

Ukraine experience on Score card analyses

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**Launching workshop of the project
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2013 : SC pilot in Ukraine

* Objectives

- score card testing
- preparing Baseline analyses on equitable access to WS in Ukraine;
- organization of multi-stakeholder workshops;
- preparation of comments to SC
- contribution to the National Summary Report, 2013.

* leading partners:

State Sanitary and Epidemiology Service (SSES) of Ukraine

Ukrainian National Environmental NGO (UNENGO) MAMA-86

supported by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine (MoE).

* **pilot scale** : *national + local* (at level of city Sevastopol)



the self-assessment exercise

Pilot Teams:

National pilot team 8 members:

- MAMA-86 – pilot coordination and administration,
- SSES - pilot partners co-organizer of data -info collection at national + oblast levels by involvement SSES network
- MoE – political support and link to the Protocol on W&H reporting process
- 5 experts on International Obligations + 4 main areas of SC:

Local pilot team: MAMA-86 Sevastopol + 4 experts for 4 main areas of SC

the self-assessment exercise

Main pilot implementation steps :

- **Data collection** at national/local (central executive bodies, regional units of SSES, international (WB, EBRD, SIDA, SDA) and NGOs) levels;
- **Scorecard fulfilment by experts;**
- **Baseline analysis (BLA) Drafting by experts**, based on SC ;
- **Stakeholders Workshops** to discuss BLA Drafts, self-evaluation results and future steps : in Kyiv, March 1 and in Sevastopol, March 22 2013;
- **Work on StHs' comments & finalization of the BLAs** (National BLA was annex to National Summary Report 2013),
- **preparation of the critical comments and recommendations** to the Scorecard and the procedure of its application
- **Self-assessment results presentation: Press events** in Kyiv and Sevastop

Ukraine: country profile

	2011	2009
* Population (inhabitants)	45633,6	46143,7
* Territory (km ²)	603.6	
* GDP (in Euro) per capita	2568	1825
* % population below nat.poverty line	24.3	26,4
* % (Mln) urban population	68,77 % (31,4 Mln)	68.45% (31,5 %)
* rural population	31,23 % (14,3 Mln)	31,55% (14,4 Mln)
* Renewable fresh water resources - 2000 m ³ / capita		
* Surface WR are main sources of DW and main reservoirs for discharging of wastewaters, WR contamination		
* Water sector is under on going reforms since 1994 (decentralization, involvement PS tariffs reforms, infrastructure ageing, access to improved WS is higher then access to improved Sanitation on		
* % population without access to safe drinking water ?n/a (2% = 950 000 used transported water in 2011)		
* % population without access to wastewater collection - ? n/a (2-40% in cities, and about 91 % in rural)		
* In 2011 State financing plans for DW – 200.7 mln UAHs (about 20 Mln Euros) in reality it was financed only on 20% of plan.		

BLA: main findings : main gaps and good practices identified (1)

- * Ukraine ratified 16 from 18 International Acts but there is a lack of implementation of international commitments on W&S matters
- * well developed legal framework (Laws, Programmes) and weak implementation, slow sector reforms, no focus on Eq Right to WS, lack of actual/relevant information to complete the BIA and for decision making
- * **geographical inequity** on access to WS, especially to S.
- * **S. isn't a political priority** and **no adequate resources**, incl. financial, available for implementation. Lack of focus on rural WS resulted in **regress of Rural access to WS**.
- * **Water quality** is one of **core problems** with geographical specifics

BLA: main findings : main gaps and good practices identified (2)

- * a lack of data about marginalized & vulnerable groups (invalids, traveler (Roma), homeless others) and access to WS.
- * problems with access to WS for children at school, kindergartens and hospitals, some progress was in 2011-2012 but the temps were low and resources are not adequate to the needs and plans.
- * Lack of Information on financing of school WASH projects.

BLA: main findings : main gaps and good practices identified (3)

- * **different social aid mechanisms** (housing subsidies, privileges for different social groups) to support HHs to pay for housing and communal services **not for WS services payment**, no social tariffs (block tariffs).
- * **no** social program/instruments to **support HHs – self WS service provider**: decentralized WS, mainly in **rural areas**.
- * In **2013** the WS services payment was **affordable** for HHs at national scale: average HH's payment for WSS services was about 50.1 Euros/Y

SC results used for

National level:

- * State Authorities' awareness rising and promotion of Equal right to WS – oriented approach among the decision makers
- * Annex to the Ukraine Summary Report 2013 Protocol

Local (Sevastopol city) level:

- * Development of cooperation between city authority – community - NGO-water utility for implementation of on-going program on canalization of the city Sevastopol
- * Work on social aid instrument to ensure equal access to Sanitation for all in the city
- * Development measures to ensure the decentralized water supply for garden cooperatives into the City Programm "Drinking Water of Sevastopol"



Project funded by SIDA



Ensuring the Equal Right to Safe W&S in Ukraine

Project Overall Objective:

*to empower local communities in advancing equal RtoWS.

Specific objectives:

*to conduct the BL study on access to W&S in targeted Comm-s

*to launch wide public discussion on local problems of access to WS at community level

*to built a capacity of local authorities and communities to provide effective measures on ensuring the equal access to WS based on WHO guidelines

Duration – 27 months from Oct 2014-Dec 2016

Project area: 12 regions, where M-86 is working: Kyiv,



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Project : Ensuring the Equal R to WS in Ukraine

Main Activities in 2015 -2016:

- * Capacity building: TforT for M-86; loc. activists + authorities
- * M-86's DW quality monitoring in 12 regions
- * Mapping local DW quality problems
- * Consumers opinion surveys
- * Self-assessment & BL Study on equal R to WS in 12 regions
- * Public awareness raising on local DW problems:
 - 12 local workshop on equal R to WS - 2015
 - 11 SHs RTs on Protocol on W&H in 2016
- * National Workshop on WS Safety plans (WSSP),
TforTs for M-86 team and local authorities & communities
on WHO guidelines to develop WSPs for small communities
- * Development of WSSP for selected project areas
- * Implementation of 9 Pilots on short-term measures at local level

DW quality sampling and analysis



Main challenges of equal RtoWS in Ukraine: M-86's self-assessment 2015

- * geographical inequity on access to WS, especially to S.
- * regress on access to W & S for all: urban-rural

WS

	2013	2014
Cities	99,8	89,8
Small towns	85,9	68,8
Villages	22,1	17,2

S

	2013	2014
Cities	96,7	87,1
Small towns	57,2	47,9
Villages	2,4	1,9

- * DW quality is core problem with geographical specifics
- * Affordability was critical in 2015 / and prior challenge in 2016
- * Most sensitive consumer groups:
children (schools, boarding schools, health care institutions);
IDPs (UNICEF: 950,000 - limited access to WS in military conflict area
1700,000 IDPs in Ukraine in 2016)



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SWEDEN

Project : Ensuring the Equal R to WS in Ukraine

Progress Indicators	Plan	Fact
Direct beneficiaries residents in project localities	5 000 in 10	17 000 in 8
M-86 network representatives trained on WSP development	15	25
BL Studies on access to WS for selected communities/consumers groups done	7	12
WD quality analyses of centralized & decentral. W supply in regions done	5 in 5 in 2015	12 in 12 in 2015
local communities informed on WS safety and WSSP development	10	11 / 8
WSSP developed for local communities /consumer groups	7	<u>9</u>
pilots on short term measures implemented	3	9

Thank you for your attention!

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