

Regional report on the status of implementation of the Protocol

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Background



- Art.7: Every three years Parties shall evaluate progress towards the targets set and submit a summary report in accordance with guidelines established by the Meeting of the Parties
- In 2009 Working Group on Water and Health decided about the first reporting exercise:
 - Template and guidelines to be used
 - Timeline: reports to be submitted by 31 March 2010

Reports received



- 25 reports were received overall
- All Parties but 3 reported
- 3 non-Parties also submitted a report
- Only 23 could be analysed for the regional implementation report



Procedural aspects

- Only 10 reports were submitted according to the deadline
- Varied quality of reports; in some cases missing information on targets, measures and progress
- Not all reports were prepared with the objective of informing other Parties
- Big differences between reports which were consulted between ministries and those who were compiled by 1/2 persons



Process of target setting (1)

- 7 Parties mentioned that they have set their targets but not always possible to derive from reports what are the targets
- 10 Parties indicated that they are in the process
- For EU Parties most targets derive from EU legislation.
- But implementation of Protocol \neq transposition of EU Directives

Process of target setting (2)



- Legislative basis in place in all Parties
- Cost benefit analysis is often not carried out
- Reports show that efforts are done to inform the public, few show that inputs from the public are taken into account
- Vague information on emerging issues. For climate change, assessment of impacts and adaptation strategies, drinking water supply and sanitation in extreme weather events
- Chemical pollution and occurrence of legionella pinpointed as emerging issues

Common indicators



- Most information provided under this part; not the spirit of the Protocol's reporting
- Not all Parties could provide data; not comparable; little information on how the data were produced

=> Much data, little information



Common indicators (2)

- **Quality of drinking water**
Decrease in microbial non-compliance, not all countries reported on Enterococci
Reports on chemical non compliance varied greatly
No correspondence with targets set
- **Outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease**
Heavily depends on surveillance systems
No cholera, low typhoid, no EHEC in EECCA, shigellosis and hepatitis A higher incidence in EECCA



Common indicators (3)

- **Access to drinking water and sanitation**
Based on different methodologies (JMP or DWD)
Inequalities in the region (East/West and urban/rural)
Some countries raised the issue of small scale supplies
- **Effectiveness of water management**
Good chemical status but concerns for ecological status
Nutrients, hazardous substances, hydromorphological alterations
Few reports mention microbiological pollution
Concerns for groundwater status

Targets set and assessment of progress



- Big differences in reports depending on where countries are in setting targets
- Some targets are not measurable
- Information focuses on legal basis, less on measures implemented, achievements and challenges
- Some reports can be of inspiration for other countries

Targets set and assessment of progress (2)



- **Quality of the drinking water supplied**

Priority area for most Parties, different targets (chemical parameters, extension and renovation of distribution systems, small scale water supplies)

Measures: legislation and investments, improving knowledge and raising awareness

- **Reduction of water-related disease**

Most aim to reduce incidence level, some at improving surveillance systems

Targets for specific areas (pools and spa)

Measures: legislation, strengthening of surveillance, awareness-raising, capacity building,



Targets set and assessment of progress (3)

- **Access to drinking water**

Increase access to centralized systems in urban and rural areas

Some countries looked at pricing/affordability but no other social aspects

Access during extreme weather events

Measures: legal framework, national strategies, investments

- **Access to sanitation**

Access to collective sanitation and water treatment

Measures: investments

Positive trends but concerns about the capacity to reach the targets



Targets set and assessment of progress (4)

- **Performance of collective systems**

Few targets in this area, some repeated the same targets as for access to WSS

For water supply, targets on water losses, surprisingly no target on continuity

For sanitation, increased treatment of wastewater (micro-pollutant), reduce leakages, affordability of services

- **Good practices for water supply and sanitation**

For water supply, risk and vulnerability analysis, water safety plans, cleaner production methods

For sanitation, construction/maintenance of collective systems, protection of surface and groundwater



Targets set and assessment of progress (5)

- **Discharges of untreated wastewater**
Most of the few targets on reduction of discharges
Preventing and reducing accidental pollutions and development of early warning systems
- **Untreated storm water overflows**
Increased of separate systems for the collection of storm waters, good practice for management and construction of waste water treatment plants
- **Quality of discharges of wastewater**
Application of national and EU legislation, permit systems, focus on hazardous substances and hygienic risks



Targets set and assessment of progress (6)

- **Disposal or reuse of sewage sludge**
Limited targets, depend on national legislation, in few countries no legal basis
- **Quality of wastewater used for irrigation**
Most countries did not set targets and many prohibit reuse of waste water for irrigation
- **Waters used as sources for drinking water**
Mostly based on EU WFD and DWD
Some references to preventive measures against pesticides in protected areas



Targets set and assessment of progress (7)

- **Quality of waters used for bathing**
Limitation of health impacts, quality of bathing waters (natural and enclosed waters); monitoring of bathing waters; classification of bathing sites; management of bathing water quality
Cyanobacteria were reported as a problem
Measures: public information, involvement of media/NGOs
- **Quality of waters used for aquaculture**
Few Parties set targets in this area; possible misunderstanding on the scope of this area
- **Good practice for management of enclosed waters**
Quality of water in swimming pools, monitoring and information systems; development of manuals; training of operators, improving legislation in force



Targets set and assessment of progress (8)

- **Particularly contaminated sites**
Development of inventory of contaminated sites and remediation, including allocation of resources
- **Effective management of water resources**
Several countries mentioned that no additional targets are needed
Set targets on water quality and quantity; treatment of wastewater; reduction of pollution from agriculture (both nutrients and pesticides); and flood protection management
- **Other targets**
Public information, training programme and research
Consideration on the impacts of climate change

Overall evaluation of progress achieved



- Information is scarce and incomplete
- Evaluation is positive
- Little information on challenges and future threats
- Low level of public participation = common reported problem

Lessons learned and conclusions



- Success of the first reporting exercise
- Parties and non-Parties seem committed to the Protocol
- General lateness in setting targets
- Some countries seem to have bypassed the approach of the Protocol and simply compiled existing strategies/law
- No correspondence between common indicators and targets set
- Targets are not set in all areas
- Some misinterpretation => reinforce usefulness of Guidelines on the setting of targets, evaluation of progress and reporting
- Reports give indications for future work / confirm that future work is in the right direction

Conclusions from the reporting exercise



- Many lessons can be learned to improve usefulness of reports in the second round
- Reporting under the Protocol is not to demonstrate compliance but to assess progress and share experience
- Use of the report for communication/awareness raising and policy discussion

THANK YOU !

