



Urban Research Institute

## **TAILORING GLOBAL MDG WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION TARGETS AND INDICATORS TO LOCAL CONDITIONS IN ECA (GEORGIA, TAJIKISTAN, ALBANIA)**

**DURATION:**

**June 2005 – August 2005**

This situation is predominantly affected by high level of infrastructure deterioration which outcome is massive water losses and often accompanied with intrusion of wastewaters, therefore causing pollution of potable water. Investments needed in both water and sanitation for the next 10 coming years for matching with EU standards are estimated at 150-170 Million US dollars, at least three times far from what has been financed up to now. Largely the situation is aggravated as result of illegal connections mostly related to uncontrolled rural to urban migration and establishment of peri-urban settlements, unstable supply patterns and differed maintenance and shortages in capital investments.

The Goal 7 “Ensure environmental sustainability” of the Millennium Declaration – includes Target 10, which envisages to “halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”.

Two official global framework indicators, respectively 30 and 31 were designed to measure progress towards Target 10 under the Joint Monitoring Program, including the pilot countries of Georgia, Tajikistan and Albania.

Actually there are 30 water and sewerage companies and 24 of such that manage only water supply that makes a total of 54 providing service coverage to 65 municipalities and some villages in 171 communes. This study conducted an analysis of the needs to develop sustainable national statistical capacity and systems to monitor progress using the comprehensive set of global framework and complementary indicators in the pilot countries of Georgia, Tajikistan and Albania.

1. Indicators’ analytical paper defining complementary indicators and method for their presentation, together with global framework indicators,
2. Albania data analysis including: data availability and quality assessment; collection of data for global framework and complementary indicators; definition of baseline; and MDG compliance path in Albania institutional.
3. Cost analysis of establishing a reliable statistical system for monitoring complementary indicators.