

Schools Still Unclean

Rapid assessment finds that Odisha has yet again missed all the deadlines and commitments of toilet, water and hygiene facilities in schools.

Assessment Period: October 03, 2015 to October 15, 2015

The assessment was carried out by 20 civil society organisations of Odisha under the banner 'Odisha Right to Education (RTE) Forum'; with coordination support from 'Regional Centre for Development Cooperation' (RCDC), Bhubaneswar; and financial support of 'WaterAid, India'.

Index

Executive Summary	3
Background	5
Mandates and Commitments	5
Laws, Programmes, Campaigns	5
Government Information	8
Current Rapid Assessment	11
Immediate Background	11
Objective	11
Scope and Methodology	11
Rapid Assessment Participants	11
Rapid Assessment Findings	12
Status of Functional Toilets Facilities	12
Status of Functional Urinals Facilities	16
Status of Functional Drinking Water Facilities	20
Status of Functional Hand-wash Facilities	21
Status of Basic Menstrual Hygiene Facilities	22
Development of New Infrastructures	22
Conclusion & Suggestion	23
List of Sample School	24

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

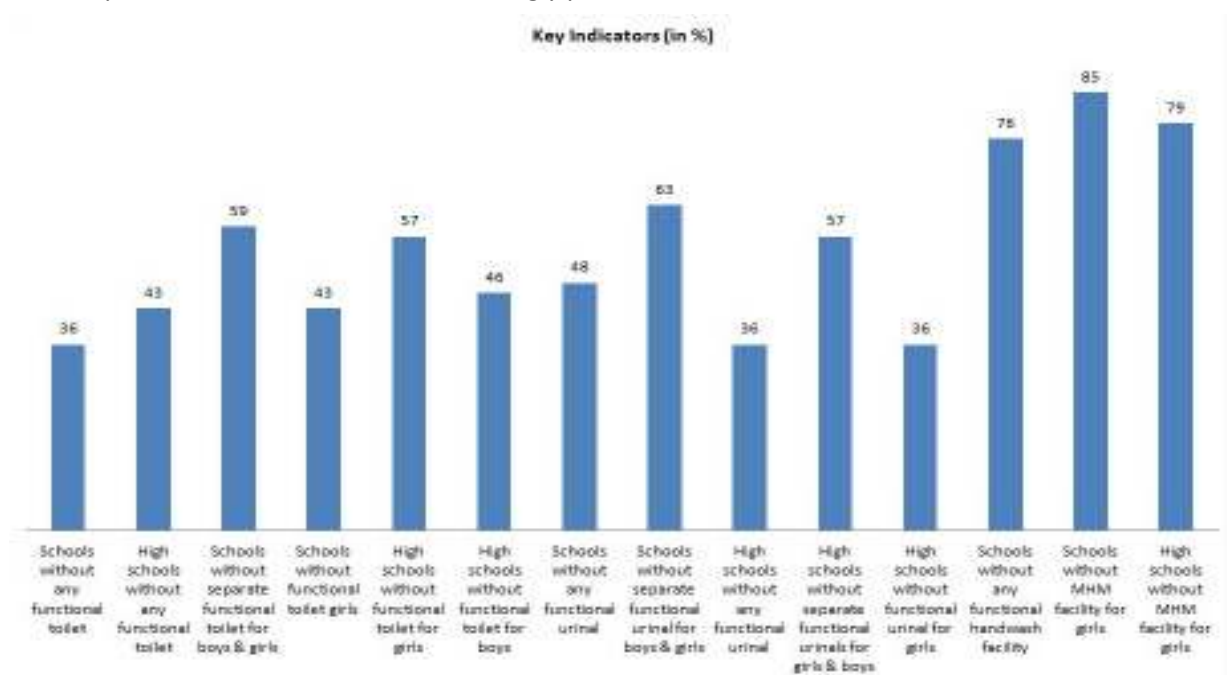
Various laws of the land including the Constitution of India and the Right to Education Act have asked the government to provide basic water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools. The central and state governments have also expressed their resolve to achieve a minimum standard in all schools of the land. The Prime Minister and Human Resource development minister have identified school water and sanitation access in all schools as the priority within the overall Swachh Bharat Mission. The Supreme Court of India has passed stringent orders to ensure water and sanitation facilities in all schools. What is most striking in all these mandates, commitments and orders is that they all had set specific deadlines to achieve a definite status - the deadlines which have long surpassed.

In the above context the Odisha Right to Education Forum (RTE Forum) Forum and Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC) in association with civil societies of 20 districts of Odisha conducted a rapid status assessment of school water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructures and access. The assessment covered one sample rural Panchayat each in 20 districts of Odisha. A total of 160 schools which included 14 high schools and five Sevashram schools, were covered in the assessment. These schools have 14,072 students on the roll and 568 teachers. The assessment was done in the weeks after October 02, 2015. October 02 was chosen as this was the day by which all deadlines - set by different mandates, commitments and orders should have already been achieved without any fail.

The rapid assessment found categorical evidence that,

- (a) The Supreme Court's order is yet to be fully complied with even after months of the deadline set by the apex court;**
- (b) The declaration by the government of India that promise of functional toilets in all schools has been achieved by August 15, 2015 is not correct; and**
- (c) There are schools which do not have functional water source even now.**

The rapid assessment found some startlingly painful status which must concern us.



The rapid assessment found that 36% of schools did not have even one functional toilet, 43% of high schools did not have a single toilet, 8% schools did not any water source, 76% schools did not have hand wash facilities, and 79% of high schools did not have Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities. However, among all these glooms the only silver lining that the study found was that in 41% schools assessed at least some forms of renovation or construction work have been done or are being done in/since the last one year to improve water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures .

The rapid assessment did find evidence of enhanced sincerity and seriousness on part of the government to improve the infrastructures. But, many bottlenecks still persist which have put hurdles in achieving the desired minimum norm.

Some of the major findings of the rapid assessments are follows:

- Toilets
 - 36% of all schools did not have even one functional toilet.
 - 59% of co-ed schools did not have separate functional toilets for both boys and girls.
 - 43% of all schools had no functional toilet for girls at all
 - 52% of all schools assessed did not have functional toilet for boys.
 - 43% of high schools did not have any functional toilet
 - 39% of high schools had functional toilet for both girls and boys.
 - 57% of high schools with female students had no functional toilet for girls.
 - 46% high schools with male students did not have functional toilet for boys.
 - 40% of Sevashram schools did not have any functional toilet for girl students.
- Urinals
 - 63% of co-ed schools did not have functional urinals for both boys and girls.
 - 48% of total schools did not have any functional urinal.
 - 48% of schools assessed had no functional urinal for girls at all
 - 60% of the schools did not have functional urinal for boys
 - 36% of total high schools did not have any functional urinal
 - 57% of the co-ed high schools did not have separate urinals for girls and boys
 - 36% of the high schools assessed did not have functional urinal for girls
 - 54% of high schools did not have any functional urinal for boys
 - 80% of Sevashram schools had separate functional urinal for both girls and boys
- Drinking water
 - 8% of the all schools had no functional water source
 - 78% of total schools covered in the rapid assessment had at least one functional water source inside the school compound
 - Teachers in 87% of rural schools do not know about any test done to assess quality of water in school sources.
- Hand wash and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)
 - 24% of all schools had functional hand wash facilities
 - 85% of all schools with girl students did not have basic MHM provisions
 - 79% of high schools with girl students did not have basic MHM provisions
- New infrastructure development
 - 41% of schools, reported that some forms of infrastructure development or creation have been done in the last one year

B. BACKGROUND

B.1 Mandate and commitments

While Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees 'right to life', it also under Article 21-A ensures 'free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right'. As part of that the governments have a mandate to ensure safe water and sanitation which is vital and essential for a person to live a decent life. The Courts have categorically said that right to life does not mean living a animal life, it means a decent respectful living. Thus, the governments have a mandate to provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. When it comes to provisioning safe water and sanitation access in schools, the governments have never been found lacking in making commitments in India. India, which aims to be a economic and political power house, bears the ignominy of lagging on these indicators at the world level. Thus there have been definite and sustained attempts by the government to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation access, more so in the schools. The Supreme Court of India and High Courts and other agencies such as Human Rights Commission and Child Right Commission, too, have pronounced stringent orders and laid out clear stipulations for time bound provisioning of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and access in the schools. More recently, sanitation and hygiene issues have also drawn significant political interest as the government has declared its objective to achieve 'Swachh Bharat' (clean India) status by year 2019.

Within the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and also the earlier Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Swachh Schools or clean schools have always been the first priorities. Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 – a progressive legislation, has taken that forward by specifying time bound and quality ensuring mandate in this respect.

Thus, everything should be in place, and probably are in place, to ensure that every school must have decent standard of drinking water facility and separate functional toilets for boys and girls in schools. In all the government programmes, schemes and campaigns; in the laws; as well in the judicial pronouncements the objective and deadlines to meet the objective have been stated or laid out starkly and without ambiguity. One status that all these Laws; policies/campaigns/programmes; and judicial pronouncements had envisioned to achieve was that at least by August 15, 2015; no school of the country should have without safe water facility and separate functional toilet for boys and girls.

B.2 The Laws, Programmes/Campaigns and Promises are in plenty

We have already discussed about mandate of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Here, we shall take a brief look at other laws; programmes/campaigns etc; and judicial pronouncements.

The Right to Education Act (RTE):

The RTE Act which was enacted in year 2009 had set a minimum standard and norm for water and sanitation infrastructures in the schools. Article 19 of the RTE Act had mandated to ensure the following infrastructures, among other infrastructures, within a period of three years of commencement of the RTE Act:

- a. Separate toilet for boys and girls
- b. Safe and adequate drinking water facilities

The RTE Act commenced from year 2009. The Odisha government has framed Right to Education Rules in year 2010. The Rule 10 of the said Odisha RTE Rule stipulates that 'The School shall maintain the standards and norms of the school as specified in section 19 of the Act'. Thus, as per the RTE Act, 2009 and Odisha RTE Rules, 2010 all schools should already have the above infrastructures by or before year 2013.

The Supreme Court of India:

On 18.10.2015, the Supreme Court of India had directed, 'all the States and the Union Territories to ensure that toilet facilities are made available in all the schools on or before 30th November, 2011'. In order to convey its seriousness, the Supreme Court had further directed that 'In case it is not possible to have permanent construction of toilets, at least temporary toilets be provided in the schools on or before 30th November, 2011 and permanent toilets be made available by 31st December, 2011'.

The Supreme Court later gave some extension to the governments as the governments sought some time to ensure toilet and water provisions.

On 12.03.2012, the Supreme Court of India again said, 'The Chief Secretaries of various States were directed to ensure that separate permanent toilets for boys and girls are constructed in all the schools in their respective States on or before 31st March, 2012 and in case it was not possible to construct permanent toilets, then at least temporary toilet facilities were directed to be made available on or before 28th February, 2012'. The Court had listed out names of the states which in their filed before the apex Court had informed that 'they have either constructed the toilets for boys and girls or they would complete it before the stipulated date that is before 31st March, 2012'. Odisha was among those states.

On 03.10.2012, the Court directed 'all the States to give effect to the various directions already given by this Court like providing toilet facilities for boys and girls, drinking water facilities, sufficient class rooms, appointment of teaching and non-teaching staff etc., if not already provided, within six months from today.' That deadline ended on 02.04.2013.

On 27.01.2015, the Supreme Court of India in an interim order observed that an empty structure is not a toilet and further said that, 'Toilets meant for schools, which are co-educational and the girls' schools have to have such toilets which are clean and acceptable having proper facilities.'

Government Commitments:

Besides commitments made under the earlier Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and the current 'Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), there has been added political commitments from the Prime Minister himself. India's Hon'ble Prime Minister on August 15, 2014 in his Prime Ministerial speech to the nation from ramparts of LalQuila had committed, '... I want to make a beginning today itself and that is – all schools in the country should have toilets with separate toilets for girls... this target should be finished within one year with the help of state governments and on the next 15th August, we should be in a firm position to announce that there is no school in India without separate toilets for boys and girls...'. Thus began the 'Swachh Swachh Bharat, Swachh Vidyalaya' initiative. As part of the initiative 'it was assessed that over 410,000 toilets would need to be constructed or repaired to ensure that every child had access to toilet facilities'.

The Odisha government has on multiple occasions filed affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India stating that it will abide by the orders and ensure functional toilets and drinking water facilities in all schools of the state on or before the deadline set by the Court for the purpose. Odisha Primary Education Authority (OPEPA), the department which has the primary responsibility to coordinate and/or ensure availability of water and sanitation infrastructures in schools had thrown its full weight into the ring. Various communications, like the letter the letter no 1558/CW/15, M (SB SVA) -138/14 which is shown here, did give an impression that the government of Odisha is really serious in achieving the targets of 'Swachh Vidyalaya' as well honour the commitments made before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Letter no. 17662/SME dt. 14.08.14 of Commissioner- cum-Secretary to Govt., S&ME Department & OPEPA letters no.830/CW/15 dt. 22.01.2015, 8093/CW/14 dt. 24.09.2014, Memo no. 10989/CW/14 dt. 15.12.2014 & 7500/CW/14 dt. 05.09.2014 respectively.

The Biju Janata Dal (BJD), ruling Odisha since last 16 years, in its 2014 manifesto had declared 'minimum guarantee' which included guarantee of drinking water and education.

Government policies and programmes

The '*Swachh Bharat, Swachh Vidyalaya*', though a part of 'Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)', gives enhanced focus on safe drinking sanitation facilities in schools. It had set a timeframe of just one year to achieve completion of functional sanitation facilities in all schools of India. The campaign involved many large corporate to facilitate construction of quality toilets in the schools. The stated 'essential elements' of Swachh Vidyalay mission are as follows:

- Sanitation:
 - Separate toilets for boys and girls, with one unit generally having one toilet (WC) plus 3 urinals. The ratio to be maintained is preferably one unit for every 40 students.
 - Menstrual hygiene management facilities including soap, adequate and private space for changing, adequate water for cloth washing and disposal facilities for menstrual waste, including an incinerator and dust bins.
- Drinking water:
 - Daily provision of child-friendly and sustainable safe drinking water and adequate water for hand washing. In addition water for school cleaning and also food preparation and cooking. Safe handling and storage of drinking water should be practised throughout the school.
- Hand washing:
 - Sufficient group hand washing facilities allowing groups of 10-12 students to wash hands at the same time. The hand washing station should be simple, scalable and sustainable, relying on usage of minimum water.

The '*Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)*' Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, stipulates that water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure facilities are provided in all new schools.

The 'Mid Day Meal (MDM)' which reaches to 12 lakh schools of the country mandates that group handwashing with soap before mid day meal is promoted across the country.

The 'Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)' launched in 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality lays emphasis on secondary schools to conform to prescribed norms of providing access to quality physical infrastructure like good classrooms, quality toilet infrastructure and drinking water provisions.

The 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)' aims at ensuring access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups belonging to SC and ST population, by setting up residential schools at upper primary level. Infrastructure support to these centres includes safe drinking water and toilet facilities.

B.3 Government Information: Giving a Satisfying Feeling

A government of India publication 'Elementary Education in India' which is a compilation of 'state report card 2013-14' of states had informed that only 68.9 % schools had toilet for girls and 95.5% of elementary schools had toilet for boys in Odisha. At the national level this figure was 84.7% and 94.5% respectively. The report had further informed that 96.8% schools in Odisha had drinking water facility. At the national level it was 95.3%.

The 'Secondary Education Flash Statistics: 2014-15' provided similar information for secondary and higher secondary schools. It informed that in Odisha 90.2% of secondary schools (against 96.5% at national level) and 97.6% of higher secondary schools (against 97.4% at national level) toilet facilities for girls. The figure of boys toilet was 81.6% (against 93.3% at national level) and 92.5% (against 96.6% at national level) respectively in Odisha.

The 'Clean India: Clean Schools' publication of government of India, published in 2014, gave a sorry figure of Odisha. It informed that 84.5% of schools in Odisha had functional toilet for boys against national figure of 93%. This was lowest among all India states and union territories. As the report 78.6% of schools in Odisha had separate functional toilet for girls. The national figure was 92%. Odisha set poor indicators on drinking water facilities too. This report informs that 73.3% of the schools in Odisha had functional water facilities. This was among lowest in mainland states and union territories of India.

The website of 'Swachh Bharat, Swachh Vidyalaya' campaign informs that all the toilets targeted by the campaign have already been 'achieved'. The campaign had targeted to construct 417,796 toilets, including both new and repair of dysfunctional toilets, in the whole country. Of this 43,501 toilets were targeted for Odisha which the third highest amongst all the states and union territories of the nation and more than 10.4% of total target for the nation. It included construction of 17,214 new toilet for boys, 11,294 new toilet for girls; and repair of 6,679 toilet for boys and 8,314 toilet for girls. The website informs that all these targets have been 'completed'. Ordinarily, this should mean that all these toilets have already been constructed and are being used.

In a meeting, chaired by Cabinet Secretary to Government Odisha and attended by Chief Secretaries of states and participating public sector units, Coal India had informed that 'out of a target of 20,670 toilets in Odisha (tasked to it), 8213 were complete. Out of the 12,457 remaining, 4,412 would be completed on 31 .07.2015 itself. The minute of the meeting had summed as follows, 'as the position in Odisha was a matter of concern in respect of the targets transferred by CPSEs as well as the

targets of CPSEs themselves, Cabinet Secretary advised Chief Secretary, Odisha to monitor the position intensively and ensure that functional toilets are put in place by the stipulated date under all circumstances if they are not completed by then, in case of the transferred targets.'

On 21.07.2015, in a well publicised video conference of Chief Secretary of Odisha with District Collectors, all the districts of the state were asked to 'complete toilets on war footing with construction of low cost functional toilets by July 31, 2015'.

However, though the website of 'Swachh Bharat, Swachh Vidyalaya' informs that all the target set under the campaign have been achieved, a media report published in on September 14, 2015 informs that central government has allotted a further 6,888 toilets for Odisha to be constructed by public sector major 'Coal India'.

While government sources do indicate success of 'Swachh Vidyalaya' mission; there are also enough information, even within the government sources, which cast prima-facie doubts on whether or not and to what extent the objective of functional water and sanitation facilities in all schools have been met.

But, everything else pales when the Prime Minister makes an announcement about a certain status during his all important address to the nation on the occasion of Independence Day. The Prime Minister of India, after announcing the commitment to create functional drinking water and sanitation facilities during his Independence day address on August 14, 2014; announced a year later on the same important occasion that the commitments, though giant, have almost been met. His exact speech was as follows:

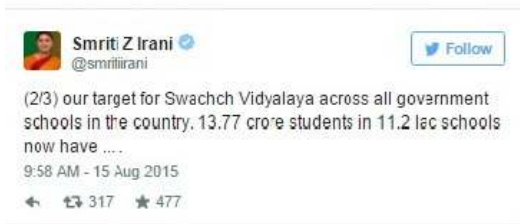
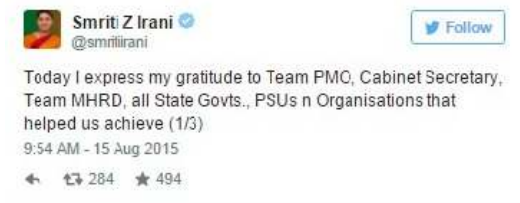
'...there were 2,62,000 schools where more than 4.25 lakh toilets were required to be built. This figure was so big that any government could rethink to extend the deadline, but it certainly was the resolve of the Team India that no one sought any extension. Today, on this 15th August 2015, I salute the Team India, who, keeping the honour of our tricolour National Flag, left no stone unturned to

realise that dream, and the Team India has now nearly achieved the target of building all the toilets...'

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 103.7.128.243:8085/swachhvidyalaya/. The page features the Swachh Bharat logo and a central orange box with the text: "SWACHH VIDYALAYA TARGET FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TOILETS ACHIEVED". Below this, a congratulatory message from the Prime Minister is displayed, followed by a progress bar showing "COMPLETED 100%" and "TARGET 100%".

While the above statement of Prime Minister does give a message that objective of ensuring water and sanitation

facilities in all schools of the country have ‘almost’ been achieved, a subsequent declaration by the Human Resource Development Minister in the government website and other forums indicated that the target for functional toilets in all schools have been totally met. The home page of ‘Swachh Vidyalaya’ website looks as follows:



The home page of carries an ‘announcement’ from the Human Resource Development Minister which reads,

‘It gives me immense pleasure in announcing the completion of the “Swachh Vidyalaya” initiative. We have successfully met the goal set by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of providing separate toilets for girls and boys in schools all over the country...’.

The Human Resource Development Minister also in a series of three tweets announced promise of functional toilets have been ‘met’.

That statement of the Prime Minister, announcement by the Central Minister and government’s other commitments bound by serious deadlines set by offices as high office as the Supreme Court of India on an important issue was required to be assessed. WaterAid with support of its partner organisation and by

collaborating with Right to Education Forum of Odisha decided to conduct a rapid assessment to assess the facts at the grassroots.

C. THE CURRENT RAPID ASSESSMENT OF WASH STATUS IN SCHOOLS OF ODISHA

C.1. Immediate Background

There are at least four important factors that prompted this rapid assessment:

- a. The declaration of the Prime Minister that 'Swachh Vidyalay' commitment of ensuring safe drinking water supply and functional sanitation have 'almost been met' and subsequent declaration by the Human Resource Development Minister that 'Swachh Vidyalaya target for construction of toilets achieved';
- b. The Supreme Court's strict deadline to ensure safe water and functional sanitation facilities has already been passed; and
- c. There are conflicting reports coming in media and from other sources that everything is not hunky-dory and that the objective of drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools of Odisha have not been met.
- d. Odisha was one of the laggard states. Success of the 'Swachh Vidyalaya' mission in Odisha has the potential to significantly impact success at the national level.

C.2 Objective of the Rapid Assessment

The objective of the rapid assessment was simple and minimum. It aimed to assess current and actual status of availability and functionality of toilets, urinals and drinking water facilities in Government Schools.

C.3 Scope and Methodology of the Rapid Assessment

The scope of the rapid assessment was limited to assess status of six indicators in schools, they are: (a) whether and to what extent government schools have functional toilet for girls, (b) whether and to what extent government schools have functional toilet for boys, (c) whether and to what extent government schools have functional urinals for girls, (d) whether and to what extent government schools have functional and safe water provisioning, and (e) whether and to what extent government schools have hand wash facilities. Though the 'Swachh Vidyalay' mission and orders of the Supreme Court of India do not specifically focus on toilet facilities for Children With Special Needs (CWSN), the SSA, RTE and other programmes of the government have provisioned that every schools should have accessible infrastructure for all, which includes CWSN friendly toilets in every school. Thus the rapid assessment also within its scope included the sixth assessment, i.e. (f) whether and to what extent government schools have CWSN friendly toilets.

C.4. Participants in the Rapid Assessment

A total of 160 schools which included 14 high schools and five Sevashram schools, were covered in the assessment. These schools have 14,072 students on the roll, and 568 teachers. The assessment was done in the weeks after October 02, 2015.

D. FINDINGS OF RAPID ASSESSMENT

The rapid assessment focussed mostly on rural schools and thus has more elaborately analysed the rural school. It has also analysed status of schools in Puri town. The section covers analysis of the following key indicators:

1. Status of functional toilets in schools
2. Status of functional urinals in schools
3. Status of drinking water in schools
4. Status of handwash facilities in school
5. Status of MHM provisions in schools

D.1. STATUS OF FUNCTIONAL TOILETS IN SCHOOLS

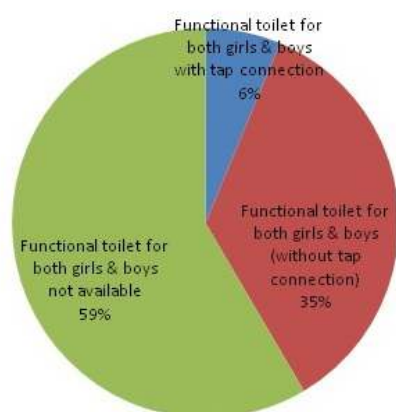
In this section we shall analyse status of toilets for the following five parameters:

- a. Presence of separate functional toilets for girls and boys;
- b. Presence of functional toilet for girls in co-ed or girls schools;
- c. Presence of functional toilet for boys in co-ed or boys schools; and
- d. Total absence of functional toilet in schools.

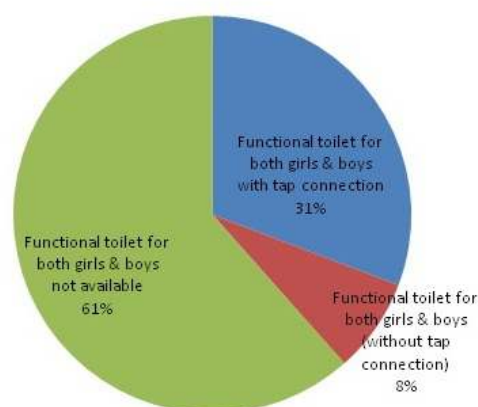
D.1.1 Presence of separate functional toilets for girls and boys

The study found that out of 159 co-ed schools, 66 schools had functional toilet for both girls as well as boys. Out of that only 10 of the 66 schools, or 6% of the total schools, having functional toilet had water tap connection for the toilets. This means that **59% of co-ed schools did not have separate functional toilets for both boys and girls**. Only **6% of the schools had functional toilet for both girls and boys which also had tap connected water supply facility**.

Functional separate toilet for girls & boys in all co-ed schools



Functional separate toilet for girls & boys in co-ed high schools

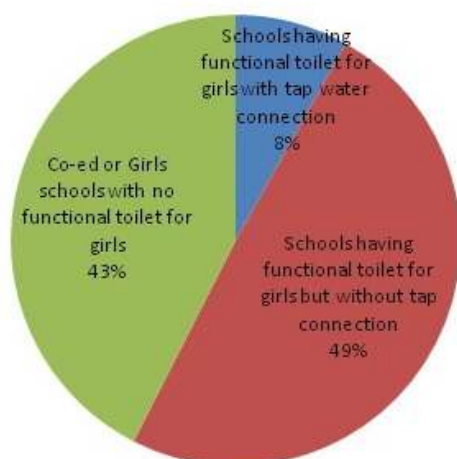


Only **39% of high schools, five high schools out of 13 co-ed high schools, had functional toilet for both girls and boys**. Out of these five high schools, four high schools had tap water connection for the toilets.

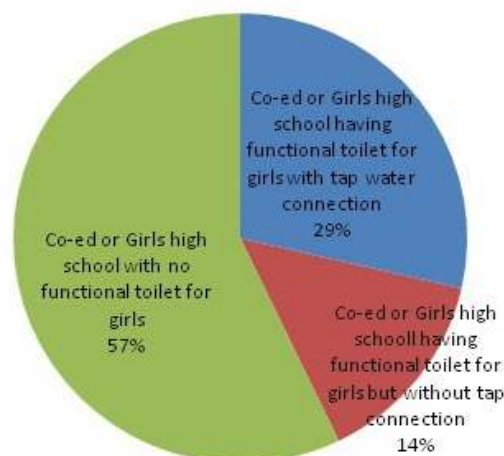
D.1.2 Presence of functional toilet for girls in co-ed or girls schools

All the 160 rural schools assessed had girl students. The assessment found that 92 schools had functional toilet meant for girls. Out of those 92 toilets for girls, only 13 had tap water provision. This means that while only 8% of the schools had functional toilet for girls with tap connection, as high as **43% of schools assessed had no functional toilet for girls at all.**

Functional toilet for girls in all Co-ed or Girls schools

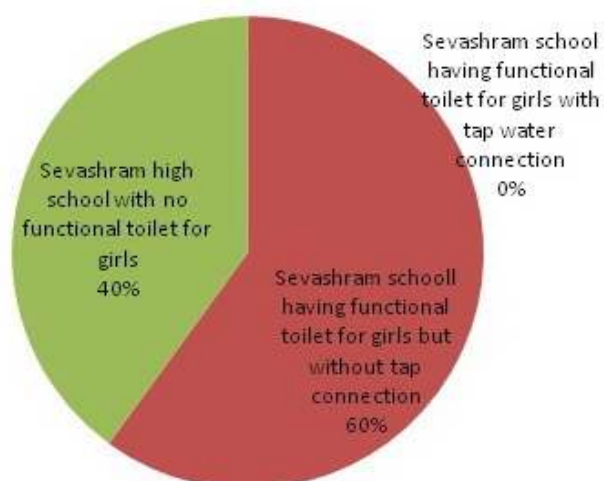


Functional toilet for girls in Co-ed or Girls high schools



The status of functional toilets in high schools with girl students was much worse. Eight schools out of a total of 14 high schools with girl students had no functional toilet for girls. This means that a whopping **57% of high schools had no functional toilet for girls.** Only six high schools had functional toilet for girls. Out of those six high schools, four schools had tap water connection for the toilet.

Functional toilet for girls in Sevashram schools

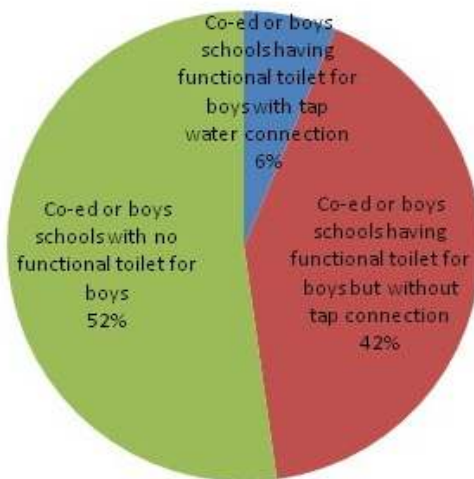


The Sevashram schools also fared as poorly on functional toilet for girls indicator. Two Sevashram schools out of the five schools assessed, **40% of Sevashram schools, did not have any functional toilet for girl students.** The three Sevashram schools that had toilet facilities for girls, none had tap water connection to the toilets.

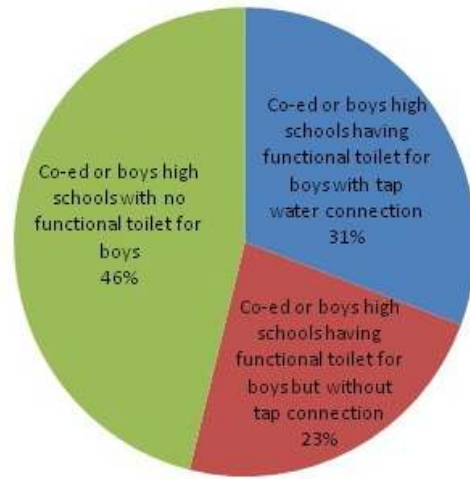
D 1.3 Presence of functional toilet for boys in co-ed or boys schools

Out of the total 160 rural schools assessed, 159 schools had male students. The assessment found that only 76 schools had functional toilet meant for boys. This means that 83 schools, **more than half of the schools assessed or 52% to be precise, did not have functional toilet for boys**. Out of those 76 functional toilets for boys, only 10 had tap water provision.

Functional toilet for boys in co-ed or boys school



Functional toilet for boys in co-ed or boys high schools

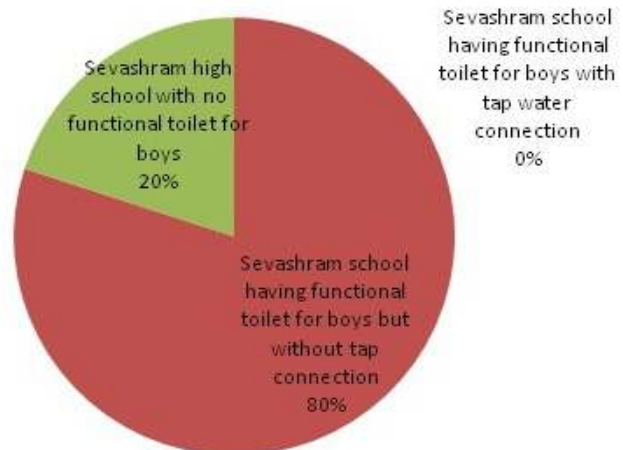


Of the 13 co-ed or boys high schools surveyed, seven schools had functional toilet facilities for boys. Out of these seven functional toilets, four toilets had tap water connection. Though this figure is only slightly better than average of total schools assessed, **number of high schools without functional toilet for boys was still as high as 46%**. However, one thing is astonishing as more high schools do not have functional toilet for girls than functional toilet boys.

While 57% of high schools with girl student did not have functional toilet for girls; 46% of high schools having male students did not have functional toilet for boys.

The Sevashram schools, however, fared quite well. Out of the five Sevashram schools, **four schools had functional toilet facilities for boys**. However, none of the four schools with functional toilet facilities had tap water connection.

Functional toilet for boys in Sevashram schools

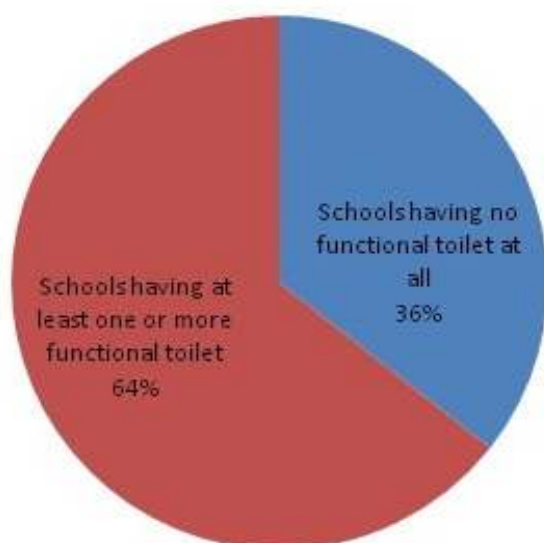


D.1. 4 Total absence of functional toilet in schools

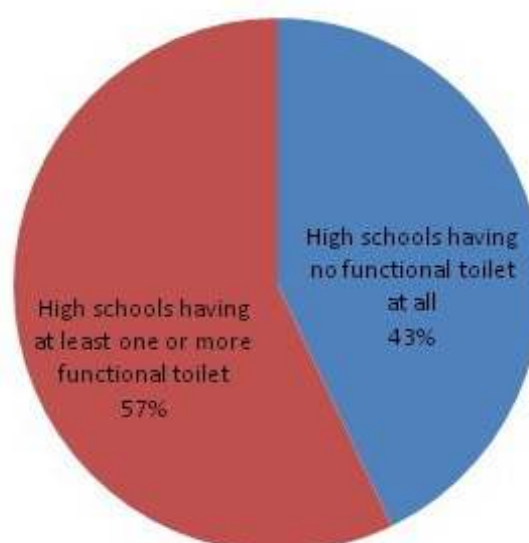
Out of total 160 rural schools, including one girl's high school, that the rapid assessment covered; as many as 57 schools, or **36% of all schools, did not have even one functional toilet**. These schools did not have even one common toilet or for boys or for girls or for teachers toilet.

The rest 103 schools had at least one or more functional toilet(s) for either girls or/and boys or/and CWSN students.

Schools without any functional toilet



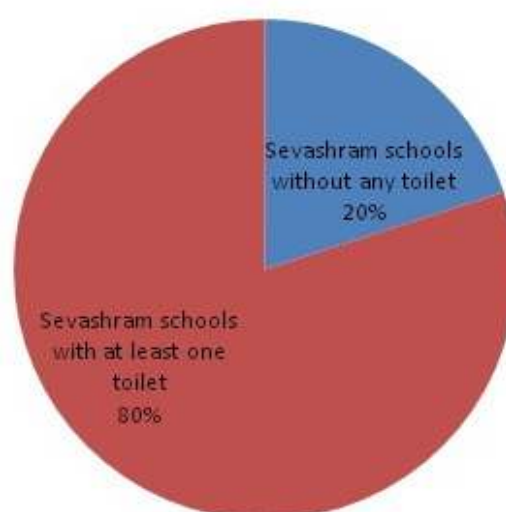
High schools without any functional toilet



While 36% of all schools did not have any functional toilet, the high schools ironically fared even worse. Out of 14 high schools assessed, as many as six high schools, or **43% of total high schools, did not have any functional toilet**.

The Sevashram schools fared slightly better but still fell short of the desired norm. Out of the five Sevashram schools assessed, four had at least one toilet either for boys and/or girls and/or teachers in the school. **One Sevashram school in Mayurbhanj district did not have even one toilet in the school.**

Sevashram schools without any functional toilet



D.2 STATUS OF FUNCTIONAL URINALS IN SCHOOLS

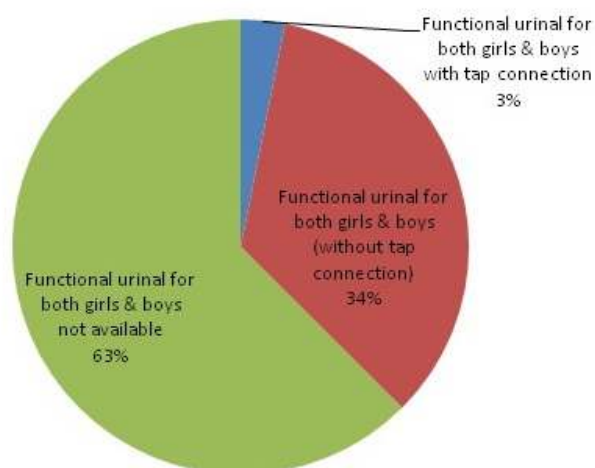
In this section we shall analyse status of urinals for the following four parameters:

- Presence of separate functional urinals for girls and boys;
- Presence of functional urinal for girls in co-ed or girls schools;
- Presence of functional urinal for boys in co-ed or boys schools; and
- Total absence of functional urinal in schools.

D.2.1 Presence of separate functional urinals for girls and boys

The study found that out of 160 schools, including one girl's school; only 60 schools or 37% of total schools assessed had functional urinal for both girls as well as boys. For the only girls' schools we are not considering urinal for boys. That girls' school, which is also a high school, does not have any functional urinal for girls too. Out of the 60 schools which have functional urinal, only five schools or only three % of total schools had urinal with tap water connection. This further means that **63% of co-ed schools did not have functional urinals for both boys and girls.**

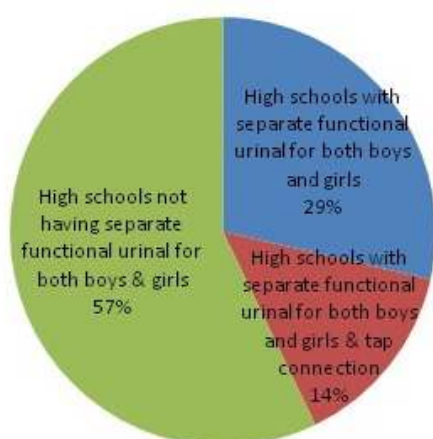
Functional urinal in all schools for both girls & boys



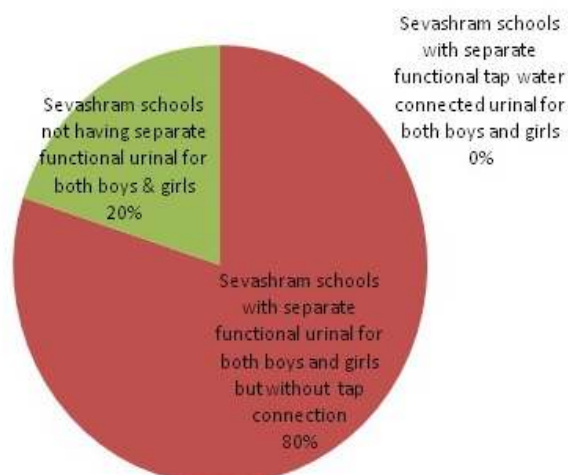
Only five high schools out of 13 co-ed high schools, **29% of high schools, had separate functional urinal for both girls**

and boys. Out of these five high schools, only two high schools had tap water connection for the urinals. The rest eight co-ed high schools or **57% of the co-ed high schools did not have separate urinals for girls and boys.**

High schools with functional urinal for boys and girls



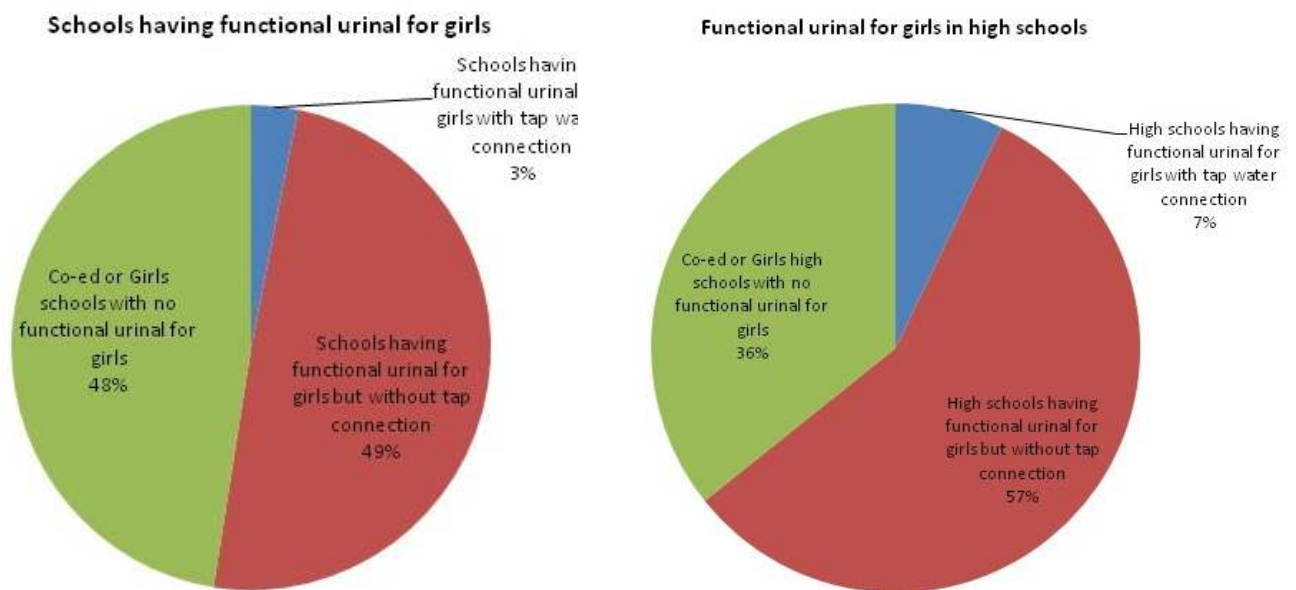
Sevashram schools with functional urinal for girls & boys



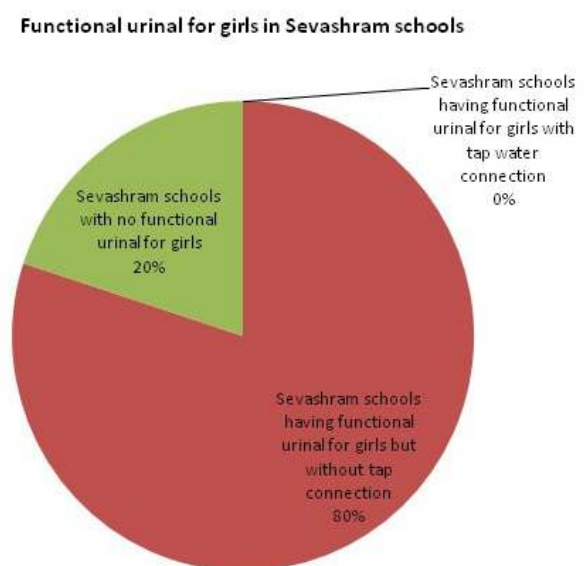
Out of five Sevashram schools, four schools or 80%, had separate functional urinal for both girls and boys. Out of these five high schools, only two high schools had tap water connection for the urinals. The rest eight co-ed high schools did not have separate urinals for girls and boys.

D.2. 2 Presence of functional urinal for girls in co-ed or girls schools

All the 160 rural schools assessed had girl students. The assessment found that 84 schools had functional urinal meant for girls. Out of those 84 schools having urinals for girls, only five had tap water provision. This means that **only 3% of the schools had functional urinal for girls with tap connection** and as high as **48% of schools assessed had no functional urinal for girls at all.**



All the 14 high schools assessed had girl students. The assessment found that nine of those 14 high schools had functional urinals for girls. Only one urinal had water tap connection and as high as **36% of the high schools assessed did not have functional urinal for girls.**

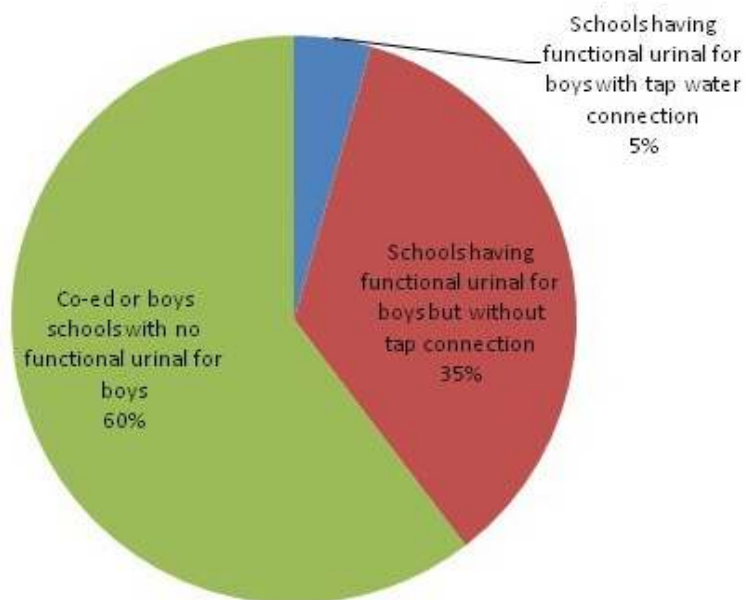


All the five Sevashram schools had girl students. They fared relatively better compared to the high schools and other schools. Four out of the five Sevashram schools, or **80% of Sevashram schools, were found to having functional urinal for girls.** However, none of the four schools had tap water facility in the urinals. **One Sevashram school in Mayurbhanj district did not have any functional urinal for girls.**

D .2.3 Presence of functional urinal for boys in co-ed or boys schools

Out of the total 160 rural schools assessed, 159 schools had male students. The assessment found that only 63 schools, 40% of the schools with male students, had functional urinal meant for boys.

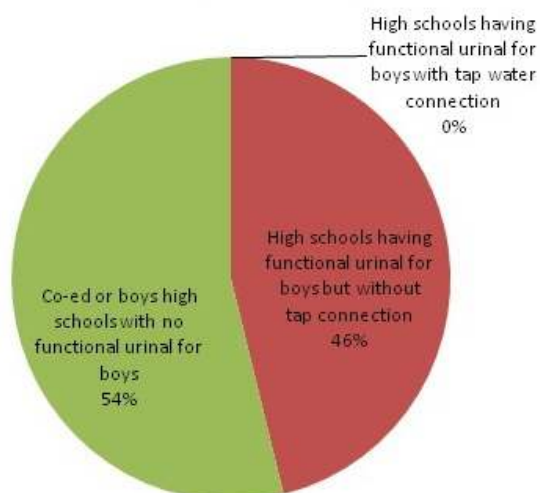
Functional urinal for boys in co-ed or boys schools



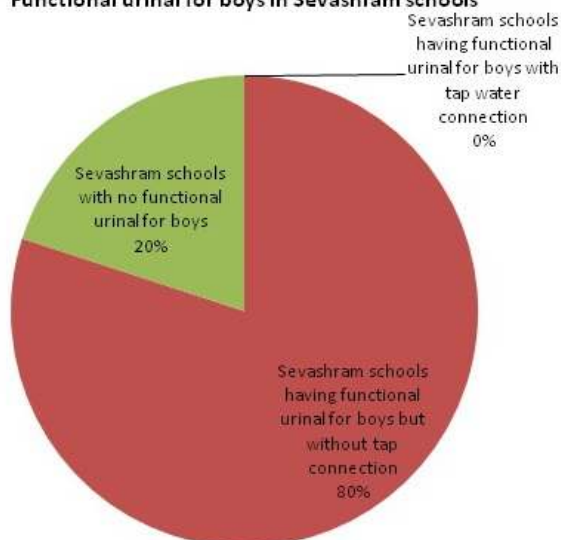
Only seven of those schools having functional urinal for boys had tap water connection. As many as 96 schools, or a whopping 60% of the schools, did not have functional urinal for boys.

Out of the 14 high school assessed, 13 schools had male students. Of these 13 high schools only six schools had functional urinal for boys. None of the functional urinal had tap water connection. As high as 7 high schools, or 54% of high schools with male students, did not have any functional urinal for boys.

Functional urinal for boys in co-ed or boys high schools



Functional urinal for boys in Sevashram schools

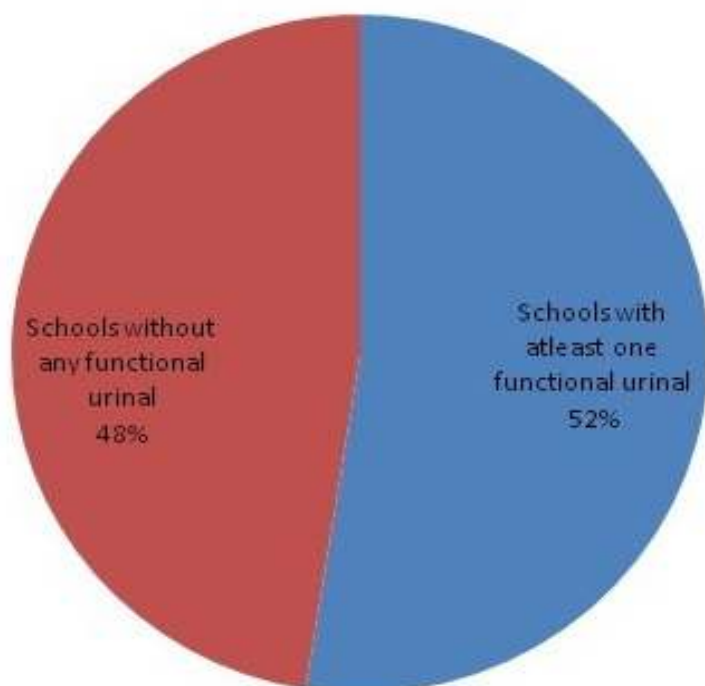


The Sevashram schools, however, fared better. **Out of the five Sevashram schools, four schools had functional urinal facilities for boys.** However, none of the four schools with functional urinal facilities had tap water connection. **One Sevashram school in Mayurbhanj district did not have any functional urinal for boys.**

D.2. 4 Total absence of functional urinal in schools

Out of total 160 rural schools assessed, 84 schools had at least one or/and more urinal for either girls or/and boys or/and CWSN students. That also means that as many as 76 schools, or **48% of total schools assessed, did not have any functional urinal**. These schools did not have even one common or for boys or for girls or for teachers urinal.

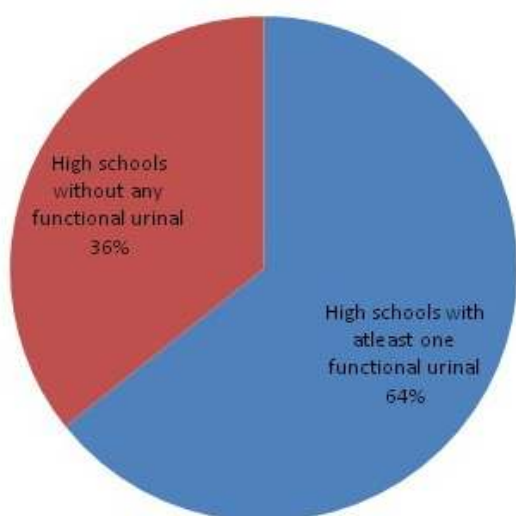
Schools without any functional urinal



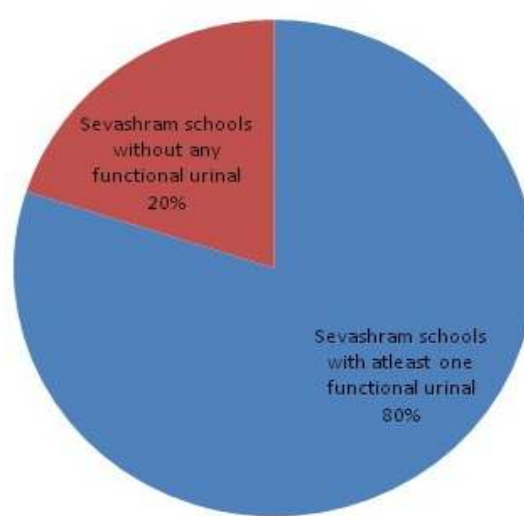
While 48% of all schools did not have any functional urinal, the high schools fared no better. Out of 14 high schools assessed, five high schools or **36% of total high schools, did not have any functional common urinal or/and for girl or/and for boy or/and for CWSN urinal**.

The Sevashram schools fared better. Out of the five Sevashram schools assessed, four had at least one urinal either for boys and/or girls and/or for teachers in the school. One Sevashram school in Mayurbhanj district did not have even one functional urinal in the school.

High schools without any functional urinal



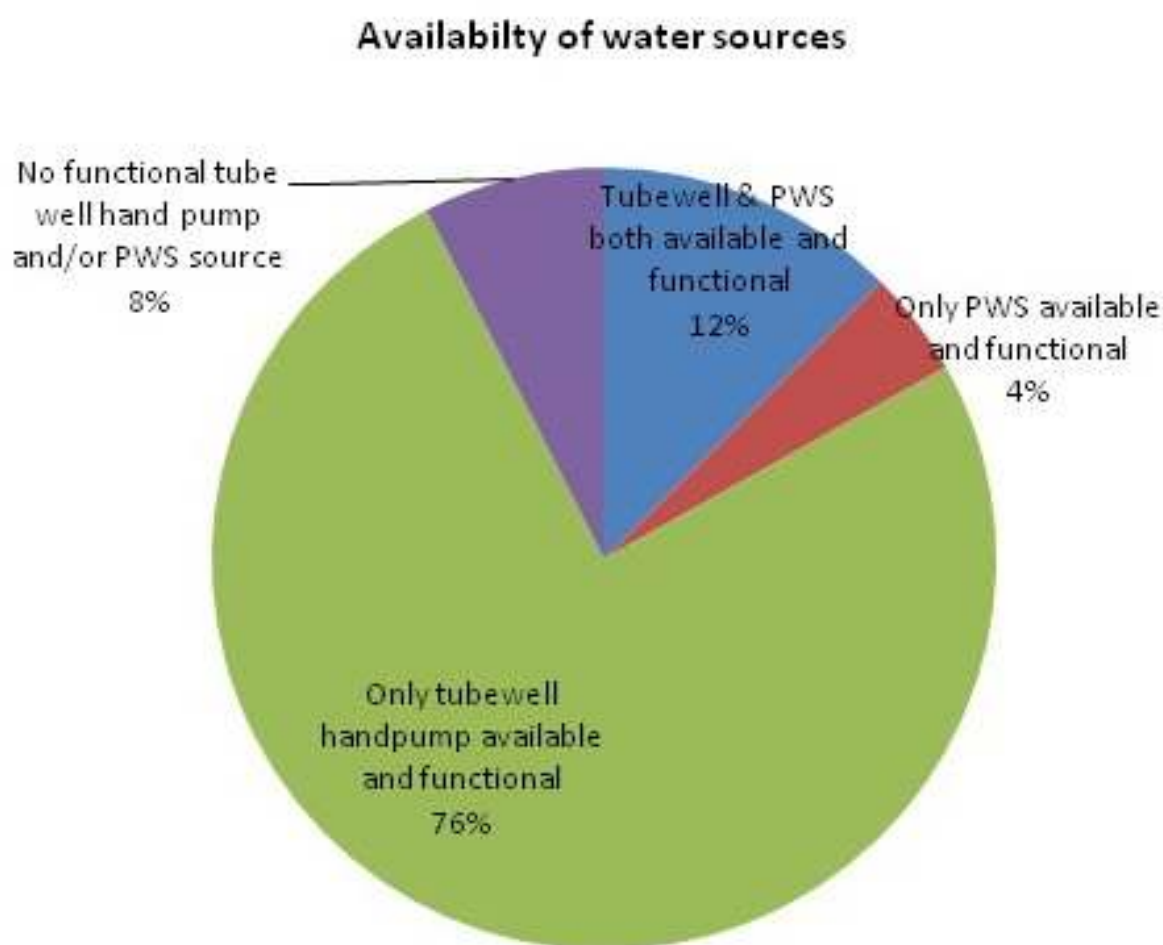
Sevashram schools without any functional urinal



D. 3 STATUS OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES IN SCHOOLS

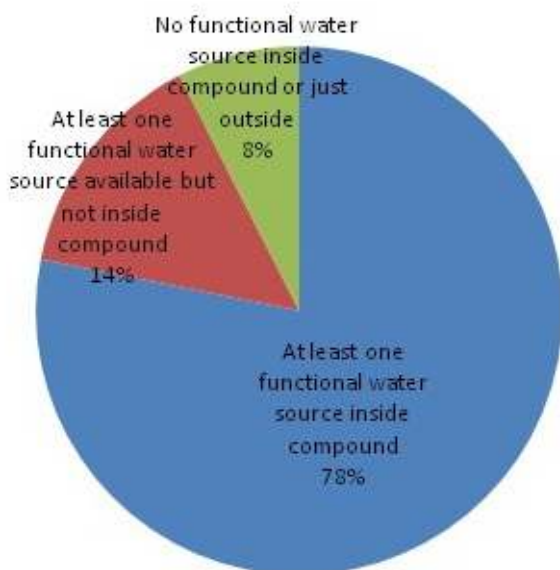
The assessment had a very narrow definition of drinking water sources. It considered any source created by government for the purpose of use as drinking water and cooking of mid-day meal as a 'drinking water' source. It did not consider the quality or quantity aspects of the water sources. Only existence and functional status of the sources were considered.

Even with such narrow definition of water sources, the rapid assessment found that 12 schools, that is **8% of a total 160 sample schools assessed, did not have any water source**. One bright aspect was that 20 schools had functional tube well hand pump as well as pipe water supply sources.

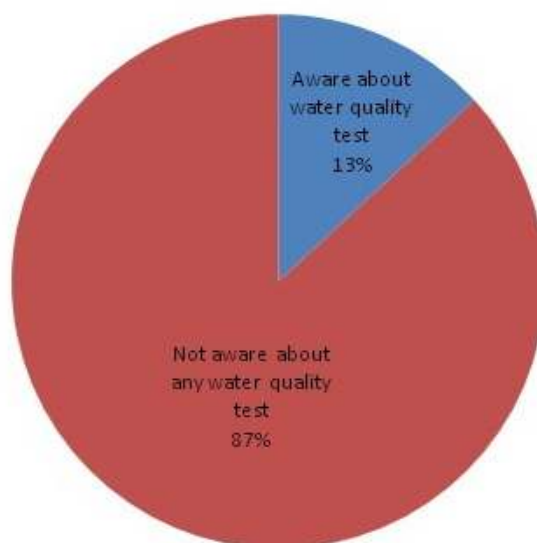


The study also tried to assess the location of water sources. It found out that 125 schools, **78% of total schools covered in the rapid assessment, had at least one functional water source inside the school compound**; and 23 schools or 14% of the sample had functional water sources close to the school but not within the compound. As said earlier, 8% of the schools assessed did not have any functional water source either inside the compound or close to the school.

Place of water source in the school



Knowledge about water quality test of the sources



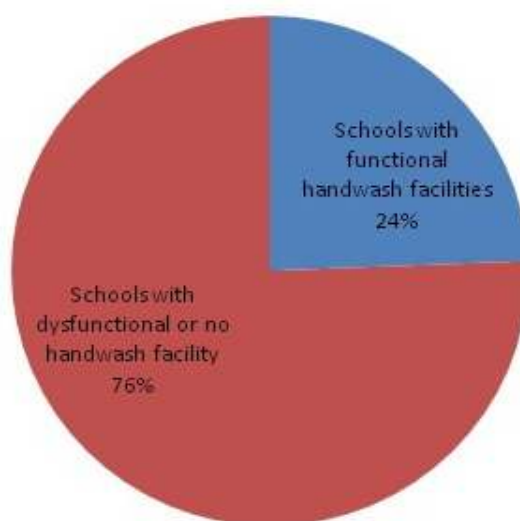
The study did not check quality of the water sources but it attempted to find out whether the school teachers are aware of any water testing done. So the question was whether or not the school authorities are aware of any water testing ever done. The result that the assessment got was hugely surprising as authorities of only 21 schools, **13% of the sample schools, reported that they are aware about any water quality test done to assess quality of water sources.**

D.4 STATUS OF FUNCTIONAL HAND-WASHING FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

The study only assessed whether basic facilities, such as a water source and provision of soap etc - are available for hand-washing or not. It did not set a very high level of standard, such as availability of dedicated hand-washing basins etc, to assess this parameter. A school with a water sources which may be basic tube-well along with provision of soap and some utensil to help hand wash was considered as the indicator. Thus, the assessment had kept very liberal indicator.

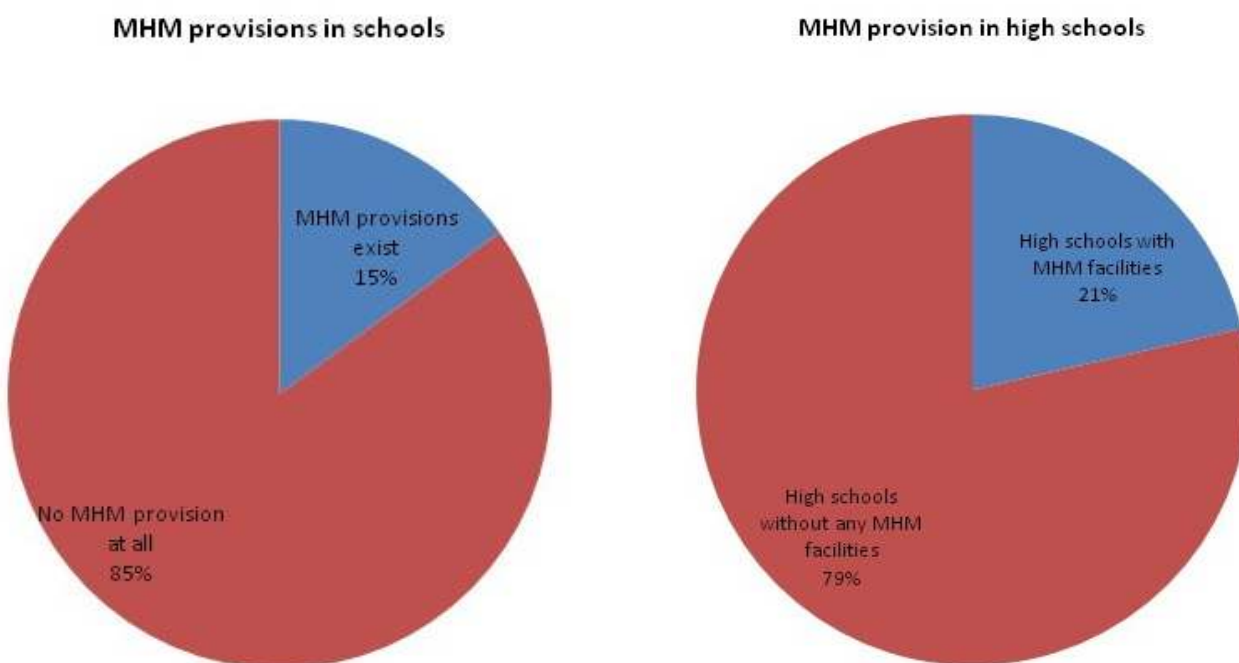
The assessment found that only 39 schools, **24% of 160 schools assessed, had functional hand wash facilities.** The rest 76% schools either had hand wash facilities which were not in functional state or had no such provision at all.

Handwash facilities in schools



D.5 STATUS OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT (MHM) FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

Special provisions for girl students, especially of the menstruating girls, are a necessity and important focus area. The rapid assessment attempted to gauge this aspect as well. It had set a very simple and basic indicator for this. The assessment only looked at whether the school, if that has girl student, had made any provision of waste-bin and/or incinerator in the toilet or urinals or not.



Sadly, this is one important indicator where the schools badly failed as only 24 schools, mere **15% of all schools assessed, were found with basic MHM provisions.**

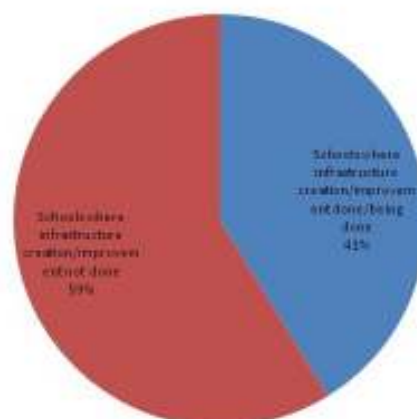
The primary schools may still go without MHM facilities. But MHM facilities are a necessity in high schools having girl students. The finding of the assessment is quite bothering. Only three High Schools, **21% of a total of 14 rural high schools assess, had MHM facility.** Even the only girls high school covered by the assessment did not have any MHM provision in the school.

D.6 DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE SCHOOL

Many government schemes are in operation that give emphases on improving or creating water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures in schools. The assessment attempted to find out whether any new infrastructure has been created or improved in the last one year. The idea was to find out how are we progressing in improving our infrastructures.

This was a parameter where the assessment found promise. **As many as 66 schools, 41% of schools, reported that some forms of infrastructure development or creation have been done in the last one year.** In many schools it was found that new developments have been initiated in the last one year,

Infrastructure creation/development in last one year



including development of water sources and creation/improvement of toilets, urinals and hand wash facilities. Big public sector companies too are contributing to development of the sources. Since the rapid assessment did not give much emphasis to understand the quality of infrastructures being created or developed, however it was observed during the assessment that infrastructures being developed by public sector companies are of better quality.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The rapid assessment, without any doubt, found that the declared statuses have not been fully met. But, more importantly the rapid assessment also found an enhanced zest and resolve to achieve a minimum standard of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in schools of Odisha where there are separate functional toilets and urinals for girls and boys, where there are hand wash facilities and where there are special facilities for need of the girls, especially the menstruating girls.

The rapid assessment had very limited scope. It only aimed to assess whether the declared or intended infrastructure status is available or not. Though the study did find that many basic facilities are still not available in rural schools of Odisha, they are likely to achieve a basic level in the near future.

This assessment study did not do any quantitative survey of what are the limiting or supporting conditions that enable or disable access to WASH facilities. But some of the important indicators that were stark from raw observation include (a) pipe water supply increases use of toilet/urinal use, (b) the menstrual requirements are still grossly neglected, and (c) quality of construction of infrastructures directly created by corporate houses are definitely better.

While achieving or building a definite standard of infrastructure is important and first requirement; the bigger challenge is access to the infrastructures created and sustainability of the facilities. The rapid assessment did not look at those aspects as they require broader participatory assessment or study.

In view of the above, this rapid assessment suggests a broader and larger full scale study to assess the infrastructure status as well as access to those. That study should be done by an independent agency. The government should also do a comprehensive assessment of physical WASH infrastructures in all schools of the state.

List of Sample Schools				
Sl No	District	Panchayat	Village	Name of the School
1	Balasore	Kaliko	Kaliko	Hatigarh M.E School
2		Kaliko	Kaliko	Hatigarh Primary School
3		Kaliko	Kaliko	Nimdhi Primary School
4		Kaliko	Bhadua	Tenula Primary School
5	Bargarh	Mithapalli	Bikram Nagar	Bikram Nagarh Seba Ashram School
6		Mithapalli	Butrakhamar	Butrakhamar Primary School
7		Mithapalli	Dunguripalli	Upper Grade Primary School
8		Mithapalli	Katangpalli	Katangpalli Primary School
9		Mithapalli	Kendubhata	Kendubhata Primary School
10		Mithapalli	Khuradiphasa	Khurdasahi Project Primary School
11		Mithapalli	Laudomal	Laudomal Project Primary School
12		Mithapalli	Mavanga	Mavanga Primary School
13		Mithapalli	Mithapalli	Jasoda UP School
14		Mithapalli	Mithapalli	Mithapalli Primary School
15	Mithapalli	Pipalkhunta	Pipalkhunta Primary School	
16	Bhadrak	Aradi	Aradi	Sevashrama School
17		Aradi	Batola	Batola Sanapanki Singipur High School
18		Aradi	Sanapanki	Sanapanki Primary School
19		Aradi	Muan	Muan Project U.P School
20		Aradi	Aradi	Akhandalamani High School
21		Aradi	Aradi	Akhandalamani Nodal U.P School
22		Aradi	Batola	Singipur Primary School
23		Aradi	Aradi	Akhandalamani Sanskrit Vidyapitha
24		Aradi	Batola	Batola U.G.M.E School
25		Aradi	Santara	Santara Project Primary School
26	Aradi	Sitalpur	Sitalpur Primary School	
27	Cuttack	Daudpur	Bagulipada	Bagulipada Primay School
28		Daudpur	Bodhanga	Bodhanga U.P(U.G.M.E.) School
29		Daudpur	Chandpur	Chandpur U.P.M.E School
30		Daudpur	Naiguan	Naiguan Daudpur High school
31		Daudpur	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur Pro.Primary School
32		Daudpur	Narendrapur01	Nahalpur Primary School
33		Daudpur	Naiguan	Naiguan /Daudpur Primay School
34		Daudpur	Naiguan	Naiguan Daudpur UP (M.E) School
35	Daudpur	Bodhanga	Shakuntal Vidya Nikentan	
36	Deogarh	Gurusang	Gurusang	Gurusang colony project primary school
37		Gurusang	Gurusang	Gurusang Primary School
38		Gurusang	Gurusang	Gurusang UP school
39		Gurusang	Haridanali	Gurusang Govt. School
40	Dhenkanal	Baligorada	Talagorad	Talagorad Primary School
41		Baligorada	Malapura	Nilamadharpur Primary School

42		Baligorada	Khatakhura	Khatakhura Upper Primary School
43	Gajapati	Parimala	Parimala	Parimala Seba Ashram School
44		Parimala	N.Baradonga	N.Baradonga Primary School
45		Parimala	Udayaguda	Udayaguda Primary School
46		Parimala	Saralapadar	Saralapadar Primary School
47		Parimala	Nuapalli	Nuapalli Nodal Primary School
48		Parimala	Panasapadur	Panasapadur Primary School
49		Parimala	Kakatabandha	Kakatabandha Nodal Primary School
50		Parimala	Udayapur	Udayapur Upper Primary School
51		Parimala	Kedada	Kedada Nodal Primary School
52		Parimala	Dhepiriguda	Dhepiriguda Primary School
53		Parimala	Lathar	Luthar Primary School
54		Parimala	Nagidi	Nagidi Nodal Primary School
55		Parimala	Kujapanka	Kujapanka Nodal Primary School
56		Parimala	Libiriguda	Libiriguda Primary School
57	Ganjam	Banka	Suramani	Primary school,Suramani
58		Banka	Jatrasuni	Primary school,Jatrasuni
59		Banka	Girisola	Primary school, Girisola
60		Banka	Girisola	Primary school, Kirapalli
61		Banka	BLS Pur	Upper Primary school, BLS Pur
62		Banka	BLS Pur	Primary school, BLS PUR
63		Banka	BLS Pur	Project upper primary school, Indaragada
64		Banka		Project Upper primary school
65		Banka	Jiroli	Govt.Upgraded High School,Jiroli
66		Banka	BLSPur	High school, BLS Pur
67	Jagat-singhpur	Fatepur	Fatepur	Fatepur Project UP School
68		Fatepur	Pratappur	Polei Primary School
69		Fatepur	Fatepur	Jaladharpur Primary School
70		Fatepur	Paikasahi	Fatepur Paikasahi Primary School
71		Fatepur	Raghunathpur	Raghunathpur Primary School
72	Jajpur	Singhapur	Singhapur	Gurukula High School
73		Singhapur	Singhapur	Gurukula Nodal UP School
74		Singhapur	Brahmanabadh	Charchika High School
75		Singhapur	Brahmanabadh	Brahmanabad Primary School
76		Singhapur	Haridapal	Haridapal Primary School
77		Singhapur	Jaganathpur	Jaganathpur Upper Primary School
78	Keonjhar	Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman UP School
79		Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman	Somegiri Primary
80		Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman	Talanadam Primary School
81		Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman	Badhunijoda primary school
82		Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman	Haladipada Primary School
83		Budhakhaman	Budhakhaman	Nalapangaon Primary School
84	Khordha	Barimund	Barimund	Barimund Nodal UP school
85		Barimund	Barimund	Jaripatna Primary School
86		Barimund	Barimund	Krusnasaranpur Primary School

87		Barimund	Rokat	Rokat Primary School
88		Barimund	singada	Singada Primary School
89		Barimund	Tangibant	Tangibant UG UP school
90	Koraput	Kularsingh	Kanta	Pvy. Seva Ashram Kanta
91		Kularsingh	Tansingh	Sindhicut Nodal Primary School
92		Kularsingh	Tansingh	Tansingh Nodal Upper Primary School
93		Kularsingh	Lugun	Lugun Primary School
94		Kularsingh	Rasaput	Rasaput Primary School
95		Kularsingh	Kumbhiguda	Kumbhiguda Primary School
96		Kularsingh	Enanguda	Enanguda Primary School
97		Kularsingh	Lampi	Lampi Primary School
98		Kularsingh	Kularsingh	Kularsingh Upper Primary School
99		Kularsingh	Ranta	Primary School Ranta
100		Kularsingh	Dalaiput	Nodal Primary School Dalaiput
101		Kularsingh	Abaroda	Nodal Upper Primary School Abaroda
102		Kularsingh	Abaroda	Primary School Maripalam
103		Kularsingh	Abaroda	Nodal Primary School Podai
104		Kularsingh	Kularsingh	Bijupattnaik High School
105	Kularsingh	Ranta	Daruguda Primary School	
106	Malkan- giri	Nuaguda	Badaput	NPS Badaput
107		Nuaguda GP	Eragappu	NPS Eragappu
108		Nuaguda GP	Ghagadabandh	Ghagadabandh Primary School
109		Nuaguda GP	Palliguda	Palliguda Primary School
110		Nuaguda GP	Purunapani	NPS Purunapani
111		Nuaguda GP	Nuaguda	UP School RSC-10
112		Nuaguda GP	Nuaguda	Malati Devi High School
113		Nuaguda GP	Eragappu	NPS
114		Nuaguda GP	Narasinghpur	NPS RSC 19
115		Nuaguda GP	Ramaguda 20	NPS Sidipaka
116	Mayurbh anj	Nuagan	Nuagan	Nuagan Ashram School
117		Nuagan	Nuagan	Ghuntibani New Primary School
118		Nuagan	Gobindpur	Gobindpur Primary School
119		Nuagan	Kundabai	Jamdiha Primary School
120		Nuagan	Nuagan	Kundabai ME School
121		Nuagan	Jamdiha	Phulbadia Primary School
122	Nayagarh	Banamalipur	Banamalipur	Kelasabodhi Girls High School
123		Banamalipur	Banamalipur	Banamalipur Govt. ME School
124		Banamalipur	Pathoria	Ramachandi Primary School
125		Banamalipur	Banamalipur	Banamalipur High School
126		Banamalipur	Jadunathpur	Satpavaya UP ME School
127		Banamalipur	ramachandrapur	Ramachandrapur(A) primary School
128		Banamalipur	Nimapatana	Nimapatana Primary School
129		Banamalipur	Basudevapur	Basudevapur Primary School
130		Banamalipur	Bahada	Bahada Project Upper Primary School
131		Banamalipur	Basantapur	Banamalipur Primary School

132	Nuapada	Kureswar	Ghodsar	UPS, Ghodsar
133		Kureswar	Reng	UGUP School, Reng
134		Kureswar	Dohelpada	PPS, Chohakpada
135		Kureswar	Dohelpada	PPS, Dohelpada
136		Kureswar	Khairbhadi	Primary School, Gountiapada
137		Kureswar	Kureswar	PPS, Kharselpada
138		Kureswar	Kureswar	Panchayat High School, Kureswar
139		Kureswar	Kureswar	TOUPS, Kureswar
140		Kureswar	Kureswar	PPS, Udyanbandh
141		Kureswar	Khairbhadi	Primary School, Khairbhadi
142		Kureswar	Kureswar	Primary School, Kureswar
143		Rayagada	Paika Dakulguda	Paikadakulguda
144	Paika Dakulguda		Paika Dakulguda	Kandha Dakulguda Primary School
145	Paika Dakulguda		Budahada	P.U.P.S Budahada
146	Paika Dakulguda		Paika Dakulguda	Upper grade High school, Paika dakulguda
147	Paika Dakulguda		Sikabandha	Sikabandha Primary School
148	Paika Dakulguda		Sindhipanga	Sindhipanga Primary School
149	Paika Dakulguda		Tadingpai	Tadingpai New Primary School
150	Sambal-pur	Kud-Gunderpur	Kud- Gunderpur	UGHS Kud- Gunderpur
151		Kud-Gunderpur	Mahada	Kud-Mahada UGUP School
152		Kud-Gunderpur	Kud- Amlipali	Kud-Amlipali Public School
153		Kud-Gunderpur	Tabada	Kud-Tabada Primary School
154	Subarna-pur	Bramhani	Bahiramuhan	Govt. Primary School
155		Bramhani	Nuamunda	Nuamunda Primary School
156		Bramhani	Bahiramuhan	Govt. Primary School
157		Bramhani	Bramhani	Nodal UP School
158		Bramhani	Bhurad	Bhurad project upper primary school
159		Bramhani	Bandhpani	Bandhpani Govt.PS
160		Bramhani	Rugudipalo	Govt. Primary School