

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

Thomas Razanajatovo and Andritiana Tsarafihavy

USAID Mikolo Project

MADAGASCAR

iCCM in Madagascar

- iCCM is implemented in Madagascar by MoH in partnership with NGOs
- USAID projects implement iCCM in 67 districts of 113 nationwide or 59%
 - USAID Mikolo project in 43 districts
 - MAHEFA Project in 24 districts
- 3 types CHVs : a maternal CHV, a child CHV and a polyvalent CHV to assure availability of services at all times
- Services provided by the CHVs are: Family Planning and iCCM (treatment of childhood illnesses -malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia) for the under 5s, as well as care post-birth with chlorhexidine and misoprostol, BCC and child growth monitoring



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Waste management at community level

- Waste management at community level started with the introduction of community distribution of Depo-Provera in 2006, funded by USAID Family Planning programs.
- In zones where there was no external funding (USAID), they used locally available materials such as plastic 1.5L bottles or bamboo sticks.
- With the introduction of RDTs at community level for malaria diagnosis in the context of integrated community case management, each CHV receives 2 free safety boxes for an estimated consumption of 40 RDTs (under PMI funding)



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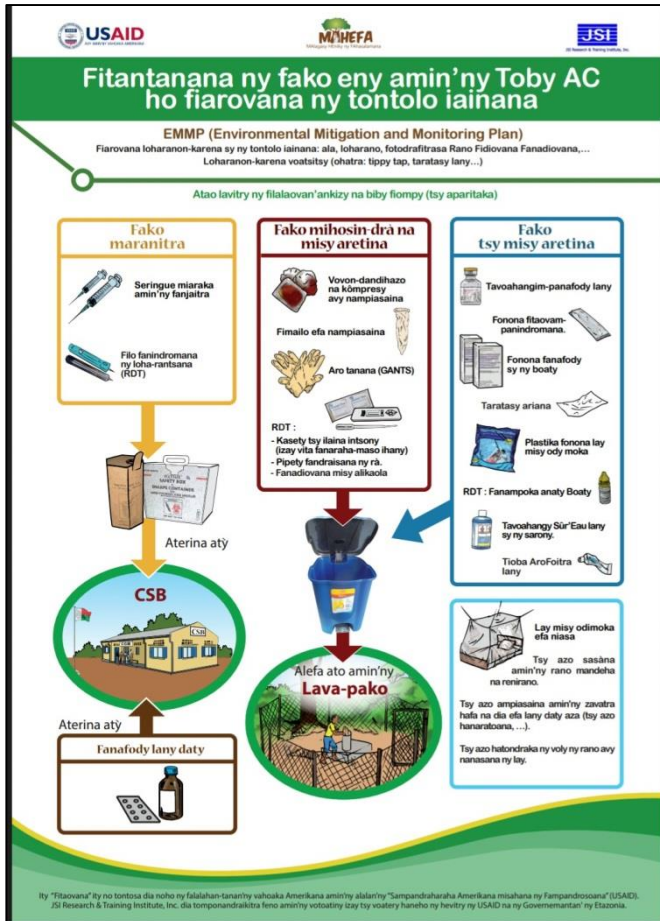
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Waste management at community level

- This means the CHVs have 2 different safety boxes- one funded by USAID FP programs for FP and one funded by USAID PMI for malaria.
- This is not a problem as one box corresponds to one CHV- the FP box for the maternal CHV and the malaria box for the child CHV. The polyvalent CHV uses both boxes.
- To date, the procurement of the safety boxes is still the responsibility of the donor and respective programs. Safety boxes are still not included in the list of supplies of the Central Medical Stores.
- The use of gloves is part of the initial CHV training for FP and for iCCM and gloves are provided by the programs

Waste management & protection of the environment



- Job aid was developed for CHVs to describe steps in waste management and protection of the environment. It was validated under the JSI/MAHEFA project, applied under USAID Mikolo project, and has been validated by the MoH for national use
- CHVs were trained in the content of the job aids in a logistics training
- CHV supervisors from the NGOs ensure the practices are adhered to.

TREATMENT AND ELIMINATION


- Sharp objects (syringe, needle, lancets, slides...) should be thrown in the appropriate safety box
- When $\frac{3}{4}$ full, CHVs take the safety boxes to health facility for disposal




TREATMENT AND ELIMINATION

- Infected waste or contaminated with blood : used cotton wool or gauze, gloves, negative RDT test kit, condoms... should be thrown in the trash can to be buried in a garbage pit.


Fako mihosin-drà na misy aretina




Vovon-dandihazo na kômpresy avy nampiasaina



Fimailo efa nampiasaina

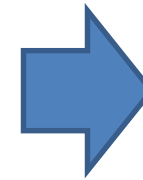


Aro tanana (GANTS)



RDT :

- Kasety tsy ilaina intsony (izay vita fanaraha-maso ihany)
- Pipety fandraisana ny rà.
- Fanadiovana misy alikaola



TREATMENT AND ELIMINATION

- Non contaminated waste: medicines bottles, boxes, other waste ... should be thrown in the trash can to be disposed as household waste



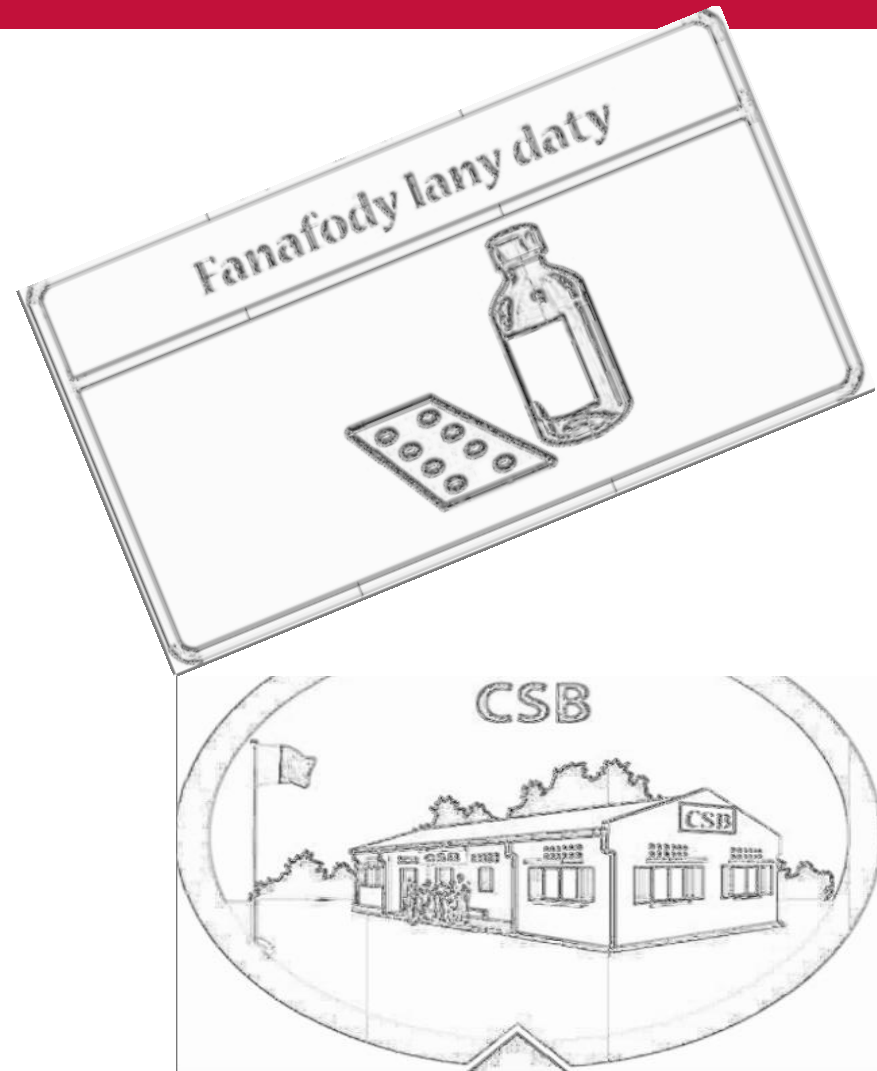
TREATMENT AND ELIMINATION

- Contaminated and non-contaminated waste should be thrown in the trash can and then discarded in a pit.
- CHVs were instructed to get a pit built near their health hut if there was not one already for non contaminated waste.
- Health facilities were provided with a special pit to dispose any contaminated waste



TREATMENT AND ELIMINATION

- Safety boxes should be filled to $\frac{3}{4}$ and then sent to the head of the health center along with any expired products for incineration according to the national destruction policy or to be buried in a special pit.



TREATMENT AND ELIMINATION

- Mosquito nets contain insecticides, so avoid washing them in sources of water, and do not use the water from washing to water plants. After use, the nets are not reusable for anything else.
- Gloves are used in pairs not separately. They should not be washed and should be thrown away after single use.
- Syringes also should only be used once



Lay misy odimoka
efa niasa

Tsy azo sasàna
amin'ny rano mandeha
na renirano.

Tsy azo ampiasaina amin'ny zavatra
hafa na dia efa lany daty aza (tsy azo
hanaratoana, ...).

Tsy azo hatondraka ny voly ny rano avy
nanasana ny lay.

Challenges of waste management at community level

- Most of the health centers do not have an incinerator that fulfills the necessary conditions
- Assuring transport of $\frac{3}{4}$ filled safety boxes
- Lack of coordination for national scale up
- Sustainability of provision of safety boxes and gloves
- Waste management not prioritized

Recommendations

- Update the national waste management policy to integrate community level waste management.
- Integrate waste management into planning and implementation at all levels of the health system.



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