

PART A. INTRODUCTION

Sida, along with other international development agencies, recognises the importance of being evidence-based in its policy and programming in order to ensure that development- and humanitarian interventions have maximum impact. Understanding what works in development programming is a core commitment in Sida's Operational Plan (2020-23). This series of 'Evidence mapping briefs' on different thematic areas is one of a number of initiatives intended to help Sida policy specialists, managers and programme officers become more evidence-based in their work. Sida headquarters and field staff may be engaged in a range of tasks for which evidence is necessary – for example, contributing to the development of a bilateral, regional or thematic strategy, developing a programme, or appraising project proposals. To this end, the brief is developed as a versatile tool which can cater to their various needs.

The term 'evidence' in social and natural sciences can have different meanings and be produced via various methods¹. One tradition involves using quantitative methodologies to produce evidence from surveys, experimental or quasi-experimental studies. Another tradition uses qualitative methods, which draws on interviews, focus groups, or observation. The main difference between these two traditions is that quantitative methods espouse reaching conclusions that are generalisable on a larger scale, while qualitative processes seek to understand subjective experiences and arrive at conclusions that are more contextually specific. A combination of these approaches can also be used, and this is called mixed methods. Different types of evidence may be more appropriate to a certain thematic area or task. The evidence mapping briefs draw on open source evidence produced by a variety of methodologies, both qualitative and quantitative, and categorises the compilations identified in the following ways:

- **Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections** – sites set up for the production and sharing of high quality 'what works' evidence for decision-making using rigorous scientific methods. The brief identifies collections of syntheses studies (systematic reviews, meta-analyses, literature reviews, evidence maps and gap maps) which draw learning from multiple papers in order to arrive at conclusions with broader applicability. It also highlights sources of individual

studies as well, recognising that databases which can be searched by country, sub-topic or other criteria are also useful to Sida staff in their work.

- **Broader evidence collections** – sites which house mixed collections of evidence both on 'what works' in development programmes also evidence of a more general nature on the thematic issue itself and comprising both syntheses and individual studies.
- **Data on theme** – key sources of statistics and other quantitative data on the theme itself where
- **General information on theme** – a few sources of wider information, tools for capacity development, normative documents, sharing practices and the like in order to aid those seeking to acquire an understanding of the theme. The briefs are mainly focused on the two first categories, but include sources of key data and general information on the theme, where relevant.

The evidence collections are presented in two parts below:

- **Key evidence sources:** This tool provides shortcuts to a selection of key sources of evidence, primarily on 'what works' in development cooperation, where available;
- **Table of evidence sources:** This is a list of all sources presented in a table in alphabetical order so that readers can quickly cross-reference which type of evidence or information is available. Each entry includes brief guidance on how to navigate the website and links to specific collections of interest.

The evidence mapping briefs are tailored to the needs of Sida users and as such should not be taken as an exhaustive statement on the type of evidence or information that exists or is produced by external organisations. In addition, the availability of robust 'what works' evidence varies from topic to topic. Some thematic areas with a long history of development action are likely to have a good body of evidence on 'what works', whereas others at an earlier stage in the process may still be gathering evidence on the issues themselves. Likewise, some thematic areas comprise interventions that are more amenable to scientific study whereas interventions in areas of socio-political and economic complexity are less measurable. As such while prioritising evidence on 'what works', the evidence mapping brief includes broader types of evidence and knowledge where relevant.

¹ For further discussion see: "[Assessing the Strength of Evidence](http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/working_paper_reframing_the_evidence_debates.pdf)" [How to Note](http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/working_paper_reframing_the_evidence_debates.pdf), (February 2013) DFID; "Reframing the evidence debates: a view from the media for development sector", July 2-14, BBC Media Action http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/working_paper_reframing_the_evidence_debates.pdf

PART B. OVERVIEW OF THEMATIC AREA

Sida's approach

A vast number of people do not have access to safe and available water for domestic use and have poor sanitation facilities. According to a report from 2017 by the WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 3 in 10 people worldwide (2.1 billion) lack access to safe, readily available water at home, and more than 6 in 10 (4.5 billion) lack safely managed sanitation.²

*The Strategy for Sweden's Global Development Cooperation in Sustainable Social Development 2018–2022*³ states that Swedish development cooperation will contribute to sustainable social development through improved, equitable and gender-equal health, quality lifelong education, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Specific strategic objects include 'Improved access to clean water and safe and sustainable sanitation and hygiene in general, and within health care' 'Enhanced capacity to prevent the adverse health impacts of environmental pollution and climate change' and 'Improved access to clean water and safe and sustainable sanitation and hygiene in schools'. Activities focusing on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and WASH should be integrated in the strategy's two goal areas – health and education. Sida's financial support to the water sector (including WaSH) was approximately SEK 818 million in 2020, accounting for approximately 3 percent of Sida's total disbursements.

Evidence base

Overall, the systematic evidence approach has its origin in the human health and medicine sector and has developed over time into other sectors. This origin is reflected in today's evidence sources related to water that largely refer to WASH. A evidence gap map on WASH by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ieImpact)⁴ highlights that rigorous evaluations of WASH programmes have been conducted since the 1970s. The last decade has seen a revolution in the research being conducted in the sector, with an increasing focus on sanitation and hygiene behaviour change. The 'What Works' addresses the technology, service or practice a beneficiary becomes involved with (for example, a latrine). The 'How' has received more attention and addresses the mechanism or promotional approach of the intervention (for example, whether a toilet is given directly to a household or a subsidy to help them buy one for themselves).

While the map represents studies in nearly 90 countries around the globe, a high concentration of work is found in Bangladesh, India and Kenya. Table 1 provides a snapshot of better covered areas, meaning interventions that have been evaluated and outcomes measured. The less covered areas point towards weakness of knowledge and where research or other studies on impact are needed.

Table 1. WASH – A snapshot of sub-areas relatively well covered by evidence in comparison to areas less covered. (3ieImpact, 2018)

| Better covered areas | Less covered areas |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'what' – the technology, service or practice the participants end up with (for example, a latrine), has increasingly been accompanied with the 'how' mechanism of the intervention. • Since 2008 a large increase in the number of studies on sanitation technologies, particularly latrines. • Increased focus on behavior change communication – a shift away from simply providing a good. • Sustainability of behaviours (defined here as being measured 12 or more months after implementation) is most commonly measured for handwashing practices, rather than latrine use and sustained open defecation. • Some new studies evaluate interventions and outcomes that disproportionately affect women and girls. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No high-quality systematic reviews on WASH in schools, water use and treatment behavioural outcomes, community-driven approaches, and subsidies. • No studies of alternative mechanisms (such as community-led total sanitation or community-driven approaches), which could provide better incentives for communities to adopt beneficial practices, and the extent to which they should be implemented alongside systems-based approaches (such as microfinance) in certain contexts. • Sex and age disaggregation and explicitly employing gender analysis is needed to better understand not only differential outcomes, but also the role of gendered norms and discriminatory social and structural barriers facing vulnerable populations that need to be addressed during intervention design. • There are no rigorous studies examining WASH promotional approaches that target people living with disabilities. • A great number of studies continue to be conducted • without a control group, simply measuring outcomes • before and after; these are not usually able to attribute changes to the intervention. |

² WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017. Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene – 2017 update and SDG baselines.

³ Strategy accessible here: [Link](#)

⁴ 3ieImpact, 2018. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Evidence Gap Map: 2018 update. Map accessible here: [Link](#) Due to the extensiveness and user-friendliness of this gap map (incl 320 completed and 47 ongoing impact evaluations, as well as 42 completed systematic reviews), it was used as a key reference.

PART C. RESULTS: KEY EVIDENCE SOURCES – QUICK LINKS (WASH)

This graphic provides shortcuts to a selection of key sources of evidence on 'what works' in development interventions in this thematic area – readers should refer to the corresponding entry in the Table of Evidence Sources below for further links, details and guidance on how to navigate the source.

Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections

[3ieImpact – Evidence Hub](#): The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) is a top resource due to its large repository of evidence across sectors, themes and countries, made publically available. The aim is generation and use of quality evidence in development decision-making. It is stated as one of the global leader in funding, producing, quality assuring and synthesizing rigorous evidence and support studies and reviews that examine what works, for whom, why and at what cost in low- and middle-income countries. It is a top source as it has an extensive evidence gap map from 2018 that facilitates access to the best available evidence on the effectiveness of WASH promotion for households, communities, school and health facilities in low- and middle-income countries. It also highlights where there are gaps in the evidence base. The map includes 320 completed and 47 ongoing impact evaluations, as well as 42 completed systematic reviews and 1 protocol. These publications can be retrieved.

The [EPPI-Centre](#) is a specialist centre of the University College London for: (i) developing methods for systematic reviewing and synthesis of research evidence; and (ii) developing methods for the study of the use of research. It lists the systematic reviews it has helped produce. Systematic reviews of high relevance, example [What is the evidence on top-down and bottom-up approaches in improving access to water, sanitation and electricity services in low-income or informal settlements](#)

The Government of UK, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, has a strong focus on WASH and has a publication hub 'Research for Development Outputs' that gathers WASH related material. Several relevant systematic reviews <https://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs>

Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections – Emerging Sites

[SEI](#) is increasingly focusing on evidence mapping. SEI has water as a main theme and sanitation as a subtheme. It also includes references to other sources.

[iDE](#) has an interesting initiative connecting WASH and private sector financing, the iDE's Global WASH Initiative. The aim is to roll it out globally.

Country specific or broader 'what works' evidence collections

[IPA Innovations for Poverty Action/Research/](#)

Large and easily searchable database of country-specific evaluations.

Other interesting sources with many country specific what works evaluations include: [ADB](#), [Eawag](#), [GWC](#), [IDB](#), [IFPRI](#), [IWMI](#), [ODI](#), [OECD](#), [SEI](#), [Springfield Centre](#), [SWFF](#), [UNICEF](#), [UN Water](#), [USAID](#), [WHO](#), [World Bank](#) and the above mentioned [WSSCC](#).

Portals

(Webpages that allow you to search for evidence, but do not produce material on their own)

[Eldis](#)
[BMC – Biomedcentral](#)
[IDEAS](#)
[Science Direct](#)
[Wiley Online Library](#)

Evidence gap maps

[3ieImpact](#)'s gap map is outstanding due to its coverage, transparency, rigorous methodology and user-friendliness [Effectiveness of WASH promotion for households, communities, school and health facilities in low- and middle-income countries](#).

[Campbell Collaboration for Evidence](#) has a gap map related to child well-being that includes environmental health including WASH [Mega-map of systematic reviews and evidence and gap maps on the interventions to improve child well-being in low- and middle-income countries](#)

In addition, [ANH](#) – Agriculture, Nutrition and Health Academy – has a relevant map where systematic reviews can be generated.

Evidence – Subject and research specialised sites

[CGIAR](#) Technology and R&D focus with water linked to agriculture while also useful to WASH. Example reports of some originating from CGIAR and others referenced, giving CGIAR a useful role for evidence literature search.

[IDS](#) – High ranked publications database contains research articles and report by IDS and others, with a high volume of reports and systematic reviews.

[J-PAL](#) – Global research center working to reduce poverty by ensuring that policy is informed by scientific evidence. WASH is a sector.

[Leeds University](#) (water@leeds) – Research on theme and useful as a literature portal.

[Cranfield University, Water Science Institute](#)

[University of Kwazulu-Natal WASH R&D Centre](#)

PART D. RESULTS: EVIDENCE SOURCES FOR WASH

This is a table of sources of evidence and other information available in this thematic area. The sources are listed in alphabetical order and include links to specific collections cross-referenced by the type of evidence collections categorised by dedicated 'what works' and 'broader' collections with syntheses or individual studies. The table is not exhaustive, and sources have been carefully selected for inclusion based on their relevance, quality and utility to Sida users. The table also provides a limited number of links to general data and information on the issue itself.

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| 3ieImpact Top resource for "what works" | <p>3ieImpact funds, produces, quality assures and synthesizes rigorous evidence on development effectiveness. They support evaluations and reviews that examine what works, for whom, why and at what cost in low-and middle-income countries. (Cited). The website has a tab called 'Evidence Hub' which enables searching in the Development Evidence Portal through various filters e.g. sectors, themes, countries, dates etc which enable easy search. The portal includes evidence analysed/generated by 3ieImpact themselves or by other actors. The publications can be selected by type (https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications).</p> <p>WASH is very well covered. 3ieImpact has an evidence gap map from 2018⁵ that facilitates access to the best available evidence on the effectiveness of WASH promotion for households, communities, school and health facilities in low- and middle-income countries. It also highlights where there are gaps in the evidence base. The map includes 320 completed and 47 ongoing impact evaluations, as well as 42 completed systematic reviews and 1 protocol. (https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-maps/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash-evidence-gap-map-2018-update). The map can be filtered geographically, by population type, by study design and technology across three major outcomes (behaviour impacts, health impacts and socio-economic impacts). High, Medium and Low Confidence and Protocol categories apply to the systematic reviews included. It is an interactive map where user can click on dots to find the source of evidence. Associated brief: https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2018-11/wash-egm-brief.pdf</p> <p>Examples of 3ieImpact's own systematic reviews:</p> <p>Area: WASH – emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term WASH interventions in emergency response: a systematic review • What factors impact the effectiveness of emergency WASH interventions? • Short-term WASH interventions in emergency responses in low- and middle-income countries <p>Area: Handwashing and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handwashing and sanitation behaviour change in WASH interventions <p>Area: WASH life cycle approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating the life-cycle approach into WASH policies and programmes: A systematic review • Using a life-cycle approach to target WASH policies and programmes in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa | X | X | | | | |

⁵ 3ie evidence gap maps are collections of evidence from impact evaluations and systematic reviews for a given sector or policy issue, organised according to the types of programmes evaluated and outcomes measured. They include an interactive, online visualisation of the evidence base, displayed in a framework of relevant interventions and outcomes.

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) Broader evidence collection | <p>J-PAL is a global research center working to reduce poverty by ensuring that policy is informed by scientific evidence. J-PAL conducts randomized impact evaluations to answer critical questions in the fight against poverty. (Cited).</p> <p>J-PAL has a database of 1070 evaluations conducted by J-PAL's affiliates in 90 countries (https://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluations). J-PAL also writes policy insights that synthesize general lessons emerging from the research, condense results from evaluations in policy publications and evaluation summaries. These are found under https://www.povertyactionlab.org/publications. Both own publications and publication originating elsewhere. WASH is a specific sector. Focus is on Asian countries and the majority are country specific.</p> <p>Among the Policy Publications, the below are examples of relevance. (Impact evaluations)</p> <p>Area: Water harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting Rainfall: Experimental Evidence from Cistern Deployment in Northeast Brazil <p>Area: Water security – Trading scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Impact of an Effluent Trading Scheme on Water Quality in Urban India <p>Area: Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Effect of India's Total Sanitation Campaign on Defecation Behaviors and Child Health in Rural Madhya Pradesh, India • The Impact of a Large-Scale Rural Sanitation Project in Indonesia | | | | X | | |
| ADB – Asian Development Bank Broader evidence collection | <p>The ADB has reports, reviews and evaluations database with an easy to use search tool. (https://www.adb.org/publications). In the publications repository Sub categories of 'water' can be selected, including sanitation, health etc. It is a user-friendly search tool with filters (topic, region/country and type). Examples from a search for systematic review are seen below.</p> <p>Area: Water security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water for All: Translating Policy into Action—The Review Panel's Final Report and Recommendations <p>Area: Civil society – water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serving the Rural Poor: A Review of Civil Society-Led Initiatives in Rural Water and Sanitation – Asia and Pacific region <p>Area: Water tariff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Tariff Setting and Its Welfare Implications: Evidence from Cities in the People's Republic of China | | | X | X | | |
| ANH – Agriculture, Nutrition and Health Academy Partly a useful source for "what works" – a map function that equals a portal | <p>Global research network in agriculture and food systems for improved nutrition and health. ANH is led by the London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine (LSHTM). The value of this source is because of the interactive gap map that can be filtered by various categories, sub-divided and tabulated by users: https://www.anh-academy.org/evidence-and-gap-map. The map is stated as summarising research innovation including tools, methods and metrics in the food system. (Open the map in Google Chrome). Among the key domains is WASH. Under the tab of research outputs, a list of relevant systematic reviews can be found. (https://www.anh-academy.org/immana/research-outputs)</p> <p>Abstracts are given and the original source. It works like a literature portal.</p> <p>Systematic reviews:</p> <p>Area: Household water insecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash water expenditures are associated with household water insecurity, food insecurity, and perceived stress in study sites across 20 low- and middle-income countries • The Household Water In Security Experiences (HWISE) Scale: development and validation of a household water insecurity measure for low-income and middle-income countries <p>Area: Household water sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household water sharing: a missing link in international health • Water sharing, reciprocity, and need: A comparative study of interhousehold water transfers in sub-Saharan Africa | | | X | X | | |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| BMC – Biomedcentral Good literature portal | <p>As an academic publisher, the BMC has a portfolio of some 300 peer-reviewed journals, sharing discoveries from research communities in science, technology, engineering and medicine. Relevant journals can be found by selecting topics such as health. With key words individual papers are found. A good portal for individual publications. Only a small sample below.</p> <p>Area: Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation infrastructure for health: The impact of foreign aid <p>Area: Emergency intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique's response to cyclone Idai: how collaboration and surveillance with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions were used to control a cholera epidemic | | | X | X | | X |
| Campbell Collaboration/ Better Evidence (An evidence map on child well being with some aspects of WASH) | <p>An international social science research network that is stated to produce high quality, open and policy-relevant evidence syntheses and gap maps. Not specifically devoted to development cooperation but has a section on 'international development'. (https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence.html). Campbell Systematic Reviews is an open access journal that is easy to browse.</p> <p>The journal publishes systematic reviews, evidence and gap maps, and methods research papers.</p> <p>There is especially an evidence map of interest with some aspects of WASH. It provides a visual and interactive display of completed and on-going studies structured around a framework: a matrix of interventions and outcomes primarily based on the strategic plan of UNICEF. This includes seven intervention categories; early child development, health and nutrition, education, social work and welfare, social protection, environmental health including WASH, and governance. Example below.</p> <p>Area: Child well-being , including WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mega-map of systematic reviews and evidence and gap maps on the interventions to improve child well-being in low- and middle-income countries | (X) | (X) | | | | |
| CGIAR Partly "what works"; broader evidence collection and a good literature portal for evidence | <p>The CGIAR data platform, https://gardian.bigdata.cgiar.org is a resource for technology and R&D, but has a broad outlook. It is stated that the big data represents an opportunity to find new ways of reducing hunger and poverty, by applying data-driven solutions to ongoing research for development impact.</p> <p>The Global Agricultural Research Data Innovation and Acceleration Network (GARDIAN), is the CGIAR flagship data harvester. (https://gardian.bigdata.cgiar.org/#/) It enables the discovery of publications and datasets from institutional publications and data repositories across all CGIAR Centers to enable value addition and innovation via data reuse. An easy search tool that gives a breakdown of top themes, top years, top countries and access type, while type does not allow systematic reviews or evaluations. Not so many in the WASH sector and if so, originating elsewhere such as FCDO. However, due to its easy search function, good as a portal.</p> <p>Free search words are needed (ex 'evidence/'systematic' and 'review' and WASH').</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID Evidence Paper: Water, sanitation and hygiene • Sustainability and Value For Money in WASH • Protocol – What factors determine the performance of institutional mechanisms for water resources management in developing countries in terms of delivering pro-poor outcomes, and supporting sustainable economic growth? <p>Area: Disease outbreak, emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH interventions in disease outbreak response: An evidence synthesis and evidence brief • Evidence review and research priorities: Water, sanitation, and hygiene for emergency response <p>Area: Environment -health, general</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligning evidence generation and use across health, development, and environment | | | X | X | X | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|---|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| Cranfield University, Water Science Institute | <p>There is the publication data base – Cranfield Collection of e-Research (CERES) that contains peer-reviewed publications, including journal articles, PhD theses and technical reports and there is the Cranfield Online Research Data (CORD) that contains the underlying research data used to support their publications. Most relevant is to search WASH publications after first selecting the School of Water, Energy and Environment (SWEE). (https://dspace.lib.cranfield.ac.uk/handle/1826/8737). A couple of systematic reviews found.</p> <p>Systematic review:</p> <p>Area: Bank investment in urban sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A systematic assessment of the pro-poor reach of development bank investments in urban sanitation | | | X | | | X |
| <p>CSE – Centre for Science and Environment</p> <p>Good literature portal</p> | <p>CSE is a public interest research and advocacy organisation based in New Delhi. In the water management sector CSE is said to influence global policies and strategies to focus on the need for technologies to augment water resources. (Cited). Its knowledge portal (400,000 records) includes records from various sources (www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in) where user can select content type, subject (water supply, sanitation etc among others) and also include key words. It directs the user to a short summary and the original source. Good for lessons learned and some evidence and works like a literature portal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition in Bangladesh: can building toilets affect Children's growth? • Prospects for achieving and maintaining universal drinking water services in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa • Thirsting for a future: water and children in a changing climate | | | | X | | X |
| <p>Donor Site for Enterprise Development (DCED)</p> <p>DCED/PSD Knowledge Pages</p> | <p>Website dedicated to Private Sector Development (PSD) i.e. ability of the private sector to generate jobs and economic opportunities to alleviate poverty. Good resource for enterprise development in general. Useful if looking for interlinkages of water issues with private sector development. No specific systematic reviews or gap maps found related to WASH, while accessing some themes such as technology will give references to WASH studies (ex. Produced by the iDE (ideglobal.org)). Not user-friendly as it is not possible to search or filter.</p> <p>The main webpage has tabs for 'PSD Knowledge Pages' and 'Evidence' (which covers 'Impact stories', 'Evaluations' and an 'Evidence framework' on private sector development). https://www.enterprise-development.org/what-works-and-why/</p> <p>Area: Possible interlinkages of WASH with private sector development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain • Market systems and the poor • Women's Economic Empowerment | | | | | | X (if linking water to private sector) |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| Eawag – Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology Broader evidence collection | <p>The Eawag – Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology and its department Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development conducts research on innovative, evidence-based methods, best practices, and technologies that improve and enable access to inclusive, sustainable sanitation, water and solid waste infrastructure and services for low- and middle-income countries. The repository has an advanced search mechanism. (https://www.dora.lib4ri.ch/eawag/). of the organisational areas is Active, Water and Solid Waste for Development. No evidence gap map but includes systematic reviews and impact evaluations related to WASH. Both Eawag's publications and origin elsewhere.</p> <p>Examples, systematic reviews:</p> <p>Area: Household water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water accessibility and quantity in low and middle-income countries: a systematic review <p>Area: WASH education, behaviour change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering WASH education at scale: evidence from a global MOOC series • Promoting handwashing and sanitation behaviour change in low- and middle-income countries. A mixed-method systematic review. – Associated with 3ielmapct) • A systematic approach to behavior change interventions for the water and sanitation sector in developing countries: a conceptual model, a review, and a guideline <p>Impact evaluations:</p> <p>Area: Hand washing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health impact of SODIS and hand washing promotion in Latin America | | | X | X | | |
| Eldis Good literature portal | <p>Eldis supports free and open access to useful and relevant research on global development challenges. Eldis is hosted by the Knowledge, Impact and Policy team at the Institute of Development Studies in the UK. Vast database of publications from other sources. The Database includes over 60,000 entries and provides free links to full-text research and policy documents from over 8,000 publishers. Search (https://www.eldis.org/search) can be done by keyword, focus topic (many cross-linkages), country and type. When accessing specific studies, a blog entry is suggested on how to assess the quality of a research, to guide readers in finding credible information. A good portal for individual studies and some systematic reviews. (Just a selection below).</p> <p>Area: Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cluster-randomized controlled trial evaluating the effect of a hand-washing-promotion programme in Chinese primary schools • Does building more toilets stop the spread of disease? Impact evidence from India <p>Area: Water and Private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering universal and sustainable water services: Partnering with the private sector <p>Area: Gender-water sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women as agents of change in water: reflections on experiences from the field <p>Area: Water security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water security and economic development (presents evidence on the economic benefits of improving water security and discusses the need to scale up investment in information, infrastructure and institution) • ESRC-DFID Research for Policy and Practice: Water security | | | X | X | | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| <p>EPPI Centre – Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre</p> <p>Good resource for “what works”</p> | <p>The EPPI-Centre is a specialist centre or: (i) developing methods for systematic reviewing and synthesis of research evidence; and (ii) developing methods for the study of the use research. It has a list of the systematic reviews it has helped produced. The EPPI-Centre is based in the Social Science Research Unit in the Department of Social Science, UCL Institute of Education, University College London (http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=62). WASH is one of the themes for its systematic reviews. The Centre’s work on WASH is described here http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=3476.</p> <p>Systematic reviews of high relevance:</p> <p>Area: WASH-electricity, top down and bottom up approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the evidence on top-down and bottom-up approaches in improving access to water, sanitation and electricity services in low-income or informal settlements • Impact of private-sector involvement on access and quality of service in electricity, telecom, and water supply sectors: a systematic review of the evidence in developing countries <p>Area: WASH technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What factors affect sustained adoption of safe water, hygiene and sanitation technologies? A systematic review of literature <p>Area: Vouchers, quality on health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of vouchers on the use and quality of health goods and services in developing countries: a systematic review | X | X | | | | |
| <p>GWC – Global WASH Cluster</p> <p>Good literature portal (other organisations’ publications)</p> | <p>The GWC is a partnership of 77 organizations. It has a user-friendly search engine in its Resources Center (https://wrc.washcluster.net/). A useful entry for finding journals with systematic reviews. Examples.</p> <p>Area: WASH interventions on cholera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Impact of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions to Control Cholera: A Systematic Review <p>Area: Conflict settings and emergencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to women and children in conflict settings: a systematic r • A Review of the Evidence Base for WASH interventions in Emergency Responses • Evidence Building for Cash and Markets for WASH in Emergencies / Summary of Findings | | | X | X | | |
| <p>IDB – Inter American Development Bank</p> <p>Broader evidence collection</p> | <p>IDB has a publication site that is easily searched (https://publications.iadb.org/en). Water is represented by 20 sub topics, while type of document cannot be selected (such as impact evaluation etc) Thus a combination of words is needed in the search itself. Geographical focus on South America, Latin America and the Caribbean. A few reviews or conclusions of relevance for WASH and one systematic review.</p> <p>Area: Social programs</p> <p>Systematic review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do We Know What Works? A Systematic Review Of Impact Evaluations Of Social Programs In Latin America And The Caribbean | | | X | X | | |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| <p>IDE</p> <p>Interesting upcoming initiative connecting WASH and private sector financing</p> | <p>iDE is a global effort with focus on market-based approaches in agriculture; WASH and finance. It lists publications under the tab Resources, organised under themes. It looks into the private sector engagement in WASH and iDE's Global WASH Initiative is a group of business practitioners and strategists, knowledgeable about how to expand access to WASH products and services through successful market development programs. The WASH Markets website is a compilation of lessons learned from the past decade. They plan to expand this site over the next couple of years to include more experiences in other countries (https://www.ideglobal.org/resources#publications and https://www.washmarkets.ideglobal.org/resources). Systematic reviews of relevance:</p> <p>Area: Cost-effectiveness / financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH financing- challenges and solutions <p>Area: Subsidies and private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Segmentation: a more effective approach to balance subsidies and private sector engagement | | | X | | | |
| <p>IDEAS</p> <p>Good literature portal</p> | <p>IDEAS is a large bibliographic database dedicated to economics and available freely, https://ideas.repec.org/. Its RePEc service is hosted by the Research Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Not so advanced search function but searches yield many relevant publications with an evidence approach (origin elsewhere). Works like a useful portal.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can a specially designed information intervention around the WASH-agriculture linkages make any difference? Experimental evidence of behavioral changes and health impacts • Water, sanitation and child health: Evidence from subnational panel data in 59 countries • Rationalizing 'gender-wash': empowerment, efficiency and knowledge construction | | | X | X | | X |
| <p>IDS – Institute of Development Studies</p> | <p>IDS has a high ranked publications database that contains research articles and reports, with a high volume of systematic reviews. In the latest QS World University Rankings was ranked first in the world for development studies, together with the University of Sussex and as number one international development think-tank by the 2019 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report. (Cited). Slightly difficult to search. The OpenDocs is IDS's digital repository of research on international development (https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/). It is possible to search with keyword and advanced filters of topic, authors and year. No systematic reviews found or evidence focused publications on WASH, while plenty of information on theme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation Coverage, Usage and Health: A Rapid Investigation • Sanitation in Bangladesh: Revolution, Evolution, and New Challenges • Subsidy or self-respect? Community led total sanitation. An update on recent developmentshttps://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/2356 • Innovative WASH Options in Situations of Severe Overcrowding | | | | | | X |
| <p>IFPRI – International Food Policy and Research Institute</p> <p>Broader evidence collection</p> | <p>IFPRI is a CGIAR research centre that provides research-based policy solutions to sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition in developing countries. IFPRI's institutional repository (https://ebrary.ifpri.org/digital/search) with systematic reviews, journal articles and impact evaluations. Research topics include water, nutrition and health, hence WASH related material is found across topics. The Publications and Tools database is searchable by keyword and filters by subtypes, programs, topics, research areas etc. No gap map. A few relevant systematic reviews, mainly on social support programmes. Geographical delimitation of some.</p> <p>Area: Various</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety nets in Bangladesh: Which form of transfer is most beneficial? • Evaluation of the social cash transfer pilot programme: Tigray Region, Ethiopia: Baseline report • What drives households' payment for waste disposal and recycling behaviours? Empirical evidence from South Africa's General Household Survey • Food loss and waste: Evidence for effective policies | | | X | X | | |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) Broader evidence collection | <p>IPA is a research and policy non-profit organisation that brings together researchers and decision-makers to design, evaluate, and refine these solutions and their applications, ensuring that the evidence created is used to improve the lives of the world's poor. WASH is one of its themes. Publications can be searched by key words and filtered by topic, programme, type, year, country and author. (https://www.poverty-action.org/publications). WASH can be selected as a topic. The majority have a geographical delimitation</p> <p>Area: WASH and nutrition – child development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Kenya (WASH Benefits Kenya): a cluster-randomised controlled trial <p>Area: WASH – diarrhoea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of community health clubs on child diarrhoea in western Rwanda: cluster-randomised controlled trial <p>Area: Development financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging sanitation investment in the developing world: A cluster-randomized trial <p>Area: Safe water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Safe Water: Evidence from Randomized Evaluations | | | X | X | | |
| IWMI – International Water Management Institute See also CGIAR Broader evidence collection | <p>IWMI is a CGIAR Institute, which aims at responding to the demand for innovative, scientifically tested water management solutions for sustainable development. Under publications, free key words can be inserted and different categories of publications are listed (https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/publications/latest/).</p> <p>Among their own publications, there are a few that relate to evidence, while being both country and context specific.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for community-led multiple use water services: evidence from rural South Africa • Process and benefits of community-led multiple use water services: comparing two communities in South Africa | | | X | X | | |
| Leeds University Research on theme and useful as a literature portal | <p>The so called water@leeds is one of the largest interdisciplinary centres for water research globally, encompassing expertise from across the physical, biological, chemical, social and economic sciences and engineering as well as the arts. The WASH related research activities include Uganda, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Rwanda and Colombia with the focus to promote improved urban sanitation planning through improved mapping of health and sanitation related risks in the global south. Its Library has an advanced search function. Its a useful respiratory in general for WASH, not only associated with university publications.</p> <p>The systematic reviews are mainly about the theme, not of impact of support. There is one protocol for a WASH evidence map.</p> <p>Area: Impact of water on diarrhea, handwashing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression • Systematic review: Hygiene and health: systematic review of handwashing practices worldwide and update of health effects <p>Example of a protocol for evidence gap map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence and Gap Map Protocol: Interventions promoting safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for households, communities, schools, and health facilities in low- and middle-income countries | | | | | X | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|---|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| ODI – Overseas Development Institute Broader evidence collection | ODI is an independent, global think tank. Cited, ODI harness the power of evidence and ideas through research and partnership to confront challenges, develop solutions and create change. The publications page (https://www.odi.org/publications) can be sorted by date, theme, country, region, programme, publication type and author. Cumbersome to search and too many 'themes' in an unstructured order. Not much found but possible that material has been missed. Examples of relevant reports are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tearfund water, sanitation and hygiene service delivery in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: contributions to peace-building and state-building | | | | X | | |
| OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development | OECD's library (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org) has its focus on policy and is not limited to developing countries. Evaluation insights bring learnings from evaluations in a summarized format, and targeted to improve development policy (currently on sustainable forestry, food security and rural water-sanitation). "Evaluation Insights" are informal working papers, designed to highlight emerging findings and relevant policy messages from evaluation: https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/evaluationinsights.htm . The water relevant example concerns WASH, mainly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Insights #6: Rural Water and Sanitation, Evaluation Insights | | | X | X | | X |
| Science Direct Good literature portal | ScienceDirect is stated as the world's leading source for scientific, technical, and medical research. Useful for exploring published scientific information. Only a selection of publications below. Systematic reviews mainly on theme mainly (not on 'what works'). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The frequency of urinary tract infections and the value of antiseptics in community-dwelling people who undertake intermittent urinary catheterization: A systematic review • Effects of probiotics and synbiotics on diarrhea in undernourished children: Systematic review with meta-analysis | | | X | X | X | X |
| SEI – Stockholm Environment Institute Emerging site for "what works" | Swedish institute doing research across major subjects, i.e. land, climate, water, air etc. Good resource for water and environmental issues in general. Both developed and developing contexts. Water is a main theme of SEI and WASH is represented by sub-category Sanitation but also included in others such as food & agriculture, cities, water energy food nexus and planning and modelling. The publication tab has a user friendly search function with free words and pre-determined selection options. (https://www.sei.org/publications/). There are external publications and SEI's own produced reports and briefs. SEI has started with evidence based synthesis and there are discussion on systematic review methodologies, stakeholder engagement in evidence mapping etc and references to sources. The majority of syntheses are from specific countries and originate from other sources. Systematic map: Area: Sanitation policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking sanitation policy to service delivery in Rwanda and Uganda: From words to action (SEI document) Area: DDR – Public and private sector roles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking Investment Decisions with Disaster Risk Reduction in Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The Role of the Public and Private Sectors, Potentials for Partnership and Social Learning action (SEI document) Area: Menstrual mngt practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global review of sanitation system trends and interactions with menstrual management practices (SEI document) Area: Waste water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence exists on ecotechnologies for recycling carbon and nutrients from domestic wastewater? A systematic map [Source: Environment Evidence] | | | X | X | | |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|---|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| SWFF – Securing Water for Food | <p>SWFF Securing Water for Food represents a multi-governmental partnership aimed at tackling challenges of water and food security. Supporting farmers grow more food using less water, enhance water storage, and improve the use of saline water and soil to produce food by ensuring that the entrepreneurs and scientists behind new approaches are getting the support they need to apply and expand their solutions (Cited). Under the Resources tab a list of impact publications and evaluations with some lessons learned. (https://securingwaterforfood.org/resources)</p> <p>Examples of impact summaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Impact • Water and Resiliency Impacts | | | X | X | | |
| SIWI | <p>SIWI generates, shares and promotes knowledge about water-related issues. Its publications programme includes several series tailored to various purposes and audiences. It has a browsing and search function across the priority areas of Cross cutting issues, Improved water governance, Informed international policy, Cooperation over shared waters, Water Climate. (https://www.siwi.org/publications/).</p> <p>No systematic reviews as such while gathering of lessons learned. Example of publications on WASH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving the way for pro-poor and sustainable WASH: The role of local innovation • Towards win-win solutions for sanitation policy and climate action • Water Infrastructure Finance Constraints: Shared lessons from Africa and Europe | | | X | X | | X |
| Springfield center Broader evidence collection | <p>Springfield Centre is an independent consulting, training and research company focused on market systems development. The market systems development (MSD) approach is an increasingly recognised and widely applied guiding framework for development intervention aimed explicitly at realising lasting impact at scale (cited). The Research section allows user to click on journal articles, working papers and case studies, policy contributions, in the news. All can be searched by categories, regions, sectors, themes, type etc. Water and sanitation is one sector. The relevant reports are more of a lessons learned type. Two key systematic reviews on WASH, one by Springfield and one by FCDO.</p> <p>Area: WASH, general</p> <p>Systematic reviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness, scale and sustainability in WASH programmes – a review • WASHing their hands of the sustainability question: ICAI's DFID WASH Review <p>Area: Water – private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Involvement in Water – Global Lessons | | | X | X | | |
| Stockholm Resilience Centre | <p>Stockholm resilience centre has a publication platform easily searched. (https://www.stockholmresilience.org/publications.html). 'WASH' is not one of the main searchable themes but can be given as a search word. No systematic reviews or gap maps found, while the first one listed address improvements and outcomes. Some info on theme.</p> <p>Area: Empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding empowerment in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH): a scoping review <p>Area: Public/private partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for building resilience to hazards in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems: The role of public private partnerships | | | X | X | | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| United Kingdom, Government Broader evidence collection | The Government of UK, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, has a publication tab 'Research for Development Outputs' where key words with filters (geographically, type of document including systematic reviews, theme and year) (https://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs). Selecting 'water and sanitation' as a theme together with the search word 'evidence' yielded 113 records, of many very relevant systematic reviews. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID Evidence Paper: Water, sanitation and hygiene Area: Toilets provisions for school enrolment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What impact does the provision of separate toilets for girls at school have on their primary and secondary school enrolment, attendance and completion? | | | X | X | | |
| UNICEF (Useful catalogue of relevant publications) Broader evidence collection | UNICEF combines its experience, research and analysis to create programmes, campaigns and initiatives and states that the user can explore their reports to see how data can lead to change. The UNICEF 2016–2030 Global WASH Strategy highlights the importance of generating and sharing evidence for what works, building from UNICEF's deep programming experience and technical expertise to strengthen the WASH Sector. UNICEF's publications are found under reports (https://www.unicef.org/reports). They can only be filtered across topics (alphabetic order of 25 topics from Child – Youth). The way to refine search is to include a key word in the 'search' option on the main page, which then lead the user to a page where filtering can be made by date range, type of contents, topic and location. Many systematic reviews are produced on children's well being. By filtering with 'WASH' mostly a publication catalogue is of interest and a global WASH review. The catalogue leads on to a series of useful references, including impact evaluations. They are predominantly country focused. Area: general publication list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Publication Catalogue, 2019 • Global Review of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Components in Rapid Response Mechanisms and Rapid Response Teams in Cholera Outbreak Settings | | | X | X | | X |
| UN Water Broader evidence collection | Under the Publication tab (https://www.unwater.org/unwater-publications/) the user can select WASH but without an advanced search mechanism. Large UN reports such as examples below. UN-Water Policy Briefs provide short and informative analyses on the most pressing water-related issues that draw upon the combined expertise of the United Nations System. (https://www.unwater.org/publication_categories/policy-and-analytical-briefs/) <p>No systematic reviews or evidence gap maps, but high-level reports and analyses.</p> Area: Water security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping with Water Scarcity • UN-Water Analytical Brief Water Security and the Global Water Agenda – 4-page Summary for Decision Makers Area: Equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating Discrimination and Inequalities in Access to Water and Sanitation When searching 'evidence' in general search field on overall website page, WASH evidence material emerge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 GLAAS: weak systems and funding gaps jeopardize drinking-water and sanitation in the world's poorest countries | | | X | X | | X |
| University of Kwazulu-Natal WASH R&D Centre Broader evidence collection | The University's WASH R&D Centre has a publication site that lists their documents but without possibility to search. (https://washcentre.ukzn.ac.za/research/publications/). Useful information on theme, mainly from South/ Southern Africa and appear increasing its focus on evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific support for the design and operation of VIPS and the efficacy of pit latrine additives The following project has no publications yet but interesting to follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amplifying Local Voices to Reduce Failure in the WASH Sector | | | X | | | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) Broader evidence collection | The USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse has an advanced search tool. (https://dec.usaid.gov/). Large and easily searchable with plenty of material. Some systematic reviews and publications of 'learning nature' of WASH interventions. In addition, evaluations of many country specific. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Approaches to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: A Systematic Literature Review 2020, Journal Article • DRG learning, evaluation, and research (DRG-LER) activity: DRG systematic review: does incorporating participation and accountability improve development outcomes? meta-analysis and framework synthesis • Transforming Gender Norms, Roles, and Power Dynamics for Better Health: Evidence from a Systematic Review of Gender-integrated Health Programs in Low- and Middle-Income Countries • Evidence of Effective Approaches to Social and Behavior Change Communication for Preventing and Reducing Stunting and Anemia: Findings from a Systematic Literature Review • Lessons learned from the WASH project: ten years of water and sanitation experience in developing countries | | | X | X | | |
| Water Aid International Sweden: (https://www.wateraid.org/se/) | A leading not-for-profit organisation determined to make water, sanitation and hygiene normal for everyone, everywhere. Mainly WASH focused while some publications take a broader water lens as the example below. A Water Aid global publication hub with search function with free key words, theme and country. (https://washmatters.wateraid.org/publications) Has a Swedish organisation that refers to the global publication site. No systematic reviews, or evidence gap maps. Has some evaluations, mainly country specific. An example of a sector evaluation below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evaluation on WASH Sector post 2015 | | | X | | | |
| Water Integrity Network (WIN) (WASH-corruption/integrity) | The Water Integrity Network (WIN) connects an open network of partner individuals, organizations, and governments promoting water integrity to reduce corruption, and improve water sector performance worldwide. The WIN publications are available under www.waterintegritynetwork.net/win-publications/WIN Publications and can be browsed by type of publication. There are lessons learned from case studies and experiences and syntheses, mainly in water security and WASH, connected with corruption. No specific systemic reviews or gap maps. <p>Area: Integrity</p> A flagship publication and lessons learned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Integrity Global Outlook 2016 • Making integrity work: Lessons from the MCWIP Programme with Helvetas, Caritas, and CEWAS (Guatemala, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal) <p>Area: Gender, general</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does it mean to mainstream gender in open government processes and why are gender-blind indicators not enough? | | | X | X | | |
| WHO Broader evidence collection | WHO's data platform generates data on theme and include key data tools, data sets and databases (https://www.who.int/data) WASH is a main theme that can be selected and then the site that can be browsed by data, factsheet, guidelines and resolutions. (https://www.who.int/health-topics/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash). By searching at the top of the main site some relevant publications were found, mainly highlevel reports. <p>Area: Resilience - WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of the effectiveness of household and community WASH interventions in increasing climate resilience (Refers to Bangladesh) WHO has the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), as the main monitoring tool. It provides policy- and decision-makers with a comprehensive global analysis of WASH systems with a focus on finance | | | | X | X | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| Wiley Online Library Good literature portal | <p>Wiley Online Library is a useful portal of scientific research articles, journals, books, and reference works. It has a user friendly advanced search engine https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/search/advanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to promote handwashing and sanitation behaviour change in low- and middle-income countries: a mixed method systematic review • PROTOCOL: Community-led total sanitation in rural areas of low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review of evidence on effects and influencing factors • PROTOCOL: Evidence and Gap Map Protocol: Interventions promoting safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for households, communities, schools, and health facilities in low- and middle-income countries | | | X | X | | X |
| World Bank https://ieg.worldbank-group.org/ieg-search Including Worldbank's Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP) and the 2030 Water Resources Group https://wbwaterdata.org/ Broader evidence collection and data | <p>The World Bank is the largest single source of development knowledge. (Cited). The databases are huge and it can be difficult to navigate and find relevant information. The World Bank website has two main sites:</p> <p>Open Knowledge Repository (OKR) with research outputs and knowledge products that contains working papers, books, reports and independent evaluations. (https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/)</p> <p>In the OKR filters can be selected by date, type, topic, SDG, etc. Water resources can be refined by adding 'Water and Human health' among others. It yields 56 titles that can be scrolled. Overall, no systematic reviews or gap gaps found per se (TBC).</p> <p>The evaluation hub has a few examples of both wider and country specific impact valuations. (https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/ieg-search)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Poverty Diagnostic Initiative • What works in public utility reform: Lessons from evaluations in the energy and water sectors • Evaluation of the World Bank Group's Support for Water Supply and Sanitation Services, with Focus on the Poor FY2007-2016 (Approach Paper) • Making Water and Sanitation Services More Sustainable – 3 Lessons from Zambia <p>Newly developed is the Worldbank's Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP), which Sweden supports. The user can select Publications and Resources and browse subject areas of water (Water and the economy, Financing, Inclusion, Institution, Resilience and Sustainability) and regions.</p> <p>The World Bank Water Data is an all water-related open data portal at the World Bank. There are datasets and applications generated or compiled by the Water Global Practice.</p> | | | X | X | X | X |

| Organisation/evidence collection/weblink | Description/reports | Dedicated 'what works' evidence collections | | Broader evidence collections | | Data on theme | General information on theme |
|--|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | Syntheses studies | Individual studies | | |
| World Water Council Broader evidence collection | <p>The Council lists publications under types Official, Thematic, Forum Publications as well as Water Policy Journal. (https://www.worldwatercouncil.org/en/wapol). The latter publishes analyses, reviews and debates on all policy aspects of water resources. A few systematic reviews, other syntheses with geographical limitation, while many relevant publications on theme.</p> <p>Examples from the Water Policy Journal:</p> <p>Area: Rural water supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A systematic review of success factors in the community management of rural water supplies over the past 30 years <p>Area: Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-water governance: a systematic analysis of the water sector resilience and adaptation to combat climate change in Pakistan • Flood hazards in the headwaters area: lessons learned from a survey of households in the upper Myjava basin, Slovakia • Monitoring for learning and developing capacities in the WASH sector • Towards sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene technology use in sub-Saharan Africa: the Learning Alliance approach <p>Publications beyond the Water Policy journal:</p> <p>Area: finance – urban sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Financial Flows for Urban Sanitation: What ministers and local authorities could do • Ten Actions for Financing Water Infrastructure | | | | | | X |