Mongolian experience on WASH in Health Care Facilities

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Outline

- Brief introduction to Mongolia
- Key challenges of WASH in HCFs
- Work is being done to improve WASH
- Further support to improve WASH in HCF
Brief introduction to Mongolia

- Total population: 3 million (Feb, 2015)
- Urban 68.1%; Rural: 31.9% (2013)
- Nomadic people, 10.7% (2012)
- Sparsely populated (1.7 inhabitants/km²)
- Extreme continental climate (-26-30°C in winter)
- Poor infrastructure in rural and remote areas
- Life expectancy: Male-64.4; Female-75.1

Key challenges of WASH in HCFs (1)

1165 HCFs

Primary 33.4%
Secondary 4.1%
Tertiary 1.3%
Private 61.2%

329 soum health center and inter soum hospital
Key challenges of WASH in HCFs (2)

- Access to improved drinking water supply 85% and sanitation facilities 53% (JMP, UNICEF/WHO 2012)

- But in rural areas: access to improved drinking water supply 53% and sanitation facilities 29% (JMP, UNICEF/WHO 2012)

- For health care facilities, centralized water supply 14.1%, decentralized water supply 85.9% (MoH, NCPH, 2012)
WASH improvements (1)

2005
Baseline survey (WHO)

2006-2007
Pilot project for improvement of WASH in rural hospital (USAID/GAVI/WHO)

2007-2009
20 rural hospitals joined the WASH project (UNTFHS/WHO)

2010-2013
Additional 6 rural hospitals implemented the project (UNTFHS/WHO)

2013-2014
Essential ENH standards for HCFs (WHO)

2012-2016
WSP Initiative (AusAid/WPRO)

MNS 6392 :2013
WASH improvements (2)

- National Program on Environmental Health (2006-2015)
- National Program on Improvement of sanitation facilities
- MNS 6392:2013 Environmental Hygienic Requirements for Health Care Facilities, (27 June, 2013)

Thematic Working group, Order #42, MOH 2013

Key stakeholders:
- Ministry of Health
- WHO CO Mongolia
- National Center for Public Health
- General Agency of Specialized Inspection
- Municipal Professional agency
- Professional association, NGO
The objective of this standard to set standards of SAFETY CONDITIONS to provide adequate health care

WASH improvements

Chapter 1: Hygienic requirements for buildings
Chapter 2: Water quality and safety
Chapter 3: Liquid waste management
Chapter 4: Laundry, cleaning and disinfection
Chapter 5: Food safety and hygiene
Chapter 6: Health care waste management
Chapter 7: Control of vector-borne diseases
Chapter 8: Training and education on hygiene

- HCFs should be connected to centralized or local water supply system
- HCFs should be connected to centralized sewage system
- HCF waste should be sorted out, collected, stored, transported, disinfected and disposed in accordance with the relevant regulations
# WASH improvements

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Group of indicators</th>
<th>Number of indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Outdoor environment</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Building requirement</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ventilation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hospital lighting</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Water supply/sewage system</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Laundry/cleaning/disinfection</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Food safety and hygiene</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Control of vector-borne diseases</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Training and education on hygiene</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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- Check list with 74 indicators
- Pretesting being pre-tested done
- Improvement plan is being developed in selected soum health care centers
WASH improvements: Best examples

- Umnugobi, Sevrei soum, 740 km and 216 km away from UB and province center
- Local government’s budget
WASH improvements: Best examples

• Umnugobi, Bulgan soum, 650 km and 108 km away from UB and province center
• Donor organizations’ fund
Future challenges

1) Evaluating environmental condition including WASH in all health care facilities in Mongolia and developing improvement plans is our main priority

2) Lack of availability of technical assistance for designing and construction of water and sanitation facilities in cold climate context at local level is one of challenges

3) WASH still remains a low priority among government and donors. Thus it is always difficult to mobilize adequate resources

4) Still there is a great need for IEC campaign to raise the benefits of WASH

5) Sustainability of donor funded projects on WASH remains a great challenge
Improvements of basic WASH services in HCF as a pre-condition for achieving Universal Health Care

Thank you for your attention