



# MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF UKRAINE



## FIFTH MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE ON TARGET SETTINGS AND REPORTING

Bratislava, Slovakia  
10-11 May 2012



# WATER PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

- \* Water use in Ukraine is mostly inefficient, with non-productive water consumption increasing, and the volume of water resources suitable for use decreasing as a result of contamination and depletion. Virtually all surface sources and groundwater are contaminated. The major substances causing contamination are nitrogen and phosphorous compounds, organic substances subject to easy oxidization, toxic chemicals, oil products, heavy metals, and phenols. Intensive eutrophication of inland water bodies aggravates the environmental condition of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
- \* In terms of water resources management and water quality, Ukraine ranks 95th among the total of 122 countries, according to the UNESCO data.
- \* The public administration system in the field of water protection requires urgent reform to be implemented to provide switch to integrated water resources management. The administrative functions in the field of water protection, use and rehabilitation are divided between various central executive bodies, causing overlapping, diverse interpretation of the environmental legislation and inefficient use of budgetary funds.
- \* Nearly 80 per cent of drinking water supply in Ukraine comes from surface water. The environmental condition of surface water bodies and quality of water in them are the main factors that safeguard public health and prevent disease. On the other hand, most water bodies have been registered as having high or very high contamination levels.
- \* The quality of Ukraine's groundwater in many regions (the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Donets Basin, and the Dnieper Basin) fails to meet the regulatory requirements to water supply, which, in the first place, is due to anthropogenic contamination. The status of water supply to the rural population is of particular concern, as only 25 per cent of Ukraine's rural communities are provided with central water supply service.
- Contamination of water with nitrates is a cause of various diseases, decrease in general body resistance, and, as a result, increase in the common morbidity level, specifically, in terms of infectious and oncological diseases. Non-compliance of drinking water quality to the regulatory requirement is one of the factors causing many infectious and non-infectious diseases.

# LAW OF UKRAINE

## On the Fundamental Principles (Strategy) of Ukraine's State Environmental Policy for the Period until 2020 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TASKS



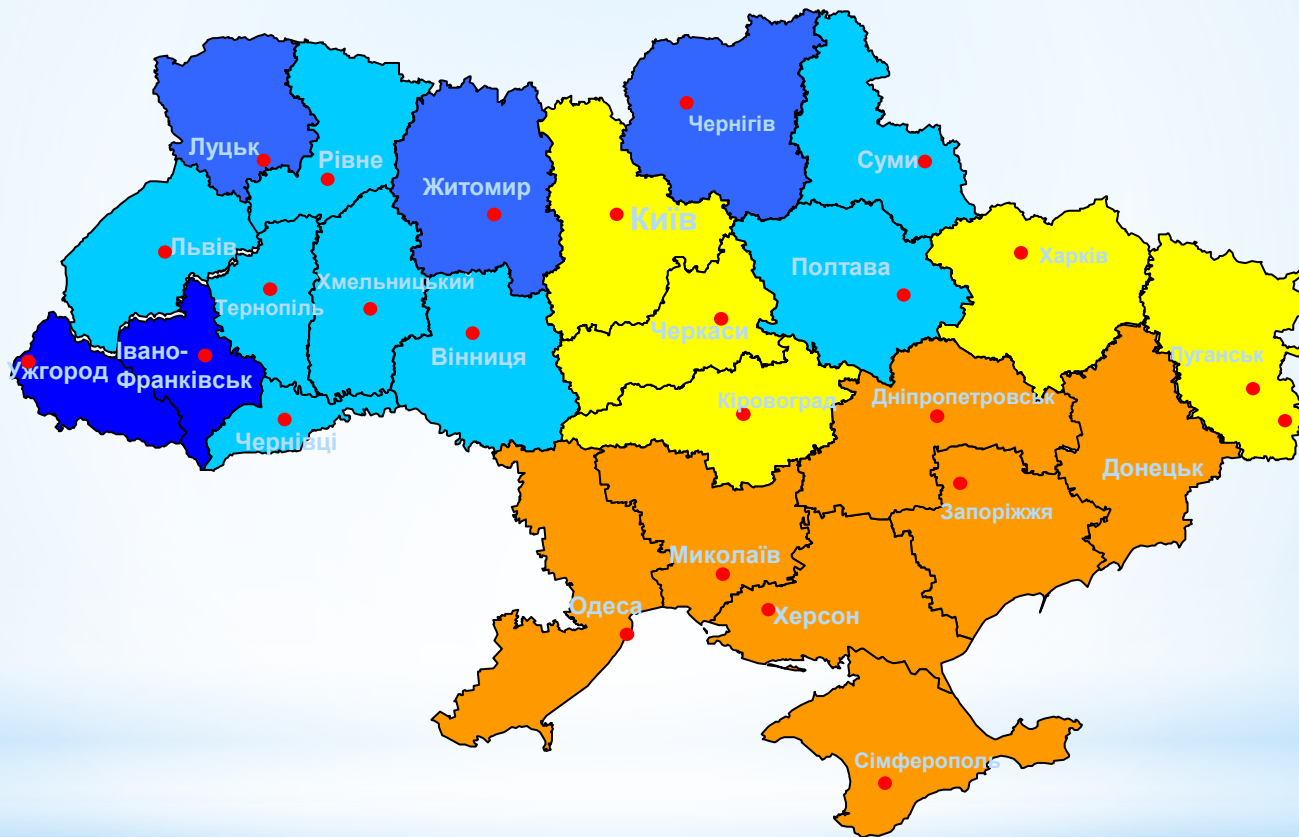
### Water Resources Protection

- reforming the public administration system in the field of water protection and efficiency during the first stage, by adopting integrated water resource management in accordance with the basin principle;
- rehabilitating the existing and constructing new municipal treatment facilities in order to provide a 15 per cent reduction in water contamination by pollutants (in the first place, by organic substances, nitrogen and phosphorus compounds) by 2020, and a 20 per cent reduction (compared to the base level) in discharge of insufficiently purified sewage by 2020;
- developing and implementing by 2015 an action plan to reduce the contamination level of internal sea waters and territorial sea in order to prevent the increase of anthropogenic effects on the environment and rehabilitate the ecosystems of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

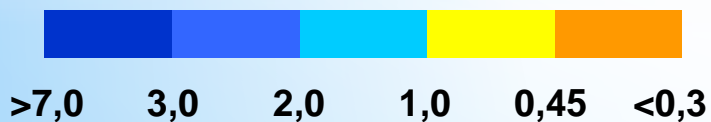
**Kyiv, December 21, 2010 No. 2818-VI**



# WATER RESOURCES IN UKRAINE



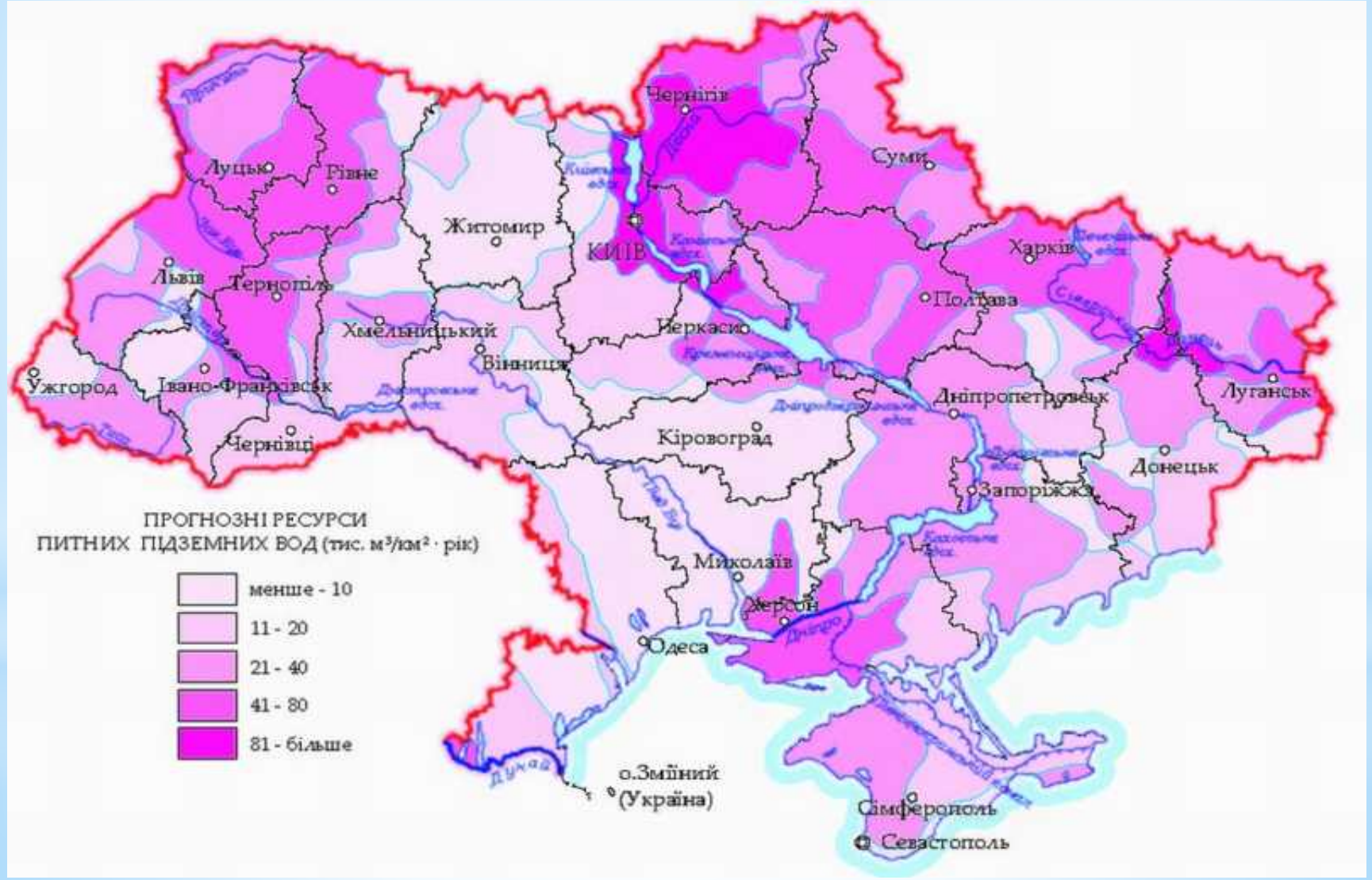
1000 m<sup>3</sup> per year / per capita



Among the 152 countries of the world  
Ukraine is **111th** in terms of internal  
resources fresh water per capita

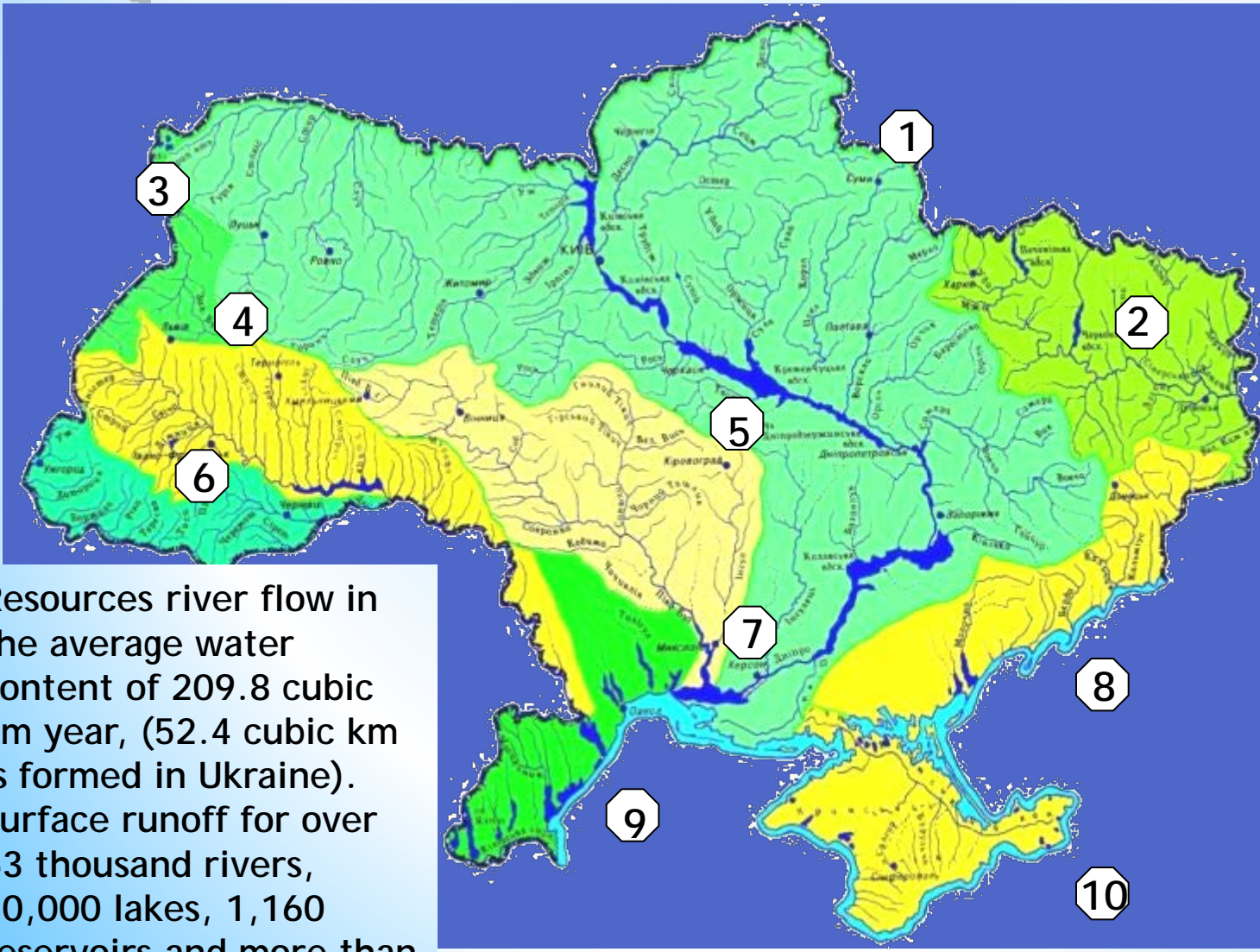


# ESTIMATED RESOURCES OF POTABLE GROUND WATER IN UKRAINE





# MAJOR UKRANIAN RIVERS BASIN



- 1. Dnieper
- 2. Seversky Donets
- 3. the Western Bug
- 4. Dniester, Prut and Siret
- 5. the Southern Bug
- 6. river Tisa
- 7. Black River I
- 8. River Azov Sea nick
- 9. River Azov Sea nick
- 10. Crimea rivers

Resources river flow in the average water content of 209.8 cubic km year, (52.4 cubic km is formed in Ukraine). Surface runoff for over 63 thousand rivers, 20,000 lakes, 1,160 reservoirs and more than 30 thousand ponds.

# HISTORY OF PROTOCOL “WATER AND HEALTH” IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

**July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003** - Ukraine ratified the Protocol.

**October 6<sup>th</sup> 2003** Plan of Implementation № 46963.

**2003** - Ministry of Ecology is the responsible body.

**May 12<sup>th</sup> 2006** Interdepartmental Working Group on Protocol implementation ...

**September 6<sup>th</sup> 2011** Ministry of Ecology Order approved National Targets.

**\* September 26<sup>th</sup> 2011** Cabinet of the Ministries of Ukraine order to report obligatory.

**\* 14 Main target areas**

➔ 81 targets (2009)

➔ 41 targets (2009)

➔ 23 targets (2010)

➔ 11 targets (2010)

➔ 15 targets (2011)





**Управляющий Комитет  
Steering Group**

**Координационный Комитет  
Reference Group**

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine

Ministries, departments, authorities

Water and wastewater organisations

NGOs, MAMA-86, Research organisations

**Наблюдатели  
Observers**

National + International Implementation Authority

UNECE, WHO, Norwegian govt

**Наблюдатели  
Observers**



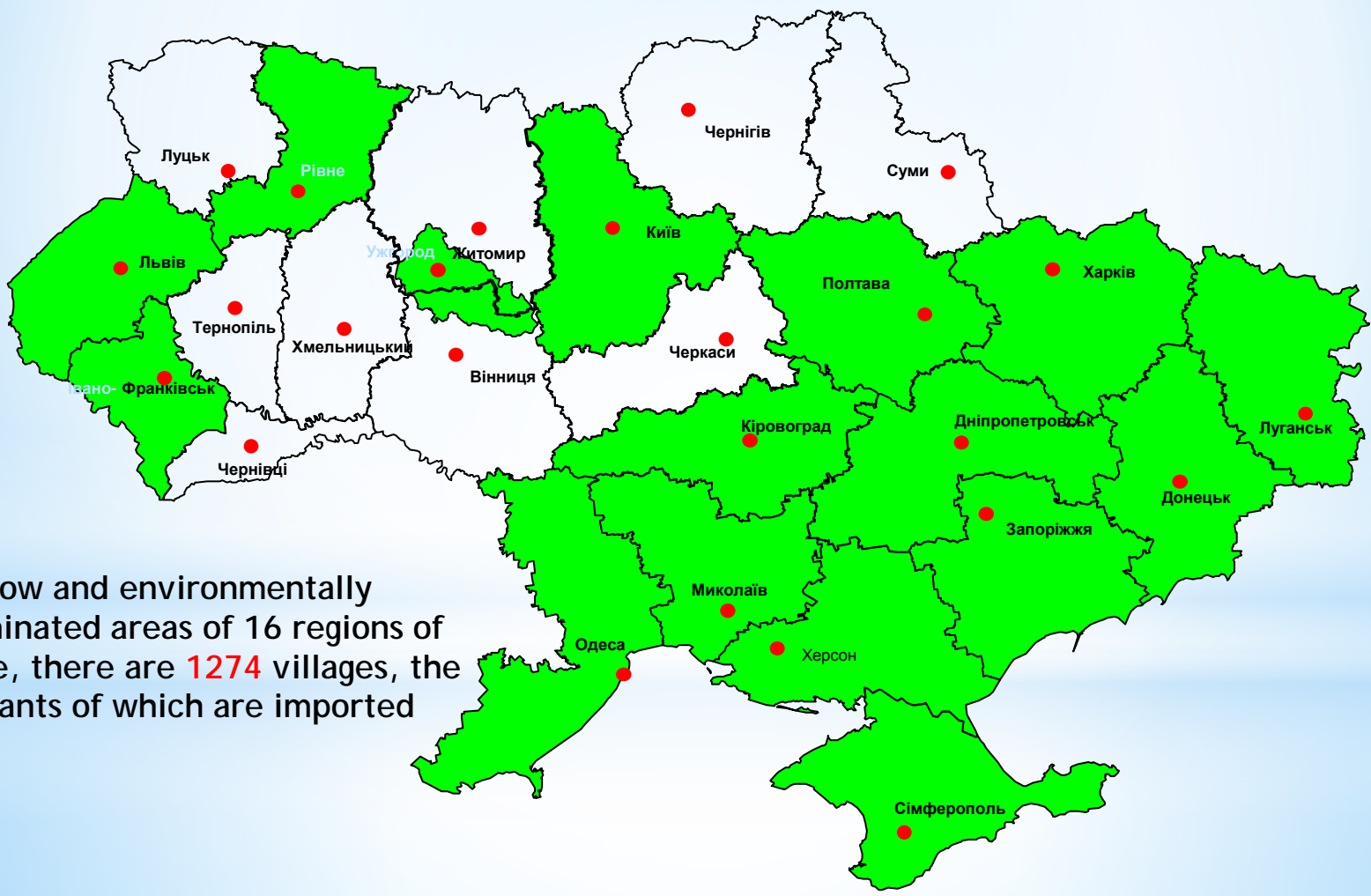
TARGET	Indicator	2015\2020	
Target 1. Improving the safety of drinking water for microbiological parameters.	The percentage of samples that do not meet sanitary standards and regulations for microbiological indicators (Escherichia coli (E.coli) and Enterococcus	Rural -3% Urban -2%	R-2% U-0,5%
Target 2. Improving safety and quality of drinking water by chemical Composition.	The percentage of samples that do not meet sanitary standards and regulations for the sanitary-chemical parameters (priority: fluorides, nitrates (in NO3), nitrite, arsenic, lead, iron, general stiffness, dry residue, sulphates, chlorides, manganese.	R -15% U-7%	R-7,5% U-3,0%
Target 3. Reduction of morbidity rates of diseases: cholera, dysentery cocci: bacillar (shigellosis), acute intestinal infection caused by enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC), hepatitis A, typhoid fever, aqueous nitrate methemohlobinemia related to the use of poor drinking water quality.	Number of incidences per 100,000 population Cholera .. Shigellosis .. EHEC (Escherichia coli) .. Viral hepatitis A .. Typhoid fever .. Aqueous nitrate Methemohlobinemia	0 2500 100 2500 0 0	0 2000 80 200 0 0
Target 4 . Providing the laboratories with the modern equipment necessary for testing safety and quality of drinking water.	Number converted (upgraded) laboratories	20%	50%
Target 5 . Increase the percentage of population with access to drinking water with adequate quality.	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	R -90% U-50%	R-100% U-70%

TARGET	Indicator	2015\2020	
<p>Target 6. Ensuring that the children in pre-school and secondary schools are provided with drinking water of adequate quality.</p>	<p><i>Increasing numbers (in percent) of pre-school and secondary schools with improved access to safe drinking water</i></p>	Rural -15%	R-25%
		Urban -10%	U-20%
<p>Target 7. Improve the access to centralised sewerage systems.</p>	<p><i>Percentage of urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation:</i></p>	Rural -80%	R-100%
		Urban- 20%	U-50%
<p>Target 8. Providing improved sanitation for children in pre-school and secondary schools.</p>	<p><i>Increase the number of pre-schools and secondary schools connected to adequate sanitary facilities and sewer systems</i></p>	Rural -15%	R-25%
		Urban -5%	U-15%
<p>Target 9. Reducing the length of the water supply pipelines and sewer lines that are in damaged condition.</p>	<p><i>Indicators: Percentage of replacements of pipelines which are damaged:</i></p> <p>In cities with populations over 500,000 In other towns</p>	30%	50%
		15%	30%
<p>Target 10. Reducing the amount of discharges of wastewater (including mining, quarries and drainage water) with non-existent or inadequate treatment.</p>	<p><i>Percentage volume of wastewater discharged to the surface waters from mining, quarries and drainage shall be reduced to</i></p> <p>Discharges without treatment Discharges with inadequate treatment</p>	3%	1,5%
		15%	10%

TARGET	Indicator	2015\2020	
<p>Target 11. Increasing the efficiency of wastewater treatment.</p>	<p><i>Number of treatment plants:</i> Constructed Modernized</p>	<p>25 30</p>	<p>60 70</p>
<p>Target 12. Adoption of management plans for River Basins: Dnipro, Dniester, Danube, Tisa, Seversky Donets, Southern Bug.</p>	<p>Target in 2015 Target in 2020</p>	<p>Adoption of management plans for Basins of Danube, Tisa, Dnipro, Dniester</p>	<p>plans for Rivers Southern Bug, S. Donets</p>
<p>Target 13. Preparation and publication of the National Report on the quality of drinking water and drinking water supply situation in Ukraine.</p>	<p><i>The publication of the National Report on the quality of drinking water and the drinking water supply in Ukraine</i></p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p>Target 14. Preparation and publication of a summary report on the progress in implementing the Protocol on Water and Health.</p>	<p><i>Availability of a summary report on progress in implementing the Protocol on Water and Health:</i></p>	<p>Every 3 years.</p>	<p>Every 3 years.</p>
<p>Target 15. To raise the awareness among representatives of the national and local authorities, scientific institutions, organisations and the public on the issues related to the Protocol, including the introduction of Best Available Technologies within water supply and sanitation, and improvement of the public responsibility for the protection of water resources.</p>	<p><i>Meetings, conferences, seminars, International Water Forum</i> AQUA UKRAINE</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Annually</p>



# REGIONS WHICH PLAN CONSTRUCTION AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS



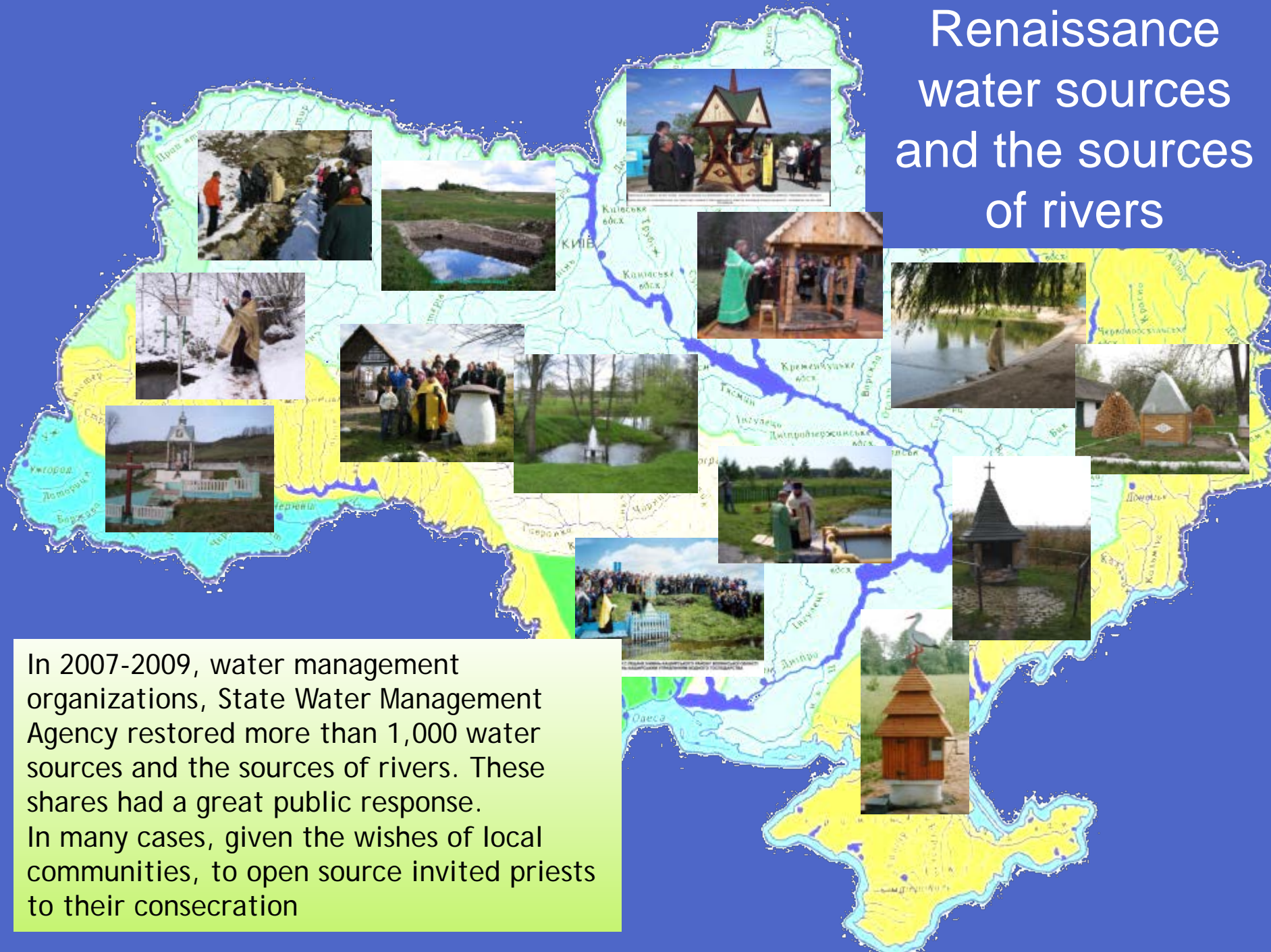
In shallow and environmentally contaminated areas of 16 regions of Ukraine, there are **1274** villages, the inhabitants of which are imported water



\* State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service each year studied more than 200 thousand samples of drinking water from centralized water supply sources for the population of sanitary-chemical parameters and more than 300 thousand samples for microbiological parameters.

\* State Water Agency of Ukraine carries out Environmental monitoring 40 measurement laboratories. Measurements carried out in 25-55 hydrochemical and radiological indices 2.

# Renaissance water sources and the sources of rivers



In 2007-2009, water management organizations, State Water Management Agency restored more than 1,000 water sources and the sources of rivers. These shares had a great public response. In many cases, given the wishes of local communities, to open source invited priests to their consecration



## LEGISLATIVE APPROACH

Cross-sectoral integrated program

"Health of the Nation" for 2002-2011 with Section XXI "Water Quality"

National Program

"Drinking Water of Ukraine for 2006-2020 years"

State program of reforming and development utilities for 2009-2014

National Programme for Environmental Rehabilitation of the pool  
the Dnieper River and improve the quality of drinking water

The National Programme for the Development of Water Resources

State target social program is a priority district rural water supply, which use  
imported water

The concept of national immunization programs and protect the population from  
infectious diseases in 2009-2015

State environmental programs Environmental Monitoring



## NEXT STEPS

- Ukraine's national targets should be reflected in to the strategic development plans of the respective ministries and authorities thus the implementation process is rationally integrated to the national processes.
- To review the existing Plan of implementation of the Protocol developed in 2003 in view of the finalised targets.
- The next reporting on the progress of the target areas are due in 2013. Thus, it is necessary to set up mechanisms to collect data and start monitoring the progress of achieving the National targets established by the government.
- The National Targets are a national nationwide priority. Considering these national targets, local authorities should set up appropriate local targets to the Protocol, taking into account local challenges and priorities in the scope of the Protocol and identify ways, measures and sources of funding achieve the targets.





## SUPPORT REQUIRED

- To build Ukrainian experts' knowledge/capacity on river basin and integrated water resource management the education/training course on IWRM and basin principle of river management.
- To establish Water Fund at the European Bank on Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will be instrumental in developing investment programs for the prioritized activities in the National Targets. The relevant state organisations will be focusing on this possibility.
- Implementation of demonstration projects for WSP with one or more water providers in collaboration with the regulatory body, and possibly other affiliate parties.
- To prepare a 2013 report on the implementation of WSP at the national level with reference to possible improvements, problems and results of quality control of drinking water.
- Development of long-term programs to increase the capacity of water suppliers that monitor agencies and other partners.



**\*CLEAN WATER -  
KEY TO  
LIFE ON EARTH**

# X INTERNATIONAL WATER FORUM

## AQUA UKRAINE '2012

November 6-9, 2012

(water preparation, water supply, water removal, sewage treatment, local water treatment devices, pumping and armature equipment, engineering networks)

### Organizers:

- Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Municipal Economy of Ukraine
- Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine
  - State Agency of Ukraine for Water Resources
    - Messe Berlin, Germany
  - International Exhibition Centre Ltd.

### Venue:

International Exhibition Centre

Levoberezhna subway station, 15 Brovarsky Ave., Kyiv, Ukraine

# Thank you for attention!



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