Realizing basic human rights to Water and Health

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Content

- Basic human rights, MDG
- Guidelines for drinking water quality (GDWQ)
- Monitoring progress towards Water and Sanitation (JMP, GLAAS)
UNGA Res 64/292 Basic human right

- Physically accessible in sufficient quantity
- Economically accessible for all sectors of the population
- Safe from microbiological, chemical and radiological contamination
- Acceptable
**SERVICE LEVEL**

- No access – quantity collected often below 5 l/c/d
- Basic access – average below 20 l/c/d
- Intermediate access – Average about 50 l/c/d
- Optimal access – Average 100l/c/d

**ACCESS MEASURE**

- More than 1000 m or 30 min total collection time
- Between 100 and 1000 m or 5 to 30 min total collection time
- One tap on plot or within 100 m or 5 min total collection time
- Water supplied through multiple taps continuously

**NEEDS MET**

- Consumption cannot be assured. Hygiene not possible
- Consumption assured. Basic hygiene possible. Laundry, bathing difficult.
- Consumption assured. Basic personal and hygiene assured. Laundry and bathing possible
- All consumption and hygiene needs met,
Human Rights Council Resolution 15/9: access to safe water and sanitation

• ...calling on States (§8) to **achieve progressively** the full realization of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including **currently unserved and underserved areas**.

• **pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups.**
WHO Constitution
• Recognition of the right to water, first recognized as an integral right in the 1946

WHA resolution

*The World Health Assembly Resolution 64.24 Drinking Water, Sanitation and Health* called WHO:
• to strengthen its normative functions on water and health
• expand its monitoring role of progress towards access to safe water and sanitation, and increase efforts in the area of capacity building (JMP & GLAAS).
• to continue support Protocol on Water and Health, which is an instrument of reference for safe water management and the protection of human health.
WHO Guidelines for Drinking water quality

- Guidelines, not standard

  - WHO GDWQ is a scientific basis for regional and national legislation basis for regional and national legislation
WHO Framework for Safe Drinking-water

What should countries do to ensure access to safe water?

Health-based targets

Water Safety Plan

- System assessment
- Monitoring
- Management & communication

Surveillance

Public health context and health outcomes
MDGs: Goal 7, target 7c – sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- Access to safe drinking water is measured by the percentage of the population using improved drinking-water sources.

- Access to basic sanitation - percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities.

Access to safe drinking water

**Improved drinking water source**

- by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter
- piped water into dwelling, yard or plot
- public tap or standpipe
- tubewell or borehole
- protected dug well
- protected spring
- rainwater collection

**Unimproved drinking water sources**

- unprotected dug well
- unprotected spring
- Cart with small tank or drum
- tanker truck
- surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)
- Bottled water

Presentation title (change in view slide master)

Date of presentation
Access to basic sanitation

**Improved sanitation include**
sanitation facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact

- Flush or pour-flush to:
  - piped sewer system
  - septic tank
  - pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit (ViP) latrine
- Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet

**Unimproved sanitation facilities**
do not ensure a hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact

- Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere (that is, not to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine)
- Pit latrine without slab/open pit
- Bucket
- Hanging toilet or hanging latrine
- shared facilities of any type
- No facilities, bush or field

Percentage of the population with home connection to improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas, selected countries in the WHO European Region

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
Percentage of the population with house connections to improved water sources in urban and rural areas, WHO European Region

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
Status and progress towards MDG target

• Show JMP 2010 report data
The global monitoring framework

Inputs, Processes, Outputs

Global
- UN-Water GLAAS

Regional
- Regional assessments (e.g. CSOs)

National
- Sector Agencies for Water, Sanitation, Health
- Joint Working Groups

Outcomes

Regional
- Joint Monitoring Programme (MRP)
- HH surveys
- Census

National
- Statistics Office
WHO /UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

• The official United Nations mechanism to monitor progress towards meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation targets.

• Estimates coverage separately for rural and urban areas for
  – each country
  – MDG regions
  – worldwide
JMP global report:

- data collection
- make JMP country estimates using JMP definition
- national consultation on data
- finalization and publication

www.who.int/entity/water_sanitation_health/publications/9789241563956/en/
JMP and GLAAS

- **JMP** provides information on the use of water supply sources and sanitation facilities

- **GLAAS** uses the JMP information, but adding other data to describe the enabling environment in the sector
  - sector policy
  - institutional settings,
  - human resource capacity and
  - financial flows
The GLAAS report 2010

- Report launched on 21 April 2010
- Data from 57 countries (42 LIC+MIC, 15 UIC) + 12 other external support agencies
WHO Europe activities

JMP

• Capacity building
  – Methodological training workshops on JMP in Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan

GLAAS

• Facilitation of GLAAS 2011 survey
• Stakeholder consultation workshops, meetings
• National response from Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan received
THANK YOU