# Webinar

# Emerging Stronger after COVID-19:
## Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

**Panelist**

# Patrick England

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Webinar hosted by TAIWAN **ICDF** International Cooperation and Development Fund | Center for Sustainable Development EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY | **TECO-NY** Taipei Economic & Cultural Office in New York
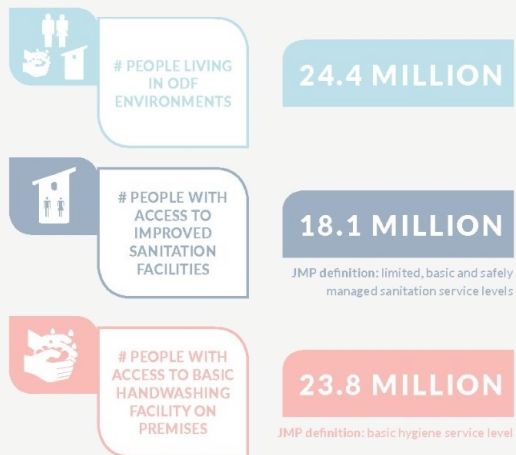
# WSSCC is transforming into an efficient, scalable and global Fund

## WSSCC

## Fund for sanitation, hygiene and MHH

Building upon the results from the Global Sanitation Fund



# PEOPLE LIVING IN ODF ENVIRONMENTS — **24.4 MILLION**

# PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES — **18.1 MILLION**
JMP definition: limited, basic and safely managed sanitation service levels

# PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO BASIC HANDWASHING FACILITY ON PREMISES — **23.8 MILLION**
JMP definition: basic hygiene service level

Figures as of July 2019. Source GSF Executing Agency 2018 Annual Report.



- **Filling a void** in the international response to the sanitation, hygiene and menstrual health and hygiene gap
- Giving sanitation, hygiene and menstrual health and hygiene a mechanism to take its **response to a new level**

# Billions of people globally are without access to sanitation, hygiene and menstrual health

**>1 in 2**
**Persons globally** live without access to safely managed **sanitation**

**1 in 5**
**Health care facilities** globally has **no sanitation service**

**1 in 3**
**Persons globally** lack basic **handwashing facilities at home**

**70%**
**Of healthcare workers** do not routinely **practice hand hygiene**

**1 in 3**
**Children** worldwide lack **basic sanitation services at their school**

**Hundreds of millions**
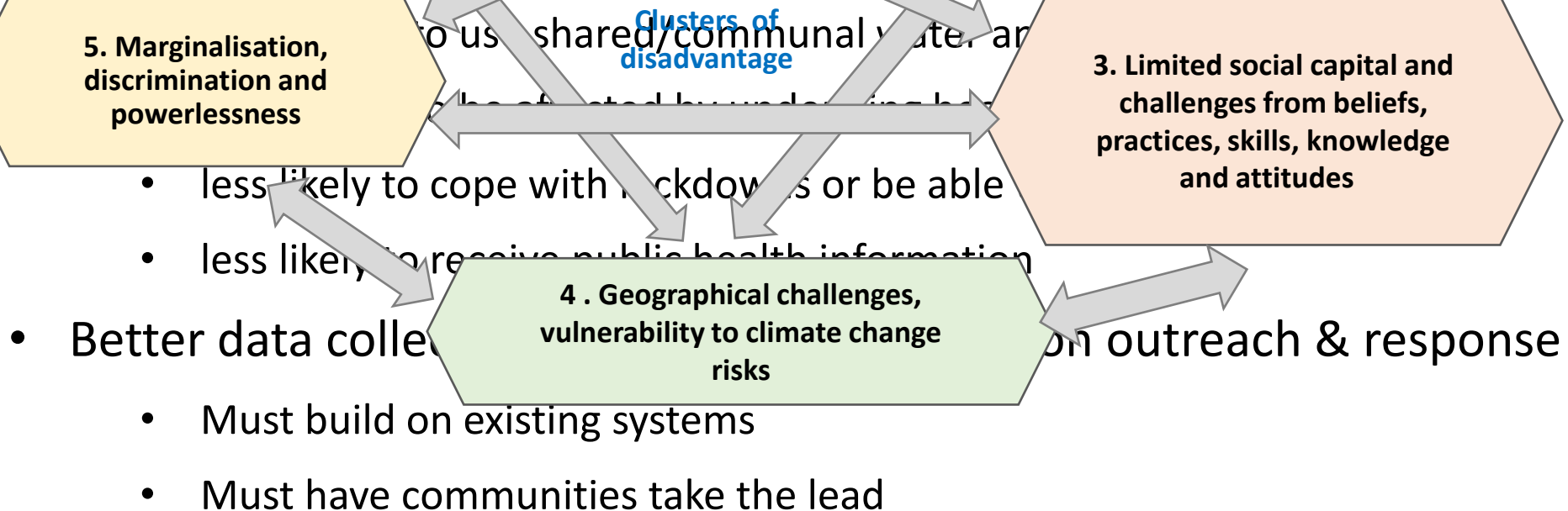**Of menstruators** lack the means to ensure their **menstrual health and hygiene**

**There is already a global health crisis due to preventable disease in many settlements around the world due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene**

**WSSCC**
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

# WASH, COVID-19, and vulnerability

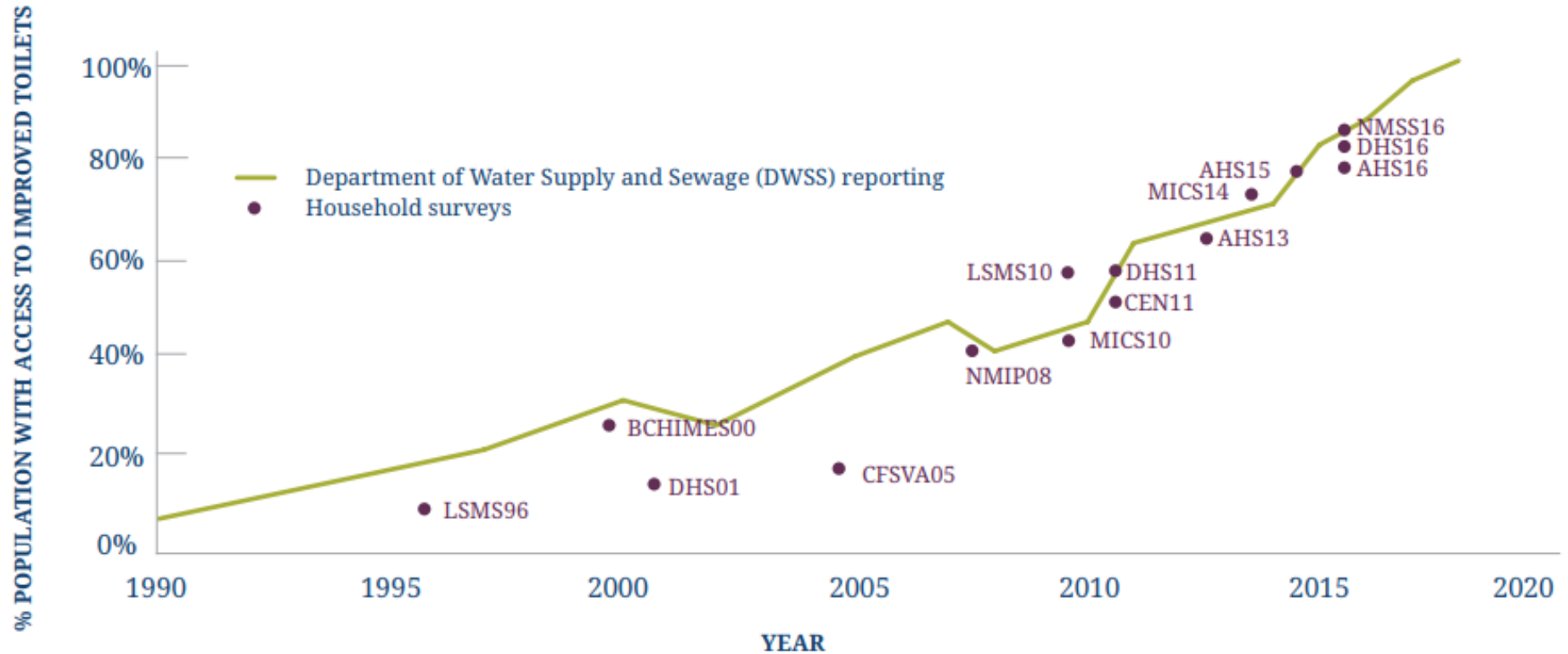- Handwashing with soap is one of the most essential COVID-19 prevention measures

- The most vulnerable will be:

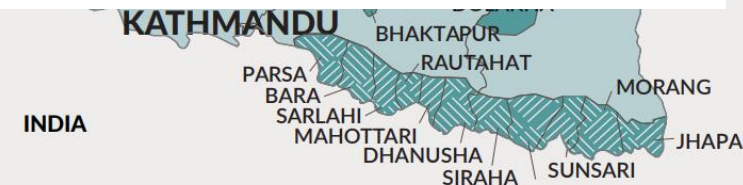  - the least likely to access adequate WASH to protect themselves

  - ... to use shared/communal water ...

  - ... be affected by underlying health ...

  - less likely to cope with lockdowns or be able

  - less likely to receive public health information

- Better data collection ... on outreach & response

  - Must build on existing systems

  - Must have communities take the lead

**Clusters of disadvantage**

**1. Poverty and lack of physical or economic related assets**

**2. Barriers faced due to physical impairments (mobility, sight, hearing, speech), chronic illness and/or mental health conditions**

**3. Limited social capital and challenges from beliefs, practices, skills, knowledge and attitudes**

**4 . Geographical challenges, vulnerability to climate change risks**

**5. Marginalisation, discrimination and powerlessness**

# Case study: Nepal COVID-19 monitoring

Nepal Sanitation Status: 1990 - 2019

% POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED TOILETS

- Department of Water Supply and Sewage (DWSS) reporting
- Household surveys

NMSS16
DHS16
AHS16
AHS15
MICS14
AHS13
LSMS10
DHS11
CEN11
MICS10
NMIP08
BCHIMES00
CFSVA05
DHS01
LSMS96

1990  1995  2000  2005  2010  2015  2020

YEAR

Government of Nepal, December 2018. Adapted by Mark Ellery

KATHMANDU    BHAKTAPUR
             RAUTAHAT
PARSA
BARA                      MORANG
INDIA    SARLAHI
         MAHOTTARI
         DHANUSHA              JHAPA
                       SUNSARI
            SIRAHA

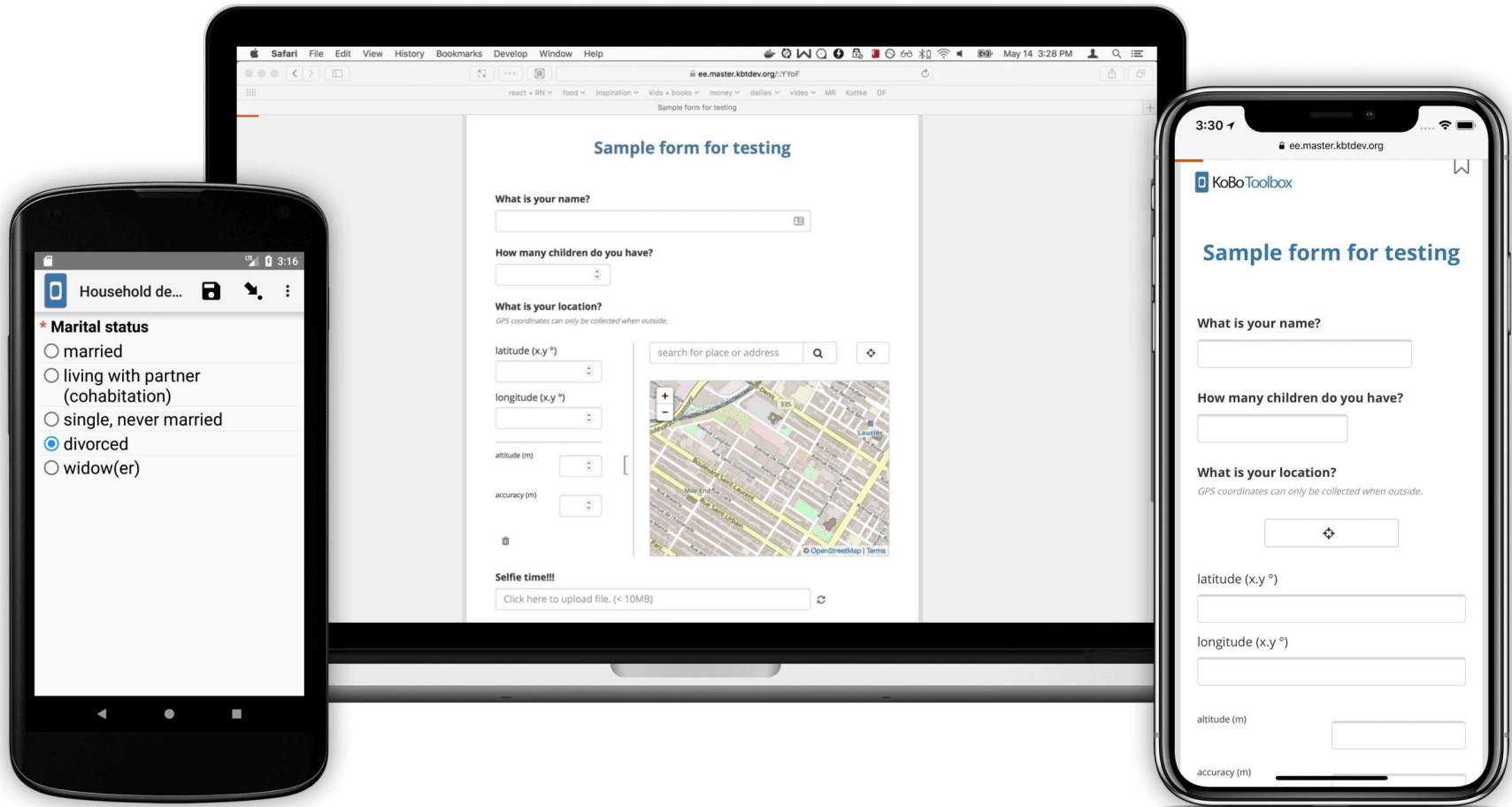3. Mobilization of broad cross section of community groups

# Case study: Nepal COVID-19 monitoring

- Mobile-based rapid survey & messaging system building on the sanitation campaign

- Covered 56,951 households across 16 districts since May

- Conducted by over 1000 community volunteers

- Collects data on prevention awareness, symptoms, hygiene behaviour

- Data feeds back into strategies by local governments for more targeted outreach efforts

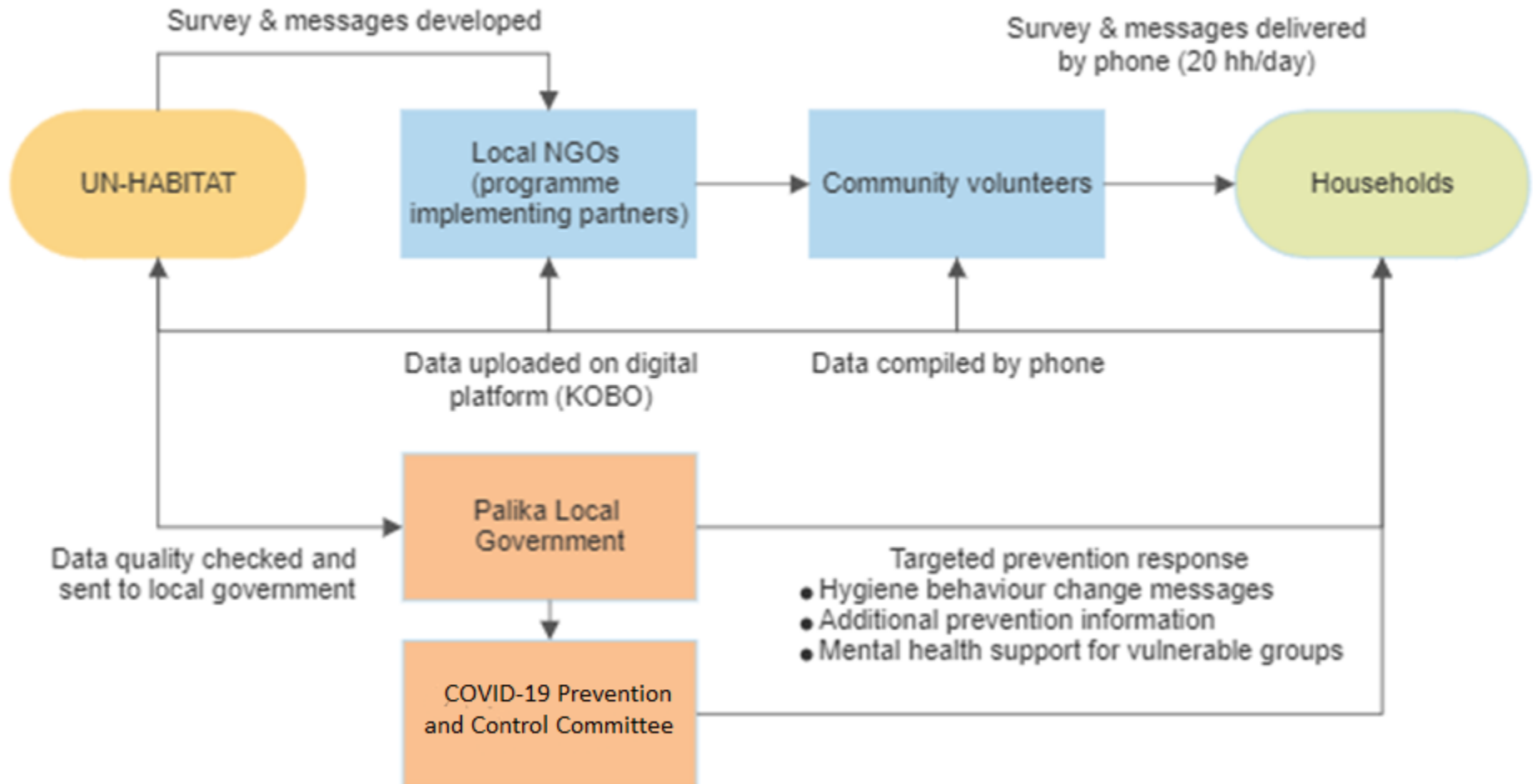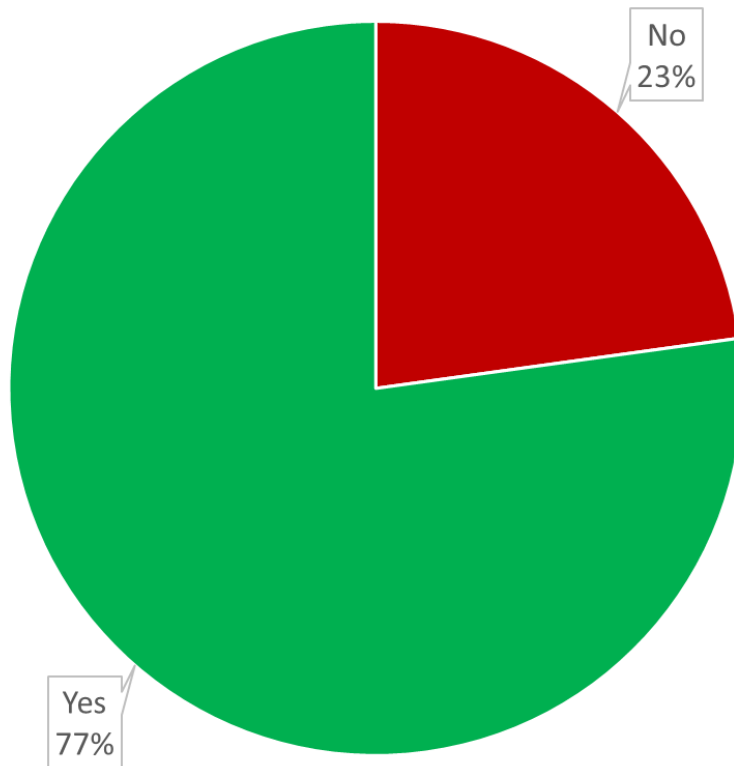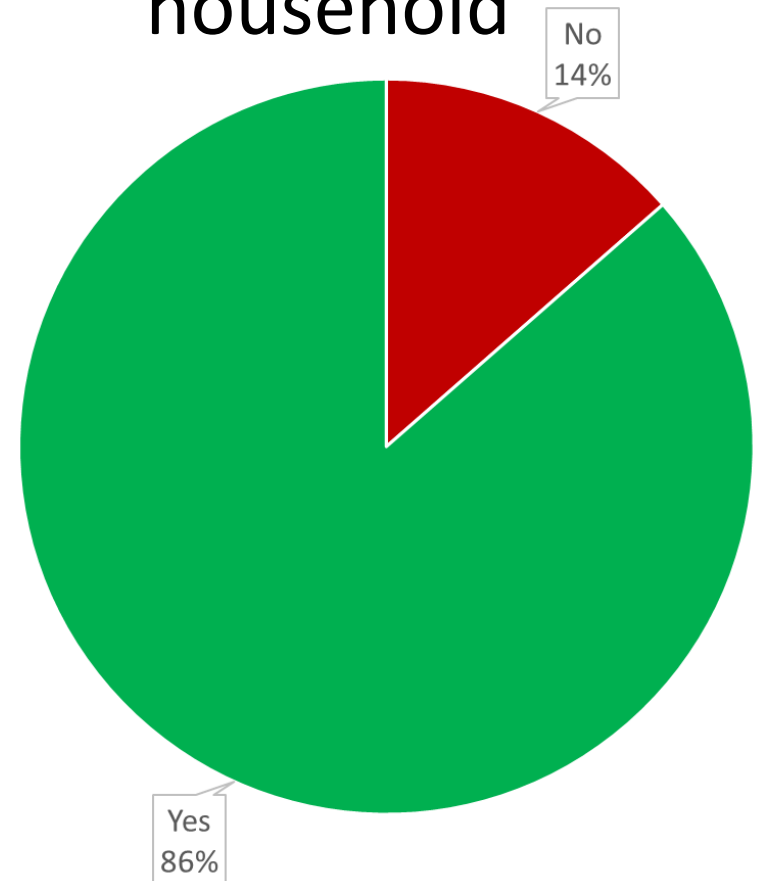- Important for mental health support for vulnerable groups

# Kobo Toolbox



https://www.kobotoolbox.org/

# Case study: Nepal COVID-19 monitoring

Survey & messages developed

Survey & messages delivered by phone (20 hh/day)

UN-HABITAT

Local NGOs (programme implementing partners)

Community volunteers

Households

Data uploaded on digital platform (KOBO)

Data compiled by phone

Palika Local Government

Data quality checked and sent to local government

Targeted prevention response
- Hygiene behaviour change messages
- Additional prevention information
- Mental health support for vulnerable groups

COVID-19 Prevention and Control Committee

# Reported menstrual health & hygiene issues



| Issue | Count |
|---|---|
| Unavailability of MHM materials when needed… | 7,876 |
| Unavailability of Locally made Sanitary Pads | 5,621 |
| Unable to afford MHM materials (Sanitary Pads) | 2,987 |
| Lack of privacy | 1,898 |
| Lack of proper pad disposal service (Used Pad…) | 2,072 |
| Irregularities in menstrual cycle due to high stress levels | 1,062 |
| No problem | 13,910 |

# Reflections

- Vital that technology builds on existing systems, and aims to strengthen sustainability

- Do-no-harm principles: issues of confidentiality and the right to privacy, especially for vulnerable groups

- How do technologies exacerbate existing inequalities, or create new ones? How are communities involved?

- Simple, low-cost technologies are often the best suited

# Thank you!

謝謝