Methodology

The assessment was divided into two phases, which included an infrastructure assessment on WASH in Schools (WinS) in Phase 1 (21 May - 14 June 2018), and a KAP survey in Phase 2 (4 September - 13 September 2018). Phase 1 aimed to evaluate all WASH infrastructures for children and school staff to identify key gaps regarding hygiene, maintenance of, and access to WASH infrastructures. The infrastructure assessment was a census assessment conducted through direct observation of the facilities by REACH enumerators. To supplement the infrastructure assessment in Phase 1, Phase 2 aimed to assess the WASH KAP of enrolled school-aged children (age 6-17, referred to as students). The KAP student survey was representative of the camp’s enrolled student population with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The key findings are outlined below.

Toilets

97% of toilets were accessible

- Of accessible toilets
  - 96% Functional
  - 73% Secure with internal lock
  - 100% No smell or flies
  - 100% No standing water
  - 99% No urine or faeces on floor or walls

Between 67% - 71% of toilets met all National WASH Standards

8% of students reported that they did not use school toilets

Handwashing

Indoor facilities

- 100% Designed appropriately for different age groups
- 100% Robust and well-fixed taps
- 100% Free of water accumulation
- 99% No visible sign of dirt in or on WASH basins
- 98% of students used handwashing facilities

Outdoor facilities

- 100% Designed appropriately for different age groups
- 100% Robust and well-fixed taps
- 100% Free of water accumulation
- 99% No accumulation of water in sink or on ground
- 4% Located in close proximity to toilets (preferred but not required if indoor handwashing facilities are available)

100% of indoor handwashing facilities and 98% of outdoor handwashing facilities met National WASH Standards Standards for function and cleanliness

Soap and water availability

- 58% of indoor handwashing taps did not have soap
- 97% of indoor handwashing taps had running water, and 98% of outdoor handwashing facilities had running water. All water tanks were located externally; 100% of them were made of plastic.
- 67% of outdoor handwashing basins did not have soap

82% of students brushed their teeth daily

Assessed Infrastructure and Students

Phase 1: 8 school complexes - 6 two-shift and 2 single-shift - (14 individual schools): 5 offered kindergarten, all offered Grade 1 - Grade 11, 2 offered Grade 12, 7 offered catch-up classes.

- 52 WASH centres
- 34 indoor handwashing facilities (136 basins)
- 312 toilet stalls
- 18 outdoor handwashing facilities

Phase 2: 406 enrolled students surveyed.

- 78% of students brought water from home
- 74% of students relied on water from school taps
- 37% of WASH centres did not have a waste bin
- 59% of WASH centres for female students did not have a waste bin lined with a plastic bag

Waste management

Health and hygiene education

94% of students reported that the schools they were enrolled in at the time of the survey provided health and hygiene education or practices

- Of the 65% of students reporting health and hygiene education
  - 98% of students reported that educational staff or teacher assistants provide health and hygiene education services
  - 45% of students reported that activities take place during classes

Health and hygiene knowledge

- In general, students understood appropriate materials to be used for bathing, washing hands, and brushing teeth as well as the importance of such practices.
- 96% of students knew why human faeces should be disposed of properly
- 93% of students knew why it is important to boil water

Health and hygiene practices

Students reported hygienic handwashing practices with the majority using soap and washing hands at critical times (ie. before and after eating, after using the bathroom).

- 70% of students brushed their teeth daily
- 32% of students bathed daily

Facilities for students with disabilities

- 92% of the WASH facilities had at least one stall for students with disabilities
- 75% of the outdoor handwashing facilities were accessible to students with disabilities