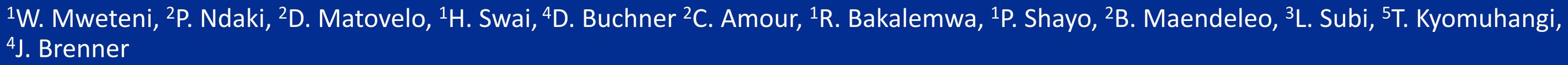
Status of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services in Health Facilities, Misungwi District, Northwestern Tanzania



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- Adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) critical in reducing infection and saving maternal and newborn lives
- WASH indicators include:
 - Water supply

Results

- Data was collected from all district health facilities (n=46) in July-Aug 2016
- WASH indicator data is illustrated below:

Indicator	Overall
Improved Water Source (<500m)	28%
Client Toilet (Latrine)	39%
Handwashing in delivery area	49%
Safe final disposal of contaminated medical waste	30%
Safe equipment processing	52%
Safe final disposal of sharps	29%
Three Bucket System for disposal of contaminated waste	83%

Discussion

- Access to WASH services in Misungwi Health Facilities remains a challenge:
 - Poor final medical waste disposal in most health facilities
 - Lack of running water in the delivery area



- Sanitation
- Hand hygiene
- Cleaning
- Waste management
- Intervention planned to improve Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH), including WASH, at facilities throughout Misungwi District
- Objective: needs assessment conducted to understand MNCH-related WASH status in Misungwi pre-intervention

Methods

- Quantitative health facility survey (HFS) conducted
 - De novo, interviewer-administered questionnaire and checklist



- Only half of facilities had proper equipment processing (disinfection and sterilization)
- Leads to increased risk of infection for delivering women and newborns
- Based on these results, the MnM intervention works with health facilities to mobilize resources to improve WASH readiness scores and prioritize WASH issues



- Assess WASH at all district health facilities
- Responses entered into REDCap, 'R' software
- Descriptive analysis used to calculate key indicators
- Composite readiness scoring grid tabulated WASH indicator into a single percentage achievement score



Fig. 2 Three bucket system of waste disposal seen in Misungwi Hospital during baseline HFS

- WASH readiness:
 - All facilities: 61%
 - Hospitals: 86%
 - Dispensaries: 57%





Fig. 4 Handwashing station at a health facility in Misungwi

References

- Mama na Mtoto Project Baseline Report (2016)
- UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (2016) https://www.unicef.org/wash/

Acknowledgements

"This project is undertaken with financial support of the Government of

Fig. 1 Example of incinerator (left) and placenta pit (right) seen in Misungwi District

Fig. 3 Autoclave seen at Misungwi Hospital

Canada provided through Global Affairs Canada (GAC). Research support is provided through an Innovating for Maternal and Child Health in Africa grant, administered through Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC)."

Global Affairs Affaires mondiales Canada Affaires Canada

Thanks to Andrea Soo, Amy Hobbs, Sylvia Tinka, Carolyn Pim, Alberto Nettel-Aguirre, Jasmine Lo, Eleanor Turyakira, Jean Chamberlain, Teddy Kyomuhangi, Ismat Ali and the Mama na Mtoto project for significant contributions to this project.





