Reduction of geographical differences, Example of Hungary

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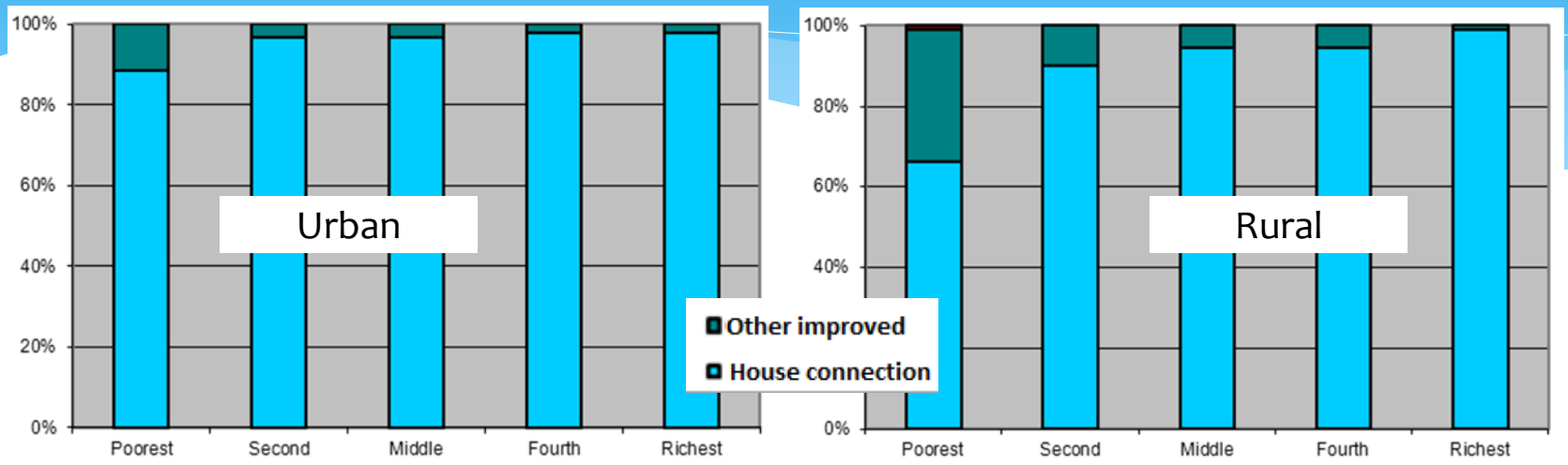
Background and objectives of the equitable access assessment

* Importance of the Protocol in Hungary
  - Hungary has been part of the Protocol process since the very beginning
  - Co-leader of the PA5 Equitable access to water and sanitation WG
* Equitable access in Hungary
  - Piped, centralized water supply: 95 % - general assumption: practically everyone
  - Piped, centralized sewage collection: 72 %
  - JMP figures: 100 % improved
  - But what is behind the numbers?

Hungary

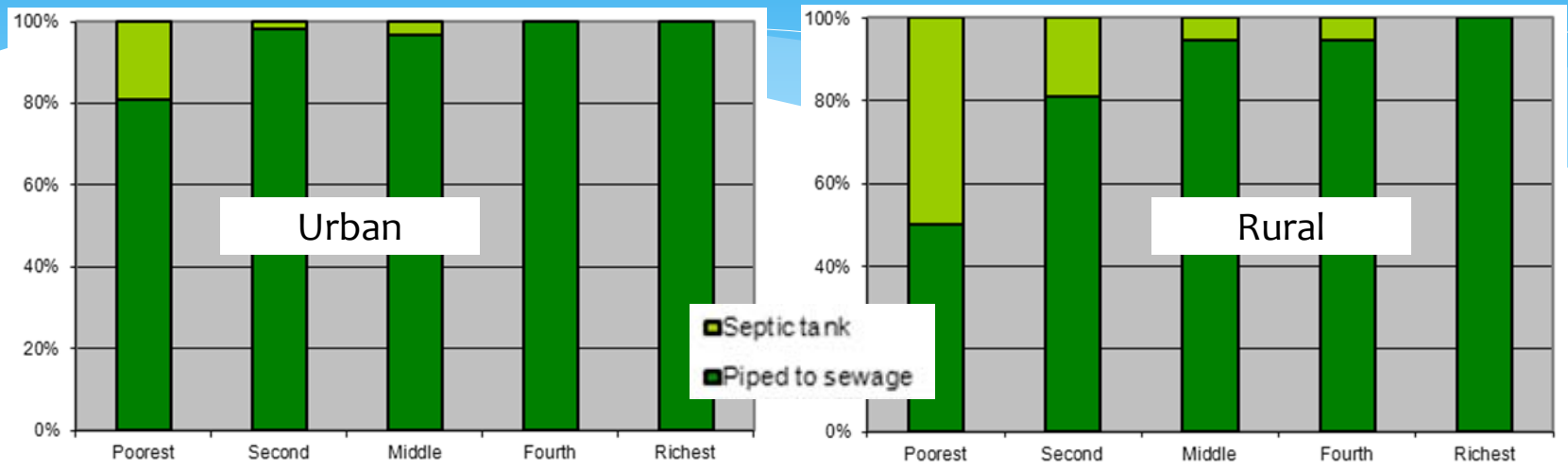
Access to drinking-water



* Use of improved sources is 100% for both urban and rural
* Disparities in level of service: piped on premises
  * Urban richest: 98% Urban poorest: 89%
  * Rural richest: 99% Rural poorest: 66%

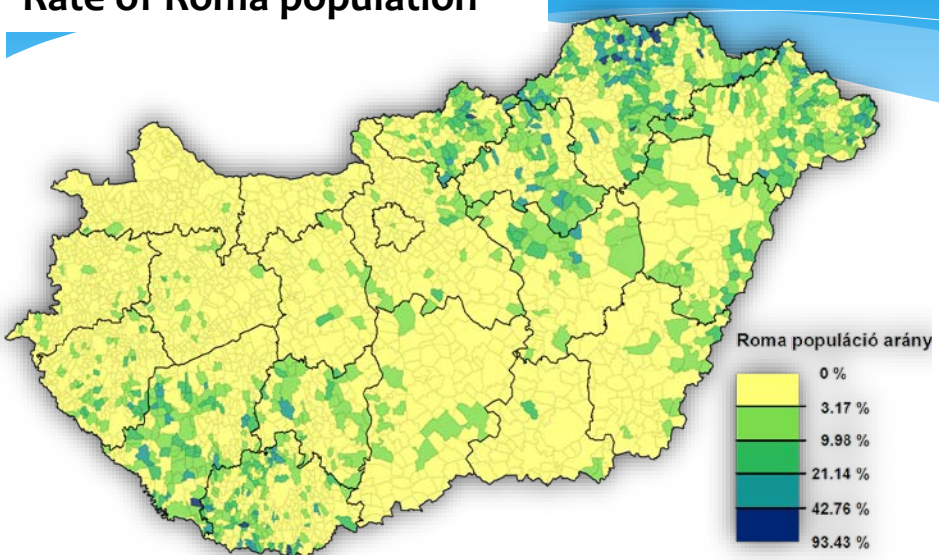
Hungary

Access to sanitation

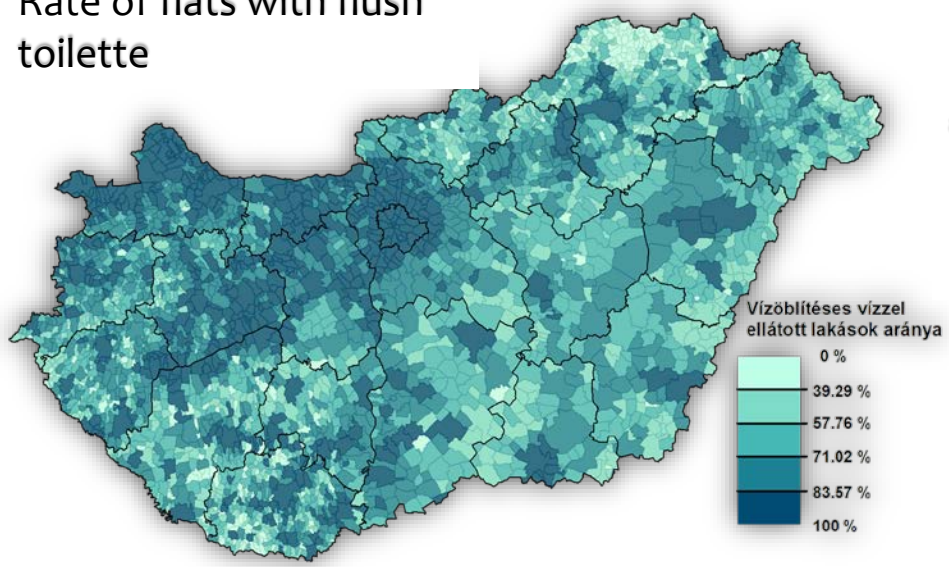


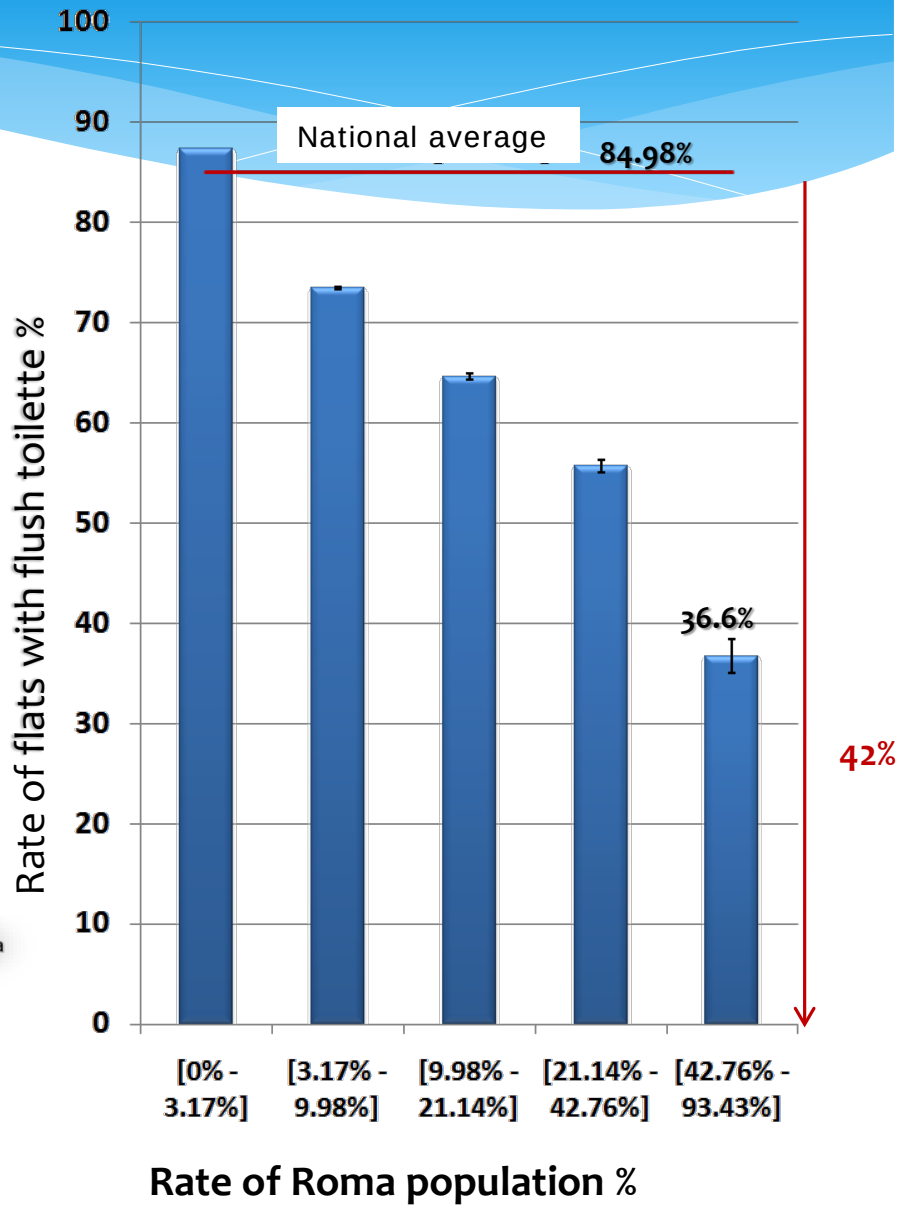
* Use of improved facilities is 100% for both urban and rural
* Disparities in level of service: piped to sewerage
  * Urban richest: 100% Urban poorest: 81%
  * Rural richest: 100% Rural poorest: 50%

Rate of Roma population



Rate of flats with flush toilette





Rate of Roma population – Rate of flats with flash toilette- Hungary

Process: Applying the Equitable Access Score-card

* Lead organization: National Public Health Center
* Special support by the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights
* Partners:

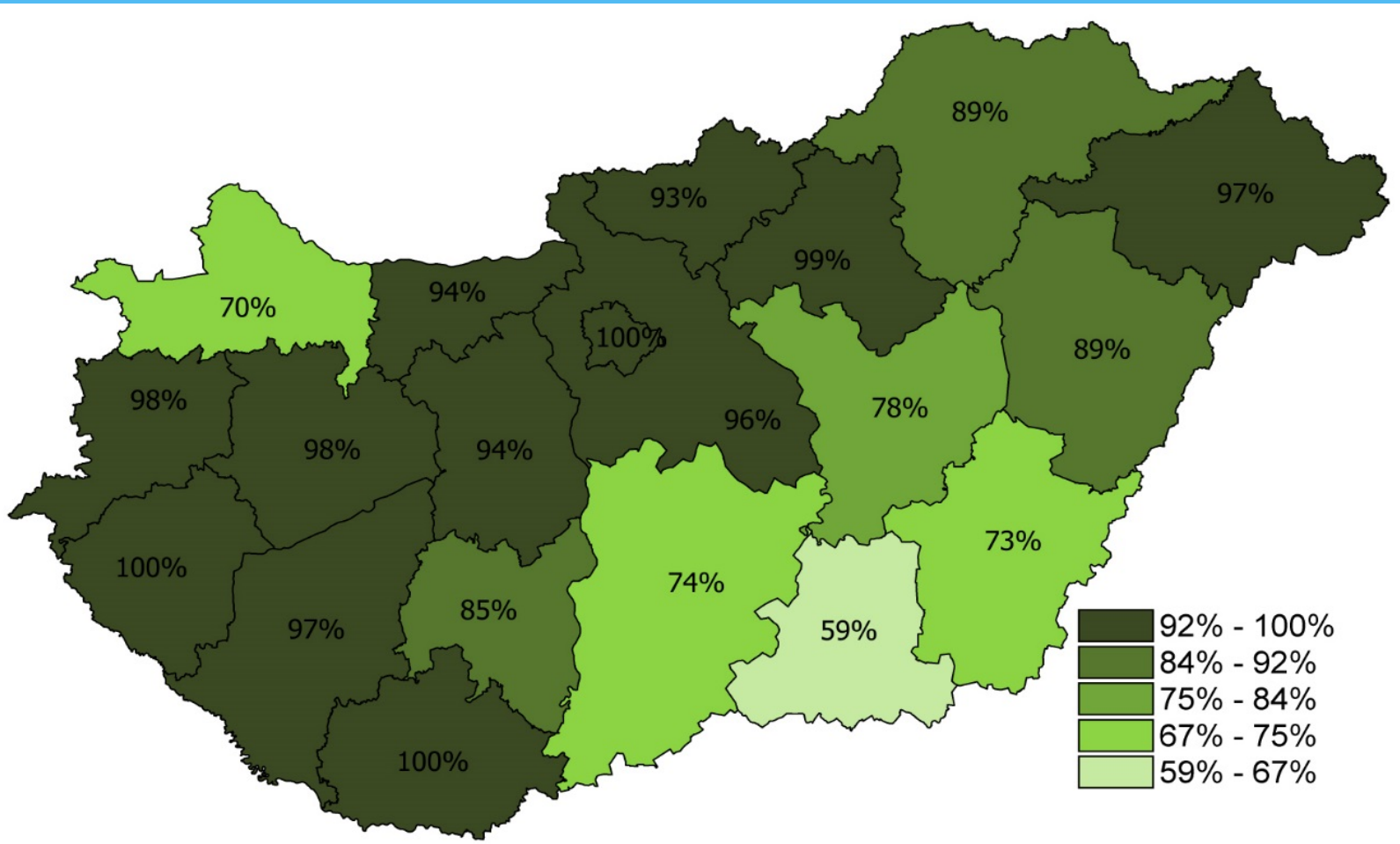
  - Ministry of Human Capacities (health, social)
  - Ministry of Interior (water supply and environment)
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  - Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority
  - Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights
  - Hungarian Central Statistical Office
  - Office of the Chief Medical Officer
  - NGOs: Water Suppliers Association, Red Cross, GWP Hungary, Oltalom Charity Society, Hungarian Scientific Society of Rural Health

Outcomes of the assessment: main findings

	Equitable access situation
☺	❖ Adequate supplied rate - generally ❖ Affordability – government considerably reduced all living costs including water prices ❖ Protected consumers
☹	❖ Unregulated individual water supplying ❖ Water and sanitation availability, quality and quantity for the vulnerable and marginalized groups (people living in extreme poverty) ❖ No social tariffs ❖ Still existing differences in water quality (geological contaminants)

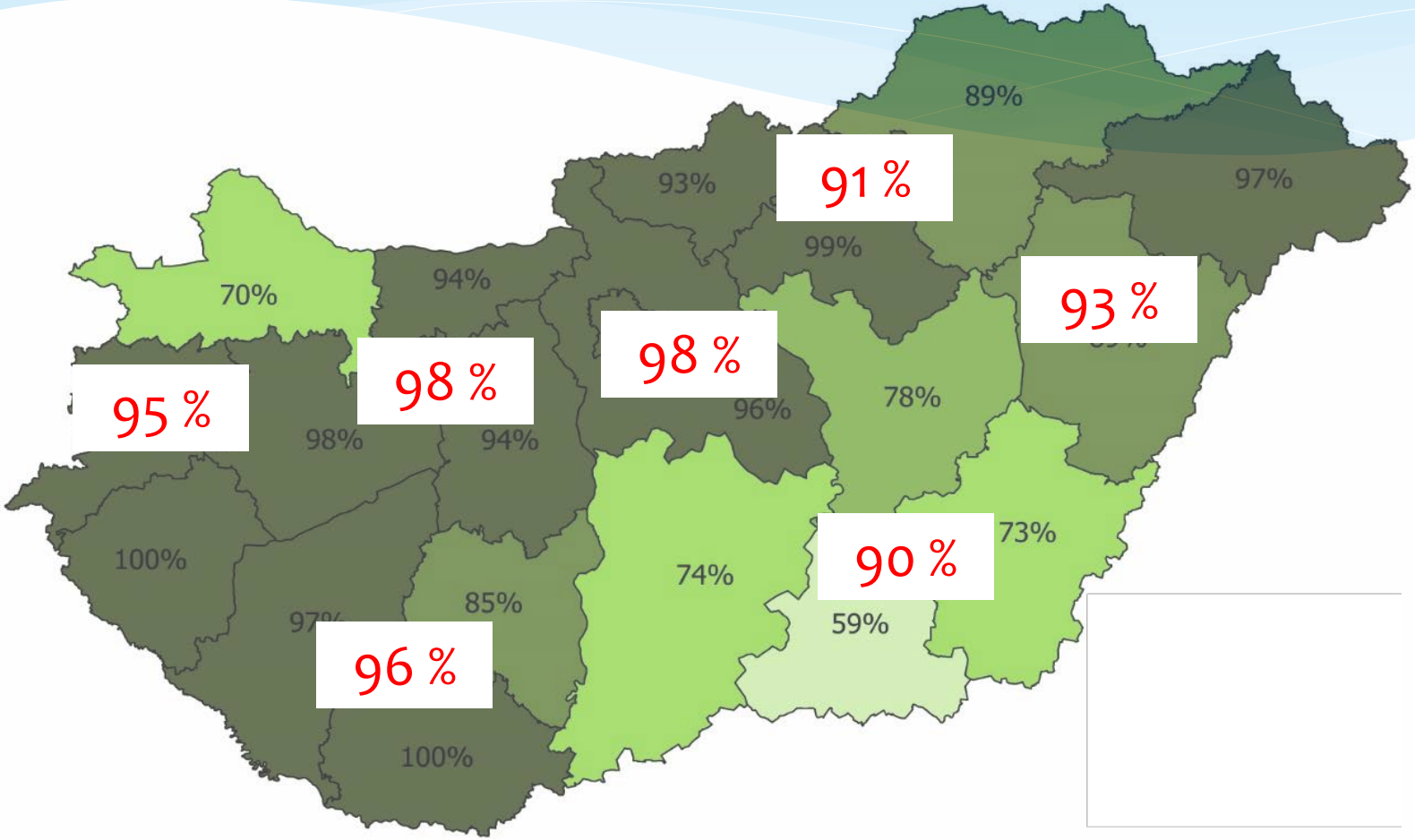
Reduction of geographical differences

Access to good quality drinking water in Hungary, 2014



Two components: connection rate and quality of supplied water

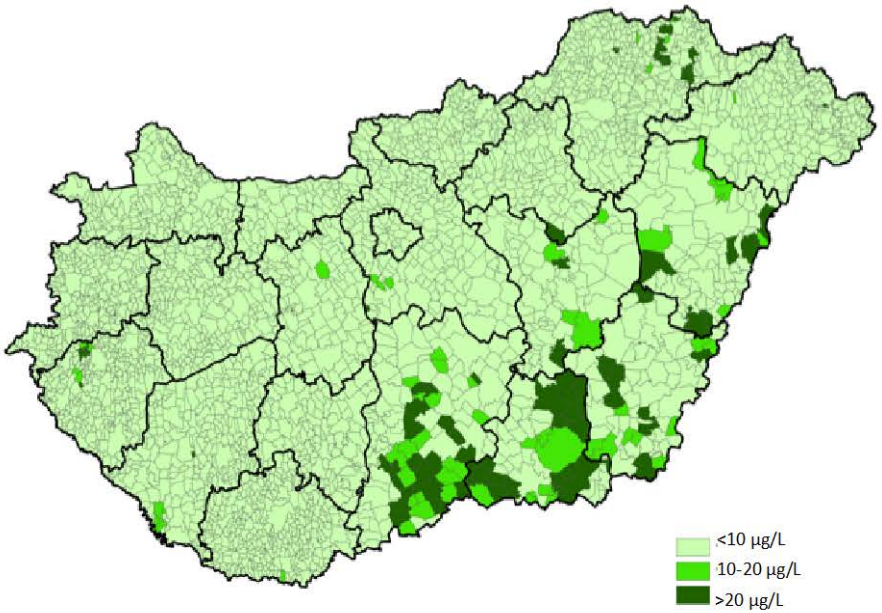
Disparities in connection to public supply



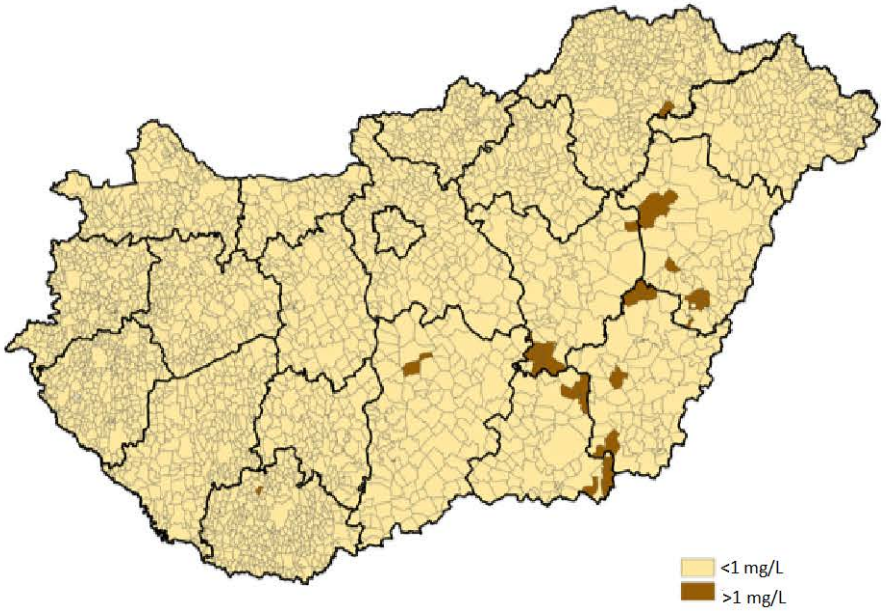
Different levels of infrastructure

Disparities of water quality

Arsenic non-compliance

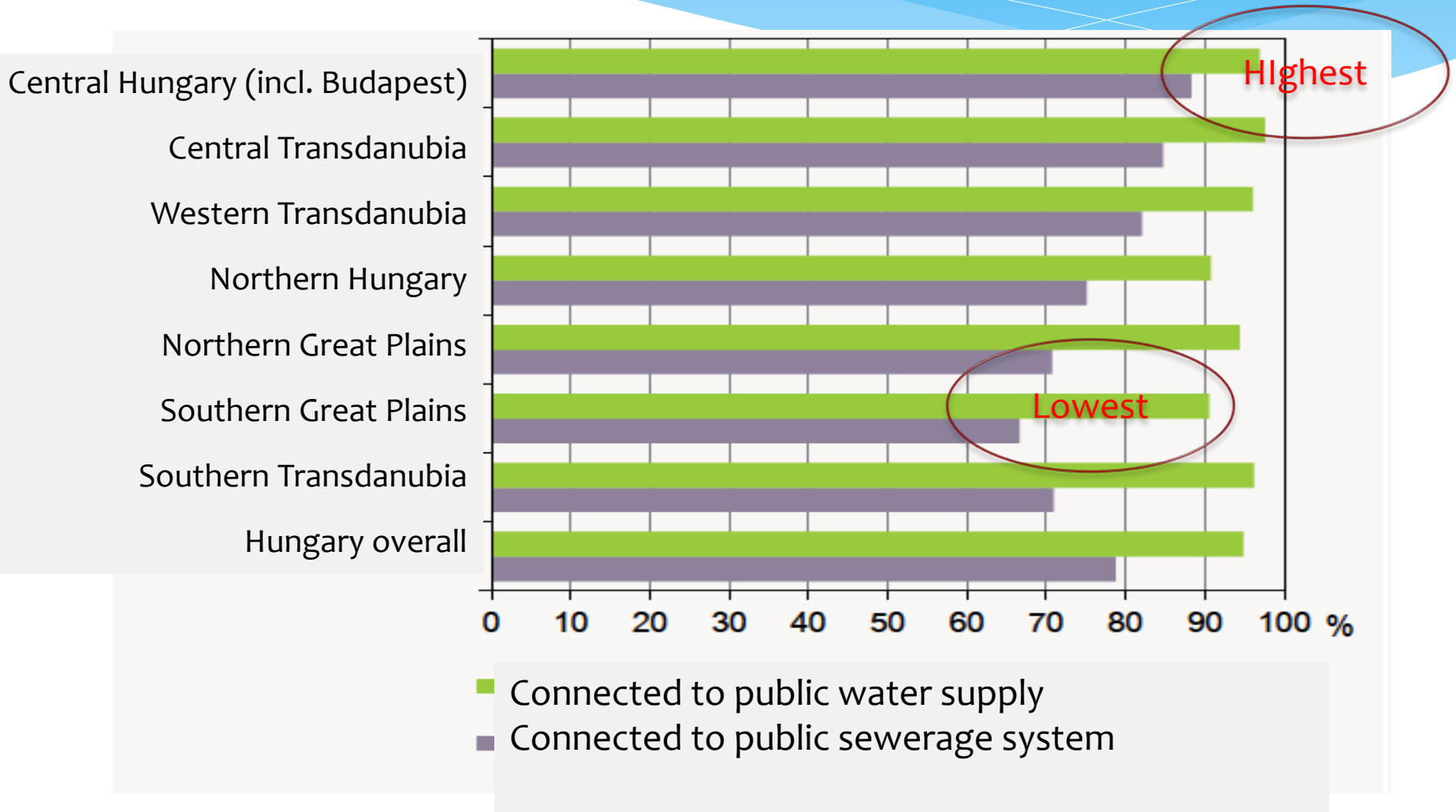


Boron non-compliance

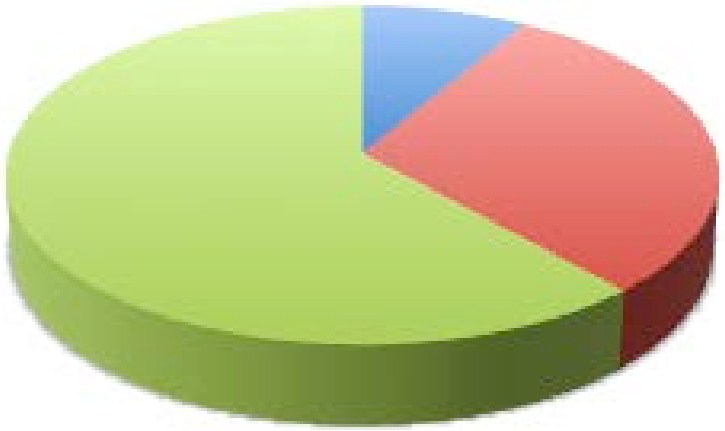


- Different geological conditions!
- Both connectivity and quality are lowest in the Southern Great Plains

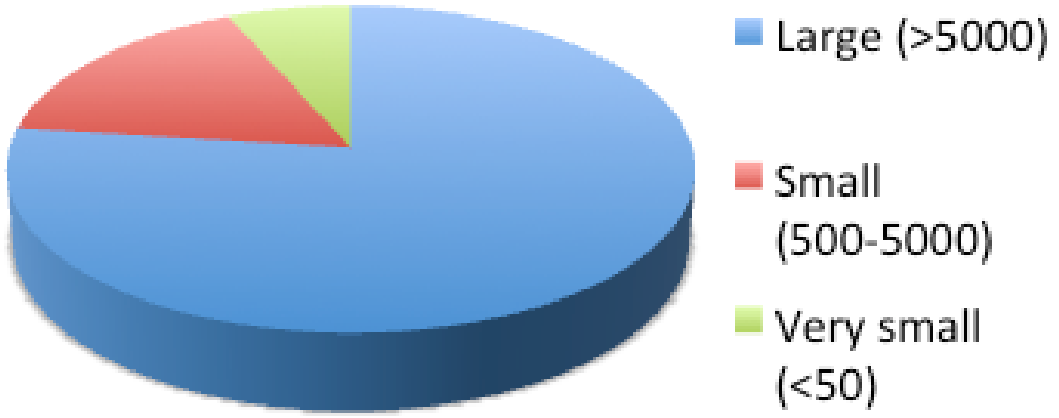
Regional differences of the “utility gap”



Small scale supplies



Number of supplies



Served population

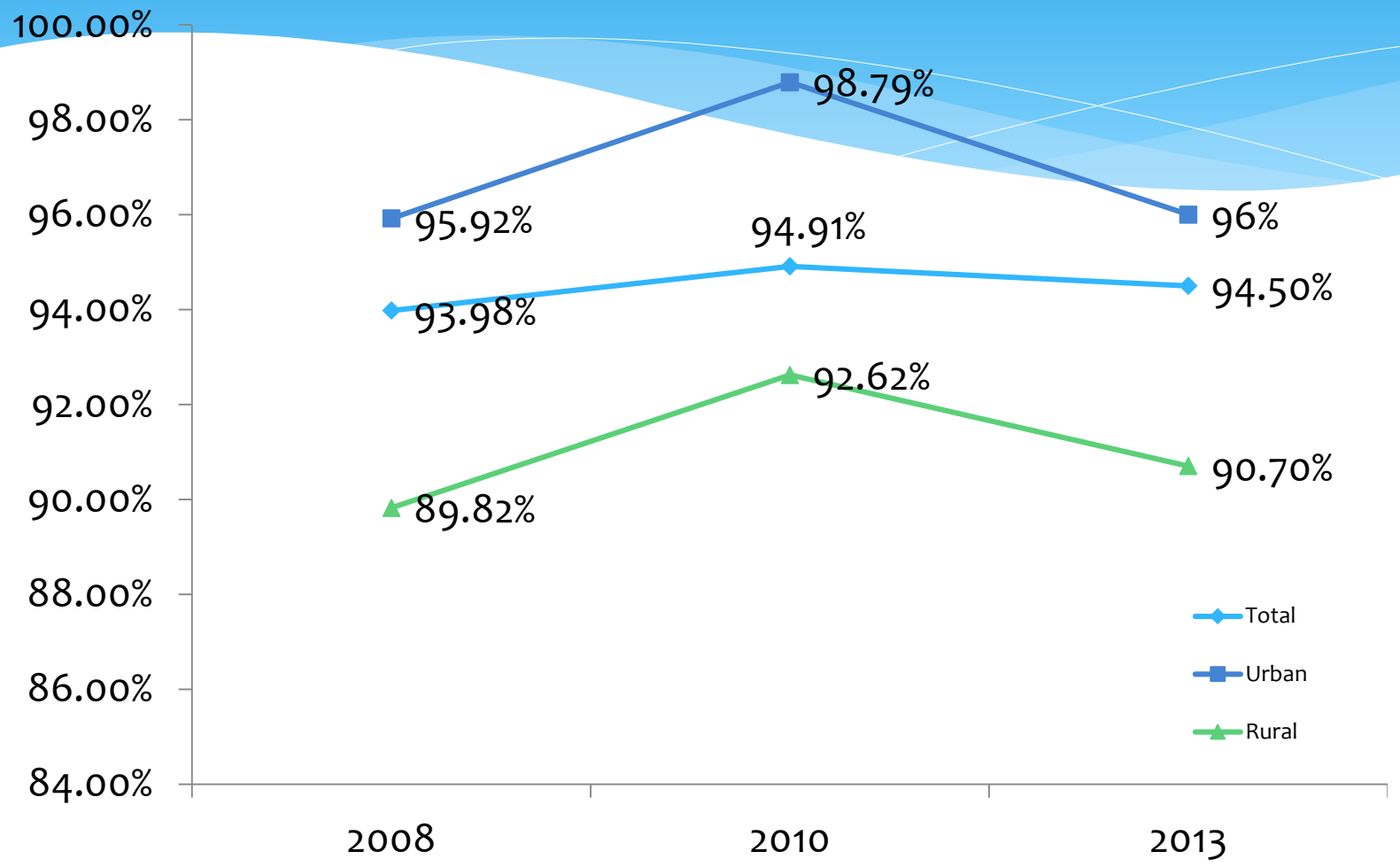
Differences in water quality

Parameter	Large supplies (%)	Small supplies (%)
E. coli	99.3	98.6
Coliforms	96.9	91.8
Colony count	95.9	92.7
Ammonium	88.0	83.6
Nitrate	99.6	99.8
Nitrite	99.3	97.0
Arsenic	75.3	71.7
Iron	95.5	88.6
Manganese	90.0	82.5

Main areas of progress

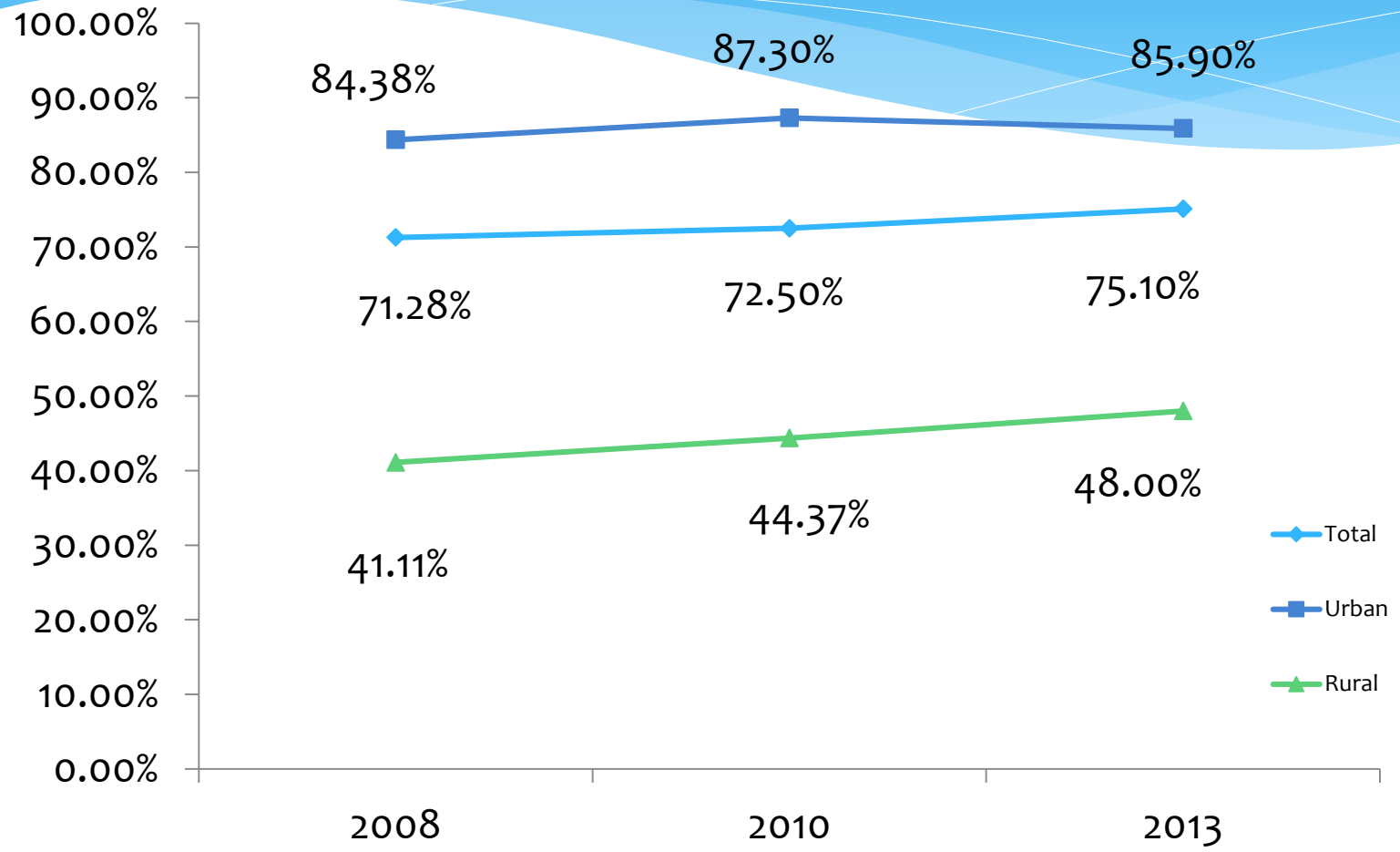
* EU Convergence and Regional Development Programmes
* National Drinking Water Quality Improvement Programme
  * Aim: meet the provisions of EU drinking water directive
  * Specifically: solve the problem of arsenic, boron, fluoride and geologically derived ammonium
* National Sewerage Programme -
  * Aim: meet the provisions of EU urban wastewater directive
  * Specifically: centralized sewerage system for all agglomerations above 2000 person equivalents
* Overall 744 million EUR between 2007-2020 (1:3 ratio between drinking water and wastewater projects)

Access to drinking water



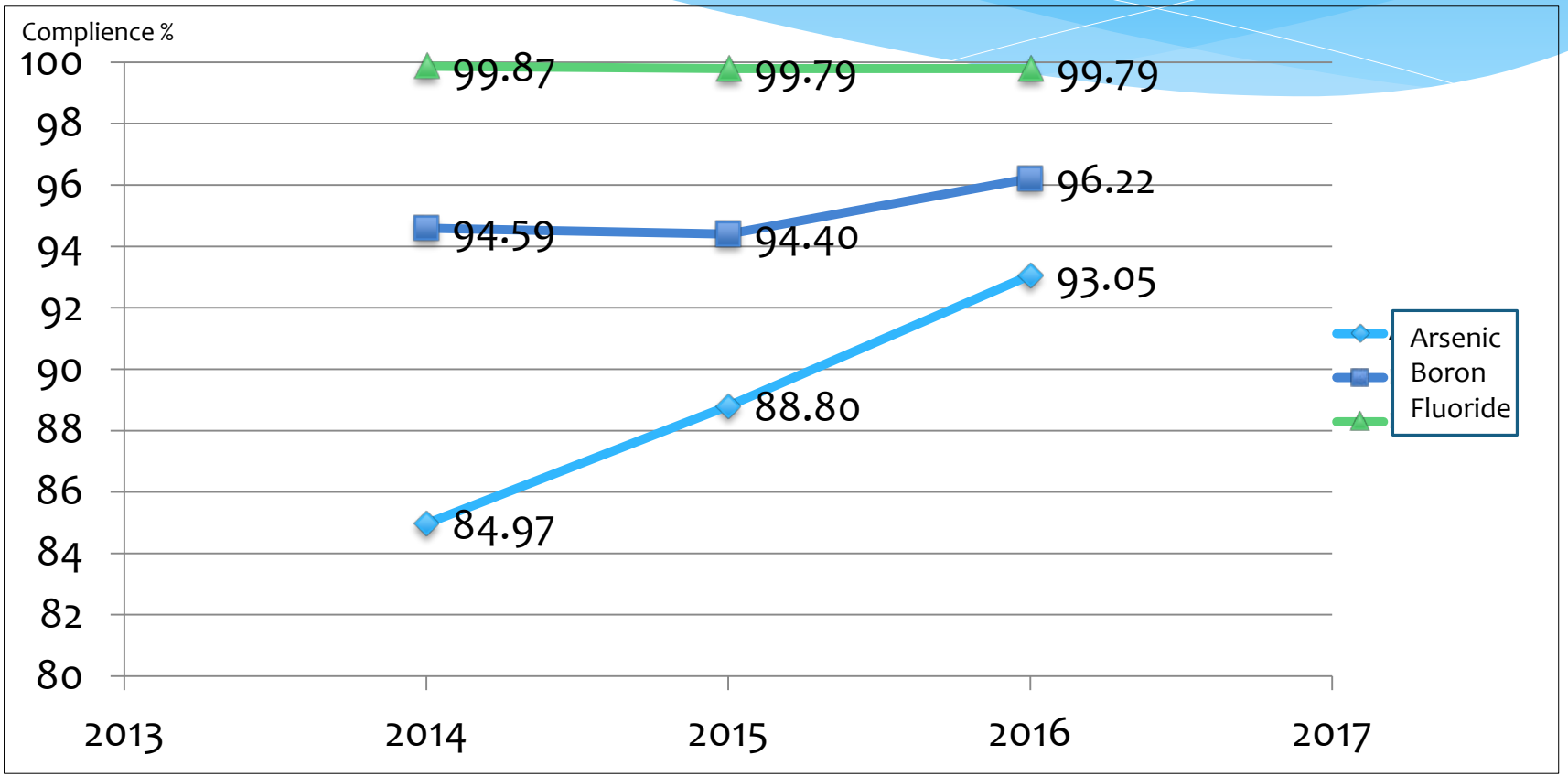
New urbanized areas between 2010 and 2013. Slow, steady increase overall

Access to sanitation



Continuous improvement (80 % in 2016)

Drinking water quality improvement program



Summary

* National Sewerage Programme
  * Improved connectivity to central sewerage
  * agglomeration level
  * decreased geographical disparity
* National Drinking Water Quality Improvement Programme
  * Mainly targeting quality - now only 24 municipalities are non-compliant (365 in 2011)
  * As part of the project, previously not connected living areas (informal settlements, farm areas) – slightly improved connectivity rates
* Next problem to be solved: support of individual treatment, where public utilities are unavailable/not practical

Many thanks for your attention!

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