



**6/5/2006
14:00 PM**

Meeting called by:	Borda	Type of meeting:	Special Watsan meeting
Facilitator:	Borda	Note taker:	CWS staff

Attendees: See the Delegate self-introduction below

----- Agenda Topics -----

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| - Welcome and Delegate self-introduction | All |
| - Updates on NTP II and Government review of watsan sector – John Soussan, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), University of York, Heslington, UK | John Soussan |
| - Presentation on Eco-Sanitation project in Yunan province, China – by Henry Voigt, project Senior Advisor and Liqiong Yang, YEDI Director | Henry & Yang |
| - Questions and Answer/Discussion | All |
| - Announcements | All |

Delegate self-introduction

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Updates on NTP II and Government review of watsan sector

The NTP II: the National Target Program II has undergone formal evaluation from donor site. The final evaluation of the paper will be made by the Government and UNDP. As per the final evaluation, the funding will start quickly. The initial funding will finance nine provinces for 2 years on a pilot basis. The nine provinces are Lao Cai, Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Phu Yen, Dak Lak, Ninh Thuan, Dak Nong, An Giang and Tra Vinh. . Hopefully, after the pilot period, the program will be expanded to other provinces. The evaluation report of joint donor assistance to the NTP RWSS II was shared widely among the mailing list members sometime ago.

On what criterion are these nine provinces selected?

The nine provinces for pilot are primarily selected on poverty criteria. They should also have good institutional links and high awareness. The outcomes gained from these pilots will be useful inputs for the development of the National Strategic Action Plan for the sector.

The Joint Government-Donor Review of the Water Sector: The plan of joint review of the water sector was finalized and will be sent around for sharing when it gets approved. The review will be jointly carried out by MONRE, MARD, MPI and other ministries, in collaboration with the donor community and will operate through MONRE. One problem encountered was that a big amount of fund for the review has been committed but no institution wants to administer the fund. The review will be carried out in two phases with the first phase focusing on defining the present status of the sector and key issues and challenges and the second phase on defining options and recommendations to address the key issues in the sector, including policy advice and institutional capacity building.

There would be a formal invitation to watsan NGOs seeking their involvement in the review.

The review will cover quite a large scope. It will be on irrigation, power, farming, agriculture, and disaster among others.

Presentation on Eco-Sanitation Project in Yunnan Province, China – by Henry Voigt, Senior Advisor YEPB and Liqiong Yang, Director YEDI

Henry Voigt and Liqiong Yang from Puzhehei Upper Watershed Eco-Sanitation Project gave a presentation on the work they have been doing in Qiubei County, Wenshan prefecture, Yunnan Province, China.

Summary of the presentation:

The eco-sanitation project is funded by Swiss Reinsurance Company with an amount of US\$ 50,000 and implemented by Yunnan Environment Protection Bureau (YEPB) and Yunnan Environment Development Institute (YEDI). The project started in April 2005 and will come to an end in June 2006.

The project area is Wenshan Prefecture in Yunnan province which is an increasing hot tourism attraction with high mountains surrounding and occupied by a dense population. This is also upstream source of Pearl River system which provides fresh water for the highly industrialized downstream provinces in Eastern China. Yunnan has faced an increasing critical environmental problem which is caused by insufficient control and treatment of household water waste and waste water from tourism booming. The overall goal of this project is to introduce and disseminate ecosan-closed-loop approach that enables safe reuse of organic waste which will contribute to better environment management and sanitation in the watershed and sustainable development of the region. The project activities include construction of dry toilets for households and a local school and biogas units for households. O & M training and dissemination workshops at different levels.

Hard copy of a full presentation can be picked up at Borda office, La Thanh hotel, 218 Doi Can (contact person: Ms.Tam/Trang 7629 580).

Q&A:

Is the project video for dissemination available for distribution?

No, but when we get back to China we can send them if anyone is interested.

In your project, what is used to kill bacteria to compost waste?

It depends on the local material available. The most commonly used kinds are ashes, soil, acid and coal.

How is project evaluation done?

We conducted project evaluation right after the pilot phase and will do it more in the final phase.

What do you plan to do in your project when dry toilet faeces buckets get full?

The sterilized faeces will be applied in the agriculture fields, partly replacing chemical fertilizer.

According to the presentation, up to 90% of the construction cost is provided by the project and only 10% of the cost is provided by the community/beneficiary. Does it threaten sustainability of the project?

The construction cost sharing is not through the local community only, it is done through the government as well. The cost is flexible to enable the locals to afford a new one themselves when the project phases out. The cost of constructions in pilot phase is standardized and therefore high. It can be reduced in later construction, depending on the financial resources available to the households.

Do you encounter any problem in persuading the community to build and use new toilets?

The locals have a habit of building toilets outside their house and some minorities don't use toilets at all. In the project, we persuaded them to build toilets inside their houses also because it does not smell. Another challenge is the local authority is in progress of re-planning and relocating the houses in the area which means many households will be moved to other places. Many of these families have been provided new toilets by the project. We have built new toilets in the new place and now the households are waiting to construct the new houses.

What forms does community contribution take?

Local organizations make in-kind contribution, household contribute in cash and labour for the construction.

Who constructed the project toilets?

We trained local teams how to construct the toilets and hired them to do the construction. Now these teams can continue the construction for anyone wanting new toilets.

What are evaluation indicators used to judge the project sustainability?

The main evaluation indicator is the number of dry toilets being used. Another is the continued construction without project support. Both indicators have shown that almost all toilets are used and new ones are already constructed. Construction material duration is not tested, it is hard to tell how long they may last for. But generally the project used the best available materials for this pilot project.

How do you communicate ecosan concept and techniques to the locals?

We've developed two videos which were shown at village meetings for motivation. The video session were then followed by questions and answer. We also provided the households with posters showing steps to properly use the dry toilets and these posters will be stuck to their toilet walls.

How is the continuation of the project like?

This is only the pilot period. The project will not be continued in this form anymore and government will continue the construction activities under their next 5-Year Plan. YEPB and YEDI will continue to support and monitor the activities in a small way, while looking at the same time at other water protection activities in the Puzhehei lake watershed.

What was the biggest problem when implementing the project?

The biggest challenge was the limited time frame under the Swiss Re Award. The local authorities are planning on rebuilding the village to make it a tourist village in the future. The local households are in a transition stage from moving from old house to new house and some could not decide where to build their toilets during project implementation phase.

