

# Some trends from submitted summary reports

## 3<sup>rd</sup> reporting cycle

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GeoHealth  
Centre

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Geneva, 14-16 November 2016

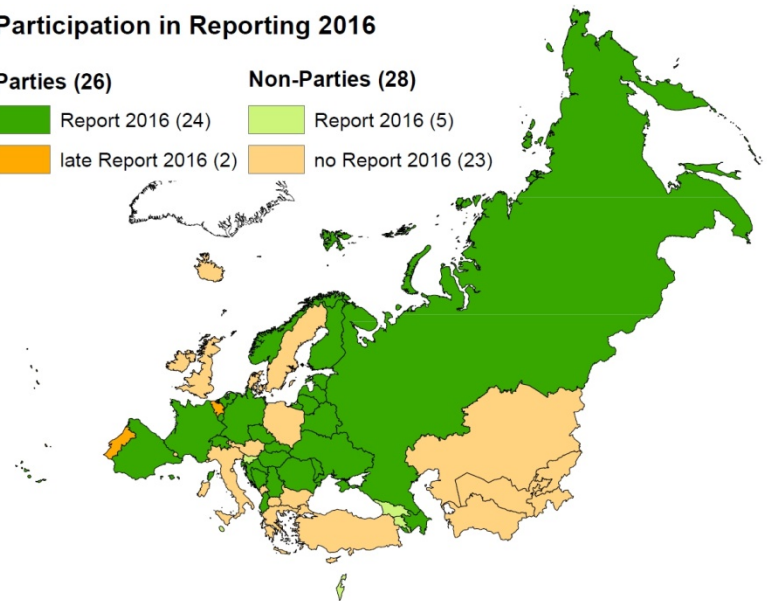
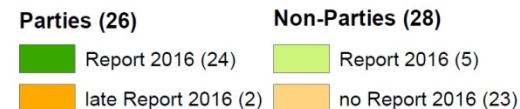
Protocol on Water and Health



# 1. Background and Material

- \* WHO CC Bonn summarized 53 country reports, a total of more than 1,100 pages of information
- \* A wide variety of targets reported, specific to the demanding local needs.
- \* Reporting triggers self-assessment and helps countries to learn from each other and allows replication of successful strategies.

Participation in Reporting 2016



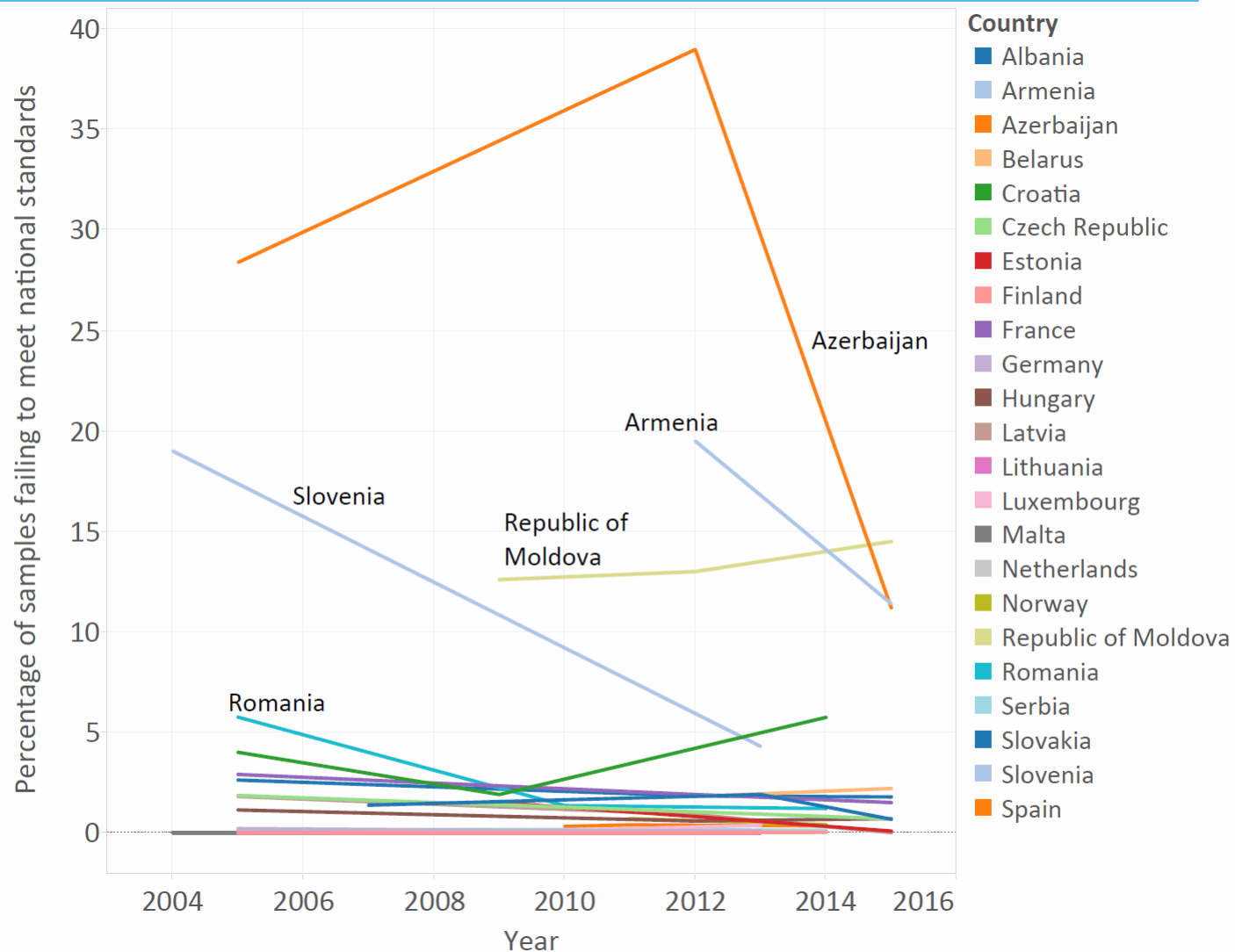
## 2. Aims of the exercise

- \* **Assess progress** (self assessment by Party and assessment by the Meeting of the Parties)
- \* **Exchange experience**, share lessons learned
- \* **Demonstrate challenges and obstacles** in implementing the Protocol => inform the Protocol's programme of work
- \* The aim is not to compare Parties, but to contribute to a **shared basis of harmonized information** throughout the region
- \* Reporting as an important moment to reinforce **commitment to the Protocol**

# 3. Trends: Drinking water quality

Watsan 2  
2004-2015

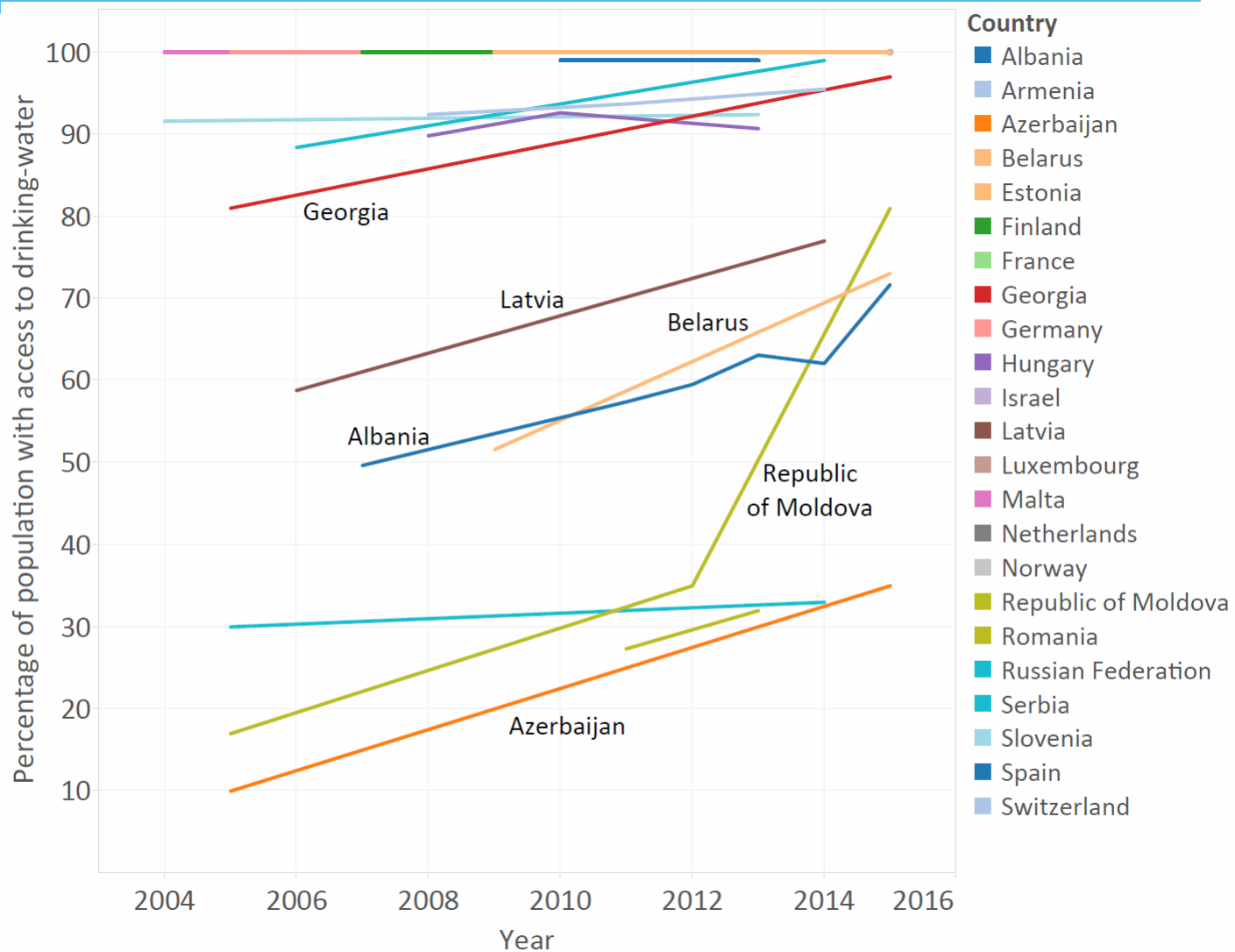
*E. coli*:  
percentage of  
samples failing  
to meet national  
standards



### 3. Trends: Drinking water access

## Access to drinking water, rural population

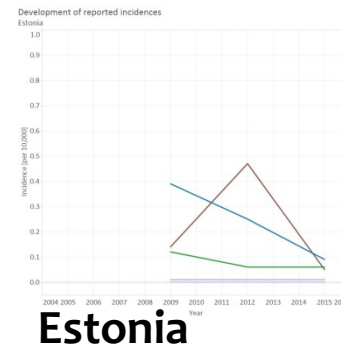
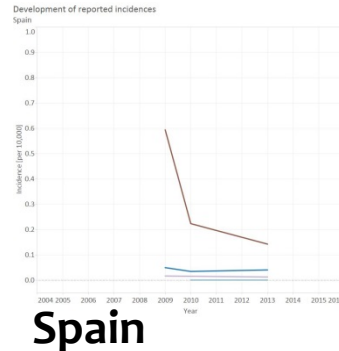
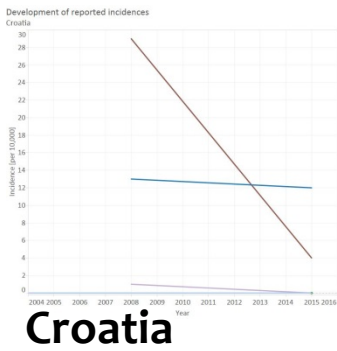
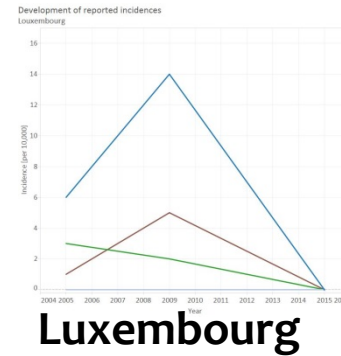
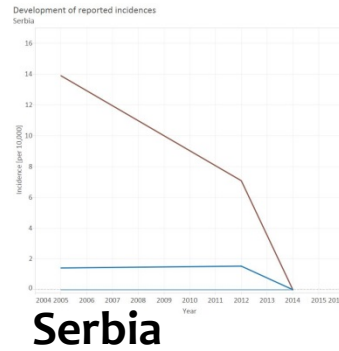
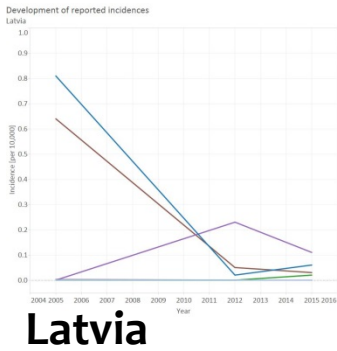
National trends  
2004-2015



# 3. Trends: Water-related diseases

## health outcome, selected trends 2004-2016, at a glance

Incidence



### Disease

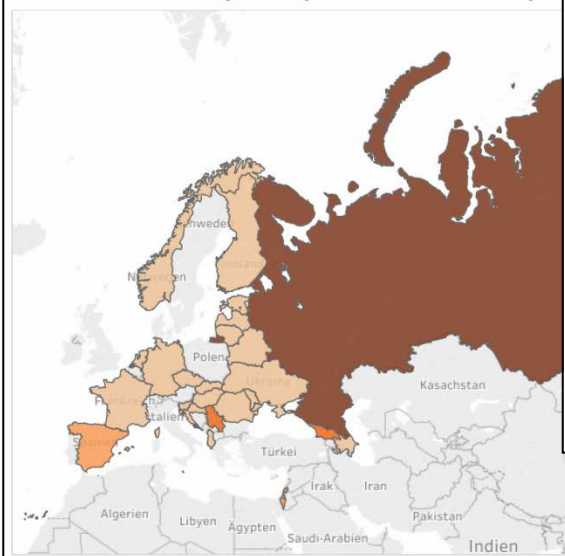
- Bacillary dysentery ..
- Calicivirus infection
- Cholera
- Cryptosporidiosis
- EHEC
- Enterohaemorrhagi..
- Giardiasis
- Intestinal infection..
- Legionellosis
- Norovirus, Rotaviru..
- Typhoid fever
- Viral hepatitis A
- Yersiniosis

Time

# 3. Trends: Water-related outbreaks

## Identification of fields with need for further action

Bacillary dysentery  
Maximum of yearly outbreaks reported



Viral Hepatitis A  
Maximum of yearly outbreaks reported 2011 - 2015

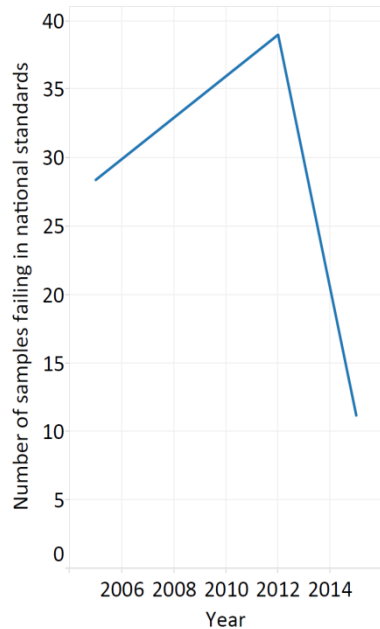


Maximum of yearly outbreaks 2011-2015  
0 26

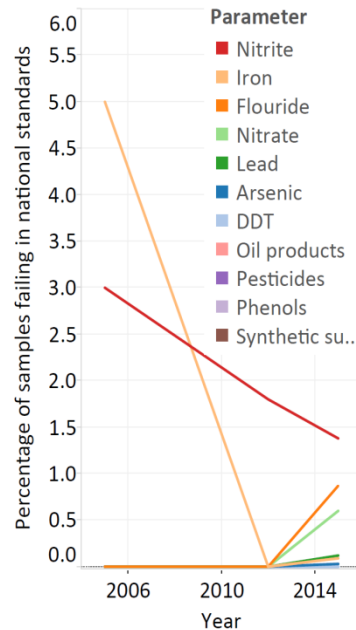
# 4. Country example: Azerbaijan

## Azerbaijan: ongoing story of successful implementation

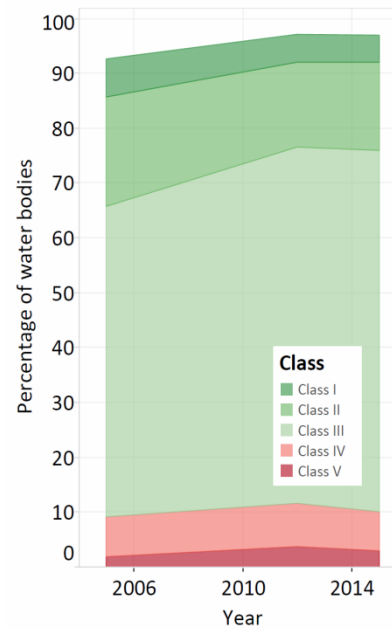
Watsan 2, E. coli



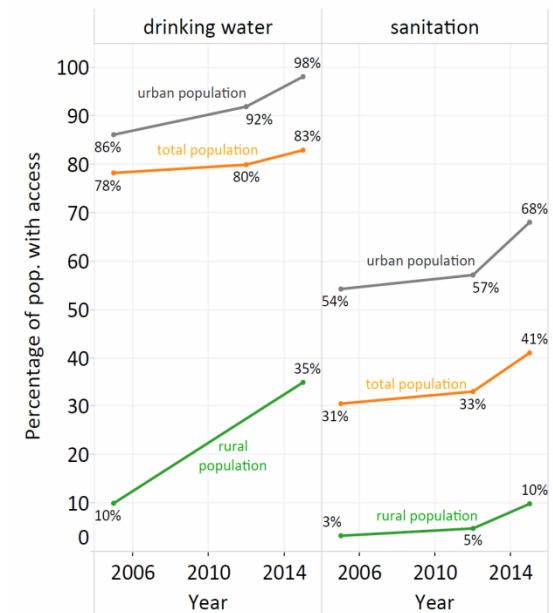
Watsan 3



Surfacewater status



Access to drinking water and sanitation

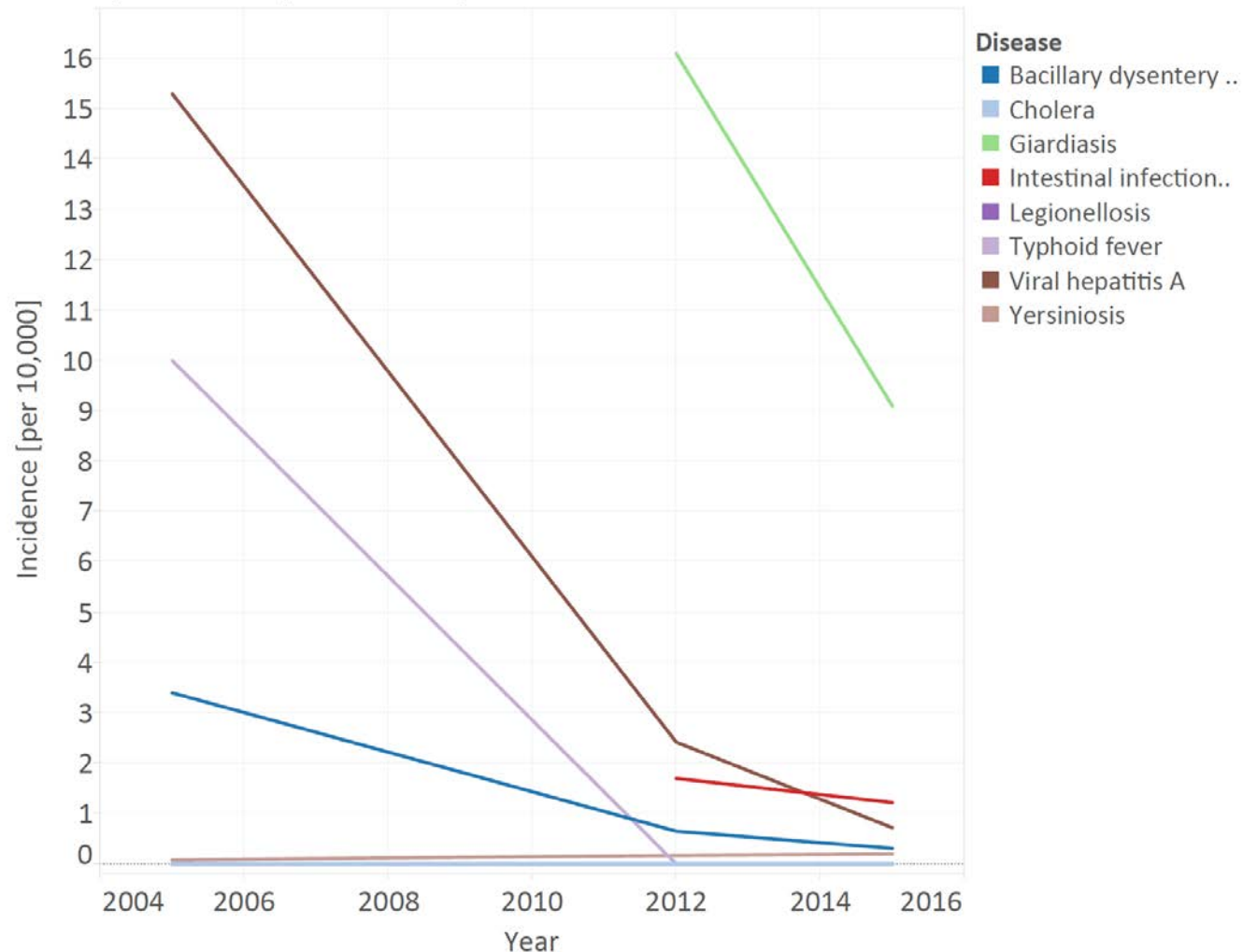




## 4. Country example: Azerbaijan

Resulting  
health outcome  
as reported from  
Azerbaijan  
2005-2015

Azerbaijan: Development of reported incidences



## 5. Highlights

- \* Reconstruction and building of **infrastructure** has started where funding is available.
- \* International **cooperation**, bilateral projects and knowledge transfer are strengthening awareness and collaboration (both experts and layman).
- \* **Improved monitoring** and data collection.
- \* Dramatic **improvements in health outcome**.

## 6. Lessons learnt for future work

- \* Numeric data: needs close inspection and verification, “one-out-all-out” strategy needs revision.
- \* Some countries are focusing on – necessary – legislative action, but expensive investments are problematic : demanding financial aid and propagation of funding strategies.
- \* Lots of targets are covering details in various target areas simultaneously.
- \* International cooperation has proved to be very fruitful but needs to be further promoted and enhanced

*Thank you!*

*IHPH, WHO CC Bonn*



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