Integrating Water Sanitation and Hygiene in school development plans; Experiences, lessons and recommendations based on the five schools in Kampala.

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Sub-theme 1: Water and Environment Security for Inclusive -growth

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A 2016 ‘school WASH mapping’ exercise painted a worrying situation schools, which should be of concern to the government and its stakeholders.

Some of the key gaps revealed by the report include: poor WASH facilities, poor hand washing practices in the schools, poor maintenances of the WASH facilities, low participation of the parents in the maintenance of the WASH facilities as well as lack of a decent latrines/toilet and bathrooms at school, which is feared to lead to many girls missing school or dropping out of school.

Children are seen as potential ‘change agents’ both now and as future adults. It is also important to take care that schools do not model poor WASH based practices in our children.

There is therefore a need to significantly improve WASH facilities and practices in schools. All community members, including parents, teachers and learners, need to understand how to safeguard our health and environment by promoting good water, hygiene and sanitation practices.
The Ministry of Education and Sports adopted the Three-star approach of UNICEF which offers a perfect opportunity to promote a systematic way of improving WASH situation in the schools with the full participation of the learners, teachers and the parents.

The three-star approach begins with the school committing to the overall approach and begins to make the necessary changes to progress from being a ‘no star school’ to a one star school. A ‘no star school’ is a school that has some infrastructure, perhaps even high cost water and sanitation systems, but do not have effective programmes for improving hygiene behaviour or maintaining existing infrastructure. These schools may also have little or no support from their host communities in the area of WASH.

Moving from the ‘no star’ level to a One Star School is designed to require minimal financial investments. Yet, the move is a big step because it involves changing the way WASH in Schools programming is perceived by schools, communities, and decision makers in government and support agencies.

After schools embrace the approach and achieve one star status, they will eventual pick the momentum to move to up to the three Star status where they achieve the national standards.
Limited funds allocated to WASH in school and poor planning for WASH in schools budgets has deprived the opportunity of WASH improvement in the schools this is because the little funds/budget meant to finance WASH activities is poorly allocated and bundled under the Monitoring and Supervision budgets of primary and secondary and expenditure for the allocation of to these activities entirely depended on the goodwill of the spending authority (local government chief, primary or secondary school head teacher).

Despite this, actions have been taken up by the school management committees and Board of Governors in the 5 schools of Mirembe primary school and Kansanga seed secondary school in Makindye division, Railway children primary school in central, Nateete Muslim high school in Rubaga and Uganda school for the deaf in Nakawa division to develop WASH improvement plans that clearly highlights separate elements and components in WASH that need finance—and this is adopted as a resource mobilization tool for financing WASH needs in the school.
C) Overall Objective

To highlight the experience, lessons and recommendations for improving Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools through a systematic planning and budgeting of the WASH components into the overall school development plan that would contribute towards attainment of the National schools WASH standards benchmarked using the three star Approach.

D) Specific Objectives

I. To identify the existing school initiatives to improve WASH in schools

II. To contribute to the systematic planning and budgeting of the WASH components

III. To identify policy and practice recommendations for consideration by duty bearers towards the improvement of WASH in schools.
E) Key Interventions

A) Inception meeting – *(to introduce the initiative to key stakeholders, selection of project sites ...)*;

B) Participatory assessment of the school WASH status in the 5 schools;

C) Facilitation and training of the school management committees, board of governors and school children on planning for improvement of WASH;

D) Participatory development of the WASH improvement plans;
F) Key results from the assessment of WASH status in schools

A) Planning for WASH

i) All School Management Committees did not have comprehensive WASH plans;

ii) Some schools did not consider components of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), future population considerations for WASH services, treatment bills, financial consideration of WASH running costs; water bills, provision of soap, hand washing facilities; these elements were not well articulated in the plans.

iii) The WASH plans were not well costed and could not be relayed on for fundraising.

B) Operation and maintenance (O&M) of school WASH facilities:

i. Some schools did not have simple budgets for O&M, i.e., replacement of broken dust bins, garbage collection tools, incinerators follow-up and proper care;

ii. Poor status of hand washing facilities in all schools.
C) Inclusive WASH

i. A) There are inadequate safe water points in all the schools for both teachers and pupils/students. In some schools safe water access points were raised and could not be accessed by the disabled and children in nursery sections, (e.g. in Mirembe Primary school and Kansanga seed Secondary school)

ii. B) Some schools don’t have facilities for MHM such as incinerators and disposal buckets in girls/ female teacher’s toilets. For the schools that had incinerators, they are in very poor conductions and small in size compared to the number of females in the schools.

iii. Many children lacked adequate knowledge in MHM especial boys across all schools.
1. **School WASH status assessment**—these surveys were conducted to assess the status of the WASH service delivery and the challenges faced in improving WASH services in schools.

2. **Reflection meeting**—this enabled to align the findings gathered from the survey into action planning and setting priorities of interventions that aim at improving WASH in the 5 schools.

3. **Specialized training on planning for implementation of WASH in schools**; this was targeted training on planning and budgeting that enabled the participants to break-down the various components of WASH for efficient planning.
a) Registered changes in attitude, practice, decisions at different levels towards WASH in schools.

b) Improved planning for Water Sanitation and hygiene components in the school general work plan.

c) 35 school management committee members equipped with knowledge and skills in the life-cycle budgeting and planning identifying all the full costs of delivering adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in the school.

Key Deliverable
5 WASH improvement plans developed and the components
i. Sustainable and inclusive WASH requires proper planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. This should start with the schools.

ii. With due consideration that the schools have meager resources to finance implementation of these plans, it’s important that additional support is mobilized from the relevant Government Ministries & Authorities, Parents, Development partners to offset expenses especially

iii. This planning phase has a great potential to contribute towards attainment of the National schools WASH standards benchmarked using the three star Approach—especially when the components are integrated into the overall school plans.

iv. WASH awareness creation through active involvement of pupils/students within the framework of WASH clubs has long term positive impacts in the community & public in respect WASH and will certain influence positive behavior change!

i. Limited budget allocation towards WASH in schools by MoE&S

ii. Limited knowledge on interpretation, planning and budgeting for WASH components during the planning process by the senior SCHOOL management teams.

iii. Low willingness potential of parents to support offsetting costs of the WASH improvement plans.

iv. The impacts of COVID-19 on the operationalization of the plans and the subsequent financial allocation have affected operation and maintenance costs of the WASH facilities.
K) Conclusion

a. The highlighted the experience, lessons show a great potential for improving Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools through a systematic planning and budgeting of the WASH components into the overall school development plan there are challenges or limitation which must be addressed by the various stakeholders and duty bearers so to tap into this journey to attain the National schools WASH standards benchmarked using the three star Approach.

b. There is need for continuous monitoring and backstopping support by KCCA and Ministry of Education and sports to ensure operationalization of the budgets and the relevant expenditures for the approved budgets.

c. Pupils/Students with disability have equal rights as the other pupils and therefore must access WASH facilities & services through responsive planning and action!
a. Continuous community hygiene education should be done to increase knowledge and consequently lead to change in attitude and desired behavior;

b. **Proper planning by the school budgetary committee** should be done to address WASH issues before hand;

c. **KCCA directorate of education** should prioritize WASH and add more funds towards efforts that enhance WASH improvement in schools;

d. **School WASH clubs** should be re-activated and supported to implement initiatives that promote sustainable and inclusive WASH in schools;

e. **Advance structured & targeted (Parents & Teachers Committees, Ministry of Water & Environment, KCCA, Parliamentary Committee on natural Resources,..)** evidence-based lobbying and advocacy for integration of inclusive and sustainable school WASH in ongoing planning, budgeting and planning processes at national level.
M) Acknowledgement

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Environmental Alert was founded in 1988 and is officially registered Non Government Organization with board. Thus, in 2018 – EA made 30 years of contribution to food security and sustainable environment and natural resources management in Uganda.

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d) Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resources management (PROLINNOVA-Uganda Network) http://www.prolinnova.net/uganda.


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