

## Technology Fact Sheet for Adaptation

### Technology for management of health care waste <sup>i</sup>

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Health</i>
<b>Adaptation needs</b>	Improper management of health care waste leads to pollution of soil, water and air leading to health hazards. As the climate change effects and related extreme events are on the increase, haphazard hospital waste management has to be done properly to minimize the adverse health effects
<b>Technology name</b>	Transfer of knowledge and skills on health care waste management to health care personnel
<b>How this technology contributes to adaptation</b>	<p>Reduce the effects on human health and wellbeing</p> <p>Minimize the adverse impacts on environment (air, water, soil, animals, plants and land)</p> <p>Reduce the disturbances to public security and order</p> <p>When HCWM is properly conducted generally poses no greater risks than the ordinary waste</p>
<b>Background/Notes, of the technology option sourced from ClimateTechwiki, Seminars etc.</b>	<p>Health care waste management in Sri Lanka. CORDAID,10085 A; December 2007</p> <p>The Who manual “Safe management of waste from health care activities”</p>
<b>Implementation assumptions, How the technology will be implemented and diffused across the sector</b>	<p>It is assumed that there is a greater need for proper HCWM to minimize the adverse effects on humans and environment. if not the effects of climate change and extreme events may get aggravated than under normal circumstances. Participation of the public, private sectors which are catering health services can be ensured. Contributions from NGOO, UN agencies and bilateral and multilateral donors also can be expected.</p> <p>The technology shall possess the following components,</p> <p>Assessment of status quo and needs,</p> <p>Development of training module to transfer knowledge and skills,</p> <p>Diffusion of the practices to the lower level through master trainers,</p> <p>Development of plans , monitoring mechanism to implement</p>

	<p>activities,</p> <p>Record keeping, report writing and information sharing</p> <p>Evaluation methodology</p> <p>The technology transfer curriculum shall cover all elements of waste management system (Generation, collection, storage in situ, transport, storage transit, treatment and disposal)</p> <p>Key issues in HCWM (Health &amp; environmental, technical, Institutional, Legal, Financial, and socio-cultural) also shall be addressed.</p> <p>At institutional level all staff members shall be provided training on the importance of HCWM and their responsibilities</p> <p>At target groups technical inputs shall be provided on HCWM</p>
<b>Cost</b>	2000 \$US District

<b><i>Impact Statement- How this option impacts the country development priorities</i></b>	
<b>Country social development priorities</b>	<p>Income generation will not be affected either way</p> <p>Knowledge and skills on HWCM among the health workers will benefit the society in reducing the undue fears in the community</p> <p>Long term health benefits by containing HCW related physical and psychological ailments</p>
<b>Country economic development priorities</b>	<p>There may be generation of a sufficient number of employment opportunities if the HCWM is out sourced</p> <p>Capital requirements for the technology transfer will be marginal</p>
<b>Country environmental development priorities</b>	<p>GHG (methane) production will be reduced.</p> <p>Ecological degradation will be minimized</p> <p>Pollution of the environment will be reduced</p>
<b><i>Costs</i></b>	
<b>Capital cost</b>	-
<b>Operational &amp; Maintenance costs</b>	750 \$US per district per year
<b>Daily Supply capacity per facility</b>	Continuous and available 24/7
<b>Up-scaling potential</b>	70 % coverage can be attained in three years time

<i>Local context</i>	
<b>Opportunities/ Barriers</b>	Availability of trained staff in the public sector. Private sector shall be encouraged to become a stakeholder. Presence of NGO and UN agencies involved in waste care management. Barriers; negative attitude of the health workers, cultural beliefs of some segments of the community, social stigma,.
<b>Country status</b>	The HCWM system is ongoing in major hospitals. In smaller hospitals and other health care institutions the system is not functioning and many practices are redundant and not suitable.
<b>Timeframe</b>	2012-2015

---

<sup>i</sup> **This fact sheet has been extracted from TNA Report – Technology Needs Assessment Reports For Climate Change Adaptation – Sri Lanka. You can access the complete report from the TNA project website <http://tech-action.org/>**