

*Discussion on the need to update the  
national targets and target dates set  
under the Protocol on Water and  
Health in 2010*

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# Target setting

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- Normal way of human proceedings
- Highlighted stage of the development programmes
- Unique, central issue for the Protocol on Water and Health
- Moldova: 34 targets in 20 areas
  - legal act needing
    - justification,
    - substantiation and
    - indispensable stability

# Targets to maintain or to revise

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- General arguments to maintain
  - Not enough justification to revise
  - Stability preferred to flexibility
  - Procedural difficulties
- General argument to revise
  - Lack of justification/substantiation originally
  - Flexibility preferred to stability
  - Actions need to be adjusted to the valid objective

# Target types

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- Approximate targets
  - may be based on the trust in observed trends;
- Program-based targets
  - credible on condition the underlying program is accomplished
- Forward looking targets
  - no real substantiation but still may be arrived

# Requirements toward the Action Programme

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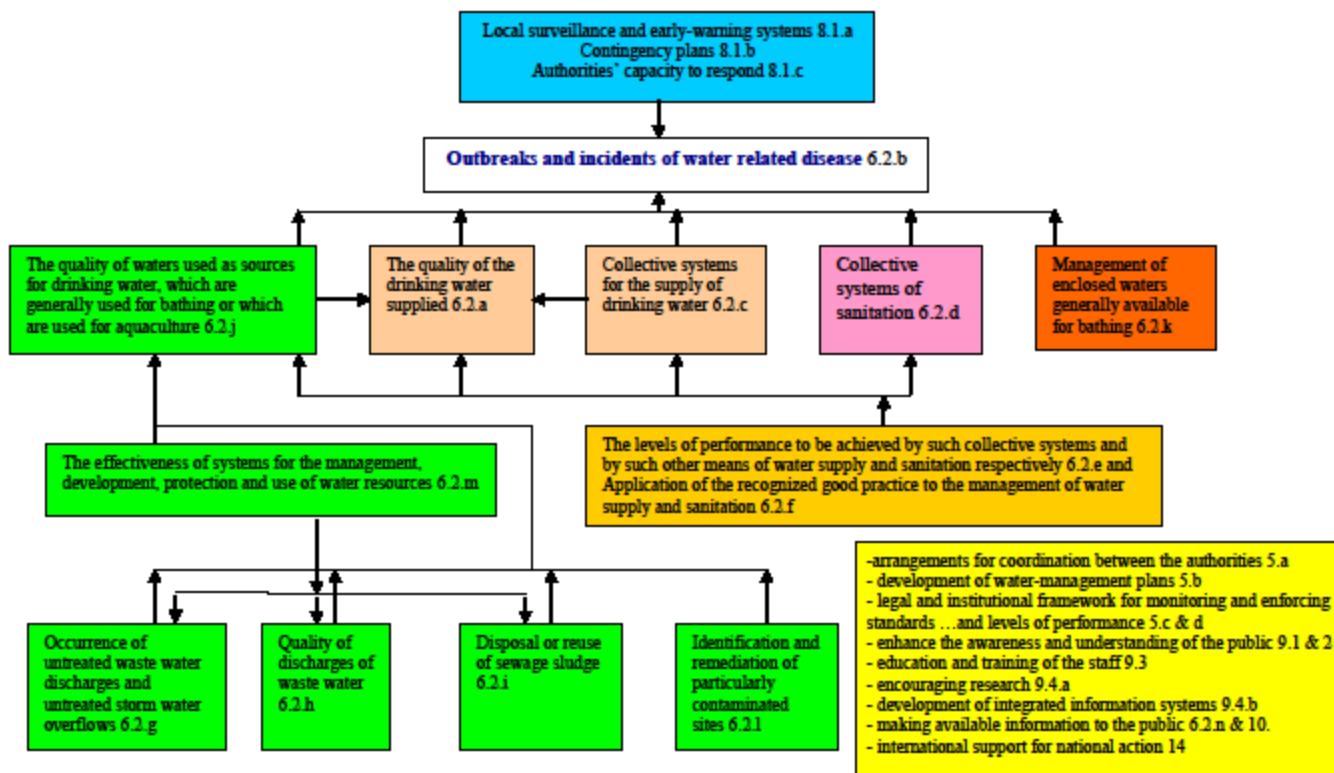
- Follow established principles
- Set targets and actions in context of the causation covered by the Protocol
- Set targets and actions along the chain of events/effects triggered by them
- Set actions in context of time schedule by an appropriate level of details

# Main principles to be observed

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- Program should be aligned to existing strategies and programs
- Programs are to be designed along established priorities.
- EU accession enjoys special attention
- Action Plan is to be based on a detailed presentation of the background situation
- Major programs, actions and projects should undergo feasibility study and environmental impact assessment

### Thematic overview of the road to the compliance with the Protocol on Water and Health\*



\* Division by colour-codes of the boxes in the chart reflects the large thematic groups that should be considered for the implementation of the Protocol. The white box reflects the ultimate objective of it, while boxes in peach are concerned with the quality and supply of drinking water, green boxes with the state of the water environment, rose box with the sanitation, orange box with the enclosed waters, golden box with the recognized good practice of the WSS management, and the yellow box with the overall legal-institutional framework and socio-economical background of all others. The text of the boxes is referring to that of the Protocol's chapters indicated at the end. The arrows mark the relationship between the presented items in the Protocol and reflect the logical line of causation, with the exception of the items in the yellow box which are understood to directly or indirectly influence all others.

# Integrated IT system

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- One of the core conditions of the development
- Not enough emphasised by the Protocol
- Must cover all data needs for and beyond the Protocol requirements
- Must be integrated into the e-Government infrastructure and join into EU WISE and SEIS
- Must meet the modern IT standards
- Must enjoy priority as a basis of many other stages



# Target classification

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- Solid (infrastructural) targets
  - Water and sanitation infrastructure: sewage treatment, confined bathing places
- Consequential (quality) targets:
  - Health and water quality indicator targets
- Conditional (legal-administrative structural targets)
  - Management, best practice and organisation related targets

### Structural allocation of the Protocol targets

Thematic Domain acc. the Protocol	Conditional (social infrastructural) targets				solid (infrastructural) targets	consequential (quality) targets	
	inst-admin structure	legal coverage	norms and standards	information management and involvement	Water supply and sanitation	water quality indicators	health indicators
<b>Human health</b>				T II/1			T II/2 T II/3
<b>Safe water for human uses and sanitation</b>	T I/4 T V/1* T V/2* T VI/1* T VII-VIII/1				T III/1 T III/2 T IV/1 T IV/2 T IV/3	T I/1 T I/2 T I/3 T XV/1	
<b>Sustainable use, management and protection of water resources</b>	T XIII/1* T XIII/1* T XVIII/1 T XIX/1			T XV/2 T XIV/2	T IX/1 T X/1 T XI/1 T XX/1 T XX/2 T XX/3 T XX/4 T XX/5	T XVII/1 T XIV/1 T XVI/1	
*: targets partly rooted in the infrastructural area							
T I/1 Reduce the percentage of non-compliance with microbiological drinking water standards							
T I/2 Reduce the percentage of noncompliance with drinking water standards for main chemicals							
T I/3 Achieve compliance with all the existing drinking water quality standards in schools							
T I/4 Set up water safety plans							
T II/1 An "Information System of the State Supervision over Non-infectious Diseases" in place							
T II/2 Maintain a zero level of incidence of cholera and typhoid							
T II/3 Reduce the incidence of viral hepatitis A and dysentery							
T III/1 Provide access of the population to improved water supply sources							
T III/2 Increase the access of children in schools and pre-school institutions to improved water supply							
T IV/1 Provide access of the population to improved sanitation systems							
T IV/2 Provide access of children in schools and pre-school institutions to improved sanitation systems							
T IV/3 Increase the number of settlements served by small (individual) systems of improved sanitation							
T V/1 Efficient collective systems of water supply in place							
T V/2 Operators of collective systems of water supply and sanitation able to respond to extreme weather							
T VI/1 Efficient collective sanitation systems in place							
T VII-VIII/1 Regional associations of enterprises for collective and other systems of water supply and sanitation							
T IX/1 Terminate the discharge of untreated urban waste waters into natural water bodies							
T X/1 Installations for the treatment of storm water currently discharged into natural water bodies in place							

# Overarching issues

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- Legal and institutional conditions overwhelming importance and urgency
  - improving budget procedures
  - harmonizing programming, procurement, disbursement and monitoring procedures of investments
  - improving the predictability and reliability of their funding to the sector
  - increasing the institutional capacities
  - establishing a coordinated policy framework
  - These conditions largely influence the chances of fundraising and donor contribution, too

# Foreign expertise

- Involving special foreign expertise is feasible in a couple of areas because:
  - may provide experienced and proven competence in program planning and outlining
  - may speed up and enhance the efficiency of the transition program and its actions
  - may raise the trust of the donor community
  - may help overcome internal power struggles
  - may help avert obsolete political influences

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Thank you for your attention!

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