pS-Eau

#6

Resources

A review of resources and published papers on WASH in developing countries

I n this 6th review, you'll find our summer selection on recent WASH literature. In this edition, we've added a focus on menstrual hygiene management, as Menstrual Hygiene Day was celebrated recently on the 28th May. Enjoy your reading!

The pS-Eau team

DRINKING WATER // water service / water quality / household connection / ...

SANITATION // sustainability / open defecation / sanitation marketing / ...

HYGIENE // handwashing / behaviour change / health / ...

WASH SERVICES // WASH / SDGs / climate change / ...

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT // girls' attendance to school / gender / equity ...

DRINKING WATER

● Safely managed drinking water
JMP, 2017

This JMP 2017 Thematic Report on safely managed drinking water considers the implications of SDG target 6.1 from SDG 6 and outlines JMP plans for enhanced monitoring of drinking water in the SDG era.

● WaSH Policy Research Digest Issue #5 Water tariffs and subsidies
UNC, 2016

The fifth issue of the UNC Digest focuses on subsidy targeting, specifically the poor performance of increasing block tariffs in targeting subsidies to low-income households. This issue explores recent literature on this topic, focusing on policy implications, and calls for decision-makers to consider alternative subsidy delivery mechanisms.

● Research Paper No. 27 - Water from the heights, water from the grassroots: the governance of common dynamics and public services in La Paz-El Alto
AFD, 2016

This paper presents two example cases of access to urban water in Bolivia. The author analysis questions the governance and regulation of services by integrating the concept of Commons, as researched and disseminated by 2009 Nobel Prizes E. Ostrom and O. Williamson.

● Results of round I of the WHO international scheme to evaluation household water treatment options
WHO, 2016

In 2014, WHO established the International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies. This Round I Report of the Scheme is the first global assessment of HWT performance, and details the results from a range of HWT technologies including solar, chemical, filtration and ultraviolet (UV). It highlights that of the ten HWT products evaluated, eight were found to meet WHO performance recommendations.

● Role of the federations in Ethiopia (Southern Region) for the maintenance of water points and gravity systems
Inter Aide, 2017

Inter Aide is working in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region in Ethiopia, constructing gravity systems and establishing mechanisms to ensure that communities are able to maintain their water points. This paper describes the approach and results obtained so far.

● Maximising the effectiveness of the water service by the promotion of household connections
Gret, 2017 (in French)

This document is the third booklet on the lessons learned from the AICHA programme (Support to local municipalities' initiatives for hydraulic and sanitation), implemented by Gret and Tenmiya in Mauritania. Based on the experience gained from the implementation of the programme, this paper focuses on the household water connections, its pros and cons and the ways to promote it.

In order to download a document, click on the title, the picture or the text of the article.

You can find the complete list of documents and their references on our database: click here.

SANITATION

● **The elimination of open defecation and its adverse health effects: a moral imperative for governments and development professionals**
Mara D., 2017

This literature review offers a global picture of the fight against open defecation. The paper provides details on the public health consequences, challenged, current approaches linked to open defecation and its fight.

● **Characterization of pit latrines to support the design and selection of emptying tools in peri-urban Mzuzu, Malawi**
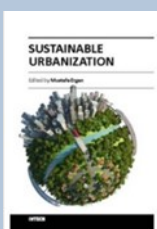Chiposa R. *et al.*, 2017

This research aimed to characterise household pit latrines for designing and selecting pit latrine emptying tools in peri-urban neighbourhood of Area 1B in Mzuzu. Findings suggested pit latrine emptying technology development focuses on a maximum tool diameter of 10 cm to fit through the keyhole (squat hole) and height of 146 cm to fit inside the superstructure, as well as supporting unlined pits and the ability to pump trash.

● **Towards sustainable sanitation in an urbanising world**
Reymond P. *et al.*, 2016

It is increasingly acknowledged that conventional sewer-based sanitation cannot be the only solution for expanding urban areas. This 5th chapter of the book Sustainable Urbanization argues that a new paradigm for urban sanitation is possible, if the heterogeneity within developing cities is reflected in the implementation of different sanitation systems, adapted to each urban context and integrated under one institutional roof.

● **Towards "sustainable" sanitation: challenges and opportunities in urban Areas**
Andersson K. *et al.*, 2016

This paper reviews challenges associated with providing sanitation systems in urban areas and explores ways to promote sustainable sanitation in cities. It focuses on opportunities to stimulate sustainable sanitation approaches from a resource recovery perspective, generating added value to society while protecting human and ecosystem health

● **Local governance and sanitation: eight lessons from Uganda**
FMA & Republic of Uganda, 2016 (in French and in English)

This 'Global Sanitation Fund in focus' case study presents eight lessons learned from the GSF-supported Uganda Sanitation Fund (USF) in coordinating, planning, and implementing CLTS at scale through a decentralized government system. The USF is the largest programme of its kind in Uganda. The programme, which began in 2011, is currently implemented by 30 District Local Governments under the overall management of the Ministry of Health.

● **Understanding open defecation in rural India. Untouchability, pollution and latrine pits.**
Coffey D. *et al.*, 2016

This paper draws on new data to present social and cultural explanations for India's uniquely high rates of open defecation.

● **Keeping Track: CLTS Monitoring, Certification and Verification**
CLTS Knowledge Hub, 2017

Monitoring, verification and certification are critical elements of the CLTS process as well as post ODF monitoring. This Learning Paper gives an overview of what is meant by monitoring, verification and certification. It provides detail on what is being measured and verified, who is involved, typical indicators, methods for collecting data, as well as emerging challenges and experience in addressing them.

● **Sanitation in the cities of the Global South: an unusual business?**
Naulet F. *et al.*, 2016 (in French)

This document is the proceedings of ContrEauverses, the seminar organised by AFD and Gret in 2014. This edition focused on sanitation in developing countries, and in particular on marketing approaches of sanitation.

HYGIENE

● Exploring determinants of hand-washing with soap in Indonesia: A quantitative analysis.
Hirai M. *et al.*, 2016

This study analyzes rural Indonesian households' hygiene behaviors and attitudes to examine how motivations for handwashing, locations of handwashing space in the household, and handwashing moments are associated with handwashing with soap as potential determinants of the behavior. This study concludes that handwashing with soap may be more effectively promoted through the use of non-health messages.

● The state of handwashing in 2016: annual review
GHP, 2017

This summary by the Global Hand-washing Patrnership outlines key themes and findings from 59 peer-reviewed handwashing-related research papers published in 2016, relevant to low and middle-income countries, around 1) the benefits of handwashing with soap, 2) handwashing compliance, 3) approaches to hand-washing behavior, 4) determinants of handwashing with soap, and 5) handwashing hardware efficacy.

● The impact of water, sanitation and hygiene on key health and social outcomes: review of evidence
SHARE & UNICEF, 2016

This evidence paper developed by SHARE and UNICEF looks at 10 areas on which WASH can plausibly have a strong impact: diarrhoea, nutrition, complementary food hygiene, female psychosocial stress, violence, maternal and newborn health, menstrual hygiene management, school attendance, oral vaccine performance, and neglected tropical diseases.

WASH SERVICES

● Looking at WASH in non-household settings: WASH away from the home information guide
IRC, 2016

This information guide provides an overview of WASH in a variety of settings beyond the household (or "WASH away from the home"): schools, health care facilities, workplaces, temporary use settings (e.g. restaurants, accommodation, transportation hubs, transportation vehicles, markets, places of worship and public WASH facilities), mass gatherings and dislocated population settings (e.g. internally displaced camps, refugee camps, prisons and orphanages). This guide provides background information and reference resources that can be applied to WASH programmes globally. There are also a number of case studies of best practices and lessons learnt.

● The real cost of basic service provision and its sharing – Lessons from three developing cities
IDDRI, 2016 (in English and French)

IDDRI and IRD conducted between 2009 and 2012 a research programme on the full cost of basic services in developing cities. Based on the concept of sustainable water cost recovery by various actors, it aimed at studying the issues of governance and financing in the long term. Three empirical studies (Niger, Vientiane-Laos and Casablanca-Morocco) have highlighted the actual formation and sharing modalities of the costs. This brief presents the results of this research programme, and particularly the fact that political, institutional and territorial conditions are decisive for sustainable financing of basic services.

● Climate change and water and sanitation: likely impacts and emerging trends for action
Howard G. et al., 2016

This literature review provides an overview of the impacts of climate change on water and sanitation services and key actions to reduce climate risks.

● Strengthening governance of local water and sanitation utilities for improved service delivery
Fadel Ndaw M., 2017

This report provides an overview of capacity-building activities undertaken after 18 months of implementation of the Egypt Sustainable Rural Sanitation Services Program for Results (PforR) and draws the lessons learned that can be replicated by other similar programs in the region and beyond.

● Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines
JMP, 2017

The JMP 2017 update report presents indicators and baseline estimates for the drinking water, sanitation and hygiene targets within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report introduces the indicators of safely managed drinking water and sanitation services, which go beyond use of improved facilities, to include consideration of the quality of services provided. For the first time, hygiene estimates are reported for 70 countries.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

● **Menstrual hygiene management among adolescent girls in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis**
Van Eijk AM. *et al.,* 2016

This study aimed to assess the status of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) among adolescent girls in India to determine unmet needs, through a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies published from 2000 to September 2015.

● **Do menstrual hygiene management interventions improve education and psychosocial outcomes for women and girls in low and middle income countries? A systematic review**
Hennegan J. & Montgomery P., 2016

There is insufficient evidence to establish the effectiveness of menstruation management interventions. Eight trials have been conducted with heterogeneous results. Whilst they provided some indication of positive results, further research is needed to establish the role of menstruation hygiene management in education performance, employment and other psychosocial outcomes. This review provides a concise summary of present trials and highlights improvements for future work.

● **Menstrual hygiene management among adolescent schoolgirls in low- and middle-income countries: research priorities**
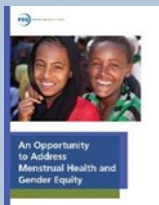Phillips-Howard P. *et al.,* 2016

This research highlights the current knowledge gaps in school-aged girls' MHM research, and identify opportunities for addressing the dearth of hard evidence limiting the ability of governments, donors, and other agencies to appropriately target resources. It outlines a series of research priorities and methodologies to address global priorities for MHM in schools for the next 10 years.

● **An opportunity to address menstrual health and gender equity**
FSG, 2016

This report covers 1) the state of the evidence linking menstrual health to outcomes; 2) a brief landscape of the problem and the menstrual health sector, including areas of progress and existing gaps; and 3) conclusions and perspectives on opportunities for the field. The research focused on sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and includes an in-depth assessment of the state of menstrual health in India, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

● **Menstrual hygiene management among Bangladeshi adolescent schoolgirls and risk factors affecting school absence: results from a cross-sectional survey**
Alam MU. *et al.,* 2017

This study examines the association of menstrual hygiene management knowledge, facilities and practice with absence from school during menstruation among Bangladeshi schoolgirls.

Ressources

A review of resources and published papers on WASH in developing countries

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As we know that the WASH literature is plentiful, we edit and release « Resources », a short literature review available in French and in English. We hope that our selection, both from recent French and English literature, will interest you. This list is far from being exhaustive, but we hope that it will give you some practical references, easily accessible for reading and downloading.

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