



Gaps & Needs assessment for WASH in school programme implementation Evidence from ten districts of Nepal

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Background

- The global effort to achieve water and sanitation for all by 2030 is extended beyond household to include institutional settings, such as schools, healthcare facilities and workplaces
- The Government of Nepal is committed to improve universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene for all through WASH sector development plan (2016-2030)
- In 2019, Nepal's Ministry of Education, Science and Technology endorsed National WASH in school procedural guideline to support this commitment
- Nepal' Education Sector needs adequate and reliable data that can provide evidence support for programme planning and implementation

Objective

Assess WASH facilities gaps in public schools, behavioral gaps among school children and provide need-based recommendations to ease National WASH in school guideline implementation

Methods

- Quantitative census that included all public schools of ten survey districts
- Data were collected from February to March 2018 using structured questionnaire
- Observation checklist with criteria to validate availability, access and behaviors
- Simple descriptive analysis: Mean and ratio computation for selected variables
- Disaggregated level analysis for each indicator against basic schools (1- 8 grade) and secondary schools (1-12 grade)

Study districts:



Key Findings:

Total of 3534 schools assessed: 2846 (80.5%) basic school and 688 (19.5%) secondary school.

Water

Table 1: Water supply availability and adequacy in school

Variable	Basic School (%)	Secondary school (%)	Total (%)
Availability of water supply within school			
Yes	1562 (54.9)	465(67.5)	2027 (57.4)
No	1284 (45.1)	223(32.4)	1507 (42.6)
Total	2,846 (100)	688(100)	3,534 (100)
Adequacy of water supply			
Yes	1453(51.1)	299(43.5)	1752 (49.6)
No	1393(48.9)	389(56.5)	1782 (50.4)
Total	2846(100)	688(100)	3,534(100)

Water purification methods for drinking purpose in both category of schools were found on 16.8 % of the schools

Sanitation

- Have at least one toilet facility : 94.7% of schools
- Have separate toilet facility for male and female: 57.2% of schools
- Have separate toilet:78.2% of secondary schools and 51.8% of basic schools
- Schools with waste pit for disposal and management in 84.8%: only 46.7 % with paper waste collection bins in each classroom

Figure 01 : Students per Functional Toilet unit in Ratio

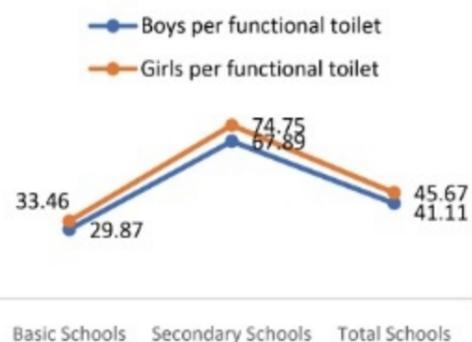
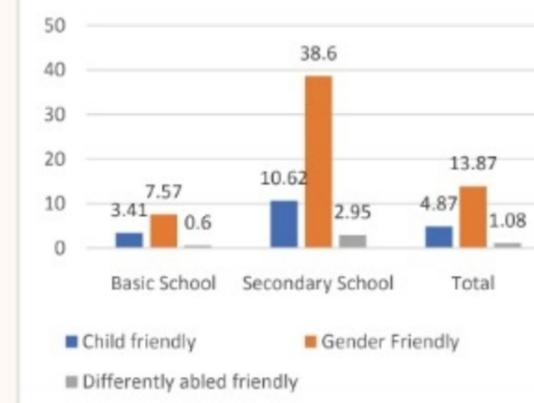


Figure 02 : CGD Friendly Toilet in %



Hygiene

- Schools with soap near water facility: 77.7%
- Schools with permanent handwashing stations with child-friendly taps:18.6%
- Most of the school respondents (87 %) responded the prevailing practice of hand washing either using water or with soap & water as available.

Recommendations :

- Increase access to WASH facilities (Water supply, Toilet, Hand washing stations) to address needs across all public schools irrespective of school type
- Promote water purification practice introducing feasible water purification methods to ensure safe and clean drinking water for students is available on a regular basis
- Increase awareness through Child-friendly Behavior Change communication to improve practice
- Introduce and implement WASH in school guideline in close coordination with and support from local government

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