



5. VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

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Mellempfolkeligt
Samvirke

DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION

(Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke)

Information received January 1985

IDWSSD

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

Catalogue of External Support

1. The Organization

The Danish Association for International Cooperation - Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke (MS) - is a non-governmental organization. It was founded in 1944 and was in the beginning mainly concerned with humanitarian social work within Europe to remedy the damages after the Second World War.

Later the organization became involved in development work in the South of Italy, Ghana, India and Thailand. Since 1963 the organization has sent volunteers to Africa.

The Association is open to individual as well as to collective membership. More than 50 organizations have a collective membership; these are trade unions, political parties' youth organizations, educational organizations, youth movements, religious organizations, and groups and organizations working with international development and solidarity.

2. Danish Volunteer Service

The Danish Volunteer Service is a government (DANIDA) financed department of the Danish Association for International Cooperation. The department provides qualified young people for work in developing countries which want this kind of assistance.

The work of the volunteers supports the countries of service in their efforts towards economic development and political independence, and further social and economic equality.

While serving as a volunteer one gets a first hand knowledge and understanding of development problems and their background. It is important for the Danish volunteer programme that the volunteers engage themselves in information and other sorts of solidarity work after returning to Denmark.

The Danish Volunteer Service is presently working in Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The volunteers are engaged in various types of service such as education, administration, technical and vocational training, health services, farming, gardening, handicraft and social welfare.

3. The Administration

The administration is run by the Head Office and a Country Office in each country of service.

- a) The Head Office in Copenhagen coordinates the programme. Major decisions are taken in close cooperation with DANIDA. Recruitment, selection and distribution of volunteers between alternative placements is done at the Head Office.

- b) The Country Offices are situated in the capitals of the countries of service. The MS Resident Representatives (normally called Coordinators) are responsible for the negotiations with the ministries of planning and development in the respective countries on the allocation of volunteers from Denmark.

4. Recruitment and Selection of Volunteers

The Danish Volunteer Service recruits professionals partly on specific requests and partly based on the knowledge and experience of manpower needs in the countries of service.

5. The Selection

If an applicant is found suitable, he/she will be invited to a one day selection meeting. Here groups of five applicants undergo language tests and interviews. One interview is with a psychologist who, on the background of the application, references and observations from group work, tries to make a description of the applicant's personality and fulfilment of the criteria. The applicant is further interviewed by a former volunteer who concentrates on the professional background of the applicant and the motivation and insight in development problems. Finally the applicant is interviewed by the officer responsible for placements at the Head Office. Here the purpose is mainly to measure the applicant with the job requests.

On the basis of the applications, references, tests and interviews, recommendations are written and submitted to the selection committee for decision.

The selected applicants are offered for posting in relevant jobs in the countries of service. The final acceptance of a volunteer occurs in the country of service and involves the planning authority, the ministry responsible for the project, as well as the Danish Volunteer Service coordinator.

6. Training Course

Prior to service the volunteers attend: a one-week training course in Denmark; 3-11 weeks of training at the centre at Usa in Tanzania, consisting of English Language training, local language training (first of all Swahili for the volunteers for East Africa), development studies, country orientation, and project studies and; in-country training arranged in the country of service, preferably in collaboration with the government, to inform on and discuss special conditions in the country of service, plus a language course in local or official language.

The volunteer programme is seen as an entity and as a continuous learning and development process for the volunteers. The aim of the whole course is therefore to enable the volunteers to become of a maximum value to the host country and to enable the individual volunteer to obtain a more differentiated and well founded attitude to developing countries and especially to the people living in these countries; an understanding and attitude which the volunteer might be able to pass on to the Danish population on return.

The whole training course is adapted to the present host countries and will of course be modified to meet the demands and needs of any new country of service.

7. Placing Policy

The superior placing policy, the selection of countries of service, of sectors and types of projects relevant for volunteer assistance is the responsibility of the Board of the Danish Association for International Cooperation.

The Danish Volunteer Service provides volunteers only for jobs which cannot be locally filled.

Generally priority is given to:

- a) Projects in rural areas where local support of the project is found, and where the purpose of the project is to improve education and living conditions. Volunteers could for instance be farmers, gardeners, artisans, craftsmen and teachers.
- b) Projects and jobs concerned with administration, health and techniques with an educational view and a spreading of knowledge and improvement of facilities for the benefit of the population. Volunteers could be technicians, health personnel, administrators and teachers.

The placing policy in the individual country is done in collaboration between the host country and the Danish Volunteer Service coordinator. The coordinator on his side is responsible to a Coordinating Committee including representatives selected among the volunteers. Thus done locally, it is possible to respond fast to new developments in the individual country. The Coordinating Committee should further ensure a good working relationship between the volunteers and the Danish Volunteer Service and improve the work done by the organization by giving advice. It also gives support and encouragement to volunteers in their work.

The Committee can support volunteer projects with funds on a small scale. It is also possible to equip some of the volunteers with project vehicles if necessary. Such financial or material support must be motivated by the development effect for the local community. The application must be submitted by the project through the volunteer and thoroughly state the purpose and use of the funds or the vehicle. It is a condition that the project funding cannot be found in any other way. For project vehicles kilometre allowances must also be paid by the project at the government rate.

8. Report

The volunteers are obliged to make annual reports to the Danish Volunteer Service on their work and living conditions. The purpose of these reports is to ensure continuation in projects in case of extension or succession. The reports are used to inform new volunteers about the reality of living and working conditions in a developing country. Finally they serve as receipts for the expenses of the volunteer programme.

9. Conditions for Volunteers/Government Agreements

Each volunteer signs a contract of service with the Danish Volunteer Service, the minimum term of service being 2 years. The Danish Volunteer Service undertakes to pay a monthly living allowance and other allowances to cover housing, medical expenses, insurances, transportation, holidays and resettlement after completion of service.

Government agreements between Denmark and the countries of service set out the general conditions for posting and working. The main responsibility of the government and the institution of service will be to provide free of rent suitable accommodation and basic furniture for the volunteer, which should be available when the volunteer arrives for service.

Information about the understanding of the Government Agreement, the Contract of Service and the general conditions under which the Danish volunteers are serving, will gladly be supplied by the local Danish Volunteer Service coordinator or the Head Office.

During the service the Danish Volunteers are subject to the General Orders of the country of service; for personnel working in nongovernmental projects the usual rules and regulations apply, exceptions only being made in cases where the rules and orders are contrary to the present Government Agreement or to the Contract of Service between the volunteer and the Danish Volunteer Service.

In short, the volunteer should be looked upon as an officer or civil servant in respect of his/her job and posting. The formal rights and duties should apply, including the use of the proper "chain of command" in such cases as applications for extension, leave or transfer. However, the coordinator should be kept properly informed in cases where serious disagreement arises between a volunteer and the institution to which he/she is assigned.

Although the Danish volunteers all receive the same allowance and sign the same contract, the similarity may be limited to that. All Danish Volunteers are individuals, but with the same fundamental positive wish to perform meaningful work and tasks to their own professional satisfaction and in the interest of the community which they serve.

If a volunteer can be placed professionally and the married partner cannot, both having passed the selection procedures mentioned above, the Danish Volunteer Service pays the normal allowance on the understanding that the married partner takes unpaid work in the local community according to the local needs and in cooperation with the local authorities. The work can be, for instance, adult education, women's group, nutrition work etc.

10. Back in Denmark

After 2-3 years of service in the Third World the volunteers must readjust to Danish society. This is often difficult as most volunteers undergo a great personal development. Their values have changed and quite a few change careers after service.

the Danish Association for International Cooperation is now emphasizing information activities and solidarity work in Denmark. To this end, meetings, information evenings, seminars and courses are arranged so that the returnee is provided with plenty of suggestions for concrete activities. The Association thus tries to increase awareness of the relationship between development in Denmark and development in the Third World to stress the importance of a more just distribution of riches.

11. Past and present assistance to the water supply and sanitation sector

Though the Association considers the water supply and sanitation sector as a priority area, very often its involvement is hampered by lack of funds. The following information is available, however, on the Association's involvement in this sector:

Kenya

In 1968 there were only a few volunteers directly involved in water supply. Between 1968 and 1974 there were three civil engineers working in the Ministry of Agriculture in the Water Division and from 1978 there has been a water technician working for the Diocese of Kitui.

Tanzania

There have been a few engineers working with water supply since 1970 and at the present time there are three volunteers: one civil engineer at RDD Mbeya working with drainage and sanitation; one locksmith at ELCT Singida supplying 10 villages with water; and one fitter in Tukuyo providing water to farms.

In addition, there have been quite a few volunteers working in their spare time with pumps and watermills using appropriate technology. These kinds of project have been funded partly by the supporting funds at the disposal of the Danish Volunteer Service and partly by privately raised money.

12. Persons to contact

The Director
Volunteer Department
Danish Association for International Cooperation
Hejrevej 38
2400 Copenhagen
Denmark
Tel: (01) 10 60 00
Cable: MELLEMSAM



FRENCH ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEERS
FOR PROGRESS (AFVP)

Information received 1983
(Original Language: French)

IDWSSD

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

Catalogue of External Support

(1) Institutional Arrangements

The French Association of Volunteers for Progress is a non-profit-making association which annually recruits some 250 people between 21 and 30 years of age to spend two years participating in development activities in 14 developing countries. At present some 500 volunteers are at work.

The volunteers have their fares paid and are provided with board and lodging, and receive some social welfare coverage for the full duration of their stay.

The General Assembly of the Association consists of five ex-officio members representing various French ministries - Ministry of Cooperation (the Minister plus one other representative) and one representative each of the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, and Youth and Sports - together with some 15 representatives of organizations and private individuals endeavouring to serve the Third World in various ways.

Volunteers for Progress take action only at the request of the competent authorities in the developing countries and after drawing up a programme of work together with those authorities.

(2) Volume of Assistance

In recent years, the number of volunteers has been as follows:

Volunteer years in the field

1975	:	420
1976	:	345
1977	:	320
1978	:	340
1979	:	414
1980	:	460
1981	:	462
1982	:	495 (estimate)

If multilateral programmes are considered to be programmes in which, besides the local structure concerned and the AFVP, responsibility is shared by a third organization which provides funds, then one quarter of the operations can be regarded as multilateral.

(3) Selection and Training of Volunteers

Candidate volunteers undergo a selection process to pick out those with the qualifications required for the posts available, followed by a five-day course to select those displaying the personal qualities required for the activity in which they wish to take part. The volunteer is free to break his contract at any time, and the Association is free to put an end to it at any time.

During the interval between selection and departure for the developing country, the volunteers attend a preparation course and, particularly in recent years, a specialized training course geared to the sectors in which they will be working.

The AFVP encourages a knowledge of and participation in courses arranged by other training organizations and gives future volunteers ready access to its documentation.

In most of the countries where the Volunteers for Progress work, they have an opportunity to complete their training by taking courses in the vernacular language and initiation courses in the rules and customs of the country in which they will be spending two years of their life.

Finally, the volunteer either takes up his post before his predecessor leaves in order to prepare to take over from him, or else he is temporarily assigned to a job fairly similar to the one he will be doing later.

(4) Main Beneficiary Countries and Criteria for the Selection of Countries

The AFVP has never yet refused to take action in a country that has formally requested its support. However, it has sometimes withdrawn from where there was an obvious lack of security. The selection and refusal process relates to the projects put forward, not to the countries making the request.

(5) Selection of Programmes and Projects and Sectoral Priorities

The requests which the AFVP agrees to approve are those for which it seems that the working facilities will be available, that the beneficiaries of the work will be the inhabitants of the communities concerned, and that it can reasonably be anticipated that in due course the implementation of the project will enable these communities to do without the assistance of the volunteers.

Moreover, in order to increase the efficacy of its activities, the AFVP has endeavoured in recent years to encourage types of activity which it considers particularly relevant to the aspirations of the volunteers and the situation of the countries concerned.

(6) Assistance to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Since 1970

The majority of the water supply programmes in progress on 1 October 1982 are situated in the Sahel region. A few examples are given below:

SENEGAL

- Construction of wells, repair or deepening of existing wells in the SEORO district (Eastern Senegal)
- Development of low-lying land by constructing bunds for rice-growing near to Bakel
- Improvement of pumping systems

MALI

- Construction of wells and improvement of surroundings (25 v); development of low-lying areas and improvement work on ponds in the Siby-Narena district.
- Village water supply projects in conjunction with health activities in regions IV, I and VI.

UPPER VOLTA

- A large number of human investment activities such as wells, boreholes or small dams, as part of regional programmes or in response to an overall village development campaign.
- There are also some erosion control and ravine improvement activities, using gabions manufactured by local craftsmen.

NIGER

- Participation in many well construction operations for villagers, cattle or market garden irrigation. Operations mainly involving the departments of Maradi and Diffa.

Types of activity:

- Construction, repair or deepening
- Improvements at ground level to ensure better hygiene
- Training of village divers for future sand removal

Other activities:

- Installation of hand pumps on boreholes and training of local workers for maintenance
- Improvement work on ponds.

Benin, Cameroon, Comoros, Gabon, Haïti, Seychelles, Sao Tomé and Togo: small-scale programmes concerned with wells, irrigation channels, collection of spring water, piped water supply and sanitation.

(7) Conditions of Assistance

The Association takes responsibility for the volunteers assigned to the programme: allowances, travel, accommodation, insurance. In addition, it finances equipment and supplies from special funds and attends to their management.

(8) Contact Points and Reference Documents

ASSOCIATION FRANCAISE DES VOLONTAIRES DU PROGRES
B.P. No.2
91310 Montlhery, France

Tel : 901-10-95

A document describing methods and management of a well construction project using human labour, prepared by Mr Vincent de Crouy-Chanel and published by the Association, is available upon request.

Peace Corps, United States

Information received February 1985



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INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

Catalogue of External Support

1. Organization and Purposes

The U.S. Peace Corps was established in 1961 to provide trained manpower assistance to developing countries and to increase awareness and understanding between the people of the developing world and the people of the U.S.A.

The Peace Corps does not provide money, it provides trained personnel who are able to work and function at all levels from the poorest isolated village to the highest ministerial planning office. Being basically a people to people programme, the volunteers are given extensive training in the language and culture of the communities in which they work. One of the primary objectives of their service is to train host country counterparts to continue the work after the volunteers have completed their term.

Over the past 24 years over 97 000 Peace Corps Volunteers have worked in 80 developing countries as teachers, health workers, agricultural extension agents, engineers, foresters, fisherie technicians and small enterprise specialists.

Presently there are approximately 5000 volunteers working in over 50 countries.

2. Water Supply and Sanitation

During 1970-1984 the Peace Corps had over 1,500 volunteers working in watersupply projects as engineers, hydrologists, construction foremen, mechanics and equipment maintenance and repair technicians. At the same time over twice that number of volunteers were working as rural sanitarians, public health extension workers, health educators and trainers in sanitation projects.

In early 1979 the Peace Corps established a Water/Sanitation Sector Specialist position within the Office of Training and Programme Support (OTAPS) to assist field staff in water/sanitation matters to encourage intra and inter-regional networking and to increase collaborative efforts with other international development assistance agencies, donors and private voluntary organizations. This latter responsibility has been expanded to include all matters dealing with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Over the last several years, additional efforts by Peace Corps staff and volunteers have been focussing on the uses of water for agricultural production and livestock watering. Plans are underway to also concentrate on soil/water conservation, watershed management, and appropriate low-cost water pumping technologies (handpumps, hydraulic rams, windmills and solar power).

The number of water projects and volunteers for 1983-85 are summarized as follows:

Summary Peace Corps Water and Sanitation Projects, 1981-83

	Countries	Projects	PCVs as of 31.12.81	FY 83 Requests
Africa	16	24	217	206
NANEAP (North Africa Near East, Asia & Pacific)	13	19	103	76
Inter-America (Latin America)	7	8	30	58
TOTALS	36	51	350	340

3. How to Obtain Peace Corps Assistance

In those countries desiring Peace Corps assistance in water and sanitation projects where Peace Corps presently operates, one should contact the Peace Corps Director c/o American Embassy.

In countries where there presently is no Peace Corps programme one should contact the American Embassy.

4. Technical Reference Documents

The office of Information Collection and Exchange (ICE) is the central technical information resource for Peace Corps programmes in all appropriate technology areas. ICE's role is to support programmes in the field with the most relevant, up-to-date technical materials available.

As these documents are U.S. Government publications in the public domain they may be reprinted or photocopied without prior written permission. We ask only that these documents be shared widely so as to expand the network of resources available to development workers worldwide.

Please use the following address when requesting materials listed below:

Peace Corps
Information Collection and Exchange
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20526

M9 Wells Construction: Hand Dug and Hand Drilled: Designed as a working and teaching tool for development workers in their field activities. Brings together the principles of wells construction and the practical techniques currently being used and tested around the world. 1980. 284ppp. *ED241770.

- R5 Small Scale Irrigation Systems: (Development and Resources Corp.) Basic irrigation principles and techniques, primarily in relation to soil, plants and water. Presented in relatively non-technical language with illustrations and charts. Topics include irrigation principles, water measurement, irrigation, water control, drainage, irrigation planning, with additional information on crop production problems and irrigation implements. 1969. 112pp. + *ED242880.
- R27 Health and Sanitation Lessons (Africa). (PC/NIGER/GAMBIA). This is the English translation of R27a, Fiches d'Education Sanitaire, French-language materials developed in Niger and updated for use in the Gambia. It describes presentation techniques and outlines step-by-step health presentations, nearly all directed toward women with children. 1979. 94pp *ED243818.
- R27A Fiches d'Education Sanitaire. Adapted by PC/Niger from R21, Conseils de Santé à la Famille Africaine, which was originally produced by PC/Togo. 1971. 160 pp.
- R27B Health and Sanitation Lessons (Africa): Visual Aids. This set of illustrations is intended as an example to assist with the development of health aids for local use. It can accompany either R27 or R27A. 80pp.
- R29 Water Purification, Distribution and Sewage Disposal. (VITA) Designed both as a field reference and an instructor's manual for technical training in water sanitation for rural communities. 1969. 243pp. *ED243656.
- T26 Hydrams: A Training Manual, Perennial Energy, Inc. Presents detailed session designs and handouts for training development workers in hydraulic ram technology. 1981.
- T13 Small Scale Irrigation Systems: A Training Manual, by Development Planning and Research Associates, Inc. Designed for a two week in-service training programme, gives PCVs a basic understanding of irrigation principles and the skills involved. Does not expect any prior knowledge of irrigation. Specific time allotments are included in each day's schedule. 1983. 82 pp.
- T25 Wind Systems for Pumping Water: A Training Manual, prepared by Willis Eschenbach in collaboration with Domestic Technology International, Inc. and Denver Research Institute. Contains information on design and construction of wind systems. Divided into 21 training sessions with schedule of activities and approximate time required for each. Includes many illustrations and tables plus descriptive bibliography of other sources. Use with other texts. 1984. 93pp.
- CS4 Peace Corps Water/Sanitation Case Studies and Analyses, compiled by Diana E. Talbert. Provides an in-depth overview and analysis of Peace Corps water and sanitation projects from 1970 to 1984. Gives case studies of projects in Thailand, Yemen, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, and Togo. Identifies factors that contributed to success or failure of projects. Concludes with analysis and programming guidelines for successful projects in a variety of environments and cultures. Primarily of interest to PC staff. 1984. 380pp *ED243659

5. Person to Contact

Jim Bell
Water/Sanitation Sector Specialist
Office of Training and Programme Support
US Peace Corps
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20526

PEACE CORPS WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

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Country	Project Name	PCV's as of	PCTs	TRs FY83	Project Description	Collaborat- ing Agencies	Related and/or Secondary Projects
Benin	Water sanitation	0	0	2	Still in planning stage.		School construction V's are involved with well construction.
Botswana	Renewable Energy 637-DO	5	0	0	Project is in developmental stage. Designed to promote renewable energy technologies, esp. in the areas of domestic technology, such as cooking, water & space heating, grain milling and water pumping.	AID EDF SIDA	V's in Rural Credit Officers Programme are involved with approving small water projects. Community self-help sec. sch. V's are involved with getting funds for & helping with the installation of wells & latrines. V's in the woodlot project are developing water resources for woodlots & advising on water sources.
Burundi					New country entry programme may include village well capping, sanitary installation, health ext. & health & water systems development.	AID	
Cameroon	Practical Training in Health Ed./Sanitation Specialist 694-A2	11	0	0	Assist in effort to develop & implement a Health Ed. Prog. for rural poor, improve health conditions through village committees for improved area sanitation, i.e. latrines, water storage facilities & act as trainer for health personnel. Prog. being phased out but programming potential exists in water/environmental sanitation	AID UNICEF Amb. Self Help CARE	Com. Dev. V's are involved with improving water sources & promoting latrine construction.
	Water/Sanitation Technician 694-B6	0	0	8	Programme in developmental stage.		
	Health Educator 694-B5	0	0	10	Programme in developmental stage. (V's integrate potable water projects with other activities.)		
C.A.R.							Health Ed. V's work with primary school teachers and directors incorporating health content into the school curriculum. This involves lessons in sanitation and potable water.
Gabon				8			Construction V. is working on installing wells at newly constructed primary schools. This V. will provide technical training in water & sanitation to other construction V's in Gabon.
Gambia							V's in Rural Health Ext./Prog. are involved in water & sanitation ed., well rehabilitation, well site improvement & building latrines. V. is working on a UNICEF water sanitation project. A.T.V. is designing & testing latrines.
Ghana	Community Dev./ Village Facilitator 641-A2	14	0	8	Organize labour & resources for local self-help projects which include: construction of pit latrines & earthen dams for water supply & health clinics.	CIDA Catholic Mission CRS	
Kenya	Water Development 615-A1	16	9	20	Construct communal water supply syst. through self help approach. Assist with the design & construction of wells and latrines.	UNICEF AID	
Lesotho	Water & Sanitation Engineer 631-B8	1	0	3	Construction of water systems, repair of existing systems & exploration of new supplies. Train local people to repair systems.	AID	Every V is responsible for building their own latrine & informally passing on skills to villagers.
Liberia	Rural Development/ Appropriate Tech. 669-A2	22	0	12	Organize village committees & work with them for safety in the use of the water source. Construction of water seal toilets, hand dug wells & latrines.	AID EEC UNICEF UNDP CARE/Lib. Amb. Self Help	

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Country	Project Name	PCV's as of	PCTs	TRs FY83	Project Description	Collaborat- ing agencies	Related and/or Secondary Projects
Malawi	Rural Water Supply 614-A3	1	2	9	Installation of a major piped water project. Siting & designing headworks, survey of main lines & route selection, siting of storage tanks, river/gully crossings, valves & flush-points. Construction of intakes, screening & sediment tanks & all other concrete works.	AID	
	Preventative Health Services/Sanitarian/ Pub. Health Lab. Technician 614-A2	10	5	7	Sanitarian: Advise villagers in the construction of simple sanitary facilities, experiment with new sanitation technologies, educate villagers in the use & maintenance of the facilities, devise workshops to teach sanitation technologies to villagers and health workers. Lab. Tech: Taking samples and analysis of water, milk and milk products, water bodies where mosquitoes and bilharzia snails breed, hookworm, meat for tapeworm tuberculosis to determine presence of disease or infestation.	AID	
Mali	Community Development/ Health 688-A2	8	0	6	Specific activities depend upon V's skills, needs of villagers & specific goals of the community development component which may include: simple filtration of water, rehydration techniques, wells & latrine building.	Amb.Self Help	
Niger							V's in Nutrition/Ed. Prog. are involved with teaching methods of water purification & preparation of potable water for infant formula.
Senegal	Rural Development 685-C3	43	0	37	V's act as facilitators in their villages to assess specific village needs, Activities include: kitchen & truck gardens, well digging, latrine construction, prenatal & child care, nutrition etc. The kinds of projects are varied reflecting a diversity of needs at the village level.	Amb.Selfhelp CRS Bap.Mission CARITAS Dutch Emb. French Volontaires Progress	V's in other programmes have applied to Amb. Self Help Fund for assistance in funding wells, latrines etc. as secondary projects.
Sierra Leone	Rural Water Supply/ Water Supply Tech./ Health Ed. Advisor 636-A4	7	0	4	Teach villagers how to use & maintain the water sources after construction. Organize & conduct Health Ed. workshops follow up on water supply maintenance after construction & assist in organizing periodic inservice trainings for water project employees.	AID World Bank UNDP F.R.G. UNICEF	V's in other projects are involved in the construction of latrines and wells.
Sierra Leone	Health/Community Health Worker 636-A2	16	0	25	Assist in developing a village infrastructure so that health status & environmental sanitation conditions can improve with villagers themselves as the active element in determining how the change is to occur.	Amb.Self Help	
Swaziland	Appropriate Technology 645-B7	1	0	0	Daming of water sources & piping of clean water to school location. Use of gravity piping & installation of facets. Project was completed.	Amb.Selfhelp	V's from pig project built a clean water system using gravity piping & pump
Togo	Environmental/ Sanitation Education 693-B0	11	0	12	V's train & supervise teams of social affairs agents to organize villages to accept responsibilities for maintenance of well pumps, organize health/sanitation campaigns & assist in construction of latrines.	AID FAC FED	Urban housing V's provide technical assistance for the construction of septic tanks. Rural infrastructure V's construct latrines & cisterns as part of their primary jobs. TEFL, math-science, ag. education and health V's are all involved in building latrines and cisterns in schools and clinics in villages as secondary projects.
	Individual Placement 693	1	0	0	Installation in a village of aqueduct/ reservoir which is a gravity flow pure water system.	AID	

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Country	Project Name	PCV's as of	PCTs	TRs FY83	Project Description	Collaborat- ing agencies	Related and/or Secondary Projects
Burkina Faso	Village Health/Water Sanitation Worker 686-C3	4	0	4	Educate communities about the importance of clean water. Organize village health cttees. Establish primary sch. health prog. Organize & make operational other programmes such as latrine construction.	AID	
	Village Water Supply/Wells Specialists 686-A2	4	0	0	Technical consultant to the well drilling teams &/or the drilled well improvement group. Train & work with village masons both in actual digging of wells, including lining, & in planning & providing logistic support to the digging site.	AID	
Zaire	Rural Water Supply	5	0	5	Supervise the construction of spring boxes & piped water systems. Develop training materials. (There are no future requests since V's are being reassigned from the health project. Country is developing an integrated programme of water, sanitation, health extension and nutrition.	AID OXFAM UNDP ECZ	V's in Sec. Ed., Fisheries & small animal husbandry programmes. Give lessons on potable water in schools and
	Community Health Project 660-A5	35	0	22	Intensive local community organization to develop a viable community health infrastructure including maternal & child health, basic sanitation, immunization & safe water supply. Training of Zairian Health workers & counterparts.	Canadian Intn'l Dev. AID WHO Catholic	Dev. Fund
Costa Rica	Individual Placement 515	1	0	0	A 3rd yr. V. started project & it is now being carried on by another V. Developed a hand pump or shallow hand dug wells 3-4 ft. deep. Pumps made from local materials, simple parts & are highly durable.		
Dominican Rep.	Community Water/Sanitation Promoters 517	0	0	6	Programme in developmental phase. V's will work closely with, train and help to motivate community members on water/sanitation projects.	AID SENASA UTOOC CARE Save the Children	
Eastern Caribbean	Community Development 538-11	2	2	2	Plan & design water supply systems. Simple designs for bringing pure water to small rural populations.	AID PAHD CADEC	
Honduras	Municipal Development/Civil Engineer	2	0	3	Provide technical assistance for projects chosen by the community. possibilities include planning, designing and supervising construction of projects such as: potable water and sewage systems & waste disposal. Maintenance & rehabilitation of water systems.	AID Res-World Bank EEC	Pub. Health V's are involved with the promotion of latrine & water projects as part of their primary job. Some V's are involved with major projects in water and sanitation with a health education component designed to teach proper use of water and sanitary facilities and to promote their continued use once installed.
	Irrigation 522-B9	2	0	8	Work with small farmers to promote irrigation systems, collect & analyze water data and construct small water systems.		
Jamaica							V's in Health Ed. Prog. teach sanitation as part of their primary job.
Ecuador	Rural Infrastructure/Water & Sanitation Engineer 518-A5	15	5	12	Help design & construct water & sanitary systems for rural communities.	AID CARE IEDS	V's in Rural Public Health Prog. are involved with training locals in hygiene and sanitation and the building of wells and latrines as part of their primary job
Paraguay	Environmental/Sanitation Sanitary Inspector 526-A2	12	0	17	Development of potable water systems & sanitary waste disposal. Development of running water system fund raising house by house inspections of water sources, latrines & trash disposal & protection of natural springs.	AID SENASA World Bank UNICEF CRS World Food Programme IDB	Rural Health Ed. & Home Ext. V's teach sanitary ed. in communities as part of their primary job. V. in Forestry Ext. Prog. had well dug & pump installed for irrigation of nurseries. Health Ed. V's are involved with installation of latrine slabs. V's involved with SENASA water project in preparation of wells & elevated water storage tanks.

PEACE CORPS WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

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Country	Project Name	PCV's as of	PCTs	TRs FY83	Project Description	Collaborat- ing agencies	Related and/or Secondary Projects
Fiji	Rural Community Development/Water Technician 411-A3	0	0	2	New Project. Carry out field surveys in drought prone areas; design appropriate water systems; supervise the building of catchment & ferro-cement water storage facilities with the people; teach both local govt. workmen and villagers the necessary skills for building water catchment & storage facilities.		A.T & Nutr. V's work with construction of water-seal toilets & and ferro-cement water storage tanks as part of their primary project.
	Health/Public Health Engineer 411-A1	2	0	0	New Project. Demonstrate to the community methods of water supply, waste disposal & housing & kitchen construction. Help communities survey estimate & install water supply systems & water-seal toilets on a self-help basis.		
Kiribati	Village Health 441-A4	8	0	0	Upgrade existing wells, install well covers, hand pumps & rainwater catchment systems. Develop sanitary means of waste disposal including water seal latrines. Work with Island Health Council & put together health instructional materials.	WHO	Construction Aid V's build water catchment systems as part of their primary jobs.
Micronesia	Environmental Sanitation Water Systems Advisor 401-B8	2	0	0	Train & assist water treatment plant operators in basic operation & maintenance of facility. Treatment includes sedimentation, filtration & chlorination.	Public Works Dept. of Palau	Health Ed. V's teach sanitary ed. as part of their primary jobs.
Morocco	Rural water Supply 378-A1	14	0	20	Programme is in start up phase. Rehabilitation of diesel & wind powered wells. Expansion of water supply syst. well digging, capping & pump installation. Projects are all located in rural areas.	UNICEF	Voc. Ed. V's are involved with installing latrines & passive solar water heaters.
Nepal	Community Water Supply 367-A1	14	6	10	Survey possible sites, collect survey data, design profiles, establish cost estimates organize village water cttees and draw up a contract with the village l priority for the Govt. of Nepal & P.C. Nepal.	UNICEF CIDA German Vol. Service VSO JOCV Dutch Vol. Service	All rural construction V's build personal and school latrines as part of their projects. Most V's use their primary project as base from which to promote sanitary and health education.
	Minor Hill Irrigation 367-C3	0	1	4	New Project. Survey, design, estimate & oversee construction (or renovation) of small rural irrigation proj. in the mountainous region. Train local people to understand & maintain system.	AID Dutch Vol. Service	
	Hydraulic Ram Development 367-B6	2	0	2	Oversee & supervise the voluntary village labourers in all aspects of construction of the hydroram, its housing, cement structures, pipe distribution system & taps. Train local people to understand & maintain the hydroram.		
Papua New Guinea	Lumi-integrated Village Dev. Women's Activities Coordinator 471-A4	0	1	0	New Programme. Involved with appropriate technology which will include village water systems, simple construction techniques & sanitary projects & solar drivers.		
Philippines	Health/Community Dev. 492-A1	9	0	10	Total of V's in prog. is 70 but 9 are working with water as primary job. Construction of potable water systems, outhouses & water-sealed toilets.	AID	V's in non-conventional Energy Dev./A.T. Spec. Prog. are involved with workshops or seminar for solar water heaters, micro-hydros & water-sheels. Ag. Prod. V's collaborate with water V's for construction of irrigation projects.
	Ag. Production 492-05	2	0	2	Total of V's in prog. is 80 but 2 are working with water as primary job. Installation of irrigation systems.		

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PEACE CORPS WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

Country	Project Name	PCV's as of	PCTs	TRs FY83	Project Description	Collaborat- ing agencies	Related and/or Secondary Projects
Philippines	Uplands Community Devt./ Water System Specialist 492-D0	3	0	22	Assist upland communities in design & construction of sanitary water systems. Design, drill & supervise construction on the most appropriate type of water system for that area. Design & build a spring box & water delivery system, drilling for artesian water or setting up a pump for ground water.		
	Local PCV Administration 492-B0	1	0	0	Installation of potable water wells.		
Solomon Islands	Rural Water Supplies 431-B2	1	5	0	Survey of village water needs, plan work schedules & material requirements for building water system. Supervise & assist with installation. Train villagers in maintenance and repair of system.	AID Int. Human Assistance	
Thailand	Water Resource Eng. 493-A7	15	0	10	Plan, design & supervise construction of small dams, spill ways & irrigation canals which will increase & control water resources for farming in rural areas.	AID	V's in Girl Guides Prog. are responsible for maintaining water systems on land settlements as part of their primary job. 1 of the Fisheries V's is working in collaboration with a water engineer to build a dam. Ag. Ext. V's are involved in building irrigation systems as part of their primary jobs.
	Land Settlement Eng. 493-D0	5	0	0	Construction & maintenance of village feeder roads, small dams, weirs, wells and ponds.	AID	
Tonga	Technical Services Water Project Management 421-A7	1	0	0	Supervise planning & construction of water systems. Provide technical expertise on rain catchment and/or tank construction.	FSP	Integrated Village Dev. V's teach sanitation in adult education classes as part of their primary job.
Tuvalu							V's in other projects are involved with building ferro-cement water tanks as part of their primary job.
Western Samoa	Water Resources Dev./ Rural Maintenance Supervisor 491-A4	2	0	0	New Project Monitor pipeline systems using pressure & flow meters. Trouble-shooting system faults & taking corrective action setting up fault reporting systems by working through traditional village hierarchies.		Health V's work with improving sanitary conditions.
Yemen	Small Water Projects Construction 397-A1	16	3	11	Supervision of implementation of water system; masonry concrete tanks, catchment cisterns, laying of water pipes & installation of pumps.	AID	
	Local Resources for Dev. 397-B5	3	4	5	Plan, design & construct water systems, schools and roads.		

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNVP)

Information received January 1983



IDWSSD

INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE

Catalogue of External Support, 1982

Established by the UN General Assembly in 1970, UNV programmes, delivers and administers international technical manpower on a volunteer basis for development projects and programmes. In doing so, it provides professionally qualified men and women as volunteers to meet the need for middle-level and operational expertise in development activities.

The services of UN Volunteers, who are generally young professionals and who are assigned under modest conditions of service and remuneration, are utilized in both UNDP and UN agency-assisted projects as well as directly in host governments' development programmes. Volunteers in the field represent some 60 professions and include agronomists, agriculturalists, architects, hydrologists, surveyors, medical doctors, nurses, economists, geologists, engineers, veterinarians, technicians and mechanics, well-drilling specialists, teachers and teacher-trainers, foresters and many others. Some 1000 Volunteers are currently on assignment in nearly 90 countries; more than 50 percent of the volunteers are serving in least developed and newly independent countries.

UNV also provides support to Domestic Development Service (DDS) organizations - which promote self-reliant activities at the community level to further social and economic development - and is helping to establish youth programmes for development.

Volunteers are channeled into the UNV programme on a global basis, and more than half of all UNVs are themselves nationals of developing countries.

Identification of UN Volunteer inputs, particularly for projects assisted by agencies of the UN System, is ideally made at the initial, conceptual stage of project formulation. UN Volunteer posts can also be identified, however, during project reviews and revisions. Responsible government officials and agency personnel assist in identifying needs for UN Volunteers within their programmes. Requests for UN Volunteers for any country must originate from or be approved by the host government.

One emerging need that is now fully recognized relates to the vast demand for middle-level and mostly operational experts and technicians to fill critical manpower gaps, particularly in the least developed and newly independent countries. In fact, it was estimated in the Report of the Secretary-General of the global LDC Conference held in Paris last September, that requirements for middle-level technicians, such as United Nations Volunteers, may more than double in the 1980s to some 20,000 per year. The Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the LDC Conference calls for steps to be taken to broaden the availability of expert staff for development cooperation and, if the recipient country so requests, asks that consideration be given to the utilization of middle-level experts.

There is no typical role in which UN Volunteers can perform, but rather a whole set of volunteer roles in development cooperation. While many serving UN Volunteers are carrying out their duties under the supervision of a senior expert within a UN-assisted project, many others are attached directly to a national institution of the recipient country and report to responsible national officials. A large number of UN Volunteers are assigned functions in which they help extend projects into operational activities. There is also a very important and growing category of UN Volunteers who fill existing manpower gaps on a temporary basis while national cadres are being trained for the jobs in question.

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