Policy and Practice for Safe Drinking Water
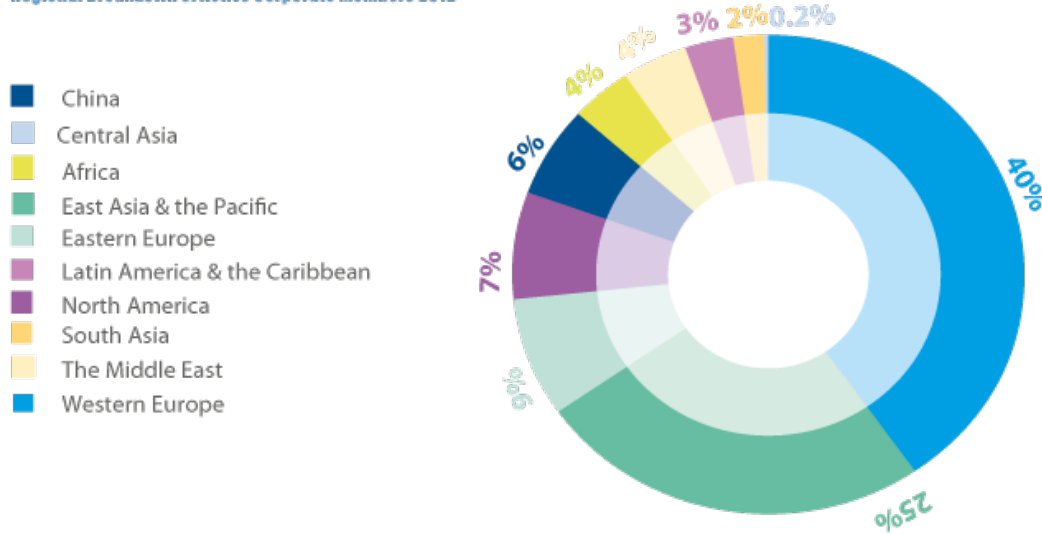
OSLO, NORWAY – 26 NOVEMBER 2013

OVERVIEW

- Intent: raise awareness of IWA work on water safety to support water professionals
  - How can we support parties of the protocol
  - Input from parties to IWA work

- History of IWA work on water safety / quality

- Experience and tools for WSP implementation

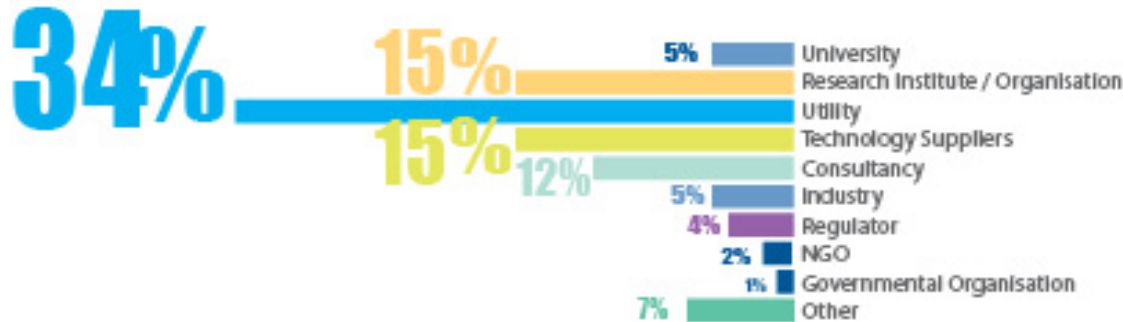- Aspects related to Human Right to Water and Sanitation

IWA CORPORATE MEMBERS

Regional Breakdown of Active Corporate Members 2012

- China
- Central Asia
- Africa
- East Asia & the Pacific
- Eastern Europe
- Latin America & the Caribbean
- North America
- South Asia
- The Middle East
- Western Europe

Sector Breakdown of Active Corporate Members 2012

- 5% University
- 15% Research Institute / Organisation
- 34% Utility
- 15% Technology Suppliers
- 12% Consultancy
- 5% Industry
- 4% Regulator
- 2% NGO
- 1% Governmental Organisation
- 7% Other

Where are IWA corporate members?
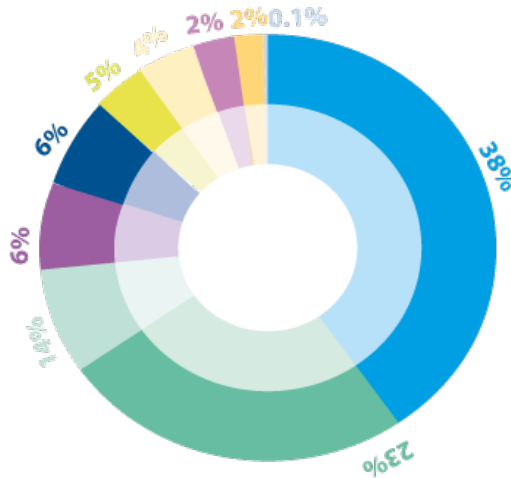Most corporate members in Western Europe and East Asia & Pacific

Who are IWA corporate members?
Universities, Technology and Research Institutes together form 39%

Utilities form 34% of IWA corporate membership

IWA INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

IWA
the international
water association

Regional Breakdown of Active Individual Members 2012

Legend:
- Eastern Europe
- Central Asia
- Africa
- East Asia & the Pacific
- North America
- The Middle East
- China
- South Asia
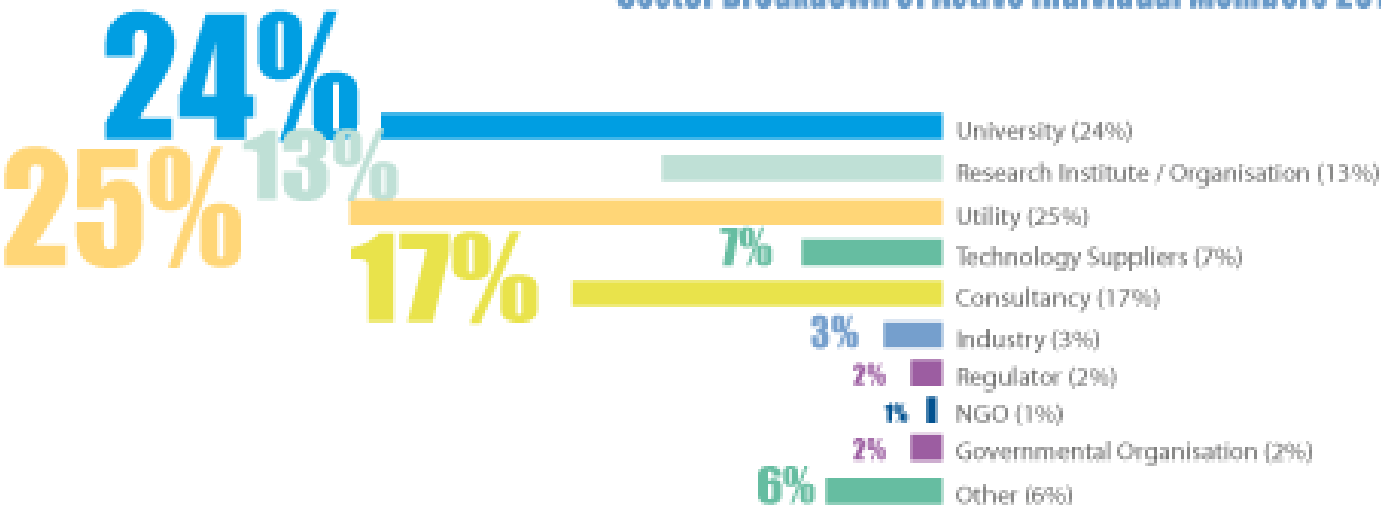- Latin America & the Caribbean
- Western Europe

Where are IWA individual members?
Most individual members in Western Europe and East Asia & Pacific

In what organization are most IWA individual members? Universities, Technology and Research are 44%, and utilities 25% of individual members

Sector Breakdown of Active Individual Members 2012

24%
25%
13%
17%
7%
3%
2%
6%

- University (24%)
- Research Institute / Organisation (13%)
- Utility (25%)
- Technology Suppliers (7%)
- Consultancy (17%)
- Industry (3%)
- Regulator (2%)
- NGO (1%)
- Governmental Organisation (2%)
- Other (6%)

EUROPE BY SUB-REGIONS

Europe North (Scandinavia) **13%**

Europe West **70%**

Europe North East (Baltics) **0.5%**

Poland, Ukraine, Turkey **4%**

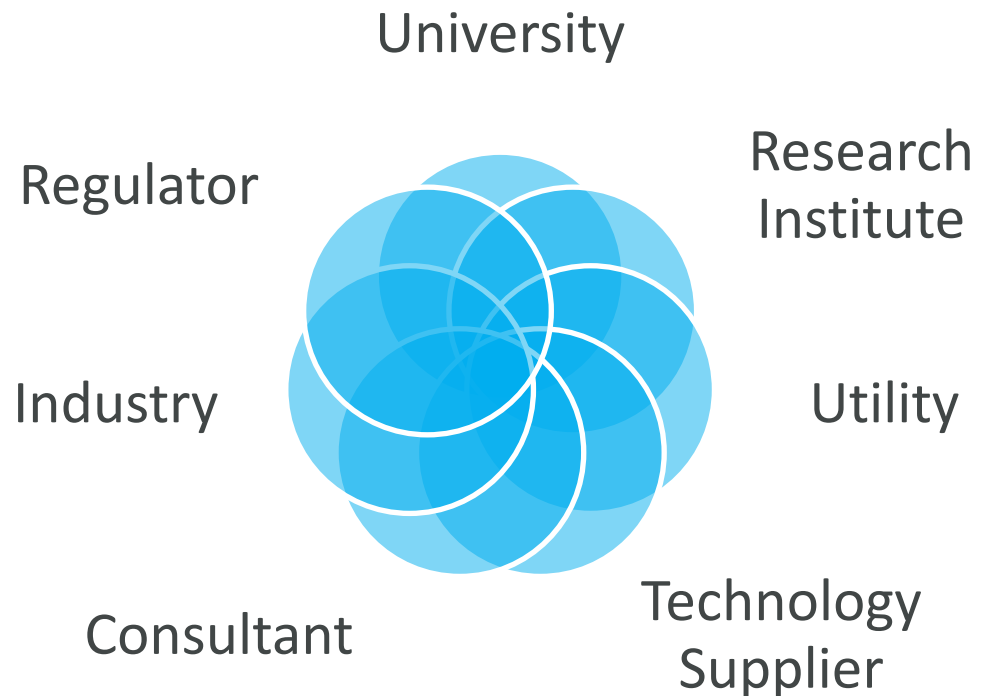Europe Central & South East **11%**

THE GLOBAL NETWORK

IWAs *influence* and *impact* is dependent on creating a fully engaged and vibrant community across *disciplines* and *segments*
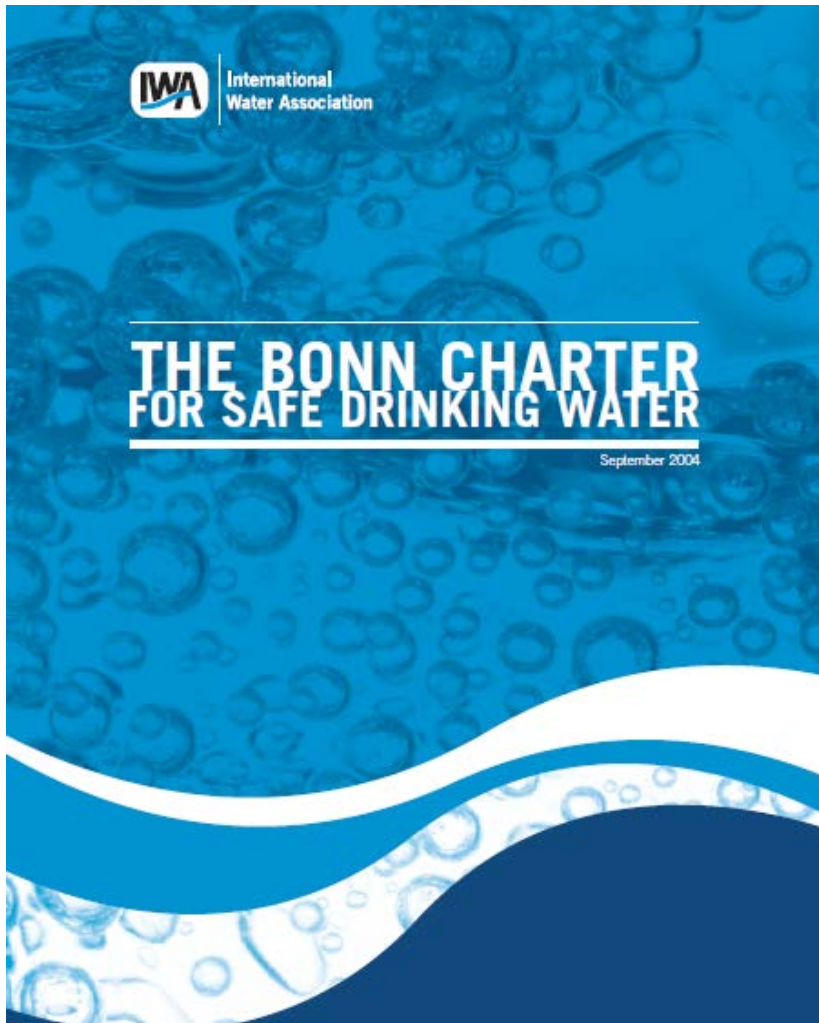
Practice

Policy

Research

University

Research Institute

Regulator

Utility

Industry

Consultant
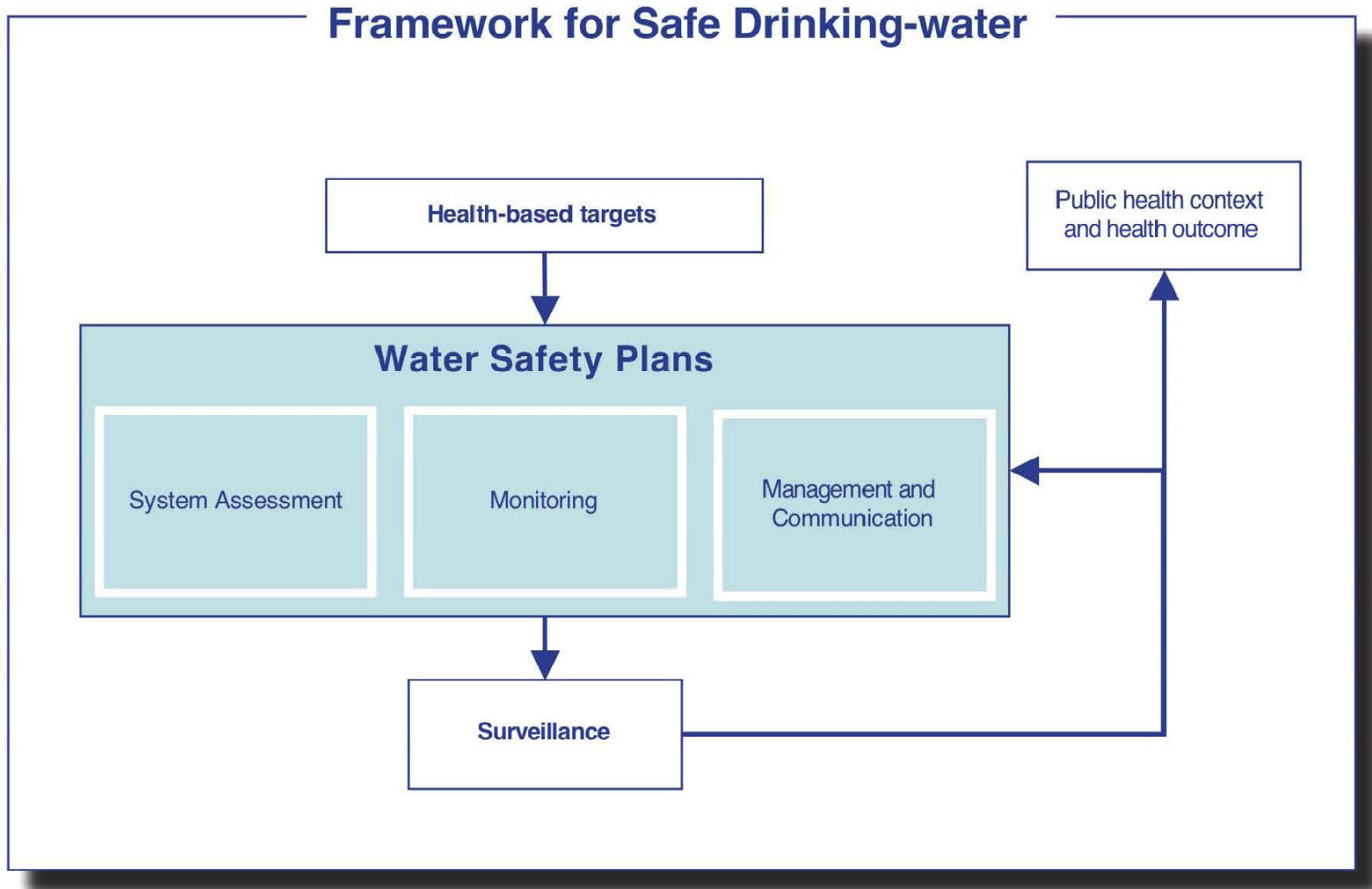
Technology Supplier

BONN CHARTER FOR SAFE DRINKING WATER

Framework document for managing drinking water quality

- Key Principles
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Water Safety Plans

WATER SAFETY PLANS

Framework for Safe Drinking-water

Health-based targets

Water Safety Plans

System Assessment | Monitoring | Management and Communication

Public health context and health outcome

Surveillance

WSP STEPS

Preparation	Module 1. Assemble the WSP team
	Module 2. Describe the water supply system
	Module 3. Identify hazards and hazardous events and assess the risks
System Assessment	Module 4. Determine and validate control measures, reassess and prioritize the risks
	Module 5. Develop, implement and maintain an improvement/upgrade plan
Operational Monitoring	Module 6. Define monitoring of the control measures
	Module 7. Verify the effectiveness of the WSP
Management and Communication	Module 8. Prepare management procedures
	Module 9. Develop supporting programmes
Feedback and Improvement	Module 10. Plan and carry out periodic review of the WSP
	Module 11. Revise the WSP following an incident

A BROAD VIEW OF WATER QUALITY
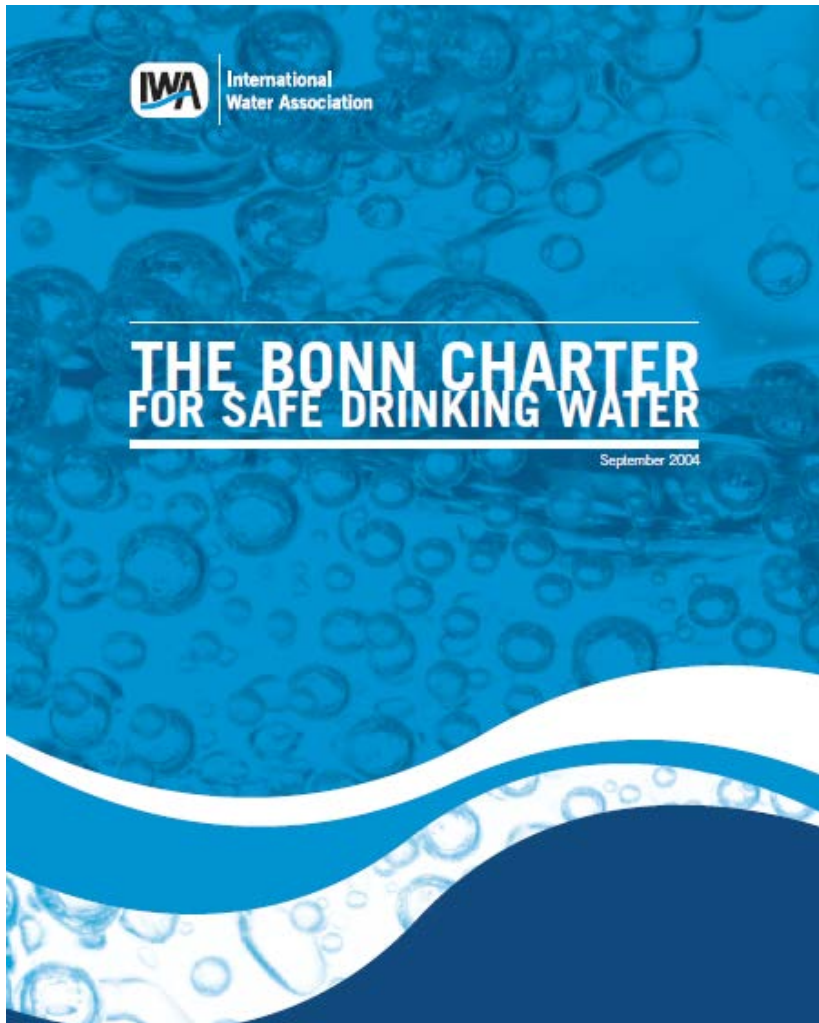
"Open, **transparent** and honest **communication** between all stakeholders is essential to developing trust"

"Water should be **safe**, **reliable** and **aesthetically acceptable**. In **progressively realising the goals**, however, the standards applied may legitimately vary from location to location and over time."

"**The price of water** should be set so that it does not prevent consumers from obtaining water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet fundamental domestic needs"

HUMAN RIGHTS TO WATER AND SANITATION: CRITERIA AND PRINCIPLES

Criteria

Availability
Water quality / safety
Acceptability
Accessibility
Affordability

Cross-cutting principles

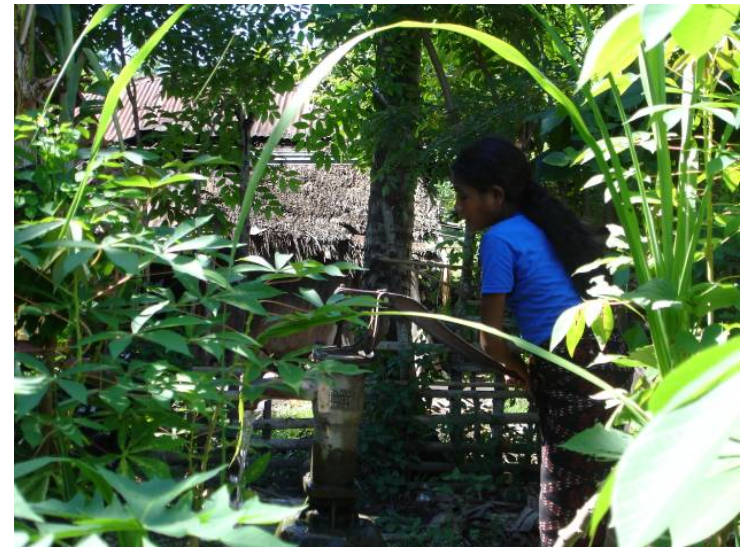Equality
Non-discrimination
Accountability
Sustainability
Participation

HRWS IN TRANSLATION

IWA
the international
water association

HRWS Language ⟷ **Professionals**

HRWS Language		Professionals
safe	→	Compliance to standards
acceptable	→	Colour, odour
accessible, available	→	24/7, distance of source
affordable	→	Tariffs, subsidies
in sufficient quantity	→	Minimum pressure, etc
without discrimination	→	Equitable access

Source: AquaFed

POLICY DOES NOT ALWAYS BRING ACTION

- The SA Constitution came into effect in 1994 but the right of access to a basic water supply that is provided for in our Constitution only started becoming a national reality after 2000

- Policies have financial consequences that are usually a limiting factor. If government introduces a policy it must be able to ensure adequate finance for its implementation

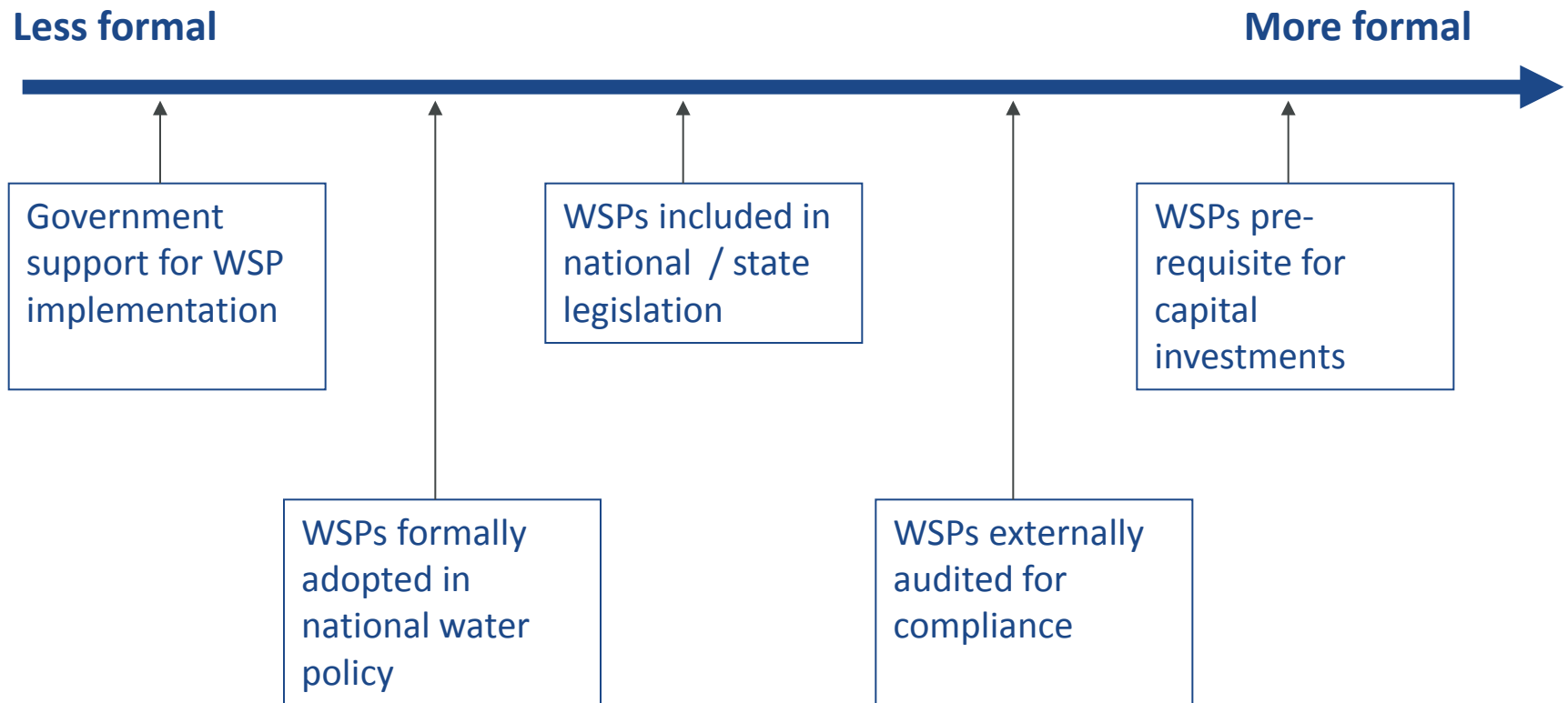HRWS CASE STUDY

Source: eThekwini Municipality

REGULATION

- For regulation to be effective, citizens must know what the regulations mean to them and how they can hold the service provider to account

- This means extensive community engagement and the creation of meaningful platforms for communities to raise issues of concern to them
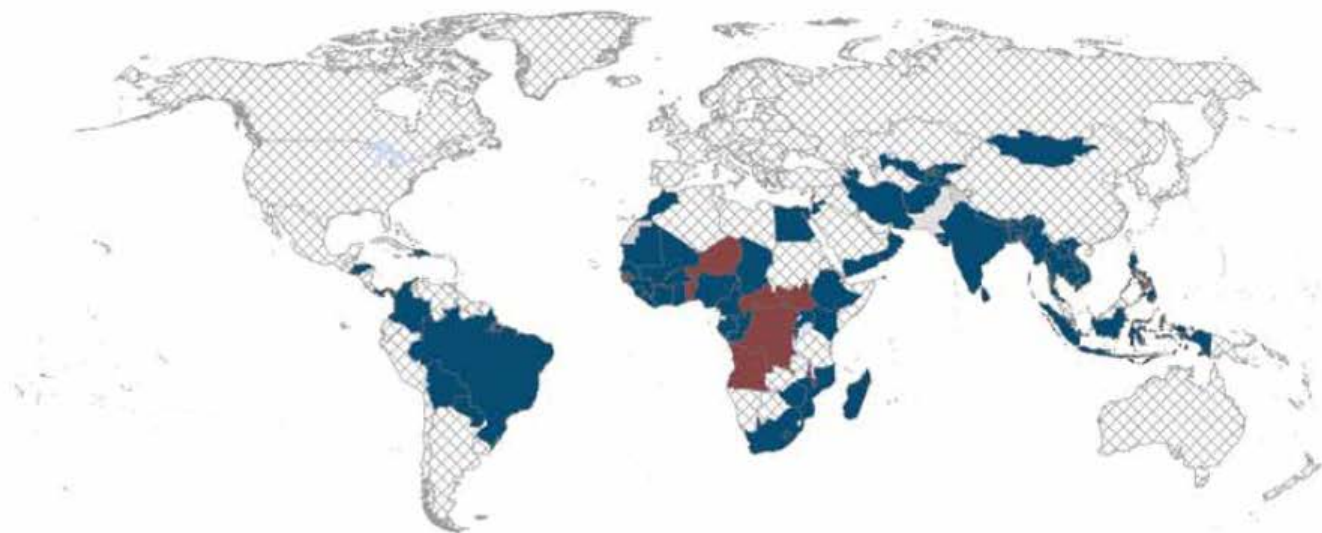
HRWS CASE STUDY

Source: eThekwini Municipality

ESTABLISH POLICY AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT WSP IMPLEMENTATION

WSPs in policy and legislation

Less formal → More formal

- Government support for WSP implementation
- WSPs formally adopted in national water policy
- WSPs included in national / state legislation
- WSPs externally audited for compliance
- WSPs pre-requisite for capital investments

Is there a national policy to develop and implement water safety plans or other preventive risk management?

- Yes, regulatory requirements, policies or pilot experience
- No
- Not a survey participant
- Data not available
- Not applicable

Is there a national policy to develop and implement water safety plans or other preventive risk management?

- Water safety plans as per the Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality, incorporated in policy or regulatory framework
- Anticipated policy or regulation
- Water safety plan pilots
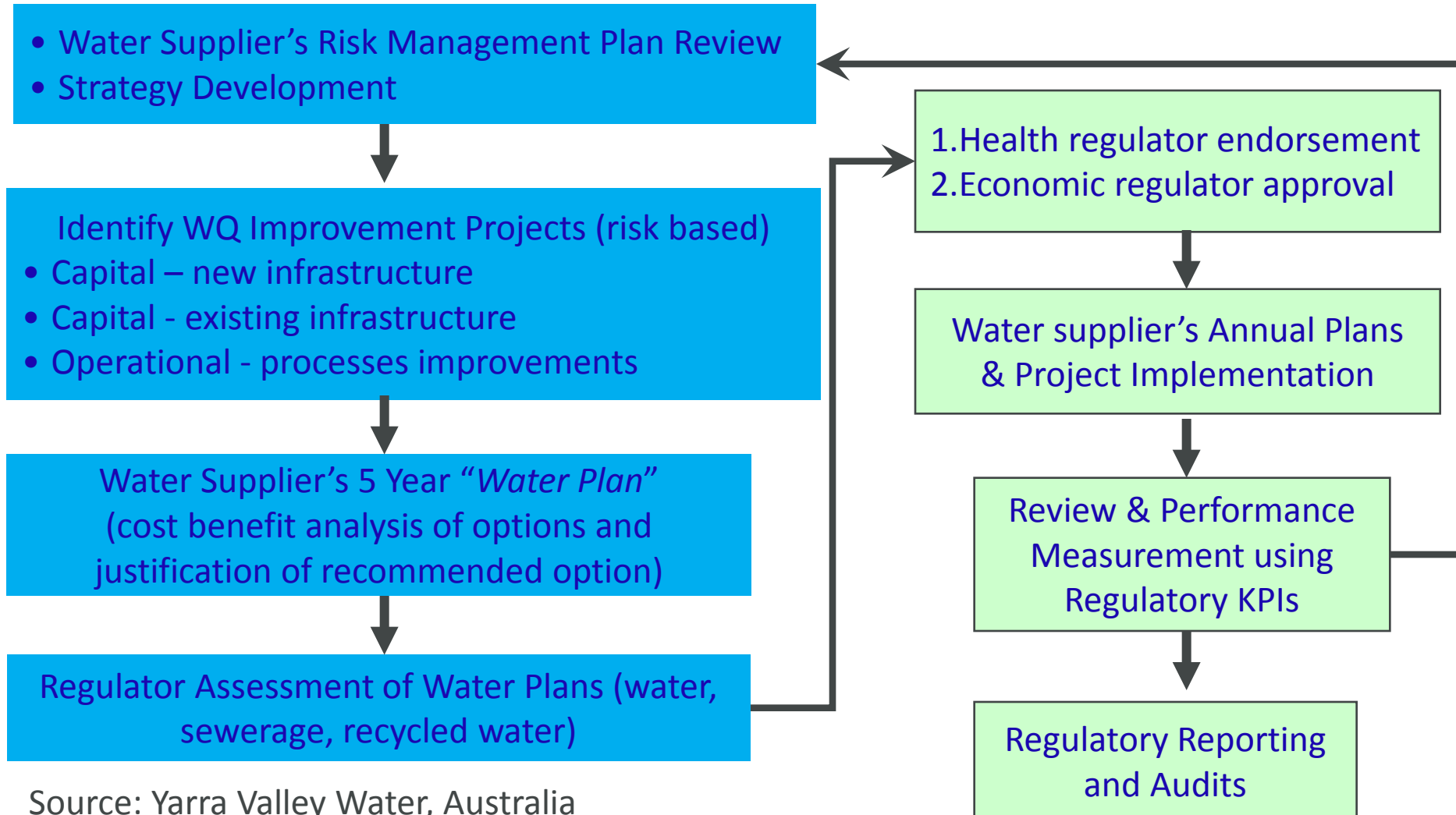- No data
- Not applicable

FIGURE 2.2 Is there a national policy to develop and implement water safety plans or other preventive risk management?

Source: (top) 2011 GLAAS country survey (74 country respondents); (bottom) WHO internal reports
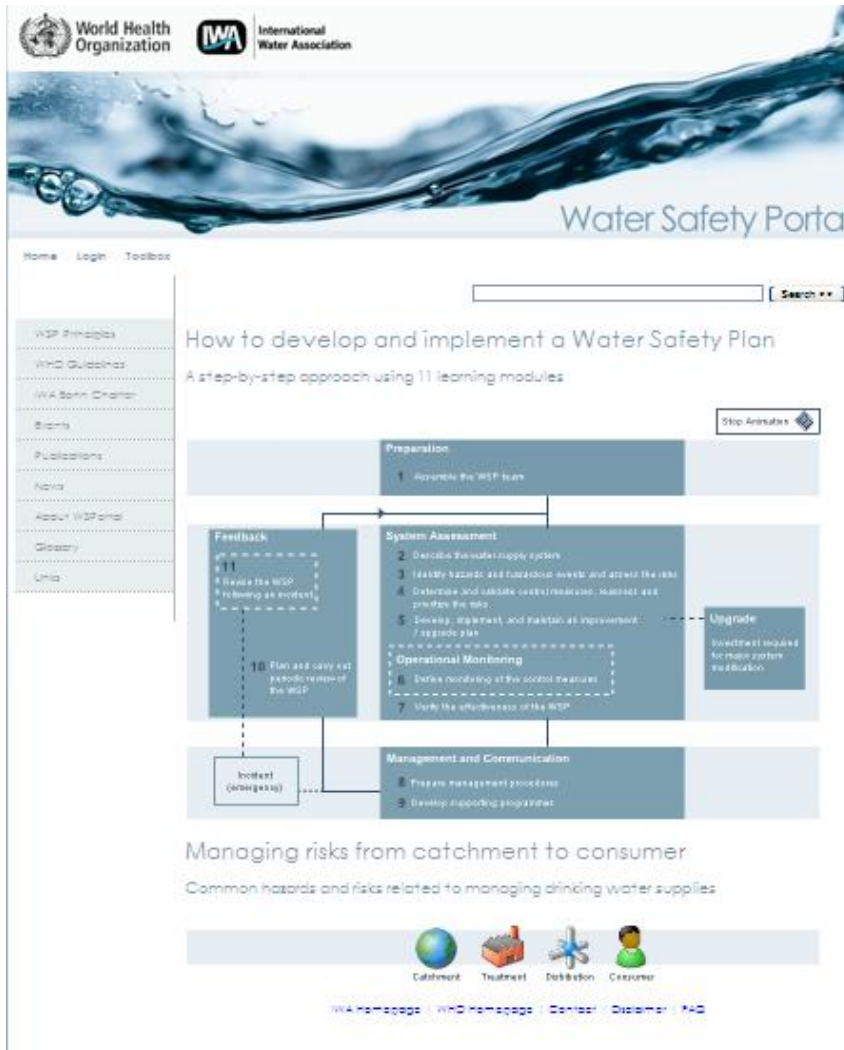
WSP CASE STUDY: AUSTRALIA

- Water Supplier's Risk Management Plan Review
- Strategy Development

Identify WQ Improvement Projects (risk based)
- Capital – new infrastructure
- Capital - existing infrastructure
- Operational - processes improvements

Water Supplier's 5 Year "*Water Plan*" (cost benefit analysis of options and justification of recommended option)

Regulator Assessment of Water Plans (water, sewerage, recycled water)

1. Health regulator endorsement
2. Economic regulator approval

Water supplier's Annual Plans & Project Implementation

Review & Performance Measurement using Regulatory KPIs

Regulatory Reporting and Audits

Source: Yarra Valley Water, Australia

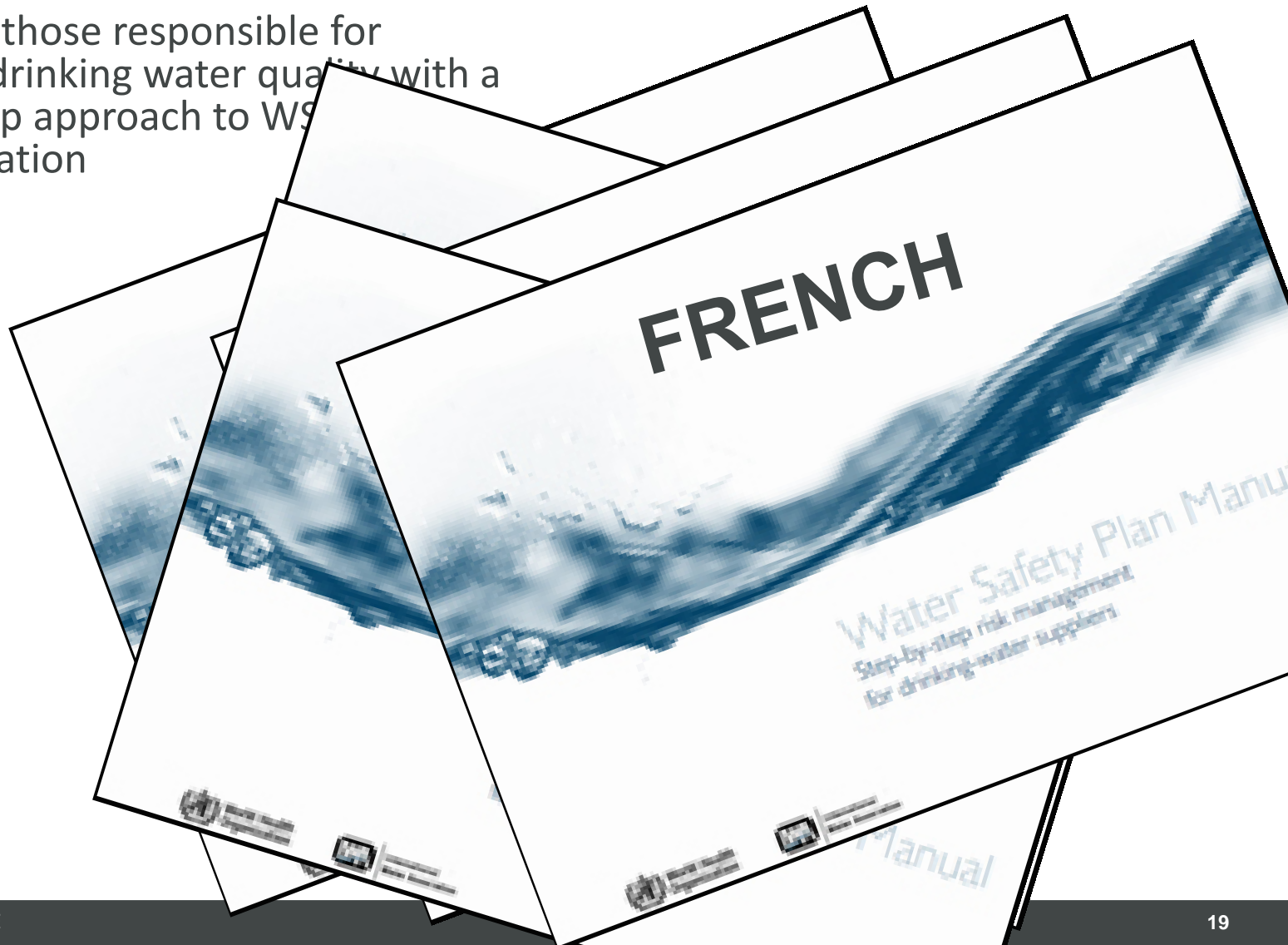# WATER SAFETY PORTAL

www.wsportal.org

Tools

Case studies

Regional based networks

Advisory services

WATER SAFETY PLAN MANUAL

Purpose

- To support those responsible for managing drinking water quality with a step-by-step approach to WSP implementation

FRENCH

Water Safety Plan Manual

Step-by-step risk management
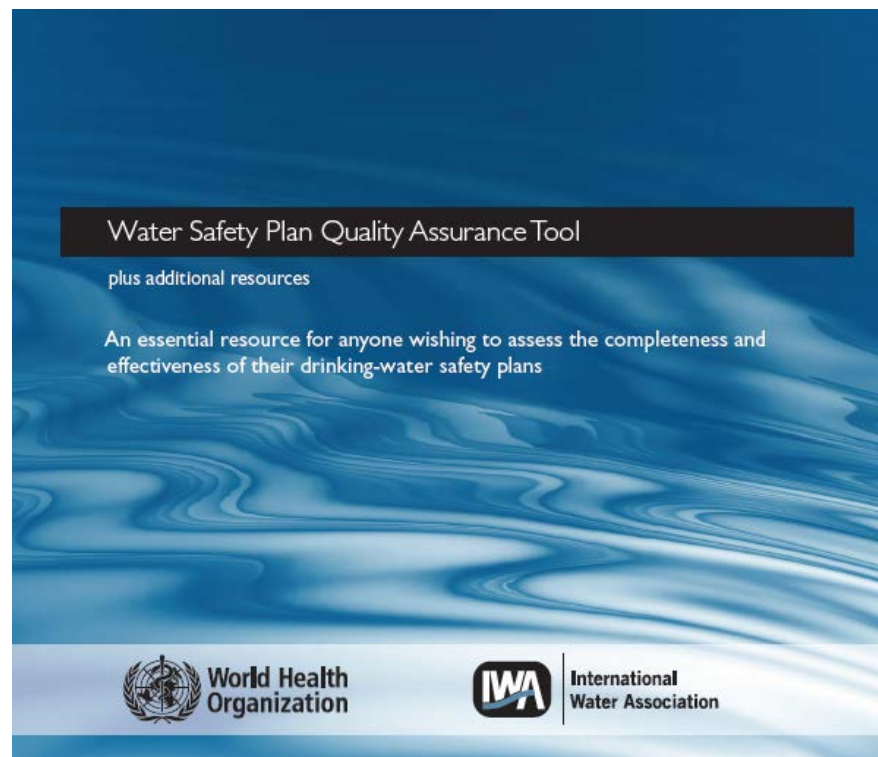for drinking-water suppliers
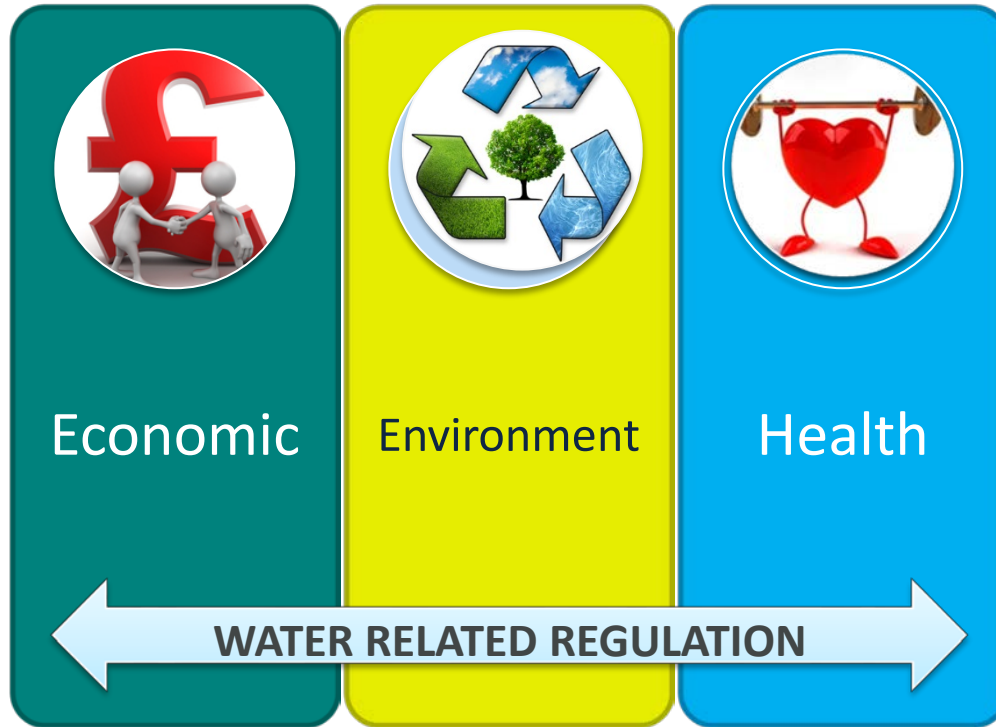
WSP QUALITY ASSURANCE TOOL

Purpose

- Means to identify weaknesses and target improvement

- Enables a consistent approach to evaluating progress with WSPs

When should it be used

- From starting out on the WSP approach to full and continuing implementation

- Use should be dictated by pace of WSP implementation

- Guide and assess implementation

- Challenge complacency

Water Safety Plan Quality Assurance Tool

plus additional resources

An essential resource for anyone wishing to assess the completeness and effectiveness of their drinking-water safety plans

World Health Organization

IWA International Water Association

IWA REGULATORS FORUM

Economic

Environment

Health

WATER RELATED REGULATION

Working on four cross-cutting themes

THEMATIC FOCUS

Innovation
- Examining regulatory bottlenecks and enablers for innovation

Sustainable Financing
- Evaluating true costs for service delivery & financing mechanisms

Resource Optimisation
- Optimise the use and recovery of water, energy and nutrients

Human Rights Based Approaches
- Enable the realisation of HRWS

Global issues where better engagement of regulators in IWA activities can have the greatest influence and impact

Outputs and activities supporting four thematic areas

SUMMARY

- Many policies and practices exist to support HRWS

- Key is to ensure coherence and completeness

- Progressive realisation is critical

- IWA support:
  - WSP tools and resources
  - HRWS handbook
  - Water Supply and Sanitation Services best practice
  - Focused interaction between practitioners

- Your inputs: Questionnaire on Experiences in the Application of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation