

The focus of Environment Information System (ENVIS) is to disseminate environmental information to decision makers, policy planners, scientists and researchers across the world.

The CERC-ENVIS Resource Partner focuses on 'Environment Literacy - Eco-labelling and Eco-friendly Products' This bi-monthly e-bulletin features latest news, developments and Innovations in the field.

Eco Products

A product from eco-sanitation system

Researchers explored the possibility of making fertilizer at laboratory from source separated and untreated human urine. Ash and lime were chosen as drying agents for maintaining a pH > 10 during the drying process. Human urine is a liquid by product of the body that is constituted of mainly water (95%), urea, cations and anions, creatinine and organic compounds. The content of heavy metals is very low compared to other categories of waste, like faeces, kitchen waste, farmyard manure and commercially available fertilizer. It is considered a very clean fertilizer. Separate collection and treatment of human urine has opened up a new path for safe and sustainable recycling of plant nutrients in the environment.



Source: <https://bit.ly/2VSB0hj>

Sustainable Sanitation: WASH in Health Care Facilities

Green Issue

The term "WASH" in health care facilities refer to the provision of water, sanitation, health care, waste management, hygiene and environmental cleaning infrastructure and services across all parts of a facility. Basic WASH services in health care facilities are fundamental to providing quality care and for ensuring that primary health commitments at the community level. One in four health care facilities lack basic water services and one in five have no sanitation service – impacting 2.0 and 1.5 billion people respectively.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) place a new emphasis on universal health coverage, including access to WASH services. The Joint Monitoring Programme of the WHO and UNICEF have established a set of global targets aimed at achieving universal WASH services and to provide a robust basis for identifying priorities, making investments and tracking progress.

There are 8 Practical steps to improve and sustain WASH in Health Care Facilities

1. Conduct situation analysis and assessment
2. Set targets and define roadmap
3. Establish national standards and accountability mechanisms
4. Improve and maintain infrastructure
5. Monitor and review data
6. Develop health workforce
7. Engage communities
8. Conduct operational research and share learning



These actions can occur in various orders and / or simultaneously. They can take at the national level / sub national or facility level. Some may apply to all levels. Lack of coherent standards, inadequate monitoring, disease specific budgeting, disempowered workforce and poor infrastructure are barrier for implementing WASH in healthcare facilities. WHO, UNICEF and other partners have been working together to improve WASH in health care facilities.

In India, for health care facilities, the Kayakalp Award Scheme was launched in 2015 to improve and promote the cleanliness, hygiene, waste management and infection control practices in public health care facilities. It is a key effort within the broader National Quality Assurance Programme for Public Health Facilities. Regular internal and external monitoring supports continuous improvements and facilities that achieve at least 70% of the indicators receive a cash award. Over 500 facilities have received awards.

Sustainable sanitation is need of the hour. It could be attained by a green and clean health care facilities thereby reducing the risk on health and increasing a safe and sound surrounding.

Source: <https://bit.ly/2xOVrn9>; <https://bit.ly/2VNCIAv>

Eco News

WASH interventions for an effective COVID-19

To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Bank Water Global Practice has developed a menu of solutions, including concrete actions to help client Governments in their preparedness and emergency response, and future resilience to similar epidemics. Safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services are an essential part of preventing and protecting human health during infectious disease outbreaks. If not managed, secondary impacts can increase the risk of further spreading water borne diseases, including potential disease outbreaks such as cholera, particularly where the disease is endemic. Good and consistently applied WASH and waste management practices, in communities, homes, schools, marketplaces and health care facilities will further help to prevent human-to-human transmission of COVID-19.



Source: <https://bit.ly/2xPmUVQ>

Budget 2020 targets Water and Sanitation for all

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the Government has allocated budget for the water and sanitation sectors to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The water demand in all sectors by 2050 is estimated to exceed its supply. Given the allocation of funds for water and sanitation sectors is Rs.30,478 crore for 2020-21 (higher than the 2019-20 figure by about 20%), India's commitment to implementing the SDG 6 goal is evident. Since water and sanitation are state subjects, the states' full participation in the implementation of schemes is essential. Given the past achievements in sanitation sectors, there is much hope for overcoming the enormous challenges in the water sector also.



Source: <https://bit.ly/34UPjpy>

Cleanliness Is next to Godliness

Make yourself and your surrounding CLEAN & GREEN

Eco Tips

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