Albanian institutional arrangements for implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health

Workshop on collecting good practices on target setting and reporting

Geneva, 8-9 March 2016







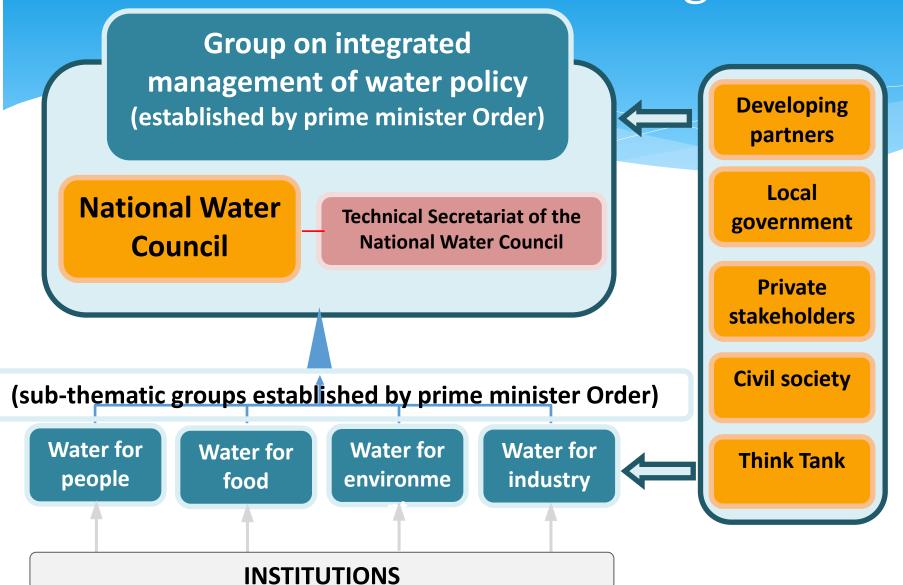
Case summary

- * Consultation Process and advices
- * National and sectoral coordination arrangement
- * Why it is a good practice?
- * Overcoming challenges
- * Success factors and lessons learned
- * How to replicate this practice?

Consultation Process and advices

- * In October 2015, Albania underwent the Consultation Process at the end of which it was advised to:
- Establish a mechanism for ensuring inter-sectoral coordination between the responsible authorities.

National coordination arrangement



Sectoral coordination arrangement

Composition and scope of sub-thematic group

Water for people

The main scope

Water supply

Sewerage

Waste water treatment

Composition:

Min.Transp. & Infrastructure (leader)

- Ministry of Urban Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Environment
- •Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration
- Ministry of Finance
- •Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship
- Ministry of European Integration

(members)

At least:

highlevel officials

midlevel officials

When necessary, at the request of the Chairman, the meeting can be attended by representatives of other institutions of central and local government, business, civil society and academia.

Why is it a good practice?

- * This new sectoral approach aims to ensure intersectoral coordination, which is a guaranty for:
- ➤ a high level management structure to ensure preparation, implementation, monitoring and integrated regulation of the policies in water sector;
- ➤ a coordinated action with regard to the implementation of the Protocol's provisions;
- > a regular exchange of information on its implementation.

Overcoming challenges

The process of institutional arrangement has been a smooth process, since in its programme, the government has given a high priority to water sector.

Challenges:

- * Completion of the EU Acquis Communautaire approximation;
- * Cases of overlapping of the responsibilities among different institutions related to water management;
- * Human resources capacity building, mainly in local level;
- * Lack of an integrated monitoring system;
- * Financial capacity.

Success factors and lessons learned

- * Political will;
- * Formalization of the inter-ministerial cooperation;
- * Involvement of all responsible ministries;
- * Involvement of high-level and mid-level officials;
- * Involvement of other institutions of central and local government, private actors, civil society etc.
- * Analysis of the situations highlighted problems of formulating and implementing of policies in important sectors of the country's economy. This brought the need for a new approach to the coordination of sectors and sustained work.

How to replicate this practice?

- * Formalization of the cooperation between responsible ministries;
- * Using of existing mechanisms instead of creating new ones;
- * Involvement of all related stakeholders to insure more responsive and accountable outcomes.