

WASH in Health in MP

Phase 1



WASH assessment and improvement planning

Phase 2



Handholding for improvements

Phase 3



Scale-up under National Flagship programmes

Pandemic

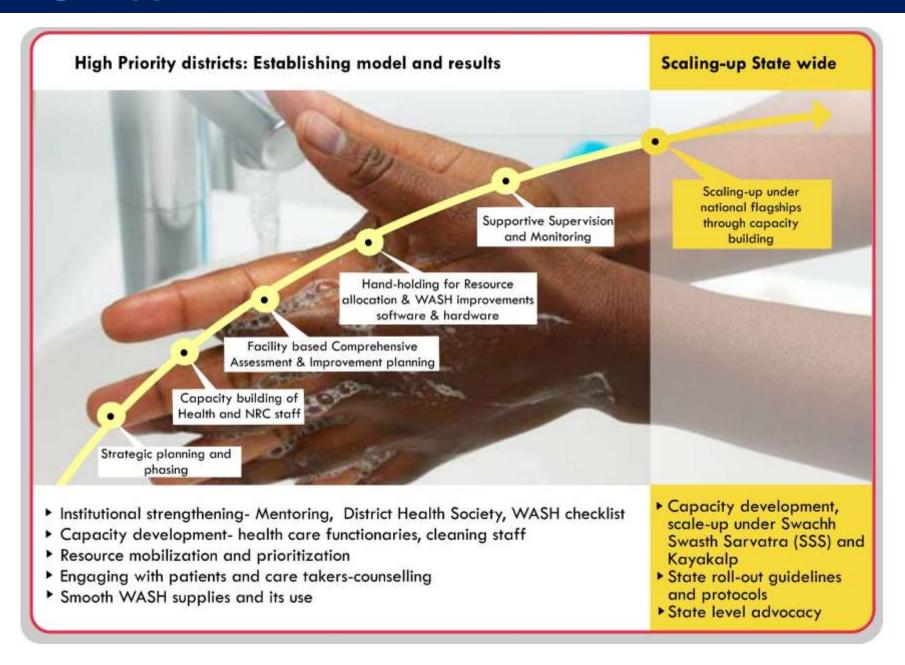


COVID Infection Prevention and Control

2017

2020 onwards

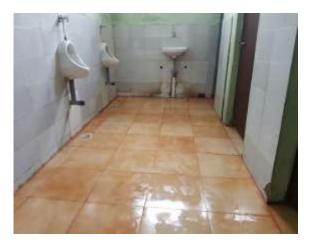
Strategic approach



Strategic Focus

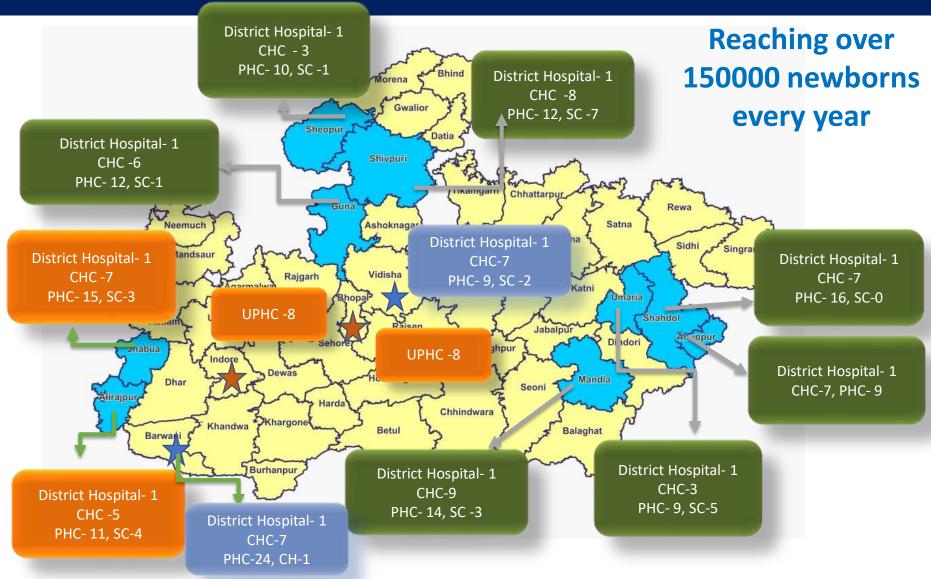
- In **9 high priority districts** (Poor health indicators, High tribal Population, hard to reach), and subsequently scaling up in State. Expanded to additional 4 districts.
- **High Delivery load**-270 health institutions in phased manner, reaching over 150,000 newborns each years
- Over 95% institutional deliveries
- Convergent work of WASH, Health and Nutrition Sectors
- Focusing on the critical pathways of acquiring infections in the Out Patient Department, Labor room, Sick Neo-natal Care Unit, Postnatal ward and Newborn Care Unit, for improving WASH
- Linked with National Flagships NHM, SBM, FFC







Geographical Coverage



Reaching all facilitates covering 100 deliveries every year: 95% of total deliveries in 13 districts

Facility based interventions in HPDs

ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

Escalating issues for state level action

Short term: High importance, within available resources, easy to do **Medium term:** Moderate importance, resource can be mobilized locally **Long term:** high cost, integration in AIP and subsequent approval, convergence



Key Components:-

I. Water Distribution Management ii. Excreta Disposal Management

iii. Hand Hygiene & Infection control iv. Bio-medical waste Management

v. Vector control vi. Location wise WASH assessment

Comprehensive
Assessment and
Planning Tool (CAPT)







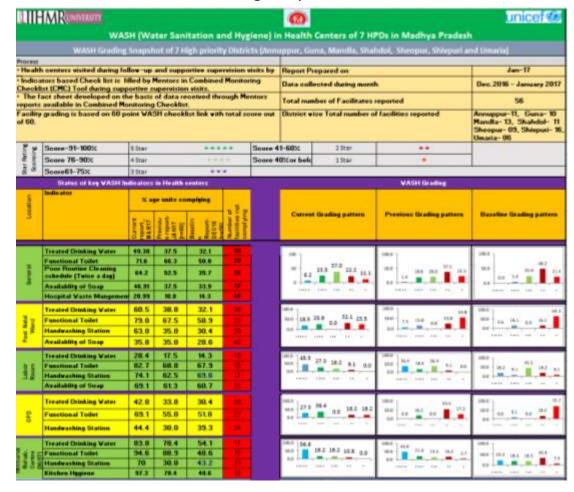
HANDHOLDING SUPPORT FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Infrastructure improvements, functionality and maintenance
Human Resource: Consistent availability of staff /outsourcing - Ensuring WASH
consumables
Finances:- Leveraging flagship and local resources
Supportive monitoring
Institutional WASH checklists
Regular review in District Health Society

Real time monitoring and supportive supervision



WASH Grading-Snapshot



IPC at COVID 19 in HCFs and Vaccination Centers

Updating tools with IPC protocols:

- CAPT and Star Grading tools updated and used including COVID19 IPC protocols
- Assessment tool developed for COVID vaccination centers

Assessment and planning:

- State level plan for supplies: PPE, Disinfectant, cleaning consumables
- Assessment and improvement planning for vaccination, State-wide roll-out.

Capacity Building:

- 5000 ASHAs, ANM and Nursing staff skiiled on WASH and IPC
- 400 Community Health on "WASH and IPC protocols at Vaccination centers
- MOs/ BMOs skilled on revised CPCB's guidelines to ensure BMWM and IPC

WASH and IPC protocols:

- Treated water at all vaccination sites
- 3 bucket cleaning procedure (Detergent, water & 1% Sodium Hypochlorite solution)
- Functional toilet with signages, Hand WASH Stations, clinical and general and cleaning schedule near to vaccination sites
- Sunday Cleaning

Supportive supervision and Monitoring:

- Regular visits and support to 250 vaccination centers for IEC, WASH and BMWM
- Best practice documentation on COVID Vaccination drive

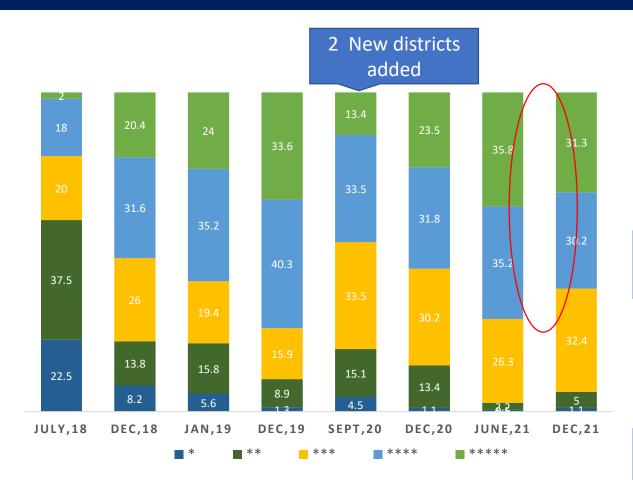




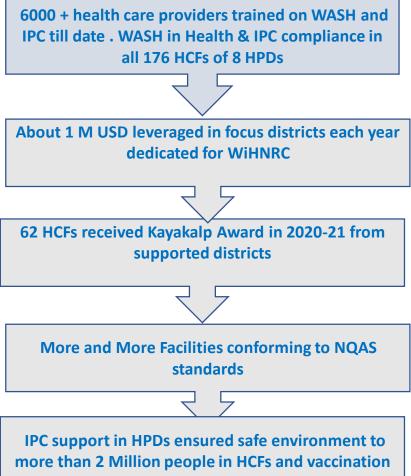




Key Achievements



Four/ Five Star Facilities (over 75% WASH Compliance) increased from 20% to 71% in last three years (2018 to 2021)



Key Supplies: 90000 Face Shields, 75000 N 95
Masks, 12000 Liquid Hand Wash and 8000 Refill
packs to HCFs

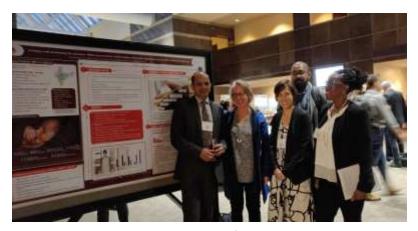
centers

An International Best practice

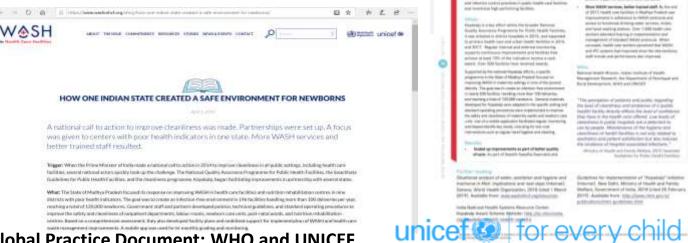


"Good & Replicable Practices & **Innovations in Public Health Care** System" Assam, Oct. 2018

Best Practice in WASH in Health: Emory and UNICEF Global Course



Water and Health Conference Oct 2018 **University of North Carolina, Chapel hills**



Global Practice Document: WHO and UNICEF





2019), Available from state and other payments in

2017 Average have a filter printed by the printed

Key Learnings

- The willingness of the district to undertake the Comprehensive WASH assessment and improvements is key to suscess
- Due to the high number of health facilities in the districts, it is best to initially target the high delivery load institutions which make up the bulk of the district institutional deliveries.
- Almost 3/4 of the actions for improvement can be taken at the facility level only, remaining need higher level interventions
- Regular bimonthly meetings of District Health Society wherein WASH status of HCF to be reviewed by District Collector and release directives to improve accordingly
- Joint visits of officials from QA-NHM and UNICEF/resource agency to decide rationale use of available resources
- Experience sharing sessions between best performers and poor performers for peer learning always gives better results
- Role of Gram Panchayats/ PRIs is critical in mobilizing local resources and supportive monitoring



Water Source (Before intervention)



After intervention



Over Head Tanks (Before intervention)





After intervention



Water pipe line passing through a flooded area



Cleaning and covering the gaps





Open air dumping & burning of BMW (Before intervention)











Un hygienic dirty floor, broken delivery table and open bins in Labour room (Before intervention)

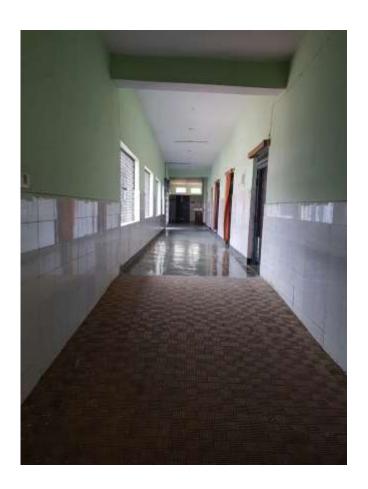
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Clean & tiled new floor with new delivery table and yellow covered bin at Labour room (After intervention)



Cleaned surface of facility premises after interventions





CHC Narayan Ganj, District Mandla

Changes has its own way...



on improving WaSH Compliances at Health Facilities.