



Resources Review

Review of resources and publications on water, sanitation and hygiene services in developing countries



This is the first issue of our review of water, sanitation and hygiene service related publications and resources. Given the wealth of information regularly produced on the sector, we have compiled a selection of the resources and articles from English and French publications that have caught our interest and which, we hope, will be of interest to you too. Although by no means exhaustive, this six-page newsletter provides a brief and easy-to-read overview of recently-published knowledge and information. We hope you enjoy reading it!

The pS-Eau team



Please consider the environment before printing this newsletter. Reading this on your PC will make accessing the referenced publications easier! :-)



HYGIENE

// hand washing / wastewater use / handwashing basins / measuring handwashing behavior / hygiene in schools...



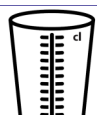
SANITATION

// sludge management / sanitation marketing / sanitation apps / post 2015 / Sanitation services in slums...



WATER

// cost of handpumps / financing water infrastructure / water service management in Burkina Faso / relative benefits of on-plot water supply...

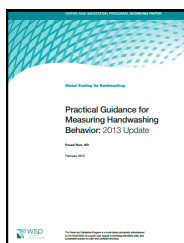


MONITORING & EVALUATION

// measuring handwashing behavior / benefits of investing in water and sanitation / ICT for monitoring rural water services / technical and financial monitoring...

**Choose soap***London School of Hygiene, 2013*

This ready-to-use toolkit contains a range of step-by-step activities to be used in the promotion of hand-washing with soap in rural areas. This application provides practical instructions and materials for outreach workers, including scripts for facilitating meetings and activities in villages.

Practical guidance for measuring handwashing behavior: 2013 update*WSP, 2013*

This publication from the World Bank reviews a set of indicators and recommendations for measuring handwashing behavior change. In particular, it recommends potential approaches for use in different funding scenarios.

WHO directives vol. II : Wastewater use in agriculture*OMS, 2012*

Sanitation stakeholders often have questions about wastewater use. These guidelines outline the health risks associated with this type of practice, as well as

the required pathogen tolerance thresholds. The publication also describes the protection measures that need to be implemented, particularly with regard to wastewater application. Economic and financial considerations, environmental and sociocultural aspects are also covered. This is recommended reading for all those interested in using wastewater as agricultural fertilizer.

Points d'eau, latrines, lave-mains et kits d'hygiène en milieu scolaire*UNICEF, 2013*

This guide is aimed at the construction companies, audit offices and suppliers working with UNICEF Mali and its partners on the WASH in

Schools project.

This highly practical resource contains a large number of diagrams showing typical sanitation facility plans, along with sample estimates and completion/handover of works checklists.

Teaching handwashing with soap for schoolchildren in a multi-ethnic population in Northern rural Vietnam*L.T. Thanh Xuan, T. Rheinlander, L.N. Hoat, A. Dalsgaard, F. Konradsen, 2013*

This study demonstrates ways in which schoolteachers can design and implement awareness-raising activities to increase the practice of handwashing with soap.

Hand washing with soap toolkit*WSP, World Bank 2013*

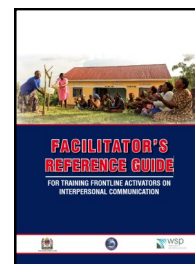
This toolkit contains a range of recommendations from experiences and lessons learned in the field (Peru, Vietnam, Senegal and Tanzania). It consists of 4 modules: 1) how to

change behavior; 2) how to ensure the sustainability of this new behavior; 3) how to measure and analyze the progress made; 4) how to evaluate the impacts. One of major attractions of this toolkit is the fact that it is both educational and highly practical (the communication and awareness-raising tools and materials used in each of the 4

countries is available online).

Enquête de Référence sur le Comportement lié à l'Eau ; Hygiène et Assainissement familial au Burundi*Eawag, 2013*

The aim of this report was to ascertain WASH behaviors and uses and identify the psychological factors underpinning these practices. This working paper contains a methodology and behavior change techniques, along with comments and results.

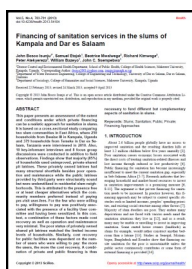
Facilitator's reference guide*Ministère de l'eau du Kenya, WSP, 2013*

This is a practical guide explaining how to become a frontline activator working to promote handwashing with soap within the community.



Financing of sanitation services in the slums of Kampala and Dar es Salaam

J. B. Isunju, S. Etajak, B. Mwalwega, R. Kimwaga, P. Atekyereza, W. Bazeyo I, J. C. Ssempebwa, 2013

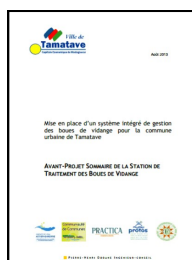


This study assesses the conditions under which, in conjunction with public funds, private financing can become a realistic approach for improving sanitation

in slums.

Mise en place d'un système intégré de gestion des boues de vidange pour la commune urbaine de Tamatave

P.H. Dodanne, 2013



In response to a study recommending sludge drying treatment, this feasibility report sets out the guidelines to be followed for the Tamatave

sludge treatment plant in Madagascar.

What does it take to scale up rural sanitation?

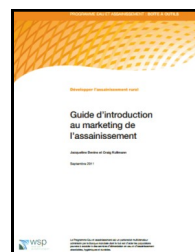
WSP, 2012



This World Bank paper shares the insights and lessons learned from many years of experience to enable the sanitation sector to scale-up access to rural sanitation. This publication notably includes an overview to programmatic approaches.

Introductory guide to sanitation marketing

WSP, 2012



This practical guide consists of four components: 1) conducting formative research; 2) developing a marketing strategy; 3) developing a communication campaign; 4) implementing the campaign.

User perceptions of urine diversion dehydration toilets: Experiences from a cross-sectional study in eThekweni Municipality

E. Roma, K. Philp, C. Buckley, S. Xulu, D. Scott, 2013

This study examined the different levels of user perception of urine diversion dehydration toilets. A survey was conducted with a sample of over 15,000 households in eThekweni municipality.

Rural sanitation at scale

Wedc, WSP, 2013

This self-paced online course addresses the challenges of scaling-up rural sanitation in developing countries. The course is free of charge for sector professionals and is available in both English and French.

Note 2: Sanitation Apps

M.A. Prat, S. Trémolet, 2013



This note provides a brief overview of the types of application developed to date in the sanitation sector, classifying these into 4 main categories: 1) self-reporting of maintenance needs; 2) mapping of infrastructure and needs; 3) monitoring of sanitation programs; 4) education for behavior change.

Post 2015 WASG targets and indicators

JMP, OMS, Unicef, 2013



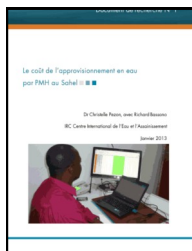
The result of a global stakeholder consultation led by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), this document outlines an international framework to

replace the Millennium Development Goals, due to be met in 2015. This publication sets out the proposed WASH indicators, targets and definitions.



Le coût de l'approvisionnement en eau par PMH au Sahel

IRC, 2013



This study focuses on a sample of 842 hand-pumps located in 7 rural communes and 16 villages of Burkina Faso. It compares actual expenditure on

investment, operating costs and renewal, as well as the cost of direct support to the communes and users' associations. One of its main findings is that costs differ considerably from national guidelines.

Funding Models for Financing Water Infrastructure in South Africa: Framework and Critical Analysis of Alternatives

C. Ruiters, 2013

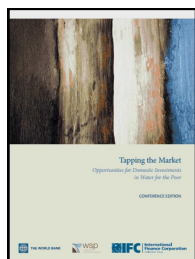


Faced with substantial under-investment in water infrastructure in South Africa, this study reviews existing sector funding models and also

includes a critical analysis of innovative alternatives.

Tapping the Market Opportunities for Domestic Investments in Water for the Poor

World Bank, WSP, IFC, 2013



This report looks at piped water systems in three countries (Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia) where the local private sector is playing

a major role managing small water schemes. Focusing on towns of under 10,000 households, the report analyzes the services already in place, the business models developed and, in particular, access to finance.

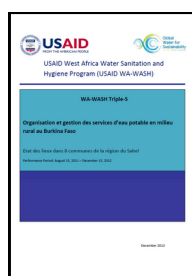
WHO Technical Notes for Emergencies

OMS, Wedc, 2013

Simple and informative, these WHO - WEDC water-related technical notes for emergencies provide field practitioners with extremely useful practical methodologies and guidelines.

L'organisation et la gestion des services d'eau potable en milieu rural au Burkina Faso

IRC, 2013



This report provides context, the methodology and analytical framework used to assess the extent to which the set-up and operation of existing manage-

ment models conform to the regulatory framework. It covers eight contracting authority communes and 210 water users' associations responsible for managing hand-pumps. The aim of the study is to: i) identify tailored support for the communes; ii) recommend areas in which services can pool resources to achieve levels of scale through which to improve service quality.

Relative benefits of on-plot water supply over other 'improved' sources in rural Vietnam

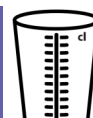
J. Brown et al, 2013



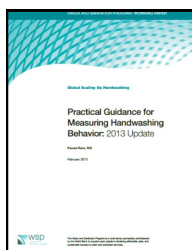
Access to improved water sources is rapidly expanding in rural Vietnam. This study assesses the water quality and health impacts of

small piped water systems in areas that already have good access to "improved water sources".





Practical guidance for measuring handwashing behavior WSP, 2013



This publication outlines and discusses a series of indicators and data collection methods. In particular, it recommends the most relevant assessment tools for different funding scenarios.

Assesment of hygiene interventions: cost-effectiveness study applied to Burkina Faso IRC, 2013



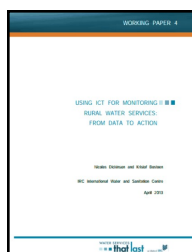
This working paper outlines the findings of a hygiene cost effectiveness assessment conducted in two sites in Burkina Faso using a practical methodology in which the cost of awareness-raising activities was compared to the behavior change observed. This document provides operational approaches to help with tasks such as defining intervention methods and determining indicative costs.

Benefits of investing in water and sanitation OCDE, 2013



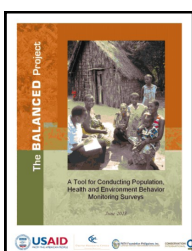
This report draws together and summarizes existing information on the benefits of investing in water and sanitation. The publication contains practical illustrations and statistical data and is aimed at public policy-makers and their counterparts.

Using ICT for Monitoring Rural Water Services: From Data to Action IRC, 2013



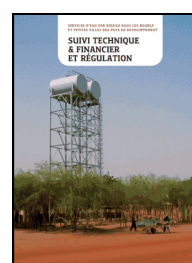
This paper provides a conceptual framework for using information and communication technologies (ICT) to improve rural water service delivery. The publication focuses on two case studies, one from Burkina Faso and the other from Ghana.

A tool for conducting population health and environment behavior monitoring surveys Coastal Resources Center, 2013



Simple, concise and practical, this guide provides a step-by-step methodology for conducting household surveys, particularly in villages and rural areas. A highly useful tool for carrying out diagnostics!

Regulating and monitoring the technical & financial performance of small systems pS-Eau, Acqua OING, 2013



In small towns in developing countries, the management of drinking water supply networks is regularly faced with issues that undermine both the quality and sustainability of services. To address these, several countries have introduced technical and financial monitoring mechanisms to measure the quality of services and thus improve the governance and performance of water services. This publication describes the technical and financial monitoring mechanisms currently in use in these countries. It also provides a detailed understanding of the indicators used and outlines the advantages of monitoring, such as improvements to service quality and support to regulation. This document also includes recommendations on how to put such mechanisms in place.





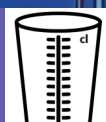
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