

Water Safety Plans and Sanitation Safety Plans: the role of GWOPA

By Anne Bousquet
Regional Coordinator for Africa
GWOPA/ONU-Habitat

African Water Week, Dakar, 28th May 2014

Outline of the presentation

Introduction

1. About Water Safety Plans (WSPs)
2. GWOPA's role and approach in promoting WSPs
 - Who we are (GWOPA)
 - What we do
3. The way forward: Sanitation Safety Plans

Introduction

MDGs -MDG 7, Target 7c-:

= 1990 to 2010, > 2 billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources (piped supplies and protected wells)

BUT:

Since dimensions of safety, reliability and sustainability are not reflected in the proxy indicator = figures overestimate actual number of people using safe water supplies

WORSE:

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ population in developing countries —2.5 billion—still lacks access to improved sanitation facilities.

By 2015, reached only 67% coverage, well short of the 75 % needed to achieve the MDG target

2. The importance of Water Safety Plans (WSPs) for developing countries



Water quality

“Deteriorating water quality threatens the gains that have been made in improving access to drinking-water”

New target beyond 2015: addresses water quality (measured or estimated in a meaningful and cost-effective manner.)

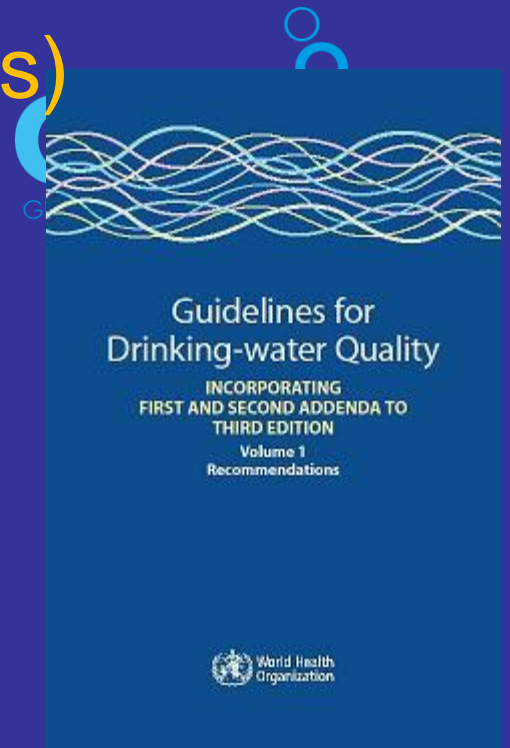
“Within countries, regulatory frameworks will need to be developed, along with the capacity to implement and independently appraise **Water Safety Plans** as a standard feature of ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking-water”*

1. About Water Safety Plans (WSPs)

““The most effective means of consistently ensuring the safety of a drinking-water supply is through the use of a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach that encompasses all steps in water supply from catchment to consumer. In these Guidelines, such approaches are called water safety plans (WSPs)”



WSP Manual, an initiative of WHO and IWA
For water utilities (any size)



1. About Water Safety Plans (WSPs)

- OBJECTIVE:
 - to ensure water supply is safe for human consumption
 - meets the health based standards and regulatory requirements
- PRINCIPLES: comprehensive **risk assessment** and **risk management** approach **to all the steps in water supply chain**
 - minimization of contamination of source waters
 - reduction or removal of contamination through appropriate treatment processes
 - prevention of contamination in the distribution network and the domestic distribution system

1. About Water Safety Plans

a WSP= framework for hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management, including control measures, monitoring + incident and emergency plans + associated documentation at each stage.

Catchment

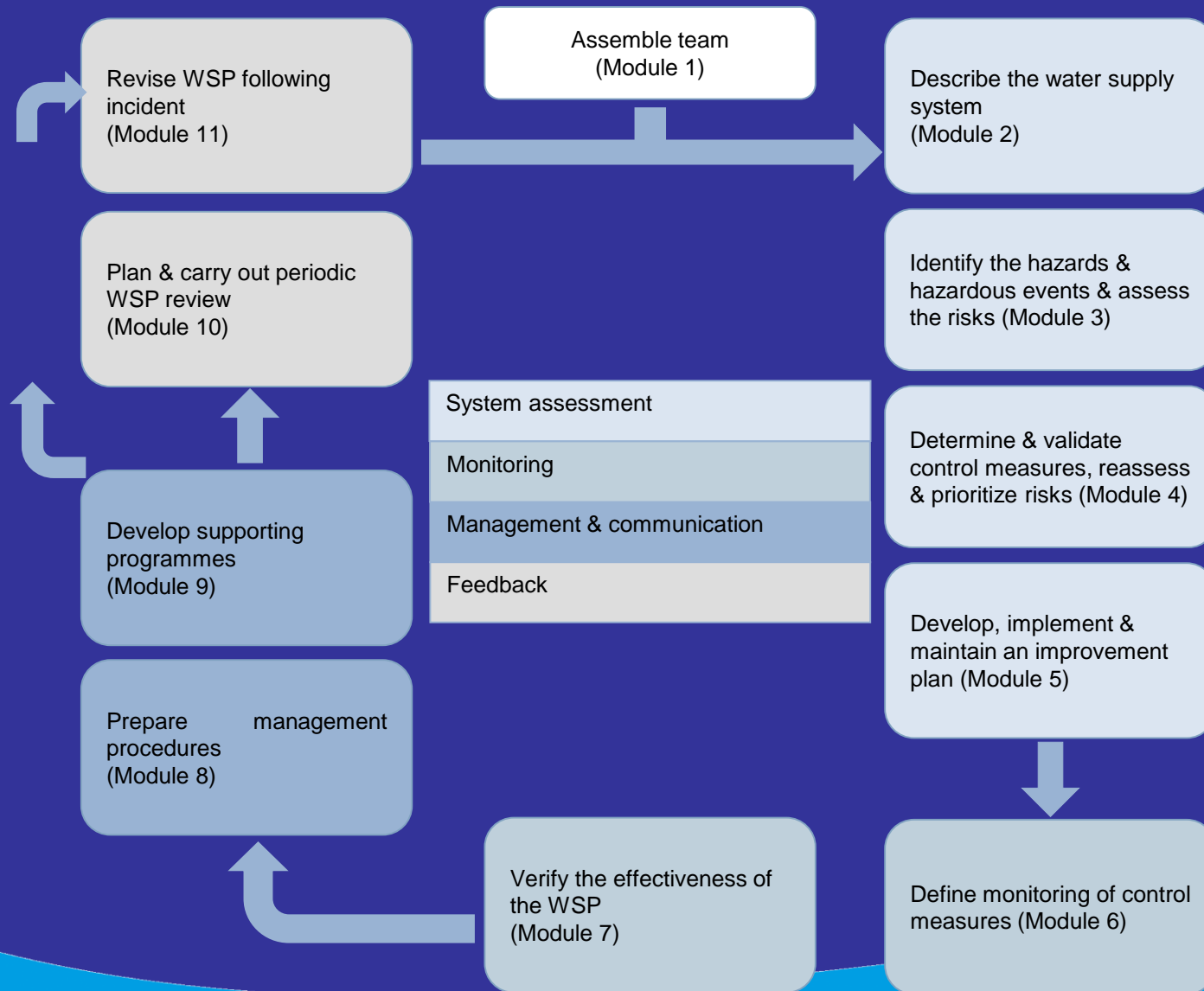
Treatment

Distribution

Consumer



The 11 modules of a WSP



1. About Water Safety Plans



3 key components:

- ✓ System assessment: whether the water supply chain can deliver safe water. Identifies potential hazard in each part + level of risk + appropriate measures to control risks
- ✓ Operational monitoring: at appropriate point in water chain defined for each control measure identified and implemented from the system assessment
- ✓ Documentation of management arrangements with a description of actions in:
 - normal operation and
 - incident conditions
 - +appropriate investigations, remedial actions (improvement programmes, reporting and communication).

2. GWOPA's role and approach in promoting WSPs



The Global WOPs Alliance

A network of partners committed to *helping water operators help one another*:

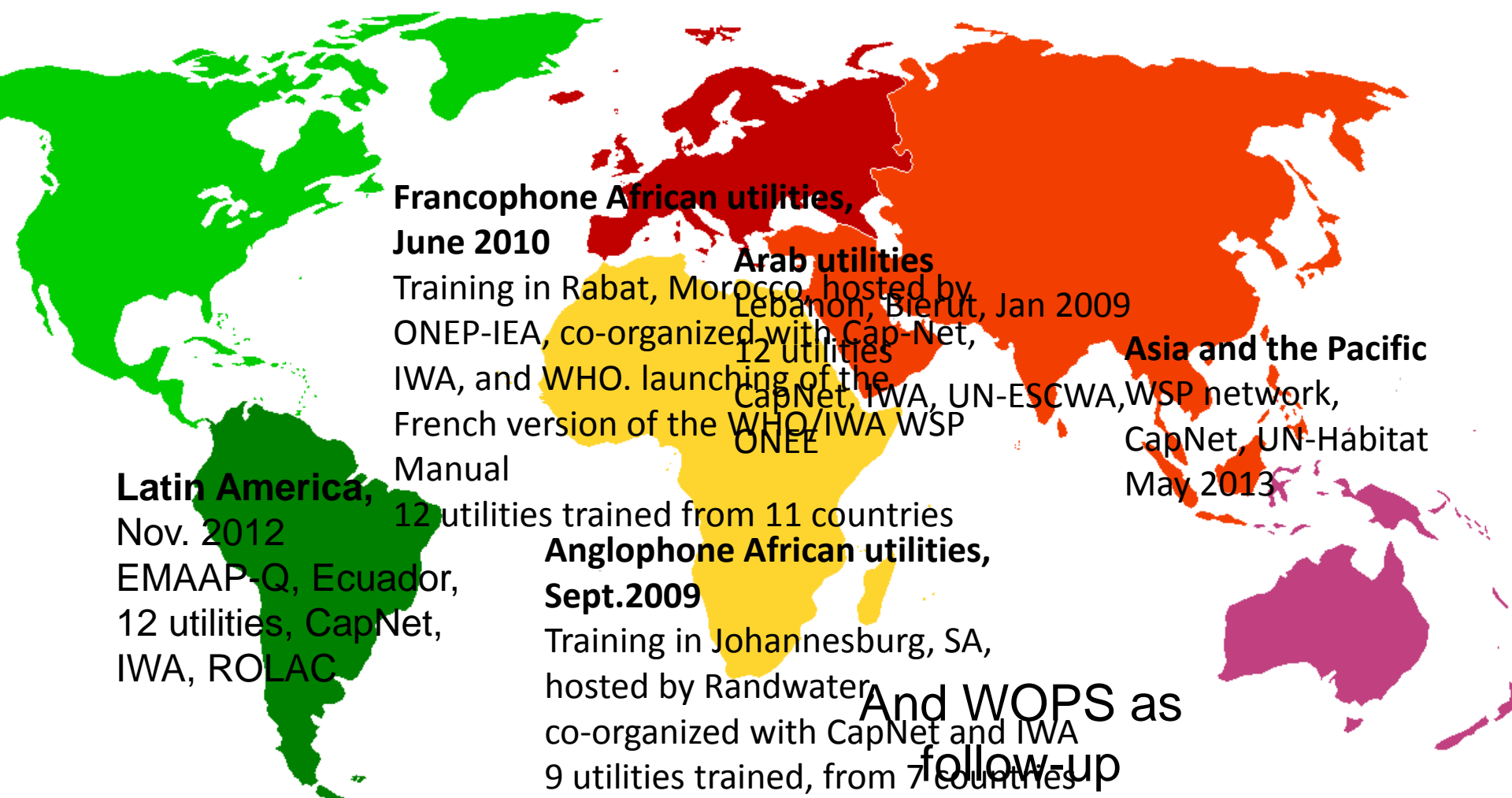
- to improve their collective capacity, and
- to provide access to water and sanitation services for all.

Main Premise:

- Practical knowledge and expertise are existing in water utilities – but they are unevenly distributed
- Sharing this living library of knowledge helps bridging capacity gaps

= WOPs (not-for-profit principle)

2. GWOPA's role and approach in promoting WSPs



3. The way forward: Sanitation Safety Plans (SSPs)

2006, WHO updated *Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater in Agriculture and Aquaculture (GSUWW)* =introduction of multiple-barrier approach combining treatment and non-treatment barriers to reduce risks to various exposure groups= the SSPs

SSP = same principles, methods and procedures as WSP : approach involving the identification and analysis of risks that may occur in the chain from the source of generation, collection, transportation, treatment, reuse, recycling and disposal of wastewater.

But: significant difference = WSP confined to the drinking water supply chain whereas SSP = expands to downstream health effects.

3. The way forward: Sanitation Safety Plans (SSPs)

Status of SSP Development and Implementation

- WHO draft SSP manual
- Tested in: Hanoi (Vietnam), Lima (Peru), Kampala (Uganda) and Bangalore (India)
- SSP pilot project in the Philippines with Asian Development Bank and WHO
- Worldwide dissemination of the manual.

GWOPA = supports pilot SSP (with WHO Asia)

Pilot SSP in Malaysia - IWK (sanitation utility in Malaysia) to be a good mentor for the future WOPs on SSP.

Thank you! Merci!

www.gwopa.org

www.wsportal.org