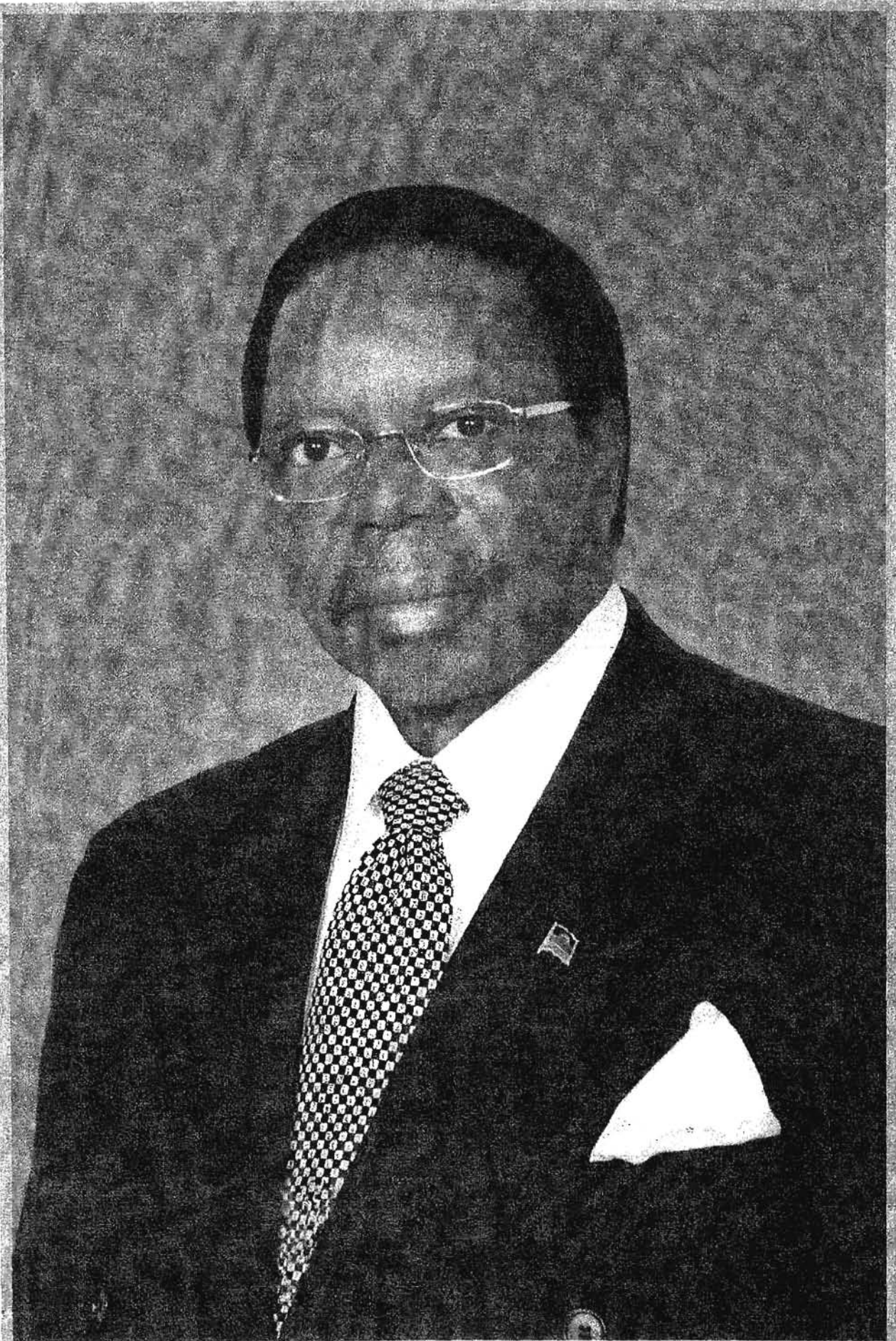




MALAWI GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY

December, 2008



HIS EXCELLENCY

NGWAZI DR. BINGU wa MUTHARIKA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI



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NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY

December, 2008

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FOREWORD

The National Sanitation Policy is a result of a broad based consultative process that started in December 2005. The policy was developed after undergoing broad consultations on hygiene practices and sanitation in Malawi with various stakeholders including donors.

Sanitation encompasses a wide range of activities, many of which require government policy guidance. The National Sanitation Policy has been developed to help in shaping the development of sanitation interventions in Malawi in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). This policy will also enhance the capacity of the Government of the Republic of Malawi to meet its commitments of poverty reduction and economic prosperity. In addition the Policy aims at attaining the regional and global trends as outlined by the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of halving the number of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015.

Hitherto, there has been no single coherent sanitation policy in Malawi. Various sectoral policies and pieces of legislation that deal with sanitation, some dating back to the colonial period, have been used to guide sanitation development for the country. Many of these are now outdated and irrelevant to the future development of Malawi. The absence of a coherent policy on sanitation has resulted in inadequate direct investment in sanitation services and knowledge base as well as unclear sectoral leadership with various sanitation issues being handled by various sector ministries. A single unified policy is, therefore, needed to give guidance and harmonization to all players in the sector on just what the country needs in the sanitation and hygiene sector to take it forward in the 21st Century and to attain Malawi's development perspective as outlined in the Vision 2020 long term plan. The policy therefore endeavors to articulate clearly the sectoral vision, strategies as well as institutional roles and responsibilities.

Government strongly recognizes the need of having a sanitation policy that clearly sets standards and guidelines to be followed during its implementation. To this effect, Government will ensure proper implementation of sanitation programs in line with the policy and will encourage active participation of various stakeholders such as NGOs, private firms, donors and the media in tackling sanitation challenges. It is for these reasons that all stakeholders are called upon to align their sanitation related activities to this policy to achieve a lasting impact on sanitation in the country.

Government will do its best to ensure that this policy is effectively implemented.

Finally, I wish to thank and acknowledge all those who took part in the development of this document. It is only through such wide consultative processes that solutions, which are truly of national reach, can be found. In this case, the introduction of a useful and practical National Sanitation Policy has been formulated for a better life for all Malawians.



Hon. Mohammed Sidik Mia (MP)

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

PREFACE

The National Sanitation Policy addresses a subject that intimately affects every person in Malawi irrespective of age and status in society. It is not simply a matter of providing toilets but goes beyond that as issues of public health and environment are brought into perspective. To effectively deal with sanitation, it requires a single unified policy that will clearly spell out the roles, responsibilities and strategies that various agencies will use in its implementation. The cooperation of a number of agencies both within and outside government, urban and rural communities as well as school going children will be required.

The policy aims at embracing and reflecting the Government's overall development objectives of poverty reduction and enhancing economic prosperity. The policy will at the same time endeavour to conform to regional and international trends and requirements as reflected in the UN Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and other international protocols to which the Government of the Republic of Malawi is a signatory.

The involvement of stakeholders from so many different Government institutions as well as from District, Town, Municipal and City Assemblies and rural and urban communities underlines the cross cutting nature of sanitation, which when linked with water has perhaps the greatest impact of any sector on poverty alleviation. This has been highlighted by the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Sector's ability to transform the lives of people across all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The WATSAN linkages with other MDG targets are reflected in the document. The Policy will be housed in the Ministry responsible for water and sanitation to optimize linkages with various stakeholders in the sector. This was a consensus reached by various stakeholders during the development of the policy.

It is for these reasons, perhaps more than any other, that the development of the National Sanitation Policy has been spearheaded by the Ministry responsible for Irrigation and Water Development in partnership with the Ministries responsible for Health, Education, Women and Child Development, Lands and Natural Resources (Department of Environmental Affairs), Transport, Public Works and Housing, Agriculture and Food Security, Labour, and Local Government and Rural Development among others. The future integrated implementation of both the policy and the subsequent investment strategy will continue to involve all these stakeholders at all levels.

Furthermore, this policy is a living document that will be undergoing periodic reviews every five years from 2011 and all stakeholders will be involved in these periodic reviews to ensure proper understanding and implementation of sanitation activities in Malawi. The Government, therefore, calls upon all stakeholders to embrace the National Sanitation Policy and its provisions to implement sanitation related activities for a better Malawi.



Mrs. A. F. Mchiela

SECRETARY FOR IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CA	City Assembly
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEHO	City Environmental Health Officer
CHSU	Community Health and Sciences Unit
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSHC	City Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinator
DA	District Assembly
DCT	District Coordinating Team
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DHS	Demographic Household Survey
DIHSC	District Sanitation and hygiene Coordinator
DHRMD	Department of Human Resource Management and Development
DoST	Department of Science and Technology
DA	District Assembly
DRA	Demand Responsive Approach
ECOSAN	Ecological Sanitation
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GoM	Government of Malawi
HCW	Health Care Waste
HCWM	Health Care Waste Management
HESP	Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion
HEU	Health Education Unit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MIRTDc	Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Development Centre
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoEP D	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoICE	Ministry of Information and Civic Education
MIS	Management Information System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoITP	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Private Sector Development
MoIWD	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development
MoTPWH	Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSHCU	National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit
NSHPP	National Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Programme
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSP	National Sanitation Policy
NWP	National Water Policy
NWDP	National Water Development Programme
NWRA	National Water Resources Authority
NCIC	National Construction Industry Council
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PEA	Primary Education Advisor
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
SCT	Sanitation Core Team
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Town Assembly
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TH	Traditional Healer
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WC	Water Closet
WHO	World Health Organization
WRB	Water Resources Board
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development.

DEFINITIONS

Basic excreta sanitation	: Refers to a facility without any hygienic features such as a tight fitting drop hole cover, key-hole shaped drop hole and foot rests that guide the appropriate positioning on the drop hole. The facility should also contain the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>should allow for the safe disposal of faeces into a pit or other receptacle where it may be safely stored, composted or removed and disposed of safely elsewhere;</i> • <i>should offer privacy for the user;</i> • <i>should be safe for the user to use, for example not in a dangerous state, liable to imminent collapse or dangerously unhygienic;</i> • <i>the latrine pit or receptacle should be functional i.e. not full or over flowing; and</i> • <i>the latrine should be at least 30 meters from a ground water source or surface watercourse.</i>
Colour coding	: Refers to the assignment of specific colors to health care waste collection facilities.
Demand Responsive Approach (DRA)	: A strategy that empowers a community to initiate, choose and implement a development initiative that it is willing to sustain and that which attracts the appropriate response from the sector actors and stakeholders.
Disease	: Any change from state of health; an interruption in the normal functioning of the body structure.
Discharge or Disposal	: The continuous or intermittent release of wastes/effluent into the environment.
Domestic wastewater	: Refers to liquid materials collected from residences, business premises and institutions.
Effluent	: Wastewater or other liquid that originates from a domestic or an agricultural or industrial activity whether treated or untreated and whether discharged directly or indirectly into the environment.
Hazardous Substance	: Means any matter which by virtue of its chemical, physical or toxicological properties constitutes a risk to safety, health and welfare of persons
Health Care Waste	: Refer to solid waste, wastewater and excreta generated from health facilities, laboratories and home-based care situations.

Health Care Waste Management	:	shall be defined as the provision, use and operation of facilities for collection, storage, transportation and disposal of solid waste, wastewater and excreta generated from health facilities, home-based care situations and laboratories
Human Settlements	:	For purposes of this policy human settlement shall be those habited areas that support integrated planning and management involving the incorporation of water supply and sanitation, land use, housing, waste management, employment, education and healthcare services, and transport and other infrastructure, through a rights driven approach in their design and development.
Hygiene		Refers to practices associated with ensuring good health and cleanliness. Such practices vary widely and what is acceptable in one culture might be unacceptable in another.
Improved Sanitation	excreta :	Shall be defined similar to basic excreta sanitation with the addition that there should be an impermeable floor and a tight fitting lid to the latrine, or in the case of ecological sanitation (ecosan) where no lid is needed, the ecosan latrine should be properly looked after with the regular addition of soil, ash and other organic material.
Industrial (trade) waste	:	Refer to wastes that originate from manufacturing plants.
Municipal wastewater	:	Is a general term applied to liquid effluent treated in a municipal treatment plant. Municipal wastewater from towns frequently contains industrial effluents from dairies, laundries, bakeries, and factories, and in large cities may have wastes from major industries, meat processing, metal processing and paper mills processing.
Occupier	:	Means the person in actual occupation of a workplace, whether that person be the owner thereof or not.
Owner	:	Means the person for the time being receiving the rents or profits of the premises in connection with which the workplace is used, whether on his own account or as an agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rents if the premises were leased.
Persons employed	:	Means persons engaged in skilled, semiskilled or unskilled allied trade services in the formal and informal sector
Polluter-Pays-Principle	:	Refers to the concept that the producer of any pollution should meet the full cost of treatment, monitoring and management of water resources and the natural environment to reduce pollution loads to acceptable standards that will not cause environmental damage or loss of beneficial use to others.
Pollution	:	In relation to water, shall be defined as contamination or

other alteration of the biological, chemical, physical properties of the water including changes in colour, odour, taste, temperature or turbidity; or such discharge of any gaseous, liquid, solid or other substances into any water or public stream; as well, or is likely to, create a nuisance or render the water as the case may be, detrimental, harmful or injurious to the health, safety welfare of the public or any section thereof or any consumer or user of the water or birds, fish or other aquatic ecosystems, livestock or wildlife.

- Safe hand washing Practice** : Refers to the act of cleaning/washing of hands using running water and soap at critical times to enhance the removal of water and sanitation related disease-causing microorganisms. The critical times advanced and advocated for hand washing in this policy include but not limited to:
- *after defecation;*
 - *after handling infant's faeces or soiled nappies;*
 - *before preparing food; and*
 - *before eating*
- Sanitation Core Team** : Refers to a National Sanitation Policy preparatory team comprising middle-ranked civil servants drawn from various key Government Ministries to collect and analyze data, engage stakeholders, formulate and draft the policy. The team worked closely with a consultant in carrying out its work.
- Sanitary Conveniences** : Means urinals, water closets, earth closets, privies and any similar convenience and includes washing facilities
- Sharps Pit** : Disposal receptacles for sharp objects used in health facilities
- Surface water** : All water found on a public stream and includes water in storage works, permanent pools, marshes, springs, swamps and lakes forming the source of or found on the course of a public stream
- SWAp** : Refers to a financing mechanism that involves Government, Donor agencies and other stakeholders for Joint Sector Programmes. The financing arrangements advocates joint planning, transparency and accountability and follows an agreed reporting format.
- Wastewater** : Refers to effluent collected in a sewer system, soak away or septic tank and conveyed to a treatment plant for processing.
- Water and Sanitation related diseases** : Refer to waterborne, water based, water washed diseases and intestinal worms
- *Waterborne diseases are infections where the causative*

organism from faeces is ingested directly from contaminated water e.g. diarrhoea diseases;

- Water Based diseases are infections where the causative organism from faeces has part of its life cycle in a vector that lives in water e.g. bilharzias;
- Water washed diseases are infections where the causative organism is affected by the amount of water one uses e.g. scabies and Trachoma; and
- Intestinal worms are diseases where the causative organism from faeces contaminates the soil (e.g. hook worm) or fruits (e.g. roundworm).

Water Closet

- : Refers to an improved toilet with the following characteristics:
- Should allow for the safe disposal of faeces into either a cesspit, septic tank or working sewer;
 - Should offer privacy for the user;
 - Should be safe for the user to use, for example not in a dangerous state, liable to imminent collapse or dangerously unhygienic;
 - The cesspit, septic tank or sewer should be functional i.e. not full or overflowing in the case of the cesspit or septic tank, or blocked in the case of the sewer;
 - Must have a continuous source of water; and
- In the case of waterborne sewerage, the whole system should be functional including the treatment plant, otherwise a waterborne sewage system is merely shifting the problem elsewhere, where it may be polluting rivers or streams used by residents for other purposes such as washing clothes or bathing, and thus cannot be considered safe or indeed adequate.

Water Utility

- : A semi autonomous commercial institution mandated by the Waterworks Act of 1995 to provide water supply and waterborne sanitation services to residents in specified water supply areas at a cost.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Malawi, relative to many other Sub Saharan countries, has a high level of access to some form of basic excreta disposal facilities (latrine) coverage. The 1998 population census recorded 73.5% coverage (NSO, 1998) while the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) indicates 82.7% (GoM/EP & D, 2006). However, the standard of latrine facilities needs to be improved. Disparities in latrine coverage was verified by the Sanitation Core Team (SCT) which found that sanitation coverage could drop to as low as 40% in some rural villages and reach as high as 95% where sanitation projects have been active in promoting sanitation and hygiene in an integrated manner (GoM/MoIWD, 2006). Other studies have also indicated that household access to improved sanitation is estimated at 46% with variations from 65% in urban areas to 46% in rural areas (UNICEF/WHO JMP 2005)

One indicator for hygienic practices is the use of running water with soap for hand washing at critical times. Research conducted by the SCT has indicated that 75% of households had soap in their houses and only 45% claimed to use soap for hand washing at critical times. Research has also demonstrated that the simple act of hand washing with soap and running water after going to the toilet can reduce diarrhoea diseases by over 40% (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2004).

A high proportion of the population faces serious challenges in their social development including inadequate access to safe drinking water, low access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices. The low water supply and sanitation coverage leads to high prevalence of water and sanitation related diseases which contribute to poor health, loss of productivity and exacerbation of poverty. This scenario also worsens the HIV and AIDS situation and perpetuates diarrhea and Malaria. Infant mortality is very high in Malawi as a result of among others low water supply and sanitation coverage. The main causes of child mortality in Malawi are Malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections (DHS, 2004). However, Malawi has put in a lot of effort in reducing child mortality and is one of the few countries in Africa still on track of achieving the MDGs. The linkages between water and sanitation (WATSAN) and other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are provided in Appendix 1.

Similarly the provision of waterborne sanitation services is inadequate and not complimented by safe hygiene practices wherever they exist. Solid waste is seldom separated into organic and inorganic components and composting is not widely practiced throughout the country. In addition City Assemblies are failing to adequately maintain essential sanitation services including sewage systems and solid waste collection and disposal.

In urban areas a substantial amount of partially treated industrial and domestic sewage flows into natural water courses draining these areas, where this same water is used by many urban residents for bathing and washing clothes. Failure to adequately maintain and re-invest in these sewerage systems has led to this state of affairs. Monitoring mechanism for receiving water bodies is also weak due to inadequate funding and other reasons.

Solid waste management is a problem in the cities, towns and villages. Plastic bags and other inorganic refuse are mixed with organic waste such as food waste and leaves, and there is minimal attempt to separate these, either at source or at disposal sites. This makes recycling and composting difficult. Likewise liquid waste is not properly disposed of.

Health care waste management is another problem in both public and private health care facilities. Various categories of health care waste are hardly separated into colour coded receptacles and this leads to their improper treatment and final disposal.

Schools and other institutions commonly have unsafe hygiene practices and unimproved sanitation facilities. Often facilities are over stretched and poorly looked after, with ownership and responsibility for maintenance un-clearly defined.

The Government of Malawi has endeavored to provide sanitation and hygiene promotion programmes and initiatives such as:

- Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion (HESP);
- Participatory Sanitation and Hygiene Transformation (PHAST);
- Community Health and Sciences Unit (CHSU);
- Health Education Unit (HEU);
- School Health Programmes (SHP); and
- Health Care Waste Management (HCWM).

1.2 Problem Statement

The level of access to basic sanitation and hygiene in Malawi, although higher in terms of coverage than many other Sub-Saharan countries, requires improvement. This situation is further compromised by unsafe hygienic practices, which result in high levels of water and sanitation related disease outbreaks. In the cities inadequate capacity to maintain urban sewerage facilities is causing health concerns to the residents. Improper disposal of liquid and solid waste has resulted in a constant public health hazard and a real threat to the environment. School curricula have inadequate content on sanitation and hygiene promotion. In addition, sanitation facilities for both staff and school children are inadequate, and rarely maintained.

About 80% of Malawi's population lives in rural areas. Currently sanitation facilities, where they exist, are largely basic and hygiene practices are poor, with the majority of people not using soap and water to wash hands after visiting the toilet, handling soiled nappies, or prior to preparing or eating food. Solid waste is seldom separated into organic and inorganic components and composting is not widely practiced.

Performance of the water and sanitation sector in implementing sanitation activities is limited and unsatisfactory because of lack of a single National Sanitation Policy (NSP). Efforts to invest adequately in the sanitation sub-sector have been frustrated by the lack of a single coherent policy. This has caused ambiguity over roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector on the one hand and lack of harmonization between existing policies and legal instruments that deal with sanitation on the other.

Key stakeholders in the sector do not feel obliged to provide the required sanitation services. Among other things, this is due to non existence of a coherent and unified policy on sanitation as well as inadequate human resources at all levels to plan, design and implement sanitation initiatives. This deficiency creates a problem in integrating water supply and hygiene education which is further compounded by the HIV and AIDS pandemic. The problem of low investment in the sanitation sub-sector is even more prominent in cities, municipalities and towns where major water supply projects cannot be implemented due to lack of corresponding investment efforts to manage the resultant wastewater. This poses a real threat to the environment and public life. In addition, indiscriminate disposal of liquid, solid and other wastes including health care wastes also poses similar problems to the environment and public health.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development has carried out a number of studies funded by the World Bank and African Development Bank (ADB) under the first phase of the National Water Development Project (NWDPI) which was implemented between 1996 and 2003, and the District Centres Sanitation Study implemented from 2000 to 2002, to address this capacity issue. A major recommendation from these studies has been the need to develop a coherent NSP. The need to develop an NSP was one of the priority areas recommended at the Joint Sector Review, held in November 2001, for immediate action. The development of an NSP is also consistent with the prioritization of water and sanitation in the MGDS. Cooperating donor partners supporting the water and sanitation sector in Malawi have also strongly advocated the need for an all embracing NSP for the country.

1.3 Purpose of the National Sanitation Policy

The aim of the NSP is to provide a framework for development of programmes and initiatives that shall address sanitation and hygiene challenges as cited in this policy. These programmes will contribute to improving the health and quality of human life, a better environment and a new way for sustainable wealth creation.

The policy shall provide guidelines for the development of an Investment Strategy that will be supported by development partners under a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) for sanitation. It is envisaged that this approach will make a significant contribution to the development of the country by committing funds to a national single effort that will address the current poor sanitation and hygiene situation in Malawi.

1.4 Linkages with other relevant policies and programmes

Government has also developed several policies, pieces of legislation and regulations related to sanitation and hygiene. These include:

- The Constitution of Malawi revised in 1995, enshrines responsible management of the environment to provide a healthy living and working environment for all the people of Malawi;

-
- Vision 2020, which was developed in 1996, provides a long-term development perspective for improving sanitation and hygiene services in the country;
 - Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, which was developed in 2006, among other things seeks to increase access to clean water and sanitation, improve the nutritional status of children and ensure food security;
 - The National Water Policy developed in 2005, endeavors to ensure availability of efficient and effective water and sanitation services that satisfy the basic requirements of every Malawian and for the enhancement of the country's natural ecosystems;
 - The National Environmental Policy, adopted in 2004, outlines the need for pollution control and the proper disposal of wastewater, solid waste and the protection of water bodies, with the general principle of 'polluter pays'.
 - The Public Health Act, the Pharmacy, Medicines and Poisons Act as well as a number of guidelines covering the safe disposal of hazardous and non hazardous waste at health facilities;
 - The Local Government Act and Decentralization Policy, which promote:
 - a) accountability and good governance at the local level in order to help government reduce poverty; and
 - b) mobilizing the masses for socio-economic development.
 - By-laws set by City, Municipal, Town and District Assemblies in so far as they impact on sanitation;
 - The National Physical Development Plan which refers to urban planning and controls unregulated development;
 - The Social Disability Policy which emphasizes the need for access to sanitary facilities for the physically challenged persons;
 - The National HIV and AIDS Policy and Response Strategy (2005) which facilitates high level commitment, strong multi-sectoral collaboration and sustained action against the challenge;
 - The Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997 that among other things promotes provision of potable water, adequate improved sanitary facilities, drainage systems and sound management of wastes at public workplaces wherever appropriate;
 - The National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy of 2000 which among other things advocates addressing specific problems that women face in irrigated agriculture in order to achieve greater participation of women in small scale irrigation sector; and

- The policy will have direct linkages with the National Water Development Programme, housing programmes in urban, semi-urban, town and market centres, and all other programmes recognized in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy.

1.5 Key Challenges and Barriers

1.5.1 Institutional challenges

The policy advocates that various stakeholders play their roles and responsibilities in implementing it. However, this might not be guaranteed because various institutions have different mandates and implementation of various activities is determined by priorities set in their respective planning budgets approved by Parliament.

1.5.2 Legal and Policy Framework

The policy will come into force after several sectoral policies and pieces of legislation have been operational in the country. Most of the existing policies and Acts are outdated and due for review. The delay in reviewing and approving these policies and legal instruments might cause a big challenge in the implementation of the NSP.

1.5.3 Financing challenge

Identifying and securing funding to implement the NSP will undeniably be a challenge. However, the Investment Strategy shall outline a proposed SWAp through which funds will be sourced from a number of cooperating development partners. Sanitation is generally given lip-service at all levels including the national budget.

1.5.4 Establishing a Department for Sanitation

In a bid to effectively implement the NSP, there is need to establish a fully-fledged Sanitation Department within the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development. This Department shall be mandated to oversee and coordinate all sanitation and hygiene activities and initiatives in the country. This is a major institutional reform that will require adequate financial and human resources to be made available.

1.5.5 Human Resource Development and Management Challenges

It is undeniable that human resource and management challenges exist in Malawi. This policy advocates that qualified officers be recruited, trained and equipped for this challenging work throughout Malawi to work as sanitation and hygiene coordinators. These officers will be backed up with support and training from the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit (NSHCU). They

shall also be provided with adequate resources to effectively perform their duties within their working areas.

1.5.6 Infrastructure Related to Sanitation Especially in Urban Areas

During the development of the NSP, it was observed that the infrastructure required to provide adequate sanitation in cities, the municipality, towns and districts is very inadequate. In the cities for example, sewerage systems are mostly blocked or broken down due to old age, vandalism and poor maintenance and are therefore not operating efficiently. Other sewerage systems have surpassed their design capacity due to increased population connected to the systems.

Apart from that, there are very few public toilets and refuse collection points in the cities, municipality, towns, districts and market centres. Another challenge is high cost of services due to few operators providing this service that has resulted into limited competition for septic tank emptying service operators. Further to this City, Town and District Assemblies' refuse collection systems, though still in operation, are not adequate in terms of refuse collection vehicles and basic equipment for operations. The policy has, therefore, covered these areas comprehensively to ensure effective and efficient delivery of improved sanitation services in these areas. Another challenge is that the management of landfill sites is very poor and hence a potential threat to sustainable environmental management.

1.5.7 Coordination

In the absence of a single coherent policy for sanitation, there is lack of coordination of activities and various stakeholders are unclear on what roles they can play and with whom they can liaise in coming up with programmes of improving sanitation in Malawi. The development of this policy has, therefore, taken into account the various roles that different stakeholders will play and how sanitation activities will be coordinated. The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, through the NSHCU, shall coordinate the various sanitation and hygiene activities throughout the country.

1.5.8 HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is a public health, social, economic and development issue challenging the individual and collective well-being of the people of Malawi. The policy might face significant implementation barriers if the pandemic is not addressed appropriately by Government and its various stakeholders. However, the NSP has provided a platform for mainstreaming HIV and AIDS into water and sanitation activities.

2.0 BROAD POLICY DIRECTIONS

2.1 Vision

Sanitation for all in Malawi.

2.2 Mission

To ensure that all people in Malawi own and have access to improved sanitation facilities, practice safe hygiene, and practice safe recycling of liquid and solid waste for sustainable environmental management and socio economic development.

2.3 Guiding Principles

The following key principles will guide the NSP and its implementation:

- 2.3.1 Every person has a basic right to information on improved sanitation and has a responsibility to own and maintain sanitation facilities;
- 2.3.2 Every person has an obligation to take measures to promote sustainable utilization and management of improved sanitation facilities;
- 2.3.3 Children and youth shall be given early exposure to sanitation and hygiene;
- 2.3.4 Women, men and the youth shall effectively participate in policy, programme and project design and implementation to enhance their role in sanitation and hygiene management activities;
- 2.3.5 The recycling of liquid and solid wastes wherever possible shall be promoted;
- 2.3.6 Appropriate re-use of by-products shall be encouraged;
- 2.3.7 The participation of the private sector, NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) shall be promoted;
- 2.3.8 Regulations shall be complemented by social and economic incentives to influence behavioral change for individuals, institutions and industries to invest in improved sanitation facilities;
- 2.3.9 Every person shall be encouraged to wash hands with clean running water and soap;
- 2.3.10 Capacity building in sanitation and hygiene promotion shall be undertaken at all levels;
- 2.3.11 Provision of water supply shall be integrated with sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- 2.3.12 Adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion shall be a norm;

- 2.3.13 Sanitation and hygiene research activities of various stakeholders shall be encouraged but subject to monitoring and regulation;
- 2.3.14 Industrial developments shall incorporate appropriate sanitation measures;
- 2.3.15 Enforcement of responsible disposal of litter, human waste including excreta or urine in public places shall be enhanced;
- 2.3.16 Appropriate sanitary facilities shall be provided and safe hygiene practices promoted at all public gatherings;
- 2.3.17 Health care waste shall not be mixed with other public waste and shall be disposed of separately;
- 2.3.18 Adequate investment shall be made for sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- 2.3.19 All sectors of the economy shall be obliged to address issues of improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in their development agenda;
- 2.3.20 Provision of targeted subsidies for improved sanitation facilities for vulnerable and disadvantaged persons shall be promoted;
- 2.3.21 Open defecation shall not be tolerated in Malawi; and
- 2.3.22 Every household in Malawi shall be obliged to own a sanitation facility of some kind to reduce the potential of facilitating the transmission of water and sanitation related opportunistic diseases.

2.4 Overall Goal:

The overall policy goal is to promote improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices for improved health and socioeconomic development for the people of Malawi.

2.5 Overall Objective

The overall policy objective is to achieve universal access to improved sanitation, and safe hygiene practices while ensuring sustainable environmental management for the economic growth.

3.0 POLICY THEMES

This section addresses specific policy goals, objectives and their strategies.

3.1 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion at National Level

This policy area shall support issues and implementation mechanisms that promote integrated multi-sectoral coordination, and research on Sanitation and hygiene.

3.1.1 Goal:

The goal is to promote effective coordination and develop mechanisms for the delivery of sanitation and hygiene promotion at national level.

3.1.2 Objective:

The objective is to establish mechanisms at national level to bring about effective integrated multi-sectoral planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of sanitation and hygiene promotion.

3.1.3 Strategies

- 3.1.3.1 Establish a fully-fledged Department for Sanitation and Hygiene in the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development;
- 3.1.3.2 Prepare an enabling legislation to provide for the implementation of the National Sanitation Policy;
- 3.1.3.3 Create institutional linkages with all relevant stakeholders;
- 3.1.3.4 Ensure integration of improved sanitation and safe hygiene promotion into irrigation programmes and projects;
- 3.1.3.5 Promote National Sanitation Week and initiate regular sanitation forums;
- 3.1.3.6 Facilitate sanitation and hygiene training to build capacity at all levels;
- 3.1.3.7 Create awareness on improved sanitation and hygiene sanitation through electronic and print media;
- 3.1.3.8 Promote integrated research on various improved sanitation options;
- 3.1.3.9 Facilitate the development of standards, guidelines and regulations on liquid and solid waste management and pollution control;

- 3.1.3.10 Research into adoption of a manufacturing capacity for the production in Malawi of bio-degradable plastic bags and paper bags followed by production of facilities for such bags in partnership with the private sector
- 3.1.3.11 Prepare contingency plans for sanitation and sanitation related disasters;
- 3.1.3.12 Ensure application of appropriate procedures in case of accidents and spillage in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines;
- 3.1.3.13 Promote and enforce the importation of biodegradable plastics and environmentally friendly plastic products;
- 3.1.3.14 Promote and enforce the use of biodegradable carrier bags;
- 3.1.3.15 Develop and implement a National Sanitation and hygiene Programme and source funding for its activities;
- 3.1.3.16 Develop and regularly update databases on sanitation and hygiene.;
- 3.1.3.17 Develop and disseminate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- 3.1.3.18 Facilitate country-wide civic education on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices;
- 3.1.3.19 Promote mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS in line with the National HIV and AIDS Policy and Strategy in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities;
- 3.1.3.20 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all people have equal access to free, accurate, cultural sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes;
- 3.1.3.21 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason to denying access to improved sanitation and hygiene services;
- 3.1.3.22 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV sero status have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services;
- 3.1.3.23 Ensure that communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills to construct improved sanitation facilities;
- 3.1.3.24 Ensure that every workplace shall be kept clean, and free from any effluent from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisances;
- 3.1.3.25 Ensure that dirt and refuse shall be regularly removed by a suitable method at any work place;

3.1.3.26 Ensure provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable improved sanitation facilities for persons of both sexes with a distinct entrance for persons of each sex wherever appropriate; and

3.1.3.27 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.

3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural Areas

This policy area shall promote issues aimed at improving hygiene practices, sanitation and waste management in rural areas through a National or Local Assembly sanitation programme.

3.2.1 Goal:

The goal is to achieve universal access to improved sanitation and exposure to safe hygiene practices, and properly manage waste to protect the environment.

3.2.2 Objective

The objective is to increase access to improved sanitation, promote safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas.

3.2.3 Strategies

3.2.3.1 Establish a new cadre of specially recruited District Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinators (DSHC) at District Assembly (DA) level;

3.2.3.2 Undertake audit of sanitation facilities for all rural communities for the prioritization and targeting of areas for sanitation and hygiene interventions;

3.2.3.3 Deliver structured health and hygiene education using participatory methods;

3.2.3.4 Promote and market improved sanitation and safe hygiene options and technologies;

3.2.3.5 Train artisans and sanitation promoters in the production and marketing of sanitation hardware respectively;

3.2.3.6 Promote recycling of domestic solid waste;

3.2.3.7 Promote recycling of liquid and solid organic waste for composting or biogas generation;

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- 3.2.3.8 Promote the provision of industrial waste pre-treatment facilities at each industrial site and compliance with the relevant sanitation standards/guidelines;
 - 3.2.3.9 Ensure safe transportation, storage, disposal and treatment of industrial and hazardous waste;
 - 3.2.3.10 Create strong coordination mechanism over sanitation and hygiene issues at local authority level among all stakeholders;
 - 3.2.3.11 Create transparent funding mechanism for sanitation and hygiene programmes for local authorities;
 - 3.2.3.12 Provide and maintain improved sanitation facilities, which also cater for people with special needs in all public places;
 - 3.2.3.13 Promote improved sanitation and hygiene education in all community water supply projects including hand washing with running water and soap;
 - 3.2.3.14 Provide appropriate and adequate waste water disposal facilities at all areas where waste water is generated;
 - 3.2.3.15 Facilitate the rehabilitation and construction of sewage systems serving institutions with piped water systems;
 - 3.2.3.16 Ensure adequate security for all rehabilitated and constructed sewage systems serving institutions with piped water supply;
 - 3.2.3.17 Regulate pollution control in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders ;
 - 3.2.3.18 Monitor water use and quality in river and groundwater basins and protect them from exploitation and pollution;
 - 3.2.3.19 Oversee the water quality adherence from the irrigation sub-sector to ensure that water quality standards established in the Water Act and related legislation are not violated especially with regard to effluent from irrigated fields and groundwater pollution resulting from irrigated fields;
 - 3.2.3.20 Prohibit indiscriminate urination, human waste disposal and littering in open and public places;
 - 3.2.3.21 Develop and maintain databases on sanitation and hygiene;
 - 3.2.3.22 Develop and maintain Management Information System (MIS) on water point and numbering systems related to sanitation databases;
 - 3.2.3.23 Provide targeted subsidies for improved sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged persons;
 - 3.2.3.24 Promote research on improved sanitation in rural areas;

- 3.2.3.25 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all people have equal access to free, accurate, culturally sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes;
- 3.2.3.26 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason to denying access to improved sanitation and hygiene services;
- 3.2.3.27 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV sero status have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services;
- 3.2.3.28 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills;
- 3.2.3.29 Facilitate the promotion of improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices to the informal irrigation sector;
- 3.2.3.30 Foster greater women participation on improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in the small-scale irrigation sub-sector;
- 3.2.3.31 Facilitate capacity building for improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for irrigation farming communities;
- 3.2.3.32 Facilitate data collection, analysis and dissemination on sanitation and safe hygiene practices in irrigation programmes and projects;
- 3.2.3.33 Ensure that dirt and refuse shall be regularly removed by a suitable method at any work place;
- 3.2.3.34 Ensure that the floor of any workroom shall be cleaned at least once every day by washing or, if it is effective by sweeping or other method;
- 3.2.3.35 Ensure provision and maintenance of adequate drainage facilities for wet surfaces in workplaces;
- 3.2.3.36 Ensure that every occupier shall provide at a workplace washing facilities for male and female employees, easily accessible in the proportion of at least one hand washing basin and one shower for every twenty employees per shift where shifts are operational;
- 3.2.3.37 Ensure provision of adequate supply of safe water maintained at suitable points conveniently accessible to all persons employed; and
- 3.2.3.38 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupation Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.

3.3 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and Delivery of Services in Cities, Municipalities, Towns, Market Centres and Peri-Urban Areas

This policy area addresses issues of improved sanitation, hygiene promotion and recycling of waste in cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas

3.3.1 Goal

The goal is to achieve universal access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices, and properly manage waste to protect the environment.

3.3.2 Objective 1

The objective is to develop capacity for effective sanitation and hygiene promotion

3.3.3 Strategies

- 3.3.3.1 Establish a new cadre of managers, experts and sanitation and hygiene coordinators for city, municipal, towns, market centers and peri-urban areas;
- 3.3.3.2 Train artisans and sanitation promoters in the production and marketing of sanitation hardware respectively;
- 3.3.3.3 Undertake civic education and public awareness campaigns on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices;
- 3.3.3.4 Train informal recyclers in solid waste management and employ them at recycling centres and landfill sites;
- 3.3.3.5 Establish and manage sanitation facility databases for all cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas for the planning, monitoring and targeting of areas for improved sanitation and hygiene interventions;
- 3.3.3.6 Strengthen coordination over sanitation and hygiene issues in cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas among all stakeholders;
- 3.3.3.7 Create transparent and accountable funding mechanism for sanitation and hygiene programmes for cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas;
- 3.3.3.8 Create proactive committees to manage solid waste disposal, recycling activities and public toilets in cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas;

- 3.3.3.9 Encourage private sector participation in establishment and management of improved sanitation facilities in public places at affordable rates;
- 3.3.3.10 Deliver structured health and hygiene education using participatory methods;
- 3.3.3.11 Promote hygiene education in all community based water supply programmes/projects including hand washing with soap;
- 3.3.3.12 Create stall-holder committees in markets to manage solid waste disposal, recycling and public toilets;
- 3.3.3.13 Provide sanitation and hygiene training at all training institutions for extension workers ;
- 3.3.3.14 Recruit and train Engineers in wastewater and solid management engineering; and
- 3.3.3.15 Conduct regular monitoring of water quality for both surface and groundwater at landfill sites.
- 3.3.3.16 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all people have equal access to free, accurate, culturally sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes;
- 3.3.3.17 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason to denying access to improved sanitation and hygiene services;
- 3.3.3.18 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV sero status have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services;
- 3.3.3.19 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills to construction and maintain improved sanitation facilities;
- 3.3.3.20 Ensure that dirt and refuse shall be regularly removed by a suitable method at any work place;
- 3.3.3.21 Ensure that the floor of any workroom shall be cleaned at least once every day by washing or, if it is effective by sweeping or other method;
- 3.3.3.22 Ensure provision and maintenance of adequate drainage facilities for wet surfaces in workplaces;
- 3.3.3.23 Ensure that every owner shall provide at a workplace washing facilities for male and female employees, easily accessible in the proportion of at least one hand washing basin and one shower for every twenty employees per shifts where shifts are operational;

3.3.3.24 Ensure provision of adequate supply of safe water maintained at suitable points conveniently accessible to all persons employed; and

3.3.3.25 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupation Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.

3.3.4 Objective 2

The objective is to improve the delivery of improved sanitation services.

3.3.5 Strategies

3.3.5.1 Undertake audit of sanitation facilities for all cities, municipalities, towns and market centres for the prioritization and targeting of areas for improved sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions;

3.3.5.2 Extend solid waste refuse collection services to all residential areas and markets with active participation of communities and market committees;

3.3.5.3 Promote and market improved sanitation and hygiene options and technologies;

3.3.5.4 Encourage the provision of improved sanitation facilities at household level;

3.3.5.5 Provide and increase the number of improved latrines or toilets with hand washing facilities including soap or other detergents in all public and private places;

3.3.5.6 Provide and maintain improved sanitation facilities which cater for people with special needs in all public places;

3.3.5.7 Promote improved sanitation facilities in all community based water supply programmes/projects including hand washing with soap or any other detergent;

3.3.5.8 Provide adequate wastewater disposal facilities at all wastewater-generating points;

3.3.5.9 Provide adequate wastewater treatment and disposal services in either on-site septic tanks or off-site sewage treatment works for all new water supply programmes and projects;

3.3.5.10 Ensure adequate provision of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for all new piped water supply connections;

- 3.3.5.11 Encourage provision of security for equipment and safety gear for workers at sewage works and solid waste disposal/recycling sites;
- 3.3.5.12 Encourage rehabilitation of existing and construction of new sewage facilities;
- 3.3.5.13 Encourage private sector participation in investment and management of improved sanitation facilities in public places at affordable rates;
- 3.3.5.14 Ensure proper design and access to refuse collection points at markets and in residential areas;
- 3.3.5.15 Transfer management of sewerage systems and works to the Water Boards in line with the 1995 Water Works Act;
- 3.3.5.16 Encourage the provision of septic tank and latrine emptying equipment in cities, municipalities and towns;
- 3.3.5.17 Facilitate the construction of sludge ponds in towns and market centres; and
- 3.3.5.18 Ensure proper siting, development and sustainable management of landfill sites.

3.3.6 Objective 3

The objective is to enhance Environmental Protection and Management.

3.3.7 Strategies

- 3.3.7.1 Transform city, municipal and town dumps for solid waste into well-managed recycling centres or landfill sites;
- 3.3.7.2 Ensure compliance with effluent discharge standards and guidelines at industrial premises including conducting pre-investment Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- 3.3.7.3 Promote recycling and safe disposal of domestic solid waste;
- 3.3.7.4 Resettle household and tenants out of cramped and poor sanitary areas;
- 3.3.7.5 Conduct regular environmental audits for existing industrial operations;
- 3.3.7.6 Enforce polluter-pays principle in accordance with Environment Management Act;
- 3.3.7.7 Promote establishment of slurry pits and biogas generation at recycling centres; and

- 3.3.7.8 Prohibit indiscriminate urination, open human waste disposal and littering;
- 3.3.7.9 Carry out regular water and environmental monitoring;
- 3.3.7.10 Develop and disseminate IEC materials on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices;
- 3.3.7.11 Mobilize print and electronic media houses to regularly disseminate information on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices.

3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and Delivery in Schools

This policy area shall promote issues aimed at improving increasing access to improved sanitation, promoting safe hygiene practices and proper management of waste in schools.

3.4.1 Goal

The goal is to increase access to improve sanitation services, transform hygiene practices and properly manage the environment in schools.

3.4.2 Objective 1

The objective is to build capacity for sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools

3.4.3 Strategies

- 3.4.3.1 Provide training to teacher trainer institutions and at least one "sanitation teacher" in PHAST in all schools;
- 3.4.3.2 Facilitate the incorporation of life skills training on sanitation in school curriculum;
- 3.4.3.3 Ensure delivery of structured health and hygiene education for all children at primary school level through participatory methods;
- 3.4.3.4 Provide sanitation and hygiene training at teacher training institutions and to all head teachers at primary and secondary school level and to PEAs;
- 3.4.3.5 Ensure that child headed households affected and/or infected with HIV and AIDS are supported with appropriate sanitation and hygiene programmes;
- 3.4.3.6 Ensure the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene topics in school curricula for primary schools; and
- 3.4.3.7 Encourage inclusion of water, sanitation and hygiene topics in other education training materials for secondary and adult literacy training/teaching curricula.

3.4.4 Objective 2

The objective is to provide infrastructure for improved sanitation services and sustainable environmental management.

3.4.5 Strategies:

- 3.4.5.1 Provide separate and adequate improved latrines or toilets and urinals for boys and girls and also ensure provision of functioning hand washing facilities with soap and running water;
- 3.4.5.2 Provide regular maintenance of sanitary facilities in all schools;
- 3.4.5.3 Provide appropriate and adequate waste water disposal facilities in all schools;
- 3.4.5.4 Promote recycling of all biodegradable waste in schools;
- 3.4.5.5 Provide dual waste pits or receptacles for separation of organic from inorganic waste in schools;
- 3.4.5.6 Ensure that at least one latrine or toilet for boys and girls in all schools is provided with facilities for pupils with disabilities;
- 3.4.5.7 Provide separate and adequate improved sanitary facilities for male and female staff in schools;
- 3.4.5.8 Provide adequate security for all sanitary facilities in all schools; and
- 3.4.5.9 Rehabilitate and construct sewerage systems for institutions served with piped water systems.

3.5 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and Delivery in Health Care Facilities

This policy area shall promote issues aimed at improving hygiene practices and safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid waste in Health Care Facilities.

3.5.1 Goal

The goal is to promote and sustain improved sanitation and hygiene procedures in the collection and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid waste in Health Care Facilities.

3.5.2 Objective

The objective is to ensure safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid health care waste in order to protect health care workers, the general population and environment.

3.5.3 Strategies

- 3.5.3.1 Provide training to health practitioners and create awareness to the general public;
- 3.5.3.2 Incorporate legislative provisions in the Public Health Act for promoting health care waste management;
- 3.5.3.3 Segregate Health care waste at source into non-hazardous and hazardous waste according to internationally accepted colour coding of receptacles;
- 3.5.3.4 Provide standardized equipment for collection, storage, transportation and treatment of health care waste in accordance with World Health Organization HCWM guidelines;
- 3.5.3.5 Establish procedures for loading, moving and unloading HCW in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines;
- 3.5.3.6 Ensure treatment or disposal of health care waste according to WHO HCWM guidelines;
- 3.5.3.7 Establish appropriate treatment or disposal procedures for various categories of health care waste as per WHO HCWM guidelines;
- 3.5.3.8 Designate trained operators for health care waste treatment and disposal facilities;
- 3.5.3.9 Promote proper hand washing with soap and running water, and also provide disinfectants where necessary;
- 3.5.3.10 Provide functional protective wear to HCW collectors and operators;
- 3.5.3.11 Ensure security for treatment plants, disposal sites and depots;
- 3.5.3.12 Explore composting options for non-hazardous food and garden waste;
- 3.5.3.13 Ensure immediate sealing, removal and replacement of all waste containers before they are three quarters full;
- 3.5.3.14 Use separate trolleys or carriers, for collecting hazardous and non-hazardous health care waste and maintain clean and disinfected carriers;
- 3.5.3.15 Properly treat and dispose of all sharps and highly infectious waste in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines;

- 3.5.3.16 Encourage the use of efficient incinerators;
- 3.5.3.17 Regularly monitor the available capacity of sharps and placenta pits;
- 3.5.3.18 Provide sufficient numbers of improved sanitation facilities for staff, patients and guardians;
- 3.5.3.19 Ensure regular maintenance to latrines and toilet facilities;
- 3.5.3.20 Rehabilitate and construct sewerage systems for health facilities served with piped water systems;
- 3.5.3.21 Apply appropriate procedures in case of accidents and spillage according to WHO HCWM guidelines; and
- 3.5.3.22 Ensure that adequate disposal materials as well as sterilizing equipment for non-disposal HIV and AIDS materials are available at all health facilities.

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND LINKAGES

The implementation of sanitation and hygiene activities requires a multi-sectoral and coordinated integrated approach involving a number of stakeholders which include the ministries responsible for Sanitation Affairs; Water Affairs; Health; Local Government and Rural Development; Education; Agriculture; Labour; Information and Civic Education; Tourism, Parks and Wildlife; Lands and Natural Resources; Women and Child Development; Public Transport and Works; and Housing and Physical Planning. It shall also involve the OPC and other public stakeholders; Water Utilities; Local Government/Local Assemblies; the Private Sector; NGOs and Civil Society; Universities and other training institutions; and Local Communities.

The following shall be the institutional roles, responsibilities and linkages for these stakeholder institutions:

4.1 Ministry Responsible for Sanitation Affairs

The mandate of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.1.1 Provide policy direction and coordinate sanitation and hygiene sub sector programmes;
- 4.1.2 Prepare enabling legislation for the implementation of the policy;
- 4.1.3 Facilitate the development of a multi-sectoral NSHPP;
- 4.1.4 Source financial resources for the multi-sectoral NSHPP;
- 4.1.5 Conduct regular sanitation fora for dissemination of sanitation information, technologies and research findings;
- 4.1.6 Promote research and development on sanitation technologies and options and disseminate research findings;
- 4.1.7 Ensure holistic planning, designing and development of sanitation programmes;
- 4.1.8 Establish a national MIS and supporting databases on sanitation and hygiene practices;
- 4.1.9 Facilitate the development of standards, guidelines and inspectorate for sanitation and hygiene;
- 4.1.10 Undertake capacity building and monitoring within the water and sanitation sector;
- 4.1.11 Collect, process, analyze and disseminate relevant data and information to all stakeholders within the sanitation sub-sector;
- 4.1.12 Promote private sector participation and investment in the delivery of water supply and sanitation services;
- 4.1.13 Provide regulation framework for the provision and management of adequate sanitary facilities with hand washing at all functions and gatherings both private and public, where food is provided at traditional cultural ceremonies ;
- 4.1.14 Encourage the provision of septic tank and latrine emptying equipment in cities, municipalities and towns; and

- 4.1.15 Encourage rehabilitation of existing and construction of new sewerage facilities/systems.

4.2 Ministry responsible for Water Affairs.

The role of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.2.1 Ensure holistic integration of water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene education in all water and sanitation programmes and projects;
- 4.2.1 Ensure that water points have adequate drainage facilities;
- 4.2.2 Develop and regulate water utilities in terms of combined tariffs and financing for waterborne sanitation;
- 4.2.3 Promote hygiene education and provide improved sanitation facilities in all community based water supply and sanitation programmes and projects including hand-washing facilities; and
- 4.2.4 Facilitate rehabilitation and construction of sewerage facilities to cater for additional wastewater resulting from new water supply interventions.

4.3 Ministry responsible for Irrigation Affairs.

The role of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.3.1 Ensure integration of improved sanitation and hygiene promotion into irrigation programmes and projects;
- 4.3.2 Facilitate the promotion of improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices to the informal irrigation sector;
- 4.3.3 Foster a greater women participation on improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in the small-scale irrigation sub-sector;
- 4.3.4 Facilitate capacity building for improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for irrigation farming communities; and
- 4.3.5 Facilitate data collection, analysis and dissemination in irrigation programmes and projects.

4.4 Water Utilities

The role of Water Utilities shall be to:

- 4.4.1 Plan, design, rehabilitate and construct infrastructure for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal in their respective water areas in collaboration with local assemblies;
- 4.4.2 Collect, transport, treat and dispose of or recycle and re-use wastewater and promote improved on-site sanitation services;
- 4.4.3 Collaborate with local authorities in promoting hygiene and improved sanitation in low-income urban communities;
- 4.4.4 Develop and enforce Waterworks by-laws related to the construction of delivery and connection facilities of services for water supply and waterborne sanitation in their water areas;
- 4.4.5 Implement investment programmes, tariffs and compensations related to the development and management of water supply and waterborne sanitation facilities and services;
- 4.4.6 Establish MIS and supporting databases on water supply and improved sanitation;
- 4.4.7 Collect, process, analyze and disseminate relevant water supply and sanitation data and information to all stakeholders;
- 4.4.8 Support research and development on innovative sanitation technologies;
- 4.4.9 Support private sector participation in the delivery of water supply and improved sanitation services;
- 4.4.10 Ensure adequate provision of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities for all new city, municipal, town and market centre water supply programmes and projects; and
- 4.4.11 Monitor water quality within the water supply systems and promote catchment management and pollution control.

4.5 Water Resources Board/ National Water Resources Authority

The role of the Water Resources Board shall be to:

- 4.5.1 Co-ordinate and harmonize the activities of Catchment Management Authorities and all other stakeholders in terms of all sanitation related planning and development;
- 4.5.2 Determine and collect fees related to water abstractions and effluent discharges;
- 4.5.3 Approve any developments and/or improvements related to water resources and sanitation development;

- 4.5.4 Regulate pollution control in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders;
- 4.5.5 Conduct water quality inspections for all receiving water bodies;
- 4.5.6 Monitor water use and quality in river and groundwater basins and protect them from exploitation and pollution;
- 4.5.7 Oversee the water quality adherence from the irrigation sub-sector to ensure that water quality standards established in the Water Act are not violated especially with regards to effluent from irrigated fields and groundwater pollution resulting from irrigated fields;
- 4.5.8 Issue water abstraction and effluent discharge licenses; and
- 4.5.9 Maintain MIS on water point and numbering systems related to sanitation databases.

4.6 Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC)

The role of the OPC shall be to:

- 4.6.1 Facilitate the establishment and operationalization of a fully-fledged Department of Sanitation in the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development;
- 4.6.2 Facilitate the establishment and staffing of a National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit in the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development; and
- 4.6.3 Facilitate the establishment and staffing of a new cadre of staff in cities, municipality, town and district assemblies

4.7 Local Governments (District, Town, Municipal and City Assemblies)

The role of these Local Government institutions shall be to:

- 4.7.1 Plan and co-ordinate the implementation of water and sanitation programmes at local assembly level in collaboration with relevant water utilities;
- 4.7.2 Conduct sanitation audit at community and household level to establish baseline on improved sanitation coverage and hygiene practices; and
- 4.7.3 Establish MIS and supporting databases on improved sanitation, hygiene practices and coverage of potable water supply;
- 4.7.4 Create transparent and accountable funding mechanisms for Sanitation and hygiene programmes;
- 4.7.5 Conduct structured sanitation, health and hygiene education using participatory methods delivered through health and sanitation committees;
- 4.7.6 Conduct sanitation and hygiene training and promotion to foster increased coverage and sustenance of existing systems/facilities;
- 4.7.7 Build capacity for masons through training in latrine construction at community level;
- 4.7.8 Promote separation of organic from inorganic wastes at source, during collection and transportation to disposal or recycling centres;

- 4.7.9 Establish and maintain recycling centres wherever possible;
- 4.7.10 Promote recycling of domestic solid and liquid waste with separation of organic components for composting and biogas generation;
- 4.7.11 Promote and ensure strong coordination of sanitation and hygiene activities among all stakeholders;
- 4.7.12 Provide and maintain adequate numbers of improved sanitation facilities including urinals, toilets or latrines as well as hand washing facilities in all public places;
- 4.7.13 Provide and maintain improved sanitation facilities that cater for people with special needs in public places as appropriate;
- 4.7.14 Ensure provision of adequate numbers of sanitation facilities at prison and police stations for inmates and staff;
- 4.7.15 Ensure provision of adequate and appropriate numbers of sanitation facilities at commercial/private lodging places, restaurants, tea rooms, bars and informal drinking places, sporting centers and any other gathering places;
- 4.7.16 Arrange and collaborate with competent institutions the effective development and management of waterborne sanitation facilities and services;
- 4.7.17 Solicit funding for implementation of water, sanitation and environmental programmes within the respective local assemblies;
- 4.7.18 Train and employ informal recyclers at the dumpsite in solid waste management;
- 4.7.19 Create stall-holder committees in markets to manage solid waste disposal, recycling and public toilets;
- 4.7.20 Prohibit indiscriminate urination, open human waste disposal and littering;
- 4.7.21 Transfer management of sewage systems and works to Water Boards in line with 1995 Water Works Act;
- 4.7.22 Provide security for equipment and safety gear for workers at sewerage works and solid waste disposal sites; and
- 4.7.23 Undertake water quality monitoring of receiving water bodies and groundwater at landfill sites.

4.8 Ministry Responsible for Education

The role of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.8.1 Facilitate training of head teachers at primary and secondary school level and Primary Education Advisors in specially designed health, sanitation and hygiene short courses with emphasis on practical life skills curriculum and hardware maintenance;
- 4.8.2 Ensure adequate provision of separate improved sanitation facilities with adequate security and privacy for boys and girls at each learning institution;

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- 4.8.3 Ensure provision of at least one improved sanitation facility for boys and girls with disabilities at each school as the situation might determine;
 - 4.8.4 Conduct inspections of sanitary facilities at learning institutions to ensure compliance with stipulated design standards, public health norms and environmental safety guidelines;
 - 4.8.5 Ensure rehabilitation, construction and adequate maintenance of all waterborne and other improved sanitation facilities in all learning institutions with reticulated water supply systems and point sources;
 - 4.8.6 Ensure adequate provision of improved sanitation facilities for staff at schools including toilets or latrines as well as hand washing facilities with water and soap;
 - 4.8.7 Promote recycling of organic solid wastes for production of organic manure and biogas where feasible;
 - 4.8.8 Promote environmental cleanliness at learning institutions particularly at primary school level with the use of dual waste pit system for separating biodegradable from non-biodegradable waste to enhance learning, environmental protection and wealth generation;
 - 4.8.9 Ensure provision of adequate drainage facilities at all water points serving school communities;
 - 4.8.10 Liaise with Ministries responsible for Water and Sanitation Affairs in curriculum development and capacity building programmes targeting water and sanitation improvements;
 - 4.8.11 Ensure inclusion of water, sanitation and hygiene topics in school curricula for primary schools; and
 - 4.8.12 Encourage inclusion of water, sanitation and hygiene topics in other education training materials for secondary and adult literacy training/teaching curricula.
- 4.9 Ministries Responsible for Natural Resources (Minerals, Forestry, Fisheries, Environment, Tourism)**

The role of these institutions shall be to:

- 4.9.1 Ensure that pretreatment facilities are rehabilitated or constructed at all industrial sites;
- 4.9.2 Ensure implementation of the National Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act to ensure sustainable environmental management for socio-economic development of the country;

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- 4.9.3 Develop standards, guidelines and regulations on waste management and pollution control;
 - 4.9.4 Ensure pollution abatement from sanitation related activities;
 - 4.9.5 Co-ordinate all cross-cutting environmental activities required for sanitation management and wastewater services;
 - 4.9.6 Enforce pieces of legislation and implement policies on natural resources and environmental management;
 - 4.9.7 Enforce polluter pays principle in accordance with the Environmental Management Act;
 - 4.9.8 Provide water demand requirements on natural resources developments to the Ministry responsible for Water Affairs; and
 - 4.9.9 Ensure compliance to effluent discharge standards and guidelines at all industrial premises including conducting pre-investment ELA.
- 4.10 Ministry Responsible for Health Matters**

The role of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.10.1 Ensure proper management and disposal of health care wastes to ensure public health safety and avoid pollution of the environment;
- 4.10.2 Promote separation of health care waste at source into hazardous and non-hazardous wastes using appropriate and internationally accepted colour codes;
- 4.10.3 Ensure proper colour coding of facilities used for receiving, collecting and transporting health care waste;
- 4.10.4 Ensure provision of protective wear and adequate training for health care workers;
- 4.10.5 Ensure that all sharps and highly infectious materials are properly treated and disposed of in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines;
- 4.10.6 Ensure that incinerators are cleaned on a daily basis by the operator with incinerated sharps placed in a sharps pit;
- 4.10.7 Conduct regular monitoring of sharps and placenta pits to ensure availability of adequate capacity for their intended use;
- 4.10.8 Maintain, rehabilitate and construct sewerage systems and improved on-site sanitation facilities for health facilities with reticulated water supply systems;
- 4.10.9 Promote health and hygiene education in water and sanitation services;
- 4.10.10 Monitor and provide guidance concerning the quality of drinking water;
- 4.10.11 Provide appropriate interventions to prevent the prevalence of water and sanitation related diseases;
- 4.10.12 Provide research in water and sanitation related health issues;

- 4.11.13 Provide guidance on HIV and AIDS mainstreaming efforts to the water and sanitation sector; and
- 4.11.14 Conducting sanitary inspections in public and private institutions

4.11 Ministry Responsible for Agricultural Services

The role of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.11.1 Promote and ensure that good land husbandry practices are followed in all land use and cultivation endeavors to prevent water resources degradation and pollution from soil erosion and agrochemicals;
- 4.11.2 Promote the use of ecosan or other similar technologies among farming communities;
- 4.11.3 Provide adequate sanitation facilities for all agricultural institutions and staff houses;
- 4.11.4 Promote recycling of organic liquid and solid wastes for production of manure and/or biogas wherever appropriate;
- 4.11.5 Collect, process, analyze and disseminate relevant data and information to all stakeholders;
- 4.11.6 Maintain, rehabilitate and construct new sewage facilities for agricultural institutions and staff houses with reticulated water systems; and
- 4.11.7 Provide capacity to the extension staff to promote safe hygiene and improved sanitation in farming communities.

4.12 Ministry Responsible for Information and Civic Education

The role of the Ministry shall be to:

- 4.12.1 Co-ordinate the development and dissemination of IEC materials on sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- 4.12.2 Facilitate countrywide civic education on improved sanitation and hygiene; and
- 4.12.3 Facilitate the development of MIS and related database on sanitation and hygiene.

4.13 Ministry Responsible for Labour Issues

The role of the Ministry for Labour Affairs shall be to:

- 4.13.1 Ensure that every workplace shall be kept clean, and free from any effluent from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisances;
- 4.13.2 Ensure that accumulations of dirt and refuse shall be removed daily by a suitable method at any work place;

- 4.13.3 Ensure that the floor of any workroom shall be cleaned at least once every day by washing or, if it is effective and suitable by sweeping or other method;
- 4.13.4 Ensure provision and maintenance of adequate drainage facilities for wet surfaces in workplaces;
- 4.13.5 Ensure provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable improved sanitation facilities for persons of both sexes with a distinct entrance for persons of each sex;
- 4.13.6 Ensure that every owner shall provide at a workplace separate washing facilities for male and female employees, easily accessible in the promotion of at least one hand wash basin and one shower for every twenty employees per shift where shifts are operational;
- 4.13.7 Ensure that washing facilities wherever necessary shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition for the use of all persons employed, and shall have separate entrances for each sex;
- 4.13.8 Ensure provision of adequate supply of safe water maintained at suitable points conveniently accessible to all persons employed;
- 4.13.9 Conduct environmental health safety inspections at work places; and
- 4.13.10 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.

4.14 Institution Responsible for Nutrition, HIV and AIDS

The role of the institution responsible for Nutrition, HIV and AIDS shall be to:

- 4.14.1 Formulate and oversee the implementation of policies and strategies that address and mitigate against the pandemic;
- 4.14.2 Ensure that each sector formulates and implements sector-specific HIV and AIDS policies and that there is effective coordination between sectors;
- 4.14.3 Ensure that HIV and AIDS is mainstreamed in all relevant policies, plans and programmes;
- 4.14.4 Ensure that all people have equal access to free, accurate, culturally sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes;
- 4.14.5 Ensure that adequate disposal materials as well as sterilizing equipment for non-disposable materials are available at all health facilities;
- 4.14.6 Ensure that adequate facilities are provided for the appropriate disposal and removal of used disposable materials at all health facilities;
- 4.14.7 Ensure that appropriate information on HIV and AIDS is disseminated on the dangers of using unsterilized instruments and equipment;
- 4.14.8 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason for denying access to services;
- 4.14.9 Ensure that all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV serostatus have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services;

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- 4.14.10 Ensure that communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills; and
 - 4.14.11 Ensure that child-headed households are supported in order to safeguard the best interests of children.

4.15 Non-Governmental Organizations and the Civil Society

The role of NGOs and Civil Society shall be to:

- 4.15.1 Ensure integration of water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene education in all community-based water supply and sanitation programmes and projects;
- 4.15.2 Provide training in improved sanitation technologies and hygiene promotion to extension staff working on their water and sanitation programmes;
- 4.15.3 Promote recycling of organic liquid and solid wastes for production of organic fertilizers and biogas wherever applicable;
- 4.15.4 Assist in mobilization and securing funding for rural and low income urban communities for water and sanitation projects;
- 4.15.5 Assist in community sensitization on water, improved sanitation, safe hygiene, catchment management and conservation;
- 4.15.6 Liaise between rural low-income communities and Government/Donors and other co-operating partners through Local Government institutions on matters of sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- 4.15.7 Assist in the provision of water supply and sanitation services in rural areas and to low-income groups within urban centres;
- 4.15.8 Collect, process, analyse and disseminate relevant data and information to all stakeholders within the water and sanitation sector in accordance with national statistics guidelines and standards;
- 4.15.9 Consult the Ministries responsible for Water and Sanitation Affairs on issues related to water and sanitation developments; and
- 4.15.10 Ensure compliance with national policies and regulations governing Water and sanitation activities, including registration with the Ministry responsible for Sanitation and other relevant authorities.

4.16 Private Sector

The role of the private sector shall be to:

- 4.16.1 Invest in improved sanitation services and water resources development;
- 4.16.2 Provide capacity for consulting and contracting services in the water, sanitation and related industries;
- 4.16.3 Conduct research, develop and promote local manufacturing capacity for sanitation and water related services and technologies;

- 4.16.4 Collect, process, analyse and disseminate relevant data and information to all stakeholders within the water and sanitation sector in accordance with national guidelines and standards;
- 4.16.5 Ensure compliance with national policies and regulations governing water and sanitation activities, including registration with the Ministry responsible for Sanitation Affairs and other relevant authorities;
- 4.16.6 Consult with the Ministry responsible for Sanitation Affairs on issues related to water and sanitation development;
- 4.16.7 Provide capital for investment in sanitation developments;
- 4.16.8 Consult and collaborate with ministries responsible for sanitation affairs when planning and implementing infrastructure programmes to ensure adequate consideration of sanitation related risks; and
- 4.16.9 Provide septic tank and pit latrine emptying services and sludge disposal.

4.17 Other Public Stakeholders

Other public stakeholders with a stake in sanitation matters and their involvement are as follows:

- 4.17.1 The Ministry responsible for Trade, Industry and Commerce shall regulate the development and operations of industries and trade that can contribute to over-exploitation and pollution of public waters from trade effluents, through conditional licensing of industries and trading operations. It shall work closely with the Water Resources Board and Environmental Affairs Department in pollution abatement in the country;
- 4.17.2 Ministries responsible for Science and Technology shall also encourage investment in pretreatment and environmentally friendly technologies and conduct research in sanitation-related technologies;
- 4.17.3 The Ministry responsible for Tourism, Parks and Wild Life shall promote conservation of catchment areas in Game Reserves and Parks to ensure supply of sufficient quantities of acceptable quality water for various socio-economic purposes downstream. It shall ensure that adequate facilities are provided for its staff and cottages in the various resorts;
- 4.17.4 Ministries responsible for Transport and Public Works shall control and regulate navigation, roads, railways and airport development plans and protect water resources from pollution. They shall consult and collaborate with the ministries responsible for water resources and sanitation when planning, and implementing infrastructure programmes to ensure adequate consideration of water and sanitation related risks. They shall also co-ordinate their navigational plans and infrastructure development with the Ministry responsible for Water and Sanitation Affairs to ensure the operations are accommodated in the water resources development and management plans; Shall ensure provision of

improved sanitation facilities and adequate drainage systems in infrastructure-related design plans and development activities;

- 4.17.5 Ministries responsible for Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Human Settlements shall coordinate and provide policy and regulatory environment to promote sustainable human settlements and development in both urban and rural areas in relation to water and sanitation. They shall also endeavor to resettle households and tenants out of cramped and poor sanitary areas. They shall also promote infrastructure development in line with the Town and Country Planning Act;
- 4.17.6 Ministries responsible for Women, Youth and Community Development shall liaise with Ministries responsible for Water and Sanitation Affairs in community mobilization for community based management training, advocacy, awareness creation and gender mainstreaming. They shall also facilitate sanitation related participation training;
- 4.17.7 Malawi Bureau of Standards shall liaise with the Ministries responsible for Water and Sanitation Affairs in setting standards of treated and untreated water supply services, and effluent that can be discharged into the environment; and
- 4.17.8 Universities and other training institutions shall promote and undertake research and capacity building in water and sanitation related fields.

4.18 Parastatals

The role of Parastatals shall be to:

- 4.18.1 Develop sanitation related infrastructure in liaison with Ministries responsible for sanitation and water;
- 4.18.2 Comply with relevant standards and guidelines related to sanitation issues in their operations and establishment;
- 4.18.3 Facilitate capacity building on sanitation and hygiene for their employees; and
- 4.18.4 Collect, analyse and disseminate sanitation and hygiene related data to the general public.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION/ INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The National Sanitation Policy (NSP) calls for a National Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Programme (NSHPP). This programme shall cover the implementation of the NSP over a twelve-year period from 2008 up to the year 2020. The NSHPP will bring about Sanitation and hygiene transformation in Malawi, with safe hygienic practices the norm, universal access to improved sanitation facilities achieved and recycling of solid and liquid waste widely practiced.

An investment strategy shall be prepared to facilitate the implementation of the Policy and the NSHPP. The strategy shall take into consideration capacity building; sanitation infrastructure development, equipment, communication and MIS database, hygiene promotion, monitoring and evaluation as well as operational costs. A SWAp adopted by the water and sanitation sector will be the mode of financing mechanism for sanitation and hygiene activities under the NSHPP.

The Implementation Plan is provided separately as Appendix 2.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the NSP is an integral part of policy implementation that guides policymakers to ensure that sanitation and hygiene is being promoted in the country. The M&E framework for NSP shall be developed by MoIWD under the guidance of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD). The NSP will utilize the existing M&E master plan developed by MEPD and others. The policy will follow a participatory M&E approach whereby the beneficiaries at the grassroots level will participate in monitoring and evaluating programmes of sanitation and hygiene investment plans.

The M&E system for NSP will ensure that all key indicators are identified and aligned to the overall national objective on sanitation as outlined under the MGDS. A set of time bound monitoring indicators will be developed for each policy area. Annual monitoring reports will be produced and made available to the public for inspection and information. In addition the annual sanitation and hygiene conferences, which will take place during the 'Sanitation Week', shall provide a venue for annual review of progress as well as problems of both the implementation plan and the effectiveness of the policy itself.

The District Assemblies will form an integral part of the monitoring process. Members of the Village Development Committee (VDC) and the District Executive Committee (DEC) will work hand-in-hand to ensure that projects being implemented under NSP are well monitored.

For effective monitoring and evaluation of the NSP, the Ministry will form a National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit (NSHCU). The effectiveness of the policy and its implementation will be continuously monitored and evaluated by the NSHCU in consultation with the Planning Division in the Ministry of Irrigation & Water Development and other stakeholders. The work of the NSHCU will be subject to both internal reviews by the MoIWD as well as external reviews involving all of the ministries involved in its work.

6.1 Specific Objectives

The NSP has two specific objectives as follows:

- 6.1.1 To monitor the efficiency of resources utilized, the consistency of processes/methodologies used, and the effectiveness of the outputs realized to attain the goals and objectives of NSP; and
- 6.1.2 To evaluate the impact of goals and objectives of NSP in order to assess the degree to which the policy outcomes have contributed to changing the lives of those who intended to benefit.

6.2 Specific Strategies

The following specific strategies will be used for monitoring and evaluating activities proposed in the NSP:

- 6.2.1 Develop procedures for monitoring and evaluation of policy investment plans;
- 6.2.2 Conduct quarterly, mid-year, and annual reviews of the specific activities of the investment plans; and
- 6.2.3 Conduct periodic surveys to assess the impact of programmes being implemented under the investment plans for NSP.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Links between water and sanitation (WATSAN) and other MDGs

Links between WATSAN and other MDGs (Mathew 2005 & Adapted from DFID 2004, & WSSCC 2004)	
Development Goal	Link to Water and Sanitation
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Goal 1)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time and energy are lost searching for and collecting water • Poor health and frequent illness lead to lower productivity and lower income. • Household time, energy and budgets are consumed by coping with frequent illness • Child malnutrition is rampant, worsened by frequent illness due to lack of safe water and sanitation. <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better health leads to greater capacity to develop and maintain a livelihood • Time and energy can be reallocated for productive activities and/or self employment
Achieve universal primary education (Goal 2)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhoeal diseases and parasites reduce attendance and attention. • Girls are often obliged to stay home from school to help carry water and look after family members who are ill • School attendance by girls is reduced, and drop-out rates higher, where schools have no separate toilet facilities for boys and girls <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools are healthy environments • School enrolment, attendance, retention and performance is improved • Teacher placement is improved • Girls feel safe and can maintain dignity while at school
Promote gender equality and empower women (Goal 3)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls face harassment and/or sexual assault when defecating in the open • Women in rural areas spend up to a quarter of their time drawing and carrying water - often of poor quality <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls enjoy private, dignified sanitation, instead of embarrassment, humiliation and fear from open defecation • The burden on women and girls from water carrying is reduced • The burden on women and girls from looking after sick children is reduced • Increasing women's roles in decision-making to match their

	responsibilities, and bringing about a more equitable division of labour are known to help improve water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Demonstrating this can help to improve women's status in other ways.
Reduce Child mortality (Goal 4)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhoeal disease, including cholera and dysentery, continues to kill more than 2 million young children a year • Bottle-fed milk is often fatal due to contaminated water • Hookworms, roundworms and whipworms breed and debilitate millions of children's lives <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better nutrition and reduced number of episodes of illness leads to physical and mental growth of children • There is a sharp decline in the number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases
Improved Maternal health (Goal 5)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated water and bad hygiene practices increase chances of infection during labour • Women face a slow, difficult recovery from labour <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good health and hygiene increase chances of a healthy pregnancy <p>There is a reduced chance of infection during labour</p>
Links between WATSAN and other MDGs (Continued)	
Development Goal	Link to Water and Sanitation
Combating HIV AND AIDS, Malaria & other diseases (Goal 6)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People face difficulty in cleaning, bathing, cooking and caring for ill family members • There is a higher chance of infections due to contaminated water, lack of access to sanitation and hygiene, worsening overall conditions of diseased people • Of the global burden of disease, 23% is a result of poor environmental health, 75% of which is attributable to diarrhoea. <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer attacks on the immune system of HIV AND AIDS sufferers, allowing better health • Better, more hygienic and dignified possibilities to take care of ill people, lifting their burden • HIV treatment is more effective where clean water and food are available. • HIV infected mothers require clean water to make formula milk • Less occurrence of contaminated water sources and standing

	<p>water around water points reduces breeding grounds for mosquitoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean water and hygiene are important in reducing a range of parasites including trachoma and guinea worm
Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squalor, disease and degradation of natural surroundings, especially in slums and squatter settlements (Water resources are under stress) • Rural rivers and soils continue to be degraded by faeces • Due to urbanisation, numbers without adequate sanitation double to almost 5 billion by 2015 <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a sharp decrease in environmental contamination by faeces and wastewater • There are clean water and sustainable treatment and disposal procedures • Better health is linked to a reduction in poverty, putting less strain on capacity of natural resources
Develop a global partnership for development (Goal 8)	<p>Without access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor health leads to low productivity • Lack of schooling decreases employment chances <p>With access to WATSAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public, private and civil society partnerships help deliver water and sanitation services to the poor • The poor themselves are empowered through their involvement in the sector, developing a capacity for planning, implementation, maintenance and management that transcends into other sectors • There are more options for employment creation, as water supply and sanitation provision is labour intensive

Appendix 2: Implementation Plan

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY

Overall National Sanitation Policy Goal

To enhance the reduction of waterborne and sanitation related diseases in Malawi

Overall Objective

To achieve universal access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene practice while ensuring sustainable environmental management.

A. SANITATION AND HYGIENE AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Goal: To promote improved sanitation and safe hygiene [practices for improved health and socioeconomic development for the people of Malawi.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.1.2 To establish mechanisms at national level to bring about effective integrated multi-sectoral planning, coordination, implementation of Sanitation and hygiene promotion	3.1.3.1 Establish a fully-fledged Department for Sanitation within the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development	Department in Place , staff positions created and filled	MoIWD, OPC, DHRM & D, Treasury	2008 – 2010
	3.1.3.2 Prepare legislation for the implementation of the NSP	National Sanitation Act in place	MoIWD, Justice & Constitutional Affairs, National Assembly	2008 – 2010

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.1.3.3 Create institutional linkages with all relevant stakeholders	Minutes of meetings; MOUs	MoIWD, DoS &H, and other stakeholders	2008 – Ongoing
	3.1.3.4 Establish a National Sanitation and hygiene Coordination Unit (NHSCU) within MoIWD	NHSCU in place & operational	MoIWD, OPC, DHRM & D and other stakeholders	2008 – 2010
	3.1.3.5 Ensure integration of improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices into irrigation programmes and projects	Annual Irrigation Reports	MoIWD, DAs & other stakeholders	2008 - on going
	3.1.3.6 Promote National Sanitation Week and initiate regular sanitation forums	Celebration of National Sanitation Week preceding World Water Day and Proceedings of Annual Sanitation Conferences	MoIWD, MoLG & RD, Water Boards, MoH, NGOs & other stakeholders, UNICEF	2008 – Ongoing
	3.1.3.7 Facilitate Sanitation and hygiene training to build capacity at all levels.	No. of Trained staff at all levels	MoIWD, MoH & other stakeholders	2008 – 2011
	3.1.3.8 Create awareness on Sanitation and hygiene through electronic and print media.	Increased adoption rate of safe hygiene practices	MoIWD, MoH & Media fraternity, MICE	2008 – Ongoing
	3.1.3.9 Promote integrated research on various improved sanitation options.	Research publications and dissemination	MoIWD, Academic and Research Institutions	2008 – Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.1.3.10 Facilitate the development of standards, guidelines and regulations on liquid and solid waste management and pollution control	Operational standards, guidelines and regulations in place and their enforcement	MoIWD, MoLG & RD, EAD and Water Boards, MBS, WRB/NWRA	2008 - Ongoing
	3.1.3.11 Research into adoption of a manufacturing capacity for the production in Malawi of bio-degradable plastic bags and paper bags followed by production of facilities for such bags in partnership with the private sector.	Research publications, feasibility study reports & preliminary designs & Tender Documents	MoT & I, MoS & T, MoIWD, EAD, MIRTDC, Academic Institutions	2008 - Ongoing
	3.1.3.12 Prepare contingency plans for sanitation related disasters	Contingency Plans in Place	Dept. of Relief, Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness, MoIWD, EAD, Local Assemblies	2007 - Ongoing
	3.1.3.13 Ensure application of appropriate procedures in case of accidents and spillage in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines.	Annual Application Reports	MoH, WHO local office, Local Assemblies, Disaster & Relief Preparedness	2008 - Ongoing

	3.1.3.14 Promote and enforce the importation of biodegradable plastics and environmentally friendly plastic products	Importation licenses and volume of user friendly plastic bags	MoT & I, MRA, MBS	2008 – Ongoing
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
	3.1.3.15 Promote and enforce the use of biodegradable carrier bags.	Volume of biodegradable plastic bags	EAD, MoI, I & C, Local Assemblies	2009 - Ongoing
	3.1.3.16 Develop and implement a National Sanitation and hygiene Programme and source funding for its activities.	National Sanitation and hygiene Programme developed & Funded through SWAp	MoIWD, MoH, Donor Cooperating Partners, Treasury, MoE, MoLG & RD & other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.1.3.17 Develop and regularly update databases on sanitation and hygiene.	MIS databases in place	MoIWD, Water Boards, NSO, DISTMIS Local Assemblies & other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.1.3.18 Develop and disseminate IEC materials for sanitation and hygiene promotion	Type & Quantity IEC materials	MoICE, Media houses & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.1.3.19 Facilitate countrywide civic education on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices	Number of improved sanitation facilities and associated behavioral change	MoICE, DAs, UNICEF & other stakeholders.	2008 - On going
	3.1.3.20 Promote mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS in line with the National HIV and AIDS Policy and Strategy in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene activities.	Annual sanitation reports	DoNHIV & AIDS, and other stakeholders	2008 - On going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.1.3.21 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene activities, all people have equal access to free, accurate, cultural sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes;	Increased countrywide level of awareness	DoNHIV & AIDS, and other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.1.3.22 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason to denying access to services;	NSO study reports	DoNHIV & AIDS, NSO, and other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.1.3.23 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene activities, all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV sero status have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services;	Annual NAC reports	DoNHIV & AIDS, NAC, and other stakeholders	2008 - On going

	3.1.3.24 Ensure that communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills to construct improved sanitation facilities;	Annual reports	Socioeconomic	NSO and other stakeholders	2008 – On going
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.1.3.25 Ensure that every workplace shall be kept clean, and free from any effluent from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisances;	Inspection reports	MoL, & other stakeholders	2008 – On going
	3.1.3.26 Ensure that accumulations of dirt and refuse shall be regularly removed by a suitable method at any work place;	Inspection reports	MoL, & other stakeholders	2008 – On going
	3.1.3.27 Ensure provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable improved sanitation facilities for persons of both sexes with a distinct entrance for persons of each sex wherever appropriate	Inspection reports	MoL, & other stakeholders	2008 – On going
	3.1.3.28 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.	Compliance reports	MoL, & other stakeholders	2008 – On going

B. SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN RURAL AREAS

Goal: To achieve universal access to improved sanitation and hygiene practices, and properly manage wastes to protect the environment and create wealth

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.1 Establish a new cadre of specifically recruited District Sanitation and hygiene coordinators (DHSC) at District Assembly Level	Staff positions created and filled in all District Assemblies	MolWD, DHRM & D, MoLG & RD & Das; Treasury	2008 – 2010
	3.2.3.2 Undertake audit of sanitation facilities for all rural communities for the prioritization and targeting of areas for sanitation and hygiene interventions	Inventory of Sanitation and hygiene practices for each district in place; priority lists for interventions developed	MolWD, MoH & DAs	2008 – 2010
	3.2.3.3 Deliver structured sanitation and hygiene education using participatory methods	Training materials developed & No. of people trained	MoH, DAs, UNICEF & NGOs	2008 – On going
	3.2.3.4 Promote and market improved sanitation and safe hygiene options and technologies	Annual sanitation reports	MoH, MolWD & DAs	2008 – On going

	3.2.3.5 Train artisans and sanitation promoters in the production and marketing of sanitation hardware respectively	No. of trained artisans	MoIWD, NCIC, DAs	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.6 Promote recycling of domestic waste	Improved soil condition and clean environments	MoIWD, EAD, DAs & NGOs	2008 - Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
3.2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.7 Promote recycling of liquid and solid organic waste for composting or biogas generation	Improved soil conditions and No. of small biogas plants per District	MoIWD, MoS & T, DAs	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.8 Promote provision industrial waste pre-treatment facilities at each industrial site and ensure compliance with relevant sanitation standards and guidelines	Inspection reports, No. of industrial sites established per year	NWA, EAD & MoI, C & T	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.9 Ensure safe transportation, storage, disposal and treatment of industrial and hazardous waste	State of Environmental Reports, Annual Performance Reports by Local Assemblies	EAD, Local Assemblies, WRB	2008 - ongoing
	3.2.3.10 Create strong coordination mechanisms over sanitation and hygiene issues at Local Assembly among all stakeholders	Coordination forums created and operationalized; No. of coordination meetings held/DA/year	MoIWD, MoH, DAs & NGOS	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.11 Create transparent funding mechanisms for Sanitation and hygiene programmes for all Local Assemblies	Annual Audit Reports	MoIWD, MoLG & RD & Auditor General, MoF	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.12 Provide and maintain improved sanitation facilities which also cater for people with special needs in all public places	Annual Reports of facilities and places where established by DAs	MoLG & RD, DAs, MoPDE	2008 - Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.13 Promote hygiene education and improved sanitation in all community water supply and sanitation projects including hand washing facilities with soap and running water	Epidemiological data on water and sanitation related diseases; No. of facilities established/DA/year; water and sanitation coverage database	MoIWD, DAs, NGOs & MoLG & RD	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.14 Provide appropriate and adequate waste water disposal facilities in all areas where waste water is generated	Clean environments & No. of waste water disposal facilities at each water generating facility	MoIWD, NGOs, Local Assemblies, Water Utilities	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.15 Facilitate the rehabilitation and construction of sewerage systems serving institutions with piped water systems	No. of Feasibility, Design and Construction Reports	MoIWD, MoLG & RD, Water Boards & DAs; MoE & MoA, MoH	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.16 Ensure adequate security for all rehabilitated and constructed sewage systems serving institutions with piped water supply;	Annual performance reports	MoIWD, Local Assemblies, Water Boards and other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.17 Regulate pollution control in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders	Annual Inspection Reports	WRB, EAD, MoL & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.18 Monitor water use and quality in river and groundwater basins and protect them from exploitation and pollution	Annual Inspection Reports	WRB, EAD, Water Utilities & other stakeholders	2008 - On going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.19Oversee the water quality adherence from the irrigation sub-sector to ensure that water quality standards established in the Water Act and related legislation are not violated especially with regard to effluent from irrigated fields and groundwater pollution resulting from irrigated fields	Annual Inspection Reports	WRB, EAD, Irrigation Dept & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.20Prohibit indiscriminate urination, defecation and littering in open and public places	Inspection Reports & Court Fines/Sentences	MoIWD, EAD, DAs, Judiciary, Ministry of Home Affairs, MICE	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.21Develop and maintain database on sanitation and hygiene	Databases in place and updated	MoIWD, Water Boards and Local Assemblies & stakeholders	2008 - ongoing
	3.2.3.22Develop and maintain MIS on water point and numbering system related to sanitation database	MIS in place and regularly updated	MoIWD, Water Utilities, DAs & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.23Provide targeted subsidies for improved sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.	No. of facilities constructed/year (using the subsidies) for the vulnerable.	MoIWD, Local Assemblies & Cooperating Donor Partners	2008 - ongoing
	3.2.3.24Promote research on improved sanitation in rural areas;	Annual Research Reports	Universities, Science & Technology, MIRTDC	2008 - On going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.25 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all people have equal access to free, accurate, cultural sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes;	High levels of HIV AND AIDS awareness	DoN, HIV AND AIDS, NAC & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.26 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason to denying access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene services;	Annual statistical Reports	NSO, EP&D, DoN, HIV AND AIDS, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.27 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV sero status have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services;	Annual statistical Reports	NSO, EP&D, DoN, HIV AND AIDS, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going

	3.2.3.28 Ensure that, in the implementation of sanitation and hygiene related activities, communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills;	Demographic surveys	NSO, EP&D & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.29 Facilitate the promotion of improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices to the informal irrigation sector;	Sanitation coverage Reports on the Irrigation sector	MoA, MoIWD, DAs, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.30 Foster greater women participation on improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in the small-scale irrigation sub-sector;	Sanitation coverage Reports on the Irrigation sector	MoA, MoIWD, DAs, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.31 Facilitate capacity building for improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for irrigation farming communities;	Number of trained Irrigation related personnel	MoA, MoIWD, DAs, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.32 Facilitate data collection, analysis and dissemination on sanitation and hygiene safe practices in irrigation programmes and projects;	Baseline Data and feasibility Study Reports	MoIWD, MoA, DAs, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.2.3.33 Ensure that accumulations of dirt and refuse shall be regularly removed by a suitable method at any work place.	Work place Inspection Reports	MoL, EAD & other stakeholders	2008 On going
	3.2.3.34 Ensure that the floor of any workroom shall be cleaned at least once every day by washing or, if it is effective by sweeping or other method.	Regular Inspections Reports	MoL, Local Assemblies, MoT, C&I	2008 - On-going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.2.2 To promote improved sanitation, safe hygiene practices, proper waste disposal and recycling of wastes in rural areas	3.2.3.35 Ensure provision and maintenance of adequate drainage facilities for wet surfaces in workplaces.	Regular Inspection Reports	MoL, MoT, I&C and other stakeholders	2008 - On-going
	3.2.3.36 Ensure that every occupier shall provide at a workplace washing facilities for male and female employees, easily accessible in the proportion of at least one hand washing basin and one shower for every twenty employees per shift where shifts are operational.	Regular Environmental Health Safety Reports	MoL, MoH, Local Assemblies	2008- Ongoing
	3.2.3.37 Ensure provision of adequate supply of safe water maintained at suitable points conveniently accessible to all persons employed.	Regular Environmental Health Safety Reports	MoH, MoL, MoIWD and other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.2.3.38 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupation Safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.	Compliance Reports	MoL, Local Assemblies and other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing

C. SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES IN CITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, TOWNS AND MARKET CENTRES

Goal: The goal is to achieve universal access to improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices, and properly manage waste to protect the environment.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.3.2 Objective 1 To develop capacity for effective safe Sanitation and hygiene promotion	3.3.3.1 Establish a new cadre of managers, experts and Sanitation and hygiene coordinators for city, municipal, town and market centres	Staff recruited and working; Staff returns	MOLG & RD, CAs & MoIWD	2008 – 2010
	3.3.3.2 Train artisans and sanitation promoters in the production and social marketing of sanitation hardware respectively	No. of trained masons and sanitation promoters; Areas of deployment and business venture	MoIWD, MoLG & RD, CAs, Town Assemblies, NCIC	2008 -2009
	3.3.3.3 Undertake civic education and public awareness campaigns on safe hygiene and improved sanitation	No. of campaigns/centre/year	MoIWD, MoLG & RD, CA, MoH & Town Assemblies	2008 – Ongoing
	3.3.3.4 Train informal recyclers in solid waste management and employ them at recycling centres and landfill sites	No. of people trained & employed in recycling centres/landfill sites	MoIWD, City, Municipal & Town Assemblies	2009 – Ongoing

	3.3.3.5 Establish and manage sanitation facility databases for all cities, municipalities, town assemblies, market centres and peri-urban areas for planning, monitoring and targeting of sanitation and hygiene interventions	Databases established and regularly update	MoWID, Local Assemblies, EP & D	2009 Ongoing
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS VERIFICATION	OF RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.3.2 Objective 1 To develop capacity for effective safe Sanitation and hygiene promotion	3.3.3.6 Strengthen coordination over sanitation and hygiene issues in cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas among all stakeholders	Minutes of consultative meetings	Town Assemblies, MLC & RD, MoIWD	2008 – Ongoing
	3.3.3.7 Create transparent and accountable funding mechanism for sanitation and hygiene programmes for city, municipal, town assemblies, market centres and peri-urban areas	Audit reports; annual financial reports	MoIWD, MoF, MLC & RD, Local Assemblies	2008 – Ongoing
	3.3.3.8 Create proactive committees to manage solid waste disposal, recycling and public toilets in cities, municipalities, towns, market centres and peri-urban areas	No. of Committees created and empowered/LA/year	Local Assemblies, MLC & RD, MoIWD	2009 – Ongoing
	3.3.3.9 Encourage private sector participation in management of improved sanitation facilities in public places at affordable rates.	No. of registered private operators/LA/year	MLC & RD, Local Assemblies	2008 – Ongoing
	3.3.3.10 Deliver structured health and hygiene education using participatory methods	No. of courses conducted/Local Assembly/Year	Local Assemblies, NGOs, MoIWD, MoH	2008 – Ongoing

	3.3.3.11 Promote hygiene education in all community based water supply programmes/projects including hand-washing with soap or any detergents	Increased adoption of safe hygiene practices; Reports on waterborne/sanitation related disease incidents	Local Assemblies, Water Boards, MoIWD	2007 - Ongoing
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.3.3.12 Create stall-holder committees in markets to manage solid waste disposal, recycling and public toilets	No. of committees created/Local Assemblies; Minutes of committee meetings	MoLG & RD, Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.3.13 Provide Sanitation and hygiene training to all head teachers at primary and secondary school level and Primary Education Advisors	No. of trained head teachers & PEAs/LA/Year	MoE, Local Assemblies, MoIWD	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.3.14 Recruit and train Engineers in wastewater and solid management engineering	Annual Staff Returns and Training Reports	MoIWD, OPC, Water Utilities & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.3.3.15 Conduct regular monitoring of water quality for both surface and groundwater at landfill sites	Annual Water Quality Inspection Reports	MoIWD, WRE, Local Assemblies, EAD & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.3.3.16 Ensure that all people have equal access to free, accurate, culturally sound and age-appropriate formal and non-formal HIV and AIDS information and education programmes.	Annual Review Reports	DN,HIV&AIDS, NAC, Local Assemblies and other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.3.3.17 Ensure that HIV and AIDS status whether suspected or actual is not used as a reason to denying access to services.	Annual statistical Reports	NSO, EP&D, DoN, HIV and AIDS, & other stakeholders	2008 - On going

	3.3.3.18 Ensure that all women and girls regardless of marital status or HIV sero status have equal access to appropriate, sound HIV and AIDS related information, education programmes and means of prevention and health services.	Annual statistical Reports	NSO, EP&D, DoN, HIV and AIDS, & other stakeholders	2008 – On going
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.3.3.19 Ensure that communities and extended families caring for orphans are assisted and empowered with resources, services and skills to construction and maintain improved sanitation facilities.	Demographic surveys	NSO, EP&D & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.3.3.20 Ensure that accumulations of dirt and refuse shall be regularly removed by a suitable method at any work place.	Work place Inspection Reports	MoL, EAD & other stakeholders	2008 On going
	3.3.3.21 Ensure that the floor of any workroom shall be cleaned at least once every day by washing or, if it is effective by sweeping or other method.	Regular Inspections Reports	MoL, Local Assemblies, MoT, C&I	2008 - On-going
	3.3.3.22 Ensure provision and maintenance of adequate drainage facilities for wet surfaces in workplaces.	Regular Inspection Reports	MoL, MoT, I&C and other stakeholders	2008 - On-going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.3.3.23 Ensure that every owner shall provide at a workplace washing facilities for male and female employees, easily accessible in the proportion of at least one hand washing basin and one shower for every twenty employees per shifts where shifts are operational.	Regular Environmental Health Safety Reports	MoL, MoH, Local Assemblies	2008- Ongoing
	3.3.3.24 Ensure provision of adequate supply of safe water maintained at suitable points conveniently accessible to all persons employed.	Regular Environmental Health Safety Reports	MoH, MoL, MoJWD and other stakeholders	2008 – Ongoing
	3.3.3.25 Ensure that labour-related provisions of this policy shall be implemented in line with the Occupation safety, Health and Welfare Act of 1997.	Compliance Reports	MoL, Local Assemblies and other stakeholders	2008 – Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.3.4 Objective 2: To improve delivery of improved sanitation services	3.3.5.1 Undertake audit of sanitation facilities in all, cities, municipalities, town and Market Centres for prioritization and targeting of areas for improved sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions	Sanitation audit reports; Annual Action Plans	Local Assemblies, MoLG & RD, MoIWD	2008 -2010
	3.3.5.2 Extend solid waste refuse collection services to all residential areas and markets with active participation of communities and market committees	Annual technical audit reports	Local Assemblies, MoLG & RD, MoIWD	2009 - Ongoing
	3.3.5.3 Promote and market safe hygiene and improved sanitation options and technologies	Rate of adoption of safe hygiene practices; No. of improved facilities constructed/LA/Year	Local Assemblies, MoH & MoIWD	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.4 Encourage the provision of improved sanitation facilities at household level	No. of new improved facilities constructed/Local Assembly/Year	Local Assemblies, MoIWD, MoLG & RD	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.5 Provide and increase the number of improved latrines or toilets with hand washing facilities including soap or other detergents in all public and private places.	No. of improved facilities constructed in public places/LA/Year	MoLG & RD, Local Assemblies, MoIWD	2008 & Ongoing

	3.3.5.6 Provide and maintain improved sanitation facilities which cater for people with special needs in all public places.	No. of various technologies promoted and installed/Local Assembly/Year	Local Assemblies, MoJWD, MoLG & RD	2008 - Ongoing
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS VERIFICATION	OF RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.3.5.7 Promote improved sanitation facilities in all communities based water supply programmes/projects including hand washing with soap or any other detergent;	Increased adoption rate of safe hygiene practices	MolWD, MoH, LA and other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.3.5.8 Provide adequate and improved sanitation facilities at all public places and private institutions	Annual Inspection Reports on new improved facilities installed/Local Assembly	Local Assemblies, MoLC & RD, MolWD	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.5.9 Provide and maintain improved sanitation facilities which cater for people with special needs in all public places.	No. of facilities provided country-wide/Year	Local Assemblies, MoWPD, MoE	2009 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.10 Promote provision of improved sanitation facilities in all community based water supply programmes/projects including hand washing with soap or any other detergent	Progress Reports on numbers of improved facilities provided	MolWD, Water Boards, Local Assemblies, NGOs	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.11 Provide adequate wastewater disposal facilities at all wastewater generating points	Annual Inspection Reports on new installations/Local Assemblies	MolWD, Water Boards & Local Assemblies	2008 & Ongoing

	3.3.5.12 Provide adequate wastewater treatment and disposal services in either on-site septic tanks or sewage treatment works for all new piped water supply programmes/project	Annual Inspection Reports on new installations	Local Assemblies, Water Boards, MoIWD, Individual House Owners	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.13 Ensure adequate provision of wastewater and disposal facilities in all new water supply connections	Annual Inspection Reports	Local Assemblies, MoIWD, MOH, Water Boards, Individual House Owners	2008 & Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.3.5.14 Encourage provision of security for equipment and safety gear for workers at sewage works and solid waste disposal/recycling sites	Annual Inspection Reports	Local Assemblies, MoLG & RD, Water Boards, MoIWD	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.15 Encourage rehabilitation of existing and construction of new sewerage facilities	Completion Reports on rehabilitated and constructed sewerage facilities	MoIWD, Water Boards, Local Assemblies, Contractors	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.16 Encourage private sector participation in management of improved sanitation facilities at affordable rates	No. of private organizations/firm providing services/Local Assembly/Year	Local Assemblies, NCIC	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.17 Encourage provision of security for equipment and safety gear for workers at sewage works and solid waste disposal/recycling sites.	MoU signed between Water Boards and City Assemblies; Performance Reports	MoIWD, MoLG & RD, Water Boards & Local Assemblies	2008 – 2010
	3.3.5.18 Ensure proper design of and access to refuse collection points in residential areas and markets	Design Reports; No. of tones of waste collected/annum/Local Assembly	Local Assemblies, Private Firms, EAD	2008 & Ongoing
	3.3.5.19 Encourage rehabilitation of existing and construction on new sewerage systems	No. of sewerage systems rehabilitated/constructed/year; feasibility and detailed design reports; Completion Reports	MoIWD, Private Firms, Local Assemblies, Water Boards & MoLG & RD	2008 & Ongoing

	3.3.5.20 Encourage provision of septic tank and latrine emptying equipment in all Local Assemblies	No. of pieces of equipment provided in city, towns and market centres	MolWD, Private Sector, Water Boards, Local Assemblies,	2008 & Ongoing
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
	3.3.5.21 Facilitate the construction of sludge ponds in towns and market centres	Design and Construction Reports	DAs, Water Utilities, MoIWD & other stakeholders	2008 - On going
	3.3.5.22 Ensure proper siting, development and sustainable management of landfill sites	Design and construction Reports	DAs, Water Utilities, EAD, MoIWD & other stakeholders	2008 - On going

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.3.6 Objective 3 To enhance environmental protection and management	3.3.7.1 Transform city, municipal and town dumps for solid waste into well-managed recycling centres or landfill sites	Management reports;	Local Assemblies, National Resources Water Authority	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.7.2 Ensure compliance with effluent discharge standards and guidelines at industrial premises including conducting pre-investment EIA	Environmental Monitoring Report; EIA and Environmental Management Reports	MoT & ID, EAD, NWRA	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.7.3 Promote recycling and safe disposal of domestic solid waste	Environmental Management Reports; clean household environments	Local Assemblies, MoH, Community members	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.7.4 Resettle households and tenants out of cramped and poor sanitary areas	Resettlement Reports;	MoLHPS, Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.7.5 Conduct regular environmental audits for existing industrial operations	Environmental Audit reports	MoL & VT, EAD, Private Sector Firms	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.7.6 Enforce polluter-pays principle in accordance with the Environmental Management Act	Environmental Monitoring Reports	EAD, NWRA, Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.3.7.7 Promote establishing of slurry pits and biogas generation at recycling centres	Annual Reports on number of slurry pits and biogas plants established	Local Assemblies, Private Firms, MoST	2009 -Ongoing
	3.3.7.8 Prohibit indiscriminate urination, open defecation and littering	Clean and aesthetically pleasing environment	Local Assemblies, urban communities	2008 - Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.3.5 Objective 3 To enhance environmental protection and management	3.3.7.9. Carry out regular water and environmental monitoring	Annual Water Quality Reports	MoIWD, WRB, EAD & other stakeholders	2008 – On going
	3.3.7.10 Develop and disseminate IEC materials on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices.	IEC materials in place & Annual Reports from various stakeholders	MoICE, MoIWD, MoH, UNICEF & other stakeholders	2008 – 2011
	3.3.7.11 Mobilize print and electronic media houses to regularly disseminate information on improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices.	Independent assessments of media house participation	MoICE, MACRA & other stakeholders	2008 – on going

12. SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

Goal: The goal is increase access to improve sanitation services, transform hygiene practices and properly manage the environment in schools.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
4.2 Objective 1 to build capacity for promotion of safe hygiene and improved sanitation	3.4.3.1 Provide training to at least one "sanitation teacher" in PHAST) in all schools	No. of schools involved in training programme; Training Reports	MoIWD, MoH & MoE	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.3.2 Facilitate the incorporation of life skills training on sanitation in schools curriculum	Revised New Curriculum in schools in place	MoE, UNICEF, MoIWD & other stakeholders	2008 - 2010
	3.4.3.3 Ensure delivery of structured health and hygiene education for all children at primary school level through participatory methods	Training Reports; Adoption of safe hygiene practices at school and home	MoIWD, MoH, MoE, NGOs & stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.3.4 Provide sanitation and hygiene training at teachers training institutions and to all head teachers at primary and secondary school level and to PEAs and	Staff Training Reports/No of Teachers trained per year	MoE, MoIWD and other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.3.5 Ensure that child headed households affected and/or infected with HIV and AIDS are supported with appropriate sanitation and hygiene programmes	Social Welfare Reports on support given to child headed households	MoWCD, Local Assemblies, UNICEF, MoIWD and other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing

	3.4.3.6	Ensure provision of water, sanitation and hygiene topics in school curricula	Primary and secondary school curricula	MoE, MoLG&RD, MoIWD, Donors and other stakeholders	2009 - Ongoing
	3.4.3.7	Encourage inclusion of water, sanitation and hygiene topics in other education training materials for secondary and adult literacy training/teaching curricula	Secondary and adult literacy curricula	MoE, MoWCD, MoIWD, Donors and other stakeholders	2009 - On-going
3.4.4 Objective 2 To provide infrastructure for improved sanitation services and sustainable environmental management	3.4.4.1	Provide separate and adequate improved latrines or toilets and urinals for boys and girls and also ensure provision of functioning hand washing facilities with soap and running water	No. of improved facilities provided/year/region	MoE, Donor Agencies, NGOs & stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.2	Provide regular maintenance to sanitary facilities in schools	Annual maintenance reports; functional sanitary facilities	MoE, D & C Assemblies & other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.3	Provide appropriate and adequate waste water disposal facilities in all schools	Construction Reports; Environmental Monitoring Reports	MoE, Local Assemblies, MoIWD, NGOs & other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.4	Promote recycling of all biodegradable waste in schools	Annual Inspection reports	MoE, EAD & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS		MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.4.2 Objective 2 To provide infrastructure for improved sanitation and sustainable environmental management	3.4.4.5	Provide dual waste pits or receptacles for separation of organic from inorganic waste in schools	No. of recycling centres/district/year	MoE, MoIWD, EAD & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.6	Ensure that at least one latrine or toilet for each sex (boys and girls) in all schools is provided with facilities for pupils with disabilities	No. of waste water disposal facilities constructed in schools/district/year	MoIWD, Water Boards, NGOs, Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.7	Provide separate adequate improved sanitary facilities in all schools for male and female staff in schools	No. of separate facilities constructed/district/year	MoE, NGOs, MoIWD & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.8	Provide adequate security for all sanitary facilities in schools	No., type and location of security facilities constructed/DA/year	MoE, MoIWD, NGOs & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.4.4.9	Rehabilitate and construct sewerage systems for learning institutions served with piped water systems	Feasibility, design and construction reports; Tender documents	MoE, MoIWD & NGOs & District Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing

3.5 SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Goal: To promote and sustain improved Sanitation and hygiene procedures in the collection and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid waste in Health Care Facilities

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.5.2 To ensure safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid health care waste in order to protect health care workers, the general population and environment	3.5.3.1 Provide training to practitioners and create awareness to the general public	No. of practitioners trained and awareness campaigns conducted per district/year	MoH, EAD, MoIWD, MICE, Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.2 Incorporate legislative provision in the Public Health Act for promoting health care waste management	Health Care Waste Management Act in place	MoH, MoIWD, MoJCA & National Assembly, EAD	2008 - 2010
	3.5.3.3 Segregate health care waste at source into hazardous and non-hazardous waste according to internationally accepted colour coding	Separate clearly marked receptacles for hazardous and non-hazardous waste at each health care facility in place/district/year	MoH, MoIWD, Local Assemblies, EAD	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.4 Provide standardized equipment for collection, storage, transportation and treatment of health care waste in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines	No. and location of standardized equipment/district/year	MoH, MoIWD, EAD	2008 - Ongoing

	3.5.3.5 Establish procedures for loading, moving and unloading HCW in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines	Procedures in place in all health care facilities	MoH, MoIWD, Local Assemblies, D & T As	2008 - 2010
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.5.2 To ensure safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid health care waste in order to protect health care workers, the general population and environment	3.5.3.6 Ensure treatment or disposal of health care waste according to WHO HCWM guidelines	Trained operators in waste treatment and disposal in place/district/year	MoH, Local Assemblies, MoIWD	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.7 Establish appropriate treatment or disposal procedures for various categories on health care waste as per WHO HCWM guidelines	Appropriate procedures in place	MoH, EAD, Local Assemblies	2008 - 2010
	3.5.3.8 Designate trained operators for health care waste treatment and disposal facilities	No. of trained personnel deployed per district/year	MoH, EAD, DAs, Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.9 Promote proper hand washing with soap and running water and also provide disinfectants where necessary	High adoption rates of good hygiene behaviour and practices	MoH & Local Assemblies, MICE & other stakeholders	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.10 Provide functional protective gear to HCW collectors and operators	No. & type of protective ware provided/HCF/district/year	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.11 Ensure adequate security for treatment plants, disposal sites and depots	No & type of fencing facilities constructed/district/year	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.12 Explore composting options for non-hazardous food and garden waste	Research reports	MoH, MoA & MoS & T	2008 - Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.5.2 To ensure safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid health care waste in order to protect health care workers, the general population and environment	3.5.3.13 Ensure immediate sealing removal and replacement of all waste containers where they are not more than three quarters full	Operational procedures put in place at each HCW facility	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.14 Ensure use separate trolleys or carriers for collecting hazardous and non-hazardous health care waste	Operational mechanism in place at each HCF in all Districts	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.15 Ensure proper treatment and disposal of all sharps and highly infectious waste in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines	Proper treatment and disposal methods designed and operational at all health care facilities	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.16 Ensure efficient incinerators	Annual Inspection Reports	MoH & Local Assemblies &	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.17 Ensure Regular monitoring of the available capacity of sharps and placenta pits	Regular Inspection Reports	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.18 Ensure provision sufficient numbers of improved sanitation facilities for staff, patients and guardians	No. of improved sanitation facilities for staff, patients & guardians/HCF/District/year	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.19 Ensure regular maintenance to latrines and toilet facilities	Regular maintenance reports	MoH & Local Assemblies	2008 - Ongoing

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME-FRAME
3.2 To ensure safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous liquid and solid health care waste in order to protect health care workers, the general population and environment	3.5.3.20 Ensure rehabilitation and construction sewerage systems for health care facilities with piped water systems	Feasibility, design & construction Reports; Tender Documents	MoH, NCIC, MoIWD, MOTPW	2008 - Ongoing
	3.5.3.21 Apply appropriate procedures in case of accidents and spillage in accordance with WHO HCWM guidelines	Procedures in place and implemented accordingly in all health care facilities	MoH and Local Assemblies, MoL	2008 - Ongoing

