

Capacity Building Workshop on Partnerships for Improving
the Performance of Water Utilities in Africa Region

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Monitoring the Global Water Policy: the Contribution of Utilities



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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

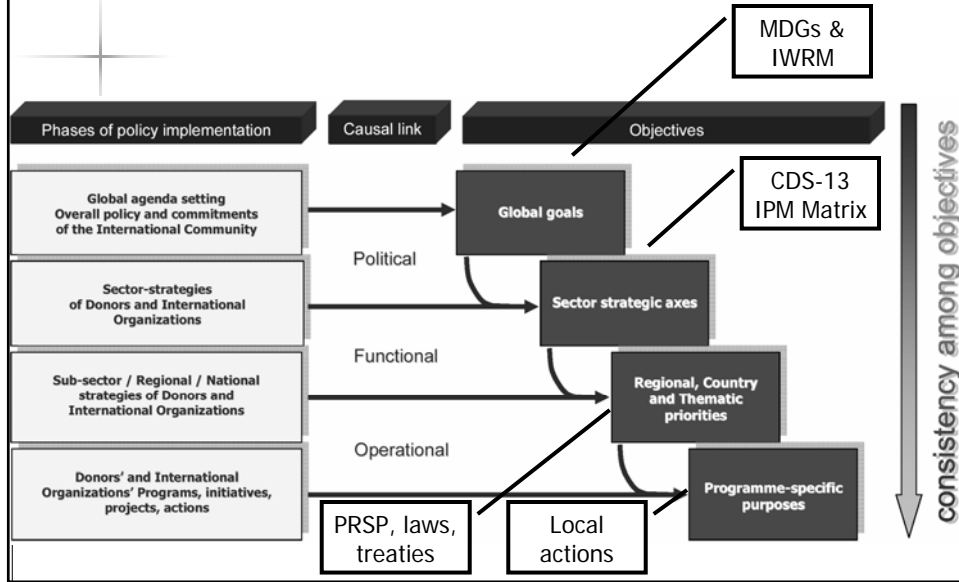


Why monitoring water policies?

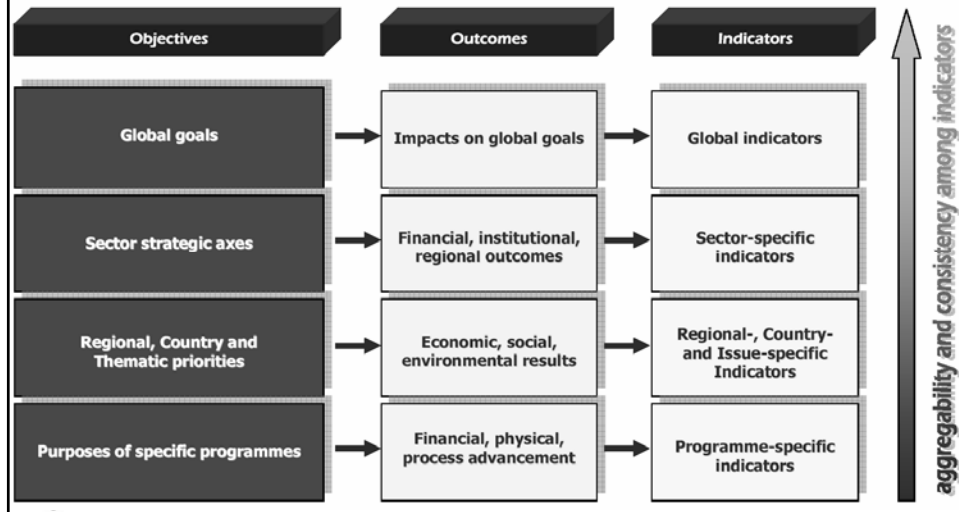
- Traditional water monitoring focuses only on final outcomes and impacts (access, scarcity, etc.) but not on how effectively we pursue those results through in-field activities
- Little information is available to assess the consistency between the international objectives and the activities implemented 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 water policy monitoring



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 re-use
- 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
>monitoring



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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