



**WASH IN SCHOOLS
THREE STAR APPROACH**



WATER
HOW TO REACH THE STARS



DEAR SCHOOL PRINCIPAL,

I am delighted to present to you the WASH in Schools (WinS) Three Star Approach Implementation booklets. These booklets shall walk you through the necessary requirements to properly implement the WinS Program of the Department of Education (DepEd).

Healthy learners are better learners. The foundations of health should be laid down in every school – among which are water, sanitation and hygiene or WASH. Addressing WASH in Schools prevents the most common illnesses among school-age children, develops positive behavior and life skills and helps them to learn better and thrive – ultimately affirming their right to health and education. This is the rationale behind the Department of Education WinS Policy and Guidelines (DepEd Order No. 10, s. 2016) that sets into motion the mechanisms to ensure that Philippine schools promote health-seeking behaviors not only in principle but more importantly in practice.

The WinS Booklets offer concrete steps that schools can take to realize this policy. It is anchored on the global concept of the Three Star Approach that helps to prioritize doable essentials to start off and guide your journey to reach the national standards for WinS – one step at a time.

As we strive to provide our learners with quality, relevant and accessible education, let us work together to make positive changes in our learning environments. By working together for health and education, we contribute to the attainment of our common dream for all Filipinos to have better lives and thrive in an equitable society.



Leonor Magtolis Briones
Secretary / Department of Education





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**POLICY OBJECTIVE FOR WATER,
DepEd ORDER NO. 10, S. 2016:**

“All schools shall have an organized system to make adequate and safe drinking water as well as clean water for handwashing, toilet use, menstrual hygiene management, and cleaning purposes available to all students during school hours.”

WHY REACH THE STARS?



REACHING THE STARS WILL ALLOW YOU TO REALIZE THE FOLLOWING:

WELL-BEING

LEARNERS

- › are enabled to keep themselves hydrated.
 - › are less prone to waterborne illnesses with access to safe drinking water.
 - › feel comfortable using toilets and wash areas because there is adequate clean water.
 - › are able to practice proper hygiene with access to clean water in school, and can carry themselves more confidently among their peers.
-

MENSTRUATING GIRLS

- › can experience less stress, be confident and participate in school when they are able to clean themselves during their period.
-

SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

IMPROVED ACCESS

- › Reduction in truancy and absenteeism because learners are assured of adequate water in school at all times.
 - › Laboratories and/or school ancillary services are functional due to clean water.
 - › Toilets and wash areas are clean and comfortable to use because of adequate water for proper use, cleaning, and maintenance.
 - › Menstruating girls are more likely to attend school as there is water for menstrual hygiene.
 - › The school environment is kept clean given adequate water for cleaning.
-

IMPROVED LEARNING

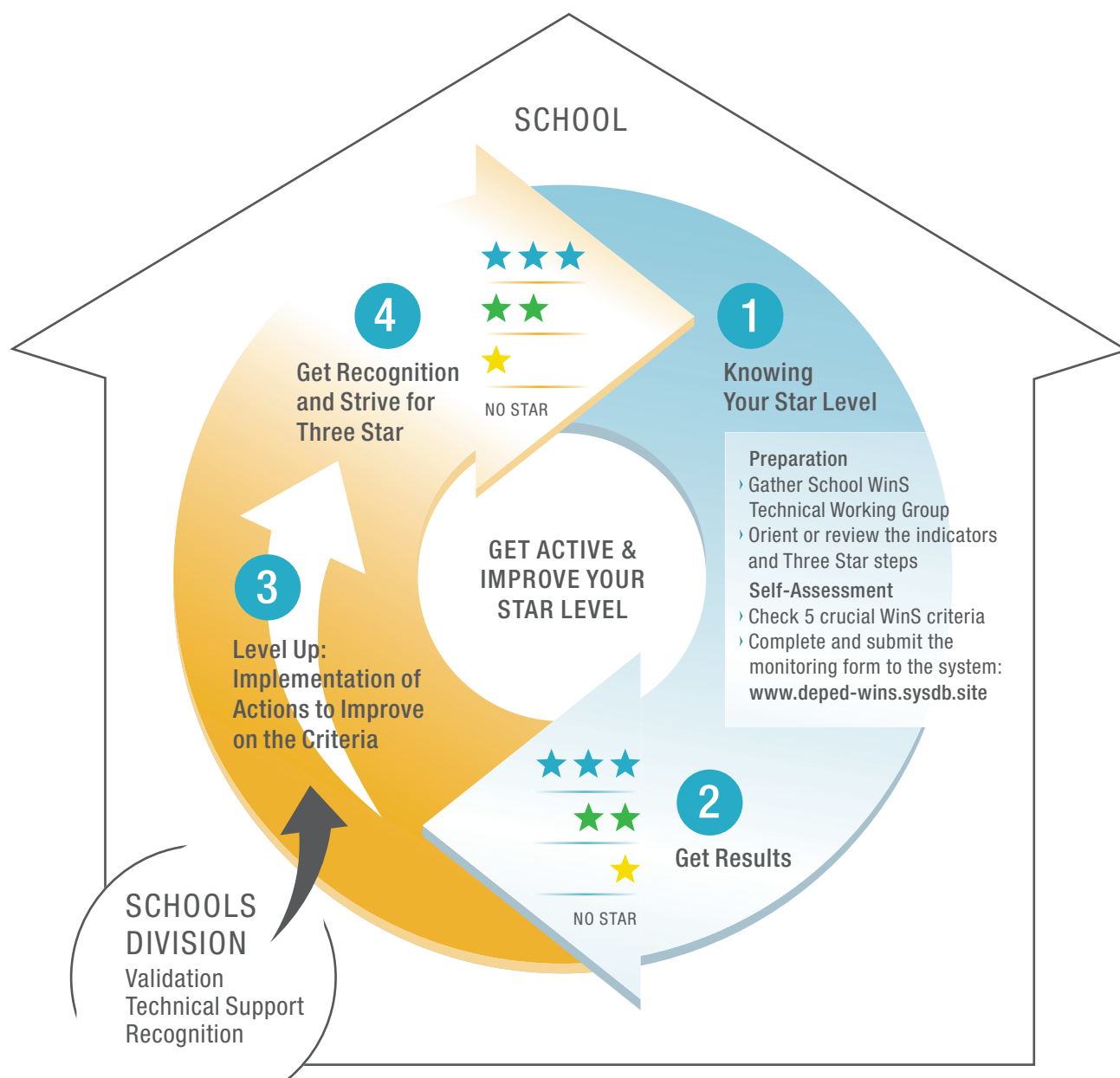
- ! Learners can concentrate better because they stay well-hydrated during class hours.
-

THREE STAR APPROACH CRITERIA: WATER

★	★★	★★★
WATER FOR DRINKING		
Safe drinking water is not provided by the school. Children are required to bring their own drinking water.	Safe drinking water is provided by the school but supply is not regular.	Safe drinking water is provided for free for all children in the school at all times.
The school coordinates with the relevant agency/office to test the quality of water.	The quality of water is tested once every calendar year in coordination with the relevant agency/office.	The quality of water is tested more than once every calendar year in coordination with the relevant agency/office.
WATER FOR WASHING, CLEANING & OTHER PURPOSES		
Regardless of source, water for cleaning is available only for certain days of the week.	Regardless of source, water for cleaning is available on a daily basis but only on certain hours of the day.	Regardless of source, water for cleaning is available on a daily basis in all school hours.



HOW TO IMPROVE?



5 CRUCIAL WinS CRITERIA



WATER FOR DRINKING

Next to air, water is the most important of the basic needs and a basic human right. A large percentage of diseases afflicting schoolchildren could be attributed to poor water supply and sanitation. Every school shall have a standard water system and its regular inspection and maintenance is important and necessary. (Education Facilities Manual, 2010)

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WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?



MAKE SAFE DRINKING WATER AVAILABLE IN SCHOOL FOR OUR LEARNERS

Providing safe drinking water ensures the health of learners by keeping them hydrated and preventing illness caused by harmful organisms and contaminants.

Safe drinking water supply should be available in the school premises at all times. While the school works towards the provision of potable water, this can be initially achieved by having all learners bring their own drinking water to school.

Diarrhea of presumed infectious origin is the tenth leading cause of death among school-age children.² Unsafe drinking water may contribute to this.



MONITOR WATER QUALITY

The DepEd WinS policy aims to ensure that water supply in all schools is safe and will not cause illness.

Water testing is key to determining its potability. This has to be done by the water district or a government-accredited laboratory. Hence, the role of the school is to monitor water quality by regularly coordinating with relevant agencies.



WHAT IS SAFE DRINKING WATER?

Safe drinking water is water intended for human consumption or for use in food preparation and related processes.

DRINKING WATER MUST BE:

Clear and does not have objectionable taste, odor, and color.

Pleasant to drink and free from all harmful organisms, chemical and radioactive substances in amounts that could be hazardous to the health of the consumer.³

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR DRINKING WATER (PNSDW 2017)

HOW CAN I PROVIDE SAFE DRINKING WATER?

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN SCHOOL

- › Whenever available, the potable water requirements for school buildings should be supplied from existing municipal or city waterworks system (e.g., private water utilities, water districts).
- › One drinking water faucet/fountain/dispenser shall be provided for every 75 learners (Education Facilities Manual, 2010).¹ Signs warning that “water here is not safe for drinking” should be installed in the event of a failed water test result, until appropriate action has been taken and the quality of water has been revalidated.
- › If your school does not have access to a potable water supply, you can consider options that is suitable to your school situation (see page 11).



HOW CAN I MAKE SURE THAT THE WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK?

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- › The drinking water source of the school needs to be tested to determine if it is safe for drinking (Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water). This will maintain and safeguard the learners' health and welfare. The frequency of water testing depends on the type of water system or source and the number of learners that access the drinking water.
- › Water testing should be carried out in coordination with the city or municipal health office. Only certified sampling personnel shall collect water samples. The samples will then be tested in the nearest private or government DOH-accredited water testing laboratory.²
- › Costs for testing drinking water sources within the school have to be addressed by the school.
- › Complete bacteriological, chemical, physical and radiological (if applicable) testing is required for newly constructed or developed water systems. The frequency for the succeeding water testing should be coordinated with the city or municipal health office.
- › If your school is receiving piped water from the water district or local waterworks system, water quality might deteriorate within the distribution system until it reaches the drinking water outlets. Therefore, point-of-use tests (from the drinking water outlet) should still be conducted.
- › If your school provides drinking water from water refilling stations, your school has to require a water quality certificate from the supplier. If your school receives an up-to-date water quality certificate from the supplier more than once a year, it is considered that your school has complied with the WinS standard.

3 OPTIONS FOR DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOL:

DRINKING WATER BROUGHT BY LEARNERS

DRINKING WATER PURCHASED BY THE SCHOOL

BOILING DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOL

OPTION: DRINKING WATER BROUGHT BY LEARNERS



ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Practical.
- ✓ Easy to carry.
- ✓ Low cost and minimal investment.

REMINDERS

Parents:

- ✓ should ensure that water bottles are clean and safe.
- ✓ should be given orientation on the proper method to clean water bottles.

Schools:

- ✓ should orient parents or guardians on ensuring that drinking water is safely sourced and handled.

OPERATION

- › Even with minimal resources, you can make drinking water available for learners by asking them to bring their own water container everyday filled with safe drinking water from home.
- › Parents and guardians should always be reminded to ensure that the drinking water that they use or allow children to carry in school comes from a safe source or has undergone treatment (e.g., boiling).

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

- › Drinking water bottles need to be cleaned after every use.
- › Plastic water bottles should be replaced as soon as there are noticeable scratches inside as these promote microbial growth.

EFFECTIVENESS

- › Highly effective in making drinking water available for learners if parents/guardians ensure the safety of the source.

EXPENSE ITEMS

Initial

Reusable food-grade water containers (glass, stainless steel, aluminum, or plastic)

Recurring

No cost for the school



THIS SIGN MEANS:
MATERIAL IS SAFE
FOR CONTACT
WITH FOOD.

CLEAN WATER BOTTLES EVERYDAY USING THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- 1 Pour out the remaining contents from the container.
- 2 Put some clean water and shake vigorously, then pour out the water.
- 3 Put some soapy water or liquid dishwashing soap and some water. If available, use a brush or sponge to clean the inside of the container.
- 4 Shake vigorously and pour out the soapy water. Repeat as needed.
- 5 Rinse with clean water.
- 6 Clean the cover as well.
- 7 Let it dry over night and it will be ready to be used again.



OPTION: DRINKING WATER PURCHASED BY THE SCHOOL

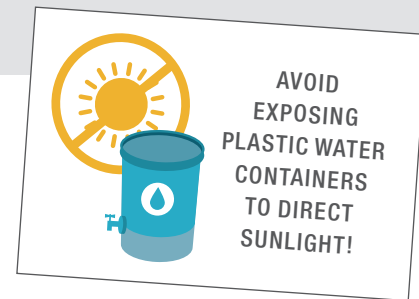


ADVANTAGES

- ✓ Vendors are available in most localities and can be monitored by health office.
- ✓ With proper regulation, accredited water vendors/suppliers provide guaranteed safe drinking water.

REMINDERS

- ✓ The school needs to allocate budget or mobilize resources to purchase water (see SBM section).
- ✓ Ensure proper handling to prevent contamination.
- ✓ Buy only from vendors with updated sanitary permits.



OPERATION

- › Drinking water vendor should have business and sanitary permits.
- › Water should be hygienically delivered and installed.
- › Water should be dispensed safely through containers with taps or through a water dispenser. Swivel-type taps are easier to use for very young children and learners with disabilities.
- › The dispenser or container should be placed on a clean, sturdy surface elevated from ground with the tap/dispenser within learners' reach.

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

- › Water dispensers need to be checked for algal growth and cleaned regularly.
- › Once loaded in a water dispenser, drinking water has to be consumed within 2 to 3 days.
- › The tap of the water dispenser may need replacement after a period of use.

EFFECTIVENESS

- › Highly effective if purchased from accredited or licensed vendors.
- › Available for the entire classroom.

EXPENSE ITEMS

Initial

Water dispenser, such as jerry can or container with swivel-type tap

Recurring

Purchasing drinking water – per 20 liter container

Water dispenser tap replacement

Cleaning materials for the water container (dishwashing soap, liquid)

KEEP A COPY OF THE
BUSINESS AND SANITARY
PERMITS OF WATER
REFILLING STATIONS



OPTION: BOILING DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOL



ADVANTAGE

- ✓ Widely available and feasible with local materials.

REMINDERS

- ✓ Allocate budget for fuel. However, costs may be reduced if recycled fuel sources are used.
- ✓ Schools should take note of the capacity of the boiling equipment and the number of learners it will service.
- ✓ Ensure that the boiling equipment, water container, and water are handled safely and hygienically.
- ✓ As much as possible, make sure that the water used for boiling is visibly clean and clear.

OPERATION

- › Water for drinking should be brought to a rolling boil for at least 3 minutes.
- › Boiled water should be allowed to cool and handled safely and hygienically. Handwashing with soap should be done prior to handling.
- › The boiled water should be stored in a clean, covered container, and dispensed hygienically.
- › The dispenser or container should be placed on a clean, sturdy surface elevated from ground with the tap/dispenser within learners' reach.
- › Avoid exposing plastic water containers to direct sunlight.

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

- › Water containers and dispensers need to be checked for algal growth and cleaned regularly.

EFFECTIVENESS

- › Highly effective if boiled properly, and stored and handled safely.
- › Available for the entire classroom.

EXPENSE ITEMS

Initial

Water dispenser, ideally with swivel-type tap – 20 liter

Jerry can, ideally swivel-type tap – 10-liter/20-liter

Gas burner, pot or kettle for boiling

Recurring

Electricity or fuel (LPG, coal) for boiling

Water (if piped connection)

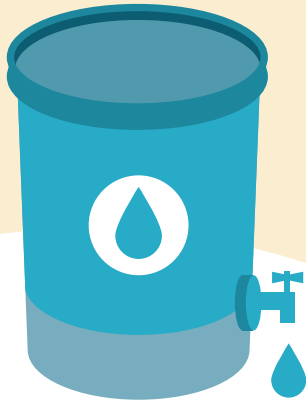
Cleaning materials for the dispenser (dishwashing soap, liquid)

Water dispenser tap replacement

DRINKING WATER
IN A DISPENSER
IS BEST CONSUMED
WITHIN 2 TO 3 DAYS



POINTERS: SAFE STORAGE OF DRINKING WATER



- › Choose a clean, covered drinking water container that will allow easy dispensing, refilling and cleaning.
- › Make sure that the container is known or certified to be safe for drinking water storage or food grade.



Learners and teachers/staff responsible for handling or collecting drinking water should wash their hands with soap beforehand to prevent contamination of the drinking water.



Inspect, clean, and disinfect the drinking water container regularly.



Wash containers thoroughly with soap and clean water.

Do not use the drinking water container for any other purpose. !



CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SOLUTIONS FOR DRINKING WATER
DOABLE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT
AVAILABLE MATERIALS IN THE LOCAL AREA
FEASIBLE WITH LOCAL KNOWHOW AND SKILLS



WATER TREATMENT OPTIONS REQUIRING TECHNICAL SUPERVISION

There are other water treatment options available. However, their effectiveness depends on strict compliance to proper operation and maintenance procedures.

FILTRATION:

- › Biosand filter
- › Ceramic filter
- › Multi-stage filter

CHLORINATION:

- › Stock solution of diluted chlorine
- › Chlorination of water sources including tube wells and protected wells
- › Use of chlorine tablets

CONSULT YOUR LOCAL SANITARIAN!

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Should my school treat the water to make it safe for drinking?

Buying drinking water from refilling stations is the most expensive option for schools. Treating water is more economical, especially if the source water is already of high quality. There are a number of low-cost options suitable for different settings and financial and human resources to ensure water is safe for drinking.

How much water should a child drink every day? Children need to drink more water when engaged in physical activity or during hot days. A water break should be part of the daily school routine, especially during sports and after snacks. The European Food Safety Authority recommends 6 to 8 glasses per day. Given that learners spend half of their waking hours in school, then, they should drink at least 1 liter or 4 glasses of water while in school.

My school is located in the mountain and the only source of water we have are from the nearby springs. How can we provide safe drinking water to our learners? Spring water in mountainous areas is usually of high quality if the spring and its catchment area are protected from contamination. Test the water quality of the filtered and/or disinfected water to make sure it is safe.

Why should we promote that children drink water? Studies have shown that inadequate water intake negatively affects physical and mental performance. On the other hand, drinking water has been shown to improve attention in school⁴ and general wellbeing. Drinking water after a meal or snack also contributes to good oral health. The consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages has been recognized as one of the key contributors to obesity in children and adolescents⁵ and schools are ideal entry points to promote the habit of drinking water instead of sweetened drinks as an essential life skill for preventing obesity and dental caries. Finally, staying well hydrated is important for maintaining healthy kidneys.

How is water contaminated (source, collection, transport, storage)?

Water can be contaminated by microbial, chemical or physical contaminants from source to mouth by various means. Surface waters are often contaminated by wastes from commercial or industrial processes, or directly by humans and animals. Groundwater is often of higher quality as the water has traveled through the soil acting as a filter, but might contain higher levels of naturally occurring heavy metals. Also, close to the seashore, groundwater might be salty. During collection, transport and storage water might get contaminated if the containers used are not clean or people handling the water have not washed their hands beforehand. Storage containers should be kept closed and cleaned regularly.



WATER FOR WASHING, CLEANING & OTHER PURPOSES

Ensuring regular supply of water allows learners to properly conduct the daily hygiene activities, for girls to attend to their menstrual hygiene needs, and for keeping washing and sanitation facilities clean and functional.

THREE STAR APPROACH CRITERIA

★	★★	★★★
WATER FOR WASHING, CLEANING & OTHER PURPOSES		
Regardless of source, water for cleaning is available only for certain days of the week.	Regardless of source, water for cleaning is available on a daily basis but only on certain hours of the day.	Regardless of source, water for cleaning is available on a daily basis in all school hours.



WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?



WATER SOURCE:
DETERMINE A WATER SOURCE
FOR THE SCHOOL



WATER STORAGE:
ENSURE UNINTERRUPTED
SUPPLY BY STORING WATER
FOR CLEANING



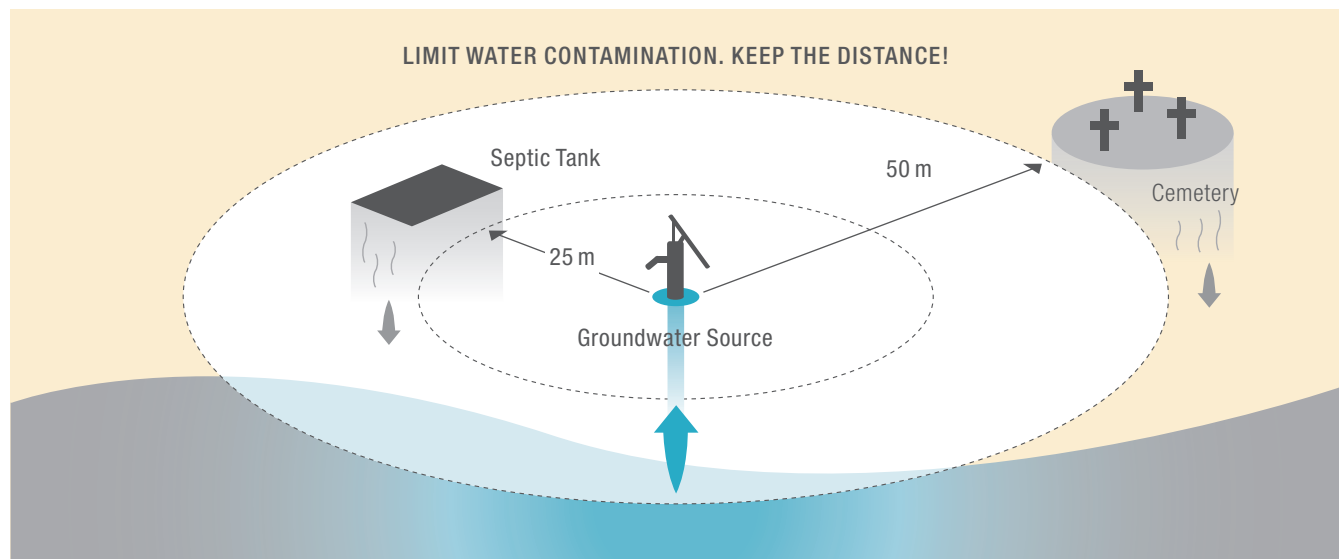
WATER DISTRIBUTION:
ENSURE THAT WATER IS
AVAILABLE WHERE IT IS NEEDED

POINTERS: WATER SOURCE

Quality: Water for cleaning and toilet flushing does not need to be potable, but it is recommended that it is acceptable (odour, colour) for use. Water for personal hygiene should meet higher quality standards as contaminants might be absorbed or ingested. Greywater from handwashing facilities could be reused for toilet flushing if water is scarce.

Location: Groundwater supply sources like wells should be at least 25 m away from septic tanks and 50 m away from a cemetery to limit contamination. If there are no other options, the water should be frequently monitored for quality and treated before it can be used for personal hygiene.

The succeeding pages provide information on potential water sources.





PIPED WATER CONNECTION

Apply for a connection with the water district or the local government unit water provider to get connected to the local piped water system. Water quality from these sources should be assured and potable. Water prices depend on the supplier and are calculated based on the water meter reading.



PROTECTED SPRING ON SCHOOL PREMISES

Make sure there are no point sources of contamination (e.g., septic tank, garbage dump) within 25 m upstream of the spring. It is important to provide adequate protection against contamination from human or animal activities of these water sources. This can be done by:

- › Diverting surface water away from the spring
- › Constructing an enclosure for the spring
- › Fencing the area around the spring
- › Protecting the catchment area from pollution

POTENTIAL WATER SOURCES



COMMUNAL DEEP WELL OR SPRING

If there is a communal water supply close to the school, water could be collected and carried to the school. A roster for collection should be developed and could include learners, parents, janitors and/or volunteers. Small children should not be involved in carrying heavy loads. Water quality from these sources is variable.



DEEP WELL ON SCHOOL PREMISES

The required depth of the well depends on the conditions of the subsurface formations and the groundwater level during the dry season. Depending on the depth, wells could be dug or have to be drilled. Wells should be located preferably upstream (but at least 25 m away) from contamination sources like septic tanks, garbage dumps, etc. Extraction of water can be via hand or motor pump. The well head should be protected from outside contamination especially in areas that are prone to flooding. Backflushing might be required if yields decrease significantly. Construction and operation of deep wells are subject to the provision of the Water Code of the Philippines. A drilling permit and a water permit have to be acquired from the National Water Resources Council or local alternative.





RAINWATER CATCHMENT SYSTEM

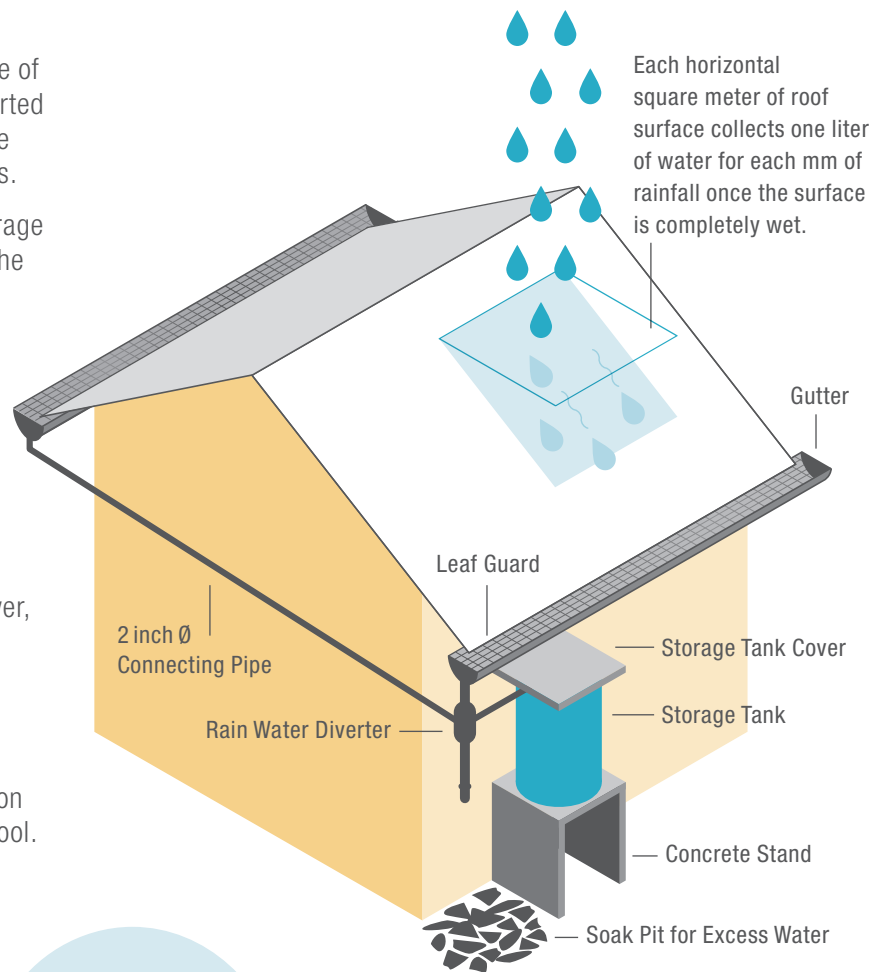
Rainwater catchment systems shall be installed in schools to ensure water supply for proper hygiene and sanitation during emergencies and in areas that have no access to regular water supply.

Rainwater harvesting is the practice of collecting rainwater before it runs off or infiltrates into the soil and provides an independent water supply of good quality water.



POINTERS: RAINWATER CATCHMENT

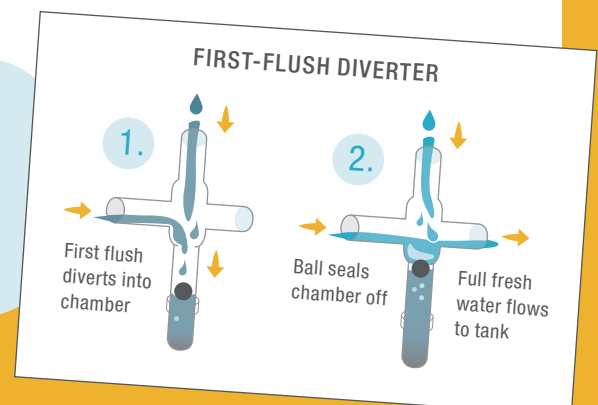
- › Rainwater is collected at the edge of the roof through gutters and diverted into a storage tank. Runoff can be collected from metal or tiled roofs.
- › The roofs, pipes, gutters and storage tanks should be cleaned before the rainy season to control potential contamination.
- › A leaf guard or gutter screen should be installed to prevent bigger sized materials to block the pipe and fill up the tank.
- › Rainwater does not need treatment if it is used for washing, toilet flushing or cleaning. However, it needs to be disinfected if it is to be used for drinking.
- › The size of the storage tank is based on the roof area, average monthly rainfall in the rainy season and monthly demand of your school.
- › The storage tank should be cleaned every six months.



TIPS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HARVESTED RAINWATER

Use a first-flush diverter to separate the first several liters of rain as roofs collect dust, debris and bird droppings.

Use a floating draw-off mechanism to enable collection of water from the top of the storage tank and allow sediments to settle at the bottom.



POINTERS: WATER STORAGE

- › Having water storage in schools is essential for preventing water interruption during school hours. This is especially true in areas with dry spells or irregular water supply. Several options are offered depending on your school situation:
 - Water pressure can be created with elevated tank. However, a pump is usually required to fill the tank.
 - Water can be stored in earthenware containers, ferro-cement tanks or plastic tanks.
- › Stored water should be covered to prevent evaporation, contamination, and mosquitoes from breeding.
- › The construction or installation of elevated water tanks should be considered when constructing multi-storey school buildings.




POINTERS: WATER DISTRIBUTION


- › Piping for school-wide water distribution can be installed with additional resources.
- › Water piping regulations inside the school buildings and premises should be observed:
 - Water supply from private sources should not be connected to the public water supply system.
 - No drinking water outlet shall be connected to a non-potable water line.
 - The water pipe shall be at least 30 cm above the top of any sewer or drain line.
- › If water is not piped to the different washing and sanitation facilities, the school should consider using elevated water containers, especially for handwashing facilities.
- › Water can be fetched from recommended water sources and stored in covered pails or containers. Refill the containers regularly and as needed. Dippers (i.e. “tabo”) should be provided for users.
- › Ensure proper drainage of used water to prevent mosquitos from breeding (see sanitation booklet for further information).



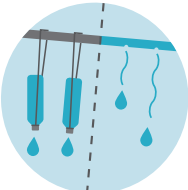
YOU CAN CONSERVE WATER AND REDUCE YOUR WATER BILL BY




Routinely checking for leaking pipes and faucets and have them repaired as needed.




Turning off the water while soaping hands, brushing teeth, and scrubbing kitchenware.



Installing punched pipes or tippy taps for group handwashing facilities.



Installing pour flush toilets instead of cistern-flush toilets.



Reusing waste water from handwashing to water ornamental plants.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How can I improve the availability of water in my school? There are a number of options like water collection from communal water sources, wells or rainwater harvesting if no piped water connection is available. Water storage is also a vital component of any water supply system and can help to cover for periods without water supply. Regular maintenance and repair of the water supply system including water pumps should be ensured.

How much water does a child need for basic hygiene while in school? As a rule of thumb, about five (5) liters of water per child per day are needed for hygiene and cleaning, i.e. about 1 m³ per child per year. The related costs depend on your type of water source. Piped water is usually the most expensive option, but local government units can be convinced to pay the water bills. A well with pump has high capital costs at the start but is less expensive in the long run, while rainwater collection is often the most affordable option, as the water is provided for free.

What can I use grey water for? Waste water from handwashing is called grey water. It contains only low levels of contamination and can be reused for toilet flushing, cleaning and gardening.

FOR SCHOOLS WITHOUT WATER WITHIN ITS PREMISES:

- › Assess the sources (including water testing of source).
- › Design connection or water system applicable to context.
- › Identify collection, handling and storage schemes.
- › Test the water quality to identify if there is a need for water treatment or a separate source for drinking water.
- › If piped water is not yet feasible, identify temporary schemes to provide water to school until permanent solutions are identified.

FOR SCHOOLS WITH EXISTING PIPED CONNECTIONS:

- › Assess if the school water supply systems needs improvement to meet distribution and demand (quantity).
- › In some contexts, additional piping connection inside the school, establishment of elevated water tanks or cisterns, and other storage options need to be identified for better distribution and reduction of time for water collection.
- › In some cases, motorized pumps are needed to supply water, this needs further planning on the capacity of the school to pay for additional bills and maintenance of equipment.

SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT



WHAT LEADERSHIP TASKS DO I NEED TO DO?



ORGANIZE THE TEAM



KNOW THE SITUATION



WORK ON SYSTEM-WIDE SOLUTIONS



CHECK AND REPORT ON PROGRESS

ORGANIZE THE TEAM

Important to the SBM practice are the principles of “shared governance, accountability, transparency and strengthening of community channels to facilitate flow of information and expand linkages” (RA 9155 Governance of Basic Education Act).

Thus, it is best practice to establish the School’s WinS Technical Working Group (TWG) – or have the School Governing Council – take accountability for reaching WinS National Standards (Three Star level).

Working with the school team creates a network of committed and task-focused members for implementing solutions.



KNOW THE SITUATION

1 There are only three Water indicators that is vital for compliance:

- › Safety of drinking water
- › Collaboration to ensure testing of water happens in school
- › Water for cleaning in school

Hence, review the results of these three items in the school’s Three-Star Report with the School WinS Technical Working Group (TWG) or School Governing Council. Note that the “Safe drinking Water” is also one of the five (5) crucial indicators required before obtaining any Star level.

2 Identify which of the three (3) Water indicators are rated low. These signify the needed improvement/s.

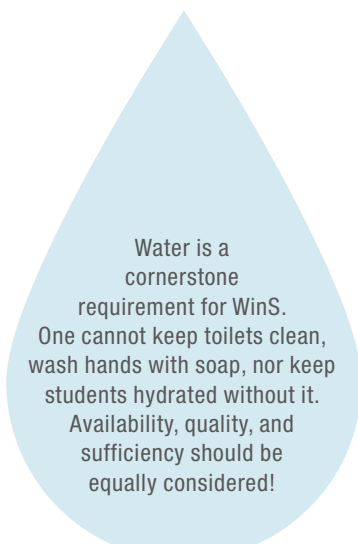
- › Discuss with the WinS TWG the factors why the school is unable to comply with basic standards on Water. Find out what other information should be gathered to determine bottlenecks. Possible issues may range from “No access to any water at all” to “having access to water from natural sources without the benefit of water testing”
- › Remember that the responsibility of the school is limited to finding out the results of the water testing rather than doing the testing itself.

Sanitation	Water ★★	0 Star	Cleaning ★★
	Separated Toilets	Security of	Wash Facility for

WORK ON SYSTEM-WIDE SOLUTIONS

1 Set objectives and targets to have potable water in school and access to water for cleaning. This can be done by consolidating all challenges and/or causes of the water problems in school. It will be helpful to categorize your targets based on the following water areas.

You can opt to tabulate, the school situation and strategies to be able to have a map of problems and solutions.



Water is a cornerstone requirement for WinS. One cannot keep toilets clean, wash hands with soap, nor keep students hydrated without it. Availability, quality, and sufficiency should be equally considered!

2 Identify strategies to resolve challenges and hindering factors. Once the TWG has identified the main issues and improvement objectives, brainstorm on possible solutions to achieve the improvement targets/objectives. The earlier sections of this Water booklet will help you with tangible solutions.

- › Select strategies that will resolve challenges on water and/or achieve improvement objectives at the same time.
- › Identify specific activities, implementation dates and accountable school personnel.
- › There are some cases where the solution to the water situation in the school is “outside the school’s control”. This situation calls for the technical assistance of the Schools Division Office (SDO). Lay out a list of support that the school would need from the SDO. Discuss the requirements and agree on common actionable items.
- › It should be noted that key to solving water issues in school is collaboration with the school community, local government and partners (e.g. water providers). This is due to the fact that water is mainly a basic public responsibility of government rather than the concern of the school alone.

EXAMPLE: WATER SITUATION AND IMPROVEMENT OBJECTIVES

WATER AREAS	SITUATION	OBJECTIVES
WATER SOURCE What are possible sources of water for the school?		
QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER Is the water in school potable or not?		
AVAILABILITY/SUFFICIENCY OF WATER FOR DRINKING Is there enough water for drinking?		
AVAILABILITY / SUFFICIENCY OF WATER FOR CLEANING AND OTHER PURPOSES Is there enough water for cleaning and hygiene activities?		



WATER TARGETS

- › Obtain sustainable access to water.
- › Set-up a system to ensure safety of water for drinking.

RESOLUTION – ESTABLISH COLLABORATION WITH:

- › Your school community should choose the water supply sources based on a critical analysis of the feasibility of the available options. Schools might need to establish piped-connection from an existing water system or source, or put up the school's own water supply system (e.g. rain catchment system).
- › In these cases, available technical support from engineers or experts at the city or municipal government units or within the schools division office could be tapped to guide the schools in assessing their water sources and designing their water systems.

STRATEGY

- › LGU for a possible piped-water system and supporting a rain catchment system
- › Water district for regular water testing and obtain copy of results
- › Parents for
 - a) regular maintenance of the rain catchment system
 - b) obtaining potable water using solutions such as boiling of water or water filtration.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

- › Discuss with the relevant SDO supervisor (e.g. PSDS) about the collaboration needed with the Local School Board, LGU and water district. Set-up a specific meeting date and communicate the agenda items ahead of time. Ensure that the Local School Board is made aware of your schools needs to obtain support from the Special Education Fund.
- › During the PTCA assembly, communicate the WinS Water targets. Ensure that the WinS Water three star results and analysis of challenges are discussed with the PTCA. It will help if the members of the TWG will assist the school head in explaining to the PTCA.

EXAMPLE: IDENTIFY STRATEGY



SCHOOL WATER REPORT: 1 STAR

CHALLENGES / HINDERING FACTORS

- › Limited access to water sources. The possible source of water is a nearby spring or a potential ground water (deep well).
- › Water for drinking is brought by children in school.

3 Institutionalize actions for improvements

- › Adjust the regular school plans to accommodate the resolutions to improve the Water situation in the schools. This may be the Annual Implementation Plan if the improvement actions are within a scope of one year; and the School Improvement Plan (SIP) for long-term solutions.
- › Adjust the school calendar to accommodate important implementation activities, such as group handwashing activities
- › Allocate funds and staff for the maintenance of water systems, especially water storage and distribution pipes
- › Communicate water conservation measures to learners, school community and staff. It is important to emphasize this topic in the school program such as homeroom, guidance and non-curricular activities and programs.

CHECK AND REPORT ON PROGRESS

- 1 Periodically check the progress towards achieving the targets of improving the water situation of the school (identified milestone outputs).
- 2 Provide the school community with a copy of the progress report on improving the water situation of the school to keep everyone interested in pursuing school WinS targets.
- 3 Quite important is to discuss the work with the WinS TWG so the team will be able to adjust plans as needed.
- 4 In the event that the school WinS TWG considerably improved the water situation of the school, it is good practice to recognize performance and celebrate successes.

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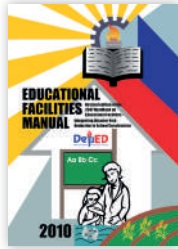
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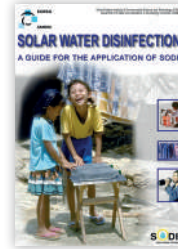
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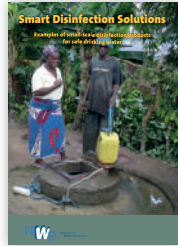
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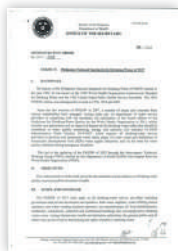
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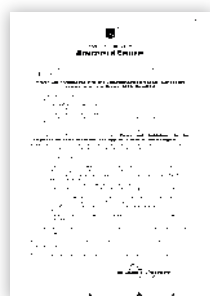
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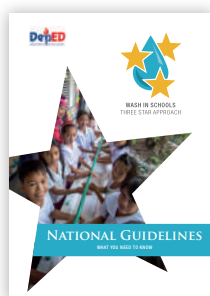
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Policy and Guidelines for the comprehensive WinS Program



National Guidelines – What you need to know
Brochure (6 pages); overview of all Three Star Approach criteria



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