

Maternity Waiting House DESIGN GUIDE



FOREWORD

PPAZ and JOICFP has recorded remarkable achievements in the implementation of safe motherhood initiatives around the Masaiti District of Copperbelt through addressing the three delays of maternal mortality in Zambia. The organizations south to south collaboration has embraced the safe motherhood initiative and is in the forefront of accelerating implementation of health development goals in Zambia and making sure that no woman dies while giving life. The Two organization has invested hugely in educating and empowering the people to make informed choices regarding sexual and reproductive health, through consistent reinforcement of the importance of family planning, capacity building of services providers and building cost effective maternity waiting houses which linking expecting mothers to maternity services.

The partnership has taken great care to incorporate national and international directives into its own programming. PPAZ and JOICFP Maternal Child Health strategic direction includes creating an environment where:

- Every woman of childbearing age has the right to obtain optimal health care throughout pregnancy and childbirth for herself and her newborns.
- Every woman is empowered to demand quality, safe and respectful motherhood services and to help encourage other women to do the same.
- Education programmes which stress the key principles of safe motherhood are available to all women and their partners, families and support groups.
- Every woman and newborn has access to essential and life-saving services and appropriate information about safe motherhood.
- All women, men, families and friends come together as active members in the safe motherhood movement, with the knowledge to make decisions that promote safe motherhood within their own communities, work places and surroundings.
- All communities, organizations, groups, corporate bodies and NGOs work together to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS, violence against women and children, and gender inequalities, all of which can impact on safe motherhood.
- The government works in collaboration with women, their communities and other stakeholders in setting enabling policies and implementing programmes in support of safe motherhood.

A key part of our strategic intent is a strong focus on commitment, mobilization and accountability. We hope that the guide could be utilized for construction of facilities with capacity building for community development and look forward to join efforts with everyone to ensure that no woman dies while giving life.

Edford G. Mutuma
Executive Director, PPAZ
(Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia)



INTRODUCTION

What is this book?

This book was written to share the design and know-how for building a Maternity Waiting House from an old shipping container. A Maternity Waiting House is a building that provides accommodation found next to a facility where there are professionals on hand to ensure safe childbirth. They are constructed in an effort to reduce the maternal mortality rate in places where access to such facilities is difficult. Women can stay at these houses for many days prior to their expected delivery date to ensure access to the services once labor begins.

Why this book?

To establish as many Maternity Waiting Houses as possible, and quickly, the project design supervision costs must be reduced to allow local communities to build them without the help of outside experts. Without addressing certain key points at the planning stages, however, including placement, layout, ventilation, and lighting, communities could end up with buildings that are inconvenient and hard to use. This book explains what is important in designing a Maternity Waiting House, and has been written so that it is easy for anyone to understand.

What will this result in?

By making the design and knowhow for building a Maternity Waiting House widely available, this information can be easily communicated to others so that more people in more places will be able to take the initiative to deal with their own problems. Wisdom is a resource that never runs out, and the aim of this book is to share this information with the world and bring happiness to all.

DESIGN STEPS

7 steps will be undertaken to design the Maternity Waiting House.



STEP

1

Build your team

P06



STEP

2

Survey site
and
determine scale

P08



STEP

5

Design
the façade

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STEP

6

Budget adjustment
and
construction

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STEP

3

Remember
key points

P10



STEP

4

Design the building

P14

STEP

7

Important
components

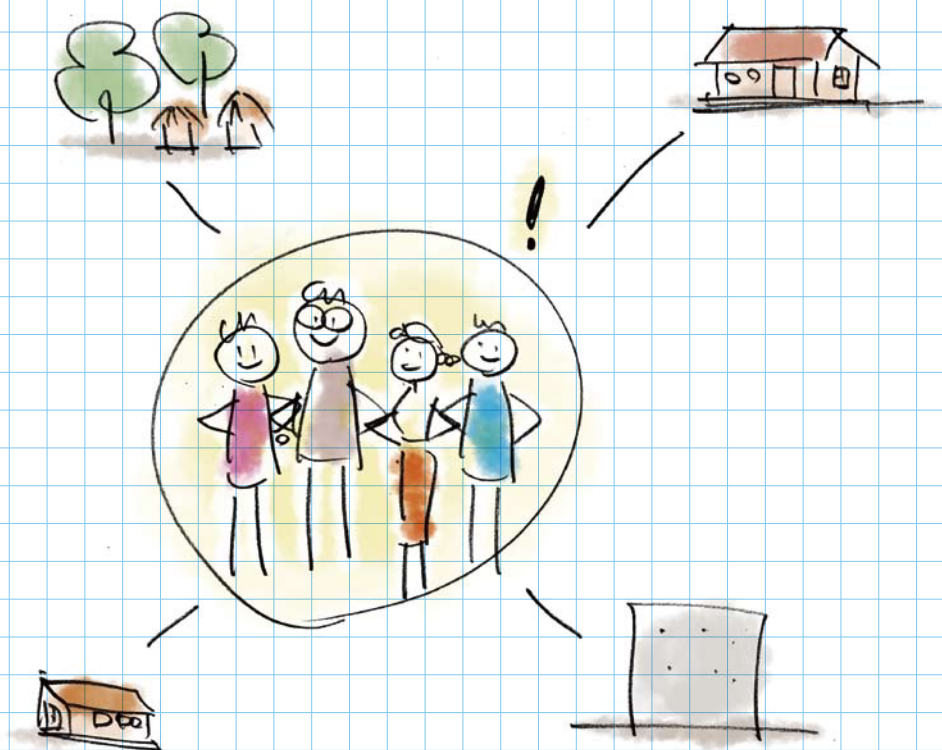
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STEP 1

Build your team

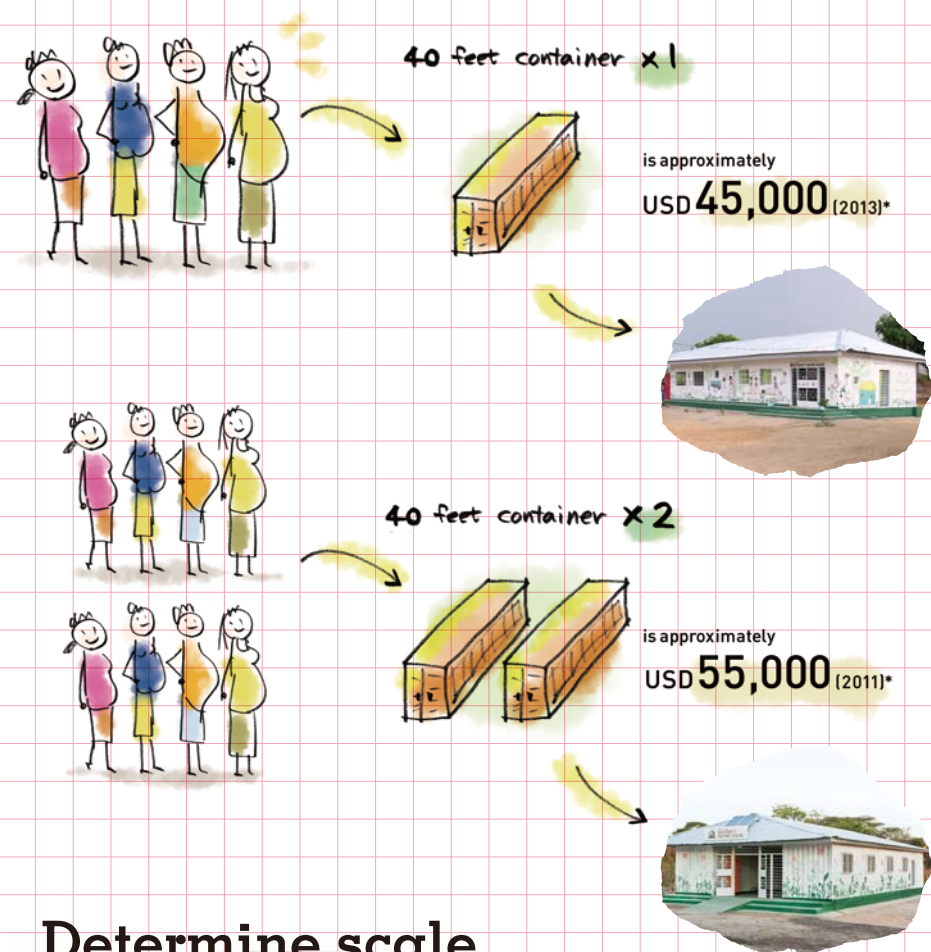
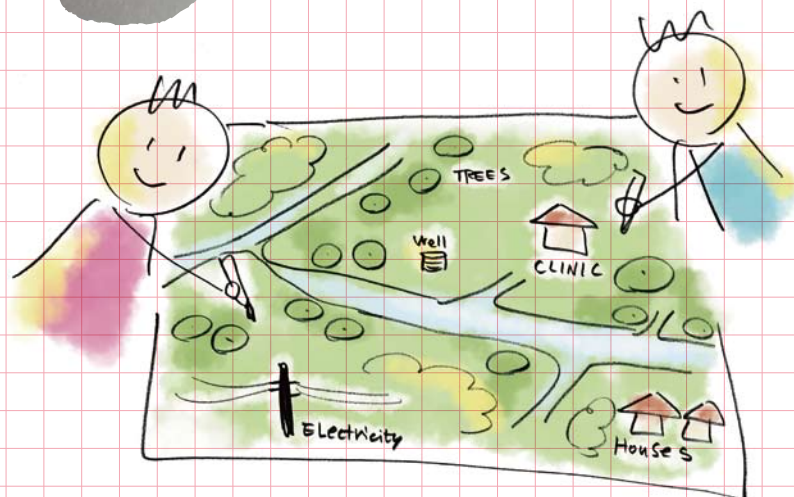
First, gather a number of people and build a design team. It is good to include community people, the management staff of the Health Facility, and people who might be involved with managing the Maternity Waiting House in the future.



STEP 2

Survey site

Next, prepare a map of the area you are planning to build on. On a large piece of paper, map out the main access roads, the childbirth facility, the homes of people working in the neighborhood, and any wells and sources of electricity. It is easier to prepare this by using a map on your mobile phone as reference. (e.g. google map or google earth etc.)



Determine scale

Keeping in mind certain matters such as how many people the house can accommodate, who can help run it, and your budget, decide on the scale of the Maternity Waiting House.

One 40 ft. long container can accommodate four bedrooms, but two can fit eight. The Maternity Waiting House with one 40 feet container would cost approximately USD 45,000 for construction, and the house with two 40 feet container would cost approximately USD 55,000.

*It includes only for the construction, and the cost of container, painting workshop, consultancy fee, and travel cost are not included.

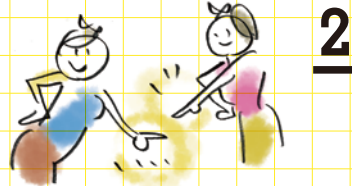
STEP 3

Remember key points

Now, let's learn this song! This goes through the key points to be considered when designing a Maternity Waiting House.



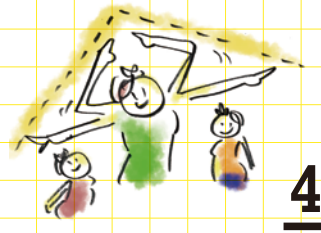
If you wanna make a maternity house...



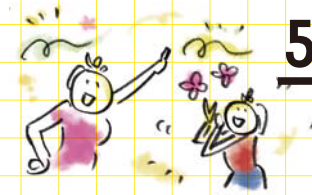
Choose the site.



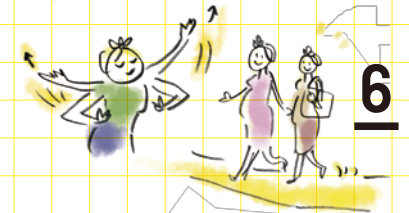
Put container and 3 others into a square.



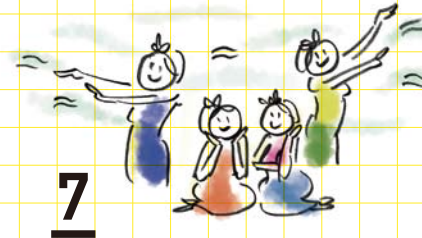
Cover them all by a big roof.



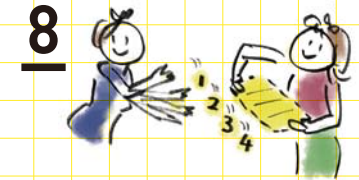
And finish with beautiful drawings!



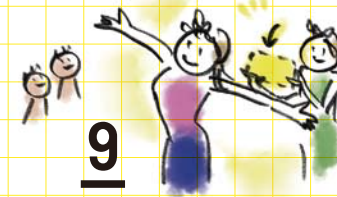
Entrance should face to approach.



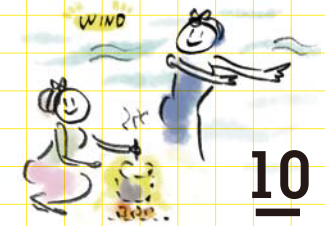
Lounge needs sunshine and wind.



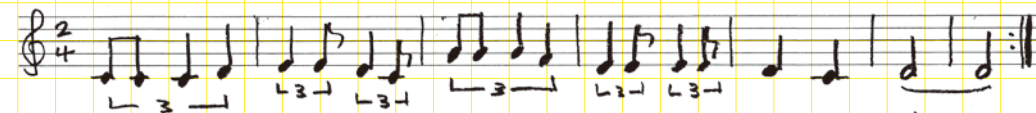
Container next to lounge divided into 4 rooms.



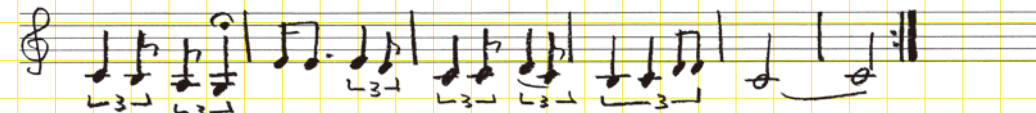
Bathroom should be at the back.



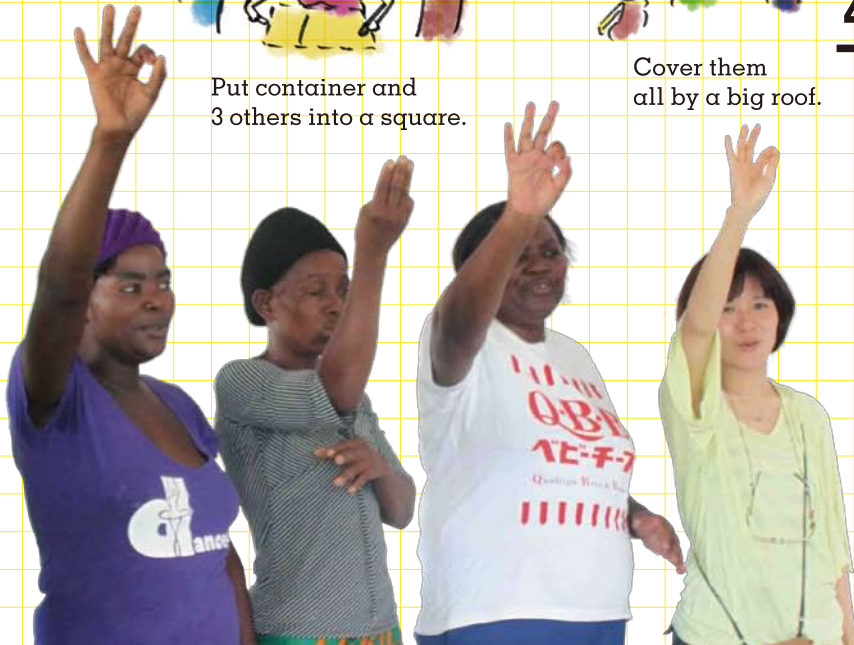
Kitchen needs enough ventilation.



1. Kuchi keni mwea kashi, ifi tenge wapa kwia ke gan da.
(listen to this song, if you wanna make a maternity house.)



Findo filia, mule weno kwashi ka pakwi wahi la.
(then, you need to choose a site first.)



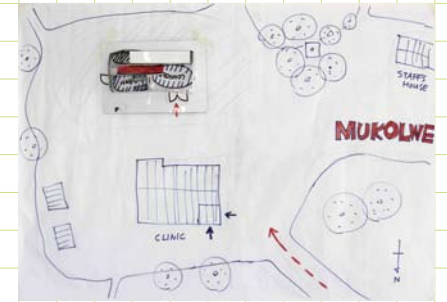


STEP 4

Design the building

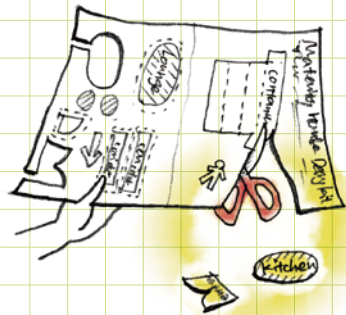
Make a model and draw a plan

It's finally time to design your building. Cut out the attached model kit and follow the instructions to make a model on top of your map.



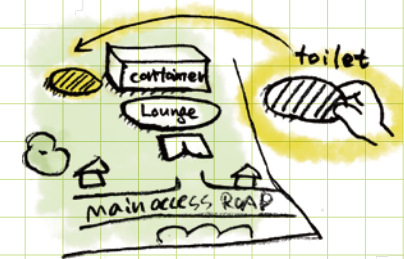
1

Cut out the parts to build the container.



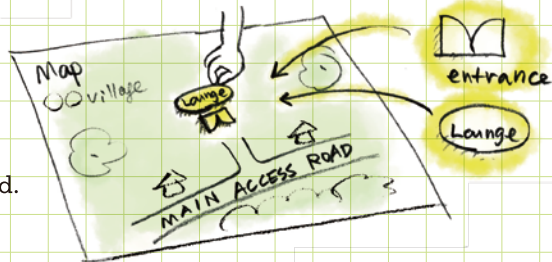
4

Place the toilet at the very back where it is out of sight.



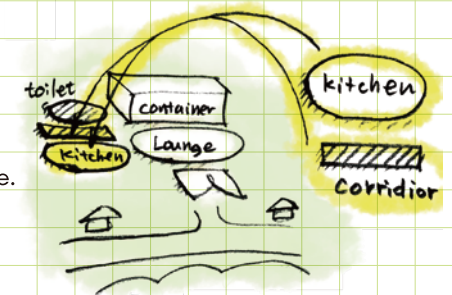
2

Place the building entrance and lounge towards the main access road.



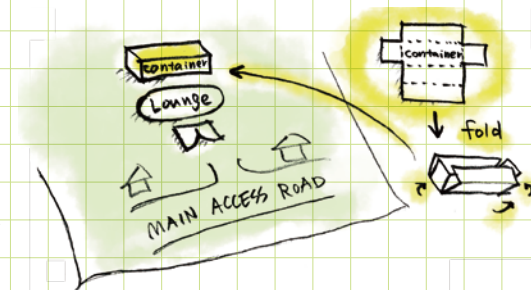
5

Place the kitchen near the lounge. Also add the doorways, linked by a passageway.



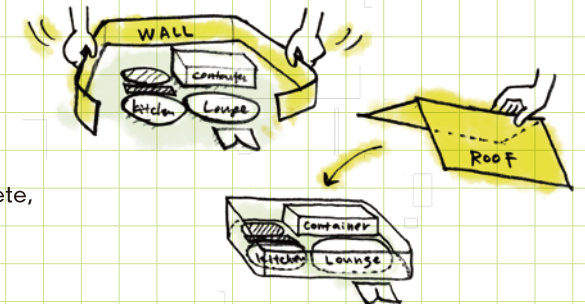
3

Place the container at the back towards the lounge.



6

Once the layout is complete, enclose it in walls and place the roof on top.



Now draw a plan from the model you have just completed. Use one cm graph paper, with each grid representing one meter.



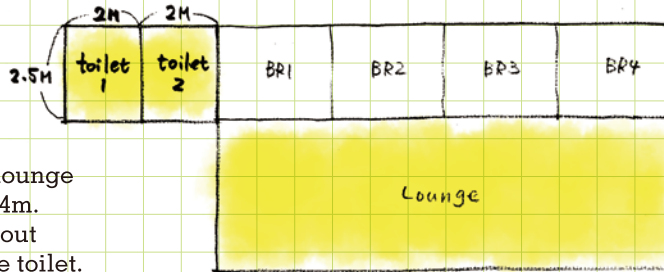
7

Draw the 40feet container, about 12m x 2.5m. The container could be divided into 4 rooms, about 3m x 2.5m.



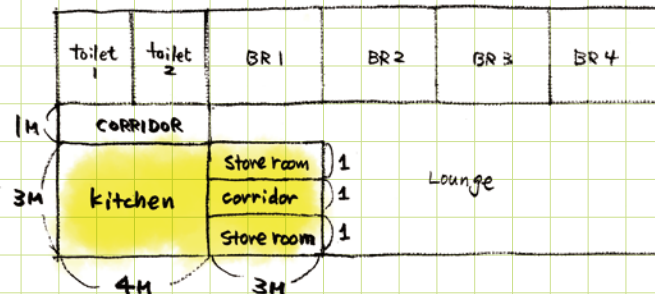
8

The width of the lounge should be about 4m. The two toilet, about 2 m x 2.5 m for one toilet.



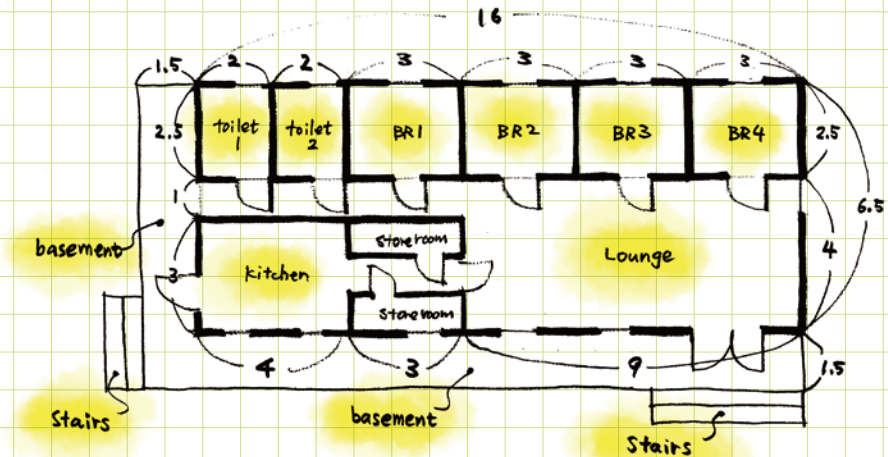
9

The kitchen, about 4m x 3m.



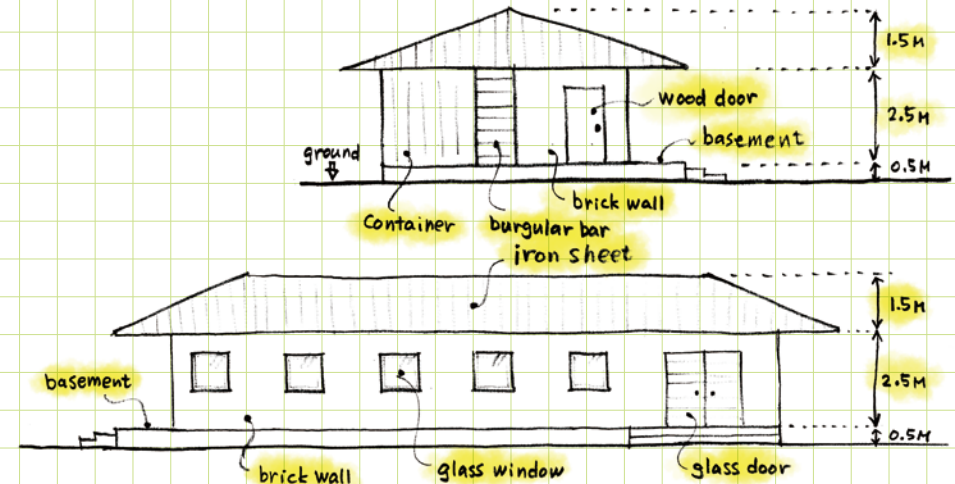
10

Use a bold line for the walls and a fine line for the windows and doorways. Also indicate symbols for doorways and the names of the various rooms.



11

Once you have finished drawing the plan, also draw the elevation.





HUSBAND CARRYING
WIFE FROM HOME
TO
MATERNITY WAITING
HOUSE

STEP 5

Design the facade

Next, let's think about the design of the façade. Colorfully paint the container and brick walls. Think of a great pattern or design that will make everyone want to visit the place.

1



Write the names of the project supporters



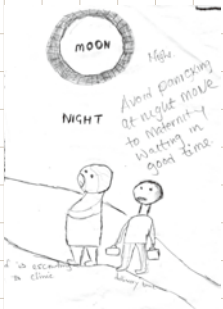
Stamp leaf designs



Draw messages on safe motherhood



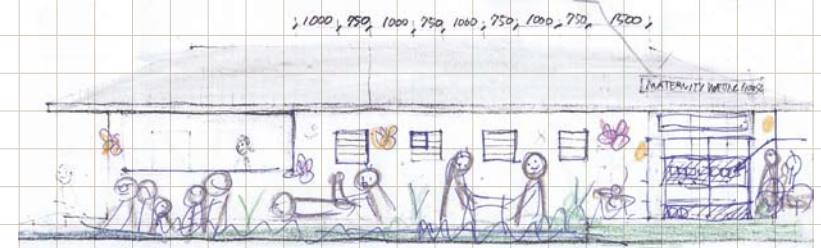
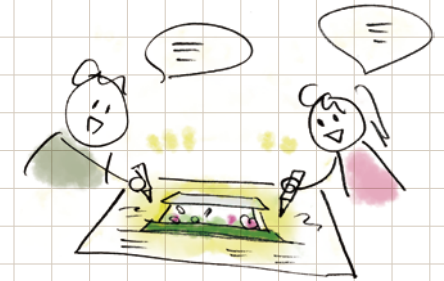
Draw rough sketches



Tell a story of safe childbirth

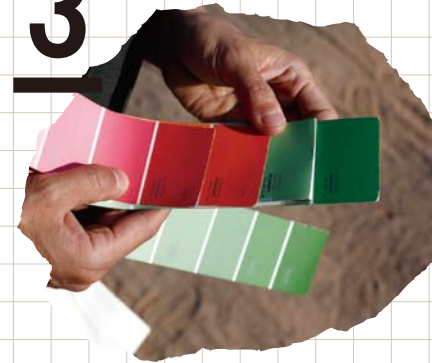
Come up with design ideas.
Gather sketches of ideas from lots of people to come up with an original design.

2



Work out the layout of the designs (which pattern to place on which wall) using the elevation sketch.

3



earth colors

bright colors



Decide on your colors. Use mostly earth colors such as subdued greens or browns with bright colors such as pink, orange or sky blue.



Name of the 100 individuals and organizations supporting the project were incorporated into the art on the walls.



Messages on Safe Motherhood were drawn by the community members.



The participatory painting workshop was held to put the finishing touches on the building.



Family Planning



Anti natal care



Male participation

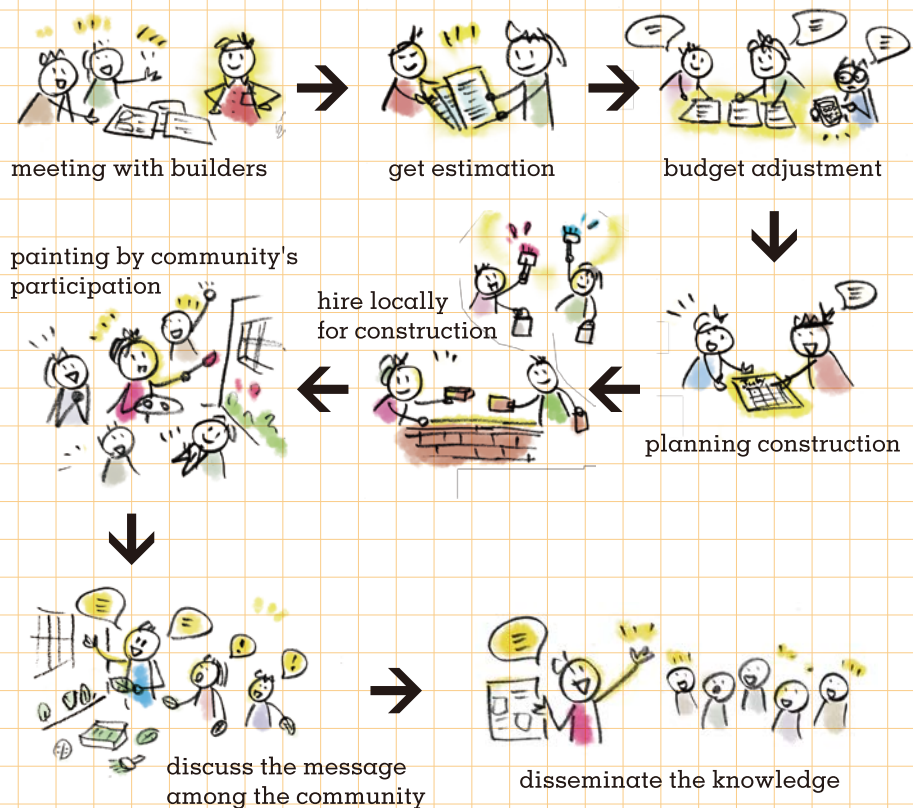


Balanced nutrition

STEP 6

Budget adjustment and construction

Once the layout and façade designs are finalized, get estimates from builders, adjust your construction budget and start planning construction. Hire locally as much as possible for bricklaying and painting.



Once the construction of the Maternity Waiting House is complete, get the community people to take part in painting the façade by organizing a workshop. Organize an opening ceremony and promote the new facility extensively in the area.

STEP 7

Important components for designing the Maternity Waiting House

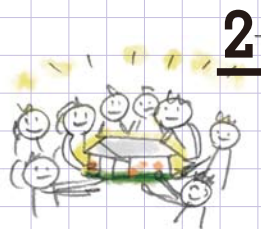


1 Empowerment

Community participation is essential in order to resolve social issues. By encouraging the community participation and building the knowledge and skills of the community people will contribute to community empowerment.

Community-based

The facility will be utilized and maintained through taking a community-based approach. By gaining the ownership, their needs will be well reflected for a client-friendly service facilities.



3 Creative re-use

Used containers can be re-used to be able to cut construction costs. Be creative in utilizing locally available resources.

Knowledge sharing

Share what you have learnt from the process with as many people as you can so that more communities can deal with the issue of high maternal mortality ratio by sharing the knowledge. Become a preacher for this cause.



We hope that you use this “Community participatory approach”
for your programs or existing facilities

Maternity Waiting House

In Zambia, the maternal mortality ratio is 224 women per 100,000 live births. JOICFP initiated the Community Safe Motherhood Project to increase facility-based deliveries for the reduction of maternal mortality in collaboration with PPAZ and Masaiti District from 2011 to 2013, with the support of many private corporations and individuals.

AFRICA

ZAMBIA

JOICFP has built two Maternity Waiting Houses, which are positioned next to the clinics and where expecting mothers can stay free from two weeks before they are due, with the technical assistance of Ms. Mikiko Endo (Architect) using the community participatory approach.

Based on this experience, JOICFP launched the Maternal Newborn and Child Health One Stop Service Project in Masaiti and Mpongwe Districts, Copperbelt Region, Zambia, under the “Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects” from the government of Japan in December 2014 (3-year project).

Three maternity waiting houses, maternity wards, youth center and midwife’s resident will be constructed as well under the project that will provide good quality, comprehensive SRH services in collaboration with PPAZ and Masaiti District and Mpongwe District, Copperbelt Region.

Three MWHs are built in Fiwale, Mukolwe, Mutaba, Masaiti District, Cooperbelt Region, Zambia



No.1
in Fiwale

supported by
UNIQLO and
Cath Kidston and
JOICFP Friends, etc



No.2
in Mukolwe

supported by
UNIQLO and
Cath Kidston and
JOICFP Friends, etc



No.3
in Mutaba

supported by
Government of Japan

ARCHITECT

Mikiko Endo (born in 1971)



Is a Japanese architect based in Tokyo and Zambia. She has been contributing several design projects for the public society to provide healthy and good life for everybody. Master of Architecture(Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music). Master of Excellence in Architecture (the Berlage Institute in NL), First Class Architect in Japan.

<http://www.mother-architecture.org>
info@mother-architecture.org

On 2015, she was awarded "Innovative Architects for the Future Prize" for this maternity house project from Tokyo Society of Architects and Building Engineers, for her contribution to build a better society by extending their architectural skills into various fields.



JOICFP:

JOICFP is a Japan-based international NGO active in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including family planning and maternal health, where it works to improve the health status of women, men and young people of the world.

IPPF:

IPPF works in 170 countries to empower the most vulnerable women, men and young people to access life-saving services and programmes, and to live with dignity. Supported by millions of volunteers and 30,000 staff, IPPF Member Associations provide sexual and reproductive health information, education and services through 65,000 service points.

For more information, please visit the following sites:

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)

<http://www.joicfp.or.jp>

Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ)

<http://www.ppaz.org.zm/>

International Planned Parenthood Federation / Africa Regional Office (IPPF/ARO)

<http://www.ippfar.org/>

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