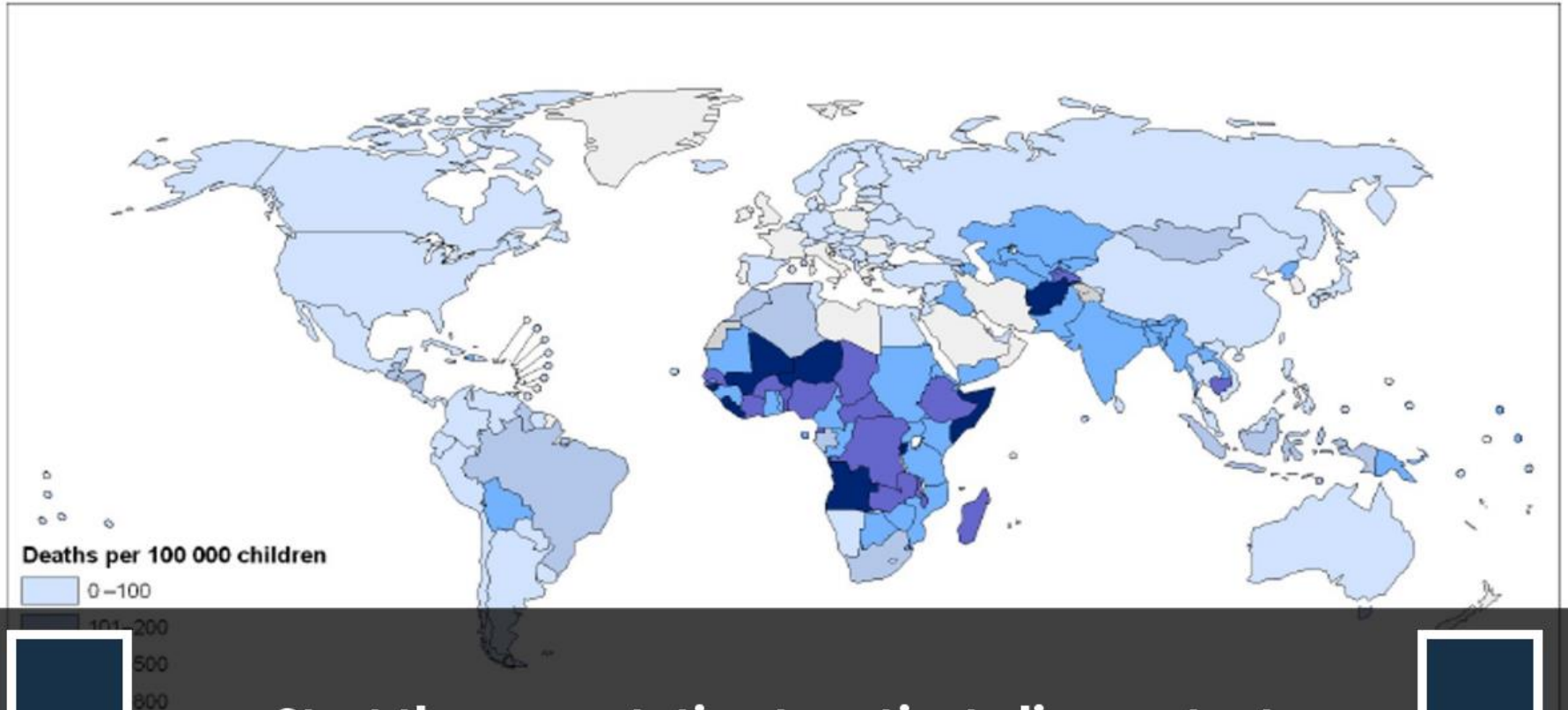


# Where were you born?

Deaths attributable to water, sanitation and hygiene (diarrhoea)  
in children aged under 5 years, 2004



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# Including sustainability factors is essential to make progress in rural water supply services



Agree; it is essential

Partially agree; only if service levels are already measured well

Disagree; it is nice to have but not essential

Don't know



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should invest in global comparable indicators  
sustainability factors instead of national indicators  
sustainability factors.



Agree; it is more efficient

Agree; comparing will set  
benchmarks and motivate progress



Partially agree; it should be in  
parallel


Disagree; countries are diverse in  
context, processes and needs

Don't know


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Forward, what do you see as the most important  
for measuring sustainability?



op

New



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# In Search of Sustainability of Rural Water Supply Services

## Monitoring and Metrics

Susanna Smets, Senior Water and Sanitation Specialist, World Bank  
Stef Smits, Senior Programme Officer, IRC  
Stockholm World Water Week



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# Multi-country assessment available examining sustainability of rural water service delivery models

- **framework** to operationalize sustainable service delivery approach
- **“knowledge in implementation”** from 16 cases
- **policy directions** depending on sector development and service delivery context

## Sustainability Assessment of Rural Water Service Delivery Models

AUGUST 2017

Findings of a Multi-Country Review

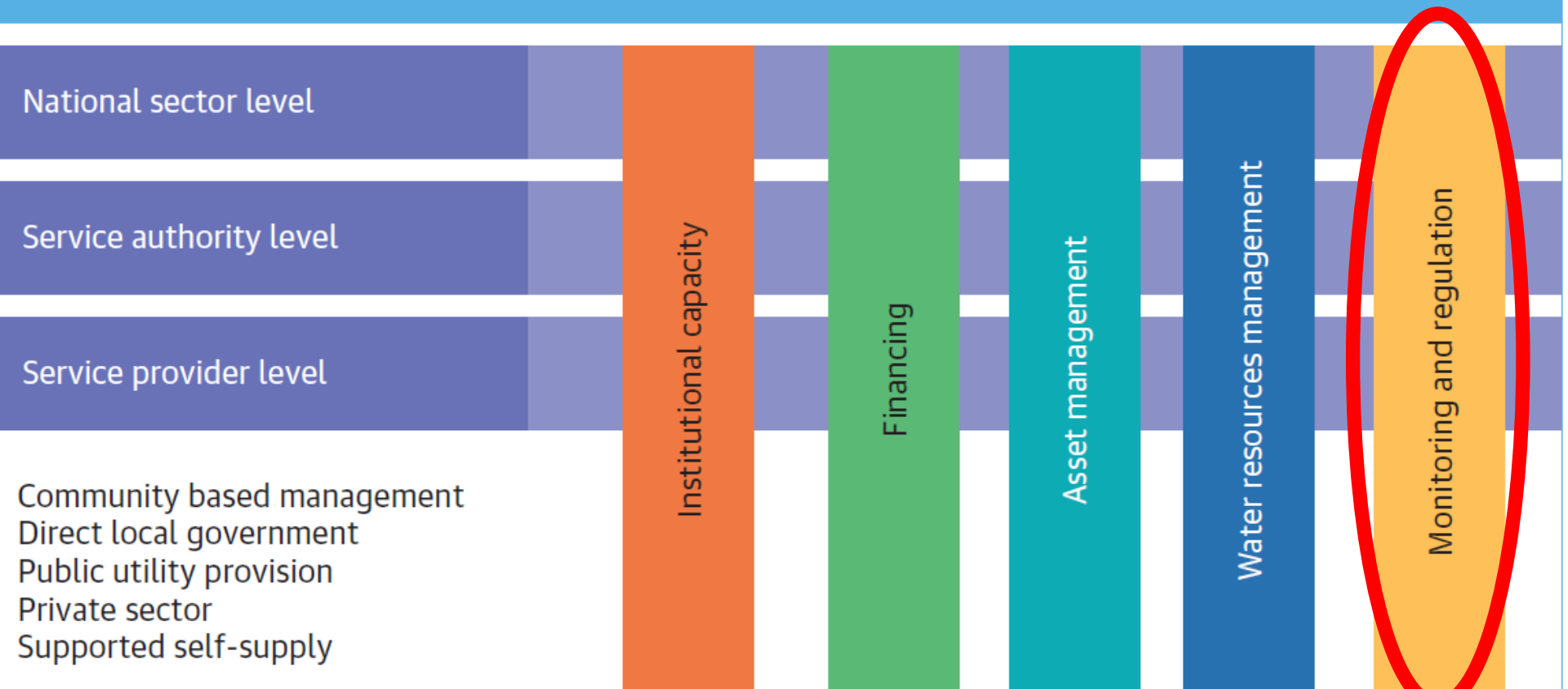




# Monitoring is one of the building blocks for sustainable services and underpins actions to improve others

Country context: economic development, population growth and urbanization, decentralization, geography and hydrology, aid dependency

Sector governance: political prioritization, aid effectiveness, private sector participation, human rights and inclusion, institutional arrangements and service delivery models, service levels



# Good practices of sector-wide systems found in LAC with SIASAR.. and also Philippines and India



**Swajal II**  
Sector Information System



## Listahang Tubig

A National Water Survey





# Challenges to move from waterpoint mapping toward the use of comprehensive monitoring systems



**Urban experience in measuring service levels and performance facilitated through global platforms...**

# IBNET

The International Benchmarking Network



Benchmarking Database





# Is the adoption of a universal set of core sustainability metrics a distant dream...or can it be a gradual reality?

- Look for **commonality**
- Benefit from a **standardized set** of global indicators
- **Benchmark** rural water systems within countries
- Contribute to **global** monitoring

## Rural Water Metrics Review and Global Framework development

DREAM

## Toward a Universal Measure of What Works on Rural Water Supply: Rural Water Metrics Global Framework

### Problem Statement: Value of a Set of Universal Metrics

Globally, the proportion of people living without improved drinking water was halved between 1990 and 2010; however, inequities remain between and within countries. For example, eight out of 10 people who are still without access to improved drinking water sources live in rural areas.

Countries are now aiming for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which calls for universal and equitable access by 2030. This represents a far more ambitious challenge at a time when many rural water systems in developing countries are not functioning, or are performing below expected levels. Recent data suggest that although 78 percent of water point schemes are functional at one time, almost **15 percent** of water points fail after one year and **25 percent** of water points are non-functional by their fourth year (Banks et al. 2016).

Although there is general understanding among professionals about these low levels of performance, there are few country monitoring systems that

provide decision makers with sufficient and comparable evidence on numbers of systems, types of systems, and performance of systems. Given this global challenge, it might be valuable to have a standardized set of indicators that could be adopted and adapted by countries, thus facilitating improved national and global reporting and analysis.

### Background to the Study

Countries have developed their own monitoring indicators—many of which have commonalities but are not necessarily exactly the same, and may not be similarly comprehensive. Decision makers in all countries, however, would likely benefit from ensuring that their monitoring framework produces a standard set of indicators against which to compare their rural water systems.

By having one standardized global set of indicators, countries could begin to assess sustainability across aspects that are common to all situations, and in the long term to adapt their own monitoring system toward alignment for producing this set. The adoption of such global indicator set could also facilitate and contribute—along

# Organizing framework for sustainability metrics: dimensions for sustainability

Service level

- Characteristics of service received by users

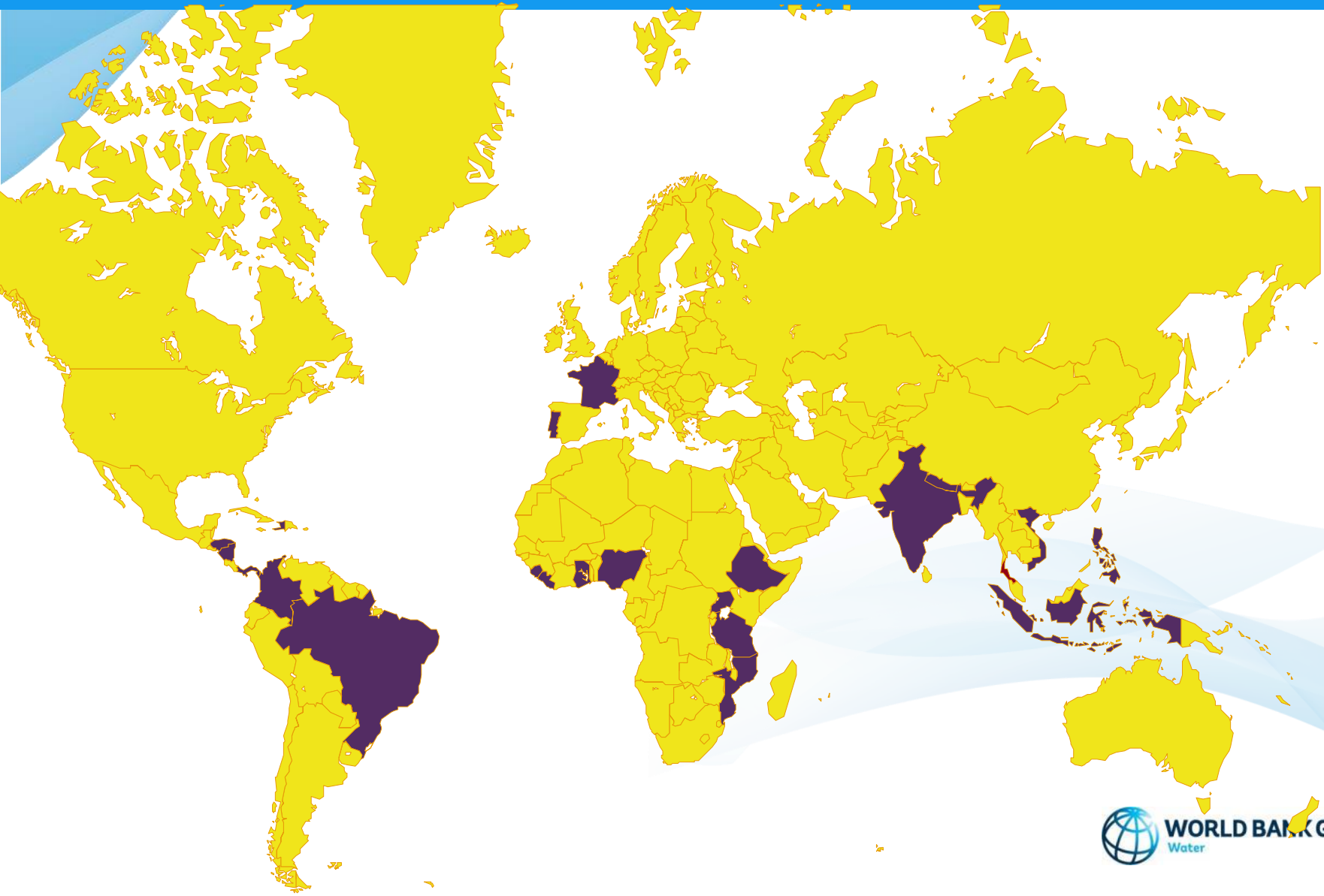
Functionality

- Physical condition and functioning of system

Sustainability factors

- Performance of service provider
- Extent of support to service providers

# Application of the organizing framework on over 40 monitoring systems including 20 national country systems





# Functionality: whether a handpump works based on leakage and/or discharge test





# Functionality: understanding different components of piped supplies





# Service levels required by SDG: water quality...





**...availability**





...accessibility





**and affordability (to be defined)**



# Other service level indicators: reliability





# Performance of service providers measured by organisational capacity...



# ...capacity and performance in O&M









# ..and environmental management

## **LÅGA VATTENNIVÅER**

**Den torra sommaren gör att vattennivån i våra brunnar sjunker.**

**Vattenkommittén ber Dig därför att vara sparsam med vattnet så att ingen blir utan hushållsvatten.**

**/Vattenkommittén**

2014-07-27



# Service providers need to be supported by technical assistance providers





# “Less is More”: the need for a gradual trajectory of minimum, basic and advanced categories of indicators



Dimensions	Minimum	Basic	Advanced
Service levels	Access and continuity of supply	Accessibility, availability, quality	Affordability, reliability, user satisfaction
Functionality	Water system physical condition (hand pumps and piped systems)		
Sustainability: service provider performance	Presence and limited performance assessment of service provider	Developed assessment of service provider performance	Performance optimization metrics
Sustainability: service authority or technical assistance provider performance	Presence and limited performance assessment of service authority	Developed assessment of service authority performance	Performance optimization metrics

# World Bank committed to implement global framework of rural water sustainability metrics

## Support to Implementation of Global Framework of Rural Water Metrics



**Support to client countries in developing sector-wide monitoring system, e.g. SIASAR**



**With GWSP support use the global RWS framework in a select number of countries**

# **Vision to Reality: Partners of RWSN to facilitate adoption of global framework for rural water sustainability metrics**

- 
- **Harmonize rural water supply metrics**
  - **Support country adoption of core indicators**
  - **Future platform for rural benchmarking**
  - **Contribute to SDG global monitoring**



# Thank you

For further questions: [ssmets@worldbank.org](mailto:ssmets@worldbank.org) or  
[smits@ircwash.org](mailto:smits@ircwash.org)

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