



Strengthening Inclusion of Sanitation and Hygiene in the WASH Systems Conceptual Framework

Stockholm | 27 August 2018



Why the Effort?

- WASH systems discussion further ahead for water supply
- Within SSI and for implementing organisations like Welthungerhilfe S&H has a more prominent role

Aim

- Helping to evolve the conceptual framework for analysing WASH systems to better include S&H
- Support implementing organisations to analyse and strengthen systems at local level for sustainable S&H service delivery
- Foster dialogue between ‘WASH systems advocates’ and ‘S&H community’

Discussion Paper

1. Identification of **key differences and particularities of S&H**
2. Analysis of **WASH actors landscape**
3. Analysis of **building blocks** and whether all 3 WASH dimensions are adequately addressed
4. **Suggestions for strengthening S&H in WASH systems framework**
5. Identification of **practical examples**

Responsibility: Water supply is usually a public service, whilst in sanitation and hygiene (particularly in rural contexts) responsibility is often shifted to households/community

Hygiene as stand alone topic: Hygiene often integral part of water supply and sanitation that can hardly be looked upon separately

Different systems definitions: in sanitation often referred to a more hardware focused sanitation service chain (from user interface via collection, storage, transport, to treatment and final use/ disposal) compared to the wider WASH systems definition



Nature of sanitation: While water supply functions top to bottom with final aim of clean water at user level, sanitation starts “with the bottom”, no clear end (rural sanitation often ends with toilet/pit but what happens when pit is full and who is ultimately responsible)

Low demand and priority for S&H compared to water combined with lack of awareness for importance of sanitation and hygiene both on HH level (taboo and image) and government level (political will)

WASH Actors Landscape

Water

Sanitation

Hygiene

National Entities

- Duty bearers for provision of clean water (human right)
- Responsibility for planning, coordination, monitoring, budgeting, HP & behaviour change related to water supply, etc.

Usually clearly assigned to one line ministry/ department (e.g. Water Ministry, Department of Health) from national down to district level

- Duty bearers for san services (human right)
- Responsibility for planning, coordination, monitoring, budgeting, HP & BC related to sanitation, etc.

Often assigned to a different department (e.g. DoH, sometimes water ministry, sometimes separate sanitation department, partly under education, often mixed) with often unclear responsibilities

Hygiene remains a rather vague and blurry term with responsibilities partly taken over as part of water and sanitation service provision but usually not fully integrated

Usually on-off hygiene promotion activities with limited focus on sustaining behaviours

Regional Entities

District Authorities (Service Authorities)

Community (Service Provider)

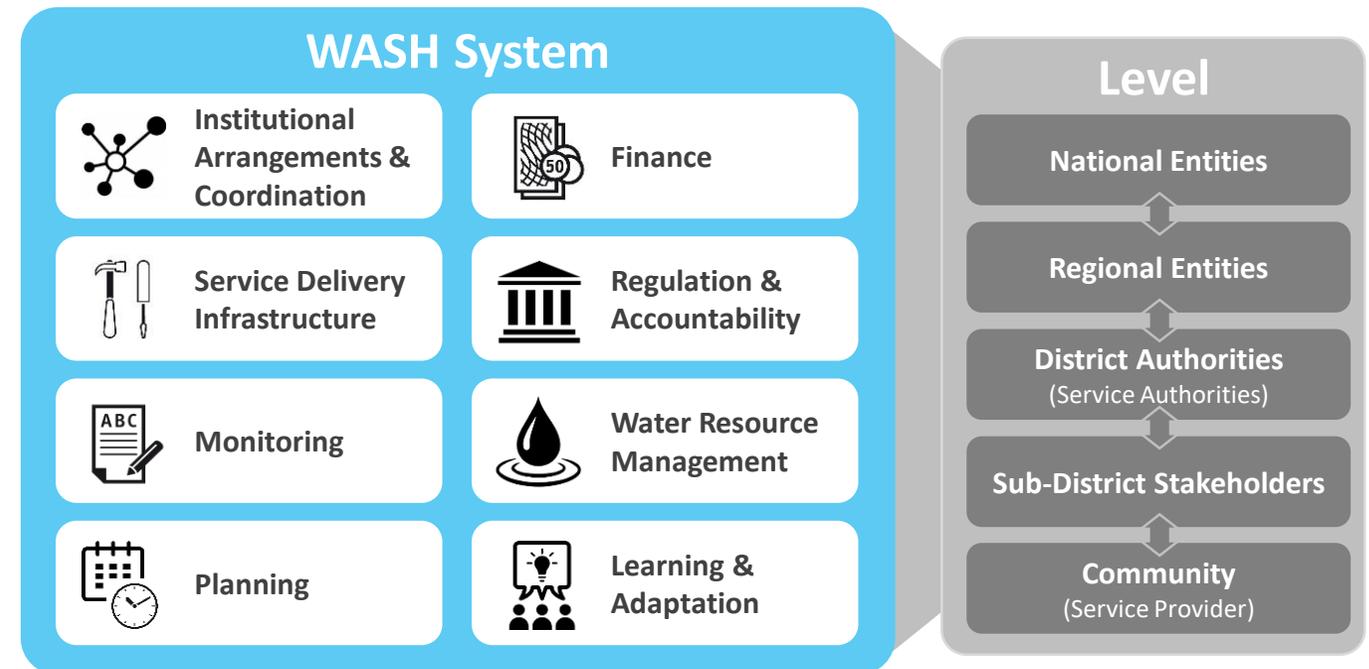
Households (Service Provider)

Water supply usually a public or private service (or community managed) with service fees

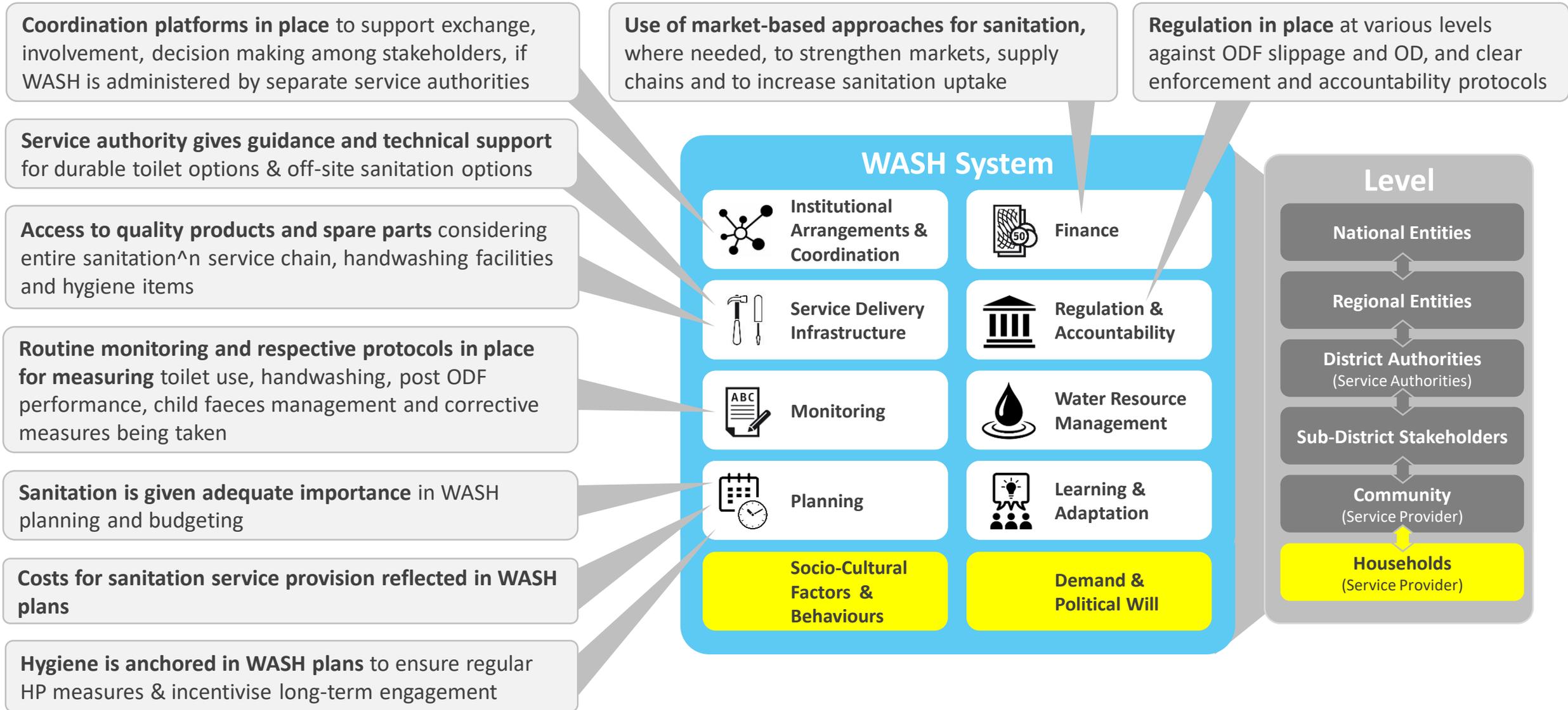
Responsibility for on-site sanitation often left to households/community, Off-site sanitation (FSM) usually neglected

Ultimate responsibility for hygiene lies with the households/individual

- No universal WASH systems framework
- Different organisations/initiatives use different definitions
- SSI partners as members of A4C have adopted the A4C framework



Strengthening Sanitation & Hygiene



Interested to become involved?

- In further development of the discussion paper
- In contributing practical examples of system strengthening related to S&H

Join the S&H table later in this session

Meet us after the session

Join the SuSanA Working Group 10 (O&M and Sustainable Services) Meeting

Tuesday | Aug 28 | 13:30-15:30 | Freys Hotel | Bryggargatan 12