

WASH Ethiopia

6th Annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum

“Innovative One WASH for Sustainable Development”

February 4-5, 2014, Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa

Sessions

S4/1: Urban Sanitation in one WASH (Sileshi Taye, MoH)

S4/2: Institutional Sanitation in one WASH (Dr. Daniel Gelan, UNICEF)

S4/3: Sanitation Marketing in one WASH (Dagnaw Tadesse, MoH)

S4/I: Urban Sanitation in one WASH

Objectives

- To create dialogue between different urban sanitation stakeholders
- To generate idea through the participation of policy makers, researchers, operators and end users

Background information

- Around 935 settlements recognized as urban/towns
- 850 towns have a population < 20,000, 507 of them have a population of $\leq 5,000$
- 60% of the urban population is living in about 68 towns
- Share of urban population around 17.3% ,average growth rate 4.1%
- Urban centers contributing about 60% of the GDP of the country

Urban Level Classifications

Five levels/ grades of urban centers are distinguished based on population size

- **Level 1- Small Towns** ----- with population from 2000 to 20,000
- **Level 2- Medium Towns** ----- with population of 20,001 to 50,000
- **Level 3- Large Towns** ----- with population of 50,001 to 100,000
- **Level 4- Cities** ----- with population of 100,001 to 1,000,000
- **Level 5- Metropolitans** ----- with population over one million

Source:- MoUDC - Urban Planning, Sanitation and Beautification Bureau
(May 2012 – Revised Edition))

Implications of Rapid Urbanization

- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Sub-standard housing (slum development)
- ✓ Overcrowding
- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Insecure tenure
- ✓ Increased levels of air pollution
- ✓ Water shortage and pollution
- ✓ Inadequate sanitation
- ✓ Poor waste management (solid & liquid)
- ✓ Inadequate service (education, health care etc)

Major facts, issues and gaps

- Access rate for latrine is 80.35% (NWI), which is consistent with the finding of the Welfare monitoring 81.8%
- About 20% of the residents are defecating on open field
- No adequate public toilets at all towns, the management and sustainability of existing facilities are an issue
- Towns limited capacity to remove liquid waste and collect solid waste
- Engagement of small and micro entrepreneurs for collection of solid waste in bigger towns (key innovations)
- Availability of plans, proclamations and guidelines that could improve the urban environment (But needs enforcement)

Major facts, issues and gaps...

- Role and responsibility of urban sanitation is divided among different line ministries, which are poorly coordinated
- Challenges in addressing the urban waste, there is a gap on supplying appropriate technology and mechanism for different cluster of towns
- Investment on urban sanitation is too low compared to the demand on ground
- No systematically organized data to support decision making at different level
- The FMoH, MoUDC, MoWIE and other DP are working closely to develop Integrated Urban National Sanitation strategy
- The IUSS is expected to furnish possible solution that will address existing challenges and barriers.

Opportunities

- Availability of directives by different institutions, regulations, plans and institutions that operate to address specific part of sanitation
- Decentralized management and decision making
- Community mobilization and engagement approach
- Technology options and experience of other countries
- Fast growing economy and infrastructure development
- Partners interest (But needs coordination)
- Engagement of different Universities and TVETCS

Proposed strategic direction

- Urban sanitation should be a priority agenda in urban setups
- Develop MOU by Sector Ministries and Agencies that will delineate the duties and responsibilities
- Establish Monitoring and Evaluation system as per signed MOU
- Develop urban sanitation strategy
 - Establish data base of different interventions and map out the demand and supply
 - Coordinate different actors to maximize the result
 - Increase size of investment
 - Improve the operating environment that includes but not limited to legal framework
 - Incentive for the engagement of the private sector

Pictorial Observations(Urban Sanitation)

- Drainage as a dumping site
- Unlined draining is common practice of small towns
- Design of constructed open ditches common for most medium and above towns
- OD within and around communal toilet
- Poorly managed communal latrine
- In general in Urban sanitation health, social, management and Engineering problems are observed

Q & A

1. Did Urban sanitation strategy considered the conventional system?
2. Is it expected to prepare new MOU for Urban sanitation, Is the WIF referred ?
3. Incompatibility of demand vs investment, Is there any study?
4. In the engagement of TEVET, Universities What were their contribution?
5. Is there a possibility to resolve the role of each stakeholders in the guideline?
6. How do you address the **space and ownership** challenge in Urban sanitation?
7. It is good to involve Urban Sanitation Env't and land mngt organization, What type of tool designed for Urban sanitation?
8. No structure for hygiene and envt'al sanitation almost at Region and Woreda levels, hence how do you think to implement sanitation?
9. How the guide line consider to involve private sectors on Urban sanitation?
10. In what way Urban sanitation strategy involve private sectors?
11. Need clear understanding and system on Urban sanitation (comment)
12. Consider town water supply boards in Urban sanitation as stakeholder(comment)
13. Do you consider toilet for homeless? How to address them?

Responses

- The sanitation strategy will include also institutions not only HH
- It is a new MOU, that involves MoUDC and other stakeholders
- Yes, investment in Urban sanitation is huge and it needs private business owners involvement
- Even though the structure is not in place; Regions, Zones and Woreda are partially taking care of it
- In the MOU all actors roles and responsibilities are clearly addressed

In general, in Ethiopia no Urban Sanitation program before, currently it is in its infant stage. Hence, all actors should contribute for its implementation (Undertaking)

S4/2: Institutional Sanitation in one WASH

Main objectives

- ✓ To give insight about institutional sanitation situation of the country
- ✓ To show the major finding and gaps
- ✓ To propose the main focus areas to accelerate institutional sanitation

Background Information

- **Many primary schools and Health facilities do not have adequate water supply and sanitation facilities**
- **The National WASH Inventory conducted in 2012 revealed**
 - ✓ **31% of 30,000 primary schools have water supply facilities in their premises (~21 million students)**
 - ✓ **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

- **Lack of integrated institutions and budgets, particularly at Woreda level**
- **Enormous disparities in the quality of water and sanitation infrastructure between the urban and rural areas**
- **In most rural areas water scarcity, poor water quality, lack of sanitation facilities and inappropriate hygiene behaviours threaten the well-being of women and girls**
- **There is also urgent need to address the issue of separate sanitary facilities**
- **Toilet blocks and hand washing facilities (important for menstrual hygiene) rarely provide the level of privacy and security they require**

Major Findings...

- Existing **WASH** facilities in **Schools** and health institutions has inadequate quality and management, as a result, they are poorly utilised, and have 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
 - ✓ Inadequate attention to their **proper management** (the use, cleaning, repair and replacement)

Recommendations

- ✓ **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 (Ethiopia has design construction manual for schools and health institutions)**
- ✓ **A portfolio of ‘climate change’ resilient technologies and related ‘wise water management’ practices for schools and HFs, linked to a number of demonstration projects. (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)**

Proposed strategic direction

- ✓ **Ensure that Health and Education Ministries both prioritise and adequately budget for WASH in their respective Sector Development Plans**
- ✓ **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.**
- ✓ **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.**

Q & A

1. In design of institutions the water and sanitation facilities are considered, but the problem is on the implementation(**comment**)
2. Is the guideline cascaded down to the grass root level?

- The role out is started (in Tigray and Amhara) and it will goes on

1. **All the guidelines shall incorporate enforcement mechanism/ strategy (undertaking)**

2. Is there any standard guideline for sanitation implementation at institutions?

- There is service management module for health institutions, same should be developed for schools.

S4/3: Sanitation Marketing in one WASH

Background

- *Because of (CLTSH) significant numbers of households have gained access to self-constructed basic latrines*
- *Most of self-constructed latrines fail to fulfilling the minimum standard of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities, resulting in the need to **initiate Sanitation Marketing***
- *Establishing a national guideline for sanitation marketing is important to promote improved latrine technology for up grading and new construction to meet the global and national commitments including the HSDP IV/SAP, UAP II and the MDG targets*
- *Need to harmonize and coordinate existing and future efforts of government, development partners, private sector, local producers and households to create access and improve uptake of an improved sanitation product and services sustainably*

Objective

- Designing the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sanitation marketing and
 - Enhancing harmonization of demand and supply for improved sanitation and hygiene facilities
 - Creating a conducive enabling environment for the private sector to take sanitation as a business

Scope of the guideline

Pillar I : Creating, strengthening and sustaining the enabling environment for private providers through

- Harmonizing and aligning of stakeholders' efforts to meet the demand and supply aspects of the market.



Pillar II : Generating demand among the target audiences/ community for improved sanitation technology options through

- Evidence based , sustainable and integrated Behaviour Change Communication tools and Demand Creation campaigns.

Pillar III : Build and Strengthen capacity of private sector actors to improving access for improved sanitation technology (product and services) options

- For constructing new facilities and/or upgrading existing ones,
- availing proper hand washing facilities and
- safe water chains

Strategic Approach

I. Strengthening an enabling environment for SM program

- Advocacy, promotion and Awareness Creation
- System Strengthening, Integration, harmonization and alignment
- Program coordination and collaboration

2. Create access for improved sanitation technology options

- Design appropriate and affordable improved sanitation products and services
- Design and test for feasibility, scalability and sustainability of business models
- Promote sanitation as a potentially profitable sector for the private sector
- Provide technical and financial support to improved sanitation product and service providers, through trainings,
- Create access to financial products and other capacity building activities for private providers (Seed Money)

Strategic Approach...

3. Generating demand for improved sanitation technology options

- Design, test and roll out evidence based Behaviour Change Communication materials for promotional and marketing campaigns aiming for demand generation for improved sanitation options through health extension workers
- Link CLTSH and sanitation marketing tools, methods and activities, to maximize community mobilization and demand creation.

Partnerships, roles and responsibilities

1. **Health sector and WASH structures at Federal/Regional/Zonal levels:**

- Lead agency for environmental sanitation and hygiene, the health sector has the prime responsible and overall leadership in implementing and managing sanitation marketing
- The existing WASH structures should provide their support and collaborate closely with the health sector. The main role at federal, regional and zonal levels is to create an enabling environment

2. **Health sector and WASH structures at woreda level**

- Actual implementation of sanitation marketing takes place at the woreda and community level and the responsibility of the woreda health office should be fully supported by the woreda WaSH team.

3. **Health Center and Health Post**

- Health Centers and Health Posts have an important and leading role to play implementation of sanitation marketing at their respective health service catchment areas.

Partnerships, roles and responsibilities...

4. Kebele Level

- At kebele level, existing structures, such as HDAs, DAs, DTs, WASHCOs, Natural Leaders, Faith Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Youth and Women Associations and others need to be involved in implementation.

5. Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency at all levels

- Responsible for promoting sanitation marketing as a business with existing and new entrepreneurs and establish linkages with microfinance institutions

6. Micro Finance Institutions

- Micro finance has been one of the most prominent instruments in the development programs and strategies used in the country
- Microfinance institutions are responsible to create access to financial products for sanitation product and service providers and households

7. Development Partners at all levels

- Development Partners including Multi/Bi lateral organizations, INGOs, local NGOs and CSOs are important stakeholders in the provision of financial and technical support to strengthen sanitation marketing

Partnerships, roles and responsibilities...

8. Private Sectors

- The private sector, includes importers, industries, factories, wholesalers, retailers, distributors, etc. are responsible for production, transportation, distribution, retailing, and promotion of improved sanitation products and provision of services.
- Local producers who are to be involved in sanitation marketing can come from a diversity of backgrounds, and include artisans, masons, potteries, black smiths, weavers, carpenters, hide producers and others that are interested or have a stake in sanitation marketing.

9. Community Based Organizations

- Facilitate credit system for poor HHs amongst their members
- Promotion for improved sanitation and hygiene demand creation amongst their members
- Provide information to members about sanitation products

10. Households

- Households are the end users of improved sanitation products and services. Does not mean they do not have their responsibility in the process of sanitation marketing as well.

What is Next?

- Launch and popularize the Sanitation Marketing Guideline among the users (The launch is expected by Friday)
- Design implementation modalities to realize the guideline,
- Coordinate and align initiatives of actors at federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels,
- Mobilize financial and nonfinancial resources the necessary resource to realize the guideline to create enabling business environment for entrepreneurs
- Developing and testing potentially feasible technology options , business models and BCC tools

Q & A

1. Who will be the lead office for SM? (Undertaking)
2. As stakeholders, the guide line shall incorporate MFI and MEs (comment)

1. Is there any clear data or study about demand vs supply of SM?

Yes, there is study in UNICEF, CRS and Cambodia experience so this can be taken as an input

1. How are we going to involve private sectors with a less conflict to the approach of CLTSH?

- No conflict, the SM guideline clearly put the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

1. Are private sectors expected to function as Market facilitators/Marketer?

- The private sectors are expected to function as marketers

1. Is there any update on sanitation coverage? Why do you refer NWI?

- When the M&E is well strengthened, updated data on sanitation coverage will be captured

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THANK YOU