

Safe management of small-scale water supplies

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5th session

**Meeting of the Parties to the
Protocol on Water and Health**

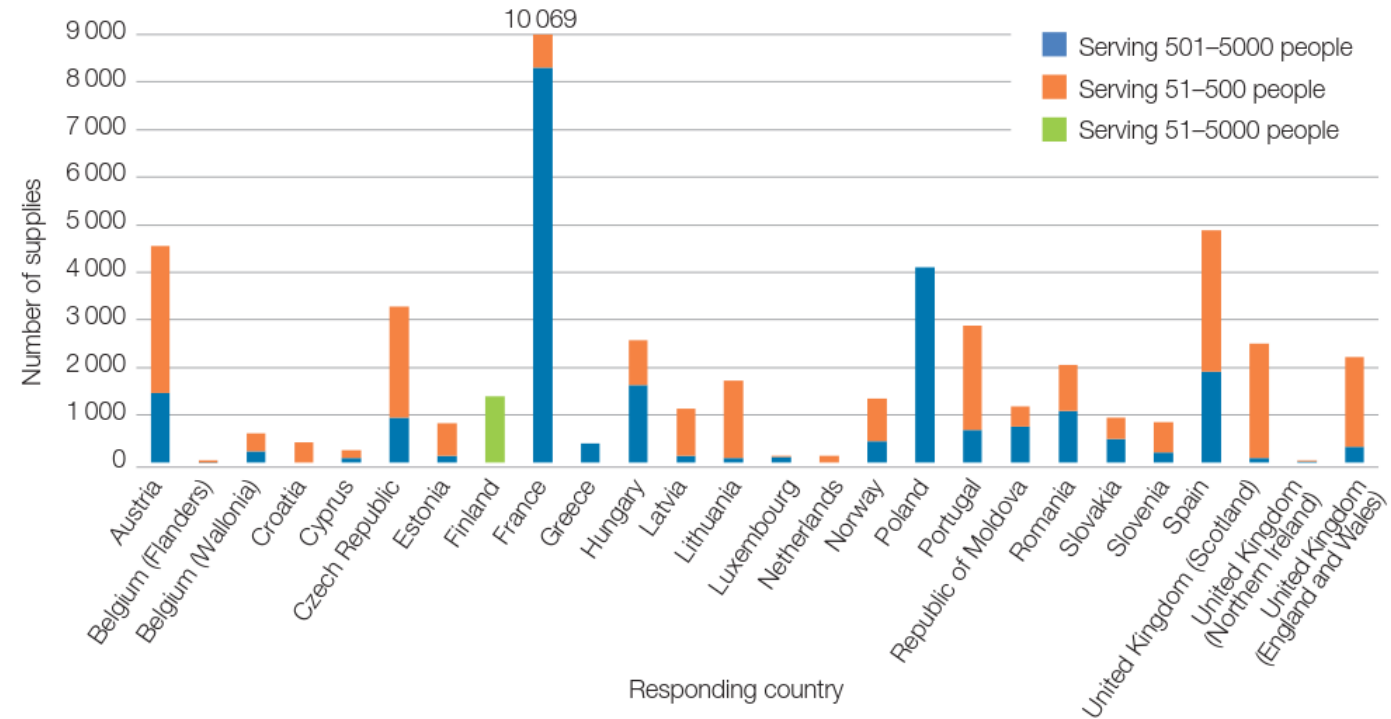
19-21 November | Belgrade | Serbia



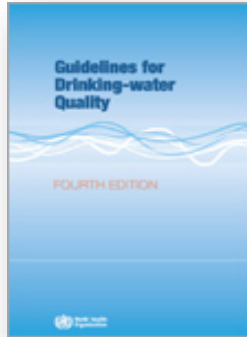
Why focusing on small supplies?

- One third of the pan-European population lives in rural areas
- One quarter is supplied by small systems
- Provision of safe and sustainable services: recognized concern that unites all countries across region

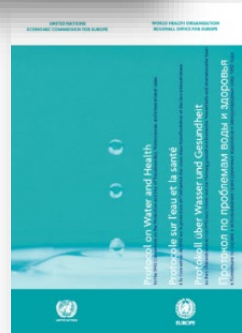
Number of water supplies serving 51-5000 people



Small-scale water supply: Increased policy recognition in Europe

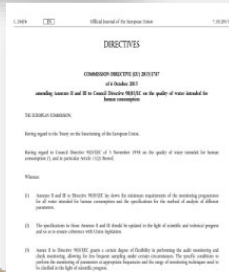


WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality promotes a risk-based preventive management approach to ensure drinking-water safety



Protocol on Water and Health:

- Establish targets on quality of drinking-water, taking into account WHO *Guidelines*;
- Small-scale systems and safe and efficient management priority area of work



EU Drinking Water Directive:

- allows countries to set monitoring programmes based on local risk assessments (Annex II)
- Ongoing process to integrate risk-management approach

SDG target 6.1 calls for safely managed drinking-water services for all



Dedicated SDGs



- Target 3.3: By 2030, (...) **combat** (...) **waterborne diseases** and other communicable diseases
- Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially **reduce** the number of **deaths and illnesses** from (...) **water** (...) **pollution**
- Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve **universal** and **equitable** access to **safe** and affordable **drinking-water** for all



Same level of health protection for people served by small and large systems



Service ladders & small systems



SDG

SAFELY MANAGED

Access to basic service located on premises available when needed
Free from microbial and priority chemical contamination

BASIC

Access to improved water source
Within 30 min. round trip collection time

LIMITED

Access to improved water source
More than 30 min. round trip collection time

UNIMPROVED

Access to unimproved water source that
does not protect against contamination

NO SERVICE

Direct use of surface water

SMALL SYSTEMS

Undertrained personnel

Limited financing

Remoteness

Limited external support

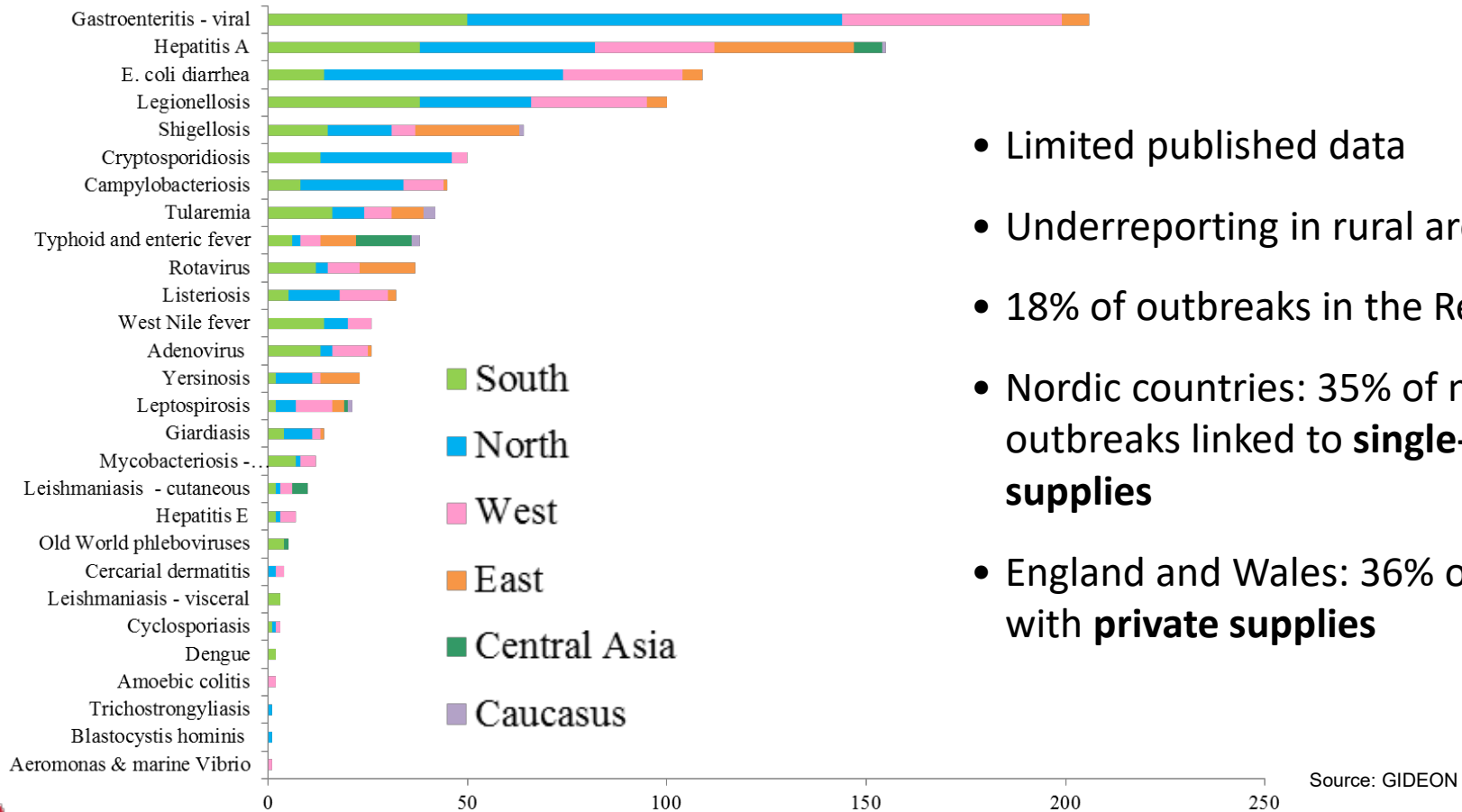
Limited surveillance



Example of safely managed



Waterborne outbreaks



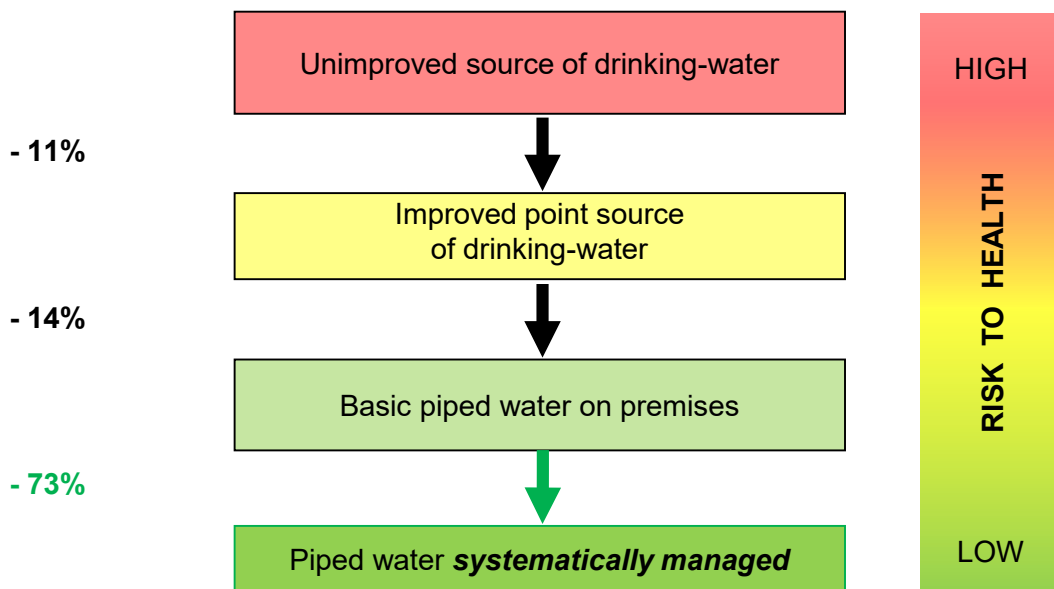
- Limited published data
- Underreporting in rural areas
- 18% of outbreaks in the Region linked to water
- Nordic countries: 35% of notified waterborne outbreaks linked to **single-household water supplies**
- England and Wales: 36% of outbreaks linked with **private supplies**

Same level of health protection for people served by small and large systems



Source: GIDEON

Benefits of WSPs



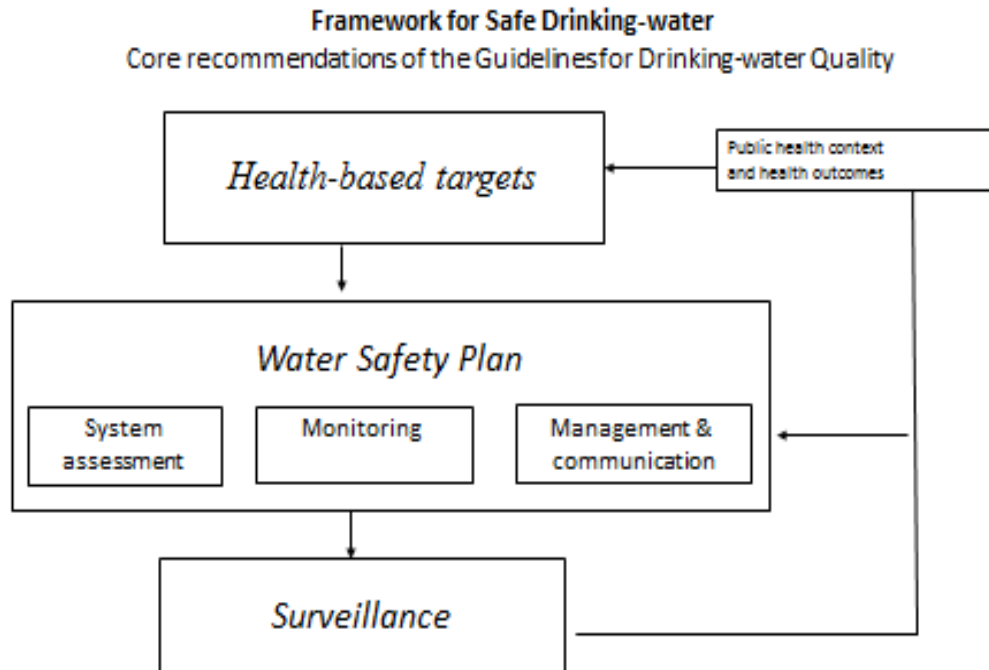
Source: WHO 2014 (www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/gbd_poor_water/en)

WSPs:

- Key instrument for ensuring safe drinking-water
- Foster due diligence
- Lead to a reduction of incidents and increased compliance
- Stimulate cooperation
- Bring health gains, including reduce diarrhoeal disease risks



Scale up WSP implementation



- Capacity building
- Guidance materials and **tools in national languages**
- Sharing **best practices**
- **Networking**



Support and guidance tools

