Two out of five people in the world do not have a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Almost half of the schools in the world do not have handwashing facilities with soap and water available to students

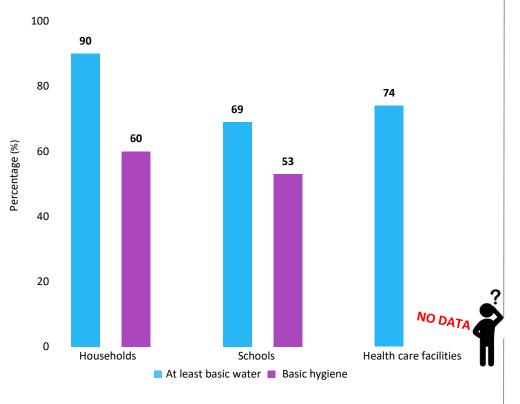
We do not know the proportion of health care facilities in the world that have functional hand hygiene facilities with soap and water or hand sanitizer



- Frequent and proper hand hygiene is one of the most important measures that can be used to prevent infection with the COVID-19 virus
- There are two main routes of transmission of the COVID-19 virus: respiratory and poor hygiene
- The COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking-water supplies, and based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is low
- Currently, there is no evidence about the survival of the COVID-19 virus in drinking-water or sewage
- Conventional, centralized water treatment methods that use filtration and disinfection should inactivate the COVID-19 virus

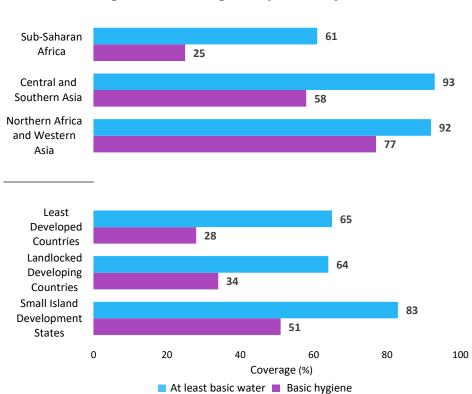
Source: Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for the COVID-19 virus – Interim Guidance 23 April 2020, WHO and UNICEF

## There are no comprehensive data about global access to hand hygiene facilities with soap and water in health care facilities



Global access to at least basic water services and basic hygiene, 2017 (households), 2016 (Schools)

## Availability of basic water services does not seem to be the limiting factor for having a hand washing facility with soap and water at home



Access to at least basic water services and hygiene services at home for regions with available nationally representative data, SDG regions and other regional groupings 2017.

#### SDG standards for basic WASH services at households, schools and health care facilities

SDG standards for basic WASH services at nouseholds, schools and health care facilities												
		Water	Sanitation	Hygiene		Waste Management	Environmental Cleaning					
	Ноте	Drinking water from an improved source <sup>1</sup> , provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	Use of improved facilities <sup>2</sup> which are not shared with other households	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water		hygiene call for the	water, sanitation and provision of WASH					
	Schools	Drinking water from an improved source is available at the school	Improved facilities, which are single-sex and usable at the school	Handwashing facilities at school, which have water and soap available		Services to School Facil						
	Health Care Facilities	Water is available from an improved source on the premises.	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	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, <b>and</b> within 5 metres of toilets.	lea inf	aste is safely segregated into at ist three bins, and sharps and ectious waste are treated and posed of safely	Basic protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training					

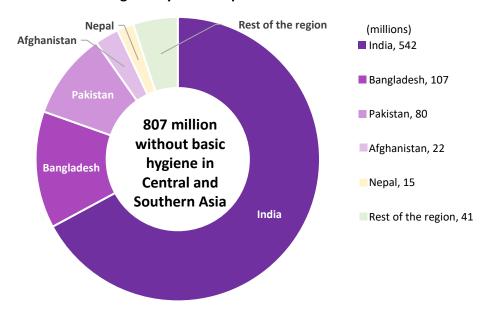
<sup>1</sup> Improved water sources are those which by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. These include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater and, packaged or delivered water. <sup>2</sup> Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies – such as flush and pour flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines – and dry sanitation technologies – such as dry pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets.





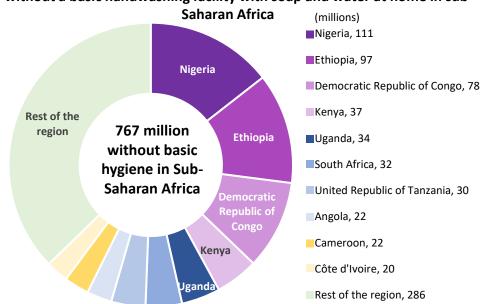
#### Households and population

In Central and Southern Asia, two thirds of the population without a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home live in India



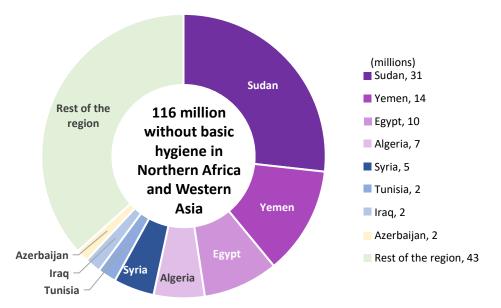
Distribution of population without basic hygiene facilities at home, Central and Southern Asia, 2017

Nigeria, Ethiopia and DR Congo account for one-third of the population without a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home in sub-



Distribution of population without basic hygiene facilities at home, Sub-Saharan Africa, 2017

## 116 million people in the Northern Africa and Western Asia region do not have basic handwashing facilities with soap and water at home



Distribution of population without basic hygiene facilities at home. Northern Africa and Western Asia, 2017

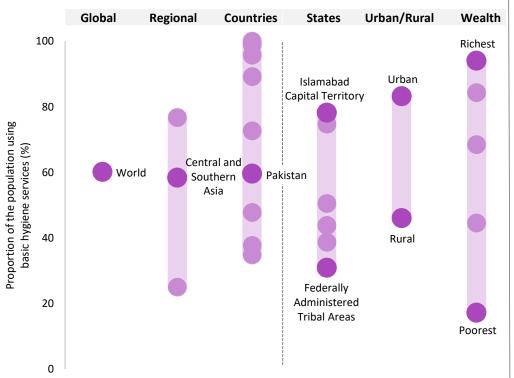
#### Why are there no regional averages for other regions?

In order to calculate regional estimates for the population with basic hygiene services, the WHO/UNICEF JMP needs data that cover at least 50 per cent of a regional population (30 per cent for schools and health care facilities). For only three of the SDG regions the JMP holds enough data on basic hygiene coverage in households. For basic hygiene services in schools it has enough data for 7 SDG regions and for hand hygiene facilities in health care facilities it only holds data for 1 region.

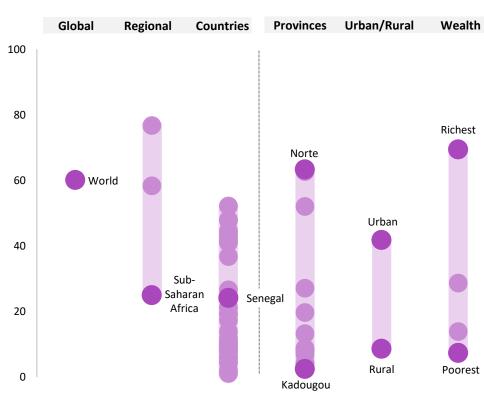
#### Data Availability: Basic hygiene at home

78 countries have sufficient data to estimate coverage of basic hygiene at home, that is a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available

## Large disparities in basic hand washing facilities with soap and water within Pakistan and Central and Southern Asia



# Large disparities in basic hand washing facilities with soap and water within Senegal and sub-Saharan Africa

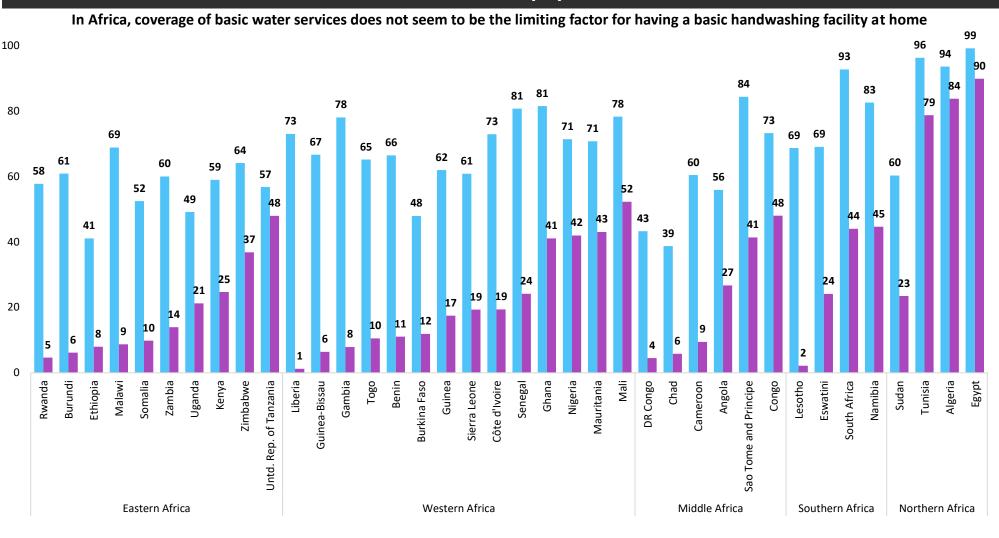


Population with basic hygiene facilities disaggregated by SDG regions, countries and Pakistan States and provinces, urban-rural & wealth quintiles (%); Sources: JMP 2019 and Pakistan DHS 2018

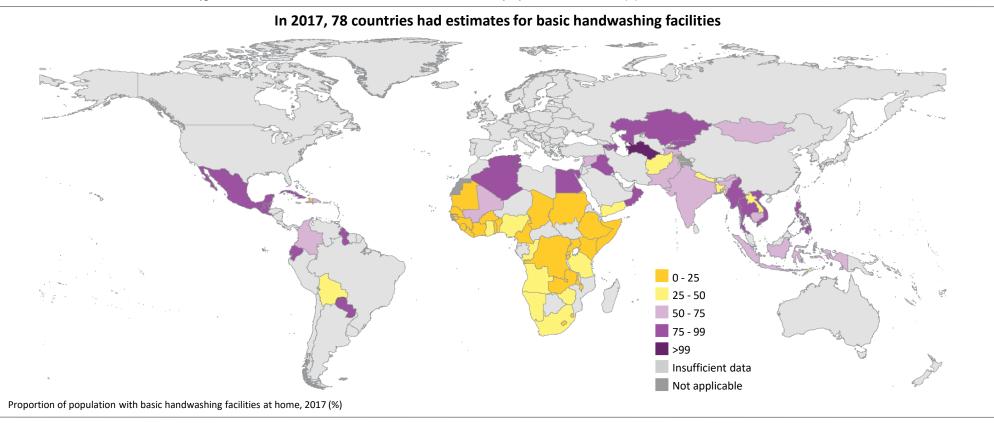
Population with basic hygiene facilities disaggregated by SDG regions, countries and Senegal provinces, urban-rural & wealth quintiles (%); Sources: JMP 2019 and Senegal DHS 2018



Households and population



Access to at least basic water services and hygiene services at home for countries in Africa with available nationally representative data, 2017 (%).



■ At least basic water ■ Basic hygiene

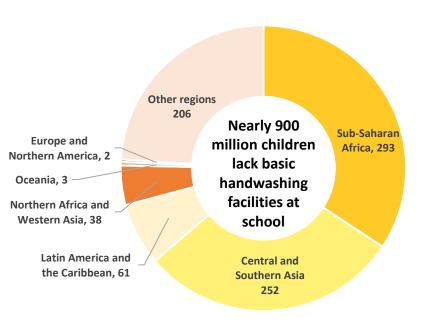
#### Why doesn't the WHO/UNICEF JMP report on the proportion of the population regularly washing their hands with soap and water?

Frequent and proper handwashing with soap and water is a behaviour that is difficult to measure at the population level. Asking people if, or when, they WASH their hands usually does not result in reliable answers as most people will over-report their own "good" behaviour. The presence in a household, school or health care facility of a dedicated facility for washing hands and the presence of soap and water at that facility, has shown to be a good predictor of actual handwashing behaviour. A global expert panel recommended that this indicator be used to monitor national, regional and global progress on hygiene under SDG 6.2.

For more information see: Practical Guide for Measuring Handwashing Behaviour <a href="https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp/files/publications/WSP-Practical-Guidance-Measuring-Handwashing-Behavior-2013-Update.pdf">https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp/files/publications/WSP-Practical-Guidance-Measuring-Handwashing-Behavior-2013-Update.pdf</a>

**Schools** 

#### One-third of all school-age children who lack basic handwashing facilities at school live in Sub-Saharan Africa



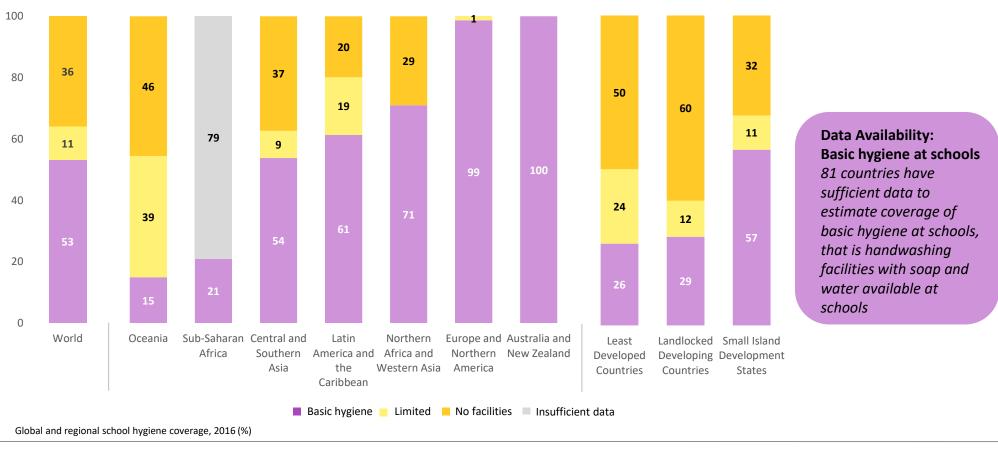
 $Distribution \ of \ school-age \ children \ without \ basic \ hygiene \ facilities \ at \ school, \ SDG \ Regions, \ 2016 \ (millions)$ 

#### Just over four out of ten schools in Indonesia have basic handwashing facilities with water and soap at school

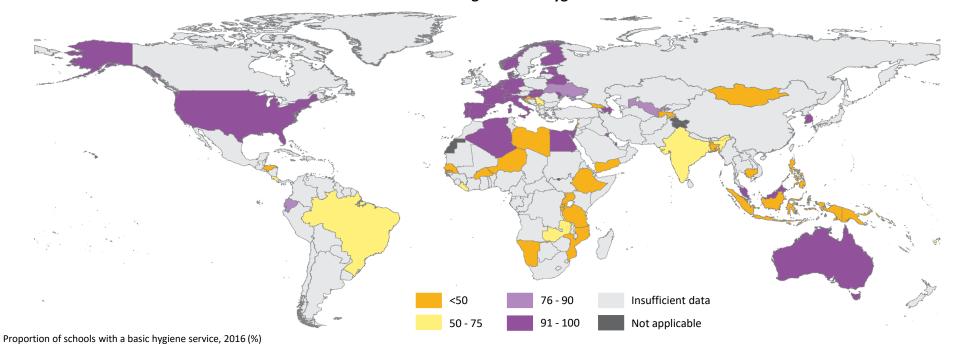


Proportion of schools with basic hygiene facilities disaggregated by SDG regions, countries and Indonesia Provinces and primary and secondary schools (%); Sources: JMP 2019 and Indonesia EMIS 2015.

#### In Least Developed Countries only one in four schools have basic hygiene facilities

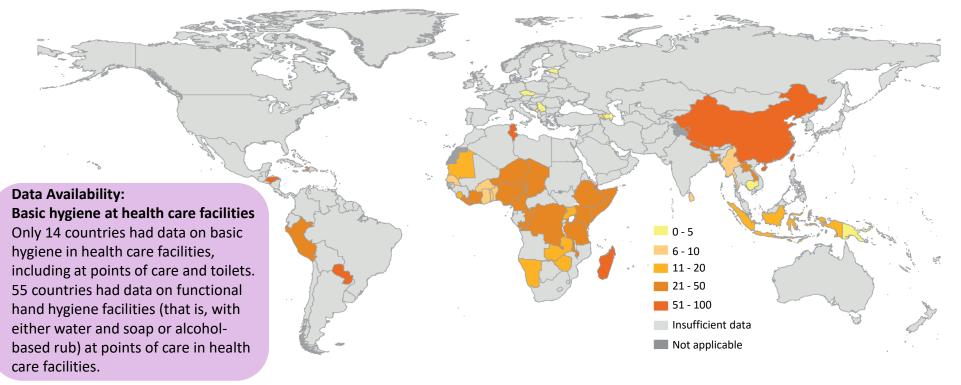


48 out of 81 countries had >75% coverage of basic hygiene services in schools in 2016

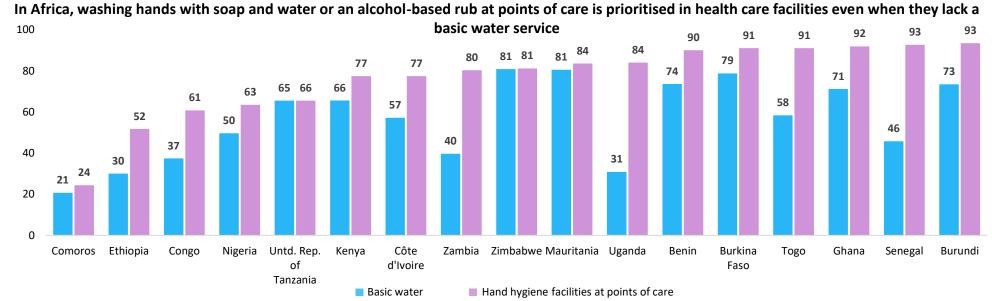


**Health Care Facilities** 

In 8 out of 55 countries with data available, more than half of health care facilities lacked handwashing facilities at points of care in 2016

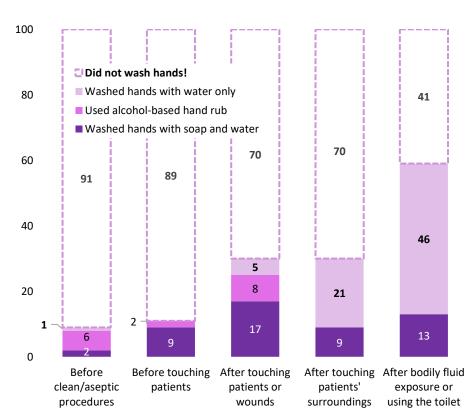


Proportion of health care facilities lacking hand hygiene facilities at points of care, 2016 (%)

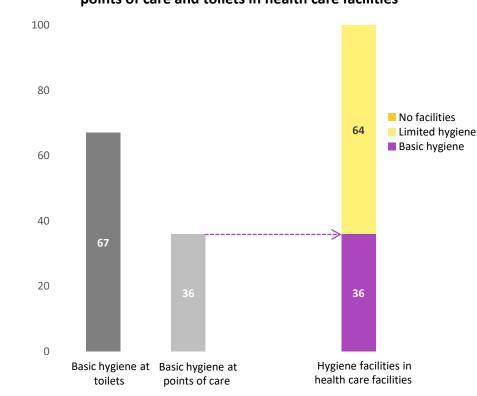


Access to basic water services and availability of hand hygiene facilities at points of care in health care facilities for countries in Africa with available nationally representative data, 2016 (%).

## A study from Bangladesh shows that improvements are required in hand hygiene practices at five critical moments of care



Of all countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern Asia region only China has nationally representative data about hand hygiene facilities at points of care and toilets in health care facilities



Coverage of hand hygiene facilities at points of care and toilets in health care facilities, China, 2016 (%)

Hand hygiene compliance in hospitals in Bangladesh (%) Source: Bangladesh National Hygiene Baseline Survey, 2014



Data Table (Countries with basic hygiene estimates)

					House	eholds	5				Schools									Health Care Facilities												
	National Rural Urban							1	National Primary Secondary								National Hospitals Non-Hospitals															
			יסי			יס ר			b				Se			Se			Se				se		at	at		Se			Se	
			out water			out wate			out water			services	ne services		services	ne services		services	ne service			services	ne services		facilities	facilities at	services	ne services		services	Limited hygiene services	ervices
			ed (without			ed (with			ed (without			hygiene	Limited hygiene		Basic hygiene	Limited hygiene		hygiene	ed hygiene			hygiene	ed hygiene		Handwashing f points of care	washing t	hygiene	Limited hygiene		Basic hygiene services	ed hygie	giene se
Country	Year	Basic	Limited soap)	No fac	Basic	Limited soap)	No fac	Basic	Limited soap)	No fac	Year	Basic	Limite	No hy	Basic	Limite	No hy	Basic	Limited	No hy	Year	Basic	Limited	No hy	Handy	Handw toilets	Basic	Limite	No hy	Basic	Limite	No hy
Afghanistan Algeria	2017	38 84	34 8	28	29 73	38 13	33 14	64 88	23 6	13 6	2016	99	-   -	-	- 98	-	-	- 99	- -	-   -	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	-
Angola Armenia	2017	27 94	15 1	58 5	13 90	14	73 10	34 97	16 1	50 2	-	-	-   -	-   -	-	-	-	-	- -	-   -	2016	- 69	- -	-	94	- 69	-	-   -	-	-	- -	-
Azerbaijan Bangladesh	2017 2017	83 35	11 54	5	- 26	- 61	-   14	- 51	-   42	- 7	2016 2016	100 44	0 45	0 11	100 39	0 48	0 14	100 58	0 39	0	2016 2016	100	0	0	100 54	100	-	-   -	-	-	-	-
Belize	2017	90	9	1	90	9	2	91	9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin Bolivia (Plurinational	2017	25	16     15	73 59	19	27	77 54	17 28	15 10	68 62	-	-	-   _	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   _	2016	-	-	-	90	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	_
State of) Burkina Faso	2017	12	42	46	8	41	51	23	44	33	2016	18	   -	_	18	-	-	-	_	   <b>-</b>	2016	-	-	0	91	_	-	-	0	-	-	0
Burundi Cambodia	2017 2017	6 66	93 13	1 21	4 60	95 15	1 26	20 88	79 5	1 7	2016	19 41	15 2	66 57	20 49	1 2	79 49	16 40	- 2	- 58	2016	-	-	-	93 100	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2017	9	5	85	3	6	91	15	5	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad Colombia	2017	6 65	18 4	76 30	2 35	18 6	79 60	18 73	19 4	63 23	2016	-	- 54	- 46	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	-   -	-	78	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-
Congo Cuba	2017	48 85	34 10	18 5	32 76	43 12	25 12	56 88	29 9	14 3	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2017 2017	19 4	34 11	47 84	10 2	37 11	53 87	28 7	30 12	42 81	2016	-	27	73 -	-	24	76 -	-	-	   -   _	2016 2016	-	-	2	77 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dominican Republic	2017	55	16	29	42	16	42	58	16	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador Egypt	2017	81 90	10 10	10	75 88	16 12	8	93	6 6	10 2	2016	87 100	0	0	80 100	0	0	94 100	0	0	2016	-	-	0	-	-	-	- -	0	-	- -	0
El Salvador Eswatini	2017	91 24	7 31	3 44	86 17	10 33	4 50	92 48	5 27	2 26	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia Gambia	2017 2017	8	51 15	41 77	4	50 13	46 85	23 12	57 16	19 72	2016	6	18 -	77 -	5	16	79	7	39	54	2016 2016	-	-	2	52 85	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Ghana	2017	41	42	17	37	43	20	45	41	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	-	-	0	92	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Guatemala Guinea	2017	77 17	21 31	52	70 13	33	55	83 26	14 27	2 47	2016	-	- 29	- 71	-	- 29	- 71	-	- -	-   -	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	-
Guinea-Bissau Guyana	2017	6 77	5 11	89	5 78	4 12	92 10	9 75	6 9	85 16	-   -	-	-   -	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	-	-	-	57 -	-	-   -	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2017	23	61	16	16	63	21	29	60	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India Indonesia	2017	60 64	38 6	3 29	49 55	47 6	38	80 72	19 6	2 22	2016 2016	54 42	5 23	41 35	55 43	3 22	42 35	53 40	15 23	32 36	2016 2016	-	-	42 1	80	-	76 -	0	24 1	-	-	50 1
Iraq Kazakhstan	2017	95 99	4	0	90	7	0	96 99	3	0	-	-	-   -	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	-     -	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-   -	-	-	- -	-
Kenya Kyrgyzstan	2017 2017	25 89	35 9	40	22 87	34 11	44	32 93	40 5	29 1	2016	-	-   <u>-</u>	- -	-	-	-   -	- 100	- 0	-   0	2016 2016	-	-   -	0	77	-	- 62	-   -	0	-	-	1
Lao PDR	2017	50	40	10	41	48	11	67	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho Liberia	2017	2 1	3	95 97	1	1	98 98	6 2	5 1	89 97	2016	50	9	41	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	36	-	-	53	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi Maldives	2017	9 96	76 2	16	7 95	75 1	17 4	15 97	77	7 0	2016	-	37   -	63	-	38 -	62 -	-	32	68	2016	- 80	- 20	- 0	73 88	- 86	-	-     -	-	-	- -	-
Mali Marshall Islands	2017 2017	52 83	25 15	23	39 77	31 19	30 4	70 84	16 14	13 2	2016	- 36	-   -	-	- 36	-	-	-	-	  - 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2017	43	37	20	29	38	33	55	36	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico Mongolia	2017	88 71	9	22	80 49	15 10	5 41	90 81	8 6	2 12	2016	41	70 36	30 23	- 44	67 36	33 20	- 66	72 10	28 24	-   -	-	- -	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	-
Myanmar Namibia	2017	79 45	15 43	6 12	74 27	19 58	7 15	92 62	5 28	3 9	2016	- 20	-   16	- 64	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	- -	-	91 81	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2017 2017	48 42	51 33	1 25	43 31	56 40	1 28	67 53	32 25	1 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016 2016	- 43	- 44	- 13	46 63	- 43	-	-	- 1	-	-	- 1
Nigeria Oman	2017	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan Paraguay	2017	60 80	32 18	8	46 72	43 25	11	83 84	12 13	5 2	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	- -	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines Rwanda	2017	78 5	12 10	10 86	73	14 10	13 87	85 13	9	6 79	2016 2016	46 48	14	40	49 45	10	40	30 51	33	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2017	41	14	45	47	17	36	39	13	48	2016	-	90	10	-	88	12	-	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal Sierra Leone	2017 2017	24 19	22 22	54	9	23	68 64	42 27	21 23	37 50	2016	22	- 36	64	25 -	-	-	10 -	-	-   -	2016	-	- -	-	93	-	-	- -	-	-	-	?_
Solomon Islands Somalia	2017	36 10	36 34	28 56	29 8	40 35	31 57	59 12	24 34	17 54	2016	17 -	17 -	66	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	-	-	- 58	-	-	-   -	-	NO [	PATA	7.
South Africa	2017	44	44	12	27	55	18	53	38	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N-
Sudan Syrian Arab Republic	2017	23 71	19 21	57	19 69	21	60	32 72	16 21	52 7	2016	-	25   -	75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan Thailand	2017	73 84	23 8	5 8	67 83	27 10	6 7	87 85	11	2 9	2016	26 -	13   -	61	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	-     -	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2017 2017	28 10	65 12	7 78	22 4	69 11	9 85	43 20	54 13	4 66	-	<u>-</u>	-   <u>-</u>	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-   _	2016	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo Tunisia	2017	79	5	16	54	10	36	90	3	7	2016	-	88	12	-	88	12	-	-	-	2016	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan Uganda	2017 2017	100 21	0 32	0 47	100 17	33	0 50	100 34	0 27	0 39	- 2016	- 37	- 25	- 39	-	-	-	-	-	-   -	2016	-	- -	- 1	84	- -	-	-     -	0	-	- -	1
United Rep. of Tanzania Vanuatu	2017 2017	48 25	35 43	17 32	40 17	40 46	19 36	63 48	25 33	12 19	2016	23	-   -	-   -	23	-	-   -	-	-	-   -	2016	35 -	-	-	66	35 -	58 -	-   -	-	33	-   _	-
Viet Nam	2017	86	13	2	82	16	2	93	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	   	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen Zambia	2017				38 5		33 71	71 26	20 33	9 41	2016	8 54	8	84	- 52	-	-	63			2016			-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2017		i	i	31 46		2	49	49		2016				-	63 10	i	- EE		i	2016 2016		į		İ		56 -	35	9	59		10
World	201/	OU		18	40	31	23	-	-	-	Z016	55	11	30	55	10	5/	55	19		2016	-	-	тр	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	18



Resources

#### WHO/UNICEF Technical Brief: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Waste Management for COVID-19

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This Technical Brief supplements existing Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) documents by referring to and summarizing WHO guidance on water, sanitation and health care waste which is relevant for viruses (including coronaviruses).

This Technical Brief is written in particular for water and sanitation practitioners and providers and is regularly updated.

Check for new updates from:

https://www.who.int/publications-detail/water-sanitation-hygiene-and-waste-management-for-the-covid-19-virus-interim-guidance

#### **UNICEF Hygiene Programming Guidance Note COVID-19 Emergency Response**



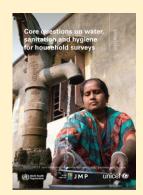
This Note is intended for WASH and C4D officers working together on the COVID-19 outbreak preparedness and response. It provides guidance on which aspects to consider when planning and implementing a hygiene promotion campaign as part

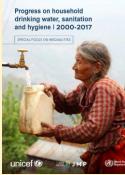
of a broader risk communication & community engagement strategy. The content is based on lessons learnt regarding gaps in hygiene promotion during past public health emergencies and general programming.

Check for new updates from: https://washdata.org/monitoring/hygiene

## JMP Core Questions to Strengthen National Monitoring of SDG 6.1 and 6.2 on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene through Household Surveys and Censuses, Education Monitoring Information Systems (EMIS) and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS)

#### JMP Core questions on water, sanitation and hygiene for household surveys





During the MDG period the JMP partnered with major international survey programmes to develop and standardize core questions and indicators for use in national household surveys and censuses which were the prime data sources for the JMP.

Since publication of the JMP core questions in 2006, international survey programmes have aligned their questionnaires and the core questions have been used extensively in national

surveys and censuses around the world, leading to increased harmonization of national WASH data.

The indicators selected for monitoring the SDG WASH targets build on the established improved/unimproved facility type classification and introduce additional criteria, derived from the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, relating to the level of service provided.

Since 2012, the JMP has been

collaborating with the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey programme and other inter-national survey programmes to develop and test new questions that address the SDG criteria for service levels, including an innovative new module for water quality testing in household surveys.

#### Harmonizing approaches to monitoring WASH in Schools

International consultations between 2011 and 2013 identified schools as a priority setting for global WASH monitoring post-2015. A preliminary UNICEF review identified 149 countries with existing national data on WASH in primary schools but, found indicator definitions were often missing and varied widely between national data sources, limiting the potential for cross-country comparison.

The WHO/UNICEF JMP subsequently convened a global task team of WASH and education experts to review global norms and standards and develop a

harmonized set of core indicators and questions for monitoring basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools. The official global indicator for SDG target 4.a refers to these harmonized definitions for WASH in schools ('as per WASH definitions') and the core questions and indicators are increasingly being incorporated into national Education Information Management Systems (EMIS) and major school surveys around the world. Continued collaboration between WASH and education stakeholders will be important to





support the progressive standardization of data collection and analysis for national and global reporting of WASH in schools.

# Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals

#### Harmonizing approaches to monitoring WASH in Health Care Facilities

The **core indicators and questions in this guide** were developed by the Global Task Team for Monitoring WASH in Health Care Facilities (HCF), convened by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), and working under the auspices of the Global Action Plan on WASH in HCF. They are derived from current global normative documents, national standards and regulations, questions that have been used in facility assessment surveys and censuses, and the normative criteria of the human rights to water and sanitation: accessibility, availability, quality and acceptability.

National estimates can be derived from **facility-based surveys** that collect data via interviews and observations by trained enumerators, as well as routine administrative reporting systems filled out by health care workers and managers (e.g. Health Management Information Systems [HMIS]). The core questions are intended to be:

- 1. applicable for use in different types of data collection mechanisms
- 2. relevant in all countries and settings,
- 3. focused on the minimum criteria for provision of basic WASH services in HCF.

For countries where the minimum criteria for basic WASH services are not aspirational and monitoring systems have the capacity for additional questions, the core questions can be supplemented with additional questions from a list of possible topics provided in Annex A of the guide. This document:

- describes why it is important to adopt a harmonized set of core questions for monitoring WASH in HCF;
- presents core indicator definitions for "basic" WASH services in HCF and associated service ladders;
- introduces core questions to support harmonized data collection to monitor WASH in HCF;
- provides an example of incorporating the core questions in national questionnaires (e.g. HMIS);
- presents examples of data analysis and tabulation to calculate coverage of "basic" WASH services in HCF; and
- suggests topics that could be used in detailed assessments that go beyond the minimum set of basic service indicators.

