



UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water & Health Target setting process in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

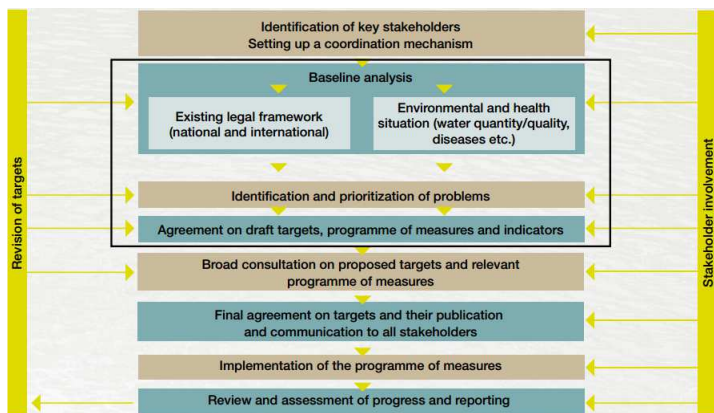
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20 target areas

20 target areas focusing on:

- Quality of the drinking water supplied
- Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water related disease
- Access to drinking water
- Access to sanitation
- Effectiveness of systems for the management, protection and use of freshwater resources
- Access to information related to target areas

A systematic process with broad stakeholder participation



A task with challenges

- For all governments, both western and eastern, it is a challenge to set the targets
 - Resource persons and decision makers in relevant authorities are already burdened with lot of work
 - It requires a broad stakeholder participation at all levels, to secure sustainability.
 - Access to resources persons with relevant knowledge and capabilities
 - Financial resources to involve professional partners both internationally and locally



Project Facilitation Mechanism

- A PFM was established in 2009 to assist governments in target setting process.
- Norway initiated the PFM and chaired it
- Swiss federation assisted UNECE to assist target setting in Moldova and Georgia
- Norwegian government assisted Ukrainian, Kyrgyz and Tajik governments, covering the costs of the local consultants and workshop costs as well as the cost of a Norwegian consultant.
- Few countries were eligible to get assistance without being party to the Protocol, but with ambitions to become a member.



Target setting process

Task	Consultants	Project group	Ministry / Ministries
Identify stakeholders and establish a project group	F		A
Baseline analysis & problem identification	D	R & A	
Prioritisation of needs	F	R & A	
Prioritisation of target areas	F	P	A
Development of targets, indicators, deadlines, responsible stakeholders	D	R & A	
Draft targets		R & D	A
Stakeholder consultation	F		
Incorporation of comments & Final report	D	R	A
Implementation mechanism	S	D	A
Dissemination & Publications	D	A	

F- facilitation; D: Draft; P: Process; R: Review; A: Approval

Process vary among countries

- Ukraine:
 - NPD initiated; Min Env took over with little coordination with Min of health and others.
- Kyrgyzstan:
 - NPD initiated and involved all the way. Min of Water (Agriculture) lead the process with broad involvement with others.
- Tajikistan:
 - NPD initiated and involved all the way. TajWSS network also assisted. Min Health lead the proces with less involvement of others incl Min Water



Prioritisation of target areas

- Participatory surveys



Final targets

Country	Target areas and targets
Ukraine	20 areas and 80 targets → 23 targets → 14 targets
Kyrgyzstan	9 target areas and 100 targets → 9 target areas and 26 targets
Tajikistan	11 target areas and 33 targets

Timeplan and results

- Ukraine: 3/2009-12/2010 (10/2011)
 - Decision signed by Cabinet of Ministers
- Kyrgyzstan: 11/2011-03/2013 (06/2013)
 - Joint decision signed between Min of Water & Min of Health 06/2013
- Tajikistan: 11/2011 – 03/2013 (10/2013)
 - Final targets published; not yet formally approved



Lessons learned

- A broad and formal stakeholder group is beneficial: NPD is very useful
- Project team members were surprised to learn about each other plans and establish a network with trust
- Involvement of political leadership is important but the permanent staff must be involved in preparatory activities
- Prioritisation among target areas is useful.
- UA & KG: ambitious targets while TJ: mostly targets from their strategic plans.
- Finland is now financing implementation of KG+TJ targets, EBRD decided to priorities actions in targets



Conclusion

- It seems very complicated and demanding, though the results are so interesting and valuable in many ways.
- Target setting process assists a country to systematise and disseminate the strategic responses to needs and to evaluate & adjust targets on the way.

