

Workshop on setting targets and reporting under
the Protocol on Water and Health,
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Workshops Conclusions



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Conclusions I

- Until now only few countries have set targets, as required by the Protocol. There is a need for Parties to intensify efforts towards their obligations of target-setting
- Countries set different types of targets. It is a mix of different aspects measured by quantitative and qualitative indicators
- In many countries, numerous activities, programmes, projects are ongoing and contributing towards the aims of the Protocol.
- Parties should be aware that the Protocol offers an umbrella to bring together these numerous ongoing activities

Conclusion II

- The added value of the Protocol is that it provides a step-by-step approach for achieving goals and that it recognizes the specificities of the country
- The Protocol focuses also on the process and not only on the result; it supports a holistic approach and fosters coordination of numerous stakeholders including the public.
- The Protocol complements and supplements the EU aquis communautaire and can support its implementation and cover gaps.

Conclusions III

- A high number of stakeholders are and should be involved in the target-setting; therefore, an intersectoral coordination mechanism is necessary, but cooperation is challenging
- Numerous tools are available for baseline analysis such as rapid assessment, the FEASIBLE methodology (for setting realistic targets), the risk assessment approach based on water safety plans, training programs etc. On the other hand, these can be targets in themselves.
- The Protocol offers itself as a useful tool for planning adaptation to climate change and climate change impacts should be taken into account in the target-setting process

Conclusions IV

- There is a financial support mechanism, the AdHoc Project Facilitation Mechanism which offers help for formulating and implementing targets. However, other sources of finance such as EU or IFI funds should be mobilized in addition.
- Awareness on the Protocol is still low, and hindering the implementation. NGOs have a role to play and should be more active
- The draft guidelines on setting targets could be a useful tool and should be taken into consideration. In addition, existing reporting mechanisms should be taken into account.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION!