

# For all and forever: improving sustainability, equity, monitoring in WASH

## ASIA SANITATION AND HYGIENE PRACTITIONERS' WORKSHOP 2012 WORKSHOP REPORT



## Overview

*Sustainability, equity and effective monitoring are central to successful sanitation and hygiene programmes and were the key topics discussed in the third Asia Practitioners' Workshop. Lively discussions, photo stories and 23 papers from six countries provided a rich collection of field evidence and experience. This document presents highlights from discussions at the workshop and recommendations on actions to take forward.*

*This document covers the following:*

1. *Introduction to the workshop themes and methods*
2. *Progress and areas for further research and action*
3. *Lessons and recommendations on:*
  - I. *Effective monitoring for change and improved planning*
  - II. *Equity – reaching the poor and vulnerable*
  - III. *Sustainable sanitation services and sustained behaviour change*
4. *Suggestions for future workshops*
5. *The workshop papers in nutshell*
6. *Further reading*

## 1. Introduction to this workshop

From 31<sup>st</sup> January to 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012, IRC, BRAC, WaterAid and the Water and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) organised the third Asia sanitation and hygiene practitioners' workshop. The aim of the workshop was to contribute to the evidence base on sanitation and hygiene interventions with sustainable results and to support practitioners in identifying lessons and practical steps for improving their work. Participants identified priority topics for further action.

The workshop themes were:

- **Effective monitoring for change and improved planning**
- **Equity – reaching the poor and vulnerable**
- **Sustainable sanitation services and sustained behaviour change**

***Learning and sharing workshop (process).*** *The practitioners workshops are about sharing lessons and experiences, joint reflection to analyse what works, what doesn't and commitment to action. Before the workshop, practitioners were supported through a review process to write up the field stories and the research that are too often lost. During the workshop, robust discussions and learning were stimulated through a variety of activities: Plenary sessions with presentations of 10-15 minutes each, break-out sessions providing a smaller group with the opportunity for more extended questions and discussion, snappy market-place presentations of 5 minutes providing all participants with the opportunity to share ideas and experience of interest. At the conclusion of the workshop, an Open Space stimulated forward planning, with individuals writing topics of special interest on flipcharts, around which discussions were held.*

## 2. Progress and areas for further research and action

Feedback from the workshops in 2008 and 2010 has shown they are fun, inspiring and indeed have led to change. Participants have learned new things and put them into practice. **Progress noted** includes the following: Menstrual hygiene management is now openly discussed, recognised as an essential part of WASH programmes and implemented by several organisations since it was first tabled at the workshop in 2008. Monitoring hygiene behaviours, cost effectiveness studies and studies into faecal sludge management have also been taken up as a result of discussions during and after the workshops. Relations have been forged at the workshop that have continued to enrich participants 'practice.

**Learning and sharing workshop: moving forward** In each workshop we have tried to build on our collective experience and lessons from previous workshops. At the first workshop (2008) participants concluded that simply constructing, or stimulating households to construct toilets does not mean that these toilets will be consistently used by all and maintained.<sup>1</sup>

The second workshop (2010) examined the importance of hygiene promotion for successful WASH interventions. Participants concluded that targeted, sustained and flexible hygiene promotion is crucial for making water and sanitation interventions effective and sustainable. A focus on enabling factors for behaviour change is a key lesson for turning 'knowers' into 'doers'.<sup>1</sup>

In 2012 further attention has been given to sustainability and the importance of equity and monitoring.

Participants also appreciated the opportunity to become acquainted with participatory facilitation methods. These methods encouraged participants actively engage, to question each other and their own assumptions.

**Learning and sharing workshop: Methods** Several participatory facilitation methods were used: Dhaka adda (gossip corner) or 'world café' were discussion groups on particularly challenging topics. 1-2-4-8: a method for rapidly sharing reflections and lessons. Individuals first pair up and share their reflections, after a sign by the facilitator they then find another couple to talk with etc. until the group consists of 8 people. Facilitator asks for groups to share their insights in plenary. The 'Peer assist' was used to discuss real life problems and solicit feedback and solutions from a small group of peers. 'Fishbowl', up to 6 people were able to discuss about our current focus on construction of toilets versus improving the whole sanitation system. A debating game on the potential of Eco-San toilets to work at scale provoked participants to consider the advantages and practical constraints and communicate them in a convincing way.

On the third day, participants shared topics that they would like to take forward. **Areas for further research and action include:**

#### **Faecal sludge management**

- Planning for the entire sanitation chain from the source of generation, storage, transportation to treatment and reuse or safe final disposal.
- Research into the institutional arrangements that can create an enabling environment for private sector involvement

#### **Menstrual hygiene management (MHM)**

- We need to understand current (indigenous) MHM practices and issues before we move to the design of a menstrual hygiene management programs.
- Capacity building and promotion/ awareness raising materials for menstrual hygiene management are needed.
- Menstrual hygiene management needs to be included in monitoring frameworks.
- Advocacy is needed for inclusion of MHM in national educational curricula.
- Creative approaches are needed for targeting girls who are not in school.
- Low-cost sanitary napkins is an area for further innovation.

#### **Hygiene promotion for men**

- A more conscious gender focus which also targets adolescent boys and men is seen as a key step in ensuring all community members practice safe hygiene behaviours.
- Innovative work includes: hygiene kits for men, tea stall sessions and informal gatherings to reach men.

#### **Evidence based advocacy for reaching the poorest**

- Many programmes are not reaching the poorest. Clear data and targeted advocacy for governments and programme implementers is needed.
- Awareness raising on practical ways to improve equity is needed for practitioners.

#### **Business models and finance for public toilets**

- Explore successful existing models (such as Build, Operate, Own and Transfer -BOOT) and seek linkages with the private sector.

#### **Eco-toilet design**

- Cost reduction of ecosan designs.
- Improving user friendliness for women, especially during menstruation.
- Improve links with farmers and private sector.

## Towards a Service Delivery Approach for Asia

- To improve sustainability and equity a service delivery approach such as the one promoted by the Triple S project/ IRC and piloted in Africa seem useful for Asia as well. Further work on this topic would incorporate issues mentioned above, such as planning for the entire sanitation chain, research into business models and the enabling environment for different parts of the sanitation chain.

### 3. Lessons and recommendations from the workshop

We are very far from a world where all men, women and children have and use sanitation and safe water facilities consistently, without contributing to environmental degradation. The following pages summarise the main workshop discussions and actions proposed.

#### 3.1 On Monitoring: move beyond counting toilets

Monitoring of sanitation and hygiene programmes can be greatly improved. Counting the number of toilets constructed is not sufficient to provide reliable information about progress towards eradicating open defecation. In India, for example, high investments by both government and households, have increased the number of toilets. However, research by WASHCost (Snehalatha *et al* 2012) reveals that a large proportion of these toilets is not used and that the poor face serious barriers to improving their sanitation and hygiene situation. Finance for behaviour change programmes, for maintenance and upgrading of facilities and for on-going monitoring are lacking.

In 2010, workshop participants concluded that monitoring hygiene practices is difficult for several reasons: it is not possible to observe behaviours at scale; finding out how people behave by simply asking what they do gives unreliable responses - often 2 to 3 times greater than the reality.<sup>1</sup> Measuring health impacts of projects has methodological and cost drawbacks, but is promoted by some agencies.

Monitoring should provide information that can be used to improve the effectiveness of our WASH programmes: to improve access and use by all, to improve service levels and accountability and to ensure that improvements are sustained.

**Effective monitoring** can be repeated regularly, done at scale, combines quantitative and qualitative information (numbers of toilets and performance information) and uses multiple sources for information. Monitoring approaches presented at the workshop were:

- Performance monitoring at scale using locally specific indicators (the SSH4all programme in Nepal, Bhutan, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, presented by Christine Sijbesma )
- In public toilets: In Delhi, simple monitoring by teams of community members has improved the operation, cleanliness, cost recovery and use of public toilets. The NGO-initiated approach is being scaled up by government from 75 to 1500 public toilets (presented by Jyoti Sharma).
- Targeted and sustained interventions that ensure that poor and richer households improve their facilities and behaviours as demonstrated in the BRAC WASH programme.

---

<sup>1</sup> See, for example: Danquah, L. Measuring hand washing behaviour: methodological and validity issues. South Asia Hygiene Practitioners' workshop, 1 – 4 February 2010, Dhaka, Bangladesh. [online] [available at <<http://www.irc.nl/page/51626>>

### 3.2 Reaching the poor and marginalised

Across Asia there are large numbers of people who cannot access or use safe sanitation or water services. While national policies often provide plans for reaching the poor and marginalized, in practice, WASH programmes people with disabilities, lower castes, female headed households, landless, etc. are not reached. Geographically, areas such as urban slums, ethnic minority areas, tea plantations, or areas with specific geo-climatic challenges (such as hilly and wetland areas) where sanitation coverage is extremely low (Islam *et al*) are also neglected.

National data analysis in India shows a great variation in access to toilets between the richest and the poorest. In 2008/09, about 58% of the richest 20% of the population had toilets, compared to 15% of the poorest 20% (Cronin & Mudgerikar)

The Bangladesh government advocates for equity in WASH services and has spent over four billion Taka (about US\$48 million) in the last seven fiscal years through at least 42 development projects related to sanitation. However, these commitments have not translated into practice: none these projects was targeted to reach excluded, difficult-to-reach and poor areas (Islam *et al*).

By 'equity' we mean that everyone (women and men, rich and poor, social minorities, and majority groups) has voice and choice in decision making, equal access to information, external inputs or benefits from projects, and shares burdens and responsibilities fairly.<sup>2</sup>

There are various institutional, socio-economic, environmental and technological barriers to achieving equitable access by all. Poverty is a cross cutting factor of exclusion across geographic regions, climatic zones, ethnic groups, social class or caste. Safeguards for the poorest households are needed in order for communities to remain free of open defecation and all members to enjoy the benefits of safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

#### **Recommendations: Improve policy implementation by**

- Improved targeting of hygiene promotion and communication efforts
- Equitable financing: ensure village-based funding and improved loan schemes that reach the poor, and transparent award systems.
- Evidence based advocacy to ensure that programmes effectively target marginalised groups.
- Cost reductions for well platforms, hand washing utensils, soap and (ecosan) toilets.
- Durable and low-cost toilet designs for high water table areas is a specific area for further technical innovation.

#### **Practical actions to increase inclusion of the poorest include:**

- Inventorise local categories of marginalised ( see for examples Sumanasekera and Abeykone, Ediriweera, Snehalatha *et al* , Karim *et al* )
- Targeted financial and labour support according to a household's ability to contribute (see for examples Sumanasekera and Ediriweera)

---

<sup>2</sup> Mukherjee & Sybesma. 2002. Sustainability planning and monitoring in community water supply and sanitation. World Bank and IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre.

- Community solidarity: ODF prize money used to help the poorest buy construction materials for toilets (described by Nepali participants)
- Design innovations to reduce the costs of toilet construction (such as described by Shrestha)
- Payment transfer system that treats villages as a unit for fund transfers rather than targeting individual households for subsidies (as suggested by Snehalatha *et al*)

### Gender equity

Women and girls are disempowered and even put at risk because of a lack of safe sanitation facilities. Gender equity is a fundamental concern if we want to ensure sanitation and hygiene for all and forever. **Gender considerations** discussed include:

- Privacy and safety of shared/ public toilets is crucial: Separate toilets for men/boys and women/girls that are close to homes or at schools.
- Set tariffs in public/ community toilets according to ability to pay: Lower rates for women and children. Lower tariffs for the poorest families who depend on these toilets (presented by Basnet Manish and by Jyoti Sharma)
- Design considerations for easy use by women, for example ecosan design suitable for menstruating women (as explained in the paper of Mamun and Alam)
- Advocacy and hygiene promotion to improve the awareness of both men and women about menstruation and menstrual hygiene management.

### Menstrual Hygiene management

In 2008, menstrual hygiene management was signalled as a neglected area in WASH programmes. In 2010 workshop participants discussed necessary provisions for menstrual hygiene management in toilet design (washing facilities, sufficient space, incinerators) as well as issues of availability and affordability of menstrual hygiene materials. This year, notable progress was reported, but there is still a lot to do on integration of menstrual hygiene management in WASH programmes. A major hurdle remains the lack of awareness and lack of recognition that menstrual hygiene is human rights and health issue.

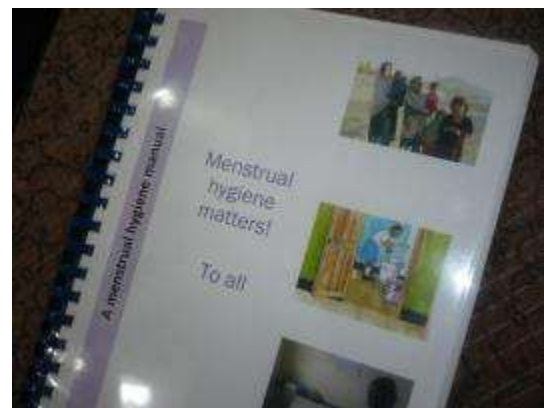


Photo 1 Menstrual Hygiene Management Guide by WaterAid (photo C. da Silva Wells)

### Progress on menstrual hygiene management since 2008

- Wateraid is developing resource guide on Menstrual hygiene management
- BRAC has integrated Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in their WASH programme, especially in schools.<sup>3</sup> Activities include school and community activities. At schools: construction, hygiene promotion, formation of stpeer cluster meetings of adolescent girls, production of low costs sanitary napkins which are sold by the local health volunteers.

<sup>3</sup>Kabir et al (2012) describe the key features of menstrual hygiene management in the BRAC WASH programme.

- Menstrual hygiene programmes are now usually linked to school WASH, but efforts are needed in order to reach girls who are not in schools.
- Menstrual hygiene is a largely unrecognized need for women in post-emergency situations. IRSP has taken it up in Pakistan as part of their post-emergency response<sup>4</sup>
- Wickramasinghe provides a checklist of necessary inputs, which could form the basis for programming in post-emergency situations.

**Learning and sharing workshop (lessons).** Christine Sijbesma: “Besides sharing interesting and peer-reviewed papers, workshop participants also get many opportunities for structured debates. One debate was initiated by a question from one of our male participants from Nepal: “What is done to improve menstrual hygiene of girls who are not-in-school?” We soon realized that this question is not about school dropouts at puberty. Toilets for girls and menstrual hygiene programs in schools are increasingly taken up. So we started listing who these girls actually are. This resulted in a long list: girls too poor or living too far to go to school, girls in migrant families, in factories, the sex industry, young girl brides. How to reach these different groups and tailor to their needs?”

**Engaging men in WASH:** There is also a concern that men are not involved in many sanitation and hygiene efforts. Men and women have different needs and interests related to water sanitation and hygiene. However, all have a role to play.<sup>5</sup>

In 2010 there was agreement that more effort is needed on hygiene promotion for men through: targeting men in places that they informally meet, targeting messages to their interest and needs.

Since 2010 several new initiatives have been developed:

- In Pakistan innovative work is being done by IRSP who are promoting hygiene kits for men to address their personal hygiene needs.
- In the UNHabitat HYSTER programme described by Rizwana Kousar specific behaviour change approaches and materials were used to target men.
- BRAC WASH is working through imams and schools to reach men and boys and will be extending its focus in the coming period.



**Photo 2** Rizwana Kousar presents behaviour change communication and the HYSTER approach (photo C. da Silva Wells)

<sup>4</sup> Syed Shah Nasir Khisro and Altaf Ur Rahman, IRSP, Pakistan, describe the programme in their workshop paper.

<sup>5</sup> Improving access to WASH for people with disabilities or who are unable to use standard designs was discussed in the 2008 workshop. More resources are available here: <http://www.inclusivewash.org.au/resource-library-people-with-disabilities>



### 3.3 Sustainable sanitation services and sustained behaviour change

Sustainability refers to continuous, satisfactory functioning and continuous, effective use of water and sanitation services. In order to be sustainable, a sanitation system has to be not only economically viable, socially acceptable, and technically and institutionally appropriate, it should also protect the environment and the natural resources.<sup>6</sup>

Ecological sanitation, or 'ecosan' operates on the principle that wastes are resources. A lively debate about how to make ecosan work at scale generated interesting lessons. Some of the conclusions were that: For ecosan to work at scale there is a need for link with farmers, so that human waste can be safely used for productive purposes. Social/ cultural acceptability and appropriate design and costs are critical issues to the uptake of ecosan.



Photo 3 The debate on ecosan generated lively interactions (Photos by S. Rahman)

<sup>6</sup> Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) Towards more sustainable sanitation solutions Version 1.2 (February 2008)

However, a toilet is only the first step. To ensure that the benefits of sanitation and hygiene are enjoyed by all and forever, we need to look beyond the initial construction phase and capital investments. Sustained investments are needed in hygiene promotion, management and maintenance, monitoring and capacity building. But, our focus cannot end there. Millions of tons of human excreta still end up in the human environment. Without safe disposal of faecal sludge or attention to sustainability of behaviours, we are creating ‘an ecological time bomb’ as illustrated in the paper of Opel *et al.*

While few people acknowledge it openly, wastewater and faecal sludge are used in urban agriculture. The case study on Bangalore by Verhagen *et al* showed that faecal sludge is used with minimal (or no) treatment to fertilise crops that are sold in cities. Further research is needed on safety, institutional arrangements and business models.

At present, we are merely promoting ‘postponed open defecation’. Faecal sludge management was identified as a neglected area that needs priority action. **Recommendations: focus on sustained behaviour change and look beyond the pit/ tank.**

Further recommendations:

- We need to look at toilets as systems: plan beyond construction of pits and ensure adequate financing for pit emptying, treatment, disposal or reuse services while also addressing targeted and sustained hygiene promotion and capacity building.
- More research is needed into the institutional arrangements that can create an enabling environment for private sector involvement in faecal sludge management and productive use.
- Sustainability indicators are needed: The BRAC WASH programme in Bangladesh has focused on repairs of superstructure after rainy season, pit emptying and safe final disposal of sludge as well as availability of soap and water for hand washing. (Karim *et al*).
- Most septic tanks and pits require emptying which is largely done by manual sweepers, who face health risks and marginalisation. The issue of manual scavenging must be recognised and addressed.

A useful resource on faecal sludge management was shared at the workshop: Guidelines for Community-Led Urban Environmental Sanitation Planning (CLUES) developed by Eawag.

#### ***Learning and sharing workshop: Lessons***

*Mingma Sherpa: “Besides toilets and technologies, I have the impression that we are only looking at a part of the sanitation system while planning. For example we are promoting onsite systems but neglecting the sludge management, building sewers but not treating. We need to change the way we plan sanitation. Let us look at the entire sanitation chain from the source of generation, storage, transportation to treatment and reuse while planning. If we do not think holistically now and just focus on providing access, we are sure to fail in our efforts. I urge all the practitioners to think beyond toilets and plan carefully.”*

In many places progress is made in numbers of toilets or water points built, but these facilities fail to deliver an ongoing service. Elements of a **service delivery approach** were discussed during the workshop and merit further attention:

- The WASHCost project has adopted a service ladder which was briefly presented by Snehalatha. It takes issues such as service provided and environmental sustainability into account. These elements are absent in the conventional sanitation ladder which focuses only on sanitation technologies.
- The life cycle costs approach can provide insight into current financing and actual costs of a specific service.



Photo 4 Dhaka adda allows for further discussion (photo C. da Silva Wells)

#### 4. Recommendations for future practitioners' workshops:

- Suggested topics for the next Asia practitioners' workshop, (1) Sanitation and Hygiene after disasters and (2) Menstrual hygiene – a focus on other channels than schools could also be explored in light of the discussion in this workshop about how to reach out-of school girls
- Share what advancement have we made from last time and follow up more explicitly on progress.
- Find a way that communities' voices can be not represented, for example through a gallery with photos, cases and quotes and promotional materials, or a field visit

## 5. Papers and photo essays

Hereunder is the full list of papers produced for the workshop. The tables are organized topically and show the title, authors, countries of origin and some of the key findings and conclusions.

EQUITY: implementing policy to reach the poor and marginalized		
Title	Country	Key findings
Review of the status of equity in WASH programming in India <i>Arun Mudgerikar and Aidan Cronin. UNICEF India</i>	India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of Indian national data shows that in 2008/09, about 58% of the richest 20% of the population had toilets, compared to 15% of the poorest 20%.</li> <li>• Paper describes five strategies for greater equity in toilet access, including improved communication strategies, surveys, monitoring, convergence.</li> </ul>
Looking beyond capital costs -life cycle costing for sustainable service delivery- a study from Andhra Pradesh, India <i>M. Snehalatha, M. Venkataswamy V. Ratna Reddy, D. Sirisha, V. Anitha, P. Busenna. WASHCost/CESS</i>	India-Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research study of 5,000 households in 9 agro-climatic zones of Andhra Pradesh using participatory and interview tools about costs, use and access to sanitation.</li> <li>• Only in 12% of households did all family members use latrines. The poor and backward castes get less service.</li> <li>• Includes case study to illustrate findings.</li> <li>• Analysis of national and state data shows that only about ¼th of the funds approved for sanitation is expended, about ¼th approved for IEC (software) is expended.</li> <li>• Recommendations include: increase IEC expenditure, improve award system, safeguards for poor households, improved capacity building village funding, improved promotion and implementation overall.</li> </ul>
Challenges acknowledged but ignorance continued: WASH deprivation of excluded community intensified <i>Md Khairul Islam &amp; Aftab Opel. WaterAid Bangladesh</i>	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of national data shows publically acknowledge evidence of pockets (slums, ethnic minority areas, tea plantation, hilly and wetland areas) where sanitation coverage is extremely low.</li> <li>• However, government projects do not target these excluded areas.</li> <li>• Paper advocates that better targeting is needed.</li> </ul>
Decentralization for sanitation coverage- Nepal <i>Bipin Poudel, Kamal Adhikari &amp; Rabin Bastola. DWSS Nepal and RCN Nepal</i>	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of Nepal's new Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011). Guiding principles include ODF, technology choice, permanent toilets to plinth, hand washing promotion and waste management.</li> <li>• Village and Municipal Development Committees and district committees are new with limited capacities to implement the policy.</li> <li>• Recommendations to support the Plan include: having measurable goals, monitoring mechanisms, learning from best local practices, participation, careful targeting of activities, collaboration, capacity development and, above all, flexibility and adaptability</li> </ul>

**EQUITY: Reviews of Programme experience**

Title	Country	Key findings
<p>Formative research on sanitation and hygiene behaviours: current status, knowledge, attitudes, barriers and enablers: primary research findings</p> <p><i>Depinder Kapur &amp; Paresh Kumar. New Concept Information Systems</i></p>	<p>India- Bihar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research study focused on four key practices (demand for and use of toilets, hand washing with soap, disposal of child excreta). 128 households in 8 districts of Bihar which had carried out a Total Sanitation Campaign for four years. Interviews and discussions.</li> <li>• Half the men and three-fourths of the women were not aware of a government programme that provides financial support.</li> <li>• Obstacles to improved practices include: lack of motivation with weak promotion programme, cost of soap, lack of land for toilets among the poor.</li> <li>• Contains detailed recommendations.</li> </ul>
<p>Inclusion of less privileged communities as sanitation beneficiaries in the demand-responsive approach</p> <p><i>D. U. Sumanasekera, A. M. H. K. Abeykone. National Water Supply &amp; Drainage Board, Sri Lanka</i></p>	<p>Sri Lanka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study showing strategy to serve the poorest who cannot pay contributions for toilets in ADB-assisted Third Water Supply and Sanitation Project.</li> <li>• Strategy included: Special committees (CBOs), local subsidies and labour support according to family ability to participate.</li> <li>• CBOs made own plans and identified poorest unserved households, released funds with publically accountable checks and balances.</li> </ul>
<p>Efforts to reach sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable groups in Sri Lanka</p> <p><i>I.V.W. Ediriweera. National Water Supply &amp; Drainage Board Sri Lanka</i></p>	<p>Sri Lanka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of ADB-assisted Third Water Supply and Sanitation Project, describes institutions involved, particularly the local CBO committees.</li> <li>• CBOs recognized by government, prepared own proposals, operated revolving funds, serving the poor.</li> </ul>
<p>6B Approach for toilet promotion: cost reductions</p> <p><i>Rajendra Shrestha. ENPHO</i></p>	<p>Nepal (towns)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of project in two towns where subsidies were reduced subsidies (from \$US200-300 to US\$38) providing six options for superstructures.</li> <li>• Households with toilets receive sanitation cards which are used to get other municipal services, as an award system.</li> </ul>

<b>SCHOOLS: equity</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Key findings</b>
<p>Learning for healthy living – scaling up school based hygiene education in 2010 flood affected Pakistan</p> <p><i>Iftikhar Hussain &amp; Muhammad Tariq. SABAWON</i></p>	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of child-to-child and school child club program.</li> <li>• Children as promoters of three hygiene practices (excreta disposal, handwashing, water safety).</li> </ul>
<b>MENSTRUAL HYGIENE (equity)</b>		
<p>Improving menstrual hygiene facilitates in secondary schools: initiatives from BRAC-WASH Program</p> <p><i>Babar Kabir, Milan Kanti Barua &amp; Mahjabeen Ahmed. BRAC</i></p>	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study describing convenient toilets for girls with menstrual disposal facilities in 3,900 schools.</li> <li>• Supported by student clubs, school WASH committee and specially trained teachers.</li> <li>• Schools create a standing fund for WASH expenses including menstrual pads.</li> </ul>
<p>Paving way for menstrual hygiene management in rural Pakistan</p> <p><i>Syed Shah Nasir Khisro &amp; Altaf Ur Rahman. IRSP</i></p>	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey study of problems school girls face at menarche, with interviews of 200 girls and 25 teachers and parents.</li> <li>• Menstrual hygiene is an unrecognized need.</li> <li>• Inputs recommended include: appropriate toilets, disposal facilities, education and awareness raising for school authorities and parents and students.</li> </ul>
<p>Managing menstrual hygiene in emergency situations: How far from reality?</p> <p><i>Deepthi Wickramasinghe. University of Colombo</i></p>	Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study shows that a well-planned relief action plan should ensure menstrual hygiene in relief operations.</li> <li>• Menstrual hygiene is an unrecognized need.</li> <li>• Suggestions include: adequate water, separate and private toilets, ready-made hygiene kits, measures to treat women with discomfort, having female health care and female emergency relief workers.</li> </ul>

SUSTAINABILITY		
Title	Country	Key findings
<p>The BRAC WASH Programme: Describing the core operational approaches, monitoring, evaluation and some results</p> <p><i>Fazlul Karim, Tahera Akter, Nepal C. Dey and Milan K. Barua.</i> BRAC</p>	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research study comparing pre-project (2007) and post-project (2010/11) situation of 30,000 randomly selected households in the BRAC WASH I project using questionnaires and spot checks.</li> <li>• Statistically significant improvements were seen in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ water hygiene (clean well platforms, covering water jars during transport and storage, use of safe water sources)</li> <li>○ sanitation (ownership and use of latrines, cleanliness, having water nearby etc.).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Many improvements applied equally to poor and richer households (equity).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Participatory establishment of water and sanitation facilities management unit at village level</i></p> <p><i>Iwan Nefawan. Sub-Directorate of Waste Management, Indonesia</i></p>	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of ADB-assisted Community Water Services and Health project (2008-11)</li> <li>• Community committees can achieve conditions for sustainability of water supply and sanitation.</li> <li>• Detailed description of water supply management units (CBOs) set up in 561 villages for operation and maintenance (O&amp;M)</li> </ul>
<p>Sustaining behaviour change through participatory approaches in the project cycle</p> <p><i>Rizwana Kausar.</i> UNHabitat</p>	Pakistan (urban)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of UN-Habitat infrastructure project in Islamabad urban slum to improve infrastructure.</li> <li>• Participation throughout project cycle, mobilization of all local groups including CBOs.</li> </ul>
<p>Eco-toilets: an ecological sanitation option for difficult areas</p> <p><i>Mamun and Alam.</i> Practical Action Bangladesh and UNICEF</p>	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action research investigating seven different Ecosan designs for sustainability of toilets in difficult hydrogeological areas.</li> <li>• Includes prices, design changes needed and monitoring. Prices ranging from US\$98 to \$337.</li> <li>• Community monitoring of toilet cleanliness by local groups, availability of soap and etc.</li> </ul>

<p>Faecal sludge management in Bangladesh: an issue that needs urgent attention</p> <p><i>Aftab Opel, M Khairul Bashar, M Feroze Ahmed. WaterAid Bangladesh, BUET, Faircon</i></p>	<p>Bangladesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research in large cities about emptying toilet pits and septic tanks, currently done manually by sweepers.</li> <li>• Need to dispose of faecal sludge safely to end pollution of surface water sources. Shows that gains from increased toilet coverage can be undermined by unsafe disposal of sludge.</li> <li>• Advocates for pilot projects to learn how to solve the problem.</li> </ul>
<p>Honey suckers: reuse of faecal sludge in Bangalore, India (draft paper).</p> <p><i>Joep Verhagen, Elisabeth Kvarnström. IRC</i></p>	<p>India (Bangalore)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research in Bangalore where individual households construct their own soak pits that are being emptied by private tanker operators, the so-called honey suckers</li> <li>• Case study looks at this practice from a business perspective and from its potential to capture and re-use of resources such as nutrients, organic matter and water.</li> <li>• A commercially viable sanitation service and re-use model.</li> </ul>
<p><b>COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION (CLTS) equity</b></p>		
Title	Country	Key findings
<p>Reaching poor and vulnerable communities in rural Afghanistan through CLTS</p> <p><i>Adane Bekele. UNICEF Afghanistan</i></p>	<p>Afghanistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study on CLTS in rural Afghanistan. Includes description of project activities such as triggering, participatory activities, household visits, local committees.</li> <li>• In 12 months of intervention, 23 communities achieved ODF status.</li> </ul>
<p>Hygiene and sanitation behaviour change efforts in vulnerable communities</p> <p><i>Chhabi Goudel &amp; M. Tuukkanen. RWSSP-WN</i></p>	<p>Western Nepal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of CLTS in which 18,168 households have constructed toilets without subsidy in 18 months.</li> <li>• Involves triggering, village rewards for ODF, post-ODF monitoring, strong participation.</li> <li>• Paper gives details about how ODF is checked and about awards system.</li> </ul>
<p>Upscaling rural sanitation in Pakistan post-2010 flood areas</p> <p><i>A. M. Irfan Saeed Alrai &amp; B. Imran Yusuf Shami. UNICEF Pakistan &amp; PLAN</i></p>	<p>Pakistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study of CLTS in which 300 villages have been declared ODF.</li> <li>• Describes demand creation through schools and positive triggering in communities;</li> <li>• Supply side inputs includes sanitation marts, mason training, varied technical solutions; hygiene promotion through mass media and IEC campaigns; improved drainage to minimize exposure to excreta.</li> </ul>



<b>PUBLIC TOILETS: monitoring</b>		
<b>Title</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Key findings</b>
<p>Improvement in community toilet complex services through community monitoring</p> <p><i>A. Jyoti Sharma, B. Krisna Kumar Tiwari, C. Akanksha Dwivedi. FORCE</i></p>	India- New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study: Largely in slum areas of 10- to 40-seat public toilets with bathing areas and hand washing points. Toilet complexes are not well managed by NGOs.</li> <li>• A community monitoring system was set with teams of trained women from the community who monitor the toilets twice a month. Results are shared with the community, government and project management.</li> <li>• Indicators to monitor are based on the indicators in the government contracts with the NGOs.</li> <li>• Monitoring has led to improved cleanliness, availability of soap, correct payments, timely repairs, more careful use. Plans are to scale up from 75 to 1,500 public toilets.</li> </ul>
<p>Study of different modalities of public toilets in Kathmandu metropolitan city</p> <p><i>Basnet Manish &amp; Bajimaya Shreya</i></p>	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of public toilets in Kathmandu.</li> <li>• Concludes that cleaner, more convenient and profitable facilities come from Build, Operate, Own and Transfer (BOOT) mechanisms under a public-private agreement.</li> <li>• Successful toilet complexes have other services/shops in the same complex, as well as a good location for the complex.</li> </ul>

The following photo essays were produced for the workshop

<b>Title</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Themes</b>
<p>Children with camera: knowledge sharing for changing sanitation of society- Nepal</p> <p><i>Nam Raj Khatri, Shreerendra Pokhrel. WHO</i></p>	<b>Nepal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case study where secondary school students took photos of clean/dirty and unhygienic/unhealthy aspects around the school and community with exhibitions of their work.</li> <li>• Children also promoted sanitation in community (Ecosan).</li> </ul>
<p>Sustainable WatSan service delivery for local development – Sahapur Bazaar Community Latrine- Bangladesh</p> <p><i>Sally Chessell. HYSAWA Fund</i></p>	<b>Bangladesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photo essay illustrates public toilets in Roghunathpur Union Parishad and describes financing, management, design, user fees, operation and maintenance and users' experience.</li> </ul>
<p>Aligning action for sanitation: Ground for achievement in Dang district- Nepal</p> <p><i>Ganesh Bahadur Thapa. DWSS Nepal</i></p>	<b>Nepal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photo story illustrates sanitation campaign and drive to end open defecation in Dang district in Nepal</li> <li>• The District WASH coordinating committee plays a central role in aligning key players from district to household level who commit themselves to ending the practice of open defecation.</li> </ul>
<p>ODF Campaign Photo Essay from Pyuthan District- Nepal</p> <p><i>Phatta Bahadur Chetry. DWSS Nepal</i></p>	<b>Nepal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photo story illustrates the Open Defecation Free campaign in Pyuthan District in Nepal</li> </ul>

<p>Searching for better wash results for flood-prone areas- Myanmar</p> <p><i>May Zin Thaw. World Vision Myanmar</i></p>	<p><b>Myanmar</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photo essay illustrates complexity of and realities of communities and their needs and aspirations.</li> <li>• Reflection on lessons and questions to improve practice.</li> </ul>
--	-----------------------	---

## 6. Further reading

2012 Workshop resources (case studies, photo stories, presentations, the introductory paper and the workshop summary paper) are available at: <http://www.irc.nl/page/68058>

Materials from the previous regional practitioners' workshops are available at: <http://www.irc.nl/page/39978>

**School water sanitation and hygiene:** <http://www.schools.watsan.net> or <http://www.wsscc.org>

**Menstrual hygiene:** IRC's digital library: <http://www.washdoc.info/page/66308> and <http://www.wsscc.org/topics/hygiene/menstrual-hygiene-management>

### Effective hygiene promotion:

The FOAMS framework focuses on enabling factors, well-tested messages and takes into account the motivation, opportunities and challenges of different groups, available at: <http://www.irc.nl/foams>

Andy Peal, Barbara Evans, and Carolien van der Voorden. 2010 Hygiene and Sanitation Software An Overview of Approaches. WSSCC, available via <http://wsscc.org>

Smart Hygiene Solutions booklet <http://www.irc.nl/page/55200>

**Handwashing and behaviour change journeys:** <http://www.globalhandwashing.org/>

**Ecological sanitation:** Sustainable Sanitation Practice, a free online quarterly journal about on practical experiences with available sustainable sanitation systems: <http://www.ecosan.at/ssp/ssp-journal>

**Faecal sludge management:** <http://www.sandec.ch>

**Guidelines for Community-Led Urban Environmental Sanitation Planning (CLUES).** Lüthi, C., Morel, A., Tilley, E. and Ulrich, L., 2011. *Community-Led Urban Environmental Sanitation Planning : CLUES : complete guidelines for decision-makers with 30 Tools*. [online] Zurich, Switzerland: Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG). [available at: [http://www.eawag.ch/forschung/sandec/gruppen/sesp/clues/index\\_EN](http://www.eawag.ch/forschung/sandec/gruppen/sesp/clues/index_EN)]

Smart Sanitation Solutions booklet <http://www.irc.nl/page/28448>

**Facilitation tools:** <http://www.irc.nl/page/43952>

**Share your ideas and work on sanitation and hygiene with other practitioners on our Facebook page:** <http://www.facebook.com/SanHyP>