

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
Working Group on Sanitation

**Report of the Meeting held in
San Salvador, El Salvador
25 - 29 March 1996**

*Working Group Coordinator
Mayling Simpson-Hebert, World Health Organization, Geneva*

302.3-96RE-1888

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
MARCH 25	1
Field Trip to Chiccuma and Técpan	1
MARCH 26	
Opening	2
Meeting Objectives	2
Expectations	3
Special Reports	3
<i>UNICEF Sanitation Handbook</i>	
<i>SANRES Publication</i>	
<i>Strategic Sanitation Planning</i>	
<i>PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation)</i>	
Conclusion on Special Reports	7
Preparation of Terms of Reference	7
MARCH 27	8
Results from Group A: Political Commitment	9
Results from Group B: Professionalism and Science	9
Conclusion of the Day: A Revised Paradigm for Sanitation	11
MARCH 28	11
Review of New Terms of Reference	11
Sanitation Resource (Advocacy) Kit	13
Field Trip to Hermosa Provincia	13
Items for the Next Meeting	14
Promoting WG Ideas and Products	14
Paper on Criteria and Indicators	14
Dates and Locations of Next Meetings	15
MARCH 29	15
Outline of Revised Paradigm Paper	15
Formation of a Latin American Working Group on Sanitation	15
Revising the Problem Statement	17
Finalizing Terms of Reference	18
Closing	18
ANNEXES	
A Meeting Agenda	19
B List of Participants	21
C Profile of Participants	23
D Group A Matrix, Group B Matrix	26
E New Terms of Reference	28
F Elements and Concepts for Revised Paradigm Paper	31

LIBRARY IRC
 PO Box 93190, 2509 AD THE HAGUE
 Tel: +31 70 30 689 80
 Fax: +31 70 35 899 64
 BARCODE: 18880
 LO: 302.3 96 RE

INTRODUCTION

The Working Group on Promotion of Sanitation (a working group of the Water and Sanitation Collaborative Council) held its fourth meeting 25-29 March 1996 in San Salvador, El Salvador. The meeting was organized by the Working Group coordinator and was hosted by UNICEF, San Salvador. The purpose of the meeting was to write a new terms of reference for the Working Group for the period 1996-7 and to explore the possibility of forming a Regional Sanitation Working Group. This had been requested in the last global meeting of the Collaborative Council in Barbados (Oct. 1995).

There were ten participants at the meeting. Five had taken part in earlier working group meetings and there were five new members (see List of Participants in Annex B). Five members, both former and new, were from the region and formed the core of persons responsible for the formation of a regional working group. Thirteen persons, four from the region and nine globally, had also been invited but were unable to attend this meeting.

The meeting began with a full-day field trip to two rural communities using two different dry sanitation systems. On the second day the Working Group reviewed its achievements to date, became familiar with the current major efforts in the sector to improve sanitation planning, and discussed unfinished business of the Working Group, specifically in areas of improving the professionalism and science of sanitation and in increasing political commitment. At the end of these two days of discussion, the group decided that sanitation not only needs its profile raised but it needs a new position and approach within the sector. An earlier Working Group meeting had called for a "new vision" and a "sanitation revolution." This group called for a revised paradigm in which we think and work. The fourth day was devoted to discussing the preparation of a paradigm paper, a sanitation resource kit to guide persons on applying concepts in the paradigm, and details concerning the next two Working Group meetings. The fourth day also included a brief field trip to an urban community using a dry sanitation system. On the evening of the fourth day, the five Latin American participants met to discuss the formation of a Regional Working Group and composed a terms of reference. The fifth day was devoted to finalizing details of the work plan, closing the meeting and drafting the expanded terms of reference.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the discussions and conclusions of the meeting and to provide the new terms of reference of this Working Group.

MARCH 25

Field Trip to Chiccuma and Tépán

UNICEF organized a field trip to Tépán and Chiccuma to observe two projects in dry latrine systems. Seven members of the working group went together with two people from the Ministry of Health.

In Tépán the group observed an experimental solar latrine project of the Ministry of Health (MOH), supported by UNICEF and the SANRES-project. The latrine is constructed entirely above ground, has urine separation and produced a dry product from human

faeces that can be buried, burned or used as fertilizer. The latrines produce no flies and no smell, which are positive points for users, but do require a certain level of maintenance by households. The project at the moment is experimenting with optimal design and location. The next research phase will concentrate on the social factors (user education and training, extension support) associated with use. The 36 units now in use will soon be expanded to 500 units in order to test its applicability on a larger scale and to address some of the socio-cultural issues.

In Chiccuma the group looked at a latrinization project carried out by a national NGO (Pro Vida), supported by UNICEF. The community consists of 83 houses provided for former guerillas; 73 families have pit latrines with urine separation, and a few families have a pit latrine without urine separation. It was observed that these modified latrines have no smell and no flies. Households reported that in the rainy season there is a short period where flies and smell are a problem. Overall households with modified pit latrines are very satisfied with them. The traditional latrines still have odour problems.

MARCH 26

Opening

Second day began with an opening session followed by brief personal introductions of the participants. Ron Sawyer, meeting facilitator, presented the objectives of the meeting.

Meeting Objectives

- To prepare a terms of reference for the Working Group 1996-1997
- To prepare a work plan
- To consider the establishment of a Latin American Regional Working Group on Sanitation

Mayling Simpson-Hebert, Working Group coordinator, gave a brief history and overview of the Working Group on Sanitation and what is expected of the group by the Collaborative Council. In brief, the Collaborative Council would normally expect one or more printed products in the form of a report, or information package. The Council has also encouraged this group to try and create regional sanitation working groups.

Expectations

- Printed products
- The creation of Regional Sanitation Working Groups

The Collaborative Council expects that the Working Group will complete its mandate by October 1997, the time of its next global meeting.

Special Reports

Before launching into preparation of the Terms of Reference, four presentations were made on current major efforts in the sector to improve the sector's work in sanitation.

UNICEF Sanitation Handbook

S. Esrey provided an update on the UNICEF Sanitation Handbook. The Handbook is being developed in collaboration with WHO and USAID/EHP. The handbook, developed around the idea of national workshops, is a guide for sanitation programming for a period of five years and is intended for UNICEF programme officers. The handbook can also be used by any others active in the sector.

The first field test was carried out in El Salvador and the manual has also been reviewed in a recent workshop in Uganda. Jean Gough reported on a national workshop in El Salvador. The workshop involved most major actors in the sector. Through the workshop process they came to agreement on a common vision for sanitation in the country, a definition of sanitation and objectives for sanitation. They also identified principles and strategies for better programming. The workshop ended with the creation of a national working group on sanitation led by the Ministry of Health. Information gathered from the workshop will be used as input to UNICEF's programming for the next five years.

Next field test of the manual is going to take place in Paraguay. When printed the manual will be available in 5 languages (English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian). A future challenge is to test the manual in other countries and regions.

SANRES Publication

Uno Winblad reported on the SANRES project: research and development of low cost dry sanitation systems.

The SANRES project is based on some biological and social principles. These are:

- a) That sanitation is a system with four elements: nature (the natural environment), society (with its beliefs, values, practices, technologies), a device (a thing which receives the waste) and process (the physical, chemical and biological processes that takes place inside the device and/or in nature).
- b) That the human body on average produces 50 litres of faeces and 500 litres of urine per year. When that is flushed with water, we end up with more than 15,000 litres of polluted water per person per year. This water is sometimes partly treated but normally released directly into ground or surface water. If we were to separate the urine from the faeces and dry the faeces, we would end up with 15 kg of dry matter per person per year, which is much easier to deal with. Under the 'mix-dilute-disperse' approach, public health problems are magnified at every step. With the 'separate-concentrate-reuse' approach, the problems are reduced step by step.

U. Winblad emphasized that in sanitation the term 'composting' is used for two different processes: 'dehydration' and 'decomposition'. Under dehydration, one tries to achieve less than 20% humidity. For decomposition (composting) one tries to keep the humidity around 60%. We must avoid processes that keep the humidity between 20% and 60% humidity, as these form perfect conditions for life and thus produce flies and smell. The process humidity can be regulated by separation of faeces and urine, by the addition of dry materials like ash, lime, sawdust and soil, and by warming the air surrounding the pile with a simple solar heater.

The SANRES project is now active in five countries (Mexico, South Africa, Vietnam, Guatemala and El Salvador) and has created an informal network with members in 17 countries. A final report in the form of a monograph on eco-sustainable sanitation is to be drafted by a SANRES working group meeting in Sweden in May of this year. Sida has decided to continue supporting SANRES for an additional period of time.

In the future more efforts will be placed on:

- more systematic approach to R & D;
- finding a minimum level of intervention;
- making it applicable in urban areas;
- going to scale;
- reducing cost.

Uno Winblad and Jean Gough will present the findings of the SANRES project at the Stockholm Water Symposium (4-9 August 1996).

Strategic Sanitation Planning

Alain Mathys presented Strategic Sanitation Planning, an approach based on what has been developed and experienced in various countries by the UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, in particular in Africa.

The Water and Sanitation Program is a partnership between the World Bank, UNDP and various bilateral donors. It is executed in a very decentralized way by five Regional Water and Sanitation Groups (West Africa, East Africa, South Asia, East Asia and Pacific, Andean countries), under the coordination of a small team located at the Water and Sanitation Division of the World Bank. The Program started its activities in 1978 with a program of technology development for hand pumps and latrines. By early 1990, the emphasis shifted to provide assistance to countries in developing sustainable mechanisms for providing improved water and sanitation services to the poor living in peri-urban and rural areas.

The Water and Sanitation Program develops its activities along three major lines:

- capacity building;
- learning, documenting and disseminating lessons from projects;
- supporting sustainable investments.

It applies the different principles endorsed during the recent international conferences on water (Rio, Copenhagen, Dublin), in particular the following:

- Water is an economic good and should be treated as such.
- Projects should be managed at lowest possible level.

Strategic Sanitation Planning (SSP) has been developed in response to the increasing degradation of urban environments and the realization that conventional responses to urban sanitation (centralized solutions) are not appropriate to the large population growth of major cities in the developing countries. They are unsustainable in many cases. SSP develop the following ideas:

- decentralization of the decision-making process (investment decisions are made in response to user's demand and are not made by sector professionals on behalf of users);
- flexibility in time and space:
 - a range of options and service level from which users can choose,
 - technical solutions which can evolve as a function of improvement of urban infrastructure or resources of users,
 - various technical solutions aiming at improving coverage and sustainability.
- investment and recurrent costs compatible with household resources (improvement of sanitation based on actual resources of users, financial mechanisms identified to facilitate access and guarantee of sustainability);
- environmental approach (waste recycling, protection of environment).

In West Africa, SSP has been initially developed and implemented successfully in the cities of Kumasi (Ghana) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). A case study and a video on these projects are available from the UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Program in Washington, D.C. A comprehensive manual on SSP is being completed by the Water and Sanitation Program and will be available in the next few months.

PHAST, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

Ron Sawyer explained the history of the development of PHAST. PHAST is a participatory methodology which has grown out of the SARAR methodology. In 1993 WHO and the RWSG in East Africa decided to initiate a joint process to develop 'Tools for Hygiene Education'. The methodology and tools would try to incorporate some new ideas on sanitation that were emerging in the sector and some well tested principles of adult education. The intention was to produce a manual that would be used by extension workers at the community level. As the adult learning principles are universal and we believed that key sanitation principles would also be universal, it was felt that a generic manual could be produced that could be used anywhere. The drawings and some wording would need to be adapted to the local cultures.

An initial creative workshop to develop the tools was held in September 1993 in Kenya, followed a month later by a two-week training workshop in Uganda where the methodology was first field tested. Seven countries participated in the workshop, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Ghana. The first four countries went on to adapt the tools locally, produce their own tool kits and field test the methodology in several sites. In December 1994 a review workshop was held to report on experience.

The success of the methodology went beyond expectations. Whereas the methodology was intended to bring about behaviour change and to get people planning for facilities, it actually resulted in construction of new facilities, better community organization around water and sanitation and led to community management in many sites. The name of the project was changed from 'participatory hygiene education' to 'participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation' (PHAST), in order to reflect what actually takes place when the methodology is applied. People often have had a great deal of hygiene education and do not usually need more. What was needed was a methodology that would help people to transform knowledge into practice.

M. Simpson-Hebert reported on the development of the PHAST manual. A manual and a tool kit are being developed and the draft should be ready for field testing in June 1996. The objective of the manual is to have a product that not only describes the methodology step by step but would also allow people who are not able to receive training through a workshop to be self-taught through the manual. The main purpose of field testing is to see if extension workers, without formal training in PHAST, can follow the process described in the manual successfully. The ultimate criterion of success will be whether or not the community responds to the activities described in the manual and begins to change. The manual takes the community through seven steps from problem

identification to monitoring and evaluation. The current manual focuses on control of diarrheal diseases as a problem but could be adapted to other health problems arising from poor hygiene and sanitation. The WHO Cholera Task Force has been a major contributor to production of this manual.

Conclusions on Special Reports

After some discussion the group concluded that these four products will be very useful to the sector. Each aims at a different level. The UNICEF Sanitation Handbook, Strategic Sanitation Planning and PHAST are complementary strategic documents for better programming of sanitation. The UNICEF handbook aims at planning at the national level. The Strategic Sanitation Planning aims at planning in urban areas by municipal governments. The PHAST manual is aimed at community level.

The SANRES project provides valuable inputs to the sector with its holistic systems approach to dry sanitation and its attempts to develop feasible solutions for urban and peri-urban settlements in water-starved areas.

Preparation of Terms of Reference

This session began with a discussion of the Working Group's name. It has been noted that there is considerable confusion among some as to the purpose of the working group. The word 'promotion' seems to mean very different things to different people. It was also suggested in the meeting in Barbados that the group add 'hygiene education' to its title. After discussion the group felt it best to call itself simply the 'Working Group on Sanitation'.

It was recommended that the Working Group review the following background materials for creating the TOR:

- mandate from Rabat, Morocco, 2nd global meeting of the CC., 10/93;
- first TOR of the Working Group on Promotion of Sanitation, 3/94;
- 'The Problem of Sanitation' (a product of the WG's first meeting 3/94);
- meeting report 5/95;
- Barbados report, 10/95;
- feedback and comments of Barbados report;
- draft TOR, 3/96.

The group was asked to consider some small products already produced by the Working Group and what we might do with them:

- recommendations to the Collaborative Council in its final report 10/95,
- three imperatives identified by the working group,
- "Principles of Better Sanitation Programmes,"
- "Wrong Assumptions about Sanitation,"
- "Features of Better Sanitation Programmes,"
- slide presentation of Working Group findings,
- diagram 'bio-cultural' system of sanitation,
- pieces of the final report,
- "The Problem of Sanitation,"

- the draft Promotion Kit.

Other considerations:

- people,
- time,
- financial resources.

After the meeting in Barbados, other major products of the group have been:

- 'Waterlines' articles,
- keynote speeches at conferences,
- country activities using the draft Promotion Kit and working group report.

An exercise was introduced to stimulate ideas for the terms of reference. An "imperatives matrix" was prepared for considering the two imperatives given less attention during the preceding two years of the Working Group: 1) professionalism and science and 2) political will. How to do better sanitation programmes had been given more attention by the Working Group and some small products had already been produced.

Imperatives Matrix

3 Imperatives	Political Commitment (Group A)	Professionalism and science (Group B)	Better programming
Target groups			
Strategies (how)			
Tools			- Principles - Wrong assumptions - Features better programmes

The Working Group divided into two groups of five persons each and worked the remaining part of the day on the matrix.

MARCH 27

In the morning session, the two working groups reported back to the plenary on their progress and returned to group work. In the afternoon, the two working groups again rejoined in plenary to discuss their results.

Results from Group A: Political Commitment

Politicians at local and national levels constitute obvious target groups for the creation of political will. Political will to improve sanitation will only be there if the politicians believe that improved sanitation will attract votes. Thus a primary target group for the creation of political will is the voters. A key strategy is to develop good projects and create a range of desirable products which function well, are affordable and have high status.

The group identified how some of the existing outputs of the Working Group as well as other documents in the sector (including the four presentations on 26 March) can be used as tools to create political will. They also identified other strategies, such as conferences and sanitation awards. A matrix of their findings is found in Annex D.

Results from Group B: Professionalism and Science

The group on 'professionalism and science' began with deliberations on curricula, grappled with the problem of the existing paradigm under which the sector seems to operate and how people from developing countries who study in European and North American universities often learn concepts inappropriate to their home countries.

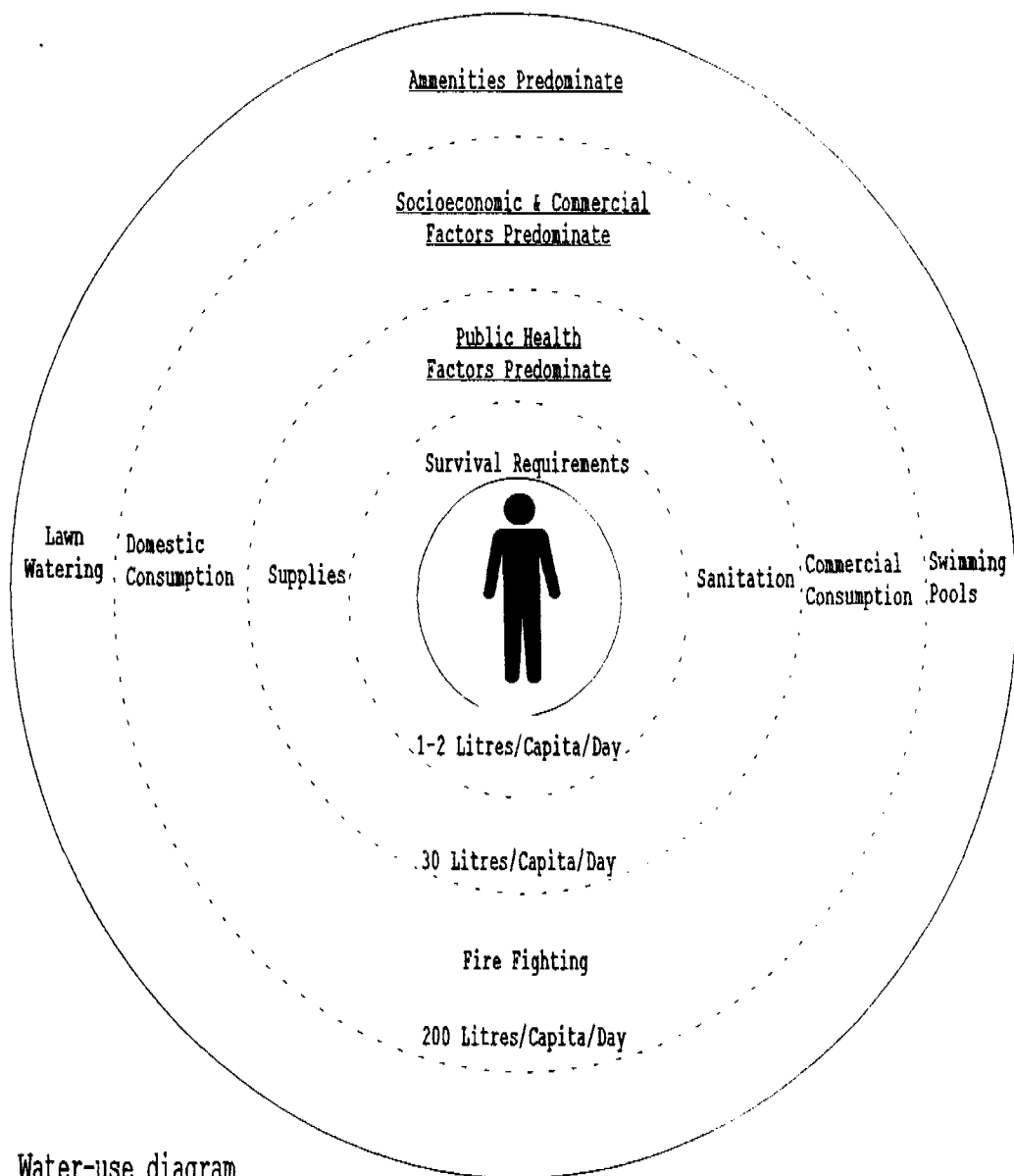
The group lamented that training in sanitation barely exists anymore in the USA, Europe or developing countries and that degrees in hygiene and sanitation are no longer offered. This was not the case at the turn of the century and only reflects that many hygiene and sanitation problems having to do with human excreta have been solved in developed countries. We now have 'environmental engineers' focused on solid waste, air pollution and chemicals. But this focus in curricula on the problems of developed countries does not help very much those working on the problems of developing countries: human excreta and other basic sanitation problems.

There is little 'experiential learning'. Professionals in developing countries often have an impressive list of degrees but little practical experience. It appears that courses are offered at universities to bring in students and thus income, but little attention is actually given to their education. The process of education is just as important as the names of courses given, and thus research on local conditions in one's country should go hand in hand with training.

It was suggested that the Working Group should undertake a study of the appropriateness of training to job requirements in developing countries by interviewing a number of practitioners in the field today.

This North/South problem is found again in development assistance. Consulting firms from developed countries often do the planning and construction of inappropriate schemes for developing countries based on the current paradigm (sewerage) under the pretext of development assistance.

It was also iterated that sanitation is seen as a part of water, when in fact the working group believes that water is a part of sanitation. The group explored major problems in the world today, such as poor health, lack of fresh water, pollution from many sources (chemicals, faeces, solid wastes), poverty, housing, education, lack of food, and



Water-use diagram

violence and discussed how all of these, in one way or another, are linked to poor sanitation. The group discussed making an 'S' diagram which would show all of these linkages in an attempt to interest other sectors in being concerned with better sanitation. The group discussed the overlap between those concerned with the quality of the environment and those concerned with environmental health. It was suggested that the classification of most sanitation-related diseases into water-borne, water-washed, and water-based focuses the problem on water, not sanitation. We would do well to make a parallel classification which focuses on sanitation.

The group discussed the 'water-use diagram' used by the water engineering profession and concluded that it might be used to discuss with them that they are actually working in sanitation. The center of the circle, drinking water, and the second circle, personal hygiene, are both about sanitation.

The group identified three main target groups for improved professionalism and science: politicians and decision-makers, scientists (researchers and university professors) and practitioners. They made a list of the types of information each would need, some of which is the same. These lists can be found in Annex D, Group B matrix.

Conclusion of the day: A Revised Paradigm for Sanitation

Earlier in plenary the Working Group had discussed, 'if we could do one thing, what would it be?' It was pointed out that we have limited time (one year, actually) to complete our task.

After listening to all deliberations and conclusions, it was suggested that the Working Group might contribute most to the sector by trying to create a revised paradigm for sanitation. Perhaps our biggest obstacle to sanitation is the existing paradigm which is out of date and inappropriate to the modern world. The revised one would clarify how the sector should be working and thinking to be consistent with the major conferences that have taken place recently (Rio, Dublin, etc.), and would take into account all of the discussions and deliberations of earlier Working Group meetings and correspondence with its members.

The paradigm would consider:

- the increasing shortage of fresh water in the world today, population growth, rapid urban growth, persistent poverty and other global problems related to sanitation,
- the expensiveness and wastefulness of the current model based on water borne sewerage and how it excludes many poor people from sanitation and how it is unsustainable,
- that sanitation options must be decided at the closest possible level to households, consumers and communities and
- that there is no 'silver bullet' solution to sanitation, it involves considering many different types of systems and options.

The main thrust of the paradigm will emphasize that we must not increase problems of fresh water and public health but decrease them. The paradigm should not call for sudden radical change but rather set a goal, a vision that we could gradually work toward in the sector.

The four publications in production: 1) Strategic Sanitation Planning; 2) Sanitation Handbook; 3) PHAST manual; and 4) the SANRES project all reflect parts of an emerging new paradigm. The SANRES publication will be the only one which actually addresses

the paradigm. Thus it behoves the Working Group to try to articulate this paradigm and bring it to the international forum of the Collaborative Council.

MARCH 28

Preparation of New Terms of Reference

Steve Esrey and Uno Winblad prepared a draft terms of reference for discussion purposes. The Working Group reviewed the draft TOR and provided comments and suggestions. Immediately following the closure of the meeting a drafting committee of three persons drafted the new terms of reference. This can be found in Annex E.

The main point of the new TOR is the preparation of a paradigm paper for the water supply and sanitation sector that would place sanitation in a proper perspective within the environment, within the context of recent major environmental and water conferences, and within the context of recent research on dry sanitation. The group brain-stormed on the various elements and concepts that should go into such a paper. These are found in Annex F.

The Working Group held a discussion on the three proposed criteria of the paradigm: prevention, eco-sustainability and equity. There was some concern expressed over 'equity' as a principle, as it seems unattainable. Others argued that it is expressed time and again at international conferences as a development goal. It was considered that 'equity' could be viewed as 'human dignity' and that the paper should embody both concepts. The WG agreed to review the paper before making final judgement about the equity principle. There was also discussion on whether the principle of 'eco-sustainability' should be just 'sustainability'. After much discussion, it was decided that sustainability would be better, with environmental sustainability a part of it.

The Working Group set a deadline of April 30 to produce the first detailed outline of the paradigm paper. Working Group members contributing pieces should send them to Steve and Mayling by 15 May. WG members (this group) will receive copies of the zero draft by e-mail and should reply as soon as possible. A first draft will be ready by 30 June for wider distribution.

Proposed timetable for production of paradigm paper:

April 30	detailed outline
May 15	Contributed pieces
May 30	Zero draft to 10 members of Core Group
June 30	Revised first draft for wider distribution
August 1	Comments on first draft

Sanitation Resource (Advocacy) Kit

The Working Group has tentatively decided to produce a Sanitation Resource Kit that would contain the following items:

- Paradigm Statement/Package Summary,
- Paradigm Article,
- 'Problem of Sanitation' (revised),
- Resource sheets on how to do better programmes: Principles of Better Sanitation Programmes, Features of Better Sanitation Programmes, Wrong Assumptions Affecting Sanitation Programmes,
- Tools for application of the paradigm: SANRES publication, Strategic Sanitation Planning, UNICEF Sanitation Handbook, PHAST Manual, (Pickford's book on dry sanitation?, others?),
- Case Studies of successful projects applying the paradigm (to be identified by WG members),
- Abstracts of relevant papers,
- Indicators paper (consider UNDP/WB publication of June 1996 and paper by Samantha and Van Wijk).

At the next meeting, the WG will review the paradigm paper, the resource sheets on principles, features and assumptions, the tools for application and the case studies and revisit the Problem of Sanitation. WG members are requested to search for relevant case studies and other papers to be reviewed at the next meeting.

Field Trip to Hermosa Provincia

Several members of the Working Group who had not seen LASF latrines before made a lunch-time field trip to Hermosa Provincia, a crowded low-income settlement in San Salvador. There the group observed over 300 households using these above-ground double-vault dry latrines.

Items for the next meeting

- Research topics under the paradigm,
- Review parallel documents to see if they fit in paradigm: UNICEF Sanitation Handbook, Strategic Sanitation Planning, SANRES book, PHAST manual and others,
- Review Principles, Features, Assumptions in light of the paradigm,
- Review and revise 'The Problem of Sanitation',
- Create a 'Minimum Standards of Practice'.

Promoting WG ideas and products

The Working Group discussed ways to promote its ideas and products, once formulated.

1) Other Collaborative Council Working Groups:

O & M
Demand Management and Conservation
Services for the Urban Poor

The coordinator will obtain the schedule of other WG meetings from Ranjit Wirasinha, Executive Secretary of the Collaborative Council. She will also send out relevant papers produced by other working groups.

Most Working Group meetings are in North America and Europe. However some few, such as Working Group on Operation and Maintenance and Services for the Urban Poor are often held in developing countries.

We need to identify Sanitation Working Group members who would like to join other Working Groups on a consistent basis. Funding for travel may be a problem.

- 2) Our own offices - all of us can discuss the new paradigm
- 3) The Water Partnership
- 4) Existing networks and associations: RRASCA, CINARA, RWSG-Andes and others

Paper on Criteria and Indicators

The Working Group read and reviewed the paper by Criteria and Indicators prepared by Working Group members B. B. Samantha and C. Van Wijk. Various members felt that it already contained elements of the emerging paradigm that we had discussed but it was premature at this point to say that it could be put out as a working group product. The

Working Group felt that a criteria and indicators paper would be required and asked the Coordinator to ask the authors if they would continue to work with the WG on the development of the paper. Individual Working Group members have promised to give specific feedback to the authors as soon as possible.

Dates and Locations of Next Meetings

The dates and locations of the next meetings were discussed. It was decided to explore holding the fifth meeting in Viet Nam in November 1996. Viet Nam will be holding a national sanitation conference at that time. The Working Group could meet before the national meeting to give ideas and other inputs to that meeting and some who can stay for the national meeting will serve as resource persons for the national meeting.

The sixth meeting will be held the week of April 13, 1997. Several locations were discussed but no decision was made. Places for consideration are West Africa, Geneva, and Alabama, USA. West Africa offers the opportunity to form another regional group and Alabama offers the opportunity to set up a US working group focussing on educational institutions as well as remaining sanitation problems in the US.

Offers to hold the meetings in India and Mozambique were also discussed. Concern was expressed that they may be difficult to reach and the coordinator has had problems of communication in both places. It was also brought out that Dr. Pathak has formed a Working Group on Promotion of Sanitation for India, and UNICEF has formed two sanitation networks in Africa and plans to start a third one. In addition, there is a new Collaborative Council Working Group on Water and Sanitation in Africa.

MARCH 29

Outline of Paradigm Paper

Steve Esrey prepared a tentative expanded outline of the paradigm paper which was shared with the group. The group is requested to give any comments to Simpson and Esrey as soon as possible. They will prepare a more detailed outline for consideration by the working group by April 30.

Formation of a Latin America Working Group on Sanitation

The Water Supply and Sanitation Council and the Working Group on Sanitation determined that Regional Working Groups should be established and supported to promote the adoption of better practices and programmes at the regional and country levels. In this spirit, the Working Group on Sanitation Core Group invited professionals from Latin America, who had not previously attended Working Group meetings to the Fourth Working Group Meeting in San Salvador, for the purpose of exploring the potential for establishing a Latin America Working Group on Sanitation.

An initial Core Group of a new Regional Working Group was established at the meeting and proposed the following members, objectives and activities.

Initial Core Group members include:

Jean Gough, UNICEF-EI Salvador
Ron Sawyer, Mexico
Anthony Brand, Regional Water & Sanitation Network for Central America/RWSN-CA
Mariela Garcia, CINARA, Colombia
Alain Mathys ,UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, La Paz, Bolivia

Objectives:

- Expand the initial Core Group to include a wider representation of nations, ESAs, organizations and professionals;
- Develop a collaboration and learning network for sanitation in Latin America;
- Develop monitoring and evaluation indicators and procedures for sanitation;
- Build the capacity of national institutions, programs and professionals to facilitate successful sanitation programs;
- Inspire commitment of countries for appropriate sanitation programs with community, national and external financing;
- Identify and exploit opportunities in other regional fora and programs to promote the new sanitation paradigms and the tools being developed by the global and Regional Working Groups and their members.

Preliminary plan of activities:

15 April 1996

Distribute outline of objectives and actions for the Regional Working Group on Sanitation, to be distributed to initial Core Group by e-mail (Anthony Brand).

15 May 1996:

Comments incorporated into outline and revised version distributed to the Latin America and Regional Working Group and the WSSCC Global Working Group on Sanitation.

10-12 June 1996:

(tentative) At the III Regional Planning Meeting of the Regional Water Sanitation Network for Central America, to be held in Honduras, concentrate on revised paradigm of sanitation with 20-25 participants. This would include expository presentations on the following concepts and tools:

- Presentation of the emerging revised paradigm of sanitation, being developed by the global Working Group;
- New Sanitation Handbook (UNAID/EHP, WHO & UNICEF) under testing by UNICEF in El Salvador (purpose: establish consensual national sanitation plans). Responsible: Jean Gough;
- Strategic Sanitation Planning model in use in Africa by the World Bank (purpose: participative design with stakeholders of sanitation investments at the community, municipality & urban level). Responsible: Alain Mathys;
- PHAST-Participative Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in use by WHO (purpose: capacity building at the executor, extensionist and

community level to manage sanitation at the local level). Responsible: Ron Sawyer;

- Lessons learned in urban and rural dry sanitation in El Salvador (purpose: disseminate successful projects in neighbouring countries). Responsible: Patricia Segurado;
- Plan sub-regional seminar and site visits on dry sanitation in El Salvador.

13-14 June 1996:

Organizational meeting to expand the Regional Working Group. Immediately following the RWSN-CA meeting, approximately 10 sector professionals and leaders from different countries will be invited. 15 participants.

- Inform sector leaders and incorporate more countries into the regional Group;
- Establish consensus on a Regional Work Plan and support the development of National Work Plans.

July, 1996:

Regional seminar and site visits on Dry Sanitation in El Salvador. Eight participants.

September, 1996:

At CINARA, Cali, Colombia, a Technical Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Sanitation on Alternatives for Municipal Sanitation, to present case studies and challenges for technical and management alternatives in the context of decentralization of basic services. 20-30 participants.

November, 1996:

At the 5th global Working Group on Sanitation Meeting in Vietnam, present and review the Latin America Regional Working Group for the purpose of information and lessons learned, relevant to establishing regional working groups in other parts of the world. 30 participants.

Dec. 1996-Feb. 1997:

Participate as Regional Working Group in a Regional Workshop on Peri-urban Basic Services, potentially funded by the UNDP-World Bank Program and UNICEF, with facilitation by these, CARE and RWSN-CA. 20-30 participants.

- Present the new paradigm for sanitation under development by the global Working Group on Sanitation;
- Present Sanitation Handbook, Strategic Sanitation Planning, PHAST and Dry Sanitation to the general sessions.

Revising the Problem Statement

Jean Gough has offered to begin work on revising the problem statement prepared during the first working meeting in Thun, Switzerland in March 1994. She will suggest revisions in light of the revised paradigm and circulate well before the November meeting so that it could be finalized during that meeting.

Finalizing the Terms of Reference

Ron Sawyer, Jean Gough and Mariela Garcia offered to expand and finalize the new terms of reference. The new TOR are attached as Annex E.

Closing

Mayling Simpson-Hebert thanked all participants for putting so much head, heart and energy into the meeting. She thanked Jean Gough for making local arrangements and UNICEF for providing lunches and refreshment breaks. She thanked Ron Sawyer for his good facilitation, keeping us on track throughout the meeting and she thanked those who offered to rapporteur.

Meeting Agenda
(Facilitated by Ron Sawyer)

MARCH 25

Optional field trip to communities using dry sanitation.

MARCH 26

08.30	Opening and personal introductions.	Simpson, Sawyer
09.15	History and overview of Working Group.	Simpson
10.00	Setting of meeting objectives, agenda and schedule.	Sawyer
10.45	Concurrent processes/Products in sector:	
	- Presentation of UNICEF Sanitation Handbook	Esrey
11.15	- Presentation of SANRES	Winblad
11.45	- Presentation of Strategic Sanitation Planning	Mathys
12.30	Lunch	
14.00	Presentation of PHAST	Sawyer, Simpson
14.30	Draft terms of reference (TOR)	Simpson
15.00	Imperatives Matrix Strategic Vision of Working Group.	(Group work)
17.00	Optional quick plenary to review progress of group work	

MARCH 27

08.30	Plenary presentation of group work - Review progress - Detect difficulties/challenges
09:30	Continuation of group work
11.30	Plenary presentation of Imperatives Matrix
12.30	Lunch: Field Visit to Hermosa Provincia
14.00	Review/discuss/revise of draft TOR
19:00	Meeting of Regional Sub-group

MARCH 28

- 08:30 Review of draft terms of reference
- 10:30 Discussion of Sanitation Resource Kit
- 12:30 Field trip to Hermosa Provincia
- 14:30 Agenda for next meeting of the Working Group
- 15:30 How to promote Working Group ideas and products
- 16:30 Review of paper by Van Wijk and Samantha on Criteria and Indicators
- 17:00 Dates and locations of next meetings

MARCH 29

- 09.30 Review of proposed outline of paradigm paper
 - Report on formation of regional group
 - Problem statement
 - Terms of reference
- 12:00 Closing

List of Participants

Fourth meeting of Working Group on Promotion of Sanitation
San Salvador, El Salvador, 25-29 March 1996**Anthony Brand**

Coordinator

Regional Water & Sanitation Network

PO Box 2850

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Central America

Phone: 504 31 16 12; 504 32 58 85

Fax: 504 32 58 84

E-mail: tbrand@fohon.undp.org

Steven A. Esrey

Senior Programme Officer

UNICEF

633 3rd Avenue

TA-26

3 UN Plaza, NY, NY 10017

Tel 212 824 6661

Fax 212 824 6480

E-mail: sesrey@unicef.org

Mariela García

CINARA

AA2557 Cali, Colombia

Phone: (57-23) 339 2345

Fax: (57-23) 393 289

E-mail: galvis@mafalda.univalle.edu.co.

Jean P. Gough

Project Officer, WES

UNICEF

Apdo. Postal 1114

San Salvador, El Salvador

Phone (503) 298-1911

Fax (503) 279-0608

E-mail: unicefes@sol.racsa.co.cr

Patric Landin

Junior Professional Officer

UNICEF

Apdo. Postal 1114

San Salvador, El Salvador

Phone (503) 298-1911

Fax (503) 279-0608

E-mail: unicefes@sol.racsa.co.cr

Walter Mason

Professor

University of Alabama, Birmingham

106 Tidwell Hall

720 South 20th Street

Birmingham, Alabama 35294-0008

Phone: 001 (205) 934 1732

Fax: 001 (205) 975 3329

E-mail: masonw@crl.soph.uab.edu

Alain Mathys

Regional Manager

Water & Sanitation Programme

The World Bank

Av. 16 de Julio 1628

Casilla 8692

La Paz, Bolivia

Phone: 591 2 39 1939

Fax: 591 2 39 27 69

E-mail: amathys@worldbank.org

Ron Sawyer

SARAR Transformación, S.C.

A.P. 8, Tepoztlán

Morelo 62520, México

Phone/Fax (52-739) 50374

E-mail: rsawyer@laneta.apc.org

Mayling Simpson-Hebert

Technical Officer

World Health Organization

CH1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Phone (41-22) 791-3531

Fax (41-22) 791-4159

E-mail: simpsonhebertm@who.ch

Uno Winblad

Consultant

WKAB

Pataholm 5503

38492 ALEM, Sweden

Phone (46) 499-24255

Fax (46) 499-24253

Profile of Participants

Anthony P. Brand

Anthony Brand has worked in water and sanitation issues in Central America for 14 years. Presently, he is the Coordinator of the Regional Water and Sanitation Network for Central America, based in Tegucigalpa Honduras. The network unites governmental, NGO, donor and ESA representatives active in Central America for the purpose of establishing information and collaboration mechanisms to improve the sustainability of investments and increase coverage of water and sanitation in the sub-region. Originally, Mr Brand was a founder of the Honduran NGO, Agua para el Pueblo, a national organization dedicated to rural and peri-urban water and sanitation. Emphasis has included community participation, sustainability extensionists and the development of appropriate hand pumps. He has worked for the American Water Works Association in community projects in Central America and is presently Program Manager of the National Rural Water Association's (USA) sustainability program in Central America.

Steven A. Esrey

Steven A. Esrey is a Senior Project Officer with UNICEF. Prior to joining UNICEF, Dr. Esrey was a professor at McGill University in the area of nutritional epidemiology. Prior to McGill, Dr. Esrey was a professor at Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health. Dr. Esrey has published widely on the health and nutritional effects of improved water and sanitation. He currently serves on the Scientific Committee of the Thrasher Research Fund and is Panel Member of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, USA.

Mariela Garcia

Mariela Garcia is a sociologist working at CINARA in Cali, Colombia. She gives training in participatory techniques for working with communities and assists in research and development of new appropriate technologies.

Jean Gough

Jean Gough is a civil engineer with more than 15 years of experience in the field of water and sanitation. She is currently working as Project Officer in the Water and Environmental Sanitation for UNICEF, El Salvador. She is involved in rural water supply and sanitation activities and in the development of policies and strategies aiming at strengthening national and local capacities for improving access to these services. Prior to joining UNICEF, she was dealing with the planning, implementation and cost recovery of peri-urban projects in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Patric Landin

Patric Landin is an Assistant Professional Officer in the Water and Environmental Sanitation section of the UNICEF, El Salvador. He has had previous working experience in the health sector and is currently involved in sanitation activities, including hygiene education.

Walter Mason

Walter Mason is professor of International Health at the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB), and Director of the University's joint Master's Internationalist Program with the US Peace Corps. He received his Doctor of Science degree in environmental hygiene from Tulane university in 1970, and has chaired environmental health programmes at Tulane, UAB and the Zaire School of Public Health. His work has included evaluating the contamination of food resources by pesticides and metals, as well as basic sanitation. Since 1986, he has focused on basic sanitation in the prevention of enteric diseases in children. His current work includes promotion of self-help programmes for water and sanitation in poor rural communities of the Southeastern US.

Alain Mathys

A water and sanitation specialist. Alain Mathys is the manager of the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program for the Andean Countries. He has been working for the Water and Sanitation program for more than five years, previously in Africa where he occupied the position of Manager of the West African Regional Water and Sanitation. Alain Mathys began to work in the sector in Africa in 1981. He occupied various positions in different countries with Helvetas, a Swiss NGO, UNICEF, the African Development Bank and the World Bank. He was involved in many urban and rural water supply and sanitation activities and in the development of policies and strategies for the improvements of the institutional framework of the sector. The UNDP - World Bank Water and Sanitation Program is a collaborative initiative aiming at strengthening national and local efforts for improving the access of poor people to safe water and sanitation. Alain Mathys is active in more than 28 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Ronald Sawyer

Since 1985, Ron Sawyer has been directly involved in the water and sanitation sector and closely associate with the UNDP/PROWESS Project. From 1990 to 1994 Mr. Sawyer was a member of the UNDP/World Bank Regional Water and Sanitation Group in Nairobi. As the key PROWESS specialist in the region, he worked closely with WHO and regional and national counterparts to develop and test the PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) methodology. Mr. Sawyer is based in Mexico where he works as a participatory development and training consultant through SARAR Transformación.

Mayling Simpson-Hebert

Mayling Simpson-Hebert is a medical anthropologist specializing in water and sanitation hygiene behaviours, the role of women and community participation. In the past she has worked on behavioural aspects of infant feeding, family planning and childhood immunization. She has carried out anthropological field work in Iran and Philippines and has worked on water and sanitation in nearly twenty developing countries since 1979. She produced the UNDP/World Bank TAG Note No. 1 on *Methods for Gathering Socio-Cultural Data for Water and Sanitation Projects* (1983) and has produced several articles, reports and book chapters on water and sanitation. She was a professor at Johns Hopkins University before joining WHO in 1991. Currently she is involved in producing a field manual entitled *Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation*. She is also serving as coordinator of the Working Group on Sanitation.

Uno Winblad

Uno Winblad is an architect/planner with over thirty years experience of development assistance as a project manager, researcher, teacher and consultant. Over the past twenty years his main field of activity has been environmental sanitation and education in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. He is the author of a manual entitled *Sanitation Without Water* (Macmillan, 1985) and since 1985 has served as SIDA's in-house consultant on environmental sanitation. His current assignments include the role of principal investigator for the Sida-funded action research project entitled SANRES.

Group A matrix: Political commitment

To create political commitment we need two things: motivation and incentives

Levels	Regional	National	Local
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Donors, Development Banks and ESAs (for increased economic support) -Professional Associations and other Regional Integration Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Politicians -Administrators (Votes give access to power) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities Communities (desire better services, social status, comfort, cleanliness and health)
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -R&D and creating successful projects -Regional Working Groups -Annual Sanitation Award 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Donors/ESAs influence national priorities -Dissemination of successful projects -Mass media support -Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop plan of action -Demonstrate potential demand -Social marketing
Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regional networks -Conferences -Collaborative Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordination/ compatible ESA strategies and priorities -National networks -Identify and translate or develop case studies -Computer models to calculate the cost of poor sanitation -Mass media: press events, site visits, media package -UNICEF Sanitation Handbook -Paper on the costs and benefits of investing in sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rapid demand assessment -PHAST Manual -Strategic Sanitation Planning manual -Develop promotional/marketing kits -Promotion of sanitation through sports, concerts, etc.

Group B matrix: Professionalism and science

Target groups	Politicians	Scientists/ Professors	Practitioners
Strategy	Resource kit	Resource kit	Resource kit
Tools	Sanitation Handbook	List of reference centers	Strategic Sanitation Planning Manual
		PHAST manual	same
		Indicators paper	same
		List of training institutions	same
	Successful case studies	same	same
	Principles of better programmes	same	same
	Features of better sanitation programmes	same	same
	Wrong assumptions about sanitation	same	same
	Paper on sanitation-related diseases	same	same
		World-wide Web sites	same
		Research topics	same
		Minimum standards for practitioners	same
		Curriculum suggestions	Job descriptions
		Commentary on experiential education	
	Paper on cost/benefit analysis	same	same

New Terms of Reference
Working Group on Sanitation
March 1996

NAME OF WORKING GROUP

The word 'promotion' has been dropped from the title of the working group, as it has been found to be limiting and does not adequately reflect the holistic vision and the complex range of issues and concerns that must be addressed by the group. The name has been changed to '**The Working Group on Sanitation**'.

OBJECTIVE

To make recommendations to the next meeting of the Collaborative Council in October 1997 on how best to raise the profile of sanitation in and outside of the water supply and sanitation sector and to help initiate and boost sanitation activities globally.

FOCUS

In the first two-year period, the Working Group focused on those aspects of sanitation having to do with human excreta and associated hygiene behaviours. Some members of the working group and others outside the working group suggested that this focus was too limited. Therefore, for the purpose of this working group during the current two year period, the focus will be broadened to include any and all aspects of sanitation having to do with **creating and maintaining a state of cleanliness and a healthy environment, free from contamination.**

PROGRESS DURING 1993-95

After considerable analysis of the problems and promises of the sector, the Working Group recognized that *advocacy alone would never raise the status of sanitation*. In its report presented to the Collaborative Council in October 1995 the Working Group concluded that a positive new vision was needed and this new vision includes three imperatives:

- people-centered, principle-based programmes,
- increased political commitment, and
- more rigorous professionalism and a focus on the *science* of sanitation.

TASKS DURING 1995-97

The Working Group has identified its main task as developing a **paradigm statement** which addresses the converging challenges of the 21st century and focuses in particular on prevention, sustainability and equity.

Prevention Sanitation is a crosscutting sector that should assist in preventing a wide variety of problems, including but not limited to environmental degradation and poor health.

Sustainability Sanitary options should be selected and systems should be designed with a particular consideration of their potential long term social, economic and ecological sustainability. Experience has shown that a high degree of stakeholder involvement in all stages of the process is required to achieve the desired long range 'eco-sustainability'.

Equity A broad vision of sanitation and holistic sanitation programs and systems will contribute to greater human dignity, as well as increased social and economic equity.

The **paradigm** will encompass the total field of sanitation and is understood to be a well functioning bio-cultural system -- including aspects of natural processes and cycles, technology and hygiene behaviors. Special attention will be given to raising awareness of both the short term and longer term social, economic and ecological implications of specific sanitation strategies.

The main tasks for the WG's continued work during 1996 and 1997 will be to:

1. Produce a **Sanitation Paradigm Paper: A Vision for the 21st Century**.
2. In support of the New Paradigm, produce a **Sanitation Advocacy Kit**, including products arising from earlier findings of the working Group:
 - New paradigm package summary;
 - New paradigm article;
 - 'Problem of Sanitation' (revised);
 - Resource sheets on how to do better programmes: Principles of Better Sanitation Programmes, Features of Better Sanitation Programmes, Wrong Assumptions Affecting Sanitation Programmes;
 - Fliers on the SANRES publication, Strategic Sanitation Planning, UNICEF Sanitation Handbook, PHAST Manual, as well as other publications that seem to fit within the paradigm;
 - Case Studies of successful projects applying the new paradigm (to be identified by WG members);
 - Abstracts of relevant papers; and
 - A paper on criteria and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, related to the new paradigm.
3. Assist the regions in forming **Regional and National Sanitation Working Groups**, as feasible and appropriate. Where possible, WG meetings will be scheduled to take

place at regional sites in order to stimulate and provide guidance in the formation of regional and national networks. Regional WGs will be requested to liaise closely with the Collaborative Council Sanitation Working Group, so that their views and achievements would be reported to the Council meetings.

4. Promote, discuss and develop the concepts and products of the working group to key agencies, government organizations and networks. To advance the thinking in the sector, particular efforts will be made to link with other working groups and mandated groups of the Collaborative Council, such as:

- Network on Services for the Urban Poor
- Community Management and Partnerships with Civil Society
- Water Demand Management and conservation
- Water Supply and Sanitation Development in Africa
- Operation and Maintenance

WORK PLAN

<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Responsible persons</u>
April 30	Expanded outline, paradigm paper	Esrey and Simpson
May 15	Contribution to paradigm paper	WG members
June 30	First draft paradigm paper	Esrey and Simpson
Sept. 30	Second draft paradigm paper	Esrey and Simpson
	Proposed revision of 'Problem of Sanitation'	Gough
Nov.	Fifth meeting WG	
	Production of Resource Kit	
March 97	Sixth meeting WG	

Elements and Concepts for a Paradigm Paper

An historical perspective (Walter and Uno will provide input)

- The 19th century paradigm,
- The consequences globally of carrying it on:
 - water pollution, water wastage (a scarce and valuable resource being wasted)
 - cost to society of this paradigm: health, construction, clean up
- Experiences in alternative sanitation in the West.

Sanitation and the International Fora (the justification) (Jean and Tony)

Global Problems that sanitation is connected to: poverty, population growth, etc. (Alain will generate an initial list)

Definition of Sanitation (Steve)

New Paradigm for the 21st Century - A Vision

Sanitation is a problem for rich and poor alike

Case studies as examples

Shift from supply driven to demand driven

Curative to preventive

Lower the costs to households/communities

Pollution to cleanliness

Sustainable

Short-term to long-term thinking

Silver bullet to holistic thinking

Multi sectoral/multi disciplinary, from a single sector to an integrated approach

Community managed/decentralized. C.P. in all stages and levels of decision making

Doing things right to doing the right thing

Food security

Bio-cultural systems, reuse (Uno)

Water-use diagram - useful link for communicating with water engineers, consequence of use of water

Taking responsibility for space and time

New paradigm can create more employment

Sanitation as a concept, not a device, but needs appropriate devices (strategy versus technology)

From problem to resource (waste)

Reclassification of sanitation-related diseases and other health problems, cognitive development
(Mayling, Steve and Walter)

Sanitation as a foundation activity of society

Sector approach to problem approach