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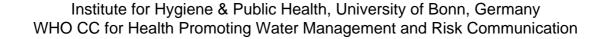
WHO CC for Health Promoting Water Management and Risk Communication



WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

- Mandated by the UN to monitor global progress towards the MDG
- Use of national data sources
 - National censuses
 - Household sample surveys
- Use of standard definitions and indicators







JMP definitions on water supply

Improved water supply

- Piped into dwelling, plot or yard
- Public tap/standpipe
- Tube well/borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection





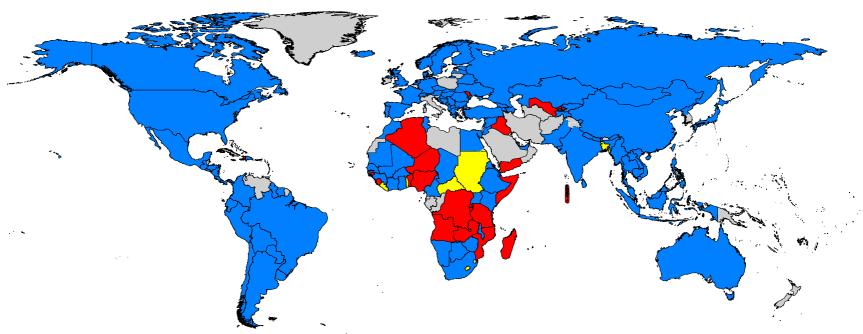
Unimproved water supply

- Unprotected dug well
- Unprotected spring
- Cart with small tank/drum
- Tanker truck
- Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation canal)
- Bottled water





Drinking water status in 2006



Progress towards the MDG drinking water target, 2006

On track	Coverage in 2006 was less than 5 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or coverage was higher than 95%
Progress but insufficient	Coverage in 2006 was 5 per cent to 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target
Not on track	Coverage in 2006 was more than 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or the 1990 - 2006 trend shows unchanged or decreasing coverage
No or insufficient data	Data were unavailable or insufficient to estimate trends





JMP definitions on sanitation

Improved sanitation

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



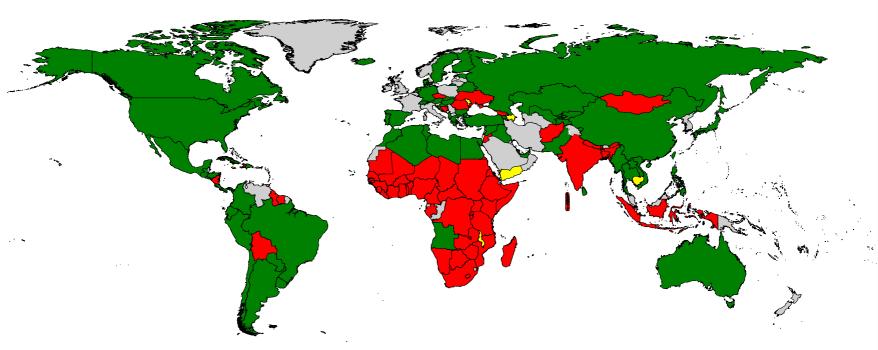


- Unimproved sanitation
- Flush/Pour flush to elsewhere
- Pit latrine without slab/open pit
- Bucket
- Hanging toilet/hanging latrine
- No facilities, bush or field





Sanitation status in 2006



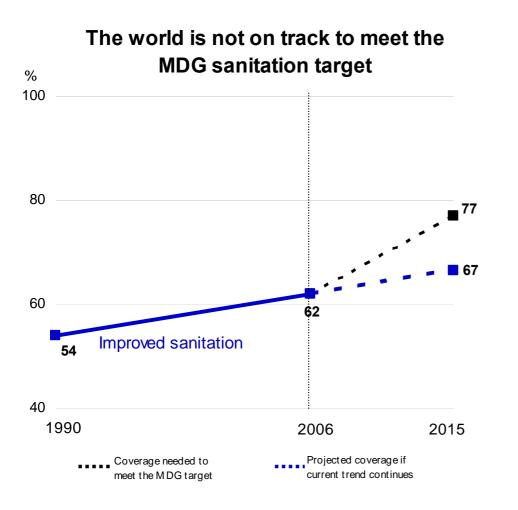
Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, 2006

On track	Coverage in 2006 was less than 5 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target, or coverage was higher than 95%
Progress but insufficient	Coverage in 2006 was 5 per cent to 10 per cent below the rate it needed to be for the country to reach the MDG target
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No or insufficient data	





Where we are?









Index of progress relative to population growth

Country	Proportion of the population that gained access to improved sanitation since 1990 (%)
Yemen	39
Benin	30
Cameroon	29
Comoros	29
Mali	29
Zambia	27

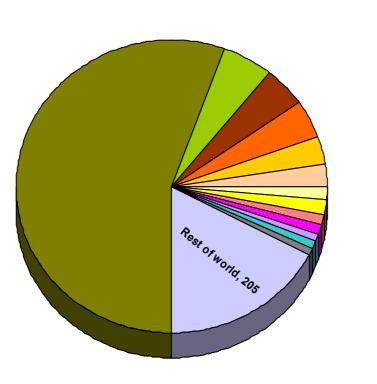






Open defecation

1.2 billion people practise open defecation, 83 per cent of whom live in 13 countries



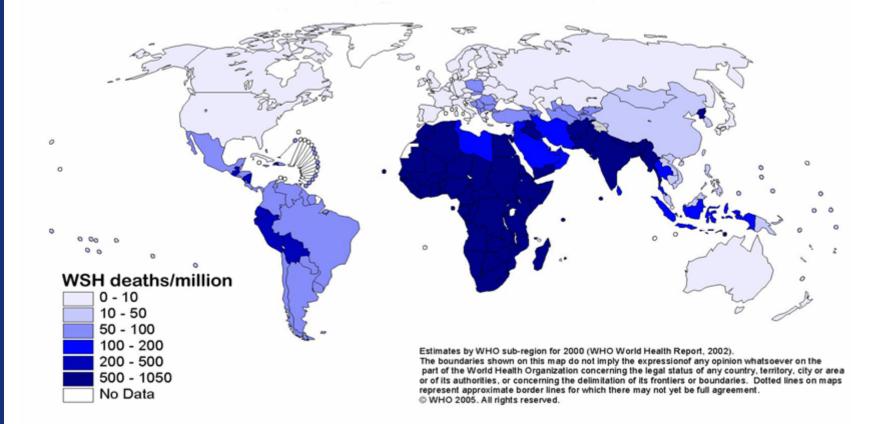
In millions of people India, 665 Indonesia, 66 Ethiopia, 52 Pakistan, 50 China, 37 ■ Nigeria, 29 Brazil, 18 Bangladesh, 18 ■ Sudan, 14 ■ Nepal, 14 ■ Niger, 11 ■ Viet Nam, 10 ■ Mozambique, 10 Rest of world, 205





Global burden of disease

Deaths from unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene



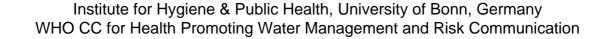




Situation in the WHO European region

- 877 million people
- almost 140 million (16%) do not have a household connection to a drinking-water supply
- over 41 million (5%) do not have access to a safe drinking-water supply
- 85 million (10%) do not have access to improved sanitation







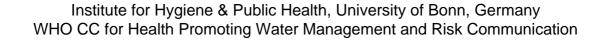
Disease burden in the WHO European region





- 13,500 deaths per year of children under 14 years of age due to poor water
- Over 11,000 deaths occur in the EUR-B sub-region







The three E's of IWRM

- Economic efficiency in water use
- Equity
- Environmental and ecological sustainability



Source: http://new.unep.org/themes/Freshwater/Documents/pdf/IWRMtargetBrochure.pdf

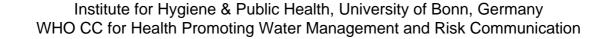




WHO & IWRM

- To assist non-health sectors in understanding and acting on the health impacts of their actions
- WHO's program on water, health and sanitation focuses on the critical interconnections between health and water
 - Water supply, sanitation and hygiene development
 - Water resources subprogram
 - Wastewater use
 - Economic Aspects

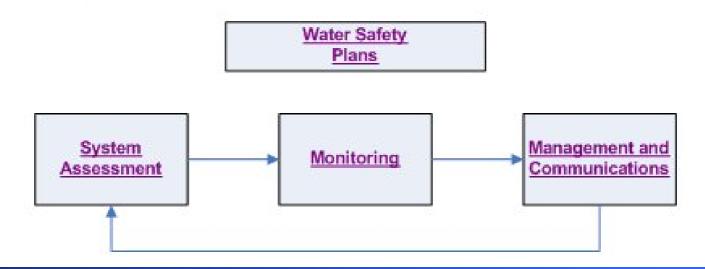






WHO Water Safety Plan

- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality 3rd edition are the basis of the development of Water Safety Plans
- Risk management and risk assessment approach
- Risk: Impact of a hazard and the likelihood of a hazard to occur

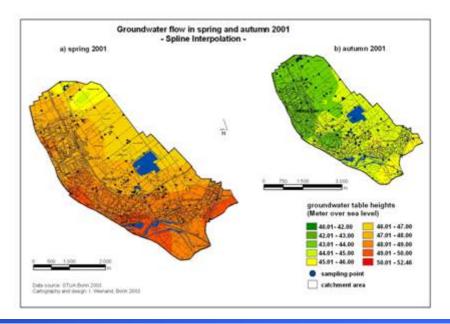






System assessment

- Assembling the team
- Documenting and describing the system
- Assessing hazards and prioritising risks
- Assessing the system

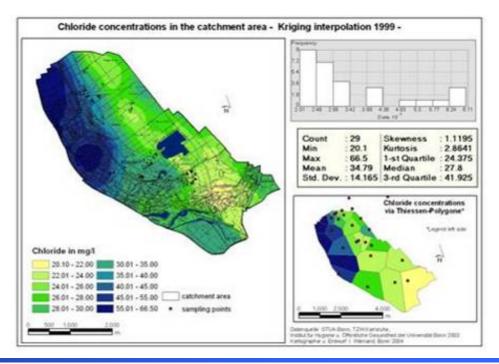






Monitoring

- Identifying control measures
- Monitoring control measures
- Validating effectiveness of WSP







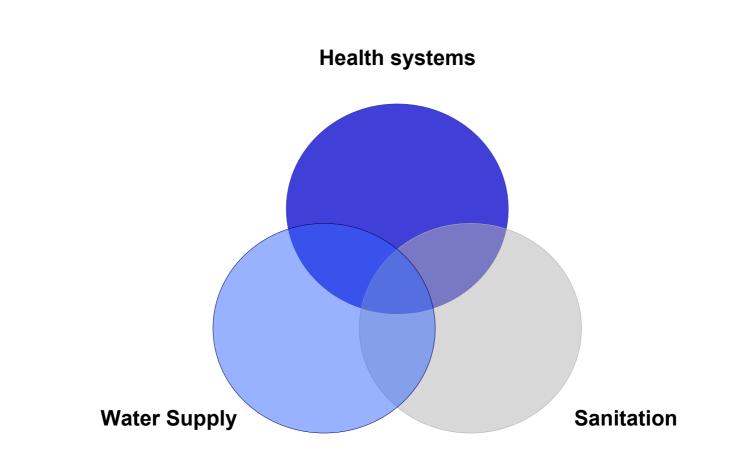
Management & communications

- Developing supporting programmes
- Preparing management procedures
- Establishing documentation and communication procedures





Conclusion







Acknowledgements

- Bruce Gordon, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, World Health Organization
- Jamie Bartram, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, World Health Organization
- Clarissa Brocklehurst, Chief of Water, Environment and Sanitation, UNICEF



