The Ostrava Declaration on Environment and Health
WHO global strategy on health, environment and climate change

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5th session
Meeting of the Parties to the
Protocol on Water and Health

19-21 November | Belgrade | Serbia
6th Ministerial Conference on Environment & Health
Ostrava, Czech Republic, 13-15 June 2017
Ostrava public health priorities

1. Improve indoor and outdoor air quality
2. Ensure access to safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene
3. Minimize adverse effects of chemicals
4. Strengthen adaptation to and mitigation of climate change
5. Prevent/eliminate adverse effects of waste mgmt. & contaminated sites
6. Support cities and regions to become healthier
7. Build the environmental sustainability of health systems
Ostrava commitments

OVERALL OBJECTIVE
To ensure universal, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking-water sanitation and hygiene for all in all settings

- Ratify or accede to the Protocol on Water and Health
- WSP approach in policies and regulations
- Efficiency of wastewater treatment
- SSP approach in policies and regulations
- Sustainable financing of WASH services
- Equitable access
- WASH in schools and health care facilities
- Climate-resilience
- WASH in actions plans on AMR
- Disaster risk governance, preparedness, response and recovery
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Water, sanitation and health in national portfolios

19 countries confirmed having the national portfolio established

14 countries address water sanitation and health in the portfolio

8 countries would like to receive technical support to make further progress in the field of water, sanitation and health

15 MS would be able to provide technical support for the WSN priority area

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WHO Small Country Initiative

The Iceland Statement:
Ensuring safe and climate-resilient water and sanitation

“Build climate-resilient water supply and sanitation services and promote sustainable water management to prevent water-related disease, in national as well as transboundary contexts, by ratifying or acceding to the Protocol on Water and Health by 2022”
WHO global strategy on health, environment and climate change

- Recognizes the impact of climate change on transmission of food-borne and water-borne diseases
- All countries incorporating the pillars of the WSP and SSP into their strategies
- Need to address the major deficit in equipping health care facilities with safely managed WASH services
- Access to safe drinking-water and sanitation services as key to achieving WHO’s strategic priority of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Sanitation and wastewater barriers to combat antimicrobial resistance are in place