

# RWSN Webinars - 2014

**Rainwater Harvesting – Groundwater Research – Water Point Mapping**



**Every Tuesday from 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept to 9<sup>th</sup> Dec 2014**

**Register on: <http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/projekts/details/79>**

15:30 – 17:00 (Central European Summer Time)

09:30 – 11:00 (Eastern Daylight Time, US)

19:00 – 20:30 (India Standard Time)



# Webinar 4 (Water Point Mapping)

## 14<sup>th</sup> October 2014

### **District Monitoring**

Water Point Mapping Experiences in Ethiopia

Water for People's District Approach

Service Monitoring in Ghana

# IRC

Supporting water sanitation  
and hygiene services for life



# IRC



## Service monitoring in Ghana

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14 October, 2014

Supporting water sanitation  
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# Why service monitoring?

## At district level:

- Inform asset management
- Inform corrective actions
- Inform planning and decision making

## At national level:

- Inform strategic planning
- Inform regulation
- Inform sector debate

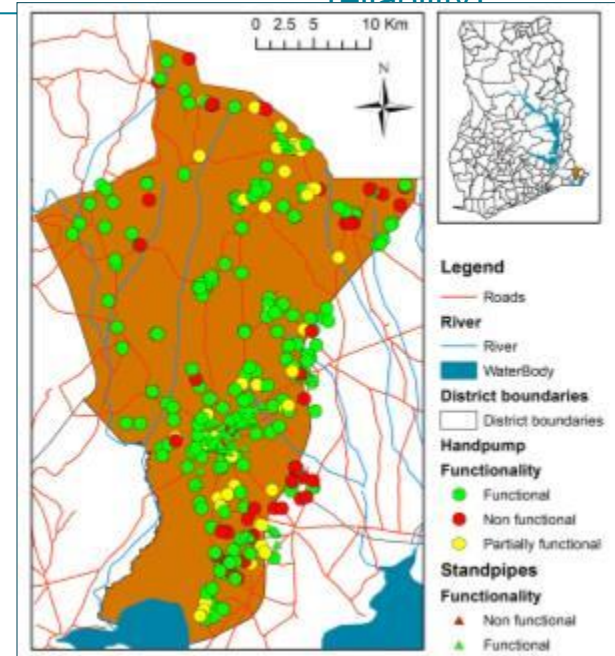
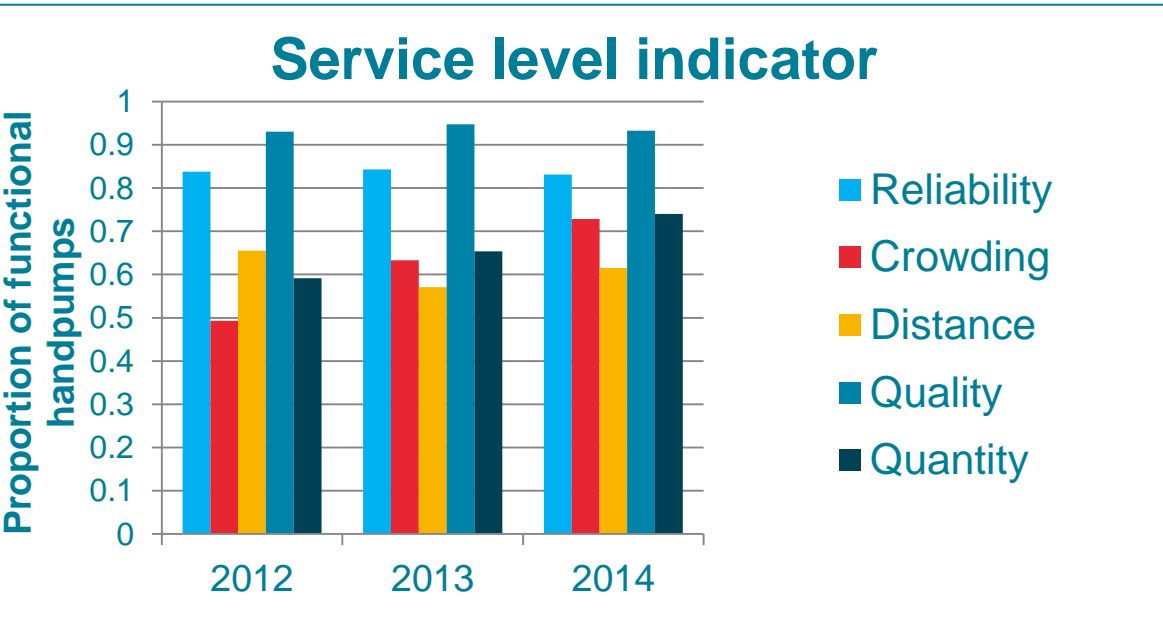
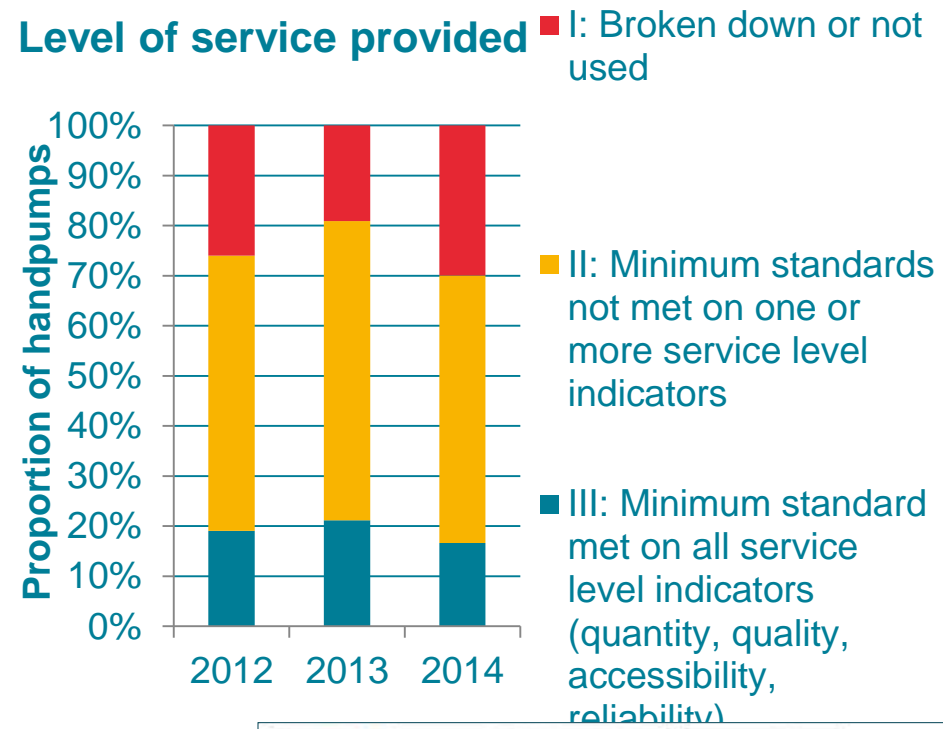
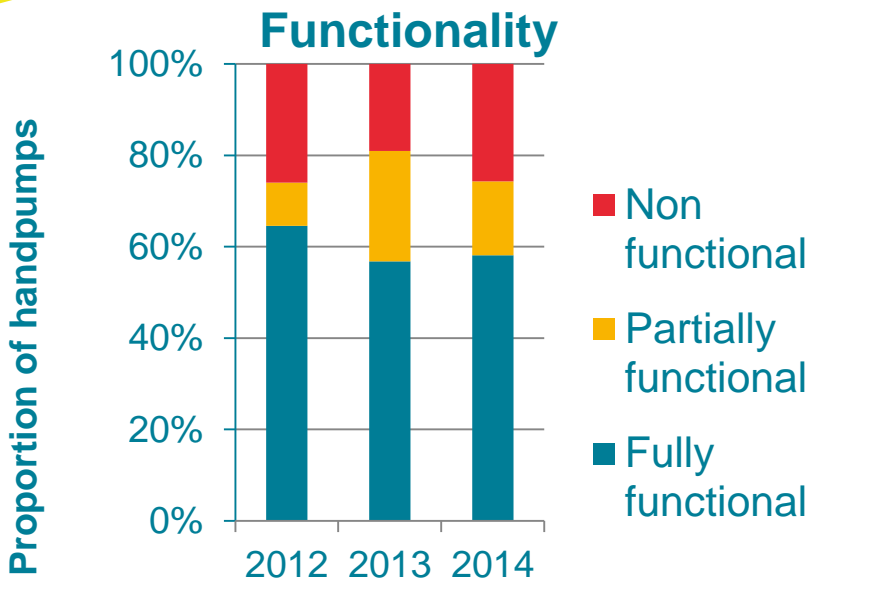
# What is being monitored?

All improved communal water systems (handpumps, piped schemes and standpipes) and their management:

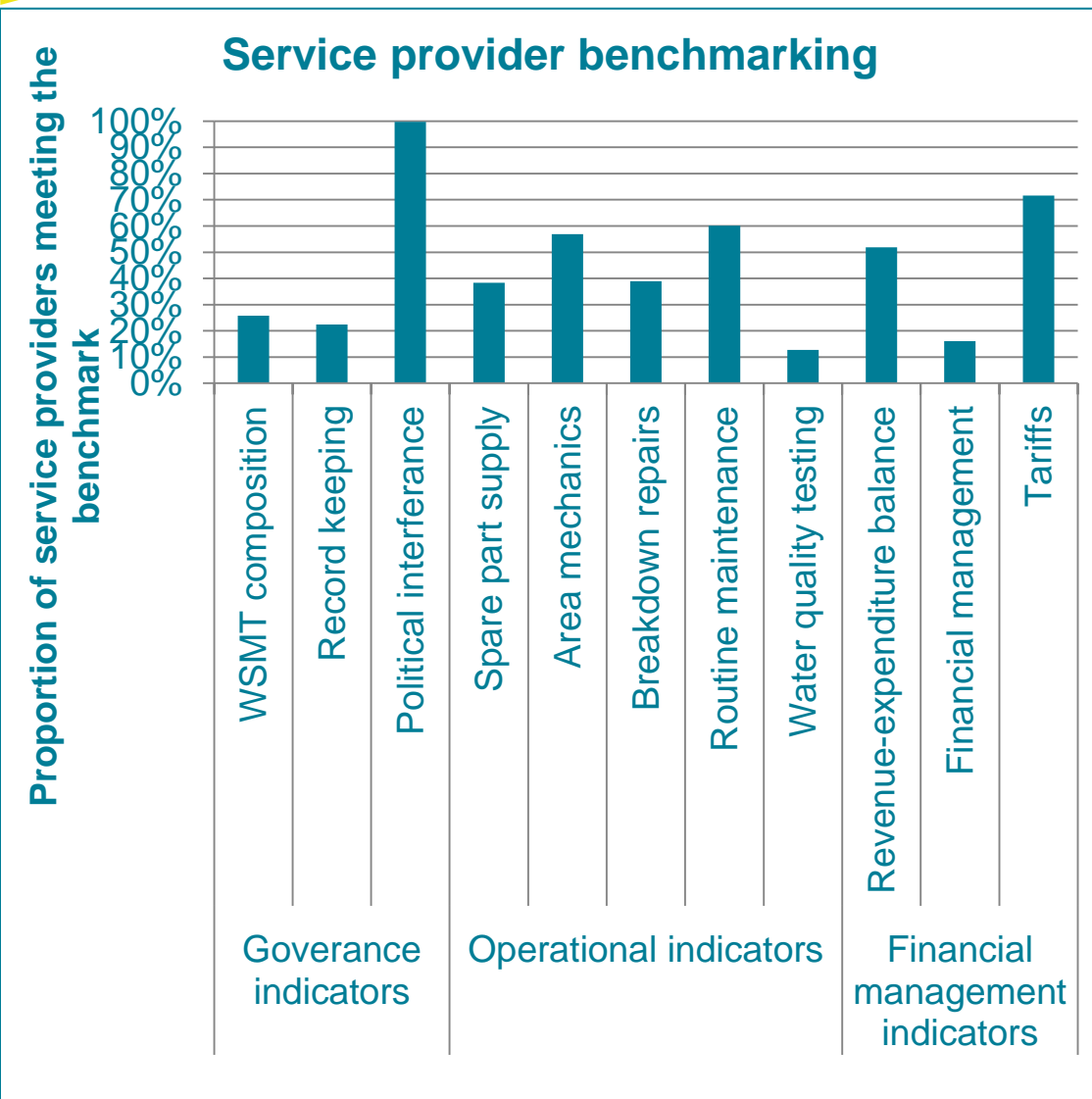
- Functionality
- Service levels (reliability, accessibility (distance and crowding), (perceived) quality, quantity)
- Water service provider performance (on governance, operational and financial issues)
- Water authority (district) performance

Monitored against norms, standards and guidelines set by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)

# Some examples



# Some examples



Water service authority benchmarking	2012	2013	2014
<b>East Gonja District</b>			
• Presence of a District Works Department	X	X	X
• District Water and Sanitation Plan	X	√	√
• Budget allocation and utilisation	X	√	√
• Facility management plans and by-laws	X	X	X
• NGO coordination	X	X	√
• Monitoring support	X	X	X
• Data transfer from district to regional level	X	X	√

(X = benchmark not met; √ = benchmark met)



# Costs per monitoring round per district

Costs of <b>equipment (Six phones per district)</b>	\$ 660
Costs of training of data collectors	\$ 570
Costs of data collection (fuel, per diems, etc.):	\$ 4,025
Monitoring of data collection:	\$ 1,154
Costs of data cleaning, processing and analysis:	\$ 1,376
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Total costs per district:	\$ 7,785

Note: This excludes the cost of AKVO-FLOW instance, the annual subscription fee and the personnel costs of the district level staff, covered by local government (6 local government staff, 25 days each) and regional staff, covered by CWSA (one person, 10 days per district)

# Updating of data

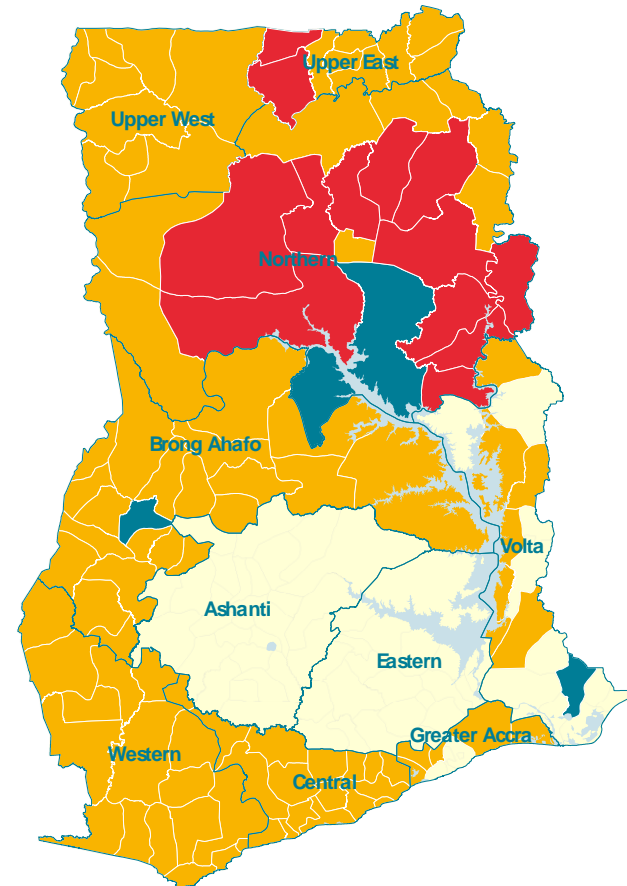
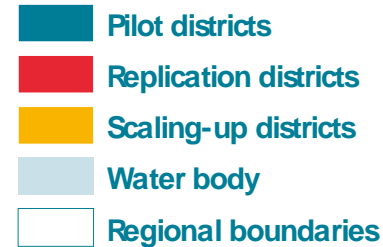
So far:

- 3 rounds in 3 pilot districts (2012-2014)
  - Monitoring data surveys for updating data collected during first round (baseline in 2012)
- Replication of baseline data collection in 16 districts (2013)

Now:

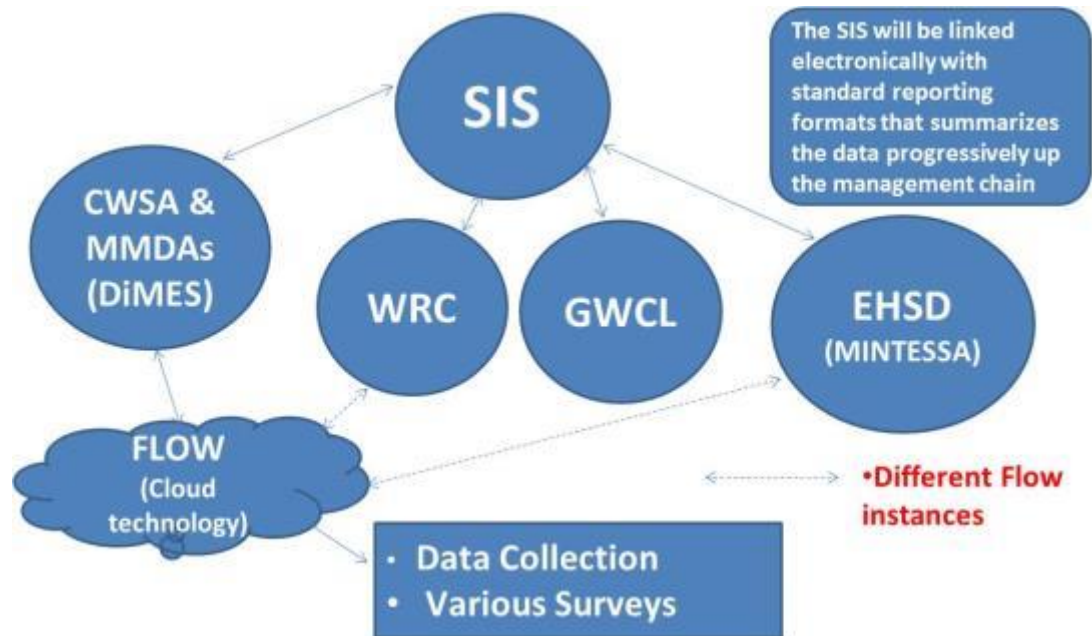
- Baseline data collection in 133 districts (of a total of 216 districts)
- Development of systems and procedures for continuous monitoring (led by CWSA, through SMARTerWASH Project)

## Legend



# Link with national level

- Service monitoring led by CWSA, based on CWSA monitoring framework
- Data collected by district staff using mobile phones and online data storage platform -> Data accessible from different levels
- Data informs national level planning and sector debate
- Link to Sector Information system (SIS)



# Main challenges for success

- Local government doing continuous monitoring, without project funds.
- Monitoring is only part of the puzzle: In order to improve water services, monitoring alone is not enough. Local governments need capacity, finance, logistics, skills in order to respond to the monitoring data.

# Key points for advice to others

- Build on national systems
  - In Ghana: CWSA is in the lead. Indicator framework built upon national norms and standards and building on the national monitoring system (DiMES)
- Use of mobile phone technology for data collection
  - In Ghana: Use of Akvo FLOW enabled quick data collection, processing and analysis.
- Involve the users of the data, the relevant district staff, in the collection of the data:
  - In Ghana: District staff collect, process and analyse the data
- Ensure sufficient support to the districts
  - In Ghana: Regional CWSA staff supporting district staff
- As much as possible, de-projectize monitoring
  - In Ghana: Multiple projects supporting the scaling-up



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**For more information, please see:**

**National monitoring framework and How to do guide:**

[http://www.cwsagh.org/cwsa\\_subcat\\_select.cfm?corpnews\\_catid=6&corpnews\\_scatid=23](http://www.cwsagh.org/cwsa_subcat_select.cfm?corpnews_catid=6&corpnews_scatid=23)

**Reports and district factsheets of pilot districts:**

[http://www.waterservicesthatlast.org/countries/ghana\\_triple\\_s\\_initiative/publications\\_list](http://www.waterservicesthatlast.org/countries/ghana_triple_s_initiative/publications_list)

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# Water Point Mapping & Monitoring



Community:

<https://dgroups.org/rwsn/mapping/join>

Presentations & Recordings:

<http://www.rural-water-supply.net/en/projekts/details/79>