



Quality of Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health (RMNH) & WASH Services in Njombe Region,
Tanzania

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Presentation plan

- Scope of Work
- Aims/specific objectives
- Methodology
- Approach/Tools
- Key findings
- Lesson Learned
- Challenges
- Acknowledgements

Scope of work

Context and background:

- Tz has made a significant progress in reduction of $<5/1000$ live birth (2013) meeting MDG.
- MMR continue to be high 410/100,000
- Nearly 8,000 women die every year due to bleeding, fits and infection

Aims/specific objectives

- **Aims:** To assess the effectiveness quality improvement approach in improving care for mothers and newborn in targeted HF
- **Specific Objectives:**
 - Assess targeted HF use factors that impact quality standards for ANC time of birth.
 - Asses EMEN implementation activities are followed to standard
 - Assess factors influencing the ANC peri-natal clinical outcomes of mothers and newborn
 - Determine the impact of EMEN implementation standard

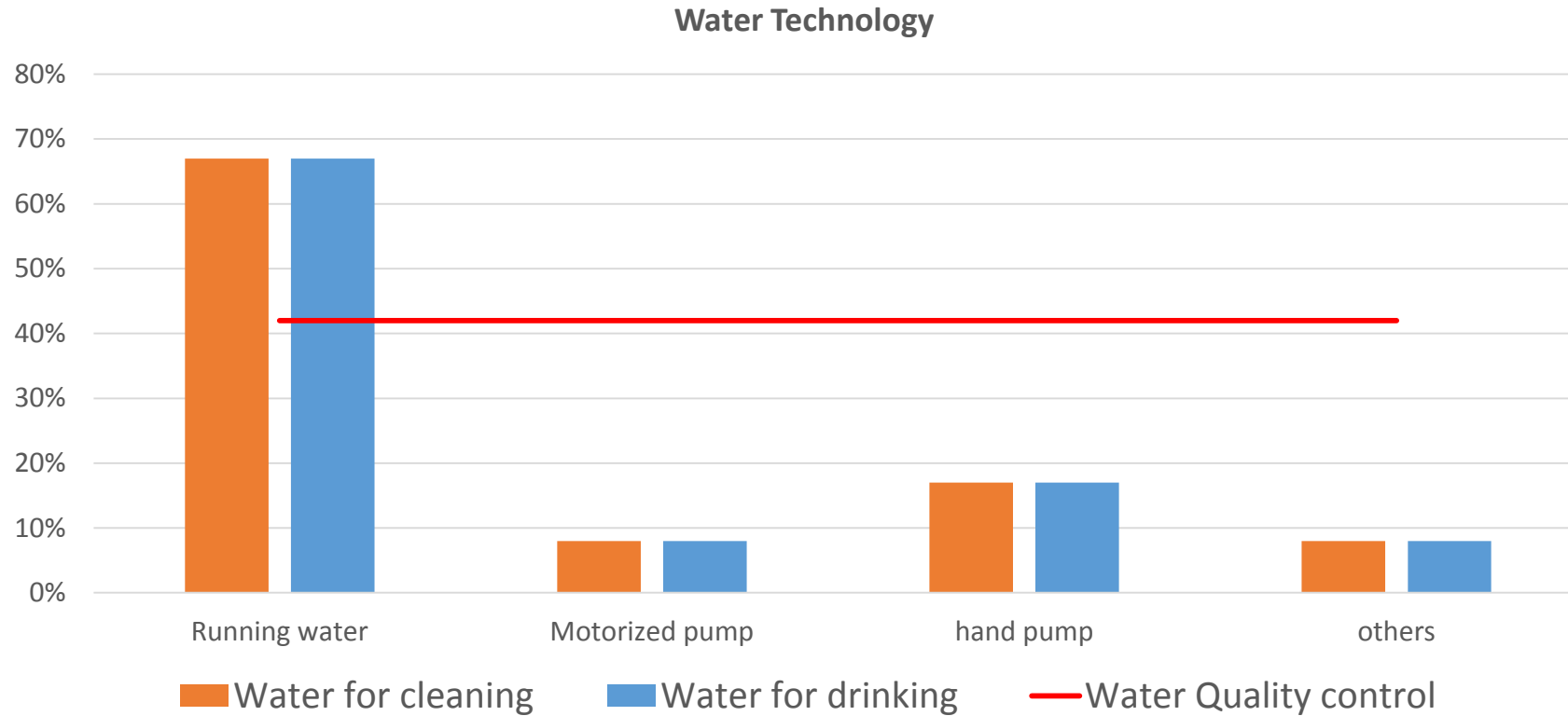
Methodology

- Baseline study in which six tools with EMEN standard were used to collect data (BMGF matrix of Indicators)
- 20 HFs were involved, 14 (intervention) in Wangingombe DC and Ludewa DC and 6 in (control) Njombe TC and Makete DC.
- 12 HFs in this analysis are subject for multi-country comparison (Ghana, Tanzania and Bangladesh)
- Data collected using tablets analysis done using SPSS/STATA software

Approach/Tools

- *Interviews*: with managers, staff and clients
- *Review of documents/Medical records*: client registers, client records, personnel files, policies, guidelines and protocols
- Observations of clinical practices and env.
- *Inventory*: essential env. medicines, supplies and equipments

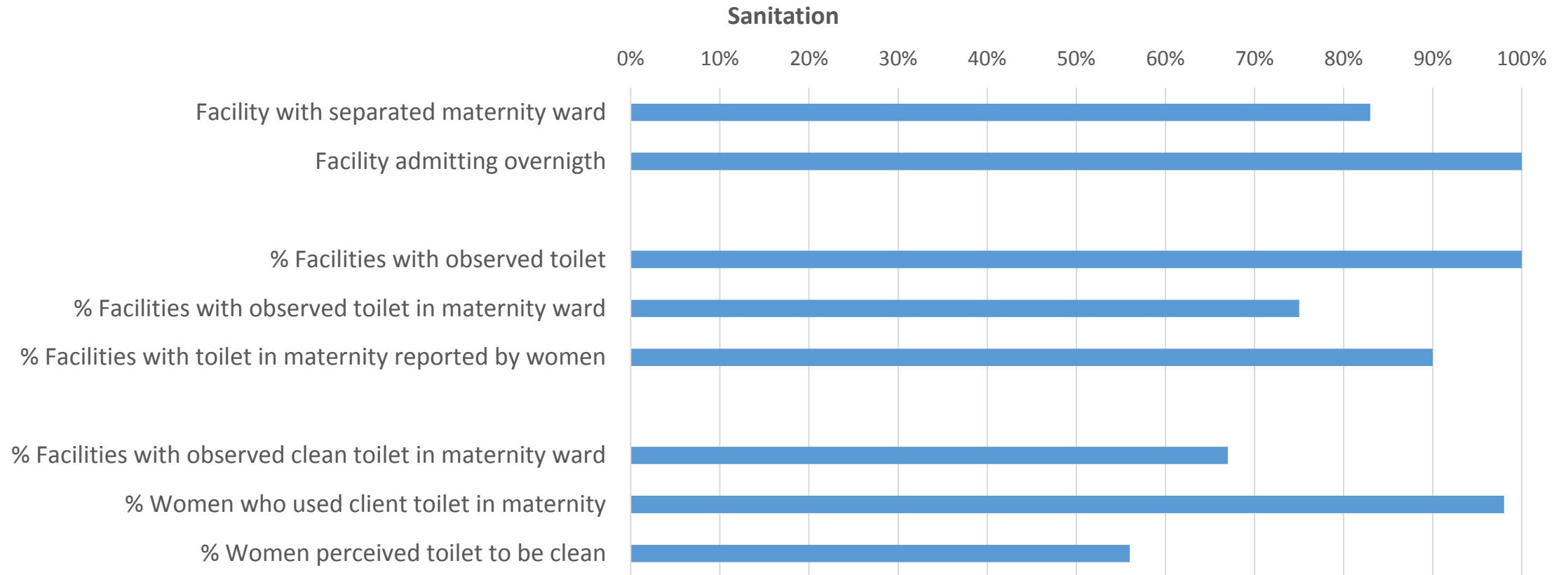
Key findings – Water - Tanzania



Key highlights - Water

- Due to its multiple uses of water in Health Facilities, it continuous quality monitoring require high priority attention and actions in all settings.
- No matter the technology or the sources, water quality monitoring and continued improvement must be in place in all the Health care facilities

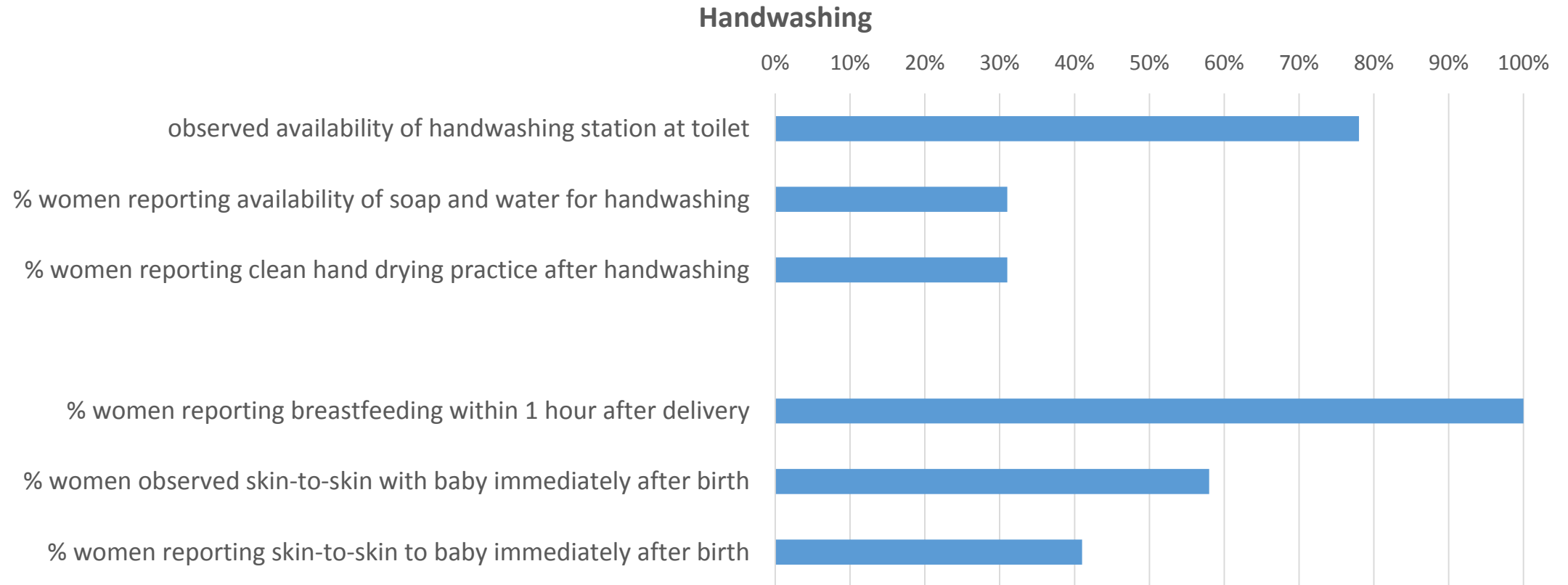
Key findings – Sanitation - Tanzania



Key highlights - Sanitation

- Although access to toilets is still a global challenge, priority should be provided to maternity wards, especially for dignity and security.
- Toilets in the maternity wards should always be clean at the satisfaction of women who should always be able to access them.

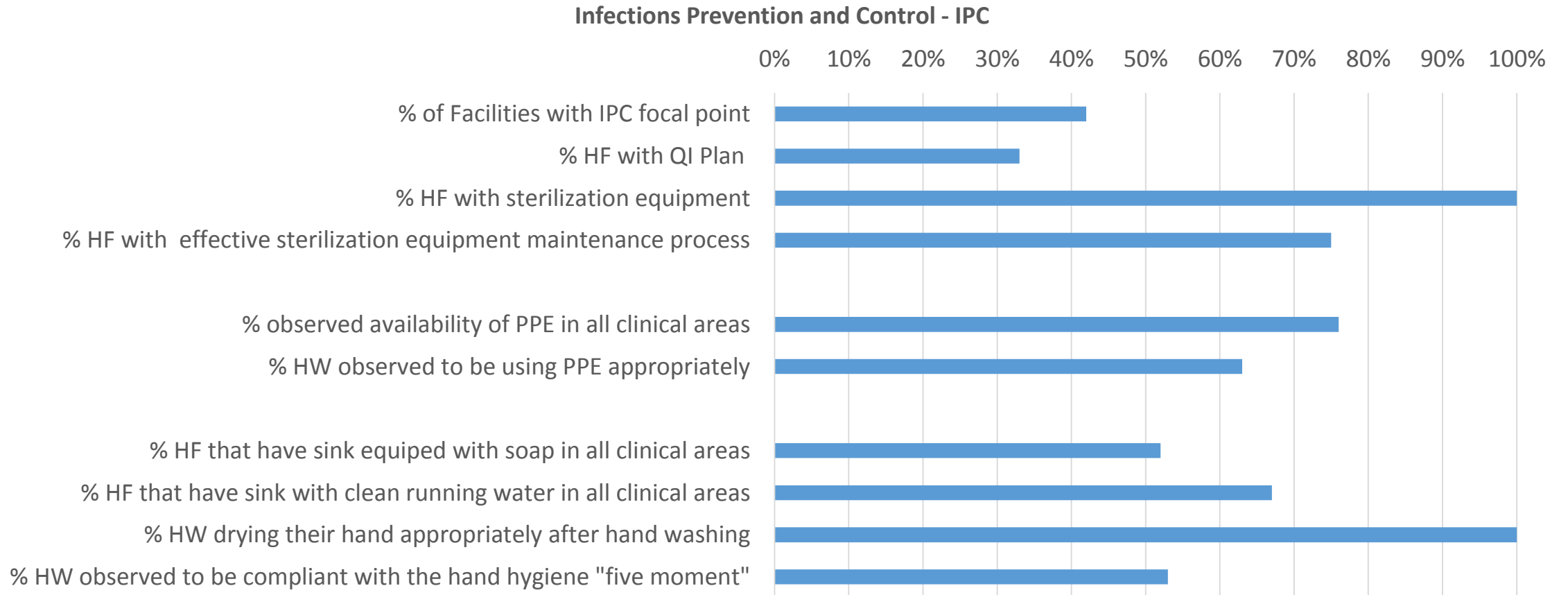
Key findings – Handwashing - Tanzania



Key highlights - Handwashing

- Although handwashing stations are available, their functionality is lagging behind.
- Breastfeeding and skin to skin efforts could provide even better health benefits if Handwashing achieve a level of success similar to those two interventions.

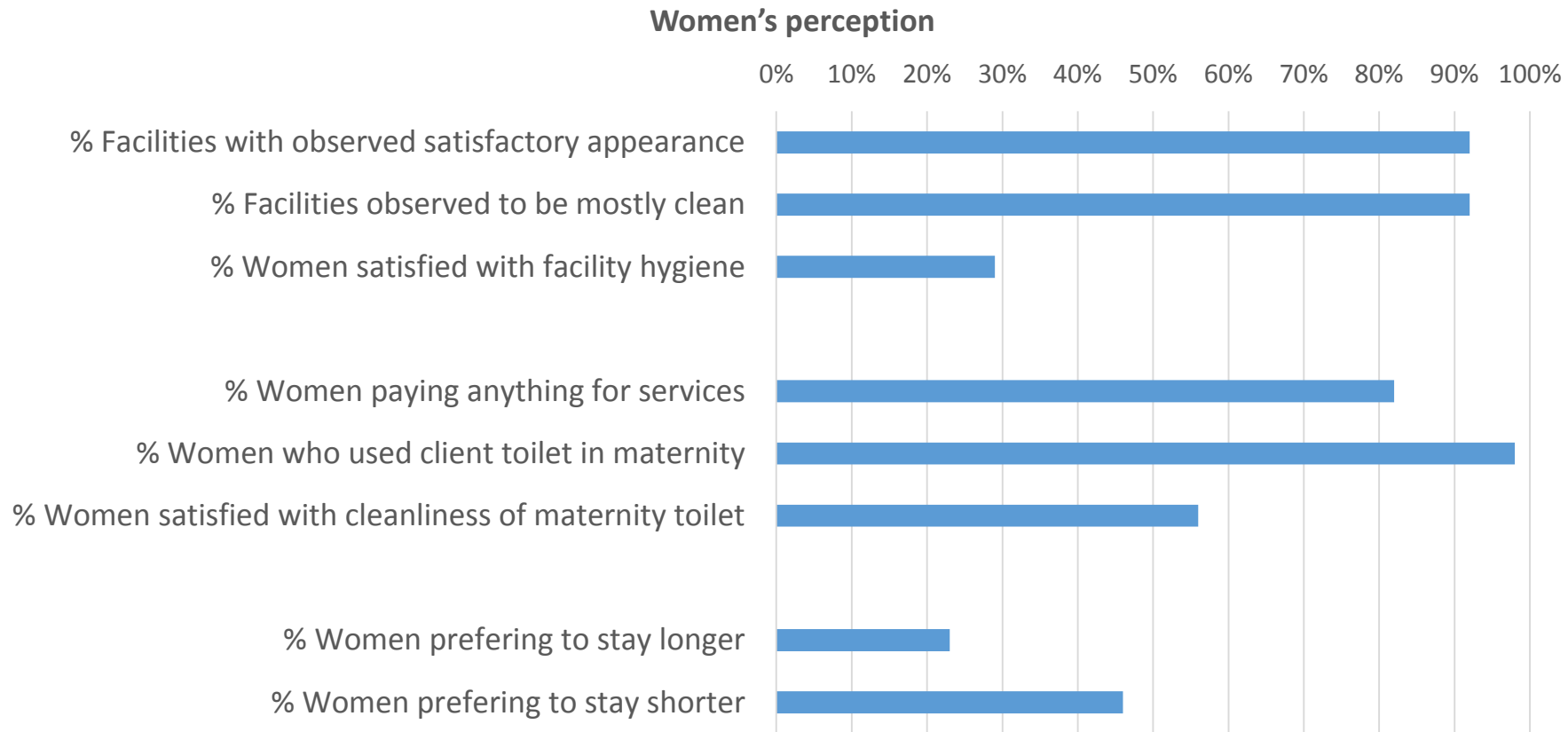
Key findings – Infections Prevention and Control- Tanzania



Key highlights – Infections Prevention and Control

- IPC integration efforts is critical and need to emphasis a vision beyond sterilization.
- Focus should start on addressing basic such as PPE, WASH services and every means necessary to ensure and sustain compliance with Hand hygiene "five moment".

Key findings – Women’s perception- Tanzania



Key Findings Women`s Perception-Tanzania

- Women have high expectations in facility hygiene.
- Although a considerable proportion of women are paying for services.
- Most of the women are not satisfied with toilet cleanliness and often use them against their own will, consciously exposing themselves to unhygienic practices.

Lesson Learned

- About 67% HF had pipe-home water
- 42% HF had water quality check system in place
- Most of HF had water roused toilets for clients
- 77% of clientele toilets had hand washing facilities
- 42% HF had soap + towel in washing area.

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- Districts Authority (DAS, DMO, D RCHco)
- Staff who took their time to participate
- Participants who took part in this study
- Data collectors who took part

QUESTIONS ?

THANK YOU