

Assessing equitable access to water and sanitation

Experience in Ukraine

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**Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on
Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation in Armenia (Yerevan, 7-8 July
2016)**

Process: Applying the Equitable Access Score-card

Leading partners:

State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (SSES) of Ukraine
and Ukrainian National Environmental NGO (UNENGO)
MAMA-86

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

5 experts.

In completing the instrument and providing information involved
about 13 ministries and agencies.

Scale of the project: national + local (at level of city Sevastopol)

Time frame: January-May 2013

Objectives of the equitable access assessment

Objectives:

- testing of the score card framework at the local and national levels and preparation of the baseline analysis on equitable access to water and sanitation in Ukraine;
- organization of a national and local multi-stakeholder workshops;
- preparation of the country report on the pilot project and contribution to the National Summary Report on Protocol implementation progress, 2013.

Organization of the self-assessment exercise

Main steps of the process:

- Data collection at national (central executive bodies, regional units of SSES, international (WB, EBRD, SIDA) and NGOs) and local levels;
- Scorecard fulfilment by experts;
- Baseline analysis (BLA) Draft development by experts, based on SC completed;
- Discussion of the BLA Drafts, self-evaluation results and future steps at Stakeholders Workshop in Kyiv in Sevastopol;
- Finalization of the BLAs taking into account the stakeholders' discussion results, preparation of the critical comments and recommendations to the Scorecard and the procedure of its application;
- Self-assessment results presentation.

Outcomes of the assessment: main findings (I)

There is an extensive international legal framework related to the right to water and sanitation, but there is a lack of implementation. Lack of legislative definition of the right to sanitation.

- Ukraine has geographical inequity on access to WS, especially to S.
- Water quality is one of the core problems to ensure eq. right to WS.
- There is a lack of data to assess the size of main categories of marginalized & vulnerable groups (invalids, traveler (Roma), homeless others) and no possibility to assess problems with M&V groups' access to WS.
- One of the identified problems is access to WS of children.

Outcomes of the assessment: main findings (II)

- Right to WS is not known as theory and practice and needs active promotion and capacity building, including awareness rising at national-local levels.
- Lack of information or access to relevant information at national-local levels.
- Scorecard is not easy instrument, its application needs a capacity to implement. It is possible to use this tool by different stakeholders (national/local authorities, NGOs or other stakeholders).
- Practical experience and skills to cooperate with stakeholders, especially with authorities and to work on Water sector items at local-national levels provide a good basis for such kind of exercise.
- Scorecard does not reflect the Water Quality aspects of the Right to WS, which is important principal provision of equal right to WS.
- Scorecard provides basis for gap analysis, prioritizing the problems and stakeholder discussion of the efficiency of existed policy on the equal Right to WS.

What really has been done

- National and regional Workshop in Kyiv, March 1, 2013 and in Sevastopol.
- Press events in Kyiv and Sevastopol
- Notified the executive authorities of the Self-assessment results.
- Notified the services that is responsible for drinking water supply and sanitation.
- Informed population about Self-assessment results (web, publications, briefings, etc).
- Informed the Government about the needs to take decisions in this area.

Thank you for your attention

