



Past and upcoming work on equitable access to water and sanitation under the Protocol on Water and Health



Equitable access under the Protocol on Water and Health



The Protocol key objectives:

- (a) Access to drinking water **for everyone**
- (b) Provision of sanitation **for everyone**

A specific **focus on equitable access**:

“Equitable access to water, adequate in terms both of quantity and of quality, should be provided for all members of the population, especially those who suffer a disadvantage or social exclusion”

→ The Protocol: A practical instrument to **progressively implement** the human right to water and sanitation



Facilitating equitable access to water and sanitation under the Protocol: Progress

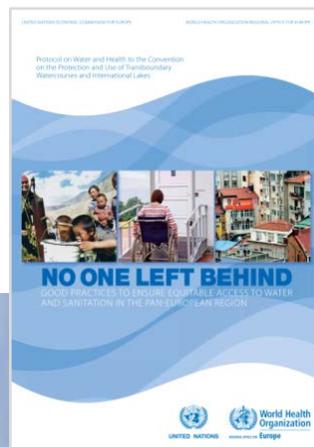
2011
Collection
good
practices

2012-2013
Development
& piloting of
a self
assessment
tool

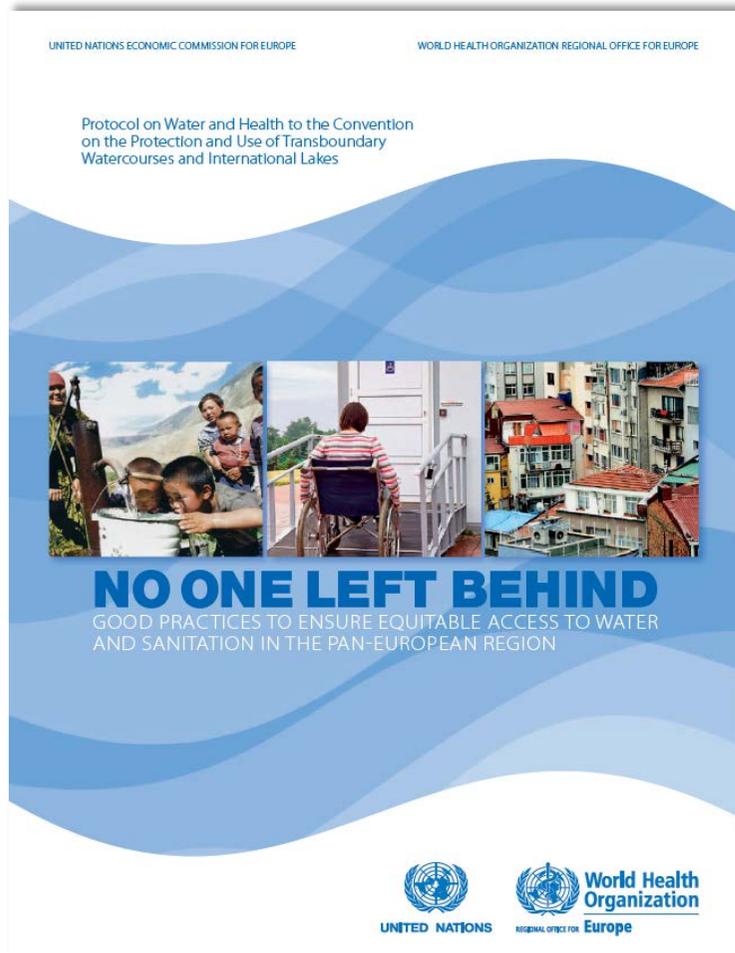
2014-...
Support to
assessments
and
development
of action
plans

2012
No One Left
Behind

2013
Equitable
Access
Score Card



No One Left Behind



Identifies **key challenges** in ensuring equitable access to water and sanitation

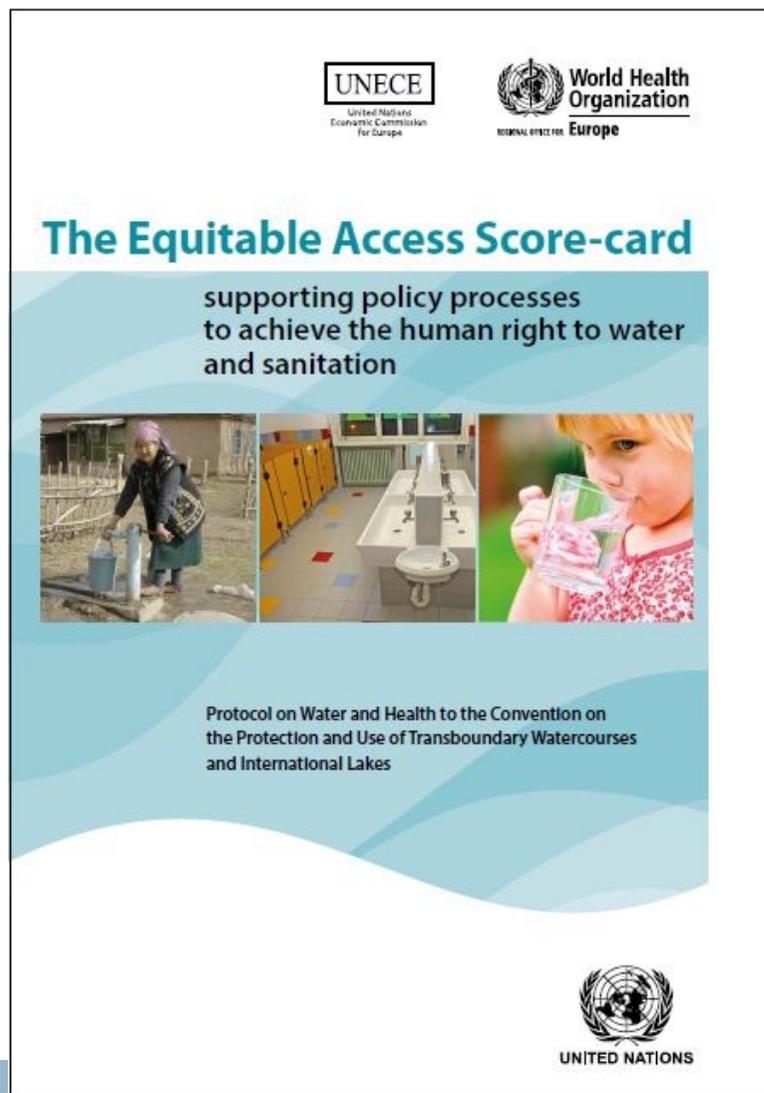
Analyzes national **governance frameworks** and options for them to address equitable access

Presents concrete **good practices** and lessons learnt on **policy options and measures** to address inequities

Inequities to be fought on 3 fronts

Dimension	Inequities in access to water and sanitation
Geographical disparities: water resources, WSS infrastructure	Certain areas of a country (rural areas, poor urban neighborhoods) have no physical access or have access of lower quality than other areas
Social disparities: vulnerable and marginalised groups	Within areas with good access, certain groups do not have access because they don't have private facilities, the public and institutional facilities they rely on are not adequate, or suffer unintended or intended discrimination
Economic disparities: affordability issues	Within areas with good access, the water and sanitation bill represents too large a share of disposable income for some households

The Equitable Access Score-card



A self-evaluation **analytical tool**...

... that can be used by governments (and other stakeholders) in **establishing a baseline, tracking progress, and prompting discussions on further actions** needed to achieve equitable access to water and sanitation...

... in order to **support the implementation of policies and practices** to uphold the human rights to water and sanitation under the principle of “progressive realization”.

Structure of the Equitable Access Score-card

SECTIONS	Areas	Questions
Governance framework	3	16
Geographical disparities	3	11
Vulnerable & marginalized groups	11	48
Affordability	3	12

- Quantitative information
- Qualitative questions
- Justification, Reliability

Area 3.1 Public policies to address the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups

Rationale. There are many vulnerable and marginalized groups, each with their own needs and facing different barriers to achieve equitable access, and thus requiring different solutions. Public policies, both in the water and sanitation sector and in other sectors, can play a major role in ensuring access. An integrated policy response needs to be articulated.

	Yes	To a large extent	To a limited extent	No
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3.1.1 There is a water and sanitation policy recognizing the special and differentiated needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups

Score justification: (explain briefly and/or give examples that justify the answer)

Means of verification used: (e.g. official documents, multi-stakeholder consultation, expert opinion)

Reliability of the response: (high, medium, or low)

3.1.2 Relevant policies in other sectors (e.g. social inclusion, social protection, education, health, prisons, housing) include their role in ensuring access to water and sanitation by vulnerable and marginalized groups

Score justification: (explain briefly and/or give examples that justify the answer)

Means of verification used: (e.g. official documents, multi-stakeholder consultation, expert opinion)

Reliability of the response: (high, medium, or low)

3.1.3 There are mechanisms in place to identify (in a participatory manner) and address the water and sanitation needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups

Score justification: (explain briefly and/or give examples that justify the answer)

Means of verification used: (e.g. official documents, multi-stakeholder consultation, expert opinion)

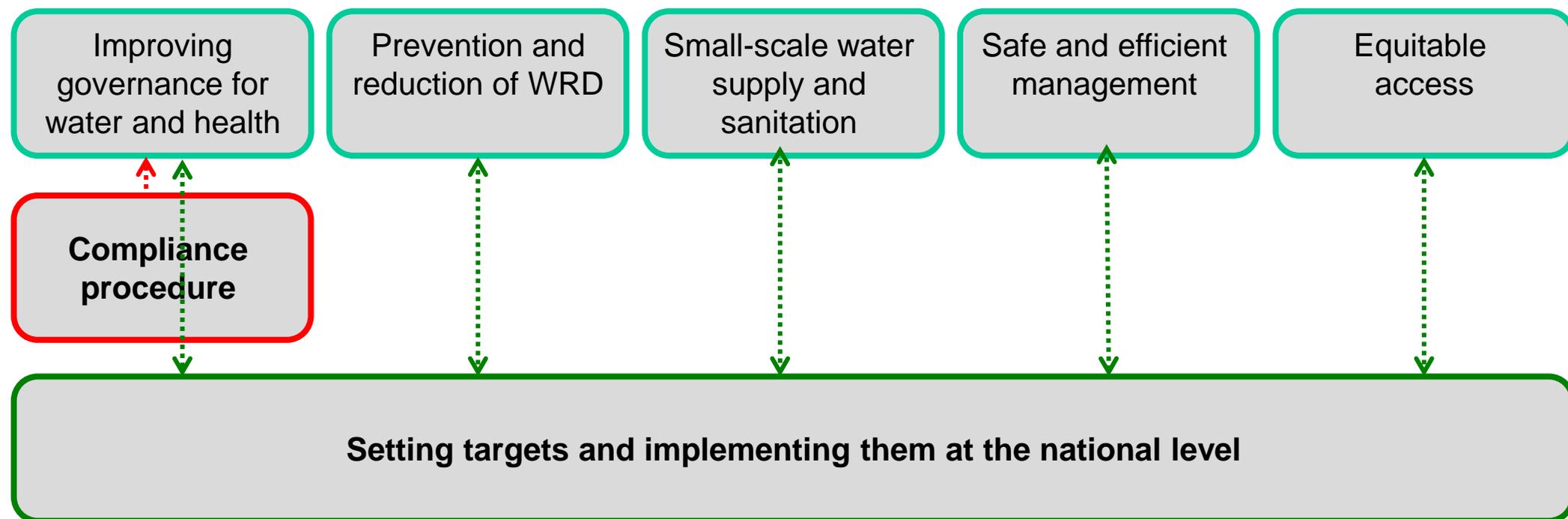
Reliability of the response: (high, medium, or low)

3.1.4 Public budgets provide specific funding to address the water and sanitation needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups

Score justification: (explain briefly and/or give examples that justify the answer)

Means of verification used: (e.g. official documents, multi-stakeholder consultation, expert opinion)

The Oslo 2014-2016 programme of work



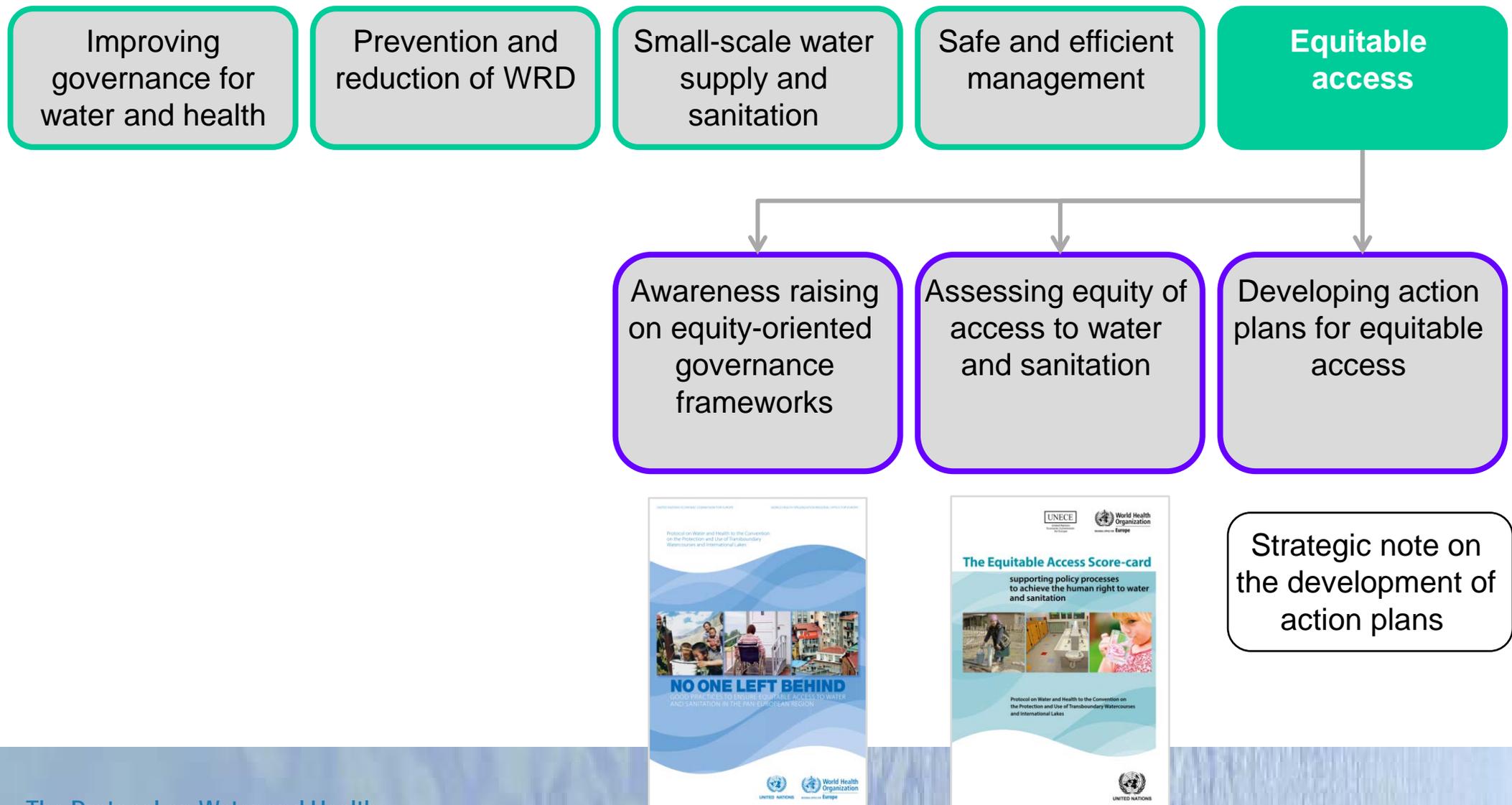
Set targets and target dates

Develop water management plans

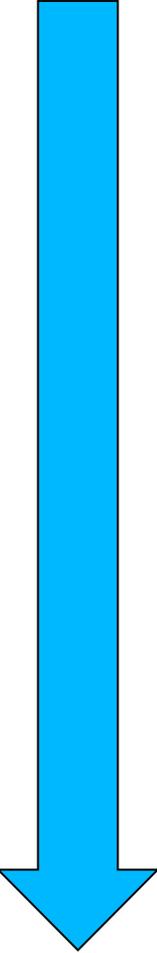
Implement measures to achieve targets

Review progress

The Oslo 2014-2016 programme of work



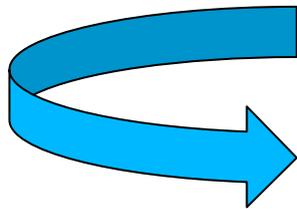
Progress in assessing the equity of access



Pilot projects: France, Portugal, Ukraine

Finalized or on-going assessments: Republic of Moldova, Hungary

Upcoming assessments: former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, ??



Support to achieving equitable access

For more information:

www.unece.org/env/water/pwh_work/equitable_access.html

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