

IPA III Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator code and name
IPA III RF 3.1.7.3: Length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution systems of public water supply
2. Technical details
<p>OPSYS and Results Dashboard code: .</p> <p><u>Unit of measure:</u> kilometres</p> <p><u>Type of indicator:</u> <i>Quantitative: Numeric; Actual (ex-post); Cumulative (not annual).</i></p> <p><u>Level of measurement:</u> this is an output indicator. It would logically be associated with an output such as "Improved infrastructure for water supply/distribution".</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> Where relevant / possible, please disaggregate by new /upgraded and location (rural/urban).</p> <p>Any further disaggregation should be agreed with the relevant ministry or IP in advance.</p> <p><u>DAC sector codes:</u> 14020; 14021; 14030.</p> <p><u>Main associated SDG:</u> SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water.</p> <p><u>Other associated SDGs:</u> SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities.</p> <p><u>Associated IPA III Level 1 indicator:</u> none.</p> <p><u>Associated IPA III Level 3 indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount and share of EU-funded external assistance contributing to: (a) climate change (adaptation and mitigation), (b) protecting biodiversity, c) combating desertification, (d) protecting the environment (Aid to Env).
3. Policy context and Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPA III PF: Window 3 - Green Agenda and Sustainable Connectivity, Thematic Priority 1: Environment and climate change. • Chapter of the Acquis: The main concerned chapter of the EU <i>acquis</i> under this section is chapter 27 (Environment and climate change), included in cluster 4 (Green agenda and sustainable connectivity). • The indicator is taken from 2021-2027 ERDF-CF-JTF Common Indicators where it is coded as RC030. It is broadly similar to EFSD+ IW3 Water & Sanitation, indicator 19 expressed as "Length of new or rehabilitated water supply pipes". <p>Water is a scarce resource that requires prudent management. Citizens and business require water for their health, well-being and basic needs. They also require water of a certain quality. They use it in large quantities.</p> <p>For these reasons it is essential that water supply ensures quality and reduces to a minimum water loss. Within the framework of overall water management there is a need to replace or upgrade existing water pipes in certain cases that form the backbone of the water supply system.</p>

Infrastructure and public investments in the environmental sector serve a twofold economic and social development purpose and support for their planning, design, construction and sustainable management is required, in terms of both capital investments and technical assistance. The challenging financial effort to bring water, wastewater and solid waste management infrastructure in line with EU standards requires innovative financing mechanisms and the application of cost-recovery and polluter-pays principles.” IPA III Programming Framework, p.38 This indicator focuses on the installation of new or upgraded pipes. It is a measure of part of the physical infrastructure required and responds to one of many elements required for sustainable water management.

4. Values to report

All of the following values must be determined according to the definitions provided in Section 5 below.

- **Reporting values in the logframe:** Values will be reported cumulatively.
 - **Base line value:** 0
 - **Final target value:** estimated total length of all supported and completed piping sections under the intervention
 - **Reporting of current value:** Sum of the length of all supported and completed piping sections under the intervention at cut-off date.
 - **Contribution to results:** current value.

5. Calculation of values

The value for this indicator is calculated by counting the **Number of (#) kilometres (Length of pipes)**, using the Technical Definitions and Counting Guidance provided below. Please double check your calculations using the Quality Control Checklist below.

Technical Definitions

- **Public water supply:** refers to the supply of water provided, by a public or publicly delegated authority, to households and businesses both drinkable and non-drinkable.
- **Distribution systems is understood as** the network of pipes and pumping stations that bring water from source to users’ properties and has the same meaning as “**distribution network**” in the sense of the extract below: In this it is to be distinguished from the “**domestic distribution system**” which refers to “*the pipework, fittings and appliances which are installed between the taps that are normally used for human consumption and the distribution network*” Article 2.2, Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32). The “distribution system” as understood in this indicator will be owned by a water supply entity.
- **New or upgraded pipes** refers to the pipes - mains and network - through which water transits on its way to users, irrespective of diameter of pipe. **Upgraded:** refers to significant improvements undertaken aimed at higher quality of water and/or reduction of water losses.

Counting Guidance

- **Reference to possible double-counting:** To avoid double counting, a section of piping should be reported once and once only, i.e. on completion of the relevant section.
- **Data calculation:** Simple count of number of kilometres (or part thereof) in a supported and completed section of piping.

Quality Control Checklist

1. Has double counting been avoided as indicated in the Counting Guidance above?

2. Have all relevant disaggregations been reported?
3. Has the baseline and final target been encoded with the right dates?
4. Did you encode the latest current value available?
5. Did you use the comment box to inform on the values encoded?

6. Examples of calculations

An intervention supports improvements to water supply and waste water management in three localities of an IPA beneficiary country.

In locality A: it supports several water infrastructural actions including the upgrading of piping in distribution systems of total expected length of 10.7 km divided into several segments.

By end of Year 1, it has completed no segments. By end of Year 2, it has completed upgrading of 2 segments of total length of 2.5 km; by end of Year 3 a further 3.1km have been upgraded.

In locality B: it also supports several water infrastructural actions including the upgrading of piping in distribution systems of expected total length of 5.4 km divided into several segments.

By end of Year 1, it has completed no segments. By end of Year 2, it has completed upgrading of 2 segments of total length of 3.1 km; by end of Year 3 a further segment of 2.3 km has been completed.

In locality C: it also supports several water infrastructural actions including the upgrading of piping in distribution systems of expected total of 6.2 km divided into several segments.

By end of Year 1, it has completed no segments. By end of Year 2, it has completed upgrading of 2 segments of total length 4.1 km; by end of Year 3 a further segment of 1.4 km has been completed.

We can show this as follows:

	Length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution systems of public water supply – (segments completed (km))			
	Locality A	Locality B	Locality C	All localities (total)
Start Y1 - Baseline	0	0	0	0
Target	10.7	5.4	6.2	22.3
End Year 1	0	0	0	0
End Year 2	2.5	3.1	4.1	9.7
End Year 3	5.6 = 2.5 (Y2) + 3.1 (Y3)	5.4 = 3.1 (Y2) + 2.3 (Y3)	5.5 = 4.1 (Y2) + 1.4 (Y3)	16.5 = 9.7 (Y2) + 6.8 (Y3)

By end of Y3, target is not reached overall; but is reached in Locality B

7. Data sources and issues

Data sources in the logframe:

- Data for this indicator will derive directly from the intervention; i.e. intervention monitoring and reporting systems from implementing organisations (e.g. governments, international

organisations, non-state actors,...) baseline and endline studies. The values are to be generated through the direct influence of an IPA or EFSD+ financed intervention. Implementing partner's monitoring and reporting systems and, when required, progress reports of the intervention (or their annexes) should capture relevant information from **primary sources** used for data calculation such as appraisal reports.

Data source categories specified in OPSYS:

8. Reporting process & Corporate reporting

Who is responsible for collecting and reporting the data?

- IP, Managing Authority and at higher levels EUD / NEAR HQ.
- The implementing partner (i.e. the entity responsible for delivering the results) will need to ensure the counting starts at the lowest level of intervention and is reported upwards and aggregated for the entire intervention in the framework of regular monitoring and reporting systems.

It is then the responsibility of DG NEAR to receive and verify data for this indicator from all relevant interventions and to eventually ensure aggregation within and across all IPA Beneficiary Countries.

This indicator is used for corporate reporting in the following contexts:

- *IPA III via the Annual Report*

This indicator has been included in the following other Results Measurement Frameworks:

- *EFSD+*

9. Other uses

IPA III RF 3.1.7.3 can be found in the following groups of EU predefined indicators available in OPSYS, along with other related indicators:

- **xxx**

For more information, see: [Core indicators for design and monitoring of EU-funded interventions | Capacity4dev \(europa.eu\)](#)

Commented [MEL1]: Finalize with the groups in OPSYS

10. Other issues

None