





GLOBAL WORKSHOP

ON BUILDING CLIMATE -RESILIENCE THROUGH **IMPROVING WATER MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION** AT NATIONAL AND TRANSBOUNDARY LEVELS

> 29 - 31 March 2021, hybrid Palais des Nations, Geneva and online

Water Safetye Plans and climatel resilience silience

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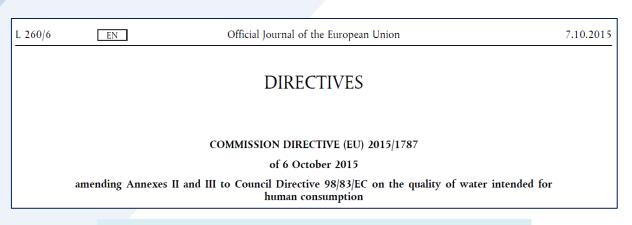
WSP: route map towards the Italian implementation



PODREPORATING THE RRST ADDERDU



WSP introduced by WHO in 2004 and re-proposed later



DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/1787 (amending Annexes II and III of the DWD)



DIRECTIVE (EU) 2020/2184 (DWD recast)



Waiting for the transposition into the national legislation



Decreto del ministero della Salute 14 giugno 2017

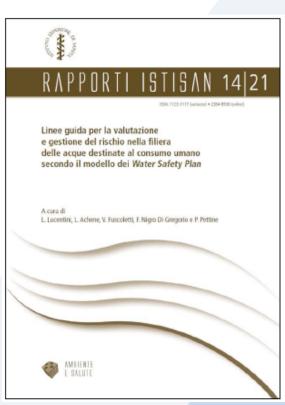
Recepimento della direttiva (UE) 2015/1787 che modifica gli allegati II e III della direttiva 98/83/CE sulla qualita' delle acque destinate al consumo umano. Modifica degli allegati II e III del decreto legislativo 2 febbraio 2001, n. 31. (17A05618)

in Gazzetta ufficiale del 18 agosto 2017, n. 192

Transposition into Italian law (amending D.lgs. 31/2001)





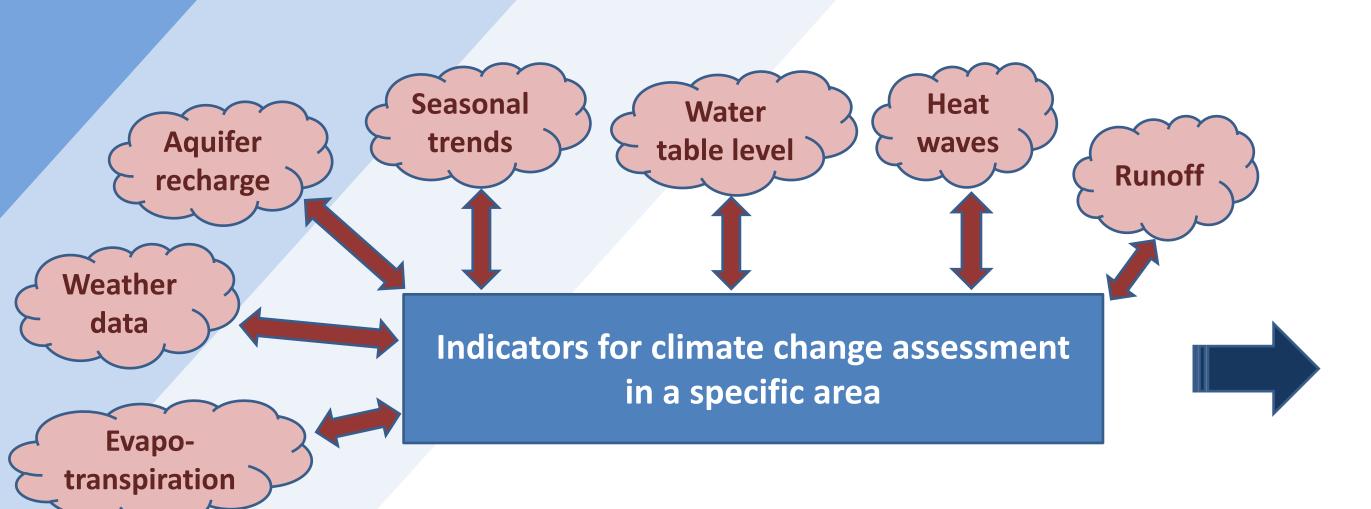


Italian WSP guidelines (ISTISAN 14/21)



National training courses for Team leaders & trainers

Risk analysis and climate change



Local susceptibility to:

- flood
- water scarcity & drought events
- > subsidence
- > landslide
- > fire

Specific actions to improve waterwork resilience





Risk matrix for the following hazards:

- Water service interruption
- Water shortages
- Turbidity increase
- Chemical contamination
- Microbial contamination



Scenarios of damage to water supplies & waterworks infrastructures

How to increase waterworks resilience against climate change

Frequent actions adopted by Italian water suppliers under WSP:

- Sustainable use of water sources
- WSP & SSP integration: reuse of treated wastewater as an alternative water supply for fountains, irrigation
 & industrial uses
- Reduction of water losses in distribution networks
- Activation of other water sources
- Alternative water supply (e.g., tank trucks, mobile treatment plants)
- Implementation of storage tanks or reservoirs
- Interconnection with other distribution networks
- Upgrade of river treatment plants using membrane filtration or other innovative processes

Vaia storm in North-eastern Italy (28-30 Oct 2018)



Vaia affected 5 local administrative authorities:

the 2 Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, the Veneto, Friuli Venezia Giulia, and Lombardy Regions

Forests damage (tens of millions of trees fallen) and reservoirs persistent contamination after an extreme rainfall and flooding with peak winds of 200 Km/h

Up to 720 mm of rain fell to the ground in just 3 days in the mountain areas





Vaia storm in North-eastern Italy: damages and remedial actions

Direct and indirect damages to waterworks caused by the storm:

- power failure in all water and sewer systems for 1-3 days
- shutdown of pumping and treatment stations without power generators
- fuel distributors out of service at the same time in the affected area
- interruption of the access routes to most of the plants for the presence of fallen tree logs
- interruption of the water service in some districts for half a day or more
- slight structural damage to few systems
- strong turbidity and presence of putrescible material in water abstracted from high-altitude springs & reservoirs

Vaia storm in North-eastern Italy: damages and remedial actions

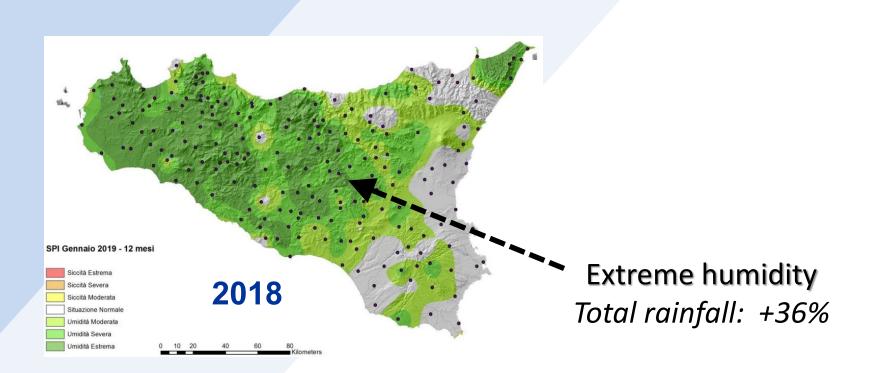
Remedial actions adopted under the contingency plan:

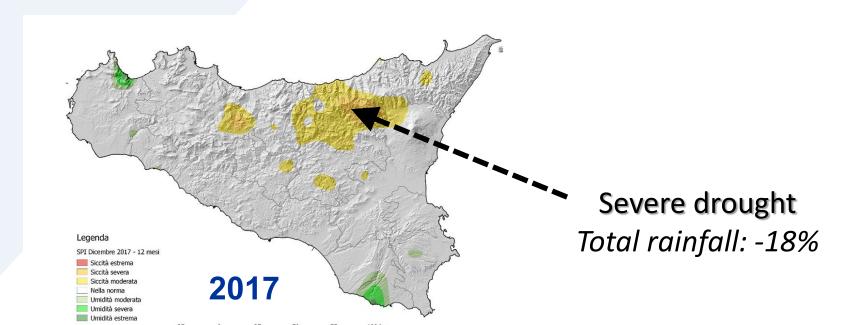
- rapid set up of power generators and fuel storages where necessary
- hydraulic disconnection of contaminated water supplies
- use of the water accumulated in the tanks immediately after the weather alert
- loading of some water tanks using tank trucks
- activation of pumping from downstream to upstream
- increase in analytical monitoring at water supplies and along the distribution system
- washing of contaminated distribution networks

Rainfall variability in Sicily

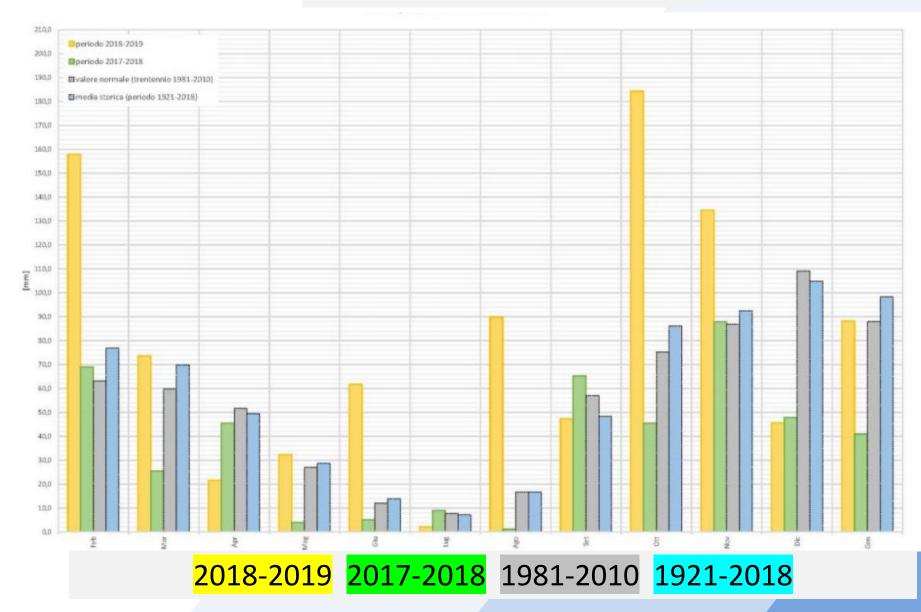


Standardized Precipitation Index





Average monthly rainfall



Reference period: 1921-2018

Rainfall variability in Sicily: what can a water supplier do?







Optimized management
of the reservoirs
Sustainable use,
forecasting models

Strong interconnection of water main pipes

Possibility of feeding the network from multiple water sources

Water reuse

Reuse of treated wastewater as an alternative water supply for irrigation & industrial uses

Many thanks to the following water companies and institutions for their valuable contribution:















Thank you for your kind attention