

# Enabling conditions for investments in water security

## OECD Score Card – pilot test results

Delia Sanchez, Water Team, OECD: [delia.sancheztrancon@oecd.org](mailto:delia.sancheztrancon@oecd.org)

Vahagn Tonoyan, EU4Environment Water and Data, Local Representative in Armenia: [v.tonoyan@eu4waterdata.eu](mailto:v.tonoyan@eu4waterdata.eu)

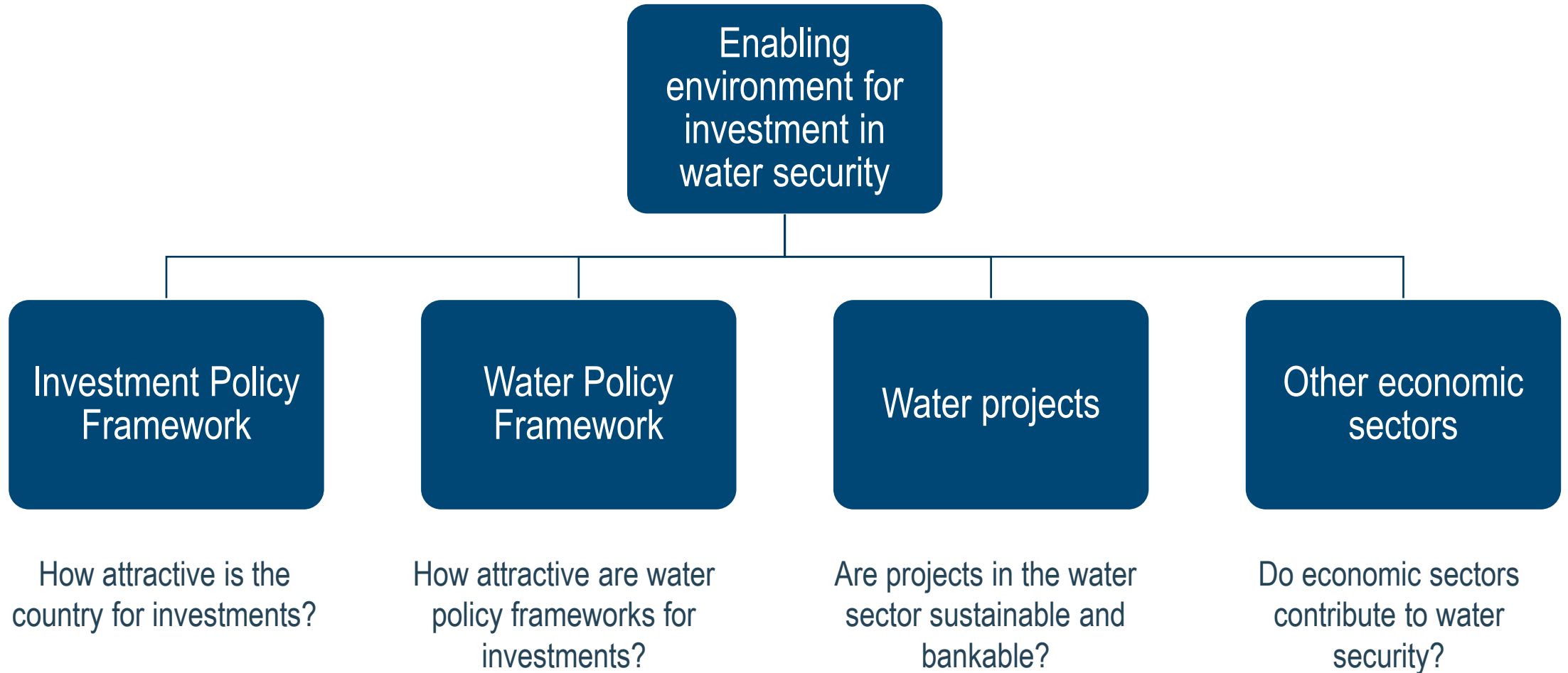




## Global status of SDG 6.5.2 and acceleration needs - 2021

- More than half of all countries report providing less than 50% of agreed funds for transboundary water cooperation.
- Tackle existing bottlenecks in financing transboundary water cooperation is required by creating an enabling environment for states and joint bodies with shared basins to mobilize financial resources.
- Different types of financial resources are needed for different stages of the cooperation and basin development process.





# Scorecard added value – pilot test results

## Pilot test feedback

- Optimising the use of existing funds
- A benchmark
- Tracking country progress over time
- Specific country policy and regulatory recommendations
- Reducing transaction costs for investors

## The Investment Policy Framework (D1)



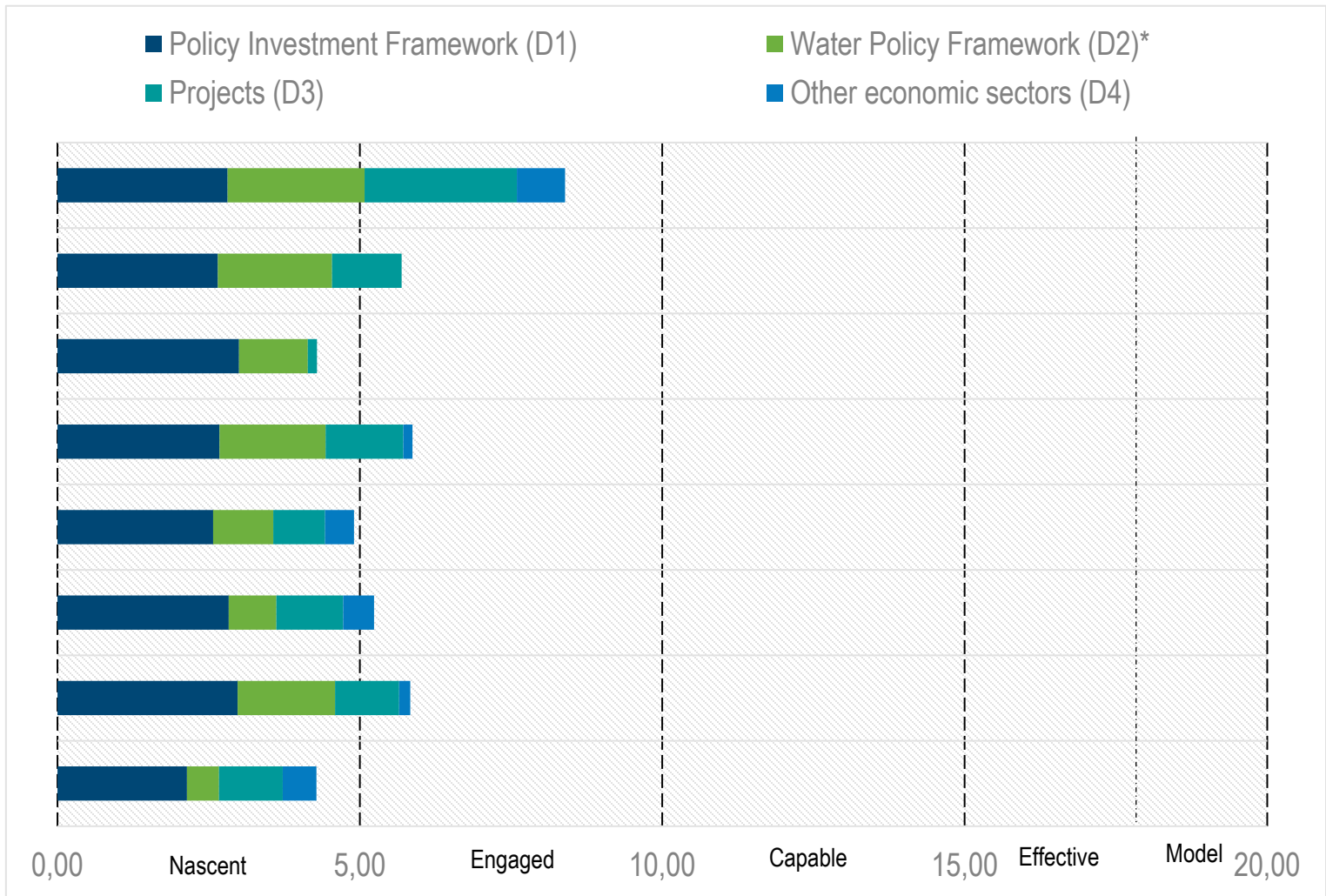
- European OECD member countries
- American OECD member countries
- Asian and Pacific OECD member countries

# Scorecard added value – pilot test results

## Pilot test feedback

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## Scorecard overall scoring





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## Armenia's pilot test



# Key results of application of the scorecard in Armenia

- > Main beneficiaries of the tools
  - > Ministry of Environment
  - > Water Committee, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures
  - > Ministry of Finance
  - > Ministry of Economy
  - > Public Services Regulatory Commission
  
- > Key results
  - > A comprehensive overview of the current barriers and opportunities to attract and maintain private and public investment in water security
  - > Specific country recommendations to covering the high-level picture as well as specific details
  - > Supporting the government to initiate policy reforms based on evidence-based on the scorecard assessment and stakeholders agreement through the process
  
- > The tool helps to bridge the current data gaps and advocates for an enhanced data availability from both public and private sources





## Identified priority barriers with the scorecard

- The absence of a comprehensive water security strategy in the country that guides government, donor, and private investments in water security.
- The lack of formally adopted and detailed investment plans for the drinking water, sanitation, and irrigation sectors.
- The need to regulate the 20% of the population that currently lacks water and sanitation service delivery.





# Regulating service delivery for 20% of self-supplied population

- > Lease contract with Veolia (2017-2031) covers 355 settlements and 80% of the population of the country.
- > 579 of the settlements or about 20% of population remains outside of Veolia service area
  - > Water supply services without specialized professional organization,
  - > Service delivery indicators and requirements are largely absent
  - > Construction of centralized wastewater systems may not be possible and individual solutions may be required
- > Options explored during the scorecard process:
  - > Inter-community unions
  - > Establishment of large regional water supply and sanitation operations
  - > Including all self supplied communities in the service area of the unified operator in 2031





**Considering transboundary basins, what enhancements would you suggest for this tool?**



**Delia Sanchez – ENV Directorate**  
**[Delia.sancheztrancon@oecd.org](mailto:Delia.sancheztrancon@oecd.org)**

**Vahagn Tonoyan, EU4WD Program**  
**[v.tonoyan@eu4waterdata.eu](mailto:v.tonoyan@eu4waterdata.eu)**