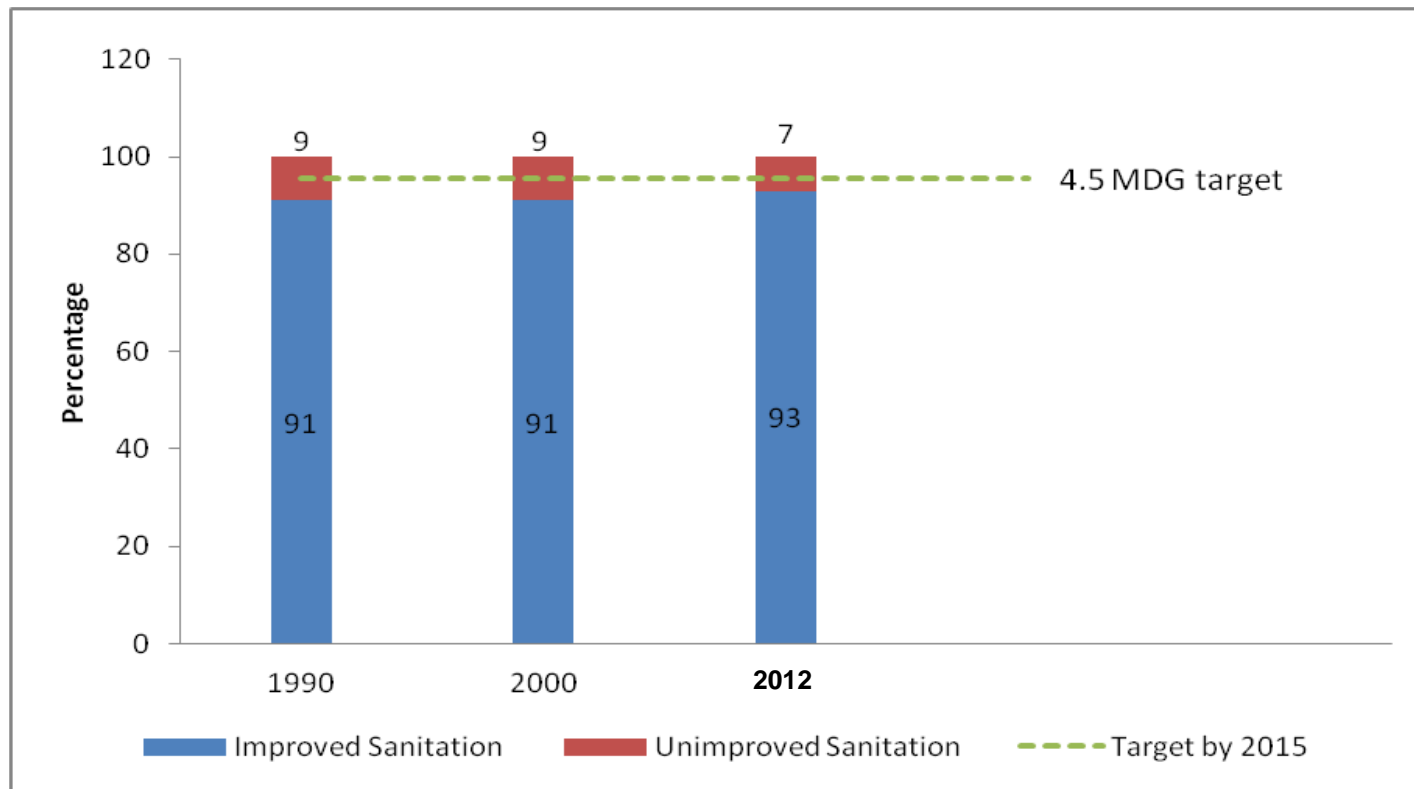


# Progress on water and sanitation in the WHO European region

**Enkhtsetseg Shinee**  
**WHO/Europe**

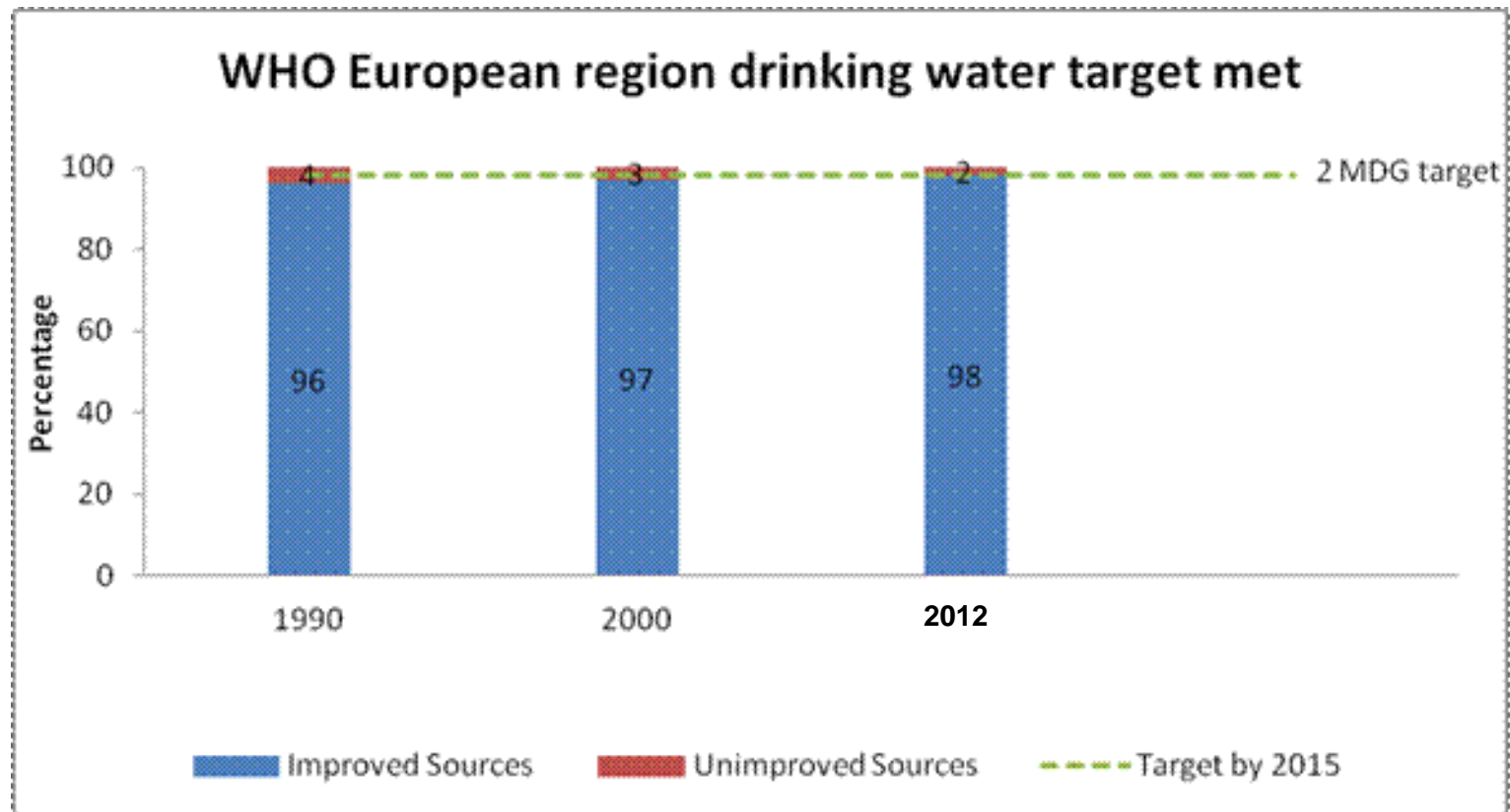
# Regional progress on sanitation

The region is off track to meet the MDG sanitation target



67 million people still lack access to improved sanitation

# Regional progress on drinking-water



- 19 million people still rely on un-improved sources of drinking-water
- 100 million people do not enjoy piped supply

# Progress status in the European region

Progress status	Drinking-water	Sanitation
met target	36	32
on track	5	9
off track or insufficient	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
data NA	3	7

Source: JMP global report, 2014

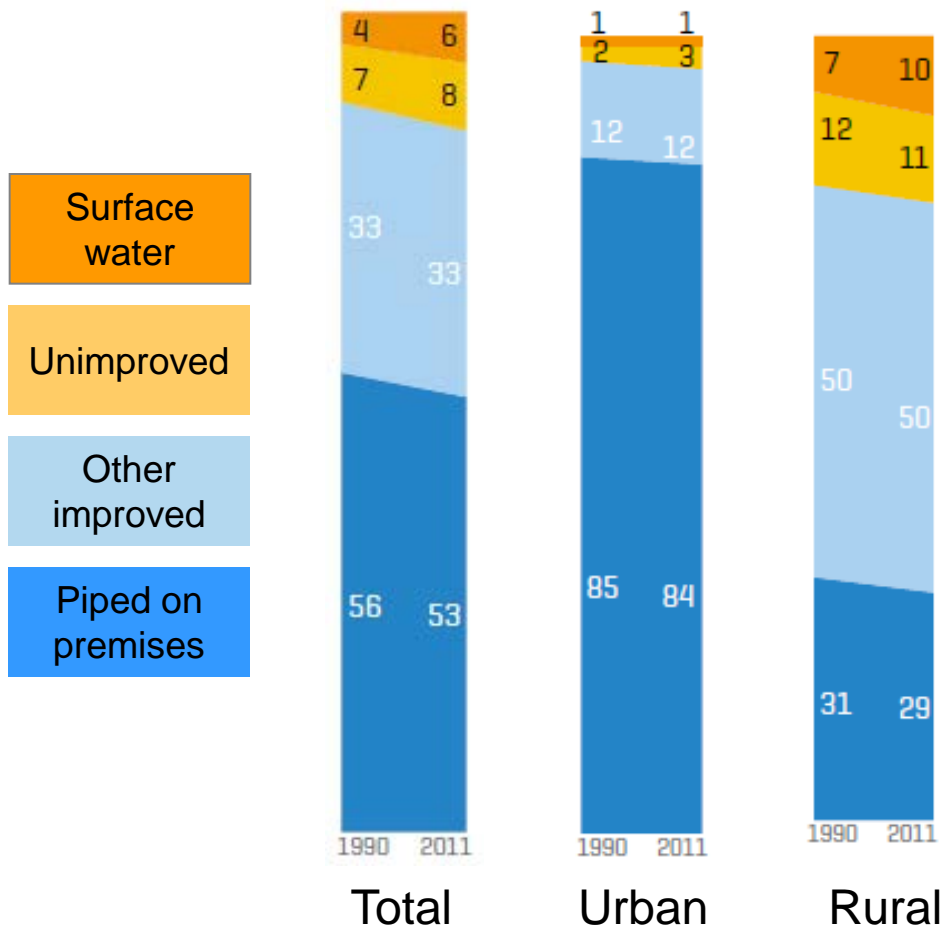
# Progress on drinking-water

## Average progress masks true picture!

- Inequality (urban vs rural; rich vs poor; service level)
- stalled progress or reverse trend

	Urban		Rural		National	
	Total Improved (%)	Piped on Premises (%)	Total Improved (%)	Piped on Premises (%)	Total Improved (%)	Piped on Premises (%)
Caucasus	93.7	86.8	82.2	41.4	88.6	66.6
Central Asia	97.2	85.8	77.5	27.0	85.5	50.7
Baltic	99.5	98.8	92.8	80.1	97.3	92.8
East/southern Europe	99.2	93.9	96.1	64.1	98.2	84.8
Western Europe	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.8
Europe	<b>99.4</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>

# Caucasus and Central Asia: reverse trend in drinking water coverage



Caucasus and Central Asia is the only region with reverse trend in the use of improved drinking-water

# Does “improved” mean “safe”?

## **Case scenario 1 (MDA):**

- Use of **improved** water sources is **93%** in rural area  
(JMP, 2014 report)
- In district “C”, water of nearly **all wells does not comply** with sanitary norms for chemical quality (nitrate).

(OOSKA News, 2 Apr 2014)

## **Case scenario 2 (GEO):**

- Use of **improved** water sources is **97.3%**  
(JMP, 2014 report)
- In two rural districts **non-compliance for *E. coli*** was 60.0% and 68.5%
- **Sanitary inspection** revealed high (40%) and medium (47%) risks of contamination

*(Report of the situation assessment of drinking water quality in two districts, NCDC and WHO/Europe, 2013)*

# Looking beyond access

- **MDGs**
  - focus on average access instead of universal
  - no information on water quality and safety
  - lack monitoring of discrimination and inequalities
- **Post-2015 global goal for WASH**
  - Address unfinished business of MDGs and expand scope (e.g safety, equity, beyond household, hygiene)



# WHO EURO role

- Support global WASH monitoring and reporting
- Facilitate linkage between target setting and reporting under the Protocol and global monitoring

Activity	2012-2013	2014-2015
Regional meetings: Strengthening monitoring of water supply and sanitation	Oct 2012 June 2013	link with regional meeting of TFTSR
Methodological trainings on JMP	BLR, KGZ, MDA, UZB	2 -4
Capacity building trainings on GLAAS	AZE, BLR, GEO	
GLAAS country highlights	-	12 countries

# Achievements so far

- Response rate to JMP data validation improved, highest among the WHO regions
- Increased number of countries participating in GLAAS

	2010	2012	2014
Global	42	74	84
EURO	1 (KAZ)	4 (AZE, KGZ, TJK, UZB)	12 (AZE, BLR, EST, GEO, KAZ, KGZ, LTU, MDA, TFYRM, SRB, TJK, UKR)

# GLAAS 2014 country highlights

- Can be used in baseline setting and reporting (example Serbia)

	Sanitation		Drinking-water	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Use of available funding (absorption)</i>				
Estimated % of domestic commitments used <sup>b</sup>	🟡	❌	🟡	❌
Estimated % of donor commitments used <sup>b</sup>	🟡	❌	🟡	❌
<i>Sufficiency of finance</i>				
WASH finance sufficient to meet MDG <sup>b</sup>	❌	❌	❌	❌

<sup>b</sup> ❌ Less than 50%   🟡 50-75%   ✅ Over 75%

## IV. Financing

A financing plan is in place and used for most WASH areas, however insufficiency of funds to meet MDG targets. There are also reported difficulties in absorption of donor and domestic commitments. The main issues for absorption of funds are reported to be due to permissions and ownership issues for donor commitments, and procurement issues for domestic commitments.

	Sanitation		Drinking-water		WASH vs. other expenditure data
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
<i>Financing plan for WASH</i>					
Assessment of financing sources and strategies <sup>a</sup>	✅	✅	✅	✅	Total WASH expenditure <sup>1</sup> NA
<i>Use of available funding (absorption)</i>					Expenditure as a % GDP
Estimated % of domestic commitments used <sup>b</sup>	🟡	❌	🟡	❌	Education <sup>2</sup> 4.82
Estimated % of donor commitments used <sup>b</sup>	🟡	❌	🟡	❌	Health <sup>2</sup> 10.43
<i>Sufficiency of finance</i>					WASH <sup>3</sup> NA
WASH finance sufficient to meet MDG <sup>b</sup>	❌	❌	❌	❌	

<sup>a</sup> ❌ No agreed financing plan   🟡 Plan in development or only used for some decisions   ✅ Plan/budget is agreed and consistently followed  
<sup>b</sup> ❌ Less than 50%   🟡 50-75%   ✅ Over 75%

<sup>1</sup> Reported wash expenditure in GLAAS 2013/2014 converted using UN exchange rate 31/12/12

<sup>2</sup> Expenditure as a % GDP - World Development Indicators, World Bank 2012

<sup>3</sup> WASH expenditure from country GLAAS 2013/2014 response against GDP (2011) - World Development Indicators, World Bank 2013

## V. Equity

As a step towards addressing equity in access to WASH services two disadvantaged groups are identified in WASH plans. Central government funds are reported to be largely directed to drinking-water despite that there are more unreserved for sanitation services.

EQUITY IN GOVERNANCE	Sanitation		Drinking-water		Disadvantaged groups in WASH plan
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
<i>Laws</i>					1. Persons living in slums 2. Roma population
Recognize human right in legislation	✅		✅		
<i>Participation and reporting</i> <sup>c</sup>					
Clearly defined procedures for participation	✅	✅	✅	✅	
Extent to which users participate in planning	🟡	❌	🟡	❌	
Effective complaint mechanisms	✅	❌	✅	🟡	

<sup>c</sup> ❌ Low/few   🟡 Moderate/some   ✅ High/most

### EQUITY IN FINANCE

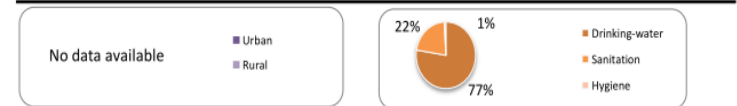


Fig. 1 - Urban vs. rural WASH funding

Fig. 2 - Disaggregated central government WASH expenditure

### EQUITY IN ACCESS<sup>4</sup>

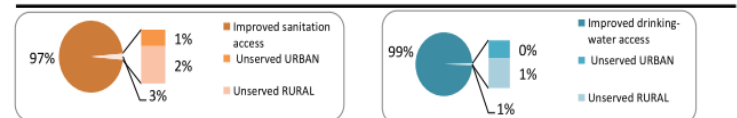


Fig. 3 - Access of population to improved sanitation

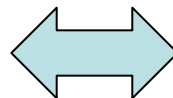
Fig. 4 - Access of population to improved drinking-water

<sup>4</sup> Access figures JMP, WHO/UNICEF 2013

# Synergy and linkage

## Protocol

*Achieving safe drinking-water and adequate sanitation for everyone*

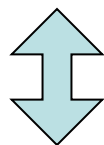


## Post-2015 global WASH monitoring



*Progressive realization of access to safe and affordable drinking-water and sanitation for all*

**Strong synergy**

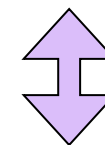


national target setting and reporting

prevent and control water-related diseases

equitable access to water and sanitation

safe and efficient management small systems



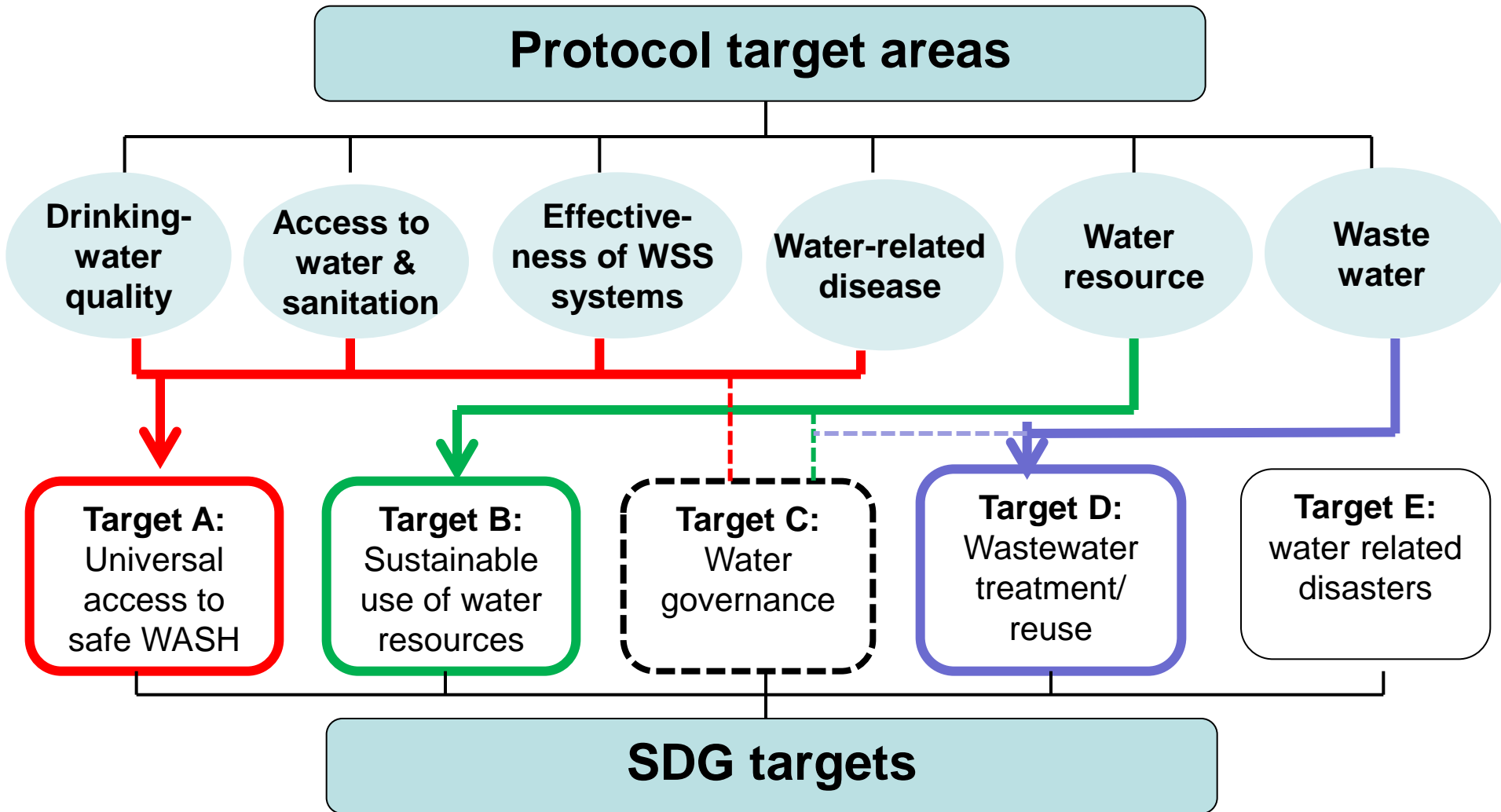
adopting national WASH targets

reduce the global burden of WASH-related diseases

reduce inequalities between population groups

safely managed services

# Target setting/reporting & global monitoring

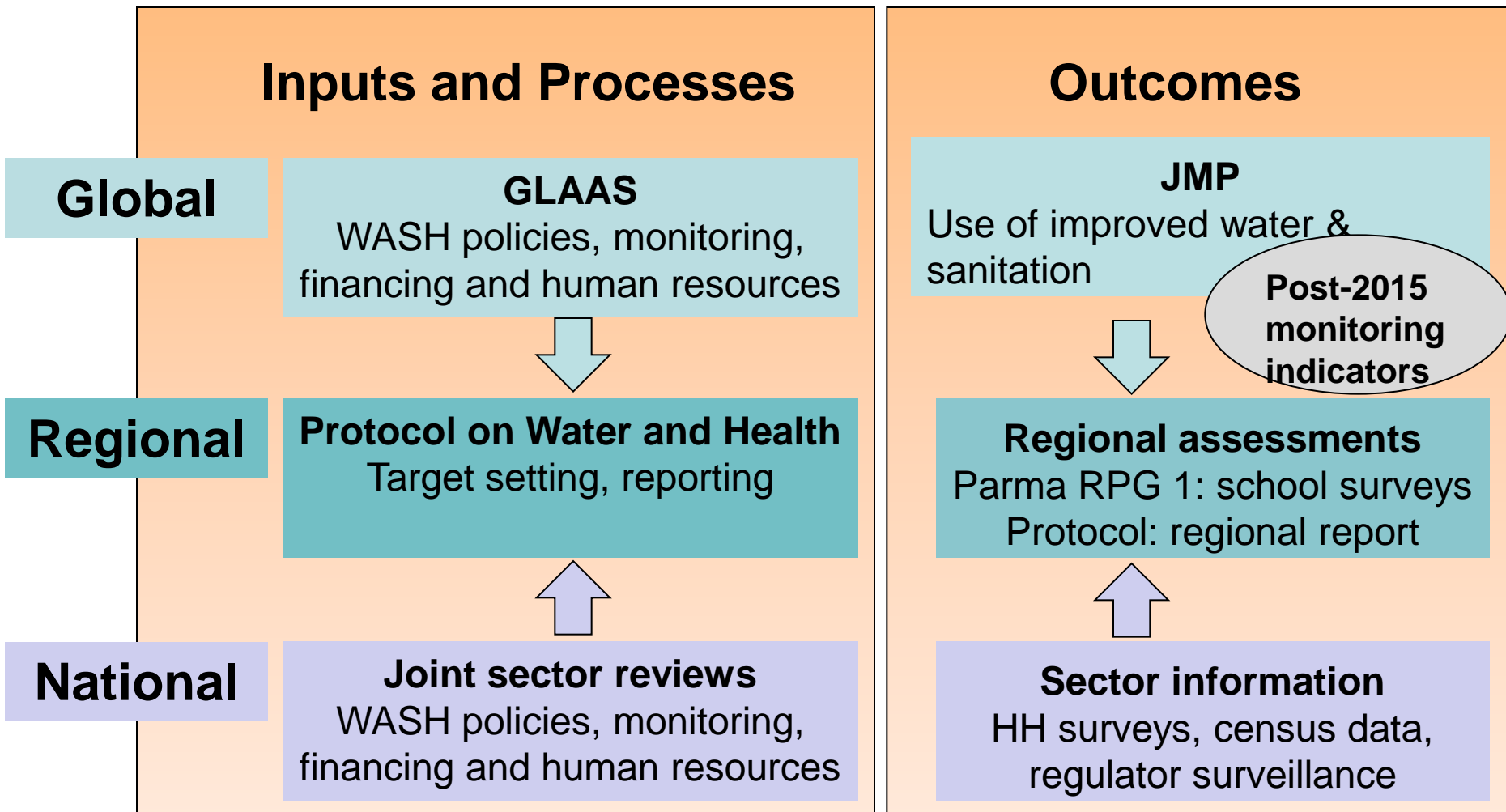


# Role of Protocol in realization of SDG on water

- Protocol offers legal framework for setting targets and reporting
- Protocol's target areas address SDG targets

**Protocol is a good instrument to achieve SDG on water**

# The global monitoring framework



# THANK YOU