

Progressing WASH in healthcare facilities – highlights from Asia and Pacific regions

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AUSTRALIA



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WASH 2023
FUTURES

Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate



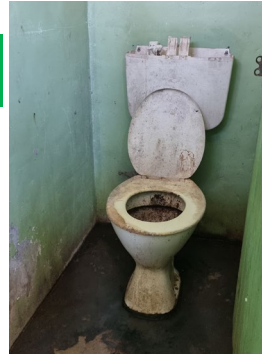
#WaWF23

Critical WASH services in a climate-stressed and COVID 19 world



Water

Sanitation



Hygiene

Environmental Cleaning



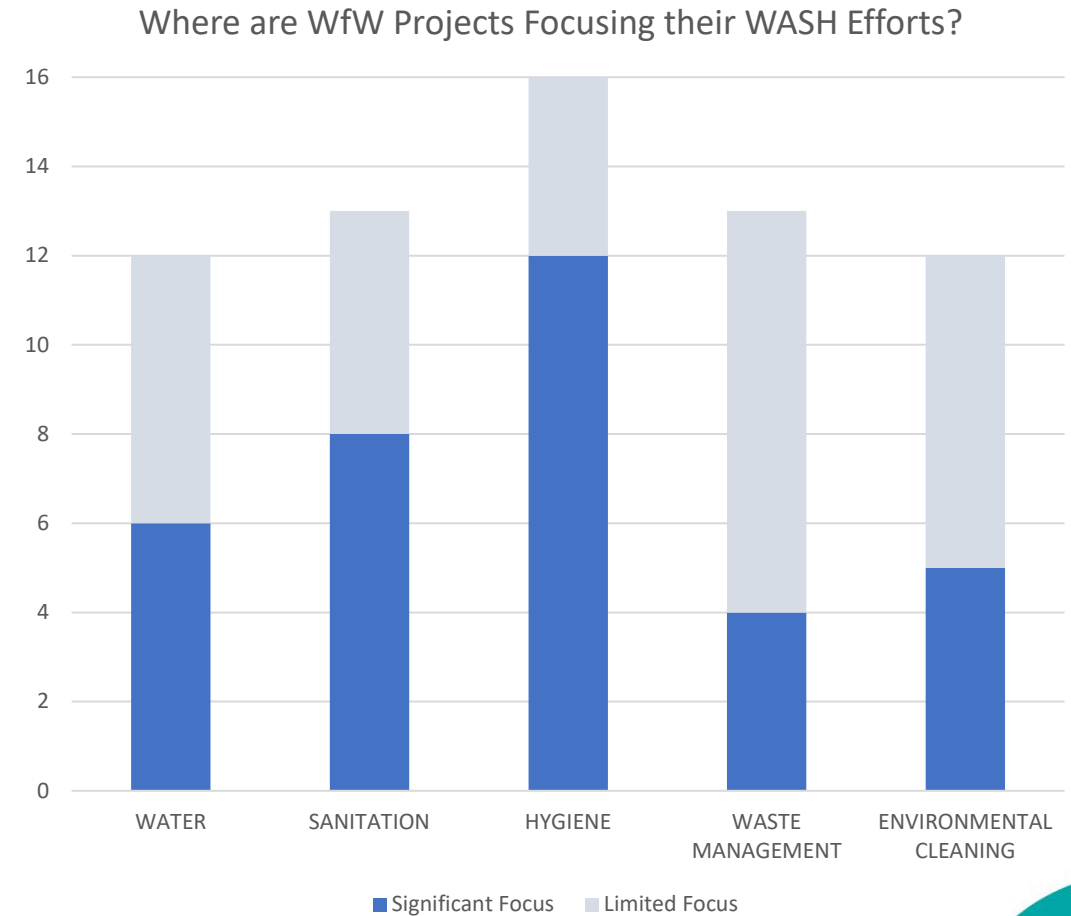
Waste Management



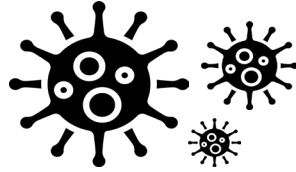
- 5 domains of WASH in HCF
- WASH enables IPC
- Health systems and COVID-19
- Public and private investments
- Intersectionality of WASH – Climate-Gender-Health
- WfW Learning Initiative

Rapid Self-Assessment

- WfW fund partners focused to some extent on each of the five WASH domains
- Hygiene was the WASH domain with the most significant focus
- Hand hygiene as a critical factor
- The impact of COVID-19 as a driver



Water for Women Synthesis of Learning Questions



Progress towards the JMP basic service levels

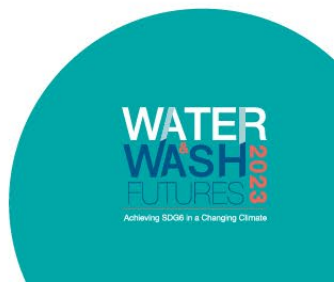


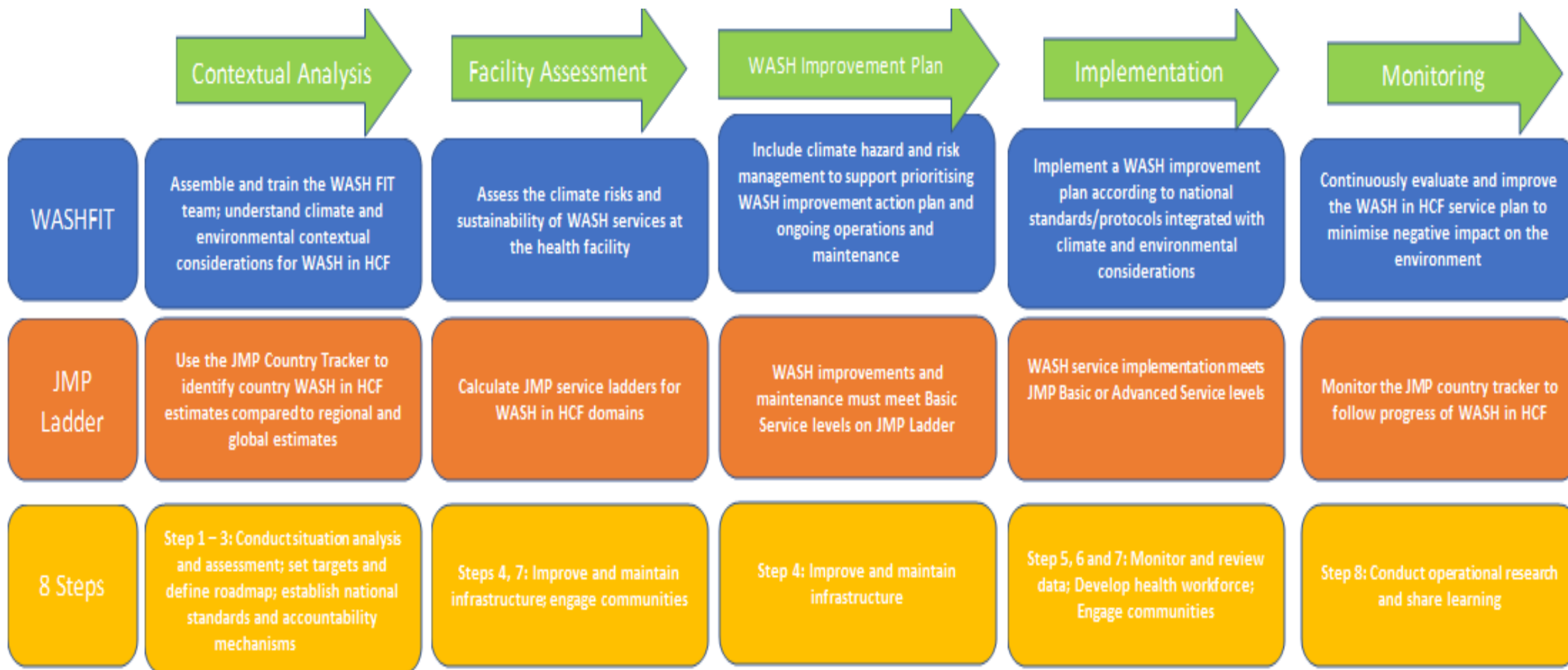
What GEDSI considerations challenges & opportunities



Future investments towards universal access

	WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE	WASTE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING
Higher levels of service	To be defined at a national level	To be defined at a national level	To be defined at a national level	To be defined at a national level	To be defined at a national level
Basic service	Water is available from an improved source on the premises.	Improved sanitation facilities are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.	Basic protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.
Limited service	An improved water source is within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for basic service are met.	At least one improved sanitation facility is available, but not all requirements for basic service are met.	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets but not both.	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service are met.	There are cleaning protocols and/or at least some staff have received training on cleaning.
No service	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells or springs, or surface water sources; or an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises; or there is no water source.	Toilet facilities are unimproved (e.g. pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) or there are no toilets.	No functional hand hygiene facilities are available at either points of care or toilets.	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of safely.	No cleaning protocols are available and no staff have received training on cleaning.





A Conceptual Framework to implement WASH in HCF with national, subnational and local actors

Findings: CSOs have an Important Role in Supporting Governments

- Local context understanding
- Accessibility of policies and guidelines
- Country situation analysis and national roadmap
- COVID-19 and other health priorities
- Climate resilience



Findings: WASHFIT Strengthens Collaboration at Sub-national and Facility levels

- Contextualisation and adaptation
- Accessing remote geographical locations
- Feedback and accountability mechanisms
- GEDSI considerations
- Climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable healthcare facilities (CRESHF)



Findings: Coordination, Sharing and Learning Supports Progress

Coordinate and collaborate

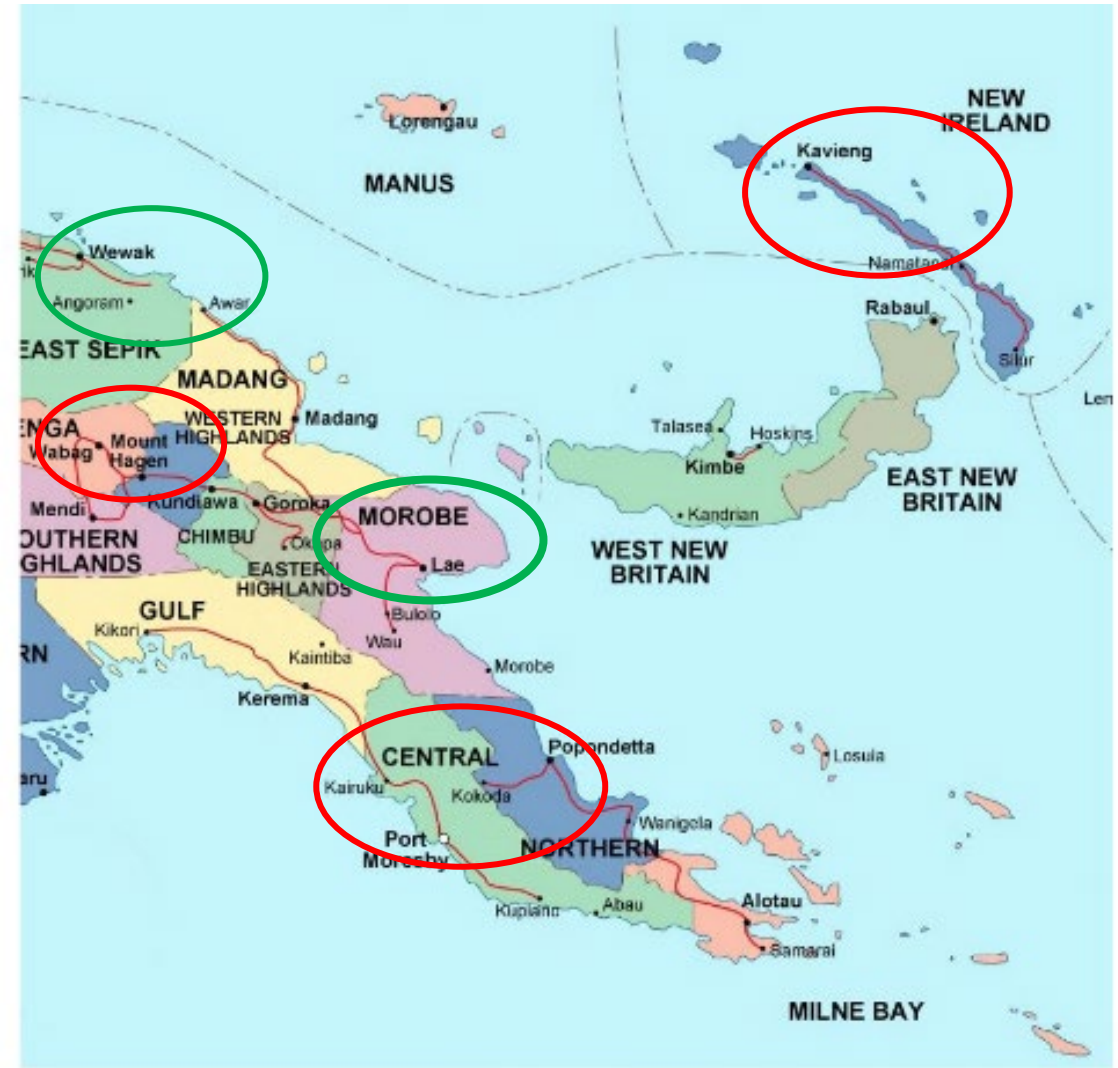
Engage stakeholders

Dialogue, meetings, workshops

Achievements and challenges

Case example: Papua New Guinea (PNG)

- PNG is signatory to WHA 72.7 resolution
- 2030 target to reach 100% of HCF WASH services
- National WASH in HCF Technical Working Group (TWG)
- UN, government and CSOs
- WHO and UNICEF Eight Practical Steps framework
- Pilot - National Roadmap and Standards



Conclusion: Advancing Climate-resilient WASH in HCF

- Basic WASH in HCF is ‘best-buy’ investment
- Include global tools and frameworks
- multi-year financing, data and information
- Focus on climate-resilient WASH infrastructure
- Understand intersecting impacts of climate, GEDSI, and WASH



For further information on the presentation please contact:

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