What is monitoring?

- Monitoring is more than data collection
- Monitoring entails the creation and management of an information system dedicated to the collection, treatment and transmission of regular, timely and pragmatic information about the realized activities and the performance achieved during implementation
- Monitoring is a strategic device to overcome implementation problems
The advantages of monitoring

- Supporting implementation
- Upgrading strategic planning
- Improving design
- Enhancing transparency and accountability
- Incorporating stakeholders’ views
- Leveraging additional resources

Why monitoring water policies?

- Traditional water monitoring focuses only on final outcomes and impacts (access, scarcity, etc.) but not on how effectively we pursue those results through in-field activities
- Little information is available to assess the consistency between the international objectives and the activities implemented in field by the various actors
- Additional information is required for measuring the degree to which the various actions implemented are “on track” to reaching the common goals
- Realizations, advancement and progress of in-field activities are the relevant phenomena to assess the effectiveness of overall policy implementation
Global water policy model

Global agenda setting
Overall policy and commitments of the International Community

Sector-strategies of Donors and International Organizations

Sub-sector / Regional / National strategies of Donors and International Organizations

Donors’ and International Organizations’ Programs, initiatives, projects, actions

Causality link

Global goals

Sector strategic axes

Political

Functional

Operational

Regional, Country and Thematic priorities

Programme-specific purposes

Consistency among objectives

PRSP, laws, treaties

Local actions

Global water policy monitoring

Objectives

Global goals

Sector strategic axes

Regional, Country and Thematic priorities

Purposes of specific programmes

Outcomes

Impacts on global goals

Financial, institutional, regional outcomes

Economic, social, environmental results

Financial, physical, process advancement

Indicators

Global indicators

Sector-specific indicators

Regional-, Country- and Issue-specific Indicators

Programme-specific indicators

Aggregability and consistency among indicators
CSD-13 IPM Matrix

- Provides a list of **policy options** for the follow-up of the April 2005 CSD decision
  - Mainstreaming water & sanitation in national development strategies
  - Improving access to safe drinking water & sanitation
  - Preparing IWRM plans
  - Enhancing water use efficiency
  - Strengthening monitoring and evaluation
  - Financing water-related investments
  - Hygiene education, awareness raising, and community participation
  - Waste-water treatment, recycling and reuse

- UNDESA is in charge to develop a **global monitoring system** around the IPM matrix (WAND & GIRWI projects)

CDS-13 IPM monitoring: a proposal

- Monitoring **consistency** and **performance** of water policies
  - highlighting the expected cause-effect relationships across policy implementation chain, so as to identify the consistency
  - building a set of quantitative indicators, which measure the performance of the policy as regards the highlighted cause-effect relationships
  - building a set of qualitative indicators, which give a measure of beneficiaries’ response to the policy

- This approach has been applied to the **EU Water Initiative** (EUWI Monitoring & Reporting Working Group)
EUWI Monitoring & Reporting Working Group

- **In brief**
  - **Creation:** September 2004
  - **Leadership:** the EU Commission and Italy
  - **Achievements:**
    - Created a new model to monitor the EUWI, presented at Water Week in Stockholm (August 2006)
    - Integrated views of various stakeholders
    - Promoted a monitoring culture

- **Visit:** [www.euwi.net](http://www.euwi.net) > monitoring

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**How utilities’ activities are related to IPM Matrix**

- Several policy sub-options fall under utilities’ responsibility, for example:
  - Ensure that no one is excluded from essential supplies
  - Decentralize delivery of water services
  - Strengthen governance of public water utilities
  - Rehabilitate existing water supply systems and maintain in good working condition
  - Enhance the contribution of small-scale providers
  - Explore public-private partnerships
  - Promote water conservation
  - Promote know-how transfer
  - Reduce the risks and mitigate the impact of water-related disasters
How utilities can contribute to global water monitoring

- Commit to produce data regularly and timely
- Standardize data collection methodologies
- Respond to questionnaires received
- Adhere to national and international benchmarking initiatives

What information is useful to know

- Not only on access, but also on:
  - population served, connections, metering
  - assets, investment, sources of finance
  - inputs, costs & staffing
  - tariffs, tariff structure & collection rate
  - treatment, re-use, reliability, non-revenue-water
  - production & consumption (residential / industrial / commercial)
  - production technology & sources of water
  - private-sector participation, contractual arrangement & main features of regulatory regime
Thank you!

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