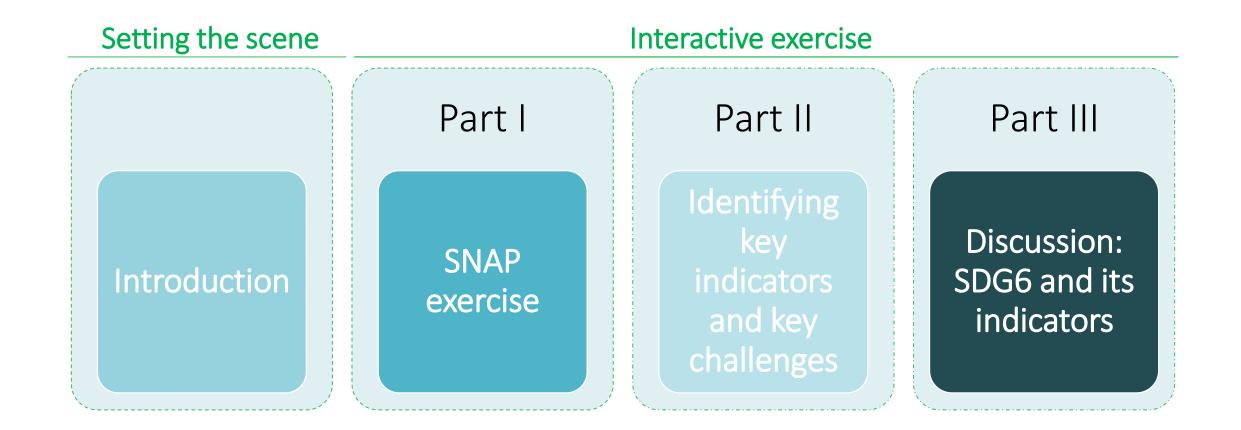
# **Navigating the Jungle of Indicators**

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Montevideo, October 2017

## Using indicators for improved IWRM



Developing new tools to support effective use of indicators for better Water Resource management

- Guidance document: Using indicators for improved water resources management
- Online tool: Water Indicator Builder
- Case studies compendium and input to the GEF IW:LEARN tool box for Project Managers: GEF TDA/SAP methodology, presented at Stockholm Water Week in workshops, etc.

#### Using indicators for improved water resources management Guide for basin managers and practitioners





Indicator Builder Tool

Creating the conceptual and indicator framework Criteria for indicator selection and assessment Linking with national, regional and global reporting Involving stakeholders Communicating results + Interview-based case studies + Interview-based case studies Orange-Senqu Basin Monterrey Water Fund

- Nile Basin
- □ Mekong River
- Orinoco River Basin
- Volta Basin
- Amazon River Basin

#### Chapter 7 - Facilitating transboundary management through indicators

- Establishing a common vision and goals for resource development amongst riparian countries
- >Improving the understanding of environmental issues to be addressed and their root causes
- >Identifying future risks and risk distribution across the basin, along with priority areas for intervention
- >Informing prioritization of infrastructure investments and their siting, in view of maximizing benefits
- >Avoiding unintended consequences due to poor resource development projects
- Providing an opportunity for a changing discourse in the basin from competition over limited resources to a dialogue that leads to cooperation and shared benefits
- ➢Increasing efficiency of climate change adaptation strategies (for both floods and droughts) through coordinated action such as transboundary flood early warning systems

## Water Indicator Builder



- Review of 1600+ WRM indicators (very few duplicates!)
- Identification of key thematic groups and sub-groups monitored through WRM indicators
- Development of an online tool to:
  - Enable experience sharing
  - Assist stakeholders in indicator selection
  - Reduce duplicate work
  - Collect and make available most commonly used indicators (including metadata sheets)
- Comprehensive indicator framework that can be customized and expanded
- Growing indicator library (70+ indicator metadata and growing)

FUTURE: space for sharing experiences amongst users



#### Water Indicator Builder



#### Welcome to Water Indicator Builder!

The Water Indicator Builder is an online tool that enables users to explore and create indicator frameworks to support management and decision-making for improved water resources management.

It offers a comprehensive, built-in indicator framework that users can modify and build on, as well as a growing library of indicators for creation of new, customized indicator frameworks.

Start building!



#### BUILD your indicator framework

Customize and build on the comprehensive, default indicator framework stored in the Water Indicator Builder system, or build your own framework making use of

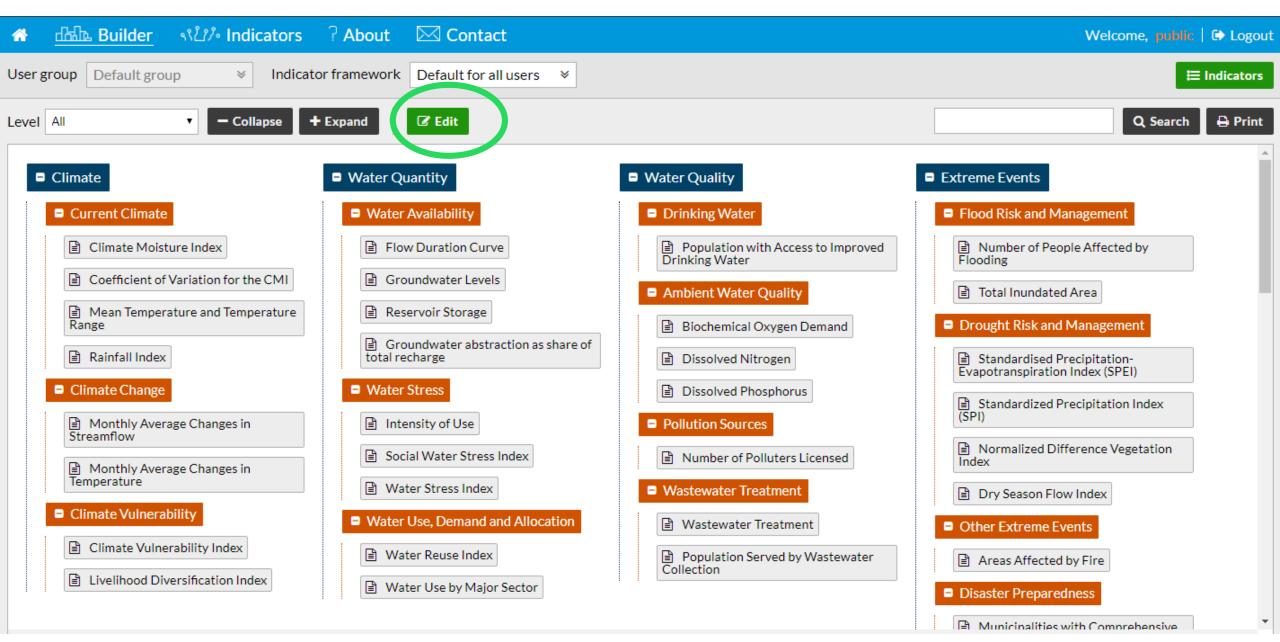


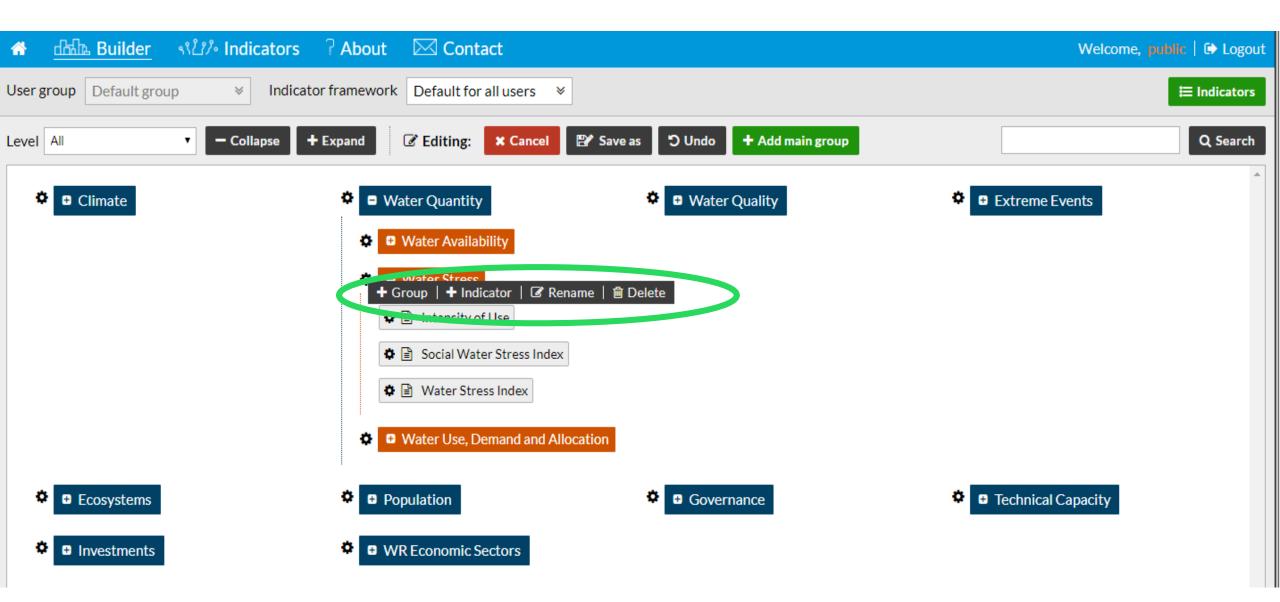
#### the right indicators

Explore and make use of the online indicator library with accompanying metadata sheets, and add new indicators to the system for your own cutomized indicator



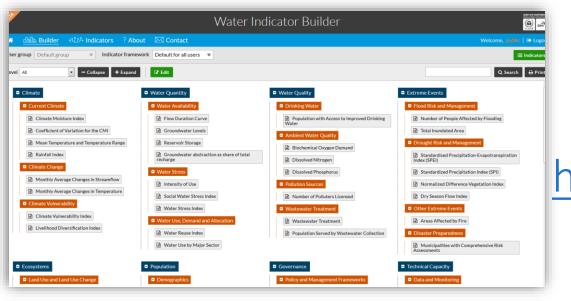
Create and join targeted user groups to learn from others focusing on the same issues – basin managers, utilities or other targeted indicator

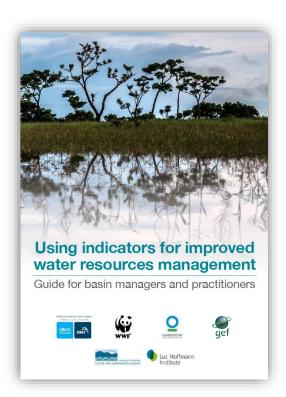




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Clim	nate	0	Climate Moisture Index	admin	The Climate Moisture Index (CMI) is an aggregate measure of potential freshwater availability, and is based on the relationship between plant water demand and available precipitation.	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 16 11:52		
	Current Climate Climate Change	0	Coefficient of Variation for the CMI	admin	The coefficient of variation for the climate moisture index (CV CMI) is a statistical measure of variability in the ratio of plant water demand to precipitation.	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 16 11:52		ement agement
	Climate Vulnerabilit	0	Mean Temperature and Temperature Range	admin	This indicator measures mean surface temperatures to assess climate variability, abnormalities and trends in order to better understand associated impacts on ecological, economic and social systems.	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 17 17:35		
Ecos	systems	0	Rainfall Index	admin	The Rainfall Index shows rainfall data availability, spatial and temporal rainfall distributions and the severity of rainfall conditions for a specified region. A basic hydrological indicator that can be used to estimate precipitation and therefore freshwater availability.	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 16 11:53	5	
	and Use and Land ( Biodiversity	0	Monthly Average Changes in Streamflow	admin	This indicator examines patterns of streamflow over time. Measurements over extended periods of time are able to show annual anomalies, or differences, compared with the average streamflow.	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 17 17:35		
	Protected Areas	0	Monthly Average Changes in Temperature	admin	This indicator measures absolute changes and rates of change in surface temperatures to monitor and identify anomalies in the climate system, relative to historic records, and project future climatic scenarios.	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 17 17:36		
	and Degradation	0	Climate Vulnerability Index	admin	The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) is used as an integrated assessment of local vulnerability to water-related risks. It is a composite indicator, determined as a function of climate exposure, resilience and	2016- 08-25 09:15	2016-08- 16 11:55	Ŧ	

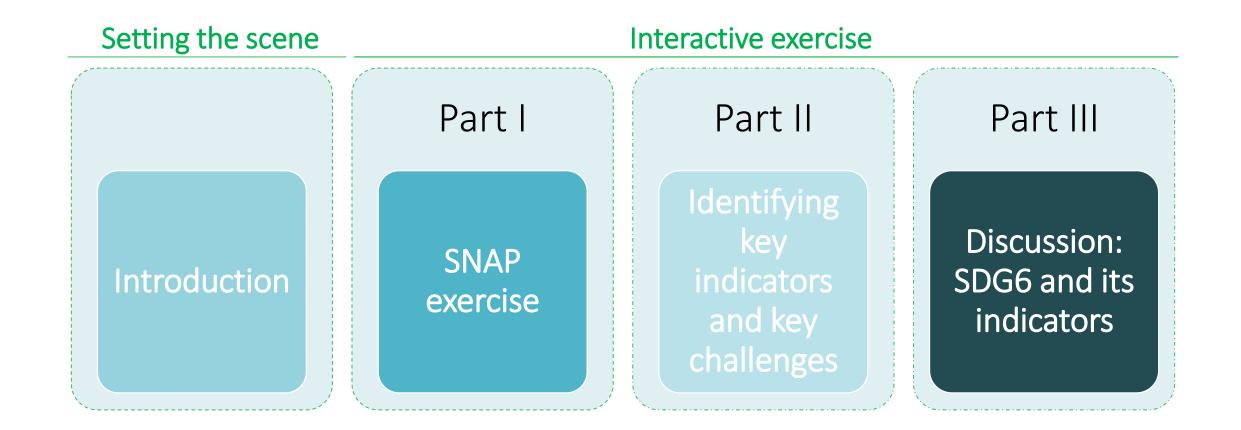
# http://www.unepdhi.org/publications

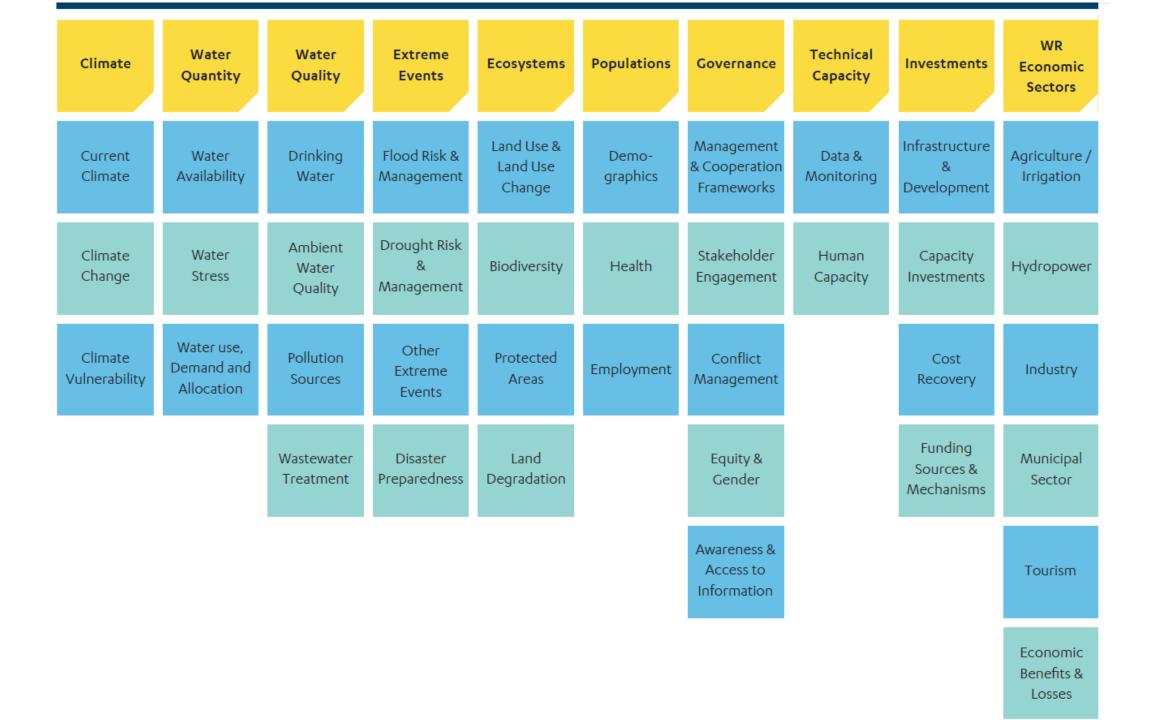






## Using indicators for improved IWRM



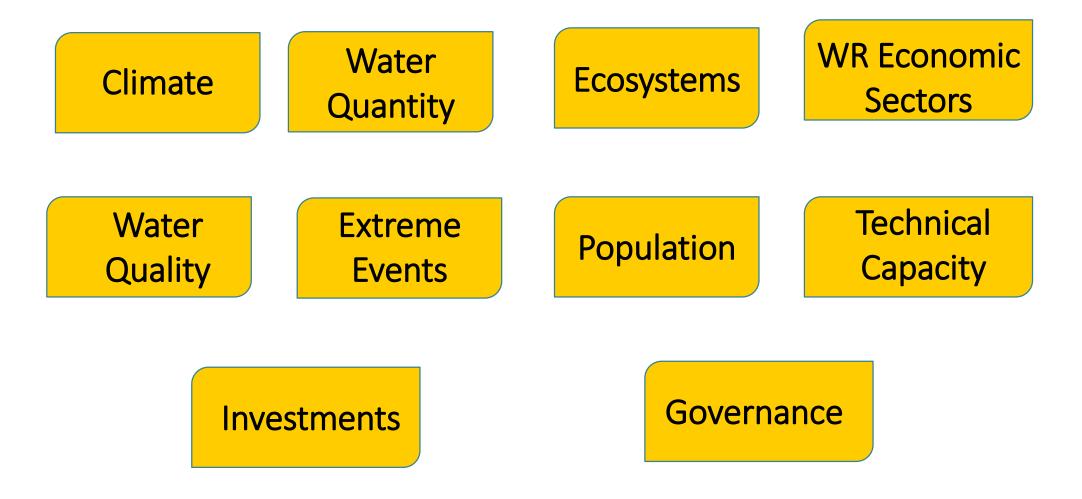


### Part I: SNAP!

- > Write down key indicators of relevance in your work/project/basin on a post-it
- ≻Maximum 5
- > 1 post it = 1 indicator
- ≻SNAP!



# Categories



# (Reporting from the groups)



(Indicator framework from: guidance document Using indicators for improved water resources management

# (Reporting from the groups)

#### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6**

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

#### 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

▶6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

▶6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

▶6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

▶ 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

- ➢ 6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

- 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
- 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

➢ 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

#### Part 3: SDG 6 indicators

- How can SDG6 indicators be useful in your existing monitoring and reporting work;
- How can SDG6 data be best made use of;
- Are there any existing tools, approaches, etc. that can help to make best use of SDG6 data and indicators? (SOCAR)

#### Going Forward – Get Engaged

>Testing the builder tool with stakeholders (remote and in workshops)

Making the indicator guidance available via <u>www.waterindicatorbuilder.com</u>

➤Continued expansion of the indicator database

Expanding the functionalities - collecting and sharing knowledge – what indicators are your neighbours using?

# Thank you





UN Environment-DHI Centre on Water and Environment

