



LAUNCH EVENT AT WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM

TUESDAY
28TH AUGUST

ROOM NL 353

- 09:00** Opening remarks
- 09:05** Launch of WHO/UNICEF JMP report on WASH in schools
- 09:30** Q&A
- 09:35** Case studies from Bangladesh, India, Palestine and the Philippines
- What actions have been taken to establish national baseline estimates?
 - What aspects and indicators were most challenging to report on?
 - What have the reactions been to the national baseline estimates?
- 09:55** Roundtable discussion on ways forward with UNICEF, GIZ, WaterAid, and Save the Children
- 10:10** Q&A
- 10:25** Summary and wrap up

CONVENED BY: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, WaterAid, Sustainable Sanitation Alliance, Save the Children

Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene in Schools Global baseline report 2018

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

World Water Week
Stockholm, August 2018

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Global goals and targets related to WASH in Schools



SDG	SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS
 <p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>
 <p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning</p>	<p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p> <p>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p>

New JMP service ladders for WASH in schools

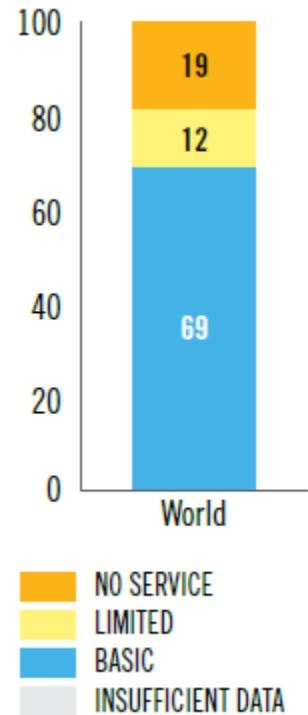
DRINKING WATER
Basic service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey
Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey
No service: Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school

SANITATION
Basic service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey
Limited service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey
No service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school

HYGIENE
Basic service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey
Limited service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
No service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school

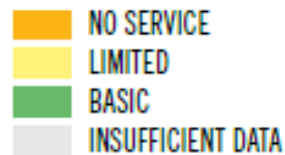
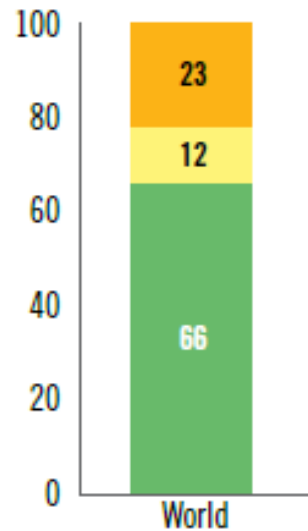
Basic drinking water in schools (2016)

- Estimates for **92 countries**
- **69%** of schools had a basic drinking water service
- Nearly **570 million children** lacked a basic service at school
- Estimates for **5 out of 8 SDG regions**
- <50% of schools in Oceania and had a basic service
- Nearly half of schools in sub-Saharan Africa had no service



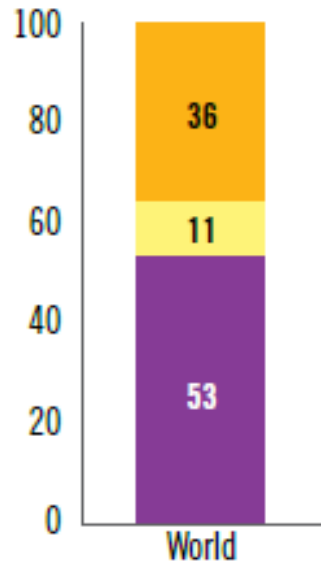
Basic sanitation in schools (2016)

- Estimates for **101 countries**
- **66%** of schools had a basic sanitation service
- Over **620 million children** lacked a basic service at school
- Estimates for 7 out of 8 SDG regions
- From 46% in Oceania to 100% in Australia & New Zealand
- A third of schools in SSA and ESEA had no service

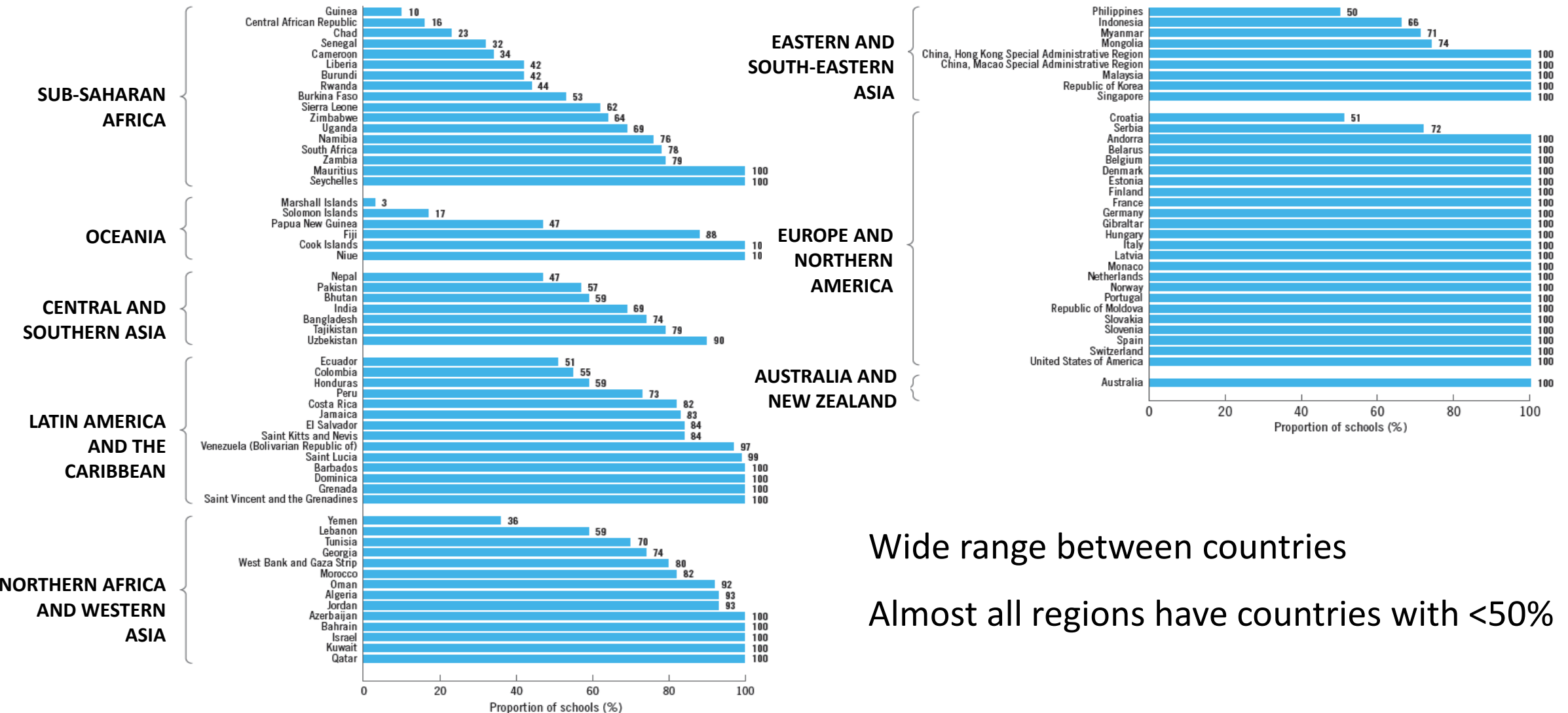


Basic hygiene in schools (2016)

- Estimates for **81 countries**
- **53%** of schools had a basic hygiene service
- Nearly **900 million** children lacked a basic service at school
- Estimates for **7 out of 8 SDG regions**
- <50% in Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa had a basic service
- Half of schools in Least Developed Countries had no service

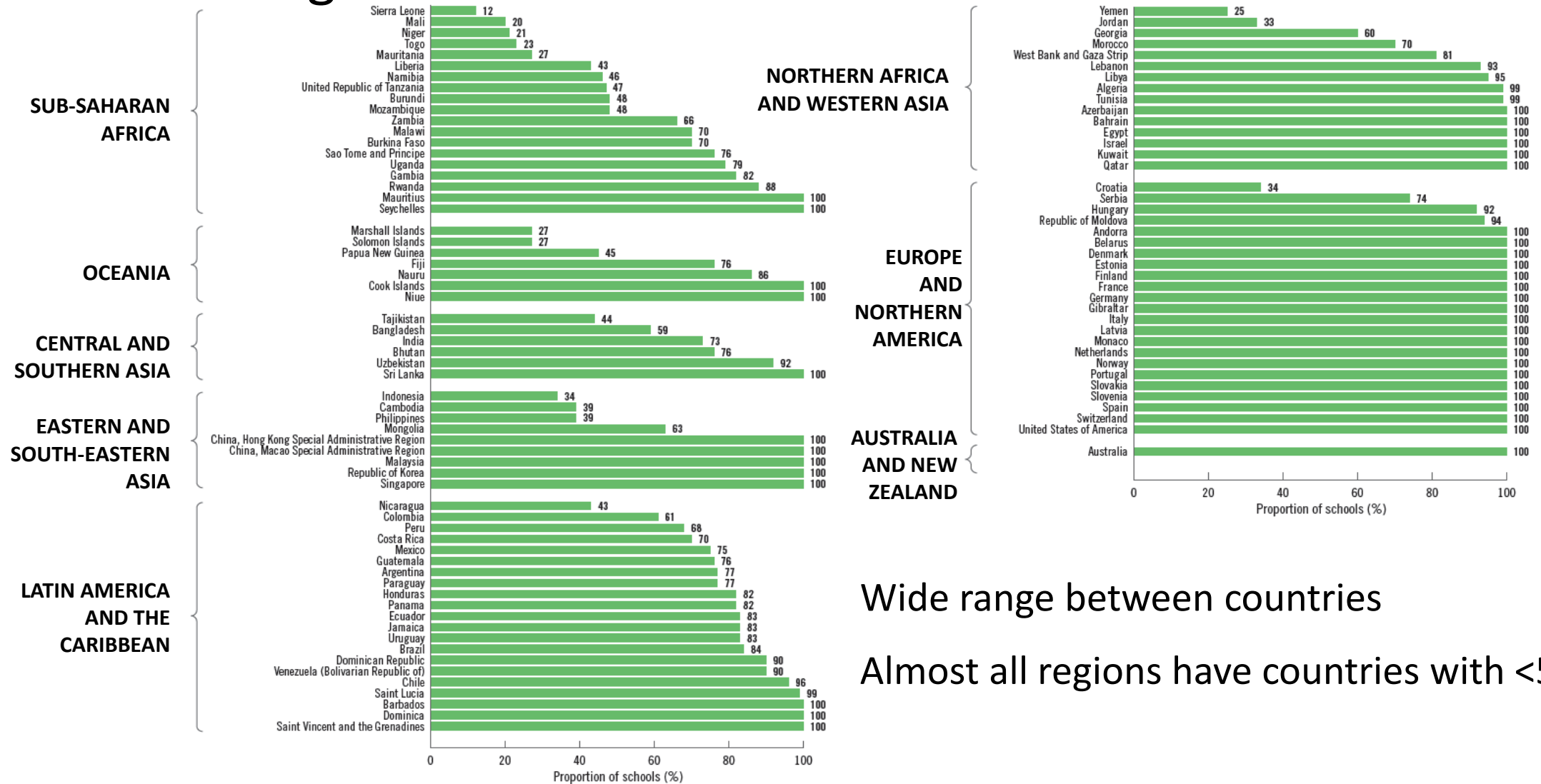


Coverage of basic drinking water in schools in 92 countries



Wide range between countries
 Almost all regions have countries with <50%

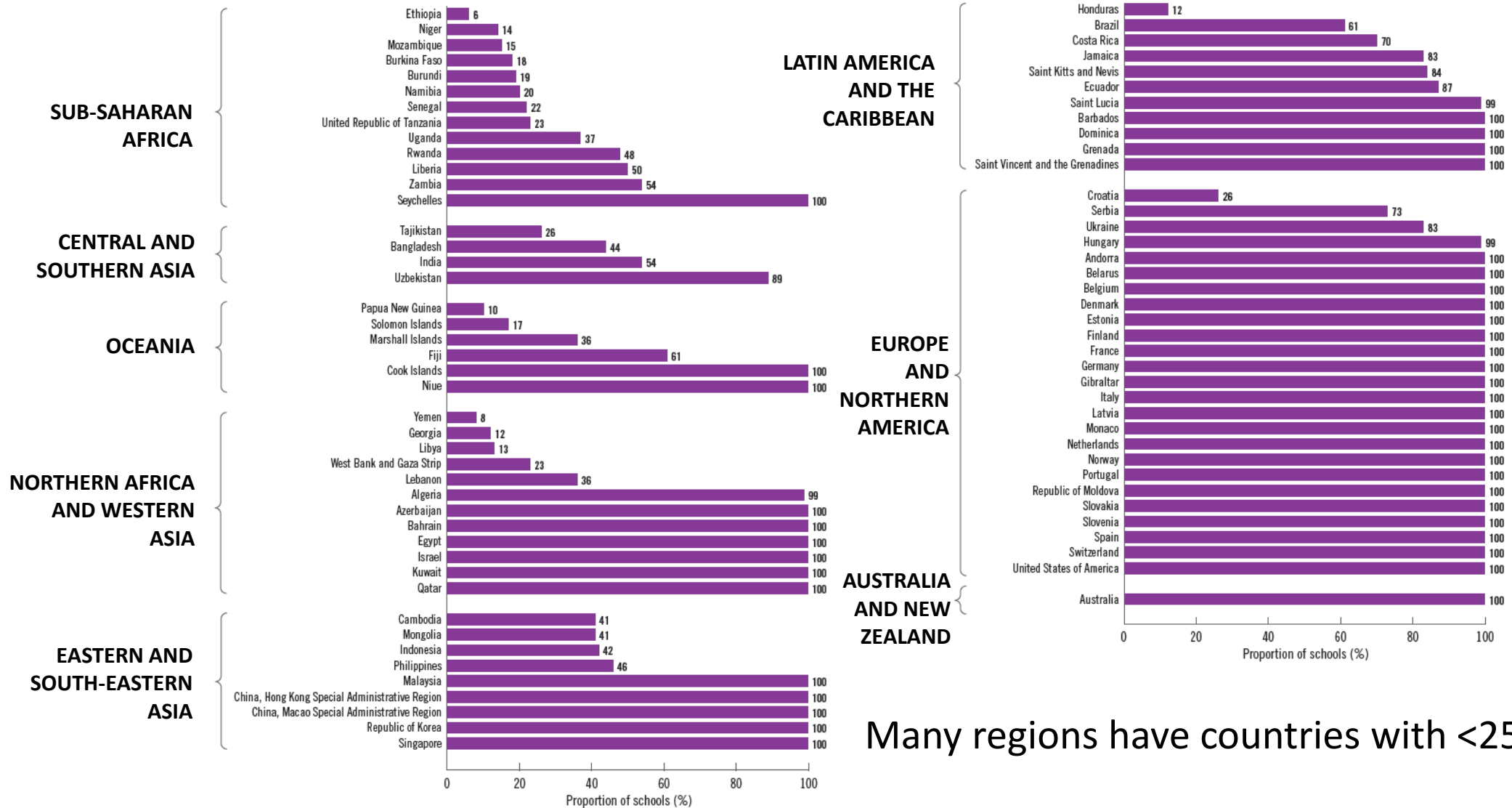
Coverage of basic sanitation in schools in 101 countries



Wide range between countries

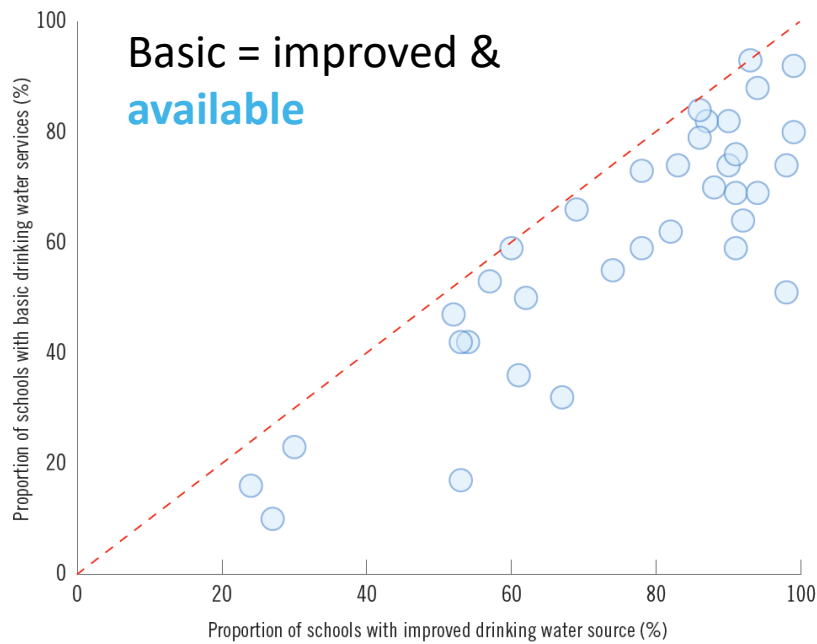
Almost all regions have countries with <50%

Coverage of basic hygiene in schools in 81 countries

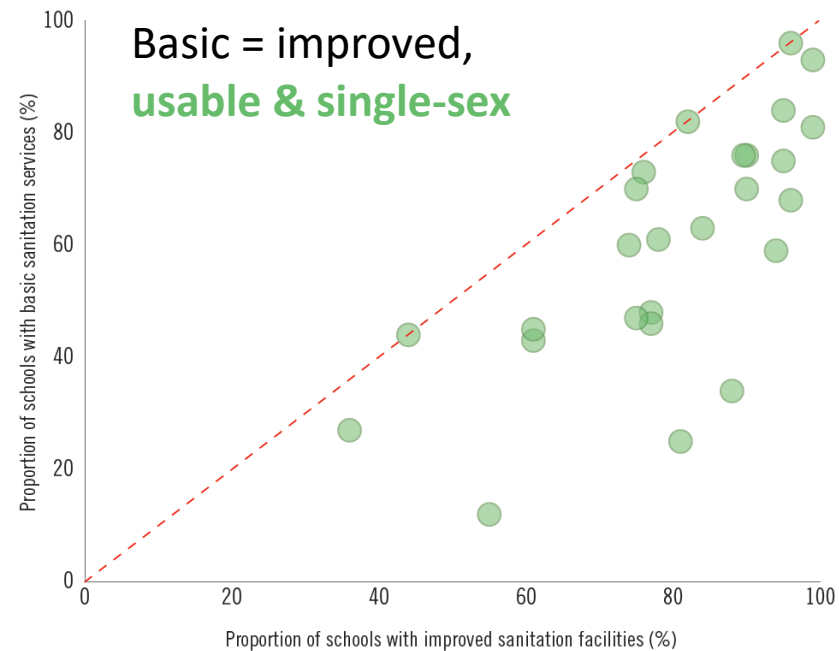


Many regions have countries with <25%

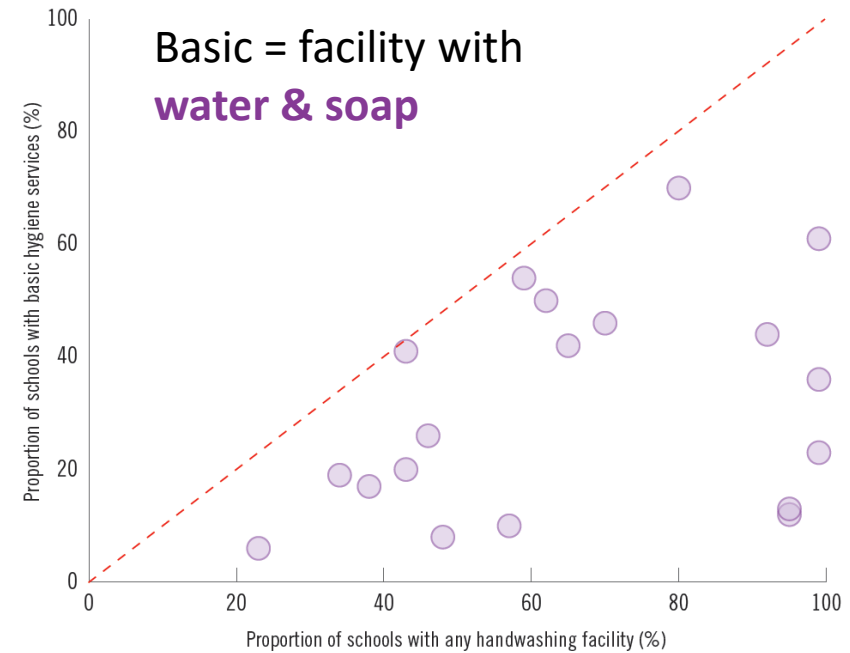
Many schools have facilities that do not meet the SDG criteria for a basic service



Improved vs basic drinking water

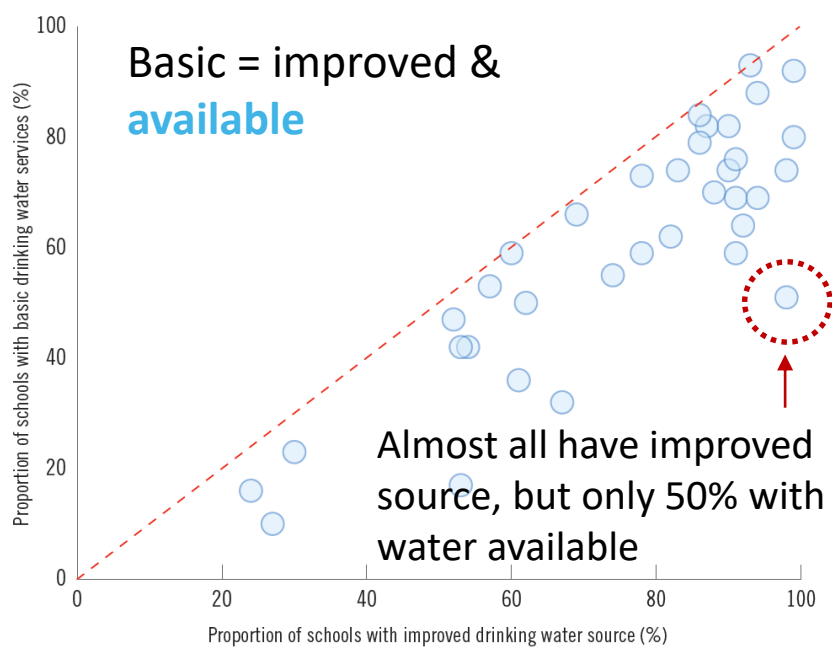


Improved vs basic sanitation

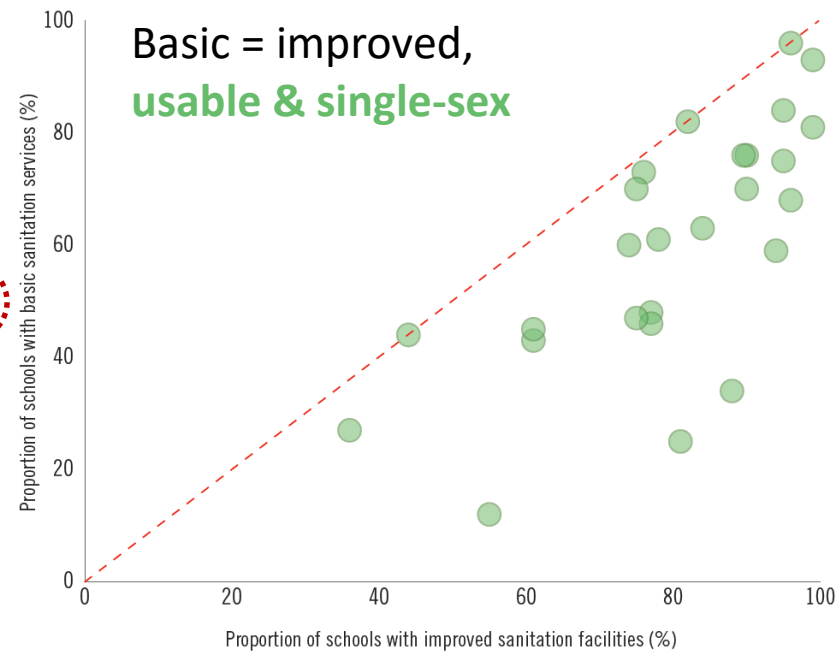


Any facility vs basic hygiene

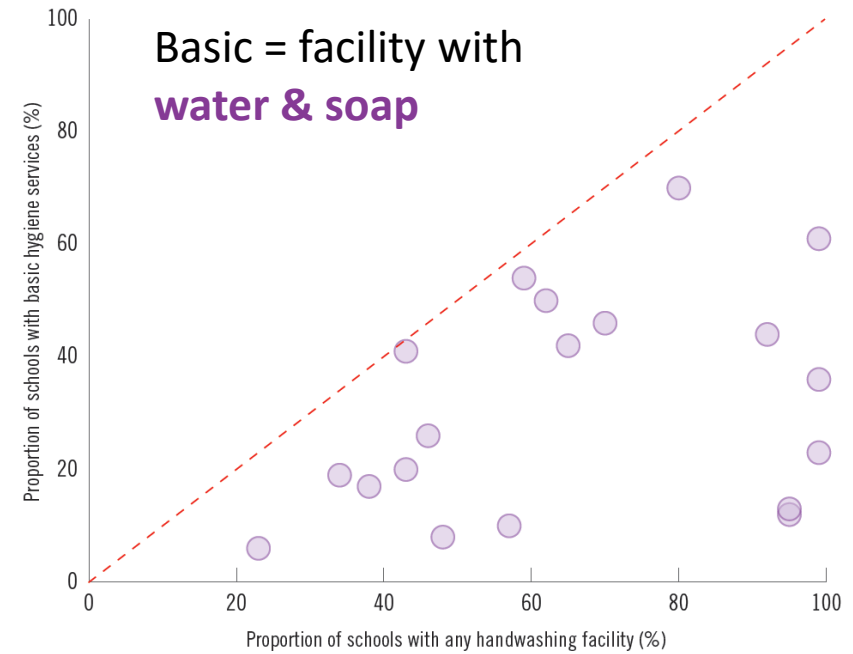
Many schools have facilities that do not meet the SDG criteria for a basic service



Improved vs basic drinking water



Improved vs basic sanitation



Any facility vs basic hygiene

WASH as a key element of SDG target 4.a.1

“an effective learning environment”

	Electricity	Internet	Computers	Adapted infrastructure	Basic water	Basic sanitation	Basic hygiene
OCEANIA							
Marshall Islands	54	26	22	21	3	27	36
Solomon Islands	50	-	-	-	20	22	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	46	44	10
Nauru	67	-	33	-	-	100	-
Cook Islands	100	100	100	4	-	-	-
Niue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
Niger	3	-	-	-	-	18	14
Mauritania	28	-	13	-	-	27	-
Senegal	34	9	21	-	32	-	25
Burundi	8	-	-	-	39	35	20
Burkina Faso	16	-	-	2	55	74	18
Rwanda	40	10	66	-	39	91	45
Mauritius	100	38	97	37	100	100	-
Seychelles	100	96	100	7	100	100	100
NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA							
West Bank and Gaza Strip	100	37	73	39	81	78	22
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	60	92	34
Morocco	93	-	-	-	73	70	-
Tunisia	100	58	96	-	70	99	-
Egypt	100	48	76	-	-	100	100
Azerbaijan	100	49	94	-	100	100	100
Algeria	-	-	-	-	87	98	98
Israel	100	85	85	-	100	100	100
Georgia	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Qatar	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTHERN ASIA							
Bangladesh	43	4	18	-	73	57	39
India	47	-	10	64	68	72	55
Sri Lanka	90	-	6	-	-	100	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	90	93	90
EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA							
Indonesia	-	2	2	1	65	31	43
Philippines	-	-	-	-	49	33	49
Mongolia	-	71	-	-	73	70	44
China, Macao SAR*	100	100	100	60	-	-	-
Malaysia	99	99	99	98	99	99	99
China, Hong Kong SAR*	100	99	99	96	100	100	100
Republic of Korea	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Singapore	100	-	-	-	100	100	100
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Honduras	48	16	16	5	65	-	5
Guatemala	-	9	12	-	-	76	-
El Salvador	98	27	48	25	80	-	-
Peru	78	39	76	16	71	70	-
Costa Rica	97	22	45	60	85	68	68
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	40	83	80
Jamaica	94	84	33	12	94	94	94
Colombia	95	44	90	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100	-	-	-	79	-	79
Dominica	100	100	100	2	100	100	100
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	99	-	-	-	97	90	-
Saint Lucia	99	99	99	-	99	99	99
Barbados	100	-	-	-	100	100	100
Grenada	100	-	100	-	100	-	100
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND							
Australia	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA							
Serbia	-	-	-	-	63	66	66
Ukraine	100	41	69	63	-	-	69
Belarus	100	26	72	48	100	100	100
Slovakia	100	100	100	14	100	100	100
Latvia	100	100	100	18	100	100	100
Italy	100	70	-	-	100	100	100
Republic of Moldova	100	89	100	100	100	100	100
Andorra	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	100	100	100	-	100	-	100
Denmark	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Estonia	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany	100	-	-	-	100	100	100
Gibraltar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hungary	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Monaco	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Netherlands	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Norway	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Portugal	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Slovenia	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Spain	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
Switzerland	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
United States of America	-	-	-	-	100	100	100

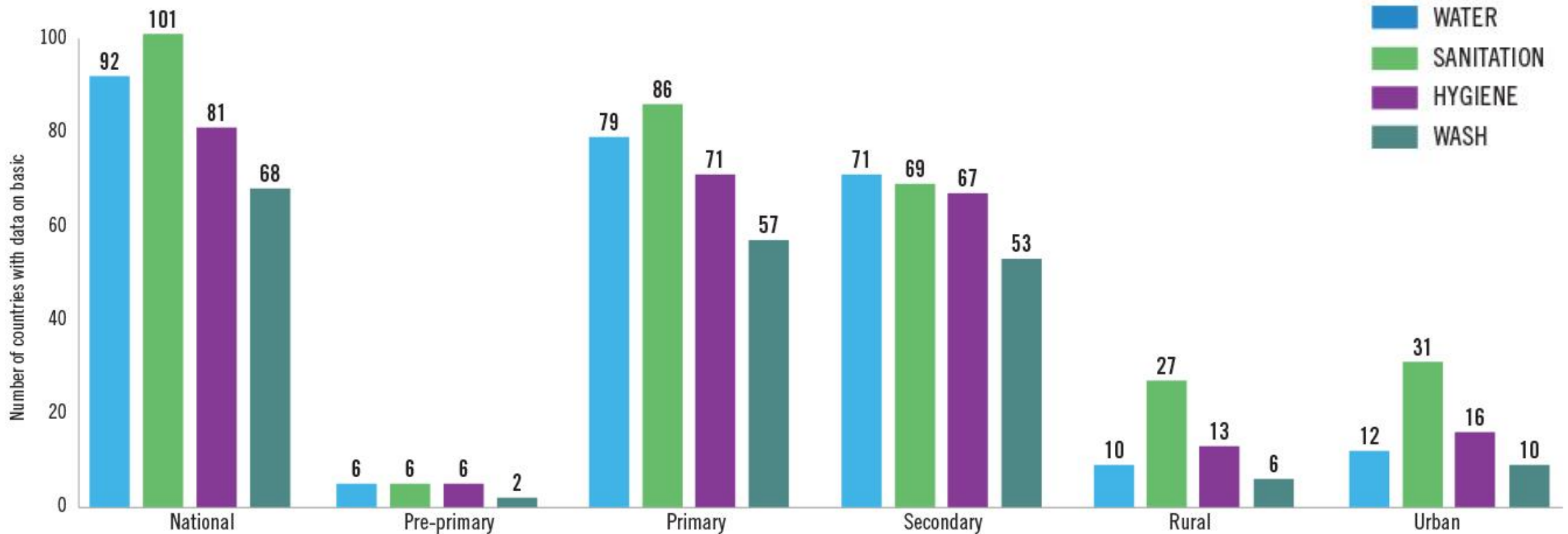
Key: 0-50 50-75 76-90 91-100 NO DATA

Note: Data on electricity, internet, computers and adapted infrastructure from UNESCO Institute of Statistics (2018) and data on basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services from WHO/UNICEF JMP (2018).

*Special Administrative Region



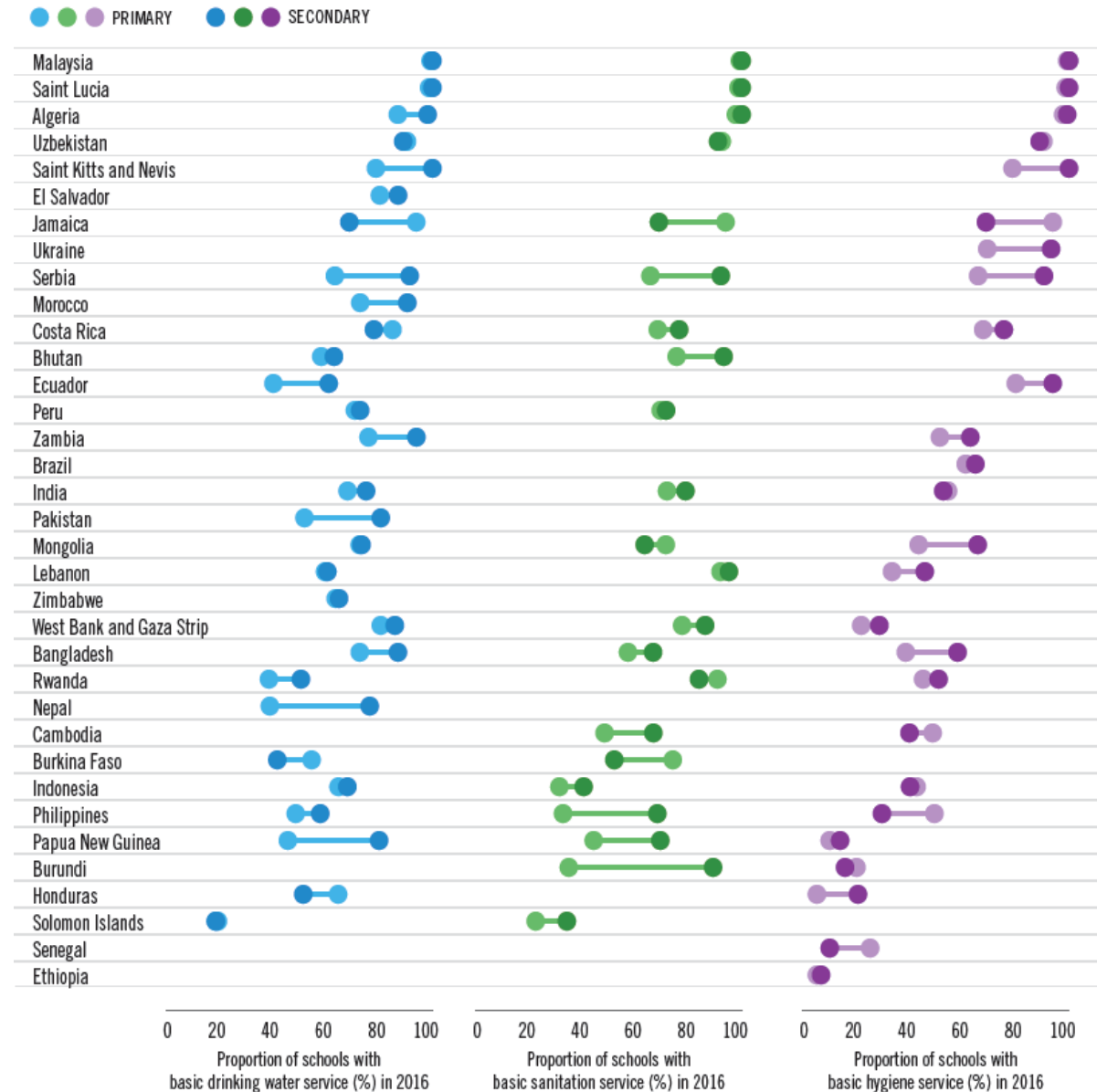
Fewer countries have disaggregated data for rural, urban and pre-primary schools



Inequalities between primary and secondary schools

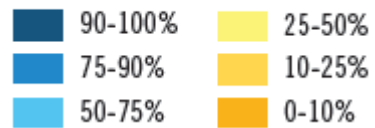
Proportion of schools with basic service

	Total	Primary	Secondary
Drinking water	69	66	75
Sanitation	66	63	72
Hygiene	53	53	55

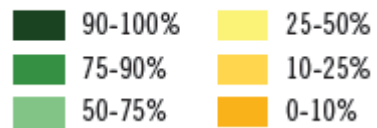


Inequalities between sub-national regions

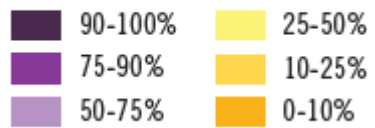
Basic Water



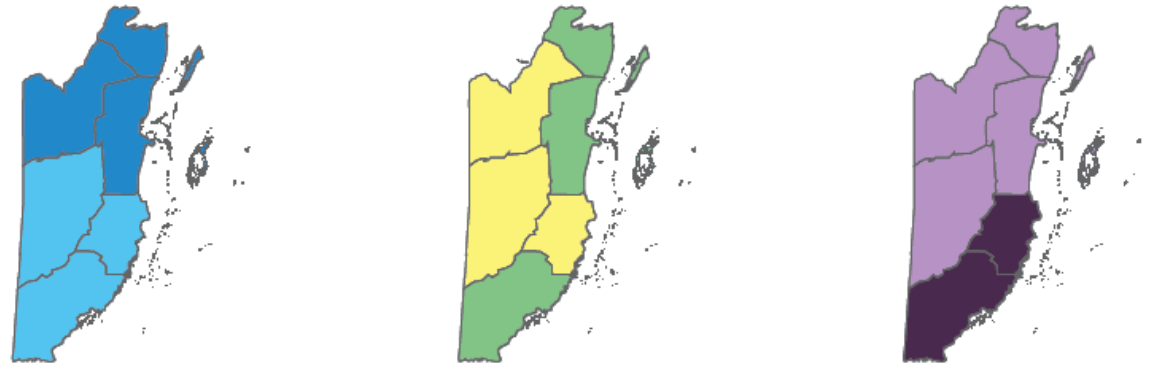
Basic Sanitation



Basic Hygiene



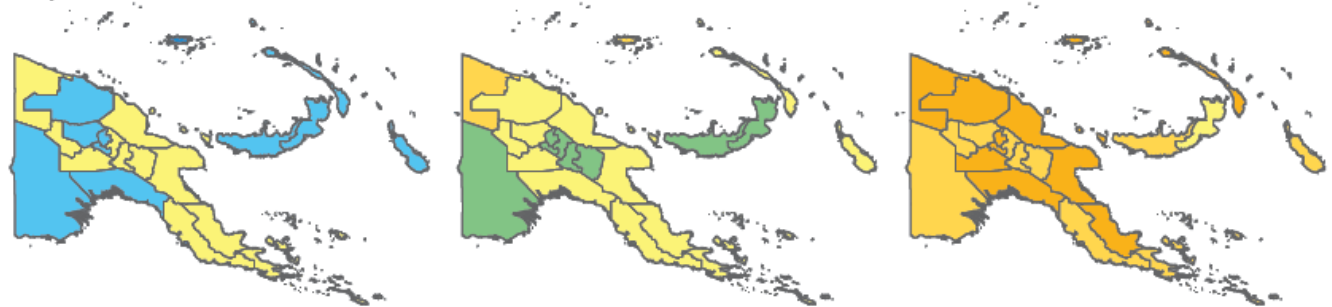
Belize



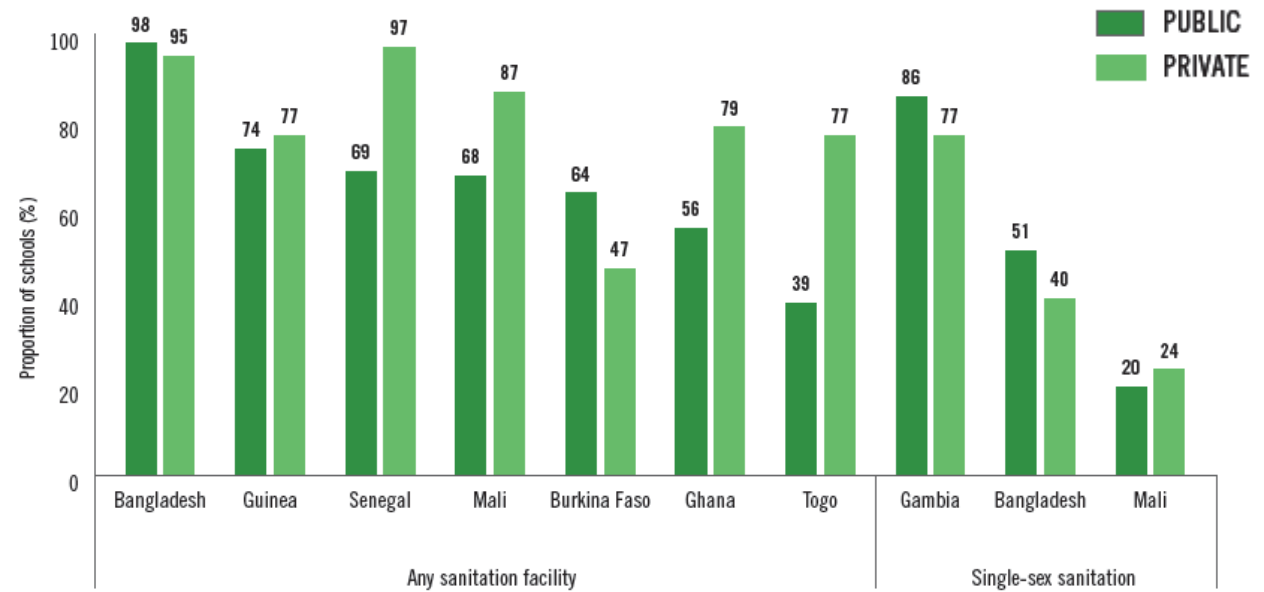
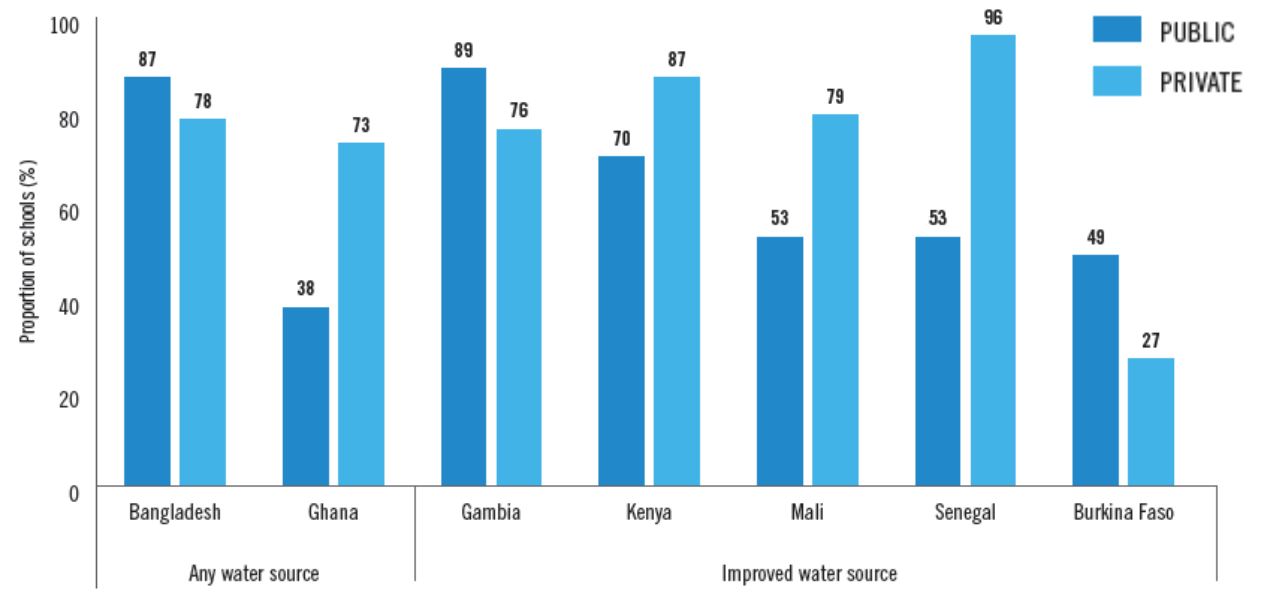
Lebanon



Papua New Guinea



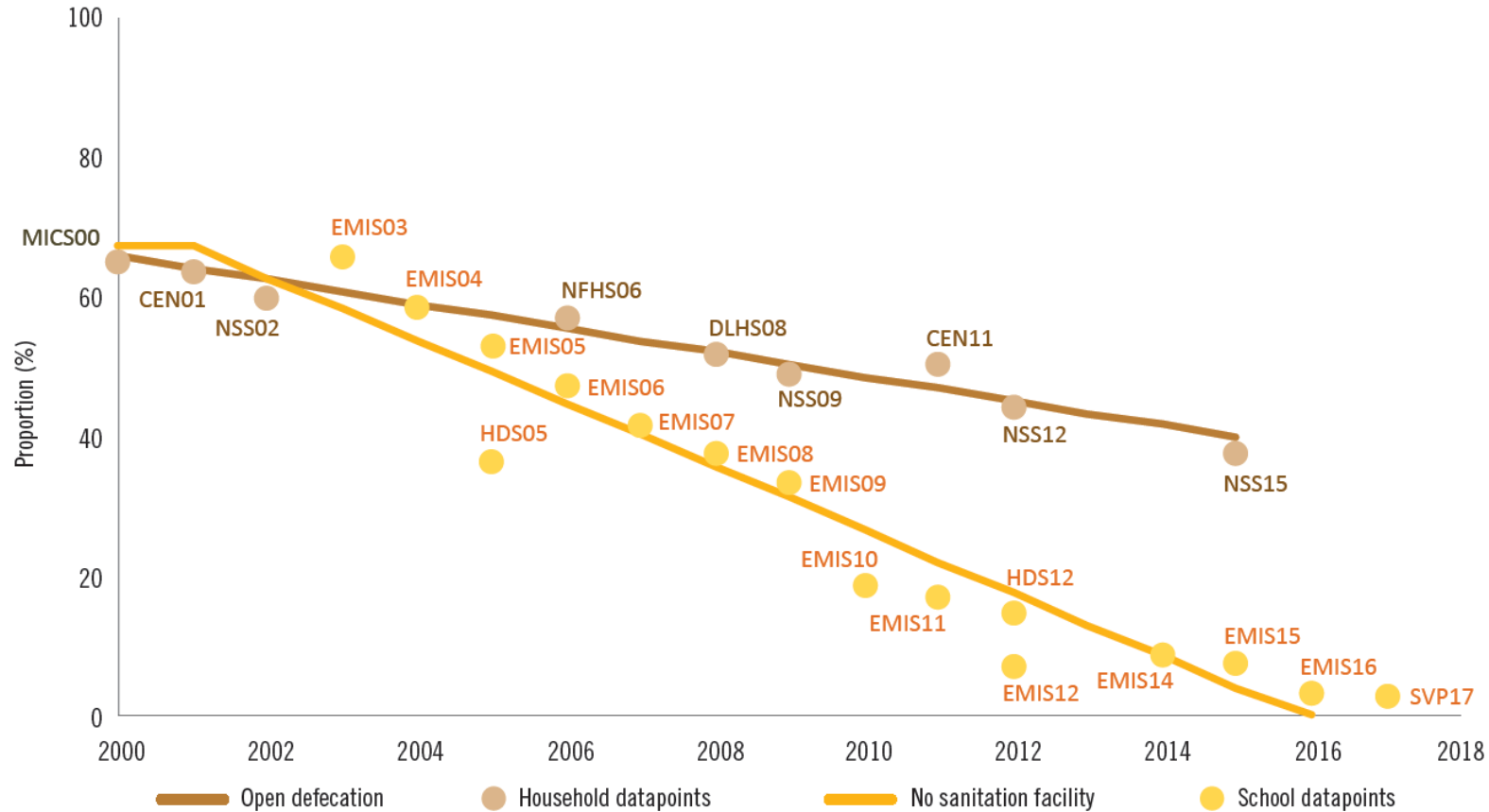
Inequalities between public and private



No clear pattern

Progress towards universal access at home and in schools

India has made rapid progress in increasing access to sanitation in schools



Proportion of the population practising open defecation and proportion of schools with no sanitation facility, India, 2000–16 (%)

New JMP service ladders for WASH in schools

DRINKING WATER

Advance service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users

Basic service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey

Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey

No service: Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school

SANITATION

Advanced service: Additional criteria may include student per toilet ratios, menstrual hygiene facilities, cleanliness, accessibility to all users, and excreta management systems

Basic service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey

Limited service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey

No service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school

HYGIENE

Advanced service: Additional criteria may include hygiene education, group handwashing, menstrual hygiene materials, and accessibility to all users

Basic service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey

Limited service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey

No service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school

Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Accessibility

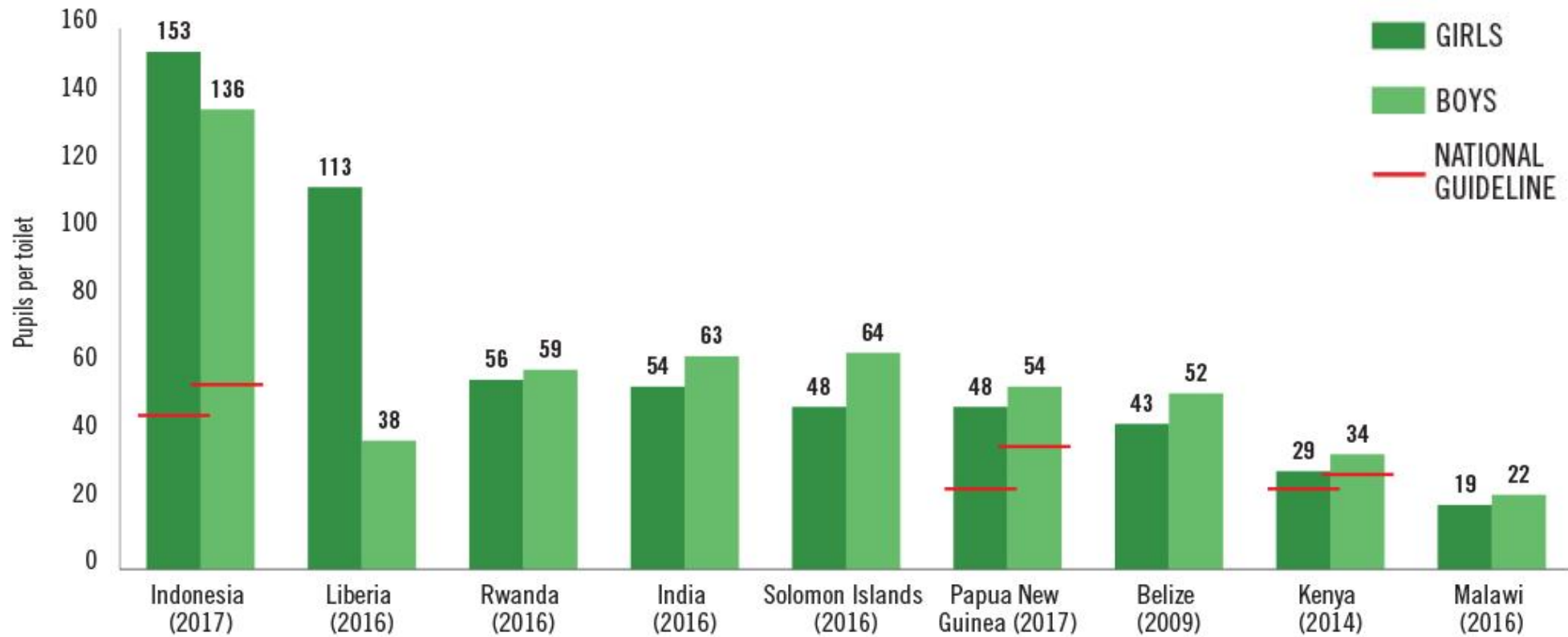
In most countries <50% of schools have toilets accessible to students with limited mobility



Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Availability

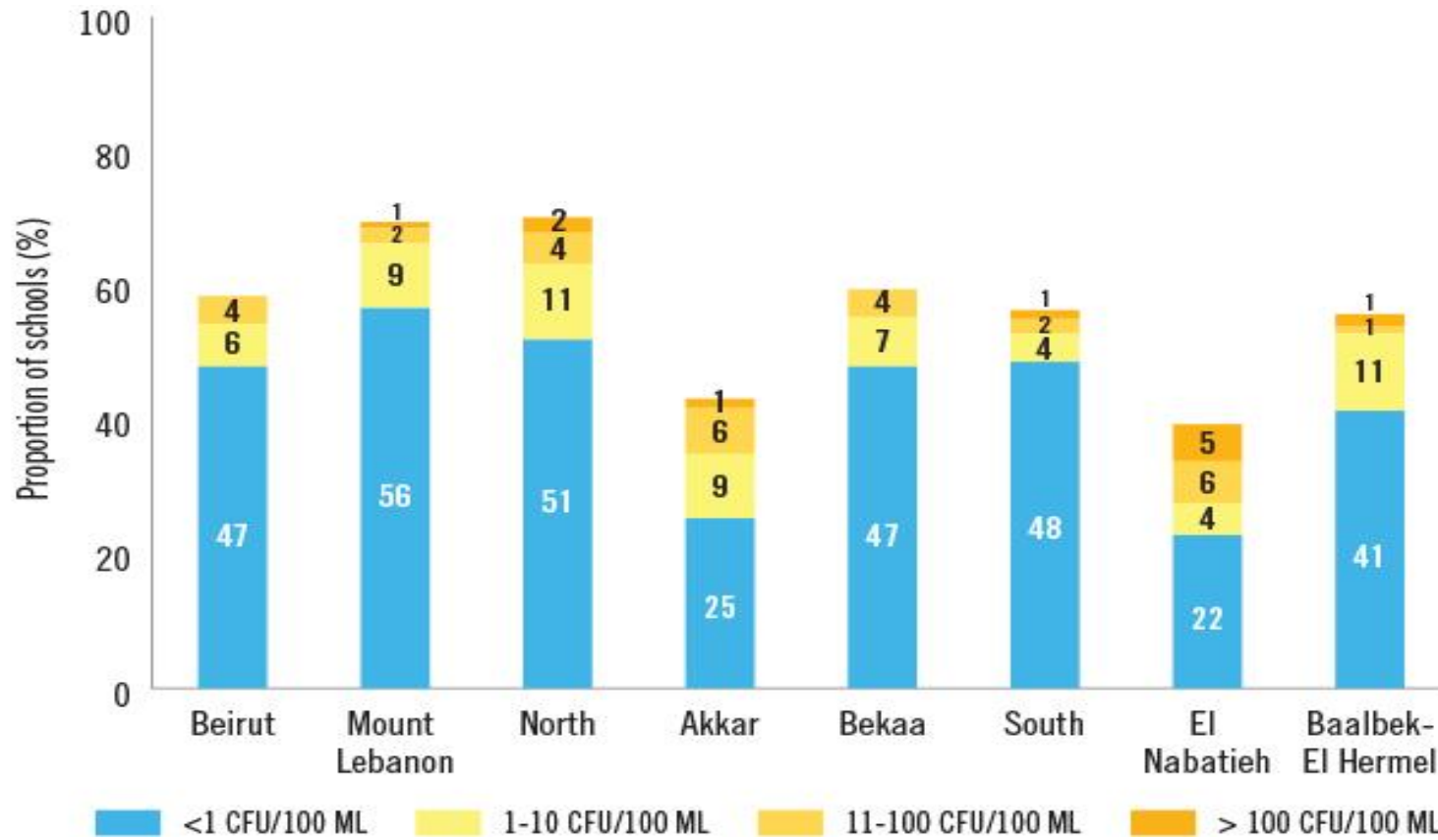
The ratio of students to toilets often exceeds national guidelines, for both girls and boys



Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Quality

In Lebanon, different levels of *E. coli* were detected in school supplies



Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels

Acceptability



- Disposal bin with lid in toilets
- Menstrual hygiene education
- Soap and water near toilets
- Private toilets
- Clean toilets
- Sanitary pads available
- Private washing facilities
- Disposal/incineration facilities

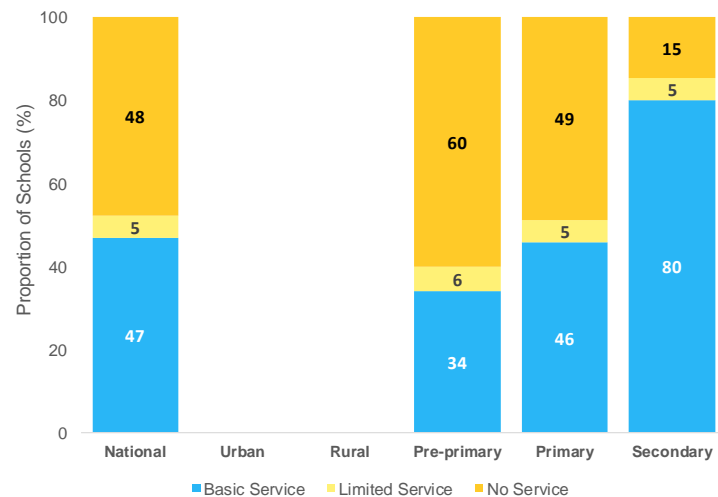
Zambia has included MHM in the EMIS: <50% provide MHM education



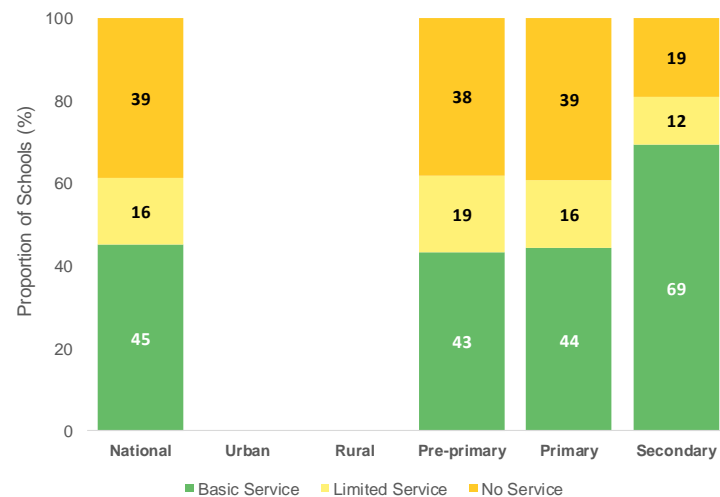
New JMP country files for WASH in schools x 152

Water, sanitation and hygiene ladders for schools

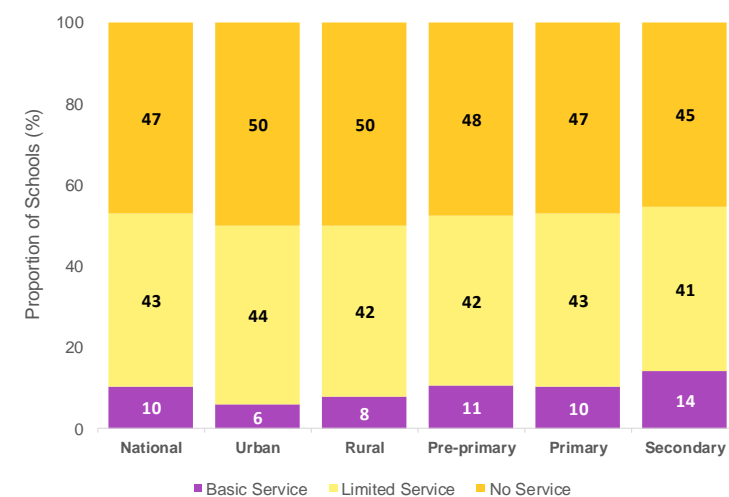
Drinking water



Sanitation



Hygiene

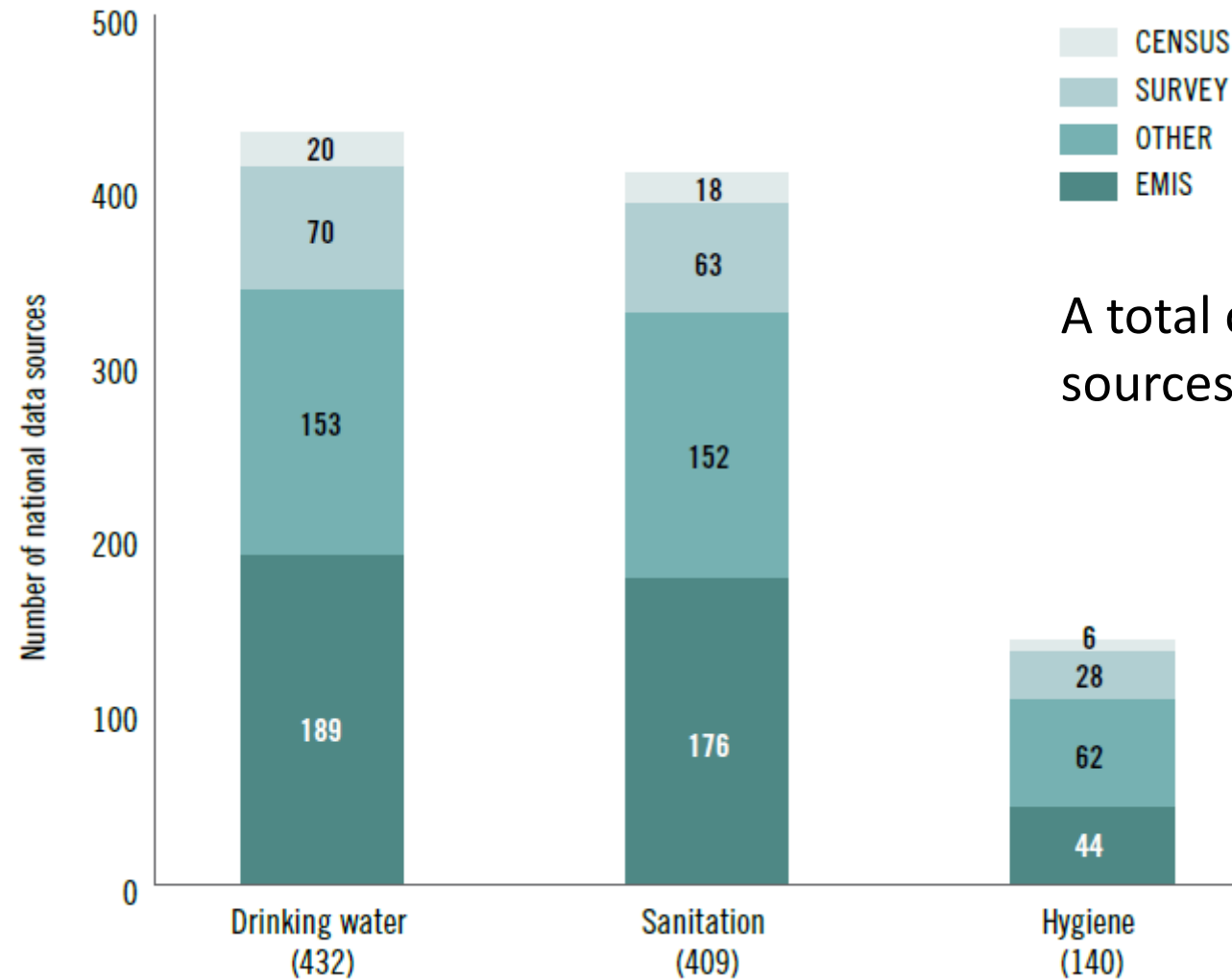


Papua New Guinea	Drinking water						Papua New Guinea	Sanitation						Papua New Guinea	Hygiene					
	National 2016	Urban 2016	Rural 2016	Pre-primary 2016	Primary 2016	Secondary 2016		National 2016	Urban 2016	Rural 2016	Pre-primary 2016	Primary 2016	Secondary 2016		National 2016	Urban 2016	Rural 2016	Pre-primary 2016	Primary 2016	Secondary 2016
Basic Service	47	-	-	34	46	80	Basic Service	45	-	-	43	44	69	Basic Service	10	6	8	11	10	14
Limited Service	5	-	-	6	5	5	Limited Service	16	-	-	19	16	12	Limited Service	43	44	42	42	43	41
No Service	48	-	-	60	49	15	No Service	39	-	-	38	39	19	No Service	47	50	50	48	47	45

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP (2018)

Available at washdata.org/monitoring/schools

Data sources for 2018 baseline report



A total of 616 national data sources were used

Priority Next Steps

- Harmonizing definitions and addressing data gaps



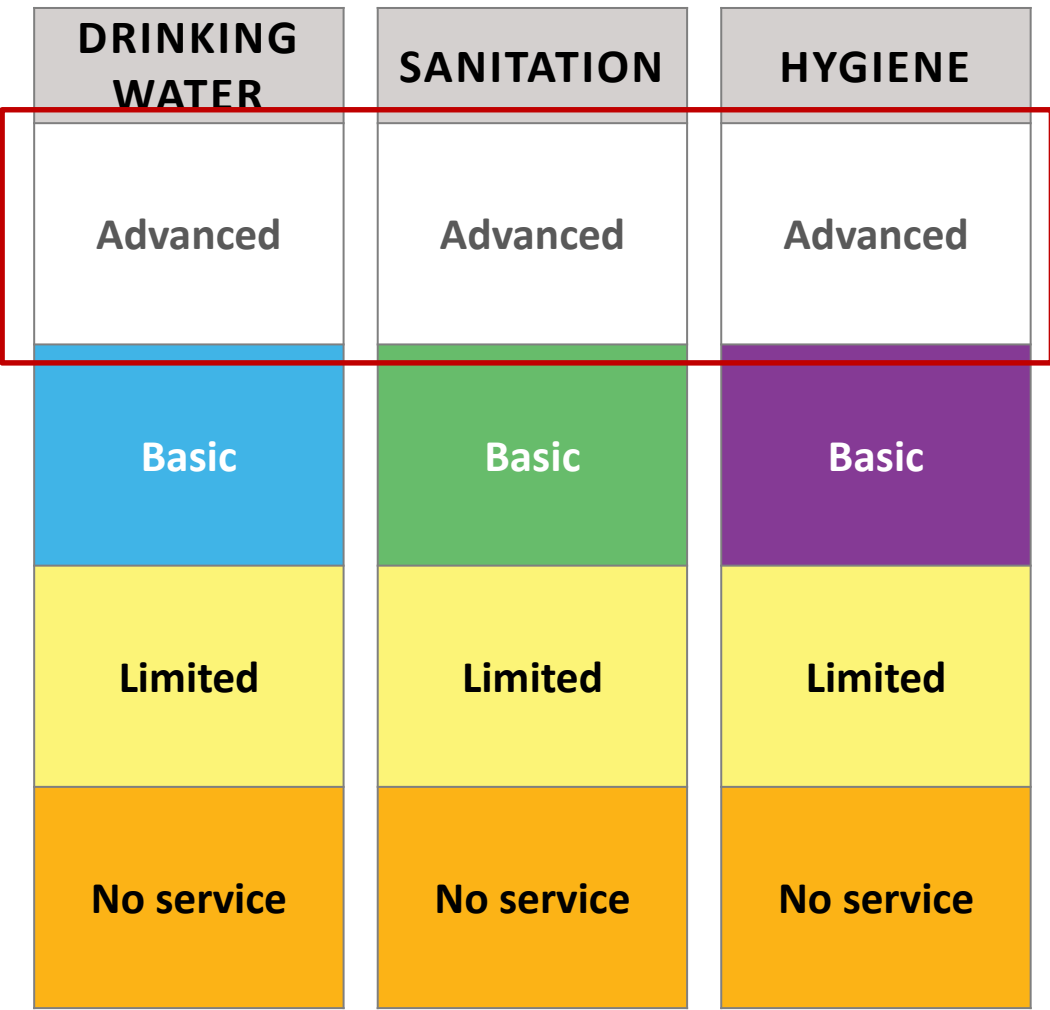
Priority Next Steps

- Harmonizing definitions and addressing data gaps
- Extending basic WASH services to all schools

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Advanced	Advanced	Advanced
Basic	Basic	Basic
Limited	Limited	Limited
No service	No service	No service

Priority Next Steps

- Harmonizing definitions and addressing data gaps
- Extending basic WASH services to all schools
- Progressively improving WASH services in schools



Thank you!
info@washdata.org



Country Case Studies

Bangladesh, India, Palestine & the Philippines

1. What actions have been taken to establish national baseline estimates?
2. What aspects and indicators were most challenging to report on?
3. What have the reactions been to the national baseline estimates?



Increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene in Palestinian schools

Carol Awad, UNICEF State of Palestine

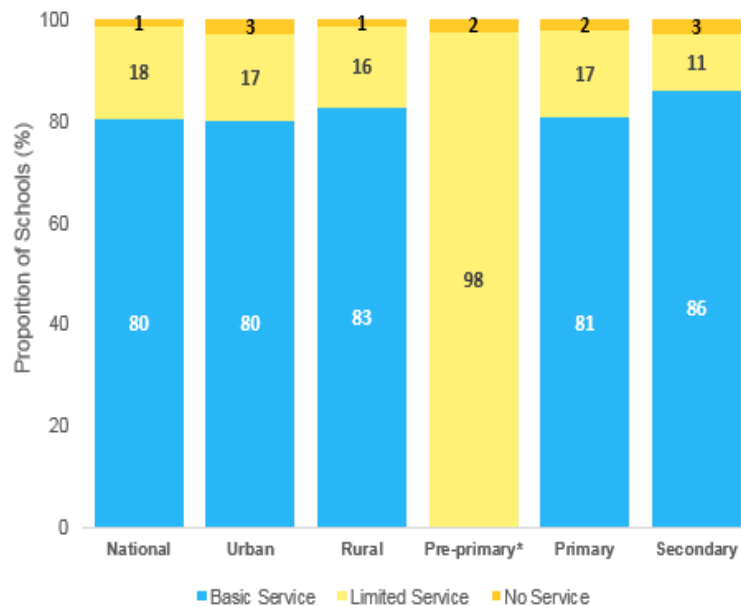


World Water Week
Stockholm August, 2018

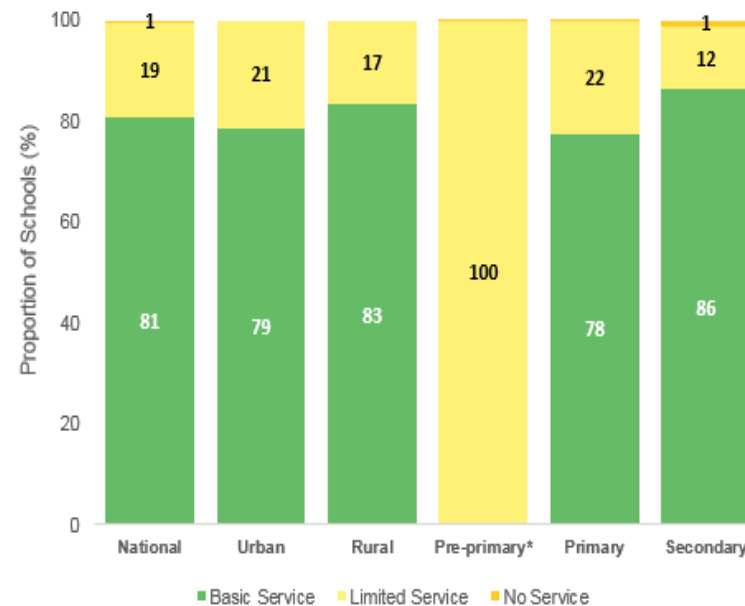
Establishing baselines

- Initially Limited Data (WASH was not reflected in the EMIS, no surveys)
- To establish baselines, nationally representative surveys were conducted 2011 & 2015
- Data Gap- baseline estimates for basic services in pre-primary schools

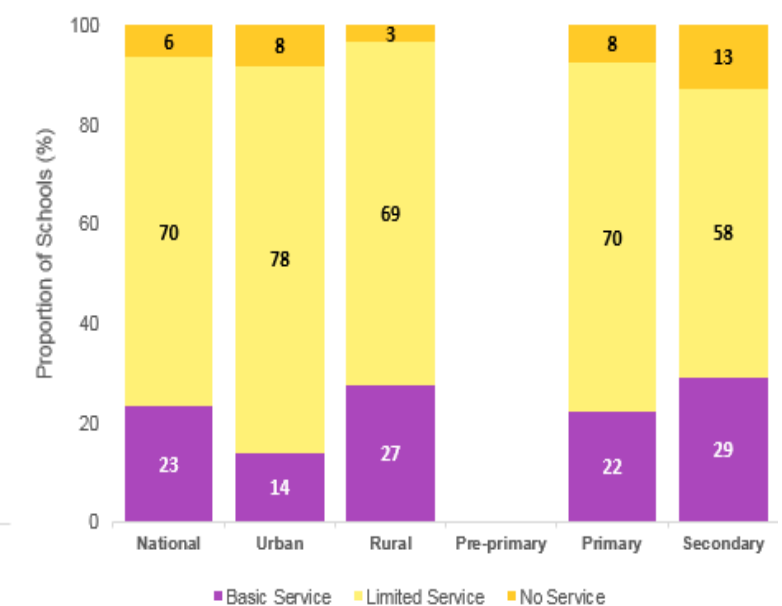
Drinking water



Sanitation



Hygiene



2011, 2015 survey allowed Palestine to have data for advanced services including

- MHM – Focus group discussion
- Disability accessible facilities
- Students teachers perspective
- Barriers to students toilets use
- Students per toilet ratios
- Toilet cleanliness



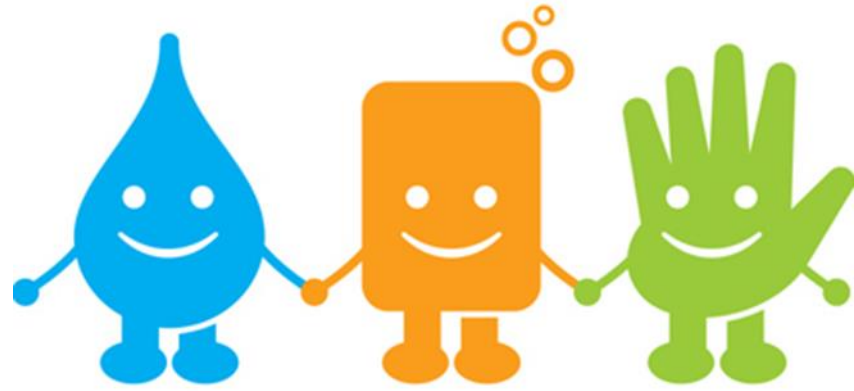
Challenges

- Government level of involvement was a challenge at first but now they are leading
 - Some WASH questions are reflected in the EMIS
 - MoEHE is implementing hygiene interventions in response to the surveys findings.
- Lengthy survey although very useful results
- Lack of data on pre-primary schools
 - Steering committee established with
 - MoEHE, MOH and MoSD

Development of online game to strengthen hygiene promotion including MHM (Learning by doing)

WASH in ECD centers





Thank You

SDG Baseline for WASH in Primary Schools in Bangladesh & Next Steps for Improvement

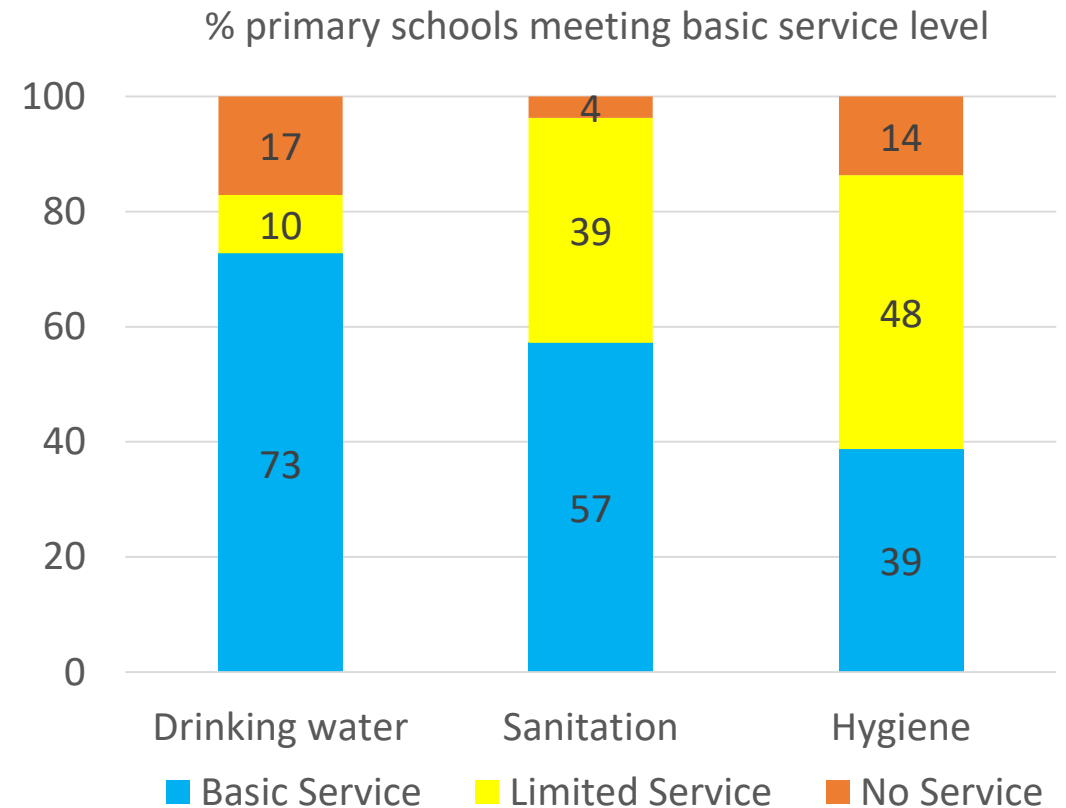


SDG Baseline Values for WASH in Primary Schools

Methods & Challenges

Data Source used for baseline:

- **Annual Primary School Census 20**
- Water: type of water source
- Sanitation: one functional toilet, separate functional toilet for girls
- No hygiene questions
- Missing information answered by Bangladesh National Hygiene Survey



Opportunities for Improvement

- 1. Update the Annual Primary School Census to include SDG indicators for WASH**
- 2. Harmonize the SDG indicators for WASH into other education data systems**
 - E-monitoring system - Quarterly school supervision by local government education offices using an android app and web dashboard
 - E-Primary School Performance System – Used by principals for school performance assessment using a web-interface and dashboard
 - PEPMIS (Primary Education Property MIS) - Used by the local government to decide on schools for construction of WASH blocks using a web interface
- 3. Encourage real-time tracking and response on WASH status by schools and local education offices**

Acknowledgements:

- Directorate of Primary Education, Government of Bangladesh
- Ruxana Hossain & Nazat Chowdhary, Save the Children Bangladesh
 - Asadur Rahman, Save the Children Bangladesh
 - Shirin Lutfaeli
 - MPower, Bangladesh

THANK YOU



Save the Children

Mohini Venkatesh

Advisor, School Health and Nutrition
Save the Children USA

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Use of WinS data on national, subnational and school level in the Philippines

FIT FOR SCHOOL

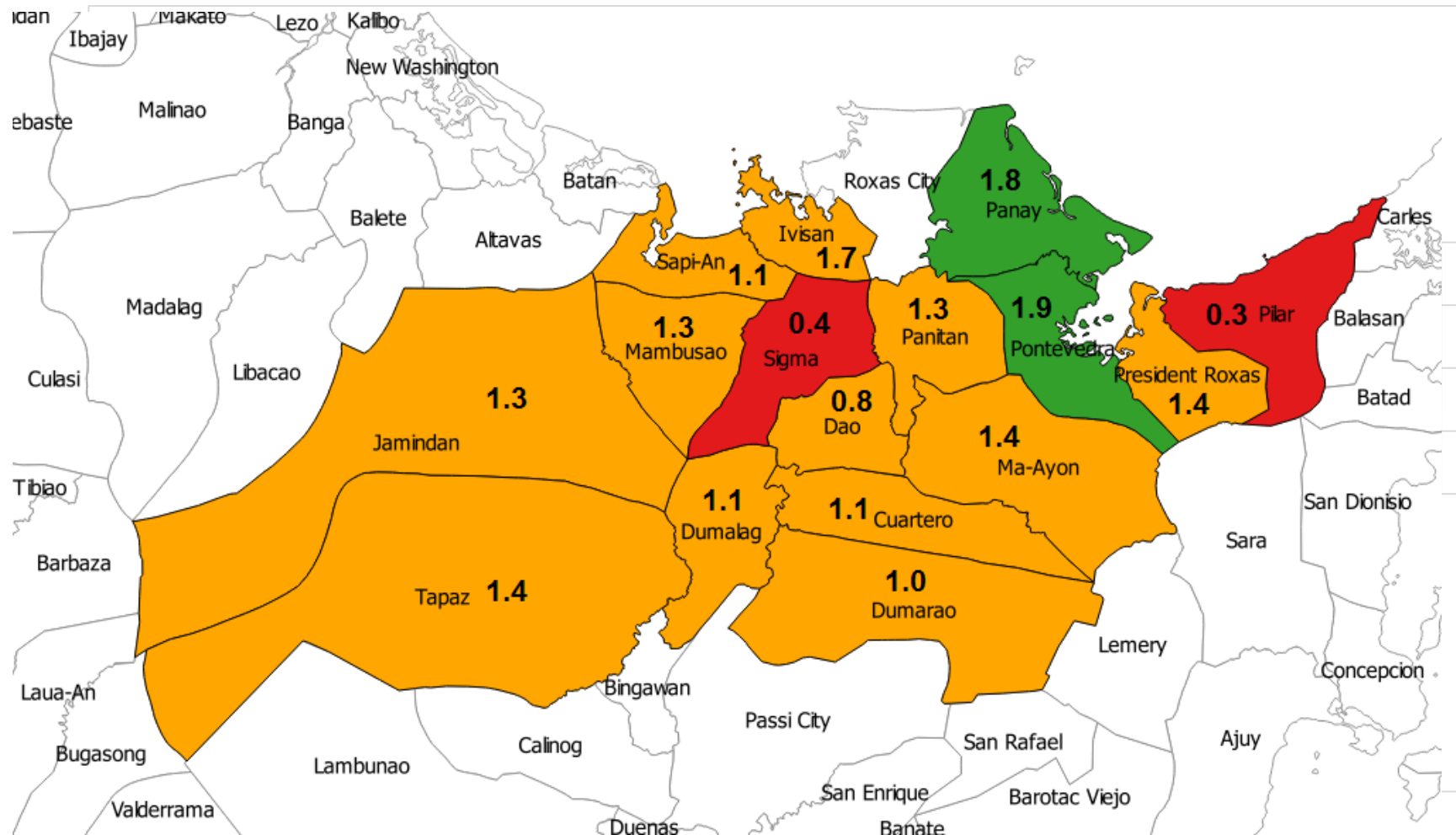
WinS in EMIS

- Clarifies responsibility of Education sector
- Core and selected expanded questions from JMP framework
- Compatible with Three star approach
- Results show higher compliance with SDG indicators

3 Star Approach

- Management tool for WinS in the Education sector
- 3rd Star level complies with National Standards
- Results feed into an recognition/incentive system
- Compatible with SDG WinS core/expanded questions
- WinS scoring is lower compared to EMIS data

National figures disaggregated on regional/district level



Feedback loop provides roadmap for schools

- Building Capacity
- Recognize performance
- Creates demands
- Informs planning and budgeting
- Creates transparency and accountability

Water	Safe Drinking Water ★★	Water for Cleaning ★★★	Water Testing ★★	
Sanitation	Toilet Ratio ★★	Security of Toilets ★★★	Wash Facility for Toilets ★★★	Wash Facility for MHM ★★★
	Safety of Detached Toilets ★	Toilets for Disabled ★★★	Daily Cleaning of Toilets 0 Star	Funding for Repairs ★★★
	Burning of Waste ★★★	Segregated Trash Bins ★★	Waste Segregation ★★	Garbage Collection ★★
	Septic Tank ★★★	Drainage ★★★	System for Flood ★★★	Food Handlers 0 Star
Hygiene	Group Hand-washing Activity ★	Available Soap ★★★	Group Hand-washing Facility ★★★	Individual Hand-washing Facility ★★★
	Individual Hand-washing Practice ★★★	Group Tooth-brushing Activity ★	Available Tooth-brush & paste ★★★	
	Repair & Maintenance ★★★	Funding of Supplies ★	Sanitary Pads ★★★	



LAUNCH EVENT AT WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM

**TUESDAY
28TH AUGUST**

ROOM NL 353

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- 09:00** Opening remarks
- 09:05** Launch of WHO/UNICEF JMP report on WASH in schools
- 09:30** Q&A
- 09:35** Case studies from Bangladesh, India, Palestine and the Philippines
- What actions have been taken to establish national baseline estimates?
 - What aspects and indicators were most challenging to report on?
 - What have the reactions been to the national baseline estimates?
- 09:55** Roundtable discussion on ways forward with UNICEF, GIZ, WaterAid, and Save the Children
- 10:10** Q&A
- 10:25** Summary and wrap up

CONVENED BY: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, WaterAid, Sustainable Sanitation Alliance, Save the Children