



EMORY

ROLLINS
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Center for Global Safe WASH

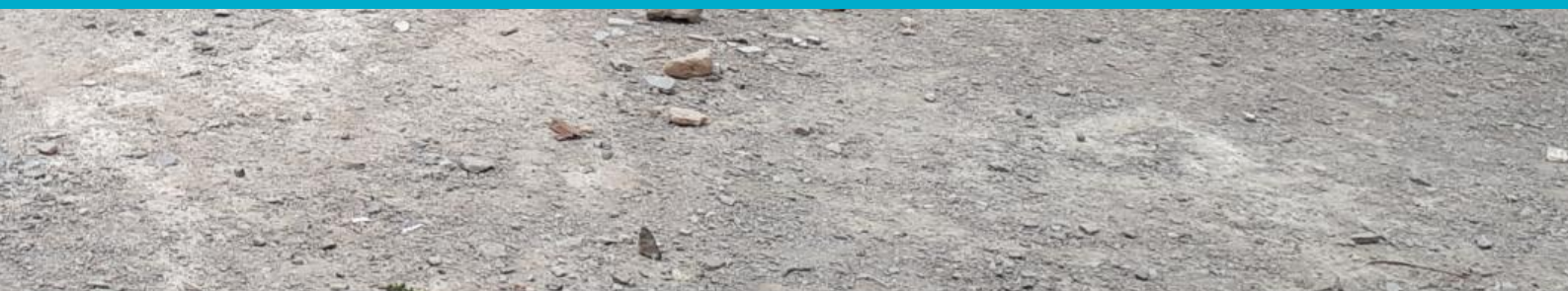
Learning in WASH

World Vision
AFGHANISTAN



WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN WESTERN AFGHANISTAN

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator Progress



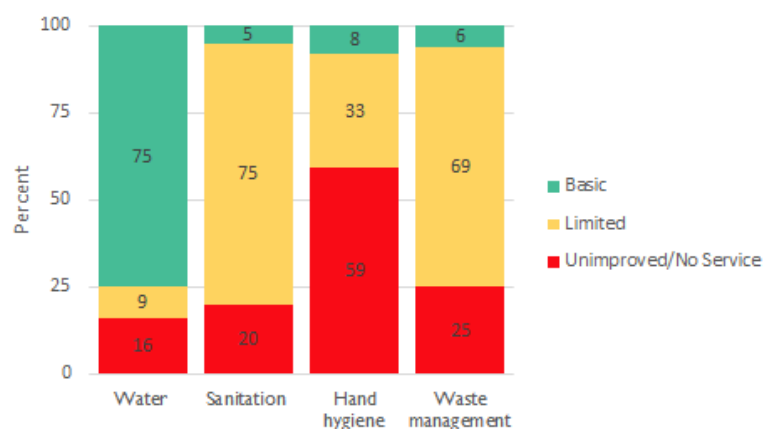
WASH RESULTS

This research is the first large-scale attempt to measure progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals for WASH in Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in Afghanistan.

World Vision International (WVI) utilized the WASHCon Tool developed by Emory University's Center for Global Safe WASH (CGSW) to assess 104 HCFs in Herat, Badghis and Ghor Provinces in the Western Region of Afghanistan.

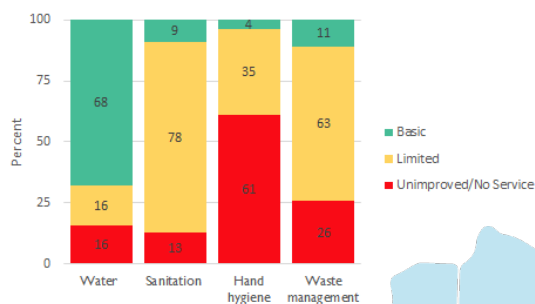
In addition to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) indicators, WVI added some WHO-aligned maternal and newborn health indicators to the study.

JMP Ladder for WASH in Health Care Facilities

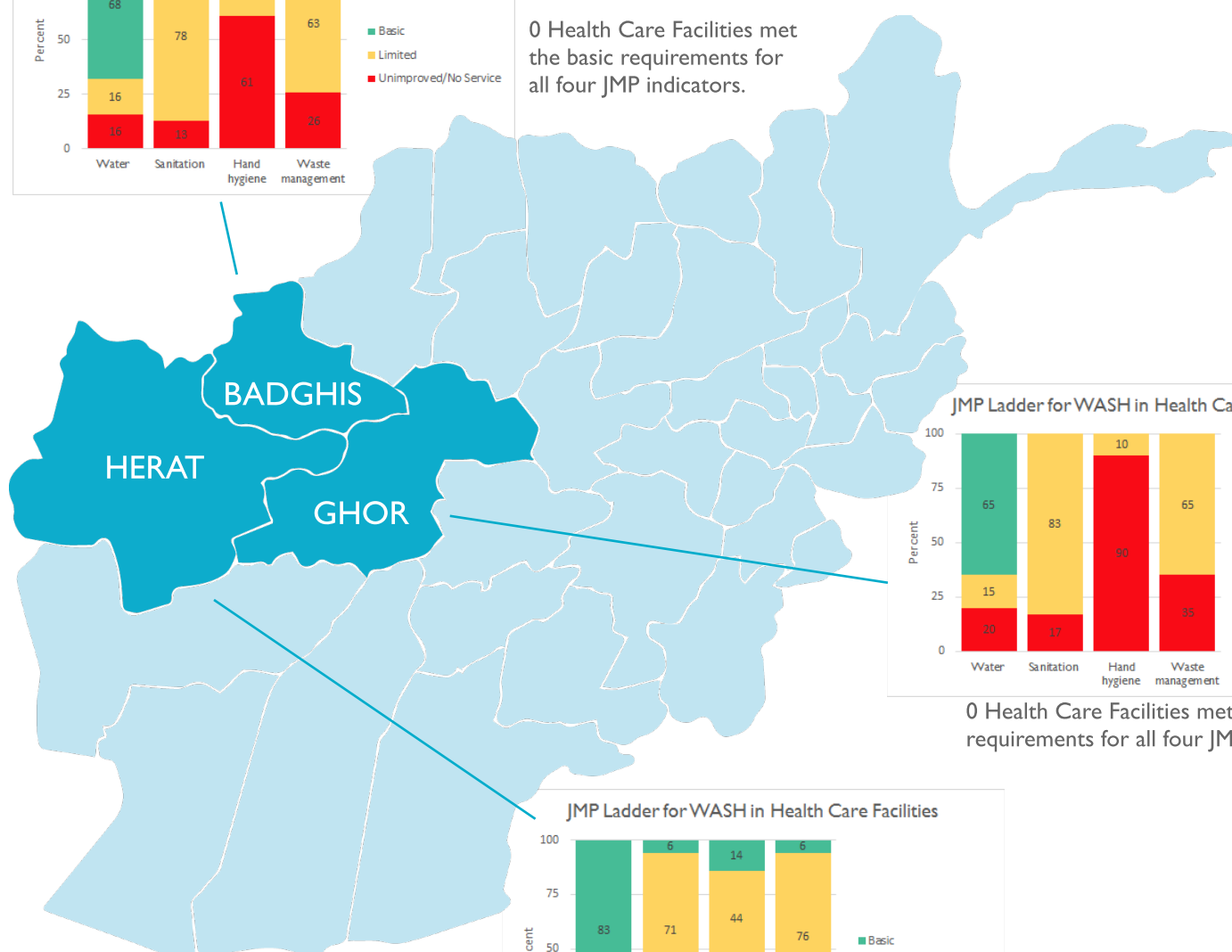


0 Health Care Facilities met the basic requirements for all four JMP indicators.

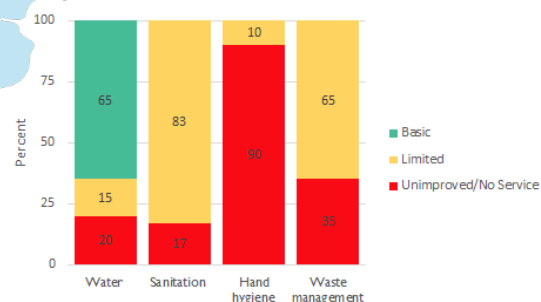
JMP Ladder for WASH in Health Care Facilities



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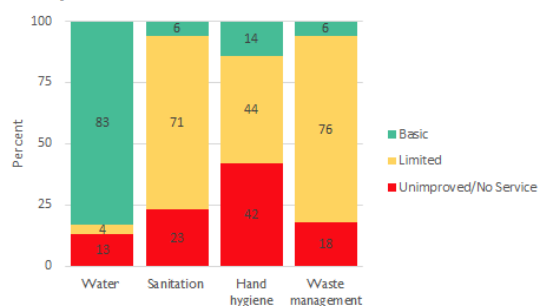


JMP Ladder for WASH in Health Care Facilities



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JMP Ladder for WASH in Health Care Facilities

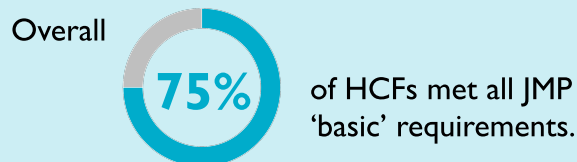


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WATER



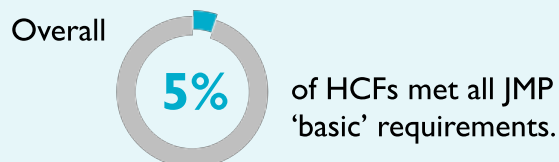
- 86% of HCFs had an **improved** water source
- 75% of HCFs had a water source **on premises**
- 93% of HCFs had water available during the time of visit (*although 35% reported routine severe water shortages*)
- 79% of HCFs, all water samples met WHO *E.coli* guidelines (<1 CFU)
- 18% of HCFs, all water met chlorine guidelines (0.2-2.0 mg/L)



SANITATION



- 91% of HCFs had **improved** toilets (*68% exclusively improved*)
- 84% of toilet blocks assessed were **usable** (available, private, functional)
- 31% of HCFs had at least one female-only toilet with supplies for **menstrual hygiene management** (MHM)
- 46% of HCFs had at least one toilet designed for **staff**
- 13% of HCFs had at least one toilet that was accessible to people with **reduced mobility**



ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS

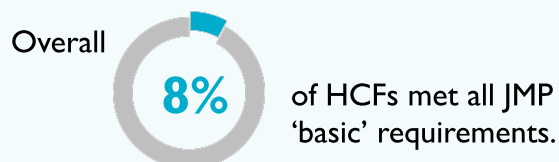


- 10% of HCFs had **bathing facilities**
- 41% of HCFs had **laundry facilities**
- 63% reportedly **changed bedding** between patients
- 25% of HCFs had **uncontained waste** (trash) on the ground
- 15% of HCFs were reported to have **open defecation**

HAND HYGIENE



- 85% of HCFs had at least one **point of care** with adequate hand hygiene materials (soap and water or hand alcohol-based hand rub). *However, only 26% had adequate hand hygiene materials at all surveyed points of care.*
- 34% of HCFs had at least one hand hygiene facility with adequate hand hygiene materials (soap and water) within 5 metres of a **toilet block**. *However, only 18% had adequate hand hygiene materials at all surveyed toilet blocks.*

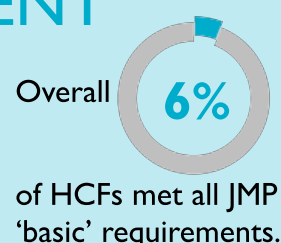


WASHCon Environmental Cleanliness indicators were developed before JMP indicators for Environmental Cleanliness were finalised. Consequently, Environmental Cleanliness indicators are not in complete alignment with the new JMP indicators.



HEALTH CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 20% of HCFs **safely segregate waste** in all surveyed wards (*0% in Ghor Province, however*).
- 19% of HCFs **dispose of both their sharps and infectious waste safely**



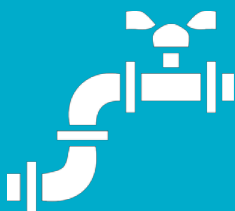


MATERNAL & NEWBORN HEALTH RESULTS



57%

of HCFs had **pip**ed water supply in the delivery room (only 9% in Ghor Province)



43%

of HCFs had **pip**ed water supply into the postnatal ward (7% in Ghor Province)



21%

of HCFs that provide delivery services had **E. coli** in their water samples



83%

of HCFs had **basic sanitation** available for women during labour and delivery

W
O
M
E
N



86%

of HCFs had **basic sanitation** available for women after delivery in the postnatal area



67%

of HCFs had at least one **functional handwashing station** with water and soap available in the delivery room



15%

of HCFs had a **shower or bathing** area accessible to women during/after labour and delivery (9% in Ghor)

21%

of HCFs had essential equipment for providing the **six cleans** (0% in Badghis)

27%

of HCFs had adequate supplies of correct concentration **chlorhexidine** for umbilical cord stump treatment (8% in Herat)



80%

of HCFs had **3 separate bins** to manage health care waste in delivery rooms



19%

of HCFs safely disposed of their sharps and infectious waste

