



International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion for households, schools, and health facilities – an evidence gap map update

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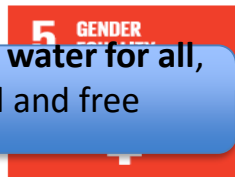
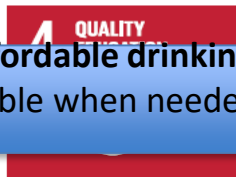
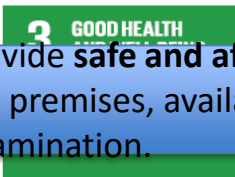
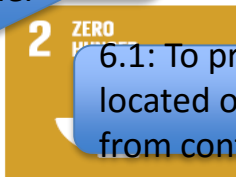
What is an evidence gap map?

- Thematic evidence collection on programmes, e.g. on a range of interventions
- Presents a matrix of policy relevant interventions, intermediate outcomes, and impacts
- Impact evaluations and systematic reviews
- Additional filters for region/country, study design, population, etc.
- A tool to navigate the evidence base
- A global public good

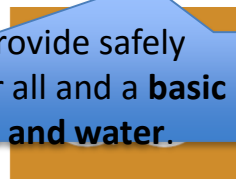
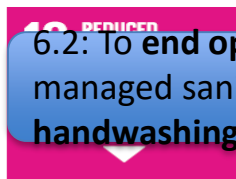
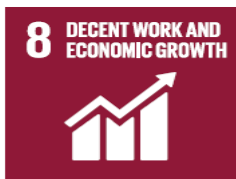
Democratising evidence for accountability and learning

1.4: To ensure all men and women have access to basic services, including basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



6.1: To provide **safe and affordable drinking water** for all, located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.



6.2: To **end open defaecation** provide safely managed sanitation services for all and a **basic handwashing facility with soap and water**.



Sector-wide intervention and results frame

Direct hardware provision



All interventions for which the required infrastructure is provided by an external authority. This includes, for example, boreholes, piped water systems, water filters, soap, handwashing stations, latrines and public sewer connections.

Behaviour change communication



All informational campaigns including health messaging – an educational approach to increase participants' knowledge or skills – and psychosocial approaches, which use social or emotional motivators and pressures to change behaviour.

Systems-based approaches



Approaches that try to change people's behaviour and how hardware is accessed by changing the wider system around them. This includes subsidies; microfinance; and working with the suppliers of a service, such as improving current providers' performance and decentralisation.

Behaviour change communication combined with other promotional approaches



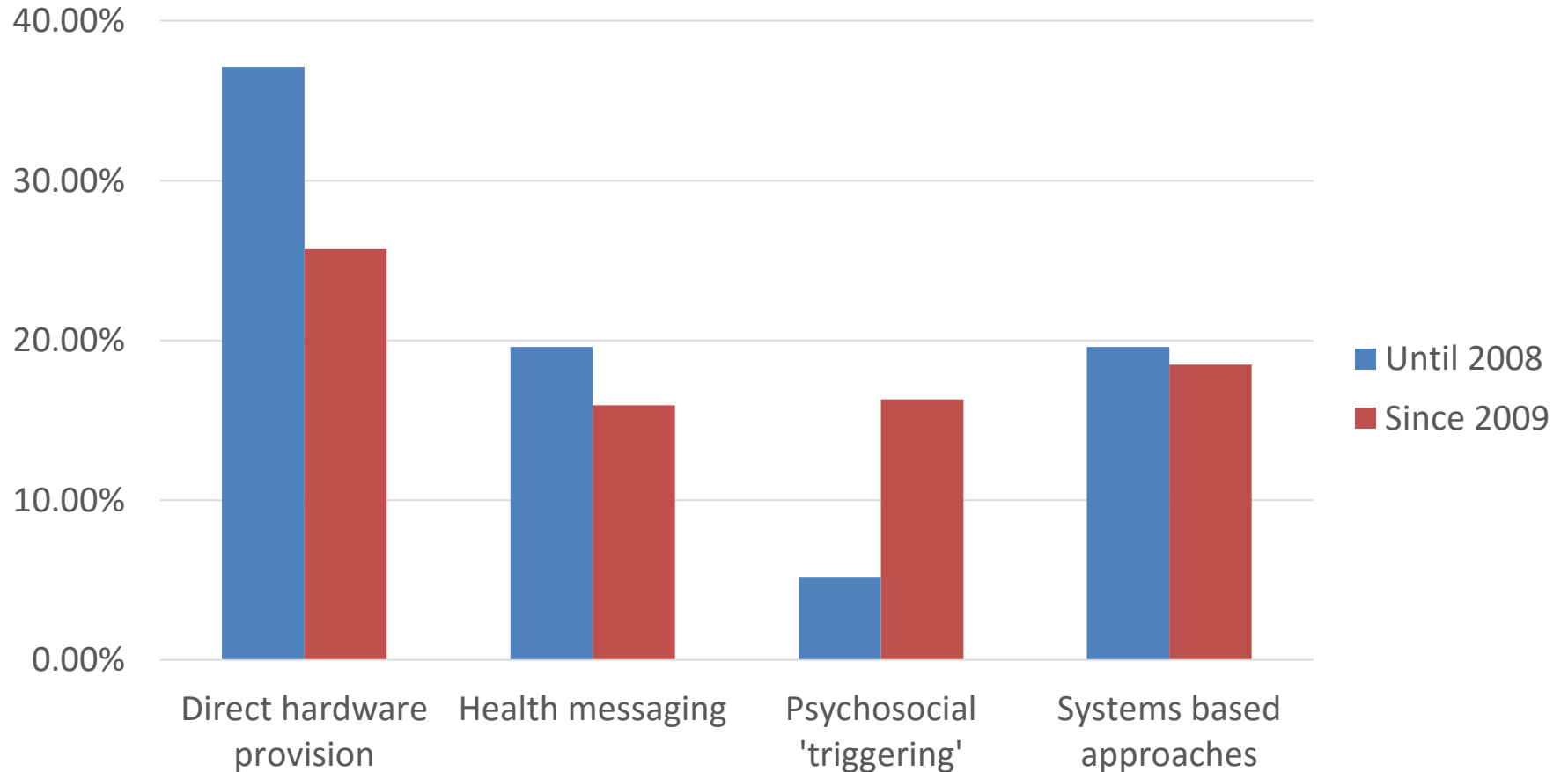
Interventions for which direct hardware provision or systems-based approaches are combined with a behaviour change communication campaign. An example is community-led total sanitation with marketing to sanitation providers.

<http://gapmaps.3ieimpact.org/evidence-maps/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash-evidence-gap-map-2018-update>

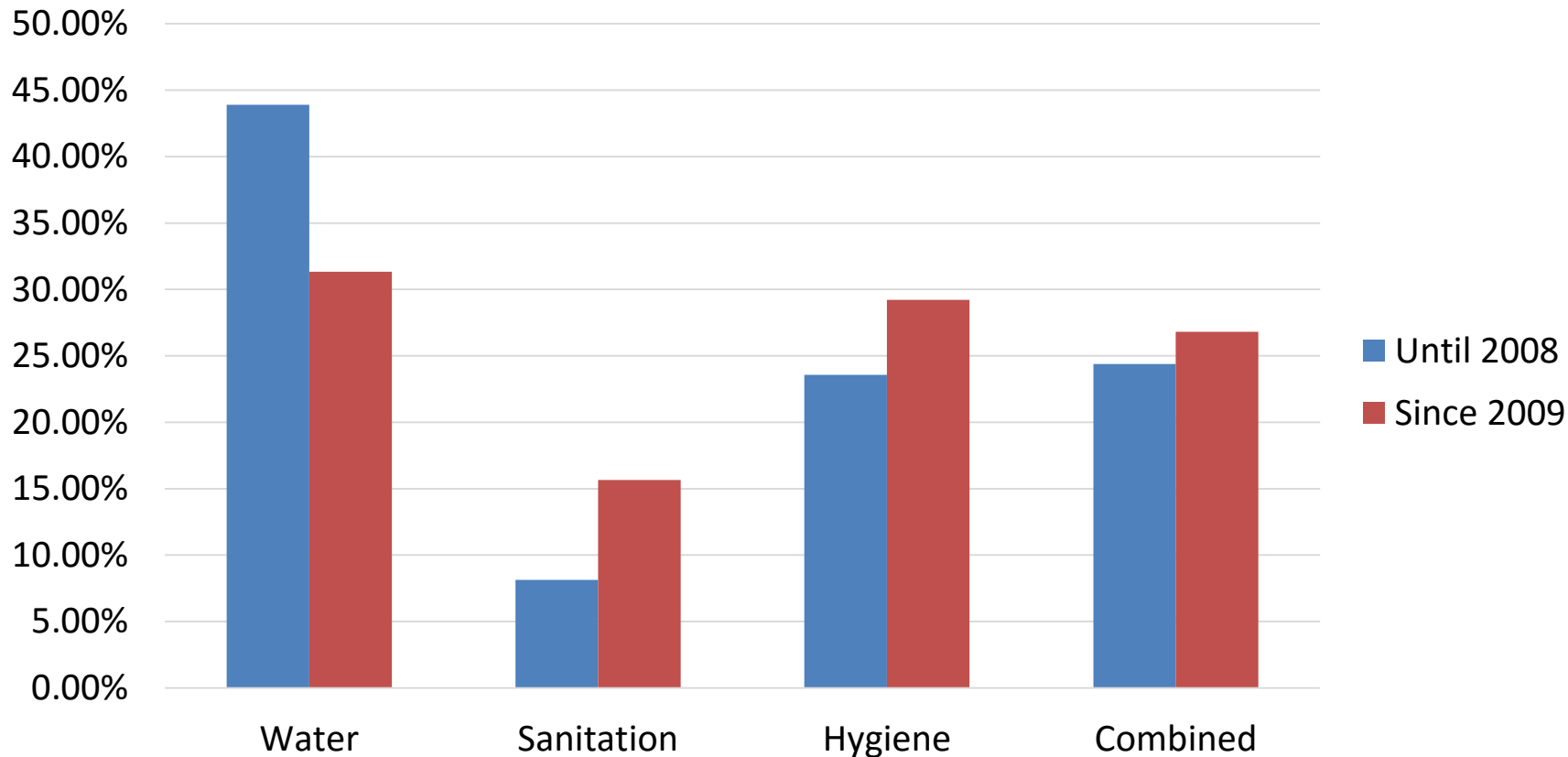
Outcomes



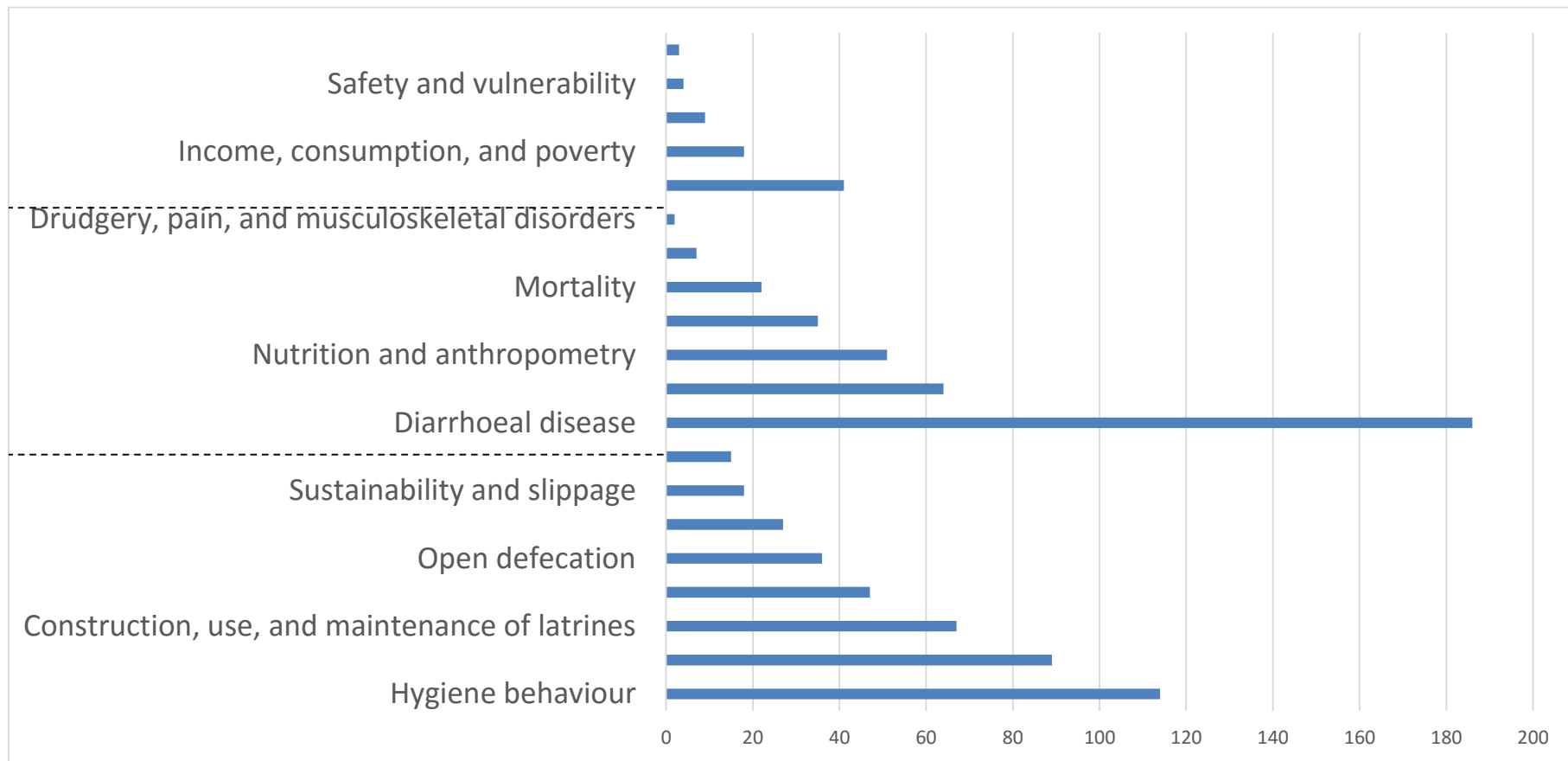
Interventions mechanisms



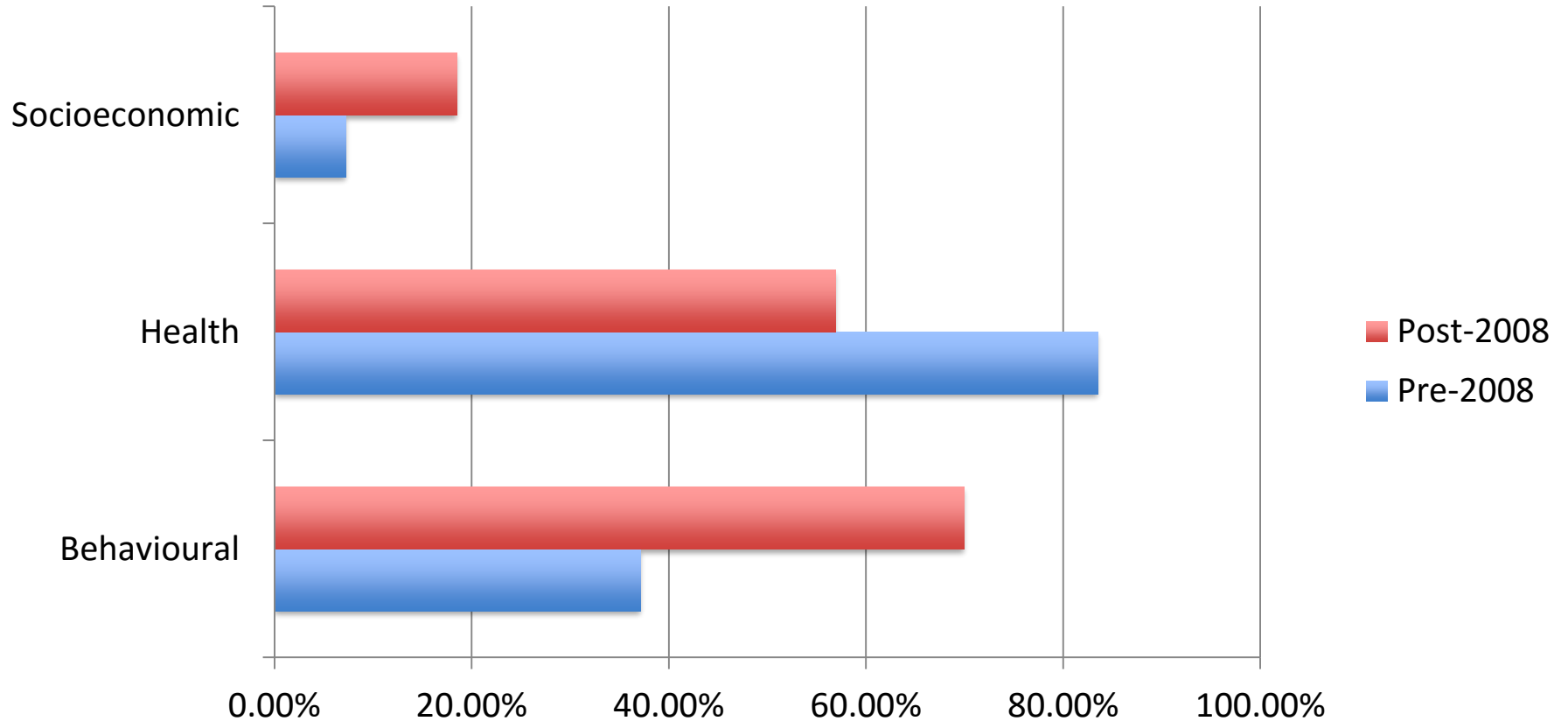
Intervention technologies



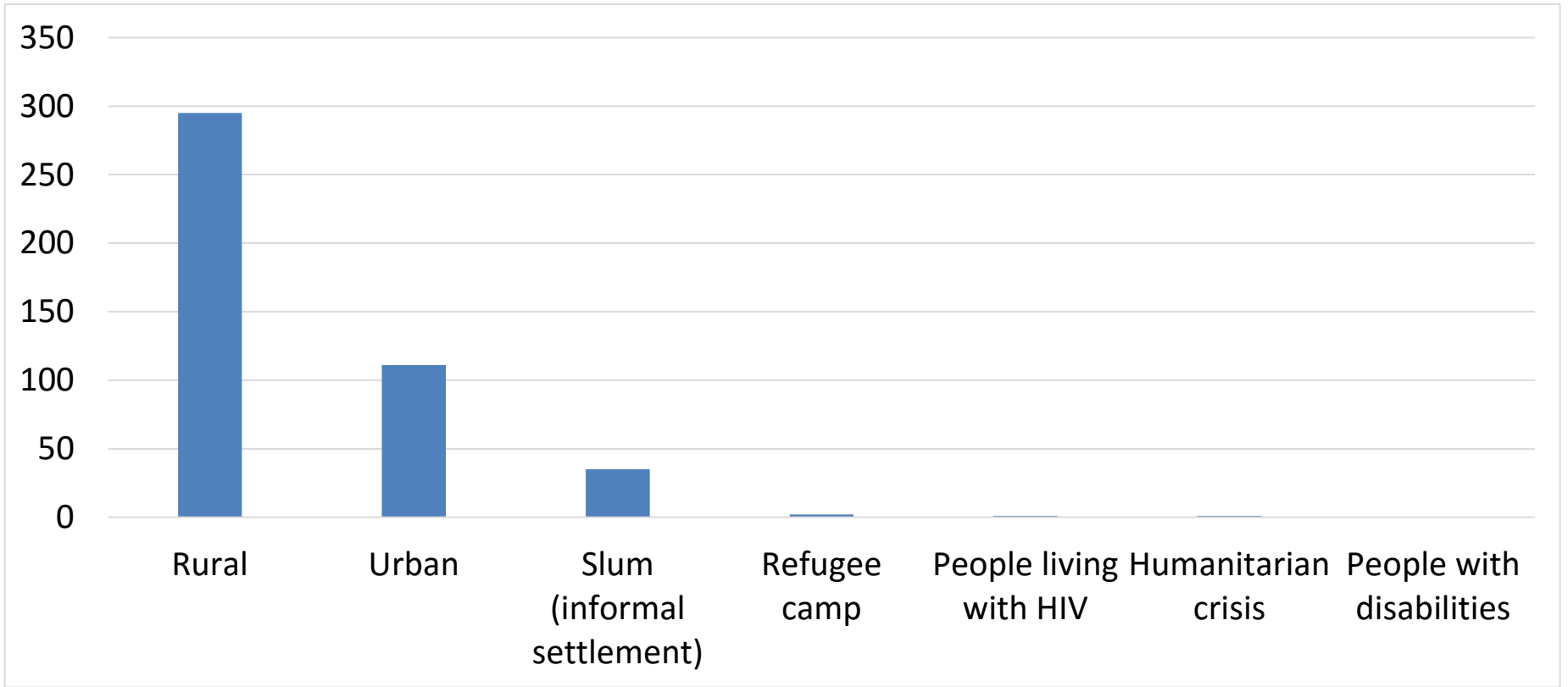
Frequency of outcomes



Changes in what is being reported on?



Populations



Gender-sensitivity

Outcomes

- Time use (22 studies)
- Psychosocial health (7 studies)
- Safety and vulnerability (4 studies)

BUT gender analysis rarely used to understand programme effects and most studies don't even report sex-disaggregated outcomes!

- 20% of IEs and SRs report sex disaggregation
- Outcomes disaggregated include: psychosocial health (43%), education and cognitive development (40%), open defecation (33%), time use (26%)

Gaps?

- Sustainability and slippage
- Psychosocial health
- Socioeconomic impacts
- Psychosocial ‘triggering’
- Market-based approaches
- Menstrual care
- Vulnerable populations
- Synthesis gaps

Thank you



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