VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

Welcome to the virtual ILE 2022

Session on 'Sustainable financing for WASH in Schools'

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WASH IN SCHOOLS NETWORK

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

Sustainable financing for WASH in School

What is the cost to reach SDG basic service level? Introduction to different cost categories, budget lines and government financing streams

Stefan Listl, Rahul Nair, Faculty of Medical Science, Radboud University, Njimegen, the Netherlands

Marvin Marquez, Fit for School Program, GIZ Philippines

Radboudumc

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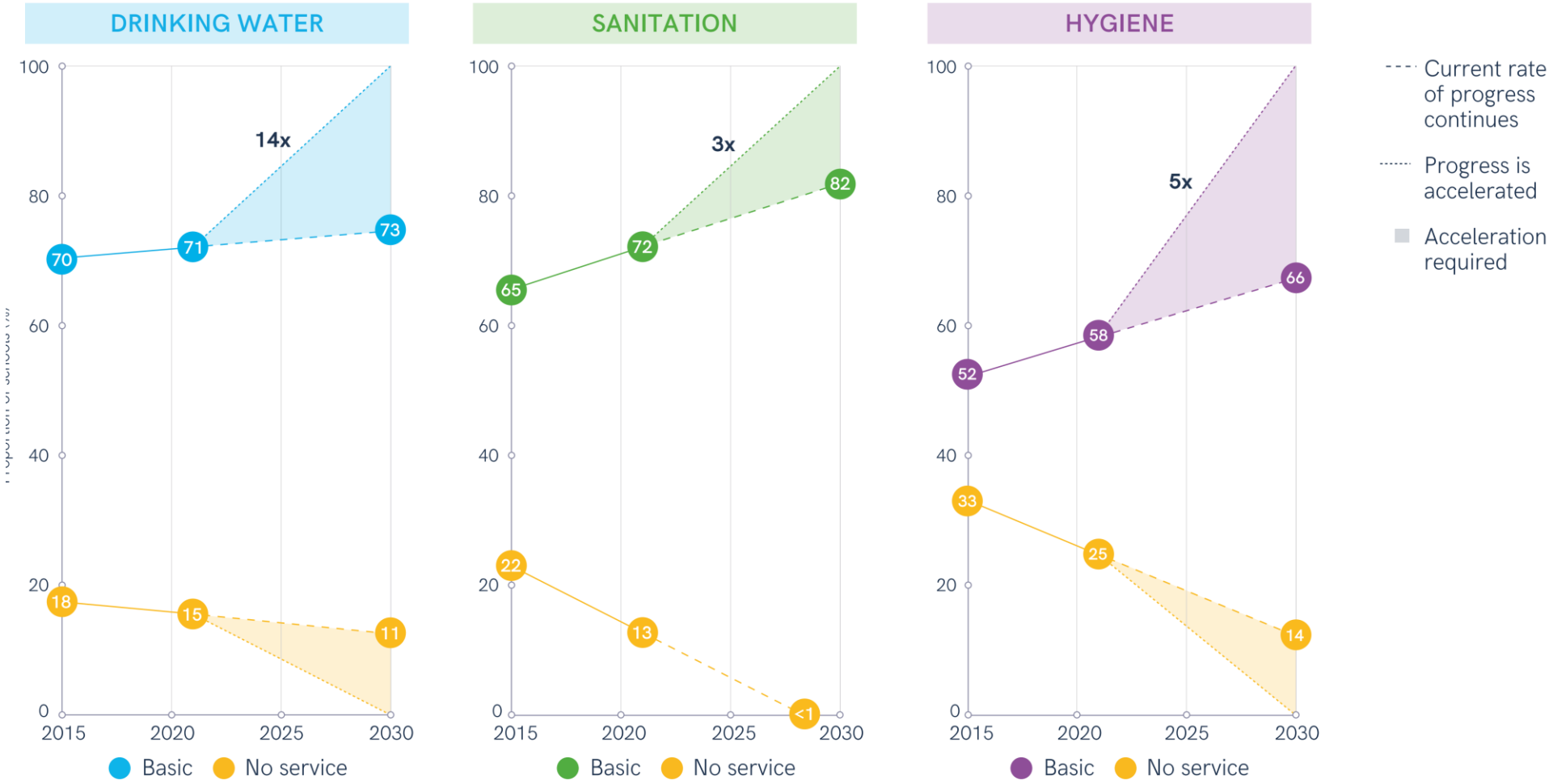
WASH IN SCHOOLS NETWORK

Towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Service ladders for WASH in schools monitored by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

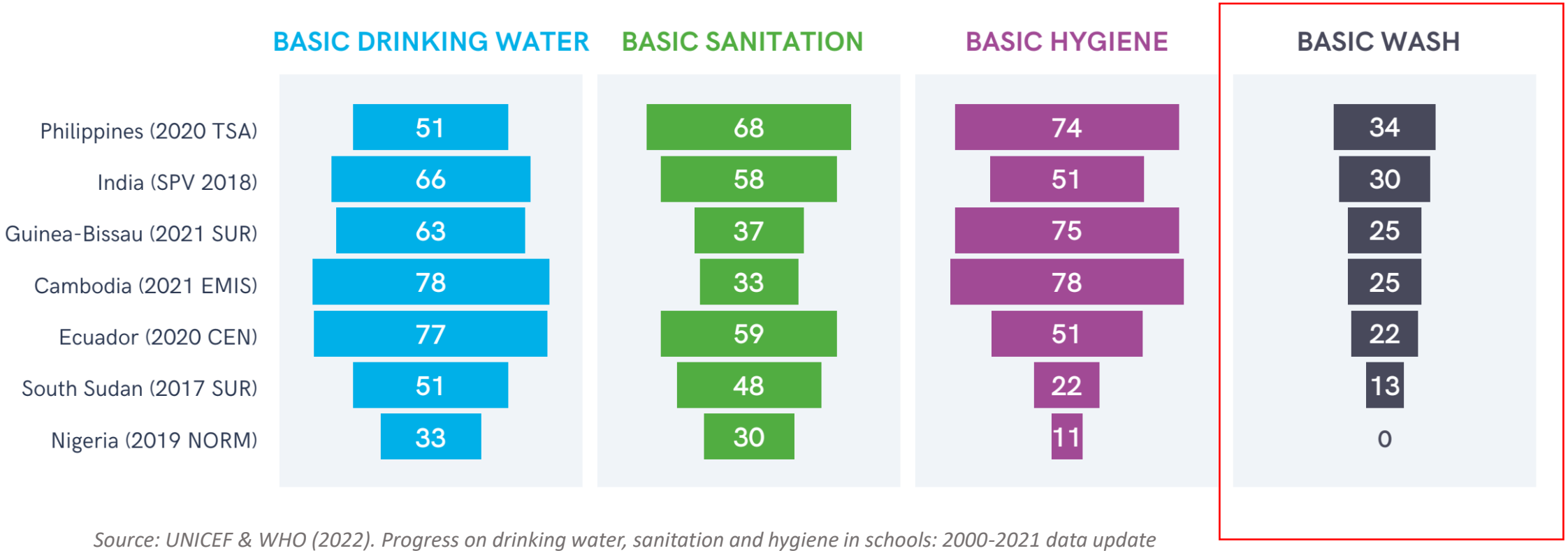
SERVICE LEVEL	DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
BASIC SERVICE	Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey	Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey
LIMITED SERVICE	Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey	Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
NO SERVICE	Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school	Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school	No handwashing facilities or no water available at the school

Only a few countries are on track to reach the universal access to WASH services in schools by 2030



Source: UNICEF & WHO (2022). Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: 2000-2021 data update

Low percentage of schools reaching all three basic service levels



Source: UNICEF & WHO (2022). Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: 2000-2021 data update

Sustainability at the core

- Access to basic WASH in schools services need to be sustainable.
- The term ‘sustainable’ encompasses
  - Regular, institutionalized monitoring of WinS at school level
  - Regular maintenance and repair of physical infrastructure
  - Consistent provision of necessary consumables (like soap, water, etc.)
  - School personnel’s time and effort in managing WASH in schools on a daily basis, specifically time of teachers and school heads
- Information on the needed resources and related costs is essential for the allocation of funds making the WASH services sustainable

How to calculate the costs for reaching WASH in schools basic service level?

Cost categories considered

- One-time investment: infrastructure costs
- Annual recurring costs: operation & maintenance and related materials & supplies
- Annual recurring costs: Human resources: time for managing WASH-related tasks covered through salaries

Calculations and data required

- Calculation:
  - Costs for **closing the infrastructure gap** between the current status of WASH in Schools and for reaching basic service level
  - Cost for annual provision of O&M related material and supplies
  - Cost for annual allocation of certain % teachers time calculated in % of salaries of HR of MoE (janitors, teachers, school heads)
- Data:
  - School-level data, usually available in the EMIS
  - WASH in schools monitoring data
  - Data on cost for construction and repair
  - Data on material and supply for O&M
  - Data on cost of salaries for teaching and non- teaching personnel

Base for calculations and data needed

Infrastructure cost	Operation & Maintenance cost	Human resources	Cost reaching the national standard 1:50 ratio for usable toilet/ handwashing facilities
No. of schools	No. of schools No. of students	Salary of teaching and non-teaching staff	No. of schools
No. of schools with water supply	Cost of water, soap, cleaning & disinfection material (use of O&M App)	No. of school administrators No. of teachers No. of janitors/cleaning staff	No. of schools with usable toilets
No. of usable toilets per school	Cost of desludging services	Average time each category of staff spends on WinS activities	No. of schools with functional handwashing facilities (water outlet)
No. of toilets per school that need major repair	Average minor repair cost (e.g. spare parts, equipment)		No. of students (consider shifts)
No. of functional handwashing facilities			

Infrastructure costs

Calculating the costs for closing the gaps between the existing infrastructure and basic service level for WASH needs school level data, usually available in the EMIS or WinS monitoring data and data on average cost for construction and repair:

JMP core indicators for basic WinS services	Infrastructure needed per school
Drinking water	Water supply infrastructure
Sanitation	At least two usable toilets (to comply with gender segregation)
Hygiene	At least one handwashing facility and water supply

Different scenarios in schools for calculating basic sanitation services

- A school needs two (2) usable toilets to reach the basic sanitation service level - Prioritize repair over new construction.
- Costs for repair used where the toilets were non-functional, and new toilets were assigned for missing toilets until there were a total of two usable toilets.
- School-level data is essential

Categories of schools not reaching basic service level:

Toilets needed per school basis
2 newly constructed toilets
1 existing (but needed repairs) & 1 new constructed toilet
Need only one new constructed toilet
With 2 existing toilets but both need repairs
With 2 existing toilets but only one needs repairs

Model of simplified calculation for infrastructure gap

Infrastructure needed	Cost per to unit	No. of schools	Cost in USD
1 toilet repair	1000 $	41	41,000 $
2 toilet repairs	2000 $	233	466,000 $
1 new toilet (cubicle)	3000 $	1.269	3,807,000 $
1 new toilet + 1 repair	4000 $	55	220,000 $
2 new toilets	6000 $	813	4,878,000 $
No. of schools (repair or new construction of toilets)		2.781	9,412,000 $
1 functional handwashing facility		3.222	780,000 $

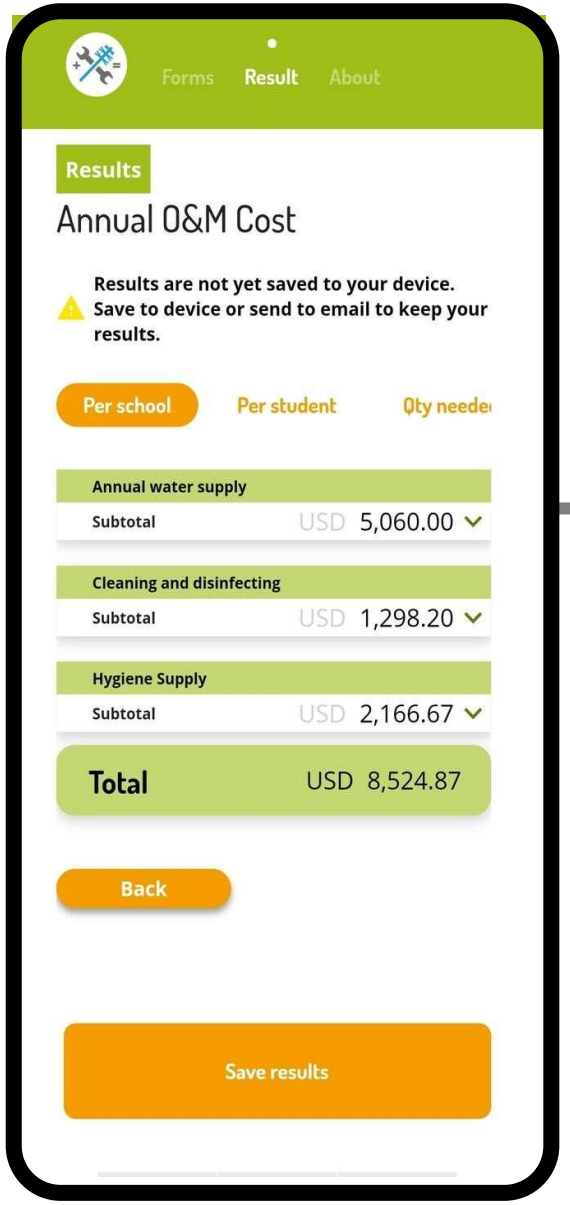
Operation & Maintenance costs

- Includes annual costs of consumable materials needed by the schools to meet conditions to effectively run the basic services for WASH in the schools.
- Budget need is based on # of school, # of toilets, # of students to be earmarked in existing budget lines for operational expenses

JMP core indicators for basic WinS services	Operation & Maintenance costs
Drinking water	Annual cost for water supply (and water treatment)
Sanitation	Water for flushing and cleaning, materials and supply for regular cleaning and disinfection, tools for simple repair, locks or knobs to address privacy
Hygiene	Regular supply of soap and monthly water supply

Operation & Maintenance – calculate the cost

Example calculation



Categories based on cost per student per year

- Drinking water (bulk of cost for O&M)
- Cleaning and disinfection material and supply
- Hygiene supply

Purified water from water refilling stations
0.05 USD/L

Piped water (Tested potable or filtered)
0.12 USD/m^3

Available for Download !!!

O&M Calculate the Cost

Google Play Store

bit.ly/OMappandroid

Apple App Store

bit.ly/OMappios

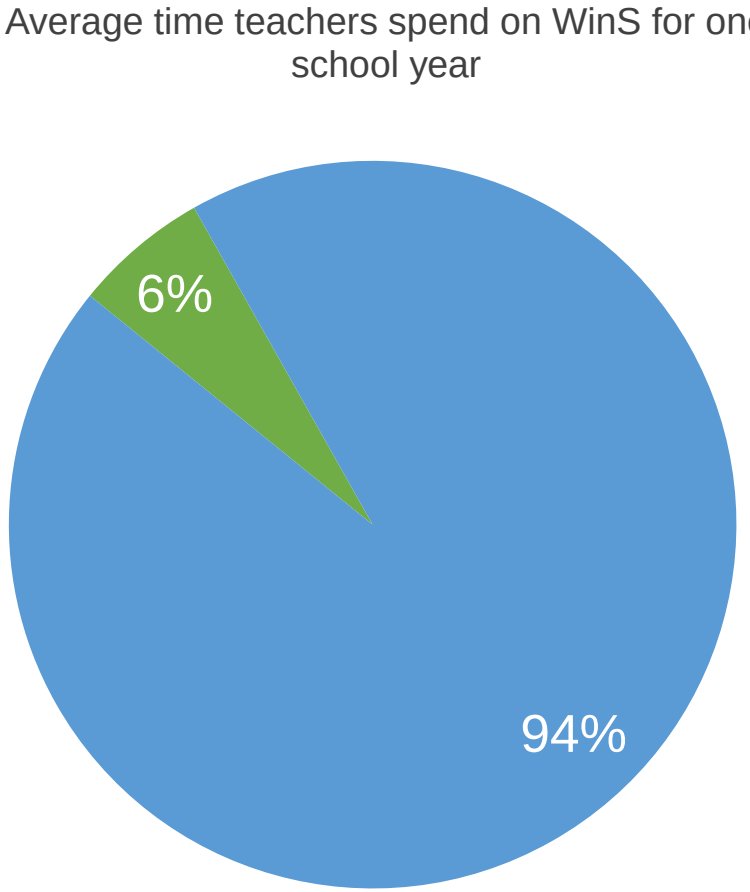
Factsheet: bit.ly/OMfactsheet

Model calculation:
Recurring cost for operation & maintenance and related material and supplies

Consumables needed (per year)	Unit cost per student/ year	Cost for the entire school population per year
Soap (500 g / student) *(5g soap 5 x daily x 200 school days = 500 g)*	3.30 $ / 500 g soap	27 Mio X 3.3 $ = 90 Mio $
Cleaning and disinfection *(Rough estimation of cost for cleaning and disinfection of sanitation facilities, if national standard of 1 toilet for 50 students is considered)*	1.0 $	27 Mio x 1.0 $ = 27 Mio $

School personnel costs (teaching and non-teaching staff)

- Costs for the time of school staff for managing & implementing all WinS activities
- Costs for salaries are already covered within the budget of the Ministry of Education, but are not specifically earmarked for WASH in Schools
- According to expert interviews, teachers spend around 6% of their time on WinS activities (bulk of HR cost for WinS)
- Janitors, cleaning staff and WinS Coordinators spent significantly more time on WinS-related tasks



Model calculation for human resources to manage WASH in schools

No. of school staff	No. of staff x average annual salary	HR cost on national level
No. of teachers (excluding WinS coordinator)	832,027 x 10,000 $	
No. of WinS coordinator (1 per 1 school)	44,815 x 10,000 $	
No. of janitor staff (1 per school)	44,815 x 1,500 $	
Cost of estimated time for managing WinS	**Annul WinS Cost /staff**	**Cost for HR for WinS**
6% of teachers time (during pandemic)	600 $	500,000,000 $
15% of WinS coordinators time (during pandemic)	1500 $	67,222,500 $
50% of janitor staff time (during pandemic)`	750 $	33,600,000 $
Total cost of HR of teaching staff to manage WinS on School level		**~ 600,000,000 $**

Learnings for infrastructure calculations

- **School-level data** of the current WinS status is needed to calculate the gap that needs to be closed to reaching basic service level for infrastructure
- When the **gap is known**, calculation of cost for closing the gap can be done
- Calculation of recommended ***toilet: student ratio*** and recommended ***handwashing facility: student ratio*** serves as reality check

Learnings O&M

- For operation & maintenance bulk of cost is **provision of drinking water** and has to be quantified on local level as the cost for drinking water differ tremendously, even in each country

- **Cost for daily cleaning is always underrated** and needs proper estimation and budget allocation, otherwise paid out of teachers pocket or not done

Learnings human resources

- Cost for WinS **is time of teaching and non-teaching staff** to manage WinS
- Only if **budget needs** for managing and implementing WinS are quantified, request for allocation can be done with **proper justification**
- **Earmarking of teachers'** time for WinS important to quantify investment covered by the Ministry of Education on WinS as
  - Teachers engagement and involvement is crucial for the success of WinS
  - Teachers time accounts for the bulk of cost
  - Teachers time needs to be acknowledged and quantified

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Thank you!

LEVERAGING LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in School (WinS) Infrastructure in Indonesia

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

Case Example: Tangerang Regency

Prepared by :
Working Group of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
Tengerang Regency

SATYA KARYA KERTA RAHARJA

Strategies and Policies for Increasing Sanitation Financing in Schools

Regional Medium-Term Development Plans

2013-2018 and 2018-2023

Efforts to Build the Best Generation

School-Based Sanitation Program (Sanisek)

"BY MAKING THE SANISEK PROGRAM THE LEADING PROGRAM FOR THE REGIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMD), THEN THERE IS POLICY GUARANTEE AND FINANCING ALLOCATION TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAM AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (DPRD)"

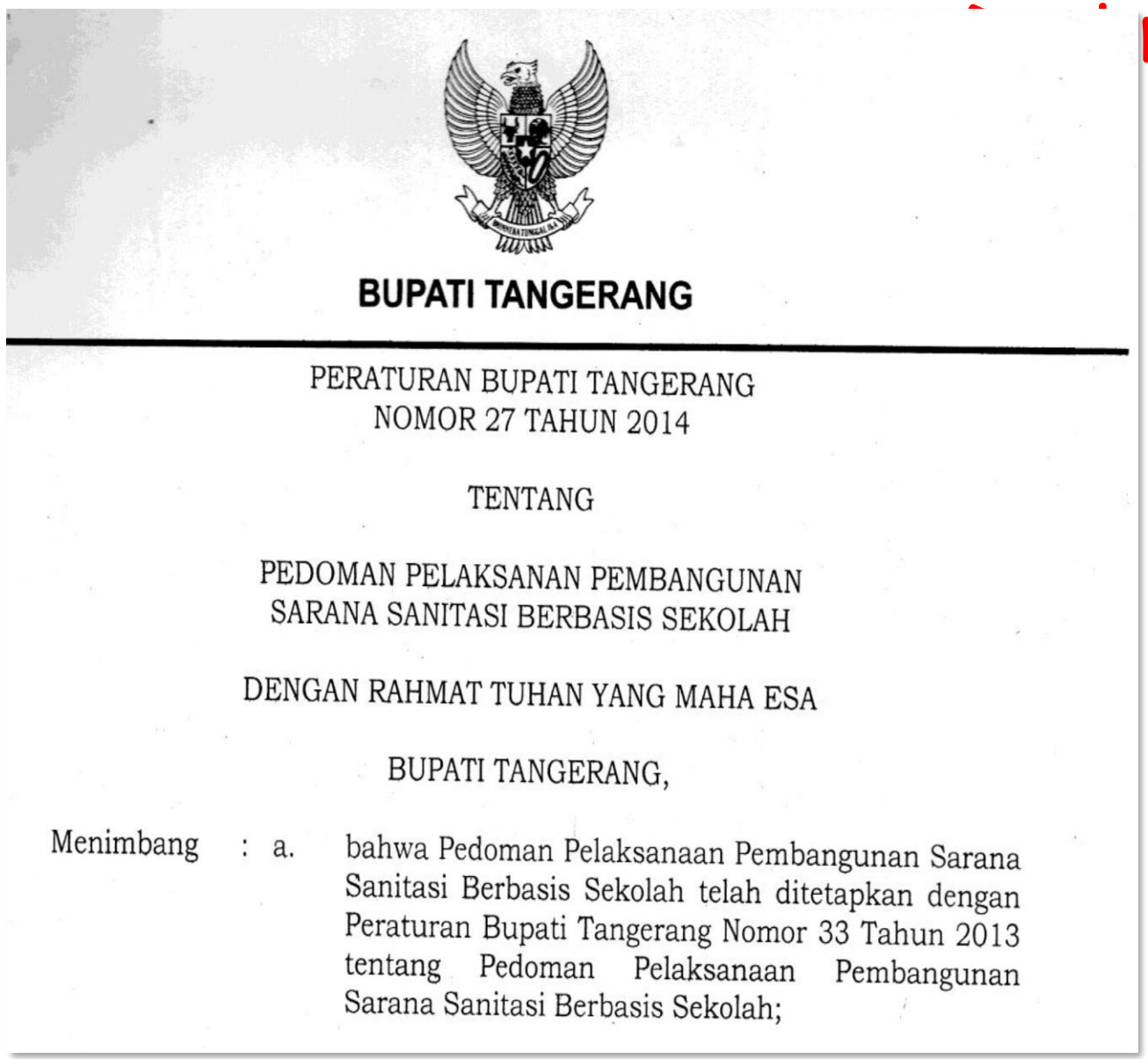
School Based Sanitation (Sanisek) Program as Collaborative Activity

"Each institution involved in the sanitation program has a specific role and has a special budget to support the sanitation program in school"

The Role of Each Institution

BAPPEDA	Program Coordinator
DINKES	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Training
DISDIK	Socialization and Verification
DINAS PERUMAHAN, PERMUKIMAN DAN PEMAKAMAN	Development Supervision
UPTD LABORATORIUM	Waste Water Quality Check
DLHK	Construction of Infiltration Wells
UPTD PENGELOLAAN AIR LIMBAH DOMESTIK	Waste Water Treatment
IUWASH-USAID	Construction Design and Training
SEKOLAH	Program Implementer

Tangerang Regent Regulation as the Basis for School Based Sanitation Program



BUPATI TANGERANG

PERATURAN BUPATI TANGERANG
NOMOR 27 TAHUN 2014

TENTANG

PEDOMAN PELAKSANAN PEMBANGUNAN
SARANA SANITASI BERBASIS SEKOLAH

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

BUPATI TANGERANG,

Menimbang : a. bahwa Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Sarana Sanitasi Berbasis Sekolah telah ditetapkan dengan Peraturan Bupati Tangerang Nomor 33 Tahun 2013 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Sarana Sanitasi Berbasis Sekolah;

This Regent Regulation regulates the governance of program implementation, starting from the planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation stages of program implementation.

This Regent Regulation serves as a guideline for all stakeholders who run the Sanisek Program, both within the Agencies, Development Partners and in the school environment.

Every year (2013-2018) around 20 billion is budgeted for the construction of school sanitation.

Forms of Activities of School Sanitation Program

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School Community Empowerment

Facilities built:

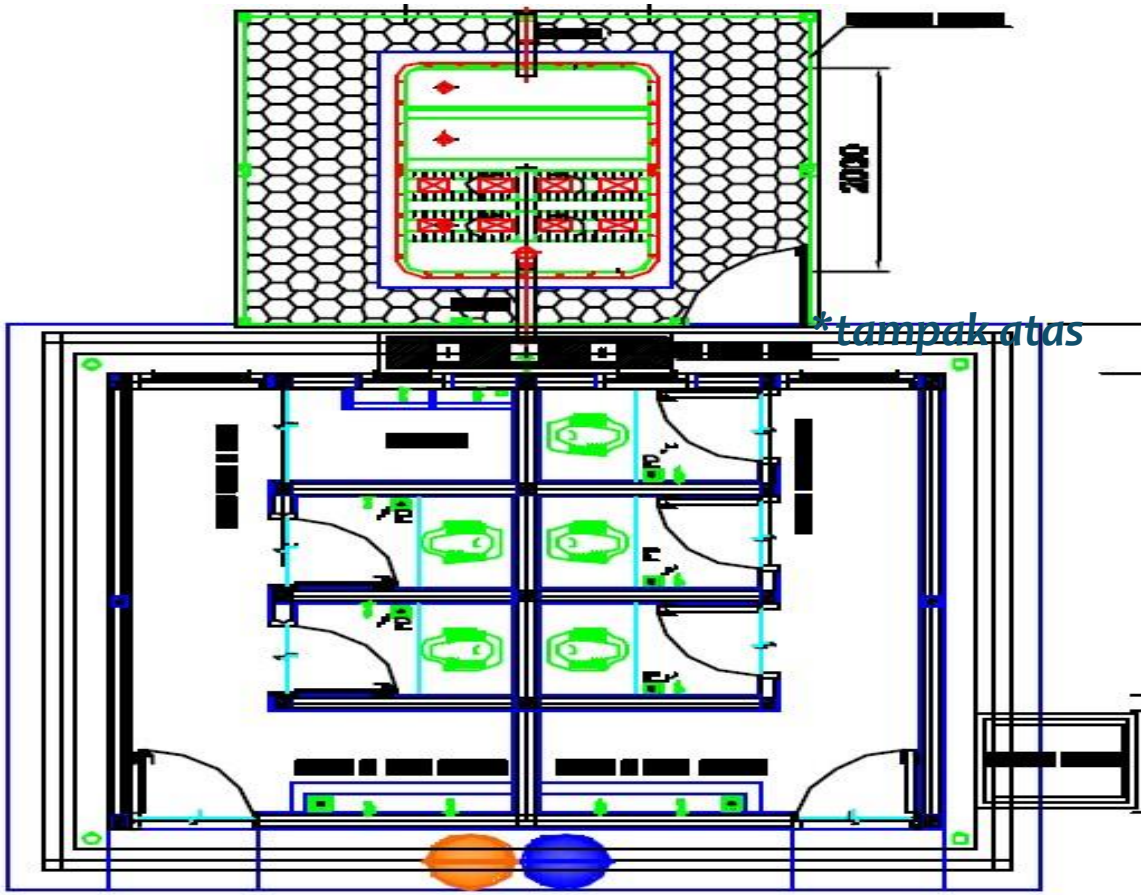
1. Toilet
2. Clean Water Facilities
3. Wastewater Treatment Plant
4. Hand Washing Facilities

Construction of Sanitation and Clean Water Facilities

Development Target:

All elementary and junior high schools spread across 29 sub-districts

CASTLE PHILOSOPHY IN SCHOOL SANITATION CONSTRUCTION



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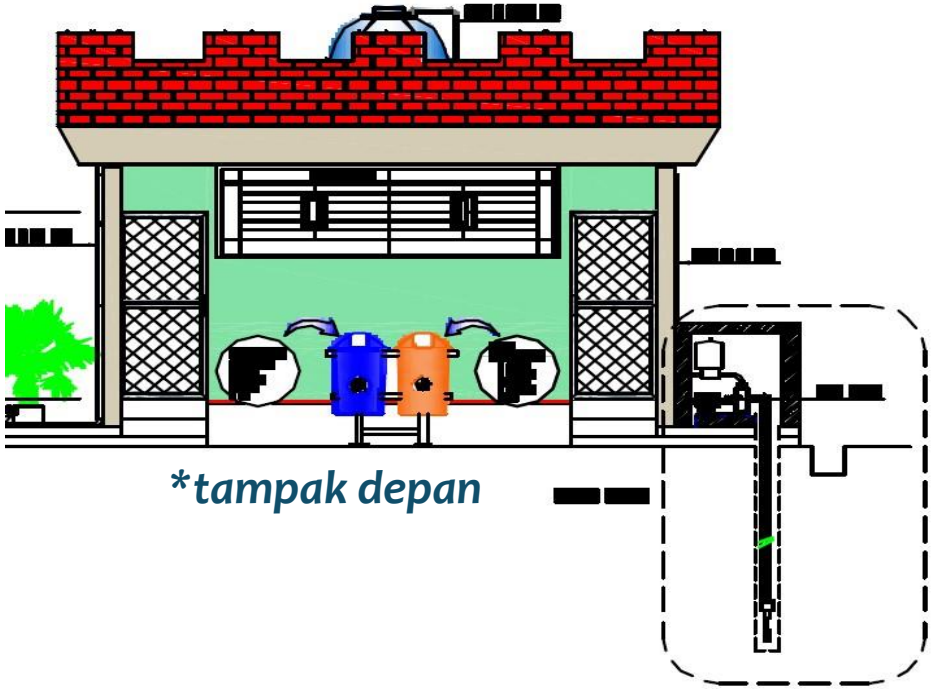

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"HEALTHY SANITATION FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS WILL BE A STRONGHOLD OF HEALTH DEFENSE AND GOOD QUALITY HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE FUTURE"

REGULATIONS FOR UTILIZING SCHOOL OPERATIONAL COSTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SANISEK PROGRAM

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

BUPATI TANGERANG

PROVINSI BANTEN

PERATURAN BUPATI TANGERANGNOMOR 2 TAHUN 2022 TENTANG

PERUBAHAN ATAS PERATURAN BUPATI TANGERANG NOMOR 2 TAHUN 2021

TENTANG PEDOMAN PENYEDIAANBANTUAN OPERASIONAL PENDIDIKAN

In this Regent Regulation, one of which regulates the use of School Operational Costs to carry out maintenance of existing sanitation facilities in schools

In 2022, no less than 12.8 billion will be allocated by all schools in Tangerang Regency for the maintenance of sanitation facilities

Sanisek Program Financing Sustainability

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SURAT KESEDIAAN MEMBIAYAI OPERASIONAL DAN PEMELIRAHAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini ;

Nama : .....

NIP : .....

Jabatan : .....

Alamat : .....

Dengan ini menyatakan bersedia membiayai operasional dan pemeliharaan bangunan sarana sanitasi sekolah program dari Pemerintah Kabupaten Tangerang dalam kegiatan Peningkatan Sanitasi Berbasis Sekolah, dan bersedia menetapkan satu orang petugas khusus untuk perawatan sarana sanitasi tersebut.

Demikian pernyataan ini Kami buat dengan sebenarnya dan tanpa adanya suatu paksaan dari pihak manapun.

Tangerang, ...

Mengetahui,
Komite SD Negeri .....

Kepala Sekolah
SD Negeri .....

Meterai 6000

.....
Ketua

.....
NIP. .....

"Each school principal is required to sign a statement stating that he is able to maintain and finance the school sanitation facilities that have been built"

Sanisek Program Financing Sustainability

"Financing for desludging of sewage is carried out periodically to maintain the quality of the wastewater treatment plant"

Sanisek Program Financing Sustainability

"The Environment Agency, periodically finances checking the quality of wastewater from school sanitation facilities"

The Positive Impact of the Sanisek Program

“Increased awareness of the school community about the importance of Sanitation (this good practice is expected to be carried over to the family and community environment)”

Continuation Program After Sanisek (School Waste Reduction Program / Kurassaki)

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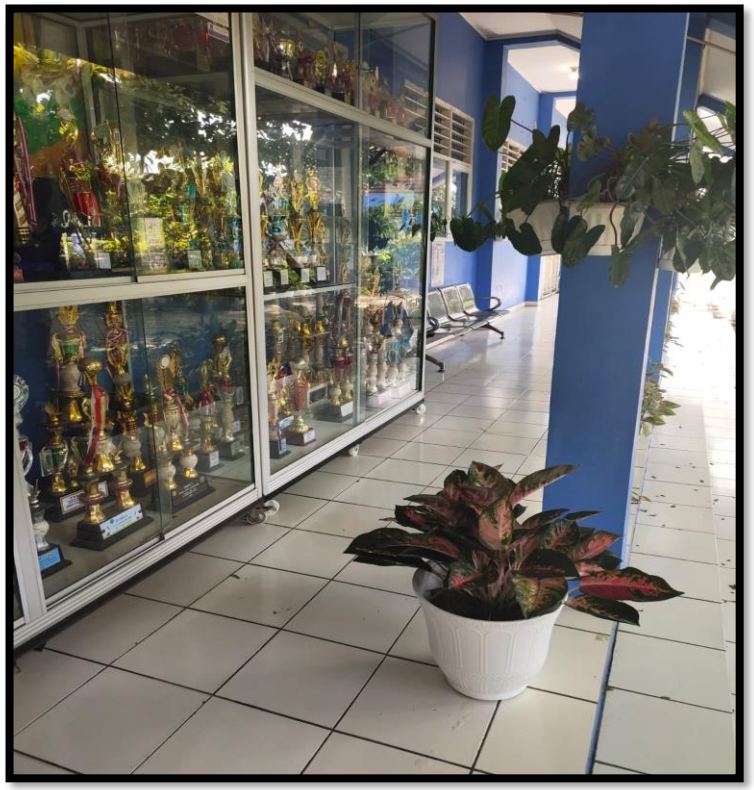

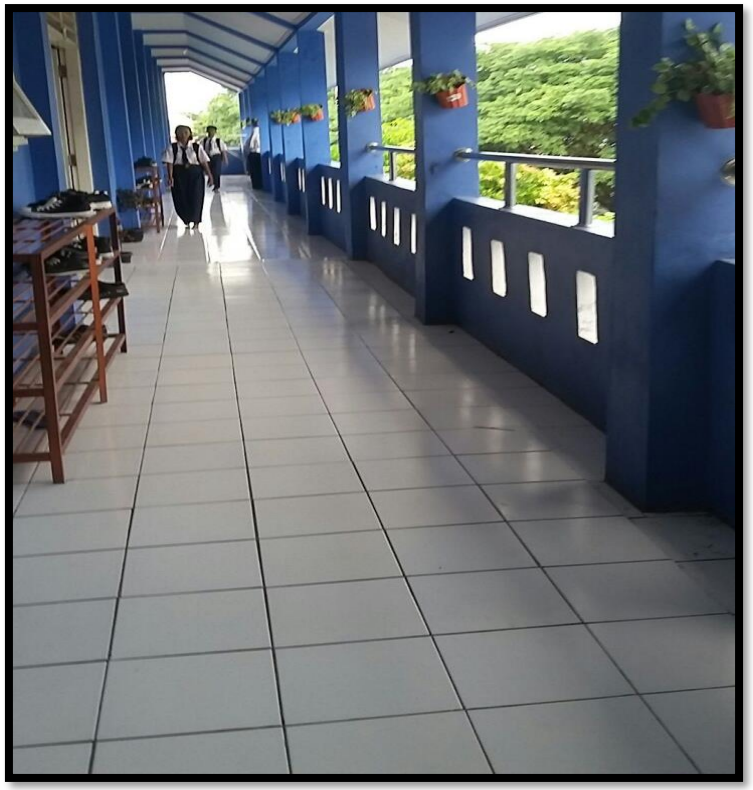

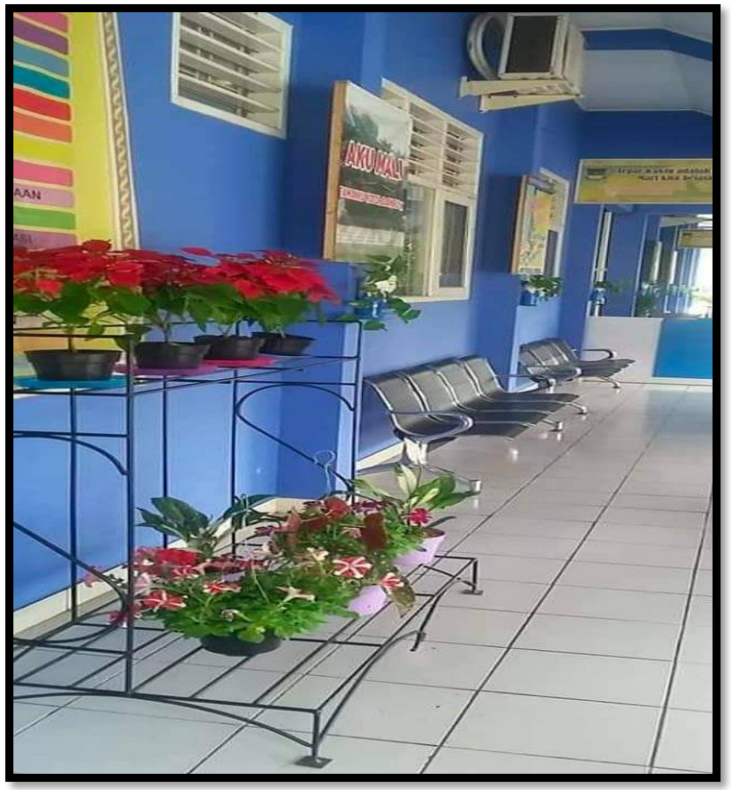

"The Kurassaki program provides knowledge to the school community to reduce the waste generated by schools as much as possible"

Biodiversity School Program

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"In this program, the entire school community is given knowledge to conserve biodiversity, especially in the types of food trees, medicinal plants and fruit and vegetable trees"

Menstrual Health Management Program

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

"In this program, the entire school community is given knowledge to understand the menstrual cycle, how to handle and maintain hygiene during menstruation"

“The Tangerang Regency Government has integrated the IKL (Environmental Health Inspection) Database with Dapodik (Education Principal Data) as a guide for assessing schools that have achieved the Sustainable Development Goals in the field of Sanitation”

Thank You

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Integrating WASH Expenditures in the Existing Government Funding Stream

JASON REIONG

Acting Director

Department of Education

Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE GOVERNOR CHUUK STATE

unicef
for every child

Federated States of Micronesia

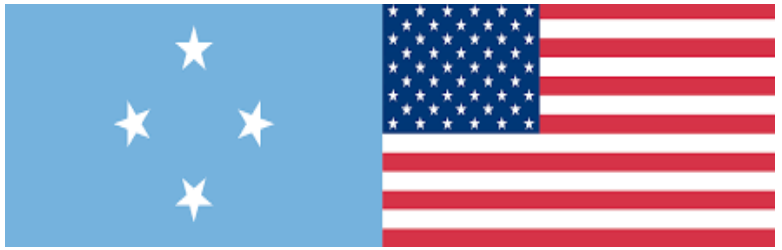
Chuuk

Kosrae

Pohnpei

Yap

- The FSM was formerly a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), a United Nations Trust Territory under U.S. administration, but it formed its own constitutional government on May 10, 1979, becoming a sovereign state after independence was attained on November 3, 1986, under a **Compact of Free Association** with the United States.



Chuuk State, FSM – A Brief Overview

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

WATER SOURCE:
3% Unprotected Spring
97% Rainwater

AVAILABILITY OF GENDER-SEGREGATED TOILETS:
18% No
75% Yes
7% Shared Toilet

AVAILABILITY OF HAND SANITIZERS or HAND WASHING FACILITY W/ SOAP:
42% in classrooms
4% in halls
14% in principal/teachers office
13% in toilets
10% in entrance/exit
17% others

PRACTICE OF DAILY SUPERVISED GROUP HANDWASHING :
84% YES
16% NO

NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL TOILET PAN FOR BOYS:
11% 0- Not available
64% 1 available
20% 2 available
5% 3 available

NUMBER OF FUNCTIONAL TOILET PAN FOR GIRLS:
16% 0- Not available
59% 1 available
20% 2 available
5% 3 available

- Chuuk is the state with the largest population with about 53,000 people.
- It is comprised of the collection of volcanic islands within the Chuuk Lagoon and some 24 outer-island atolls --some 290 islands total.
- It has 74 public and private schools with a total enrolment of 10,581.

Financing Streams

2. The Infrastructure Maintenance Fund (IMF)
This budget is used for maintenance and repair only. The budget provided by the government can be supplemented by the IMF with the same amount to what is initially invested through matching funds.

1. Sector Funds

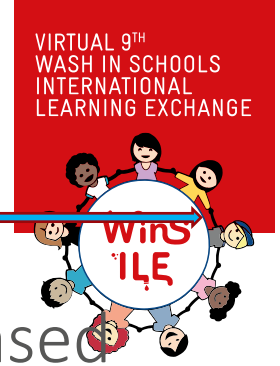
The Office of Insular Affairs administers and oversees federal assistance under the Compacts of Free Association to the FSM

- Under this, the U.S. provides the FSM with economic assistance. Annually, DOE receives Education Sector Grant (ESG) and Supplemental Education Grant (SEG) and these Sector Funds are the source of the school-based budget, including for WinS

- ***Compact Fund Control Commission (CFCC)*** - established for fiscal control and accounting procedures of any and all expenditures of funds deriving from the Compact.

  - CFCC reviews all government requests for procurement utilizing the Sector Fund. CFCC is only present in Chuuk State.

Financing Chuuk WinS Supply



Procurement of WASH in Schools supplies is through the School Based Budget with the following particulars:

- ✓ WASH should first be integrated in the School Improvement Plan
- ✓ In School-Based budget, every child is allocated around 200 USD per year
- ✓ WinS items are considered **School Supplies and Instructional Materials** as WASH practice is part of the curriculum
- ✓ WASH items are procured before the start of the school year or at the start of the new fiscal year
- ✓ Every school spends around 10 USD per child for the WASH supplies. This could cover soaps, toothbrushes, toothpastes, and nail clippers.

Key Issues and Actions Taken

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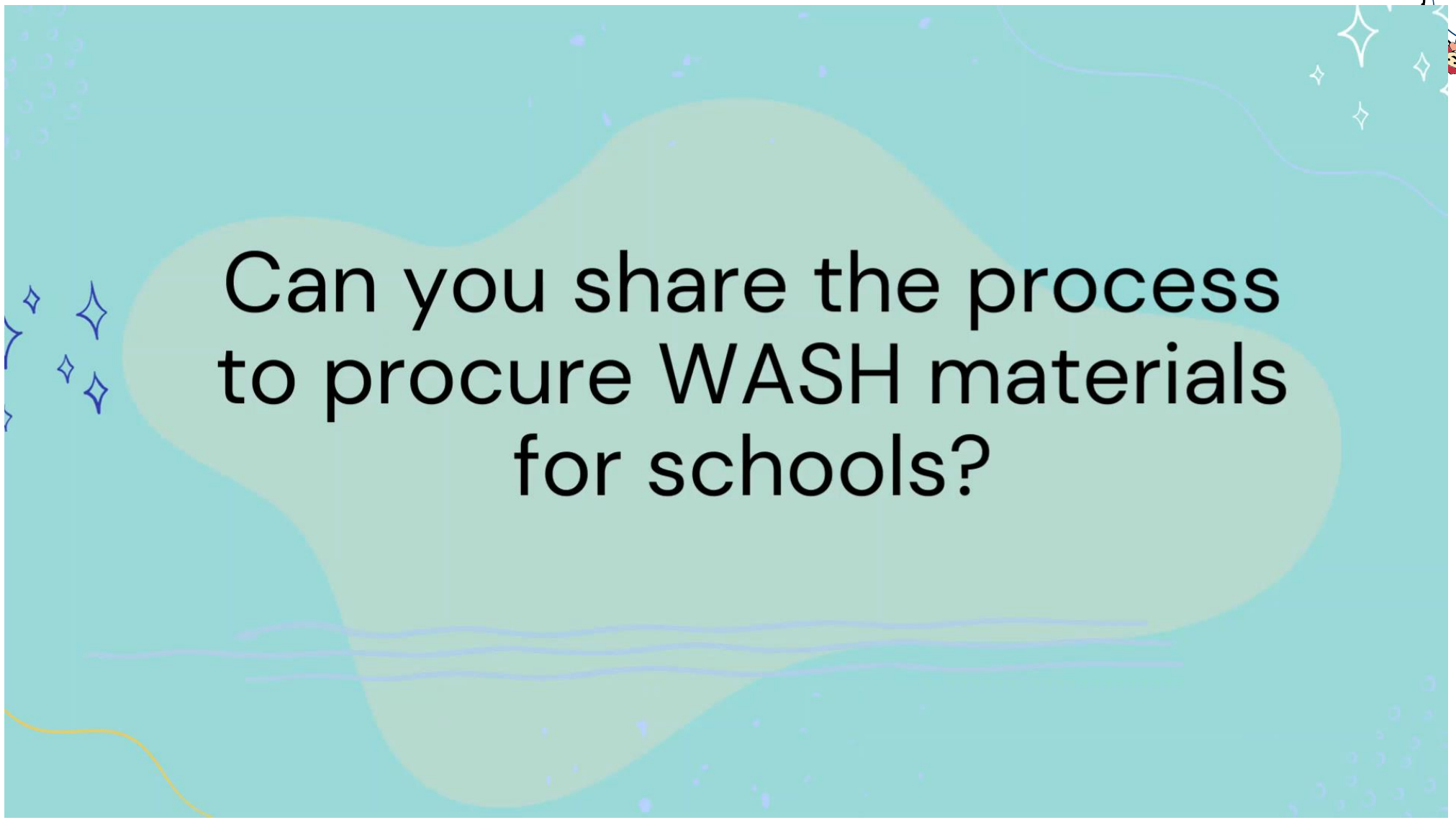
Issues encountered

- Lack of WinS-related policy
- Procurement of WASH supplies (hygiene kits, water bottle, etc) is not included in the DOE budget

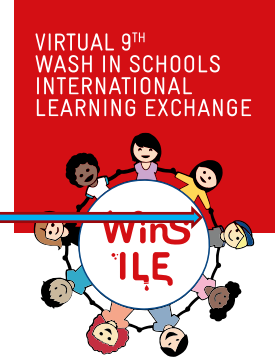
Actions taken

- Lobbied to the FSM Association of Chief State School Officers (FACSSO) for the issuance of resolution supporting WinS implementation.
- DOE provided justification to the Office of Insular Affairs on the importance of WASH supplies in schools.
- Advocated for the state proclamation on localized celebration of WASH events.
- Lobbied to consider WinS supplies as part of schools supplies and instructional materials which have a budget line in the school-based budget

Procurement of WASH in Schools Supplies



What Went Well



- ✓ Endorsement of the National DOE on the nationwide implementation of WinS
- ✓ Support of State DOE in integrating WinS as part of the curriculum and accreditation
- ✓ State proclamation on the local celebration of Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day
- ✓ Approval of Office of Insular Affairs and Compact Fund Control Commission in accessing DOE Sector funds to procure WASH supplies
- ✓ School principals prioritize the procurement of WASH items, especially during the start of fiscal year
- ✓ Schools included WASH activities in the class schedule which demands for the availability of WASH items

Way Forward

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

- Improvement on the efficiency of the purchase and delivery of WASH supplies
- Establish inventory systems
- Procurement of Menstrual Health and Hygiene supplies

Key Messages

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Support of key leaders from multi-level governance (national, state, region, schools, and communities) is essential to successfully access existing government funds.

Advocate WASH in Schools as a health intervention that adds value to school's efforts to improve its school's accreditation

Organized and collective efforts of different key partners facilitate an efficient completion of target WinS activities.

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Thank you!

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Q&A

Please type your questions in the chat

The WinS Network

www.winsnetwork.org

VIRTUAL 9TH WASH IN SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL LEARNING EXCHANGE

Our core group members: UNICEF, GIZ, Save the Children, WaterAid, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Emory University, UNESCO

Who we are?

Global inter-agency network

winsnetwork@giz.de

Objectives:

- ✓ To harmonize efforts in WinS
- ✓ To support ministries of Education to improve WinS services by aligning efforts among development partners and NGOs

Working streams:

- Advocacy, policy, and system strengthening
- Monitoring and reporting
- Research and evidence-building
- Gender including MHH
- WinS programming
- Knowledge management, capacity development, learning and exchange

Join as an individual or an organisation. See website for details!

https://www.winsnetwork.org

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