

Thematic Stream 3

Hygiene and Environmental Health

“Resourcing and Increasing commitment for the OWNIP ”

Chaired by FMOH

Presentations

- Sanitation Marketing
 - H&S micro planning
 - Climate Change and Health
 - Status of WASH facilities at Health Institutions and its challenges
 - Water Quality
 - Status of Urban Hygiene and Sanitation in Ethiopia

Sanitation Marketing Context, Challenges & Next steps (FMoH)

- Private Sector engagement is key to address the huge demand and achieve the HSTP target.
- Market linkages should be created.
- marketing promotion support is required to create demand
- Linking Micro Enterprises with Large Manufacturers is key
- Engagement of micro finance institutions is crucial
- Concerned actors should work towards sustainability of businesses (this is lacking with the existing SME's)

Main issues

A. Sanitation marketing:

- Trend of sanitation from 2000-2015
- Targets of sanitation in SDG
- Sanitation marketing framework and initiatives
- No of Woredas established SM centers
- Latrine technology options
- Key lessons and challenges presented

Sanitation Marketing Context, Challenges & Next steps (FMoH)

- All signatories of the MOU for Sanitation marketing should be accountable and should play their roles.
- There should be choices for sanitation products considering the affordability of HHs particularly the poorest and marginalized communities.
- Linking sanitation marketing with health care financing.

2. Micro planning for setting road map to achieve sustainable development goals for Sanitation and Hygiene and to reach the second Growth and Transformation Plan (FMoH and

- For the first time, a full analysis of the sanitation coverage and the costs needed to achieve the HSTP/GTP2 targets (2020) and the SDG targets (2030) to kebele level has been made. The data includes achieving basic/safely managed sanitation at household level, schools and health facilities.
- As we know, Ethiopia also has the unflattering distinction of being the country with the lowest proportion of population with basic sanitation standing at a mere 7% (JMP 2017).

- The objective of Microplanning for sanitation is:
 - - To understand where we are at the lowest level of action.
 - - To Identify Region specific interventions which takes us to Safely Managed Sanitation.
 - - The Costed plan to leverage resources.
 - - The cost estimation will be key input for the ONEWASH PHASE 2 national programme

- Next Steps:
- - The data-set will be a living document that will be refined on a regular basis.
- - Detailed woreda-level data sheets and maps will be disseminated to each region. These will greatly help to target and prioritise areas for investment and follow up.
- - As standard unit costs, have been used, regions can be benchmarked for progress against each other, and also woredas within regions.
- - At the federal level, a national database is under development; the aim is to have an online sanitation monitoring system that regions can periodically update.
- The information collected in this sanitation microplanning process will feed into national WASH inventory. And the cost estimation will be key input for the second phase of the One WASH National Programme, assisting with resource allocation and leveraging.

Climate change and health (FMoH)

- The direct impacts on human health: damages and illness from increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events;
- Impacts mediated through other env'tal systems: rising air pollution, changing patterns of vector-, food- and water-borne diseases; increasing incidence of climate sensitive diseases such as malaria, meningitis, and diarrhea
- Socially mediated effects: under nutrition, occupational heat stress, mental illness, population displacement and risks of conflict,
- Vulnerability to CC is further increased by
- High levels of poverty, Rapid population growth, Reliance on rain-fed agriculture, High levels of environmental degradation, Chronic food insecurity, Frequent natural drought cycles, etc.

Next Steps:

- Improving implementation capacity at regional and woerda level
- Strengthening awareness creation and advocacy on CC & H
- Supporting health facilities to improve WASH and revising building codes to become climate resilient.
- Conducting active surveillance with special emphasis to drought and/or flood prone areas
- Improving coordination and integration among sector ministries and programs with in the health sector

Health Facility WASH and its Challenges FMOH

- Why we focus on Health Facility WASH?
- The Health Care Waste generation rate is significantly increasing in volume, and diversifying in types or categories of waste that require proper handling and disposal,
- A significant proportion of Health Care Waste (15-20%) is infectious and must, therefore, be properly collected, transported, and disposed to protect both the persons handling it and the environment,
- The health facility should also be exemplary to the near by communities in its hygiene and sanitation.

Next Steps

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Water Quality

- Situational analysis from supply side
- Time spent
- HH treating drinking water under 10%
- SDG(only 13% using safely)

Status of Urban Hygiene and Sanitation in Ethiopia

Issues, Questions, comment

- Water supply access ,seems difficult to bring the water supply to HH compaund , what startagy shall we follow or where shall we focus to ensure the quality
- Still what we are doing is study, supplying kits , it needs special attention after we have identified the quality ministry should focus
- The main problem is in accuracy of data ,specialy the population

- Statically data could mislead and the forum should rethink on the reality of population data ,to make accurate for WASH
- Issue on integration has been said for long time as there is weak integration ,such thing shall be stopped somewhere? Who is the owner of sanitation ,is confusing ,mandate issue ,Where shall we intervene? Coordination
- Let us sort out intervention areas in such forum ,concerning sanitation put it either in water sector /health otherwise implement in coordinated way

- The problem of HS should be talked about by observing the problem from the lower level, other than taking here? For example if you see the SW issues, in JTR session we have seen URBAN + at Maksgent we have invested a lot of money in constructing SW & Liquid waste /sanitary fill site / now is under demolishing stage without starting functioning
- Such technologies need professionals, such issues should be seen critically
- Data on Waste generation, we are executing plan without having right data
- Don't implement without critical study, due to existence of budget

- Urban WASH will not be simply resolved by discussing here it is a complex problem (Condominium) should have serious planning
- We are trying to resolve after handing over the condominium house to beneficiaries
- Sanitation facilities in Urban , involving private sector could ensure its proper utilization and sustainable
- Inspection and action at institution level if no facilities
- Car washing surface water , side ways
- Public bus and OD and anti ODF

- Think out box , other than routine discussion ,let us think strategically ,let us work with excising resources systemically
- The problem with behavior change starts from here /federal
- We have to think in utiizaling the resource we have in hand
- Are we investing in urban WASH systemically on how to operate ,not only at Maksignet , take Lalibal which is not yet started functioning, Dessie
- Our thinking while we develop IUHSS was to solve such issues , have made consultative discussion in coordinated way?

- Strengthen coordination
- HEH Directorate ,has not prioritize Urban sanitation , for example identified main problem at AA is urban Sanitation issue
- Insist to have commitment from higher officials, specially from town mayor
- Identify the role of ministry on water quality and tray to have national data
- Map the existing water quality test kits at all level ,tray to audit the kit

- Problem with coordination is side so many times at all level , then what ,??
- There is no problem with the water quality test kit , but the problem is on proper utilization
- Any experiences on the strategy to motivate the private sector insolvent on sanitation, take the model of Vietnam and other countries
- To fill human need on sanitation is there any trail to have more professional
- Issues with regulatory

- Gaps with legal frame works ,no professional to enforce laws at woreda level
- HS is mainstreamed to a lot of sectors ,we have invested a lot of budget .a lot of stakeholders , still no significant result (AWD as endemic)
- Roll of professional to regulate industrial waste water
- HEH should be strengthened more than this
- Enforce policy makers to assist the profession

- Professional development and curriculum
- Role of FMoH ,(Is implementer or Facilitator)
- What is the relationship between Regions and FMoH (Directorate at FMoH and Case Team at Region)
- Who is going to check the water quality at Woreda level