

# Setting targets and reporting – *step by step approach*

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# Goal: Protect human health and well being by better management of water resources



## Environmental Management

- Effective protection of water related ecosystems and sustainable use of water resources
- Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for everyone

## Health Outcomes

- Prevention, control and reduction of water-related diseases
- Detection, contingency planning and response to outbreaks

# Setting targets and measuring progress

## SET TARGETS

- Water supply and sanitation
- Water management
- Health protection

## SET DATES

Within 2 years of becoming a Party, each country sets and publishes targets, and dates for achieving them

## REVIEW PROGRESS

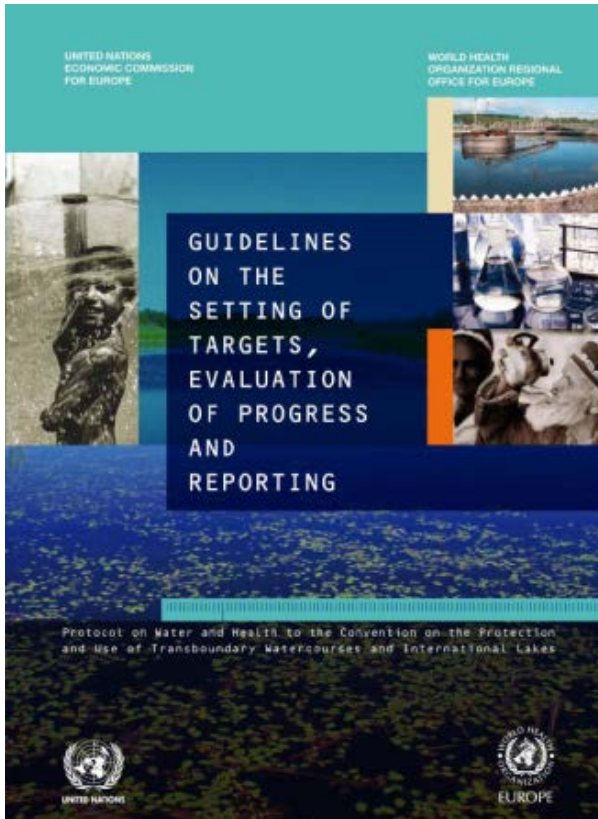
Parties:

- collect and evaluate data
- publish results
- review progress
- provide summary reports

## EVALUATE

MOP evaluate progress in implementation

# Guidelines on the setting of targets, evaluation of progress and reporting



## Structure of the guidelines:

**Part I: Main steps for setting targets, reviewing progress and reporting**

**Part II: Options for setting targets and indicators under Article 6, para 2 (a) to (n)**

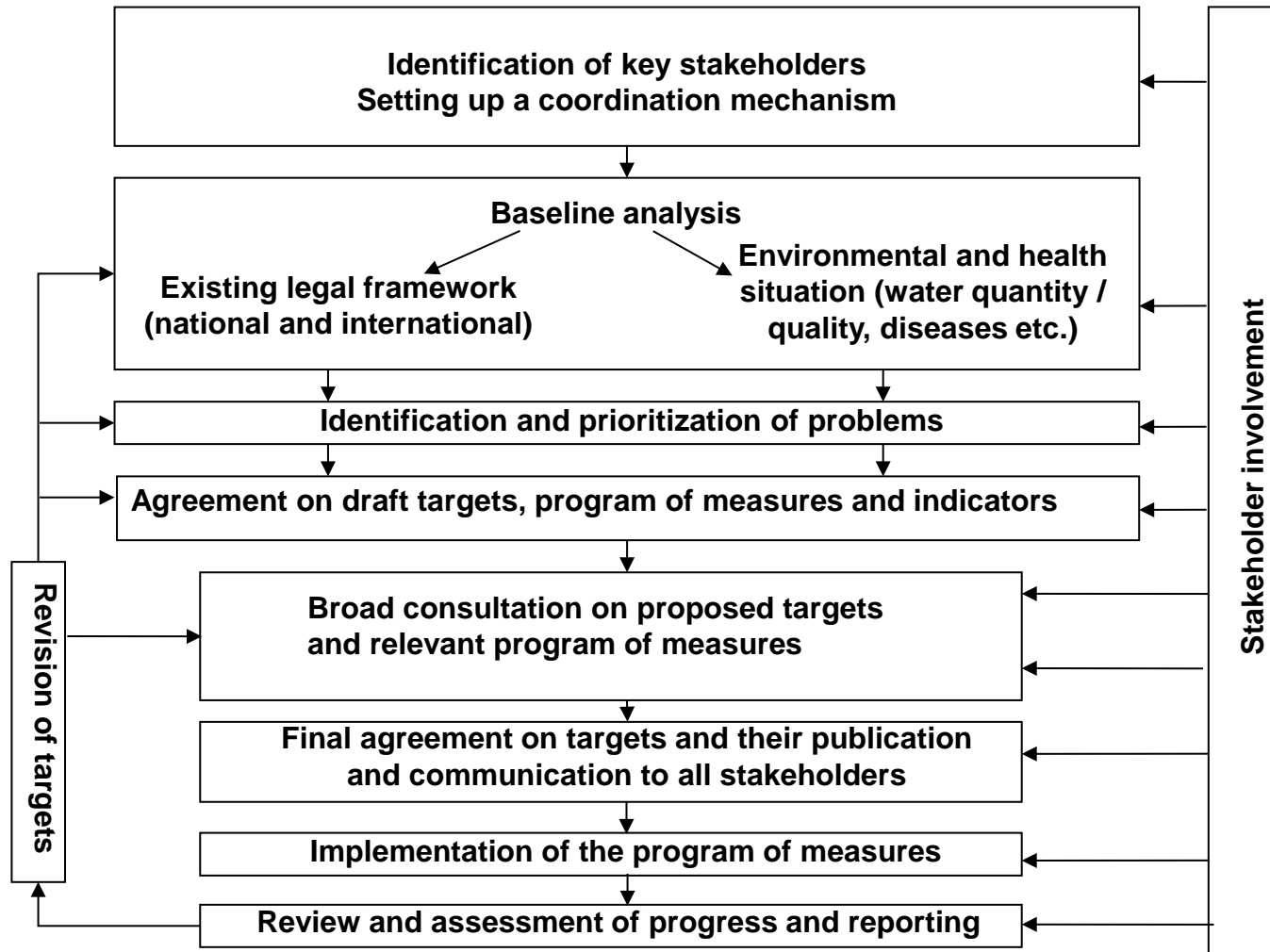
**Annex**

# Key issues that should guide target setting



- Obligations of the Protocol: Article 6 but also other articles
- Targets should be specific and tailored to needs: vary in their “nature” and ambition
- Targets are closely related and influence each other
- Sustainability, economic aspects
- Local/National/Transboundary dimensions
- Iterative process, step wise approach, incremental improvement
- Measurable

# Process of setting targets at national level (logframe)



# Step 1: Stakeholders coordination



Identify stakeholders thinking “big”: cover all expertise and decision making needed

Coordination mechanism with:

TOR, mandate, clear objectives

Timeline and resources

## Step 2: Baseline analysis



For each target area and other issues related to the Protocol's implementation systematic review and assessment of:

- Legal basis and national strategies
- Results of projects and research
- Available data sources and indicators
- Information current situation and links between areas
- Information on climate change impacts and vulnerability
- Expert judgement



# Step 3: Identification and prioritization of problems



On the basis of the baseline analysis, identification and prioritization of main issues that require improvement such as

- Non-compliance with legislation
- Gaps in legal/institutional/management frameworks
- Proven or expected health impact
- Problem areas (e.g. rural areas, high incidence of water-related diseases, water quality/quantity problems)

# Target setting areas



# Step 4: Agreement on draft targets, programme of measures and indicators (1)



The results of the baseline analysis will point to possible targets

Targets should be understood in their broad sense not only quantifiable parameter

In any case they should be measurable (indicators of progress will depend on the nature of the target)

# Options for choosing targets and indicators



Problem identified by baseline analysis	Possible target	Possible relevant indicator
Gap in the legal framework	Revision and development of new legislation	Existence of new legislation
Limited access to improved drinking water	Increase access to improved technologies by XX%	Percentage of population with access to improved water supply
Poor management capacity	Development of capacity building	Number of hours/programme of training provided

# Step 4: Agreement on draft targets, programme of measures and indicators



Targets are to be:

- linked to clearly defined measures
- realistic but not complacent
- prioritized in accordance with agreed criteria that depend on development choices (social, economic and environmental aspects)
- defined adopting a step-wise approach

## Step 5: Consultation



Article 6: Parties shall make appropriate provisions for public participation within a transparent and fair framework and shall ensure that due account is taken of the outcome of such participation:

- Dissemination of information including background information
- Different options/tools to ensure public information and participation
- Need for a transparent and predictable process

## Step 6: Agreement on targets and their publication



- Political endorsement of the targets
- Broad dissemination of targets adopted
- Official communication of targets to the joint secretariat

# Steps 7 and 8: Programme of measures and review of progress and reporting



- Targets should be linked to programme of measures (with clear time-schedule, political administrative and infrastructural measures)
- Need to overview implementation of the programme of measures
- Obligation to regularly “collect and evaluate data on progress towards the achievement of individual targets set” (article 7)





# Reporting under the Protocol

- 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
- Two reporting cycles have been conducted (2010, 2013). Third cycle – October 2015
- All reports available, Compliance Committee and secretariat developed two analysis of them
- Template adopted by MOP2 – revisions facilitating reporting expected to be endorsed by Working Group



# Objectives of reporting

- Assess progress (self assessment by Party and assessment by the Meeting of the Parties)
- Exchange experience, share lessons learned
- Demonstrate the main challenges/obstacles in implementing the Protocol => inform the Protocol's programme of work
- The aim is not to compare Parties, however there's the need to have a basis of harmonized information throughout the region
- Reporting is an important moment to reinforce commitment to the Protocol

# 3<sup>rd</sup> reporting exercise timeline



- **November – April:** preparation of summary reports, after receiving an official letter from the secretariat
- **29 Feb-31 March:** workshop on good practices in reporting
- **18 April 2016** (210 days before the Meeting of the Parties): submission of summary reports by Parties, Signatories and other interested countries
- **May 2016:** preparation of the regional implementation report by an independent expert and of the report by the Compliance Committee
- **29-30 June 2016:** Working Group on Water and Health reviews results of the reporting exercise
- **14-16 November 2016:** 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties

# Structure of the summary reports



- **Part I: On the process of setting targets and reporting and on national circumstances**
- **Part II: Common indicators**
- **Part III: Target and target dates set and assessment of progress towards the targets**
- **Part IV: Overall evaluation of progress achieved in implementing the Protocol**
- **Part V: Information on the person submitting the report**

# Challenges



- Information focuses on legal basis, less on measures implemented, achievements and challenges
- Most information provided under Common indicators
- Information mostly focuses on the description of current situation
- Some countries seem to have bypassed the approach of the Protocol and simply compiled existing strategies/law



# Recommendations

- Summary reports should be useful for self-assessment
- Focus on rationale, outcomes, good practices, challenges, further actions needed
- Broad participatory process, involving NGOs and civil society, private sector
- Use the report for communication and outreach (national and international level)



# Rakhmat!

***<http://unece.org/env/water>***

