

DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

Global baseline report 2018

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: global baseline report 2018.

1. Water supply - standards. 2. Sanitation - trends. 3. Drinking water - supply and distribution.
 4. Program evaluation. 5. Schools. I. World Health Organization. II. UNICEF.
- ISBN TBC

© United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization, 2018

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO or UNICEF endorse any specific organization, products or services. The unauthorized use of the WHO or UNICEF names or logos is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO) or the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Neither WHO nor UNICEF are responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules>).

Suggested citation. Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: global baseline report 2018. New York: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization, 2018.

Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <http://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

UNICEF and WHO Photographs. UNICEF photographs are copyrighted and are not to be reproduced in any medium without obtaining prior written permission from UNICEF. Permissions may be granted for one-time use in a context that accurately represents the real situation and identity of all human beings depicted. UNICEF photographs are not to be used in any commercial context; content may not be digitally altered to change meaning or context; assets may not be archived by any non-UNICEF entity. Requests for permission to reproduce UNICEF photographs should be addressed to UNICEF, Division of Communication, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017, USA (email: nyhqdoc.permit@unicef.org).

Front cover: UNICEF/UN0145995/Schernbrucker; **Table of Contents:** UNICEF/UNI133682/Pirozzi; **Back cover:** UNICEF/UNI127727/Vishwanathan; UNICEF/UNI138896/Haque; UNICEF/UNI48008/Noorani. **P9:** UNICEF/UNI193997/Gilbertson VII Photo; **P15:** UNICEF/UNI136038/Dean; **P16:** UNICEF/UNI127727/Vishwanathan; **P18:** UNICEF/UN0208018/DEJONGH; **P20:** UNICEF/UNI122111/Haque; **P27:** UNICEF/UN0145989/Schernbrucker; **P31:** UNICEF/UNI179356/Lynch; **P35:** UNICEF/UNI80076/Dicko; **P38:** UNICEF/UNI79756/Purushotham; **P39:** UNICEF/UNI79699/Purushotham; **P41:** UNICEF/UNI138442/Haque; **P49:** UNICEF/UNI101560/Sujan; **P53:** UNICEF/UN0199486/Noorani; **P54 and 55:** UNICEF/UNI114831/Holt; **P57:** UNICEF/UN016920/Dejongh; **P59:** UNICEF/UN074056/Pirozzi; **P61:** UNICEF/UNI185836/Khan; **P63:** UNICEF/UNI138403/Haque; **P80:** UNICEF/UNI74568/Estey

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO or UNICEF concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO or UNICEF in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

The figures included in this report have been estimated by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (washdata.org) to ensure compatibility; thus, they are not necessarily the official statistics of the concerned country, area or territory, which may use alternative rigorous methods. All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization and UNICEF to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization and UNICEF be liable for damages arising from its use.

Edited by Richard Steele. Design, layout and production by Big Yellow Taxi, Inc. Printed in New York, USA.

DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS

Global baseline report 2018

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Contents

Highlights.....	4
Drinking water in schools.....	5
Sanitation in schools.....	6
Hygiene in schools.....	7

Introduction.....	8
The 2030 vision for WASH in schools.....	8
The new JMP service ladders for WASH in schools.....	10

Basic WASH in schools.....	14
Basic drinking water services in schools.....	16
Basic sanitation services in schools.....	20
Basic hygiene services in schools.....	24
Effective learning environments for all.....	28

Inequalities in access to basic WASH in schools.....	30
Pre-primary, primary and secondary school levels.....	32
Urban, rural and peri-urban schools.....	34
Sub-national regions.....	34
Public, private and other types of school.....	36
Universal access to WASH at home and in schools.....	38

Enhanced monitoring and advanced service levels... ..	40
Defining advanced service levels for WASH in schools.....	40
Accessibility of WASH in schools.....	43
Availability of WASH in schools.....	45
Quality of WASH in schools.....	48
Acceptability of WASH in schools.....	49

Conclusion.....	54
Extending basic WASH services to all schools.....	54
Progressively improving WASH services in schools.....	56
Harmonizing definitions and addressing data gaps.....	56

Annexes.....	58
Annex 1: JMP Methods.....	58
Annex 2: Regional Groupings.....	64
Annex 3: National WASH in schools estimates.....	66
Annex 4: Regional and global WASH in schools estimates.....	78





Highlights

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), have produced regular updates on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. Together, they are responsible for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets 6.1 and 6.2 and supporting monitoring of other WASH-related targets.

This first JMP report on WASH in schools introduces new service ladders (Figure 1) and establishes national, regional and global baseline estimates that contribute towards global monitoring of SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 – universal access to WASH – and SDG target 4.a – inclusive and effective learning environments for all (Table 1).

The SDGs aim for universal access to WASH and inclusive and effective learning environments for all

SDG	SDG TARGETS AND INDICATORS
 Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
 Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to access to: (a) electricity; (b) the internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

TABLE 1: Global goals and targets related to WASH in schools

SDG indicators for WASH in schools focus on achieving a basic minimum level of service

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 available or no water available at the school

FIGURE 1: New JMP service ladders for monitoring WASH in schools

Drinking water in schools

Key messages

In 2016,

- 92 countries and five out of eight SDG regions had sufficient data to estimate coverage of basic drinking water services in schools^{1,2}.
- 69% of schools had a basic drinking water service, defined as an improved source with water available at the time of the survey.
- 12% of schools had a limited drinking water service, defined as an improved source with water unavailable at the time of the survey.
- 19% of schools had no drinking water service, defined as an unimproved source or no source at all.
- Nearly 570 million children lacked a basic drinking water service at their school³.
- Less than half of schools in Oceania and only two thirds of schools in Central and Southern Asia had a basic drinking water service.
- Nearly half of schools in sub-Saharan Africa, and over a third of schools in Small Island Developing States had no drinking water service.
- Rural schools had lower coverage of basic drinking water services than urban schools in almost all countries with disaggregated data.
- One in four primary schools and one in six secondary schools had no drinking water service. There were insufficient data to calculate global estimates for pre-primary schools.
- Few countries reported on drinking water quality in schools but the limited data available showed that compliance with national standards varied widely.

Globally, 69% of schools had a basic drinking water service in 2016

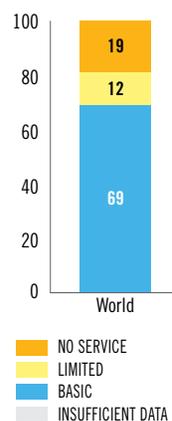


FIGURE 2: Global school drinking water coverage, 2016 (%)

Five out of eight SDG regions had estimates for basic drinking water services in schools in 2016

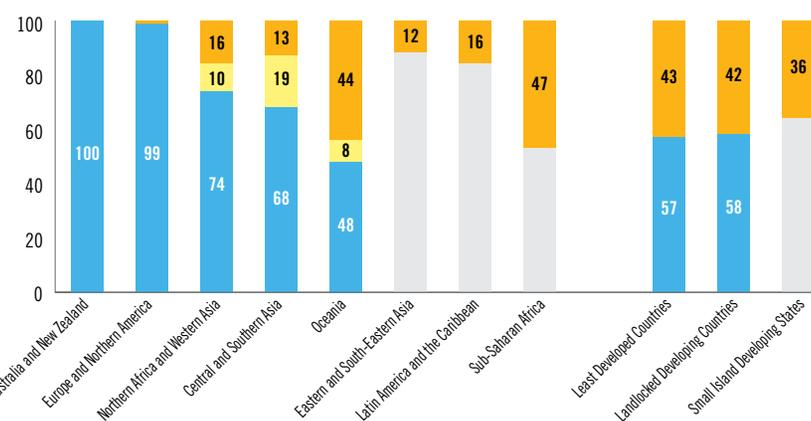


FIGURE 3: Regional school drinking water coverage, 2016 (%)

58 out of 92 countries had >75% coverage of basic drinking water services in schools in 2016

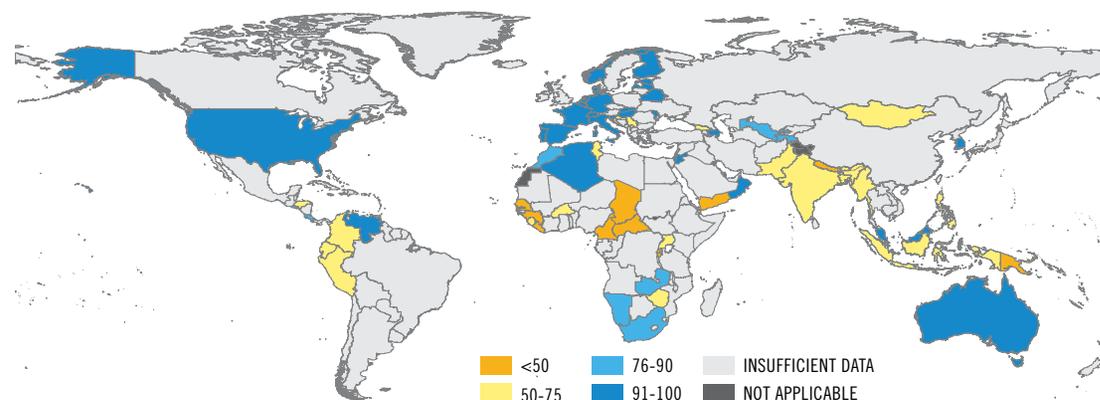


FIGURE 4: Proportion of schools with a basic drinking water service, by country, 2016 (%)

1 Regional and global estimates are made where data are available for at least 30% of the relevant school-age population.
 2 Most countries had data on the types of water sources used by schools but fewer had data on the availability of drinking water.
 3 UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) estimates that there were 1.8 billion pre-primary, primary and secondary school-age children worldwide in 2016. This includes the 263 million children who were not in primary or secondary education for the school year ending in 2016 <<http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/out-school-children-and-youth>>



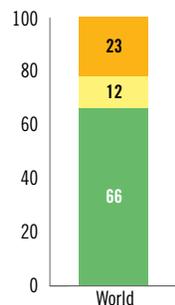
Sanitation in schools

Key messages

In 2016,

- 101 countries and seven out of eight SDG regions had sufficient data to estimate coverage of basic sanitation services in schools⁴.
- 66% of schools had a basic sanitation service, defined as an improved single-sex facility that is usable at the time of the survey.
- 12% of schools had a limited sanitation service, defined as an improved facility that is not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey.
- 23% of schools had no sanitation service, defined as an unimproved facility or no facility at all.
- Over 620 million children worldwide lacked a basic sanitation service at their school.
- Coverage of basic sanitation services in schools varied widely between regions, ranging from 46% in Oceania to 100% in Australia and New Zealand.
- A third of schools in sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia had no sanitation service.
- Almost one in five primary schools and one in eight secondary schools had no sanitation service. There were insufficient data to calculate global estimates for pre-primary schools.
- The ratio of students to toilets often exceeded national guidelines, for both girls and boys.

Globally, 66% of schools had a basic sanitation service in 2016



■ NO SERVICE
■ LIMITED
■ BASIC
■ INSUFFICIENT DATA

FIGURE 5: Global school sanitation coverage, 2016

Seven out of eight SDG regions had estimates for basic sanitation services in schools in 2016

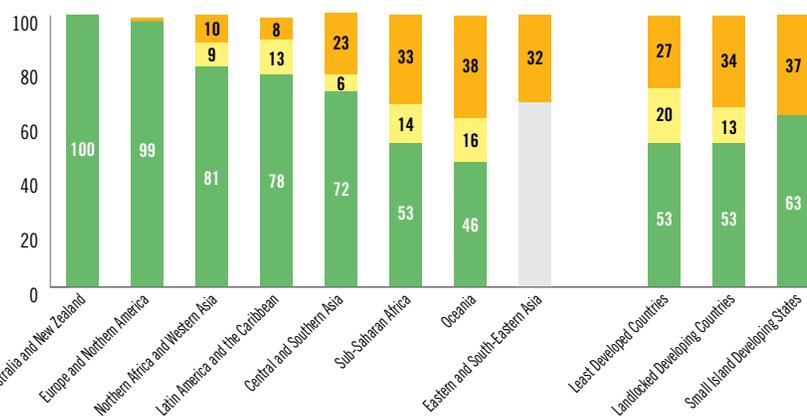


FIGURE 6: Regional school sanitation coverage, 2016 (%)

67 out of 101 countries had >75% coverage of basic sanitation services in schools in 2016



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6134



云报告
https://www.yunbaogao.cn

云报告
https://www.yunbaogao.cn

云报告
https://www.yunbaogao.cn