

S4 Table. Conceptual and behavioral frameworks indicated in the grey literature

Brief description of conceptual/behavioral framework	Reference
<p>Integrated Behavioural Model for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IBM-WASH) A behavior change model that acknowledges 3 dimensions (contextual, psychosocial, technology factors) that operate on 5 levels (structural, community, household, individual, habitual)</p>	<p>Formative research assessment and guidelines: Facial cleanliness and environmental sanitation</p>
<p>Communication for Water Treatment & Hygiene Framework A predictive model developed to guide the design & evaluation of interventions that promote improved water, sanitation, & hygiene behaviours by linking outcome evidence to specific health communication strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formative research assessment and guidelines • Understanding individual and contextual factors for development of a behavior change communication campaign for trachoma prevention in Busoga and Karamoja regions, Uganda
<p>Risk Perception Attitude Framework (RPA) A framework adapted from the Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM) that explains the mediating role of self-efficacy in the relationship between risk and behaviors</p>	<p>Understanding individual and contextual factors for development of a behavior change communication campaign for trachoma prevention in Busoga and Karamoja regions, Uganda</p>
<p>Evo-Eco approach to behaviour change A behavior change approach with a foundation in evolutionary biology & ecological psychology that suggests brains evolved to provide adaptive behavioral responses to rapidly changing or complex environmental conditions</p>	<p>Research to inform the development of behavior change interventions for “F” and “E” of the SAFE strategy in Turkana and Marsabit, Kenya</p>
<p>Positive Deviance (PD) approach A strengths-based, problem solving approach to behavioral & social change that enables a community to discover existing solutions to complex problems within the community</p>	<p>Women and trachoma: Achieving gender equity in the implementation of SAFE</p>
<p>Hygiene Improvement Framework (developed via the Environmental Health Project) Comprehensive approach to hygiene improvement that addresses three elements: hygiene promotion, access to hardware, and support from enabling environments</p>	<p>Implementing the SAFE strategy for trachoma control: A toolbox for promoting facial cleanliness and environmental improvement</p>
<p>Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) A participatory learning approach that aims to help communities improve hygiene behaviors and encourage effective management of water and sanitation services</p>	<p>The SAFE strategy: Preventing trachoma - A guide for sanitation and improved hygiene</p>
<p>Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) A demand-side approach that mobilizes communities to completely eliminate open defecation through the “triggering” of latent demand and/or creation of novel demand for access to and utilization of sanitation facilities</p>	<p>Handbook on community-led total sanitation</p>