

Checklist: School Water, Sanitation, and Health Facilities (School WASH)

Comprehensive school WASH projects can create lasting changes in communities, positively influencing both the health and educational outcomes of students, especially girls. WASH facilities in schools can improve the lives of schoolchildren by significantly reducing disease, increasing school attendance, and contributing to dignity and gender equality.¹ The checklist below can be used to work with a community to conduct a thorough needs assessment of a school's WASH conditions or to check the quality of a completed school WASH project. Actions that address water supply, hygiene education, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and creating a supportive environment are included.

Italics indicate that the action is also included as a quality standard that Volunteers report on under the GenEq/LGL CSPP in the VRF.

Infrastructure

- School has a safe and adequate water supply (one of the following):
 - School has indoor or outdoor taps.
OR
 - School has a well or borehole with hand or electric pump.
OR
 - School has cistern or water tower.
- School has separate boys'/girls' latrines that are child-friendly, located in a way to promote use and equal access between boys and girls.
- Facilities allow girls access to separate and private toilets that lock and private handwashing stations.*
- Latrines have washable floors.
- Latrines have doors with locks for privacy.
- There are separate latrines for male/female teachers.
- Wiping material or water is available for anal cleansing.
- Basket or other container is available for used wiping material.
- Appropriate facilities exist for safe and discrete disposal/cleaning of menstrual hygiene materials.*
- School has permanent and maintained handwashing facilities.*

¹ See for example: <http://www.washadvocates.org/learn/wash-and-women-and-girls/>

- Handwashing facilities are inside, next to, or very near latrines, with a private location for girls to dispose of or clean menstrual hygiene materials.
- Handwashing facilities have soap or ash available.
- Handwashing facilities have running water of any kind.

Hygiene Promotion and Institutional Support

- School carries out hygiene promotion activities.
 - School provides information around menstrual hygiene management.
 - School is free of open defecation.
 - Teachers give regular hygiene lessons.
 - Teachers have WASH teaching aids (posters, booklets, etc.).
 - School WASH club (or WASH in other clubs) exists.
 - School works with community to promote improved hygiene.
 - Health center staff visits school to train teachers and give lessons.
 - School disposes of solid waste properly.
 - Students **of both sexes** clean latrines.
 - Animals are kept away from school compound.
 - School compound is cleaned regularly.
 - Girls and women were included in the needs assessment and/or community mapping to inform the project design.*
 - Parents, teachers, school leadership, and the entire school community are engaged in the WASH project to create an enabling environment through events, awareness raising, meetings, etc.*
 - School has clear rules about WASH expectations for students and teachers and the entire school community.
 - School has WASH committee with director, community health or development agent, parents, teachers, student representatives that includes both men and women. Female committee members have a voice or decision-making capacity.
 - School has usage, maintenance, and repair plan for WASH infrastructure informed by community members, including women and girls.*
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