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! :-)
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 handwashing 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
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
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 eThekwini 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 eThekwini 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.
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 management 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".

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.

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.

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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.

Assessment 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 case studies, one from Burkina Faso and the other from Ghana.

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.