

**INTERNATIONAL  
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY  
AND SANITATION DECADE**

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**CATALOGUE  
OF  
EXTERNAL  
SUPPORT**

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1981-1990

# Table of Contents

	Page
Acronyms and Abbreviations . . . . .	VI
Sources of Information . . . . .	VIII
<b>1. INTRODUCTORY NOTES . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
Goals of the DECADE . . . . .	2
United Nations Cooperative Action . . . . .	4
Towards a Broader Cooperative Action for the Decade . . . . .	5
<b>2. DAC DONORS . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
Official Development Assistance of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members . . . . .	9
Australia . . . . .	11
Austria . . . . .	24
Belgium . . . . .	32
Canada . . . . .	36
Denmark . . . . .	48
Finland . . . . .	65
France . . . . .	72
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	88
Italy . . . . .	98
Japan . . . . .	109
Netherlands . . . . .	123
New Zealand . . . . .	131
Norway . . . . .	140
Sweden . . . . .	147
Switzerland . . . . .	155
United Kingdom . . . . .	164
United States of America . . . . .	173
E.E.C . . . . .	191
<b>3. BANKS AND FUNDS . . . . .</b>	<b>213</b>
Multilateral, Regional and National Development Financing Institutions . . . . .	213
Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development . . . . .	215
African Development Bank . . . . .	216
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa . . . . .	225
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development . . . . .	233
Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries . . . . .	238
Asian Development Bank . . . . .	240
Caribbean Development Bank . . . . .	252
Central African States Development Bank . . . . .	258
Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (Caisse centrale) (see France) . . . . .	72
European Economic Community (see EEC under DAC members) . . . . .	191
East African Development Bank . . . . .	265
Inter-American Development Bank . . . . .	268
Iraqi Fund for External Development . . . . .	281
Islamic Development Bank . . . . .	282
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (see Germany, Federal Republic of) . . . . .	88
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development . . . . .	289
OPEC Fund for International Development . . . . .	295
Saudi Fund for Development . . . . .	300
West African Development Bank . . . . .	302
World Bank . . . . .	306

<b>4. UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS</b> . . . . .	317
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO) . . . . .	319
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO) . . . . .	321
UNITED NATIONS:	
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) . . . . .	323
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) . . . . .	324
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) . . . . .	327
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) . . . . .	328
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) . . . . .	329
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) . . . . .	330
Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) . . . . .	331
UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, HABITAT (UNCHS) . . . . .	332
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) . . . . .	334
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) . . . . .	336
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) . . . . .	346
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP) . . . . .	349
UNITED NATIONS FINANCING SYSTEM FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (UNFSSTD) . . . . .	351
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (INSTRAW) . . . . .	353
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV) (see 'VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS') . . . . .	400
VOLUNTEER FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN (VFUNDW) . . . . .	356
WORLD BANK (see "BANKS AND FUNDS") . . . . .	306
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) . . . . .	360
<b>5. VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS</b> . . . . .	383
DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION . . . . .	385
FRENCH ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR PROGRESS . . . . .	389
U.S. PEACE CORPS . . . . .	392
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS . . . . .	400
<b>6. INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE AND RESEARCH CENTRES</b> . . . . .	401
INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (IRC/CWS) . . . . .	403
INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL (IRC/WD) . . . . .	410
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC) . . . . .	412
INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ITCWRM) . . . . .	417
INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP (ITDG) . . . . .	420
INTERNATIONAL WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (IWSA) . . . . .	423

<b>7. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>425</b>
(in alphabetical order)	
Brace Research Institute	428
CARE, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere	443
CEBEMO, Catholic Organization for Joint Financing of Development Programmes	433
Caritas Internationalis	432
Catholic Relief Services	442
Christian Aid	437
Church World Service	444
Collectif d'Echanges pour la Technologie Appropriée (COTA)	427
Comité Catholique Contre la Faim et Pour le Développement	429
Coordination in Development (CODEL)	445
Environmental Sanitation Information Center (ENSIC)	436
Global Water	447
ICCO, Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects	433
Industry Council for Development	447
Institute of Water Pollution Control	439
International Co-operative Alliance	438
International Council of Women	430
International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations	439
International Water Resources Association	448
League of Red Cross Societies	435
MISEREOR	431
NOVIB, Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation	434
Oblate Foreign Missions	448
Oxfam	440
Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	449
Radda Barnen, Swedish Save the Children	434
Rotary International	449
Save the Children, USA	450
Save Water – Save Lives	427
Soroptimist International	440
Swallows of Denmark	429
Swedish Pentecostal International Relief & Development Agency	435
TROCARE, Catholic Agency for World Development	432
Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH)	451
Voluntary Service Overseas	441
Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA)	451
Water Aid	442
Water Research Foundation of Australia	427
World Concern	452
World Federation of Public Health Associations	453
World Vision International	454
World Young Women's Christian Association	436
<b>ANNEX</b>	<b>455</b>

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABU DHABI	ABU DHABI Fund for Arab Economic Development
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States eligible for EEC assistance through the Lomé Convention
ADAB	Australian Development Assistance Bureau
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AFTA	Arab Bank for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries
AGCD	Administration générale de la coopération au développement; Belgian Administration for Development
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BDEAC	Banque de développement des états de l'Afrique centrale; Central African States Development Bank
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo; Inter-American Development Bank
BMZ	Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit; Official Aid Organization (Ministry) for the Federal Republic of Germany
BOAD	Banque ouest africaine de développement; West African Development Bank
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEC	Commission of European Communities
CEFIGRE	International Training Centre for Water Resources Management
CEPIS	Pan American Centre for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee; O.E.C.D.
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDA	Direction de la coopération au développement et de l'aide humanitaire; Official Swiss Aid Organization
DGIS	Directorate General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands
EADB	East African Development Bank
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean
ECU	European Currency Unit
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EDF	European Development Fund of EEC
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FA	Financial Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FY	Fiscal Year
GA	General Assembly (United Nations)
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit; German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HRG	Health Resources Group, a multidonor and recipient country committee convened by WHO/Geneva to plan for improved health resource mobilization on a global scale
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ID	Islamic Dinar
IDA	International Development Association, IBRD
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDF	Indicative Planning Figure (UNDP)
IDRC	International Development Research Centre

IDWSSD	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
IFD	Iraqi Fund for International Development
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IRC/CWS	International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation
IRC/WD	International Reference Centre for Wastes Disposal
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
IWSA	International Water Supply Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KD	Kuwait Dinar
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; Reconstruction Loan Corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany
LDC	Generic term for low income or less developed countries
LOME I & II	The first and second agreements by which EEC extends development support primarily to African, Caribbean and Pacific States
NA	Not available
NAC	National Action Committee
NGO	Nongovernmental organization, a term which includes private and voluntary organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	(1) Official Development Assistance (concessional aid) (2) Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan)
OPEC	OPEC Special Fund for International Development
PHC	Primary Health Care
POETRI	Programme on Exchange and Transfer of Information
PPIS	Project and Programme Information System
RR	Resident Representative; designation for UNDP country staff
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
TA	Technical Assistance
TAG	Technical Advisory Group (UNDP/World Bank project on low-cost WSS)
UMOA	West African Monetary Union
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlement, HABITAT
UNDIESA	United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDTCD	United Nations Department for Technical Cooperation
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFSSTD	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFUNDW	Volunteer Fund for the UN Decade for Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSS	Water supply and sanitation

## Sources of Information

The Catalogue of External Support is principally a dossier of statements relating to assistance for the drinking water supply and sanitation sector made by various donor agencies, banks and funds, international organizations, and voluntary service and nongovernmental organizations. The compilation of the information was carried out during 1985 by the CWS unit. CWS, or the Unit for Community Water Supply and Sanitation within WHO's Division of Environmental Health, Geneva acts as Secretariat for the Steering Committee for Cooperative Action for the IDWSSD.

The individual statements have for the most part been printed as they were presented to CWS. In some cases editing was necessary to achieve uniformity of presentation.

Although a standard questionnaire was distributed to donors, banks and funds to facilitate standardization and make comparisons possible, various difficulties were encountered. In some instances tables do not sum up to the totals given; in others, the time periods indicated may be unclear for a given expenditure; or statistics may have been reported over time periods or in units of currency other than what were requested. General questions to bilaterals on official development assistance were based on OECD definitions and some answers were pre-entered in the questionnaires when statistical information was already available. In summary, experience has shown that there still are problems of classification and definition which make difficult any aggregation of data on external assistance.

As the Catalogue continues to develop through additions and updating, it is hoped that it will be possible to achieve increased uniformity of reporting on Decade involvement.

### **A Note on Categories of Support Agencies**

A difficulty arises in attempting to provide clear and reasonable categories for the different organizations which are supporting the Decade. In some cases there are official distinctions to be taken into account (e.g. the status of different United Nations organizations), while in others, no classification is readily apparent. As a result, the reader may find some research and reference centres under the category of NGOs and vice versa depending on their involvement in the Decade and the geographical areas in which they operate.

Banks and funds pose an additional difficulty for classification. Some funds may be bilateral institutions in that they are official government instruments but listed under Banks and Funds because of the type of assistance provided.





# 1. INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The interest shown in the earlier editions of the Catalogue by developing countries and the international support community have resulted in this 1985 update which coincides with the mid-point of the Decade.

WHO would like to thank all those who contributed information for inclusion in this Catalogue.

The Catalogue of External Support and the Country External Support Information (CESI) System are instruments which, if properly used, could help improve the process of communication between the external support agencies and governments.



## International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990)

The goals for the Water Decade were established at the UN Water Conference in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March, 1977. The resulting *Action Plan* for Community Water Supply is reproduced below

### PLAN OF ACTION

In order to be able to reach the targets of Habitat recommendation C. 12, drastic measures have to be taken. This will need firm commitment on the part of countries and the international community.

#### A. Priority areas for action

1. Action must focus on promoting (a) increased awareness of the problems; (b) commitment of national governments to provide all people with water of safe quality and adequate quantity and basic sanitary facilities by 1990, according priority to the poor and less privileged and to water scarce areas; and (c) larger allocation to this sector from the total resources available for general economic and social development.

2. Action must be taken to remedy constraints of manpower shortage (especially at the intermediate and lower levels), inadequacies in institutions and organisation, and lack of appropriate and cost-effective technology.

3. New approaches should be developed which will result in larger flows of national, international and bilateral funds on more favourable and flexible conditions, so as to enable countries to increase the speed of implementation and, more important, enable the more effective use of the additional resources.

4. Communities must be provided with effective education on domestic hygiene and must be motivated and involved as appropriate at every level of the programme, including the planning, construction, operation, maintenance and financing of services, and the monitoring and safeguarding of the quality of the water supplied.

#### B. Recommendations for action at national level

5. Each country should establish goals for 1990 which match as far as possible the global targets adopted. In order to attain these goals, each country should:

(a) Develop national plans and programmes for community water supply and sanitation, and identify intermediate milestones within the context of the socioeconomic development plan periods and ob-

jectives, giving priority attention to the segments of the population in greatest need;

(b) Immediately initiate engineering and feasibility studies on projects that are considered to be of the highest priority, and are based on a cost-effective technology appropriate to local conditions, with community participation, good management, and provision for operation and maintenance;

(c) Assess the manpower situation and, on the basis of this assessment, establish training programmes at the national level, to meet the intermediate and future needs for additional professional staff, intermediate level technicians and, most important, village technicians;

(d) Promote massive national campaigns to mobilise public opinion regarding the provision of basic sanitary services, and develop appropriate procedures to ensure the active participation of communities in the programme;

(e) Establish appropriate institutions, if these do not exist, and assign to them specific responsibilities for the planning, implementation and monitoring of progress of the programme;

(f) Coordinate the efforts of all sectors active in rural areas, utilising the manpower and other resources available, to ensure the provision of technically and socially acceptable sanitary facilities in rural areas;

(g) Develop a national revolving fund, in the first instance financed from substantially increased loans and grants from national and foreign sources, for water supply and sanitation which will encourage both the mobilisation of resources for this sector and the equitable participation of beneficiaries; discourage wasteful consumption; and include a flexible combination of rates and, where necessary, explicit subsidies or other measures designed to achieve the economic and social objectives of the programme.

#### C. Recommendations for action through international cooperation

6. To achieve the Habitat targets, the international community must adopt new approaches to support increased national commitments with particular reference to the least developed and most seriously affected countries. It is, therefore, recommended that:

(a) Financial contributions be increased to strengthen the capabilities of international and bilateral agencies cooperating with Governments in the extension of community water supply and sanitation;

(b) At the request of national Governments, cooperation be extended to the formulation and implementation of high priority projects and programmes for community water supply and sanitation, with analysis of goals, methods and resources;

(c) Collaboration with the ongoing activity of the World Health Organization for monitoring and reporting on the status and progress of community water supply and sanitation be intensified.

7. The international community should give high priority to collaborating with Governments with regard to manpower surveys, the establishment of national training programmes (to meet immediate and future needs for professional staff, intermediate level technicians, and village technicians), research, and the promotion of community participation.

8. There should be even greater emphasis on social benefits. Multilateral and bilateral financing institutions should recognise the need for a higher level of grants and low interest-bearing loans to community water supply and sanitation programmes and, where this practice is already accepted, increase the proportion of such loans. They should be prepared to shoulder a higher proportion of local costs when financing community water supply and sanitation, and complement local efforts in the rehabilitation and maintenance of systems.

9. Developing countries should foster cooperation among themselves, *inter alia*, in the establishment of intercountry training facilities; the development of appropriate technologies and of methodologies for training and management, and the exchange of experts and information, so that experience available elsewhere can be adapted to local conditions.

10. An effective clearing-house mechanism should be developed through international cooperation, by strengthening existing mechanisms if available, at the national, regional and international levels, to provide for the communication of selected information concerning all elements of community water supply and sanitation. An inter-related communication function should be included at every stage in all community water supply and sanitation projects.

11. Regular consultations should be held among Governments, international organisations, the international scientific community and relevant non-governmental organisations to ensure coordinated and accelerated action in the area of rural water supply and sanitation.

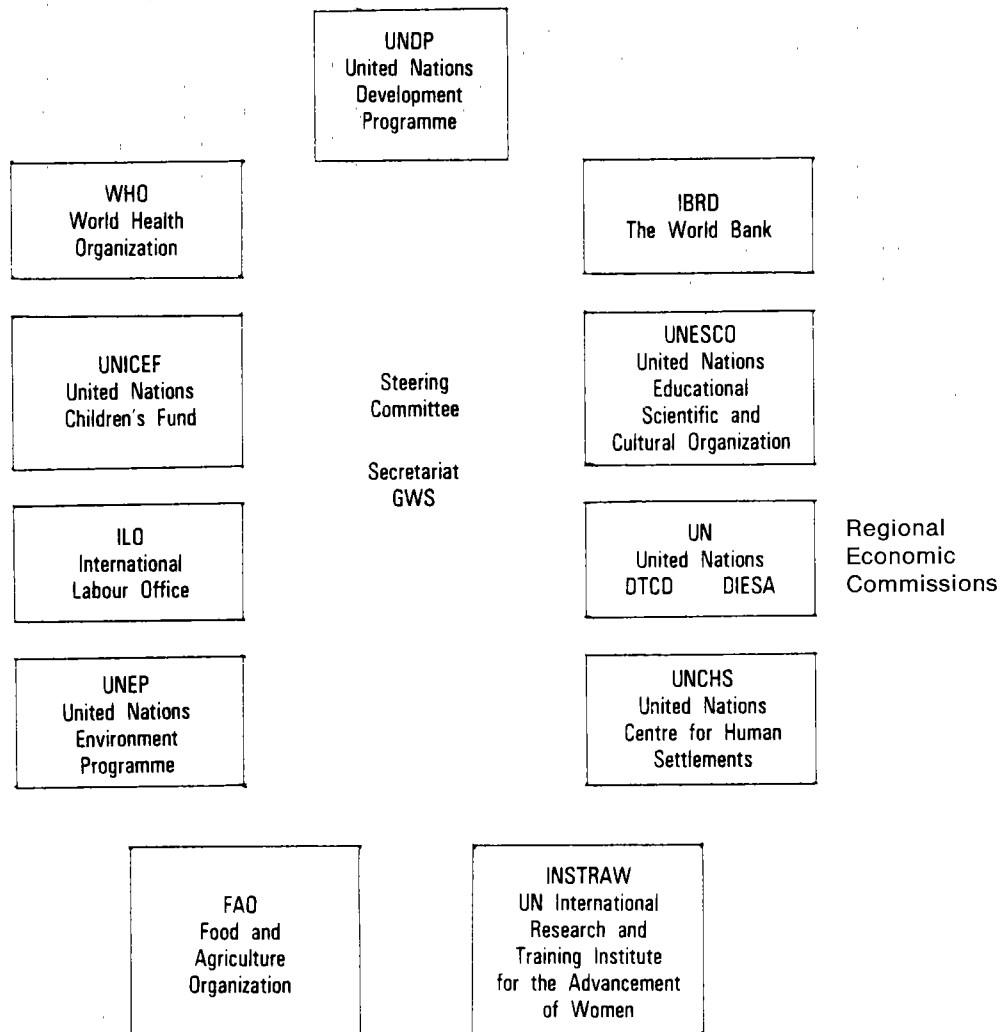
12. Coordination within the United Nations system should be improved at country level in order to ensure (a) a multidisciplinary approach in the development of community water supply and sanitation services; and (b) that rural water supplies and sanitation form part of integrated rural development projects.

WORLD WATER REPRINT



## United Nations Cooperative Action

In preparation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade the organizations of the United Nations with substantial involvement in water supply and sanitation programmes established a Steering Committee. In 1985 this Committee, under the chairmanship of the United Nations Development Programme, was composed of representatives of 11 United Nations organizations. WHO, through CWS, acts as secretariat for the Steering Committee.



*Members of  
the Cooperative Action (CA) to support the Decade*

## Towards a Broader Cooperative Action for the Decade

During 1984–85 a number of consultations among External Support Agencies (ESA) took place with the purpose of coordinating external support activities at global and regional level during the DECADE. The first hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany took place at Königswinter in FRG 16–18 October 1984.



World Health  
Organization

THE INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY  
AND SANITATION DECADE  
WHO/BMZ EUROPEAN DONOR CONSULTATION

Königswinter/Rhein  
16–18 October 1984  
organized by **cdg** Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft e.V., Berlin



The Königswinter Consultation provided a special opportunity for an open, informal and technical dialogue on experiences – from external support to drinking water supply and sanitation programmes – and on what measures ought to be taken to *increase coordination and improve the performance of development assistance*. This was the first meeting since the launching 1980 of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) 1981–1990 where a majority of bilateral donors and some multilateral development organizations exchanged sector related experience and in the process provided each other with guidance for the future.

All representatives of bilateral donor agencies restated the commitment of their agencies to the IDWSSD effort and their interest in finding ways and means to optimize their assistance to developing countries. *A high degree of consensus on general Decade Approaches* was shown in presentations<sup>1</sup> by all participants. These reflected an agreement on the principles and recommended sector strategies which emerged from the Mar del Plata Conference in 1977 and which were adopted at the beginning of the Decade as the so-called Decade Approaches. These principles and strategies include:

- (i) *complementarity* in developing water supply and sanitation;
- (ii) strategies giving precedence to *underserved* rural and urban populations;
- (iii) programmes promoting *self-reliant*, self-sustaining action;
- (iv) *socially relevant* systems that people can afford;
- (v) *community involvement* at all stages of project implementation;
- (vi) 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.

There was a consensus on the *need to improve coordination among agencies at global and country level*. Ways and mechanisms to accomplish these objectives were discussed and it was recommended that several countries would be considered to initiate on a pilot basis the improvement of country related exchange of information and coordination. It was also recognized that UN agencies can play an important role in this regard and that the role of UNDP Resident Representatives as focal points for international support to the IDWSSD at country level should be improved and supported by all.

In some cases *new policies for the agencies' water supply and sanitation operations* were presented in the form of agency strategies for their work towards Decade objectives. There was a re-

commendation on the usefulness of agencies to work out strategies to support the direction of the work in the sector during the Decade.

Given the basic priority of meeting water and hygiene needs, *donor agencies and international funding organizations generally agreed to support Decade Approaches* as a means of improving in the water, sanitation and health situation in developing countries. This was regarded as being of particular significance at the present time because of a shortage of funds and time to reach Decade goals.

<sup>1</sup> Complete texts corresponding to all presentations made by participants and the reports of the working groups are available on request from: BMZ – Bonn; CDG – Berlin; WHO – Geneva.



Progress and future prospects under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade were reviewed at a DAC Meeting on 13th and 14th May 1985. The meeting, which was also attended by representatives of the UNDP, the WHO, the World Bank and the International Reference Center for Community Water Supply and Sanitation, indicated a close convergence of views among participants as to the principal constraints in the sector and the ways in which they should be addressed by donor governments and institutions.

Below we are presenting some excerpts from the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the consultation. The reader is advised to consult the full text contained in DAC/85/21 which is reprinted at the last pages of the Catalogue (Improving Aid Effectiveness in the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Sector: Conclusions and Recommendations Emerging from DAC Consultations).

While performance in the sector has been improving, further significant progress in the second half of the Decade will require a much greater sense of urgency in addressing key sectoral constraints and greater emphasis on programme and project effectiveness.

On:

#### Recipient Sector Strategies

National sector plans are essential tools for effective sector development...

— To be effective, sector plans must be consistent with resource availabilities, and form part of recipient governments' overall medium-term investment programmes and budgets. They should be developed as plans reflecting national policies and priorities, not as grant/loan applications to donors. While plans which do not lead to support from donors are likely to have little credibility, donor funding should devolve from the plan, and not vice versa. Plans should address the key constraints and issues in the sector.

On:

#### Aid Co-ordination

— The purpose of sectoral consultation and co-ordination at the country level is for donors and the recipient government to jointly analyse and assist with improving sector policies, investment and expenditure programmes and to strengthen implementing institutions as well as the process of policy-making, in particular through:

— *information exchange* and collaborative action among donors and with recipients;

- constructive, continuous dialogue and co-operation;
- *mutual understanding of constraints* of both donor and recipient that may inhibit effective use of aid and joint efforts to resolve implementation problems;
- *consistency between donor aid policies* and programmes, and the recipient's development objectives and needs;
- greater *complementarity among donor programmes* and avoidance of *unproductive competition*;
- strengthened recipient institutional capacity and management; and
- *improved recipient government capacity to manage donor co-ordination.*

— There are various mechanisms available to assist sectoral co-ordination at the country level: World Bank-led Consultative Groups, UNDP Round Tables, and in-country sectoral co-ordination groups. In-country meetings, in particular Decade Consultative Meetings (DCMs), should not be seen as isolated happenings, but form part of a continuous longer-term process and feed into Consultative Group and round Table meetings.

— A first step in improved donor co-ordination at the country level is constituted by donors and the recipient government agreeing to undertake jointly an in-depth analysis of the major issues facing the sector, including an analysis of the investment programme for the sector, and to make an inventory and review of donor-supported programmes in the respective country.

— Ideally, recipient governments should take the lead in initiating co-ordination. Where this does not occur, the UNDP Resident Representative or a lead bilateral or multilateral donor could take the initiative to propose and where necessary do most of the work in preparing sectoral co-ordination. An agency which accepts the secretariat or liaison role must have an adequate field presence, appropriate technical expertise, and should be prepared to provide the analytical services needed to assist the recipient government in preparing for group meetings. There may sometimes be a need for a discussion limited to donors only, as would be the case if donors hold conflicting views regarding the issues raised by sector analyses, thus requiring prior ef-

forts to achieve consensus. Ultimately, however, success in co-ordination depends on the recipient governments' taking responsibility for the meetings and being at the center of the process.

— The UNDP Resident Representative role as focal point for international assistance to national Decade programmes should be supported. It is noted that the World Bank and the UNDP have recently announced a further strengthening of their field representations to enable them to play a stronger role in co-ordination. Regional development banks can also be encouraged to participate in organising and supporting local co-ordination groups.

— While the co-ordination process should eventually lead to monitorable commitments on both sides, recipients should not start with the assumption that Decade Consultative Meetings or similar meetings will be pledging sessions. The first priority is to discuss and agree on the strategies and/or plans. When this is done, recipients and donors can and should commit themselves to certain actions, such as the preparation of detailed sector programmes, changes in key policies, changes in investment programmes and in related provisions for recurrent expenditures, matched by appropriate assurances regarding the volume and nature of external support.

On:

### **Cost Recovery**

— The ambitious targets set by many countries for the Decade, even if they are to be only partially met, will require substantial increases in domestic resource mobilisation. In many countries, however, the national Decade targets are not supported by adequate pricing and cost recovery policies. Revenues from operations often do not cover operating costs, and are not sufficient to finance a significant share of system expansion.

— Full cost recovery should be the longer-term target for the financial management of the water supply and sanitation sector, including the costs of subsidies where they are extended to certain classes of service and users. It is accepted that the time-scale for achieving this target may vary between water supply and sanitation services, between rural and urban sectors and from country to country, but cost recovery should as a minimum cover the costs of operation and maintenance for the sector as a whole. The rate at which the objective of full cost recovery can be realised is dependent upon the economic circumstances of the country, on the extent of cost-recovery in other social services, and on institutional, social and choice of technology factors... these issues should be taken into account in developing plans and strategies at the level of the individual recipient country, taking its specific conditions and circumstances fully into account... User participation in the decision-

making process, especially in rural water supply and sanitation, often can lead to important reductions in investment costs... encourage users in rural areas to contribute to meeting project costs... Subsidies should be carefully targeted.

On:

### **Organisational Structures**

— Properly-structured and managed institutions are essential for designing and implementing investments in water and sanitation projects. They are a pre-requisite for effective operations in the sector. Present day administrative structures in recipient countries are inadequately equipped for this task and need to be strengthened. This requires the urgent attention of donors.

On:

### **Community Participation and the Involvement of Women**

— Meaningful community involvement is more than the supply of free labour and local materials or cash contributions. Community participation implies the entire involvement of the community at all stages of project development: from the initial concepts and planning, through the construction, operation and maintenance phases. Particular attention needs to be given to ensuring that projects benefit the poorer groups, which often are not adequately reached by operations in the sector.

— Only recently the importance of women's involvement, as part of community participation in order to achieve programme objectives, has become recognised. Women as main traditional users and interest group can contribute meaningfully to local planning, maintenance and management, which affect effectiveness of operation and use of the facilities.

On:

### **Human Resource Development and Technical Assistance**

— Encouraging progress in project implementation can be identified in most regions but, overall, shortage of trained people and their effective deployment remains a major problem requiring donor attention and support. This calls for high priority to be given to human resources development programmes, particularly in-country, including training. Training and community motivation/education

should be included in donor support programmes. It should aim not only at improving mechanical skills but also cover related subjects, such as preventive health and environmental concerns. Improvement of managerial skills should also be a major objective of technical assistance... Institutional strengthening programmes are an immediate priority for review and improved aid co-ordination. A systematic re-focusing of the technical assistance now being provided by various sources would be timely and useful.

On:

#### **Choice of Technology and Service Levels**

— Appropriate technologies, whenever they are available and technically feasible, should be used so as to minimise costs and allow programmes to reach a greater share of the population.

On:

#### **Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education**

— Investments in improved drinking water supply need to be complemented by waste water and excreta disposal, and hygiene education, in order to maximise impact on health. There is little doubt that in urban areas of high-density population the sanitation problem is a major concern. This is also the case in the peri-urban areas, particularly in squatter settlements.

When water supplies are improved it is necessary to teach beneficiaries to gain the maximum benefits. Water supply and sanitation schemes can only be effective if they contain hygiene education components, based on community involvement – in particular that of women. Donors should substantially increase the percentage of resources for software components of programmes in the sector, including hygiene education and community participation.

The Königswinter and the OECD-DAC consultations were followed in 1985 by a regional external support consultation for Asia and one for Africa. A third consultation—for Latin America—is planned to take place in Washington DC April 1986 cosponsored by the Interamerican Development Bank, BMZ and WHO. The reports from these meetings are available through CWS.

#### **REGIONAL EXTERNAL SUPPORT CONSULTATION, 21-25 October 1985**

**Manila, Philippines**



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