Safe and efficient management

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Programme of work 2014-2016

• **Programme area 4:** safe and efficient management of water supply and sanitation systems
  – Promotion and capacity building on water safety plans (WSPs) and sanitation safety plans (SSPs) through national, sub-regional and regional events
  – Development of field guidance
  – Exchange of experience on safe and efficient management
  – Special attention to water losses and wastewater management

• Lead Party and organization: **Portugal and IWA**
WSPs are relevant for target setting

- Recommended by WHO Guidelines since 2004
- Public health benchmark for safe drinking water
- Risk management from catchment to consumer
- Benefits broadly confirmed
- Significant policy momentum in Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>WSP-related targets</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia³</td>
<td>• Develop methodology and legal basis for WSPs by 2016</td>
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<td>• Develop and implement WSPs in five communities by 2020</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>• Promote good practice in water-supply management (indicator: number of water</td>
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<td>supplies using WSPs)</td>
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<td>Kyrgyzstan⁵</td>
<td>• Organize development and approval of WSPs for two cities (Bishkek and Osh) by 2015</td>
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<td>• Organize development and approval of WSPs for other cities and regional centres by 2020</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>• Set up WSPs for all cities and other settlements with populations of over 5000 people by 2020</td>
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<td>Tajikistan⁴</td>
<td>• Develop WSPs in five major cities by 2015</td>
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<td>• Develop WSPs in 30 rural communities by 2017</td>
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WSP field guide (2014)

- Step-by-step WSP introduction for field staff:
  - Small community/town operators
  - Local agencies/NGOs which support WSP implementation
- Hands-on advice in plain language
- Ready-to-use templates
- Available in Russian and English

WSP field guide (2014)

Sanitary inspections

The sanitary inspection forms provided in Template 3-B support documenting WSP tasks. This template offers a variety of relevant sanitary inspection (SI) forms for WSP, with a particular focus on the dug well. The SI form should be applicable to the local water supply setting. On the first page you can find the following standard inspection questions and steps:

- dug well with hand pump (SI form 1)
- dug well with sand filter (SI form 2)
- handpump with mechanical pumping (SI form 3)
- spring source (SI form 4)
- storage container (SI form 5)
- well head/trench and piped distribution (SI form 6)
- collection and household containers (SI form 7).

Page 1 of each inspection form presents a systematic checklist of site-specific risk factors associated with respective hygienic codes or a “Yes” or “No” indicator on the top of the form. All answers should be based on observation and interviewing of community members and other sources.

Page 2 of each inspection form provides space to document additional observations if needed. Each sanitary inspection form is accompanied by explanatory notes and general guidance to the WSP team for understanding in each question. Also remember that your local health officer or local water supply officer can significantly affect the inspection.

The WSP team will carry out sanitary inspections regularly. Forms and results in a sanitary inspection form support WSP task 6, a key step in improving your control measures as part of your WSP.

SANITARY INSPECTION FORM 1 DUG WELL WITH HAND PUMP

I. General information
   a. Name of village or town .................................................................
   b. Location and name of dug well ......................................................
   c. Date of inspection ......................................................................
   d. Weather conditions during inspection ........................................

II. Specific questions for assessment
   1. Is there a latrine within 10 metres of the well?
   2. Is the fence intact, intrusion or bushes?
   3. Can livestock have access within 10 metres of the well?
   4. Is there any other source of pollution within 10 metres of the well (e.g. animal breeding, cattle, roads, garbage, and enterprises)?
   5. Is stains water present within 3 metres of the well?
   6. Is the drainage channel shallow or cracked, breaks or is it needed?
   7. Is the cement floor or brick less than 2 metres in diameter above the top of the well?
   8. Are there cracks in the cement floor or bricks?
   9. Is the hand pump inside the point of attachment or of operational?
   10. Is the pump cover missing or damaged?

III. Results and comments
   a. Sanitary inspection risk score (risk appropriate above):
      - Very high risk [6-10]
      - High risk [3-5]
      - Medium risk [1-2]
      - Low risk [0]
   b. Important points of risk noted and reported on the reverse of the form:
      - Additional comments:

IV. Names and signatures of assessors: ..................................................
WSP policy road map (2010)

- Targeting regulators tasked with revising or developing drinking-water quality policies
- Conceptual framework and building blocks for introduction and scale-up of WSPs at country level
- Now available in Russian

Source: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/dwq/thinkbig_small.pdf?ua=1
WSP capacity building (2014)
Sub-regional workshop for EECCA countries

- Increase knowledge and awareness among national stakeholders to appreciate the value of WSPs
- Review status of WSP-related policies and programmes
- Identify barriers hindering WSP uptake and support needs
- Sharing experiences in supporting WSP implementation

WSP capacity building (2014)
Sub-regional workshop for EECCA countries

- 78 delegates from water and health domain:
  - 12 EECCA countries
  - International experts
  - IFIs, NGOs, UN organizations

- Summary in English and Russian
- Funded by Germany

WSP capacity building (2014)  
Sub-regional workshop for EECCA countries

- Basic training on WSP steps
- Experience sharing from international experts
WSP capacity building (2014)
Sub-regional workshop for EECCA countries

• Review of reported benefits:
  – Health
  – Water quality
  – Regulatory
  – Operational
  – Institutional
  – Investment

Regulatory benefits include:
• better information from WSPs, to inform surveillance activities;
• increased knowledge-sharing and cooperation between water suppliers and local or national governments;
• improved legislation to support or strengthen associated regulation (e.g. resource protection, water allocation, consumer health, wastewater discharge, land use, and so on).

Institutional benefits include:
• increased awareness, knowledge and understanding among staff of water suppliers of the supply system and prevailing risks;
• improved cooperation and communication among water supply staff;
• increased consumer confidence in the drinking-water supplied.

Water quality benefits include:
• improved drinking-water quality (e.g. through compliance with water quality regulations);
• a reduction in the number and severity of drinking-water related incidents;
• improved source water protection.

Investment benefits include:
• support for decision-making about upgrade and improvement needs, thereby enabling better targeting of investments;
• increased access to and allocation of funds from national, state or local government budgets.

Operational benefits include:
• improved managerial and standard operating procedures;
• improved operational monitoring;
• improved record-keeping and data collection.
WSP capacity building (2014)
Sub-regional workshop for EECCA countries

• Countries experiences with WSP (e.g. TJK, KGZ)
• Enabling environment:
  – Role of pilot projects
  – Regulatory frameworks and auditing
• WSP-related targets set (drafted) under the Protocol
• WSPs for small systems:
  – Need for external advice
  – External sources of funding for improvements
  – Local sanitation practices
WSP capacity building (2014)
Support needs for WSP uptake /1

• **Advocacy at national level:**
  – Focus on high-level decision makers
  – Health and institutional benefits
  – Financial implications

• **Learning across countries:**
  – Sharing of regulations, norms and standards on WSPs
  – Sharing of experiences related to implementation
WSP capacity building (2014)
Support needs for WSP uptake /2

• Building capacity at country level:
  – Pilot projects
  – Education of trainers
  – Training of operators and local government who facilitate WSP implementation
  – Guidance in local language

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<th>WSP resource</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>WHO and IWA (2012): Water safety plan training package (website). Geneva: World Health Organization <a href="http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/wsp_training_package/en">http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/wsp_training_package/en</a></td>
<td>This package is designed to be used by trainers facilitating training based on the WSP manual: prior knowledge and understanding of WSPs are required. It consists of a facilitator handbook, a participant workbook and accompanying PowerPoint presentations. The training package is only available in English.</td>
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Berlin strategic workshop (2014)

- Workshop focusing on **EU members**: 60 participants from 20 countries
- Thematic coverage:
  - Status of WSP implementation & regulation
  - Policy drivers
  - Enabling environment for WSP uptake
  - Particularities of WSP in small supplies
  - WSP auditing and certification
  - Interfaces to risk assessment and management in adjacent fields
National capacity building (2014)

- **Tajikistan** through Biannual Collaboration Agreement (BCA) between WHO/Europe and Ministry of Health:
  - Joint implementation with *Oxfam GB* (partner to PA 4)
  - Advocacy of decision makers and other stakeholders
  - Review of lessons learned from previous pilot project
  - Protocol context
  - Kick-off for further joint work of Oxfam and WHO/Europe

- **Republic of Moldova** as part of SDC-supported project on implementation of targets (*Ion, Nataliya*)
Proposed activities in 2015

• **National capacity building** through WHO/Europe BCA-arrangements:
  – Kyrgyzstan
  – Republic of Moldova
  – Ukraine
  – Uzbekistan

• **IWA Regional Utility Management Conference**
  (13-15 May 2015, Tirana):
  – National associations in south-east Europe
  – Utility managers and senior utility staff
Further considerations

• Note **linkages** with all programme areas

• **Opportunities** - interest by several partners in supporting and aligning with the WSP approach:
  – EBRD / World Bank / ADB
  – Donors and technical support agencies
  – NGOs
  – UN Habitat

• “Going beyond workshops”: more structured approaches in supporting **long-term policy uptake**
Implementation challenges

- Little work on sanitation (safety) (planning)
- Sanitation scoping/landscape study
- Regional workshop on safe and efficient management
- Funding from one source
Thank you
Спасибо
Merci
Danke

Source: Rod Shaw