Task Force Extreme Weather Events

under the framework of Protocol Water and Health (Lead: MoE Italy)

The WORK DONE and the FUTURE

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Task Force on Extreme Weather Events under the Framework of Protocol Water and Health

Mandate

Share experience safe operation of WSS in critical conditions

Draft a Strategy paper to cope with CC

WORK DONE

April 2008- May 2009

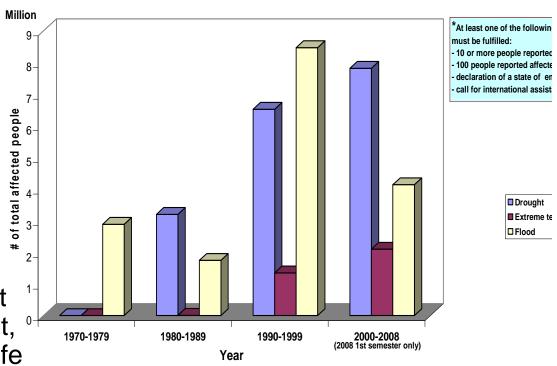
- 1) Development Guidance WSS in Extremes
- 2) Partnership with Water Convention TF Water & Climate
- Water and Adaptation Guidance development
- International Workshop on Water and adaptation / Amsterdam, july 2008

Guidance on Water Supply and Sanitation in Extreme Weather Events

Why Climate Change in the Protocol

- Growing concern for climate change and adverse meterological events in the region
- Huge vulnerability of water supply and – specially sanitation in the region
- WSS are key health
 determinant and their risk
 management are generally not
 included in water management,
 although they may improve safe
 water availability

Number of total affected people by drought, extreme temperatures and flood disasters* in UNECE Region (1970-2008)



Source: EM-DAT database by CRED adapted by ISPRA
(CRED= Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters - Universitè Catholique de
Louvain

Guidance on Water Supply and Sanitation in Extreme Weather Events

development and main structure

Current challenges review:

Drafting Group

Several MS and organization but special thanks to Czech Republic, Italy, UK, WECF, WMO and WHO

Target

Water utilities managers
Decision makers

AIM

What do you need to know to be ready (and motivated) to cope with emerging risk raising from recurrent extreme events; link with E&H Prevention of WBD and disasters risk reduction management

- Increase number and E&H impacts of extremes in the region;
- WSS and emerging diseases, water security, safe use of new sources, vulnerability of coastal areas
- High vulnerability of our prevention system in terms of communication, training, multidisciplinary approach, sharing of early warning informations

Adaptation measures (floods / water scarcity)

- Vulnerability WSS systems and network, specially sanitation;
- Support technology improvement & dev, training

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Future WORK

July 2009 - fall 2010

July 2009 – 1st draft of the Guidance WSS to WG Water & Health

July - Sept 2009 – Guidance review and drafting process

27-28 Oct. 2009, Geneva – TF 2st meeting: discussion 2nd draft of the guidance

March 2010 – Guidance WSS presentation E&H Ministerial Conference

Fall 2010 – 2nd Protocol MoP Guidance finalization for adoption

Inputs required by water experts by 31 August 2009

- chapter 2: text on developing a (positive) link between water management and water supply/ sanitation management with regard to:
 - improved sanitation or wastewater treatment will improve reuse of water (e.g. tertiary treatment gives good water for agriculture and industry) and safe use of new sources (shallow aquifers, lakes etc.)
 - safe reuse/ new sources can prevent conflicts at the transboundary level or between water users, large vs. small sized water services OR conflicts between mitigation and adaptation (energy crisis/ demand and use/ production/ treatment - water for energy, energy for water)
- chapter 3: text on how to combine information needs in water management and information needs on water supply and sanitation management
- chapter 5: vulnerability assessment to be expanded
- chapter 7: expand include water services in IWRM- expand this section
- chapter 8: comments on adaptation measures potential conflicts and cobenefits