

Ressources

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

October 2014

To help you fill your autumn evenings, here is the latest edition of Resources.

We hope you enjoy reading it!

The pS-Eau Team

HYGIENE

// behavior change / cholera / hygiene promotion / cost effectiveness / ...

SANITATION

// decentralized wastewater treatment / feces management / anaerobic digestion / school sanitation / ...

WATER

// pastoral water facilities/ urban WASH program / water storage / pro-poor policies / ...

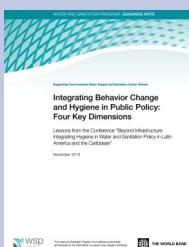
MONITORING & EVALUATION

// childhood diarrhea / public health and social benefits / walking and waiting for water / ...

HYGIENE

● Integrated behavior change and hygiene in public policy: four key dimensions

WSP, World Bank, 2013

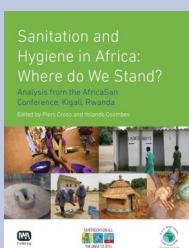


This study explores four key dimensions identified as being prioritized areas of work for hygiene policy-makers:

- 1) sustaining behavior change; 2) a multi-sectoral and integrated approach; 3) private sector involvement; 4) a required enabling environment

● Sanitation and hygiene: where do we stand?

IWA, 2014



This publication reviews the latest progress made in the sector through the AfriCaSan conferences, particularly as regards the impacts of improved hygiene and sanitation and the understanding of demand and behavior change.

● The integrated behavioral model for water, sanitation, and hygiene: a systematic review of behavioral models and a framework for designing and evaluating behavior change interventions in infrastructure-restricted settings

Dreibelbis et al., 2013



A number of theoretical behavioral change models have been developed. This review finds that the majority of these focus on individual-level behavioral outcomes and underestimate the role and influence of

the physical and natural environment.

● The cholera outbreak in Haiti: where and how did it begin?

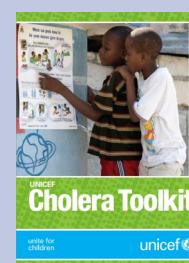
Lantagne et al, 2013



This study provides a detailed analysis of the 2010 cholera outbreak in Haiti. In addition to examining the source and spread of the epidemic, this report also reviews public health issues in Haiti.

● Cholera toolkit

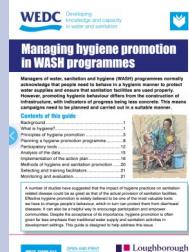
Unicef, 2013



The cholera toolkit provides guidance to WASH stakeholders on preventing and responding to cholera outbreaks.

● Managing hygiene promotion in WASH programmes

WEDC, 2014



This practical guide provides an overview of hygiene promotion principles and the methods and resources required to incorporate these into water and sanitation programs. This brief and informative document is suitable for both new and experienced practitioners alike.

● Assessment of hygiene interventions: cost-effectiveness study applied to Burkina Faso

IRC, 2013



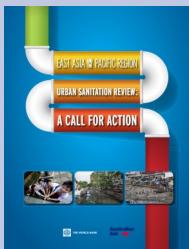
This working paper presents the results obtained from applying a methodology for assessing hygiene cost effectiveness in two sites in Burkina Faso: Ladiana and Ouahabou. There was a difference in the increase in use of latrines between the two sites; however, significant and relatively similar progress was made for handwashing with soap.



SANITATION

● East Asia and the Pacific region urban sanitation review: a call for action

World Bank, Australian Aid, 2013



This study reviews the main challenges for scaling-up and improving access to sanitation in the urban areas of three countries: Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. A roadmap is also provided for addressing these urban challenges.

● An improved tool for household faeces management in rural Bangladeshi communities

R. Sultana et al., 2013



The aim of this research was to explore child defecation and feces management practices in rural Bangladesh. Designed based on group discussions, this tool would be a valuable addition to any program aiming to improve understanding of child-related sanitation practices.

● Evaluation of the WASH sector strategy, "community approaches to total sanitation"

Unicef, 2014

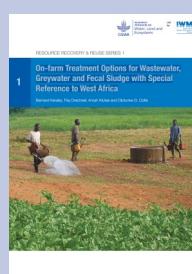


Community approaches have demonstrated their ability to help improve the sanitation sector by focusing on demand rather than on purely subsidized approaches. This extensive evaluation provides an up-to-date view of the sanitation sector in a number of countries and of CLTS

(Community-Led Total Sanitation) approaches in particular. It notably focuses on the following questions: how do communities perceive sanitation? To what extent are they prepared to invest in sanitation?

● On-farm treatment options for wastewater, greywater and fecal sludge with special reference to West Africa

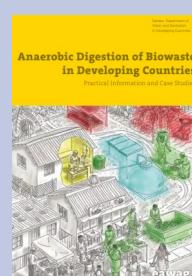
CGIAR, IWMI, 2014



This publication shows that low-cost small-scale approaches can successfully be used to set up effective farm-based treatment systems. It also highlights the need to support farmers to change their farming practices.

● Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste in developing countries

Eawag, 2014



This book brings together existing and recently generated knowledge of small-scale anaerobic digestion systems. It contains detailed practical information on how these treatment systems work and also includes selected case studies.

● Comment déclencher le lavage des mains au savon?

J. A. Maulit, 2014



This document contains a number of practical tools for use as part of CLTS (Community-Led Total Sanitation) approaches to

encourage handwashing with soap and eliminate open defecation.

● A qualitative comparative analysis of well-managed school sanitation in Bangladesh

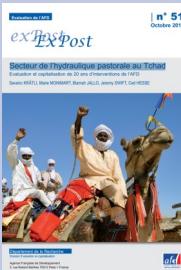
C. Chatterley, 2014



The authors of this research have analyzed the factors leading to well-managed sanitation in schools, with the findings revealing both good quality construction and financial community support to be essential.

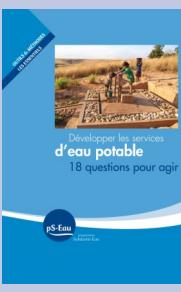
WATER

● Secteur de l'hydraulique pastorale au Tchad AFD, 2013



This study evaluates and shares the lessons learned from the French Agency for Development's 20 years of experience of working on pastoral water projects in Chad. The study covers 11 projects and includes strategies for implementing future interventions.

● Développer les services d'eau potable, 18 questions pour agir pS-Eau, 2014



This publication lists 18 questions to help analyze water supply projects prior to implementation. The guide also identifies seven quality criteria that should be applied to all water projects.

● The urban programming guide: how to design and implement an effective urban WASH programme WSUP, 2014



This guide provides an introduction to designing and implementing pro-poor water, sanitation and hygiene programs. The guidelines included are primarily drawn from WSUP's experience in sub-Saharan Africa.

● Why "improved" water sources are not always safe

A. Shaheed et al., 2014



The terminology used to describe improved water sources can obscure the diversity and complexity of access to water related issues. It is this diversity and complexity

that is explored in this paper, which notably highlights the need to qualify the apparent successes and progress made on some of the global indicators.

● Geographical inequalities in use of improved drinking water supply and sanitation across sub-Saharan Africa: mapping and spatial analysis of cross-sectional survey data

R. L. Pullan et al., 2014



Assessing and understanding geographical inequalities in access to water and sanitation are vital to monitoring the achievement of development goals. This study provides a detailed analysis of national and international coverage data.

● Options for water storage and rainwater harvesting to improve health and resilience against climate change in Africa

E. Boelee et al., 2012

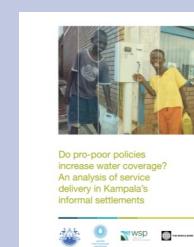


The high variability of rainfall experienced in West and East Africa is expected to increase over the next few years as a result of climate chan-

ge. Whilst water harvesting and storage can help overcome the impact of this rainfall variability, it is important to ensure that the water stored is fit for human consumption. This article explores the health issues associated with storing water.

● Do pro-poor policies increase water coverage? An analysis of service delivery in Kampala's informal settlements

World Bank, 2014

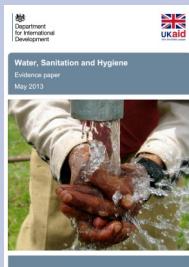


This case study reveals that pro-poor policies are essential for improving access to water in poor settlements. It also finds that subsidies and the use of market principles are equally important for ensuring the sustainability of these water services.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

● Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, evidence paper

DFID, 2013

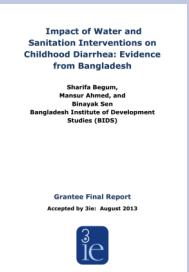


This WASH evidence paper provides an accessible guide to existing evidence, including a conceptual framework for understanding how

WASH impacts on health and well-being and a description of methods used for ascertaining the health, economic and social impacts of WASH.

● Impact of water and sanitation interventions on childhood diarrhea: evidence from Bangladesh

S. Begum et al., 2013



This study analyzes the link between improved water and sanitation coverage and the reduction of diarrhea-related illnesses in Bangladesh.

One of the recommendations includes updating intervention strategies to include combined water and sanitation measures.

● Public health and social benefits of at-house water supplies

B. Evans et al., 2013



This study reviews the concepts and definitions of access to water and compares these against the practices employed by households, who often use a number of different water sources. It examines whether access to an at-house water supply provides greater health benefits and better water

quality than using a shared water supply.

● Systematic review and meta-analysis: association between water and sanitation environment and maternal mortality

L. Benova, 2014



Based on a review of published literature, this study assesses whether there is an association between the lack of water or the lack of sanitation facilities and maternal mortality.

● Women: walking and waiting for water, the time value of public water supply

E. Gross, 2013



This study tests the hypothesis that water supply infrastructure decreases the time spent on water collection. Based on an analysis of a sample of 2,000 households in Benin, the study revealed that time savings are rather modest at 35 minutes per day: even though walking distances are considerably reduced, women still spend a lot of time waiting at the water source.





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