Introduction

According to the Ministry of Water and Environment’s sector performance report (2017) and the Ministry of Education and Sports’ School WASH mapping (2016), the situation of WASH in Schools in Uganda is not meeting Uganda’s national standards.

Meeting the national WASH in Schools’ standards is critical to children staying in school, performing well in school and keeping healthy and well, among other benefits.

This booklet details Uganda’s national standards for WASH services in school, as well as the package of WASH in School interventions needed to achieve those national standards.
1. **1.5 litres** of **safe drinking water** provided every day to all learners and staff.

2. Implement a system to clean and maintain **school water facilities** every day.

3. Implement a system to clean and maintain **water collection, storage and distribution containers** (i.e. jerrycans and buckets) every week.
Water in schools

Provide functional drinking water facilities

Construct:

1. Borehole
2. Rain water tank
3. Solar motorised water system

Interventions to meet the National Standards
Latrines in schools

1. Separate toilets for all girls and boys and children with disabilities.

2. National Standards: 1 toilet for every 40 children. Today: There is 1 toilet for every 71 children.

3. All latrines have water and soap.

4. Latrines have garbage bins with lids, especially inside girls’ latrines for the disposal of used sanitary pads.

5. Racks or private rooms provided for girls to dry reusable sanitary pads.
Construct separate toilet facilities for girls, boys and children with disabilities.
Hand washing facilities in schools

1. 1 hand washing facility for every 40 learners

2. Each hand washing facility has soap and water

3. Provide proper drainage and waste water collection
Hand washing facilities in schools

Hand washing facility with soap and water

1. Hand washing facilities for all learners

2. Soap at all hand washing facilities for children to wash their hands
Have a **daily cleaning schedule** for all the WASH facilities in school

School governing bodies regularly carry out **inspection** of the facilities to identify any repairs required

Schools have **annual budgets** to operate and maintain WASH facilities
Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of WASH facilities in schools

Community and school work together to manage and maintain WASH facilities in school

1. Establish a management committee to keep the WASH facilities functional.

2. Contribute user fees to support repair and maintenance.

3. Set up and implement by-laws to govern the usage of the facility.

4. Daily cleaning of the water facility.
Hygiene Education in schools

1. All school staff are trained on WASH-related behaviours.

2. Hygiene education manuals used to educate all pupils and students.


4. School-based WASH activities, like WASH competitions and health parades, are organised.
Hygiene Education in schools

School health clubs promote hygiene in schools

1. Handwash with soap:
   - after using a toilet, before preparing food, before eating food, after cleaning a baby’s bottom and before feeding a baby

2. No open defecation.
   - Use a toilet

3. Ensure safe water:
   - collect water from a protected /safe water facility, boil drinking water, and keep water in clean containers

4. Solid waste management:
   - dispose waste in a rubbish pit, separate recyclable and non-recyclable waste

5. Personal hygiene:
   - bathe daily, wear clean clothes daily and keep your finger nails short

6. Menstrual hygiene management:
   - girls change their pads regularly and dispose used pads in bins/incinerators
Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management used by teachers and students
Menstrual Hygiene Management in schools

Support school environment to effectively manage Menstrual Hygiene

1. Washrooms for girls to privately clean themselves

2. Spare uniforms, pads and knickers for girls

3. Incinerator for burning used menstrual pads
1. Schools have a waste management system where solid waste is collected daily and disposed safely.

2. Schools separate solid waste from recyclable and non-recyclable materials.

3. Schools have an incinerator for collecting and burning used sanitary pads.
Proper waste management systems managed by the school

Separate *solid waste* from *recyclable* materials (i.e. plastics) and *non-recyclable* materials (i.e. broken bottles, organic waste)
1. Food is cooked well and served hot

2. Foods meet Ministry of Health food safety and health standards
Food Hygiene and Safety in schools

Interventions to meet the National Standards

1. Construct school kitchens and food stores

2. Register food handlers and school cooks with health officials
Key partners supporting WASH in Schools in Uganda

KOICA
Korea International Cooperation Agency

Government of the Netherlands

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