



Important indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools:

(WASH means Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

Facilities:

- Each school has safe drinking water,
- separate toilets for girls and boys,
- Hand washing facilities with soap, drainage, and clean classrooms and compound.
- Sanitary Napkins supply and proper disposal mechanism (Applicable for middle and high schools)

Use and maintenance:

- Girls and boys use the toilets/urinals.
- Hands are washed at right times (before eating, after using toilet) with soap.
- Boys and girls (of all castes and classes) share tasks of collecting water and Cleaning toilets and classrooms equally.

Education and promotion:

- There is classroom/school hygiene education, which is participatory and life skills based.
- Teacher, school or children have organised an activity to involve parents and the community.

Training:

- Trainers are trained.
- Training is repeated for teachers, Students and community personnel.

Source: www.unwater.org



WASH Parliament/Club: Organisation/Roles and Responsibilities

Establishment of a School WASH Club

1. Main Objectives of the School WASH Club

The main objective of establishing a WASH Club is to offer schoolchildren opportunities to raise their awareness about and develop skills related to water, hygiene, and sanitation through fun and practical activities. The WASH Club can support them in changing conditions in their schools as well as in becoming agents of change in hygiene and sanitation in their families and communities and keeping their school premises neat and clean (ਸੋਹਣਾ ਸਕੂਲ).

2. School WASH Club Members

To meet such broad objectives of making the school WASH-friendly with an active outreach program in the community, WASH Club membership should represent students from all grades with teacher guidance. The WASH Club can organize itself into committees according to the various WASH-friendly elements and appoint committee leaders or chairs.

Students

1. From grade 1 to 5.....1 from each grade/Class
2. From grade 6 to 10.....2 from each grade/Class

Selection or Election of the WASH Club Members

Selection of members can be done two ways:

1. Teachers who understand the responsibilities and the possible contributions required can ask 1-2 students from each grade level to volunteer.
2. Each class can elect 1-2 responsible and trustworthy classmates to represent them as WASH Club members.

3. Organization

As a general principle, the club will have a chairperson who will be responsible to guide, plan, and harmonize club activities and a secretary who will keep records and correspondence. If needed, a treasurer will collect, account for, and keep funds in a safe place, and committees will have different tasks and responsibilities (see examples of committees and of roles and responsibilities below).

WASH Clubs meet after or before school and develop a program of action with guidance from willing teachers. The club will train and mobilize students and at the same time work in harmony with the school administration and SMC. Schools have a number of areas for improvement and upkeep. The WASH Club should therefore consider all the necessary activities in its action plan and should empower students to carry them out.

Roles and Responsibilities of School WASH Club Members

1. Recruit more volunteer club members.
2. Train new club members.
3. Mobilize the school community to conduct clean up, tree planting, and other beautifying activities (ਸੋਹਣਾ ਸਕੂਲ).
4. Inspect water points, latrines, and hand washing stands so that they are kept clean, safe, and attractive.
5. Organize fundraising programs to raise money to construct facilities, buy soap, maintain facilities, etc.

6. Arrange outreach program and work with communities on:
 - Clean up campaigns
 - Latrine construction
 - Rehabilitation of community water sources
 - Other locally important WASH improvement activities
7. Water conservation initiatives:
 - Making soak pits in the school campus.
 - Identify the area where water is wasted and taking steps to stop the water wastage e.g. leaking faucets and overflowing water storage tanks.
 - Organising water conservation rallies at village level.

4. Training of WASH Club Members

School club members will be trained by trained school teachers and students on the three main WASH practices, which are safe storage and treatment of drinking water, proper use of improved latrines, and proper hand washing with soap at critical times. Clubs/students can also be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of facilities in the school, up to a point (and depending on the complexity of the WASH technological options at your School).

5. Examples of School WASH Club Activities

Activities are designed to be fun, engaging, practical, and to contribute to making a school WASH-friendly. Ideally, a WASH Club should have a program for the whole school year, beginning with the school wide ignition activities to identify current defecation and other WASH practices. This will lead to identification of activities to stop open defecation and any other WASH-unfriendly activities. When the school pledges to become WASH-friendly, it pledges to carry out a number of actions, some of which are perfect for a WASH Club to do.

After a series of activities the school year can end with a special event for the school and community. Here are some suggested activities, but there are many more:

Awarding the Volunteers with Medals and Certificates:

KHASS will award the volunteers with certificates and medals in the month of October every year as an encouragement, Village head or SMC Chairperson or any other person could be invited as a guest to show case school level activities.

Making Hand Washing Devices or Tippy Taps:

Students can make an important contribution to the school and also to their families by learning how to make simple water-saving hand washing devices called tippy taps. A school can have a bank of tippy taps near the latrines where many children can wash their hands at once.

Every classroom can have a tippy tap, too. Making sure hand washing devices have soap at all times can be a club responsibility. For example, soap can be bought with club funds that are collected from students or through fundraising activities.

Organize a “Scrub Club”

This club assigns toilets to different classes that are responsible for keeping them clean and also nicely decorated. Classes can compete!

Build a Solar Disinfection Stand

This is another good project for a club to undertake that makes a big contribution to the school. Basically it is a sheet of roof metal attached to four posts and built at a slant, so two posts are higher than the others. Fill empty, clean plastic bottles with water that is clear and not cloudy. Shake them a bit, close the lid, and put the bottles on the SODIS “roof” for six hours on a sunny day. The water will be safe to drink. Make the “roof” big enough to hold enough bottles for everyone to drink enough water in one day. One classroom might need as many as 80 bottles a day!

Sporting Events

Organize club members into teams: Sanitation, Water, and Hand Washing. Have each team make a distinctive uniform or hat or something that exemplifies the concept or practice it represents. Hold competitions between the teams: rope pulling, races, special games. Give the winning team small prizes such as soap.

Drama Performances

Prepare a drama presentation for the rest of the school or for the school parents, showing stories about the dangers of bad hygiene and the power of good hygiene practices. Through this performance you will be educating adults in your community about the hygiene behavior you learned throughout the club convincing them to change their behavior. A good way to begin is to identify the community's main hygiene problems and address them in the performance. Display good and bad hygiene behavior. Try to incorporate all three hygiene messages within the performance. Learning from a performance is an interesting and memorable way to teach people. The performance can serve to create social pressure for people to adapt hygiene behavior into their everyday lives remember that a drama is a story with characters, which has a beginning, middle, and an end. Players should have a script to follow.

Making Music

Use music to teach the three key hygiene practices you learned to younger siblings, parents, or even grandparents. You can have a song competition between teams of club members. Have each team make up its own song about a key hygiene practice, with hand or body movements. When teams have finished creating their songs, have one team at a time sing its song to the other two teams and any others in the audience. When all teams have sung, each individual should vote for their favorite team song. Count students' votes to determine who won the competition. Congratulate the winning team and have the whole club learn their song. Try to perform the song at a school assembly or community gathering. Rap is a great way to sing/speak about hand washing for instance. If poetry or some other creative expression is popular, that can substitute for songs.

Poster Contest

Create an activity where club members design posters relating to the three key hygiene practices. You may duplicate some of the pictures from books or posters. Have students create posters either on their own or with partners. While they are drawing, go around the room asking them about their posters, ensuring they are displaying the correct hygiene messages. Ideally, you would need markers, crayons, poster paper, colored paper or old magazines, scissors, and glue for this activity. Get permission from your school to hang the poster up in the school classrooms. Or make a gallery of the posters where all the students can walk through and view them.

Hygiene or WASH Fair

A WASH fair is an event that the school organizes for the community. Teachers, students, out of schoolchildren, community members, friends, and family can join the hygiene fair. Hold the hygiene fair in a convenient place, either indoors or outdoors. This is a time to show off everything you have created and learned, including new or improved latrines, drinking water and hand washing facilities. Students can demonstrate practices, have places where people can play games or make things related to WASH. You can sing your hygiene song, perform your drama again, display posters, engage people in a short activity, speak about the WASH Club's accomplishments, demonstrate key practices such as correct hand washing, etc. Take this as an opportunity to welcome in new members. Be creative and have fun with it!

Fundraising Activities

- Bottle drive: asks students to bring plastic material and keep in a designated box made of wood or any other material then sell on monthly basis.
- Selling old newspapers or scrap collected from the village households
- Make and sell snacks or treats at school, but make sure kids wash hands before eating them.
- Make and sell tippy taps in the community (you can promote hand washing at the same time)

Global Hand Washing Day Activities

School behavior change competitions geared at training students in best handwashing practice, such as:

Handwashing song competitions

If you give children some existing verses to a song, then they are more likely to make up new verses; it's hard for them to start from scratch.

Playground game competition

- Create half a game involving Handwashing and ask children to find ways to finish it.
- Relay races involving handwashing at handwashing stations.
- Jump a rope competition involving three teams (Water, Soap and Germs)
- Posters that illustrate key messages about handwashing.
- Essay contests for older children Rhyme/poetry contests Drama/plays
- Dress-up parade (Children can dress up as germs, soaps, hands, etc.)
- Or create your own ideas.
- Invite local community members to your school and award students.
- Simple Quiz contest.

(Source: WASH-Friendly Schools Basic Guide 2010)