

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 6

Institutional WASH (IWASH)

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The main objective the presentation is:

- ✓ To give insight into the IWASH situation of the country
- ✓ To show the major finding and gaps
- ✓ To propose the main focus areas how to accelerate IWASH



Background Information

- In Ethiopia, many primary schools and Health facilities do not have adequate water supply and sanitation facilities
- The National WASH Inventory conducted in 2012, revealed that the water supply and sanitation coverage
 - ✓ 31% of 30,000 primary schools have water supply facilities in their premises
 - ✓ 33% of schools have improved latrine facilities
 - ✓ Only 12% of schools surveyed, have hand washing stations within 5 metres from school latrines
 - ✓ 33% of 20,000 Health Facilities have water supply facilities and 85% have basic sanitation facilities



Major findings

- **A lack of integrated institutions and budgets, particularly at Woreda level, makes this difficult to achieve**
- **There are enormous disparities in the quality of water and sanitation infrastructure between the urban and rural areas**
- **In most rural areas across Ethiopia, water scarcity, poor water quality, a drastic lack of sanitation facilities and inappropriate hygiene behaviours, threaten the well-being of women and girls**
- **There is also an urgent need to address the issue of separate sanitary facilities**
- **Girls are often reluctant to use facilities, even if they are clean, because toilet blocks and hand washing facilities (important for menstrual hygiene) rarely provide the level of privacy and security they require**



Cont.

- Existing WASH facilities in Schools and health institutions the sufficiency, quality and management is often inadequate, as a result, they are poorly utilised, and have a reduced impact
- There are three main underlying reasons:
 - ✓ inadequate or inappropriate design – again, this has a strong but often ignored gender dimension);
 - ✓ poor construction quality; and
 - ✓ inadequate attention to their proper management (governing the use, cleaning, repair and replacement of

The three ministries have officially launched, in April 2013, the National Design and Construction Manual for Water Supply and Sanitary Facilities in Health Centres and Primary Schools. The manual is an essential tool that will inform WASH infrastructure in Ethiopia's schools and will translate to improved WASH services for pupils and patients. The manual provides an important step in the standardisation of both construction norms and unit costs, and contains detailed design drawings as well as bills of quantity, enabling immediate and practical application to WASH construction and rehabilitation efforts throughout Ethiopia.



Major recommendations

Under the One WASH National Programme, Institutional WASH is one of the four components and activities include support to improving water supply and sanitation facilities and hygiene practices in schools and Health facilities through:

- ✓ **Improving evidence based decision making to inform policy, plans and associated financial provision;**
- ✓ **Improving the quality and consistency of WASH inputs through the development and dissemination of guidelines, manuals and best practices;**
- ✓ **A portfolio of ‘climate change’ resilient technologies and related ‘wise water management’ practices for Ethiopian schools and HFs, linked to a number of demonstration projects. This is likely to include a section on Multiple Use Water and Sanitation Systems**
- ✓ **Improving or upgrading Existing WASH services in both schools and health facilities considering the complete WASH package (hardware and software)**



Possible proposal for strategic direction of WASH (undertaking)

- (i) to ensure that Health and Education Ministries both prioritise and adequately budget for WASH in their respective Sector Development Plans;
- (ii) to ensure that arrangements are put in place that ensure effective convergence between the three 'WASH' Ministries, their respective Regional Bureaus and Woreda Offices; with implications for planning, budgeting and reporting.
- (iii) In terms of the planning process in schools, it is important that students themselves, especially girl students, are involved and consulted in terms of the location, design and orientation of facilities.

The WASH MOU in this respect then will be fully implemented
Institutional WASH should also form part of a WASHCO's mandate.

