

Resources

A review of resources and published papers on water, sanitation and hygiene in developing countries



In this 5th edition of our review Resources, pS-Eau presents its selection for the autumn literary season on WASH services. The review contains the last publications launched during the 2016 World Water Week in Stockholm as well as a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Enjoy the reading!

Colette G enevaux, pS-Eau

HYGIENE // handwashing / menstrual hygiene management / hygiene promotion / ...

SANITATION // CLTS / urban sanitation / FSM / sanitation marketing / ...

DRINKING WATER // costs / urban areas / access for informal settlements / ...

WASH // water and sanitation services / inequalities / services and slums / ...

WATER QUALITY // quality / regulation / resource management / ...

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS // SDG / 2030 Agenda / monitoring / ...

HYGIENE

● Formative Research to Develop Appropriate Participatory Approaches towards Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in Rural Areas

India WaSH Forum, 2016



Most sanitation promotion approaches are only partially successful in providing short term increases in sanitation coverage and usage. Behaviour change communication messages designed as marketing interventions often fail to address deeper underlying causes of resistance behind people's reluctance to adopt improved and safe sanitation and hygiene. This study was undertaken with the objective of

understanding perceptions, barriers, and motivators for improved sanitation behaviour in nine villages or rural India between July and December 2015.

● Managing menstruation in the workplace: an overlooked issue in low- and middle-income countries

Sommer et al., 2016



Despite a growing body of literature on the water and sanitation related challenges facing menstruating girls and female teachers in schools in low- and middle-income countries, evidence about adolescent girls'

and women's menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in the workplace remains limited. This paper describes the barriers existing for providing improved WASH workplace standards.



SANITATION

● Are we doing the right thing? Critical questioning for city sanitation planning

UTS-ISF & SNV, 2016



This document aims to provoke practitioners, policy makers and development agencies to reflect on their approaches to city sanitation planning and the assumptions that underlie them. The document is not intended as a critique, and it does not recommend a particular planning approach. Rather, its premise is that raising awareness of underlying assumptions in sanitation planning may lead to better targeted approaches to sanitation planning, if and when those assumptions are shown not to match realities.

● Improving CLTS targeting : Evidence from Nigeria

WaterAid, 2016



This policy brief details findings from the Sustainable Total Sanitation (STS) project, conducted by WaterAid in partnership with the Institute for Fiscal Studies, which aims to evaluate the effectiveness of CLTS and sanitation marketing. The brief details findings from the STS project that suggest community population data could be a good predictor of CLTS success and could enable significant improvement of Nigeria's approach to ending open defecation.

● Sanitation, Wastewater Management and Sustainability: From Waste Disposal to Resource Recovery

SEI & UNEP, 2016



This book offers a new conceptual framework for planning and investing in systems, centring on resource recovery and reuse. It examines the social, governance, economic, health, environmental and technological dimensions of sanitation and wastewater management and resource recovery.

● **Faecal Sludge Management Tools - Diagnostic and Decision Support Tools**

WSP, 2016



In the context of the 2030 Agenda, urban sanitation faces today the challenge of reaching universal access, but also the safe management of excreta through the entire sanitation chain. This document provides a summary of the diagnostic tools developed for assessing faecal sludge management (FSM) services and is based on field work carried out in the five cities of Balikpapan in Indonesia, Dhaka in Bangladesh, Hawassa in Ethiopia, Lima in Peru and Santa Cruz in Bolivia.

This document appears in the FSM toolbox, created by the World Bank. This kit contains several methodological tools and case studies. It is available to download at : www.worldbank.org/fsm

● **A tale of clean cities: Insights for planning urban sanitation from Ghana, India and the Philippines**

WaterAid, 2016 (also available in English, French, Spanish)



Uncontrolled rapid urbanisation, or slumisation, in many developing countries makes development of urban sanitation a big challenge. To contribute to the efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target to ensure universal access to sanitation, this WaterAid research paper aims to learn from experiences of cities performing well in sanitation: Kumasi in Ghana, San Fernando in the Philippines and Visakhapatnam in India.

● **Adopt or Adapt : Sanitation Technology Choices in Urbanizing Malawi** Chunga *et al.*, 2016

This paper presents the results of a mixed-methods study examining



adaptation strategies that property owners in low-income, rapidly urbanizing areas in Malawi adopt to address the limitations of pit latrines. This study highlights potential challenges to adoption of wholly new sanitation technologies, even when they present clear advantages to end users. To scale, alternative sanitation technologies for rapidly urbanising cities should offer clear advantages, be affordable, be easy to use when shared among multiple households, and their design should be informed by existing adaptation strategies and local knowledge.

● **Sanitation market research in rural Cambodia**

SNV, 2016



SNV Cambodia, with support from IRC, undertook a rapid assessment to understand current and potential future demand and supply for sanitation products and services. The research focused primarily on the first three links of the sanitation service chain: capture, containment and pit emptying. The marketing mix (place, product, price, and promotion), expanded with two additional elements (who and knowledge), was used as the main analytical framework to guide the design of the research.

● **The Addis Agreement: Using CLTS in peri-urban and urban areas**

CLTS Knowledge Hub, 2016



In June 2016, the CLTS Knowledge Hub convened a workshop on 'Using a CLTS approach in peri-urban and urban environments' in Addis Ababa. The discussions and shared experiences from the workshop made the connection to the Addis Agreement process

which comprises important stages of an urban CLTS process. This paper summarises key outputs from the discussions. A 4-page learning brief is also available at this [link](#).

● **How to make urban and sanitation planning work? Lessons learnt from West Africa, South-East Asia, Madagascar and Haiti**

BORDA & GRET, 2016



In preparation for the 2015 Borda Symposium, Borda had asked Gret to address some questions about the challenges of urban sanitation planning.

This presentation paper will give some suggestions to answer these questions, based on the experience of field projects of the Gret in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Haiti.



To download the document, click on the article title or the picture.

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DRINKING WATER

- **Providing water to poor people in African cities : lessons from utility reforms**

WSP & World Bank



Research shows that water piped to the premises is the standard to ensure adequate health

(families who rely on water carried from shared taps often do not get enough water for basic needs). Yet the share of the urban population with water piped to their premises has declined in Africa, from 43 percent in 1990 to 33 percent in 2015. Poor families are the least likely to have water piped to their premises, and the fact is that income levels remain low for many city-dwellers. The most vulnerable, therefore, will bear the brunt of the inadequacy of water supplies. This paper analyzes the water supply of 5 cities in Sub-Saharan Africa and tries to draw lessons from their successes in serving the poor.

- **A fragmented public action? Production and institutionalisation of public action in the drinking water and land property sectors.**

GRET *et al.*, 2015 (in French only)



This document is the proceedings of the symposium of APPI research program "A fragmented public action?" organized in December 2014. The

project aims to understand how public action is developed in African countries that depends on it. The project mobilized the concepts and methods from several sectors such as political science, anthropology of development and institutional economics. The work was conducted in three countries (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger) and two sectors, drinking water and rural land property.

- **The urban-rural water interface A preliminary study in Burkina Faso**

ODI, 2015



The Ziga project (in two phases) has been designed to secure bulk water supply for Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) until 2030.

This project stimulates the debates on equity for access to water between rural villages and cities. This working paper looks at the case of the Ziga dam and reservoir as an example of urban-rural water interface. The study also draws a parallel with the case of Lake Guiers in Senegal.

- **Understanding the resource implications of the 'plus' in community management of rural water supply systems in India: 24x7 water supply in Punjab - international funding for local action**

IRC & Cranfield University & MNIT, 2016



In spite of the existence of success stories in community management, mechanisms for support and professionalization are often not institutionalised in policies and strategies.

Success stories then remain pockets of achievement. Also, the necessary support comes at a price, and sometimes a significant one – though in many cases there is lack of insight into the real costs of support. This research investigates 20 case studies of reportedly 'successful' community-managed rural water supply programmes across India in order to determine the extent and cost of support provided to sustain services with a valid level of community engagement.

- **Detailed Review of a Recent Publication: Getting handpump functionality monitoring right can help ensure rural water supply sustainability**

UNC Water Institute, 2016



This document gives a summary of the research paper "Beyond functionality of handpump-supplied rural water services in developing countries", from Carter & Ross (Waterlines, Vol. 35, n°1). This Research Digest also gives a literature review on handpump functionality monitoring over time.

- **How would improved services to slum areas impact on water demand in your city ?**

WSUP, 2016



At the request of WSUP, the University of Leeds has developed an Excel modeling tool, which quantifies the impact on water demand of the

extension or improvements of water services in slums and underserved urban areas. The tool and the full reports are available to download <http://www.wsup.com/programme/what-we-do/research/>

- **Funding essential services in cities of the South: what socio-political equation? Sharing the long-term overall cost of Vientiane drinking water service (Laos)**
Gret, 2015 (in French only)



This study focuses on urban governance issues in the South, addressed in terms of funding for water services. Relying on the case of the Water Company of Vientiane

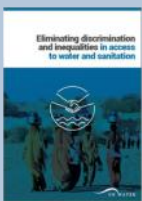
in Laos, it aims to understand how urban transformations and the local socio-political and institutional conditions affect the financing arrangements of drinking water services. A summary document is available at [this link](#).



WASH

- **Eliminating discrimination and inequalities in access to water and sanitation**

UN Water, 2015



This document UN-Water provides a summary on discrimination and inequality in the field of water and sanitation: it explains the concept of

discrimination, details the human rights in regarding equity in the WASH sector and presents the course of action towards the elimination of discrimination and inequality.

- **Technical reports n°19 – Water in cities, sanitation and insecurity – contrasted realities in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Niamey (Niger)**
AFD, 2016 (in French)

This study is based on surveys conducted in six poor districts of Ou-



gadougou and five of Niamey. It gives a comparison of the situation between the two cities in terms of access to water and sanitation. Its primary objective is to clarify ambiguous concepts of "precarious" and "poor", qualifying both households and neighbourhoods. The second objective is to appreciate the interlocking between recommendations from donors, the priorities defined at the national level by States and the practices of local actors.

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities: status in low and middle income countries and way forward**

WHO, 2015



This report presents a global assessment of the extent to which health care facilities provide essential water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

WATER QUALITY

- **Compendium of Water Quality Regulatory Frameworks: Which Water for Which Use?**

UN-Water, 2015



By providing an overview of selected laws and policies and supporting case studies, this Compendium aims to improve the guidelines for managing water quality globally. It provides a platform to engage and inform policy and decision makers on these critical issues, as well as guidance on how regulatory

frameworks can promote wise use, innovation and efficiency in water management. The compendium presents an opportunity for countries to make their water quality regulatory frameworks and management instruments “fit for purpose”, improving water security and delivering better services for all.

- **A Snapshot of the World’s Water Quality: Towards a global assessment**

UNEP, 2016

The report summarizes key find-



ings of the pre-study for a world water quality assessment. The methodology developed offers a baseline to measure progress, a framework for global assessment and a pathway towards sustainable solutions that will deliver on that agenda. This report aims to help bridging the gap between water quality, the inclusive green economy and the interlinked issues of sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- **WASH services and the Sustainable Development Goals**

pS-Eau, 2016 (available in French & in English)



This document brief aims to give the context of the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and highlights the issues of water and sanitation in the SDGs. This should allow WASH actors to better link their actions to the implementation of the SDGs and easily find the key documents of the 2030 Agenda.



ments the monitoring work on water supply and sanitation which is conducted by the WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS). These programs, JMP, GEMI and GLAAS will be responsible for global monitoring of progress on the implementation of the SDG 6.

- **Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6 – Targets and global indicators**

UN-Water, 2016 (available in English & in French)



This UN-Water document introduces the Sustainable Development Goal on water and sanitation (SDG 6) and its eight targets, explaining the terminology and highlighting interlinkages with other goals and tar-

gets across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The indicators for tracking global progress towards SDG 6 are also presented, together with an overview of where and how the necessary data can be collected, using flexible methods that allow countries to enter global monitoring in line with their existing capacity and resources.

- **The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016**

UN, 2016 (available in English & in French)



The aim of this report is to present an overview of the 17 SDGs using data available in 2016 to highlight the most significant gaps and challenges. This baseline report is meant to be a starting point for the implementation of the SDGs and its monitoring.

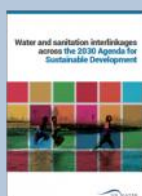
- **The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**
WSP, 2016



This study provides an assessment of the global costs of meeting the WASH-related targets of SDG 6. The targets assessed include achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (target 6.1), achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and ending open defecation (target 6.2). The estimates include 140 countries, or 85% of the world's population, focusing on developing countries. Costs estimated cover those of capital investment, program delivery, operations, and major capital maintenance.

- **Water and Sanitation Interlinkages across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
UN-Water, 2016

This UN-Water Analytical Brief analyses the central role of water and sanitation to describe the links and interdependencies between the targets of Sustainable Development



Goal 6 on water and sanitation and those of other SDGs. It aims to stimulate United Nations Member States' consideration of the water-related linkages within the SDGs to facilitate an integrated approach to implementation.

- **How to use the Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6 (draft version)**
UN Water, 2016



This introduction to the Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6 includes an overview of the components of the guide and their intended use, processes for SDG 6 monitoring at national and global levels, how to translate the global ambition of SDG 6 into national action, and why integrated management of information is key to the integrated management of water resources.

- **A Compilation of Expert Advice on Water and Sanitation Related Indicators Covering Targets 6.1 to 6.6 and 11.5**
UN-Water, 2015



This paper contains a summary of expert inputs on water and sanitation related targets and indicators, compiled by UN-Water and based on the outputs of the broad technical consultation processes prior to the adoption of the SDG and their related indicators.

Expert advice comprises a set of core indicators as well as a number of supplemental indicators. The core indicators can be seen as the minimum number of indicators needed for monitoring the targets, whereas the supplemental indicators are needed to ensure a more comprehensive coverage.

- **DRAFT Step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.3.1 on wastewater treatment**
UN-Water, 2016



This draft step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.3.1 – proportion of wastewater safely treated – is currently being reviewed by countries and other relevant stakeholders.



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Because the sector literature is plentiful, we edit and release « Resources », a short literature review. Selected from recent publications, from both French and English texts, we hope that you'll find our choices interesting. We don't claim completeness in this list, rather want to give some practical references easily accessible for reading and downloading.

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