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the international water association

Safely Managed Sanitation: Introducing the new WHO learning package

06/06/2023

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WEBINAR INFORMATION

- This webinar will be **recorded and made available "on-demand"** on the IWA Connect Plus platform, with presentation slides, and other information.
- The **speakers** are responsible for **securing copyright permissions** for any work that they will present of which they are not the legal copyright holder.
- The opinions, hypothesis, conclusions or recommendations contained in the presentations and other materials are the **sole responsibility of the speaker(s)** and do not necessarily reflect IWA opinion.

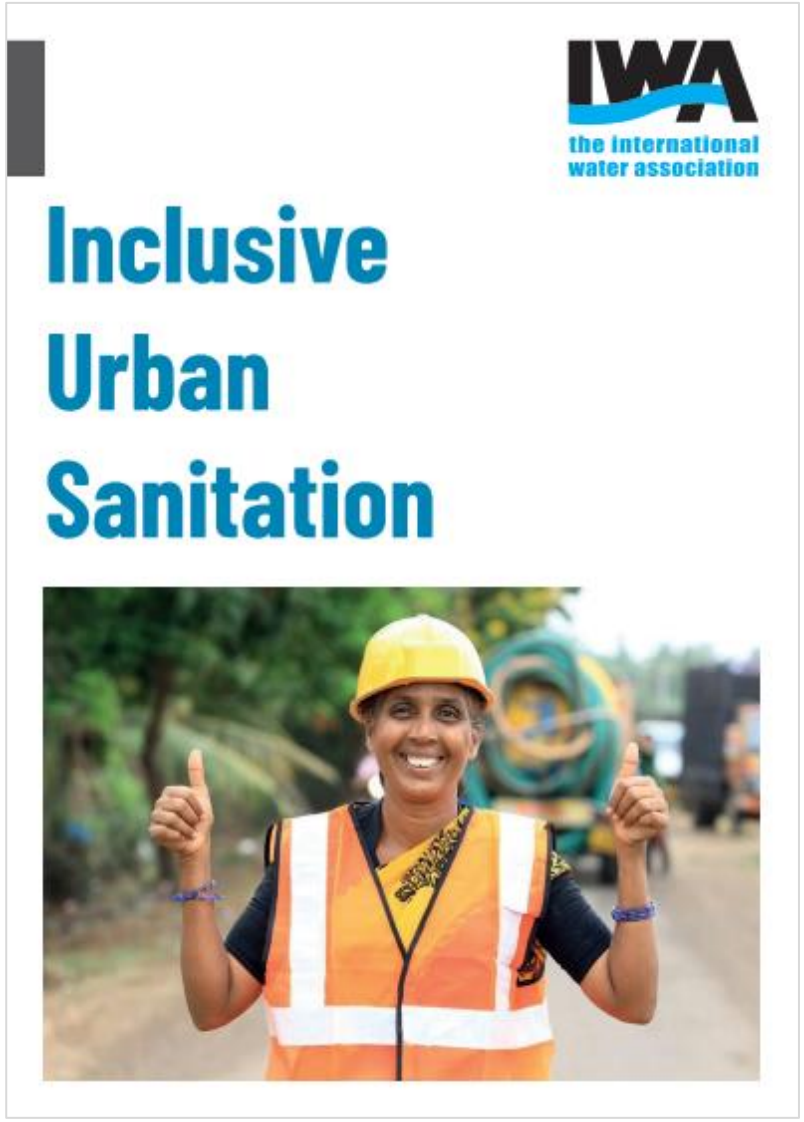
WEBINAR INFORMATION

- **'Chat' box**: please use this for general requests and for interactive activities.
- **'Q&A' box**: please use this to send questions to the panelists.

  (We will answer these during the discussions and in post-webinar materials.)

Please Note: *Attendees' microphones are muted. We cannot respond to 'Raise Hand'.*

WHAT IS HAPPENING?



- Reshape the global urban sanitation agenda by focusing on inclusive sanitation service goals – and the service systems required to achieve them – beyond infrastructure and technology.
- Engage the public, private, and academic sectors to share their experiences and define global goals and fundamentals of a public sector approach to service outcomes.
- The initiative is being progressed through the SanitAction campaign – IWA's global call to action on inclusive urban sanitation.
- Advisory Board and Task Force formed.

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

Safety, **inclusivity**, and **multi-technology** dimensions fully integrated into the urban sanitation concept worldwide

Urban sanitation **concepts & norms** defined for inclusivity, safety, and SDG 6

Urban sanitation safety, inclusivity, and multi-technology dimensions mainstreamed within IWA's **knowledge creation instruments & dissemination channels**

CWIS framework considered within the international sanitation community and beyond through IWA's communication channels

WHAT ACTIONS IS IWA PLANNING?

- IWA journal special issues on inclusive urban sanitation and other publications focusing on LMIC including white paper/position papers.
- Webinar series, and learning sessions including focused trainings, and MOOCs.
- Blogs / Stories series including podcasts and documentaries.
- Launch of biennial Innovation Conference & Inclusive Urban Sanitation Champions Programme at the Water & Development Congress & Exhibition in Kigali
- Consultative process – globally acceptable CWIS framework and assessment guidelines.

For more information on how you can help to reshape the global agenda on urban sanitation, contact:
Suresh Kumar Rohilla
Programme Lead
suresh.rohilla@iwahq.org

www.iwa-network.org/projects/inclusive-sanitation

AGENDA

- Welcome, housekeeping rules, introduction (5mins)
  Yvonne Magawa
- Part 1: Health rationale for safely managed sanitation (SMS) (8mins) *Kate Medlicott*
- Part 2: Definitions for SMS (5mins)
  Sophie Boisson
- Quiz 1 (2mins)
  Yvonne Magawa
- Part 3: Four key recommendations of the WHO guidelines (8mins) *Sophie Boisson*
- Part 4: How to embed safely managed sanitation in national systems (10mins)
  Batsirai Majuru
- Quiz 2 (2mins)
  Yvonne Magawa
- Part 5: Risk-based tools to implement SMS – Sanitation Safety Planning (11mins)
  Leonellha Barreto-Dillon
- Part 6: Risk-based tools to implement SMS – Sanitary inspection (11mins)
  Sophie Boisson
- Quiz 3 (3mins)
  Kate Medlicott
- Q&A/ Panel discussion (20mins)

  Speakers & Moderator
- Where to learn more, short poll and close (5mins)
  Yvonne Magawa and Kate Medlicott

MODERATOR & SPEAKERS

Moderator

Yvonne Magawa, ESAWAS, Zambia

WHO HQ team

Kate Medlicott, Team Lead for Sanitation

Sophie Boisson, Technical Officer, Sanitation and Burden of Disease

Batsirai Majuru, Technical Officer for WASH Regulation

Leonellha Barreto-Dillon, Expert consultant trainer, Seecon

Panellists

Charlotte Adjei, MSWR, Ghana

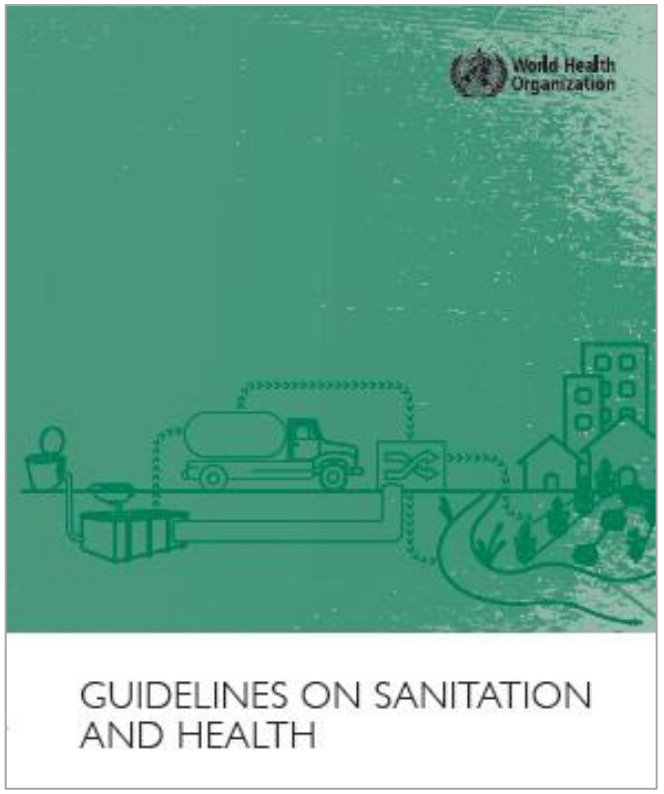
Vijai Chaurasia, CPHEEO-MoHUA, India

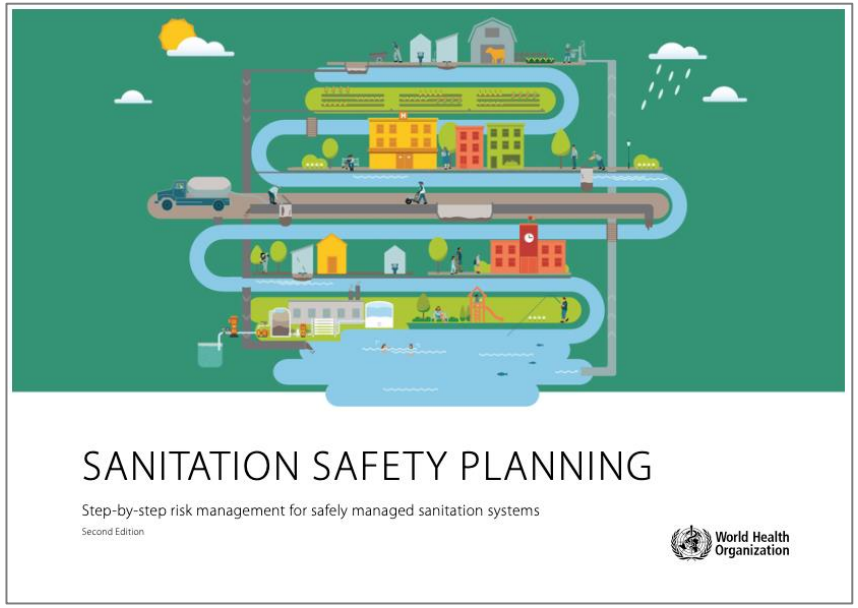
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the session participants should:

- Know the health rationale for safely managed sanitation (SMS) (SDG6.2)
- Understand the key recommendations of the Guidelines on Sanitation and Health
- Know where to find monitoring and implementation definitions for SMS at each step of the sanitation chain
- Have a better understanding of where and how to embed definitions into national systems – particularly national targets and regulations
- Have an introductory understanding of risk-based tools to implement SMS
- **Know where to find more – guidelines, training and tools**

KEY RESOURCES





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PART 1: THE HEALTH RATIONALE

KATE MEDLICOTT, WHO

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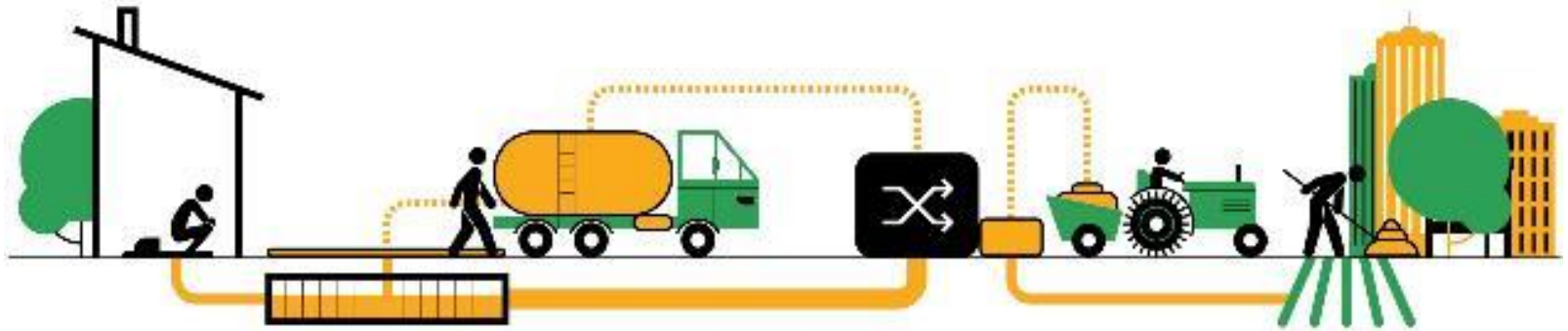
WHY DO WE NEED SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION?



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HEALTH IMPACTS OF POOR SANITATION

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Direct impact (infections)	Sequelae (conditions caused by preceding infection)	Broader well-being
Faecal-oral infections • Diarrhoeas (incl. cholera) • Dysenteries • Poliomyelitis • Typhoid **Helminth infections** • Ascariasis • Trichuriasis • Hookworm infection • Cysticercosis (Taenia solium/ infection) • Schistosomiasis • Foodborne trematodes **Insect vector diseases** (vectors breed in faeces or faecally-contaminated water) • Lymphatic filariasis • West Nile Fever • Trachoma	**Stunting/ growth faltering** (related to repeated diarrhea, helminth infections, environmental enteric dysfunction) **Consequences of stunting** (obstructed labour, low birthweight) **Impaired cognitive function** **Pneumonia** (related to repeated diarrhea in undernourished children) **Anaemia** (related to hookworm infections)	**Immediate:** **Anxiety** (shame and embarrassment from open defecation, shared sanitation) and related consequences and not meeting gender specific needs **Sexual assault** (and related consequences) **Adverse birth outcomes** (due to underuse of healthcare facilities with inadequate sanitation) **Long-term:** School absence Poverty Decreased economic productivity Anti-microbial resistance

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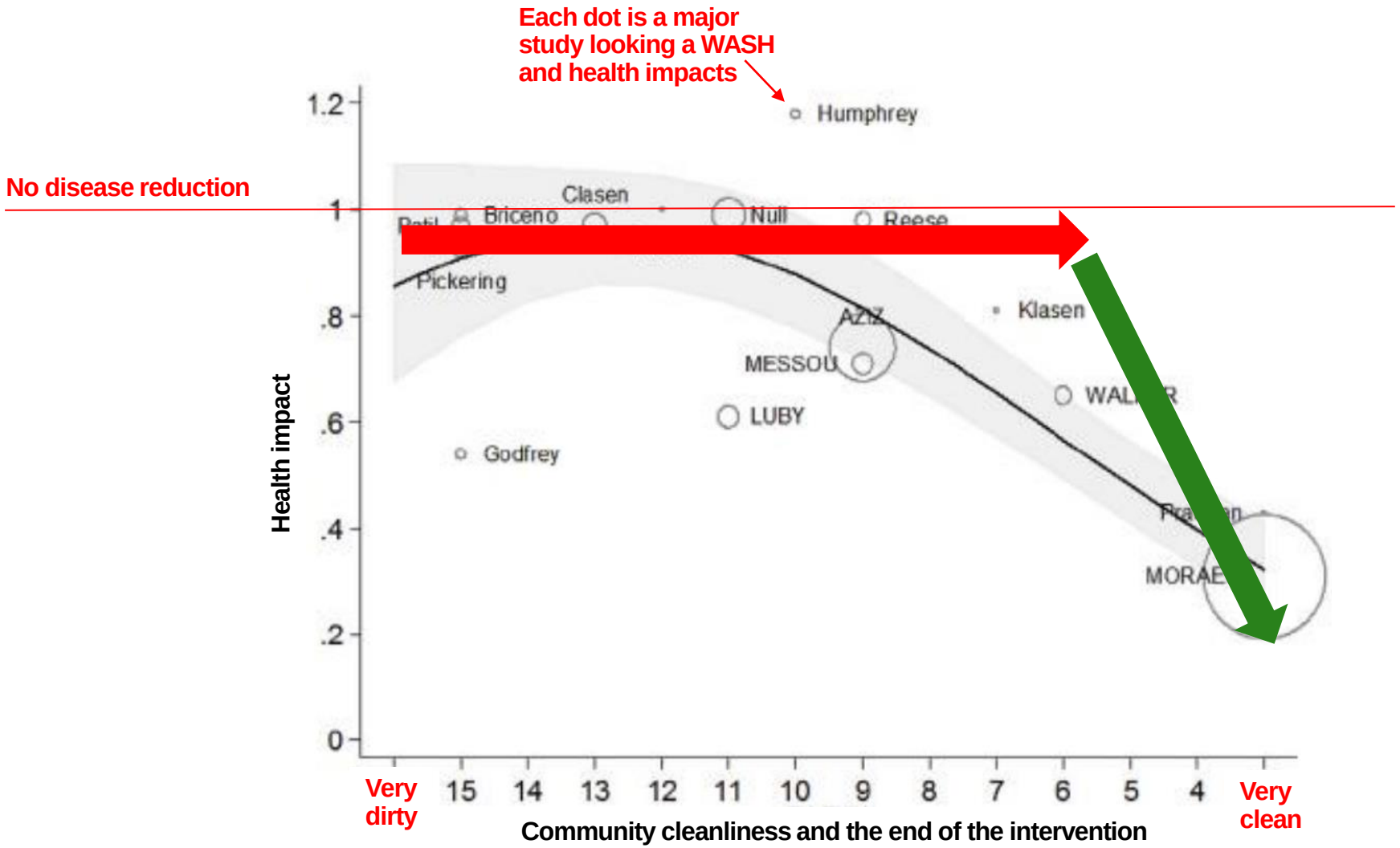
WHY HAVE GLOBAL TARGETS CHANGED TO SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION?

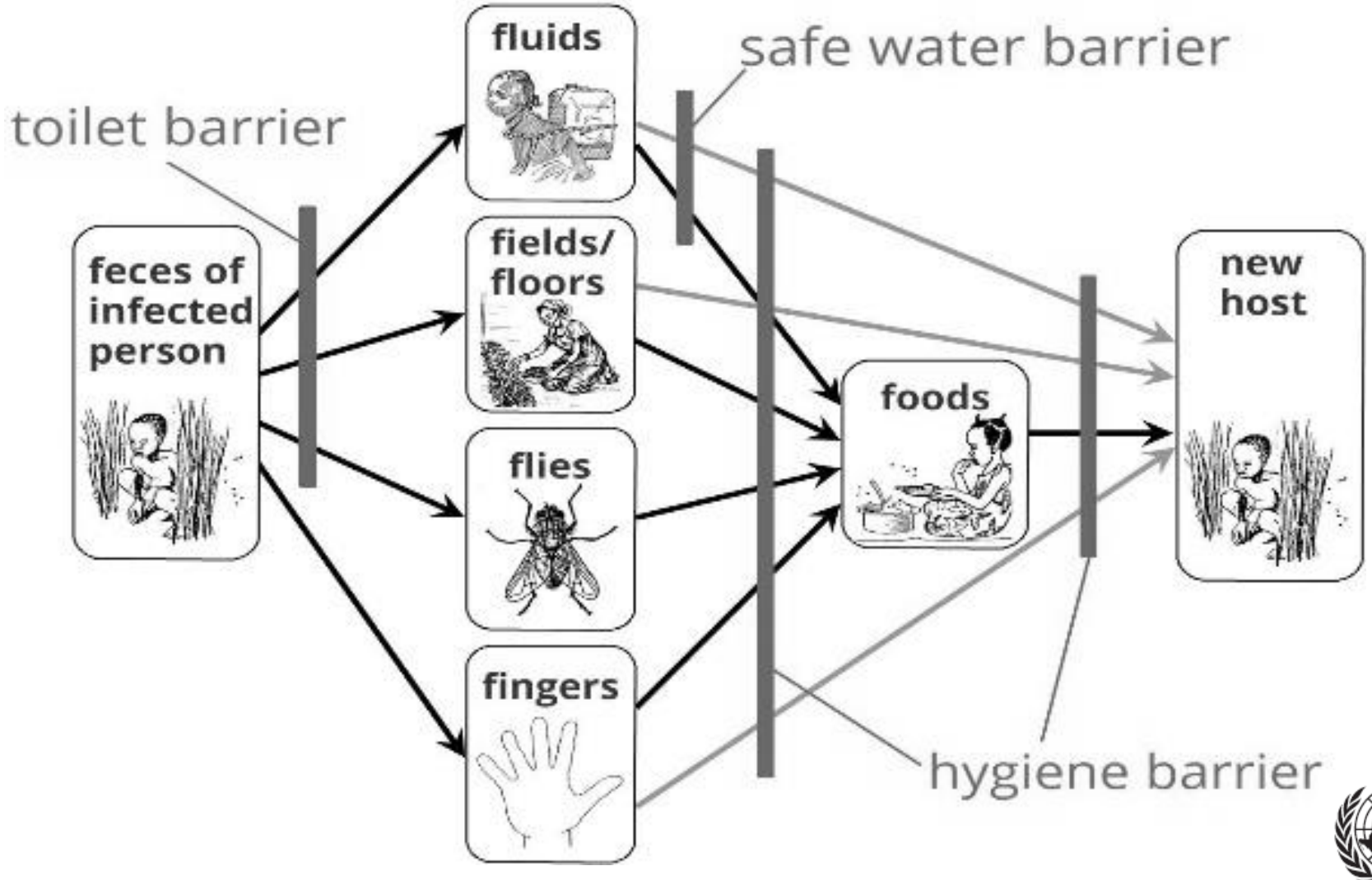
- Sanitation is meant to deliver cost-effective health and economic benefits
- But evidence has shown lower health impacts
- SMS is about reducing health risk to deliver impact from sanitation investments

TO ACHIEVE HEALTH IMPACT WE NEED TO ACHIEVE A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT (I.E SHUTTING DOWN ALL TRANSMISSION PATHWAYS)



A Faecal Contamination Index for interpreting heterogeneous diarrhoea impacts of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions and overall, regional and country estimates of community sanitation coverage with a focus on low- and middle-income countries - ScienceDirect

OLD ‘F-DIAGRAM’



IS AN IMPROVED TOILET ENOUGH?

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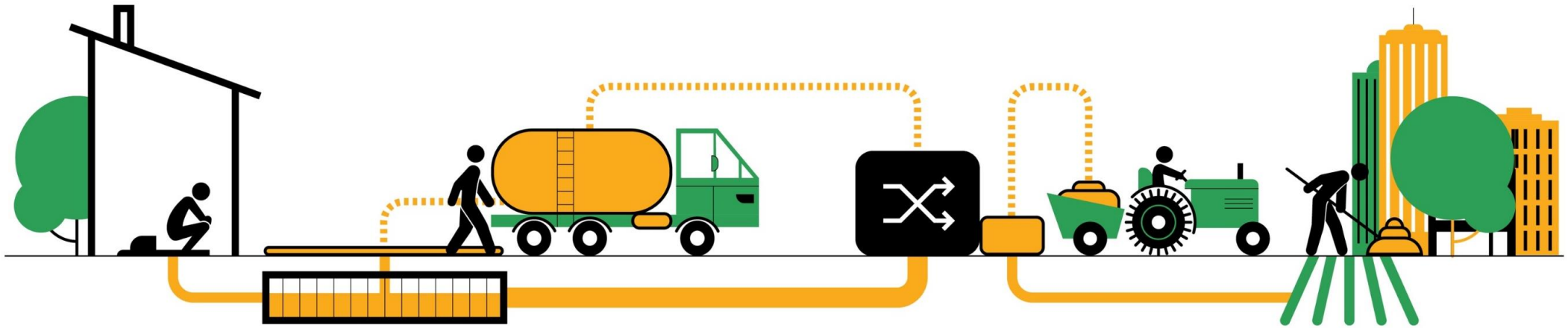

TOILET ⇨ **CONTAINMENT - STORAGE/ TREATMENT** ⇨ **CONVEYANCE** ⇨ **TREATMENT** ⇨ **END USE/ DISPOSAL**

Without quality toilets that everyone uses, families and communities are at increased risk of disease, anxiety and violence.

Without proper onsite containment or treatment, water used for drinking, recreation and agriculture can be contaminated.

Workers without adequate protections face life-threatening risks when emptying pits and septic tanks and cleaning sewers. Waste spilled or dumped before treatment puts whole communities and food supplies at risk.

Communities are put at risk when untreated wastewater and sludge pollute beaches, drinking water, and water sources used for irrigation of food crops.

Drinking or coming into contact with untreated water perpetuates the cycle of infection – especially of intestinal worms and diarrhoea.

If wastewater and sludge are used safely, valuable water, nutrients and energy can be returned to the circular economy.

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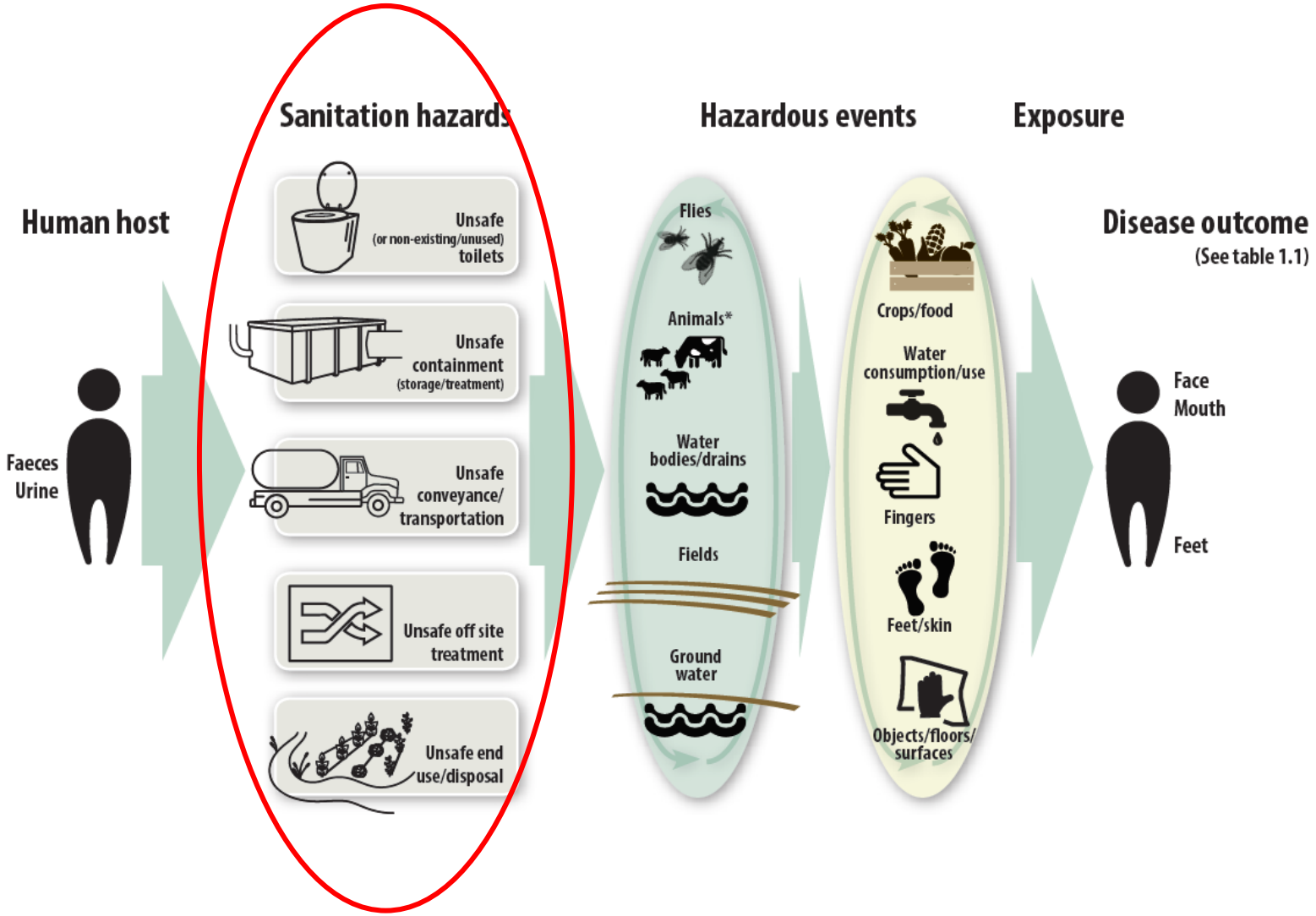
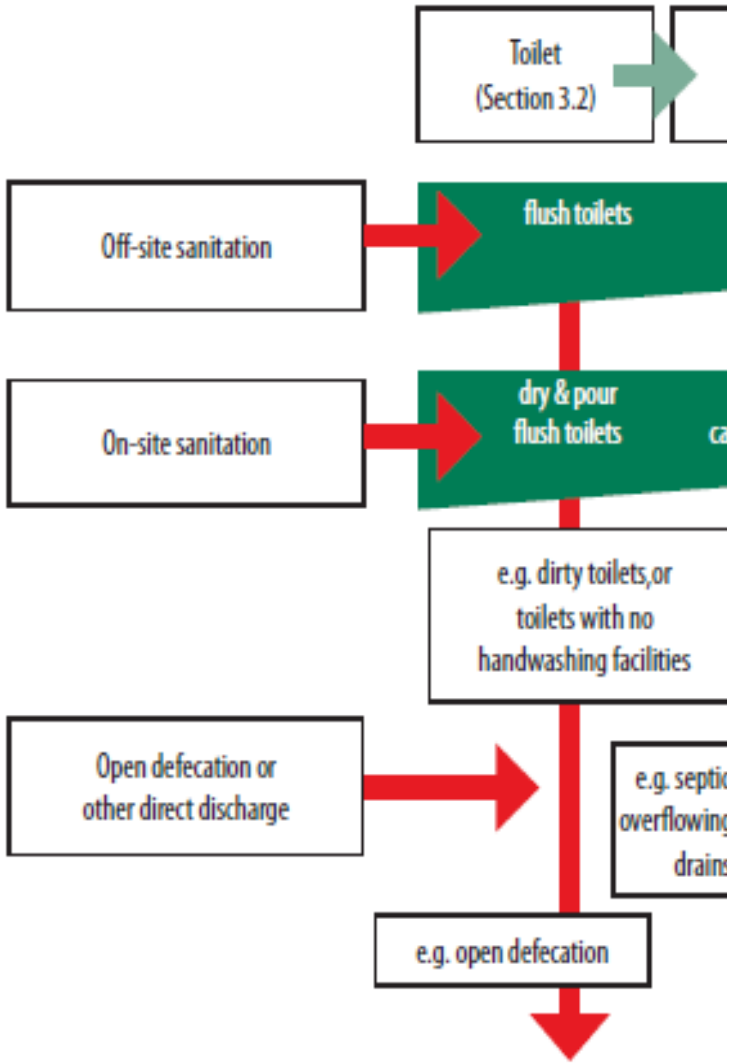
A NEW 'F-DIAGRAM'

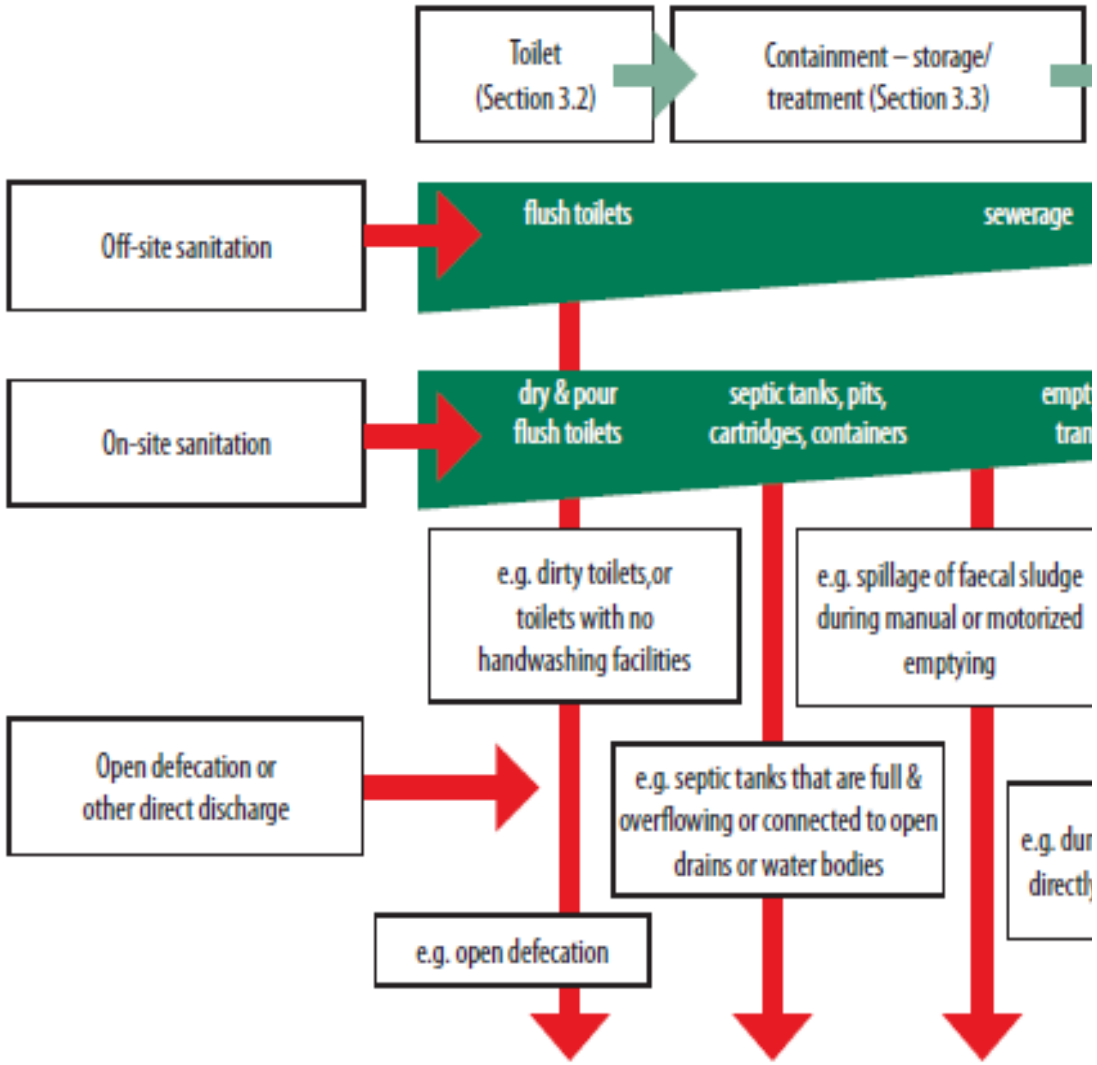


SMS MINIMIZES RISKS AT EACH STEP



Exposure of humans to pathogens through unsafe sanitation management and/or unsafe discharges to the environment

SMS MINIMIZES RISKS AT EACH STEP



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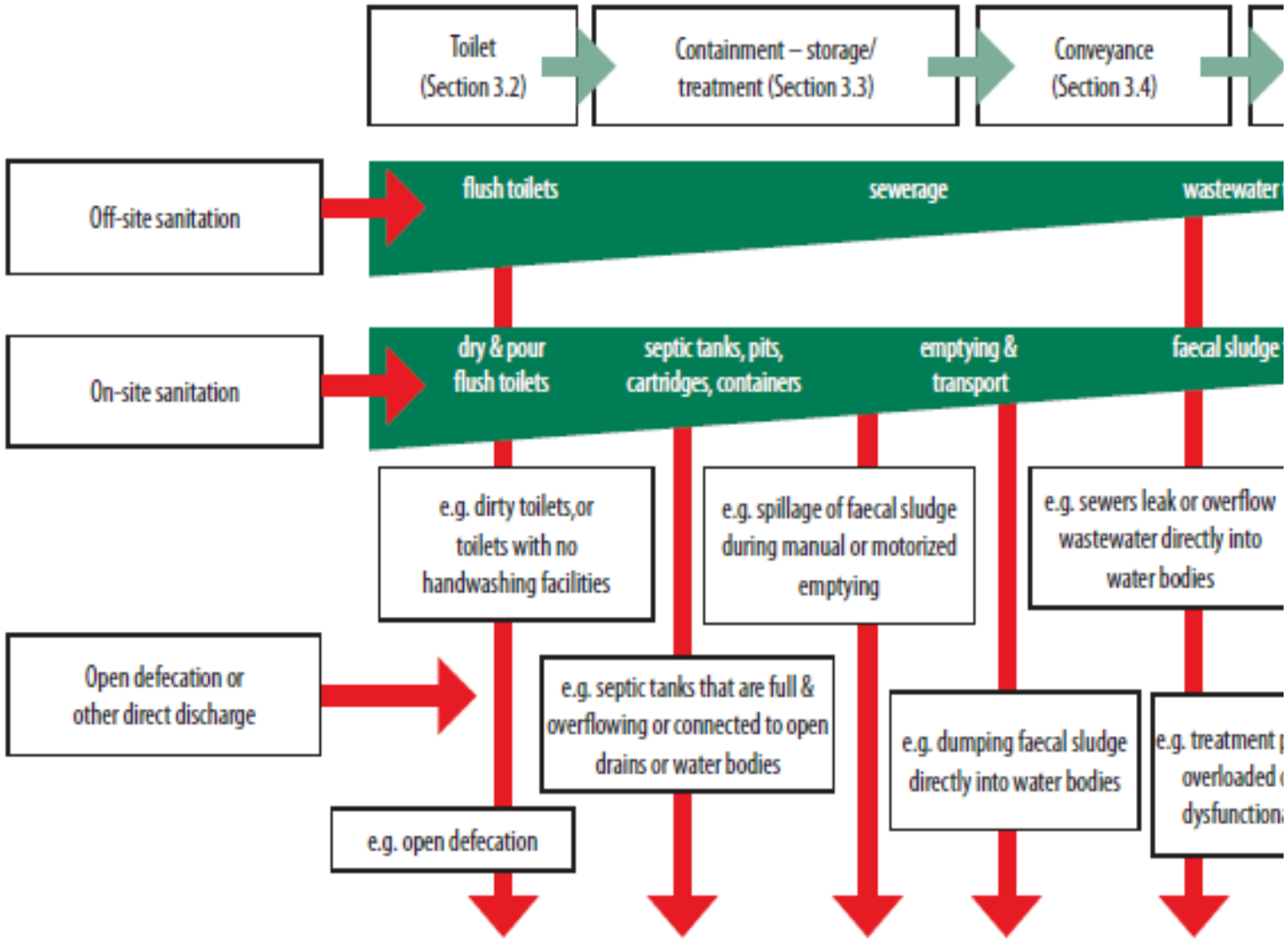

SMS MINIMIZES RISKS AT EACH STEP

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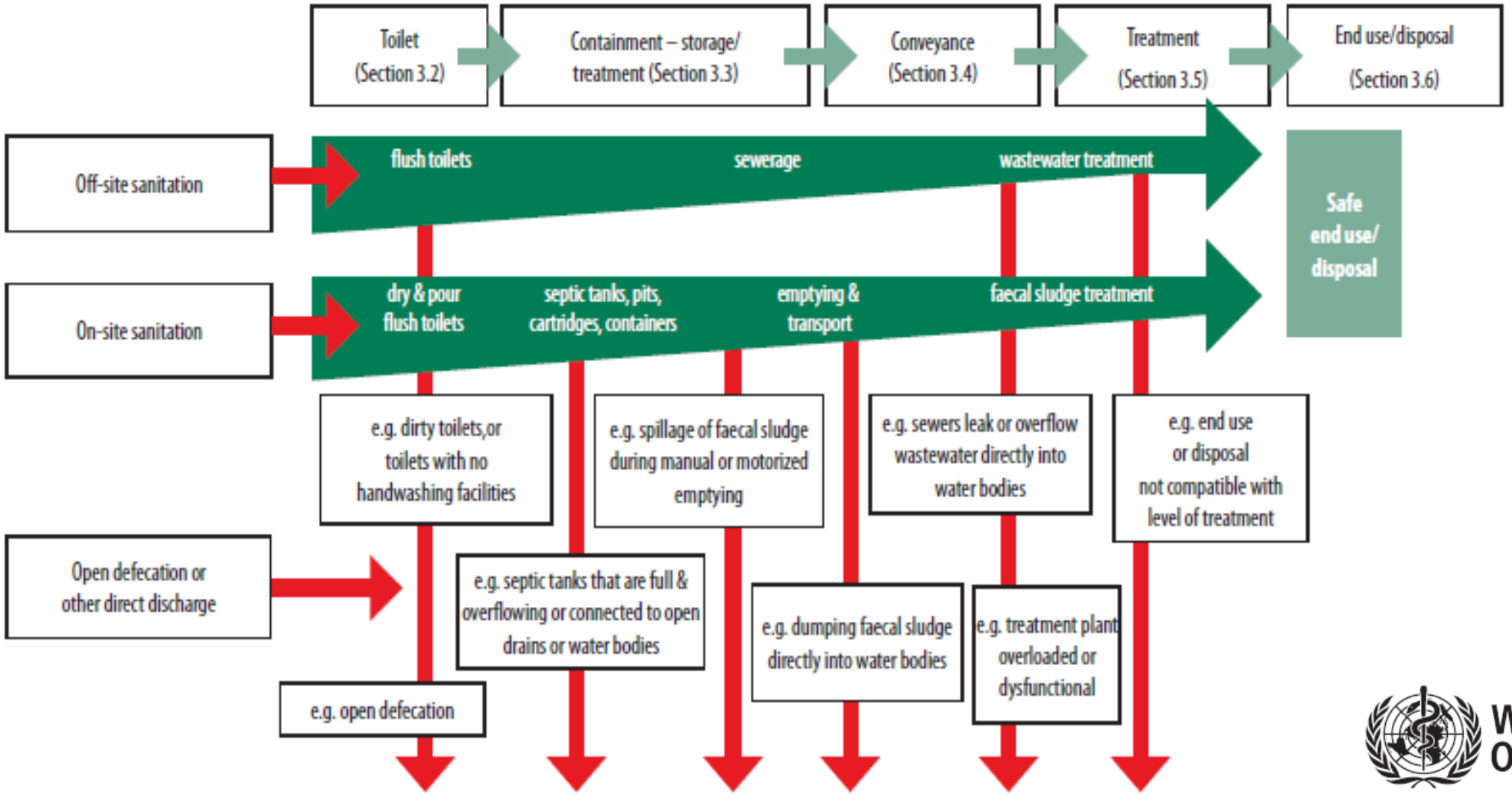

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PART 2: DEFINITIONS FOR SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION

SOPHIE BOISSON, WHO

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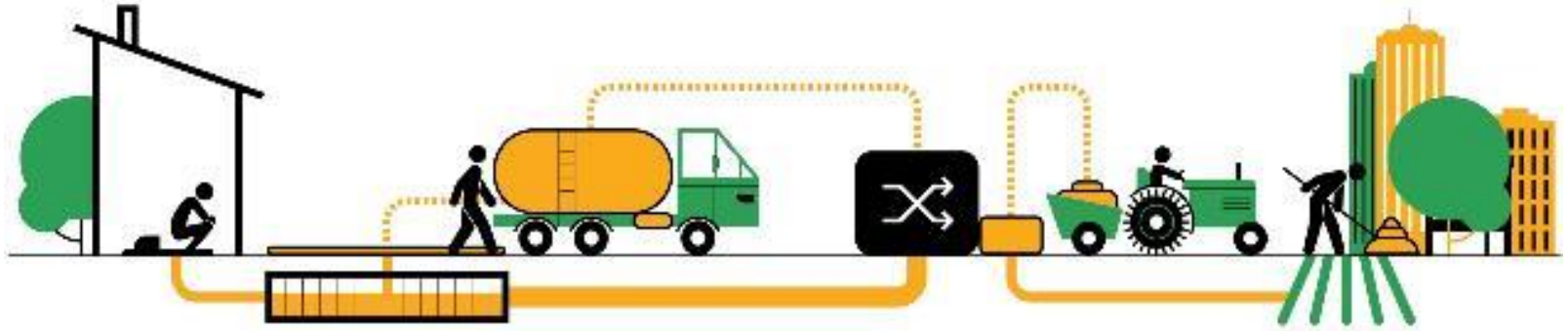
WHAT COUNTS AS SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION?



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A NEW RUNG ON THE SANITATION SERVICE LADDER

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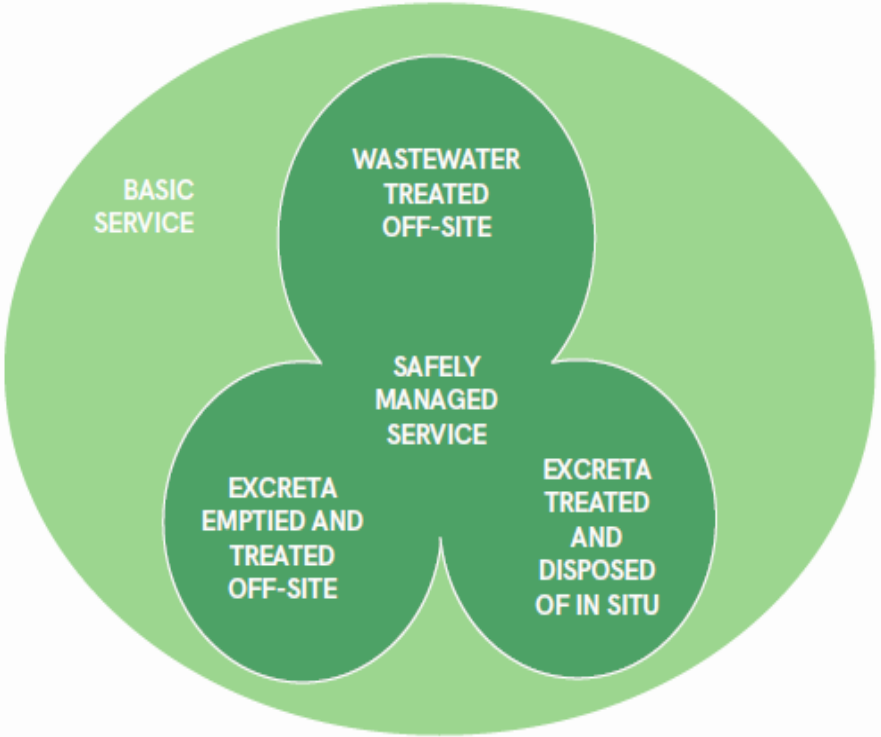
WHO UNICEF JMP

Service level	Definition
Safely managed	**Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or removed and treated off-site**
Basic	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
Limited	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste



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PLUS MORE DETAILED DEFINITIONS IN THE GUIDELINES ON SANITATION AND HEALTH (CHAPTER 3)

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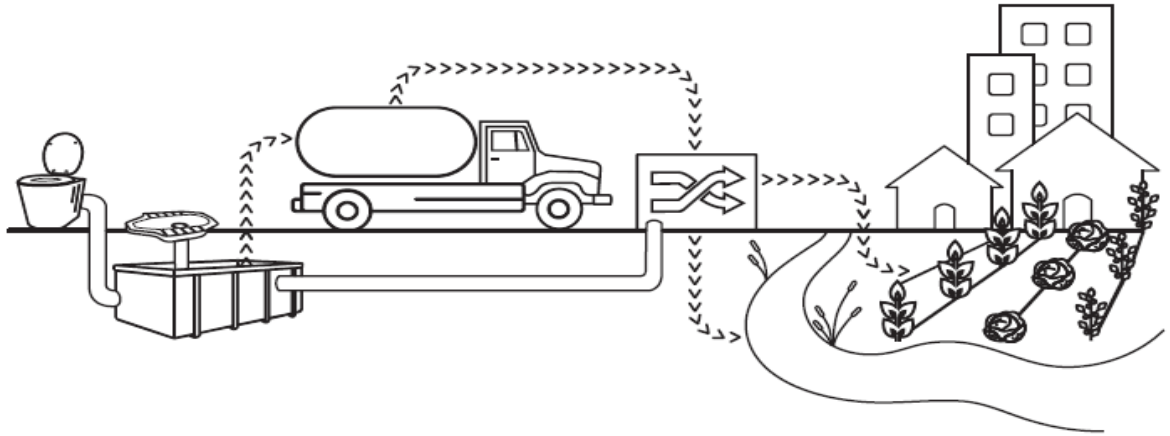
What does "safe" mean?

- Design & construction
- Operation & maintenance
- Incremental measures

Guideline definitions provide more detail to guide **program implementation**

Aligned with **measurable** definitions for SDG monitoring



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26

QUIZ 1

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PART 3: FOUR RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WHO GUIDELINES

SOPHIE BOISSON, WHO

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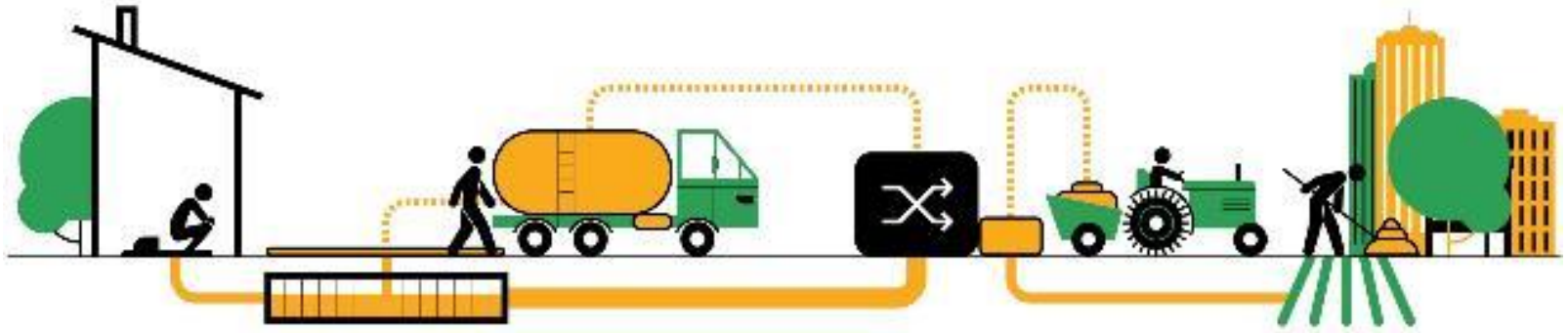
WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE?

FOUR KEY RECOMMENDATIONS



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FOUR KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

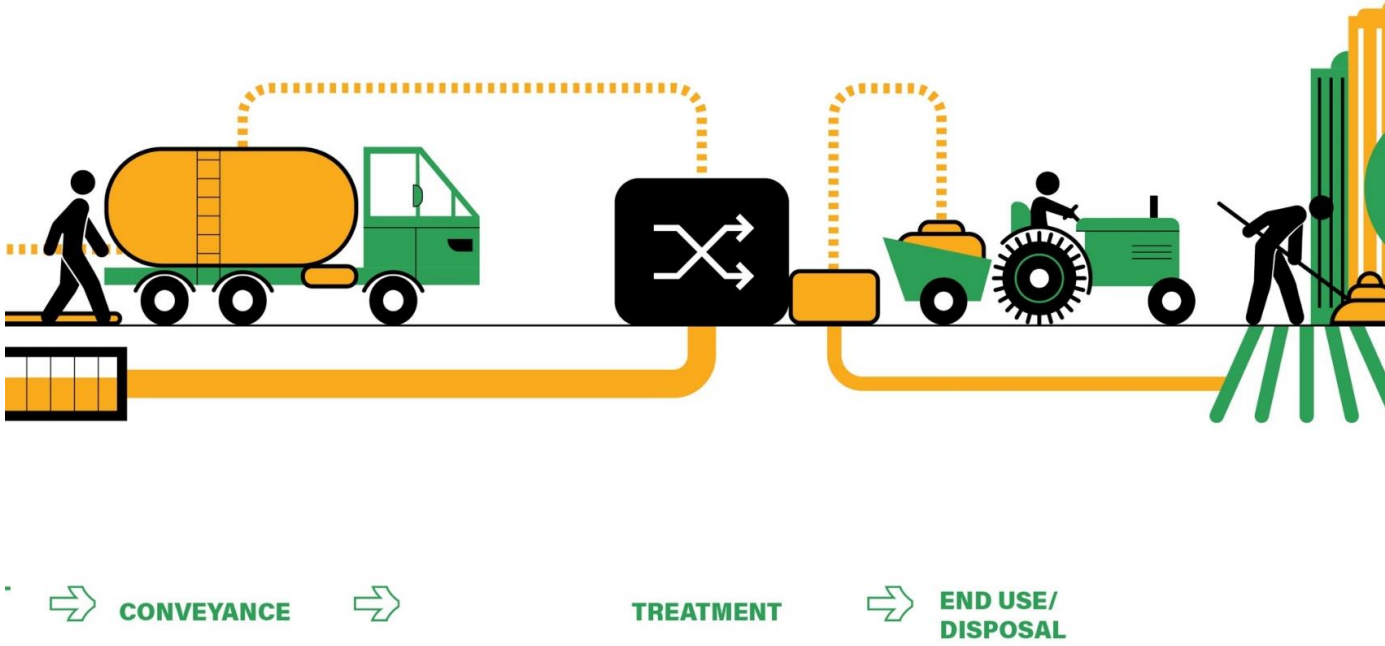
Recommendation 1: Safe Toilets

- For everyone in the community
- Using shared/public toilets if necessary
- Providing at least basic toilets & containment
- Working on demand for toilets & supply at the same time
- In all places where people need toilets in daily life

FOUR KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 2: A safe sanitation chain

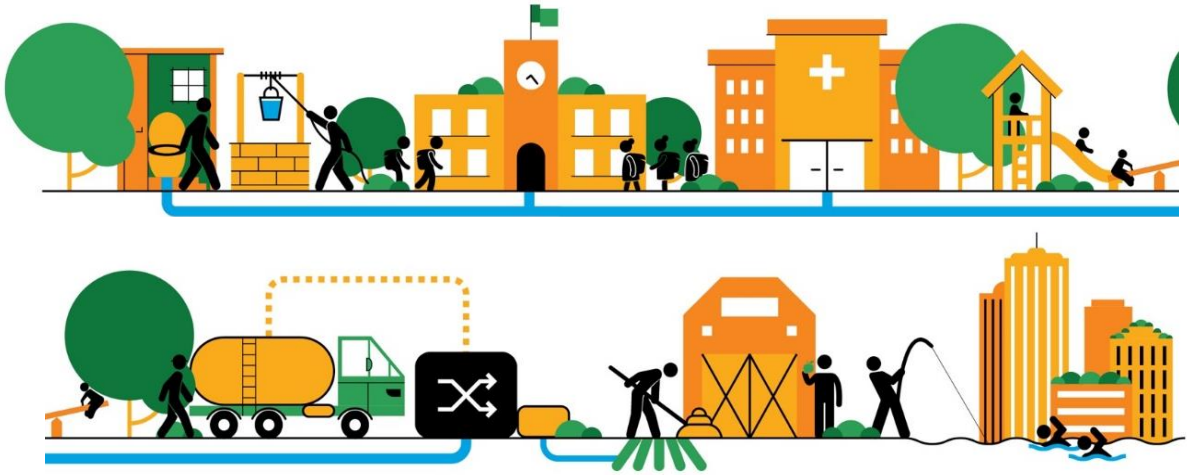
- Households can't do it alone.
- Consider what happens after the toilet – who is responsible and what services?
- Remain technology agnostic – think about what works in your context.
- Work on the biggest risks first
- Remember to include the workers



FOUR KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 3: Sanitation as part of local services

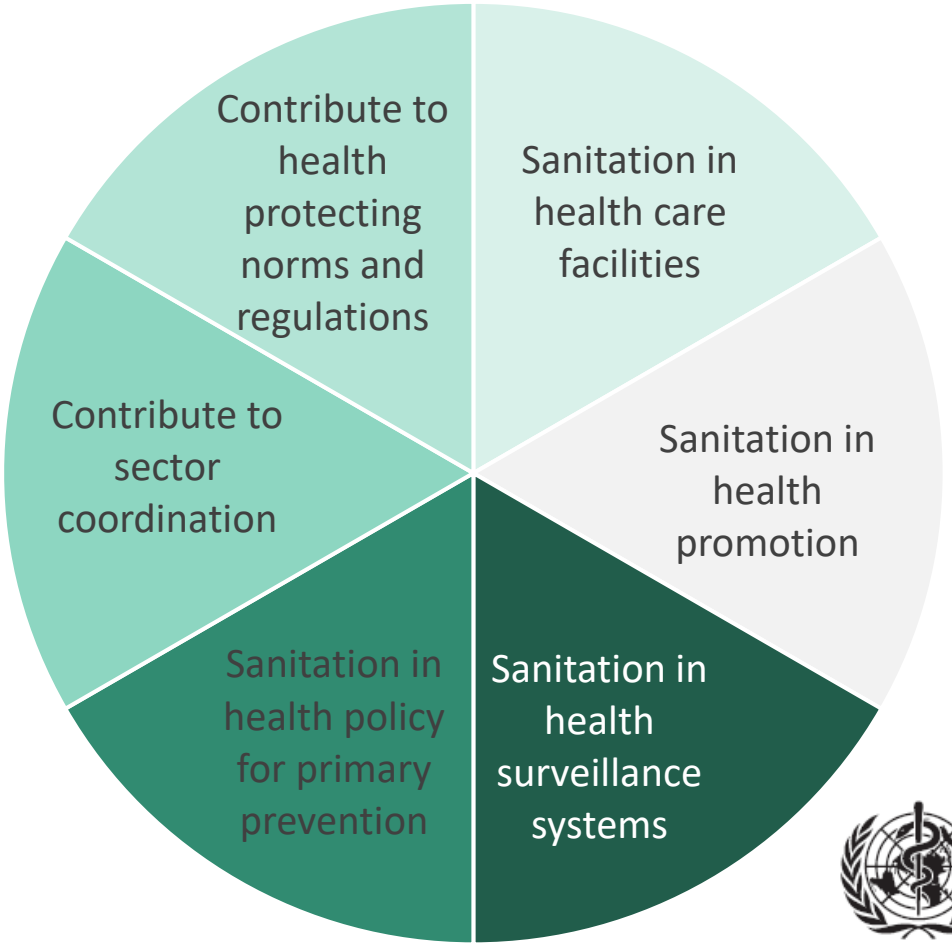
- Achieving **efficiency** by coordinating with other local services (housing, transport, solid waste, etc).
- **Sustainability and health impacts** through coordination with other interventions – e.g. water supply, hygiene



FOUR KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 4: The role of the health sector

- Increase health sector engagement in core functions (but not taking on functions that are better done by others)



PART 4: HOW TO EMBED SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION IN NATIONAL SYSTEMS (Chapter 4)

BATSIRAI MAJURU, WHO

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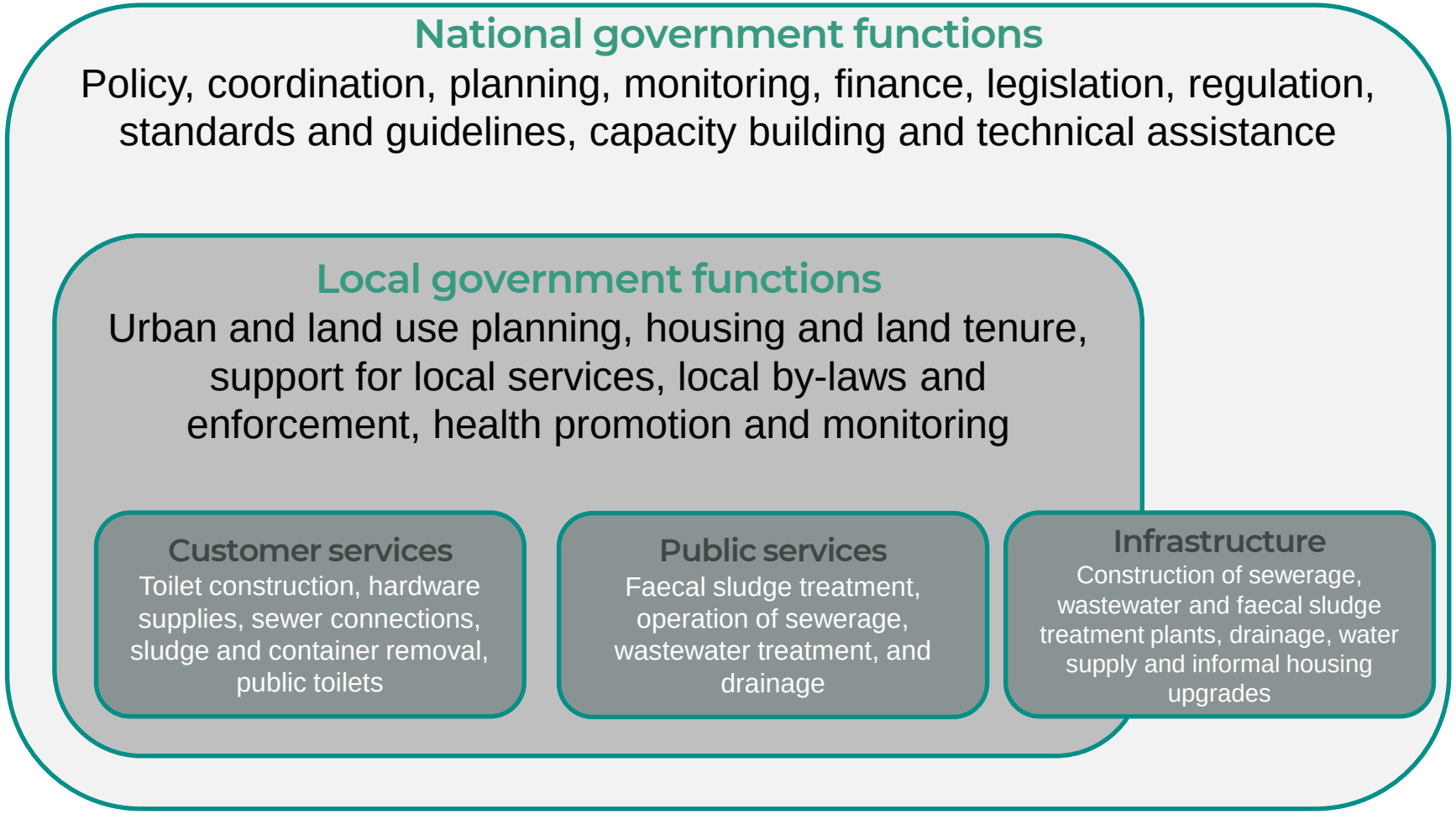
INTRODUCTION – HOW SERVICES ARE DELIVERED?

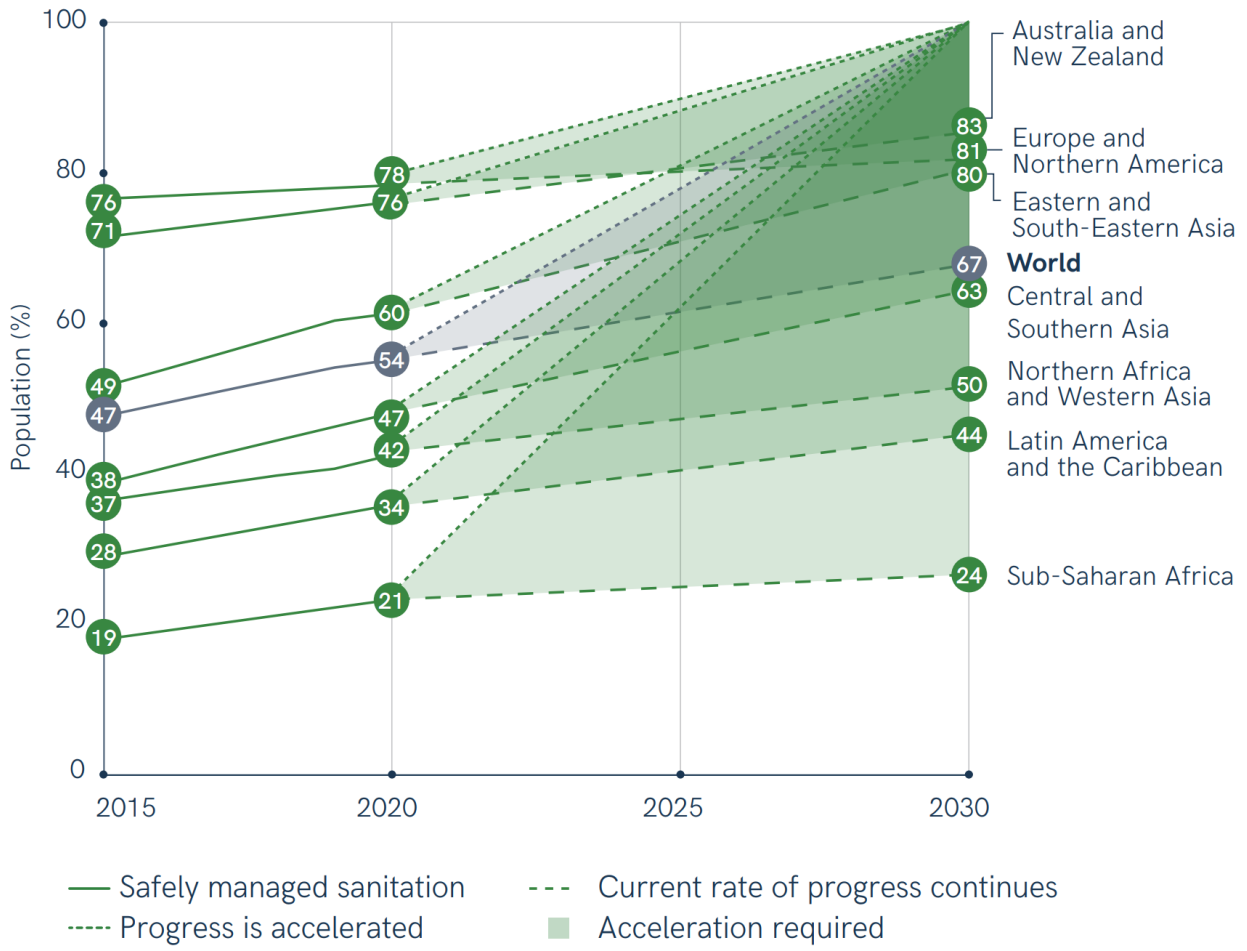
FIG 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR SANITATION



A common challenge is sanitation functions are highly fragmented – among ministries, local government, and service providers along the chain.

NATIONAL LEVEL: AMBITIOUS BUT REALISTIC NATIONAL TARGETS ARE NEEDED

- No SDG region is on track for Universal SMS by 2030



ON SITE SANITATION IS GROWING TWICE AS FAST AS SEWERS IN URBAN AREAS

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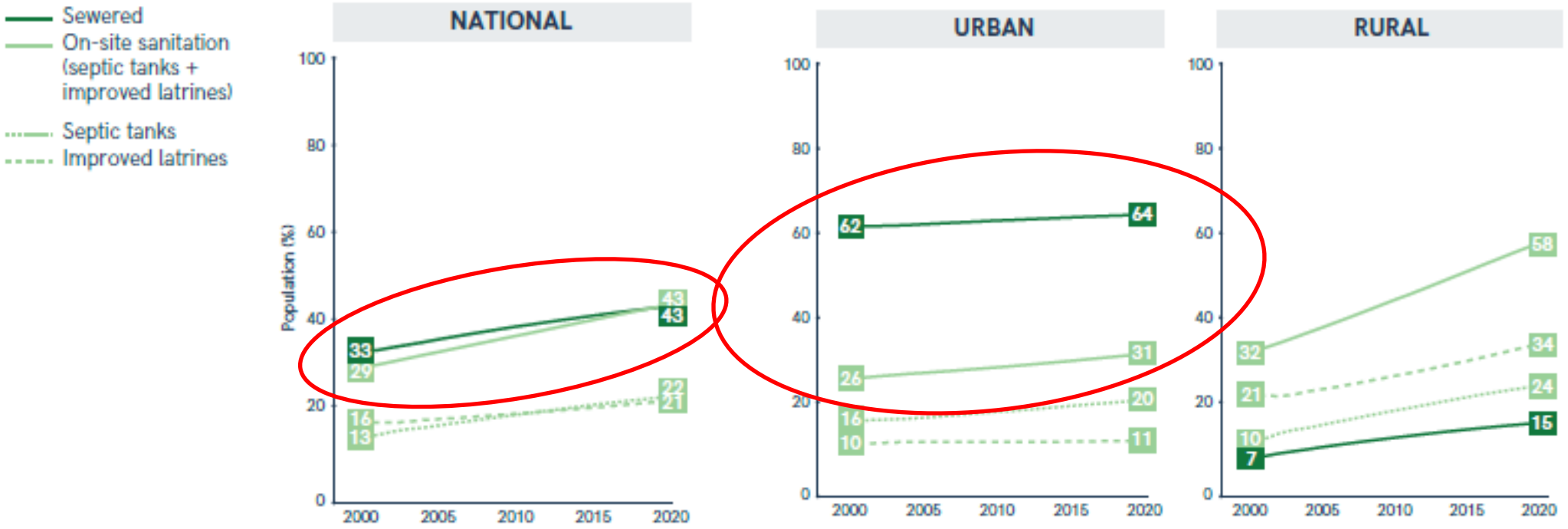

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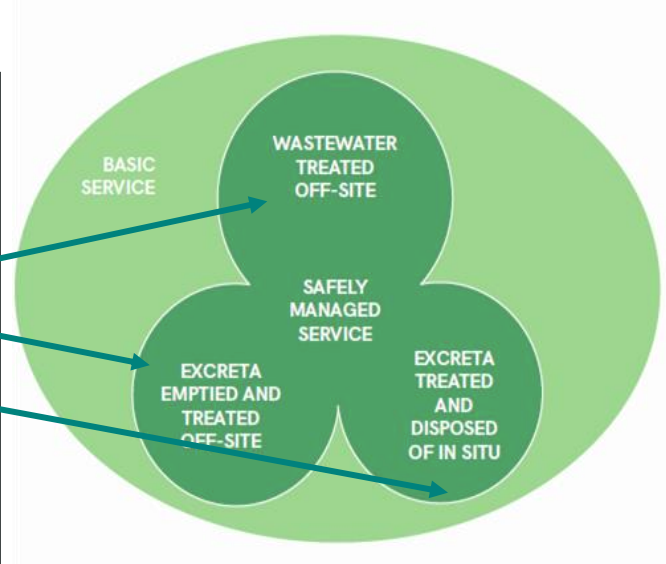
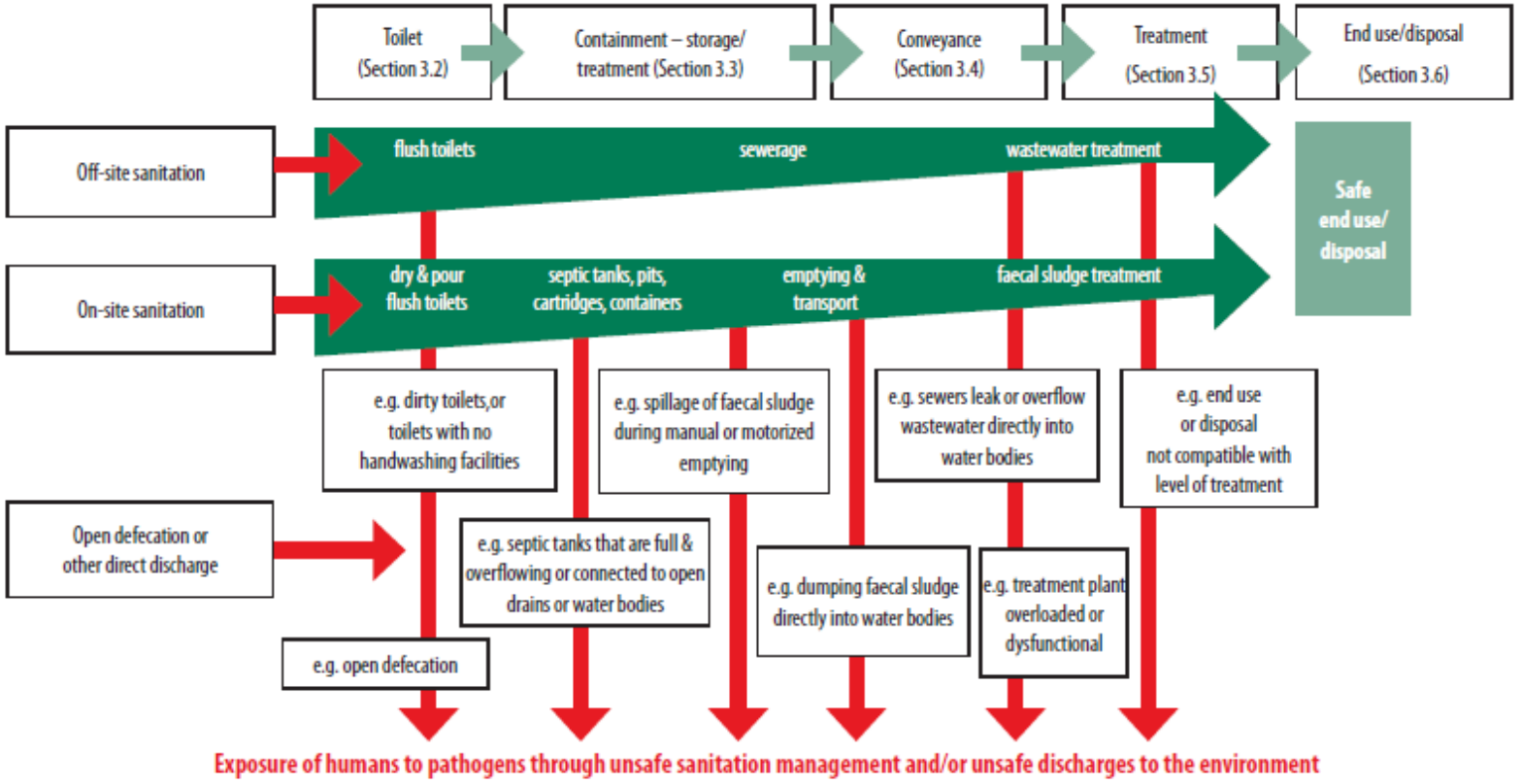
TARGET SETTING FOR SMS

Service level	Definition	Example target
Safely managed	**Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or removed and treated off-site**	• X% percent SMS ➢ X% of people with sewer connections with WW treated off site ➢ X% with excreta emptied and treated off site ➢ X% safely disposed in-situ
Basic	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households	• At least X% with basic sanitation
Limited	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households	• X% reduction in shared toilet facilities
Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines	• X% reduction in unimproved and shared toilet facilities
Open defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste	• eliminate of open defecation by 2030



A RISK-BASED SITUATION ASSESSMENT INFORMS NATIONAL TARGETS



- Multi-stakeholder platform
- Analyses risk along the chain – all contexts
- Analysis of existing legislation, policies, practices, finance
- Target stepping stones for incremental improvement to universal SMS

TARGETS PHASE OUT UNSAFE PRACTICES

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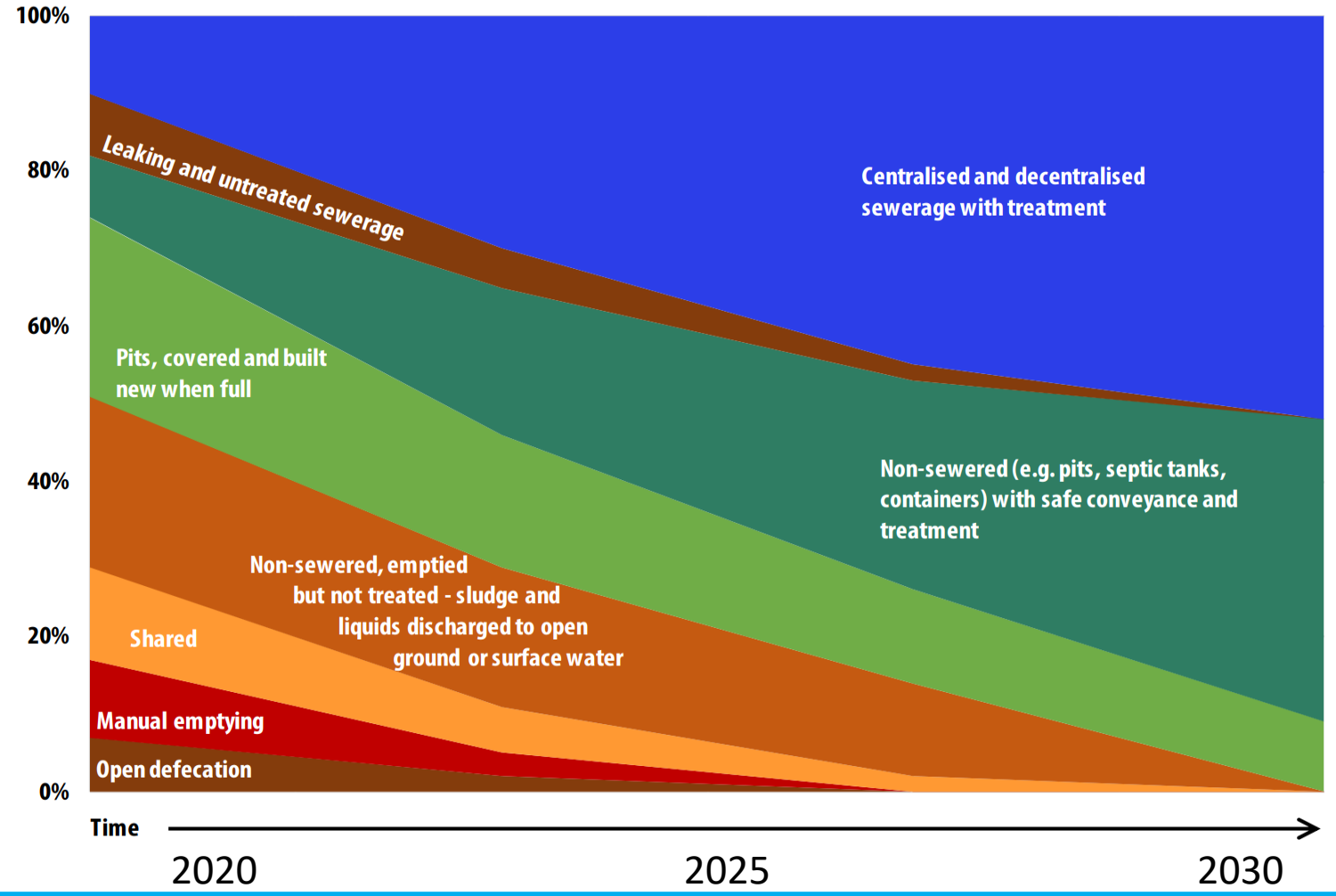
Figure 4.3 Example of phasing out unsafe sanitation over time



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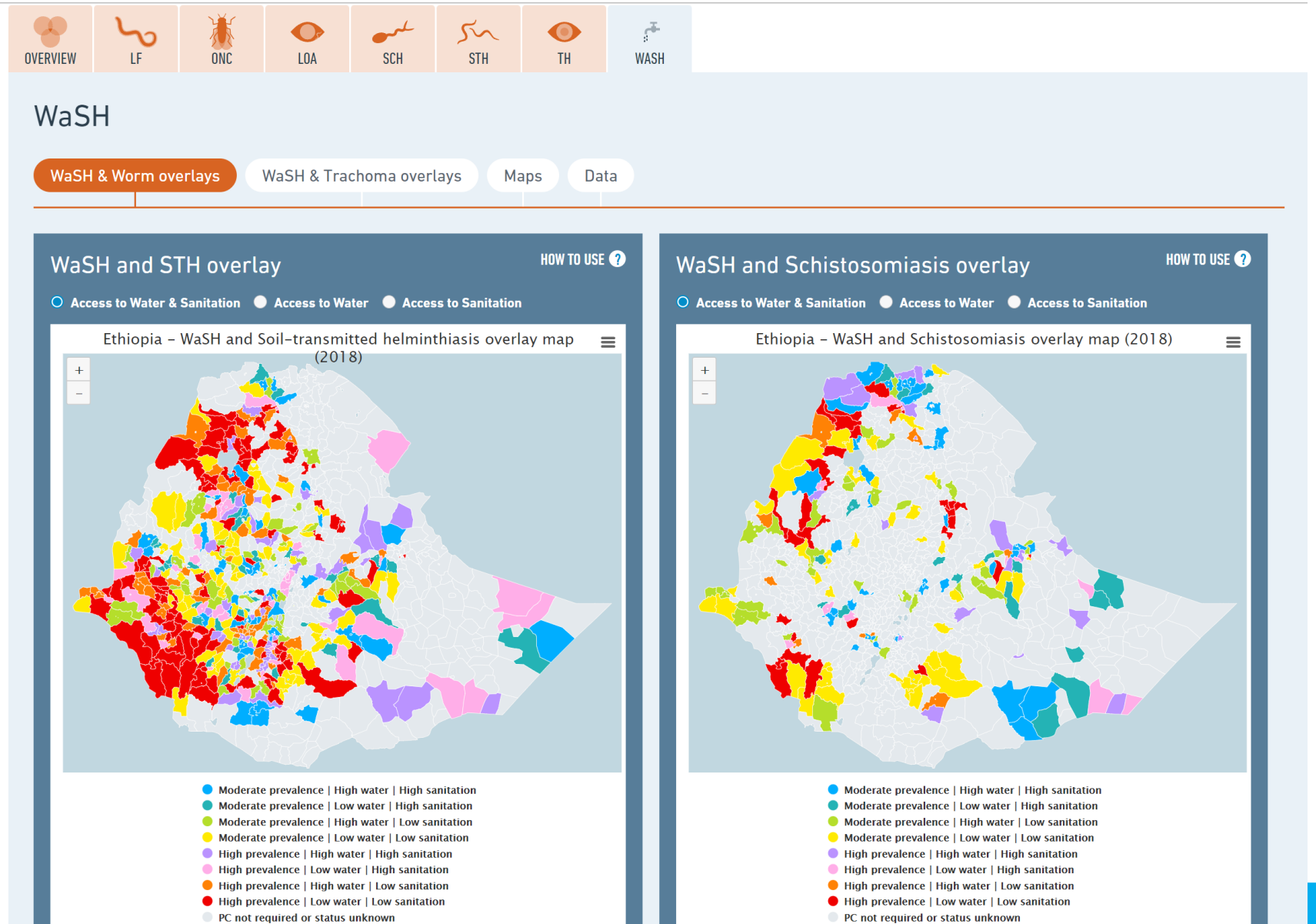
TARGETING TO HIGH DISEASE, LOW SANITATION AREAS



Data source: https://espen.afro.who.int/countries/ethiopia

NATIONAL LEVEL: REGULATION AND STANDARDS MECHANISMS

1. National interpretation of SMS at each step of the chain – no blueprint
2. Explicitly recognize sewered and non-sewered sanitation systems
3. Regulate service quality based on public health risk assessment and management
4. Formulate sanitation technology standards including O&M – locally relevant, avoiding being prescriptive
5. Set out levels of performance criteria, but allow flexibility on how it can be achieved
6. Legislation and by-laws at national or local level

WHERE CAN SMS BE REFLECTED AT NATIONAL, LOCAL LEVEL? (I.E. WHAT MECHANISMS)

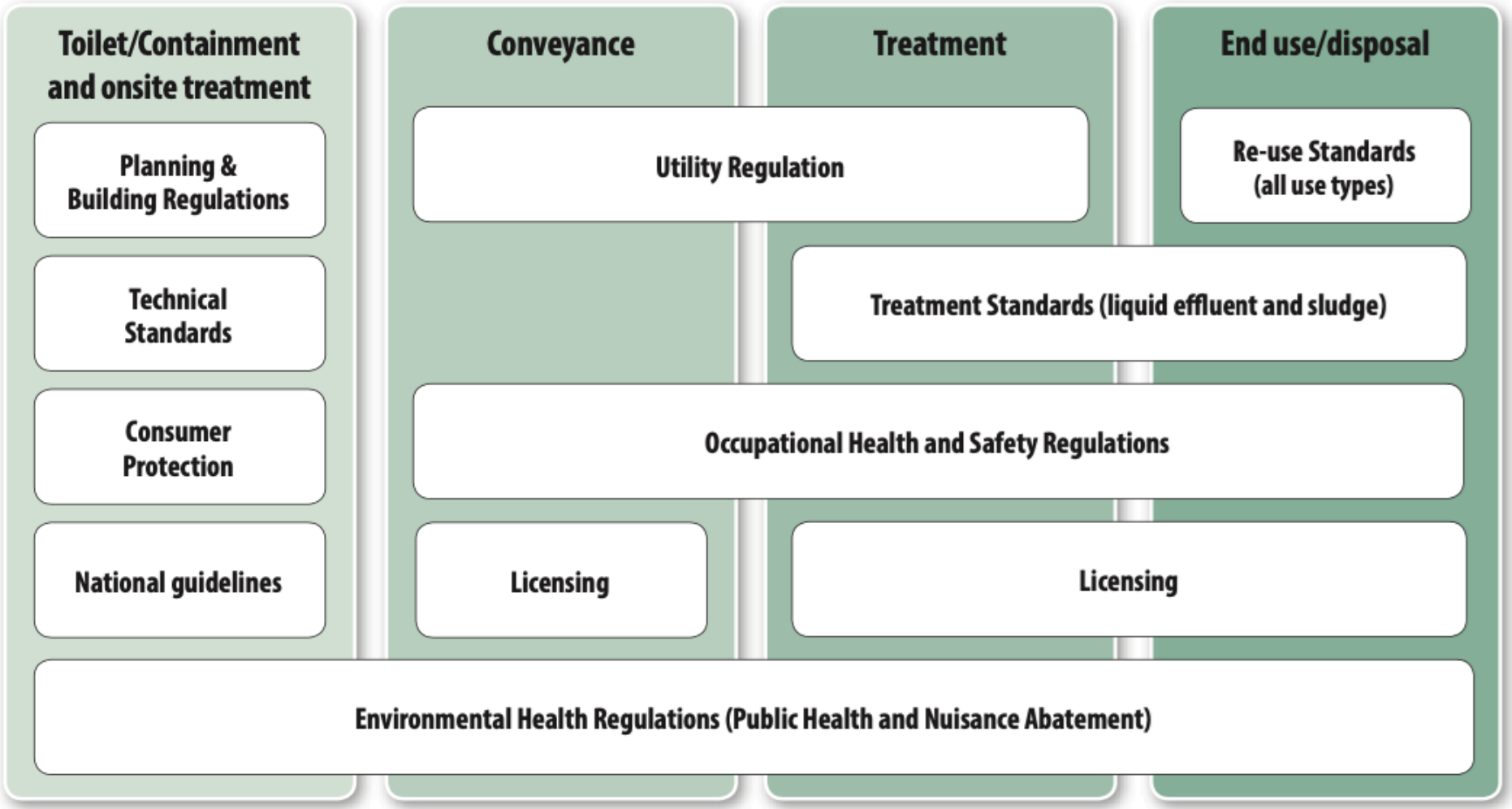


FIGURE 4.4 | SANITATION REGULATORY OPTIONS

WHAT CAN BE INCLUDED TO REDUCE RISK AND REACH SMS?

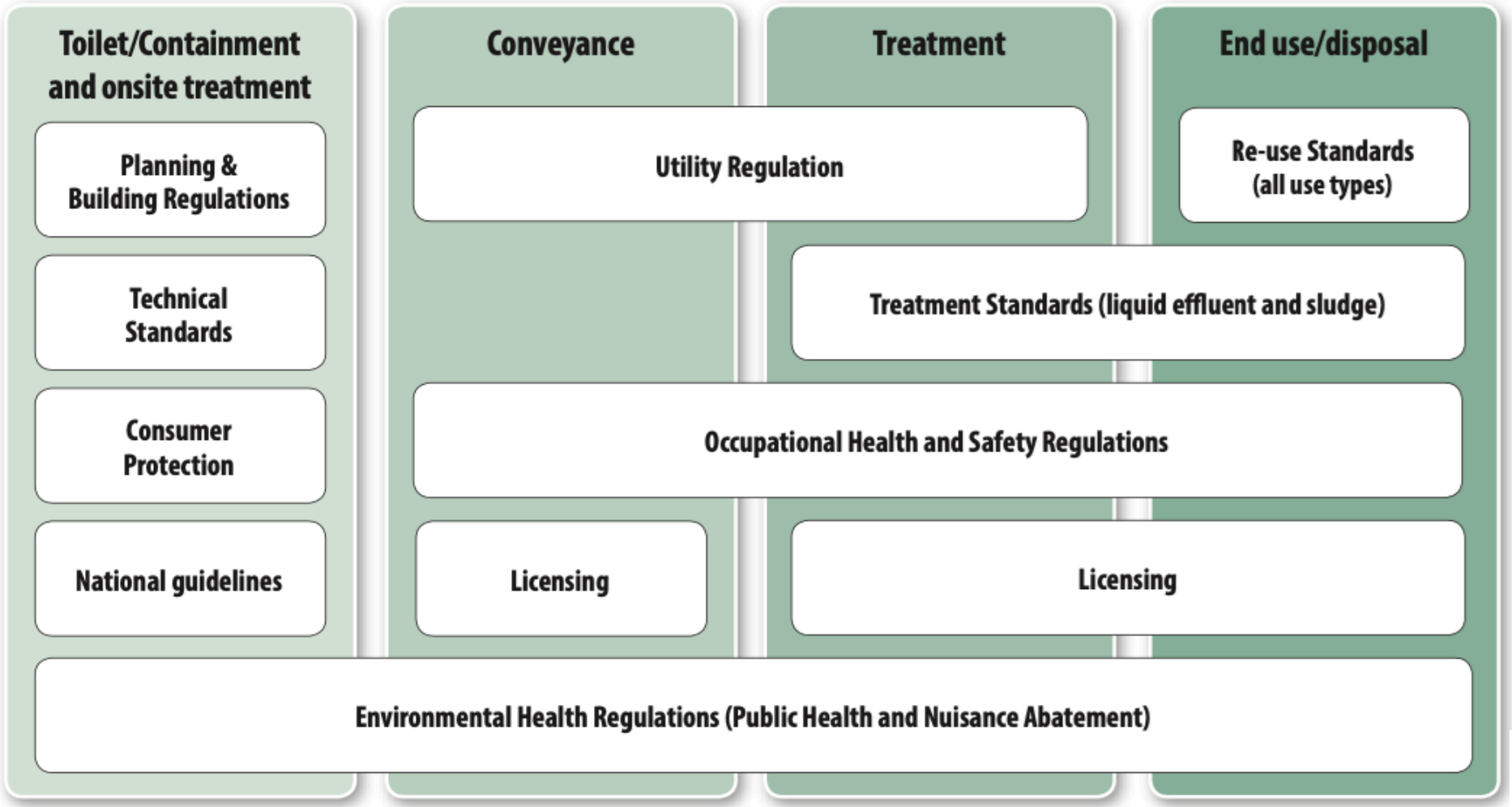
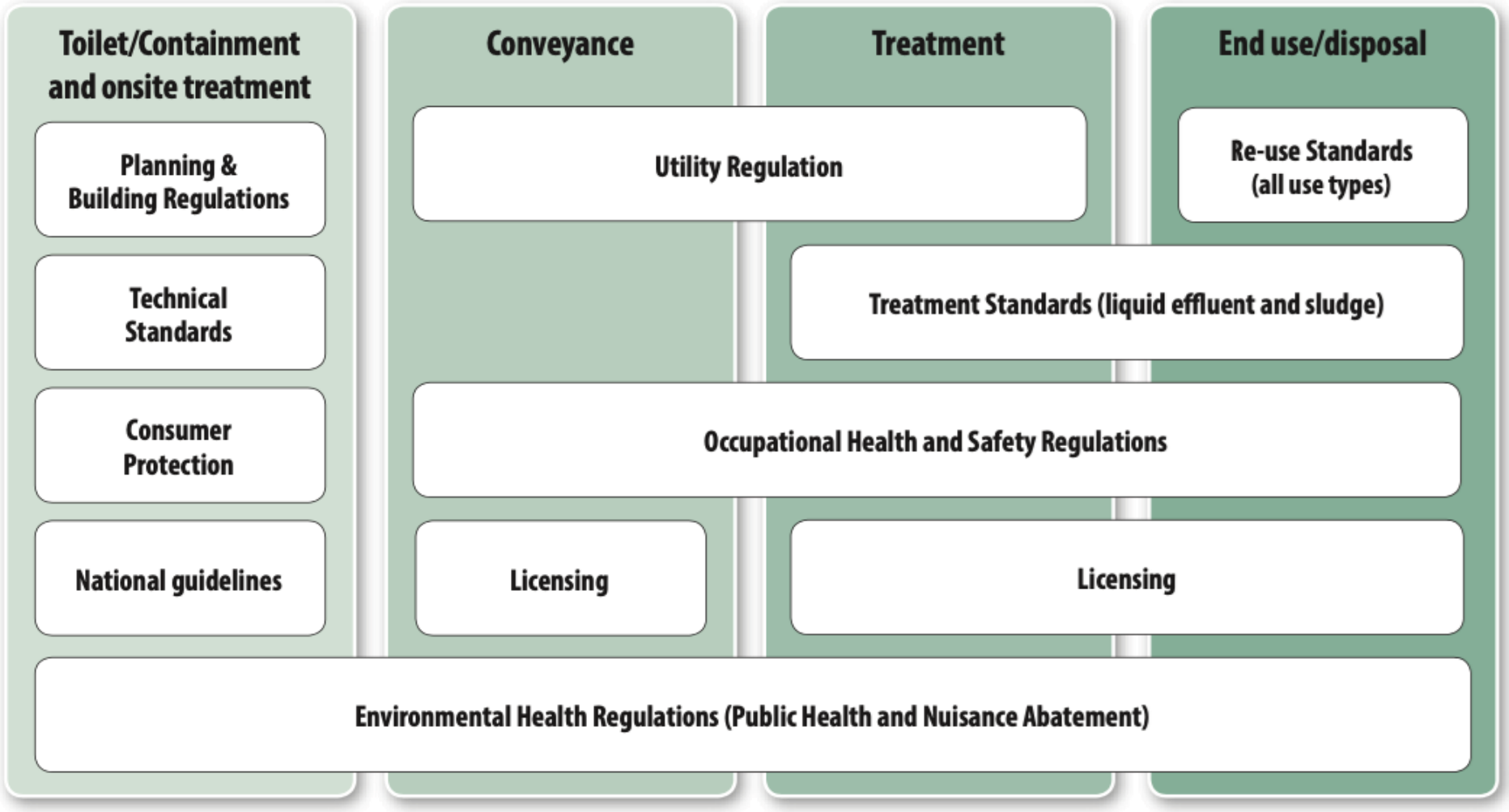


FIGURE 4.4 | SANITATION REGULATORY OPTIONS

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? – REGULATION AND OVERSIGHT



Where are there gaps and overlaps in mandates and accountability for SMS along the chain?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? – SERVICE DELIVERY

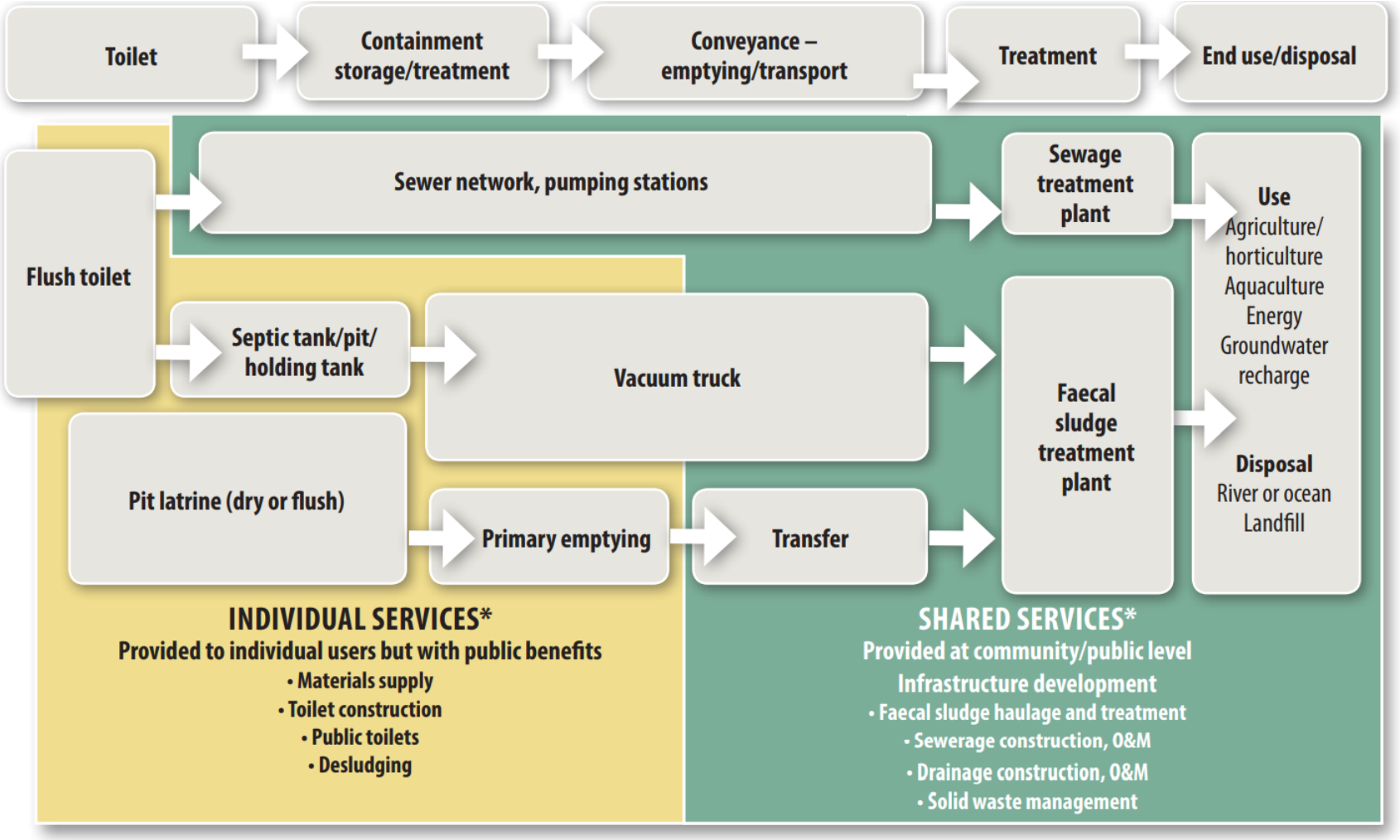


Figure 4.1 | Categorization of services

Where are there gaps and overlaps along the chain?

QUIZ 2

MODERATOR: YVONNE MAGAWA

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PART 5: RISK-BASED TOOLS – SANITATION SAFETY PLANNING

LEONELLHA BARRETO-DILLON, SEECON

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WHO GUIDELINES RECOMMEND RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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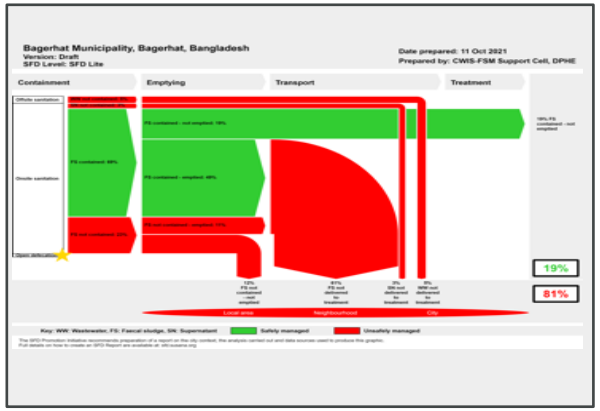
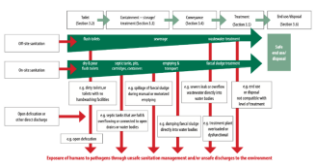
Three types:

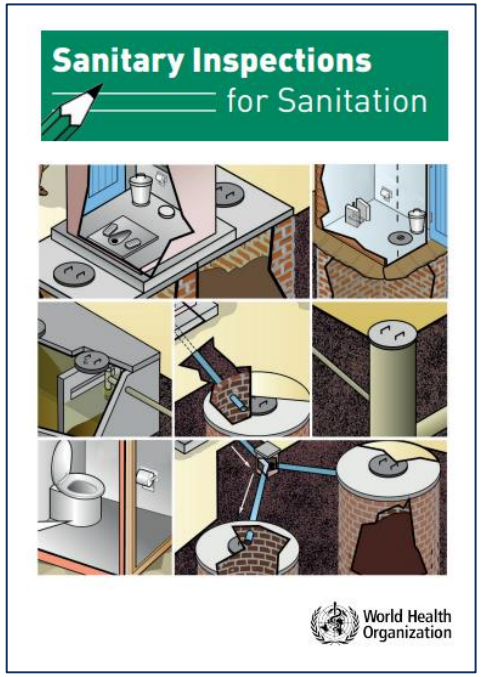




Best for:

Citywide rapid assessment & advocacy

In-depth assessment and management and investment planning



Simplified assessments of on-site facilities

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SANITATION SAFETY PLANNING

- Step-by-step approach for local risk assessment and management along the entire sanitation chain.
- Identify and prioritize highest health risks to inform system improvements via a mix of control measures including regulatory measures.

SSP MODULES

Where should SSP be done? Who should be involved and what are their roles?

How does the sanitation service chain work?

What could go wrong? What existing control measures are in place and how effective are they? How significant are the risks?

What needs to be improved and how?

Is the system operating as intended?

How should SSP be supported? How can we adapt to changes?

the international water association

World Health Organization

OVERVIEW OF SANITATION SAFETY PLANNING (SSP) (VIDEO 8MINS)

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT SSP?

World Health Organization

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HOME ● | ONLINE TRAINING ▾ | TRAINING PACKAGE | LIBRARY | WHAT IS SSP

- **Training videos** (ONLINE TRAINING)
- **PowerPoints, Trainers guide, worksheets** (TRAINING PACKAGE)
- **Supporting documents** (LIBRARY)

SANITATION SAFETY PLANNING

Learning Hub

https://ssp-learninghub.creation.camp/

Welcome to the Sanitation Safety Planning Learning Hub!

PART 6: RISK-BASED TOOLS – SANITARY INSPECTION

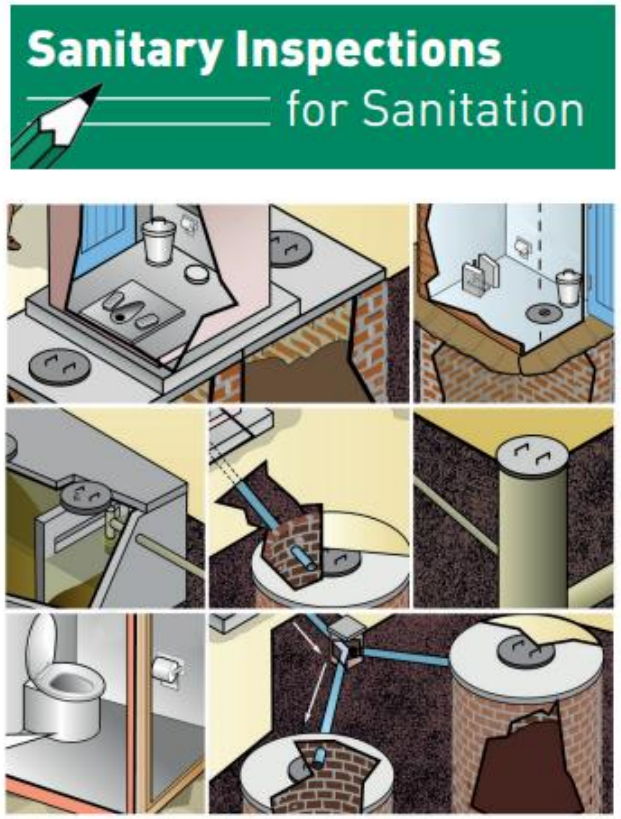
SOPHIE BOISSON, WHO

inspiring change

World Health Organization

WHO GUIDELINES RECOMMEND RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Sanitary inspection forms – simplified assessments



WHO Sanitary Inspections for Sanitation Systems

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Location

Provide the following information on the location of the toilet facility.

A1. Village/town
A2. District
A3. Province
A4. State
A5. GPS coordinates
A6. Additional location information
A7. Number of households served by this facility

B. Setting

The following factors describe the potential for risks or challenges to be present in the local area surrounding the toilet. Select the appropriate level for each setting factor based on the descriptions provided.

B1. Population density – Density of people living in the immediate area

- **Low** – Rural or low-density settlements where significant open space exists between houses
- **Medium** – suburban or peri-urban neighborhoods, small towns or village centers
- **High** – urban areas with multistory buildings and houses with minimal open land between them

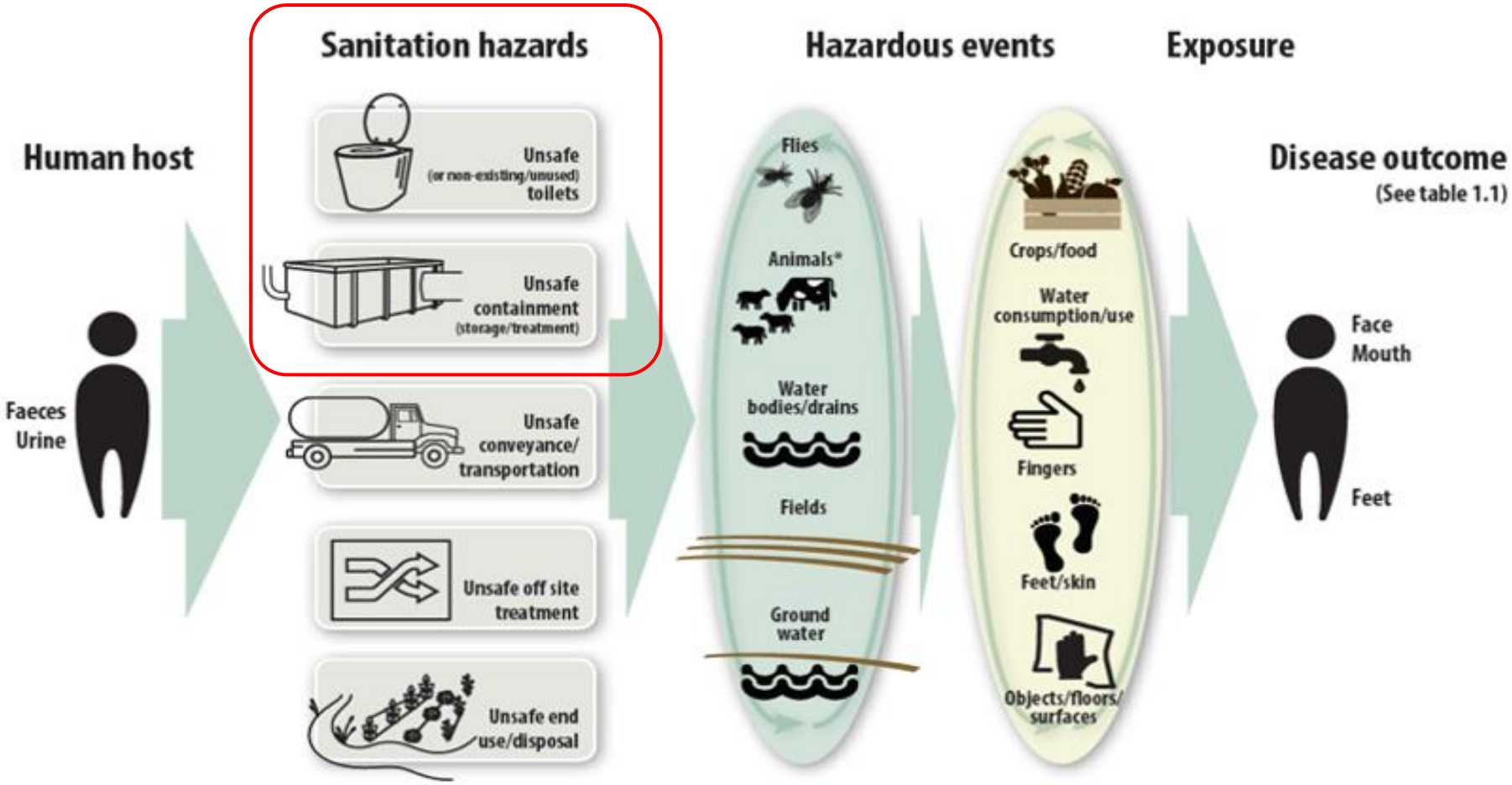
B2. Difficulty accessing the toilet – How difficult is it for a service provider to access the toilet to remove sludge using a manual or motorized emptying method

- **Low** – the pit / septic tank is easy to reach by truck or gulper device; access is available through a removable cover
- **Medium** – the pit / septic tank can be reached but with some degree of difficulty due to the location or the design of the tank
- **High** – household is difficult to reach by truck due to high density or narrow streets; or, the pit / septic tank itself is difficult to access due to its location on the property or lack of a removable cover

B3. Reliance on groundwater used for drinking – the potential for local groundwater sources to be contaminated by inadequate sanitation and fecal sludge management practices

- **Low** – households in this area do not use groundwater for drinking
- **Medium** – groundwater is used in the area but the sources used for drinking and bathing are located far away and are well-protected
- **High** – households in this area use shallow groundwater (dug wells, tube wells, springs)

SANITARY INSPECTION FORMS



Source: Guidelines on sanitation and health. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2018

Sanitation system fact sheets

Sanitary inspections

Management advice in system fact sheets

- Applicability
- Design considerations
- Operation and maintenance
- Measures to protect public health

Factsheet 1

Dry or flush toilet with onsite disposal

Summary

This system is based on the use of a single pit technology to collect and store excreta. The system can be used with or without flushwater, depending on the toilet. Inputs to the system can include urine, faeces, cleansing water, flushwater and dry cleansing materials. The use of flushwater, cleansing water and cleaning agents will depend on water availability and local habit. The toilet for this system can either be a dry toilet or a pour flush toilet. A urinal could additionally be used. The toilet is directly connected to a single pit or a single ventilated improved pit (VIP) for containment. As the pit fills up, leachate permeates from the pit into the surrounding soil.

When the pit is full, it can be backfilled with soil and a fruit or ornamental tree can be planted. The sludge acts as a soil conditioner with the increase in organic matter resulting in improved water holding capacity and providing additional nutrients, which are slowly released over time. A new pit has to be dug and this is generally only possible when the existing superstructure is mobile.

Applicability

When it is not possible to dig a deep pit or the groundwater level is too high, a shallow, raised pit can be a viable alternative: the shallow pit can be extended by building the pit upwards with the use of concrete rings or blocks. A raised pit can also be constructed in an area where flooding is frequent in order to keep water from flowing into the pit during heavy rain [4].

Cost: This system is one of the least expensive to construct in terms of capital cost and maintenance cost, especially if the superstructure is mobile and can be reused [2,3].

Design considerations

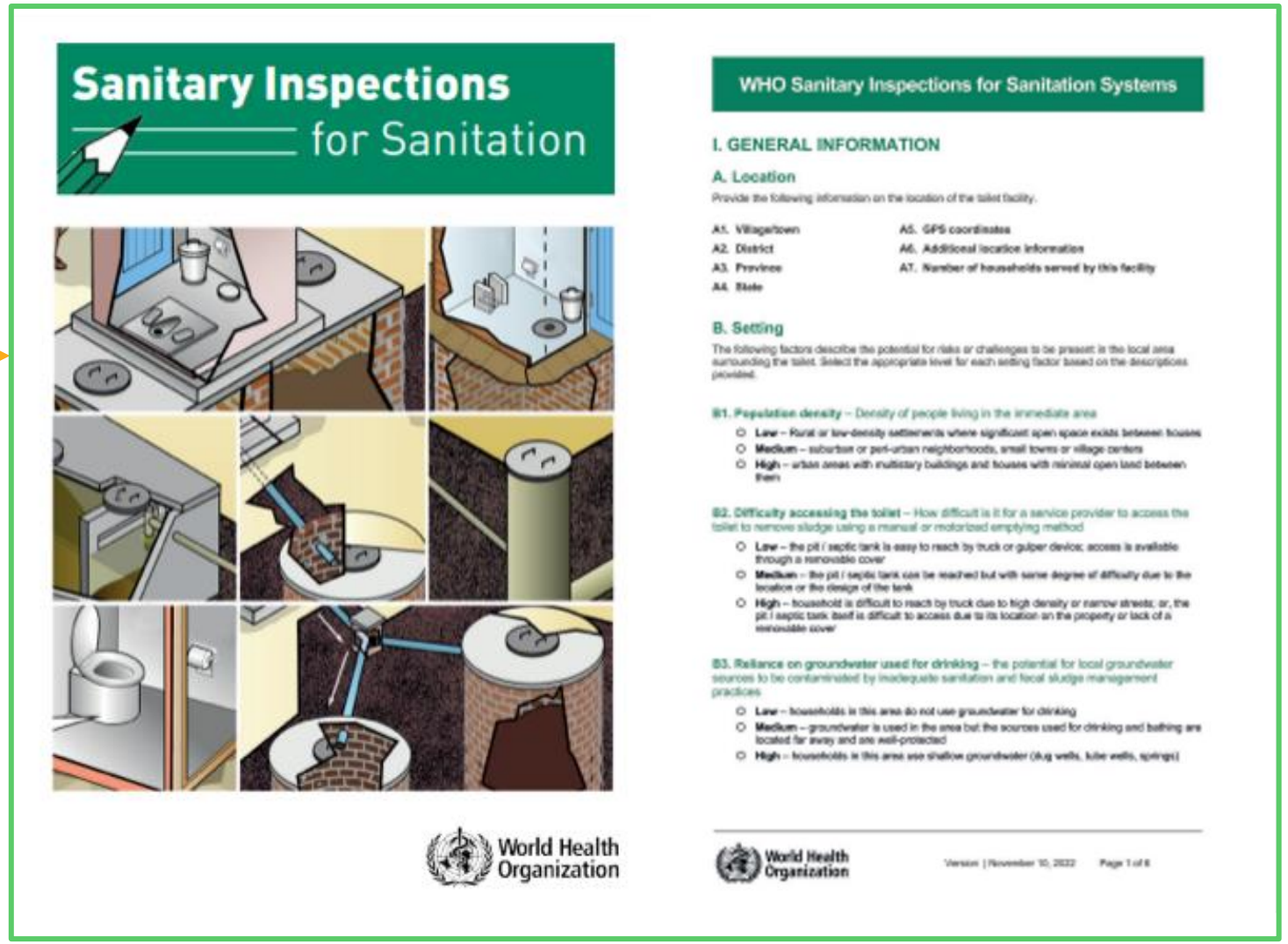
Toilet: The toilet should be made from concrete, fibreglass, porcelain or stainless steel for ease of cleaning and designed to prevent stormwater from infiltrating or entering the pit [2,3].

Containment: On average, solids accumulate at a rate of 40 to 60L per person/year and up to 90L per person/year if dry cleansing materials such as leaves or paper

Sanitation system fact sheets

Sanitary inspections

Management advice in system fact sheets



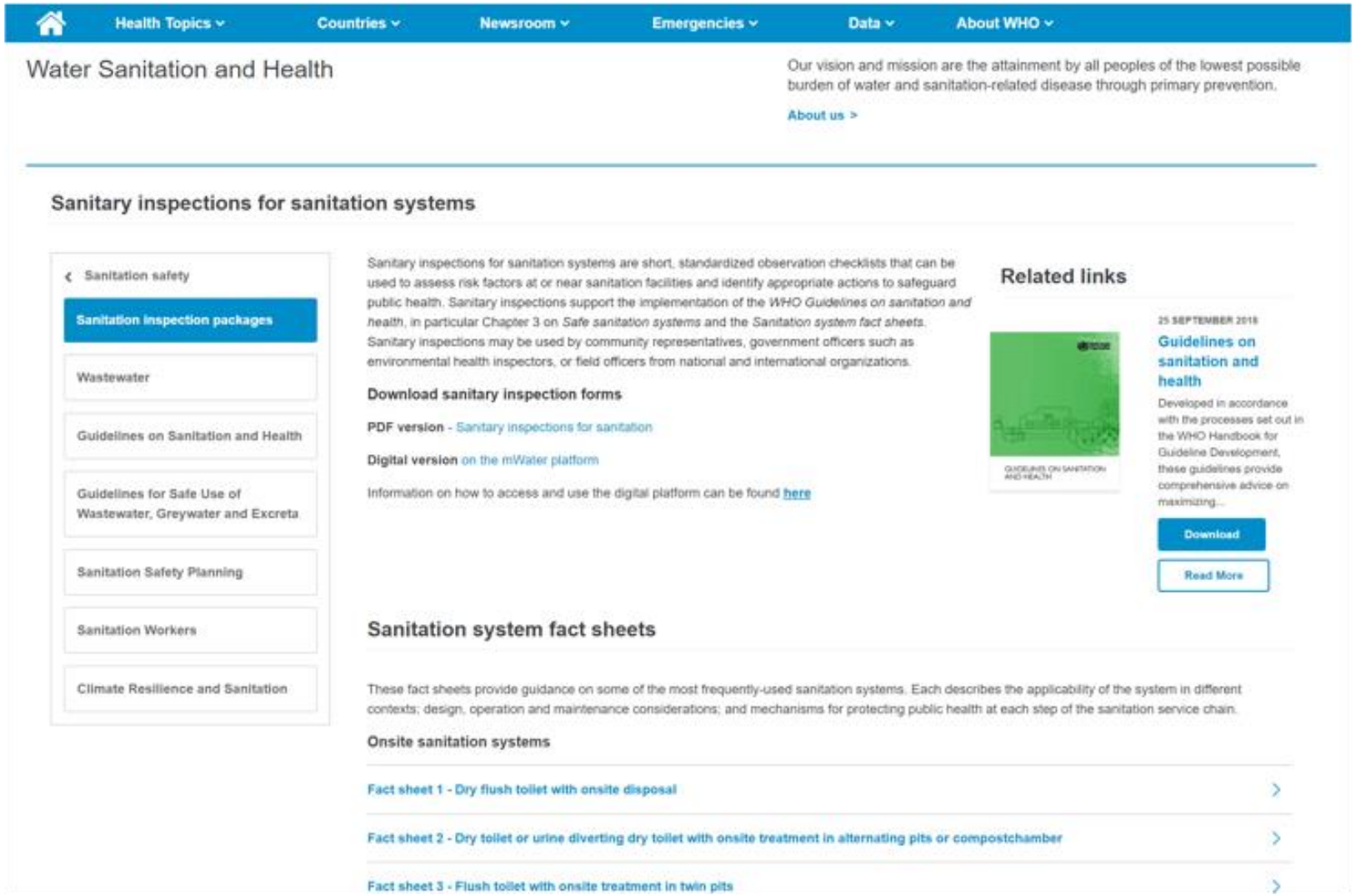
BENEFITS

- ☑ User friendly – can be used by non-specialists
- ☑ Easy and quick hazard identification
- ☑ Suitable with limited amount of time and resources
- ☑ Can be easily adapted to different contexts
- ☑ Can be aggregated to report on SMS in-situ (SDG6.2)

LIMITATIONS

- ⓧ Limited number of questions
- ⓧ Risks below ground and inside containment are not easily observed
- ⓧ Assumes every risk has an equal value
- ⓧ Requires adaptation to local context

FORMS AVAILABLE IN PDF AND ONLINE (M-WATER)



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Water Sanitation and Health

Our vision and mission are the attainment by all peoples of the lowest possible burden of water and sanitation-related disease through primary prevention.

About us >

Sanitary inspections for sanitation systems

Sanitation safety

- Sanitation inspection packages
- Wastewater
- Guidelines on Sanitation and Health
- Guidelines for Safe Use of Wastewater, Greywater and Excreta
- Sanitation Safety Planning
- Sanitation Workers
- Climate Resilience and Sanitation

Sanitary inspections for sanitation systems are short, standardized observation checklists that can be used to assess risk factors at or near sanitation facilities and identify appropriate actions to safeguard public health. Sanitary inspections support the implementation of the *WHO Guidelines on sanitation and health*, in particular Chapter 3 on *Safe sanitation systems* and the *Sanitation system fact sheets*. Sanitary inspections may be used by community representatives, government officers such as environmental health inspectors, or field officers from national and international organizations.

Download sanitary inspection forms

PDF version - Sanitary inspections for sanitation

Digital version on the mWater platform

Information on how to access and use the digital platform can be found here

Related links

25 SEPTEMBER 2018

Guidelines on sanitation and health

Developed in accordance with the processes set out in the WHO Handbook for Guideline Development, these guidelines provide comprehensive advice on maximizing...

Download

Read More

Sanitation system fact sheets

These fact sheets provide guidance on some of the most frequently-used sanitation systems. Each describes the applicability of the system in different contexts; design, operation and maintenance considerations; and mechanisms for protecting public health at each step of the sanitation service chain.

Onsite sanitation systems

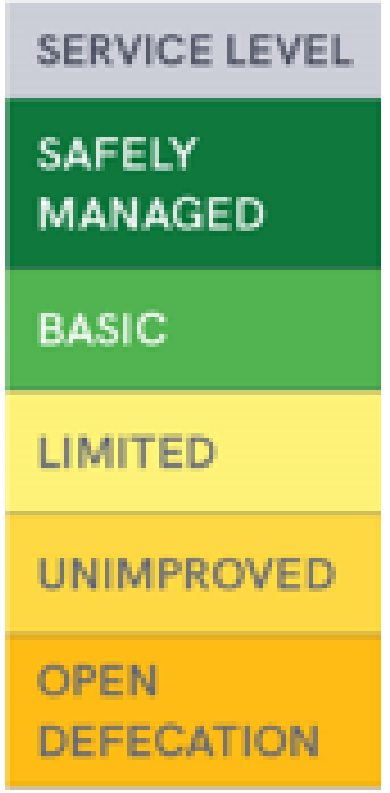
- Fact sheet 1 - Dry flush toilet with onsite disposal
- Fact sheet 2 - Dry toilet or urine diverting dry toilet with onsite treatment in alternating pits or compostchamber
- Fact sheet 3 - Flush toilet with onsite treatment in twin pits

A COMMON CHALLENGE: HOW TO SUSTAIN ODF STATUS AND MOVE TO SAFELY MANAGED?

the international water association

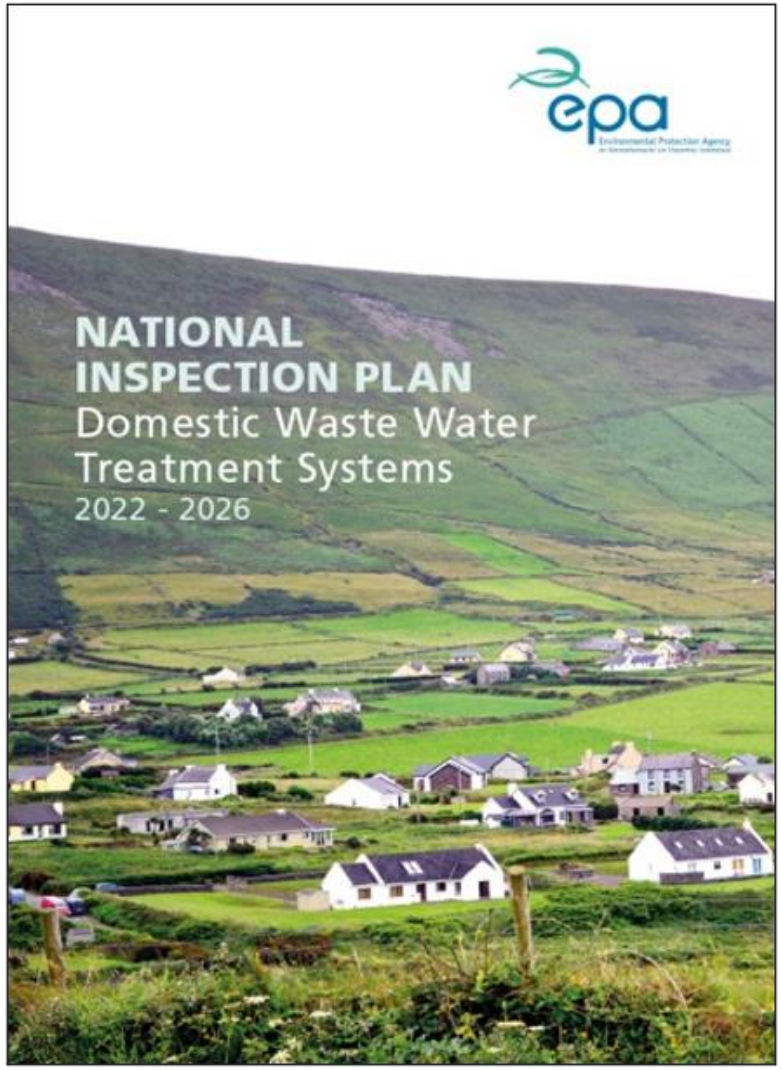
Local government needs to:

- ☑ Prevent backsliding to open defecation
- ☑ Upgrade unimproved toilets to at least a basic
- ☑ Wherever possible achieve SMS – on-site or with faecal sludge emptying and treatment
- ☑ Monitor status and aggregate data to national level for regulatory and SDG6.2 reporting



World Health Organization

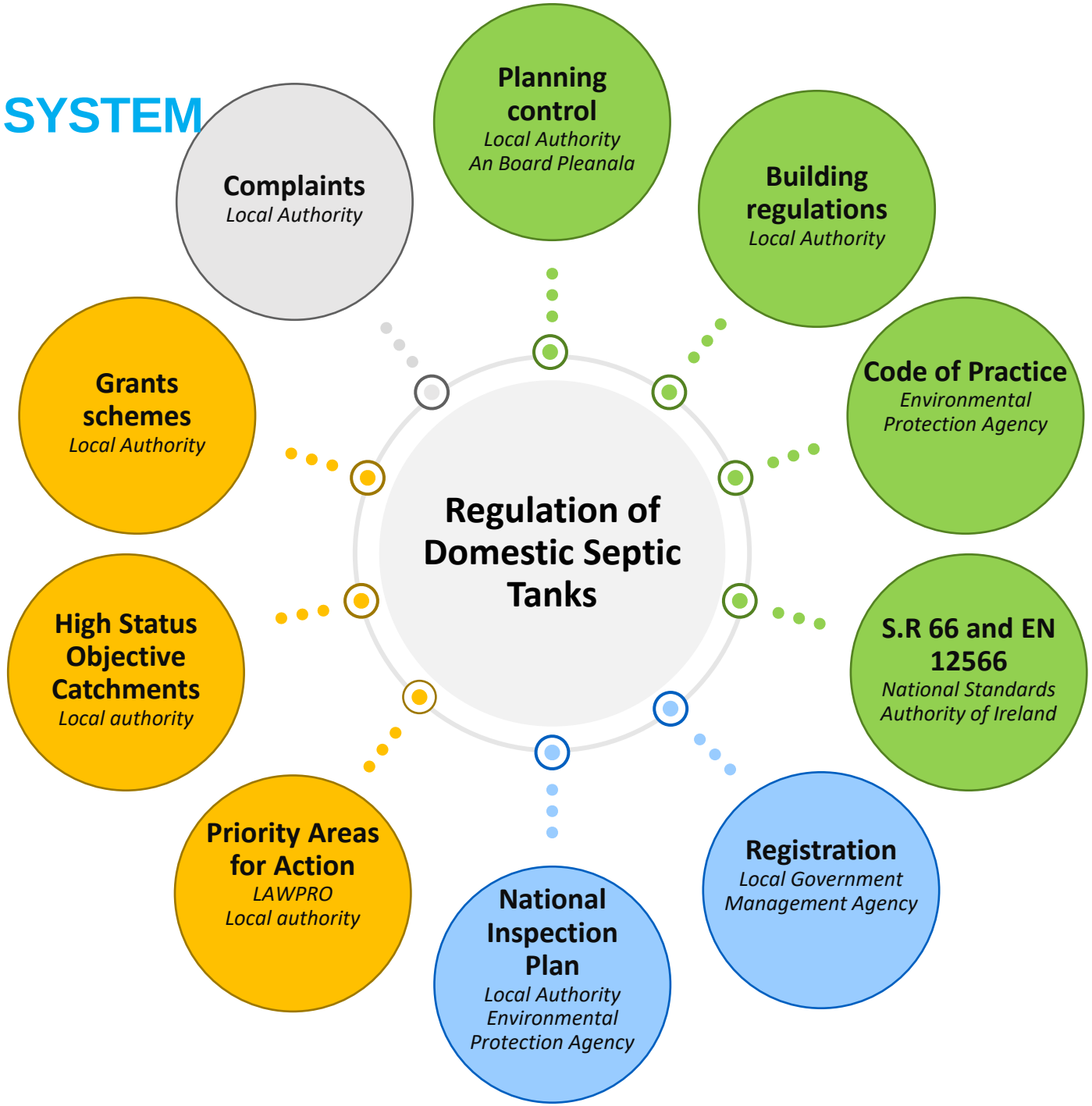
AN EXAMPLE OF REGULATORY USE OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS IN IRELAND



MULTIPLE BENEFITS AND USES OF SANITARY INSPECTION

- ☑ Risk based approach to selection households for inspection
- ☑ Small but nationally representative sample
- ☑ Links to follow up improvement by households and municipalities
- ☑ Deploys information, incentives and enforcement to support system upgrades
- ☑ Strengthens national and local data governance and accountability to national and regional regulator

REGULATORY SYSTEM



LEGISLATION

- **Water Services (Amendment) Act 2012**
- Registration Regulations (S.I. No. 220 of 2012)
- Registration (Amendment) Regulations (S.I. No. 180 of 2013)
- **Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems Regulations (S.I. No. 223 of 2012)**
- Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems (Financial Assistance) Regulations (S.I. No. 222 of 2013)
- Appointment Regulations (S.I. No. 384 of 2012)
- Reinspection Regulations (S.I. No. 189 of 2013)
- Commencement Order (S.I. No. 219 of 2012)
- **Housing Financial Assistance Regulations (S.I. No. 184 of 2020)**
- **Housing Financial Assistance for Prioritised Areas for Action Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 185 of 2020)**
- **Housing Financial Assistance for High Status Objective Catchment Areas Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 186 of 2020)**

INSPECTIONS - RESPONSIBILITIES

Owner

- Register by 01/02/2013.
- Comply with regulations.
- Ensure system is not a risk to ‘human health or the environment’.
- Don’t refuse, obstruct, impede, mislead, fail to comply.

Water Services Authority (i.e. Council)

- Take and maintain registrations (protectourwater.ie).
- WSA inspectors conduct inspections.
- Enforce findings, advisory notices etc.

EPA

- Appoints inspectors.
- Issues the National Inspection Plan.
- Supervises WSAs.

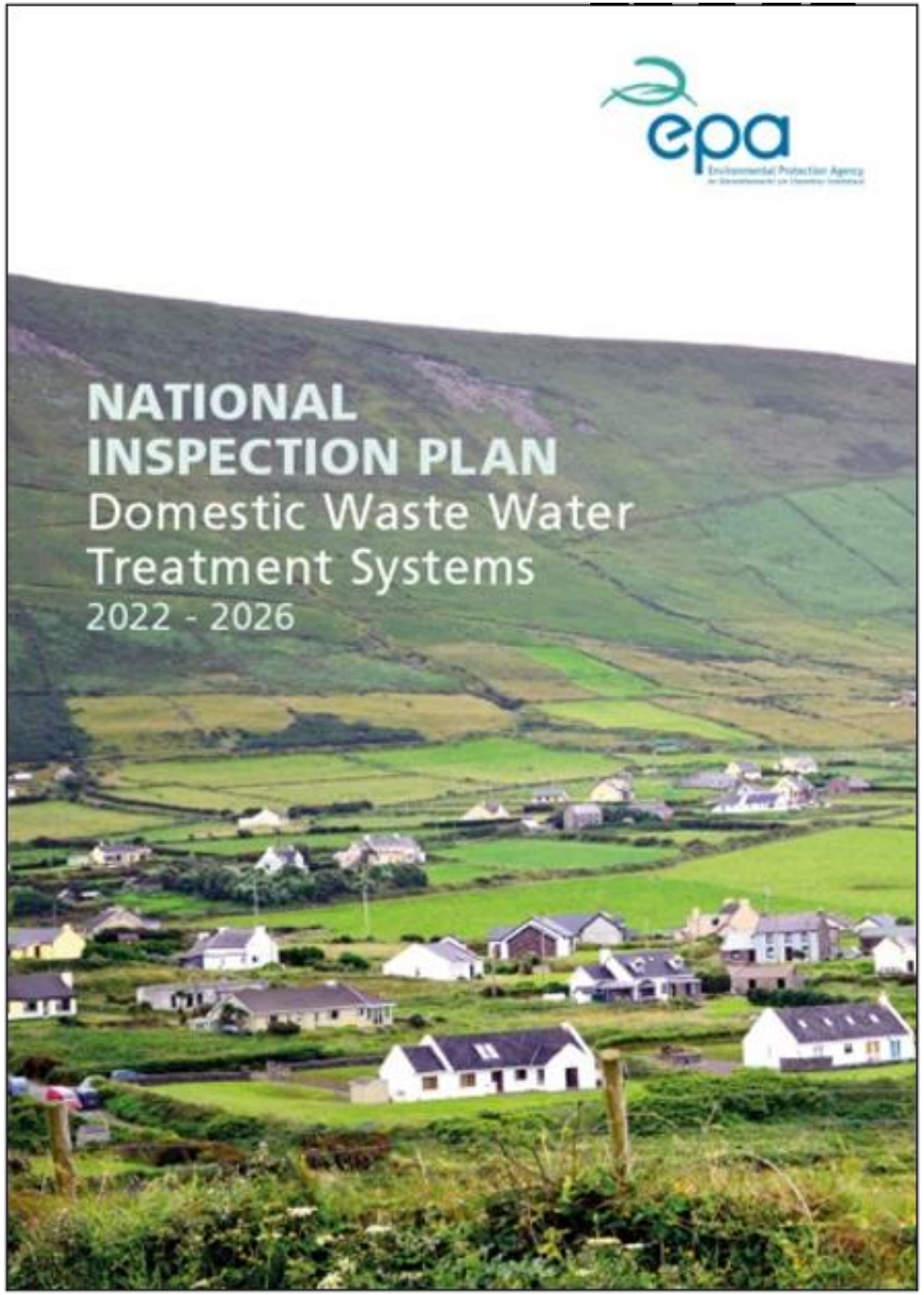
INSPECTIONS - KEY TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

- Regulation 2(1) Not emit, discharge, seep, **leak** or escape…other than as designed/intended, or under discharge licence, or on to the ground.
- Regulation 2(2) **Roof water** or surface water run-off shall not enter…
- Regulation 2(3) **Parts and components** are fit for purpose, operational where appropriate and kept in good order and repair...
- Regulation 3(1) **De-sludged** at intervals appropriate to the tank capacity and the number of persons resident…or as recommended by manufacturer.
- Regulation 3(2) De-sludging…by an **authorised contractor**.
- Regulation 3(3) **Keep receipt** for five years.
- Section 70C(b) Ensure the system is **not a risk to human health or the environment**…does not:
  - Create a risk to water, air or soil, or to plants and animals,
  - Create a nuisance through noise or odours, or
  - Adversely affect the countryside or places of special interest.

INSPECTIONS:
NATIONAL INSPECTION PLAN

2013-2014
2,000 inspections/annum
2018-2021
minimum (1,200 from 2023)
2022-2026

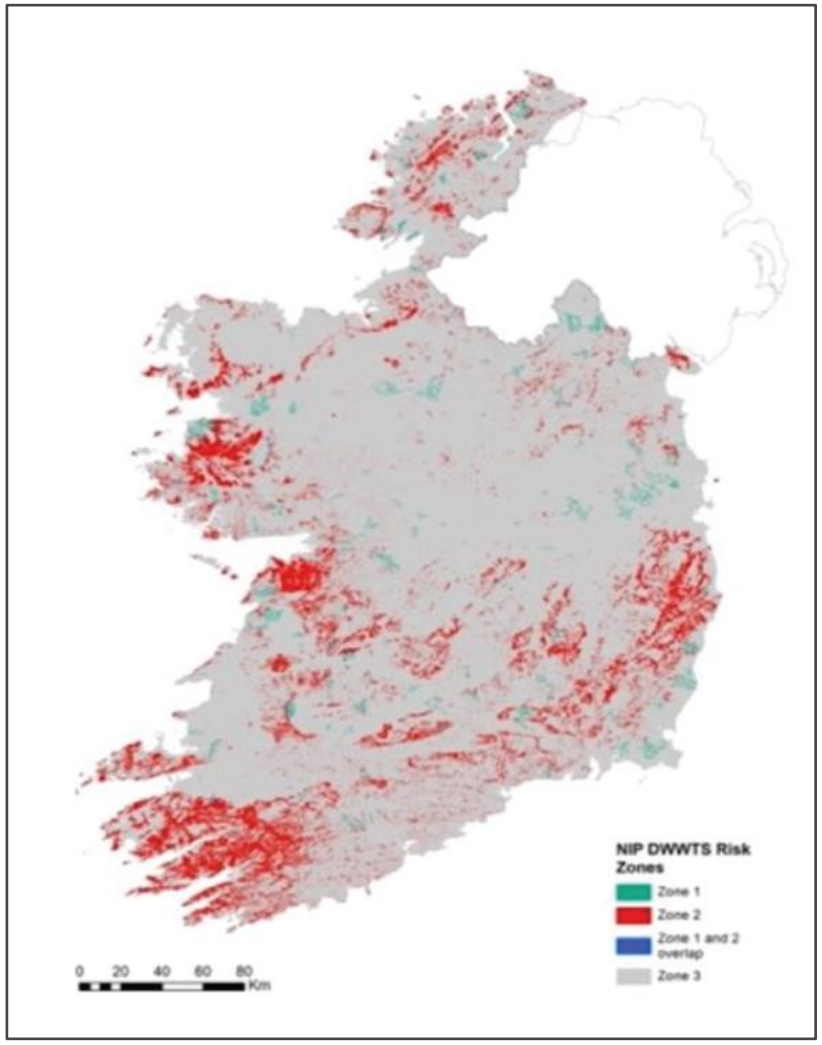
- More where evidence DWWTS are causing an issue
- Focused close to rivers and areas with shallow soils and drinking water wells



Environmental Protection Agency

INSPECTIONS - NATIONAL INSPECTION PLAN

	Inspections 2022–2026				Minimum in 2022	Minimum per annum 2023–2026
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Total		
Carlow	0	72	15	87	15	18
Cavan	62	68	30	160	28	33
Clare	158	259	40	457	77	95
Cork City	34	9	5	48	8	10
Cork County	106	446	105	657	113	136
Donegal	379	54	85	518	90	107
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0	9	0	9	1	2
Fingal	53	0	10	63	11	13
Galway City	0	5	0	5	1	1
Galway County	202	216	90	508	88	105
Kerry	110	115	60	285	49	59
Kildare	67	14	40	121	21	25
Kilkenny	43	178	25	246	42	51
Laois	0	29	20	49	9	10
Longford	0	5	15	20	4	4
Louth	0	34	25	59	11	12
Mayo	139	58	60	257	45	53
Meath	183	77	45	305	53	63
Monaghan	149	28	20	197	33	41
Offaly	14	5	20	39	7	8
Roscommon	30	5	30	65	13	13
Sligo	5	9	20	34	6	7
South Dublin	0	15	5	20	4	4
Tipperary	87	57	50	194	34	40
Waterford	14	77	25	116	20	24
Westmeath	5	5	25	35	7	7
Wexford	350	221	55	626	106	130
Wicklow	62	177	25	264	44	55
Total	**2400**	**2400**	**1000**	**5800**	**1000**	**1200**



INSPECTIONS – INSPECTION PROCESS

What to expect

- No rainwater or clean surface water entering
- No leaks
- No ponding
- No unauthorised discharges
- Components in working order
- Proper maintenance and operation
- De-sludging
- Not a risk to human health or the environment

Inspectors

- Training course for WSA staff
- 100 approx. inspectors nationally

INSPECTIONS – REMEDIATION AND GRANTS

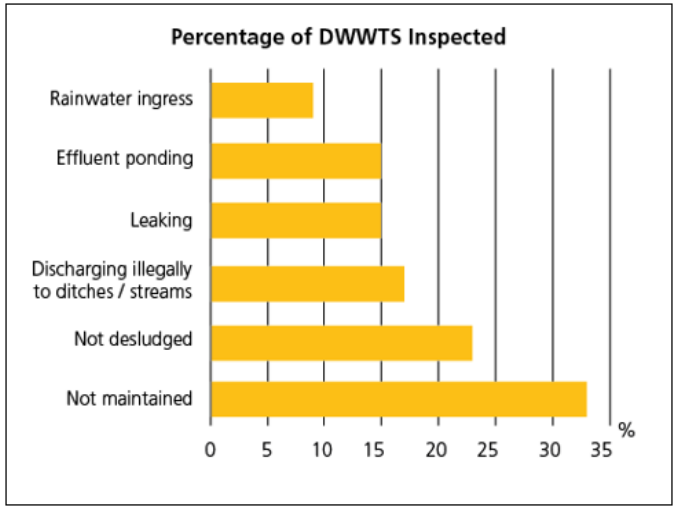
Advisory notice with actions and timeframes

Grants

- High Status Objective Areas
- National Inspection Plan
- Priority Areas for Action

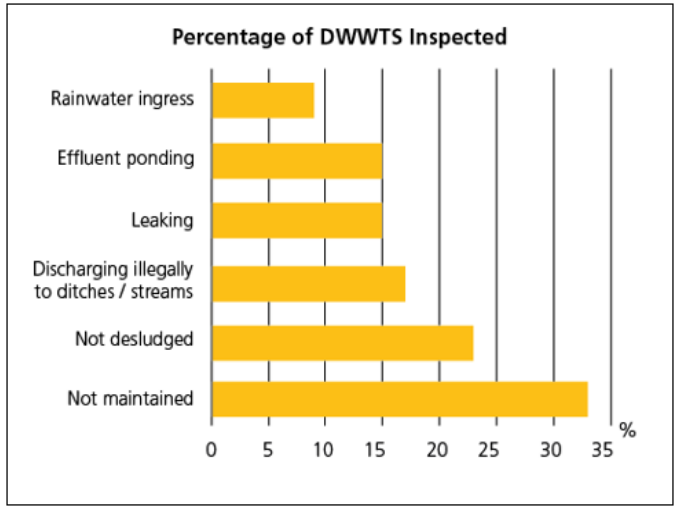
Year	Grants	€
2014	29	€ 98,575
2015	85	€ 256,559
2016	72	€ 212,000
2017	56	€ 179,433
2018	83	€ 289,499
2019	160	€ 497,719
2020	112	€ 388,983
Total	597	€ 1,922,768

INSPECTIONS - 2021 FINDINGS



- Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems Inspections 2021 report
- 1,386 (75%) failing systems (58% failed 2021)

INSPECTIONS - 2021 FINDINGS



- 36 legal actions (2013-2021)

ENGAGEMENT

Environmental Protection Agency
An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

https://www.epa.ie/environment-and-you/waste-water/

QUIZ 3

WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THIS EXAMPLE?

MODERATOR: YVONNE MAGAWA

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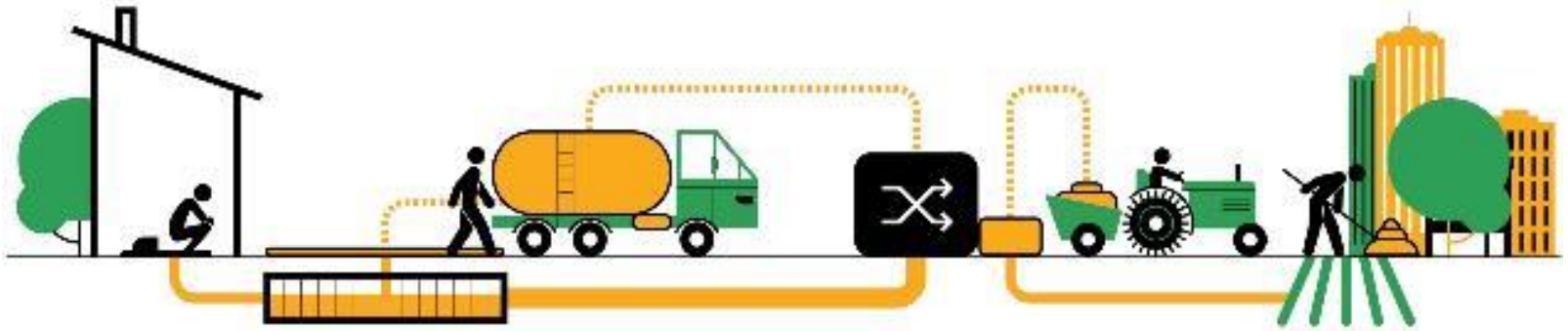
Q&A DISCUSSION

MODERATOR & SPEAKERS



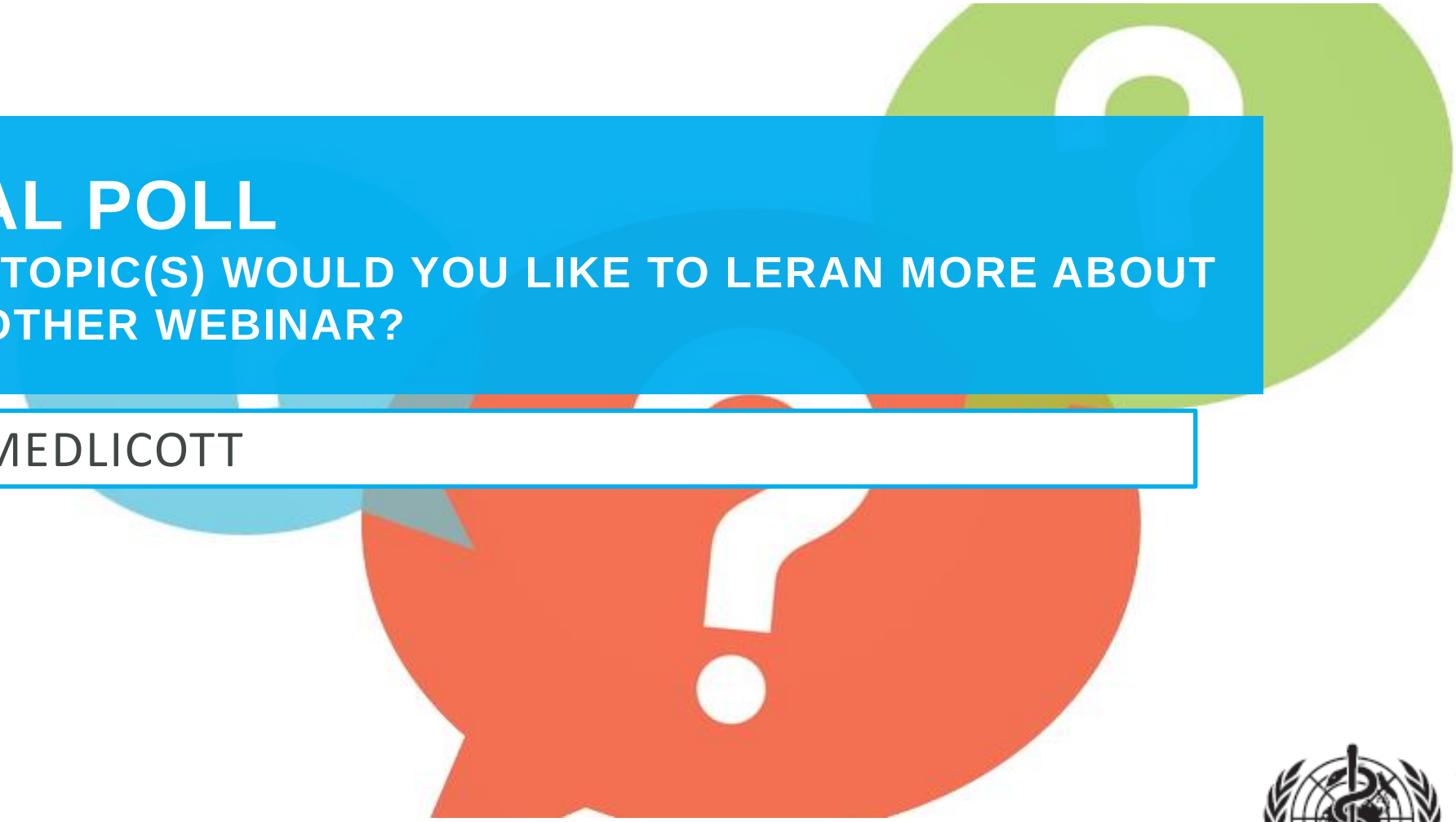
WHERE TO FIND MORE

- **State of the world's sanitation**: An urgent call to transform sanitation for better health, environments, economies and societies https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/336688
- **OpenWHO course:** For a healthier world: safely managed sanitation https://openwho.org/courses/wash-safely-managed-sanitation
- **Guidelines on Sanitation and Health** https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/274939
- **Sanitation Safety Planning** https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/sanitation-safety/sanitation-safety-planning
- **Sanitation Safety Planning online training platform** https://ssp-learninghub.creation.camp/
- **Sanitary inspection forms** https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/sanitation-safety/sanitation-inspection-packages
- mWater platform https://www.mwater.co
- **Excreta flow diagrams** (SFDs) https://sfd.susana.org/about/the-sfd
- **ESPEN – WASH and disease overlay maps** https://espen.afro.who.int

FINAL POLL

WHAT TOPIC(S) WOULD YOU LIKE TO LERAN MORE ABOUT IN ANOTHER WEBINAR?

KATE MEDLICOTT



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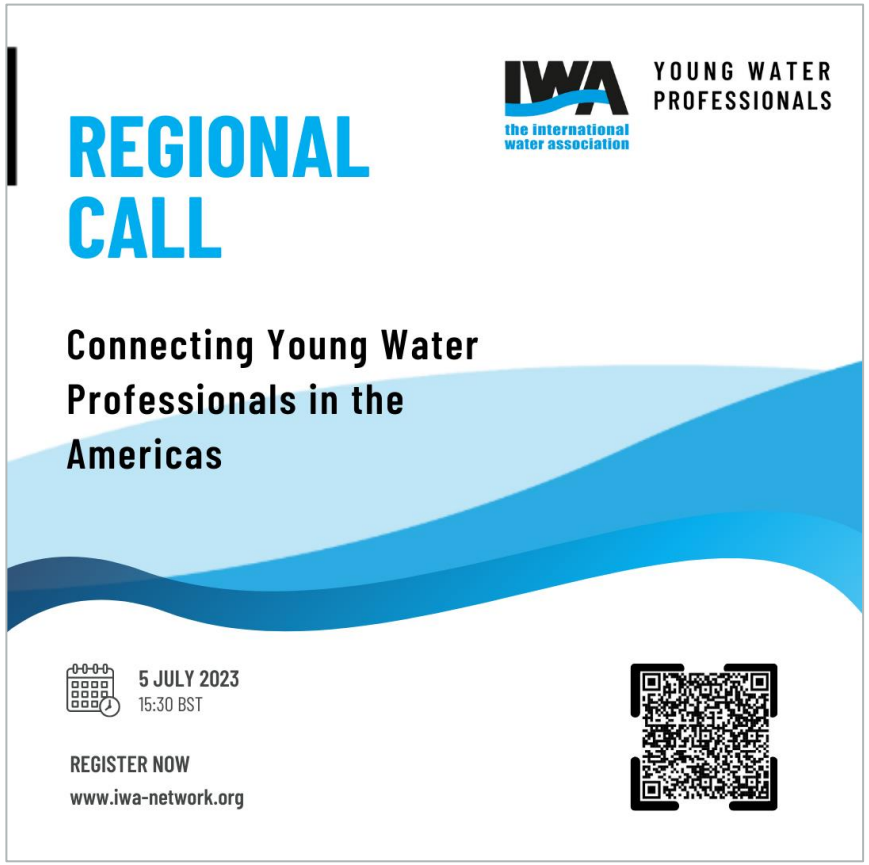
UPCOMING LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES



Learn more about future online events at
http://www.iwa-network.org/iwa-learn/

UPCOMING EVENTS

the international water association

Learn more at
https://iwa-network.org/events/water-development-congress-exhibition-2023/

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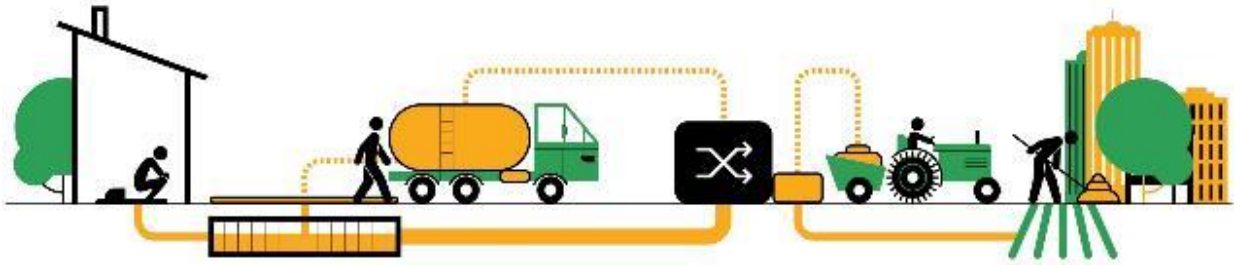

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Thank you

6 JUNE 2023

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