

[Save the Children's Global Wash Guidance](#): Our vision is a world in which every child affected by an emergency wherever she/he is – at home or displaced; in schools; and in health institutions – has the right and access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation facilities and is enabled to perform basic hygiene. This operational guidance outlines the role Humanitarian WASH will play within Save the Children 2019-2021 strategy. The contribution of Humanitarian WASH to the three Save the Children Breakthroughs (Survive, Learn, Be Protected) is fully elaborated and detailed with explanations of several approaches and sub-sets of WASH integrated interventions.

[Save the Children/READY online self-paced course WASH in Epidemics](#): This course is designed for individuals responding to a variety of humanitarian crises, in which an infectious disease outbreak is also occurring. Learners taking this course should have an understanding of the various WASH interventions typically used in a humanitarian response, though need not be WASH specialists; this course is applicable for all humanitarian responders.

[WaterAid \(2013\) Under-nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene](#): Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) play a fundamental role in improving nutritional outcomes. A successful global effort to tackle undernutrition must include WASH. Almost half of all under-five child deaths globally are attributed to undernutrition. Defined as an outcome of insufficient food intake or nutrient absorption, and repeated infectious diseases, undernutrition manifests as stunting (low height-for-age), wasting (low weight-for-height) and deficiencies in micronutrients. In 2014, 159 million children around the world were stunted and 50 million were wasted, while an estimated 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 50% of undernutrition is associated with infections caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene.

[A practical guidebook on increasing nutritional impact through integration of WASH and Nutrition programmes](#): Undernutrition is a multi-sectoral problem with multi-sectoral solutions. By applying integrated approaches, the impact, coherence and efficiency of the action can be improved. This operational guidebook demonstrates the importance of both supplementing nutrition programmes with WASH activities and adapting WASH interventions to include nutritional considerations i.e. making them more nutrition-sensitive and impactful on nutrition. It has been developed to provide practitioners with usable information and tools so that they can design and implement effective WASH and nutrition programmes. Apart from encouraging the design of new integrated projects, the guidebook provides support for reinforcing existing integrated interventions. It does not provide a standard approach or strict recommendations, but rather ideas, examples and practical tools on how to achieve nutrition and health gains with improved WASH. Integrating WASH and nutrition interventions will always have to be adapted to specific conditions, opportunities and constraints in each context. The guidebook primarily addresses field practitioners, WASH and Nutrition programme managers working in humanitarian and development contexts, and responds to the need for more practical guidance on WASH and nutrition integration at the field level. It can also be used as a practical tool for donors and institutions (such as ministries of health) to prioritise strategic activities and funding options.

[Introduction to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#): This course describes UNICEF's work in the field of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and why it matters.

[INEE Good Practice Guide: Water and Sanitation](#): The Water and Sanitation Good Practice Guide is focused on ensuring schools and educational facilities have adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The Good Practice Guide includes a set of strategies and brief checklists that can be used to inform the development of an education program that promotes access to clean and adequate water and sanitation facilities with additional specific guidance related, solid waste

disposal and vector-borne diseases. The Good Practice Guide would be useful for Education program managers and technical staff for use in developing an education program to support school health and nutrition. The Good Practice Guide should be used in conjunction with other Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) resources included in the ERP as well as the IRC-hosted WASH in schools website.

[FRESH School Health and Nutrition \(SHN\) Webinar: Improving WASH Behaviors among School-age Children Outside of School](#): What tools and methods can be used to engage school-age children in promoting hygiene? What role can children play in promoting hygiene as caregivers for their younger siblings outside school? What are the results of using incentives such as surprise soap with children's handwashing behavior? How can children be involved in user-centered designing of toilet infrastructure? Join us and members of Save the Children Global WASH team to learn more about the different ways in which school-age children influence hygiene behaviors as we celebrate World Toilet Day 2019: Leaving No One Behind.

[Ready initiative WASH in densely populated areas](#): In this first session in the IPC & WASH module, Senior Humanitarian WASH Advisor Abraham Varampath introduces key interventions and helpful tips for communities and agencies implementing IPC and WASH activities at the community level to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission. This session focuses specifically on activities in densely populated settings, such as camps, informal settlements of internally-displaced persons, slums, and crowded places in the community.

### **Management Committees and user associations**

[Wikiwater](#) (also available in French) is a solidarity association created at the end of 2016 by a group of volunteer experts to manage, make known and continually upgrade the internet site of the same name. We went online in 2012, at the 6th World Water Forum. One human in four does not have access to drinkable water, and only one in three has correct sanitation. This, while there exists very simple, inexpensive and easy to deploy methods for anyone, on a small scale, to have drinkable water and an acceptable sanitation (by constructing for example toilets). To make known these methods ("Water Self Access"), to continually improve upon them, and to bring about the birth of new ones; this is the mission that the WIKIWATER Association has set for itself. We do so through our Internet site [www.wikiwater.fr](http://www.wikiwater.fr), while working so that this new concept in developmental aid (giving people the means to help themselves, in particular through the transfer and sharing of knowledge, rather than assisting them) will be better spread and used. This important section looks at management committees and user associations of water resources including their role, operation, tools and advantages and disadvantages.

### **Covid Specific Wash Content**

[WASH in Schools](#) (online training course): The aim of this course is to provide the target audience with an understanding of the role water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) can have in schools in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It aims to provide necessary information and tools to ensure WASH related services and procedures are available in schools so as to limit transmission.

[WASH and IPC in HCF](#) (online training course): The aim of this course is to provide the target audience with the knowledge of the role of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in infection, prevention and control (IPC) in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

[Covid Specific Resources Ready Initiative WASH and SAFE return to school \(10 minutes video\)](#): In this video, GIZ Regional Adviser Nicole Siegmund describes how GIZ has built the capacity of communities in the Southeast Asia region to prepare schools, teachers, and themselves for the safe reopening of school during COVID-19. Nicole outlines specific IPC&WASH procedures, and intersecting community engagement measures, for safe school reopening.

### **Safeguarding in Wash**

**Safeguarding Children in WASH**: The provision of safe water and adequate sanitation facilities to communities is a key part of Save the Children's work in emergencies. However, improperly built and/or poorly maintained WASH facilities (such as latrines) have contributed to child fatalities and serious injuries in the past (commonly from the collapse of the latrine slab or the septic tank ceiling), as have death and injuries caused by water trucks, especially in crowded refugee camps. WASH facilities and distributions (including water distributions) can be locations for sexual exploitation and abuse of children, perpetrated by our staff, partners, and community members. This document will outline some potential safeguarding risks of WASH programmes, and give you suggestions on how to manage them to ensure children are as safe as possible. It is not an exhaustive list, but may help you think through a good risk management strategy.

[Online course WASH'NUTRITION](#): Pourquoi faire cette formation ? Si vous souhaitez améliorer vos connaissances et vos compétences en matière d'intégration de programmes WASH et Nutrition ; si vous voulez renforcer votre ou la capacité de votre équipe sur le sujet ; si vous travaillez dans le contexte de l'urgence ou de développement et vous recherchez des conseils pratiques sur l'intégration des programmes WASH et Nutrition ; si vous voulez en savoir plus sur comment intégrer les programmes d'une manière rentable et contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs de l'Agenda 2030 du Développement Durable.

[Wikiwater](#): WIKIWATER est une association de solidarité créée fin 2016 par un groupe d'experts bénévoles indépendants pour gérer, faire connaître et améliorer le site internet du même nom (mis en ligne en 2012 lors du 6ème forum mondial de l'eau où il avait été sélectionné et considéré par son comité international d'organisation comme l'une des meilleures « solutions » existantes pour l'accès à l'eau et à l'assainissement). Un être humain sur quatre n'a pas accès à l'eau potable et un sur trois à un assainissement correct.. Or, il existe des moyens simples, peu coûteux, bien adaptés et faciles à mettre en œuvre pour produire soi-même à petite échelle de l'eau potable et assainir, ne serait-ce qu'en construisant des toilettes. Faire connaître ces procédés, les améliorer et en faire naître de nouveaux, telle est la mission ( que l'on pourrait aussi appeler « Water Self Access ») que s'est assignée l'association Wikiwater, notamment au travers de son site [www.wikiwater.fr](http://www.wikiwater.fr), tout en oeuvrant pour que ce nouveau concept de l'aide au développement (donner les moyens aux personnes de s'en sortir elles-mêmes, notamment par un transfert et par un partage de connaissances, plutôt que de les assister) soit davantage répandu et mis en pratique. Cette section importante examine les comités de gestion et les associations d'usagers de points d'eau, y compris leur rôle, leur fonctionnement, leurs outils et leurs avantages et inconvénients respectifs.

[La Gestion des sources d'eau communautaires](#): Le projet WASHplus soutient des ménages et des communautés en bonne santé en créant et en mettant en œuvre des interventions qui conduisent à des améliorations significatives de l'accès, des pratiques et des résultats de santé liés à l'approvisionnement en eau, à l'assainissement et à l'hygiène (WASH) et à la pollution de l'air domestique (HAP). Ce projet pluriannuel (2010-2016), mené par FHI 360 en partenariat avec CARE et Winrock International, est financé par le Bureau for Global Health de l'USAID. WASHplus est également rejoint par un ensemble diversifié d'ONG, d'universités et de partenaires de ressources du secteur privé. WASHplus utilise des approches à grande échelle ainsi que des approches intégrées pour réduire les maladies diarrhéiques et les infections respiratoires aiguës, les deux principaux tueurs d'enfants de moins de cinq ans dans le monde. WASHplus peut intégrer les activités WASH et HAP dans les programmes existants de lutte contre le VIH/SIDA, la santé maternelle et infantile, programmes de nutrition et d'éducation et favorise des partenariats solides dans le pays pour accroître l'impact. En outre, WASHplus est chargé d'explorer et de promouvoir l'innovation dans les secteurs WASH et HAP. Les matières dans cette boîte à outils servent principalement à aider les personnes chargées de promouvoir le traitement de l'eau et la conservation au niveau des ménages. Néanmoins, les volontaires et les communautés elles-mêmes pourraient vouloir se former et agir pour la gestion des sources d'eau au niveau de la communauté. Que ce soit pour maintenir une source déjà existante en bon état, à réparer et à entretenir une source en panne, ou pour gérer une nouvelle source d'eau, il existe des ressources qui peuvent aider une communauté à se lancer sur la création d'un comité « eau ». La publication Manuel de Formation des Comités de Gestion d'Eau Villageois, créé par Helvetas Cameroun, offre des plans de leçon et des exemples à suivre. Parmi les nombreux plans de leçon offerts, la deuxième module « Outils de gestion d'un système d'adduction d'eau villageois (SAEV) » a été incluse dans cette boîte à outils en raison de son accent sur la gestion des sources d'eau à base communautaire.