



Developing Water and Sanitation Safety Planning (WSSP)

Involving schools and authorities

Bistra Mihaylova

Water and Sanitation Project Officer

WECF Germany

13 December 2016

WSSP conference in Timisoara, Romania

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



based on a decision of the German Bundestag



Potential of the Water Safety Planning (WSP) developed by WHO

- WHO guidelines for drinking Water Quality 3rd edition are the basis of the development of Water Safety Plans
- And the International Water Association (IWA)
- WSP leads to a safe drinking water management
- WSP supports information and transparency in questions about drinking water
- WSP leads to a better understanding of profitability of drinking water systems
- WSP can be used as a tool to involvement and mobilisation of civil society
- WSP can be used for educational work

WHO/IWA tools to develop and implement WSP

Target groups are especially Water supplier

Water Safety Plan manual (2008)

Step-by-step risk management for drinking water suppliers 11 Modules

<http://www.wsportal.org/ibis/water-safety-portal/eng/home>

Excel-based “WSP Quality Assurance” Tool + user manual (2009)

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/wsp_qa_tool/en/index.html

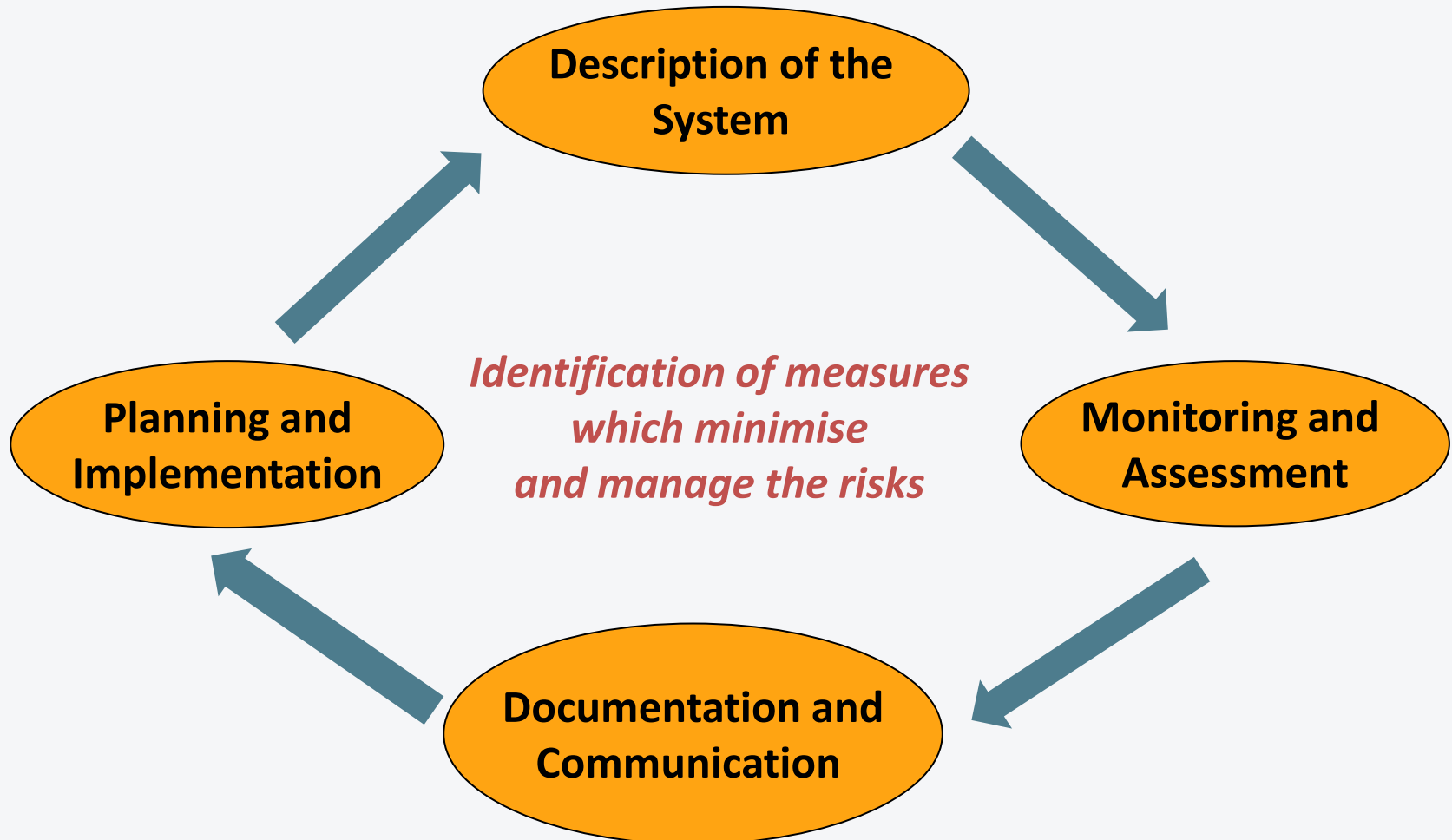
Water Safety Planning for Small Community
Water Supplies (2012)

Step-by-step risk management for Small
Community Water Supplies

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2012/water_supplies/en/index.html



The approach of Water and Sanitation Safety Plans



The approach of Water Safety Plans

WSP: Identification and elimination of all possible risks

- Focus on the safety of all different stages of the system: managing risks from catchment to consumer
- Extensive monitoring- documentation- reporting –information
- WSP can be developed from small and large scale drinking water systems
- The principles of safety plans can be transferred to other systems such as rainwater, wastewater, surface waters or sanitation systems

Benefits of WSP

- Communities understand the ecological connection and the influence on water quality
- Communities understand their own responsibility for the water quality

➤ **Water supply can be improved through own action**

Why including Sanitation and Hygiene?

- Sanitation is an important aspect for the health in the rural areas
- Many diseases are not water-based, but transmitted through faeces, example: parasites (STH - soil trans-mitted helminths)
- According to estimations of WHO (data from 2009) are in Romania 0.8 million children who suffer from STH and need to be dewormed
- In Part C: a chapter on “Personal hygiene for young people” added

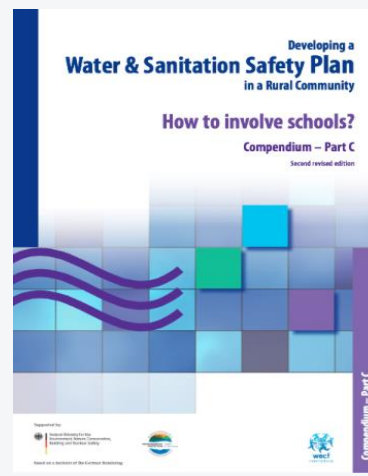
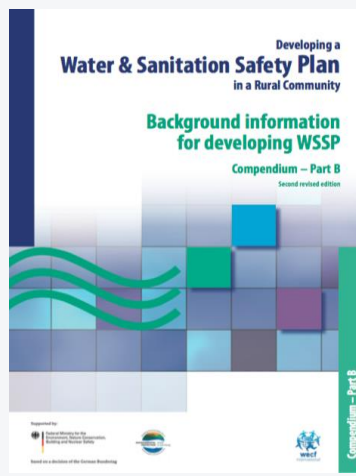
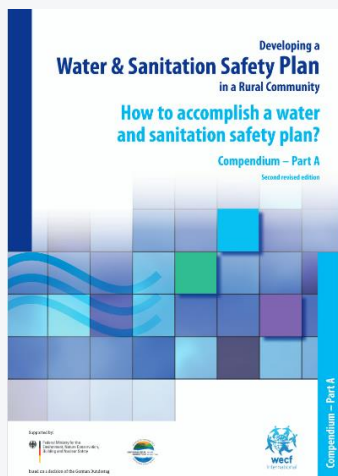
WSSP-Compendium 2016

In English, Macedonian, Romanian, Albanian, Bulgarian

Part A: How to accomplish a Water and Sanitation Safety Plan?- (8 Modules)

Part B: Background information for developing WSSP - (9 Modules)

Part C: How to involve schools - (7 Modules)



Supported by:



www.wecf.eu

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Structure of WSSP: 10 Steps

- Step 1: Start: Introducing Water and Sanitation Safety Plans
- Step 2: Description of the Situation of water supply and sanitation in the community
- Step 3: Identification of relevant stakeholders and regulations
- Step 4: Documentation, Water and Sanitation-Mapping
- Step 5: Risk assessment and water tests
- Step 6: Preparation of Information and mobilization of the community
- Step 7: Development of a plan of measures
- Step 8: Reporting and discussion of measures
- Step 9: Implementation of measures
- Step 10: Monitoring, improvement and adjustment

Some tips for developing a WSSP program with the involvement of schools

- ✓ If possible, plan a program for one school-year
 - ✓ Define how to involve pupils, citizens, authorities
 - ✓ Define how to share information and results with schools, citizens and other stakeholders
-
- Can the programme be carried out during regular lesson?
 - If not, how to organise the extra WSSP programme?
-
- For the implementation pupils, local WSSP team and citizens should be involved as much as possible
 - Actions for improvement of the water system can be planned after the first results are collected

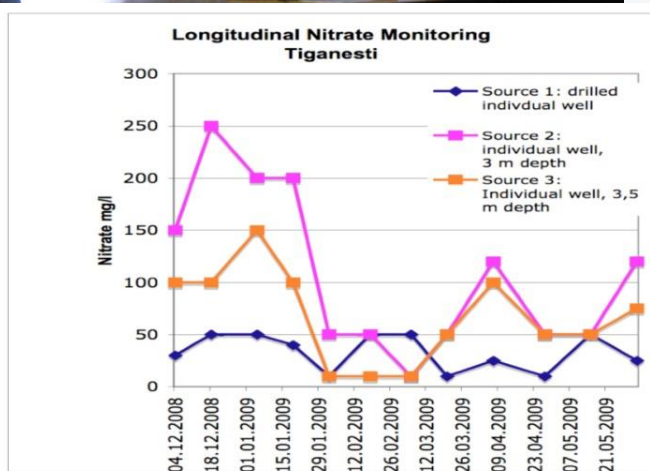
Tips for developing a WSSP programme for schools

WSSP activities for schools/ pupils

- Description of the water and sanitation system;
- Mapping the village;
- Nitrate analyses of the water sources used in the village;
- Long-term nitrate monitoring and observation of some selected water sources;
- Hand-wash demonstrations;
- Sanitary inspections school toilets and water sources: Identify sources of pollution or problems;
- Conducting interviews and field visits, inviting experts (e.g. SES);
- Organising contests and exhibitions
- Sharing information with WSSP team, media and other schools;
- Develop in cooperation with WSSP team an action plan for improvements
- Special awareness raising actions e.g. on world water day or world toilet day

Examples Water Safety Plans

- Testing the water quality (Nitrate, Turbidity, pH)
- Risk Analyses of the quality of the water sources and surroundings
- Cooperation with Authorities and participants
- Informing of the population
- Awareness raising
- Concrete improvements/ planning and actions



Monitoring and risk assessment of the drinking water supply with the pupils



Monitoring and risk assessment of the drinking water supply with the pupils



Nitrate quick tests

- **100 test strips in one tube:**

Range 0 - 10 - 25 - 50 - 100 - 250 – 500 mg/liter

Easy to do, but be aware:

- Not suitable for chlorinated water;
- During the test the surrounding temperature should be more than 15 Celsius;
- Don't touch the active part of the strip with your fingers;
- Don't lay down the strip on the table (it will influence the results);
- After taking a strip from the tube, replace immediately the cap;
- Store the tests in the fridge or another cool place;
- Record the results in a form.



Conclusion

- The Compendium is a helpful guideline for small communities to develop and implement concrete action for improved water and sanitation
- The understanding for environmental linkages rises
- Civil society will be strengthened
- Improvement of the communication and the understanding between schools/population and the authorities
- WSSP is a suitable method for an extensive and practical environmental education that can inspire and mobilise schools (WSSP Program becomes a part of the school curriculum)

Thank you very much for your kind attention!



Bistra Mihaylova

bistra.mihaylova@wecf.eu

www.wecf.eu