



World Health Organization

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Organisation mondiale de la Santé

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Weltgesundheitsorganisation

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Всемирная организация здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро

The WHO water safety plan approach: a tool for preparing for floods

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Water and Sanitation

Vienna, Austria 28 October 2014

WHO role in 2014 Balkan flooding events

Public health advice

- WHO grade 2 emergency:
 - Deployment of WHO staff
 - Deployment of water purification equipment and emergency health kits
- Advice and support for coordinated and effective health sector response:
 - Water, sanitation and hygiene
 - Waste and dead animal management
 - Chemical hazards and vector control
- Public health advice to general public



Source: http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-andhealth/Climate-change/publications/2014/floods-and-health-factsheets-for-health-professionals



Climate change and water

Preparedness planning

- Effects of **climate change** impact precipitation patterns
- Increased frequency, duration and intensity of rainfall
- Increased risk of floods
- Need for increased resilience of water utilities
- WHO water safety plan approach supports adaptation management



Source: http://www.euro.who.int/en/healthtopics/environment-and-health/Climatechange/publications/2011/guidance-on-water-supply-andsanitation-in-extreme-weather-events

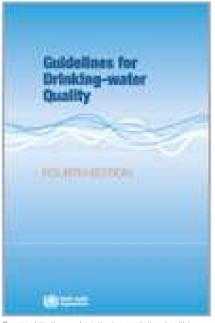
Source: http://www.euro.who.int/en/healthtopics/environment-and-health/Climatechange/publications/2013/floods-in-the-who-europeanregion-health-effects-and-their-prevention



WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality

Public health benchmark

- International **point of reference** for drinking-water regulation
- **Public health benchmark** for delivery of safe drinking-water
- Rigorous health **assessment of agents** in drinking-water (guideline values)
- Recommendation of water safety plans (WSP) as codified safe management



Source: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/ publications/2011/dwq_guidelines

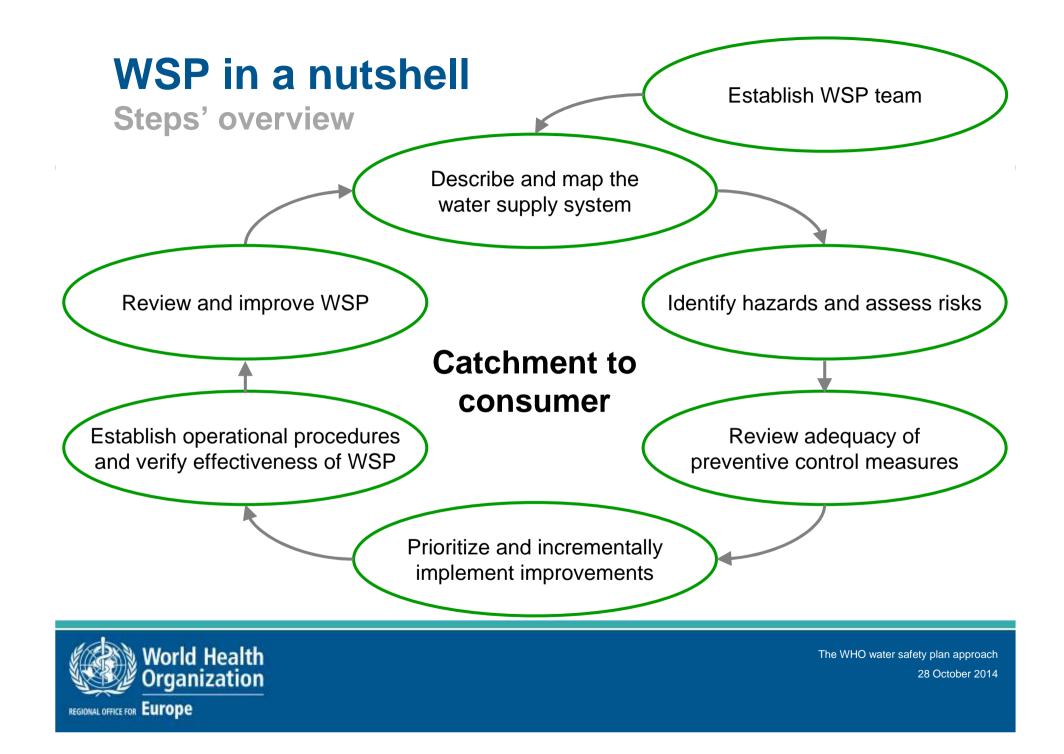


Framework for safe drinking-water

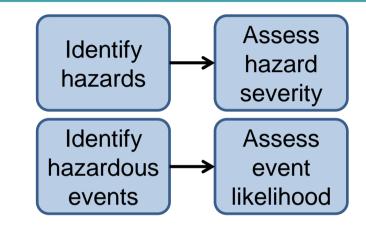
Water safety plans







Hazard analysis





Example hazard analysis

Hazard	Supply step	Hazardous event
M & P	Catchment	High loads of turbidity (runoff) and pathogens (sewage overflow) in source water
M & C	Abstraction	Ingress of chemically and/or microbiologically contaminated flood water into (damaged) wells
Μ	Treatment	Source water quality beyond designed treatment capacities (i.e. coagulation, filtration and disinfection)
Р	Treatment	Interruption of supply due to power failure
Μ	Distribution	Damaged/disrupted mains with ingress of flood water and/or sewerage

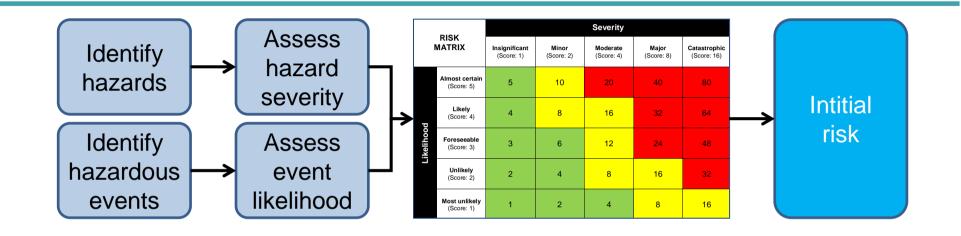


Hazard analysis

- **Step back and analyze:** What can go wrong where?
- No generic assumptions: supply **system specific**
- Identify hazardous events that introduce hazards:
 - Natural causes (e.g. heavy rainfall, floods, droughts)
 - Technical defects (e.g. disturbance of treatment)
 - Malpractices (e.g. inadequate maintenance)
 - Accidents (e.g. spill of chemicals)
- Identify microbiological, chemical and physical hazards that cause harm to public health



Risk assessment



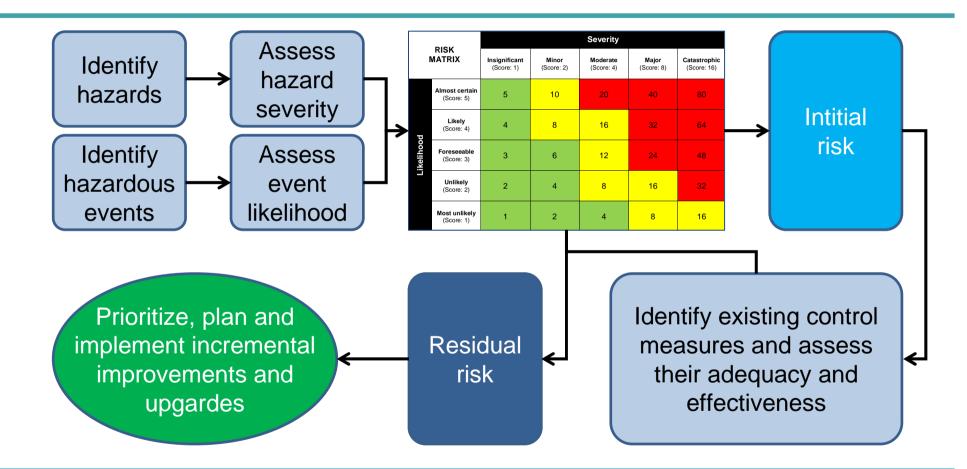


Risk assessment

- Ranking and prioritisation of risks
- Events can be **classified**:
 - What is a risk to public health?
 - In which areas elevated management attention is needed?
 - What improvements and upgrades are important to close gaps in resilience?



Validation of control measures





Outcome

Supply step	Event	Hazard	L	S	Initial risk	Validation of existing controls	L	S	Residual risk	Improved or new controls
CATCH	xxxxxx	CHEM	1	2		хххххх	1	2		хххххх
ABST	xxxxxx	MICRO	4	16		хххххх	1	16		хххххх
TREAT	xxxxxx	CHEM	3	4		хххххх	1	2		XXXXXX
STOR	xxxxxx	CHEM	2	2		хххххх	2	2		хххххх
DISTR	xxxxxx	MICRO	5	8		хххххх	5	8		хххххх



Improvement and upgrade planning

- Significant residual risks require further investigation
- Incremental improvement is pivotal:
 - Identified capital investments for medium and/or long-term infrastructure upgrades
 - Optimized managerial and operational procedures
 - Enhanced preparedness planning
 - Improved emergency response procedures
 - Adjusted communications with health authorities and the public



WSP disaster/emergency planning Core elements

- **Response actions** (incl. increased monitoring)
- Responsibilities and authorities (internal and external)
- Plans for **emergency water supplies**
- **Communication protocols and strategies**, including notification procedures (i.e. internal, health authority, media and public)
- **Regular practices** of emergency procedures
- Post-incident evaluations



Added value of WSP

Reported by water utilities

- Health gains
- Improved operations through more clarity on supply related risks
- Reduction of water quality incidents
- Fosters due diligence
- Provides rationale for decision making
- Stimulation of multi-stakeholder communication
- WSP supports leverage of **external financial support**



Incremental uptake

Increasing reality in Europe

- One third of countries have provisions on WSP-type approaches in place:
 - "Regulatory" implementation strategy with minimum requirements and enforcement mechanisms (e.g. Belgium, Hungary, Iceland, Switzerland, United Kingdom)
 - "Soft" implementation strategy triggering that water suppliers find WSPs appropriate (e.g. Germany, Portugal)
- EU Drinking Water Directive
- Priority programme area under the WHO/UNECE
 Protocol on Water and Health (ALB, BIH, CRO, SRB)



WSP resource materials



publications/2012/water_supplies

Source: http://www.euro.wno.inven/nealthtopics/environment-and-health/water-andsanitation/publications/2014/water-safety-plan-a-fieldguide-to-improving-drinking-water-safety-in-smallcommunities



Thank you Hvala



