

We do not know how many people in the WHO European Region do not have a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Almost 1 in ten schools in the WHO European Region does not have handwashing facilities with soap and water available to students

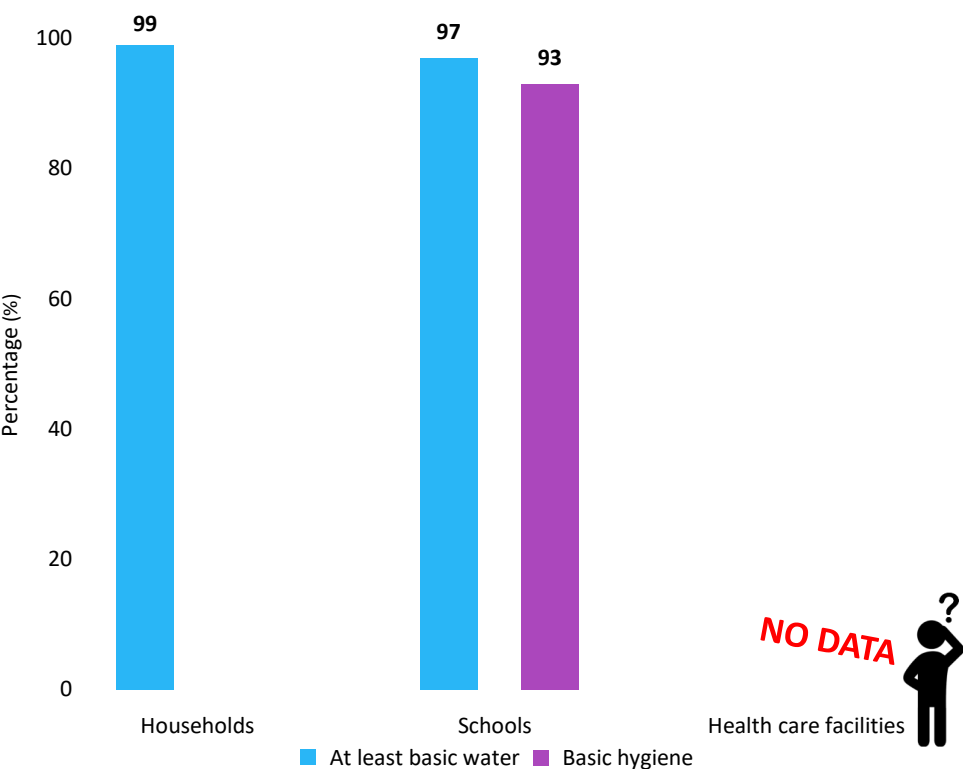
We do not know the proportion of health care facilities in the WHO European Region that have functional hand hygiene facilities with soap and water or hand sanitizer



- 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

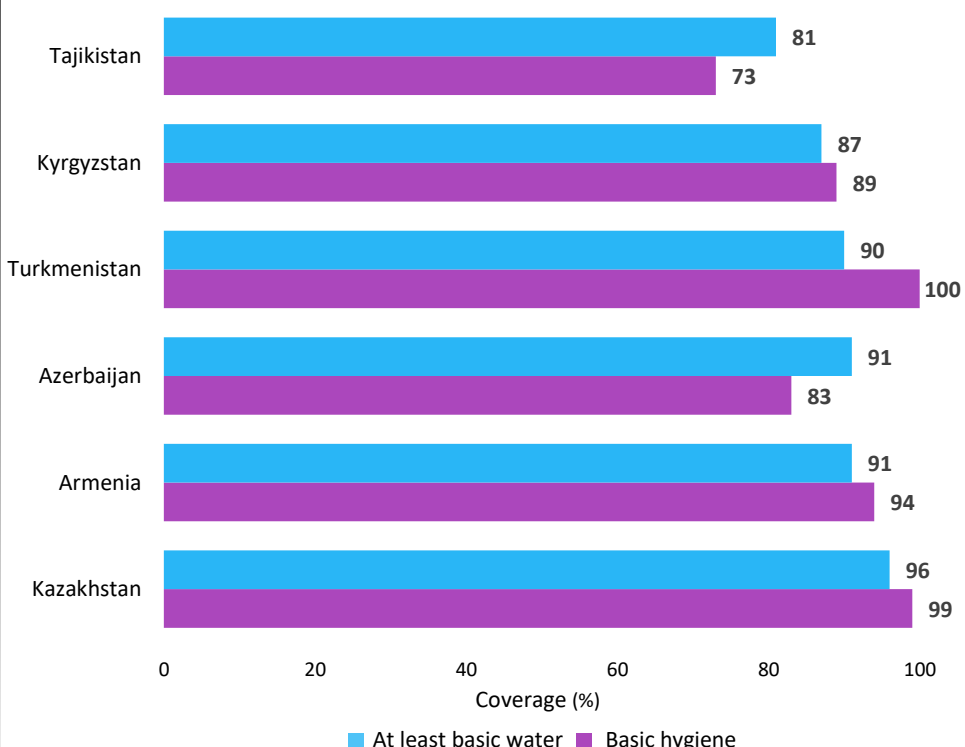
Source: *Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for the COVID-19 virus – Interim Guidance 23 April 2020, WHO and UNICEF*

In the European Region major data gaps on handwashing with soap and water indicate the need to improve national monitoring and actions



Access to basic water and hygiene services in the European Region, 2017 (households), 2016 (Schools)

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



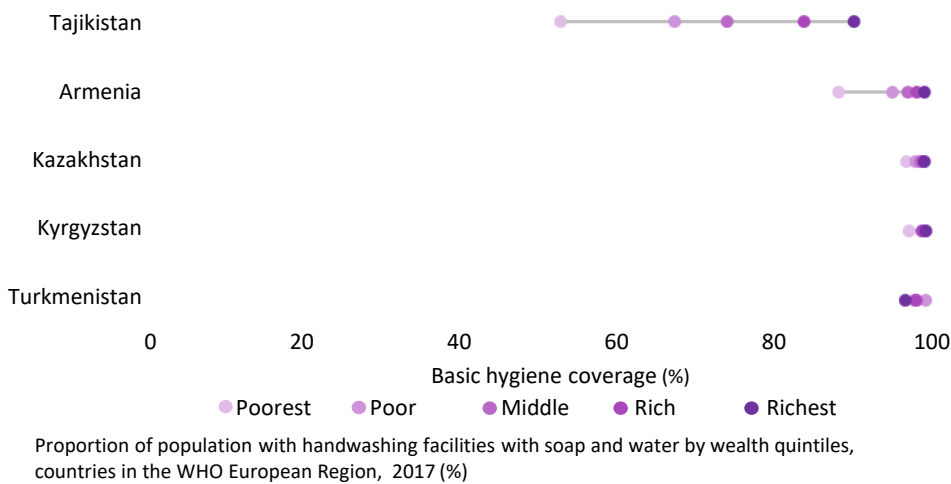
Access to at least basic water services and hygiene services at home for countries with available nationally representative data, European Region, 2017.

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

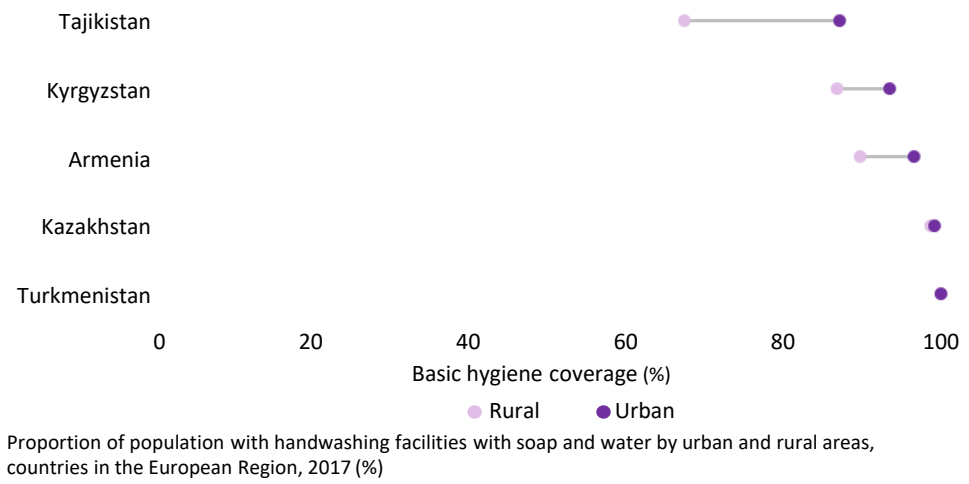
	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Waste Management	Environmental Cleaning
Home	Drinking water from an improved source ¹ , provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	Use of improved facilities ² which are not shared with other households	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water	<p><i>“SDG 6.1 and 6.2 on water, sanitation and hygiene call for the provision of WASH Services to Schools and Health Care Facilities”</i></p>	
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		
Health 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, and within 5 metres of toilets.		

¹ 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. ² 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.

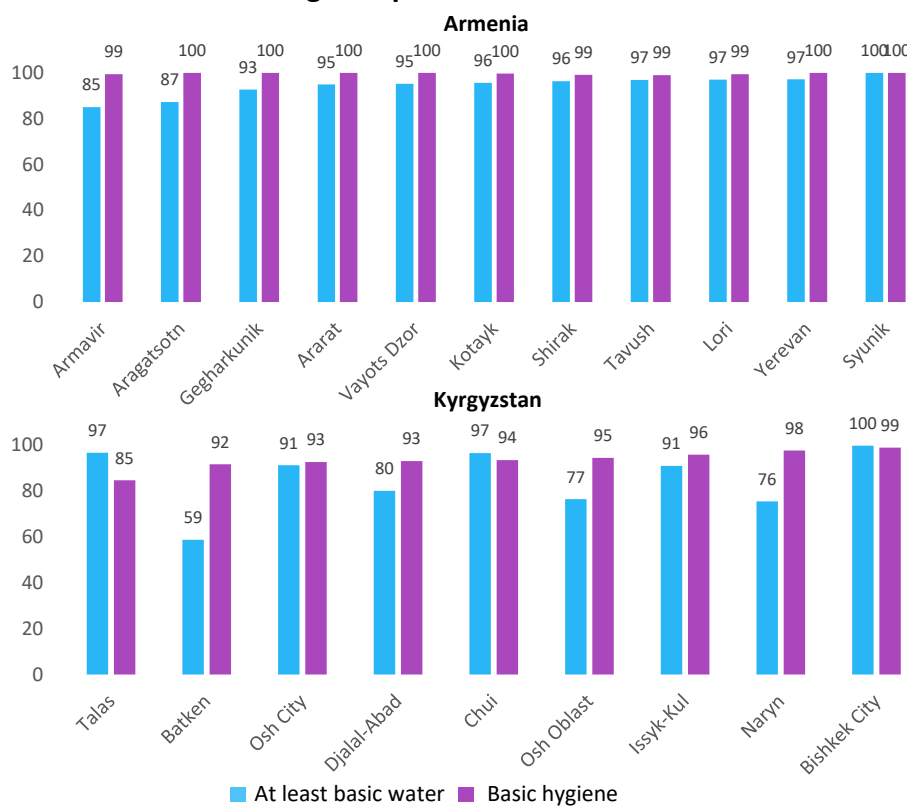
Disparities still exist between the poorest and richest in the availability of handwashing facilities at home



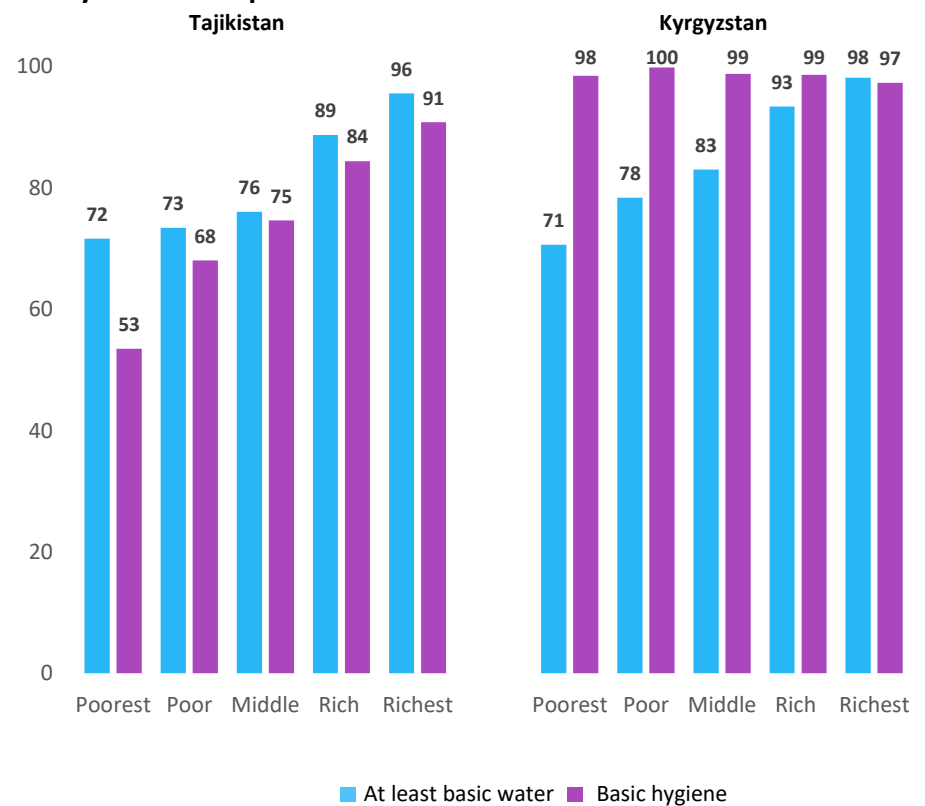
Urban-rural disparities in handwashing facilities with soap and water still exist in parts of the WHO European Region



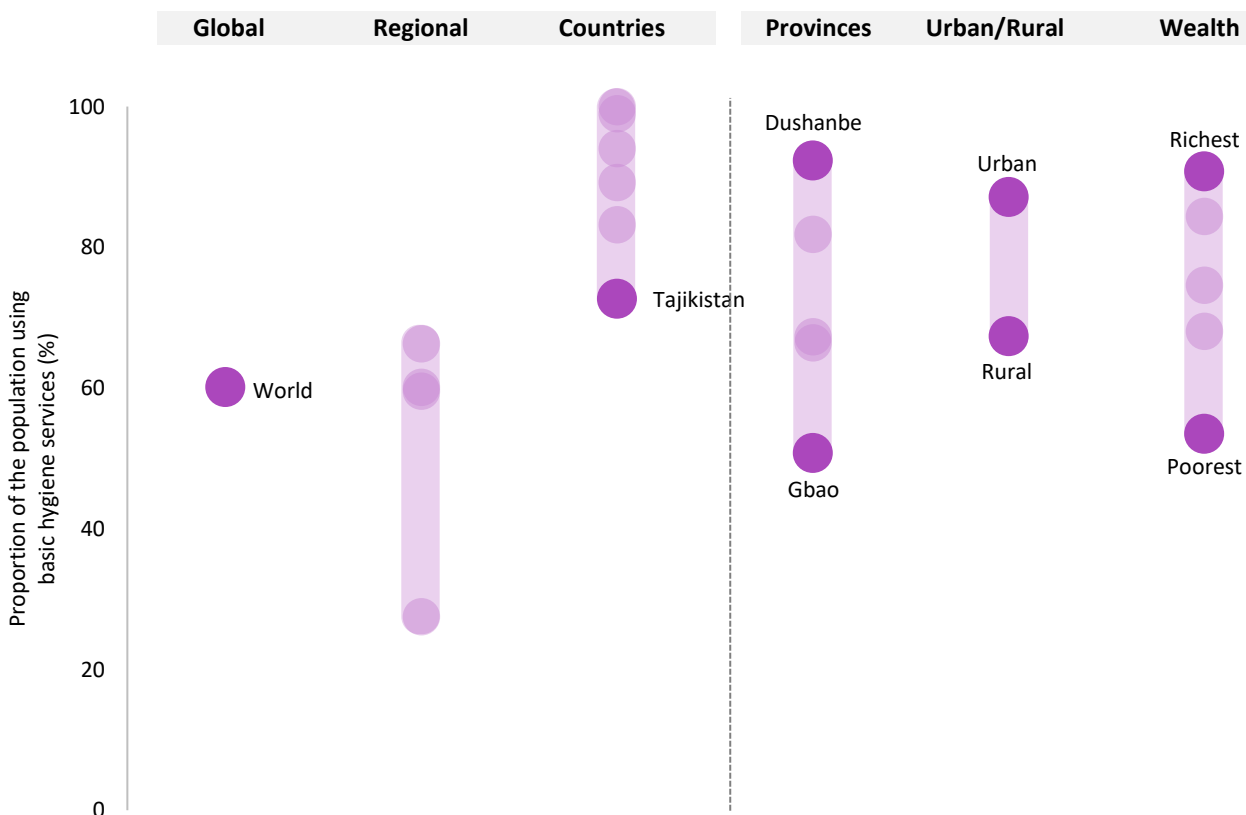
Subnational data indicate that use of handwashing facilities with soap and water is high despite the lack of basic water services



Kyrgyzstan data show the use of handwashing facilities with soap and water by all wealth quintiles even in the absence of a basic water service



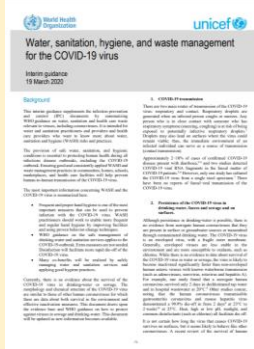
Large disparities in basic hand washing facilities with soap and water exist within Tajikistan and within the WHO European Region



Why are there no regional averages for the European Region region?

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 the regional population (30 per cent for schools and health care facilities). Of the 53 countries in the European Region, the JMP only holds data for six countries on hygiene in households, 28 countries for schools and seven countries for health care facilities. Only the data on hygiene in schools meets the required population threshold. As a result the JMP is unable to calculate regional averages for basic hygiene in households or at health care facilities.

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



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).

Check for new updates from:

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

<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



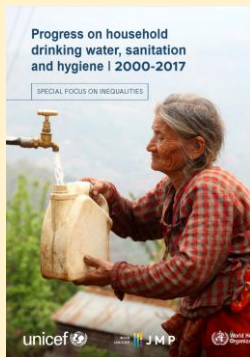
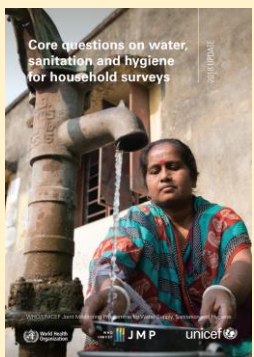
This Note is intended for WASH and C4D officers working together on the COVID-19 outbreak preparedness and response. It provides guidance on which aspects to consider when planning and implementing a hygiene promotion campaign as part

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.

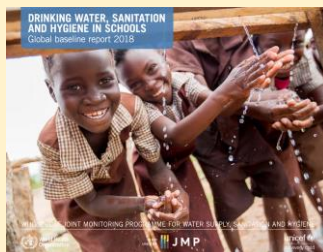
Since publication of the JMP core questions in 2006, international survey programmes have aligned their questionnaires and the core questions have been used extensively in national

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



As for households and health care facilities, the JMP has published core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools. These formed the basis for the 2018 report which set out definitions for the indicators and established global baselines.

WASH in Schools in the European Region

The issue of WASH in Schools has received increasing attention in the European Region, including in the Protocol on Water and Health. In 2016 two publications were published addressing the situation of water, sanitation and hygiene in schools in the pan-European region, and advocating policy makers to prioritize pupils' education, health and well-being. These were followed in 2019 with an information package for school staff and a practical tool for surveillance of WASH in schools.



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.

