

## ANNEX 6 – ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SANITATION DOCUMENTS

This bibliography contains brief annotations and links to the full text of 21 documents that are organized by **Sanitation Advocacy**, **Sanitation Approaches**, **Sanitation Impacts**, **Sanitation Situation**, and **Sanitation Strategy**.

### SANITATION ADVOCACY

Durrheim, D. 2007. **A Clarion Call for Greater Investment in Global Sanitation**. *Lancet*, Vol. 370: 1592-1593, Nov. 10, 2007.

Link: <http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/lancet-durrheim2007.pdf>

The hindrance on global development resulting from inadequate sanitation is recognized in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and an aspirational target to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015 has been established. Accomplishment of this target would profoundly reduce the risk of cholera and other epidemic-prone diarrheal diseases.

*Lancet*. 2008. **Editorial: Keeping Sanitation in the International Spotlight**. *Lancet*, Vol. 371:1045, Mar 29.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/lancet-sanitation\\_spotlight2008.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/lancet-sanitation_spotlight2008.pdf)

The shamefully weak presence of the health sector in advocating for improved access to water and sanitation is incomprehensible and completely short-sighted. Children who benefit from the huge international effort and financial and human resources spent on immunization and bed net distribution still have a strong chance of dying from diarrheal illnesses—the second biggest killer of children under 5 years.

*Lancet*. 2007. **Editorial: Access to Toilets for All**. *Lancet*, Vol. 370, p. 1590, Nov. 10, 2007.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/lancet-access\\_toilets2007.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/lancet-access_toilets2007.pdf)

Adequate sanitation is the most effective public health intervention the international community has at its disposal. Yet 40% of the world's population still lacks access to a toilet. It is time for toilets and sewage disposal systems to be taken more seriously, not just by governments and civil society, but also by funding bodies and the global health community.

WaterAid. 2008. **Time to Wake up to the Sewage Crisis**. *The Telegraph*, 21 January.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/wateraid-sewage\\_crisis.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/wateraid-sewage_crisis.pdf)

It's not a glamorous issue, far from it. In fact it's a bit of a taboo subject. But it's an issue we need to start talking about because it's causing extensive environmental damage and leading to the deaths of 5,000 infants every day. It's a problem of disposal of human waste and toilets.

### SANITATION APPROACHES

Caplan K., Gomme J., et al. 2007. **Assessing Partnership Performance: Understanding the Drivers for Success**. London: Building Partnerships for Development (BPD).

Link:

[http://www.bpdwaterandsanitation.org/bpd/web/d/doc\\_191.pdf?statsHandlerDone=1](http://www.bpdwaterandsanitation.org/bpd/web/d/doc_191.pdf?statsHandlerDone=1)

BPD's mission is to promote effective delivery of safe water and sanitation services to poor communities in developing countries through multi-stakeholder partnership approaches. The purpose of this report is to provide partnership practitioners with guidance about collaboration and to determine if collaboration is, or was, the best way to achieve their aims.

Frias J. & Mukherjee N. 2005. **Harnessing Market Power for Rural Sanitation**. Washington, DC: Water and Sanitation Program.

Link: [http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/eap\\_harnessing.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/eap_harnessing.pdf)

In two Vietnam provinces, an international NGO developed a range of low-cost sanitation options and stimulated a network of local masons to market and deliver them to the rural population. As a result, the sanitation access rate increased markedly in the area, even among the poor. This Field Note outlines lessons learned in the process of creating the demand for sanitation and meeting this demand locally.

IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre. 2006. **Children's Health Clubs in Schools: Opportunities and Risks**. Delft: IRC.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/irc-health\\_clubs.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/irc-health_clubs.pdf)

Many school programs for water, sanitation, and hygiene have organized special children's groups or special hygiene sub-groups in children's parliaments and school councils. There are many names for these such as school health clubs, health scouts, or hygiene rangers. This paper discusses some of the benefits and risks of these school groups.

Jani R. 2007. **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for People Living with HIV and AIDS**. Washington, DC: Water and Sanitation Program.

Link: [http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/72200723130\\_SAHIVAIDSFN.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/72200723130_SAHIVAIDSFN.pdf)

This Field Note is based upon a study conducted among people living with HIV and AIDS in selected areas of the Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. It stresses the importance of incorporating improved, consistent, and comprehensive water, sanitation, and hygiene-related information into HIV and AIDS care interventions.

Kamal K. & Chambers R. 2008. **Handbook on Community-Led Total Sanitation**. London: PLAN-UK. Link: <http://www.plan-uk.org/pdfs/cltshandbook.pdf>

This handbook on Community-Led Total Sanitation enables communities to analyze their sanitation conditions and collectively understand the impact of open defecation on public health and their environment.

Mehta M. & Knapp A. 2004. **The Challenge of Financing Sanitation for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals**. Washington DC: Water and Sanitation Program.

Link: [http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/af\\_finsan\\_mdg.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/af_finsan_mdg.pdf)

This paper was commissioned as a think piece for the 12th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12), 2004. It provides a discussion of why sanitation promotion is so important, what methods and implementation models have been

used for sanitation promotion, and why it is necessary to leverage additional resources for sanitation.

Morgan P. 2007. **Toilets That Make Compost: Low-Cost, Sanitary Toilets That Produce Valuable Compost for Crops in an African Context.** Stockholm: Stockholm Environment Institute.

Link: [http://www.ecosanres.org/pdf\\_files/ToiletsThatMakeCompost\\_lowres\\_greyscale.pdf](http://www.ecosanres.org/pdf_files/ToiletsThatMakeCompost_lowres_greyscale.pdf)

This manual provides practical information on recycling nutrients from excreta in order to fertilize gardens. The work is primarily intended for use in East and southern Africa, where backyard gardening is practiced and where the climate is warm and wet seasons are interspersed with dry. Included inside the manual are detailed descriptions of how to make a range of low-cost, sanitary toilets that also make compost.

UNESCO. 2005. **Selecting an Appropriate Technology for Human Excreta Disposal.** Paris: UNESCO.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/unesco-selecting\\_appropriate\\_tech.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/unesco-selecting_appropriate_tech.pdf)

This tool provides information that could help schools seeking to build or upgrade sanitation facilities to choose suitable and sustainable technologies. A number of excreta disposal technologies are described, with particular emphasis on the operations and maintenance requirements of each, as experience has shown this to be a key factor in determining long-term project success.

Visser J. & Silva Wells C. 2006. **Landscaping and Review of Approaches to Support Service Provision for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.** Seattle: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Link: [http://www.aguaconsult.co.uk/test/pdf/Approaches\\_Landscape\\_Apr\\_2007.pdf](http://www.aguaconsult.co.uk/test/pdf/Approaches_Landscape_Apr_2007.pdf)

This document presents the landscaping of approaches and enabling factors applied in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. It provides a background to past and present approaches and follows a framework based on three categories for improving service provision: (1) Self-initiated approaches (building of own or communal wells and latrines; (2) Entrepreneurs providing different services etc.; and (3) Externally initiated or supported approaches (governments/donors providing services, etc.).

## **SANITATION IMPACTS**

Hutton G, Rodriguez UE, et al. 2007. **Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Southeast Asia: Summary Report.** Washington DC: Water and Sanitation Program.

Link: [http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/124200733057\\_ESI\\_Synthesis\\_Report.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/filez/pubs/124200733057_ESI_Synthesis_Report.pdf)

This study examines the major health, water, environmental, tourism, and other welfare impacts associated with poor sanitation in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. By examining the economic impacts of poor sanitation, and the potential gains from improved sanitation, this study provides important evidence to support further investments in sanitation. The goal of this report is to show decision makers how the negative impacts of poor sanitation can be mitigated by investing in improved sanitation.

Kemeny T. 2007. **Sanitation and Economic Development: Making an Economic Case for the MDG Orphan**. London: WaterAid.

Link: [http://www.wateraid.org/documents/sanitation\\_and\\_economic\\_development.pdf](http://www.wateraid.org/documents/sanitation_and_economic_development.pdf)

This report describes advances in knowledge of sanitation costs and benefits and discusses the economic costs of inadequate sanitation and the broad benefits associated with averting mortality and morbidity from poor sanitation. It also points to other sanitation topics that need to be explored.

UNICEF/WES. 2007. **Literature Review/Working Document on Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions**. New York: UNICEF.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/unicef-lit\\_review2007.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/unicef-lit_review2007.pdf)

This document provides a compilation of the recent evidence-based literature for utilizing water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions. It focuses on hygiene and sanitation, but also discusses water quality interventions. Section 2 discusses the effectiveness of interventions to reduce diarrhea; section 3 presents the results of recent benefit-costs analysis. Other sections focus on social marketing for hand washing and sanitation, and there is a brief introduction to the merits of Community-Led Total Sanitation.

## **SANITATION SITUATION**

African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW). 2006. **Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs in Water and Sanitation: A Status Overview of Sixteen African Countries**.

Link: [http://esa.un.org/iys/docs/san\\_lib\\_docs/319200725615\\_312007101903\\_MDGs\\_All\\_final3\\_high.pdf](http://esa.un.org/iys/docs/san_lib_docs/319200725615_312007101903_MDGs_All_final3_high.pdf)

This AMCOW survey was supported by the Water and Sanitation Program-Africa (WSP-Africa), in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the European Union Water Initiative, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and The World Bank. The Country Status Overview consists of individual country reports produced through consultation, data gathering using local sector experts, detailed discussion with country sector stakeholders, and endorsement by lead government sector agencies.

WHO & UNICEF. 2006. **Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target: The Urban and Rural Challenge of the Decade**. Geneva: WHO.

Link: [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/monitoring/jmpfinal.pdf](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmpfinal.pdf)

This report by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is concerned with the MDG target to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The indicators of progress towards this target are: 1 - proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved drinking water source, urban and rural; and 2 - proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural.

## **SANITATION STRATEGY**

Sanitation Reference Group. 2007. **Sanitation Policy Background Paper: Water Is Life, Sanitation Is Dignity**. London: DFID.

Link: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/consultations/past-consultations/water-sanitation-background.pdf>

This paper maps out what DFID can do in sanitation and hygiene over the coming five years and how it can be done. The primary internal audiences for the paper are country program managers and advisers from sectors other than water and sanitation.

United Nations. 2005. **UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategies for 2006-2015**. New York: United Nations.

Link: <http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/unicef-watsanstrategy.pdf>

This paper describes strategies that will be applied by UNICEF country offices in assisting governments, communities, and families to achieve specific targets related to the Millennium Development Goals. The strategies are grouped into three distinct packages of support: one, for countries where water, sanitation, and hygiene are priority interventions; two, for countries affected by emergencies; and three, for all other countries supported by UNICEF.

Water and Sanitation Program. **Medium-Term Strategic Framework on Sanitation (Draft)**. Washington DC: Water and Sanitation Program.

Link: [http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/wsp-san\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/ehkm/wsp-san_strategy.pdf)

This document provides a medium-term strategy for WSP's sanitation program. It discusses trends and challenges such as rising income inequalities, urbanization, poor attention given to sanitation, and others. WSP's strategy for sanitation includes focusing on advocacy efforts to draw the necessary attention and action for sanitation, monitoring progress, and increasing understanding on how to do it right.