

Challenges in access to water and sanitation in the pan-European: data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program

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Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

UNIVERSAL

- All settings: households, schools, health care and workplaces

EQUITABLE

- Progressive reduction of inequalities between population subgroups and geographic areas

ADEQUATE AND SAFE

- *Drinking-water* free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals
- *Sanitation* ensuring hygienic separation of excreta from human contact
- *Human waste* safely reused, treated in situ or transported and treated off-site

FOR ALL

- Suitable for use by men, women, girls, boys and vulnerable groups

NEEDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Enable women and girls to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with dignity

57M

36M



Lack **pip**ed water at premises



Lack access to **basic sanitation**, using **unsafe, shared** or unsustainable sanitation, some practicing **open defecation**

Service ladders

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECACTION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste

Note: improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

Persisting inequalities

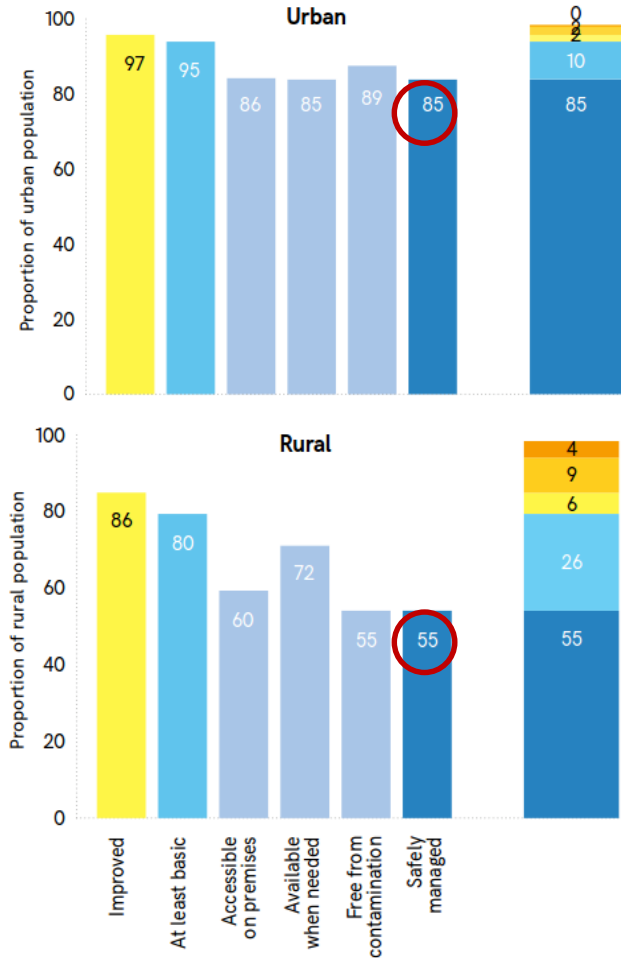


- About **¾ of people** (72%) without basic water services and 95% of people using surface water **live in rural areas**
- Inequalities between:
 - *urban and rural communities in the region,*
 - *geographic subregions*
 - *rich and poor population groups*
- **Gaps** between the rich and the poor are generally larger for **sanitation** than for drinking-water or hygiene

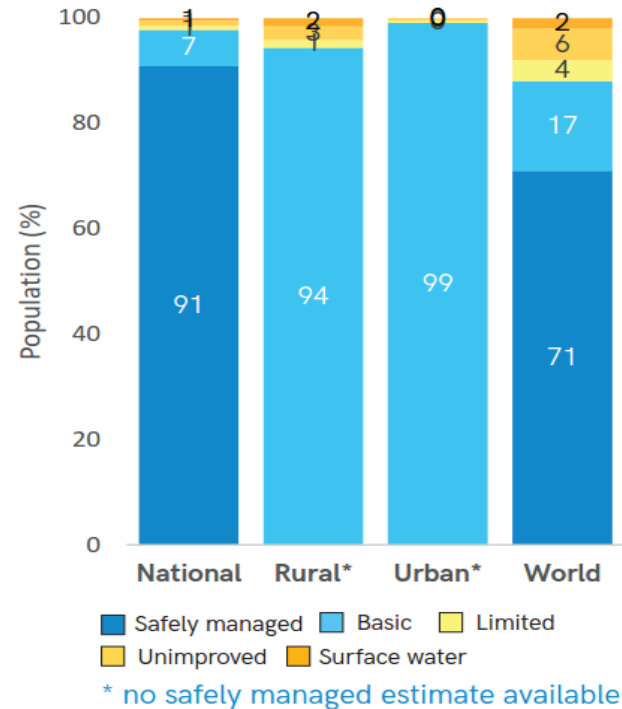
CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA	NATIONAL	URBAN	RURAL
% of population without at least basic drinking water	12.49	3.22	19.66

Urban-rural disparity in provision of safely managed drinking-water services

Global



WHO European Region



Lack of data on safely managed services!

Sub-regional disparities in sanitation coverage

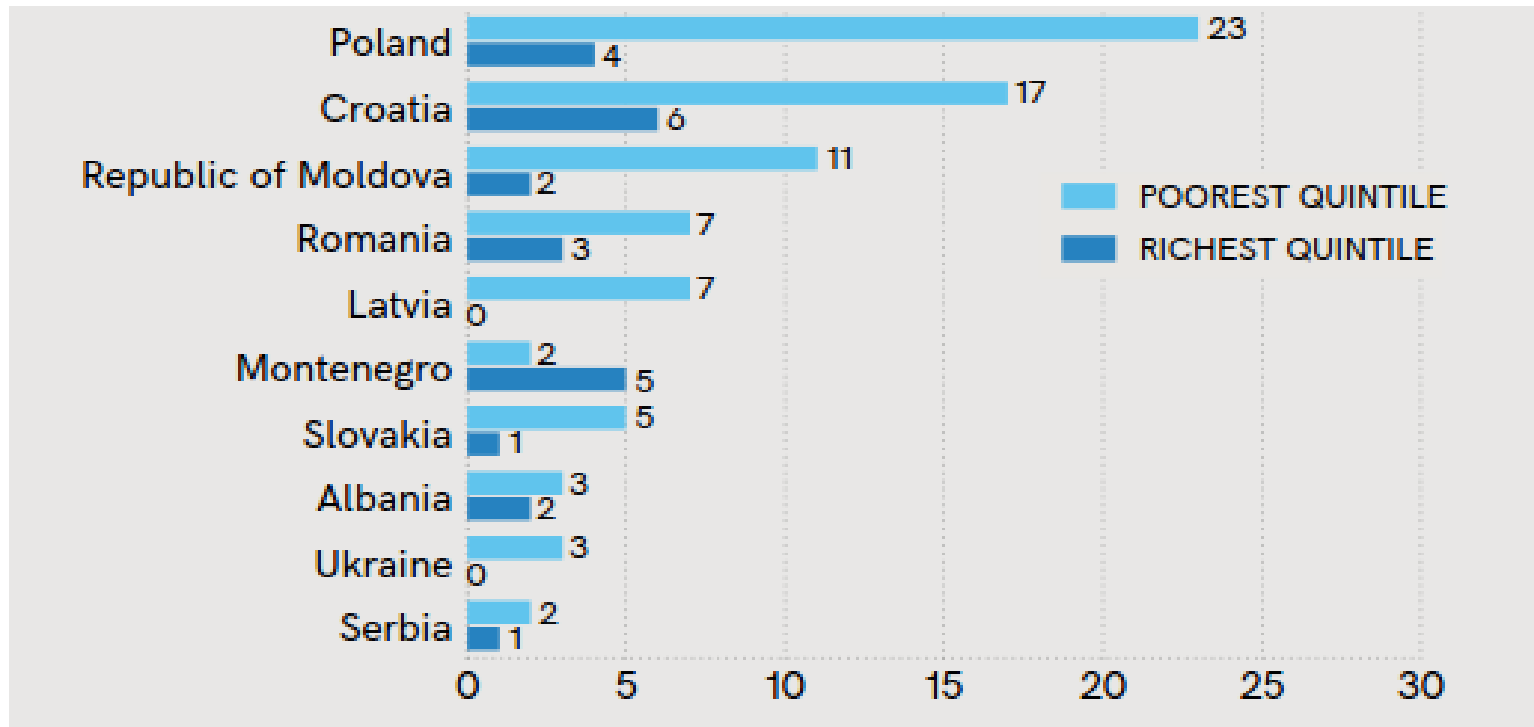


No data on safely managed services!

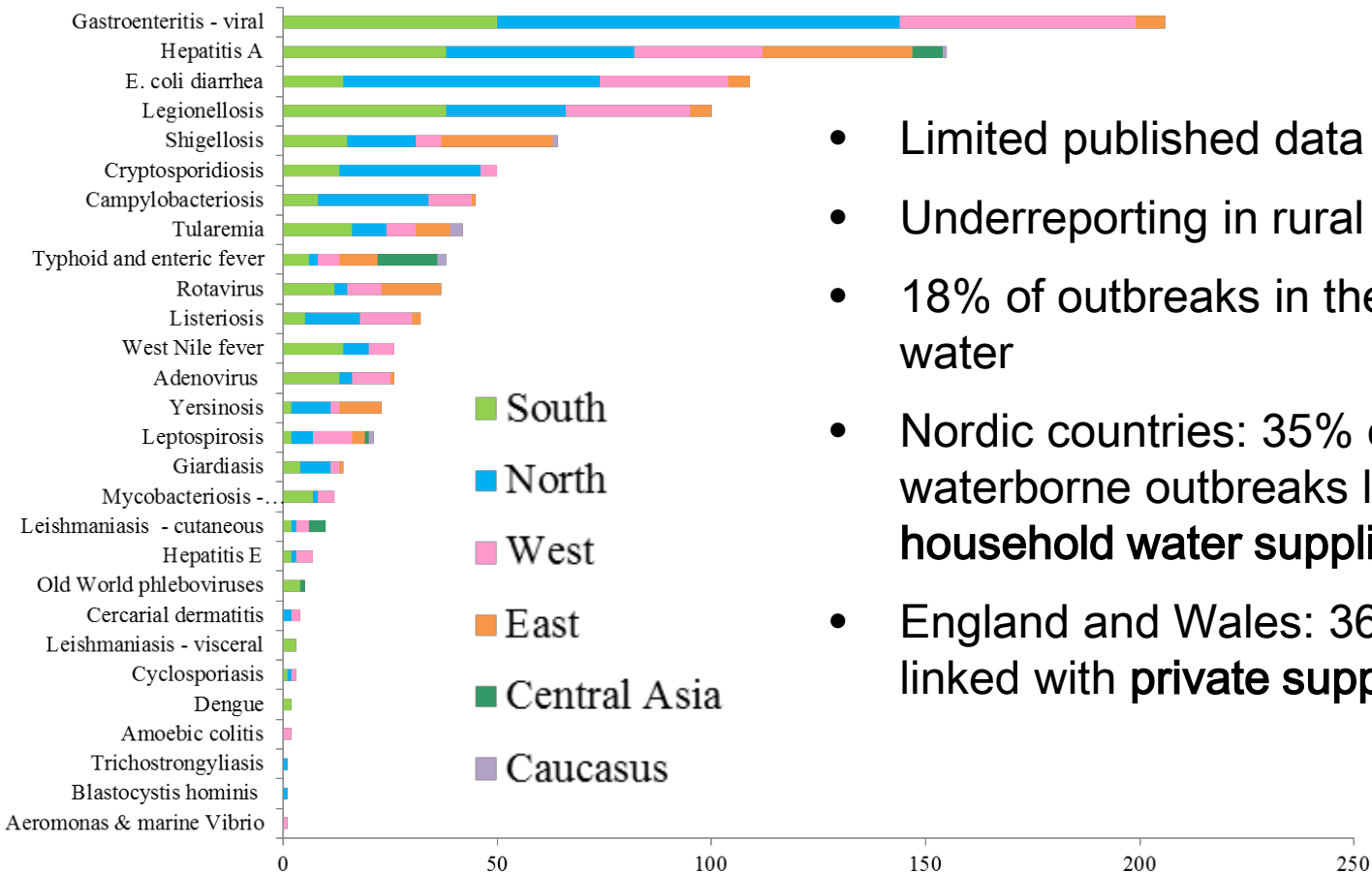
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2017

Inequity by income groups

- **Poor households** are more likely to **spend over 3% of total expenditure on WASH** services than non-poor households



Waterborne outbreaks occurring

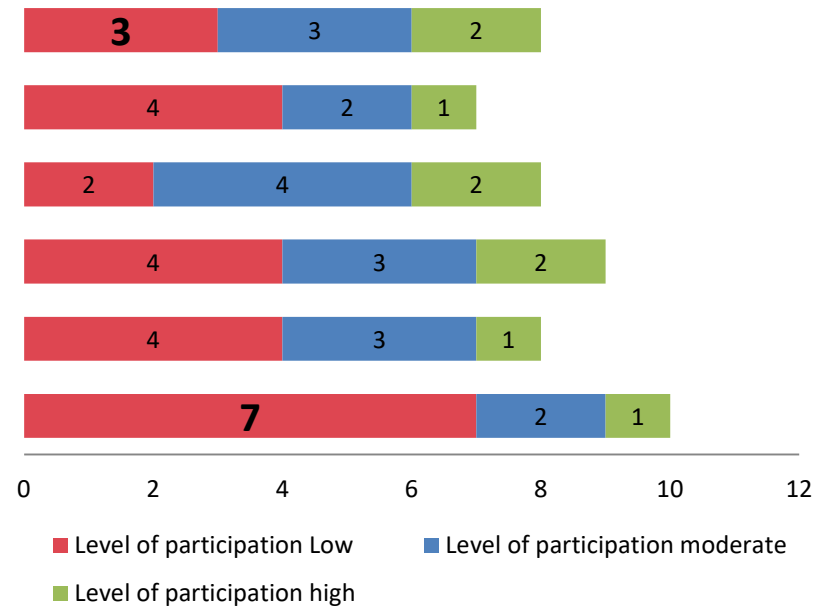
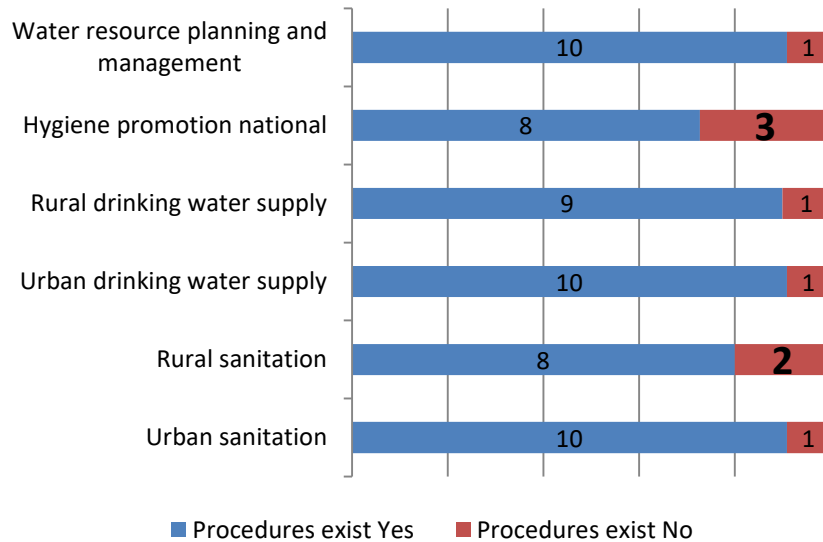


- Limited published data
- Underreporting in rural areas
- 18% of outbreaks in the Region linked to water
- Nordic countries: 35% of notified waterborne outbreaks linked to **single-household water supplies**
- England and Wales: 36% of outbreaks linked with **private supplies**

Source: GIDEON

Insufficient community participation

Policies and laws addressing participation of service users and community



- In majority countries **procedures exist, BUT**
- Level of **participation is insufficient**

EURO (n=11)

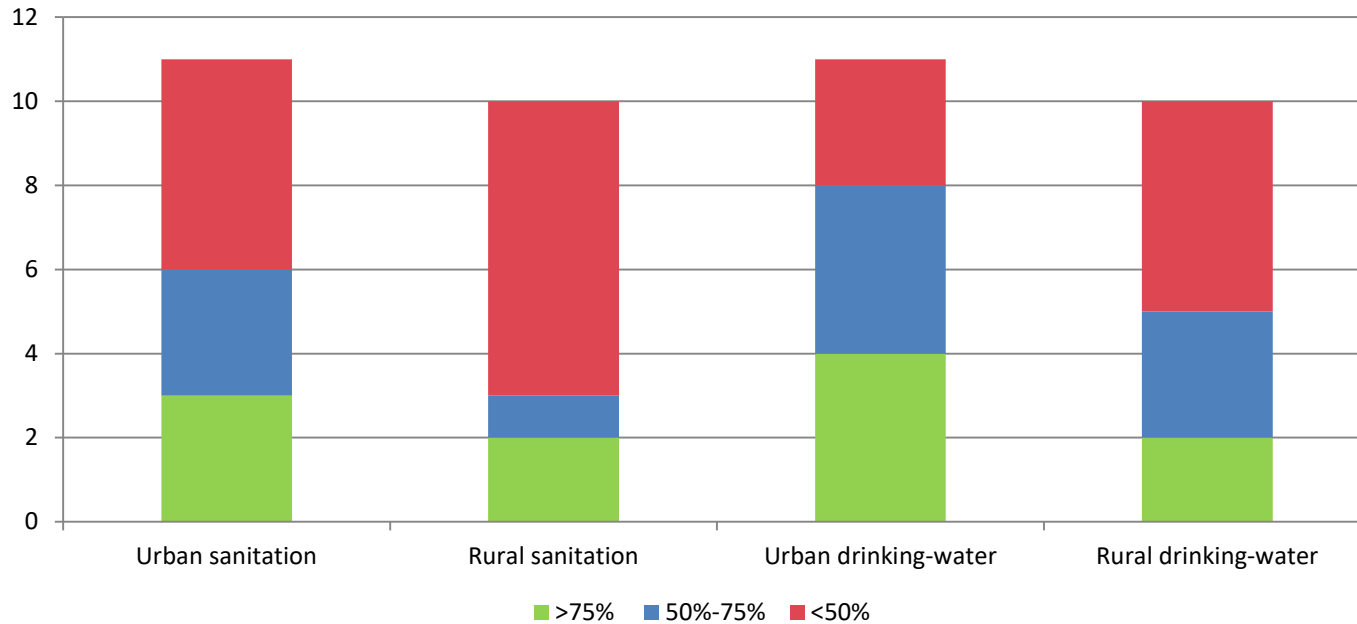
Targeting resources to vulnerable

Actions needed to improve policies and targeting resources for vulnerable population

Countries	Policies/plans with specific measures for vulnerable groups	Tracking progress among vulnerable groups (sanitation / drinking water)	Specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to vulnerable populations	
			Sanitation	Drinking water
Albania	3/7	-	0/6	0/6
Azerbaijan	5/7	2/2	6/6	6/6
Belarus	1/7	2/2	2/2	2/2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0/7	0/2	0/6	
Georgia	7/7	2/2	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	6/7-	0/2	3*/7	5*/7
Lithuania	2/5	0/2	2/7	2/6
Serbia	4/7	2/2	0/7	0/7
Tajikistan	0/7	0/2	0/7	0/7
Ukraine	2/6	0/2	1*/7	2*/7
Uzbekistan	6/6	2/2	1/1	1/1

*Yes, but measures are not applied consistently

Insufficient financing to meet national WASH targets

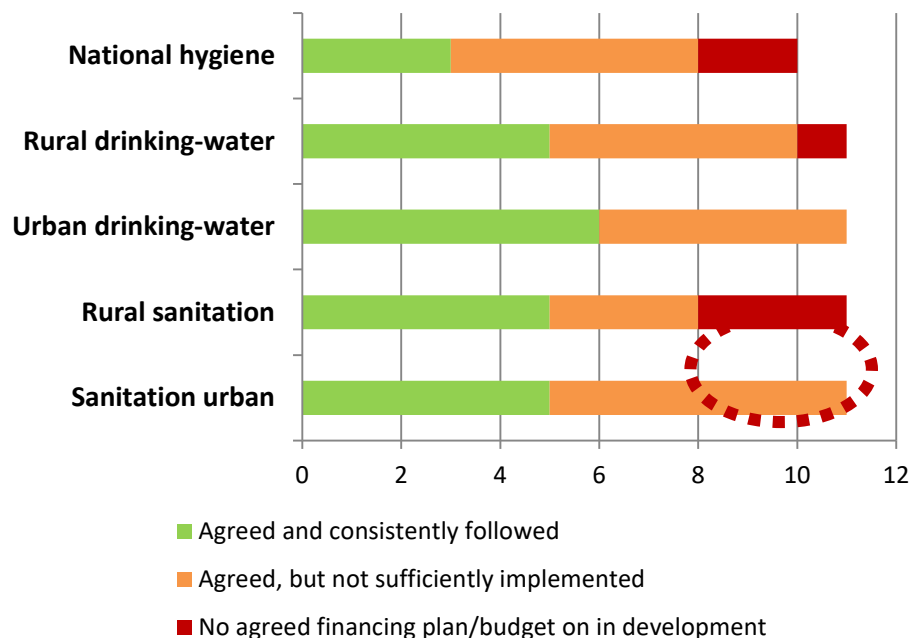


- Only in few countries (2-4) finance allocation is >75%
- Major **financing gap**, in particular for **rural sanitation**

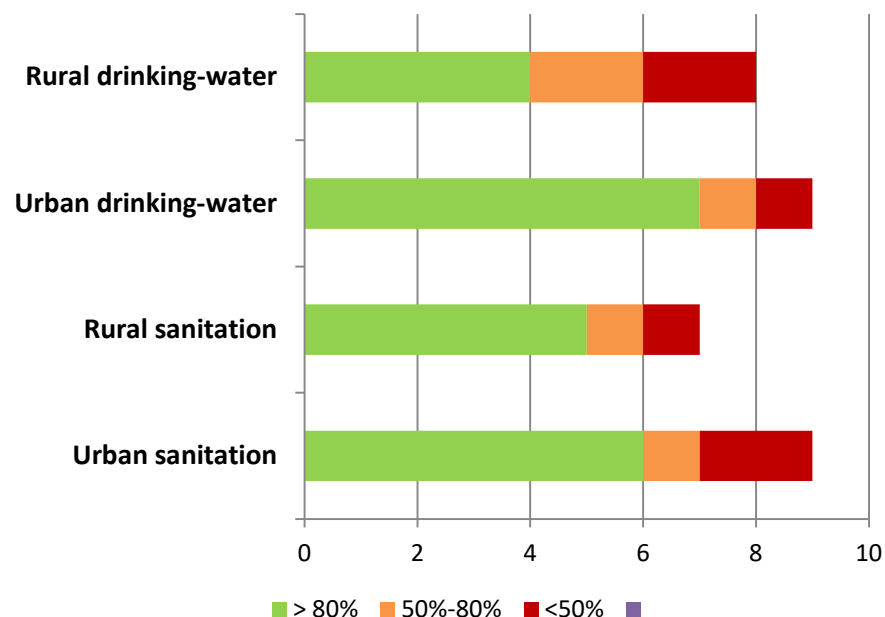
Source: UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of sanitation and Drinking-water, 2017
Data from 11 participating countries of the WHO European Region

Lack of financial sustainability

Government-defined financing plan/budget



O&M costs covered by tariff



- **Only <1/2 countries** have **financing plan** and able to consistently apply financing measures
- **Only in a half** of countries **tariffs cover** over 80% of O&M costs

Source: UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of sanitation and Drinking-water, 2017
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Increased policy momentum in Europe

- Protocol on Water and Health: equitable access as a priority
- Health 2020: ensuring equitable access and build healthy and resilient communities
- Ostrava Declaration on Environment and Health: water and sanitation related commitments
- EC: Right2Water initiative, European Pillar of Social Rights (discussion on provision on access to water)

- *Address a discrepancy between global aspirations and national realities*
- *Realization of the human rights to safe and clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all in all settings*