WASH in HCF Community of Practice Event

Building Climate Resiliency into WASH in Healthcare Facilities Programming

Thursday, May 25 | 9:00AM - 10:30 AM EDT / 16:00 - 17:30 EAT

Climate change threatens the ability of HCF to provide routine services without disruption, particularly as it relates to the availability and quality of WASH services. Building resiliency into WASH in HCF programming is an important consideration from the onset. This session will share tools and resources to support climate resiliency, learn from programs that have made strides in integrating climate resiliency, and discuss options for securing resources.

Simultaneous interpretation available in French and Spanish

Connect. Share. Act.



Interpretation

- INTERPRETATION: Select English, French, or Spanish. Then, click "Mute Original Audio."
- INTERPRÉTATION: Sélectionnez Anglais, Français ou Espagnol. Puis, cliquez sur "Couper le son d'origine."
- INTERPRETACIÓN: Seleccione Inglés, Francés o Español. Luego, haga clic en "Silenciar audio original."







This Community of Practice is an action-oriented learning platform that brings together the WASH and health communities to focus on policy, evidence, and practice in WASH in HCF.



CONNECT partners

SHARE experiences

Encourage groups to ACT

WASH in HCF Community of Practice Basic Principles

- 1. WASH is a **fundamental prerequisite for quality care** within a healthcare facility and **there cannot be effective infection prevention and control** without adequate WASH.
- 2. WASH in healthcare facilities is a **solvable issue** and will require multiple systems, sectors, and stakeholders to work together to see sustainable improvements.
- The Community of Practice is open to all who seek to learn and share about WASH in healthcare facilities. We welcome all and respect the diversity of perspectives who participate.



New Resource Alert



This page includes a range of WASH FIT related resources and information. Further country examples are available by searching "WASH FIT" in the Resources page.



Français



Español



Русский

Success Story: Govt. of Niger Adoption of an Essential Supply list for Infection Prevention and Control in Health care Facilities

Overview:

- In 2023, MoH in Niger adopted the Essential Supply List for <u>Infection Prevention</u> and <u>Control in Health Care Facilities</u> (supported by USAID Kulawa project)
- The IPC list (2021) was developed by the USAID Momentum Country and Global Leadership (MCGL) project and provides global operational guidance on the essential supplies needed for HCFs to maintain basic standard IPC precautions at all health care service levels and contexts.
- The document supports HCF staff, administrators, and government officials at local and national levels to prioritize IPC supplies and informs budgeting, procurement, and planning decisions that impact WASH/IPC readiness across all levels.

Next Steps:

- Supporting roll-out of the policy
- Continued advocacy in other countries and health networks
- Supply chain bottleneck and costing assessments
- Integrating the list into stock management systems





Today's Agenda: Climate-Resilient WASH in HCF

- Overview Presentation on Climate-Resilient WASH in HCF
 Lindsay Denny
- District-Level Perspective, Coban, Guatemala
 Arquitecto Allan Yisrael Laj Hun
- Case Study 1: Amref Health Africa, Uganda Comfort Hajra Mukasa
- Case Study 2: Terre des hommes, Nepal Prakash Bohara
- Resource Mobilization: Lessons from Save the Children
 Steve Sara





Climate-Resilient WASH in Healthcare Facilities



Definition

"Climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities anticipate, respond to, cope with, recover from and adapt to climate-related shocks and stresses, while minimizing negative impacts on the environment and leveraging opportunities to restore and improve it, so as to bring ongoing and sustained health care to their target population and protect the health and well-being of future generations"

What does this mean, practically?

- <u>**Climate-resiliency</u>**: Facility designs are riskinformed, so HCFs can deliver healthcare services with minimal disruption, despite acute or protracted climate events (i.e., floods, drought, etc.).</u>
- Environmental Sustainability ("Greening"): HCF operations do not exacerbate climate change (i.e., burning of waste).



WHO GUIDANCE FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE HEALTH CARE FACILITIES



Climate-Related Risks

Figure 3. Impacts of climate-related risks on health care facilities



Source: Checklists to Assess Vulnerabilities in Health Care Facilities in the Context of Climate Change, WHO (2021)

Figure 2. Climate resilience in health care facilities





The Intervention Process Looks Familiar! (WASH FIT)



Resource: WASH Climate-Resilient Development



Climate effect	Hazard	Impact on WASH sector
Decrease in precipitation	Drought	Reduction in raw water supplies, reduced flow in rivers, less dilution/increased concentration of pollutants in water, challenge to hygiene practices.
Increase in precipitation and severe weather	Flooding	Pollution of wells, inundation of wells, inaccessibility of water sources, flooding of latrines, damage to infrastructure, landslides around water sources, sedimentation and turbidity, challenges to sustainability of sanitation and hygiene behaviours, and waterborne diseases.
Increase in temperatures	Heatwaves	Damage to infrastructure, increase in pathogens in water leading to increased risk of disease.
	Melting and thawing of glaciers, snow, sea ice and frozen ground	Seasonality of river flows affected leading to a reduction in water availability in summer.
Sea-level rise	Flooding and saline intrusion into freshwater aquifers	Reduction in availability of drinking water, with high impacts on quality.



Climate-Resilient WASH in HCF Interventions

There isn't just one action that you take to make your WASH facilities climate-resilient. Instead, a tailored plan will be needed based on the identified risks.

Water	Access: ensuring sufficient water quantities throughout the year and identifying alternative water sources as needed.
	Storage: increasing water storage capacity and disinfecting existing tanks
	Distribution: connecting new water sources to wards within the health care facility and repairing leaking pipes and broken taps with more robust materials
	Treatment: testing water quality and procuring water treatment supplies or technologies
	Disposal: offering solutions for wastewater that are safe and sustainable
Sanitation	Access: if the facility is flood-prone, ensuring toilets are raised to prevent overflowing
	Technologies: using pit toilets or low flush on-site systems which do not require large quantities of water to maintain
	Fecal sludge management: similarly, ensuring fecal waste from toilets is protected and not in danger of contaminating the environment during a flood or climate event
Hand	Access: ensuring that hand hygiene facilities do not leak water
Hygiene	Behavior change: Promote turning off faucets while lathering hands.

WASH FIT 2.0



A practical guide for improving quality of care through water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities

SECOND EDITION

unicef 🐵

World Health Organization

TQD	TECHN
D	Strengthening
	care facilities 1

VICAL FACT SHEET 1 the resilience of WASH services in health

to climate impacts

The impacts of climate change (e.g. higher temperatures, more intense storms and cyclones, droughts, floods, sea level rise) are expected to increase risks to health, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. The impacts of weather variability often result in increased demand for health services when the functionality of health care facilities, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, is even more important. All new health care facilities should be built with climate-resilient WASH services, and efforts should be made to retrofit existing facilities.

A climate-resilient health system is one that is "capable to anticipate, respond to, cope with, recover from and adapt to climate-related shocks and stress, so as to bring sustained improvements in population health, despite an unstable climate" (WHO Operational framework for building climate resilient health systems, 2015).

Climate considerations within the Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT) cycle

Step	Activity	Additional considerations			
Preparation	Review existing national guidelines, standards, policies and activities on climate-regilent health systems, and WASHI inhattacture and services, as well as outding climate vulnerability assessments. Review early-saming systems and rational preparedress mechanisms.	Modify indicators to align with national standards. Explore possible collaboration and synergies with other climate efforts. Consider investment opportunities linked to climate funds and activities.			
Step t: Engage individuals with environmental and Establish the climate-estated expertise, including water resource specialistic, climatologists, emergency planners and adaptation planners.		Identify other experts and discuss joint gask. Smellnes and target areas. Experts may be engaged on an ad hoc basis as needed to ensure that the most relevant information is considered in the risk assessment.			
Step 2: Specific element: Assess the water muse and r facility and flood proofin and heating/tool strategies, and er trategies, and er	Specific elements to assess include water starage, water reuse and reduction strategies, drainage and flood-proofing, energy-efficient lighting and heating/tooling, PPE and water reduction strategies, and environmentally sustainable waste beatment ischnelingies.	All climate-solated indicators are highlighted in the assessment tool. A climate score could be calculated for relevant indicators in each of the WMMH FIT domains, for the overall facility and even for entire districts or the country.			
Step 3: Risk assessment	Consider the current and future climate-related impacts on risk and the possible threat to the climate realience of the facility.	Note the most pressing climate needs and prioritize these in the risk assessment and analysis. For example, if the facility is near a coefficient area and climate projections indicate that there is a threat of hunicases and systems. In e risks associated with threatail damage and disruption of water and power suggites may be high. Fronty should thus be given to reinforcing inhubitwither and installing backup power suggites.			
Step 4: Consider the Neubling of addressing circuta- meted proteines. Neutritor quick wire and low-cost implement plan Improvement plan Indifficut on multis adulty for according, improving the statistic on multis adulty for according, improving plan Description Indifficut on multis adulty for according, improving on consciences of the statistic on the statistic consciences of the statistic on the statistic polar according statistic on the statistic operation and animetrance. Proving supplies with less packaging and phasing out market y-containing devices with require discussions and conclination with		Highlight quick wins on a chart that is validie to all staff (and possibly facility usem). Thesic programs regularly (at least workly) towards addressing these. Recognize when quick wins have been achieved through awards and at staff meetings. Develop a kingte-term intercy and investment plan to complement shorter-term improvements.			
Step 5: Monitor, review, adapt, improve	Climate-resilient WKSH and energy infrastructure and practices are rapidly evolving, and it is important to stay informed about local and global practices and innovation.	Check in regularly with climate, energy and WASH experts at national level on new technologies and practices, and consider how to adapt the facility.			





EXAMPLE SLIDE FROM WASH FIT MODULE ON CLIMATE RESILIENCY

Climate resilient water supplies – reliability

Ensuring water availability at the health care facilities at all times and climate scenarios

- 1. Sufficient water storage at the health care facility to buffer drought periods
- 2. Alternative (back up) sources of water supply
- 3. Infrastructure needs to ready to withstand potential climate hazards (e.g. heavy rain, wind, floods, etc.)



C-R Policies, Guidelines, and Monitoring Systems



When it comes to climate-resilient WASH in HCF, it's not just the interventions themselves that need adaptation.

Consider whether climate resiliency is recognized in policies, guidelines, monitoring systems and accountability mechanisms.



ATT. 4174

Contended to pressive high quality and affordates lasting heatthcars services

SERVICE CHARTER

FALTH CENTRE

MERCENTER The screening addressed maritesconder of autocreaned concentrations, result and 4



Amref Health Africa

Climate Resilience WASH in HCF programming

Comfort Hajra Mukasa





Amref Health Africa AT A GLANCE



Founded in 1957 and began as Flying Doctors of East Africa International Headquarters Nairobi, Kenya

Programmes reach more than 10 million people in Africa per year

Reach into 35 countries in Africa, 11 countries in Europe and North America International Recognition The Bill and Melinda Gates Award for Global Health

The Conrad N. Hilton Humanitarian Prize

www.amref.org



Amref Health Africa GLOBAL PRESENCE



www.amref.org

Amref Health Africa MISSION & VISION





VISION

Lasting health change in Africa



MISSION

Our mission is to **increase sustainable health access** to communities in Africa through **solutions in human resources for health**, health services delivery and investments in health.

Amref Health Africa TODAY



WIDE-SCALE ACTIVITIES

Programme development and implementation, fundraising, partnership, advocacy, research, monitoring and evaluation

LARGE COVERAGE IN AFRICA

35 countries in Africa where programmes are being run

FUNDRAISING OFFICES

In Europe and North America

The leading provider of air ambulance services in Africa – operating from Wilson Airport in Nairobi, Kenya.

AMREF FLYING

DOCTORS

AMREF ENTERPRISES LIMITED (AEL)

A social enterprise that is responsible for delivering sustainable social impact through incubation and scaling of innovative solutions.

AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY (AMIU)

An accredited institution of higher learning focused in training undergraduate and post graduate degrees in health sciences.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The_high burden of disease remains the main challenge to African health systems (Africa Union, 2016). Sub- Saharan Africa, home to 11% of the world's population, bears 24% of the global disease burden and accounts for less than 1% of global health expenditure. As Amref Health Africa navigates through this challenging landscape, engaging in this cohesive vision of health systems strengthening, it focusses on the following SDGs:





www.amref.org

Background

- Amref had been integrating WASH in Maternal, Reproductive, Child and Adolescent Health (MRCAH) programming to increase the uptake of MRCAH services at HCF.
 - WASH FIT is used to guide innervations
- Water is pumped from available point water sources to the health care facilities using solar.
- Success was registered in some HCF while failures due to dry wells and swamps were registered in two (2) HCF.
- The alternative water sources were too far, not fit in the approved design and very expensive.
- Community dialogues were held for a root cause analysis.



of bringing water closer to people WWW.amref.org



Background cont'd

- Climate change was identified as the root cause unanimously.
- Climate risks of concern included:
 - Drying wells,
 - Increasing water washed diseases and conditions (especially NTDs like trachoma),
 - Flush flood (death of an officer)
 - Increasing water borne diseases during rainy seasons.
- An action plan was developed by the community to solve the water problem in the face of climate change.
- The donor was asked for a budget Neutral Extension period to allow time for the solution to materialize



Using existing structures to reduce costs of bringing water closer to people WWW.amref.org

health africa

What was done

- Community dialogues were held for root cause analysis
- The root cause was unanimously agreed upon to be climate change.
- Action plans were developed
- Solutions identified to include:
 - Community resource recovery (swamps recovery) using locally available materials.
 - Swamps friendly farming (sisal, papyrus growing and fish farming).
 - Mandatory terracing of gardens on hilly land.
 - Earth banks.
 - Joint sponge community
 - Advocacy for bridges
- Indicators developed locally including recharge of the swamps and shallow wells.
- HCF workers and local government officers were part of the processes for shared ownership and resources leverage.
- HCF are used as meeting point to discuss Primary Health challenges and solutions under the theme, 'One stop health solutions centre'.



The results

- Swamps recharged after I year (2) rain seasons.
- The 2 shallow wells being monitored recharged after 3 rain seasons.
- Aquatic life was observed in the swamps after 3 rain seasons.
- The bridge supported water floor from one side of the swamp to another without flooding the community.
- Amref was able to pump water to the 2 HCF using solar.
- The communities appreciate the impotence of conserving the swamps since they know that the supply of water to their HCF is dependent on that.
- Other climate smart solutions like ecosan latrines have been introduce to protect the water during floods.



www.amref.org



The 8000 Liters reservoir tank for Lamincwida serving the HCF & school

Our next steps

- Scaling approach to all Amref project areas.
- Building capacity of local government staff and systems strengthening for better integration
- Integration of climate change into all project implementation
- Safely managed sanitation facilities promotion
- Bulk water supply verses point water sources.
- Tree planting around catchments a critical requirement for receiving a water source.
- Climate change sensitive programming has been including in our global strategy.

Advocacy areas

- Need to advocate for integration of climate change programming into all local government plans.
- Focus on systems planning verses single point planning.



More funding still needed



- The rocky areas of Pader and Agago need a different approach specifically rock catchment for multipurpose water harvesting and floods control.
- Integration of community and facility water access for meaningful climate change integration (requires huge investment into bulk water supply).
- Water without sanitation in the face of climate change makes the situation worse.

Key recommendation



- Involve the front bearers (women) of climate change int climate change programming such that familiar indigenous solutions become the foundation of new solutions for ownership and scalability.
- Youth form over 70% of the population. Make interventions attractive to them through digitalization.
- Holistic (systems thinking and planning) for leverage, ownership and meaningful integration.

CONNECT

Amref Health Africa Langata Road | PO Box 27691-00506 Nairobi, Kenya | Tel: +254 20 699 3000 www.amref.org

Building Climate Resiliency into WASH in Healthcare Facilities

Programming

Tdh Nepal Experiences

Prakash BOHARA

25.05.2023







Brief Introduction

- Contextualized WASH FIT 1.0 endorsed by the MoHP in 2018
- Country is updating the WASH FIT inline with WASH FIT 2.0
- Terre des hommes is a leading agency implementing WASH FIT in Nepal





bolt under Deb sonn of	down which with		the second se	and the second second	
		States states in	States and a		1000
er dies aberet heler et um biler mit	ada i anna d				1
The second second	Take and the	arrest staff.	and risks	August 1	
- of the state pages should					
- total peer threater	400 (F - 11)	Same - state	SAR, NET.	Those and	
	and the state	Mar a des	104.489		
andres spirit age betw	10.00 (0.00)	and dependent one of spirit	(ref. for some		
NAME & ADDRESS ADDRESS OF	abox.				-
our locker all when we		a set	100.000		
		sector 1 where	10.00	100	
and some service of - 11	star ta	e1.	20, 5, 60		
-					_
of the same same said	404.00	and, see he	COLUMN TWO IS NOT		
stress and index sints to	and the own	They want	Inder	100.018	
	100			-	-
ester ja ji en isti	44	ander .			
1011	and the second second				
antic load liche ba divers	and the second second	an its cost	heley	Jan 199	
ene me en planjes rejes	e anteiter	ete	100.0011	miler	
and an and the set	and the second			1	1.0
to make address of all	*** et 08	100.0007	100,000	- Josefferer	
10	1	2			re de fore





Tdh's project site is among the highly flood-prone areas of Nepal



Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium





Impact on WASH facilities

- **Disruption of Water Treatment Infrastructure**: Flood damages or disrupts water and sanitation facilities, pipelines, and distribution systems and compromises the ability to treat water properly, resulting in a decrease in water quality.
- Sedimentation: Floodwaters often carry sediments, such as soil particles and organic matter, which can settle in water bodies. Excessive sedimentation can reduce water clarity, affect aquatic ecosystems, and impact the functioning of water treatment processes.
- **Contamination:** Floodwater carries various contaminants, including sediments, debris, agricultural runoff, and human and animal waste. As floodwaters mix with water sources, they can introduce these contaminants, leading to a deterioration in water quality.
- **Pathogens and Disease:** Floods can introduce pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites, into water sources. Contaminated water can cause waterborne diseases like diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis A. Increased human and animal contact with floodwaters can further enhance the transmission of these diseases.





Efforts towards climate-resilient WASH in HCF

(keeping in mind the flooding in the district)









Water Treatment System Installed at the first floor. Water can also be collected from a raised tap installed on the ground floor.













Raised water treatment system with sufficient water storage. It is connected with the HCF building for easy access and safety









Cleaning toilets regularly when there is greater demand or risks

- Schedule emptying of septic tanks and pits prior to the time of year which is prone to flooding
- **Construction of toilets** in an area (location) of the facility which is less prone to floods and/or raised toilets
- Toilets with an open pit or soak-away is located **15 m** away from sources of water and above the water table.









Raised and protected waste pit



Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium



Promotion of non-burn technologies





Hazard and Challenges

- Flooding is the main hazard in our project location
- No guiding instruments (climate-resilient framework) to promote climate-resilient infrastructure for WASH in HCFs.

(Note: One basic guideline was developed in 2017 to implement climate resilient water safety plan and it is intended for a very simple rural water supply scheme)

- Inadequate and untrained health workforce
- **No dedicated unit/ person** at the local government to look after WASH and climate change
- High-cost power back installations
- Climate resiliency is **not strongly integrated** in existing programming by the local governments











Opportunities

- Existing WASHFIT is being updated inline with WASH FIT 2.0.
- Development of Operation and Maintenance Policy and fund establishment at the municipality and HCF level
- Implementation of the O&M policy for monitoring of WASH infra with DASHBOARD data visualization to improve functionality
- Investment from the local government (advocacy/sensitization)









What do you need to better implement climate-resilient programming?

- Supportive **policies and guidance** (Institutional frameworks for climate resiliency in health care facilities)
- Capacity building of human resources and sensitization with the local government
- Developing and maintaining resilient WASH infrastructure that can withstand flood events.
- Establish **emergency response plans** for water quality management and safe sanitation during and after floods
- Regular monitoring of water sources to assess and address any contamination issues promptly.
- Promotion of climate resilience measures in health programmes
- Climate resilient HCF building/ WASH facilities.

















A Brief Overview of the UN's Green Climate Fund & a proposed WASH in HCF project in Lao PDR



The UN's Green Climate Fund: An overview

Stakeholders Roles:

- Accredited Entities: pre-qualified partners to lead project design and implementation
- Nationally Designated Authorities: government institutions that serve as the interface between each country and the Fund

Programmatic Areas:

- <u>Mitigation Activities</u>: designed to reduce the release of greenhouse gas emissions, or to increase the capacity of carbon sinks
- <u>Adaptation Activities:</u> designed to improve resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change
 - 1. Ecosystems and ecosystem services
 - 2. Health, food and water security
 - 3. Resilient infrastructure
 - 4. Livelihoods and vulnerable communities

SC's GCF Laos Proposal Overview

- Simplified Approval Process (SAP) Proposal (\$25m in GCF funds, plus cofinancing from other donors)
- 5-year implementation period
- 25 districts (7 provinces)

 100 HCFs will receive capacity strengthening and training support
 79 HCFs will receive infrastructure support
 250 communities will benefit from early warning and climate resilience action planning support
 - Expect program start date in early 2024



Strengthening Climate Resilience of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) Health System





(Accredited Entity & Co-Executing Entity)



Nationally Designated Authority



(Implementing Partner)



(Technical Assistance Provider)



Goal: Strengthen the Climate Resilience of the Lao PDR Health System

Outcome I

The health system's governance and leadership is climate-resilient

Outcome 2

Health information systems are improved to include climate and weather data and used to track, prepare for, and reduce climate-related risks to health

Outcome 3

Health service delivery in rural provinces is improved and able to manage climate-related disease burden and determinants of health

Outcome 4

Communities respond to early warnings, manage and mitigate risk, and seek care appropriately



Output 3.2: Rural health facility infrastructure is climate resilient and energy efficient

- 1. Conduct GHG emissions and infrastructure quality assessments at climate-vulnerable health facilities.
- 2. Improve health facility infrastructure resilience to extreme weather events
- 3. Upgrade electrical services to be climate resilient.
- 4. Upgrade WASH services within climate-vulnerable HCFs to be climate resilient
- 5. Strengthen the capacity of MoH, Nam Saat, and private sector partners to effectively operate, maintain, and monitor health facility infrastructure.



Questions?

Ways to Get Involved

- 1. Subscribe to the listserv to receive updates on events and resources (link in chat). Join live sessions and connect with others in the space.
- 2. Send us topic recommendations. We want to know what you want to learn about, what you feel needs more discussion.
- **3. Nominate a success story.** Every live session + newsletters will highlight successes, big and small, around WASH in HCF.
- 4. Join our next session! July 2023 will be as "Ask an Expert" session, with various topical experts (HCWM, IPC, gender, etc.)



W∕€SH

in Health Care Facilities



WASH in Healthcare Facilities Community of Practice

The WASH in HCF Community of Practice Initiative, facilitated by Emory University, is an action-oriented learning platform seeking to connect practitioners around the world.

CREDIT-Lindsay Denny Global Water