



# The Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative

**Data requirements  
for the development of Country Policy Dialogues  
on Water with an emphasis on Water Supply and  
Sanitation in the Mediterranean**

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Lead Country: Greece

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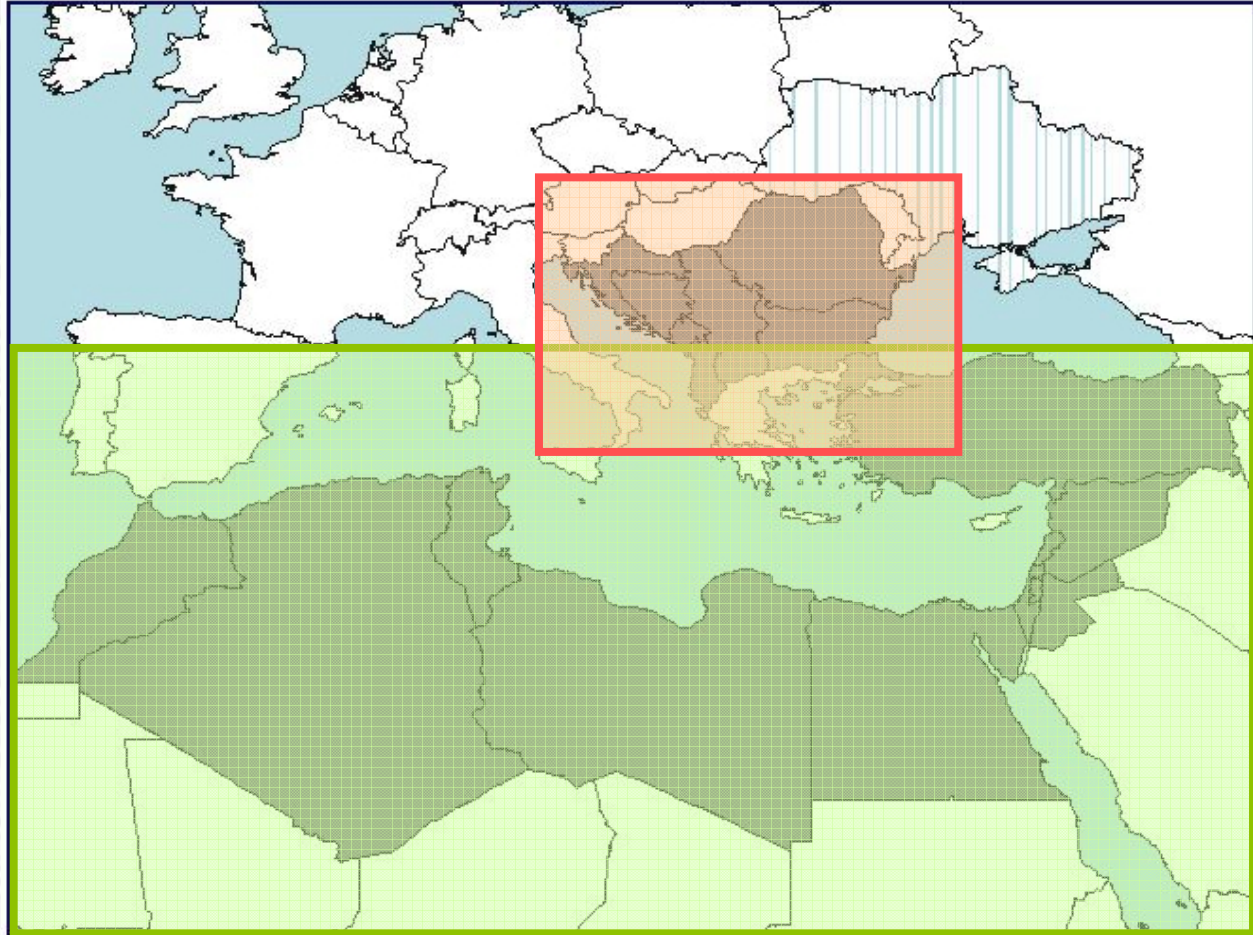


# MED EUWI Geographic Coverage

SE Europe

Middle East

North Africa



## MED EUWI General Objectives – Aims

- Assist the **design** of better, demand-driven and result-oriented programmes,
- Facilitate better **coordination** of water programmes and projects, targeting to a more effective **use of existing funds** and **mobilizing new** financial resources,
- Foster **cooperation** for projects' proper implementation, based on enhancing synergies and strategic assessment.



## MED EUWI Focus Themes

- **Integrated water resources management (IWRM)**,  
with emphasis on planning of national & transboundary bodies;
  - **Water supply & sanitation**,  
with emphasis on the poorest part of the societies;
  - **Water, food, environment interaction**,  
with emphasis on fragile ecosystems;
  - **Non-conventional water resources**;
- and horizontal focus themes:
- **Transfer of technology & know-how & training**;
  - **Education**

# Regional Synergies

The region has a tradition in cooperation and networking

Strong synergies & linkages between related regional Initiatives and Programmes: important elements to ensure effectiveness and **avoid overlaps**

- Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (**Horizon 2020**)
- Barcelona Convention (**MSSD, MCSD**)
- EU financial Instruments (**ENPI 2007-2013**)
- Bilateral and Multilateral donors, IFIs, Int'l Orgs, GEF, etc
- EU acquis on water (**EU WFD** → the WFD/MED EUWI **Joint Process**)

# MED EUWI Work Programme at national level

## Policy Dialogues on Water (Country Dialogues)

### Main Purposes:

- Create a **platform** for multistakeholder consultation on country's **needs** and **priorities**, identifying gaps & deficiencies in achieving targets on water at country level, i.e. within **national IWRM & WSS**,
- Discuss and elaborate on **roadmap** & **timetable** for achieving targets,
- Strengthen **coordination** between key national involved partners,
- Further support **donor coordination** & possibly catalyse additional funding for the sector.

First Country Dialogues initiated in: Lebanon (2005), **Egypt (2006)**



# Policy Dialogue on Water in Egypt

## Background

- Launched in November 2006, Cairo
  - Demand-driven process
  - Increased ownership & active involvement of national stakeholders
  - Main Institutional background: Bilateral Protocol Greece-Egypt
- It is expected to complement the '**National Water Resources Plan 2017**', the '**National Master Plan for Water and Wastewater**', the '**Rural Sanitation Strategy**' and other strategic frameworks of Egypt,
- It is implemented in close collaboration with **OECD's Environment and Globalisation Division** that will carry out the **financial assessments and strategies** based on existing methodologies and e-tools (e.g. the **FEASIBLE model**),
- Available **funding** with a timeframe until end 2008 and secured **political support** for the Dialogue's implementation,
- Dialogue's **ToRs** are being finalised,
- Technical **work** and **data collection** has been recently launched

# Major part of the Country Policy Dialogues: Development of Financing Strategies, by the OECD\*

## Objectives:

- ✔ Financing strategies allow to structure a policy dialogue involving all relevant stakeholders and to forge consensus
- ✔ Initiate discussions and illustrate effects of different objectives/targets for a long-term perspective
- ✔ Provide a sense of realism and level of affordability of policy options for households and the public sector
- ✔ Provide a missing link between sector policies and programs and feasibility studies
- ✔ Pave the way for external financing by providing clear and transparent data on financing requirements

## Supporting Tool:

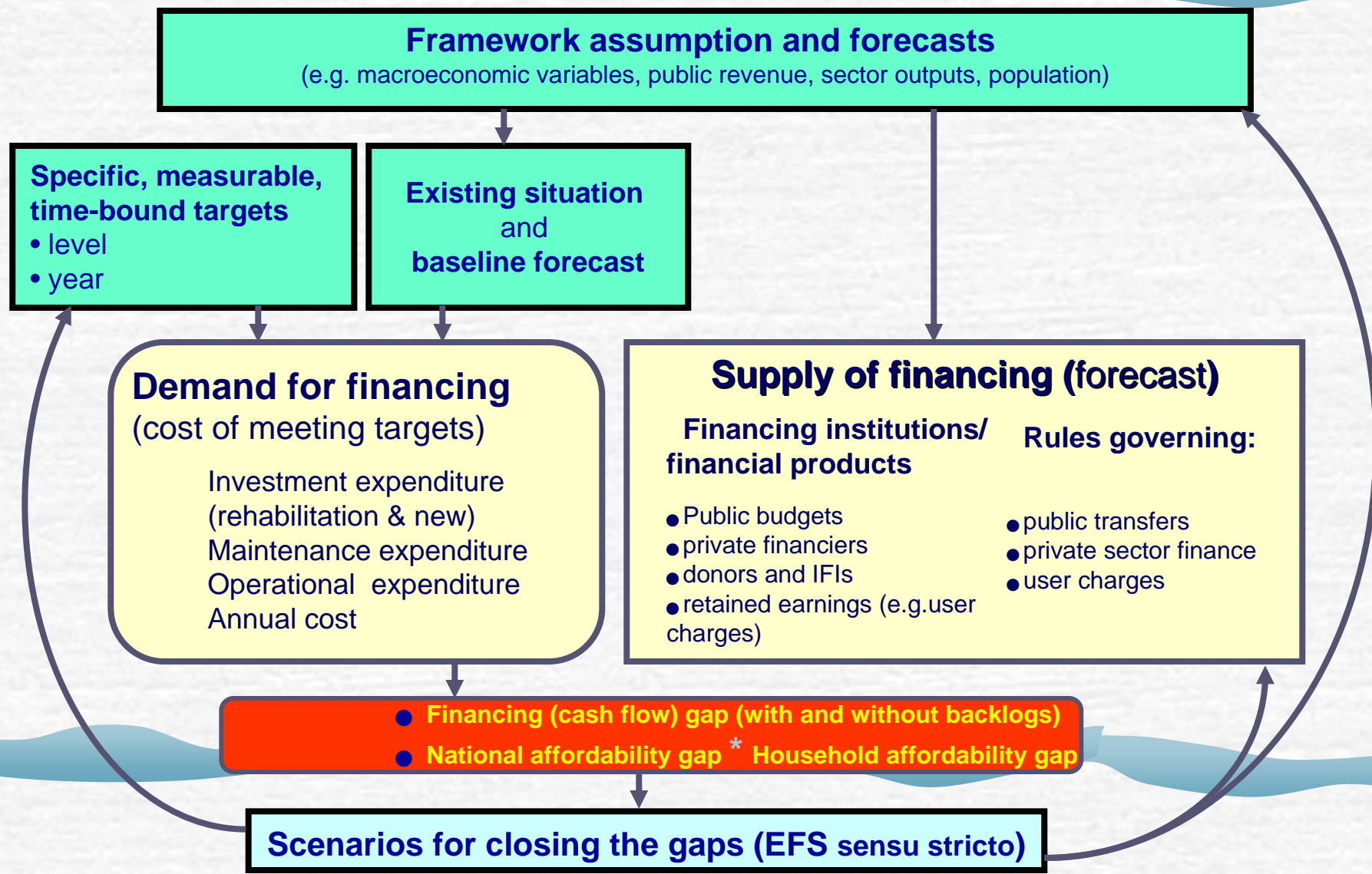
The **FEASIBLE** mathematical model



## Key aspects of the OECD FEASIBLE Model

- Model uses generic cost functions, adjusted for local conditions and prices
- Model uses aggregated figures for territory under consideration, i.e. regional or national, but not local
- Model calculates cash flow gap as key output

# Structure of the OECD FEASIBLE Model



## Outcomes of the OECD FEASIBLE Model

- Shared understanding of issues
- Consensus on realistic infrastructure targets
- More objective discussion of tariff policy
- Reflection on realism of social and environmental objectives
- Opportunity to improve dialogue with MoFin
- Opportunity to incorporate results into MoFin MTEF and into PRSP



## Data requirements for the FEASIBLE Model

- **Macro-economic and demographic:** GDP/GRP, public budget, public expenditure on WSS, exchange rate, total population, HH income distribution, etc.
- **Urban development** - by municipality or (average figures) for a group of municipalities: population, land area (ha), water consumption (l/cd), coverage by service (%), etc.
- **Sources of water supply** (ground, surface in % of total, etc.)

## Data requirements for the FEASIBLE Model (cont'd)

- ✔ **Structure (by type) and state of infrastructure:**
  - water intakes/wells and water treatment (no treatment, standard (default), advanced),
  - water transmission and distribution pipes, pumping stations;
  - type of sewerage;
  - wastewater treatment technology
- ✔ **Local prices** for main inputs (electricity, labour, pipes, concrete, etc.)
- ✔ **Financial data** (e.g. public budget transfers, funds, grants, subsidies, operating costs and revenues/ tariffs, etc.)
- ✔ **Additional data** needed to identify priorities and feasible policy package to close the financing gap: sanitary and ENV data, institutional set-up, tariff regulation and tariff policy, etc.

# Issues linked to data collection requirements

Barriers to the collection of data in the countries of the region are multiple, relating to:

## Availability

- ☞ lack of quantitative and qualitative data (gaps, irrelevance)
- ☞ dispersion of data

## Accuracy/ reliability

- ☞ obsolescence, vagueness
- ☞ insufficient information on data origin/ collection methods

## Comparability

- ☞ heterogeneity of primary/ raw data sources collection methods
- ☞ absence/ lack of data standardisation norms & procedures

## Main reasons

- ☞ lack of financial means to establish monitoring and information systems
- ☞ lack of human and technical capacities
- ☞ inadequate institutional/ regulatory set up





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