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**What evidence exists for water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions? An evidence gap map**

**Presenting Author**

Hannah Chirgwin

**Affiliation**

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

**Country of residence**

United Kingdom

**Objectives/aims**

The overall aim of this evidence gap map (EGM) is to identify, map, and catalogue existing evidence on the effects of interventions to improve access to, and quality of, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, services, and practices in low- and middle-income countries. It will include studies examining the effectiveness of WASH interventions for consumption at home, in schools and at health facilities. The primary outcomes will include behavioural impacts, morbidities, psychosocial health, mortality, nutritional status, and socioeconomic outcomes.

**Methods**

Evidence gap maps identify evidence from primary studies and reviews and provide a graphical display of interventions and outcomes with strong, weak, and non-existent evidence. The intervention framework has been divided to reflects both ‘what’ the intervention provides (the technology) and ‘how’ it provides it (the mechanism). Mechanisms include direct provision and psychosocial ‘triggering’, whilst technologies include latrines and improved hand washing practices. To increase the map’s relevance to policymakers there will also be filters for the country, target population, and study design.

**Main findings**

We conducted a comprehensive database search including CAB Abstracts, Cochrane Library, Econlit, Medline, Proquest Social Sciences, and WHO Global Health Library. We also hand searched the websites of relevant organizations and checked the references from identified studies. The map will be completed by June 2018 with the full report to follow shortly afterwards. The evidence map will highlight the best available evidence, indicating where there are absolute gaps (requiring new primary studies) and synthesis gaps (requiring new syntheses).