

MDGs 1 bis 7 beziehen sich auf die Bekämpfung der Armut und ihrer Auswirkungen in den Bereichen Bildung, Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter, Gesundheit und natürliche Ressourcen. Diese Ziele beschreiben die Mindestvoraussetzungen für menschenwürdiges Leben. (Anm. d. Red.).

- 2) Zum besseren Verständnis werden die gängigsten Varianten der Trockensanitation kurz vorgestellt:  
*Grubenlatrine*: Loch im Erdreich oder Tank, in dem die Exkremente erfasst werden.

*Komposttoilette*: Die Fäkalien werden in einer Kammer oder einem Behälter gesammelt und zusammen mit anderen organischen Abfällen (bspw. Garten- oder Küchenabfälle) kompostiert. Die Zersetzung erfolgt aerob durch Pilze und Bakterien. Damit der Kompostierprozess funktioniert, darf der Feuchtigkeitsgehalt nicht zu hoch sein, d. h. der Urin sollte separat abgeführt oder abfiltriert werden.

*Dehydrations-toilette*: Die Fäkalien werden in einer Kammer gesammelt und über einige Monate ausgetrocknet. Um den Trocknungsprozess zu beschleunigen werden nach jeder Benutzung geruchs- und feuchtigkeitsbindende Materialien, bspw. Asche, Boden oder Rinde, zugegeben. Urin sollte separat abgeführt werden. Die Dehydrations-toilette eignet sich besonders gut für heiße Klimate. Die bekannteste Konstruktionsart ist die sog. vietnamesische 2-Kammern-Toilette.

Für alle Verfahren gilt, dass die Sammelkammer in regelmäßigen Abständen ausgeräumt werden muss. Durch einen Kompostierungsprozess oder die richtige Trocknung der Fäkalien können vorhandene Krankheitserreger mehrheitlich abgetötet werden. Bei fachgerechter Anwendung können Kompost und Trockenfäzes als Bodenverbesserer in der Landwirtschaft oder dem Garten eingesetzt werden – sofern hygienische Anforderungen eingehalten werden. (Hygienisierter) Urin als natürlicher Phosphorlieferant, kann überdies künstliche Dünger in der Landwirtschaft substituieren.

### Literatur

Esrey, S.A. et al., 1998: Ecological Sanitation, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) (Hg.), Stockholm

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## ANKÜNDIGUNGEN / EVENTS

### 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference Technology – Knowledge – Society

Cambridge, U.K., January 9 - 12, 2007

The Technology Conference is held annually in different locations around the world.

The conference “Technology – Knowledge – Society” will take a broad and cross-disciplinary approach to technology in society. With a particular focus on digital information and communications technologies, the conference will address: human usability, technologies for citizenship and community participation, and learning technologies. Participants will include researchers, teachers and practitioners whose interests are either technical or humanistic, or whose work crosses over between the technological, applied and social sciences.

The Technology Conference is a participants’ conference, including numerous parallel sessions. Parallel sessions are loosely grouped into [streams](#) reflecting different perspectives, disciplines, knowledge-bases or professional practices. It would be possible, if one wished, to follow the same stream for the whole conference. Each stream also has its own [talking circle](#), a forum for focused discussion of issues. You will be asked to select one or more streams when you submit a [presentation proposal](#). Technology Conference Streams are:

- Human Technologies and Usability,
- Technology in Community,
- Technology in Education,
- Knowledge and Technology.

The conference will cover the following six themes:

- *Theme 1*: Technologies for Human Use,
- *Theme 2*: Technologies for Participatory Citizenship,
- *Theme 3*: Technologies for Autonomous Communities,
- *Theme 4*: Technologies for New Learning,

- *Theme 5:* Technologies for Common Knowledge,
- *Theme 6:* Technologies for Development.

Full details of the conference are to be found at the conference website (<http://www.Technology-Conference.com>) which is regularly updated.

For all inquiries, please contact the conference secretariat:

[info+T07@commongroundconferences.com](mailto:info+T07@commongroundconferences.com)

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### 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference Current Issues of Sustainable Development

**Opole, Poland, April 16 - 17, 2007**

This seventh international conference “Current Issues of Sustainable Development” will be hosted by the Opole University and the Polish Division of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists. Sustainable Development has become an integrated part of European Union policy and has, as a consequence, gained importance for national and regional authorities, as well as for business. In practice, sustainable development often implies that economic growth has to be reconciled with social and environmental goals. An interesting issue is whether sustainable growth is feasible – growth without negative social and environmental consequences. The concept of growth can be analysed at different levels: economic growth, growth and expansion of urban areas, growth of small and medium size enterprises (SME), growth of production in particular sectors, etc.

The organisers invite scholars from disciplines involved in issues of sustainable development (*e.g.* economics, geography, environmental sciences, natural sciences, legal sciences and social sciences) to contribute by sending a paper. Topics to be discussed are:

- The application of economic theories, in particular theories of property rights, institutions and governance, to issues of sustainable development.

- The application of scientific theories to issues of sustainable development, preferably from an interdisciplinary point of view.
- Sustainable enterprise – *e.g.* tools for companies, in particular SME, such as resource or life cycle management and corporate foresight.
- Unsustainable trends at different levels of scale (local, national, EU, global).
- Issues of governance at different levels of scale (local, national, EU, global).
- Policy making for Sustainable Development: policy coherence, the importance of prices and incentives for sustainable development, investment in science and technology, stakeholder involvement (citizens, business, NGO’s).
- Priorities in the sustainable development of urban areas; priorities in the sustainable development of rural areas.
- Competing priorities in sustainable development and issues of competence at local, national, EU and global level.

Further information can be obtained from the Conference-Website with links to the instruction for papers and the registration form: [http://ekon.uni.opole.pl/konferencje/k1r07\\_en.html](http://ekon.uni.opole.pl/konferencje/k1r07_en.html), or by contacting the organiser.

Registration with a preliminary title of the foreseen presentation is possible by **February 19, 2007**; the final paper should be sent in electronic form no later than **March 23, 2007**.

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## 2<sup>nd</sup> BOKU Waste Conference

Vienna, Austria, April 16 - 19, 2007

The Institute of Waste Management, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU) at Vienna in cooperation with the International Waste Working Group is going to organize the 2<sup>nd</sup> BOKU Waste Conference. It will take place in Vienna, Austria in April 2007.

Since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial and social development has led to systemic problems such as pollution, soil degradation and global warming.

The contribution of waste management towards solving these problems should provide a more integrated, holistic approach, with focus on social, economical, scientific and technical aspects. To achieve this aim entails:

- significant moderation in consumption to avoid the generation of wastes and unnecessary end-of-life products,
- significant increase in the use of recycled products to save energy and natural resources,
- significant improvement of waste treatment before landfilling to ensure that any emissions to the environment are acceptable and do not need further treatment.

Over the last decades an intensive application of many different disciplines concerning waste issues has occurred. The questions asked and the solutions proposed have become increasingly specific. The spectrum of activities on one hand ranges from the development of scientific-analytical methods on lab scale up to optimisation techniques on facility or process scale. On the other hand it is important that both social and other sciences should take into consideration the whole waste management system and the entire life cycle, respectively.

Accordingly, the BOKU Waste Conference 2007 will embark on an intra-disciplinary strategy. Through a combination of different waste specific disciplines in the single sessions, participants will be afforded an excellent opportunity to extend their main emphasis gradually and perhaps even envisage fruitful approaches for the future.

In this respect, by means of an integrated and interdisciplinary approach the BOKU

Waste Conference 2007 will focus on the following themes within four sessions:

- Assessment of Waste Minimisation: The session will combine Waste Minimisation Strategies with the Life Cycle Assessment approach.
- Compost Quality and Soil Improvement: The session will focus how to upgrade soils with compost, both in industrialized and developing countries and how to improve compost quality to fulfil these demands.
- Utilization of landfill gas and emission mitigation: The session will focus on active and passive aftercare for landfill gas.
- Final storage quality: The session will focus on aftercare and final storage quality for MSW landfills.

A preliminary programme as well as all organizational background information is available at the conference website: <http://waste-conference.boku.ac.at/>.

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## IAS-STs – Fellowship-Programme 2007/2008

Graz, Austria, October 2007 - June 2008

In 1999 the Inter-University Research Centre for Technology, Work and Culture launched the Institute for Advanced Studies on Science, Technology and Society (IAS-STs) in Graz, Austria. IAS-STs is broadly speaking, an Institute for the enhancement of Science and Technology Studies. It promotes the interdisciplinary investigation of the links and interaction between science, technology and society as

well as research on the development and implementation of socially and environmentally sound, sustainable technologies.

Each year the IAS-STs give around a dozen international researchers the opportunity to explore the issues published in the annually changing fellowship programme.

The IAS-STs invites researchers to apply for a stay between October 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008 as

- Research Fellows (up to nine month) or as
- Visiting Scholars (up to one month).

Senior scientists – working within the framework of the issues listed below – are also encouraged to apply as Guest lecturers.

Five grants of €1,000 per month for long term Fellows (nine month) can furthermore be offered.

The *Fellowship Programme 2007/2008* is dedicated to projects investigating the following issues:

1. *Gender – Technology – Environment*: Women with their various interests, competencies and potentials play an important part in the process of shaping socially sound and environmentally friendly sustainable technologies – be it as users and consumers, or as experts. Applications should focus on research in the field of women in traditionally male fields of engineering, on ways of creating cultures of success for women engineers (students, graduates), and on masculinity and the culture of engineering.
2. *New Genetics and Modern Biotechnology*: A main focus of the fellowship programme lies on research projects providing a critical analysis either of human genetic research or of modern biotechnology. Researchers investigating either ethical, legal and social aspects of genetic testing or risk policy and wider governance issues related to agricultural biotechnology are especially encouraged to apply.
3. *Technology Studies and Sustainability*: Fellowships will be awarded for research projects contributing to the issue of sustainable development from the perspective of social studies or the history and philosophy of science and technology. Projects should aim at socio-economic aspects of environmental technologies or at strategies of environmental

technology policy, such as user participation, strategic niche management or ecological product policy. We encourage both, theoretical analysis as well as empirical case studies and implementation research.

4. *Information and Communication Technologies*: A focus of the fellowship programme will be put on novel developments based on information and communication technologies (ICT) from an STS point-of-view. Topics like embedded systems, ubiquitous computing or ICT applications in traffic systems shall be analysed with respect to their wider social and political implications. Further issues of interest are the social shaping of new ICT developments and participative approaches to the design of ICT systems and applications.

**Applications** must be submitted to the IAS-STs by **December 31, 2006**.

Please visit the following website for application forms and further information: <http://www.sts.tugraz.at>.

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Ausführlichere Informationen zu diesen Veranstaltungen sowie Hinweise zu weiteren Tagungen sind dem ständig aktualisierten „Konferenzkalender“ auf dem ITAS-Server zu entnehmen (<http://www.itas.fzk.de/veranstaltung/inhalt.htm>)