Programme area 5: Safe and efficient management of water supply and sanitation systems

Oliver Schmoll, WHO Regional Office for Europe Jelka Appelman, Netherlands

> Fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties Geneva, 14-16 November 2016







Context

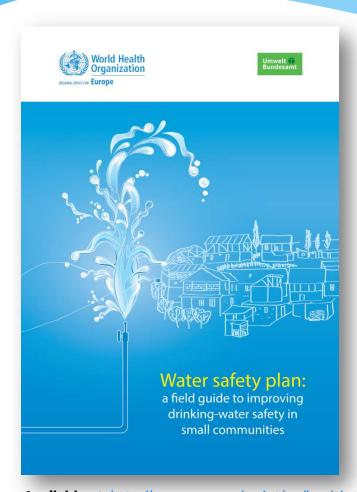
- * SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 call for **safely** managed water and sanitation services
- * Water safety planning (WSP) and sanitation safety planning (SSP) approaches are broadly recognised as public health benchmarks for delivery of safe services
- * Various managerial and operational benefits, improved compliance and **health gains**



Objective

- * Support **long-trerm uptake** of WSPs (and SSPs), including integration in national target setting under the Protocol:
 - * Art. 6 (2a): Quality of drinking water
 - * Art. 6 (2e): Levels of performance
 - * Art. 6 (2f): Application of recognized good practices
 - * Art. 6 (2i): Disposal or reuse of sewage and wastewater
- * Strengthen regulatory and managerial capcities
- * Promote cooperation and exchange

Major milestones since 2014: WSP field guidance for small systems



| | | Template 3-B SI form 1 Page 1 | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Template 3-B | | | |
| Sanitary inspection: | SANITARY INSPECTION FORM DUG WELL WITH HAND PUMP | Template 5-A Page 2 | _ |
| The sanitary inspection forms provided in documenting WSP task 3. | General information Name of village or town: | Date: | |
| Sanitary inspections provide useful on-site | b. Location and/or name of dug wel | Sampling frequency | |
| team in identifying problems with the war | c. Date of inspection: | | |
| performed regularly, sanitary inspections er conditions. Sanitary inspection results provi- | d. Weather conditions during inspec | | |
| This template offers a variety of relevant sar | Note. If there is more than one dug well in yo (such as springs or boreholes), carry out sank | | |
| forms will be relevant for your system, and applicable to the local water supply setting. (| Note. If consumers store water in homes, also the sanitary inspection form "Collection and I | Parameter(s) tested | _ |
| the following abstraction technologies and s | | and target value(s) | |
| dug well with hand pump (SI form 1) | II. Specific questions for assessment | | |
| dug well with windlass (SI form 2) borehole with mechanized pumping (Si | Is there a latrine uphill and/or wit Is the fence absent, inadequate o | | |
| spring source (SI form 4) | Can animals have access within 1 | | |
| storage reservoirs (SI form 5) | 4. Is there any other source of pollur | Sampler | |
| public/yard taps and piped distribution collection and household containers (S) | animal breeding, cultivation, road | Sampler | |
| collection and nousehold containers (S) | 5. Is stagnant water ponding within | | |
| Page 1 of each inspection form presents a sy | Is the drainage channel absent or | | |
| typical risk factors associated with a respe | Is the cement floor or slab less th | | |
| as presence of animals, accumulation of f | top of the well? | | |
| infrastructures). The questions are structur and a "No" answer indicates no or a very low | Are there cracks in the cement flo | Sampling locations | _ |
| observation and interviewing of communi | 9. Is the hand pump loose at the poi | | |
| | pumps, is the pump cover missing | | |
| Page 2 of each inspection form provides sp | 10. Is the well cover absent, cracked (| | |
| by the list of questions, as well as further det | Total score of risk factors as total num | | |
| Each sanitary inspection form is accompan | III. Results and comments | | |
| and 4 of each inspection form provide addi | | Laboratory at which | |
| to assist your understanding of each questi- your local health office or local water suppl | a. Sanitary inspection risk score (tick Wery high risk High risk | samples are tested | |
| the inspections. | Risk score: 9–10 Risk sco | | |
| | b. Important points of risk noted and | | |
| The WSP team should carry out sanitary ins | list according to question numb | | |
| and regular inspection not only supports W as monitoring your control measures as par | additional comments | | |
| as monitoring your control measures as par- | | WSP team member to whom the results are | |
| All completed sanitary inspection forms bec | IV. Names and signatures of assessors: | reported | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | _ |

Available at: http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/water-and-sanitation/publications/2014/water-safety-plan-a-field-guide-to-improving-drinking-water-safety-in-small-communities

Major milestones since 2014: Resource materials in Russian



Available at:

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_healt h/publications/thinkbig-startsmall/en/

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_healt h/publications/ssp-manual/en/

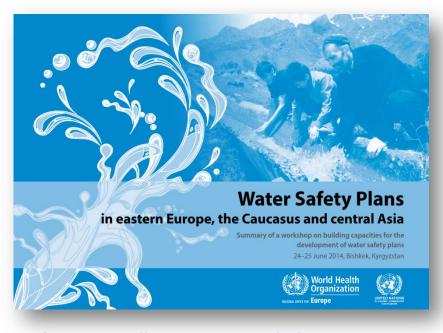
http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_healt h/publications/auditing-water-safetyplans/en/





Major milestones since 2014: Subregional capacity building

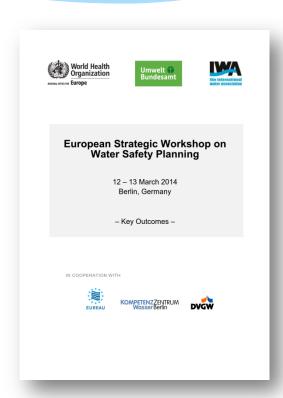
- * Bishkek, June 2014
- Supported by Germany
- * 12 EECCA countries
- * Sensitization on WSPs
- Building blocks for successful implementation and scale-up
- * Advocacy summary report



Available at: http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/water-and-sanitation/publications/2014/water-safety-plans-in-eastern-europe,-the-caucasus-and-central-asia

Major milestones since 2014: Subregional exchange

- * Berlin, March 2014
- Organized by Germany, IWA and WHO Regional Office for Europe
- Member States and accession states of EU
- * Sharing and evaluating status of WSP implementation
- * Focus on regulation, enabling environment, auditing and small systems



Available at:

https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/374/dokumente/berlin_wsp_workshop_report_final.pdf

Major milestones since 2014: National capacity building

- * Advocacy and awareness
 raising for policy makers towards uptake of WSPs
- * Strengthening knowledge and capacities of health sector professionals and water operators
 - * Tajikistan (August 2014)
 - Republic of Moldova (October 2014 and Movember 2015)
 - Uzbekistan (June 2015)
 - * Kyrgyzstan (September 2015)
 - Ukraine (August 2015)
- * Financial support through WHO regular budget and SDC

Lessons learnt for future work /1

- Protocol can play a major role in promoting risk-based management approaches in non-EU countries
- * Strong capacity building need in EU countries
- * Move from "one-off" trainings to "long-term" roadmap development feeding into and supported by target setting under the Protocol

Lessons learnt for future work /2

- * Work on sanitation could not be pursued as planned
- * Strong(er) focus on sanitation deems necessary:
 - Region has failed MDG sanitation target
 - * Strong call on sanitation through SDG targets 6.2 and 6.3
 - High share of untreated wastewater with consequences for health and the environment
 - Interface with climate change (reuse, resilience)
- * Safe management of sanitation chain: hitherto emphasis on WSPs needs to be complemented by SSP focus

Co-leads:

Bosnia and Herzegovina International Water Association The Netherlands

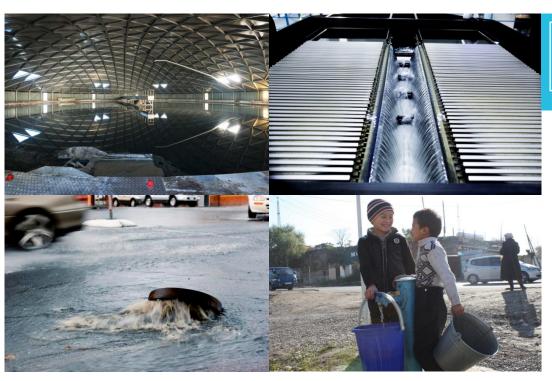
- Scaling-up the adoption of water and sanitation safety plans
- Focusing policy attention and technical efforts on sanitation

Scaling-up the adoption of water and sanitation safety plans

- * Capacity building: WSP and SSP approaches in policy and practice (programme area 3 and 4), including support to development of country roadmaps
- * Support pilot projects integrated WSP & SSP (programme area 4)
- Mainstreaming of uptake WSP and SSP through target setting (programme area 1)
- * Symposium on extreme weather events in relation to safety planning (programme area 7)

2. Focusing policy attention and technical efforts on sanitation

- * Initial scoping study: mapping of challenges and practices in sanitation management in the pan-European region
- Regional workshop to identify priority needs and actions, sharing knowledge and experiences
- Expert group meeting to develop policy/technical guidance and tools (e.g. self assessment tools)
- Identification of policy measures and actions
- Note crosscutting nature of "sanitation" as relevant to all programme areas





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*