

Target setting and implementation under the Protocol of Water and Health in Serbia

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Ratification of the Protocol on Water and Health

* Ratification of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, 2010
("Official Gazzete of the Republic of Serbia", International agreement, No. 1/10)

* Ratification of the Protocol, 2013
Law on the Confirmation of the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Amendments on Articles 25 and 26 of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 01/2013)

ЗАКОН

О ПОТВРЂИВАЊУ ПРОТОКОЛА О ВОДИ И ЗДРАВЉУ УЗ КОНВЕНЦИЈУ О ЗАШТИТИ И КОРИШЋЕЊУ ПРЕКОГРАНИЧНИХ ВОДОТОКОВА И МЕЂУНАРОДНИХ ЈЕЗЕРА И АМАНДМНАНА НА ЧЛ. 25. И 26. КОНВЕНЦИЈЕ О ЗАШТИТИ И КОРИШЋЕЊУ ПРЕКОГРАНИЧНИХ ВОДОТОКОВА И МЕЂУНАРОДНИХ ЈЕЗЕРА

Члан 1.

Потврђује се Протокол о води и здрављу уз Конвенцију о заштити и коришћењу прекограницких водотокова и међународних језера и Амандмана на чл. 25. и 26. Конвенције о заштити и коришћењу прекограницких водотокова и међународних језера, сачинjen 17. јуна 1999. године у Лондону, у оригиналну на енглеском језику.

Члан 2.

Текст Протокола о води и здрављу уз Конвенцију о заштити и коришћењу прекограницких водотокова и међународних језера и Амандмана на чл. 25. и 26. Конвенције о заштити и коришћењу прекограницких водотокова и међународних језера у оригиналну на енглеском и у преводу на српски језик гласи:

PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH TO THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES

The Parties to this Protocol,

Mindful that water is essential to sustain life and that the availability of water in quantities, and of a quality, sufficient to meet basic human needs is a prerequisite both for improved health and for sustainable development;

Acknowledging the benefits to human health and well-being that accrue from wholesome and clean water and a harmonious and properly functioning water environment;

Aware that surface waters and groundwater are renewable resources with a limited capacity to recover from adverse impacts from human activities on their quantity and quality, that any failure to respect those limits may result in adverse effects, in both the short and long terms, on the health and well-being of those who rely on those resources and their quality, and that in consequence sustainable management of the hydrological cycle is essential for both meeting human needs and protecting the environment;

Aware also of the consequences for public health of shortfalls in water in the quantities, and of the quality, sufficient to meet basic human needs, and of the serious effects of such shortfalls, in particular on the vulnerable, the disadvantaged and the socially excluded;

Conscious that the prevention, control and reduction of water-related disease are important and urgent tasks which can only be satisfactorily discharged by enhanced cooperation at all levels and among all sectors, both within countries and between States;

Establishment of the coordination mechanism

Inter-ministerial Agreement entered into force in August 2013

Establishment of the Joint Body for the implementation of the Protocol (i.e. National WG on Protocol) - October 2013

The main tasks:

- To monitor and analyze implementation of the Protocol both in Serbia and cross-border
- To coordinate and undertake related activities under the PWH
- To report on progress

Current composition of the WG

* 17 members from 6 ministries:

- Health,
- Environmental protection,
- Water management,
- Education,
- Infrastructure,
- Labour and social issues,
- Local self-government,
- Office for Human and Minority Rights,
- Institute of Public Health of Serbia,
- Serbian Environmental Protection Agency,
- Association of Local Authorities in Serbia (SCTM),
- Regional Economic Development Agency
- NGO (Union of Engineers and Technicians of Serbia)

* Fits to Protocol's programme areas of work



Baseline analysis

- * Initiated promptly after the ratification of the Protocol in order to meet the deadline
- * Essential for prioritizing the areas that would be addressed as targets (good practice, tool)
- * Systematic review, assessment and data gap identification
- * Data collected through the GLAAS process complemented and facilitated the development of the baseline analysis

Prioritization in setting the targets and target dates

* Basis for prioritization:

- ✓ Identified gaps and real problems relevant for Serbia (derived from baseline analysis and GLAAS process)
- ✓ Thematic areas under the Protocol's article 6
- ✓ Priority areas in Protocol's Programme of work for 2014-2016
- ✓ Existing requirements of relevant national legislation, strategies, programmes of general interest
- ✓ Feasible and realistic

Closing the knowledge gap and linkage to target setting

National targets and target dates of the Republic of Serbia set under the Protocol on Water and Health (2015)

1. Drinking water quality				
		Target date	Responsible Ministry/ Institution	Target indicator
6.2c The area of territory of the population size or proportion which should be served by collective systems for the supply of drinking water or where the supply of drinking water by other means should be improved 6.2.d	To estimate investment needs for the improvement of water supply in schools and preschools facilities connected to individual wells or rural water supply system (SSWS) To estimate investment needs for the improvement of sanitation, including wastewater disposal and regular emptying of septic tanks in schools and preschools facilities To develop a plan for the improvement of water and sanitation in schools and preschools facilities	2016 2016 2017		Systematic analysis conducted Systematic analysis conducted Plan for the improvement developed
	To improve methodology for WASH in school survey	2016		The baseline analysis conducted

Success factors

- * Essential steps were followed
- * An efficient coordination mechanism
- * Derived from baseline analysis
- * Setting targets in almost all areas (35 targets,
14 areas)
- * Highly dedicated members of Joint Working Body
- * Effective time management

Protocol on Water and Health and SDGs: coherence of objectives



1.2 Poverty
1.4 Equal rights for access



2.2 Malnutrition



4.a Education facilities



11.1 Access to housing
11.5 Disaster protection



13 Climate Change

3.2 Child mortality
3.3 Communicable diseases
3.8 Health coverage
3.9 Pollution and contamination
3.d Health risks



6.1 Equitable access to drinking water
6.2 Equitable access to sanitation
6.3 Water quality
6.4 Water use efficiency
6.5 IWRM
6.6 Water-related ecosystems
6.a Cooperation and capacity building
6.b Participation



Implementing the SDGs and the PWH – Country example: Serbia

Prioritized in National targets set under the PWH (14 thematic areas, SDG 3, 4, 6 and 11)

- * Closing the knowledge gaps and increase the evidence base related to rural water supply and WASH in rural schools, and uptake of WSP

Implemented as:

- * Rapid Assessment of drinking-water quality and sanitary conditions in rural water supplies - RADWQ : lower quality in rural areas than urban Situation analysis of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools using JMP serves ladders: almost all rural schools met criteria for basic level
- * Drafted provision on introduction and implementation of mandatory WSP in draft new Law on water intended for human consumption
- * Ongoing a score card assessment on equitable access to water and sanitation

Policy implications of the survey - RADWQ

Key interventions:

- 1.** Introduction and implementation of mandatory WSP in the draft new law on water intended for human consumption
- 2.** Increase enforcement of regulation on the foundation and ownership of water supply systems (regardless of their size)

Key recommendations:

- * To develop national and local action plans for improving small-scale systems (protection of water sources; technical improvements; water disinfection; regular drinking-water quality monitoring and sanitary inspection by mandated health authorities; and increased awareness-raising among local populations and relevant authorities)
- * To establish a national inventory of small-scale systems

Recently accomplished improvement of surveillance methodology for WASH in HFC/drinking water quality

Based on the last evaluation of National Programme on the Protection of the Population against Communicable Diseases (conducted by the Serbian network of the institutes of public health since 1978) and on proposed SDG core indicators related to WASH in Health Care Facilities (2016)

Improvement of methodology include:

- * Monitoring of drinking water quality in HFC (according to national standard)
- * Microbiological indicators – microbiological non-compliance and for specific parameters (*E.coli*, *Streptococcus foecalis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Legionellae*)
- * Chemical indicators – physico-chemical non-compliance



ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ЈАВНО ЗДРАВЉЕ СРБИЈЕ
„ДР МИЛАН ЈОВАНОВИЋ БАТУТ“

УПУТСТВО ЗА ПОПУЊАВАЊЕ ТАБЕЛА

СТРУЧНО МЕТОДОЛОШКО УПУТСТВО ЗА СПРОВОЂЕЊЕ УРЕДЈЕ О ЗДРАВСТВЕНОЈ ЗАШТИТИ СТАНОВНИШТВА ОД ЗАРАЗНИХ БОЛЕСТИ
- област хигијене -

Уредба
о програму здравствене заштите становништва од заразних болести ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.
22/2016)

Програм здравствене заштите становништва од заразних болести ("Сл.гласник РС", бр. 22/2016)

Београд, Фебруар 2017.

Recently accomplished improvement of surveillance methodology for WASH in HFC/JMP service ladders

- * Introduced the WHO/UNICEF JMP service ladders for monitoring WASH in HCF
 - * Drinking water, sanitation and hand-washing facilities – % of HFC with access to certain level of service (basic, limited, no service)
 - * Hand-washing facilities – at the selected point of care and at toilet
 - * In place from 2017, reporting on baseline data in 2018
 - * The data will be used for defining advanced level of WASH services at national level

Accessing the equitable access

...by score card assessment process, implemented in 2 phases:

- Ph 1: Assessment the equity of access to water and sanitation services, using the Score-card – 6 months
- Ph 2: Definition of an equitable access Action plan

* We presented the results so far to the Core Team

* First draft of the Report, until 01.12.2017.

* Second workshop on December, 6 – 7

* Final report until 15.12.2017.

Challenges:

- Methodology for scoring and qualitative assessment of reliability
- Availability of data on vulnerable and marginalized groups
- Deadlines for realization of planned activities

Added values of the Protocol implementation in Serbia

- * **Intersectoral and multistakeholder collaboration** and networking;
- * **Pro-active role of various institutions** at **local levels** to undertake measures for the improvement in targeted areas;
- * **Identifying and prioritizing** problematic areas in **national targets**, covering whole water cycle;
- * **Advancing the national evidence base** in water, sanitation and health
- * **Policy action** and measures for the **improvements**;
- * **A tool for achieving** the objectives and priorities of **international commitments** (i.e. Agenda 2030, Health 2020, Ostrava Declaration, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, etc.)
- * **Sharing experience** at national and international level;