

Realizing basic human rights to Water and Health

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Europe

Content

- Basic human rights, MDG
- Guidelines for drinking water quality (GDWQ)
- Monitoring progress towards Water and Sanitation (JMP, GLAAS)

UNGA Res 64/292 Basic human right



- Physically accessible in sufficient quantity
- Economically accessible for all sectors of the population
- Safe from microbiological, chemical and radiological contamination
- Acceptable

SERVICE LEVEL	ACCESS MEASURE	NEEDS MET	LEVEL OF HEALTH CONCERN
No access – quantity collected often below 5 l/c/d	More than 1000 m or 30 min total collection time	Consumption cannot be assured. Hygiene not possible	Very high
Basic access – average below 20 l/c/d	Between 100 and 1000 m or 5 to 30 min total collection time	Consumption assured. Basic hygiene possible. Laundry, bathing difficult.	High
Intermediate access – Average about 50 l/c/d	One tap on plot or within 100 m or 5 min total collection time	Consumption assured. Basic personal and hygiene assured. Laundry and bathing possible	Low
Optimal access – Average 100l/c/d	Water supplied through multiple taps continuously	All consumption and hygiene needs met,	Very low

Human Rights Council Resolution 15/9: access to safe water and sanitation

- ...calling on States (§8) to **achieve progressively the full realization of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including currently unserved and underserved areas.**
- *pay particular attention to **vulnerable and marginalized groups.***

WHO Constitution

- Recognition of the right to water, first recognized as an integral right in the 1946

WHA resolution

The World Health Assembly Resolution 64.24 Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Health called WHO:

- to strengthen its normative functions on water and health
- expand its monitoring role of progress towards access to safe water and sanitation, and increase efforts in the area of capacity building (JMP & GLAAS).
- to continue support Protocol on Water and Health, which is an instrument of reference for safe water management and the protection of human health.

WHO Guidelines for Drinking water quality

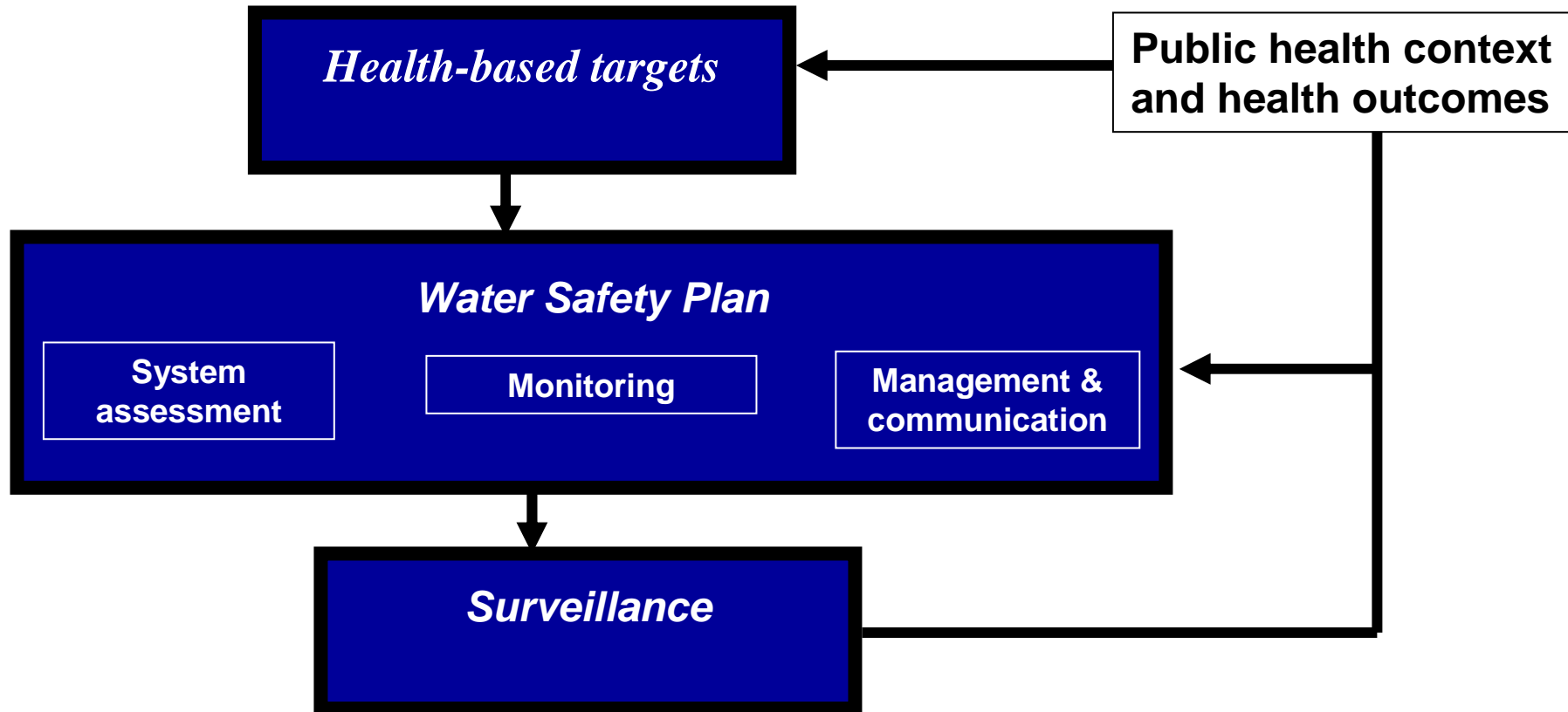
- Guidelines, not standard



- WHO GDWQ is a scientific basis for regional and national legislation

WHO Framework for Safe Drinking-water

What should countries do to ensure access to safe water?



MDGs: Goal 7, target 7c – sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- Access to safe drinking water is measured by the percentage of the population using improved drinking-water sources
- Access to basic sanitation - percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities

Source: Report of the WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme: Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water 2010 update;
http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/key_terms/en/index.html

Access to safe drinking water

Improved drinking water source



by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter



- piped water into dwelling, yard or plot
- public tap or standpipe
- tubewell or borehole
- protected dug well
- protected spring
- rainwater collection

Unimproved drinking water sources



- unprotected dug well
- unprotected spring
- Cart with small tank or drum
- tanker truck
- surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)
- Bottled water

Access to basic sanitation

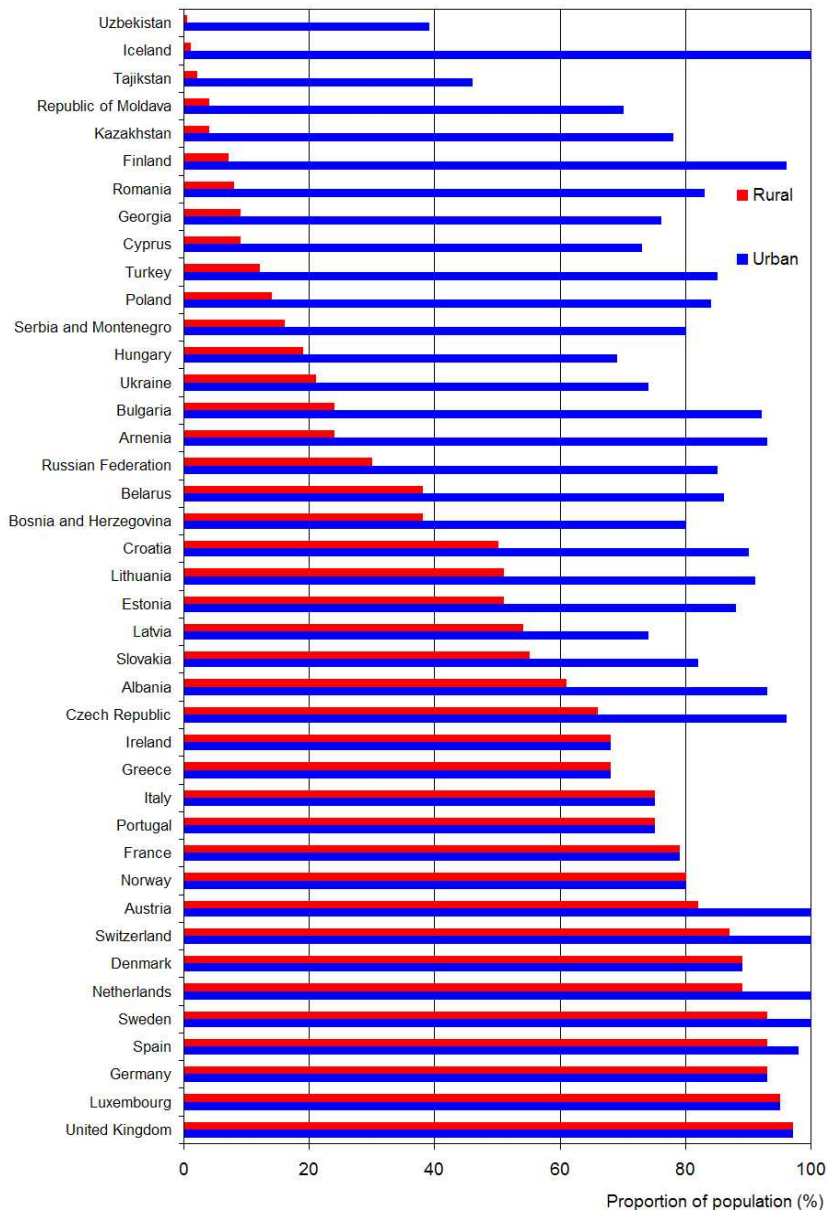
Improved sanitation include sanitation facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact

- **Flush or pour-flush to:**
 - piped sewer system
 - septic tank
 - pit latrine
- **Ventilated improved pit (ViP) latrine**
- **Pit latrine with slab**
- **Composting toilet**

Unimproved sanitation facilities do not ensure a hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact

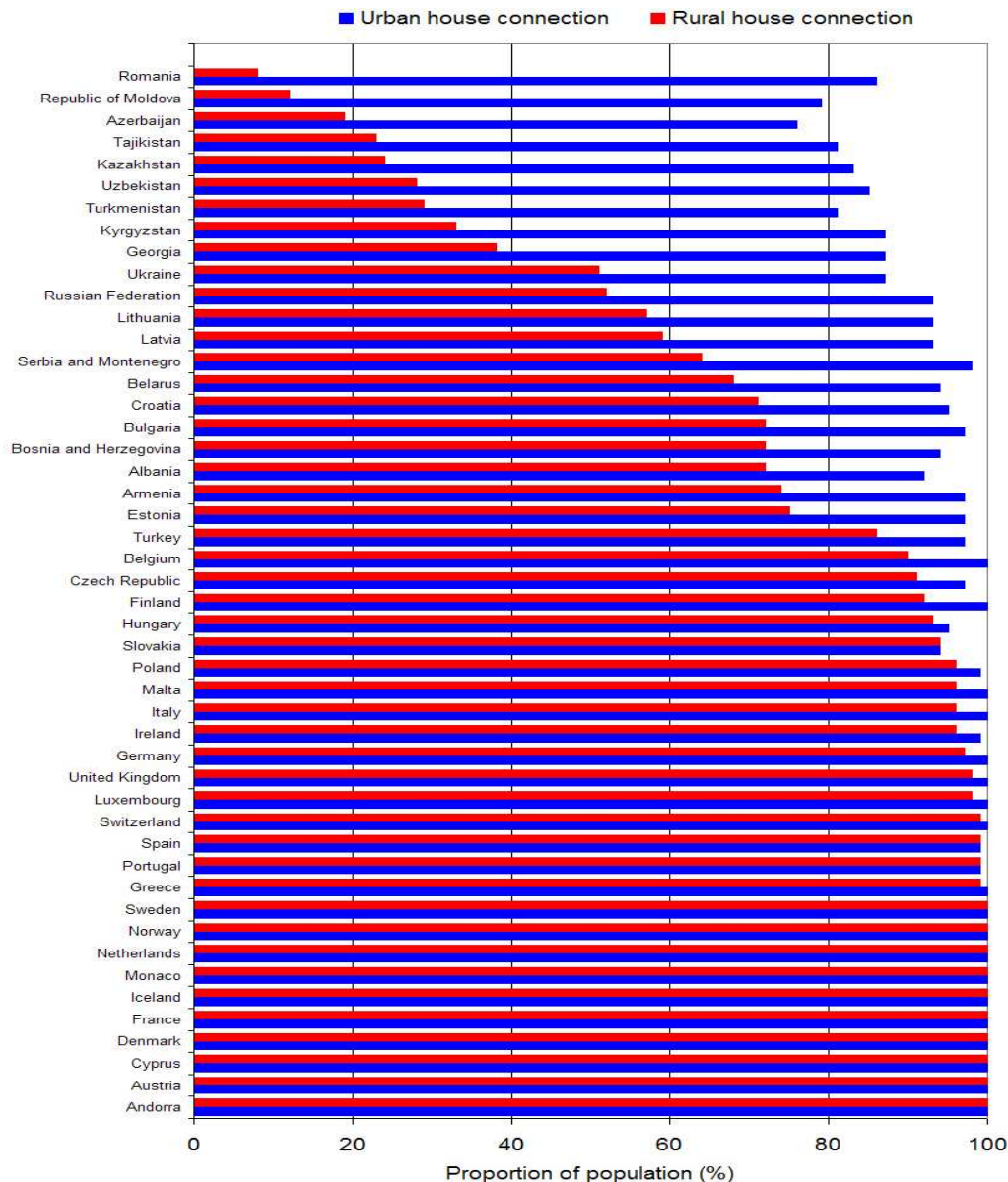
- **Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere** (that is, not to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine)
- **Pit latrine without slab/open pit**
- **Bucket**
- **Hanging toilet or hanging latrine**
- **shared facilities of any type**
- **No facilities, bush or field**

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/key_terms/en/index.html



Percentage of the population with home connection to improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas, selected countries in the WHO European Region

**Source: WHO/UNICEF
Joint Monitoring
Programme**



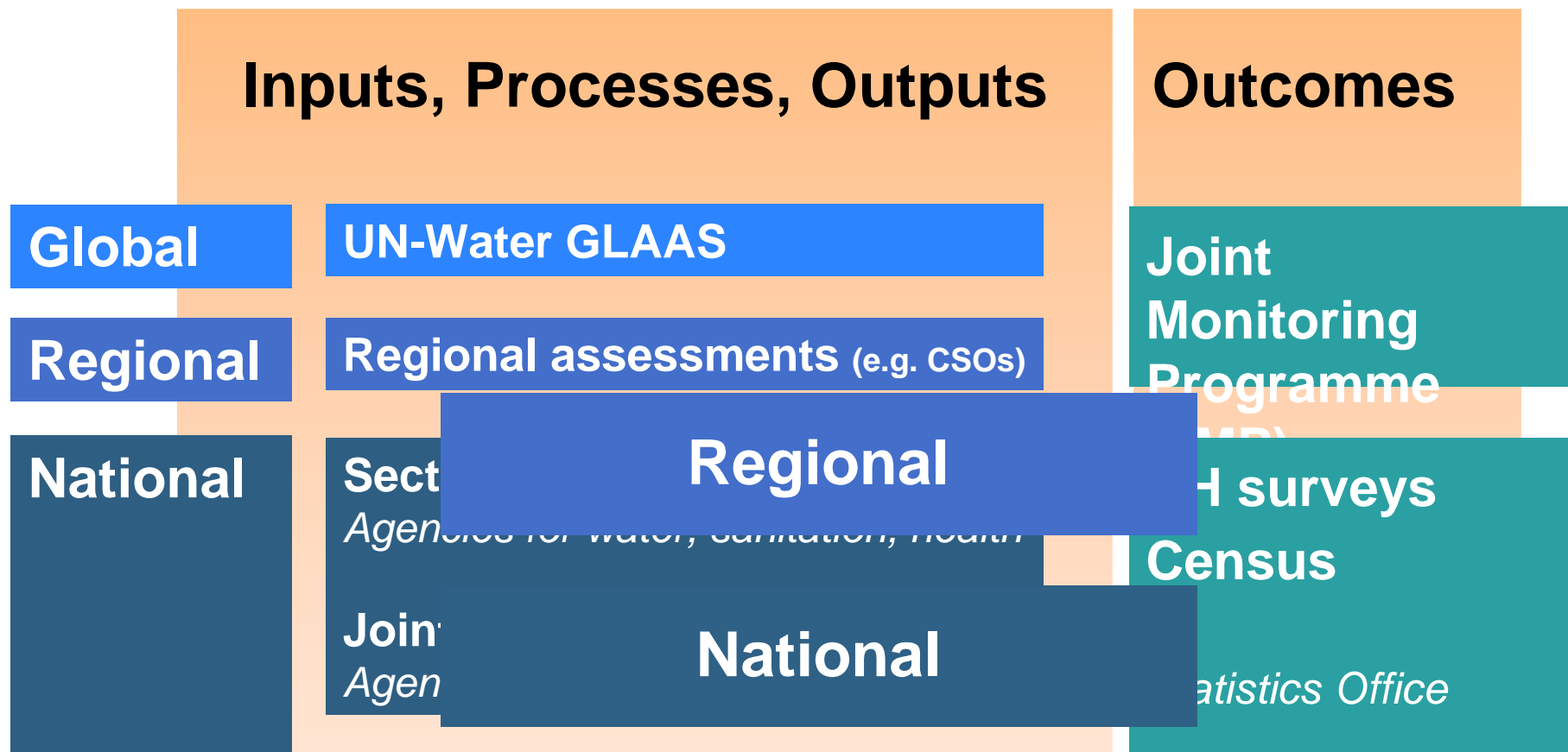
Percentage of the population with house connections to improved water sources in urban and rural areas, WHO European Region

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

Status and progress towards MDG target

- Show JMP 2010 report data

The global monitoring framework



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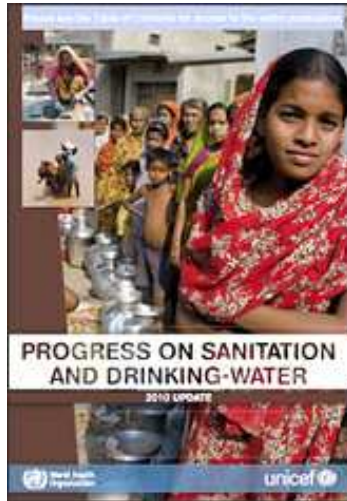
Presentation title (change in view slide master)

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WHO /UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

- The official United Nations mechanism to monitor progress towards meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation targets.
- Estimates coverage separately for rural and urban areas for
 - each country
 - MDG regions
 - worldwide

JMP



JMP global report:

- data collection
- make JMP country estimates using JMP definition
- national consultation on data
- finalization and publication

www.who.int/entity/water_sanitation_health/publications/9789241563956/en/

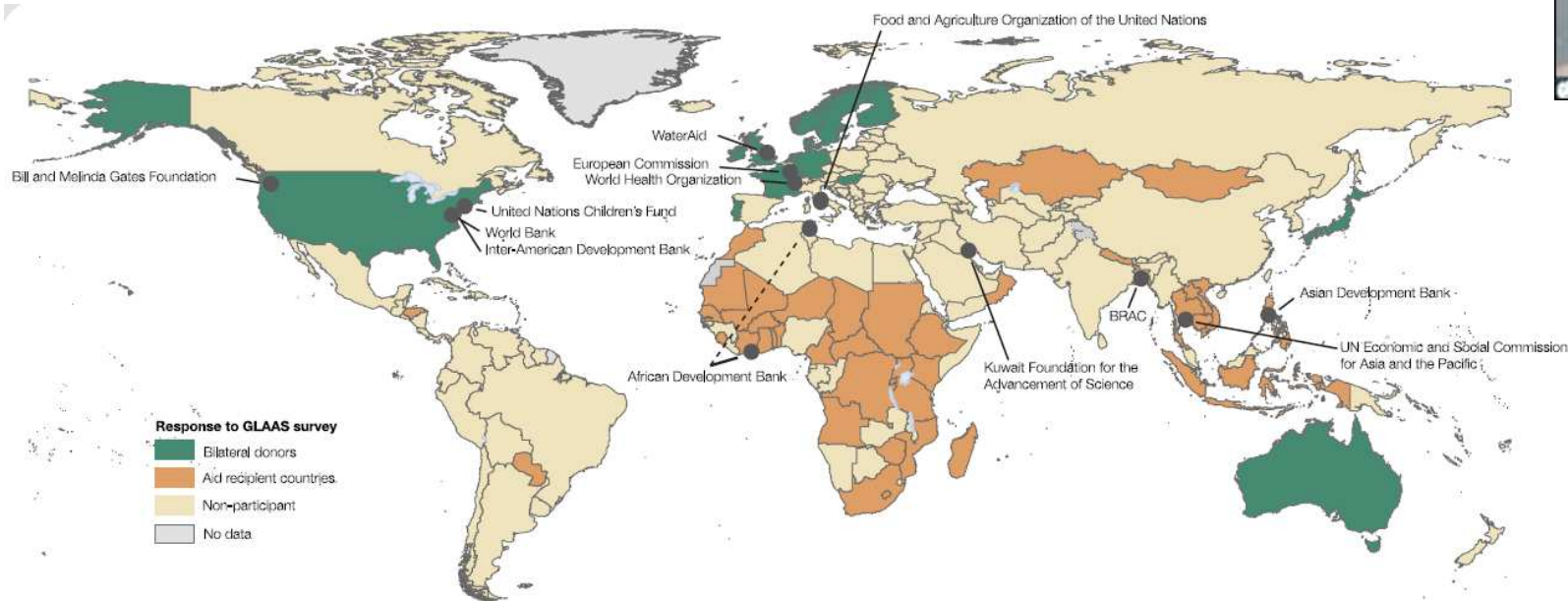
JMP and GLAAS

- **JMP** provides information on the **use of water supply sources and sanitation facilities**
- **GLAAS** uses the JMP information, but adding other data to **describe the enabling environment** in the sector
 - sector policy
 - institutional settings,
 - human resource capacity and
 - financial flows



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The GLAAS report 2010



- Report launched on 21 April 2010
- Data from 57 countries (42 LIC+MIC, 15 UIC) + 12 other external support agencies

WHO Europe activities

JMP

- Capacity building
 - Methodological training workshops on JMP in Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan

GLAAS

- Facilitation of GLAAS 2011 survey
- Stakeholder consultation workshops, meetings
- National response from Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan received

THANK YOU



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