



In cooperation with



Multi-stakeholder meeting in Koboko, Photo: IRC

## Improving district level leadership on sanitation and hygiene in Uganda

Improved water supply and sanitation services are key priorities of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan. Statistics show there is a lot of work to be done. Latrine coverage stands at 62% nationally, and 79% of these latrines lack hand-washing facilities. In schools, there is an average of 69 students per latrine.

Sanitation and hygiene are not priorities at district level. Limited funding (budgets for sanitation lag far behind those for water supply), the low profile and priority of sanitation and hygiene and the division of responsibilities and funding among departments that have other key priorities hamper progress.

Since 2001, responsibilities for hygiene and sanitation have been divided between district-level water, health and education departments. This has resulted in the fragmentation of activities and budgets. The Primary Health Care Grant (PHCG) and the Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant (WSCG) are the main funding sources for sanitation and hygiene, but neither have clear earmarks for these issues. Because of this, some districts have largely ignored sanitation and hygiene problems. After distribution of earmarked funds for medication, all other public health interventions, administrative and other recurrent costs, on average as little as 2% of the PHCG is allotted to sanitation and hygiene. WSCG funds are limited to water source protection rather than excreta management.

An additional constraint is the lack of manpower at district and subdistrict level to effectively implement and monitor sanitation and hygiene programmes. As a result, outreach to households, sanitation awareness raising and hygiene monitoring – vital for achieving the MDGs – are neglected.

### Learning at the district level

Conditions vary substantially across Uganda's 80 districts, and official coverage statistics do not reflect the condition or

use of latrines. Outbreaks of faecal-related diseases such as cholera continue to occur. To address these issues in districts with particularly poor sanitation, the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) and the Network for Water and Sanitation (Netwas Uganda) launched the Learning for Policy and Practice in Sanitation and Hygiene (LeaPPS) programme. The programme has been implemented in the districts of Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Arua and Koboko. LeaPPS brings together groups of people who work in hygiene and sanitation improvement, which includes politicians, local government staff, community members, donors, researchers and private sector providers. Many of these groups have operated in an uncoordinated way, in isolation from each other. Many lacked access to information and guidelines developed in Kampala or practical lessons learned elsewhere. LeaPPS aims to foster stronger coordination and information sharing for improved hygiene and sanitation at the household and community level and in primary schools.

In 2007 and 2008, six multi-stakeholder learning sessions were attended by local politicians, district level staff, NGOs and CBOs, the private sector and representatives from two subcounties in each district. These sessions provided an opportunity for joint analysis of challenges and learning needs, which were then addressed through capacity building activities such as training, action research and case studies. Participants' interests and capacity building needs determined the learning agenda and were addressed through presentations, group work, discussions and field visits.

Subjects included social marketing and participatory methods, effective by-laws and enforcement, low-cost innovative technologies such as Ecological Sanitation (EcoSan), the links between HIV/AIDS and water, and raising the profile of sanitation and hygiene.

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With contributions from GWA





Local urine diversion toilet in Kyenjo, Photo: IRC

## Lessons learnt

LeaPPS participants have developed their capacity to set performance targets, monitor and analyse their achievements and be innovative in their approaches. Although some progress has been made improving coordination and information sharing between local governments and civil society organisations, this remains a challenge. Participants in the LeaPPS sessions learned the following conclusions:

- The LeaPPS model helps stakeholders identify their capacity needs.
- Learning is most effective when it builds on existing needs and programmes.
- Information needs to trickle down better to subcounty level.

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Courtesy Capacity.org Issue 36 1 April 2009, see for their special issue with eight articles on Capacity development for water and sanitation, freely accessible online. <http://www.capacity.org/en/content/view/full/5163>

Links: Learning for Policy and Practice in Sanitation and Hygiene <http://www.irc.nl/page/38717>

Water and Sanitation Resource Centre, Uganda: [www.watsanuganda.watsan.net](http://www.watsanuganda.watsan.net)

SNV: [www.snvworld.org](http://www.snvworld.org).

## The Economist's take on the water sector

Water does not feature often in The Economist, the world's leading financial and political magazine. So it is perhaps a sign of the times that the World Water Forum in Istanbul triggered a leader as well as a long article in their April 11 edition ([http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=13446737](http://www.economist.com/opinion/displaystory.cfm?story_id=13446737)).

The headline on their leading (opinion) article shows their take on the water sector:

**“Water rights: Awash in waste. Tradable usage rights are a good tool for tackling the world's water problems”**

### Two global trends

The Economist article notes the way that water shortages are having political impact in various countries, and notes that two global trends have added to accelerating pressure on the world's water resources. The first is demography. Over the past 50 years, as the world's population rose from 3 billion to 6.5 billion, water use roughly trebled. The second, argues The Economist, is the shift from vegetarian diets to meaty ones - which contributed to the food-price rise of 2007-08 and has big implications for water, too.

The Economist makes a number of observations that are known to people in the sector, but which still do not sufficiently influence policy:

- Water is rarely priced in ways that reflect supply and demand.
- Basic information about who uses how much water is lacking.
- The governance of water is also a mess. Until recently, few poor countries treated it as a scarce resource, nor did they think about how it would affect their development projects. They took it for granted.

- Alongside this carelessness goes a Balkanised decision-making process, with numerous overlapping authorities responsible for different watersheds, sanitation plants and irrigation.
- Not surprisingly, investment in water has been patchy and neglected. Aid to developing countries for water was flat in real terms between 1990 and 2005.

Unsurprisingly, perhaps, The Economist sees the way forward in terms of economic systems and claims that business is showing the way. “Big drinks companies such as Coca Cola have set themselves targets to reduce the amount of water they use in making their products.” (Perhaps it would have rounded the article to reflect on the fact that Coca Cola has suffered much adverse publicity worldwide and especially in south-east Asia because of its perceived overuse of water, to the detriment of local communities.)

### Politics, water and rights

In its opinion piece, The Economist wants no part of the “water is a human right” argument, preferring instead a concept of “usage rights” that would be traded by farmers and businesses.

“In many places water is becoming scarcer. Treating it as a right makes the scarcity worse. Some of the world's great rivers no longer reach the sea. In many cities water is rationed. Droughts and floods are becoming more extreme. These problems demand policies. Ideally, efficient water use would be encouraged by charging for it, but attempts to do so have mostly proved politically impossible. A more practicable alternative is a system of tradable water-usage rights.”

“Usage rights have flaws. At first, they confirm existing patterns of use that are often inefficient. Farmers can cheat, as Australians have found. They are, at most, a good start. But they would be better than what exists now, which is sporadic rationing and the threat of a giant crisis.”

### Collective answer from the sector?

Economist articles are always sharp and there is no doubt that this edition makes some telling points, which sector insiders have also made over recent years. However, the 66 comments from readers reflect the lack of consensus over how to protect, share and finance water services.

Amongst the comments are the following:

“Charge consumers in the world's cities for what they really use. Its high time the urban populations of the USA and the UK had water meters installed. In particular in California and the South-East. And the same should apply to farmers.”

“The right to water is a human right that should not be controlled or taxed by government. What the government should do, instead of limiting our use of it, is to promote technology that will help us recapture it and stimulate the economy. We don't need to pay anyone to tell us to use less.”

“Commodifying water does not make it more available - it means that it is only available to those that can afford it. And nature, which cannot ‘buy’ water, goes without?”

“The way to reconcile the human right to water with water as commodity is to have ‘some for free, and pay for more’.”

"A slippery slope for the vast majority of the world when The Economist (with its excellent writing) can convince the uneducated poor that water is not a right. No problem for the lard-asses of the west who feel it their god given right to eat meat at least three times a day..."

"For people and other animals, air, water, and food are necessities, not rights."

"The water issue, for once, should be a technology issue than anything else .... As soon as the situation got worse enough, human beings will learn how to make water out of sea (unlimited supply) and solar energy (again unlimited supply).

## Oyibi water: Just one pesewa more

You cannot buy much for one pesewa: it takes 100 of these little coins to make one Ghana cedi which is worth just about half a Euro. So it takes two pesewas to make one European cent, a coin so small that it has virtually disappeared.

But when the price of an 18 litre bucket of water rose by one pesewa – from 2 to 3 pesewas - in the Oyibi area of Ghana (about 50 kilometres from Accra) at the start of this year it had an impact. For the first time since the Oyibi Area Water Scheme was launched four years ago its Board noticed a decline in the demand for water from those with household collections. "Maybe they bath once a day instead of twice day", said Angelina Adogla-Bessa, assistant manager of the Scheme.

She says that the price rise was made inevitable by the steep rise in costs – particularly the cost of diesel to drive one of the two boreholes that supply water to more than 6,000 people in nine communities. There has also been an increase in the cost of repairs with pipe breakages becoming more common. She puts this down in part to the rapid increase in constructions works in the area with more heavy lorries driving over the pipelines.

### *Charity makes her living selling water*

In the village of Kpone Seduase, Charity makes her living selling water from the tap stand in the centre of the village and she hopes for the sake of her one year old son Stanley and herself that demand does not start to fall from this public source of water. She has ambition to return to college and train to become a nurse, but this is currently a dream beyond her means.

"Water is not a commodity - a fungible, readily deliverable resource. It must be viewed as a natural and national heritage, owned by all.

Water trading in Australia has enabled us irrigators to buy up 'sleeper' and 'dozer' licences, and use water that hadn't been utilised for decades."

The leader triggered 41 comments. Here is one that sums up part of the discussion: "This is an understandable position when - water - is viewed solely as a "commodity" for sale to the highest bidder. When water is viewed as part of the "commons"

She keeps 20% of whatever she takes as a water vendor and is considering opening a bank account so she can save her money better: 5% of the take goes back to the village water committee and the other 75% goes to the water board. From this share the board pays salaries and meets bills. The rest is divided 10% for hygiene and sanitation promotion, 20% for routine replacements and 70% into the bank. In the past this meant a healthy profit for reinvestment, but last year for the first time the Board made a loss.

### *Little bags of water sell for 5 pesewas for just a half litre*

When WaterAid did a community report card in this village in 2008 they found that there was some resentment that they had to pay for water that came from a borehole in their own village and was then piped around the area through 15 kilometres of pipeline.

One young woman – Rose – uses the water from the pump only for drinking and cooking. For all other purposes she returns to the traditional village pond. And this is not uncommon – the average use of water according to the Board is only four cubic metres of water per person per month – well below the total needs of community members.

In Kpone Seduase the scheme is also affected by a visible increase in prosperity. This village has electricity. There are a few cars parked outside the homes. And in the little village shop there are the ubiquitous little bags of water that sell for 5 pesewas for just a half litre. Is this water better than water from the borehole? Probably not. But as in other parts of the world, decisions on where we get our water are a mix of

tradable usage rights no longer appear as a "good-tool" for tackling the world's water problems. In the final analysis it becomes one of perspective and perception...?"

Argument, anger, confusion – The Economist article, leader and responses show the way that the water issue raises ethical, political, technological, managerial and scientific questions. Can the water sector come up with a collective answer? Source Bulletin is playing its part and remains willing to contribute.

Submit your views by e-mail to the editor: Dick de Jong e-mail: [jong@irc.nl](mailto:jong@irc.nl).

the need for health, hard headed decisions about cost, and lifestyle aspirations. The cost of water has gone up by one pesewa – the complexities of water are much harder to fathom.

Peter McIntyre



*Water seller Charity in Kpone Seduase village with the pump technician (left) and Cyrille Amegnran, WASHCost country coordinator for Burkina Faso who was one of the party visiting the village. Photo: Peter McIntyre*



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## From the GWA Secretariat

The broad theme of Gender and Water includes various subjects which become ever more important. The first example is the food crisis. The contribution of women farmers to agriculture worldwide and thus to food production is substantial, up to 80% in some regions. The food crisis cannot be tackled without paying attention to gender relations in agriculture: whilst small women farmers grow a substantial part of the food crops, they have access only to a very small portion of land, of water and of other necessary resources.

A second issue is climate change, which has increasingly serious impact on the environment and on the poor. Women always suffer more from droughts and floods, with their daily responsibilities that never pause, not for one day. Now with disasters becoming more frequent and more intense, it is very important to support poor women, men and children in their struggle to adapt to extreme situations.

A third important subject is the position of women water professionals, which lags far behind that of their male colleagues. For poor women, for women farmers, and for the women water engineers themselves, it is crucial that women achieve an equal position in functions where decisions are made. This is necessary on all levels.

Other subjects the GWA works on are of course sanitation and water supply and the MDGs, but also corruption, privatisation, monitoring using gender disaggregated indicators, and agriculture in arid zones. These are too many topics to explain in a small space. Still, one more group of people needs to be mentioned: refugees from and within conflict situations. Scarce water resources result in conflict, but other conflicts also result in water scarcity of which women become victims.

If you, as GWA member are interested to contribute to one of these subjects, we welcome your suggestions. As a large network we will be able to make a dent here and there, making a change in the lives of poor women and men.

Joke Muylwijk, Executive Director  
Gender and Water Alliance

## Bridging gender divides in water at the Fifth World Water Forum

More than 80 members of the Gender and Water Alliance from across the globe joined up in Istanbul in March this year, at the 5th World Water Forum, in an effort to mainstream gender equity issues in the discussions and emerging recommendations. As "Bridging divides for water" was the slogan of the Water Forum, GWA aimed to bridge specifically the gender gap in the various agendas. That this was much needed became clear from the start of the water forum, a major global event still very much dominated by men in dark suits discussing business as usual with each other.

### Mainstreaming gender

With careful planning and preparation, GWA was able to mainstream gender issues in this Water Forum much more than in those that preceded it. Answering the Forum Secretariat's call for proposals for thematic sessions last year, GWA members, including staff and Steering Committee members, managed to become conveners, presenters, or panel members in more than 20 sessions. The active participation of GWA members present throughout the forum was also very effective. They did not miss an opportunity to raise gender concerns in all the thematic sessions, side-events, and regional presentations they attended – constantly reminding participants that sustainable development starts with taking into account the diverse needs of different people. They emphasised that for water projects and policies to be successful, women must be recognised as primary users and managers of this resource and need to be involved in decision-making processes, whereby a special focus on the poor and marginalised groups is essential.

That their interventions did not go unnoticed was apparent from the numerous interview requests that many of our members got from journalists. To read some of these interviews, please visit the GWA website [www.genderandwater.org](http://www.genderandwater.org).

GWA co-convened the High Level Gender Plenary on the opening day of the Water Forum with the UN Task Force on Gender and Water and other partners, and this was a big step forward for putting gender



*Official representative of Ban Ki-moon and GWA members at the stall of the Gender and Water Alliance, Photo:GWA*

squarely on the water and sanitation agenda. Ministers, members of parliament, and several heads of international organisations openly spoke about the need to include the specific needs of girls and women in menstrual hygiene in school and community sanitation facilities.

Other notable opportunities for mainstreaming gender were the training session on Gender, Water and Waste, the launch of the Resource Guide on Gender and Water Management in four new languages, and the launch of four educational cartoon booklets on Gender and Water.

### GWA stall "a crowd puller"

The GWA stall in the Water Expo space of the Water Forum was a big crowd puller, not only due to the interesting and colourful GWA material on display, but also due to the presence of GWA members from all over the world and their dynamic and motivated interaction with visitors. Water engineers, water managers, policy makers, educators and staff from grassroot organisations flocked to share experiences about gender in their work, express their appreciation for our member's interventions in sessions, and to engage in animated discussions. We even had the official representative of Ban Ki-moon – UN Secretary General – posing with GWA members at the stall!

### Work not finished!

By the end of the week, the general feeling among GWA members was that, even though we had gained a lot of visibility and space for gender concerns in this event, we have to be prepared to put in a lot more work, especially

to garner political commitment for translating gender-sensitive technology and methodology into action. This was reflected in the statement made by the GWA chair in the formal closing ceremony

on the last day of the Water Forum, responding to the Ministerial Declaration coming out of the Forum. She exhorted the ministers present to stop debating whether the right to water and sanitation

is a human right and instead, to move forward on how to implement and assure this human right, particularly for the poor and vulnerable, women and children.

## Cartoon booklets on gender and water speak to people all over the world

"To be part of this struggle to inform the world of the need to take care of water, including the issue of gender, is very important. For me, therefore it was an honour to be commissioned to do this work to prepare these booklets that will be distributed around the world," says Ziraldo Alves Pinto. He is the Brazilian artist who the Gender and Water Alliance approached to develop four booklets about gender and water, specifically targeted at school children and illiterate people.

The booklets show self-explanatory pictures with brief additional texts. As one of the other cooperating artists, Miguel Mendes Reis, explains, "The booklets use language accessible to any age group and any educational level. They explain complicated, scientific and philosophical things into every day examples with simple words".

Within the series are four different titles, each available in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish:

1. A Vision of Gender. What's this?
2. Gender, Water, Sanitation and Health
3. Gender, Water and Climate Events
4. Gender, Water, Agriculture and Food

The launch of the booklets at the World Water Forum demonstrated that the drawings appeal to people from all over the world. One reason might be in the words of Miguel Mendes Reis: "We live in a multi-coloured country where people of all ethnic origins have mixed, including a rich composition of immigrants. We always try to draw the Brazilian people as they are and, incredible as it may seem, they are just like the people from anywhere in the world."

### Extra possibilities

A special asset of this cooperation between GWA and Ziraldo and his team is the availability of the booklets in digital format. For every language, a DVD is available with the complete booklet as PDF files as well as open files of the drawings with and without the text in



QuarkXPress. This enables the use of the booklets in a more flexible way. It makes it easy to translate the text to local or regional languages, to adapt the text to local circumstances and even change the order of the illustrations to create your own stories.

If you are interested in using or adapting these booklets, please contact the Gender and Water Alliance: [secretariat@gwalliance.org](mailto:secretariat@gwalliance.org) and always acknowledge GWA and Ziraldo when using these in your work.

## Sad death of an honoured member

Just after our return from the World Water Forum in Istanbul the Gender and Water Alliance was informed of the death of our very honoured member, Dr. Fadia Daibes Murad of Palestine, killed on her way home from work in a car crash, in which seven other people were injured. Fadia had just represented the GWA at the World Water Forum in Istanbul in the topic of water and conflict, contributing from a gender perspective.



Fadia and her sons

Fadia was an important defender of the water rights of Palestine women and men, very intelligent, and full of energy. We will keep remembering her, and learning from her to keep hope and continue to fight even in the hardest of times.

We send condolences to her family, especially to her husband, the musician Said Murad, and her two sons of nine and sixteen. We wish them a lot of strength with this insurmountable loss.

Fadia was interviewed at the Water Forum and you can hear her talk for herself, by visiting the following link on You-tube: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EZBzV3N8xc4>

Typically, in this last public statement of her beliefs, she stood up for the water rights of Palestinians and described the positive role that women could play in adding a sensitive gender perspective.

She described in courageous and honest terms the difference that this work can make and the difficulties in making progress when water is scarce and where "one party is weak and one party is strong".

Fadia also speaks movingly about the difficulties of being a woman in a patriarchal society. "The other challenge that I face personally, is that being a woman and a strong woman, I can say about myself, is actually not easy in a very patriarchal society where they consider women should do only very low profile traditional things like teaching, like nursing like secretarial work, but not as professionals, as women who can be leaders in the society. But I hope that I will continue and I am confident that I can do some change."

Her work will live on after her.

## Make a difference: Join WSSCC!

About one third of the Source Bulletin readers, are members of the Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). Membership is free, and benefits include the opportunity to:

- Network with professional peers and other sector stakeholders
- Access a wide range of advocacy and communication materials
- Receive regular news updates from the WSSCC Secretariat
- Vote or stand for election of the WSSCC Steering Committee

Join the WASH movement at <http://www.wsscc.org/en/members/index.htm>.

For more information contact David Trouba, WSSCC Programme Officer Communications, [troubad@who.int](mailto:troubad@who.int).

## Sanitation perspectives in the new Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has seen its ups and downs in terms of WASH services, and the newly signed Government of National Unity presents opportunities for the improvements in WASH. While we look towards the rehabilitation, development and expansion of water and sanitation infrastructure, there is a concern that social values, principles, standards and ethics will not have such an easy or quick fix. Services declined over a decade and an entire generation knows nothing but water shortages, unmanaged waste, and burst pipes. It is this generation whose WASH benchmark is skewed and who in the future will require much more than a quick infrastructure fix.

Zimbabwe presents an interesting case study in terms of the development processes particularly from a WASH perspective. The attainment of independence in 1980 coincided with the declaration by the United Nations of the Decade for Drinking Water Supplies and Sanitation. At that time the newly independent government came to power with a "zeal and zest to undo or re-do the injustices of the colonial past". This meant accelerated development in coverage of water and sanitation, housing, rural electrification, roads network agriculture, energy development, etc. In short, what Zimbabwe aimed to achieve was the development of structures and to meet certain standards. Guided also by the inherited British planning system known as the "city beautiful concept" of structured and formal development processes, the country's goals were clear, ambitious and largely aiming at a socialist egalitarian society. Given the political climate of reconciliation, the country was a darling of the international community, leading

to support being churned out to various sectors, including WASH.

Against this background, Zimbabwe developed an ambitious Integrated Rural Water Supplies and Sanitation programme whose aim was "to provide the entire communal and resettlement area population with access to safe adequate water and sanitation facilities by year 2005". The general objective of the programme was to improve health conditions and the quality of life of the rural population. What was evident at the start of the programme was the emphasis on the provision of facilities and the use of acceptable standards in the delivery of that service.

The post independence era saw a boom in WASH, supported by a highly motivated civil service, generous external support, receptive communities who demanded services of certain quality and standard, and an enabling environment through national policies and strategies. From 7% coverage for rural sanitation, the programme recorded gains of up to 60% coverage by 1999 (JMP). For urban areas, coverage reached 99.9%, a result of city by-laws that demanded each newly built house be connected to a sewer using the waterborne system.

### *Rapid decline in development and values*

Twenty-eight years after independence, the country has experienced rapid decline in development and it is clear that the country will be unable to meet the Millennium Development Goal targets that it agreed to in 2000. Zimbabwe has seen a reversal in the gains that it has achieved in the many sectors, particularly in water and sanitation.

The reversal in the gains has contributed to a large extent to the cholera outbreak and humanitarian crisis that have besieged the country since the first report in August 2008. To date, the official death toll stands at over 4,000, but could even be higher as there are unreported cases in rural areas. Cholera outbreaks keep erupting suddenly in the urban centres and some rural areas. While it is generally accepted that poor infrastructure, lack of access to safe water and sanitation and poor hygiene practices have led to this humanitarian crisis, one wonders if the problem has not been exacerbated by declining standards, values and levels of socialisation.

As we enter into the new Zimbabwe with a Government of National Unity in place, there is some optimism and excitement that the international community, once convinced, will again give support as it did from the late 80s to the late 90s. Guaranteed infrastructure development, rehabilitation and expansion is something that is doable with the right engineers, economists and social scientists planning together. The cities and indeed the rural areas will be restored to what they once were, though it will take time. There will be quick short-term interventions, and medium-to long-term measures for infrastructure development.

What is more worrying and uncertain are issues related to the restoration of values, standards, morals, principles and ethics. First, a child that is born in the past decade has already lost the ideal situation vis-à-vis WASH. To them water shortages and the lack of access to sanitation is more of a norm than an exception. Hence,

they are used to open defecation, flying toilets[1] and any other forms of unsafe and undignified sanitation practices. They do not have a value system by which they can measure themselves or aspire to live up to. Convincing this child who will soon be an adult is going to be difficult and there will be slow adapters to change.

The decline has not been confirmed to the hardware infrastructure alone but has also affected waste collection resulting in piles of rubbish across the cities. For children without much access to recreational facilities, these dump sites have become play grounds, and the puddles of waste water have become swimming pools. Again, they do not see anything wrong for they have never known anything better. This change in culture values and in principles will take much longer than infrastructure development.

Another worrying phenomenon in adults is how quickly we have all adjusted to unacceptable service, standards and principles. In the 90s, it was unacceptable to see sewerage flowing in the city, to go for hours without running water in urban areas, or to see heaps of uncollected garbage. Presently there is flowing sewerage, unacceptable smells, and uncollected garbage. In response, households have changed their benchmark and are adapting and learning how to cope in the best manner that they can. Most urban households are becoming self contained units where water is treated at household level, as is solid waste (burning or burying in pits). Excreta is also dealt with at the household level through various sometimes unsafe disposal mechanisms. Instead of demanding service of certain standard and level, households have learnt to adapt and employ other coping

mechanisms. Mostly, however, they have simply lowered their WASH standards.

### Recovery plans for WASH

Currently, consultants, engineers, economists, financiers, and public sector professionals are in the process of developing short- and medium-term recovery plans for WASH. These plans will on necessity look at rehabilitation, expansion, development of new facilities, and yet the issue of lost values, standards, principles and indeed ethics cannot be dealt with in a recovery plan in the same manner as we deal with infrastructure. There is need for strategies that will focus on social values and standards for more sustained WASH and development.

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1. Flying toilets in the context of Zimbabwe is when excreta is deposited in a paper bag, newspaper or even buckets and then disposed of in the bush, gardens, road etc.

## Honouring the best in water supply, sanitation and hygiene journalism

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and the Stockholm International Water Institute recognise the crucial role of the media in attaining improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Media pave the way for the global community to care and encourage decision-makers at all levels to act. In order to raise awareness on the significance and impact of water, sanitation and hygiene services,

WSSCC and SIWI welcome entries for the third edition of the WASH Media Awards competition.

Articles or broadcast reports can be submitted in French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian by 1 April 2010. Winning journalists will participate in the World Water Week in Stockholm in August 2010 as special guests of WSSCC and SIWI.



For more information, please visit <http://www.wsscc.org/en/media/wash-media-awards/2009-2010/index.htm>, or contact Tatiana Fedotova, WSSCC Communications Officer, [fedotovat@who.int](mailto:fedotovat@who.int); or Josh Paglia, SIWI Communications Officer, [josh.paglia@siwi.org](mailto:josh.paglia@siwi.org).



## New knowledge product on key WASH issues

WSSCC has launched a new knowledge product line entitled WSSCC Reference Notes. These thematic tools assist professionals in different fields in understanding key WASH issues and how they relate to other sectors. The notes also identify key resources and institutions on the themes and topics covered. The first two published in March are entitled HIV/AIDS and WASH and Disaster risk reduction and emergency response for WASH.

The reference notes are available at the web site: <http://www.wsscc.org/en/resources/publications/index.htm>.

For more information contact Carolien van der Voorden, WSSCC Programme Officer Networking and Knowledge Management, [vandervoordenc@who.int](mailto:vandervoordenc@who.int).

## Ghana and Uganda to pilot new model to improve rural water services

The IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre has launched a six-year initiative to improve sustainability of rural water supply for some of the world's poorest people, by reshaping the way that these services are provided.

Through the Sustainable Services at Scale (or Triple-S) initiative, IRC seeks to contribute to ending the cycle of failure that causes wells, pumps and piped systems in rural areas to require replacement every few years because they have not been maintained. Triple-S aims to end this by developing scalable business models that will ensure ongoing maintenance and repair of water systems. Triple-S will work with government, planners, donors and water service providers and promote joint development, joint funding and joint implementation of the models.

Backed by a US \$22 million (€16.1 million) grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Triple-S will apply these models in rural districts and small towns in Ghana and Uganda.

### *Rural water supply continues to be a significant problem*

Of the one billion people globally who live without reliable access to safe water, nine out of ten live in rural areas. While the UN Millennium Development Goals aim to halve that number by 2015, there is a growing concern that the drive to increase the number of new taps and pumps neglects the need to maintain

water systems and to raise finances for replacement costs. In the last 20 years, 600,000-800,000 hand pumps have been installed in sub-Saharan Africa, of which some 30% are known to fail prematurely, representing a total failed investment of between \$1.2 and \$1.5 billion. Because different donors and government agencies promote different systems, there is no comprehensive approach to water supply coverage or equipment and no economies of scale for follow up to ensure that boreholes, pumps and wells survive for their designed life spans.

### *"From frustration to a positive driver for change"*

Ton Schouten is leading Triple-S for IRC together with Harold Lockwood from the UK based firm Aguaconsult. Schouten says that both donor funding and community willingness to pay for their water services have often been wasted. "If you drive through rural Africa you often see signs proclaiming that the water supply in a village is a gift of one or other donor. Sometimes the signs last longer than the water supply, and the donor does not even know that their project has failed. Some areas have become a graveyard for pumps with repeated projects providing short-term solutions."

"Communities put their trust and efforts into these projects, digging trenches and raising their own money. They become frustrated, as do local organisations and entrepreneurs who work with communities on the ground. Triple-S will channel that frustration to become a positive driver for change."

### *A new focus on rural water service delivery*

Triple-S will promote a move away from one-off 'projects' to delivery of water services for entire populations, especially the poorest, seeking to transform a situation where one village receives a gift of a water supply while the next village has to find its own. Triple-S will promote a strategy to meet the needs for a continuous flow of drinking water to all villages in a district, as well as for additional water that allows people to

grow crops, keep animals and earn an income. The initiative seeks to pool resources from various service providers, including local government, donors, civil society and the private sector, to promote more effective planning, funding and maintenance of water services.

### *Piloting for change in districts in Ghana and Uganda*

Ghana and Uganda have been chosen to pioneer this approach, because leading agencies in these countries have already expressed dissatisfaction with current practice and because IRC has a strong record of work in these countries. One pilot district in each country will be selected, with the intention to replicate in additional districts. However, the real test for this six-year project will be to show how the new approach can be embedded in the country, so that it is sustained when the project is over and can be replicated in other countries.

Triple-S will seek to have a high impact but a low profile. The IRC team will work with local partners and will facilitate forums, known as learning alliances, which will drive the process and ensure that the lessons are shared and learned. In Ghana, Triple-S will cooperate with the WASHCost project, also run by IRC with financial support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. WASHCost is seeking to disaggregate the full life cycle costs of water and sanitation schemes including all the support and maintenance costs.

### *Expected outcomes*

The expected outcomes will be an improvement in reliable and sustainable water supplies for rural communities, and the development and testing of models that can be copied and scaled up across Ghana and Uganda and into other countries.

Go for the full press release to <http://www.irc.nl/page/48048>.

Ton Schouten and Dick de Jong



Service level in Ugandan squatter area, Photo: IRC, Jabu Masondo

## Communication and media work for Water for Asian Cities

The Water for Asian Cities Programme (WAC) has been implemented by UN-HABITAT since 2003 with local partners in India, the People's Republic of China, Nepal, Lao PDR and Vietnam. The programme contributes to improving poor local water demand management actions and sanitation improvements in urban slums, and is being extended to Cambodia, Indonesia and Pakistan.

In early 2007, both Asian Development Bank and UN-HABITAT extended this collaboration until 2011 with an enhanced commitment of 20 million dollars grant for capacity building and one billion dollars investment in water and sanitation.

IRC has completed various outputs on regional communication and media work to generate public awareness for WAC. Regional UN-HABITAT WAC activities during 2008 included:

### Media workshops for journalists

International programme for mayors and chief executives from Asia, Africa and Latin America on Urban Water and Sanitation in Nanjing, China;

- Implementation of a regional communications strategy;
- Capacity building in project implementation for partners;
- Human Values-based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE) in Vietnam, Indonesia, and Central Asia;
- Extending cooperation agreement with South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) on HVWSHE.

### Communication work shaped by field missions

Dick de Jong from IRC produced four outputs focused on communication planning and media support. Field missions to Madhya Pradesh (India) and Nepal helped shape this communication work which has progressed most in Kathmandu valley, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indore, based on fast track and pilot activities.

This has resulted in four communication strategies:

- Communication strategy for awareness on water demand management action and sanitation improvement in Nepal;
- Communication strategy for awareness on water demand management action in Madhya Pradesh;
- Communication strategy for awareness on sanitation improvement in Madhya Pradesh.
- Generic communication strategy for new cities in the WAC programme.

### Three regional media workshops

Media support included co-organising and facilitating three regional media workshops and a regional media strategy and conducting distant mentoring.

The first regional media workshop in New Delhi, India in December 2006 was attended by 21 journalists. Participants felt there were too many content presentations, too much of an Indian focus and not enough dialogue with the journalists. This feedback was addressed at the second workshop in Singapore in July 2007. Sixteen journalists attended and there were more sessions on media, focusing on journalists and their stories on water/sanitation, and making a plan for a strategy for working with UN-HABITAT on future stories.

UN-HABITAT, the United Nations University UNW-DPC (Bonn, Germany), and the Regional Centre for Urban Water Management Tehran organized a third Capacity Development Workshop for Asian Water Journalists in Tehran from 26-28 November 2007. It attracted 26 journalists. IRC's inputs on engaging



Iranian water minister talks to participants of the Tehran workshop. Photo: Regional Centre for Urban Water Management, Tehran, 2007



The Tri-Chandra College in Kathmandu is harvesting rainwater and explains to the public how it works. The logo with the umbrella is used centrally to support the rainwater harvesting campaign supported by UN-HABITAT. Photo: IRC, Dick de Jong

users and media were adjusted on the spot to fit the flow of the programme, as requested by the key organisers. As an immediate follow up Egypt's Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation announced that he will organize a second capacity development workshop with journalists from all the Nile basin countries, as we reported in the last Source Bulletin 55.

In general, the feedback from the three workshops suggests that all journalists found the workshops useful in terms of increasing awareness about various water and sanitation issues. All wanted more national workshops in future.

In all three workshops, journalists developed story ideas relating to the key water demand management and sanitation topics of the WAC programme, through working in groups. In the third workshop, they linked their planned stories to various international events such as: World Water Day (22 March), World Health Day (7 April), World Environment Day (5 June), World Toilet Day (19 November).

The three media workshops have provided valuable lessons on which the WAC communication programme 2009-2012 should build, see for a report the WAC site [www.unwac.org/media\\_research.php](http://www.unwac.org/media_research.php).

Dick de Jong

## News in brief

### Transparency: companies must improve reporting on water sustainability

Companies need to significantly improve the depth and breadth of their reporting on water, particularly regarding water issues outside of direct business operations, according to a study released on 11 March 2009<sup>1</sup>. Commissioned by the United Nations Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate, the report by the Pacific Institute finds better and more expansive disclosure is critical for understanding the true risks and impacts associated with companies' water needs.

The report examines and analyses corporate reporting on water sustainability for 110 companies across 11 water-intensive sectors. The assessment tracks the six key elements addressed by the CEO Water Mandate: Direct Operations, Supply Chain and Watershed Management, Collective Action, Public Policy, Community Engagement, and Transparency.

The CEO Water Mandate was launched by the U.N. Secretary-General in 2007 to help the private sector better understand and address its impacts on and management of water resources. Endorsing companies and external stakeholders have identified transparency as a key issue. The next phase of activity will begin with a compilation and analysis of current practices as a means of advancing water reporting.

1. Morrison, J. and Schulte, P. (2009). *Water disclosure 2.0 : assessment of current and emerging practice in corporate water reporting*. Oakland, CA, USA, Pacific Institute. Download from [http://www.pacinst.org/reports/water\\_disclosure/](http://www.pacinst.org/reports/water_disclosure/)

### Cholera: vaccination or improved sanitation?

With a new, cheaper anti-cholera vaccine about to be released, the debate continues on whether it is better to control the disease through vaccination or by improving sanitation practices. The new vaccine, Shanchol, has been developed by the International Vaccine Institute (IVI), based in Seoul, South Korea. At an expected cost of around \$1 per dose, Shanchol is much cheaper than the only internationally licensed vaccine, Dukarol, which can cost as much as US\$30 per dose, far too much for people

## World Water Forum: useful but divided

IRC's Director Ben Lamoree mentioned in an interview (<http://blip.tv/file/2117002>) with Source that he found the World Water Forum group session on transparency and anticorruption in the water sector one of the most interesting. But with two alternative forums going in Istanbul at the same time there was also a lot of division.

"Anticorruption and transparency are issues that IRC strongly relates to, said Mr Lamoree. "The session was mainly organised by the Water Integrity Network and Transparency International, and IRC participated in the preparation. I think the most important message highlighted the importance of the anticorruption drive in the water sector. I think it was a helpful session in putting that higher on the agenda, and asking for the attention and action of groups in the water sector, not only business but others as well."

### Why was it useful for IRC to be there?

"The World Water Forum was very useful for IRC. IRC is in the avant-garde of developing thinking in a number of areas that were prominent on the agenda. I would also like to mention gender and water, multiple use services, financing and life cycle costs, and capacity development. In a few IRC participated as one of the co-conveners. In all cases, we contributed materials for preparation of the sessions, papers and for some IRC views in discussions. Such sessions, mostly together with other partners, are important outlets for the thinking and concepts that we develop in IRC, which we hope will

## Smart Finance Solutions

This booklet on Smart Finance Solutions, like its equivalents on water and sanitation, gives examples of how different financial mechanisms are being used to finance water, sanitation projects and small local businesses that contribute to reaching MDG-7.

The first chapter describes different financing mechanisms being applied at household/community (micro-) and at intermediate institutional (meso-) level. It gives examples of how these mechanisms are being used to finance water and sanitation projects or small/medium enterprises. It also provides the reader with some useful links for further reading.

The second part of the booklet describes which business models can be used to obtain different financial mechanisms

be helpful to the water sector and other organisations. In that way, the set up of the WWF doing the sessions together with partners is very instrumental for what IRC wants to convey."

### A view from the alternative fora

Water unites but the 5th World Water Forum (<http://www.worldwaterforum5.org/>) failed to do so, IRC's Nick Dickinson reported from Istanbul. In fact there were three separate forums taking place simultaneously after civil society and other organisations boycotted the official World Water Forum. The Alternative Forum (<http://alternatifforumu.org/en/>) focused on environmental protection and dam issues, while the Counter Forum, (<http://pwf.foodandwaterwatch.org/>) was primarily concerned with stopping the privatisation of water.

Even within the World Water Forum, there was a significant physical separation between the civil society in the NGO village and the other pavilions. As a result, protests marked yet another set of forums, which separated decision makers from civil society and may have impacted on the Ministerial Declaration which had a marked absence of the Right to Water ([http://www.democracynow.org/2009/3/23/water\\_rights\\_activists\\_blast\\_istanbul\\_world](http://www.democracynow.org/2009/3/23/water_rights_activists_blast_istanbul_world))

Go to the WASH News International blog (<http://washinternational.wordpress.com/2009/04/03/water-unites-but-forums-divided/>) to see a Democracy Now video report on the alternative World Water forums.

and gives an overview of how to write a successful business plan or project proposal. This booklet also includes a list of organisations that finance water and sanitation projects/businesses.

The booklet is designed as a source of inspiration, rather than a manual. It will however provide links to further, more in-depth information.

### Financing challenges

Some of the main challenges for attracting finance for water, sanitation projects and small local businesses are:

- Water and sanitation is still low on the political agenda: a relatively small amount of the government's budget is allocated for water services, and even less for sanitation services.

- Low willingness and capacity to pay for water and sanitation services: people's willingness to pay for water and especially sanitation services remains very low. Ability to pay depends on the socio-economic context. In order to obtain finance for water and sanitation a sustainable business/project proposal is needed that explains how the demand for solutions is filled in (and paid for).
- Understanding the local context: In order to match the appropriate financial mechanism to the credit need of a business or project it is necessary to understand the local context. Financial mechanisms that would be appropriate in western countries might not be available or useful in developing countries. Local NGOs or CBOs could help financiers to understand the local context better.
- Lack of information on where to find finance: there are many mechanisms available at international, national and local level to finance water and sanitation services. However, there is no complete database in which they are all presented.
- Lack of capacity to access public and private finance mechanisms: the various financing mechanisms (public and private) have different application procedures which makes the process

difficult and time-consuming, and for some groups of people, this makes it impossible to apply for finance. Solid business and project plans are needed; risks and opportunities must be clear to different investors in order to persuade them to finance the project or enterprise. Capacity building is needed to improve people's skills to apply for finance.

- Risks to financing water and sanitation services are high: the water and sanitation sector is a highly regulated market, influenced by public organisations and fragmented among many stakeholders. Governmental and donor led programmes can affect market mechanisms leading to unfair competition between projects and businesses, but also between financial institutions; some offer finance at subsidized rates and others at commercial rates.

*NWP and IRC (2009). Smart finance solutions: examples of innovative financial mechanisms for water and sanitation. Amsterdam, the Netherlands, KIT Publishers. - 72 p. : boxes, fotogr., tab. - Includes references - ISBN 9789460220104.*

*Free download: Smart\_Finance\_Solutions.pdf (1.41 MB) [http://www.irc.nl/content/download/142154/446902/file/Smart\\_Finance\\_Solutions.pdf](http://www.irc.nl/content/download/142154/446902/file/Smart_Finance_Solutions.pdf),*

*Paper version available at Euro 15,00 through: KIT Publishers, P.O. Box 95001, 1090 HA Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Fax: +31 20 568 8286, e-mail: [publishers@kit.nl](mailto:publishers@kit.nl)*

## Resources and Events

### Courses

**Strengthening Transparency, Integrity and Accountability: Preventing Corruption in Water.** The Hague, The Netherlands, 21-23 September 2009. Organised by: IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Participants attending the course will be able to plan anti-corruption initiatives in the water sector on the basis of the latest available research and evidence. They will be equipped with tools to use to understand the complexity of corruption in the sector, and tools and approaches to take positive, prevention-focused actions to improve systems of integrity and accountability.

*Target group:* government, donor, embassy and bank officials responsible for management of projects within the water sector, consultants, non-governmental organisation staff and other professionals involved in the execution of development-related water projects, and journalists and legal professionals interested to learn about issues in preventing water corruption.

Programme modules:

- Introduction to water sector governance issues
- How serious is corruption in water?
- Corruption risk mapping.
- Taking action.
- Moving forwards and mitigating risks

The course will be restricted to a maximum of 20 participants on a first-come-first-served basis.

*Course fees: €950 (€475 for organisations in the South). Contact: [preventingcorruption@irc.nl](mailto:preventingcorruption@irc.nl)*

### Events

**2009 World Water Week in Stockholm.** Stockholm, Sweden, 16-22 August 2009. Organised by: Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

*Theme:* Responding to Global Change: Accessing Water for the Common Good with Special Focus on Transboundary Waters.

The World Water Week in Stockholm considers itself "the leading annual global meeting place for capacity-building,

*News in Brief continued*

in the poor countries usually hardest hit by cholera.

Community workers and health officials are, however, sceptical about whether a vaccine is the best way to control cholera, arguing that efforts to control the disease should concentrate on improving access to safe water and sanitation practices.

IVI's director John Clemens says that a cheaper vaccine 'does not mean diminishing the importance of safe water access.' He added that 'improved water and sanitation is the ultimate, but still far-off, goal for impoverished countries. Meanwhile we need to think about inexpensive ways to augment efforts [to control cholera].'

*Source: IRIN (Integrated Regional Information Networks) is part of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, but editorially independent, IRIN, 14 May 2009.*

### Diarrhoea: reports claim that inadequate response is risking millions of children's lives

Reports published by two major aid agencies claim that inadequate responses to diarrhoea outbreaks by governments and the international community are placing the lives of million of children at risk.

Millions of children contract diarrhoea every year and around 1.6 million of them die. Yet aid agencies say that the disease is completely preventable. Oliver Cumming, co-author of Water Aid's report 'Fatal Neglect: How health systems are failing to comprehensively address child mortality', says that: 'Diarrhoea kills more children than HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB combined, yet compared to these diseases receives little financing and is not prioritised by governments in donor and developing country governments alike.'

The other report, 'Diarrheal Disease: Solutions to Defeat a Global Killer', has been published by health advocacy group PATH. It suggests that, after successful awareness-raising and fund-raising in the 1970s and 1980s, with the result that the mortality rate fell by almost 50 percent, many donors, governments and aid agencies now seem to consider the problem solved. Both reports claim that the problem can be tackled relatively cheaply, by promoting handwashing, the use of water purifiers and taking rehydration salts.

*Web sites: Free download WaterAid PDF report <http://tinyurl.com/oa6zcu>, or contact WaterAid, 47-49 Durham Street, London SE11 5JD, UK, or freely download PATH report PDF (3.9 MB) <http://tinyurl.com/r4hmcz>, or contact [publications@path.org](mailto:publications@path.org).*

partnership-building and follow-up on the implementation of international processes and programmes in water and development". It includes plenary sessions and panel debates, scientific workshops, seminars and side events, exhibitions and prize ceremonies.

Workshop themes:

- Benefit Sharing and Transboundary Waters
- Securing Water in Coastal Zones
- Access to Green and Blue Water in a Water Scarcity Situation
- The Role of Inter-basin Transfers in Accessing Water
- Safe Water Services in Post-conflict and Post-disaster Contexts
- Securing Access to Water-related Goods through Trade
- Water Storage Options for Secured Access
- Subsidies and Financial Mechanisms in the Water Sector

Award ceremonies:

- Stockholm Water Prize
- Stockholm Junior Water Prize
- Stockholm Industry Water Award
- Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award

Contact: World Water Week Secretariat, c/o SIWI, Sweden, tel.: +46-8-52213960, e-mail: [secretariat.www@siwi.org](mailto:secretariat.www@siwi.org)

## New publications

Menon, S.V. (ed.) (2008). *Decentralized local governance : perspectives and experiences. Hyderabad, India*, Icfai University Press. - xi, 244 p. : fig., tab. - Includes references. - ISBN 978-81-314-1656-3

This book examines diverse perspectives of decentralized governance, the definition and implications of the concept, its genesis and growth in developed and developing countries, various forms of decentralization and the latest trends in the context of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) and changing role of governments. It also analyzes and critically evaluates the effectiveness of decentralization as a system of governance for securing people's participation in the decision-making process, women empowerment, local leadership creation, economic development, improved public service delivery, local resource management and poverty alleviation. The book further highlights the experiences of some of the models of decentralized local governance, including France, Post-conflict Indonesia and China.

The book is divided into two sections. Section one contains articles dealing with different dimensions and perspectives of decentralization. Section two contains experiences of various countries in decentralized governance. The book has republished two papers written by staff from the IRC International Water and Sanitation: *Building Capacity for Decentralization: Case Study from India* written by Kathleen Shordt and *Decentralisation and the Role of NGOs in Combating Corruption in the WASH Sector*, by Bep van Oostrom and Cor Dietvorst.

Order online from <http://tinyurl.com/qjb67v>. Price: US\$ 17 (Overseas Orders) / INR 425 (Special Indian price). Icfai Research Centers. Headquarters, #71, Sarada Chambers, Nagarjuna Hills, Punjagutta, Hyderabad 500 082 India, tel: 91-40-2343 5387-91, fax: 2343 5386, e-mail: [icfaibooks@icfai.org](mailto:icfaibooks@icfai.org).

Esteban Castro, J. and Heller, L. (eds) (2009). *Water and sanitation services : public policy and management*. London, UK, Earthscan. - ISBN 9781844076567. - 352 p.

This book presents a historical analysis of the development of water and sanitation services in both developed and developing countries. It provides a critical exploration of the different institutional options, including the interaction between the public and private sectors, and the irreplaceable role of public funding as a condition for success. The first part of the book reviews theoretical and conceptual issues such as the political economy of water services, financing, the interfaces between water and sanitation services and public health, and the systemic conditions that influence the provision of these services, including the diversity of organizational and institutional options characterizing the governance and management of water and sanitation services. The second section presents a number of country or regional case studies, each one chosen to highlight a particular

problem, approach or strategy. These case studies are drawn from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, covering a wide range of socio-economic and political contexts. The book is aimed at advanced students, researchers, professionals and NGOs in many disciplines.

Price: GBP 65 (EUR 72). Order online from: <http://www.earthscan.co.uk/default.aspx?tabid=42724>. You can also telephone +44 (0) 1256 302699, or email your to: [orders@earthscan.co.uk](mailto:orders@earthscan.co.uk).

Please note that books cannot be dispatched without payment. If you do not send a cheque (payable to Macmillan Distribution) or credit card details with your order, you will receive a pro forma invoice for payment prior to delivery.

WaterAid (2009). *Toilet technology flipbook*. London, UK, WaterAid.

The low cost toilet technology flipbook assists to find out about the advantages and disadvantages of a range of latrine technologies. It was based on a publication called *Low cost toilet options*, which was put together in 2004 by Social Marketing for Urban Sanitation, a research project funded by DFID, to help house owners in low-income urban communities choose an appropriate low-cost toilet. The drawings were produced by WEDC, Water Engineering Development Centre. The flipbook allows you to mix and match the three toilet components: superstructure, slab and pit or vault. For each correct combination total costs are calculated. Both pit latrine and ecosan models are used. WaterAid plans to update the flipbook.

Freely downloadable PDF from <http://tinyurl.com/djaoh3>

*SOURCE Bulletin* is published quarterly by IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre in cooperation with the Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council.

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