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Soggetti	Water - Pollution Waste management Urban geography Economic policy Applied sociology Medicine Waste Water Technology / Water Pollution Control / Water Management / Aquatic Pollution Waste Management/Waste Technology Urban Geography / Urbanism (inc. megacities, cities, towns) Economic Policy Social/Human Development Studies Medicine/Public Health, general
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Nota di contenuto	Part 1: Urban Water and Sanitation (W+S) - Separating fiction from reality -- Chapter 1. Introduction to urban W+S in the developing world -- Chapter 2. Considerations for general W+S issues -- Chapter 3. Beyond the usual debate -- PART 2: Design and validation of the sector development model -- Chapter 4. An effective orientation and approach for development -- Chapter 5. What sector reforms in four countries teach us? -- Chapter 6. Reasons for the different reform

outcomes in the four countries -- Part 3: At least full buckets and clear pits on the way forward -- Chapter 7. Ending the 'urban W+S divide' by serving the poor -- Chapter 8. Conclusions: The quintessence of W+S sector reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa -- Chapter 9. Recommendations: Guidance to master the coming wave of challenges.

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## Sommario/riassunto

This book provides a multi-level and multi-dimensional insight into urban water and sanitation development by analyzing sector reforms in Africa. With the recent events in mind - water shortages in Cape Town, widespread cholera in Haiti, mass-migration from low-income countries, etc. – it elaborates a pressing topic which is directly linked to the precarious living conditions of the urban poor in the developing countries. It is urgent to acknowledge the proposed findings and recommendations of the book which will help to improve the situation of potential refugees in their home countries with a realistic vision for the development of the most basic of all life supporting services. So many efforts to reverse the negative trend in water and sanitation development have failed or targets have been repeatedly missed by far without notable consequences for decision makers on different levels and institutions. It has unnecessarily consumed many young lives, contributed to keep billions in poverty until today and fostered discrimination of women. The knowledge gap and the confusion in the sector lined out in the book becomes evident when a national leader in a low-income country declares a state of emergency in urban water and sanitation while at the same time global monitoring publishes an access figure for urban water of over 90% for the same country. It is time to change this with an effective sector development concept for our partner countries and a more realistic discourse on global level. The book argues for a sweeping rethinking and combines extended local knowledge, lessons learned from history in advanced countries and thorough research on reforms in Francophone and Anglophone developing countries. This was possible because the writer was working in Sub-Saharan partner countries for almost 30 years as an integrated long term advisor in different sector institutions (ministry, regulator, financing basket and different sizes of utilities) and had the opportunity to cooperate closely with the main development partners. The reader has the opportunity to obtain a comprehensive understanding of how the sector works and sector institutions in low-income countries function and can discover the reasons behind success and failures of reforms. The book also covers issues which have a significant influence on urban water and sanitation development but are hardly the subject of discussions. It helps to make the shortcomings of the water and sanitation discourse more apparent and assist institutions to move beyond their present perceptions and agendas. All of this makes the book different from other literature about urban water and sanitation in the developing world.

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