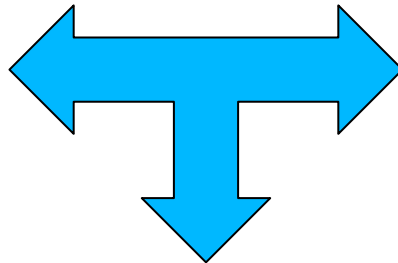


The UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health



UNECE



EUROPE



Why a treaty to manage water resources and prevent water-related diseases ?



- In the pan-European Region, poor-quality drinking-water causes over 13 000 deaths from diarrhoea among children aged 0–14 years (5.3% of all deaths in this age group) each year
- 19 million people still do not have access to improved water sources and 67 million people lack access to improved sanitation facilities
- Inequalities rise: in the Caucasus and Central Asia, 22% of the rural population lacks access to improved drinking-water sources as opposed to only 4% of urban dwellers
- 71% of the rural population lacks access to piped water on premises, compared to 16% in urban areas
- Overuse, pollution, extreme weather events affect water resources

The Protocol on Water and Health



- The world's only legal treaty designed to reduce water-related deaths and diseases through improved water management
- A practical instrument to achieve water-related MDGs and framework to implement the human right to water and sanitation.
- Tool to implement future water and health related SDGs
- Focus on governance, integration of policies and on cooperation

Key objectives:

- (a) Access to drinking water for everyone and
- (b) Provision of sanitation for everyone

Status of ratification

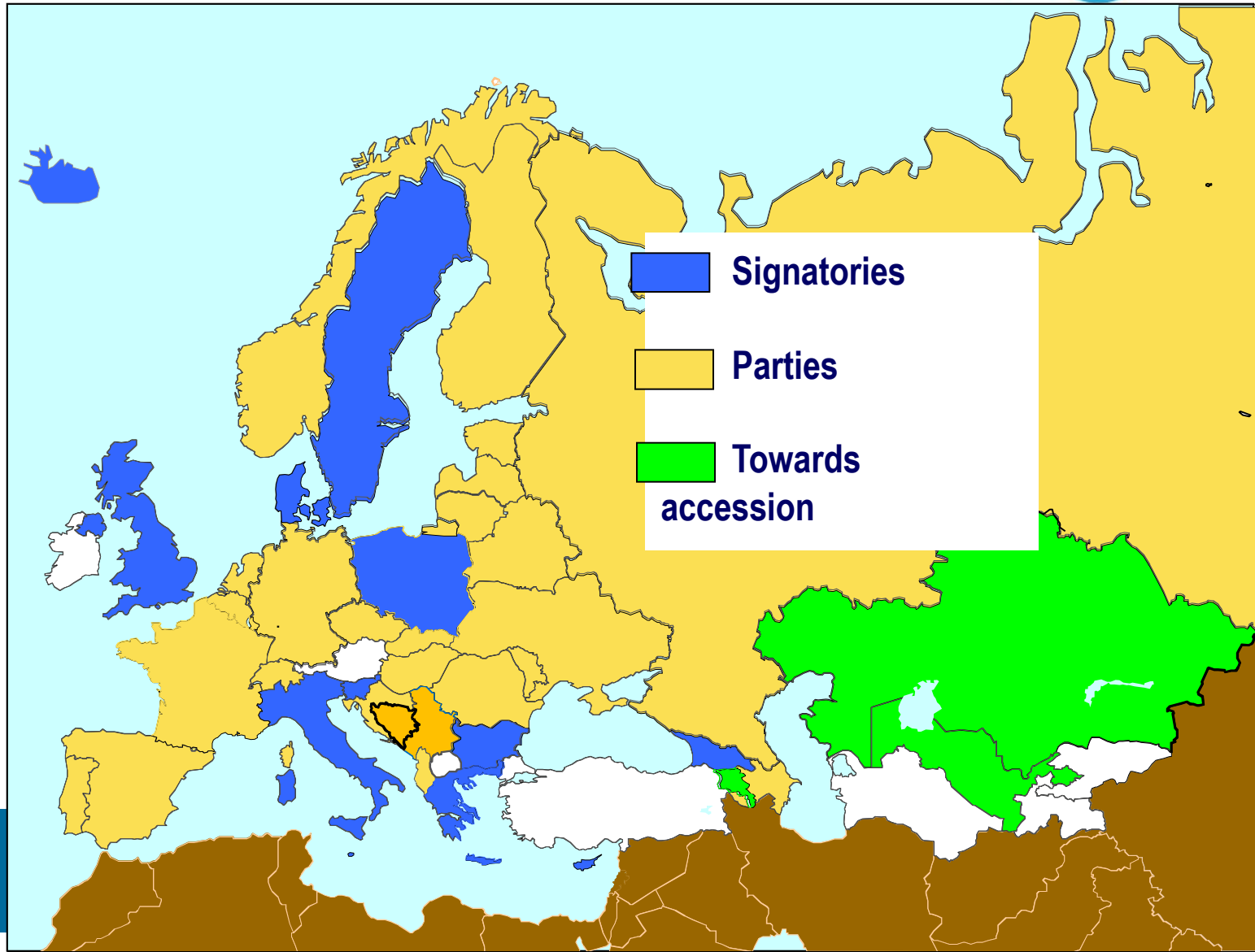
The Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes is the first major international legal approach for the prevention, control and reduction of water-related diseases in Europe.



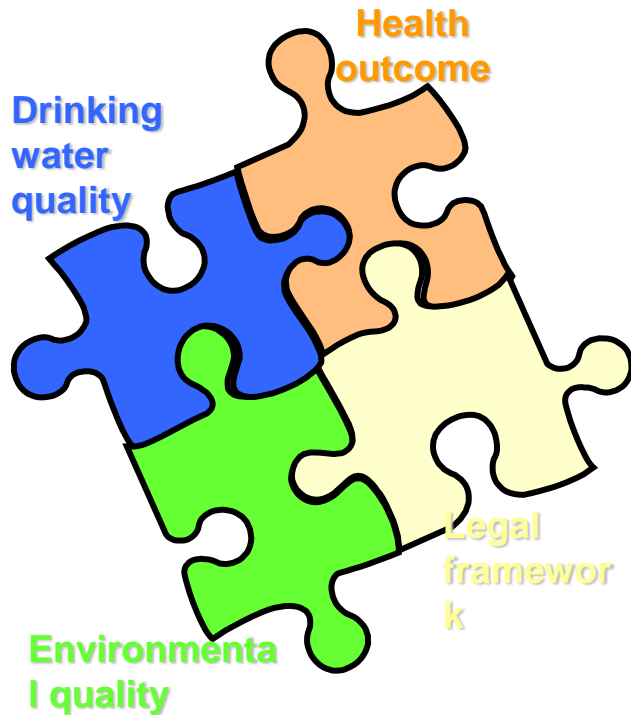
Adopted in
1999 by 36
countries

Entered into
force in 2005

Currently
has 26
Parties



Goal: Protect human health and well being by better management of water resources



Environmental Management

- Effective protection of water related ecosystems and sustainable use of water resources
- Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for everyone

Health Outcomes

- Prevention, control and reduction of water-related diseases
- Detection, contingency planning and response to outbreaks

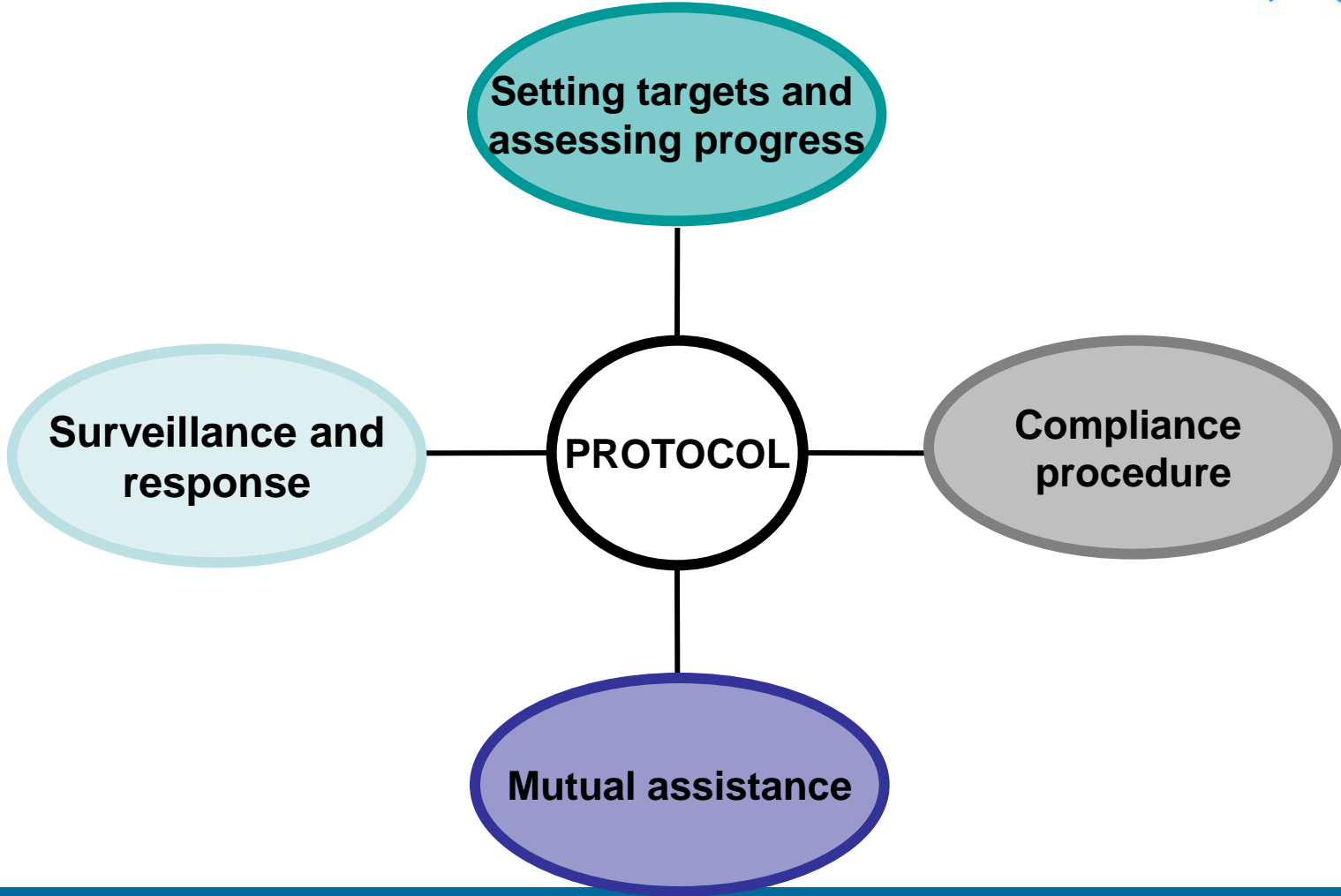
Water and health sectors



The bottlenecks in addressing these problems often occur beyond the purview of the water and health sectors.

- Formulation and implementation of policies;
- Effectiveness of institutions and the arrangements between them;
- Translation of political will into action;
- Allocation of resources at national and international level; and
- Countries' capacity

How the Protocol works: its 4 pillars



Target setting areas





Advantages to work on the basis of the Protocol

- ✓ Requires political commitment but is also a powerful framework to generate it
- ✓ Legally binding => ensures long-term perspective and forms a basis for improved regulatory environment
- ✓ Designed to support continuous progress with pace and objectives tailored to countries' priorities and capacities
- ✓ Measurable targets
- ✓ Reporting to public and to MOP
- ✓ Standards – provides standards (equity – important for PPPs)

Status of implementation and remaining challenges – PPPs solutions ?



- Significant progress achieved, especially in access to water
- Challenges remain, in particular with regard to:
 - Rural areas: Access to safe water and adequate sanitation, quality aspects, hygiene, performance – specific for Moldova
 - Small-scale water supplies and sanitation – area for PPPs in Moldova
 - Climate change impacts such as extreme weather events
 - Wastewater treatment and discharges of untreated wastewater

Status of implementation and remaining challenges – PPPs role ?



- Institutional challenges:
 - Setting targets is a challenge for countries as it confronts governance inadequacies
 - Sustained cooperation amongst Ministries of health, environment, agriculture, economy, finance and **private sector**
 - Cooperation between governmental authorities and NGOs
- Securing funds for the implementation of the follow up programme of measures – **need PPPs involvements**
- Mobilizing more political attention

Protocol on Water & Health and PPPs



- Key actors need to be involved to be able to meet the national Protocol targets
- Private companies investments and experience in water and sanitation is crucial for qualitative water supply and sanitation facilities.
- Combined efforts in PPPs helps better to manage the challenges from Protocol on Water & Health
- Qualitative services with aim of PPPs to have more customers (water & sanitation) – direct linked with population health and better environment.
- PPPs involvement in surface waters management need to be updated
- Prevention measures are easily to manage.

Protocol on Water & Health and PPPs In Moldova



- PPP in North part of the country will help to meet National targets on Protocol
- The project will support the development of a regional water supply system in North Moldova on the backbone of the existing Soroca-Balti Pipeline, to improve the quality and efficiency of water and wastewater services in the operation area. The local public authorities from 7 districts expressed the commitment to associate their water and wastewater infrastructure into a Regional Operating Company who
- will aim to attract a reputable private operator to operate the water and wastewater services across the entire operating region.

Protocol on Water & Health and PPPs



Questions ?

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