

JMP highlights from the pan-European Region

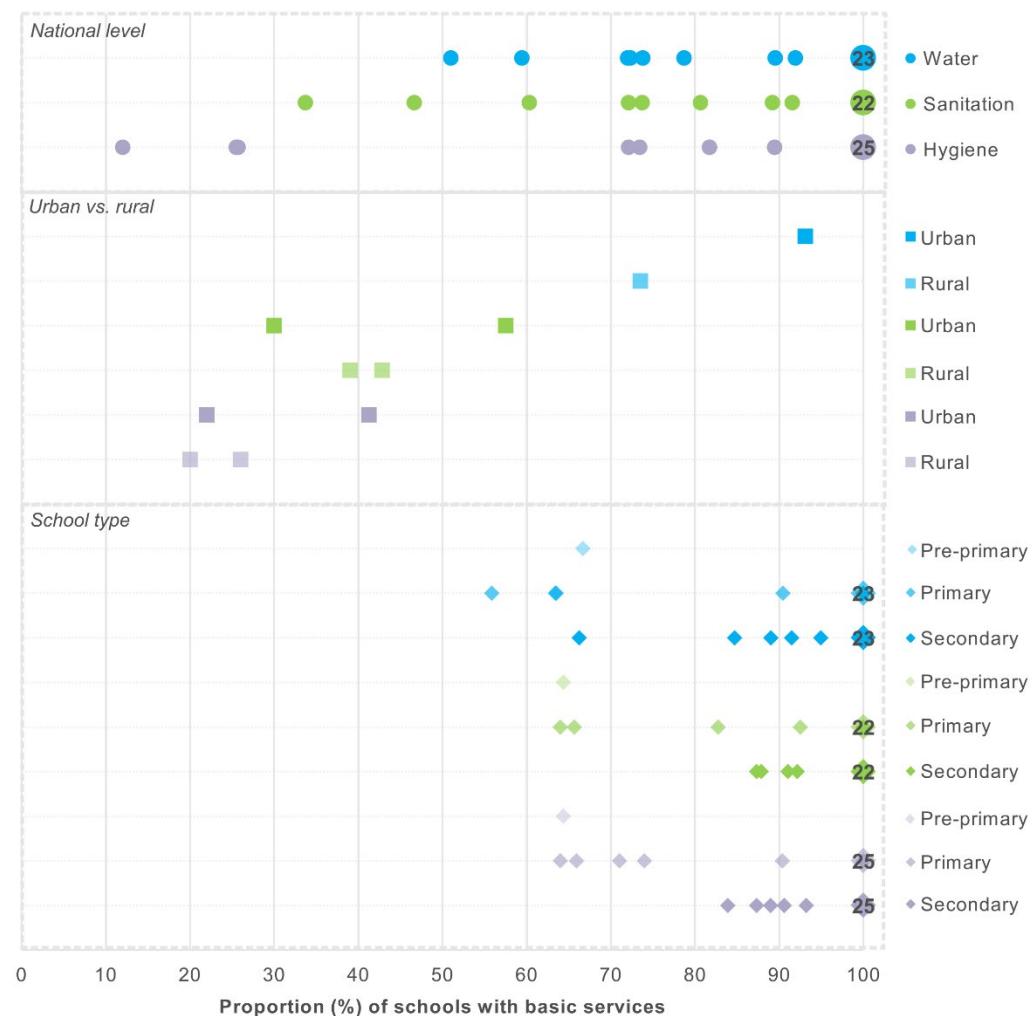
Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting

3 November 2020

WASH in schools

Data availability and basic services

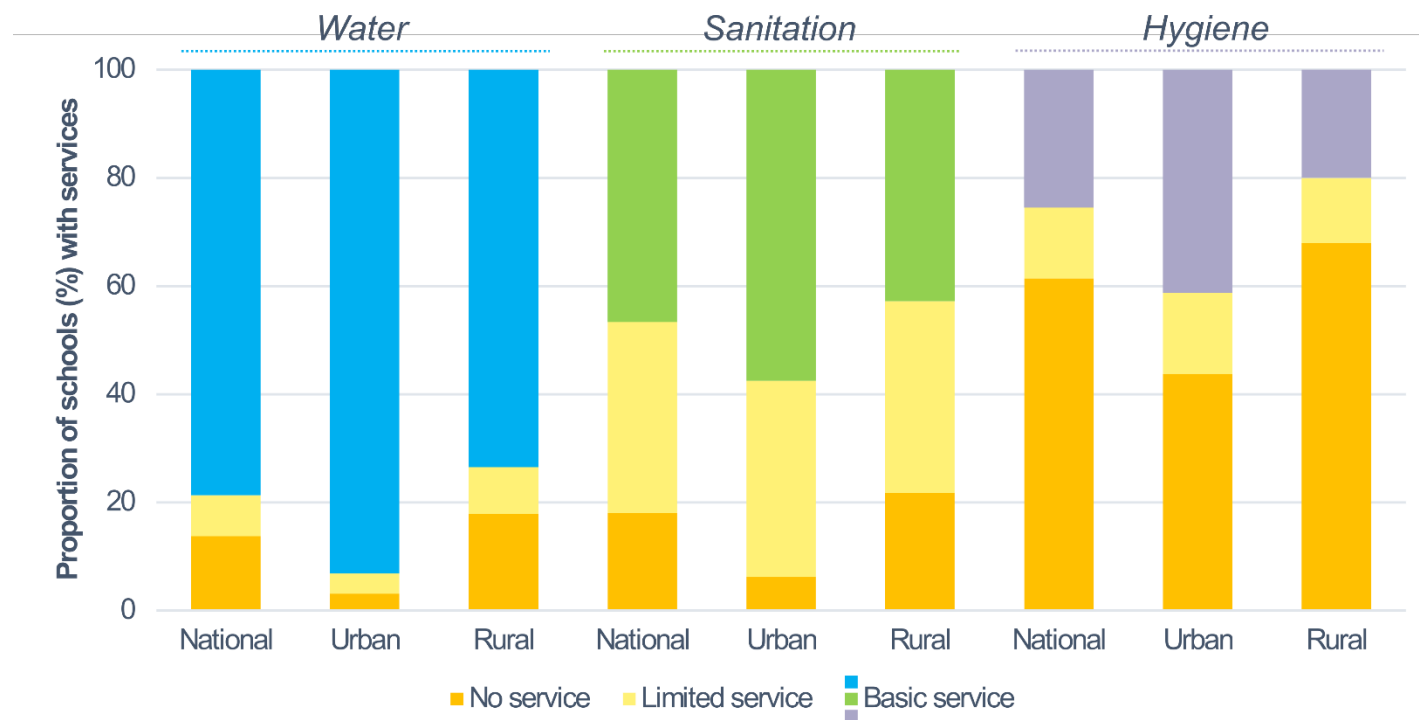
- Data available for 35 countries:
 - Significant increase in number of countries reporting data on WASH in schools
 - Very limited data disaggregated by urban/rural
- Majority of countries reported full coverage of basic WASH services in schools at the national level for primary and secondary schools
- In 2019, in schools of the Region:
 - At least 7 M pupils lacked basic sanitation facilities
 - At least 6 M pupils did not enjoy basic drinking-water



WASH in schools

Case study: Basic services in Tajikistan

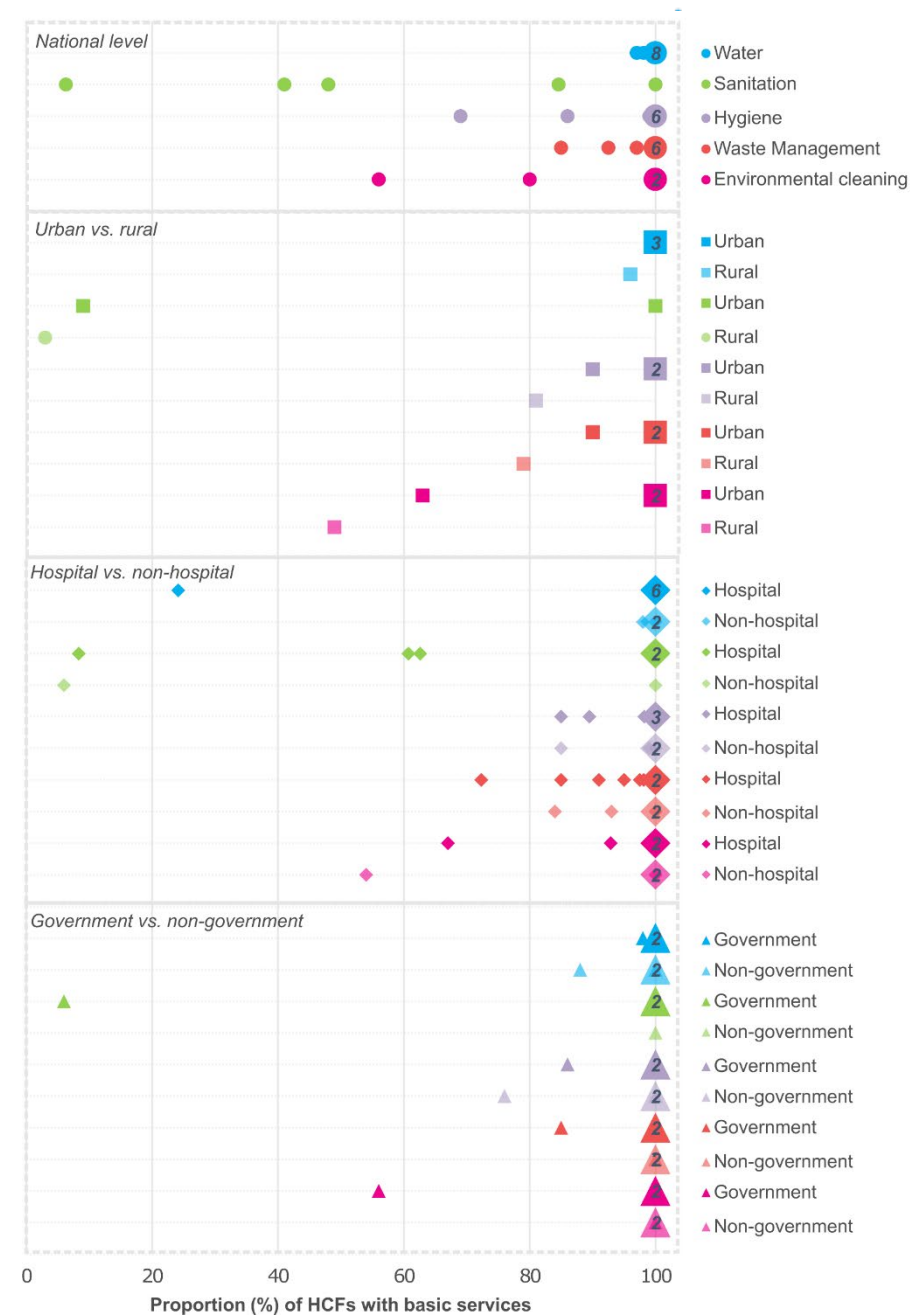
- Tajikistan is among the few countries consistently reporting along JMP service ladders:
 - Great majority (~80%) of schools have access to basic drinking-water
 - About 50% of schools have access to basic sanitation
 - Less than 33% of schools have access to basic hygiene
 - Rural schools have lower coverage of services for water, sanitation and hygiene



WASH in health care facilities (HCFs)

Data availability and basic services

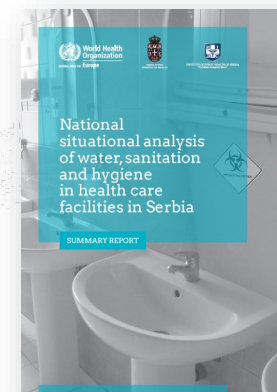
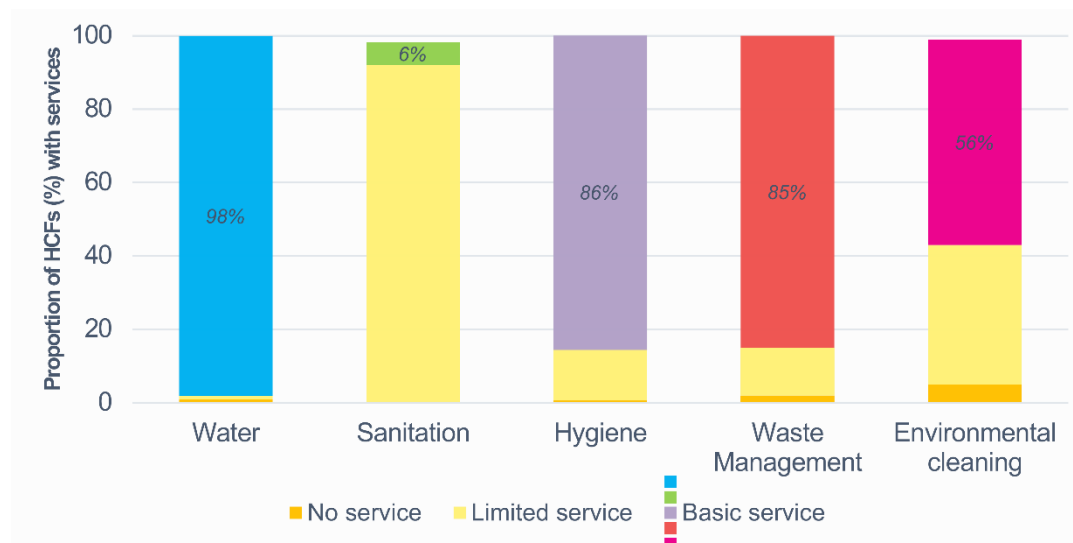
- Only 19 countries in the Region reported data:
 - Major data gap: urban/rural split, HCF types and for sanitation and environmental cleaning
- Countries reported data in different ways with no consistent pattern rendering any meaningful comparison difficult
- First indications from the limited data:
 - High coverage (>95%) with basic water, hygiene and waste management services at the national level
 - Lower coverages with basic sanitation and environmental cleaning services
 - Representativeness limited



WASH in health care facilities (HCFs)

Case study: Serbia defines advanced service levels

- Comprehensive national assessment adapting JMP service level indicators:
 - Differences observable between WASH domains
 - HCFs in rural areas tend to show lower coverage

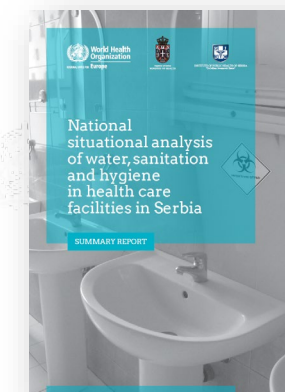


WASH in health care facilities (HCFs)

Case study: Serbia defines advanced service levels

- Comprehensive national assessment adapting JMP service level indicators:
 - Differences observable between WASH domains
 - HCFs in rural areas tend to show lower coverage
- First country in the Region:
 - To respond to the WHA resolution on WASH in HCFs
 - To define advanced service levels for water, hygiene, waste management and environmental cleaning

Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Waste management	Environmental cleaning
<p>Advanced service Drinking-water is chemically and microbiologically compliant with national regulations; a hygiene plan, including water operation and maintenance, is in place; and an IPC team is responsible for regular monitoring of water services.</p>	<p>No advanced indicator</p>	<p>Advanced service Hand hygiene facilities are provided with both soap and disinfectant; all health care staff have received training on IPC; and hand hygiene facilities at critical points are provided with reminders or instructions for promotion of good hand hygiene practice.</p>	<p>Advanced service A health care waste management protocol is in place, and infectious waste is picked up daily or safely stored for a maximum of three days before treatment and/or disposal.</p>	<p>Advanced service Cleaning of toilets and critical surfaces is performed at least twice per day and whenever soiled, and linen or disposable bed sheets are used and replaced between patients and whenever soiled.</p>
<p>Basic service Water is available from an improved source on the premises.</p>	<p>Basic service Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.</p>	<p>Basic service 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.</p>	<p>Basic service Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.</p>	<p>Basic service Basic protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.</p>



Escalating country actions

Enhance national monitoring capacity

- Harmonise national WASH monitoring indicators with SDG 6 indicators
- Define and monitor additional criteria for advanced WASH service levels
- Improve surveillance capacities for WASH in communities, schools and HCFs
- Integrate reporting of WASH services into national information systems/databases (e.g. health and education)
- Analyze data to obtain national overview, identify priority interventions and inform resource allocations

Participate in the SDG 6 global progress monitoring

- Actively engage in the data consultation and validation process
- Identify and capacitate national focal points for SDG 6 monitoring
- Use SDG 6 national monitoring data in the context of the Protocol:
 - Baseline analysis, target setting and reporting
 - Capacity building activities on key thematic areas
- National reporting of the Protocol is becoming important source for regional and global WASH monitoring

**Stay
healthy
and
safe**

