

SOURCE WATER AND SANITATION WEEKLY

(Excerpts)

No, 2 (Thursday 20 March 2008)

<http://www.irc.nl/source>

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Published by the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Circulation: 4668 subscribers

For contributions or comments, contact the editor at
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InterWater: <http://www.irc.nl/interwater>

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1 Euro (EUR) = US\$ 1.5429

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD WATER DAY: walking and talking for water most popular 2008 events

Although Sanitation Matters! is the theme for 2008, walking and talking for water are the most popular events listed on the World Water Day site [<http://www.worldwaterday.org>] maintained by IRC.

>From all over the world 89 WWD 2008 events had been submitted until 19 March 2008. One third came from organisations in the developing world, with 11 events from India, and some of them at least dealing with the 2008 sanitation theme. The other 18 developing countries that have WWD events

listed are: Argentina, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Tanzania.

As always the USA with 26 local events has the bulk of local WWD actions this year; most of these focus on walking, hiking, and talking on local water issues. Canada has eight WWD 2008 events. There are 11 Global/internet events and 15 from developed countries registered.

Related web site: World Water Day '08
[<http://www.unwater.org/worldwaterday/>] [official UN-Water site]

Source: Dick de Jong, moderator WWD site, 19 Mar 2008

HUMAN RIGHTS: the Netherlands officially recognises the right to water

In the opening of the 7th Session [1] of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on 3 March 2008, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maxime Verhagen, announced that the Netherlands is to recognise the right to water as a human right. Verhagen called on the Human Rights Council to make haste in reaching consensus on the right to water. He said that recognising the right to water as a human right would not solve the pressing issue of illness and high mortality rates, but was certain that it would be a powerful incentive to increase access to water for the poor. With the recognition of the right to water as a human right, the Netherlands will be able to point out to the governments of developing countries that they must do everything in their power to fulfill their people's right to water.

Last year, on World Water Day, 22 March 2007, Minister for Development Cooperation, Bert Koenders, announced that he wanted the Netherlands to play a prominent role in getting the right to water recognised as a human right. Koenders said that this is necessary to make water a political priority and that he wanted Dutch embassies to push for the right to water at country level [2].

[1] UN Human Rights Council. 7th Session
[<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/7session/index.htm>]

[2] Netherlands: new Minister for Development Cooperation to push for right to water, Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/35778>], 10 Apr 2007

Related web sites:

- * COHRE - Centre On Housing Rights and Evictions – Right to Water
[http://www.cohre.org/view_page.php?page_id=187]
- * Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) - Human Rights and Access to Water [<http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/water/index.htm>]
- * The Right to Water [<http://www.righttowater.org.uk/>]
- * World Water Council - Right to Water

[<http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/index.php?id=1748>]

Source: Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs [<http://tinyurl.com/2rye6t>],
3 March 2008

USA: Congressman Payne champions International Year of Sanitation

Congressman Donald M. Payne, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health [1] has introduced a concurrent resolution [2] supporting the United Nations' declaration of 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation.

“Sanitation is the foundation of health, dignity and progress. Economic and social development are its offshoot. It affects everything from a girl's ability to go to school to work productivity. Every dollar invested in sanitation translates to an average of \$7.00 in economic benefit in developing countries”, Payne said. “With this resolution, I hope the United States will renew its commitment to this Millennium Development Goal target [for water and sanitation] and the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act [3].”

[1] US House of Representatives: Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health [http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/sub_africa.asp]

[2] H.CON.RES.318. Supporting the goals and ideals of the International Year of Sanitation. Legislation text
[<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c110:H.CON.RES.318:>]

[3] USA: Congress approves US\$ 300 million for Water for Poor Act, Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/38883>], 24 Jan 2008

Contact: Congressman Donald M. Payne, contact page
[<http://www.house.gov/payne/contact/index.html>]

Related web site: International Year of Sanitation [<http://esa.un.org/iys/>]

Source: United States House of Representatives - Congressman Donald M. Payne press release [<http://tinyurl.com/2tmvrw>], 14 March 2008

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

UN CHIEF: lack of political will biggest culprit in failure to achieve basic sanitation goal

"Leaders who adopted the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 envisioned halving the proportion of people living without access to basic

sanitation by the year 2015 - but we are nowhere near on pace to achieve that Goal". UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said this in his message on World Water Day, to be observed on 22 March. "Experts predict that, by 2015, 2.1 billion people will still lack basic sanitation. At the present rate, sub-Saharan Africa will not reach the target until 2076. While there have been advances, progress is hampered by population growth, widespread poverty, insufficient investments to address the problem and the biggest culprit: a lack of political will".

Source: UN Department of Public Information, News and Media Division
[<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sgsm11451.doc.htm>], 5 Mar 2008

AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA

GHANA: children take the lead on World Water Day

The Tuma Kavi Development Association in Tamale is organising a range of World Water Day 2008 events. A number of "Child-to-Child" Health and Environment clubs in rural areas of Ghana's Northern Region will be participating in special WWD events in Tamale. They include poster drawing contests; recording a radio talk show on water and sanitation issues to be aired on the local Justice FM; and a child-centred workshop launching a new handwashing programme in village schools.

See the Tuma Kavi World Water Day event photos
[<http://www.flickr.com/photos/thefatbuddha/collections/72157604142437865/>] collection.

Source: Tuma Kavi Development Association, WWD site
[<http://www.worldwaterday.org/page/1368>]

NIGERIA: federal government backs construction of million latrines

The Federal Government has expressed willingness to support the construction of one million latrines throughout the country.

In his welcome address at the celebration of the 2008 World Water Day, the Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources, Dr. Sayyadi Abba Ruma, said the ministry will collaborate with other relevant agencies in the sanitation sub-sector to attain the International Year of Sanitation targets which include hand washing campaign as well as building one million latrines.

The minister further stressed that the ministry would improve partnership with donor agencies in Nigeria to improve systems for the control of water borne diseases that undermine health care, raise cost and burden girls and

women.

Source: Misbahu Bashir, Daily Trust / allAfrica.com
[<http://allafrica.com/stories/200803200268.html>], 20 Mar 2008

ZIMBABWE, BULAWAYO: engulfed by sewage

Sewer pipes in Bulawayo are blocked, resulting in sewage overflowing into the streets from manholes. The city's unsanitary conditions has left residents fearful of a fresh outbreak of cholera. Service delivery has collapsed in Bulawayo, after local authorities recently announced that the municipality was insolvent and unable to cater to the needs of its almost two million residents.

"Our major problem is a shortage of manpower to deal with more than 500 reported cases of sewer bursts," says Phathisa Nyathi, the city municipality's spokesman.

Most of the families can no longer afford standard toilet paper and have to resort to newspapers or torn pieces of cardboard boxes for their ablutions, says council worker Jotham Ncube. Blockages are also occurring from the accumulation of sand in sewer pipes. "People use river sand to clean their soot-covered pots" and the dirty water is then flushed down the toilet.

Magwegwe Residents Association chairman Bazara Banyana rejects the argument that apportioned blame on residents. He says residents cannot be expected to condone the absence of services when the residents pay rates and taxes to the council in the expectation of the provision of those services.

Ingrid Mayobodo, inhabitant of Bualawo, suggests the council should at least spray the pools of sewage effluent with insecticide to control mosquito breeding or use disinfectants to suppress the nauseating stench."

Source: IRIN News [<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=77288>], 14 Mar 2008

Related news: Zimbabwe, Bulawayo: water in short supply despite rain,
Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/39313>], 28 Feb 2008

AFRICA: AfDB calls for increased efforts for attainment of sanitation MDG

Poor coordination of issues relating to sanitation at the organizational and governmental levels is one of the main constraints to meet the MDG for water and sanitation, says Kordje Bedoumra, Director of the AfricanWater Facility while presenting the findings of the study by the African

Ministers' Council on Water entitled 'Can Africa Afford to Miss the Sanitation MDG Target?' The management of sanitation is usually split between water, health and education ministries, making proper coordination difficult.

Other constraints on the attainment of the MDGs according to Bedoumra are: lack of funding available at the local authorities; inadequate sanitation education; rapid urbanization; population growth; the proliferation of informal settlements; and extreme poverty on the continent.

Bedoumra emphasizes that sanitation is still being considered as a low priority not only for households, but also for local, national and regional governments and this is reflected in inadequate budget allocations. Meanwhile, strategies for the sector are largely 'left on paper' while the provision of trained personnel and evaluation of projects remain poor.

He urges African governments and their development partners to make the issue of sanitation a priority.

Web site:

- * African Water Facility [<http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/>]
- * AfricaSan 2008 web site [<http://www.africasan2008.net/>]

Source: AfDB [<http://tinyurl.com/34akmk>], 19 Feb 2008

AFRICA: AfricaSan Ministerial Statement and Civil Society Statement published

The eThekwini (Ministerial) Declaration made at the AfricaSan conference on Sanitation and Hygiene has now been posted on the conference website. A few notable pledges mentioned are:

- * To review, update and adopt national sanitation and hygiene policies within 12 months of AfricaSan 2008; establish one national plan for accelerating progress to meet national sanitation goals and the MDGs by 2015;
- * To ensure that one, senior, accountable institution takes clear leadership of the national sanitation portfolio;
- * To aspire to allocate a minimum of 0.5% of GDP for sanitation and hygiene.

A Civil Society Statement prepared ANEW (African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation) was also published.

Duncan Mara has put together a webpage with the Declarations of all the Regional Sanitation Conferences held since 2003

Source: Sanitation Updates [<http://tinyurl.com/3963h9>, 28 Feb 2008]

Web sites:

- * The eThekwini (Ministerial) Declaration [<http://tinyurl.com/33752r>]
- * Civil Society Statement prepared by ANEW [<http://tinyurl.com/39dd8y>]
- * Duncan Mara's web page - declarations of sanitation conferences [<http://www.personal.leeds.ac.uk/%7Ecen6ddm/SanitationDeclarations.html>]
- * AfricaSan web site [<http://www.africasan2008.net/>]

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT: lack of proper sanitation systems threatens groundwater, health

Nearly all Egyptians - 98 per cent of the population - have access to piped water but only some have proper sanitation facilities. Not much attention has been paid to the effective and safe disposal of sewage, especially in rural areas, specialists told IRIN, the humanitarian news and analysis of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

In rural areas - deserts and agricultural areas alike - only 58 per cent of inhabitants have access to any kind of sanitation, said Rania El-Essawi, water, environment and sanitation officer at the Cairo office of UNICEF. Most rural sanitation is primitive, and does not involve a proper sewage system. UNICEF promotes intermediate sanitation technology, such as ensuring that latrines are properly built, and attempting to provide basic sanitation services to families until they can access a more advanced sewage system, El-Essawi said.

Source: IRIN [<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=77066>], 3 Mar 2008

ASIA & PACIFIC

INDIA: Gramalaya WWD event in Tamil Nadu focuses on sanitation and women

Gramalaya, the rural development NGO in Tamil Nadu, India, is focusing its World Water Day event on 22 March 2008 on sanitation. More than 25,000 women from 500 villages and slums of Tiruchirappalli District along with elected representatives, Government officials and bankers will participate in the activities at the Gramalaya Training Centre at Kolakkudipatti.

Gramalaya will announce three rural blocks consisting of 429 villages of Thottiyam, T.Pet, Thuraiyur Block as open defecation free villages. Apart from this, 186 slums in the City Corporation of Tiruchirappalli will be

announced as open defecation free slums.

Contact: Gramalaya, India, <mailto:gramalaya@airtelbroadband.in>,
<http://gramalaya.org/>

Source: Gramalaya, World Water Day site
[<http://www.worldwaterday.org/page/1169>], 22 Feb 2008

NEPAL: poor hygiene and sanitation causing US\$ 150 million losses annually

Poor hygiene and sanitation is causing Nepal more than US\$ 150 million (EUR 97 million) per year losses in terms of health costs, loss of economic productivity and the adverse effect on tourism. This striking figure is published by the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action in its Country plan for the International Year of Sanitation 2008, PDF file [http://www.newah.org.np/uploads/files/International_Year_of_Sanitation_2008.pdf].

“Unless we act fast, the problems will get worse,” said Bharat Adhikari, from the NGO Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH [<http://www.newah.org.np/>]). Adhikari added that there was a need to build at least 15,000 latrines a month (until 2015) if Nepal was to achieve its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of 53 per cent access to sanitation and improved drinking water systems by 2015.

Related news: Nepal: water borne disease a major health problem in Nepal, Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/36848>], 13 Jul 2007

Source: IRIN [<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=77183>], 9 Mar 2008

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

ECUADOR: Inter-schools WWD 2008 exhibition

Through this inter-schools exhibition, many children and teenagers from different schools of Machala will have the opportunity to show our drinking water situation with an approach in sanitation and health, especially in children, by doing a scientific research to propose viable ways to save water and to improve sanitation; and to express their ideas about the topic by creating poems, making cards and posters, drawing pictures and singing songs.

This WWD 2008 event in the British Alliance ELT Centre, Machala-El Oro, Ecuador is part of the European Students' Media Project [<http://www.ratoriasant.org/41.html>] in which UNICEF Ecuador and the local German radio station Rasant and eight secondary schools from different

countries work together. The development of this exhibition and other important events around the world will be reported on a special radio broadcast on 20 March that is being prepared by Radio Rasant, Sundern, Germany, as a contribution to World Water Day 2008.

Source: WWD 2008 site [<http://www.worldwaterday.org/page/1057>]

COLOMBIA: Agua Transparente programme launched and investment in five water plans

President Álvaro Uribe has launched the Agua Transparente [transparent water] programme, which aims to control the funding used in water projects and the implementation of initiatives, as well as supervising tenders related to water projects, in an effort to avoid corruption. The launch took place at the national water forum in which deputy water minister, Leyla Rojas, also announced that the government will invest US\$ 599 million (EUR 382 million) in waterworks in five departments during 2008.

With support from CAF, the Andean Development Corporation, the government expects all 32 departments to have master water plans, covering water for human consumption, irrigation and industrial activities as well as sewerage and wastewater treatment, by 31 December 2008.

Related news: Governance: success story - La Guajira Water and Sanitation Project, Colombia, Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/39127>], 14 Feb 2008

Web site: Agua Transparente [<http://tinyurl.com/231v2s>], government web site providing information on the programme.

Source: Business News Americas [<http://www.bnamericas.com/story.jsp?sector=4&idioma=I¬icia=427126>] [subscription site], 12 Mar 2008

LATIN AMERICA: governments sign multilateral water cooperation agreement

Government representatives from Chile, Spain, Peru and Uruguay signed an international technical cooperation agreement on water resources and the expansion of drinking water and sanitation services. Planned activities for this EUR 4 million multilateral initiative include the installation of a non-conventional wastewater treatment system in Uruguayan department Canelones, the training of technicians, and strengthening of local, national and regional water and sanitation institutions. The agreement was signed in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 29 February 2008. Other Latin American countries are expected to join the initiative in the near future.

Related news: Latin America: Spain launches US\$ 1.5 billion Water Fund,

Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/38521>], 10 Dec 2007

Source: Business News Americas
[<http://www.bnamericas.com/story.jsp?sector=4&idioma=I¬icia=425716>]
[subscription site], 29 Feb 2008

RESEARCH

HOUSEHOLD TREATMENT: difficulties in bringing point-of-use water treatment to scale in Guatemala

Even after efficacy was demonstrated within their community and an aggressive sophisticated marketing approach, only 5% of households in a Guatemalan study [1] purchased flocculant-disinfectant for point-of-use water treatment. In an earlier study in rural Guatemala, 257 households that received flocculant-disinfectant to treat their drinking water had 39% less diarrhoea than 257 control households. Three weeks after completion of the study, national marketing of the flocculant-disinfectant was extended into the study communities. Six months later, the researchers assessed frequency and characteristics associated with purchase and use of the flocculant-disinfectant by revisiting the original study households and administering a questionnaire. Four hundred sixty-two households (90%) completed the follow-up survey; 22 households (5%) purchased the flocculant-disinfectant within the preceding 2 weeks and used it within the last week. Neither being randomised to the intervention group during the efficacy study nor combined spending on laundry soap, toothpaste, and hand soap in the preceding week was associated with active repeat use.

The study was funded by the Procter & Gamble Company [main funder] and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[1] Luby, S.P. ... [et al.] (2008). Difficulties in bringing point-of-use water treatment to scale in rural Guatemala. *American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene* ; vol. 78, no. 3 ; p. 382-387. Abstract and link to full text [<http://www.ajtmh.org/cgi/content/abstract/78/3/382>]
[subscription site]

For more recent news on household treatment click here
[<http://tinyurl.com/yv32dt>].

Contact: Stephen P. Luby, ICDDR,B, Bangladesh, <mailto:sluby@cdc.gov>

LESSONS LEARNED

SOUTH AFRICA: parish pump politics - the politics of water supply

The energy put in international campaigns against dams, water privatisation or Coca Cola is not matched by the vigour and rigour with which these campaigners tackle the larger and more serious challenges of public organisation and sustainability in the water sector. “Indeed, it could be argued that they distract from the more serious work to the detriment of their wider communities,” argues Mike Muller, former Director-General of the Department of Water Affairs in a recent paper [1] in Programme in Development Studies. This tension between a rights-based approach to service provision and the politics of sustainability and conservation is one of the parallel debates that influenced South Africa's first decade of democracy. There is a technical debate about the nature of the water supply challenge. There is an institutional politics around budget allocation, between and within spheres or levels of government. The interplay between these parallel dynamics is about the politics of the South African transition to democracy. But South Africa is not an island. So, finally, there is the global water debate, with its human rights, economic, anti-privatisation/imperialism and environmental dimensions. The focus of this paper is on how these different politics are playing out and how they impact on South Africans, particularly the poor who have perhaps the most to gain or lose.

[1] Muller, M. (2007). Parish pump politics : the politics of water supply in South Africa. Progress in development studies ; vol. 7, no. 1 : p. 33-45. DOI: 10.1177/146499340600700104
[<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/146499340600700104>]

[copies can be obtained from the author: Mike Muller, Visiting Adjunct Professor, Graduate School of Public and Development Management, University of the Witwatersrand, <mailto:mikemuller1949@gmail.com>]

Related article: South Africa: could water meters be unconstitutional?, Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/38727>], 22 Jan 2008

HARMONISATION AND ALIGNMENT: lessons for donors from the water sector

The Harmonisation and Alignment (H&A) agenda offers important opportunities for the water sector. Lessons from seven Danida-supported water projects suggest that this framework has increased awareness about H&A at the country level, but that progress in implementing these agendas is patchy and heavily constrained by national, political and socio-economic contexts, authors of a new ODI project briefing [1] write. Important lessons for donors are:

- * In harmonisation start small with SWAps road maps and built from there.
- * In alignment, keep engagement flexible and pragmatic.
- * Donors need to revise internal incentives for changing their individual

ways of operation, allowing country ownership to grow.

The sector's progress towards H&A remains piecemeal; substantial differences occur between countries and within the water supply, water resources management and sanitation sub-sectors. Future efforts in H&A need to reach down to decentralised levels of government, in tandem with strengthening implementation capacity.

[1] Welle, K., Nicol, A. Steenbergen, F. van (2008). Why is harmonisation and alignment difficult for donors? : lessons from the water sector. (ODI project briefing ; no. 6). London, UK, Overseas Development Institute (ODI). 4-page PDF [<http://tinyurl.com/3y4ycq>]

Related publication: Danida (2006). Harmonisation and alignment in water sector programmes and initiatives : good practice paper. Download here [<http://water.dccd.cursum.net/default.aspx?ActiveCAID=229195>]

Related news: Aid harmonisation: Denmark takes the lead in the water sector, Source Weekly [<http://www.irc.nl/page/28432>], 16 Mar 2006

Contact: Katharine Welle, ODI, UK, e-mail [<mailto:k.welle@odi.org.uk>]

TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

ARSENIC REMOVAL: field testing the Kanchan Arsenic Filter in Cambodia

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is funding a Pilot and Demonstration Activity (PDA) to test the suitability of the Kanchan Arsenic Filter (KAF) for Cambodia's rural areas.

The KAF is the product of 7 years of extensive testing in rural Nepal by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). The filter is a low-cost household-level technology using simple materials such as gravel and iron nails, and requires neither external energy nor material input for its operation and maintenance. Testing is also ongoing in Bangladesh.

The KAF performance verification process in Cambodia consists of 3 phases: laboratory study, field technical research, and pilot demonstration. The laboratory study phase was completed in 2006 by the Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC) with support from the Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST) and MIT. It showed that the KAF consistently removes over 90% of arsenic, total coliforms, and E.coli from arsenic-contaminated groundwater near Phnom Penh. The formation of red rust using small nails proved to be crucial for filter performance.

The PDA will support phases 2 and 3 of the KAF performance verification process.

[1] MIT - Kanchan Arsenic Filter Project
[http://web.mit.edu/watsan/worldbank_summary.htm]. Contact: Susan Murcott,
Senior Lecturer, IT, <mailto:murcott@mit.edu>

Contact: Davin Uy, Director of Research and Development, Institute of
Technology of Cambodia, <mailto:davinuy@itc.edu.kh>

Source: ADB [<http://www.adb.org/Water/PDA/CAM/pda-cam-200801.asp>], Feb 2008

FUNDING

SANITATION: update on global funds

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) launched the Global Sanitation Fund on 14 March 2008 [1]. A month earlier in Durban, Carolien van der Voorden of the WSSCC said that the first roll out would be in at least 7 countries, including Uganda, Madagascar and Nepal [2]. WSSCC Executive Director Jon Lane said in a radio interview that he hopes the fund will operate with US\$ 100 million [EUR 64.8 million] a year [3]. The Netherlands have kick-started the fund with US\$ 44 million [EUR 28.5 million], Dutch media reports [4].

In an open letter calling for increased Canadian investment in sanitation, the Sanitation & Water Action Network (SWAN) Canada urged the Canadian Minister of International Cooperation to support the Global Sanitation Fund [5]

A separate initiative, the World Sanitation Fund Project, was announced in 2007 by the World Toilet Organization (WTO) and Ashoka - Innovators for the Public [6]. This fund aims to leverage public and private sources of capital to fund new projects, policies or action plans to be implemented within three to five years. More will be made known at the World Sanitation Fund Forum (WSFF), which will be held together with the World Toilet Summit and Expo from 4-6 November 2008 in Macau [7].

[1] WSSCC - Global Sanitation Fund
[<http://www.wsscc.org/en/what-we-do/global-sanitation-fund/index.htm>].
Contact: <mailto:wsscc@who.int>

[2] 5th SuSanA steering group meeting in Durban, South Africa, February 2008. Minutes [PDF] [<http://tinyurl.com/228pxa>]

[3] WRS [<http://tinyurl.com/2ycj49>], 12 Mar 2008

[4] NRC [<http://tinyurl.com/23n5mo>] [in Dutch], 21 Mar 2008

[5] SWAN Canada [<http://www.swanacanada.org/english/news.html>], 20 Mar 2008.

Contact: <mailto:info@swanacanda.org>

[6] The World Sanitation Fund Project [<http://tinyurl.com/2abx9f>]
Contact: Amanda C. Fox, Social Financial Services, Ashoka, USA,
<mailto:afox@ashoka.org> ; WTO, Singapore, <mailto:info@worldtoilet.org>

[7] World Sanitation Fund Forum [<http://tinyurl.com/2hkoyf>]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Opportunities for sanitation marketing in Uganda

Outlaw, T.; Jenkins, M. and Scott, B. (2007) Opportunities for sanitation marketing in Uganda. Washington, DC, USA, USAID. – viii, 53 p. – 21 ref.

This report presents a brief overview of the Uganda sanitation sector and a presentation of key findings from the trip made by a team of consultants from the Hygiene Improvement Project to Uganda. It provides multiple options - both short- and long-term - or building the various components of an effective sanitation marketing programme in Uganda. The goal of the HIP consultant team visit to Uganda was to identify activities needed to develop a stand-alone sanitation marketing programme - including activities such as formative research, best practice options for rural latrine design, a consumer guide on technology options, a supply-chain study, training and certification of masons and artisans, and a road-map for district level sanitation marketing. In addition, the team sought to provide a set of options for those interested in making targeted contributions to enhance other organisations' ongoing programmes - including sanitation marketing advocacy materials and outreach activities, assistance for the Community Sanitation Center, a public-private partnership for cement supply, messages for the WASH drama series, and technical assistance to micro-credit initiatives. Estimates of the resource requirements needed to implement these activities are presented in the recommendation section.

Download document [<http://www.hip.watsan.net/>]

The EMPOWERS approach to water governance : guidelines, methods and tools

Moriarty, P; Batchelor, C.; Abd-Alhadi, F.T.; Laban, P. and Fahmy, H. (2007). The EMPOWERS approach to water governance : guidelines, methods and tools. Amman, Jordan, INWRDAM. - 153 p. – Includes glossary. - ISBN 978-9957-8624-6-6

This book contains guidelines, methods and tools for use in processes of

planning and dialogue within and between local and intermediate levels. It describes a practical and logical framework of activities based on the involvement of those who use and manage water. The guidelines advocate a process of collaboration through dialogue, to bring about a change in the way water sector professionals and water users work with each other. The first three chapters of the guidelines act as an explanation of the overall approach. Chapter 4 contains a detailed description of the individual phases and sub-phases of the management cycle for the intermediate and local levels. Chapter 5 contains a comprehensive set of methods and tools for working with the approach.

Download document [<http://www.empowers.info/page/3344>]

NEW ON THE NET

FLICKR: new groups for World Water Day and sanitation

A number of interesting water and sanitation photo collections can be found on Flickr, the online photo sharing web site.

Launched in time for World Water Day 2008, "Our World, Our Water" invites photos and discussion of all things water to bring awareness and galvanise action on issues of water stress, water-related disasters, poor water quality and water justice around the world. This group invites photos of all your World Water Day 2008 events, campaigns and celebrations.

Web site: <http://www.flickr.com/groups/ourworldourwater/>

Members of the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSaNa) have set up a Flickr group on "Sustainable Sanitation". So far most of the photos deal with ecological sanitation (ecosan).

Web site: <http://www.flickr.com/groups/sanitation/>

Several sets of photos on sanitation (including school sanitation, ecosan and wastewater treatment) in India can be found in the Flickr collection managed by India Water Portal.

Web site: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/indiawaterportal>

Sanitation Blog

Blog by Duncan Mara of the University of Leeds, UK, in which he expresses his personal views on how international sanitation targets can be achieved. Latest entries include his views on a new paradigm for peri-urban watsan, ecosan and the phosphorus crisis, hardware and software, and alternating

twin-pit pour flush toilets vs simplified sewerage.

Duncan Mara has been working on low-cost sanitation in developing countries since the mid-1970s.

Web site: <http://www.duncanmarasanitation.blogspot.com/>

CONFERENCES & EVENTS

For a full list of forthcoming events see: <http://www.irc.nl/events>

World Toilet Summit & Expo And World Sanitation Fund Forum

Macau,
04-06 November 2008

Organised by: World Toilet Organization (WTO) and MP International

1. World Toilet Summit

An initiative from WTO since 2001, the World Toilet Summit is an annual gathering of experts with focused discussions that promote clean toilets, sanitation issues and hygiene.

Summit themes:

- * creating a sustainable marketplace for sanitation
- * private, public and people partnerships
- * financing
- * capacity building
- * sanitation design, technology, applications and solutions
- * marketing sanitation

Abstract deadline: 5 May 2008

2. World Sanitation Fund Forum

The World Sanitation Fund Project is a joint initiative of WTO and Ashoka Innovators of the Public. This fund aims to leverage public and private sources of capital to fund new projects, policies or action plans to be implemented within three to five years.

Contact: Ms Ginn Lee, <mailto:ginnlee@worldtoiletevents.com>

More information: [<http://www.worldtoiletevents.com/>]

Coupling Sustainable Sanitation and Groundwater Protection

Hannover, Germany,
14-17 October 2008

Organised by: Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR)
(Germany), Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
(Germany) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The Symposium will focus on applicable solutions for the protection of groundwater against anthropogenic domestic effluents in the context of developing countries. It will address the gap between technical approaches and political challenges and provide a forum for international decision makers to get in contact with practitioners. This will help the political level to recognise planning challenges and find practical solutions for sustainable sanitation

Programme:

- * keynotes: links between groundwater protection and sanitation
- * statements: international efforts for improved sanitation and groundwater protection
- * session 1: sanitation concepts and their relevance for groundwater protection
- * session 2: existing approaches covering sustainable sanitation and groundwater protection
- * market of opportunities and poster exhibition with best practices and case studies
- * high level panel on progress in coupling sustainable sanitation and groundwater protection
- * field trip

Contact: BGR, <mailto:symposium2008@bgr.de>, Dr. Thomas Himmelsbach, tel.: +49-511-6433794 or Andrea Wachtler, tel.: +49-511-6432985

More information: [<http://tinyurl.com/2fyxja>]

Wastewater Asia Summit (WAS) 2008

Shanghai, China,
15-17 April 2008

Organised by: Neoedge Singapore

Dedicated to in-depth discussion and case studies of the critical issues in the Asia wastewater market and its associated partnership and investment opportunities.

Themes:

- * market demand from municipal and industrial and business potential
- * regulatory environment
- * PPP and finance modes
- * economics and sustainability of wastewater treatment industry
- * technology advancement, investment, transfer and standardisation
- * solutions for town/county level and decentralised systems
- * industrial wastewater and sludge treatment
- * strategic partnership and business development
- * resources utilisation and carbon credit

Contact: NeoEdge Pte. Ltd., Singapore, <mailto:enquiry@neo-edge.com>

More information: [http://www.neo-edge.com/HTML/was_eventhome.html]

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