



## **U K R A I N E**

### **Summary report about progress in implementation of Protocol on Water and Health**

*Presentation for Joint secretariat of  
Protocol on Water and Health  
UNECE ([protocol.water\\_health@unece.org](mailto:protocol.water_health@unece.org))  
WHO ([watsan@ecr.euro.who.int](mailto:watsan@ecr.euro.who.int))*

**Kiev – 2010**

## SUMMARY REPORT FROM UKRAINE UNDER THE PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH

### PART ONE: GENERAL ASPECTS

1. Provide brief information on the process of target-setting in your country, e.g. which public authority (ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved, how coordination was ensured, which existing national and international strategies and legislations were taken into account, how cost-benefit analysis of target sets was performed.

*Ukraine ratified the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (hereinafter – the Protocol) by the Act of Ukraine №1066-IV "On implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes" dated July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003.*

*Under the Instruction №46963 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2003, since 2004 **Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine** has been controlling the execution of the Action Plan under the Act of Ukraine "On implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes" developed by the Ministry in 2003 and annually (by the 1<sup>st</sup> of October) informs the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of the progress in plan implementation.*

*In addition, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 14 dated January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2002, approved the Interbranch Comprehensive Program "Health of Nation" for 2002-2011 with the Section XXI "Water Quality" providing the list of appropriate measures in 11 areas. Coordination of program implementation, monitoring of activity of involved authorities and organizations, as well as reporting are provided by the **Ministry of Health of Ukraine**.*

*The Act of Ukraine № 2455-IV dated March 3, 2005, approved the National Program "Drinking water of Ukraine for 2006-2020". The responsible authority for Program implementation is: at national level – **Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine**, and at regional and local levels – **Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol City State Administrations, rural, village, district and city councils**.*

*Besides, **Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine** and state (regional, district state administrations) and local authorities are responsible for execution of the National Program of Reforming and Development of Communal Services for 2009-2014 (approved by the Act of Ukraine № 1511-VI dated June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2009).*

*The Decree of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine № 123/97-BP dated 27.02.1997 approved the National Program of Ecological Improvement of the Dnieper River Basin and improvement of drinking water quality, the **Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine** is responsible for its implementation.*

*The Act of Ukraine № 2988-III dated January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2002, approved the National Program of Water Management Development. **The State Water Committee of Ukraine** annually submits the reports and necessary information on Program progress.*

*Besides, the **State Water Committee of Ukraine** is a coordinating customer of the State Target Social Program of Immediate Water Supply to Rural Communities consuming imported water by 2010 (approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 741 dated August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2008), there are also such customers as the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and regional state administration.*

*The Concept of the National Program on Immunoprophylaxis and Protection of Population from Infectious Diseases for 2009-2015 (the program concept was ratified by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 462-p dated 03.08.2006) has been ratified.*

*The State Target Ecological Program of Environment Monitoring was ratified by the Decree of the cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 1376 dated December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007. The executors of measures for 2008-2012 are **the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine, Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection From the Consequences of Chernobyl, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine, and the State Water Committee of Ukraine, etc.***

*According to Article 6, Paragraph 2, of the Protocol on Water and Health, the national and/or local targets for the standards and levels of performance that need to be achieved or maintained for a high level of protection against water-related disease shall be established and published.*

*The target setting process in Ukraine was initiated in March 2009 with the assistance from Norway. A project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management” was designed with defined tasks and time frames so the target setting process should be completed by the end of 2010.*

*The ratification of the Protocol on Water and Health needs the effective cooperation of all interested executive authorities, scientific organizations, public organizations, as well as increase of general level of ecological culture of population. The coordinating mechanism contributing and ensuring implementation of provisions of the Protocol in Ukraine as well as execution of appropriate international obligations of Ukraine was initiated by the Minister of Environmental Protection of Ukraine as the central executive authority. For this purpose the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine issued the order on October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009 to approve the members of Steering and Reference Groups of the Project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management”, consisting of representatives of stakeholders, international organizations (UNECE /WHO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, scientific institutes and authorities as well as public organizations.*

#### **Project Steering Group (PSG)**

##### **Mandate**

*The PSG has the overall responsibility of the project performance and outcomes, and represents the project ownership on behalf of the Government of Ukraine. The PSG’s mandate is to approve the target setting process, monitor the project progress, decide on necessary changes in the*

*project, to assure the quality of the project and to secure necessary steps to legalise the outcomes of the project.*

*The PSG is headed by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection of Ukraine.*

*The PSG consists of the following:*

*Members:*

- *representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine (Chairman)*
- *representative of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (State sanitary epidemiological service of Ukraine)*
- *representative of the Ministry of Communal Services of Ukraine*
- *representative of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine*
- *representative of the State Water Committee of Ukraine*
- *representative of the state group on policy analyses*

*Observers*

- *Representative of the UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health*
- *Representative of the Ad-hoc Project facilitation mechanism*
- *Representative of the Norwegian Government*
- *Water Management Center (National Implementing Agency)*
- *Norwegian Institute for Water Research (International Implementing Agency)*

*Meetings / Communication*

*The PSG shall meet at least twice a year and shall be informed about project progress at least 4 times a year.*

***Project Reference Group (PRG)***

*Mandate:*

*The PRG has the overall responsibility to secure a broad ownership to the processes, conclusions and decisions made during the project. The mandate of the PRG is to assist the Government of Ukraine to set and achieve the relevant targets by contributing with necessary information available to each stakeholder, active participation in the target setting process to identify and prioritise the needs as well as to activities to achieve the targets, as well as to promote incorporating the targets in to own laws, regulations and practices.*

*Members*

- *representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine*
- *representative of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (State sanitary epidemiological service of Ukraine)*
- *representative of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine*
- *Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection From the Consequences of Chernobyl (State Hydrometeorological service at Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies)*
- *representative of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine*
- *representative of the State Water Committee of Ukraine*
- *representative of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine*

- *representative of the State Fishery Committee of Ukraine*
- *representative of the State Geological Service of Ukraine*
- *representative of the State Ecological Inspection of Ukraine*
- *NGO representatives*
- *representative of the state group on policy analyses*
- *Representatives of the Research institutes and organizations*

#### Observers

- *Representative of the UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health*
- *Representative of the Ad-hoc Project facilitation mechanism*
- *Representative of the Norwegian Government*
- *Water Management Center (National Implementing Agency)*
- *Norwegian Institute for Water Research (International Implementing Agency)*

#### Meetings / Communication

*The Project reference group shall meet at least four times a year through the project process and at least twice a year on completion of the project donation assistance.*

*During the first meeting of the Steering and the Reference Groups (July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009, city of Kyiv) the national experts on the Protocol on Water and Health were appointed to accomplish international obligations of Ukraine under the Protocol on Water and Health.*

*The Letter of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine dated August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2009 was sent to inform the Protocol Secretariat of the appointment of national experts on the Protocol on Water and Health.*

*No cost benefit analyses are carried out at present, as it will be considered during the process of finalising the targets.*

2. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target-setting and how was the outcome of public participation taken into account in the final targets set?

*The public participation in the process of target-setting so far has been achieved through involving NGO and academic organisations in the Reference Group of the Project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management”. The public representatives took an active part in target-setting process during the past three Project Reference Group meetings (July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009, February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010). A broader participation from the public is envisaged under the next stage when comments to draft targets of all stakeholders will be available and the approved draft targets will be open for public comments and remarks.*

3. Provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities, which other stakeholders were involved, etc.

*The target setting process through the project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management” was carried out with the participation of responsible ministries, authorities and other organizations. The work was initiated with a baseline analysis where most of the data reported were collected from the interested ministries and departments and duly analyzed.*

*Information for the Part two of this report "Common Indicators" was collected with the participation of authorities officially responsible for data collection mentioned in the Part Two, namely: Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine (State sanitary epidemiological service of Ukraine), Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine, State Water Committee of Ukraine, State Geological Service of Ukraine.*

*Information for the Part Three of this report "Targets and Target Dates Set and Assessment of Progress" was collected due to the project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management” in participation of representatives of interested ministries and departments and other participants of Reference Group.*

*Information for the Part Four of this report "Overall Evaluation of Progress Achieved in Implementing the Protocol" was collected by the Ministry for Environmental Protection in cooperation with the State Ecological Academy of Postgraduate Education and Management, Institute of Innovative Development of Society and Norwegian Institute for Water Research.*

*The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine is responsible for developing the report and its submission to the Joined Secretariat of the Protocol.*

4. Report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, e.g. whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure, or whether financial constraints are a significant obstacle to implementation (if applicable).

*It should be noted that the targets are not formally adopted, but are in draft form and have been discussed with members of Reference Group of the Project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management”. Some of the data are collected from the 24 provinces and the 2 cities, while others are national averages. Severe financial constraints are anticipated in achieving some targets, and will be discussed during the next meetings of Steering and Reference Groups and submitted to the Government of Ukraine for decision-making.*

*According to the administrative structure of Ukraine, there 24 administrative regions and Autonomous republic of Crimea in Ukraine, and two cities of particular status, Kiev and Sevastopol. Such administrative structure provides interaction of regional structures with the Central Government of Ukraine which is collecting and generalizing information from subordinated regional authorities. Thus, Ukraine has a well-established system of information generalizing from regional to central level.*

5. Please describe whether and, if so, how emerging issues relevant to water and health were taken into account in the process of target-setting

*During the Third Meeting of the Reference Group of the Project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management” held on the 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, it was decided to include health issues*

*related to chemical pollution in the target setting process, in addition to the microbiological related ones suggested by the Protocol. The climate change issues related to the supply of drinking water and management of sanitation issues were discussed.*

## **PART TWO: COMMON INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>**

### **I. QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLIED**

#### **A. Context of the data**

Please provide general information related to the context of the data provided under sections B and C:

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under this indicator?

*Collective water supply is used by 76% of country population, but over 95% of city population and about 27% of rural population have access to collective water supply (estimations are based on data from national reports on drinking water quality and drinking water supply in 2005-2007).*

*At the beginning of 2008 the indicator of drinking water supply to residential places was unchanged compared to the previous year and varied for different regions. Especially, the majority of residential places with collective drinking water supply are in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (96.5 %), Kherson (94.1 %), Vinnitsa (72 %) and Zaporizhzhia (63.5 %) regions. The residential places of other regions have only 50% of collective drinking water supply systems. The least situation is in Volyn region (2.7 %). The best collective drinking water supply is in Kherson (98.4 %), Donetsk (94.5 %) and Zaporizhzhia (89.6 %) regions due to population indicators. Generally, only in 15 regions the population having access to collective drinking water supply is over 50 %. The population of Kiev is 100% water-supplied; the population of Sevastopol is 98.2% water-supplied.*

2. Do the water supply systems reported here supply the urban population only or both the urban and rural populations?

*Water supply systems supply both urban and rural populations.*

3. In the reports, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards. If national standards for reported parameters deviate from the WHO guideline values, provide information on the values (standards) used for calculation.

#### **B. Bacteriological quality**

Indicator to be used: WatSan\_S2: The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for *E. coli* and the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for *Enterococci*.

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<sup>1</sup> In order to allow an analysis of trends for all Parties under the Protocol, please use wherever possible 2005 – the year of entry into force of the Protocol – as the baseline year.



National reporting documents traditionally do not use data on water pollution related to *E. coli* and other microorganisms, but the specific weight of non-standard drinking water samples (in %) according to some indicators (i.e. percentage of tested drinking water samples which fail to meet current standard) (Form № 18). The report table provides integral values of this indicator; they reflect general compliance with standard for microbiological quality of drinking water in collective water supply systems.

<b>WatSan_S2</b>	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
<b>E. coli</b>	NA	NA
<b>Enterococci</b>	NA	NA
<b>Integral indicator *</b> (percentage of tested drinking water samples which fail to meet current bacteriological standard)	4.6%	3.4% (percentage of deviations from standard water samples: communal – 2.4 %, local – 3.8%, rural – 5.5% water supply systems)

\*Specific weight of non-standard water samples from sources of collective water supply system according to bacteriological indicators is about 3.4%.

The majority of non-standard water samples from collective water supply systems is registered in rural water supply systems; the communal water supply systems provide better water (see Table 1).

Table 1. Specific weight of tested samples of drinking water which fail to meet the State Bacteriological Standard (%)

Water supply systems	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Communal	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
Local	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.8
Rural	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.5

### C. Chemical quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan\_S3. The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality. All countries shall monitor and report on:

- Fluoride,
- Nitrate and nitrite<sup>2</sup>,
- Arsenic,
- Lead
- Iron.

*National reporting documents traditionally do not use data on water pollution related to E. coli and other microorganisms, and the specific weight of non-standard drinking water samples (in %) according to some indicators (i.e. percentage of tested drinking water samples which fail to meet current standard) (Form № 18). The report table provides integral values of this indicator; they reflect general compliance with standard for microbiological quality of drinking water in collective water supply systems.*

Parties shall also identify five additional health-relevant chemical parameters that are of special concern in their national or local situation (e.g. pesticides).

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
<b>Fluoride</b>	NA	NA
<b>Nitrate and nitrite</b>	NA	NA
<b>Arsenic<sup>3</sup></b>	NA	NA
<b>Lead</b>	NA	NA
<b>Iron</b>	NA	NA

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<sup>2</sup> As defined in the WHO Guidelines.

<sup>3</sup> If relevant for the country.

If your country calculates an integrated value reflecting overall compliance with chemical quality of drinking water, please report it below:

	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
<b>Integral deviation from standard of chemical water quality * (percentage of tested drinking water samples which fail to meet current chemical standard)</b>	12.7%	13.2% (percentage of deviations from standard water samples: communal - 9.7 %, local – 14.3%, rural – 18.0%)

\* Specific weight of non-standard water samples from sources of collective water supply system according to chemical indicators is over 13.2% (see Table 2).

**Table 2.** Specific weight of tested samples of drinking water which fail to meet the State Chemical Standard (%)

Water supply systems	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Communal	9.0	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.7
Local	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.9	14.3
Rural	14.5	17.1	16.9	16.9	18.0

*Low quality of drinking water and pollutions contribute to urolithiasis and gastric ulcer in the country.*

*In Carpathian, Dniprovsko-Prydniprovsky regions, Polissya and other regions of Ukraine drinking water is lacking of microelements – I, Zn, Cu, F, this lack is favorable for endemic diseases. The influence of this water needs to be researched.*

*The growth of nitrate pollution of ground water is observed because of unregulated use of mineral and organic fertilizers in collective farms and private sector. It is necessary to stress that there is practically no effective methods of nitrate removal from water under conditions of decentralized water supply system. Water pollution with high concentrations of nitrates causes children's methemoglobinemia, reduction of organism resistance, increases the level of general sickness rate, including infectious and oncologic diseases rate.*

## **II. REDUCTION OF THE SCALE OF OUTBREAKS AND INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES POTENTIALLY RELATED TO WATER**

For incidence, please report the total number of cases per year from all exposure routes. For the number of outbreaks, please report cases that could be potentially related to water.

For outbreaks please report the total the cases of diseases potentially related to water.

	Incidence		Number of outbreaks	
	Baseline value 2005	Current value 2008	Baseline value 2005	Current value 2008
<b>Cholera</b>	<i>Not registered</i>	<i>Not registered</i>	<i>Not registered</i>	<i>Not registered</i>
<b>Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)</b>	<i>46 incidences during outbreak</i>	<i>Not registered</i>	<i>2 outbreaks, infected 46 persons, including 27 children</i>	<i>Not registered</i>
<b>EHEC<sup>4</sup></b>	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Viral hepatitis A</b>	<i>137 incidences during outbreaks</i>	<i>92 incidences during outbreaks</i>	<i>4 outbreaks, infected 137 persons, including 46 children</i>	<i>1 outbreak, infected 92 persons, including 37 children</i>
<b>Typhoid fever</b>	<i>7 incidences during outbreak</i>	<i>Not registered</i>	<i>1 outbreak</i>	<i>Not registered</i>

### III. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Percentage of the population with access to drinking water of higher quality	Baseline value 2005*	Current value 2008*
<b>Total</b>	73-76**	71-76**
<b>Urban</b>	95-100	about 100
<b>Rural</b>	26.8***	22.1

\*Provided data correspond to percentage of the population with access to drinking water through collective water supply systems.

\*\* Calculated data.

\*\*\*Besides, 7.4% of rural population had internal water supply systems to their buildings, 4.4% – drainage and canalization, 8.4% – water heating, 0.3% – hot water supply, 18.6% – demountable street water pumps. Other population use local sources for drinking water: dug and tube wells, capping, water pits etc. There are 1264 rural residential places with population over 820,000 people in the Autonomous republic of Crimea and in 14 regions (mainly, in the south of Ukraine) who use imported water because of natural or technological reasons.

<sup>4</sup> Enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli*.

The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) defines access to water supply in terms of the types of technology and levels of service afforded. Access to water-supply services is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from an “improved” source within 1 kilometre of the user’s dwelling. An “improved” source is one that is likely to provide “safe” water, such as a household connection, a borehole, a public standpipe or a protected dug well.

If your definition of access to “improved” drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

#### IV. ACCESS TO SANITATION

Percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation, including small decentralized sewerage systems, septic tanks and safe excreta disposal.

<b>Percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation</b>	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-
<b>Urban</b>	<i>28 cities and 392 large villages do not have collective canalization systems</i>	<i>Collective water drainage systems in 443 cities (or 96.5% of total number), 497 large villages (or 56.1%)</i>
<b>Rural</b>	<i>15.1mln.</i>	<i>737 rural residential places (or 2.6%)</i>

If your definition of access to “improved” drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

#### V. EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND USE OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES

##### **Water quality**

On the basis of national systems of water classifications, the percentage of the number of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water<sup>5</sup> falling into each defined class (e.g. in classes I, II, III, etc. for non-EU countries; for EU countries, the percentage of surface waters of high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status, and the percentage of groundwater/surface waters of good or poor chemical status).

**For non-European Union countries:**

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<sup>5</sup> Please specify.

## Status of surface waters

<b>Percentage of surface water falling into class<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Baseline value (specify the year)</b>	<b>Current value (specify the year)</b>
<b>I</b>		
<b>II</b>		
<b>III</b>		
<b>IV</b>		
<b>V</b>		

*Standards regulating water quality in water sources are based on state standards of ex-USSR. The principal is GOST 2761-84 "Sources of collective water supply. Hygienic, technical requirements and selection rules" (approved by the Decree of the USSR State standard №4010 dated November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1984) and SanPIN 4630-88 "Protection of surface waters from pollution". GOST covers sources of drinking, communal and industrial water supply based on ground and surface waters. GOST defines sanitary and technical requirements to water sources and their selection rules in human interests. The standard defines also the methods of any class water additional treatment in order to bring up its indicators of the quality indicators of drinking water:*

<b>Source class</b>	<b>Additional treatment of water in order to bring up its indicators of the quality indicators of drinking water</b>
1	Purification is limited by disinfection and filtering with coagulation and without it
2	Purification process includes coagulation, gravity sedimentation, filtering, disinfection, microfiltering – in case of plankton
3	Water quality is brought to standard requirements by methods set for 2 <sup>nd</sup> class water using additional defecation, oxidizing and absorbing methods, as well as more effective methods of disinfection etc.

*A new state standard DSTU 4808:2007 "Sources of collective water supply. Hygienic, technical requirements and selection rules" was developed for implementation on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009, but because of technical impossibility to implement this standard it was terminated to January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012.*

*According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, pollution level of almost all surface and some ground waters fails to meet sanitary law for water supply sources. Available purification facilities, purification and disinfection technologies of drinking water cannot provide safety levels of drinking water. About 80% of the population of Ukraine has access to water surface sources.*

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<sup>6</sup> Rename and modify the number of rows as requested by the national classification system.

*Considering the dynamic character of status of water sources, as well as limited possibilities of programs of monitoring of surface and ground waters quality and available monitoring data it is impossible to evaluate water volumes of water supply sources of any quality class. The national reports traditionally use such indicator as percentage of water samples failing sanitary norms. The below tables provide values of this indicator generalized for the whole country. Data are collected from national reports on drinking water quality and status of drinking water supply for previous years.*

#### **Chemical status of surface waters**

<b>Percentage of water samples from water reservoirs failing sanitary norms</b>	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
Ist category	20.3%	18.4%
IInd category	-	20.6%
IIIrd category	NA	NA

*According to monitoring, 69.1% of water samples taken in 2005 fail at least one index of requirements of SanPIN 4630-88 "Protection of surface waters from pollution" for water resources used for collective water supply.*

#### **Bacteriological status of surface waters**

<b>Percentage of water samples from water reservoirs failing sanitary norms</b>	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
Ist category	21.8 %	17.9%
IInd category	16.8 %	15.7%
IIIrd category	NA	NA

*Basically, the used integral index is relative enough and partially limited although it helps to see some tendencies. The percentage of water samples failing sanitary norms depends considerably on status of water reservoirs provided in monitoring data. Especially, the most chemical deviations in 2008 were observed in Lugansk - 85%, Dnipropetrovsk – 63.6%, Chernigiv – 45.7% and Kirovograd – 35.7% regions exceeding the country average; bacteriological deviations were observed in Odessa – 48.4%, Lugansk– 31.8% and Kharkiv region – 25.5%.*

## Status of ground waters

*Status of prospect groundwater resources of Ukraine*

Percentage of groundwater within below-stated classes <sup>7**</sup>	Prospect resources * (percentage, classes)	
	Baseline value 1978	Current value 2008
<i>I-II***</i>	84.5%	NA
<i>III</i>	8.7%	NA
<i>IV</i>	6.8%	NA
<i>Total</i>	100%	NA

\*General prospect groundwater resources of Ukraine are 61 689.2 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/day. Percentage of prospect resources is calculated according to general value of resource in Ukraine.

\*\*Classes of groundwater quality as per DSTU 4808:2007 "Sources of collective water supply. Hygienic, technical requirements and selection rules":

*I-II classes – mineralization <1 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

*III class – mineralization 1-1.5 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

*IV class – mineralization >1.5 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

\*\*\*Classes I and II are joined. According to DEST 2874-73 "Drinking water" used for regional evaluation of prospect groundwater resources (1971-1978); upper threshold of drinking groundwater quality was defined by solid residue which was maximum 1g/dm<sup>3</sup> according to stated DEST requirements.

*Status of explored groundwater resources of Ukraine in %*

Classes**	Explored resources * (class percentage)
	Baseline value (1952-2010)
<i>I</i>	50.3
<i>II</i>	40.1
<i>III</i>	6.1
<i>IV</i>	3.5
<i>Total</i>	100

\*General explored groundwater resources of Ukraine are 16 004.52 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/day. Percentage of explored resources is calculated according to general value of resources in Ukraine.

<sup>7</sup> Use national classification system for names and number of lines.



*\*\*Classes of groundwater quality as per DSTU 4808:2007 "Sources of collective water supply. Hygienic, technical requirements and selection rules":*

*I class – mineralization <0,5 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

*II class – mineralization 0,5-1 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

*III class – mineralization 1-1.5 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

*IV class – mineralization >1.5 g/dm<sup>3</sup>*

### Water use

Water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic): mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

<b>Water exploitation index</b>	<b>Baseline value 2005</b>	<b>Current value 2008</b>
Potential surface water resources	About 209.3 cubic kilometres per year, only 25 percents are formed within the country.	About 209.3 cubic kilometres per year, only 25 percents are formed within the country.
Prospect groundwater resources	61 689.2 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day	61 689.2 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day
Useful ground water resources	15 862.11 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day	16 004.52 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day
Total used groundwater resources	5127.04 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day	4438.0 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day
including		
- in agriculture (irrigation)	211.95 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day	381.7 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day
- in industry	782.84 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day	664.6 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day
- in communal sector	4128.13 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day	3328.1 thousand m <sup>3</sup> /day
Total, nature sources	15 083 mln. m <sup>3</sup>	15 729 mln. m <sup>3</sup>
including		
- freshwater	14 255 mln. m <sup>3</sup>	14 804 mln. m <sup>3</sup>
- groundwater	2 449 mln. m <sup>3</sup>	2 175 mln. m <sup>3</sup>

### Groundwater consumption in Ukraine, in %

Water exploitation index *	Baseline value 2001	Current value 2008
<b>Agriculture</b>	0.45%	0.72%
<b>Industry<sup>8</sup></b>	1.29%	1.08%
<b>Domestic use<sup>9</sup></b>	8.87%	5.40%
<b>Total, Ukraine</b>	10.52%	7.20%

*\*General recoverable groundwater resources of Ukraine are 61689.2 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/day.*

*Percentage of groundwater exploitation indexes are calculated according to total value of groundwater of Ukraine.*

*Groundwater exploitation index used in agriculture includes water for agricultural needs and irrigation.*

*Groundwater exploitation index used in industry includes water for manufacturing industry and cooling of power systems.*

*Groundwater exploitation index used for household needs includes water for communal and individual water supply systems.*

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<sup>8</sup> Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling.

<sup>9</sup> Please specify whether the figure only refers to public water supply systems or also individual supply systems (e.g. wells).

### **PART THREE: TARGETS AND TARGET DATES SET AND ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS**

*The target setting process in Ukraine started with setting 2-5 targets under each target area, resulting in over 80 individual targets. We found that it is more rational to aggregate the related targets for easier management and implementation process. At working meeting of Reference Group of the project “Implementation of UNECE/WHO’s Protocol on Water and Health and EU’s WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management” held on 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, we discussed and prioritized targets. Thus, the targets were then reduced as presented here in the Table below.*

*It should also be noted that the targets are still in their draft form and subject to the public and open comments and thereafter legal procedures in the state administration. However, we believe that these draft targets illustrate the process and priorities of water resources management and health protection in Ukraine.*

# **UNECE/WHO**

## **Protocol on Water and Health**

Ratification process in Ukraine

### **Draft targets**

Developed on behalf of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of Ukraine  
by the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), Norway  
by the Water Management Centre (WMC), Ukraine

No	Ref. number	Target number	Target name	Information source	Indicators	Work type			Target final date			
						Data base /IT	plan/revision	Investments	2010	2011	2012	NN
1	*1	1	To harmonize legal provisions related to supplied drinking water quality WHO standards and EU by 2012.	Ministry of Health of Ukraine Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine Academy of Medical Science of Ukraine National Academy of Science of Ukraine Ministry of Economy of Ukraine Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine State committee of Ukraine on issues of technical regulations and consumption policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop and validate drinking water standards according to EU standards and other international standards</li> <li>To harmonize and develop drinking water standards according to EU standards and other international standards</li> <li>To approve these standards in the Ministry of Health of Ukraine</li> <li>To approve these standards in the Ministry for environmental protection of Ukraine</li> <li>To implement new standards</li> <li>Some deviations in the law</li> </ul>						X	
2	*2	2	To harmonize provisions of legal documents applicable in Ukraine related to quality of sewage	Ministry of Health of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To write legal provisions according to EU standards and international standards</li> <li>To finalize current SanPiN4630-88 "Sanitary rules and norms of surface water protection from pollution" and SanPiN4631-88 "Sanitary rules and norms of coastal waters protection from pollution in places of population water consumption" according to EU standards and international standards</li> <li>New legal provisions shall enter into force</li> <li>Some deviations in the law</li> </ul>						X	

No	Ref. number	Target number	Target name	Information source	Indicators	Work type			Target final date				
						Data base /IT	plan/revision	Investments	2010	2011	2012	NN	
3	*3	3	To coordinate information between other international reporting systems by 2012	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine Ministry of Health of Ukraine Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To implement coordinating mechanism with WatSan_S3</li> <li>To implement coordinating mechanism with WatSan_S2</li> <li>To implement coordinating mechanism with EU: 98/83/EC</li> <li>To function common reporting</li> </ul>		x					X	
4	*4	4	Results of activities related to the Protocol on Water and Health (PWH) are provided at PWH electronic page by 2011	Ministry of Communal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information is provided in National report on water as separate section at Web-page of the Ministry of Communal Services</li> <li>Indicators are developed</li> <li>Indicators are published</li> </ul>	x				X			
5	*5	5	Access to laboratories for quality testing of drinking water and surface water, including in recreational zones	Ministry of Health of Ukraine Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of laboratories analyzing drinking water</li> <li>Plan of improvement of laboratories of the State Sanitary Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health</li> <li>Testing of quality of drinking water and surface water including from recreational zones</li> </ul>			x					
6	*6	6	Access to laboratories for testing of wastewater will be increased up to 100% by 2015	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of laboratories analyzing wastewater</li> <li>Plan of improvement of laboratories for testing of household and industrial wastewater going to surface water reservoirs non-purified or purified and this purification fails sanitary norms</li> </ul>			x		X			+2015
7	A2	2(a)	To define minimum frequency of control of water quality by 2010. Improvement of system of drinking water and surface water testing	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To revise current frequency of water sampling for analyzing</li> <li>To plan and develop improved system of analyzing frequency</li> <li>To define minimum frequency of drinking water control</li> <li>For the Ministry of Health – to improve the system of drinking water and surface water analyzing</li> </ul>			x					

No	Ref. number	Target number	Target name	Information source	Indicators	Work type			Target final date				
						Data base /IT	plan/revision	Investments	2010	2011	2012	NN	
8	A5  Ei-2	2(a)  2(e)-I	To reduce the water percentage failing national standards by 2012 due to reconstruction of water supply systems and maintaining of wells and capping used for decentralized water supply  To reduce the pipelines percentage failing national standards up to 3% in cities >500000 and 10% in other locations	Ministry of Health of Ukraine Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine  Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine	Analytical data on water quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E. Coli</li> <li>Enterococci;</li> <li>fluorides,</li> <li>nitrates,</li> <li>iron,</li> <li>lead,</li> <li>arsenic</li> <li>5 additional compounds (composite indexes)</li> <li>Percentage of control indexes proves bad water quality at water intake places, water facilities and collective and decentralized systems of water supply</li> <li>Percentage of control indexes proves bad water quality</li> <li>(intermediate data)</li> </ul>			x				X	
9	A6	2(a)	To develop plan of awareness campaigns at national level by 2011 To inform managing personnel and public on quality aspects by 2012	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To interview in order to define participants (operators) needs for possibilities increase.</li> <li>To plan and take measures in order to increase process participants possibilities</li> <li>To plan measures at national level.</li> <li>To implement the plan</li> </ul>		x			X			
10	B4	2(b)	To establish the data base for reporting on infectious diseases outbreaks. Information is submitted to Centralized	Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>initiated Data base</li> <li>initiated Electronic page</li> <li>provided Information</li> </ul>	x				X			

No	Ref. number	Target number	Target name	Information source	Indicators	Work type			Target final date				
						Data base /IT	plan/revision	Investments	2010	2011	2012	NN	
			Information System for Infectious diseases. (CISID) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of outbreaks and persons infected by cholera, bacillary dysentery (shigellosis), EHEC, viral hepatitis A, typhoid fever</li> <li>• To consider reporting on Campylobacteriosis; Cryptosporidiosis; Giardiasis / lambliasis /; Legionellosis / legionnaires' disease /; acute gastroenteritis of unknown source, maybe of infectious source (diagnosis A09 as per ICD-10). Information is submitted to Centralized Information System for Infectious diseases. (CISID)</li> </ul>										
11	Eii-2	2(e)-II	To develop data base concerning efficiency and effectiveness of water purifying facilities by 2011	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database establishes (examples of information as below)</li> <li>• existing benchmarking requirements;</li> <li>• pump failures;</li> <li>• to develop national data base (information examples are provided below)</li> <li>• existing control requirements</li> <li>• pipes leaking</li> <li>• canalization blocking</li> <li>• purification efficiency with utilization of organic compounds and food wastes</li> <li>• water drainage and canalization cost</li> <li>• cost recovery of operator position under current economic situation, environment, technical, financial, operating and personnel conditions.</li> <li>• Service provision complaints provided to authorities and/or suppliers.</li> </ul>	x				X			



No	Ref. number	Target number	Target name	Information source	Indicators	Work type			Target final date				
						Data base /IT	plan/revision	Investments	2010	2011	2012	NN	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data base developed</li> <li>Information renewed and submitted at national level</li> <li>Information renewed and submitted at regional level</li> </ul>								
	Eii-2	2(e)-II	National data base on effectiveness of water purifying facilities developed by 2012	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At national and local levels</li> <li>Annual average disposal in percentage of indicative parameters (for example, needs of biochemical oxygen (NBO), needs of chemical oxygen (NCO), weighted solids, general nitrogen, general phosphorus);</li> <li>Daily quality standard of purified waste waters at water purifying facilities and number of cases of mismatch of these parameters per year</li> <li>To consider number of residues and their purification (drying platforms, mechanical dehydration and burning in tones per year, purification method)</li> <li>Number of water purifying facilities:</li> <li>Existing and extra loading (population /year);</li> <li>Operating and extra loading (population /year);</li> <li>Applicable and planned for effectiveness improvement</li> <li>Existing but not applicable (population /year);</li> <li>Estimated loading and initiation year</li> </ul>								
12	Fi-1	2(f) -I	To inform the public of drinking surface water quality through mass media and web sites	Ministry of Health of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic page initiated</li> <li>Information submitted</li> </ul>		x			X			
13	Gi-2	2(g) -I	To develop national base for non-purified and partially purified canalization drainage by 2011	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data base developed</li> <li>Information updated at national level,</li> <li>Information updated at regional level</li> </ul>	x				X			
14	Gi-3	2(g) -I	To achieve 90% of conformity of waste water dump according to the EU Water Framework	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of non-purified drainage waters</li> <li>Categories of waste water purification</li> </ul>			x			X		

No	Ref. number	Target number	Target name	Information source	Indicators	Work type			Target final date				
						Data base /IT	plan/revision	Investments	2010	2011	2012	NN	
			Directive by 2020										
	H3	2(h)	Quality of drainage of purifying facilities will be 70% as per EU WFD by 2020	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of drainage from purifying facilities to water reservoirs</li> </ul>								
15	Gii-2	2(g) -II	Dump of non-purifying rainwater will be 70% as per EU WFD by 2020	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of non-purifying rainwater dumping</li> </ul>			x				X	
16	li-2	2(i) -I	To establish the procedure of monitoring and inform on quality of purified sediment /mud by 2012	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring procedures defined</li> <li>Reporting procedures defined</li> </ul>		x				X		
	li-3	2(i) -I	Removal or reuse of mud sites locations will be 70% as per EU WFD by 2020	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of utilized or reused canalization sediment</li> </ul>			x				X	
	Li-4	2(i) -I	Informing related personnel at purifying facilities about mud utilization by 2012	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of qualified personnel at purifying facilities in order to improve their possibilities</li> <li>Approved plan of measures for increase of personnel possibilities at purifying facilities</li> <li>Measures for increase of personnel possibilities at purifying facilities should be planned and realized.</li> </ul>		x					X	
17	Ji-2	2(j)-I	Improvement of the percentage of water supply sources as per norms up to 99% by 2015	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine The State Water Committee of Ukraine Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution sources should be defined</li> <li>Planned actions for improvement of situation are defined and proposed</li> </ul>			x					2015
18	Ji-4	2(j)-I	To organize permanent (operating) monitoring of quality	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To approve the State Register of Surface Water Monitoring Network</li> </ul>			x					





## **PART FOUR: OVERALL EVALUATION OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROTOCOL**

This part of the summary report shall provide an analysis and synthesis of the status of implementation of the Protocol. Such an overall evaluation should not only be based on the issues touched upon in the previous parts, but should also include, as far as is possible, a succinct overview of implementation of: article 9 on public awareness, education, training, research and development and information; article 10 on public participation; article 11 on international cooperation; article 12 on joint and coordinated international action; article 13 on cooperation in relation to transboundary waters; and article 14 on international support for national action.

This analysis or synthesis should provide a succinct overview of the status, trends and threats, sufficient to inform decision makers, rather than an exhaustive assessment of these issues. It should provide an important basis for planning and decision-making as well as for the revision of the targets set, as needed.

***The analysis of water supply system functioning, management of water resources and protection from water-related diseases through the process of the Protocol on Water and Health implementation in Ukraine provides the following conclusions and summary.***

*1. Ukraine was among first countries that ratified the Protocol (2003) and to implement its provisions. For this purpose the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the 2010 Action Plan in 2003 for responsibility of executive authorities. In the second part of 2009 the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine ensured the development of Draft Action Plan for the Protocol on Water and Health implementation, its approval and execution will contribute to heredity and compliance with national and international obligations.*

*2. Targets and content of the Protocol are similar to content and targets of many national legal acts and state programs for safe water supply, balanced use of water resources and water-related diseases protection. In spite of many difficulties these programs are the most effective tool for national policy implementation. On the one hand, it is a positive factor because many Protocol provisions are reflected in state programs. On the other hand, this program approach needs oriented efforts for coordination of activity of many subjects of state control, authorities, enterprises and organizations. This report proved that for safe water supply, balanced use of water resources and water-related diseases protection the Protocol would contribute to better coordination between central and local authorities and program executors.*

*3. It is important to evaluate the achieved progress of the Protocol on Water and Health. Ukraine is quite satisfied both with the process and progress of the target setting process. It is certainly an ambitious process to complete the target setting process including public hearings and formal adaptation within a 1.5 year period. We have managed to mobilise necessary resources to carry out the process, where the assistance from Norway and the Norwegian Institute for Water Research have been quite important and valuable. This assistance is provided to Ukraine under Ad Hoc Project Facilitation Mechanism which is an important and successful mechanism for the Protocol on Water and Health implementation in member countries. Besides, Ukrainian and Norwegian parties signed the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the*

*Arrangements Concerning Assistance to Ukraine in Setting Targets and Target Dates under the Protocol on Water and Health.*

*On completion of project with the Norwegian Government under Ad Hoc Project Facilitation Mechanism the Ukrainian party seeks for broader cooperation with Norway involving international organizations and other interested countries. Israel party is interested enough in cooperation on targets setting.*

*Thus, articles 11 and 14 of the Protocol on Water ad Health related to international cooperation and international support for national action are reflected in Ukrainian practice of implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health.*

*We have also managed to develop the coordination mechanism mentioned in the article 6 of the Protocol having brought all stakeholders together in the process through a Steering and Reference group. The attendance and the participation of stakeholders were at high professional level as well as meetings were well organized. In most cases, the meetings of Steering and Reference groups were headed by the Deputy Minister for Environmental Protection, signalling the Ukrainian importance and the priority of implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health.*

*Non governmental participation is secured through the participation from the academics and the Non-Governmental Organisations. Both sectors actively participated in discussions on targets. Besides, NGOs, in particular, MAMA-86 have organized and conducted a series of seminars - working conferences dedicated to the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health at local levels.*

*The public hearing as well as a broader hearing among the stakeholder organisations both on national and regional level will soon start. This process is awaiting the final touches to the draft targets which is carried out by the Reference group. National hearings will be coordinated by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine; regional hearings will be coordinated by regional authorities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection.*

*Public awareness is recognised as an important part of the protocol implementation and is included in previous version of targets.*

*For the purposes of the Protocol on Water and Health promotion and disseminating clear messages for politicians/decision-makers and the public on the advantages of the Protocol on Water and Health, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine has: 1) launched the particular section "Protocol on Water and Health" at website of the International Cooperation and European Integration ([www.dicei.org.ua](http://www.dicei.org.ua)) in both Ukrainian and English. The mentioned section contains: text of the Protocol for its popularization, goals, tasks and advantages of the Protocol, basic Protocol information, materials of the Steering and Reference Group meetings; main news on the activities under the Protocol and chronology of Protocol-related events; 2) published the article "Water for Life" in national Ukrainian Ecological Newspaper "Ecoweek" (September № 18).*

*The representatives of academia are actively participating in the Reference group meetings and commented on several issues to secure their research findings will receive necessary focus to achieve the targets. They will be even more involved in the planned project concept development stage.*

*4. The challenge for the Ukraine, presumably also for many other countries, is not the lack of data, but acquiring them to a single system so it can be efficiently presented. We intend to*

*develop a web page for the protocol which will present the targets, activities and the reports within this year. The data are collected from the national authorities responsible for the collection, quality assurance and publishing of the data.*

*5. Ukraine has an ambition to adopt the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) in the near future, so final dates of its implementation are subject to consideration and approval within discussions between Ukraine and EU during preparation of Association Agreement. As a result of this ambition, several projects related are initiated within Ukrainian-Norwegian project "Implementation of UNECE/WHO's Protocol on Water and Health and EU's WFD in Ukraine through R&D on Water Management ", involving parallel activities to demonstrate the WFD in basin of transboundary rivers (Pripyat Basin). The third phase of the UNDP-GEF project on Dnieper river has just started where the Ukrainian-Norwegian project is taken as a collaborating project. These activities will be contributing to the transboundary rivers related to the article 13 of the Protocol on Water and Health.*

*6. One of the key moments in the process of targets setting is their harmonization with the state programs that coincide with the objectives of the Protocol and relevant recommendations of WHO and of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.*

**PART FIVE: INFORMATION ON THE PERSON SUBMITTING THE REPORT**

The following report is submitted on behalf of **Ukraine** in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report:

*Iryna Iarema, Focal Point for the Protocol on Water and Health in Ukraine*

E-mail:

*iarema@menr.gov.ua*

Telephone number:

*+380(44)206 20 28*

Name and address of national authority:

*Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine,  
35 Urytskogo str., Kiev, Ukraine, 03035*

Signature:

Deputy Minister

Dmytro Hurskyi

Date: 23.03.2010