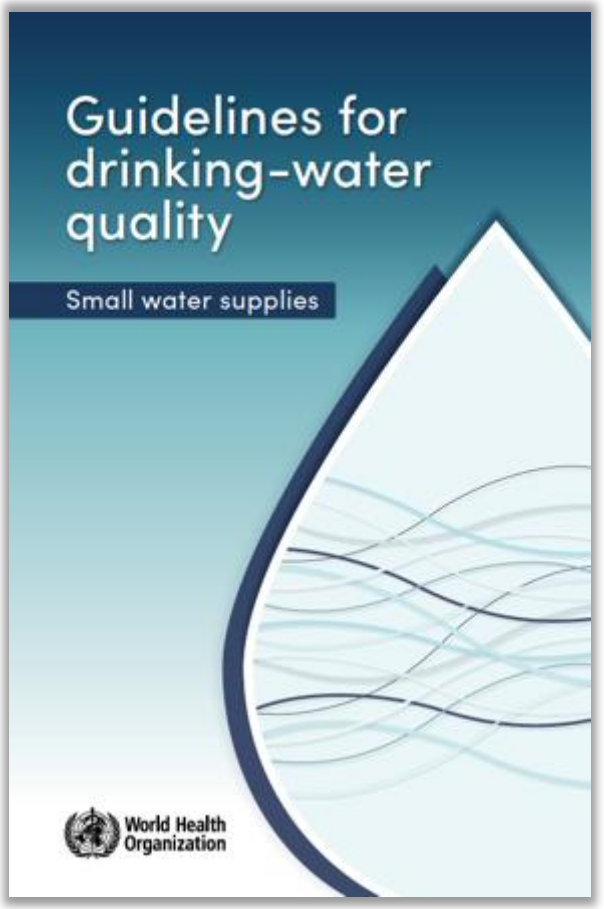
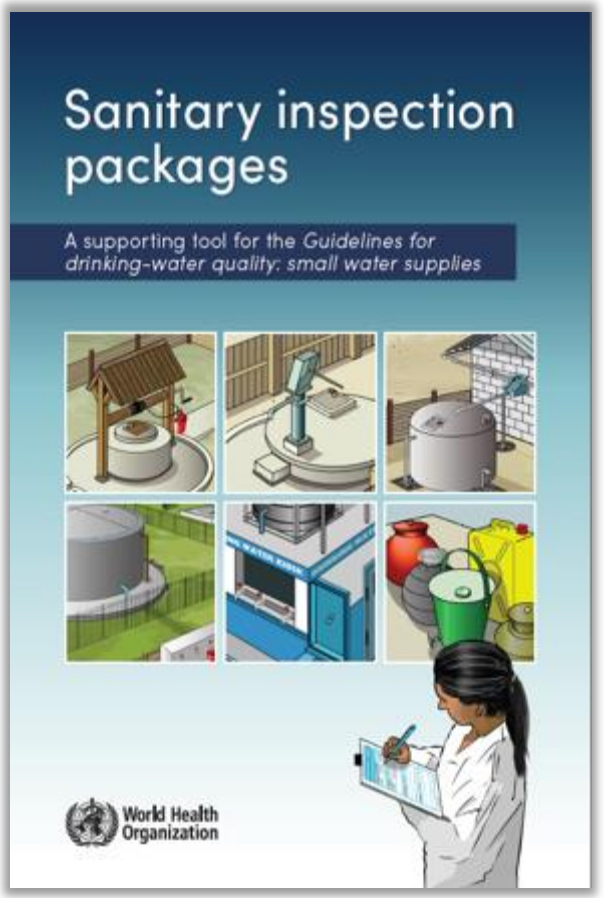
Directrizes actualizadas da OMS para pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água potável e ferramentas de inspeção sanitária associadas

Webinar de lançamento

15 de Fevereiro de 2024





RWSN Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Boas vindas da RWSN

Sean Furey
Diretor do Secretariado
da Rede, RWSN

Directrizes actualizadas da OMS para pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água potável e ferramentas de inspeção sanitária associadas

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RWSN Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Selecione o seu canal linguístico

Este webinar será multilingue, com tradução simultânea para **árabe, francês, português, russo e espanhol**.

Para escolher o seu canal linguístico:

- Clique no **ícone Interpretação** na barra de controlo inferior
- **Seleccione a língua** que gostaria de ouvir

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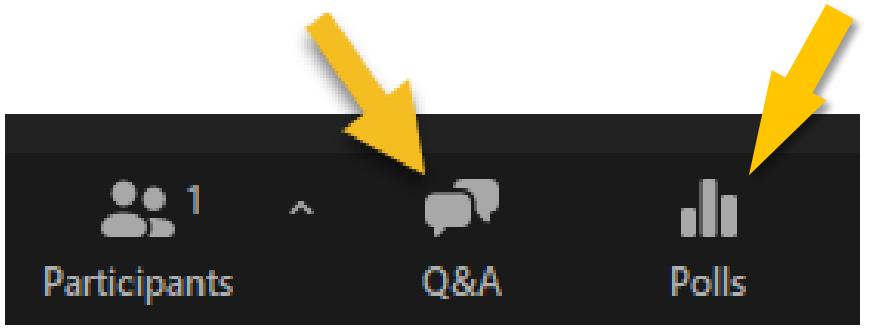
Notas introdutórias

1. Este **webinar será gravado**. A gravação e as apresentações serão partilhadas posteriormente.

2. **Apresente-se!** Insira o seu nome, organização e país na caixa de chat.

3. Não hesite em partilhar os seus **comentários na caixa de conversação**.



4. Envie as suas **perguntas para a** caixa de **perguntas e respostas.**

5. Participe nas sondagens **utilizando o ícone das sondagens**.

6. Por favor, preencha o nosso **breve inquérito** no final do webinar.

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Boas-vindas do Moderador + Agenda

Oliver Schmoll
Gestor do Programa Água e Clima, Centro Europeu para o Ambiente e a Saúde da Organização Mundial de Saúde (OMS)

- Notas de abertura da OMS e da UNICEF
- Apresentação das directrizes e dos instrumentos associados
- Reflexões de um painel de especialistas
- Perguntas e respostas
- Eventos futuros e encerramento

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Discursos de abertura

Maria Neira
Diretora do Departamento de Ambiente, Alterações Climáticas e Saúde, OMS

Cecília Scharp
Diretora de WASH (água, saneamento e higiene) e CEED (clima, ambiente, energia e redução do risco de catástrofes), UNICEF

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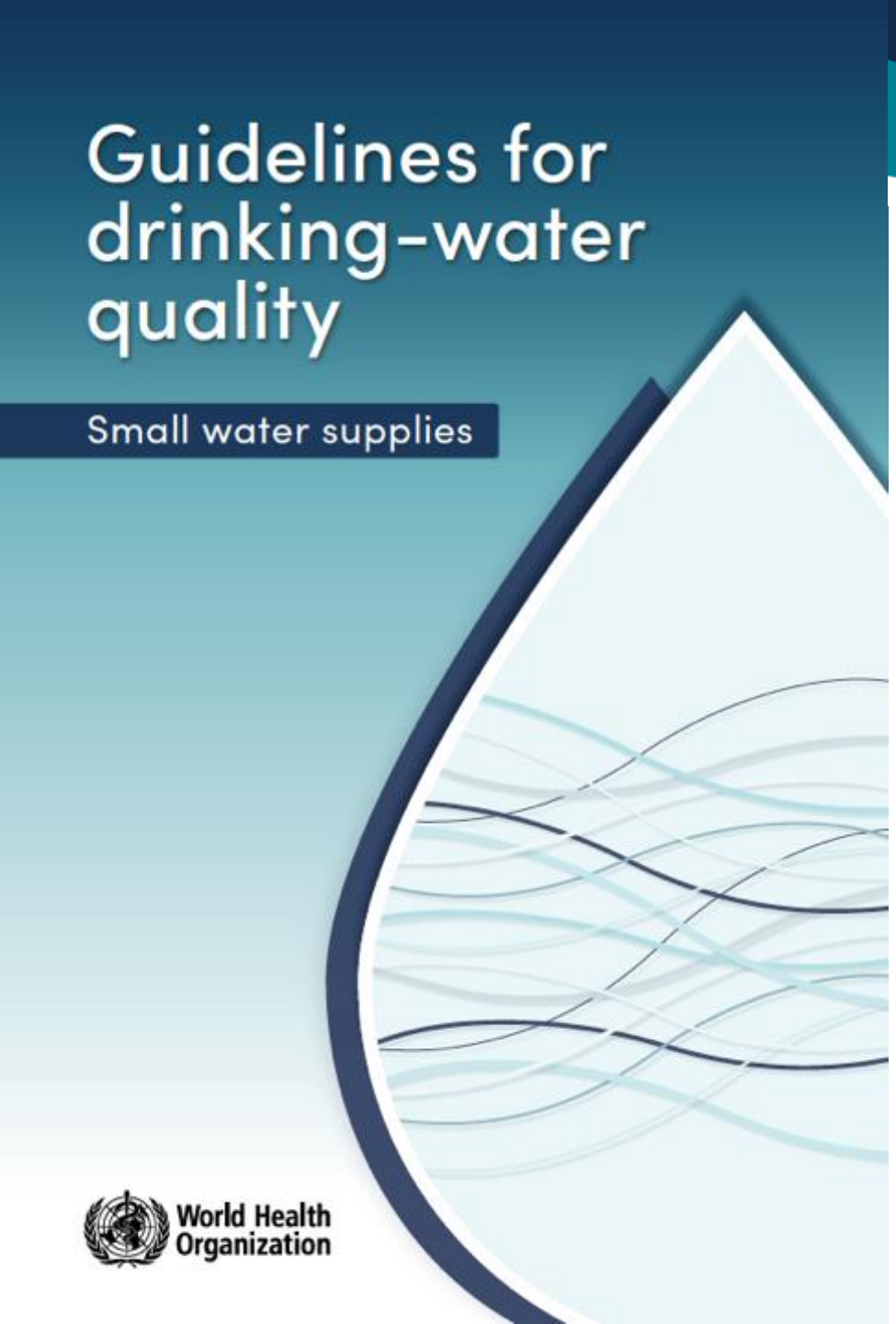

Uma introdução às novas directrizes e instrumentos de inspeção sanitária da OMS

Apresentado pela sede da OMS, Genebra

Jennifer De France

Angella Rinehold

Rory Moses McKeown

Estrutura da apresentação

- Antecedentes sobre o fornecimento de orientações adaptadas aos pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água
- Breve introdução às directrizes revistas para os pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água
- Breve introdução aos pacotes de inspeção sanitária revistos

- Introduzir o objetivo e o conteúdo dos recursos
- Proporcionar um contexto para as reflexões dos membros do painel e abrir o debate sobre a aplicação prática das directrizes e dos instrumentos

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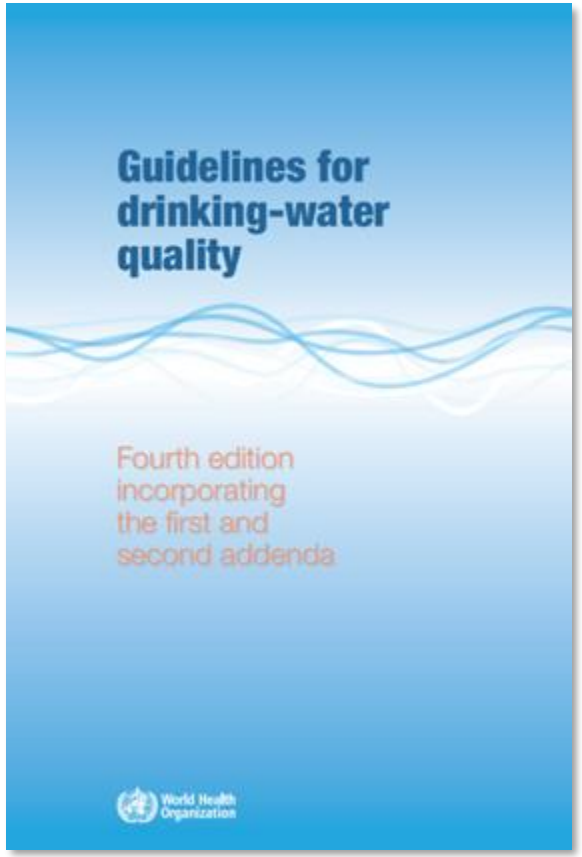
Relação com as principais directrizes para a qualidade da água potável (GDWQ) da OMS



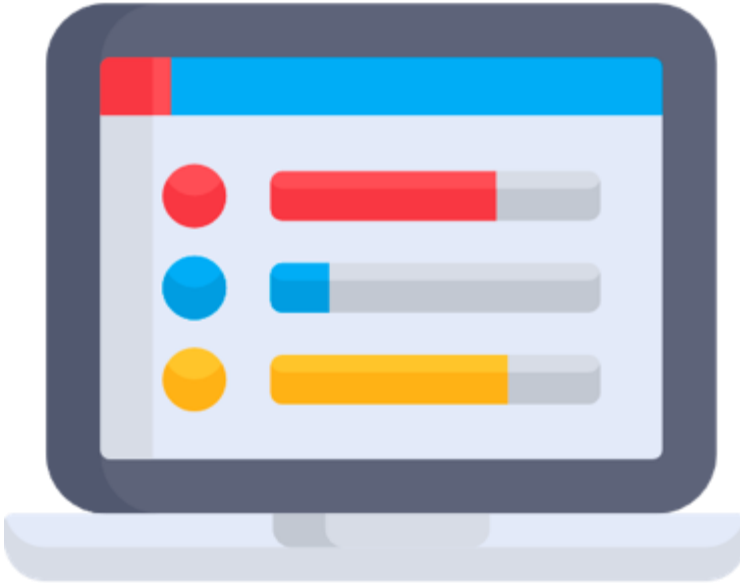
Recomendação principal da GDWQ:

Pode ser difícil de implementar em locais com pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água

World Health Organization

Sondagem sobre a definição de pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água

Como são definidos os pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água no seu país? (Escolha todas as opções aplicáveis).



A. Por população servida (por exemplo, <X utilizadores de água)

B. Por volume fornecido (por exemplo, <X m^3 /dia)

C. Por número de ligações de serviço (<X ligações)

D. Por tipo de tecnologia (por exemplo, fontes pontuais)

E. Por localização geográfica (por exemplo, fora das áreas municipais)

F. Por entidade gestora (por exemplo, agregados familiares, comunidades)

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Oportunidades e orientação personalizada

Desafios

Desafios operacionais, de gestão, técnicos, de recursos e políticos

Impactos

Doenças relacionadas com a água e impactos sociais e económicos adversos

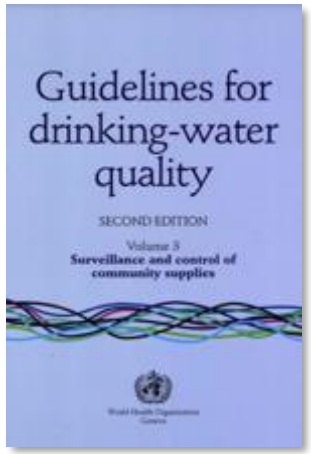
Oportunidades

Melhoria da saúde pública e do bem-estar e redução das desigualdades

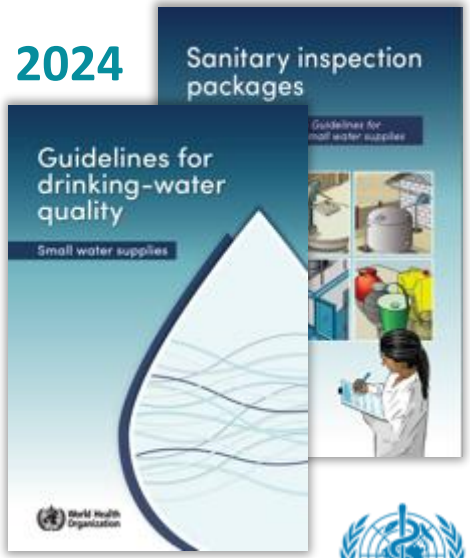
---

Os pequenos sistemas exigem uma consideração explícita nas políticas e regulamentos, abordagens adaptadas e ferramentas de apoio

1997



2024



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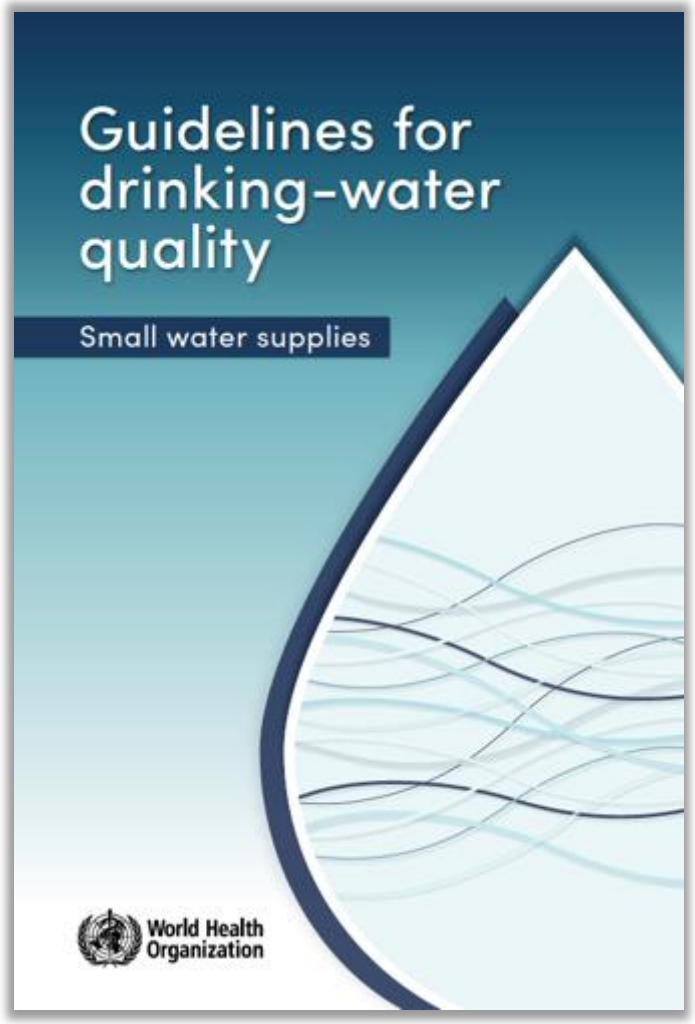
Principais alterações às directrizes



Que alterações fundamentais foram introduzidas?

- Reforço com mais de 25 anos de aprendizagem desde a edição de 1997
- Mais orientações sobre regulamentação e gestão do risco [plano de segurança da água (WSP) e inspeção sanitária (SI)] para além da vigilância
- Orientações destinadas aos decisores
- Maior variedade de fornecimentos abrangidos, ou seja, os geridos pelos agregados familiares, comunidades e entidades profissionais

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Atualização das directrizes

2013

2024

Reuniões de peritos

Revisão por pares

Estudos de base factual

Testes-piloto

Revisões da literatura

Inquéritos globais

Apoiado por um **grupo de trabalho específico** desde 2014

World Health Organization

Princípios orientadores

10 princípios transversais

- **Dar prioridade à saúde pública**
- **Adotar uma abordagem baseada no risco**
- **Melhorar progressivamente**
- **Adaptar ao contexto**
- **Reforçar os sistemas**
- **Envolver os fornecedores de água**
- **Praticar a regulação de apoio**
- **Abordar WASH de forma holística**
- **Prestar serviços equitativos**
- **Criar resiliência climática**

- Prático e baseado no risco
- Orientado para a melhoria progressiva
- Centrado nos sistemas

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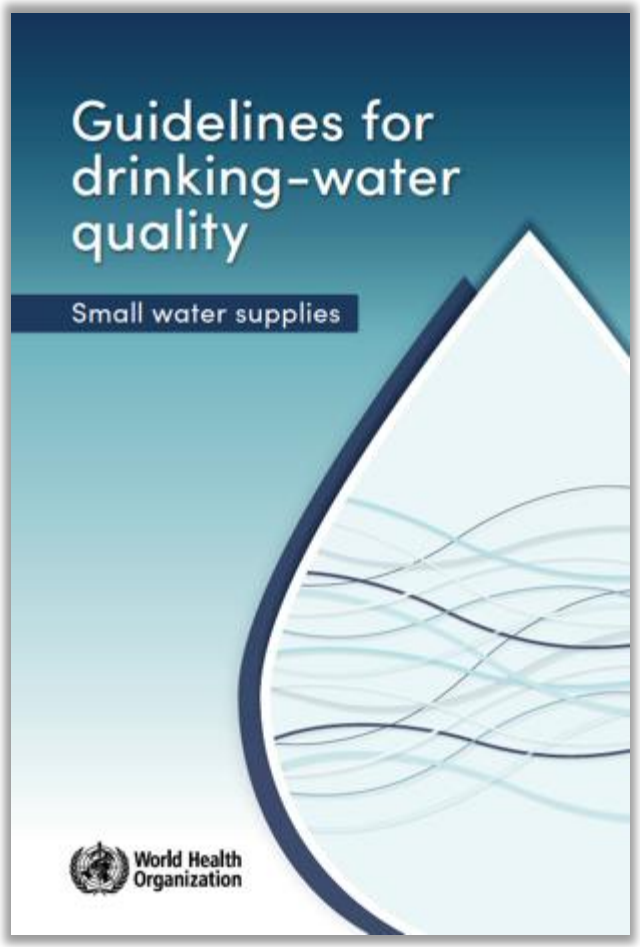
Resumo das directrizes



Cap.1	Introdução e conceitos-chave
Cap.2	Avaliação do ambiente favorável
Cap.3	Regulamentação no domínio da saúde
Cap.4	Planeamento da segurança de água
Cap.5	Vigilância
Cap.6	Melhoria da utilização dos dados

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Vamos dar uma olhadela ao interior...

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Elementos das directrizes

RECOMENDAÇÕES

6 Recomendações para melhorar os pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água potável

ACÇÕES DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO

5-9 Acções práticas por recomendação para facilitar a implementação

EXEMPLOS DE CASOS

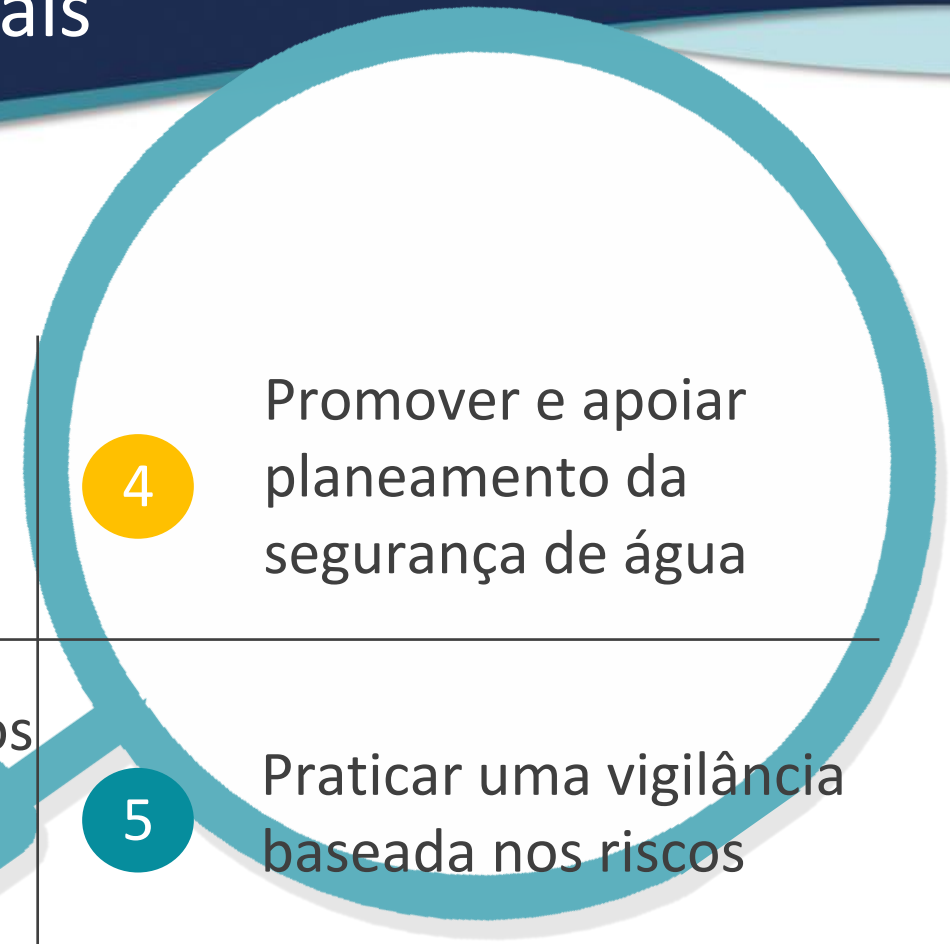
59 Exemplos de boas práticas de países de todo o mundo para orientar e inspirar

World Health Organization

Seis recomendações fundamentais

Recomendações parafraseadas:

1. Avaliar o ambiente favorável
2. Estabelecer regulamentos que reflictam os riscos prioritários
3. Trabalhar para gestão profissionalizada
4. Promover e apoiar planeamento da segurança de água
5. Praticar uma vigilância baseada nos riscos
6. Reforçar os sistemas de utilização de dados



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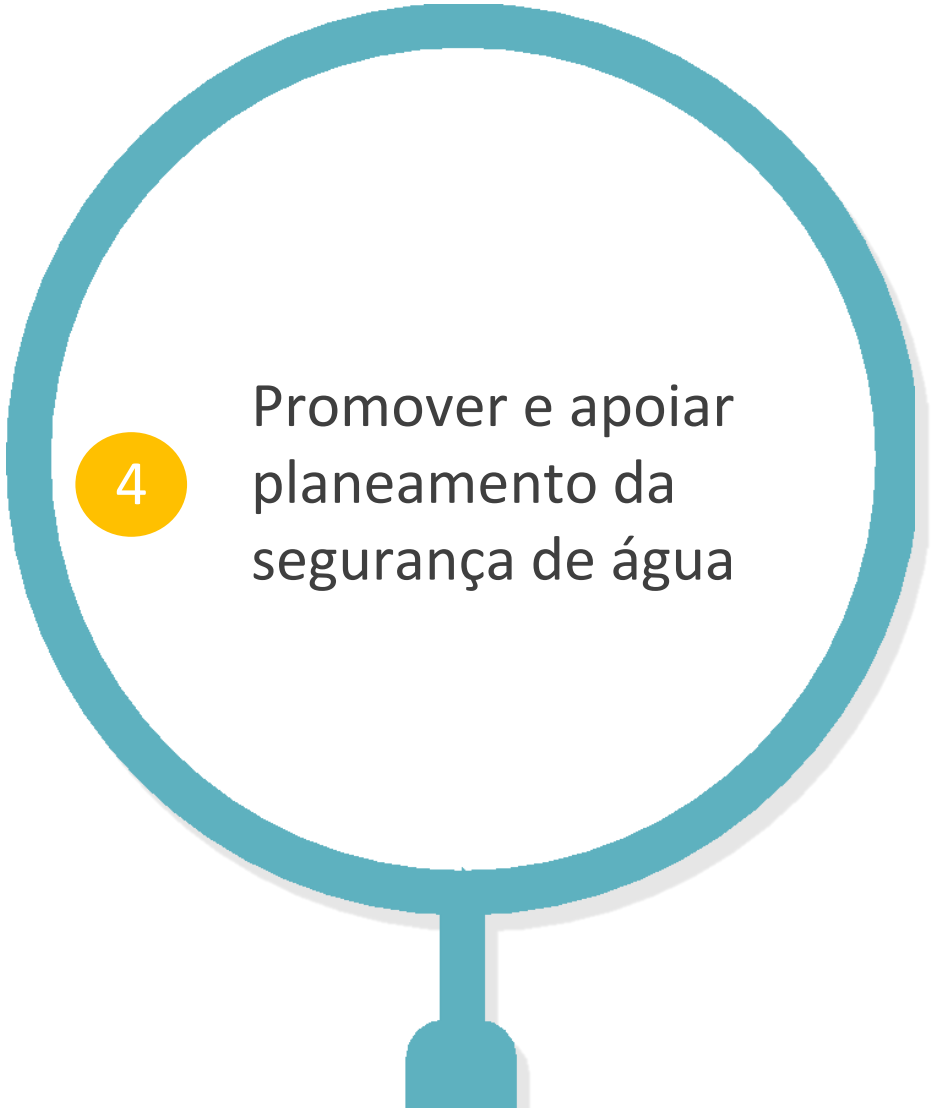
Recomendação 4



Acções de implementação (parafraseado)

1. Compreender as abordagens de gestão do risco
2. Estabelecer requisitos de gestão do risco
3. Considerar uma abordagem faseada
4. Fornecer formação e orientação
5. Fornecer ferramentas práticas
6. Estabelecer um financiamento sustentável
7. Ligação a outras iniciativas de WASH

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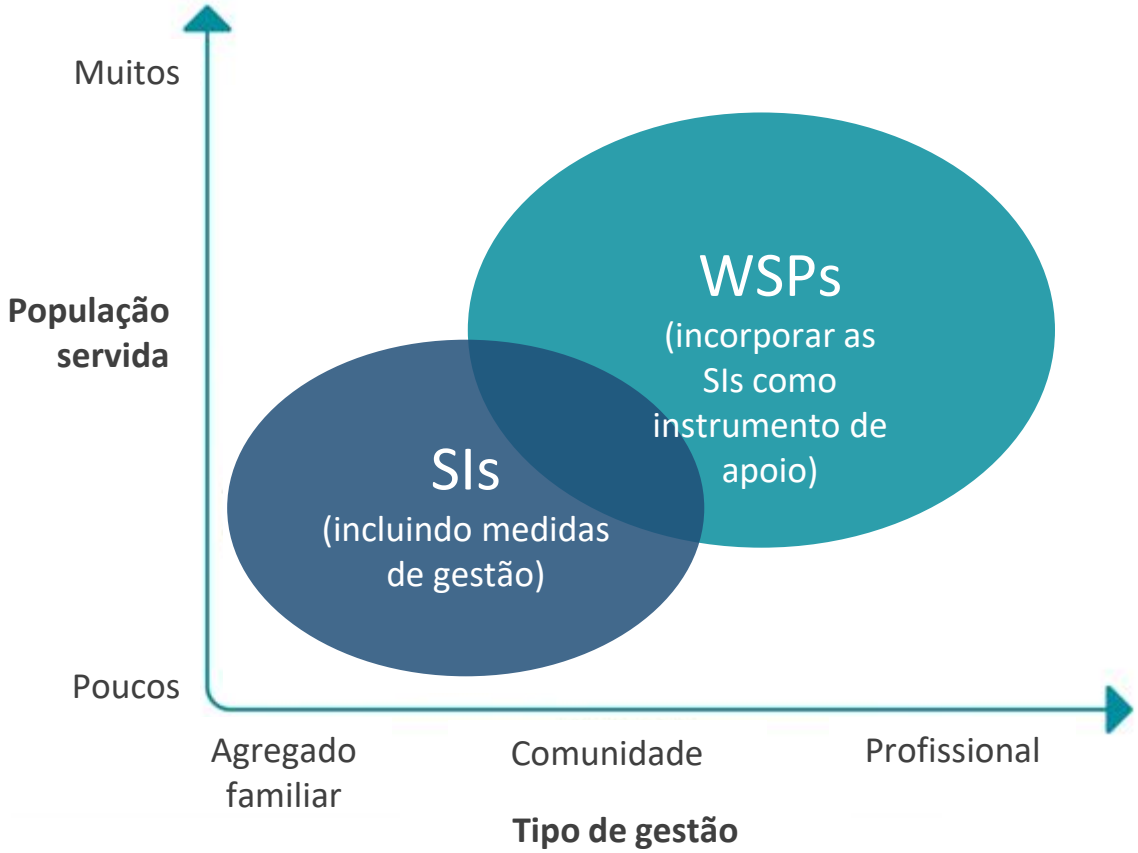
Estabelecimento de requisitos

Orientações sobre quando utilizar diferentes abordagens e ferramentas de gestão do risco



Acções de implementação (parafraseado)

2. Estabelecer requisitos de gestão do risco

Exemplo(s) de casos práticos

Caso A3.33: Requisitos de gestão do risco que variam consoante a dimensão do systema de abastecimento de água na Alemanha

World Health Organization

Resumo executivo

RECOMENDAÇÕES

6 Recomendações para melhorar os pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água potável

ACÇÕES DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO

5-9 Acções práticas por recomendação para facilitar a implementação

Resumo executivo

Também disponível em árabe, francês, russo e espanhol

World Health Organization

Sondagem de inspeção sanitaria (SI)

Qual é o seu nível de experiência com a inspeção sanitaria?

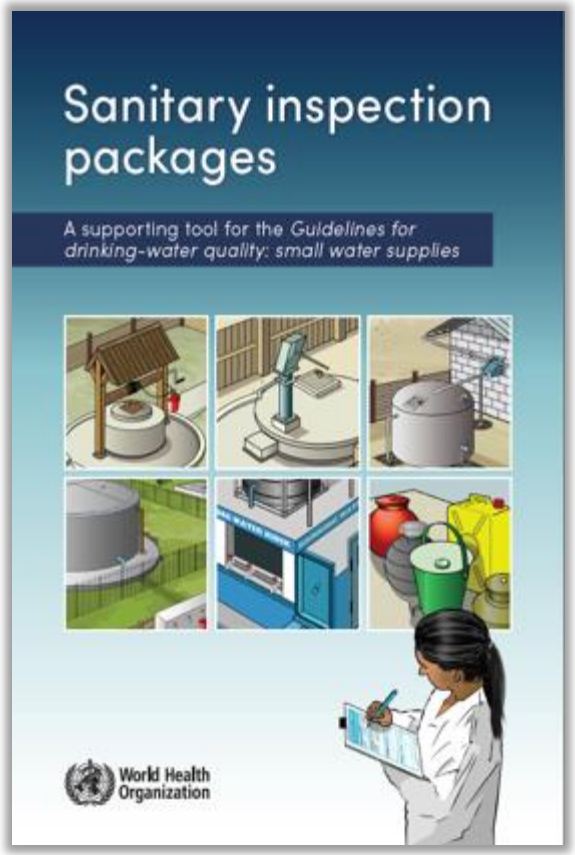
A. Sem experiência

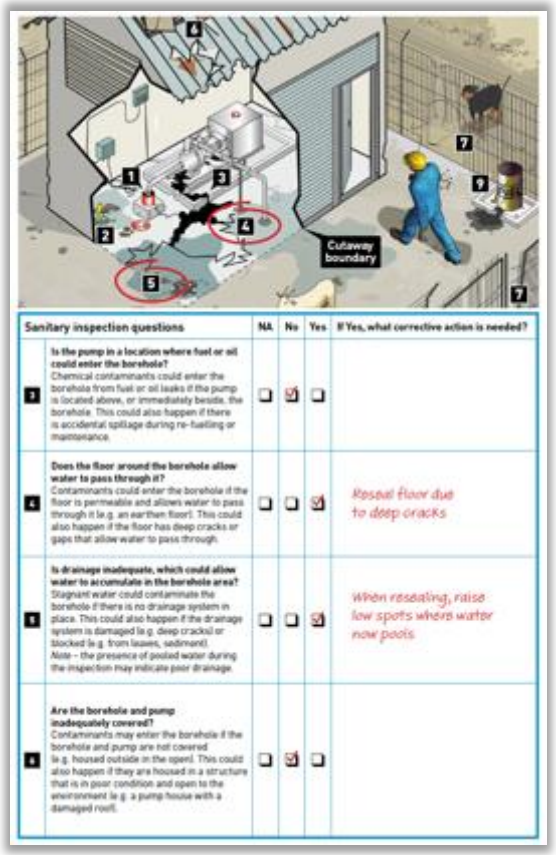
B. Alguma experiência / limitada

C. Muita experiência

World Health Organization

Ferramentas de inspeção sanitária





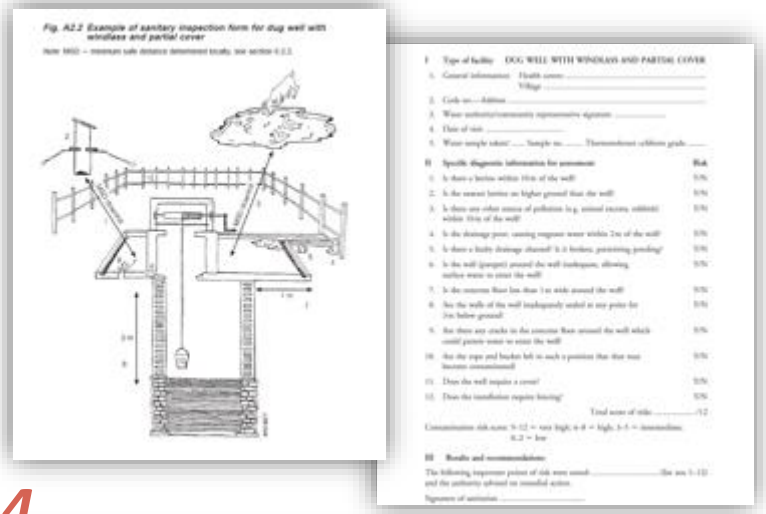
Inspeção sanitária

- Uma avaliação simples, no local, para identificar os factores de risco que podem levar à contaminação
- Uma ferramenta importante para apoiar os planos de segurança da água e a vigilância

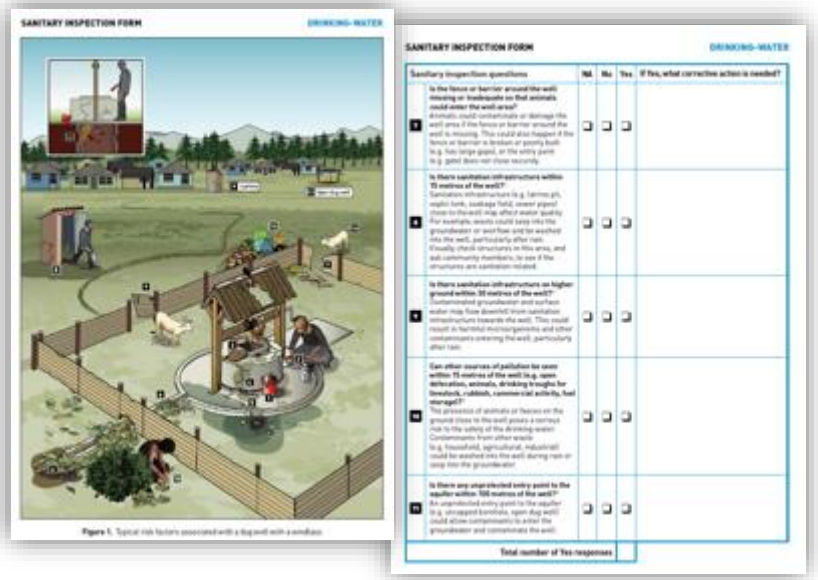
World Health Organization

Novos pacotes de inspeção sanitária

1997



2024



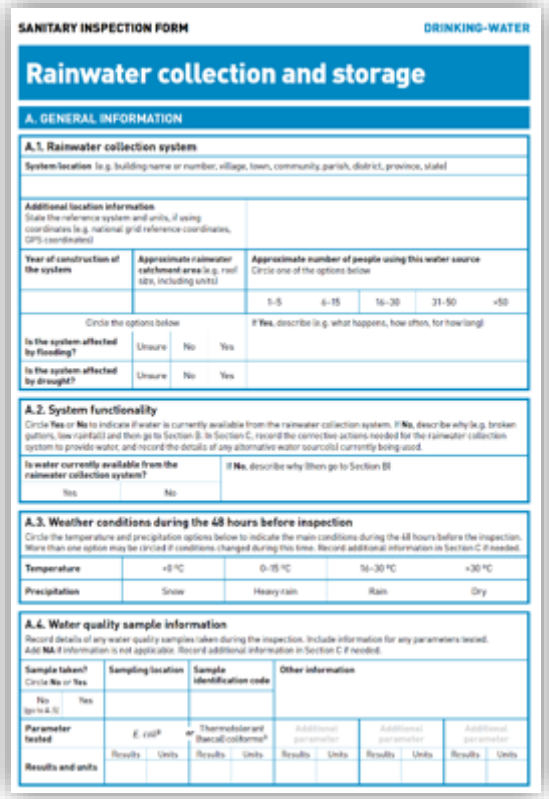
Principais actualizações das ferramentas inspeção sanitária:

- Formulário inspeção sanitária apoiado por orientações técnicas e conselhos de gestão
- Maior alinhamento com os princípios do planeamento de segurança da água (promoção de acções correctivas, gestão e monitorização contínuas)
- Maior ênfase nas ameaças climáticas e nas considerações de equidade
- Apoiado por novas orientações sobre a adaptação ao contexto local

World Health Organization

O que está incluído em cada pacote de inspeção sanitária?

1. Formulário de inspeção sanitária



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

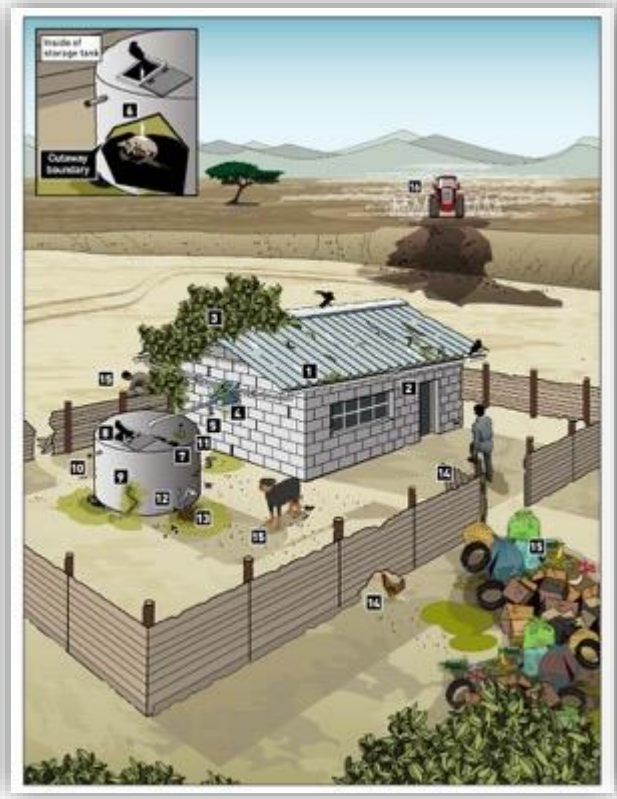
Record details of any water quality samples taken during the inspection. Include information for any parameters tested. Add NA if information is not applicable. Record additional information in Section C if needed.

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

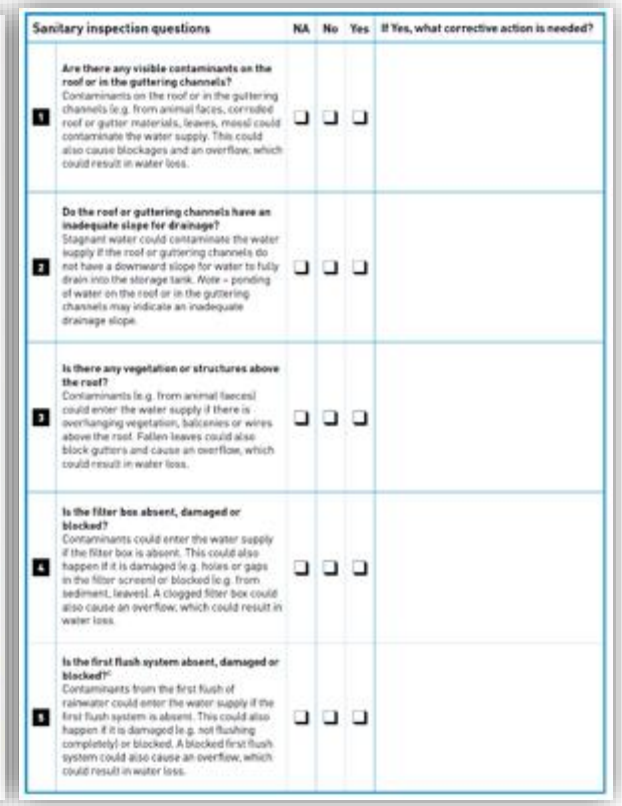
Parameter tested | E. coli[a] or Thermotolerant (faecal) coliforms[a] | Additional parameter | Additional parameter | Additional parameter

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

Secção de informações gerais para apoiar a avaliação dos riscos e os inventários



Ilustrações actualizadas para apoiar o preenchimento das perguntas de inspeção sanitária (factores de risco)



	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 faces, 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.	❑	❑	❑	

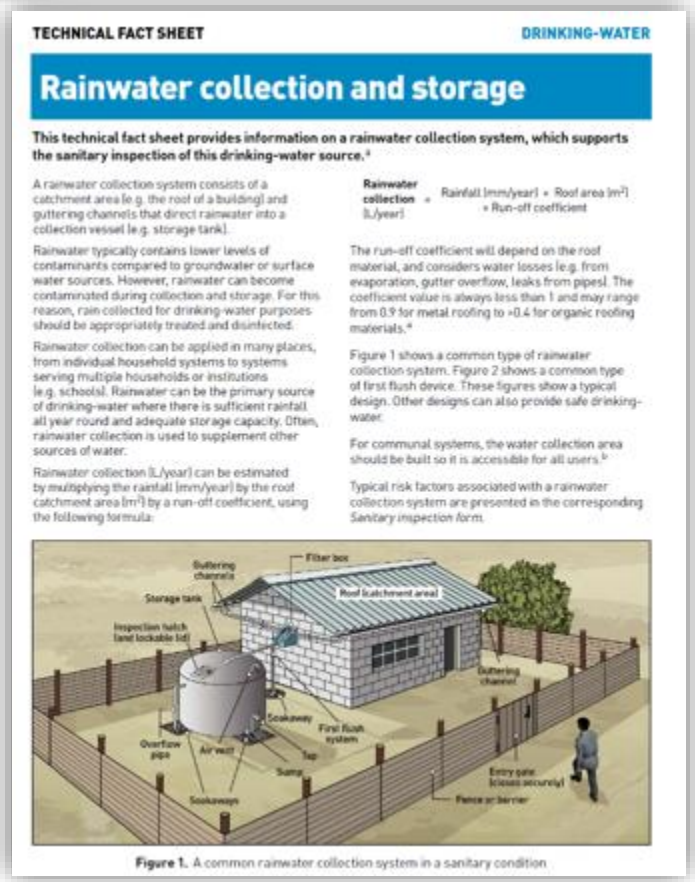
Perguntas actualizadas para refletir a base de dados e a opinião dos peritos

World Health Organization

O que está incluído em cada pacote de inspeção sanitária?

1. Formulário de inspeção sanitária

2. Ficha técnica



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 (m^2) by a run-off coefficient, using the following formula:

Rainwater collection (L/year) = Rainfall (mm/year) × Roof area (m^2) × 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]

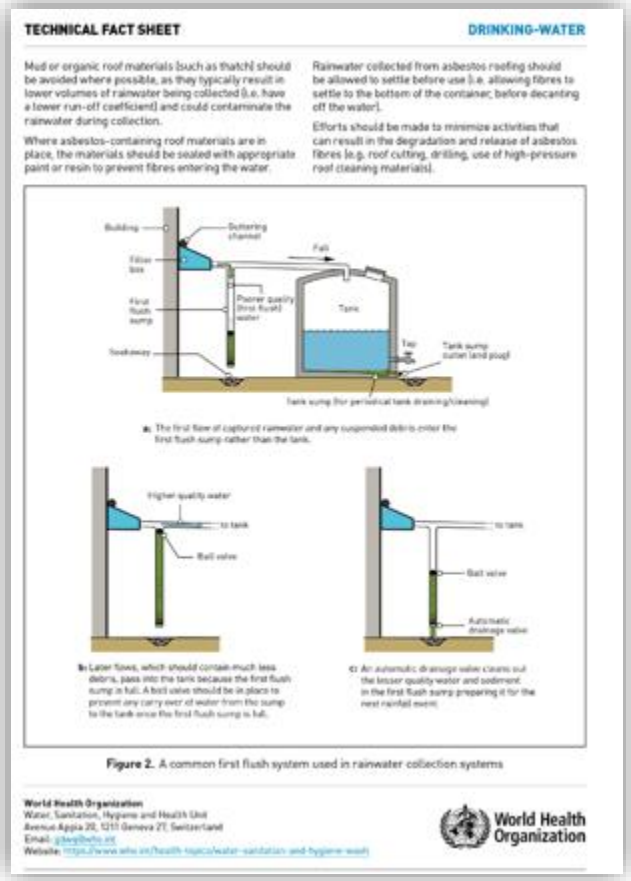
Figure 1 shows a common type of rainwater collection system. Figure 2 shows a common type of first flush device. These figures show a typical design. Other designs can also provide safe drinking-water.

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

Informações técnicas para apoiar o preenchimento do formulário de inspeção sanitária



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: gdwq@who.int
Website: https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash

Ilustrações para ajudar a identificar os factores de risco (mostrando o estado "sanitário")

World Health Organization

O que está incluído em cada pacote de inspeção sanitária?

1. Formulário de inspeção sanitária

2. Ficha técnica

3. Ficha de conselhos de gestão

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.

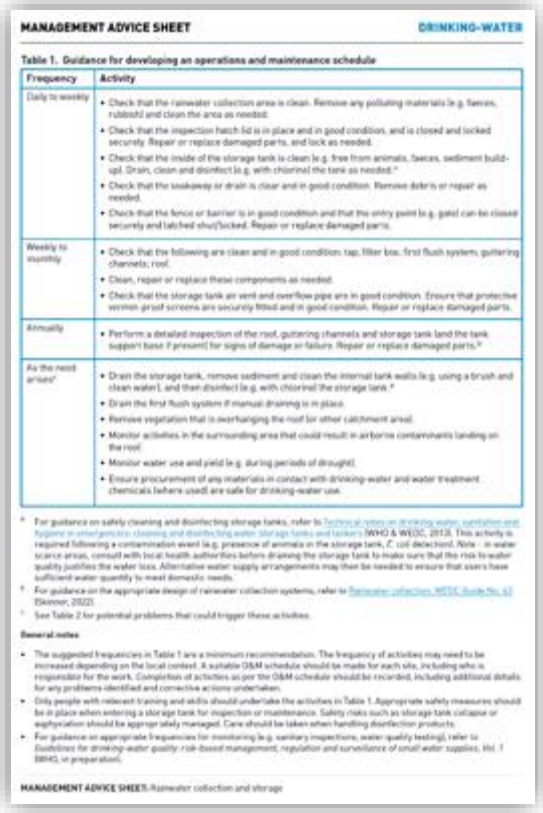
The rainwater storage tank should only contain drinking-water – no other liquids, including water of lesser quality, should be stored in the tank. Taps and related fittings should be maintained routinely. The storage tank should be periodically cleaned and disinfected according to SOPs.

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.

Orientações sobre a gestão segura do sistema de abastecimento de água



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* detected). Note – in water-scarce areas, consult with local health authorities before draining the storage tank to make sure that the 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. 47 (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

Orientações sobre o desenvolvimento de um programa de operações e manutenção

MANAGEMENT ADVICE SHEET DRINKING-WATER

Table 2. ...continued

Question	Problem identified	Corrective actions to consider
4	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

Acções correctivas para factores de risco (perguntas) no formulário de inspeção sanitária

World Health Organization

Cenários abrangidos pelos pacotes de inspeção sanitária

Poço escavado com bomba manual

Poço escavado com guincho

Nascente

Poço com bomba manual

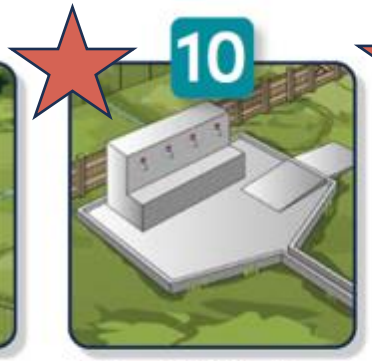
Furo com bomba motorizada

Recolha e armazenamento de águas pluviais

Fonte e captação de águas superficiais

Distribuição canalizada: depósito

Distribuição canalizada: rede



Distribuição canalizada: fontanário

Posto de abastecimento e carro de água

Quiosque

Práticas domésticas

World Health Organization

Painel de discussão

David Cunliffe
Consultor Principal para a Qualidade da Água, SA Health, Austrália

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Secretária Executiva, Associação de Reguladores de Água e Saneamento da África Oriental e Austral (ESAWAS)

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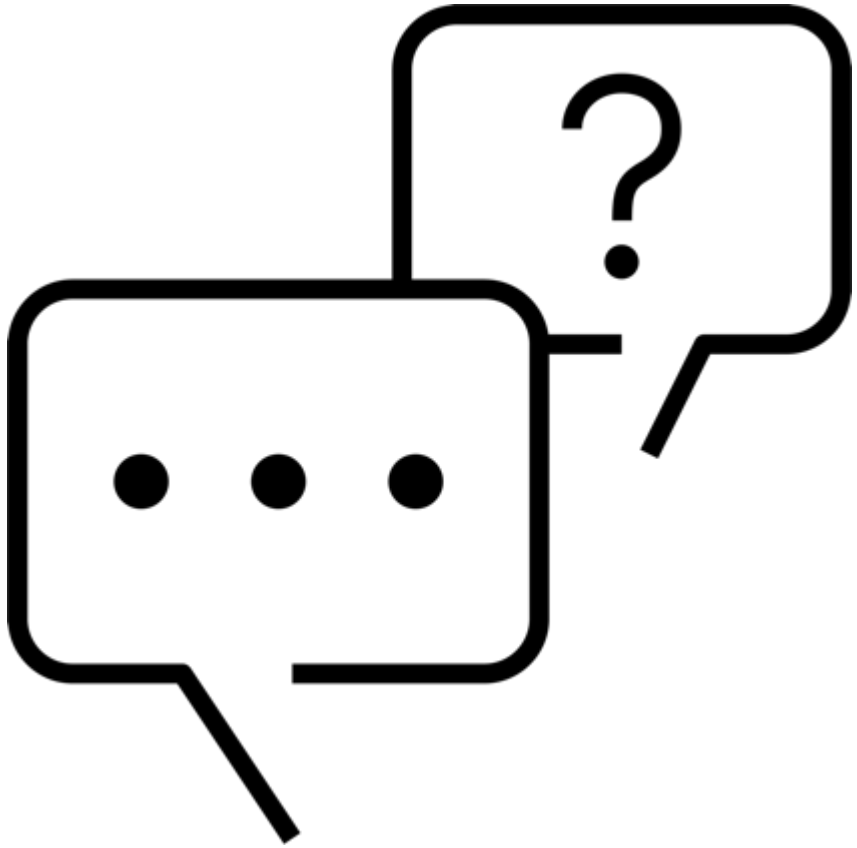
James MacKinnon
Diretor de Relações Governamentais e de Envolvimento, Atlantic First Nations Water Authority (AFNWA), Canadá

RWSN Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

Debate aberto

Perguntas ou comentários?

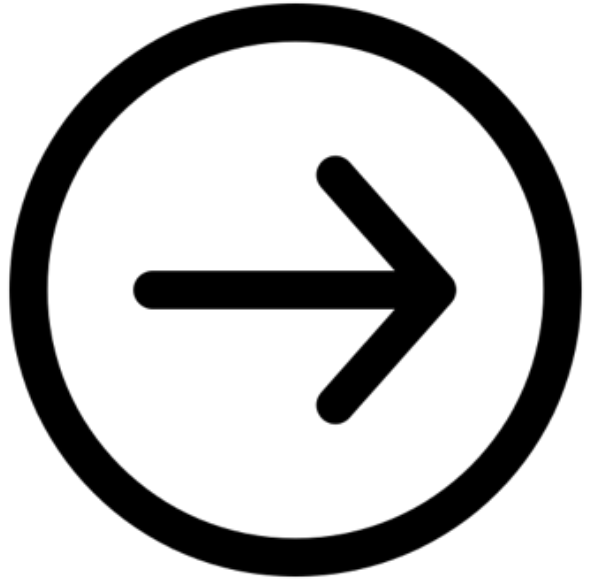


Rural Water Supply Network

World Health Organization

O que se segue?

Próximas etapas para a divulgação das Directrizes e das ferramenta de inspeção sanitária:



- Versão francesa das Directrizes (Q2 2024)
- Pacotes de formação relacionados com o conteúdo das Directrizes
- Orientações sobre a seleção de kits de teste de campo
- Série de webinars técnicos
    - O primeiro webinar será sobre pacotes de inspeção sanitária (~Q2 2024)
    - Ideias sobre temas para futuros webinars

Tem uma pergunta? Contacte o nosso serviço de apoio em gdwq@who.int.

World Health Organization

Sondagem sobre futuros webinars

Que tema para um webinar técnico de acompanhamento seria mais útil para si? (Por favor, escolha um).

A. Estabelecer regulamentos baseados no risco (por exemplo, dar prioridade aos parâmetros, estabelecer frequências de monitorização, exigir plano de segurança da água)

B. Implementação de plano de segurança da água no contexto de pequenos sistemas de abastecimento de água

C. Utilizar os novos pacotes de inspeção sanitária da OMS

D. Efetuar uma vigilância baseada no risco

E. Reforço da capacidade de monitorização da qualidade da água

World Health Organization

Palavras de agradecimento da OMS

Obrigado, comunidad e WASH!

Bruce Gordon
Chefe de Unidade, Água, Saneamento, Higiene e Saúde, Sede da OMS

World Health Organization

Obrigado por se juntar ao lançamento mundial de Novos recursos da OMS para pequenas sistemas de abastecimento de água potável!

- A gravação do webinar estará disponível no sítio Web da OMS sobre WASH em https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash
- Aceder às Directrizes e ferramentas SI em https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240088740 e https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240089006
- Para receber as últimas notícias relacionadas com as Directrizes e as ferramentas SI, inscreva-se no boletim informativo da OMS sobre WASH (utilize o código QR ou visite https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash)
- Para continuar o debate através da RWSN, inscreva-se no grupo de discussão sobre a qualidade da água em https://dgroups.org/rwsn/who_ssg