

Taking action on water, sanitation and hygiene in health facilities - Global, national and local perspectives



#washforhealth

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Imagine delivering a baby with no water



Or trying to provide quality care when services are lacking...



Global Action Plan

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 from
tasks teams

Government
commitments

External
support

Facility
improvements
and community
engagement

Embedding WASH in key health initiatives and frameworks

Catalyzing action through the Sustainable Development Goals



Snapshot of national to local action

National

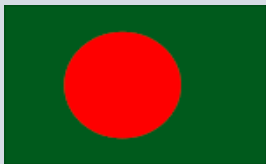


- High level political commitment & advocacy
- Implementation of standards and policies

Local

- Tools, training, empowerment and behaviour change
- Small, incremental improvements



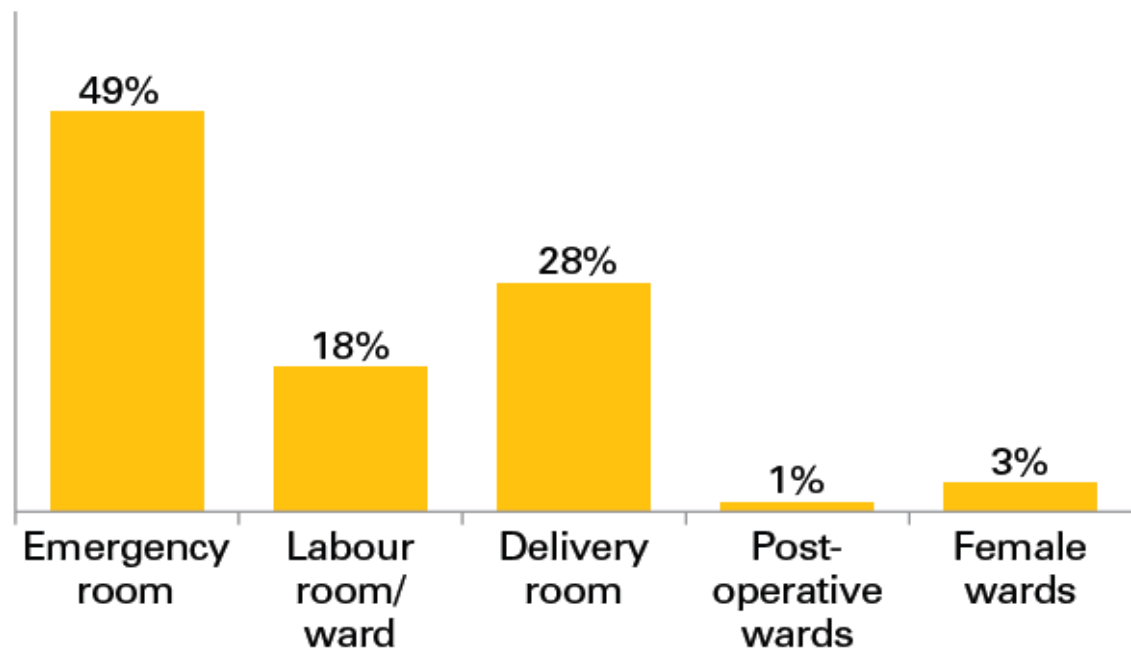
EMEN QI baseline assessments

Countries	Geographic target	Total number of deliveries in targeted HCFs (reported in 2015)
Bangladesh 	15 HCFs in 3 districts : Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha	Report ongoing finalization.
Ghana 	16 HCFs in 8 districts: Bawku Municipal; Bolgatanga Municipal ; Bongo; Kasena Nankana West ; Builsa; Kasena Nankana Municipal; Bawku West; Talensi	14 595 deliveries in targeted HCFs
Tanzania 	12 HCFs in 4 districts: Wanging'ombe; Ludewa; Makete; Njombe	6511 deliveries in targeted HCFs

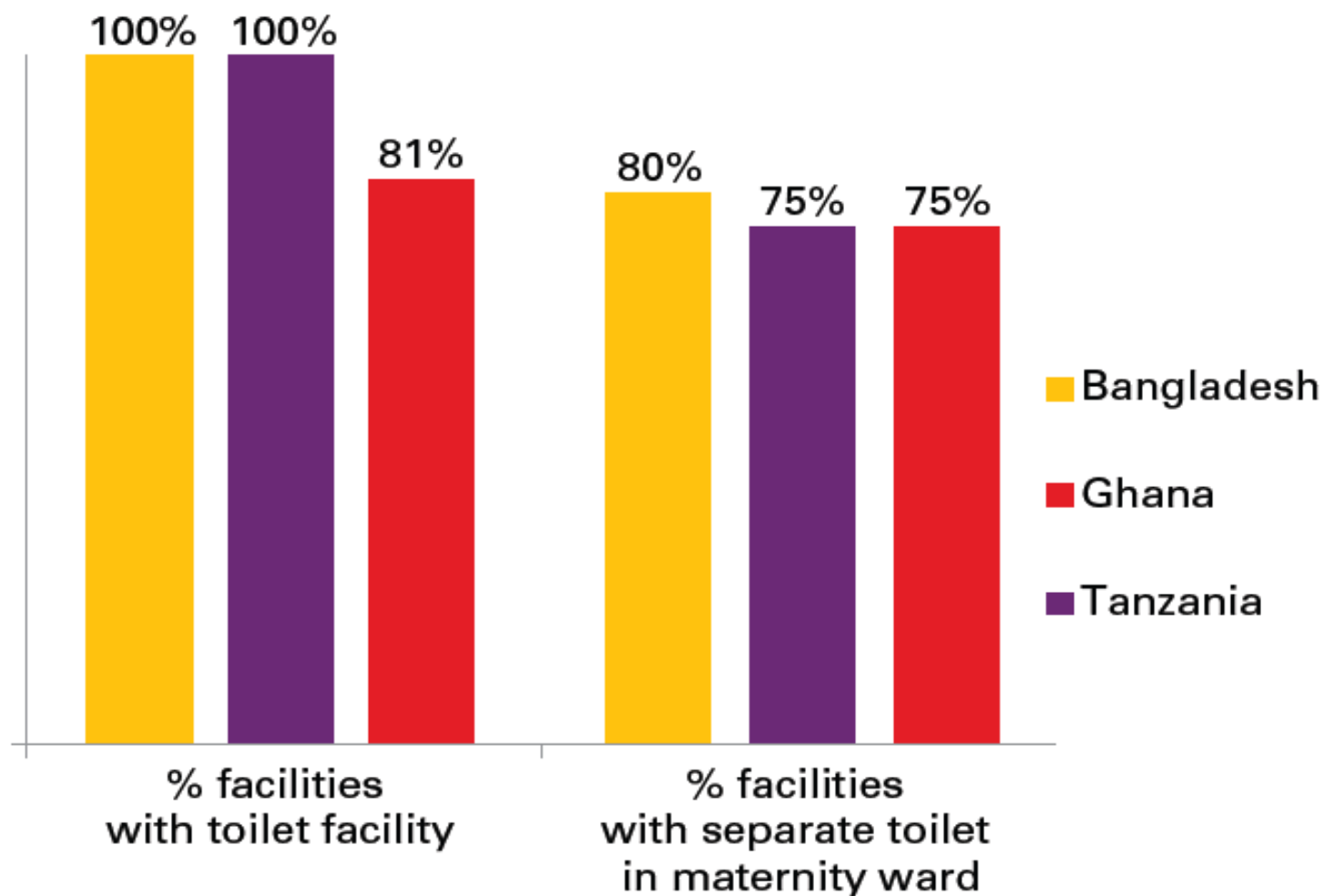
Piped water supply: considered to be safe

- Ghana: 62% but only 25% have WQ testing
- Tanzania: 67% but only 42% have WQ testing

FIGURE 3: % Facilities with sinks with running water and soap in Bangladesh



**FIGURE 1: Sanitation assessment:
toilet facilities in hospital/health center**



**FIGURE 2: Hygiene assessment:
hand-washing facilities in maternity toilets**

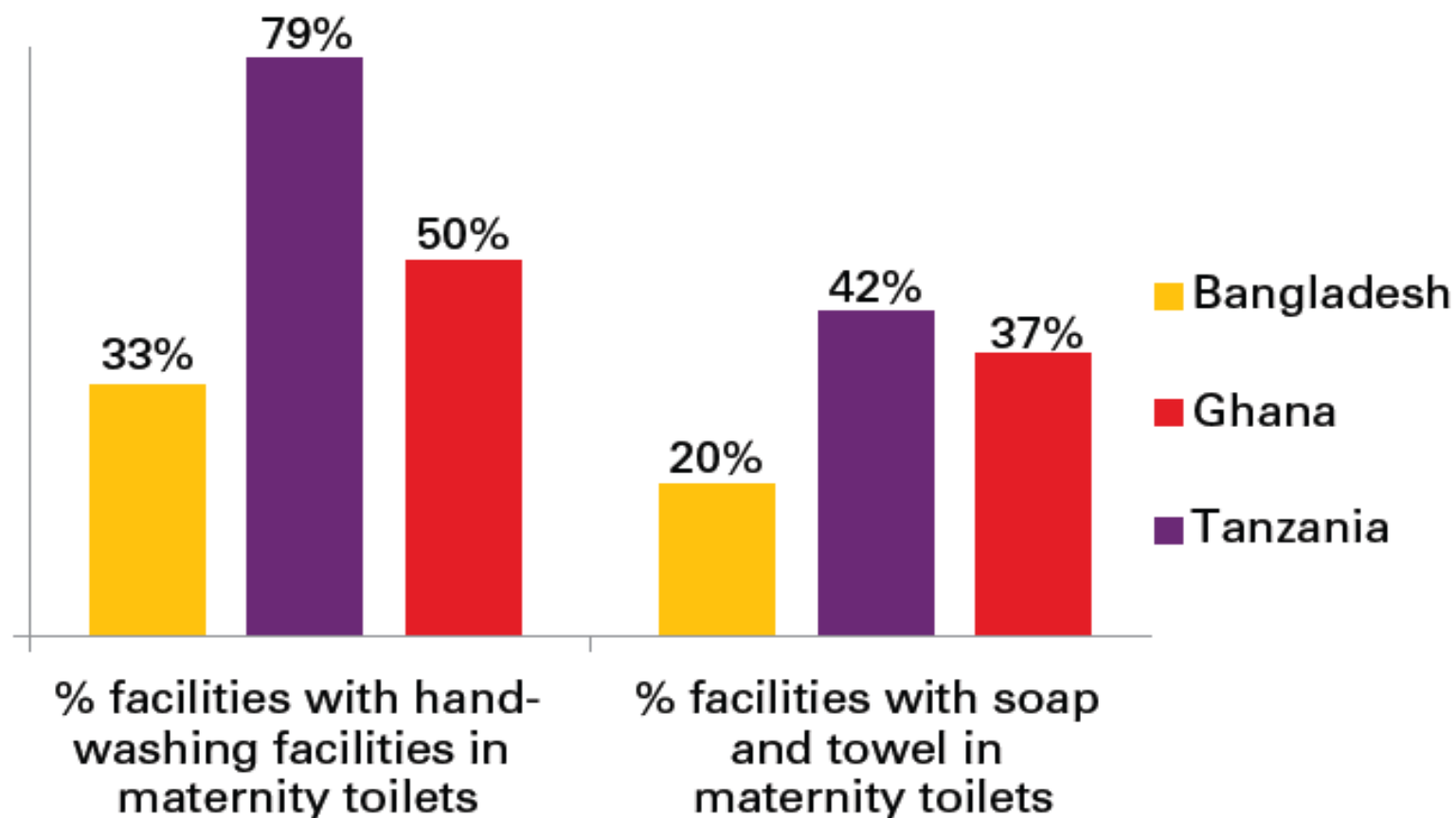
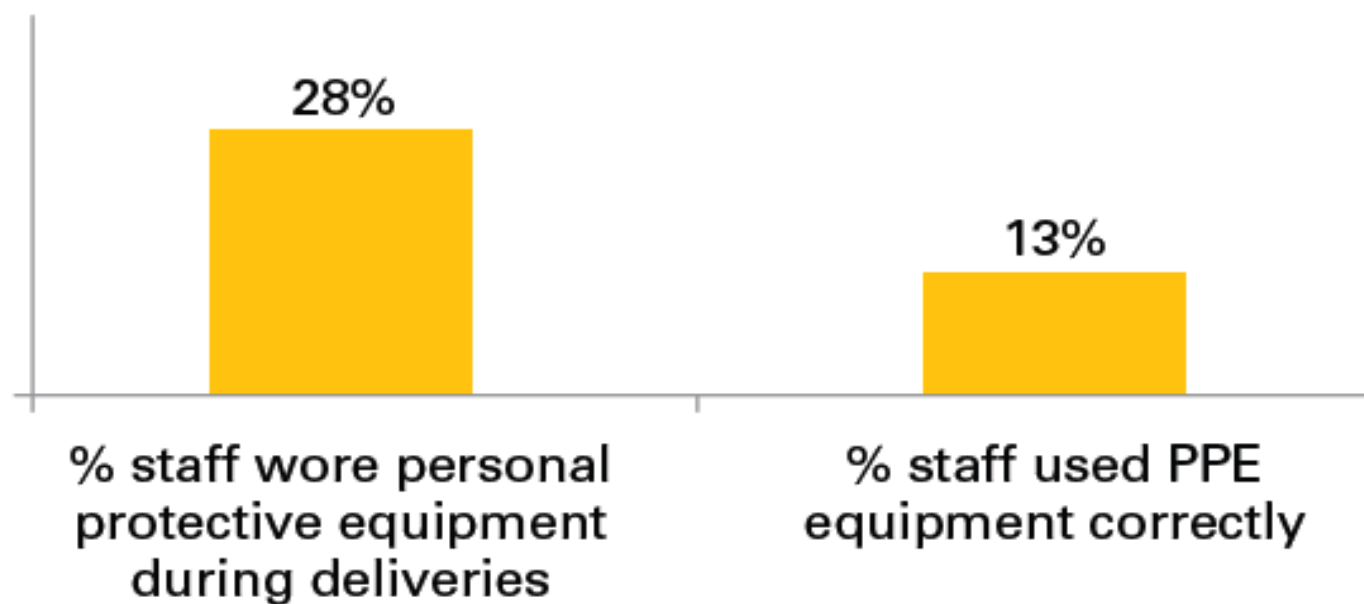


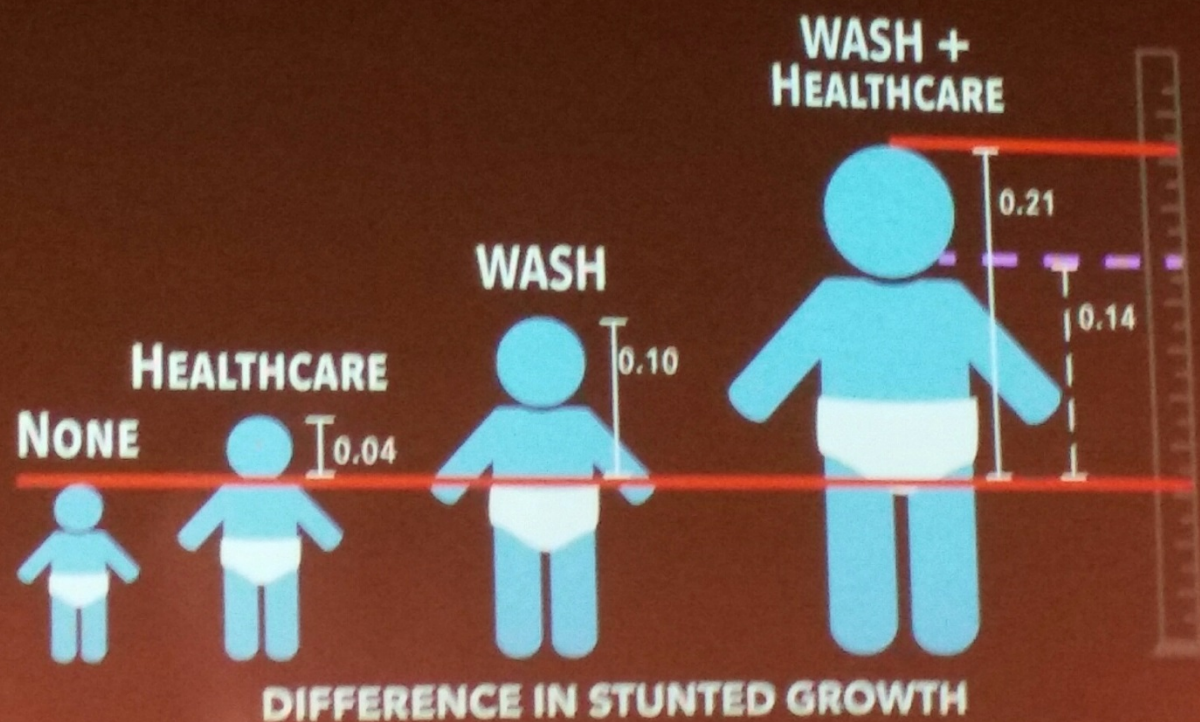
FIGURE 4: Adherence to Infection Prevention and Control Standards in Bangladesh



“We are sick and tired of wound infections in women having a cesarian delivery and sepsis rate among admitted newborns. It is clearly a failure of infection prevention. Changing behavior of health providers is so important.”

– A hospital director

Interventions need to be coordinated across sectors to improve human development outcomes



More information and useful links



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