

# MAKING A SPLASH IN ZAMBIA: Linking School WASH to Improved Educational Outcomes

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### Introduction

- SPLASH is a four-year (2011-2015) at scale USAID/Zambia funded WinS project managed by USAID's WASHplus Project (FHI360 and CARE/Zambia)
- Part of USAID/Zambia's Education portfolio aiming at improved reading outcomes
- Sits within MOE and works with MLGH and MOH



- 4 districts
- 635 basic schools
- 250,000 pupils
- 202 water points
- 1,000 latrine compartments





## **Overall Objective**

Improve health, learning and performance of primary school pupils through improving sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and adoption of better hygiene and health practices in targeted schools and communities





### 5 Task Areas

- Improved water and sanitation infrastructure (hardware)
- Improve hygiene behaviours (software)
- 3. Strengthen governance at all levels and coordination with multiple stakeholders
- 4. Advocate for improved WASH in schools policy environment
- 5. Strengthen the capacity of small-scale service providers to deliver WASH goods and services





# SPLASH responds to two sets of indicators ...

Education Indicators	<u>WASH Indicators</u>
<ul> <li>Student-teacher contact time</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Access to safe water</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Student/teacher (girls &amp;</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Access to improved</li> </ul>
female) retention	sanitation
• Net enrolment	<ul> <li>Improved hygiene practices</li> </ul>
Daily attendance	<ul> <li>Sustainability of O&amp;M services</li> </ul>





# Measuring educational outcomes through Opportunity to Learn

- "Opportunity to Learn" (OTL) is a framework for understanding how schools can improve teaching and learning – education outcomes (originally developed by the education sector).
- OTL measure and reports whether pupils and teachers have access to the different ingredients that contribute to learning,
- School WASH is one such ingredient which is often overlooked.





### Why does OTL matter?

OTL standards provide a benchmark against which opportunities that a school provides can be measured.

OTL standards assessment can bring to light undesirable conditions that limit students' equal access to quality education

OTL affects both teacher classroom practice and learner achievement.





# Examples of OTL associated with WASH (in blue)

- qualified teachers
- teacher attendance
- student attendance
- clean and safe facilities
- student time on task
- class size
- school support
- time spent on reading
- days available for instructions





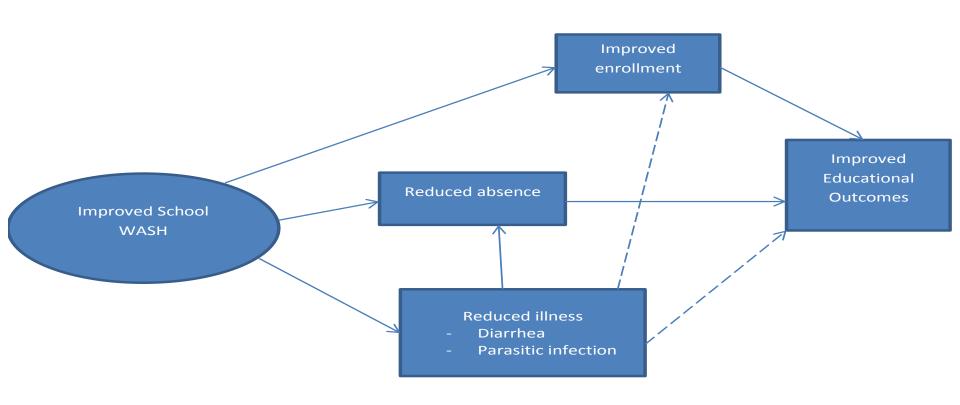
#### **WASH related Obstacles to OTL**

- Lack of toilets or unsafe/unsavory toilets
- Lack of safe drinking water
- Unsafe school yard fecal contamination
- Gender-specific obstacles no support for managing menstrual hygiene





# Relationship between WASH and educational outcomes: indirect



#### Framework For Sustainable School WASH

#### **Access to Hardware**

- Water supply
- Sanitation systems/toilets
- Washrooms for girls
- Soap and cleaning supplies
- Anal cleansing materials
- Menstrual hygiene management materials

#### **Hygiene Education**

- School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)
- WASH clubs and PTA Committees
- WASH curriculum in and out of classrooms
- Community mobilization
- Hygiene education campaigns
- Popular theater, community radio
- WASH curricula development

Improving learner achievement through WASH in School

#### **Enabling Environment**

- Policy improvement
- Financing and cost recovery
- Institutional strengthening
- Integration WASH in national curriculum
- Private sector involvement
- Cross-sectoral partnerships





## **Our Challenges**

- Working across two sectors and responding to two sets of indicators
- Lack of a clear institutional home for WASH in MOE
- WASH not yet perceived as critical to improving Education sector outcomes (donor and GRZ)
- Public Health Act requirement for "proper and sufficient latrines in schools," not enforced.





