

Resources

A review of publications on water, sanitation and hygiene in developing countries



Welcome to the second issue of our review of water, sanitation and hygiene service related resources. We have introduced a few changes for this latest edition, including a new name (thank you to all those who took part in our competition for your suggestions) and an enhanced design. We have also been delving into our photographic archives and fine-tuning our monitoring and research tools.

We hope you find this issue informative and useful!

The pS-Eau team

HYGIENE

// hand drying / measuring handwashing behavior / handwashing devices / childhood cognitive skills / awareness-raising strategies / ...

SANITATION

// shared toilets / urban sanitation / hygienic pit emptying / Accra's public toilets / CLTS / Sanitation services in slums / ...

WATER

// technical toolkit / devolution in Kenya / rainwater harvesting / self-supply / cost of small-piped networks / household water practices / ...

MONITORING & EVALUATION

// domestic water service delivery indicators / improved sanitation and its impact on children / ...

HYGIENE

● A Qualitative Evaluation of Hand Drying Practices among Kenyans

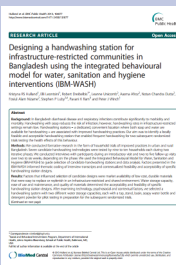
B. Person & al., 2013



The aim of this study, conducted through interviews and structured observations, was to identify and improve understanding of hand drying behaviors related to daily living activities. The findings reveal that hand drying with a clean towel is a far from common practice.

● Designing a handwashing station for infrastructure-restricted communities in Bangladesh

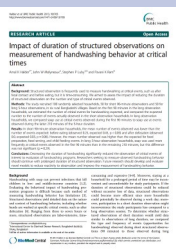
Hulland & al., 2013



Seven handwashing technologies were tested by households in urban and rural Bangladesh to identify a feasible and acceptable handwashing station design. Factors that influenced selection included: affordability, use of durable materials and ease of use and maintenance.

● Impact of duration of structured observations on measurement of handwashing behavior at critical times

Halder et al., 2013



Carrying out structured observation of handwashing practices is a time-consuming activity. This study set out to determine whether it is possible to reduce the time spent observing handwashing at critical times and still obtain reliable data.

● Are your hands clean enough?

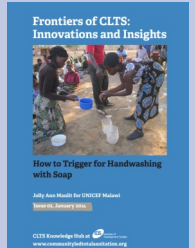
Unicef, WSP, 2013



The aim of this study, conducted in Kenya, was to provide detailed baseline information on handwashing practices and behaviors through surveys carried out in communities and schools. The study findings include a host of useful lessons and recommendations, particularly regarding motivators for handwashing, factors that facilitate the use of soap and barriers to handwashing with soap.

● How to trigger for handwashing with soap

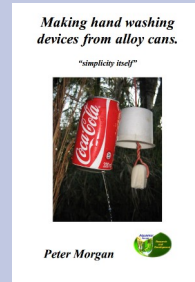
Unicef Malawi, 2014



This practical guide outlines a set of field-tested handwashing triggering tools that can be used as part of CLTS interventions.

● Making handwashing devices from alloy cans

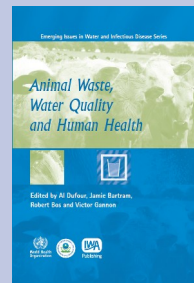
P. Morgan, 2013



This brief, yet practical and engaging manual describes how to make simple, low-cost handwashing devices from empty alloy drinks cans.

● Animal waste, water quality and human health

A. Dufour et al., 2012



The risk of water contamination from animal waste and pathogens is frequently underestimated and poorly understood. This publication reviews the health risks associated with domestic animals.

● Effects of early-life exposure to sanitation on childhood cognitive skills: evidence from India's Total Sanitation Campaign

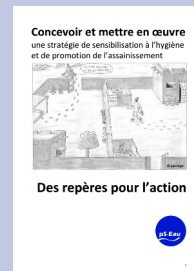
D. Spears et al., 2013



This study compares the cognitive skills of children without access to sanitation facilities with those who have had access, through India's Total Sanitation Campaign, from an early age. The findings show that access to sanitation can help improve childhood cognitive skills, particularly reading ability.

● Concevoir et mettre en œuvre une stratégie de sensibilisation à l'hygiène et de promotion de l'assainissement

pS-Eau, 2013

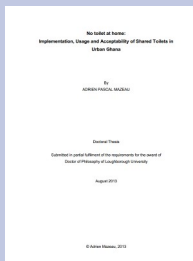


This guide offers an insight into the tools and methods commonly used to raise hygiene awareness and promote sanitation.

SANITATION

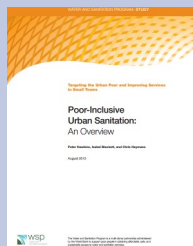
- **No toilet at home: implementation, usage and acceptability of shared toilets in urban Ghana**

A.P. Mazeau, 2013



This doctoral thesis focuses on the 70% of urban dwellers in Ghana who do not have private sanitation facilities but instead rely on shared toilets. Key findings include the fact that urban planning influences sanitation developments and that cleanliness and affordability are key factors for ensuring shared facilities are actually used.

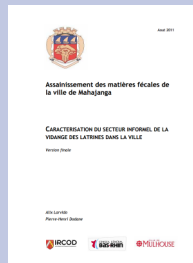
- **Poor inclusive urban sanitation: an overview**
WSP, 2013



What can be done to improve access to sanitation for the most vulnerable communities in major urban areas? This document provides a global review of urban sanitation and outlines a comprehensive and consistent framework for intervention.

- **Assainissement des matières fécales de la ville de Mahajanga**

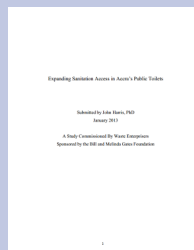
A. Larvido et al., 2011



A city of 240,000 inhabitants, Mahajanga (Madagascar) has a number of major sanitation challenges to address. This study reviews the city's manual pit operators and the characteristics of the sludge produced, as well as household sanitation practices.

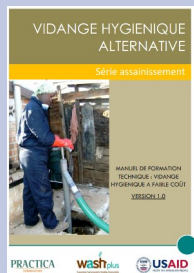
- **Expanding sanitation access in Accra's public toilets**

J. Harris, 2013



This study also focuses on Ghana and, specifically, on improving understanding of the management and maintenance practices of the capital city's public toilet block operators. The study findings suggest that public toilet block management is a financially viable activity, but that operators face a number of operational challenges, particularly sourcing water and finding reliable pit emptying services.

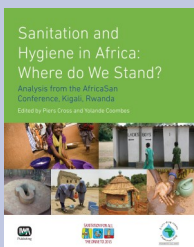
- **Vidange hygiénique alternative**
Practica, Washplus, Usaid



This highly practical training guide breaks down sludge removal into 7 clear steps. It also lists the equipment required and reviews the basic information that every pit emptier should know. Recommended reading for all field practitioners working with sludge removal operators.

- **Sanitation and hygiene in Africa: where do we stand?**

P. Cross et al., 2014

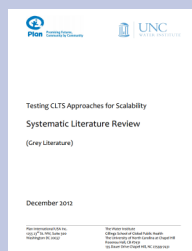


This report reviews the progress made on sanitation across Africa following the AfricaSan Conference held in Kigali in 2011. It also provides detailed information on the various issues related to sanitation, from public health through

to food security.

- **Testing CLTS approaches for scalability, systematic literature review**

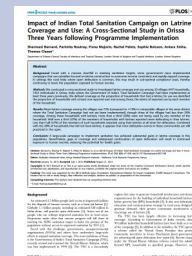
Plan International USA, Water Institute, 2012



This study presents the findings of a literature review of CLTS interventions in three countries: Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia. Based on a review of 115 documents, the report's conclusions highlight the importance of developing structured monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and of improving understanding of the role played by the local leaders involved in awareness-raising activities.

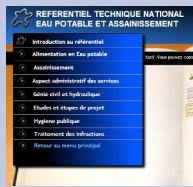
- **Impact of Indian total sanitation campaign on latrine coverage and use**

S. Barnard et al., 2013



This study investigates latrine coverage and use among 447 households in 20 villages in Orissa, India, where the government's Total Sanitation Campaign has been running for at least three years. Although, as a result of the program, latrine coverage in these villages has significantly increased, over a third of the latrines built are not being used...

● **Référentiel technique national pour le secteur EPA**
Dinepa, 2013



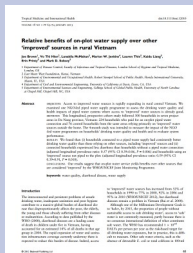
DINEPA, the national directorate of water and sanitation in Haiti, has worked with Oieau to create a set of technical guidelines for sector stakeholders. In this toolkit, field practitioners will find a wealth of practical information, ranging from the materials to be used in civil engineering projects to managing water kiosks.

● **Devolution in Kenya: opportunities and challenges for the water sector**
WSP, 2013



The devolution introduced through the new Constitution of Kenya adopted in 2010 has wide-ranging implications for the water sector. This document provides an analysis of this new constitution and looks at forthcoming changes and possible scenarios.

● **Relative benefits of on-plot water supply systems over other 'improved' sources in rural Vietnam**
J. Brown et al., 2013



The aim of this study was to compare the water quality and health impacts of piped water systems to those of other sources considered 'improved' by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme. The study found that households connected to a piped water system had better water

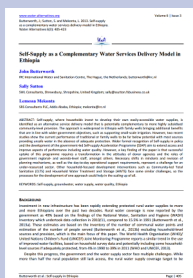
quality and experienced fewer incidences of diarrhea than those using other sources.

● **Complementing water supply through rainwater harvesting in some selected villages of Sahel savannah ecological zone in Borno state Northeastern Nigeria**
H. T. Ishaku et al., 2013



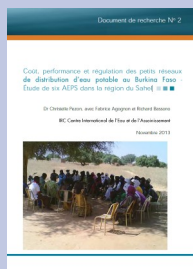
This study, conducted in two rural communities in Nigeria, determined water consumption per capita, identified the water sources used and estimated the amount of rainwater that could be harvested by households in the villages.

● **Self-supply as a complementary water services delivery model in Ethiopia**
J. Butterworth et al., 2013



Self-supply, whereby households develop their own water supply strategies, is widespread in Ethiopia. This study was designed to identify the limitations and potential of this approach. The authors recommend properly investigating this alternative service delivery model.

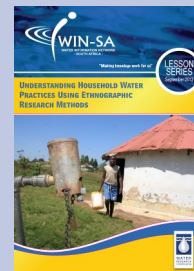
● **Coût, performance et régulation des petits réseaux de distribution d'eau potable au Burkina Faso**
C. Pezon et al., 2013



This research uses long-term cost and service delivery approaches to assess and compare the cost and performance of piped

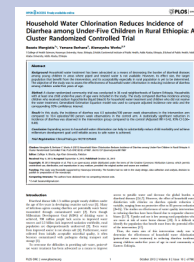
water services with that of boreholes equipped with handpumps. The study reveals that it is cheaper to supply water through public standpipes and household connections than through handpumps.

● **Understanding household water practices using ethnographic research methods**
Win-SA, 2013



This study developed a visual tool to help the target community analyze and interpret their household water practices. Video footage was widely used in this process and the study outlines the opportunities created by this tool.

● **Household water chlorination reduces incidence of diarrhea among under-five children in rural Ethiopia: a cluster randomized controlled trial**
B. Mengistie et al., 2013



The findings of this study show a reduction in the incidence of diarrhea in children under five given treated water compared to children who did not receive chlorinated water.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

- **Domestic water service delivery indicators and frameworks for monitoring, evaluation, policy and planning: a review**
G. L. Kayser et al., 2013



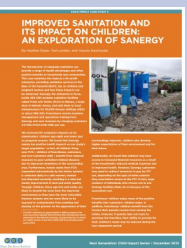
This review of literature on water service indicators was undertaken to assess their relevance to public health, economic development and human rights. This publication also includes an analysis of the benefits and challenges of using these indicators both separately and combined in an index.

- **The long-term dynamics of mortality benefits from improved water and sanitation in less developed countries**
M. A. Jeuland et al., 2013



This study presents country-level projections for WASH coverage and WASH-related mortality over a long time horizon. It also includes a comparative analysis of the world's main developing regions.

- **Improved sanitation and its impact on children: an exploration of sanergy**
H. Esper et al., 2013



This study assesses the impacts that Sanergy, a venture that provides sanitation facilities in Kenya, has had on children and pregnant women.





Translation: Nicola Brodrick



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