

## Initiative for Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition (IHSAN)

Note: This one page as highlighted below should be translated from English to both Dari and Pashtu Languages as a sample. Please do not forget to sign and stamp the samples.

Clean drinking water and sanitation facilities are the basic rights of human being. Based on an estimated population in Afghanistan, of 35,715,106 people, 13,214,589 people do not have access to basic drinking safe water in Afghanistan. National coverage of improved sanitation is only 25% and unimproved sanitation is 64 % and 14% of population are still defecating in open in Afghanistan. The WASH sector in Afghanistan is guided by the Afghanistan National Rural WASH Policy (2016-2020), to reflect the ambitions of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The strategy prioritizes the elimination of open defecation (OD) by 2025 and achieving universal access to basic water services and sanitation by 2026.

WASH is the collective term for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The overall goal of WASH is Improvement in the quality of life of people through their improved access to safe, convenient, sustainable water and sanitation services, and increased adoption of hygienic practices at the personal, household and community levels, resulting in

- Reduced morbidity and mortality rates (particularly under-five child mortality)
- Enhanced people's productivity and well-being.

The WASH program components are divided into two distinct activities under

- (a) Software Activities
- (b) Hardware Activities.

Hardware activities are related with construction of water supply system. Other activities are defined as software activities.

The Afghan context CLTS not only aims for open defecation free communities but include the following features:

- Focuses on hygiene promotion program having a two-pronged strategy:

Imparting hygiene trainings to a women group called Family Health Action Group (FHAG) who promotes safe hygiene practices in the rural communities i.e. hand washing with soap, household water treatment & storage practices, hygienic use of latrines and safe disposal of child's feces.

This group in turns reach out to all Households in the community

Imparting hygiene training to groups of men called "CLTS Committees"

- Focuses on school based hygiene promotion activities through involvement of School Committee

### **Excreta:**

- Excreta is human waste usually used refer to byproducts of digestion, such as feces and urine.

### **Excreta Management:**

- This includes the storage, collection, transport, treatment and safe end use or disposal of excreta

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- The safe disposal of human feces (excreta management) is one of the principal ways of breaking the fecal–oral disease transmission cycle
- Failure to arrange for safe excreta removal, transport, and treatment will result in sanitation conditions that fail to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)