SSP Training of Sanitation Task Force in Northern Uganda

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implemented by:

Outline

- Objectives of the training
- What is SSP?
- Purpose of SSP
- Steps for preparing SSP
- The Steering Committee
- Process flow diagram
- Risk assessment
- Key Control measures

Objectives of the training

- Participants should be able to describe the key concepts of SSP.
- Participants should be able to conduct risk assessment
- Participants should be able to design sanitation safety plans
- Participants should be able to apply key concepts of SSP during inspection.

What is SSP?

- It is a multiple-barrier approach combining treatment and non-treatment barriers to reduce risks to various exposure groups.
- A risk based management tool for sanitation systems (WHO, 2015)
- It provides a structure to bring together actors from different sectors to identify health risks in the sanitation system and agree on improvements and regular monitoring
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What is SSP II

- It focuses on safe use of Wastewater, Excreta and Grey water
- What to do to improve the system or programme and when to do it selected according to the risks

Purpose of the SSP

- To systematically identify and manage health risk along the sanitation chain
- SSP guides investment based on actual risks, to promote health benefits and minimize adverse health impacts
- To provide assurance to authorities and the public on the safety of sanitation related products and services.

Steps for preparing SSP

- Step1: Preparing for sanitation safety planning (Priority area, steering committee, specific objectives etc.)
- Step2 : Describe the sanitation system
- Step3 : Identify hazardous events; assess existing control measures and exposure risks

Steps cont'd

- Step4: Develop and implement an incremental improvement plan
- Step5 :Monitor control measures and verify performance
- Step6: Develop supporting programmes and review plans

Specific Objectives of the SSP (KCCA)

- To ensure safe and sanitary collection, transport and disposal of household fecal sludge in all Divisions
- To promote and apply safe use of sanitation facilities (Technical and behaviour component)
- To protect the health of informal and formal municipal sanitation workers involved in collection and transport of faecal sludge
- To protect the local community members from getting exposed to hazardous events related to improper collection and transport of household human waste
- To assist in prioritizing occupational Health and Safety related investments in all Divisions

Developing SSP for a simple pit latrine.

- System mapping / identification
- Exposure groups at each step
- Hazards and risk ranking
- Controls
- monitoring

Committee Members Identifying hazards and possible control measures

Process flow diagram for faecal sludge management

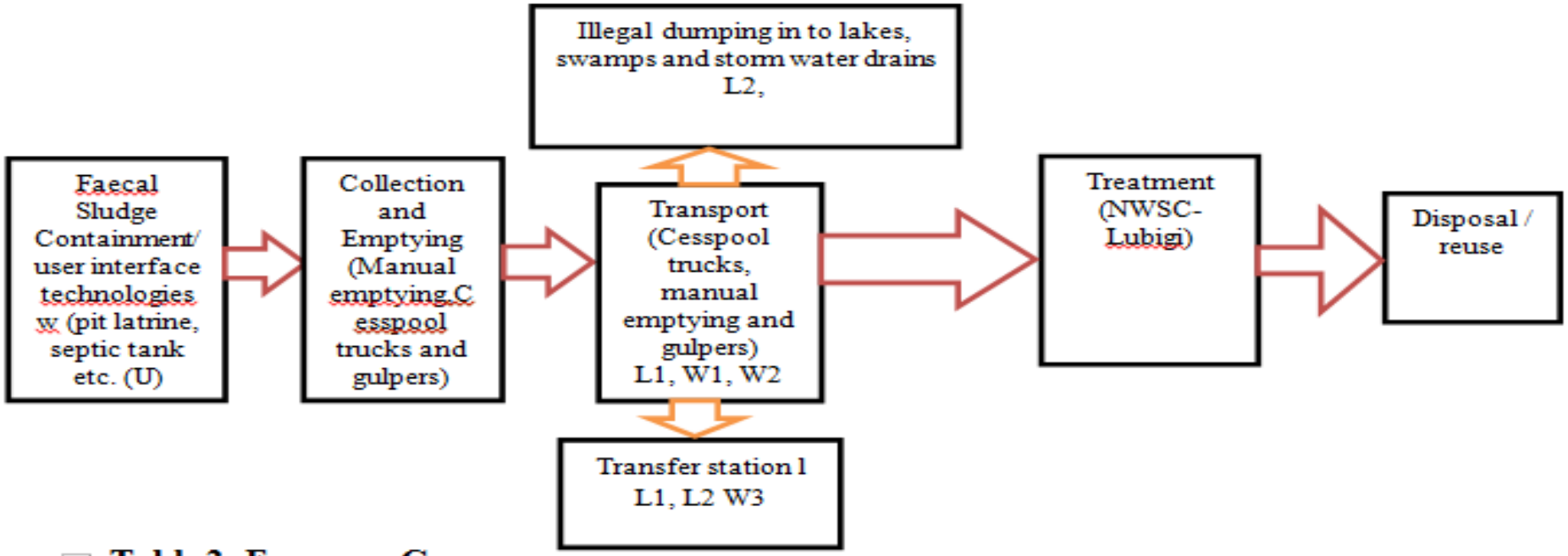

Table 2: Exposure Groups

W1	Workers involved in collection of Faecal sludge using Cesspool trucks
W2	Workers involved in collection of Faecal Sludge using gulpers
W3	Workers involved in maintenance of the transfer stations
M	Residents or people involved in manual emptying
L1	Local community Living adjacent to the latrines being emptied
L2	Neighboring community
U	Users of the facilities

Identified Hazards

- **Physical hazards (**Mal-odours; Slips, trips and falls; sharp objects)
- **Biological hazards(**Direct and indirect oral, nasal and dermal exposure to pathogens e.g. bacteria, viruses, etc.)
- **Chemical hazards (**Direct and indirect oral, nasal and dermal exposure to chemicals e.g. methane, ammonia, etc.)
- **Psychosocial / Other hazards(** Alchohol consumption during emptying

Risk Ranking Matrix used

RISK= Likelihood x Severity		Severity				
Very high risk=>32		Insignificant	Minor impact	Moderate impact	Significant impact	Catastrophic impact
High risk =13-32						
Medium risk =7-12		1	2	4	8	16
Low risk=< 6						
Probability	Very unlikely 1	1	2	4	8	16
	Unlikely 2	2	4	8	16	32
	Possible 3	3	6	12	24	48
	Probable 4	4	8	16	32	64
	Almost certain 5	5	10	20	40	80

Source: SSP manual, WHO, 2015

Risk Assessment

Storage facility	Hazardous event	Ranking
Pit-latrine	Ingestion of excreta or sludge due to improper hand washing	H
	Stepping on faeces with bare foot	H
	Contact with flies , mosquitoes	H
	Falling in to the pit	H
	Exposure to sharps and solid waste	VH
	Surface and ground water contamination	H

Risk Assessment 2

Step	Hazardous event	R
Motorized and human powered emptying and transport activities	Exposure to sludge or raw sewage during emptying due to improper hand washing	H
	Exposure to spillage of Faecal sludge	M
	Exposure to bad odours causes un ease	M
	Exposure to sharp objects	H
	Exposure to toxic gases	H
	Falling into the pit during emptying	H
	Working under the influence of Alcohol	H
	Cross contamination during emptying	H
	Exposure of the household , children and community members to solid waste from the emptied pit	VH
	Exposure of unauthorized persons at the emptying site	M
	Contamination of the neighbourhood during emptying and transport	M
	Illegal dumping or disposal of sludge or sewage in to lakes, rivers, drains and the environment leading to contamination of water sources and the environment	H

Risk Assessment 3

Step	Hazardous event	R
Transfer station	Heavy load	M
	Exposure to bad odours, flies causes un ease	M
	Direct exposure to sewage	H
	Spillage during dumping sludge	H
	Exposure of unauthorized persons (children and community members)	H

Key control measures identified (workers)

- Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Sensitization of workers on hygiene and work place safety
- Provision of key hygiene facilities (Soap dispenser, Hand washing facility), appropriate equipment and supplies like detergents and soap.

Community members, users and children

- Sensitization of community members, users, children on hygiene, proper use, maintenance and construction of appropriate sanitary facilities
- Programmes in schools highlighting maintenance and safety of sanitary facilities
- Enforcing restricted entry during emptying.
- Developing standards for excreta containment facilities

Group Exercise

- Conduct risk assessment and ranking of the hazardous events involved during emptying of toilet/ latrine facilities in your sub-county.

References

- WHO (2006). “Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Grey water in Agriculture and Aquaculture”. Volume II.
- WHO (2015).Sanitation Safety Planning
- GIZ/ KCCA 2016: Sanitation Safety Planning for Kamwokya Parish, Central Division, Kampala Capital City Authority.

Thanks for your attention