

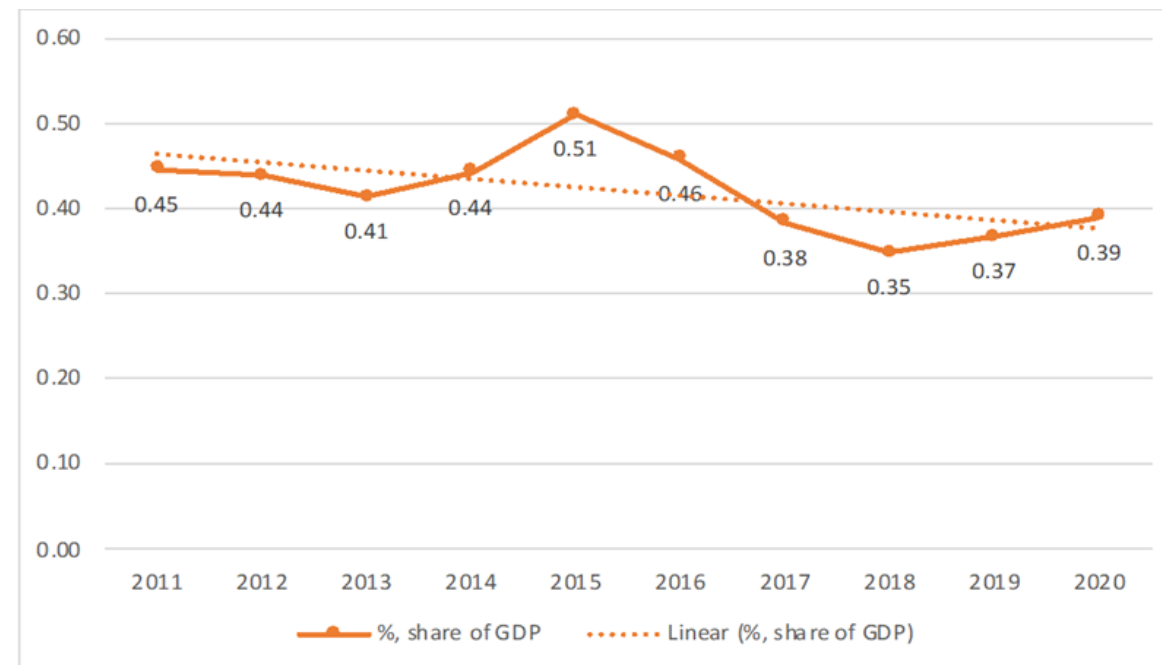


Item 4: Water management challenges and solutions: Lessons learned from work in the Eastern Partnership Region



Dynamics of public budget allocations to water sector

- Financing remains a major challenge in EaP countries. Around 0.4% of GDP is spent on water (e.g. in EU, over 1.2% of GDP is spent on WSS and irrigation (not counting monitoring and other costs))
- Public budget allocations show declining trend even before COVID
- Risk to sustained public budget allocations to water sector





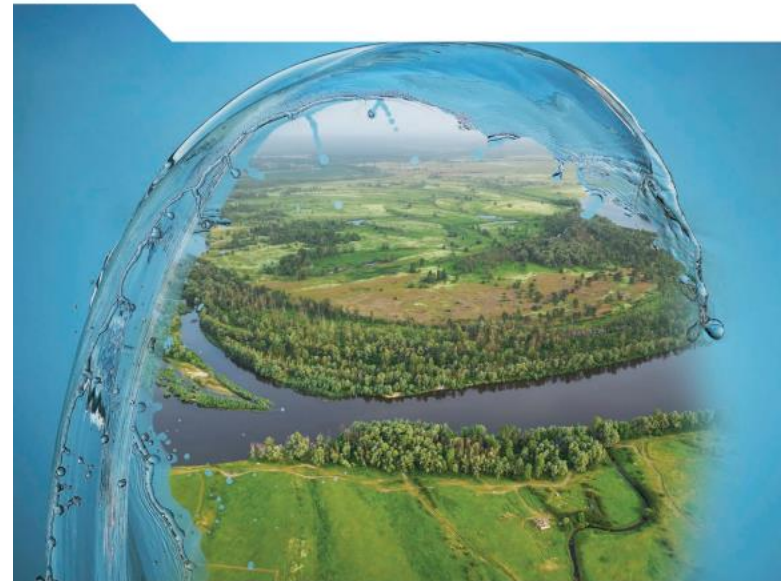
Key Lessons

- Challenges remain including to meet fixed deadlines and commitments that are fast approaching
- Instability remains a feature
- Public budget under increasing pressure
- Policy coherence will be key:
 - Strategic cross-sectoral planning
 - Development of prioritised investment programmes
 - Sustainable financing including the use of economic instruments

OECD Studies on Water



**Developing a Water Policy
Outlook for Georgia,
the Republic of Moldova
and Ukraine**





Ministry
of Environmental Protection
and Natural Resources
of Ukraine
Reform Support Team

Ukrainian Water Policy Development

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Main drivers in the forming of the Ukrainian Water Policy



The Association Agreement between EU and Ukraine and 6 main well known water related EU directives. Currently, Ukraine has decided that there is a need to add to this list the DIRECTIVE 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.



The UN Sustainable Development Goals, mainly SDG 6 and additionally are important SDGs 11,12,14, 15.



International obligations flowing from UN conventions and multilateral and bilateral agreements to which Ukraine is a party.



Current Ukrainian environmental and water-related legislation.

Progress towards the association to EU water legislation



Changes implementing IWRM were introduced into the Water Code of Ukraine



A progress in the implementation of the Nitrates Directive (the Methodology for designation nitrate vulnerable zones was approved)



The environmental taxes and rental payments for use of natural resources are revised to ensure "polluter pays" and "user pays" principles



Preparations of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and Floods Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) are in a progress



The Law on definition of Territories of the Emerald Network is on the consideration of the Parliament of Ukraine

Ukraine still has gaps in the implementation of some Directives



The main reason is the impossibility to provide full recovery of costs for centralized water supply, water drainage, and wastewater treatment, which causes a lack of financial resources, could be spent on water companies' needs in infrastructure development

PROBLEMATIC DIRECTIVES:

- ① Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban wastewater treatment
- ② Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption

Ukraine is on the threshold in accepting two important strategies

MAIN FINANCIAL SOURCES OF WATER STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION WILL BE:

1. All-national targeted social program "Drinking water" for period of 2022 - 2026.
2. All-national targeted program on development of water economy and environmental sanitation of the Dnieper River Basin, until 2030.
3. State scientific program on water resources management.
4. RBMPs and FRMPs to be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2024.



The Water Strategy as a comprehensive document aiming the achievement of five ambitious objectives has passed the final discussions . We have confidence that the Water Strategy will be adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine at the end of this year



The Marine Environmental Strategy is on final consideration of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and shall be adopted during next one-two weeks

Main directions for further water governance reforming



Delegation of responsibility for implementation of RBMPs and FRMPs from the central executive bodies to the regional - river basing levels.



Gradual increasing capacities of water operators in investing to water infrastructure by means of better recovery of water services costs



Basin Councils and Water Resources Management Departments were created and functioning in the every District of River Basins



Further and unwavering association of Ukrainian legislation with EU legislation



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of Environmental Protection
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THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!

WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS: LESSONS LEARNED: UPGRADED WATER MONITORING

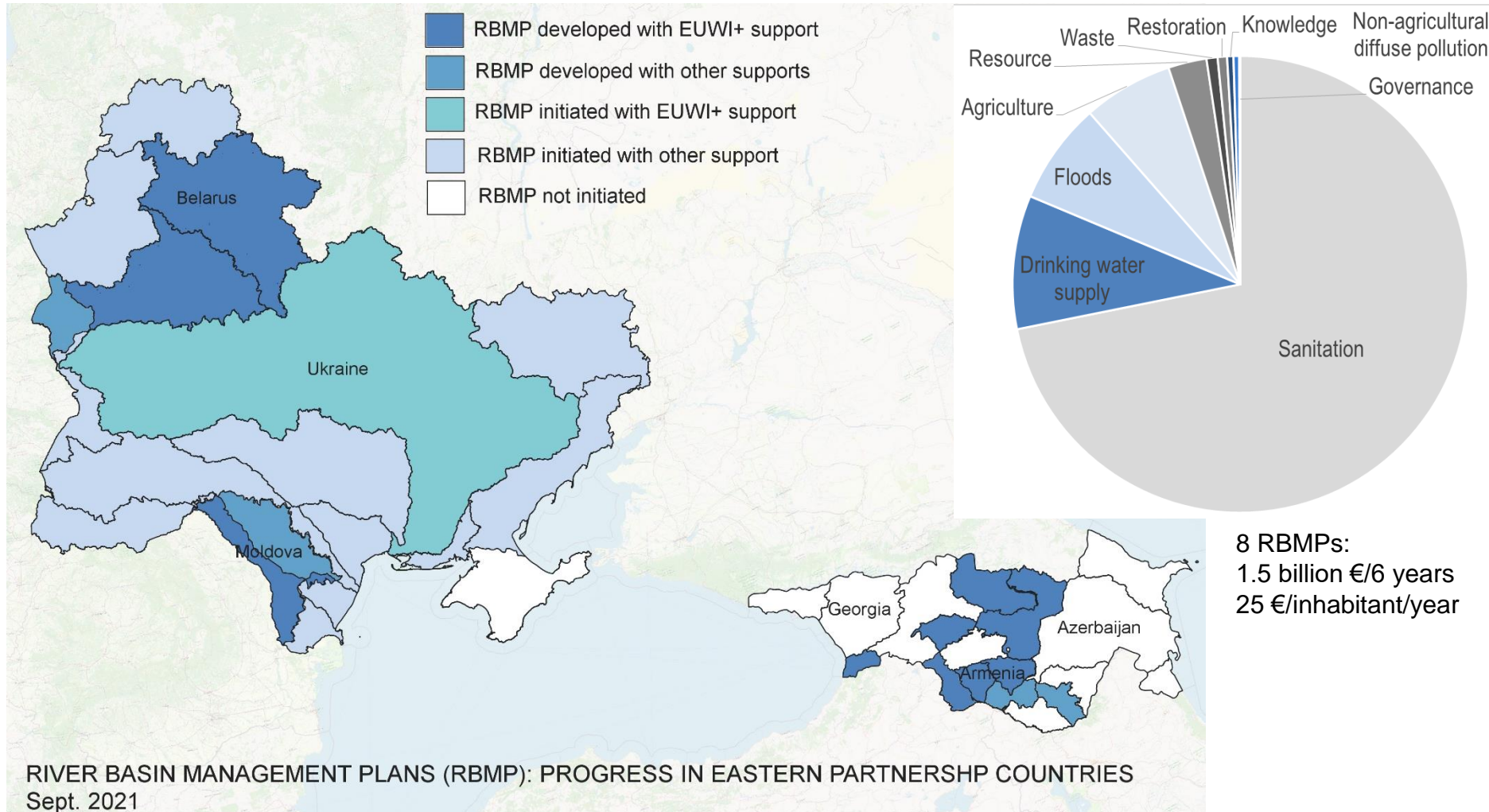
Water monitoring is essential for decision-making:

- assessing the actual/real **status** of water
- identifying **problem areas** and the degree of alteration
- selecting **appropriate measures** and surveying their **effect**

EUWI+ has

- substantially **upgraded the national monitoring capacities** in EaP6: laboratory facilities, equipment, staff competence, work quality
- contributed to **increasing** knowledge and expert **confidence**
- identified the still existing **gaps** and weaknesses:
 - data (except for pilot areas) and their management (access)
 - expert analysis and interpretation for decision-making
 - sustained work (staff, operational budget)
 - economic aspects (real costs, fair prices, secured finances)
 - monitoring strategies (quality, priorities, regular review)
 - Consequent limits for water use: reduced impact and better protection

RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS & PROGRAMME OF MEASURES



OUTLOOK FOR BETTER WATER GOVERNANCE

Demonstrate Governmental commitment for IWRM:

- Decide, strengthen and apply water policies and legal framework
- Further extend water monitoring across basins (quantity, quality, transb.)
- Implement RBMPs & measures with stakeholders and donor support:
 - Promote simple, cost-efficient measures, nature-based solutions
- Assess and incorporate cross-cutting issues:
 - **water and health** (Covid-19 in urban wastewater)
 - **economic** aspects (sustainable use and management)
 - do accounting of the use; benefit from ecosystem services
- Increase public awareness and water-sensitive behaviour