



**ATD FOUNDATION SUPPORT TO NAKAWA COMMUNITY SCHOOL**  
**BOREHOLE AND VIP LATRINE INSPECTION REPORT**



**November, 2018**

**NAKAWA COMMUNITY SCHOOL**

**GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION: E 332049.98, S 8034546.84**

**REPORT BY LIUWA NAMAKANDO**

## 1.0 Preamble

Nakawa Community School is situated in Kazungula district 45Km west from Livingstone town ( E 332049.98, S 8034546.84). The School was established in May, 2017 and has a population of 62 Pupils, 33 Boys and 29 girls. Nakawa community school is the only school in a 5km radius with pupils from 16 communities. Some pupils walk as far as 7km to the school.

The school water and sanitation facilities have been a limiting factor to the growth. The desire to accommodate more pupils is restricted by the facilities available. ATD Foundations partnership has provided the school with a 1x2 classroom block which is still under construction, 2 VIP latrines and a Borehole with a hand pump.

## 2.0 Hardware Activities

### 2.1 Access to clean drinking water

The Community School sourced its water from the neighbouring village which is about 1.5 km away from Nakawa. Through ATD Foundation partnership a borehole was drilled and equipped with a hand pump to provide clean and safe drinking water for the school. The maximum yield of the hand pump is 5 litres per second.



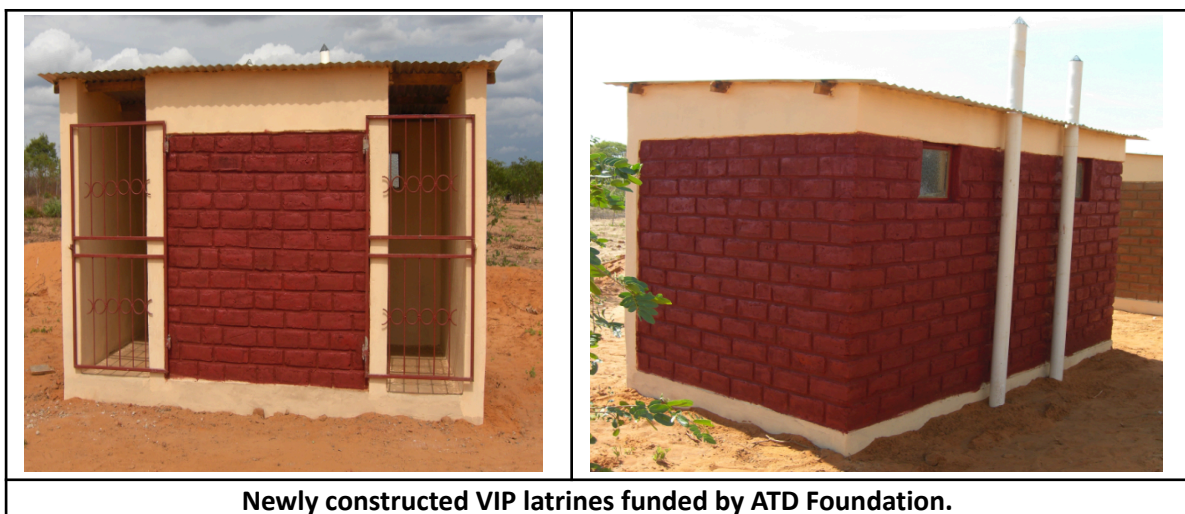
1. ATD Foundation C.E.O inspects the hand pump



2. Hand pump

## 2.2 Access to Sanitation and Hygiene

ATD Foundation has built 2 VIP latrines for the community school of which one latrine is a 1x2 and the other one is single. The VIP latrines have been built to standard; all the major components of the latrines were properly done i.e. the ventilation pipe with the wire mesh on top to restrict the flies from leaving and entering the latrine.

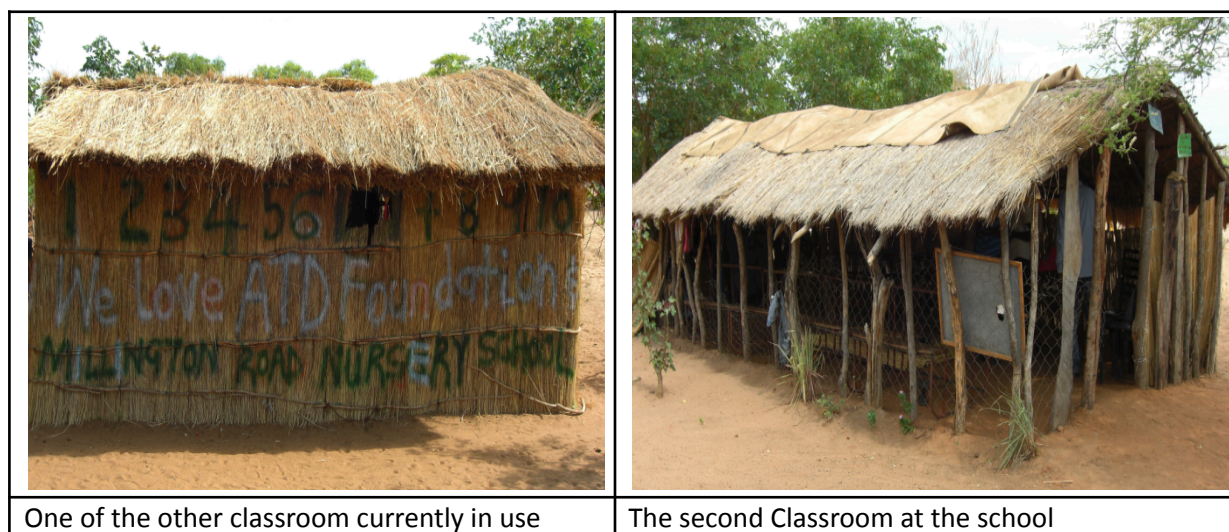


## 2.3 Construction of Classroom blocks

Currently the total population of 62 Pupils is learning under deplorable conditions, the classroom in which the pupils are currently housed in is a temporal structure not suitable for a learning environment as it is susceptible to rain, wind and noise, that is it not conducive for extreme weather conditions. Owing to the ATD Foundation is currently constructing a 1 x 2 classroom which is at slab level. The classroom project is scheduled for completion within the next three months. The



classrooms once completed will provide a clean and safe learning environment for the pupils which is currently lacking in that community.



## 3.0 Inspection findings

### 3.1 Status of School Sanitation Facilities

The table below shows the actual status of the sanitation facility of the school.

Ref	Item Description	Required	Actual Status	Remarks
1	Structural cracks	No	No	No structural cracks on the toilet structures
2	Roof leakages	No	-	To be assessed once it rains
3	Access ramps	Yes	No	Required especially for wheelchair access for persons with disabilities
4	Toilet Roll Holders	Yes	No	Required for each toilet cubicle
5	Grab rails	Yes	No	Required for persons with disabilities
6	Vent Pipe	Yes	Yes	In place and in good condition
7	Floor slopes	Yes	Yes	Latrine floors well sloped towards drop hole, No water bonding expected.
8	Hand Wash Basin	Yes	-	To be assessed once Toilet is operational
9	Water	Yes	-	To be assessed once Toilet is operational
10	Soap	Yes	-	To be assessed once Toilet is operational
11	Toilet paper	Yes	-	To be assessed once Toilet is operational

### 3.2 Toilet-Pupil Ratio-WHO Recommended

The table below highlights how the actual Toilet-Pupil Ratio compares to the recommended standard. The standard design of number of toilets assumes that 60% of the population should have access to the toilets at any given time.

No. of toilets			Toilet-Pupil Ratio-WHO Recommended			Toilet Pupil Ratio-Actual (%)		
Boys	Girls	Staff	Boys	Girls	Staff	Boys	Girls	Staff
1	1	1	1:30	1:25	1:5	110%	116%	80%

Going by WHO recommended toilet-pupil ratio, the current ratios for both girls and boys are beyond the acceptable ratios which currently stand at 110% for boys, 116% for girls. Should the school enrol more pupils in January 2019, there will be need to construct more toilets to cater for the growing school population especially that the ratio is already above what is recommended. The ratio for members of staff currently is at 80%. Should these figures exceed 100% more toilets will be required for members of staff.

### 3.3 Community Contribution – K25

For sustainability and continuity of the project, there is need for community member to contribute a minimal fee which will go towards maintenance of the hand pump as well as buying of toiletries to ensure hygiene standard are maintained within the school. For a start a fee of **K25** is recommended per community member. This may be adjusted upwards in future.

### 3.4 PTA Meetings

It is true that more valuable information can be gotten from PTA meetings and interactions. The already school has a PTA in place. In this regard I recommend that a PTA meeting schedule be availed to me so that every time there is a meeting I am present. I will communicate with the school over the schedule for PTA meetings / parent teacher interaction.

### 3.5 Lack of involvement by TBT

The inspection revealed lack coordination between the contractor - TBT and the School Contact person. The founder of the school Madam Cynthia expressed concern on the lack of involvement of the school contact persons by the Contractor TBT during the construction period. It is cardinal that contractor keeps contact with the school authorities as they could have valuable contributions and suggestions towards the project. In this regard the TBT and other possible contractors are strongly advised to engage and involve the school authorities in future projects.

### 3.6 Hand washing soap

During the inspection it was found that the hand washing stations did not have soap. This was only put after a concern was raised over the same. There is need to have hand washing soap at the hand washing stations at all times. This will help in preventing diarrhoeal diseases. Furthermore, the

school authorities have a responsibility to inculcate hygiene standards into the pupils and one of the basic principles of hygiene is to wash hands with soap after using the toilet.

### **3.7 Accessible Pit Latrine to persons with disabilities**

Currently the entrances to the pit latrines are not convenient for pupils with disabilities. There is need for ramps and grab rails if the pit latrines are to be accessible to pupils with disabilities. In the regard at least one pit latrine should be equipped with ramps and grab rails to cater for persons with disabilities.

## **4.0 Recommendations**

On 28 July 2010 the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution A/RES/64/292 declared safe and clean drinking water and sanitation a human right essential to the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights. This entails that access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is a necessity of life, hence the following recommendations;

### **4.1 Borehole Care and Maintenance**

Since the school solely relies on borehole water supply it is extremely important to have the borehole well maintained. This will ensure an extended lifespan of the borehole and also maintain its efficiency in terms of borehole yield.

- The well cover and well cap must be checked periodically to ensure they are in good condition.
- Hazardous chemical should be kept away from the borehole

### **4.2 Water Quality Test - pH and TDS of the water**

- It is recommended that water quality test be conducted once a year for bacteria, faecal coliform and any other contaminants. Other typical additional tests are those for iron, manganese, water hardness, sulfides, and other water constituents.
- Annual water quality tests are recommended because underground water is susceptible to contamination.
- Samples will need to be drawn and taken to the lab for tests at a fee.
- However it will be necessary to carryout unscheduled water quality tests anytime there is a change in the taste, odour, or appearance of the borehole water. Unscheduled tests will also be conducted if a problem occurs such as a broken well cap or a new contamination source.

### 4.3 Sanitation

- It is important that convenient hand-washing facilities are provided alongside VIP latrines. The containers should always be full of water and making sure that soap is always available, and should be added to the responsibilities of staff and the chores allocated to pupils.
- It is advisable to have a black vent pipe on the VIP latrines. The ventilation mechanism is convection, and it is induced by the sun heating up the vent pipe.
- The school should introduce WASH components in their curriculum as it is a very vital component where sanitation and hygiene is concerned.
- Engage nearby industries for contribution of Soap, Tissue, Book

### 5.0 Conclusion

The ATD Foundation has brought hope to Nakawa Community School and the community around the area. However this hope may be lost if the facilities that have been given to the School and the community at large are not well maintained and taken care of. To ensure continuity and sustainability, it is important to carry out routine checks, inspections and maintenance on the facilities. Also important will be for the beneficiaries of the facilities to promptly report any strange occurrences on the facilities so that remedial measures are done in good time. Furthermore members of the community should own the project and contribute a minimal monthly fee toward maintenance of the facilities.