

From Parma to Bucharest

POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AND SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME OF WORK

Program area 2 sub 4 new area

Program area 3/1 small scale supplies

**Program area 3/2 climate change and
extreme weather**

**Conference room paper 12 Youth
involvement**

Appetizer: Protocol Day

- Six sessions, 25 speakers, 82 participants
- Opening session.
 - Gheorghe Constantin, Maria Neira
- Integrated approach to water management.
 - Targets and target setting under the Protocol (FIN, MDV)
 - Relationship between EU acquis and Protocol (HUN)
- Water supply and sanitation under extreme weather conditions
 - Climate change adaptation (ITA)
 - Scarcity in the Mediterranean countries (CYP)
 - Multisector co-operation (EUREAU)
 - Socio-economic benefits (UKG)
- Water-related disease surveillance
 - Water and health Atlas
 - Future activities: small scale supplies and economic impacts
- Water co-operation
 - Future activities: PFM and Water Fund
- Environment and health democracy
 - Equity in access, compliance, role of NGOs and other organizations

Conference materials

- Progress and challenges in water and health: Role of the Protocol on Water and Health
- Health and environment in Europe: progress assessment
- Specific needs of newly independent States and the countries of south-eastern Europe
- Social and gender inequalities in environment and health



Outcome: Parma Declaration

States committed to act

- Health risks to children and other vulnerable groups,,, especially lack of water and sanitation
- Socio-economic and gender inequalities
- Burden of non-communicable diseases
- Concerns raised by persistent, endocrine-disrupting and bio-accumulating harmful chemicals and (nano)particles and emerging issues
- Insufficient resources [...]

Commitment to act

- Protecting children's health
 - RPG1
 - We will take advantage of[...] the Protocol on Water and Health [...] to develop integrated policies on water resource management and health [...] with clear targets and objectives
 - We will strive to provide each child with access to safe water and sanitation [...] by 2020 and revitalize hygiene
 - RPG 4
 - We will act on [...] carcinogens, mutagens and reproductive toxicants [...] endocrine disruptors...
 - We call for more research on [...] persistent endocrine disrupting and bio-accumulating chemicals and their combinations

Commitment to Act (cont)

- Develop and strengthen early warning systems for extreme weather events and disease outbreaks [...]
- We will ensure that Youth participation in national as well as international processes is facilitated across all Member States by providing them with assistance, adequate resources and the training required, and by giving them opportunities for meaningful involvement

Youth Declaration

Access to water is the most basic human need. In some parts of the region we still find homes and schools without clean running water. This is gross inequality. We expect technologies to be used to improve access to water, conserve water use and enhance sanitation. We urge Governments to work with us in finding solutions to the impact of climate change to our future water supply and to the use of science and technology to support our efforts.

Joint Monitoring Programme 2010

- Piped water is reaching more and more households, but often not reliably so. The challenge of assessing safety of drinking-water from improved sources needs to be addressed.
- Any new target set beyond 2015 will have to address water quality

JMP 2010 CIS findings

- No progress in access to sanitation since 1990
- 17 million people still use unimproved sources of water
- No progress in piped water on premises (in other regions rate of increase in piped water on premise is higher than the rate of increase in access)
- Rural areas lag behind to urban areas in access, more so in the CIS than in other subregions

Lessons learned I

- Strengthening the Protocol
 - Further accession and creation of national implementation mechanisms
 - Focus on sanitation and drinking water esp in relation to CEHAPE RPG1
- Setting targets and reporting
 - Stress service quality in the target setting and reporting
 - Improve data management for example through the Atlas
- Continuity
 - Protocol as climate change adaptation tool
 - Water-related disease surveillance and contingency planning to include chemical contamination of persistent and bio-active chemicals

Lessons learned II

- Strengthen the work on small scale supplies in rural areas
- Address social and gender inequalities as an expression of the basic human right to water
- Partnerships and civil society
 - Increase Youth participation
 - Reach out to NGOs national and international
 - Explore further co-operation with the European Union
 - Promote PFM

Thank you