

# Module 10.2: WASH FIT

## Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool

***Ministry of Health Liberia***  
***Division of Environmental & Occupational Health***

WASH & EH Package – Early recovery & Resilience Building from EVD outbreak



# Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Describe the WASH FIT methodology in detail
- Understand the necessary steps to achieve minimum WASH standards
- Explain the methodology for each step
- Use the tools correctly
- Know who to involve in the process
- Understand how to make small improvements to facilities
- Be aware of the need to monitor and continuously improve services

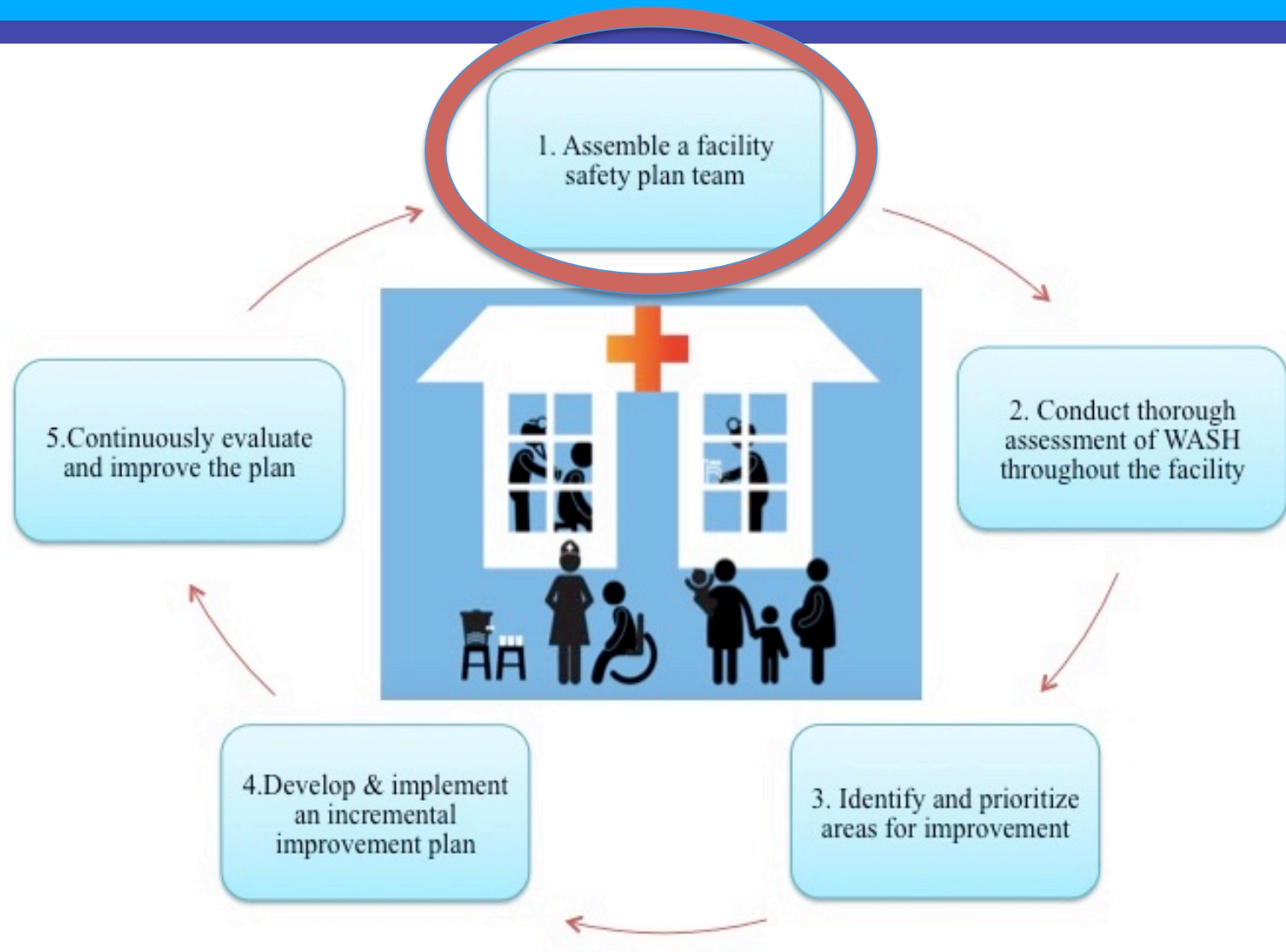


# Revision & brainstorming

- What domains are covered by WASH FIT?
- What are the five stages?
- What are some of the benefits of using WASH FIT?
- What difficulties might a facility face when trying to implement WASH FIT?



# Step 1: Assemble the team



# Step 1: Assemble the team

- Why assemble a team?
- Who should the team be made of?
  - Internal members (“core” team)
  - External members (“extended” team)
- What challenges may arise when assembling a team?
- What are the characteristics of a good team leader?



# Exercise: Assemble the team

- In groups, list the members of an 'ideal' team
- Consider what expertise is needed and who could help source this expertise
- Remember core (internal) & extended (external) members
- Fill tool 1-A.
- Identify a rapporteur

Date: .....

Name	Role and responsibility on the SP team (e.g. Team leader)	Organization and position (e.g. XX health care facility, responsible for cleaning)	Contact details (e.g. phone number and if available, email)



# SP team meetings

- Hold regular meetings
  - Core team: e.g. weekly
  - Extended team: e.g. monthly
- Document decisions made and refer back to them as needed
  - Template 1-B: Agenda
- Agree a date for the next meeting at the end of every meeting



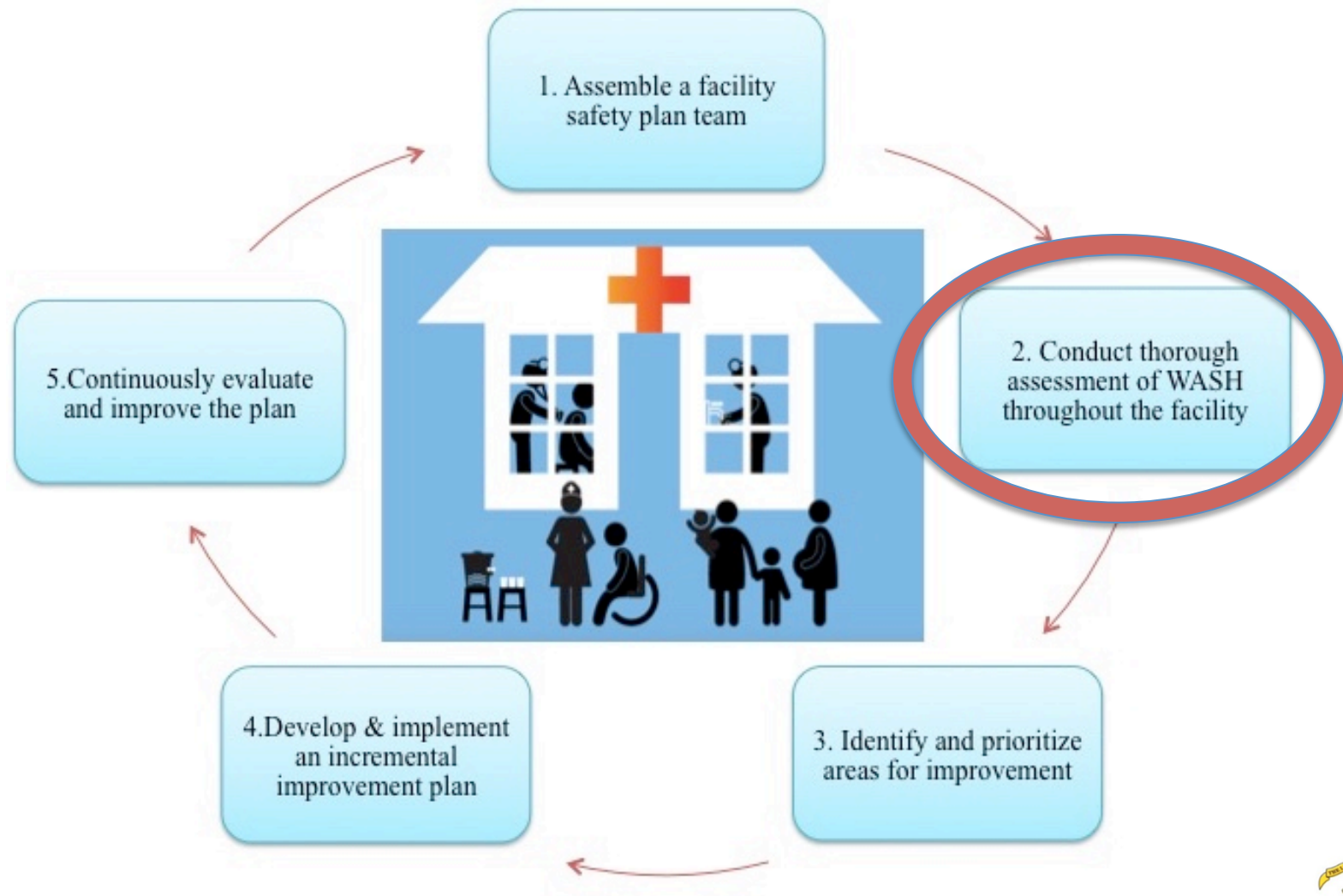
# Step 1: Key points

- Involve everyone who has an interest in the facility
- Nominate a team leader who can make decisions
  - WASH 'Champions'
- Team members should have knowledge and experience of WASH & IPC
- Members could include administrative & financial decision makers, cleaners, engineers, District level, community members and facility users
- Hold regular meetings
- Document meetings and decisions made
- Communication is essential





# Step 2: Assess the facility



# Step 2: Walkthrough assessment

- Tool 2-A and 2-B
- A **comprehensive** assessment forms the basis of WASH FIT
- Interior and exterior of facility
- Infrastructure (“hard”)
- Behaviours, knowledge, finances (“Soft”)



# What assessment methods should you use in these examples?

1



2



3



4



# Assessment

- Range of methods
  - Make observations
  - Ask questions
  - Look at documents
  - Take photos
- Verify information that you are given
- Be thorough!
- Involve the whole team



# Tool 2-A: Walkthrough assessment

- Indicators based on WHO Essential Environmental Health Standards (2008)
- Traffic light scoring for 3 levels
  - **Good (target)**
  - **Medium**
  - **Bad**
- \* = Explanatory notes at bottom of table

1	WATER	Good (Target)	Medium	Bad	Status at assessment
1.1*	Improved water source inside or within the ground of the facility <sup>1</sup>	Yes, within facility	Yes, within grounds	No improved water source within facility grounds	
1.2*	Sanitary inspection risk score	Low risk	Medium risk	High or very high risk	
1.3	Water source(s) always functioning and accessible	Yes	More than 20 days per month	Fewer than 20 days per month	
1.4*	Water storage is sufficient to meet the needs of the facility for 2 days	Yes	More than 75% of needs met	Less than 75% of needs met	

# Assessment indicators

- Read through Tool 2-A assessment sheet
- Are indicators
  - clear?
  - easy to calculate?
  - missing?





# Scoring system

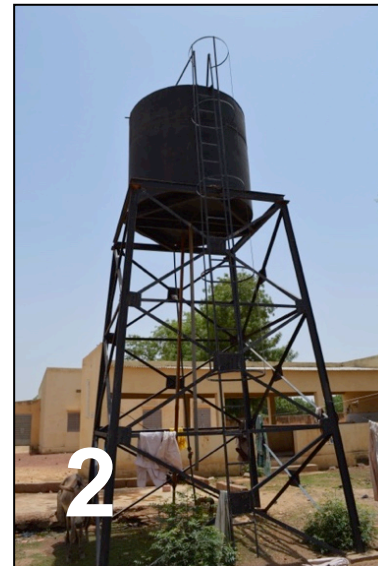
- Tool 2-A, part 2
- At each assessment, count numbers of **green**, **yellow** and **red**
- Compare over time
- REMEMBER - indicators will only stay **green** with proper maintenance!

<u>ASSESSMENT 1</u>	Name(s) of assessor:				Date:		
	Water	Sanitation	Medical waste	Handwashing	Cleaning & Disinfection	Environ. & Energy	Facility manage't
Number of green							
Number of yellow							
Number of red							
Notes or Comments							



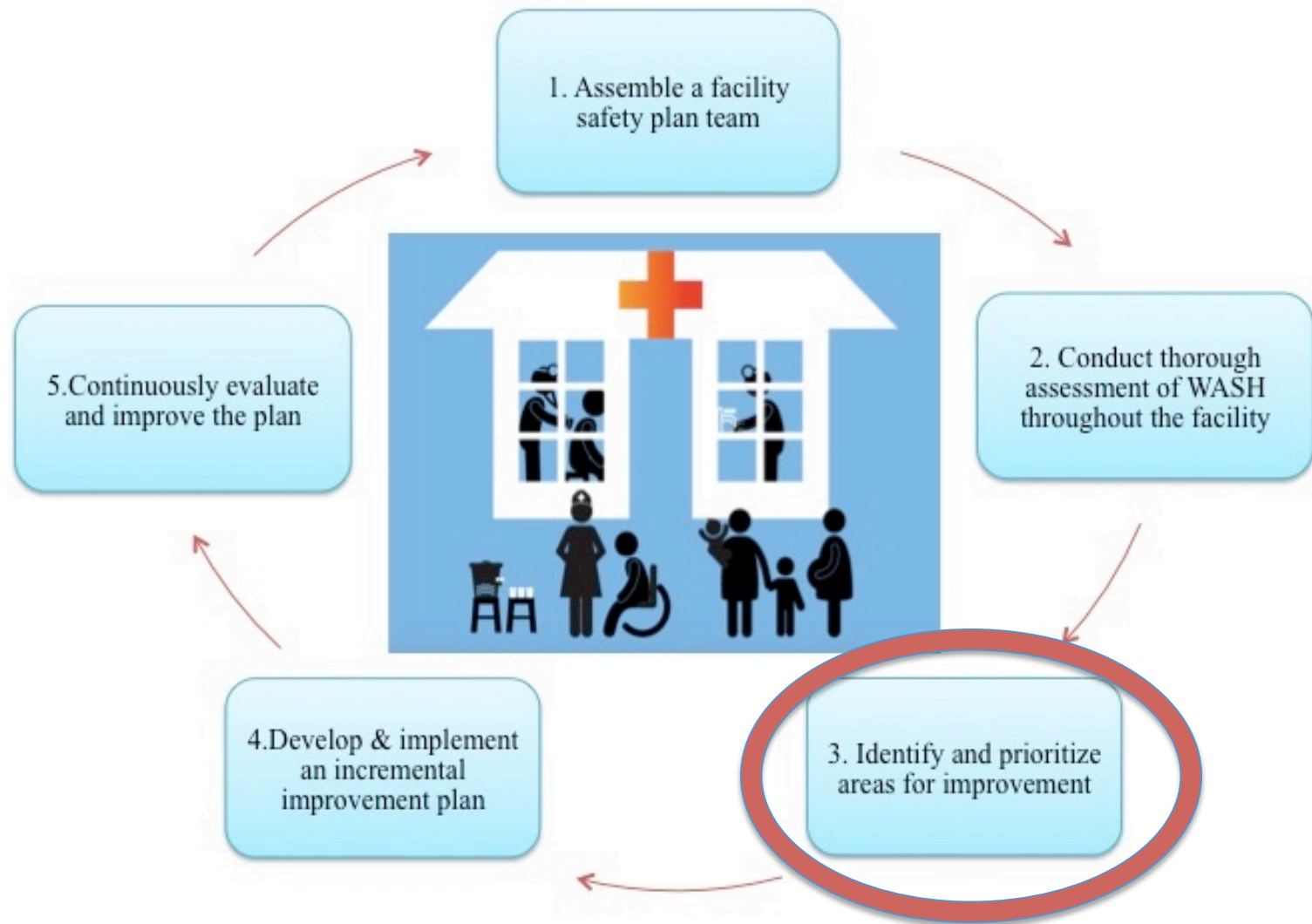
# Tool 2-B: Sanitary Inspection Forms

- To identify problems with the water supply and possible contamination sources within the facility.
  1. Dug well with hand pump
  2. Storage reservoirs
  3. Public yard/tap stands & piped distribution
- On-site observation and interviewing
- Related to indicator 1.2
- 10 questions & explanatory notes
- Carry out regularly





# Step 3: Strengths, problems and risks



# Identify the strengths, problems & risks

- Concrete paths, facility grounds



# Identify the strengths, problems & risks

- Bin, consultation room





# Identify the strengths, problems & risks

- Only handwashing station in consultation room



# Identify the strengths, problems & risks

- Latrine, next to the maternity ward



# Step 3: Strengths, problems and risks

- Identify strengths, problems and risks, based on the information collected in Step 2
- Discuss results of assessment as a team
- Decide on areas for improvement



# Step 3: Strengths, problems and risks

- What is the facility doing well already?
- Strengths
  - Existing (and functioning) infrastructure
  - Measures already in place
  - Protocols that are implemented
- Be positive and recognise where the facility is doing well already 😊



# Step 3: Strengths, problems and risks

- Hazards can relate to:
  - Infrastructure (hard)
  - Behaviours, knowledge, finances (soft)
- Hazards can be:
  - One-off occurrences
    - E.g. a broken incinerator
  - Long-term issues
    - E.g. no access to water within the facility or a water source more than 500m away from the facility





# Step 3: Strengths, problems and risks

For each domain, consider:

- What services and infrastructure are lacking?
- What can go wrong with existing infrastructure?
- Is anything being done to maintain services?
- Where is there an increased risk of infection in the facility?
- What are the biggest constraints for staff in providing WASH services?
- What are the effects on staff and patients due to the lack of WASH services?
- Is staff behaviour appropriate and adequate to ensure the best service is delivered?



# Step 3: Strengths, problems and risks

- All hazards have associated risks
- Risks to:
  - Staff
  - Patients
  - Visitors
  - Vulnerable groups (women, children, disabled users)
- Level of risk
  - **Very important:** *requires urgent attention and action*
  - **Important:** *requires attention and action may be taken*
  - **Less important:** *no action required at this time*
- Consider everyone's interests
  - Risks will be different levels for different stakeholders

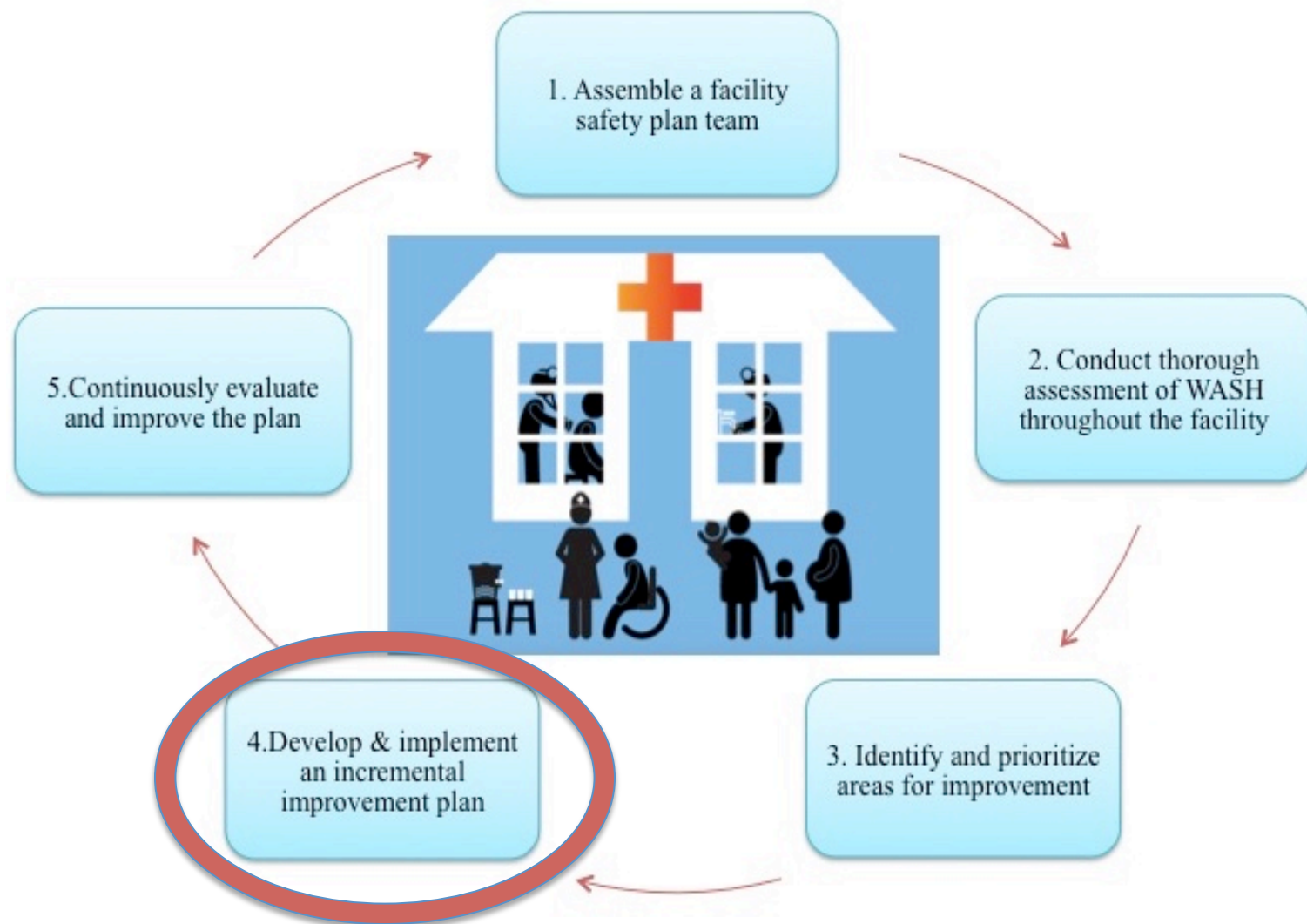


# Example: Health care waste

Health care waste management			
Strengths	1. Sharps box present and not full, in consultation room 2. Staff have received training on health care waste management		
Hazards & Problems	Risks	How important is this risk? (see below)	What efforts or improvements are needed?
1. Waste pit is full	1. Staff and patients at risk of infection from healthcare waste	Very important	1. Cover the old pit completely and dig new pit
2. Waste area is not functional	2. Staff and patients at risk of infection from healthcare waste	Important	2. Build a fence around waste site



# Step 4: Develop & implement an improvement plan



# Step 4: Develop a plan

- **WASH FIT turn hazards into strengths**
- Prioritize improvements based on hazards and risks identified in Step 3
- Develop action plan as a team
- Realistic within given resources



# Step 4: Develop an improvement plan

- Who?
- When?
- What resources?
  - Human
  - Technical
  - Financial
- SMART actions
  - Specific
  - Measurable
  - Achievable / Realistic
  - Time bound



# Actions

- Building new infrastructure
  - Repairing old infrastructure
  - Writing new protocols
  - Staff training
  - Improving management methods
- 
- Simple & immediate
  - Longer term actions
    - May need to seek additional support (financial, technical etc.)



# Example

Domain	What specific improvement action will be taken to resolve the hazards?	Who will do it?	What resources are needed to do it?	When will it be completed?	Actual date of completion
Health care waste management	A new waste pit (with reinforced walls and minimum 1.5 meters from the water table) to be dug Old waste pit covered up (at least 0.5m of soil)	Idriss, facility caretaker	Spade 8hrs. of Idriss' time to dig pit	7 October 2015	8 October 2015
	Purchase materials. Build a fence around the waste site in northern corner of facility grounds to contain waste	Jonas, facility manager to buy materials Idriss, facility caretaker to build fence	\$ 480 to buy materials 6 hrs. of Idriss' time to build fence	10 September 2015	3 October 2015
	Budget line for purchasing protective equipment built into facility budget Facility manager to buy and maintain supply of protective equipment (boots, gloves, aprons)	Jonas, facility manager to identify budget for purchasing equipment and ensure they are purchased	\$ 200 to purchase supplies	1 August 2015	1 August 2015





# Step 4: Key points

- Specific actions to build strengths, reduce problems (hazards), minimize risk
- Identify who, when and with what will undertake the action
- Prioritize small, achievable tasks
- Seek external help for bigger, more ambitious tasks
- Involve the whole team

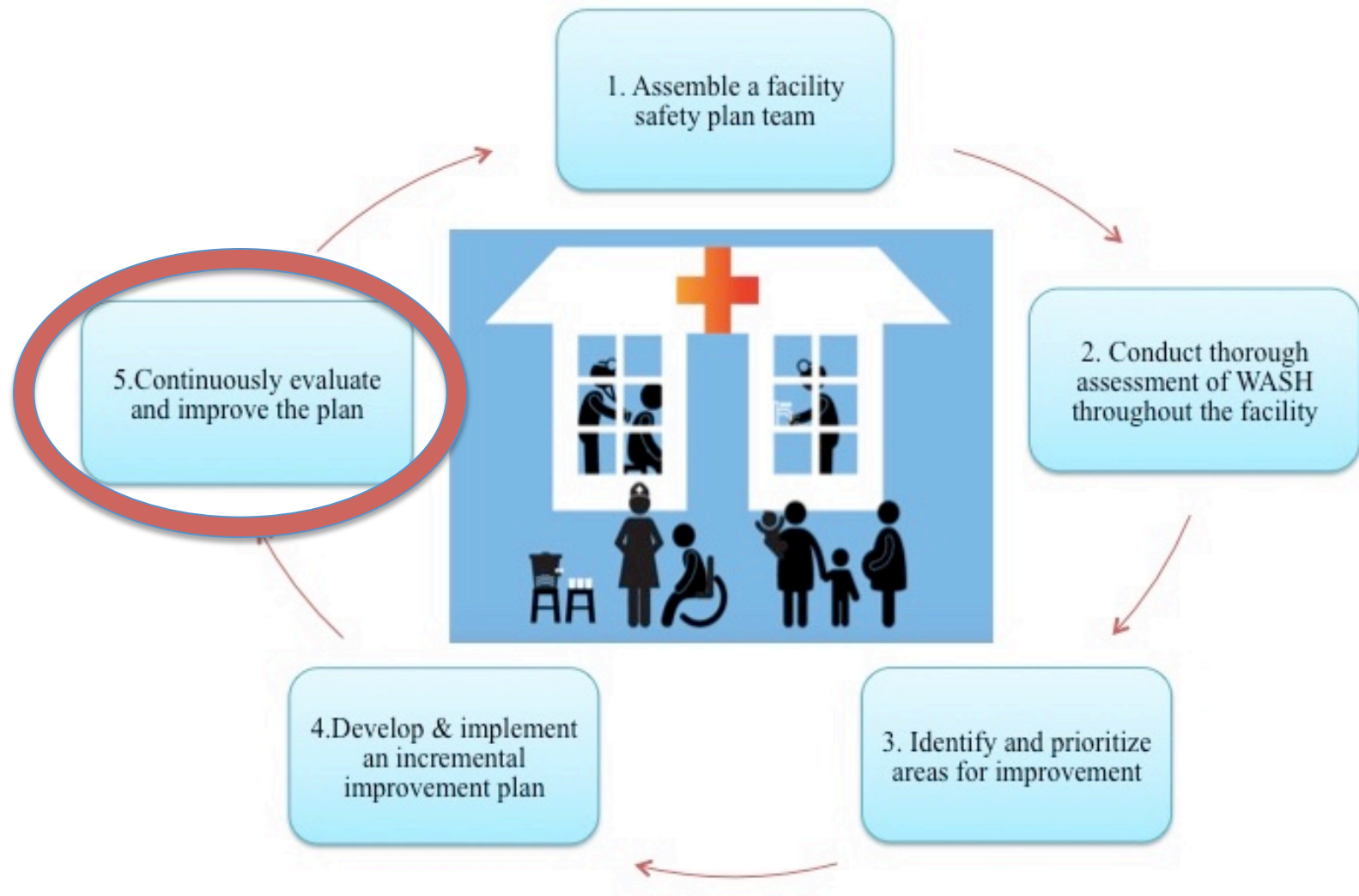


# Exercise

- Complete **Tool 3** and **4** based on results from facility visit
- Identify the strengths, problems and risks from one domain
- Come up with some sample improvements
- Present safety plan to the group



# Step 5: Continuously evaluate & improve plan



# Step 5: Evaluate & improve plan

- Continuous process
- Monitor the effectiveness of the plan
- Regular checks
  - Quick & easy measurements
  - E.g. Visual inspection of latrines every day
- Build monitoring into staff job descriptions
- Review WASH FIT plan during team meetings
- Reviews will take less time than initial assessment
- Based on review, make updates and improvements and requirements



# Activity Planning

- Supplement 1
- Template to support staff to plan next steps
- Map out initial activities in a timeline
- Sample activities given
- Adapt tool as needed

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Share the materials and lessons learned from the WASH safety plan training with the rest of the facility												
All facility members to read the training materials and WASH safety plan guide												
Meeting to identify external partners to join the safety plan team.												
First weekly meeting of the core safety plan team												
Present the WASH safety plan methodology to the rest of the team, both internal and external.												
Complete baseline facility assessment with the whole team												
First meeting with external partners												



# Protocols

- Review protocols
- Is anything
  - Unclear?
  - Incorrect?
  - Hard to follow?



# References

- World Health Organisation (WHO) 2009 Water Safety Plan Manual; Step-by-step risk management for drinking-water suppliers. ISBN 978 92 4 156263 8. WHO, Geneva.
- World Health Organisation (WHO) 2008 Essential Environmental Health Standards. WHO, Geneva.
- Bartram, Jamie; Corrales, Lana; Davison, Annette; et al. (2009): Water Safety Plan Manual: Step-by-step risk management for drinking-water suppliers. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Sanderson, R; McKenzie, N (2011): „WaSH Safety Plans: A Risk-Based Approach to Protecting Public Health“. In: Water Practice and Technology. 6 (2).



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