

## WASH IN SCHOOLS CHECKLIST - IRHIS

GENERAL INFORMATION			
COUNTRY:	CAMP/SETTLMENT	NAME:	
SCHOOL NAME:	DATE	E:	
STATUS (iRHIS): ☐ Emergency ☐ Post-l	Emergency		
TYPE OF SCHOOL: ☐ Pre-school (Ages 4	4-5) ☐ Primary School	(Ages 6-12)   Second	lary School (Ages 13-19)
ENROLMENT: Total Boys	Girls		
STAFF: Total Full-time	Part-time		
CORE JMP QUESTIONS - WASH IN SCHO	DOLS		
W1. What is the main source of drinking w  Improved Piped Tube well/Borehole Protected dug well Protected spring Rain water Tanker truck Other:	Unimproved ☐ Unprotecte ☐ Unprotecte	d dug well d spring tter (River/Lake/Canal)	frequently used)
W2. Is drinking water from the main source ☐ Yes ☐ No	e <u>currently</u> available at th	ne school?	
S1. Type of toilets/latrines (select one – most common):    Improved			
S2 & S3 (alt) How many toilets/latrines are a	at the school (insert num	ber)?	
	Girls' only toilets	Boys' only toilets	Common use toilets
Total number			
Number that are <u>currently</u> usable (available, functional, private			
H1. Are there handwashing facilities at the ☐ Yes ☐ No	e school?		
H2. Are both soap and water <u>currently</u> ava ☐ Yes, water and soap ☐ Water only ☐ Soap only ☐ Neither water or soap	ailable at the handwashi	ng facilities?	
JMP EXPANDED QUESTIONS - WASH IN	SCHOOLS		
XW1. In the previous two weeks, was drinki school day?  ☐ Yes ☐ No	ng water from the main s	source available at the s	chool throughout each
XW2. Is drinking water from the main source typically available throughout the school year?  ☐ Yes (always) ☐ Mostly (unavailable ≤ 30 days total) ☐ No (unavailable > 30 days)			
XW3. Is drinking water accessible to those with limited mobility or vision?  ☐ Yes ☐ No			
XW4. Is drinking water accessible to the sm ☐ Yes ☐ No	allest children at the sch	nool?	



XW5. F	XW5. How many drinking water points (e.g. taps) are at the school?  ☐ Insert Number					
XW6a.	XW6a. Does the school do anything to the water from the main source to make it safe to drink?  ☐ Yes ☐ No					
XW6b.	XW6b. If yes, what treatment method is used?    Filtration   Boiling   Chlorination   SODIS   Ultraviolet   Other					
XW7. Is	the school's main water	er source compliant with national standards fo	r drinking water?			
	Contaminant	Tested in past 12 months	Compliant			
	Ecoli	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know			
	Arsenic	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know			
	Lead	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know			
	Other	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know			
	Contaminant unknown	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't Know			
XS1. A		lable in a private space for girls to manage moo ☐ Water, but no soap ☐ No water	enstrual hygiene?			
XS2. A	Are there covered bins fo ☐ Yes ☐ No	or disposal of menstrual hygiene materials in	girls' toilets?			
XS3. A	Are there disposal mech  ☐ Yes ☐ No	anisms for menstrual hygiene waste at the sc	hool?			
XS4. How many times per week are the student toilets cleaned?  At least once per day  2-4 times per week  Once per week  Less than once per week						
XS5. In general, how clean are the student toilets?  ☐ Clean ☐ Somewhat clean ☐ Not clean						
XS6. Is	s there at least one usal ☐ Yes ☐ No	ble toilet/latrine that is accessible to the small	est children at the school?			
XS7. Is	s there at least one usal ☐ Yes ☐ No	ble toilet/latrine that is accessible to those with	h limited mobility or vision?			
XS8. V	Where are the student to ☐ Within school buildir ☐ Outside building, bui ☐ Off premises	ng				
XS9. When are students permitted to use the school toilets/latrines?  ☐ At all times during the school day ☐ During specific times during the school day ☐ There are no toilets available for use at the school						
XS10. Are culturally appropriate anal cleansing materials currently available to all students?  ☐ Yes ☐ No						



XS11. Is there currently functional lighting in the student toiler ☐ All toilets ☐ Some toilets ☐ None	rs?
XS12. Are latrines or septic tanks emptied (or latrines safely o ☐ Yes ☐ No	covered) when they fill up?
XH1. Are there handwashing facilities accessible to those w ☐ Yes ☐ No	th limited mobility or vision?
XH2. Are there handwashing facilities accessible to the sma ☐ Yes ☐ No	llest children at the school?
XH3. Where are handwashing facilities with water and soap  Toilets Food preparation area Classrooms School yard Other	located at the school? (mark all that apply)
XH4. How many handwashing facilities with water and soap  ☐ Total number of taps ☐ Number with	are located at the school? (insert number of taps) soap & water
XH5. How many times per week are group handwashing act  ☐ At least once per school day  ☐ 2-4 days/week  ☐ Once per week  ☐ Less than once per week	ivities conducted for all students?
XH6. Which of the following provisions for menstrual hygiend ☐ Bathing areas ☐ MHM materials (e.g. pads) ☐ MHM education	e management (MHM) are available at the school?
XH7. How is solid waste (garbage) from the school disposed  ☐ Collected by municipal waste system ☐ Burned on premises ☐ Buried and covered on premises ☐ Openly dumped on premises	l of?



## **WASH IN SCHOOLS CHECKLIST - NOTES**

CORE	JMP – WASH IN SCHOOLS QUESTIONS			
W1	☐ If there is more than one source, the one used most frequently for drinking water should be selected. If children need to bring water from home because water is not provided by the school, "no water source" should be selected. Response options should be modified to reflect the local context and terminology such that respondents are able to clearly understand each one, and they are able to be categorized as improved, unimproved or no water source.			
W2	☐ To be considered available, water should be available at the school at the time of the survey or questionnaire, either from the main source directly or stored water originally from the main source.			
S1	☐ If more than one type is used, the most common type of student toilet/latrine should be selected. Response options should be modified to reflect the local context and terminology such that responses are able to be categorized by improved, unimproved or none.			
S2 & S3 alt	□ Only count toilets/latrines that are usable at the time of the survey or questionnaire, where "usable" refers to toilets/latrines which are  (1) available to students (doors are unlocked or a key is available at all times),  (2) functional (the toilet is not broken, the toilet hole is not blocked, and water is available for flush/pour-flush toilets), and  (3) private (there are closable doors that lock from the inside and no large gaps in the structure) at the time of the questionnaire or survey. If any of these three criteria are not met, the toilet/latrine should not be counted as usable. However, lockable toilets may not be applicable in pre-primary schools.			
	□ Single-sex toilets means that separate girls' and boys' toilets are available at the school, or it is a single-sex school and has toilets. To be considered separate, facilities should provide privacy from students of the opposite sex, but this definition should be further defined based on local context, as needed. For schools that have separate shifts for girls and boys (i.e. girls attend the school at a separate time from boys), depending on local culture, the response could be "yes" since at the time of use, the toilets are only for girls. This question may not be applicable in pre-primary schools. □ It should meet the following conditions:			
	<ul> <li>(1) can be accessed without stairs or steps,</li> <li>(2) handrails for support are attached either to the floor or sidewalls,</li> <li>(3) the door is at least 80 cm wide, and</li> <li>(4) the door handle and seat are within reach of people using wheelchairs or crutches/sticks.</li> </ul>			
H1	□ A handwashing facility is any device or infrastructure that enables students to wash their hands effectively using running water, such as a sink with tap, water tank with tap, bucket with tap, tippy tap, or other similar device. Note: a shared bucket used for dipping hands is not considered an effective handwashing facility.			
H2	☐ To be considered available, water and soap must be available at one or more of the handwashing facilities at the time of the survey or questionnaire. If girls and boys have separate facilities, soap and water should be at both. Soapy water (a prepared solution of detergent suspended in water) can be considered as an alternative for soap, but not for water, as non-soapy water is needed for rinsing. Surveys may choose to add other response categories for ash or alcohol hand rub, but these should be kept as separate categories from soap to support SDG monitoring.			
EXPAN	IDED JMP – WASH IN SCHOOLS QUESTIONS			
XW1	□ Only respond "yes" if water was available at all times during the school day for the previous two weeks. Respond "no" if water was not available, at any time during any of the school days in the previous two weeks.			
XW2	☐ Respond "no" if the total time without water during the school year is more than 30 days.			
XW3	☐ To be considered accessible, water can be accessed (directly from the source or from a storage container) via a clear path without stairs or steps* that is free of obstructions and has age-appropriate handrails, the tap can be reached from a seated position, and the water source/dispenser can be opened/closed with minimal effort Yes with one closed fist or feet.			
XW4	☐ To be considered accessible, the water tap can be reached and easily opened/closed by the smallest children. May not be applicable in secondary schools.			
XW5	□ Count the total number of drinking water points at the school for students. This includes any point where children can get water to drink when needed. These could include, but are not limited to, piped taps, water fountains, jugs, water coolers, and buckets with taps, as well as protected wells or rainwater tanks if children get water directly from those sources.			
XW6a	☐ The water treatment equipment / supplies should be observed, if possible.			
XW7	□ The structure can be modified for surveys that don't accept matrix style questions. If the water was tested, but the contaminants tested are unknown, the "contaminant unknown" row can be used. For surveys that test water as part of data collection, the "tested in past 12 months" column can be changed to "sample taken." WHO guidelines recommend a standard of zero E. coli (or thermotolerant coliform bacteria) in any 100-mL sample, a maximum arsenic level of 0.01 mg/L, and a maximum lead guideline of 0.01 mg/L. The contaminants in the table can be changed based on the context. If chlorine residual is tested, this may also be recorded; the drinking water guideline is at least 0.2 mg/L.			
XS1	□ Check yes if water and soap are available for discrete personal hygiene (hand and body washing), cleaning clothes/uniform, and washing reusable menstrual hygiene products (as applicable). This questions is not applicable in pre-primary schools.			
XS2	☐ This question is not applicable in pre-primary schools.			
XS3	☐ Disposal mechanisms can include incineration or another safe method on-site, or safe storage and collection via a			

	municipal waste system, as appropriate. Not applicable in pre-primary schools.
XS4	□ Although this question focuses on operation and maintenance processes, and not outputs, it is intended to provide a proxy for toilet cleanliness and may be more appropriate for self-response administration surveys than XS5.
XS5	□ Visit as many of the student toilets as possible, and then select the appropriate description based on your general impression and the following definitions.  (i) Clean: all toilets do not have a strong smell or significant numbers of flies or mosquitos, and there is no visible faeces on the floor, walls, seat (or pan) or around the facility.  (ii) Somewhat clean: there is some smell and/or some sign of faecal matter in some of the toilets.  (iii) Not clean: there is a strong smell and/or presence of faecal matter in most toilets.  This question is only appropriate for surveys that include observation by trained enumerators.
XS6	☐ To be considered accessible, a toilet/latrine should be available that can be used by the smallest children, which has a smaller toilet hole, a lower seat, and a lower door handle. May not be applicable in secondary schools.
XS7	□ To be considered accessible, the facility can be accessed via a clear path without stairs or steps* that is free of obstructions and has age-appropriate handrails, there is enough space inside for a wheelchair user to enter, turn, close the door and park by the toilet (1.5 m2), the door is wide enough for a wheelchair (at least 80 cm) and opens outward with minimal or no difference in floor height between outside and inside, and the door handle and seat are within reach of children using wheelchairs or crutches/sticks, including a fixed raised pan or movable raised toilet seat to accommodate children who may have difficulty squatting.  * Maximum ramp slope should follow national standards. In the absence of national standards, the following guidelines are
	recommended: a maximum ramp slope of 1:20 without handrails or 1:10 with handrails for the first 10 meters (if a longer ramp is needed, there should be an intermediate level landing every 10m).
XS8	☐ If there are multiple locations, respond based on the most frequently used by students. This question may be especially applicable in cold climates, boarding schools, and in regions with prolonged periods of darkness during school hours.
XS9	☐ Where feasible, such as in small program evaluations or sub regional surveys, this question may provide more accurate information if asked of students.
XS10	Response should be based on the time of the questionnaire or survey and should be observed if possible. Anal cleansing materials will likely vary between countries and over time, and should be defined based on local context. In schools that have a multi-cultural student body, respond "yes" only if materials are provided to suit the needs of Yes all students.
XS11	☐ Response should be based on the day of the survey or questionnaire and should be observed if possible. This question may be especially appropriate for boarding schools and in countries or regions with prolonged periods of darkness during the school day, but is relevant in most settings. Where day-time toilet lighting is of interest, electric lighting or construction that allows natural light to enter is acceptable.
XS12	☐ This question does not apply to all sanitation facilities (e.g. sewer connection) but primarily to the management of faecal sludge from onsite systems.  ☐ Respond "no" if there are any latrines at the school that are currently too full to be used and the pit has not been emptied (or a new pit has not been dug and the full pit safely covered).  ☐ Additional questions regarding safely managed sanitation could be added based on household questions for SDG monitoring, but the scope of questions may only be realistic up to the school boundary (e.g. if pits are emptied, the school can likely only provide information up to the point where the sludge left the school premises, not about how the sludge is managed after leaving the school).
XH1	☐ To be considered accessible, handwashing facilities can be accessed via a clear path without stairs or steps* that is free of obstructions and has age-appropriate handrails, the tap and soap are reachable from a seated position and the tap can be operated by feet and/or one closed fist with minimal effort.
	* Maximum ramp slope should follow national standards. In the absence of national standards, the following guidelines are recommended: a maximum ramp slope of 1:20 without handrails or 1:10 with handrails for the first 10 meters (if a longer ramp is needed, there should be an intermediate level landing every 10m).
XH2	☐ To be considered accessible, the smallest children should be able to reach the tap and soap, and be able to operate the tap on their own with minimal effort. May not be applicable in secondary schools.
ХН3	□ Only mark those areas where both water and soap are available at the time of the survey or questionnaire.
XH4	☐ Insert the total number of handwashing points (e.g. taps) that exist at the school and the number that have both water and soap at the time of the survey or questionnaire.
XH5	□ Applicable in countries that have adopted the Three Star Approach (or similar).
XH6	□ Bathing areas are separate from latrines and toilets. The design may vary based on local context, but at minimum should have water and soap inside and be private (have closable doors that lock from the inside, and no holes, cracks, windows or low walls that would permit others to see in). MHm Material types may vary based on local context. Availability may be via free distribution or for purchase. MHM education should be institutionalized (i.e. regularly taught in class or through a regular school program) to be considered as a response for this question.
XH7	☐ The first three are considered appropriate forms of solid waste disposal. Openly dumped on-premises is not considered an appropriate form of disposal.