

# Monitoring WASH in health centres and schools for sustainable results

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## Introduction

- IRC
- Joint advocacy efforts of IRC and Simavi towards post-2015 development agenda focus on WASH in schools and health centres
- Making use of international platforms:
  - IRC: Unicef and Sanitation and Water for All
  - Simavi: SWA and End Water Poverty NGO coalition
  - Both: Dutch government





Series of activities and initiatives that started in 2014





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## Context of SDGs and indicators



- Latest proposal for SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2
  - → Universal access to water implies including households, schools and health facilities
  - → Sanitation and hygiene: no universal access
- Indicators for monitoring SDGs currently being developed (IAEG-SDGs)
  - $\rightarrow$  WASH in schools under target 4a
  - $\rightarrow$  no indicator for WASH in health centres
  - $\rightarrow$  no overall indicator for hygiene





## Case 1: WASH in schools



IRC and SNV Uganda menstrual management study

- Carried out in seven districts used random samplings of primary schools which SNV had improved with WASH facilities between 2012-2013
- A total of 20 primary schools per district- 140 schools in total surveyed
- Study was to provide evidence-based advocacy on the role of upper primary girls, from the ages of 13-18, whom have started menstruating, with a specific emphasis placed on the issues and challenges that they face at school.





## Case 1: WASH in schools

# IRC

#### **Results:**

- Around 60% of girls between the ages of 11 and 13 absent themselves due to menstrual periods a year.
- Girl pupils miss a minimum of 11% of learning time as result of menstrual periods
- Results fed into MHM conference in 2014 and into national WASH in schools policy









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### Case 2: WASH in health centres

- Water for Community Health project (2014 2019, funded by SDC)
- Dodoma region, central Tanzania
  - Goal of the project:

 $\rightarrow$  upgrade 100 health centres with WASH facilities

→ aimed at reducing risk of infection transmission and improving quality of care



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### WASH in health centres

**Preliminary results** 

- Out of 186 health centres, 100 centres are chosen through the FIETS sustainability model
- 11 health centres upgraded with WASH facilities
- 1 clinic showed 70% increase of deliveries

### $\rightarrow$ No standard in Tanzania for water in health centres





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# Conclusion



Stronger advocacy for WASH in extra-household settings is needed to achieve sustainable impact on health (i.e. schools and health centres)

 → on both international, national and district level

- to ensure monitoring of institutional WASH in the post-2015 development agenda
  - $\rightarrow$  include global indicator for WASH in schools
  - $\rightarrow$  include global indicator for WASH in health centres
  - $\rightarrow$  include global indicator on hygiene







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