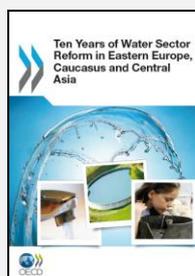


This catalogue presents the main publications and reports produced within the framework of the Task Force for the Implementation of the Environmental Action Programme (EAP Task Force). The EAP Task Force is an inter-governmental cooperation body that promotes better environmental and water policies in countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA).

## MAIN TITLES

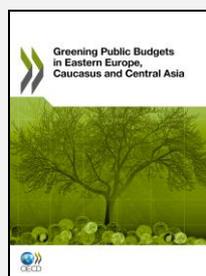


### Ten Years of Water Sector Reform in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

148 pages, issued in 2011

This report evaluates how well the EECCA countries have done in ensuring people's access to adequate water supply and sanitation services since their Economic, Finance, and Environment Ministers adopted the Almaty Guiding Principles to support such efforts in 2000. Besides looking at trends in the technical and financial performance of the water sector, the report analyses the results of institutional reforms at different levels of government, as well as financing arrangements. Analysis focuses mainly on urban areas, but some of the challenges in rural areas are also examined.

The report draws policy recommendations to help countries stem the decline in the sector's performance that has occurred over the last decade, despite opportunities provided by rapid economic growth in many EECCA countries in this period.

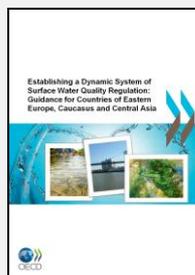


### Greening Public Budgets in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

140 pages, issued in 2011

Public funding remains crucial for addressing environmental problems and, more broadly, promoting a greener model of development in EECCA countries. Traditionally, however, the environmental sector in these countries has not been very effective in attracting domestic public financing. For instance, annual public environmental expenditure can be as low as one USD per capita.

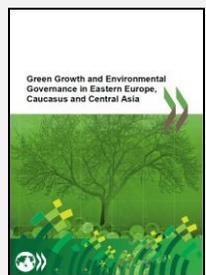
Given the persistent constraints on public budgets in the region, and new challenges in accessing donor aid, environmental programmes are increasingly vulnerable to underfunding. In this context, the opportunities and obstacles for greening public budgets are analysed in ten countries.



### Establishing a Dynamic System of Surface Water Quality Regulation: Guidance for Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

53 pages, issued in 2011

This Guidance document promotes the adoption of ambitious but feasible water quality requirements in EECCA countries. It aims to build the capacity of senior and mid-level staff of water resources management and environmental protection authorities. It examines how water quality planning and regulation can evolve from the approach used in the former Soviet Union to one embedded in integrated water resources management. The Guidance builds on the results of the pilot project conducted by the OECD/EAP Task Force Secretariat on surface water quality regulation in the Republic of Moldova and follow-up regional initiatives.

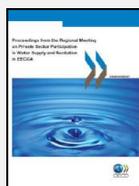


### Green Growth and Environmental Governance in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

190 pages, issued in 2011

The OECD has monitored trends in the reform of environmental policies and institutions in EECCA countries since the early 1990s. The current report builds on this series of assessments, but with a new focus on environmental governance in the context of green growth. It looks at conditions and opportunities for a green transformation in the EECCA region. To this end, framework conditions, market signals and environmental policies are discussed. The report is divided into eight chapters, and is largely based on the OECD's analytical toolbox, including green growth indicators. Country profiles are available in Annex. With this work, the OECD aims to provide a good basis for regional and national-level policy dialogue.

## WATER PROGRAMME



### Proceedings from the Regional Meeting on Private Sector Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

120 pages, issued in 2011

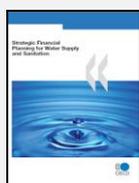
This publication aims to help policy-makers and practitioners to understand better the policy and regulatory actions needed to promote private sector participation in water supply and sanitation services. The Proceedings offer a review of experience with private sector participation in various EECCA countries, most notably Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine, and present the conclusions from a regional meeting on this subject, conducted in early 2010 in Moscow, Russian Federation.



### Guidelines for Performance-based Contracts between Water Utilities and Municipalities: Lessons Learnt from Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

234 pages, issued in 2011

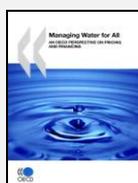
This paper presents a summary of the major lessons learnt from the review of five cases of performance-based contracting in the water sector in three countries of EECCA, namely Armenia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. The report also identifies good practices for designing and implementing such contracts. Although the target audience of these Guidelines is decision-makers from EECCA, the main principles of and approaches to performance contracting are similar and may be relevant for countries from other regions that are envisaging to introduce or are striving to strengthen and improve such contracts in the water sector.



### Strategic Financial Planning for Water Supply and Sanitation

93 pages, issued in 2009

Substantially more investment is needed in both OECD and developing countries to achieve water and, especially, sanitation policy objectives, and to realise the associated economic, social and environmental benefits. Optimising the need for investment through demand-side measures, such as better planning and low-cost technologies, and ensuring an adequate supply of finance will be essential to meet those objectives. Strategic financial planning that blends the “3Ts” – tariffs and other user contributions, tax-based subsidies and transfers including official development assistance – provides an important means for agreeing on water- and sanitation-related targets and how they will be achieved. This report reviews good practices in strategic financial planning in OECD and developing countries and summarizes key lessons for policy makers and practitioners.



### Managing Water for All: An OECD Perspective on Pricing and Financing

151 pages, issued in 2009

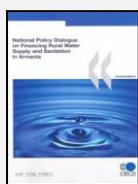
Water is vital for human and economic development, and for maintaining ecosystems. However, billions of people lack access to water and sanitation services, mainly due to poor governance and inadequate investment and maintenance. The situation is becoming more urgent due to increasing pressure, competition and even conflict over the use of water resources. The OECD has been working for many years to address these challenges. The results of recent work are summarised in this report, which emphasises the economic and financial aspects of water resources management and water service provision, the need for an integrated approach (including governance considerations) to address these complex policy challenges, and the importance of establishing a firm evidence base to support policy development and implementation.



### National Policy Dialogue on Financing Strategy for Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the Kyrgyz Republic

134 pages, issued in 2009

This publication presents key results of a National Policy Dialogue (NPD) on Financing Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS), conducted in the framework of EECCA component of the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI). The objective of the dialogue was to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to plan and implement prioritised water supply and sanitation infrastructure investments to reach the water-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while taking account of the affordability for households and the public budget. To achieve this, a Financing Strategy for Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the Kyrgyz Republic was developed.



### National Policy Dialogue on Financing Strategy for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Armenia

149 pages, issued in 2008

The objective of the study was to help local stakeholders develop a Financing Strategy for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Armenia through a National Policy Dialogue on this subject. The key challenges were to set up realistic targets for rural WSS based on a minimal water supply standards consistent with, but more ambitious than the MDG on water supply, and develop a policy package that covers both improvement of the rural WSS infrastructure (more reliable supply, renovation of networks, extensions of WSS systems) and the financing thereof (introducing user charges in rural settlements where these do not currently exist, allocating sufficient budgetary resources, acquiring international loans and grants, creating financial facilities for people who cannot afford to pay, etc.).

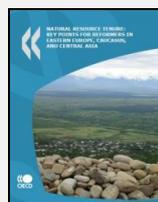
## POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME



### Guidance on Individual Competence Development within Environmental Inspectorates in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

52 pages, issued in 2011

This Guidance document proposes a systemic approach for developing the skills and competences of individual's working in environmental inspectorates in EECCA countries. It contains indicative competence targets for inspectorate staff, which cover theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities. The Guidance also includes checklists to assess inspectorates' awareness of international environmental law.



### Natural Resource Tenure: Key Points for Reformers in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

48 pages, issued in 2011

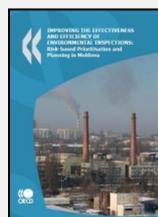
This paper provides a brief overview of key aspects of natural resource tenure, and lessons learned from their reform. Its preparation was part of analytical work in support to natural resource management reforms in Georgia though the results of this work which draws on international experience will be of relevance to other EECCA countries.



### Medium-term Management of Green Budgets: The Case of Ukraine

84 pages, issued in 2010

This study aimed to assist the Ukraine's government to improve programming, financial planning and budgeting practices in the environmental sector thus increasing its chances to obtain more adequate financing. The study also examined the implications of the progressive shift in aid modalities towards sectoral and general budget support.



### Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Environmental Inspections: Risk-based Prioritisation and Planning in Moldova

30 pages, issued in 2010

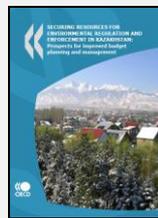
This report demonstrates an approach to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental inspection by targeting polluters associated with higher risk. It describes a pilot study in Moldova which adapted and tested an inspection prioritisation and planning methodology and whose experience is largely applicable to all countries of EECCA.



### Removing Economic Benefits of Environmental Violations in Azerbaijan: Case Study Report

24 pages, issued in 2010

This report, based on the results of a pilot study in Azerbaijan, demonstrates the benefits of an improved methodology for the assessment of administrative environmental fines. It focuses on how to calculate the economic benefits of non-compliance and how to design monetary penalties so as to prevent polluters from benefiting from the potential gain.



### Securing Resources for Environmental Regulation and Enforcement in Kazakhstan: Prospects for Improved Budget Planning and Management

68 pages, issued in 2009

The current report looks at the budget management practices used by the environmental authorities of Kazakhstan, and the impact of financial constraints on their capacity to carry out their statutory obligations. The report covers such issues as level of revenue, budget planning, funds allocation and expenditure management, and ways to address funding gaps.



### Measuring Results of Environmental Regulation and Compliance Assurance: Guidance for Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

58 pages, issued in 2009

The current document was produced in response to demands to facilitate the adoption and use of tools that support performance-oriented management by, and enable regional benchmarking between, environmental enforcement authorities in EECCA. To this end, an analytical framework for performance measurement is proposed.



### Determination and Application of Administrative Fines for Environmental Offences: Guidance for Environmental Enforcement Authorities

32 pages, issued in 2009

Monetary penalties (fines) are the most widespread administrative environmental enforcement instrument in EECCA as well as internationally, intended both to punish non-compliance and prevent its future re-occurrence. This document adapts good international practice to the legal and institutional realities in the region.

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

#### Water programme

- **Key Issues and Recommendations for Consumer Protection: Affordability, Social Protection and Public Participation in Urban Water Sector Reform in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**
- **Financial Planning Tool for Water Utilities in EECCA countries: User manual**
- **Performance-based Contracts: Case studies from Armenia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine**
- **Implementation of a National Finance Strategy for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Armenia: Volumes 1-3**

#### Policy implementation programme

- **Capacity Development for Environmental Management in Moldova: Drivers, Links to Planning, and Methods of Assessment**
- **Avenues for Improved Response to Environmental Offences in Kazakhstan**
- **Economic and Institutional Aspects of Natural Resource Management in Georgia.**
- **Information for Sustainable Natural Resource Management: Key Points for Reformers in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**
- **The Economic Significance of Natural Resources: Key Points for Reformers in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**

### FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

#### Water programme

- **Improving Water Supply and Sanitation in Moldova: Action and Investment plan**
- **Overcoming Fragmentation of Water and Sanitation Services in Ukraine**

#### Policy implementation programme

- **Towards Better Management of Natural Capital: An Assessment Framework for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**
- **Technical Guide for Gathering Indicators of Environmental Regulation and Compliance Assurance**
- **Government Capacity for Environmental Management: A Reference Framework for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**
- **Environmental Liability for Damage to Natural Resources in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia: Implementation of Good International Practices**

## TASK FORCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PROGRAMME (EAP TASK FORCE)

[www.oecd.org/env/eap](http://www.oecd.org/env/eap)

The mission of the EAP Task Force is to facilitate and support environmental policy reform in EECCA countries by promoting the integration of environmental considerations into the processes of economic, social and political reform and by upgrading institutional capacities for environmental management. Established in 1993 as part of the "Environment for Europe" process, the EAP Task Force brings together policy-makers from Central and Eastern Europe, EECCA and donor countries, international institutions and other stakeholders. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development serves as its Secretariat.

Stay informed about the latest EAP Task Force projects and publications *via* our free e-mail alert service: subscribe to the EAP Task Force monthly E-Alerts by sending a request to [eap.contact@oecd.org](mailto:eap.contact@oecd.org).

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Write to us:

Environment Directorate  
2 rue Andre-Pascal  
75775 Paris CEDEX 16 France  
Fax : (+33) 1 44 30 61 83  
E-mail : [env.contact@oecd.org](mailto:env.contact@oecd.org)

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