

UNICEF KYRGYZSTAN

Healthy Schools through Hygiene Education and Improved Access to Water and Sanitation

Issue

Following the June 2010 violence in Osh and Jalal-Abad, the Interim Government of the Kyrgyz Republic appealed for humanitarian support. UNICEF provided water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance to the affected populations, benefiting 200,000 people and 40,000 children. Subsequently, UNICEF in collaboration with partners assessed WASH situations in schools of Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces. The assessments uncovered a large scope for WASH support. In one assessment of 14 schools, it was found that the average ratio of students to toilets was as high as 100:1. The worse case was found in one of the schools of the Nookan district, Jalal-Abad province, where the ratio of student to toilet was 167:1. A further detailed survey conducted in 36 schools showed that 7% of schools in Jalal-Abad and Osh provinces practice open defecation; 25% of the available toilets were not functional and children in 37% of schools did not wash their hands at critical times. Thirty per cent of schools did not have adequate water supply.

Overall Objective

To reduce prevalence of water-borne and helminthic infections among school children through improved access to sanitation and hygiene education.

Specific Objectives

1. All girls and boys in 10 schools of Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces have equal access to improved water and sanitation;
2. School children in selected schools have increased knowledge of personal hygiene and practice regular hand-washing with soap after toilet-use and before eating;
3. Selected schools in Osh and Jalal-Abad provinces have increased capacity to sustain school WASH initiatives through participation and engagement of children, school teachers and parents.

Strategies

1. Peer-to-peer education in selected schools on sustaining access to water and sanitation as well as promoting hygiene education;
2. Production and dissemination of hygiene Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials;
3. Work with local administration and school authorities, parents, children and the private sector to construct water and sanitation facilities in schools;

4. School activities celebrating Global WASH events.

Key Activities

1. Through inclusive approach select and train 80 children (8 per school), 40 teachers (4 per school) and 20 parents (2 per school) in 10 schools to become WASH activists ensuring sustainable access to water, sanitation and promoting hygiene education;
2. Create and build capacity of school's WASH Clubs to increase children's involvement in WASH activities within their schools;
3. Develop, produce and disseminate hygiene IEC materials;
4. Construct toilets with hand-washing facilities;
5. Organize events to celebrate World Water Day, Global Hand-Washing Day and World Toilet Day in schools

Expected Results

1. 8,000 children study in an environment that is free from risk of water, sanitation or hygiene related diseases.
2. At least 80% of children know and practice hand-washing with soap after toilet-use and before eating.
3. Children, teachers, and parents participate in water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in 10 schools.

Impact

Reduced prevalence of water-borne and helminthic infections among school children.

Budget

Budget Description	Total cost (in US \$)
TOT training for peers	15,000
Create and train 10 school WASH Clubs	3,200
Toilet construction 10 in schools.	180,000
Installation of water and hand-washing facilities in 10 schools.	34,000
Production and dissemination of IEC	4,000
School activities Global WASH events	10,000
Technical Assistance	20,000
Operational costs	50,000
<i>Subtotal Direct Costs</i>	<i>316,000</i>
Recovery costs	22,120
Total costs	338,000