WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality

World Water Forum
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Background

- Improved vs. safe
- MDG: “access to safe drinking water”
- Include water quality indicators into JMP
Improved and unimproved drinking water sources

Improved water sources
- Household connection
- Public standpipe
- Borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection

Unimproved-water sources
- Unprotected well
- Unprotected spring
- Vendor provided water
- Bottled water
- Tanker truck provided water
"Handbook for rapid assessments of drinking water quality"

WHO, UNICEF, WEDC
Criteria in Defining Project

- Cost-effective – affordable
- Periodic sampling
- Allows for risk assessment
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Compatible with existing WQ surveillance infrastructure

"Handbook for rapid assessments of drinking water quality"

WHO, UNICEF, WEDC
Objective

To obtain a nationally representative picture of drinking water quality in 6 countries according to the different types of improved sources.

Field test the rapid-assessment methods for water quality surveillance, using low-cost, field-based techniques allowing reliable periodic assessments of the water quality status.
Pilot Countries

- China
- Ethiopia
- Jordan
- Nicaragua
- Nigeria
- Tajikistan
Implementation plan

- Implementation: 2004-2005
- National reports: January-April 2006
- Consolidated report: May-July 2006
- Launch: August 2006
Follow-up

- Revise protocol for rapid assessments
- Wide dissemination
- Going to scale
- Promoting inclusion of rapid assessments in existing WQ surveillance programs
- Inclusion of WQ data into the JMP coverage analysis
- Study feasibility of including a simplified protocol of RADWQ into surveys such as MICS, DHS, etc.
- Study use of the RADWQ outputs for the JMP estimates of coverage
Thank you