Framework for Preventative Drinking Water Safety Managements:

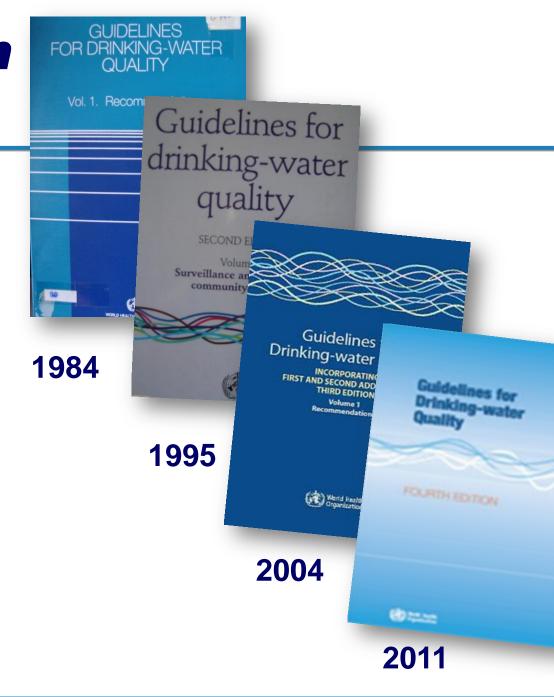
WHO Guidelines on Drinking Water Quality, 4th edition

Hamed Bakir, WHO/EMRO/CEHA



WHO Guidelines on Drinking Water Quality

- ☐ Since 1958
- □ Evidence-based Recommendations for Safe Drinking Water
- □ International scientific point of reference on water safety
- □ Advisory in nature for adaptation to national priorities





Purpose and scope of the guidelines

- Purpose of the Guidelines is protection of public health
- The guidelines provide WHO recommendations for managing risks from hazards that may compromise water safety



Microbiological aspect

- Health consequences of microbial contamination of drinking water are the greatest public health concern in water safety
- Control of microbial contamination must not be compromised at any time
- Multiple barriers corresponding to risk nature and magnitude are needed for microbial safety of drinking water
- A preventative water safety management framework and implementing comprehensive water safety plans ensure drinking water safety



- 1st recommended in 3rd edition of WHO Guidelines for DWQ 2006
- Ascertained in the 4th edition of the WHO Guidelines for DWQ 2011



Health-based targets for water safety





Adequate and properly managed water supply systems from source to consumer *achieved through implementing a comprehensive WATER SAFETY PLANS*



A system of independent surveillance



Health-based targets (by regulators)



Adequate and properly managed water systems from source to consumer

(by water operator/utilities)



A system of independent surveillance

(by Public Health Authorities)

- □ Set by regulatory bodies
- □ Based on public health protection and disease prevention
- ☐ **Different types** for different situations and purposes:
 - √ Health outcome
 - ✓ Water quality
 - √ Specified performance
 - √ Specified technology





Health-based targets (by regulators)



Adequate and properly managed systems for risk management from source to consumer

(by Utilities)



A system of independent surveillance

(by Public Health Authorities)





Health-based targets

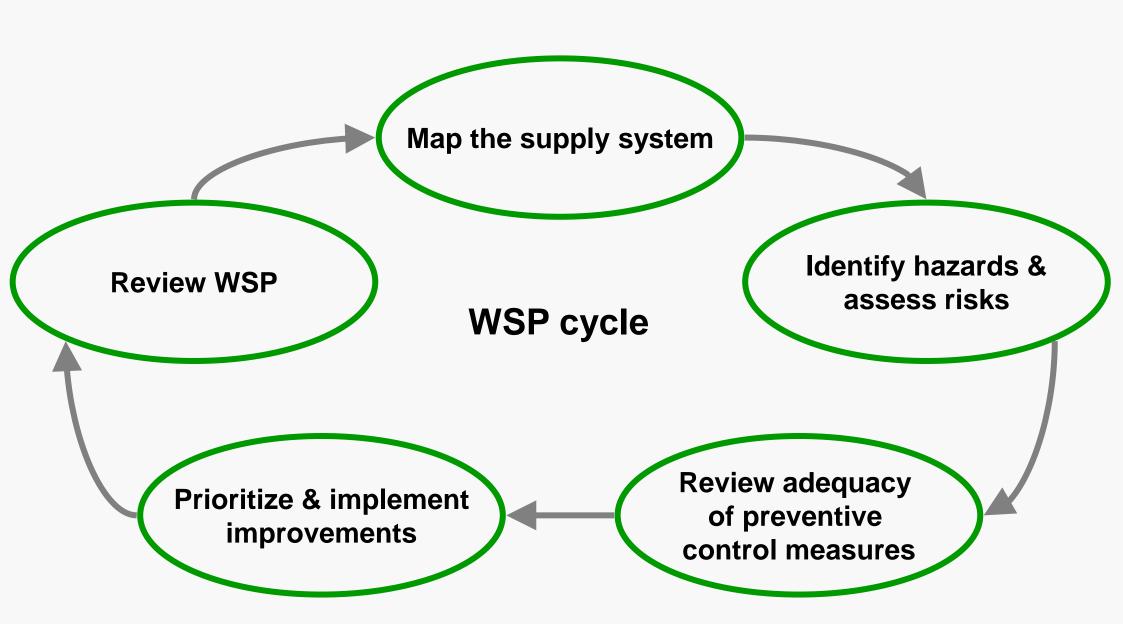
Adequate and properly managed water systems from source to consumer

A system of independent surveillance

- ☐ Health status
- Systematic surveillance to verify the WSP is operating properly
- Audit of WSP (effectiveness of the control measures)
- □ Final check of end product quality

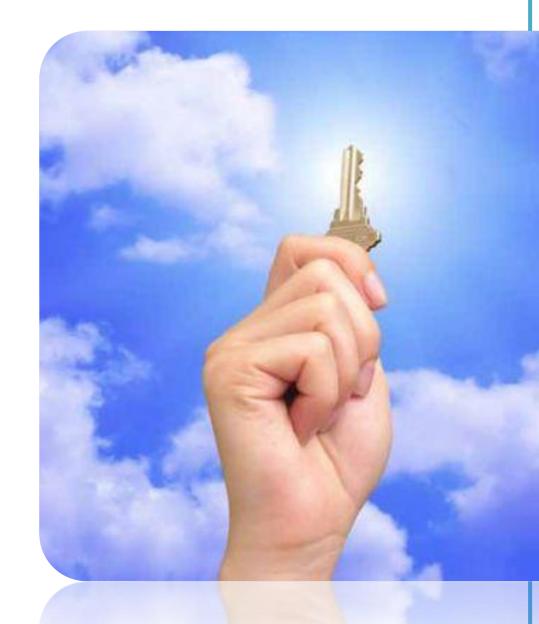


Water Safety Plan steps



Water Safety Plan Vision

- ☐ Institutionalize the
 Preventative Drinking
 Water Management
 System—
- ■Water Safety Plans are developed and executed for all water supply systems



THINK BIG, START SMALL, SCALE UP

Introducing and Scaling Up the Application of Water Safety Plans within Countries



1. UNDERSTAND AND APPRECIATE THE BENEFITS OF A WSP APPROACH
2. ESTABLISH PRELIMINARY WSP VISION
3. ATTAIN PRACTICAL WSP EXPERIENCE
4. ESTABLISH NATIONAL STRATEGY TO SCALE UP WSP IMPLEMENTATION
5. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR ONGOING SUPPORT OF WSPS
6. ESTABLISH POLICY AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT WSP IMPLEMENTATION
7. IMPLEMENT WSPS AND VERIFY THEIR EFFECTIVENESS
8 REVIEW OVERALL WSP EXPERIENCES AND SHARE LESSONS LEARNED



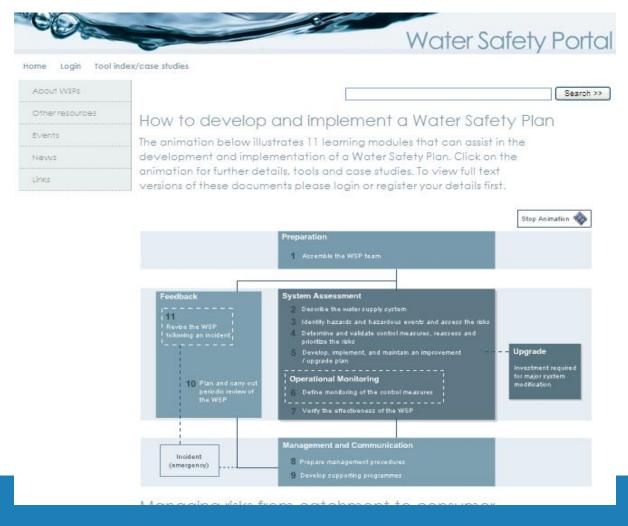
Water Safety Plan Manual (Arabic, English & French)



Step-by-step guidance for WSP implementation – tips, tools and case studies



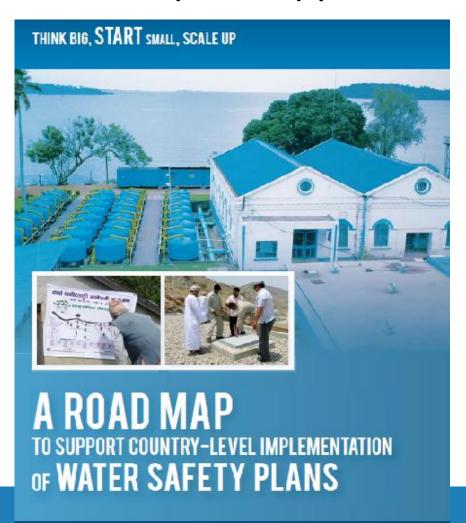
Water Safety Portal (www.wsportal.org)



Tools, case studies and other resources to support WSP implementation



Road-Map to Support Country-Level WSP implementation



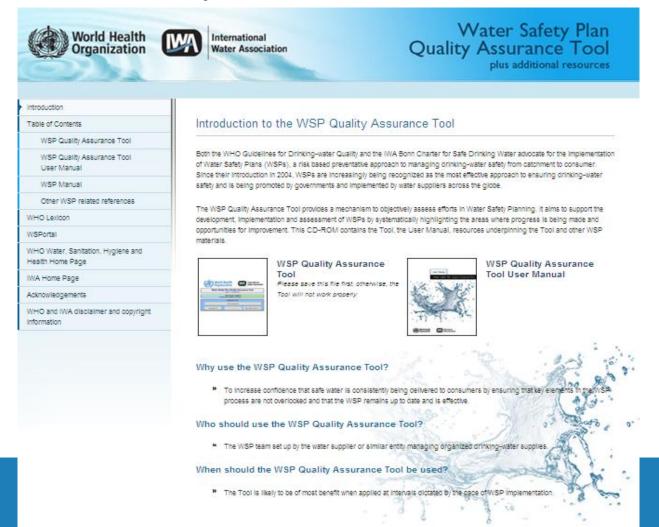
Key steps for commencing and scaling-up WSP implementation







WSP Quality Assurance Tool



Assess the completeness and effectiveness of WSPs





Thank you

