**Evaluation Tools for Water, Sanitation, Hygiene in Schools: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

Rowena Davis, Aminata Kilungo, Ph.D, Irene John, Hussein Muhammed, Ph. D

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**Background**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programs in communities and schools improve health and reduce sanitation-related illness. With over $300 billion spent in Sub-Saharan Africa between 1990-2015 to improve WASH services, monitoring and evaluation is seldom performed for schools despite importance to sustainability.

**GOAL:** Develop a toolkit for school WASH evaluation in Dar es Salaam by extending and connecting evaluation guidance from WHO/UNICEF and the Tanzanian government.

In Sub-Saharan Africa

- Only 21% of schools had basic hygiene service
- 47% of schools had no drinking water service
- ~50% of water points installed fail within 5 years

In Tanzania

- ~70% of health budget spent on preventable WASH-related diseases
- 8% children <5 die from preventable diarrhea

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**Methods**

**Survey Development**

Extended existing WASH assessment materials

- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
- Tanzanian Government monitoring and implementation documents

**Topics**

- School demographics
- Existing resources
- Hygiene activities (clubs and lessons)
- Ongoing challenges
- Facility inventory
- Water source/service
- Sanitation (latrines/drop holes)
- Hygiene (handwashing stations)

Survey administered in Kiswahili to environmental and health teachers in 24 primary schools around Dar es Salaam between July 3-August 1, 2019.

**Data Mapping**

Joint Monitoring Programme Standards in Schools

- Water Source
- Sanitation
- Hygiene

**Basic Facility Criteria**

- Drinking water from an improved source is available at the school
- Improved facilities (flush/poor flush toilets, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet) which are single-sex and usable at school
- Handwashing facilities that have water and soap are available

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**Results**

- 92% of schools observed did not meet basic facility criteria for hygiene.
- 42% did not meet basic water service.
- 100% of schools met criteria for basic sanitation facilities, but
- 75% did not meet Tanzanian government latrine ratio standards or WHO/UNICEF JMP standards.

Some facilities that did not meet drop hole ratio standards were better maintained than others that did. A usability index was developed to quantitively define “usable at school” to fill a gap in existing JMP indicator criteria. Usability scores were assessed and used in Chi2 tests for association with other variables.

**Usability Criteria**

- Cleanliness/Maintenance
- Odor
- Privacy/Security
- Access to Sanitation and Water
- Water Availability

**Discussion**

While funds are allocated to address initial WASH services, services tend to be short term due to:

1) Lack of coordination between schools and district for long-term support
2) Challenges that result in poor evaluation and maintenance at the school level
3) Facilities not used for intended purposes

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**References**


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**Partners**

Muhimbili Univ. of Health and Allied Sciences

- Dr. Hussein Mohammed: preceptor
- Irene John: research partner, translator

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**UN Sustainable Dev. Goal 6.2 to “achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all” by 2030.**

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**Access Map**

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