

Module-1

Training module on

School sanitation for field functionaries, NGO heads, primary and middle school teachers and GP members.

Duration: One day

Number of participants: 35

Objectives:

- To improve an understanding on legal entitlements and provisions made for school sanitation under ongoing government programmes.
- To understand the role of School management committee towards school sanitation.
- To discuss and learn good practices on school sanitation
- To develop an action plan on school sanitation for each GP

Expected outcomes:

Participants will be able to ;

- Learn and discuss the issue of right to education, policies, guidelines and components related to school sanitation.
- Create awareness and motivate parents and community to adopt hygiene practices.
- SMC will perform their roles and responsibilities in promoting school sanitation.

Training schedule

session	content	Duration	Methodology	Materials	Resource person	remarks
1 2	- Registratio n - participant s introductio n	30 minute s	Game	Registration forms. Training schedule	Facilitato r and participa nts	

	-forming ground rules for training					
3	Objectives of the training programme and expectations of participants	30 minutes	Discussion		Facilitator	
4	Right to Education-water and sanitation components in it	30 minutes	Lecture/Discussion/ OHP	Gazette copy on RTE.	facilitator	
5	Provisions for School sanitation under NBA and The present status of school sanitation in AP	90 Minutes	Lecture/ discussion/OHP	NBA guidelines hard copy. Hand out on school sanitation status in AP	Resource person.	
6	Sharing of school sanitation survey findings (conducted by concerned NGO's district wise)	30 minutes	Lecture/ discussion/OHP	Hand out on survey findings	Concerned NGO CF	
	Lunch	60 minutes				
7	Role of SMC in school	30 minutes	Lecture / discussion	Roles and responsibilities	Resource person	

	sanitation programmes			ties hard copy		
8	Action plan preparation on school sanitation for each GP	90 minutes	Group discussion	Copy of action plan format		
9	Group presentation	30 minutes	presentation		One person from each group	
10	Consolidation of group presentation and feedback	30 minutes	discussion			

Session -1

Registration form

Sl nr	Name	designation	Place	signature

Session -2

Introduction of participants: each participant is asked to introduce himself or herself in turn by adding one key component of a model school before or after their first name. for example

- Mangamma -hand pump
- Sharada- dust bin

- **Govind- toilet block**
- **Nagraj- kitchen garden**

Setting ground rules

Participants are asked to set the rules for the day. Through open discussion list out the points to be followed. Eg. Mobiles will be switched off / kept in a silent mode.

Speak one person at a time

Respect others when they are speaking.

Give opportunity for others to speak, etc.

Session -3 sharing the objectives and participants expectations

Before sharing the objectives mentioned above, the facilitator should open a discussion on what participants are expecting from the training and list down all the expectations and later present the objectives and expectations listed above and the facilitator should make it clear that if some of the expectations are beyond the scope of the training should say so and inform the participants that those issues will be addressed in the next level training.

Session -4

Right to Education- water and sanitation components in it

As per RTE : every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of elementary education.

It also says that

- **All the schools should have barrier free access,**
- **Separate toilet for girls and boys**
- **Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children**
- **A kitchen where a mid day meal is cooked in the school.**

***Attached A gazette copy issued on 27th August 2009 for reference. Annex-1**

The Supreme Court had also given a ruling in December 2011, stating that all schools must provide toilet facilities, and denial of basic right to water and toilet 'clearly violates the right to free and compulsory education'. In its April 12 judgment, the apex court had upheld the RTE Act and ordered full implementation of the provisions enacted by

Parliament to make Right to Education meaningful for children in the age group of 6-14 years.

What are the studies says.....

In spite of honorable Supreme Court direction to the respective states to ensure safe water and sanitation facilities, many school still don't have water and sanitation facilities. A study conducted by UNICEF's Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) program, nearly 30 million school children in the country still have no access to toilets, even as schools have made significant progress in providing the facility in recent years. Though the proportion of schools having toilets has increased from 50 per cent to nearly 75 per cent in last five years, only 60 per cent of schools have girls' toilets, a factor which has been noticed to be a major deterrent in girls attending schools. Also where the toilets are available, only one or two are usable.

Only 44% schools covered by the right to education act have separate, functioning girls' toilets, in the rest of the cases girls either need to risk embarrassment and run to nearby fields, or run back home to use the toilet says NGO Child Rights and You (CRY) survey. Survey conducted among parents (low-income group) in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore said that "toilets remain the single-most commonly voiced concern for girl students and their parents across India among the lower-income group."

Following this under SSA following norms are for water and sanitation

- Separate toilet for boys and girls : one urinal for every 20-40 boys or girls and one water closet for 80-120 boys or girls
- Modified toilets for disable children
- Environmentally safe incinerators
- Drinking water facility : one tap / fountain for 30 children
- Repair and augmentation of existing toilet, urinals and drinking water facilities

The Right to Education (RTE) Act and the Supreme Court guidelines, directing the department (SSA) to work towards improving water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure safe water and sanitation facilities.

What dept is doing

1. Constructing one toilet for every 40 children in the school
2. Sanctioning Rs 35,000/- for construction of new toilets in the schools
3. Repairing of existing toilets and make it functional
4. Providing running water facility in the toilets in collaboration with RWS
5. Providing drinking water at the school
6. Distributing sanitary napkins to girls studying in 7th and 8th standard to get them used to good menstrual hygiene practices

7. Passing a GO , directing all schools to spend a minimum of Rs500/- towards maintenance of toilets in the schools

The Supreme Court also gave the department deadline of completing this task before the school starts for its academic year i.e. before 1st of June 2012 and again the dead line is extended to March 2014.

Session -5

Provisions for School sanitation under NBA

School is important for cognitive, creative and social development of children. Schools, after the family, are the best demonstration centres to bring about positive behavioral changes on a sustained basis. Teacher-child-parent-community is a proven route to spread the message of good and accepted hygiene and sanitary practices. Children are perhaps the best change agents and can play an effective role in creating a healthy and clean environment in schools as well as homes. School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) is a school-centric intervention to bring about attitudinal and behavioral changes towards the relevant sanitation practices in the society, while ensuring that children are enabled to relate better to their surroundings for their wholesome development.

School Sanitation aims to improve the health, the hygiene behaviours and understanding of children. It also aims to support hygiene practices in the home and community.

Problem :

Lack of WASH (Water, Sanitation and hygiene) facilities in schools directly imposes its effect on children. The basic problems that occur due to lack of proper sanitation facilities are: Lack of Hand-washing facilities-unavailability of soap, water, separate toilets for girls and boys , clean towels, leads to frequent occurrence of diseases like diarrhoea and parasite infections which hinder the children's development. Lack of separate and safe sanitary facilities has been a major reason for the drop-out of girls especially of adolescents, from schools. Growing girls find it difficult to attend schools that have bad toilet facilities. This leads to lower educational standards and attainment. Privacy is very important factor like; whether the door can be locked, other people cannot peep into it must be confirmed, as this can also be one of the reason for avoiding toilets.

To address the above said issues NBA has made a provision called SSHE (School Sanitation and Hygiene Education) in their programme.

The GOAL of SSHE is

- Cent Percent Sanitation and drinking water Coverage in all rural Schools by March (it was 2011, now extended) 2013

- All Coed Schools to have separate toilet facilities for girls
- Functional facilities, O & M, Water
- Hygiene Education
- Focus on child friendly, Gender sensitive, challenged friendly designs
- Promoting sustainable school sanitation technologies (Rainwater harvesting, grey water reuse)
- Intersectoral Coordination with other Ministries , agencies, institutions

Objective

The objective of School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) is to ensure that the present and future health and education of school-aged children improve through better hygiene behaviour and a healthy school environment.

1.To promote the importance of School Sanitation and Hygiene practices among children through education.

2. Awareness generation among school children on the issues of safe sanitation, personal & social (family and community In general) hygiene and also on waste segregation and recycling through the concept of 3 R's (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).

3.To prevent pollution of Environment and limit health hazards for the community at large.

A successful School Sanitation Programme has these elements:

Facilities that are used and maintained for:

- Drinking safe water
- Safe excreta disposal. Boys and girls use the toilets and urinals
- Washing hands with soap or ash before eating and after using the toilet
- Boys and girls (of all castes and classes) share work equally for cleaning school, collecting water, cleaning water points and toilets

Ten points to be ensured towards child-friendly hygiene and sanitation facilities in schools are:

1. Are 'interactive' spaces that stimulate children's learning and development.
2. Are designed with involvement of children, teachers, parents and communities.
3. Provide lowest-cost solutions with no compromise on quality.
4. Have operation and maintenance plans.
5. Have appropriate dimensions and features for children.
6. Address the special gender-related needs and roles.

7. Do not harm the environment.
8. Encourage hygienic behaviour.
9. Offer enough capacity and minimal waiting time.
10. Have well-considered locations. Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH)

SSHE –more than toilets.....

Water

Safe supply for hand washing

Water Handling habits (Buckets, soap, ladles)

Disposal / Reuse of waste water

Harvesting (water)

Garbage

Segregation & Disposal of solid waste

Cleanliness

Personal hygiene

Campus

Teacher Training

Maintenance

Quality standards

Present status of school sanitation in AP

TO BE INCORPORATED BY CWS

School sanitation in Andhra Pradesh

As per the website of the state government-run project Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), 53,801 primary, upper primary and higher secondary schools have no toilet facility for girls and 35,326 schools do not have toilet facilities for anybody.

However, according to a UNICEF-backed survey conducted by NGO Pratham in 2010-11, the situation is even more dismal in Andhra Pradesh. About 42.6 per cent of the government schools in the state have toilets but they are not usable, it said. "As per MV

Foundation an NGO it estimates, over 47,000 government schools in AP do not have toilet facilities. They also shared that in every fourth government high school, girls have to share toilets with boys. As a result of this neglect, girl students suffer from several avoidable health problems.

Session-6

Sharing of school sanitation survey findings by concerned network partner district wise.

District wise division of urban and rural schools

Districts	Ananthapur	Chittoor	Cuddappa	Medak	Nalagonda	Srikakulam	Warangal	Nellore
Urban	21	21	5	5	7	19	3	7
Rural	144	88	107	142	93	92	98	93

Number of UP schools and High schools

Total schools surveyed	UP schools	High schools
948	325	623

66% of the schools surveyed were high schools and the remaining were UP schools.

Districts	Ananthapur	Chittoor	Cuddappa	Medak	Nalagonda	Srikakulam	Warangal	Nellore
UP schools	77	49	49	10	17	48	34	41
High schools	88	60	63	140	83	63	67	59
No of co education schools				869, 71 in urban and 795 rural				
Only girls schools				65, 14 urban, 51 rural				
Only boys schools				14, 3, urban, 11 rural				
Schools having children with special needs				412 schools				

91.7% of the schools covered under the survey were **co-education schools**. 91.5% of these schools are in rural area and the remaining in urban area.

Only girl's school constituted 7% of the survey and 1.5% of the surveyed schools was that of **only boy's schools**.

43.5% of the surveyed schools reported that they have **children with special needs** studying in them. 262 (63.4%) of them have physically challenged girls studying in them.

Drinking water facilities

Out of 948 schools surveyed 651 (69%) schools have drinking water facilities. 90% (586 of 651) are rural schools and 10 % (65 of 651) are in urban areas.

	Total number of schools surveyed	% of schools with drinking water
Total schools surveyed	948	69% (651)
Urban	88	74% (65)
Rural	857	68% (586)

297 (31%) of the schools don't have water facility. In these schools children carry water from home. District wise division of the schools that don't have water facility is as follows.

Districts	Anantapur	Chittoor	Kadapa	Medak	Nalgonda	Srikakulam	Warangal	Nellore
No of schools surveyed	63 (38%)	22 (20%)	43 (38%)	33 (22%)	35 (35%)	28 (25%) ¹	40 (40%)	33 (33%)

Warangal has the highest percentage of schools without water facilities and Chittoor has comparatively less percentage among the schools surveyed.

11% (71 of 651) schools that have drinking water facility have more than one source of drinking water. These schools fall in Anantapur, Nellore, Medak and Srikakulam districts. In spite of have multiple sources Anantapur and Nellore districts have more than 35% of the schools that have no drinking water facilities.

Percentage of drinking water drawn from various sources is given below.

Bore wells	Municipal water	Tankers	Non of the above
39%	22%	24%	27%

District wise source of drinking water in the schools

Districts	Anantapur	Chittoor	Kadapa	Medak	Nalgonda	Srikakulam	Warangal	Nellore
Bore well water	40	38	25	60	25	22	18	24
Municipal water	20	20	23	18	24	8	16	7
Tanker	23	29	4	20	0	23	5	50

Other sources	27	5	17	35	16	51	23	2

The study reveals the **gaps** in providing sanitation facilities in the schools.

- Though 70% of the surveyed schools have toilets only 31% of them are functional. Reasons for non functioning of toilets is identified as lack of maintenance, lack of water facilities and damaged toilets. By addressing these issues 70% of the toilets can be made functional.
- Toilets meant for girls are not being constructed according to the norms prescribed by RVM. Very few girls' toilets had hook to hang cloths, shelf to keep sanitary napkins, running water facility, soap to wash hands and dustbins to dispose sanitary napkins.
- 69% of the schools said they have drinking water facilities at the school, Warangal still lacks behind as it is still dependent on outside source, mostly children carrying water from home or school helpers bringing water from panchayat taps as the sources of drinking water. **Water quality testing** is a concern as any such activity was not observed by the data collectors.
- Only 24% of the toilets are being regularly maintained by aayas and scavengers, even they are understaffed as there is one person to maintain a toilet used by more than 260 students on an average.
- Though 50% of the schools said they were distributing sanitary napkins only 25% of them have made provisions to dispose them.
- Solid and liquid waste management is not thought of as an integral part of school sanitation program. If initiated will have long term benefit to the community as well as to the school.
- Lack of monitoring mechanism and a mechanism of resolving complaints brought by the teachers was found to be a major gap. Repeated complaints have been made to various authorities within the department and also district administration by the school head master, which had not been resolved.
- Active functioning of task force at district level and setting up of similar mechanism at division level could go a long way in brining convergence between RWS, RVM and PR institutions, the three important stake holders.
- Involvement of Village water and sanitation committee can be one of the methods of resolving the issue locally.

Session -7

Role of SMC in school sanitation programmes

***Facilitator should start the session by inviting participants to about constitution of SMC their roles and responsibilities and later facilitator should share the legal / official document.**

Attached the copy for reference- Annex-ii

Session -8

Action plan format

Make three to four groups and ask the group to work on the following format and present it back.

Village school should have	Name of the GP/ school	Current status as per the survey	What are the gaps	What should be done to address the gaps	Who should do	Time line
Separate toilet for boys and girls (one unit for every 40 children)						
Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all the children						
Barrier free access						
Hand washing facility						
Rain water harvesting structure						
Waste disposal system						

Distributing sanitary napkins to girls studying in 7 th and 8 th standard						
Release of INR 500/month / school towards maintenance of school toilet under SSA						

Session – 9

Make four groups to present their plans and make a note of key points and at the end of all the presentations facilitator has to summarise the common points emerged from all the groups and time line and initiate a general feedback on the training and conclude the training by thanking all of them.

Note for the facilitator:

Facilitator should share the difference between RTE and SSA norms, which norms are legally binding and which are not.

Facilitator should refer to the sessions before that where this particular norm is coming and facilitate participants to prioritize

- **What is available under law**
- **What is available under the scheme**
- **Core in WASH and non core in WASH**