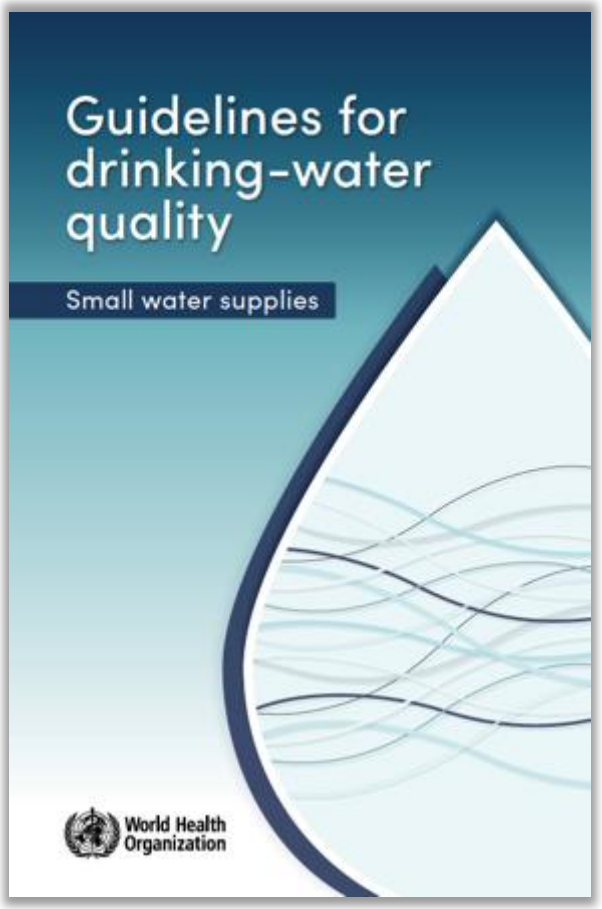
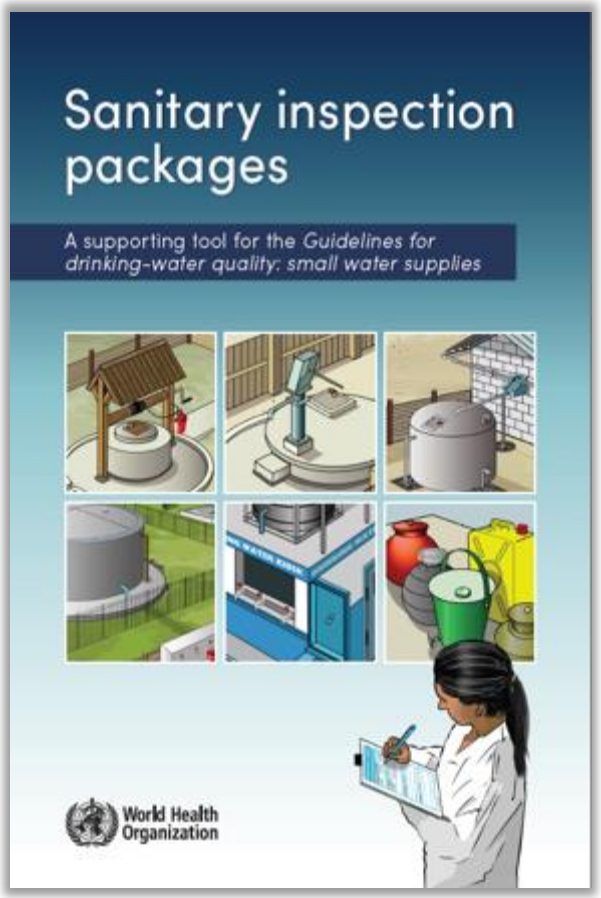
Directives actualisées de l'OMS pour les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau potable et les outils d'inspection sanitaire associés

Lancement du webinaire

15 février 2024





RWSN Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Bienvenue de la part de RWSN

Sean Furey
Secrétariat du réseau
Directeur, RWSN

Directives actualisées de l'OMS pour les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau potable et outils d'inspection sanitaire associés

Lancement du webinaire

15 février 2024

Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Sélection du canal linguistique

Ce webinaire sera multilingue, avec une traduction simultanée en **arabe, français, portugais, russe et espagnol**.

Pour choisir votre canal linguistique :

- Cliquez sur l'**icône Interprétation** dans la barre de contrôle inférieure.
- **Sélectionnez la langue que** vous souhaitez entendre

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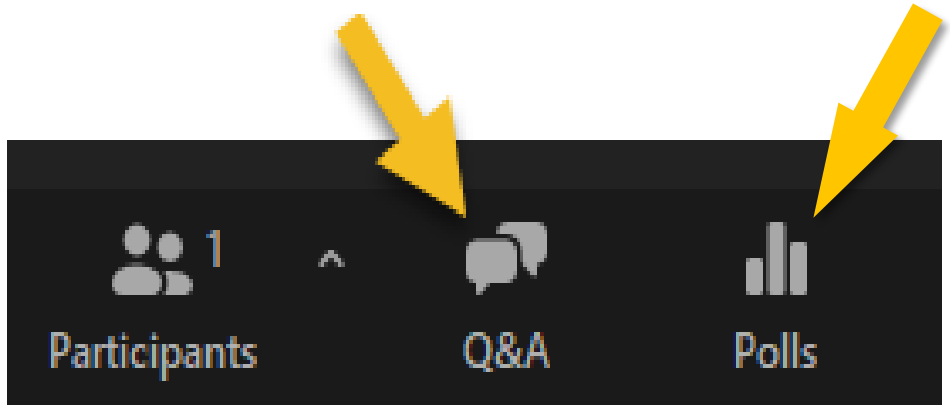
Informations pratiques

1. Ce **webinaire sera enregistré**. L'enregistrement et les présentations seront partagés par la suite.
2. **Présentez-vous !** Insérez votre nom, votre organisation et votre pays dans la boîte de dialogue.
3. N'hésitez pas à faire part de vos **commentaires dans la boîte de dialogue**.
4. Veuillez envoyer vos **questions dans la** boîte de **questions et réponses.**
5. Veuillez participer aux sondages **en utilisant l'icône des sondages**.
6. Veuillez répondre à notre **courte enquête à la** fin du webinaire.



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Mot de bienvenue du president et ordre du jour

Oliver Schmoll
Responsable du programme Eau et climat, Centre européen de l'environnement et de la santé de l'OMS

- Remarques préliminaires de l'OMS et de l'UNICEF
- Présentation des lignes directrices et des outils associés
- Réflexions d'un panel d'experts / praticiens
- Questions et réponses ouvertes
- Événements futurs et clôture

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Remarques préliminaires

Maria Neira
Directrice du département Environnement, changement climatique et santé, OMS

Cecilia Scharp
Directrice pour WASH (eau, assainissement et hygiène) et CEED (climat, environnement, énergie et réduction des risques de catastrophes), UNICEF

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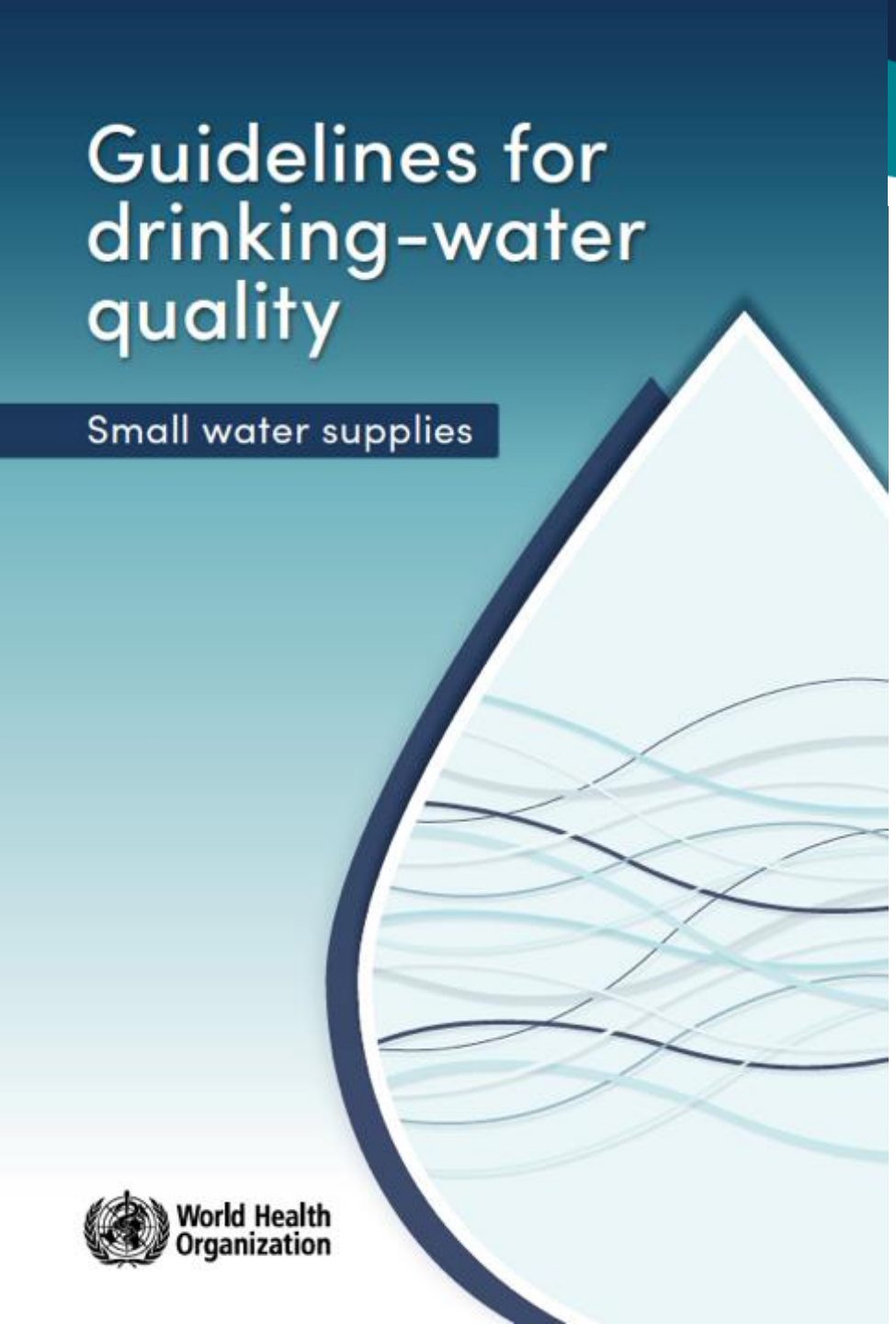

Introduction aux nouvelles lignes directrices de l'OMS et aux outils d'inspection sanitaire

Présenté par le siège de l'OMS, Genève

Jennifer De France

Angella Rinehold

Rory Moses McKeown

Aperçu de la présentation

- Contexte de l'élaboration d'orientations sur mesure pour les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau
- Brève introduction aux lignes directrices révisées pour les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau
- Brève introduction aux paquets d'inspection sanitaire révisés

- Présenter l'objectif et le contenu des ressources
- Fournir un contexte pour les réflexions des panélistes et une discussion ouverte sur l'application des orientations et des outils dans la pratique.

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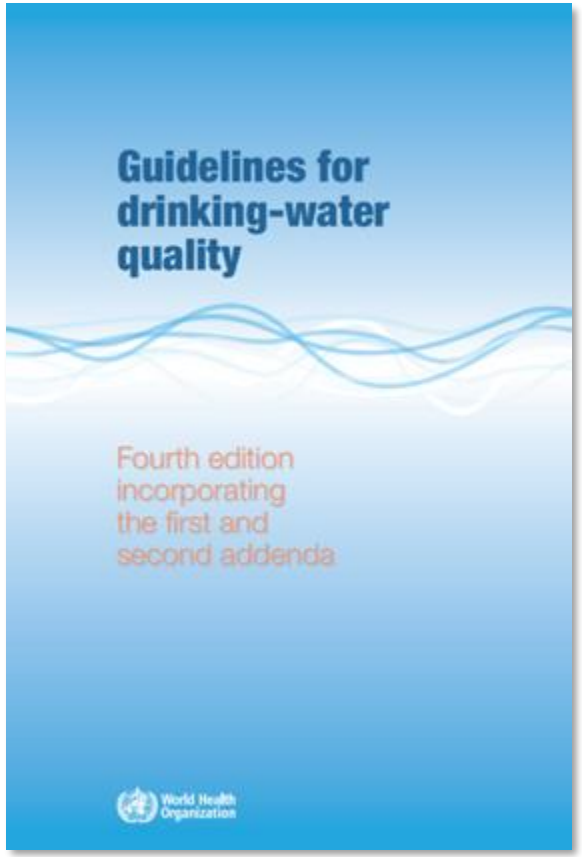
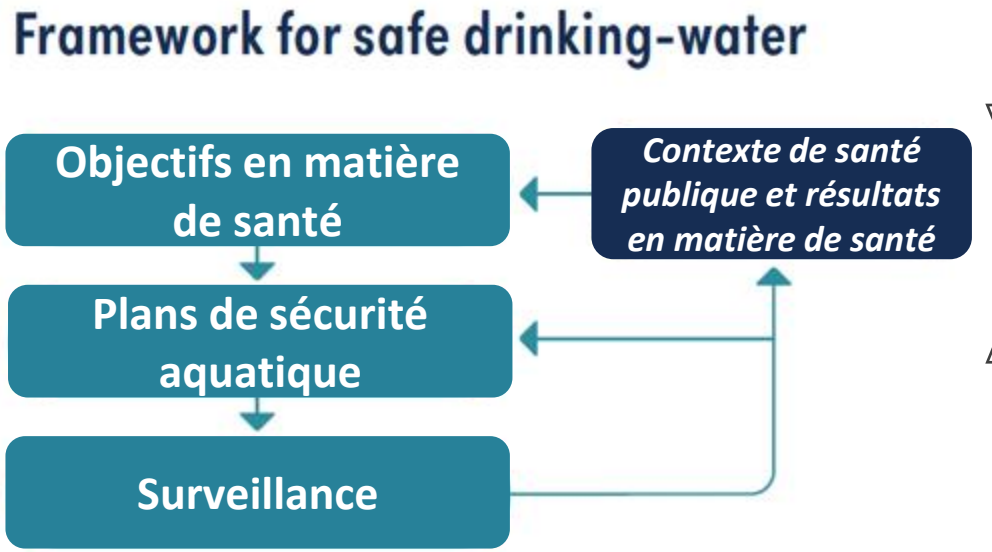
Lien avec les principaux critères de qualité de l'OMS



Recommandation principale du Lignes directrices pour la qualité de l'eau potable :



La mise en œuvre peut s'avérer difficile dans les petites structures d'approvisionnement en eau.

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Sondage sur la définition des petites réserves d'eau

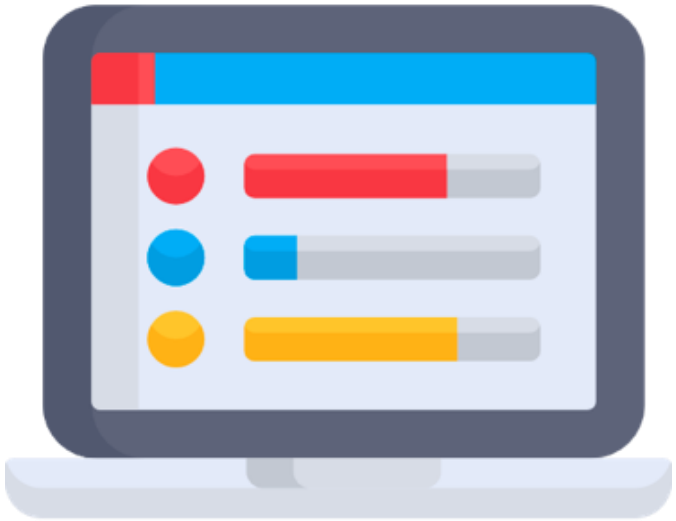
Comment les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau sont-ils définis dans votre pays ? (Choisissez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.)

A. Par population desservie (par exemple, <X usagers de l'eau)

B. Par volume fourni (par exemple, <X m /jour)^3

C. Par nombre de connexions de service (<X connexions)

D. Par type de technologie (par exemple, sources ponctuelles)



E. Par localisation géographique (par exemple, en dehors des zones municipales)

F. Par entité de gestion (par exemple, ménages, communautés)

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Opportunités et conseils personnalisés

Défis

Défis opérationnels, managériaux, techniques, de ressources et politiques

Impacts

Maladies liées à l'eau et impacts sociaux et économiques négatifs

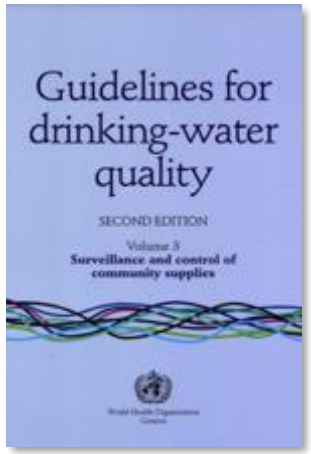
Opportunités

Amélioration de la santé publique et du bien-être, et réduction des inégalités

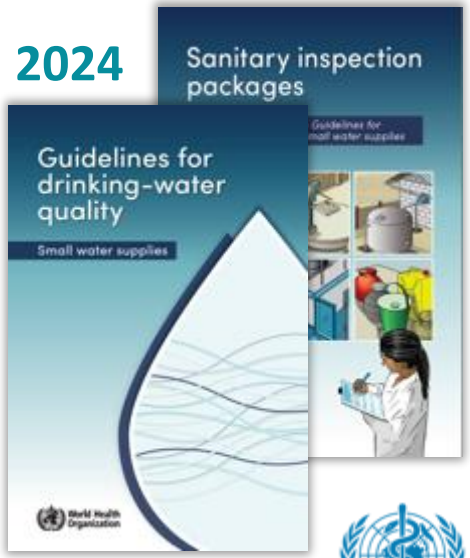
---

Les petits approvisionnements doivent être explicitement pris en compte dans les politiques et les réglementations, et faire l'objet d'approches personnalisées et d'outils de soutien.

1997



2024



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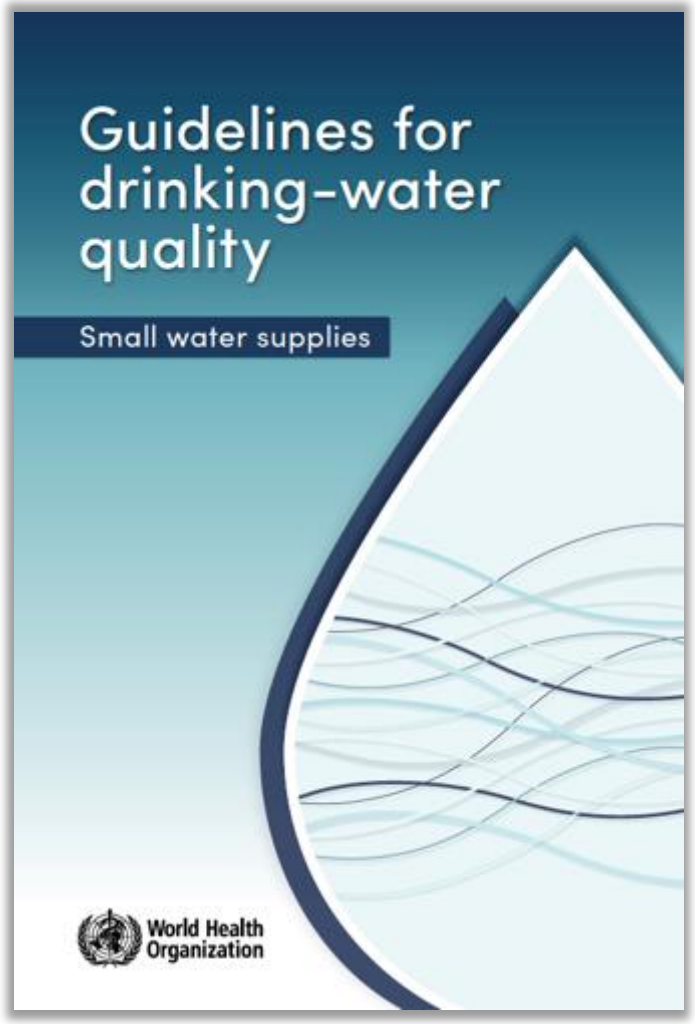
Principaux changements dans les lignes directrices



Quels sont les principaux changements apportés ?

- Renforcement à partir de plus de 25 ans d'apprentissage depuis l'édition de 1997
- Plus d'orientations sur les réglementations et la gestion des risques (Plans de sécurité de l'eau (WSPs) et Inspections sanitaires (SIs)) en plus de la surveillance
- Orientations à l'intention des décideurs
- Élargissement de l'éventail des fournitures couvertes, c'est-à-dire celles gérées par les ménages, les communautés et les entités professionnelles

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Mise à jour des lignes directrices

2013

2024

Réunions d'experts

Examen par les pairs

Études fondées sur des preuves

Essais pilotes

Analyse de la littérature

Enquêtes mondiales

Soutenu par un **groupe de travail dédié** depuis 2014

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Principes directeurs

10 principes transversaux

- **Priorité à la santé publique**
- **Adopter une approche fondée sur les risques**
- **Améliorer progressivement**
- **Adapter au contexte**
- **Renforcer les systèmes**
- **Impliquer les fournisseurs d'eau**
- **Pratiquer une régulation de soutien**
- **Approche holistique de l'eau, de l'assainissement et de l'hygiène**
- **Fournir des services équitables**
- **Renforcer la résilience climatique**

- Pratiques et fondés sur les risques
- Axés sur l'amélioration progressive
- Axés sur les systèmes

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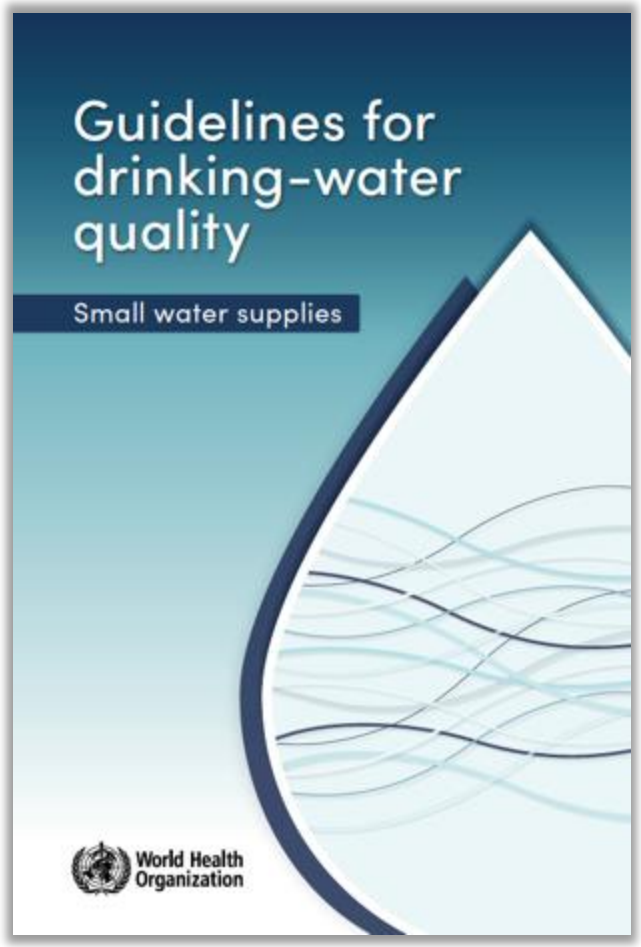
Aperçu des lignes directrices



Ch 1	Introduction et concepts clés
Ch 2	Évaluer l'environnement favorable
Ch 3	Règlements en matière de santé
Ch 4	Planification de la sécurité de l'eau
Ch 5	Surveillance
Ch 6	Améliorer l'utilisation des données

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Regardons de plus près à l'intérieur...

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Éléments des lignes directrices

RECOMMANDATIONS

6 Recommandations pour améliorer les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau potable

ACTIONS DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

5-9 Actions pratiques par recommandation pour faciliter la mise en œuvre

EXEMPLES DE CAS

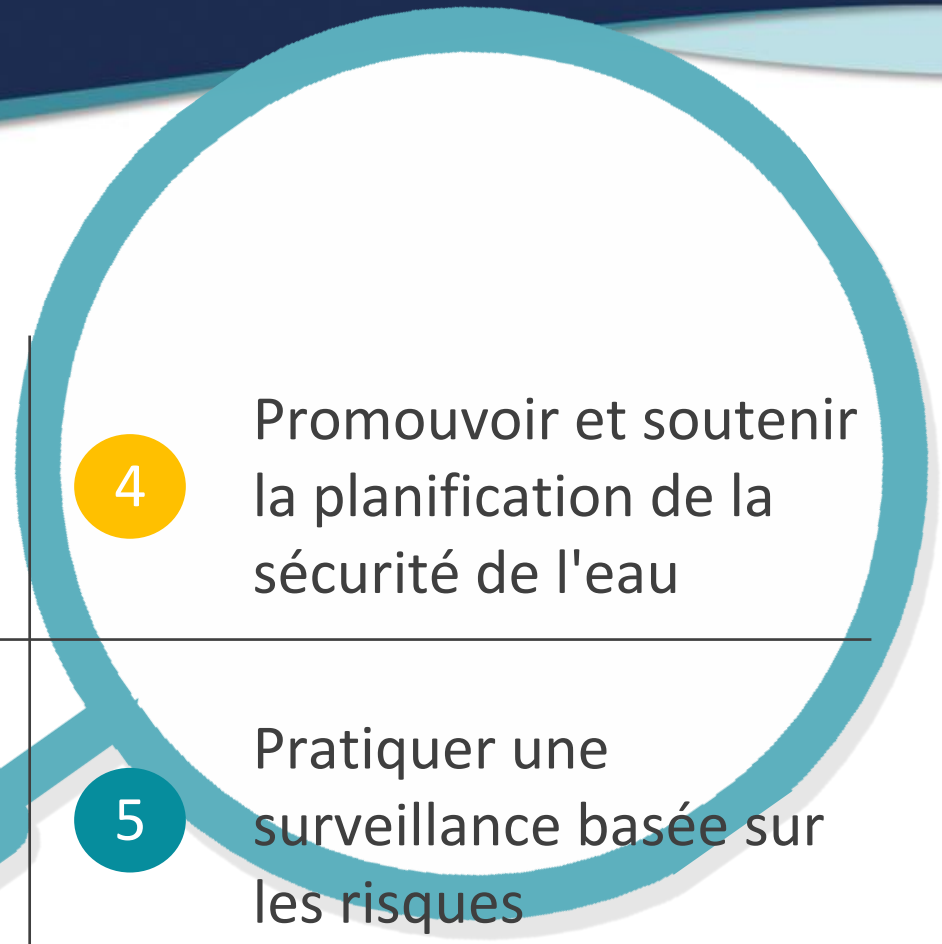
59 Des exemples de bonnes pratiques de pays du monde entier pour guider et inspirer

World Health Organization

Six recommandations clés

Recommandations paraphrasées :

1. Évaluer l'environnement favorable
2. Établir des règlements qui reflètent les risques prioritaires
3. Travailler vers une gestion professionnalisée
4. Promouvoir et soutenir la planification de la sécurité de l'eau
5. Pratiquer une surveillance basée sur les risques
6. Renforcer les systèmes d'utilisation des données



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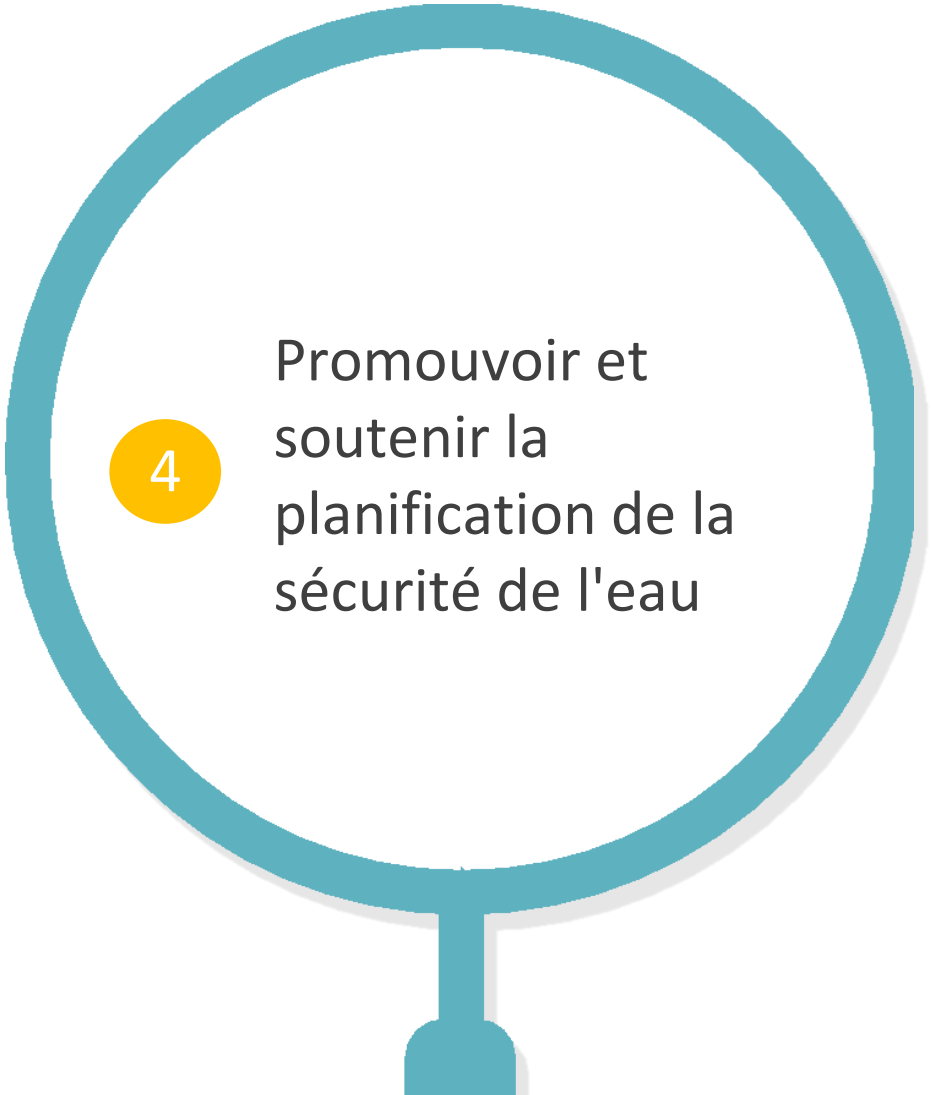
Recommandation 4



Actions de mise en œuvre (paraphrasées)

1. Comprendre les approches de gestion des risques
2. Établir des exigences en matière de gestion des risques
3. Envisager une approche par étapes
4. Fournir une formation et des conseils
5. Fournir des outils pratiques
6. Mettre en place un financement durable
7. Lien avec d'autres initiatives WASH

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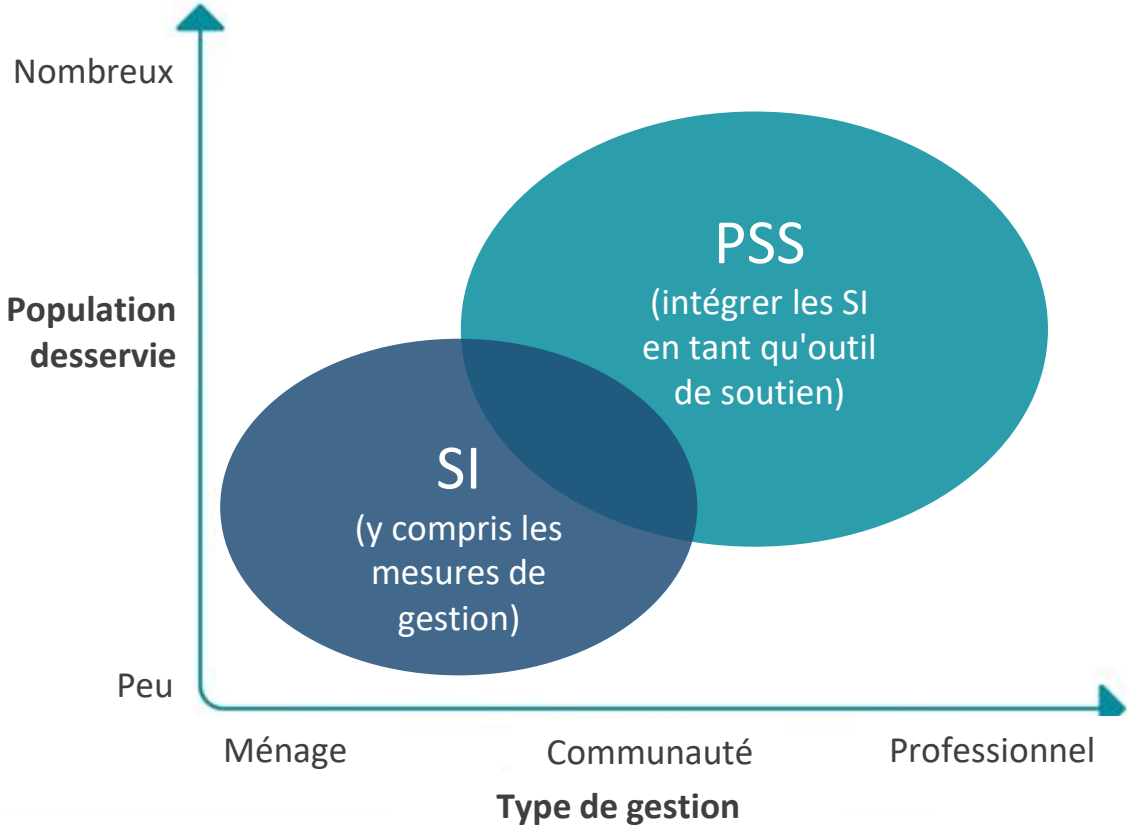
Établissement des exigences

Des conseils pour savoir quand utiliser les différentes approches et les différents outils de gestion des risques



Actions de mise en œuvre (paraphrasées)

2. Établir des exigences en matière de gestion des risques

Exemple(s) de cas pratique(s)

Cas A3.33 : Exigences en matière de gestion des risques variant selon la taille de l'approvisionnement en eau en Allemagne

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Résumé

RECOMMANDATIONS

6 Recommandations pour améliorer les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau potable

ACTIONS DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

5-9 Actions pratiques par recommandation pour faciliter la mise en œuvre

Résumé

Également disponible en arabe, français, russe et espagnol

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Scrutin d'inspection sanitaire

Quel est votre niveau d'expérience en matière d'inspection sanitaire ?

A. Aucune expérience

B. Expérience partielle / limitée

C. Beaucoup d'expérience

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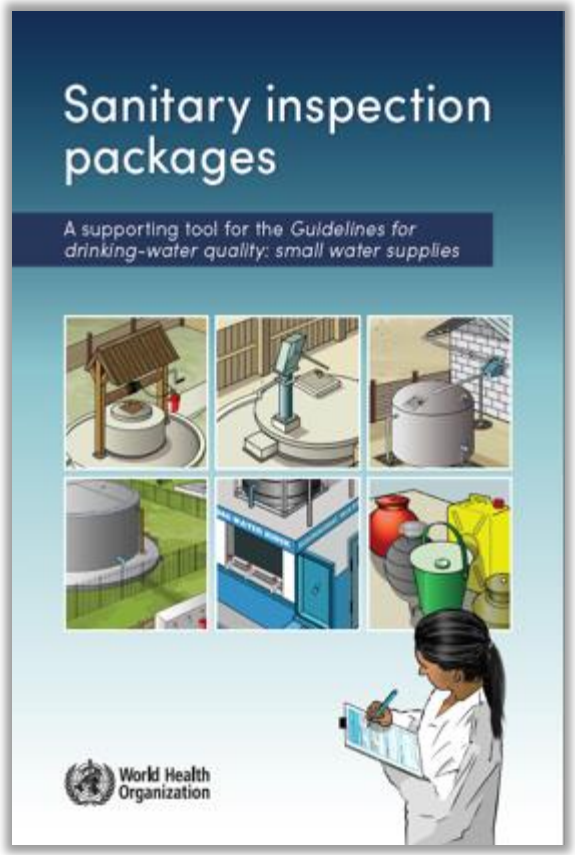
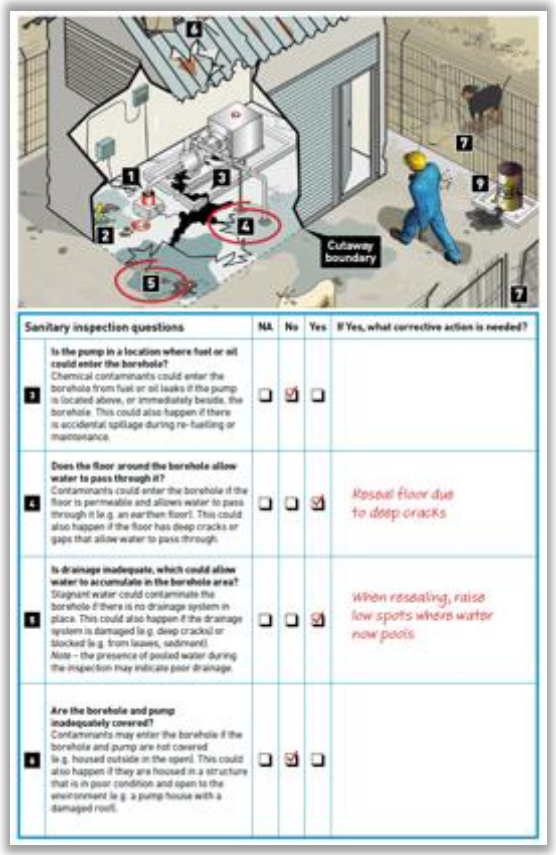
Outils d'inspection sanitaire





Inspection sanitaire

- Une simple évaluation sur place pour identifier les facteurs de risque susceptibles d'entraîner une contamination
- Un outil important pour soutenir les Plans de sécurité de l’eau (WSPs) et la surveillance

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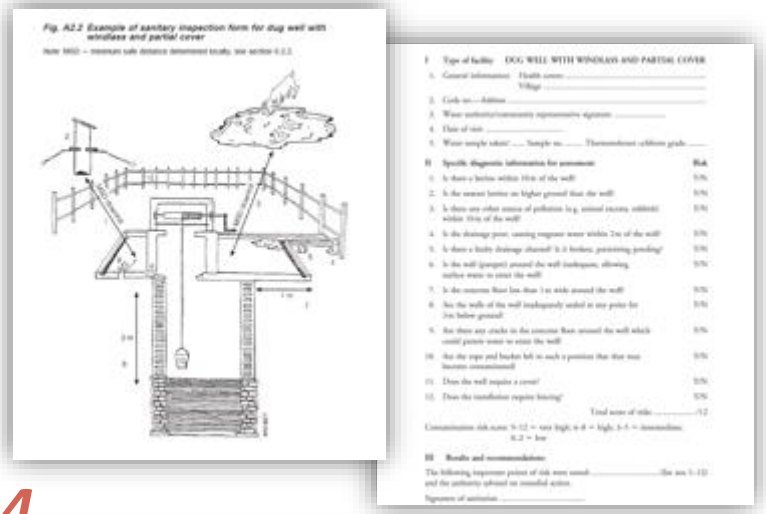
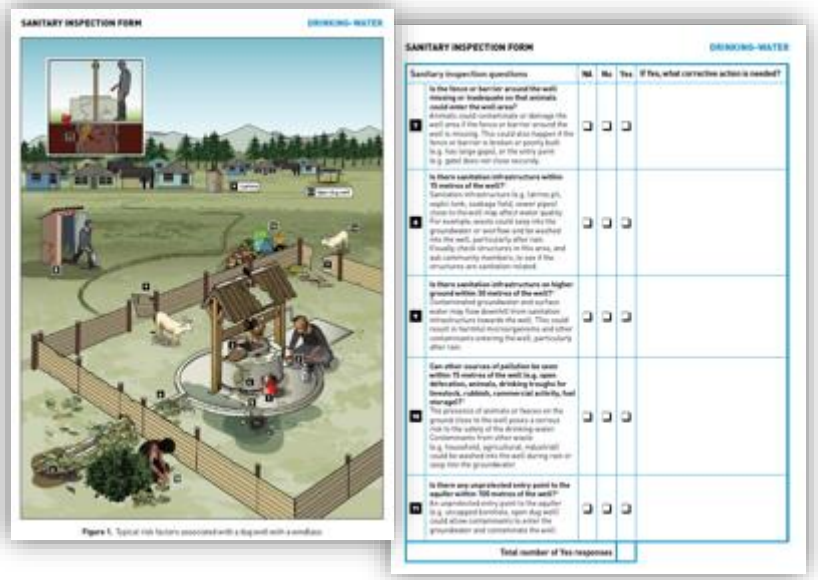
Nouveaux paquets inspections sanitaires

1997



2024



Principales mises à jour des outils inspections sanitaires :

- Formulaire inspections sanitaires étayé par des orientations techniques et des conseils de gestion
- Meilleur alignement sur les principes de la planification de la sécurité de l'eau (promotion des actions correctives, gestion et suivi continus)
- Accent mis sur les menaces climatiques et les considérations d'équité
- Soutenu par de nouvelles orientations sur l'adaptation au contexte local

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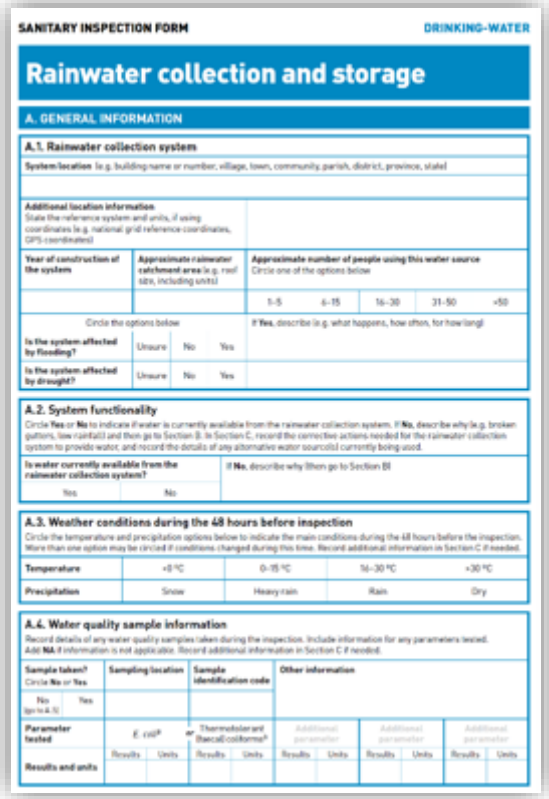
Qu'est-ce qui est inclus dans chaque paquet inspections sanitaires ?

1. Formulaire d'inspection sanitaire



SANITARY INSPECTION FORM — DRINKING-WATER

Rainwater collection and storage

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

A.1. Rainwater collection system

System location (e.g. building name or number, village, town, community, parish, district, province, state)

Additional location information (State the reference system and units, if using coordinates (e.g. national grid reference coordinates, GPS coordinates))

Year of construction of the system | Approximate rainwater catchment area (e.g. roof size, including units) | Approximate number of people using this water source (Circle one of the options below): 1–5 | 6–15 | 16–30 | 31–50 | >50

Circle the options below. If Yes, describe (e.g. what happens, how often, for how long)

Is the system affected by flooding? Unsure | No | Yes

Is the system affected by drought? Unsure | No | Yes

A.2. System functionality

Circle Yes or No to indicate if water is currently available from the rainwater collection system. If No, describe why (e.g. broken gutters, low rainfall) and then go to Section B. In Section C, record the corrective actions needed for the rainwater collection system to provide water, and record the details of any alternative water source(s) currently being used.

Is water currently available from the rainwater collection system? Yes | No — If No, describe why (then go to Section B)

A.3. Weather conditions during the 48 hours before inspection

Circle the temperature and precipitation options below to indicate the main conditions during the 48 hours before the inspection. More than one option may be circled if conditions changed during this time. Record additional information in Section C if needed.

Temperature: <0 °C | 0–15 °C | 16–30 °C | >30 °C

Precipitation: Snow | Heavy rain | Rain | Dry

A.4. Water quality sample information

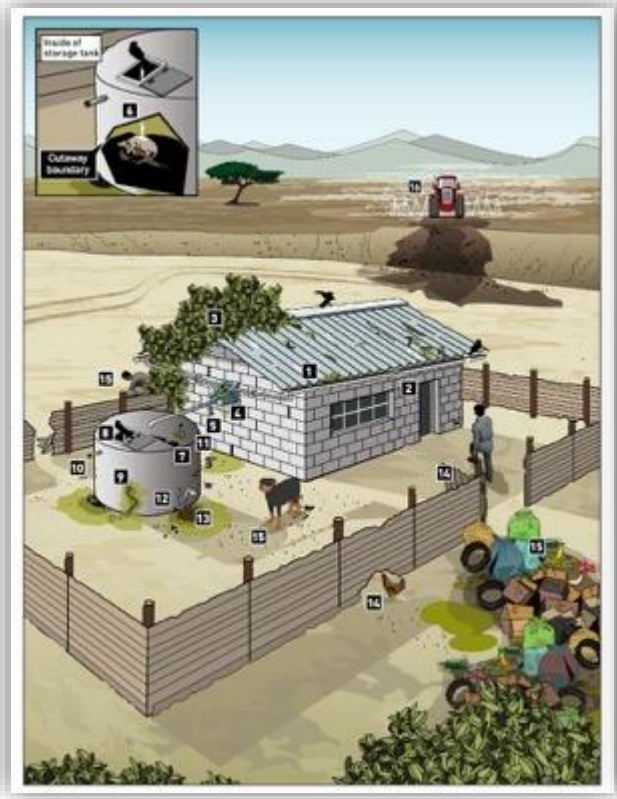
Record details of any water quality samples taken during the inspection. Include information for any parameters tested. Add NA if information is not applicable. Record additional information in Section C if needed.

Sample taken? Circle No or Yes (No (go to A.5) | Yes) | Sampling location | Sample identification code | Other information

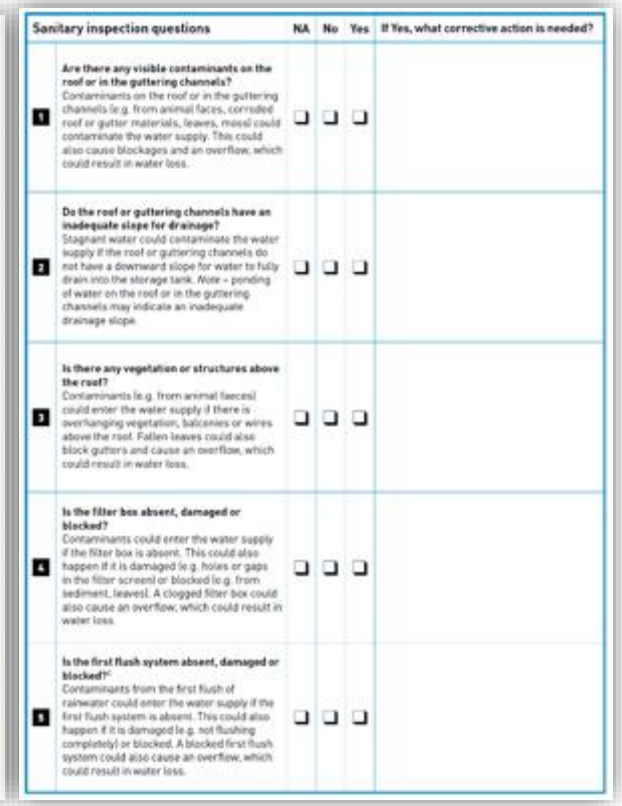
Parameter tested | E. coli[a] or Thermotolerant (faecal) coliforms[a] | Additional parameter | Additional parameter | Additional parameter

Results and units | Results | Units | Results | Units | Results | Units | Results | Units | Results | Units

Section d'informations générales à l'appui de l'évaluation des risques et des inventaires



Illustrations mises à jour pour aider à remplir les questions sur l'IS (facteurs de risque)



	Sanitary inspection questions	NA	No	Yes	If Yes, what corrective action is needed?
1	**Are there any visible contaminants on the roof or in the guttering channels?** Contaminants on the roof or in the guttering channels (e.g. from animal faeces, corroded roof or gutter materials, leaves, moss) could contaminate the water supply. This could also cause blockages and an overflow, which could result in water loss.	❑	❑	❑	
2	**Do the roof or guttering channels have an inadequate slope for drainage?** Stagnant water could contaminate the water supply if the roof or guttering channels do not have a downward slope for water to fully drain into the storage tank. *Note* = ponding of water on the roof or in the guttering channels may indicate an inadequate drainage slope.	❑	❑	❑	
3	**Is there any vegetation or structures above the roof?** Contaminants (e.g. from animal faeces) could enter the water supply if there is overhanging vegetation, balconies or wires above the roof. Fallen leaves could also block gutters and cause an overflow, which could result in water loss.	❑	❑	❑	
4	**Is the filter box absent, damaged or blocked?** Contaminants could enter the water supply if the filter box is absent. This could also happen if it is damaged (e.g. holes or gaps in the filter screen) or blocked (e.g. from sediment, leaves). A clogged filter box could also cause an overflow, which could result in water loss.	❑	❑	❑	
5	**Is the first flush system absent, damaged or blocked?**[c] Contaminants from the first flush of rainwater could enter the water supply if the first flush system is absent. This could also happen if it is damaged (e.g. not flushing completely) or blocked. A blocked first flush system could also cause an overflow, which could result in water loss.	❑	❑	❑	

Questions mises à jour pour refléter la base de données et l'avis des experts

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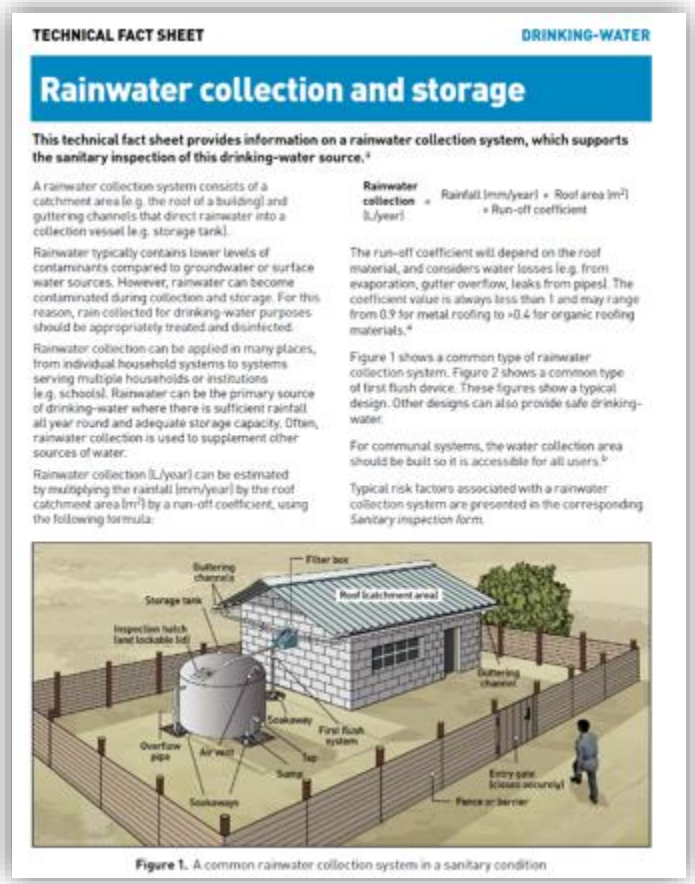
Qu'est-ce qui est inclus dans chaque paquet inspections sanitaires ?

1. Formulaire d'inspection sanitaire

2. Fiche technique



TECHNICAL FACT SHEET — DRINKING-WATER

Rainwater collection and storage

This technical fact sheet provides information on a rainwater collection system, which supports the sanitary inspection of this drinking-water source.[a]

A rainwater collection system consists of a catchment area (e.g. the roof of a building) and guttering channels that direct rainwater into a collection vessel (e.g. storage tank).

Rainwater typically contains lower levels of contaminants compared to groundwater or surface water sources. However, rainwater can become contaminated during collection and storage. For this reason, rain collected for drinking-water purposes should be appropriately treated and disinfected.

Rainwater collection can be applied in many places, from individual household systems to systems serving multiple households or institutions (e.g. schools). Rainwater can be the primary source of drinking-water where there is sufficient rainfall all year round and adequate storage capacity. Often, rainwater collection is used to supplement other sources of water.

Rainwater collection (L/year) can be estimated by multiplying the rainfall (mm/year) by the roof catchment area (m²) by a run-off coefficient, using the following formula:

Rainwater collection (L/year) = Rainfall (mm/year) × Roof area (m²) × Run-off coefficient

The run-off coefficient will depend on the roof material, and considers water losses (e.g. from evaporation, gutter overflow, leaks from pipes). The coefficient value is always less than 1 and may range from 0.9 for metal roofing to >0.4 for organic roofing materials.[a]

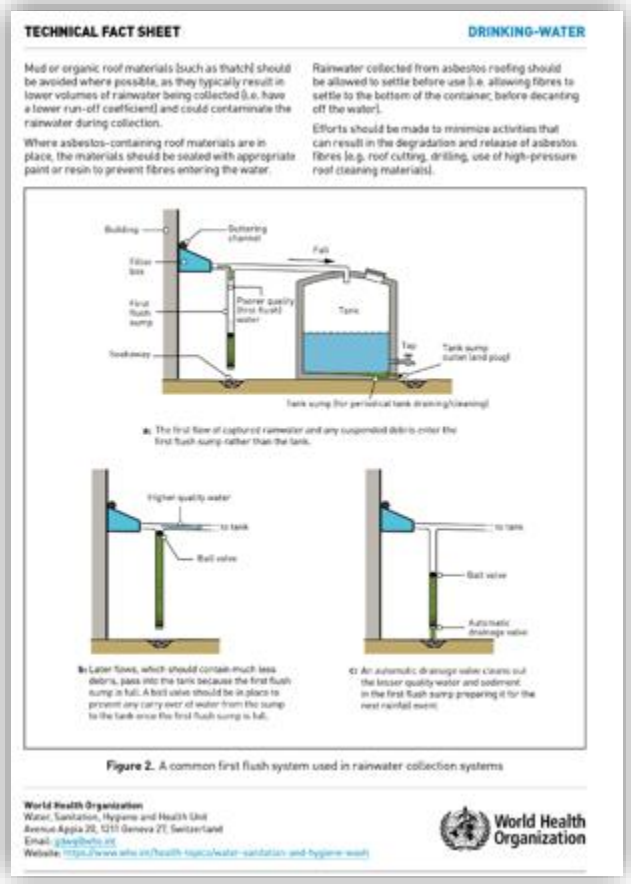
Figure 1 shows a common type of rainwater collection system. Figure 2 shows a common type of first flush device. These figures show a typical design. Other designs can also provide safe drinking-water.

For communal systems, the water collection area should be built so it is accessible for all users.[b]

Typical risk factors associated with a rainwater collection system are presented in the corresponding *Sanitary inspection form*.

Figure 1. A common rainwater collection system in a sanitary condition

Informations techniques pour aider à remplir le formulaire inspections sanitaires



TECHNICAL FACT SHEET — DRINKING-WATER

Mud or organic roof materials (such as thatch) should be avoided where possible, as they typically result in lower volumes of rainwater being collected (i.e. have a lower run-off coefficient) and could contaminate the rainwater during collection.

Where asbestos-containing roof materials are in place, the materials should be sealed with appropriate paint or resin to prevent fibres entering the water.

Rainwater collected from asbestos roofing should be allowed to settle before use (i.e. allowing fibres to settle to the bottom of the container, before decanting off the water).

Efforts should be made to minimize activities that can result in the degradation and release of asbestos fibres (e.g. roof cutting, drilling, use of high-pressure roof cleaning materials).

Figure 2. A common first flush system used in rainwater collection systems

World Health Organization
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit
Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Email: gdwg@who.int
Website: https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash

Illustrations pour aider à identifier les facteurs de risque (montrant l'état "sanitaire")

World Health Organization

Qu'est-ce qui est inclus dans chaque paquet inspections sanitaires ?

1. Formulaire d'inspection sanitaire

2. Fiche technique

3. Fiche de conseils de gestion

MANAGEMENT ADVICE SHEET DRINKING-WATER

Rainwater collection and storage

This management advice sheet provides guidance for the safe management of a rainwater collection system, which supports the sanitary inspection of this drinking-water source.

Guidance for typical operations and maintenance (O&M) activities is provided in Table 1, including suggested frequencies for each activity. These activities are important for keeping the rainwater collection system in good working condition and protecting drinking-water quality.

Table 2 lists potential problems that may be identified during a sanitary inspection, and provides basic corrective actions to consider for each problem.

This management advice sheet can also support routine management and monitoring practices, which are required to help ensure the on-going safety of the water supply.

A. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Basic O&M can usually be carried out by a trained owner, user or caretaker (e.g. simple maintenance tasks such as cleaning the roof and guttering channels). Larger repairs and maintenance tasks (e.g. repairing the filter box, replacing guttering channels) may need skilled labour which can be provided by local craftspeople, or with support from outside of the local area.

The condition of the rainwater collection system should be inspected routinely to help prevent contaminants entering the water supply. Any damage or faults should be repaired immediately (e.g. cracks in the guttering channels, leaking tap, broken fence).

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be developed for important O&M tasks (e.g. inspecting and repairing the storage tank). These should be followed by trained individuals so the work is carried out safely and the water supply is not contaminated during the work.

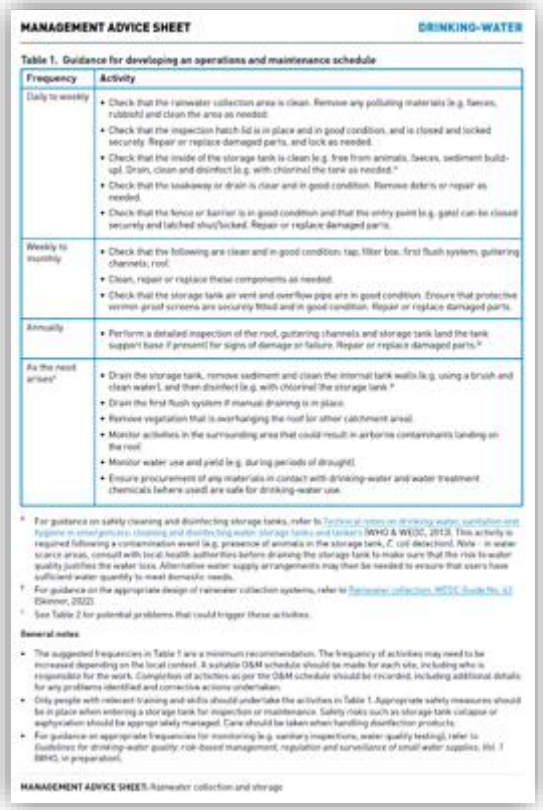
The rainwater storage tank should only contain drinking-water – no other liquids, including water of lesser quality, should be stored in the tank. Taps and related fittings should be maintained routinely. The storage tank should be periodically cleaned and disinfected according to SOPs.

Where there is no first flush system in place, the first portion of rainwater should be manually diverted away from the storage tank – this water could contain contaminants that have accumulated on the roof between rain events (e.g. from animal excrement, insects, dust, leaves).

Adequate treatment and disinfection of the rainwater is required before consuming the drinking-water (e.g. by household water treatment).

Activities other than drinking-water collection (e.g. laundry, washing, bathing) should not be conducted at the water collection point. Certain activities can result in airborne contaminants, such as spray drifts from local agricultural practices (e.g. manure spreading, crop spraying, burning). This could contaminate the roof catchment area. Consultation with the relevant authorities may be needed to ensure that such activities are carried out at a safe distance from the roof catchment area (ideally downwind of the rainwater collection system based on the prevailing wind direction). The impact from other events on drinking-water quality (e.g. bushfires, volcanic eruptions) should also be considered if relevant in the local context.

Conseils sur la gestion sûre de l'approvisionnement en eau



MANAGEMENT ADVICE SHEET DRINKING-WATER

Table 1. Guidance for developing an operations and maintenance schedule

Frequency	Activity
Daily to weekly	• Check that the rainwater collection area is clean. Remove any polluting materials (e.g. faeces, rubbish) and clean the area as needed. • Check that the inspection hatch lid is in place and in good condition, and is closed and locked securely. Repair or replace damaged parts, and lock as needed. • Check that the inside of the storage tank is clean (e.g. free from animals, faeces, sediment build-up). Drain, clean and disinfect (e.g. with chlorine) the tank as needed.* • Check that the soakaway or drain is clear and in good condition. Remove debris or repair as needed. • Check that the fence or barrier is in good condition and that the entry point (e.g. gate) can be closed securely and latched shut/locked. Repair or replace damaged parts.
Weekly to monthly	• Check that the following are clean and in good condition: tap; filter box; first flush system; guttering channels; roof. • Clean, repair or replace these components as needed. • Check that the storage tank air vent and overflow pipe are in good condition. Ensure that protective vermin-proof screens are securely fitted and in good condition. Repair or replace damaged parts.
Annually	• Perform a detailed inspection of the roof, guttering channels and storage tank (and the tank support base if present) for signs of damage or failure. Repair or replace damaged parts.*
As the need arises†	• Drain the storage tank, remove sediment and clean the internal tank walls (e.g. using a brush and clean water), and then disinfect (e.g. with chlorine) the storage tank.* • Drain the first flush system if manual draining is in place. • Remove vegetation that is overhanging the roof (or other catchment area). • Monitor activities in the surrounding area that could result in airborne contaminants landing on the roof. • Monitor water use and yield (e.g. during periods of drought). • Ensure procurement of any materials in contact with drinking-water and water treatment chemicals (where used) are safe for drinking-water use.

* For guidance on safely cleaning and disinfecting storage tanks, refer to Technical notes on drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies: cleaning and disinfecting water storage tanks and tankers (WHO & WEDC, 2013). This activity is required following a contamination event (e.g. presence of animals in the storage tank, *E. coli* detection). Note – in water scarce areas, consult with local health authorities before draining the storage tank to make sure that this risk to water quality justifies the water loss. Alternative water supply arrangements may then be needed to ensure that users have sufficient water quantity to meet domestic needs.

† For guidance on the appropriate design of rainwater collection systems, refer to Rainwater collection, WEDC Guide No. 63 (Skinner, 2022).

‡ See Table 2 for potential problems that could trigger these activities.

General notes

- The suggested frequencies in Table 1 are a minimum recommendation. The frequency of activities may need to be increased depending on the local context. A suitable O&M schedule should be made for each site, including who is responsible for the work. Completion of activities as per the O&M schedule should be recorded, including additional details for any problems identified and corrective actions undertaken.
- Only people with relevant training and skills should undertake the activities in Table 1. Appropriate safety measures should be in place when entering a storage tank for inspection or maintenance. Safety risks such as storage tank collapse or asphyxiation should be appropriately managed. Care should be taken when handling disinfection products.
- For guidance on appropriate frequencies for monitoring (e.g. sanitary inspections, water quality testing), refer to *Guidelines for drinking-water quality: risk-based management, regulation and surveillance of small water supplies*, Vol. 1 (WHO, in preparation).

MANAGEMENT ADVICE SHEET: Rainwater collection and storage

Conseils pour l'élaboration d'un calendrier d'exploitation et d'entretien

MANAGEMENT ADVICE SHEET DRINKING-WATER

Table 2. ...continued

Question	Problem identified	Corrective actions to consider
6	There are signs of contaminants in the storage tank (e.g. animals, faeces, sediment build-up) that could present a serious risk to water quality.	• Remove the contaminants immediately if possible. • Consider what immediate actions should be taken to minimize the risk to public health (e.g. advise users to treat the water before consumption). • Drain, clean and disinfect (e.g. with chlorine) the storage tank.* • Consider appropriate measures to minimize the risk of contamination entering the storage tank from this source in the future (e.g. install a storage tank cover, lock inspection hatch lid, fence the collection area).
7	The storage tank is inadequately covered, which could allow contaminants to enter the tank.	• Provide a temporary cover (e.g. impermeable plastic sheeting) to minimize the entry of contaminants into storage tank. Install or repair the tank cover as soon as possible. • Clean and disinfect (e.g. with chlorine) the storage tank.*
8	The inspection hatch lid is missing (or open, unlocked) or in poor condition (e.g. deep cracks, severely corroded, does not fit tightly when closed), which could allow contaminants to enter the storage tank.	• If the inspection hatch lid is missing, or it is in poor condition, provide a temporary seal (e.g. impermeable plastic sheeting) over the inspection hatch to minimize the entry of contaminants. Repair or replace the hatch and/or lid as soon as possible. • If the inspection hatch lid is open or unlocked, communicate the importance of closing and locking the lid securely when not in use.
9	The storage tank walls are cracked or leaking, which could allow contaminants to enter the water supply, or result in water loss.	• If the storage tank walls are cracked or leaking, engage local craftspeople to repair or replace the storage tank as required. • Clean and disinfect (e.g. with chlorine) the storage tank.*
10	The overflow pipe is inadequately protected (e.g. with a mesh or gauze), which could allow vermin (e.g. insects, rodents, birds) to enter the storage tank and contaminate the water.	• If the overflow pipe is unprotected, cover the pipe with a vermin-proof screen (e.g. gauze or mesh). • If the overflow pipe screen is damaged (e.g. ripped, broken) or has wide gaps, replace with a functioning vermin-proof screen.
11	The air vents are poorly designed (e.g. facing upwards) or unprotected (e.g. without a vermin-proof screen), which could allow contaminants to enter the storage tank.	• If the air vents are facing upwards, modify the vents so they face downwards. • If the air vent screens are absent, cover the vents with vermin-proof screens. • If the air vent screens are damaged or have wide gaps, replace with functioning vermin-proof screens.
12	The storage tank tap is in poor condition (e.g. damaged, severely corroded, leaking, dirty), which could allow contaminants to enter the water during collection, or result in water loss.	• If the tap is unclean, clean and disinfect the tap (e.g. with chlorine). • If the tap is damaged, repair or replace the tap as required. • Communicate the importance of routine maintenance to the caretaker or owner.

MANAGEMENT ADVICE SHEET: Rainwater collection and storage

Actions correctives pour les facteurs de risque (questions) dans le formulaire Inspections sanitaires

World Health Organization

Scénarios couverts par les paquets inspections sanitaires

Puits creusé avec pompe manuelle

Puits d'immersion avec guindeau

Source

Puits tubulaire avec pompe manuelle

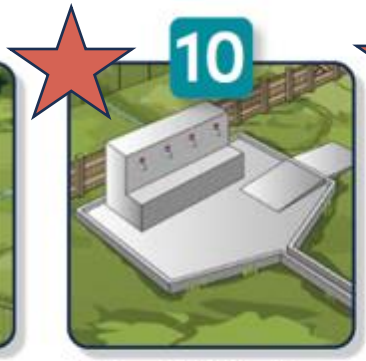
Forage avec pompe motorisée

Collecte et stockage des eaux de pluie

Source d'eau de surface et prise d'eau

Distribution par canalisation : réservoir de stockage

Distribution par canalisation : réseau



Distribution par canalisation : robinet

Station de remplissage et chariot à eau

Kiosque

Pratiques des ménages

World Health Organization

Débat d'experts

David Cunliffe
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Yvonne Magawa
Secrétaire exécutif de l'Association des régulateurs de l'eau et de l'assainissement de l'Afrique orientale et australe (ESAWAS)

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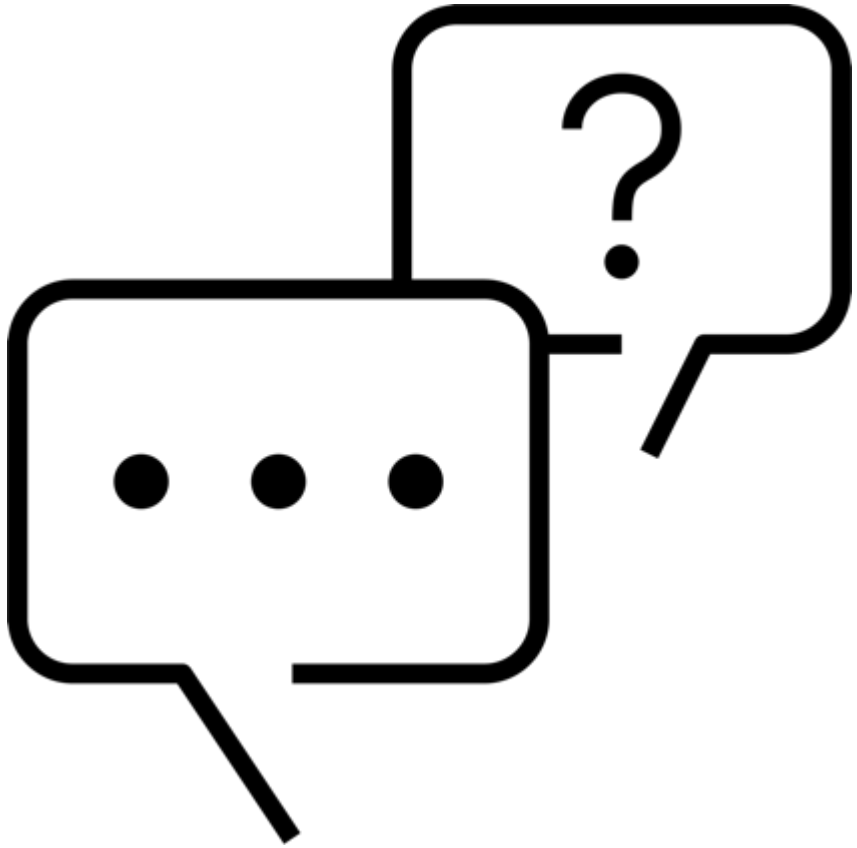
James MacKinnon
Directeur de l'engagement et des relations gouvernementales, Autorité de l'eau des Premières Nations de l'Atlantique (AFNWA), Canada

RWSN Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Discussion ouverte

Questions ou commentaires ?

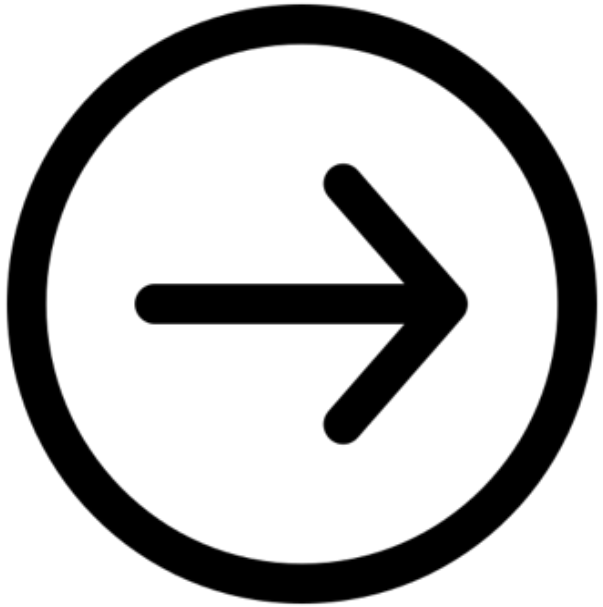


Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Quelle est la prochaine étape ?

Prochaines étapes de la diffusion des lignes directrices et de l'outil inspections sanitaires :



- Version française des lignes directrices (deuxième trimestre 2024)
- Paquets de formation liés au contenu des lignes directrices
- Conseils pour la sélection des kits d'essai sur le terrain
- Série de webinaires techniques
    - Premier webinaire sur les paquets inspections sanitaires (~deuxième trimestre 2024)
    - Recherche d'informations sur les thèmes des futurs webinaires

Vous avez une question ? Contactez notre service d'assistance à l'adresse gdwq@who.int.

World Health Organization

Sondage sur le futur webinaire

Quel sujet pour un webinaire technique de suivi vous serait le plus utile ? (Veuillez en choisir un.)

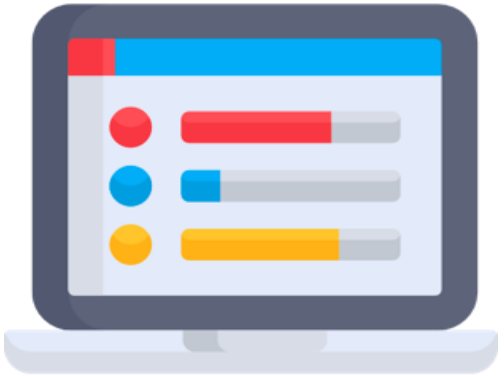
A. Établir des réglementations fondées sur les risques (par exemple, hiérarchiser les paramètres, fixer des fréquences de surveillance, exiger des plans de surveillance de l'environnement)

B. Mise en œuvre des Plans de sécurité de l'eau (WSPs) dans le contexte des petits approvisionnements

C. Utilisation des nouveaux kits d'inspection sanitaire de l'OMS

D. Exercer une surveillance fondée sur les risques

E. Renforcer la capacité de surveillance de la qualité de l'eau



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Remerciements de l'OMS

Merci à la communauté WASH !

Bruce Gordon
Chef d'unité, Eau, assainissement, hygiène et santé, siège de l'OMS

World Health Organization

Merci de participer au lancement mondial de Nouvelles ressources de l'OMS pour les petits systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau potable !

- L'enregistrement du webinaire sera disponible sur le site web WASH de l'OMS à l'adresse suivante : https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash.

- Accédez aux lignes directrices et aux outils SI sur https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240088740 et https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240089006

- Pour recevoir les dernières nouvelles concernant les directives et les outils SI, inscrivez-vous à la lettre d'information WASH de l'OMS (utilisez le code QR ou visitez https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash).

- Pour poursuivre la discussion par l'intermédiaire du RWSN, inscrivez-vous au groupe de discussion sur la qualité de l'eau à l'adresse suivante : https://dgroups.org/rwsn/who_ssg.