



# WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

---

## PRACTICAL STEPS TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO QUALITY CARE



# WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

---

**PRACTICAL STEPS**  
TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
ACCESS TO QUALITY CARE

Water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities: practical steps to achieve universal access

ISBN 978-92-4-151551-1 (electronic version)

ISBN 978-92-4-000768-0 (print version)

© World Health Organization 2019

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

**Suggested citation.** Water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities: practical steps to achieve universal access. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

**Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data.** CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

**Sales, rights and licensing.** To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <http://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

**Third-party materials.** If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

**General disclaimers.** The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

Design, layout and production by Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark.

# Contents

Foreword .....	v
Abbreviations and acronyms .....	vi
Executive Summary .....	vii
Section 1. Background .....	1
Why WASH services are a priority in health care facilities .....	1
Barriers to providing WASH in health care facilities .....	2
Section 2. Commitments and Leadership .....	4
Section 3. Eight Practical Steps to Improve and Sustain WASH in Health Care Facilities .....	8
1. Conduct situation analysis and assessment .....	10
2. Set targets and define roadmap .....	13
3. Establish national standards and accountability mechanisms .....	15
4. Improve and maintain infrastructure .....	18
5. Monitor and review data .....	23
6. Develop health workforce .....	25
7. Engage communities .....	28
8. Conduct operational research and share learning .....	31
Section 4. Addressing the Global Call to Action .....	34
References .....	37
Annex 1. Key Definitions .....	41
Annex 2: Key Achievements Since 2015 .....	43
Annex 3. WASH FIT: An Overview .....	46
Annex 4. WASH in Health Care Facility Tools and their Application .....	48
Additional Resources .....	52
Acknowledgements .....	55

## Boxes

1. Eight practical steps to improve WASH in health care facilities
2. The association between hand hygiene and infection
3. Summary of evidence and research needs
4. Safe health care waste management: from neglected issue to an opportunity to benefit human and environmental health
5. Ministries of Health commit to greater leadership, investments, and tracking through the proposed 2019 World Health Assembly Resolution on WASH in health care facilities
6. Low-cost WASH interventions rapidly reduce the spread of health care-associated infections
7. Innovative and environmentally-friendly approaches for WASH improvement
8. Alcohol-based hand rub is a lifesaving technology, but not a substitute for safe, reliable water
9. Approaches to engage communities in designing, implementing and sustaining better services
10. Global WHO/UNICEF knowledge portal for WASH in health care facilities
11. WASH and health security
12. The Protocol on Water and Health

## Case Studies

1. How Ethiopia achieved cleaner health facilities through multi-level leadership
2. How Cambodia used a situation analysis to embed WASH into health system and quality improvement plans
3. How Lebanon used a national census to prioritise and inform WASH improvements for primary health care centers
4. How Ghana's national standards for WASH in health care facilities improved quality of care
5. How Liberia is using mentoring and supportive supervision to support implementation of new WASH standards
6. How Tajikistan is using WASH FIT to help set targets and update national standards
7. How Sierra Leone is making incremental improvements in treating health care waste
8. How Nepal used bio-digesters to treat infectious organic
9. How Madagascar is using friendly competition to increase access to WASH in primary health care centers
10. How Uganda embedded WASH in health care facility indicators into regular health monitoring
11. How Lao PDR is using national data to spark action
12. How United Republic of Tanzania is training hospital cleaners to improve hygiene in health care facilities
13. How Cameroon is using hygiene committees to stop cholera in the Southwest Region
14. How Mali is involving communities in preventing future cholera outbreaks
15. How India is creating a safe environment for newborns nationally and through focused programme support
16. How Kenya is using comparison surveys to drive action among district hospitals
17. How Serbia improved surveillance of WASH conditions in health care facilities by integrating JMP core indicators and questions

## Tables

1. Commitments for WASH in health care facilities
2. Global health standards, guidelines, and tools that address WASH in health care facilities

## Figures

1. WASH-FaST scores for segregation of health care waste in four hospitals
2. Service ladders for WASH in health care facilities
3. WASH FIT five-step process



# Foreword

No one goes to a health care facility to get sick. People go to get better, to deliver babies or to get vaccinated. Yet hundreds of millions of people face an increased risk of infection by seeking care in health facilities that lack basic necessities, including water, sanitation, hygiene, health care waste management and cleaning (WASH) services. Not only does the lack of WASH services in health care facilities compromise patient safety and dignity, it also has the potential to exacerbate the spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections and undermines efforts to improve child and maternal health.

New figures from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) indicate that WASH services in health care facilities are sub-standard in every region. An estimated 896 million people use health care facilities with no water service and 1.5 billion use facilities with no sanitation service. It is likely that many more people are served by health care facilities lacking hand hygiene facilities and safe waste management. WASH services are more likely to be available in hospitals than in other types of other health care facilities, and in urban areas than in rural areas.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) place a new emphasis on universal health coverage, including access to WASH services. They also reflect a shift in thinking that recognizes the importance of quality care and an integrated, people-centered approach that enhances the experience of care.

WASH is a prerequisite for quality care, and is particularly important for the safe management of childbirth. It is fundamental to the achievement of UNICEF's [Every Child Alive Campaign](#) and the 'triple billion' targets of WHO's 13th General Programme of Work. With a renewed focus on safe and quality primary health care through the Astana Declaration, the opportunity to ensure the basics are in place, including WASH services, has never been greater. In March 2018, the United Nations Secretary-General issued a global call for greater leadership and accountability to provide

WASH services in all health care facilities, emphasizing the high cost of inaction.

Since then, our two organizations have established a set of global targets aimed at achieving universal WASH services in health care facilities and, for the first time, made global estimates available through the JMP. These data provide a robust basis for identifying priorities, making investments and tracking progress on WASH. With support from over 35 partners, WHO and UNICEF are also co-leading the implementation of a global roadmap built from country-led initiatives. To improve WASH services in health care facilities, eight practical steps have been identified and are described and illustrated through case studies. These steps include actions such as developing national roadmaps and setting targets, improving infrastructure and maintenance, and engaging communities.

Ensuring universal access to WASH services in health care facilities is a solvable problem with a return on investment. We are committed to supporting this effort by working with governments and partners to deliver quality WASH services in health care facilities, to improve monitoring, and to expand the knowledge base. We seek the support of all partners in this vital task.

## Signatories:



**Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus,**  
**Director-General of the World Health Organization**



**Henrietta Fore,**  
**Executive Director of United Nations Children's Fund**

## Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>ABHR</b>	alcohol-based hand rub	<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>AMR</b>	antimicrobial resistance	<b>MOHS</b>	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
<b>CASH</b>	Clean and Safe Health Facilities	<b>NIPH</b>	National Institute of Public Health
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>PHC</b>	primary health care
<b>DPCC</b>	Diarhea and Pneumonia Coordinating Committee	<b>PHCC</b>	primary health care centre
<b>GLAAS</b>	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Water	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>HCAI</b>	health care-associated infections	<b>UHC</b>	universal health coverage
<b>HCF</b>	health care facility	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>HCWM</b>	health care waste management	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>HFA</b>	health facility assessment	<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>HMIS</b>	health management information systems	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>IPC</b>	infection prevention and control	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>JMP</b>	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>WASH</b>	water, sanitation, and hygiene
<b>LMIC</b>	low- and middle-income countries	<b>WASH FIT</b>	Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool
<b>LSHTM</b>	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_24918](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_24918)

