

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

MONITORING

THREE STAP PROACH

Findings from the three-year Minimum Requirement surveys for WASH in Schools in Cambodia School Year 2018/19 to 2020/21

BACKGROUND

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 aims to ensure inclusive & quality education for all and to promote lifelong learning. Inherent in this goal is to provide students the right to a safe and healthy learning environment, which includes equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Schools should at least meet the basic service levels for WASH - meaning, schools should provide access to drinking water from an improved source, usable and gender-segregated toilets and handwashing facilities with water and soap. The Education Strategic Plan 2019–2023 guides the government and partner agencies in the planning, development and management of the delivery of high quality equitable education services, including sustainable WASH services in schools. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MOEYS) is committed to realize that by 2023. 80% of schools in Cambodia reach a star level defined as the Minimum Requirement Guidelines for WASH in schools (WinS).

MOEYS developed the Minimum Requirement (MR) Guidelines for WASH in schools on the basis of the Three Star Approach (TSA) to help the schools meet the standards for WASH in Schools. These guidelines define the services schools should provide to promote a healthy learning environment for students and to avoid that children get sick in schools, focusing on dehydration, diarrhea or respiratory infections. The MR Guidelines aim to improve WinS through implementing step-by-step activities in the following categories:

- Drinking Water
- Latrines & Urinals
- Handwashing Facilities
- Environment & Safety

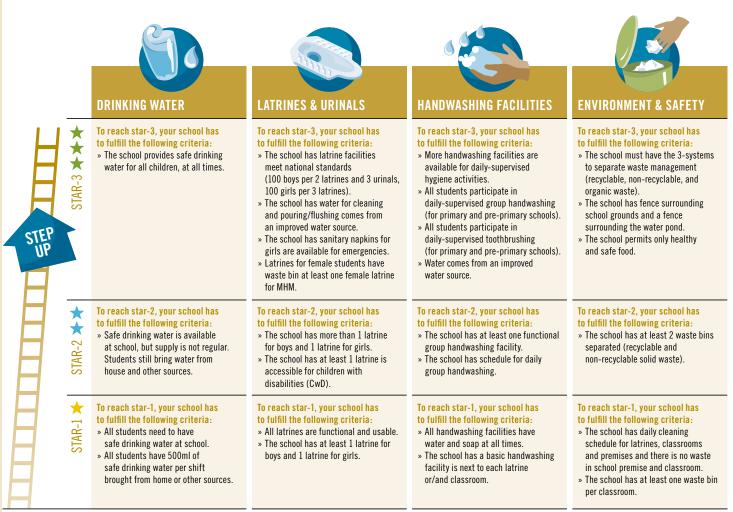


TABLE 1: Minimum Requirement (MR) Guidelines for WASH in schools on the basis of the Three Star Approach (TSA)

For a school to reach the one-star level on a category, not much help is needed from external actors, while achieving higher stars requires technical support or additional resources from national and subnational levels, development partners, the private sector, and communities.

MOEYS has defined WinS targets with their respective indicators based on the MR Guidelines included in the latest five-year ESP (2019–2023) by school category (Table 2).

TABLE 2. WIIG					
TARGET S	CHOOLS	HAVE REACHED One star level *		(ING WATER, LATRINES Shing facilities**	
		50% DETACHED PRE-SCHOOLS	60% 80% 60%	drinking water latrines handwashing facilities	
		54.2% PRIMARY SCHOOLS	65% 95% 65%	drinking water latrines handwashing facilities	-
		66% LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS	50% 95% 45%	drinking water latrines handwashing facilities	_
		50% UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS	100%	drinking water latrines handwashing facilities	
	* Based on a	nnual MR data	** Based on annual so	chool census data	

 TABLE 2: WinS targets and indicators per school type by 2023

THE MONITORING PROCESS

All schools nationwide are required to participate in the WinS monitoring following the MR Guidelines. The WinS monitoring is an annex to the annual school census, which is the basis for the Cambodian Educational Management Information System (EMIS). Schools fill in a questionnaire which contains simple yes/no questions on safe drinking water, latrines and urinals, handwashing facilities, and environment and safety conditions in the school. Depending on the number of positive answers (yes) per category, a school will be awarded 0 to 3 stars for that category. The number of stars per category are then summarized and form the basis for the overall star level of the school. The assessment is done annualy, usually in November, and data are subsequently processed and analyzed until March. A baseline MR Guidelines monitoring among 9,041 schools was done in SY 2018/19 and the first follow-up data gathering comprised 9,287 schools in SY 2019/20. In SY 2020/21 (delayed to February 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and earlier school closures), the second follow-up data gathering was done with a total of 9,315 schools. Table 3 provides the distribution of these schools by school type.

On the basis of the MR Guidelines annual data, this report provides an overview of the status of WASH in Schools (WinS) in the Kingdom of Cambodia, tracks progress over three years of Wins implementation and provides information on challenges.

FIGURE 1: Relation between the scores per category and overall star level

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TABLE 3: Distribution of schools in Cambodia by school type over the monitoring period

SCHOOL TYPE	SY 2018/2019	SY 2019/2020	SY 2020/2021
Pre-school	178	213	211
Primary	7138	7283	7303
College	1229	1247	1248
Lycée 7—12	462	512	518
Lycée 10—12	34	32	34
All Schools	9041	9287	9315



RESULTS

OVERALL STAR RATINGS OF SCHOOLS

As Figure 2 shows, the number of schools that reach a star level is increasing almost 5% per year. Where in SY 2018/19 only about two out of three schools reached a star level, in SY 2020/21 four in five schools reached a star level. Progress is further shown by the fact that the percentage of schools with one star also went down, whereas the percentage of schools with two or three stars almost doubled in the same period. This shows that the schools in Cambodia are taking big steps towards improvement of the WASH situation in the country and provide a safer learning environment. Figure 3 shows the flow of the star ratings of the schools over the three years of the monitoring period. The figure shows that the majority of schools are staying at the same star level or are improving. There is a clear decline from the percentage of schools with no star (colored red) and a strong increase in two- and three-star schools (colored blue and green). However, it can also be seen that there is a consistent fallback from schools to a lower level over time, especially from one star to no star. There appears not to be a clear reason behind this fallback.

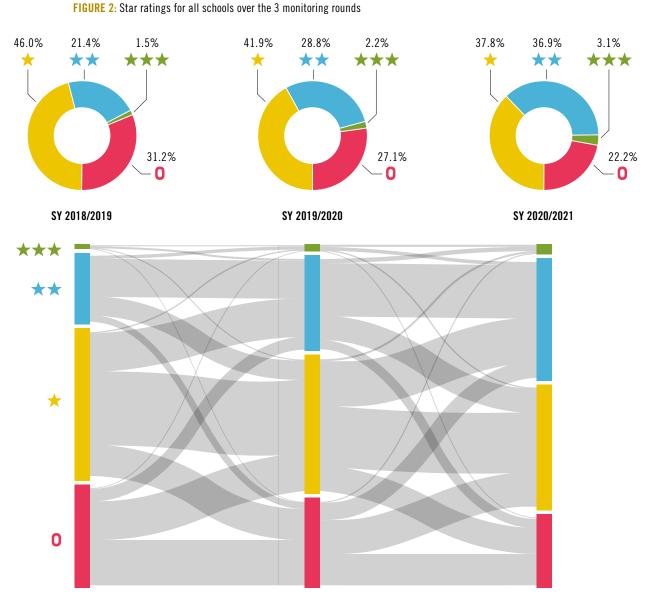
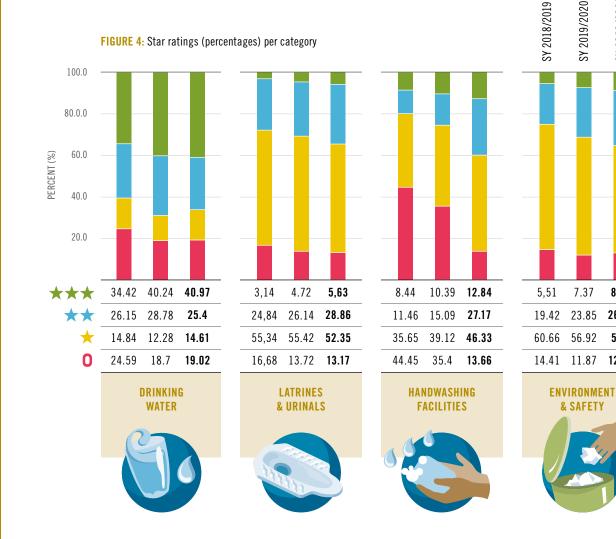


FIGURE 3: Flow of school star ratings over the years

RESULTS PER CATEGORY

Figure 4 shows the star development for the different WASH categories over time. In three years time, schools have made progress in all four categories, most notably in handwashing. All categories show a decline in schools that have no stars and show a growth in schools having two and three stars. In the latest round of monitoring, more than three-quarters of schools (77.2%) in Cambodia reached the minimum requirements as indicated by achieving a star level. This indicates an increase of about ten percent from the baseline assessment.



SY 2020/2021

SY 2019/2020

7.37

23.85

56.92

& SAFETY

8.92

26.39

51.8

12.89



Assessing the status of access to drinking water in the schools, over 80% of schools have achieved at least one star in SY 2020/21, meaning that all students bring by their own drinking water from home or other sources. Almost two-third of schools already have two or three stars which means that there is less need (2 stars) for the students or no need to bring water (3 stars) because it is provided by the schools. The number of schools reaching three stars has increased over the three year period, although the growth seems to be slower in the latest monitoring year.



ATRINES & URINALS

Schools with access to usable latrines (or urinals) also improved continuously. Almost 90% have met the required at least one gender-segregated, usable latrine in SY 2020/21. Almost two out of three schools however, still only have one star or no star at all, leaving ample space for improvement. In order to improve this situation, schools should have more than one functional toilet and urinal for boys and girls, followed by being accessable for children with disability; meeting the national standard (100 boys per 2 latrines and 3 urinals and 100 girls per 3 latrines), having enough improved water for cleaning or pouring, reserving sanitary napkins for girls and having dust bin for female latrine.



HANDWASHING FACILITIES

A dramatic improvement could be seen in the handwashing facility category of the MR guidelines. From only about 20% of the schools at the baseline, the latest round of monitoring showed that 40% of schools has at least one group handwashing facility and scheduled daily group handwashing activities. At the beginning, only little more than half (55%) of schools had handwashing facilities with soap next to toilets and classrooms. This drastically increased to nearly 90% of schools in SY 2020/21. This reflects the high importance given to handwashing with soap activity during the COVID-19 pandemic, which remains the cornerstone for infection prevention and control.



ENVIRONMENT AND SAVETY

When it comes to environment and safety, the data suggest that it is relatively difficult for schools to leave the no-star status behind. The percentage of schools that have no star is relatively constant and the one star schools show a constant decline. However, the percentage of schools reaching 2 or even 3 stars on this theme is increasing constantly over the three monitoring years. By performing waste segregation, securing the school premises by having a fence surrounding school grounds or ponds and permitting healthy and safe food, the percentage of schools with a 2 or 3 star rating has shown a growth of about 5% per year. Appropriate waste management and daily cleaning are essential in preventing the spread of COVID-19 infection as highlighted in the local and international guidelines on school reopening.

STAR RATINGS PER CAPITAL/PROVINCE

Progress in WinS is made in most capital/provinces as can be seen from the data in Figure 5. Across the 25 capital/provinces, the percentage of schools with no stars substantially declined, while the percentage of schools with three-star rating is consistently increasing over time. Phnom Penh, which is the capital city of the Kingdom of Cambodia, still has the highest percentage of schools that reached 3 star level, reflecting the national WinS standard.

A majority of the 25 capital/provinces in Cambodia has shown a decrease in the number of schools with zero stars, indicating that more and more schools reach the MR standards. Whereas in SY 2018/19 almost four out of five schools had no stars, this number has decreased impressively to about one out of five schools in the final year of monitoring. For example, the percentage of schools in Mondul Kiri that left the star-0 level and achieved the

minimum requirements improved substantially in the latest round of monitoring. However, contrary to the national trend, the number of schools with no stars in Kampot, Siem Riep, Odar Machey, Preah Vihear, Rattanakiri, Koh Kong and Kep have increased. Kampot and Kep are the only two with increasing star-O level schools from year to year.

Figure 5 below shows the percentage of schools that have reached any star level versus those who did not reach a star level for the 3 monitoring years. The figure shows that there is improvement all over the country, but also that there are big differences between the capital/provinces, and that there are also dynamics at the provincial level that are at this time difficult to interpret. This figure shows, that for a further interpretation of the data at a subnational level, local details and conditions should be taken into account.

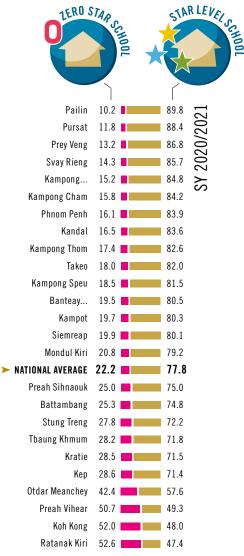


FIGURE 5: Provincial data, percentage of schools that reached a star level vs schools that did not reach any star level

Kampot	9.9		90.1	19
Phnom Penh	12.3		87.7	20.
Кер	17.9		82.1	8
Kandal	18.4		81.7	2018/
Pailin	19.0		81.0	\geq
Kampong Speu	20.9		79.1	05
Takeo	23.5		76.5	
Kampong	24.1		75.9	
Siemreap	24.7		75.3	
Peah Sihanouk	25.3		74.8	
Kampong Thom	27.1		72.9	
Kampong Cham	28.3		71.7	
Otdar Meanchey	30.5		69.5	
► NATIONAL AVERAGE	31.2		68.8	
Prey Veng	31.9		68.1	
Svay Rieng	32.3		67.7	
Kratie	36.3		63.8	
Tbaung Khmum	36.7		63.3	
Battambang	36.9		63.1	
Pursat	41.8		58.2	
Banteay	44.4		55.6	
Koh Kong	45.5		54.5	
Ratanak Kiri	46.2		53.9	
Stung Treng	46.3		53.7	
Preah Vihear	54.6		45.4	
Mondul Kiri	83.0		17.0	
		100%		
		100/6		

Kampot	13.9	86.1	2
Siemreap	15.9	84.1	202
Svay Rieng	16.1	83.9	6
Phnom Penh	17.2	82.8	201
Kampong Speu	19.6	80.4	\geq
Kandal	20,3	79.7	05
Kampong	20.9	79.2	
Takeo	21.2	78.8	
Prey Veng	23.9	76.1	
Kep	25.0	75.0	
Kampong Cham	25.4	74.6	
Kampong Thom	26.5	73.5	
► NATIONAL AVERAGE	27.1	72.9	
Otdar Meanchey	27.7	72.3	
Otdar Meanchey Kratie	27.7 29.0	72.3 71.0	
Kratie	29.0	71.0	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk	29.0 30.7	71.0 69.3	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang	29.0 30.7 32.0	71.0 69.3 68.0	
, Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay Pursat	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2 34.6	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8 65.5	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay Pursat Pailin	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2 34.6 35.6	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8 65.5 64.4	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay Pursat Pailin Preah Vihear	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2 34.6 35.6 37.8	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8 65.5 64.4 62.4	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay Pursat Pailin Preah Vihear Tbaung Khmum	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2 34.6 35.6 37.8 39.8	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8 65.5 64.4 62.4 60.2	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay Pursat Pailin Preah Vihear Tbaung Khmum Stung Treng	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2 34.6 35.6 37.8 39.8 41.2	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8 65.5 64.4 62.4 60.2 58.8	
Kratie Preah Sihanouk Battambang Banteay Pursat Pailin Preah Vihear Tbaung Khmum Stung Treng Koh Kong	29.0 30.7 32.0 33.2 34.6 35.6 37.8 39.8 41.2 43.4	71.0 69.3 68.0 66.8 65.5 64.4 62.4 60.2 58.8 56.8	

DIFFERENCES OF STAR RATINGS PER SCHOOL TYPE

Table 4 shows the monitoring results per school type. It reflects that the schools are well on their way to reach the targets set for 2023. In almost all school type levels, the targets for the percentage of schools reaching two or three stars have already been met in SY 2020/21. The exemption here are the colleges where the development of three-star schools shows an inconsistent movement, but the target appears to be within reach. The percentage of schools with two stars has already exceeded the targets levels, which may expain why the number of schools with 1 star is lower than was targetted.

All school types show steep decline in percentage of no-star schools in handwashing facility category which indicates the great importance given to handwashing activity. There are however some differences between the schooltypes. At pre-school level impressive improvements have been made in the fields of latrines and handwashing facilities. Especially the precentages of school that now reach star levels has grown substantially. In the first year of monitoring almost half of the pre-schools did not reach star level for latrines and urinals. Three years later 4 out of 5 schools (80%) have at least one star for the category of latrines and urinals. This means that they are able to have all functional toilets and at least one gender seggretated toilet for boys and girls. When it comes to handwashing facilities, one third of the pre-schools were not able to reach star level in the first year, whereas at the end of the monitoing period this is reduced to only about 10%. These improvements are even more impressive when we also consider that in the same period, the number of pre-schools participating in the monitoring has grown with approximately 16%.

Primary schools are doing particulary well in reducing the percentage of schools without a star level handwashing facilities, which saw a decrease of about 66% in three years time. At the same time, the percentage of schools that was able to provide safe drinking water (3 stars) to the students also showed a steady increase. The lycee-7–12 and 10–12 both show great improvements in the handwashing facility category with huge declines in schools reaching no star levels (a declines of approximately three fourths and half respectcively). The lycee 7–12 level was able to reach these figures despite a growth of about 10% in the number of schools. A similar pattern can also be found at college level. However, looking at the percentage of no-star schools, both lycees (7–12 & 10–12) show consistent negative trends in drinking water, latrines and urinals, and environment and safety categories over the monitoring period which is cause of concern.



TABLE 5: Achievements per school type

PRE- SCHOOL			_	*	
3011001	0	\star		$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$	
DRINKING WATE	R				
SY 2018/2019	15.7	10.1	14.6	59.6	
SY 2019/2020	24.4	14.1	12.7	48.8	
SY 2020/2021	6.2	11.9	23.7	58.3	
LATRINES & UR	NALS	I			
SY 2018/2019	46.1	33.2	19.7	1.1	
SY 2019/2020	43.2	38.5	17.4	0.9	
SY 2020/2021	21.8	55.9	19.4	2.8	
HANDWASHING	FACILI	TIES			
SY 2018/2019	37.6	36.5	12.4	13.5	
SY 2019/2020	36.6	38.5	13.2	11.7	
SY 2020/2021	9.5	45.5	24.6	20.4	
	& SAFE	ТҮ			
SY 2018/2019	29.2	36.5	26.4	7.9	
SY 2019/2020	34.3	38.5	22.1	5.2	
SY 2020/2021	24.2	39.3	26.5	10.0	
OVERALL STAR I	RATING				No. of sch
SY 2018/2019	38.8	35.4	24.7	1.1	178
SY 2019/2020	49.3	23.5	26.8	0.5	213
SY 2020/2021	25.6	33.7	37.0	3.8	211

				_	
PRIMARY			*	\mathbf{X}	
	0	\star	\star	\star	
DRINKING WATE	R				
SY 2018/2019	23.8	14.1	24.9	37.2	
SY 2019/2020	17.1	11.4	26.9	44.6	
SY 2020/2021	18.1	13.2	23.7	45.0	
LATRINES & UR	NALS				
SY 2018/2019	17.3	56.6	23.1	3.0	
SY 2019/2020	13.7	56.8	25.0	4.5	
SY 2020/2021	13.5	53.6	27.2	5.8	
HANDWASHING	FACILI	TIES			
SY 2018/2019	42.0	36.4	12.0	9.7	
SY 2019/2020	32.4	39.1	16.5	12.1	
SY 2020/2021	13.8	42.8	28.3	15.1	
	& SAFE	ТҮ			
SY 2018/2019	15.1	62.2	17.9	4.9	
SY 2019/2020	11.4	59.4	22.2	7.0	
SY 2020/2021	12.8	53.6	25.3	8.3	
OVERALL STAR I	RATING				No. of school
SY 2018/2019	30.4	45.6	22.6	1.4	7138
SY 2019/2020	26.0	40.6	31.0	2.4	7283
SY 2020/2021	22.1	36.0	38.6	3.3	7304

COLLEGE	0	+	*	×	
DRINKING WATE					
SY 2018/2019	31.7	18.4	30.3	19.7	
SY 2019/2020	25.5	16.6	37.2	20.7	
SY 2020/2021	24.1	22.0	31.6	22.3	
LATRINES & UR	INALS	I			
SY 2018/2019	12.9	55.9	27.9	3.3	
SY 2019/2020	11.2	56.2	28.3	4.3	
SY 2020/2021	11.5	53.3	31.6	3.7	
HANDWASHING	FACILI	TIES			
SY 2018/2019	59.0	30.1	8.0	2.9	
SY 2019/2020	50.5	38.0	9.1	2.4	
SY 2020/2021	14.5	60.8	22.6	2.1	
ENVIRONMENT	& SAFE	ТҮ			
SY 2018/2019	11.5	60.9	21.0	6.7	
SY 2019/2020	12.5	40.6	31.3	15.6	
SY 2020/2021	11.6	50.3	28.9	9.2	
OVERALL STAR	RATING				No. of schoo
SY 2018/2019	37.6	48.3	12.5	1.6	1229
SY 2019/2020	31.4	50.4	17.2	1.0	1247
SY 2020/2021	24.2	47.6	26.6	1.6	1248

LYCEE			_	*	
7–12	0	*		$ \mathbf{\hat{\star}} $	
DRINKING WATE	R				
SY 2018/2019	21.9	18.0	39.0	21.2	
SY 2019/2020	23.2	13.7	40.4	22.7	
SY 2020/2021	24.5	17.6	35.1	22.8	
LATRINES & UR	NALS	I			
SY 2018/2019	6.7	42.4	45.9	5.0	
SY 2019/2020	8.8	40.6	40.0	10.6	
SY 2020/2021	9.3	32.6	49.6	8.5	
HANDWASHING	FACILI	TIES			
SY 2018/2019	46.1	39.8	12.6	1.5	
SY 2019/2020	41.2	42.4	11.1	5,3	
SY 2020/2021	11.4	61.4	23.0	4,3	
ENVIRONMENT	& SAFE	ТҮ			
SY 2018/2019	6.9	46.3	35.9	10.8	
SY 2019/2020	10.2	39.3	36.9	13.7	
SY 2020/2021	12.9	36.1	35.9	15.1	
OVERALL STAR	RATING				No. of scho
SY 2018/2019	23.8	49.4	25.5	1.3	462
SY 2019/2020	22.1	47.5	27.7	2.7	512
SY 2020/2021	18.2	42.5	36.5	2.9	518

LYCEE 10–12			+	\mathbf{A}	
10-12	0	*	$\mathbf{\hat{\star}}$	🖈	
DRINKING WATE	R				
SY 2018/2019	29.4	17.7	26.5	26.5	
SY 2019/2020	15.6	18.8	40.6	25.0	
SY 2020/2021	23.5	20.6	17.7	38.2	
LATRINES & UR	INALS	I			
SY 2018/2019	5.9	58.8	23.5	11.8	
SY 2019/2020	9.4	50.0	34.4	6.3	
SY 2020/2021	11.8	35.3	38.2	14.7	
HANDWASHING	FACILI	TIES			
SY 2018/2019	55.9	26.5	8.8	8.8	
SY 2019/2020	37.5	43.8	12.5	6.3	
SY 2020/2021	23.5	52.9	23.5	0.0	
ENVIRONMENT	& SAFE	TY			
SY 2018/2019	11.8	47.1	29.4	11.8	
SY 2019/2020	12.5	40.6	31.3	15.6	
SY 2020/2021	20.6	29.4	26.5	23.5	
OVERALL STAR	RATING				No. of scho
SY 2018/2019	35.3	41.2	14.7	8.8	34
SY 2019/2020	31.3	34.4	31.3	3.1	32
SY 2020/2021	26.5	29.4	38.2	5.9	34



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the data of three years Minimum Requirements motoring show that the schools in Cambodia at all levels have taken big steps towards providing safe and healthy environments for students. In all four categories progress is visible, with achievements in providing drinking water and handwashing facilities being particulary impressive.

These improvements can be seen in all capital/ provinces, although big differences between the capital/provinces still exist. Progress appears to be quite evenly distributed over the school type levels.

Finally, those interventions that may need substantial investments in infrastructure, such as improving latrines and the environmental situation of the schools, are developing a little slower than the other categories. This is an area for future attention in order to continue progress in ensuring equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene for all children in schools.



IMPRINT

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