

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 9

Drinking Water Quality Management

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Presentation outline

- Background
- Situational analysis from supply side
- Situational analysis from quality side
- Activities done so far
- Opportunities
- Challenges
- Way forward



Background

- Water has a great influence on human health
- The first priority must be to provide access for the whole population to some form of improved water supply.
- The quality of water particularly microbiological quality have a great influence on public health
- Chemical quality water is generally of lower importance for as compared to microbiological.



Background

- Water may act positively in the control of diseases through its use in hygiene ,and may act as source or vector for others when it is exposed for contamination.
- The inclusion of the right to water and sanitation in the national constitution indicates the political commitment of the government of Ethiopia to achieve the full coverage of both drinking water and sanitation.





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Situational analysis from supply side

- Overall 20 percent of households have water on their premises (77% in urban & 6% in rural areas.).
- 45% of households spend 30 minutes or longer to obtain their drinking water (53% in rural 13% in urban households).
- About 9 in 10 households (91%) do not treat their drinking water; this is more common in rural than in urban areas.

Sources; EDHS 2016



Situational analysis

- Use of improved water supplies is 35 percent higher in urban areas (94%) than rural areas(59%).
- In rural areas15% of households use piped water as compared 77% urban areas
- Females are 75% more responsible than men in collecting water both in urban and rural areas.



Situational analysis ...

- Only 13% of the population is considered to be using safely managed services
 - ✓ **Accessibility:** the source should be on the premises (within the dwelling, yard, or plot)
 - ✓ **Availability:** water should be available as needed
 - ✓ **Quality:** the water supplied should be free from contamination by feces or specified chemicals



Situational analysis from quality side

- Survey showed that general deterioration in the safety of water from collection than consumption.
- The relative disparity in access to low risk water increased from four times at the source to nearly ten times within the home .
- At household level only 5% reported treating their water.
- Household that report treating their drinking water have higher proportion of low-risk water than household that don't



Situational analysis

- From E.coli point of view 14% of the respondents collected water from low-risk supplies and 36.6% from very high risk supplies.
- Most of the very high risk-water was from un-improved sources 64% (unprotected spring (34%) and surface water (23%))
- Residual chlorine was rarely found in piped water supplies except in Addis Ababa



Situational analysis ...

- Almost 90% of households whose drinking water had high turbidity levels also had high E. coli risk
- Fluoride levels exceeding the national standard (1.5 mg/l) affected 3.8 percent of the population



Activities done so far

- Food & Water safety and Hygiene is organized as one of the four team In H&EH directorate
- Water access and safety become one of the eight strategic domains and specific focus area in the NH&EHS
- Draft national drinking water quality surveillance and household water treatment and safe storage guideline prepared
- Gap assessment was carried out in the area of water quality management.
- portable water test kit usage manual with video and audio prepared by CD (Physical and Microbiological)



Activities done so far

- TOT were provided to all regional focal persons. (4 From each region) & agreed on the following
 - Prepare Regional, Zonal , Woreda , Kebele , Improved water supply coverage
 - Available portable test kit and reagent
 - Available trained Professional
 - Forming working group
- Cascading of Training also given to SNNPR, Dirdawa, Tigray and Amhara Zonal/woreda representative (4 From each region)



Opportunities

- Constitution: Articles 90.1 and 92.2 (the provision of clean & healthy environment)
- Policies, proclamation and Strategies
- HEP-HEWs and HDA + Social Mobilization in pastoralist.
- Community-based approaches (CLTSH)
- MoU
- One WaSH national programme



Challenges

- FMHACA does not well address the H&EH issues , there is poor coordination with the health section and also there is no well established structure and human power
- Even though water quality issue become one of the Health extension program HEH implementations limited to latrine and HW promotion
- Poor coordination and collaboration between the health sector and the water sector.
- Lack of portable water test kit in most woredas to undertake the activities.



Challenges

- Lack of reagents and running cost to perform the test
- Lack of H&EH structure and human power from the region up to PHCU level
- Lack of attention for water quality by higher officials, partners and professionals.
- Poor coordination between regional lab and the woreda health office
- Regional public health lab are giving more attention to clinical lab. Services.



Way forward

- Food& water and hygiene structure and EH professionals gap starting from region to down should be fulfilled
- Coordination/ Integration among stakeholders working in the area of WQM should be established with accountability
- Regional laboratory should be strengthened
- Equip all woredas with portable water quality test kit
- Capacity building should be given to regional, zonal and woredas professionals
- Mechanism should be created to fulfill regents and running cost problem.
- Sanitation marketing should be strengthen



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