

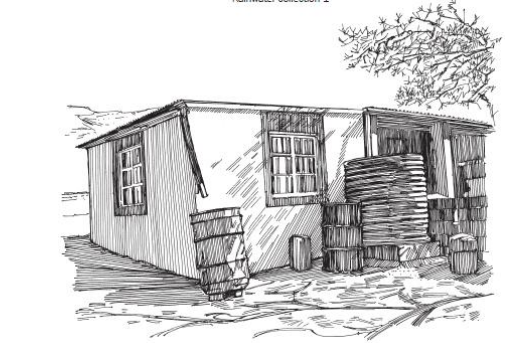



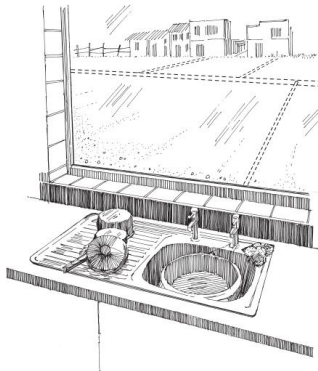

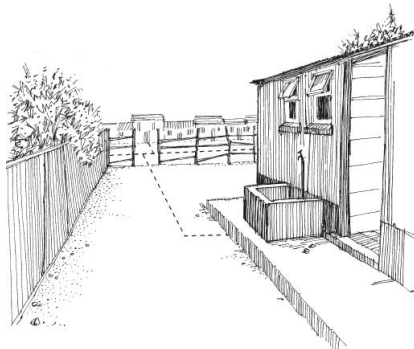
RWASH Information System Health Facility Access Survey



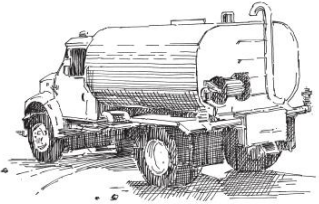

Completion notes

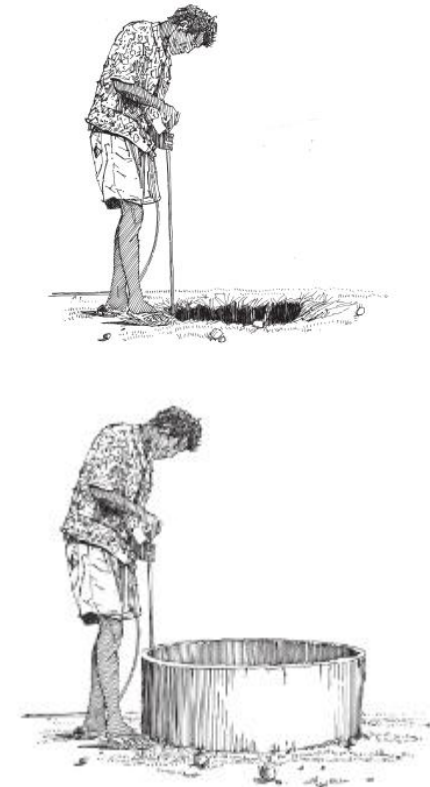

W1: What is the main water supply system type?

This question refers to the source of water used for general purposes, including drinking, washing, and cleaning. In case of water being availed from multiple sources, record the main sources used in the outpatient area.

Protected spring	A spring that is protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a "spring box", which is constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution. Water is collected at source.	
Protected dug well	A dug well that is protected from runoff water by a well lining or casing that is raised above ground level and a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well. A protected dug well is also covered, so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall into the well. May have a pump or alternative water collection method (container on rope or similar). A well that is raised but not covered is not protected. A well that is covered but not raised is not protected.	
Rainwater collection	Rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used.	

		
Piped water into dwelling	Also called a household connection, is defined as a water service pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps (e.g. in the kitchen and bathroom).	
Piped water to yard/plot	Also called a yard connection, is defined as a piped water connection to a tap placed in the yard or plot outside the house. This would include a piped gravity fed system.	 1.
Public tap or standpipe	A piped water connection to a public water point from which people can collect water. A standpipe is also known as a public fountain or public tap. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete. This would include a piped gravity fed system.	

Borehole	<p>A deep hole that has been driven, bored or drilled, with the purpose of reaching groundwater supplies. Boreholes are constructed with casing, or pipes, which prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protects the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Water is delivered from a borehole through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar means. Boreholes are usually protected by a platform around the well, which leads spilled water away from the borehole and prevents infiltration of run-off water at the well head.</p>	
Bottled water	<p>The household only drink bottled water, likely bought from a shop or similar. Considered to be improved only when the household uses drinking-water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene; where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by-case basis.</p>	
Tanker-truck	<p>The water is trucked into a community and sold from the water truck.</p>	
Unprotected spring	<p>This is a spring that is subject to runoff, bird droppings, or the entry of animals. Unprotected springs typically do not have a “spring box”, or the spring box may be uncovered.</p>	

<p>Unprotected dug well</p>	<p>This is a dug well for which one of the following conditions is true: 1) the well is not protected from runoff water (i.e. the edge of the well should be sufficiently raised above ground level); or 2) the well is not protected from bird droppings and animals. If at least one of these conditions is true, the well is unprotected. A well that is raised but not covered is not protected. A well that is covered but not raised is not protected.</p>	
<p>Surface water</p>	<p>Water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, and irrigation channels.</p>	

W6: Where is the main water supply for this facility located?

On premises means within the facility grounds. This question refers to the location from where the water is accessed for use in the health facility (e.g. tap, borehole, etc).

W7: Is water available from the main supply at the time of the survey?


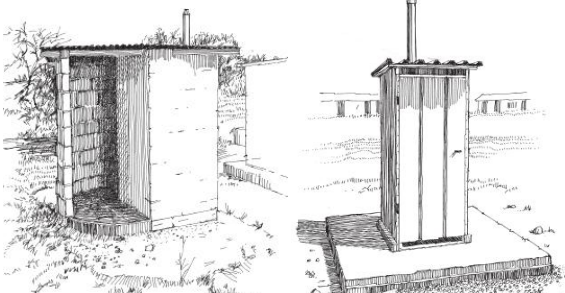

Confirm that water is available from this source, e.g. check that taps or hand pumps deliver water.

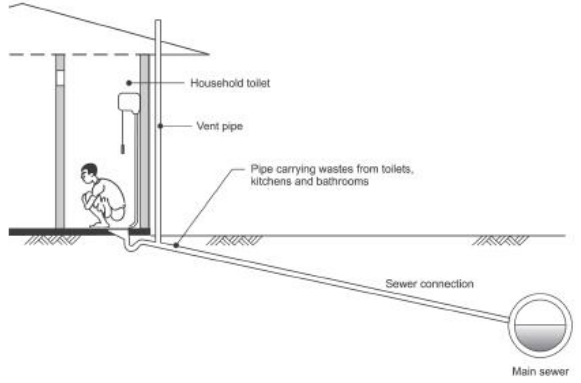
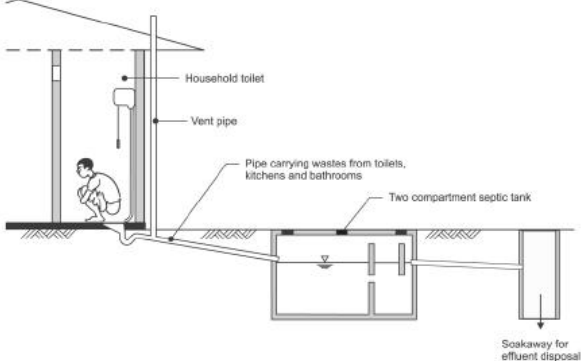
S3: Is there at least one usable improved toilet available for outpatients at the facility?


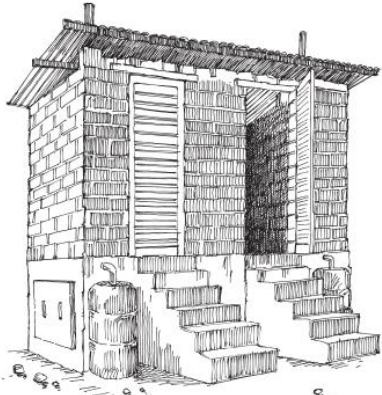

To be considered usable, a toilet should be accessible, functional and should provide

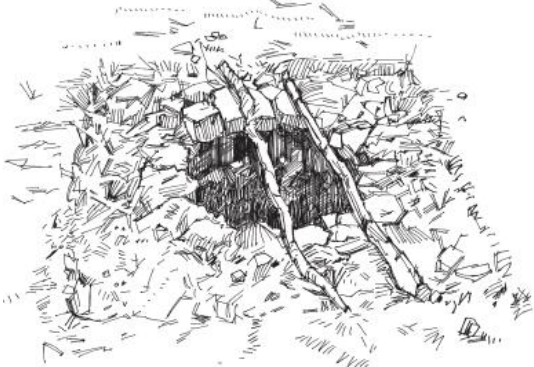
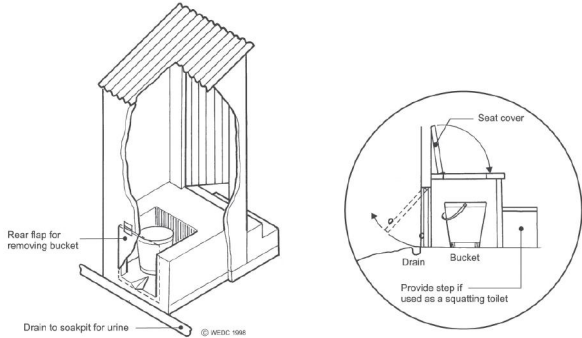
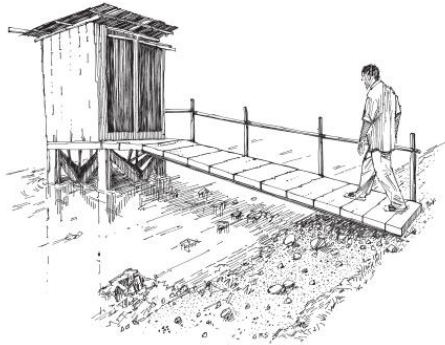

sufficient privacy for users. In a functional toilet the hole or pit should not be blocked, water should be available for flush/pour flush toilets, and there should be no cracks or leaks in the toilet structure. In order to provide sufficient privacy, the toilet stall should have walls without major holes, and a door which is unlocked when not in use (or for which a key is available at any time) and which can be locked from the inside during use.

Improved sanitation facilities are those that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. They can include flush toilets, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets. See below examples and details of the definitions.

Pit latrine with slab	A dry pit latrine whereby the pit is fully covered by a slab or platform that is fitted either with a squatting hole or seat. The platform should be solid and can be made of any type of material (concrete, logs with earth or mud, cement, etc.) as long as it adequately covers the pit without exposing the pit content other than through the squatting hole or seat. The toilet must have a well-fitting lid which stops flies and be clean.	
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	A dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark. The toilet must have a well-fitting lid which stops flies and be clean.	
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Flush/pour flush to pit latrine refers to a system that flushes excreta to a hole in the ground or leaching pit (protected, covered).	

<p>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</p>	<p>A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).</p> <p>Flushes to piped sewer system, a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage, that is designed to collect human excreta (faeces and urine) and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. Sewerage systems consist of facilities for collection, pumping, treating and disposing of human excreta and wastewater. Likely only in urban/peri-urban areas.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a household toilet setup. A person is shown using a 'Household toilet' which has a 'Vent pipe' extending through the roof. Below the toilet, a 'Pipe carrying wastes from toilets, kitchens and bathrooms' runs horizontally. This pipe then slopes downward, labeled as 'Sewer connection', leading into a circular 'Main sewer' at the bottom right.</p>
<p>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</p>	<p>A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used).</p> <p>Flushes to a septic tank: an excreta collection device consisting of a water-tight settling tank, which is normally located underground, away from the house or toilet. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. It can also be discharged into a sewerage system.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a household toilet similar to the one above, with a 'Household toilet' and a 'Vent pipe'. The waste pipe, labeled 'Pipe carrying wastes from toilets, kitchens and bathrooms', leads to a 'Two compartment septic tank' located underground. From the bottom of the septic tank, a pipe leads to a 'Soakaway for effluent disposal' where the treated effluent is released into the ground.</p>

<p>Flush/pour flush to elsewhere</p>	<p>A flush toilet uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour flush toilet uses a water seal, but unlike a flush toilet, a pour flush toilet uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Refers to excreta being deposited in or nearby the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the street, yard/plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way, or other location.</p>	 <p>A black and white line drawing showing a person squatting inside a small, open-sided structure with a thatched roof. The person is holding a container and pouring water into a basin on the floor, which is part of the toilet system. The structure is made of woven materials or bamboo.</p>
<p>Composting toilet</p>	<p>A dry toilet into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) are added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost. A composting latrine may or may not have a urine separation device. The toilet must have a well-fitting lid which stops flies and be clean.</p>	 <p>A black and white line drawing of a small, rectangular building made of brick or stone. It has a thatched roof and a small door on the left. A person is visible inside, and there are steps leading up to the entrance. A large container, possibly for urine separation, is shown outside next to the steps.</p>
<p>Pit latrine without slab/open pit</p>	<p>Uses a hole in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat. An open pit is a rudimentary hole.</p>	 <p>A black and white line drawing of an open pit latrine. It shows a simple structure made of bamboo or wood with a thatched roof. The entrance is an open doorway leading down into a hole in the ground. There is no floor or platform inside the structure.</p>

		
Bucket	The use of a bucket or other container for the retention of faeces (and sometimes urine and anal cleaning material), which are periodically removed for treatment, disposal, or use as fertilizer.	
Open drain	Household doesn't use a toilet, and instead go in an open drain.	
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine:	A toilet built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly.	
Other, which does not safely separate excreta from human contact	Any other toilet type not listed above where excreta is not safely separated from human contact. This includes any toilets without a lid or which are not clean.	
Open defecation	Defecation in the bush or field or ditch; excreta deposited on the ground and covered with a layer of earth (cat method); excreta wrapped and thrown into garbage; and defecation into surface water (drainage channel, beach, river, stream or sea).	

S4: Is there at least one usable improved toilet designated for women and girls, which provides facilities to manage menstrual hygiene needs?

This refers to either staff or patient toilets, but the toilet must also be improved and usable (see above definitions). A toilet can be considered to meet the needs of menstrual hygiene management if it meets **both** of the following conditions:

- a bin with a lid on it within the cubicle
- water and soap available in a private space for washing

S5: Is there at least one usable improved toilet designated for staff?

Refer to definition of usable improved toilets in S1. It should be designated only for staff.

S6: Is there at least one usable improved toilet that meets the needs of people with reduced mobility?

Refer to definition of usable improved toilets in S1. This refers to either staff or patient toilets. A toilet can be considered accessible if it meets relevant national or local standards. In the absence of such standards, it should meet the following conditions:

- can be accessed without stairs or steps,
- handrails for support are attached either to the floor or sidewalls,
- the door is at least 80 cm wide, and
- the door handle and seat are within reach of people using wheelchairs or crutches/sticks

HYGIENE

HDW1: Is there a hand hygiene station available at toilets, with water and soap or alcohol rub?

Answer **yes** if at least one toilet for patients has handwashing facilities with soap and water within 5m of the toilet on the day of survey.

HDW2: Are there functional hand hygiene stations available at the selected point of care on the day of the survey?

Points of care are any location in the out/inpatient setting where care or treatment is delivered (i.e. consultation/exam rooms). Select a point of care from the area where most general outpatient services occur to check for hand hygiene stations.

A functional hand hygiene station may consist of soap and water with a basin/pan for washing hands, or alcohol-based hand rub. If alcohol-based hand rub is used, healthcare staff may carry a dispenser around between points of care.

WD2: Is waste safely segregated into at least three labelled bins in the consultation area?

For facilities with multiple consultation rooms, select one at random from the area where most general outpatient services occur and observe whether at least three bins are in place to separate **(1) sharps waste, (2) infectious waste, and (3) non-infectious general waste**.

The bins should be colour-coded and/or clearly labelled, no more than three quarters (75%) full, and each bin should not contain waste other than that corresponding to its label. Bins should be appropriate to the type of waste they are to contain; sharps containers should be puncture-proof and others should be leak-proof.

WD3/WD4: How does this facility usually treat/dispose of sharps waste?/ How does the facility usually treat/dispose of infectious waste?

If more than one applies, please select the method used most often.

SDG Monitoring Ladder for Health Facilities

Service level	Water in Health Facilities	Sanitation in Health Facilities	Hand Hygiene in Health Facilities	Waste Disposal in Health Facilities
Advanced	To be defined at national level, if appropriate	To be defined at national level, if appropriate	To be defined at national level, if appropriate	To be defined at national level, if appropriate
Basic	Water from an <i>improved</i> source is <i>available on premises</i>	Improved toilets are usable, separated for patients and staff, separated for women and allowing menstrual hygiene management, and meet the needs of people with limited mobility	Hand hygiene materials, either a basin with water and soap or alcohol hand rub, are available at points of care and toilets	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins in the consultation area and sharps and infectious wastes are treated and disposed of safely
Limited	Water from an improved source is available off-premises or an improved water source is on premises but water is not available	Improved toilets (flush/pour flush, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet) are present but are not usable, or do not meet the needs of specific groups (staff, women, people with limited mobility)	Hand hygiene materials are available at some, but not all, the points of care and toilets	Waste is segregated but not disposed of safely, or bins are in place but not used effectively
No service	Unprotected dug well or spring, bottled water, tanker truck, surface water, or no water source	Pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, or there are no toilets at the facility	Hand hygiene stations are absent, or they are present but without soap or water	Waste is not segregated or safely treated and disposed