GLAAS information module 7 Section C human resources questions in the GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey







Overview

- Section C consists of 8 questions covering WASH human resources.
- This module will present key information about the questions in Section C.
- Please also reference the survey guidance.





Questions

- C1: National plans/strategies for WASH human resources
- **C2:** Human resources needs assessments
- C3: Human resources in government ministries/national institutions
- **C4:** WASH training institutions

- C5: Human resources constraints
- C6: Sufficiency of human resources for WASH
- C7: Sufficiency of human resources for environmental health
- C8: Rights and safety measures for workers

Questions covered in this module







C1: National plans/strategies for WASH human resources

NAT	NATIONAL PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR WASH HUMAN RESOURCES							
C1.	C1. Do national plans/strategies exist for human resources for WASH? Note: This question is not examining the human resource plans of individual organizations, but rather government plans/strategies targeting human resources for WASH.							
		S	Sanitation	Dri	nking-water	Har	nd hygiene	
a.	Does a national human resources plan/strategy exist to develop and manage		Yes		Yes		Yes	
	human resources that addresses the		Under development		Under development		Under development	
	following sectors?		No		No		No	
	i. If yes, provide name of the plan/strategy							
	ii. Provide the year of the strategy (YYYY)							
	iii. Provide a link or attach a copy.							

Note that the plans and strategies asked about in this question are government plans plans/strategies for human resources for WASH.



C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8

C2: Human resources needs assessment

Only answer these questions, if the answer to part a is "only subnational assessments" or — "national assessment".

If there are no needs assessments, continue to question C3.

C2.					
	To what extent have human resources needs assess	ments been	conducted for W	ASH?	
a.	Have human resources needs for WASH been assessed in your country?	No assessment	Only sub-national assessments	National assessment	
\mathcal{A}	i. If an assessment has been conducted, provide a link or attach a copy of the latest assessment.				
	ii How often de assessments take place?	Annually	Every 2 to 3 years	Every 4+ years	On an ad hoc basis
	ii. How often do assessments take place?				
	iii. What sectors were covered in the most human resassessment?	sources	Yes	No	
		Sanitation			
	Drin	kirg-water			
	Hai	nd hygiene			
	WASH in health ca	re facilities			
	WASH	in schools			
	$\label{eq:iv.Was} \textbf{iv.} \ \textbf{Was} \ \textbf{gender} \ \textbf{considered} \ \textbf{in the latest} \ \textbf{assessment?}$				
	v. Have the assessments been used to inform national plans/strategies for WASH or for human resources				
/	vi. Briefly describe how human resources needs assess	ments for	WASH are conduc	ted, including the	topics covered and



percentage of women that hold those positions?

C3: Human resources in government ministries/national institutions

HUMAN RESOURCES IN GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS To what extent do government ministries/national institutions have organizational charts in place for WASH? Does an organizational chart exist that covers all WASH positions across Yes No national institutions? None Some All Do government ministries/national institutions involved in WASH have organizational charts? Are job descriptions available for WASH positions in government ministries/national institutions? Between 10% Between 50% More Less than 10% and 49% and 75% than 75% Of all WASH positions in government ministries/institutions, what is the

The answers to these questions are your best estimates.

C4: WASH training institutions

WAS	WASH TRAINING INSTITUTIONS						
C4.	What types of training institutions and programmes for WASH exist in your country?						
a. Do any of the following types of WASH-specific/relevand training institutions exist in your country?		levant edu	ıcation	If yes, What is the approximate	Of the total WASH		
		Yes	No	total number of WASH graduates/trainees per year?	graduates/trainees per year, what is the approximate percentage that are women?		
	i. Community training centres						
	ii. Technical and vocational training centres						
	iii. Universities						
	iv. Other (please specify):						

The answers to these questions can be estimates if actual figures are unknown.



b.	Do the available WASH training institutions supply enough trained professionals on an annual basis to meet the needs of the following areas?	Less than 50% of what is needed	Between 50% and 74% of what is needed	Between 75% and 94% of what is needed	Between 95% and 100% of what is needed
	i. Drinking-water – piped systems				
	ii. Drinking-water – small systems				
	iii. Sanitation – sewer networks and wastewater treatment				
	iv. Sanitation – on-site systems and faecal sludge management				
	 V. Hand hygiene – facilities/technologies and behaviour change 				
c.	If there are any insufficiencies in WASH training in reasons for these insufficiencies.	nstitutions/prog	rammes, please o	describe the insufficie	ncies and the

Trained professionals for these areas could come from the types of institutions listed in part a: community training centres, technical and vocational training centres and universities.





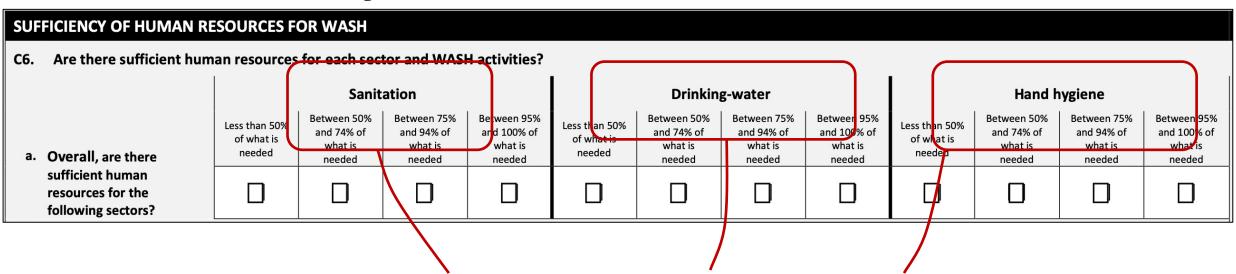


C5: Human resources constraints

HUN	UMAN RESOURCES CONSTRAINTS	
C5.	Constraints to WASH human resources: To what extent do the following factors constrain WASH human capacity? Classify the constraint on a scale of 1 to 3 as described below:	nan resources
a.	1 - Low or no constraint to WASH human resources 2 - Moderate constraint to WASH human resources 3 - Severe constraint to WASH human resources Severe constraint to WASH human resources Severe constraint to WASH human resources Severe constraint and its severe constraint to WASH human resources	, 1-low or no)
a.	1 is low or no	
b.	o. Insufficient education/training programmes or courses to mecconstraint. demand	
c.	c. Lack of awareness of WASH job opportunities	
d.	d. Insufficient competencies (skills and knowledge) of staff to perform duties	
e.	e. Skilled workers do not want to live and work in rural areas of the country	
f.	f. Other (please specify):	
g.	Please provide details such as the causes, impacts and barriers to addressing the constraints. If the condifferent for urban and rural areas for a subsector above, please provide further details.	nstraints are



C6: Sufficiency of human resources for WASH



For each question in C6, three boxes per row should be checked: one for sanitation, one for drinking-water and one for hand hygiene.



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C7: Sufficiency of human resources for environmental health

301	SOMELINET OF HOMAN RESOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH								
С7.	27. Are there sufficient human resources in the health sector for the following core environment health functions relating to WASH? See the guidance occument for more information on the health sector role in WASH as per recommendations in the WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health (2018).								
		Less than 50% of what is needed	Between 50% and 74% of what is needed	Between 75% and 94% of what is needed	Between 95% and 100% of what is needed				
a.	Health sector participation in WASH sector coordination								
b.	Health sector contribution to WASH norms and standards								
c.	WASH contribution to disease programmes where WASH is needed for primary prevention								
d.	Inclusion of WASH status in disease surveillance								
e.	WASH promotion within community-level health promotion								
f.	Planning WASH service provision and maintenance in health facilities								

This is a new topic for the GLAAS country survey. This question is focused on human resources in the health sector for core environmental health functions that affect WASH.

Colleagues from the health sector should be consulted to answer this question.

C8: Rights and safety measures for workers

RIG	RIGHTS AND SAFETY MEASURES FOR WORKERS								
C8.	C8. To what extent are the following measures in place for sanitation and drinking-water workers?								
	Each question should have two	Sanitation		Drinking-water					
	boxes checked: one for sanitation	No	Measures	Measures	No	Measures	Measures		
	and one for drinking-water.	measures	partially III place	fully in place	measures	partially in place	fully in place		
a.	Freedom of association for workers (i.e. to self- organize in associations and unions)								
b.	Operational guidelines for workers' health and safety								
c.	Mechanisms to check compliance with operational guidelines								
d.	Minimum requirement for employer-employee relations (e.g. provision of health insurance, vaccinations, contractual stability, minimum wage)								
e.	Formalization of employment for workers (i.e. transitioning informal workers into the formal workforce)								

This is a new topic for the GLAAS country survey.



Thank you!

For additional information please contact glaas@who.int





