Presentation on

Case Studies in Africa on
Monitoring & Information System

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WWAP Background

UN-WWAP *(World Water Assessment Programme)*
was created in 2000 *(Secretariat hosted by UNESCO)*

*It is a UN programme bringing together
24 United Nations agencies to produce
a triennial global evaluation of freshwater
and its management:*

The first *World Water Development Report*
(WWDR) was issued in 2003

Framework

WWAP, UK-DfID funds:

*In 2003 WWAP received funding from DfID
to undertake development of
National Freshwater Assessments
in five African countries*

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Beneficiaries

Gov. of *(Ministries of Water)*:
- **South Africa**
- **Uganda**
- **Kenya**
- **Ethiopia**
- **Mali**

Financial Means

- National contribution, and
- $50,000 per country from WWAP/DfID

Scope

*The scope covers a **macro view of the Water Sector** through use of* **Key Indicators** *defined at each level, and use them as a measure of progress towards achieving* **Targets** *set for:*

- National, and
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

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Methodology

⮕ *at national level:*

- project team (task force), - working groups,
- stakeholders meetings, - consultants, and
- exchange of experience with other countries.

⮕ *at Global level:*

- co-ordination, harmonisation, technical assistance,
- workshops on *Indicators*, and on *Monitoring &*
                                        Reporting themes

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Main outcomes (as of Aug. 2004)

Overall Achievements

- **Stakeholders** Meetings *leading to:*

- *Definition of specific* **Targets** *and* **key Indicators**

- **Populate Indicators** (e.g. RSA:35/1300 selected indicators)

- *Set up of* **National Monitoring & Reporting system**

- *Draft National Water Reports*

Monitoring & Reporting systems

- adopted structures for developing M&R systems by the 5 countries are +/- similar

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting Systems

Secretariat

Teams:
- **Co-ordinators**
- Techn.Supports
- Team Members

Basic Needs

Water Supply

Sanitation

Health

Settlements

Agriculture

Industry

Energy

Water Sector National Committee on Monitoring & Information System

Water Availability

Sharing

Risks

Values

IWRM

Governance

Means:
- Monitoring Units
- Information Management
- Bureaux of Statistics
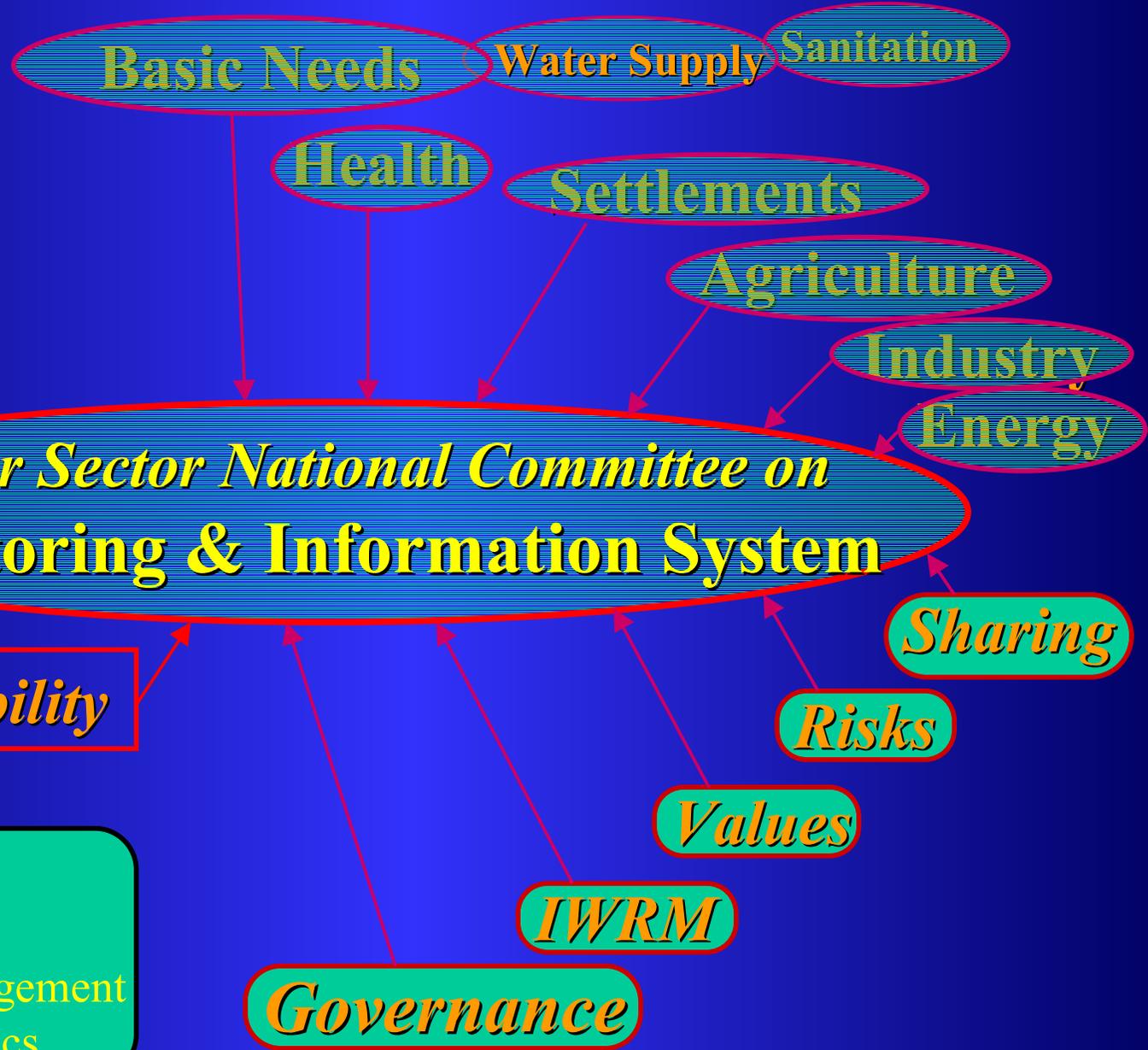
What's Next ?

- Can we expect *yearly national reports* on water sector?

- Are the developed **M&R systems sustainable** without further technical and financial supports?

Annexes

- **National Water Reports' contents on Goals & Indicators**

- **Why Stakeholder Workshops?**

- **Indicators' Definition: Is it possible/wise to standardise?**

- **Example of S.A. Access to Water Indicator**

- **S.A. Key Indicators and ME&R System**

Need for a National Reporting System

- To use common data & procedure for reporting
- To ease data & information flow
- To show trends and predict scenarios
- To support decision-making and ease refinement of strategic plans and targets.
- To report both globally and internally within sector.
- To disseminate knowledge
- To ease the production of periodic reports

National Water Reports

- Quote Sources for Any Information & Data Set
- Any Chapter/theme starts with:
  - *Goals, Targets, Objectives*
  - *List of Indicators with Comprehensive Definitions*
- Any Chapter ends with Indicators Table:

Goals/Targets Title						
	1990		1992	….	….	2002	2003
Indic 1						
Indic 2						
Indic 3						
….						
Indic n						

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Why Stakeholder Workshops?

• Stakeholder workshops are not a once-off consultation, but a continuous input from the Stakeholders.
• Each sub-sector role-player takes ownership.
• Need for effective Data Flow and Data Responsibility.

To deliver we need:

• Identify committed stakeholders / members who will contribute in writing & editing.
• Establish sub-sector ownership, and long-term links and cooperation.
• Develop suitable Indicators per challenge area for national reporting system.
• Develop Information system, and National Reporting System.
• Assess available information & identify data gaps.
• Design products (report, web site, CD rom).
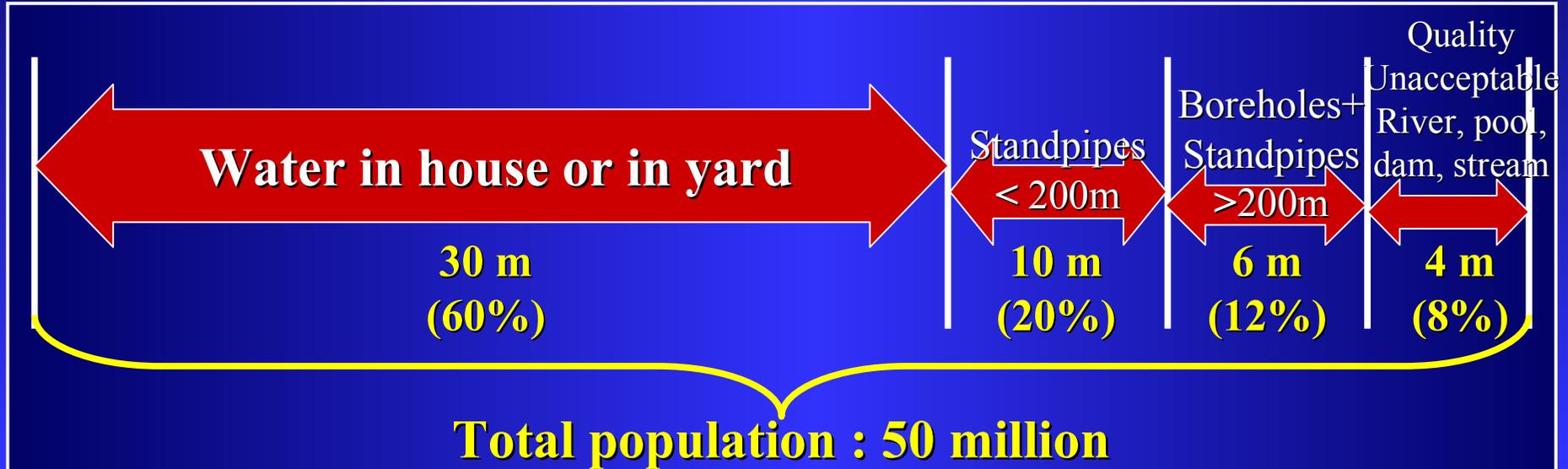• Agree on report framework.

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Indicators' Definition

Is it possible/wise to standardise?

Examples of South-African Indicators Definition on:
1- Access to Water

S.A. Access to Water
(displayed figures are NOT the actual ones)

Water in house or in yard

Standpipes < 200m

Boreholes+ Standpipes >200m

Quality Unacceptable River, pool, dam, stream

30 m (60%)

10 m (20%)

6 m (12%)

4 m (8%)

Total population : 50 million

Perspective 1: People to be brought up to a bare minimum supply i.e. safe source but still lacking quality

4 m (8%)

Perspective 2: Total people to be brought to within 200m

10 m (20%)

Perspective 3: Total people to be brought up to in-house/yard connections

20 m (40%)

Note : These figures reflect access to infrastructure, not necessarily effective services e.g water quality, flow & sustainability

S.A. Key Indicators and ME&R System

Key Indicators
- **1300** indicators in use in S.A. water sector
- **350** were considered relevant, and
- **35** selected for reporting at a national and global level, covering all 11 WWAP challenge areas

National M&R Systems and Water Reports
- Developing *Monitoring, Evaluation &Reporting system* has become a national priority for S.A.
- Developing *National Water Development Reports* is a guidance for the other water reports.

Progress with Key Indicators S.A.

- Identified > *1300* Indicators
- Reviewed their need, use, priority & applicability
- *350* Indicators Selected to describe WWAP topics
- Deliberating Usefulness, Availability & Data Gaps
- Stakeholder review and refinements
- Need to align S.A. KPIs with global indicators.
- Final: *35 Key Indicators*

WWAP

1. SETTING THE SCENE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

2. AVAILABILITY OF WATER

3. DIFFERENT ROLES, USERS AND IMPACTS OF WATER

4. INTEGRATED ASPECTS OF WATER

5. MANAGEMENT STEWARDSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

6. CASE STUDIES

7. INDICATORS