



WASH in HCF Global Learning Event

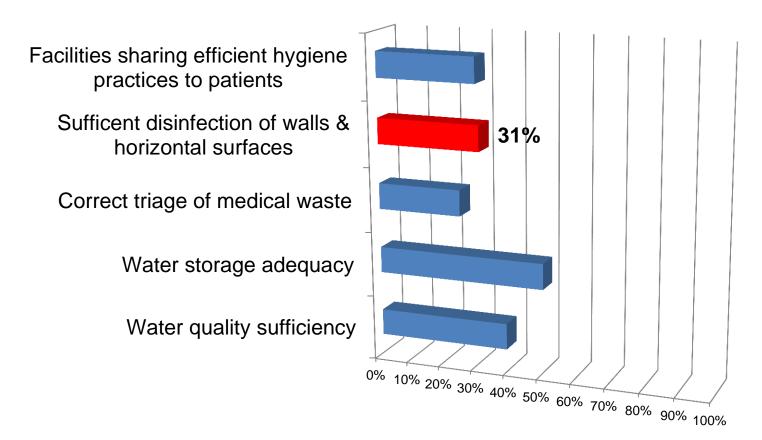
Kathmandu, Nepal 28-30 March 2017

Capitalisation of experience "WaSH in Health Care Facilities" in Mali

Terre des hommes The Water Institute

Mali - Situational analysis (WHO 2015)

Analysis: Series of HCF surveys 2013-14 (n=431)







Mali - Situational analysis (WHO 2015)

Analysis: Series of HCF surveys 2013-14 (n=431)

Facilities sharing efficient hygiene practices to patients Sufficent disinfection of walls & horizontal surfaces Correct triage of medical waste 25% Water storage adequacy Water quality sufficiency 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

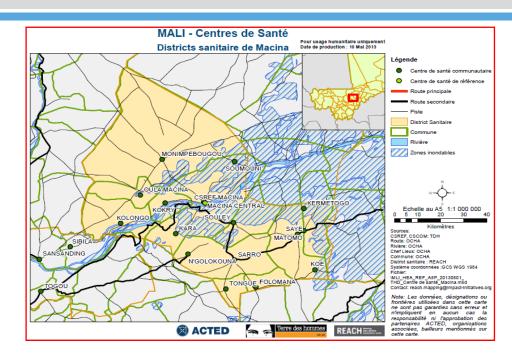


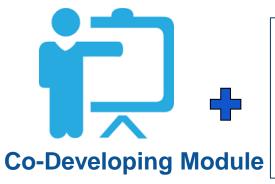


Program Approach



35 Rural health centers WASH Hardware

















Outputs

- ☐ 2014: «Minimum Package WASH» 35 HCF
 - —Onsite Water supply / treated (*Antenna- WATA)
 - Hand Hygiene stations at points of care
 - Patient/Staff toilets; showers
 - Medical Waste management
- □ 2015-2016 Trainings: Hygiene & Waste Management:187 staff (collaboration with District authorities)
- ☐ Piloted participative monitoring tools with authorities, staff & Community Health Associations (ASACO)





Adapted Training Model





Centralised
Trainings only for facility
directors



De-centralised
Trainings to all staff





Adapted the Training Model





Collective & Theoretical Trainings

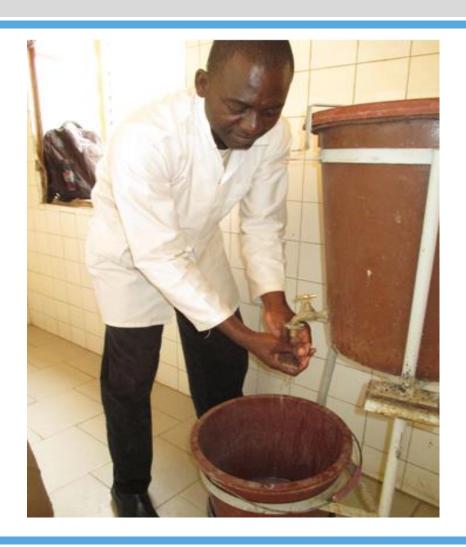


IN SITU & Practical





Adapt the Training Model



One size fits all



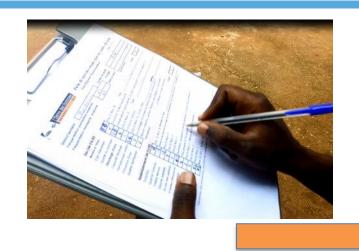
Individualised

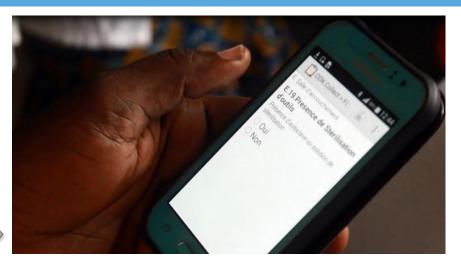
via participative supervision





Risk Monitoring tool













Outcomes



128'000 people access HCF with Mimimum WASH Package*

- Training Manuals on Hygiene/Sanitation and Medical Waste Management developed with Districts and approved by Segou Regional Health Authority
- Structured supervision (monitoring & planning) exercises between Regional Health Authority & HCF staff
- Contribution to National Task Force (Bamako) revision of national standards and training manuals





Learning exercise objectives

Learn from the project components for future programming

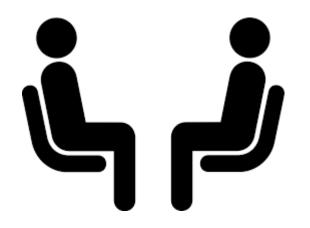
- Curriculum development and validation process
- Capacity building activities
- Monitoring activities
- Local authorities involvement
 - Local district and regional authorities
 - Health care facility committees (ASACO)





Learning exercise design

Individual interviews



Group interviews







Respondent category*	No. respondents
DTC - Health Center Director	8
Health care providers (HCPs) (Facility staff)	14**
Cleaners/surface technicians	6
ASACO - Health Center Committee	12
Tdh staff	8**
District officials	5
Regional officials	2
Total	55





Capacity building activities





Capacity building activities: benefits

Facility staff perspective

- Improved environmental conditions**
- Applicability of the training design*
- Availability of technology**
- Personal benefits

District and Regional authorities' perspectives

- Improved knowledge sharing
- Improved capacity of district level authorities





Capacity building activities: challenges

HCF's perspective

- Training design-related
- Technology related
- Personal challenges with respect to training

Local district and regional authorities' perspectives

Behavior change





Capacity building activities: recommendations

- Account for trainees education
- Train trainees to train
- Provide troubleshooting guidance to deal with breakdowns
- TDH can consider providing the following:
 - -Infrastructure upgrades after training to avoid misuse and breakage.
 - -Guidance to ASACO and DTC on the job requirements for cleaner
 - —Training for ASACO on financial mgmt.
- Ensure presence of supply chain





Monitoring activities





Monitoring activities: benefits

HCFs' perspective

- Increased compliance with environmental sanitation practices
- Increase opportunities for refresher trainings

Tdh staff and local authorities' perspectives

- Increased coordination
- Improved decision making
- Improved data reporting
- Improved method of data collection





Monitoring activities: challenges

HCFs' perspective (top 3)

- Technology breakdowns and availability
- Insufficient funds
- Behavior change is difficult to achieve sustain

Tdh staff and local authorities' perspectives

- Insufficient engagement with partners
- Limited funds
- Delay in data sharing with authorities
- Data collection tool needs improvements





Monitoring activities: recommendations

- Involve district hygienist (authority)
- Provide guidance on participatory approach
- Increase involvement of district and regional authorities
- Invest in regional and district authorities capacity





Collaboration with Tdh





ASACO Collaboration: recommendations

- Increase engagement with ASACO during monitoring activities
- Train ASACO on community awareness promotion
- Facilitate the transfer of technical and financial skills to ASACO.
- Encourage knowledge sharing in ASACO Federation meetings





Local authority partnership: recommendations

- Provide recommendations on staffing hours for cleaners
- Assist districts in financial management plans
- Equipping the authorities to improve monitoring activities
- Lobby to encourage alternative fund raising mechanisms for ASACO





Next steps – Enhance Monitoring

- Regional Authority MDC monitoring systems & link to supervision and training plans
- Align facility-based risk monitoring/safety planning via **WASHFIT with ASACO** (WaterAid, Unicef, etc.)
- -Monitor JMP Core/Expanded indicators via the WASH in HEALTH Facility Evaluation Tool (FACET)

Platform: <u>KOBO Toolbox</u> (UNOCHA, ODK, Excel)

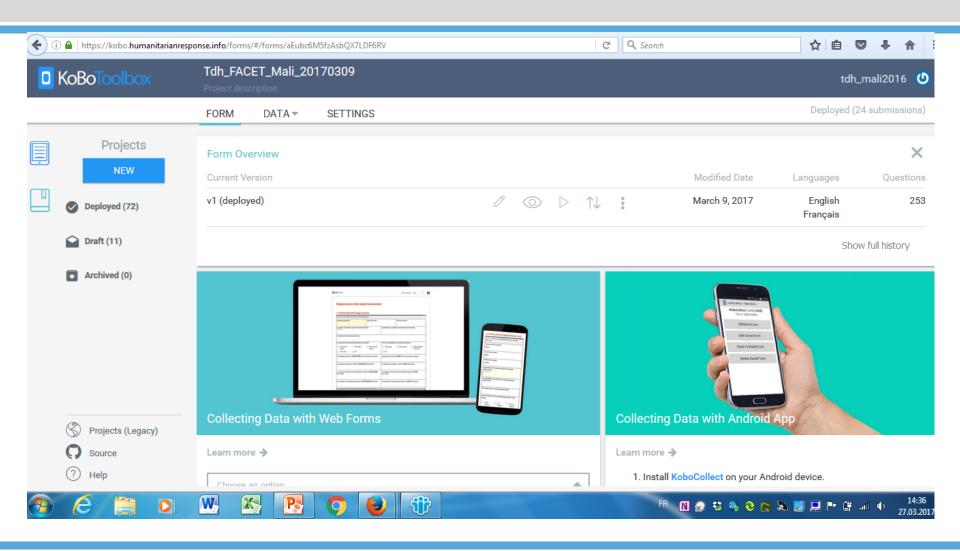


Sandec Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development





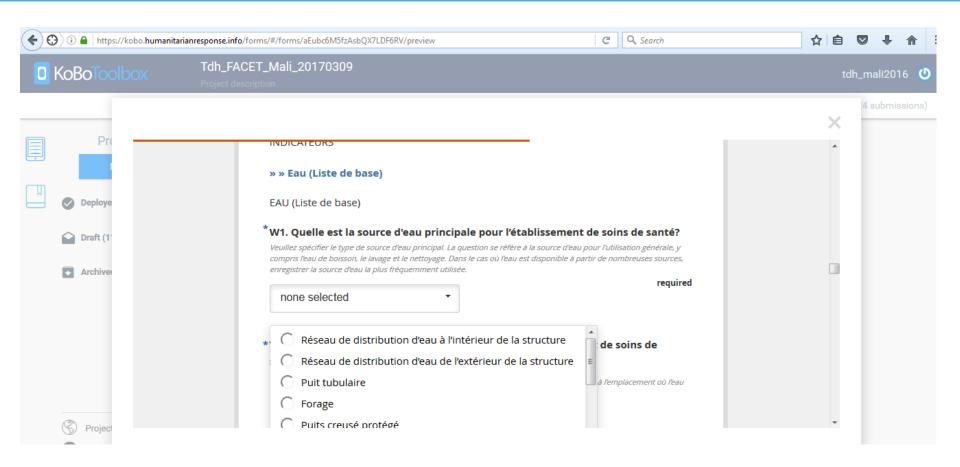
KOBO Toolbox: FACET







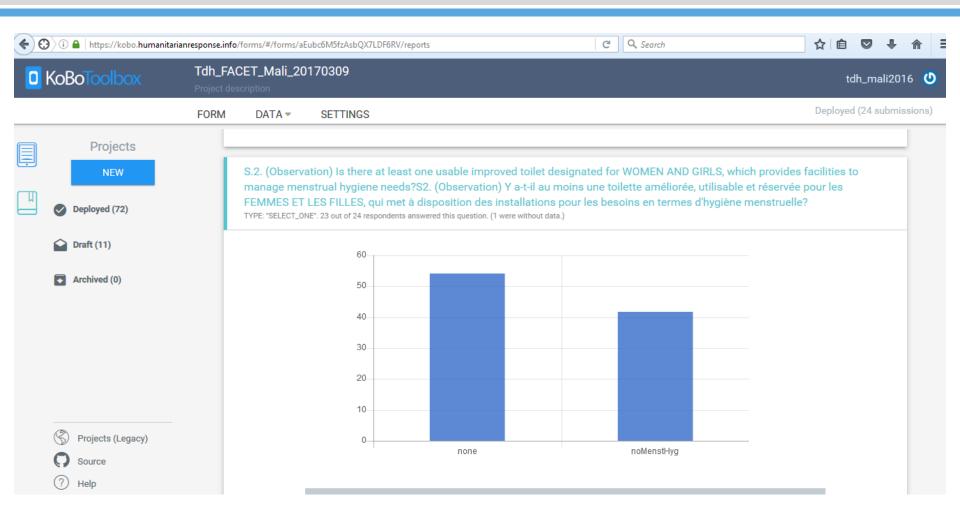
KOBO Toolbox: FACET Questions







KOBO Toolbox: FACET Analysis







Sponsors





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra



Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid

Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium

Together for improved living conditions





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Appendix





ASACO





Collaboration: benefits

ASACOs' perspective

- Good communication*
- Applicability of technology
- Sense of ownership and pride in ownership
- Increased level of understanding of IPC

Tdh staff perspectives

Good communication*





Collaboration: challenges

ASACOs' perspective

Need for improvement of partners involvement*

Tdh staff perspectives

- Need for improvement of partners involvement
- Technology
- Limited funds





Next steps: Enhance monitoring

Link training, supervision & monitoring within the Regional Authority

Link ASACO & HCF Staff on WASHFIT Mobile Data

