

WASH IN HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES IN EMERGENCIES COMPREHENSIVE WASH ASSESSMENT TOOL

This comprehensive assessment tool (CAT) has 12 sections: water supply, excreta disposal, wastewater and
site drainage, waste management, disease vector control, infection control, handwashing, water quality
testing, key informant questions, a sketch map, an action plan template and a hazard summary template.
The form has been designed to be used with any size of health facility from a small health post to a complete
hospital, therefore only complete the sections that are relevant to the infrastructure being assessed.
Ask a staff member to help you follow the WASH systems (water, excreta, medical waste, and infectious
wastewater) from origin to disposal. Find the relevant section and tick boxes of hazards that are encountered
(or are likely to be encountered during the emergency phase), along with any potential control measures.
As you follow the systems, talk to users about problems, take photos, and ask for their ideas for solutions.
This form attempts to capture most public health hazards, however the user should apply common
sense and document any additional public health risks that are encountered in the spaces provided.
Take into account the current situation, including possible patient increase or loss of infrastructure & supplies.
Discuss results with the facility staff before departing. Matters of extreme urgency should be communicated
immediately to the facility management and WASH coordinating authorities so rapid action can be taken.

	immediately to the facility management and WASH coordinating authorities so rapid action can be taken.					
S	BECTION I: HEALTH FACIL Water chain elements: (Tick all that apply)	TY WATER SUPPLY HAZARD COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed) Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)				
	□ Piped water	 □ Intermittent supply / negative pressures / insufficient pressure? □ Water insufficiently chlorinated (free chlorine residual <0.5mg or turbidity >5 NTU at the point of use)? □ Visible water leaks? □ Bad smell, taste, colour or other problems with acceptability? □ Lack of backflow prevention? □ Cross contamination with hot water pipe work or fire network? □ Water temperatures 20°C - 50°C / 70°F - 120°F (Legionella risk)? □ Low flows / stagnation / dead legs? □ Installation of point of entry wate treatment device (filter). □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Remove illegal connections. □ Remove contamination sources within 10m / 30ft of pipeline. □ Install backflow prevention. □ Installation of thermal lagging / electro-resistivity wire. □ Routine temperature monitoring. □ Routine temperature monitoring. □ Routine temperature monitoring. 				
Water Sources	□ Water tanker	□ Inappropriate type (e.g. fuel tanker)? □ Seek replacement tanker. □ Inadequately sealed / covered? □ Supplemental filtration. □ Presence of corrosion, scale, sediment, microbial growth, biofilms? □ Supplemental chlorination to 0.5mg/l residual at tap. □ Water insufficiently chlorinated (free chlorine residual <0.5mg or turbidity >5 NTU at the point of use)? □ Scrub with 200mg/l Cl solution. □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Leak repair. □ Bad smell, taste, colour or other problems with acceptability? □ Seek alternative water source. □ Seek alternative water source. □ Seek alternative water source.				
	□ Rainwater	□ Visibly contamination (plants, dirt, excreta etc) on collection surface? □ Install point of entry water treatment device (filter). □ Guttering channels visibly contaminated (plants, dirt, excreta)? □ Cut back all overhanging trees. □ Roof structure poorly maintained? □ Scrub roof and gutters with stiff brush and 200mg/l Cl solution. □ Absence of first flush diverter? □ Install a first flush diverter. □ Point of entry to the tank not properly covered / screened? □ Cover / screen tank entry point. □ Implement routine chlorination. □ Implement routine chlorination.				



Water chain elements: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)		
	□ Borehole □ Protected Well □ Unprotected Well	 □ Latrine, sewer, septic tank, waste, stagnant water within 10m / 30ft? □ Water insufficiently chlorinated (free chlorine residual <0.5mg or turbidity >5 NTU at the point of use)? □ Presence of corrosion, scale, sediment, microbial growth, biofilms? □ Sanitary seal less than 3m / 9ft deep? □ Concrete apron less < 3m / 9ft wide? □ Cracks, leaks or visible openings around pump attachment? □ Method of water abstraction poses a contamination risk (e.g. bucked)? □ Lack of backflow prevention? □ Lack of fence around installation? □ Poor drainage around installation? □ Groundwater seasonal? □ Bad smell, taste, colour or other problems with acceptability? □ Lack of routine water testing? □ Lack of routine water testing? 	 □ Remove contamination sources from within 10m / 30ft. □ Scrub with 200mg/l Cl solution. □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Installation of point of entry water treatment device (filter). □ Recapping with cement. □ Repair of sanitary seal. □ Repair / enlargement of apron. □ Repair / enlargement of wellhead. □ Upgrade abstraction method. □ Facilitating drainage at the site. □ Leak repair. □ Implement routine chlorination. □ Routine water quality testing. □ Install a fence around installation. □ Install backflow prevention. □ Install backflow prevention. 		
Water Sources	□ Protected Spring □ Unprotected Spring	 ☐ Human settlements or activity (agricultural / industrial) upstream? ☐ Latrine, sewer, septic tank, waste, stagnant water within 10m / 30ft? ☐ Lack of upstream surface water diversion canal? ☐ Cracks, leaks or visible openings into spring capture? ☐ Inadequate spring capping / sealing? ☐ Spring walls inadequately sealed? ☐ Water insufficiently chlorinated (free chlorine residual <0.5mg and turbidity >5 NTU at the point of use)? ☐ Lack of fence around spring? ☐ Poor drainage around spring? ☐ Spring seasonal? ☐ Bad smell, taste, or colour? ☐ Lack of routine water testing? 	 □ Control of upstream human activity. □ Remove contamination sources from within 10m / 30ft. □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Repair / upgrade spring capture. □ Repair / enlargement of surface water diversion canal. □ Facilitating drainage at the site. □ Installation of point of entry water treatment device (filter). □ Install a fence around installation. □ Implement routine chlorination. □ Routine water quality testing. □ □ □ □ □ 		
	☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond ☐ Lake ☐ Creek / Marsh ☐ Irrigation Canal ☐ Kareze / Qanat	 ☐ Human settlements or activity (agricultural / industrial) upstream? ☐ Latrine, septic tank, waste, stagnant water within 100m / 300ft of intake? ☐ Cracks, leaks or visible openings into intake structure? ☐ Water insufficiently chlorinated (free chlorine residual <0.5mg and turbidity >5 NTU at the point of use)? ☐ Lack of fence around intake? ☐ Poor drainage around intake? ☐ Surface water source seasonal? ☐ Bad smell, taste or colour? ☐ Lack of routine water testing? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 	 □ Installation of emergency compact water treatment units (reverse osmosis). □ Control of up-stream activities. □ Install automatic chlorinator. □ Seek alternative groundwater source / tankering. □ Upgrade intake (infiltration gallery or stilling well). □ Removal of contamination from within 100m / 300ft of intake. □ Sealing / repairing / upgrading intake infrastructure. □ Installation of filter unit. □ Fencing the water intake. □ □ 		



	Water chain elements: (Tick all that apply)	Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)		Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)
Water Abstraction	□ Handpump □ Rope pump □ Windlass □ Rope and bucket □ Shadoof □ Submersible pump □ Jet pump □ Centrifugal pump □ Ram pump □ Wind pump □ Other		Potential groundwater contamination risks from oil, fuel, or grease leaks? Potential contamination risks from PCBs (electrical components)? Contamination risks from users (e.g. rope and bucket)? Cracks, leaks or openings around abstraction device attachment? Presence of corrosion, scale, sediment, microbial growth, biofilms? User pinch / puncture / amputation / drown / slip / electrocution risk? Inappropriate for vulnerable groups (elderly / infirm / disabled / children)? Inappropriate water abstraction device construction materials (e.g. lead)? Lack of backflow prevention? Abstraction device poorly maintained? Inadequate fuel storage (contamination or fire risk)? No fence around abstraction facility?	Installation of emergency water abstraction equipment (pumps). Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. Sealing / repairing water abstraction infrastructure. Relocate electrical components >10m / 30ft from source. Upgrading / replacement of water abstraction infrastructure. Installation of user safety measures (guards, slip prevention, system earthing). Installation of aids for vulnerable groups (hand rails, rests, mechanical advantage devices). Installation of backflow device. Upgrade fuel storage facility. Install fence around facility. Refresher training and equipment for personnel.
Bulk Water Treatment	□ Sedimentation basin □ Chlorination □ Roughing filter □ Slow sand filter □ Coag / flocculation □ Infiltration gallery □ UV irradiation □ Membrane filtration □ Reverse osmosis □ Other		Latrine, sewer, septic tank, waste, stagnant water within 10m / 30ft? Presence of birds / bats / vermin? Treatment infrastructure inadequately sealed / covered / unsanitary? Visible cracks, openings, unsanitary treatment unit water entry / exit? Visible water / chemical leaks? Presence of corrosion, scale, sediment, microbial growth, biofilms? Inappropriate construction material (e.g. lead pipes)? Insufficient treatment retention times? Incorrect flow rates (too high)? Poor maintenance schedule / lack of cleaning / filter replacement? Rupture of water treatment chemical stocks (chlorine / alum etc.)? Lack of water treatment equipment (buckets / scales / measuring spoons / cylinders / syringes etc.)? Lack of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots, eye protection, eye baths) for staff using treatment chemicals? Insecure or inadequate storage (ventilation / temperatures) of treatment chemicals (chlorine)? Risk of excessive dosage of treatment chemicals? Inadequate disposal of treatment wastes / sludges / residues? Lack of routine water testing? No fence around treatment facility?	Installation of emergency compact water treatment units. Remove contamination sources from within 10m / 30ft. Removal of disease vectors (birds / bats / vermin etc). Sealing of vector entry points (holes in roof eaves / walls etc). Sealing / repairing / upgrading / water treatment infrastructure. Scrub unit insides with stiff brush and 200mg/l Chlorine solution. Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. Provision of water treatment equipment / consumables. Provision of personal protection equipment. Upgrade water treatment chemicals storage. Upgrade water treatment waste disposal (sludges etc.) Install fence around facility. Routine water quality testing. Refresher training for water treatment personnel.

Water chain elements: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)		
Bulk Water Storage	□ Concrete / brick / stone water tank □ Metallic water tank □ Elevated water tank □ Polyethylene tank □ Oxfam tank □ Bladder tank □ Onion tank □ Oil drums □ Jerry cans □ Buckets □ Other	 □ Insufficient water storage (one day)? □ Reservoir inadequately sealed / covered / unsanitary / leaking? □ Visible cracks, openings, unsanitary water entry / exit / overflow? □ Latrine, sewer, septic tank, waste, stagnant water within 10m / 30ft? □ Presence of corrosion, scale, sediment, microbial growth, biofilms? □ Poor maintenance schedule / lack of routine cleaning? □ Lack of cleaning equipment (buckets / brushes, chlorine etc.)? □ Presence of birds / bats / vermin? □ Lack of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots)? □ Lack of routine water testing? □ 	 □ Install additional emergency storage (Oxfam tanks, bladders). □ Covering / sealing / upgrading / replacing existing water storage. □ Scrub tank insides with stiff brush and 200mg/l chlorine solution. □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Remove contamination sources within 10m / 30ft. □ Removal of disease vectors (birds / bats / vermin etc). □ Sealing of vector entry points (holes in roof eaves / walls etc). □ Provision of cleaning equipment, consumables and overalls. □ Routine water quality testing. 		
Water Distribution and Facilities	□ Piped network □ Water collection points □ Handwashing sinks □ Dishwashing sinks □ Laundry sinks □ Showers □ Other	□ Intermittent supply / negative pressures / insufficient pressure? □ Visible water leaks? □ Sewer, septic tank, waste, stagnant water < 10m / 30ft of pipeline? □ Water insufficiently chlorinated (free chlorine residual <0.5mg and turbidity >5 NTU at the point of use)? □ Illegal connections? □ Absence of water points anywhere healthcare is delivered, food prepared or eaten, or within 5m / 15ft of toilets? □ Insufficient flows (20l bucket <1 min)? □ Insufficient number of water points, sinks, showers, laundry stations? □ Inappropriate design of water points for use by vulnerables (elderly / infirm / disabled / children)? □ Standing water at water points? □ Inappropriate material (e.g. lead)? □ Poor maintenance scheduling? □ Cross contamination with hot water pipe work or fire network? □ Water temperatures 20°C - 50°C / 70°F - 120°F (Legionella risk)? □ Low flows / stagnation / dead legs? □ Inadequate cold weather protection? □ Lack of routine water testing? □ Lack of routine water testing?	 □ Install emergency piped network and distribution points. □ Supplemental mains chlorination to 0.5mg/l free residual at tap. □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Remove contamination sources within 10m / 30ft of pipe route. □ Construction of additional water points (anywhere that healthcare is delivered, food is prepared or eaten, 5m / 15ft from toilets). □ Construction of additional showers (one per 40 inpatients). □ Leak detection and repair. □ Install backflow prevention. □ Remove illegal connections. □ Adding loops to stagnant legs. □ Separate hot and cold water pipes (Legionella prevention). □ Temporary pasteurizing of hot water systems >70°C / 160°F. □ Labelling water unfit for drinking. □ Installation of thermal lagging / electro-resistivity wire. □ Routine water quality testing. □ Routine temperature monitoring. 		
Point of Use Treatment	☐ Ceramic Filter ☐ BioSand Filtration ☐ Multistage Filtration ☐ POU Chlorination ☐ POU Coag/Flocc ☐ SODIS ☐ Boiling ☐ Other	 □ POU treatment system inadequately sealed / covered? □ Presence of corrosion, scale, sediment, microbial growth, biofilms? □ Insufficient treatment retention times? □ Incorrect flow rates (too high)? □ Poor maintenance schedule / lack of cleaning / filter replacement? □ Risk of recontamination through poor handling / hygiene? □ □ □ 	 □ Repairing / replacement of POU water treatment parts / unit. □ Provision of additional POU treatment units. □ Scrub with tooth brush and 200mg/l chlorine solution. □ Shock chlorinating with 50mg/l solution for 30 minutes. □ Hygiene promotion. □ Routine water quality testing. □ □ 		



S	Sanitation chain elements: (Tick all that apply)	Hazard assessmen (Tick all that apply, add ot		Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)	
Toilet Superstructure	□ Plastic emergency squatting slab □ Wooden emergency squatting slab □ Reinforced concrete squatting slab □ Non reinforced dome concrete slab □ Concrete sanplat □ Ceramic pour flush squatting slab □ Ceramic cistern flush sitting toilet □ Non flush pedestal type toilet □ Urine diverting toilet □ Other	Toilet block unsanital toilet or inside cubicle Evidence of open def Insufficient number of every 20 health facility. Lack of dedicated toil isolation wards / area Insufficient toilet distributed facility (absence of to 150ft of any location delivered, or food prescribed for Toilet containment storoken / missing / full Excreta leaking from Inadequate cleaning (less than twice a day of excreta or urine)? Lack of cleaning equimops, brushes, deter Lack of personal prote (gloves, aprons, over Lack of functional has station within 5m / 15 equipped with soap, and adequate drainad Disposal of chemical pharmaceuticals into Presence of birds / be Fly inundation (flies of toilet vault during assecutive Cultural inappropriate Lack of privacy (lack cubicle walls or door) Lack of security (lack lock on toilet door or Insufficient number of by vulnerable groups disabled / children)?	ry (excreta on e / bathroom)? fecation? ff toilets (one for ty users)? lets within as? ribution across oilets within 50m / where healthcare epared or eaten)? ructure cracked / l / unsanitary? vault or pipes? of toilet block y or strong smell ipment (buckets / rgent etc.)? tection equipment ralls, boots)? ndwashing off toilet block running water ge? s / toilets? ats / vermin? observed leaving sessment)? e design of toilet? of adequate of toilets usable	□ Provision of additional emergency toilets (portable toilets, bucket toilets, simple pit latrines, trench latrines). □ Cleanup of open defecation. □ Construction of dedicated toilets for isolation wards / areas. □ Construction of additional toilets within 50m / 150ft of everywhere where health care is delivered, or food is eaten or prepared. □ Provision of toilet cleaning materials, consumables and personal protection equipment. □ Health and safety training for cleaning staff. □ Construction of additional functional handwashing stations within 5m / 15ft of every toilet. □ Sealing / repairing / upgrading toilet infrastructure. □ Installation of door locks / lighting Removal of disease vectors (birds / bats / vermin etc). □ Sealing of vector entry points (holes in roof eaves / walls etc). □ Fly control (sealing entry points, spraying with deltamethrine). □ Installation of aids for vulnerable groups (hand rails, adapted toilet seats), additional lighting for children's toilets. □ Hygiene promotion. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □].
Collection / Storage	□ Diroct pit	Excreta containment overflowing? Excreta containment inadequately covered Excreta containment cracked / broken / lea Excreta containment / 5ft above groundwa Inadequate strong disexcreta from infection Fly inundation (one of observed leaving the during the assessme Presence of vermin comparison of the comparison of	structure d or sealed? structure visibly aking? structure < 1.5m ater level? sinfection of us wards. or more flies toilet vault nt period)? or other vectors?	 □ Emergency cleanup operations. □ Emergency desludging. □ Provision of additional emergency toilets (portable toilets, bucket toilets, simple pit latrines, trench latrines). □ Sealing / repairing / upgrading toilet infrastructure. □ Disinfection of excreta from infectious wards with 0.2% Cl. □ Fly control (sealing entry points, spraying with deltamethrine). □ Provision of toilet cleaning materials, consumables and personal protection equipment. □ Staff health and safety training. □ □ 	

Sanitation chain elements: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)	
Excreta Removal / Handling	□ Human emptying □ Motorized emptying □ Buckets □ Vacuum pumps □ Diaphragm pumps □ Centrifugal pumps □ Other	 □ Excreta leakage into public environment during emptying? □ Direct contact between excreta and personnel during emptying? □ Lack of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots, hats, eye protection)? □ Lack of on-site showers for workers? □ Desludging equipment or vehicles inadequately cleaned or disinfected (0.2% chlorine), between desludging? □ Inadequate disposal of desludging equipment cleaning water? □ Visible traces of excreta on equipment during transportation or storage? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	 □ Prevention of all human emptying activities where alternative emptying solutions exist. □ Provision of proven toilet desludging / emptying equipment (diaphragm or vacuum reservoir type desludging machines). □ Provision of personal protection equipment. □ Provision of disinfecting equipment and supplies (chlorine, sprayers, measuring cups and cylinders, reservoirs, scales, jugs, stirring spoons). □ Health and safety training for cleaning staff. □ Routine monitoring of desludging activities and staff health. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 	
Excreta Transportation	□ Sludge tankers □ Sludge carts □ Sealed drums □ Other	 □ Excreta transportation tank overflowing, leaking, inadequately sealed or covered? □ Visible traces of excreta on transportation or storage system? □ Visible traces of excreta along transportation route? □ Unauthorized dumping of excreta along transportation route? □ Fly inundation (one or more flies observed on excreta exit or entry during assessment period)? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	 □ Replacement tanker / cart. □ Emergency cleanup operations of public environment, tanker / cart, or transportation route. □ Coverage / sealing / repairing of excreta transportation tank. □ Fly control (sealing entry points, spraying with deltamethrine). □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	
Sewers	□ Conventional sewer □ Simplified sewerage □ Interceptor sewer □ Vacuum sewer □ Other	 □ Sewer pipes or inspection chambers overflowing, blocked or leaking? □ Inspection chambers or rodding eyes inadequately covered or sealed? □ Sewer pipes exposed (erosion) or insufficiently buried (<0.5m / 2ft)? □ Poorly designed interceptor systems (insufficient septic tank retention)? □ Fly inundation (one or more flies observed on inspection chamber exit or entry during assessment period)? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	 □ Emergency cleanup operations. □ Sewer replacement / sealing / relocation / upgrade. □ Sewer inspection chamber sealing / replacement / relocation / upgrade. □ Sewer covering / erosion prevention measures. □ Fly control (sealing entry points, spraying with deltamethrine). □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	



Sanitation chain elements: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)		
Excreta Treatment	☐ Off site sewage treatment works ☐ Waste stabilization ponds ☐ Constructed wetlands / reed beds ☐ Septic tank ☐ Trickling filter ☐ Anaerobic digestor ☐ Activated sludge ☐ Thickening ponds ☐ Drying beds ☐ Composting ☐ Other	 □ Excreta containment structures cracked, broken, overflowing, leaking, inadequately covered or sealed? □ Inadequate protection from surface water inundation? □ Insufficient treatment retention times? □ Incorrect flow rates (too high)? □ Poor maintenance schedule / lack of cleaning / replacement? □ Presence of excreta in the facility public environment? □ Lack of cleaning equipment (buckets / mops, brushes, detergent etc.)? □ Lack of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots)? □ Lack of onsite showers for personnel? □ Inadequate fence around facility? □ Inadequate fence around facility? 	 □ Emergency cleanup operations. □ Excreta treatment containment structure replacement / upgrade □ Tertiary effluent disinfection with chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite or chlorine gas before final disposal. □ Construction of additional protection measures against surface water inundation. □ Construction of additional protection measures against groundwater leaching. □ Provision of equipment, cleaning supplies, personal protection equipment, shower facilities. □ Improvements to site fencing. □ Fly control (sealing entry points, spraying with deltamethrine). □ □ 		
Excreta Disposal / Reuse		 □ Untreated disposal of health facility excreta into natural water bodies? □ Excreta disposal system structure visibly cracked / broken / leaking? □ Excreta disposal system less than 1.5m / 5ft above groundwater level? □ Application of untreated excreta to directly to land. □ Lack of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots)? □ Fly inundation (one or more flies observed leaving the toilet vault during the assessment period)? □ Inadequate soil covering of treated sludges applied to land. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 	 Immediate termination of any activities disposing untreated health facility excreta into water bodies or public environment? □ Emergency cleanup operations. □ Tertiary effluent disinfection with chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite or chlorine gas before final disposal. □ Excreta disposal structure replacement / upgrade □ Provision of equipment, cleaning supplies, personal protection equipment, shower facilities. □ Fly control (sealing entry points, spraying with deltamethrine). □ □ □ □ 		
Operation / Management		 □ Insufficient numbers of dedicated cleaning and maintenance staff? □ Staff insufficiently trained? □ Poor routine cleaning and maintenance schedule? □ Lack of maintenance equipment (shovels, wheelbarrows, buckets)? □ Lack of personal protection equipment for medical waste personnel (thick soled boots, thick gloves, aprons, overalls, eye protection, masks)? □ Lack of clean-up equipment and consumables for spills (buckets, brushes, mops, chlorine, detergent)? □ Lack of on-site showers for workers? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 	 □ Temporary financial support for cleaning and maintenance staff. □ Provision of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots, eye protection). □ Provision of disinfecting equipment and supplies (chlorine, sprayers, measuring cups and cylinders, reservoirs, scales, jugs, stirring spoons). □ Provisional of maintenance and desluding equipment. □ Health and safety training. □ Routine monitoring of desludging activities and staff health. □ Construction of staff showers. □ □ □ □ □ □ 		

SECTION III: HEALTH FACILITY INFECTIOUS WASTEWATER DISPOSAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT					
	Wastewater elements: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	(Potential control measures: Tick all that apply, add others if needed)
Collection / Storage	☐ Bucket ☐ Drum ☐ Basin ☐ Wastewater holding tank ☐ Other		Infectious wastewater collection vessel overflowing, broken, leaking? Wastewater from cleaning / bathing / handwashing or laundering activities visibly present in public environment? Insufficient number of wastewater disposal points? Lack of dedicated wastewater disposal for isolation wards?		Emergency cleanup operations. Sealing / repairing / upgrading wastewater infrastructure. Provision of additional temporary wastewater collection vessels. Disinfection of wastewater from infectious wards with 0.2% CI.
Wastewater Handling	☐ Human emptying ☐ Other		Risk of direct contact between infectious wastewater and personnel during movement / emptying? Risk of spillage of infectious wastewater into public environment during movement / emptying? Lack of protection equipment? Lack of on-site showers for workers?		Provision of personal protection equipment, disinfecting equipment and supplies. Health and safety training for cleaning staff. Routine monitoring of wastewater management and staff health. Provision of additional showers.
Conveyance	 □ Open drainage canal □ Covered drainage canal □ Wastewater pipe □ Other 		Infectious wastewater blocked / leaking / overflowing into public environment during conveyance? Infectious wastewater conveyance system uncovered?		Sealing / repairing / relining / upgrading / unblocking of existing wastewater conveyance systems.
Wastewater Treatment / Disposal	☐ Offsite sewage treatment works ☐ Soakage pit ☐ Infiltration trenches ☐ Combined sewer ☐ Combined septic tank ☐ Constructed wetlands ☐ Other		Untreated disposal of infectious wastewater from cleaning / bathing / laundry / handwashing into natural water bodies or public environment? Wastewater treatment / disposal system structure visibly cracked / broken / leaking? Insufficient treatment retention times? Incorrect flow rates (too high)? Final effluent disposal system < 1.5m / 5ft above groundwater level? Inadequate fence around facility?	0 0 0 0 000	Emergency construction of safe wastewater disposal infrastructure (soakage pits / soakage trenches). Repair / relining / upgrading / unblocking of existing wastewater treatment systems. Disinfection of wastewater from infectious wards with 0.2% Cl. Routine monitoring of wastewater management activities and staff health.
Management			Poor routine maintenance schedule? Lack of drain clearing equipment (shovels, wheelbarrows, buckets)? Lack of personal protection equipment (gloves, aprons, overalls, boots, hats, eye protection)? Lack of on-site showers for workers?		Professional training including health and safety training. Provision of disinfection equipment and consumables. Provision of personal protection equipment Routine monitoring of infectious wastewater disposal activities.

S	SECTION IV: HEALTH FACILITY WASTE MANAGEMENT HAZARD ASSESSMENT					
	Health waste chain: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	(Potential control measures: Tick all that apply, add others if needed)	
Waste Collection	□ Sealed puncture-proof sharps box. □ Strong leak proof plastic bags. □ Metal waste bins □ Plastic waste bins □ Wooden baskets □ Cardboard boxes □ Other		Lack of waste segregation practice by staff at point of generation? Lack of colour coding and labelling for waste bags and containers? Insufficient quantities of medical waste containers (one medical waste container within 5m / 15ft of every location where waste generated, one general waste bin per 20 patients)? Waste containers full / overflowing? Medical waste containers or bags broken, inadequately covered, sealed, or leaking fluids? Sharps container not puncture-proof or tamper proof? Removal of disposable syringes from needles before inserting in sharps box (risk of injury)? Lack of immediate disposal of used sharps into sharps box at point of generation? Waste collection containers inadequately protects staff, patients, or facility environment from waste? Inadequate regular cleaning / disinfection (minimum weekly) of waste containers? Fly inundation (one or more flies observed leaving the waste container during the assessment period)?		waste bags and containers. Provision of additional new durable waste containers, strong leak-proof plastic bags and disposable sharps boxes.	
Waste Handling / Conveyance	□ Trolley □ Cart □ Wheelbarrow □ By hand □ Other		Mode of conveyance / handling from point of generation to point of storage / disposal inadequately protects staff / patients / environment from waste? Lack of adequate sealing of sharps boxes or infectious wastes in robust designated waterproof sacks before removal from hospital ward? Bags or containers of infectious waste or sharps visibly broken / leaking? Lack of personal protection equipment for medical waste personnel (thick soled boots, thick gloves, aprons, overalls, eye protection, masks)? Lack of clean-up equipment and consumables for spills (buckets, brushes, mops, chlorine, detergent)? Lack of on-site showers for workers?		Emergency cleanup operations. Provision of additional new waste conveyance equipment (cart / trolley / wheelbarrow) and leak-proof plastic bags. Replacement / repair of existing waste conveyance equipment. Emergency medical waste cleanup operations. Provision of disinfecting equipment, supplies and personal protection equipment Staff health and safety training.	

	Health waste chain: (Tick all that apply)	Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)	
Intermediate Storage	□ Locked waste storage room □ Locked external waste storage enclosure □ Other	□ Intermediate storage location inadequately locked / fenced? □ Waste storage bags / containers inadequately covered or sealed, visibly broken or leaking? □ Intermediate storage facility adequately protects bags / containers from environment (wind, rain, or sun)? □ □ □ □ □ □	□ Emergency cleanup operations. □ Construction / upgrade of intermediate waste storage area (concrete floor slab, roofing, surface water diversion canal, fence, locks, or gate). □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	
Waste Treatment / Disposal	□ Off-site treatment □ Off-site disposal □ High temperature incinerator (>800°C) □ Low temperature incinerator (<800°C) □ Oil drum incinerator □ Open fire pit □ Sharps pit □ Placenta pit □ Small waste pit □ Sanitary landfill □ Organic composting □ Autoclave □ Chemical disinfection □ Other	 □ Medical waste disposal area unfenced, unlocked or insecure? □ Medical waste disposal area <50m / 150ft from facility or water sources? □ Sharps, placenta, ash or other waste pits inadequately covered or sealed (concrete slab, locked access door)? □ Sharps, placenta, ash or other waste pits visibly cracked / broken / leaking? □ Sharps, placenta, ash or other pits <1.5m / 5ft above groundwater level? □ Fly inundation (one or more leaving waste pits during assessment)? □ Presence of vermin or other vectors? □ Medical waste (sharps, infectious waste, expired drugs) observed in the treatment / disposal area or within the health facility public environment? □ Headwalls of pits < 30cm / 1ft above ground (surface water infiltration)? □ Incineration of sharps or infectious wastes below 800°C / 1,500°F? □ Incinerator located <50m / 150ft from health facility (air quality risk)? □ Soil covering of sanitary landfill or retired waste pits less than 0.5m / 2ft? □ Covering of sanitary landfill or retired waste pits less than 0.5m / 2ft? 	 □ Emergency cleanup operations. □ Construction / upgrade of waste treatment / disposal area (additional pits, additional incinerators, concrete floor slab, roofing, surface water diversion canal, elevation of pit headwalls, fence, locks, or gate). □ Construction of high temperature incinerator >800°C / 1,500°F. □ Incinerator refresher training. □ Relocation or decommissioning of dangerous waste treatment / disposal area. □ Covering of inadequately sealed landfill or pits with 0.5m / 2ft soil. □ Fly control (breeding site management, spraying with deltamethrine). □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	
Waste Operation and Management		□ Insufficient numbers of dedicated staff responsible for waste management? □ Lack of waste related accident / injury reporting, logging and action? □ Lack of personal protection equipment for medical waste personnel (thick soled boots, thick gloves, aprons, overalls, eye protection, masks)? □ Lack of clean-up equipment and consumables for spills (buckets, brushes, mops, chlorine, detergent)? □ Lack of on-site showers for workers? □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	 □ Temporary financial support for existing / additional waste staff. □ Provision of durable waste containers, leak-proof plastic bags & disposable sharps boxes. □ Provision of waste handling conveyance equipment (cart / trolley / wheelbarrow). □ Provision of personal protection equipment (thick soled boots, thick gloves, aprons, overalls, eye protection, masks). □ Provision of clean-up equipment and consumables (buckets, mops, brushes, chlorine, detergent). □ Construction of additional showering facilities for staff. □ Staff health and safety training. □ □ 	

SECTION V: DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL HAZARD ASSESSMENT							
	e vector activity: k all that apply)	Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)			Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)		
Breeding Sites Removal			Solid waste, food waste or organic waste visible in public environment? Standing water (ponds, puddles, ditches, streams, surface waters) visibly present in public environment? Blocked stormwater ditches? Springs, wells, boreholes, reservoirs, inadequately sealed? Wastewater from cleaning / bathing / handwashing or laundering activities visibly present in public environment? Latrine pits, septic tanks, medical waste pits inadequately protected against surface water or disease vector intrusion? Bathrooms, kitchens, wards, medical waste disposal area unsanitary (presence of food, excreta, wastes)? Health facility floors and surfaces unsanitary (lack of daily cleaning with detergent and hot water). Long grasses <100m / 300ft of health facility?		Emergency clean up of dumped wastes in public environment. Unblocking / re-levelling of any surface water drainage ditches. Draining / backfilling of all natural land depressions. Surface water management including construction of new drainage / diversion ditches. Sealing of water sources. Protection of latrine and waste pits against water intrusion. Upgrade of latrine superstructures to VIP type. Daily collection and disposal of food and organic wastes. Daily cleaning of health facility floors and surfaces. Cutting of long grasses within 100m / 300ft of health facility.		
Physical Barriers			Lack of mosquito / fly screens (<1.5mm / 1/16") around window, door, eaves and any other openings. No mosquito screen (<1.5mm / 1/16") around latrine / septic tank vent pipes. Cracks, gaps or other physical entrances into health facility structure (eaves, roof, floor boards, etc). Lack of insecticide treated mosquito nets for inpatient beds.		Mosquito screens (<1.5mm / 1/16") around window, door, eaves and any other openings & self-closing door mechanisms. Screening (<1.5mm / 1/16") to latrine / septic tank vent pipes. Provision of insecticide treated mosquito nets for inpatient beds. Closure of any physical cracks or gaps into the health facility (eaves, roof, floor boards, etc).		
Chemical Control			Lack of routine indoor residual spraying or thermal fogging program. Absence of fly traps and rodent traps. Lack of annual bed net re-treatment activities with insecticide at the start of the mosquito season for inpatients.		Indoor residual spraying at start of mosquito season. Installation of fly traps and electrocution devices. Thermal fogging (twice during mosquito season). Re treatment of mosquito nets. Provision of rodent traps		
Food Waste			Inadequate protection of dry food stores from rodents and insects? Uncovered / leaking food waste bins? Kitchen or eating area surfaces, floors or utensils inadequately cleaned? Uncovered food wastes in facility grounds or waste disposal area?		Improvements to food storage facilities and equipment. Replacement / repair of kitchen food waste bins. Improved cleaning of kitchen and dining surfaces, floors & utensils. Daily removal and burial of food wastes (30cm / 1ft soil cover).		

5	SECTION VI: INFECTION CONTROL HAZARD ASSESSMENT								
1	Infection control element: (Tick all that apply)	Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)			Potential control measures: Tick all that apply, add others if needed)				
Infectious Wards			Absence of guarded footbath and handwashing stations at entrances and exits of infectious wards? Lack of dedicated toilets, showers, and laundry facilities that protects staff, patients and environment? Lack of dedicated disposal facility for blood and body fluids that protects staff, patients and environment? Lack of washable floor surfaces and mattresses (non-porous materials)? Lack of routine cleaning program? Lack of hygiene education for patients, carers and visitors?	0 0 0 0 000	Installation of footbaths (0.2% CI) and functional handwashing stations (with guard) at entrances and exits of infectious wards. Construction of dedicated safe additional toilet, shower and laundry facilities. Upgrade floor coverings (plastic sheeting) and mattress covers (waterproof covers). Ensure all patients, carers and visitors are informed about the essential practices for limiting disease transmission.				
Cleaning / Disinfection			Absence of clear routine cleaning schedule and frequencies for different facility zones, surfaces and fittings. Floors and surfaces visibly dirty? Spills of blood and body fluids inadequately or tardily absorbed, cleaned and disinfected? Inadequate disinfection of mattresses and pillows between patients or whenever soiled? Bedding mats not destroyed and replaced between patients?		Define cleaning requirements and frequencies for different health facility zones, surfaces and fittings. Define clean up protocols for blood and body fluids. Upgrade washable surfaces to non-porous resistant materials.				
Laundry			Inadequate handling, disinfecting, washing, drying, storage, or transportation of bed linen and medical garments? Insufficient quantity of bed linen and medical garments?		Upgrade health facility laundry facilities including storage for medical linens. Provision of additional new medical linens. Define clean up, disinfecting, washing, drying, storage and transportation protocols for medical linens.				
Management			Insufficient numbers of dedicated staff responsible for waste management? Staff inadequately trained in infection control measures. Lack of personal protection equipment for medical waste personnel (thick soled boots, thick gloves, aprons, overalls, eye protection, masks)? Lack of clean-up equipment and consumables for spills (buckets, brushes, mops, chlorine, detergent)?		Temporary financial support for cleaning staff. Infection control training. Provision of personal protection equipment (thick soled boots, thick gloves, aprons, overalls, eye protection, masks). Provision of clean-up equipment and consumables (buckets, mops, brushes, chlorine, detergent).				



S	SECTION VII: HANDWASHING HAZARD ASSESSMENT								
	Handwashing element: (Tick all that apply)		Hazard assessment questions: (Tick all that apply, add others if observed)	Potential control measures: (Tick all that apply, add others if needed)					
Hardware			Absence of operational handwashing stations (water, soap, safe drainage) Within 5m / 15ft of every toilet? Where healthcare is provided? Hohere food is prepared or eaten? Entry & exits of infectious wards? Absence of soap or water at any handwashing station? Unsafe wastewater disposal into a system that protects users and the environment from contamination.		Installation of additional permanent or temporary (drums of water with basin to catch wastewater) operational handwashing stations equipped with water, soap and safe drainage to soakage pit. Provision of soap. Upgrade / installation of safe wastewater disposal systems (e.g. soakage pit).				
Handwashing Promotion			Medical staff observed not following correct handwashing procedure. 1. Remove jewellery. 2. Wet hands and wrists. 3. Apply soap and lather well. 4. Palm to palm fingers interlaced. 5. Scrub back of each hand with palm of other hand & vice versa. 6. Scrub backs of fingers with opposing fingers interlocked. 7. Scrub each thumb clasped in opposite hand. 8. Scrub fingertips of each hand in opposite palm. 9. Scrub each wrist clasped in opposite hand. 10. Pat hands dry with paper towel. Absence of posters reminding users of correct handwashing procedure? Patients, carers and visitors are not informed about handwashing practices within 10 mins of arrival? Staff are inadequately trained in infection control measures including correct handwashing?		Installation of handwashing reminder posters illustrating the correct handwashing procedure at critical handwashing points around the health facility. Refresher training on infection control measures and handwashing for facility staff. Routine monitoring of handwashing behavhior. Dedicated handwashing / infection control presentation for new patients and carers.				
Management			Insufficient numbers of dedicated staff responsible for hygiene promotion, monitoring and enforcement? Staff inadequately trained in infection control measures including handwashing. Lack of critical handwashing supplies in particular soap.		Temporary financial support for hygiene promoters. Infection control / handwashing refresher training sessions. Provision of soap.				

SECTION VIII: WATER QUALITY TESTING

Relevant water quality parameters to be tested vary from context to context depending upon the nature of the source of water (groundwater or surface water), the nature of rocks making up groundwater aquifers, and the nature of land use (industrial and agricultural activity) around the health facility.
3
residuals if water chlorination activities are being initiated) on a daily basis. In more stable situations, the
frequency will be less. Some parameters are unlikely to change much over time (such as the levels of
groundwater mineral contaminants such as arsenic and fluoride). At a minimum, these indicators need to
be measured once as a baseline and then at least quarterly throughout the emergency response.
If the health facility is supplied with mains water from a reliable public network, the most appropriate
parameters are free chlorine residual and faecal coliforms.
If groundwater aquifers are known to contain traces or arsenic, fluoride, iron, manganese, or other
minerals then these parameters should be tested.
Surface waters in areas where industrial or agricultural activities are commonplace should be sent to
national laboratories for broad spectrum testing of multiple industrial and agricultural contaminants.
If a sanitary survey shows there is a risk that water could be contaminated from latrines, septic tanks,
sewers, or agricultural activity then the water should be tested for nitrates in addition to faecal coliforms.
Water samples should be taken at a minimum from the water source and point of water collection.
Complex water systems may require samples at intermediary stages e.g. storage or following treatment.

Location	Parameter	Frequency	Standard / Threshold	Means of	
_			/ Threshold	Verification	
Groundwater source	Faecal contamination	Monthly	0 fcu/100ml	Water sampling at point of abstraction	
	рН	Monthly	Monthly 6.5 – 8.5		
	Turbidity	Monthly	<5 NTU		
	Arsenic	Quarterly	0.05 mg/l		
	Fluoride	Quarterly	1.0 – 1.5 mg/l		
	Iron*	Quarterly	0.3 mg/l		
	Manganese*	Quarterly	0.1 mg/l		
	TDS	Quarterly	1000 mg/l		
Surface water source	Faecal contamination	Monthly	0 fcu/100ml	Water sampling at point of abstraction	
	рН	Monthly	6.5 – 8.5		
	Turbidity	Monthly	<5 NTU		
	TDS	Quarterly	1000 mg/l	1	
	Broad spectrum contaminant analysis	Quarterly			
Piped mains water	Faecal contamination	Monthly	0 fcu/100ml	Water sampling at point of entry	
	Free chlorine residual	Weekly	>0.5 mg/l		
	рН	Monthly	6.5 – 8.5	1	
	Turbidity	Weekly	<5 NTU		
Water collection point	Faecal contamination	Monthly	0 fcu/100ml	Random selection of 4 water collection	
	Free chlorine residual	Weekly	> 0.5mg/l	points	
	Turbidity	Weekly	< 5 NTU		
	Flow	Quarterly	0.125 l/s		

^{*} Levels of Iron and Manganese of above 0.3 mg/l and 0.1 mg/l are not hazardous to health, however the adverse taste may causes users to abandon the source in favour of another unprotected source.



	I The fro I Try	ese key informant primer questions have been compiled as an aide memoire to help find out: I What health facility staff feel are the key public health hazards? I What health facility staff feel are the underlying causes of various public health hazards? I What health facility staff feel are the solutions to various public health hazards? e aim of the tool is to help collect background information on WASH issues that may not be obvious midirect observation, in particular any underlying non-technical causes (e.g. social or managerial). I to interview a number of key staff (Director, Head Sanitarian, Medical Staff) and triangulate responses. I e list of questions is not exhaustive and is merely intended as a conversation primer. Additional estions should be formulated based on the replies from key informants and the emergency context. I not to simply read the questions directly off the list. Instead use the themes as conversation starters. There is no need to ask all questions on the list. Choose only the themes that are relevant to the context. I to keep questions as open-ended as possible. Ask staff for their opinions. Keep asking 'why?'. I to avoid overburdening respondents - concentrate on factors that pose the greatest health risk first. I was can use the interview to debrief staff - if it is carried out after the infrastructure assessment.
/	#1.	General background information on number of staff and users. How many staff, inpatients, inpatient carers, and outpatients are present in the health facility every day? Have you seen the number increase as a result of the emergency or do you expect it to increase? What is the capacity (number of beds) and do you have temporary space for expansion if required?
Genera		General perceptions of key public health risks in the health facility. What do you feel are the biggest challenges in ensuring that the facility is free from public health risks? Where are the biggest hazard out of water quality, water quantity, excreta disposal, infection contro medical waste management, laundering facilities, bathing facilities, handwashing and vector control? Where geographically in the health facility are the biggest hazards? What do you feel are the solutions?
		Perceptions concerning water quantity for the health facility. How much water is typically available / collected per day? Do you feel there is enough for cleaning, laundering, handwashing, drinking, bathing, infection control? Was there more water before the emergency or has the emergency caused interruptions in supply?
	#4.	Perceptions concerning water quality in the health facility. Do you feel the water is of good quality? Was the quality of the water better before the emergency? Do some parts of the health facility have better water quality than others? Where along the water chain do you feel are the biggest risks to water quality? What do you feel could be done to improve the water quality?
	#5.	Discussion concerning water sources supplying the health facility. What are the main sources of water for the health facility? How far are these water sources? Who takes care of these sources? Is there any change in the water collection pattern during the year? Do you feel these water sources are sufficiently safe and sanitary? Are there any safer alternative water sources that could be exploited?
Water	#6.	Discussion concerning water management and what happens during system breakdown. Does the water system ever break down? Whose responsibility is it to get the system working when the water source/system breaks down? Do you feel there are enough staff to operate and maintain the water supply system? Do you feel they have sufficient tools, materials, and training?
		Discussion concerning safe water storage in the health facility. How is water stored in the health facility? Do you feel there is enough water storage? Does water ever run out? Is drinking water stored separately from water for washing, cooking, bathing or cleaning? How often are the water storage vessels cleaned, how are they cleaned, and who cleans them?
	#8.	Discussion concerning safe water treatment in the health facility. Is any form of water treatment practiced in the health facility (boiling, filtering, chlorination)? Can you suggestion any improvements that can be made to the treatment practices?
	#9.	Discussion concerning access to water points in the health facility. Are there water points in every part of the health facility where healthcare is being provided? Are there any parts of the health facility with access problems (e.g. low flowrates, poor quality)? Do infection wards have their own dedicated water points? Do you feel that generally there are enough water points?

	#10.	Discussion concerning access to toilet facilities in the health facility. Are there toilet facilities in every part of the health facility where healthcare is being provided? Are there any parts of the health facility with problems (e.g. full, leaking, fly infestation, cleanliness)? Do you feel that generally there are enough toilets?
Excreta Disposal		Discussion concerning public health risks from toilet facilities in the health facility. Where along the sanitation chain do you feel are the biggest public health hazards? Are there any high risk activities such as excreta conveyance, handling, tankering, lagooning? Where is the excreta finally disposed? Do you feel the sanitation chain can be improved or made safer in any way?
Excreta	#12.	Discussion concerning toilet design in the health facility. Do you think the toilet design is generally acceptable to children, the elderly, the infirm, disabled users? Do you have any suggestions for improving the design?
7	#13.	Discussion concerning toilet cleaning, operation and maintenance. Who is responsible for cleaning the toilets and how often are they cleaned? Who is responsible for repairing, emptying or unblocking the toilets and sanitary systems? Do you feel there are enough staff considering the size of the health facility and number of toilets? Do you feel the staff are adequately trained and motivated? Do you feel the staff have the correct tools, cleaning equipment, consumables and personal protection?
Jisposal	# 14.	Discussion concerning infectious wastewater disposal in the health facility. How is infectious wastewater from laundering of soiled bedding, cleaning of infectious wards, patient bathing areas, or handwashing activities disposed? Do you have any suggestions for reducing the public health risks form infectious wastewater?
Wastewater Disposal	#15.	Discussion concerning surface water management. When it rains, are there any problems with surface water drainage of the site? Are there any risks that contaminated rainwater could leave the site and contaminate the community? Who is responsible for clearing ditches and maintaining the drainage network? Do the staff have the correct tools and personal protection equipment to carry out this work? Do you have any suggestions for improving surface water management?
ement	#16.	Perceptions concerning waste generation and collection in the health facility. How much sharps waste, infectious waste, and non-infectious waste is generated per day? Do you feel there are enough appropriate waste collection containers? Do you feel healthcare wastes are adequately separated and managed? Do you have any suggestions for improving current practices?
ste Management	#17.	Perceptions concerning waste movement and storage at the health facility. How is medical waste moved around the facility? Is medical waste stored anywhere while it waits for treatment, collection or final disposal? What do you feel could be done to improve the movement or storage of wastes?
Healthcare Waste	#18.	Discussion concerning waste treatment and disposal at the health facility. How are the different wastes treated and finally disposed of at the health facility? Do you feel that the waste disposal site is large enough for the health facility? Do you have any suggestions for improving how medical waste is treated or disposed?
Hea	# 19.	Discussion concerning waste disposal operation and management. Do you feel there are enough staff to collect and dispose of the waste at the health facility? Do you feel they have sufficient tools, materials and personal protective equipment, and training to keep the waste disposal chain safe for staff, patients and the environment?
	#20.	Discussion concerning disease vectors in the health facility? Do you have any problems with the presence of disease vectors in and around the health facility (such
r Control		as vermin, bats, birds, mosquitoes, ants, cats, dogs)? Do you have any problems with stagnant water, blocked ditches, long grasses, infestations in latrine pits or septic tanks, or food or infectious waste management? Do you have any suggestions how any problems mentioned can be addressed?
Disease Vector Control	#21.	Discussion concerning disease vector control activities in the health facility? What sorts of vector control activities do you carry out (e.g. clearing breeding sites, barriers and screens, use of bed nets, waste management, cleaning and disinfecting, indoor residual spraying, and fogging)? Do you have any suggestions for improvements to vector control activities in the health facility?
Dise		Discussion concerning vector control operation and management. Do you feel there are enough staff to carry out vector control activities at the health facility? Do you feel they have sufficient tools, equipment, materials and personal protective equipment, and training to carry out disease vector control activities?

I

| |

I

| | |

| | |

I

| | | |

	 #23. Discussion concerning access to laundry facilities in the health facility. Are the health facility facilities for laundering, drying and storing bed linen and medical linen sufficient? Do you feel there are enough locations for public laundering and clothes / bedding drying? Do infection wards have their own dedicated public laundry facilities? Are you aware of any problems with the laundering facilities and can you suggest any ways that launder at the health facility can be improved?
and Bathing	#24. Discussion concerning laundry operation and management. □ Do you feel that soiled linen and medical linen is safely handled, transported, and disinfected? □ Do you feel there are enough staff to carry out laundry activities at the health facility? □ Do you feel they have sufficient disinfecting equipment, materials and personal protective equipment carry out laundering activities? □ Can you suggest any ways that laundry operations can be improved?
Laundering an	 #25. Discussion concerning access to bathing facilities in the health facility. □ Do you feel there are enough functional showers on-site for medical staff and other staff involved in handling of infectious wastes (cleaners, sanitation workers)? □ Do you feel there are there enough functional public showers for patients and carers? □ Are there bathing facilities within easy access of every part of the facility where healthcare is provided □ Do any of the showers have problems (e.g. low flowrates, blockages, water of poor quality)? □ Do infection wards have their own dedicated public showering facilities? □ Are you aware of any problems with the bathing facilities and can you suggest any ways that bathing the health facility can be improved?
	 #26. Discussion concerning bathing facility operation and management. □ Do you feel there are enough staff to ensure bathing facilities are adequately cleaned and operational □ Do you feel they have sufficient tools, spare parts, disinfecting equipment, materials and perso protective equipment to ensure bathing facilities are clean and operational? □ Can you suggest any ways that bathing operations can be improved?
Food Safety	#27. Discussion concerning food storage, preparation and food safety in the health facility. How is food stored, prepared, cooked, consumed, stored and disposed of in the health facility? Are food storage, preparation surfaces and cooking and eating utensils generally clean and sanitary? Are there issues with disease vectors around the food storage, preparation and consumption areas? Have there ever been any problems related to food safety in the health facility? Do you feel that staff preparing food are adequately trained in food hygiene practices? Do you feel there is any way that food safety can be improved at the health facility?
& Promotion	 #28. Discussion concerning access to handwashing facilities in the health facility. Do you feel there are enough functional handwashing points within easy access of every part of facility where healthcare is provided, in every toilet block and where food is prepared or eaten? Do any of the handwashing points have problems (e.g. low flowrates, blockages, lack of soap)? Do infection wards have their own dedicated handwashing facilities? Are you aware of any problems with the handwashing facilities and can you suggest any ways thandwashing at the health facility can be improved?
hing Facilities	#29. Discussion concerning handwashing promotion and practice in the health facility. ☐ Are there any ongoing activities related to the promotion of handwashing in the health facility? ☐ Do you feel medical staff are correctly training in correct handwashing procedure? ☐ Do you feel inpatients, carers and visitors are sufficiently informed of the importance of handwashing? ☐ Do you feel there are sufficient visual reminders concerning the importance of handwashing?
Handwashing	 #30. Discussion concerning handwashing facility operation and management. □ Do you feel there are enough staff to ensure handwashing facilities are adequately operational? □ Do you feel they have sufficient tools, spare parts, disinfecting equipment, and soap to ens handwashing facilities are clean and operational? □ Can you suggest any ways that handwashing operation and maintenance can be improved?
Infection Control	#31. Discussion concerning infection control practice. How are blood and body fluids absorbed, disinfected and disposed of? How is soiled linen handled, disinfected and cleaned? Do you feel there are enough staff for routine cleaning and disinfection of floors and surfaces? What procedures are in place for disinfecting beds between patients? Do you feel you have sufficient disinfecting equipment, footbaths, sprayers, handwashing basins, so chlorine, mops, brushes, buckets, plastic sheeting, to ensure adequate infection control? Are any special procedures in place for infectious wards? Can you suggest any ways that infection control can be improved?

SECTION X: PLAN VIEW SKETCH OF THE OVERAL	L FACILITY AND ITS GROUNDS
	N
Note I: Use a larger sheet of paper if this page is too small. Note II: Talk to the facility management – they may have copies of ex	sisting plans for the facility that you can photocopy.
Mark the following plus any additional features: □ buildings □ pathways □ access roads □ fences, gates & entrances □ parking areas □ streams □ wells □ borehole □ springs □ ponds □ water storage or treatment infrastructure □ water pipe networks □ stormwater channels □ water collection points and greywater channels □ toilets □ septic tanks □ sewers □ bathing areas and greywater channels □ laundering areas and greywater channels □ laundry drying areas □ infectious wards □ waste pits □ incinerators □ waste disposal area □ surface water drainage channels □ cooking areas □ storage facilities □ play areas	Mark any potential health risks & control measures: □ open defecation □ uncontrolled medical waste □ potential areas for installing additional water storage □ potential areas for new sanitation facilities □ potential water collection point upgrade / expansion □ potential bathing area upgrade / expansion □ potential laundering area upgrade / expansion □ potential waste disposal area upgrade / expansion □ wastewater channels lining / covering / infiltration □ potential improvement of stormwater management - stormwater ditches / filling of areas of ponding □ potential vector control activities □ potential paving of areas for emergency expansion

ℴሎ

SECTION XI: HEALTH FACILITY WASH ACTION PLAN											
WHO PAYS?	OXFAM										
APPROX. COST? (USD\$)	400 USD\$ + 20 USD\$ per month										
UNSKILLED LABOR REQUIRED? (man-days)	1 man-day										
SKILLED LABOR REQUIRED? (man-days)	1 man-day										
MATERIALS / CONSUMMABLES REQUIRED? (e.g. cement, pipes, soap, chlorine)	Buckets, 2001 drum, chlorine, mixing stick, measuring cylinder, chlorine residual tester										
TOOLS / EQUIPMENT REQUIRED? (e.g. spades, wheelbarrows)	Chlorine doser, plumbing wrenches, hacksaw, pipe threading machine										
BY WHEN?	End of week										
BY WHOM?	Health facility Sanitarian / OXFAM										
WHAT? (List of priority control measures)	e.g. Chlorination of health facility water supply	1.	2.	છે	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

SECTION XII: HEALTH FACILITY HAZARD ASSESSMENT SUMMARY – WATER SUPPLY CHAIN

- □ Use this template to document the detailed water chain from source to point of consumption / use.
 □ Ask a staff member to show you the water source and ask them to physically walk you through the water network (i.e. from source, to storage, to treatment, to distribution, to consumption).
- As you follow the system, talk to users about problems, take photos, and use the hazard assessment questions in Section I of the CAT to help identify sanitary risks, along with any control measures.
- Assign a risk level using table 5.1 in section 5.1 of the guide. Do not include hazards that are unlikely during the emergency phase or that have minor or insignificant consequences to health.

System Element	Potential Hazards	Risk Level	Control Measures
<u></u>			
Note I: Use a larger sheet of paper	if this page is too small		

Note II: You may need to photocopy this page if there are multiple water sources.

SECTION XII: HEALTH FACILITY HAZARD ASSESSMENT SUMMARY - EXCRETA DISPOSAL CHAIN Use this template to document the detailed excreta disposal chain from origin to disposal. This may be incredibly simple (e.g. a simple pit latrine) - however in recent emergencies (e.g. Haiti) the sanitation chain has been complex resulting in significant public health risks. Ask a facility staff member to show you the toilets and ask them to physically show you the elements (i.e. from toilet, to storage, to transfer station, to treatment / reuse / septic overflow / leach field etc). ☐ As you follow the system, talk to users about problems, take photos, and use the hazard assessment questions in Section II of the CAT to help identify sanitary risks, along with any control measures. ☐ Assign a risk level using table 5.1 in section 5.1 of the guide. Do not include hazards that are unlikely during the emergency phase or that have minor or insignificant consequences to health. **System Element Potential Hazards** Risk Level **Control Measures** П П Note I: Use a larger sheet of paper if this page is too small.

Note II: You may need to photocopy this page if there are multiple excreta disposal systems.

X

SECTION XII: HEALTH FACILITY HAZARD ASSESSMENT SUMMARY – WASTEWATER DISPOSAL CHAINS Use this template to document the detailed wastewater disposal chain from origin to disposal. This may be incredibly simple (e.g. the use of simple soakaway pits) or it may be more complex if wastewater is being collected, stored or moved (e.g. from temporary handwashing facilities). ☐ Ask a facility staff member to show you the places where wastewater is created (i.e. showers, handwashing stations, laundering points) and ask them to physically show you the elements of the disposal system (i.e. canals, storage, septic systems, treatment systems, leach fields etc). As you follow the system, talk to users about problems, take photos, and use the hazard assessment questions in Section III of the CAT to help identify sanitary risks, along with any control measures. Assign a risk level using table 5.1 in section 5.1 of the guide. Do not include hazards that are unlikely during the emergency phase or that have minor or insignificant consequences to health. **Potential Hazards** Risk Level **System Element Control Measures** П П П П П П П

Note I: Use a larger sheet of paper if this page is too small.

Note II: You may need to photocopy this page if there are multiple wastewater disposal systems being used.

SE	SECTION XII: HEALTH FACILITY HAZARD ASSESSMENT SUMMARY – MEDICAL WASTE CHAINS								
0	Ask a facility staff member to show you the places where medical waste is created (i.e. wards, consultation rooms, delivery rooms, surgery, lab) and ask them to physically show you how each of the different waste types (i.e. sharps, non-sharp infectious wastes, non-infectious wastes, and hazardous wastes) are handled, moved, stored and disposed. As you follow the systems, talk to staff about problems, take photos, and use the hazard assessment questions in Section IV of the CAT to help identify sanitary risks, along with any control measures.								
	System Element	Potential Hazards	Risk Level	Control Measures					
	<u></u>								
	Ţ								
	<u></u>								

Note I: Use a larger sheet of paper if this page is too small. Note II: You will need to photocopy this page for each type of waste being disposed.