



Highlight of National School WaSH Program Design and Construction Manual

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Introduction

- Achieving universal education is a core mandate of Ministry of Education.
- The Ministry of Education is committed to increase access, ensure equity, improve quality, and management of school WASH services. In light of this:
- ❖ These key areas are clearly articulated in the education sector development program 2016-2020.

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- Thus, so far, WASH in Schools has not been addressed with a **specific national strategy and other guiding manuals** that support for implementation at different levels.

Objective

- Ensure equitable, sustainable and adequate WASH services at a convenient location for all school children, including those with special needs. This will help produce healthy and intelligent citizens who properly respect their rights and influence others (children act as agents of change in their households and community)

School WASH strategic focus

- ❖ The development and provision of adequate, safe and inclusive **water supply**
- ❖ The development of clean, child friendly, inclusive, gender specific, adequate and **improved latrine**, with hand washing and urinal facilities and **MHM facility**
- ❖ The development of a life-skill **hygiene education** program

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❖ The development of clean, safe, adequate light, well ventilated **class rooms and play grounds** including the introduction of:

1. Classroom cleanliness
2. Class room ventilation and light
3. Clean and safe play ground
4. Beautifying and creating public images
5. Solid and liquid waste management

Design and construction Principles

- i. **Address gender-related needs and roles:-** should consider gender differences along with the cultural and religious needs of the community.
- ii. **Adequate capacity and minimal waiting time:** The number of toilets should be sufficient to ensure that students do not have to queue to use the toilet for more than a few minutes. Urinals can help reduce load on the toilets at peak times.
- iii. **Appropriate dimensions and adjustments for children:** WASH structures in schools must be physically safe for users in terms of the structural stability, appropriately sized drop holes to prevent falls, and privacy and security to prevent bullying and abuse.
- iv. **Physically separate facilities:** Physically separated facilities must be provided for girls and boys, spaced sufficiently apart to ensure that girls do not feel embarrassed but secure when approaching and using the facilities. Separate hand-washing areas should also be provided, affording privacy for girls who may need to wash menstrual cloths.

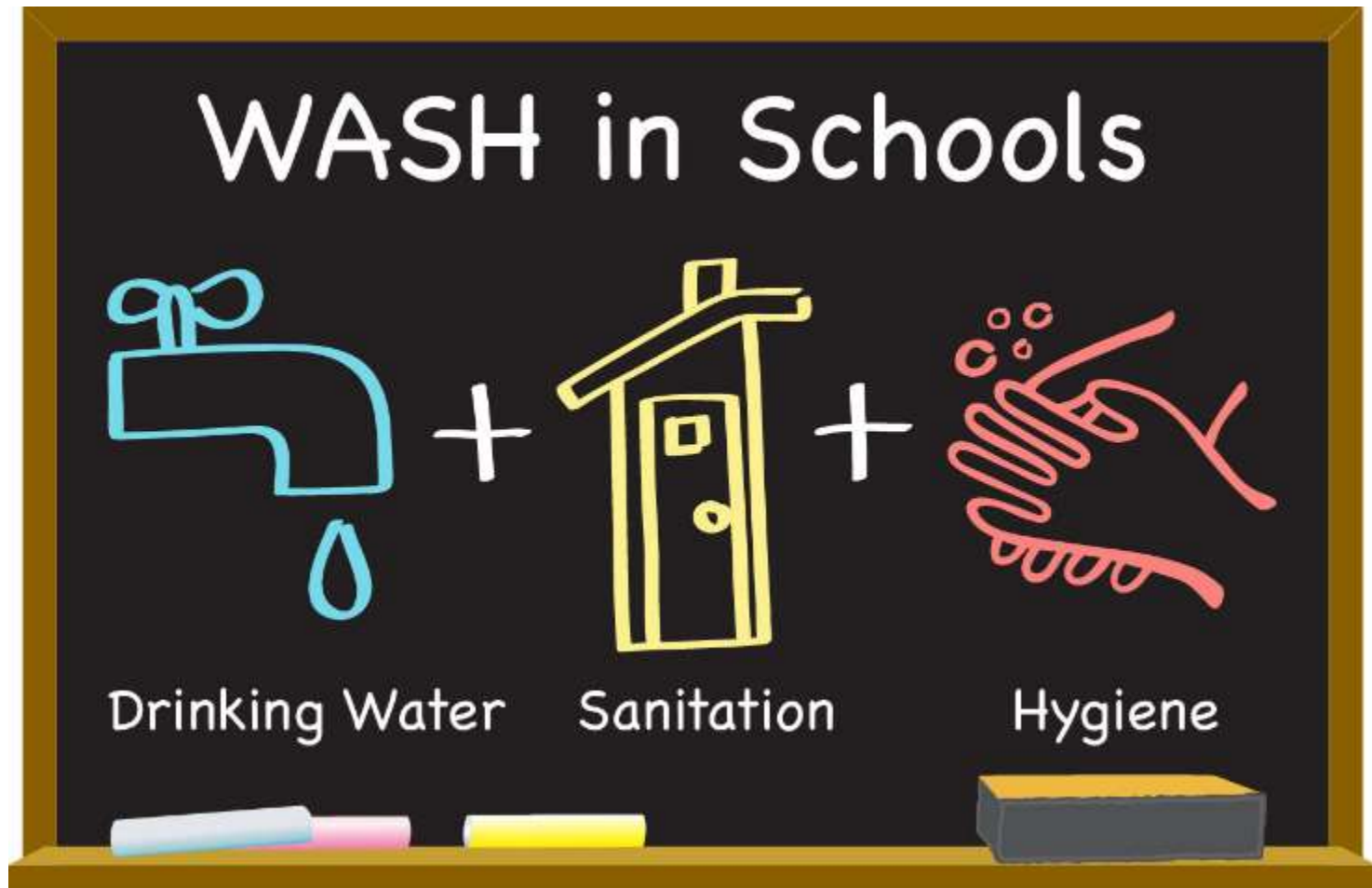
.....Design and construction Principles

- **Appropriate orientation of facilities:** The direction that the toilet entrance faces must also take into account the perceived security and safety of girls. The orientation of the squatting plate should consider cultural and religious norms.
- **Appropriate location of toilets:** the facilities needs special consideration. Too close to the classroom, and users may feel embarrassed as peers can see them and the smell from the vent pipe may be offensive. Too far, and it may take too long to get to the toilet for a child with a small bladder.
- **Appropriate designs for different age groups:** The detailed design of the facilities provided must also be young child friendly. Door handles must be easy to reach. The toilet interior cannot be too dark. Squatting plates must be designed to accommodate a child's feet rather than those of an adult.

.....Design and construction Principles

- **Facilities should encourage hygienic behavior:** Handwashing facilities must be provided in each toilet block, together with water and soap. The handwashing stand must be sized to facilitate use by smaller and larger children.
- **Address the needs of children with disabilities:** Facilities provided must include provisions for children living with disabilities, with at least one toilet cubicle for girls and one for boys modified accordingly. In terms of design, ramps and hand rails should be provided, with more internal space for a caregiver to assist if necessary.
- **Low-cost solutions without compromising quality:**
- **Address environmental, cultural, religious and socioeconomic factors:**

Minimum School WASH Program Packages



Minimum School WASH Program Packages

Hardware Components

- **Water supply Facilities**
- **Sanitation Facilities**
 - ❖ Latrine and urinals
 - ❖ Waste Management
(Solid waste and Liquid waste)
- **Hygiene Facilities**
 - ❖ Hand Washing
 - ❖ MHM

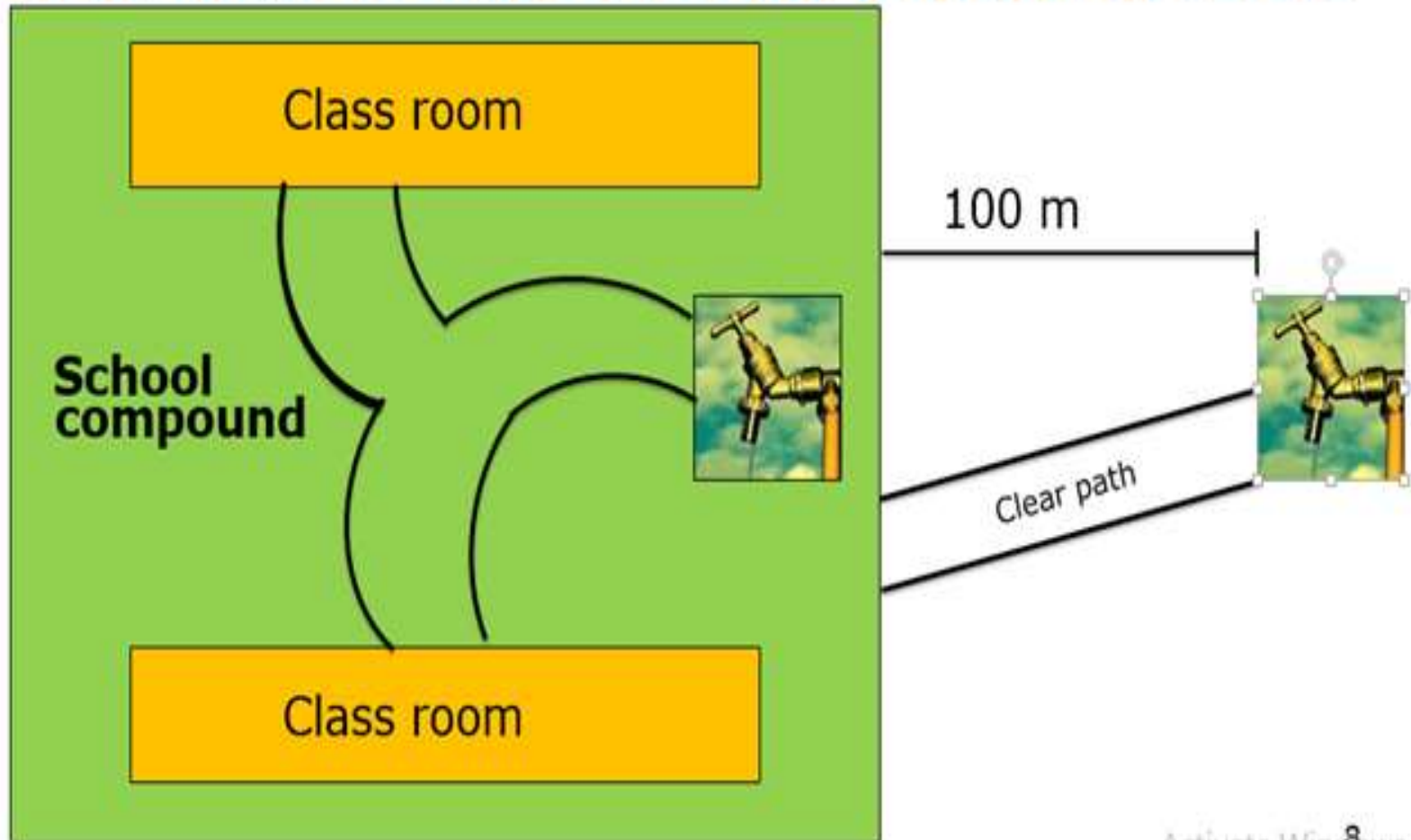
Software Components (Hygiene Promotion)

- **School Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (SLTSH)**
- **School WASH Club Establishment**
- **Children's Hygiene And Sanitation Training (CHAST)**

School water standards and requirements

- Rural: 1 faucet/100 students
- Regional capitals and city admin towns: 1 faucet/50 students
- 5 litres of water per day per person
- at a convenient location for all school children, including those with special needs.

LOCATION AND DISTANCE OF THE WATER DISTRIBUTION POINT













Latrine standards and requirements

Rural Context

1 cubicle/50 girls and 1 toilet for female staffs
1 cubicle and 1 urinal per 75 boys and 1 toilet for male staffs

Regional capital cities and city administration towns

1 cubicle/25 girls and one toilet for female staffs
1 cubicle and 1 urinal for every 50 boys and 1 toilet for male staffs

At least one cubicle accessible for staff and boys and girls with disabilities, preferably one for females and one for males.

Disability unit includes level or **ramped access**, **wide door and sufficient space** inside for a wheelchair user or helper to manoeuvre, and the provision of support structures such as a **handrail and toilet seat**.

Urinals to be constructed only if there is water available for urinal flushing.

Latrine standards and requirements

- Latrine should be located **30m** or more away from classrooms
- The VIP latrine must have adequate ventilation
- Latrine doors should have locks from the inside and outside
- Latrine floors must have washable slabs and properly installed fly screen on the vent pipe
- Urinals for girls and boys
- Anal cleansing material (paper, water)
- Waste basket for used wiping material

Latrine standards and requirements

- A place to wash hands after use (handwashing facilities with soap/ash and water)
- Cleaning items such as broom, scrubbing brush
- For cistern flush toilets where there is a piped water supply system - the pit bottom should be a minimum of 2m above the groundwater table and should also be 30m away from drinking water sources

School sanitation technologies







WaterAid



PROJECT

System strengthening to realize the SDGs

BUDGET

WaterAid Ethiopia

CONSTRUCTION YEAR

2020/21













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Hand washing facilities

- ❖ located near latrines or toilets and areas where food is prepared or eaten
- ❖ **Hand wash available 3 meters of school latrines.**
- ❖ **Have soap or other HW agents**
- ❖ **The number of faucets = number of latrines**
- ❖ **If no piped network, 20 litres Jerry can has to be placed permanently**











Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

- Menstruation is a **biological process** just like defecation or urination.

Primary interventions to improve MHM:-

- ☐ **MHM Awareness creation**
- ☐ **Access to girl's friendly WASH facilities**
 - ❖ Soap, adequate water with proper waste management for menstrual pads
 - ❖ Privacy and space for washing
- ☐ **Access to affordable sanitary pads**
- ☐ Assigning specific **resting rooms** and stock with **anti-pains** allows for a more comprehensive menstrual hygiene management.

















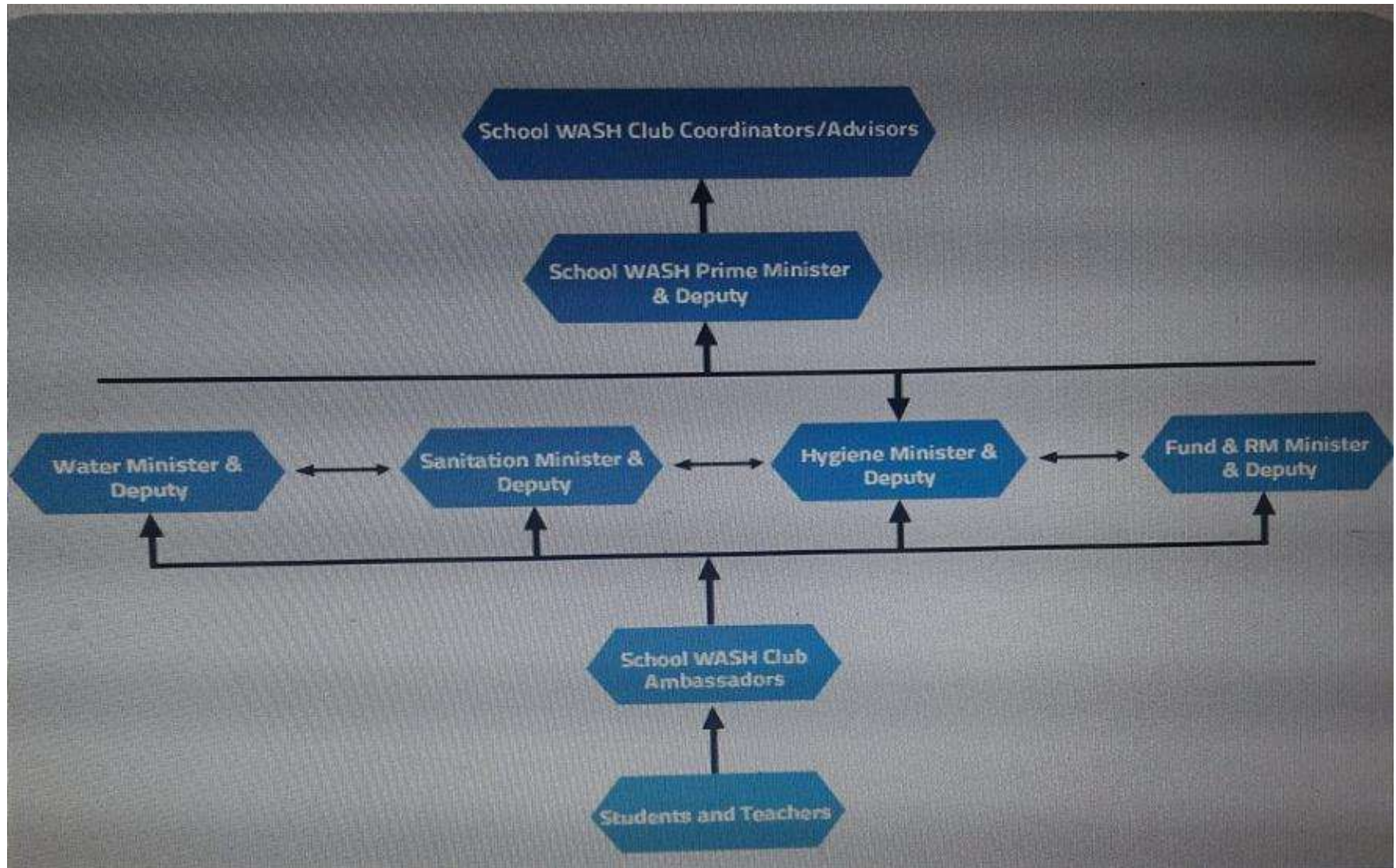








SWASH Club Establishment and Management



Establishment of school WASH club

- 10 students (5 boys and 5 girls) can serve as leaders for the clubs. Of which, one student from each sex should be representation of students with **disabilities**.
- An election process could avail the following positions: Prime Minister and his/her deputy (2), Water Minister and his/her deputy (2), Sanitation Minister and his/her deputy (2), Hygiene Minister and his/her deputy (2) and SWASH fund and resource mobilization Minister (2). This leads to a total of 10 Ministers.

Roles and responsibilities of school WASH club

- Roles and responsibilities of a schools WASH club is fluid and is subject to change based on the prevailing culture/context. The structure and formation of WASH clubs are flexible to allow members to decide for themselves how they will carry out the club's mandate. They will decide what activities to focus on and how to run their meetings.
- The teacher and PTA members of the school could serve as honorary members of the WASH club. They can provide their thoughts and opinions on the clubs and put forward any advice that can help the club advance in its mission.





Thank You

