
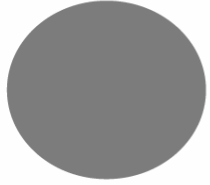




EAP Task Force

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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 ?