

WASH SECTOR INTER-AGENCY NATIONAL LEVEL WORKING GROUP FOR GREECE

MINIMUM STANDARDS (DRAFT OF 20.07.2016)

The WASH Sector Inter-Agency National-Level Working Group recommends that a comprehensive and timely WASH package is provided at all sites. Whenever possible it recommends that a single agency takes responsibility for delivering the full package to maximise efficiency and on-site coordination with other sectors, in particular Health, Food and Shelter. The WASH agency must ensure that funds, capacity and expertise are available to deliver minimum WASH standards against assessed WASH needs.

A comprehensive WASH package includes water supply, excreta disposal facilities, run-off water management, solid waste management, operation and maintenance, cleaning, and hygiene promotion. It is recognised that without the provision of WASH hardware facilities it is unrealistic to successfully meet minimum standards in hygiene.

1. EXCRETA DISPOSAL/TOILETS		
RATIOS		
1:20 where possible but no less than 1:50		
1:500 everywhere for disabled toilets		
Maximum distance from users: 50m		
HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical toilets (Western sit or Turkish squat type) – Turkish squat type always preferable if available. UNHCR Prefabricated Toilet Containers (5 toilets per container). UNHCR Disabled Toilet Containers (1 seat per Container). Other WASH Containers e.g. A21. “Derveni” site style lightweight WASH containers (combined shower/WC) Permanent Construction. Repair of existing in-building toilets. Other excreta disposal technologies e.g. composting [not yet investigated]. 		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage connection or on-site intact septic tank. Desludging as needed (minimum of 1 desludging truck/40 toilet units) with easy access for desludging trucks. Septic tanks to be lined and to comply with Greek practices and legislation. Provide privacy. Gender segregated spatially and with signage. Illuminated internally and externally. Locks/latches on individual doors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family segregated. Desludging based on needs, emptying when $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Wherever possible, separate grey and black water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider physical orientation in strong winds (risk of doors blowing off) Depending on location toilets and septic tanks should be at least 30m from groundwater sources and any soak pits >1.5m

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning attendants (minimum 2 x/day, 1 per 10 units). • Be easy to clean. • Anal cleansing arrangements (hose, receptacle, toilet paper depending on option). • Handwashing facilities nearby. • Private i.e. any windows should open and close easily, be secure and translucent. • Small bins for sanitary items. • Heavy duty and vandal proof. • Twice-weekly checks on all the above issues by attendants. • For disabled/less mobile: ramps, hand rails, wider cubicles, elevated toilet seats, lower hand basins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate treatment of grey water with grease traps whenever possible. 	above water table.
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2. WATER SUPPLY		
50 litres/person/day target		
Maximum distance from users: 100m		
Minimum number taps/person: 250 based on 7.5 litres/minute		
HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible a connection to a municipal supply should be made. • Be aware that any pour flush excreta disposal system needs an adequate water supply and this is reflected in the 50 l/p/d figure. • Handwashing facilities should be sited near toilets. • Involve the local community in all issues relating to water supply, especially during the summer months. 		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient quantity for all purposes (drinking, personal hygiene, cooking, laundry, toilets). • Water quality testing done monthly by municipality or WASH actor, • If pH <8, FRC of 0.2-0.5mg/litre with 30 mins contact time. • Weekly residual chlorine check (sphere). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24/7 access long term • Contingency storage for at least 24 hours supply is recommended 	

3. SHOWERS
RATIO 1:40
Minimum distance from users: 50m
HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shower cubicles in single units (like chemical toilets). • UNHCR Prefabricated Shower Containers (4 showers per container). • Other Shower Containers e.g. A21. • “Derveni” site style lightweight toilet/shower containers (combined shower/WC). • Permanent Construction. • Repair of existing in-building showers. 		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender segregated spatially and with signage. • Provide privacy. • Illuminated internally and externally. • Locks/latches on individual doors. • Hooks inside for hanging clothes. • Cleaning attendants (minimum 2 x /day, 1 per 10 units). • Be easy to clean. • Hot water available. • Heavy duty and vandal proof. • Twice-weekly checks on all the above issues by attendants. • For disabled/less mobile: ramps, hand rails, wider cubicles, lower hand basins. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot water heating: consider options carefully (solar, diesel, electric)

4. LAUNDRY STATIONS		
RATIO 1:100		
Maximum distance from users: not defined		
HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient water supply. • Sufficient drainage. • Shaded/roofing for sun/rain protection. • Drying area available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate for single men. • Wind protection. • Hot water. 	

5. HYGIENE PROMOTION → HYGIENE WORKING GROUP

RATIO 1: All

Simply providing sufficient water and sanitation facilities will not, on its own, ensure their optimal use or impact on public health. In order to achieve the maximum benefit from a response, it is imperative that PoCs have the necessary information, knowledge and understanding to prevent water and sanitation-related diseases and to mobilise their involvement in the design and maintenance of those facilities.

Also see: Minimum Standards in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:

<http://www.spherehandbook.org/en/hygiene-promotion-standard-1-hygiene-promotion-implementation/>

1. The entire population (including vulnerable groups and individuals such as children, girls, women, the elderly and people living with a physical or mental disability) must have easy and safe access to WASH facilities and services (drinking water, toilets, washing, showering, laundry, menstrual hygiene management, waste disposal, food storage) at all times.
2. The entire population must be protected from environmental health risks at all times (sub-standard quality of drinking water, stagnant water, inadequate drainage, open defecation, mosquito breeding grounds, mosquitos, dirty environment, dirty toilets, chemical waste, chemical soil pollution, rodents, snakes, risks of fire).
3. The entire population must have access to information, knowledge and understanding on how to prevent water and sanitation-related diseases. They need to know about the location, use, maintenance and cleanliness of WASH facilities and have access to hygiene promoters who apply a variety of activities that: 1) stimulate good hygiene and environmental health practices, 2) develop awareness about the advantages of good personal hygiene practices and 3) encourage maximum participation in creating and maintaining a healthy and safe environment, in the language which they understand.

Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<p>Sound physical infrastructure and environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to adequate WASH facilities for all at all times. • Quality of drinking water. • Open defecation free environment. • Waste management. • Elimination of mosquito breeding spots. • Vector control measures and pest control. • Protection against chemical waste and pollution. <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handwashing at critical moments. • Personal hygiene. • Environmental cleanliness. • Proper use and maintenance of toilets. <p>Hygiene Promoters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good knowledge of public health issues and excellent social skills, preferably speaking one of 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shading

<p>the languages of the PoCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One HP serving 250 PoCs on average. <p>Involving community volunteers in hygiene promotion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful selection of individuals, based on motivation and background • Involvement of community volunteers should ideally take place on a voluntary basis, based on intrinsic motivation to contribute to making the site and living conditions better for improved public health and well being • If considering incentives (cash or kind), discuss and agree with major stakeholders prior to implementation and consider longer term consequences. Lack of consistency can cause considerable confusion and overall reduction in effectiveness <p>Hygiene promotion activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General group discussions, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) on selected topics with selected individuals, families or groups, drama, plays, games, performances, music and songs. <p>Messages and activities supporting good practice:</p> <p>Printed materials such as IEC materials, folders and posters</p>		
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6. HYGIENE KITS → REFER TO NFI WORKING GROUP		
RATIO 1:		
<p>The whole population must have easy access to items required to maintain personal hygiene and to keep their living space and immediate surrounding clean at all times.</p> <p>There are different options to provide access to hygiene items;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement by the agency and on site distribution through an outlet such as a hygiene kiosk • Procurement by the agency and on site distribution tent-to-tent • A cash based voucher system for the camp population to purchase from the local market at sites with reasonable access to a local market 		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soap bars 2. Shampoo 3. Toothbrush Adult 4. Toothbrush Child 5. Toothpaste 6. Razor 7. Shaving Cream 8. Hair comb 9. Large bath towels 10. Mosquito repellent 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Handwash gel 2. Tie roped individual bag 3. Antiseptic (Sudocrem) Cream 4. Sewing kit small 5. Nail clippers 6. Mirror 7. Antiseptic Disinfectant 8. Washing basin 9. Washing brush 10. Laundry powder 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wet (baby) wipes 2. Nappies Midi Size 3 3. Nappies Midi Plus Size 3+ 4. Nappies Maxi Size 4 5. Nappies Maxi Plus Size 4+ 6. Nappies Junior Size 5 7. Nappies Junior Plus Size 5+ 8. Water bottle 9. Toilet Paper 10. Rain capes adult

11. Mosquito coils 12. Mosquito net	11. Jerry can 12. Laundry clothes pegs 13. Washing line 14. 10 litre buckets 15. 500 ml jugs 16. Socks cotton small 17. Socks cotton medium size 18. Socks cotton large size 19. Sports Bra (Small) 20. Sports Bra (Medium) 21. Sports Bra (Large) 22. Underpants cotton women 23. Underpants cotton men 24. Small brush and shovel 25. Small broom and dustpan	11. Rain capes child 12. Space (mylar) blanket 13. Mop and bucket
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7. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT		
RATIOS 1:300 Communal bins (1000 litres) 1:10 Household bins (200 litres) Minimum distance from users for HH bins:		
HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate bins for food and non-food 		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household level bins for food and non-food. Communal bins for food and non-food. Emptying schedule for household bins (HH) (1/day). Emptying schedule of communal bins (1/week). Small bins in female toilets to aid with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Bins for disposal of baby diapers. Medical waste to be managed appropriately by health workers. Signage to discourage people from throwing waste into toilets and showers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separated collection whenever possible. Recycling of plastic bottles. 	

8. FOOD HYGIENE & COMMUNAL KITCHENS → REFER TO FOOD WORKING GROUP
RATIO 1:
HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS

Essential	Desirable	Needs based

9. DRAINAGE & VECTOR CONTROL – to be completed		
RATIO 1:		
<p>HARDWARE OPTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage is specific to both individual facilities and the actual site • Measure and factor in ground permeability or run-off options at sites with hard-standing (Warehouses) • Vector control and drainage are often closely linked 		
Essential	Desirable	Needs based
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At all WASH facilities. • No standing water. • Digging tools available for trenching. 		