

Guidelines for computing the JMP (Joint Monitoring Program) for WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) in Schools

*“Data required to monitor the core indicators for “basic” service are currently scarce in many regions of the world. The first priority for global monitoring is therefore to collect information on the first three levels of the ladder, up to the “basic” service level, as guided by the recommended core question set. However, **additional information needed to assess “advanced” service are solicited in the recommended expanded question set to support enhanced national and sub-national monitoring efforts, and potentially future global monitoring.**” (SDG Guidelines 2016)*

The guidelines for computing WASH service levels for SDG/JMP present definitions for the **core** indicators up to the “basic” level of WASH services in schools and the associated JMP service ladders. The guidelines also provide a set of ‘**Expanded indicators**’ and countries are free to choose/add indicators for ‘**Advanced services**’, that would include additional criteria to compute more robust and granular information about the services being rendered. The choice of the ideal mix of indicators will however depend on the National standards, priorities and the use of information for monitoring service delivery.

Table 1: Criteria for computing SDG/JMP service levels¹

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Advanced service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users	Advanced service: Additional criteria may include student per toilet ratios, menstrual hygiene facilities, cleanliness, accessibility to all users, and excreta management systems	Advanced service: Additional criteria may include hygiene education, group handwashing, menstrual hygiene materials, and accessibility to all users
Basic service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey	Basic service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey	Basic service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey
Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey	Limited service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey	Limited service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
No service: Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school	No service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school	No service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school
Note: Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water.	Note: Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab or platform. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.	Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile, and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

New JMP service ladders for monitoring WASH in schools in the SDGs

¹ <https://washdata.org/monitoring/methods/core-questions>

While computing the WASH service delivery status in accordance with the JMP criteria, a school's position in the JMP service ladder will be determined by **ALL** the criteria / indicators (i.e. Core + Expanded) that are selected to define the status for each segment i.e. water, sanitation and hygiene. Failure to meet any one of the criteria will push the school down by a step in the ladder. While additional criteria makes the data more granular and provides better insight, adding more indicators also increases the likelihood of depicting a skewed status. This will result in majority of the schools being graded in lower step in the JMP ladder, most likely in the 'limited' category. This may not reflect favourably for the overall country status of service delivery, despite interventions that may have been executed by country governments to improve service delivery. Also, if majority of the schools are located in the same step in the ladder, it will be difficult to draw inferences and identify the specific areas of challenge that need attention. Hence, it is recommended that a judicious choice of indicators is made for JMP computations, where the Core indicators are made mandatory and only some key criteria are used as expanded indicators. Since the school survey includes questions on the expanded indicators, it is recommended these criteria are analysed separately and not as a part of the computations for the JMP service ladder

Listed below in Table 2 are the **core** and **expanded indicators** for calculating JMP, as per the SDG Guidelines. The second column in the table provides the criteria and definitions for the core indicators. Kindly review the third column i.e. 'Remarks' and enter your response in the last column or in a separate sheet. Please also put a 'Tick' against the indicators that should be selected for computation of JMP ladders for the current school survey.

Table 2 : JMP DEFINITIONS AND DATA FOR SCHOOLS	
WATER	
JMP indicator for SAFE WATER	<i>Definition: Proportion of schools (including pre-primary, primary and secondary) with drinking water from an improved water source available at the school</i>
JMP guidelines	<u>Up to Basic service</u>
Core indicator W1	School has an improved water source i.e. a protected well/spring (including boreholes/tube wells, protected dug wells and protected springs), rainwater catchment, and packaged or delivered water. "Unimproved" sources include: unprotected well/spring, and surface water (e.g. lake, river, stream, pond, canals, irrigation ditches) or any other source where water is not protected from the outside environment.
Core indicator W2	There is water from the main drinking water source available at the school on the day of the survey or questionnaire.
Expanded indicators	<u>Advanced service</u>
XW1	In the previous two weeks, drinking water from the main source was available at the school throughout each school day
XW2	Drinking water from the main source is typically available throughout the school year

XW3	Drinking water is accessible to those with limited mobility or vision
XW4	Drinking water is accessible to the smallest children at the school
XW5	Number of drinking water points (e.g. , piped taps, water fountains, jugs, water coolers, and buckets with taps, as well as protected wells or rainwater tanks) are at the school
XW6a	Does the school do anything to the water from the main source to make it safe to drink?
XW6	If treated, what sort of treatment is conducted
XW7	The school's main water source compliant with national standards (Quality) for drinking water OR The water from the improved water source is free from faecal contamination
SANITATION	
JMP indicator for SAFE SANITATION	<i>Definition:</i> Proportion of schools (including pre-primary, primary and secondary) with improved sanitation facilities at the school, which are single-sex and usable
JMP guidelines	<u>Up to Basic service</u>
Core Indicator S1	School has an ' improved toilet ' An " improved " sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (JMP definition10). "Improved" facilities in a school setting include: flush/pour-flush toilets, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets. " Unimproved " facilities include: pit latrines without slab, hanging latrines, and bucket latrines, or any other facility where human excreta is not separated from human contact.
Core indicator S2	<u>Number</u> of school toilets that are currently usable Usable Toilets/latrines are available to students (doors are unlocked or a key is available at all times), functional (the toilet is not broken, the toilet hole is not blocked, and water is available for flush/pour-flush toilets), and private (there are closable doors that lock from the inside and no large gaps in the structure) on the day of the survey or questionnaire. Note: lockable doors may not be applicable in pre-primary schools.
Core Indicator S3	School toilets are separated by sex Single-sex i.e. There are separate toilet facilities dedicated to female use and male use at the school. Note: may not be applicable in pre-primary schools
JMP guidelines	<u>Additional / Expanded Indicators</u>
XS1	Water and soap available in a private space for girls to manage menstrual hygiene?
XS2.	Covered bins for disposal of menstrual hygiene materials in girls' toilets available
XS3.	Disposal mechanisms for menstrual hygiene waste available at the school
XS4.	How many times per week are the student toilets cleaned?
XS5.	In general, how clean are the student toilets?
XS6.	At least one usable toilet/latrine that is accessible to the smallest children at the school
XS7.	At least one usable toilet/latrine that is accessible to those with limited mobility or vision?
XS8.	Where are the student toilets located?

XS9.	When are students permitted to use the school toilets/latrines?
XS10.	Culturally appropriate anal cleansing materials currently available to all students
XS11.	Currently functional lighting in the student toilets
XS12.	Latrines or septic tanks emptied (or latrines safely covered) when they fill up
HYGIENE	
JMP indicator for SAFE HYGIENE	<i>Definition :</i> Proportion of schools (including pre-primary, primary and secondary) with handwashing facilities, which have soap and water available
JMP guidelines	<u>Up to Basic service</u>
Core Indicator H1	School has handwashing facilities A handwashing facility is any device or infrastructure that enables students to wash their hands effectively using running water , such as a sink with tap, water tank with tap, bucket with tap, tippy tap, or other similar device. Note: a shared bucket used for dipping hands is not considered an effective handwashing facility.
Core indicator H2	School has water and soap at the handwashing facility on the day of the survey Water and soap are available at the handwashing facilities for girls and boys on the day of the questionnaire or survey. Note: Soapy water (a prepared solution of detergent suspended in water) can be considered as an alternative for soap, but not for water, as non-soapy water is needed for rinsing. Note: ash or mud may be available for hand cleansing but is not an acceptable alternative to soap for global monitoring.
JMP guidelines	Additional / Expanded Indicators
XH1	Are there handwashing facilities accessible to those with limited mobility or vision?
XH2.	Are there handwashing facilities accessible to the smallest children at the school?
XH3.	Where are handwashing facilities with water and soap located at the school? (mark all that apply)
XH4.	How many handwashing facilities with water and soap are located at the school? (insert number of taps)
XH5.	How many times per week are group handwashing activities conducted for all students?
XH6.	Which of the following provisions for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) are available at the school?
XH7.	How is solid waste (garbage) from the school disposed of?
XHB1.	How many bathing areas are available?
XHB2.	Are there separate facilities or times for girls and boys to bathe?
XHB3.	Are there separate facilities or times for students and residential staff to bathe?
XHB4.	Is there at least one bathing area that is accessible for females with limited mobility and a separate one for males with limited mobility?
XHB5.	Is there hot water available in the student bathing areas?