


INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION DECADE

WHO/CWS/87.4

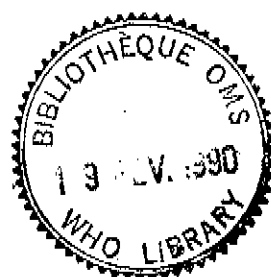
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No. 8



**WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION FOR
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**An international sourcelist
of audiovisual materials**



April 1987

1981-1990



1981-1990

CWS SERIES OF COOPERATIVE ACTION FOR THE DECADE

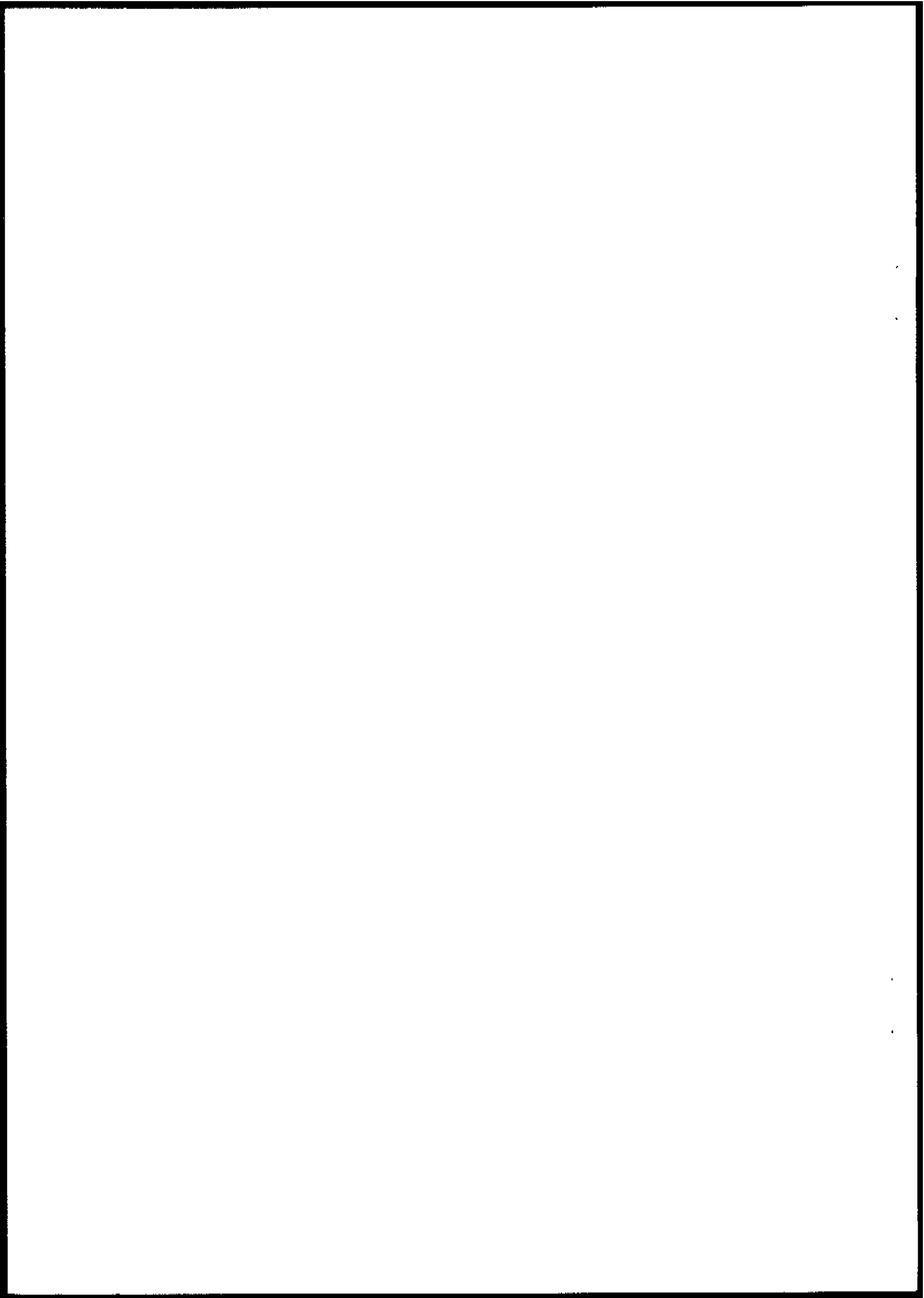
- No. 1 Project and Programme Information System. First edition March 1981.
Revised edition; March 1983.
- No. 2 National and Global Monitoring of Water Supply and Sanitation; October 1982.
- No. 3 Catalogue of External Support.
Second edition; April 1983.
- No. 4 Behind the Statistics (An overview of national baselines and targets); September 1984.
- No. 5 Action lines '84
October 1984.
- No. 6 Minimum Evaluation Procedure (MEP) for water supply and sanitation projects; May 1985.
- No. 7 Catalogue of External Support
Third edition; December 1985.
- No. 8 Water supply and sanitation for developing countries. An international sourcelist of audiovisual materials; April 1987.

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FOREWORD

This International Sourcelist has been compiled by Bernadette Carney of the British Life Assurance Trust for Health and Medical Education (BLAT) at the request of the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Unit, Division of Environmental Health of the World Health Organization. This list must be considered as a preliminary inventory of available audiovisual materials in the water supply and sanitation sector. Comments and suggestions to improve and supplement it would be welcome and should be sent to:

The Manager
Community Water Supply and Sanitation
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

1 INTRODUCTION

This sourcelist was completed at the request of the Division of Environmental Health of the World Health Organization, as a contribution to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Details are given about a variety of audiovisual materials. These range from simple posters for use in health education programmes with rural communities, to multimedia modules designed for intensive training of sanitation engineers. Other programmes provide a general insight to the problems of water supply and sanitation for lay audiences.

The sourcelist is based on replies received following a request for information which was sent to relevant organizations in 1985. The aim was for the list to be as comprehensive as possible so no selection criteria have been used and none of the material has been examined before inclusion; each entry is based on information supplied by the distributor or on that given in published catalogues. If there are any omissions, they are not intentional, and the BLAT centre will be pleased to receive details of any items which should have been included.

We are grateful to all those who supplied information, with special thanks to WASH* for its generous cooperation.

Bernadette S. Carney

* WASH (Water and Sanitation for Health Project, 1611 Kent Street, Room 1002, Arlington, Virginia 2209, USA).

2 PRICE CODE

The sourcelist indicates whether materials are available for hire and/or purchase. Actual prices have not been given, as these are subject to frequent revision. However, a price code has been designed as a guide. Full pricing details should be obtained from the relevant distributor.

A	Free	H	£100.00 +
B	£1.00 +	I	£150.00 +
C	£5.00 +	K	£250.00 +
D	£10.00 +	L	Over 250.00 +
E	£20.00 +	Q	Price on application to distributor
F	£30.00 +		
G	£50.00 +		

3 16MM FILMS AND VIDEOS

+ Air pollution: solid waste pollution: noise pollution: water pollution.

1981. 41 mins.

Language	English/Thai
Audience	Sanitation workers/Health workers
Distributor	Environmental Sanitation Information Centre
Purchase	F

The sources of pollutants are described and enumerated, along with their effects to human beings, plants and animals. The mitigation measures for each type of pollution are presented.

Amongst the island flowers.

28 mins.

Language	English/French/Italian/Spanish
Audience	General
Distributor	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

The elderly midwives of Indonesia's villages, believed to have supernatural powers, are going back to school to learn modern hygiene. This is one way the Indonesians are taking practical action: another is by piping safe water into their villages, and teaching children and adults alike to drink clean water only.

* 16mm film and video

+ Video only

Bangladesh: water.

Language	English/French
Audience	General
Distributor	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

In Bangladesh, many diseases which claim a heavy toll of lives are carried in polluted water. A simple measure for health protection is the use of a handpump tubewell for drinking water. Such pumps are now being made in Bangladesh, and are provided to villages as part of Unicef's assistance. The government's Public Health Department looks after the installation and distribution of the wells. When the programme is completed in the villages and urban fringe areas, there should be a tubewell for about every 150 people.

*** Caotaco: tools for change.**

1984. 22 mins.

Audience	General
Distributor	Save the Children (USA)
Purchase	Q

The Dominican Republic, a land of rich and natural resources, is also plagued with many problems that affect the standard of living of its people. Save the Children's Caotaco Project represents a community-centred approach, with an emphasis on the use of appropriate technology. The film demonstrates how a little practical knowledge combined with natural resources and people working together can make substantial changes. Water dissemination is amongst the topics covered.

Cap Vert: bleu et rouge.

25 mins.

Language	French
Audience	General
Distributor	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

A Cape Verdian proverb says: if it doesn't rain, you starve to death; if it rains, you drown. This film shows what is being done by the government, Unicef and other agencies to overcome water-related difficulties by well-drilling.

Children of the world: Dahomey.

28 mins.

Language Arabic/English/Finnish/French/Italian/Spanish

Audience General

Source Unicef

Distributor Unicef with Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) and National Educational Television (NET)

Hire Q

Purchase Q

Eleven-year old Nicolas Mignanwande is growing up in a West African fishing village where the houses are built on stilts above the water. The film shows tribal traditions, and how the introduction of clean drinking water helped to reduce the death-rate from cholera and other water-borne diseases.

A reduced 20 minute version of the film is available in English and Dutch, called 'Village on stilts'.

Clean water.

Audience General

Distributor Uganda, Ministry of Health, Health Education Division

Purchase Q

No other details are available.

+ De l'eau, a quel prix?

1984.

Language French

Audience General

Distributor BURGEAP

Purchase Q

This video is an account of the development of a water supply scheme in Burkina Faso, from the view-point of someone who was involved with the scheme. It shows the effects of the lack of an adequate water supply; the initiation of the project and the modifications which had to be made; the effects of such a project on the social and economic life of the village. The video was made on-site over a period of five months, and includes interviews with the villagers as the work progresses.

* L'eau qui monte de la terre.

1974. 25 mins.

Language French/Arabic
 Audience General
 Distributor Algeria, Ministry of Public Health
 Purchase Q

This film deals with the hygiene of wells in Algeria.

+ Environmental sanitation in and around Banjul.

Language Local languages
 Audience Rural communities
 Source Gambia, Health and Medical Departments with Information Department
 Distributor Gambia, Information Department, Film Production Unit
 Purchase Q

* For want of water.

1984. 29 mins.

Language English
 Audience General
 Source Shell Film Unit
 Distributor 1 Shell Film Library
 Hire A
 Distributor 2 Cafod
 Hire B
 Distributor 3 TALC
 Purchase E (Video only)

The film describes how governments and international organisations are helping to bring clean water to rural areas in developing countries. Lack of capital, and lack of knowledge, particularly about elementary hygiene are major problems. Education forms a vital part of the operation. The film was shot in Zimbabwe, Malawi and Nepal, and shows how village communities have built their own pumping systems.

Gambia: river of the ancestors.

15 mins.

Audience	General
Distributor 1	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q
Distributor 2	Concord Film Council
Hire	C

Juffereh, the African village in Alex Haley's book 'Roots', is here revisited and its past and present observed. Unicef is currently helping to find clean water, and to equip and maintain small health centres in the area.

*** The good news is water.**

31 mins.

Language	English/French
Audience	General
Distributor	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

This film documents the planning and implementation of the Unicef-assisted State Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Nigeria. The project is designed as an intervention package combining water supply (through boreholes and handpumps), sanitation (through promotion and construction of ventilated improved pit latrines) and support of health and hygiene education (through the training of village health workers and evaluation of impact). The film will be of particular interest for those wishing to find ways of involving the community, especially the women, in a water supply project. It also shows the constraints that the village-based workers experienced.

*** A handle on health: promoting self-reliance in handpump technology.**

1986. 27 mins.

Language	English/French
Audience	General
Distributor	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Hire	Q

Purchase **Q**

Thousands of people in the developing world die each day for lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation. Women and children spend hours and waste energy each day in back-breaking labour, bringing home water that is often contaminated. The film shows how this burden can be lifted by actively involving the community in a new approach to the delivery of safe water. The projects featured in the film - in Ethiopia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand - demonstrate how simple, durable handpumps can be designed, tested, and manufactured in developing countries with low-cost materials, providing employment opportunities and saving scarce foreign exchange. The film also shows how women, the Third World's primary drawers of water, are helping to ensure a safe, uninterrupted supply by taking control of water delivery and are maintaining and even manufacturing their own handpumps.

*** Harijan.**

1970. 16 mins.

Language English
Audience General
Source Oxfam
Distributor Concord Films Council
Hire C
Purchase F (Video only)

The struggle to find and conserve precious water in India's poorest state, Bihar, is shown. The Oxfam Gramdam Action Programme (OGAP) works with the Bihari villagers who have suffered in times of drought and famine.

The hidden treasure.

15 mins.

Language English/French
Audience General
Distributor Unicef
Hire Q
Purchase Q

For six months of the year, monsoon rains fall and disappear into the mountains of northern Pakistan. Little of this clear drinking water has drained down to the people of the region. Now, with the assistance and planning of Unicef, a Pakistani team is using simple quarrying equipment to mine the mountains for water.

+ Human Resources Development Project.

1985.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation administrators/Sanitation workers
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Purchase	D

This is a compilation video comprising the series of tape-slide programmes developed by the Project. Detailed synopses of these can be found in the Slides Section of this source list under the titles: Administrative and financial procedures; Human resources development and the manager; IKK water supply systems; Jar test equipment and jar test experiments; Leakage control; Preventive maintenance; Principles of water supply; The role of local government in water supply; The role of the director in the water enterprise; Water treatment facilities.

*** La javelisation de l'eau.**

45 seconds.

Language	French/Arabic
Audience	General
Distributor	Algeria, Ministry of Health
Hire	Q

This short trigger film was originally made as an educational slot for television. It aims to encourage the purification of water by chlorination.

*** Journey for survival.**

1981. 15 mins.

Language	English/French/Spanish/Arabic
Audience	General
Source	United Nations
Distributor 1	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q
Distributor 2	Concord Films Council
Hire	C (Video)

Purchase 1 (Video)

Half the world's population must search for water daily in order to survive. The water they might find will almost certainly be contaminated. Now, for the first time, there is an international effort to bring safe water to the entire world. The film examines how this goal is being achieved in a variety of countries: Ethiopia, Yemen, Peru, India, Bangladesh and the Philippines. Small-technology community solutions to the problem are shown.

Let them come with rain.

1970. 28 mins.

Language English
 Audience General
 Source United Nations
 Distributor Oxfam
 Hire Q

This is a film showing the importance of water in Botswana.

The living city.

1977. 30 mins.

Language English
 Audience General
 Source Christian Aid
 Distributor Concord Films Council
 Hire C

Amongst other improvements currently taking place in Calcutta, this film shows how the city is being provided with new water and drainage systems. The film shows another, more positive side of life in the third world. It won the 1978 British Academy Award for Best Documentary.

Mali: les yeux de la terre.

17 mins.

Language French
 Audience General
 Distributor Unicef
 Hire Q

Purchase Q

The people of Mali sing a song to express their happiness when water comes to their village: thanks to water, the country is reborn; thanks to the well, we can cultivate the land. 315,000 people have benefited from a new Unicef-assisted well-digging programme. The pump has become a symbol of development, even survival. The people have called the drinking spouts 'the eyes of the earth' - eyes which represent joy only when they start crying.

Oxfam sanitation units.

1976 8 mins.

Audience General

Distributor Oxfam

Hire Q

Every year, Oxfam helps many communities and institutions to improve and extend their water supplies. Occasionally, relatively large grants are approved to cater for extensive programmes, but increasingly Oxfam's assistance is small-scale: to provide materials for a village scheme, to improve an existing well, or to enable a community to begin a project of their own. During the 1970's Oxfam was involved in developing technology to counter cholera.

Patal Ganga: river of the gods.

24 mins.

Audience General

Distributor Unicef

Hire Q

Purchase Q

As the engineers check out the most likely spot to yield water in Maneela, India, the village seer offers his advice, and the village priest his blessing. In one day the deep-driving Unicef rig accomplishes what would have taken the villagers many months of hard work: the discovery of clean, fresh, abundant water. The film relates the finding of the new well, and the education of children and adults about the dangers of unclean water.

+ Perspective: decade of water.

1985. 28 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Source	United Kingdom, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Central Office of Information
Distributor	CFL Vision
Hire	C
Purchase	D

The plight of those people living in a world without water is shown: how they must carry buckets for half the day to a source of water, and then carry them back for the other half. Often, however, the source is riddled with parasites and disease. The work of the UN and WHO and the aims of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade hope to improve the situation.

*** A plague upon the land.**

1975. 28 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Source	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
Distributor 1	CFL Vision
Hire	D
Distributor 2	Concord Films Council
Hire	B

River blindness (onchocerciasis) affects one in ten people living in the Volta River Basin. This film shows how the disease is transmitted by the black fly which thrives along the waterways, and how river blindness has caused people of the fertile valley to abandon their homes and move to arid areas. A major control programme has been launched by the UN.

* **Plastics in handpump technology.**

1985. 10 mins.

Language	English/French
Audience	Sanitation engineers
Distributor	International Development Research Centre
Hire	E (16mm film only)
Purchase	F-H (according to format)

The film shows how researchers in many parts of the world have found that polyvinylchloride (PVC plastic) components are providing the answer to the search for appropriate handpumps, especially for shallow well application. These pumps are manufactured in developing countries from readily available materials, eliminating dependency on expensive foreign pumps or pump components. The film also shows how this research has resulted in the start of some mass production.

* **Prescription for health: clean water, hygiene, sanitation.**

1983. 23 mins.

Language	English/French
Audience	General
Distributor	International Development Research Centre
Hire	E (16mm film only)
Purchase	F-H (according to format)

This film was produced in collaboration with the World Health Organization and Oxfam, to show how in developing countries, water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery kill thousands each day. Even when a source of drinking water is safe, polluted surroundings and lack of hygiene may contaminate the water, thus causing disease to spread. The film was shot on location in Bangladesh, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Kenya. Extensive animation has been used to illustrate clearly the path of disease, and to unify the film's message for audiences of diverse cultural backgrounds.

* **River of life.**

1984. 45 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Singapore, Ministry of the Environment
Hire	A

The film traces the history of the Singapore River, and explains measures taken by the Ministry of the Environment in Singapore to clear the river of its pollutants.

Rural habitat.

1976.

Language	English
Audience	General
Source	Habitat
Distributor	University of Illinois Film Center
Hire	D

This film deals with the difficulties of water and communications in the Senegal River Delta. Wells must often be sunk 80 metres.

+ Rural water supply and sanitation masterplan for Thailand.

1985. 45 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Environmental Sanitation Information Centre
Purchase	Q

+ Rural water supply in the Yemen Arab Republic.

1982. 20 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Hire	Q

This report by Linden Vincent, University of East Anglia, shows the problems of water collection and storage in a very difficult terrain.

Sonar Bangla.

15 mins.

Language English/French/Spanish**Audience** General**Distributor** Unicef**Hire** Q**Purchase** Q

Ten million Bengali refugees who have returned to their homelands from camps in India, reconstruct their way of life. The film shows them holding school classes in open fields and digging wells to provide safe drinking water with the aid of Unicef-supplied equipment.

Sweetwater safari.**Language** English**Audience** General**Source** Unicef**Distributor** Concord Films Council**Hire** C

The film follows two Unicef fieldworkers to Southern Sudan, to visit the Unicef-assisted water project in South Kordofan. As a result of the project, 60,000 people will have clean water for the first time.

Taming the wild waters.

16 mins.

Language English/French**Audience** General**Distributor** Unicef**Hire** Q**Purchase** Q

The people of Sri Lanka worship water, which makes their island green and fertile. However, these same waters are a dangerous breeding ground for deadly diseases. The film shows the islanders' efforts to provide good clean water.

Thailand community services.

8 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

The government of Thailand has been attempting to improve the welfare of the predominantly rural population. Because of the population increase, basic primary health care services must expand. With Unicef help, the Ministry of Public Health and the villagers themselves are developing a rural piped water supply. School and family gardens reap some of the benefits from this clean water supply.

*** The thirsty islands.**

1974. 15 mins.

Language	English/French/Russian/Spanish
Audience	General
Distributor	Unesco
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

A Unesco/UN Development Programme hydrology project to help overcome water shortage in the volcanic Canary Islands is shown in this film.

A thirsty world.

1976. 42 mins.

Language	English/Arabic/Brazilian/Indonesian/Spanish
Audience	General
Distributor	Eothen Films Ltd
Purchase	Q

This film is about man's use of fresh water resources, and the problems of ensuring an adequate supply when and where it is required.

+ The threat in the water.

30 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Source	Shell Film Unit
Distributor	TALC
Purchase	E

This video, made for the twentieth anniversary of the World Health Organization, deals with the problem of bilharzia.

+ Towards a clean environment.

1984. 3 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Singapore, Ministry of the Environment
Hire	A

The film shows measures being taken by the Ministry of the Environment in Singapore to protect and improve the environment.

* La transmission du cholera et de la typhoide.

80 secs.

Language	French/Arabic
Audience	General
Distributor	Algeria, Ministry of Public Health
Purchase	Q

This short trigger film on vaccination was originally made as an educational slot for television.

Village on stilts. see Children of the world: Dahomey.

* Voting with your feet.

1983. 28 mins.

Language English
 Audience General
 Source Central Television/Oxfam
 Distributor Concord Films Council
 Hire D
 Purchase F (Video only)

This film is of the acclaimed Central Television series 'Village Earth'. The film, as well as looking at childbirth education, also looks at the work being done by villagers in the Burkina Faso to conserve precious rainwater in an area where shortage of water is a constant problem. The film shows the assistance and advice offered by an Oxfam fieldworker.

Water.

1961. 15 mins.

Language English/French
 Audience General
 Source Center for Mass Communication of the Columbia University Press
 Distributor World Health Organization
 Hire Q
 Purchase Q

The film is a condensed statement of an immense subject: the world water crisis. It deals briefly with water resource development and raises many questions about a topic which is of global importance, and not merely local or national.

Water and basic sanitation.

1986.

Language Local languages
 Audience Rural communities
 Source Gambia, Medical and Health Department with Information Department
 Distributor Gambia, Information Department, Film Production Unit

Hire Q

Purchase Q

This film is aimed at rural communities in Gambia.

Water for all.

13 mins.

Language English/Arabic

Audience General

Distributor Unicef

Hire Q

Purchase Q

The deprivation caused by water shortages and impurities is seen here in Bangladesh, Lebanon, the Sudan and Yemen. In Yemen cisterns and Unicef-financed wells built by the Yemens are bringing clean water to some villages, but elsewhere in Yemen, people must make long journeys in search of water that often proves to be impure. There are 300,000 Unicef-financed new wells in Bangladesh, but war in Lebanon has wrecked water sources there, and the Sudanese must still make painful treks to find water.

Water for Thailand.

1982. 28 mins.

Language English

Audience General

Distributor 1 World Health Organization

Hire Q

Purchase Q

Distributor 2 BMA/BLAT Film Library

Hire D

In Thailand, village health communicators are the basis of the primary health care system. They are elected by the community, and receive a short training in basic health care. The film shows something of their daily work, but the main emphasis is on the provision of clean water, and how different systems of supply are implemented. The film ends on a positive note as a new well is completed, and clean safe water starts to emerge.

Water means life.

19 mins.

Language English/French/Japanese/Spanish**Audience** General**Distributor** Unicef**Hire** Q**Purchase** Q

In Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Tanzania, Vietnam and Yemen, as in many other parts of the developing world, the search for an abundant supply of clean water has always been of deep concern. This film graphically portrays the efforts of Unicef and the people of developing countries to develop clean water resources.

+ Water pollution.

1982. 20 mins.

Language English**Audience** School children**Distributor** Singapore, Ministry of the Environment**Hire** A

The film explains the causes of water pollution in Singapore, and measures that are being taken to clear up pollutants.

Water: the hazardous necessity.

27 mins.

Language English**Audience** General**Distributor** Concord Films Council**Hire** D

Every day 25,000 people in developing countries die from using unsafe water. For poor countries, providing clean water is seldom a high national priority - partly because the effects of unsafe water are not immediately visible but also because there is no quick economic return. This American film examines several of the water-borne diseases plaguing Africa and examines the economic and social conditions which allow them to flourish.

+ A week of sweet water.

1984. 40 mins.

Language	English
Audience	General
Source	BBC/Unicef
Distributor 1	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q
Distributor 2	Concord Films Council
Hire	C

In the Sahel region of West Africa, along the southern edge of the Sahara, drought and famine are feared above all things. In 1973-74 over 20,000 people starved to death during the Great Sahel Drought. Even with the yearly rains, millions of people struggle to grow enough food. Minata and Boureima are a couple from the village of Simiaga in the Burkina Faso. Their story is told in this award-winning film.

When a man hungers.

28 mins.

Language	English/French
Audience	General
Distributor	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q

This film is a documentary of the 1966-67 drought in Bihar, India, and of the efforts of Unicef and other agencies to aid government efforts to fight the famine and deprivation caused. Part of the film shows age-old methods of water supply.

When water comes.

16 mins.

Language	English/French
Audience	General
Source	Unicef

Distributor 1	Unicef
Hire	Q
Purchase	Q
Distributor 2	Concord Films Council
Hire	B

The climate in Vietnam is favourable for year-round cultivation. The country has more than 2,500 big and small rivers, 3,000 canals and waterways and more than 3,000 kilometres of coastal lines. Annual rainfall varies between 1,000 and 2,000mm. However, although there is a vast amount of surface water, fresh water remains a problem, which Unicef is helping people to solve.

4 SLIDES

* Administrative and financial procedures.

1985. 16 mins.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation administrators
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Hire	Q

Water enterprises have to deal with large amounts of financial transactions: expenditures on operating costs and income from water sales. The sheer quantity makes it necessary to create an effective financial and administrative system within the enterprise. Procedures are created to ease this financial/administrative traffic. Five types of procedures are distinguished, of which two are explained in detail in the presentation: the new connection procedure and the billing procedure complete with their accounting activities. Both procedures are demonstrated 'live' as well as in a series of animated diagrams which make complicated chains of action clear and understandable.

Bacterial analysis of natural water supply sources in disaster situations: membrane filter method: portable equipment.

1984. 28 slides.

Language:	English
Audience:	Sanitation workers
Distributor:	Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project
Purchase:	A

The slides are designed to provide a practical guide for bacteriological analysis using the membrane filter technique. This has several advantages: it can be used anywhere, a wide variety of water volumes can be examined; it provides a direct reading of the total concentration of coliform bacteria instead of a statistical

* *Tape-slide programme*

estimate as is common with the multiple tube technique.

A training manual is included.

Basic sewage disposal sanitation: general and migrant labor camps (Migrant labor series).

60 slides.

Language: English

Audience: Health workers

Distributor: USA, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control

Hire: A

Although designed for an American audience, this presentation provides a clear introduction to the importance of good sewage disposal which could be incorporated into lesson plans elsewhere. Topics include: the disease bacteria found in sewage; how the community health worker can help inspect and advise on good practices; septic tanks; privies. The emphasis is on the rural farmworkers' environment.

Instructor's notes are included.

Building an outdoors toilet.

26 slides.

Language English/French

Audience Rural communities

Distributor Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation

Purchase D

This series of captioned drawings shows how to select a suitable site for an outdoors toilet, the various stages of construction, and how to use and care for the toilet once completed.

An instructor's manual and a memory aid for the audience with a simple text accompany the slides. These are available in French only at the moment.

Construction and maintenance of dry composting latrines.

15 slides.

Language English/Spanish

Audience Sanitation engineers

Distributor CEMAT

Purchase C

Although CEMAT does not produce audio-visual material for the public, it does have a collection of slides about sewage disposal. Emphasis is on the construction and maintenance of the dry familiar composting latrines used by different communities in the rural areas of Guatemala.

The slides are accompanied by a complete description of each frame, and a brief synopsis of the process.

A drop of water.

Audience	School children
Distributor	Unicef (UK)
Purchase	D

This set of slides aims to help children appreciate the value of water as a source of life, and to widen their knowledge of problems linked to water. The flexible format of the kit allows for adaptation to meet the needs of a wide age range.

* EDI water supply multimedia training modules (1-20).

198-. Various.

Language	English (to be available in French/Spanish/Arabic/Chinese)
Audience	Sanitation engineers/Sanitation administrators
Distributor	Economic Development Institute of the World Bank
Purchase	L (Complete set) Modules also available individually (I-K)

Each training module includes 35mm slides with a matching lecture on a cassette tape, a participant's manual, and an instructor's guide. The participant's manual includes discussion questions, exercises and cases, and a printed copy of the narrated script and the visuals. The instructor's guide includes all the material from the participant's manual plus notes to the instructor for presenting the programme and suggestions to facilitate discussions. The modules are not self-instructional. They should be used for training purposes by a qualified instructor or as informational presentations to promote awareness. As training instruments the modules are powerful tools which provide a clear, well structured treatment of the topics covered. Used as a unit, the seventeen modules describe the various aspects of planning, constructing, and operating water supply and sanitation projects. However, each module may also be used separately; and several are sufficiently general to be of interest to planners and practitioners in infrastructure and other sectors.

1. Elements of macroeconomics. 3 hours. 160 slides.

A lack of sufficient and dependable investment funds can often interrupt the development of the water supply and sanitation sector. This may be partly attributed to the fact that water sector staff find it difficult to communicate with macroeconomic planners who decide the sectoral allocation of a country's public investments. This module provides explanations of several key concepts of macroeconomics and discusses the links between the macroeconomic, sectoral, and

project phases of economic development. The module is intended to provide a familiarity with such concepts as Gross National Product, current and constant prices, income distribution, economic growth, the factors of production, and criteria for investment allocation and project selection.

2. Sector planning. 3 hours. 160 slides.

The development of the water supply and sanitation sector is often characterized by wide swings in activity. During those periods when the sector has been favoured with increased funding, various institutional and manpower constraints have led to inefficiency and underutilisation of the funding available. This is because the sector has rarely applied proper planning procedures. This module outlines a framework for pinpointing constraints, applying corrective measures, and setting investment priorities. It provides an orderly sequence of steps for analyzing the financial, manpower, and institutional implications of different levels of investment.

3. The project cycle. 3 hours. 80 slides.

Ample funding alone will not ensure the efficient use of funds as projects are selected, constructed, and operated. Efficient use of resources requires careful planning and analysis. For this reason, the World Bank and other lending agencies require borrowers to take an orderly approach to project preparation and execution in order to ensure the efficient application and management of funds. This approach, which is called the Project Cycle, takes into account the technical, financial, economic, institutional and social feasibility of development projects. It is a useful management tool which is applicable to any project whether financed multilaterally, bilaterally, or from domestic sources. The module first reviews the stages of the Project Cycle: preidentification, identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, operations and evaluation, and then discusses the rationale behind the technical, financial, economic, institutional and social analysis of the projects.

4. Economic cost-benefit analysis. 9 hours. 240 slides.

The choice between technologies in the water supply sector is often dictated by economic considerations. Alternative technologies include only a limited number of technically proven systems. Since all are technically feasible the choice depends mainly on comparing the costs and benefits of these alternatives. This module describes the series of steps for identifying, quantifying and valuing a project's costs and benefits. The module also explains several discounted measures of project worth including: the net present value; internal rate of return; net benefit investment ratio, and benefit-cost ratio. The presentation and the exercises lead the participant gradually through the process using a minimal amount of economic jargon.

5. Demand forecasting. 6 hours. 160 slides.

It is not uncommon in developing countries to find oversized and underutilized facilities, while, at the same time, large segments of the population lack adequate water service. This imbalance highlights the importance of careful demand forecasting in order to decide a project's technical, economic and financial parameters. The module discusses the characteristics of demand (domestic,

commercial and industrial demand; measuring demand; how demand varies among different socio-economic groups) and the determinants of demand (the effects of price, metering and consumer income on the level of demand). In addition, three practical methods of forecasting are reviewed including their advantages and disadvantages: the requirements method, the exponential method, and the explanatory method. All three methods make use of data which is routinely generated by well-managed utilities.

6. Least-cost analysis. 6 hours. 160 slides.

The difficulty in quantifying the economic benefits from water supply projects often makes a complete cost-benefit analysis impractical. In such cases, least-cost analysis may be a more appropriate method for choosing between mutually exclusive alternative projects where benefits are assumed to be identical. Least-cost analysis is used to determine how a project's economic costs can be minimized by the most efficient timing of construction and design of various components. The least-cost design takes advantage of economies of scale while keeping within limits the costs of idle capacity. The module discusses optimal timing of investments, investment scale factors, and calculation of optimal design periods.

7. Elements of finance. 9 hours. 160 slides.

Water supply enterprises have traditionally been managed by staff with a predominantly technical background. With the growing scarcity of funds for investment and operations it has become essential that water supply managers acquire a good understanding of managerial finance. Although this module will not transform technical staff into financial managers, it does provide a clear and concise discussion of some basic techniques and procedures of financial management. The module explains the structure of financial statements; financial analysis (including ratio and percentage analyses); financial projections; and budgeting and cost control. It will enable the participant to prepare simple balance sheets, income statements, and funds-flow statements, interpret financial trends, prepare and interpret simple financial projections, and use budgets as a means of monitoring and controlling costs.

8. Tariff analysis. 6 hours. 160 slides.

The increased emphasis on financial efficiency in the infrastructure sectors has favored tariffs that reflect costs. Tariffs should generate sufficient revenue to defray investment and operating costs while at the same time fostering social equity among groups with different levels of income. The module discusses the rationale behind the three major factors in selecting tariff structures: efficiency, equity and finance. It also reviews the administrative requirements underlying the metering, billing, and collection systems. The module instructs in the design of tariff policies based on the costs of producing water, consumer income levels, and the financial needs of the enterprise.

9. Procurement of civil works. 3 hours. 160 slides.

Difficulties and delays during project implementation often result from insufficient knowledge of procurement practices and procedures. Sound procurement practices will help ensure timely implementation and the efficient use of construction funds. This discusses the stages of the procurement process including the detailed design; pre-qualification; preparation of bidding documents; bidding; evaluation and award of contracts; execution; and the various types of contracts. It outlines the difference between procurement by contract and by force account and the advantages and disadvantages of different procedures and types of contracts.

10. Procurement of equipment. 3 hours. 160 slides.

The highly international character of procurement of equipment presents special problems in project management. Insurance and transportation of procured equipment; bank guarantees; and standardisation of equipment are all aspects which differ from procurement of civil works. Especially important are the requirements for the subsequent operation and maintenance of internationally procured equipment. This module provides guidance in planning for procurement, preparing documents, establishing administrative procedures, and evaluating and selecting bids.

11. The use of consultants. 3 hours. 140 slides.

Thorough project preparation and implementation often requires the specialized skills and expertise of consultants. The costs of employing consultants may be substantial. For this reason, careful procedures are required to define clearly the consultant's task, and then to select and contract with the most suitable and qualified firm. This module, based on the experience of the World Bank, outlines those procedures which help ensure that the consulting services provided are appropriate for the assignment, and that both client and consultant are treated in an equitable manner. The module provides guidance on such topics as preparation of terms of reference and the shortlist of firms, evaluation of proposals, contract negotiation, and types of contracts.

12. Planning for maintenance. 3 hours. 80 slides.

Lack of proper maintenance is often cited as the single most important reason for projects failing to produce their expected benefits. It can shorten the useful life of facilities and equipment and increase the cost of operations. The module discusses four essential factors to consider when planning for maintenance: programmes, parts, personnel and records. It creates an awareness of the importance of maintenance, and provides a general framework for designing simple maintenance procedures.

13. Institutional analysis. 3 hours. 80 slides.

Weak institutions often account for a number of inefficiencies in the water supply and sanitation sector: unmet demand, costly operations, and inadequate administration. The module discusses five critical functions of water supply enterprises: operations, marketing, administrative support, personnel, and

management. It explains how these functions interact, and emphasizes the importance of a good information system within the enterprise, and the use of funding as a control mechanism. Among the exercises is a case study on how to improve efficiency by reducing unaccounted for water.

14. Reducing unaccounted for water. (To be published)

The operating efficiency of water supply systems is normally measured by the level of water produced but unaccounted for. These losses which can occur throughout the system indicate wasteful consumption patterns which cause a financial drain on the enterprise. Managers need to understand the causes of unaccounted for water as well as methods to monitor and correct the problem. The module analyses the negative effects of high levels of unaccounted for water focussing on the various causes such as deficient metering, lax control of water distribution, and leakage in the system. Finally methods to reduce unaccounted for water are described such as macrometering and micrometering, connection censuses, and leak detection studies.

15. Low-cost sanitation. 3 hours. 140 slides.

Better environmental health requires the provision of three components: safe water, sanitary disposal of excreta, and improved health practices. While the costs of conventional sewerage may be prohibitive, various low-cost alternative technologies are available. The module provides an orientation to the most important concepts in selecting, planning, and implementing low-cost sanitation projects. It analyses three promising technologies and their costs, and the institutional arrangements required for their success. Although the module has been designed primarily for staff in the water supply and sanitation sector, it will also be of interest to those involved in community health and community planning.

16. Productive use of human waste. (To be published)

Communities produce a variety of waste products such as waste-water, refuse, and excreta. Frequently, no provision is made for proper disposal and heavy environmental damage may ensue. Even where satisfactory disposal methods are practised, they tend to be expensive and do not take advantage of the opportunity to recover valuable by-products from the waste. The module focusses on disposal methods that minimize environmental pollution, reduce the cost of waste collection and treatment, and recover valuable by-products from the wastes. Specifically, the four recovery methods of aquaculture, biogas production, composting and efficient irrigation are reviewed. These can be important means of providing communities with resources such as animal protein, fuel for cooking and lighting and better crop production.

17. Rural water supply and sanitation. 3 hours. 160 slides.

The provision of water supply and sanitation to rural populations requires different techniques from those used in the urban sector. The first part of the module analyzes those modifications generally required during the preparation, construction, and operation phases of rural water supply and sanitation projects. The second part of the module discusses an example of a successful programme carried out on a

national scale in the Philippines. This case study demonstrates the importance of three factors: firm government commitment, well-staffed institutions, and community participation.

18. Ground water development. 3 hours. 160 slides.

Lack of knowledge about ground water has discouraged its use in water supply projects in favour of costlier surface water schemes. The module takes away the mystery behind the occurrence of ground water and explains the many advantages of this flexible water source. Where it exists, ground water can be developed in stages more economically than surface water. The module provides an introduction to ground water hydrology, how to locate and tap underground sources, and how to manage ground water in order to derive full benefits indefinitely.

19. Ground water location. 3 hours. 80 slides.

The mystery behind ground water results from the fact that it is not immediately visible. Many regions in the world are hampered by lack of water while at the same time, possessing extensive water resources underground. The module illustrates several methods of locating ground water ranging from relatively simple to more complex techniques. The methods for finding and assessing the potential of water bearing strata include: interpretation of field data from reports, maps, and observations; aerial photography; and geophysical techniques.

20. Well pump selection. (To be published)

The efficient use of ground water assumes a reliable means for lifting water to the earth's surface. Often, however, pumps are poorly selected for the task at hand and faulty operations and maintenance shorten their useful lives. The module provides managerial staff and decision makers with information on the proper selection and management of well pumping systems. The first part of the programme discusses some important technical aspects, including pump selection factors, types of pumps, power sources, and storage facilities. The second part examines the management aspects necessary to ensure a safe and reliable ground water system over time. The third part analyses the economic aspects of selecting and maintaining a water pumping system including initial investment, and recurrent operating, and maintenance costs.

* Ferrocement rainwater collection tanks. (PAH ferrocement).

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation workers
Distributor	Unicef (Jakarta)
Purchase	Q

This programme provides guidelines on the construction and implementation of the use of this particular sort of rainwater collection tank.

Food and Agriculture Organization slides.

Audience	General
Distributor	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Purchase	Q

FAO has over 80,000 items in its photo library, available as photos or slides. Many aspects of water supply are covered, from many of the developing countries.

*** Guinea worm.**

24 slides.

Language	English
Audience	Health workers
Distributor	TALC
Purchase	C-E

These slides provide the clinical picture, natural history, management and prevention of this debilitating condition.

A printed script accompanies the slides. These are available for self-mounting, already mounted, or as a tape-slide set.

*** Human resources development and the manager.**

1984. 20 mins. 87 slides.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation administrators
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Hire	Q

Human resources development is composed of several elements: preparation of job descriptions; staff selection and recruitment; training; organisation; motivation. The programme discusses these elements with examples, with special emphasis on the aspect of motivating staff of the water enterprise.

*** IKK water supply systems.**

1984. 15 mins. 101 slides.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	General

Distributor Human Resources Development Project

Hire Q

The Directorate of Water Supply in Indonesia aims to provide 75% of the urban and 60% of the semi-urban population with clean water by 1989. IKK is the name of a special system designed to supply water to sub-regency capitals. The programme explains why this system was designed, and how it delivers a restricted flow of water to house connections and public hydrants, each of which require their own storage reservoirs. Practical tips are given on how to keep the water clean and reliable while stored in the home reservoirs.

International Development Research Centre slides.

Audience General

Distributor International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Purchase B (per slide)

IDRC has a large collection of slides pertaining to water and sanitation issues. Duplicate slides or photographs can be obtained. Unfortunately, as there is no catalogue for the collection, and a large number of categories and subjects, a detailed listing is not available.

Intestinal worms.

34 slides.

Language English/French

Audience Rural communities

Distributor Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation

Purchase D

These materials aim to educate villagers about infestations which can be caught from faeces, and emphasize the need for a good outdoors toilet. Woodworms, ascarides and bilharzia are considered: how and why these enter the body; their effects; how these can be avoided. The importance of hygiene and the use of uncontaminated water for drinking and washing are stressed throughout.

An instructor's manual is included, as well as memory aids for the villagers - one for each intestinal worm. These are available in French only at the moment.

*** Jar test equipment and jar test experiments.**

1984. 26 mins. 123 slides.

Language English/Indonesian

Audience Sanitation workers

Distributor Human Resources Development Project

Hire Q

The water from the various sources used by water enterprises cannot be directly distributed to the consumers. River and lake water in particular must be treated often with chemicals. Since large amounts of chemicals may be required, it is important that the appropriate amounts are determined as accurately as possible. This programme aims to inform the audience about: the purpose of jar tests; the use of jar test equipment; procedures for jar tests; the methods to analyse the results of the jar test.

Jar tester: function and application.

Language	English/Bahasa Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation workers
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Purchase	Q

This set of slides introduces the latest equipment; its basic features; the type of tests which are performed with it.

*** Leakage control.**

1984. 20 mins. 74 slides.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation engineers/Sanitation administrators
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Hire	Q

Different types of leakage control programmes are discussed, as well as the necessary equipment and procedures. The decision on which type of programme to chose depends on public health and economics. If leaks are not a potential danger to the former, a method of control should be selected which is effective within financial limits.

*** Low cost sanitation for urban areas.**

1984. 15 mins. 74 slides.

Language	English
Audience	Health administrators/Health workers
Distributor	Unicef (New Delhi)
Purchase	H

A general over-view is given of the problems of providing low cost sanitation for urban areas in developing countries.

Minimizing risks of vector-borne diseases in water resource developments.

1976. 125 slides.

Language English
Audience Health workers/Sanitation workers/Sanitation engineers
Distributor USA, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control
Hire A

Although designed for an American audience these slides give a good general introduction to the risks of vector-borne diseases and their relationship with the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of water resource projects. Mosquito control measures are given most emphasis in the presentation. Having considered the life-cycle, habitat, and disease transmission potential of a mosquito, good water management is demonstrated, leading towards the prevention of many health hazards.

An instructor's script is included.

Onchocerciasis.

24 slides.

Language English
Audience Health workers
Distributor Teaching Aids at Low Cost (TALC)
Purchase C-E

This set of slides describes the causes of onchocerciasis, the disease of river blindness which is common along the rivers of West Africa and South America. Preventive measures are outlined.

A printed script accompanies the slides. These are available for self-mounting, already mounted, or as a tape-slide set.

Oxfam sanitation unit.

15 slides.

Audience General
Distributor Oxfam

Purchase D

These slides show the technology which Oxfam developed in the 1970's to counter cholera.

* Preventive maintenance.

1985. 15 mins. 120 slides.

Language English/Indonesian

Audience Sanitation administrators/Sanitation engineers

Distributor Human Resources Development Project

Hire Q

Many breakdowns of machines are preventable. The programme shows how four major causes can be countered; friction, movement, dust and rust. The development of a routine maintenance plan is advocated and outlined.

* Principles of water supply.

1985. 6 mins. 86 slides.

Language English/Indonesian

Audience Sanitation workers

Distributor Human Resources Development Project

Hire Q

A water supply system is composed of four major components. These major components are: the intake where the raw water is abstracted from the source; the treatment where the raw water is treated in such a way that it becomes safe and reliable for human use and consumption; the transmission-system which brings the treated water to the supply areas; and the distribution-system which delivers the water to the consumers. Some attention is given to the importance of a proper maintenance and leakage control programme for the water distribution system. All components are touched briefly and illustrated with various pictures of both large and small systems.

Privy elimination (Neighborhood disease control self-help series; 5).

35 slides.

Language English

Audience General

Distributor USA, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control

Hire A

Although designed for an American audience this gives a simple and clear introduction to the causes of diseases such as typhoid, hepatitis and dysentery, which could usefully be incorporated into lesson plans elsewhere. The importance of adequate measures for excreta disposal and clean water supply for the good of the community are emphasized.

An instructor's script is included.

* **The role of local government in water supply. 2nd ed.**

1985. 17 mins. 131 slides.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation administrators
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Hire	Q

The programme emphasizes the importance of good planning when setting up a water supply system. Water availability and quantity should be considered, as well as the suitability of the site for the construction of a distribution system. Buildings and financial support, staff recruitment, payment of salaries, treatment of water and its distribution are all matters to be considered. Local government may have to adjudicate over conflicting interests of water users.

* **The role of the director in the water enterprise.**

1985. 13 mins. 101 slides.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation administrators
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Hire	Q

The programme sets out to inform the audience of: the role and tasks of the director of a water enterprise; planning its development; delegation of tasks and authority to subordinates; the control of development and corrective actions.

* **Shallow well drilling technique.**

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation workers
Distributor	Unicef (Jakarta)

Purchase Q

This programme provides guidelines on shallow well drilling procedures and shows sample geological and drilling methods.

The traditional well or the new well.

30 slides.

Language Portugese/Crioulo
Audience General
Source Projet Hydraulique des Regions Rurales
Distributor Guinea Bissau, Ministerios dos Recursos Naturais e Industria
Purchase Q

These slides were made by the animation section of the Buba water supply project specially for the circumstances in the Southern region of Guinea Bissau. They show the possibilities for villagers of using a traditional well or a new well. The advantages of the new well, its uses, how to treat it, and how to store water in the house are explained.

An instructor's text is included.

*** Training of masons for latrine construction.**

1984. 15 mins. 56 slides.

Language English
Audience Sanitation engineers
Distributor Unicef (New Delhi)
Purchase G (Reduced by 30% for orders of 10 plus)

This set shows how to manufacture the parts for, and how to construct dual pit waterseal latrines.

An uncommon remedy to an uncommon problem.

1969. 36 slides.

Audience Health workers
Distributor The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust

Purchase D

These slides set out the problems of faecal-borne diseases, a common problem in India. The hygienic latrine is suggested as an effective preventive measure, and methods for construction are given.

Unesco slides.

Audience General

Distributor Unesco

Hire Q

Purchase Q

Unesco has a number of slides/photographs available on topics including well construction, water-pumps, irrigation, and the role of water in daily life in countries such as Mali, India, Kenya, Tunisia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan.

* Unicef approach to better sanitation.

1985. 15 mins. 74 slides.

Language English

Audience Health administrators/Health workers

Distributor Unicef (New Delhi)

Purchase G

This programme gives an overall view of the Unicef strategies for sanitation promotion in India.

Village hygiene.

26 slides.

Language English/French

Audience Rural communities

Distributor Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation

Purchase D

This series of captioned drawings provides general advice on village hygiene, but it also includes a section on water: the harmful microbes it can contain, and how to protect against them.

An instructor's handbook accompanies the set, as well as an illustrated memory aid for the audience, with a simple text. These are available in French only at the moment.

Water for development in Zimbabwe.

50 slides.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Focal Points Audio Visual Ltd
Purchase	C

The Sabi-Limpopo Development Region provides some fine pictorial material for a study of resources for development and the constraints upon it in the South East Lowveld of Zimbabwe.

Notes are included with the set.

Water for life.

1982. 69 slides.

Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Purchase	G

A basic introduction to the essential need for clean water.

Water hygiene.

27 slides.

Language	English/French
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation
Purchase	D

The captioned drawings in the set illustrate unseen microbes in the water, and how these can sometimes contribute to ill health. Good and bad drinking sources are shown, and how a community can improve the water supply. Actions that a family can take are also demonstrated, such as boiling and filtering water. Water hygiene is strongly advocated.

An instructor's handbook is included, as well as an illustrated memory aid for the audience, with a simple text. These are available in French only at the moment.

Water in the third world.

12 slides.

Language English
Audience General
Distributor The Slide Centre
Purchase B

The portfolio of slides discusses the importance of easily accessible clean water for drinking and various other uses.

Water problems in the Sahel: a study of Savanna problems (New horizons series).

1978. 12 slides.

Language English
Audience School children (11 - 16 years)
Source Common Ground
Distributor National Audio-Visual Aids Library
Purchase Q

Beginning with a map which shows the extent of the West African Savannas, and the different types, the many problems of living and farming on this land are considered, types of irrigation and wells, the effects of drought on people and animals and the frequent need for famine relief are seen. The slides complement the book 'Progress and change in West Africa' by Howard and Jennifer Phillips. (Longman revised colour geography series).

Water supply sanitation (Migrant labour series).

64 slides.

Language English
Audience Health workers
Distributor USA, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control
Hire A

Although designed for an American audience these slides provide a good general introduction to the importance of water supply and sanitation, with an emphasis on the rural worker's environment. Wells, pumps, cisterns and siphons are among the topics covered.

An instructor's script is included.

Water: the vital resource.

24 slides.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	The Slide Centre
Purchase	D

Illustrations from different parts of the world indicate the importance of water, and the world-wide need for proper water management as advocated by the United Nations Environmental Programme.

*** Water treatment facilities.**

1985. 15 mins. 119 slides.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Sanitation workers
Distributor	Human Resources Development Project
Hire	Q

Although water treatment installations vary much in detail and design they are all based on the execution of all or several of the steps needed for water treatment. For conventional surface water treatment installations these steps are: straining; coagulation and flocculation; sedimentation; filtration; neutralisation, and disinfection. The water treatment process is demonstrated in a beaker glass: the different steps of adding chemicals and their effect on the water are clearly shown. Then all technical components of the water treatment plant including the intake are shown. Examples are taken from both big and small installations. Supporting facilities such as a laboratory, a storage-room, a pump-house etc. are also shown.

5 FILMSTRIPS

Ayuda a tu pueblo.

32 frames.

Language	Spanish/English
Audience	Rural communities
Source	Pan American Union with American Peace Corps
Distributor	World Neighbors
Purchase	D

This is about a small village in South America where the people are bored and lifeless. Jose returns from studying in the city and suggests improvements in education, building and transport. One area of improvement includes the laying of water pipes. The filmstrip stresses what can be done through community efforts.

A clean home makes a healthy family.

81 frames.

Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Food and Agriculture Organization (Distribution and Sales Section)
Purchase	C

Produced in Swaziland, this emphasizes that a clean and safe environment is necessary for the healthy growth of children. Problems arising from lack of hygiene are shown, and simple improvements suggested, such as installing a latrine, boiling drinking water and so on.

A printed commentary accompanies the text. This is also available on cassette.

Drink pure water: Africa.

39 frames.

Language	English/French
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	World Neighbors
Purchase	D

Photographed in East Africa, this filmstrip describes the importance of pure water. It points out that it is not enough for water to be clear, odourless, colourless and tasteless in order to be good for drinking. Boiling drinking water for purification is the easiest and cheapest method of killing germs.

Drink pure water: Bolivia.

34 frames.

Language	English/Spanish
Audience	General
Distributor	World Neighbors
Purchase	D

Photographed in Bolivia, this carries the same messages as 'Drink pure water: Africa' (see above).

Drinking water for the rural community.

1977. 60 frames.

Language	English/Spanish
Audience	General
Distributor	World Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)
Purchase	B

This describes PAHO'S Program of Rural Water Supply in rural communities of Latin America. It shows how the inhabitants of a small town worked to provide a system of drinking water for the whole community.

A printed commentary is included.

A pit latrine helps prevent disease.

65 frames.

Audience Rural communities
Distributor Food and Agriculture Organization (Distribution and Sales Section)
Purchase C

Produced in Swaziland, this illustrates the importance of domestic hygiene, and gives step-by-step instructions for building a pit latrine with a concrete base.

A printed commentary accompanies the filmstrip.

River blindness: Onchocerciasis.

50 frames.

Language English/French
Audience Rural communities
Distributor World Neighbors
Purchase D

Photographed in West Africa, this filmstrip describes how the black fly's bite can eventually cause blindness. Ways in which people can protect themselves are suggested. The filmstrip was cooperatively produced with the World Health Organization's Onchocerciasis Control Programme in Burkina Faso, and the Saboba Family Health Programme in Ghana.

Rural water supply.

Audience General
Source Uganda
Distributor Uganda, Ministry of Health, Health Education Division
Purchase Q

No other details are available.

Sanitation aspects of drilling wells.

1965. 65 frames.

Language English/Spanish
Audience Sanitation engineers
Distributor World Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)

Purchase B

This explains the recommended methods for constructing bore wells, and the importance of selecting a suitable location. The use of a drill is described and also the installation and use of a steel pipe.

A printed commentary accompanies the filmstrip.

Sanitation aspects of excavating wells.

1965. 86 frames.

Language English/Spanish

Audience Sanitation engineers

Distributor World Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)

Purchase B

This examines points to consider when excavating wells, including the selection of a suitable spot, and other aspects of construction. It describes different types of pumps and their installation, disinfection and maintenance. It also presents techniques for water sampling.

A printed commentary accompanies the filmstrip.

Small water treatment plants.

1965. 59 frames.

Language English/Spanish

Audience Sanitation engineers

Distributor World Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)

Purchase B

This describes the function of a small water treatment plant, and explains the operations of mixing and coagulation tanks, sedimentation tanks, sand filters and chlorinators.

A printed commentary accompanies the filmstrip.

Taking samples and testing for drinking water.

1964. 74 frames.

Language English/Spanish

Audience Sanitation workers

Distributor World Health Organization, Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)

Purchase B

This describes how sanitation inspectors can take samples of drinking water. Procedures are outlined for identifying coliform organisms in the laboratory.

A printed commentary accompanies the filmstrip.

An uncommon remedy to an uncommon problem.

1969. 40 frames.

Audience Health workers

Distributor The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health Family Welfare Trust

Purchase C

The filmstrip sets out the problem of faecal-borne diseases, a common problem in India. The hygienic latrine is suggested as an effective preventive measure, and methods for construction are given.

Where does the guinea worm come from?

53 frames.

Language English/French

Audience Rural communities

Distributor World Neighbors

Purchase D

Photographed in Togo, West Africa, the filmstrip was scripted and field-tested in collaboration with village people. People suffering from guinea worm are shown, and traditional and scientific courses are described. The many consequences of the disease and preventive measures available to rural people are presented.

The accompanying script is a guide rather than narration, for facilitating group discussion of the pictures and situations shown.

6 POSTERS

Bad use of a well.

(60 x 50cm).

Language	Crioulo
Audience	Rural communities
Source	Projet Hydraulique des Regions Rurales
Distributor	Guinea Bissau, Ministerios dos Recursos Naturais e Industria
Purchase	Q

This poster is designed specifically for circumstances in the southern region of Guinea Bissau. It depicts the improper use of a borehole or well after the responsibility for it has been handed over to the villagers.

Cholera.

1982.

Language	English/Bemba/Nyanja
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Zambia, Ministry of Health
Hire	Q

No other details are available.

Clean water is the best medicine.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Save the Children (UK)

Purchase A

The poster depicts a child drinking from a handpump, with the additional message that three quarters of all the diseases in the world are related to polluted water.

Clean water makes children healthy and intelligent.

Language English/Indonesian
Audience Rural communities
Distributor Unicef (Jakarta)
Purchase Q

This poster emphasizes the impact of clean and safe water on children's health, and is aimed at mothers in particular.

Clean water makes your children healthy and smart.

Language English/Indonesian
Audience Rural communities
Distributor Unicef (Jakarta)
Purchase Q

This poster emphasizes the impact of clean and safe water on children's health and is aimed at mothers in particular.

Contamination of water supplies.

Language English/Indonesian
Audience Rural communities
Distributor Unicef (Jakarta)
Purchase Q

Cracked earth.

(84 x 70cm).

Language English
Audience General
Distributor Unicef (UK)

Purchase B

This features a centre picture of children drinking from a tap which is framed by drought conditions - a dramatic scene.

Good use of a well.

(60 x 50cm).

Language Crioulo
Audience Rural communities
Source Projet Hydraulique des Regions Rurales
Distributor Guinea Bissau, Ministerio dos Recursos Naturais e Industria
Purchase Q

This poster was designed specifically for circumstances in the southern region of Guinea Bissau. It depicts the proper use of a borehole or well after the responsibility for it has been handed over to the villagers.

Half of humanity doesn't have safe water near home.

(56 x 89cm).

Language English
Audience General
Distributor Unicef (UK)
Purchase B

This poster depicts women's daily burden to collect water.

Health begins at home.

(48 x 64cm).

Audience Rural communities
Distributor Gambia, Health Education Unit, Medical Headquarters
Purchase C

Images include: using a pit latrine; sweeping and putting refuse in a garbage bin; washing and drying of family clothes; digging a refuse pit; dumping of refuse into pit; child defecating on ground; mother picking up child's stool and walking towards pit.

Learn the 5 stop diarrhoea rules.

1985.

Language English/7 local languages
Audience Rural communities
Distributor Zambia, Ministry of Health
Purchase A

No other details are available.

The people of Zimbabwe are building latrines: join them.

1985.

Language English/local languages
Audience Rural communities
Distributor University of Zimbabwe, Department of Community Medicine
Purchase Q

The poster was developed as part of ONTAP (Our National Technical Awareness Project) for low cost water and sanitation development in Zimbabwe, with help from the German Agency for Technical Development and Technology Advisory Group of the World Bank.

The people are drilling for water.

1985.

Language English
Audience Rural communities
Distributor University of Zimbabwe, Department of Community Medicine
Purchase Q

The poster was developed as part of ONTAP (Our National Technical Awareness Project) for low cost water and sanitation development in Zimbabwe, with help from the German Agency for Technical Development and Technology Advisory Group of the World Bank.

Personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Language English/Gujarati/Hindi
Audience General

Distributor CHETNA

The poster is one of a set of ten illustrating aspects of the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme). It is available either laminated and printed on a board, or else on litho paper in the form of a calendar.

UN water decade: clean water for all.

Language English
Audience General
Distributor Centre for World Development Education
Purchase B

The poster consists of cartoon and photo-illustrated information on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade with some points for discussion at the end. Basic facts and figures are presented, including quotations from the Brandt Report.

The unexpected windpump: a cartoon story on water in Tanzania.

Language English
Audience General
Distributor Oxfam
Purchase B

No other details are available.

Unicef photo poster set.

1979. 8 posters.

Language English
Audience General
Source Unicef
Distributor Centre for World Development Education
Purchase B

The posters show Bolivia, Oman, Nepal, Nigeria, India, Thailand and Kenya. Fetching water is amongst the subjects covered.

Wash your hands with soap.

(50 x 63cm).

Audience Rural communities
Distributor Gambia, Health Education Unit, Medical Headquarters
Purchase C

Images in the poster include: a close-up illustration of two hands being washed with soap and water; using a pit latrine; washing a child's anal area.

Water.

1980.

Language English
Audience Schoolchildren (14 - 16 years)
Distributor Oxfam
Purchase B

This poster is part of a series on development issues. It is illustrated with photographs, cartoons, diagrams, and looks at the facts, questions and myths about development with relation to water.

Water is life.

Language English
Audience General
Distributor Unicef (UK)
Purchase B

The challenge of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade is safe water and adequate sanitation for all by the year 1990. The poster illustrates this challenge.

We expect.

Language English
Audience General
Source Christian Aid
Distributor Centre for World Education Development

Purchase B

One of a set of posters contrasting the prospects for developed societies with those which are under-developed, looks at the theme of water.

World water decade: clean water and sanitation for all.

(76 x 100cm).

Language English

Audience General

Distributor Pictorial Charts Educational Trust

Purchase C

This chart deals with the problems of over a thousand million people who have no adequate water supplies or sanitation. It shows the cycle of contamination and some of the successes already achieved in fulfilling the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

The chart is accompanied by notes.

7 FLASHCARDS

Disposal of human excreta: sanitary latrine.

1984. 10 cards.

Language	English/10 Indian languages
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Unicef (New Delhi)
Purchase	C

Flashcards provide visual aids for the training of village level motivators (school teachers etc) and for educating the community in improvements in sanitary habits.

Home sanitation.

1984. 9 cards.

Language	English/10 Indian languages
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Unicef (New Delhi)
Purchase	C

Flashcards provide visual aids for the training of village level motivators (school teachers etc) and for educating the community in improvements in sanitary habits.

Personal hygiene.

1984. 11 cards.

Language	English/10 Indian languages
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Unicef (New Delhi)

Purchase C

Flashcards provide visual aids for the training of village level motivators (school teachers etc) and for educating the community in improvements in sanitary habits.

Prevention of diarrhoea.

Language English/Tamil/Hindi

Audience Rural communities

Distributor Christian Medical College

Purchase B

A set of flash cards explains the causes of diarrhoea, and measures for its prevention.

Sanitation and diseases.

1984. 22 cards.

Language English/10 Indian languages

Audience General

Distributor Unicef (New Delhi)

Purchase C

Flashcards provide visual aids for the training of village level motivators (school teachers etc) and for educating the community in improvements in sanitary habits.

Vector control.

1984. 10 cards.

Language English/10 Indian languages

Audience General

Distributor Unicef (New Delhi)

Purchase C

Flashcards provide visual aids for the training of village level motivators (school teachers etc) and for educating the community in improvements in sanitary habits.

Waste water and cattle dung: garbage disposal.

1984. 22 cards.

Language English/10 Indian languages

Audience Rural communities
Distributor Unicef (New Delhi)
Purchase C

Flashcards provide visual aids for the training of village level motivators (school teachers etc) and for educating the community in improvements in sanitary habits.

Water and hygiene.

Language Local languages
Audience Rural communities
Distributor United Mission to Nepal

A series of flashcards have been prepared relating to water and hygiene. No other details are available.

8 FLIPCHARTS

Building an outdoors toilet.

15 pages (50 x 50cm).

Language	English/French
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation
Purchase	D

This series of captioned drawings shows how to select a suitable site for an outdoors toilet, the various stages of construction, and how to use and care for the toilet once completed.

An instructor's manual and a memory aid with a simple text for the audience accompany the flipchart. These are available in French only at the moment.

Guinea worm.

26 pages (21 x 28 cm).

Language	English/French
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	World Neighbors
Purchase	D

Developed in West Africa, this shows the cycle of the guinea worm, along with both the social and economic results of infestation. Suggestions for controlling the guinea worm's occurrence are also made.

Intestinal worms.

34 pages (50 x 56cm).

Language	English/French
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Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation
Purchase	D

These materials aim to educate villagers about infestations which can be caught from faeces, and emphasise the need for a good outdoor toilet. Woodworms, ascarides and bilharzia are considered: how and why these enter the body; their effects; how these can be avoided. The importance of hygiene and the use of uncontaminated water for drinking and washing are stressed throughout.

An instructor's manual is included, as well as memory aids for the villagers - one for each intestinal worm. These are available in French only at the moment.

Supply of safe water for villages: book I.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Unicef (Jakarta)
Purchase	Q

This covers the protection of wells, and the operation and maintenance of handpumps.

Supply of safe water for villages: book II.

Language	English/Indonesian
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Unicef (Jakarta)
Purchase	Q

This covers health and water. It also deals with rainwater collection tanks.

Village hygiene.

26 pages (50 x 56cm).

Language	English/French
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation
Purchase	D

This series of captioned drawings provides general advice on village hygiene, but it also includes a section on water: the harmful microbes it can contain, and how to protect against them.

An instructor's handbook accompanies the set, as well as an illustrated memory aid for the audience, with a simple text. These are available in French only at the moment.

Water and hygiene.

Language	Local languages
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	United Mission to Nepal
Purchase	Q

A series of flipcharts have been prepared to convey basic health messages about water and hygiene.

Water hygiene.

27 pages (50 x 56cm).

Language	English/French
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation
Purchase	D

The captioned drawings in the set illustrate unseen microbes in the water, and how these can sometimes contribute to ill health. Good and bad drinking sources are shown, and how a community can improve the water supply. Actions that a family can take are also demonstrated, such as boiling and filtering water. Water hygiene is strongly advocated.

An instructor's handbook is included, as well as an illustrated memory aid for the audience, with a simple text. These are available in French only at the moment.

9 MISCELLANEOUS

The aqua privy.

1980.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Hire	A

A set of materials is provided to form an exhibition stand on the subject of the aqua privy. These consists of: 4 illustrated panels (20 x 30"); 4 blank panels; 4 headers; photographs; plans.

Bilharzia (Cassell visual learning system series).

1984.

Language	English/French/Arabic
Audience	Health workers/Rural communities
Distributor	Collier Macmillan
Purchase	H

These materials consist of a magnetic board with attachable word and picture cards in metallised printed plastic. They have been developed as part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. They can be used with groups of up to 60 people, but 'mini modules' are available for use with small groups. This module aims to teach people how to recognise the signs and symptoms of bilharzia; what to do when these have been detected; treatment to expect at the clinic; how bilharzia is carried; measures for its prevention.

Instructor's notes are included.

Distillation: third world science project pack.

Language	English
Audience	Schoolchildren
Source	University College of North Wales, School of Education
Distributor	Centre for World Development Education
Purchase	B

This resource pack is one of a series providing illustrations to basic principles drawn from examples in developing countries. The pack draws attention to the skills of the people and their social, economic and technological needs. Sources of information are teachers who have been or who are working abroad.

Environmental hygiene: water (Cassell visual learning system series).

1984.

Language	English/French/Arabic
Audience	Health workers/Rural communities
Distributor	Collier Macmillan
Purchase	H

These materials consist of a magnetic board with attachable word and picture cards in metallised printed plastic. They have been developed as part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. They can be used with groups of up to 60 people, but 'mini modules' are available for use with small groups. This makes clear the dangers of pollution in the environment and particularly, contaminated water. It shows how disease and death can arise from unsanitary habits. Emphasis is placed on the importance of a clean environment and water hygiene, and practical steps which can be taken to achieve these.

An instructor's manual is included.

On the waterfront.

1982.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Hire	B

A set of materials is provided to make up an exhibition stand on the subject of water and health technology. These include 19 illustrated panels (20 x 30").

Oxfam water packs.

1983/84.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Hire	A

An exhibition stand can be made from 6 panels (20 x 30") which feature sample pages from Oxfam's packs, and some photographs.

Sanitation health education (Cassell visual learning system series).

1984.

Language	English/French/Arabic
Audience	Health workers/Rural communities
Distributor	Collier MacMillan
Purchase	H

These materials consist of a magnetic board with attachable word and picture cards in metallised printed plastic. They have been developed as part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. They can be used with groups of up to 60 people, but 'mini modules' are available for use with small groups. This module shows in story form the relationship between faeces, urine and disease. It portrays the most easily recognisable symptoms of diarrhoea, dysentery, roundworm, bilharzia and hookworm. These symptoms are linked to major transmission routes, and effective remedial actions are suggested.

An instructor's manual is included.

Sanitation technology (Cassell visual learning system series).

1984.

Language	English/French/Arabic
Audience	Health workers/Rural communities
Distributor	Collier MacMillan
Purchase	H

These materials consist of a magnetic board with attachable word and picture cards in metallised printed plastic. They have been developed as part of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. They can be used with groups of up to 60 people, but 'mini modules' are available for use with small groups. This

module looks at the disadvantages of traditional latrines and shows a variety of technically sound rural solutions which have proved effective in a variety of situations.

An instructor's manual is included.

Sanitation unit.

1978.

Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Hire	A

Materials are provided to make an exhibition stand, detailing the sanitation unit developed by Oxfam. These include: 9 illustrated panels (20 x 30"); 9 blank panels; 9 headers.

Typhoid: its causes and prevention.

Language	English/Tamil/Hindi
Audience	Rural communities
Distributor	Christian Medical College
Purchase	B

A flannelgraph aims to help villagers understand the causes of typhoid, and how to avoid its occurrence.

Water: did you know?

1983.

Language	English
Audience	General
Distributor	Oxfam
Hire	B

An exhibition stand can be made up from two panels, (46 x 30" and 20 x 30") which relate a number of facts about water.

Water means life.

Language	English
Audience	General

Distributor 1 Christian Aid

Purchase C

Distributor 2 Centre for World Development Education

Purchase C

This is a resource pack comprising a photo-set, picture sheets and other information about the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

10 DISTRIBUTORS INDEX

(Algeria)
Ministry of Public Health
25 Boulevard Laala Abdervahmane
Al - Madania
Algiers
Algeria

Atelier de Materiel pour l'Animation
PO Box 267
Yaounde
Cameroun

BMA/BLAT Film Library
BLAT Centre for Health and Medical Education
BMA House
Tavistock Square
London
WC1H 9JP
UK

BURGEAP
70 Rue Mademoiselle
75015 Paris
France

Cafod
2 Garden Close
Stockwell Road
London
SW9 9TY
UK

CEMAT
4a Avenida 2-28
Zona 1
PO Box 1160
Guatemala

Centre for World Development Education
Regents College
Inner Circle
Regents Park
London
NW1 4NS
UK

CFL Vision
Distribution Centre
Chalfont Grove
Gerrards Cross
Buckinghamshire
SL9 8TN
UK

CHETNA (Centre for Health Education
Training and Nutrition Awareness)
Drive-in Cinema Building
Thaltej Road
Ahmedabad 380 054
India

Christian Aid
240-250 Ferndale Road
Brixton
London
SW9 8BH
UK

Christian Medical College
Ida Scudder Road
PO Box 3
Vellore 632 004
India

Collier MacMillan Ltd
Visual Learning Division
PO Box 202
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
HP12 3EW
UK

Concord Films Council
201 Felixstowe Road
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP3 9BJ
UK

The Economic Development Institute
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

Environmental Sanitation Information Centre
Asian Institute of Technology
PO Box 2754
Bangkok
Thailand

Eothen Films Ltd
EMI Film Studios
Shenley Road
Boreham Wood
Hertfordshire
WD6 1JU
UK

Focal Points Audio Visual Ltd
251 Copnor Road
Portsmouth
Hampshire
PO3 5TT
UK

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Photo Library
Information Division
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 01000
Rome
Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization
Distribution and Sales Section (Filmstrips)
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 01000
Rome
Italy

(Gambia)
Health Education Unit
Medical Headquarters
Banjul
Gambia

(Gambia)
Information Department
Film Production Unit
Banjul
Gambia

The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust
PO Ambathurai RS
Anna District
Tamil Nadu 624309
India

(Guinea Bissau)
Ministerios de Recursos Naturais e Industria
Projet Hydraulique des Regions Rurales
CP 399 Bissau
Guinea Bissau

Human Resources Development Project
Jalan Penjernihan 1-19 C
PO Box 47
Pejompongan
Jakarta 10210
Indonesia

International Development Research Centre
Communications Division
PO Box 8500
Ottawa
Ontario
K1G 3H9
Canada

National Audio Visual Aids Library
The George Building
Normal College
Bangor
Gwynedd
LL57 2PZ
UK

Oxfam
274 Banbury Road
Oxford
OX6 7RF
UK

Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project
PO Box 1399
St. John's
Antigua

Pictorial Charts Educational Trust
27 Kirchen Road
West Ealing
London
W13 0UD
UK

Save the Children (UK)
Mary Datchelor House
17 Grove Lane
Camberwell
London
SE5 8RD
UK

Save the Children (USA)
54 Wilton Road
PO Box 950
Westport
CT 06881
USA

Shell Film Library
Shell-Mex House
Strand
London
WC2R 0DX
UK

(Singapore)
Ministry of the Environment
Princess House
Alexandra Road
Singapore 0315
Republic of Singapore

The Slide Centre
Ilton
Ilminster
Somerset
TA19 9HS
UK

TALC (Teaching Aids at Low Cost)
PO Box 49
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 4AX

(Uganda)
Ministry of Health
Health Education Division
PO Box 8
Entebbe
Uganda

Unesco
Audio-Visual Production Division
7 Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

Unicef
Water and Environmental Sanitation Team
Head Office
UN Plaza
New York 10017
USA

Unicef (Jakarta)
14 JL M H Thamrin
PO Box 202-JKT
Jakarta
Indonesia

Unicef (New Delhi)
Unicef House
73 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110003
India

Unicef (UK)
55-56 Lincolns Inn Fields
London
WC2A 3NB
UK

United Mission to Nepal
Health Services Offices
PO Box 126
Kathmandu
Nepal

University of Illinois Film Center
1325 South Oak Street
Champaign
IL 61820
USA

University of Zimbabwe
Department of Community Medicine
PO Box A 178
Avondale
Harare
Zimbabwe

(USA)
Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta
Georgia 30333
USA

World Health Organization
Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

World Health Organization
Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PAHO)
Program for Instructional Audiovisual Materials
525 23rd Street NW
Washington DC 20037
USA

World Neighbors
5116 North Portland Avenue
Oklahoma City
OK 73112
USA

(Zambia)
Ministry of Health
Office of the Permanent Secretary
PO Box 30205
Lusaka
Zambia

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World water decade: clean water and sanitation for all (poster)

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Most of the materials in this guide are related to rural water supply and/or sanitation systems. Some give general overviews of the national or international situation, while a few are related to urban systems. These have been indexed accordingly.

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