

HIGHLIGHTS

WASH IN SCHOOLS IN 2023

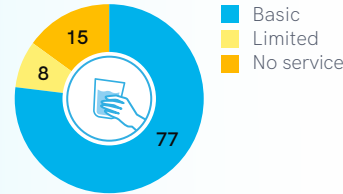
■ Drinking water
 ■ Sanitation
 ■ Hygiene
 ■ Menstrual health

DRINKING WATER

138 countries had national estimates

77% of schools

had a basic drinking water service



Secondary 81%
 Primary 75%

2x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030

Coverage of basic services

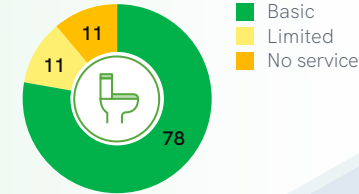
Low income countries 49%
 High income countries >99%

SANITATION

144 countries had national estimates

78% of schools

had a basic sanitation service



Secondary 83%
 Primary 75%

2x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030

Coverage of basic services

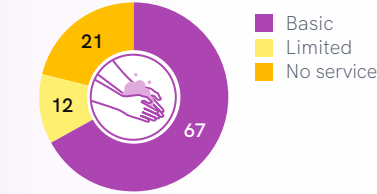
Low income countries 49%
 High income countries >99%

HYGIENE

134 countries had national estimates

67% of schools

had a basic hygiene service



Secondary 67%
 Primary 65%

4x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030

Coverage of basic services

Low income countries 28%
 High income countries >99%

BASIC SERVICES

LIMITED/NO SERVICE

447 million children

lacked a basic drinking water service at their school



293 million unimproved or no water source
 153 million improved source but no water available

427 million children

lacked a basic sanitation service at their school



222 million unimproved or no sanitation facility
 205 million improved facilities, but not single-sex or not usable

646 million children

lacked a basic hygiene service at their school



406 million no handwashing facility or no water
 240 million handwashing facilities with water but no soap

MENSTRUAL HEALTH

30 countries had national data*

Preliminary estimates based on emerging national data**

Globally

Around 2 out of 5 schools provide menstrual health education



Around 1 in 3 schools have bins for menstrual waste in girls' toilets



Central and Southern Asia

Around 2 out of 5 schools provide menstrual education



1 in 3 primary

4 in 5 secondary

Sub-Saharan Africa

Around 1 in 8 schools have menstrual materials available for free or purchase



Schools with bins available for menstrual waste in girls' toilets



Central and Southern Asia 35%
 Sub-Saharan Africa 11%
 Least Developed Countries 17%

Most commonly available national menstrual health data:



Facilities

(22 of 30 countries)



Knowledge

(19 of 30 countries)



Materials

(15 of 30 countries)

*Nationally representative data for at least one of the internationally recommended Priority List of Indicators for Girl's Menstrual Health and Hygiene (2022) (<https://www.publichealth.columbia.edu/research/programs/gate/monitor-mhh/monitoring-resources>)

**Nationally representative data for menstrual health indicators remain limited and indicator definitions vary making cross-country comparison difficult. Preliminary regional and global aggregates should therefore be treated with caution.