

WASH PUBLICATION CATALOGUE 2021

Part I - Knowledge Products

2nd EDITION

For every child

Whoever she is.
Wherever he lives.
Every child deserves a childhood.
A future.
A fair chance.
That's why UNICEF is there.
For each and every child.
Working day in and day out.
In more than 190 countries and territories.
Reaching the hardest to reach.
The furthest from help.
The most excluded.
It's why we stay to the end.
And never give up.



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WHO WE ARE

UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence. **And we never give up.**

WASH

Growing up in a clean and safe environment is every child's right. WASH program is designed to improve and implement, through the dissemination of knowledge, information management and investment in development, to ensure the equitable and sustainable use of safe drinking water, basic sanitation and the promotion of improved hygiene.

THE CATALOG

This catalog lists and summarizes the main purposes of the reports and publications carried out by UNICEF between January and December 2021.

STAY CONNECTED



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to bring to our readers, friends, donors and partners the Second Edition of our UNICEF Annual WASH Publication Catalogue 2022 as a compendium of key knowledge product for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector. This catalogue showcases how UNICEF values the importance of documenting knowledge and evidence as central to learning and change and for informing and influencing the development policies and programmes in favour of children and the most vulnerable communities. We highly value your contributions and collaborations in our journey in building thought leadership in the sector.

The 2021 edition of the catalogue spreads across three parts and features 177 reports and studies including flagship publications related to WASH and COVID-19 as well as 253 publications from learning and knowledge sharing events. I take pride and honour in thanking our WASH colleagues as well as partners in generating this catalogue as our collective effort to document the tremendous work and learnings across the UNICEF regions and countries in advancing water and sanitation rights to children and communities. I hope you truly enjoy reading this version of the catalogue and we are happy to receive your feedback for continuously improving the coverage and quality of our knowledge products – for this generation of WASH practitioners and those to come!

Kelly Ann Naylor

Director

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) &
Climate, Environment, Energy, and Disaster

Risk Reduction (CEED)

UNICEF NYHQ

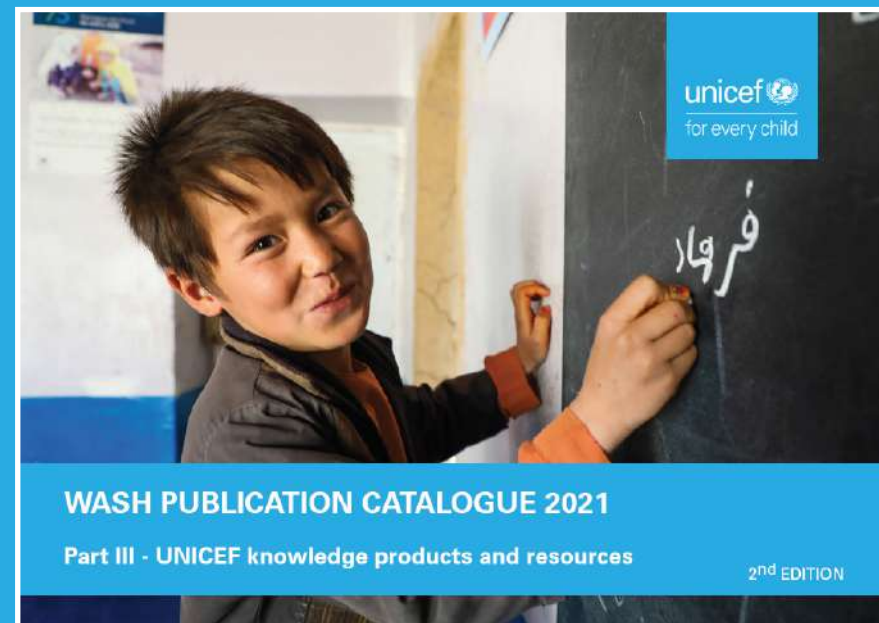


UNICEF 2021 Publications Catalogues

Part II



Part III



Contents

Global 6

Flagships and Joint Agency Reports	7
Evaluation Report	18
Study Reports	20
Peer Reviewed Journals	22
WASH Guidelines	24

Regional 28

National 37

Flagships and Joint Agency Reports	38
Evaluation Reports	44
Country Studies	48
Peer Reviewed Journals	60
WASH Publications Template	64
Books	78

Global





Flagships and Joint Agency Reports

Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2020 annual report



Author
UNICEF and WHO

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

World Health Organization and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular updates of progress since 1990 and is responsible for global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

This Annual Report summarizes the main activities and results achieved and provides an overview of income and expenditure in relation to the JMP 2020 work plan and budget. It serves as a generic report for all JMP donors and stakeholders and follows the standard UNDG format for Annual Progress Reports approved by the OECD-DAC.

Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2020: Five years into the SDGs



Author
UNICEF and WHO

Publication Date
2021

Language
English, Spanish and French

The World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund (WHO/UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) produces internationally comparable estimates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and is responsible for global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH.

This report extrapolates estimates based on existing trends to illustrate current trajectories and the acceleration required to achieve universal coverage by 2030.

The climate crisis is a child rights crisis



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
August 2021

Languages
English, French, Spanish and Arabic

Contact
pubdoc@unicef.org

The climate crisis is a child rights crisis presents the Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI), which uses data to generate new global evidence on how many children are currently exposed to climate and environmental hazards, shocks and stresses. A composite index, the CCRI brings together geographical data by analyzing 1.) exposure to climate and environmental hazards, shocks and stresses; and 2.) child vulnerability. The CCRI helps to understand and measure the likelihood of climate and environmental shocks or stresses leading to the erosion of development progress, the deepening of deprivation and/or humanitarian situations affecting children or vulnerable households and groups.

Reimagining water sanitation and hygiene - Water security for all



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

Today, 1.42 billion people – including 450 million children – live in areas of high or extremely high water vulnerability. Less than 3 per cent of the world's water resources is freshwater, and it is growing increasingly scarce.

Decades of misuse, poor management, over-extraction of groundwater and contamination of freshwater supplies have exacerbated water stress. At the same time, demand for water is rising due to rapid population growth, urbanization and increasing water needs from a range of sectors.

This document outlines what drives water insecurity, the impact on children, and the actions we need to take now to achieve water security for all.

Investing in children as we build a next and better normal: water security for all



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

UNICEF, a global leader in water and sanitation, is actively contributing to achieving water security for all. This overview highlights how partnering with UNICEF can help you reach your philanthropic, business, and institutional goals.

Why water, sanitation and hygiene must be top of your climate agenda



Author
UNICEF

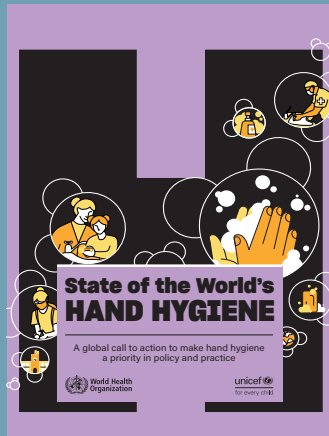
Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Climate change has a tremendous negative impact on WASH services. But at the same time, the WASH sector presents a huge opportunity to contribute to global adaptation and mitigation goals, through the building of a climate-resilient, low-carbon WASH sector.

This briefing note is aimed at planners, policy makers and experts in both the climate sector and the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. It looks at the links between the two sectors, considers how both can benefit from closer integration, and highlights why an increased focus on climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene is a critical element of taking action on climate.

State of the world's hand hygiene



Author
UNICEF and WHO

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English and French

The simple act of cleaning hands can save lives and reduce illness by helping prevent the spread of infectious diseases. During the COVID-19 pandemic, hand hygiene received unprecedented attention and became a central pillar in national COVID prevention strategies. However, both access to the facilities to practice hand hygiene and support for the behaviours required are missing in many settings. If current rates of progress continue, by the end of the SDG era in 2030, 1.9 billion people will still lack facilities to wash their hands at home. This report outlines the current state of hand hygiene in the world, and how governments, communities, individuals and other stakeholders can accelerate progress to achieve hand hygiene for all.

Guidance on market-based sanitation



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This document was updated in 2021 to include three additional chapters on optimizing market interactions, expanding access to business finance, and market enablers.

This guidance aims to provide practitioners with simple, easy-to-follow and evidence-based resources to plan, design, implement and evaluate market-based sanitation interventions. It provides examples from different contexts, offering tips and advice based on current evidence and experience. This guidance is designed to complement other guidance to ensure sanitation programmes are comprehensive and context specific.

Hand hygiene for all: resource guide for business



Author
UNICEF East Asia and Pacific

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English

Contact
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Businesses have a critical role to play in realizing hand hygiene for everyone, everywhere. By ensuring safe workplaces and communities, businesses reap the benefits of a healthy and productive workforce and an economically vibrant society. This new Resource Guide for Business aims to support businesses to learn and take action to improve water, sanitation and especially hand hygiene. The scope of the guide includes workplaces, business operations and supply chains, and surrounding communities. The guide includes multiple references where businesses can find more information and resources to support business actions. A summary version is also available to give a short overview of resources and actions to business actors.

The measurement and monitoring of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) affordability



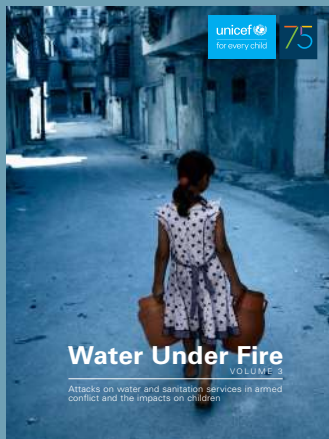
Author
UNICEF and WHO

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, a human right enshrined in the 2030 Global Goals, will not be reached unless its affordability is addressed and monitored, according to a new report. This report, led by UNICEF and WHO with contributions from an extensive expert group of international experts, unpacks the complexities of defining and monitoring affordability and provides recommendations to address them. Improved monitoring of affordability will ultimately allow governments and the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector to more effectively target support and to make WASH services affordable to all.

Water under fire volume 3



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

In many conflicts around the world, more children die from diseases linked to unsafe water than from direct violence. UNICEF is releasing Water Under Fire volume 3, a report that highlights the issues children face in accessing water in times of war. The report demonstrates the humanitarian impact on children through case studies from Iraq, State of Palestine, Syria, Yemen, and Ukraine. Attacks on water, sanitation services and staff must stop.

UNICEF sector-wide sustainability check tool



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
August 2021

Language
English

More than 10 years after introducing the sustainability check tool, UNICEF has developed a renovated version that aims at moving from project-based sustainability checks towards sector-wide sustainability monitoring. Building up on the past experience, the new tool represents a key strategic shift towards a new generation of sustainability monitoring which aims at increasing accountability and long-term sustainability in the WASH sector.

The water, sanitation and hygiene regulation approach



Author
SIWI, UNICEF, WHO, IDB

Publication Date
August 2021

Language
English

The WASH Regulation (WASHREG) Approach is a tool intended to help understand the elements of WASH regulation within a broader enabling environment for effective and sustainable WASH service delivery. The approach aims to provide clarity on the main areas of WASH regulation, the main tasks of water and sanitation regulatory actors and introduces a conceptual framework for a phased approach to regulatory reform.

The WASHREG package has three products:

- The WASHREG approach: an overview
- The WASHREG approach: methodology
- The WASHREG approach: action sheets (under development)

Global WASH Cluster annual report 2020



Author
Global WASH Cluster

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

This document summarizes the progress made by the Global WASH Cluster (GWC) for 2020 summarizes the key results achieved and challenges faced in implementing the GWC Strategic Plan (SP) and also highlights key recommendations and outlines major on-going initiatives and collaborations. In addition, the report reflections upon how the new working environment, due to Covid-19 has impacted the GWC and our work this year.

Global WASH Cluster mid-year report 2021



Author
Global WASH Cluster

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English

The Mid-Year Report summarises the progress made by the Global WASH Cluster (GWC) from January to June 2021. The report compiles the key results achieved and challenges faced and also highlights updates on the major ongoing initiatives and collaborations led by the GWC. In addition, the report reflects upon how the new working arrangements are being implemented, due to Covid-19 this year. It also provides an opportunity to showcase future plans, with the core focus in 2021 on the elaboration of the GWC's Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

WASH in the new UNICEF strategic plan 2022 -2025



UNICEF internal access only



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English

Contact
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The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, sets out the global, concrete results that UNICEF aims to achieve for children. The work will be conducted in close collaboration with our partners in the United Nations, and with governments, civil society and the private sector. It is UNICEF's vision and results framework agreement with the UNICEF Executive Board for 2022 to 2025, to which UNICEF is accountable to the Executive Board to deliver upon. This document outlines the shifts being made in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming for the new Strategic Plan (SP) within Goal Area (GA) 4, which is comprised of WASH and Climate, Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction (CEED). This document provides details on how UNICEF will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the next four years.

WASH in the new UNICEF strategic plan 2022 - 2025 A Summary



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English

Contact
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The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, sets out the global, concrete results that UNICEF aims to achieve for children. The work will be conducted in close collaboration with partners in the United Nations, with governments, civil society and the private sector. The new Strategic Plan includes a number of shifts being made in UNICEF's WASH programming to chart a course towards inclusive recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the realization of a society in which every child is included and has agency, opportunity and their rights fulfilled.

This Summary report provides a brief overview of the aim and results of Goal Area 4 of the new UNICEF Strategic Plan and the Strategic shifts that are critical for ensuring human rights to water and sanitation for all.

Global annual results report 2020: Goal Area 4



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
June 2021

Language
English

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of a safe and clean environment for children. But it also underlined the fragility of systems and services upon which they rely. The numbers of households, health centres and schools without access to adequate water and hygiene services were already unacceptably high, and the impacts of the pandemic on national economies and family incomes quickly made the situation worse— especially in the most vulnerable communities and for children.

Knowledge for children: WASH annual publication catalogue 2020



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
July 2021

Language
English

Contact
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Every year, UNICEF and partners generate a wealth of evidence on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) globally. Knowledge and evidence are essential to learning and change, informing the development, implementation, and monitoring of relevant policies and programmes for the realization of children's rights including the rights to safe drinking-water and sanitation. To this end, as UNICEF Director for WASH, I am pleased to present the 2020 edition of the Knowledge for Children and WASH Publication Catalogue.

The 2020 edition of the catalogue – spread across three parts – features 216 reports and studies including flagship publications related to WASH and COVID-19 globally as well as 172 publications from learning and knowledge sharing events.

Water, sanitation and hygiene training catalogue



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
November 2021

Language
English

Contact
apgautam@unicef.org

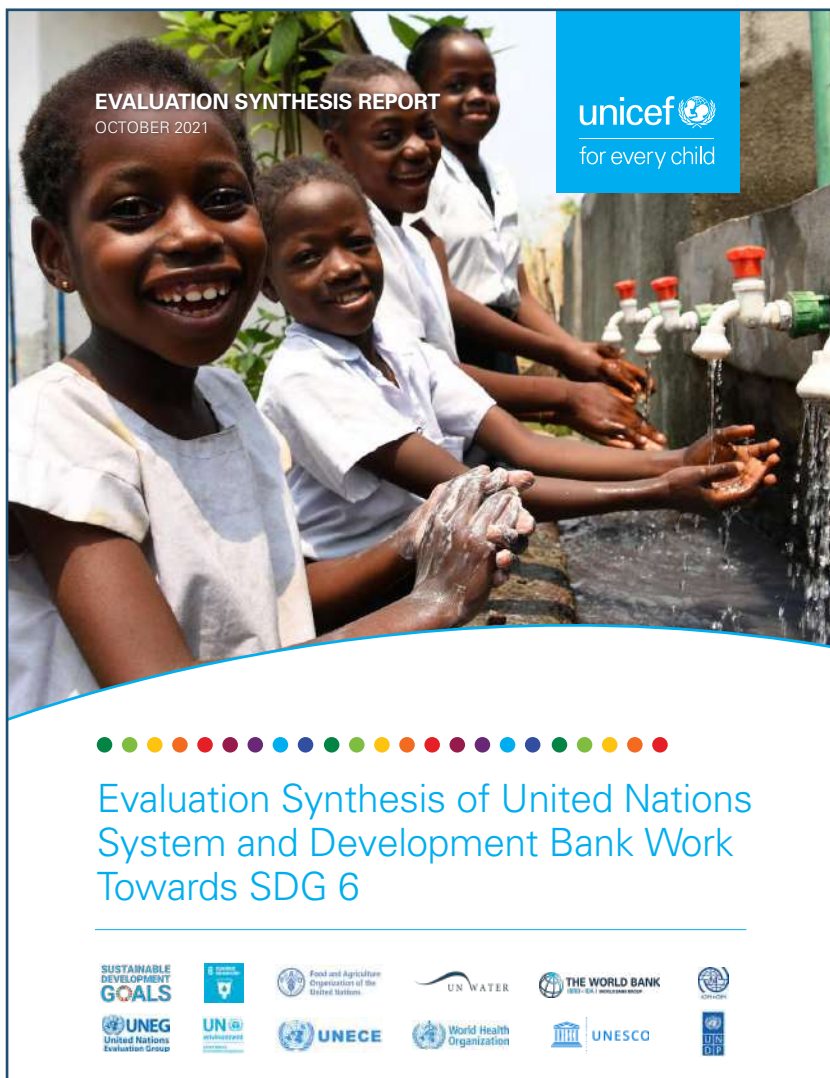
Skilled sector professionals and well-informed policymakers are key ingredients for achieving our mission to bring WASH services to children and families around the world. We highly value the talents and capacity of WASH professionals as the core assets to drive our global vision : to realize the human rights to water and sanitation for all and build a diverse, gender equal WASH workforce that taps into the talents of young people around the world.

This training catalogue comes at the right time to enhance and expand our knowledge base in a rapidly changing global context. The catalogue covers all the major WASH topics, and courses range from the basics and fundamentals, to advanced courses with in-depth subject detail.

Evaluation Report



Evaluation synthesis of United Nations system and development bank work towards Sustainable Development Goal 6



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a global partnership to achieve sustainable peace and prosperity. Among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Available and sustainable water and sanitation is essential for leading healthy and dignified lives, and is intrinsically linked to health, poverty reduction, education and environmental sustainability objectives.

At current rates of progress, SDG 6 targets will not be achieved by 2030, and SDG 6 has the greatest capacity gap of all 17 SDGs. Meeting the SDG 6 targets is critical for the overall success of the SDGs. SDG 6 is one of the most central goals – indicating that it is a necessary foundation to many of the other goals and operates at the nexus of the environment, society and the economy.

The overall objective of this work is to assess the current evaluative situation, synthesize key findings from these evaluations for learning, develop recommendations for future programming and support future planning of evaluations related to SDG 6.

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
October 2021

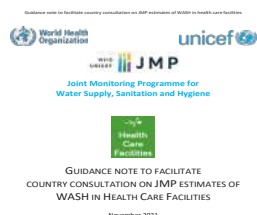
Language
English



Study Reports



JMP Country consultations on updated estimates for WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Care Facilities



Author
UNICEF and WHO

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Every two years the JMP updates its global databases to incorporate the latest available national data for the global SDG indicators. The purpose of the consultation is not to compare JMP and national estimates of WASH coverage but rather to review the completeness or correctness of the datasets in the JMP country file and to verify the interpretation of national data in the JMP estimates.

Updated JMP snapshots



Author
UNICEF and WHO

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The JMP produces periodic snapshots to summarize the status of water, sanitation, and hygiene for a given region or group of countries. The snapshots are designed to provide a range of signature JMP charts in a format that is easy to customize and to incorporate into presentations and reports. The snapshots complement the interactive data visualization tools on washdata.org and include many other charts that are not available on the JMP website.





Peer Reviewed Journals

Monitoring drinking water quality in nationally representative household surveys in low- and middle-income countries: cross-sectional analysis of 27 multiple indicator cluster surveys 2014–2020



Author
Robert Bain, Richard Johnston,
Shane Khan, Attila Hancioglu,
and Tom Slaymaker

Publication Date
September 2021

Language
English

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set an ambitious new benchmark for safely managed drinking water services (SMDWs), but many countries lack national data on the availability and quality of drinking water. We quantified the availability and microbiological quality of drinking water, monitored SMDWs, and examined risk factors for Escherichia coli (E. coli) contamination in 27 low-and middle-income countries (LMICs). Cross-sectional water quality data can be collected in household surveys and can be used to assess inequalities in service levels, to track the SDG indicator of SMDWs, and to examine risk factors for contamination.

Global potential for harvesting drinking water from air using solar energy

Author
Jackson Lord, Ashley Thomas,
Neil Treat, Matthew Forkin,
Robert Bain, Pierre Dulac,
Cyrus H. Behrooz, Tilek
Mamutov, Jillia Fongheiser, Ni-
cole Kobilansky, Shane Wash-
burn, Claudia Truesdell, Clare
Lee & Philipp H. Schmaelzle

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English



Access to safely managed drinking water (SMDW) remains a global challenge, and affects 2.2 billion people. Solar-driven atmospheric water harvesting (AWH) devices with continuous cycling may accelerate progress by enabling decentralized extraction of water from air but low specific yields (SY) and low daytime relative humidity (RH) have raised questions about their performance (in litres of water output per day). However, to our knowledge, no analysis has mapped the global potential of AWH despite favourable conditions in tropical regions, where two-thirds of people without SMDW live. Here we show that AWH could provide SMDW for a billion people.



WASH Guidelines

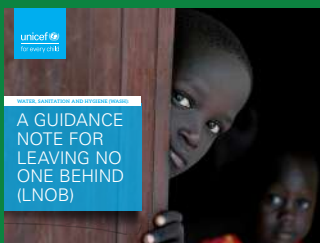
Water, sanitation and hygiene: A guidance note for leaving no one behind

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
June 2021

Language
English

Contact
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This Guidance Note explains what Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) means and sets out how UNICEF and its partners can integrate it fully into their WASH programming. It describes ways of identifying who is being left behind, where they are, and ways of engaging with them. It also provides information on how to analyze and address their needs.

Programmatic approaches to water scarcity, UNICEF guidance note



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

This Guidance Note explores the drivers of water scarcity, and outlines programme principles and programmatic actions to guide WASH programming to help ensure water security for children and their families, with suggested actions at global, regional, national and local levels.

Menstrual health & hygiene for girls and women with disabilities

Author
UNICEF

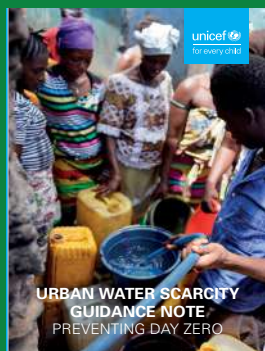
Publication Date
2021

Language
English, French,
Spanish and Arabic



Menstruation is a natural fact of life and a monthly occurrence for 1.8 billion girls and women of reproductive age. Yet millions of menstruators across the world are denied the right to manage their monthly menstrual cycle in a dignified, healthy way. This tip sheet offers a framework for supporting menstrual health and hygiene (MHH) and practical entry points for meeting the needs of menstruators with disabilities.

Urban water scarcity guidance note



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

This Guidance Note was created in response to that risk and describes the implications on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming for UNICEF staff and partners, with suggested interventions. It highlights the dynamic threat of urban water scarcity and the importance of assessing the resilience of urban WASH services by considering current and future available safe water against projected water demand. It also explores the impact of water scarcity on the affordability, sustainability and quality of urban WASH services.

Make it count: Disability inclusive WASH programme



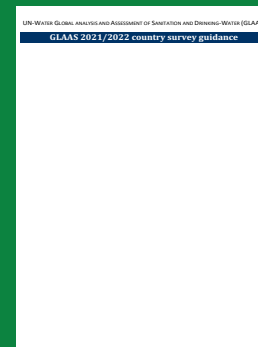
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English, French,
Spanish and Arabic

There are at least 1 billion persons with disabilities globally. Persons with disabilities face significant barriers to accessing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). This guidance provides practical information, actions and examples to follow that can be adapted and applied to WASH programmes in any context.

Global analysis and assessment 2021/2022 country survey guidance



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2021/2022 survey guidance provides instructions and additional information on the questions in the GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey. When completing the survey, please refer to this document for instructions and clarifications on specific survey questions and terms.

WASH Guidelines Series

Reimagine WASH: water security for all: country implementation – Quick Guide



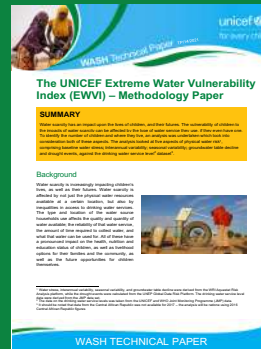
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This Country Office Implementation Guide provides a quick background to the initiative and outlines the four dimensions of Water Security for All (what we do), as well as the four strategies to achieve sustainable results at scale(how we do it).Annex 1to this Guide provides ageneric Programming Frameworkfor Country Resultswith Indicators and potential activities.

The UNICEF extreme water vulnerability index (EWVI) – Methodology Paper



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

Water scarcity has an impact upon the lives of children, and their futures. The vulnerability of children to the impacts of water scarcity can be affected by the type of water service they use, if they even have one. To identify the number of children and where they live, an analysis was undertaken which took into consideration both of these aspects.



Regional



New investment case on climate change and environmental degradation in South Asia



Author
UNICEF Rosa

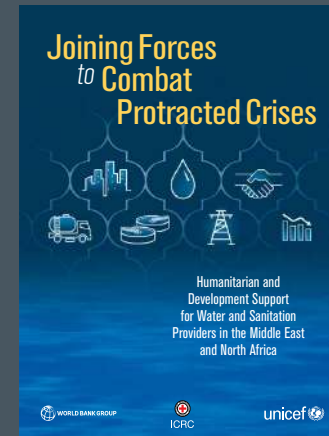
Publication Date
December 2021

Language
English

Virtually every child on earth is affected by climate change and environmental degradation.

South Asia is the most populous and the most densely populated region in the world, home to one fourth of the world's population. Approximately 880 million children and young people – newborns to 24-year-olds – live in South Asia. The time to invest in this region is now. We have a time-limited opportunity to protect the most vulnerable children from the effects of severe shocks, help them adapt for a future shaped by climate change, and place the keys for a sustainable future in their hands.

Joining forces to combat protracted crises



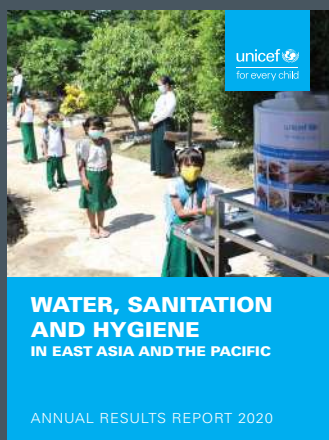
Author
World Bank, ICRC, UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

This report was written by a team led by Dominick de Waal and Iyad Rammal (World Bank), comprising Michael Talhami (International Committee of the Red Cross; ICRC), Omar El Hattab (United Nations Children's Fund; UNICEF), and Naif Mohammed Abu-Lohom, Nafie Mohammed Mofid, Sally Zgheib, Nitin Jain, and Heather Skilling (World Bank). The core ideas in the report emerged from a World Bank-convened workshop at the Center for Mediterranean Integration, Marseille, France, in May 2017.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) annual results report 2020 - East Asia and Pacific



Author
UNICEF East Asia & Pacific

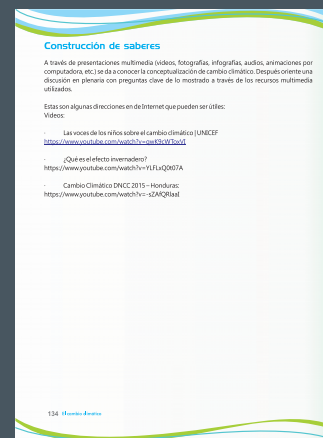
Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

The Asia-Pacific region faces the challenge of having 369 million people without access to basic sanitation services and 163 million people lacking access to basic drinking water.

This report provides a summary of the progress, major WASH results achieved, and lessons learned in the East Asia and Pacific Region in 2020. It also provides a brief financial analysis as well as a narrative on challenges that the region faces—dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the report offers a look into the WASH programme in 2021 and what the future of WASH must look like in order for us to meet national goals as well as the SDGs.

Materiales DECOAS - cambio climático y gestión integral de riesgos



Author
UNICEF

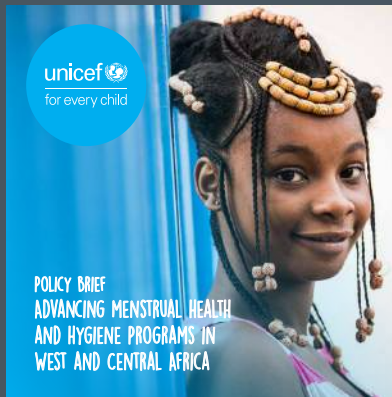
Publication Date
2021

Language
Spanish

Programa de servicios de Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene (ASH) resiliente al clima en centros educativos, que implementa UNICEF en conjunto con SEDUC y en coordinación cercana con DECOAS.

There is two new modules on the Integrated Risk Management (IRM) guide of the Education Sector, which is of mandatory implementation through lessons plans in schools nationwide. UNICEF supported the MoE on the production of this module, in order to integrate basic concepts of climate resilient WASH knowledge, attitudes and practices into school plans and lessons, within the general IRM framework of the MoE.

Policy brief advancing menstrual health and hygiene programs in West and Central Africa



Author
UNICEF WCAR

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

162 million women and girls menstruate in West and Central Africa, but they often experience their menstruation in challenging and stigmatizing environments with unsupportive social norms, and restrictions that limit their full participation in daily activities. This affects their psychological, physical, and social well-being, including their confidence and self-esteem. Progress has been made in building girls' and women's knowledge and skills on menstrual health and hygiene (MHH), strengthening the policy environment, and adapting water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and services to accommodate menstruators. Access the report to know more.

Overview of barriers to menstrual health and hygiene in West and Central Africa



Author
UNICEF WCAR

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

162 million women and girls menstruate in West and Central Africa, but they often experience their menstruation in challenging and stigmatizing environments with unsupportive social norms, and restrictions that limit their full participation in daily activities. This affects their psychological, physical, and social well-being, including their confidence and self-esteem. Progress has been made in building girls' and women's knowledge and skills on menstrual health and hygiene (MHH), strengthening the policy environment, and adapting water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and services to accommodate menstruators. Access the report to know more.

Running Dry The impact of water scarcity on children in the Middle East and North Africa



Author
UNICEF

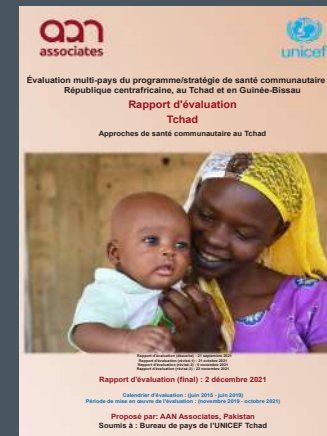
Publication Date
August 2021

Language
English, Arabic

Water challenges in the Middle East and North Africa existed for thousands of years. However, the scale and impact of the crisis today is unprecedented. The very survival of children is at stake, with around 41 million people in the region lacking access to safely managed drinking water services and 66 million people lacking basic sanitation services leading to more disease and fragility.

Water scarcity hits agriculture, causing food insecurity as well as driving conflict, displacement and migration across the region. Rising food demand, urbanisation, poor water management as well as climate change have combined to threaten children, the poor and the marginalised.

Évaluation multi-pays du programme/stratégie de santé communautaire en République centrafricaine, au Tchad et en Guinée-Bissau



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
December 2021

Language
French

This evaluation is expected to generate recommendations that will help the Ministry of Health, UNICEF Country health programme staff as well as other in-country partners in both CAR , GB and Chad to adapt their national policy and strategic framework towards the institutionalization of CH systems, as a way to better respond to the emerging and country-specific needs in this area. UNICEF expects to: (i) gain an in-depth understanding of the progress, success factors and challenges; (ii) identify the areas for improvement; (iii) assess the alignment with, and appropriateness of, policies and guidelines for the CH programme; as well as to determine the extent and depth of coordination and collaboration for partnerships.

Formative evaluation of UNICEF three star approach for WASH in Schools in the Pacific



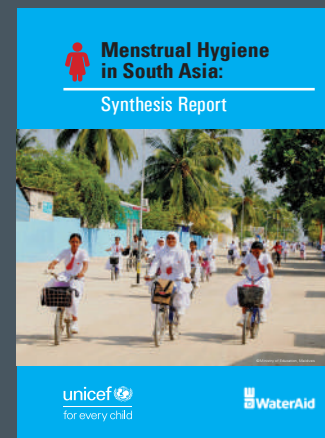
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
December 2021

Language
English

The WASH in Schools (WinS) Three Star Approach (TSA) has been adopted in Fiji (from a pilot in 2015 but now is at scale), Kiribati (atoll island first implementation from 2015 to 2018), Solomon Islands (since 2016), in Vanuatu (since 2017) and 2018 introduction in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). The evaluation aims to understand whether WinS TSA is achieving the intended results and how the pilot can be brought to scale and replicated in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and FSM. The methodology included extensive document review, visits to schools by the data collections team in 4 countries (all bar FSM), key informant interviews and analysis of programme documentation.

Menstrual hygiene in South Asia - Synthesis Report



Author
UNICEF and WaterAid

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This report provides a summary of the status of menstrual hygiene (MH) in schools in South Asia. It describes the context for MH in schools and progress in the implementation of MH services since 2018. It identifies progress and gaps in achieving sustainable and inclusive MH services in schools at scale. It draws together opportunities for further promoting and mainstreaming MH in schools in South Asia.

Mapping access to basic hygiene services in low- and middle-income countries: A cross-sectional case study of geospatial disparities



Author

Weiye Yu, Robert E. S. Bain, Jie Yu, Victor Alegana, Winfred Dotse-Gborgborts, Yi Lin, Jim A. Wright

Publication Date
October 2021

Language
English

Handwashing with water and soap is among the most a cost-effective interventions to improve public health. Yet billions of people globally lacking handwashing facilities with water and soap on premises, with gaps particularly found in low- and middle-income countries. Targeted efforts to expand access to basic hygiene services require data at geospatially explicit scales. Drawing on country-specific cross-sectional Demographic and Health Surveys with georeferenced hygiene data, we developed an ensemble machine learning model to predict the prevalence of basic hygiene facilities in Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda.

Self-supplied drinking water in low- and middle-income countries in the Asia-Pacific



Author

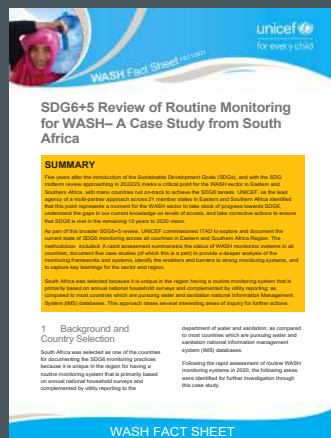
Tim Foster, Cindy Priadi, Krishna Kumar Kotra, Mitsunori Odagiri, Emily Christensen Rand and Juliet Willets

Publication Date
July 2021

Language
English

There is increasing awareness of household self-supply and the role it can play in securing water for domestic needs in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), but its scale across the Asia-Pacific has not previously been quantified. This study analysed 77 datasets from 26 countries to estimate the prevalence of self-supplied drinking water, and its associated trends in LMICs in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The results confirm the significance of self-supply in the Asia-Pacific and suggest that households are a major but often overlooked source of financing within the water sector.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG6+5) review of routine monitoring for WASH – A case study from South Africa



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Five years after the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and with the SDG midterm review approaching in 2022/23 marks a critical point for the WASH sector in Eastern and Southern Africa, with many countries not on-track to achieve the SDG6 targets.

As part of this broader SDG6+5 review, UNICEF commissioned ITAD to explore and document the current state of SDG6 monitoring across all countries in Eastern and Southern Africa Region.

Building professionalism in disaster management: Standardizing and certifying disaster management expertise in Association of Southeast Asian Nations



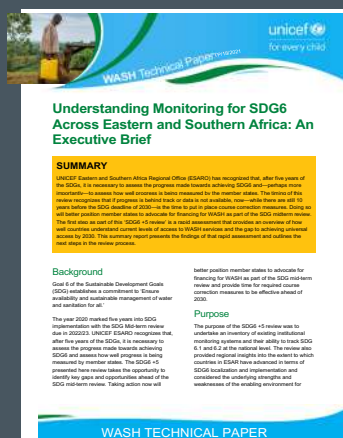
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This flagship case of the ASCEND initiative is a government-led initiative on a regional standardization/ certification process for WASH in Emergencies (WiE) related trainings amongst member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with support from the Development Partners including UNICEF. The initiative is an effort to ensure a universally accepted competency standards, certification and a mechanism to facilitate the movement and mobilization of qualified WiE experts across ASEAN countries. The ultimate aim of the initiative is to expand and improve its application for WASH and other sectors across all ASEAN member states.

Sustainable Development Goals SDG6+5 review of monitoring systems across Eastern and Southern Africa



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) has recognized that, after five years of the SDGs, it is necessary to assess the progress made towards achieving SDG6 and — perhaps more importantly — to assess how well progress is being measured by the member states. This summary report presents the findings of that rapid assessment and outlines the next steps in the review process.



National





Flagships and Joint Agency Reports

The impact of climate, energy, and environment on children and their families in Burundi



Author
UNICEF Burundi

Publication Date
January 2022

Language
English and French

Generally, children are hit hard by the effects of climate change as they are particularly vulnerable. In Burundi, one in two children under the age of five are chronically malnourished and climate shocks affect food availability and quality. With 94% of the population employed in rain-fed agriculture, the fragility of this dependence is seen during the prolonged dry seasons, delayed or intense rains.

Adopting a multidisciplinary approach towards climate change is essential to succeed in attaining children's rights and ensuring sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development in Burundi. This document is intended to contribute to the knowledge base and help stakeholders identify or refine their priority actions and strategies in view of ensuring a sustainable future for children in Burundi.

Hand hygiene for all: Pakistan roadmap



Author
UNICEF Pakistan

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) are important aspects of human health and well-being (WHO, 2019). As per fundamental rights, water and sanitation services must be accessible to everyone within, or in the immediate vicinity, of households, workplaces and health, educational and public institutions (Russell & Azzopardi, 2019), (WaterAid, 2016). The benefits of having access to improved drinking water sources can only be recognised when access to improved sanitation services and adequate hygiene practices is ensured (UN Water, 2020). The overall objective of the roadmap is to promote and sustain universal hand hygiene in Pakistan during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

WASH annual report 2020 - Afghanistan



Author
UNICEF Afghanistan

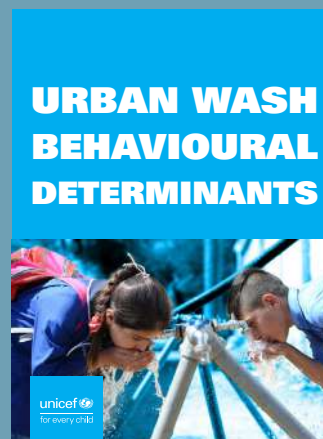
Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

The report covers the achievements of the UNICEF- supported WASH Programme in Afghanistan for the year 2020. It is a progress report against the outputs of the joint UNICEF – Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Country Programme Document (CPD) 2015-2021.

The report is a comprehensive annual narrative report to donors and other development partners of the WASH programme. The UNICEF CPD 2015-21 outcome for WASH is: Improved and equitable use of safe drinking water, sanitation, and healthy environments and improved hygiene practices in deprived provinces and vulnerable areas.

Urban WASH Behavioural Determinants



Author
MAGENTA and UNICEF Pakistan

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This research study was undertaken by UNICEF with the support of the Government of Pakistan between January and November 2020 to better understand WASH practices in urban settings, using a rigorous social and behaviour change (SBC) approach to assess the drivers and barriers to healthy WASH behaviours. In particular, the objective of the research was to understand what motivates diverse urban communities in Pakistan to demand, take-up and pay for (affordable) WASH services. The study included qualitative research with consumers and service providers, quantitative research with consumers, and a Consumer Journey Mapping. The research was conducted in the cities of Lahore, Karachi, and Mingora, and focused on four specific WASH behaviours.

Dialogo multiactor del sector de agua, saneamiento e higiene en Colombia



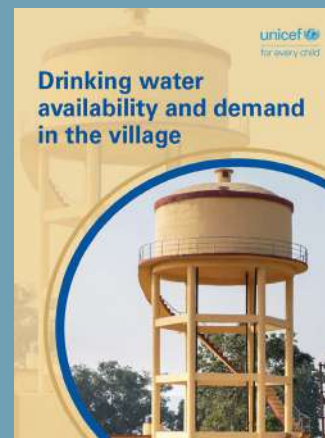
Author
UNICEF, SIWI, COSUDE,
Ministerio de Vivienda Ciudad
y territorio

Publication Date
2021

Language
Spanish

Con la intención de analizar más en profundidad los detalles de esta respuesta y el impacto de las diferentes medidas implementadas, pero -sobre todo- generar una reflexión entre los actores intervinientes sobre su propio rol en la misma, se realizó un proceso de diálogo. A lo largo de seis semanas, entre octubre y noviembre 2020, y con facilitación remota del SIWI, de UNICEF LACRO, y la oficina nacional de UNICEF Colombia, se dio espacio para el intercambio de reflexiones y aprendizajes de los diferentes actores, aportando cada uno su visión desde sus diferentes perspectivas.

Drinking water availability and demand in the village



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

When rain falls to the ground surface, some of it flows along the surface to form streams or lakes; some of it is used by plants; some evaporates and returns to the atmosphere; and some percolates into the ground. Imagine pouring a glass of water onto a pile of sand. Where does the water go? The water moves into the spaces between the particles of sand. Similarly, a portion of water percolates down below the ground surface and forms the groundwater.

This report talks about water cycle, water-bearing formations, groundwater extraction structures, among others.

Water, sanitation and hygiene towards (ODF+)



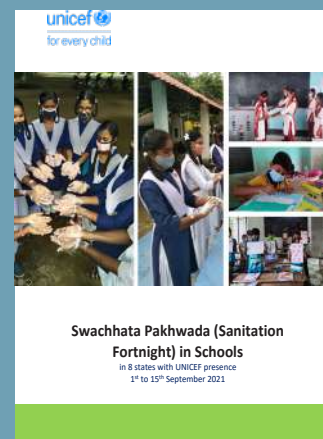
Author
UNICE

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This booklet will include a detailed yet crisp documentation of the plan, strategy, implementation activities, Innovations, challenges and achievements of the intervention taken up in the last five years. In addition, it also captures the larger outcomes of the intervention by studying base-line and end-line data. The booklet will also include 4-5 best practices of model ODF GPs to ensure voices of the grassroots workers have been captured in addition to key learnings and innovations.

A sanitation fortnight for schools in India



Author
UNICEF India

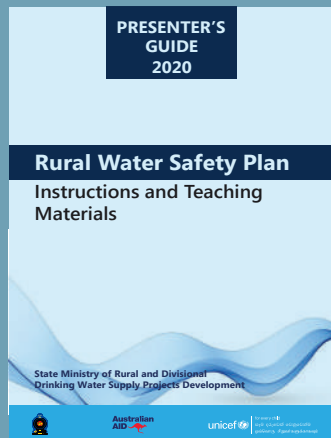
Publication Date
September 2021

Language
English

The Swachhata Pakhwada (sanitation fortnight) is an initiative of the Government of India organized across the country annually since 2016, with millions of children and community members participating in a range of activities associated with water, sanitation and hygiene in schools and society.

UNICEF extended technical and field level support in the organization of the Swachhata Pakhwada 2021 in various states. This brief report provides a quick insight of the observation in UNICEF presence states, based on the available information and updates received from states.

Rural Water Safety Plan Instructions and Teaching Materials



Author
UNICE

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

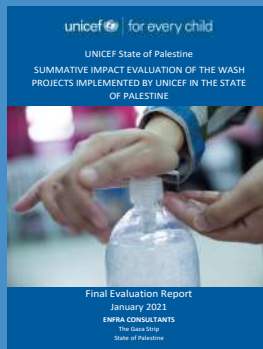
This is a presenter's guide with instructions and teaching material related to the year of 2020 in Sri Lanka regarding Rural Water Safety Plans. A complete guide that will detail some activities for a better understanding of the subject.





Evaluation Reports

Summative impact evaluation of the WASH projects implemented by UNICEF in State of Palestine



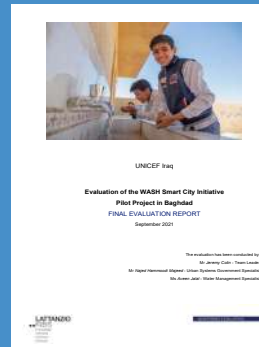
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
January 2021

Language
English

The main purpose of the summative evaluation of the WASH projects implemented by UNICEF in the State of Palestine 2016-2019 was to provide evidence and recommendations on the outcomes of the WASH projects. The objectives of the evaluation were to assess the performance of the WASH programme using standard OECD criteria and humanitarian action criteria, and determine the extent to which cross-cutting issues had been addressed.

Evaluation of the WASH smart city initiative pilot project in Baghdad



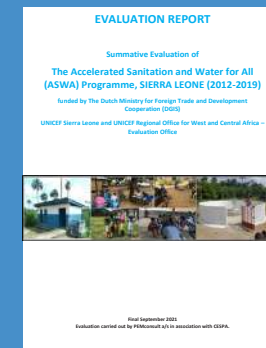
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
September 2021

Language
English

The purpose of the evaluation is to independently examine the extent to which the smart city initiative has improved water management, having better data to monitor water wastage and provision in Baghdad city. This analysis will then inform efforts to replicate the smart water initiative across Iraq and UNICEF's efforts to contribute to SDGs 6.1, 6.3 and 6.4.

Evaluation of the "Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All" programme in Sierra Leone



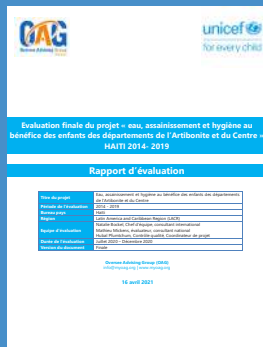
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
September 2021

Language
English, French, Spanish and Arabic

The purpose of the evaluation is in two-fold, focusing on both major dimensions of evaluation, learning and accountability. UNICEF intends to assess the approach used by its partners in order to learn more about the implementation, effectiveness and sustainability aspects. The programme completion evaluation is expected to generate evidence based information for decision makers on policies and programme design, improve organizational effectiveness and enhance accountability to the Government, donors and beneficiaries.

Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène au bénéfice des enfants des départements de l'Artibonite et du Centre



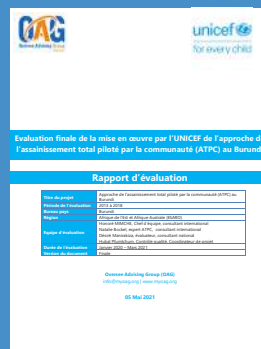
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
April 2021

Language
French

Le projet a été mis en œuvre de 2014 à 2019 dans les départements de l'Artibonite et du Centre où la couverture en eau et l'accès à l'assainissement atteignaient moins de la moitié de la population et les pratiques d'hygiène peu appliquées. Ledit projet visait à améliorer l'accès de façon équitable et durable à l'approvisionnement en eau potable, à l'assainissement, ainsi qu'à l'adoption de bonnes pratiques d'hygiène pour les enfants, les femmes et leurs familles les plus vulnérables dans les zones rurales et péri-urbaines.

Evaluation of the implementation of the community led total sanitation approach in Burundi from 2012-2018



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
French

Cette évaluation finale a pour but de mettre en évidence et d'évaluer les résultats de l'approche ATPC utilisée par l'UNICEF dans 7 provinces du Burundi de 2013 à 2018 concernant l'accès à l'assainissement dans les zones rurales ciblées ainsi que le changement effectif des comportements en matière d'hygiène.

Country-led formative evaluation of community-led total sanitation in Timor-Leste



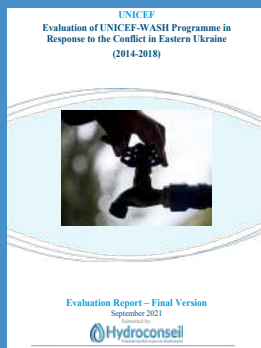
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
December 2021

Language
English

This evaluation examines a broad national programme of 'community-led total sanitation' (CLTS) style sanitation interventions conducted in Timor-Leste by the government, NGOs and multi-lateral and bi-lateral stakeholders from 2012 to 2020. It produces evidence on the results of the CLTS approach in Timor-Leste to inform decision-making on potential adjustments needed in order to achieve the 2020 open defecation free (ODF) target and to ensure that ODF status is sustained.

Evaluation of UNICEF's WASH programme in response to the conflict in the Eastern Ukraine (2014-2018)



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
September 2021

Language
English

Evaluation of UNICEF's WASH programmes will be instrumental in refining UNICEF's activity and draw the implications for the design of recovery and development work in the future. The evaluation findings could support to the decision-making process and activity conducted by all humanitarian actors and government at strategic and program-level which provide WASH services focusing on the most vulnerable groups.

Evaluation sommative de la composante assainissement du programme d'Hydraulique et d'Assainissement pour le Millénaire (PHAM) en CÔTE D'IVOIRE (2013 – 2018)



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
January 2021

Language
French

Le présent document représente le rapport d'évaluation sommative de la Composante Assainissement du Programme d'Hydraulique et d'Assainissement pour le Millénaire (PHAM) mis en œuvre de 2013 à 2018 en Côte d'Ivoire. L'évaluation sommative a été commanditée par le bureau UNICEF Côte d'Ivoire via le contrat de service n° 43288363 du 15 décembre 2019



Country Studies



Renewable energy solutions improve children's health and well-being in Malawi



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
September 2021

Language
English

This case study highlights how UNICEF and partners in Malawi are working together to improve the quality and reliability of social services to children and to accomplish sustainable development goals in health; water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH); and education, through multiple renewable energy programmes.

Diagnóstico de la situación de las niñas, niños y adolescentes de Ecuador Frente al Cambio Climático



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
April 2021

Language
Sánish

El presente informe consolida la evidencia sobre cómo el cambio climático impacta el cumplimiento de los derechos de las niñas, niños y adolescentes en el Ecuador, con el propósito de identificar oportunidades para UNICEF, para contribuir con una agenda nacional a favor de niñas, niños y adolescentes resilientes al cambio climático y capaces de actuar como agentes de cambio a favor de un desarrollo equitativo y ambientalmente sostenible.

Climate resilient WASH – Afghanistan



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threatens the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt – through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in Afghanistan.

Climate resilient WASH – Maldives



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threatens the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt– through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in the Maldives.

Climate resilient WASH – Nepal



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threatens the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt– through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in Nepal.

Climate resilient WASH – Pakistan



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threatens the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt– through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in Pakistan.

Climate resilient WASH – Sri Lanka



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threaten the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt—through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in Sri Lanka.

Climate resilient WASH – India



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
June 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threaten the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt—through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in India.

Climate resilient WASH – Bangladesh



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
June 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threaten the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt—through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in Bangladesh.

Climate resilient WASH – Bhutan



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
May 2021

Language
English

Climate change and the resulting weather extremes threatens the lives of millions of children worldwide. Water is the medium through which the effects of climate change are first felt– through floods, storms, droughts and sea level rise.

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the extent and types of climate resilient WASH interventions that have taken place, are ongoing or are proposed in Bhutan.

Risk Informed WASH BAT - Workshop Report



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
November 2021

Language
English and Portuguese

This report summarizes the outcomes of a Risk Informed WASH BAT. A Risk-informed WASH BAT is a process that culminates in a workshop to analyze the blockages (or bottlenecks) on the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector that impedes the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 6, utilizing a WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool methodology. In this case, the WASH BAT was informed by climate change risks, then it is called a Risk – Informed WASH-BAT.

Afghanistan hand hygiene snapshot

Country Snapshot Afghanistan



Afghanistan Hand Hygiene Snapshot

JMP 2020 data: household, school and HCF overview

Household

38% of households have basic hand hygiene facilities. In rural areas only 25% of people have access.

6% of households have limited hand hygiene facilities

School

6% of schools have basic hygiene services. EMIS 2018 data shows that hand hygiene facilities with water and soap are missing in 94% of schools in Afghanistan. Over 6 million children have limited or no handwashing stations in their school. Children in schools have celebrated Global Handwashing Day since 2008.

Health Care Facility (HCF)

29% of health centers throughout have basic hygiene services



1. Progress in drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: Special focus on COVID-19. New York: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), 2020.

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Bangladesh hand hygiene snapshot

Country Snapshot

 Bangladesh



Bangladesh Hand Hygiene Snapshot

JMP 2020 data: household, school and HCF overview



58.4%

of households have basic hand hygiene facilities, which in urban areas is 65.8% and rural 53.3%

One quarter of the population live in households lacking water and soap, and handwashing was very infrequent pre-pandemic

National Hygiene Survey, 2016

AMICS, 2019



50.7%

of schools have basic hygiene facilities



37.6%

of health centers (hospitals) have basic hygiene services, which in urban areas is 51.8% and rural areas is 32.7%



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Bhutan hand hygiene snapshot

Country Snapshot

 Bhutan



Bhutan Hand Hygiene Snapshot

JMP 2020 data: household, school and HCF overview



92%

of households have a basic handwashing facility, with more households having facilities in rural settings (85%) than urban (95%)



82%

of schools have handwashing facilities. However, JMP reports insufficient data.



97%

The national standard for handwashing facilities in schools is 1 tap/50 students. One in five schools reportedly lack water for handwashing with soap.



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

India hand hygiene snapshot

Country Snapshot

 India



India Hand Hygiene Snapshot

JMP 2020 data: household, school and HCF overview



67.8%

of households have basic hand hygiene facilities



100%

of HCF have basic hand hygiene facilities



52.9%

of schools have basic hand hygiene facilities

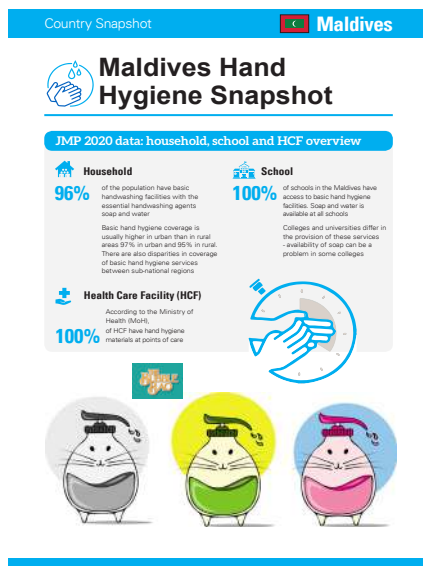


Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Maldives hand hygiene snapshot

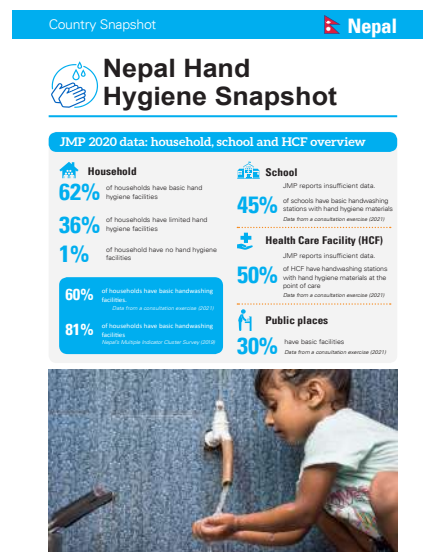


Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Nepal hand hygiene snapshot

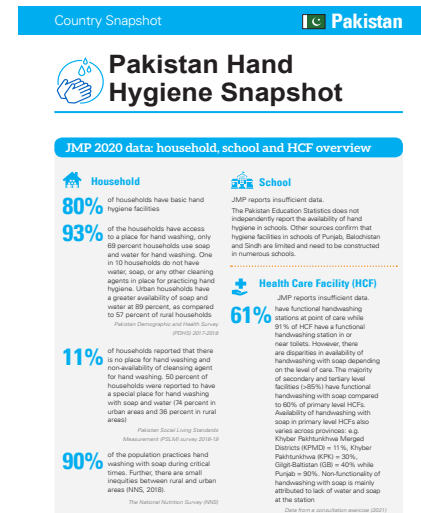


Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Pakistan hand hygiene snapshot



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Sri Lanka hand hygiene snapshot

 Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka Hand Hygiene Snapshot

JMP 2020 data: household, school and HCF overview

Household
JMP
of h
didn't

Health Care Facility (HCF)

JMP reports insufficient data.

Studies indicate that Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics without hand washing facilities at the examination room (with availability of piped water, community water projects)

 School

JMP reports insufficient data.

A 2015 Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Behaviour (KAPB) study² to assess the effectiveness of the School Health Promotion Programme (SHPP) reveals that students don't or only sometimes use soap when washing hands during school or after defecating in school. Soap is often lacking in canteens and toilets. A census of Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC)³ indicated that 88.7% of children washed their hands before meals, 776% after using the toilet and 41.1% after playing, however the use of soap is not captured

Estates and low income urban settlements

Individuals in estate communities and high-density urban settlements are considered as some of the most vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka. One study shows that estate households spend less on personal care and health related expenses (which includes expenses for soap used for hand washing



1. Covid-19 Crisis Household Impact Sri Lanka: Telephone Survey Round 2 (May 30th – June 7th, 2020); UNDP and UNICEF

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Día mundial del lavado de manos



El Día Mundial del Levado de Manos (DLM) es un día mundial de promoción dedicado a aumentar la conciencia

liber evidence in case timer medidas en torno al tema de esta edi-

El tema de la OIG es "Nuestro futuro está en la mano: creemos planes". Los estudiantes son protagonistas de la jornada de la pandemia de COVID-19 en curso que desafiando al *papel fundamental* que desempeña la figura de los marcos en la transmisión de enfermedades. Por lo tanto, al tener de este tipo en un foro de la acción que nos pide que interpretemos las experiencias durante la pandemia de COVID-19 para abordar los desafíos más grandes de las minorías, políticos y programas de figuras de marcos de una vez por todas. Al estar en una nueva normalidad, más allá de COVID-19, nuestra figura actual de figuras está en nuestros marcos. Se lo agradece mucho sobre la promoción de la figura de marcos a gran escala para su reciente trabajo sobre la figura de marcos y la traducción en mensajes de promoción y acciones programáticas para que se incorpore la figura de marcos.

2 Cables se

Levante las manos con júbilo puede ayudar a

- La lavas las manos puede reducir las enfermedades infecciosas en un 30%.
- La lavas las manos puede reducir las infecciones respiratorias en los bebés en un 20%.
- El lavado de manos juega un papel importante en la reducción de la transmisión de patógenos relacionados con los brotes de cólera, el dengue, la shigelosis, el SARS y la hepatitis E.
- La higiene de las manos protege contra las infecciones asociadas a la atención médica y reduce la propagación de la resistencia a los antimicrobianos.
- La higiene de las manos puede contribuir a la reducción de las enfermedades tropicales desatendidas.

Día Mundial del Lenguaje de Marce 20

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
Spanish

El Día Mundial del Lavado de Manos (GHD) es un día mundial de promoción dedicado a aumentar la conciencia sobre la importancia de la higiene de manos y a desencadenar un cambio duradero desde el nivel de políticas hasta la acción impulsada por la comunidad.

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: Afghanistan

 Afghanistan **Menstrual Hygiene in
Schools in South Asia:**

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- The School Health Policy (2019) calls for dedicated menstrual hygiene (MH) facilities for adolescent girls as well as timely and accurate information in line with the National MHM Guidelines. The production of the MHM Teacher Guide, talking book, and comic book were a major achievement.
- Famous personalities, local influencers, school, and community leaders have increased awareness on MH in addition to girls' attendance in schools.
- In coordination with UNICEF's Gender Unit, a gender and WASH training is planned for government officials involved in WASH in Schools (WinS) implementation.

WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:
According to the Ministry of Education's (MoE) EMIS for 2018-2019

 Drinking Water Availability

65% of schools have limited water supply

35% of schools have no water supply

 Sanitation

38% of schools have improved sanitation

12% have unimproved sanitation/nor

50% do not have latrines

 Hygiene

29% of girl students were absent during menstruation because schools did not have facilities for hand washing or changing and disposing used cloths/pads

94% of schools lack basic handwashing with soap and water in 2019. This translated

Key Issues

- In 1989, the standards for WnS facilities and a construction manual were developed and harmonised in close collaboration with the MoE and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD).
- The design for MH rooms changed from a standalone room to a room integrated within the toilet block to avoid causing girls embarrassment.

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Menstrual hygiene in shools in South Asia: Bangladesh

Country Snapshot

 Bangladesh



Menstrual Hygiene in Schools in South Asia:

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- Increased income earning, separate latrines with MH facilities, designing a female teacher to discuss MH, making sanitary pads available at school, and monitoring these issues.
- Increased awareness on MH is evident through different platforms and networks.
- Government schemes, including initiatives under the Ministry of Health, have provided funding for pads for sustainable girls and women.
- Value-added tax (VAT) has been waived on materials necessary for making sanitary pads.

 **WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:**
(<https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools/dashboard>)

Drinking Water Availability

82% of schools have basic water supplies nationally
9.9% of schools have access to limited water supply
8% of schools have no water supply

Hygiene

The National Hygiene Survey (2018) included student's hand washing knowledge. It found that:

91% washed hands with soap after defecation, 14% before food preparation, and 5% before feeding a child.

Key Issues

- An inclusive WASH model at schools has been developed and demonstrated by different actors including WaterAid Bangladesh, UNICEF BRAC, Practical Action, SIMAVI, and others. This WASH model includes: running water facilities inside the toilet; handwashing devices; arrangements for washing and drying used cloths as well as proper disposal facilities; MH corners as well as inclusive amenities.
- Advocacy is underway to ensure the Teachers' Training Institute (TTI), the School Management Committee (SMC), the Parent Teachers Association (PTA), and local governments take up the model to demonstrate the MH directive from the Ministry of Education.

Sanitation

56.3% of schools have access to basic sanitation nationally
43.7% of schools have access to limited sanitation nationally

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: Bhutan

Country Snapshot

 Bhutan



Menstrual Hygiene in Schools in South Asia:

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- The Red Braided Campaign has received support from parliamentarians, ministers, monks, nuns, school health coordinators as well as shopkeepers selling sanitary pads.
- Private sector actors are increasingly engaging in MH, particularly selling sanitary products of different kinds, both disposable and reusable.
- The Red Dot Campaign was launched on MH Day in 2019 to promote the segregation of used sanitary pads before their disposal in schools and communities.
- Social media (e.g. the official Menstrual Hygiene Bhutan page on Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok) has been successful at spreading awareness, information, videos, and messages of MH solidarity by NGOs, government officials, celebrities, and youth.

 **WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:**
(<https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools/dashboard>)

Drinking Water Availability

59% of schools have basic water supply
32% of schools have limited water supply
9% of schools have no water supply

Hygiene

84% of schools have limited facilities
16% of schools have no facilities of handwashing with soap and water

Sanitation

76% of schools have basic sanitation
14% have access to limited sanitation
10% do not have sanitation



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: India

Country Snapshot

 India



Menstrual Hygiene in Schools in South Asia:

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- Cross-sectoral collaborations amongst ministries such as the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Ministry of Education with Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Women and Child Development contributed towards national policy and advocacy efforts to address school WASH needs with a special emphasis on MH.
- The RedDotChallenge campaign on MH reached a million people within 24 hours of its launch, along with thousands of individuals including influencers and celebrities endorsing it.
- State-level, central, menstrual hygiene management plans have been developed in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Assam which will contribute to MH-friendly schools set up for six million girls.
- Campaigns and interventions are promoting increased attention to the use of more sustainable menstrual products as well as investigating options related to the disposal of menstrual waste.

 **WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:**
(<https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools/dashboard>)

Drinking Water Availability

73% of schools have basic water supply
3% of schools have limited water supply
24% of schools have no water supply

Hygiene

54% of schools have basic facilities
5% of schools have limited facilities
41% of schools lack basic handwashing with soap and water

Sanitation

73% of schools have basic sanitation
3% of schools have limited sanitation
24% do not have sanitation facilities

Key Issues

- Only 36% of schools in India had functional incinerators for the disposal of sanitary waste (LAMP 2018).
- Schools have improved their MH corners for girls to access information on MH (e.g. posters, pamphlets, booklets, information charts, and advisory publications) and IEC (e.g. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Odisha).
- Private menstrual management rooms have been set up in schools (including in residential schools for tribal children in Maharashtra).

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: Maldives

Country Snapshot

 **Maldives**

 **Menstrual Hygiene in Schools in South Asia:**

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- Unisex toilets and showers (e.g. Project #Cupwell) have been launched to reduce the impact of single-sex stalls on the environment and to break the taboos around reproductive and menstrual health.
- Access to menstrual supplies and reusable products has been promoted including by providing a kit on menstrual products as well as by promoting menstrual cups.

 **WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:**
<https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools/ashboard>

 **Drinking Water Availability**

100%

of schools have basic drinking water supply.

 **Sanitation**

99%

of schools have basic sanitation facilities.

 **Hygiene**

100%

of schools have facilities for handwashing.

Key Issues

- The Government is accelerating the supply of WASH services to all islands.
- The supply of hygiene products such as soap and toilet paper is more variable. For instance, girls bring some supplies from home to help them maintain MH.



Author

UNICEF

Publication Date

2021

Language

English

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: Pakistan

Country Snapshot

 **Pakistan**

 **Menstrual Hygiene in Schools in South Asia:**

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- Efforts are underway to break the culture of silence and men are increasingly speaking about MH. Religious leaders have become MH champions by creating awareness and support through their religious teachings to get misinterpretation and negative beliefs around MH still remain. Sports personalities continue to play an active role in MH awareness raising.
- The Puberty Book has been endorsed in South with plans for roll out in schools, other provinces have come plans.
- MH indicators have been integrated into the EMIS in Sindh and Punjab provinces.
- Various initiatives are underway to develop business models and products for MH.

 **WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:**
EMIS 2016-17

 **Drinking Water Availability**

76%

of schools have basic water supply

 **Hygiene**

Data unavailable

 **Sanitation**

76%

of schools have limited sanitation facilities

 **Hygiene**

23%

of schools have no sanitation facilities

Key Issues

- Under the Three Star Approach in 1,200 schools in four provinces, girl-friendly school toilet facilities include a wash basin for hand washing, a toilet, a mirror, an incinerator for proper disposal of used sanitary pads, and MH spaces.
- With DFID funding, WaterAid supported 160 girls' schools in three districts with girl-friendly sanitation facilities. WaterAid has also demonstrated this model in 60 schools in Islamabad with girl-friendly toilets and training, which the Government sees potential to scale.

Author

UNICEF

Publication Date

2021

Language

English

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: Nepal

Country Snapshot

 **Nepal**

 **Menstrual Hygiene in Schools in South Asia:**

2018-2020 update

Key Observations

- A 'significant menstrual movement' is taking place in Nepal that has led to growing policy awareness about the health, education, and social consequences of poor menstrual hygiene, harmful attitudes, and menstrual practices.
- The Government of Nepal (GoN) has allocated USD 15.2 million to provide free, comparable sanitary pads to 100,000 girls of menstruation age studying in public schools in 2020-2021.
- The formation of the MHM Partners' Alliance (MHM PA) in 2017 strengthened inter-sectoral coordination and advocacy for dignified menstruation. There are now 80 members (UN, INGOs, bilateral agencies, civil societies, media, activists, etc.).
- MH (Gender) Representative Forum in 2018, Ms. Ganga Masandhar (Miss Nepal 2016); in 2019, Ms. Piyanka Karki (senior); and in 2020, Ms. Kalya Ashikari (senior).
- The GoN updated the school curriculum on MH education, practice, and taboos for Grade 5 and above.

 **WASH in Schools (WinS) overview:**
<https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools/ashboard>

 **Drinking Water Availability**

47%

of schools have basic water supply

 **Hygiene**

31%

of schools have limited water supply

 **Sanitation**

23%

of schools have no water supply

Key Issues

- National standards recommend child, disability, and gender-friendly toilets in schools such as MH-friendly latrines, including bins with lids. Some toilet blocks also have sanitary pad dispensing machines and incinerators. Some schools have changing rooms with a separate and dedicated toilet that can be used to change a pad and wash.
- There are 29,007 public schools in Nepal; approximately 12% schools are supported under the Three Star Approach.
- Government monitoring systems are not aligned with SDG indicators.
- A WASH in School Training Manual has been prepared and is being printed by the GoN.
- The WinS Procedure provides an institutional coordination mechanism, which is important given the federal structure of Nepal.

Author

UNICEF

Publication Date

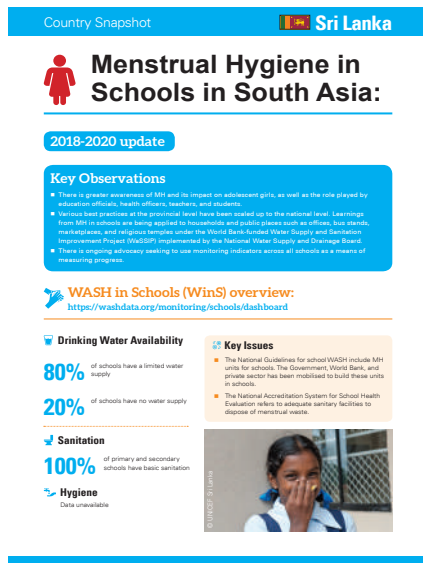
2021

Language

English

57

Menstrual hygiene in schools in South Asia: Sri Lanka

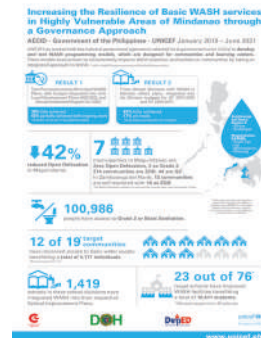


Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Increasing the resilience of basic WASH services in highly vulnerable areas of Mindanao



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
June 2021

Language
English

UNICEF has worked with key national government agencies in selected local government units (LGUs) to develop and test WASH programming models, which are designed for communities and learning centers. These models have proven to incrementally improve WASH practices and facilities in communities by taking an integrated approach to WASH.

Communities in water conservation and security



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

Youth4Water was conceptualised to harness the power of youth to raise awareness and initiate action on water conservation and related fields such as sanitation and hygiene. It is heartening to know that the campaign has been able to mobilise thousands of youth across the state in just one year.

This book is a product of one of the many important activities that the campaign took up.

UNI Safe Water Quality Kit



Author
UNICEF Sudan

Publication Date
March 2021

Language
English

Access to safe water in Sudan is estimated at 74% in 2018, which leaves over 11 million people without access to safe water. Access does not necessarily mean the water is safe, as disinfection measures and water quality monitoring continues to be inadequate, mainly due to low investments in water quality issues, poor O&M and surveillance regime and low awareness among the population, especially in the rural areas.

Community-level mapping system of urban services to reach the unreached



Author
Shelter Associates and UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The Plus Codes are a unique solution, a digital address given to every location on earth. Shelter Associates and UNICEF partnered to map social and basic services of the slum settlements with unique location codes. This location code can be used on Google Maps and will allow slum residents to access services such as postal, emergency services, gas cylinders and other online services.

Model Open Defecation Free plus villages - Implementation plan, India



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Andhra Pradesh state had launched a prestigious pilot project “Manam-Mana Parishubratha” in 1320 Gram Panchayats 2 per mandal in June 2020. Initially it is planned to undertake only solid waste management interventions but later decided to include ODF sustainability and liquid waste management interventions to show case them as ODF plus GPs in line with Government of India flagship Program “Swachh Bharat Mission(Grameen) Phase II” which came into force with effect from April 2020 across India.



Peer Reviewed Journals

Assessment of decontamination and reuse of disposable filter funnels used in microbiological water quality tests



Author
Camille Zimmer,
Alexandra Cassivi, Celia
C Baia, Elizabeth Tilley,
Robert Bain, Richard
Johnston, Caetano C
Dorea

Publication Date
May 2021

The objective of this study was to evaluate several re-use protocols for disposable filter funnels used by the MICS water quality test kits. Decontamination and re-use protocols were assessed in centralized laboratory and decentralized field settings and neither yielded positive results. Re-use of 100mL sterile funnels decontaminated with an alcohol wipe resulted in a higher incidence of false positive results (i.e., positive contamination when processing sterile water), both in the laboratory and field.

Effectiveness of mass media campaigns to improve handwashing-related behavior, knowledge, and practices in rural Bangladesh



Author
Mahfuza Islam, Jade
Benjamin-Chung, Sonia
Sultana, Leanne Unicomb,
Monirul Alam, Mahbubur
Rahman, Ayse Ercumen,
and Stephen P. Luby

Publication Date
January 2021

Water, sanitation, and handwashing interventions that use intensive interpersonal communication improve targeted behaviors, but are expensive at scale. Mass media is an alternative that could reach more people at lower cost but has rarely been rigorously evaluated. We assessed the effectiveness of a mass media campaign in improving handwashing knowledge and practices in rural Bangladesh.

Lessons learnt from financing WASH rehabilitation works in small towns in Zimbabwe



Author
Arnold Cole, Steve
Mudhuviwa, Taurai Maja
and Aidan Cronin

Publication Date
January 2021

This paper describes urban WASH interventions (hardware, hygiene promotion, and institutional support) implemented in the Small Towns WASH Programme (STWP) across 14 towns in Zimbabwe with the associated costing. Key lessons in terms of urban WASH rehabilitation and critical recommendations for sustaining the rehabilitated infrastructure and institutional strengthening are presented.

Safely managed on-site sanitation: A national assessment of sanitation services and potential fecal exposure in Indonesia

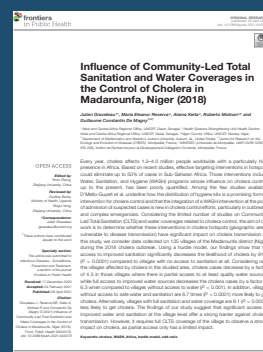


Author
Mitsunori Odagiri, Ann
Thomas, Maraita Listyasari,
Freya Mills, Robert E. S. Bain,
Zainal Muhammad,
Tom Slaymaker, Aldy
Mardikanto, Anita Gultom,
Asri Indiyani, Hasnani
Rangkuti and Juliet Willetts

Publication Date
August 2021

Sustainable Development Goal target 6.2 calls for universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation, setting a more ambitious standard for 'safely managed sanitation services. Taking Indonesia as an example, the purpose of this paper is to provide insights into current status and practices for on-site sanitation services in the contexts of LMICs.

Influence of community-led total sanitation and water coverages in the control of cholera in Madarounfa, Niger (2018)



Author
Julien Graveleau, Maria
Eleanor Reserva, Alama
Keita3, Roberto Molinari
and Guillaume Constantin
De Magny

Publication Date
April 2021

Every year, cholera affects 1.3–4.0 million people worldwide with a particularly high presence in Africa. Based on recent studies, effective targeting interventions in hotspots could eliminate up to 50% of cases in Sub-Saharan Africa. Considering the limited number of studies on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and water coverages related to cholera control, the aim of our work is to determine whether these interventions in cholera hotspots have significant impact on cholera transmission.

Inclusion of water quality testing in the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey and status of bacteriological contamination of drinking water in 10 provinces of Afghanistan

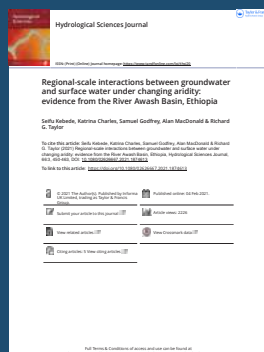


Author
Abdus Saboor, Ahmad
Khalid Amarkhel,
Esmatullah Hakimji, Robert
Bain, Rolf Luyendijk

Publication Date
May 2021

The UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey module for water testing was included in the 2016/2017 Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) for 10 of the 34 provinces. The module's impact on the survey implementation was assessed through interviews and focus group discussions with survey teams.

Regional-scale interactions between groundwater and surface water under changing aridity: evidence from the River Awash Basin, Ethiopia

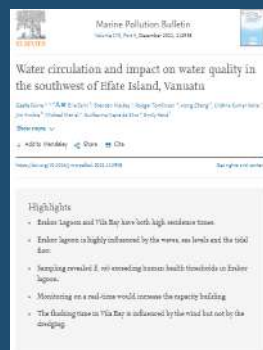


Author
Seifu Kebede, Katrina Charles, Samuel Godfrey, Alan MacDonald & Richard G. Taylor

Publication Date
February 2021

Relationships between surface waters and groundwaters at basin scale are rarely investigated but have important implications for water resource development and management. Here, we integrate evidence from geochemical tracers and piezometry to advance the understanding of regional-scale, groundwater–surface water interactions in the River Awash Basin of Ethiopia.

Water circulation and impact on water quality in the southwest of Efate Island, Vanuatu



Author
Gaelle Faivre, Erie Sami, Brendan Mackey, Rodger Tomlinson, Hong Zhang, Krishna Krumar Kotra, Jim Aimbie, Michael Maniel, Guilherme Viera da Silva, Emily Rand

Publication Date
December 2021

In Small Island Developing States (SIDS), water pollution is not monitored or assessed frequently enough to fully understand the processes, impacts of water quality issues and what solutions are available. This study investigated flushing time in Erakor lagoon and Port Vila Bay, Vanuatu using a numerical model developed in Delft3D.

Contending with water shortages in the Pacific: Performance of private rainwater tanks versus communal rainwater tanks in rural Vanuatu



Author
T. Foster, E. C. Rand, K. K. Kotra, E. Sami, and J. Willetts

Publication Date
October 2021

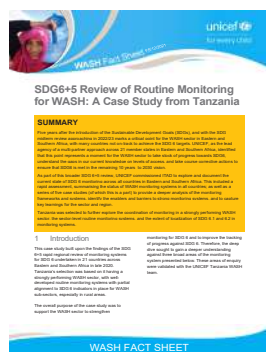
Around 2 million people in the Pacific depend on rainwater collection for their drinking water, however these systems often struggle to provide sufficient quantities of water year round. This study examined the performance of 1,878 rainwater tanks across 19 islands in Vanuatu to assess whether the likelihood of a sufficient year-round supply of drinking water differed between village-level rainwater tanks used communally and private rainwater tanks owned by individual households (i.e., self-supply).



WASH Publications Template

WASH Fact Sheets

SDG6+5 review of routine monitoring for WASH: A case study from Tanzania



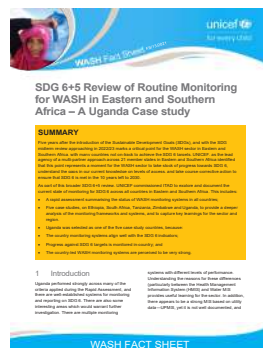
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Five years after the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and with the SDG midterm review approaching in 2022/23 marks a critical point for the WASH sector in Eastern and Southern Africa, with many countries not on-track to achieve the SDG 6 targets. Tanzania was selected to further explore the coordination of monitoring in a strongly performing WASH sector, the sector-level routine monitoring systems, and the extent of localization of SDG 6.1 and 6.2 in monitoring systems.

SDG 6+5 review of routine monitoring for WASH in Eastern and Southern Africa – A Uganda case study



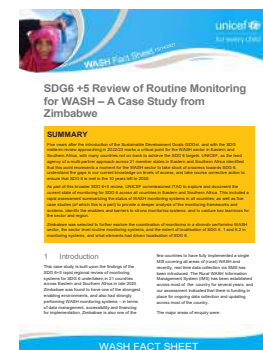
Author
UNICEF

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2021

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SDG6 +5 review of routine monitoring for WASH – A case study from Zimbabwe



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
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Five years after the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and with the SDG midterm review approaching in 2022/23 marks a critical point for the WASH sector in Eastern and Southern Africa, with many countries not on-track to achieve the SDG 6 targets. Zimbabwe was selected to further explore the coordination of monitoring in a strongly performing WASH sector, the sector level routine monitoring systems, and the extent of localisation of SDG 6. 1 and 6.2 in monitoring systems.

Findings of knowledge, attitudes, and practices on WASH and water quality in the Est and Centre-Ouest regions of Burkina Faso



Findings of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices on WASH and Water Quality in the Est and Centre-Ouest regions of Burkina Faso

SUMMARY

In Burkina Faso, according to the latest JMP only 47% (33% in rural areas) of households had access to an at least basic drinking water service. In addition to the limited access, the country continues to experience public health problems owing to poor water quality. This study was aimed at studying knowledge, attitude, and practices of households on WASH including the water quality status at the source and households' level.

WASH FACT SHEET

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

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Using digital dashboards to respond to nationwide WASH vulnerabilities in Lebanon



Using Digital Dashboards to Respond to Nationwide WASH Vulnerabilities in Lebanon

SUMMARY

This fact sheet highlights the types of potential services required to influence the day-to-day programme planning, decision making and national response plans for 326,812 refugees in informal settlements (ISs) of Lebanon. The vulnerability of settlements across the seven governorates in Lebanon is estimated based on water, sanitation, solid waste, and environmental stressors.

WASH FACT SHEET

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

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W-SHARP: Linking climate-resilient WASH, social protection and food security to empower women in Maharashtra, India



W-SHARP: Linking Climate-Resilient WASH, Social Protection and Food Security to Empower Women in Maharashtra, India

SUMMARY

To address the problem of water shortage, UNICEF together with the Government of Maharashtra, implemented the W-SHARP project in the region since 2018. The objective was to strengthen climate-resilient farming practices within the most vulnerable groups and W-SHARP called for the participation of women and vulnerable families as a core feature of the project.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

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WASH Field Notes

Learning from the disaster capital of India: Responding to cyclone fani with holistic WASH programming



Learning from The Disaster Capital of India: Responding to Cyclone Fani with Holistic WASH Programming

SUMMARY
On 3 May 2019, Cyclone Fani made landfall in Puri district, Odisha State, India. More than 1 million homes were destroyed, and approximately 16.5 million people were affected. Preliminary figures by the government estimated the damages and loss to more than Rs.12,000 crores (over USD1.6 billion). Continuous advocacy with the Government to make WASH services sustainable and disaster resilient, and community mobilization for repairing and retrofitting of toilets, are key activities after the immediate response.

Background
The State of Odisha is situated in the eastern part of India covering an area of 160,000 km² with a coastline of 480 km. The State is divided into 30 districts. The State is known for its rich cultural heritage and is a major hub for tourism. The State is also known for its rich biodiversity and is home to many rare species of plants and animals. The State is also known for its rich history and is home to many ancient temples and monuments.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

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Conflict resolution and peacebuilding through horizontal and vertical WASH in Lebanon



Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding through Horizontal and Vertical WASH in Lebanon

SUMMARY
The purpose of this programming approach through WASH is to build trust and foster peacebuilding through horizontal and vertical WASH in Lebanon. The approach is based on the principle of 'WASH for Peace' and aims to build trust and foster peacebuilding through horizontal and vertical WASH in Lebanon. The approach is based on the principle of 'WASH for Peace' and aims to build trust and foster peacebuilding through horizontal and vertical WASH in Lebanon.

Background
The country has been experiencing a long period of conflict and violence, which has led to a significant loss of life and property. The conflict has also led to a significant loss of trust and cooperation between different groups in the country. The conflict has also led to a significant loss of trust and cooperation between different groups in the country.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

As part of its peacebuilding approach through Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services, UNICEF Lebanon implemented a collaborative initiative with the support of a local network hub called Shankal in Tripoli, Lebanon. Tripoli is the second largest city in Lebanon with long-running tensions between the Bab al Tibbaneh and Jabal Mohsen neighborhoods.

WASH in schools (WinS) programme in Indonesia: Better data is helping build a stronger programme



WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in Indonesia: Better Data is Helping Build a Stronger Programme

SUMMARY
The WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in Indonesia is a multi-sectoral programme that aims to improve the WASH conditions in schools and communities. The programme is based on the principle of 'WASH for Peace' and aims to build trust and foster peacebuilding through horizontal and vertical WASH in Indonesia.

Background
Indonesia is a large country with over 17,000 islands and over 250 million people. The country is known for its rich cultural heritage and is a major hub for tourism. The country is also known for its rich biodiversity and is home to many rare species of plants and animals. The country is also known for its rich history and is home to many ancient temples and monuments.

Background
The country is a rapidly growing and developing country with a large and young population. The country is known for its rich cultural heritage and is a major hub for tourism. The country is also known for its rich biodiversity and is home to many rare species of plants and animals. The country is also known for its rich history and is home to many ancient temples and monuments.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The development of WASH in Schools (WinS) in Indonesia has been progressing significantly in recent years. The availability of more and better quantitative and qualitative data on WinS has raised the interest of decision makers, both at national and local level, to improve school children's access to water, sanitation and hygiene and improve the overall school environment for children. Some key outcomes have been the increase in financial resources available specifically for WinS and the development of Menstrual Health Management (MHM).

WASH in schools (WinS) programme in Madagascar: Putting WASH access at children's reach



WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in
Madagascar: Putting WASH Access at
Children's Reach

SUMMARY

The Three Star Approach introduced by UNICEF in Madagascar has become the model for acceleration of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for children in Malagasy schools and is aimed at enabling schools reach national standards for WASH in schools. Better coordination amongst partners and alignment of organization's priorities and strategies have resulted into better policies and regulations and an increase in the number of children with access to WASH services in schools.

Introduction

Madagascar has signed several international treaties, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to ensure that all children have access to WASH services. However, the country's WASH services are not meeting the needs of all children, particularly in rural areas. The WASH in Schools (WinS) programme was developed to address these gaps and improve WASH access for children in schools.

The WASH in Schools (WinS) programme is a multi-sectoral approach that integrates WASH services with other education and health services. It focuses on improving WASH infrastructure, promoting WASH practices, and building the capacity of school staff and communities.

The programme has been implemented in several schools across Madagascar, with a focus on rural areas. It has resulted in improved WASH infrastructure, increased WASH knowledge and practices, and improved health and education outcomes for children.

The programme is a model for WASH in schools and can be replicated in other countries. It demonstrates the importance of multi-sectoral collaboration and the need to focus on the needs of children.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The Three Star Approach introduced by UNICEF in Madagascar has become the model for acceleration of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services for children in Malagasy schools and is aimed at enabling schools reach national standards for WASH in schools. Better coordination amongst partners and alignment of organization's priorities and strategies have resulted into better policies and regulations and an increase in the number of children with access to WASH services in schools.

Youth employability through market based WASH interventions in Lebanon



Youth Employability Through Market
Based WASH Interventions in Lebanon

SUMMARY

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 and the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees Report (2017) highlight the need for WASH services for Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The WASH in Schools (WinS) programme was developed to address these gaps and improve WASH access for children in schools. The programme has been implemented in several schools across Lebanon, with a focus on rural areas. It has resulted in improved WASH infrastructure, increased WASH knowledge and practices, and improved health and education outcomes for children.

Background

The range of vulnerability in Lebanon was a direct result of the Syrian crisis. The country has a high unemployment rate, particularly for young people. The WASH in Schools (WinS) programme was developed to address these gaps and improve WASH access for children in schools.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

According to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, 2017-2020 and the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees Report, access to essential services, livelihood, and employability are driving catalysts for social tension, particularly between refugees and host communities. The overall aim of the labor-intensive infrastructure projects is to help bridge the nation's water demand while employing youth from different communities in Lebanon in the process and reducing social tension nationwide.

Water safe communities: An approach towards achieving SDG 6.1 in Nepal



Water Safe Communities: An Approach
Towards Achieving SDG 6.1 in Nepal

SUMMARY

The Water Safe Communities (WSC) approach was developed to address the need for WASH services in rural areas of Nepal. The approach focuses on improving WASH infrastructure, promoting WASH practices, and building the capacity of community members. The WSC approach has been implemented in several communities across Nepal, with a focus on rural areas. It has resulted in improved WASH infrastructure, increased WASH knowledge and practices, and improved health and education outcomes for community members.

Background

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. It has a high unemployment rate, particularly for young people. The WSC approach was developed to address these gaps and improve WASH access for community members.

The WSC approach is a multi-sectoral approach that integrates WASH services with other education and health services. It focuses on improving WASH infrastructure, promoting WASH practices, and building the capacity of community members.

The approach has been implemented in several communities across Nepal, with a focus on rural areas. It has resulted in improved WASH infrastructure, increased WASH knowledge and practices, and improved health and education outcomes for community members.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This field note presents the results of piloting innovative programme on Water Quality Management technically known as water safe initiative and in the rural context as Water Safe Community. It also showcases how UNICEFs advocacy aimed at scaling up Community Led Water Safe Planning (CLWSP) led to a joint pilot with the Government of Nepal in 20 communities for Water Safe Communities benefitting 10,007 people as of March 2020.

WASH in schools (WinS) programme in the Philippines: Better alignment of policy and management changed the WinS landscape.



WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in the Philippines: Better Alignment of Policy and Management Changed the WinS Landscape.

SUMMARY
The WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in the Philippines is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to improve WASH services in schools. The programme is implemented by the Department of Education (DepEd) in partnership with UNICEF and other stakeholders. The programme has been successful in improving WASH services in schools, and has been recognized by the United Nations as a model for WASH in schools.

Introduction
The Republic of the Philippines is a country with a population of over 100 million people. The country has a high rate of poverty, and a high rate of ill health. The country has a high rate of WASH-related diseases, and a high rate of WASH-related deaths. The country has a high rate of WASH-related inequalities, and a high rate of WASH-related discrimination.

The WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in the Philippines is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to improve WASH services in schools. The programme is implemented by the Department of Education (DepEd) in partnership with UNICEF and other stakeholders.

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

A very centralized Department of Education (DepED) in the Philippines adopted a decentralized approach by giving all the responsibilities to school principals to adjust the school's needs and implement a phased approach of the WASH in Schools programme. Since Typhoon Haiyan's emergency response, addressing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs has become a priority for the Education Officials at division, province and national levels.

Providing WASH services in public places through public private partnerships (PPP) in Nigeria: A promising model



Providing WASH Services in Public Places Through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Nigeria: A Promising Model

SUMMARY
The WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in the Philippines is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to improve WASH services in schools. The programme is implemented by the Department of Education (DepEd) in partnership with UNICEF and other stakeholders. The programme has been successful in improving WASH services in schools, and has been recognized by the United Nations as a model for WASH in schools.

Background
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are essential for public health. In Nigeria, WASH services are provided by the government, private sector, and community-based organizations. The WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in the Philippines is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to improve WASH services in schools.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach in Nigeria, 269 public places (motor parks and markets) are delivering water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services through facilities managed by private entrepreneurs, and 60 facilities are currently under construction. In total, 309 entrepreneurs have been engaged in the PPP model. The partnership is generating local employment while contributing to Open Defecation Free (ODF) markets and motor parks.

Transformative Progress on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools Programme in Indonesia



Transformative Progress on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools Programme in Indonesia

SUMMARY
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Background
The Republic of the Philippines is a country with a population of over 100 million people. The country has a high rate of poverty, and a high rate of ill health. The country has a high rate of WASH-related diseases, and a high rate of WASH-related deaths. The country has a high rate of WASH-related inequalities, and a high rate of WASH-related discrimination.

The WASH in Schools (WinS) Programme in the Philippines is a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to improve WASH services in schools. The programme is implemented by the Department of Education (DepEd) in partnership with UNICEF and other stakeholders.

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Based on the Roadmap, UNICEF supported strengthening of the WinS enabling environment on areas such as policy advocacy and planning; budget and expenditure; monitoring and evaluation; implementation arrangement; and capacity development. As a result, the SDG indicators for WinS have seen significant progress over the past four years in Indonesia. One of the lessons learnt was the need for data to trigger concrete actions.

Achieving increased public financing for WASH in Pakistan



Achieving Increased Public Financing for WASH in Pakistan

SUMMARY
The Clean and Green Pakistan (CGP) initiative has led to increased public financing and support for WASH in Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has allocated US\$ 1.5 billion for WASH in the CGP budget for 2019-2020. This funding will be used to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in urban areas. The Government of Pakistan has also allocated US\$ 1.5 billion for WASH in the CGP budget for 2020-2021. This funding will be used to improve WASH services in rural areas. The Government of Pakistan has also allocated US\$ 1.5 billion for WASH in the CGP budget for 2021-2022. This funding will be used to improve WASH services in urban areas.

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WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The Clean and Green Pakistan (CGP) initiative has led to increased Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector financing in the country. Despite high levels of effort and commitment from the government, the sector remains underfunded. UNICEF has focused its advocacy efforts on working with the Government of Pakistan and partners through the generation of knowledge and implementation of various tools, such as the WASHBAT, to analyze and consult, jointly with a range of stakeholders, on the progress and bottlenecks.

An ecosystem for WASH microlending in Maharashtra, India



An Ecosystem for WASH Microlending in Maharashtra, India

SUMMARY
The Ecosystem Approach for WASH microlending in Maharashtra, India, is a multi-sectoral initiative that integrates WASH behavior change communication (BCC) with rural household microlending programs to drive household water and sanitation access through loans. This initiative aims to establish open defecation free (ODF) communities supporting the larger national programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission.

INTRODUCTION
The Ecosystem Approach for WASH microlending in Maharashtra, India, is a multi-sectoral initiative that integrates WASH behavior change communication (BCC) with rural household microlending programs to drive household water and sanitation access through loans. This initiative aims to establish open defecation free (ODF) communities supporting the larger national programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission.

WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

This field note provides an overview of the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health financing project that is being implemented in the state of Maharashtra, India – The Ecosystem Approach. The project integrates WASH behaviour change communication (BCC) with rural household microlending programs to drive household water and sanitation access through loans. This initiative aims to establish open defecation free (ODF) communities supporting the larger national programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Building capacity for quality WASH in schools construction in Vanuatu



Building Capacity for Quality WASH in Schools Construction in Vanuatu

SUMMARY
The Vanuatu School WASH Construction Workshop was a first for Vanuatu. It was a week-long workshop that brought together Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) staff, Ministry of Health (MoH) staff, and Department of Water Resources (DoWR) staff to discuss and plan for the construction of WASH facilities in schools. The workshop was held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, from 10 to 14 October 2021. The workshop was organized by UNICEF Vanuatu and the MoET.

Background
Vanuatu, the most at-risk country in the world to climate change, has a high level of vulnerability to natural disasters. The country has experienced several natural disasters in recent years, including cyclones, earthquakes, and flooding. These disasters have caused significant damage to infrastructure, including schools. The Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) has been working to improve the resilience of schools to natural disasters.

WASH FIELD NOTE

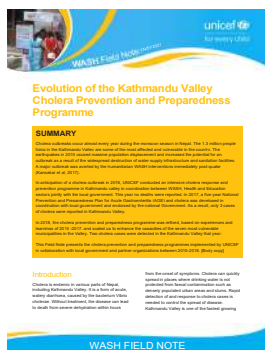
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Along with efforts to rehabilitate school WASH infrastructure to ensure continuity of education service (as some schools with temporary WASH services may close down) Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) worked with Ministry of Health (MoH) and Department of Water Resources (DoWR) to run a week-long School WASH Construction Workshop. The workshop was a first for Vanuatu.

Evolution of the Kathmandu Valley cholera prevention and preparedness programme



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Cholera outbreaks occur almost every year during the monsoon season in Nepal. The 1.3 million people living in the Kathmandu Valley are some of the most affected and vulnerable in the country.

This Field Note presents the cholera prevention and preparedness programmes implemented by UNICEF in collaboration with local government and partner organizations between 2015-2018.

Manufacturing and distributing ceramic filters for use in emergencies: An example from Viet Nam



Author
UNICE

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

In rural Viet Nam, 20 per cent of the population still do not have access to basic drinking water services, leading to leaving children vulnerable to diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and other water-borne diseases. Following Cambodia's example, Viet Nam has invested in the production and distribution of ceramic filters to address the issue of water access, particularly in the rural areas.

Building resilience through solar-powered multi-use water systems in Mozambique



Author
UNICE

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

As part of its response to the 2016-2017 drought in Mozambique, UNICEF installed 54 multi-use solar-powered water systems and rehabilitated 98 boreholes benefiting over 95,000 people in six provinces.

In addition to supporting community resilience, upgrading the existing boreholes to multi-use solar-powered water systems increased year-round access to water for communities, schools and healthcare facilities. This improved livelihoods by increasing the volume of water available.

Experiences and lessons learnt from Damascus and Aleppo: Urban water supply preparedness and response during the protracted crises in Syria



Experiences and Lessons Learnt from Damascus and Aleppo: Urban Water Supply Preparedness and Response during the protracted crises in Syria

SUMMARY
The Syrian Arab Republic has experienced a protracted crisis since 2011, which has led to a significant loss of life and displacement of millions of people. The crisis has also led to a significant degradation of the country's infrastructure, including its water supply system. This Field Note provides a summary of the experiences and lessons learnt from the Damascus and Aleppo urban water supply preparedness and response during the protracted crises in Syria.

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WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Conflict and violence can severely degrade water, sanitation and hygiene systems, through the interconnected impacts on people, physical infrastructure, and consumables. Over some of the most intense periods of fighting in and around the cities, from 2014 to early 2017, UNICEF and the partners worked under challenging circumstances to provide immediate response support, including water trucking and emergency repairs of key water treatment and distribution infrastructure.

From lifesaving support to strengthening systems for urban WASH: The Al-Kesweh experience, Syria



From lifesaving support to strengthening systems for urban WASH: The Al-Kesweh experience, Syria

SUMMARY
The Syrian Arab Republic has experienced a protracted crisis since 2011, which has led to a significant loss of life and displacement of millions of people. The crisis has also led to a significant degradation of the country's infrastructure, including its water supply system. This Field Note provides a summary of the experiences and lessons learnt from the Al-Kesweh urban water supply preparedness and response during the protracted crises in Syria.

Background
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WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Despite widespread recognition of the need to better integrate humanitarian and development water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming, applied lessons on how to do this remain limited, globally. This Field Note focuses on the work of UNICEF and partners in the town of Al-Kesweh, Rural Damascus Governorate, describing how they have provided a sustainable water supply through a transition from water trucking, to light restoration and rehabilitation, to development of a water safety planning approach.

Value for money analysis as an aid to water, sanitation and hygiene service planning in protracted crises: Evidence from Syria



Value for Money Analysis as an Aid to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Service Planning in Protracted Crises: Evidence from Syria

SUMMARY
The Syrian Arab Republic has experienced a protracted crisis since 2011, which has led to a significant loss of life and displacement of millions of people. The crisis has also led to a significant degradation of the country's infrastructure, including its water supply system. This Field Note provides a summary of the experiences and lessons learnt from the Value for Money Analysis as an Aid to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Service Planning in Protracted Crises: Evidence from Syria.

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WASH FIELD NOTE

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Value for money (VfM) can be considered as “the best use of available resources to achieve the best possible results.” This Field Note compares several different drinking water and sanitation intervention options in Syria using VfM analysis: for clearing wastewater blockages, providing drinking water, and manufacturing drinking water disinfectant.

Innovative use of social media taking WASH in schools to scale in Vanuatu



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Social media has become a surprisingly useful and effective tool in advancing Vanuatu's national WASH in Schools (WinS) program. With increasing access to low-cost or free Facebook data and internet coverage in Vanuatu, the WinS Vanuatu Facebook group has since evolved into a tool of diverse applications including contractor monitoring, announcements, knowledge sharing, program feedback, reporting, emergency response assessments, program monitoring and general WinS related communications.

Youth-led innovative WASH approaches in Lebanon



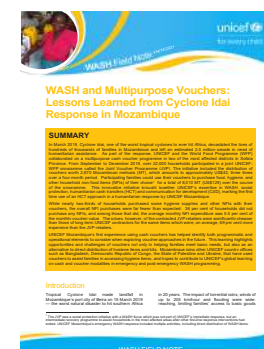
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

UNICEF Lebanon addresses water access, water quality, and climate-related stressors through an array of methods, including those that involve youth-led innovation. UNICEF WASH and Youth teams have partnered with a Canadian-based non-profit organisation, Waterlution, to support youth-led innovative solutions for improved WASH services across Lebanon through Water Innovation Labs (WIL Lebanon).

WASH and multipurpose vouchers: Lessons learned from cyclone Idai response in Mozambique



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

UNICEF Mozambique's first experience using cash vouchers has helped identify both programmatic and operational elements to consider when exploring voucher approaches in the future. This learning highlights opportunities and challenges of vouchers not only in helping families meet basic needs, but also as an alternative to direct distribution of hygiene items and kits.

Monitoring of WASH in small towns: A catalyst for enhancing capacity of water utilities in Ethiopia



Monitoring of WASH in Small Towns:
A Catalyst for Enhancing Capacity of
Water Utilities in Ethiopia

SUMMARY

There are various initiatives involved in monitoring small town WASH projects in Ethiopia. These include amongst others the national benchmarks and performance indicators developed by the Water Development Commission, WaterAid Ethiopia's monitoring approach for the 20 Towns Capacity Development Project, and sustainability checks implemented under UNICEF's ONEWASH Plus programme.

Introduction

UNICEF, the Ministry of Water Development Commission and the Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction have jointly developed a monitoring approach for the 20 Towns Capacity Development Project. This approach is based on the national benchmarks and performance indicators developed by the Water Development Commission, WaterAid Ethiopia's monitoring approach for the 20 Towns Capacity Development Project, and sustainability checks implemented under UNICEF's ONEWASH Plus programme.

Water Development Commission
Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction
UNICEF

WASH DISCUSSION PAPER

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

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**WASH Discussion
Papers**

Improving WASH service delivery in small towns: systems approach implemented in Ethiopia



Improving WASH Service Delivery in
Small Towns: Systems Approach
Implemented in Ethiopia

SUMMARY

There are various initiatives involved in improving WASH service delivery in small towns in Ethiopia. These include amongst others the national benchmarks and performance indicators developed by the Water Development Commission, WaterAid Ethiopia's monitoring approach for the 20 Towns Capacity Development Project, and sustainability checks implemented under UNICEF's ONEWASH Plus programme.

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Water Development Commission
Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction
UNICEF

WASH DISCUSSION PAPER

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

There are several initiatives involved in improving WASH service provision in small towns in Ethiopia, of which some have taken a systems approach. These include the ONEWASH Plus programme, applying an integrated climate-resilient WASH approach, the Sustainable WASH Systems Learning Partnership, applying a Learning Alliance approach for improving small town sanitation, and UNICEF model of utility service provision to both refugees and host communities.

The ripple effect of cash-based programming on WASH services in informal settlements in Lebanon



The Ripple Effect of Cash-Based
Programming on WASH Services in
Informal Settlements in Lebanon

SUMMARY

In 2020, the WASH team in UNICEF Lebanon issued a nationwide feasibility and monitoring study for the use of cash as a modality to meet certain WASH needs within informally tented settlements (ISs). Under this initiative, UNICEF implemented a pilot project to evaluate and investigate the appropriateness of scaling up cash-based programming and eventually shifting from the in-kind/voucher-based modality of support in 200,000 ISs.

Background

The situation of informal settlements in Lebanon is complex. Informal settlements are characterized by a lack of basic services, including water and sanitation. The situation is further complicated by the ongoing conflict in the region, which has led to a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. The WASH team in UNICEF Lebanon is working to improve WASH services in these settlements, with a focus on cash-based programming.



WASH DISCUSSION PAPER

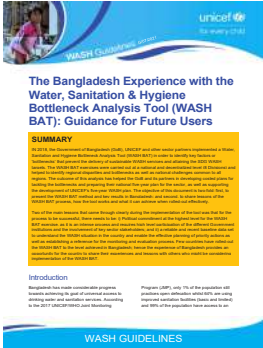
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UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
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The Bangladesh experience with the water, sanitation & hygiene bottleneck analysis tool (WASHBAT): Guidance for future Users



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The objective of this document is two-fold: first, to present the WASHBAT method and key results in Bangladesh;and second, to share lessons of the WASH BAT process, how the toolworks and what it can achieve when rolled-out effectively.

Children lead the way to safe water and improved sanitation in Madarhawa, Nepal



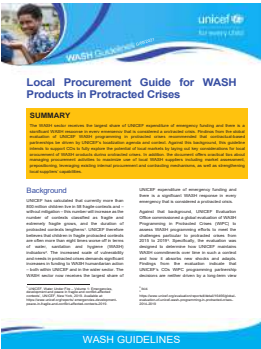
Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

In 2020 UNICEF Nepal’s implementing partner COSDER, Gorkha observed that Madarhawa village (480 inhabitants and 1 school), Nepal (located 60km northwest of Lumbini) was without improvedWASH infrastructure and that its inhabitants were not observing improved sanitary and hygiene practices. COSDER, Gorkha decided to act and trained the children of Madarhawa on WASH related issues and solutions. In return they spurred the repair and reconstruction of WASH facilities across the town.

Local procurement guide for WASH products in protracted crises



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

The WASH sector receives the largest share of UNICEF expenditure of emergency funding and there is a significant WASH response in every emergency that is considered a protracted crisis. This guideline intends to support COs to fully explore the potential of local markets by layingout key considerations for local procurement of WASH products during protracted crises.

Understanding open defecation practices in rural Aceh, Indonesia



Understanding Open Defecation Practices in Rural Aceh, Indonesia

SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of a study on open defecation practices in rural Aceh, Indonesia, which was hit by a tsunami in December 2004. The study found that open defecation is still a common practice in many rural communities, despite the availability of latrines. The paper discusses the reasons for this, including cultural beliefs, lack of information, and limited access to latrines. It also provides recommendations for improving sanitation practices in rural Aceh.

WASH TECHNICAL PAPER

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Through Community Based Total Sanitation (known in Bahasa as Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat or STBM), many rural communities in Aceh province in Indonesia have been supported to eliminate Open Defecation(OD). This technical paper presents the results of a study on open defecation practices in rural Aceh that was hit by a tsunami in December 2004.

WASH Technical Papers

Mobilizing domestic revenue to increase safely managed sanitation in Indonesia



Mobilizing Domestic Revenue to Increase Safely Managed Sanitation in Indonesia

SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of a study on mobilizing domestic revenue to increase safely managed sanitation in Indonesia. The study found that domestic revenue can be a significant source of funding for sanitation services, but it is often underutilized. The paper discusses the reasons for this, including lack of information, limited capacity, and political constraints. It also provides recommendations for improving the use of domestic revenue for sanitation services.

Background

The Ministry of Development Planning, Budget and Finance (Kemendagri) has identified mobilizing domestic revenue as a key strategy to increase safely managed sanitation in Indonesia. This paper provides a detailed overview of the current situation and the potential for mobilizing domestic revenue for sanitation services.

WASH TECHNICAL PAPER

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

A preliminary assessment was conducted to assess the need of governments to provide sustainable financing for safely managed sanitation in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the new National Medium-Term Development Plan(Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional, the RPJMN) 2020-2024.

Simplified drought monitoring: Drawing lessons from the installation of a groundwater early warning system in the south of Madagascar



Simplified Drought Monitoring: Drawing Lessons from the Installation of a Groundwater Early Warning System in the South of Madagascar

SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of a study on simplified drought monitoring in the south of Madagascar. The study found that a groundwater early warning system can be a valuable tool for monitoring droughts and predicting their impacts. The paper discusses the challenges of installing such a system and the lessons learned from the process.

Background

The significant adverse impacts of droughts on people, the environment, and the economy are well-documented. In Madagascar, droughts are a recurrent phenomenon, particularly in the south. This paper explores the potential of a groundwater early warning system to improve drought monitoring and response.

In 1980, the first hydrological study was conducted in the south of Madagascar. Since then, several studies have been conducted, but no systematic monitoring system has been established. This paper presents the results of a study on simplified drought monitoring in the south of Madagascar.

WASH TECHNICAL PAPER

Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

Madagascar is subject to recurrent droughts. In the semi-arid area of the southern part, the phenomenon is cyclical. To better understand and predict the risks of droughts, UNICEF installed a Groundwater Early Warning System (GEWS) in this area to monitor groundwater and predict droughts. Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and rainfall data were also monitored as part of the survey.

Could removing or reducing value-added-tax (VAT) on soap increase handwashing practices in Madagascar: A cost-benefit analysis of VAT exemption on soap in Madagascar



Author
UNICEF

Publication Date
2021

Language
English

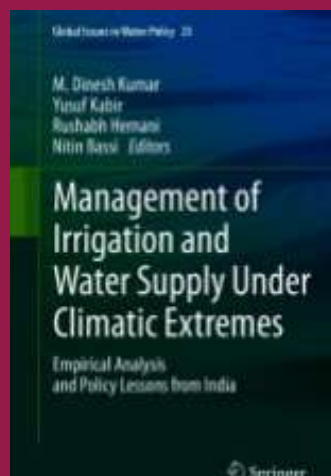
The overall aim of this study was to assess the cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit of implementing a VAT removal from soap in Madagascar.





Books

Management of irrigation and water supply under climatic extremes



Authors

M. Dinesh Kumar, Yusuf Kabir, Rushabh Hemani, Nitin Bassi

Publication Date

2021

Language

English

Provides detailed case-studies on river basins in different hydrological settings.

Insights into the current research on the impacts of climate on hydrology, water resources and water systems.

Discusses the long term trends in precipitation and temperature in the regions of India.

Majhi Vasundhara Curriculum



Author

Ms. Manisha Mhaskar, Ms. Rajeshwari Chandrasekar

Publication Date

2021

Language

English

Under the guidance of Hon'ble Minister of Environment and Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DoE-CC) has launched 'Majhi Vasundhara' (My Earth) based on the theme of five elements of nature- Bhumi (Earth), Jala (Water), Vayu (Air), Agni (Energy), Akash (Enhancement), aims to support the state in the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. To achieve this, Majhi Vasundhara (MV) targets to engage stakeholders from different sectors and age groups through six initiatives. 'Majhi Vasundhara- Curriculum' is one of the six initiatives under 'Majhi Vasundhara' that aims to inculcate green values in future generations of Maharashtra by developing environment curriculum for school going children.

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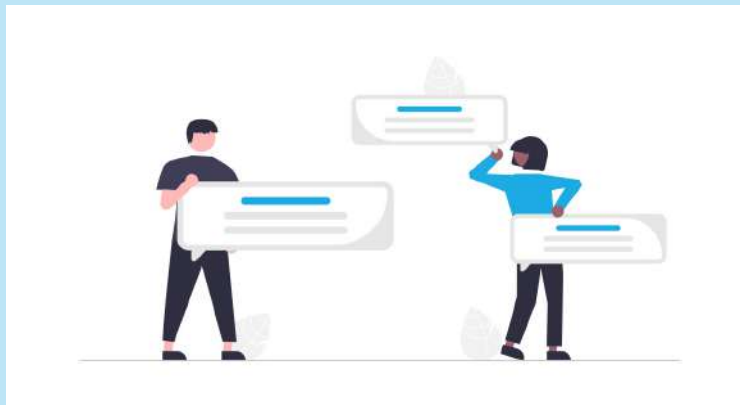


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