

A close-up photograph of a woman with dark hair tied back, smiling broadly. Water is splashing across her face, particularly around her eyes and nose. She is wearing a red garment. The background is blurred, showing other people in a crowd.

ASH RESPONSE IN TIME OF COVID-19

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WASH CONTRIBUTION TO COVID-19 RESPONSE

UNICEF Response is aligned to global and local plans:

- Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (WHO)
 - Pillar Risk Communication & Community Engagement
 - Pillar Infection Prevention & Control
- Global Humanitarian Response Plan (IASC)
 - Strategic Priorities 1, 2, and 3
- Country Preparedness and Response Plans
 - National and Regional Coordination Mechanisms
 - Country “context-specific” approach



AREA 1. HYGIENE PROGRAMMING TO PREVENT HUMAN TO HUMAN TRANSMISSION



Key Actions:

- Messages tailored to the country context, using multiple delivery channels (digital, mass media)
- Access to hygiene infrastructure and supplies in vulnerable communities
- National coordination, building on existing programming, creating synergies and documenting lessons learnt

AREA 2: WASH & INFECTION PREVENTION CONTROL

Key Actions:

- **Health care facilities:** WASH services continuity; improved IPC to reduce hospital-acquired infection transmission
- **Schools:** Safe Schools protocols (when open); preparation for school re-opening.
- **Communities and households:** WASH and IPC for confined households, most vulnerable groups, exposed collective sites and public spaces.



AREA 3. CONTINUITY OF ESSENTIAL WASH SERVICES AND PRODUCT SUPPLY CHAINS

Key Actions:

- Local water and sanitation authorities and utilities are supported to ensure business continuity and quality of water and sanitation services. Focus on avoiding deterioration or collapse of essential public services as a secondary effect of outbreak.
- Supply chains for essential WASH products are strengthened and diversified to ensure increased availability and continuity of supply.



FRAMEWORK: WASH IN TIME OF COVID-19 AND WATER SCARCITY (EAST ASIA PACIFIC)

Reduced mortality and morbidity among Children and mitigate the impact of diseases and crisis on children's survival, health, well-being

Objectives

HYGIENE PROGRAMMING PREVENT HUMAN TO HUMAN TRANSMISSION

WASH INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

CONITUINTY OF WASH ESSENTIAL SERVICES AND SUPPLY

Areas

Communities

Schools

Heath care facilities

Detention Centers

Public places

Camps

Climate affected areas. Drought and saltwater intrusion

Quarantine centers

Communities and Marginalized population in Urban and rural areas

Strategy

Risk Communicat ion and Community engagement

Data and Evidence and

PDNA

Private sector engagement
DDR

Support Cross cutting /sectoral

Innovation and KM

Supply goods and services

Partnership with New actors

EE (Mtn) and RTM

CASH transfer

Safeguard Exiting HR

Inputs

Addition financial resources- Reprogramming fund

Human resources

Exiting knowledge data and evidence

Assumptions:

Designated institution leading the response in coordination with other sectors
Government WASH response package available
Stakeholders and partners continue to perform their work
Guidance and approaches available for all stakeholders
Supply chain of WASH essential available for HH and operation and maintenance
Markets are offering products at affordable price
Households have financial resources to pay for WASH services

WASH TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

- Joint WHO-UNICEF WASH technical Brief [HERE](#)
- UNICEF programming guidance for Country Offices [HERE](#)



Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19

Technical Brief
03 March 2020

1.0 Introduction and background

In late 2019, an acute respiratory disease, known as COVID-19, emerged. The pathogen responsible for COVID-19 is severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2, also referred to as the COVID-19 virus), a member of the coronavirus family. In response to the growing spread of COVID-19, WHO has published a number of technical guidance documents on specific topics, including infection prevention and control (IPC). These recent documents are available at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/infection-prevention-and-control>.

This Technical Brief supplement these 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. It is also for health care providers who want to know more about water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) risks and practices.

Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygienic conditions play an essential role in protecting human health during all infectious disease outbreaks, including the current COVID-19 outbreak. Good and consistently applied WASH and waste management practices, in communities, homes, schools, marketplaces and health care facilities will further help to prevent human-to-human transmission of COVID-19.

The most important information concerning WASH and COVID-19 are:

- **Frequent and proper hand hygiene is one of the most important prevention measures for COVID-19.** WASH practitioners should work to enable more frequent and regular hand hygiene through improved facilities and proven behaviour change techniques.
- **Existing WHO guidance on safe management of drinking-water and sanitation apply to COVID-19.** Extra measures are not needed. Disinfection, in particular, will facilitate more rapid die-off of COVID-19 virus.
- **Many co-benefits will be realized by safely managing water and sanitation services and applying good hygiene practices.** Such efforts will prevent many other infectious diseases, which cause millions of deaths each year.



Key Messages and Actions for COVID-19 Prevention and Control in Schools

March 2020



Guidelines on Core Components of Infection Prevention and Control Programmes at the National and Acute Health Care Facility Level



World Health Organization



Scaling up Group Handwashing in Schools

COMPENDIUM OF GROUP WASHING FACILITIES ACROSS THE GLOBE



giz



PROGRAM RESULTS- LAST SITREP 6MAY

Numbers (HPM)

Areas of Response	2020 target	Total UNICEF Results	Increase from last SitRep
Risk Communication and Community Engagement			
Number of people reached on COVID-19 through messaging on prevention and access to services*	152,343,928	123,345,617	▲ 13,959,529
Number of children reached with targeted messages and information on COVID-19 on personal hygiene and improved sanitary practices (specific to schools and ECD centres)	49,889,900	47,605,459	▲ 12,320,557
Critical Supply and Logistics and WASH services			
Number of healthcare facilities staff and community health workers provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	189,787	123,602	▲ 20,981
Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	2,925,018	993,236	▲ 61,132
Provision of Healthcare and Nutrition Services			
# of health facilities staff and community health workers trained in detection, referral and management of suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases	506,231	281,539	▲ 14,043
Number of healthcare facility staff and community health workers trained in Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)	513,271	321,414	▲ 131,162
Access to Continuous Education and Child Protection Services			
Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning	58,922,773	41,846,259	-
Number of schools implementing safe school protocols (COVID-19 prevention and control)	774,266	78,285	▲ 77,350
Number of children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements	253,670	184,078	▲ 500
Number of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with mental health and psychosocial support	358,250	466,448	▲ 244,324

Quality in programming

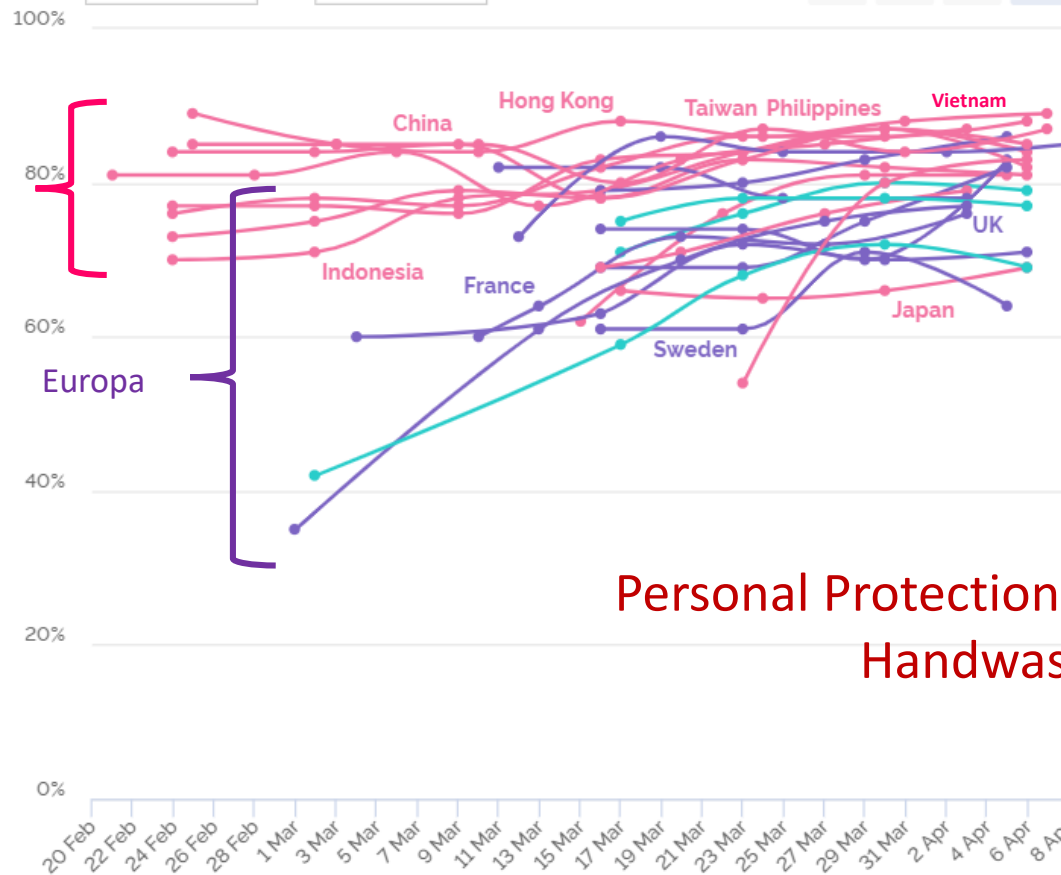
- **High distributions** of supply in Cambodia, Myanmar and Timor Leste and PNG
- **Capacity building** and training in Philippines, Indonesia
- **Back To School** Vietnam, China
- **Innovation; Private sector engagements** Production soap and Hand sanitation, hand washing facilities
- **Studies and surveys**
- **Hand Washing and Hygiene Promotion at Scale**

Source: YouGov

% of people in each country who say they are: Improving personal hygiene (e.g. washing hands frequently, using hand sanitiser).

From Feb 20, 2020 To Apr 8, 2020

Zoom 1m 3m YTD All



10% Gaps

East Asia
South East Asia

Europa

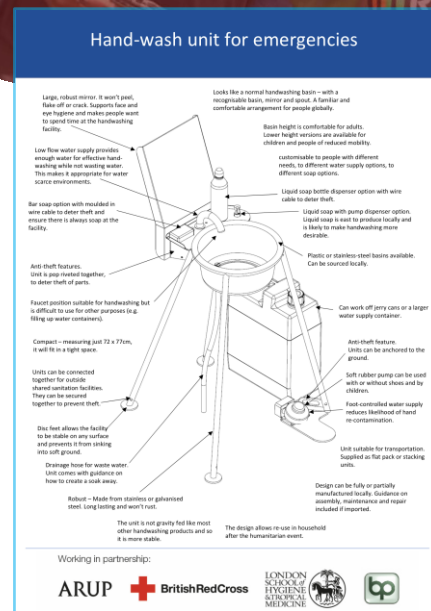
Personal Protection Measures
Handwashing

COVID-19 INNOVATIONS

U-Report – digital outreach, 2 million people have accessed information through a digital COVID health information centre in over 20 countries

Handwashing – to address the need to rapidly expand access to handwashing facilities, blueprints for designs are being made available to governments e.g. Jengu handwashing prototype

Accessibility/Inclusion – ensuring messages and facilities are accessible and relevant to all, especially people with disabilities



Jengu Handwashing Station

CHALLENGES AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS

Challenges:

- Funding challenges for **supply needed** and upgrading facilities in Schools and HCF in many countries
- Cost and benefit analysis for Hand washing promotion to make national wide case
- **Water availability and competing priority** with the actual water scarcity in the Mekong river
- Limited access to International Standby Partners
- Reduced manufacturing and logistics routes, shutdown of airports,
- **Partners movements in the lockdown context**

Opportunities

- New areas of work and diversified partnerships
- Innovation in working

Long term thinking for Hygiene promotion

Messaging: Hygiene messages are standardized across the country and, if possible, contextualized to different experiences within the country.	Phase 1: Central Message (2-3 months till zero case observed): COVID-19 kills and hand washing with soap saves lives.	Phase 2: Central Message (3-6 months): COVID-19 is real, handwashing with soap can prevent it.	Phase 3: Central Message (6 months to years and slowly changing the disease name): COVID-19 will never come back, handwashing will keep it away.
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WASH EVALUATIONS

(1) Continuous learning and adaptive management	(2) Iterative Rapid Assessments	(3) Adapting planned/ongoing evaluations	(4) Future summative evaluations of the UNICEF response to COVID-19	(5) Collaboration on evidence generation and analytical frameworks with other Cross-cutting Areas/Programme Clusters
WASH in Schools (China, Vietnam, Timor Leste and Fiji)- baseline BACK TO SCHOOL (BTS) 2020 EAPRO Regional Adaptive Management Review	Real time evaluation of hygiene promotion (Laos, Indonesia, Philippines and Timor Leste) in 2020	Myanmar RWS (ToR being finalized). Pacific WinS (field phase postponed) Timor Leste Sector Wide Sanitation (Inception Phase)	Impact of Covid on WASH sector together with other partners 2020 (baseline and midline)	Regional Adaptive Management Inter: special working group to set out data and evidence generation approaches and methods Cost benefit analysis in Different areas of or work to make better cases

LINKS TO DOCUMENTS AND RESOURCES:

- WHO and UNICEF have developed a [WASH Technical Brief : Water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management for COVID-19](#) that provides the latest evidence and information on WASH risks and practices.
- UNICEF has developed practical [Programming Guidance for Country Offices for WASH Covid Response](#) in the areas of hygiene promotion; IPC in HCF, schools, communities and households; and mitigating impacts on WASH services and products.
- The resource requirements are estimated in the [UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal](#) that is part of the [UN Global Humanitarian Response plan for COVID-19](#).
- UNICEF's media channels are building public awareness and support- [FACT SHEET: Handwashing with soap, critical in the fight against coronavirus, is 'out of reach' for billions](#).
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THE END