Global processes and initiatives

Regional highlights from the
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
JMP update 2013

• MDG target 7.C:
  “Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.”

• WHO/UNICEF JMP global monitoring mechanism

• Standardised methodology
Drinking-water 1990-2011: European region met MDG target

8 million people rely on surface water sources for direct consumption

19 million people rely on unimproved sources

100 million people do not have access to piped water on plot

IMPROVED: “A source of drinking-water that, by the nature of its construction, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.”
Drinking-water 2011:
Significant differences across region

![Bar chart showing percentage of improved drinking water access by region]

- Central Asia: 50% (Unimproved: 14%, Piped on premises: 36%)
- Caucasus: 66% (Unimproved: 12%, Piped on premises: 54%)
- East/Southeast: 85% (Unimproved: 2%, Piped on premises: 83%)
- Baltic: 90% (Unimproved: 2%, Piped on premises: 88%)
- West: 100% (Unimproved: 0%, Piped on premises: 100%)
- WHO/ EURO Total: 89% (Unimproved: 2%, Piped on premises: 87%)

Legend:
- Red: Unimproved
- Blue: Piped on premises
- Light blue: Other improved
### Drinking-water 1990-2011:
Progress in rural areas vs. rural/urban disparities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (million)</th>
<th>Improved source of drinking-water</th>
<th>Piped water on premises</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total %</td>
<td>Urban %</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>847</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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Piped on premises in Central Asia 2011: Rural/urban disparities and backward trend

![Bar chart showing percentages of rural, urban, and total access to piped water on premises from 1990 to 2011.](chart.png)
Sanitation 1990-2011:
European region does not meet MDG target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Improved sanitation facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td></td>
<td>Total (million)</td>
<td>Urban %</td>
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67 million people lack access to improved sanitation facilities

IMPROVED: “A sanitation facility hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.”
Limitations

• Quality and safety
• Reliability and sustainability
• No information for schools, workplaces and health care centres
• Accessibility
• Affordability
Proposed principles for post-2015

• No one should practise **open defecation**
• Everyone should have safe water, sanitation and hygiene at **home**
• All **schools and health centres** should have water, sanitation and hygiene
• Water, sanitation and hygiene should be **sustainable**
• **Inequalities** in access should be eliminated
Proposed definitions for post-2015

Basic drinking-water supply:

- Use of an improved drinking-water source*
- ≤ 30 minute water collection round trip

Intermediate drinking-water supply at home:

- Use of an improved drinking-water source on premises*
- Available in acceptable quantities at least 12 of the past 14 days
- Water quality of < 10 cfu [colony-forming units] of E.Coli/100ml

*for urban areas excluding protected dug wells and protected springs

Adequate sanitation at home:

- Use of an improved sanitation facility at home
- Shared between five households or less
Thank you
Спасибо
Merci
Danke

Source: Rod Shaw