



Mongolian experience on WASH in Health Care Facilities

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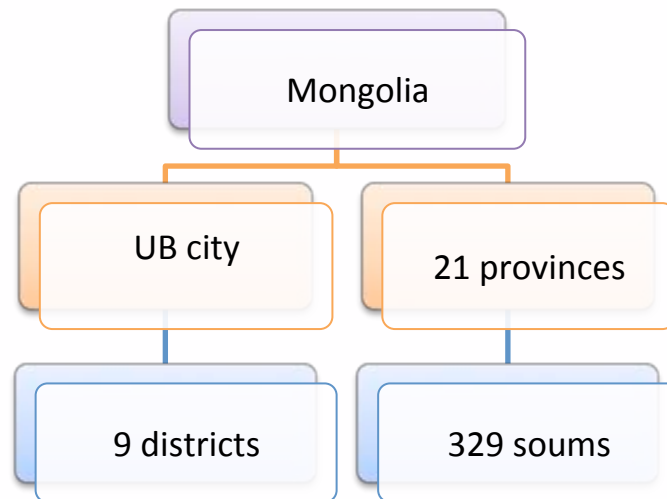
Dr Delgermaa V, TO/ENH, WHO CO Mongolia

Outline

- Brief introduction to Mongolia
- Key challenges of WASH in HCFs
- Work is being done to improve WASH
- Further support to improve WASH in HCF



Brief introduction to Mongolia



- Total population: **3 million** (Feb,2015)
- Urban **68.1%**; Rural: **31.9% (2013)**
- Nomadic people, **10.7% (2012)**
- Sparsely populated (**1.7 inhabitants/km²**)
- Extreme continental climate (**-26-30°C in winter**)
- Poor infrastructure in rural and remote areas
- Life expectancy: Male-**64.4**; Female-**75.1**



Key challenges of WASH in HCFs (1)

1165 HCFs

Primary
33.4%

Secondary
4.1%

Tertiary
1.3%

Private
61.2%

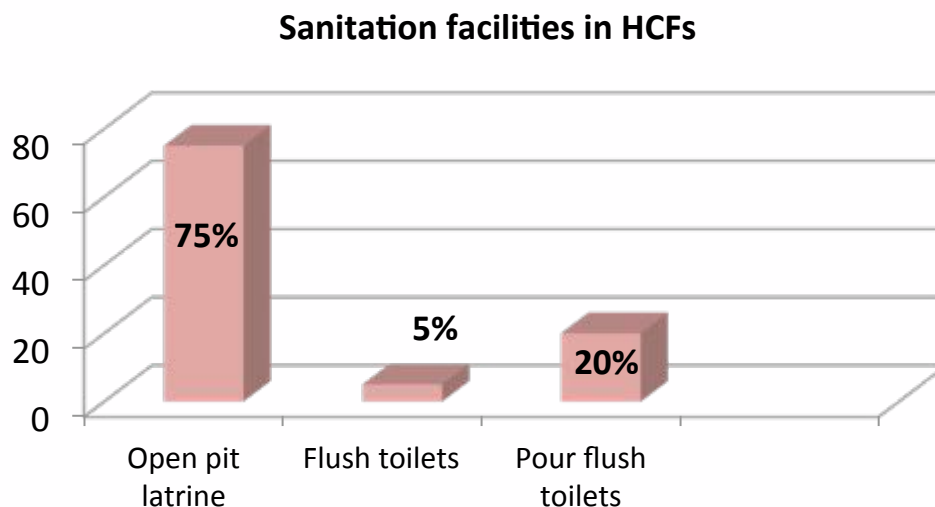


329 soum
health center
and inter soum
hospital



Key challenges of WASH in HCFs (2)

- Access to improved drinking water supply **85%** and sanitation facilities **53%** (JMP, UNICEF/WHO 2012)
- But in rural areas: access to improved drinking water supply **53%** and sanitation facilities **29%** (JMP, UNICEF/WHO 2012)
- For health care facilities, centralized water supply **14.1%**, decentralized water supply **85.9%** (MoH, NCPH, 2012)



WASH improvements (1)

2005

2006-2007

2007-2009

2010-2013

2013-2014

2012-2016

**Baseline
survey
(WHO)**

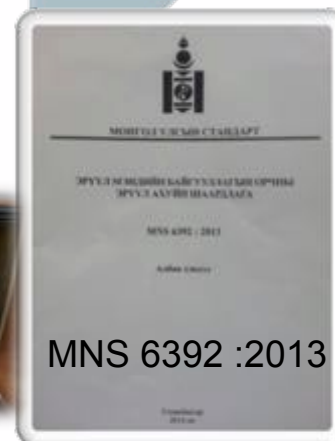
**Pilot project
for
improvement
of WASH in
rural hospital
(USAID/GAVI/
WHO)**

**20 rural
hospitals
joined the
WASH
project
(UNTFHS/WHO)**

**Additional 6
rural
hospitals
implemented
the project
(UNTFHS/
WHO)**

**Essential
ENH
standards
for HCFs
(WHO)**

**WSP
Initiative
(AusAid/
WPRO)**



WASH improvements (2)

- ❑ National Program on Environmental Health (2006-2015)
- ❑ National Strategy and Action Plan of HCWM (2009-2013)
- ❑ National Program on Improvement of sanitation facilities
- ❑ MNS 6392:2013 Environmental Hygienic Requirements for Health Care Facilities, (27 June, 2013)

Thematic Working group, Order #42, MOH
2013

Key stakeholders:

- Ministry of Health
- WHO CO Mongolia
- National Center for Public Health
- General Agency of Specialized Inspection
- Municipal Professional agency
- Professional association, NGO



WASH improvements

The objective of this standard to set standards of SAFETY CONDITIONS to provide adequate health care

Chapter 1: Hygienic requirements for buildings

Chapter 2: [Water quality and safety](#)

Chapter 3: [Liquid waste management](#)

Chapter 4: Laundry, cleaning and disinfection

Chapter 5: Food safety and hygiene

Chapter 6: [Health care waste management](#)

Chapter 7: Control of vector-borne diseases

Chapter 8: Training and education on hygiene

- ✓ HCFs should be connected to centralized or local water supply system
- ✓ HCFs should be connected to centralized sewage system
- ✓ HCF waste should be sorted out, collected, stored, transported, disinfected and disposed in accordance with the relevant regulations

WASH improvements

No	Group of indicators	Number of indicators
1	Outdoor environment	5
2	Building requirement	18
3	Ventilation	7
4	Hospital lighting	7
5	Water supply/sewage system	9
6	Laundry/cleaning/disinfection	5
7	Food safety and hygiene	15
8	Control of vector-borne diseases	5
9	Training and education on hygiene	3
	Total	74

- Check list with 74 indicators
- Pretesting being pre-tested done
- Improvement plan is being developed in selected soum health care centers

WASH improvements: Best examples

- Umnugobi, Sevrei soum, 740 km and 216 km away from UB and province center
- Local government's budget



WASH improvements: Best examples

- Umnugobi, Bulgan soum, 650 km and 108 km away from UB and province center
- Donor organizations' fund



Future challenges

- 1) Evaluating environmental condition including WASH in all health care facilities in Mongolia and developing improvement plans is our main priority
- 2) Lack of availability of technical assistance for designing and construction of water and sanitation facilities in cold climate context at local level is one of challenges
- 3) WASH still remains a low priority among government and donors. Thus it is always difficult to mobilize adequate resources
- 4) Still there is a great need for IEC campaign to raise the benefits of WASH
- 5) Sustainability of donor funded projects on WASH remains a great challenge

Improvements of basic WASH services in
HCF as a pre-condition for achieving
Universal Health Care

Thank you for your attention