



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

of the people
by the people
for the people



EVOLUTION AND EMERGENCE: A TIMELINE FOR WSSCC

1988	November: External Support Agency (ESA) Collaborative Council established at International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Consultation, The Hague, The Netherlands; Sandy Rotival becomes first Chair
1989	March-June: Informal meetings, roundtables to review progress November: ESA Collaborative Council meeting, Sophia Antipolis, France
1990	September: Extra-ordinary meeting in New Delhi leads to formation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) December: United Nations General Assembly resolution (A/RES/45/181) passed – WSSCC to act as coordinating body in the sector Ranjith Wirasinha and Margaret Catley-Carlson become respectively Executive Secretary and first Chair of WSSCC
1991	September: First Global Forum, Oslo, Norway Seven working groups established
1993	September: Second Global Forum in Rabat, Morocco. Rabat Action Programme included two working groups and five mandated activities
1994	Ministerial Conference, Noordwijk, The Netherlands
1995	October: Third Global Forum in Bridgetown, Barbados Barbados Action Programme establishes four working groups, ten mandated activities and three task forces
1997	February: Richard Jolly takes over as Chair from Margaret Catley-Carlson November: Fourth Global Forum in Manila, The Philippines Adoption of policy for developing regional activities. Global Environmental Sanitation Initiative (GESI) is launched. Vision 21 'Water for People' initiative begins
1998	Evaluation of the WSSCC, led by David Collett
1999	Vision 21 exercise continues
2000	March: 2nd World Water Forum and Ministerial Conference in The Hague, The Netherlands. Presentation of Vision 21: Water for People November: Fifth Global Forum in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil Iguaçu Action Programme (IAP) is launched with emphasis on advocacy and communications, monitoring, regional and national activities and dissemination of knowledge and best practice
2001	January: Gourisankar Ghosh becomes WSSCC Executive Director December: International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn, Germany Launch of the WASH campaign internationally
2002	March: First launch of a national WASH campaign in South Africa July: AFRICASAN conference, Johannesburg, South Africa, jointly hosted by WSSCC, WSP and DWAF August-September: World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg: Successful WASH campaign of WSSCC in collaboration with other international organisations leads to recognition of a sanitation target within the MDGs November: WASH Partnership Workshop in Geneva – internal planning with all regional and national representatives
2003	March: 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan Publication of 'Kyoto...the Agenda has Changed' and the WSSCC Media Guide Launch of WASH in Schools with UNICEF June: South Asian Consultation Launch of Sulabh WASH Campaign in India October: Urban WASH launch with UN HABITAT in Brazil on 6 October, World Habitat Day South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN), jointly hosted by WSSCC, Government of Bangladesh and others October-Date: Evaluation of WSSCC December: Jan Pronk to take over as Chair from Sir Richard Jolly WASH Partnership Meeting in Geneva and high level roundtable discussion
2004	February: WSSCC partner with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in Delhi Sustainable Development Summit March: People's Report to be launched April: Commission for Sustainable Development 12 (CSD) – WSSCC side event July-September: Global Grassroots Conference, India End of 2004: Global WASH Forum in Dakar, Senegal

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Above: Young water vendors in Burkina Faso
Cover: Women building latrine slabs in East Africa

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Opening note

Sir Richard Jolly
Chair of WSSCC



Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Despite the unprecedented advances of the last fifty years, the failure to extend the fundamental benefits of hygiene, basic sanitation and safe drinking water to all people remains a hurdle to development and a root cause of persistent poverty. It is a violation of human rights. The poor suffer most, but the problems are much wider:

- At any given moment, about half of the world's poor are sick from unsafe water and sanitation
- The sheer frequency of disease in early childhood is the main cause of malnutrition, poor physical and mental growth, and early death
- Lack of safe water supply and sanitation robs hundreds of millions of women of dignity, energy and time
- A third of the world lives in a daily environment of squalor, smells and disease on the doorstep
- Hygiene related illness saps economic growth and costs billions of working days each year

That such a situation still exists demonstrates one of the most pervasive but silent emergencies of our time: the failure of countries to ensure safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene knowledge for all their people. Yet with accelerated action, the right combination of software and hardware, a modest reallocation of resources and determined pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), this scandal can be ended. The means and mechanisms to do so exist – and there are growing numbers of examples of countries and communities demonstrating the necessary progress. The challenge is to mobilize and support such progress on a global scale.

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) was one of the first international networks of concerned professionals and activists committed to improving the quality of life of billions of people who lack access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. WSSCC was originally established by a group of donors in 1990 to help coordinate funding and programmes in developing countries. Since then we have grown and changed over time to embrace a much broader spectrum of organizations and concerns, combining advocacy, communications and applied research with action on the ground. The diversity of our

membership is one of the distinctive features of WSSCC, including as we now do representatives from the international community, academics, governments, NGOs, civil society, private sector, professional associations and the media.

At the end of 2000, based on the recommendations from the 5th Global Forum in Brazil, there was an important step change in the Council that should not be under-estimated; shifting from production and dissemination of applied research and knowledge to a campaigning operation that utilized this knowledge to mobilize action towards specific goals for water, sanitation and hygiene. This transformation has brought with it opportunities and challenges - opportunities in widening the footprint of the WSSCC, in relying on others to carry its messages; challenges in the sense that for many of its members, it meant changing the perception of the Council. Many have found this change hard to bear, but I am convinced that it was essential for the Council to evolve and move on.

Looking back over the last three years, we can see important progress and several major landmarks:

- The preparation of Vision 21, the Council's contribution to formulating goals and a people-centred approach to water, sanitation and hygiene for 2015 and 2025. This became one of the major documents at the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in March 2000
- The formulation of the Iguaçú Action Programme (IAP) at the Council's 5th Global Forum held in Foz do Iguaçú, Brazil in November 2000
- The formulation in 2002 of WASH – a high profile advocacy and communication campaign. This rapidly captured the imagination of many in the development community. By using innovative techniques to convey its messages it made a major impact at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg and is having increasing impact in countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia
- The mobilisation before and during the WSSD in Johannesburg for the adoption of a specific goal for sanitation, hailed by many as one of the most important achievements of the conference
- The recognition during WSSD of the Council as a multistakeholder platform to catalyze action towards the WASH issues internationally

Launching the WASH Campaign at the Bonn Conference in December 2001: Ronnie Kasrils, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa; Michael Meacher, UK Environment Minister (in 2001); Sir Richard Jolly; Margaret Catley-Carlson, President of the Global Water Partnership



- A shift in 2003 in the focus of the Council towards national level priorities and action, focused on WASH and the MDGs and working through national representatives and national coalitions in more than thirty countries
- Increasing recognition that the MDGs for water and sanitation must be set within the broader goals for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and that the Council can contribute directly by emphasizing IWRM concepts of the people, by the people and for the people

The Council is now engaged in a process of sharpening and rationalising its priorities in order to work more clearly and strongly within the niche of hygiene, sanitation and water for the most deprived, while working with others in broader support of IWRM.

“The WSSCC has sought new directions and responded to new needs over time. Our work is increasingly focused on national level action, particularly in relation to the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation. These present a huge challenge but also a huge opportunity for us all.”

The aims and activities of WSSCC can never be fixed for all time. We must react to new trends, adapt to new circumstances and respond to new challenges – and be ready to take the lead when new initiatives are needed. All the while, we must maintain our connection with our guiding principles and be clear about our own distinctive niche. The same holds true today. The Council is again adapting, by developing a new agenda which is strongly focusing on national level action in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for water and sanitation. These present a huge political opportunity for us all.

In this next phase the WSSCC's role will be threefold: as champion and advocate, as defender and monitor of the MDGs for water, sanitation and hygiene nationally and globally. Advocacy, communications and applied research will all continue to play a role, but the outputs and outcomes must clearly be judged by how well they support and reinforce country-by-country action. The first building block in entering into this new phase and programme of action will be the formation of 'coalitions' on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) at the local level. No new structures. No parallel initiatives. Rather, WSSCC can add value as a coalescing agent, bringing together existing networks, plugging gaps where needed, and helping to guide a broad based alliance on WASH when appropriate.

In concluding this review of past highlights, I want to thank our dedicated partner organisations, our colleagues and funders for their many contributions and support of the Council's work and activities. I want to recognise the work and dedication of the Council's Secretariat – a small but highly professional team, led by our Executive Director, Gourisankar Ghosh, who has helped steer the Council through the many changes and challenges described in this report.

I also want to welcome my distinguished and most experienced successor as Chair of the Council, Dr. Jan Pronk. Jan has spent his whole professional life mobilising and supporting development action – as Minister of International Development for The Netherlands in the 1970s and the 1990s, as Minister for the Environment, as Deputy Director of UNCTAD in the 1980s and as author and university teacher of development. There is no person with a better knowledge of the international challenges and possibilities of development. I am proud and have great confidence to be handing over leadership of the Council to him and wish him great success.

I hope the progress documented in this 2000-2003 report will be of encouragement to all those working toward the objective of water, sanitation and hygiene for all – and serve also to inspire new supporters to join this critical international endeavour.

Richard Jolly

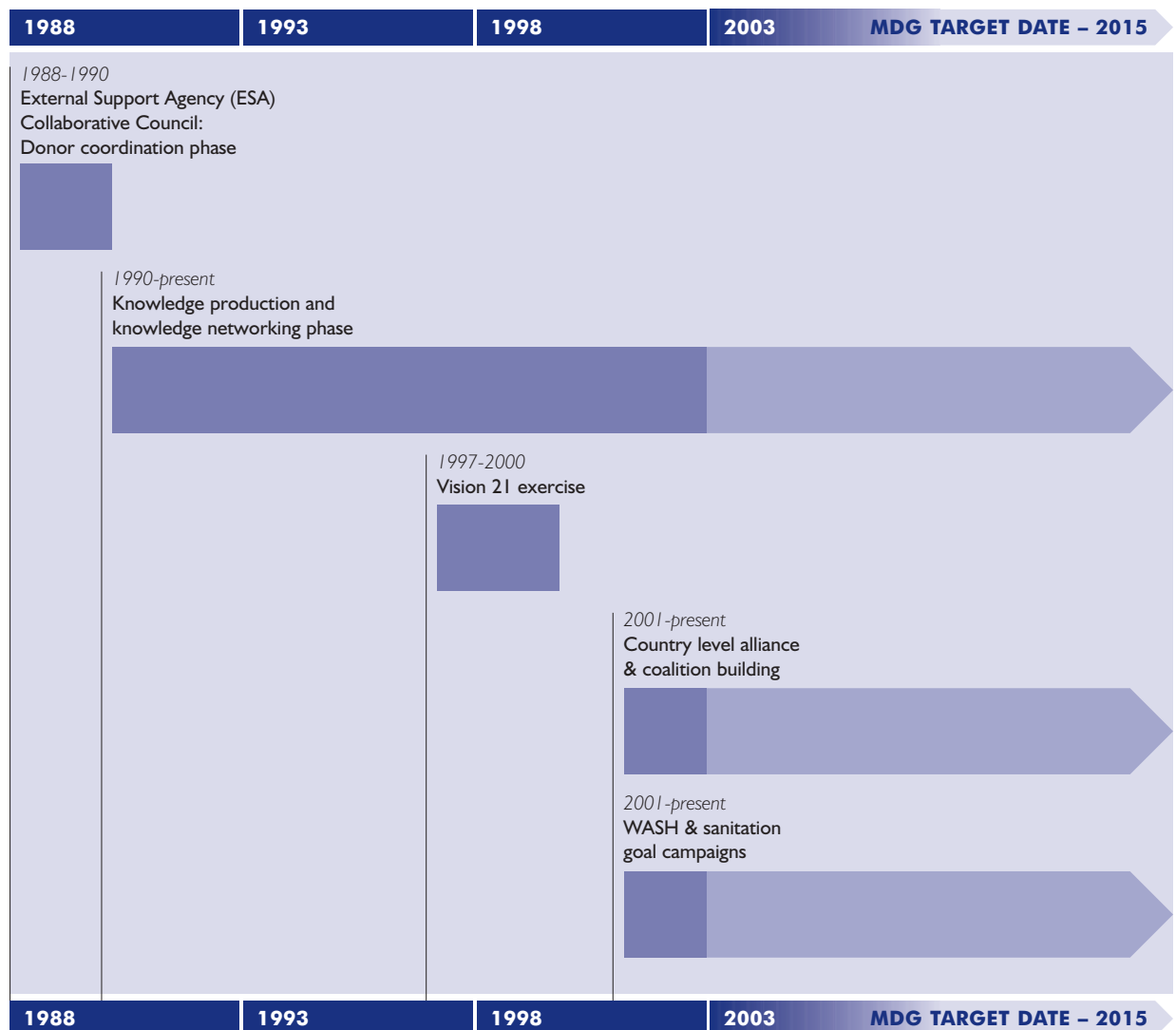
Phases and progression

WSSCC has grown. The focus of its activities has undergone several distinct phases in response to demand.

Donor coordination and synergy of effort was the rationale for the Council from 1988-1990. The focus of its activities from 1990-2000 was applied research and knowledge networking providing practitioners with practical tools and guidelines. A major international participatory consultation exercise from 1997-2000 led to the creation of Vision 21, which provides principles that

underpin all the Council's operations. Following this period was the shift in Council activities towards advocacy, campaigning and communications, both internationally and locally (2001-present). In parallel to the development of campaigning capacity there has been an important focus at the national level – building alliances of like minded organisations, catalyzing activities, influencing national agenda and programmes. Action on the ground, in relation to monitoring and championing the MDGs, is the current focus of the Council at all levels.

WSSCC contributions to the sector and towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



WSSCC activities 1997-present

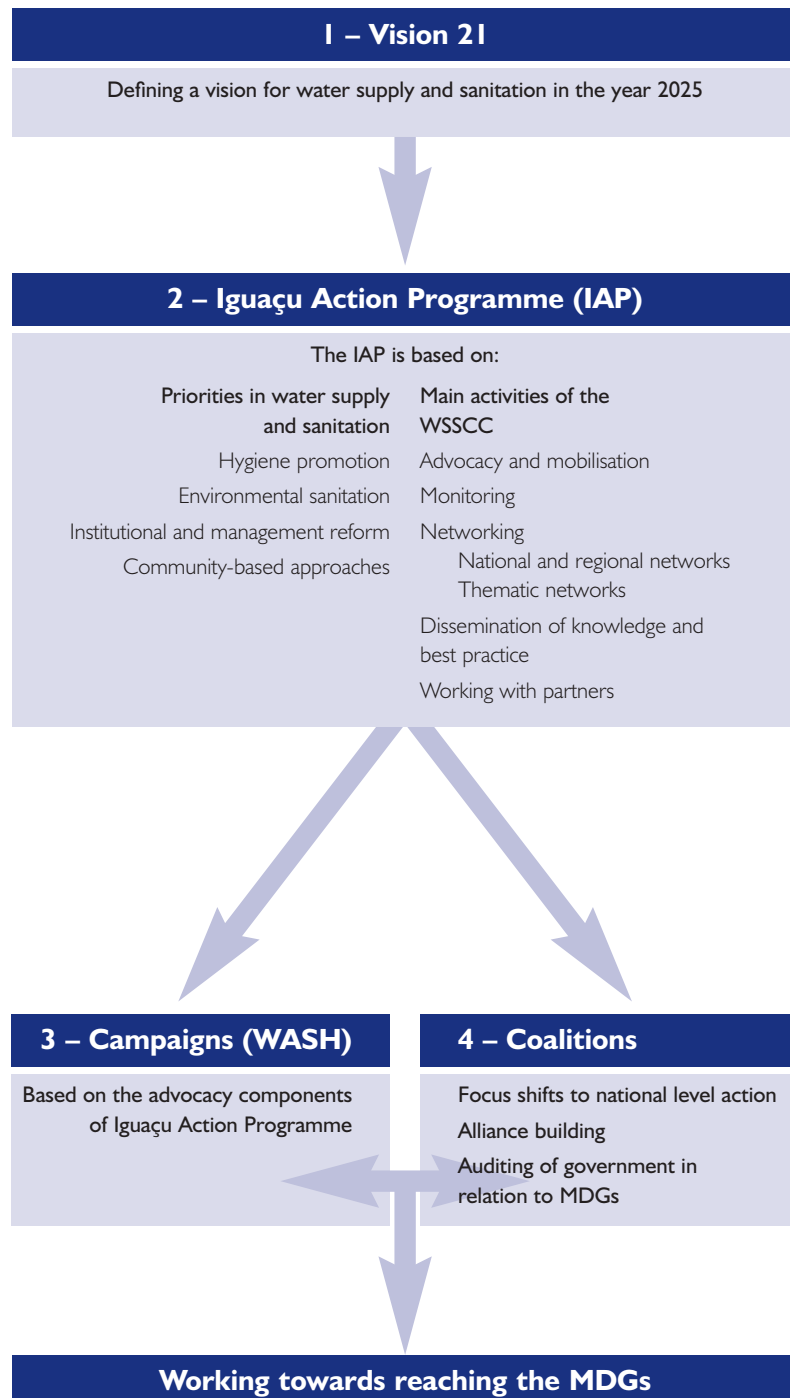
Since 1997, there have been four major programmes of activity:

1 – The Vision 21 process was a major participatory exercise conducted by WSSCC, for the 2nd World Water Forum, (The Hague, 2000), which led to the publication of Vision 21: The People’s Route to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All.

2 – Based on Vision 21 principles, the Iguazu Action Programme (IAP) provided the mandate and programme for action of the Council for 2000-2005.

3 – Emerging from the IAP’s emphasis on advocacy and communications, the WASH campaign was developed and implemented internationally and nationally.

4 – Linked to both the IAP and the WASH campaign, the current emphasis is to build coalitions of action focusing on the MDGs at country and international levels.



2000-2003: WSSCC programmes in review

At the centre of all WSSCC activities are the Vision 21 principles (see Box). The Iguazu Action Programme helped to define and articulate how these principles should be put into practice. In this regard, the work of WSSCC stresses three programmes: advocacy and communications, developing a scientific evidence base and action at the country and regional level. There is much synergy and complementarity between these three programmes; effective advocacy, for example, cannot be isolated from the applied research and evidence base to support it. Likewise, activities on the ground must reflect the advocacy and research work that is underway. The sum is greater than the whole of the parts.



VISION 21 CORE POINTS

1. People come first
2. A human approach to basic services
3. Entry-point to human development and poverty elimination
4. Committed and compassionate leadership
5. Synergy of action
6. Hygiene and sanitation as a revolutionary priority
7. Gender equity for lasting change
8. The challenge of the urban poor
9. Institutions as change agents
10. Mobilisation for affordable services
11. Shared water resource management

THE ESSENCE OF VISION 21

- **Building on people's energy and creativity at all levels**
requiring empowerment and building the capacity of people in households and communities to take action, and applying technologies that respond to actual needs.
- **Holistic approach**
acknowledging hygiene, sanitation and water as a human right, and relating it to human development, the elimination of poverty, environmental sustainability and the integrated management of water resources.
- **Committed and compassionate leadership and good governance**
changing long-accustomed roles, leading to new responsibilities of authorities and institutions to support households and communities in the management of their hygiene, sanitation and water, and in being accountable to users as clients.
- **Synergy among all partners**
encouraging shared commitment among users, politicians and professionals; requiring professionals within the water and sanitation sector to combine technical expertise with an ability to work with users and politicians and with the sectors of health, education, environment, community development and food.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene – the WASH Campaign:



WHY IT'S THE BIG ISSUE

- Because for a third of the world the real environmental crisis is squalor, smells and disease on the doorstep.
- Because at any given moment almost half the developing world's people are sick from unsafe water and sanitation.
- Because lack of water supply and sanitation robs millions of women of dignity, energy, and time.
- Because every sixth person in the world is dying for a drink of clean water.
- Because frequent disease in childhood is the main cause of poor growth – and early death.
- Because half of the developing world's hospital beds are occupied by victims of unsafe water and sanitation.
- Because hygiene-related illness costs developing countries five billion working days a year.
- Because by 2030 two-thirds of the world will be in cities.



Advocacy, communication and mobilisation

Moving towards a professional communications approach

The 5th Global Forum in Brazil in November 2000, represented a shift in WSSCC's way of working; one that had far reaching implications for the Council as a whole. The new emphasis on advocacy, communications and mobilisation required a change in traditional mind set, a change in skills mix, and strong leadership to carry the message.

By moving towards a more professional communications approach the WSSCC sought to achieve four key objectives:

- To provide a framework for advocacy in, and for the sector
- To facilitate networking and information exchange between members and more widely in the sector
- To disseminate information to internal and external audiences
- To communicate with greater clarity WSSCC's role, activities and outputs.

Throughout the 2000-2003 period, communications, advocacy and media strategies have operated in a complementary fashion. One major outcome of this focus on advocacy and communications was the WASH campaign.

The WASH Campaign: Sanitation is not a dirty word

Emerging from the consensus of the Iguazu Action Programme, WSSCC defined, developed and implemented a major international advocacy initiative - the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) campaign. Launched at the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn in December 2001, the campaign aims to mobilise political awareness, support and action towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The cornerstone of the WASH campaign is effective collaboration between like minded individuals, organisations and institutions.

The first phase of the WASH campaign focused on promoting the establishment of a sanitation target, a goal overlooked by the Millennium Declaration that was signed by over 150 Heads of State and Governments at the United Nations General Assembly session in 2000. The sanitation target – to halve the proportion of people without adequate sanitation by 2015 – was set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in September 2002. The WASH campaign, which had lobbied intensively through UN structures, directly with politicians, and particularly at the World Summit on Sustainable Development itself, received praise for its active role in obtaining commitment for the new sanitation target.



Left: Dr Jan Pronk at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan, March 2003

Centre: GWP President Margaret Catley-Carlson (above); Eirah Gorre-Dale from WSSCC and UNEP Executive Director Klaus Töpfer (below) at the WASH Campaign launch in Bonn, Germany, December 2001

Right: HRH the Prince of Orange, The Netherlands and Prof. Maarten Blokland, Deputy Director of UNESCO-IHE, at the WASH session at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan, March 2003



Implementing the outcomes of Johannesburg

Following up on the World Summit on Sustainable Development, WSSCC has been keenly involved in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, namely by:

- Convening a yearly WASH partnership meeting of multi-stakeholder groups to review progress on water, sanitation and hygiene issues after WSSD.
- Developing a programme of action with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) in order to respond to the requirement of integrating sanitation into IWRM, mentioned in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. A technical group has been formed with a view to documenting examples of how integration of sanitation into IWRM has been addressed in selected countries.
- Regarding the school sanitation and hygiene education component, WSSCC has developed a programme of action in partnership with UNICEF, which is collectively referred to as 'WASH in Schools'. WSSCC is also working with the Centre for Environment Education (CEE), to bring WASH messages to 2500 schools across India.

RECOGNITION OF WSSCC'S ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2003, WSSCC has been formally recognized for its leadership and innovative work, on no less than three occasions:

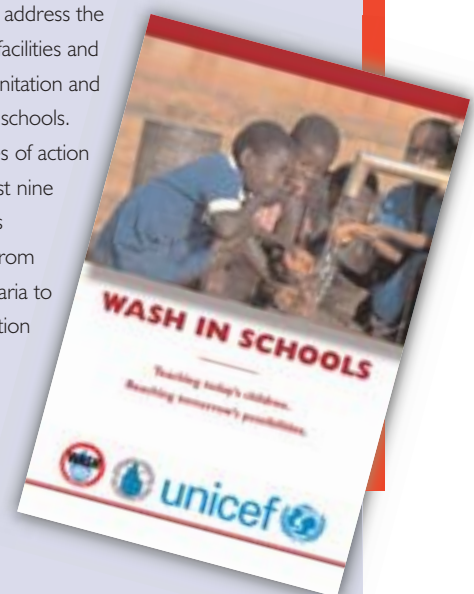
- By The United Nations Association of Greater Boston – the Leadership Award presented for WSSCC's global advocacy and people-centred focus in promoting water, sanitation and hygiene to underserved populations in the developing world (*USA, May 2003*)
- By Sulabh International – the 'global sanitation award' for its critical role in the promotion of hygiene, environmental sanitation and social justice (*India, July 2003 with presentation in 2004*)
- By UN HABITAT – the 2003 'Habitat Scroll of Honour' for WSSCC's 'contribution towards sanitation and hygiene for the urban poor' (*Brazil, October 2003*)

WASH IN SCHOOLS

On 18 March, 2003 at the 3rd World Water Forum in Japan, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the WSSCC jointly launched a new advocacy, communications and implementation campaign: 'WASH in Schools', designed specifically to address the backlog of inadequate facilities and education on water, sanitation and hygiene in the world's schools. Distinctive programmes of action are underway in at least nine countries based on this arrangement, ranging from advocacy work in Bulgaria to school latrine construction in Gambia.



Above: At the 3rd World Water Forum in Japan, March 2003
 Top of page: Mrs Nane Annan introducing the Big Issue Publication at the WaterDome, Johannesburg, 2002



The agenda has changed

At the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003 in Japan, WSSCC published a commentary entitled, 'Kyoto – the Agenda has Changed...'. This publication sets out WSSCC's policy position in many areas, and captures the direction of the second phase of the campaign. From a base of international political commitments, focused advocacy efforts at the country level are required to translate these commitments into practical operational goals. In short, advocacy will focus on national ownership of the MDGs, sustaining momentum, and monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

To this end, WSSCC has been instrumental in catalyzing national WASH campaigns. Frequently (but not exclusively) coordinated by the Council's national and regional representatives, these campaigns operate in a coordinated fashion with existing initiatives, bringing together a range of country sector players, including national government. South Africa is a shining example. The WASH campaign was launched there in March 2002 and has included large scale government commitment to the cause of sanitation and hygiene.



Left: Mrs Nane Annan with children at the Citizen's House at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan, March 2003

Above centre: Sir Richard Jolly and Ronnie Kasrils at the Johannesburg Summit, September 2002

Below centre: Launching the WASH Campaign at the Bonn Conference in December 2001: Gerard Payen, Suez Lyonnaise Des Eaux; Ronnie Kasrils, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa; Michael Meacher, UK Environment Minister in 2001; Sir Richard Jolly; Margaret Catley-Carlson, President of the Global Water Partnership

Right: Anna Tibajuka, Executive Director of UN HABITAT speaking at the WASH session at the Johannesburg Summit, September 2002, with Ms Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF (sitting)

Communications

WSSCC aims to position itself as an important player in sector communications, information sharing and knowledge management. Its communication activities (see box) are designed to achieve a range of objectives, including the packaging of useful information for further dissemination and use, improving communication flow between and beyond WSSCC members, and improving understanding of WSSCC itself.

SOURCE, a joint production of WSSCC and the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre in the Netherlands, exemplifies this communications approach, being locally sourced and produced, timely, tailored, and adapted by local organizations. The service is received by approximately 2,600 subscribers electronically and read more widely by an estimated 15,500 people.

Whilst internal and external communications have improved throughout WSSCC operations, there is still much progress to be made. Stronger knowledge management procedures are required, improved dissemination and editing activities are lacking and a more comprehensive overview of products, publications and communication impact needs to be put in place.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AT WSSCC

- **News and information:**

SOURCE news service in three languages (English, French and Spanish), produced approximately every two weeks.

- **Profiled information:**

Tailored briefings on WSSCC news sent by e-mail to members.

- **On-line databases:**

InterWater – an on-line searchable database, highlighting organisations working on water, sanitation and hygiene nationally and internationally.

- **High quality on-line portal (Sanitation Connection):**

In partnership with a host of agencies, Sanicon is a high quality, on-line resource base for sector professionals (www.sanicon.net)

- **Electronic conferencing:**

WSSCC co-ordinates periodic, structured discussions on key themes by e-mail. Eight e-conferences were completed between May 2002 and March 2003.

- **Dissemination:**

WSSCC's website www.wsscc.org will be further developed and redesigned.



FORTHCOMING: THE WSSCC PEOPLE'S REPORT ON WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL

Just another publication? No. It's much more. Part advocacy document, part technical guidance, part process – the WSSCC People's Report will represent the output from a people-centred monitoring process, highlighting the progress of developing countries on WASH issues. This report will challenge countries to improve the status of water and sanitation service provision for their people, it will be actively used and much discussed. The WSSCC People's Report will be published in March 2004.



Nelson Mandela at the Johannesburg Summit, September 2002

Inset: Graça Machel Mandala, speaking at WASH session at Johannesburg Summit, September 2002

Thematic activities

Providing the scientific evidence base for advocacy

The shift in priorities that led the WSSCC to focus primarily on advocacy and communications since 2000 has had implications for its thematic activities. Still an integral part of WSSCC operations, the activities of thematic working groups and networks have been re-oriented to supply the evidence base that underpins advocacy. Moreover, the groups are instrumental in producing those tools required to ensure the appropriate 'response to advocacy'.

There are five themes:

- **Hygiene Promotion**
- **Environmental Sanitation**
- **Institutional and Management Reform**
- **Community-Based Approaches**
- **Monitoring**

Following the 5th Global Forum, in November 2000, the number of thematic working groups was rationalised to ensure a clearer focus and concentration of efforts. Working groups operate with a broad membership composed of leading sector professionals, and aim to develop new tools, guidelines and other outputs that help sector professionals work more effectively. Such an approach is illustrated through the work of the Environmental Sanitation group, which involved the input of ten different organisations in the Household Centred Environmental Sanitation (HCES) guidelines.

WSSCC PARTNERSHIPS

In the course of 2002 and 2003, a number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed between WSSCC and partner organisations. This includes MoU with the Global Water Partnership (GWP), UNICEF (focus on the WASH in Schools programme), the Gender and Water Alliance, the Centre for Environment Education (CEE), United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and Streams of Knowledge. These partnerships enhance the cooperation, coordination and mutual support between the organisations and their initiatives. The agreements and the tasks in them are actively managed and monitored.

WASH and Streams of Knowledge Global Coalition

Earlier in 2003, WSSCC and the Streams of Knowledge Coalition signed an agreement to cooperate and collaborate in a number of areas, namely mobilisation of strategic support for WASH nationally; capacity building support at country and regional level through resource centres and participatory monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals. Streams of Knowledge is a coalition of resource centres, which work together for improved water and sanitation in the developing world.

WaterAid

WaterAid is a leading UK based NGO dedicated to the provision of safe water and sanitation in fifteen countries in Africa and Asia. Stressing synergy and similarities in mission, principles and implementation strategies, WSSCC has been actively engaged since 2002 in partnership activities with WaterAid. A number of WaterAid Country Representatives double as WSSCC national representatives.



Working groups

HYGIENE PROMOTION

Coordinated by: The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), London, United Kingdom

Objectives: To compile, assess, and disseminate existing materials on hygiene promotion.

2000-2003 Highlights:

- Development of a 'Hygiene Top Ten' of critical documents – the ten 'must read' publications on the subject
- Development of an annotated bibliography on hygiene promotion documents

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Coordinated by: EAWAG / SANDEC, Dübendorf, Switzerland

Objectives: To develop strategies and models to overcome barriers to progress in environmental sanitation. To give guidance on how to devise sustainable environmental sanitation projects and programmes, with special emphasis on urban areas.

2000-2003 Highlight:

- Development of a framework for action, in the form of guidelines, for implementing the Bellagio Principles and the Household Centred Environmental Sanitation (HCES) approach.

INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REFORM

Coordinated by: UNESCO-IHE Institute, Delft, The Netherlands

Objectives: To analyse, document and disseminate case studies and lessons on different institutional arrangements and management practices. To support WSSCC in advocacy activities regarding institutional and management options, including public-private partnerships.

2000-2003 Highlight:

- Development of four documents and synthesis papers based on some 20 case studies in four areas:
 - Institutional options for wastewater and sanitation
 - Incentives for utilities to serve the urban poor
 - Private sector participation for medium and small town water utilities
 - Labour policies in institutional reform

COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES

Under this theme, two working groups have been in operation, one focusing on Community Management and Partnership with Civil Society and the second focusing on Scaling-up Community Management.

Community Management and Partnership with Civil Society:

Coordinated by: International Secretariat for Water, Montréal, Canada

Objectives: To ensure that the views and rights of people are at the core of sectoral programmes at the local, regional and global levels, and to help public and private agencies build and design programmes that capitalise on the energy, creativity and knowledge of citizen's groups.

2000-2003 Highlights:

- Development and promotion of the Code of Ethics with the WSSCC membership and other stakeholders
- Launch of the World Assembly of Water Wisdom (as a continuation of the first Citizen's House of Water in the Hague, 2000)

Scaling-up Community Management of Rural Water Supply

Coordinated by: IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, Delft, The Netherlands

Objectives: To contribute to the increased impact of water supply programmes on people's livelihoods through increased coverage, greater sustainability, and improved demand responsiveness of rural water supply systems.

2000-2003 Highlights:

- Organisation of the conference 'From System to Service' on scaling-up community management in December 2001 in The Hague
- Development and dissemination of a series of advocacy tools
- Organisation of an e-conference on scaling-up community management in June 2002

MONITORING

Coordinated by: The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), London, UK

Objectives: To facilitate better monitoring in the sector, through the development of improved indicators of water supply and sanitation coverage and hygiene awareness and practices. Development of survey methodologies specific to the needs of the sector.

2000-2003 Highlight:

- Development and field testing of a draft set of monitoring indicators and survey methodology to measure progress towards the Vision 21 targets.

Page 12 and 14: Southern Iraq, near the city of Amaraa: The disciples of the Mendaen religion perform a ritual washing ceremony in flowing water. For the Mendaens the origin of life is in water, the first element created by God.



Networks

WSSCC furthermore supports three networks, which complement the activities of the working groups.

SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR

Coordinated by: CERFE Group, Rome, Italy

Objectives: To advocate and form a network for the mainstreaming of water and sanitation services for the urban poor.

2000-2003 Highlights:

- Consolidation of network membership
- Publication and dissemination of an urban sanitation newsletter 'Urban Actors'
- Updating and completion of the 'WG-U' report on Urbanisation

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Coordinated by: National Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, Japan

Objectives: To focus on network development, promotion and implementation of existing tools and the development of new issues of network concerns.

2000-2003 Highlights:

- Development of an Operation and Maintenance network (O&M) website
- Participation and presentation in a number of conferences and meetings including the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003 in Kyoto, to advocate the work of the O&M group

GLOBAL APPLIED RESEARCH NETWORK (GARNET)

Coordinated by: Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) Leicestershire, United Kingdom

Objective: To provide a mechanism for research information exchange in the water supply and sanitation sector using low-cost, informal networks of researchers, practitioners and funders of research.

2000-2003 Highlights:

- Establishment of a functioning core group of local and thematic research networks.
- Development and hosting of an online research database
- Management of five e-conference discussions on the following topics: sanitation for health and the environment, rainwater harvesting, educating engineers, solar disinfection of water, and scaling up community management.

Regional and national activities

Translating the global agenda into local action

Since 1997, WSSCC has operated with a decentralised approach. First, this took shape in developing a presence in various world regions. More recently, it has meant catalysing action at the country level. Today, WSSCC has representatives in 33 countries (see world map). WSSCC's national and regional representatives play an important role in taking forward the global agenda and translating it into operational activities on the ground, through a programme of action that prioritises advocacy and awareness raising, networking and alliance building, developing a knowledge base, and monitoring progress.

A significant indicator of progress at the regional level has been a series of pioneering sanitation and hygiene conferences that WSSCC led and developed in 2002 and 2003. The first of these conferences, AFRICASAN (South Africa, 29 July – 1 August), was jointly hosted with the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP, Africa Region) and the South African Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAFF), one month before the WSSD. Equal participation of ministers, senior officials and civil society groups gave the conference a distinctive edge, and led to monitoring and follow up activities in many countries sub-regionally. A similar process is underway in South Asia (Ministerial conference: South Asian Conference on Sanitation, SACOSAN, Bangladesh, October 2003) and in 2004, a similar AsiaSan conference with a multi-stakeholder approach is anticipated.

WSSCC: COUNTRY LEVEL REPRESENTATION

Latin and Andean America

Brazil, Colombia

Caribbean Islands

Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago

Sub-Saharan Africa

Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Asia

Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Central & Eastern Europe and G12 countries

Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine

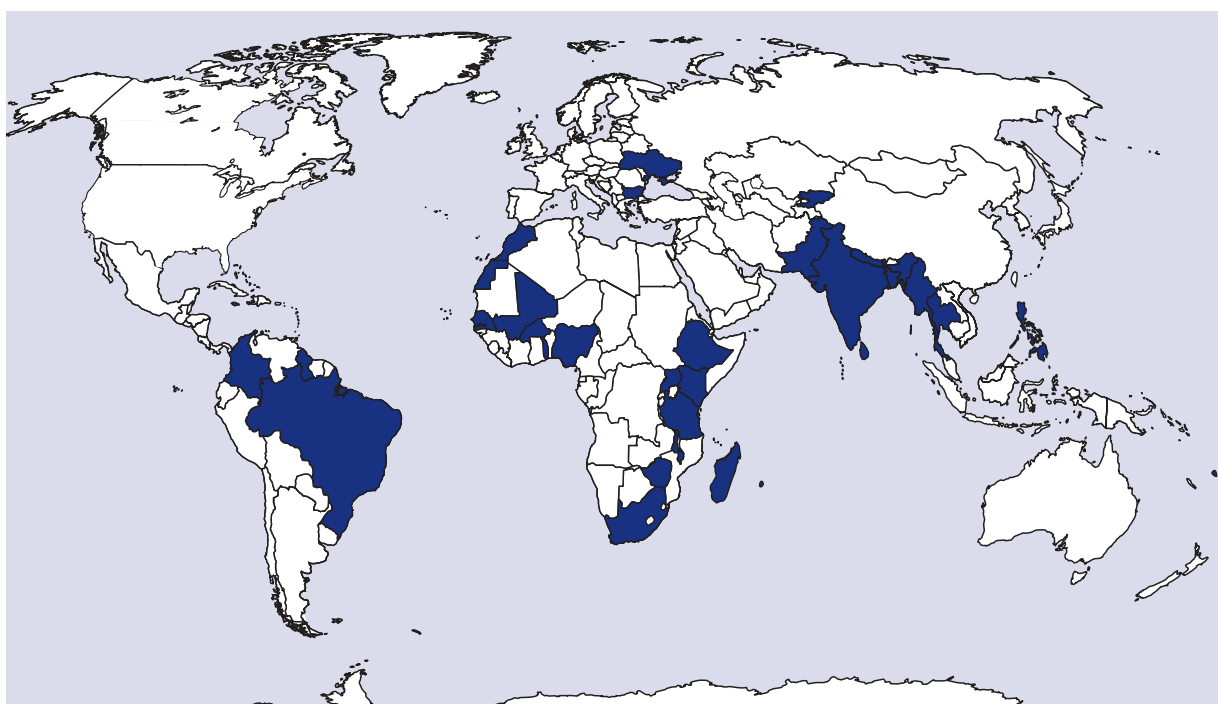
Middle East and Northern Africa

Morocco

Pacific Islands

Fiji

See the list of country representatives on page 26.



WSSCC activities at the country level

At the national and regional level, WSSCC representatives take forward annual programmes of action. These vary in focus according to local needs and the local context; the following examples illustrate the range of activities underway.

Madagascar: Building coalitions and reaching consensus



Left to right: Dorcas Pratt, WaterAid Country representative; Marc Ravalomanana, President of Madagascar; Eirah Gorre-Dale, WSSCC; Sir Richard Jolly, WSSCC Chair

Below left: Villagers in Madagascar

Bottom: Happy Madagascan family with their baby

Madagascar embarked on the WASH campaign in July 2002. A national WASH committee was established, comprised of various stakeholders including government officials and ministers, international and Malagasy NGOs, donor agencies and representatives from the private sector. The formal campaign launch was by the Prime Minister Jacques Sylla, five days after the end of the Johannesburg WSSD, the first such national event after the Summit.

The WASH campaign in Madagascar places emphasis on hygiene promotion and improving sanitation facilities, as these issues have been neglected in the Malagasy water sector. At present the WASH action programme is targeting two socially deprived areas where the rate of infant death owing to diarrhoea is especially dire. The two year hygiene awareness programme specifically focuses on local community groups, schools and health centres so as to facilitate community participatory approaches. On hygiene promotion, the WASH committee has decided to focus on a limited number of messages, increasing the chances of adoption:

- The task of washing hands with soap at critical times (after defecating and before handling food)
- The safe disposal of excreta coupled with the use of appropriate sanitation facilities
- The safe transportation and storage of water as to ensure adequate water quality





Armenia, Vardenik: Children enjoy the old, pagan tradition of Vardavar, watering each other throughout the day.

Bulgaria: Seeking to influence generations to come

Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia has been an active WSSCC region in the past three years. In Bulgaria, the campaign is headed by the WSSCC regional representative, who has been pioneering approaches to bring water, sanitation and hygiene issues to the forefront both nationally and in the wider region. One such approach was the WASH Bulgaria school sanitation campaign.

In late 2001, an extensive school sanitation survey was carried out among 89 participating schools, covering cities, towns and villages in 14 of Bulgaria's 28 regions. The results showed a gloomy picture of the state of school sanitation, with an overall image of odorous toilets, missing doors, locks, lack of toilet paper, soap and water.

Based on the outcomes of the survey, and armed with a wide variety of training and awareness raising materials and activities, the second phase of the campaign took place in April 2002 after World Water Day. The campaign primarily targeted school children in 35 schools in 14 regions who received training from specially trained volunteers. This included activities such as toilet clean-up campaigns, hygiene training through children's play, and school drawing and essay competitions.

At the same time, a large scale media campaign took place, with 14 local and regional press-conferences being organised at the launch of the campaign to mobilise media interest. During the month, features on the campaign were published in 23 local and regional and two national newspapers, and aired on local, regional cable TV and radio stations, and on national TV in the evening news slots.

The campaign had wide ranging impact: on children who received the training and their families, on teachers, school principals and local decision-makers to take action on improving the facilities, and on national level politicians who started debating the issue openly. Emphasis was placed on sustaining the momentum, with new youth groups being established, local stakeholders collaborating to continue and complete the training of trainers exercises, and schools working to improve their sanitation facilities.



"WASH Happening: Children and Water; Earth Forever and Youth Red Cross" is written on this poster painted by children from the Mihail Lakatnik Primary School in Bourgas, Bulgaria. The school children who had participated in education on WASH issues, organized a special WASH lesson and a party in the school yard to introduce WASH to all other pupils of their school. This was the closing event of the campaign in Bourgas as part of the National WASH Campaign in Bulgaria in 2002.



This is the door of the 'Mati Bulgaria' school toilet in Kazanlak in Bulgaria. As an extracurricular activity the children were involved in the WASH campaign. They were trained on the importance of safe water and sanitation and about the importance of maintaining adequate hygiene. They decided that they needed to do something themselves to improve their toilets and painted the toilet doors of their school. "Turn off the tap. Save water!" is the slogan they wrote.



School children in Bulgaria

The Philippines: Community empowerment

The WASH campaign in the Philippines was launched in 2002 under the leadership of WSSCC's national and regional representatives for the Philippines and South East Asia. A particularly deprived squatter community, Isla Putting Bato, located on the North harbour of Manila, was prioritised for concerted action. Community dwellers in Isla Putting Bato have no adequate access to safe water or sanitation facilities and have little choice but to buy over-priced water from water vendors. Lack of adequate sanitation facilities resulting in widespread open defecation, coupled with the presence of garbage, led to the deteriorating health and well-being of the squatter settlers.

The Isla Putting Bato WASH pilot project brings together a variety of stakeholders encompassing local NGO's, government officials, sector related professionals and most importantly the squatter community members. The pilot project is focused on providing appropriate technologies for safe human waste disposal, as well as rainwater catchments tanks used for domestic water purposes. Educational programmes focusing on nutrition, health, hygiene,



Water quality sampling in the Philippines

sanitation education and advocacy are also being implemented. The rainwater collected in tanks has, to date, significantly reduced the squatter resident's expenditure on water from vendor merchants. Furthermore, the pilot project has become an entry point in addressing the community's concerns of wastewater and solid waste management. The success of this collaborative partnership between national and local stakeholders in Isla Putting Bato, may act as a blue print for other similar social and economically deprived areas of South East Asia. With regards to the wider political platform, the WASH campaign is actively advocated through the national and regional press throughout South East Asia to help galvanise politicians to actively support water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.



Badjao children near the island of Siasi in the Sulu sea, Philippines



“Join CAPTAIN WASH in his fight through proper hand washing and environmental sanitation! – Together lets fight them all!” is written on this WASH poster in the Philippines. The figures depict: Asiong Amoeba (Diarrhea) Lara Lamok (Dengue) Coro Viruso (SARS Virus)



WASH Manila campaigners at the 3rd World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan, March 2003

India:

Gujarat Jal-Disha 2010 – A vision process in partnership



Top: Taking a wash at a roadside standpipe in Calcutta, West Bengal
Above: Hygiene promotion in India

The Indian state of Gujarat, in December 2000, published the report 'Gujarat Jal-Disha 2010; a Vision of a Healthy and Equitable Future with Drinking Water, Hygiene and Sanitation for All.'

This report was the result of a number of visioning and planning processes bringing together state government partners, NGOs and other institutions, and was the first of its kind in India. Within state institutions, a movement toward visionary thinking and action commenced early in 1999, when a decision was taken at the highest levels to articulate a future for the state in several areas of development priority. Interaction between NGOs in Gujarat with the global Vision 21 effort of the WSSCC began in 1998, leading

to the Gujarat 2010 document on 'A vision of Safe Water, Hygiene and Sanitation for All'. Partners in government assisted this process, which was discussed in a special session at the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in March 2000 and was presented to the 5th Global Forum of WSSCC in November 2000.

The deliberations at the 2nd World Water Forum were followed by a workshop organised by state authorities in April 2000. Work on the Gujarat Jal-Disha 2010 exercise, bringing together all these partners with other stakeholders, commenced shortly thereafter in an effort initiated by the Government of Gujarat to formulate a joint approach to the decade ahead.

Upon publication, the report served as a beginning towards a larger goal, and inspired all stakeholders in the state to continue progress towards achieving the vision in the same concerted style that led to its birth in the first place.

Latin American region: WASH activities



Coordinated through the Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD in Quito, Ecuador, in 2002-2003, and supported by the regional representative of CINARA in Colombia, a programme was established in the six Latin American countries Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. It spread awareness of WSSCC, Vision 21 and WASH objectives with the main objective to achieve larger participation of the region's civil society groups in WASH activities.



Six NGOs, one in each country, signed a memorandum of agreement to take forward the WASH, WSSCC and Vision 21 activities. With this network in place, the first major activity was the organisation of a series of six workshops and seminars in the participating countries. Each workshop brought together a wide range of sector stakeholders, discussing topics such as 'water management, sustainability and wellbeing', and 'emergency water and sanitation for people'.

At the end of the workshop series, a synthesis document was published, which together with the already existing Spanish translations of WSSCC, Vision 21 and WASH publications will be actively disseminated and used to spread the momentum of the Latin American Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All campaign further. In October 2003, the development of a WASH campaign in Brazil helped to spread the message about water, sanitation and hygiene to South America.

Top right: State of Bahia, Brazil: Kids in the Sitio village celebrating their school's carnival with the theme "Ecology"
Right: In Santiago de Chile, Chile
Above: Launch of the WASH Campaign in Rio de Janeiro on World Habitat Day, 6 October 2003

Final words

Gourisankar Ghosh

Executive Director of WSSCC



Times change; the WSSCC has moved on. Personally, it has been a privilege to be associated with the continued development of WSSCC from its formative days, and more directly since heading the Secretariat following the Iguazu Forum in Brazil in November 2000. This Progress Report is a milestone in the development of the Council. Never before has the Secretariat put together a commentary on its activities, impacts, and future direction in this way. It is an important document, which the Council will commit itself to in forthcoming years.

WSSCC's progress in the period 2000 – 2003 reflects the importance of strengthening present and developing new partnerships among international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organisations. Our experiences offer a number of lessons that can reinforce collective efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water and sanitation. Firstly, the need for broad based alliances or coalitions of those committed to achieve the goals. Secondly, programmes centred on evidence-based advocacy reaching out to a larger political constituency – employing the skills of professionals working on communications, advocacy and the media. Thirdly, successful programmes need to be locally organised and respond to local needs. They need to be affordable, appropriate and implemented through institutions with the people at the centre of planning and implementation.

The WSSCC, administratively supported by WHO, and funded by its leading donor partners such as the Department for International Development (DFID, UK), the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC, Switzerland), and many others, has grown into a successful multi-stakeholder partnership in water and sanitation. The Council is now well-known by civil society, governments and the UN system and has been personally cited by the Secretary General. It is now widely recognised and respected nationally and internationally.

To capitalize on the Council's experiences and progress and to lead and guide the WSSCC through its new phase of operation, we are fortunate to have Dr. Jan Pronk as our Chair Designate. He will formally take over from Sir Richard Jolly in December 2003.

Looking forward, the role of WSSCC in the coming years will increasingly focus on the following:

Partnerships:

To create national coalitions for action to reach the MDGs on water and sanitation. In order to work more effectively towards our collective goals, we need to extend our alliances, gain momentum through partnerships and develop further outreach at the local level with other like minded organisations.

Progress:

To continue to help measure the progress towards the water and sanitation targets, particularly through people's participation and monitoring on behalf of people, the action of governments and other institutions

Promotion:

To promote water, sanitation and hygiene education through integrated approaches in order to achieve maximum impact through the WASH campaign.

Profile:

To advocate and promote the core Vision 21 principles through the WASH campaign and its partnerships to reach a wider audience within and beyond the water supply and sanitation sector.

This report covers part of the tenure of Sir Richard Jolly as the Chair of the Council. His experience and dedication have helped to raise the Council to new levels, and all members and supporters of WSSCC recognise and acknowledge his central role. ►

“WSSCC’s progress in the period 2000 – 2003 reflects the importance of partnership among international agencies, governmental and nongovernmental organisations. Our experience offers a number of lessons that can strengthen collective efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on water and sanitation.”

- ▶ His intellectual articulation of issues provided a much needed leadership role for the Council in acting as the think tank for the water supply and sanitation sector. His long experience in UNICEF, the UNDP Human Development Report and a deep commitment for bringing in ‘adjustment with a human face’ made him the champion for the cause of sanitation and hygiene for the poor. Sir Richard Jolly’s personal commitment and guidance were of major importance in achieving the sanitation goal in the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) negotiations in Johannesburg.

The contribution from our small team in the Secretariat to this recognition must not be underestimated. Over the years and during all the changes, the Secretariat in Geneva and others working from New York, as well as all the co-ordinators and partners ensured the programmatic, administrative and creative support for all WSSCC activities.

Our new Chair Designate, Dr. Jan Pronk, played a crucial role in developing the WEHAB agenda at the WSSD in Johannesburg. As the UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy for that Summit Dr. Pronk skilfully moderated the discussion on the priority WEHAB themes of Water and Sanitation, Health, Environment

and Biodiversity. He possesses a breadth and depth of experience that makes him well placed to guide us – he has long experience in senior ministerial positions in the Government of the Netherlands, coupled with earlier experiences at a high level in the United Nations. His leadership, grasp and understanding of a wide range of development issues and particularly with WEHAB will be an asset for the Council. I am delighted that the WSSCC will be steered by such capable hands, and we are fortunate to have Dr. Pronk leading us from vision to action.

After WSSD, there is a general pessimism about the achievement of the MDGs and in particular the basic sanitation goal. There is also an attempt to over-inflate the resource requirements by advocating service levels beyond the reach of the poorest. This negative approach and the resulting pessimism are ill-founded. If such a path is chosen the poorest will again be left untouched by the end of the year 2015. The Council will play a crucial role (as endorsed by the UN General Assembly) by developing country level coalitions between governments, civil society and the private sector towards the water and sanitation MDGs. By the time we reach the Dakar WASH Forum we will be active in at least thirty countries and will be in a position to review strategies, approaches and progress. In the meantime we are focusing more on regional discussions and country level activities. The challenge for all of us is to put people at the centre of planning and implementation rather than doing business as usual.

We look forward to developing a distinctive programme of action under Dr. Jan Pronk’s lead. We want to further strengthen our networking and collaboration activities, bringing together people from all levels of society: politicians, scientists, leading experts and the many working on the ground through WASH coalitions. We want to continue our contribution to people centred Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and to pioneer work on the translation of IWRM *of the people, by the people and for the people*.

In these endeavours, we will rely on many partners and friends, old and new, but most importantly on every member of the Council to take forward our shared agenda in the coming years.

We, at the Secretariat, accept this challenge, and will work with all our partners towards the achievement of the MDGs.



Right: In the north of Burkina Faso

ANNEXES



WSSCC governance and management structure

Reflection and reform

WSSCC is governed by a Steering Committee, which decides on policies and strategies, ensures financial viability, monitors performance of WSSCC, and appoints the Chair and the Executive Director. Steering Committee members are appointed at Steering Committee Meetings coinciding with the Council's Global Forums.

Steering committee

NAME	ORGANISATION	NATIONALITY
CHAIRPERSON Sir Richard Jolly	WSSCC, Switzerland	United Kingdom
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES Ms. Nafisa Barot Mr. Baba Coulibaly Ms. Diana Iskreva Mr. Wayne Peter Joseph Mr. Patrick Kahangire Ms. Anna Virginia Machado Mr. Edgar Quiroga Ms. Lilia Ramos Ms. Houria Tazi Sadeq Mr. Alf Simpson Dr. Lester Forde	Utthan Office National de l'Assainissement (ONAS), Dakar, Senegal NGO Earth Forever, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria Water Services Association (WSA), West Indies Ministry of Water, Lands & Environment, Kampala, Uganda Associacao Brasileira de Engenharia Sanitaria e Ambiental (ABES), Rio de Janeiro, Brasil CINARA, Cali, Colombia APPROTECH Asia, Manila, Philippines. Maghreb-Machrek Alliance for Water (MMWA), Casablanca, Morocco South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Fiji Forde Engineering Consultants, Trinidad	India Senegal Bulgaria Trinidad and Tobago Uganda Brasil Colombia Philippines Morocco Fiji Trinidad and Tobago
BILATERAL AGENCIES Mr. Willem Ankersmit Mr. Francois Mûnger Mr. Martin Walshe	Department of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom	Netherlands Switzerland United Kingdom
MULTILATERAL AGENCIES Dr. Graham Alabaster Dr. Margaret Chan Dr. Piers Cross	UN HABITAT, Kenya World Health Organisation (WHO), Switzerland Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)	United Kingdom China South Africa
NGOs Mr. Raymond Jost Mr. Stephen Turner Mr. Mario Vasconez	International Secretariat for Water (ISW), Canada WaterAid, United Kingdom Ciudad, Ecuador	Canada United Kingdom Ecuador
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS Mr. Paul Reiter	International Water Association (IWA), UK	United States of America
PRIVATE SECTOR Mr. Lloyd Martin	Severn Trent International, United Kingdom	United Kingdom
EX OFFICIO MEMBER Mr. Gourisankar Ghosh	WSSCC Executive Director, Switzerland	India
PERMANENT INVITEE Mr. Emilio Gabbrielli	Global Water Partnership (GWP), Sweden	Italy
CO-OPTED Ms. Rosario Aurora L. Villaluna	Streams of Knowledge Global Coalition, Philippines	Philippines

Most Steering Committee members are part of the WSSCC Steering Committee by head of the function and organisation they represent. In light of resignations and career changes between January 2000 and present, the following Steering Committee members stepped down to be replaced: Mr. Ian Curtis (representing DFID); Ms. Barbara Evans (representing WSP); Mr. Nick King (representing IWA Foundation); Mr. Khalid Mohtadullah (representing GWP); Mr. Armon Hartmann (representing SDC); Mr. Jamie Bartram (representing WHO); and Mr. Gabriel Regallet (representing ISW)

WSSCC secretariat

The WSSCC secretariat is hosted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva, Switzerland.

It acts as the organisational and knowledge hub for WSSCC activities, raises funds for the implementation of its activities, develops and provides tools for advocacy, programme development at the regional and national levels, and organises and participates in national, regional and international conferences. The secretariat also acts as the communications focal point for the wider membership of the Council.

Secretariat staff

NAME	DESIGNATION	NATIONALITY
Mr. Gourisankar Ghosh	Executive Director	India
Mr. Sören Bauer	Communications and External Relations Officer	Germany
Ms. Cora Cipriano	Secretary	Philippines
Mr. Denhaj Maharooof	Accounts / Information Assistant	Sri Lanka
Ms. Saholy Ravelojaona	Secretary	Madagascar
Dr. Darren Saywell	Programme Manager	United Kingdom
Drs. Carolien van der Voorden	Research Associate	The Netherlands
Ms. Eirah Gorre-Dale	Special Representative of WSSCC to United Nations (based in New York)	United States of America



From left to right: Carolien van der Voorden, Denhaj Maharooof, Saholy Ravelojaona, Sören Bauer, Gourisankar Ghosh, Cora Cipriano, Darren Saywell

Not pictured here: Eirah Gorre-Dale

Regional and national representatives

To support WSSCC's activities in relation to the Iguazu Action Programme (IAP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Council has designated national and regional representatives in 33 countries and 7 regions to facilitate the activities of the Council through an annual programme of action.

In addition to this, the Council relies on a number of thematic coordinators who are responsible for managing the thematic working groups and networks.

Regional representatives, in addition to representing the regions at the Council's steering committee, act as a strategic resource,

assisting the national representatives in the implementation of their country programmes. An overview of regional representatives can be found from the table detailing Steering Committee members on page 24.

Activities of the national representatives include the development of country networks of activists to support the goals of the Council; development and implementation of annual programmes of actions based on IAP thematic and activity priorities; and contribution to regional, inter-regional, and international activities and milestone events (e.g., the global WASH campaign, the World Water Forum).

National representatives by region

NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
AFRICA		
Mr. Yéréfelo Malle	WaterAid	Burkina Faso & Mali
Mr. Takele Hunde	WaterAid	Ethiopia
Mr. Jean Herivelo Rakotondrainibe	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Madagascar
Mr. Steven Sugden	WaterAid	Malawi
Mr. Rohit Mungra	Central Water Authority	Mauritius
Mr. Okumu Nakitari	WaterAid	Nigeria
Mr. Serigne Mbaye Diop	Office National de L'Assainissement du Senegal (ONAS)	Senegal
Mr. Kossi Hodin	Ministry of Infrastructure, Mining, Energy, Post and Telecommunications	Togo
Mr. John Odolon	WaterAid	Uganda
Dr. Jay Bhagwan	Water Research Commission (WRC)	South Africa
Ms. Nomathemba Musabayane Nyoni	Institute of Water and Sanitation Development (IWSD)	Zimbabwe
Ms. Susan Shonee Kayetta	WaterAid	Tanzania
Ms. Beth Karanja	Network for Water and Sanitation International (NETWAS)	Kenya
SOUTH-ASIA		
Dr. Dibalok Singha	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)	Bangladesh
Mr. Shunmunga Paramasivan	WaterAid	India
Mr. Umesh Pandey	Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)	Nepal
Mr. Farooq Mohammed Hassan	MEHA	Maldives
Mr. Koggala Liyanage Lal Premanath	National Water Supply and Drainage Board	Sri Lanka
Mr. Syed Ayub Qutub	Pakistan Institute for Environment-Development Action Research (PIEDAR)	Pakistan
SOUTH-EAST ASIA		
Dr. Khin Maung Lwin	Central Health Education Bureau	Myanmar
Ms. T V Luong	WES Consultant, UNICEF	Thailand
Ms. Rosario Aurora L. Villaluna	Streams of Knowledge Global Coalition, Philippines	Philippines
LATIN AMERICA		
Mr. Edgar Quiroga	Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo en Agua Potable, Saneamiento Básico y Conservación del Recurso Hídrico (CINARA)	Colombia
Ms. Anna Virginia Machado	Associação Brasileira de Engenharia Sanitaria e Ambiental (ABES)	Brasil
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS		
Ms. Audreyanna Thomas	Guyana Water Inc.	Guyana
Ms. Linette Vassell	Coalition for Community Participation in Governance (CCPG)	Jamaica
CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE & G12 COUNTRIES		
Ms. Mariana Stoilova	Water and Sanitation Professional	Bulgaria
Ms. Zura Mendilukova	Water and Sanitation Professional	Kyrgyzstan
Ms. Anna Tsvetkova	MAMA-86	Ukraine

All national representatives can be contacted through the WSSCC Secretariat in Geneva

Thematic working groups and network coordinators

Activities of the working groups and networks are described on page 12-14.

NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
HYGIENE PROMOTION Dr. Valerie Curtis	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London	United Kingdom
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION Dr. Roland Scherteneib	SANDEC / EAWAG, Dübendorf	Switzerland
INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REFORM Prof. Maarten Blokland	UNESCO-IHE Institute, Delft	Netherlands
COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES Mr. Raymond Jost Mr. Ton Schouten	International Secretariat of Water, Montreal IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, Delft	Canada Netherlands
MONITORING INDICATORS & TARGETS Prof. Sandy Cairncross	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London	United Kingdom
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE NETWORK Mr. Kazuaki Mori	National Institute of Public Health, Tokyo	Japan
SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR NETWORK Mr. Alfonso Alfonsi	CERFE Group, Rome	Italy
GLOBAL APPLIED RESEARCH NETWORK (GARNET) Dr. Frank Odhiambo	Water, Engineering and Development Centre, Loughborough	United Kingdom
WASH-STREAMS Ms. Rosario Aurora L. Villaluna	Streams of Knowledge Global Coalition, Manila	Philippines

All thematic coordinators can be contacted through the WSSCC Secretariat in Geneva



First WSSCC-WASH Partnership workshop participants in Geneva, Switzerland, October 2002

Membership

The community grows

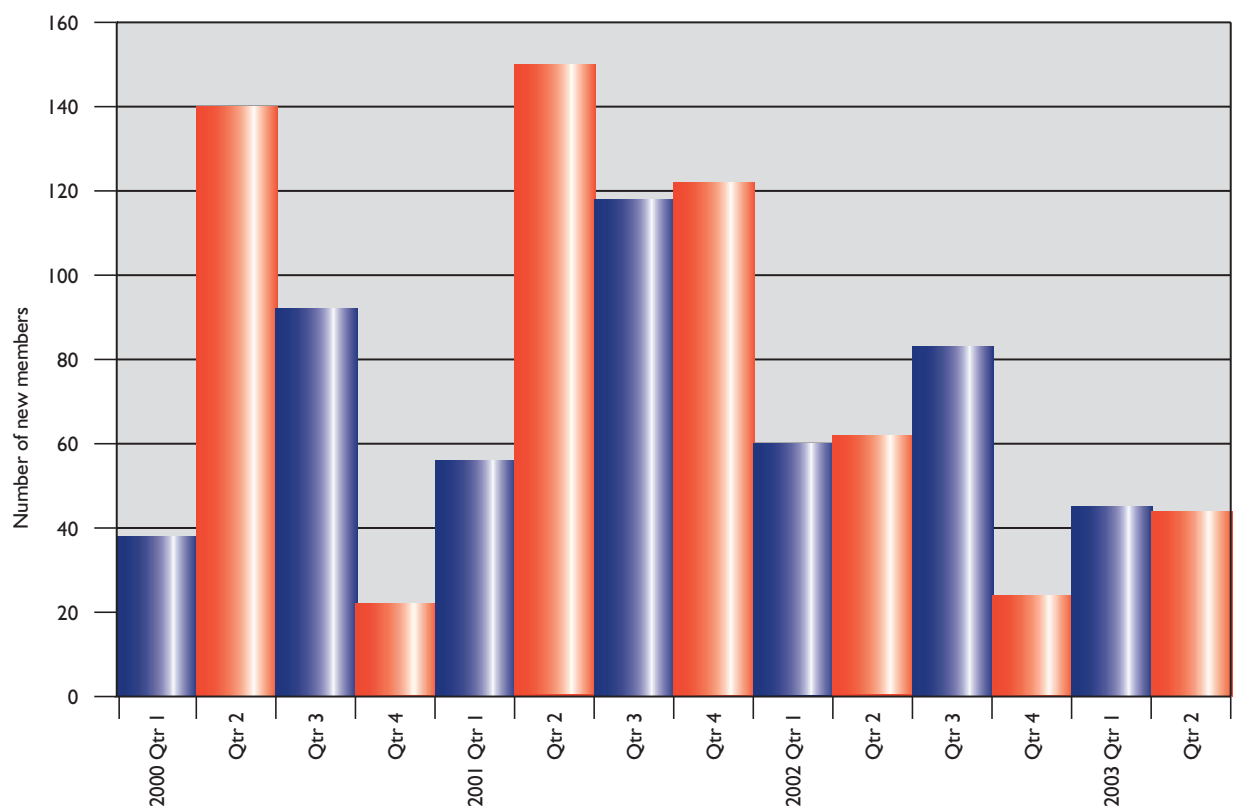
WSSCC's large and diverse membership makes it distinctive. Broad based and inclusive, WSSCC forms a global network of sector professionals that share experiences, advocate for improved water, sanitation and hygiene, and get involved in global, regional and national level activities. Membership of WSSCC has always been free of charge.

At the time of publication, WSSCC's membership numbers 1800 individuals. Since 2000, the annual average rate of growth has almost doubled. Africa, South Asia, and Europe respectively constitute the greatest areas of new membership growth. The vast majority of WSSCC members are from developing nations and are from sector agencies, training and research institutions and non-governmental organisations.

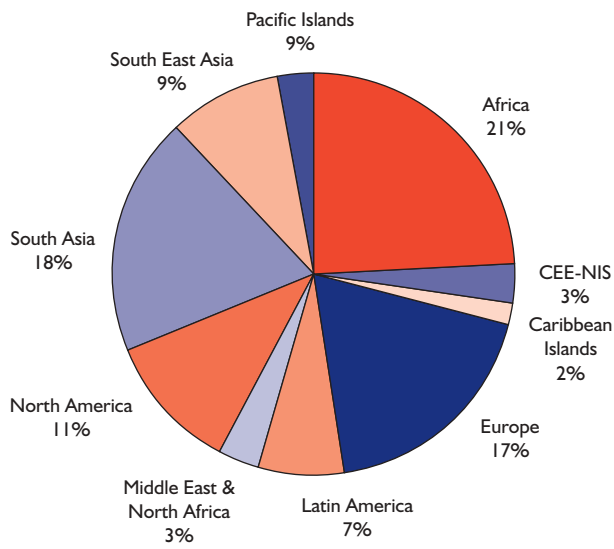
WSSCC is committed to continue diversifying its membership. Membership needs to increase if our objective of building alliances and coalitions is to be achieved. Special attention needs to be given to currently under-represented regions (The Middle East & North Africa, Latin America and South East Asia). We also seek to address our gender imbalance (only one in every seven members is female), as must the language of operation (only eight percent of WSSCC members operate in languages other than English).

The criteria for membership and the implications of joining are currently under review – WSSCC will encourage all those supporting our operations to be committed and active to the cause.

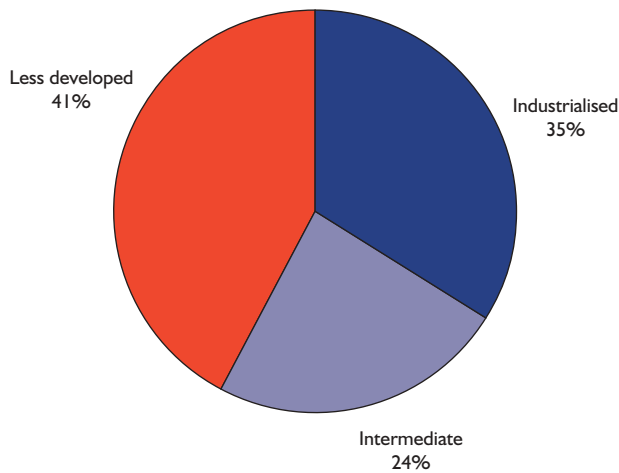
Rate of new membership since 2000



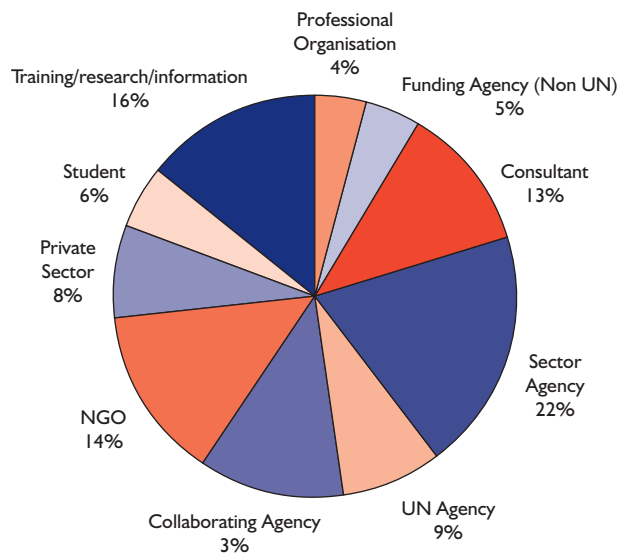
Members by region: domination by Asia, Africa and Europe



Members by country development classification



Members by organisation type

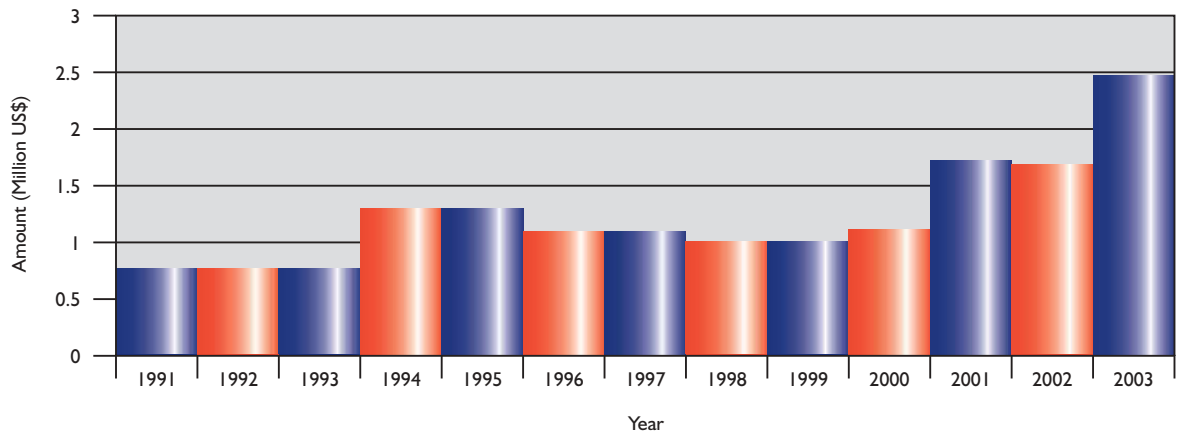


Washing in Colombo, Sri Lanka



Financial overview

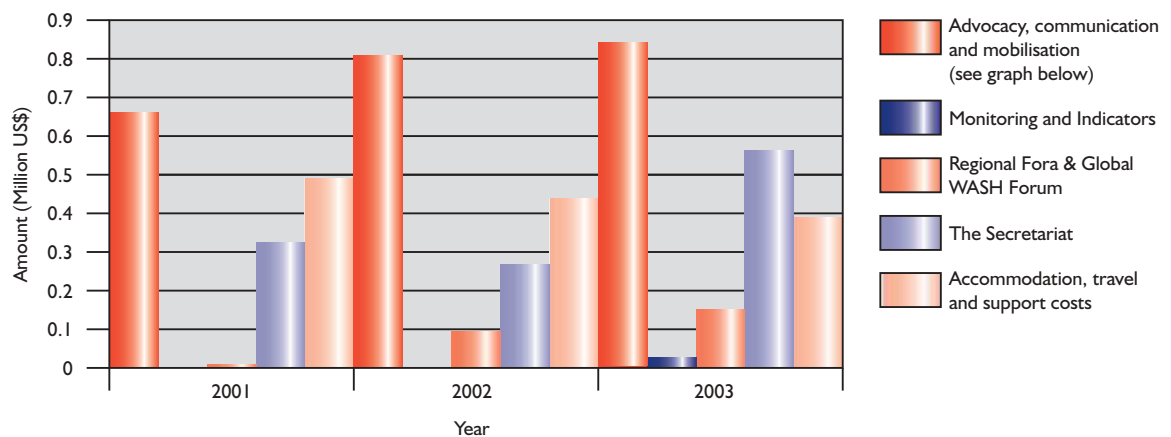
As a multi-stakeholder organisation WSSCC receives funds from a large variety of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. The graphics below illustrate the growth of funds over time and recent trends in expenditure.



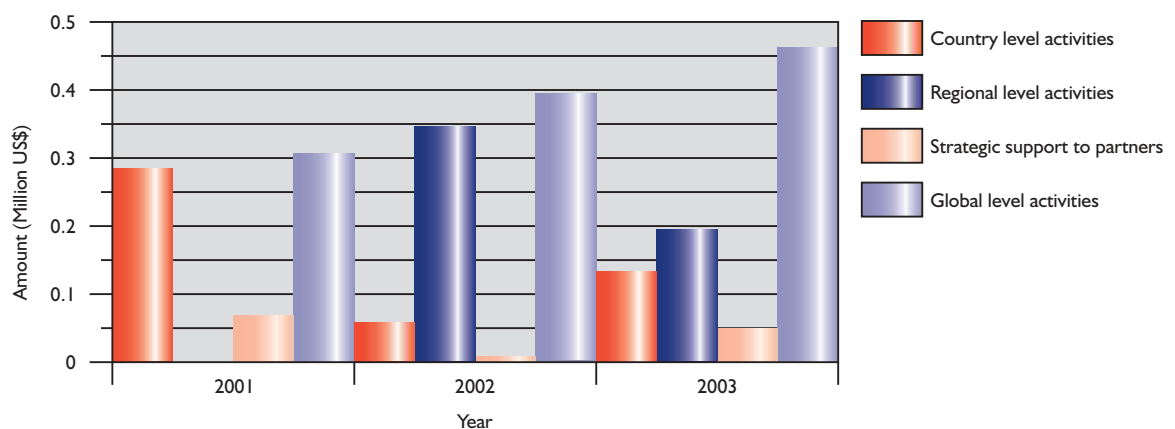
List of main donors, since 1991, in alphabetical order
 Asian Development Bank, Australia, Canada (CIDA), Caribbean Development Bank, CSC, Denmark (DANIDA), Finland (FINNIDA), France, Germany (GTZ), Italy (Italian Cooperation),

Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Kuwait Fund, Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), Norway (NORAD), Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (SDC), United Kingdom (DFID, WaterAid), UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, USAID, WHO

Trends in overall expenditure, 2001-2003



Trends in expenditure: Advocacy, communication and mobilisation



The Global WASH Forum in Dakar, Senegal

A forum with a difference

In a village in the North of Sri Lanka



Originally conceived as the close of the Council's programming cycle, the WSSCC – or WASH – Forum is now an activity of the Council itself. Importantly, this means that it will no longer be an endpoint, but rather a step in the development of WSSCC strategy and programmes.

Like others, WSSCC is concerned about the preoccupation with major international events, their (lack of) translation to the local level, and their cost. The WASH Forum will be different. It will have a global focus, but only in so far as it translates to planning towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the country level. It will draw on international expertise, but seek to ensure local level experience exchange prior to and after the Forum. It will seek sponsorship to cover costs and raise a charge for participation. Moreover, WSSCC will invite applications to attend in order to ensure the most effective cross section of 'movers and shakers'.

In order to build momentum towards the Forum, WSSCC will plan during the course of 2004 several regional and national consultations. The results and impact of these consultations can then be reported on at the WASH Forum. Additionally, delaying the Forum until end 2004 provides the WSSCC Secretariat and members with the opportunity to further develop its current suite of programmes, based around advocacy, evidence based applied research as well as national and regional plans of action.

Details of the Forum, its focus and anticipated impact can be found on www.wsscc.org

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How to get involved

Below are some concrete ways in which you can support the WSSCC and help make a difference.

With the WSSCC

- **Network:**
pass membership information about the WSSCC to just one other colleague you work with in the sector, or within your organisation
- **Communicate:**
forward just one piece of information related to interesting facts and figures, research, projects, case studies from your work to the Council that may be relevant to the wider membership (forward this to wsscc@who.int, or to the editor of the WSSCC's news service 'SOURCE weekly' at dietvorst@irc.nl)
- **Think globally, act locally:**
contact and participate in the closest national or regional chapter of WSSCC. Visit the Council website to find out more.
- **Participate:**
get involved in one of WSSCC's working groups/networks or an activity of your interest – contact the co-ordinator and find out more.
- **Monitor:**
check our website www.wsscc.org periodically for news, updates and new developments

With the WASH campaign

- **Be informed:**
obtain the basic facts about safe water, sanitation and hygiene by contacting the WSSCC Secretariat or the regional and national representative in your country or region
- **Be involved:**
volunteer to participate in organising or supporting the WASH campaign within your community, organisation or country.
- **Be an advocate yourself:**
promote safe water, sanitation and hygiene by writing or calling your legislator, Minister or your local newspaper, radio or TV editor, making a speech at a conference, or participating in a meeting or workshop, rally or religious gathering
- **Pass information on:**
about the campaign to friends and colleagues

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) was mandated by a 1990 UN resolution to accelerate progress towards safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all.

WSSCC facilitates this process by arguing the need for action on water, sanitation and hygiene, in short WASH, issues in every possible forum. It therefore stimulates and co-ordinates action by governments, donor agencies, professional bodies, researchers, non-governmental organisations, community associations, women's groups and the private sector.

With the support of regional and national representatives in currently 33 countries, WSSCC continues to put WASH issues on the global agenda and seeks to mobilise political commitment for this cause.

All concerned organisations and individuals are invited to join in this global partnership and help make water, sanitation and hygiene a reality for all and a foundation for sustainable development.



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