



WASH in HCF

Global Learning Event

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Deliver Life project: Improving access to, and use of, sustainable WASH services in communities and health facilities for increased Maternal and Neonatal Health in Malawi

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Outline of Presentation

Background

Context

Theory of Change

- Project Delivery Approach/ interventions
- Outputs, outcomes and impact

Key Outcomes

Strengths and Successes

Challenges and Lessons

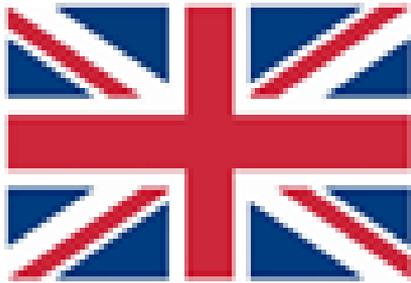
Opportunities and Threats

Next Steps



Background

DFID and UK Aid Match



UKaid
from the British people

MMR: 460/100 000

PMR: 40,

NMR: 23/1000

- Malawi attained MDG number 4 on reducing child mortality. This notwithstanding, Malawi's Maternal and Neonatal Health (MNH) indicators remain worrisome
- Sepsis (preventable infections) accounts for 17% of maternal deaths and 20% of neonatal deaths
- WaterAid Malawi through its partners is implementing a 3yrs project on WASH and MNH
- Its targeting 16HCFs & surrounding villages/communities in 3 Districts

Context

677 HFCs in Malawi

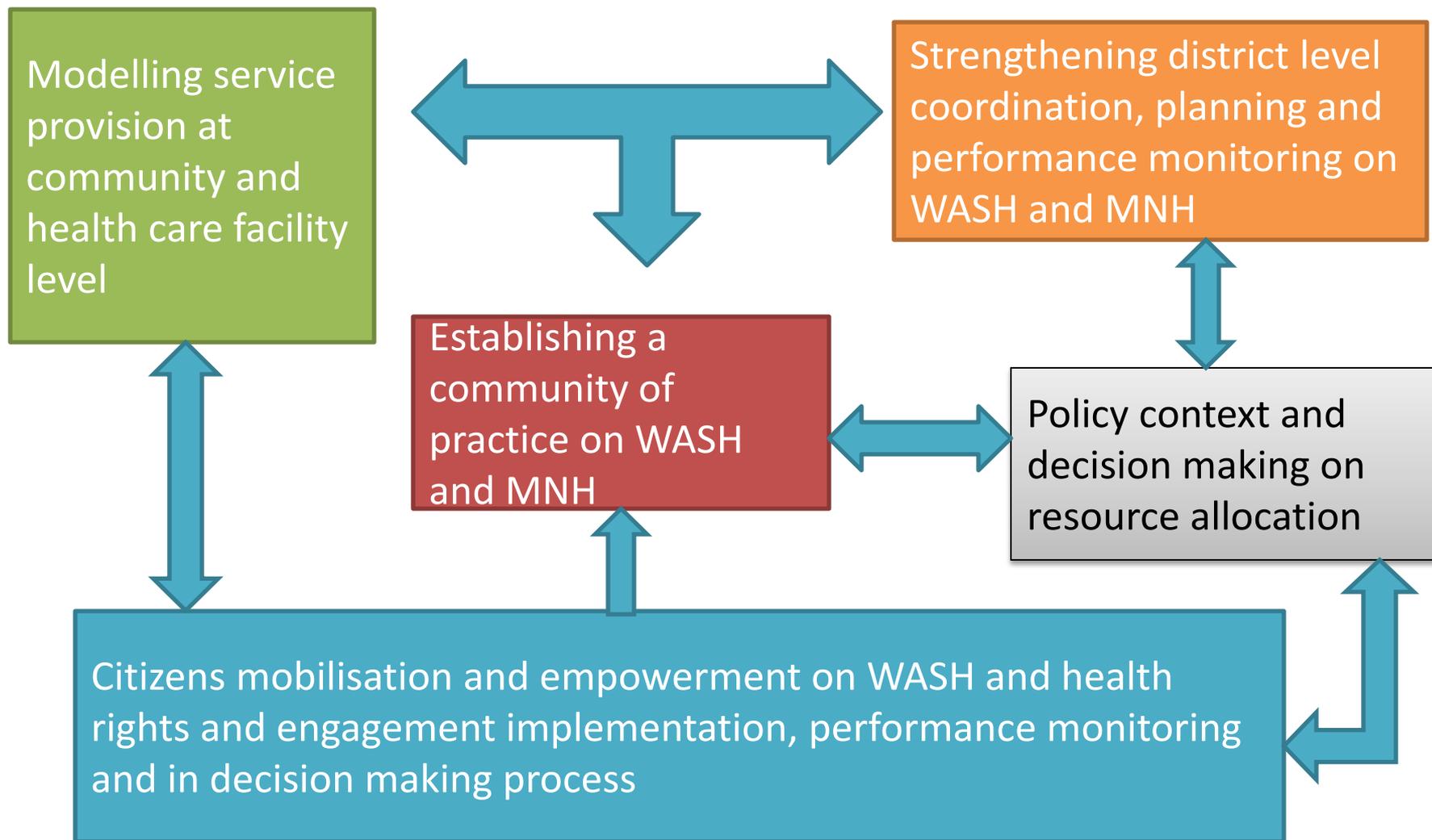
WASH Coverage:

- 79% sanitation, 87% safe water supply (with 30% non-functionality rate).
- 43% have running water in the facilities (with only 25% having running water in maternity ward)
- 72% have some waste disposal facilities (though inadequate or of substandard....placenta pits and incinerators)



Theory of Change

Project Delivery Approach/ Interventions



Interventions



Outputs

- Communities members including mothers & newborns have access to sustainable WASH services at community & HCF
- Citizens are mobilized & empowered to inform decision making on their WASH needs
- WASH sector has capacity & coordinated systems to plan, monitor & sustain services
- Stakeholders prioritize and improve WASH service provision



Outcomes

- Equitable access to sustainable WASH services for the marginalized (mothers & newborns)
- Increased Citizens engagement with & in decision making coordination and investment for WASH in HCF



Impact

Contribute towards sustainable water and sanitation and improved health for marginalised communities in Malawi.

Outcomes

Key outcomes

- improved & equitable access to sustainable WASH for 121,694 marginalised people including mothers and new-borns (Service provision)
- Safe & clean environments for mothers & new-borns in HCFs & community (Service Provision)
- Citizens engagement in decision making (Empowerment)
- Coordinated sector that prioritizes & adequately invests in WASH for HCFs (Strengthened capacity)

Strengths/ Successes

- Profiled WASH issues in the health sector beyond the preventive health department (SRHD, Quality Management, Nursing)
- Engagement with politicians for increased investments in WASH at HCFs (MPs & Councillors).
- Modelling WASH service provision in Health Care settings for other implementers
- Motivation of health care workers in hard to reach areas/HCFs

Challenges

- Silo working arrangement among different departments in health sector
- Conflicting decision making within the local government due to partial devolution.
- Low staffing levels in HCFs
- Inconsistent and conflicting data for WASH in HCFs

Lessons

- Its critical to involve key stakeholders at all levels & stages of the project cycle
- Integration as a way of working needs continuous enforcement and follow up
- Need to strategies and agree with stakeholders for sustainability of interventions at project designing stage (O & M for WASH infrastructure)

Opportunities

- Governments commitment to improving quality of care
- Growing interest among WASH actors to focus on WASH in HCFs.
- Commitment of Malawi Government to the SDGs a basis for advocacy & influencing work.
- Evidence and experiences from this project to inform WASH programming for HCFs

Threats

- Low & unsustainable financing for preventive health
- Inadequate understanding of WASH impacts on MNH and health in general
- Unavailability and misrepresentation of WASH data for HCFs

Next steps & Recommendations

- WaterAid intends to use the model being delivered at the HCF level to influence service delivery practices among key players in the WASH and MNH sectors
- Generation and sharing of compelling evidence on what works and what does not, to influencing scale-up of WASH in HCFs
- Working and forming new partnerships for delivery of WASH services for all
- Use research findings from a study it has conducted on MNH Integration to advocate for
 - a dedicated action plan for improving WASH in HCFs that takes into accounts integration between the WASH and health sectors units on MNH
 - clarity on workable institutional leadership for sanitation and hygiene (policy commitments)
 - an inbuilt comprehensive strategy for ensuring sustainability of interventions by government

References / contact

- http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/profiles/maternal/mwi.pdf
- <http://www.washadvocates.org/learn/wash-facts/strengthening-maternal-newborn-and-child-health-through-wash>
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