

*International Workshop on Tools for Improving Drinking Water Quality
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Protocol on Water and Health: Setting country specific targets and reporting



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Outline



- Introduction to the Protocol on Water and Health
- Priority areas of work under the programme of work for 2014-2016
- Target setting and reporting – focus on drinking-water quality

Protocol on Water and Health



- World's first legally binding agreement to ensure **safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for everyone**
- Adopted in 1999 by 36 countries
- Entered into force in 2005
- Currently ratified by 26 countries (covering 60% of the population in the European region)

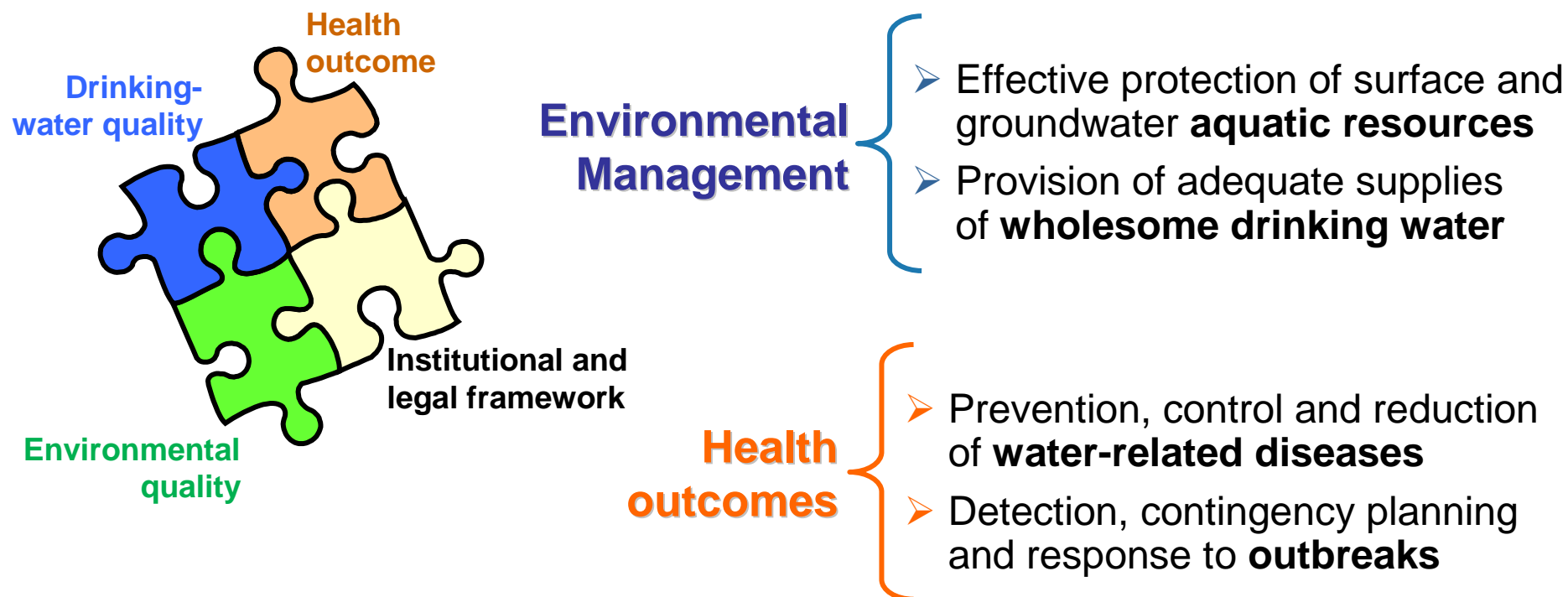
Protection of health and well-being through better management of water and sanitation and preventing and controlling water-related diseases.

Protocol on Water and Health



- Stemmed from European Environment & Health Process: 3rd Ministerial Conference (1999, London)
- Policy platform to achieve the Regional Priority Goal 1:
Provide each child with access to safe water and sanitation at homes, schools, health facilities by 2020 and revitalize hygiene practices. (Parma, 2010)
- Supports implementation of WHA resolution on Drinking-water, sanitation and health (2011)

Scope of Protocol



Platform where health, environment and development policies meet.

Key provisions



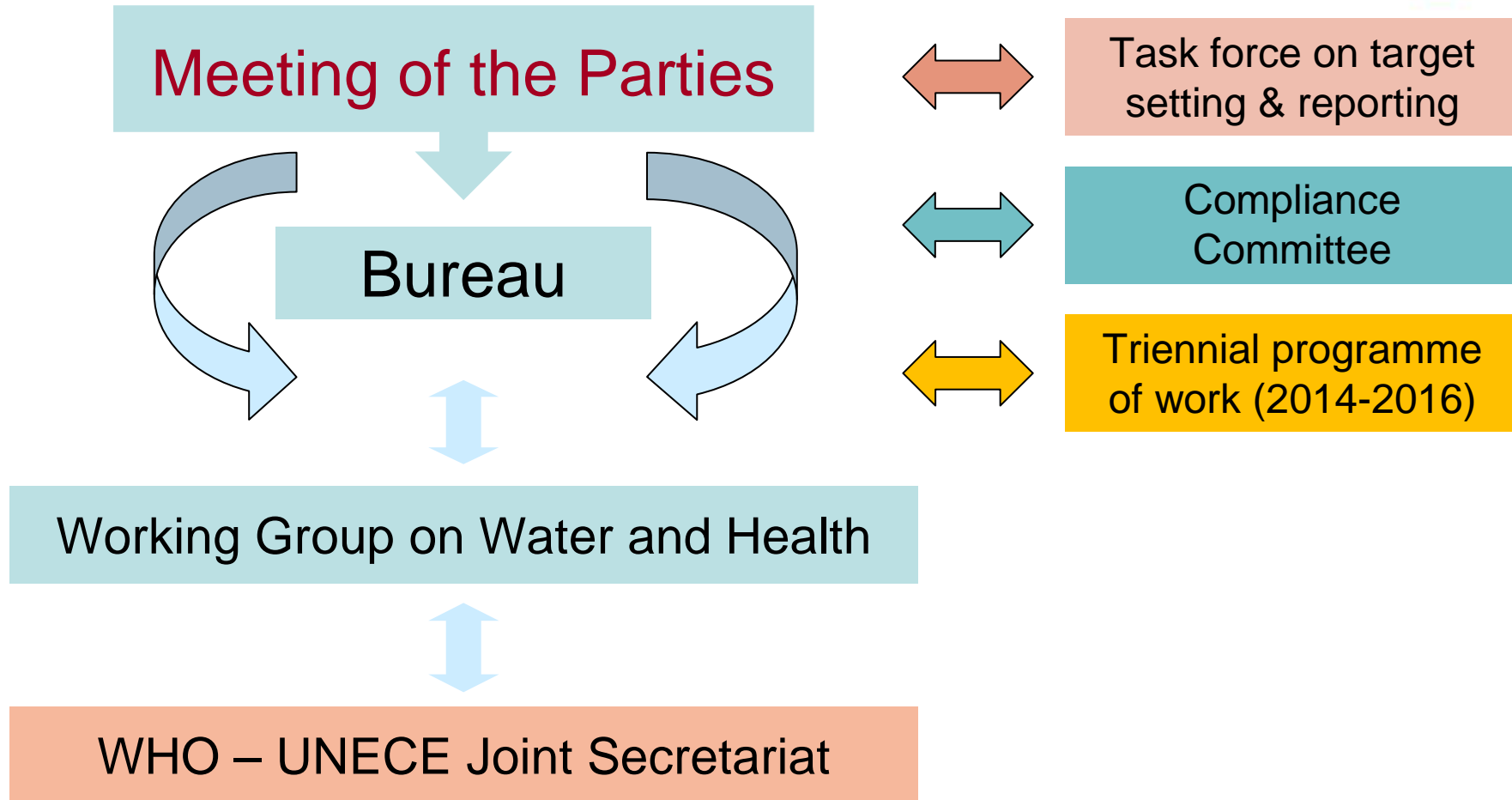
- **Article 6:** within 2 years of becoming a Party, each Party sets targets and dates for achieving them
- **Article 7:** every 3 years Parties evaluate progress and report on the progress to the Meeting of Parties
- **Article 8:** within 3 years each Party establishes surveillance and early-warning systems, contingency plans and response capacities

The Protocol offers



- Policies integration
- Bringing together different stakeholders
- Continuous progress on country-specific targets
- Mobilizing political will for WASH sector investment
- Public participation

How does the Protocol function?



Programme of work for 2014-2016



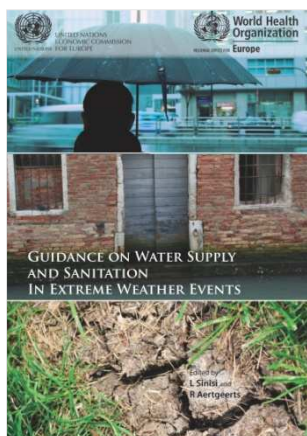
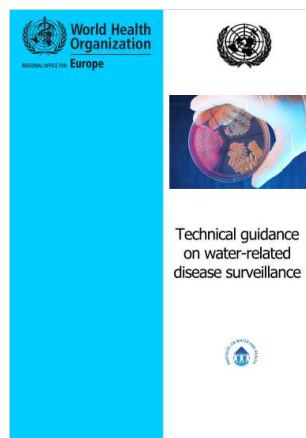
- Adopted at the 3rd session of Meeting of Parties, November 2013, Oslo
- Priority thematic areas include:
 - Surveillance of water-related disease
 - Surveillance of drinking water quality
 - Safe and efficient management of water and sanitation
 - Small scale water supply and sanitation systems
 - Equitable access
 - Assistance to countries

Thematic area focus

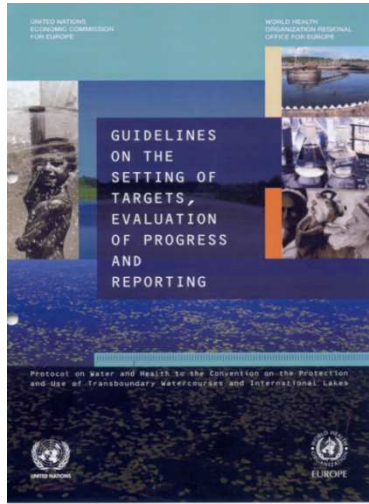


Thematic area	Activities
<p>Surveillance of drinking-water quality <i>(co-lead by NOR & BLR)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality • Expert meetings and capacity building • Guidance for establishing cost-effective and risk-based drinking-water quality surveillance
<p>Safe and efficient management <i>(co-lead by POR & IWA)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and national capacity building on WSP • WSP field projects • Support development of national policies/regulations on WSP and scale up strategies
<p>Small-scale water supply and sanitation <i>(co-lead by GER, SRB & WECF)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSWSS policy survey report • Policy guidance document on SSWSS • Field projects on water and sanitation safety plans

Resource materials

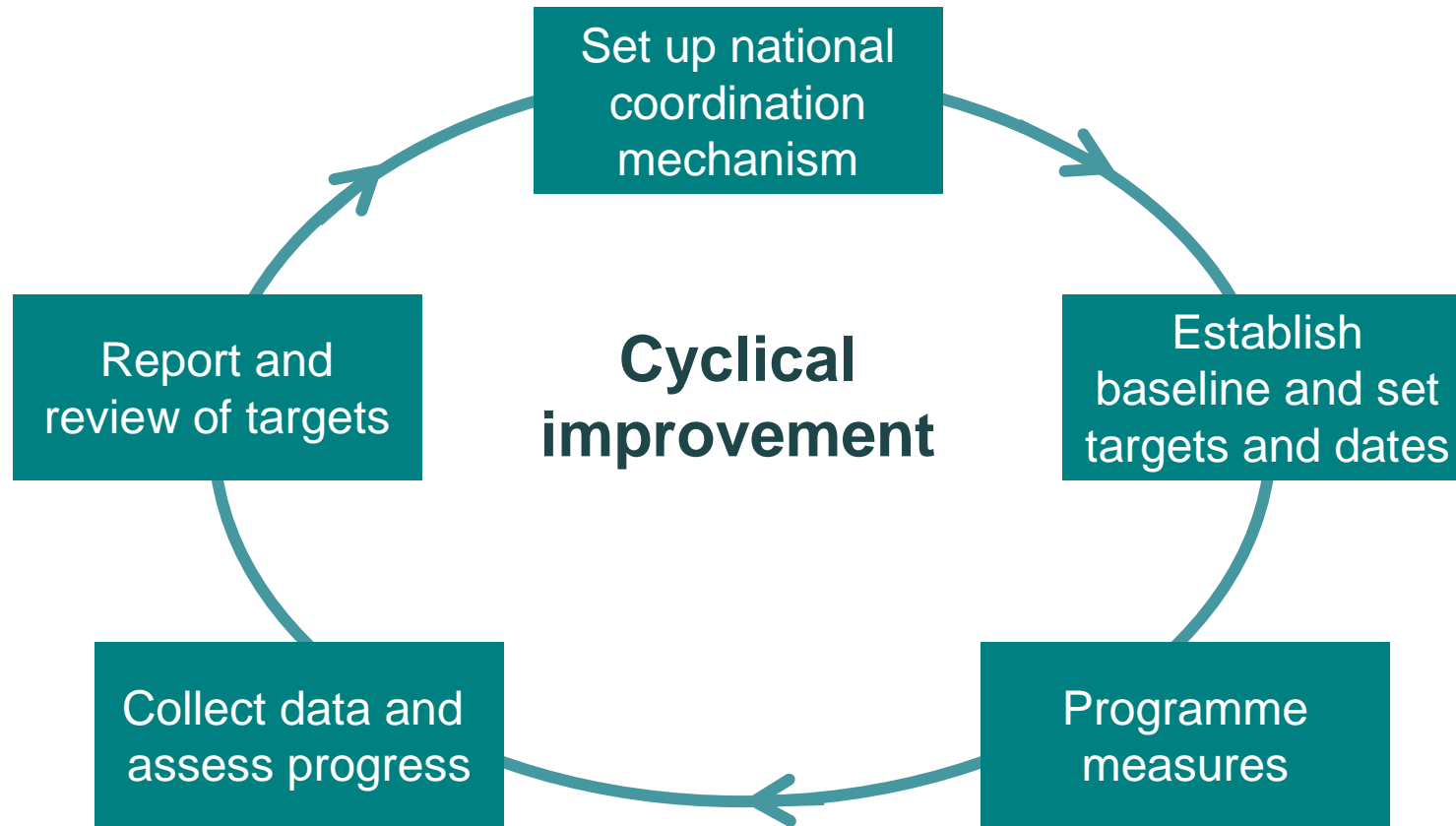


Target setting and reporting



- Task force on target Setting and reporting assists Parties in:
 - Establishing nationally adapted targets
 - Core indicators
 - Reporting progress achieved
- Guidelines for setting targets, evaluation of progress and reporting
- Promote implementation of the Guidelines

Target setting and reporting: a step by step process



Setting country specific targets



- Targets to cover the entire water cycle
- Based on national and local priorities and capacities
- Informs decision making and resource allocation
- Supports national implementation of international commitments (e.g. MDG, Parma RPG 1 and EU directives)

Progress in target setting

More emphasis on drinking-water quality



Targets set*: 14 countries set targets (13 Parties & 1 non-Party)
7 countries in the process (5 Parties & 2 non-Parties)

Examples	Countries
<i>Water Safety Plan</i>	Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan
<i>WASH in schools</i>	Moldova
<i>Water quality in SSWS /private wells</i>	Croatia,/ Germany
<i>Water supply management</i>	Switzerland, Spain
<i>Information system</i> <i>Substances used in treatment</i>	Spain
<i>Hygiene & awareness raising</i>	Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Slovakia

* Based on national reports, includes officially adopted targets and targets set but not adopted yet

Target setting: Water-related disease



Country	10 countries set targets 3 countries in the process
Finland	Reduce WRD to annual level of 0.01% of the population by end of 2015
Georgia	By 2015, reduce occurrence of shigellosis and hep A by 10%; Maintain current rate of cholera and typhoid fever
Hungary	Improve effectiveness of surveillance system and recognition of WRD (infectious)
Moldova	By 2020, maintain zero level (cholera and typhoid) and reduce incidence of hepatitis A and dysentery by 20%
Romania	Maintain a low incidence of WRD by end of 2015
Slovakia	Effective prevention and surveillance of WRD (infectious and non-infectious)
Tajikistan	By 2015, reduce typhoid, shigellosis, hepatitis A, AGI and parasitic infections by 50% compared to 2010
Ukraine	By 2015 (intermediate) and 2020 decrease the incidence rate of cholera, dysentery, AGI due to EHEC, hep A, typhoid fever and nitrate

methemoglobinemia

Reporting



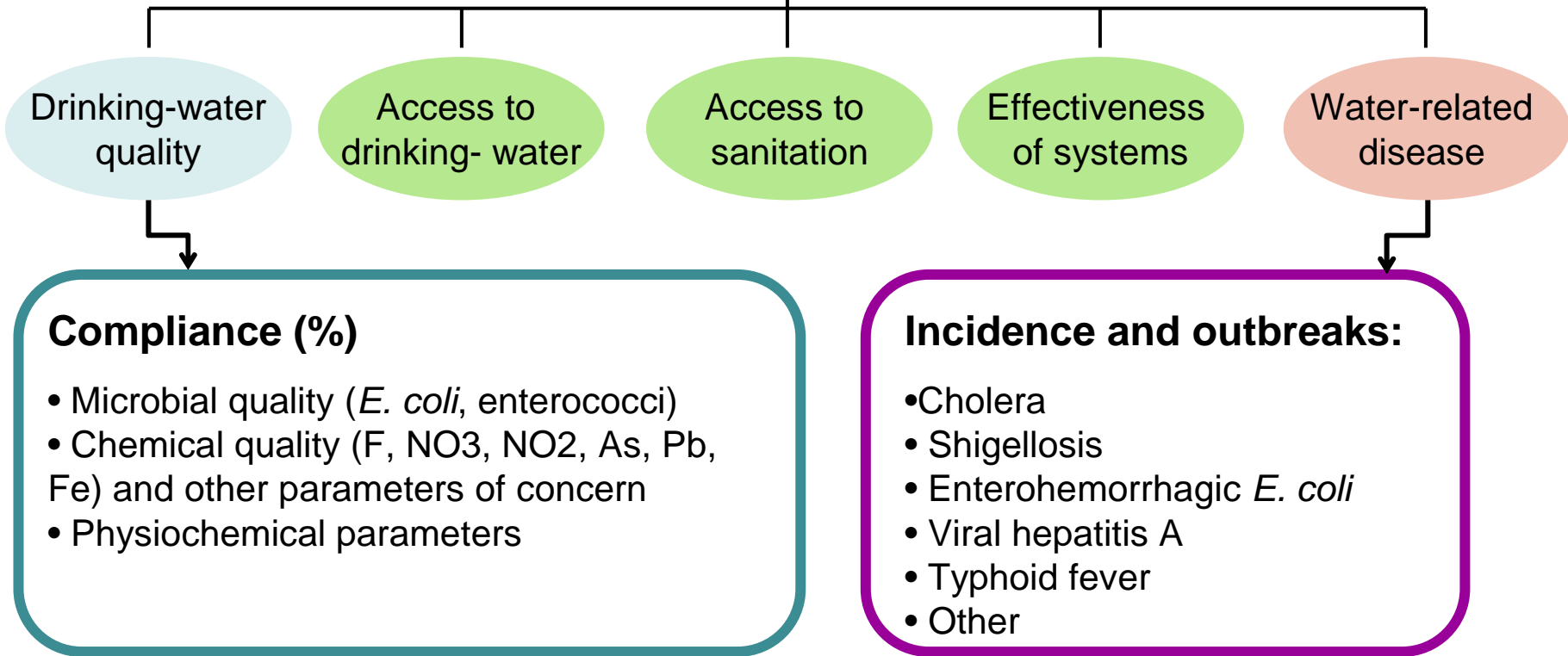
- Aimed **not to compare countries**, BUT
- Basis for **harmonized information** throughout region
- Self assessment of the progress by the country:
national summary reports
- First reporting cycle: 2009-2010
- Second reporting cycle: 2011-2013
- 23 Parties and 3 non-Parties reported

Reporting



Harmonized reporting

Common indicators for reporting



Drinking-water quality



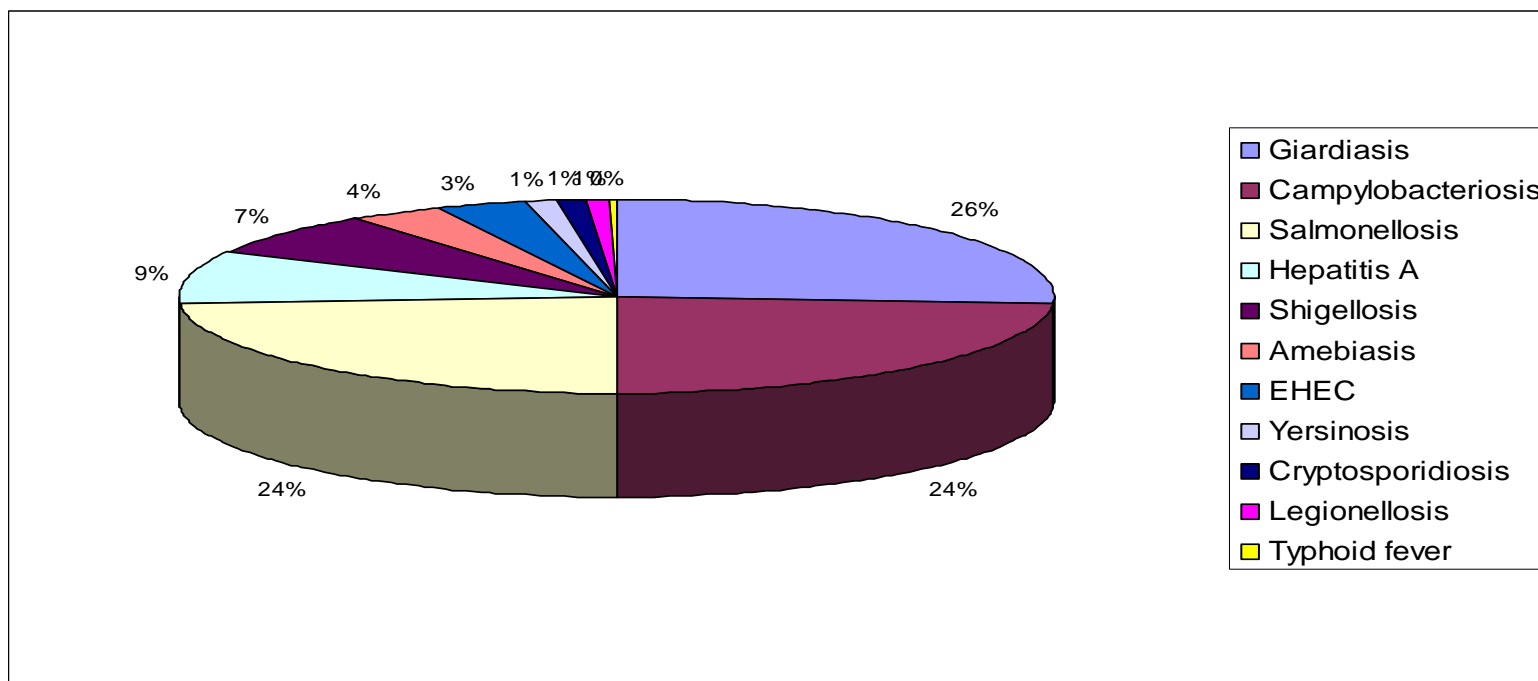
Common parameters		Additional reported parameters
Microbial quality	Chemical quality	
Improved in most countries	Generally improving trend	Manganese (increase in 3) Sulphates (increase in 3) Ammonium (increase in 2) Benzene, Boron, Bromate Cadmium, Chloride, Cyanide Detergents Mercury, Microcystin Nickel Pesticides Trihalomethanes
Degraded in 5 countries	Non-compliance in some countries: Nitrate and nitrite(6) Fluoride (1) Iron (3) Lead (1) Arsenic (1)	

Reporting: Water-related disease



Disease	Number of outbreaks	Countries reported
Cholera	1	1
Shigellosis	76	7
EHEC	5	3
Hepatitis A	198	7
Typhoid fever	1	1

Structure of water-related disease 2010* (based on CISID** data)



* Based on case numbers reported by countries to CISID

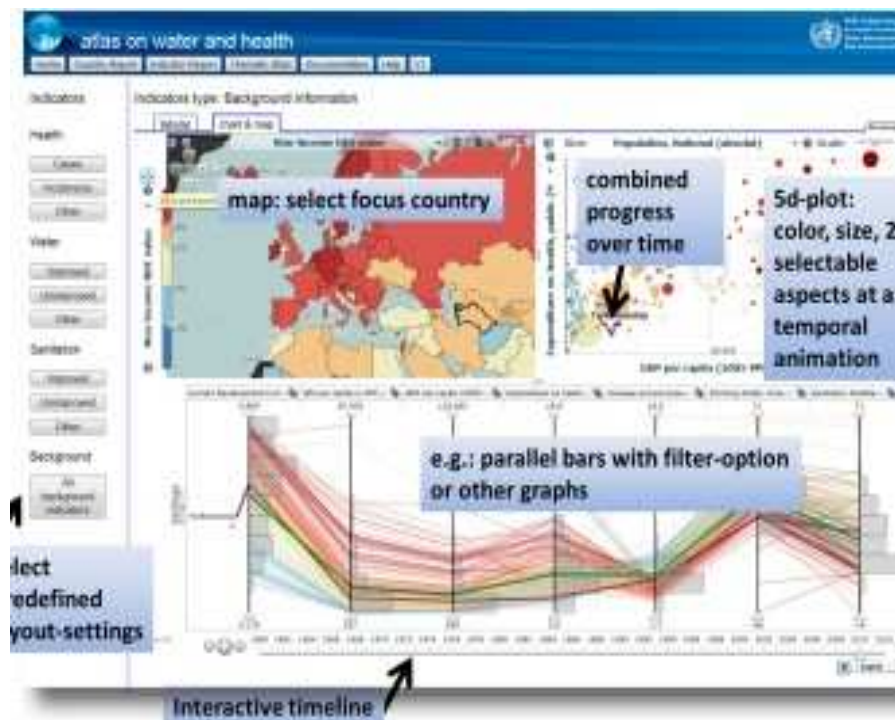
** Centralized Information System for Infectious Diseases

Atlas on Water and Health

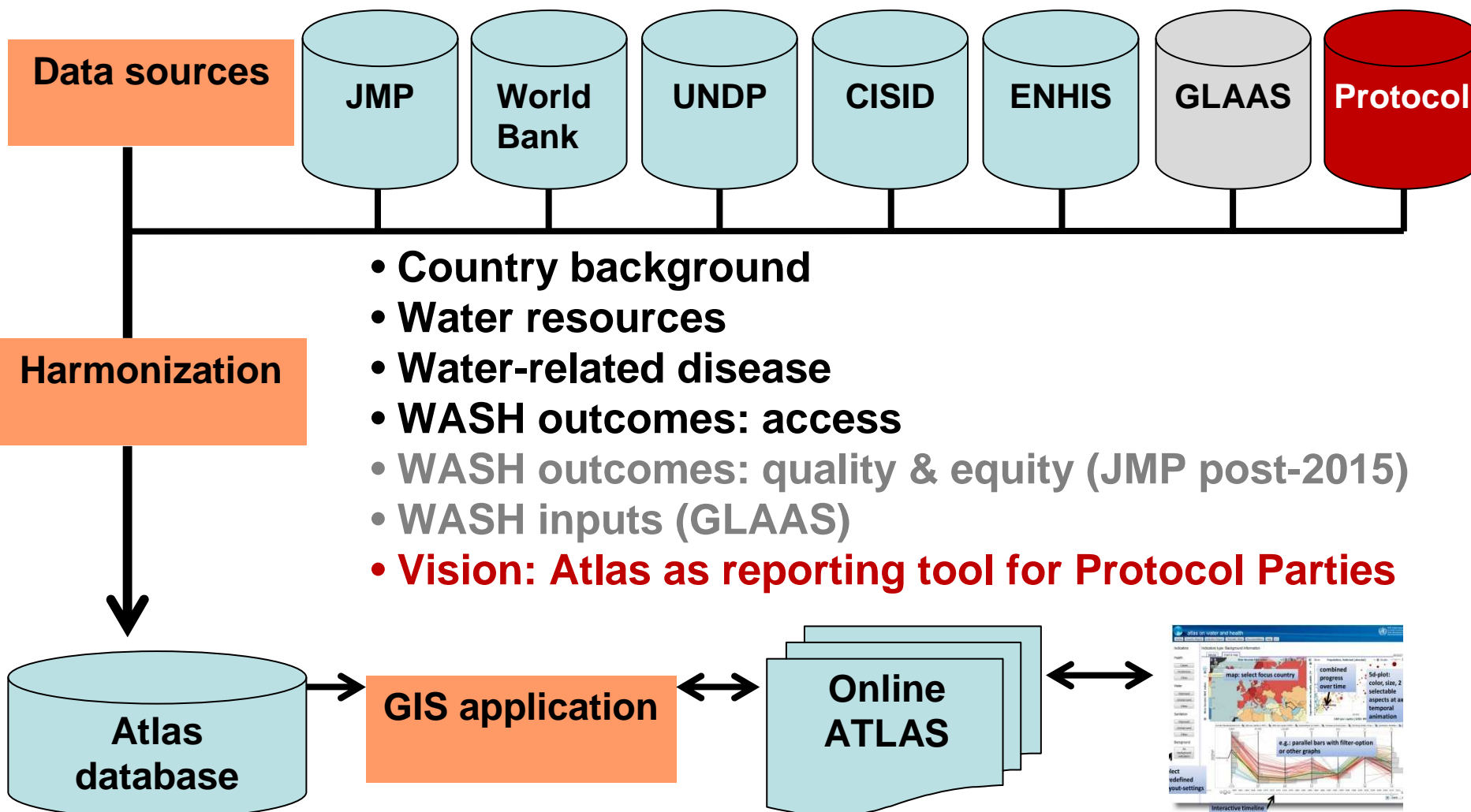


- **One-stop information source** on water, sanitation and water-related diseases in the region

www.waterandhealth.eu



Atlas on Water and Health



Conclusion



- The Protocol is an unique instrument linking health and environment
- Regional hub for inter-country partnerships and cooperation
- Target setting, review and reporting: backbone to achieve Protocol's goals
- Further advance Atlas and make it a reporting tool under the Protocol



THANK YOU



**World Health
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

Europe

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