
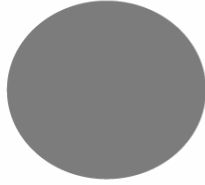




EAP Task Force

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Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target in the EECCA region: a goal within reach?

**Joint Meeting of the EU Water Initiative's EECCA
Working Group and the EAP Task Force
Environmental Finance and Water Networks**

29 March –1 April 2005, Chisinau, Moldova



I - Today's monitoring of Target 10

The MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target ("Target 10")

- Adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000, when 8 Millennium Declaration Goals ("MDGs") were defined together with related targets to fight extreme poverty globally and reduce it by 2015
- Target 10, related to Water Supply and Sanitation, is one of the three targets within MDG 7 entitled "Ensure Environmental Sustainability":

"Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation"

2 indicators used by JMP to monitor Target 10

- Monitoring under the responsibility of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (“JMP”), the official mechanism within the UN for monitoring international goals on access to drinking water and sanitation
- 2 indicators used for the monitoring of Target 10:
 - ***Indicator 30: Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural***
 - ***Indicator 31: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural***

Technology criteria

- Technology criteria used by JMP to distinguish between “improved” and “not improved” water sources and sanitation:

Water supply technologies

| Improved | Not Improved |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Household connection | Vendor-provided water |
| Public standpipe | Bottled water |
| Borehole | Tanker-truck provided water |
| Protected dug well | Unprotected well |
| Protected spring | Unprotected spring |
| Rainwater collection | |

Sanitation technologies

| Improved | Not Improved |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Public sewer | Service or bucket latrine |
| Connection to septic system | Public latrines |
| Pour-flush latrine | Latrines with an open pit |
| Simple pit latrine | |
| Ventilated improved latrine | |

- Indicators mainly fed through national household surveys conducted every 3 to 5 years

Weaknesses of current monitoring system

- No official definitions of “*sustainable access*”, “*safe drinking water*”, “*basic sanitation*” ⇒ room for interpretation;
- Technology criteria does not take into account the safety, reliability, adequacy of sources/services (nor do household surveys);
- Low frequency of household surveys & lack of harmonisation ⇒ comparison difficult from one survey to the other;
- Very poor availability of household survey data points in the EECCA region ⇒ extrapolation of trends by JMP difficult, if not impossible (during period 1990 - 2002, only one survey conducted in 7 out of 12 EECCA countries);
- Lack of (i) clear national/regional targets and (ii) intermediary targets increases difficulty of effectively monitoring progress towards Target 10.

JMP's progress reports in EECCA region (1/3)

- Progress up to September 2004 as described in the latest UN 2004 MDG progress report:

| Water supply | Status |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Halve the proportion without improved drinking water in urban areas: | MDG met |
| Halve the proportion without improved drinking water in rural areas: | high access but limited change (progress but at a rate which is so far insufficient to meet the target) |

| Sanitation | Status |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Halve the proportion without sanitation in urban areas: | high access but limited change (progress but at a rate which is so far insufficient to meet the target) |
| Halve the proportion without sanitation in rural areas: | no significant change (no change or negative change relative to the target since 1990, or current levels unsatisfactory compared to global standards) |

JMP's progress reports in EECCA region (2/3)

| Water Supply % of population with access to improved drinking water sources | 1990 | | | 2002 | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Armenia | 99 | | | 99 | 80 | 92 |
| Belarus | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Georgia | | | | 90 | 61 | 76 |
| Kazakhstan | 96 | 72 | 86 | 96 | 72 | 86 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 98 | | | 98 | 66 | 76 |
| Republic of Moldova | 97 | | | 97 | 88 | 92 |
| Russian Federation | 97 | 86 | 94 | 99 | 88 | 96 |
| Tajikistan | | | | 93 | 47 | 58 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | 93 | 54 | 71 |
| Ukraine | 100 | | | 100 | 94 | 98 |
| Uzbekistan | 97 | 84 | 89 | 97 | 84 | 89 |

Source: UN millennium indicators website

JMP's progress reports in EECCA region (3/3)

| Sanitation % of population with access to improved sanitation | 1990 | | | 2002 | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Armenia | 96 | | | 96 | 61 | 84 |
| Belarus | | | | | | |
| Georgia | 96 | | | 96 | 69 | 83 |
| Kazakhstan | 87 | 52 | 72 | 87 | 52 | 72 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | | | | 75 | 51 | 60 |
| Republic of Moldova | | | | 86 | 52 | 68 |
| Russian Federation | 93 | 70 | 87 | 93 | 70 | 87 |
| Tajikistan | | | | 71 | 47 | 53 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | 77 | 50 | 62 |
| Ukraine | 100 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 99 |
| Uzbekistan | 73 | 48 | 58 | 73 | 48 | 57 |

Source: UN millennium indicators website

Consequences of current monitoring system

- **Donors misinformed** by overly optimistic picture of status of the Water Supply and Sanitation (“WSS”) sector as conveyed **in UN progress reports** ⇒ on that basis, they could decide to allocate funds in other regions where needs are deemed more important
- Increasing weight of progress made towards Target 10 in IFI decision-making process: from 2005 onwards, World Bank IDA allocations linked to such UN-assessed progress
- Past progress and future trends in sector very difficult to apprehend: in particular, **absence of reliable data** ~~for baseline year (1990)~~ represents a major obstacle to determine access coverage levels to be targeted in 2015



II – Cost of achieving Target 10 and related amount of financing needed

Different methods leading to different results

- Two studies attempted to calculate the cost of achieving Target 10 in the EECCA region, using different methodologies:
 - June 2003 World Bank report (calculation of “MDG cost” in three EECCA countries)
 - May 2004 COWI report commissioned by Danish Ministry of Environment (calculation of “MDG cost” as well as amount of financing needed to reach Target 10 for all EECCA countries)
- Comparison of their findings in Kazakhstan, Moldova and Ukraine evidence significant discrepancies (see Outline Paper for details of figures):

| MDG Cost Estimates | COWI 2002-2015 (in million €) | | | World Bank 2000-2015 (in million 1995 US\$) | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| | WS | S. | Total | WS | S. | Total |
| | Kazakhstan | 565 | 481 | 1.046 | 539 | 166 |
| Moldova | 54 | 93 | 147 | 112 | 48 | 160 |
| Ukraine | 871 | 402 | 1.273 | 2.179 | 776 | 2.955 |

Main findings of COWI's report

- “MDG cost” = cost of achieving Target 10 in EECCA region between 2002 and 2015 = € 14.6 billion (central estimate of € 7- 21 billion bracket)
“MDG cost” = sum of (i) renovation costs of existing infrastructure (from current standards to “MDG-compliant” standards) plus (ii) extension costs (new infrastructure)
- “Total Cost” = “MDG cost” + Operation and Maintenance costs + costs of maintaining WSS services at their current level from 2000 to 2020 = € 138.4 billion
- Amount of financing needed to reach Target 10 based on Total Cost estimate
⇒ **Very little prospect for EECCA region to close financing gap and reach Target 10**



Possible issues for discussion

- Based on current trends, can the pace and magnitude of progress be expected to lead to a significant improvement of the WSS sector status by 2015 ?
- What measures could be taken to improve the quality and quantity of information necessary to monitor progress towards Target 10 ?