



Study Objectives

- To assess the status of WASH in Pakistan's Health Care Facilities
- To generate WASH in HCF baseline data for monitoring and SDG reporting
- To identify bottlenecks hindering improved WASH in HCFs



Data Collection Methodology

Three Pronged Investigation Approach

Consultative/Participative Process

Health Care Facility Assessment Surveys	2,055
Focus Group Discussions	92
Key Informant Interviews	82

Number of HCFs Surveyed through simple random sampling



Sr. No.	Province/Territory	Number of Health Care Facilities					Percent Surveyed
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total In Sample	Total Surveyed	
1	ICT	18	00	00	16	16	100%
2	Punjab	607	32	07	646	646	100%
3	Sindh	456	20	02	478	479	100%
4	Balochistan	274	08	02	284	266	94%
5	KPK	224	20	04	248	249	100%
6	KPMD	177	05	00	182	145	80%
7	AJK	196	04	00	200	200	100%
8	GB	53	02	00	55	54	98%
Pakistan Total		2,005	91	19	2,109	2,095	97.44%

* provided by National Bureau of Statistics



World Health Organization

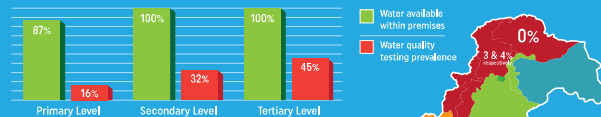
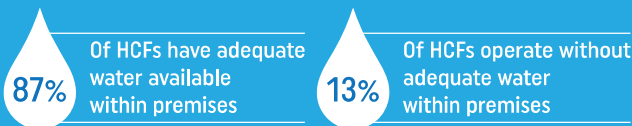
Technical Working Group (TWG)

Scoping Study to Establish a Baseline for Reporting to SDGs for WASH in Health Care Facilities

HCFs ASSESSMENT REPORT

Summary of Findings

Basic Water Services



Only 16% of HCFs practice regular water quality testing and monitoring

Provincial Disparities in Water Quality Testing & Monitoring



Provincial disparities

All secondary and tertiary HCFs have adequate water supplies, however

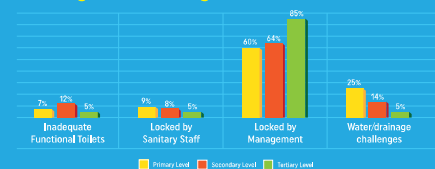
- 51% of primary HCFs in Balochistan lack adequate water
- 26% of primary HCFs in KPMD lack adequate water
- 21% of primary HCFs in KPK lack adequate water

Basic Sanitation Service

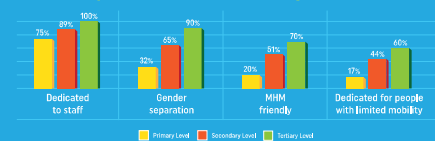
100% facilities have toilets available

24% of the toilet units are non-functional

Challenges in accessing sanitation facilities in HCFs



Availability of toilets for different groups



33% of HCFs have gender segregated toilets

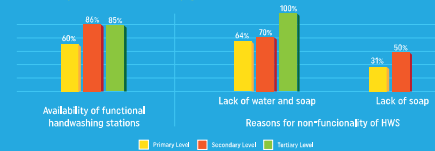
18% of HCFs have toilets dedicated for people with limited mobility/physical disabilities

Basic Hygiene Services

61% Of HCFs have functional handwashing stations at point of care

91% Of HCFs have functional handwashing stations in/near toilets

Facility wise Basic hygiene service



Disparities in availability of HWS

- Majority of secondary and tertiary level facilities (>85%) have functional HWS compared to 60% of primary level HCFs
- Non-functionality of HWS is mainly attributed to lack of water and soap at the station
- Availability of HWS in primary level HCFs also varies across provinces:
 - KPMD = 11%
 - KPK = 30%
 - GB = 40%
 - Punjab = 90%

Basic Environmental Cleaning Practices

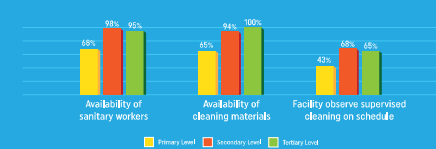


- Only 44% facilities observe cleaning on schedule and regular inspections done by sanitary inspector/ facility in charge.
- Cleaning protocols are not available in the majority of primary level in all provinces except for Punjab and Sindh HCFs

Provincial disparities



Environmental Cleaning and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) observed per level of care



Basic Health Care Waste Management Services

- A significant proportion of secondary and tertiary level facilities practice autoclaving and incineration 21%, 25% and 18%, 35% respectively.
- Training of cleaning staff is not common in the HCFs in Pakistan. Surprisingly, the situation goes from bad to worse from primary (33%) to secondary (28%) and tertiary (10%) levels.
- Availability of colour coded bins varies across level of care, 41% in primary level, 78% in secondary level and 95% in tertiary level

Waste Disposal Practices at facility level

