

WATER SAFETY PLANS: GLOBAL EXPERIENCES AND FUTURE TRENDS

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Session Title:

Getting the most from your assets- Operation and Maintenance

Session Chair: Prof. Satoshi Takizawa



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Operation and Maintenance for Safe Water Supply: why is it so important?

1. We know that quite often poor operation and maintenance of water systems seriously undermines the safety of delivered water, and nullify the whole investment for improved water supply systems.
2. Poor operation and maintenance arises from multiple reasons including a lack of skilled operators, low incentive for a good work, and poor governance of water utilities.
3. Improving O&M of water utilities requires multifaceted efforts including: training of operators, establishment of transparent and democratic governance of the water companies, public engagement in water supply monitoring, and establishment of economically sustainable water supply schemes.
4. Practical implementation of the these approaches may differ in each cities/ countries depending on the local socio-economy, availability of skilled workers and history of water supply systems.
5. Hence, case studies on improved O&M for safe water supply give opportunity to learn from cases of cities in similar conditions.



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Presentations:

#1 Roger Aertgeerts, European Centre for Environment and Health, Italy
"Current challenges of water supply and sanitation in eastern European countries"

#2 Teo Chit Pin and Tang See Leong, Public Utilities Board, Singapore
"Water Safety Plan (WSP) for the Water Supply Network in Singapore"

#3 Aurélie Paoli and David Sutherland, Atkins, United Kingdom
"Using water safety plan concepts to develop an operational monitoring and maintenance tool for use both at utility and community level: Case study for Guma Valley Water Company, Freetown, Sierra Leone"

#4 Dai Simazaki, National Institute of Public Health, Japan
"Fulfilling Water Safety through Appropriate Operation and Management of Water Supply System"



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WSP: characteristics, challenges, and solutions

City/country	Characteristics and challenges	WSP Solutions
Eastern Europe (EUR-C countries)	Lower income and standards of living in European region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral cooperation with WHO • Multilateral instruments
Singapore	Small land and high pop. density. Close distance between human activities and water sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive monitoring • Information sharing
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Devastation and population influx by civil war. Difficulty in regular water quality monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify critical control points and operational monitoring to prevent contamination and system failure • Community level WSP
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Facilities renovated by donor countries, but a lack of skilled workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training program • Higher salary and improved working conditions
Senegal	A lack of skilled workers for O&M. Cost recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training program • Community engagement
Japan	Poor water quality management in small utilities (> 8,000 small utilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guideline manual for WSP



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