Global monitoring of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in households, schools and health care facilities

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

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JMP planning cycle

- Odd years: report on households
- Even years: reports on schools and health care facilities
- Ad hoc: Thematic Reports
# WASH in Schools: indicators and ladders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER</th>
<th>SANITATION</th>
<th>HYGIENE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC SERVICE</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey</td>
<td>Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIMITED SERVICE</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey</td>
<td>Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO SERVICE</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school</td>
<td>Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Highlights: WASH in schools

- Estimates for **120 countries** and **6 out of 8 SDG regions**
- **69%** of schools had a basic drinking water service in 2019
- **584 million children** lacked a basic service at school

- Estimates for **117 countries** and **7 out of 8 SDG regions**
- **63%** of schools had a basic sanitation service in 2019
- **698 million children** lacked a basic service at school

- Estimates for **110 countries** and **7 out of 8 SDG regions**
- **57%** of schools had a basic hygiene service in 2019
- **818 million children** lacked a basic service at school
Acceleration is needed
WASH in Schools: France

https://www.education.gouv.fr/l-observatoire-national-de-la-securite-et-de-l-accessibilite-des-établissements-d-enseignement-89561
# WASH in health care facilities: indicators and ladders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Service</th>
<th>Limited Service</th>
<th>No Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td>Water is available from an improved source on the premises.</td>
<td>Water is taken from unprotected dug wells or springs, or surface water sources; or an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises; or there is no water source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
<td>Improved sanitation facilities are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.</td>
<td>Toilet facilities are unimproved (e.g. pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) or there are no toilets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hygiene</strong></td>
<td>Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.</td>
<td>No functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waste Management</strong></td>
<td>Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.</td>
<td>There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of safely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Cleaning</strong></td>
<td>Basic protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.</td>
<td>No cleaning protocols are available and no staff have received training on cleaning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WASH Services in LDCs</th>
<th>Coverage, 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic water</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic sanitation</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand hygiene at points of care</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health care waste management</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental cleaning</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WASH in health care facilities

• Data + country and regional case studies
  – Ostrava Declaration, Protocol on Water and Health
  – Examples from Georgia, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan

• Investment in WASH in health care facilities

• Principle input to World Health Assembly 2021

Coming 14 December!
## WASH in households: indicators and ladders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Level</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety Managed</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination</td>
<td><strong>Safety Managed</strong></td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite</td>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing</td>
<td><strong>Basic</strong></td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households</td>
<td><strong>Limited</strong></td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing</td>
<td><strong>Limited</strong></td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unimproved</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring</td>
<td><strong>Unimproved</strong></td>
<td>Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines</td>
<td><strong>No Facility</strong></td>
<td>No handwashing facility on premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface Water</strong></td>
<td>Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal</td>
<td><strong>Open Defecation</strong></td>
<td>Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WASH in households

• Country consultation: mid-November through mid-January
• Missing data from WHO European Region
  – Safely managed drinking water (1): Turkey
  – Safely managed sanitation (8): Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
  – Basic hygiene (46): all countries except Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Feedback from previous consultations

• Consultation questions
  – Is the country file missing any relevant national sources of data on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools that would allow for a better estimate?
  – Are the data sources listed considered reliable and suitable for use as official national statistics?
  – Is the JMP interpretation and classification of the data extracted from national sources accurate and appropriate?

• Common responses
  – Where do these numbers come from?
  – What are requirements for data to be used?
  – What counts as national data?
  – “It is the law”
  – Differences in population figures
Hand Hygiene For All

• WHO and UNICEF initiative launched in June
  – Following on WHO call for mandatory hand hygiene in public spaces
  – Many partners

• 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/
Implications of COVID-19 for SDG progress

The Impact of COVID-19 on Global Extreme Poverty

Source: Lakner et al (2020), PovcalNet, Global Economic Prospects. Extreme poverty is measured as the number of people living on less than $1.90 per day.

Interactive data are available at
https://washdata.org/data
Extra slides
Highlights: WASH in health care facilities

Europe

[Data link: https://washdata.org/data/healthcare#!/dashboard/3409]