



SOURCE Bulletin

water and sanitation news review



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News to our subscribers

For those of you who have recently obtained e-mail access, we would like to inform you that you can subscribe to our weekly electronic news service, Source Weekly. The in-depth feature articles of the printed version of Source Bulletin are included in a bi-monthly special edition of the electronic Source Weekly: Special Features Edition.

Source Bulletin will continue to be published on paper for those in the developing world without e-mail access.

If you are interested in subscribing to the electronic news service, please see the colophon on p. 8.

World Water Day: focus on Water for Health

Over two million people most of them children die each year of diarrhoeal disease linked to inadequate water supply and hygiene; another million die of malaria. In China alone, 30 million suffer from chronic fluorosis, and 1.5 million are infected with hepatitis A. Improved water quality, sanitation and personal hygiene significantly reduce the spread of these and many other water-related diseases. Better water resources planning and management have a similar beneficial impact on the incidence of malaria, schistosomiasis and other vector-borne diseases.

To contribute to this improvement World Water Day (WWD), 22 March is this year focusing on "Water and Health". World Health Organization (WHO), the lead United Nations agency for the day in 2001, and IRC are collaborating to support celebrations of World Water Day. The support includes the setting up of a World Water Day web site <http://www.worldwaterday.org>. Information on this year's theme will be regularly posted on the site and by e-mail leading up to the day, and will continue throughout the year through IRC's contact list.

The site includes:

- an explanatory leaflet on World Water Day;
- 'an advocacy guide' to encourage partners, international organizations, private companies, governments, NGO's, schools, and the community at large to support and celebrate this unique occasion;
- water related disease fact sheets will describe each water-related disease and will provide you with the latest up to date information and statistics;
- theme articles linking water and health will highlight the cross cutting issues such as poverty, war, flooding, infection human rights and much more;
- on the day, WHO will launch a new booklet aiming to raise awareness on the vital links between adequate clean, safe water and health, poverty alleviation, well being and overall sustainable development.

IRC would like to know what Source Bulletin readers are planning and have done on the day. Send the information to Dick de Jong (e-mail: jong@irc.nl). Events and experiences with them will be put up on the web site under the Events section.

Water and Health highlights

Water and health are common denominators of human existence. The World Water Day 2001 observance linking water and health presents a unique opportunity to encourage awareness raising activities around water's importance to health in the life of every person on the planet. Water is intimately linked to health in several ways. It is important to address the increasing need for adequate and safe water to protect both people and the planet:

- Preventing disease helps to alleviate poverty. The 1.1 billion people without access to even improved water sources and the 2.4 billion without basic sanitation include the poorest people in the world - and some of the unhealthiest. A first step towards alleviating poverty is to acknowledge the many components as well as note the major contribution of water and sanitation to poverty alleviation and development.
- Improving health: Safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education are basic human rights that protect health, increase the sense of well being and improve economic and social productivity. In addition, water-related leisure activities, such as sports and spas, contribute to healthy lifestyles and longevity.

WHO: Human health severely affected by desertification and drought

Increased desertification and drought represent a serious threat to human health. The World Health Organization (WHO) expressed this concern at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) which was held in Bonn, Germany (11-22 December 2000).

"As environmental changes increasingly impinge on human health on an unprecedented and global scale, we are becoming increasingly concerned with the consequences of desertification and drought, such as malnutrition and famine, waterborne diseases, other infectious diseases, respiratory diseases and burn injuries," said Dr Roberto Bertolini, Director of the Division of Technical Support and Strategic Development, WHO Regional Office for Europe. *"Although further research is necessary, there is sufficient evidence that desertification and drought harm human health."*

Mr Hama Arba Diallo, Executive Secretary of UNCCD said that desertification and drought were directly linked to poverty, food and water shortages, conflict and mass migration. They increase the risk of fire, decrease the availability of fuel and limit access to health care, he added. Health effects can include malnutrition, the failure of babies to develop properly, iron and Vitamin A deficiency, infections, blindness and anaemia.

Women and children are particularly vulnerable - said Dr Bettina Menne of the global change and health programme at the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health. *"In Africa, some 49% of the 10 million annual deaths among children under 5 years of age are associated with malnutrition."* WHO points out that as water sources dry up people are forced to use heavily polluted water, leading to severe epidemics. In particular, desertification and droughts can increase water-related diseases such as cholera, typhoid, hepatitis A and diarrhoeal diseases. Malaria epidemics are also subject to rapid increases, usually related to season and population movements.

Sub Saharan Africa is the only dryland in the world to have experienced a long drought, with a 21% decline in annual rainfall over the past 100 years. Rainfall has also become less predictable.

Mr Diallo said: *"Today, the tools exist to prevent or control most of the world's biggest killers, through measures leading for example to adequate levels of safe water, secure shelter, and access to education and health care, vaccination programmes and food supplies and reserves. Nevertheless, such measures will be really effective in the world's drylands only if adequate health policies and measures are fully integrated into programmes to combat desertification."*

UNCCD stresses the global dimension of desertification and calls for increased efforts to implement national, sub-regional and regional action programmes to combat it, thus promoting sustainable development particularly in the drylands of our planet. The convention is a legally binding instrument resulting from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992). To date, 172 countries are Parties to UNCCD.

For more information - *Rajeb Boulharouf* at fax: + 49 228 8152899, e-mail: rboulharouf@unccd.int, or *Sonia Filippazzi* at tel: +49 228 1697140, fax: 1697141, e-mail: sfilippazzi@unccd.int. The full text of WHO's information on the UNCCD is also available online at: <http://www.unccd.int>.

Contact persons at WHO are: *Franklin Apfel* or *Annette Andkjaer*, Communication and Advocacy, WHO Regional Office for Europe, Scherfigsvej 8, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark, tel: +45 39 17 13 36 or +45 39 17 13 44, fax: +45 39 17 18 80, or by e-mail: fap@who.dk and ana@who.dk

WHO Press releases and backgrounders are available online at: <http://www.who.dk/cpa/cpa.htm>

The Guardian of the Jatobá river springs

The Sao Francisco is known as the river that unifies Brazil and one of its major sources is the Rio das Velhas. This in turn is fed (and polluted) by the Ribeirão Arrudas, which is fed in part by the Jatobá river springs.

Ivana Eva Novaes de Souza (61), of Petrópolis, a peri-urban neighbourhood of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, is the guardian of these Jatobá river springs.

Dona Ivana invests part of her USD 255 monthly retirement pension in community mobilisation and in small initiatives to promote collaboration for the preservation of this urban

river basin. The springs are located in an area formed by 148 thousand square metres, occupied by the Crèche Frei Toninho, which is managed by Dona Ivana and her two daughters. The three women and some workers take care of 300 children up to the age of 14. One activity is to educate children to preserve their environment.

20 years ago the government gave Dona Ivana this area to establish orchards and vegetable gardens to support the crèche. At that time, the area had 52 springs; now it has only 10.

According to Dona Ivana, the problems started when the area was divided into plots for 38 families, and the orchards and vegetable gardens soon became a slum, where sewage and rubbish were dumped into the streams. Diseases, especially in children, increased. Later, illegal settlements and the growing population contributed to environmental deterioration. It became very clear to Dona Ivana how important a role water could play to mobilise and alert local government and private organisations.

With the help of environmental projects, Dona Ivana is raising the awareness of children and adults to the importance of ecology and citizenship.

She is now recognised by the city's community as the guardian and manager of the water sources and as a woman who overcomes many difficulties. She is a role-model of solidarity and commitment for people living on the edge of big cities, especially the women and the poor who are the first to suffer the consequences of pollution.

If you would like to know more about Dona Ivana and help her in her work, please contact her through the address below:

Crèche Frei Toninho, Rua das Águas, 61 - Bairro Petrópolis 30660-500, Belo Horizonte, M.G., Brazil, tel: +55 31 3385 8237, or through: Centro de Referência da Água, e-mail: kaka@manuelzao.ufmg.br.



News from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

Iguaçu Action Programme: Strong commitment for VISION 21 advocacy

An intensified campaign has been launched to cut the huge death toll from diarrhoeal disease in the developing countries, and to improve the squalid living conditions suffered by billions of the world's poor. Better hygiene, more sanitation facilities and safe water supplies are among the goals of the Iguaçu Action Programme (IAP) agreed upon by some 250 'ambassadors' for VISION 21: Water for People. Water and sanitation experts from over 70 countries ended the six-day Global Forum of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) by endorsing a four-pronged programme for action in seven regions, covering the whole of the developing world.

WSSCC's 1,100 members are each charged with carrying the messages of hope for reducing poverty and achieving sustainable human development, through people-centred approaches, recognizing the basic human right of all people to affordable basic hygiene, sanitation and water services. Advocacy from the community to the highest levels of government is a major plank of the IAP, which also intends to mobilise the enlightened self-interest of international business. Soap manufacturers, for instance, will be asked to support a drive for handwashing, one of the simple

approaches that could save thousands of lives that are lost in the developing countries every year. The Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000, released at the Forum by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that 2.4 billion people world-wide still do not have any acceptable means of sanitation, while 1.1 billion people do not have an improved water supply.

"The WSSCC is a unique body, achieving leverage through building partnerships within its specific sector", said the Programme Committee Chairperson, Piers Cross, in presenting the IAP at the closing session. *"It is not an implementing agency, nor a funding agency, and its comparative advantage does not lie as a financial conduit. Rather, through the judicious use of seed money to its regional and national arms and partner agencies, the Council seeks to lead and influence sectoral operations,"* he added.

By far the largest component of the IAP will be Advocacy and Communication, which will consume most of the energies of Council members and the Secretariat. Although

the majority of Council members are experts on water, sanitation, hygiene and technical information, they acknowledged that they have not been able to pool their resources effectively; now they will embark on a massive global push to focus attention on solving the water, sanitation and hygiene needs of the poor.

According to the IAP, "*the central point is to advocate the implementation of VISION 21, with each member serving as 'ambassador' for the cause. VISION 21 is the closest document the sector has to a globally mandated approach.*" said Dr. Richard Jolly, Chair of the WSSCC. "Now is the time for individuals and agencies to come together to make the vision a reality, and our task is to persuade them to do so." The IAP also states that "*In an era of unprecedented communication opportunities, we must communicate our knowledge in a much broader audience.*"

Bolstered by the media attention on the new Global Water and Sanitation Assessment 2000, the WSSCC will take the global lead in sector advocacy. "We must reach out to politicians, world and national leaders and decision-makers, both within the sector and beyond it, including those concerned with integrated water resources management, poverty alleviation, the environment, health, infrastructure, gender, human rights and economic growth," according to the IAP.

Raising the profile of hygiene and environmental sanitation

The IAP emphasises the need to focus on promoting hygiene and its potential to save lives. Work in this area includes a review of country policies on hygiene promotion as well as of courses and training materials on hygiene and environmental sanitation. The IAP stressed the need to change basic understanding about sanitation and waste and to engage stakeholders in developing poverty-focused, environmentally-sound approaches.

Promoting institutional management, public-private partnerships, a code of ethics and rights

To realise the VISION 21 principles, the IAP strives for effective legal frameworks and public-private partnerships as part of a dramatic change necessary in institutional management. VISION 21 builds upon people's energy and creativity and this requires the development of community-based approaches where households and communities play active roles. Building on a draft code of ethics developed by WSSCC members, the Forum also recommended stronger participation of the Council in international fora on human rights, gender, globalisation, world trade and other pressing issues that have an impact on the water supply and sanitation sector.

Monitoring to measure progress on VISION 21

The IAP proposes to adopt monitoring as a central component of the WSSCC activities over the next four years. This will include monitoring the impact of VISION 21 and following up the discussions on Targets, Indicators and Monitoring. The WSSCC Secretariat, in partnership with regional, national coordinators and other stakeholders, will define, test and validate a core set of indicators for measuring VISION 21 and will aim to build consensus on systems for data collection and analysis.

Strengthening regional and country networking

The seven regional plans that emerged from the Fifth Global Forum will form an integral part of the IAP. In carrying out these plans over the next five years, Council members in the regions are being urged to focus their advocacy, networking and monitoring activities on the four priority areas identified in the IAP. The Council will develop a strategy on regional and country-level coordination, paying special attention to regions that have experienced difficulties in establishing effective Council representation.

Secretariat Activity: Arsenic Mitigation in Drinking Water

In response to a request by the Fourth Global Forum in Manila in November 1997, the WSSCC, WHO and the Water Supply and Environment Department (WSED) of the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan agreed in 1999 to an arsenic mitigation project. The joint WSSCC/WHO project included two main activities, a Council study on arsenic conditions in Bangladesh, and staff secondment from WSED to the WHO arsenic mitigation project. Although one is directed at local conditions and the other has a global concern, both elements complement each other and address the original objective of the Council.

The Bangladesh study is being conducted by GARNET-South Asia in collaboration with WHO (Sombo Yamamura and Han Heijnen), the Department of Public Health Engineering (A.M. Huq), CARE Bangladesh (Z. Rahman), WSSCC (R. Wirasinha), WEDC/GARNET (Darren Saywell),

selected GARNET NGO members as appropriate and the All India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, Calcutta, India (Professor Nath and Professor Majumdar). Bilqis Amin Hoque is the Principal Coordinator.

GARNET-SA is one of the regional local networks of the Global Applied Research Network active in Bangladesh since 1993. GARNET-SA aims to contribute to the improvement of the water and sanitation sector by facilitating the use of applied research information through dissemination/information sharing and capacity building of stakeholders. It is a non-profit voluntary association located in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

It has: 1. delivered workshops, seminars, training, and small collaborative studies, 2. produced monthly newsletters, and 3. prepared proceedings of selected workshops.

Results

As the only informal water and sanitation association to organize regular scientific meetings for professionals from government, non-government, and development partner organizations, universities and research institutions, GARNET-SA has provided opportunities to exchange information and establish professional contacts. An average of 60 of the approximately 400 members were present at each workshop, representing organizations from all over the country and participating at their own expense. Small development partners working at grass roots level, particularly those having limited access to modern information technology and to research communities, obtained access to reliable information about the arsenic problem and various mitigation issues. They also learned about arsenic measurement and removal through demonstration meetings at laboratories and field sites and received communication materials from various organizations such as CARE, UNICEF, ICCDRB, WHO, etc. Field visits to institutions in Calcutta, Singair and Manikganj were highly appreciated.

The exchange of information at the international level (in India and China) contributed to an understanding of similarities and dissimilarities in mitigation issues and stimulated interest in exchange visits among professionals, such as the visit of participants from West Bengal and Chile to Bangladesh. The collaborative workshops and action research contributed to capacity building of the participating grass root organizations in coordinated approaches to the problem. Members have field-tested the GARNET home-made filter, addressing the problem in a coordinated way. VISION 21 consultations in Bangladesh,

particularly at village level, created awareness about the importance of arsenic reduction in water and sanitation. This has proved to be cost effective way to exchange information about arsenic.

WSSCC/WHO collaborative arsenic mitigation project

The Council and WHO's arsenic mitigation project deals with global concerns of drinking water safety, but it focuses on the particular condition in Bangladesh and India (West Bengal). A technical paper is being prepared with input from UNICEF and the World Bank to address the poor synthesis of available information, and develop a basic strategy to cope with the problem. It will also address chemical, toxicological, medical, epidemiological, nutritional and public health issues, as well as technology to remove arsenic and water quality management issues.

The *UN synthesis report on arsenic in drinking water* will bring together "state-of-the-art" knowledge about arsenic in drinking water, and will become an essential basic document for planners, government officials, development aid agencies, and other stakeholders at the national and regional levels, as well as the scientific community. The report will identify current knowledge gaps and research needs and encourage relevant agencies to take necessary actions. It will cover the following areas: 1. Sources of Contamination, 2. Environmental Health and Human Exposure Assessment, 3. Exposure and Health Effects, 4. Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Arsenic Poisoning, 5. Drinking Water Quality Guidelines and Standards, 6. Safe Water Technology, 7. Communication for Development, and 8. Development of Mitigation Strategies. A draft is under peer review and will be put on the internet for comments from the public.



News from IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Electronic info workshop with partners in East and Southern Africa

Five partners from East and Southern Africa in the MANAGE Dissemination project and the Streams of Knowledge Coalition participated in the first 5-day workshop on strengthening their electronic information services. The workshop was conducted in Johannesburg from 13 to 18 November, and co-organised by IRC and Mvula Trust in South Africa. The partners involved were: NETWAS International from Kenya, the Institute of Water and Sanitation development (IWSD) from Zimbabwe, Mvula Trust and the National Community Water and Sanitation Training Institute (NCWSTI) from South Africa, and Training Centre for Water and Sanitation (CFPAS) from Mozambique. The focus of the workshop was on strategic as well as technical aspects of electronic information.

Information and web specialists started each day with a one-hour tutorial session on basic technical skills in web site development. The remaining part of the day was spent on strategic issues such as: analysis of the objectives of the organisations, their target audiences and communication strategies to these audiences, use of information and communication technology in the organisations, information management in the organisations, analysis of what makes a good or bad web site, and preparing an action plan for their organisations. Participatory methods included group discussions and presentations. The participants were very satisfied with what they learned during the week.

News In Brief

Public-private partnerships vital for urban environmental services

Mayors, public officials and private sector representatives from 25 countries agreed that partnerships with the private sector could help provide services such as water, sanitation, solid waste management and energy to the urban poor. Some 125 participants met in Berlin on 26-27 Oct 2000 at a conference on Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environmental Services, jointly sponsored by UNDP and Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V. (CDG) on behalf of the German Government. The event focused on partnerships to finance water and waste projects, and covered institutional and legal aspects, access to local finance, risk sharing and cost recovery. The conference recommended establishing an Internet forum and online marketplace to bring local authorities into contact with international investors and companies.

Contact: Peter Grohmann, Global Task Manager, Public-Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment, (PPUE), UNDP, 1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA, e-mail: peter.grohmann@undp.org, http://www.undp.org/ppue/ (UNDP Newsfront, 14 Nov 2000)

Meeting Addresses Drinking Water Crisis In African Cities

Over the last decade the number of people without clean water in urban areas in Africa increased by 14 million, according to Anna Tibaijuka, executive director of UNCHS (Habitat). She was speaking in Nairobi at a meeting of the Managing Water for African Cities (MAWAC) programme. MAWAC coordinator, Kalyan Roy, added that more than half the fresh water goes unaccounted for in urban areas because of leaks from aging water systems, massive waste, and water theft. Adding to the problem was the fact that 14 African countries already face water-stress while another 11 countries could join them in the next 25 years.

Contact: MAWAC, e-mail: Robert.Bechtloff@unchs.org, http://www.un-urbanwater.net/ Rajeb Boulharouf, UNCCD, e-mail: rboulharouf@unccd.int, http://www.unccd.int

(UN Wire, 8 Dec 2000)

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Among the lessons learned were:

- effective learning of the technical skills for web site development, requires a basic knowledge of Windows;
- addressing both technical and strategic issues was both necessary and appreciated. Organisations that want to provide better electronic information need, in addition to technical tricks, a clear strategy to develop electronic information services based on the perceived needs of their target groups. A web site is one of the outcomes of such a strategy;
- more attention needs to be given to the potential of e-mail for dissemination and networking.

The participants were very satisfied with what they learned during the week. As a follow up to this workshop, an eGroups mailing list was set up and will be co-ordinated by CFPAS. A proposal for a shared web site, to promote activities and publications and to be co-ordinated by NETWAS, is being considered.

IRC plans to organise the workshop again this year. If you are interested please contact Harry Oosterveen (e-mail: oosterveen@irc.nl).

7 Video films on Community Water Supply Management

The MANAGE Dissemination project is an IRC project to promote community water supply management and to support communities, governments, projects and agencies in their efforts to create sustainable water supplies in rural areas. Video films are one of the tools being used. Together with partner organisations in the six project countries (Nepal, Pakistan, Guatemala, Colombia, Kenya and Cameroon), IRC produced training videos on community water supply management. The video films aim at stimulating reflection and discussion on the potential capacities of communities in water supply management, the pitfalls, limitations and ways to strengthen management capacities of communities. They are targeted at field, project and management support staff working in water and sanitation.

Local, independent filmmakers in the six project countries were contracted to make the video films. The partner organisations checked the content and made the contacts between communities and video teams. In this way the video films were anchored in the realities of the communities and they became the products that the partner organisations wanted and needed. The filmmakers were critical, they forced partner organisations to avoid expert development language and concentrate on the main messages. Partner organisations, filmmakers and community people had dynamic discussions about film content and style and this created better films, that reflect the problems and opportunities as community people experience them.

The video films have been officially launched in each country and are already being used by partner organisations and IRC in training and workshops. In total 400 copies were made of the six films. The Nepali film has already been shown on CNN South-Asia and others may also be broadcast.

From the six country video films IRC edited a 15-minute advocacy video film appealing to governments to create support structures for community water supply management. The video film portray the realities of community life, showing different people, in different parts of the world, sharing similar problems with water supplies, and showing their capacities and strengths. This video film was received very well at a regional meeting of water professionals in Latin America.

Every video film contains a short leaflet with suggestions on how to use it. The titles are:

- *Pani or Water* from Nepal (NEWAH), 30 minutes, available in Nepali and with English sub-titles.
- *Searching for Water* from Pakistan (WASEP), 25 minutes, available in Urdu and with English sub-titles.
- *Our Water, Our Management*, from Kenya (NETWAS), 25 minutes, in English.
- *Water Management with a Difference*, from Cameroon, 25 minutes, in English.
- *El Costo de Agua*, from Guatemala (SER), 20 minutes, in Spanish.
- *La Gestión del Agua*, from Colombia (CINARA), 25 minutes, in Spanish.
- *The Seventh Video on Community Water Supply Management*, a compilation of the 6 country videos, 15 minutes, available in English, Spanish and French.

For more information on the video films and how and where to order them, please e-mail: manage@irc.nl.

IRC Staff News

Matthijs Toot has replaced Jo Smet as Section Head of the Information, Training and Advice Section, (ITA) at IRC from 1 January 2001. Mr. Toot, a political anthropologist with 12 years experience in the water and sanitation sector, previously worked for BKH Consulting Engineers in Kenya. Section Heads are appointed on rotation basis. Jo continues at IRC as Senior Programme Officer.

Marc Vezina, Programme Officer, left IRC on 1 September 2000 after six years to settle down with his wife in Paris. He is now working for pS-Eau (<http://www.gret.org/pseau/>). Madeleen Wegelin-Schüringa, Programme Officer at IRC for nine years, has left to join the AIDS programme at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in Amsterdam as of 1 March 2001.

At the end of 2000, Guillaume Patricot and Deirdre Casella completed their one-year assignments as Research Associates at IRC. Both have left for assignments in South Africa, Guillaume to work for Vivendi Water and Deirdre for the National Community Water and Sanitation Training Institute (NCWSTI). Nicolette Wildeboer, Public Relations Officer, who had been at IRC for 15 years, left in December 2000 to become web editor for software company Exact.

Resources and Events

New Publications

Water and Sanitation Program for East Asia and the Pacific (2000). **Consumers choice ... the sanitation ladder : rural sanitation options in Lao PDR.** Jakarta, Indonesia: Water and Sanitation Program - East Asia and Pacific Region, 2000. 16 HTML files : fig. Available online at: http://www.wsp.org/English/eap/sanitationladder/san_ladder.html, for hardcopy, contact: WSP - East Asia and the Pacific, Jakarta Stock Exchange Building, Tower 2, 13th Floor, Sudirman Central Business District (SCBD), Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia, fax: +62-21-52993004, e-mail: wspeap@worldbank.org

Six rural sanitation options are presented which have been identified as technically feasible by central and local government professional staff in Lao PDR. The options have developed by using a sanitation ladder whereby

News in Brief continued

South Africa: Free Water For The Poor Feasible Says Government

A draft government report confirms that free basic water supply to the poor is feasible in many parts of South Africa if local authorities have sufficient management skills and there is the necessary political will. The plan is based on the Durban metropolitan model, where households are not charged for the first 6000 litres of water that they use per month. A key aspect of the proposal is the availability of the "equitable share" of funds that central government provides to local government for the provision of basic services, like water. Earlier, critics from the South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) claimed that the "equitable share" is already insufficient to fund municipal services and is being cut every year.

Contact: DWAF, Private Bag X313, Pretoria 0001, South Africa, fax: +27-12-3262715, <http://www-dwaf.pww.gov.za>
SAMWU, e-mail: samwu@wn.apc.org, <http://www.cosatu.org.za/samwu/>

(Business Day, 29 Nov 2000, SAMWU Press Statement, 21 Nov 2000)

Bangladesh: Netherlands to Support Water Sector Reform

Bangladesh and the Netherlands have signed a "Twinning Arrangement" on water management. The agreement will support the process of policy formulation, planning and institutional reform in the Bangladesh water sector. Under the agreement, there will be an "informal exchange of views, training seminars for specific target groups, and short term missions for training-on-the-job in planning, investigation and research. The expenditure would be borne by both countries".

Contact: Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, fax: +31-70-3517550 (International Relations) / 3516868 (Communication Dept.), e-mail: postdvo@cend.minvenw.nl (Communication Dept.), <http://www.minvenw.nl/>

(Independent (Bangladesh), 23 Nov 2000 ; Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management Press Release, 22 Nov 2000)

increasingly higher levels of service options are displayed, with approximate price tags. The six chosen options are: improved traditional practice (open defecation); conventional dry latrine; lid/cover latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; single pit pour flush latrine; and septic tank system. For each option the sanitation ladder presents: basic characteristics of infrastructure and the environmental conditions for which each is suitable; advantages and disadvantages; estimated capital and recurrent costs; productive life of the infrastructure created (working life); users' responsibilities for operations and maintenance; and materials required.

CDC (2001). **Safe water systems for the developing world: a handbook for implementing household-based water treatment and safe storage projects.** Atlanta, GA, USA, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

This handbook was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with the CARE/CDC Health Initiative, the Rotary Club of Estes Park, Colorado, the Gangarosa International Health Foundation, the CDC Foundation, and CARE, as a resource for programme managers, technical staff, and other personnel of organizations involved in water and sanitation projects. The Safe Water System is a water quality intervention that employs simple, inexpensive, and robust technologies appropriate for the developing world. The strategy is to make water safe through disinfection and safe storage at the point of use.

Available online at: <http://www.cdc.gov/safewater>. A limited number of hardcopies are available free of charge to organizations that are interested in applying this technology in areas of need from: Jon Macy, Foodborne and Diarrheal Diseases Branch, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, MSA-38, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA, e-mail: safewater@cdc.gov.

Events

13-16 Augustus 2001 - **Stockholm Water Symposium**, Stockholm, Sweden

Organized by: Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). Theme: "Water Security for the 21st Century - Building Bridges". Part of the annual World Water Week in Stockholm. Workshop topics: Relation industry & other water interests in catchment context; Driving forces & incentives for change towards sustainable water development; Catchment-based governance; Water & energy; Dams, environment & regional development; Flood risks & land use change; Trade-offs in water transfer from agriculture; Ecological sanitation in urban areas; Increasing the status of water issues in governance & public perception.

Contact: *SIWI Seminar for Young Professionals on Globalization, Sveavägen 59, SE-113 59 Stockholm, Sweden, fax: +46-8-52213961, e-mail: sympos@siwi.org, <http://www.siwi.org/sws2000/sws2000.html>*

20-24 Augustus 2001 - **The 27th WEDC Conference - People and Systems for Water, Sanitation and Health**, Lusaka, Zambia

Organized by: The Water Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC), Loughborough University and the Local Organising Committee (LOC), Lusaka. Topics include: institutional development, community management, rainwater harvesting, pumping, hygiene education, school sanitation, wastewater collection & disposal, solid waste management, demand-led partnership, gender issues.

Contact: *WEDC, Loughborough University, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, UK, fax: +44-1509-211079, e-mail: wedc.conf@lboro.ac.uk; <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/cv/wedc/conferences/27contents.htm>*

5-8 November 2001 - **First International Conference on Ecological Sanitation**, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China

Organized by: Jiu San Society and People's Government of Guangxi Autonomous Region with the support of Sida, UNICEF and several local organizations. Themes: Ecological sanitation for nature conservation; Return of bio-mass to land for eco-agriculture; Ecological sanitation systems for urban development; Capacity building: policy, training and dissemination. [Http://www.wkab.se/](http://www.wkab.se/) (English); <http://www.choufoundation.org.cn> (Chinese).

Contact: *Zhou Ruping, Conference Secretariat, The Jiu San Society & Chou Pei-yuan Foundation, No.55 Andingmen Wai Street, Beijing, China, fax: +86-10-64220162, e-mail: choufoundation@sina.com.cn*

Colophon

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Note from the editor

To enliven Source Bulletin we are starting a new column on page 2: *Daily realities from....* We are looking for short interesting quotes and a picture or drawing from the field. We are kicking it off with realities from ... community water supply management.

Readers are invited to submit maximum 100 words and an illustration to Editor, Dick de Jong.

Court case seeks justice for arsenic victims

Court cases which could seek massive damages for people sick or dying as a result of arsenic poisoning are being prepared in Bangladesh and internationally. According to the World Bank, 20 million people are currently at risk and 75-80 million are potentially at risk of arsenic poisoning from water gathered from tubewells sunk over two decades as 'safe' sources of water. The Bangladesh International Action Network (BIAN), was recently set up in the UK as a non-political group to seek justice from both domestic and international courts. Court action could start in Bangladesh in the near future. Councillor Kumar Murshid of London Borough of Tower Hamlets who is a Regeneration Advisor to the Mayor of London, is Chairperson of the BIAN. He said that they were launching a major international campaign against arsenic poisoning in Bangladesh. *"Today a fundamental human right of the people - the right to water and therefore to life - is at stake"*, he said. The campaign is demanding:

- a ban on sinking of all shallow tubewells,
- immediate formulation of a regulatory framework for drinking water,
- accountability and transparency of international and domestic water agents.

The question of whether national or international agencies can be held legally liable for the disastrous advice to develop a water system based on tubewells will lie at the heart of any legal action. In West Bengal and Bangladesh tens of millions of people drink water with arsenic concentrations far above acceptable levels. Thousands of people have already been diagnosed with poisoning symptoms, even though much of the at-risk population has not yet been assessed. Untreated tube well water was heavily promoted and developed as a safe, environmentally acceptable, alternative to untreated surface water. In the 1980s, scientists began finding evidence of arsenic contamination, but only in the mid-1990s did the crisis emerge into broad public awareness. The origin of the arsenic pollution is geological - released under naturally occurring conditions. At a press conference organized by the BIAN in association with its local partners Brotee, a non-government organization and Dhaka Community Hospital, barrister Ajmalul Hossain said that the BIAN was fully armed with facts and figures for court action in Bangladesh. They would be seeking compensation for the victims. Litigation in the international courts would begin at a later date. Ruling and opposition party leaders in Bangladesh agreed to work together to resolve the national "arsenic disaster", after attending a national seminar in Dhaka in March. The Health minister said that so far over 10,000 arsenic affected patients have been detected across the country's 62 districts where arsenic contamination of groundwater has been detected.

He said that a nine-member task force had been formed with expert backing to find out the reason behind the arsenic contamination in tubewell water. Dr. Mahmudur Rahman, Trustee-Co-ordinator of Dhaka Community Hospital, said one in ten deaths is caused by arsenic poisoning in the country. He stressed the need to use surface water including harvested rain water as an alternative. The Forum of Environmental Journalists of Bangladesh with support of the Ministry of Health and UNDP organized the seminar to release a report "Bangladesh State of Arsenic 2000". As well as rural areas, Dhaka itself faces the threat of arsenic contamination.

For further information -- <http://www.bangladesh-web.com/news/>

WUP conference Africa: Sector reform must extend services to the poor

The success or failure of sector reform will be judged by how far it makes progress in extending water and sanitation to the poor people who make up the majority of the African population. And, while the private sector is likely to play a growing role in this process of reform, sector reform is not the same thing as privatization. This became clear at the second regional conference on sector reform of the water supply and sanitation sector in Africa, in Kampala from 26-28 February 2001, "Enhancing Public-Private Partnership in the context of the African Water Vision 2025".

The 270 participants from 28 countries reached consensus that sector reform is not an aim in itself, but is necessary to make progress in extending water and sanitation services to the poor. A number of different institutional options may be appropriate depending on the situation in each country, and this may involve a greater role for the private sector, but privatization is not an aim in itself.

There is no contradiction between achieving higher efficiency, applying good business practices and serving the poor, so long as stakeholders (i.e. communities, groups, civil society organizations) are involved in determining sustainable service options.

So far, the emphasis has been on multinational private companies, but more attention should now be paid to the role of small service providers, and the local private sector. Sector reform should be approached more holistically as a process whereby results are monitored and institutional arrangements evolve in time.

Differences In understanding

The meeting showed huge differences in understanding and acceptance of sector reform among the countries. However, overall resistance to institutional change is diminishing, as the benefits of sector reform are becoming manifest. They include:

- more reliable services,
- decrease of tariffs and
- access to commercial credit.

There have also been setbacks, and lessons need to be learned from mistakes. Sector reform processes need to be better planned, and the national bodies need to increase their capacity to negotiate with international financing institutions, banks and the multinational utility companies. Whatever the differences between the countries, there is a consensus that the challenges are huge. High population growth and poverty combined with water resource and environmental problems ensure that coverage is not improving in real terms. Debate is not longer about whether to reform but how to reform. As the vice president of Uganda said: "Solving problems is within reach. It is not a problem of knowing what to do, but of how to do it and of political will".

Contractual arrangements

A lot of the discussion focused on the contractual arrangements between various partners. These included:

- service contracts, where non-core activities are outsourced to the private sector,

Daily realities from community water supply management



From the IRC video: "Water Management with a Difference" on community water supply management in Nkouondja, Cameroon.

Jacqueline, secretary of the Women Water Committee in Nkouondja, Cameroon:

"We really need a female caretaker, because when there is a breakdown, we buy materials and ask the caretaker to come for repair works. Sometimes he doesn't have the time to come. In the meantime we are out of water. If we knew how to do major repairs, we could do it ourselves. So we really need a female caretaker. We really need training."

- management contracts (3 to 5 years),
- different forms of lease (8-15 years) and
- concessions (longer term contracts).

Experience with management contracts was less positive than expected, possibly due to unrealistic expectations. At present several countries are moving towards concession contracts. Most contracts concern water supply for main cities. The challenge of providing services for smaller urban centres is not well addressed, and there are few experiences where public-private-partnerships deliver urban sanitation services.

Private companies often prefer longer term fixed contracts, whereas most governments would like to test public/private partnerships (PPPs) with a higher degree of flexibility. Trust between contract partners is needed. This can be achieved when all parties have the right information and knowledge about the sector reforms. There is a need to pay more attention to the objectives and expected results of sector reform, as well as to the time horizon and periodic assessments of how the reform is being implemented. Not enough is being done to establish appropriate regulatory mechanisms and bodies, and this could lead to a loss of transparency and affect the success of sector reform. In general, there is a need to be cautious about deciding in

favour of forms of private sector participation such as concession contracts.

It is increasingly accepted that one cannot have sustainable services without addressing the needs of poor and vulnerable groups. The poor are already paying heavily for services, and have a high willingness to pay if improved services meet their preferences. It follows that the needs and views of the poor and their communities must be reflected more strongly in the reform processes.

Ministers present during the conference indicated that the agenda of reform is politically very demanding. Politicians understand the need for reform, but need realistic proposals that they can explain to the people. Past reform processes have not always been realistic in this sense. The conference was organized by the Water Utility Partnership (WUP), assisted by an organizing committee composed of the World Bank Institute, the African Development Bank, the Streams of Knowledge Coalition of resource centres, and the Uganda government.

For more information contact -- *Water Utility Partnership, 05 BP 2642, Abidjan 05, Côte d'Ivoire, fax +225 21 240 063, e-mail: wup@africaonline.co.ci, http://www.wupafrica.org*



News from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

WSSCC: Changing emphasis

For ten years, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) has commissioned and supported applied research in many subject areas. It has placed less emphasis on using the results from that research for advocacy to influence other organizations. Now the Council's focus is changing to advocacy and communication, influencing how other organizations work in the sector. This change comes about following the 5th Global Forum in Iguacu, Brazil, and the publication of the Iguacu Action Programme (IAP) (www.wsscc.org/forum5/actprog.html).

This Programme set out an intensified campaign to cut the huge death toll from diarrhoeal disease in developing countries, and to improve the squalid living conditions suffered by billions of the world's poor. Some 250 "ambassadors" for VISION 21: agreed the goals of the IAP. In future the Council will leave applied research primarily in the hands of partner agencies. The Council itself will to become more visible on the world stage both at established major events (Bonn, 2001, Johannesburg, 2002, Kyoto, 2003) and through pursuing a higher profile media coverage. To this end, a new advocacy and communications strategy has been developed, which will be implemented following agreement and ratification by the WSSCC steering committee.

The essence of this strategy is as follows:

- Concentrate on agreed and powerful advocacy messages, as specified in the IAP.
- Work professionally, through the Council's individual members to influence the water and sanitation sector at local and country level.
- Extend advocacy and media to reach politicians, world/national leaders, decision makers within and beyond the water and sanitation sector.
- Target strategic advocacy opportunities within the UN system and other global groups and meetings.
- Produce a series of advocacy tools for use inside and outside the sector.
- Improve the dissemination of the results of the Council's many previous applied research activities.
- Make active use of knowledge and best practice to inform advocacy work

Further information about the advocacy and communications approach can be provided by -- *the Secretariat, fax: +41 22 791 4847, e-mail: wsscc@who.ch*

World Water Day

To mark World Water Day, 22 March 2001, the WSSCC Chairperson, Dr Richard Jolly, issued a statement advocating immediate improvements to sanitation and hygiene practices in order to 'cut back on the needless deaths and preventable diseases that can set back a country's development for decades'.

According to the most recent figures, there are around 4 billion cases of diarrhoea in the world each year, killing some 2.2 million people, the majority of whom are children under the age of five (Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment, 2000). The answer to alleviating this deplorable situation? – people centred approaches (as embodied in Vision 21) that enable local communities and

others to work in partnership to plan, initiate and manage improved water supply and sanitation systems, as well as hygiene and education programmes.

The Council, together with communities, external donors, NGOs, UN agencies and other partners, is committed to working in some twenty five countries to implement Vision 21 and allocate priority to hygiene promotion, sanitation and safe water.

Further details -- *Message from Dr Richard Jolly on World Water Day*: www.wsscc.org/news/rjwwd.html
Global Assessment 2000: www.wsscc.org/globass.html
Vision 21: www.wsscc.org/vision21/wwf/index.html

Indicators and Monitoring

Water supply and sanitation coverage figures are becoming better based on reality, but there is still some way to go before they can be counted as reliable and consistent.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme's Water Supply and Sanitation Global Assessment 2000 marks an important improvement in monitoring in the sector. For the first time water supply and sanitation coverage figures are based on user-provided data and are available at national, regional and global level. The data have been extracted from nationally representative household surveys and from national censuses.

This is in direct contrast to earlier data that relied on provider-based data such as those from utilities. The Global Assessment was supported by the UK Department for International Development and marks a significant achievement in monitoring and advocacy for the sector.

There remain however, a number of monitoring challenges, recognised by actors and organizations brought together at the request of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). A recent meeting (28.02.2001) was organized by the Water and Environmental Health section of the UK Department for International Development and the Loughborough (WELL) Resource Centre, and included representatives from the WSSCC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and the USAID Environmental Health Project. The meeting identified the following issues as being important for monitoring in the sector:

- There is an insufficient understanding of indicators for service coverage, hygiene awareness and practice and insufficient standardisation of the indicators.
- Important factors such as costs of services are often either poorly understood or absent from current monitoring.
- The sector lacks a household survey design appropriate to its specific needs. Much of the information (including that used for the Global Assessment 2000) has been collected by outside agencies and may use sampling methods that are not appropriate for water supply.
- There is a need to develop appropriate monitoring tools to measure progress towards the WSSCC's Vision 21 goals (which includes the International Development Target for water supply coverage).
- Organizations must feel a sense of ownership of the data to that they remain accountability.

Based on this discussion, the overall aim is to improve monitoring in the sector through:

- Developing improved indicators of coverage and hygiene awareness and practices, and
- Developing survey methodologies specific to the needs of the sector

This work will be carried out by members of a monitoring group to be established by the WSSCC as recommended by the February 2001 monitoring meeting. The grouping will act as an advisory and advocacy group for monitoring in the sector. It will meet under the auspices of the WSSCC.

South African Chapter of WSSCC

During February 2001, the Executive Secretary, Gouri Ghosh travelled to East and Southern Africa as part of the process of meeting WSSCC strategic partners. At a meeting with the Minister Ronnic Kasrils and the Director General of the Department for Water Affairs and Forestry (DWA) in South Africa (?2 different people – right. P.McI), agreement was reached that the Council will seek to develop a South

African chapter, with the Minister and Director General of DWA acting as honorary patrons.

The Council will look to the South African chapter to take a lead in promoting hygiene and sanitation issues in the sector, by partnering with the Council's Global Environmental Sanitation Initiative (GESI), and in implementing and adapting Vision 21 principles to the local

context. A suitable national coordinator will be identified soon to lead the South African chapter. At the request of the South African government, Gouri Ghosh visited Cholera affected areas in Kwazulu-Natal and was asked to provide recommendations on the situation directly to the

Minister. The main thrust of the recommendations was to reinforce and strengthen of hygiene promotion and sanitation programmes in South Africa. An awareness campaign focusing on hygiene and behavioural change would be launched.

India

The Indian chapter of the Council has established a high level advisory committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Anil Agarwal of the Centre of Science and Environment. The chapter agreed that the Vision process that began with the development of Gujarat JALDISHA document needs to be repeated elsewhere in India, and to this effect a further eight states are prioritised for action. The Calcutta Initiative (testing the Vision 21 process in the urban context) will be launched shortly between the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and the UNICEF office, Calcutta.

Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, Director of the Gujarat Development Research institute has agreed to become the convenor of the Gujarat State Chapter of the Council. The Gujarat chapter has finalised and submitted the JALDISHA report to the government and are active after the earthquake in Kutch.

Further details -- *Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), c/o WHO, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland, fax: +41 22 971 4847, e-mail: wsscc@who.ch*



News from IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Six country teams map out research plans on sustainable hygiene behaviour

Teams from six countries mapped out their research plans to find out more about what makes hygiene behaviours in the developing world sustainable. They convened at a workshop in the Netherlands organized by IRC from 5 - 16 February 2001.

The workshop formed the start of a three-year programme that is funded jointly by the European Commission and the Dutch Government. Two staff from the following project partners participated:

- Community Water Supply Agency (Ghana)
- COSI Foundation for Technical Cooperation (Sri Lanka)
- Nepal Water and Health (NEWAH), (Nepal)
- NETWAS International (Kenya)
- SEU-Foundation (India)
- WaterAid (Uganda).

Staff of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), UK, and the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ, German Agency for Technical Cooperation), Germany acted as co-facilitators.

The group selected three key behaviours on which they will focus their research in the next three years: i) safe handling of water, ii) latrine construction and use, and iii) washing of hands. They started formulating ideas on factors that may influence the sustainability of hygiene behaviour changes. They also developed a study plan and tools they plan to use for data collection.

In April and May the teams will test and refine the tools. The first round of data collection will start in the summer. Mid-term study results are expected early next year.

For more information contact: Eveline Bolt

Second Internet course scheduled from 7 - 25 May 2001

The first Internet course with the Network University (TNU) *Institutional Changes in the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector - Risks and Opportunities* finished early February. There was good mix of interesting participants also from developing countries. There were 13 active participants from 10 countries. They included personnel from water companies, the World Bank, consultancies, several NGOs, academics and PhD students. The next course will run from 7 to 25 May.

The process of directed, distance learning via the Internet, content and structure of the three-week course were evaluated highly by the participants.

"The information contained in the course and linked web sites was excellent and timely. The content and structure were well organized, pace of information developed just right".
(Simon Thuo, civil engineer, Kenya)

News In Brief

Anti-water privatization: Most Censored News Story 2000

The international water crisis news story "Water Privatization: The Next People's War??", was selected by over 150 faculty and student researchers at Sonoma State University's Project Censored in California as the number one most censored news story for 2000. The article attacks moves by multinational corporations such as Monsanto, Bechtel, and Enron to "monopolize water supplies around the world". It is published in the book *Censored 2001, 25th Anniversary Edition*, scheduled for release in March 2001 from Seven Stories Press.

Contact: Project Censored, e-mail: project.censored@sonoma.edu, <http://www.projectcensored.org/>

(Independent Media Center, 7 March 2001, http://www.indymedia.org/display.php3?article_id=26909)

Cameroon: Majority Still Lacks Safe Water

At the launch of the national week-long "water and health" campaign that preceded this year's World Water Day, Water Resource Minister Yves Mbelle Ndoe revealed that around 50% of the rural population and 40% of the urban population in Cameroon still do not have drinkable water. Several government and externally-funded (France, Belgium, Germany and Islamic Development Bank) water projects are planned or ongoing.

The Deputy Director of Water, Martin Paul Ondoua, regretted the "delays in the privatization" of the Société Nationale des Eaux du Cameroon (SNEC) after an international tender (51% share) was launched in 1999. The Cameroon Tribune newspaper reported that the government was planning to decentralize the daily management of water from SNEC to local governments.

(IRIN, 22 Mar 2001, <http://www.reliefweb.int/IRIN/wa/countrystories/cameroon/20010322.phtml>; PANA, 24 March 2001, <http://allafrica.com/stories/200103240065.html>; WUP, http://www.wupafrica.org/wup_e/wup/Reforms/Coutry_inf/Cameroon.htm)

News in Brief continues on page 7

"As a process of directed learning, via internet sources, both content and structure were excellent." (Martin E. Parkes, agricultural engineer).

The average time needed: turned out to be 12-15 hours of reading, assignment debating and studying a week and 5-6 hours on line per week.

Please visit for further details the demo site of the course -- <http://www.netuni.nl/demos/water/index.htm>

National Workshop on Community Management of Water Supplies in Cameroon

Rural communities have the potential to take responsibility for managing their water supplies. However, community management is often not sustainable in the long term as lack of capacity, local conflict, abuse of funds, reluctance to pay or poor communication can erode management institutions and rules. Communities do not only need initial support in creating good management practices, they need continuous and long term support to keep their management systems, and thus their water supplies, operational.

This is the experience of some 40 representatives of stakeholders in the Cameroon water sector who were brought together on 29th and 30th March 2001 to discuss opportunities and constraints in creating more sustainable community managed water supplies. The national workshop was hosted by the key ministry for rural water supply in Cameroon, the Ministry of Mines, Water and Energy (MINMEE) and organized by Water and Sanitation Management Consultants (WSMC) in Cameroon and IRC, as part of the MANAGE Dissemination project.

The workshop made a number of recommendations to support community managed water supplies. These acknowledge the key role of the Ministry of Mines, Water and Energy in encouraging co-ordination between sector stakeholders, ministries and international NGOs. Workshop members said that there was a lack of communication and even mistrust between government and non-government stakeholders. It recommended adding clear rules and regulations to the rural water policies and laws, in order to guide users, contractors and institutions at district level. Another recommendation is to strengthen capacity in the sector at every level from community users to managers and decision-makers. This should be directed at improving water supply services for rural people, driven by the demands of rural water users. The workshop says that there is a key role for intermediate support levels, especially local councils. Other key recommendations include better access to information and databanks, increased communication, and the publicising of best practices and success stories.

Resources and Events

Training Courses

NETWAS International and IRC

Gender and Equity in Water and Sanitation Programmes, 2-20 July 2001 (3 weeks), Nairobi, Kenya

Aimed at planners, managers and trainers, the course is divided into 3 blocks: (1) overview, key concepts/approaches; (2) planning, implementation and

monitoring of gender and equity activities; and (3) individual study. Course fee: US\$ 2975 (EUR 3,300) (includes hotel and full board). URL: http://www.irc.nl/products/training/gen_kc.html

Contact: NETWAS, PO Box 15614, Nairobi, Kenya, fax: +254-2-890553/4, e-mail: Netwas.International@netwasgroup.com or e-mail: net-trs@nbnet.co.ke, <http://www.netwasgroup.com/>

COSI, National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and IRC

Management for Sustainability in Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes, 14 May-1 June 2001 (3 weeks), Kandy, Sri Lanka

In a participatory process the first part of this three-part course focuses on areas affecting sustainability in the sector. Emphasis is put on management skills like analyzing problem situations, planning and monitoring. The second part concentrates on key subjects concerning sustainability. During the third part, participants develop strategies for their projects, applying the knowledge acquired. Course fee: US\$ 3000 (EUR 3320) (includes food and lodging) or US\$ 2200 (EUR 2440) (without lodging). URL: http://www.irc.nl/products/training/mfs_sl.html

Contact: COSI Foundation for Technical Cooperation, PO Box 03, Katugastota 20800, Sri Lanka, fax: +94-70-800 844, e-mail: cosi@sri.lanka.net

New Publications

Oikos and IIRR (2000). *Social and institutional issues in watershed management in India*. Cavite, Philippines, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. xii, 407 p.: ill. ISBN 0942717864, Price: Not quoted

This resource book brings together field experiences dealing with social and institutional issues of watershed management in India. It covers a number of common principles that have emerged to put community participation into practice: an integrated approach; participatory planning; institutional arrangements at the community level; equity; capacity building; cost sharing; micro-finance interventions; participatory monitoring and evaluation; and sustainability and scaling up. IIRR, Y.C. James Yen Center, Silang, Cavite, 4118, Philippines, fax: +63-46-4142420

Available from: IIRR, fax: +63-46-4142420, e-mail: information@iirr.org

Cotton, A. (2000). *Tools for assessing the O&M status of water supply and sanitation in developing countries*. Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organization. iv, 46 p.: 5 boxes, 8 tab.

This document, prepared by WHO in collaboration with WSSCC, presents nine tools to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of operations and maintenance (O&M) of water supply and sanitation services. The tools cover: O&M management system effectiveness; audits; O&M status assessment; O&M performance evaluation; O&M performance reporting; performance indicator selection; performance indicators; information sources; and participatory information-gathering.

Available online at: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wss/O_M/Tools.htm

News in Brief continued

Jordan: Water Conservation Campaign Based on Social Marketing

The Water Efficiency and Public Information for Action (WEPIA) programme is employing social marketing techniques to promote the use of water saving devices in Jordanian households. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is implementing the 3-year programme (2000-2002) in collaboration with the Academy for Educational Development (AED), Social Change Group with funding from the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The programme, which targets the largest residential and commercial consumers of water, includes training of staff of the Ministry and NGOs. Preliminary findings reveal that Jordanians generally find personal cost savings by conserving water more important than the country's water scarcity. They also tend to believe that water will be consumed by others if they don't consume it themselves.

Contact: AED, e-mail: admindc@aed.org, <http://www.aed.org/>

(*Jordan Times*, 30 Mar 2001, <http://63.104.165.4/fri/homenews/homenews7.htm>; *The Academy News*, Fall 2000, <http://www.aed.org/publications/news/fall00/aedfall2000.pdf>)

China: Massive Water Diversion Project Unveiled

Defying environmental concerns, China has decided to pursue a massive project to divert 48 billion m³ of water from central to northern China. The US\$ 17 billion (EUR 18.8 billion) project, included in the government's new five-year plan, is "a strategic project to optimize water resources, designed to direct surplus water to the north," said Chen Bangzhu, head of the National People's Congress committee discussing the project. Environmentalists expressed concerns about the project and say China should focus on using water more efficiently, but China is determined to go ahead.

(*UN Wire*, 8 Mar 2001, <http://www.unfoundation.org/unwire/archives/UNWIRE010308.cfm#8>)

Lovell, C.J. (2000). *Productive water points in dryland areas : guidelines on integrated planning for rural water supply*. London, UK: ITDG Publishing. x, 229 p. Includes references, glossary and index. ISBN 1853395161. Price: GBP 12.95 (EUR 20.60)

This book provides guidelines for the planning, siting, selection, implementation and management of productive water points in drought-prone areas. It is based mainly on lessons learned from research in southern Africa. The book focuses on community-managed water supply systems (wells, boreholes) developed from hard rock aquifers for small-scale irrigation (particularly of vegetable gardens and fruit orchards).

Available from: ITDG Publishing, 103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HL, UK, fax: +44-20-7436 2013, e-mail: itpubs@itpubs.org.uk, <http://www.developmentbookshop.com/book.phtml?isbn=1853395161>

Events

18-20 Jun 2001 - **International Symposium on Frontiers in Urban Water Management: Deadlock or Hope?**, Marseilles, France

Organized by: UNESCO and Academie de l'Eau. Includes a lecture on: Urban water problems specific to developing countries. Workshops themes: Demand management; Recycling and reuse; Water and health; Technological outlook; Integrated urban water management; and Private participation. URL: <http://www.unesco.org/water/ihp/events/marseille/>

Symposium Secretariat, C/o World Water Council, Atrium 10.3, 10 place de la Joliette, 13002 Marseille, France, fax: +33-491994101, e-mail: symposium2001@worldwatercouncil.org

Contact: Mr. J. A. Tejada-Guibert, UNESCO - Division of Water Sciences, fax: +33-1-45685811, e-mail: Symposium2001@unesco.org

5-8 Aug 2001 - **First International Specialty Conference "Globalization and Water Management: The Changing Value of Water"**, Dundee

Organized by: American Water Resources Association (AWRA), University of Dundee. Topics include: impacts of globalization; environmental valuation; cultural differences in valuing & pricing water; conflict & cooperation; political economy of water ownership & control; water as a commodity; trends in water utility management; legal/institutional frameworks; the Internet; water pricing & rate structures; linkages with other sectors; civil society. URL: <http://www.awra.org/meetings/Dundee2001/>

Contact: Dr. David W. Moody, PO Box 717, Altstead, NH 03602-0717, USA, fax: +1-603-8356279, e-mail: dwmooody@beaverwood.com or Dr. Patricia Wouters,

Water Law and Policy Program, Department of Law, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, UK, fax: +44-1382-322578, e-mail: p.k.wouters@dundee.ac.uk

3-7 Dec 2001 - **International Conference on Freshwater**, Bonn, Germany

Organized by: Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Aimed at representatives of national governments, international organizations and NGOs, the Conference will build on the freshwater-related objectives in Chapter 18 of Agenda 21. Sub-themes are: Water & sanitation for the poor; Water resources protection; Competing water uses; Transboundary water issues; and Floods and droughts. Cross-cutting issues are: Governance, management, stakeholder participation; Partnerships between public sector, private sector, civil society & science; Financing; Technology transfer; Capacity building; and Gender. URL: <http://www.water-2001.de>

Secretariat of the International Conference on Freshwater, Tulpenfeld 7, 53113 Bonn, Germany, fax: +49-228-28046-60, e-mail: info@water-2001.de

Contact: Secretariat of the International Conference on Freshwater, e-mail: info@water-2001.de

Colophon

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Note from the editor

To enliven Source Bulletin we started a new column on page 2: *Daily realities from....* We are looking for short interesting quotes and a picture or drawing from the field. We are kicking it off with realities from ... *community water supply management.*

Readers are invited to submit maximum 100 words and an illustration to Editor, Dick de Jong.

Tourism threatens watershed La Lorena, Costa Rica

La Lorena in the Guanacaste peninsula, in north-west Costa Rica, is renowned for its beautiful sandy beaches, sunny climate and turquoise blue sea. Tourism is booming, concentrated on the beaches and the little villages on the coast. Life in the interior apparently continues as in the old days. However, beneath the surface there are disturbing changes. Local residents fear they will lose access to their water sources due to pressure from tourism development.

This peninsula is considered a dry zone, with the lowest annual rainfall in Costa Rica. Cattle farming is important to the local economy, although the dry period from December to April affects the herds.

The villages of Huacas y Lorena, in the county of Sta. Cruz, escape this problem, as they are located in an area that stays green the whole year round, due by the underground water sources of the river Canas. The population of these villages lived peacefully without disturbance, until August 2000 when all of a sudden a construction site appeared on agricultural land close to the villages. A pipeline was being built in the direction of the Pacific coast. Local people discovered that the hotel complex of Meliá Conchal was starting to drill very deep wells into underground water sources with the intention of bringing the drinking water from La Lorena to their hotel complex to guarantee the greenness of the gardens and the golf links.

Investigating further, the community learned that the company Meliá Conchal did not have all the necessary permits. Instead of starting at national level, the company started by obtaining permits at local level. Possibly the company wanted to cause a precedent, which would be difficult to stop at other levels.

The community also learned that the permits mentioned a maximum of 60 litres per second, while the pipes in the construction area have the technical capacity to transport 350 litres per second.

The concern of the local population for their water sources and the environment was demonstrated last December when they closed down a bridge on the road from La Lorena towards the Pacific coast. In this way local people succeeded in paralysing the construction of the pipeline until local and national government agreed that for any further building all permits would be legal and up to date.

But the struggle is not over yet

Twenty grass-root organisations from the communities of Lorena, Huacas, El llamo, Cartagena, Portegolpe, Brasilito and others joined forces to organise a committee, supported by the NGO, FEDEAGUA. They put together a case, pointing out that communities in the area were used to suffering in the dry season, and still managed to keep drinking water supplies going through small aqueducts. They could not understand how representatives of local and national government could extend permits without analysing the impact on the local population, the environment and on local income sources.

They put forward a number of legal strategies to stop this construction:

- opposing the commercial use of aqueducts was presented to the Ministry of Environment and Energy;

- raising questions in the National Administrative Court about permits released by local government in Sta. Cruz;
- registering a protest with the Ombudsman's office about the public bodies involved;
- calling on the Supreme Court of Justice to stop the construction;
- registering their case in the Environmental Court and with the National Technical Secretary (SETENA).

A visit by President Aznar of Spain to Guanacaste in November 2000 was used to bring the conflict to public attention, as the committee organised road blocks supported by the local population. Other actions have included public meetings in the local communities, demonstrations in the city of Sta. Cruz, delegations to the president of Costa Rica and petitions to the High Supreme Court. In April 2001, 150 people attended a water forum in the region.

After months of struggle, the High Supreme Court decided that an impact study would be needed before further permits would be extended. This achievement was short-lived as 15 days later it was decided that construction could go ahead without further investigation. Further road-blocks and other protest actions brought the construction to a halt again. It cannot restart without further investigation by the National Government.

Although the High Supreme Court of Justice decided to investigate the case, local people are not confident of the final decision. The struggle of Costa Rican people for their water is not over yet. Their story will go on...

Ana de Graaf, e-mail: ana_vecocr@racsa.co.cr

Household level arsenic removal technologies tested - Bangladesh

In the last Source Bulletin we reported about the legal actions over arsenic problems in Bangladesh.

Now we can report some good news from a recently completed testing programme to assess the performance and acceptability of nine currently available technologies that can be used at the household level to remove arsenic from groundwater.

Of the seven that were tested in the second phase, four were consistently good in removing arsenic without adversely affecting water quality. The remaining three were more unpredictable - two struggling to cope with high arsenic concentrations in the groundwater.

The project was carried out as part of the Bangladesh Arsenic Mitigation Water Supply Project (BAMWSP) with financial backing from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and management support of WaterAid Bangladesh. It was carried out by WS Atkins International with the assistance of the Bangladesh Engineering and Technological Services (BETS), the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) and Imperial College, London.

The tests were carried out in two phases. Phase I sought to answer the question "Does the technology consistently reduce arsenic concentrations to below the Bangladesh

Daily realities from community water supply management

Anselma Andredes and her family are looking forward to the completion of a project to bring water to her community of Cholunquez in western Honduras, supported by WaterPartners International (USA).

"It will change our lives," said Anselma who is pictured in her kitchen with the plastic jug she uses when she has to go to collect water.

At present, and until the water project in Cholunquez is complete, her family pays a nearby community to take spare water from their system through a venting valve. They are allowed to collect less than 12 gallons every two or three days - less in the dry season. On the days when they cannot take water from the venting valve, Anselma walks 30 minutes to a catchment area. It takes her longer to walk back because she is carrying the water.

The new water supply will make this journey unnecessary. But it is other things that Anselma is looking forward to. *"We can have a vegetable garden, we will be able to clean,"* she said.

Susan Davis, Water Partners International, e-mail: sdavis@water.org

Guideline Standard of 0.05 mg/l". This was tested at 20 wells in four areas of Bangladesh with differing water chemistry. Seven of the technologies passed and were included in Phase II.

Phase II was concerned with:

- arsenic removal under normal user conditions;
- fourteen other water quality parameters;
- bacteriological contamination;
- breakthrough;
- user acceptability;
- affordability; and
- an evaluation of field based arsenic testing kits.

The seven technologies were:

- Alcan Enhanced Activated Alumina,
- BUET Activated Alumina,
- Sono 3-kolshi,
- Stevens Institute Filter,
- DPHE/Danida Two Bucket,
- GARNET Home-made Filter
- Tetrahedron Ion Exchange Resin Filter.

The first four were consistently good at removing arsenic, with no apparent negative impact on any of the other key

water quality variables. The last three were more unpredictable, two of them struggling to cope with high arsenic concentrations in the groundwater. Of the four consistent technologies, the Alcan and the Sono were the two most acceptable to householders, whilst the BUET and the Stevens were less so. Key factors for acceptability were cost, ease of use, waiting times and flow rate.

A limited number of hard copies of the full report will be available at BAMWSP, DFID and WaterAid in Bangladesh and at WS Atkins in the UK. The full report will also be available on-line at the WaterAid web site (<http://www.wateraid.co.uk>), under 'Research and campaigns, and the Arsenic Crisis Information Centre site (<http://bicn.com/acic/>). A web-site is also being created by WS Atkins, which will incorporate the full report and raw data.

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News from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

Steering committee meeting on implementing Iguazu Action Programme (IAP)

The February edition of Source Bulletin reported on the Iguazu Action Programme (IAP) arising out of VISION 21: Water for People. The programme amounts to intensified campaign to cut the death toll from diseases related to polluted water, and to improve living conditions through better hygiene, more sanitation facilities and safe water supplies. The action programme will shape the work of the WSSCC over the next few years.

Steering committee members and 20 other strategic partners met in Geneva on 17 and 18 May to discuss how the programme is being implemented. The general atmosphere was good, positive, and supportive, with many useful suggestions for potential action. These actions were grouped under a number of headings:

Sanitation / hygiene education

- focus on innovations that make sanitation affordable and achievable;
- communicate new ideas and approaches (many people have not heard them);
- validate/evaluate new technologies properly;
- identify policy gaps and work specifically to address them;
- make funding ecological sanitation more attractive to donors/banks;
- adjust the message to suit the audience;
- work with children and schools;

Institutional and management reform

- establish a ministry or unit for hygiene/sanitation (as done in Sri Lanka and Senegal);
- push for better regulation;
- organise study visits to both public utilities and private sector;
- ensure the sectors support each other and have access to good advice;
- help small local providers cope with the influx of multi-nationals;

Community-based approaches

- look at community responsibilities at the same time as community rights

Advocacy

- play to the politicians' strengths and interests (e.g., the environment);
- raise petitions to persuade politicians of the importance of the subject;
- engage high level political support at early stage of any work;
- push water supply and sanitation in poverty reduction strategic programmes;
- use innovative methods of communication (e.g., writing to leaders);
- target development banks (e.g., ADB);
- engage the media (with other water professionals such as IWA and professional associations);

- use prominent people ('movers and shakers') as allies;
- learn lessons from advocacy on other subjects (e.g., family planning, aids);
- strengthen the advocacy and communication efforts of the WSSCC.

Monitoring

- monitor our own work (e.g., advocacy);

Networking

- create more effective links between the WSSCC and other organisations at regional and global levels;
- concentrate on improving national level co-ordination;
- resolve/distinguish what to do at national and regional levels;

Dissemination of knowledge and best practice

- generate political success stories to feed into advocacy work;

- disseminate and build on previous work - don't reinvent the wheel;
- translate our work into more languages;
- hold training courses for members and fellow practitioners;
- make information easier to access and understand.

There were also some cautionary notes, especially relating to the draft text of the IAP.

- IAP has too little in it about urban issues and private sector;
- Is it realistic to claim that the IAP is for the whole sector?
- There is a gap between Vision 21 fieldwork and IAP fieldwork and some confusion over Vision 21 co-ordinators versus national co-ordinators;
- Advocacy is the right priority, but it has to be backed by good science
- Finally there was a plea to avoid adding to confusion by starting more organisations or projects with new acronyms.

Collaborative Council website revised and re-launched

Web sites are common parts of many sector organisations' communications plans. The Collaborative Council developed its own website in 1997 to extend its profile and to provide up to date information on all Council activities. This part of a suite of sites for the Council, Vision 21, GESI, SOURCE and InterWater which have grown in importance and popularity, recently achieving monthly averages of 14,000 hits.

As the Council embarks on the implementation of the Iguazu Action Programme, which prioritises advocacy and communication, it has substantially revised its existing website. This revision is designed to provide:

- clearer navigation and more contemporary design features;
- improved content;
- new features

These new features include on-line polling and quizzes, events calendar and a list of frequently asked questions about the Council's structure and mission. The site now includes an archived news features, and a 'briefings' section including perspectives on key issues in the sector.

It offers links to a mailing list offering automatic e-mail downloads and greater interactivity.

To mark the relaunch, the Council will making available on request hard copy or electronic versions of recently compiled factsheets on all its activities. These provide a concise overview of past and current activities and summarise the collective endeavour of the Council members through its past working groups, networks and task forces.

See the "Why WS&S Counts..." clock tick away. The address of the website has not changed (www.wsscc.org). Please bookmark the revised site and pass this message on to others. The Council hopes that the improved site will communicate and disseminate information about the Council to members and strategic partners more effectively. Happy surfing!

For further information, contact: WSSCC Secretariat, c/o WHO, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland. Tel: +41 22 791 4535, fax: +41 22 791 4847, e-mail: saywelld@who.ch (on content in the site), or IRC's webmaster at e-mail: webmaster@irc.nl (on site development)

Frequently Asked Questions and Factsheets on Council Activities

The Frequently Asked Questions package referred to above is intended to answer basic questions about the Council and its operations. It answers the following questions:

- What is WSSCC?
- What does WSSCC do?
- How does WSSCC carry out its tasks?
- How did WSSCC develop? (a timeline)
- Changing emphases within WSSCC (table)
- Who funds WSSCC?

- Who are WSSCC members?
- What is the comparative advantage of WSSCC?
- What is the future for WSSCC?

Advocacy factsheets on thematic areas, and one-two page factsheets on all past and current activities of the Council are under development or are now complete. These will become accessible via the Council's website (www.wsscc.org) and on demand from the Council Secretariat at e-mail: wsscc@who.ch.

National and regional coordinators roles

In recent years the Council has developed a network of national and regional coordinators. Now their roles have been revised to reflect the strategies to implement the IAP. New guidelines from the Secretariat will clarify expectations; both from WSSCC with regard to anticipated outcomes from coordinator activities and from coordinators with regard to WSSCC support.

National and regional co-ordinators will serve as a bridge between WSSCC and its members in a particular region and/

or country and as a means for extending Council contacts with the people. They will lead and coordinate the Council members' work in both advocacy and monitoring, and facilitate information exchange between members, coordinators and the Global Secretariat. It is anticipated that Council members will fulfil the role of national and regional coordinators, and that they will receive suitable institutional support to act on behalf of the Council.

New advisory group on water advocacy set up

The Geneva-based Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) is placing high priority on advocacy and communications as mandated by its new blueprint for action - the Iguacu Action Programme - launched at the Council's Fifth Global Forum in Foz de Iguacu, Brazil last November.

Following the first meeting of the Council's newly-elected Steering Committee in Geneva on 18 May 2001, the new group, known as AGWA, will be composed of six core specialists from different fields - ranging from radio, television and print media, to social mobilisation and the Internet. Other experts in the communications arena will be called upon to join in the group's discussions, which will take place mostly in the virtual world.

As an expert group of communications professionals with track records of undertaking advocacy and communications activities at national, regional and global levels, AGWA will act as an advisory arm of the Council's Steering Committee. The group will develop a global strategy in advocacy and communications for water, sanitation and hygiene within the context of poverty reduction and sustainable development. AGWA will hold its first meeting at WaterAid in London, from 19 to 20 July 2001.

Watch out for more details in future issues of SOURCE.

Eirah Gorre-Dale, e-mail: eirah.gorre-dale@undp.org



News from IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Watershed specialists in India: Protect 'groundwater reserve' at village

Regulations in India that support the pre-eminence of domestic water should be enforced, and a 'groundwater reserve' should be identified and managed at the village level. This was a major recommendation from 50 participants in a series of workshops/field visits from 5 - 16 May in Andhra Pradesh, India, bringing together NGOs from South Asia and India working on watershed management and water supply and sanitation. IRC participated in and facilitated the Natural Resources Institute's (NRI) Water Households and Rural Livelihoods (WHIRL) [http://www.nri.org/WSS-IWRM/ project workshop.](http://www.nri.org/WSS-IWRM/project%20workshop/) The next three years of the project will seek to identify ways to turn these recommendations into action..

Participants used Bayesian Networks to identify water resource availability and water supply infrastructure as strongly inter-linked and said it was necessary to address them together if an 'equitable' share of drinking water is to be available to all. Bayesian networks are an inexpensive and easy to use software tool that allow the impacts of

changes in multiple factors in complex and uncertain systems to be examined and evaluated). A good free Bayesian Network software is available from www.norsys.com.

The Network further underlined the belief of the experts present that current watershed development projects are neutral or negative in their impact on access to drinking water. Although they can increase total resource availability, they also typically lead to large-scale increases in abstraction for irrigation, which leads to reduced access for domestic use.

All along the route of the workshops and field visits the story of dried up traditional wells and falling groundwater tables was repeated. Small towns suffered from a mix of resource and infrastructure problems, rapidly growing populations, supplies available for only a few hours a day, and erratic electricity supplies.

News In Brief

Nile Basin: Water Ministers Agree on Collaboration

At a meeting on 28-29 Mar 2001 in Khartoum, Sudan, Ministers of Water Affairs from nine Nile Basin countries* agreed to cooperate on several basin-wide projects under the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) Shared Vision Program. The projects cover irrigation, electricity and the environment, as well as research, training and exchange of information on water resources. The Council of Ministers also endorsed the sub-basin Subsidiary Action Programs (SAPs) of the Eastern Nile (ENSAP) and the Nile Equatorial Lakes (NELSAP). These programmes cover such issues as efficient water use for agriculture, hydropower interconnection and watershed management. The Ministers scheduled the first International Consortium for Cooperation on the Nile (ICCON) - an international donor forum led by the World Bank - for 26-28 Jun 2001 in Geneva.

*Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, with Eritrea acting as observer.

Contact: NBI Secretariat, fax: +256-41-320971, e-mail: nbisec@afsat.com, <http://www.nilebasin.org/>

[NBI, 29 Mar 2001, <http://www.nilebasin.org/pressreleases.htm>; IRIN, 3 Apr 2001, <http://www.reliefweb.int/IRIN/>]

South Africa: Rural Sanitation Delays Anger Politicians

Members of Parliament complained about the slow provision of rural sanitation services in South Africa, during a meeting of the National Assembly's water affairs committee on 4 Apr 2001. The meeting took place in the eighth month of a cholera epidemic in KwaZuluNatal, which has already killed 160 people. Some eight government departments deal with rural sanitation provision, but it appeared that "everyone is shirking their responsibility". A cabinet decision in Jan 2001 named the water affairs department as the lead agency in provision of water and sanitation facilities. MPs demanded a plan of action instead of mere talk about problems and "nice-sounding" policies.

News in Brief continues on page 7

Bayesian Network Training at APARD

A training in Bayesian Networks was given to approximately 40 people at the Andhra Pradesh Association for Rural Development (APARD) training centre in Hyderabad. Most of the trainees came from the DFID funded Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Programme (APRLP). It also included people from the RWSS sector reform programme and the Netherlands funded AP Well project as well as APARD staff.

The training was given in collaboration with Jeremy Cain of the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Wallingford and was the first time such a training has been given. The course was well received to the extent that the Executive Director of the APRLP has decided that the APRLP will use BN's for, amongst other activities, the development of the project's decision support system.

Participatory Assessment used in Benin

The World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme has been involved in rural water supply and sanitation in Benin for ten years, working with a number of co-funding partners (DANIDA, GTZ, KFW from Germany) and implemented by the Direction de l'Hydraulique of Benin.

As the WSP/DANIDA Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Programme came to a close, the Benin government and partners wanted to analyse and evaluate the national strategy and its different projects. It requested the IRC to carry out a stakeholder and policy assessment.

The objective was to identify the lessons learnt at different levels about institutional change, private sector development and community participation. The WSP designed and co-ordinated tools and activities across the three Regional Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) projects. Among the tools selected was the Methodology for Participatory Assessment (MPA), which allows comparable qualitative and quantitative information to be gathered at community level.

As the MPA was new in Benin, it was decided to test it out on the DANIDA assisted projects in hope that, if it was successful, other donors would also use it in their upcoming evaluations. In January a local assessment team was trained. Community level assessment began using the framework of the MPA and focusing only on indicators relevant to the objectives in Benin. A separate technical evaluation of the DANIDA programme was carried out by World Bank consultants. The MPA indicators were mainly focused on aspects of demand responsiveness, community management and gender and poverty sensitivity, including project and policy support.

The stakeholder assessment was very well received and was seen as a very good tool to identify and assess factors influencing impact and sustainability at community level. Project staff, both technical and social, and community members jointly assessed organisational systems and the institutional capacity to promote sustainability through gender sensitive, poverty targeted and demand responsive approaches. The participatory method included open group discussions and pocket voting, by which participants vote on drawings representing specific situations or alternatives. This promoted significant and revealing processes and group dynamics. In Benin especially, where NGOs play a leading role in implementation, the assessment was helpful in identifying problem areas in co-ordination, communication and NGO competence. The policy assessment was also well received. It was the first time that policy makers sat around a table to evaluate their own policies.

The results of the community, stakeholder and policy level assessment were presented to the Direction Hydraulique of Benin and donors involved in regional water and sanitation programmes, such as GTZ from Germany, the

Belgian Ministry of Affairs' Development Co-operation, and UNICEF. The presentation was very well received.

The MPA framework was presented, together with the methodology used for Benin and the impact of the organisational and policy support on realities on the ground. The presentation focused on the main aspects of the study; access and use of WSS services, the demand responsive approach used in Benin and gender and poverty aspects.

In general, the assessment drew a realistic picture of the programme strategy, project implementation and effects of the strategy and implementation on the ground. The strategy on demand responsiveness has been quite successful in the sampled villages. However, water pricing and the scale of initial contributions to get access to WSS services will need to be reviewed with specific criteria and indicators developed to ensure coverage for the poor as well as the better off within a community. While there is no clear policy on gender, project staff have shown gender sensitivity to a certain degree.

As a result of the presentation, other donors involved in the RWSS programme in Benin have committed themselves to using the MPA in their programmes. GTZ whose programme will come to an end in 2002, and the Belgian Development Co-operation Department, which starts a new phase in 2002, have requested support from the WSP and IRC to oversee the use of the MPA in their programmes. It is expected that a Training of Trainers course will be organised for the initial assessment team and advisory support requested for the evaluation and analysis processes.

Resources and Events

Training Courses

COSI, National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) and IRC

Hygiene Education and Promotion, 10–28 September 2001 (3 weeks), Kandy, Sri Lanka. Course fee: US\$ 2,500 (EUR 2,920) incl. lodging or US\$ 1,675 (EUR 1,960) excl. lodging, www.irc.nl/products/training/hyg_sl.html

Action Monitoring for Effectiveness (aMe), 10–21 December 2001 (2 weeks), Kandy, Sri Lanka. Course fee: US\$ 2,000 (EUR 2,340) incl. lodging or US\$ 1,450 (EUR 1,695) excl. lodging, www.irc.nl/products/training/ame_sl.html

For both courses there is a 20% discount on a shared accommodation basis to participants residing in Sri Lanka and to each additional participant from one and the same organization from outside Sri Lanka.

Contact: COSI Foundation for Technical Cooperation, PO Box 3, Katugastota 20800, Sri Lanka, fax: +94-70-800844, e-mail: cosi@sri.lanka.net

The (European) Network University (TNU) and IRC - Online course

Dynamics of the Water Sector: Institutional changes in the urban water and sanitation sector - risks and opportunities, 24 Sep-12 Oct 2001 (3 weeks)

Course fee: US\$ 1,250 (EUR 1,460), a discount is negotiable for students from developing countries. www.irc.nl/products/training/inetcourse.html

Contact: Mona Hansen (Project Co-ordinator), TNU, tel.: +31-20-5255302, e-mail: mona@netuni.uva.nl or IRC, e-mail: training@irc.nl

News in Brief continued

Contact: Ms. Tami Mpotulo, Chief Directorate Water Services, Dept. of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), fax: +27-12-3263348, e-mail: paa@dwaf.pwv.gov.za, http://www-dwaf.pwv.gov.za/idwaf/Directorates/Chief/water_services.htm

[Business Day, 5 Apr 2001, <http://www.bday.co.za/>]

India: National Movement for Community-Based Water Management Launched

The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and the Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS) have launched the Jal Biradari (water community) group, to make community-based water management a national movement in India. The two NGOs presented their initiative to 5,000 "water warriors" attending a national water conference on water harvesting held from 21-23 Apr 2001 in Neemi, a village near Jaipur in Rajasthan. Neemi, a drought-stricken village seven years ago, has been transformed by traditional water harvesting techniques into an "oasis in the desert" attracting migrants from surrounding villages. For more information on rainwater harvesting from CSE, see: <http://www.rainwaterharvesting.org/>

Contact: Natural Resource Management Unit, CSE, fax: +91-11-6085879, E-mail: cse@cseindia.org; Rajendra Singh, Secretary, TBS, Bheekampura Kishori via Thanagazi, Alwar - 301 022, India, fax: +91-141-395178

[CSE, http://www.oneworld.org/cse/html/cmp/cmp43_neemi.htm]

Brazil: Campaign against Water Privatization

Trade unions, environmental NGOs and municipal government leaders have so far succeeded in blocking the federal government's plans to privatize water services and centralize control of water at the state level. A conference held in Brasilia from 22-24 May 2001 and organized by the national network of water activists, Frente Nacional pelo Saneamento Ambiental (FNSA), attracted 500 participants. The FNSA is led by the Federação Nacional dos Urbanitários (FNU), a Brazilian trade union for public service workers.

Contact: Abelardo de Oliveira Filho, Secretário Executivo da FNSA, fax: +55-21-2233518, e-mail: ispbrasil@uol.com.br, <http://www.fnucut.org.br/>

[InterAmerican Flash, Jun 2001, <http://www.world-psi.org/>]

IRC, Delft, The Netherlands

Community Water Supply Management: the way forward,
19-27 November 2001 (9 days), Delft, Netherlands

Course fee: US\$ 1,500 (EUR 1,750) incl. multimedia
documentation kit, [www.irc.nl/products/training/
cwsm_nl.html](http://www.irc.nl/products/training/cwsm_nl.html).

Contact: Ton Schouten, IRC, e-mail: schouten@irc.nl

NETWAS and IRC, Nairobi, Kenya

*Management for Sustainability for Water Supply and
Sanitation Programmes*, 17 September - 5 October 2001 (3
weeks), Nairobi, Kenya

Course fee: US\$ 2,175 (EUR 2,540) excl. lodging or US\$
2,975 (EUR 3,480) incl. lodging, [www.irc.nl/products/
training/mfs_kc.html](http://www.irc.nl/products/training/mfs_kc.html).

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netwas@nbnet.co.ke, <http://www.nbnet.co.ke/netwas>

New Publications

Batchelor, S. and Scott, N. (2001). *Community participation
in urban water services*. Teddington, UK, Tearfund. 67 p. :
19 boxes. 24 ref.. Price: Free of charge

This report shows how community participation and
engagement with low-income communities is in the
commercial interests of private companies involved in urban
water systems in developing countries and countries in
transition. Based on case studies from the water and related
sectors, it discusses the implications of involving the poor
in planning, construction, and operation and maintenance.

Available from: Tearfund, 100 Church Road, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 8QE, UK, fax +44-20-89433594, e-mail:
julia.cave@tearfund.org, <http://www.tearfund.org/>

Lens, P., Zeeman, G. and Lettinga, G. (eds) (2001).
*Decentralised sanitation and reuse : concepts, systems and
implementation*. London, UK, IWA Publishing. xxi, 650 p.
(Integrated environmental technology series). Includes
references and index. ISBN 1900222477. Price: IWA
members - GBP 63 (EUR 122)/US\$ 99, non-members: GBP
85. (EUR 138)/US\$ 129.95

This book presents a state-of-the-art review of decentralized
sanitation and reuse (DESAR). The major part of the book
focuses technical solutions (both low and high-tech) for on-
site collection and transport of concentrated waste streams.
The remaining sections look at the environmental, health,
sociological, economic, architectural and urban aspects of
DESAR.

Available through booksellers or direct from: Portland
Customer Services, Commerce Way, Colchester CO2 8HP,
UK, fax: +44-1206-799331, e-mail: [sales@portland-
services.com](mailto:sales@portland-services.com)

Events

27-30 Aug 2001 - **4th Inter-Regional Conference on
Environment-Water: Competitive Use and Conservation
Strategies for Water and Natural Resources**, Fortaleza,
Brazil

Organized by: Brazilian Association on Irrigation and
Drainage, National Committee of ICID (ABID-ICID) and
Brazilian Society on Agricultural Engineering, National
Committee of CIGR (SBEA-CIGR). Topics include: scientific,
economical, social, & environmental aspects of water &
natural resources use; wastewater reuse; soil & water
conservation; competitive & conjunctive water use; and
drought prevention. URL: <http://www.funarbe.org.br/ircew/>
Contact: Secretaria Executiva, Prof. Antônio Alves Soares,
Fundação Arthur Bernardes - FUNARBE, Universidade
Federal de Viçosa, 36571-000 - Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil,
fax: +55-31-38913911, e-mail: abid@funarbe.org.br or
ircew@funarbe.org.br

10-14 Sep 2001 - **Rainwater International 2001**, Mannheim,
Germany

Organized by: Fachvereinigung Betriebs- und
Regenwassernutzung e.V. (fbr); FAKT Consult for
Management, Training and Technologies; and International
Rainwater Catchment Systems Association (IRCSA). Events
include: Forum Rainwater Harvesting in Practice;
International Rainwater Fair; and 10th International
Conference on Rainwater Catchment Systems. Rainwater
harvesting in rural and urban areas and in both developing
and developed countries will be covered. [http://
www.rainwaterconference.org/](http://www.rainwaterconference.org/)
Contact: fbr, Havelstraße 7A, D-64295 Darmstadt, Germany,
fax: +49-6151-339258, e-mail: info@rainwaterconference.org
or Hans Hartung, FAKT, Kanalstr. 23, D-97990 Weikersheim,
Germany, fax: +49-7934-990031, e-mail:
ircsa@rainwaterconference.org

Colophon

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subscribe source-weekly
end
to: majordomo@listserv.antenna.nl (leave the subject line blank)



SOURCE Bulletin

water and sanitation news review



No 18 September 2001

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...665 million people in India do not use soap regularly.

Water Matters urges UK Government to make a splash for the world's poor, page 2

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News to our subscribers

For those of you who have recently obtained e-mail access, we invite you to subscribe to our weekly electronic news service Source Weekly. The feature articles of the printed version of Source Bulletin are included in a bi-monthly special edition of the electronic Source Weekly: Special Features Edition. Source Bulletin will continue to be published on paper for those in the developing world without e-mail access.

If you are interested in subscribing to the electronic news service, please see the colophon on page 8.

Note from the editor

To enliven Source Bulletin we started a new column on page 2: *Daily realities from community water supply management*. We are looking for short interesting quotes and a picture or drawing from the field.

Readers are invited to submit maximum 100 words and an illustration to Editor, Dick de Jong.

Handwashing with soap could save a million lives a year

19 out of 20 people in India have access to a bar of soap but far fewer use it in their daily lives. A quarter of the Indian people in urban areas and three quarters of the people in rural areas do not use soap every day. In other words, 665 million people in India do not use soap regularly, and they use soap for washing hands before eating and after defecation even less often.

A handwashing initiative was launched in the Southern Indian State of Kerala in January. Partners include the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), Environmental Health Project (EHP), Basic Support for Institutionalising Child Survival (BASICS) and UNICEF and local partners in Kerala and in Ghana in West Africa.

Now giant companies that manufacture soap may become involved in a marketing and communication programme to promote soap and handwashing. Dr. Valeric Curtis of LSHTM, which is the leading agency for the initiative, points out that handwashing with soap could save a million lives a year. *"The soap industry might be doing more than the Ministry of Health to save lives in India. Soap is probably one of the most important health products ever invented. Soap, when used to wash hands, prevents the transmission of the killer agents of disease and so prevents infection and death."*

Extending this initiative to four states over three years would cost an estimated US\$ 41 million. Hindustan Lever in India, part of the giant multi national soap company Unilever, presented this marketing and communication plan in Washington in May at a brainstorming meeting of the Global Public-Private Partnership to Promote Handwashing initiative, which was held during the World Bank Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships for Community Water Supply and Sanitation.

During the week-long workshop the team took part in several events to push forward plans for a one-year pilot to promote handwashing with soap in India and in Ghana. A full day was given over to brainstorming ideas, a 3 hour clinic was held as part of the World Bank's Infrastructure Forum, and several meetings were held to plan activities.

Representatives of the private sector (Unilever and Colgate-Palmolive) and from the World Bank's Business Partnership Outreach Group were available to speak about experience of public-private partnerships and to discuss the handwashing campaign.

Government officials from India and Ghana, explained current soap usage and coverage as well as the socio-political contexts of the pilot countries. Hindustan Lever of India and Colgate-Palmolive outlined possible collaborations with the public sector to promote handwashing, referring to past experiences and market studies. Finally, the BASICS group, which had carried out a handwashing campaign in Central America offered a model and lessons from their experiences since 1996.

Interim results from in EHP/BASICS handwashing initiative in Central America showed that handwashing before eating increased among mothers by 18 percent, among fathers by 13 percent and among children by 10 percent. In Guatemala, where Colgate Palmolive was involved in the handwashing campaign, the Ministry

of Health is establishing a Hygiene Promotion Office to increase its momentum over the next few years. In El Salvador Unilever supported the campaign.

The Washington meetings:

- raised awareness of the importance of the link between washing hands with soap and combating diarrhoeal disease;
- increased knowledge about public-private partnerships, including the obstacles, criteria for success, and how to create enabling environments;

- discussed how the political/economic context of the pilot countries could influence the design of action plans;
- produced action plans for Ghana and Kerala;
- presented a vision for taking the initiative to a global level.

Summaries, PowerPoint presentations and agendas from these events are available online at the PPP Handwashing website at: <http://www.wsp.org/english/activities/handwashing.html>

For more information contact -- Mr. Param Iyer, e-mail: piyer@worldbank.org, or Valerie Curtis, e-mail: val.curtis@lshtm.ac.uk

Water Matters urges UK Government to make a splash for the world's poor

Campaigners in the UK are urging their Government to make a splash for the world's poor at the follow up Earth Summit next year and put water and sanitation high on the agenda.

WaterAid and Tearfund have launched Water Matters to petition the UK government to lead the way at the World Summit on Sustainable Development that will take place in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.

World leaders will discuss the world's environmental and development issues, ten years after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 agreed and recorded guidelines for sustainable development in the document Agenda 21.

WaterAid hopes to collect 1,000,000 signatures on the UK petition and to recruit between 3,000 and 4,000 supporters to get engaged in campaign work. Under the slogan 'Make a

Splash' the Water Matters petition calls on the UK Prime Minister and government to:

- Urge all UN member governments to agree an action plan to meet the UN target to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015, and to ensure each country has national policies to manage water resources by 2005
- Promote and secure an international agreement to halve the number of people without adequate sanitation by 2015
- Increase the UK's development assistance to the agreed UN target of 0.7% of GNP, with a priority on water supply, sanitation and water resources, and urge other developed countries to do the same.

Erratum

We apologise that in the paper version of Source Bulletin no 17 the picture on page 2 in *Daily water realities* was missing. We print it below as it should have appeared.

Daily realities from community water supply management



Anselma Andredes and her family are looking forward to the completion of a project to bring water to her community of Cholunquez in western Honduras, supported by WaterPartners International (USA).

"It will change our lives," said Anselma who is pictured in her kitchen with the plastic jug she uses when she has to go to collect water.

At present, and until the water project in Cholunquez is complete, her family pays a nearby community to take spare water from their system through a venting valve. They are allowed to collect less than 12 gallons every two or three days — less in the dry season. On the days when they cannot take water from the venting valve, Anselma walks 30 minutes to a catchment area. It takes her longer to walk back because she is carrying the water.

The new water supply will make this journey unnecessary. But it is other things that Anselma is looking forward to. "We can have a vegetable garden, we will be able to clean," she said.

Susan Davis, Water Partners International, e-mail: sdavis@water.org

WaterAid and Tearfund say: "Throw a stone into a lake and the ripples impact the whole lake. Similarly with Water Matters your action will send ripples through the corridors of Westminster and Whitehall to the UN World Summit ... ultimately affecting thousands of communities, changing the lives of millions, affecting the whole surface of the world. The bigger the stone thrown in the lake the bigger the impact."

The petition can be found on the Water Matters web site www.watermatters.org.uk which was launched on 29 August. With WaterAid we believe that water and sanitation issues should be a priority for the next Earth Summit, focused on resolving the global water situation and

ensuring that water and sanitation are seen as a priority to eradicate poverty.

More than 2.4 billion people lack access to adequate sanitation and over a billion people are without safe water.

Only signatures by UK citizens will influence the UK government. However, we call on partners in other countries to download the petition and adapt it to lobby and influence their governments.

For a copy of the petition by e-mail:
campaigns@wateraid.org.uk

WaterAid, Prince Consort House 27-29 Albert Embarkment
London SE1 7UB, United Kingdom, fax: +44 2077934545.



News from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

Water sector 'must link with health, education and environmental campaigners'

Water and sanitation campaigners must build links with health, education and environmental sectors to turn words about poverty eradication and sustainable development into action, says the Executive Director of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC).

Gourisankar Ghosh, Executive Director of the Geneva-based WSSCC, says that major international meetings provide excellent opportunities to pursue the Council's 'super goal' of poverty eradication and sustainable development through hygiene, sanitation and affordable safe water.

He said: "The advocacy challenge is that while many leaders speak about water and sanitation, they do not always act.

"There is an urgent need for the water and sanitation sector to build synergies with other sectors such as those in nutrition, health, education and the environment. Global fora and events provide excellent opportunities for pushing our agenda forward among the main target audiences: from politicians to policy-makers to the media, and even to us practitioners."

Several Council Steering Committee members met in London in July and during the Stockholm Water Symposium in August to discuss the implications of recommendations from their advisory group on advocacy (AGWA).

The Council is gearing up to launch a global campaign to influence world leaders and other decision-makers to raise the visibility of sanitation, hygiene and water issues on the international agenda.

The campaign will seek to obtain political and moral support for an international development target on sanitation, something overlooked in the Millennium Declaration signed last year at the United Nations by over 150 Heads of State and Governments.

Over a billion people in developing countries are still without access to improved sources of water, while around 2.4 billion do not have access to adequate sanitation. Ending this sanitation scandal and global water crisis are key principles enshrined in the Council's *Vision 21 - Water for People* initiative that was launched during the Second World Water Forum in The Hague in March 2000.

Set up as a sounding board for the Steering Committee on communication matters, AGWA recommends a strategic, multi-media approach, but cautions Council members "to strive for simplicity" and to engage all its members and as many stakeholders as possible in the campaign.

Key messages

AGWA is developing key campaign messages that will be announced at the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn, Germany, in December this year. The Conference outcomes will feed into the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10) in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002. As a contribution to the Bonn Conference the WSSCC will produce a paper on *Improving Access to Affordable Water and Sanitation*. It will also engage political leaders and multi-stakeholder groups in round table discussions and public debates.

The WSSCC received its advocacy mandate at the Fifth Global Forum in Foz do Iguacu, Brazil in November 2000. The main outcome, the Iguacu Action Programme (IAP), has become a blueprint for action, assigning high priority to advocacy and mobilisation on four key areas: hygiene promotion, environmental sanitation, institutional and management reform and community-based approaches to water supply and sanitation.

AGWA recommends strengthening the advocacy and communication capacities of its Regional and National Coordinators who will be the prime movers of the campaign, with support from the Secretariat and from worldwide partners and allies. Co-ordinators are expected to generate interest and mobilise different sectors of civil society, government and non-governmental organisations, UN agencies and donor institutions, the private sector and the mass media. The aim is to persuade each key target audience to focus on improvements in hygiene, sanitation and water services - entry points to poverty alleviation and human development in developing countries.

Empowering communities and grassroots organisations will be crucial to the success of the campaign on the ground. Bolstered by the efforts of the Vision 21 process, some Council members, have begun mobilising themselves and others with Council support. In East Africa, an African Water Forum is being organised during the Regional Preparatory Committee for the WSSD meeting in Nairobi, Kenya in October. In Asia, a Regional Consultation of the Council will take place in Bangkok around the Regional CSD PrepCom in November.

Partnerships with media

Council members are being urged to play an active role in building partnerships with media organisations and in capacity-building initiatives.

These include media relations training and seminars that bring together experts and journalists to discuss story ideas and case studies. AGWA would like Council members to become more pro-active in sharing information and networking inside and outside the sector.

AGWA also proposes developing an advocacy tool kit that can be adapted for local use by coordinators, using celebrity supporters and goodwill envoys to promote water and sanitation issues, and adopting people-centred approaches to social mobilisation.

AGWA suggests that the Council's Regional and National Coordinators link up with the global network of UN Information Centres to spread messages and to garner public support. In extending its outreach to private sector and other business companies, the Council will be participating in the "Global Compact" that encourages public and private sectors to forge partnerships for sustainable development.

AGWA highlights a number of media that are effective in reaching politicians, decision-makers and the general public, including video news releases, public service announcements and special radio and TV features. Schools, religious groups and theatre companies can convey messages on health, hygiene and water practices to billions of people who lack services.

AGWA also plans to develop advocacy and media strategies for the Third World Water Forum (Kyoto 2003), for the International Year on Freshwater and for the Council's Sixth Global Forum to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 2003.

For more information -- Ms. Eirah Gorre-Dale, AGWA Secretary, WSSCC Secretariat, c/o UNOPS-GWP 5128, New York, USA. Tel.+1 212 457 1862; Fax.+1 212 457 4044; e-mail: EirahGD@unops.org. Website: www.wsscc.org/

India - Action plan confronted with 'neglect and resistance'

Hygiene and environmental sanitation are victims of neglect in India while institutional reform and community-based, people-centred approaches encounter stiff resistance from established power structures.

Mr. Anil Agarwal, chairman, told the first meeting of the Water Supply and Sanitation Steering Committee in New Delhi, India, in July that they needed to understand the hard realities because these were priority issues in the Iguacu Action Plan which is now guiding the work of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council.

The Water Supply and Sanitation Steering Committee, comprising 10 people from local and international support agencies, has the task of evolving a national approach to promoting Vision-21 and the IAP in India.

A strong beginning had been made in Gujarat and there was interest in several parts of the country to move ahead. Dr A K Susheela had been elected National Coordinator for India at the Iguacu Meeting in Brazil. Subsequently, a meeting

had been held with Mr Gourisankar Ghosh (Executive Director, WSSCC) in January and with donor agencies.

Two major issues emerged for WSSCC activities in India. One was the urgent need to develop a better interface between communities and the lowest level of administration as part of the decentralisation process. The other was to win commitment to expand to other states the success of the VISION 21 Social Mobilisation and the Gujarat Jal Disha 2010 experience with non-traditional project planning. It was stressed that this advocacy task requires considerable human resources.

Mr. Agarwal of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) said it was important to go beyond narrow decision-making groups and to address political and civil leaders directly. He said that the CSE had achieved credibility through intellectual leadership, concentrating on high-quality research and publications that became the catalyst for advocacy campaigns throughout the country. The WSSCC India network must establish similar leadership in

the area of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. The group should consider bringing its experience together in a book to bridge the knowledge gap in sanitation and galvanise action.

The Chairman said that this would require time, financial resources and a flexible approach. He warned that a

traditional project approach could destroy such a visionary effort, and would need to be strongly resisted. Mr Agarwal suggested a range of action points to share various reports and studies, to mobilise civil society networks and to streamline and spread the Council's key messages. The next step will be to prioritise these action points.



News from IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Boost of events and activities in Community Water Supply Management

IRC has organised a number of events in the remainder of the year to promote community management of rural water supplies. The aim is to share experiences and strengthen capacities in community management, and to discuss ways to increase their impact. Events include a training of trainers workshop, a workshop for senior staff and training at NETWAS in Kenya. More details can be found below and on the recently revamped web site on community water management: <http://www.irc.nl/manage/>

Training of Trainers

A **Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop on community management** will be held from 29 October to 16 November 2001 in the Netherlands. The ToT is targeted at training institutes and consultants willing to collaborate with IRC in the design and implementation of national training programmes on community management of rural water supplies. This is intended to be the start of a long-term partnership between IRC and interested training institutes and experts to increase our efforts to strengthen capacities of sector staff in community water supply management. If you want to know more about the ToT and the long term training partnership please contact Eveline Bolt of IRC: bolt@irc.nl

Workshop for senior staff

A workshop for senior managers and programme directors on **The Way Forward in Community Water Supply Management** will be held from 19-27 November 2001 in the Netherlands. This will discuss opportunities and constraints in scaling-up community management and strengthening the effectiveness and replicability of the

concept. Bayesian networks (a computer-based graphical decision support software) will help participants to come to a common vision of factors hampering or enabling the scaling up of community management. Participants will present and discuss their conclusions and recommendations with a panel of experts on the last day of the workshop. Patrick Moriarty is the co-ordinator of this workshop and you can contact him at: moriarty@irc.nl

Training at NETWAS

NETWAS and IRC together will organise a training course on community management of water supply and sanitation projects in Nairobi, Kenya from 19 November to 7 December 2001. The focus is on an exchange of experiences in the implementation of community management projects. Participants will discuss the main aspects of community management projects, such as cost recovery, water committees, rules and regulations, community dynamics, gender, leadership, and sanitation and hygiene behaviour. The training will increase the skills of participants in working with rural communities on improved management of their water supply and sanitation projects. The course content is based on NETWAS' rich experiences with community management in East Africa and on IRC's overview and knowledge of international experiences with community management. Contact Ton Schouten at: schouten@irc.nl

IRC is planning other events to address the next phase in community management of rural water supplies. If you want to know more, please check the next Source Bulletin or have a look at the IRC website dedicated to community water supply management: <http://www.irc.nl/manage/>

Contributions to Youth World Water Forum

IRC staff contributed to the Youth World Water Forum on water awareness for young professionals that took place in Vlissingen, in the South of the Netherlands from 25-27 June 2001, through lectures and workshops on gender and communication, and on raising water awareness.

The objective was to establish an international youth network to raise global water awareness on the rights and duties of young people in the water sector. Young professionals attended workshops, exchanged ideas and experiences with seniors, and made action plans over the central subjects of water quality, floods, dams, and access

News In Brief

Pro-Poor Privatization (3): Differing Views from NGOs and Private Sector

According to an article [1] by Al Fry, the Program Manager for Natural Resources of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, private sector investment based on full cost recovery is the only viable way to increase water and sanitation coverage in urban areas of developing countries. Many NGOs [2] disagree, claiming that leasing urban water services to foreign multinational companies, as promoted by the World Bank, is not "pro-poor" and that the poor often cannot afford water rates based on full cost recovery. Where NGOs and the Bank do seem to agree is the potential success of public-private partnerships that involve small private sector contractors in urban water service delivery. The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) co-organised workshops on pro-poor public-private partnerships in both urban [3] and rural [4] water supply and sanitation at the World Bank's Infrastructure Forum in May 2001. Presentations from the workshops are available online.

[1] Fry, A. (2001). Water and the numbers game. Sustainable Development International, <http://www.sustdev.org/case.studies/alfry/index.shtml>. Contact: fry@wbcsd.ch http://www.wbcsd.org/projects/pr_water.htm

[2] Privatisation of water not "pro-poor", NGOs warn. Bretton Woods Update, no. 23, Jun/Jul 2001, [http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/...](http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/)

[3] The Private Sector Serving the Poor, [http://www.worldbank.org/...](http://www.worldbank.org/) Contact: Barbara Evans, bevans1@worldbank.org

[4] Public-Private Partnerships for Community Water Supply and Sanitation, http://www.worldbank.org/watsan/rural_workshop.html. Contact: Mr. Param Iyer, piyer@worldbank.org

Water a Basic Right: Activists Propose International Network

Over 750 activists and experts from 30 countries met from 5-8 July 2001 in Vancouver, Canada, to discuss ways to stop the privatisation, bulk export and diversion of water throughout the world and to establish an international

News in Brief continues on page 7

to water. The Forum was organised by the Hoogeschool Zeeland to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its Integrated Water management course in its Aquatic Ecotechnology Department.

During the public day the Dutch Crown Prince HRH Willem-Alexander, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Executive Director, Mr. Klaus Töpfer, and Third World Water Forum Secretary General, Mr Hideaki Oda, joined a round table conversation, facilitated by Mr. James Dorsey, from the *Wall Street Journal*.

Mr. Dorsey also facilitated an *All for Action* debate with 250 senior and young professionals divided into groups of eight. Each group discussed three questions and three statements while Mr. Dorsey gave some groups the opportunity to make their voices heard through a roving microphone. Meanwhile reactions were presented on a large screen. After the statements and questions four prominent people in the field of water issues were asked to give their opinions.

During the two days before and after the public day two IRC-staff contributed to all four workshops and one lecture on:

- gender and communication
- gender in relation to sustainable services and development, illustrating what happens when a gender approach is not applied
- the importance and use of communication with regard to water awareness
- the Gender and Water Alliance Children's Book project (to be presented at the 3rd WWF)
- water awareness raising in schools and universities.

IRC also had a display at the exhibition for four days. One of IRC's Junior Professional Officers Corine Otte was elected on the Youth Water Action Team, as one of three Dutch representatives. The team consists of 40 people, divided into 13 regions, each region represented by three people.

The team will co-ordinate and implement in each region the action plans made by the YWWF-members on the final day. Young professionals will be actively working on raising awareness of water issues among young and old people alike, including raising awareness amongst their fellow students.

Organisations and companies around the globe will support the team. The Action Team (YWAT) has adopted the action plans enthusiastically and will present its strategy before the end of the summer. The results of the action plans will be reported during WWF3 in Kyoto in 2003.

For more information -- <http://www.ywwf.net/>

Closing the Knowledge Gap project

During the past few years IRC's partners in the South have repeatedly communicated their growing interest in computer technology (ICT), with information sharing, website development, and management high on their agendas. IRC has a long tradition of disseminating sector-related information and is increasingly doing so by electronic means.

IRC shares its keen interest in ICT not only with its partners in the South, but also with its main donors. This has resulted in a short project *Closing the Knowledge Gap* that aims to test straightforward, but state-of-the-art, information sharing software. It will facilitate knowledge sharing between partners by making use of 'patterns', distilled from sector specific subjects it finds on hard disks, web sites, database, and e-mail information. The full potential of this new software is expected to revolutionise the way we think about information sharing in the years to come. The Dutch Ministry of

Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM) has funded this project.

IRC invited 17 partners of the Streams of Knowledge Coalition to join them in this process. Of these, 12 partners reacted positively. Participants felt that sharing experiences -lessons learned, case studies and research results are the most important topics. Of the 12, all had adequate equipment, but nearly all had connectivity problems. Other problems were lack of financial resources, language barriers, lack of skills, and poor technical infrastructure. Almost all also quoted the high cost in money and time.

Various IRC staff were involved in pilot testing the Portal-in-a-Box software and web applications from the software package Autonomy, not only for IRC use, but also to see what would be a relevant set up for partners from the South.

Another aspect of *Closing the Knowledge Gap* is to have an outside agency review the IRC websites to improve access and use of information. Results of that review will become available soon.

An advisory group of Netherlands-based stakeholders in ICT initiatives has met twice to discuss progress so far. They are: Delft Cluster, the International Institute for Infrastructural Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE), the International Institute for Communication and Development (IICD), and the Secretariat of Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP).

Follow-up action will be reported in future issues.

Resources and Events

Training Courses

Socio Economic Unit Foundation (SEUF) and IRC

Environmental Sanitation: Solutions and Management,
Thiruvananthapuram, India, 30 Oct–10 Nov 2001 (2 weeks).

For programme planners and managers. The course focuses on ways to achieve high coverage and effective use of sanitation facilities, particularly among low-income families. There is a major concentration on latrine programmes and participants can also focus on selected issues such as solid waste management, drainage, wastewater management etc according to their interests. The course has three parts: Strategic planning and management; Technology, construction and cost issues; and Individual assignment. URL: http://www.irc.nl/products/training/env_in.html

Course fee: US\$ 2500 (EUR 2865) with accommodation, US\$ 2000 (EUR 2290) without accommodation.

Contact: SEUF, Post Box 507, Thycaud P.O., Thiruvananthapuram, 695 014, India, fax: +91-471-325914, e-mail: seuf@md2.vsnl.net.in

IRC, Delft, The Netherlands

Community Water Supply Management: the way forward, 19-27 Nov 2001 (9 days), Delft, Netherlands

Course fee: US\$ 1,500 (EUR 1,750) incl. multimedia documentation kit.

Contact: Ton Schouten, IRC, e-mail: schouten@irc.nl

News in Brief continued

network to protect water as a basic human right. The conference *Water for People and Nature: A Forum on Conservation and Human Rights* (<http://www.canadians.org/blueplanet/conf-2001-c.html>) was organised by the Council of Canadians, a citizens' interest group based in Ottawa. On the closing day participants joined a youth march to the Colombian consulate demanding information about the disappearance of Colombian indigenous leader and water activist Kimy Pernia Domico. Mr. Pernia was scheduled to lead a discussion on water and indigenous rights at the conference. He was abducted at gunpoint early in June 2001.

Contact: The Council of Canadians, inquiries@canadians.org <http://www.canadians.org>
[Council of Canadians, 10 Jul 2001]

Pro-Poor Privatization (2): Conditions for Success

In Manila, Philippines, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, private multinational operators have succeeded in increasing connections to the poor at affordable charges because concessions were appropriately structured, according to a special issue of *Insights* newsletter. Cross subsidies for connection fees, external donor support for connection costs and the use of community labour are among approaches used to expand piped networks to poorer city areas. This issue of *Insights* focuses on three major challenges to improve water services for the poor: the development of regulatory skills; incorporating small-scale independent providers; and addressing the needs of smaller towns.

Contact: Andrew Nickson, Univ. of Birmingham, fax: +44-121-4145032, R.A.Nickson@bham.ac.uk or Richard Franceys, IHE, rwf@ihe.nl
["Tapping the market: Can private enterprise supply water to the poor?", *Insights*, no. 37, Jun 2001]

New Publications

Netherlands. DGIS. Water Support Unit (2001). *Achieving water security*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2001. 47 p. : fotogr. Available online: http://www.bz.minbuza.nl/OriginalDocuments/c_55314.pdf (PDF File [244 KB], electronic version does not include colophon or photographs).

Paper copy available from: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PO Box 20061, 2500 EB The Hague, The Netherlands, e-mail: dvl@minbuza.nl, Order code: OSDR 0450/E

This document presents the policies and programmes of the Netherlands Government for water-related activities in developing countries. It elaborates on a pledge made by the Government at the 2nd World Water Forum in March 2000 to make an additional NLG 100 million (EUR 45.4 million) per year available for activities aimed at building institutional capacities to achieve integrated water resources management. The document describes collaboration activities at the international level, partnerships with multilateral organisations, thematic programmes, bilateral cooperation and cooperation with private organisations. An annex provides an overview of country programmes in Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Yemen.

Esrey, S.A. ... [et al.] (2001). *Closing the loop: ecological sanitation for food security*. Stockholm, Sweden: SIDA, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. (Publications on water resources / SIDA; no. 18). vi, 96 p. : 22 fig., 2 tab. ISBN 91-586-8935-4.

Available from: Ingvar Andersson, UNDO/BDP, 304 East 45th Street, Room FF-1034, New York, NY 10017, USA, fax: +1 (212) 906-6973, e-mail: ingvar.andersson@undp.org This book is the outcome of a workshop held in Cuernavaca, Mexico from 17-21 October 1999.

Gutierrez, E. (2001). *Looking back : the long-term impacts of water and sanitation projects*. London, UK, WaterAid, 2001. 28 p. : fotogr. URL: <http://www.wateraid.org.uk/research/looking%20back.pdf> [2,22 MB]

Hard copy available from: WaterAid, Prince Consort House, 27-29 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7UB, UK, fax: +44-20-77934545, e-mail: information@wateraid.org.uk

This is a condensed version of a study, which looked into the long-term impact of WaterAid-supported projects carried out in Ethiopia, Ghana, India and Tanzania between 1991 and 1993.

Events

25-29 Nov 2001 - ITN Conference (International Management Training Network): **Learning Opportunities for Water Management in Africa**, Midrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Organised by: National Community Water and Sanitation Training Institute (NCWSTI).

Contact: *Roelien-M Bakker*, fax: +27-11-3151258, e-mail: conference@wisa.co.za

5-8 Nov 2001 - **World Conference on Technology Advances for Sustainable Development** (Energy, Water and Environment), Cairo, Egypt

Sponsored by: Arab Academy for Science & Technology & Maritime Transport (AASTMT), National Water Research Center (Egypt) and others.

Contact: *Prof. Dr. Fuad Abulfotuh* - AASTMT, Middle East Center for Energy and Environment Technologies (MCEET), P.O. Box 1029, Abu Qir - Alexandria, Egypt, e-mail: mceet@aast.edu

2-5 Apr 2002 - **5th International IWA Specialist Conference on Waste Stabilisation Ponds**, Auckland, New Zealand

Organised by: IWA Specialist Group on Waste Stabilisation Ponds. URL: <http://www.iwahq.org.uk/template.cfm?name=ev0024>

Contact: *Andy Shilton*, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Massey University, Private Bag 11222, Palmerston North, New Zealand, e-mail: a.n.shilton@massey.ac.nz

12-15 May 2002 - **1st International Conference on Water and Health - ICWH 2002 - Towards a New Frontier in the Protection of Drinking Water**, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Sponsored by: Centre for Water and the Environment (CWE), URL: <http://www.water.civil.queensu.ca/Pdf/water%20conference.pdf>

Contact: *Conference Secretariat, CWE*, e-mail: cwe@civil.queensu.ca, cbip@nda.vsnl.net.in, <http://www.cbip.org/>

Colophon

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SOURCE Bulletin

water and sanitation news review



No 19 October 2001

Battle boils up over boom in bottled water, page 1

Is bottled water good for your health, or an expensive marketing ploy that is bad for the environment?

Water councils in Maharashtra reverse flow of migration, page 2

In India, people are coming back to the land where local councils manage irrigation and water allocation properly.

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Construction addicts have much to learn from traditional methods

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It is not only water for health and hygiene that is essential for human development.

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For SNV professionals, advisers and partners interested in water resource management.

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News to our subscribers

For those of you who have recently obtained e-mail access, we invite you to subscribe to our weekly electronic news service Source Weekly. The feature articles of the printed version of Source Bulletin are included in a bi-monthly special edition of the electronic Source Weekly: Special Features Edition. Source Bulletin will continue to be published on paper for those in the developing world without e-mail access.

If you are interested in subscribing to the electronic news service, please see the colophon on page 8.

Battle boils up over boom in bottled water

An international battle is building for the hearts, minds and thirsts of millions of people who are tempted to drink bottled water instead of water that comes out of the tap.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and public water utilities in various countries are urging people to drink tap water, on grounds of quality, cost and the environment. But the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) is defending its drive to increase sales. Meanwhile Coca Cola in Thailand is putting \$3.3 million into a new campaign, in an attempt to lead the market for bottled water in three to five years. Public concern over the safety of municipal water and clever marketing have contributed to a thriving bottled water industry worth US\$ 22 billion (EUR = 25.7 billion) annually.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is urging people to drink tap water, which is often as good as bottled water, costs up 1,000 times less, and is better for the environment. It has based its campaign on a May 2001 study *Bottled water: understanding a social phenomenon*.

Even where tap water may be contaminated, the study claims that "boiling or filtering local water renders it safe at a much lower cost for people on a low income". The report says that the use of plastic bottles and emissions from transporting bottles long distances have a damaging impact on the environment. Public water utilities in various countries are echoing the same message.

Now the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA) has hit back. It called the WWF report "all wet: long on rhetoric...short on facts". The IBWA drew attention to strict US and international manufacturing standards for bottled water and the fact that all bottled water packaging is recyclable. However, in the USA several citizen organisations are campaigning to prevent damage to their communities' water supplies by multinational water bottling companies such as Perrier and Nestlé (see <http://www.saveamericaswater.com/>).

Coke's water sales grows in Thailand

Annual sales of Namthip bottled water in Thailand have grown by 35 percent, the Thai Pure Drink Co. (part of the Coca-Cola network), said in August. The company is spending THB150 million (about \$3.3 million) on a new campaign, in an attempt to lead the market for bottled water in three to five years, under the slogan "Every drop with care". Singha is the market leader at present but Namthip has entered the top five. Competition is intense with 2,000 businesses, large and small, competing for a share of a market that was last year valued at THB4.2 billion (\$92,6 million). According to Thai Farmers Research Centre, the market is expected to grow by about 5 percent this year, and to continue expanding with consumers' health awareness and demand for 'pure' products. The market for water in clear plastic bottles, as oppose to other bottles, is estimated to grow by between 17 percent and 20 percent a year as consumers demand safer, modern and convenient bottling. Katie Meech, spokeswoman for Coca-Cola (Thailand), said a quality assurance guarantee by Coca-Cola should boost sales as the brand is recognised globally.

Watertech Online maintains an archive on Bottled Water News at: http://www.watertechonline.com/news.asp?mode=3&NC_ID=14

Ferrier, C. (2001). *Bottled water: understanding a social phenomenon*. Gland, Switzerland, WWF International (Discussion paper / WWF). 26 p. 24 ref. URL: http://www.panda.org/livingwaters/pubs/bottled_water.pdf [PDF file, 120 KB]

Contact: Lisa Hadeed, Communications Manager for WWF Living Waters Campaign, lhadeed@wwfint.org, <http://www.panda.org/livingwaters/>; Gwen Majette Haynes, IBWA, ibwainfo@bottledwater.org, <http://www.bottledwater.org/> [WWF, 3 May 2001; IBWA, 3 May 2001] *WaterTech Online* 06/0862001 http://www.watertechonline.com/news.asp?mode=4&N_ID=24615

Water councils in Maharashtra reverse the flow of migration

In India, rural people who fail to earn a living from their agricultural land migrate to the big cities in search of jobs. In the 30 or so villages of Pune district where *pani panchayats* (water councils) are in operation, the tide has turned and people have begun to migrate in the opposite direction.

In 1972, a terrible drought affected some 400,000 people in Maharashtra. An engineer, Vilasrao Salunkhe, decided to try to develop a watershed on a 16-hectare barren and uncultivable hillside in Naigaon village in Purandhar, by conserving soil and harvesting water.

He raised a series of dams in contours around the hillside to trap water and to check soil erosion. At the base of the hill, he constructed a filter tank that could hold up to a million cubic feet of water. Below it he built a well, from where water was pumped up the hill slope to irrigate the fields. He planted trees in rocky areas, fruit trees in more fertile areas and grass and shrubs on uncultivated land. Slowly, production from the land increased. As against two to four bags of grain a year, 100 hundredweight (quintels) was harvested, providing employment for five households and their cattle. Half an acre of irrigated land could provide a man's food needs for the whole year.

Pani panchayats (water councils) or Gram Gaurav Prathistan evolved in which water was treated as a common resource with all villagers having equal rights and access. Five basic principles evolved which are still in operation to this day.

- Irrigation schemes are undertaken for groups of farmers, not individuals.
- Water is allocated on the basis of number of members in a family, not in proportion to land holdings. A family unit of five is given water rights to irrigate one hectare of land.
- Cropping is restricted to seasonal crops with low water requirement. Crops that require year-round irrigation and large amounts of water like sugarcane, bananas and turmeric are forbidden in the *pani panchayat* areas.
- Water rights are not attached to land rights. If land is sold, the water rights revert to the farmers collective.
- All members of the community, including the landless, have right to water.

The beneficiaries of the *pani panchayat* have to bear 20 per cent of the cost of scheme. They have to plan, administer and manage the scheme and distribute water in an equitable manner. In this way, farmers pay 20 per cent of the cost of lifting the water uphill for irrigation, the government

Daily realities from community water supply management



Aguacatan, Guatemala. The caretaker and the chairman of the water committee suspect illegal connections somewhere in the system that serves seven quite dispersed communities. At various taps, they check the pressure in the piped water supply system.

At Njen, in Cameroon, the caretaker doesn't have a watch. He checks the pressure in the system by singing the national anthem while filling a 15 litre bucket. If the pressure is right he knows exactly which phrase of the anthem he should reach by the time the bucket is full.

provides another 50 per cent and the *pani panchayat* provides the remaining 30 per cent as an interest-free loan. Every member of the panchayat contributes Rs 1,000 a year towards maintenance.

The half a dozen landless people of Mahur village who have joined the *pani panchayat* scheme have taken land on lease from landholders and put their quota of water to good use. They too have prospered and now some of them have bought land. In the early eighties, when their cloth mill closed, villagers of Mahur came together for their own water panchayat. The only people who did not join were the 10 to 15 per cent of villagers who already had irrigated land, people living high on the hilltop where the water could not reach and people who had other income earning jobs such as carpentry.

Ramchandra Sripathi Chavan, one of the early beneficiaries of the *pani panchayat* in Mahur, has converted the hut where he lived earlier into a godown (store) for onions. His new living space is a solid two-roomed cement house with galvanised iron sheets for roof, and a television set taking pride of place inside. Of the four acres of land that he and his brother own, two acres are now watered through the lift

irrigation system. Before this he depended on the rains and grew just bajra (millet) and jawar (sorghum). He was able to harvest just five to six hundredweight (quintels) of crops a year and earned just Rs 2,500. Today he grows a mix of crops and his income has soared.

Niranjan Ganpat Rao Chavan and his brother have 12 acres of land, of which 4.5 acres are watered under the *pani panchayat* scheme. Before, he grew groundnuts in the rainy season and bajra, jawar and rice, earning Rs 5,000 to Rs 6,000 a year. Now he grows flowers, wheat and vegetables and earns Rs 70,000 per acre of irrigated land.

Niranjan has an Master of AA (MA) degree, he left his village in 1984 to work in offices in Ratnagiri and Pune so he could send home money. In 1987, he returned to Mahur to look after the irrigated land. Likewise, Satyawan Gole has returned from Mumbai to work on his fields at home, and has been able to send his son to an engineering college. Bharat Gole has four acres of land of which one acre is irrigated. Before he joined the panchayat, Gole's land was wasteland with return of barely Rs 1,000 a year. Now he earns Rs 15,000 annually.

Usha Rai, Pune, Maharashtra Source: Grassroots Feature Network



News from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

Rainwater harvesting should be taken seriously

The Executive Director of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council has issued a strong call for rainwater harvesting to be taken more seriously as a method for communities to secure supplies and manage their own systems. Gourisankar Ghosh warned that bureaucratic divisions in the sector meant that water harvesting schemes were not supported or developed as they should be.

"It is high time for rainwater harvesting to be taken as seriously as any other project for surface or groundwater development programme. Unfortunately the subject is not necessarily in anyone's domain in the bureaucratic division of work".

In an address to 400 people at the Rainwater International 2001 conference in Mannheim, Germany (from 11-14 September 2001) Mr Ghosh called for the advocacy and communication to be strengthened with more support for the work of the Rainwater International Conference, FAKT and IRCSA:

"The rainwater harvesting community must look beyond mere technical issues and these activities must be recognised as the most important movement towards household water security and the entry point for decentralised water management and poverty reduction".

The concept of rainwater harvesting is not new. Traditional civilisations developed various techniques to harvest rainwater by modifying natural structures and formations.

However, the development of modern water management science has overshadowed traditional approaches.

Mr Ghosh said that rainwater harvesting could play an important role in managing serious problems like arsenic contamination in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India. The solution is not only cost effective but can also be guaranteed to provide arsenic-free water and to augment the water supply in post-monsoon seasons. Unfortunately, because of the design of houses and lack of tradition, governments have not taken the issues seriously and it falls under the jurisdiction of no department.

He said that water management had become totally dependent on an engineering approach.

"The development of the modern water management science has put all the traditional approaches in the backyard. The policy makers, heavily influenced by the large structure proponents, have slowly neglected some of the basic principles of water management, which have been developed by mankind over the centuries".

"Moving away from the structures which are seen, built and maintained by people themselves, the policy makers and planners heavily depended on systems far away from people, and converted the management of natural resources into a simple supply and demand model. Unless there is a shift in that approach to increasingly involve people in the centre of water management water will remain a centre of

conflict and a natural resource which will again like land will be cornered by a few and will not contribute to sustainable development at all”.

He said that a special movement was needed to give this issue a higher profile, and that the Council placed a high priority on rainwater harvesting and wanted to support it to grow into a true people's movement.

Mr Ghosh said that the private sector had a big role to play in increasing the use of rainwater harvesting.

“We also feel that the involvement of private sector will result in promotion and development of rainwater harvesting, especially in urban areas. It will also create an opening for new small entrepreneurs and generate more employment opportunities.”

The design of rainwater harvesting structures should be developed through a public-private partnership using local materials, which are acceptable to the people who will be the users.

As the role of the Council is primarily in knowledge networking and advocacy, it will continue to provide support in this area. An exhibition on rainwater harvesting will be developed by the International Secretariat of Water in partnership with the Council as part of the Bonn Freshwater Conference in December. This exhibition will be further developed and taken to the Johannesburg Earth Summit in 2002 and to the Kyoto Third World Water Forum in 2003. It will culminate in the International Year on

Freshwater at the Council's own 6th Global Forum in Dakar, Senegal in 2003.

The Council will support communication about rainwater harvesting as well as policy development at national and regional level.

Mr Ghosh said that the partnership between the Council, FAKT and Rainwater International should be strengthened at country level and should be promoted through regional and national chapters.

Women, as the main users and beneficiaries of clean water, should be the primary target audience. Household rainwater harvesting designs need to be simplified and targeted on women in rural and urban areas. Marketing should relate to their needs and behaviour patterns.

As it is this group which suffers most due to lack of water in dry seasons, women need to be involved at all stages of planning, implementation and maintenance. This is not mere tokenism: the majority of workers constructing rural water harvesting structures are women.

Mr. Ghosh urged the conference to send a message to governments and the international community to adopt people-centred approaches in their policies and regulatory frameworks.

A full text version of the speech by Gourisankar Ghosh is available at the Council's website: <http://www.wsscc.org/about/news/ggmannheim.html>

WSSCC commissions 'People's Report on Sanitation and Hygiene'

The Collaborative Council will publish a provocative, forward-looking *'People's Report on Sanitation and Hygiene'*. The report is aimed for release on the eve of the Rio + 10 Earth Summit in Johannesburg in September 2002.

The 'People's Report' will make the links between the primary household environment and sustainable development, between sanitation, hygiene and economic productivity. It will carry the opinions of women, economists, politicians and other constituencies, in a style that will be accessible and journalistic and based on sound evidence.

A sustained advocacy campaign over several years is needed to raise the political profile of sanitation and hygiene, but a thought-provoking report for the Johannesburg Earth Summit can play a meaningful role at this stage. The aim of this report is to support high-level officials, such as Secretary of International Development Claire Short (UK) and Minister for Water and Forestry Ronnie Kasrils (South Africa) who wish to raise the profile of sanitation at the conference. It is planned to launch The People's Report at a Southern African government conference on sanitation a month before the Johannesburg Summit. The South African government has agreed to put this issue at the heart of the Summit agenda.

The structure and emphasis of the Report are still being finalised. One over-arching issue being suggested for inclusion is urban health in all countries, not just lower income ones. At a project team London brainstorming meeting on 13 September, one of the core recommendations was that there should be one strong, simple and consistent theme, which could be presented in different ways to meet the needs of different constituencies. The report itself might be sub-divided into different chapters, thereby presenting evidence and information effectively through a 'suite' of reports. Suggested target audiences for the Report include politicians, mid-level decision makers such as Bank lending officials, the media, practitioners, environmentalists, economists and the public at large.

Its key theme will be the link between sanitation and poverty. The underlying hypothesis is that good hygiene and sanitation leads to economic benefits through more productive lives and avoids economic losses, such as health care costs and lost tourism.

Issues raised in the report will include:

- A comparison of the benefits derived from each \$ invested in sanitation and hygiene and a \$ invested in hospitals.

- Whether a 'sustainable livelihoods' approach is a useful mechanism to analyse the impact on individuals.
- Job creation.

The provocative style of the report would not be restricted to shaming countries and organisations, but also in offering ideas for the way forward. The approach would be different to some of the UN 'state of the world' reports which tend to have a heavy technical bias.

The content would include case studies from all parts of the world, backed up with evidence and some historical sections. The core group to support this project includes those organisations represented at the meeting (IWA, WaterAid, WELL, DFID, IRC and the Environmental Health Project (EHP). EHP has offered two months staff time in November and December to help the editor. The Council has

asked the International Water Association to take on the secretariat role for the preparation of the Report. Council members are invited to collect voices and opinions on sanitation and hygiene from their various constituencies and submit them to either Nick King or Darren Saywell for possible inclusion in the Report.

Nick King, Director IWA Foundation, International Water Association, Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0QS, UK, Fax: +44 20 7654 5555, e-mail: nick.king@iwahq.org.uk

Darren Saywell, Programme Manager, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, e-mail: saywelld@who.ch



News from IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

International policy workshop Nicaragua helps spread rope pump technology

The rope pump technology is being very successfully used in Nicaragua. This technology can have a significant potential in many countries, because it is an affordable and accessible technology for families and communities, and it is easy to use for domestic and productive water purposes. This was the main conclusion of the participants at the end of the First International Rope Pump Policy Workshop in Managua, Nicaragua (14 - 19 May 2001).

The pump is based on a centuries-old design that was refined during the 1980s and 1990s. Suitable for use at either a community or family level, the pump operates as well as other, more expensive pumps at groundwater depths of up to 50 meters.

Other features that will help spread this low-cost technology include:

- user level maintenance and repair;
- potential for local manufacture;
- adaptability;
- social acceptance.

The policy workshop was jointly organised by COSUDE (SDC), the Handpump Technology Network (HTN), Technology Transfer Division of Bombas de Mecate S.A., in partnership with RRAS-CA, IRC and WSP.

Nicaragua was chosen as venue because of the successful development and dissemination of the rope pump technology there. There are about ten local rope pump manufacturers that have sold more than 22,000 pumps at about US\$ 50-150 (depending on the type) in the last ten years or so.

Over 50 representatives of governments, external support agencies, NGOs and private sector enterprises from 22

countries attended the workshop. It offered an opportunity for the participants to familiarise themselves with the rope pump technology, to assess the feasibility of its application in their countries, and to consider methodologies for sharing this technology.

The rope pump technology is potentially a very feasible option, but how viable it really is in other countries under different and varying conditions needs to be explored. Effective technology transfer needs to establish local production as the key to success in introducing the pump in other countries. Technology transfer involves sharing knowledge and experiences gained in introducing the rope pump in other countries.

It was agreed that interested countries have to agree 'who is responsible for what' in the introduction process, defining clear roles and responsibilities for public sector, private sector, external support agencies, non-governmental organisations and users themselves. Procurement and supply mechanisms must make it possible for users to select and purchase handpumps themselves, to ensure that the rope pump technology is demand-driven and to ensure effective and sustainable supply chains.

Participants promised to work seriously towards the goal of placing rope pump technology on the international agenda through established networks such as HTN, and sharing of experiences among all stakeholders.

Erich Baumann, Handpump Technology Network, c/o SKAT, 2000 Swiss Centre for Development Cooperation in Technology and Management, Vadianstrasse 42, ST. Gallen CH-9000, Switzerland, Fax: +41 071 2285455, <http://www.skat.ch>, e-mail: erich.baumann@skat.ch

News In Brief

Competition for water: Stockholm symposium promotes dialogue

Satisfying the water needs of food production while protecting the environment was one of the key issues at the 2001 Stockholm Water Symposium from 14-18 August. Agricultural scientists argue that water use must increase 15-20% in the coming 25 years to maintain food security, while environmental scientists say that water use will need to decline by at least 10% to protect ecosystems. The newly-formed Consortium for Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment, which includes ten influential nature protection, irrigation and food security organisations, announced at the Symposium that it aimed to resolve the water competition dilemma within five years.

Contact: David Trouba, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), fax: +46-8-52213961. E-mail: dave.trouba@siwi.org; Dialogue Secretariat, fax: +94-1-866854, e-mail: dialogue@cgiar.org, <http://www.cgiar.org/iwmi/dialogue>

(SIWI News, 3 Sep 2001)

Dutch funds Eur 11 million for new water activities

In Aug 2001 the Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) committed EUR 11 million for the following water sector activities:

- EUR 62,000 for the 10th International Conference on Rainwater Catchment Systems (10-14 Sep 2001, Mannheim, <http://www.rainwaterconference.org/>);
- US\$ 1.42 million (EUR 1.54 million) for the training & capacity building component of the UNCHS/ UNEP Water for African Cities Program (<http://www.un-urbanwater.net/>); and
- US\$ 8.4 million (EUR 9.2 million) for the "Drinking Water and Sanitation" window of the World Bank Netherlands Water Partnership Program. Topics include: water supply and sanitation in rural areas and small towns; reform of urban water supply and sanitation; development of

News in Brief continues on page 7

Everyone has a right to affordable water to sustain life and livelihood

This was the main message from a side workshop on livelihoods, water resources and water supply and sanitation (WATSAN) at the 27th WEDC conference in Lusaka, Zambia on 24 August 2001.

Multi-disciplinary WATSAN professionals from 13 countries met in Lusaka, following a series of papers and discussions on these issues, to discuss the role of the WATSAN sector in water resources management and the key water resource issues affecting the sector. This is a preliminary output from these discussions, and a network of interested people and organisations has been established to address the challenges arising.

Water is finite, and as populations and demands for water grow, particularly for productive purposes, there is increasing competition and sometimes conflict. Increasingly, competition for scarce water affects domestic water supplies for urban, peri-urban and rural communities. Usually, the poorest and most vulnerable communities lose out. One reason that competition does not always become outright conflict is that these people are too weak effectively to demand their rights.

The quantity of water needed for the WATSAN sector is relatively small but – since volume does not indicate importance – crucial. Unfortunately, the limited quantity needed by the sector has also limited its involvement in water resources management fora, resulting in increasing failures of sources and supplies.

A key principle is proposed:

Everyone has a right to affordable water to sustain life and livelihood.

To achieve this principle the WATSAN sector, through its members, should:

- 1 *Play a part in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)*; only by active participation in national, regional and local level IWRM fora can the WATSAN sector safeguard the rights of poor marginalised people to adequate water for domestic and productive uses.
- 2 *Adapt its mission from providing domestic water and sanitation to providing water to sustain life and livelihood*; the right to a basic level of access should not be constrained by definitions of use, standards or quantities. The past focus on basic domestic needs and supply norms has failed to provide the water that urban, peri-urban and rural communities require and can productively use. This has impacted particularly on women and the poor.

Other issues to be addressed includes:

- There is an urgent need – largely unmet – to broaden the focus of WATSAN institutions, programmes and projects to support peoples' *total* livelihood needs, not just health and hygiene.
- Service delivery must be determined by peoples' current and future needs for domestic and productive needs; economic activities, social requirements; willingness and ability to pay; and resource availability (labour, land, water etc).
- WATSAN provision must achieve the flexibility to respond to changing populations and patterns of water use.
- The WATSAN sector must work with other sectors to provide holistic development that is people centred and livelihood centred.

One key recommendation from this workshop, organised by IRC, was that the WSSCC corporates the subject within its programme.

IRC helps produce Reference Guide on Water Resource Management

The Netherlands development organisation, SNV, recently committed itself with several other Dutch non-governmental agencies, to water and poverty alleviation and as a result set up a social network platform within the Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP), with support from the Dutch Government's Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGIS). As a result of SNV's commitment to water, a need emerged among partners and head quarter staff to analyse and document its experiences, to develop a water policy and to provide SNV field offices with background information and reference material. In 1999 various important institutes working in the sector were invited to prepare a set of documents on the development of trends in the sector.

The result is a Reference Guide on Water Resource Management compiled by Leonie Postma of IRC Water and Sanitation Centre with the assistance of Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP), AIDEnvironment and the Irrigation Water Engineering group of the Wageningen Agriculture University (WAU). Other IRC contributions included:

- an overview of international water supply and sanitation policy;
- information in the Netherlands about the water sector;
- a list of selected publications on water supply and sanitation.

This reference guide is prepared especially for those SNV professionals, advisors and partners who are interested or working in the field of (integrated) water resource management. It provides papers on developments and trends in the sector, lists of selected publications and information on consultants and institutions based in the Netherlands. It also includes a paper 'Integrated Water Resource Management: Channeling SNV's Water Activities'. The consultants can offer activities and expertise related to integrated water resource management as well as case studies which focus on SNV water activities.

SNV has distributed the guide to all field offices in June, both in hard copy and on CD-ROM.

For more information - *SNV Netherlands development organisation, Information Department, Bezuidenhoutseweg 161, 2594 AG The Hague, the Netherlands. Fax: +31 (0)70 385 55 31, e-mail: informatie@snv.nl, <http://www.snv.nl>*

Resources and Events

Training Courses

IRC, Delft, The Netherlands

Community Water Supply Management: the way forward, 19-27 Nov 2001 (9 days), Delft, Netherlands

Target group: policy makers and senior practitioners in rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS). Programme: Awareness for capacity building at all levels to promote community management; Assessing and formulating strategies to scale up community management; Identifying needs to promote sustainability in RWSS; Exchanging experiences on the promotion of sustainable management models; Sharing and discussing products and tools developed by IRC and its partners; Using decision making support systems (Bayesian networks) to promote community management. Max. 16 participants. URL: http://www.irc.nl/products/training/cwsm_nl.html

News in Brief continued

sustainable financing systems; and sanitation and hygiene promotion

Contact: Willem Ankersmit, e-mail: willem.ankersmit@minbuza.nl

(Netherlands Water Partnership News [in Dutch], 31 Aug 2001, <http://www.nwp.nl>)

Chile: anti-privatization bill submitted

Chilean House of Representatives member Antonella Sciaraffia has submitted a bill to suspend the privatisation of the northern region state waterworks company Essat. She said that since the government had invested \$US 10 million (10.8 million EURO) in the last seven years in the region on drinking water systems, the economic argument for passing over water distribution to private companies was unjustified. If approved, the suspension would hold until a House Investigative Committee delivered a final report on the issue, or until technical background information justifying privatisation was made available. The bill has across-the board political support from regional House representatives, including members of the ruling government coalition.

(*Business News Americas*, 2 Aug 2001)

European Union: member states fail to adopt drinking water directive

The European Commission (EC) has sent second warnings to France and Spain for breaching the EU's Drinking Water Directive. It has also criticised Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom for not meeting the 25 Dec 2000 deadline for adopting legislation for the revised Drinking Water Directive, despite signing up to it two years ago. (http://europa.eu.int/water/water-drink/index_en.html)

(*European Water Management News*, Wednesday 22 Aug 2001, http://www.riza.nl/ewa_news/news_22_august_2001.html)

Course fee: US\$ 1,500 (EUR 1,750) incl. multimedia documentation kit.

Contact: Ton Schouten, IRC, e-mail: schouten@irc.nl

HC Information Resources Inc., USA

Legionella Prevention Training Course (1-2 days)

An intensive two-day course training program for water supply and public health professionals on how to assess and minimize the risk of Legionella in hospitals and other large buildings. Seminars are usually held in the USA but can also be held abroad (on 13 Aug 2001 a one day seminar, sponsored by the National Centre for Occupational Health, was held in South Africa).

Contact: HC Information Resources Inc., PO Box 2109, Fallbrook CA 92088-2109, USA, fax: +1-619-8393166, <http://hcinfo.com/legionellaseminar.htm> e-mail: seminars@hcinfo.com

New Publications

Hall, D. (2001). *Water in public hands : public sector water management - a necessary option*. Greenwich, United Kingdom, PSIRU, University of Greenwich.

URL: <http://www.psiu.org/reports/2001-06-W-public.doc>

Contact for printed version: PSIRU, School of Computing and Mathematical Sciences, University of Greenwich, 30 Park Row, Greenwich, London SE10 9LS, UK, e-mail: amelie.mermct@world-psi.org

This guide is the result of research conducted by the Public Services International Research Unit. It deals with the merits of public sector water and sanitation systems in developing countries. Drawing on a wide range of empirical evidence, it shows that the World Bank's favoured option of privatising water through Public-Private Partnerships, has encountered a number of problems, especially in delivering water to the poor. The booklet contrasts this with the many cases where the public sector has run efficient water and sanitation systems in developing countries, and discusses the financial and capacity-building options available to support this.

Bolt, E. and Fonseca, C. (2001). *Keep it working: a field manual to support community management of rural water supply*. (Technical paper ; no. 36-E). Delft, The Netherlands, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre. 174 p. : ill. ISBN 90-6687-030-3, Price: EUR 24

Available from: IRC, e-mail: publications@irc.nl, <http://www.irc.nl/products/publications/descr/tp36e.html>

This book provides useful insights in the key issues related to community management of water supply. It offers practical tools to facilitate communication and community decision-making processes and checklists that will help field staff to organise their work. 'Keep It Working' is one of several publications on community management, which include: 7 videos, a manual for managers (forthcoming), a publication on the usefulness and efficiency of the concept

of community management (forthcoming), and a booklet for policy makers (forthcoming). For more information on community management, visit: <http://www.irc.nl/projects/manage/index.html>

Events

For a full list of events see: <http://www.wsscc.org/events/index.php>

11-14 Nov 2001 - **WEFTEC Latin America 2001: 2nd Latin American Technical Conference and Exhibition**, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Organized by: Water Environment Federation. Topics include: municipal wastewater; drinking water; collection and distribution systems; residuals, solid & hazardous wastes; management, operation & maintenance; natural resource & environmental sciences; public policy, planning & legislation. URL: <http://www.wef.org/Weftec/>

Contact: WEFTEC Latin America 200, c/o ExpoExchange, PO Box 3918 Frederick, MD 21705, USA, e-mail: confinfo@wef.org

25-29 Nov 2001 - **International Ecological Engineering Conference: Ecological Engineering for Landscape Services and Products**, Christchurch, New Zealand

Organized by: International Ecological Engineering Society (IEES) and Engineers for Social Responsibility (ESR). Themes: community process; ecological engineering education; economics and marketing; landscape services; and technical services. Topics include ecological wastewater treatment and reuse (wetlands), biogas, composting toilets, and water management. URL: <http://www.ias.unu.edu/proceedings/icibs/ices-nz/>

Contact: Helen Shrewsbury, Lincoln University, Christchurch, New Zealand. Fax: +64-3-3253840, e-mail: shrewsbh@lincoln.ac.nz

Colophon

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SOURCE Bulletin

water and sanitation news review



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News to our subscribers

For those of you who have recently obtained e-mail access, we invite you to subscribe to our weekly electronic news service Source Weekly. The feature articles of the printed version of Source Bulletin are included in a bi-monthly special edition of the electronic Source Weekly: Special Features Edition. Source Bulletin will continue to be published on paper for those in the developing world without e-mail access.

If you are interested in subscribing to the electronic news service, please see the colophon on page 8.

Terrorism, poverty and inequality: risks to water and sanitation sector

The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon outside Washington on 11 September are having an inevitable influence on the water sector. New York City is planning to spend US\$ 30 million to defend its water systems. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the US are coordinating a six-month study to determine the ability of water treatment technologies to protect drinking water against possible bioterrorist attacks. UNEP chief executive Klaus Toepfer and WSSCC CEO Richard Jolly highlighted at recent international conferences the risks posed by the current wave of terrorism to the water and sanitation sector. They have warned that extreme poverty and hopelessness tended to breed extreme acts of violence.

Sir Richard Jolly, Chair of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), said: "Whatever its other causes, and there are many, terrorism thrives in situations of injustice." In his opening remarks before a scheduled talk at the International Water Association Forum on 16 October in Berlin, Germany, Dr. Jolly said: "Extreme poverty and extremes of inequality encourage extreme responses."

Dr. Jolly expressed concern that the extremes of economic inequality exacerbated other differences and sensitivities pointing out that "the world today is divided by greater inequalities than ever before – with the rich overwhelmingly Western and white and the poorest overwhelmingly non-white, non-Western and non-Christian."

He feared that water supplies could be deliberately contaminated, that resources for water and sanitation projects might be diverted to support the war against terrorism and that water-related and other conferences might be cancelled or relocated, to avoid the risks of air travel. He said that those working in water and sanitation could do something about this situation. "The scandal of 1.3 billion people without safe water and the 2.4 billion people (half of the population in the developing world) without basic sanitation is part of this inequality in basic human needs, and a part which we can use our professional skills and voices to do something about."

Dr. Jolly described the link between terrorism and poverty as one of the harsh realities in the failure of the sustainable development process. "It is time to recognise the basic minimum requirements of people for a better quality of life through improved education – especially for the girl child – better nutrition, better health and removal of obscurantism and bigotry."

Poverty was the biggest global terrorism that has been let loose on billions of unserved populations, Dr. Jolly said. He challenged Forum participants to work for a global effort, to recognise and understand the importance of water and sanitation to eradicate poverty, degradation, inhuman living conditions and their contribution to sustainable development."

The Berlin Forum took place just 48 days before the International Conference on Freshwater to be held in Bonn in December. Hosted by the German Government, the Forum was organised jointly by the Global Water Partnership, the IWA and the WSSCC, an international organisation with over 1100 members in some 140 countries. The gathering of experts, water utility managers and donors focused

on the challenges facing Central and Eastern Europe as a contribution to the Bonn Conference.

Urging more priority for sanitation and hygiene rather than for water supply, Dr. Jolly told participants that large-scale master plans for sanitation had been unworkable, inefficient and expensive, and suffered from the same problems as large-scale water schemes. "Sanitation and water based on people-centred approaches and worked through on a human scale are ultimately more sustainable and affordable."

He cited the experience of the Uganda Water Development Department which estimated in 1992 that the capital costs for sewers in rural towns were 50 times the cost of a

sanitation platform and 16 times the cost of a Ventilated Pit Latrine system, while recurrent costs were 20 times higher. Despite these well-known figures, he said, water schemes still dominated, appropriating much of the investment in the sector.

UNEP Director Klaus Toepfer, commenting after the 11 September 2001 attack, said: "When people are denied access to clean water, soil and air to meet their basic human needs, we see the rise of poverty, ill health and a sense of hopelessness. Desperate people can resort to desperate solutions. They may care little about themselves and the people they hurt."

See also WSSCC section on Page 3

South Africa prioritises sanitation, invests EUR 41.9 million

The South African Cabinet recently approved a White Paper on Sanitation and a national implementation strategy to provide three million households with adequate sanitation. The Government will mobilise resources estimated in the region of R360-million (EUR 41.9 million) to eliminate the sanitation backlog within 10 years – by 2010.

This target is in line with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme, announced by President Mbeki in his State of the Nation address in February.

The returns on investing in sanitation are high. Ronnie Kasrils, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, told the media that it would lead to lower rates of death, sickness and vulnerability to disease, in particular for those affected by HIV/AIDS, and would therefore lead to savings in health costs. Sanitation would achieve higher worker productivity and lower absenteeism. It would increase the learning abilities and attendance of school children, and heighten personal and national pride.

Most of the households without adequate basic sanitation in South Africa live in rural areas. They may have limited or no access to appropriate health and hygiene education, and may be using a bucket system or rudimentary pit latrines. In addition, there are increasing incidences where inadequately designed and/or operated water-borne sewerage systems are failing in urban areas.

Recent outbreaks of cholera and the annual total of 1.5 million cases of diarrhoea in children under 5 highlight the importance of safe and hygienic practices, access to sanitation facilities and clean water. Lack of access to basic sanitation has a negative effect on people's dignity, privacy and quality of life.

All national departments involved in the provision of sanitation have committed themselves to a concerted approach to the national sanitation programme. The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry has been designated to lead the Programme, and will oversee, co-

Daily realities from community water supply management



Lele, Nepal, community meets water committee

Why don't you let the women collect the water fees? It is the women who use the water. You don't have to clean the house, clean the dishes. So, why don't you give the responsibility to your mothers and sisters?

ordinate, monitor and account for its implementation. Local Government is primarily responsible for implementation with support from the provincial and national government.

Three basic principles are essential to the success of the sanitation programme:

- A community based developmental approach will be adopted, creating construction jobs for local community members and emerging businesses, and enabling communities to sustain services with support from local government.
- Integrated planning within the Integrated Development Planning/strategy processes will demonstrate the sustainability and acceptability of the various sanitation technical options. This should encourage local government to target resources so that everybody has access to at least a basic level of service, rather than some receiving high levels of service while others are left with nothing at all.
- A dedicated grant, conditional on clearly defined norms and standards, will be provided to local government. This will ensure that the momentum needed to clear the backlog is maintained.

Lack of adequate sanitation in schools is a matter of great concern. It is estimated that 11.7% of all schools in South Africa have no sanitation facilities at all, and there is an estimated shortage of almost 220,000 toilets in schools that have inadequate facilities.

All new schools will have adequate sanitation facilities, while health and hygiene messages will be included in the school curriculum. The Department of Education is being supported in its efforts to ensure safe and hygienic practices in schools by the Department of Health and the Government Communications and Information Services.

The Department of Health is also developing a joint strategy with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to align plans and accelerate delivery of sanitation and water in schools. The priority will be to deliver sanitation and water to schools in high-risk cholera areas.

Sanitation is not the responsibility of one institution, agency or individual alone. Good health, hygiene, and sanitation starts at home. The household is supported by local government and other spheres of government to ensure that good sanitation has a lasting positive effect on the health of individuals, the community and society. Sanitation planning, implementation and monitoring are co-ordinated through dedicated forums at national, provincial and local levels to ensure that sanitation reaches households in an effective manner.

For more information - *Department of Water Affairs and Forestry - Chief Directorate: Communication Services, Private Bag X313, Pretoria 0001, South Africa, fax +27-12-3246592*



News from the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

WSSCC Chair: Fight poverty like terrorism

(continued from page 1)

Combating poverty, like combating terrorism, has to be fought on all fronts and in partnership with everyone, Dr. Richard Jolly told the International Water Association Forum on 16 October in Berlin, Germany.

The WSSCC Chair said: "Terrorism is the product of a lack of education, obscurantism and absolute deprivation. Like poverty, it is a kind of exploitation, and the two converge unless they are faced in a holistic manner." He asked all Forum participants to pledge that "whatever position we have, whether public or private, whether manager or beneficiary, we will work together to eliminate poverty through better hygiene, sanitation and safe water for all."

Reviewing the achievements of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) in the 1980s, and the challenges that still lie ahead, Dr. Jolly asked: "Why is it that water often becomes the central focus, sanitation is in second place and hygiene totally forgotten? We desperately need to change our priorities."

He said that for the sake of human health, priorities needed to be reversed. Investments in water quality and quantity could lead to a 17 per cent reduction in diarrhoea-related

deaths, whereas sanitation could lead to a 36 per cent reduction and hygiene 33 per cent." There were economic benefits in promoting adequate sanitation and hygiene as well:

- reducing the health burden of individuals from water-borne and water-washed diseases,
- reducing the time taken off work or school by ill people and their carers,
- improving nutrition due to reduced losses of nutrients through diarrhoea, the biggest killer of children under five,
- reducing the time and effort spent, normally by women and children in the Third World, to carry water from distant sources,
- making time for other activities such as for children to attend school and adults to earn a livelihood.

Dr. Jolly informed the meeting about the Council's Vision 21 initiative which aims for a world by 2025 in which each person knows the importance of hygiene and enjoys safe and adequate water and sanitation. It is an initiative to put an end to the scandal whereby more than one billion people still have no access to a safe drinking water supply and

almost three billion people are without adequate sanitation. Vision 21, brought out by partners in the WSSCC, offers a practical way forward to end this shameful situation that continues to plague the poorest of the poor, mostly in the developing world.

The Vision 21 people-centred approach reverses the top-down process, which has not been able to cope with the burgeoning crisis, despite the progress and achievements made during the 1980s. Dr. Jolly described the broad principles of Vision 21 as:

- people come first,
- the human right to basic water and sanitation services must be recognised,
- private/public partnerships to achieve goals.

Dr. Jolly also announced that the WSSCC was preparing, as part of its contribution to the forthcoming World Summit for Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, September 2002), a 'People's Report' on sanitation and hygiene. He argued for an international development target for sanitation which was missing from the Millennium

Summit goals agreed upon by more than 130 Heads of States and Governments who gathered at the United Nations in New York in 2000.

As one of the key architects of the Human Development Report (HDR), Dr. Jolly described the accepted definition of poverty as "shortness of life, absence of knowledge and education, insufficient means to achieve a decent standard of living and social exclusion." But he said that this had produced "a totally misleading approximation".

Dr. Jolly said that they had managed to devise a measure of human poverty deprivation, with lack of access to water as one component, along with lack of access to health, and the incidence of under-nutrition among children under five years old.

For more information - Ms. Eirah Gorre-Dale, WSSCC, Cellphone: tel. +1-914-3095491; or in New York, c/o UN OPS, ENVP, tel. +1-212-4571862, fax: +1-212-4574044; e-mail: EirahGD@unops.org/ In Geneva, Mr. Laurent Favre, WSSCC Secretariat, tel. +41-22-7913685, e-mail: wsscc@who.ch

WSSCC joins IWA Forum on World Water Issues

As part of its World Water Congress held in Berlin from 15 to 19 October 2001, the International Water Association organised a joint forum with the Global Water Partnership and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. The meeting focused on policy and practice in Central and Eastern Europe, but the conclusions are also relevant to other parts of the world. These notes, which have been agreed by representatives of the three organisations, are a summary of the main themes.

Water has many aspects – environmental, social, economic, even spiritual – but above all water issues are political issues. The water crisis is not a technical crisis. It is a governance crisis, characterised by a failure to value water properly and by a lack of transparency and accountability in the management of water.

The need for external finance is one of the key drivers of the reform of the water sector. Used well, this process – particularly the negotiation of private sector partnerships – can provide a positive opportunity to strengthen water governance, through challenging current assumptions.

Reform of water tariffs and prices is an essential part of any reform process. It challenges stakeholders to recognise the true cost of water – particularly the rich, who often benefit from subsidised water prices at the expense of the poor. Water which is not properly valued is water which is wasted, directly or through inefficiency.

When users recognise the true cost of water, they take greater care and use it more efficiently. The question is how to agree prices. The market is inappropriate, since it is monopolistic. Politicians are too often tempted to buy

votes with low water prices. Independent water regulators are one alternative for drinking water and sanitation, a step towards greater transparency.

Investment in effective regulatory arrangements is an essential part of a well functioning water sector. Regulators can be at a disadvantage compared to strong, well resourced international private sector utilities. To address these potential imbalances in information, power and capacity, regulators can form their own networks to collect and share comparative performance data.

Transforming municipal water departments into publicly-owned independent corporations with strong commercial disciplines, under the supervision of independent regulators, forces clarity over service responsibilities. Where the private sector becomes involved, the public sector has to change roles but must still play an active part in water governance.

Despite the current focus on the role of the private sector, it actually plays a small role compared to public sector organisations, in the total delivery of water services. Private sector involvement in the water sector is important for the release of financial resources although the total extra capital released is estimated to be no more than about 20%. As important is its role in demonstrating more effective models and in challenging public managers of water to address the crisis of water governance.

Within Europe, political decisions and associated policy changes are driving major changes in the management of water. These changes affect both European Union (EU) member states and those countries in Central and Eastern

Europe who wish to join the EU – the ‘accession’ countries. The EU Water Framework Directive seeks to introduce comprehensive river basin management (integrated water resource management) throughout the Union in order to establish a level playing field for the environment across Europe. It makes heavy demands on both EU members and accession countries. But it could also act as a model for other countries which wish to adopt a basin management approach.

Participants from Central and Eastern Europe were very much aware of the degradation of the water environment through frequent failures to treat waste-water and the weak control of industrial discharges. Their institutions are not well adapted to a river basin approach. But, they are not alone. These problems are shared by existing EU members.

Lastly, the meeting also considered the issues of water in the wider world. It called for a level playing field for water-related health, linking hygiene, sanitation and water to give the poor of the world the same opportunities for a healthy start in life as all enjoy in Europe.

Speakers included: Simone Probst, Deputy Minister, German Federal Ministry of the Environment; Dr Christoph Bertram, Director, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin; Sir Richard Jolly, Chair of Water Supply and Sanitation

Collaborative Council; Jozsef Gayer, Chair of Global Water Partnership – CEE Technical Advisory Committee; Thomas Maier, Director of Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure, EBRD; Dr. Eng. Costin Berevoianu, President, The Romanian Water Association and Gunda Röstel, Gelsenwasser. Alejo Molinari, Argentina submitted a presentation. The morning panel session was chaired by Professor Janusz Kindler and the afternoon by The Right Hon John Gummer MP. Over 50 participants attended from all parts of Europe, predominantly from Central and Eastern Europe.

Contacts - *Global Water Partnership, Jozsef Gayer, Chair CEETAC; tel. +36-1-2156140/3043, e-mail: gwpceetac@vituki.hu*

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International Water Association, Nick King, Director, IWA Foundation, tel. +44-20-76545500, e-mail nick.king@IWAhq.org.uk

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WSSCC Secretariat, tel.+41-22-7913685, e-mail: wsscc@who.ch



News from IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

IRC and partners win WELL contract

A consortium consisting of the Water Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) at Loughborough University, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), and IRC has won a major contract from the Department for International Development (DFID), to support the UK's aid programme for developing countries.

The 'WELL' contract to establish a Resource Centre Network worth £4.15 million (EUR 6.6 million) over the next five years, was awarded in October 2001, following intense international competition. Staff from WEDC, together with colleagues from the LSHTM and the IRC, will provide a wide range of information and documentation services in water supply, sanitation and environmental health. They will provide these services in partnership with eight selected resource centres in the South, helping to strengthen their knowledge broking capacity.

The Resource Centre will have an office at WEDC – part of Loughborough's Department of Civil and Building Engineering. Dr Andrew Cotton from the University, who will become its first Managing Director, said: "This award is a great opportunity for Loughborough to work with others at the global level as part of our continuing mission to contribute to alleviating the plight of hundreds of millions

of people who do not have access to basic water supply, sanitation and environmental health services."

The contract will enable the consortium partners to provide a number of services, including:

- developing and disseminating information about applied research related to water supply, sanitation and environmental health;
- developing policy and technical advice for the DFID and overseas partners of the UK aid programme;
- strengthening the capacity of eight partner organisations in Kenya, Colombia, Bangladesh, Russia, India, Ghana and Zimbabwe; and
- providing internet-based access to information and an international help-desk, with an immediate technical response and document services.

IRC will lead information and knowledge sharing on hygiene promotion and gender, developing suitable overview papers and 'best practice' documents. Other themes are sanitation, decentralisation, environmental concerns, environmental interventions for child survival and development.

Partners in the field include: AMREF (Kenya), CINARA (Colombia), SEUF (Kerala-India), ICDDR-B (Bangladesh),

News In Brief

Water Conflict: Promoting Water Security

More than 50 countries on five continents face the risk of water disputes if they do not reach transboundary water sharing agreements. Internal stress within countries can arise from water scarcity and protests against water privatisation. In their recent article*, Sandra Postel and Aaron Wolf propose three guiding principles to reduce the risk of conflict and promote water security: 1. increasing the productivity of water use-output per unit of water, especially in agriculture that accounts for 80-90% of water use in developing countries; 2. stronger policies on water use and pricing to promote water conservation and protection; and 3. early and constructive action by governments and international organisations to avoid water tension.

Contact: Sandra Postel, Global Water Policy Project, fax: +1-413-2560309, e-mail: spostel@javanet.com, Dr. Aaron T. Wolf, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University, fax: +1-541-7371200, e-mail: wolfa@geo.orst.edu.

* Postel, S.L. and Wolf, A.T. (2001). Dehydrating conflict. Foreign policy, Sep-Oct.

Output-based Aid: Improving Subsidies for Basic Services

As part of its new private sector development strategy, the World Bank is promoting output-based aid, a new way to provide subsidies for basic services to the poor. In this approach, service delivery is delegated to the non-profit or for profit private sector under contracts that tie payments to the outputs or results actually delivered to target beneficiaries, for example the number of operational water connections. Subsidised services should preserve an element of customer choice - including choices about trade-offs between service cost and quality - while minimising the subsidy required to achieve minimum acceptable standards of service access to the target population. A new Bank publication* includes examples of how output-based aid approaches were used to delivering water services in Chile and Guinea.

News in Brief continued on page 7

NETWAS International (Kenya), TREND (Ghana), IWSD (Zimbabwe), EHC (Russia).

WEDC is one of the world's leading institutions concerned with education, training, research, and consultancy relating to the planning, provision, and management of infrastructure for development in low-income and middle-income countries. It is devoted to activities that improve the health and well-being of people living in rural and urban communities, and encourages the integration of technological, environmental, social, economic, and management inputs for effective and sustainable development.

WEDC has steadily increased its range of activities, level of expertise and number of staff since it was founded in 1971. It now forms the core of Loughborough University's Institute of Development Engineering, established in 1995 to reflect growth in new areas of professional interest beyond the boundaries of water and sanitation engineering.

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) is an internationally renowned school of public health and tropical medicine. LSHTM's Environmental Health Group will be looking at environmental health in developing countries, focusing on the basic problems of water supply, sanitation and the faecal-oral disease cycle. Environmental interventions proposed by the Group will be preventive rather than curative. They can have a major impact on the overall quality of life.

For further information - Dr Andrew Cotton, WEDC, tel. +44-1509-222885, e-mail: well@lboro.ac.uk or Hannah Baldwin, Head of Publicity, tel. +44-1509-222239, e-mail: H.E.Baldwin@lboro.ac.uk, or contact well@lshtm.ac.uk or well@irc.nl

Visit the website at <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/>

IRC inputs in sector reform support projects in India

IRC is supporting three sector reform projects in India, one funded by the Dutch Government, the other two by the Government of India and by the Department for International Development (DFID), working through UNICEF.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has designated the Andhra Pradesh Academy for Rural Development (APARD) as a training centre for the pilot sector reform projects in five districts. APARD has 15 staff and contracts training out to a network of NGOs. Because it cannot hire new staff to meet new developments, GoAP has created the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) as a separate organisation within APARD. Using Water and Sanitation Program funds for sector reforms, it has hired eight consultants from NGOs, the private sector and government to build capacity through training development, advice, documentation, publications and information. APARD proper is to implement the training throughout its network.

Christine van Wijk from IRC carried out a two-week support mission to CDS-APARD in India in early November for the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE). The other mission members were Ad Hordyk, of Matrix Consultants and Dr. K.P. Reddy, from the Institute of Rural Management- Anand (IRMA), Gujarat.

Kathleen Shordt made field visits in October to support the five month community monitoring water and sanitation programme being developed in two states, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, with support from UNICEF and funding from DFID. The aim is to develop district and village-specific community monitoring models. Madhya Pradesh has 45 districts containing 459 blocks, and UNICEF is actively supporting programmes in three districts.

There are about 10 blocks in a district with 50 to 91 panchayats per block and 2 to 3 villages per panchayat. This means that there are more than 1,300 villages in Betul, the district that was visited. Community monitoring has to be developed with this scale in mind. The mission included visits to eight communities, meetings with the officials at various levels in two blocks, staff of three NGOs. At the state level they discussed the programme with the State Secretary of Panchayats, Department of Public Health Engineering leaders, and DFID representatives. Their findings were reviewed by UNICEF professionals.

Orissa, in the eastern part of India is one of the poorest states. Literacy is only 62% for males and 44% for females. The state suffers frequent natural calamities. Orissa has 30 districts, 314 blocks, 2,600 villages (about 7,300 hamlets) with more than 37 million people. During the visit the team went to four communities, met with the collector of Ganjam district, with leaders of 14 NGOs, the Project/UNICEF/GOI co-ordinator, the Director of the Department of Women and Child Development (responsible for angawadis [kindergartens] and women's self-help groups), the Deputy-Director of the Department of Rural Development and the Chief Engineer of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate.

In both states, findings were shared and organised according to the ten outputs of the DFID-supported projects: IEC, schools and angawadis, sanitation, successful models, water provision, water resources management, urban, monitoring, policy and convergence.

A new mini-project on capacity building for sector reform and decentralisation in India has, in principle been approved by UNICEF and the Government of India. This will be a nine-month activity whose purpose is to jump-start the human resources development component for sector reform in about 63 pilot districts (about 70 million people). IRC is carrying this out jointly with WEDC, and with inputs from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The programme begins in Delft with a strategic planning workshop in early January 2002, with 12 senior personnel from the Government, UNICEF, and the Water and Sanitation Programme.

Junior professionals exchange programme started

Under an innovative Dutch Government-sponsored programme 12 young professionals from the Netherlands and developing countries will gain invaluable experience of each other's organisations and ways of working.

The objectives of the programme are to help Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) from the Netherlands and Resource Centres in developing countries gain experience in knowledge generation, sharing and distribution and build the capacity of the Resource Centres.

On 1 November 2001, four Dutch JPOs started their three-months preparation programme at IRC. When the preparation programme is completed, the four Dutch JPO's will be added for a period of 15 months to the staff of four partner resource centres with which IRC has longstanding collaboration experience; CINARA from Colombia, NETWAS from Kenya, NEWAH from Nepal and Philippine PCWS.

From each of these centres a JPO will work for 18 months at IRC, starting in 2002. Dutch and partner JPOs will share experiences for one month at the start and one month at the end of the exchange.

In the second phase, the same procedure will be followed with four other resource centres.

News in Brief continued

For a review of the Bank's new private sector policy, see also: World Bank ponders the way it works, Stephen Fidler, Financial Times, 5 Jul 2001

* Brook, P.J. and Smith, S.M. (eds) (2001). Contracting for public services: output-based aid and its applications.

Contact: Private Provision of Public Services Group, Warrick Smith, e-mail: wsmith3@worldbank.org or Penelope Brook, e-mail: pbrook@worldbank.org (World Bank, 9 Oct 2001)

Natural Disasters: Floods and Droughts have Greatest Impact

Floods and droughts often have longer lasting and more far-reaching effects on the health of their victims than other natural disasters. The poor are the most vulnerable. They are forced to drink contaminated water in periods of drought or when fleeing floods. Simple, practical measures such as teaching people how to conserve water and keep it safe from contamination and how to store emergency supplies of safe drinking water go a long way to helping communities at risk. The introduction of a simple improved container for collecting the water in refugee camp in Malawi resulted in a 69% reduction in faecal coliform levels in household water and 31% less diarrhoeal disease in children under five years of age among those who used the improved bucket. Early warning systems, improved sanitation and disaster preparedness measures play an important role in reducing the health problems during water-related disasters.

Contact: Jamie Bartram, WHO, Coordinator, Water, Health and Sanitation Unit, WHO, mailto:bartramj@who.ch

(WHO Feature, no. 203, Sep 2001)

During each phase, training is scheduled to improve capacities and information on Resource Centres and the countries' water sectors. JPOs will meet and intensively work together and the programme will strengthen the partnerships between the Resource Centres and IRC.

In all, eight JPOs from Resource Centres and four JPOs from the Netherlands will train and gain experience in generating and sharing information and knowledge. The three year programme will increase the chances that these young professionals will join the water and sanitation sector and hopefully enrich it with fresh and innovative ideas.

Resources and Events

Training Courses

Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Inc. (IP3),
Washington, DC, USA

Regulation of Water and Sewerage Services, 11-22 Mar 2002 (2 weeks). Course fee: US\$ 4,450 (EUR 7,170)

Public Private Partnerships in the Water and Sewerage Sector, 5-16 Aug 2002 (2 weeks), Washington, DC, USA, Course fee: US\$ 4,450 (EUR 7,170)

Contact: Global Training Division, Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Inc., 1120 20th Street, N.W. Suite 850-S, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA, fax: +1-202-466-8934, e-mail: training@ip3.org

Wageningen Agriculture and Research Centre, Dept. of Environmental Sciences, Irrigation and Water Engineering Group, Wageningen, The Netherlands

MSc, Irrigation and Water Management, Sep 2002-Jan 2003, Sep 2003-Jan 2004 (17 months)

Fellowships are available to women from developing countries interested in pursuing a career in water management.

Contact: Ir. Margreet Z. Zwarteveen, Wageningen Agriculture and Research Centre, Nieuwe Kanaal 11, 6709 PA Wageningen, The Netherlands, fax: +31-317-484759, e-mail: Margreet.Zwarteveen@users.tct.wag-ur.nl, <http://www.wau.nl/wmsc/mscsoil.htm>

New Publications

Finger, M. and Allouche, J. (2001). *Water privatisation: trans-national corporations and the re-regulation of the water industry*. London, UK, Spon Press. 288 p. ISBN:0415232082. Price: GBP 60.00 (EUR 96.65)

Available through booksellers or direct from: Spon Press, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK, fax: +44-207-8422300, e-mail: info.sponpress@sponpress.com

Pérez de Mendiguren, J.C. and Mabelane, M. (2001). *Economics of productive uses for domestic water in rural areas: a case study from Bushbuckridge, South Africa*. Acornhoek, South Africa, Association for Water and Rural Development. 137 p.

Available from: AWARD, P. Bag X 483, Acornhoek 1360, South Africa, e-mail: julian@award.org.za or Natural

Resources Institute, Medway University Campus, Central Avenue, Chatham Maritime, Kent, ME4 4TB, UK, fax: +44-1634-883377, e-mail: j.a.butterworth@greenwich.ac.uk

Events

8-13 Mar 2002, **IDA World Congress on Desalination and Water Reuse**, Manama, Bahrain (rescheduled from 26-31 Oct 2001)

Organised by: International Desalination Association.

Contact: IDA, PO Box 387, Topsfield, MA 01983, USA, fax: +1-978-8870411, e-mail: candace.ida@mindspring.com

26-28 Jun 2002 **International Colloquium Integrated Management of Water in Haiti**, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Organised by: Quisqueya University (Haiti), University of Montreal (Canada) and Agronomic Sciences University Faculty of Gembloux (Belgium).

Contact: Quisqueya University, Office of the Rector, PO Box 796, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, fax: +509-2216809, e-mail: recteur.uniq@acn2.net or e-mail: seminairegestion_eau@yahoo.fr

Colophon

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