

## Annotated bibliography for Hygiene Promotion in emergencies

This bibliography is comprised of: key Hygiene Promotion documents for emergencies, other Hygiene Promotion documents, CD Roms, videos, a table of the sources and a list of useful websites.

### **Key documents**

The following key documents focus on Hygiene Promotion in emergencies.

#### **Sphere Project (2004) Humanitarian charter & minimum standards in disaster response. Geneva: The Sphere Project.**

The aim of the Sphere Project is to improve the effectiveness and accountability of disaster response during emergencies. The key tool developed by the project is the Sphere Handbook which sets out minimum standards during disasters including water, sanitation, and hygiene. Indicators and guidance notes are included. Many members of the international community collaborated during the production of this handbook, and made a commitment to adhere to these standards. The 2004 edition of the handbook has recently been reviewed and updated.

#### **UNICEF and other agencies (WHO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, WFP, and The World Bank) (2002). Facts for life 1 & 2. (Updated version). New York: UNICEF.**

Aims to provide parents and other care givers with information they need to save and improve children's lives. This resource contains a series of messages on a range of issues relating to child health including diarrhoea and hygiene which are presented in a non-technical language. It is intended for health workers and family members and the messages are clear, brief, and practical.

*Material is in English, French, and Spanish.*

#### **UNICEF (2006) Behaviour change communication in emergencies. A tool kit.**

#### **Unicef, Regional Office for South Asia: (UNICEF, ROSA)**

This resource is suitable for those working in emergencies caused by natural disasters, and was produced in South Asia. It is designed to help personnel to prepare, plan, implement, and monitor behaviour change communication initiatives supporting health, hygiene, and child protection efforts in emergencies. The section on Hygiene Promotion outlines the role of Hygiene Promotion in emergencies and the development of behavioural objectives, key messages, and communication actions for Hygiene Promotion. It sets out methodologies to use during the first six to eight weeks of an emergency, as well as beyond the initial response. It includes many practical tools for use in planning and implementation.

#### **Ferron, S., Morgan, J., and O'Reilly, M. (2007) A practical manual for relief & development. (Updated version). London: IT Publications on behalf of CARE International.**

This is a comprehensive and practical manual to help field workers develop a Hygiene Promotion programme in both relief and development settings. It is also helpful for those trying to achieve better programme integration of water, sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion/community management. Capacity building and participation is central to the manual, in particular working collaboratively, so that people have significant input into the design, implementation, and management of water and sanitation programmes. Participatory learning during emergencies is emphasised, and the Hygiene Promotion approaches which are useful in different phases of the emergency project cycle. The final appendices provide details of the methodologies used as well as pictures which can be adapted and used. Examples of job descriptions and training schedules are also included.

**Harvey, P. (2007) *Excreta disposal in emergencies. A field manual. An interagency publication (International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent, Oxfam, UNHCR, UNICEF and WEDC)*. Loughborough: WEDC, Loughborough University.**

This manual has been written in recognition of the need for more emphasis on excreta disposal during emergencies, in particular as inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices give rise to many of the common diseases. It is aimed at field-based technicians, engineers, and non-technical staff working on sanitation in emergencies, including natural disasters, complex emergencies, relief for refugees and internally displaced people, and with a focus on rural and peri-urban areas. The aim of this manual is to provide practical guidance on assessment, planning, design, and construction of appropriate excreta disposal systems, as well as how to maintain and promote their use.

**Oxfam (2001) *Guidelines for public health promotion in emergencies*. Oxford: Oxfam.**

These practical guidelines are for field workers who wish to design and implement public health promotion projects in emergencies, with a particular focus on the control of diarrhoeal diseases. Central is the importance of community involvement in reducing public health risks. The guidelines recognise that different emergency scenarios require different interventions and distinguish the high-risk, acute stage of emergencies from that of the medium-risk situation. The use of different methodologies for base-line collection and monitoring is clearly presented. A final section on resources is included with checklists for assessment of hygiene practices, household observation, reporting formats, and an example of a programme log frame.

**Action Contre La Faim (2005) *Water, sanitation and hygiene for populations at risk*. Paris: Hermann. Available in English, and French.**

These emergency guidelines include a chapter on Hygiene Promotion and community management including programme planning. Contains details of tools which can be used during information gathering for a base-line survey, including three-pile sorting and community mapping. A list of items which can be usefully included in hygiene kits is also given.

**ECHO (2005) *Model guidelines for mainstreaming water and sanitation in emergencies, protracted crises, linking relief, rehabilitation & development and disaster preparedness operations*. European Commission.**

The introduction to these guidelines outline ECHO's strategic approach for water and sanitation in emergencies. Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions are categorised and tailored for acute emergencies and chronic emergencies, and further within these

categories for natural disasters, conflict induced disasters, and disasters resulting from population displacement. Interventions and good practices for Hygiene Promotion are included for each situation. Crosscutting issues are also addressed including participation, gender, the environment, targeting the most vulnerable and linking relief and rehabilitation to development. A guide of standards and indicators is also included.

**International Rescue Committee (2005) [Environmental health field guide. Guideline summaries, technical references, standard designs, blank forms, field tools and software.](#) New York: International Rescue Committee.**

This guide is designed to assist field staff implementing environmental health projects through all phases of the cycle during emergencies. The Hygiene Promotion section outlines the steps of programme implementation including the key hygiene practices to target, the key messages, training methodologies, and suggestions for how to integrate water and sanitation to other field programmes. Also included is the Hygiene Improvement Framework linking hardware to software. Includes a comprehensive collection of documents, technical designs, and forms which have been field tested and are in use. An extensive annotated bibliography for Hygiene Promotion and community participation materials is available but mainly focuses on development work.

**Morgan, J. (2001) *Environmental Health Promotion capacity building. A training guide based on CARE's Hygiene Promotion manual. Well Task 515.***

Loughborough: WELL. London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine/Water Engineering Development Centre (WEDC)

This training guide was written with the aim of disseminating the contents of the manual, *Hygiene Promotion. A Practical Guide for Relief and Development* for those working on Hygiene Promotion in the field. Its objectives are to help people analyse the causes of environmental health, prioritise activities which will improve conditions, identify and measure changes in practices, and plan for interventions which are sustainable.

Participation is at the heart of the methodology. The guide is aimed at those managing both urban and rural environmental health services and development projects at all levels.

**Turatbekova, M. (Ed.) (2005) [PHAST for an emergency.](#) UNICEF, Pakistan.**

This manual was produced and used during the Pakistan earthquake. PHAST (Participatory Hygiene & Sanitation Transformation) is mostly used in a development context, but this guide has adapted the PHAST methodology for use in training PHAST trainers working in the refugee camps. The PHAST stages which have been selected include those of problem identification, problem analysis, and selecting options for solutions.

**International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent (2006). *Emergency Response Unit: Mass Sanitation Module (Revised).* Geneva: IFRC, Water & Sanitation Unit, Health & Care Department.**

The International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent recently updated their Emergency Response Unit Mass Sanitation Module which delivers essential sanitation and Hygiene Promotion services to populations in emergency situations. This module has a capacity to provide services to 20,000 people in a small area, with options for adding resources for serving larger or more scattered groups, and is intended to be deployed for up to four months and with a staff of three persons including a hygiene promoter. Its principle activities include the planning of sanitation and Hygiene Promotion activities and

the construction of emergency latrines and development of community-based latrine programmes. A training programme has been produced for training personnel of the Emergency Response Unit before their deployment to an emergency situation.

**Rohr-Rouendaal, P. (2007) *Where there is no artist – development drawings and how to use them*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. London: Practical Action Publishing. (Includes CD ROM).**

This book contains over 1,200 drawings related to a wide range of health and educational issues, in addition to guidelines for copying, enlarging, and adapting them in a simple manner. It is envisaged that the drawings can be used to help stimulate learning. This 2<sup>nd</sup> edition has a CD-ROM attached.

### **Other Hygiene Promotion documents**

The following documents are relevant for Hygiene Promotion in a development context. Listed in alphabetical order by author.

**Adam, G. and Harford, N. (1998) *Health on air. A guide to creative radio for development*. London: Health Unlimited.**

This practical handbook has been developed for those in developing countries planning to use radio to influence attitudes and change health behaviour. In particular it is for radio practitioners (managers, editors, reporters, and producers) involved in health education media campaigns and others in health organisations and NGOs. It gives guidelines on how to: assess need when using radio for health education; select information; pre-test; devise programme formats; schedule; plan campaigns make radio interactive; and monitor and evaluate. Examples are included which illustrate techniques, approaches, and issues which are based on the experiences of health education projects and radio stations worldwide.

**Almedon, A. (1997) *Hygiene evaluation procedures: Approaches & methods for assessment for water & sanitation-related practices*. Boston: International Foundation for Developing Countries. Distributed by IT Publications, London**

This handbook provides practical guidelines for field personnel who want to design and conduct an evaluation of water and sanitation related hygiene practices. In particular it focuses on helping practitioners with little previous experience of gathering and interpreting qualitative data, by exploring a variety of relevant methods and tools, and describing how they can be usefully chosen and combined. Qualitative data gathering is a useful way of gathering information on socio-cultural aspects of behaviour, which offers an alternative to the limitations of quantitative data measurement. Also included are examples from field experience of common mistakes and pitfalls.

**Appleton, B. and Sijbesma, C. (2005) *Hygiene Promotion. Thematic overview paper 1*. Delft, The Netherlands: IRC, International Water & Sanitation Centre.**

This paper aims to help readers to familiarise themselves with current thinking about Hygiene Promotion. Chapters include the importance of Hygiene Promotion and why it matters, learning from experiences and research, and making Hygiene Promotion more effective. Also included are case studies, resources, web sites, contacts, courses, and a Hygiene Promotion quiz. The large number of appendices include material related to

Hygiene Promotion including participatory tools and techniques and PHAST. This paper is one of a series on water, sanitation, and health.

**Bockhorn-Vonderbank, M. (2004) *Children's Hygiene & Sanitation Training (CHAST). A practical guide.* Caritas Luxembourg/Caritas Switzerland (Swiss Group).**

This guide outlines the full CHAST methodology which has been adapted from the PHAST approach to suit the needs of young children in Somaliland. It aims to help children make the links between personal hygiene and health and includes step-by-step instructions for CHAST facilitators. An accompanying CD includes the CHAST tools with illustrations, posters, exercises, and games for children between the ages of five and 12 years. CHAST uses a 'child to child' approach where children participate together in discussions and role plays to share their experiences.

**Connolly, M.A. Ed. (2005) *Communicable disease control in emergencies. A field manual.* Geneva. WHO.**

This field manual covers the control of all communicable diseases which may occur during an emergency. Of particular interest is the section on control and prevention of diseases caused by poor water and sanitation including diarrhoeal diseases, cholera, and shigellosis and scabies. This serves as a technical reference resource in which basic medical facts are included and information is organised under clinical features, diagnosis, and case management, although there is very little reference to hygiene or health promotion per se.

**Curtis, V. (1999) *Hygiene Promotion. Well Technical Brief.* Loughborough: Water Engineering Development Centre (WEDC), Loughborough University.**

This short, three-page technical brief explains why hygiene education has in the past failed, including a number of key fallacies which are taken for granted. In particular it challenges the myth that "adults are clean slates" on which to write new ideas. Key principles to improve hygiene education are outlined, including: target a small number of risk practices; target specific audiences; identify the motives for changed behaviour; hygiene messages need to be positive; identify appropriate channels of communication; decide on a cost-effective mixture of channels; and Hygiene Promotion needs to be carefully planned, executed, and evaluated.

**Curtis, V., Cairncross, S., and Youli, R. (2000) 'Domestic hygiene & diarrhoea. Pinpointing the problem.' *Tropical Medicine & International Health.* Vol 5. No 1. pp 22-32. January 2000.**

This journal paper discusses how domestic practices can help to reduce diarrhoeal diseases. The authors suggest that successful Hygiene Promotion depends on the need to identify and target the few hygiene practices which are a major source of risk. Also that safe stool disposal, a primary barrier to transmission, may be more important in preventing diarrhoea than the secondary barrier of handwashing before eating. The authors maintain that the epidemiological evidence for the effect of primary and secondary behaviours supports their conclusion. They conclude by suggesting that Hygiene Promotion programmes should give priority to the safe disposal of faecal material and the adequate washing of hands after contact with adult and child stools.

**Curtis, V. and Kanki, B. (1998) *Hygienic, happy and healthy, How to set up a Hygiene Promotion programme (Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4)*.** New York: UNICEF.

Guidelines are provided for use in a development context on how to use research to set up a Hygiene Promotion programme, using social mobilisation techniques to encourage the adoption of safer hygiene practices. Four short manuals in the series cover how to plan a hygiene programme, how to set up a hygiene programme, motivating behaviour change, and designing a hygiene communication programme.

**Fewtrell, L. and Colford J. (2004) *Water, sanitation & hygiene: interventions and diarrhoea. A systematic review and meta-analysis*.** Health, Nutrition & Population Discussion Paper. Washington DC: The World Bank.

This is a formal review and meta-analysis examining the evidence of a large number of studies reporting the results of interventions intended to reduce illness through improvements in drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices. It was found that in developing countries diarrhoeal diseases were reduced by individual interventions including improved water quality (specifically point-of-use treatment), water supply interventions (mainly the provision of household connections and use of water without household storage), and hygiene interventions (especially those promoting handwashing). Multifactorial interventions consisting of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene education reduced diarrhoea, but were not more effective than individual interventions.

**Flavin, M., Naimoll, G., Sherbume, L. (2004) *Improving health through behaviour change. A process guide on Hygiene Promotion*.** Arlington, USA: Environmental Health Project (with PAHO, Plan & USAID). Joint publication 7.

Central to this guide for planning and management of Hygiene Promotion is the use of behaviour-centred methodology. It can be used both as a whole guide for Hygiene Promotion programme development, implementation, and evaluation, as well as for developing training sessions on behaviour change. The guide has a section on the Hygiene Improvement Framework. The focus is mainly on longer term Hygiene Promotion.

### **GOAL (2007) GOAL technical guidelines on water & sanitation – Draft.**

These guidelines have been written for GOAL personnel and are useful for both development and emergencies. They cover aspects of water and sanitation, with a short chapter on Hygiene Promotion. The sections are thoroughly and well referenced with an innovative colour coding reference system, to technical briefs produced by WEDC and WELL, with documents accessed on the web (and available on an accompanying CD produced by GOAL), and recommended texts for programme activities and useful websites.

**Hope and Timmel (1984) *Training for transformation*.** London: Intermediate Technology Publications, Zimbabwe: Mambo Press.

The well known *Training for Transformation* series of three manuals has been widely used and valued by many organisations worldwide. They serve as an introduction to participatory development with training exercises, case studies, and practical ideas.

**Howard-Grabman, L. and Snetro, G. (No date) *How to mobilise communities for health and social change. A field guide*.** Health Communication Partnership.

This field guide gives the general principles and methods of community mobilisation working with disadvantaged or marginalised groups in developing countries. It contains examples and lessons learned from different countries worldwide. The guide is aimed at health programme managers of community-based programmes who are considering promoting or improving community mobilisation at all levels.

**International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent (2007) *Software tools for water & sanitation programming*. IFRC, Water & Sanitation Unit, Health & Care Department.**

This guide to implementing a software programme is aimed at Red Cross/Red Crescent workers currently working in water and sanitation projects, with examples from different RC National Societies. This guide has an accompanying CD-Rom which includes a number of useful tools. It clearly defines Hygiene Promotion and behaviour change and gives an overview of community participation and management. It looks at PHAST (Participatory Hygiene & Sanitation Transformation) in some detail, outlining its seven steps and benefits and constraints of Red Cross programmes, and provides a useful outline for PHAST training including details of training at different levels and planning for training. Additional PHAST tools are included including for gender and for monitoring and evaluation (including a base-line survey and quarterly monitoring tools). There is a chapter on the use of PHAST in emergencies in refugee or displaced-persons camps, along with suggestions for shortening PHAST in the acute phase, as well as in-country outbreaks of diseases such as cholera.

**O'Sullivan, G.A., Yonkler, J.A., Morgan, W., Merritt, A.P. (2003) *Field guide for designing a health communication strategy. A resource for health communication professionals*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programmes.**

The aim of this field guide is to provide practical guidance on designing, implementing or supporting a strategic health communication effort, which takes a long-term approach and is appropriate for audience needs. It is based on the premise that strategic communication should be collaborative and participatory. A set of practical tools is included as well as worksheets, examples, and tips to help the reader apply the concepts described. The guide is intended for programme managers implementing health programmes in developing countries and communication specialists.

**Linney, B. (1995) *Pictures, people and power*. Hong Kong: Macmillan.**

This book shows how pictures can be used to promote learning and help to empower people, by drawing on local knowledge. It covers issues such as visual literacy which the author thinks can be easily learned if presented in an empowering way. In addition, it emphasises the importance of people producing their own visual materials and how pictures can be more effective than just the use of message-based posters for learning.

**Narayan, D. (1993) *Participatory evaluation: Tools for managing change in water & sanitation*. World Bank Technical Paper No. 207. Washington DC: The World Bank.**

This classic publication remains an excellent and useful guide to participatory evaluation in the water and sanitation sector drawing on experiences from projects worldwide. It promotes the importance of setting targets and indicators with the community, including for hygiene behaviours, in order to evaluate specific interventions effectively.

Pretty, J., Guijt, I., Thompson, J. and Scoones, I. (1995) *Participatory learning & action: A trainer's guide*. London: IIED.

This useful guide is intended for trainers who are training others in the use of participatory methods and has a style which is easy to read. It gives a comprehensive overview of the theory and practice of participatory learning and action, and focuses on the complexities of training in a real-world setting and how to deal with them. One section has details of 101 games and practical exercises for use in workshop and classroom settings as well as in the field. These are useful for energising participants, improving group interactions, enhancing interviewing skills, encouraging analysis of local livelihoods and conditions, and evaluating various exercises and training events.

**UNICEF (1998) *Towards better programming. A manual on school sanitation and hygiene*. Water, Environment and Sanitation Technical Guidelines Series No. 5. New York: UNICEF.**

This manual is one in a series of guidelines on water, the environment, and sanitation. It outlines both the hardware and software components of a school sanitation hygiene programme and gives a broad overview of the state of knowledge and experience of such programmes at that time, including case studies. It makes suggestions for how to create an enabling environment for school sanitation programmes at the national, school, and community level including assessment, planning, implementation, construction, and maintenance of school facilities and monitoring programme implementation. It has been written by UNICEF in collaboration with the IRC.

**UNICEF (1999) *Towards better programming. A manual on communication for water supply and environmental sanitation programmes*. Water, Environment and Sanitation Technical Guidelines Series No. 7. New York: UNICEF.**

This manual is one in a series of guidelines on water, the environment, and sanitation. It gives an overview of programming for behaviour development and includes guidance on incorporating communication and behaviour change approaches in water and environmental sanitation programmes. Communication for development, on which it is based, operates through three main strategies which include advocacy, social mobilisation, and programme mobilisation.

**UNICEF and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (1999) *Towards better programming. A manual on Hygiene Promotion*. Water, Environment and Sanitation Technical Guidelines Series No. 6. New York: UNICEF.**

This manual is part of a guideline series produced by UNICEF on water, the environment, and sanitation, and is based on the experiences of a UNICEF-supported project in West Africa. It describes a method of bottom-up programme planning for Hygiene Promotion working with people to design safe alternatives to risk practices. It describes how to identify what motivates people to carry out safe hygiene practices. This manual is simply presented with black and white line drawings, making it easy to reproduce for local use.

**USAID (2004) *Strategic report 8. Assessing hygiene improvement. Guidelines for household and community levels*. Arlington, USA: Environmental Health Project.**

These guidelines present appropriate indicators and data collection instruments to evaluate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene interventions. They include 66 indicators and 360 model survey questions which can be used to measure hygiene improvement and which represent best practice. The indicators are classified into 'priority' and

'supporting' and relate to the areas of improving access to hardware, promoting proper hygiene, and strengthening the enabling environment. Detailed information about each indicator is given. The Hygiene Improvement Framework (HIF) is introduced as an approach to prevent childhood diarrhoea.

**Werner, D. and Bower B. (1982) *Helping health workers learn*. USA: Hesperian Foundation.**

This is an invaluable resource for training village health workers and educators working at community level. Its core is people-centred and it promotes a participatory approach to helping people to analyse and address their problems. It includes well illustrated activities for mothers and children, ways of producing low-cost teaching aids, suggestions for using theatre for education, and ways to build on community experiences and strengths.

**WHO (2004) *Cholera outbreak. Assessing the outbreak response and improving preparedness*. Geneva: WHO.**

These WHO guidelines offer a framework for assessing and responding to a cholera outbreak and are intended for use by health professionals. The response proposed is broader than just a medical one. Guidelines also aim to improve preparedness for the response and future outbreaks. Topics covered include outbreak detection and confirmation, organisation of response, management of information, case management treatment, reduction of mortality, hygiene measures in health care facilities, community, water, food, sanitation, funerals, surveillance, and partner organisations.

**WHO (2005) *Malaria control in complex emergencies. An inter-agency field handbook*. Geneva: WHO.**

This inter-agency handbook, developed by the Roll Back Malaria Technical Support Network on Complex Emergencies, is the first to include comprehensive guidelines on malaria control in emergencies. It focuses on the acute phase of an emergency and provides practical guidance for planners on effective malaria control responses including designing and implementing measures to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality.

**WHO Technical Note for Emergencies (2005) *Essential hygiene messages in post-disaster emergencies. Revised. Technical Notes for Emergencies*. Geneva: WHO.**

This fact sheet outlines some of the key activities in dealing with Hygiene Promotion in post-disaster emergencies.

**Wood, S., Sawyer, R., and Simpson-Herbert, M. (1998) *PHAST Step-by-Step Guide: A participatory approach for the control of diarrhoeal diseases*. WHO.**

**Available in English, French & Spanish.**

The PHAST guide (Participatory Hygiene & Sanitation Transformation) has seven steps, of which the first five take the community through the development of a plan to prevent diarrhoeal diseases by improving water supply, hygiene behaviours, and sanitation.

When it was first produced in 1998, this guide presented a new model to empower communities to improve hygiene behaviour and to improve, manage, and promote ownership of water and sanitation facilities. PHAST aims to demonstrate the relationship between sanitation and health status, and increase the self-esteem of community members. The steps aim to help community members to work out what they want to do and how it should be implemented and sustained in the future. Each of the seven steps has activities which are clearly set out and are accompanied by tool kits. The steps

include problem identification, problem analysis, planning for solutions, selecting options, planning for new facilities and behaviour change, and monitoring and evaluation. Part III of this guide shows how to make a tool kit for each of the activities including a pocket chart and three-pile sorting.

**World Bank. (No date) *A guide for developing a Hygiene Promotion programme to increase handwashing with soap*. Washington DC: Health Communication Partnership.**

This practical handbook focuses on handwashing which it considers may be more effective than any single hygiene behaviour, and promotes stand-alone handwashing with soap programmes. It lays out the experiences of the Global Public-Private Partnership for handwashing with Soap which has promoted mass handwashing programmes and large-scale promotion in Ghana, Peru, Senegal, and Nepal. Issues covered are facilitating the foundation for a national handwashing programme, understanding the consumer, and programme implementation and organisation. Case studies and tools are included.

### **CD-ROMS**

**Action Contre La Faim:**

***Hygiene Promotion: a learning experience.***

This contains Hygiene Promotion materials from a number of different ACF supported projects including Cambodia, Honduras, Liberia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Philippines, and Timor. Material is in French, English and Spanish.

***Hygiene Promotion Self Training Module (Draft). (June 2006)***

This self-training module is clear and easy to navigate and guides the reader through the stages of hygiene programme planning. It is well illustrated and includes examples of IEC materials.

***Water and sanitation e-library (2007).***

This CD contains a wide range of materials on the hardware and software of water and sanitation, including Hygiene Promotion. Tools are included from different countries and the different stages of programme planning including workshop reports, examples of monitoring and assessment formats (including base-line indicators), school health, PHAST, and a bibliography. Useful publications from other organisations are also included. The e-library also has a section on public health materials.

**International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent:**

***Water & Sanitation Mission Assistant. (Updated July 2002)***

This contains a range of International Federation of RC/RC materials including those which are water and sanitation related. They include project reports, policy, and details of emergency response units. A few useful texts from other organisations are also included.

***Water & Sanitation IEC material database.***

This CD contains examples of practical IEC materials from Red Cross programmes which can be used in an emergency, including fact sheets, drawings, posters, and photos. The fact sheets include information on the prevention of malaria and cholera. A few posters

included are on household water treatment and hygiene practices, and have been produced by different agencies. Photos are of people undertaking water and sanitation activities and hygiene practices in different parts of the world.

Also included are a number of very useful drawings by Rod Shaw which are generic outline sketches of people undertaking water and sanitation activities (e.g. carrying a bucket of water) in low-income countries, and which can be adapted for use in any country. (Shaw, R. (2005), *Drawing Water*. WEDC)

***IFRC water and sanitation software 2007.***

A range of very useful materials are included produced by the Red Cross and other organisations. They are organised according to the Hygiene Promotion project cycle, including tools for assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. General materials are also included on WASH-related diseases, gender, the environment, water and sanitation and vulnerable groups, community participation, sustainability, community management, and international public health training. Materials from other organisations include manuals and guidelines.

**International Rescue Committee:**

***CD rom of 150+ electronic technical documents on Hygiene Promotion***

**Video:**

***Prescription for Health. IDRD, Canada***

A short video on water, sanitation and hygiene in the development context.

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### Annotated Bibliography: list of sources

Title	Author	Date	Type of material	Source (but these do change)
A guide for developing a Hygiene Promotion programme to increase handwashing with soap	World Bank	No date	Guide	<a href="http://www.globalhandwashing.org/Publications/Handwashing_Handbook.pdf">www.globalhandwashing.org/Publications/Handwashing_Handbook.pdf</a>
Behaviour change communication in emergencies. A tool kit	UNICEF	2006	Tool kit	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/BC_C_full_pdf.pdf">www.unicef.org/ceecis/BC_C_full_pdf.pdf</a>
CHAST. A practical guide	Bockhorn-Vonderbank, M.	2004	Guide	Available on WASH Cluster Hygiene Promotion CD, UNICEF.
Cholera outbreak. Assessing the outbreak response & improving preparedness	WHO	2004	Guidelines	<a href="http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_CPE_ZFk_2004.4_eng.pdf">whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_CDS_CPE_ZFk_2004.4_eng.pdf</a>
Communicable disease control in emergencies. A field manual	Connolly, M.A.	2005	Manual	<a href="http://www.who.int/infectious-disease-news/IDdocs/whocds200527/ISBN_9241546166.pdf">www.who.int/infectious-disease-news/IDdocs/whocds200527/ISBN_9241546166.pdf</a>
Domestic hygiene & diarrhoea. Pinpointing the problem	Curtis, V., Cairncross, S., Youli, R.	2000	Journal Paper	<a href="http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1046/j.1365-3156.2000.00512.x">www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/pdf/10.1046/j.1365-3156.2000.00512.x</a>
Emergency response unit: mass sanitation module	International Federation of RC/RC	2006	Module Guidelines	Available from WASH Cluster Hygiene Promotion CD, UNICEF.
Environmental health field guide	International Rescue Committee	2005	Guide	<a href="http://www.irc-eh-field-guide.com/EH_PORTABLE_LIBRARY/Home.htm">http://www.irc-eh-field-guide.com/EH_PORTABLE_LIBRARY/Home.htm</a>
Environmental health promotion capacity building	Morgan, J.	2001	Guide	<a href="http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/well-studies/full-reports-pdf/task0515.pdf">www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/well-studies/full-reports-pdf/task0515.pdf</a>
Essential hygiene messages in post-disaster emergencies	WHO	2005	Factsheet	<a href="http://wecd.lboro.ac.uk/WHO-Technical-Notes-for-Emergencies/">http://wecd.lboro.ac.uk/WHO-Technical-Notes-for-Emergencies/</a>
Excreta disposal in emergencies	Harvey, P.	2007	Manual	Hard copies available from WEDC, UK:-

				<a href="http://wecd.lboro.ac.uk/projects/new_projects3.php?id=152">http://wecd.lboro.ac.uk/projects/new_projects3.php?id=152</a>
Facts for life	UNICEF & other agencies	2002	Factsheets	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/publications/index-4387.htm">http://www.unicef.org/publications/index-4387.htm</a>
Field guide for designing a health communication strategy	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School	2003	Guide	<a href="http://www.jhuccp.org/pubs/fq/02">www.jhuccp.org/pubs/fq/02</a>
GOAL Technical Guidelines on Water & Sanitation -Draft	GOAL	2007	Guidelines	Currently available from GOAL Best Practice Website (see below for instructions to log-in)
Guidelines for public health promotion in emergencies	Oxfam	2001	Guidelines	<a href="http://publications.oxfam.org.uk">http://publications.oxfam.org.uk</a>
Health on air. A guide to creative radio for development	Adam, G., Harford, N	1998	Handbook	Hardcopies available from TALC, UK:- <a href="http://www.talcuk.org">www.talcuk.org</a>
Helping health workers learn	Werner, D, Bower B.	1982	Manual	Hardcopies available from Hesperian Foundation:- <a href="http://www.hesperian.org/mm5/merchant.mvc?Store_Code=HB&amp;Screen=CTGY&amp;Category_Code=ENG">www.hesperian.org/mm5/merchant.mvc?Store_Code=HB&amp;Screen=CTGY&amp;Category_Code=ENG</a>
How to mobilise communities for health & social change.	Howard-Grabman, L., Snetro, G	No date	Guide	<a href="http://www.hcpartnership.org/Publications/Field_Guides/Mobilize/pdf/">www.hcpartnership.org/Publications/Field_Guides/Mobilize/pdf/</a>
Humanitarian Charter & minimum standards in disaster response	Sphere Project	2004	Guidelines	<a href="http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook">www.sphereproject.org/handbook</a>
Hygiene evaluation procedures: approaches & methods for assessment for water & sanitation-related practices	Almedon, A.	1997	Handbook	<a href="http://www.unu.edu/unupress/food2/UIN11E/uin11e00.htm">www.unu.edu/unupress/food2/UIN11E/uin11e00.htm</a>
Hygiene Promotion.	Curtis, V	1999	Technical Brief	<a href="http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/fact-sheets/fact-sheets-htm/hp.htm">www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/fact-sheets/fact-sheets-htm/hp.htm</a>

Hygiene Promotion: A practical manual for relief & development	Ferron, S., Morgan, J., & O'Reilly, M.	2007	Manual	Hard copies available from: Stylus Publishing, USA:- <a href="http://styluspub.com/books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=138936">http://styluspub.com/books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=138936</a> and TALC, UK:- <a href="http://www.talcuk.org/books/hygiene-promotion-practical-manual-for-relief-and-development.htm">http://www.talcuk.org/books/hygiene-promotion-practical-manual-for-relief-and-development.htm</a>
Hygiene Promotion. Thematic overview paper	Appleton, B., Sijbesma, C.	2005	Paper	<a href="http://www irc nl/content/download/23457/267837/file/TOP1_HygPromo_05.pdf">www irc nl/content/download/23457/267837/file/TOP1_HygPromo_05.pdf</a>
Hygienic, happy & healthy: how to set up a Hygiene Promotion programme	Curtis, V., Kanki, B.	1998	Guidelines	<a href="http://www sanicon net/title/s/title.php3?titleno=110">http://www sanicon net/title/s/title.php3?titleno=110</a>
Improving health through behaviour change. A process guide on Hygiene Promotion	EHP, PAHO, Plan, USAID	2004	Guide	<a href="http://ehproject org/PDF/Joint_Publications/JP007-CIMCIProcessGuideWeb.pdf">ehproject.org/PDF/Joint_Publications/JP007-CIMCIProcessGuideWeb.pdf</a>
Malaria control in complex emergencies. An inter-agency handbook	WHO	2005	Handbook	<a href="http://www who int/malaria/docs/ce_interagencyfhbook pdf">www who int/malaria/docs/ce_interagencyfhbook pdf</a>
Model guidelines for mainstreaming water & sanitation in emergencies	ECHO	2005	Guidelines	Currently available from ECHO <a href="http://ec europa eu/echo/">http://ec europa eu/echo/</a>
Participatory evaluation: Tools for managing change in water and sanitation	Narayan, D	1993	Guide	Hardcopies available from World Bank Publications:- <a href="http://publications.worldbank.org/howtoorder">http://publications.worldbank.org/howtoorder</a>
Participatory learning & action: a trainer's guide	Pretty, J., Guijt, I.	1995	Guide	Hardcopies available from Earthprint, UK:- <a href="http://www earthprint com/Product.aspx?n=6021IIED">http://www earthprint com/Product.aspx?n=6021IIED</a>
PHAST for an emergency	Turatbekova, M. (ed)	2005	Manual	Available from WASH Cluster Hygiene Promotion CD, UNICEF.

PHAST step-by-step guide: a participatory approach for the control of diarrhoeal diseases	Wood, S., Sawyer, R., Simpson-Herbert, M.	1998	Guide	<a href="http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/envsan/phastep/en/index.htm">www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/envsan/phastep/en/index.htm</a>
Pictures, people and power	Linney, B.	1995	Book	Hardcopies available from TALC, UK:- <a href="http://www.talcuk.org/books/pictures-people-and-power.htm">http://www.talcuk.org/books/pictures-people-and-power.htm</a>
Software tools for water & sanitation programming	International Federation of RC/RC	2007	Guide	<a href="http://www.ifrc.org">www.ifrc.org</a>
Strategic report 8. Assessing hygiene improvement.	USAID	2004	Guidelines	<a href="http://www.ehproject.org/PDF/Strategic_papers/SR-8-HISGPaperVersion.pdf">www.ehproject.org/PDF/Strategic_papers/SR-8-HISGPaperVersion.pdf</a>
Towards better programming - a manual on communication for water supply & environmental sanitation programmes	UNICEF	1999	Manual	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/wes/files/com_e.pdf">www.unicef.org/wes/files/com_e.pdf</a>
Towards better programming - a manual on Hygiene Promotion	UNICEF & LSHTM	1999	Manual	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/wes/hman.pdf">www.unicef.org/wes/hman.pdf</a>
Towards better programming - a manual on school sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF	1998	Manual	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/wes/files/Sch_e.pdf">www.unicef.org/wes/files/Sch_e.pdf</a>
Training for transformation	Hope, A. and Timmel, S.	1995	3 Manuals	Hardcopies available from TALC, UK:- <a href="http://www.talcuk.org/books/community-health-b.htm">http://www.talcuk.org/books/community-health-b.htm</a>
Water, sanitation and hygiene for populations at risk.	Action Contre La Faim	2005	Guidelines	Hard copies available from: <a href="http://www.amazon.fr">www.amazon.fr</a>
Water, sanitation & hygiene:	Fewtrell, L., Colford, J.	2004	Discussion Paper	<a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITION/">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITION/</a>

interventions and diarrhoea. A systematic review and meta-analysis				<u><a href="#">ONANDPOPULATION/Resources/281627-1095698140167/Fewtrell&amp;ColfordJuly2004.pdf</a></u>
Where there is no artist - development drawings & how to use them	Rohr-Rouendaal, P.	2007	Book	Hardcopies available from Stylus Publishing, USA:- <u><a href="http://www.styluspub.com/Books/Features.aspx?productID=46772">www.styluspub.com/Books/Features.aspx?productID=46772</a></u> or Practical Action Publishing <u><a href="http://developmentbookshop.com/product_info.php?products_id=724">http://developmentbookshop.com/product_info.php?products_id=724</a></u>
<b>CD ROMS</b>				
Hygiene Promotion self training module (draft)	ACF	2006		
Hygiene Promotion: a learning experience	ACF			
IFRC water & sanitation software	IFRC	2007		
Water & sanitation e-library	ACF	2007		
Water & sanitation IEC material database	IFRC			
Water & sanitation mission assistant	IFRC	July 2002		
CD ROM of 150+ electronic technical documents on Hygiene Promotion	IRC			
<b>Video</b>				
Prescription for health	IDRD, Canada			

**Abbreviations**

ACF: Action Contre La Faim

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent

IRC: International Rescue Committee

PAHO: Regional Office for the Americas of WHO

**Note:**

1) Accessing the GOAL Best Practice Website:

This website can be used by those working in the humanitarian sector who can use the resources for their own use on a non-profit basis. The website can be accessed as follows:-

- Log onto the following address: <http://www.goalireland.net>
- The username is goalie and the password is Dublin, anyone should be able to log on.
- On the site, go into the Technical reference materials folder to access the various technical materials
- Any comments/feedback or new ideas on the site content are welcome however these should be posted on the GOAL Discussion Forum if possible.

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## List of useful websites on environmental health

### • <http://www.paho.org>

PAHO is the Regional Office for the Americas of WHO. Their water mitigation information is on:  
<http://www.disaster-info.net/watermitigation/e/introduction/htm>

The Spanish website is:

<http://www.paho.org/default.Spa.htm>

### • <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/cv/wedc/>

The Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) at Loughborough University provides education, training, research, and consultancy for improved planning, provision and management of physical infrastructure and services for development in low and middle-income countries. It focuses on the needs and demands of poor people.

WEDC has initiated a new link on their website. The address is:

### • [http://www.lboro.ac.uk/wedc/image\\_library/](http://www.lboro.ac.uk/wedc/image_library/)

There are quite a few digital images for Hygiene Promotion which can be downloaded.

### • <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/>

WELL is a resource centre network providing services and resources in water, sanitation and environmental health for the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British government and partner organisations.

### • <http://www.irc.nl/>

IRC (International Water and Reference Centre) provides news and information, advice, research and training on low-cost water supply and sanitation in developing countries. It is based in the Netherlands.

### • <http://www.ehproject.org/>

The Environmental Health Project. Funded by USAID, EHP is primarily a technical resource for environmental health practitioners and programmes. A main area of expertise is reducing morbidity and mortality in children under five by improving environmental conditions or reducing exposure to disease agents, with infectious diseases of major public health importance.

### • [http://www.accessexcellence.org/AE/AEC/CC/hand\\_background.html/](http://www.accessexcellence.org/AE/AEC/CC/hand_background.html/)

The US National Museum's Access Excellence project provides a history of handwashing and its role in helping to prevent infectious diseases.

### • <http://www.wrc.org.za/>

Water Research Commission (WRC)

The WRC promotes coordination, communication, and cooperation in the field of water research: establishes water research needs and priorities; funds research on a priority basis; and promotes the effective transfer of information and technology.

### • <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/index.html>

University of Texas electronic map collection. Provides geographical, political, and health-related maps for a wide range of countries and areas.

### • <http://www.wsp.org/>

Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP). The WSP is an international partnership of the world's leading development agencies concerned with water and sanitation services for poor people. Its mission is to alleviate poverty by helping poor people gain sustained access to improved water and sanitation services. It is managed through a head office in Washington, D.C. and four regional offices in South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and the Andean Region.

• **<http://www.helid.desastres.net/cgi-bin/library.exe>**

World Health Organisation electronic Health Library for Disasters. Provides links to resources on a wide variety of health topics and addresses health in disaster settings. Resources available in French, English and Spanish.

• **<http://www.irc.nl/products/publications/list.php?list=online>**

(IRC) International Water and Sanitation Centre.

IRC facilitates the sharing, production and use of knowledge so that governments, professionals, and organisations can better support people in developing countries to obtain water and sanitation services they will use and maintain. The IRC provides links to, and disseminates materials and builds the capacity of, water and sanitation resource centres in developing countries.

• **<http://www.aidworkers.net/>**

Aid Workers Network links relief and development field staff to share support, ideas, and best practice. The website is being developed to provide a comprehensive resource for busy field workers needing practical advice and proven resources. Information available in French and Spanish.

• **<http://www.odihpn-org/>**

Humanitarian Practice Network. Its objectives are to provide relevant analysis and guidance for humanitarian practice, as well as summary information on relevant policy and institutional developments in the humanitarian sector. Information available in French and Spanish.

• **<http://www.ehjournal.net/start-asp>**

The online version of Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source journal.

**[http://www.projetqualite.org/compas/outil/uk/index\\_uk.html](http://www.projetqualite.org/compas/outil/uk/index_uk.html)**

French information about quality standards.

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