

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) statistics relevant to COVID-19

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene



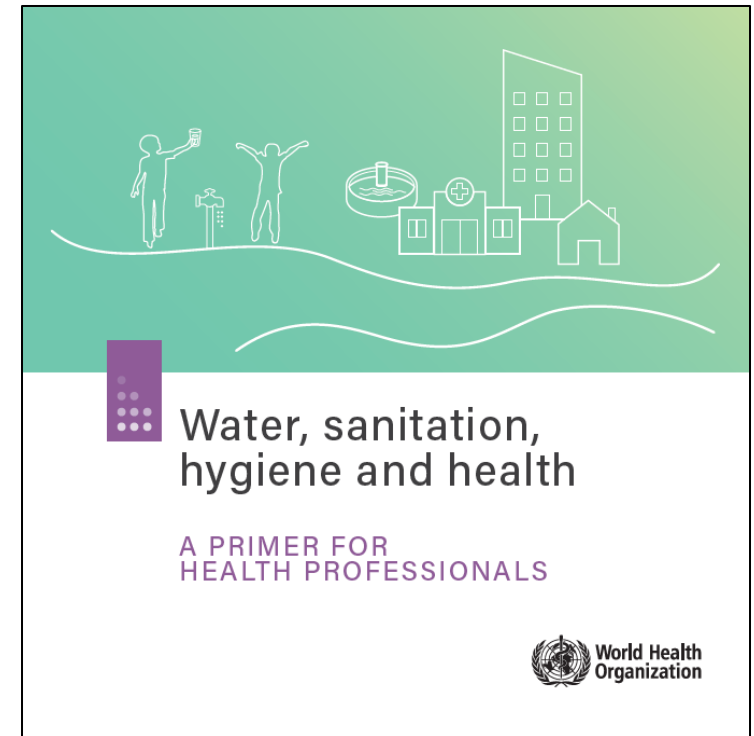
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Ending preventable deaths (WASH-related Health Burden)

- Infectious diseases

DISEASE	DEATHS
Diarrhoeal diseases	828 651
Soil-transmitted helminth infections	6 248
Acute respiratory infections	370 370
Malnutrition ^b	28 194
Trachoma	<10
Schistosomiasis	10 405
Lymphatic filariasis	<10
<i>SUBTOTAL: drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene</i>	<i>1 243 869</i>

- Chemicals (e.g. Arsenicosis)
- Well-being (e.g. dignity, safety, school attendance, livelihoods)
- Water resource management-related (+ 393,239 deaths from Malaria, Dengue)



WASH and COVID-19

- Faecal-oral transmission risk is low
- SARS-CoV-2 is enveloped and fragile compared to typical WASH pathogens
- Very few published studies report culturing of virus from faeces
- Urgent work required to enable, and motivate hand hygiene
- Ongoing research on the value of monitoring SARS-CoV-2 for early warning etc.
- Questions about impact of COVID-19 on water and sanitation services



Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19

Interim guidance

29 July 2020

Background

This interim guidance supplements the infection prevention and control (IPC) documents by summarizing WHO guidance on water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and waste management relevant to viruses, including coronaviruses. This document is an update to the interim guidance document entitled 'Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for the COVID-19 virus', published on 23 March 2020. It is intended for water and sanitation practitioners and providers, and health-care providers who want to know more about WASH and waste risks and practices in relation to COVID-19.

environment to improve and sustain access to hand hygiene facilities and by using a multimodal strategy (refer to hand hygiene practices) to support good hand hygiene behaviour. Performing hand hygiene at the right time, using the right technique with either alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water is critical.

- Existing WHO guidance on the safe management of drinking-water and sanitation services also applies to the COVID-19 pandemic. Water disinfection and wastewater treatment can reduce viruses. Sanitation workers should have proper training and access to personal protective equipment (PPE) and in many

https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/news-events/wash-and-covid-19/en/

Hand Hygiene For All

- WHO and UNICEF initiative launched in June
 - Many partners
 - Following on WHO call for mandatory hand hygiene in public spaces
- Relatively low profile of hand hygiene in COVID-19 responses and plans
- Templates for Country Action Plans



https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/sanitation-waste/sanitation/hand-hygiene-for-all/en/

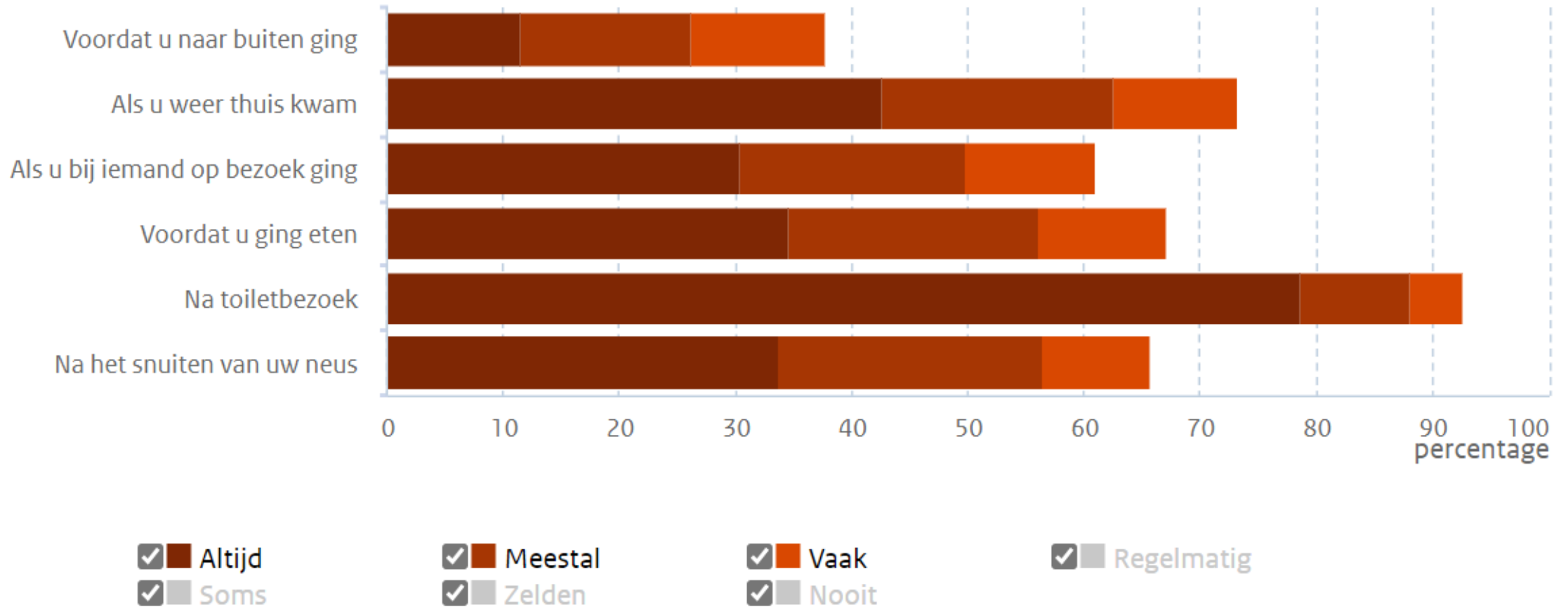
Monitoring Hand Hygiene For All

- Have collected and compiled over 100 monitoring resources
 - Different settings: households, schools, health care facilities, public spaces
- Very little on monitoring hygiene in COVID-19 response
 - More on routine monitoring, e.g. in household surveys
- Next: extract questions and indicators, share good practices, propose harmonized questions and data tools
- Produce report in 2021

Waste u uw handen...



Meting 6, 19-23 augustus



<https://www.rivm.nl/gedragsonderzoek/maatregelen-welbevinden/naleven-gedragsregels>

WASH in Schools: France

LES ECOLES FACE A L'EPIDEMIE DE COVID-19

CHIFFRES CLÉS

recueillis du 10 au 15 mars
une semaine avant la fermeture nationale

COMMUNICATION DES CONSIGNES

90%

des directrices/directeurs d'école
souhaitent un interlocuteur unique
lors des situations de crise

PLAN DE CONTINUITE

73%

des écoles n'ont pas de plan de
continuité d'activité

GESTES BARRIERES

98%

des écoles ont donné des consignes
pour le lavage des mains

25%

des écoles n'ont pas de points d'eau
en nombre suffisant

6 écoles sur 7

ont du savon
en quantité suffisante

3 écoles sur 4

n'ont pas de gel hydroalcoolique

CAPACITE DE PRISE EN CHARGE

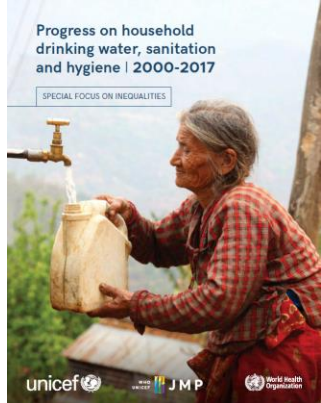
95%

des écoles n'ont pas
de personnel infirmier
en présence régulière

**6 écoles
sur 10**

n'ont pas envisagé de lieu pour
isoler un élève ou un personnel
présentant des symptômes

<https://www.education.gouv.fr/l-observatoire-national-de-la-securite-et-de-l-accessibilite-des-etablissements-d-enseignement-89561>



WASH in households

Seven out of ten people used safely managed drinking water services in 2017

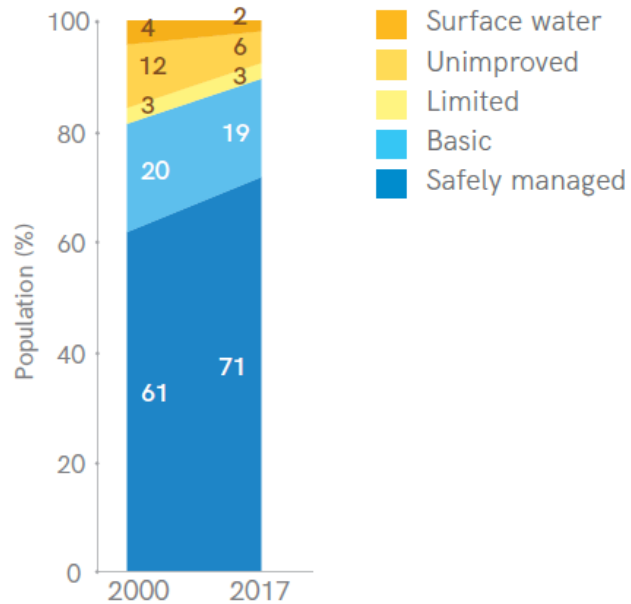


FIGURE 1 Global drinking water coverage, 2000-2017 (%)

Four out of ten people used safely managed sanitation services in 2017

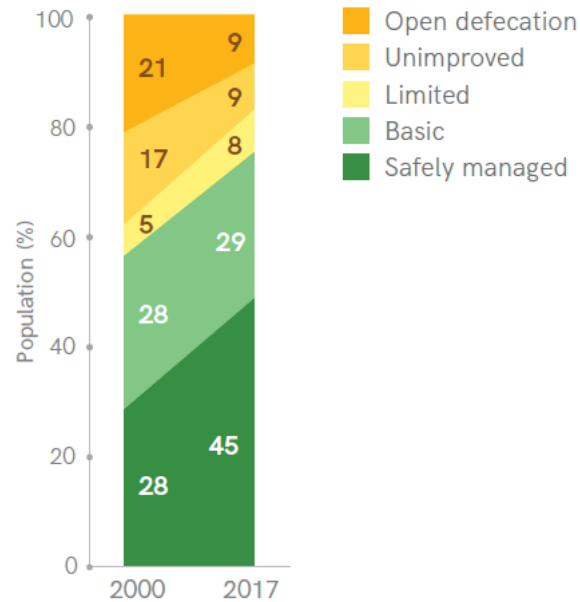


FIGURE 4 Global sanitation coverage, 2000-2017 (%)

Three out of five people had basic handwashing facilities in 2017

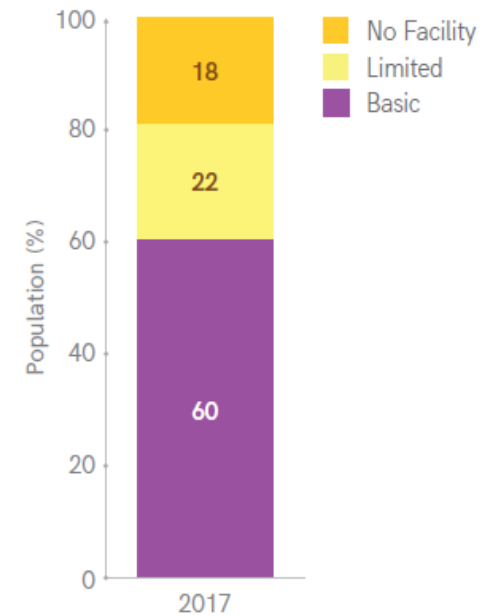


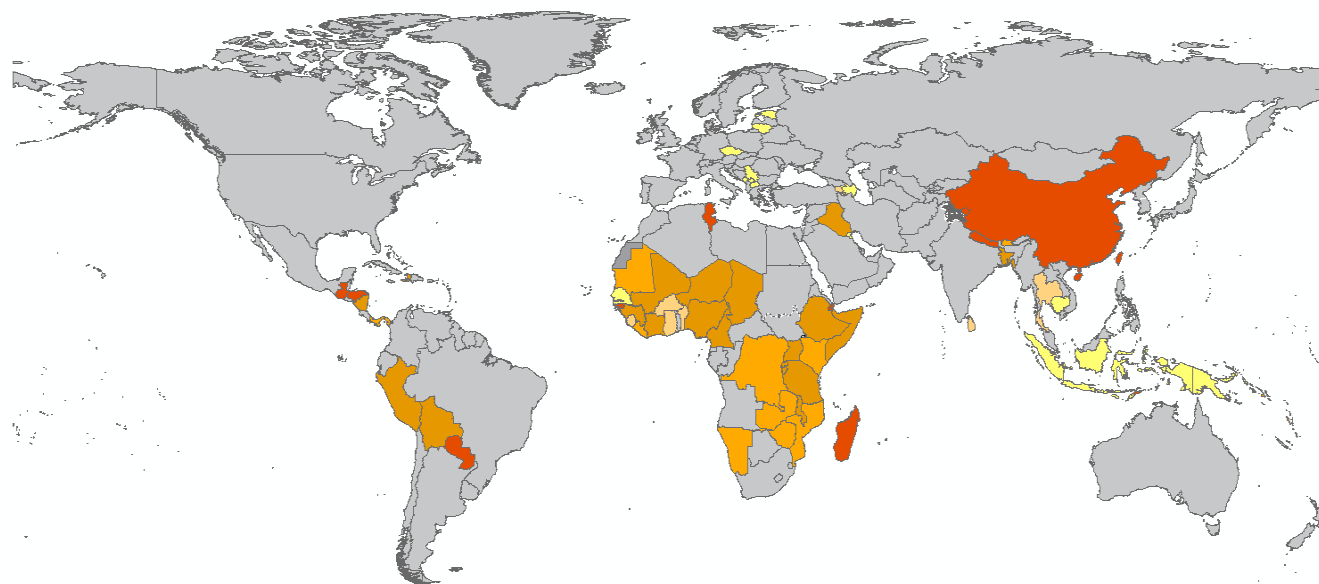
FIGURE 7 Global handwashing coverage, 2017 (%)

WASH in health care facilities



WASH Services	In LDCs
Basic water	50%
Basic sanitation	37%
Hand hygiene at points of care	74%
Basic health care waste management	30%
Environmental cleaning	Insufficient data

In 12 of 71 countries with available data, at least half of health care facilities had no hand hygiene facilities at points of care in 2019



Lack of WASH in health care facilities - a shocking health problem



Up to 90% of health workers **do not adhere** to recommended hand hygiene practices.



Up to 1 million mothers and newborns **die** from preventable infections linked with unclean births.



In Africa, up to 20% of women **get a wound infection** after a caesarean section.



Hospital-born babies in low-income settings are at a higher risk of being **affected by neonatal sepsis**, with infection rates 3 to 20 times higher than in high-income settings.



On average 15% of patients in LMICs will **acquire at least one infection** in acute care hospitals.

5.0 million deaths per year in 137 LMICs from **poor quality care**.

[https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/langlo/PIIS2214-109X\(17\)30101-8.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/langlo/PIIS2214-109X(17)30101-8.pdf)

From Resolution to Revolution

Guidance for action: 8 practical steps

- 1 CONDUCT SITUATION ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT
- 2 SET TARGETS AND DEFINE ROADMAP
- 3 ESTABLISH NATIONAL STANDARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS
- 4 IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND MAINTENANCE



- 5 MONITOR AND REVIEW DATA



- 6 DEVELOP HEALTH WORKFORCE



- 7 ENGAGE COMMUNITIES



- 8 CONDUCT OPERATIONAL RESEARCH AND SHARE LEARNING



- **50 countries** making progress on implementing World Health Assembly Resolution & Practical Steps
- Over **100+ commitments**, totaling more than 100 Million USD
- **30 countries** implementing WASH FIT

What women want

- Over 2 million users of reproductive/maternal health services surveyed from 114 countries
- WASH second most important “demand” after respectful and dignified care

Three Asks...

Health Professionals:

**No WASH =
No UHC**



**Hand Hygiene
4 All**



**WASH in Health
Care Facilities**



Thank you!