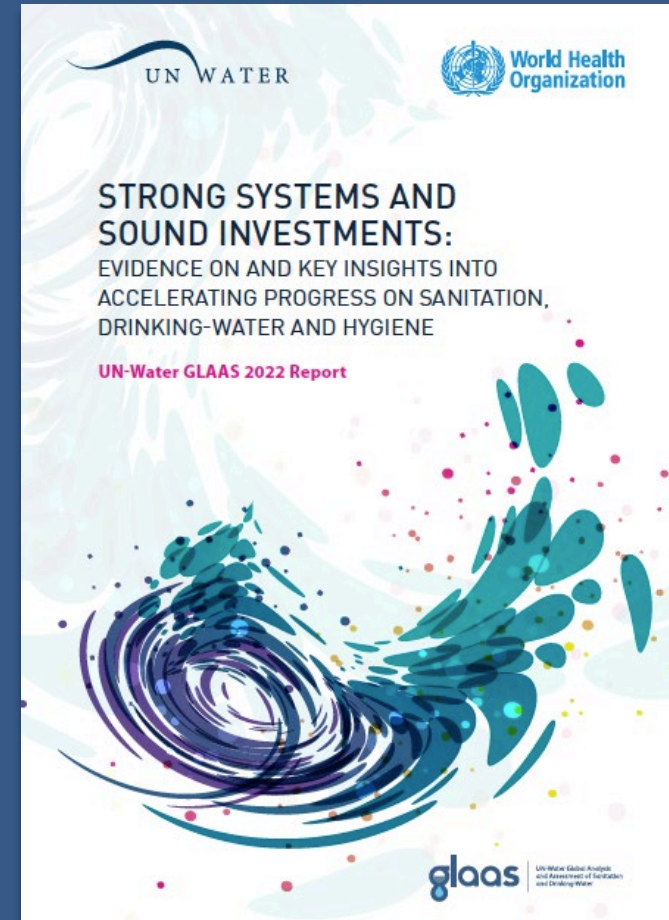


Update on the findings and recommendations related to hygiene, healthcare facilities, and gender in the last GLAAS 2022 report

Fiona Gore
Team Lead GLAAS
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit
WHO

May 28th, 2024

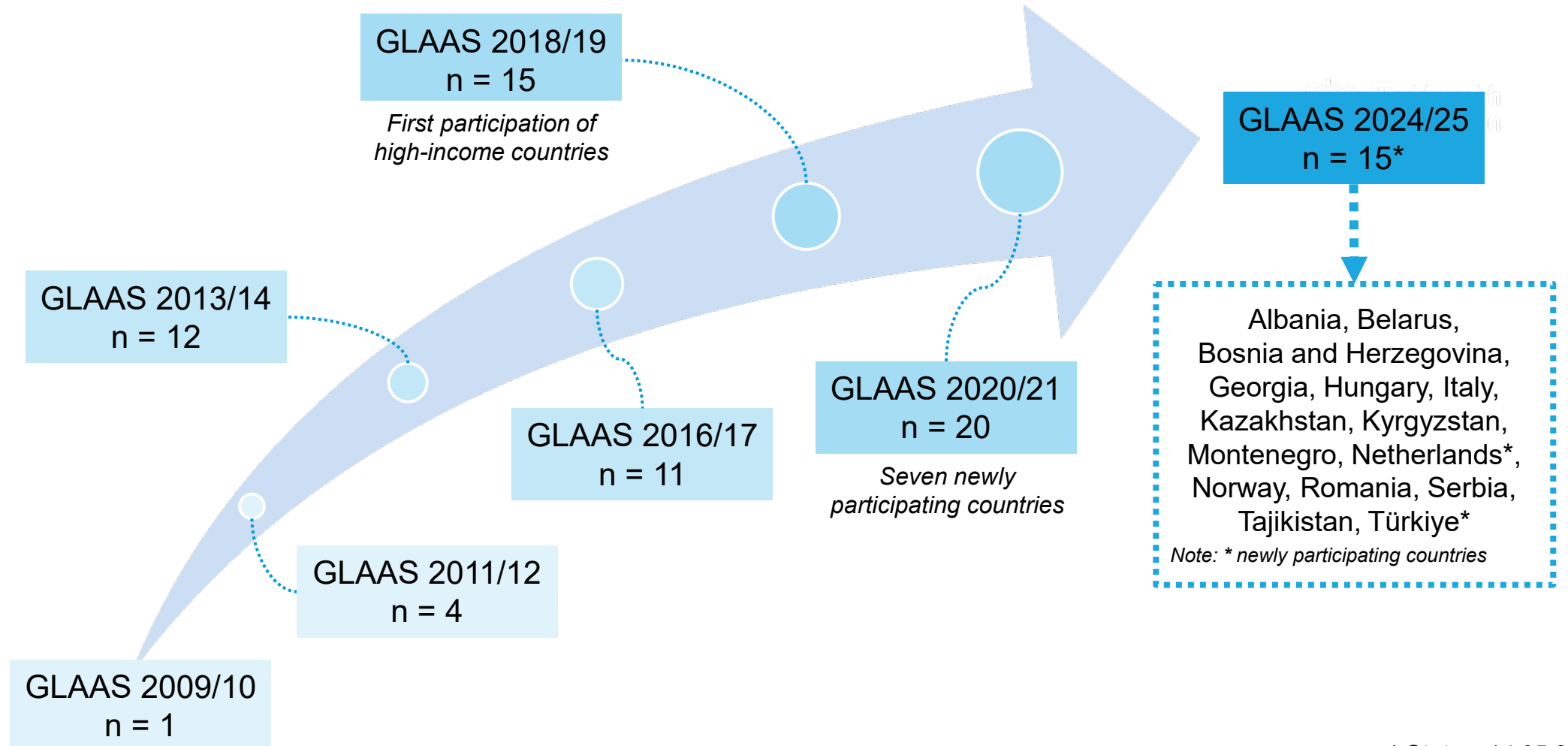


What is GLAAS?

GLAAS: UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

- Implemented by the World Health Organization in collaboration with UNICEF on behalf of UN-Water.
- A global update on WASH systems, including policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, monitoring systems, regulation, human resources and finance.
- The GLAAS country survey covers key elements of WASH systems, such as national targets, provisions for vulnerable populations and finance, that contribute to countries making progress towards SDG 6.
 - Monitor the inputs
 - Support country-led processes
 - Identify drivers and bottlenecks of progress
 - Analyze and highlight results
- The GLAAS country survey contributes to monitoring **6.a** and **6.b**.
- Data used to (i) prepare country reports on the SDGs, (ii) support statistical indicators, and (iii) revise targets under the UNECE–WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health

Overview of GLAAS in EURO region



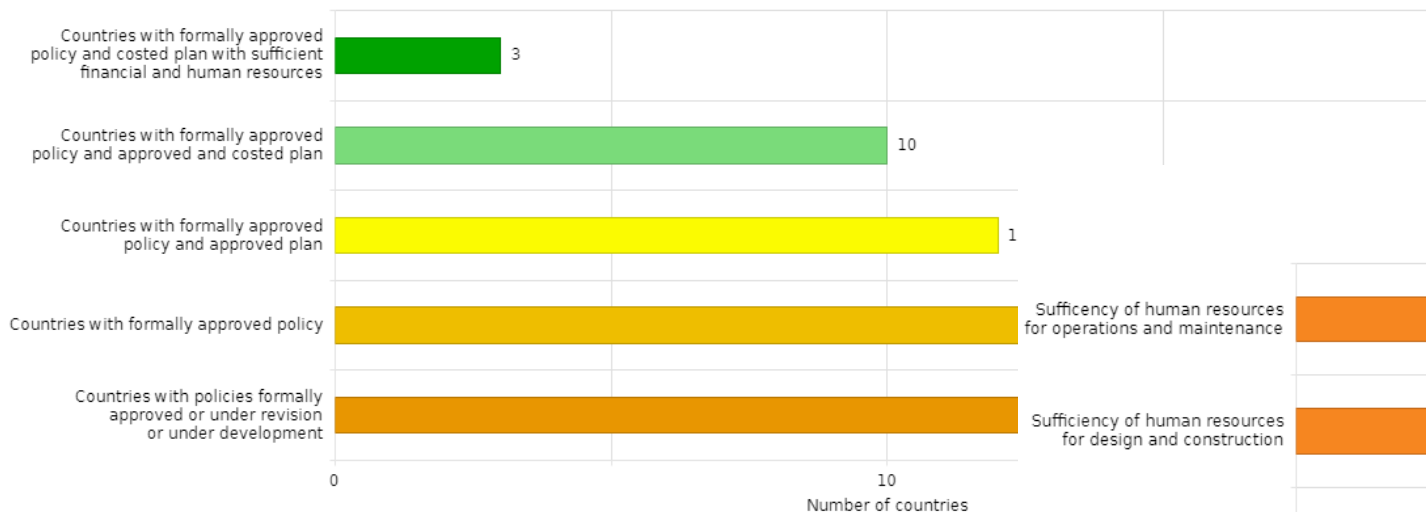
Governance and human resources - Key highlights from the previous GLAAS cycle

Only few participating countries had approved policies supported by costed plans with sufficient financial and human resources



Number of countries reporting formally approved policies supported by resourced plans - urban sanitation (n=124)

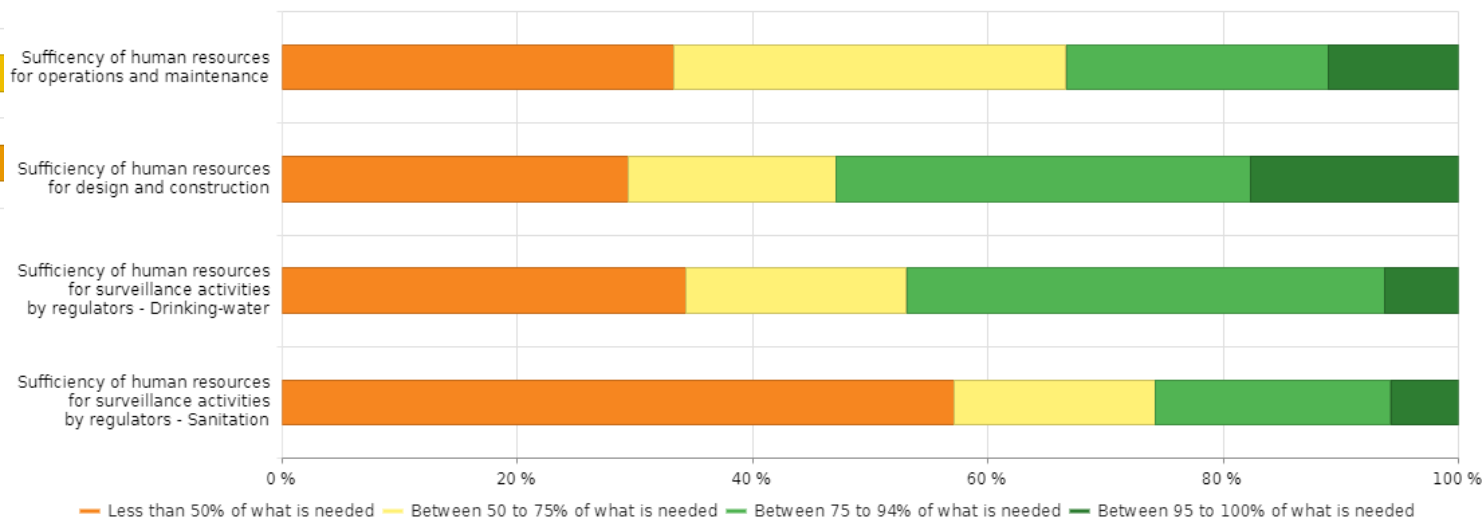
European Region



Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey

Sufficiency of human resources for various functions (n=18)

European Region



Sufficient human resources are often lacking

Measures to extend WASH services to women and girls

● 0–39% ● 40–59% ● 60–79% ● 80–100%

	World Bank income group	n	Governance Policies and plans have specific measures to reach women and girls	Monitoring Progress to extend service provision to women and girls is tracked and reported	Finance Specific measures to direct resources to women and girls are consistently applied
Drinking water	All responding countries	119	71%	46%	26%
	Low income	24	75%	71%	25%
	Lower-middle income	41	76%	51%	32%
	Upper-middle income	37	68%	27%	24%
	High income	17	59%	41%	18%
Sanitation	All responding countries	118	71%	47%	21%
	Low income	24	75%	75%	21%
	Lower-middle income	42	76%	52%	26%
	Upper-middle income	37	68%	27%	19%
	High income	15	60%	40%	13%
Hygiene	All responding countries	117	62%	40%	21%
	Low income	24	71%	67%	21%
	Lower-middle income	40	70%	48%	28%
	Upper-middle income	37	49%	22%	16%
	High income	16	56%	25%	19%

A majority of countries have measures to reach women and girls in their national WASH policies and plans; however, fewer countries have monitoring or financial measures in place

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.

Serbia Highlights

Serbia

Equity (GLAAS 2021/2022)

EQUITY

Equity measures to reach people living in poverty

Governance

Policies and plans have specific measures to reach people living in poverty

Monitoring

Progress in extending service provision to people living in poverty is tracked and reported

Finance

Measures in financing plan to target resources to people living in poverty are consistently applied

Sanitation

Drinking-water

Hygiene

Governance: ● Yes; ✗ No; [NA] N/A

Monitoring: ● Yes; ✗ No; [NA] N/A

Finance: ✗ No; ⚡ Yes, but measures are not applied consistently; ● Yes and measures are applied; [NA] Not applicable; [---] No response

HUMAN RIGHTS

Indicator

Recognition of human right in consti

Recognition of human right in consti

Recognition of human right: ✓ Yes; ✗ No

AFFORDABILITY

Indicator

Financial schemes to make access m

Affordability: ✗ No schemes exist; ⚡

EQUITY MEASURES

Indicator	People living in poverty	Women and girls	People living with disabilities	Elderly people	Indigenous populations	Ethnic / religious minorities	Populations disproportionately affected by climate change	Populations in hard to reach areas	Populations in slums or informal settlements	Internally displaced persons / refugees	Persons affected by emergencies and disasters
SANITATION											
Measures to extend services to vulnerable groups included in policies/plans	●	●	●	●	NA	●	NA	●	●	●	●
Level of implementation of equity measures in policies/plans	⚡	⚡	⚡	●	NA	⚡	NA	⚡	⚡	●	●
Progress in extending and sustaining services tracked for vulnerable group	✗	●	✗	✗	NA	✗	NA	✗	✗	✗	✗
Financing plan includes measures to target resources to reduce inequities	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	---	⚡	---	⚡	⚡	⚡	●
DRINKING-WATER											
Measures to extend services to vulnerable groups included in policies/plans	●	●	●	●	NA	●	NA	●	●	●	●
Level of implementation of equity measures in policies/plans	⚡	⚡	⚡	●	NA	⚡	NA	⚡	⚡	●	●
Progress in extending and sustaining services tracked for vulnerable group	✗	●	✗	✗	NA	✗	NA	✗	✗	✗	✗
Financing plan includes measures to target resources to reduce inequities	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	---	⚡	---	⚡	⚡	⚡	●
HAND HYGIENE											
Measures to extend services to vulnerable groups included in policies/plans	✗	●	●	●	NA	●	NA	✗	●	●	●
Level of implementation of equity measures in policies/plans	---	⚡	⚡	●	NA	⚡	NA	---	⚡	●	●
Progress in extending and sustaining services tracked for vulnerable group	✗	●	✗	✗	NA	✗	NA	✗	✗	✗	✗
Financing plan includes measures to target resources to reduce inequities	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	---	⚡	---	⚡	⚡	⚡	●

Measures included in plans, progress is monitored: ● Yes; ✗ No; [NA] Not applicable; [---] No response

Level of implementation: ✗ Not yet implemented; ⚡ Partially implemented; ● Fully implemented; [NA] Not applicable; [---] No response

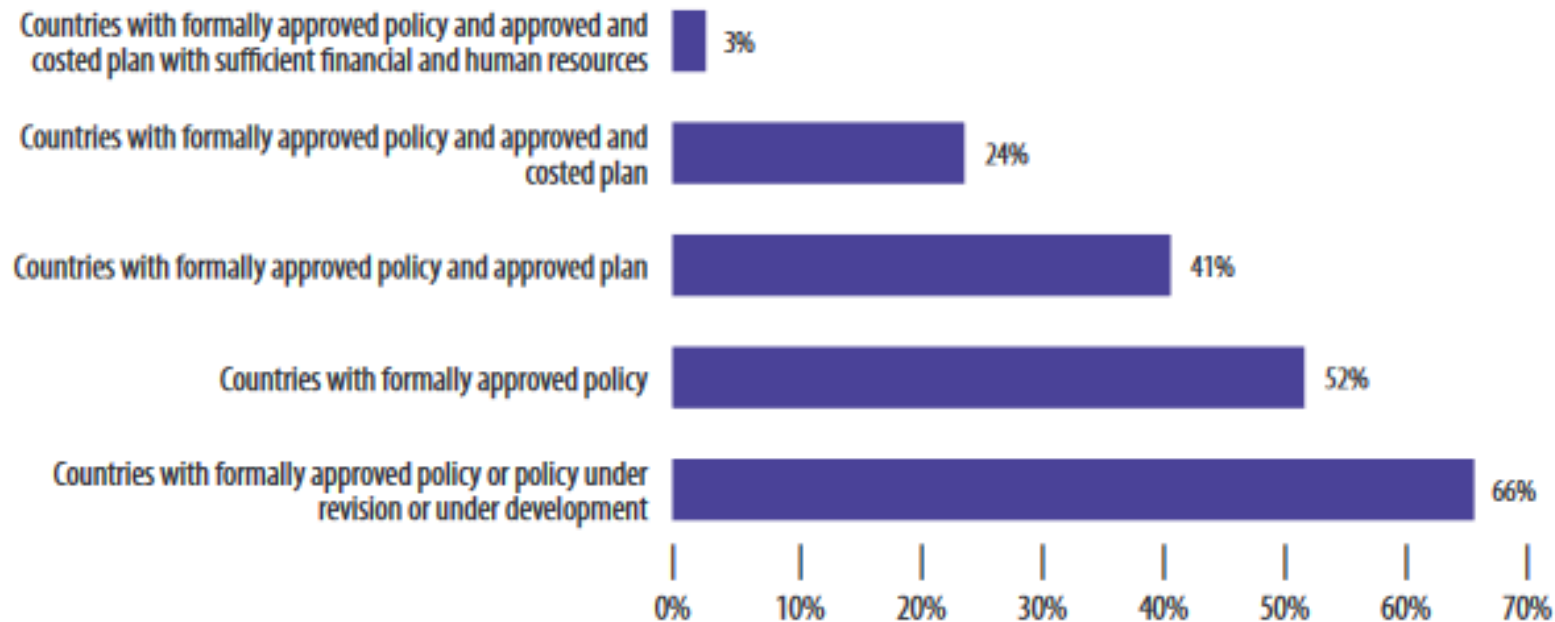
Measures in financing plan to reduce inequities: ✗ No; ⚡ Yes, but measures are not applied consistently; ● Yes and measures are applied; [NA] Not applicable; [---] No response

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey

May 27, 2024

Policies and plans on WASH in health care facilities and on hand hygiene

A majority of countries have policies for WASH in health care facilities, but they are not supported with sufficient human or financial resources.



Note: "Sufficient financial and human resources" is defined as having more than 75% of what is needed to implement plans.

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.

Visit the GLAAS data portal at:
<https://glaas.who.int>

Hand hygiene

GLAAS data indicate that most countries address hand hygiene in WASH policies and plans, with a particular focus on institutional settings.

Content of policy/plan	WASH policies and plans				
	In at least one reported policy or plan	Sanitation	Drinking-water	WASH in schools	WASH in health care facilities
Hand hygiene facilities (<i>n</i> = 116)	83%	52%	45%	66%	64%
Hand hygiene behaviour change (<i>n</i> = 115)	84%	50%	43%	65%	62%

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.

Measures to extend hand hygiene in different settings

● 0–39% ● 40–59% ● 60–79% ● 80–100%

Hand hygiene in:	<i>n</i>	Governance Policies and plans have specific measures to reach the setting	Monitoring Progress to extend service provision to the setting is tracked and reported	Finance Specific measures to direct resources to the setting are consistently applied
Emergencies and disasters	109	75%	69%	48%
Remote or hard-to-reach areas	102	69%	56%	27%
Internally displaced persons and/or refugee camps	71	73%	54%	25%

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.

Half of countries do not have national targets for hand hygiene.

Menstrual health and hygiene

Menstrual health and hygiene is more likely to be addressed in policies and plans for WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities than in drinking-water or sanitation policies or plans.

	Percentage of countries
Urban sanitation	26%
Rural sanitation	27%
Urban drinking-water	21%
Rural drinking-water	18%
WASH in schools	40%
WASH in health care facilities	36%

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.

JMP highlights

HYGIENE 134 countries had national estimates



4x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030



646 million children lacked a basic hygiene service at their school



MENSTRUAL HEALTH 30 countries had national data*

Preliminary estimates based on emerging national data**

Globally

Around **2 out of 5 schools** provide menstrual health education

Around **1 in 3 schools** have bins for menstrual waste in girls' toilets

Central and Southern Asia

Around **2 out of 5 schools** provide menstrual education

1 in 3 primary | **4 in 5** secondary

Sub-Saharan Africa

Around **1 in 8 schools** have menstrual materials available for free or purchase

Schools with bins available for menstrual waste in girls' toilets



Most commonly available national menstrual health data:



*Nationally representative data for at least one of the internationally recommended Priority List of Indicators for Girls' Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022) (<https://www.publichealth.columbia.edu/research/programs/gate/monitor-mht/monitoring-resources>)
**Nationally representative data for menstrual health indicators remain limited and indicator definitions vary making cross-country comparison difficult. Preliminary regional and global aggregates should therefore be treated with caution.

National data for emerging menstrual health indicators are available for 7 out of 8 SDG regions

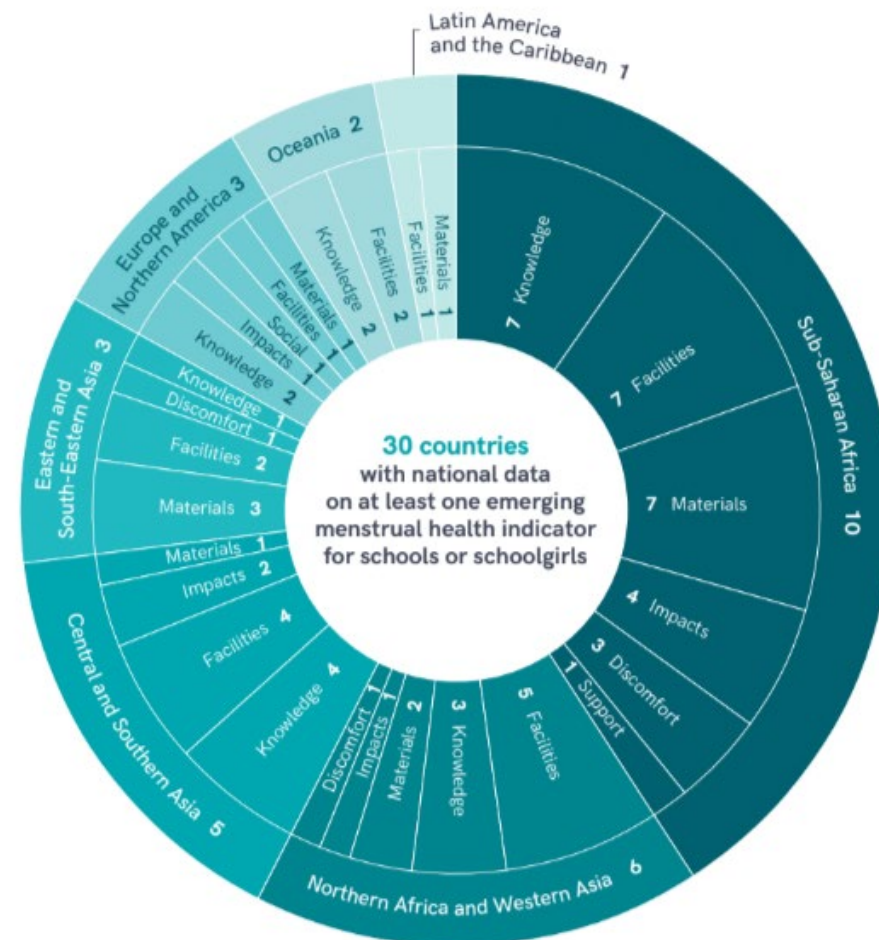


FIGURE 38 Number of countries with national data on emerging menstrual health indicators for schools or schoolgirls, by SDG region

Monitoring climate resilient WASH

- The GLAAS and JMP teams are working to identify indicators to monitor climate resilient WASH globally.
- Questions on climate resilient WASH throughout the GLAAS 2024 survey will feed into this work.
- The overall process will be:
 - Comprehensive, systematic, rigorous with a strong focus on measurability;
 - Multi-stakeholder and participatory to ensure diverse representation and inputs in both expert review and stakeholder consultation; and
 - Transparent with regular updates to raise awareness and build consensus among WASH sector stakeholders.
- The identified indicators will be piloted in select countries before being scaled globally.
- The work is expected to take place in 2024 and 2025.

Core indicators for monitoring the strength of WASH systems

The WASH sector is pivoting towards WASH systems strengthening rather than infrastructure-based approaches

WHO, in collaboration with national, regional and global partners, is facilitating the development of a **globally agreed set of core indicators to monitor the strength of WASH systems.**

Benefits of having a globally agreed set of core indicators:

- Consistent tracking of the strength of WASH systems in a country over time and across countries
- Better harmonization among development partners and countries

Ultimate goal is to strengthen national monitoring and review systems and reduce reporting burden on countries

Visit the GLAAS data portal at:
<https://glaas.who.int>

Thank you!

For additional information please contact
glaas@who.int

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