

Case Study – Drinking Water Access in Schools and AWC's

Date of field visit	January
Author/ rapporteur	Shalini
Name of the district	Hyderabad
Name of the Partner	SaciWATERS
About the village (its approach from the main city, kind of people, type of houses)	<p>Hasmathpet Primary High School and Harijanwada Anganwadi centre is located in Kukatpally cluster under Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) administration, Hyderabad city, Telangana. This school has the strength of around 864 (409 boys and 455 girls) including primary and high sections and 60 people in AWC including boys and girls (below 5 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers.</p> <p>Most of the children coming to this schools are residing nearby basthi's which are 1 to 2 kms away from Hasmathpet, Harijanwada, Bowenpally areas.</p>
Name of the person	Head master – Mallaiah, Students and AWC teacher and helper
Name of the Village, City, State	Hyderabad, Telangana
Age / date of birth	
Occupation	
Partner NGO associated	SaciWATERS
About the family - Number of family members Name and age for the family members Number of earning members	
Background information (about his/her family, lifestyle, number of dependent members in the family, and so on)	Children studying in government Schools in India often do not have basic access to clean drinking water. This is resulting in many School children often falling sick. Children are either forced to drink water from unsafe sources such as directly from bore well pipes, water

	<p>tankers or should carry bottled water from their residences. Children of Hasmathpet Primary and High school and AWC used to carry water bottles from their homes which is around 0.5 litre capacity. Due to the lack of access to drinking water in school and AWC children are consuming only 0.5 litres of water during their presence in school and AWC hours.</p> <p>This case study tries to capture the before and after situation of increase in the accessibility of safe drinking water in schools and AWC's with the project intervention in schools and AWCs.</p>
<p>Challenges faced</p>	<p>One of the major objectives of the project intervention in schools is WASH in schools and Anganwadi centers - which refers to water, sanitation and hygiene education in schools and AWC. Provision of safe and adequate drinking water in schools and AWCs is mandatory since it is essential to the student's health and their success. Though it is mandatory to provide a safe and adequate drinking water facility in elementary Schools is under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, not many schools have received good portable water from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).</p> <p>The hasmathpet school which has a strength of around 864 students do not have a drinking water municipal connection in the school premises. Since years the school is depending on water tanker (5000 liters capacity) supply from the government for drinking water and for preparing midday meal for the whole strength. This tanker supply is for alternative days and water is stored in plastic or steel drums. Sometimes due to the irregular water tanker supply school children and staff had to depend on bottled water of their own. Since the water is not being stored/maintained properly and unsafe for drinking, children used to carry water bottles from their home to the schools. Due to this children do not drink enough water during the school day and the resulting dehydration contributes too many other effects in student's health. One important part of treating these problems is adequate and regular fluid intake during the day. However, it is not uncommon for students to go six or seven hours without a single drink, and those who do drink usually drink less than they need.</p> <p>Whereas in the case of Harijanwada's Anganwadi center, it is located in the rented building and municipal water is supplied on</p>

alternate days. AWC helper who stays nearby to the center collects the water in alternate days and stores the water in steel pots in AWC. Since there was no proper treatment done to this water and non-availability of water filter in the AWC, children are sent with a water bottle to the center and collected water is used for cooking food in the AWC.

In both the cases kids and school children are not consuming enough water due to different reasons like lack of water accessibility, unsafe (not treated), contamination etc. As a part of the project activities, students and AWC children are capacitated on WASH through the promotion of 6 key hygiene messages and menstrual hygiene management only for adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers to ensure the sustained personal hygiene behavior on WASH from their early lives itself. Opportunities to drink water are often limited to morning break and lunchtime (midday meals).

Since they spend a large portion of their day at school/AWC and in youngster mind, guaranteeing that safe, potable drinking water is accessible in these settings is a major well-being measure. Considering all these issues in schools and AWC project team have focussed on increasing the accessibility to safe drinking water, how much children drink at school depends on the type and number of drinking facilities, their location, how well maintained they are, how attractive the water supply and facilities are to children and when they are allowed access.

SaciWATERs with the support from WaterAid have an installed LifeStraw water filters (2units) in schools and AWC (1 unit) which has an advanced purification technology, removes viruses and bacteria parasites with a high capacity holding (50 liters) at once, ultra-durable for harsh conditions. Required preparatory plumbing works were done for the installation of filters which has enhanced with running water connection to make maximum water readily available to students in all the school setting especially during the break time and lunchtime.

Providing access to safe drinking water in schools and AWC helps to increase students' overall water consumption and maintain hydration. Drinking adequate amount of water can prompt enhanced weight status, lessened dental cavity, and boost cognition among kids, youngsters, and youths.

<p>WASH situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the current facilities?</i> • <i>Where do people collect water from?</i> • <i>Where do they go to the toilet?</i> • <i>Impacts of lack of WASH services on people's lives.</i> • <i>What was the situation earlier?</i> • <i>Is it better now? How?</i> 	<p>Water- Hasmathpet Primary and High School This school doesn't have a bore water and drinking water connection. The only source for these two is through tanker supply from government. Water which is being supplied through tanker is pumped into the overhead tank and then to drinking water LifeStraw water filters.</p> <p>Sanitation – This school has a running water connection in to the toilets. And recently SaciWATERS with the support from WaterAid have repaired defunct toilets and urinals through which 409 boys are gaining access to toilets in schools.</p> <p>Hygiene- Hasmathpet Primary and High School doesn't have a handwashing facility in school. SaciWATERS with the support from WaterAid have constructed handwashing stations in the schools and given portable handwashing station to promote hygienic behaviour among students and to practice it in their daily life.</p>
<p>Quotes/ important messages shared</p>	<p>Hasmathpet Primary School Headmaster – Mallaiah "Provision of drinking water to children is always an issue to our schools. As soon as I come to school the major problem which I face daily is constantly calling the water tanker for water supply. We had depended on water tankers and since students have never preferred to drink this water and carried their own water bottles, we used it only for preparing midday meals. Now with these LifeStraw water filters, we have observed that water consumption is increased by students and little O&M which is required for the filter has been trained to child cabinets by SaciWATERS team and now we don't have to call the tankers for water. The Drinking water issue has been completely resolved".</p> <p>Harijanwada Helper – AWC "Since we are not treating the municipal water, children used to carry their own water bottles and in case if they needed an extra amount of water I used to give them. But after the installation of LifeStraw filter in our Anganwadi centre children stopped carrying water bottles and they directly take water from the filter using a tap. The project team has explained to me about its operation and maintenance, I don't find any difficulty in its O&M, it was very simple and now I don't need to fetch the water also".</p>
<p>Role of WaterAid or Partner NGO in his/her life</p>	<p>To ensure and increase the access to improved and sustainable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in most marginalised communities of urban slums and schools with a sustained behaviour change among them.</p>

Future desires/ aspirations/ plans	
Achievements/ impacts on his/her life through this intervention	<p>This brings to the light that drinking water is essential to the student's health and their success. Due to lack of access to drinking water students had to consume very little quantity which they have carried from their home. With this intervention accessibility of safe drinking water in schools and Anganwadi centre has been increased which also resulting in their daily water consumption.</p>
Any other relevant information	
Please attach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures with captions • Any other document/information 	Format for caption of pictures: who + when + where + why



Figure 1: Drinking Water Storage in the School



Figure 2::Drinking Water Supply through Tanker Service



Figure 3: LifeStraw filter with 4 taps



Figure 4: Students Drinking Water from LifeStraw Water Filters



Figure 5:Children Drinking Water From LifeStraw Water Filter



Figure 6: Handwashing Station in Anganwadi Centre

