

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast



Co-sponsors:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
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REPORT

ON

AFRICA REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION

IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

Abidjan, 25 - 29 November 1985

Abidjan/Geneva, April 1986

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB/F	Asian Development Bank/Fund
AfDB/F	African Development Bank/Fund
BMZ	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation)
CCCE	Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (French)
CESI	Country External Support Information
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
Consultation	Africa Regional External Support Consultation
CWS	Community Water Supply
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
DECADE	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990
DMC	Developing Member Country (of the African Development Bank)
EDF	European Development Fund
ESA	External Support Agency
FAC	Fonds d'Aide à la Coopération (French)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
HRD	Human Resource Development
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDWSSD	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981 - 1990
IRC/CWSS	International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation)
LDC	Least Developed Country
lcd	Litres per capita per day
MEP	Minimum Evaluation Procedure
NAC	National Action Committee
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PC	Private Connection
PHC	Primary Health Care
Resource Person	Selected Experts on Water Supply and Sanitation from the Africa Region
SP	Standpipe
sq.km.	Square Kilometre
TC	Technical Cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
World Bank/IDA	World Bank/International Development Agency
WS	Water Supply
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

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3A - 1	African Development Bank (AfDB)
3A - 2	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
3A - 3	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
3A - 4	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
3A - 5	Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE)
3A - 6	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
3A - 7	Delegation in the Ivory Coast of the Commission of European Communities
3A - 8	Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS - Netherlands)
3A - 9	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
3A - 10	German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
3A - 11	International Labour Office (ILO)
3A - 12	International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC/CWSS)
3A - 13	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)
3A - 14	Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)
3A - 15	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
3A - 16	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
3A - 17	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
3A - 18	United Nations Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
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3B - 1	Mr Gagara, M., Niger
3B - 2	Mr Hajji, A. - Morocco
3B - 3	Mr Mbuyi, T., (For Mr Tshiongo) - Zaïre
3B - 4	Mr Ntezinde, N.M. - Swaziland
3B - 5	Dr Nyumbu, I.L. - Zambia
3B - 6	Mr Zadi Kessy, M - Ivory Coast

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The African Development Bank (AfDB) hosted a Regional External Support Consultation (the Consultation) in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) from 25 to 29 November 1985. The Consultation was held at the AfDB Headquarters in Abidjan and was co-sponsored by AfDB, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry for Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany (BMZ). The Consultation was attended by more than 50 senior representatives (Annex 1 - List of Participants) from multi- and bilateral agencies, non-government organizations (NGO), as well as by selected water supply and sanitation resource persons from the Africa Region. The discussions were primarily based on the results of the WHO/BMZ European Donor Consultation<sup>1/</sup>, held in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, in October 1984, as well as the outcome of the subsequent meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)<sup>2/</sup>, held in Paris, in May 1985.

The Consultation noted that even though the water supply and sanitation Decade had made some progress in Africa, still up to 80% of all endemic disability was caused by water-related diseases. In some rural areas less than 5% of the population might have access to safe drinking water. Infant mortality ranges from about 80 per 1000 life births in a few countries to as high as 300 in some Sahelian areas.

Total investments by external support agencies (ESA) in water supply and sanitation in Africa over the past 15 years are estimated at over US\$ 5 billion. However, much more is needed to reach the Decade objectives, namely that all people have access to safe drinking water and sanitary installations.

The major constraints affecting the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector in Africa are weak sector institutions and lack of qualified manpower and appropriate design of equipment. The latter is often not adapted to the need and means of the beneficiaries and, thus, remains inadequately maintained.

This Consultation has met to seek ways and means to help overcome these constraints and to utilize available resources more effectively. It particularly addressed the issues of coordination and cooperation among ESAs, technical cooperation, or "software", to improve poor sector performance, the motivation of communities to maintain their own WSS installations and the design of socially relevant systems that communities can afford. These points were all covered during the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Meeting in May 1985 in Paris. The conclusion of that meeting constituted the basis for this Africa Consultation.

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- 1/ European Donor Consultation, Koenigswinter, Report by the Secretariat, Bonn/Geneva, February 1985.
  - 2/ "Development Assistance Committee: Improving Aid Effectiveness in the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Sector, Conclusions and Recommendations Emerging from DAC Consultations" (Report distributed in November 1985).

The Consultation agreed that the outlook for the second half of the Decade and beyond could only be brighter than the past, if WSS sector development was henceforth pursued with a New Thrust. New strategies would concentrate on coordination of ESAs' assistance<sup>1/</sup> to the WSS sector, institutional strengthening and Decade Approaches.<sup>1/</sup> Ways and means of implementing these strategies were discussed in five working groups and subsequently in the plenum. The main points of the Consultation's CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS are summarized below.

### 1.1 Coordination and Cooperation among External Support Agencies

Following the definitions of the DAC meeting in May 1985, the African Consultation further recommended:

- In some cases technical sector meetings should be organized between governments and interested ESAs. They would be called Decade Consultative Meetings, during which governments would present their sector strategies and priorities, including projects and programmes to the participating ESAs. However, it is understood that these meetings are not to be considered pledging meetings. The organization of such meetings, including the preparation of related documents, should, to the extent needed, be financially and materially supported by ESAs and receive their advisory services. But it was stressed that for the organization of such meetings, ESAs should work through the recipient countries' national coordination bodies, i.e. National Action Committees (NAC). All ESAs interested in the sector should be invited to these meetings;
- where necessary, the operating costs of national coordinating bodies, such as NACs, should be financed, partially or entirely, by external support agencies;
- UNDP should play a more active role than hitherto in the promotion and coordination of Decade activities. This would include particular presentations of WSS sector priorities during UNDP sponsored Round Table meetings and regional meetings, particularly in conjunction with the country programmes for the Fourth UNDP Programming Cycle, 1987-1991. UNDP should also use the dissemination of Decade documents and reports for promotion purposes;
- regularly updated external support information at country level was needed. An important initiative has been launched by WHO in preparing computerized country external support information. Programme and project information is suggested to be exchanged regularly among ESAs on the basis of country profiles. The usefulness of such a system will depend on the data input provided to WHO by ESAs. The latter are, furthermore, urged to assist WHO in this regard so as to enable production of up-to-date reports;

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#### 1/ DECADE APPROACHES

- Complementarity in developing water supply and sanitation,
- Strategies giving precedence to underserved rural and urban population,
- Programmes promoting self-reliant, self-sustained action,
- Socially relevant systems that people can afford,
- Community involvement at all stages of project implementation,
- Association of water supply and sanitation with relevant programmes in other sectors, particularly with primary health care, concentrating e.g. on health education, human resources development and the strengthening of institutional performance.

- ESAs, who have not already done so, should prepare their own WSS sector strategy papers. These strategies could be developed into guidelines for use of ESAs personnel, consultants and recipient countries;
- ESAs should aim at standardizing their project evaluation criteria and undertake joint appraisals which would ultimately lead to more project cofinancing and, thus, a streamlining of sector activities and optimization of resources; and
- ESAs should standardize and soften their procedures for credit approval and disbursements of funds at the beginning and during project execution.

Furthermore, when coordinating their activities, ESAs should help recipient governments to develop their own sector strategies and institutions.

The suggestion to create an international fund for Decade promotion and coordination activities was also raised. This fund would be alimented by resources from multi- and bilateral agencies. However, a number of bilateral agencies found this proposal unpractical, as the distribution of their funds for multi- and bilateral purposes is predetermined by their respective governments.

The Consultation also agreed that the rules on tied aid should be more flexible than in the past in order to maximize standardization of equipment.

## 1.2 Institutional Development through Technical Cooperation or "Software"

The Consultation noted a general weakness of most sector institutions in Africa. In urban areas investment projects should be preceded, or accompanied, by technical cooperation programmes to strengthen the institutions' financial, technical and management capacity.

In rural areas, where the communities are responsible for the water points and sanitary installations, ESAs should substantially increase their resources devoted to awareness programmes, health education and the motivation of community participation.

The Consultation also observed an overall sector planning deficiency and recommended that sector plans should be structured in accordance with available resources and integrated into national development plans. In this context, ESAs should assist sector agencies in building up their project preparation capacity so that more viable projects can be presented to ESAs which ultimately might increase the flow of funds to the sector.

ESAs should also give more support to promote local manufacturing of equipment and the use of national consultants and contractors. This would in the long run help standardize sector equipment and save foreign exchange. The Consultation, thus, urged ESAs to promote low-cost appropriate technologies in WSS linked to active involvement of beneficiaries. This includes continuous external support for training and a national training budget.

As concerns human resource development (HRD), the Consultation observed that existing training facilities were not optimally utilized and therefore ESAs should evaluate available training capacity before investing in new HRD centers. In fact, specific and adequate (financial, institutional and manpower) support should be provided to existing schools, particularly those dedicated to the training of sanitation and health education personnel at technical levels. Other type of personnel at university level should be trained at local or regional institutions through appropriate fellowship programmes.

The Consultation agreed that software components such as hygiene education, community participation, including the role of women, and training for operating and maintaining WSS systems are essential for the success of WSS projects, especially in rural areas. Women should be particularly involved in all phases of project execution, including project preparation, maintenance, hygiene education and other health related activities. ESAs should help to train trainers and strengthen and create institutions that are responsible for the dissemination of software.

It should also be noted that funds need to be provided for software components by external support agencies and recipient countries or water supply and sanitation sector agencies.

Another important aspect, the Consultation felt, was the continuous performance evaluation of projects, including the participation of beneficiary communities. Thus, projects should have a built-in evaluation component which extends beyond project completion and evaluates technical, organizational as well as socioeconomic aspects in view of lessons to be learned for the future. Such evaluation should be carried out under consideration of an appropriate perspective of time.

### 1.3 Intersectoral Coordination and Project Linkages

The Consultation concluded that recipient governments and ESAs should prepare their projects in view of intersectoral cooperation. This can be done in the form of linking water supply projects to related projects or programmes, such as health services, rural development, education and housing, thus, reducing project costs and increasing benefits, especially in the field of health. In particular, the Consultation urged ESAs to observe in future projects the complementarity of water supply and sanitation, a factor that has been widely neglected in the past.

### 1.4 Cost Recovery

The Consultation concurred that the provision of drinking water is not a free service and that its cost should be borne, or at least shared, by the beneficiaries. However, the service should be reliable. As a sound basis for the recovery of costs, governments should have the political will to do so, and populations' willingness to pay for the service either in kind or in nature should be motivated through awareness campaigns and health education programmes. Such programmes have to precede, or constitute part of investment projects.

In rural areas, the Consultation concluded that in view of the low level of income, beneficiaries should, to the extent possible, contribute towards the construction of the installations through labor and the supply of local materials as part of the process of community participation. The Consultation agreed that recipient countries and/or beneficiaries should gradually assume the responsibility for the full cost of operation and maintenance (O & M) of the facilities through contributions in kind or in cash. It was, however, noted that in some cases funding of these costs by ESAs, during a transitional period, might be necessary, if the continuous functioning of the system is to be guaranteed.

Partial financial contribution for the replacement of equipment is a long-term objective.



In urban areas, the Consultation agreed that governments, with the aid of ESAs, where required, should establish a cost recovery strategy based on the criteria of making drinking water and sanitation accessible to all segments of the population, ensuring the gradual financial autonomy of the water supply and sanitation agency, and discouraging the waste of water. In that context, full cost recovery (operation and maintenance, depreciation of equipment and debt service in excess of depreciation) is a long-term objective. However, in the short-run, the cost for operation and maintenance, including the replacement of operating equipment, should be recovered. In all cases, the cost of providing water supply and sanitation should be affordable by all groups of consumers.

The Consultation also felt it advisable that the income of the water supply and sanitation sector agency should remain in the sector.

These recommendations are expected to encourage ESAs to give increasing support to the rural sub-sector.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The organization of the Consultation was outlined by an Agenda (Annex 2). The meetings were structured by plenary sessions (presentation and discussion of participants' statements) and by working groups (discussion of issues and elaboration of potential solutions). The Consultation was opened by the President of the African Development Bank. The AfDB's Director of the Infrastructure and Industry Department made the closing remarks.

The President said that the declaration of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, for everyone to have access to drinking water and adequate sanitation, was a noble one, but that in developing countries millions were still dying or debilitated from disease, because they only had unsafe water or no water at all. He added that the whole development process was futile, if the many agricultural, industrial and infrastructure projects were to be manned only by sick people. It was incomprehensible to build costly health institutions to treat all the diseases that could have been prevented at a much lower cost, including by the provision of safe water and sanitary installations.

In 1968 the AfDB became first involved in the water supply and sanitation sector, and until today it had approved close to US\$ 600 million for the financing of almost 90 projects. The 1982-1986 lending programme foresaw more than US 400 million (about 8% of all operations) for projects in this sector.

The President concluded with the remarks that the goals of the Decade were perhaps too optimistic, particularly in view of the adverse economic factors that have emerged since the Mar del Plata declaration in 1977. However, this should not lead to despair and abandonment of the task that had already started, but it should rather be an encouragement to redefine the objectives and to seek new methods and approaches for their pursuit. It was essential to maintain the momentum and to move forward.

### III. OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Objectives

With the worldwide economy stagnating, the flow of funds to a social sector such as water supply and sanitation is unlikely to increase significantly. The main objective of the Consultation, therefore, aimed at identifying ways to make optimal use of available resources by (i) improving cooperation and coordination among ESAs, and within government agencies involved in the WSS sector, thereby streamlining activities in the sector as a whole; (ii) increasing external support to sanitation improvement; (iii) pointing out key constraints associated with WSS sector planning, financing and project implementation, as well as seeking possible solutions to these constraints; (iv) assessing the extent of possible cost recovery, and (v) promoting Decade Approaches.

#### 3.2 Background

These objectives emerged from two major meetings of multi- and bilateral donors that took place since the launching in 1980 of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990). The first, co-sponsored by WHO and BMZ, took place from 16-18 October 1984 in Koenigswinter, near Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. It was attended by representatives of 10 European and two North American donor nations as well as six multilateral agencies involved in Decade programmes. The meeting reached (i) a consensus on the need to improve coordination among agencies at global and country level; (ii) an agreement on the usefulness of agencies to work out strategies to support the direction of future work in the WSS sector during the remainder of the Decade; (iii) general agreement on the support of Decade Approaches as a means of improving the water supply, sanitation and health situation in developing countries; and (iv) a conclusion that an OECD-DAC meeting be held in May 1985, in Paris, to further support joint efforts for the promotion of the IDWSSD.

The subsequent DAC meeting (13-14 May 1985) attended by representatives of its member states and of UNDP, WHO, the World Bank and the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC/CWSS), expanded on the conclusions of the Koenigswinter Consultation and indicated a close convergence of views among the participants on such subjects as sector strategies of recipient countries, aid coordination, cost recovery, organizational structure, community participation and the involvement of women, human resource development (HRD) and technical cooperation, choice of technologies and service levels as well as hygiene education. The DAC meeting further agreed to enhance the dialogue in support of the IDWSSD among ESAs on regional and country levels. The Asia Regional External Support Consultation, held in Manila, from 21 to 25 October 1985, was the first regional event with discussions and conclusions largely based on the Koenigswinter and DAC consultations. It was followed by the present Africa Regional External Support Consultation (25-29 November 1985). A third regional consultation is scheduled with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), in Washington D.C., U.S.A., from 21 to 24 April 1986. A number of country meetings are also planned to take place within the foreseeable future.

#### IV. THE DECADE IN THE AFRICA REGION

##### 4.1 Africa in the Socioeconomic Context

In the Africa Region, the current population growth rate exceeds the world average by more than 50%. In the 50 development member countries (DMC) of the AfDB, the mid-1984 population was estimated at about 513 million and expanding at an average rate of 3.2% per year, leading to a total population of close to 850 million in the year 2000. Urbanization is even more alarming: while in 1984 about 28% of Africans were considered urban dwellers, this group of inhabitants will grow to over 40% in the year 2000 if the present trend of about 6.5% yearly urban growth continues.

On the economic front, Africa has suffered a negative growth in its annual per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) since the beginning of the 1980s, so that the 1983 average per capita income is estimated to be about 4% below the 1970 level. This is in part a reflection on how population growth outranked that of production, a point which is underlined by the fact that 70% to 90% of the people are employed in agriculture. This sector, in turn, has been affected by many structural deficiencies, such as ineffective incentive and marketing systems and the lack of adequate extension and other support services, thus causing an increasing dependence on food imports.

Africa's crisis is further compounded by a sharp decline of net capital flows to the Region. It dropped from about US 11 billion per year in the 1980-82 period to about US\$ 5 billion annually, as projected for the 1985-87 period, in current prices.

##### 4.2 The Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

In an introduction statement, one speaker said that during the past two years about US\$ 2.5 billion per year of external support are invested in the WSS sector on a global basis, one third of it in the form of grants. It was in the interest of the donors to seek ways and means to derive optimal benefits from these funds. Despite these sizeable investments, service coverage in Africa is low. In rural areas, rarely more than 20% of the population have access to safe water and probably less than 3% to any form of sanitary excreta disposal facility. In urban areas, maybe 50% to 60% of the people are served by drinking water and not more than 20% to 40% have sewerage or other sanitary installations. In fact, overall service coverage in Africa might have declined during the past ten years, mainly due to past preference for urban sub-sector investments, lack of O & M and fast population growth. Thus, some ESAs have developed their own sector strategy papers which should, in the future serve as guidelines of approaches for their staff and consultants and for discussions with recipient governments.

##### 4.3 Major Constraints

One African sector expert said that international donor and funding agencies had made a remarkable effort in increasing the WSS service level in Africa. However, many ESAs still applied primarily their own investment priorities without sufficiently discussing and coordinating their inputs with the respective recipient governments. This often resulted in less than optimal results as regards sophistication of technologies and diversification rather than standardization of equipment. Moreover, projects are often carried out in certain regions of a country which are not considered as priorities by the recipient country. On the other hand, ESAs tend to have a preference for projects requiring new investments, rather than rehabilitation projects. A spokesman from a major bilateral agency acknowledged this fact,

adding that this type of projects resulted frequently in what he termed "development ruins" or "white elephants". Furthermore, many installations were out of order soon after their implantation, mainly due to lack of local expertise to adequately operate and maintain them.

Also mentioned as a major constraint, was the weak institutional base of many local WSS sector agencies. This included a shortage of planning, project preparation and execution capacity, as well as management deficiencies in technical and financial areas.

One participant said, when appraising projects, ESAs often take decisions to finance a project on the basis of its financial return rather than on its social merits.

Another participant felt that while health education and community participation had become key words in the process of WSS sector development, so far little progress had actually been made in these domains.

#### 4.4 The Outlook

It was agreed that this Consultation was not a pledging meeting, but, if the sector performance in the second half of the Decade was to improve, a number of changes in the WSS sector development strategies and approaches needed to take place, both on behalf of the ESAs and the recipient countries.

Reference was made to the Africa Resource Mobilization Profile which pointed to a New Thrust on which future sector inputs should concentrate:

- Rehabilitation and Maintenance of existing WSS installations, rather than investments in new capacity, to maximize the output of limited resources and to prevent recurrent project costs from soaring to unaffordable levels;
- Coordination of Assistance to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector among ESAs and within national sector agencies to streamline the use of scarce resources;
- Institutional Development through technical cooperation programmes and manpower training to help increase the institutions' capacity to generate national funds through appropriate cost recovery mechanisms and, thus, ensure O & M and the sector's viability; and
- Decade Approaches for the design of more cost-conscious and socially adapted projects and programmes.

The principles of these new development strategies were to be discussed during the Abidjan Consultation. It was hoped that the participants would elaborate ways and means on how to apply them effectively in the future and, eventually, that all ESAs would adopt such strategies in their own WSS sector development policies.

In conclusion, it was clear, as the President of the African Development Bank said, that no development project would make sense without healthy people to operate them; and the access to drinking water and safe sanitary installations was a main component for the derivation of health benefits.

## V. PRIORITY ISSUES

The statements of ESAs reflected mostly their past and present activities in the sector. The resource persons raised some issues that became topics for discussions during the Consultations' plenary sessions and in the subsequent working groups. The issues can be grouped under five major headings:

- Ways to improve coordination and cooperation of external support agencies and aspects of tied aid in the Africa Region;
- increasing the water supply and sanitation sector's performance through improvement of organizational and institutional structures, including human resource development, choice of technologies, standardization of equipment, local production and design criteria, planning and project preparation capacity;
- donor support of "software" or technical cooperation to promote health education; community involvement, including the role of women; operation and maintenance, as individual projects/programmes or components of investment projects;
- mechanisms of intersectoral cooperation through sector coordination on national level within the national water supply and sanitation sector and with related sectors, i.e. health services, rural development, housing, education and forestry; and
- means of achieving effective and affordable cost recovery in urban and rural areas.

The working group reports, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS were discussed in the plenary session on the last day of the Consultation. The highlights of these discussions are summarized below.

### 5.1 Coordination and Cooperation of External Support Agencies

Donor coordination was the central theme of the Consultation. The need for improved coordination and cooperation among ESAs on the whole range of Decade activities was agreed upon. In this respect, the following key constraints deserving prime attention were identified:

- i) Lack of realistic and effective national sector strategies;
- ii) need for Decade Consultative Meetings;
- iii) weaknesses in national planning structures;
- iv) insufficient information exchange among ESAs;
- v) lack of coherence in ESAs' strategies;
- vi) lacking communication between ESAs and their national resource base, i.e. consultants, overseas personnel; and
- vii) the inflexibilities linked to tied aid.

It was agreed that the DAC Report of November 1985 -W.1191D/Arch.0283D- summarized the situation well, but there was a need to emphasize some of the recommendations and to elaborate on others.

- i) With regard to realistic and effective national sector strategies, the Consultation concluded that, in most developing countries a considerable gap existed between national economic planning and individual WSS project planning. The necessary link between the two components should be a comprehensive WSS sector development plan, consisting of a phased programme with realistic resource assumptions. Such plans were in many cases absent, thus sector programmes became mere lists of projects without human, financial and technical resource bases. Moreover, national sector institutions frequently lacked the legislative and financial support needed to become self-sustaining development authorities for the sector.
- ii) The Consultation agreed that a concerted coordination of ESAs at the country level through technical sector meetings or Decade Consultative Meetings - not to be considered pledging meetings - might provide the necessary advisory and, if needed, financial support to help governments carry out at least three components of a comprehensive sector strategy:
  - indicative Decade plans with short-term objectives commensurate with available resources;
  - short-term sector management strategies;
  - long-term programmes or master plans.
- iii) The Consultation associated the weaknesses in national planning structures closely with the largely absent sectoral strategies. Sectoral planning units should be enhanced or created either in the planning ministry or the technical ministry in charge of the WSS sector. ESAs should help in establishing such units, where needed, rendering them efficient through the provision of technical cooperation programmes.
- iv) When discussing the question of information exchange among ESAs, the Consultation recognized the initiative already undertaken in this respect by WHO in preparing computerized Country External Support Information (CESI), a continuously updated programme and project information system based on the exchange of country profile information from participating ESAs. The purpose of the system is to provide a scheme for rapid retrieval of information on current, finalized and pipeline projects in drinking water supply and sanitation. Despite some reservations about the system, mainly due to aspects of competition among ESAs, the Consultation generally agreed that the programme - on a trial basis - would provide valuable up-to-date information to all donors.
- v) On the subject of coherence in ESA strategies, the Consultation noted that only about six or seven ESAs had developed their own WSS sector strategy papers. They had been mostly disseminated to the consulting firms of the respective donor countries and to interested developing countries. The Consultation urged all ESAs to elaborate sector strategy papers as a means of closing the information gap and of harmonizing donor policies.

- vi) Furthermore, it was pointed out that communication between ESAs and their national resource base needed to be strengthened. This meant, in addition to elaborating and disseminating sector strategy papers, ESAs should inform their consultants and field staff of their rules and principles of aid policies, if positive results were to be expected. This could be successfully done through short seminars.
- vii) Finally, the delicate question of tied aid was also discussed, although it was widely acknowledged that in the present economic climate there was little scope for liberating these policies. Some participants mentioned a few drawbacks of tied aid, particularly the multiplicity of different types of equipment within a country and the resulting difficulties for the smooth operation and maintenance and the procurement of spare parts.

The Consultation agreed that whenever possible, more flexibility than in the past should be allowed to maximize standardization and even to encourage local production of equipment.

In the same context, the Consultation encouraged ESAs to make use of local consultants and contractors, whenever the necessary expertise was available.

## 5.2 Organizational and Institutional Structures

The Consultation noted, not only were water supply and sanitation sector institutions weak in Africa, but also their field of activities was often not clearly defined. Particularly in rural areas, fragmentation of functions leads to either overlapping responsibilities or their absence altogether.

In urban water supply the poor sector performance stemmed mostly from insufficient technical and financial management capacity. WSS sector agencies did not have the autonomy required to (i) adopt progressive tariff systems commensurate with actual costs; (ii) carry out an efficient bill collection, especially from government agencies and privileged consumer groups; and (iii) pursue a policy of decentralization to encourage smaller centers to use adapted management methods.

In rural water supply, an institutional structure responsible for overall planning and coordination of investments was frequently missing, so that the government had no comprehensive overview of investment priorities. Furthermore, the community was eventually responsible for its own water point, thus, a local structure to assure O & M and renewal of equipment was indispensable. The Consultation urged ESAs to assist governments in the establishment or strengthening of a planning and coordinating unit at the central level and a local structure at the community level.

The area of sanitation had so far been widely neglected by governments and ESAs alike. The Consultation strongly recommended that governments define a clear development policy for the sub-sector which had as a basis complementarity of water supply and sanitation and which would seek low-cost solutions for urban as well as rural sanitation. The complementarity aspect would further include health/hygiene education programmes to precede or accompany water supply as well as sanitation projects so that the greatest possible health benefits could be derived from these investments. With the assistance of ESAs, an institutional structure needed to be designed or strengthened accordingly so that the sub-sector would have its own budgetary and manpower resources. Technical cooperation programmes could, in many cases, be used to lay the groundwork for the establishment of sound government policies.

The Consultation raised the following additional points where organizational and institutional structures needed attention.

- i) Water supply and Sanitation Sector Planning should be carried out as an integral part of national development planning, thereby considering the overall country's absorptive capacity, including human, financial and technical resources.
- ii) ESAs were asked to assist governments in building up their project preparation capacity, so that an increased number of viable projects could be submitted to funding agencies. Furthermore, as a component of their coordination, ESAs should jointly develop uniform methods of project appraisal which could be used as guidelines for national project preparation units. Similarly, ESAs should make an effort to standardize and soften their procedures to obtain credits and for disbursement of funds at the beginning and during project execution.
- iii) In the search for standardization of equipment, ESAs are encouraged to help recipient countries developing local manufacturing units. This might, in the long run, facilitate the supply of spare parts, O & M of the installations, save foreign exchange expenditures and, not least, create an expertise of adapted technologies within the national sector institutions.
- iv) Finally, human resource development is the major focus for the strengthening of organizational and institutional structures. ESAs are urged to collaborate with existing training institutions so as to fully utilize available national and regional capacity before new training facilities are financed. As components of investment projects, ESAs might want to include institution-specific, in-house training programmes as well as schemes to train trainers. This would at the same time assure proper project execution and strengthen the overall institutional capacity.

### 5.3 "Software" or Technical Cooperation

The Consultation concluded that "software" components, such as hygiene education, community participation, including the role of women, and training were essential for the success of WSS projects, especially in rural areas. Appropriate components should be incorporated in the project design.

The cost for software components had to be foreseen in the project budget by both the national project entity and the ESA concerned. Software components were expected to yield long-term socioeconomic benefits, thus, their design often required sociocultural studies. In some cases non-government organizations (NGO), due to their "grassroot" activities, would be well suited to design or carry out software components.

The Consultation identified the following software items which deserve special attention from ESAs:

- i) Community Participation is a voluntary action and cannot be forced but only promoted by governments and ESAs. This should be done in the form of a continuous dialogue between the respective government agencies (and ESAs) and the individual communities. Beneficiaries are to become involved from the beginning, when they first express the need for WSS facilities, through project design, preparation, execution and ultimately, O & M of the system.



The role of women is to be stressed in this process, as they are closely associated with the provision of drinking water for the family and its environmental hygiene.

- ii) Operating and Maintaining WSS installations is of particular priority in rural areas. As this activity depends directly on the community, it is essential that O & M implications are discussed with the communities concerned before implementation of the project. This includes the choice of technology, its cost and the training needs.
- iii) Hygiene Education is to be considered as an ongoing activity that should begin at the latest when the project design and its implications are discussed with the community concerned. Existing government structures, such as the national education system or decentralized health services should be used to the extent possible for this purpose.
- iv) Progress Evaluation should be built into each project design. Such components would monitor the behaviour of beneficiaries over time, the appropriateness of the systems and the socioeconomic benefits that are derived from them. Evaluation components would extend long beyond execution of the project. They would provide both ESAs and national WSS agencies with valuable information for future project design.

#### 5.4 Intersectoral Cooperation

The Consultation recalled that in terms of inter-sectoral cooperation, two structures at national level had already been defined at the 1977 Mar del Plata Conference:

- the Resident Representative of UNDP would act as the focal point for the Decade. He would chair a so-called Technical Support Team, composed of local representatives of different multi- and bilateral agencies; and
- a National Action Committee (NAC), consisting of representatives of national agencies and services involved in the WSS sector, would coordinate sector activities at the national level.

The Consultation noted, however, that neither arrangement was very effective in the past and that the NAC as well as the rôle of the Resident Representative of UNDP as the Decade's focal point needed to be redefined and revitalized. To that effect, the Consultation appealed to UNDP to play a more active part in future sector and intersectoral coordination than it had done in the past. With regard to the NAC or similar national coordinating bodies, the Consultation recommended that NACs' operating costs, where necessary, might be financed partly or entirely by ESAs. This might help reduce some constraints for their continuous functioning. NACs should, furthermore, receive advisory support from ESAs.

Moreover, the Consultation concluded that intersectoral coordination, especially in rural areas, was weak and recommended that as a minimum water supply projects should be associated with sanitation and other health services. Linkages of WSS projects might also be established with other rural development type projects, such as agriculture, irrigation, village housing development, rural roads construction, forestry and education, wherever similarities of project activities, target populations, project objectives and locations could be observed.

By and large, the Consultation recommended that a permanent coordination should be established between the technical ministries and service agencies involved in the sector (ministries of public works, health, environment, rural development, agriculture, interior, education, and municipalities) and such central ministries as planning and finance. Coordination and, where possible, intersectoral project linkages would help streamline sector activities and, thus, optimize the output of available resources.

### 5.5 Cost Recovery in the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

The Consultation agreed that the provision of drinking water was not a free service and that it should be borne or at least shared by the beneficiaries. It was further concluded that in order to ensure recovery of cost, the service must be reliable.

The following prerequisites were identified as the basis for an effective cost recovery:

- The government must have the political will to recover costs and to regularly review the mechanisms of doing so;
- populations should be motivated to pay for the services through health education and awareness campaigns;
- before project implementation, the beneficiaries' capacity to contribute to the cost of the installations and services provided should be assessed through socioeconomic studies regarding acceptability of the systems to be implanted; and
- all WSS projects should aim at strengthening or establishing a sound institutional and management framework, including the development of human resources.

The Consultation agreed that:

- 1) in Rural Areas beneficiaries should
  - . to the extent possible contribute to the initial investment through labor and the supply of local materials required for the construction work;
  - . gradually assume full responsibility for operating and maintaining the installations through contributions in kind or in cash;
  - . as a long-term objective, make partial financial contributions towards the replacement of equipment.

The Consultation further concluded that it would be advisable for ESAs to provide in the project design for (a) a stock of spare parts during a transitional period and (b) a conscientization component, aiming at raising the populations' awareness of the need to manage and maintain their own systems. It was noted that in some cases, during a transitional period, funding of recurrent costs by ESAs might be necessary, if the continuous functioning of the facilities was to be guaranteed. Experience has shown that awareness campaigns - like most attempts at behavioural modifications - require a long-term rather than a short-term effort to become effective;

ii) In Urban Areas beneficiaries should

- . as a long-term objective pay for the entire cost of the installations and services (operating costs, including depreciation of equipment and debt service in excess of depreciation) so that the water supply (and sanitation) agency may eventually achieve financial autonomy,
- . as a short-term objective, bear the operating costs, including the replacement of operating equipment.

In order to attain these objectives in urban areas, the Consultation felt it essential that governments establish a national tariff policy based on economic efficiency and financial viability of the institutions operating in the sector and on social justice. In that context, the following criteria should be observed:

- availability of affordable drinking water and sanitation to all segments of the population,
- efficient cost recovery to ensure a gradual achievement of financial autonomy of the WSS sector agency,
- discouragement of water losses through waste and leakages, and
- charge of a sanitation surtax to cover at least the operating costs of a sanitation system, where available.

The Consultation also recommended that net income from WSS agency's revenues should be reserved for the exclusive use of the WSS sector.

The Consultation expected that an effective application of cost recovery schemes in rural as well as urban areas might encourage ESAs to increasingly support the rural sub-sector.

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 2



Co-sponsors:

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR  
ECONOMIC COOPERATION,  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

## AGENDA

### Day 1 (Monday, 25 November 1985)

08:30 - 10:00	Registration
10:00 - 10:30	Opening Session
	i) AfDB President
	ii) WHO (Mr A. Wilson)
	iii) FRG (H. E. Ambassador)
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee Break
10:45 - 11:00	Organization of the Consultation (AfDB)

### Plenary Session

11:00 - 11:30	First Thematic Statement (WHO)
11:30 - 12:00	Second Thematic Statement (FRG)
12:00 - 12:30	African Development Bank Statement on Bank Group Performance in the Sector
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch (AfDB Restaurant)

### Plenary Session

14:00 - 15:30	Statements by External Support Agencies and Resource Persons
15:30 - 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 - 17:00	Statements (continued)
17:15 - 18:15	Movie on Water Supply and Sanitation
18:30	Cocktail (Courtesy of AFDB - 18th Floor - AfDB)

Day 2 (Tuesday, 26 November 1985)

Plenary Session

09:00 - 10:15 Discussion on Statements.  
10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break  
10:30 - 12:00 Discussion on Statements (continued) and  
Formation of Working Groups  
12:00 - 14:00 Lunch (AfDB Restaurant)  
14:00 - 15:30 Working Groups in Session  
15:30 - 15:45 Coffee Break  
15:45 - 17:00 Working Groups in Session  
17:15 - 18:15 Movie on Water Supply and Sanitation  
18:30 Cocktail (Courtesy of FRG/WHO - 18th Floor - AfDB)

Day 3 (Wednesday, 27 November 1985)

09:00 - 10:15 Working Groups in Session  
10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break  
10:30 - 12:00 Working Groups in Session  
12:00 - 14:00 Lunch (AfDB Restaurant)  
14:00 - 15:30 Working Groups Elaborating Recommendations  
15:40 - 15:45 Coffee Break  
15:45 - 17:00 Working Groups Finalizing Recommendations  
(to be handed to Secretariat by 17:00 hours)

Day 4 (Thursday, 28 November 1985)

08:30 Full day field trip (SODECI) - Departure from  
African Development Bank main entrance - return to  
hotel about 17:30

- 3 -

Day 5 (Friday, 29 November 1985)

Plenary Session

09:00 - 10:15	Presentation of Working Groups' Recommendations
10:15 - 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 - 12:00	Discussion of Recommendations
12:00 - 15:00	Lunch (AfDB Restaurant) - and Preparation of Conclusion Paper (Secretariat)
15:00 - 16:15	Finalization of Consultation Recommendations and Conclusions
16:15 - 16:30	Closing Ceremony (AfDB)

AGENDA - 25 - 29 November 1985

- Day 1                    Opening Statements by Sponsors;  
                          External Support Agency Statements.
- Day 2                    External Support Agency Statements (continued);  
                          Statements by Invited Resource Persons;  
                          Panel Discussion.
- Day 3                    Panel Discussions on Specific Constraints  
                          Identified as Having a Major Effect on  
                          Resource Mobilization in the Africa Region.
- Day 4                    Field Trip to Agboville and around Abidjan.
- Day 5                    Presentation of Working Group Reports and  
                          Recommendations, Conclusion Report and  
                          Summary Discussion.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

## Annexes 3A

### Summaries of Statements by External Support Agencies

- 3A - 1 African Development Bank (AfDB)
- 3A - 2 Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
- 3A - 3 Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
- 3A - 4 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- 3A - 5 Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE)
- 3A - 6 Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- 3A - 7 Delegation in the Ivory Coast of the Commission of European Communities
- 3A - 8 Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS - Netherlands)
- 3A - 9 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- 3A - 10 German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- 3A - 11 International Labour Office (ILO)
- 3A - 12 International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC/CWSS)
- 3A - 13 Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)
- 3A - 14 Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)
- 3A - 15 Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
- 3A - 16 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- 3A - 17 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- 3A - 18 United Nations Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
- 3A - 19 United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- 3A - 20 World Bank
- 3A - 21 World Health Organization (WHO)

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 1

Title : The Bank Group's Performance in the Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Sector

Agency : African Development Bank (AfDB) Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Prepared by : AfDB staff

Date : November 1985

The African Development Bank was formed in 1964 to promote the socio-economic development and mobilization of resources on the African Continent.

Besides water and sanitation projects, the Bank also finances those of agriculture, health, education, transportation, as well as power supply and telecommunications sectors.

Like all other projects financed by the Bank, those of water and sanitation have to meet the criteria of both technical and socio-economic viability. They also have to be environmentally acceptable.

Until recently, the Bank has mainly been involved in financing water and sewerage projects for urban areas. A few projects for water and sanitation serving the rural population have been financed in the last few years.

The Bank normally finances feasibility studies which later lead to projects. Besides physical components, software comprising technical assistance, training and other aspects of institutional building are also included.

The Bank supports promotion of appropriate technology particularly for projects of rural setting where the local community's involvement in project development is also encouraged.

Co-financing with other donors is common with AfDB projects.

Problems of weak institutions, financing low priority or insufficiently prepared projects, insufficient funds and general lack of trained manpower often cause serious project implementation delays.

There is a lot of room for improvement in project preparation on the part of the Bank. Lack of clearly defined goals and priorities together with lack of commitment is also evident in some countries.

Coordination of efforts by the external agencies on one hand and by the beneficiary countries on the other is vital if these problems are to be overcome.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK  
REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION  
ABIDJAN, COTE D'IVOIRE  
NOVEMBER 1985

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 2

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development  
Prepared by : Dr. Idris Ahmed Mahmoud  
Date : November 1985.

## 1. Donors Coordination

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development started its operations in 1973. As early as 1975 the Arab Fund realized the importance and necessity of coordinating their activities with other similar institutions, at which time coordination between Arab National and Multinational Institutions and Multilateral Institutions with mixed Arab and non Arab Participation was initiated. The progress made so far in the Co-ordination effort within this Group can be summarized in the following main areas:

- Unification of procedures through their standardization and harmonization. This included models of standard Loan Agreements, Procurement Guidelines, and Disbursement procedures which have been broadly adopted by the members of the Group. This achievement enhanced joint financing and speeded up loan processing by the recipient countries and minimised the burden of coping with diversified rules and documents.
- Exchange of information on new projects and experience with the on-going projects.
- Joint appraisals were made as far as possible. The increasing acceptance of joint operational missions is helping both lenders and borrowers economize in effort and time.
- The delegation to one of the members of the Group most of the tasks involved in loan administration such as approval of contracts, checking disbursement applications, opening of letters of credit, and actual disbursement on behalf of the other cooperating sister institutions. The relationship between the Loans Administrator and the cofinanciers is now regularized by a standard Loan Administration Letter of understanding.
- Coordination was also achieved with non-arab Groups such as DAC/OECD, EEC, EDB and World Bank.

2. Human Resources Development

This can be achieved through training of personnel at all levels and in all types of training e.g. courses inland and abroad, on the job training, counter-parts etc. To this end it is felt more beneficial to perform the training in the same environment which the trainee is to work in the future. Therefore the establishment of National and Regional specialized training centers serves this end. The Arab Fund is now financing a training center for water and sewerage personnel in Syria which will also serve the neighbouring member countries.



# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 3

Title : Drinking Water and Development - The Philosophy of the West African Development Bank (WADB)

Agency : Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), Lomé, Togo

Prepared by : West African Development Bank (BOAD) Staff

Date : November 1985

The West African Development Bank, a joint institution for financing development, made up of the seven member countries of the West African Monetary Union (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo), has financed for the benefit of those countries:

- ten village water projects, representing 1600 water points in all;
- two water supply projects in secondary urban centres;
- two urban water projects.

The grand total of its commitments in this sector so far is 11 000 million CFA francs.

Five other projects (three for village and stock-raising water supplies and two for urban water supply) are being studied with a view to the Bank financing them in the very near future.

The experience gained during implementation of these projects is leading the bank to lay emphasis in new projects on the following aspects:

- in the case of village water supply: the programming and preparation of projects, the training of staff and the establishment of a village organisation suitable for operating and maintaining the water point;
- in the case of urban water supply: maintenance of the equipment and plant, financial management of water supply companies and the setting of water tariffs.

Continued follow-up of these aspects should make it possible to improve the effectiveness of financing arrangements in the water supply sector destined to benefit the population of the seven countries that make up the West African Monetary Union.

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE  
REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 4

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
Prepared by : H.D. Alves Hospice  
Date : November 1985

The establishment of the Agency in 1968 demonstrated Canada's wish to make cooperation in development part of its foreign policy. The Agency is contributing to Decade efforts through a bilateral assistance which will amount to \$ 191 million by 1988 and through a multilateral contribution of \$ 15 million to the development banks and the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The Agency's policy is based on the premise that access to good-quality water and adequate sanitation are prerequisites for all development activities and that ever greater sums of money must be devoted to this sector.

The approach to be adopted in the second half of the Decade will have to take into account the solutions that have been advocated for the problems encountered during the first half, viz:

- the need for increased technical assistance in the operation and maintenance of equipment and plant;
- the establishment of a suitable health education programme;
- consideration of the capacity of the beneficiary countries to absorb the aid offered;
- use of appropriate and well-adapted technology;
- effective community participation; and
- gradual introduction of means to recovering the costs of the projects.

Canada, so far as its means allow, will continue to support the Decade's efforts by making an ever greater contribution to carrying out projects requested in the beneficiary countries, in a spirit of coordination and cooperation with the other donors.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 5

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE), France  
Prepared by : Mr Hugues Le Masson  
Date : November 1985

The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation is a financial institution for assistance in development; it has been active for more than 40 years in some 40 countries of Africa, the Pacific and the West Indies. Its methods and conditions are similar to those of the group headed by the World Bank. By 1985 it will have granted between \$ 700 and \$ 800 million of loans, about 7% of which will have been used for urban and rural water projects.

From this long experience, a number of points have emerged:

- (1) The difficult internal and external financial situations in the countries which it assists and the reorganization of the economies of the developed countries suggest that it will be necessary in the future to ensure better management of the rare loans granted in the water sector (appropriate technology, costs recovery, financial stability of the institutions responsible for managing the sector, training of technical and management personnel, etc.).
- (2) This better management of local bodies should go hand in hand with appropriate water tariffs: good management is not of much use if the water tariffs are not high enough to meet the costs of the services, and a good tariff is no substitute for good management.
- (3) Good management and an adequate level of water tariffs imply truly responsible management of these institutions. It is not for the government and its civil service to manage the water sector. There should be responsible authorities with objectives laid down by the government; their personnel should be made accountable if later reviews reveal that they are bad managers.
- (4) Institutional reforms can rarely be carried out from the inside. The donors who, whatever may be said, play an important role in making the decisions, must shoulder their responsibilities by requesting reforms in institutions whenever necessary as a prerequisite for reorganizing the water sector.

- (5) It is scarcely possible to ask the countries receiving assistance to introduce coherent policies in regard to institutions, water tariffs, technology, management, etc., if each separate donor comes along with his own requirements, his own equipment and installations and his own procedures, without bothering about what the next man is doing.

To conclude, it seems to the CCCE that the prime condition for ensuring that credits granted to the water sector are more effectively used is better coordination between donors. Such coordination can be carried out by means of interregional conferences such as the Abidjan meeting, which enable us to get to know each other, but this is not enough since at this type of meeting we can only talk in generalities.

Every country has its specific features and the problems of any one country or even of its different regions must be treated in a specific way. To ensure that this is so, the CCCE proposes that coordination meetings of donors should be held in a few countries on the initiative of a donor in the countries concerned or in the donor country itself, the choice depending in every case on the particular circumstances. It should be possible to hold the first meeting either with or without a representative of the country concerned, depending on whether there is a certain amount of coordination between donors or no coordination at all. This should not be considered as a step towards imposing a system on the country concerned, but primarily as a discussion between bodies which only too often are found to have extremely divergent objectives and interests.

It would be advisable at the end of the present meeting to name a few countries in which this experiment could be carried out and designate the donors responsible for coordination. It should be remembered that following the meeting of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in May 1985 in Paris, France suggested that WHO should organize a coordination meeting of this kind for Burkina Faso or Niger.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 6

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)  
Prepared by : Mr Erik Sjoerslev Jensen  
Date : November 1985

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) is a department in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for the administration of Denmark's official development assistance programme (ODA).

Danish ODA is distributed with approximately 50% for multi-lateral assistance, 25% for untied grant assistance to four main recipient countries: India, Bangladesh, Tanzania and Kenya with which Denmark has had a long and continuous cooperation; and the remaining 25% for tied loans and tied grant assistance to a larger number of developing countries. Tied grants are issued to LDC countries.

Some 15% of Danish bilateral assistance is currently channelled into the water sector, mainly for rural water supply and sanitation programmes. Before the launching of the Decade only about 6-7% went into the water sector. While Tanzania is a major recipient of Danish assistance for the water sector in the region, water projects are also undertaken in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau (with UNICEF), Guinea (Conakry), Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe.

Danida's "policy guidelines for rural drinking water supply and sanitation project" follow the Decade Approach with strong emphasis on maintenance and on software issues, such as active community participation in all stages of a project and health education. Also low-cost sanitation is encouraged.

Socio-economic activities are included in several major projects, primarily addressing software issues as well as improved low-cost technology development and improved groundwater resources management.

In pursuing these aims, Danida tries to cooperate with other donors and regional development banks whenever possible. In the water sector in Africa Danida has a long-standing cooperation with UNDP, UNICEF, EEC and the World Bank. Collaboration with AfDB has taken place in Mozambique.

Obviously development activities in the water sector face many constraints, of which Danida finds those related to software issues the most complex and difficult to tackle. Based on experiences in Tanzania, a handbook called: "25 practical steps for community participation in rural water supplies" has, however, been written and tried out since 1980. Also a 42 minutes 16 mm film: "MAJI means water" has been created.

Improved effectiveness of the development assistance during the Decade depends on a better understanding between donors and recipient countries on critical issues like choice of technology, community participation, operation and maintenance, cost recovery, etc. Regional consultations and coordination also amongst donors at the country level may contribute to this improved effectiveness.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 7

Title : Summary Statement

Agency : Delegation in the Ivory Coast of the Commission of European Communities

Prepared by : Members of the Delegation

Date : November 1985

In its assistance programmes, and in Africa specifically in the context of the Lomé Conventions, the European Community has attached great importance to the provision of drinking water and to the objectives of the United Nations International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Its activities include a long-lasting cooperation with REGIDESO in Zaire for water-supply schemes in Kinshasa, the drilling of deep bore-holes on the edges of the Kalahari desert for supplying water to the biggest villages in Africa (which in Botswana may have populations of 3000 to 10 000 inhabitants), and installations on a more modest scale in other countries, particularly which have suffered so much from drought.

In accordance with the nature of its financial aid (mostly subsidies or loans on extremely lenient conditions), it will be seen that the European Development Fund (EDF) is being attracted more and more towards the rural areas and the villages where the problem of providing the population with clean water arises in the most direct and fundamental way.

Thus, the 4th EDF programme (Lomé I) spent some \$ 82 million or 32 600 million CFA francs in this sector for various projects. The figures for the 5th EDF (Lomé II), which is still in progress, are \$ 170 million, i.e. 67 400 million CFA francs.

It is to be expected that the 6th EDF (Lomé III), which will become operational next year, will again be asked to intervene in this sector and on a substantial scale.

Here in the Ivory Coast the present 5th EDF programme calls for an investment of 13.5 million ECU, i.e. about 4 600 million CFA francs. The programme is concerned mainly with financing the installation of water points consisting of wells or bore-holes and hand pumps.

In addition to the 2000 water points financed by previous EDF programmes, a further 1 122 have been established to date. It should be possible with the funds available to drill a further 330 bore-holes and provide hand pumps for them at the rate of an average of 600 persons per water-supply point, this would provide water for almost a million rural inhabitants in the Ivory Coast by the end of the present programme.

However, experience here merely confirms the experience gained in many other countries: simply because we are working with the local populations and with quite simple installations does not mean that the problems themselves become simpler.

From the technical point of view, it is not yet clear whether we have found a model of hand pump that is satisfactory when judged in the light of the following important criteria:

- output
- solidity
- easy maintenance at reasonable cost.

From the point of view of policies, account must be taken of the evolution during the last few years from a system under which the administration had assumed full responsibility for water supplies in the rural areas to one whereby populations in certain regions, but not all, are themselves called upon to maintain and repair the equipment installed. These populations must necessarily, as a result, be closely associated with all the stages of the operations which concern them, from planning up to the long-term arrangements for using and maintaining the equipment in which they have invested.

The involvement of several departments and agencies side by side with the administration means that the new approach is not always defined and interpreted in exactly the same way either in these different departments and agencies or in the different regions of the country.

The donors are also quite numerous, some of them being concerned with the programme throughout the country, others with certain specific regions, others again concentrating on installation of equipment, while yet others focus on management and health education in general. The methods and approaches used and the messages conveyed are not always in harmony. There are therefore problems of definition and coordination among the donors themselves as well as between the donors and the administration, and everything must be done to resolve those problems.

For its part, the European Commission, and particularly its delegation in the Ivory Coast, is willing and able to take part in any activity designed to achieve the redefinition and coordination which will enable us to go forward in this priority sector.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 8

Title : Summary Statement

Agency : Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS - Netherlands)

Prepared by : J. Blom

Date : November 1985

The bilateral part of the budget for development cooperation is US\$ 800. More than 10% goes to the WSS sector. LDC's are assisted with grants. Other countries with grants and loans, tied and untied.

There are 10 preferential countries and 3 preferential regions, which receive fixed yearly budgets. In Africa they are: Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania and the regions of Southern Africa and the Sahel. Apart from preferential countries and regions 30 more countries receive assistance through the channels of NGO's, multi-biprojects, co-financing etc. DGIS supports the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation.

Sector papers are under preparation for the WSS and the Public Health Sectors. The WSS strategy will be in line with the points of consensus of the DAC-OECD meeting. The intention exists to base sector specialists at Embassies in Cairo and Ouagadougou (Sahel region). Assistance is concentrated on rural development and industrial development. In all preferential countries and regions water supply is a priority sector.

Major difficulties encountered are:

- Lack of established methodologies for social approach.
- Targets of developing countries more oriented on the number of works, sometimes at the cost of the quality of works.



# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 9

Title : The Economic Commission for Africa and its Role in relation to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD)

Agency : Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Prepared by : Mr. K. Edwards

Date : November 1985

The regional commissions of the United Nations Secretariat are the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions, having due regard to the responsibilities of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in specific sectoral fields and the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme in respect of technical co-operation activities.

The Economic Commission for Africa is, therefore, the regional arm of the United Nations Secretariat in Africa charged with exercising team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level. Within ECA, the Water Resources Unit of the Natural Resources Division is responsible for promoting water resources development within the region. In addition, the Science and Technology Unit, the Cartography and Remote Sensing Unit, the Environment Co-ordination Unit, the African Training and Research Centre for Women and the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division also have water-related activities.

In terms of operational activities, the regional commissions have a specific mandate for the preparation of inter-country programmes and they function as executing agencies for inter-sectoral, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional projects.

The regional commissions also provide inputs to the global policy-making processes of the United Nations organs and participate in the implementation of the policy and programme decisions taken by these organs.

In this respect, the regional commissions have been requested by the General Assembly to review periodically, on the basis of national reports, the progress being made by the governments of their respective regions in establishing national targets for the IDWSSD and carrying out programmes to attain those targets.

Recent reviews of progress with the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference and with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade have revealed that, despite some notable successes, progress has generally been slower than anticipated. The numerous constraints identified at national and regional level will be priority areas for attention by member States for the remainder of the Decade. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa will be seeking to assist, within its regional mandate, in the following activities:

- (i) improvement of regional and sub-regional co-operation and co-ordination;
- (ii) strengthening of regional and sub-regional training programmes;
- (iii) assistance with strategic planning and policy formulation;
- (iv) drought alleviation and disaster preparedness;
- (v) advisory technical services to member States; and
- (vi) exchange of information and experience among member States.

These activities will be carried out in close co-operation with the other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and with the external support agencies involved in sub-regional, regional and inter-country projects.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 10

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)  
Prepared by : Mr. K. Kresse  
Date : November 1985

GTZ carries out project work primarily for the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, but also for third parties. In both cases, the sector paper forms the basis for such work. The volume of business handled for the Ministry in this sector was in the range of approximately DM 42 million in 1984.

Decisions on project financing are made by the Ministry, and GTZ submits proposals for project implementation.

As part of the technical cooperation programme GTZ carries out tasks in practically every field, from studies, through consultation, personnel development and occasional construction work to pilot projects in the research and development sphere.

The main emphasis in this sector is still on water supply, divided more or less equally between urban and rural areas.

Sanitation projects, such as mass latrination, or other types, are still far from enjoying the priority they deserve, especially in rural areas and urban fringes. Integration of sector functions with other disciplines (urban development, integrated rural development, hygiene education) is being aimed at, and in some cases a start has already been made on implementation.

The Ministry's sector paper focuses attention on socially weak rural and urban areas and stresses the need to recover costs, use simple technologies and coordinate with other donors. Examples of this in the African region are the joint projects with WHO, UNDP/World Bank, coordination with some bilateral donors. Sectoral weaknesses identified are the usual ones affecting the responsible institutions, lacking organizational independence and financial strength, lacking integration/participation of the beneficiaries, inadequate sector and donor coordination, insufficient sanitation and hygiene education, and the as yet inadequate dissemination and quality of appropriate technology. One area that we still regard as being particularly critical is the financial viability of projects and sector institutions, since fundamental changes here would in many cases require far-reaching political and organisational decisions. On the other hand the practice of subsidising sector inputs cannot be continued in view of the economic situation in the various countries and the need for expansion in this sector.

Visible success has been achieved - how slowly it might have been - in institutional development, cash-recovery, personnel development, general sector development, etc. in a number of countries of East, West and Northern Africa.

All in all, we take the view that there are grounds for cautious optimism if a further improvement in quality can be achieved in the strategic, operational and institutional approaches and in donor coordination. To some extent the tools exist, and in our opinion the will for further improvement is there as well.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 11

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : International Labour Office (ILO)  
Prepared by : Bruno Chavane (ILO Regional Adviser, Yaoundé)  
Date : November 1985

As a Representative of the ILO, I have been asked to submit to you a summary of the activities of the International Labour Office in regard to drinking water and sanitation since the meeting of the 12th Committee in December 1984.

Water problems in fact impinge on ILO programmes and activities in several respects:

(1) Water is a fundamental need. This need was dramatically felt in the African sub-region of the Sahel following the catastrophic draught of 1984. The alarming situation in the drought-stricken countries moved the delegates at the International Labour Conference in Geneva in June 1985 (71st Session) to pass a special resolution on the most urgent problems of Africa. It was decided to send multidisciplinary ILO missions to the countries concerned with the task of selecting projects designed to provide emergency assistance for the most needy. These missions, which began in summer 1985, will be completed before the end of this year. They are concerned with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

(2) Women and children spend a considerable part of their lives in fetching water in both rural and urban areas. Tedious waiting at stand-pipes or village wells is one of the basic factors hindering the development of the social and economic life of women in the developing countries.

(3) Water resource management determines food production in irrigated areas as well as the survival of the population and their livestock in countries of low rainfall.

The ILO is striving to resolve these problems by incorporating the objectives of the IDWSSD launched by WHO in some of its technical assistance projects. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that ILO's contribution in this respect is very small in comparison with that of other international organizations with specific objectives that are more closely tied up with this matter than the ILO.

Since 1984, ILO activities in regard to water supply have been organized along the following lines:

- training and follow-up activities;
- assistance for the management of water supply centres;
- projects including development of infrastructure for the drinking water supply.

(1) Training and follow-up training

ILO activities in this respect consist mainly of the development and production of teaching materials. In 1984, ILO tested a management training package designed for leading staff in water centres. This further-training module is entitled "Financial Management of Water centres" and comprises two sections:

- a guide for the organizer
- a manual for participants

Furthermore, thought has been given to a more complete guide under the title of "Management Techniques in Water Supply and Sanitation". This guide, which is intended for trainers, includes exercises and studies of appropriate low-cost technologies.

In 1985, in liaison with WHO and on the basis of the Organization's two-fold approach (one of the objectives being to improve the competence of municipal water authorities), ILO produced a manual in French to help the staff of water authorities to carry out their programmes. The guide is to be tested from November onwards with assistance from the African Development Bank.

Finally, and also in 1985, as part of its educational programme, ILO has organized seminars in French-speaking Africa intended for cooperative movements and dealing with family hygiene and sanitation.

(2) ILO activities in assisting the management of water centres

The UNDP/ILO project of assistance for REGIDESO in Zaire has entered upon a new phase this year. An organization- and-methods bureau has been established to help leading staff in REGIDESO decentralize the responsibilities and management of their water centres.

Furthermore, ILO is putting the finishing touches to an important handbook for consultants asked to diagnose problems in the public services and particularly in centres for providing and distributing water.

- 3 -

(3) Contribution to the provision of drinking water.

Under the Resolution passed at the General Conference, to which I have already alluded in my introduction, missions were sent to the various drought-stricken countries in the second half of 1985 to draw up in particular small village water projects (small dams for impounding rain water, village wells, etc.).

Thus, I myself participated in a mission of this kind to Chad in October 1985 which made it possible to suggest to the Donors' Conference a labor-intensive work programme containing a section on village water supply for the ATI municipality (in the centre of the Sahel in Chad).

As part of these labour-intensive projects, educational handbooks have been drawn up for village chiefs. They deal with drinking water and sanitation (the protection of wells, water sources and reservoirs). This teaching material has been translated into Swahili for testing in Tanzania.

These have been the main aspects of ILO activities since 1984 in the context of the IDWSSD.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 12

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC/CWSS)  
Prepared by : Hans van Damme  
Date : November 1985

1. IRC's establishment in 1968 was based on an agreement between the Netherlands Government and the World Health Organization. It operates through a worldwide network of national and regional institutions both in developing and industrialized countries. As an International Water and Sanitation Centre it co-operates closely with WHO as well as UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank, and with other international organizations, bilateral donors, and non-governmental organizations. IRC is also a WHO Collaborating Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation.

IRC's programme policies include briefly:

- target: government agencies
- support to programmes for rural and urban fringe water supply and sanitation
- transfer of knowledge as an essential basis
- support programme has to fit in national programme
- project activities to be carried out locally by nationals
- integration of "hardware" and "software", with an emphasis on "software"
- in-built component of innovation
- potential for multiplication
- national initiative regarding external financial support for the support activity
- component of TCDC

## 2. Types of Support

IRC's overall strategy is the generation and transfer of information, including knowledge, experience, technology and methodology. It attempts to form a bridge between new developments, research and approaches on the one hand, and practical field work on the other.

Information transfer to the target groups is through four transfer strategies, which are, in order of increasing impact, and decreasing geographic coverage:

- information exchange and dissemination, including publications, newsletters and general project backstopping;
- training and education, including symposia and seminars;
- advise and evaluation, including support to project preparation;
- development and demonstration, including pilot projects.



IRC mainly concentrates on five issues:

- (i) appropriate technologies: emphasis on slow sand filtration; public standpost water supplies, handpumps renewable energy and maintenance;
- (ii) community participation: emphasis on community involvement; hygiene education and roles of women;
- (iii) human resources development: emphasis on methodology development, training manuals and information services.
- (vi) Financial management: emphasis on community based financial management
- (v) programme evaluation: emphasis on methodology development and country based evaluation activities.

In Africa IRC has so far collaborated primarily with Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia.

### 3. Constraints

Among the constraints experienced are the following:

1. Priorities of communities are often not equal to those of project responsables and those are often not equal to those of the government. Priorities of the government are often not equal to those of donor agencies.
2. It is more difficult to raise small amounts of funds for small but essential programmes, than large amounts of funds for attractive looking programmes, both at donors and at governments.
3. Exchange of technical information is generally felt as strongly needed. The required information is usually available somewhere. It appears to be very hard to raise (comparatively limited) funds for information exchange and for the development of simple information exchange facilities at country level. It generally appears to be also very hard at country level, to agree on the necessary co-ordination mechanisms for information exchange.
4. There is a lack of effective dynamic exchange and communication of operational information among external support agencies, as a necessary basis for co-ordination. This goes for both research and development oriented information and operational project operation. This unwanted constraint causes duplication of efforts and therefore waste of valuable resources.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 13

Title : Summary Statement

Agency: : Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW), Federal Republic of Germany

Prepared by : Klaus Weyand

Date : November 1985

In its capacity as development bank for the Federal Government of Germany, Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW or Reconstruction Loan Corporation) appraises projects, concludes loan and financing agreements with the partners in the developing countries, handles the loans and grants and monitors the execution of the projects, all within the framework of German Financial Cooperation with Developing Countries. In other words: KfW is the implementing agency for projects under Financial Cooperation.

The decision whether projects should be appraised and financed rests with the Federal Government. Its decisions are based on reports prepared by KfW.

The share of sector projects (water supply and sanitation) in total cumulative project-tied commitments (commitments for the years 1981-1985) of KfW for all recipient countries comes to 6.4% (9.2%), and for the African countries to 14% (17%). These figures clearly document the great and increasing importance accorded to the water supply and sanitation sector within the scope of German financial assistance in general and especially for Africa. About 80% of all funds allocated to the sector are spent for projects in Africa.

About 120 water supply and sanitation projects in 34 African countries have received or are receiving financial support totalling about DM 1.9 billion (\$730 million). The funds allocated to the sector so far are heavily concentrated on water supply; sewerage and sanitation projects account for only 10%. But an increasing number of project comprise water supply as well as sanitation measures. This concentration reflects the priorities as they are expressed by the recipient countries.

Basis of the sector policy of KfW is the "sector paper" of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation "Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Developing Countries", which sets the guidelines for selection, design and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects.

The main criteria of this sector comprise in key-words:

- Complementary: inclusion of measures for waste water, fecal and solid waste disposal as well as for hygiene education into the scope of water supply projects with the aim to enhance the health situation of the population.
- Choice of technology and services level: use of appropriate technology to minimize costs and to allow programmes to reach a greater share of population and to facilitate maintenance and operation.

- Cost Recovery: adequate cost recovery is essential for maintenance of existing facilities and for financing of expansion of service coverage. As a longer term target full cost recovery (incl. depreciation and interest payment) should be achieved, at least, however the systems should, from the start of operation, recover operating costs.
  
- Community participation: the involvement of the community in planning, construction, operation, and maintenance is necessary in order to enhance the effectiveness of operation and the use of facilities and to help ensure that projects will sufficiently benefit also the poorer sections of the population.
  
- Institution building: advisory services for institutional development and operational staff training require urgent attention as management and organizational deficiencies, institutional fragmentation of responsibilities, lack of qualified personnel, insufficient delegation of authority, unclear decision making process, and overburden of workload are frequent constraints to be found in most recipient countries.

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 14

Title : Water Projects and Development: The Role of the SFD  
 Agency : The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)  
 Prepared by : SFD Staff  
 Date : November 1985

The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) is the main bilateral aid institution through which the Government of Saudi Arabia grants loans to developing countries for development projects. Since the start of its operations in 1975 and by the end of Fiscal Year 1984-1985, it had allocated SR<sup>(1)</sup> 20,749.21 million to finance 266 development projects. The share of Africa was 46 percent for 154 projects in 37 countries.

These projects cover the social sector, including water and sanitation as well as agriculture and rural development, transport, energy and basic industries. Most of the projects were co-financed jointly with other aid agencies.

Though it is naturally concerned and responsive to the basic needs of developing countries, the SFD has mainly concentrated on project proposals. Definition of these needs and priority of the water sector is the proper domain of the prospective governments. The Fund's only request is that proposals should meet technical and socio-economic criteria.

By the end of the Fiscal Year 1984-85, the SFD has allocated SR 1,368.59 million, which amounts to 6.6 percent of its aid, to the water sector of which SR 646.60 million (or 47.2%) was allocated to Africa. The following table illustrates the specific contribution of the Fund to water projects in Africa.

Water and Sewerage Projects Financed by SFD in Africa

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Amount Committed SR million</u>
Kenya	Nairobi Water Supply	87.25
	Mombasa Sewerage	45.95
Senegal	Emergency Water Supply Programme	57.00
Tunisia	Tunis Sewerage	105.00
	Sahel and Cap Bon Water Supply	160.00
	Sfax Water Supply	161.50
	Feasibility Study for Groundwater in Nefzaoua Oasis	50.00
Zimbabwe	Rural Water Supply	<u>16.90</u>
TOTAL		646.60 =====

(1) US\$ 1 = SR (Saudi Riyal) 3.65 (November 1985)

The experience of the SFD points that water projects are ridden with constraints associated with planning, financing and execution. Lack of sufficient funds, clear priorities and well-prepared projects seem to constitute major impediments.

The SFD believes it is important to explore ways and means to increase the effectiveness of aid and to meet the objectives of the Decade. Constant consultations and coordination between donors and recipient countries should help to mobilize resources and reduce the gaps between real needs and existing practices.

In addition to bilateral aid, Saudi ODA flows to multilateral aid institutions and to special allocations. Since 1981, the Government of Saudi Arabia has allocated \$ 130 million to provide potable water and food for the Sahel countries. In 1984, it has donated \$ 10 million to implement a rural water supply in Somalia. The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) has been contracted to implement the programme. More recently, it has contributed \$ 100 million, to be provided through the SFD, to the Special Fund for Africa arranged by the World Bank.

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE  
REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Title : Summary Statement

ANNEX 3A - 15

Agency : Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)

Prepared by : Mr Armon Hartmann

Date : November 1985

1. Activities of the Swiss Development Cooperation in Africa

Activities of the SDC are mainly centered towards the following countries in Africa:

West Africa : Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Benin, Tchad  
East Africa : Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Madagascar,  
Mozambique

The priorities given to the water sector depend on the sector policies established for each particular country programme which is elaborated in close collaboration between the two countries.

2. Decade Approach by SDC

The Decade approach by SDC is influenced by the major constraints defined in the 1982/83 sector evaluation:

- Community participation
- Operation and maintenance
- Institution building and training
- Standardization

3. Major Constraints

- Institution building through specific training programmes present long term commitments due to loss of students to the private sector with substantially higher salaries and complicate promotion procedures after in-service training courses.
- Standardization of equipment is very difficult. In the case of an SDC project on the local production of handpumps in West Africa the factory has the greatest difficulties to sell their production of 1200 pumps per year on the national market as most donors prefer to supply their own pump makes. On the long term this will lead to substantial problems on maintenance and repair of the many different makes of handpumps.

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REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 16

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : UNICEF  
Prepared by : UNICEF, Ivory Coast  
Date : November 1985

UNICEF, which is engaged in a revolution for the development and the survival of children by inexpensive means such as oral rehydration and vaccination, is aware of the importance of drinking water and sanitation for improving child health. This is the reason for UNICEF's interest and participation in the rural water schemes which have been developed in Africa since the beginning of the International Decade.

Thus, UNICEF is participating in village water supply schemes in 19 countries of the Region: borehole programmes with the installation of hand pumps, the drilling of wells, the damming of water sources and distribution of the water impounded, and the building of latrines.

The building of water points has been accompanied by campaigns on community participation and health education and the development of sanitation systems.

UNICEF's policy is not merely to place water at the disposal of the rural population, but to use drinking water as a means of improving the health and living conditions of women and child. Particular efforts have been made to promote community participation and to further development activities, such as market gardening and minor agricultural pursuits.

In several countries, the village populations have already been encountered to manage and assume responsibility for their water supply points and the maintenance of the pumps; the training of villagers and rural handicraft workers is continuing.

It will be difficult to achieve the Decade objectives by 1990 because of the inadequate budgets available for water supply and sanitation sector.

Moreover, governments' limited capacity for implementation and the lack of qualified personnel are slowing down the activities undertaken. Training of qualified staff must be keenly encouraged.

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REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

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ANNEX 3A - 17

Title : Summary Statement

Agency : United Nations Development Programme, UNDP

Prepared by : Mr. Alexander H. Rotival, Resident Representative UNDP, Abidjan

Date : November 1985

The UNDP in cooperation with the World Bank set up six years ago a special programme aimed at demonstrating the efficiency of a low cost approach to questions relative to water and sanitation.

Five main sectors of activity are included in this programme:

1. hand pumps project development and field testing
2. low-cost sanitation projects
3. waste recuperation
4. training
5. investment projects in the area of water and sanitation

The hand pumps project: The objective of this project is to develop a new model of pumps which can easily be repaired by a village level maintenance system. This would reduce high recurrent costs. This project is operational in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Tanzania and Kenya.

The low-cost sanitation project: The objective here is to offer hygienic sanitation services which are culturally acceptable and financially accessible. One of the tangible results of this project so far has been to refine the technology related to the ventilated improved pit (latrine). This UNDP/World Bank project is operational in Benin, Congo, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Togo, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

The waste recuperation project aims at evaluating appropriate techniques in the area of solid and liquid waste recuperation, recycling and disposal. This project is being implemented in nine cities in the world, one of which is Abidjan, where the project has just started.

Preparation of investment projects in the area of water and sanitation: This project aims at identifying specific sanitation investment projects and finding financial sources to fund them. This project is being implemented in the following African countries: Ivory Coast, Togo, Central African Republic, Benin, Cap Verde, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Botswana and Malawi.



# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 18

Title : The Role of Women in Water Supply and Sanitation

Agency : United Nations International Research and Training  
Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), New York

Prepared by : INSTRAW Staff

Date : November 1985

The primary objective of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) is to ensure by research, training and information activities, the integration of women into mainstream of development, particularly in developing countries. The institute works through existing networks of women's organizations, research institutes and centres, as well as by establishing national focal points throughout the world. The Institute's programmes are carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions and research centres.

INSTRAW is a member of the Steering Committee for Co-operative Action for the INDWSSD and, Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD. It is within research, training and information that the Institute is participating in the United Nations activities related to women and water supply.

The Institute assists in implementing the objectives of the IDWSSD in the following ways:

1. INSTRAW convened an inter-regional seminar on Women and the IDWSSD which was held in Cairo from 12 to 16 March 1984. The different aspects of the issue on which the seminar focused were health and sanitation, science and technology, and social economic development. The final report and proceedings of the seminar were published and disseminated.
2. Training guidelines and manuals were developed, in the course of the seminar, to assist governmental and non-governmental organizations, institutes and agencies at the national and regional level in developing training activities for women in the field of water supply and sanitation.
3. INSTRAW co-organized in co-operation with UNICEF, a panel on "Women and Water Supply and Sanitation" which was conducted on July 12, 1985 during the NGO Forum, which was held concurrent to the World Conference in Nairobi, in July 1985.
4. The Institute participates in international and regional meetings and conferences related to INDWSSD including sending representatives and submitting written contributions.

5. Regarding related information activities, INSTRAW prepared articles for periodicals and newspapers, press releases, public information, etc. on women and water supply and sanitation.

In general, INSTRAW suggest for the following areas which can be underlined as those leading to possible solutions to the problems of water supply and sanitation and the role of women therein:

- the importance of community participation at all levels, including the grass-root level;
- raising awareness and sensitization of public opinion to the problems;
- training, particularly in the area of equipment maintenance and primary health care;
- education, both formal or informal;
- appropriate choice of technology, which would be in harmony with the developing society;
- determining relevant methods of management coordination, implementation and follow-up.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

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ANNEX 3A - 19

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)  
Prepared by : Staff of USAID  
Date : November 1985.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is actively pursuing efforts to provide safe drinking water and sanitation during the "Decade". Our programs and projects are world-wide. In Africa alone there have been 245 water projects since 1970. At present there are 81 active projects in 34 countries. Most of the AID supported projects combine the provision of safe water with efforts to address the health problems associated with water and waterborne diseases such as guineaworm and malaria. A typical project includes hand dug wells, spring capping, machine borehole wells, appropriate pumps, covers and aprons for wells, community participation in well maintenance, and village sanitation. A village health worker may be trained in well maintenance, first aid, treatment of 4-6 common illnesses, health education organization of immunization campaigns, and environmental hygiene. Unfortunately, water supply is not always a part of each primary health care project supported by AID, but it is included where possible.

AID is also supporting a global technical support project called Water and Sanitation for Health or "Wash". This project provides engineering, training and community development resources upon request of countries through AID missions world wide. A large volume of technical documents have been produced.

Water and Sanitation components may be found as part of AID housing, range development, livestock, agricultural and rural development, river basin, irrigation, fishery projects.

These small contributions to the "Decade" have helped thousands of people make another step forward toward the goal of Health For All by the Year 2000.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 20

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency: : World Bank  
Prepared by: Mr. Amir Al-Khafaji  
Date : November 1985

During last year, the World Bank has continued to strengthen and expand its activities in support of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector. These activities fall into two broad categories: the Bank's lending programme in the water supply and sanitation sector and the Bank financing for water supply components included under loans and credits to other sectors, principally in urban development and agriculture and rural development. In FY85, the Bank lent more than \$880 million to WSS projects and components in other sector projects, including almost \$781 million to 13 water sector projects in 13 countries. This represented an increase of more than 20% over the amounts lent in FY84 and was broadly distributed among the six geographical regions of the Bank.

Recently much of the industrialized world has begun to emerge from the deepest recession in the past 50 years. It is expected that the economies of the developing world will follow. Despite this brighter global economic outlook, it is unlikely that there will be any significant increase in the funds available from external and governments' own resources for Decade programmes. In view of this, the Bank continues to search for means to use available funds more efficiently: through technology choice, improved operations and maintenance, rehabilitation of existing facilities, greater community involvement, and programmes to strengthen national institutions. The Bank is also seeking increased coordination among the donors active in the sector, at both the national and international levels, so that the available external resources can be targeted more effectively. Within the Bank, this year will be one of consolidation of existing programmes and exploration of ways in which these aims can be accomplished, with the goal of maximizing the impact of the Bank's investment programme and its special projects of the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Rehabilitation and operations and maintenance continue to figure prominently in the Bank's strategy. Before projects to install new facilities are approved, rehabilitation of facilities not in use or not being used to designed capacity will be considered. In all projects, ways to strengthen the financial and institutional capacity of the project authorities to implement cost recovery measures effectively and perform proper operations and maintenance will be sought.

The Bank has also contributed to the achievement of increased consensus among donors on their policies and approaches to aid sector development. At the DAC consultation on improving aid effectiveness in the sector held in May 1985 in Paris, the Bank presented a paper on the importance of cost recovery policies to the replication of sector investments and extension of coverage. The conclusions and recommendations emerging from the consultation represent a significant step forward towards donor consensus on the cost recovery issue.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3A - 21

Title : Summary Statement  
Agency : World Health Organization (WHO)  
Prepared by : A. Wilson  
Date : November 1985

I wish to present, as briefly as possible and without being too repetitive, the document entitled "Regional Resource Mobilization Profile" prepared by the World Health Organization. All of us have available a certain amount of information on one or several countries in the region, information derived from the resources of the institutions we represent. Other information is published from time to time by the numerous bodies concerned in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD).

The document before you, without being exhaustive, faithfully reflects the situations encountered in most countries in the region. It gives in particular an overall and general view of the evolution of drinking water supply and sanitation in Africa and the different sources and methods for financing it, and throws into relief the important role played by external financing agencies in developing this sector.

All those in close contact with African realities will appreciate the difficulties of such a survey on an all-Africa scale.

The Regional Profile is a study in three parts:

Part 1 is a quantified introduction to the African Region, providing basic information on the geography, vital statistics and historical and socio-economic characteristics that make up the general background against which drinking water supply and sanitation activities are to be carried out. Disturbing figures, such as an estimated rise in the population to 620 million by the year 2000, the low annual rate of increase in Gross National Product per inhabitant (0.4%), combined with agricultural shortages, drought, and the adverse effects of the international economic situation, make it essential to reform the mechanisms that determine the way in which the IDWSSD develops.

Part 2 is a description of the present situation in the sector, the objectives in view, the specific constraints and the resources potentially available. It also reviews the investments already made, their distribution and characteristics, the paucity of government inputs, institutional deficiencies and the serious problem of the deterioration in equipment and plant resulting from failure to maintain them properly.

Special mention is made of the important financial contributions from the African Development Bank (AfDB) (\$ 600 million), and from AID/IBRD (\$ 1800 million) during the period 1970-1984, out of a total investment of roughly \$ 5000 million.

Estimates of future investments needed to achieve Decade objectives vary between \$ 50 million and \$ 100 million; 80% of this should come from external sources. Under those circumstances, it is essential to scale down objectives, to have recourse to inexpensive techniques, to ensure increased participation of the populations concerned, to make maximum use of the existing plant and equipment once it has been properly repaired, and to use the services of non-governmental organizations. In view of the fact that every cooperating agency acts independently, and uses its own statistics, with methods and parameters that it chooses itself, the overall analysis of financial inputs from outside becomes extremely difficult and it is essential to ensure a certain degree of conformity and greater coherence in the presentation of data. It is proposed that every cooperating agency should prepare an annual report on a standardized form and should reply to a brief questionnaire.

The list of external contributions published by WHO on the basis of these new standardized reports would become a reference book for the IDWSSD in Africa and elsewhere. The drawing-up of an inventory of the data extracted from the numerous studies carried out in this sector has also been proposed.

Part 3 is made up of conclusions and recommendations. The external agencies have a triple part to play:

- as Government advisers;
- as partners in sectoral coordination;
- as financiers of the projects.

The recommendations are of two types:

- (1) The establishment of a regional data bank, having as common denominators specific inputs on which the cooperating agencies will have agreed and greater coordination among external cooperating agencies;
- (2) a re-direction of activities in the sector to ensure greater effectiveness on the basis of the approaches recommended by the international community for the IDWSSD.

Finally, to make it easier to read the document without overloading the text, six tables and three annexes are attached which contain quantified analyses and other pertinent information on the sector as a whole in the African Region.

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Annexes 3B

Summary Statements by Resource Persons

- 3B - 1 Mr Gagara, M., Niger
- 3B - 2 Mr Hajji, A. - Morocco
- 3B - 3 Mr Mbuyi, T., (For Mr Tshiongo) - Zaïre
- 3B - 4 Mr Ntezinde, N.M. - Swaziland
- 3B - 5 Dr Nyumbu, I.L. - Zambia
- 3B - 6 Mr Zadi Kessy, M - Ivory Coast

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ANNEX 3B - 1

Title : Operation and maintenance, rehabilitation and  
standardization of equipment

Agency : Ministry of Water Supply and Environment, Niger

Prepared by : Mr Mayaou Gagara (Resource Person)

Date : November 1985

Niger's national policy on water supply is based on the premise that everyone has a right to water. The main objectives to be achieved are:

- a reduction in existing disparities between the various regions;
- the use of water to promote economic objectives
- improvement in sanitary conditions for the population.

In water supply schemes, three sub-sectors can be distinguished:

- rural water supply schemes;
- urban water supply schemes; and
- water supply schemes for livestock raising.

In sanitation, two sub-sectors can be distinguished:

- urban and
- rural

In rural water supplies, mainly for villages, in 1980, Niger started on a major change by prudently adopting a policy of drilling boreholes with a view to providing the population with water in sufficient quantities and of acceptable quality. There is still one constraint: the pumps (reliability, capacity and standardization). It rapidly proved necessary to undertake supplementary support activities after water points had been established. These supplementary activities are concerned with the maintenance and repair of the pumps and the wells, tasks to be carried out by local workers, as well as sanitation and protection against erosion around the supply points.

In urban water supplies, drinking water is produced and distributed by a company and the problem of maintenance and operation is mainly one of the level of training of the operators and the managerial staff.

In water supply schemes for livestock raising, Niger's policy with a view to protecting the environment and maintaining an ecological balance that is already under threat is concerned more with the construction of wells on livestock farms rather than with pumping stations, out of a concern for rangeland management.



Urban sanitation is mainly concerned with disposal of rain water. Maintenance of plant and equipment is restricted to drainage and minor repairs; waste is evacuated through individual disposal systems. At the present time, an information, sensibilization and education campaign is being carried out in the towns of Tahoua and Zinder. During this campaign, an attempt is being made to organize the disposal of household waste and to bring ventilated latrines into common use.

Sanitation in the villages is restricted at the moment to improving hygiene around water points and beginning a campaign for the general introduction of ventilated latrines as part of water supply programmes.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

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ANNEX 3B - 2

Title : Difficulties of Planning for the Drinking Water Supply Sector  
Agency : ONEP, Morocco  
Prepared by : Mr Hajji (Resource Person)  
Date : November 1985

## Introduction

Planning for drinking water supply consists in evaluating the demand for water in each locality and mobilizing water resources, in order to determine when the demand is being fully met and to define from the point of view of the economy the operations that are needed to cover short-term, medium-term and long-term needs.

Several difficulties are encountered in this kind of planning, particularly that of carefully evaluating demand for water and of accurately determining water resources.

### (1) Difficulty in evaluating demand

The drinking water supply sector, which is linked with industrial, tourist and urban planning, is consequently either dependent on the quality of demand forecasts made by other sectors that require water or faced with a complete absence of any reliable data. This situation poses serious problems, which may lead either to shortages or to installing plants too early and consequently making poor use of financial resources.

### (2) Water Resources

Another aspect of drinking water supply planning consists in determining the availability of sufficient water resources of appropriate quality. If water resources are not selected for development sufficiently in advance, the result may be costly projects, shortages, or economically non-viable solutions resulting from insufficient knowledge of the water resources available.

### (3) Human Resources

To a greater extent than for operating or installing water schemes, drinking water supply planning calls for staff specialized in the technical and economic evaluation of projects and the selection of investments. In this respect, the types of training advocated at specific workshops held under the auspices of specialized agencies may be of great assistance to the drinking water sector.

(4) Conclusions

Drinking water supply planning requires, in addition to data from outside, dependent on planning in other sectors, continuous monitoring of consumption statistics and statistics on the resources brought into use. This calls for continuous comparison between forecasts and actual achievements so that the necessary corrections can be made and investments redeployed as necessary. It is therefore essential to have available a central system of reliable indicators so that drinking water supply schemes on the national scale can be optimized.

Of course, the success of any work on this level depends on the quality of the technicians and managerial staff locally responsible for collecting the information and of those who treat the information at the national level.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

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ANNEX 3B - 3

Title : Experience of Zaïre in External Support Mobilization  
Agency : REGIDESO, Kinshasa, Zaïre  
Prepared by : Mr Tshiongo Tshibinkubula Wa Tumba (presented by Mr Mbuyi, Expert, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation)  
Date : November 1985

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1981-1990 the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Zaïre joined on 9 January 1981 when it entered a formal written commitment to gradually increase the supply of drinking water to serve 70% and 35% of the population in the urban and rural areas respectively.

In this connection, a National Water and Sanitation Action Committee was established on 14 February 1981, comprising the government executive departments, REGIDESO, and all parties concerned with the development of the drinking-water supply and sanitation sector.

In June 1982, with the assistance of WHO, the National Water and Sanitation Action committee prepared a study identifying and programming the projects to be undertaken in the first phase of the Decade, also identifying the funding required, which was then estimated at US\$ 240 million, with US\$ 180 million in foreign exchange and US \$ 60 million in local currency.

This study was used as a working document at the Donors' Pledging Conference held in Kinshasa from 7 to 11 February 1983, at which delegates from international funding agencies, governments of friendly states and non-governmental organizations played an active part.

The success of this conference, together with the preceding and following bilateral and multilateral contacts, led to the mobilization of external support in the order of US \$ 129.4 million, or 71% of the stated needs, which will serve to increase water supply in urban and rural areas from respectively 43% and 5% of the population in 1980, to 55% and 20% of the population in 1985.

In accordance with the recommendations of the participants in the Donors' Pledging Conference, which called for greater resources for the development of the rural water and sanitation subsector, where backwardness in relation to the urban and semi-urban areas meant that it was impossible to improve the living conditions of the rural population, Zaïre, in collaboration with USAID, organized a national seminar from 6 to 9 May 1985, which was attended by representatives of government departments and agencies, donors and non-governmental agencies, and at which the policies and strategies for planning in this subsector were defined. A team of national experts, assisted by experts from USAID/WASH, are at present drafting the master plan for the rural water and sanitation subsector.

Thus, in the second part of the Decade, definition of a new strategy will involve institutional reform to take account of the economic and social situation of the country. In the framework of the national five-year plan, it is therefore proposed to strengthen the capability of the urban water supply subsector, and to improve the efficiency of the rural water supply and the urban and rural sanitation subsectors by establishing an appropriate institutional framework.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

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ANNEX 3B - 4

Title : Summary Statement  
Planning for Water Supply and Sanitation Sectoral Development  
Examples from the Swaziland Experience

Agency : Rural Water Supply Board, Swaziland

Prepared by : Mr. Napoleon M. Ntezinde (Resource Person)

Date : November 1985

In Swaziland, the greatest need for water supply and sanitation sectoral development is in peri-urban and rural areas where more than 85% of the population make their homes and where threats to good health are greatest. It is the long term goal of the Swaziland Government to provide safe water and sanitation to all people in these areas, and in the National Health Policy, the highest priority is given to promotion of water supplies and sanitation and to health education to assure their proper use as measures for improving the status of health in the country.

Successful implementation of projects and programmes in rural and peri-urban areas, realization of health benefits and achievement of national goals depend upon much more than just technical, institutional, and financial capacity to construct water supplies or latrines. Support from and participation of communities is required to reduce the financial burden on Government during construction and to develop the sense of ownership which is necessary to assure continued care of systems and their proper use. Achievement of support from communities requires an understanding of their organization, the development of effective ways of working with them, involvement of field workers from various Ministries and organizations who work with or are a part of them, an identification of those communities which are receptive to participating in and contributing to development projects. This requires research into community organization and motivation, incorporation of findings into implementation strategies, formation of cooperative linkages to involve workers from other Ministries and organizations and to extend contact with communities, and training and motivation of field workers to help them relate to and work effectively with communities.

The achievement of benefits requires that the goal of providing "safe" water be met. Surveillance of water quality, taken together with inspection programmes, can identify potential or existing breakdowns in the barrier against pollution necessitating upgrading, repair, or modification of individual systems. Surveillance also provides insight into more general problems of water quality which must be addressed through development of appropriate technologies for incorporation into future projects.

Another key to achievement of health benefits is proper protection of water in the homestead, utilization for all purposes, proper utilization of sanitation facilities, coordination of water and sanitation projects, and other related practices including environmental sanitation, hygiene, food handling, and reduced contact with surface waters as well as utilization of other primary health care services. Health education is required to encourage necessary behavioural change. This is a continuous process and involves field workers in all Ministries and organizations, teachers in schools, and the mass media. It also requires training of field workers and teachers, effective training and health education materials, and planning, design, and production of radio programmes and text materials. Proper utilization may also require application of acceptable technologies.

Finally, the ability of water sanitation facilities to provide benefits depends upon the provision of continuous and effective maintenance. Thus, the institutional capacity to maintain water systems is a key to achieving benefits. This requires community commitment, maintenance facilities and organizations, trained personnel, and financial commitment of the community, the government, or both, and design and construction to an appropriate standard.

It is therefore in large measure support programmes that determine the success of water supply and sanitation programmes in meeting national goals and achieving benefits. These often require long term commitments to meeting recurrent costs and must be considered during sectoral planning, institution building, and financing of sectoral development.

# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3B - 5

Title : International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Zambia: Experiences of Donor Cooperation and Coordination.

Agency : Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Zambia

Prepared by : Dr. I.L. Nyumbu (Resource Person)

Date : November 1985.

1. In the five-year Third National Development Plan (TNDP) (1979-1983), the total investment in the water and sanitation sector in Zambia was approximately US \$78 million. This investment was equal to about 2 percent of the total investment envisaged in TNDP, and it exceeded the planned investment of US\$ 58 million. External funding accounted for an average of 79 percent of the average annual investment throughout the period. In order to extend full coverage of water supply and sanitation to the whole population in Zambia by the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) (1981-1990), the total annual capital and recurrent expenditure is estimated at approximately US\$ 197 million. Zambia would need a large inflow of external assistance in order to make even a modest headway towards the IDWSSD goal.

2. All external funding into Zambia, whether for capital investment or technical assistance, is channelled through the ministry of Finance. The Directorate of Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Ministry of Finance is the Government agency responsible for coordination of all external funding and cooperation. In addition, the UNDP Resident Representative has the UN mandate to assist the Government in the coordination of external assistance and cooperation programmes. Donor coordination is, in principle, very difficult because each external agency has different policies, approaches and priorities. Competition between the external agencies cannot also be ruled out.

3. The largest concentration of donor assistance is in water supply, both urban and rural. Sanitation programmes have not received as much attention; in fact there is no major donor activity in rural sanitation. Bilateral aid is most predominant.

4. The experience in Zambia is that multilateral assistance is relatively easier to coordinate than bilateral assistance because of rather restrictive conditions that accompany bilateral aid. The usual conditions that consultants and equipment must come from the donor country has often meant that cheaper and proven sources of supplies of skills and equipment are not effectively utilized. This results often in projects that are more expensive to the donor and to the country.

5. In Zambia, donors often prefer to concentrate their activities in one region of the country. This creates "sphere of influence", which may have certain operational advantages. However, unless donors are contributing equally in all regions in the country, the external resources are not effectively deployed to the most deserving regions in the country.

6. A related problem to the one mentioned previously, is the tendency or preference by donors to fund the most visible projects - new water supplies, new treatment plants, etc. Often operation and maintenance programmes, and augmentation schemes, may be national priorities, but they fail to attract the required funds. Thus we may have new water schemes that feed into distribution networks that waste away 50 percent of the additional supply.

7. In general, in Zambia, there has not been effective coordination of donor assistance in the water and sanitation sector. Some modest attempts at coordination are being made by the National Action Committee for IDWSSD. Zambia needs external assistance in achieving the goals of the Water and Sanitation Decade. However effective utilisation of this external assistance will require better coordination and cooperation among external funding agencies.



# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 25-29 November 1985

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 3B - 6

Title : Decentralized Structures of the Water Sector  
Agency : SODECI, Ivory Coast  
Prepared by : Mr Zadi Kessy (Resource Person)  
Date : November 1985

In a search for a global solution to water problems in the Ivory Coast, the Government decided in 1973 to launch a vast programme of hydraulic installations at urban and rural level.

In furtherance of this programme, the Government of the Ivory Coast made SODECI (Company for the Distribution of Water in the Ivory Coast) responsible under a leasing contract for operating installations throughout the country.

To fulfill its mission, SODECI proceeded to establish the structures needed for the functioning and good management of all the operational centres. The characteristics of these structures are:

- decentralization of operations and decisions and hence the selection of a simple and decentralized hierarchical structure;
- allocation of responsibility to the staff through dynamic management by personnel trained in our own training centre;
- monitoring operations through budgetary management based on informatics.

All those receiving water from a particular centre can carry out all the necessary operations (subscription, billing, modification, etc.) on the spot, without having to go to the regional office or to the main Office in Abidjan.

The fundamental objective of this type of administration is to make the local centres completely responsible for technical and administrative management.

The effectiveness and efficiency of the structures are maintained by dynamic training activities in our centre for training in all aspects of water supplies and by using informatics.

These decentralized structures guarantee better services for users, as can be seen from the example of Abidjan.

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# THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

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Abidjan, Ivory Coast

ANNEX 4

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS 1/

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- 1 Action Line '84 (WHO), October 1984.\*
- 2 National Decade Plan: Eight Questions They Answer, 1982.\*
- 2a - " - French Version\*
- 3 Behind the Statistics (An Overview of National Baselines and Targets) WHO, September 1984.\*
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- 7 Development Assistance Committee - DAC - Improving Aid Effectiveness in the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Sector: Conclusions and Recommendations Emerging from DAC Consultations. Report distributed in November 1985.\*
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- 8 Maximizing Benefits to Health (WHO).\*
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1/ All documents marked with an asterisk (\*) are available in WHO Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland

1/ Tous les documents marqués d'un astérisque (\*) sont disponibles au siège de l'OMS à Genève, Suisse

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- 23 Malawi - Resource Mobilization Profile.\*
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- 25 Mozambique - Resource Mobilization Profile.\*
- 25B - " - - Country Profile for the Mobilization of Resources.\*
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- 27 Niger - Résumé et commentaires concernant le plan de développement (décennal) du secteur approvisionnement en eau potable et assainissement (AEPA) et projets prioritaires.\*
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- 37a ADB/ADF - Le développement de l'énergie en Afrique.
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