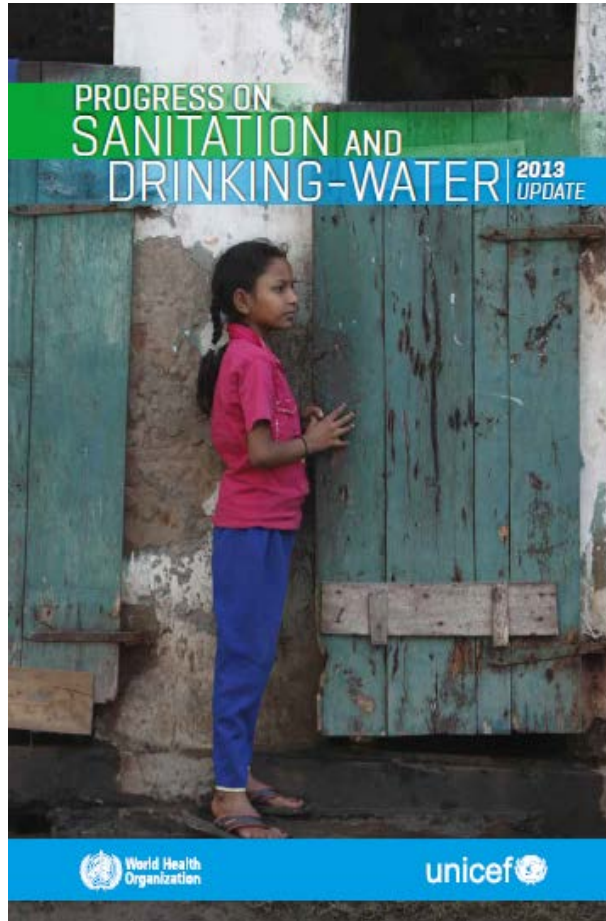


JMP 2013 update WHO-EURO Key Findings



Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes Working Group on Water and Health

Geneva, 3 July 2013

Eva Fernandez

Water Sanitation Hygiene & Health
World Health Organization

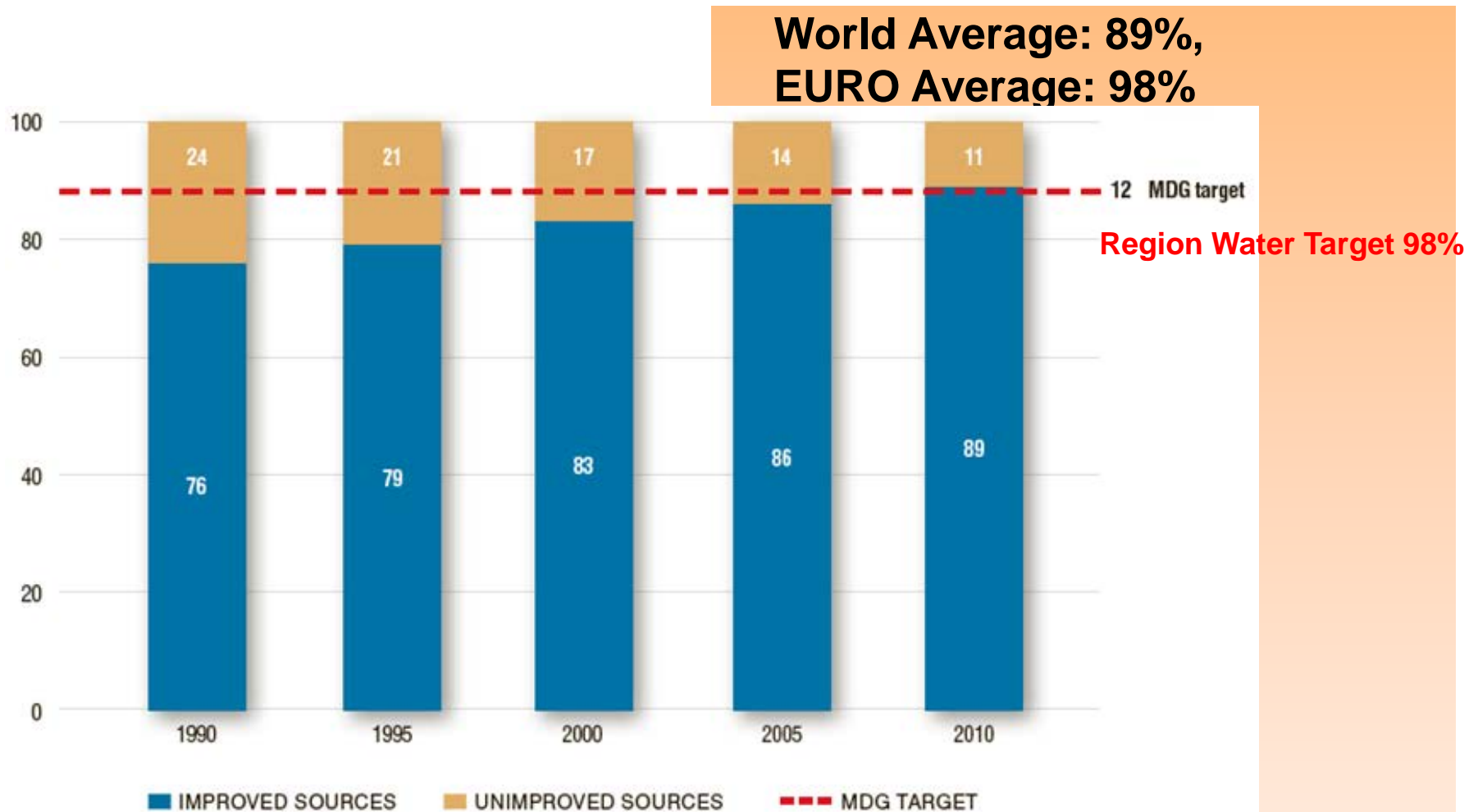
Outline

1. Progress on drinking water and sanitation

WHO-EURO regional highlights

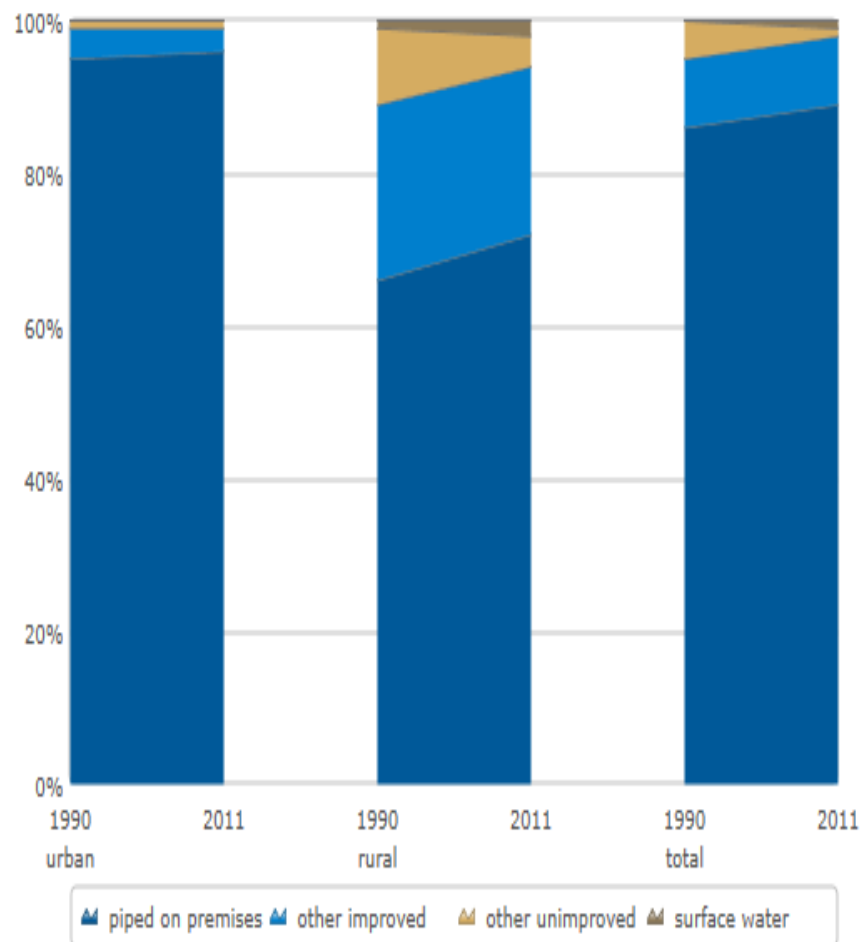
2. 2014 JMP Report

Water: Real story lies beneath the surface (2011)



Water: WHO-EURO VS WORLD (2011)

Trends in water coverage in Europe in 1990 - 2011

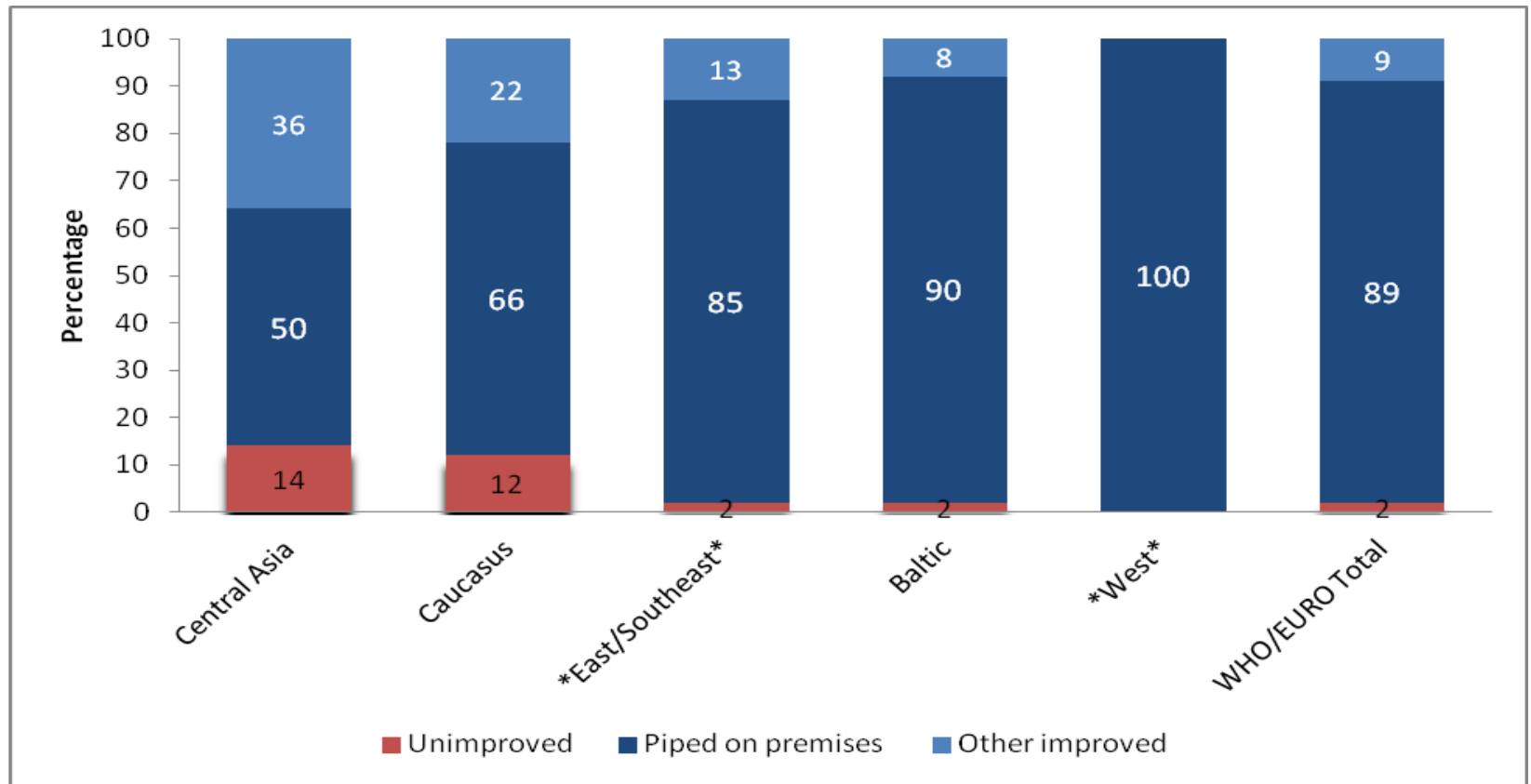


World Average: 89%

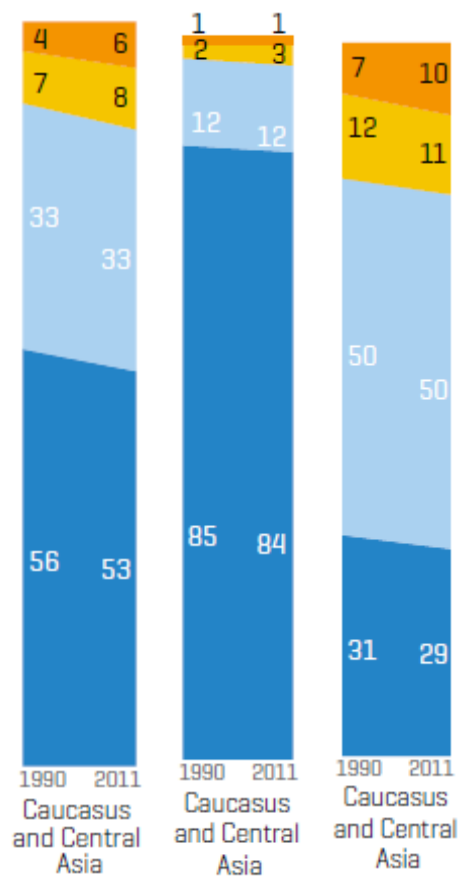
EURO Average: 98%

- **World urban vs. Euro**
Urban: 96%, 99%
- **World rural vs. Euro**
Rural: 81%, 94%
- **Highest: 100%, Lowest: 66%**
- **Piped water: 96%, 72%**

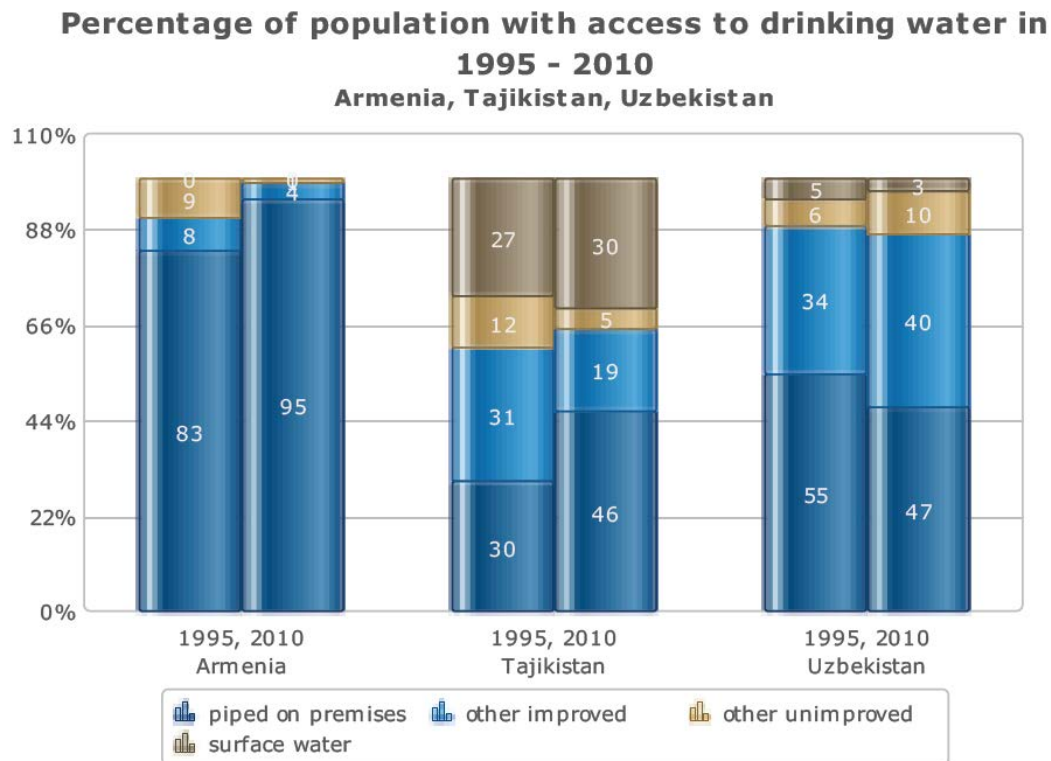
WHO- EURO SUBREGIONS



MDG Caucasus and Central Asia: Drinking-water trends



Total Urban Rural



Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water in the WHO Central Asia region

Year	Population (in million)	Improved Drinking Water (%)			Piped on Premises			Improved Sanitation Facilities		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural %	Total %	Urban %	Rural %	Total %
1990	50.4	98	88	92	88	33	57	96	85	90
1995	53.4	98	79	87	86	30	54	96	86	90
2000	55.4	98	78	86	85	28	52	97	91	93
2005	57.4	97	78	86	84	27	50	98	96	96
2010	60.7	97	78	86	83	27	50	98	98	98
2011	61.4	97	78	86 (target is 96)	83	27	50 (target is 85)	98	98	98 (target is 95)

Bad news

Reverse trend!!!



•Why is that?

•What does tell us?

Good news

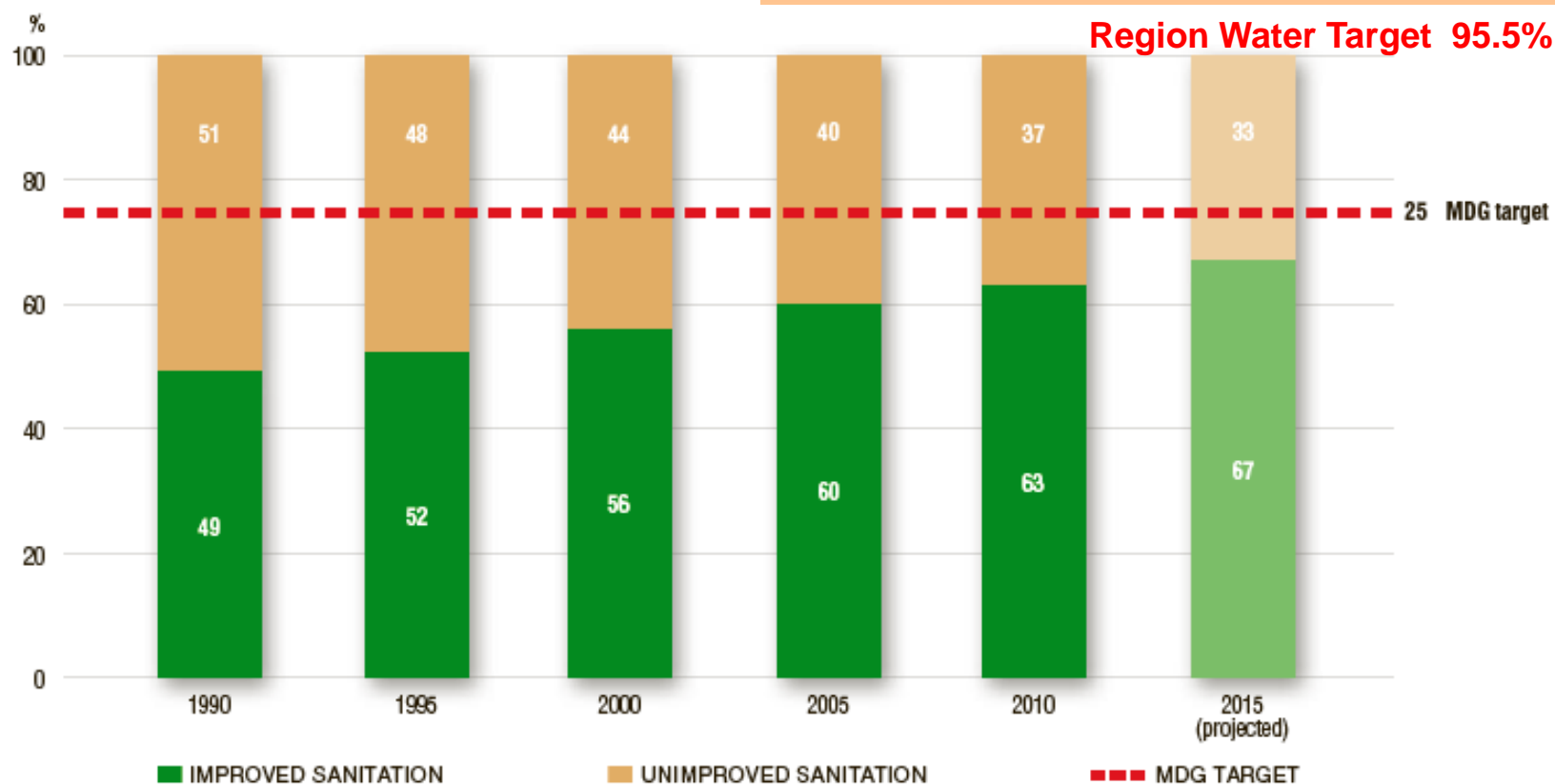
progressing trend!!!



World Health
Organization

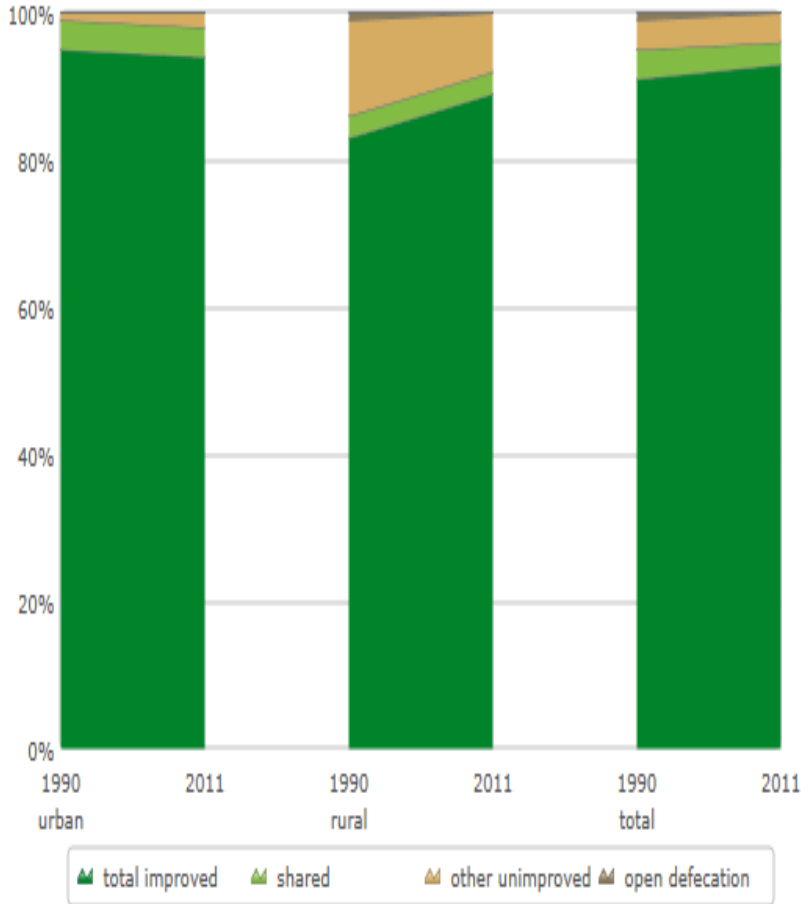
Sanitation: Real story lies beneath the surface (2011)

**World Average: 64%,
EURO Average: 93%**



Sanitation: WHO-EURO VS WORLD (2011)

Trends in sanitation coverage in Europe in 1990 - 2011



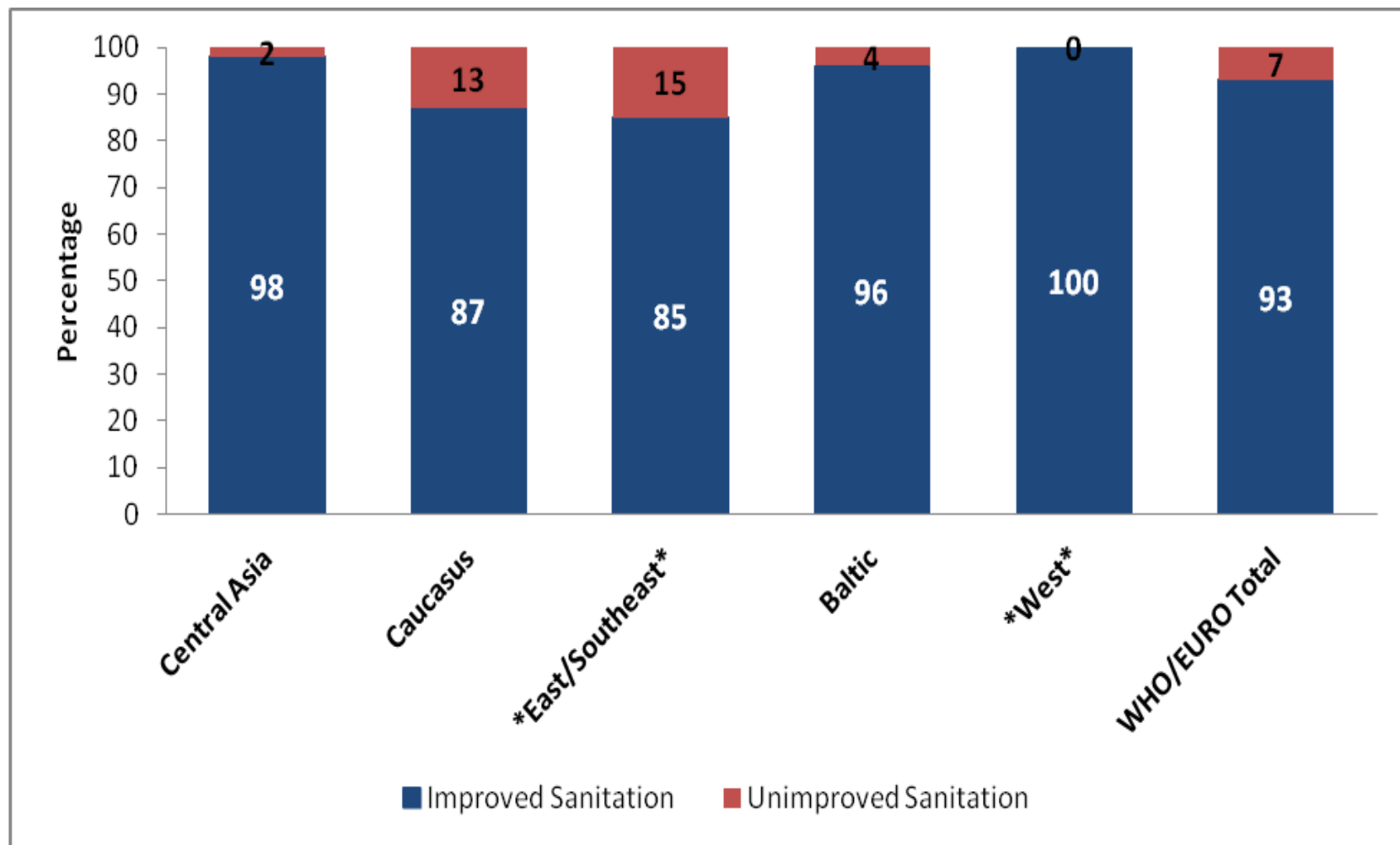
World Average: 64%

EURO average: 93%

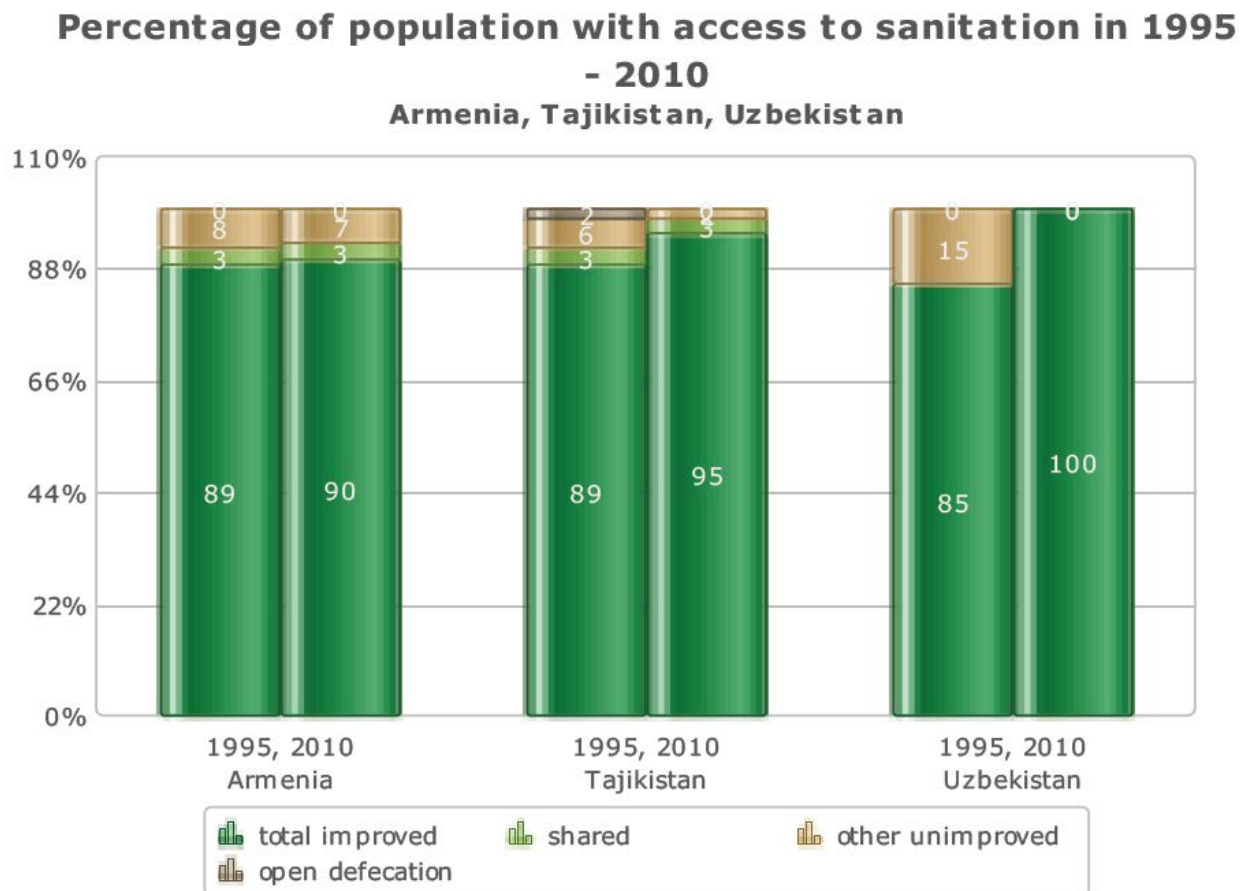
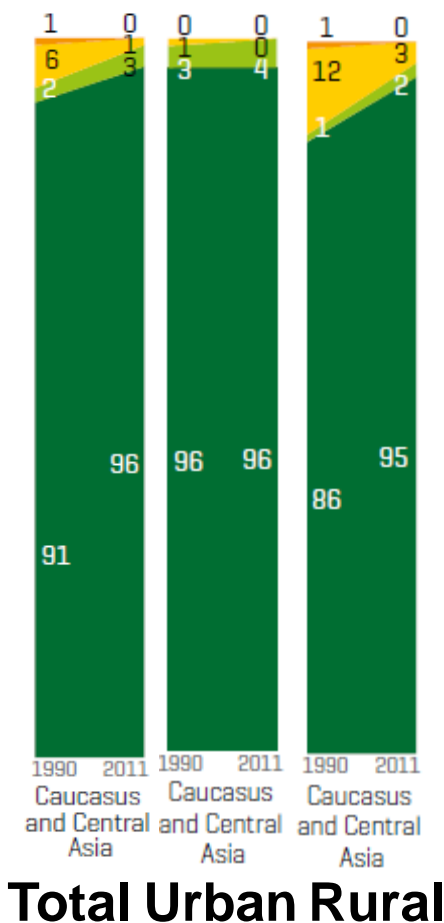
- **World urban vs. Euro**
Urban: 80%, **94%**
- **World rural vs. Euro**
Rural: 47%, **89%**

Highest: 100%, Lowest: 70%

WHO- EURO SUBREGIONS

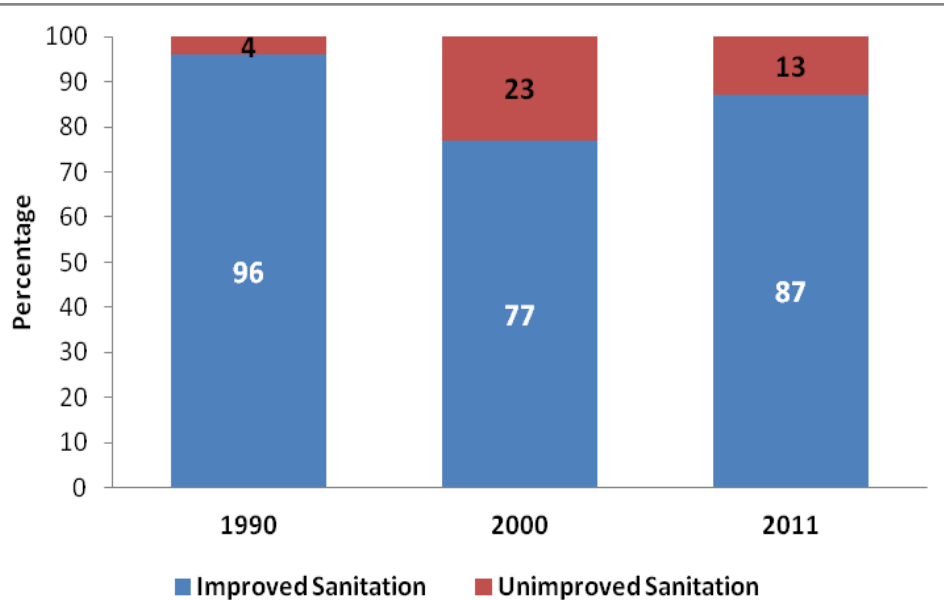


MDG Caucasus and Central Asia: Sanitation trends

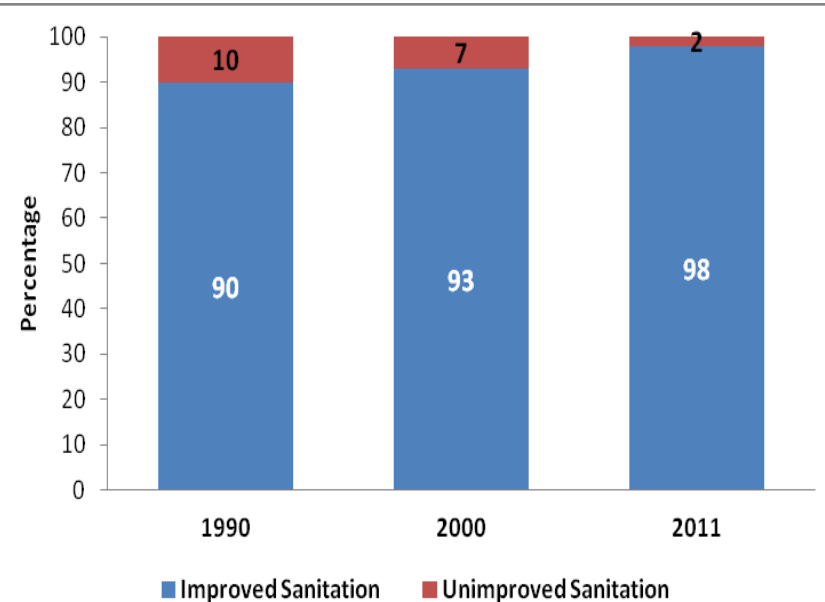


WHO-EURO Caucasus and Central Asia: Sanitation trends

Caucasus



Central Asia



Progress on drinking water and sanitation

- The **situation beneath the surface** is worse
 - Significant disparities between the countries
 - Striking disparities between urban and rural areas, in particular in Central Asia, Caucasus and Eastern Europe
 - Use of piped drinking water on premises - a gap between urban (96%) and rural (72%) population
 - **Going backwards** instead of progressive trend in some areas (Central Asia, some East European countries and Urban areas)

2014 JMP Report

Table 2. New datasets added to the JMP database since the publication of the JMP 2012 progress report.

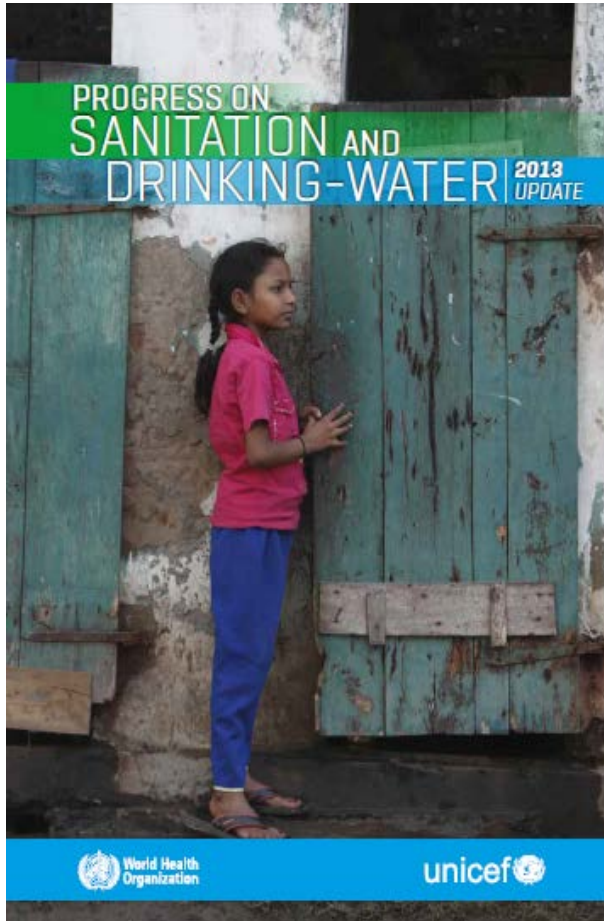
Region	Number of pre-2000 datasets	Number of 2000-2007 datasets	Number of post-2007 datasets
Western Asia	1	5	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	1	1
South-eastern Asia	1	1	1
Southern Asia	1	1	1
Oceania	1	1	1
Northern Africa	0	0	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	28	32
Caucasus and Central Asia	2	1	3
Eastern Asia	0	0	0
Developed countries	0	10	7
Total	41	79	110

230 SURVEYS COLLECTED

23 SURVEYS FOR THE WHO-EURO REGION

22% WHO-EURO COUNTRIES UPDATED IN 2013

Thank you very much



JMP Web Site:
www.wssinfo.org

JMP2008: The ladder approach...



Data reconciliation: Can we agree on a ladder?

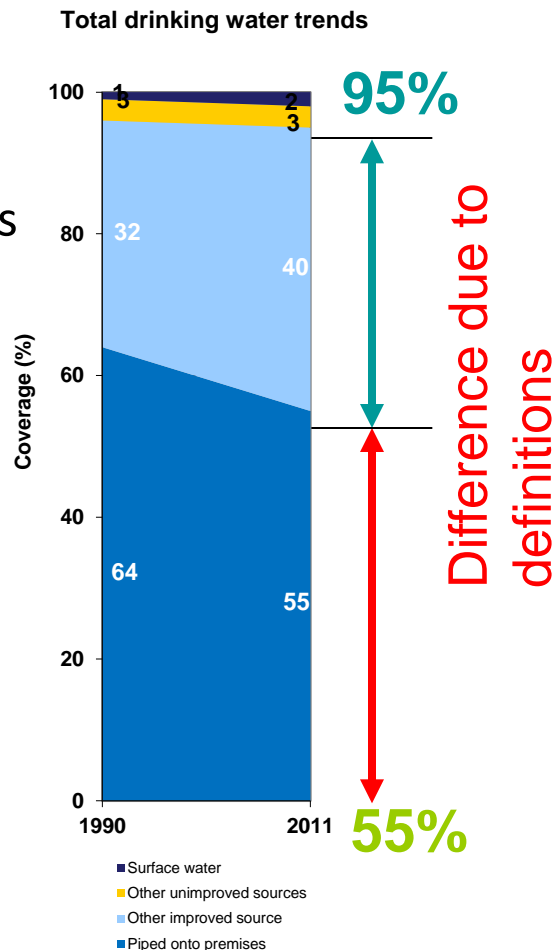
MDG Definition

With access

- ✓ Piped water on premises
- ✓ Public tap
- ✓ Improved wells and springs

Without access

- Unimproved wells and springs
- Surface water sources



Country Definition

With Access

- ✓ Piped water on premises

Without Access

- Public tap
- Improved wells and springs
- Unimproved wells and springs
- Surface water sources

Major reasons for discrepancies: reconcile?

- Differing definitions
- Differing sources of data
 - NSO – user based data
 - Sector – provider based data
- Differing methodologies
 - Even with user based data: use latest data point
- Differing population estimates
 - Most recent census vs. UNPD estimates
- Differing definitions of urban/rural
 - NSO and Sectors not always agree

Why do we need reconciliation/harmonization

- Reconciliation:
 - To show where differences exists
 - To align with global monitoring
 - Global monitoring gives benchmarking: used by
 - International development partners
 - Funding agencies
 - Other monitoring initiatives. GLAAS; CSO, SDA etc.
- Harmonization
 - To increase comparison between national players
 - To improve national monitoring
 - To increase national capacity
 - To improve global estimates through better national data

Preparing Post-2015 monitoring

Proposed targets (still in development)

- **Target 1: By 2025** no one practices open defecation.
- **Target 2: By 2030** everyone uses basic drinking water supply (improved sources within 30 minutes) and handwashing facilities when at home. All schools and health centers provide basic drinking water (improved sources on the premises), adequate sanitation (improved latrine, may be shared by limited HH) and hygiene facilities (hand washing & menstrual hygiene).

Preparing Post-2015 monitoring (2)

- **Target 3: By 2040**, everyone uses adequate sanitation at home, the proportion of the population not using an intermediate drinking water supply **improved, on premises water quality** and **functional** at home reduced by half, the excreta from at least half of schools, health centres and households with adequate sanitation are **safely managed**.
- **Target 4:** All drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively **affordable, accountable**, and financially and environmentally **sustainable** manner.

Proposed 'basic' household access definitions

Basic drinking water supply:

- *Use of an improved drinking water source*
- *≤ 30 minute water collection round trip*
- *Urban: exclude protected dug wells and springs*

Adequate sanitation

- *Use of an improved sanitation facility*
- *Shared between five households or less*

Handwashing facility

- *Fixed or movable device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water, with soap and water, available near sanitation facilities and where food is prepared/consumed*