

Inception Report – Living Document

Initiative 3.3: WASH Integration and Coordination into Public Health Issues

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0. Intro and Objectives of this document

Introduction

This document is the result of a Literature Review process undertaken by IMC, with the aim of capitalizing on existing documentation regarding Intercluster/Intersector (ISC/ICC) existing mechanisms, initiatives, and experience. This exercise on Literature Review is an effort to support the Global WASH Cluster Roadmap: It specifically supports Initiative *3.3 Integration and coordination in Public Health Emergencies*, and indirectly *3.4 Multisectoral integration and coordination of WASH* – since part of this pool of literature review, which combined review of both grey and academic literature, retrieved information directly related to 3.3, but also related to 3.4, which has been further reviewed and utilized as will be explained in this report.

This report is a work in progress and will remain a live document that aligns with current GWC developments.

Objectives

Firstly, the primary objective of this document is to capitalize on such existing ISC/ICC mechanisms, initiatives and experience emerging from the Literature Review and hence provide concrete insights on what is still missing (main gaps). This information will be further used as the Roadmap progresses.

Secondly, and building on this information, this document also aims to explain how the GWC will take this output forward in developing further guidance/tools to continue its work in the previously mentioned GWC Roadmap Initiatives 3.3 and 3.4. Section 2 of this Inception Report details this process.

Context: As part of the previously mentioned initiatives (3.3 and 3.4), a consultant has been engaged to elaborate the following specific deliverables - to which the Literature Review will directly input:

- Three *Joint Operational Frameworks (JOFs)* elaborate on how the Integration of responses can be operationalized. Three themes have been selected: PHE, Famine and Outbreak/Acute Crisis. These JOFs target WASH stakeholders at the National level.
- One *Working Arrangements document compiles practical guidance to National WASH Coordination Teams* to facilitate the Integration of responses throughout HPC.

1. Main Findings (from the literature review):

This section first classifies existing ISC/ICC mechanisms, initiatives and experience from the Literature Review process (Undertaken by International Medical Corps, IMC) to give insights on what exists and is you. It is why *it is useful and how it will be used as a way forward*), and it also offers a *qualitative analysis of such findings* and, finally, *of what the main gaps are* (from an intersectoral point of view).

Finally, this section points out where and how these findings (from the Literature Review) will be stored and made helpful to WASH practitioners.

This report does not intend to give insights on how the Literature Review process has been undertaken.

1.1 What exists

Diversity of mechanisms, initiatives and experience

The Literature Review process yielded approximately **98 sources of information, from which 80 were available at the time of this report**. The wide range nature of such (from research articles, tools, guidelines, case studies, networks and initiatives, information banks, knowledge hubs, etc.) makes the underlying information diversity of such dimension that results too heavy to navigate and loses pragmatism.

After careful revision, it is necessary to extract from each source whether such source is relevant for 3.3 and 3.4 initiatives (this is, it contains helpful information related to *ISC/ICC WASH humanitarian Integrated responses*) and *why* it is functional. This process aims to enable the user to quickly understand which data is potentially helpful for them and what is not.

Table 1 below shows the reviewed sources of information and adds a **pragmatic qualitative explanation** of why each item is/ is not relevant to ISC/ICC WASH Humanitarian responses. It also offers an attempt to classify the source type (broadly) for the reader's consideration and the *conclusion* of whether yes/no the element is valid specifically for 3.3 and 3.4. (Contributes to the Initiatives). Yet lengthy, this section is the tool (table) to enable users to make decisions and facilitate the actual use of the information.

Additionally, *Annex 1 - List of sources with hyperlinks* provides the complete List of references with hyperlinks so that the reader can easily access them on a needs basis.

Table 1 - Qualitative Analysis of the Reviewed sources of information

#	Source of information	Why this information is (or it is not) relevant to ISC/ICC	Type of Source	Useful (y/n)
1	AQA or QAAS	Also known as the WASH Quality Assurance and Accountability System (QAAS), it is a GWC Initiative. Includes a Module on PHE, which offers useful/relevant Key Quality (WASH) indicators for PHE responses	Guideline/tools	Y
2	GISRS - <i>Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System</i>	Global initiatives by WHO are useful to international responses and mainly Health focuses. Repository with global access and collective responsibility for maintenance. Lack of concrete added value for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Surveillance system/repository	N
3	Link NCA	Methodology to understand and analyze causes of undernutrition AND systematically integrate WASH activities into the response. Multidisciplinary field-level analysis of the causes of malnutrition. Response planning oriented, aiming mainly (but not only) to programming	Methodology/tools	Y
4	WHO MultiModal approach	Strategy for community-led behavior change for hand hygiene but the potential for adaptation for cross-sectoral training and future intersectoral community-led interventions. Practical information on the five (WASH-related) critical elements (translated into 5 indicators) to be implemented as part of an IPC program at the healthcare facility level in an integrated manner	Approach	Y
5	Climate Finance Impact Tool	Tool to carry a quantitative assessment of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions. It is cross-sectoral and very theoretical (not practical)	Tool	N
6	Measuring service levels tool for needs assessment (WASH) - <i>Water for People</i>	Methodology and indicators for measuring service levels for water and sanitation at the household level and in public institutions. Links relevant to Development actors (Nexus) but not specifically intersectoral per se. Could potentially link with Health and Education (WASH in Schools and WASH in HFs)	Guideline/tools	Y
7	Consumer Behavior Guidance - Implementation Strategy (WASH)	Helpful guidance for implementing (sustainable) Market-Based Sanitation (MBS). Primarily relevant to Urbanization/Nexus issues and not necessarily focus on intersectoral responses	Guideline/tools	N

8	Improving Nutrition outcomes with better water, sanitation and hygiene. Practical solutions for policies and programs	WHO/UNICEF Practical guide. Provides detailed and useful information on integration interventions and approaches at community and HF levels. Provides M&E framework, including integrated WASH and nutrition indicators	Guideline/tools	Y
9	OCHA New Way of Working. Collective Outcomes. Operationalizing the New Way of Working	Provides practical guidance on how to define collective outcomes, mainly valuable for inspiring work by the NHCPs	Guideline	Y
10	Nutrition-WASH Toolkits: Guide for Practical Joint Actions	Includes detailed information on integrated WASH and Nutrition programming applicable throughout HPC	Toolkit	Y
11	ELHRA. Knowledge Point. : Crowdsourcing humanitarian expertise	Knowledge Point - Aim at bridging Academia with humanitarian work. Online Q&A forum offering free and fast expert advice to aid workers in the field. Anyone can post questions. The network of 150+ technical experts aims to respond within 48 hours. Potentially useful for learning purposes	Online bank of information	Y
12	3-star approach to WASH in schools - <i>Simple rating system for WASH-related needs assessment</i>	A practical approach designed to improve the effectiveness of hygiene Behavior change programs. The approach ensures that healthy habits are taught, practiced and integrated into daily school routines. Useful for WASH and Health integration	Approach	Y
13	OCHA's Global Cluster Coordinators Group (GCCG) - Breaking Down the Silos Webinar Series	Promising Practices and Tips from the Field on Working with National and Local Actors from the Global Cluster Coordinators Group. Useful tipsheet for Cluster Coordinators to engage in nexus issues, but not focusing on programmatic Integration	Guideline	Y
14	Funding Opportunities for WASH in HCF	The online compilation of Funding Opportunities for WASH in HCF, Covid-19 Focus	Online bank of information	Y
15	WHO/UNICEF Joint Operational Framework Cholera Response	Complete, practical and helpful guidance for coordination of Cholera (PHE) response with elements for prevention, preparedness and response phases of a Cholera PHE/Outbreak	Operational Framework	Y

16	Cluster Coordination Reference Modul (IASC 2015)	Official (IASC) document for NHCPs, which provides basic ground concepts on ISC/ICC	Guideline	Y
17	Joint Lessons Learned and Good Practice Tool - Adapting Coordination Mechanisms	Good practices and lessons learned focused on TTransition and primarily relevant to Nexus. Not necessarily added value for Multisectoral humanitarian responses	Tool	N
18	JOF WASH Triple Nexus	Complete and valuable JOF relevant to WASH and Triple Nexus. Even though it does not focus on intersectoral responses, it can be a beneficial resource for some integrated answers with Nexus components (e.g., Urbanization)	Operational Framework	Y
19	OCTOPUS	Online platform for fecal sludge disposal and treatment in emergency contexts, allowing the sharing of practices and experiences that come directly from the field. On the platform, practitioners can document their experience, compare technologies, discuss sanitation solutions adapted to different crisis contexts (created by Solidarités International (SI)), and provide contextualized case studies. It offers a wide range of WASH technical advice but does not focus on the intersectionality of responses. It is potentially valuable since it can be adapted to PHE contexts	Online platform	Y
20	COVID-19 Hygiene Hub	Online Repository of resources and learning developed during the first year and a half of the pandemic. A valuable guide for programming and lessons learned for future PHEs	Online bank of information	Y
21	eCompendium Platform-Compilation of emergency sanitation technologies	Online Platform which provides technical information on sanitation technologies in numerous scenarios and offers specific information on Epidemic Management	Online platform	Y

22	WASH 'em Project	Capacity building resource on behavior change that can adapt (via inserting terms like Diarrhea) to PHE contexts. It does not have specific information related to Nutrition issues	Online platform	Y
23	CAWST (Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology) Resource Hub,	Online Platform. Capacity building resource on WASH Technologies. It offers WASH responses adapted to Outbreaks and malnutrition. Includes -WASH education & training resources -Household Water Treatment (HHWT) Knowledge Base -Biosand Filters Knowledge Base	Online platform	Y
24	UNHCR WASH database	Online technical basic WASH resources, but does not focus on intersectoral responses	Online bank of information	N
25	ALNAP Help Library: library of resources on Humanitarian Evaluation, Learning and Performance (HELP)	Online Help library. It contains a specific Section specific to Covid-19.	Online bank of information	Y
26	GOARN (Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network)	Global network with a Health focus but potentially helpful in implementing partners who deliver both WASH and Health responses. Section specific to COVID-19 (PHE). They also have a helpful resource center where different topics can be explored	Network	Y
27	2018 GWC Minimum Requirements for WASH Coordination	Can provide the basis for embedding integrated programming into HPC system (HNO/HRP, HF)	Guideline	Y

28	Humanitarian Needs Overview - Template	A helpful template for NHCPs to facilitate integrated data analysis	Guideline	Y
29	The Humanitarian Emergency Settings Perceived Needs Scale (HESPER)	The HESPER Scale was developed by the World Health Organization and King's College London to fill several gaps in the humanitarian field. It enables needs assessments to be based directly on the views of people affected by humanitarian emergencies. It also provides a more accurate picture of the severe problems with which the emergency-affected population wants help. Suggested scale of perceived needs, relevant to intersectoral assessments, potentially valuable for improving needs analysis (perception of severe conditions) in acute or chronic humanitarian crisis	Guideline/tools	Y
30	OHCA Humanitarian Indicator Registry	A generic set of indicators not specifically useful for integrated responses	Guideline	N
31	WASHBat - WASHBat, a bottleneck analysis tool	Tool designed to analyze bottlenecks for the sustainability of WASH services. It does not focus on intersectionality but is potentially helpful for Nexus issues	tool	Y
32	Intra Action Review (IAR)	IAR is a country-led, facilitated discussion bringing together a small group of responders, including decision-makers with knowledge of the public health response pillars under review, such as multisectoral coordination, surveillance, and laboratory diagnostics. It is led by Health but with potential contribution and use by sectors like WASH	Process	Y
33	WHO Resource Mapping Tool (REMAP)	The REMAP process fosters dialogue between countries and partners for a coordinated multisectoral approach. The REMAP tool is used to map the health security projects and interventions in the country — through Financial or technical assistance — allowing policymakers and partners to see where the gaps exist and Where more investment of resources is needed. This provides valuable information for the country	Process/tool	Y

		and for partners, supporting alignment and harmonization of efforts: potentially useful for PHE prevention/preparedness phases		
34	Vulnerability, Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) exercise	The VRAM is a process that encourages multisectoral coordination to ensure effective and sustainable management of health risks. Potentially valuable for PHE responses	Process/tool	Y
35	Transform Nutrition	The online platform offers information on experience and lessons learned valuable for integrating nutrition responses, but somewhat lacks translating into the practical side for programming. Potentially useful for learning	Online bank of information	Y
36	Humanitarian Response Review (HRR)	Lacks potential for practical use for WASH practitioners since the HRR is done at the country's highest level	Process	N
37	One Health - approach	An approach that contains intersectoral elements, however, relates to human and animal health, hence lacking the WASH element	Approach	N
38	Group Model Building	It brings all stakeholders together to think systemically. Group model building (GMB) is a participatory approach widely used to build the capacity of practitioners to think in a systems way. However, it is a resource-intensive approach that requires high-level buy-in and the investment of time.	Approach	N

39	EVIDENT (Evidence-informed Decision-making in Nutrition and Health) partnership:	It was established in 2014 to address the gap between the disconnect between evidence generators and users in the African context. EVIDENT aims to enhance Evidence-informed Decision-making (EIDM) by bridging linking researchers and decision-makers and strengthening their capacity to co-create solutions to address local needs. However, it focuses on the Nutrition and Health sectors, hence lacking the WASH element	Online network	N
40	Middle East Consortium on Infectious Disease Surveillance (MECIDS)	Relevant for health prevention and preparedness but not directly related to intersectoral mechanisms with a WASH component.	Online network	N
41	The Ag-Nu-Health Critical Pathways framework	The article which heavily focuses on maternal Health and NCDs (anemia), lacks practical elements of Integration of WASH responses	Framework	N
42	EARS Mechanism	EARS (early aberration reporting system) mechanism that heavily focuses on responses related to bioterrorism, lacking interest in the practical implementation of WASH responses	Mechanism	N
43	Health in All Policies (approach / theoretical framework) -	The strategy recommended by the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health is to address the social determinants of health inequality by aiming to include health and health equity considerations in domestic policy-making across different sectors that influence Health. It focuses heavily on policy-making processes and lacks practical elements	Approach	N
44	Matrix for Food and Nutrition Actions in Primary Healthcare - developed by Brazilian government 2009	Academic article that focuses on Nutrition and Health related actions, lacking the WASH element	Research	N

45	International Network for the Demographic Evaluation of Populations and Their Health (INDEPTH) Network	Online Repository of health data with a lack of relevance to enable Integration of WASH responses	Online bank of information	N
46	Clean Clinic Approach (CCA)	The CCA process and tools facilitated a systematic way for HCFs to identify, prioritize, make, and measure WASH quality of care improvements. Useful for integrated WASH and Health programming	Approach/tools	Y
47	Learning from intersectoral action beyond Health: a meta-narrative review	Academic article that lacks practical value for integrated WASH responses	Research	N
48	Learning from intersectoral action beyond Health: a meta-narrative review	Academic article that lacks practical value for integrated WASH responses and focuses on policy making	Research	N
49	Learning from intersectoral action beyond Health: a meta-narrative review	Academic article that lacks practical value for integrated WASH responses and focuses on policy making	Research	N
50	Development of measurable indicators to enhance public health evidence-informed policy-making	Academic article that lacks practical value for integrated WASH responses	Research	N

51	Rejection of an innovation: health information management training materials in east Africa	Academic article related to Health Information Management Systems, lacks practical value for WASH integrated programming	Research	N
52	SUN Movement	Activated in 65 countries. Partners can join the movement and use it for capacity building (a lot in WASH Nut). Its mainly development (country/Govt driven). However, it contains potentially useful Toolkits for advocacy, and general capacity building	Network	Y
53	Integration of water, sanitation and hygiene for the control of neglected tropical diseases: a review of progress and the way forward	Academic article related to WASH and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), which lacks relevance for humanitarian WASH interventions	Research	N
54	Impact of agricultural interventions on food and nutrition security in Ethiopia: Uncovering pathways linking agriculture to improved nutrition	Academic article which mainly focuses on the link between Agriculture and Nutrition, hence lacking the WASH component. It is also development focused	Research	N
55	Improving menstrual hygiene management in emergency contexts: literature review of current perspectives	Academic article that covers a Literature review process related to MHM. Even though it covers emergency contexts, lacks intersectoral element and practicalities for integrated WASH programming	Research	N
56	Tackling the Urban Health Divide Through Enabling Intersectoral Action on Malnutrition in Chile and Kenya	Academic article related to Malnutrition and Health in developments contexts. It lacks the WASH element	Research	N

57	The Meikirch Model of Healthm	Model related to evaluate health interventions in a development context. Lacks relevance for integrated WASH humanitarian responses	Model	N
58	Legal capacities required for prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases	Academic article focusing on policies related to non communicable diseases. Lacks relevance for humanitarian integrated WASH responses	Research	N
59	Local response in health emergencies: key considerations for addressing the COVID-19 pandemic in informal urban settlements	Academic article containing useful/pragmatical information related to lessons learned for COVID response in informal settlements. This can be applied to PHEs in informal settings (like Covid in Myanmar), PoCs, etc.	Research	Y
60	Business not as usual: how multisectoral collaboration can promote transformative change for Health and sustainable development	Academic article lacking practical elements for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
61	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	Academic article lacking practical elements for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
62	Analyzing efforts to synergize the global health agenda of universal health coverage, health security and health promotion: a case-study from Ethiopia	Academic article lacking practical elements for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N

63	Responding to Global Challenges in Food, Energy, Environment and Water: Risks and Options Assessment for Decision-Making	Academic article development oriented. Lacks relevance for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
64	Addressing the social determinants of Health through health system strengthening and inter-sectoral convergence: the case of the Indian National Rural Health Mission	Academic article development oriented. Lacks relevance for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
65	Developing and implementing dietary guidelines in India	Academic article development oriented. Lacks relevance for Integration of humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
66	Understanding the process of strengthening multisectoral efforts for anemia reduction: Qualitative findings from Sierra Leone and Uganda	Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) in Sierra Leone and Uganda used to address anemia -documented similarities and variations across the 2 settings, to inform future global and country multisectoral anemia planning efforts. Hence lacks relevance for humanitarian integrated WASH responses, being rather development oriented and heavily anemia focused.	Research	N
67	The "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis: An approach to strengthen nutrition situation analysis and decision making towards multisectoral policies and systems change	Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) is a collaborative analytical process (a secondary literature review in combination with linear optimization) to understand local drivers that affect the availability, cost, and affordability of nutritious diets. It relates heavily to Nutrition and Food Security, lacking the WASH element. It also focuses on theoretical policy making level.	Research	N

68	Mapping the landscape of global programmes to evaluate health interventions in pregnancy: the need for harmonised approaches, standards and tools	Academic article focusing on high level policy making, related to child and maternal Health. Lacks practical relevance to integrated humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
69	Linkages between health and agriculture sectors in Ethiopia: a formative research study exploring barriers, facilitators and opportunities for local level coordination to deliver nutritional programmes and services	Academic article (research study) conducted to understand how the governance structure and linkages between health and agriculture sectors at local levels can support implementation of programme activities. Lacks practical relevance to integrated humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
70	The Public Health Challenge of Ending Malnutrition: The Relevance of the World Health Organization's GINA Database	Academic article. The GINA policy section tracks commitments to ensuring good nutrition demonstrated in policy and legislative documents. Lacks practical relevance to integrated humanitarian WASH responses	Research	N
71	Climate change and nutrition: creating a climate for nutrition security	Academic article. the objectives of this paper are to identify and undertake a cross-sectoral analysis of the impacts of climate change focusing on nutrition security and the existing mechanisms, strategies, and policies to address them. Lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Research	N
72	Planning an integrated agriculture and health program and designing its evaluation: Experience from Western Kenya	Academic article development focused. Programmatically, it focuses on Nutrition, Food Security and Health. Lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Research	N

73	Using social network analysis to plan, promote and monitor intersectoral collaboration for Health in rural India	Academic article that focuses on a theoretical social network analysis (SNA) at the institutional actor level to evaluate and characterize intersectoral collaboration between organisations. Lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Research	N
74	Qualitative Evaluation of the STOEMP Network in Ghent: An Intersectoral Approach to Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Available to All	Academic article which that aims at ultimately influencing policy making. It is rather development oriented and lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Research	
75	Factors influencing delivery of intersectoral actions to address infant stunting in Bogotá, Colombia – a mixed methods case study	Academic article that offers valuable insights to Intersectoral actions which have faced challenges in implementation and doubts regarding economic outcomes, as contains relevant information regarding barriers for ISC/ICC. The implementation of intersectoral public health interventions can be jeopardized by a lack of coordination and management skills.	Research	Y
76	COVID-19 in pastoral contexts in the greater Horn of Africa: Implications and recommendations	Academic article that focuses on Covid-19 responses in the context of interventions in pastoralist communities. It offers valuable practical insights for programming purposes in this type of PHE responses, including WASH and Health elements	Research	Y
77	Fostering CHANGE: Lessons from implementing a multi-country, multi-sector nutrition-sensitive agriculture project	Academic article that offers very specific examples of tailoring nutrition sensitive programming to address WASH issues at the country level. Useful insights for integrated WASH and Nutrition integrated responses	Research	Y

78	Multisectoral Integration of Nutrition, Health, and Agriculture: Implementation Lessons From Ethiopia	Academic article: Useful experience for integrating humanitarian and WASH and Nutrition interventions. Ethiopia - Program Delivery Units (PDUs), developed as part of the NNP II and SD, are an example of how these initiatives are fostering multisectoral Integration through innovative changes to nutrition governance structures. PDUs are small teams of multisectoral experts placed at the federal level and in the offices of the Presidents of the Amhara and Tigray regions to secure high-level political commitment to regional nutrition activities and to ensure accountability to the highest level of the regional government. The PDU teams generally consist of a health manager, a multisector senior program manager, a program analyst, a communication adviser, a WASH manager, and an agricultural manager. These teams work to implement annual plans, with support from partners who contribute resources to the PDUs.	Research	Y
79	<i>Intersectoral Approaches to Neglected Diseases</i>	Academic article mainly related to development contexts. Lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Research	N
80	Academic article with focuses on the systemic review of Non governmental organizations coordination models in natural hazards. Theoretically focused. Lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Academic article with focuses on the systemic review of Non governmental organizations coordination models in natural hazards. Theoretically focused. Lacks elements that practically concern integrated WASH humanitarian responses.	Research	N

1.2 Analysis of the findings

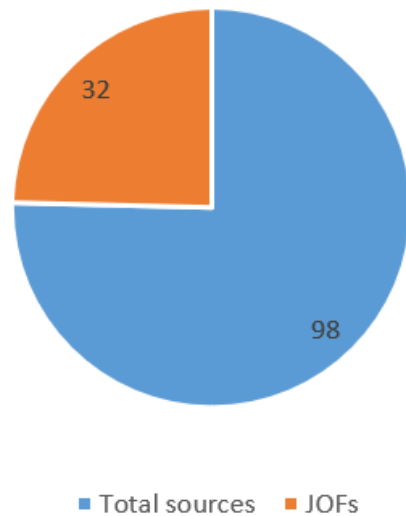
This section offers a **quantitative analysis** of the Literature review, regarding the parameters (explained below) versus which the information has been classified. The aim of this section is to give the reader insights on how useful the sources of information will be, in concrete terms, as their contribution to the tools.

Parameters analyzed Vs results are shown below:

- *The Source of information has an added value for WASH practitioners in future JOFs (Joint Operational Frameworks). Each source of information has been checked against whether it has potential (valuable information) for the future tools (Joint Operational Frameworks).*

Graph 1 shows the number of sources of information, emerging from the Literature Review, to be used for the elaboration of the JOFs

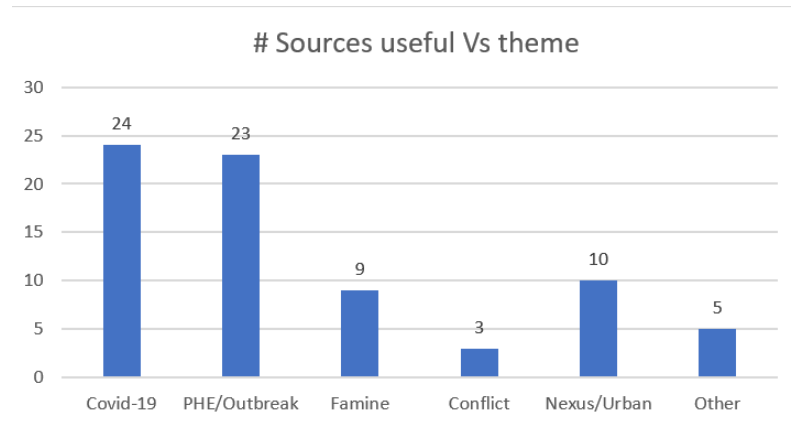
Sources included in JOFs Vs Total



Graph 1 - # Sources of information to be included in the JOFs Vs total

- *The Source of information has an added value for the future JOFs (per Theme). Each source of information has been checked against whether it has potential (valuable information) for each specific theme (Covid-19, PHE, Famine, Conflict, Nexus/Urban, Other themes). This classification is a conscious effort to drill down in the process of the elaboration of the JOFs, and hence facilitating such process.*

Graph 2 shows the number of sources relevant to each thematic.

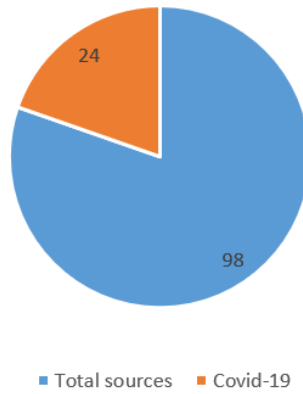


Graph 2 - # Sources relevant per theme

- *The source of information has an added value for WASH practitioners involved in Covid-19 responses. Each source of information has been checked against whether it has potential (valuable information) for this specific integrated type of response.*

Graph 3 shows the number of sources of information relevant to Covid integrated humanitarian WASH responses

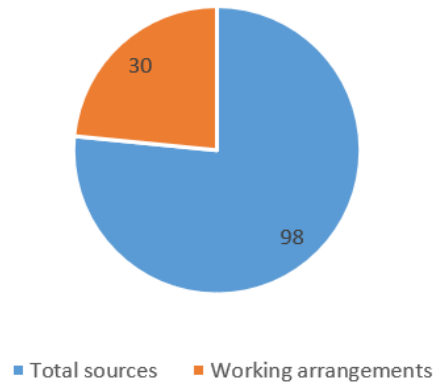
Sources Covid-19 Vs Total



Graph 3 - # Sources relevant to Covid-19 Vs total

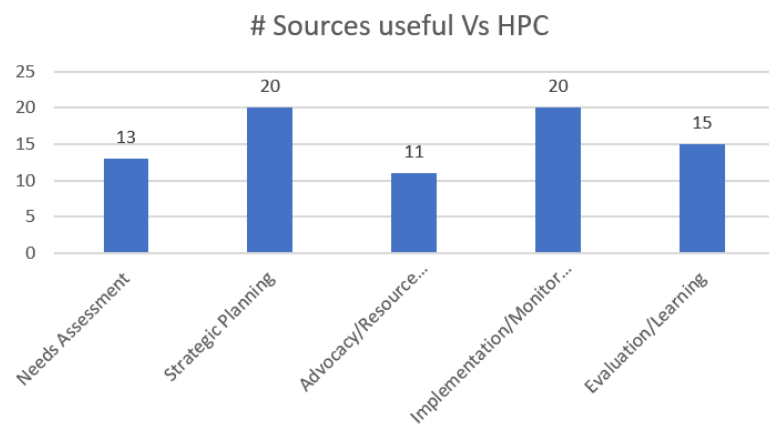
- *The source of information has an added value for WASH NHCPs in future Working Arrangements document. Each source of information has been checked against whether it will be used in a practical way to build the planned Working Arrangements document.*

Sources included in Working Arrangements Vs Total



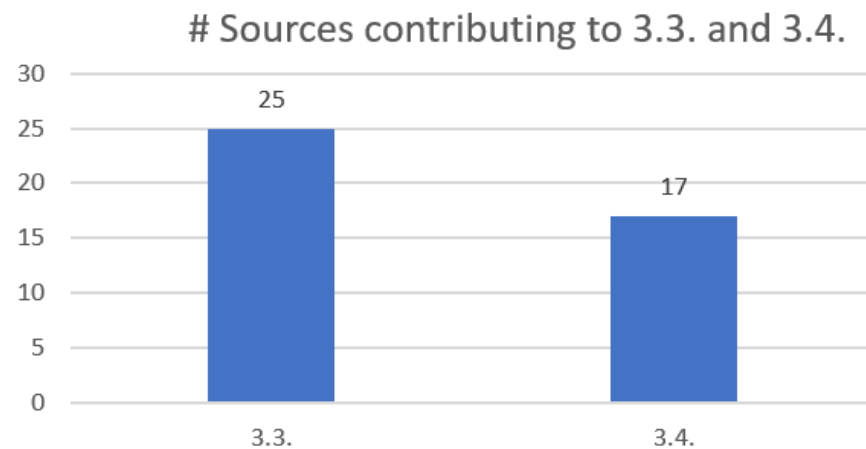
Graph 4 - # Sources of information to be included in the Working Arrangements document total

In addition to this (sources contributing to Working Arrangements document), the figure below (Graph 5) shows the potential number of the tools contributing to each of the HPC phase. This classification is a conscious effort to drill down in that future document, and hence facilitating the future process of elaboration.



Graph 5 - # Sources of information Vs HPC phase

- *The source has an added value for GWC Roadmap Initiatives 3.3 Integration and coordination in Public Health Emergencies and 3.4 Multisectoral integration and coordination of WASH. Each source of information has been checked against whether will be contributing to each of the initiatives.*



Graph 6 - # Sources contributing to Initiatives 3.3 and 3.4

**In order to facilitate the handling of the sources, *Annex 2 – List of sources and parameters analysed* contains the full list of sources and all analyzed parameters, for easy filtering, according to the interest of the reader

1.3 Main identified gaps

In the following section, a qualitative analysis of the main gaps perceived in this Literature Review process, is explained. The lens applied to this gap analysis is the point of view of country level WASH practitioners (e.g. cluster coordination teams, implementing actors).

Even though ISC/ICC is complex - given the great number the stakeholders involved (from donors, to implementors, beneficiaries, governments, academic institutions, etc.), several large gaps have been identified (they are explained below). Together with these, there is a reflection on how these gaps could be mitigated. The purpose of this reflection is to spark thinking on these (input) within the future work of the Initiatives 3.3. and 3.4.

Note as well that the gaps are frequently overlapped.

Funding-related issues

Following the review, it is noticed a lack of literature oriented to overcome fundraising-related issues. Only one reviewed source specifically enables implementing actors to access integrated funding (Covid-related).

Also it is noticed the lack of literature about costs and benefits resulting from Integration across multiple sectors (related to impact of integrated interventions), making hard for practitioners to engage in these calculations, especially for planning and advocacy purposes.

When it comes to estimation of costs of multisectoral (combined) activities (for example, two or more sectors utilizing the same operation costs) in order to support estimations of funding requirements for integrated programming, we similarly notice low level of capitalization of knowledge

Several sources of information rightly point out difficulties of synchronizing funding within different sectors (when they have difference cycles and/or financial source). However, no substantive practical solutions/suggestions or lessons learned are found.

Some possible ways forward to support could include: clearer technical guidance on joint advocacy for funding, clearer guidance/tools or examples/good practices regarding costing of minimum packages, joint interventions, support strategies for donor involvement.

Blurry and ad-hoc Ways of Working

The lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities appears to come in parallel with an undefined and non-standardized way of working at all levels. This results in gaps and overlaps, as well as wasting resources.

Some possible ways forward to support could include: agreed ways of working amongst clusters should be a mid-long term objective.

Information sharing remains a main bottleneck

The lack of clear guidance on what needs to be shared, with who and when, affects the common triggering, implementation and monitoring of the responses. There is no systematic way of joint data sharing and analysis, which should drive joint decisions. IM issues also seem to create great disconnection between national level responses (even this might not be an exclusive problem of ISC/ICC responses, seems to be an aggravating factor). Roles and responsibilities around data sharing and housing are highlighted with relative frequency.

Some possible ways forward to support could include: establish a common understanding at country level of information needs and commitments to share. Clarification on housing of the data would be of great help. Agreements on granularity of data collection remains also a topic worth exploring and tackling.

Roles and responsibilities undefined

Within the complexity of making ISC/ICC responses a reality, the focus of the existing information rather responds to the *why* ISC/ICC is a need, and lacks specificity on responsibilities to do it (who is responsible to do what). Different contexts make different decisions on who is responsible for what during integrated responses. Even though this element of contextualization is necessary, clearer guidelines are necessary to address this challenge. One document that offers concrete and valuable insights on how to deal with the issue of roles and responsibilities is the WHO/UNICEF Joint Operational Framework for Cholera Responses. This framework could be used as a practical example on how other type of integrated responses could take inspiration from and hence support on how to deal with this problem.

Some possible ways forward to support could include: agreed ways of working amongst clusters (containing defined roles and responsibilities, or at least guiding country personnel on how to reach agreement within their contexts) should be a mid-long term objective.

Technical Capacity issues in humanitarian settings

It is noticed throughout the review that the Integration of interventions, especially in humanitarian settings, is a relatively new trend. In these settings, where most times planning and implantation are done in volatile contexts, under stressful circumstances, the lack of practical and simplified information, stored in a systematic way, appears to be one of the difficulties practitioners encounter.

Some possible ways forward to support could include: dedicate specific efforts, in a systematic way, to embed capitalization and vulgarization of lessons learned throughout the HPC (within Evaluation and Learning phase). Ad hoc random trainings (by different practitioners) could be best planned in a collective way, opening the door to wider collective learning. Donors could be better involved in this process in order to ensure their buying into the process. This learning could be planned in a cross-sectoral way, involving actors with expertise in different sectors.

Lack of evidence-based research linked to impact

Even though there has been a significant amount of research undertaken on process and methods (although it is mostly related to development contexts), the impact element is still to be explored in a significant way. This gap greatly affects the humanitarian community to advocate for integrated funding. Even though significant efforts from the academic side are invested in the attempt to research evidence on humanitarian interventions, the specificity of impact of integrated programming is yet to be explored at scale.

Some possible ways forward to support could include: enhancing links at country level between WASH practitioners and research institutions, ensuring support from donors and clusters.

1.4 How and where this evidence is documented (KM?)

**This section is pending to discussing with the GWC IM and IMC (Yasir)*

2. How the existing literature will contribute to practical tools

This section will explain how the findings of this Literature Review will contribute as an input into the above mentioned GWC Roadmap initiatives 3.3 and 3.4. by contributing to practical tools for coordination. It also will explain the full process of making such tools, within which the Literature Review plays a key role.

Reminder: As part of the previously mentioned initiatives (3.3 and 3.4), a consultant has been engaged in order to elaborate the following specific deliverables - to which the Literature Review will directly input into:

- Three *Joint Operational Frameworks (JOFs)* to elaborate on how the Integration of responses can be operationalized. Three themes have been selected: PHE, Famine and Conflict situations. These JOFs target WASH stakeholders at National level.
- One *Working Arrangements document*, which compiles practical guidance to National WASH Coordination Teams in order to facilitate the Integration of responses throughout HPC.

2.1 Process (of making the tools)

The process of making the tools (JOFs and Working Arrangements document) is a blend of the following:

- Literature Review:

As thoroughly explained before in this document, all elements emerging from the Literature review process have been reviewed and classified according to whether (yes/no) they have useful elements to enable Integration of WASH responses, and also to which of the documents they will contribute.

In previous sections of this document, we have offered insights on which sources of information contain useful pieces of information, for the elaboration of the tools, meaning that, in the process of the elaboration of the tools, the specific information (e.g., indicators, valuable lessons learned, useful tools, etc.) will be extracted (one by one) and added to the tools. These extractions will be added either as annexes, or incorporated in the body of the documents (and including reference to the full document), so that the extracted pieces of information make new sense and are useful (add value) within the tools.

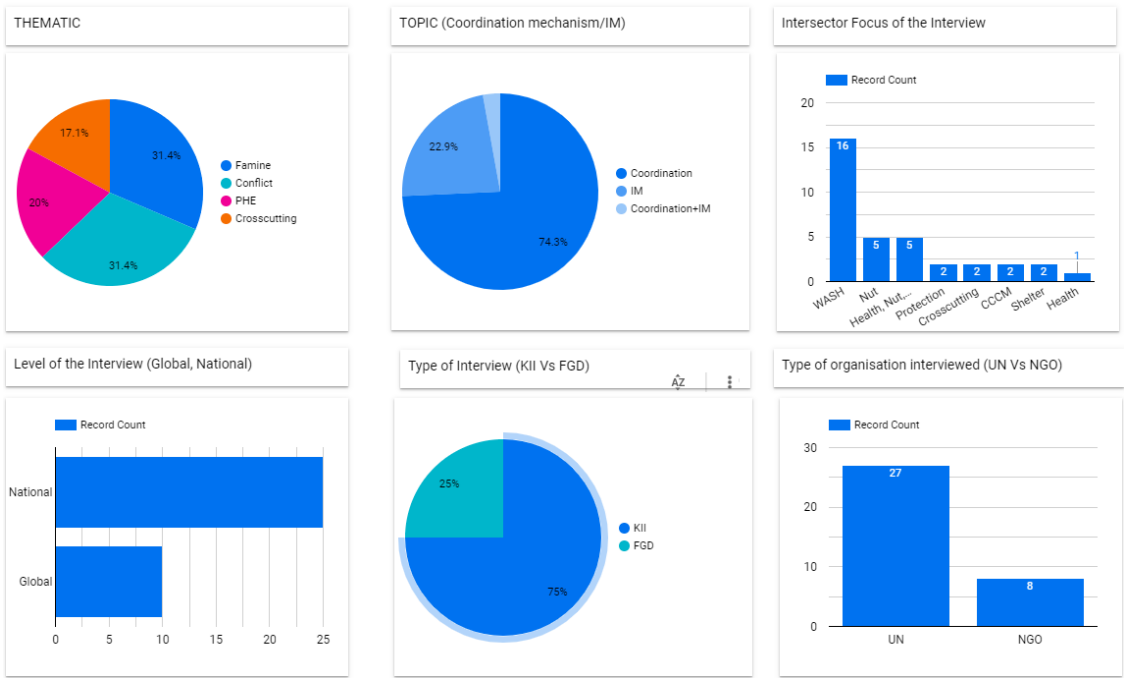
- 30 KII/FGDs interviews:

The aim of these interviews was to further capitalize on WASH practitioners experiences, when involved in WASH humanitarian integrated responses. The practical view of this element will provide insights on barriers, gaps, entry points, best practices and potential solutions to ISAC/ICC issues.

A set of Interviews were planned, aiming at finding at collecting balanced information amongst the following parameters:

- Thematic (Famine, Conflict, PHE, Crosscutting)
- Topic (Coordination Mechanism/Information Management IM)
- Intersectoral focus of the interview (Main Cluster/Clusters concerned)
- Level (National, Global)
- Type of Interview (KIIs Vs FGDs)
- Type of organization Interviewed (UN, NGO)

The graphs below show the planned proportions of each parameter when selecting potential interviewees.



A detailed list of the KIIs can be seen in *Annex 3. List of KIIs*

- Ad-hoc consultations with ISC/ICC focal points of Health, Nutrition and Food Security Clusters. These will be key in the process of elaboration of these documents and will capitalize on the networking of the GWC Coordination Team and the engaged consultant. However, these consultations will not be process heavy, hence its ad-hoc and light in nature. They will take place during regular (planned) meetings, and/or specific meetings to tackle specific issues. For the purpose of efficiency, they will not be formal nor will be formally documented.
- Ad-hoc consultations to WASH technical experts from a wide range of stakeholders, namely coordinators, IMs, donors, field staff). Same as the above, these consultations will be based on the networking of the consultant, and will not be formally held nor documented.

3. Workplan

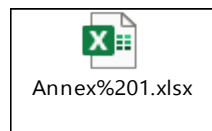
A workplan to monitor and track the progress of the work engaged in this consultancy, is shown below:

		WASH Cluster Water Sanitation Hygiene				GWC ICC																				Days / deliverable
#	Deliverable	May	May	May	May	May/June	June	June	June	June/Jul	Jul	Jul	Jul	Jul	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug/Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Days / deliverable		
		2 to 7	9 to 13	16 to 20	23 to 27	30 to 3	6 to 10	13 to 17	20 to 24	27 to 1	4 to 8	11 to 15	18 to 22	25 to 29	1 to 5	8 to 12	15 to 19	22 to 26	29 to 2	5 to 9	12 to 16	19 to 23	26 to 30			
1	Interviews	2	2	1		1	1	1		1														9		
2	Inception Report				1	1	2	1	2	1	2													10		
3	Working Arrang								1	1	1	1					1		1	1				7		
4	JoFs (3xThematic Areas)							1	1		1	1					2		2	2				10		
5	Advocacy (webinars + events)					1		1		1		2					1		1	1	1	1		9		
Total/week		2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	4					4		4	4	1	Cont	Cont	45		

Note that, even though this is an attempt to organize the workflow in a logical manner through the timeframe of this consultancy, the consultant will remain flexible to eventualities. This workplan is hence orientative and subject to change.

4. Annexes

Annex 1. List of sources with hyperlinks



Annex 2. List of sources and parameters analysed



Annex 3. List of KIIs

[ISC/ICC KIIs - Google Sheets](#)

[Annex 4: List of those interviewed](#)