



Examples of targets set on small-scale systems under the Protocol

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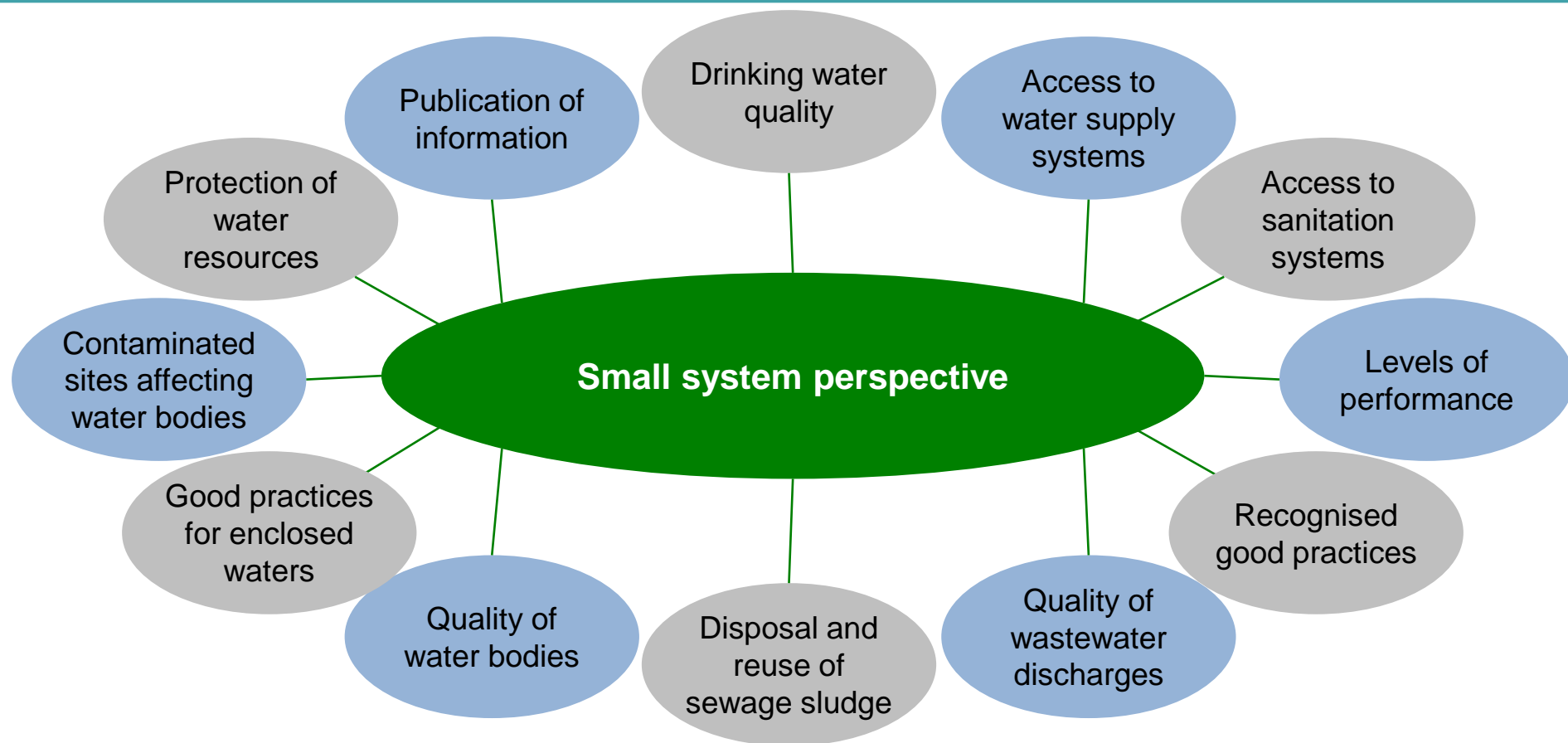
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**Всемирная организация
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Европейское региональное бюро

Target areas



Armenian (draft) targets



- Set legal basis for **Water Safety Plans** (2016)
- **Assess drinking-water supply situation** in the 560 communities not served by companies
- **Improve access to safe drinking-water** by construction and rehabilitation:
 - In 15 communities (2016)
 - In additional 20 communities (2020)
- **Improve access to sanitation** by construction:
 - In 10 communities (2018)
 - In additional 40 communities (2025)

Examples: Water quality

Belarus

Decrease percentage of non-compliance of water samples by 25% in rural areas and 10% in urban areas

Czech Republic

Reduce non-compliances to up to 0.1% for supplies with >5,000 people and 1% for supplies with <5,000 people

Germany

Describe and continuously improve water quality from small-scale public supplies

Examples: Water quality (Norway)

Target date for category	Number of samples exceeding limit values	
	Microbiological	Chemical
>500 people (2016)	Less than 1 per year	Not more than 2; maximum value shouldn't exceed more than factor of 5
50-500 people (2016)	Less than 3 per year	Not more than 3; maximum value shouldn't exceed more than factor of 5
<50 people (2020)	<i>E. coli</i> shall not be detected	Random sampling, shouldn't exceed limit value more than factor of 3

Supervisory authority should **maintain overview** of:

- DWQ for systems serving >50 people
- Selection of water supply systems serving <50 people

Examples: Water Safety Plan (WSP)

Hungary

WSP implementation is mandatory to all supplies serving >10 m³/day with different timelines set depending on the number of population served

Tajikistan

Develop WSPs by 2015 in 5 major cities and by 2017 in 30 rural communities

Examples: Water operator certification

Finland

Water operators supplying more than 10 m³/day are required to pass proficiency test in plant technology and water hygiene (2008)

Examples: Access to sanitation

Ukraine

Population with access to improved sanitation:

100% in cities and towns and 50% in rural areas by 2020

Provision of improved sanitation (connected to sewerage systems) for schools: 15% in villages by 2020

Examples: Treatment performance

Czech Republic

Ensure adequate wastewater treatment in small agglomerations with less than 2,000 people (ongoing)

Hungary

Biological treatment for settlements with 2,000-15,000 (2015)

No untreated sewage shall be discharged from settlements over 2,000 people (2015)

Discharge limit values are met on a continuous basis and are regularly checked

Examples: Access to information

Germany

Publish advice booklet to sensitise private well owners on potential hazards to drinking-water quality and their legal obligations (2011)

Publish regular reports and consumer information on drinking-water quality in water supply zones delivering $>10 \text{ m}^3$ of water per day (2011)

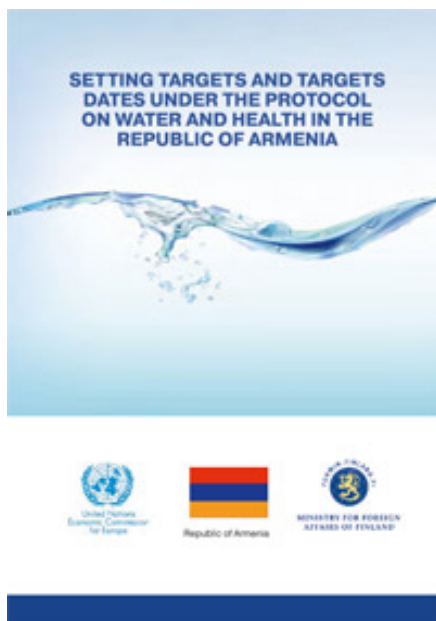
Examples: Serbia /1

Target area	Defined target and date
Drinking-water quality	Baseline analysis of water quality and sanitary conditions in rural areas (2016)
	Develop drinking water quality improvement plan in rural areas (2017)
	Present baseline analysis results and improvement plans to public (2017)
	Raise awareness of the rural population on regular drinking-water quality testing (ongoing)
Water-related disease	Raise awareness of individual well users on prevention of water-related diseases (ongoing)

Examples: Serbia /2

Target area	Defined target and date
Collective systems	Increase connections to centralized water supply in rural areas (3 phases for 2015-2035)
	Increase connections to centralized sewerage system in rural areas (3 phases for 2015-2035)
	Estimate investment needs to improve water supply in rural schools (2016)
	Develop sanitation improvement plans for schools (2017)
Safe management	Develop legislation for WSP implementation for all systems (2016)

Armenian (draft) targets



- Set legal basis for **Water Safety Plans** (2016)

Risk-based approaches to drinking-water quality surveillance?

Operator certification programme?

What about advice to individual well owners?

- **Improve access to sanitation** by construction:
 - In 10 communities (2018)
 - In additional 40 communities (2025)

Questions for the consultation

- Is the **situation** of small-scale water supply and sanitation services a recognized **public health concern** in Armenia?
- What are the **main issues and challenges** with respect to management and surveillance of small-scale systems in Armenia?
- What possible **improvements and actions** should be implemented in Armenia to address these challenges in the short- and long-term?

Շնորհակալություն

Thank you



Source: Rod Shaw