

webwatch

Scaling up sanitation

■ Achieving sanitation at scale: Innovative approaches to rural and urban sanitation

This WELL Briefing Note outlines three innovative approaches for sanitation provision at the scale required in urban and rural contexts: the Total Sanitation Campaign, Bangladesh; the Urban Social Marketing Approach, Tanzania; and the Community Managed Toilet Block, India.

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/Publications/Briefing%20Notes/BN18%20Sanitation%20at%20scale.htm>

■ Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target: a mid-term assessment of progress

Produced by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), this report provides coverage data for 1990 and 2002 at national, regional and global levels and an analysis of trends towards 2015. It is intended as to be a 'reality check' on what progress has been made and what still needs to be achieved.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/en/jmp04.pdf

■ Two approaches to rural sanitation delivery: Case study of Kwa Zulu-Natal, South Africa

This paper, presented at the 2004 WEDC Conference, compares the conventional approach to sanitation implemented in South Africa before the cholera outbreak in 2000–1 to the accelerated approach which evolved in the Kwa Zulu-Natal Province as a result of the outbreak.

<http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/conferences/pdfs/30/Moilwa.pdf>

■ Sanitation – a problem of scale

Prepared for the 'Making Services Work for Poor People' WDR 2003/04 Workshop, provides an overview of the key elements relating to this, including policy, institutional frameworks, the roles of the various players and the issue of demand. It concludes that lack of capacity may be the greatest barrier to achieving the sanitation MDG.

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/govern/pdfs/cottonetalWDR.pdf>

■ Global Learning Process on Scaling Up Poverty Reduction

Research from the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) presents three case studies from Ghana, South Africa and Lesotho, analysing progress on rural water and sanitation service provision. This has exceeded the average rate of improvement for sub-Saharan Africa and therefore offers valuable lesson learning for other nations. It identifies several areas of policy reform that are important to the success of these programmes.

http://www.wsp.org/publications/af_globalstudy.pdf

■ 'The Processes and Arenas of Change' Role of Sulabh Sustainable Technologies to Improve Environment and Health

This describes the development of the Sulabh Sanitation Technologies and the technical, financial and social principles that are central to this pay-and-use public toilet programme.

http://www.urbanlife2005.com/proceedings/P/272_Pathak.pdf

■ Ensuring Sustained Beneficial Outcomes for Water and Sanitation Programmes in the Developing World (OMIT?)

This document suggests approaches to achieving sustained beneficial outcomes from water and sanitation, and outlines the processes necessary for scaling up these approaches, based on an examination of relevant literature and lessons learned from two programmes in East and Central Africa.

<http://www.irc.nl/content/download/23458/267858/file/OP40-E.pdf>

■ Supporting the Achievement of the Sanitation MDG target

This note identifies supporting actions that could be taken in order to assist in accelerating progress towards the sanitation target, with a specific focus on governance, finance and capacity building issues.

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/well/resources/Publications/Briefing%20Notes/BN%20CSD13.htm>

■ Lessons Learned from India, Bangladesh and Pakistan: Scaling Up Rural Sanitation in South Asia

This regional study draws up policy recommendations for large-scale rural sanitation programmes in South Asia, where two-thirds of the population are without access to adequate sanitation. It analyses case study findings to highlight what works and what doesn't, whether these approaches can be scaled up into larger programmes and outlines the policy implications arising from this.

http://www.wsp.org/publications/SANITATION%20STUDY_PRESS.pdf

Compiled by Julie Fisher, Water, Engineering and Development Centre, UK for WELL. WELL is a resource centre network providing access to information and support in water, sanitation and environmental health for the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government.

- concerns of urban environmental services' provision to the whole city.
- o The Mumbai experience underlines that the problems of service delivery to slums are rooted in the slum, and to housing and land policies in cities, and reforming these laws and policies holds the real answer.
 - o The success of a few CBOs in earning surpluses shows that when management and pricing rules are responsive to local conditions, toilet blocks can be commercially viable. In a few cases, some private service providers have been contracted to manage toilet blocks by the CBOs since these have proven to be good opportunities for business entrepreneurship.

One of the revelations of the SSP was the discovery that there existed private enterprises that were willing to provide toilet operation and management services to CBOs. Recognizing that such agents exist, even though they may be operating in an informal and almost invisible manner so far, is essential for designing progressive policies for promoting sanitation coverage.

Bibliography

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- WSP/World Bank (2005) *TARU & WEDC, Study of the World Bank-financed Slum Sanitation Project in Mumbai (Vols I/II/III)*, September 2005.

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