

WASH in Health Care Facilities

Global action plan update and examples of progress

CSCOM

central

20 March 2018

World Health Organization and United Nations' Children's Fund



Agenda

Objectives

- Provide an update on global activities
- Provide an opportunity for the global community to share and exchange
- Highlight inspiring examples from select regions/countries

Part I. Health updates

UNICEF Health/WASH (Lizette Burgers/Irene Amongin, UNICEF)

Quality of care network (Zainab Naimy, WHO)

Infection prevention and control (IPC, WHO)

Health systems strengthening and UHC (Melissa Bingham, WHO)

Part II. Select global WASH in HCF updates

Monitoring (Rick Johnston, WHO/JMP)

Standards/strategies and facility work (WASH FIT) (Maggie Montgomery, WHO)

Country intervention: Supportive WASH-IPC mentoring in Liberia (MoH Liberia)

Partner intervention: Systems strengthening and sustainability (various partners)

Conclusions / (Lizette Burgers, UNICEF)

Global action plan for WASH in health care facilities



Vision

By 2030, to ensure that **every** health care facility, in **every setting**, has **safely managed, reliable** water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and practices to meet staff and patient needs in order to provide **quality, safe** people-centered care **with particular attention to the needs of women, girls and children.**

Advocacy from all partners

Technical inputs into focus areas

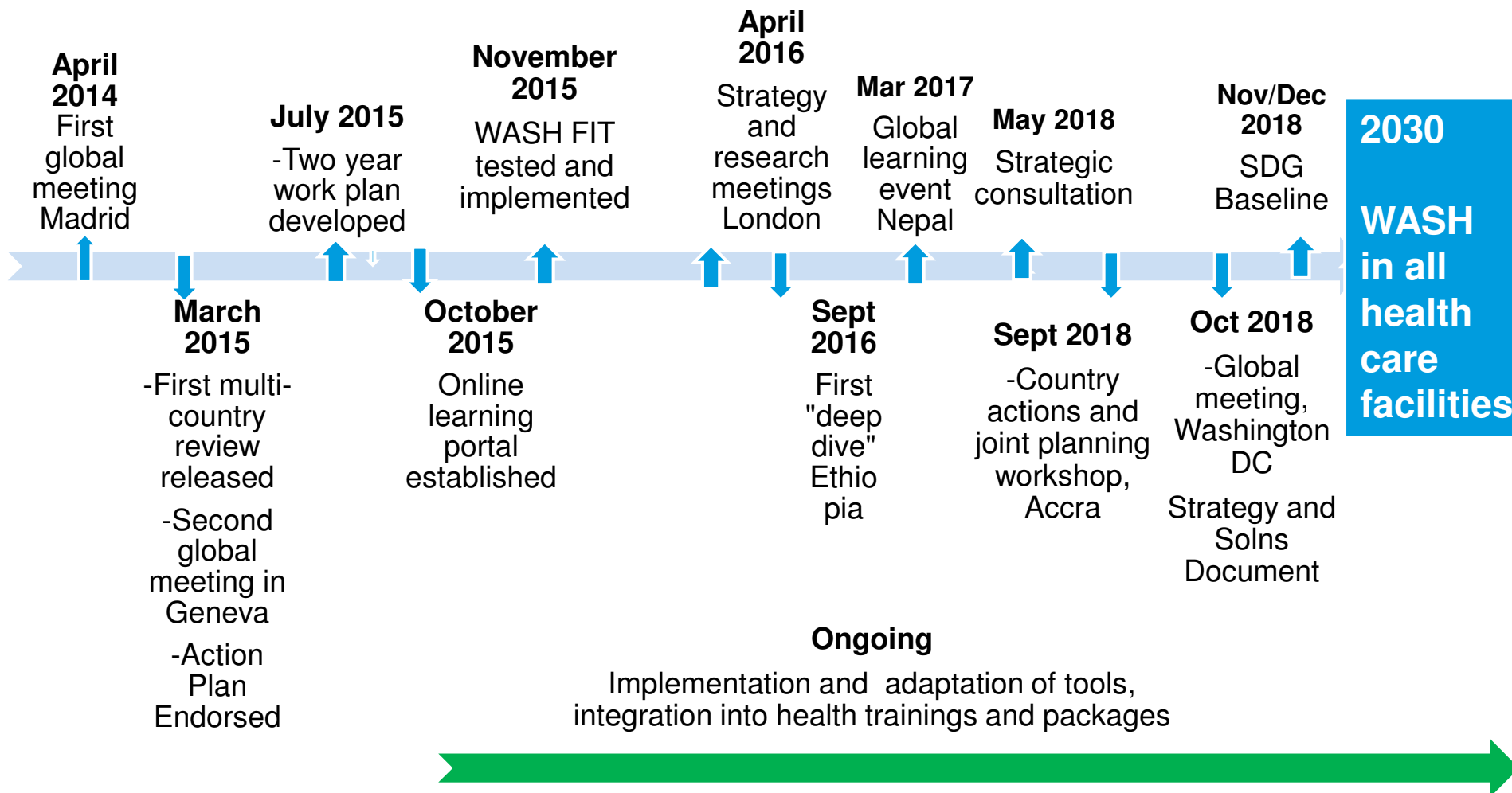
Government commitments

External support

Facility improvements and community engagement

Embedding WASH in key health initiatives and frameworks

Timeline of efforts



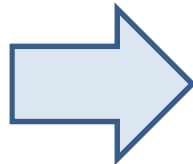


WASH in HCF at UNICEF

Irene Amongin, UNICEF

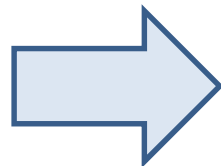


WASH in HCFs within the SDGs



Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

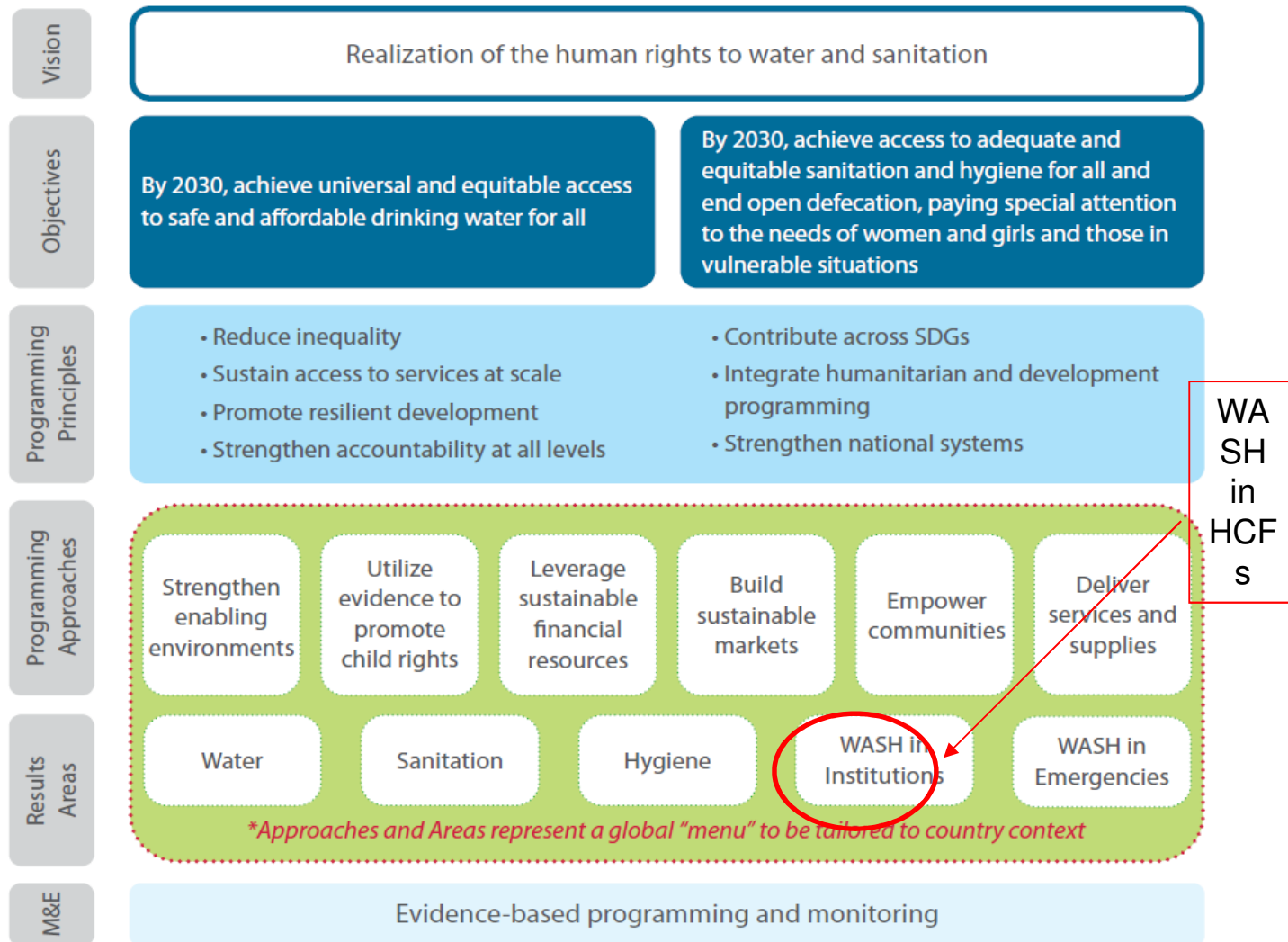


Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

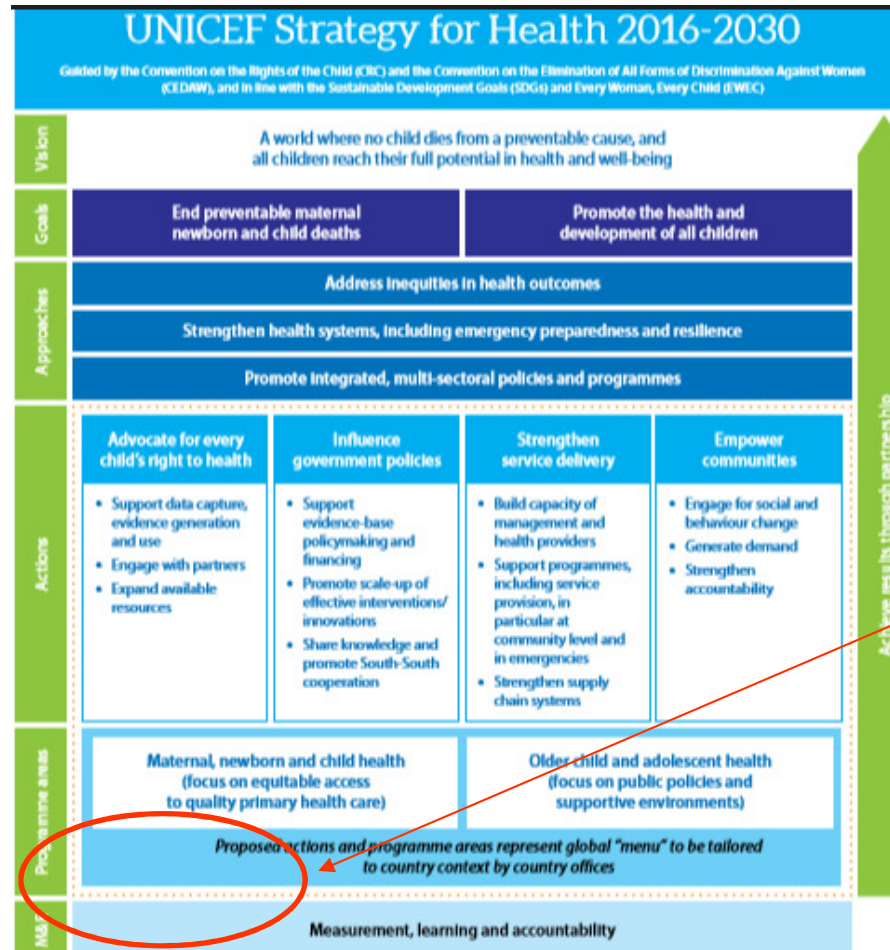
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

WASH in HCFs in the WASH Strategy

UNICEF 2016 – 2030 WASH Strategic Framework



UNICEF HEALTH STRATEGY



Focus on care around time of birth for mothers and newborns



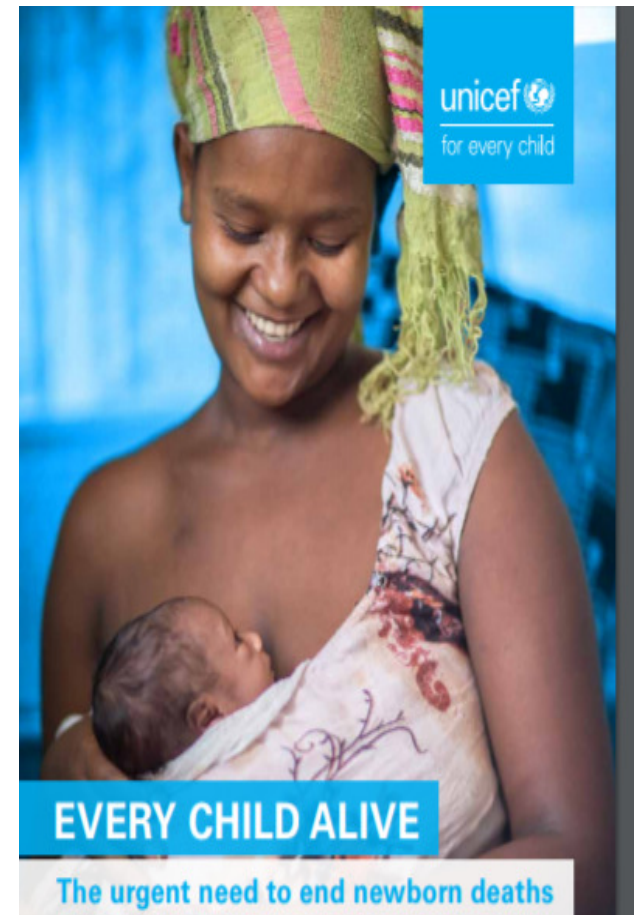
Maternal and Newborn health

In 2015, 303,000 women died during and following pregnancy and childbirth.

Every year, 2.6 million babies die before turning one month old.

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/>

https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Every-Child-Alive-report_FINAL-1.pdf



Quality of MNH care

WASH is Critical for Quality of MNH Care

The healthcare environment can place a mother and newborn at risk of developing an infection – contributing to mortality and morbidity.



Reduced neonatal mortality and morbidity

Running water and hand washing are fundamental requirements for good infection prevention practice.



Reduced rates of maternal and neonatal sepsis

Without a clean and functional toilet, mothers can not/will not stay in the health facility for the desired time period.



Ensures privacy and dignity

WHO | <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-014-0211-1>
PLOS
Policy Forum
From Joint Thinking to Joint Action: A Call to Action on Improving Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for Maternal and Newborn Health
Yael Vafsiyan^{1,2}, Elizabeth Mason³, Wendy Graham^{4,5,6}, Lenka Benova⁷, Mickey Chopra⁸,
Oliva M. R. Campbell⁹, Bruce Gordon¹⁰, Sanjay W. Jaisankar¹¹, Simon Houston¹², Joana Esteves Mills¹³,
Vil Curió¹⁴, Kanar Akhona¹⁵, Sophie Bellon¹⁶, Mike Wiggins¹⁷, Sandy Cameron¹⁸, Oliver Canning¹⁹

Adams J, Bartram J, Chartier Y, editors. Essential environment health standards in health care. Geneva: WHO. 2008.

Where There Is No Toilet: Water and Sanitation Environments of Domestic and Facility Births in Tanzania

Lenka Benova¹, Oliver Canning, Bruce A. Gordon, Mike Wiggins, Oliva M. R. Campbell

Published: September 5, 2014 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0109738

Milestones so far

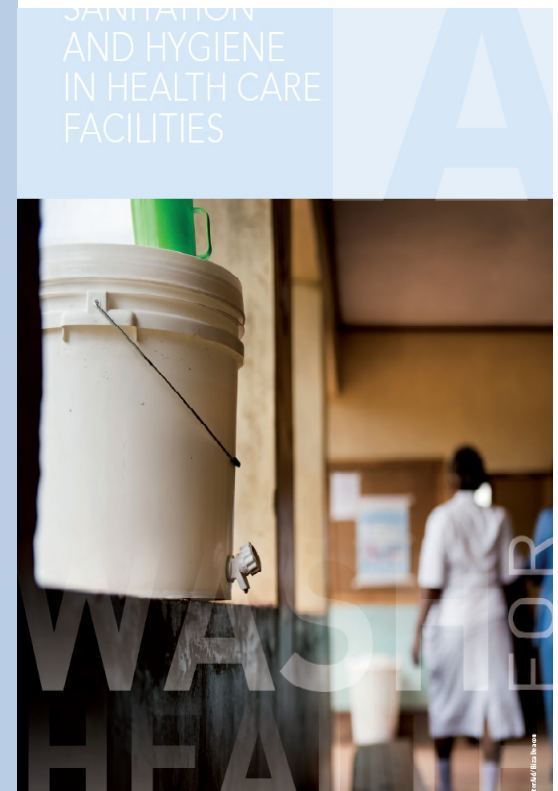
(Knowledge exchange and learning)

- Capacity building (WASH/IPC; WASH FIT)
- Development of WASH FIT (with WHO)
- Global learning event (Nepal)
- Maternal and newborn health (Malawi)
- Baseline Assessments -Quality Improvement initiative
- Secondary analysis of WASH in HCFs- West African (in partnership with Columbia University)
- Scoping of WASH in HCFs- LACRO



Priorities 2018 (Capacity Building)

- Online course in collaboration with Emory University (GE)
Policy makers and HCFs administrators and managers
- National strategies and WASH FIT; quality improvement teams, infrastructure improvements on WASH and IPC
- IPC orientation for sick born care units (Bangladesh, Ghana and Tanzania)
- Mapping of WASH in HCFs programmes



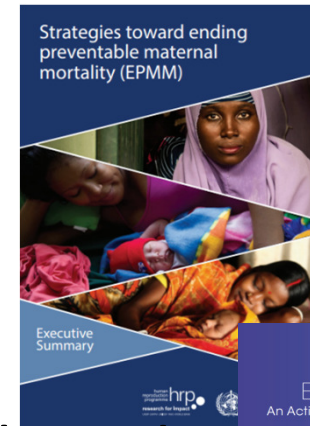
Quality of care for mothers and newborns

Zainab Naimy, WHO



Critical time for global health

- MDGs to SDGs
- Universal health coverage
- Two complementary strategies with shared objectives
 - Every Newborn Action Plan (ENAP)
 - Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality (EPMM)
- Global Strategy for women's children's adolescent's health
- Survive, thrive, transform

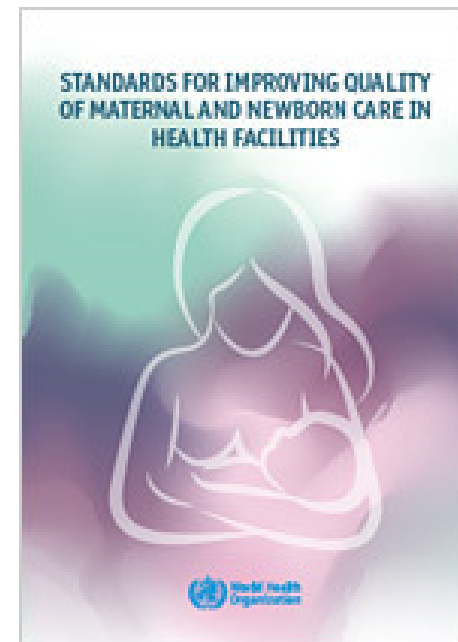
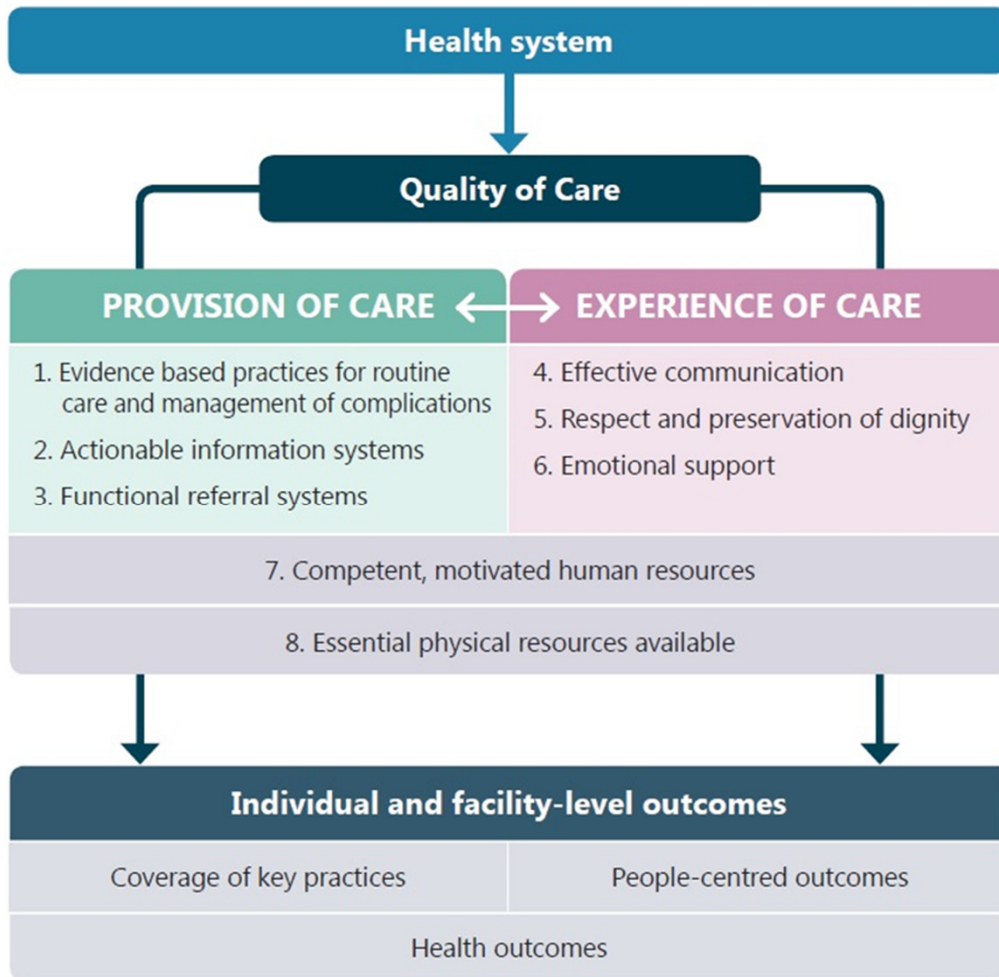


The vision

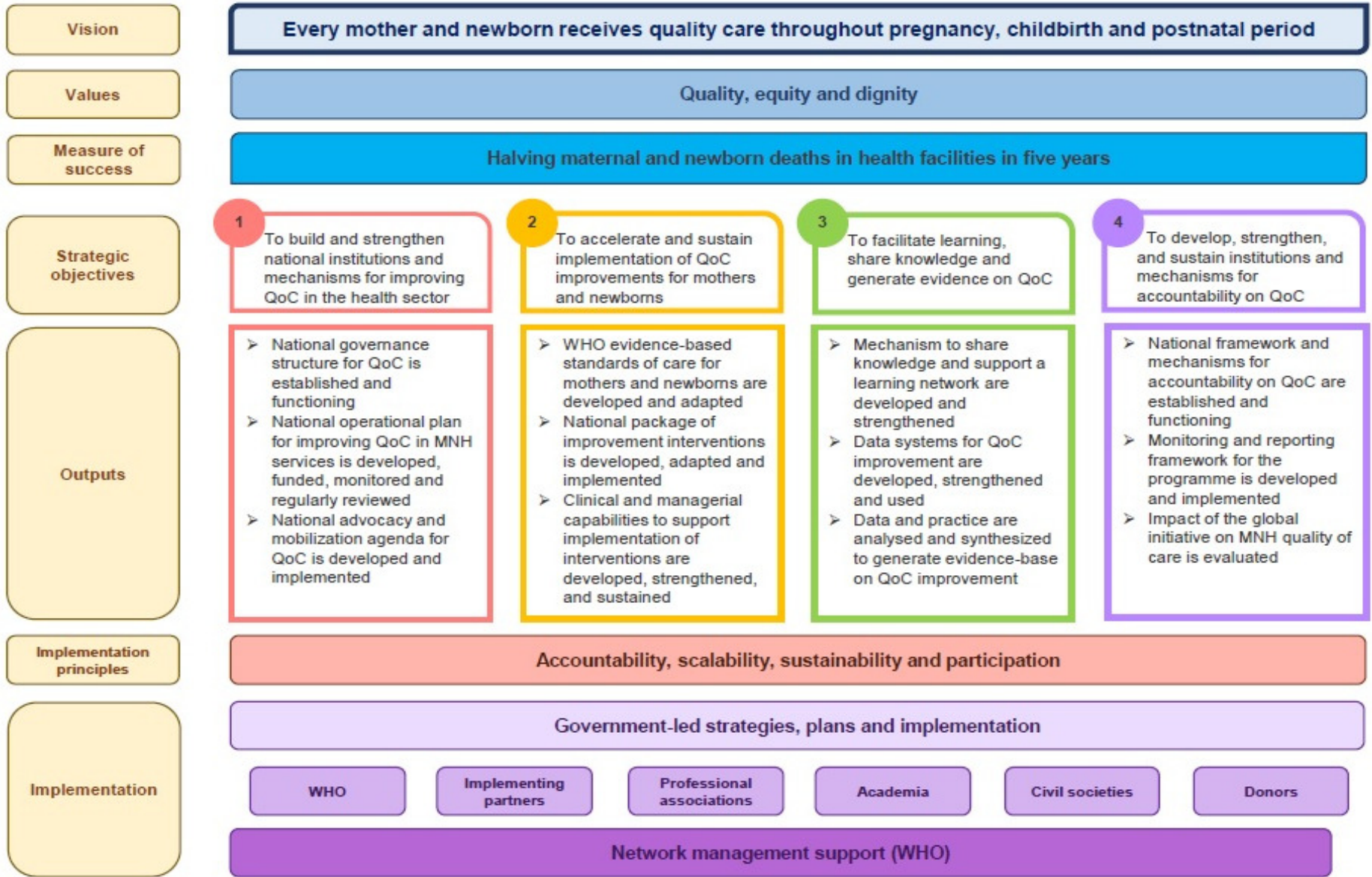
- In the context of the drive towards Universal Health Coverage
- Every mother and newborn receives quality care throughout the pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal periods



Quality of Care framework for MNH



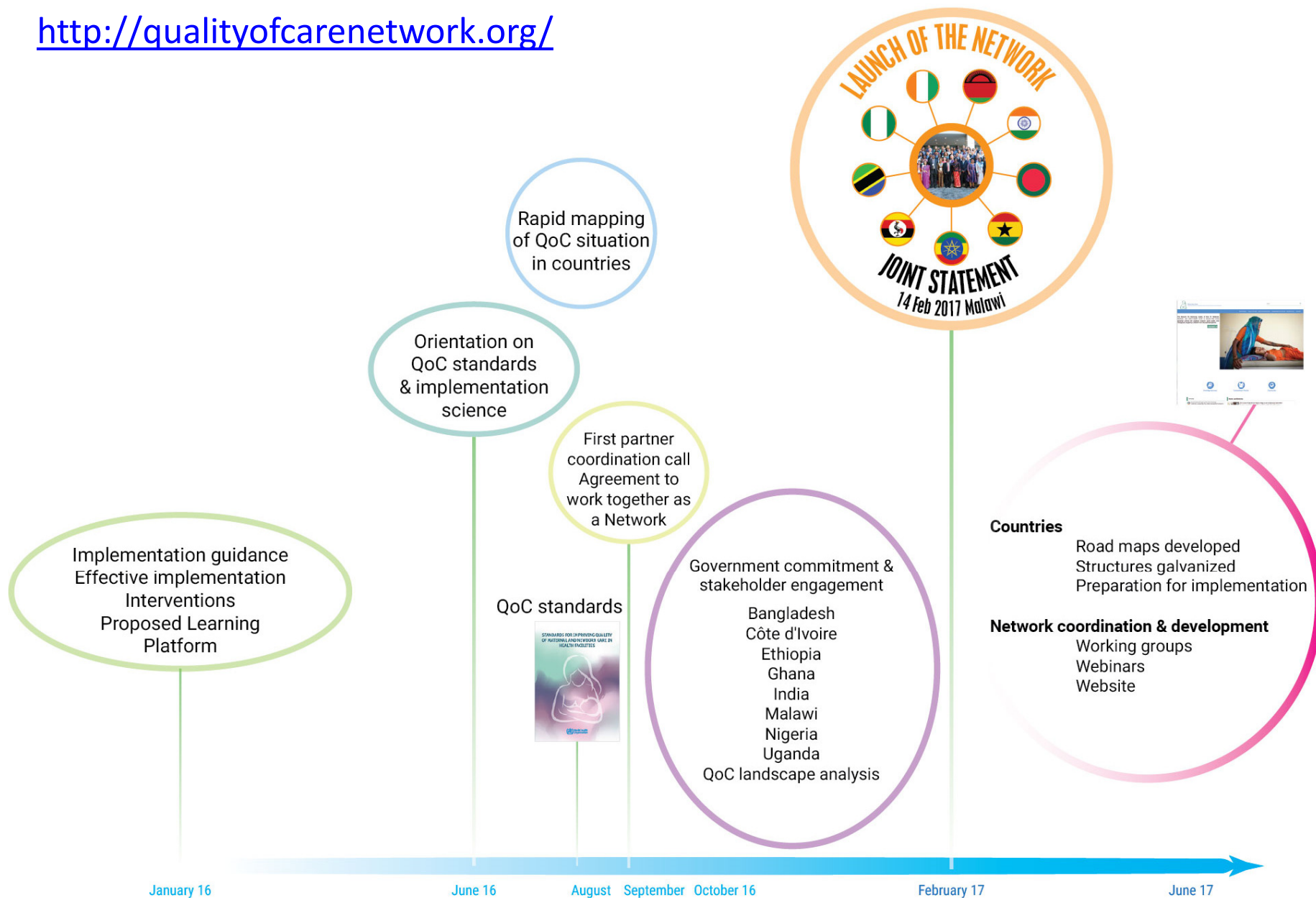
WHO Network to Improve Quality of Care for Mothers and Newborns



Quality, Equity, Dignity: Improving quality of care to achieve ambitious SDG targets to end preventable, maternal, newborn and child deaths

THE NETWORK for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (January 2016-June 2017)

<http://qualityofcarenetwork.org/>



What has been achieved to date

- 10 countries engaged
- Standards and implementation guidance prepared
- Network launched
- Network website launched
- Webinars series initiated
- Based on country roadmaps, 2018 implementation milestones agreed in Dec 2017
- Next phase of implementation
- Global working groups activated

Infection prevention and control

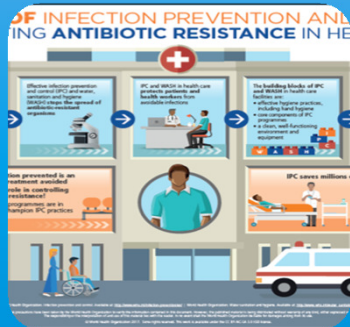
Julie Storr, WHO



WHO IPC priorities for 2018

1. IPC as a key measure and priority to prevent the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
2. Technical support to countries
3. Prevention of surgical site infection (SSI)
4. Development and dissemination of an advanced IPC training package
5. Focus on sepsis including implementation of the sepsis resolution

IPC to prevent the spread of AMR



Advocacy and awareness raising

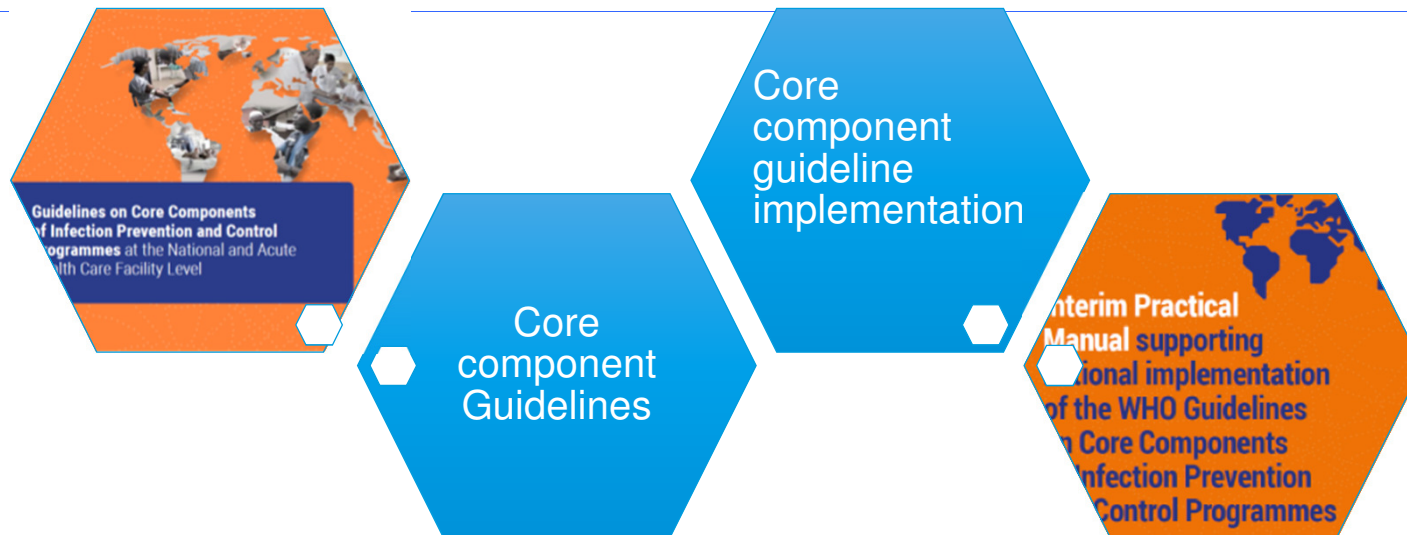
- Development of policy briefs
- Promotion of IPC and WASH as central to the protection of patients from the harm of AMR



New guidelines

- Focus on multimodal strategy, hand hygiene, surveillance, contact precautions, patient isolation, environmental cleaning, CRE-CRAB-CRPsA surveillance cultures of the environment, monitoring, Audit and Feedback
- Implementation package and SOPs

Technical country support



Country support will focus on:

- National IPC programme strengthening
- IPC integration in the AMR national action plans
- Facility assessments & implementation of IPC Core Component guidelines
- IPC training
- HAI surveillance
- Injection Safety
- Integration with WASH activities/quality policy

Advanced IPC training package & e-learning modules



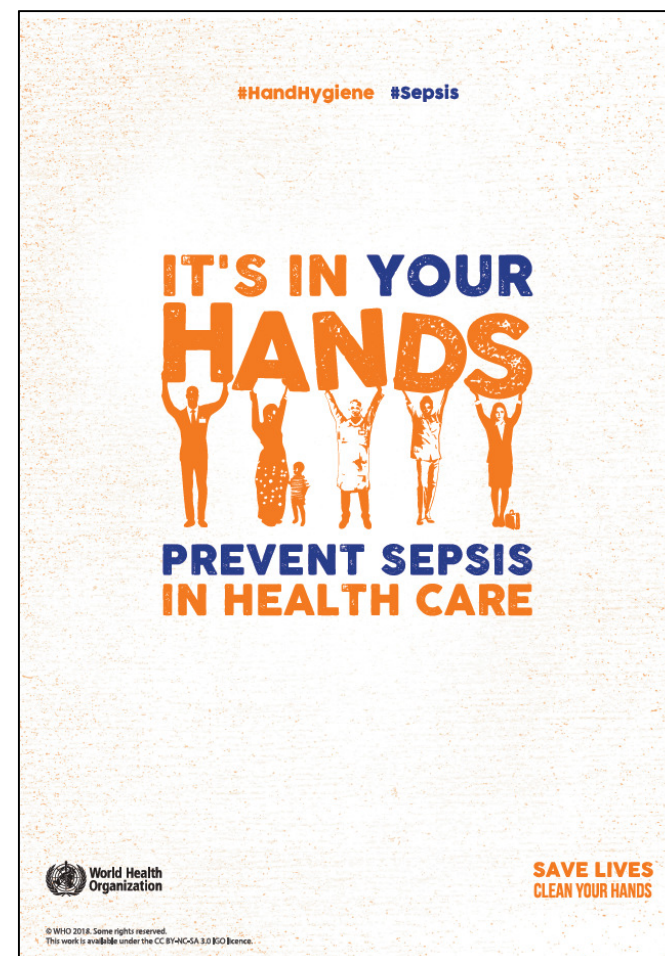
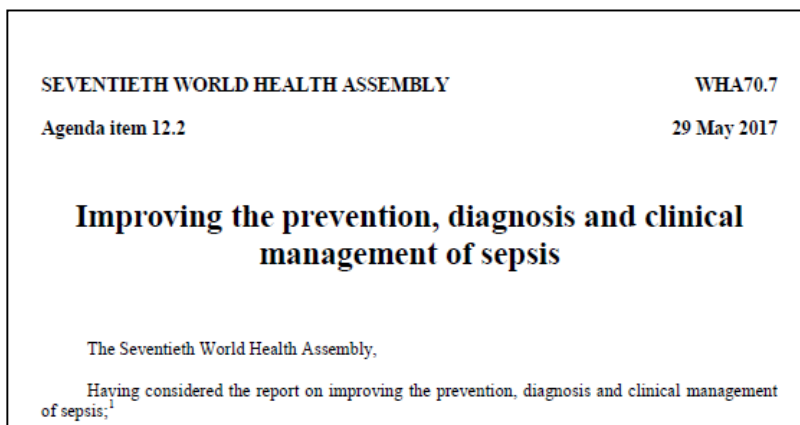
- Leadership and IPC program management
- Prevention of urinary tract infections
- Prevention of catheter-associated bloodstream infections
- Prevention of respiratory tract infections
- Prevention of infections in surgery
- Reprocessing of medical devices
- Outbreak management in healthcare settings
- IPC to control antibiotic resistance
- HAI surveillance
- Injection safety



Implementation of the sepsis resolution



- 70th WHA - Sepsis report and resolution
- Global report by 2019
- Report of healthcare-associated sepsis
- Guidance Principles for sepsis prevention
- Sepsis prevention pathway infographic & video
- 5 May 2018 – focus on sepsis and hand hygiene



IPC web pages - all supporting news, guidance, tools and resources



updates

About us

Our work

Infection prevention and control global unit overview

WHO Collaborations

Water sanitation and health

Antimicrobial resistance

Patient safety

Quality in universal health coverage

Private organizations for patient safety

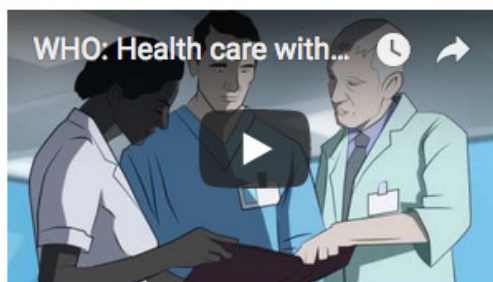
Global Infection Prevention and Control Network

Campaigns

SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands

Injection safety

— More information here



Health care without avoidable infections - peoples' lives depend on it [🔗](#)

News and events

Current news

Newsletter

Conferences

Meetings and events

— More information here

Contact us

Infection prevention and control global unit

Service Delivery and Safety

World Health Organization

20 Avenue Appia

1211 Geneva 27

Switzerland

Email: savelives@who.int

Work in countries

Hand hygiene

Surgical site infections

Core components for IPC

Injection safety

Focus on AMR

Other interventions

— More information here

Evidence, guidelines and publications

Hand hygiene

Surgical site infections

Core components for IPC

Injection safety

Focus on AMR

Other interventions

— More information here

Implementation tools and resources

Hand hygiene

Surgical site infections

Core components for IPC

Injection safety

Focus on AMR

Other interventions

— More information here

Health systems-quality and resilience

Melissa Bingham, WHO



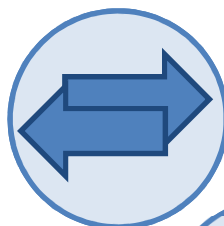
WHO Global Learning Laboratory for Quality UHC



*To create a safe space to **share** knowledge, experiences & ideas; **challenge** those ideas & approaches; and **spark** innovation for quality UHC.*

Share

Members share experiences, knowledge and ideas from the country level - lessons learned are disseminated across the globe.



Challenge

Members challenge experiences, knowledge and ideas – driving new and different ideas and understanding.

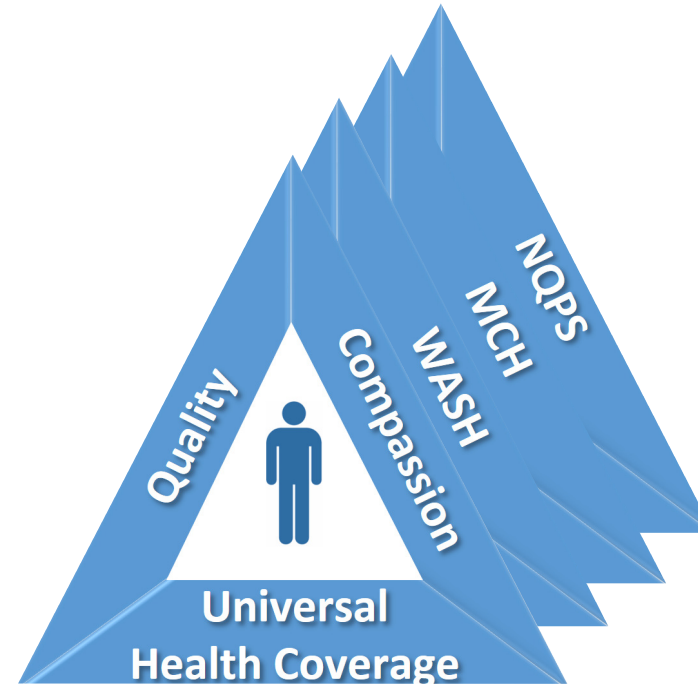
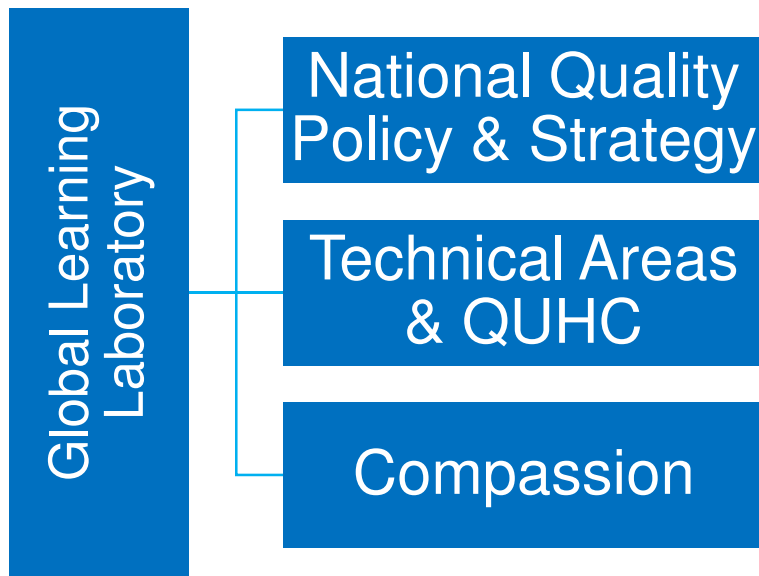


Spark

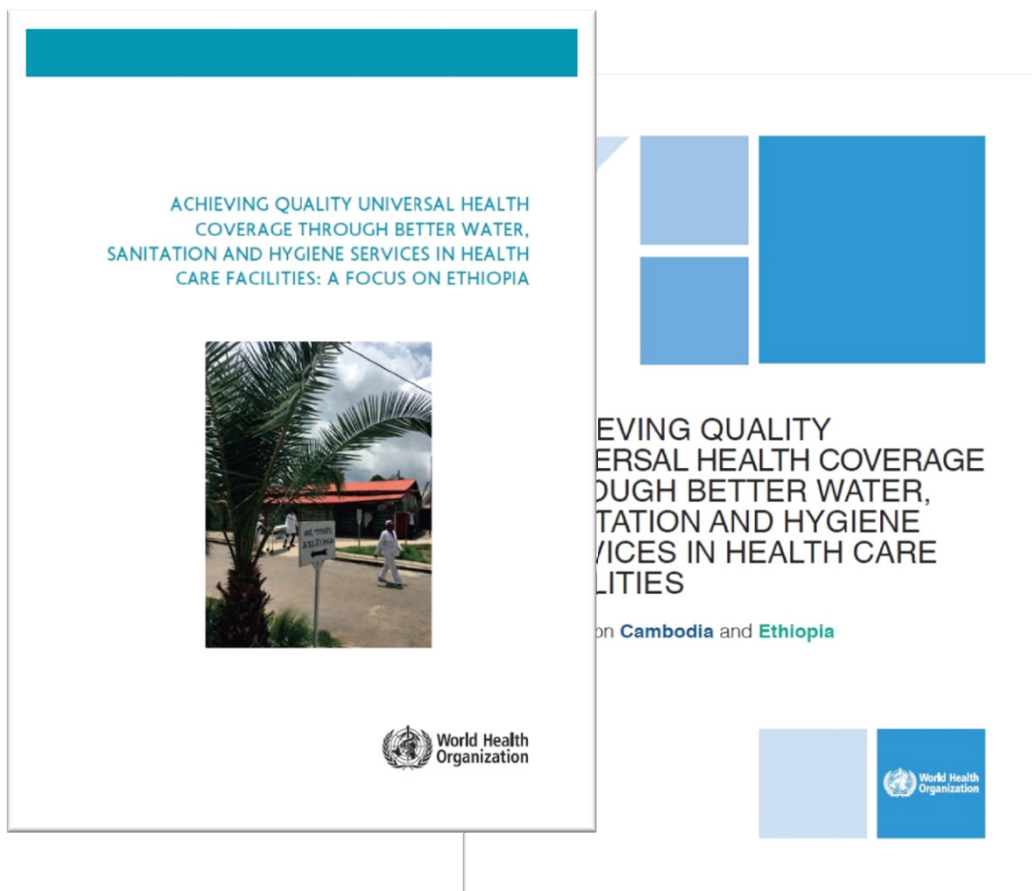
Members generate innovative ideas to support a collaborative task, activity or programme to be further developed in-country.

To learn more: <http://www.who.int/servicedeliverysafety/areas/qhc/gll/en/index7.html>

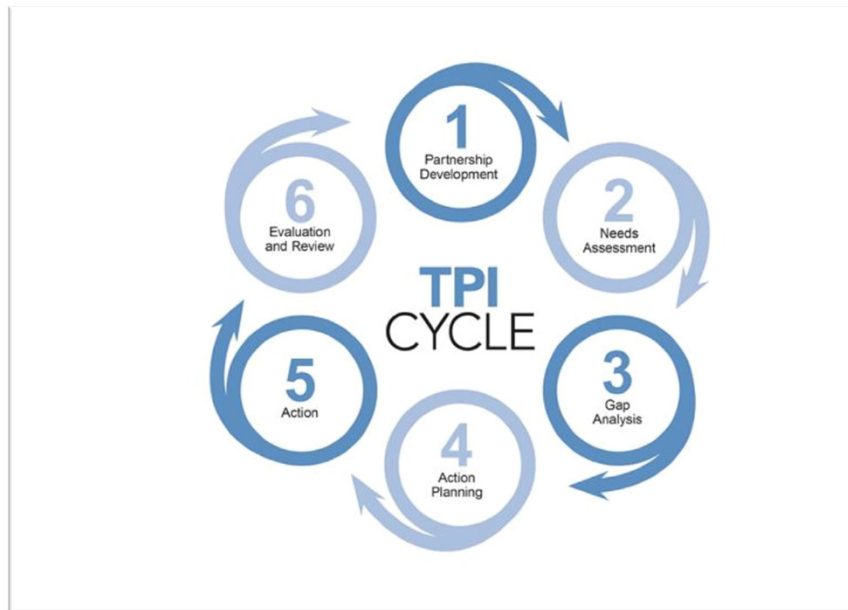
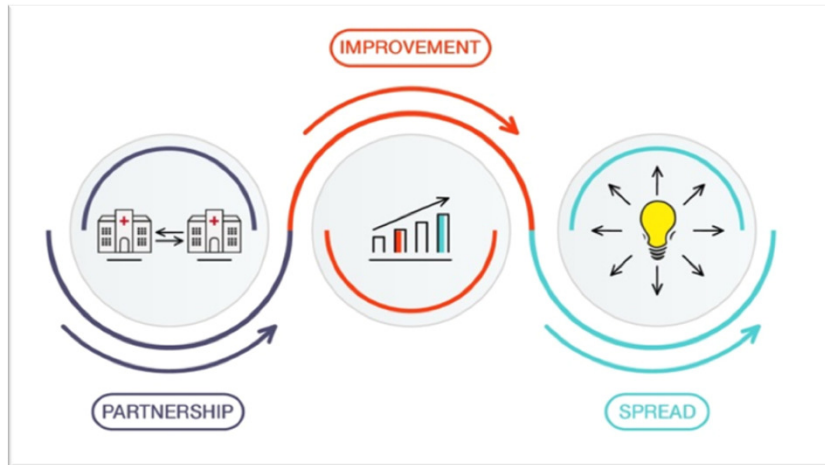
The Focus of the GLL



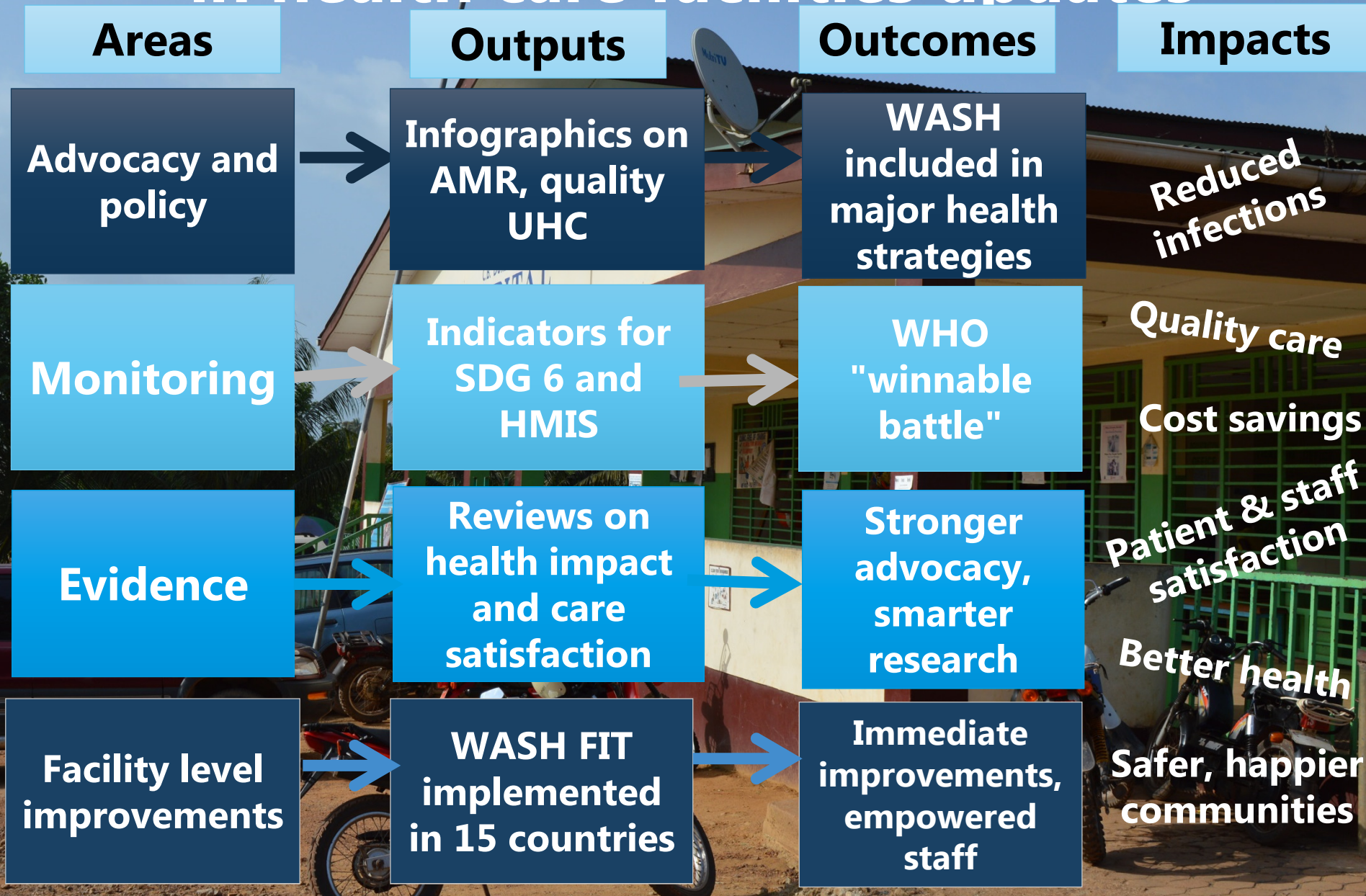
Learning – Deep Dive in Ethiopia Catalysing Change elsewhere...



WHO Twinning Partnership for Improvement



Part II. Global action plan on WASH in health care facilities updates



WASH in HCF Monitoring

Rick Johnston, WHO/UNICEF Joint
Monitoring Programme



e.g. running water

Managing partial data

Managing partial data

Managing partial data

No Data

Water

Sanitation

Hand hygiene

Health care waste

Advanced service
To be defined at national level

Advanced service
To be defined at national level

Advanced service
To be defined at national level

Advanced service
To be defined at national level

Basic service
Water from an improved source¹ is available on premises.

Basic service
Improved sanitation facilities² are usable, separated for patients and staff, separated for women and allowing menstrual hygiene management, and meeting the needs of people with limited mobility.

Basic service
Hand hygiene materials, either a basin with water and soap or alcohol hand rub, are available at points of care and toilets.

Basic service
Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins in the consultation area and sharps and infectious wastes are treated and disposed of safely.

Limited service
Water from an improved source is available off-premises or an improved water source is on site but water is not available.

Limited service
Improved sanitation facilities are present but are not usable, or do not meet the needs of specific groups (staff, women, people with limited mobility).

Limited service
Hand hygiene station at either point of care or toilet, but not both.

Limited service
Waste is segregated but not disposed of safely, or bins are in place but not used effectively.

No service
Unprotected dug well or spring, surface water source; or there is no water source at the facility.

No service
Pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, or there are no toilets or latrines at the facility.

No service
Hand hygiene stations are absent or present but without soap or water.

No service
Waste is not segregated or safely treated and disposed.

Data with JMP for 2018 report

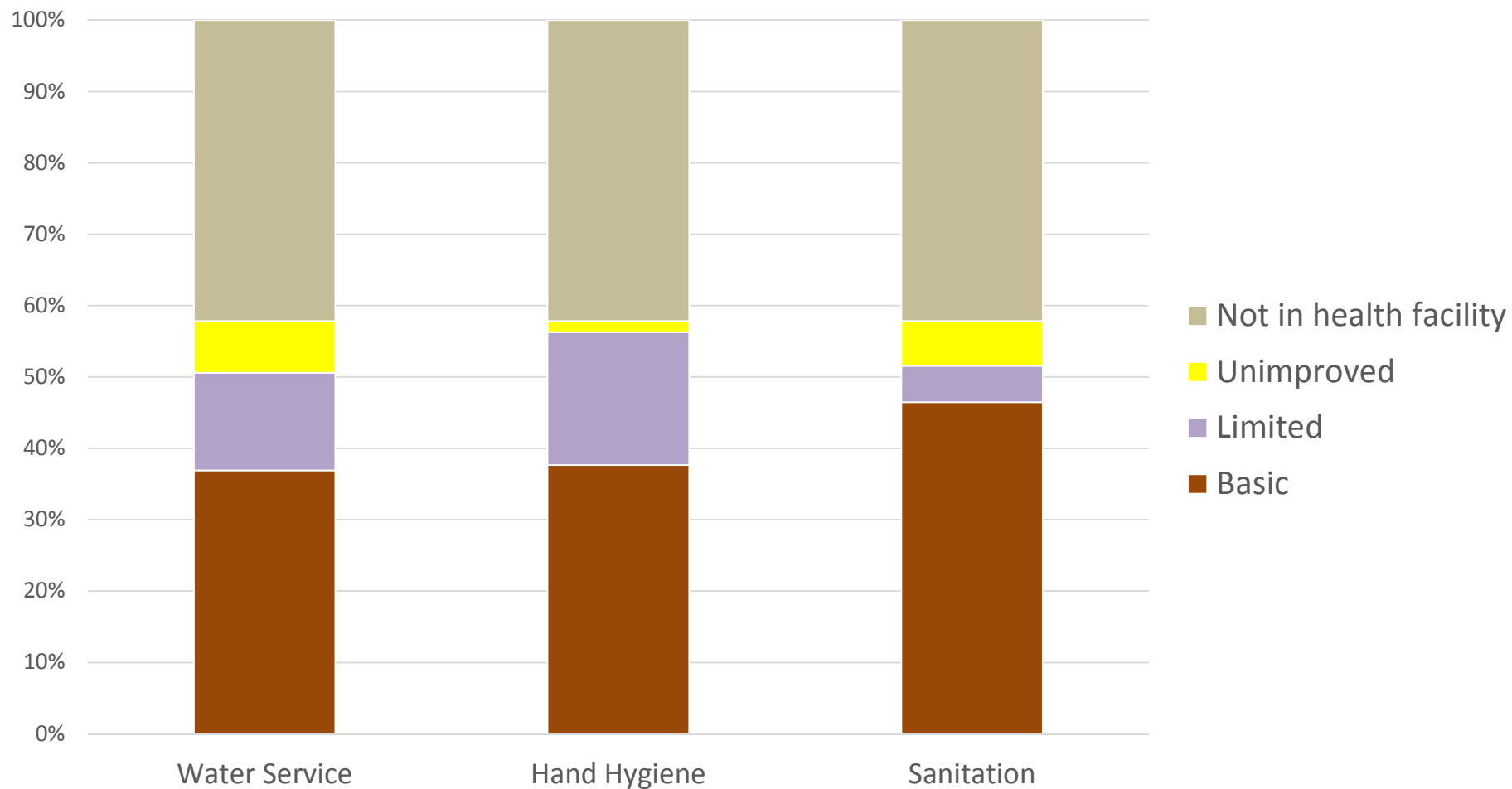
- Total
 - 290 surveys (85 C)
 - 115 EmONC
 - 111 reports (40 C)
 - 98 datasets (31 C)
 - 43 C: report or data
 - 8 EmONC
 - No HMIS
- Since 2012
 - 162 surveys (53 C)
 - 20 EmONC
 - 75 reports (32 C)
 - 81 datasets (27 C)
 - 37 C: report or data
 - 20 from AFRO
 - Most only 1 report/data

WASH in delivery rooms

- Developed with WHO teams (Infection Prevention and Control, Maternal and Child Health, Quality of Care), UNICEF, SoapBox, AMDD, USAID, Emory...
- Water, sanitation, hygiene, health care waste, cleaning
- Challenges
 - Formatting of questions
 - Stratification of results
 - Placenta management
 - EmONC data reflecting mainly hospitals
- Next steps
 - Piloting underway, preparing for 2018 JMP report

Illustrative WASH results from EmONC Assessment data

Distribution of expected deliveries according to service level of facility where attended, for WASH, hand hygiene and sanitation service ladders, Ghana EmONC 2010



Source: AMDD

Policies and Strategies

Maggie Montgomery, WHO



Standards, strategies and facility improvements



National standards development and implementation

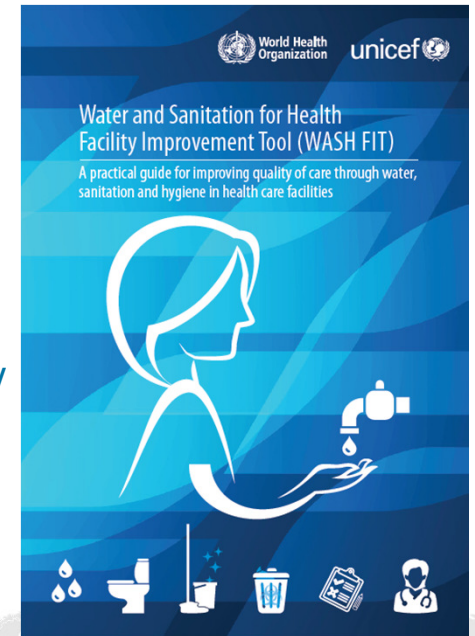
- 93% countries have policies but only 25% fully implementing - *2016/2017 GLAAS data*
- Package of tools (i.e. minimum standards, national strategy, action plan)
- Importance of specialized materials: i.e. health care waste management
- Accountability and integration with wider health efforts (i.e. IPC, child and maternal health, AMR)



Standards, strategies and facility improvements, contin

- Implemented in *at least 15 countries* with varying focus (quality of care, maternal/newborn services, cholera hotspots, ebola)
- Monitoring and follow-up by government, and partners
- Mobile app (www.washfit.org)= tested in Cox's Bazaar
- Need to further adapt for both small and large facilities and settings (i.e. paediatrics)

Updated version in English, French and Russian coming soon!



Snapshot from Liberia- IPC/WASH Mentoring



Questions?



More information and useful links

Knowledge portal:
www.washinhcf.org

**To subscribe to WHO/UNICEF
WASH in HCF newsletter or share
updates:**

www.washinhcf.org/signup

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[@wash_for_health](https://twitter.com/wash_for_health)

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[#washinhcf](https://twitter.com/#washinhcf)

