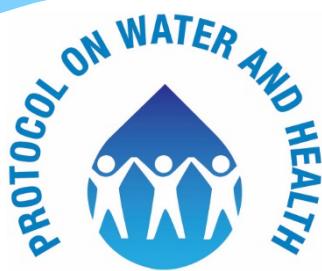


# Case studies on target-setting

Meeting of Parties

Geneva, 14-16 November 2016



# Target setting in an EU country – case study from Hungary

- \* In Hungary, Protocol ratification and EU accession overlapped in time
- \* Some targets are in line with the EU obligations (drinking water, bathing water, urban waste water) – legal pressure and financial support assist implementation
- \* Several other targets are outside the scope of EU legislation (enclosed bathing waters, equity and affordability aspects, safe management, water related disease, information to the public, remediation of contaminated sites)

## Lessons learnt:

- \* Countries in the EU accession process can use the Protocol to phase steps towards EU obligations via intermediate targets, target dates and indicators
- \* For member states, Protocol is a tool for going beyond EU requirement
- \* The Protocol also allows for defining national priorities

**Case study from Albania:  
Merging coordination of water and sanitation policies under a single intersectoral  
structure**

**Thematic group “Water for people” is established and fulfilling obligations under the  
Protocol is included in its working agenda**

## **Challenges**

- current regulatory framework approximated to EU legislation exceeds capacities
- overlap of institutional responsibilities
- low capacity at local level
- lack of an integrated monitoring system
- limited financial capacity

## **Success factors and lessons learned**

- High priority accorded by the Albanian Government
- Political will fostered inter-ministerial cooperation
- Engaging central and local government, private actors and civil society
- The baseline analysis highlighted problems and challenges

## **How to replicate this practice**

- Formalize cooperation between responsible ministries and other stakeholders in the water sector.
- Make use of already existing appropriate mechanisms instead of creating a new one specifically for the target-setting process.
- Establish coordination mechanisms at local level, which could serve to realistically develop and efficiently implement local plans on water and sanitation.

# Case study from Serbia: Baseline analysis benefiting from GLAAS

- \* **Prerequisite:** Efficient coordination mechanism
- \* Essential for prioritizing and setting targets
- \* **GLAAS reporting cycle in parallel:**
  - \* Complementary data collection tool – valuable source of information
- \* **Challenges:**
  - \* Data gaps
  - \* First joint sectoral review
  - \* Limited time frame
- \* **Lessons learned / Recommendations:**
  - \* GLAAS process facilitates baseline analysis
  - \* baseline analysis is not a static but rather dynamic
  - \* Publish the baseline analysis to raise awareness

# Case study by MAMA-86: Public involvement on target setting

- \* **Challenges:**
  - \* Lack of understanding/acceptance of PP by authorities
  - \* Lack of capacities/resources to organize public consultations
  - \* Administrative reforms → staff changes in authorities
- \* **Role of MAMA-86 in overcoming challenges:**
  - \* Organization of public hearings and consultations
  - \* Raise funds to facilitate PP process
  - \* Communicate results of PP process to competent authority and Target-setting drafting group
- \* **Success factors:**
  - \* Experienced umbrella NGO with 19 branches at local-regional levels
  - \* Financial support by international partners
  - \* Government institutions willing to accept PP input
- \* **Recommendations:**
  - \* Involvement and support of NGOs/other stakeholders (capacity, financing)
  - \* Allocate dedicated and adequate resources

# Case study from Norway: Developing a dynamic action plan to implement the targets

- \* Ministry of Health and Care Services developed an action plan to achieve the national targets on water and health.
- \* Designed to be a dynamic document subject to reviews to ensure that the most efficient measures.

## Why is it a good practice?

- \* Norwegian targets set at a general level
- \* Action plan : flexible system with specific and realistic measures to be achieved within a shorter time frame, easing the review and evaluation of progress.
- \* Concrete responsibilities of the different authorities concerned → increases commitment and a sense of ownership.

## Overcoming challenges

- \* Making the action plan concise, specific and realistic (content and time frame)
  - \* Structure: 1) strengthened enforcement, 2) information, 3) organizing and competence, 4) knowledge and research, 5) international cooperation and 6) documentation.

## Success factors and lessons learned

- \* Short-term and realistic deadlines facilitates focus , stakeholder agreement and contributes to effective implementation.
- \* Regular monitoring of progress and review of measures enabled dynamic and realistic achievement of targets.