Necessary conditions for sustainable water and sanitation service delivery in schools: A systematic review

#### Christine Pu

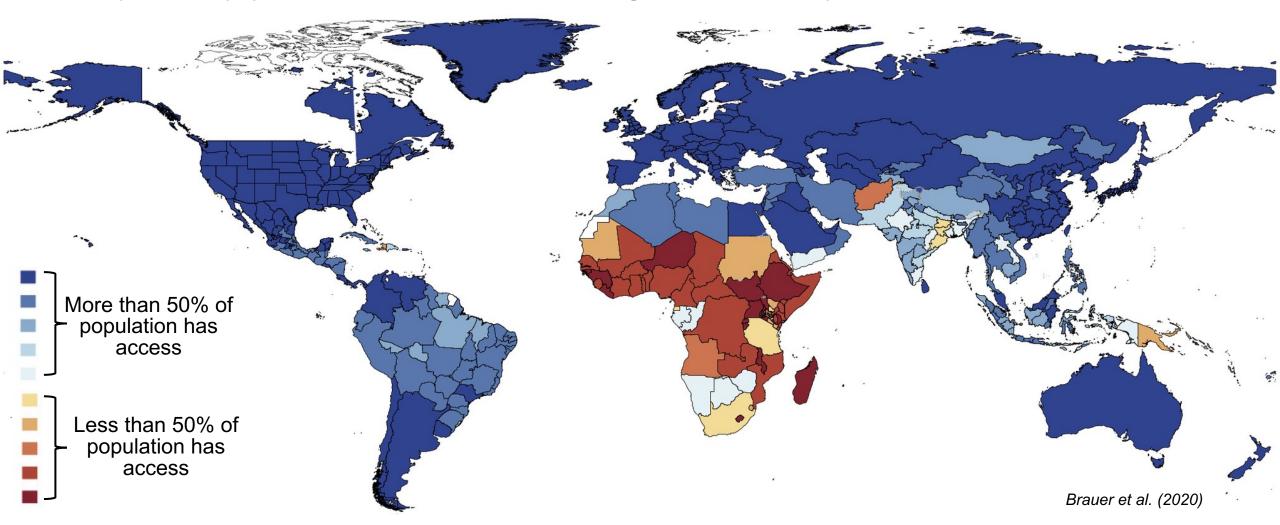
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Stanford University

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#### Access to safe and reliable WASH services remains low in LMICs

Proportion of population with access to handwashing stations with soap and water in 2019



Motivation

Schools are a critical institutional setting for WASH access improvements



**Stanford University** 

Motivation

To ensure sustainable service, physical infrastructure must be wellmaintained...

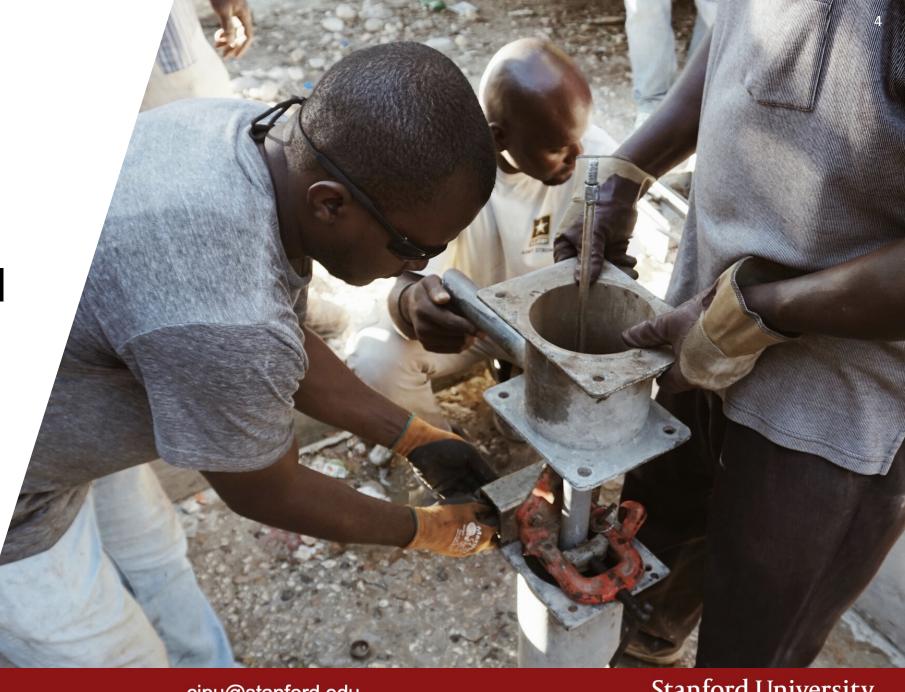
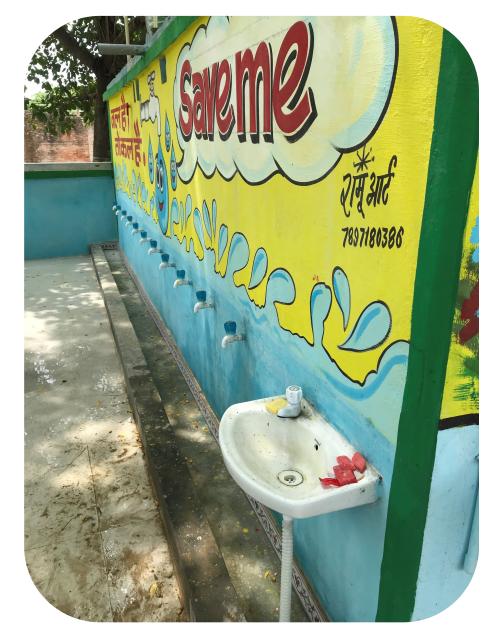


Photo credit: Solea Water



Motivation



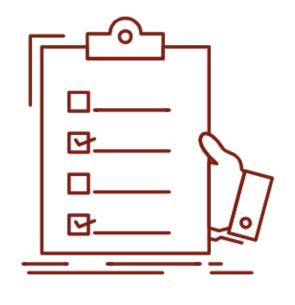


Unsustainable WASH service delivery is attributed to a variety of reasons, but recent interventions targeting these barriers have had **mixed results** 

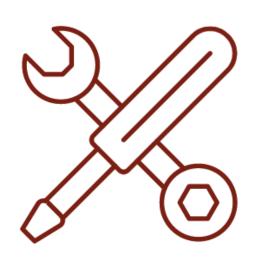
Limited budgets & resources



Irregular monitoring



Unreliable water sources

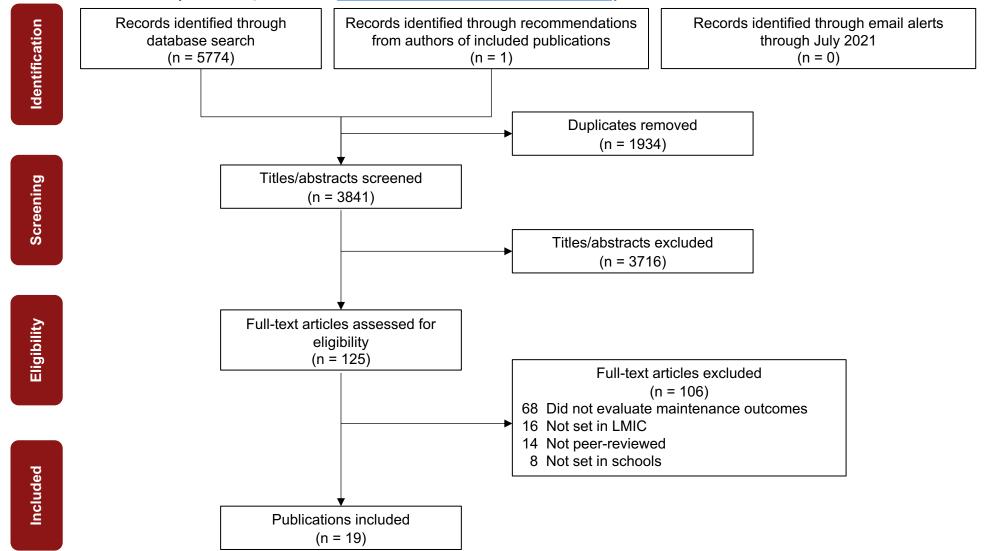


Ineffective accountability systems

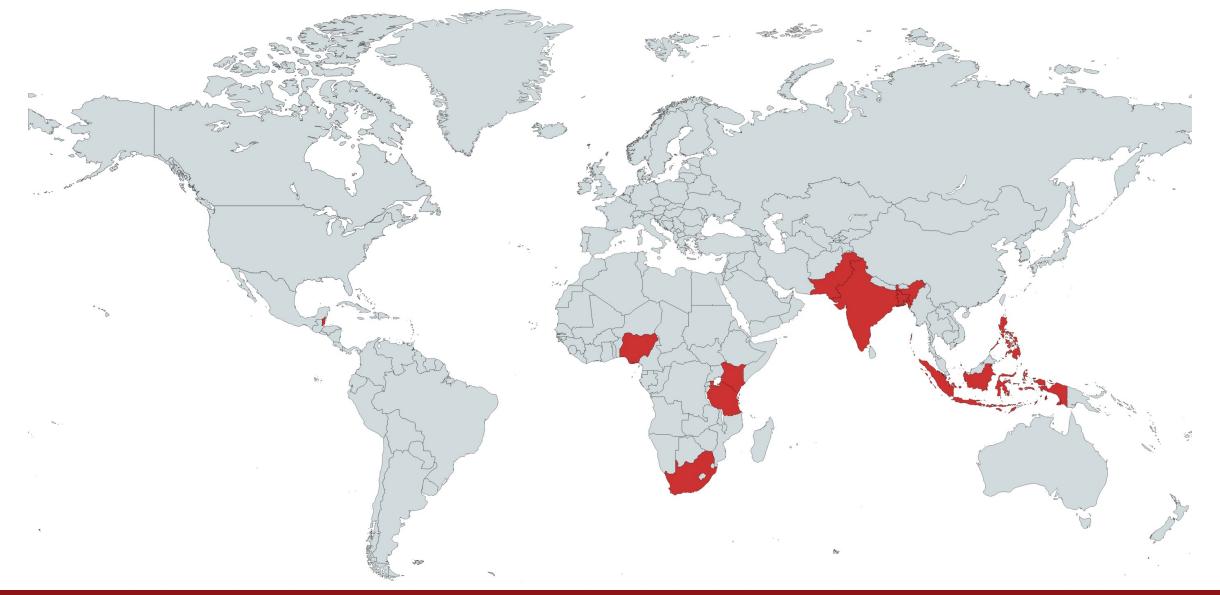


Photo credit: The Noun Project

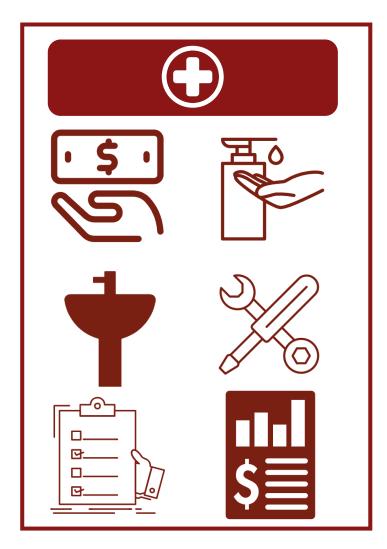
# We conducted a systematic review of the school WASH service delivery literature in LMICs (Prospero: <a href="https://creature.com/creature-nc/creature



## Settings of included publications (n=19) in the systematic review



#### The majority of interventions had negligible effects on sustainability





- Increase in soap availability
- No (substantial) increases in availability of handwashing and drinking water
- No (substantial) impact on water source or toilet functionality, privacy, or cleanliness



Interventions in this review had limited impact on the sustainability of WASH service delivery in schools

Photo credit: The Noun Project

### Observational studies emphasize accountability and information needs

Targeted barriers in experimental studies (n = 10)

**RESOURCES** 

Physical WASH infrastructure

Consumables (e.g. soap, cleaning supplies)

Financial resources to cover recurrent maintenance costs

Identified barriers in observational studies (n = 9)

# INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

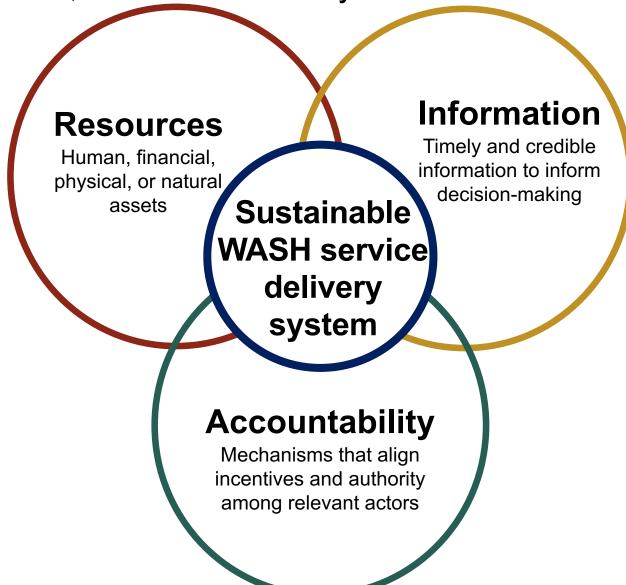
Unclear information about maintenance responsibilities

Insufficient resources to enforce existing maintenance policies

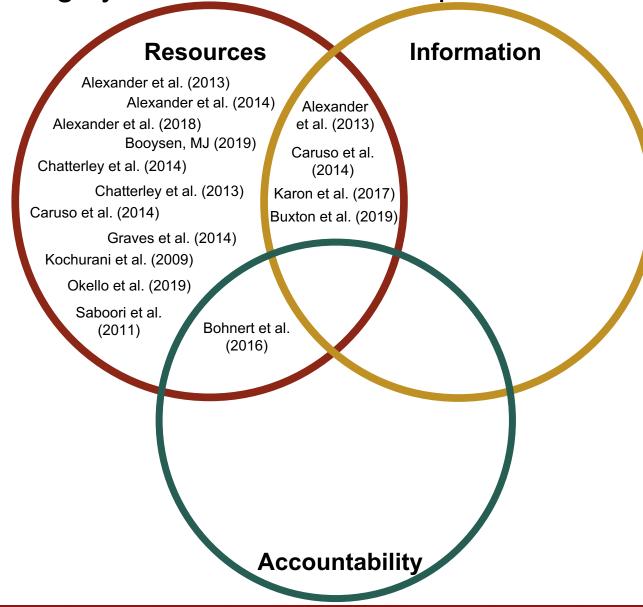
Lack of teacher authority to make maintenance-related decisions



Resources, information, and accountability are simultaneously necessary



### Interventions have largely focused on resource provision





#### **Information Flow Mechanisms**

- Where are existing information bottlenecks?
- What are cost-effective strategies for delivering timely, accurate information?
- Information produced must be relevant, credible, and useful for decision-making

## **Accountability Mechanisms**

- 1. <u>Timing</u>: being held accountable before vs. after decision-making
- 2. <u>Source</u>: party/ies to whom one feels accountable
- 3. <u>Salience</u>: being held accountable to actions of significance
- 4. <u>Standard</u>: being held accountable for processes vs. outcomes





**Accountability** 

Mechanisms that align

incentives and authority among relevant actors

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 "Best fit" approach >
 "best practice" thinking

- Extends usefully to other community/institutional settings and types of service delivery systems
- Diagnostic and design tool

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Questions?

Christine Pu | cjpu@stanford.edu | LinkedIn







