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

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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, Paragraph 2 (A) to (N)
- Annex

Fundamentals of setting targets

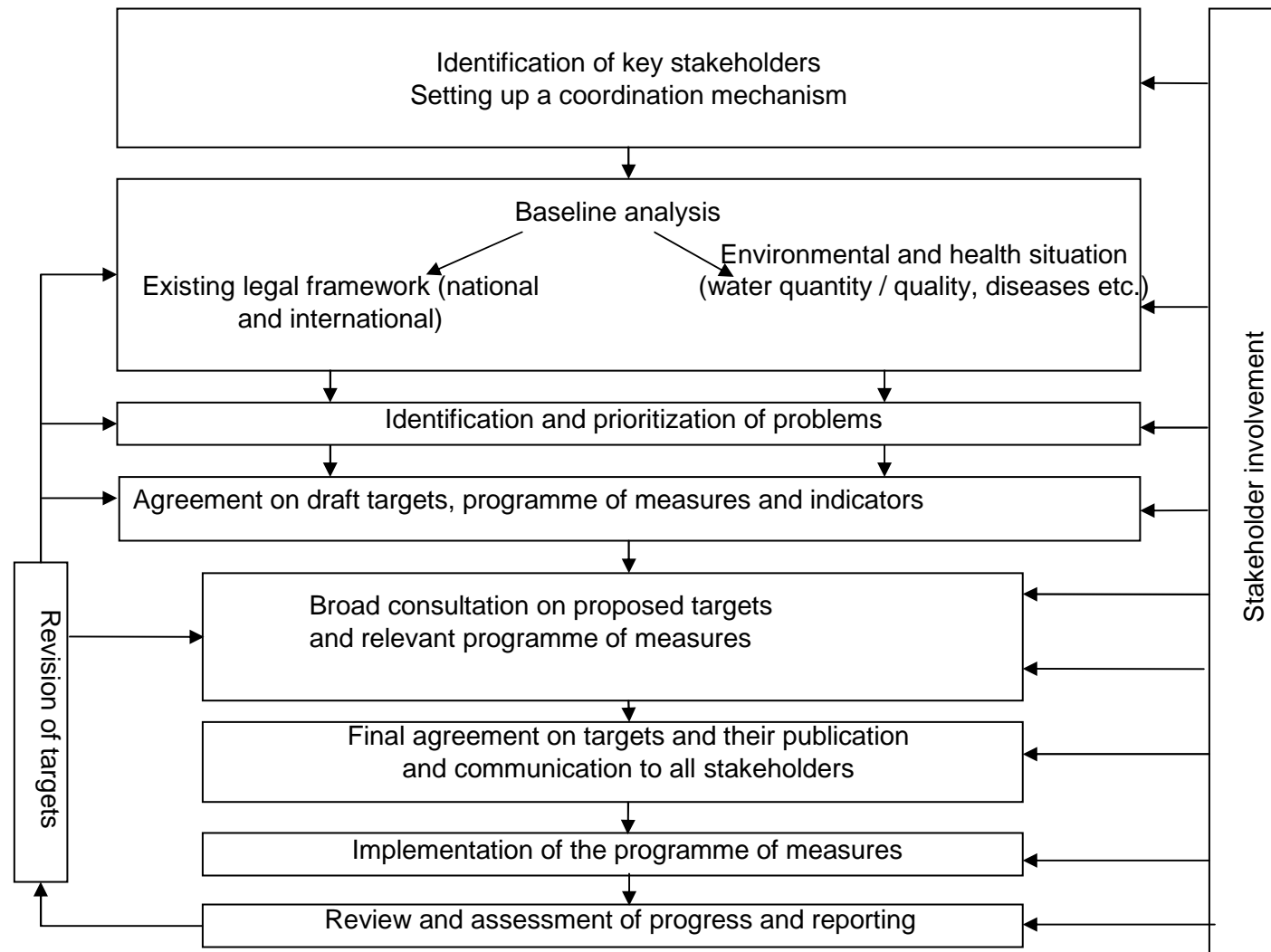
Target setting is a tool to:

- Promote coherence of policies both at the horizontal and vertical levels
- Analyze national situation, set achievable objectives, develop programme of action
- Support implementation/compliance with international obligations and national laws
- Create a better understanding of the water and health nexus and involve the public
- Agree on national priorities and support fund raising

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 others
- Sustainability, economic aspects
- Local/National/Transboundary dimensions
- Iterative process, step wise approach, incremental improvement
- Measurable

Logical framework



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 areas and for 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
- 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)

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, the 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 (2)

- Targets needs to be linked to clearly defined measures
- Targets need to be realistic but not complacent
- Targets need to be prioritized in accordance with agreed criteria that depend on development choices (social, economic and environmental aspects)
- Targets should be 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

- Need for a “political endorsement” of the targets
- Need for broad dissemination of targets adopted

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)
- Every three years, Parties shall review progress towards targets and review their targets, publish the results of collection and evaluation and report to the MOP

Objective of the Part II

- Inspire, motivate and facilitate the process of agreement and decision on the targets under the Article 6
- Provide information on the common, and other possible indicators to measure progress towards targets set
- Provide information on existing data bases and reporting systems

Structure of Part II

- Introduction
- For each of the different thematic areas according to paragraph 2 (a) to (n) of Article 6, the Guidelines cover the following aspects:
 - A.** Background rationale
 - B.** List of issues to be considered for the process of target setting
 - C.** Common indicators related to the target area (where applicable)
 - D.** Relevant global and regional obligations and recommendations

B. List of issues to be considered for the purpose of setting targets

- Issues related to
 - legal, institutional and administrative set-up
 - reliable information
 - infrastructure
 - management
 - economic capacity
 - Awareness-raising, education and training

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION