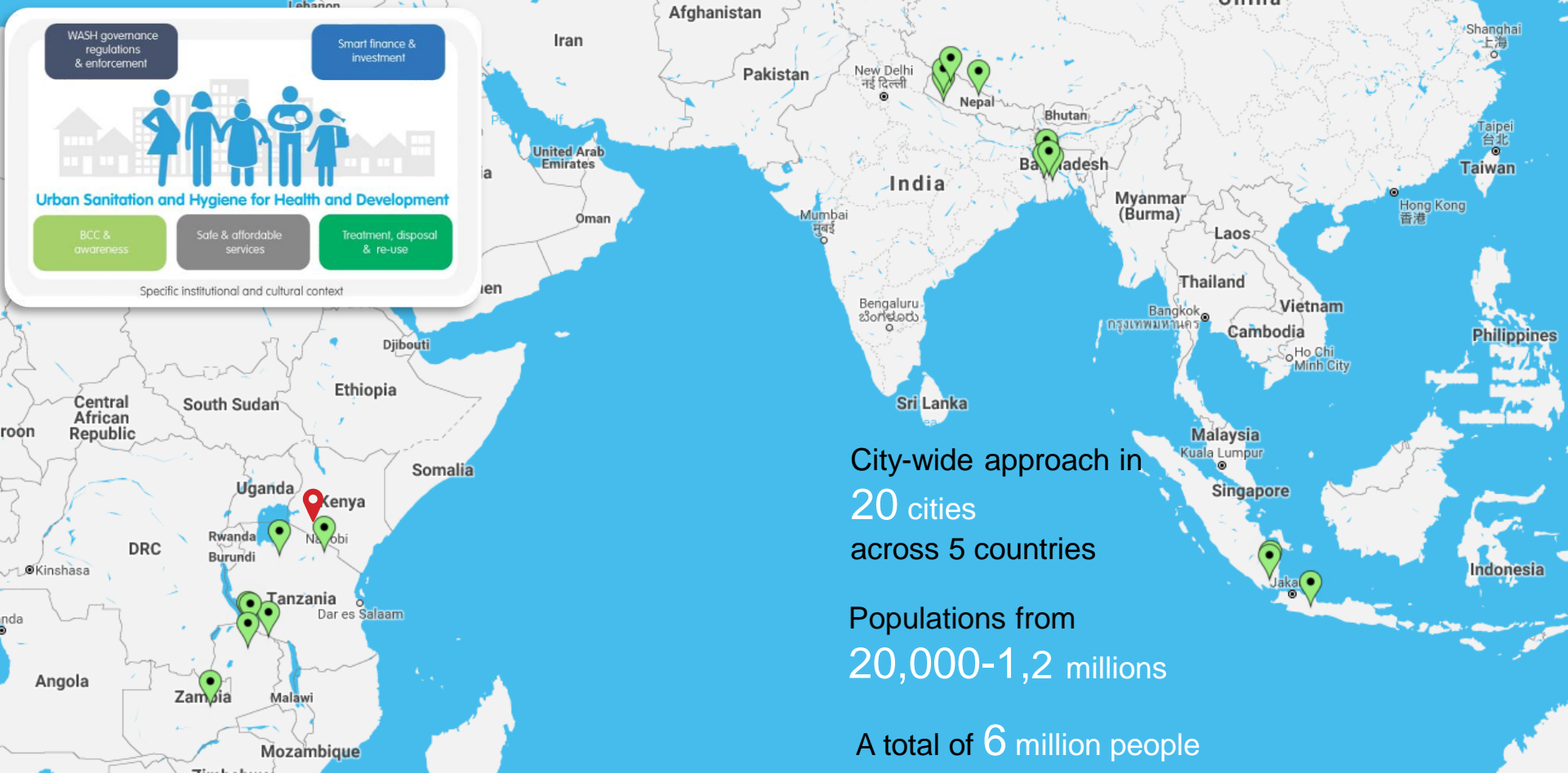




Baseline Findings on
**Sanitation Workers
and Occupational
Health and Safety** in
urban sanitation



Urban sanitation and hygiene for health and development



City-wide approach in
20 cities
across 5 countries

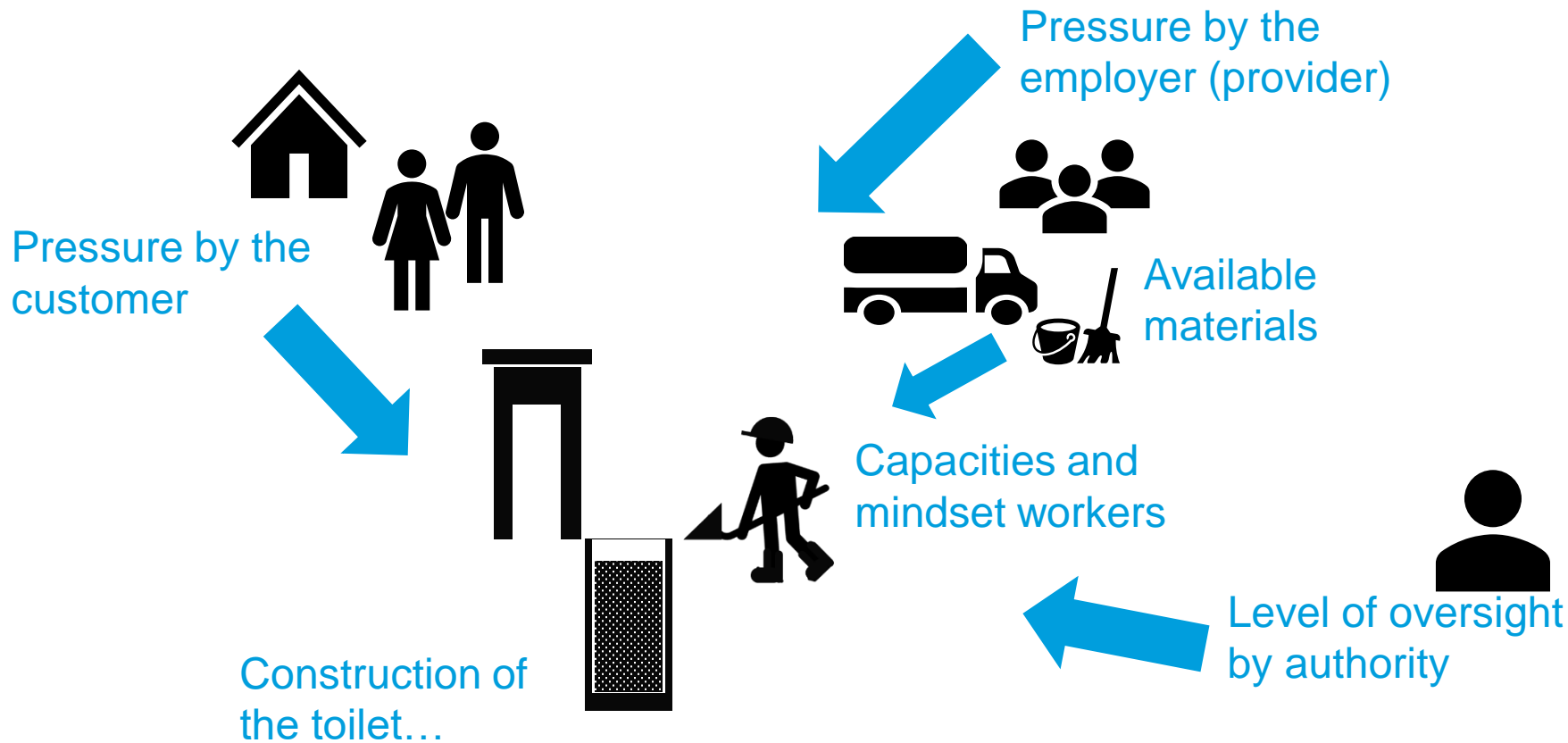
Populations from
20,000-1,2 millions

A total of 6 million people

Background

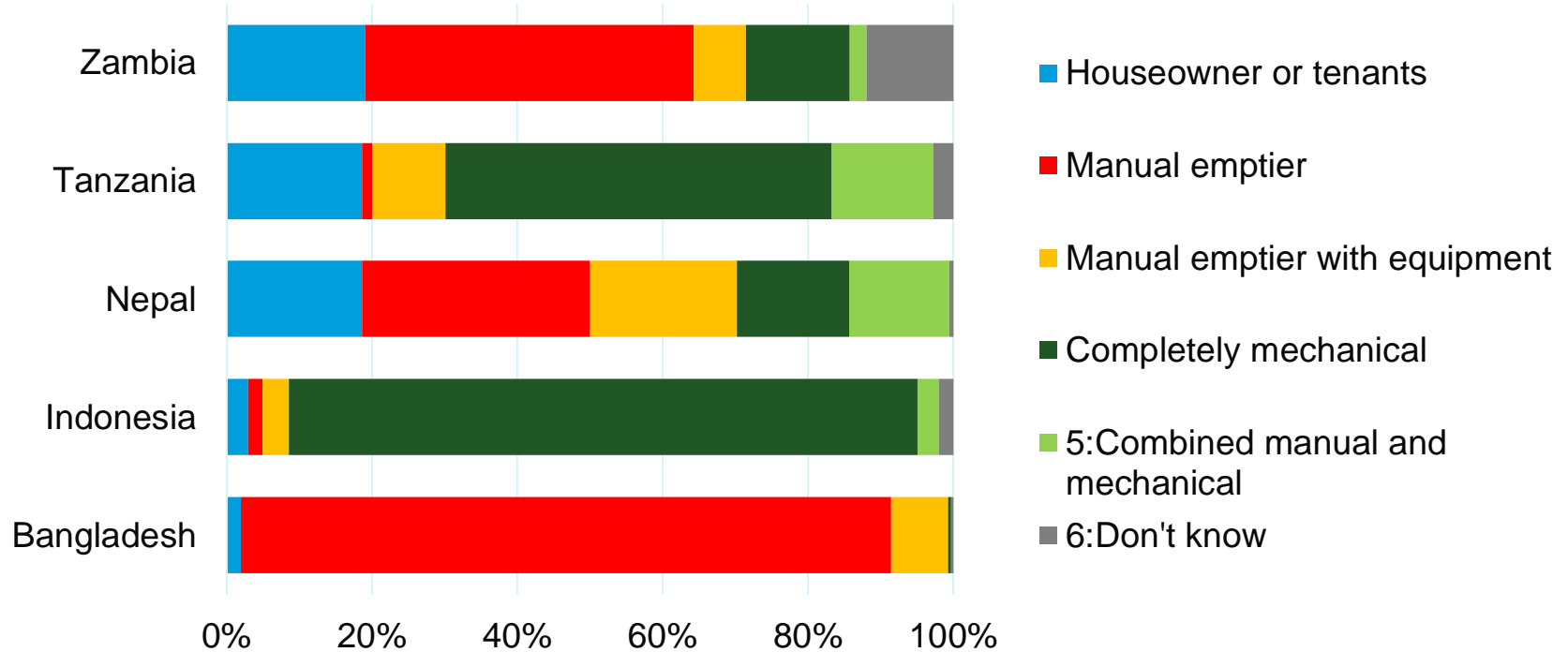
- Practices in occupational health and safety(OHS) included in April 2018 baseline in 16 cities, 4 cities with partial sewer
- Household survey (sample 17,254 households, 95% on-site):
 - Household observations of emptying practice
(only 15% of on-site facilities was ever emptied)
- FGDs with emptiers, providers:
 - For emptying services (16 cities)
 - For sewer operations (4 cities)
- Discussions with local authorities

Factors influencing occupational health and safety in emptying



Who empties?

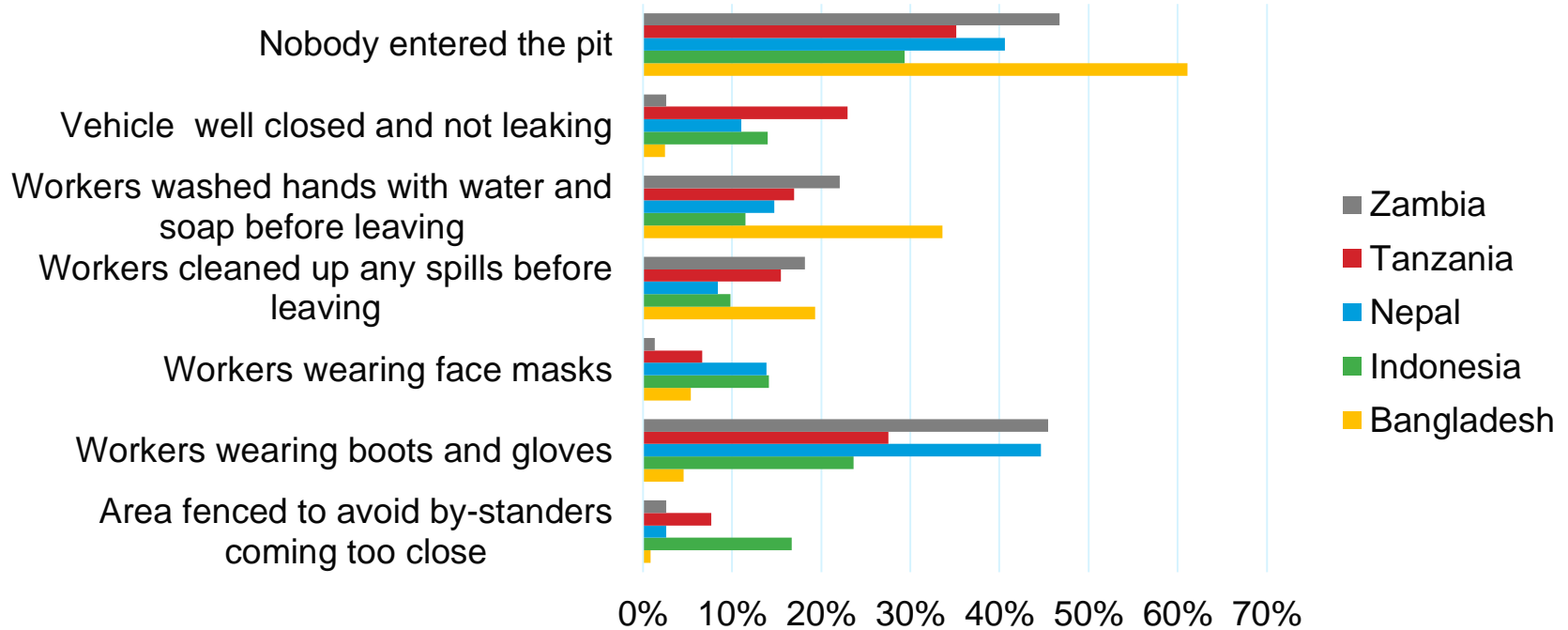
Percentage of respondents over total households that emptied



Large variations in who does the emptying, which should be considered in guidance as well as regulation.

Emptying behaviours observed by households


Percentage of respondents over total households that emptied



Pit entering still an issue, PPE an issue.
Other OHS issues tend to be neglected

What about enabling factors?

- Progress on OHS in emptying services
- Progress on OHS in sewer
- Progress in professionalisation of FSM services
- Progress in timely maintenance of the sewer network
- Capacity and strategies for enforcement of standards
in emptying



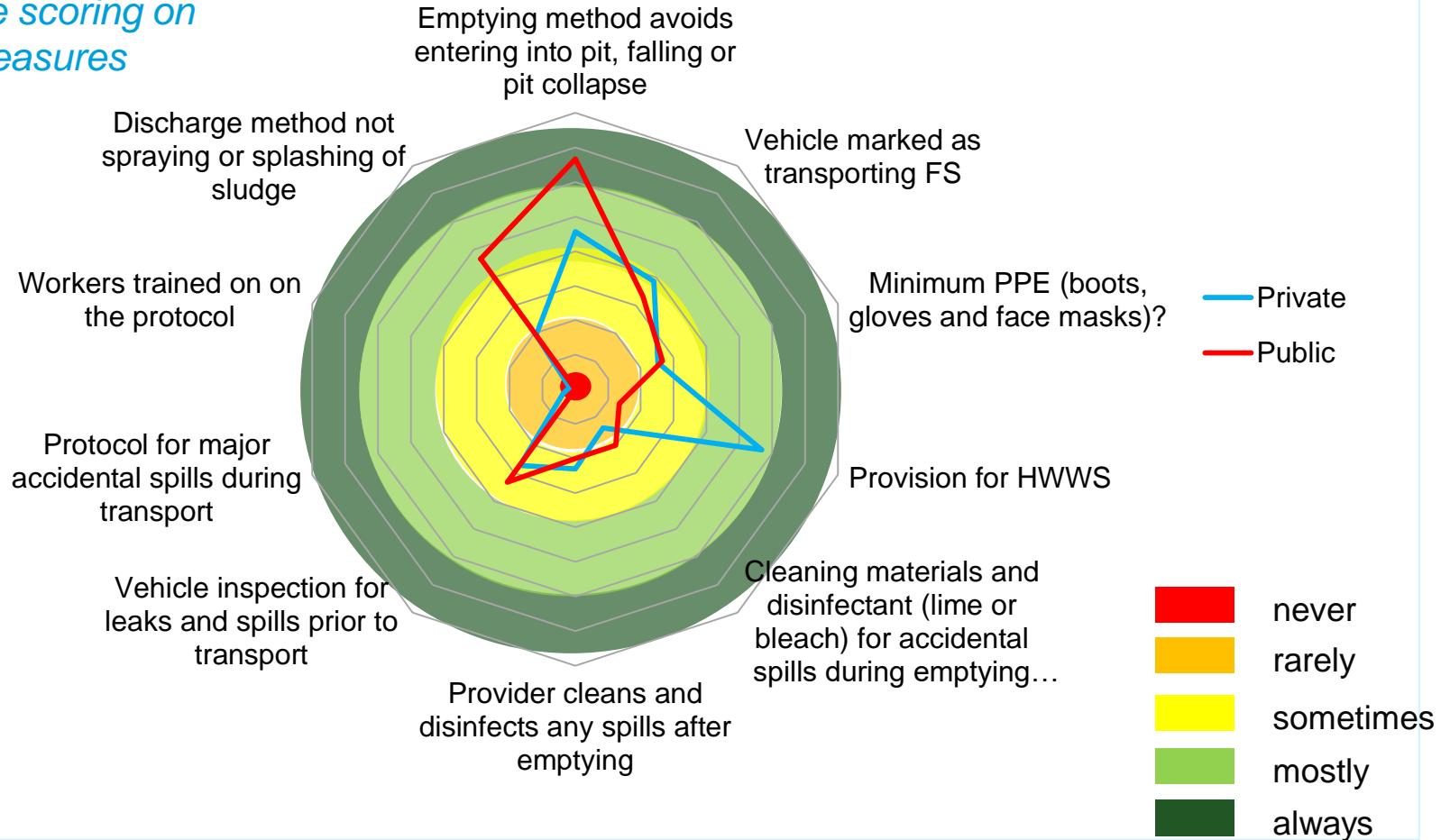
With service
providers
(public or
private)



With
authorities

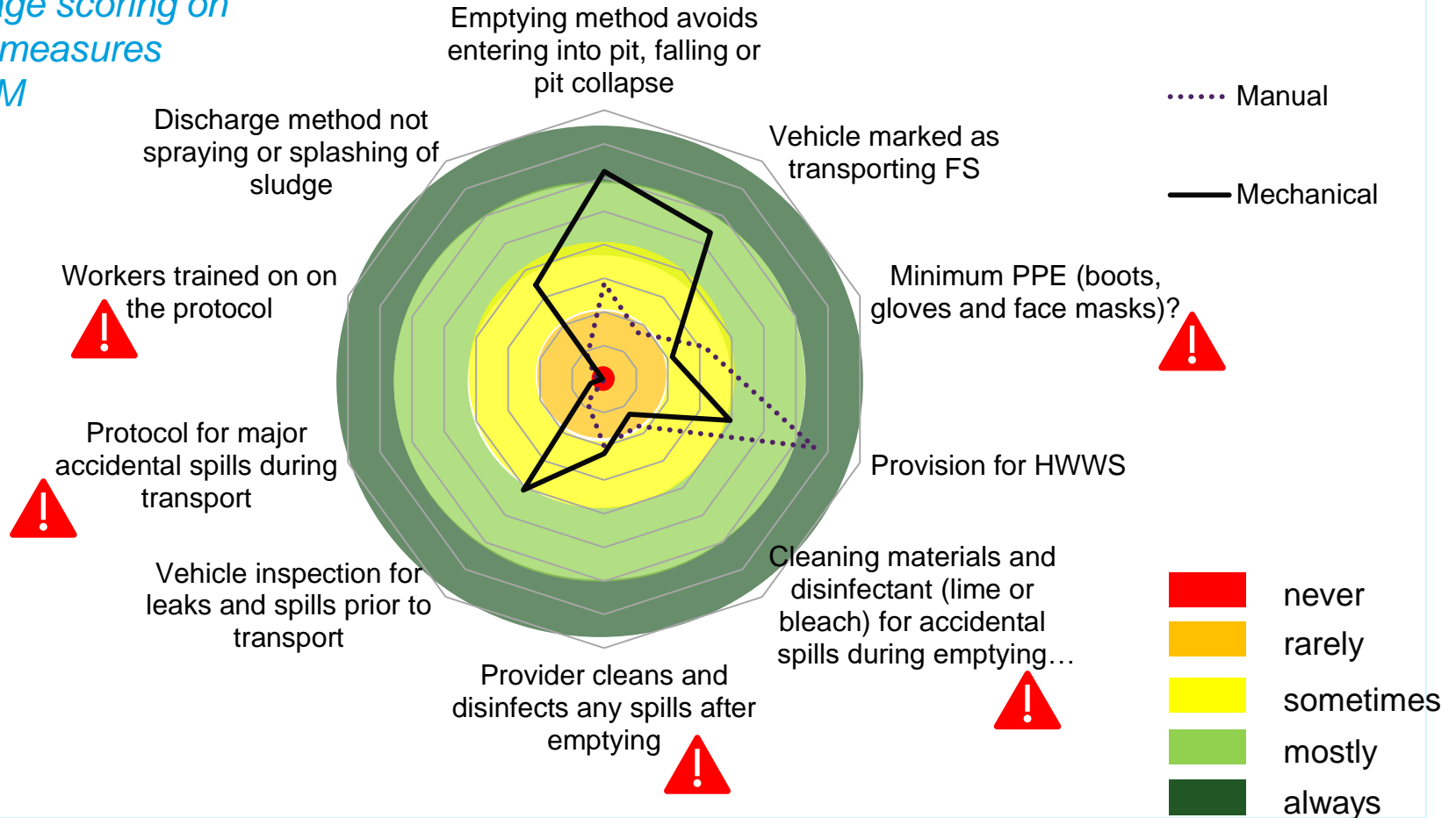
Private sector emptying does not “fix” the OHS risks

Average scoring on
OHS measures
in FSM



Mechanical emptying does not “fix” the OHS risks

Average scoring on OHS measures in FSM

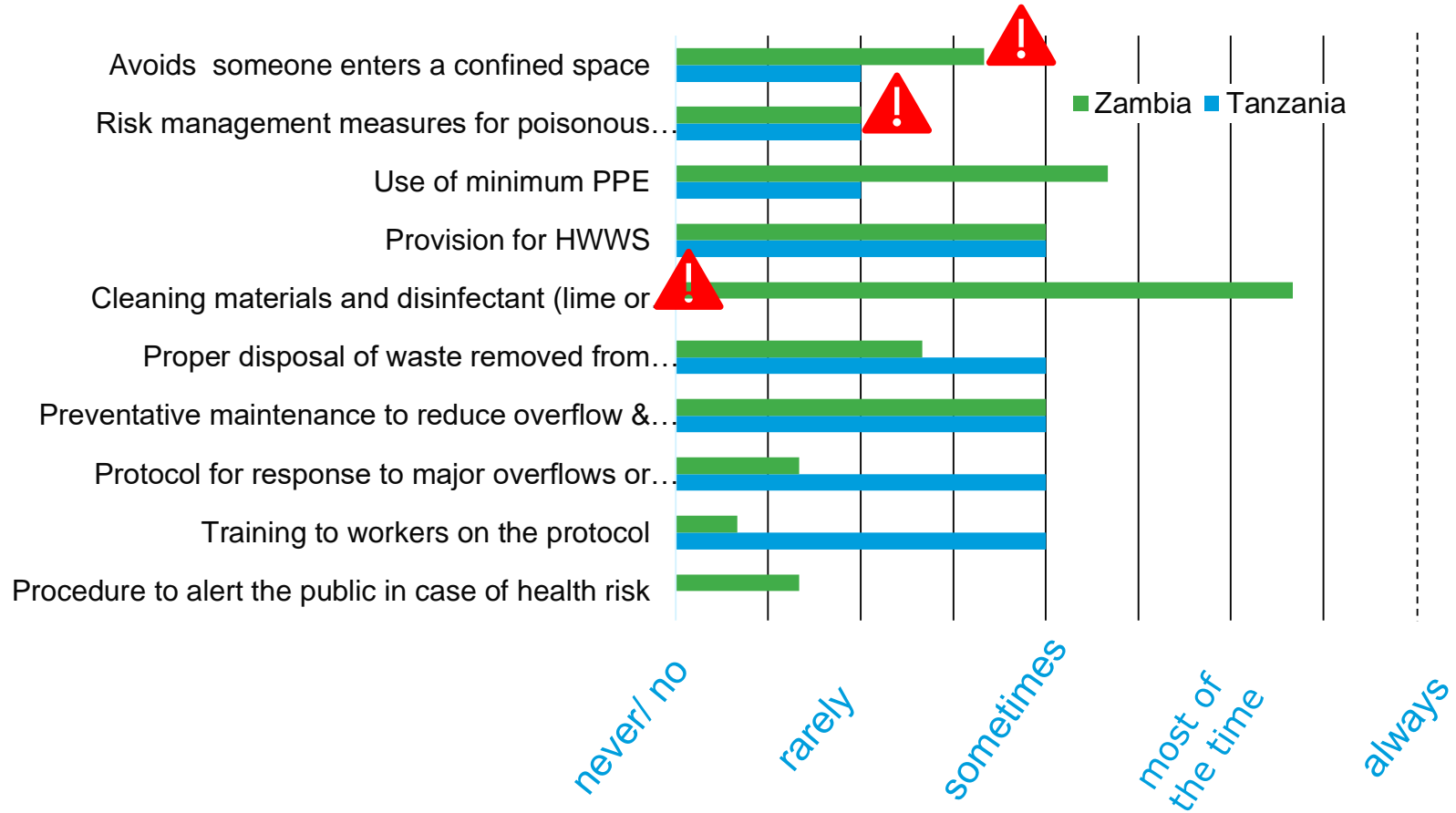


Professionalisation of emptying services

- 50% has formal recognition as a service provider
- Only 26% has a basic procedure for emptying
- Payment important, all emptiers have basic payment arrangements
- 15% has provided basic training to staff in OHS
- 35% does not have suitable equipment

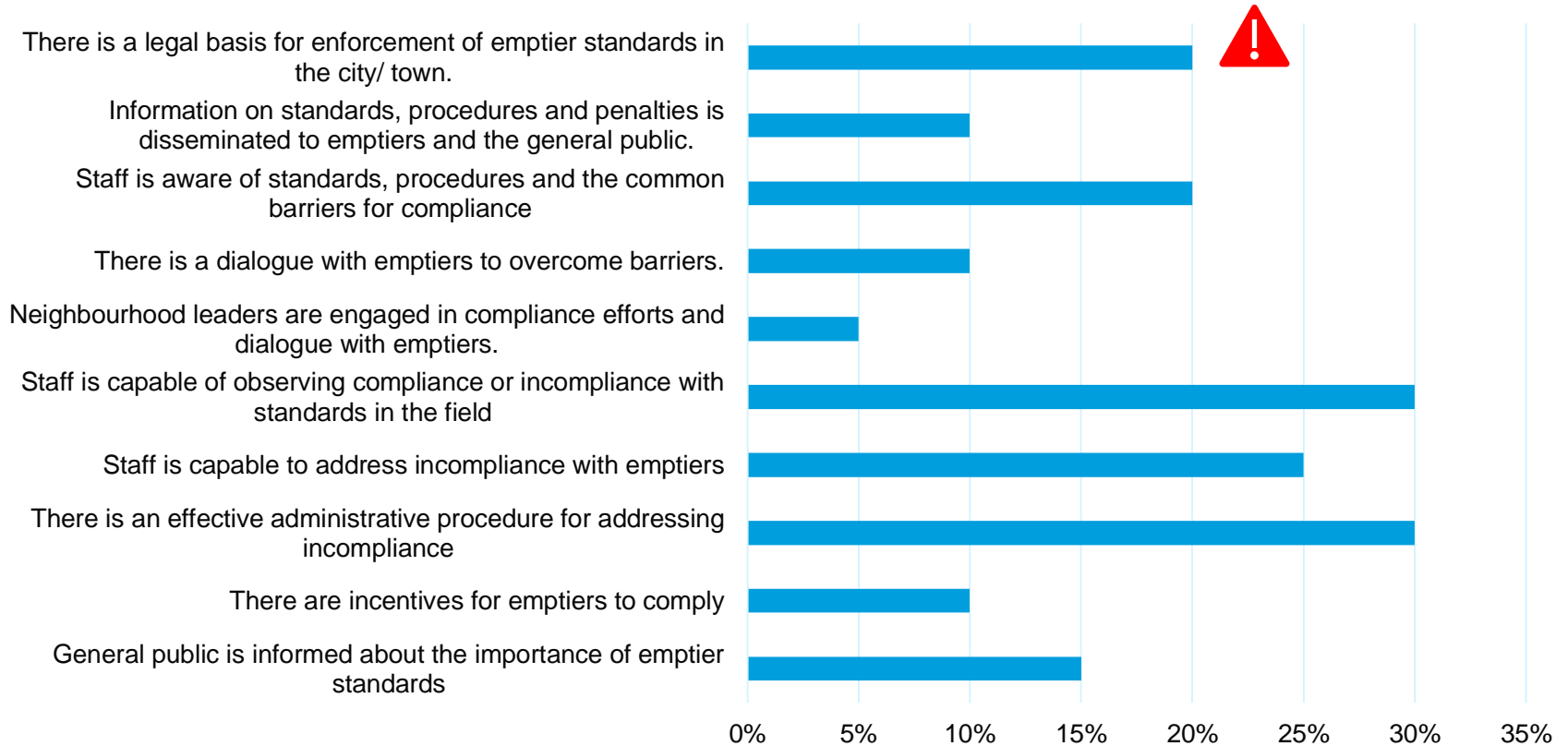


Scoring on OHS measures in sewer maintenance, towns Tanzania and Zambia



Capacity and strategies for enforcement of standards in emptying

in percentage of towns scoring basic or above



Activities: formative research with emptiers (Tanzania)



Knowledge

Basic understanding of health issues and unaware of OHS laws/OSHA



Enforcement

Warnings; salary deductions; temporary suspension; fines



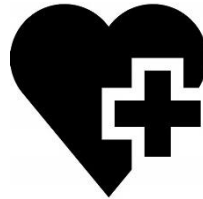
Awareness

No formal OHS training, info via friends/co-workers



Roles

Assistant mechanised emptiers also do manual emptying



Health

Medical expenses not covered by employer



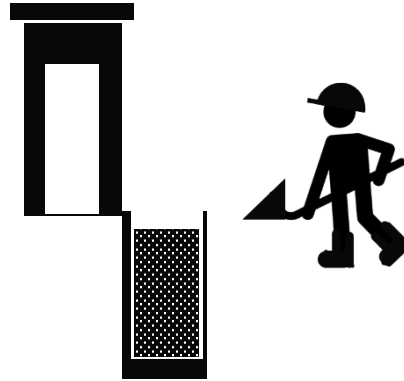
Job

Low pay, temporary contracts, poor accessibility of certain sites

Awareness creation with customers, employers, emptiers



Pressure from customers



Quality of toilet construction



Docu drama
The Poo Journey



Caravan



Celebrity letter



SMS



Miking

National emptiers conventions

1st: Ensuring decent work conditions for all



2nd: Ensuring safe working environment

3rd: Emptiers to entrepreneurs

Towards regulation and standard operating protocols

- The Local Government Ministry instructed all local authorities – through a Circular – to enlist, train and certify (manual) emptiers
- The Department of Public Health and Engineering has prepared a National OSH Training Manual, and promotes trainings



Conclusions

- The OHS practices in sanitation are far below what is acceptable, including in off-site systems!
- Improving the conditions of sanitation workers requires a holistic perspective and engagement of different stakeholders, including customers!
- Engaging public or private providers, or working with mechanical emptiers versus manual emptiers does not automatically improve OHS.
- OHS goes beyond PPE and not entering the pit.
- Professionalisation with clear working protocols, training and protocols for dealing with emergencies can reduce risk
- Having a legal basis for enforcement of emptier standards in a town, seems a minimal condition for progress.



Thank you

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