

ypp e-newsletter

JUNE 2009

TAO-Pilipinas Young Professionals Program



Children in an informal community in Rodriguez, Rizal bring pails and dippers and walk through muddy paths to fetch clean water to use in their homes.

IN THIS ISSUE

: The 2009 YP Workshop
Theme: "WATSAN in Social Housing: Improving Access to Water Supply and Sanitation for Urban Poor Communities"

: 2009 YP Workshop Logo Design Contest
Rules and Guidelines

: Special Feature on WATSAN Terminologies, Statistics, Design Innovations

: YP Reading List
Ecological Sanitation; Philippines Sanitation Sourcebook and Decision Aid; Smith's Design for the Other 90%; and ADB's Smarter Sanitation.

APPLICATIONS NOW OPEN for the 2009 YP Workshop on Social Housing

The annual YP Workshops give young design professionals and students who are interested in community development work with opportunities to direct their talents and energy on serving poor communities. The thematic focus of the 2009 YP Workshop shall be on water and sanitation or WATSAN. This 6-day capability-building program is tentatively scheduled on October 19-24, 2009, with training and community immersion venues in Metro Manila. Participants for the workshop should be young professionals and new graduates, 21 to 40 years old, with background in Architecture, Engineering, or Environmental Planning (and related disciplines); and 3rd to 5th year students of Architecture, Engineering, or Environmental Planning.

Workshop registration fee is Php6,000. A limited number of applicants will be considered for sponsorship covering workshop registration fees in exchange of volunteer work with TAO-Pilipinas. Application forms may be downloaded at <http://ypws.tao-pilipinas.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/appform09.pdf>. To know more about the workshop program and details, contact TAO-Pilipinas at (632) 441-0998 / 436-7301 or email ypws@tao-pilipinas.org.

quote this month

You and I
by Becka Bannett

You and I walking together
'Where are you going?' asked the man
'We are following the path,' answered we.

You and I walking together
'What are you seeking?' asked the woman
'We are finding the way,' answered we.

You and I walking together
'Who will you find?' asked the child
'We shall discover in time,' answered we.

'Then may I come with you?'
'Yes, you may.'

"It's time for us to go to the people rather than ask the people, especially the poor, to come to us."

The 2009 YP Workshop Theme:
“WatSan in Social Housing:
Improving Access to Water Supply and
Sanitation for Urban Poor Communities”

Water and sanitation are basic requirements to a healthy and dignified living. Yet worldwide, around 900 million people still rely on unimproved drinking-water supplies and 2.5 billion people still remain without improved sanitation facilities (WHO-UNICEF). It is typically urban poor areas and informal settlements that have the most unreliable access to water and sanitation (wat-san) services. Addressing the lack of access to wat-san services also addresses a host of concerns related to health, education, gender equality, economic productivity, and disaster management. For the poor, adequate and safe water supplies mean direct health benefits and time saved which they can use to study or for productive activities to earn more (especially for women). Hygienic sanitation also protects them from health risks and exposure to environmental hazards since many of the areas where the poor live are vulnerable to floods and contamination from polluted water.



Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities are issues that have always emerged in the YP Workshops' community consultations since we started the training program in 2005. Constantly identified as a problem area in social housing projects, the lack of wat-san services keep these communities, even with the provision of core housing units, blighted and unsustainable. How can designers successfully integrate wat-san issues in social housing? What low-cost design interventions can be applied to improve access to wat-san services in urban poor communities? What existing community resources can be tapped to prevent negative environmental and health impacts arising from unsafe water and unhygienic living conditions? These are just some of the questions participants will try to address as we focus on wat-san issues for this year's YP Orientation Workshop on Social Housing. The YP Workshop aims to provide a learning opportunity for young architects, engineers, and planners and explore sustainable solutions through participatory, bottom-up approaches and direct community interaction.

The 2009 YP Workshop **Logo Design Contest**

TAO-Pilipinas needs a logo to go along with the theme of the 2009 YP Workshop. You have the chance to be named the Official Logo Designer for the 2009 YP Workshop and obtain a sponsored slot in the 6-day program on October 2009.

The winning logo design will be used in various ways, such as in the YP E-newsletter and Website and in printed items and tokens for the 2009 YP Workshop. We look forward to receiving your logo design submission!

Turn to page 5 for official contest rules and guidelines.



Previous YP Workshop Logos

IMPROVED vs. UNIMPROVED drinking water sources

Improved drinking water sources refer to sources that are likely to be safe, such as:

- household connections
- public standpipe
- borehole
- protected dug well
- protected spring
- rainwater collection

A household is determined to have access to an improved water source if the source is within 100 meters of the home.

Unimproved drinking water sources are those considered unsafe, such as:

- unprotected well
- unprotected spring
- rivers or ponds
- vendor-provided water
- bottled water
- tanker truck water

Bottled water is not considered improved where it is the only source of water due to limitations in the potential quantity, not quality, of the water.

WATSAN Terminologies

Sources: 1. COHRE, AAAS, SDC and UN-HABITAT, *Manual on the Right to Water and Sanitation* (2007); 2. WHO and UNICEF, *Meeting the MDG drinking-water and sanitation target: the urban and rural challenge of the decade* (Geneva, New York: WHO, UNICEF, 2006).

Sufficient water: Water supply for each person is sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic uses, which normally include drinking, personal sanitation, washing of clothes, food preparation, personal and household hygiene.

Clean water: Safe water that in particular, is free from hazardous substances that could endanger human health, and whose color, odour and taste are acceptable to users.

Accessible water & sanitation: Water and sanitation services and facilities are accessible within, or in the immediate vicinity, of each household, educational institution and workplace. Sanitation is safe, adequate and conducive to the protection of public health and the environment.

Affordable water & sanitation: Water and sanitation can be secured without reducing any person's capacity to acquire other essential goods and services, including food, housing, health services and education.

IMPROVED vs. UNIMPROVED sanitation facilities

Improved sanitation facilities refer to facilities that are likely to ensure privacy and hygienic use, such as:

- connection to a public sewer
- connection to a septic tank
- pour-flush latrine
- simple pit latrine
- ventilated improved pit latrine

Unimproved sanitation facilities are those assumed unsafe, such as:

- public or shared latrine
- open pit latrine
- bucket latrine

WATSAN Statistics

From UN Water (http://www.unwater.org/statistics_san.html)

The UN suggests that each person needs **20-50 litres** of safe freshwater a day to ensure their basic needs for drinking, cooking and cleaning. Source: World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

More than one in six people worldwide - **894 million** - don't have access to this amount of safe freshwater. Source: World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

Globally, diarrhea is the leading cause of illness and death, and 88 per cent of diarrheal deaths are due to a lack of access to sanitation facilities, together with inadequate availability of water for hygiene and unsafe drinking water.

Source: JMP

Today **2.5 billion** people, including almost one billion children, live without even basic sanitation. Every 20 seconds, a child dies as a result of poor sanitation. That's 1.5 million preventable deaths each year. Source: Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)



WATSAN Design Innovations

Simple design innovations to improve access to water and sanitation

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals for 2015 include a target to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Worldwide, around 900 million people still rely on unimproved drinking water supplies and 2.5 billion remain without improved sanitation facilities according to WHO and UNICEF.

Often, high-technology solutions to make water potable or to provide sanitation facilities are complex and expensive systems that cannot be obtained locally or replicated in poor communities. In order to realistically meet the UN MDG target on water and sanitation, more low-tech and low-cost solutions need to be developed. Simple technology innovations, as exemplified in the following designs, can make a big impact in delivering the most basic water and sanitation needs to poor communities. (*Ge Matabang*)



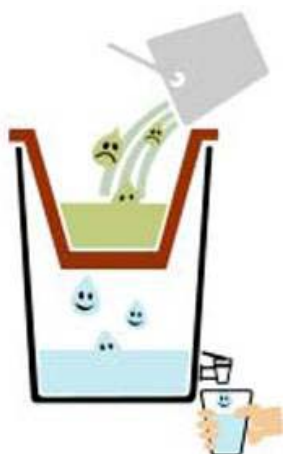
Ceramic Water Filter

The Ceramic Water Filter (also called “Filtron”) is a simple, bucket-shaped filtering unit for household treatment and storage of water. It is made of a mixture of terracotta clay and sawdust or rice husk which after firing is coated with colloidal silver that prevents bacterial growth. The filter is then placed in a plastic or ceramic receptacle with a lid and faucet. The filter is filled

with water, removing its turbidity and purifies it as it passes through the filter’s pores. Because of the anti-bacteriological properties of its colloidal silver coating, the filter effectively eliminates most water-borne disease agents.

The filter design was developed by Dr. Fernando Mazariegos, Ron Rivera of Potters for Peace, and International Development Enterprises (IDE) Cambodia. Its low-cost technology can be fabricated by communities in small production facilities and provides employment for local potters. The ceramic water filter set costs between \$10 and \$25 depending on the local production costs. It has been manufactured and used in several developing countries like Cambodia, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Nepal.

(Photo source: <http://pottersforpeace.org>)



Elephant Toilet

The Elephant Toilet is a low-cost community toilet for use in areas without sanitation facilities and can be easily built by locals for about \$40. The toilet consists of a concrete slab, brick wall enclosure, and thatched roof hut with the toilet positioned over a 3-meter pit lined with stones. The slab is laid over the pit latrine and has two “elephant ears” to stand on, a hole opening for solid matter to drop into and an “elephant’s trunk” that channels away urine into a nearby earth-covered compost pit. The slab uses one bag of cement, requires no metal reinforcement, and can be removed and reused when the pit is already full. The Elephant Toilet is designed by Ian Thorpe of PumpAid and has been built in Malawi and Zimbabwe. (Photo source: <http://www.pumpaaid.org/The-Elephant-Toilet.shtml>)



Lifestraw

Lifestraw is a personal mobile water-purification tool made of a 1-inch diameter, 10-inch long polystyrene plastic tube containing filters that

remove waterborne bacteria and viruses which cause typhoid, cholera and diarrhea. The user simply dips it into a water source and sips through the mouthpiece. Its straw chamber has a filter made of halogen-based resin and activated carbon that kills contaminants and removes particles as small as 15 microns.

Lifestraw was developed by Vestergaard Frandsen S.A. and has been used in Ghana, Nigeria, Pakistan and Uganda. A unit can filter up to 700 liters of water and can be used for about a year or until the filter becomes too clogged for water to pass through.

(Photo source: <http://www.vestergaard-frandsen.com>)

Q Drum

The Q Drum is a cylindrical, rollable water container developed to ease the burden of carrying heavy loads of water. The donut-shaped container is made of durable, food-grade LLDPE plastic (linear low density polyethylene). Instead of lifting or carrying it, the drum can be pulled or rolled along any terrain type by tying a rope through the central hole. It can hold 50 liters of water which a child can pull without undue strain.



The Q Drum is designed by P.J. and J.P.S. Hendrikse and manufactured by Kaymac Rotomoulders and Pioneer Plastics by means of rotational moulding which leaves a seamless finish. It has been used in rural African countries where people have to walk kilometers to get clean water.

(Photo source: <http://www.qdrum.co.za/index.php/home>)



2009 YP Workshop Logo Design Contest Official Contest Rules and Guidelines

Eligibility

1. Each participant may submit only one (1) entry. To be eligible to join the contest, you must register online at www.ypws.tao-pilipinas.org. After completing the on-line registration, you will receive a registration number which will also be your entry number.
2. Participation is free of charge. Employees of TAO-Pilipinas and their immediate family may not participate.
3. You must be at least 18 years old and a resident of the Philippines to participate in the contest.

Content

4. The logo design must embody the nature of TAO-Pilipinas' work and make visual reference to the theme of the 2009 YP Workshop.
5. The logo must include the title, "2009 YP Workshop," and the theme, "WatSan in Social Housing: Improving Access to Water Supply and Sanitation for Urban Poor Communities."
6. You may use only one to two main colors in the logo design. White, black and grays and can be used as compliments. The logo must also be suitable for rendition in a monochrome version (black, gray, white).
7. Any font type is acceptable.
8. The logo design must be suitable for public use and viewing.
9. The logo design should be versatile enough to be used on brochures, posters and other printed materials for the workshop, tokens (such as t-shirts, bags, binders), e-newsletter, and YP webpages.

Submission

10. Your submission must be a .JPG file. Image resolution of at least 600 dpi is required. The logo design should fit within the space of a 8.5" x 11" page. (The logo design contest winner shall be asked to provide TAO-Pilipinas with a vector file format of the winning design.)
11. Submissions must be made through e-mail by August 14, 2009 to ypws@tao-pilipinas.org, with LOGO CONTEST and (YOUR ENTRY NUMBER) in the subject line. The design submission should be accompanied by an email message containing a short description (maximum of 200 words) of the design concept.
12. An email will be sent to acknowledge your submission. TAO-Pilipinas is not responsible for lost, late, damaged or never received submissions.

Selection of Winner

13. A panel of judges appointed by TAO-Pilipinas will determine the winning logo design. The winning logo design will be announced by August 31, 2009 and the winner will be notified through e-mail.
14. The judges' votes will be based in the following criteria: overall creativity and concept; clarity of design in conveying the workshop theme; and visual appeal/impact.
15. In the case that the submissions are insufficient in either quality or quantity by the August 14th deadline, TAO-Pilipinas reserves the right to extend the deadline until a time at which the organization is prepared to make a selection.
16. All decisions by the panel of judges will be considered final.

Prizes

17. The 2009 YP Workshop Logo Design Contest winner will receive one complementary registration (sponsored participation worth PhP6,000) for the 2009 YP Workshop or PhP 3,000 cash if unable to attend the workshop; a complete set of TAO Shelter magazine (issue nos. 1 to 6), and other prizes to be determined.

General Conditions

18. The design submission should be your original work and has not been used previously in public or as a competition entry, and/or has not been licensed to any other entity. No copyrighted or trademarked images should be included in the design submissions.
19. The selected logo becomes the property of TAO-Pilipinas, and may be used for any purpose determined by TAO-Pilipinas. The basic elements of the logo may be used by TAO-Pilipinas as a template and modified.
20. By submitting a design, you thereby agree to abide by the rules and guidelines of the 2009 YP Workshop Logo Design Contest.

For more information regarding the 2009 YP Workshop Logo Design Contest, please email: ypws@tao-pilipinas.org.

YP Reading List

Every month, the YP e-newsletter features a selection of TAO Resource Center & Library materials as reviewed by TAO staff and volunteers. The TAO Resource Center & Library is now open for students and researchers' use. Library use is by appointment and guidelines may be viewed at <http://www.tao-pilipinas.org/resources/library>. You may call Angel Sales at 441-0998/436-7301 or email lib@tao-pilipinas.org to schedule your visit.



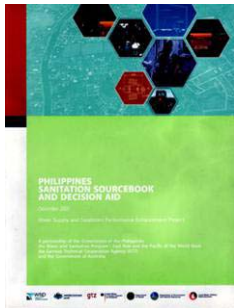
Title: **Ecological Sanitation** (*revised and enlarged edition*)

Editors:
**Uno Winblad
and Mayling
Simpson-Hebert**

Publisher: **Stockholm Environment Institute (2004)**

This book discusses the advantages and disadvantages of ecological sanitation. It gives readers an in-depth knowledge on the current trends and various methods on how to implement ecological sanitation. The book is very effective in getting the concept of ecological sanitation across to its readers because of illustrations and actual examples and practices done by communities in different parts of the globe. It tackles the basic principles governing ecological sanitation and the different methods applicable to various situations. It also discusses the ways on how to promote ecological sanitation and the different means on how to educate the people about ecological sanitation.

This book is ideal for individuals who are interested in knowing more about ecological sanitation. It is also a good source for technical professionals who are looking for a suitable ecological sanitation system to be used for their community. The best part about this book is it considers the cultural issues that are encountered when dealing with sanitation. The book did not disregard the influence of cultural traditions on the sanitation practices done by various societies. The ecological sanitation methods presented in this book incorporated these cultural traditions into the system. (*Angel Sales*)



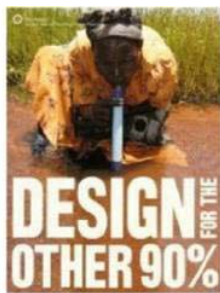
Title: **Philippines Sanitation Sourcebook and Decision Aid**

Authors: Government of the Philippines, World Bank- Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific, the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), and the Government of Australia

Publisher: **Water and Sanitation Program-East Asia and the Pacific (2005)**

This sourcebook is a product of the Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Enhancement Project (WSEP) developed by local and international environment and sanitation specialists. This document highlights the physical and technical aspects of sanitation, wastewater collection and treatment. It also emphasizes the inclusion of the social and economic considerations of the beneficiaries in developing sustainable sanitation systems. Different options for water supply and sanitation technologies are presented and indicated whether applicable to urban or rural settings and for residential, community, public market, resort or hospital uses. They are described in detail with illustrations and information on design, capacity, costs, operating principles, maintenance, construction materials, advantages and disadvantages.

Its simplified terminologies and format makes it comprehensible even for those with little knowledge on sanitation technologies. It is apt for its target beneficiaries --- policymakers, local government units, practitioners, researchers and professionals --- to assist them in providing or improving sanitation services in the Philippines. Also included in the book are instruments for surveys for technical assessments and links to agencies and organizations that give technical assistance on water supply and sanitation. This book is a reliable quick source of information on sanitation, wastewater collection and treatment. *(Beryl Baybay)*



Title: **Design for the Other 90%**

Editors: **Cynthia E. Smith**

Publisher: **Smithsonian Institution (2007)**

Design for the Other 90% presents more than 30 projects that provide better access to basic human needs (including food, shelter, water and sanitation, health, education, and energy) to poor and marginalized communities in different parts of the world. The book was published in conjunction with a major exhibition of the same title at the Smithsonian's Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum held in 2007. The author, Cynthia Smith, was also the exhibition curator.

The book features essays by experts in the field of social entrepreneurship and designing for the poor. Their works are aimed at helping alleviate poverty and improve the living conditions of the poor who make up the 90% of the population that are traditionally underserved. Many of the inventions and innovations presented are low-cost solutions that can be easily replicated in poor rural communities. Some examples are the pot-in-pot coolers to store and preserve food produce; the household ceramic water filter that purifies contaminated water for drinking; a \$150 laptop to help educate children in developing countries; the "Big boda" bicycle designed to carry additional loads and passengers; and the "Jaipur" foot and leg prosthesis for amputees and landmine-affected countries.

The book draws attention to the need for simple and inexpensive technologies that can impact the lives of the poor. The featured projects reflect a creative design methodology that identifies the actual problems and needs of a community and creates appropriate design solutions to meet them. It also shows that successful designs aimed for the poor involve actively understanding their plight and the resources available to them so that they can be empowered users of these designs. The book is a provoking and inspiring read for designers because it shows how from the most basic concepts and designs we can find innovative and ingenious ways to deliver the most basic needs and services to those who need them most. *(Ge Matabang)*



Title: **Smarter Sanitation: How to clean up your sanitation and wastewater mess**

Author and Publisher: **Asian Development Bank (2006)**

Smarter Sanitation is an electronic reference material developed by the Asian Development Bank that aims to support government officials, civil society groups, sanitation service providers and other stakeholders achieve Target 10 of the Millennium Development Goals (i.e. halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2015). It presents case studies by specialists from developing countries in Asia and the Pacific Region that highlights good practices and lessons learned in the sanitation and wastewater management sector. It contains four major content sections: Attitudes and Misconceptions; Implementing the Policy; Community-based Approaches; and Technology. Apart from case studies, it also allows readers to gain access to helpful links (websites and publications) on sanitation and wastewater management.

This CD toolkit is certainly not your ordinary resource material on Water and Sanitation. Its overall packaging is very modern, unique and creative which appeals to the interest of young readers. It is also user-friendly and adaptable, as topics are categorized as resources for different sectors. Therefore, whether you are from the Government, a Non-Government Organization, Media, those in Advisory Roles, or Providers of Sanitation Services, you have the option to focus on resources that only have particular relevance to your field. Its "Business as Usual vs. Business Unusual" approach helps planners and decision-makers identify which among the identified techniques characterize their operations, where do they stand, or where should they start. Summaries at the end of every section are provided as well for further recall. Although the material could pose a problem for poorer government units with no access to computers or internet, I can still say that the Smarter Sanitation CD is one of the most ingenious reference materials I have read. *(Roselyn Marcelo)*

~o~o~o~o~

Announcements

Congratulations to TAO's **Gwen Lucero** for passing and placing 4th in the licensure exams for Environmental Planners given this June 2009!



Call for SPONSORSHIPS

TAO-Pilipinas is soliciting support for the 2009 YP Workshop on Social Housing which is scheduled to be held on October 2009 in Metro Manila. You may choose to support the project through any the following manners:

Sponsorship of Workshop Participants at PhP6,000/participant

Luncheon or Dinner Sponsorship for 40 pax at PhP12,000

Major Sponsorship at PhP50,000

In-kind Sponsorship of Workshop Materials, Supplies or Equipment

Details of the sponsorship packages may be viewed at <http://ypws.tao-pilipinas.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/sponsorship%20packages09.pdf>. For more information, please contact Mai Ilagan at 441-0998 / 436-7301 or email yp@tao-pilipinas.org.

