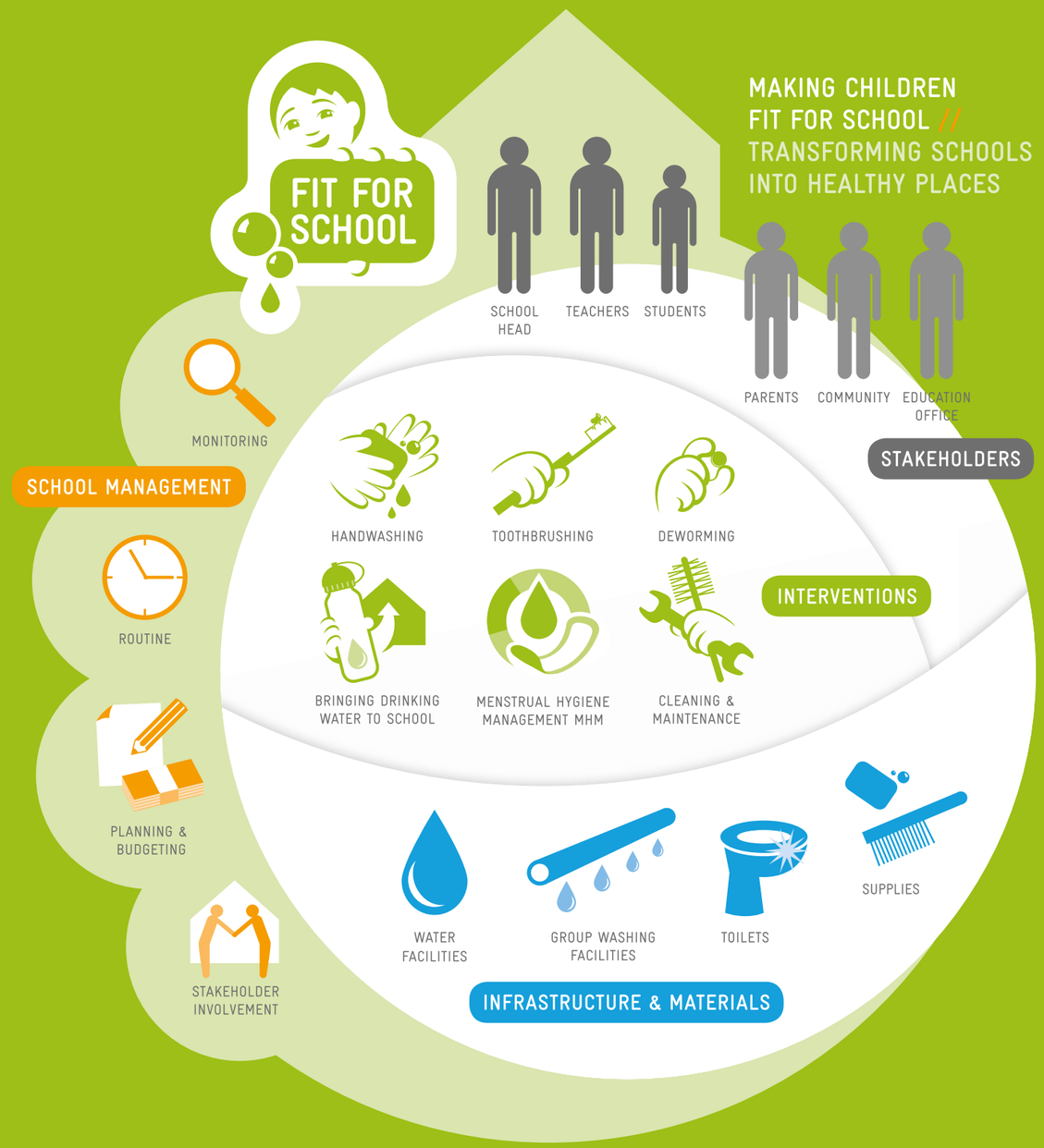
CATALOGUE

Cambodia
Group Washing Facilities

Low, Medium and High Cost Solutions

FIT FOR SCHOOL



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Background

Guidelines for Minimum Requirements for WASH in Schools

In 2016, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport in Cambodia published the "Guidelines for Minimum Requirements for WASH in Schools".
The guidelines are designed for stepwise improvements of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) infrastructure and hygiene behavior in schools to reach the national goal of water and sanitation access for all in 2025.

Minimum Requirements for WASH in Schools // An overview is presented on page 6 and 7.

Group Washing Facilities

This group washing facility catalogue supports the implementation of the guidelines for Minimum Requirements by offering an overview of existing facilities in Kampot Province as an inspiration for schools all over Cambodia. The facilities are used for daily supervised group handwashing and toothbrushing activities – needed to achieve the 2nd and 3rd star in the category handwashing facilities of the Minimum Requirements. Daily hygiene group activities in schools are a simple, cost-effective way to promote health and good education of children. Different schools need different solutions, depending on their number of students, accessibility of water, the size of the compound and of course the available resources.

Key Facts for Group Washing Facilities // To serve students for a long time, group washing facilities should take a number of aspects into consideration which are presented on page 9.

Scaling-Up WASH in Schools

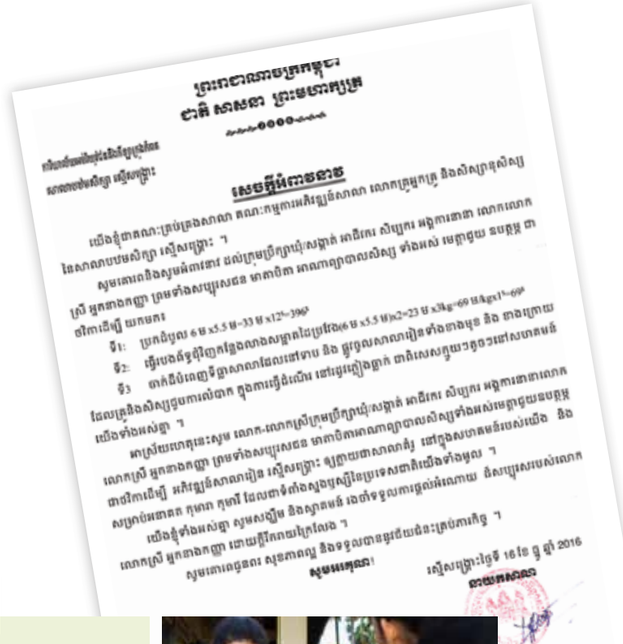
In 2015, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) decided to focus their scale-up strategy in one province first and establish a working model for the rest of the country. Kampot Province was chosen for the scale-up. As of February 2017, through the structure of the Provincial Education Office (PoE) and District Education Offices (DoE), Kampot Province has scaled-up group hygiene activities to 142 primary schools (44 % of primary schools) within less than two years.

From March to June 2017, SEAMEO INNOTECH and GIZ, in collaboration with the Provincial Office of Education, Youth and Sport Kampot conducted a study looking into the nature, processes and success factors that enabled the province to scale-up.

6 Key Success Factors for WASH in Schools Management // Six aspects were identified as factors to successfully manage WASH in Schools on provincial and district level to reach a large number of schools and to ensure quality of implementation of hygiene activities. See page 8.

Community Involvement

Every day, school is the place where students spend most of their time. It is where they expand their knowledge, explore their skills and learn about life. The school community, parents, teachers, local officials and religious leaders can support making schools a safe learning environment, promoting both health and educational success at the same time. While support can come in different forms like labour, financial or in kind contributions, it is clear that the school principal and the School Supporting Committee have key roles in organising support.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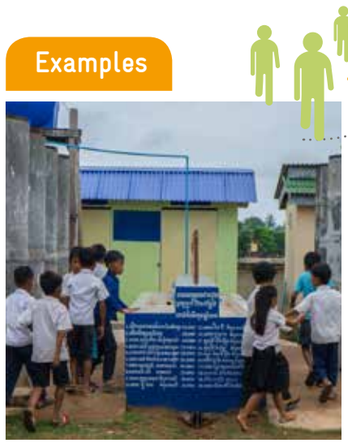
Examples



Request letter // The principal of Reaksmey Sangkros primary school wrote this request letter. The letter makes clear what kind of support is needed to transform the school into a healthier place. This kind of planning and transperency leads to trust from community members. →

Donor List // Ang Chaopunha Primary School in Chhuck district, Kampot, lists all donors directly on the facility. This contributes to transparency and accountability – and in the long run to a successful implementation of daily activities through strengthening the relationship between school and community. ↑

Donation box // Tropang Khvar primary school in Angkor Chey district, Kampot Province, engages the nearby pagoda for fundraising activities. The monks placed a donation box in the pagoda and asked the community for contributions. The water is also supplied by the pagoda. ←

Overview // Minimum Requirements for WASH in Schools

DRINKING WATER

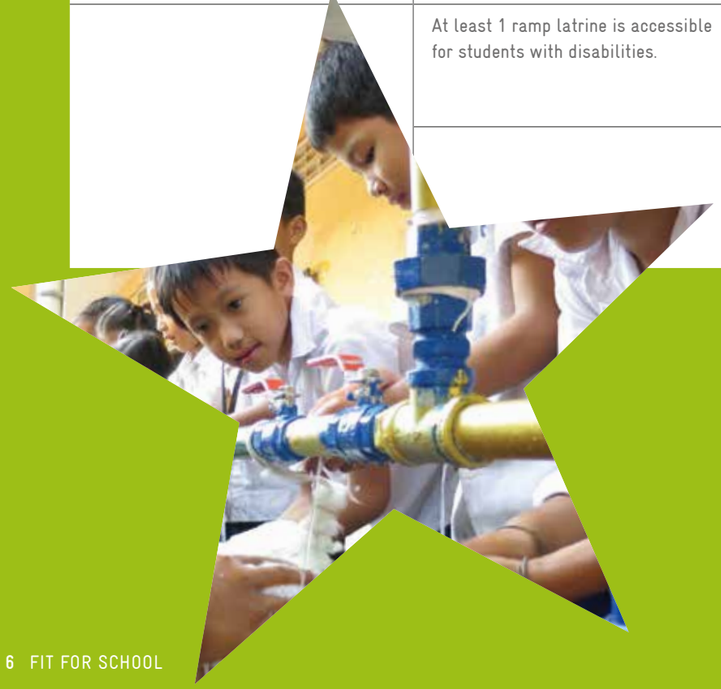
All students have safe drinking water in schools.

★	★★	★★★
All students have safe drinking water, at least 500 ml per shift by bringing from home or from other sources.	Safe drinking water is provided by the school, but irregularly and not for all students. Students need to bring water from home or other sources.	Safe drinking water is provided by the school to all students at all times.

LATRINES & URINALS

All students can use functional and clean latrines in both shifts.

★	★★	★★★
The school has 1 latrine for boys and 1 latrine for girls.	School has more than 1 latrine for boys and 1 latrine for girls.	Latrine facilities meet national standards (2 latrines and 3 urinals per 100 boys, 3 latrines per 100 girls).
	At least 1 ramp latrine is accessible for students with disabilities.	Water for cleaning and flushing comes from an improved water source. Improved sources are: piped water, protected wells, rain water, tube well.
		Sanitary pads are available for female students in emergency cases.
		Girl's latrines have rubbish bins for Menstrural Hygiene Management.



HANDWASHING FACILITIES

All students can use handwashing facilities with water and soap.

★	★★	★★★
A basic handwashing facility is next to each latrine or/and classroom.	School has at least one functional group handwashing facility.	More handwashing facilities are available for daily supervised hygiene activities.
	School has schedule for daily group handwashing.	All students participate in daily supervised group handwashing.
		All students brush teeth every day.
		Water must come from an improved water source. Improved sources are: piped water, protected wells, rain water, tube well.

ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY

All students participate in daily cleaning of school premise, classrooms, latrines, and washing facilities. No waste in school premises and classroom.

★	★★	★★★
School has at least one waste bin per classroom and latrine, and they are used.	School has at least 2 waste bins separated (recyclable and non-recyclable solid waste).	School must have the 3-systems to separate waste management (recyclable, non-recyclable, and organic waste).
		School has fence surrounding school grounds and a fence surrounding the water pond.
		All students are allowed to consume only healthy and safe food in school.

Key Success Factors // WASH in Schools Management

1

Integration of WASH in Schools in Existing Processes //

- Provincial, district and cluster meetings
- Monitoring visits, etc.

2

Setting targets for scale-up //

- Concrete and realistic targets to measure progress

3

Leadership: Commitment of High Level can Drive Scale-up Process //

- Identify the right people to push for scale (e.g., Provincial School Health Committees, PoE Deputy Directors)

4

Building Capacities of DoEs and Clusters //

- Through learning exchanges
- Through advice during regular meetings

5

Strong Advocacy and Provision of Support to Schools //

- Advice during meetings
- Sharing videos, manual, etc. during meetings
- Highlight hygiene activities, together with construction of group washing facilities

6

Support and Cooperation of School Level Stakeholders //

- Community members can support WASH improvements in different ways

Key Aspects // Group Washing Facilities

Child Perspective //

Students are the users of the facility. They have to like it! The dimensions of the facility should be appropriate for students to use and to clean. If a bucket needs to be refilled manually, students must be able to do it. Colorful facilities will motivate the students to use it and to sustain the functionality. Most important for children is to learn from a peer Face-to-face facilities will promote this.

Community Involvement //

Community involvement is the key for a sustainable facility. Minor repairs and maintenance is required for all kind of hardware infrastructure, also for group washing facilities. The school community is a great source of resources to build, enhance and sustain facilities. Engage stakeholders in the community from the very beginning to discuss what kind of facility fits best in the surrounding and to clarify roles and responsibilities.

Location //

The facility should be located near the classroom and it should not disturb other activities. This will save time and the group activities can be included easily in the daily schedule.

Number of Facilities/Outlets //

The more children can use the facility at the same time the better. This saves time when conducting the activities. Try to build enough facilities to cover at least 50% of your students. The more the better!

Height //

The height should be child friendly! About 80 cm for the pipe or bottle and 50 cm for the basin, if you plan to have a basin.

Holes //

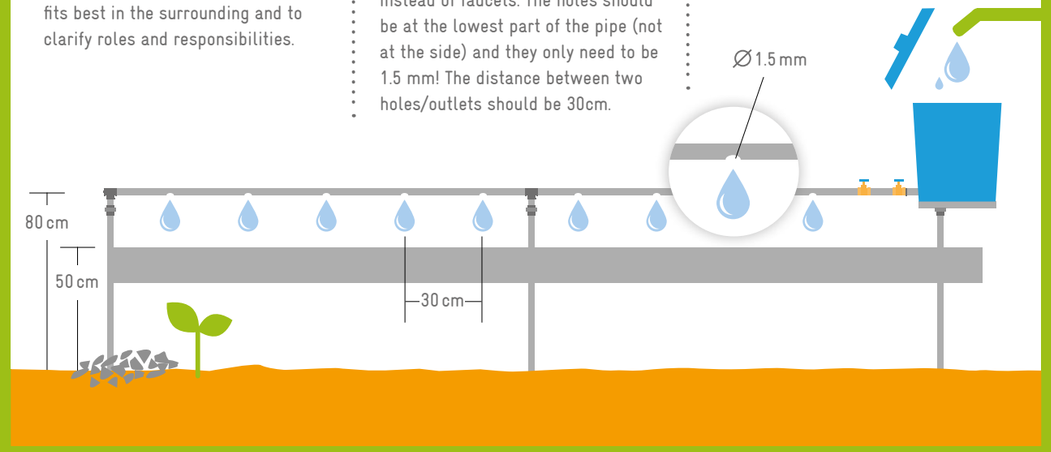
Use a punched pipe (metal or plastic) instead of faucets. The holes should be at the lowest part of the pipe (not at the side) and they only need to be 1.5 mm! The distance between two holes/outlets should be 30cm.

Manually Refillable Water Source //

Many schools don't have reliable access to piped water. For those schools a self-contained bucket system is a good solution. Even if you already have water access it is recommended to have a manually refillable water bucket. This assures the facility can be used even if there is no running water.

Drainage //

Lower quantity of water also makes the disposal easier. Make sure there is proper drainage! In case you don't use a basin a flower bed can be created under the facility. If you use a basin build a gravel bed around the drainage pipe.



1 Low Cost Solutions

The first step to a more hygienic and healthy school environment does not require a lot of money.

Getting started

By using locally available materials, costs for functional handwashing facilities that accommodate larger groups of students can be kept low. It can be as simple as using plastic bottles. These simple yet effective designs focus on children's needs and address hygiene practices. Even the most basic forms can still make a big impact on the health of students in the school.

The following examples are low-cost solutions that effectively engage students in daily handwashing and toothbrushing practices, constructed from available materials and easy to maintain.

Phnom Toch Primary School // Dong Tong District, Kampot

The facility of this remote school is located in front of the classrooms, the existing roof provides shade. It consists of two punched PVC pipes, wooden posts and a water tank for manual refilling. Waste water is directly used to water the flowers.

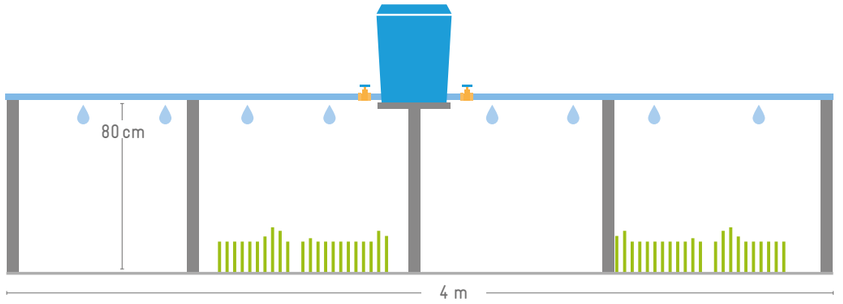
Installation	easy
Durability of material	middle
Manually refillable water supply	yes
Cost efficiency	high
Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	2
Water source	Pond + electric pump
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 62,000 / US$15.50
Labor costs	–
Additional costs for a water tank (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 3,100 / US$0.78
Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	10
Planned number of students per facility	20
Material costs per facility	KHR 31,000 / US$7.75
Labor costs per facility	–

Best for schools with:
- Limited resources
- Limited community support

Design features:
- Punched pipe
- Distance between the outlets: 30 cm
- Height: 60 cm for preschool, 80 cm for primary school
- Usable from both sides

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Wooden and concrete post
- plastic bucket

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of the bucket
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Maintain functionality of water pump
- Cleaning of flower bed



Chordom Primary School // Chhuk District, Kampot

The facility is located in front of the classroom. It is made of PVC pipe, metal bars to hold the pipe and a concrete foundation to elevate a water tank with lid. The facility is manually refilled and waste water is directly used for watering the flowers.

Installation	middle
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	yes
Cost efficiency	high

Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	3
Water source	Piped water + container
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 204,000 / US$51.00
Labor costs	KHR 70,000 / US$17.50
Additional costs for a roof (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 9,133 / US$2.30

Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	10
Planned number of students per facility	10
Material costs per facility	KHR 68,000 / US$17.00
Labor costs per facility	KHR 23,333 / US$5.83

128 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in **5** rounds

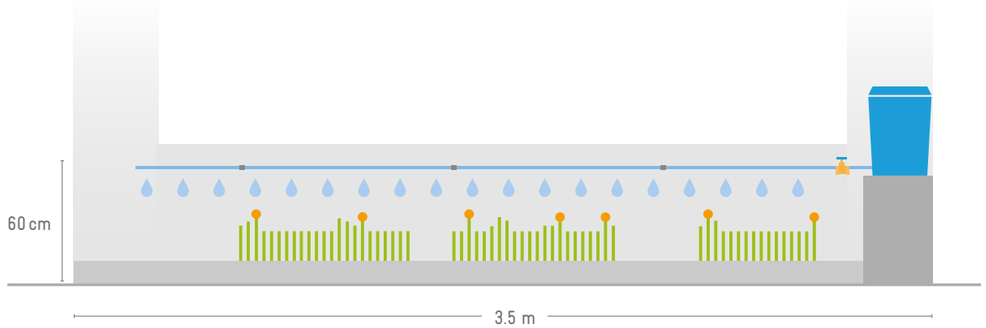
Best for schools with:
- Limited resources

Community involvement:
- NGO supported with materials

Design features:
- Punched PVC pipe
- Wall mount: Distance between the outlets: 30 cm; Height: 60 cm

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Metal bar as wall mount
- Concrete and bricks
- Water tank with lid

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of the bucket
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Cleaning of flower bed



Keathavong Primary School // Banteay Meas District, Kampot

The facility is located in front of the school building and near the football field. It consists of a punched PVC pipe hanging in an iron frame above a halved PVC pipe. The waste water is drained into a nearby rice field.

Installation	middle
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	no
Cost efficiency	middle

Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	1
Water source	Pond + electric pump
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 310,000 / US$77.50
Labor costs	KHR 100,000 / US$25.00
Additional costs for a water tank (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 11,390 / US$2.85

Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	18
Planned number of students per facility	36
Material costs per facility	KHR 310,000 / US$77.50
Labor costs per facility	KHR 100,000 / US$25.00

424 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 12 rounds

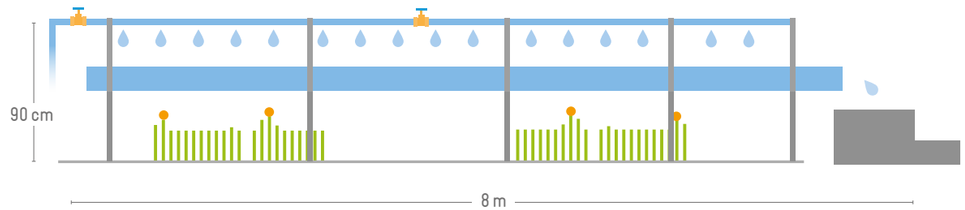
Best for schools with:
- Sufficient space

Community involvement:
- Fundraising
- Labor

Design features:
- Punched pipe
- Usable from both sides
- Distance between the outlets: 45 cm
- Height: 90 cm
- Length: 8 m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Metal for posts and frame
- Big PVC pipe used as basin

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Maintain functionality of water supply



2 Medium Cost Solutions

With financial support from the school community, durable and effective facilities can be constructed from materials and tools that are available in the local market.

Getting started

The ideal functional handwashing facility is user-friendly, adequate for groups of students at the same time, easy to maintain, affordable and long-lasting. Solutions for durable group facilities can come in different forms and shapes, using construction and plumbing materials that are available in local markets in order to ensure that they can be easily repaired. While they require some initial investment, the costs are usually not too high and can be funded out of school budgets and community contributions.

The following examples show some mid-cost group handwashing facilities that have been installed in various schools. These allow groups of children to wash their hands and brush their teeth at the same time and can last from 2 to 5 years.

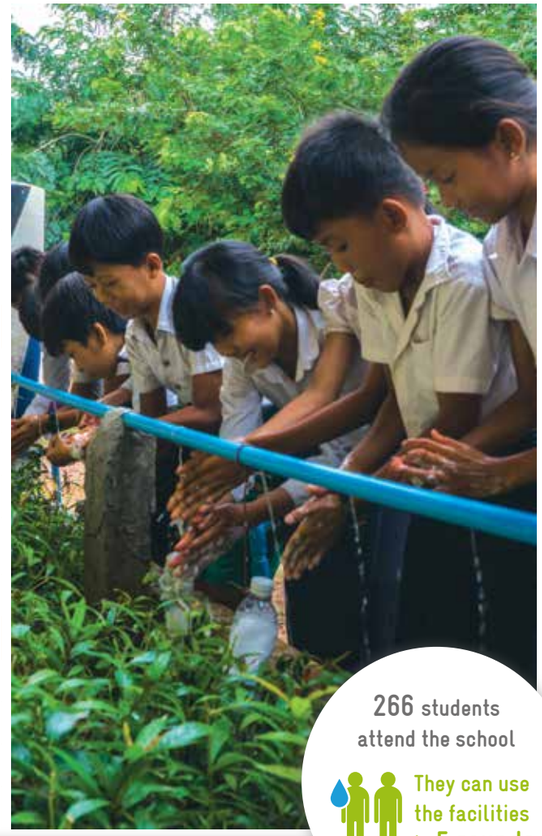
Bromol Primary School // Chhuk District, Kampot

The facility is located in front of the classrooms. Two concrete watertanks supply water to a punched PVC pipe. The school can either use the eletric pump or refill manually. Waste water is directly used for watering the flowers.

Installation	high
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	yes
Cost efficiency	high

Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	5
Water source	Electric pump + manual refill
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 800,000 / US$200.00
Labor costs	KHR 400,000 / US$100.00
Additional costs for a concrete floor (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 20,000 / US$5.00

Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	12
Planned number of students per facility	12
Material costs per facility	KHR 160,000 / US$40.00
Labor costs per facility	KHR 80,000 / US$20.00



266 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 5 rounds

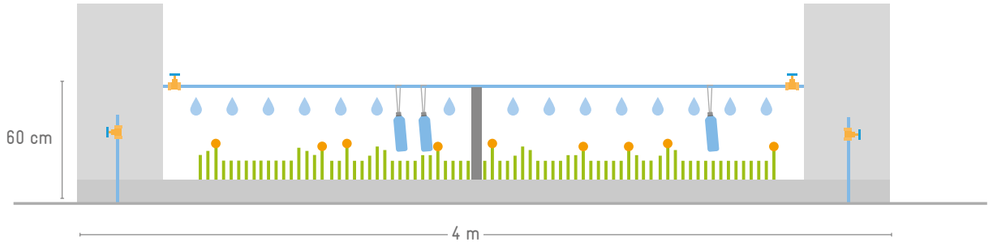
Best for schools with:
- Limited resources
- Irregular water supply

Community involvement:
- Fundraising
- Labor

Design features:
- Punched pipe
- Concrete water tank with lid
- Distance between the outlets: 20 cm
- Flexible refilling: manual and piped
- Length: 4 m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Concrete
- Bricks

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning water tank
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Maintain functionality of water supply
- Cleaning of flower bed



WASHaLOT

This prefabricated facility is called WASHaLOT, it is designed by GIZ and produced by Don Bosco Technical School. The facility is made of durable galvanized iron materials.

A bucket provides water also if piped water is not existing or functional. 11 punch-hole outlets allow 22 students to use the faciliy at the same time, if used from both sides.

The WASHaLOT should be installed in front of classrooms. Two valves close to the container allow to open water also for individual handwashing.

Installation	middle
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	yes
Cost efficiency	high

Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	depends on school
Water source	Pipe water + container
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 272,000 / US$68.00
Labor costs	depends on school
Additional costs for a water tank (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 12,364 / US$3.10

Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	11
Planned number of students per facility	22
Material costs per facility	KHR 272,000 / US$68.00
Labor costs per facility	depends on school

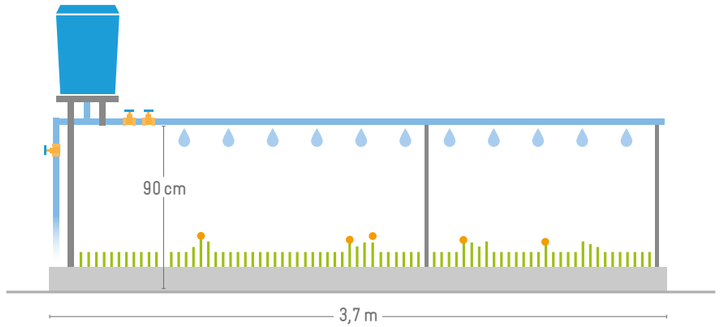
Best for schools with:
- Limited resources
- Unreliable water supply

Community involvement:
- Installation and painting

Design features:
- Galvanized iron pipe with small boreholes
- Usable from both sides
- Distance between the outlets: 30 cm
- Height: 90 cm
- Length: 3.7 m

Materials:
- Durable galvanized iron pipes and fittings
- Plastic bucket

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of the bucket
- Conservation of galvanized iron pipes
- Maintain functionality of water supply



Tropang Khvar Primary School // Angkor Chey District, Kampot

98 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 1 round

The facility is located in front of the latrines, so children can wash their hands afterwards. Water is pumped from the nearby pagoda using an electric pump. The basin consists of PVC pipe and concrete. The waste water is drained next to latrine.

Installation	difficult
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	yes
Cost efficiency	middle

Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	4
Water source	Pond + electric pump
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 1,527,000 / US$381.75
Labor costs	KHR 700,000 / US$175.00
Additional costs for roof and floor (material & labor)	KHR 3,200,000 / US$800.00
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 16,375 /US$4.10
Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	17
Planned number of students per facility	34
Material costs per facility	KHR 381,750 / US$94.44
Labor costs per facility	KHR 175,000 / US$43.75

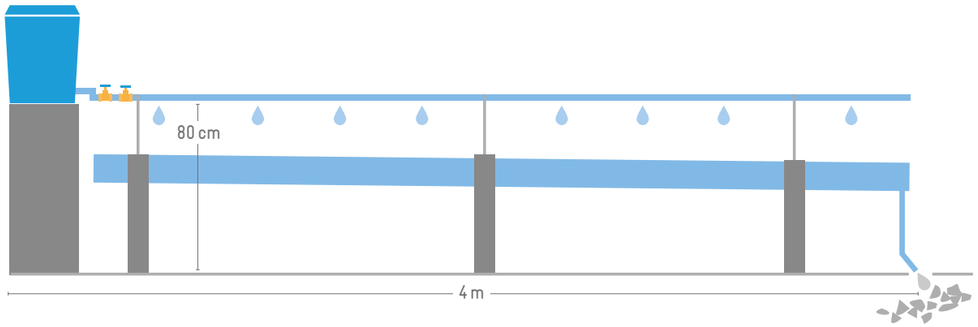
Best for schools with:
- Sufficient space
- Sufficient funding

Community involvement:
- Fundraising
- Labor

Design features:
- Punched pipe
- Usable from both sides
- Distance between the outlets: 20 cm
- Height: 80 cm
- Length: 4 m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Cement and bricks
- Big PVC pipe used as basin

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Maintain functionality of water supply



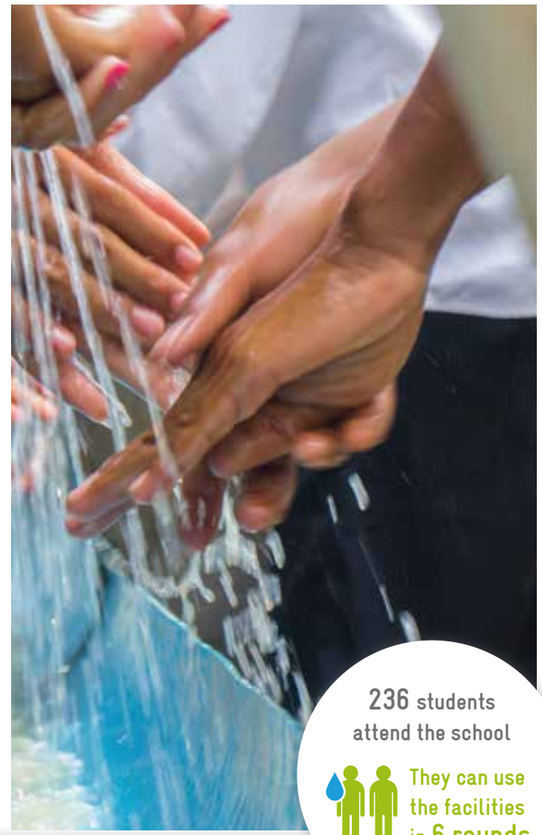
Krang Madeng Primary School // Chhuk, Kampot

The facility is located in front of the latrines between the school buildings, so students can wash their hands after using the latrines. The punched PVC pipe is connected to a concrete water tank, with a PVC basin. Waste water is drained to the floor.

Installation	middle
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	no
Cost efficiency	middle

Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	1
Water source	Pond + electric pump
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 440,000 / US$110.00
Labor costs	KHR 160,000 / US$40.00
Additional costs for a water tank (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 30,000 / US$7.50

Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	20
Planned number of students per facility	40
Material costs per facility	KHR 440,000 / US$110.00
Labor costs per facility	KHR 160,000 / US$40.00



236 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in **6** rounds

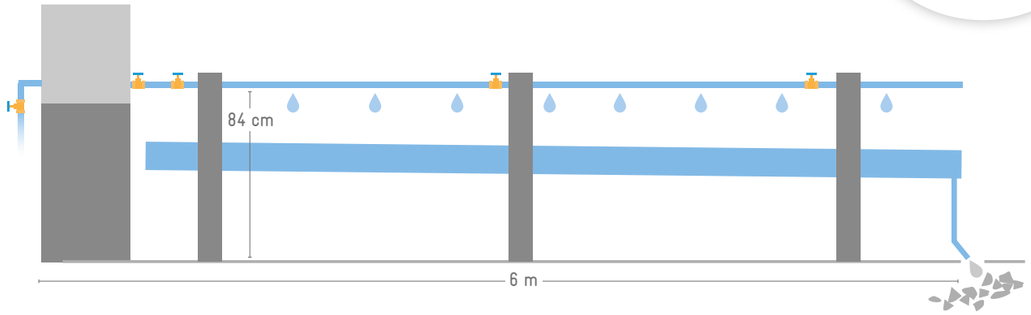
Best for schools with:
- Sufficient space
- Sufficient funding
- Existing water tank

Community involvement:
- Fundraising
- Labor

Design features:
- Punched pipe
- Usable from both sides
- Distance between the outlets: 30 cm
- Height: 84 cm
- Length: 6 m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Cement and bricks
- Big PVC pipe used as basin

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Maintain functionality of water supply



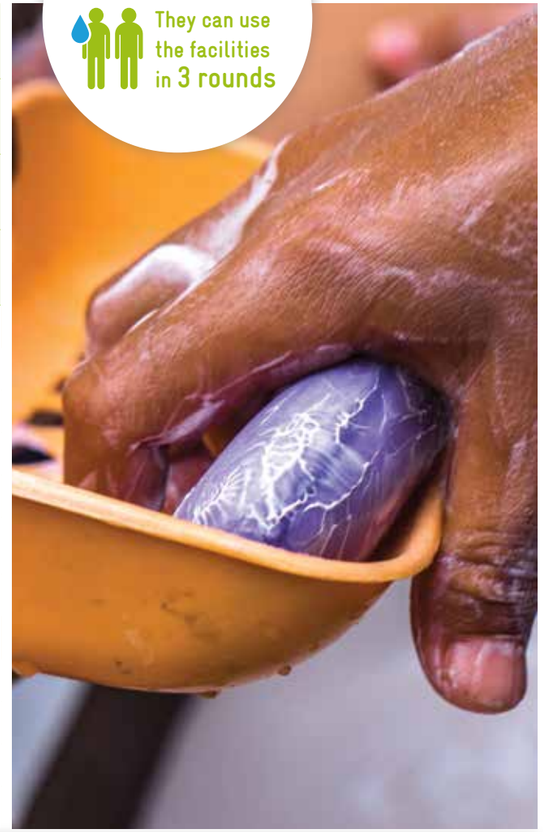
Treuy Koh Primary School // Kampot Krong District, Kampot

The facility is located in front of the school building and near the water tanks. It is made of PVC pipe, construction bars, concrete and tiles. Supplied pipe water gets drained into flowers after usage.

Installation	difficult
Durability of material	medium
Manually refillable water supply	no
Cost efficiency	low
Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	4
Water source	Pipe water system
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 2,360,000 / US$590.00
Labor costs	KHR 600,000 / US$150.00
Additional costs for a roof (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 27,407 / US$ 6.85
Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	27
Planned number of students per facility	54
Material costs per facility	KHR 590,000 / US$147.50
Labor costs per facility	KHR 150,000 / US$37..50

469 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 3 rounds



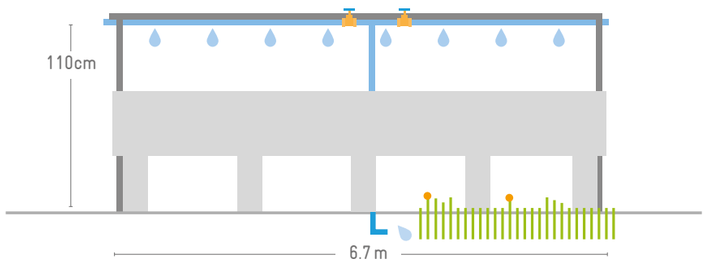
Best for schools with:
- Sufficient space
- Reliable water supply

Community involvement:
- Fund raising
- Labor

Design features:
- PVC pipe attached to construction bars
- usable from both sides
- Distance between the outlets: 20 cm
- Height: 110 cm
- Length: 6.7 m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Cement and bricks
- Tiles
- Construction bars

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC pipes
- Maintain functionality of water supply



3 High Cost Solutions

If funds are sufficient, group facilities can be designed and constructed in a way that puts a stronger focus on aesthetics and durability.

Getting started

Every school would like to have not only functional but also beautiful facilities. Furthermore, enhancements to existing group handwashing facilities can make practical sense. A roof to protect students from sunlight or rain, a proper drainage system that is less likely to cause regular problems and other considerations are good reasons for additional enhancements. Teachers and students also are fond of using facilities that are beautifully designed. Having nice colors, pretty tiles, neat and orderly design, these features make the use of the facilities and the whole school ground more attractive.

In this category, you will find examples of the high-cost type. They are more expensive and usually only make sense if a community is able to provide substantial additional funding.

Prey Kola Primary School // Banteay Meas District, Kampot

The facility is located at the school wall. It consists of PVC pipe and concrete basin, using pipe water. The waste water is drained into the drainage system. The school also painted hygiene messages on the wall.

Installation	middle
Durability of material	medium
Manually refillable water supply	no
Cost efficiency	low
Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	2
Water source	Well + electric pump
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 1,000,000 / US$250.00
Labor costs	KHR 400,000 / US$100.00
Additional costs for a water tank (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 70,000 / US$17.50
Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	10
Planned number of students per facility	10
Material costs per facility	KHR 500,000 / US$125.00
Labor costs per facility	KHR 200,000 / US$50.00

372 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 19 rounds

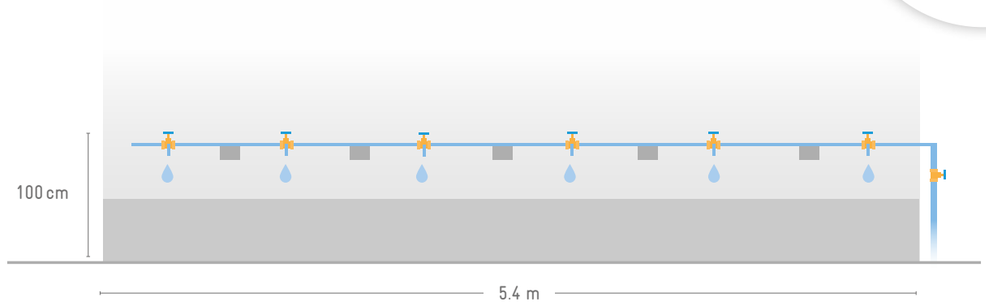
Best for schools with:
- Limited space
- Reliable water supply

Community involvement:
- Fundraising
- Labor

Design features:
- PVC pipe with ball valve outlets
- Distance between the outlets: 50 cm
- Height: 100 cm
- Length: 5.4 m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Cement and bricks

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC
- Maintain functionality of water supply



Ang Chaopunha Primary School // Chhuk District, Kampot

The facility is located in the front of the latrines, between the school buildings. An elevated PVC tank gets filled with water, pumped from the pagoda pond. The waste water is drained to the rice field. On the facility all donors are listed, supporting transperency of the school.

Installation	difficult
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	no
Cost efficiency	middle
Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	1
Water source	Pond + electric pump
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 1,420,000 / US$355.00
Labor costs	KHR 200,000 / US$50.00
Additional costs for a roof (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 73,636 / US$18.41
Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	22
Planned number of students per facility	22
Material costs per facility	KHR 1,420,000 / US$355.00
Labor costs per facility	KHR 200,000 / US$50.00

204 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 9 rounds

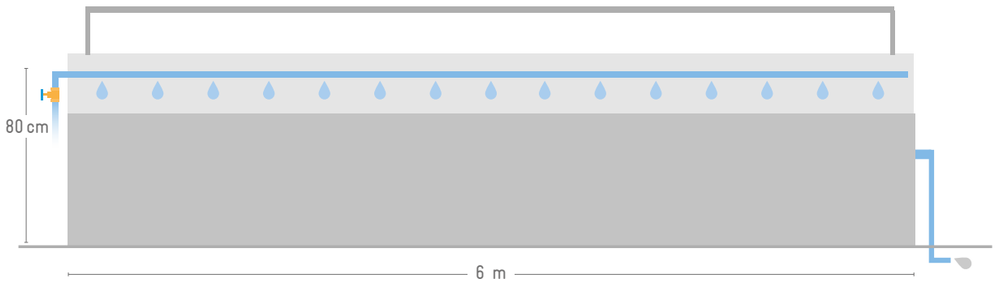
Best for schools with:
- Sufficient space
- Reliable water supply
- Sufficient resources

Community involvement:
- Fund raising
- Labor

Design features:
- PVC pipe attached to concrete basin
- Distance between the outlets: 30 cm; Height: 80 cm; Length: 6m

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Cement and bricks
- Tiles

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC pipes
- Maintain functionality of water supply



Wat Kampot Primary School // Kampot Krong District, Kampot

The facility is located near the school building. It is made of PVC pipe , concrete and zinc frame, using pipe water. The waste water is drained into a flower garden. On the facility all donors are listed, supporting transparency of the school.

Installation	difficult
Durability of material	high
Manually refillable water supply	no
Cost efficiency	low
Facts // School and Group Washing Facilities	
Number of facilities	1
Water source	Pipe water system
Material costs (all facilities in school)	KHR 2,603,600 / US$650.90
Labor costs	KHR 700,000 / US$175.00
Additional costs for a roof (material & labor)	–
Facility costs per outlet	KHR 50,054 / US$12.51
Facts // 1 Group Washing Facility	
Number of outlets per facility	66
Planned number of students per facility	66
Material costs per facility	KHR 2,603,600 / US$650.90
Labor costs per facility	KHR 700,000 / US$175.00

529 students attend the school

They can use the facilities in 8 rounds

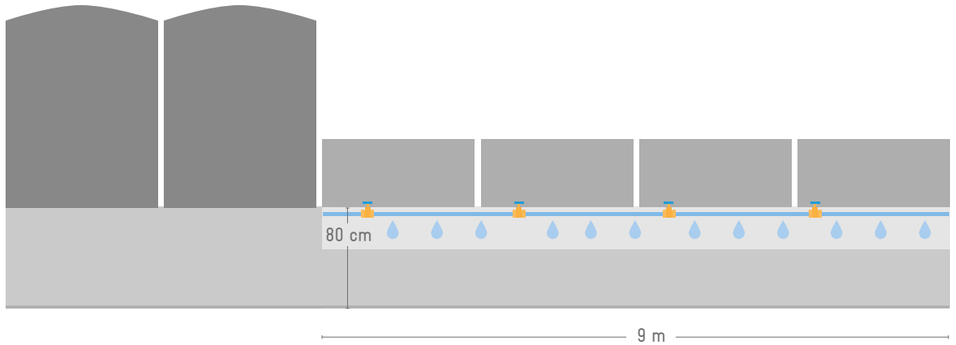
Best for schools with:
- Sufficient space
- Reliable water supply
- Sufficient resources

Community involvement:
- Fundraising

Design features:
- Closable metal cover during night and school vacations
- Integrated soap holder
- Distance between the outlets: 20 cm

Materials:
- PVC pipe and couplings
- Cement and bricks
- Metal for zinc frame

Operation & maintenance:
- Cleaning of basin
- Conservation and replacement of PVC pipes
- Maintain functionality of water supply



Toothbrush Holders

Each child should have their own toothbrush.

Covers protect the toothbrush head from dirt. The covers should have little holes to prevent mold from developing.

Children should not take the toothbrushes home. They should have a second toothbrush at home for use.

Using a marker, toothbrushes should be labeled individually with the student's name or a number. As an alternative to labeling, have the children personalize their toothbrushes with a sticker or picture label for easy identification of their own toothbrush. The label can be saved from being erased over time if it is wrapped in tape. Each space and each brush should be clearly labeled to avoid mixing up toothbrushes.

The toothbrush holder should be easy to clean. It should be fixed to the wall or a similarly convenient place, so that all children can easily reach it.

There should be spaces between the brushes to avoid cross-infection. The slots should be designed in a way that the head of the brush is exposed to the air and can dry after use.

As you can see in the examples on these two pages, toothbrush holders can be created out of a variety of materials. They don't have to be expensive – they can easily be made from available materials like bamboo, cardboard and tape, wood and nails, or even cloth.

Additional Resource Materials

Dear Reader,

Additional relevant documents for implementing WASH in Schools can be found on our website: www.fitforschool.international. Alternatively, please get in touch directly with the GIZ Fit for School program office in Phnom Penh.

The Minimum Requirement Guidelines on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Schools (WinS)

This document provides guidance on the steps and simple activities related to programs on water, sanitation, and hygiene that need to be carried out by schools directly in order to reduce infectious diseases, especially diarrhea and respiratory infection, as well as reducing nutritional problems.

Fit for School – School Community Manual Cambodia

The School Community Manual has been developed by School Health Department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Department of Health Prevention of the Ministry of Health, Department of Rural Health Care of the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with GIZ. This manual is a useful tool for supporting all stakeholders who wish to apply "Fit for School Program" in their schools.

WASHaLOT – Prefabricated Group Washing Facility for Schools

The simple hygiene habits of handwashing with soap and toothbrushing significantly contribute to the health and well-being of children and should be part of their education. While the idea of teaching handwashing and toothbrushing in schools has been around for decades, the actual practice of these activities has been hindered by long queues around the washing station.

WASHaLOT User´s Guide Cambodia

This users guide provides information on the installation, operation and maintenance of the WASHaLOT for schools and communities. It was produced jointly under a collaboration between MoEYS, GIZ and UNICEF in Cambodia.

Fit for School – WASH in Schools Operation & Maintenance

A short manual to guide schools in cleaning and maintaining their WASH infrastructure to ensure continuous operation.

Fit for School – Toilet Rehabilitation Manual for School Communities

The Toilet Repair Manual was developed as a tool to provide guidance and inspiration to schools to improve their sanitation facilities. Information and ideas are provided on simple topics such as toilet cleaning to more complex aspects like wastewater treatment.

Scaling-Up Group Handwashing in Schools

The Compendium of Group Washing Facilities around the Globe" (UNICEF-BMZ-GIZ) comprises such examples from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Tanzania and Zambia. Presented designs include the entire span of possible existing facilities reflecting different circumstances, necessities and resources of school communities.

Notes

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For more Information on GIZ Fit for School and group washing facilities, please contact Nicole Siegmund (nicole.siegmund@giz.de)

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