

The incorporation of life cycle approach in WASH policies and programmes: A systematic review



Presentation of the Findings



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Presentation flow

- ① Study Background
- ② Study Methodology
- ③ Study Findings
 - Policies
 - Programmes and Projects
- ④ Implications



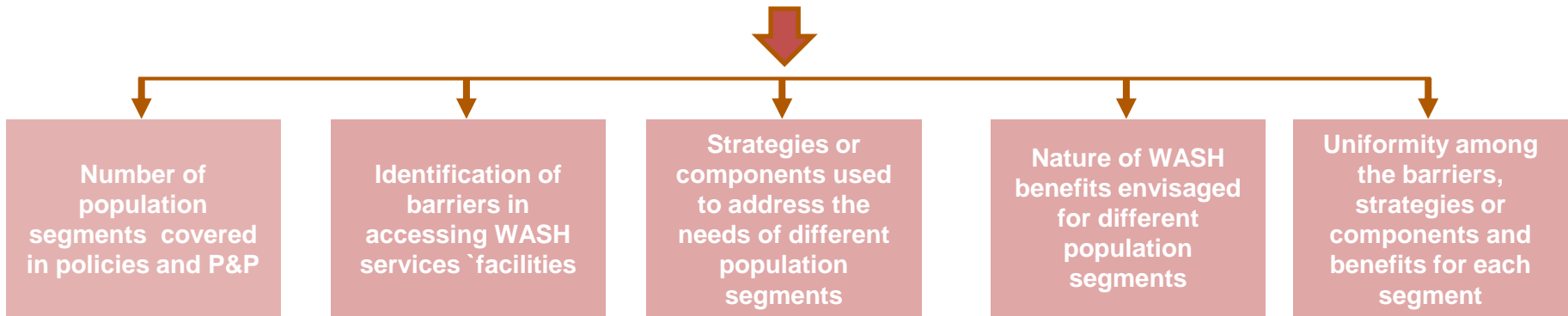
1. Study Background

Context of the review

- WASH barriers are varied across population segments and a “one-size fits all” approach or universal access may not be suitable to achieve sustainable WASH access for all
- This is because the needs and obstacles faced by human beings in accessing WASH services vary by age, gender, disability and vulnerability
- Current paradigm in WASH service delivery is often focused towards geographical and social segments and not by age, gender and disability

Objective of the review

Main outcome of interest was to understand how different population segments have been incorporated in WASH policies & P&P during the MDG period





2. Study Methodology

Relevant sectors

Water

Interventions that are targeted at improving access to both drinking water as well as water for personal hygiene and sanitation

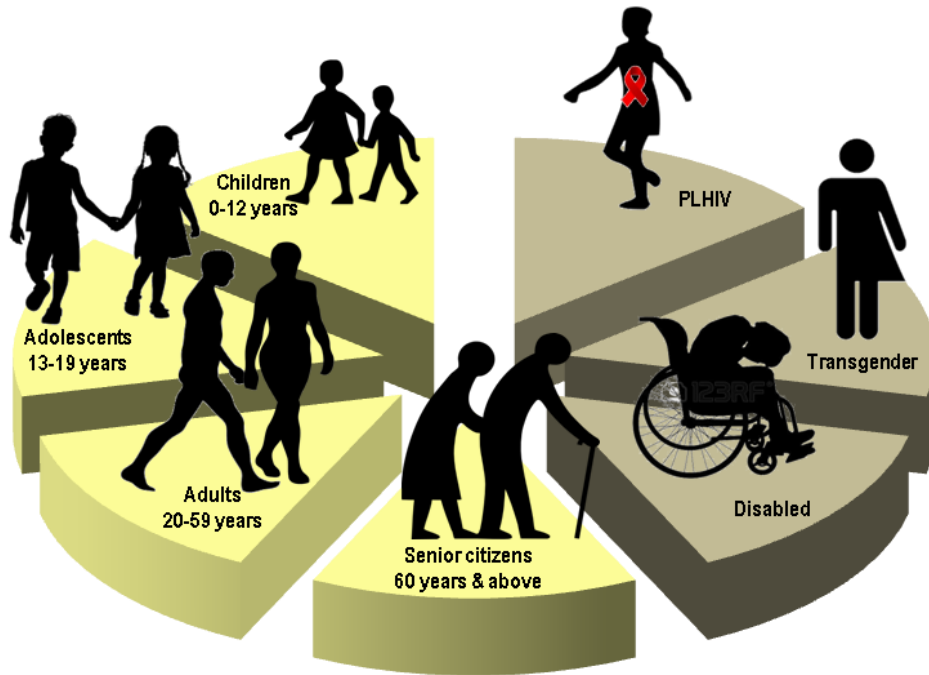
Sanitation

Interventions that aims to improve access to sanitation – provision of toilets, piped sewers, septic tanks, pit latrines and/or the collection and disposal of excreta

Hygiene

Interventions that aimed hand washing with soap and menstrual hygiene management (MHM)

Population segments



Life-Cycle Segments
(LCS)

Geographical and Social Segments
(GSS)

- Rural
- Urban
- Poor and low income
- Caste & Ethnicity
- Migrants/ Pastoralists
- Vulnerable by occupation

Barriers, Strategies and WASH Benefits

Barriers

1. Adequacy
2. Attitudinal
3. Demand-side
4. Environmental
5. Inclusion
6. Physical
7. Policy & institutional

Strategies & Components

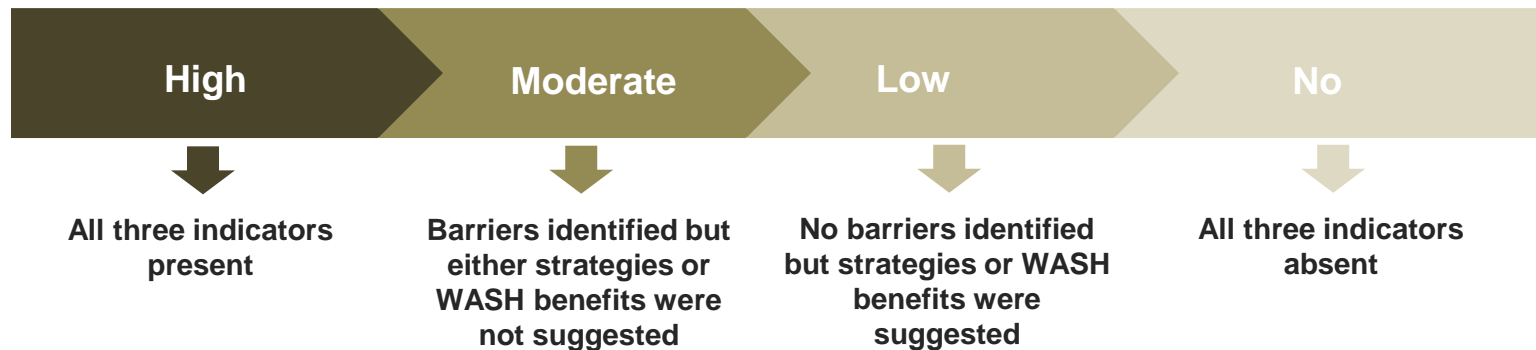
1. Beneficiary participation
2. Information, education & communication (IEC)
3. Project management
4. Demand management
5. Provision of financial incentives
6. Provision of WASH infrastructure
7. Equity in WASH provision
8. Stakeholder participation
9. Legal & regulatory framework
10. Decentralisation of service provision/services
11. Improving demand
12. Institutional strengthening and capacity building
13. Provision of financial incentives
14. Sanitation marketing
15. Skill development for communities

WASH Benefits

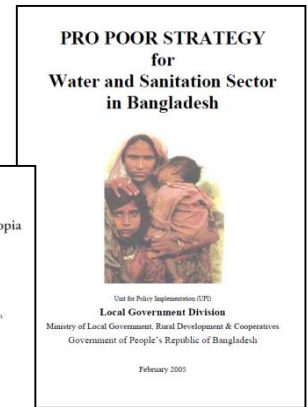
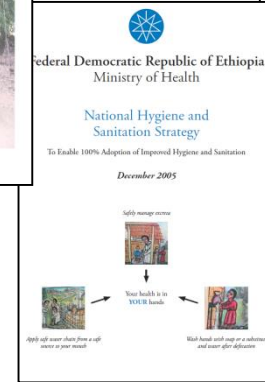
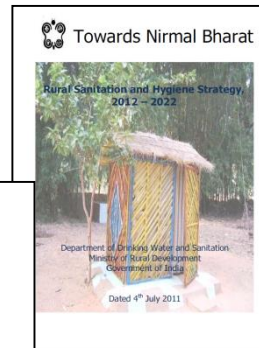
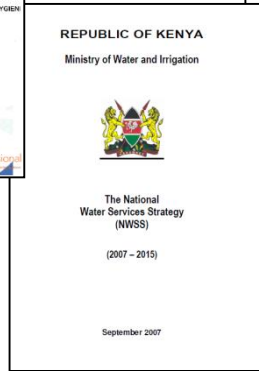
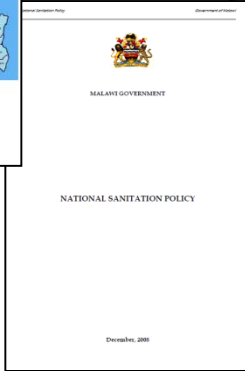
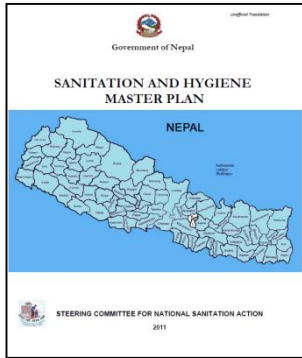
1. Affordability
2. Availability
3. Physical accessibility
4. Quality & Safety

Policy and P&P Fidelity

Presence of barriers, strategies or components and WASH benefits for each of the population segments



Main assumption was that high fidelity led to improved access to WASH across the population



3. Study Findings

Policies

National WASH policies

33 National WASH policies



State WASH policies

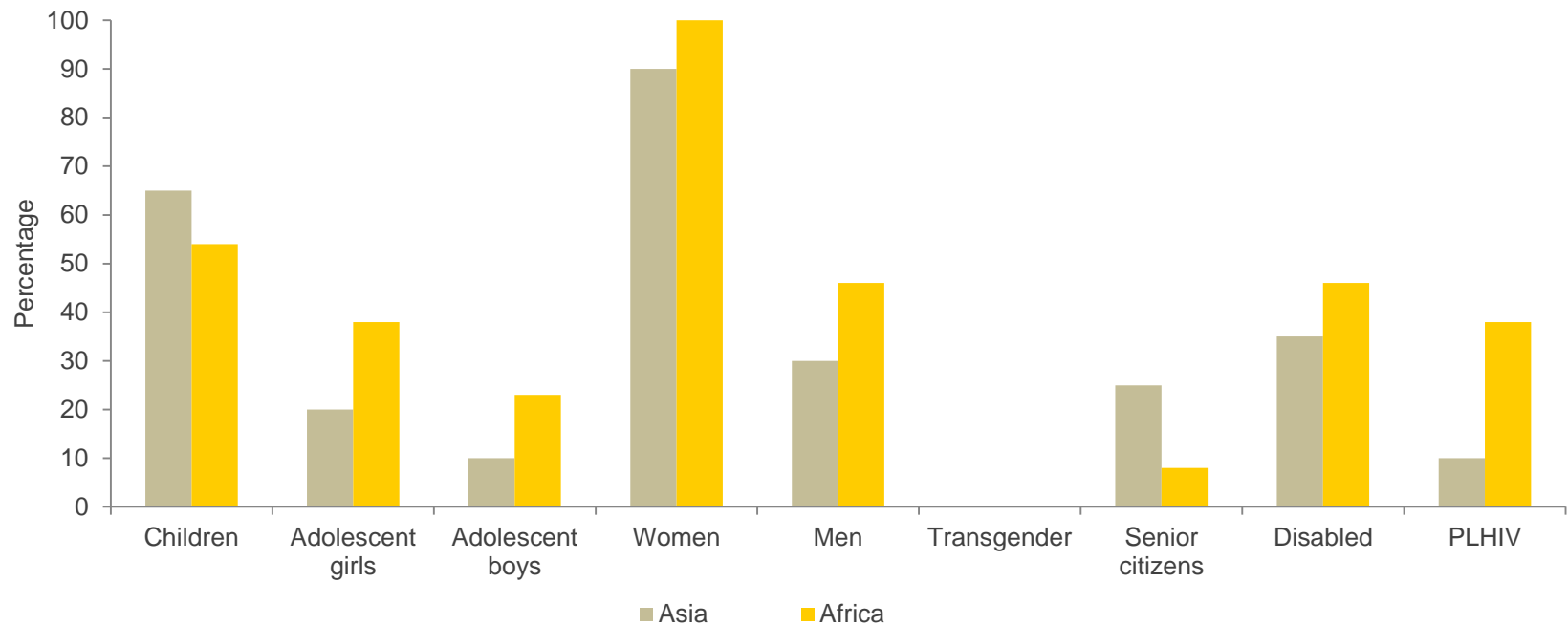
26 State Policies



22 Indian State Policies

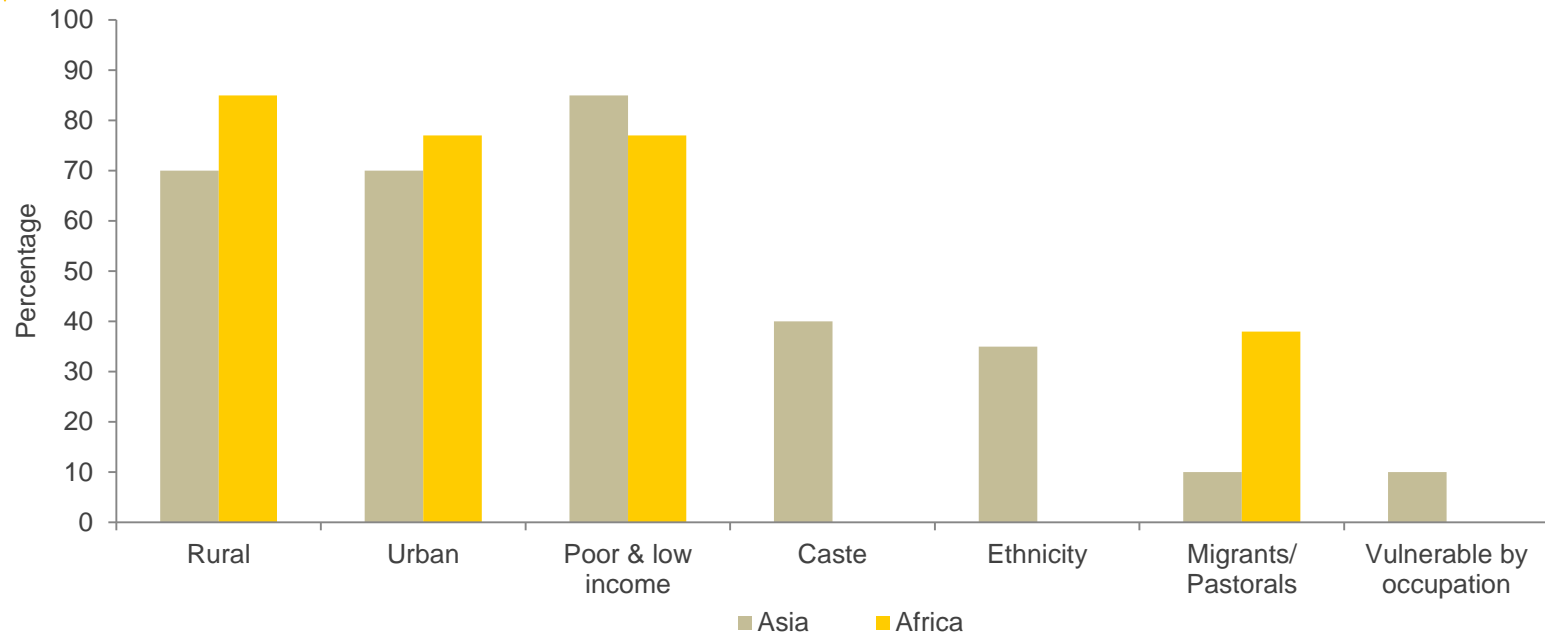
4 Pakistan State Policies

LCS identified



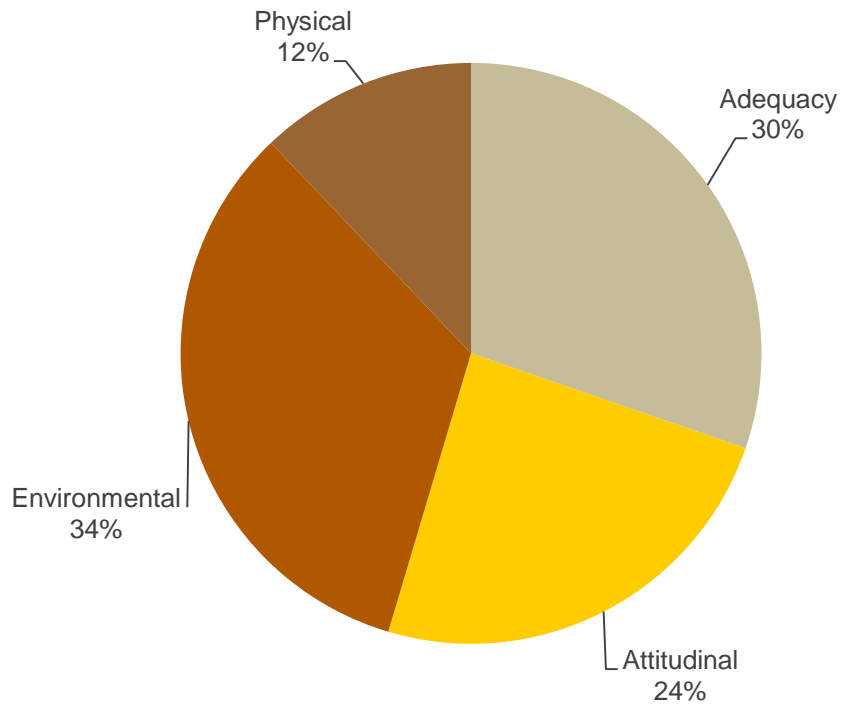
- Policies in Africa identified more LCS
- Representation of LCS higher in sanitation sector

GSS identified



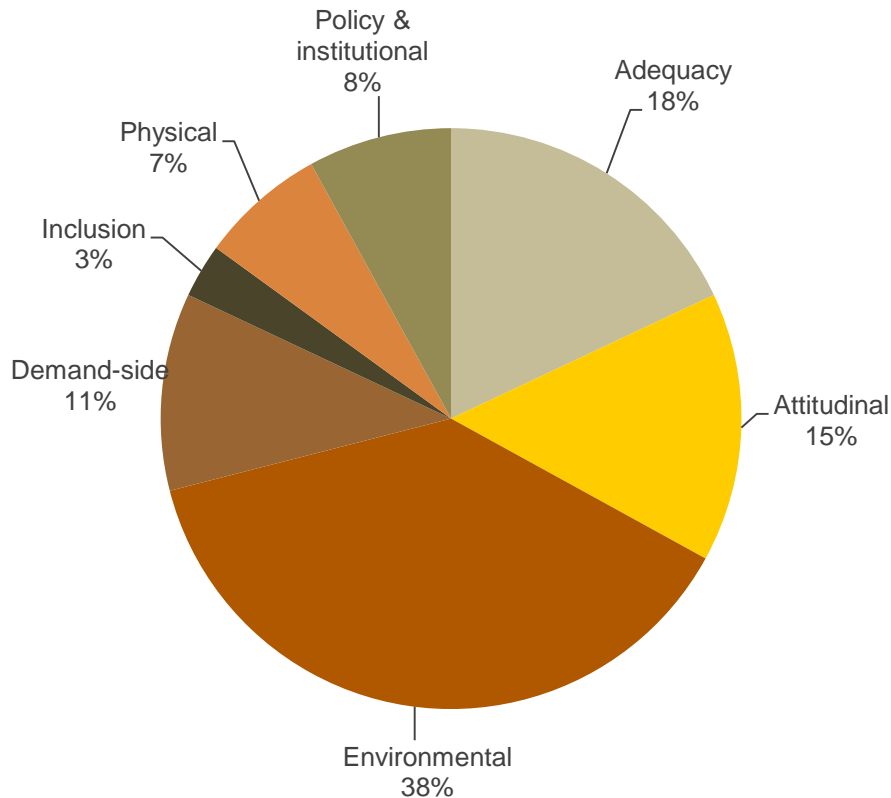
- More number of Asian policies had identified GSS
- Representation of GSS higher in water sector
- Groups marginalised by caste & ethnicity predominant in Asia and in Africa, migrants/pastoralist were evident

Barriers identified - LCS



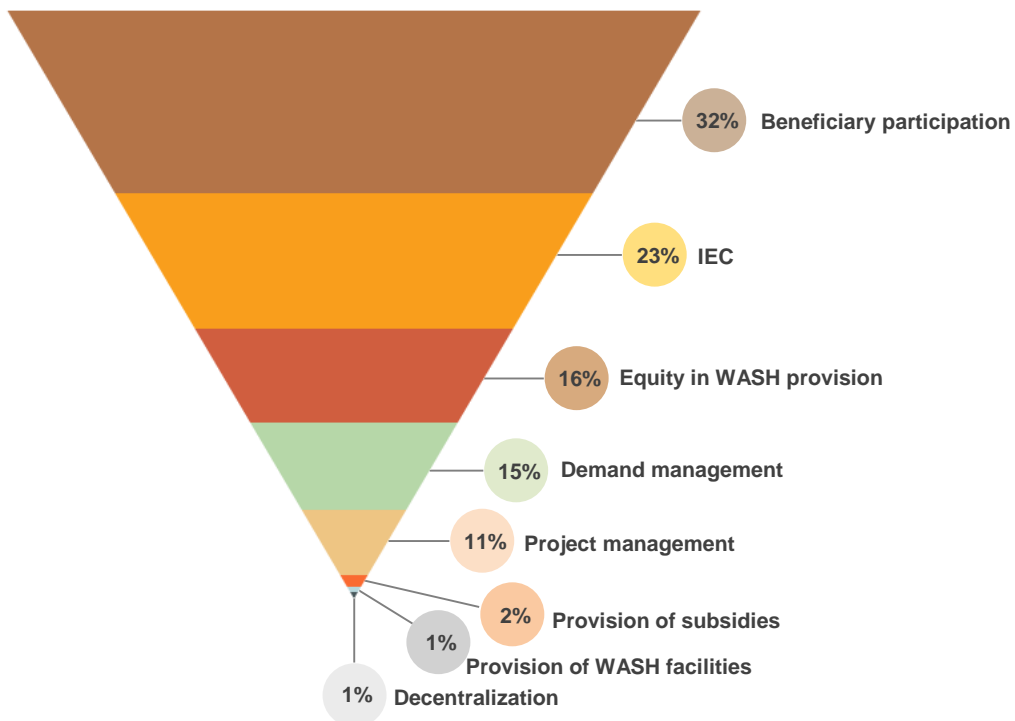
- Top three barriers – Environmental, Adequacy and Attitudinal
- Adequacy and environmental barriers frequently mentioned in Asia and in Africa, attitudinal barriers were most common
- Description of barriers mostly pertained to the sanitation sector
- Both children and women mostly faced environmental barriers
- Adolescent girls predominantly faced attitudinal barriers

Barriers identified - GSS



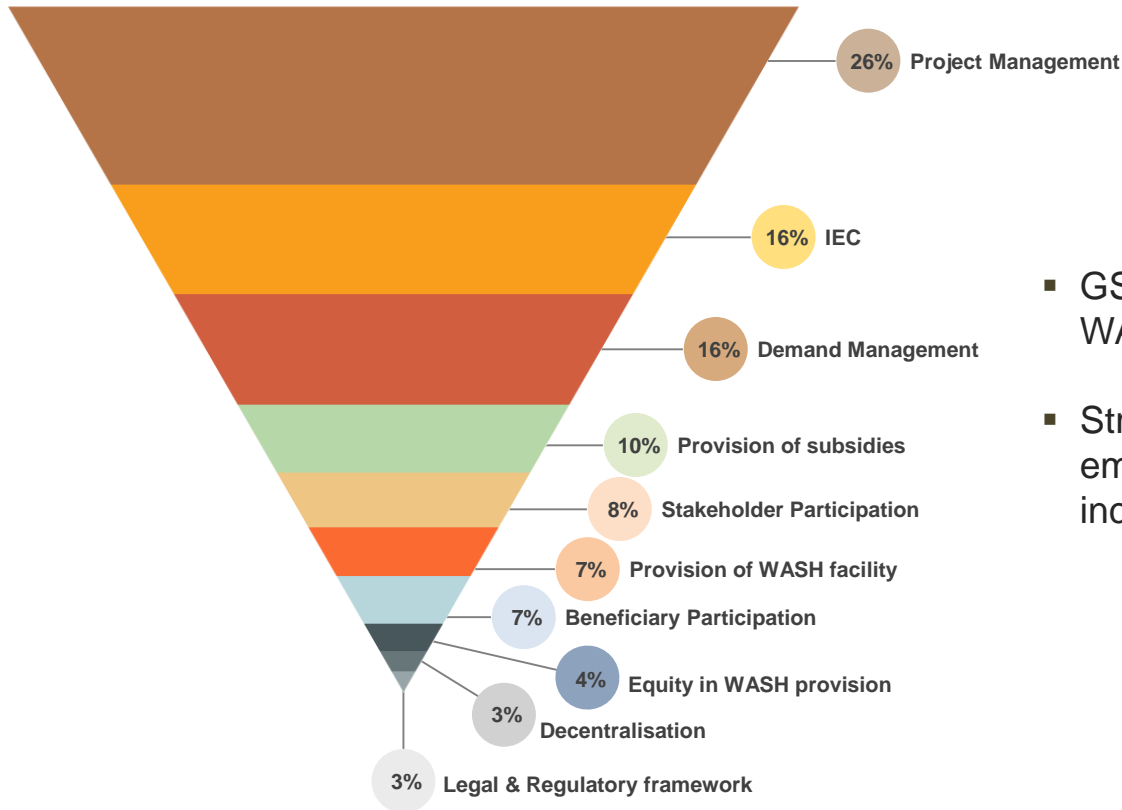
- Top three barriers – Environmental, Adequacy and Attitudinal
- Environmental barriers was common across the three GSS
- Urban segments faced adequacy barriers in both Asia and Africa
- In rural areas, attitudinal barriers ranked high
- Lack of proper drainage facilities and communal latrines were commonly identified among urban poor and low income

Strategies suggested - LCS



- Asian countries identified more strategies than African countries
- Highest number of strategies were identified for women, children, men and the disabled
- Strategies were proposed mostly for the sanitation and hygiene sectors
- Need for greater involvement of women was stressed in WASH interventions
- Strategies proposed to children and adolescent girls mostly centered around IEC
- Senior citizens and the aged lacked attention

Strategies suggested - GSS



- GSS received more attention than LCS in WASH strategies
- Strategies for the poor and low income emphasized on provision of financial incentives

WASH Benefits proposed - LCS

- Most common WASH benefit proposed was 'improving availability of WASH services'
- Physical accessibility to WASH gained more attention in Africa than in Asia
- Construction of separate toilets for boys and girls in schools was of priority for children
- Physical accessibility and quality and safety was given equal attention for adolescent girls
- Adolescent boys received better attention in sanitation and hygiene sectors
- WASH benefits for women were low



Availability



Physical Accessibility



Quality and safety



Affordability



WASH Benefits proposed - GSS

- Availability and physical accessibility were the common WASH benefits proposed in both Asia and Africa
- Policies in Asia focused on WASH in urban areas and in Africa focus was more on rural areas
- Affordability was the main WASH benefit proposed for the poor and low income



Availability



Quality and safety



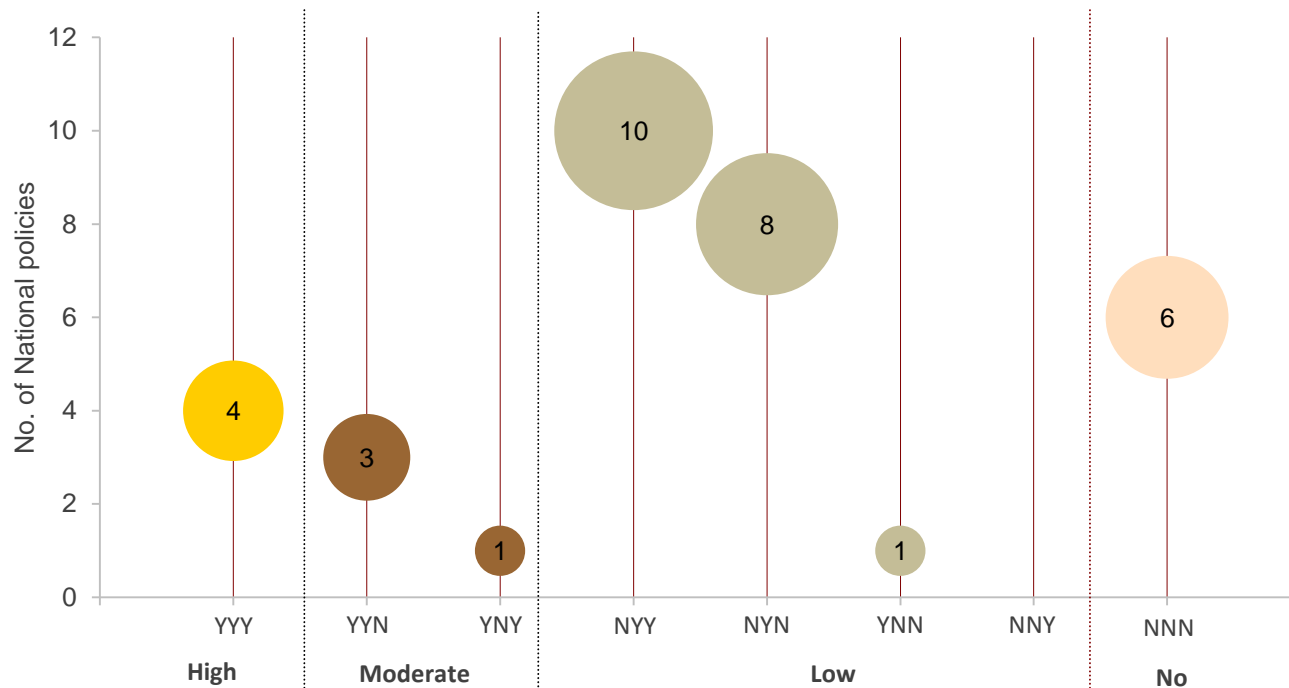
Affordability



Physical accessibility

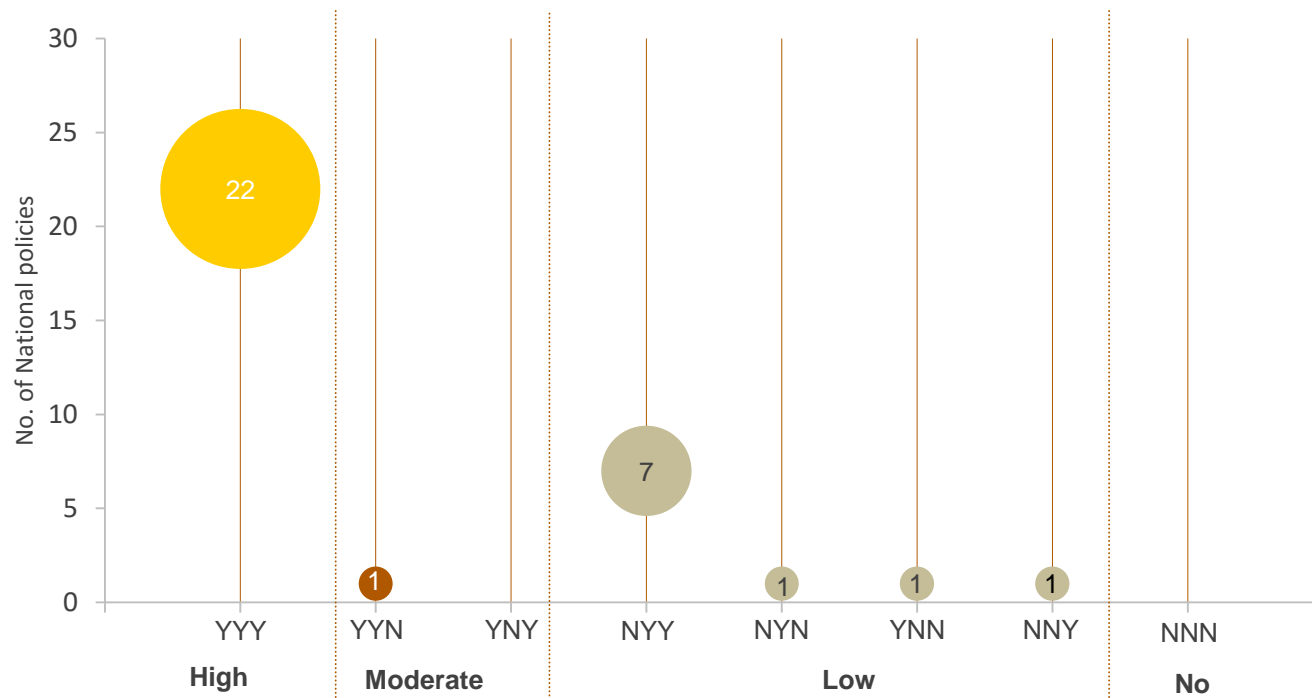


Policy fidelity - LCS




- Low priority to identify barriers for LCS had majority of the policy documents on the 'low' and 'no' fidelity scale
- Policies were generally strategy-heavy and mostly pivoted around low fidelity
- Policies covering the sanitation sector had better fidelity than those covering water and hygiene sectors


Policy fidelity - GSS




- More African policies than Asian policies exhibited high fidelity
- Urban segments were more inclined to high fidelity than other segments
- High fidelity was observed to be high in policies covering the sanitation sector




FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ETHIOPIA




ONE WASH NATIONAL PROGRAM
A Multi-Sectoral SWAp
PROGRAM DOCUMENT
Final
August 2013





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING WATER & SANITATION



Guidelines
**NIRMAL
BHARAT
ABHIYAN**



Swachh Bharat
Swachh Vidyalaya
A National Mission


unite for children



ONE WASH
ANNUAL REPORT 2014

HAND WASHING FOR CHILD SURVIVAL



unicef

USAID
FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

EVALUATION


EVALUATION OF THE USAID/MADAGASCAR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE BILATERAL PROJECTS: RANO HP ET RANON'ALA

September 2014

The publication was produced at the request of the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared independently by GAT/TC Development.




USAID TANZANIA




USAID/TANZANIA
Performance Evaluation for the Integrated Water, Hygiene (WASH) Program: Final Report

November 2013

The publication was produced at the request of United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared independently by GAT/TC Development.



WASH Initiative for the Rural Poor in 21 Districts in Uganda
End of Term Evaluation
FINAL REPORT

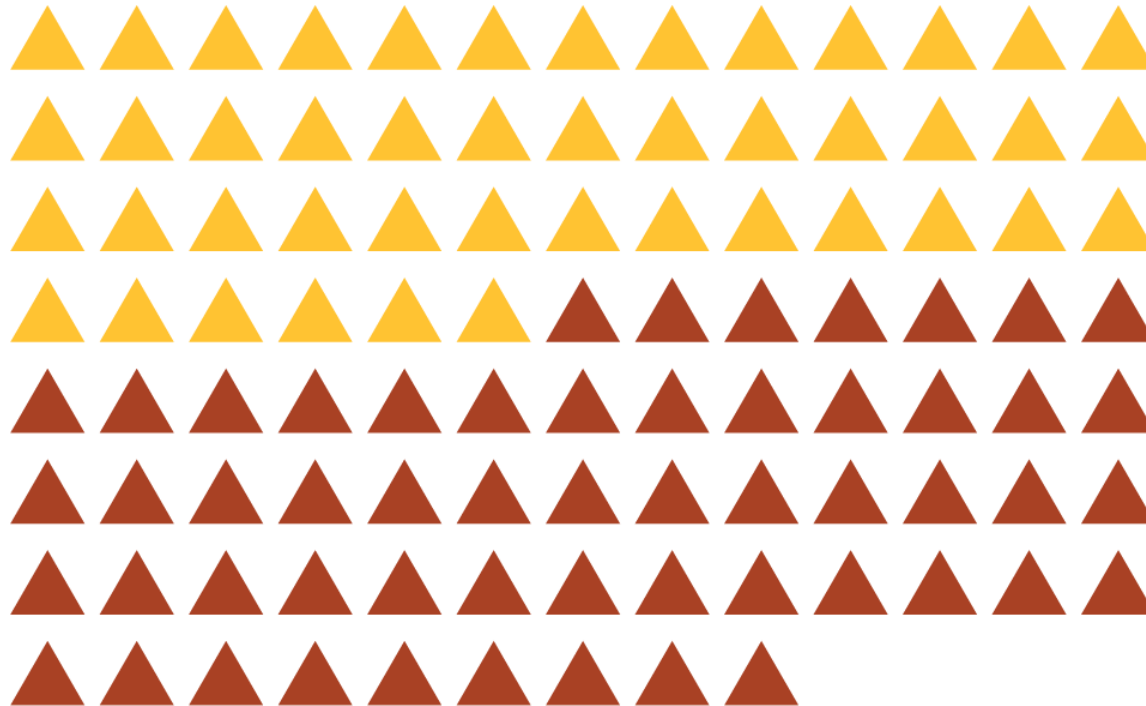


Nansuburu, Arua District (UDS)
SWSA Dept. Makerere University
July 2012

3. Study Findings

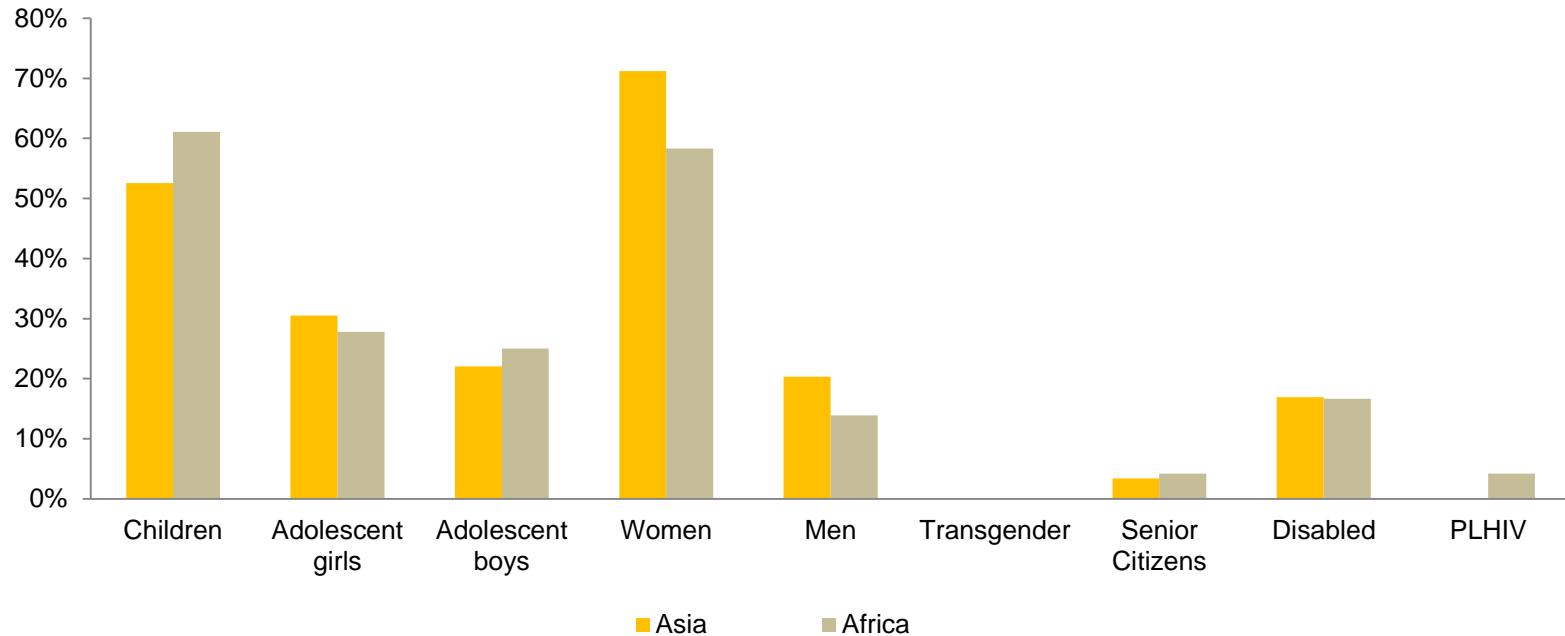
P&P

131 WASH P&P



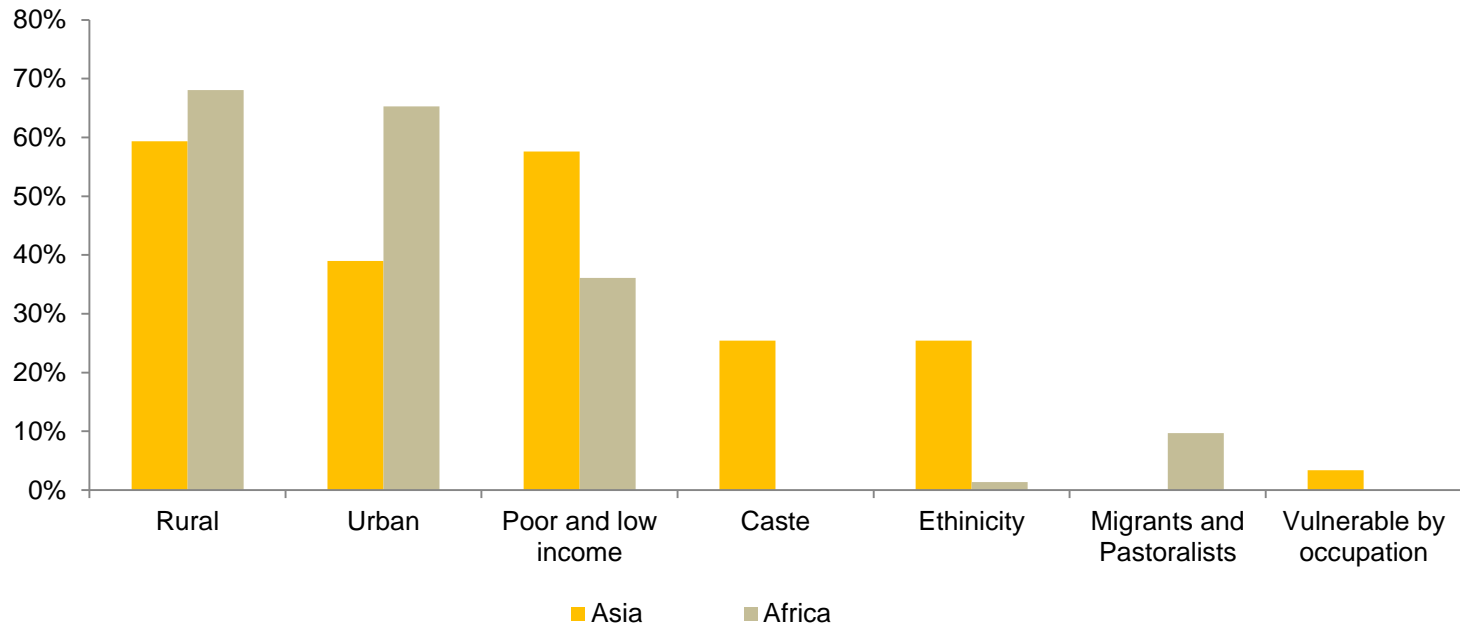
▲ Asia (45%; n=59) ▲ Africa (55%; n=72)

LCS covered



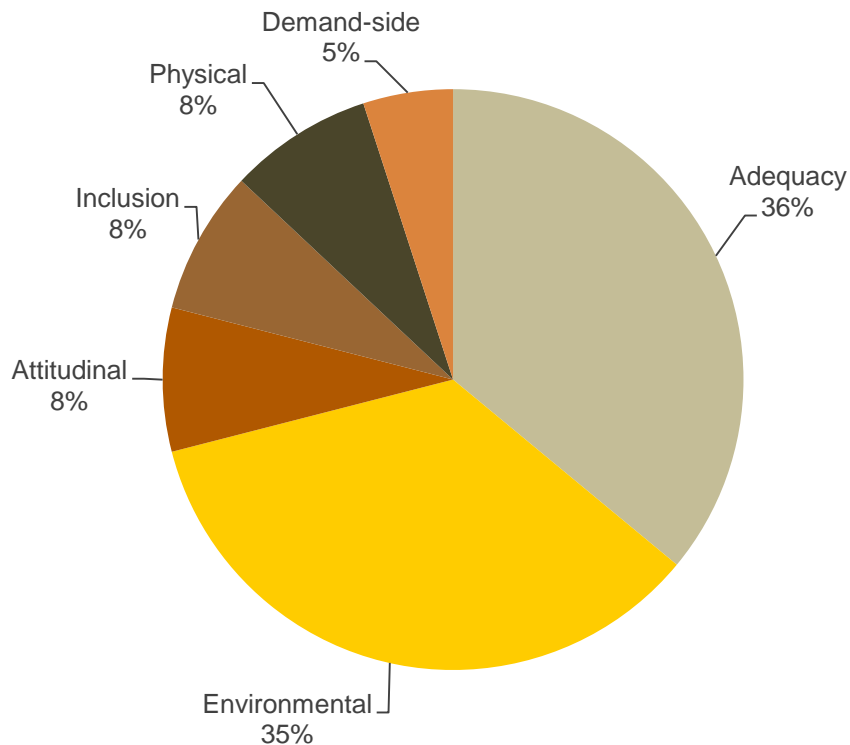
- Africa P&P had included more LCS than Asian P&P
- Men were more frequently identified in Asian P&P
- Senior citizen and PLHIV were least mentioned
- Transgender community were not identified in any P&P

GSS covered



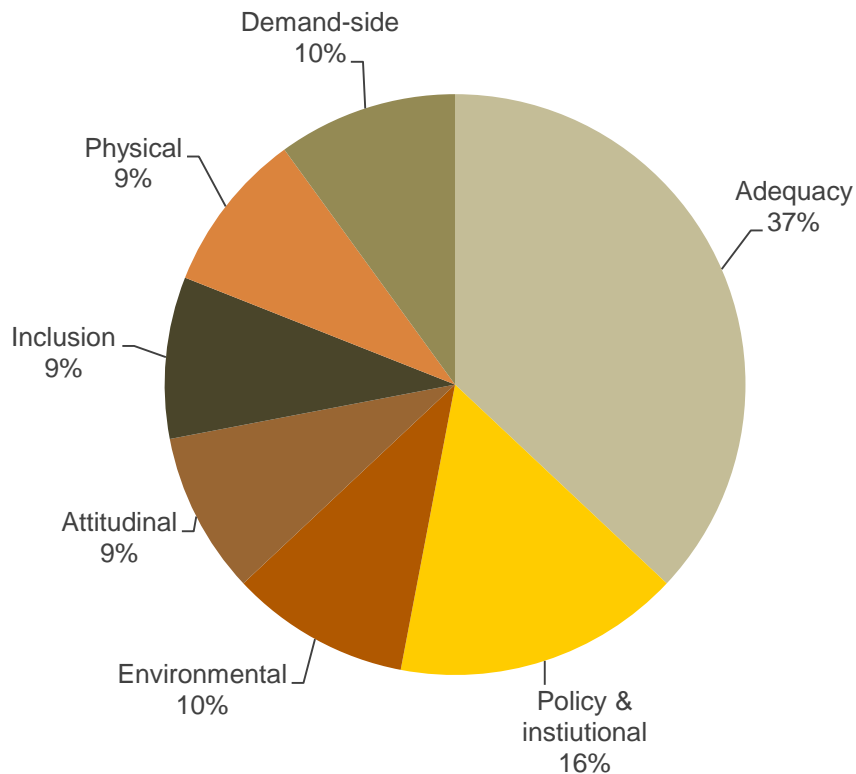
- Predominant segments included rural, urban and the poor
- In Asia, poor and rural segments received equal attention
- In Africa, rural and urban segments received equal attention

Barriers identified - LCS



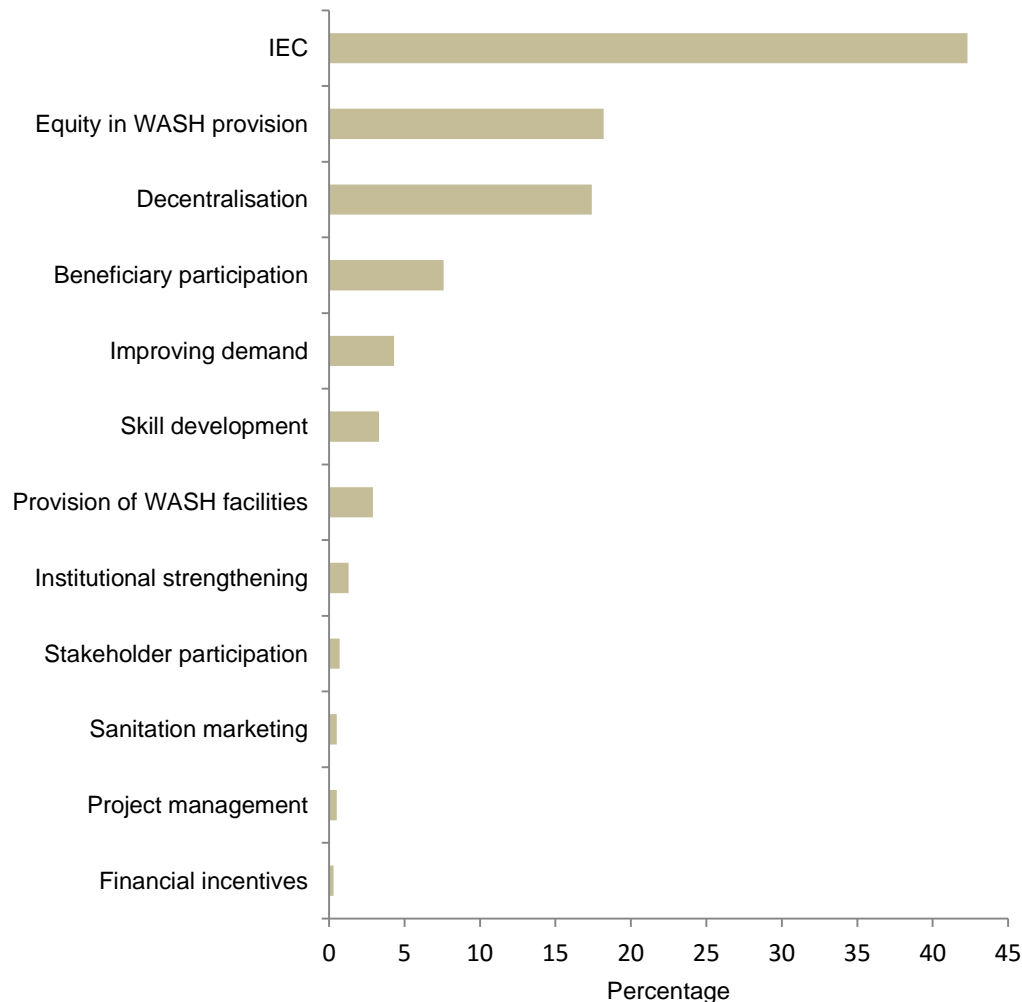
- Overall identification of barriers were limited
- More barriers identified in water sector
- Women and adolescent girls largely faced gender based violence and sexual harassment while accessing facilities
- Problems related to MHM was also evident among adolescent girls
- Children's attendance were affected because of their role in collecting water
- Description of barriers were not available for senior citizens

Barriers identified - GSS



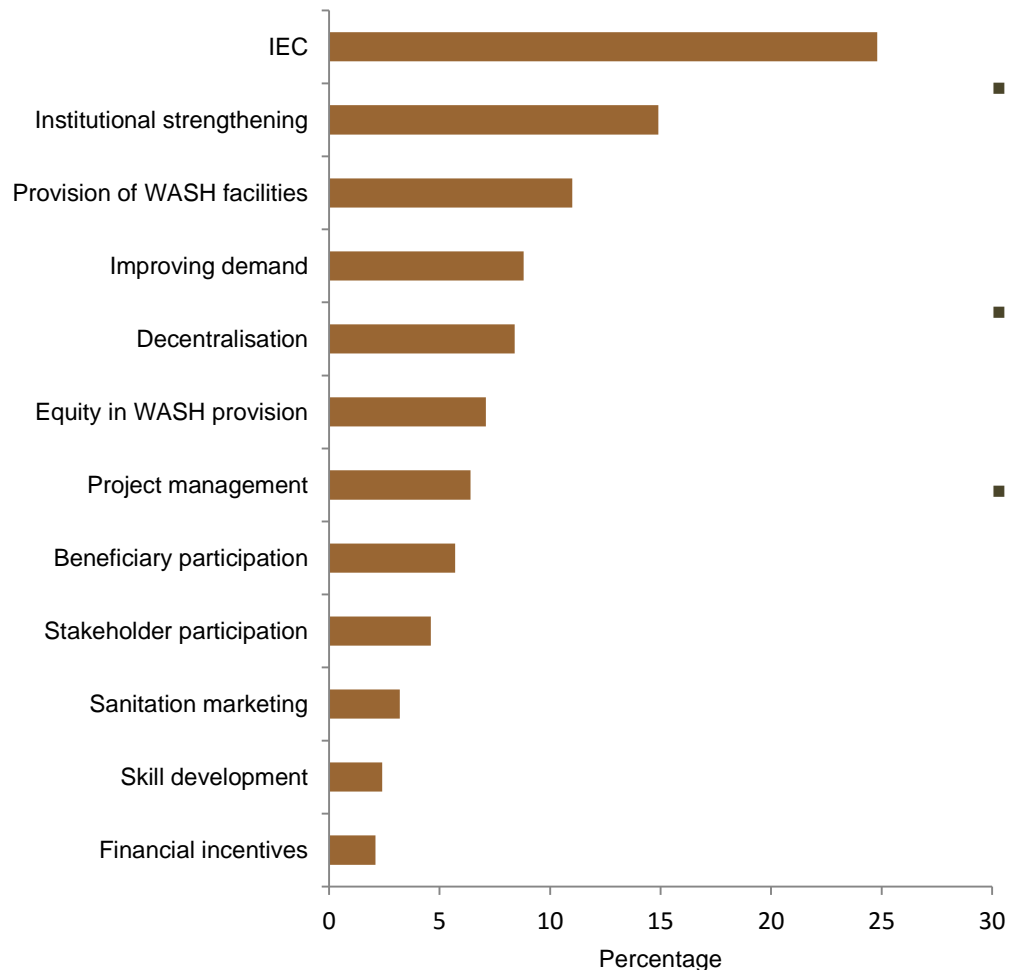
- In Africa, barriers pertained to policy and institutional constraints, physical constraints and exclusion of population segments from provision of WASH facilities
- In Asia, barriers related to attitudinal and demand side

Components implemented - LCS



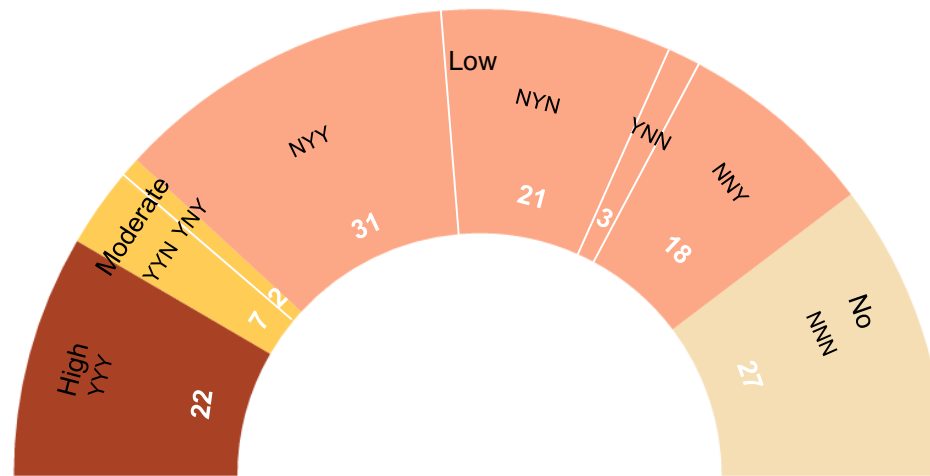
- Greater representation of LCS in rural WASH initiatives
- IEC played an important role in implementation of P&P, especially in the sanitation sector
- Emphasis on decentralization and beneficiary participation for women
- School-level WASH initiatives for children
- Hygiene education, MHM & sanitation promotion for adolescent girls
- Gender sensitivity and training men and adolescent boys on WASH management
- Disabled, aged and PLHIV received limited attention

Components implemented - GSS



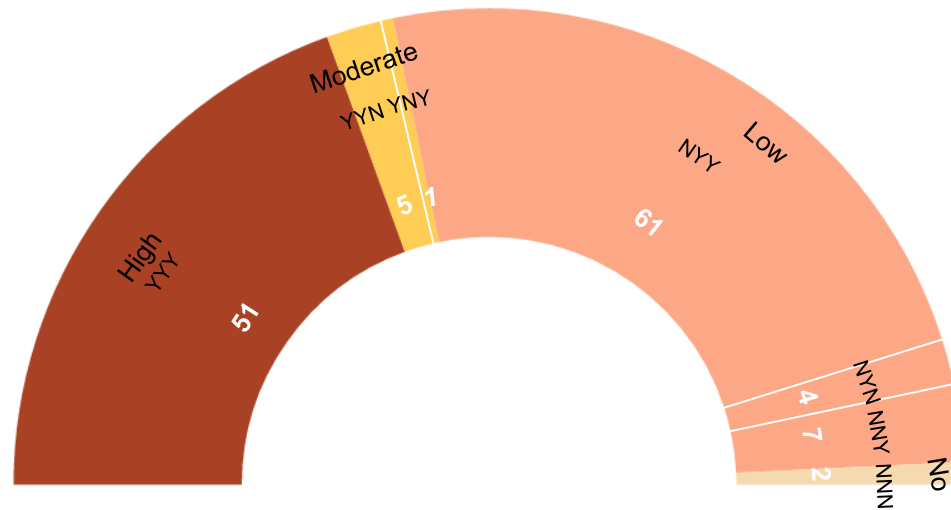
- Strengthening of institutions and decentralisation were prominent components used for rural population
- Provision of water in urban areas especially to urban poor had gained attention
- Equity in WASH provision was commonly mentioned for caste and ethnic groups in Asia and migrants/pastoralists in Africa

P&P Fidelity - LCS



- LCS were predominantly low in fidelity as the P&P emphasised more on components and benefits than barriers
- High fidelity was more evident among women especially in the water sector
- Fidelity among men was low with high attention towards only providing hygiene related benefits

P&P Fidelity - GSS



- African P&P had adopted a more holistic approach towards GSS and had resulted in high fidelity
- Moderate fidelity was predominantly observed among urban and caste groups
- Rural population had better fidelity than urban population in the water sector



4. Implications

Way forward

- Need for providing equal importance to all WASH sectors
- Shift from GSS to LCS in WASH policies
- Greater level of effort required towards understanding barriers faced by LCS and devising strategies to overcome them
- Benefits for LCS should be expanded
- Need for improvement of fidelity among WASH policies and projects



Thank You