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Trust Fund Vol. I

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*called
will come in afternoon 6.26.89*

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LI - WHO Rural
Water Supply & Tech.

January 17, 1977

Dear Myer:

John Kalbermatten and I plan, as of now, to attend the March 8 meeting. We will submit reports on rural water supply in the eight countries visited by Mr. Charles Pineo. This would be the final report on the "project" the Bank undertook for the Ad Hoc Working Group. If Mr. Pineo's schedule permits, he will come to the meeting too. In any event, a brief oral statement can be made. So you might want to add an item to the agenda.

You may be interested to learn that Mr. Pineo will be participating in the Geneva Task Force from January 24 to February 4, financed from the WB/WHO Cooperative Program. We are also sending Klas Ringskog, Water Supply Economist; he will work with the Task Force for at least a week.

Sincerely,



Shirley E. Boskey
Director
International Relations Department

Mr. Myer Cohen
Chairman
Ad Hoc Working Group on
Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation
680 Fifth Avenue, Room 2302
New York, New York 10019

JMK/SEBoskey/rob

cc: Mr. Kalbermatten

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

DATE:

January 12, 1977

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Kalbermatten

D-1036

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REMARKS:

Shall I tell Myer Cohen that you plan, as
of now, to attend this meeting?

FROM:

Shirley Boskey

ROOM NO.:

E-823

EXTENSION:

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LI-WHO Rural Water Supply & San.

ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

2

7 January, 1977

participating organizations

WHO - OMS FAO
UNDP - PNUD UN - ONU
IBRD - BIRD
OECD - OCDE
IDRC - CRDI
UNICEF - FISE
UNEP - PNUE

organisations participantes

Mrs. Shirley Boskey
Director
International Relations Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Shirley,

I am writing to call to your attention the decision taken at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on 26 October, to hold a one-day meeting on 8 March 1977.

The meeting will be held at UNDP Headquarters, New York, and will start at 10 A.M.

I attach, for your attention, a Provisional Agenda. The proposed progress Reports will be oral, although a written Report may be tabled by the person reporting if he wishes to do so.

Please communicate with me if you have any comments on the Provisional Agenda. Kindly also inform me of your intention as to attendance.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Myer Cohen
Chairman

RECEIVED
1077 JAN 11 PM 2:45
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MEETING OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON RURAL POTABLE WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION

New York, 8 March, 1977

UNDP Headquarters

10 A.M.

- I. Opening of Meeting.
- II. Progress Report on Task Force.
- III. Progress Report on Information.
- IV. Report on Ouagadougou Regional Workshop, and Plan for
East African Regional Workshop in June 1977 in
Tanzania.
- V. Status of Trust Fund.
- VI. Other Business.

7 January 1977.

WORLD BANK / IFC
OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM
(TELEGRAM/CABLE/TELEX)

DI WHO Rural Water Supply
+ Sanitation etc

- ☒ IBRD
- ☐ IDA
- ☐ IFC
- ☐ ICSID

TO: J.J WARFORD
PORT MORESBY
GATEWAY HOTEL
PAPUA
COUNTRY: NEW GUINEA

DATE: DECEMBER 3, 1976

ORIGINATOR'S EXT.: 5343

CLASS OF SERVICE: *FR/RS*

CABLE NO. & TEXT:

FOLLOWING CABLE RECEIVED FROM DIETERICH DECEMBER TWO RE TASK FORCE UNDER
SUBRAHMANYAM NOW DEBATING FUTURE OF AD HOC COMMITTEE QUOTE RE AD HOC WORKING
GROUP RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION GRATEFUL IF ECONOMIST WITH EXPERIENCE
WITH EXPERIENCE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE IN GENEVA 17 JAN
THRU 11 FEB TO WORK AS MEMBER TASK FORCE UNQUOTE MY VIEW IS OUR STAFF TOO BUSY
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT STAFF LACKING WATER AND SANITATION KNOW HOW STOP HAVE
THEREFORE CABLED DIETERICH AS FOLLOWS QUOTE FOR DIETERICH REUR 12520 TO
KALBERMATTEN STOP REGRET MOST UNLIKELY SUITABLE BANK STAFF AVAILABLE TO JOIN
TASK FORCE BUT SUGGEST YOU DISCUSS WITH WARFORD DURING HIS VISIT TO SEE WHETHER
SHORT VISIT BY BANK ECONOMIST COULD BE ARRANGED STOP WE OF COURSE WILL ASSIST
BY REVIEWING ANY TASK FORCE DRAFTS SENT TO US UNQUOTE STOP PLEASE NOTE BANK
VOLUNTEERED POSSIBLE STAFF PARTICIPATION DURING AD HOC MEETINGS NEW YORK END
OCTOBER BUT MADE NO FIRM COMMITMENTS STOP AT SAME MEETINGS IT WAS AGREED
CONSULTANT COSTS WOULD BE CHARGED TO AD HOC TRUST FUND SO IF BANK NOT
AVAILABLE AND YOU WISH RECOMMEND EG CARRUTHERS THIS SHOULD NOT BE AT OUR
EXPENSE

REGARDS

MIDDLETON

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

REFERENCE: AD HOC RURAL WATER	AUTHORIZED BY (Name):
DRAFTED BY: RNMiddleton:sp	DEPARTMENT: Energy, Water and Telecommunications
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: cc: Mr. Kalbermatten, Mr. Shipman Mrs. Boskey	SIGNATURE (Of individual authorized to approve): <i>[Signature]</i>
	SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION
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☐ CABLE
☐ OTHER

DATE: DECEMBER 3, 1956

1213

FR/14

TO: WASHINGTON
FROM: HONORARY
GATEWAY HOTEL
HAIFA
NEW QUINIA

CABLE NO. & TEXT

FOLLOWING CASES RECEIVED FROM DEUTSCH PRODUKTEN TWO THE LAST MONTH WHEN
SUBSTANTIALLY NOW DEBATING FUTURE OF AD HOC COMMITTEE WHICH FOR AN HOUR WORKING
GROUP WHICH WOULD BE SET UP TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF THE
WITH EXPERTISE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE IN DECEMBER 17 IN THE
THAT IT IS TO WORK AS MEMBERS TASK FORCE UNDER THE VIEW IS THAT TOO LATE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP LACKS WATER AND SANITATION KNOW HOW STAFF HAVE
THEIR OWN GROUPS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT GROUPS FOR DEUTSCH. FROM 12-15-56
KALBERMANN STOP REQUEST MOST OF WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE IN 1957
TASK FORCE BUT REQUEST FOR DURING WITH WASHINGTON DURING HIS VISIT TO THE
GROUP VISIT BY BANK WASHINGTON COULD BE REQUESTED FOR WE ON GROUP WITH A FEW
THE REVIEWING AND TASK FORCE GROUPS WANT TO AS GROUPS STOP PLEASE NOTE THAT
VOLUNTEERED POSSIBLE FIRST PARTICIPATION DURING AS HAD AGREED NEW WORK IN
COUNTRY BUT HAD NO MORE COMMITMENTS STOP AT SAME MEETING IN NEW YORK
CONSULTANT COSTS WOULD BE LIMITED TO AS AS GROUPS TO BE BUILT FOR
AVAILABLE AND YOU WERE REQUESTED AS GROUPS THIS GROUP FOR THE

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cc: Mr. Kalbermann	
Mr. Shipman	
Mrs. Boskey	
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LI - WHO, Rural Water
Supply & Sanitation

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: November 9, 1976

FROM: John M. Kalbermatten (Water and Wastes Adviser, EWTDR)

Ruh p Jmk

SUBJECT: Ad Hoc Panel on Rural Water SupplyOngoing Activities

IDRC, WHO and World Bank reported on activities undertaken on behalf of the Ad Hoc Panel. No great excitement generated as activities are continuing and final reports have not been submitted. The WHO-sponsored workshop on rural water supply will be held in Ouagadougou from December 6-10. As previously agreed with WHO, Mr. R. Costa, Deputy Chief, LAC Water Supply and Sewerage Division, will participate on behalf of the Bank and talk on financing of water supply. The French version of the Village Water Supply paper (March 1976 edition) should be sent to WHO as soon as possible (50 copies), as should be the brief introductory paper now being prepared by Mr. Costa.

Further Activities

After the customary fruitless discussion on what the Panel ought to do, whether indeed it should continue, it was agreed to set up a task force under WHO's leadership and with contribution from other organizations. On behalf of the Bank, Mrs. Boskey and I agreed to explore the possibility of seconding an economist for about two weeks, probably in February 1977 (Mr. Warford, please consider and discuss with me when we meet), and to consider using CP resources to assist the task force. The task force is to explore ways and means of promoting rural water supply and the Panel's role and propose definite actions--in particular whether and how the Panel should continue in the future.

JMKalbermatten:mk

Cleared with and cc: Mrs. Boskey (IRDR)

cc: Messrs. Rovani, Warford, Middleton (EWTDR), Costa (LCPWS)
Ms. Peter (EWTDR)

2 I - WHO rural water supply
+ Technology

Members of the Ad Hoc Working Group on
Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation

July 15, 1976

Shirley Boskey, Director, International Relations
Department *SB*

Progress Report *8.*

By letter of May 20, 1976, Mr. Cohen requested that IBRD, WHO and IDRC each circulate, not later than July 15, to the other members of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation and to him, a progress report indicating the status of the action program which each of these agencies had agreed, at the February 1976 meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group, to undertake.

In accordance with that request, there is enclosed, as the Bank's progress report, studies of rural water supply and sanitation programs in three Latin America countries (Peru, Dominican Republic and Colombia). Another group of studies is to be undertaken in September, in countries in Asia and Africa. As the Table of Contents indicates, the final product will include an overview to be prepared after all field studies have been completed.

cc: Mr. Myer Cohen, Chairman
Mrs. M. Tenzer, Organization for Economic Cooperation
and Development
Mr. M. Beyer, United Nations Children's Fund
Mr. G. Laurent, Food and Agriculture Organization
Mr. E. Fano, United Nations
Dr. M. McGarry, International Development Research Centre
Dr. B. H. Dieterich, World Health Organization
Mr. N. Brown, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. W. T. Mashler, United Nations Development Programme

SB:tsb

cc: Mr. Kalbermatten

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

RURAL WATER SUPPLY SITUATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ADVANCED 1970-1975

COMPARISON WITH POPULATION GROWTH

PROGRESS REQUIRED TO MEET UN GOALS

EXCRETA DISPOSAL SITUATION

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

METHODOLOGY USED

RESUME OF POINTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

STUDY OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMS
(The same outline will be followed for each study)

LATIN AMERICA

PERU

History of rural water supply and sanitation programs

People with water supply services

Organization responsible for rural water supply programs

Studies and designs

Selection of project

House connections

Water rates

Materials and equipment

Promotion

Construction

Community participation

Operation and maintenance

Financial aspects

Excreta disposal

Points of particular interest

Not included because this section will not be written until all field studies have been completed.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLOMBIA (points of particular interest only)

STUDY OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMS

A brief resume will be given in this section of the rural water supply and sanitation program in each of the countries included in the present study. The same general outline will be followed in the presentation for each of the countries.

PERU HISTORY OF THE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAM

While a number of rural water supply projects had been constructed in Peru on an ad hoc basis before 1961, it was in March of that year that the first attempt was made to develop a rural water supply program. It was carried out as a part of the Basic Rural Sanitation Plan for the Department of Junin^{1/}. This program was undertaken as a demonstration project with major cooperation of UNICEF in material and equipment; technical assistance by the Pan American Health Organization; technical and financial assistance of the United States government and the government of Peru through the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica; funds earmarked for sanitation, provided by the Public Works Committee of Junin; execution of the Plan by the Health District through its professional and auxiliary personnel; and by the full support of the communities benefitted through their provision of labor, local materials and funds. By choosing the projects which were most economical to construct, the systems built under this program averaged S/.140 per capita. Most of the service was

^{1/} Plan Nacional de Agua Potable Rural - Primera Etapa Peru 1963 - Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social Servicio Especial de Salud Publica.

provided through public hydrants at a rate of from S/.3 to S/.5 per family with the rate of S/.8 being established for service through a house connection. This was sufficient to pay the cost of operation and maintenance and set aside a small amount to take care of future needs and extensions.

In February 1961 work was started on a nation-wide study in all the Districts of the country, consisting of preliminary studies and engineering designs for the provision of potable water to the cities and towns. By 1963, 70% of the country had been covered. These studies have been invaluable in the planning for sanitary works in both urban and rural areas. The studies completed at that time served as the basis for the request in 1962 to the Interamerican Development Bank for a loan to provide potable water and sanitary privies for 300 towns of less than 2000 population in ten departments. The request was reduced in 1963 to a 2 year program for 150 towns in six departments. Estimates were based on an estimated cost of S/.400 per capita, allowing 60 to 100 liter/cap/day. A water rate of S/.10 per family per month was estimated based on a wage of per day and considering 8 days labor per year. The loan, which was signed in March 1964 provided water supplies for 202 villages.

A second loan was signed in April 1967 to provide water supply services for 380 towns and a third loan was signed on to provide water supply for an additional 270 villages. See Figure for a graphic presentation of the funds invested in rural water supply projects between 1962 and 1975. It is noted that the rate of investment in rural water supply construction has dropped off somewhat since 1974, in spite of much higher per capita costs which have risen from \$19.26 during the second stage to \$43.47 during the third stage of the program. Work is still in progress financed in part by the third loan.

Thus a country-wide rural water supply program has grown from a demonstration project started in 1961. 661 systems have been constructed serving 753 towns with 681 Administrative Committees in charge of administering, operating and maintaining those systems. 47,180 house connections have been installed since 1965 as detailed in Figure I . The Administrative Committees have built up a reserve of over S/5 million after paying the operating and maintenance cost of their systems, and have contributed nearly S/.35 million toward the capital cost of those systems. (See Figure for dollar equivalents).

POPULATION WITH WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

<u>WATER SUPPLY SERVICES (THOUSANDS)</u>								
Year	URBAN				RURAL			
	Population	By House		By Public		Population	With Reason-	
		Connections		Standposts			able Access	
		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%
1969	5300	2570	48	1090	21	6900	580	8
1975	8900	4961	56	140	2	7533	685	9

See Figure II for a comparison of the growth of the urban and rural population in Peru from 1969 to the end of 1975 with the number of people benefitting from water supply services.

ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMS

The Law for Basic Rural Sanitation passed in February 1962 made the Ministry of Public Health responsible for administering the program covered by the Law. The Sanitary Engineering Office of the Ministry is charged with carrying out the program. The organization of that office at the national level is shown in Figure III and IV.

The work of the Office is not decentralized, except as it works through the Health Zones and Hospital Areas of the Ministry. In addition to personnel assigned to the Central Office, a staff of approximately 25

engineers (including 4 sanitary engineers) works in the field with supervision from the Central Office. Figure V indicates the responsibilities at national, health zone and hospital area, and at community level for the three stages of each project, namely studies and designs, construction, and operation and maintenance.

As of January 1976 the staff of the Sanitary Engineering Office assigned for carrying out the National Program for Rural Water Supplies (PNAPR) consisted of the following:

Engineers - National Level	18
Health Educators	25
Promoters	1
Administrative Personnel	59
Secretaries	22
Sanitary Inspectors (assigned by the regional health offices to supervise operation and maintenance)	18
Total	151

STUDIES AND DESIGNS

The studies and preliminary designs made as part of the nationwide study started in 1962 are brought up to date based on design standards issued in 1974. Standard designs are used wherever possible for such items as storage tanks, pump houses, infiltration galleries, house connections, etc. Infiltration galleries are used with good success, also multiple systems where a number of villages are served from a single source. The studies and designs are carried out by Central Office staff. The same office also takes off material lists and estimates the cost of the projects.

In Peru water supply systems are categorized as (a) gravity without treatment plant (GSPT); (b) gravity with treatment plant (GCPT); (c) pumped without treatment plant (BSPT) and (d) pumped with treatment plant (BCPT). Table 1 shows a comparison of labor and material costs as of 1974 and 1975 for several water supply systems of each category. Annex A contains a detailed cost breakdown for an example of each one of the four categories, also a calculation of the water rate to be charged.

SELECTION OF PROJECTS

In general, project selection is based on: (a) the interest of the community as indicated by a written request and an offer to provide local labor, material, a contribution toward the capital cost of the system and to assume responsibility for administration of the system after it is constructed; (b) availability of a reliable source; and (c) a project which benefits the most people at the lowest cost.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS

In Peru every effort is being made to do away with public hydrants in rural water supply projects and an intensive campaign has been launched to stimulate the installation of house connections, making it comparatively easy, financially, for the householder to obtain his water connection. To date a total of 50,700 house connections have been made for rural water supply systems. See Figure for a graphic presentation of the progress in installation of these connections.

When a system is designed, an estimate is made of the number of connections that will be necessary, assuming that 80% of the houses which front on the distribution pipe will be connected within three years of the completion of construction of the system.

A price of Soles 500 has been established for the house connection which consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ PVC pipe (max. of 15 meters), the necessary fittings to connect to the distribution pipe, a shut-off valve and a bronze faucet which is installed inside the property line on a vertical pipe, generally supported by a stick driven into the ground. The Soles 500 is paid off at the rate of S/.5 per month as part of the water bill.

The householder digs and backfills the pipe trench and the connection is made by skilled workers either during the construction of the system or by the plumber of the Administrative Junta.

A large purchase of material for house connections was made about a year ago and this is being distributed to the Juntas for use in their systems. Material with a value of S/20,075,000 has been turned over to the Juntas and payment of S/.16,074,000 has been received for these materials. (See Figure VI for the increase in number of house connections in SICAYA, JUNIN, PERU with water rates.)

WATER RATES

A monthly water rate is calculated for each rural water supply system by the Supervision of Services Division, based on the cost of the system and the ability of the people to pay for the service. The rate is kept below a maximum of S/ 75 per month by varying the percentage of the amount included for depreciation. See Annex for a sample calculation of water rates for different types of systems. The following tabulation gives the water rates charged and what would have to be charged considering full depreciation costs. The factors used in making the calculations are appended to the Annex.

EXAMPLES OF WATER RATES
(1976 Estimates)

TYPE OF SYSTEM	POPULATION SERVED	WATER RATE/MO (US\$)		
		100% DEPRECIATION	% DEPRECIATION USED	
Gravity without treatment	600	0.94	19	0.44
Gravity with treatment	850	1.59	11	0.55
Pumped without treatment	1560	2.59	27	1.33
Pumped with treatment	800	3.26	24	1.60

Special rates are made for ranches, factories, restaurants using more water than used by the ordinary household.

With these rates a total of S/.5,376,000 has been built up by the Juntas as a reserve over and above the cost of operation and maintenance.

The average reserve per system is shown below.

RESERVE FUNDS HELD BY JUNTAS ADMINISTRADORAS

	<u>GRAVITY SYSTEM WITHOUT TREATMENT</u>	<u>GRAVITY SYSTEM WITH TREATMENT</u>	<u>PUMPED SYSTEM WITHOUT TREATMENT</u>	<u>PUMPED SYSTEM WITH TREATMENT</u>
No. of Systems*	442	103	104	12
Reserve Per System	S/.7560	S/.7920	S/.10,890	S/.7150
Total Reserve	S/ 3,342,260	S/.815,525	S/.1,132,484	S/.85,746

Many of these systems are multiple systems so that a total of 753 towns are provided service by the 661 systems included above.

Although no data is available for all 661 systems on the percentage of householders which are behind in their monthly payments a report as of the end of 1975 for 18 systems recently completed indicates that of 3031 households 1284 are up-to-date (42%). While this low rate of payment is for recently completed systems, and may not be applicable to systems that have been in service for some time, the estimation in 2 of the departments

were that possibly 40 to 45% of the accounts were behind in payment.

This is partly due to lack of regular supervision of the Juntas Administradoras. In one Junta, financial reports had not been submitted for more than one year.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

All materials and equipment are purchased by the Administration Unit at the Central Office level based on material lists furnished by the Design Division. Cement and steel are purchased within the country. Invitations are issued for international bidding on all other materials and equipment. Distribution is made to the project site where the material is received by the engineer in charge of the construction of the project.

PROMOTION

Considerable emphasis is placed on promotion before and during construction of the projects. A group of 8 promoters work out from the Central Office in assisting to form the local Administrative Committees, and supervising auxiliary promoters who are generally selected from the community involved and paid from the project construction funds. The auxiliary promoter makes a socio-economic and population survey, and helps the Administrative Committee to coordinate the activities of the community during the construction stage. His responsibility as well as that of the promoter ceases when the system is completed and turned over to the Administrative Committee for administration. The duties of the promoter and auxiliary promoter are covered in a manual.

CONSTRUCTION

Most construction is carried out by administration under the supervision of the engineer in charge of the project, assisted by the auxiliary promoter. They are under the overall supervision of staff from the Central Office and submit monthly progress reports to them.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Full community participation is one of the requisites for a community to be included in the PNAPR program. In many parts of Peru there has been a long history of cooperative activities within the communities, which has made it comparatively easy to obtain similar participation for the community water supply projects. Often times there is already a community action committee in existence. Sometimes this is transformed into the Administrative Committee for the water supply project with the assistance of the engineer, promoter and auxiliary promoter. Sometimes one member of the existing committee is selected by the community to head the new Administrative Committee.

Generally the community has taken many steps toward obtaining its water supply system long before any action is taken toward forming the Administrative Committee. Some communities have had requests pending in the Central Office for their systems for three or four years before the requests can be accepted. As soon as a design and estimate has been prepared in the Central Office, they are presented to the community through the Committee, together with an estimate of the contribution in labor, local materials and funds expected from the community, as well as an estimate of the water rate which will have to be paid. These are discussed, and if agreeable, a contract is signed between the Sanitary Engineering Office of the Ministry of Public Health and the community. Local contributions amount to 10 to 15% of the cost of its project, about three quarters of this being in labor and local materials and the remainder in cash.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The capital costs of each project are financed from three sources at the present time. About 40% of the cost comes from the third Inter-American

Bank loan; 10 to 15 % comes from the community in the form of labor and local materials (approx. 75% of the community contribution) and in cash paid over a period of a number of years; and the remaining 45 to 50% comes from the national budget.

The following investments have been made in the PNAPR from 1962 up to and including that proposed under the third Bank loan to 1978.

(1)
INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS (THOUSANDS \$)

(2)	PEOPLE BENEFITTED		PER CAPITA COST US\$	FINANCING		
	VILLAGES	POPULATION		SOURCE	AMOUNT	%
PAGE I 1962-1967	223	210,000	20.15	UNICEF	228.3	5
				IDB	1650.0	39
				GOVERNMENT	1901.6	45
				COMMUNITY	452.1	11
				TOTAL	4232.0	100
STAGE II 1967-1971	502	436,700	19.26	IDB	3560.3	42
				GOVERNMENT	3591.4	43
				COMMUNITY	1260.3	15
				TOTAL	8412.0	100
STAGE III 1972-1978	270	280,000	43.47	IDB	4700.0	39
				GOVERNMENT	6132.2	50
				COMMUNITY	1338.8	11
				TOTAL	12171.0	100
TOTAL 1962-1978	995	926,700		UNICEF	228.3	1
				IDB	9910.3	40
				GOVERNMENT	11625.2	47
				COMMUNITY	3051.2	12
				TOTAL	24815.0	100

1. Includes central office administrative costs.
2. Includes the original demonstration project in Junin.
3. Includes the projects built under the National Plan for the Development and Integration of the Rural Population.
4. Includes the projects covered by the third loan from the Inter-American Development Bank.

All US\$ amounts are at 1975 values. See Figure VII for a graphical presentation of the investments in rural community water supply project from to 1978.

The tremendous increase in per capita costs estimated for the projects constructed during the third stage of the program is noted immediately. A large part of this is due to inflation, with some of it being the result of the fact that most of the easy-to-build, low cost systems were built during the first two stages and now it is necessary to attack the more costly projects. As indicated in Table inflation increased the total costs for the four classifications of systems by about 23% from 1974 to 1975.

As there is no overall supervision nor control of the 681 Administrative Committees operating the 753 rural water systems constructed under the PNAPR, there are no consolidated records of costs of operation and maintenance of the systems, nor of the income derived from those systems. The only information available is that a total of S/.5,376,000 has been built up by the Administrative Committees as a reserve over and above the cost of operation and maintenance of the system. An additional S/.34,572,000 has been repaid toward the funds loaned to the communities toward the capital costs of their systems.

POINTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

The following comments are based on observations made in each country at national, state and local levels and are recorded as observations and not as evaluations. A review will be made of these observations, at the end of the section, to determine what combination of factors seem to contribute most to the success of a water supply program and what factors tend to restrict this success.

In many countries in Latin America an attempt is being made to increase the percentage of people served by house connections and reduce or eliminate the use of public hydrants.

PERU

A close relationship is maintained between the design office and the office responsible for operation and maintenance of the rural water supply system so that advantage is taken of O and M experience in designing future systems (at national level). The monthly water bill is composed of three items:

1. A water rate based on estimated cost of operation and maintenance plus a percentage of the estimated depreciation cost for the system. The percentage used is varied from system to system to arrive at a monthly water rate which is within the financial capacity of the majority of water users. (The percentage varies from 10% to 30%). The fund to cover depreciation and maintenance is kept in an account of the Administrative Committee.
2. An item to pay for the cost of installing a house connection at the rate of \$5.00 for 100 months.

Many methods are being used to stimulate the majority of the householder fronting on the distribution system to make requests for their

house connections. The central office made a special purchase at considerable saving of material required for house connection installations. This is issued on credit to the Administration Committee for each system which in turn allocates material to each householder signing a contract for a house connection. People are urged to request their connections while the system is being built by being offered a lower price at that time. An attempt is being made to stimulate users to keep their water bills paid up to date by persuasion, rather than by disconnecting the service thus maintaining more connections in service and avoiding the need to make reconnections.

An Administrative Committee is organized for each system before a project is undertaken. It signs a contract with PNAFR indicating the responsibility of each. The amount of the monthly water bill is indicated. The Committee is responsible for obtaining and coordinating community participation during the construction of the system under the supervision of the PNAFR engineer and promoter and then for the operation and maintenance of the system with some supervision by a health inspector from the nearest hospital or regional health post. The Committee accounts are reviewed by this inspector in his office every three or four months. The lack of close liaison with the Administrative Committee is reflected in the large percentage of users who are behind in paying their water bills (on the order of 50%).

Maintenance and repairs beyond the capacity of the local Administrative Committee are carried out by the Supervision of Services Department of the central office by request. There is no preventive maintenance program.

It has been suggested that an association of Administrative Committees be formed with annual meetings to stimulate the Committees to improve the administration of the systems for which they are responsible. This

could lead to training programs for members of the committees, also for operation of the systems. It could provide a means for the central office to maintain better contact with the Committees.

A considerable stock of cast iron fittings and materials were observed in dead storage because of a change to the use of PVC and asbestos cement. This unused material should be inventoried and an attempt should be made to put it to some use, possibly in urban systems where such material may still be used.

A simple, valve-less, inexpensive, easy to operate filtration plant is being developed at DEPIS and tried out on a demonstration basis. Designs, costs, and results should be made available as soon as possible.

Promotion is carried out by promoters from the central office working with auxilliary promoters assigned to individual projects as well as through the engineers responsible for the construction of the systems. Excellent community participation was observed in some systems under construction, also in the attitude of the members of Administrative Committees and of the communities. (200 men, women and boys of a population of 3000 assisted at one time in backfilling an infiltration galley as part of the participation of one community in the construction of its own water supply system.)

PERUSANGALLAYA, HUAROCHIRI, LIMA

POPULATION	<u>1975</u>	<u>1995</u>	90 liter/cap/day
	600	900	
	120 Houses		

Gravity System from a Spring.

<u>COST ESTIMATE</u>	<u>LABOR</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	
Intake Structure	3384	7532	
Conduction Line	28104	60308	
Storage Tank (Repair Existing Tank)	5094	22070	
Chlorination Equipment	200	300	
Distribution System	123062	192289	
House Connections (120)	14400	56400	
Transportation		15000	
Total	174,244 33%	353,899 67%	528,143 100%

<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	<u>LABOR & MATERIAL</u>	
Tech. Direction & Admin.	14% * (*Admini- stration	73940
Promotion & Community Organ.	5% * 153,162)	26407
Equip. Installation Expense	6% *	31689
Central Office Inspection	4% *	21126
Accident Insurance and Social Laws (60.72% of labor)		<u>105801</u>
	TOTAL	<u>258,963</u> S/.787,106

DIRECT COST OF SYSTEM	<u>633,944</u>
Administration (24% of direct cost)	<u>153,162</u>

Per Capita cost S/.1057, US\$ 27.31 (based on 1974 cost)

Using 19% of the estimated depreciation costs, resulted in a water rate of

S/20.00 per month, US\$ 0.44 per month.

Calculated 1976

Using 100% of the depreciation costs would have given a water rate of S/.42.31,

US\$ 0.94 per mo. See attached calculation of water rate.

PERU

	<u>PIURA PROV.</u> Pop. 1975	<u>PIURA DEPT.</u> Design 1995	
<u>VICHAYAL</u>	1113	1781	120 liters/cap/day
<u>RIO VIEJO</u>	<u>446</u> 1559	<u>714</u> 2495	Min. Wage = S/.120

Deep well with electrically operated pump (using existing well).

<u>COST ESTIMATE</u> (1974 prices)	<u>LABOR</u>	<u>MATERIALS</u>	
Pumping Equipment	20,000	375,116	
Pump Houses	10,598	26,787	
Reservoir, 100 M ³	47,520	84,457	
Elevated Storage Tank 60 M ³	110,963	332,460	
Conduction Line	3,308	13,458	
Distribution System	263,255	477,074	
Chlorination Equipt.	800	1,200	
House Connections	23,520	92,120	
Transportation		52,000	
TOTAL	S/.479,964 25%	1,454,672 75%	1,934,636 100%

<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	<u>LABOR & MATERIAL</u>	
Tech. Direction & Admin.	14%* (*Admini- stration	270,849
Promotion and Comm. Organ.	5%* 561,014)	96,732
Equip. Installation Expense	6%*	116,078
Central Office Inspection	4%*	77,385
Accident Insurance and Social Laws	60,72% of labor	291,434
	TOTAL	852,478 S/.2,787,114

DIRECT COST OF SYSTEM	2,226,100
Administration (25% of direct cost)	561,014

Per Capita cost S/.1428, US\$ 36.90 (based on 1974 costs)

Using 27% of the estimated depreciation costs, resulted in a water rate of

s/.60.00 per month, US\$ 1.33.

Calculated 1976

Using 100% of estimated depreciation would give a water rate of S/.116.46,

US\$ 2.59 per month.

LAMPIAN, CANTA, LIMA

POPULATION 1975 1995
 848 1272
 212 Houses

80 liters/cap/day

Using existing intake structure on a river, gravity system with treatment plant. (Considering 507)

<u>COST ESTIMATE</u>	<u>LABOR</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	
Sand Trap	5,022	21,621	
Treatment Plant			
Settling Basin	17,921	41,396	
Slow Sand Filter	33,297	85,660	
Valve House	6,528	30,018	
Chlorination Equip.	2,200	1,300	
Distribution System	93,490	213,481	
House Connections	19,440	76,140	
Fence Around Treat. Plant	1,840	4,600	
Transportation		37,500	
TOTAL	179,738 26%	511,716 74%	691,454 100%
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	<u>LABOR & MATERIAL</u>		
Tech. Direction & Admin.	14%	96,804	200,522
Promotion & Community Organ.	5%	34,573	
Equip. Installation Expense	6%	41,487	
Central Office Inspection	4%	27,658	
Accident Insurance and Social Laws (60.72% of labor)		109,137	
			309,659
	TOTAL		1,001,113
DIRECT COST OF SYSTEM			800,591
Administration (25%)			200,522
Depreciated value of existing system			482,329
TOTAL DIRECT COST			1,282,920

Per Capita cost S/.1512 US\$ 39.07 (based on 1974 cost). Using 11% of the estimated depreciation costs, resulted in a water rate of S/.25.00 per month, US\$ 0,55 per month.

Calculated in 1976

Using 100% depreciation would result in a water rate of S/.71.42, US\$ 1.59 per month.

POPULATION	<u>1973</u>	<u>1993</u>
	800	1280
122 Houses		

Caisson river intake, gasoline driven deep well pump, pressure filter,
elevated steel storage tank.

<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>	<u>LABOR & MATERIALS</u>
Tech. Direction & Admin.	14%* (*Admin- 297,686 stration
Promotion and Community Organ.	6%* 616,635) 127,580
Equipment Installation Expense	5%* 106,316
Central Office Inspection	4%* 85,053
Accident Insurance and Social Laws (60.72% of labor)	<u>226,575</u>

$$\begin{array}{r} 843,210 \\ \hline 2,969,538 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,352,903 \\ \underline{616,635} \end{array}$$

Per Capita cost S/2941, US\$ 76.00.

Using 24% of the estimated depreciation costs, resulted in a water rate of S/72.00 per month US\$ 1.60 per month.

Calculated in 1976

Using 100% depreciation would result in water rate of S/.146.5, US\$ 3.26 per month.

PERU

	<u>STUDIES & DESIGNS</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>OPERATION & MAINTENANCE</u>
<u>CENTRAL OFFICE</u>			
PROJECTS DIVISION	Makes Studies & Designs		
PROMOTION (1 Eng. 2 H. Ed. 2 Aux.)	Helps Form Admin. Committee in Community.	Supervises Aux. Promoter	
WORKS DIV.	Assists in Contract Presentation to Community.	Supervises Zone Eng., Maintains Const. Cost Data.	
ADMINISTRATION UNIT	Mat., Equip., Pipe Bought through int. Bids; Cement and Steel Nat. Purchase. No Purchases at Local Level. General Administrative Services.		
SUPERVISION OF SERVICES		In Charge of House Conn. Campaign, Calculates Water Rates.	Assists with Extensions, Repairs, Analyzes Incomes from Systems, When Info. Available.
WATER QUALITY CONTROL	Analyzes Water from Possible Sources.		Responsible for Chlorination Program When Used, Also Water Quality Control.
<u>HEALTH ZONES &/OR HOSPITAL AREAS</u>			
ENGINEER (21 Civil 4 Sant.)	Helps Aux. Promoter with Survey, and Organization of Community.	In Charge of Construction	No Responsibility for O & M Except to Instruct Admin. Comm. in Duties for O & M.
SANITATION TECH. (18) (Assigned by hosp. Paid by hosp.)		No Responsibility for Const. Phase.	Assigned by Regional Doc. Supervises O & M Reviews Accounts if Submitted Instructs Operator in His Duties.

AUX. PROMOTER (65)

Makes Socio-Econ. & Population Survey, Participates in Forming Administrative Comm. Advises Comm. on duties Generally from the Town in Which System is Being Built.

Coordinates Activities of Admin. Comm. Paid from Funds for Const. (About US\$ 100/mo.)

Responsibility Ceases When System is Turned Over to Admin. Committee.

COMMUNITY

Contracts with PNAPR for System.

Furnishes Labor and Local Material, Necessary Land.

Pays Monthly Water Bill Covering Cost of O & M Allowance for Depreciation Plus Part of Capital Cost of System.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Admin. Comm. is Organized with Help of Promoter, Aux. Prom., and Engineer

Coordinates Cooperation of Community Urges Householders to Request House Connections at US\$ 11 Payable in 100 Months.

Responsible for O & M of System, Collect Water Rates, Keep Accounts - Few Committees Submit Accounts to Sanit. Tech. at Regional Hosp. for Review.

OPERATOR

Responsible for O & M of System in Accordance with Operations Manual Prepared by PNAPR. Paid by Admin. Committee.

COLLECTOR

Sometimes a Collector is Paid to Collect Water Rates, Sometimes Payments are Made Directly to Office of Admin. Comm.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HISTORY OF THE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

In 1961, when the goal for water supply and excreta disposal were established for the region of the Americas by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Charter of Punta del Este, 43% of the urban population of the Dominican Republic was without adequate water supply services and 82% of the population in rural areas lacked those services. The government of the Dominican Republic examined the situation with respect to the goals of the Charter and set up the Instituto Nacional de Aguas Potables y Alcantarillados (INAPA) by legal decree in August 1962 as the first step in an attempt to meet those goals.

Even before the formation of INAPA considerable work had been carried out on water supply construction in the Dominican Republic. During the period from 1940 to 1950 a number of urban supplies had been installed and turned over to the communities for operation and maintenance. A few systems had been installed in rural areas using wind mills to pump water to small elevated tanks which served as roofs for public laundries, toilets and public hydrants where people could get water to carry to their homes. Very little attention had been given to the importance of administering, operating and maintaining these systems so that by 1962 many of them were badly in need of repairs and improvements to meet the needs of the rapidly growing population.

When INAPA was established, a number of these systems were turned over to it for operation and maintenance. A survey was made of the towns with populations between 300 and 5000 to list them, determine their population and location. Of the 8745 towns and cities in the Dominican Republic,

2803 were included in 300 to 5000 range. As many as possible of these towns were visited by brigades from INAPA. Based on this survey work was started on modernizing the existing systems and constructing new ones. By 1964 it was realized that with the work load at that time, it was not possible to devote the necessary time and attention to the water supply needs in the rural areas and this responsibility was transferred to the Secretaria de Salud Publica where it remained for about a year and then was returned to INAPA after a few months in the Secretaria de Recursos Hidraulicos.

It was during this period of transition that the national plan for rural water supplies (PLANAR) was originated and began to take shape. The program is completely cooperative, starting with the full participation of those to be benefitted. PLANAR set a goal of helping more than 850,000 people living in 650 villages with populations between 300 and 5000 to help themselves obtain safe water in their homes by 1985 and to assist the people in operating and maintaining those systems so that they would continue to provide safe water at all times.

The government of the Dominican Republic has supported the program since its inception through funds budgeted annually for the program, also through the activities of INAPA in its central office, through four zone offices (recently expanded to six to provide better coverage) and through personnel working directly with the communities. The Pan American Health Organization has cooperated by assigning permanent staff to advise on the program during all phases from preliminary studies through designs to the all important matter of administration, operation and maintenance; also through short term consultation on various phases of the program; by providing scholarships for special training of key personnel and by assisting with the organization of special courses for personnel involved in the program.

The Inter-American Development Bank has provided the very impor-

tant stimulus of loans to carry out the first two phases of the Plan. Construction partially financed by the first loan provided water supply services for 149,000 people living in 114 villages and was carried out from 1969 to the last of 1971. The second loan will help provide water supply services for an additional 155,000 people in 158 villages by the end of 1976. A request is being prepared for a third loan to provide water supply for 134 villages with populations between 400 and 3500. See Fig. I for a graphic presentation of the investments made by INAPA in rural water supply from 1968 through 1975. The average per capita cost of construction under the first loan amounted to US\$ 23.45 whereas to date under the second loan the per capita cost has increased to US\$ 38.92.

By the end of 1976 a total of 307,000 people living in 272 villages will have benefitted from the rural water supply program of INAPA.

POPULATION WITH WATER SUPPLY SERVICES^{1/}

(Thousands)											
		<u>URBAN</u>						<u>RURAL</u>			
Pop.		By House Connections		By Easy Access		Pop.		By House Connections		By Easy Access	
		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%
1966	1460	719	49	216	15	2365	158	6	64	3	
1975	2129	1406	66	468	22	2568	289	11	385	15	

See figure II for a comparison of the growth of urban and rural population in the Dominican Republic from 1966 through 1975 with the numbers of people benefitting from water supply services through house connections and easy access to public hydrants. In spite of population increases, the percentage of urban population served has increased from 64 to 88 and the percentage of rural population served has increased nearly threefold from 9.4% to 26%.

ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION SERVICES

Early in 1969 the government of the Dominican Republic started to
^{1/} Data from 1975 Annual Report of INAPA.

carry out its program through INAPA to provide potable water for rural villages under a carefully programmed plan called the National Plan for Rural Water Supplies (PLANAR). Whereas the planning for and coordinating of the activities of PLANAR, as well as the preparation of studies, standards, designs, manuals and the purchase of materials and equipment is carried out by the Central Office in Santo Domingo, the implementation of the program is carried out through six zone offices so distributed that each office can supervise effectively the construction, operation and maintenance of the water supply systems under its jurisdiction. (The country was originally divided into four zones but recently was divided into six to be able to handle the supervision of the steadily increasing number of systems for which INAPA is responsible, both urban and rural). See Figure III for the most recent organization chart for INAPA. Figure IV summarizes the responsibilities assigned at the national zone and community levels for the study and design stage, construction stage and the operation and maintenance stage for each project constructed under PLANAR.

One of the outstanding characteristics of INAPA is its continuous evaluation of all phases of the program trying to take advantage of its experience to improve its procedures. This is evident in the change from four to six zones. Examples will be noticed in the detailed description of the various aspects of the program which are given below.

STUDIES AND DESIGNS

Studies are carried out by the Engineering Department of the Central Office, including topographic and groundwater studies. Designs are prepared based on these studies and using design standards which have recently been changed as a result of an evaluation of projects constructed during the first stage of the program. See Annex A for a resume of the changes made

in the design standards. Many of the systems were proving inadequate in quantity supplied long before the design period was reached.

A number of cost and time-saving ideas have been combined in the preparation of studies and designs for the systems being built through PLANAR. Some of them are listed below;

- a) Standard designs have been developed for many of the elements of the water supply systems including those for water storage tanks, for both elevated and ground storage, sedimentation tanks and slow sand filters, pump houses and chlorinator houses, and house connections.
- b) In the preparation of the designs for a system, standard forms are used to facilitate the calculations.
- c) Public hydrants are seldom included in systems now being installed as it has been decided to provide only house connections, preferably in the houses or at least in the patio close to the house. Where economy may result the lines for two adjacent houses are joined together to make a single connection to the distribution line.
- (d) Plastic pipe (PVC) is used almost exclusively for the rural water supply systems for economy, ease of transportation and installation and freedom from breakage in handling. Three plants for the production of plastic pipe have been set up in the Dominican Republic since the initiation of PLANAR. Producers are obliged to furnish proof of the quality of the materials and pipe they supply.
- (e) A number of adjacent towns are grouped together into a multiple system with a common source, storage tank, and

chlorinator for economy not only in first cost but also in operation where only one operator is needed instead of one for each system. It is common to have multiple systems with 4 to 6 towns together and even up to 16. In one zone there are 5 multiple systems which will provide water service to 45 towns with a total population of nearly 45,000 people.

(f) Where possible, protected springs are used with second preference being given to infiltration galleries, deep wells and finally to surface supplies such as rivers or lakes. Gasoline motors are no longer installed, with electric motors being used where electricity can be obtained and where electricity can be obtained and where not available then diesel motors are used to operate the pumps.

(g) The systems are designed with an absolute minimum of valves and special fittings. Where convenient, a tee with a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch take off is used to connect two lengths of pipe together instead of a connecting piece, with the take off being used for a house connection line.

(h) To keep pace with the need for detailed system designs, some of the design work has been contracted with consulting engineering firms supplementing the design work of INAPA staff. This has proven satisfactory using the design criteria established by INAPA, the standard designs of INAPA and under close control of INAPA staff.

(i) Attention has been paid to the advantages of working with the best possible mass - a critical mass - for instance a sufficient number of towns are grouped together in inviting bids for construction to make the size of the contract attractive to a

contractor without being too large for him to handle. The optimum number seems to be between 30 and 40 for the upper limit. The same thinking has been followed in grouping systems for design by consulting engineering offices.

(j) Careful scheduling has been followed in all phases of the program; to have detailed designs prepared well before they are needed; to order materials well in advance of when they are to be used; to schedule organization of the local Water Supply Committees with sufficient anticipation so that they are well established and fully acquainted with their functions; to schedule construction taking into consideration the capabilities of the contractors to carry out the construction and of INAPA staff to supervise the construction; to assure that the materials to be furnished as part of the local contribution has been provided as agreed and that local labor has carried out its responsibilities.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS

Public standpipes are no longer installed on water systems being built in the Dominican Republic, all water since being supplied through house connections, installed inside the house or in the patio, as the householder desires. Each householder whose house fronts on the distribution system is urged by the promoter to sign a contract authorizing the installation of the connection while the system is being built. A charge of RD 1.50 is made for the connection, the actual cost being covered by the cost of the water system. In calculating the cost of the system, provision is made for 30 meters of $\frac{1}{2}$ " PVC pipe, with a maximum length of 50 to 60 meters being allowed. The householder provides the unskilled labor, while the skilled labor required for the installation is paid for by the project. The connection consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch PVC pipe, method for connecting to the

distribution pipe, a vertical riser of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe with a faucet.

To December 1975, 48,390 house connections have been made to rural water supply systems installed by PLANAR. See Figure V for progress in installing house connections. Unfortunately about 1/3 of the house connections that have been installed are not in service (as of the end of 1975). A campaign is under way to get users whose connections have been suspended because of non-payment of water bills, to have them reconnected. A new policy has been established to try to get users to pay their bills, instead of suspending the service.

WATER RATES

A flat rate of RD 1.50 has been established for a standard house connection for rural water supply system installed by PLANAR. This provides for service through two faucets without threads. The following rates are applied for additional faucets:

1 faucet with threads plus 1 faucet without threads -	RD\$ 1.75
2 faucets with threads -	RD\$ 2.00
Each extra faucet without threads-	RD\$ 0.25

In one zone where incomes are very low, the monthly rate for some villages has been reduced to RD 1.00 and in some cases to RD 0.50. These rates have been in effect for many years in spite of inflation which has caused the cost of operation and maintenance to escalate appreciably, the feeling being that in most cases the users cannot afford to pay more. (See annex B for changes in Price Index in Santo Domingo 1969-1975).

The water rate is supposed to cover not only the cost of operation and maintenance but also to produce an additional sum of money which is divided so that 60% goes to pay administrative expenses at the Zone level and the remaining 40% of the excess goes to a revolving fund to finance the cost of unusual repairs or extensions to existing systems as well as

to finance the cost of construction of new systems. The annual income from the rural water supply systems operated by INAPA are shown graphically in Figure V. It is apparent that water rates must be increased if the users are to pay not only operation and maintenance but also contribute to a revolving fund and the payment of the Zone office administrative expenses.

SELECTION OF PROJECTS

The following are some of the criteria used in selecting villages to be supplied with water under PLANAR; (a) accessibility to the town; (b) concentration of houses; (c) availability of satisfactory water sources; (d) interest of the people in obtaining a water supply system and willingness to cooperate in its construction, operation and maintenance. In selecting the villages to be included in each phase of the program, one of the objectives has been to locate the villages in groups for ease of inspection during construction, for convenience in contracting and for control in operation and maintenance.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT

Practically all purchases of material and equipment are made by the Purchasing Subdivision of the Administrative Department of INAPA, based on material lists provided by the Construction Division. Each Zone Office is provided with a petty cash fund for making local purchases under RD\$ 50 in value. All purchases over RD\$ 5000 must be made through public bidding.

A small stock of frequently used materials is maintained at the Central Office and Zone Office levels, but most material and equipment is purchased for specific projects and is delivered directly to those projects where it is received by the Zone engineer or the assistant engineer in charge of the project.

PROMOTION

In 1973 when a very active construction program was under way, promoters were assigned to each Zone Office and participated in the projects assigned to them not only before and during construction but also continued to provide liaison during the operation and maintenance phase. As more systems were built and placed in operation, and the number of systems under construction decreased somewhat, it was decided to headquarter the promoters in the Central Office and the number has decreased from 19 to 12 at the present time. With this change the promoters no longer provide continuing liaison with the Administrative Committees in the individual villages. The promoters have been replaced by Commercial Agents who are assigned to the six Zone Offices and maintain at least monthly contact with the villages to which they are assigned. Some of the Commercial Agents were formerly promoters.

The promoter still carries out the same functions as he did formerly in helping to organize the Administrative Committee, and coordinate its activities during the construction period. He plays a very important part in assisting the community to take advantage of its potential to contribute to the installation of its own water supply system. His knowledge of local conditions and customs enables him to develop a close rapport with the community and helps to secure the success of the project.

The promoter and the commercial agent help to prepare the Administrative Committee to carry out its responsibilities in administering and operating the water supply system when it is turned over to the community after completion of construction.

While promotional activities are primarily the responsibility of the promoters, the engineers and auxiliaries are also trained in the

techniques of promotion and health education. They are encouraged to supplement the activities of the promoters. Periodic training sessions are held for the engineers and promoters.

CONSTRUCTION

Excavating and backfilling of pipe trenches is done by local labor as a contribution of the community toward the cost of the project, also the transportation of material after it is delivered to the village. Pipe laying and installation of house connections is done by administration by specialists assigned from the Zone Office. All other work is done by contract including the construction of intake structures, pump houses, treatment plants if used, and storage tanks, with the exception of the installation of pumps and motors which is carried out by the Zone operation and maintenance brigade, sometimes with the assistance of the Central Office brigade.

Continuous supervision of construction is provided by the assistant engineer with the assistance of the promoter under the supervision of the Zone engineer. Occasional supervision is provided by the Construction Department of the Central Office.

Contracts are let for a number of systems in the same area, keeping the number large enough to make the package attractive to the contractor but small enough so that construction can be completed within a reasonable length of time. Monthly reports are submitted indicating progress on the construction and detailing the work done by contract, administration and the participation of the community.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

It was envisioned from the beginning of PLANAR that full advantage would be taken of the interest and cooperative effort of the people

to be benefitted by the program. When a community's interest is apparent and when INAPA has approved the community request for the system an Administrative Committee is elected by the community with the assistance of the promoter who helps the Committee in organizing and in coordinating the activities of the community before and during the construction period. The Committee consists of a President, Treasurer, Secretary and two additional members. Its duties are specified in a set of regulations prepared by INAPA.

The community, through the Administrative Committee, signs a contract with INAPA for the construction of the water supply system. The contract specifies the obligations of both parties during the construction and the operation and maintenance phases. Local contributions of labor and materials average about 10% of the capital cost of the system. Every effort is made to assure that at least 80% of the houses that face on the distribution system are connected to the system during the construction period.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

When construction is nearly completed the Administrative Committee is instructed by the Commercial Agent and the promoter on its administrative responsibilities including the preparation of reports and accounting procedures to be followed. The Committee is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system under the supervision of the commercial agent and with the assistance of an Operation and Maintenance Brigade which is on call at the Zone Office. Assistance may also be obtained from the O & M Brigade at the Central Office for cases beyond the capacity of the Zone Brigade.

An attempt was made to develop a preventive maintenance program, but, due to financial constraints the program was abandoned before the

benefits could be evaluated.

One of the strong points of the PNAFR program is the continuing contact maintained between the Administrative Committees and the nearby Zone Offices by the Commercial Agents. Each Agent is responsible for about 15 systems which are scheduled on four routes so that the Agent can cover one route each week and return to the Zone Office to report. The Agent (a) goes over the accounts with the Treasurer of the Committee and, receiving the money collected during the months, forwards the excess over the operation and maintenance expenses, through the local post office, to the Zone Office; (b) accompanies the treasurer or the bill collector to visit users who have fallen behind in paying their water bills to persuade them to keep their accounts current; (c) inspects the system for indications of lack of proper operation and maintenance; (d) meets with the Administrative Committee to discuss problems, need for extensions and other matters pertaining to the water supply system; (e) reports his observations to the Zone Office recommending action when necessary.

The efficacy of this system of continuing liaison and supervision is evident in the high percentage of users who are up-to-date in paying their water bills (92% of the bills sent out during the first six months of 1975 were paid).

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Figure VI indicates the method used to finance the rural water supply systems designed and built by INAPA under PNAFR. Government and loan funds are assigned through INAPA to a Fund for Rural Water Supply Systems which makes loans to the individual communities based on a contract signed with the community through the local Administrative Committee. The amount of the loan is supplemented by the community contribution of labor

and local materials. Figure shows graphically the cumulative amounts of money invested in the PNAFR program from 1968 through 1975. As of the end of 1975, 52% of the investment was financed by loans from the Inter-American Development Bank, 38% came from the government of the Dominican Republic and the remaining 10% consisted of the community participation.

Theoretically the Fund for Rural Water Supply is supposed to be a revolving fund built up by income from the rural water supply systems in excess of the operation and maintenance cost of those systems. This might have been possible before 1974 when the cost of operation started to spiral upwards (See Figure), but is impossible now when the income from the systems does not begin to cover even the cost of operation and maintenance. The deficit could be reduced by reducing the 30% of house connections which are not in service. INAPA is making a concerted campaign to accomplish this. It was reported in the Memoria for 1975 that INAPA paid RD\$ 369,800 for administration, operation, and maintenance of rural water supply systems.

POINTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

The Dominican Republic keeps its rural water supply program dynamic by constantly evaluating progress and making adjustments or changes to improve the program.

One of these changes was made recently when it was decided to add two more Zones to the original four set up to provide for implementing the rural water supply program. This makes it possible to maintain closer liaison with the individual villages.

Another modification dictated by a decrease in construction of new systems plus the need to supervise the operation and maintenance of an increasing number of systems, was the transfer of the promoters from the

Zone offices to the Central Office for assignment on a country-wide basis instead of on a Zone-wide basis. Their function is limited to assisting in setting up the local Administrative Committee, organizing it and coordinating its activities during the construction period. When the system is turned over to the Committee for administration, operation and maintenance, the promoter is replaced by a Commercial Agent from the appropriate Zone Office who visits each town assigned to him in his Zone (averages about 15 villages per Commercial Agent).

The Commercial Agent provides at least monthly liaison between the village and the Zone office. He audits the books of the Administrative Committee, receives the money collected by the Committee in excess of administration, operation and maintenance expenses and sends it through local post offices to the Zone office for deposit to a Revolving Fund. Each Commercial Agent has four routes to cover, one for each week of the month. The routes are arranged so that he returns to the Zone office at the end of each week to report the activities of the Administrative Committee in the villages covered that week.

The Commercial Agent visits, with a member of the local Administrative Committee, those users who are behind in paying their water bills to attempt to persuade them to bring their payments up-to-date. He also inspects the water supply system for signs of malfunction or of need for repairs.

An Operation and Maintenance Brigade is maintained at each Zone office, on call to make repairs and to help in maintenance problems. A preventive maintenance program was established a few years ago but was not financed for a period long enough to evaluate its effectiveness. The O & M Brigade also installs pumps and motors, with the assistance, if necessary,

of the O & M Brigade from the Central Office.

Funds collected from the income from the water rates charged by each system, in excess of the cost of administration, and O & M, are deposited in a Revolving Fund which is used to pay for (a) large maintenance and repair costs; (b) extensions to the systems; (c) a large portion of the cost of administering the Zone offices; and (d) for the construction of new systems if funds permit.

When electric motors are used, the cost of operating those motors is not paid for but is considered as a cooperation of the government-owned electric company to the water supply system. The amount used is calculated and credited to the electric company.

Whereas general practice in most countries is for the Design Department to prepare material lists and cost estimates for the projects it designs, in the Dominican Republic, these lists and estimates are prepared by the Construction Department based on costs of systems recently completed. This method takes advantage of the daily contact the Construction Division has with availability of materials and construction costs.

The construction of concrete work, intake structures, pump houses, tanks, and drilling of wells is done under small individual contracts controlled by the Zone office. Pipe laying is done by administration and the excavation and backfilling of ditches as well as the local transportation of materials is provided by the villagers as community participation. Pumps and motors are installed by the Zone O & M Brigade.

A number of changes have been made in design standards as the result of evaluation of systems already built. It has been necessary to raise the per capita consumption figure from 80 liters/cap/day to 120; a change has been made from the use of masonry construction to reinforced concrete for water storage tanks; more steel tanks are being used;

electric motors are being used wherever reliable electrical service is available, otherwise diesel engines are being used instead of gasoline engines; more multiple systems are being designed and built; infiltration galleries are being designed with infiltration field systems instead of a single pipe and 30 meters has been established as the minimum length of the main collector.

Contracts are being awarded to several contractors to speed up construction, with each contract including several systems in an area for ease of logistics and supervision.

House connections are made to inside the house or with a maximum of 50 to 60 meters of pipe from the distribution system, the cost of the connection being considered a part of the capital cost of the system. The householder is charged RD 1.50 for the right to connect to the system. The water rate is a flat charge based on the number and type of faucets installed (basic rate is RD 1.50 except for a few areas with a lower per capita income). Meters are installed in very special cases where much more water is required than the amount usually used by the average household.

PRIVY PROGRAM

As of the end of 1975 it was estimated that there were 420,000 sanitary privies installed in rural areas in the Dominican Republic. From 1971 through 1975 the Pan American Health Organization cooperated with the GDR through the Environmental Sanitation Division of the Secretaria del Estado de Salud Publica y Asistemeia Social in installing a total of 25,000 privy slabs and risers in 439 different towns. While the cost of these privies varied from 10 RD in 1971 to 14 RD in 1975 they were sold at 6 RD each. The householder dug the hole, installed the slab and riser and built the protecting shelter. The program was accompanied by a health education program to convince the villagers of the need for sanitary excreta disposal and of the importance of using and maintaining the privies.

Estimating 5 people per family it is evident that about 80% of the rural population has privies.

Services for Fringe Area Population - Santo Domingo

Santo Domingo is presently faced by two problems, related but different in character. First there is the problem of the people living on the outskirts of the city. Most of these live in 19 fairly well defined communities, many of which have some sort of water supply system with public hydrants. The second problem is that of the multitude of people that live in the populated part of the city, but behind the houses and stores that front on the streets and distribution system.

A program is being launched to provide satisfactory water supply service to these two groups. An office has been established within the water and sewer organization of Santo Domingo to handle the problem. The first step is to organize in each town and city block or combination of city blocks, committees for water supply services, through the use of promoters similar to the organization of the Committee for Administration of the water supply systems supervised by PLANAR. This program is being organized by the former chief of promotion for PLANAR.

For the towns which now have water service, mostly deficient in operation and maintenance, the objective will be to convince the people of the need to contribute toward the cost of operating their own systems, to build up a fund for this purpose in each community. Assistance will be given in setting up the Committees and in improving the water service.

In the city areas, it is planned to construct storage tanks to serve nearby blocks with provision for supplying a number of public hydrants from the tank. If possible the tank will be filled from the distribution system of the city when there is service (at present the service is being improved), otherwise the tank will be filled by a water tanker. The

people inside the blocks will obtain their water from the public hydrants, each one paying a minimum fee for the service.

Plans are being considered for the installation of public baths and toilets, but this will depend on the results of the attempt to form the Committees and to obtain the participation of the users of the water supply services.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

<u>CENTRAL OFFICE</u>	<u>STUDIES & DESIGN</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>OPERATION & MAINTENANCE</u>
ENG. DEPARTMENT	Develops Standards Makes Studies & Designs		
PROMOTION	Helps Form Admin. Comm. in Community. Assists in Contract Presentation.	Coordinates Comm. Parti- cipation Supervise Const. Under Zone Engineer.	
SUPPLY DIVISION	Purchases, Warehouses, Dispatches Supplies, Equipt.		
CONSTRUCTION DIVISION	Prepares Mat. Lists, Makes Cost Est. for Proj.	Supervises Zone Eng.	
OPERATIONS DIVISION		Supervises Install. of Pumps, Motors.	Supervises Zone O & M Brigades Assists in Unusual Cases.
COMMERCIAL AGENT			Supervises Zone Commercial Agents, Develops Pro- cedures
WATER QUALITY CONTROL	Analyzes Water from Possible Sources.		Responsible for Water Quality Control.
<u>ZONE OFFICE (6)</u>			
ZONE ENGINEER	Helps Promoter Organize Community. Responsible for Zone Office Activities.	Supervises Const. with Assist. Engineers, Re- ceives Materials and Equip., Turns over to Community House Conn. Installed by Contract and Admin.	Trains Operator

COMMERCIAL AGENT

Trains Admin. Comm.,
Checks Accounts Monthly,
Sends Money to Central
Office, Serves as
Liaison Community to
Zone Office.

O & M BRIGADE

Install Pumps &
Motors.

Makes Repairs, Helps
in Maint. (No Preventive
Maint.) Visits Systems
Every 3 or 4 Months
Unless Called.

COMMUNITY

Contracts with INAPA
for System.

Furnishes Labor, Local
Material, Necessary
Land.

Pays Monthly Water Bill
to Cover Cost of O & M,
Plus Additional for
Revolving Fund. Flat Rate
Generally RD 1.50/mo.

ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMITTEE

With Assistance of
Promoter & Eng. Admin.
Committee is Organized.

Coordinates Cooperation
of Community, Stimulates
Householders to Request
House Connections

Responsible for O & M
of System, Collect Water
Rates, Keep Accounts,
Supervised by Commercial
Agent.

OPERATOR

Responsible for O & M of
Equip. Often Serves as
Collector of Water Rates.

COLLECTOR

Collects Water Rates,
Often is also Treasurer
of Committee.

POINTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

The central office of the Instituto Nacional de Salud (INAS), responsible for the rural water supply program of Colombia, is responsible for (a) planning, preparing guide lines, standards and manuals; (b) purchase of pipe and fittings for construction of projects; (c) approval of project designs; (d) supervision of promotion, construction and operation and maintenance activities of the sectional offices of INAS located in each of the Departments (State).

The sectional offices are responsible for (a) surveys, designs, promotion and construction of water supply systems; (b) purchase and warehousing of all material and equipment except pipe and fittings (c) supervision of administration, operation and maintenance of all water supply systems it builds - through the local Administrative Committees. In some large Departments, sub offices have been established to locate the implementing office closer to the villages for which it is responsible, making continuing liaison that much easier. The results are evident in better operation and maintenance and a high percentage of collection of water bills.

Promoters play an important role in the rural water supply program of Colombia. The promoter helps the community set up its Administrative Committee and becomes one of the members of that Committee, serving as its secretary. The promoters are well trained in the techniques of community organization, coordinate the activities of the Committee and community during the construction phases, control the receipt of material, both local and from the INAS warehouse. In addition to this, a promoter continues to serve as secretary of the Administrative Committee after the system is turned over to the town for administration, operation and maintenance, pro-

viding continuing liaison between the sectional office and the village through the Administrative Committee.

In many countries community participation is given without any incentive other than the satisfaction of helping to obtain the water supply service. The people cooperate by digging and backfilling ditches; carrying pipe and materials sometimes for miles up inaccessible mountain slopes; furnish local materials such as sand and gravel; and often by making cash contributions. In Colombia an extra incentive is provided. Each person who cooperates is given a receipt indicating his cooperation and its value. He keeps these receipts and then presents them to help pay for the cost of his house connection. This contributes to the installation of a larger percentage of house connections than happens when the individual has to pay for his house connection, even though he may be allowed to pay for it on the installment plan. As far as is known, this system is unique in Colombia.

The water bill in Colombia is based on three elements.

1. The cost of administration, operation and maintenance.
2. A percentage of the cost of the system for depreciation.
3. Repayment with 6% interest of the loan from INAS to finance the cost of the system, with the village contributing 10 to 15% of the cost in labor, local material and cash and INAS contributing the remaining 40% as a subsidy. The amount of the water bill is adjusted to the amount the users are willing to pay by varying the length of the repayment period. Some villages want to pay a higher amount and complete the repayment in 3 or 4 years, whereas other villages prefer to take the full allowable 20 years to complete repayment. The villagers are allowed to make this choice

at the time the contract for the construction of the systems is signed.

The rural water supply program in Colombia has been slowed down materially during recent years by the unavailability early in the fiscal year of national funds as budgeted. This has made it difficult to schedule the program and to use the available staff at maximum efficiency.

COLOMBIA

STUDIES & DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

CENTRAL OFFICE

STUDIES AND CONST.
SECTION

Prepares Guide Lines,
Manuals Plans and
Schedules the Basic Rural
Sanit. Prog. Establishes
Standards Purchases Pipe
and Fittings and Distri-
butes to Sect. Off.
Approve Designs.

Coordinate Const. Activities

SUPERVISION AND
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
SECTION

Directs and Supervises the Sectional Offices Responsible for Implementing the Basic Rural Sanitation Program.

PROMOTION SECTION

Advises on the Process of Organizing and Motivating the Communities, Also in Service Training - Prepares Manual for Promoters.

SECTIONAL OFFICE (24)

ENGINEERING

Responsible for Activities of Sectional Office, Implementation of the Program.

Makes Studies, Surveys.

Prepares Designs and Plans -
Approval by Cent. Off.

Calculates Water Rate,
Varying to Suit Possibilities
of Community by Varying
Time of Loan Repayment
Supervises Construction.

Supervises Activities of
Administrative Comm.
including O & M.

PROMOTION

Make Sanitation & Socio-
Economic Studies. Help
Organize Community and
Set Up Admin. Comm. He
is Secretary of the Comm.
Assists in Contract Pre-
sentation to the Community.

Coordinates Activities
of Administration Committee
Controls Receipt of
Material, Labor & Funds
Contributed by Community.
Participates in Turning
System over to Community.

Continues as Secretary
of Admin. Comm., Providing
Liaison of Comm. and
Sectional Off. on O & M
and Administration of
System.

WAREHOUSE

All Purchases Except Pipe
and Fittings Made at Sec-
tional Office Level.

Makes Small Local Pur-
chases, Responsible for
Storing and Issuing
Equip. & Materials.

COMMUNITY

Contracts with INAS
for Const. of System.

Furnishes Labor, Local
Material Necessary Land.

Pays Monthly Water
Rate, Covering Cost of
O & M Depreciation and
Repayment of 40% of
Capital Cost of System
During Length of Time
Agreed Upon by Community.

ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMITTEE

Admin. Comm. is organized
with Help of Promoter.

Coordinates Cooperation
of Community, Issues
Receipts for Participa-
pation of Individuals
to be Used as Credit
Toward Cost of House
Connection.

OPERATOR

Responsible for O & M
of System, Collects
Water Rates When Re-
quested by Committee.

INTRODUCTION

During the five year period from 1971-1975, some progress has been made in providing people living in rural areas in the developing countries with water supply and excreta disposal services. The percentage of the rural population having reasonable access to safe water rose from 14% in 1970 to 20% in 1975.^{1/} The rural population with sanitary excreta disposal facilities increased from 90% to 12% during the same period. Some countries have made excellent progress while others have barely kept pace with population growth.

Revised regional goals for 1980 have been suggested by WHO for each of its six regions, based on progress achieved during the first half of the present decade. These targets result in a derived global target of 36% of the rural population with reasonable access to safe water to be achieved by 1980 and for 24% of that population to have adequate excreta disposal facilities. Even these modest goals will require an estimated expenditure of US\$8,500 million (\$6,500 and \$2,000 respectively) from 1976 through 1980, equal to an annual expenditure of US\$0.82 per capita for water supply and US\$0.55 per capita for excreta disposal facilities (based on 1980 population estimates).

^{1/} World Health Organization, Community Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal (Mid-decade progress report) Document A29/12, 29 March 1976.

COLOMBIA

HISTORY OF THE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAM

A detailed sanitary study of the country was carried out by the Ministry of Public Health, first to catalogue the villages with populations between 50 and 2,500 and second to determine the accessibility to each village; availability of suitable water supply sources; total population, health conditions; existence and condition of services including water supply, excreta disposal, electricity; types of institutions including schools, health centers, community action groups and cooperatives. The survey was used as a basis for developing a list of water supply systems which required repairs and extensions and for establishing a list of villages requiring new systems in accordance with several criteria decided upon to establish priorities.

As of December 1974, 42% of the rural population living in villages with 50 to 2,500 inhabitants had satisfactory water supply service and 10% of the population were served by sewage disposal systems.

Rural Population with Water Supply and^{1/}
Sewage Disposal Services - December 1974
(Villages with 50-2500 Population)

<u>Service</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Villages</u>		<u>Population</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Water Supply	7,100	4,025,000	2,975	42	1,672,000	42
Sewage Disposal			660	9	402,000	10

In addition there was a disperse population of approximately 6,000,000 people with possible 25% having adequate water supply services and 15% provided with a sanitary means for excreta disposal

^{1/} Plan Nacional de Nutricion - Programa de Obras Sanitarias, Ministerio de Salud Publica, INAS. Oct. 1975.

See Fig. I for the population growth from 1962 to 1975 and a comparison of the population with water supply services. The urban population with services through house connections has increased from 73% in 1970 to 75% in 1975 while the percentage of urban population served by public hydrants has remained unchanged. There has been a similar increase in rural population with service through house connections or with easy access to public hydrants from 30 to 33%.

Progress in the rural water supply field has been limited by the non-allocation of funds actually budgeted, and by delays in the receipt of those funds which were made available for the construction of rural water supply systems. Of the amount budgeted for construction work during 1974, only 47% was received by INAS by the end of the year and an additional 16% was received during the first quarter of 1975.

ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR RURAL WATER
SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES

From 1961 to 1968 the environmental sanitation programs in the rural areas of Colombia were carried out by the Ministry of Public Health. In 1968, with the advice of the Pan American Health Organization, it was decided to set up a decentralized organization in the health sector with sufficient autonomy and administrative freedom which would permit efficient handling of a national program for basic rural sanitation. The National Institute for Special Health Programs (INPES) (recently changed to the National Institute of Health - INAS) was set up in April 1968 and charged, among other responsibilities, with carrying out the Program for Basic Rural Sanitation through the Division of Basic Rural Sanitation.

See Fig. II for the organizational structure of INPES (INAS) and Fig. III for that of the Division of Basic Rural Sanitation. The Division works through a Central Office at the national level and 24 operational offices (sectional offices) at the departmental (state) level. Fig. IV gives a detail of the organization at the departmental level. See Annex A for a list of the personnel in a typical Sectional Office.

Planning, programming, evaluation and supervision activities are carried out in the Central Office. The responsibility for implementing the programs rests with the sectional offices. See Fig. V for a resume of the responsibilities at the national, sectional office and community level during the phases of study and design, construction, operation and maintenance.

STUDIES AND DESIGNS

Studies and designs scheduled by the Central Office of INAS are carried out in the Sectional Offices based on design standards developed at the national level. The designs and specifications are approved by the Central Office staff.

See Annex B-1,2,3 for details of construction costs for 4 gravity systems and one system supplied from a deep well. The per capita costs are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Capita Cost*</u>		<u>Water Rate/ Mo.</u>
			<u>Estimate (US\$)</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Risaralda	Gravity	3,040		22.45	1.00
"	"	288		23.58	0.76
"	"	372		44.66	
Caldos	"	438	26.12		
Magdalena	Pumped, deep-well	1,338	55.23	58.53	

*The per capita costs include costs of administration at the central and sectional levels -- estimated at 15-20% of the direct costs.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS

Colombia is encouraging the use of house connections rather than depending on public hydrants for supplying water from piped systems. This provides for a more convenient service for which it is easier to charge and collect water rates and also gives added safety from a health point of view by supplying the water inside the house or at least in the patio, avoiding the contamination involved in hand-carrying the water in open containers from the public hydrant to the house.

A unique method has been developed by INAS to stimulate the installation of house connections and the cooperation of the community during the construction of the system. Each person cooperating in the construction by digging ditches, transporting pipe or material, or finishing local material is given a dated receipt indicating the service provided and the value of that service at the local value. The worker saves these receipts and then uses them as a credit toward paying for the cost of the installation of his house connection which is estimated at Pesos 1050, plus the labor for digging and backfilling the pipe trench. The connection is made into the house if the householder desires, otherwise into the patio.

WATER RATES

The water rates for the rural water supply systems operated by INAS are based on three factors namely:

1. The cost of administration, operation and maintenance.
2. A percentage of the cost of the system to cover depreciation.
3. Repayment, with 6% interest, of the money loaned by INAS to cover about 40% of the direct cost of the construction of the system. The water rate is varied to meet the desire of the village by varying the repayment period. Some villages may want to pay off the loan in a short period of time, 4 or 5 years with a higher rate, while others may decide to use the maximum repayment period of 20 years. The rate structure for two systems is shown:

No. of House Connections	36	380
Administration	218.00	6,840
Reserve for Depreciation	194.62	1,898
Repay loan in 15 years	<u>504.47</u>	<u>3,970</u>
Total Monthly Payment	917.09	12,708
Monthly Water Rate	Col\$ 25.48	33.45

While data is not available for the cost of operating and maintaining, the systems operated by INAS in all of the departments in Colombia, it has been obtained for the systems in 7 departments and is shown in Fig. VI, with the income derived from those systems during 1973, 1974, 1975. The distribution is shown below:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Average</u>
Operation and Maintenance %	54	47	54	52
Reserve for Depreciation %	9	9	9	9
Repayment of Loan %	37	44	37	39
Total Income COL\$	3,908,344	5,358,423	5,745,528	

The reserve for depreciation is kept by the Administrative Committee while the repayment for the loan goes to a revolving fund maintained at the Sectional Level. This fund is used to pay for the construction of new systems and extensions to existing systems.

MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT

The purchase of pipe and fitting is made at the national level and all other purchases are made at the Sectional Office level where material is warehoused until it is distributed to the projects as needed. Minor purchases may be made at the village level when required. Careful control is maintained of all supplies and equipment is purchased, into and out of the warehouse and onto the project until it is actually used or returned to stock.

PROMOTION

The promoter assigned at the Sectional Office level plays a key role in the INAS rural water supply program during all phases including the all important operation and maintenance phase. He helps carry out the socio-economic study before any promotion is started at the village level. He helps to organize the community and to set up the Administrative Committee. He helps the Committee to coordinate the activities of the community during the construction phase, receiving materials and labor, and supervising construction work during the absence of the project engineer. The promoter is usually designated as Secretary of the Committee not only during construction, but afterwards continues as well. This provides continuing contact and liaison between the village and the Sectional Office. Some of the duties of the promoter during the preliminary and construction phases of a project are shown in Fig. VII. During operation and maintenance he meets regularly with the Administrative Committee, provides the necessary guidance for the Administrative Committee, audits all accounts, checks the operation and maintenance of the system, advises the Sectional Office when assistance is needed for repairs or maintenance.

The promoters are well trained in all aspects of community organization and cooperation, as well as in the technical and financial aspects of the rural water supply projects. Most of them have been with INAS since its inception in 1968. Many of them worked as sanitary inspectors with the Ministry of Public Health before that so are well versed in the techniques of health education.

CONSTRUCTION

Full support of the construction of a rural water supply project is given by the community through its participation in digging and backfilling the pipe trenches, transporting pipe and material, supplying local material such as sand and gravel, providing storage space and the land required for permanent structures. These activities are coordinated by the Administrative Committee with the assistance of the promoter. As mentioned under the section on house connections, those who participate during the construction stage are given receipts covering the value of the work they have contributed. These receipts serve as a credit toward the cost of the house connections to be installed in their homes.

Construction of concrete structures, pump-houses, and elevated tanks is carried out by contract. Pipe laying is often done by local labor under the guidance of an experienced pipe fitter from the Sectional Office. The Sectional Engineer or an assistant supervises construction with the assistance of the promoter. They are responsible for receiving materials and equipment and issuing it as required for construction, all with covering receipts.

Transportation is provided by the Sectional Office using its own trucks. Occasionally trucks are hired to transport material from the central warehouse, but generally this is handled by the Sectional Office equipment.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Colombia has had a long history of community participation in self-help cooperative projects. Practically every community has a Community Action Committee for coordinating community activities. This has made it comparatively easy to obtain community organization and participation in rural water supply programs. Frequently at least one of the members of the Community Action Committee is elected to form part of the Administrative Committee which is set up as the first step toward developing a water supply project. The promoter takes part in the formation of the Administrative Committee and becomes a member of that Committee, generally serving as Secretary. See Fig. VIII for the organization of the Committee.

When the request of a village for INAS assistance in installing its water supply system is approved, the promoter makes a sanitation, socioeconomic survey of the village, a topographic survey is made, designs are prepared by the Sectional Office, a water rate is calculated and the package is presented to the community through the Administrative Committee. The community is offered a choice of several water rates depending on the length of time chosen to pay off the loan provided by INAS to help finance the capital cost of the system. A contract is signed covering the responsibility of the community and of INAS.

Construction is carried out with the assistance of the community and then the system is turned over to the community for administration, operation and maintenance under the Administrative Committee. Thus the community is involved and participate in all phases of its own water supply system.

The Committee appoints and pays an operator, a plumber and a collector to collect the water bills.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Administrative Committee is instructed by the engineer and the promoter in its duties for the administration and operation of its water supply system. The promoter continues as secretary of the Committee, providing continuous liaison with the Sectional Office. As problems of operation or maintenance occur beyond the capacity of the local operator, the promoter obtains assistance from the Sectional Office which has a trained staff for providing necessary assistance. When necessary, pumps and motors are sent to commercial repair shops at the department for repairs.

In a few cases three or four Sectional Offices have set up a common Operation and Maintenance Shop and Brigade to assist the communities in those departments with their problems. An attempt is being made to set up a preventive maintenance program. Spare pumps and motors are maintained in stock for installation on loan while repairs are being made on faulty equipment.

The promoter, as secretary of the Administrative Committee, participates in all aspects of administration, operation and maintenance of the system. He audits the books, helps prepare monthly reports, helps with those who are delinquent in paying their water bills and maintains continuing contact with the water supply projects which are assigned to him. Depending on the location of projects, a promoter may be responsible for 10 or 15 systems.

FINANCING

Figure IX indicates the procedure followed in Colombia for financing the rural water supply projects designed and built by INAS. While an attempt is made to maintain the percentage of contributions and repayments as shown, each case is reviewed carefully and the percentages

decided on the basis of the capacity of the community to pay. In one of the cases cited in Annex the community provided labor and local material with an estimated value of 16% of the direct costs, and paid off a loan of 24% of the cost in 15 Years. The government provided the remaining 60% of the direct costs and paid the administrative costs estimated at 20% of the direct costs. In the second case the community's participation amounted to 22% of the direct cost in labor and local materials plus repayment of a loan amounting to 30% of the cost in 15 years. The government contributed the remaining 48% plus administrative costs.

In Figure X a comparison is given of the investments by INAS during 1973, 1974 and 1975 in 7 departments with those made country-wide. For those three years the community participation amounted to 11% of the costs in local material and labor, plus 44% of the cost to be repaid. The remaining 45% was contributed by the government as a subsidy to the systems.

The funds repaid to INAS provide a revolving fund which is used to finance new construction, addition and costly repairs for existing systems.

See Figure VI for a comparison of the income from the water supply systems supervised by INAS in the same 7 departments covered in Figure, and the cost of operation, maintenance for the reserve fund and for the repayment of the INAS loans. Averaging the income and expenses for the systems in the 7 departments indicates that 52% of the cost is for operation and maintenance expenses, 9% for a reserve to cover depreciation and 39% is used to repay the INAS loans. Unfortunately data could not be obtained on a country-wide basis as it is maintained at the Sectional Office level.

EXCRETA DISPOSAL

The construction and supervision of operation and maintenance of the few sewage disposal systems functioning in rural areas of Colombia is the responsibility of the Division of Basic Rural Sanitation of INAS of the Ministry of Health and the program is carried parallel to the water supply program.

The responsibility for the provision of the simpler, less expensive methods of excreta disposal is assigned to the Department of Environmental Sanitation of the Ministry of Public Health. Based on quarterly reports received by the Department from its Sectional Offices, it is estimated that only 20% of the rural houses have some type of installation for the sanitary disposal of human excreta. This Department works through the sanitation promoters and the health promoters in carrying out campaigns to improve the environmental sanitation of the people living in rural areas.

Great improvement has been made in Colombia, working with local industry, in the development of a new type of latrine fixture much more acceptable than the concrete slab and riser which was the standard for so many years in Latin America. The new fixture has a white glazed surface similar to the conventional toilet. It has a siphon which provides for a water seal and is flushed with a bucket of less than one gallon of water. It is inexpensive with an estimated cost of Pesos 100. It may be mounted inside the house and be connected to an absorption pit or septic tank outside the house, or may be mounted directly on top of the pit or tank.

Practically all of the work involved in the installations of the latrine will be done by the householder, hence the need for an active health education program to convince the householder of the need for sanitary excreta disposal and to show him how he can have this convenience

at a relatively low cost plus his own labor. This campaign is carried out by the sanitation promoter who advises the householder on where to install the latrine, size of absorption pit, installation details, also provide the latrine at a cost of Pesos 20, the Ministry absorbing the remaining Pesos 80 cost of the latrine.

Whereas gastroenteritis and diarrhea are by far the most frequent cause of hospitalization for children less than 1 year of age (50%) and 24% for children from 5-14 years, intestinal parasites and infections make up 31% of the causes for health center consultation. These infections are all the result of poor sanitation, the use of water that is not safe, and unsanitary excreta disposal. An adequate water supply must be supplemented by a sanitary means for excreta disposal, both supported by a continuing health education program.

COLOMBIA (All costs in pesos 33.50=US\$ 1.00 for 1975-1976)
 23.54=US\$ 1.00 for 1973
 EL JAPON, VILLAFANNY & LA AURORA, DOSQUEBRADAS, RISARALDA
 Gravity system turned over to town.

5575 m. A.C. pipe of 6 inches and 4 inches.

No. of inhabitants in the three villages 3040

No. of houses 380

Cost of Construction

Buildings, concrete, etc. 855,321.16

Dist. systems, pipe, etc. 1,104,477.66

Administration 327,427.81

Total 2,287,226.63

Financing of Project 1,959,789.82

INDES 1,637,139.04

Loan 462,728.47 24%

Subsidy 1,175,010.57 60%

Communities 322,659.78 = 16%

Administrative Costs INDES 20% 327,427.81
 2,287,226.63

Total Cost

Per Capita = 752 Pesos
 = US\$ 22.45

Rate Structure

Administration 6840.00

Reserve for Dep. 1897.86

Repay loan @ 6%
 in 15 years. 3970.21

Total monthly expenses 12,708.07

380 house connections @ 33.45 = 12,711.00 Pesos

US\$ 1.00

COLOMBIA

PLAYA RICA, DOSQUEBRADAS - RISARALDA

No. of Inhab. 288 Gravity system turned over to town
 No. of houses 36 July 1975
 Cost of Const. 500 meters conduction line 3 inch PVC

Building, concrete, etc.	81,008.57
Dist. system, pipe	115,727.88
Administration	30,883.61
Total	227,620.06

Financing of Project

196,736.45

INDES	154,418.05	
Loan	58,796.11	30%
Subsidy	95,621.94	48%
Community	42,318.40	

Administrative Costs

INDES	20%	154,418.05	30,883.61
			227,620.06

Per Capita = 790 Pesos
 = US\$ 23.58

Rate Structure

Administration	218.00
Reserve for dep.	194.62
Repay loan @ 67% in 15 years	504.47

Total monthly expenses 917.09

36 house connections @ 25.48 Pesos = 917.28 Pesos

US\$ 0.76

COLOMBIA

<u>Town</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Department</u>
LOS NEGRITOS	EL BANCO	MAGDALENA

Deep well with electric motor - Inhabitants - 1338

120 liter/cap/day

	<u>Design Sept. 1973</u>	<u>Estimate April 1976</u>
Well and pump house	92,500	270,000
Pump and Motor	181,000	416,000
Storage Tank (Conc. 80 M ³)	265,600	325,000
Distribution System	756,100	1,000,000
House Connections	<u>154,400</u>	<u>210,000</u>
Direct Cost	1,449,600	2,221,000
		<u>444,200</u>
		2,665,200
Per Capita Cost Pesos	1300	1990
US\$	55.23	58.53

CAMPOALEGRE, SANTA ROSA DEC, RISARALDA

River intake and gravity system

62 houses
372 inhabitants 1975
200 liter/cap/day

River intake	<u>July 1975</u> 28,600		
Conduction line	59,000		
Storage tank (Conc. 40 M ³)	85,000	<u>Financing</u>	
Distribution system	<u>284,300</u>	INAS - grant	182,800
Direct Cost	456,900	INAS loan	182,800
		Community	<u>91,300</u>
			456,900
Administration 20%	<u>91,400</u>	Special Mat.	251,200 55%
	548,300	Not Special Mat.	90,600 20%
Per Capita cost Pesos	1474	Labor	341,800 25%
US\$	44.66		<u>115,100 25%</u>
		Total	456,900 100%

LA PAULA, FILADELFIA, CALDAS

73 houses
438 inhabitants Nov. 1973

River intake, gravity system

Nov. 1973

River Intake 17,100

Conduction line 47,700

Storage tank (Conc. 40 M³) 72,600

Distribution system 87,000

Direct Cost 224,400

Admin. 20% 44,900
269,300

Financing

INAS - grant 74,800

INAS - loan 74,800

Community 44,800
244,400

Special Mat. 117,500 52%

Not Special Mat. 69,600 31%

Labor 37,300 17%
224,400 100%

Per Capita cost Pesos 615 US\$= 26.12

ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

21 June 1976

participating organizations

WHO - OMS

UNDP - PNUD

IBRD - BIRD

OECD - OCDE

IDRC - CRDI

UNICEF - FISE

UNEP - PNUE

organisations participantes

Mrs. Shirley Boskey

Director

International Relations

Department

International Bank for Re-

construction and

Development

1818 H Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Shirley,

In this letter, which I am sending to the members of the Steering Committee, I wish to suggest that we call a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on October 25-26 in New York. UNDP has kindly agreed to host the meeting.

At that time we should review the progress of the activities agreed upon at the last meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group in February of this year. Consideration should also be given to the future of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

Since members of the Steering Committee will be away at different times during the summer, may I ask that you write to me before 23 July indicating whether you agree that a meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group be called for October, and containing your suggestions for inclusion in the Agenda.

If you concur, and in my capacity as Chairman of the last meeting, I would write to all members of the Ad Hoc Working Group, at the end of July calling a meeting for October 25-26 in New York. I would also invite suggestions for the Agenda from all members who had not already sent theirs forward.

Sincerely yours,



Myer Cohen

1956 JUN 23

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in regard to the matter of the
... ..
... ..

I am writing to you in regard to the matter of the
... ..
... ..

I am writing to you in regard to the matter of the
... ..
... ..

I am writing to you in regard to the matter of the
... ..
... ..

Sincerely,
[Signature]

cc: [Name]
cc: [Name]

RECEIVED
JUN 23 AM 11:57
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

L E - WHO Rural Water Supply & Sanit.

Mr. Hoffman

December 1, 1975

Shirley Boskey *SB*

Meeting of "Enlarged" Ad Hoc Working Group on
Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation,
Geneva, November 25-28

The meeting on rural potable water supply and sanitation, held at WHO headquarters on November 25-28, was attended by representatives of the original Ad Hoc Working Group (except for UNEP), augmented by FAO and the UN, as well as by representatives of eight potential donor countries (Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S.; Germany was invited but did not attend); 12 developing countries (Algeria, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, USSR and Venezuela); and the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the EEC (the Inter-American Development Bank was invited but did not accept).

The meeting had the following results:

1. There was unanimous agreement that provision of an adequate supply of potable water and of sanitation facilities in rural areas should command the priority attention of developing country governments and of multilateral and bilateral financing agencies; that appropriate attention was not being paid; that greater visibility should be given to the importance of the issue; and that additional efforts should be made to stimulate the political will of LDC governments and to convince rural communities of the importance of having and maintaining potable water supply and sanitation systems.

2. There was likewise unanimous agreement that the Ad Hoc Group should continue its work and prepare for another meeting which would bring together interested agencies and developed and developing countries.

3. However, while the representatives of donor governments, like those of the developing countries, accepted the thesis that a better exchange of information and the provision of training were essential, they were not prepared to accept the proposed "program" or the organizational scheme embodied in the documentation submitted to the meeting (with which you are familiar). They expressed considerable scepticism concerning the plan for a "network" of centers focussed on the proposed "International Center" and three regional centers. They thought the emphasis misplaced and the contemplated structure top-heavy. National programs, centers or activities, they said, should have been the focal points. None of the individual components of the program paper drawn up by WHO was discussed, including the proposal for the strengthening of the IRC. Indeed, there was no documentation on this proposal, because the Dutch had arrived in Geneva with a number of questions, and these had not been resolved. The Coordinator referred to it orally, and IRC officials elaborated further in their interventions. But it was clear that donors were not at all receptive to the idea that they should ultimately be presented with an "integrated program" for financing. The Ad Hoc Group was therefore commissioned to go back to the drawing board.

4. While potential donors made clear what they did not want, they were less specific about what they did have in mind. (This was perhaps in part because some governments - Canada and Sweden - had not received the documentation much in advance of the meeting, while the US representative was reluctant to make suggestions lest this be interpreted as a commitment to support a future proposal which took account of those suggestions.) There seemed to be receptivity to the idea of a group which would come together periodically primarily to discuss constraints, weaknesses and gaps in the rural potable water supply field, but whose terms of reference would also include the possibility of financing -- individually or jointly -- projects emerging out of the examination of those problems or otherwise presented to the group. Among subjects suggested for investigation were the present volume of bilateral, multilateral and national investment in rural water supply and sanitation, and an examination of experience in successful and unsuccessful national programs to see what lessons might be learned.

The original Ad Hoc Group, plus FAO and the UN, met after the enlarged meeting adjourned, to consider what to do next. It was agreed that some further steps should be taken soon, to avoid loss of momentum. The Group decided that it would meet again, in New York, on January 29 (the earliest date feasible for WHO) to redefine objectives, and to consider what kind of "operational" program should now be put to governments and what kind of organization should be proposed. Members of the Group will, in advance of the meeting, circulate among themselves whatever suggestions they may have. Against the chance that it will be decided to propose the setting up of a permanent and independent secretariat, the Group's Preparatory Committee (WHO, UNDP, IDRC and the Bank) will meet on January 28 to consider how it might be organized and financed, and the names of possible appointees. Some arrangement will of course have to be made for preparing documentation and proposals to be put before another "enlarged" meeting. Myer Cohen will continue as Coordinator pending such other arrangements, and will serve as Chairman of the January meeting since Dick Demuth will be out of the country. Cohen and Harold Graves will prepare a paper for January on organization; WHO will have a go at reformulating a program of work. The trust fund will be adequate to cover this activity, and the U.K. representative said that if financial support became critical for continued work by the Ad Hoc Group, his government would consider what it could do.

WHO is, in the immortal words of Art Buchwald's annual Thanksgiving Day piece, "convenable a être emballé". It is, of course, very disappointed that the "integrated program" was not accepted. The fact is that all the elements which the meeting agreed were needed were in the "program"; the fault lay in the presentation, which made the program appear formidable, rigid and too far removed from the "grass roots". This was to some extent foreseen in the comments made to WHO last September and since. However, the only result was

that some words about the illustrative character of the proposals were added to the program document and to the oral presentation. This evidently did not suffice to offset the impression given by the document as a whole, although in the course of the meeting an intervention by Dieterich did help to put the proposal in the proper context.

But what distresses WHO perhaps more is the disposition of the other members of the Ad Hoc Working Group to favor, if not to insist on, putting forward to governments an arrangement embodying a secretariat which is not in any way responsible to or subject to the direction of WHO (or any other single member of the Group) -- which has, in short, "independent status". These words appear in the organization paper prepared by the Coordinator for discussion by the enlarged meeting and previously accepted by the Ad Hoc Group. It was thought that their meaning was so understood by all the members. WHO says, however, that it agreed to the wording on the understanding (based on discussions with the Coordinator) that the words meant simply that the secretariat would have freedom from WHO red tape, which it was prepared to assure. WHO wants to have the secretariat responsibility not only in-house but discharged by WHO as a kind of executing agency function, along the lines of the oncho arrangement. It finds support for its position in the question put during the meeting, by some governments, whether the Ad Hoc Group had considered simply strengthening the capability of existing organizations, rather than creating a new mechanism. The U.S. and Canada made the inquiry early on, and later the Swiss suggested that WHO should be able to do what was necessary. UNDP responded, on behalf of the Ad Hoc Group, that an interdisciplinary approach had been considered desirable, since the water problem was not wholly a health matter (WHO) or an agricultural matter (FAO), etc., and that it was this consideration which had led to the formation of the Ad Hoc Group. No doubt WHO will again make its suggestion at the January meeting. Presumably it will not be bought by the other members, although the views on this point of FAO and the U.N., the new members of the Group, are not known. But I am inclined to think that this alternative should be put to governments, so that there can be a clear-cut decision.

We must now consider what the Bank's position should be. I think that we should stick with the undertaking at least for the present, although it is not clear where it will lead. The idea which was floated at the meeting, of a forum primarily for discussion yet with the possibility of associated financing for specific projects of training, dissemination of information, etc., is not a bad way to begin, especially if that is all governments are now prepared to accept. It is perhaps further removed than we would have hoped from the stage of developing national rural water supply projects for Bank financing. But if, for example, there were to be presented for discussion the problem of how to disseminate to LDCs information on available technology and how to make available to Asian countries the successful experience of Latin America, this could be coupled with a specific project for strengthening the facilities of the International Reference Center at the Hague. If governments or agencies then undertook to finance the project, that would be worthwhile. In time a more extensive and regular financing vehicle might develop. I believe the flexibility of this approach would receive support by most, if not all, of the members of the Ad Hoc Group and would appeal to governments.

At any rate, whatever is to be suggested to governments at a meeting should be discussed informally with them in advance. While the Chairman told the participants that the Ad Hoc Group would consider the meeting useful even if all that emerged was an exchange of views, time has been lost, and we should have had a better notion of how governments would react. The Coordinator did visit governments and reported to the members of the Ad Hoc Group some months ago that they had expressed "positive interest" in taking part in a meeting. But judging by their reactions at the meeting, the "integrated program" based on a network of international and regional centers, and the contemplated financing mechanism, was not at all to their taste: as these had been integral features of the approach considered by the Ad Hoc Group from the start, it would have been better to have modified the proposal before the enlarged meeting was held to bring it closer to what governments would find acceptable.

I shall be talking with Messrs. Rovani and Shipman in the next few weeks to consider our position. Mr. Shipman has read this report and agrees with it.

SBoskey:tsb

cc: Messrs. Baum
Rovani
Shipman

L I - WHO Rural Water Supply + San.

Mr. McNamara

November 3, 1975

Michael L. Hoffman

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

I have not reported to you since last February on the progress of the "Montreal Group" (WHO, UNDP, the Bank, Dave Hopper's IDRC, UNICEF, UNEP and the OECD) toward setting up a program to improve water supply and sanitation in rural areas of developing countries. Two circumstances lead me to do so now.

One is that I have just read the interim report made to Warren Baum by the Urban Poverty Task Group (which, by the way, I think is a first-class job). The second is that WHO is convening a meeting in Geneva later this month of international agencies, including the Montreal Group, regional development banks, developed countries and some developing countries to see whether it is feasible to launch an international program to promote and assist the improvement of water supply and sanitation in developing countries. The connection between these two is that the proposed international program, while emphasizing the problems created by poor water supply and inadequate sanitation facilities in rural areas of developing countries, is also explicitly concerned with the situation of persons living in metropolitan fringe areas, while the Urban Poverty Task Group report identifies lack of access to a safe water supply as the most readily measurable proxy for absolute poverty in urban areas.

The participants in the Geneva meeting will be presented with the outline of a program of training, information and research, worked up by WHO. This program, to be carried out by a network of centers, would be intended to encourage and support national and local efforts to improve domestic water supplies and sanitation. The network would consist, initially, of four existing centers: the International Research Center in the Hague (which the Dutch have agreed in principle to restructure and strengthen appropriately) and three regional centers, in Peru, Upper Volta and Cameroon. Ultimately some new centers might be set up, but this would be some years in the future. The illustrative program, to be carried out over an initial three-year period, includes investigation and research and some demonstration projects; training of staff of regional, national and local centers, as well as of technical assistance personnel; development of techniques and materials to promote local involvement in potable water and sanitation programs and greater awareness of the health implications of such programs; creation of a system for collection and dissemination of information which could help LDCs to deal with their water supply and sanitation problems; and assistance in institution-building.

Canvassing in capitals over the last months has indicated that Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K. and

the U.S. are interested in principle in participating in some such program. They have been invited to attend the Geneva meeting, together with 12 developing countries (two each from WHO's regional groupings), FAO, the U.N., the Inter-American, Asian and African Development Banks, and the FED. In addition to the illustrative program, a proposal for organization and administration will be put before the meeting. It contemplates that specific projects would be thrown up from the international, regional and national or local centers, for appraisal by a program secretariat on behalf of the "Program Group" and thereafter for presentation, as a "program", to the Program Group for approval and, if approved, for funding. The secretariat would be located in Geneva, but not be formally part of WHO. This is the general approach which has been indicated to potential participants, but it is to be put forward on behalf of the preparatory group of agencies for discussion only; other proposals may be made. It is possible, for instance, that it may be suggested that funds be made available directly to WHO for the conduct of a program of this character, without setting up any new superstructure. While I myself would see no objection to this, my guess is that most potential donors would want a more specific say concerning the deployment of funds and would not be prepared simply to turn moneys over to WHO. Moreover, some of the other agencies participating in the preparatory group are not at all confident of WHO's ability to run such a program on its own, notwithstanding Mahler's personal commitment to it.

WHO has estimated that the first phase of the program, which might encompass some 12 months and would consist primarily of institution-building together with a few pilot projects, would call for some \$600,000, while for the second and third years of the program \$6.8 million and \$7.3 million, respectively, would be required. I have some doubt of the soundness of these estimates, but they are probably adequate as orders of magnitude. In addition, there would be the cost of activities to be carried out at national centers in Asia (where a regional center has not yet been identified). However, it is not yet clear whether the participants in the Geneva meeting will be asked for an expression of intention to fund anything more than the first year's "take-off" phase, or indeed whether they would be prepared to do anything more than that.

As far as the Bank is concerned, our only financial commitment so far has been to contribute \$50,000 to a Trust Fund out of which the costs of the preparatory work over the past year have been met. Four of the other members of the preparatory group (UNDP, UNEP, WHO and IDRC) put up the same amount; UNICEF contributed \$10,000. Our contribution came out of the budgets of the Public Utilities Department, IRD, DPS and IPA, all of which have an interest in one or another aspect of the undertaking. You wrote to Mahler in April of 1974 that the Bank wanted to be an "active partner" in the work. I would think that the Bank should be prepared, in principle and subject to Board approval, to pledge some financial support for the program, on the precedent of the CGIAR and the riverblindness campaign, although our main contribution to the objective of the program can be expected to be in the form of financing for our own water supply and urban projects. Unless you instruct me otherwise, the Bank representatives at

the meeting will so state, if the question should arise. (Because the Geneva meeting is to be held just a week before my last day in the Bank, I shall not be attending the meeting. The Bank will be represented by Shirley Boskey and Harold Shipman).

We shall report on the outcome of the meeting. There are a number of issues to be resolved, and it may not all be smooth sailing. Organizational work is not WHO's strong point, and we and the other agencies have not been wholly satisfied with what has been done or entirely sanguine about the prospects if the program is launched at the meeting. But WHO had what may well prove a salutary shock at last month's tropical diseases program meeting, for which the ground had been inadequately prepared. While we must share responsibility for the preparation of this new enterprise, I think we must also be prepared to see WHO take the lead in carrying it forward, while providing all the support we can.

8.5
SBoskey: tsb

cc: Mr. Baum

Mr. Clark

Messrs. Rovani/Shipman

Handwritten signature

*L E - WHO Rural
Water Supply San*

October 31, 1975

Dear Dr. Dieterich:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 17 (W2/445/8), with which was enclosed copies of the background papers to be presented at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation. As I have informed Mr. Mashler, I shall not be attending that meeting, and the Bank will be represented by Mrs. Shirley Boskey and Mr. Harold Shipman, whose attention has been called to the fact that the meeting will be convening in WHO's Conference Room A at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 26 (and that there will be a meeting of the Group's Preparatory Committee on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 25th). In their behalf, I also acknowledge receipt of the documentation sent directly to them. They will be making their own hotel reservations.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department

Dr. B. H. Dieterich
Director
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

SB:tsb

MSH

LI - WHO / rural water
supply & San etc.

ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

participating organizations

WHO - OMS

UNDP - PNUD

IBRD - BIRD

OECD - OCDE

IDRC - CRDI

UNICEF - FISE

UNEP - PNUE

organisations participantes

161

Reference: W2/445/8

17 October 1975

Dear Mr Hoffman

With reference to the invitation to your organization to participate in the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation, which was addressed to you on 24 September 1975 by Mr W.T. Mashler, Chairman of the Group's Preparatory Committee, I am now pleased to inform you that the meeting will be held in Conference Room A on the first floor of the main building of the World Health Organization from 26 to 29 November 1975. The opening session will take place at 10 a.m.

not attached

not attached

I am enclosing two sets of the background papers to be presented at the meeting. One outlines an integrated international programme to accelerate the provision of water supply and sanitation to rural areas of developing countries and the other contains proposals for the organization and administration of the programme. I am also enclosing two copies of the Provisional Agenda and a small booklet which provides useful information for participants in meetings held at the WHO Headquarters in Geneva.

If you require additional copies of the documents, or any other information concerning the forthcoming meeting, please do not hesitate to let me know. Please also let me know if you wish me to reserve hotel accommodation for you in Geneva.

Yours sincerely,



Dr B.H. Dieterich

Director

Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization

Mr M Hoffman

International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

1818 H Street N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20433

United States of America

DOCUMENTATION RETAINED BY
SHIRLEY BOSKEY

P.S. Documents have been addressed also
to Mrs. S. Boskey and Mr H. Shipman

Please address your reply care of :

Veuillez adresser votre réponse à :

Télégramme : UNISANTE, Genève

World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Organisation mondiale de la Santé, 1211 Genève 27, Suisse

Téléphone : 34 60 61

Télex : 27821

Téléphone : 34 60 61
Téléc : 37821
World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
Organisation mondiale de la Santé, 1211 Genève 27, Suisse

Télégramme : UNISANTE, Genève
Veuillez adresser votre réponse à :
Please address your reply care of :

to Mrs. S. Boskey and Mr. H. Shipman
P.S. Documents have been addressed also

Washington, D.C. 20433
1818 H Street N.W.
and Development
International Bank for Reconstruction
DOCUMENTATION RETAINED WITH
SHIRLEY BOSKEY

World Health Organization
Division of Environmental Health
Director
Dr B.H. Dietrich

Yours sincerely,

accommodation for you in Geneva.
let me know. Please also let me know if you wish me to reserve hotel
information concerning the forthcoming meeting, please do not hesitate to
If you require additional copies of the documents, or any other

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on the first floor of the main building of the World Health Organization
pleased to inform you that the meeting will be held in Conference Room A
Mr W.T. Mashier, Chairman of the Group's Preparatory Committee, I am now
Supply and Sanitation, which was addressed to you on 24 September 1975 by
in the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water
With reference to the invitation to your organization to participate

Dear Mr Hoffman

organisations participantes
WHO - OMS
UNDP - PNUD
IBRD - BIRD
OECD - OCDE
IDRC - CRDI
UNICEF - FISE
UNEP - PNUM
participating organizations

Reference: WS/445/8

17 October 1975

L'assainissement en milieu rural
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation

LI-WHD Rural
Water Supply

October 13, 1975

Dear Bill:

Mike and I have just come back from Geneva and I find a copy of the note which was sent to you on Friday, concerning the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group, which says that Mike, Harold Shipman and I, will be attending.

Unfortunately, although no one here was aware of it, and Mike and I were not available to be asked, Mike will not be participating in the meeting, because it comes so close to December 5, which will be his last day in the office before his retirement.

Harold Shipman is off on a mission, so I cannot check with him about his travel plans, but your letter has been copied to him and he will presumably arrange to arrive in Geneva in good time for the meeting you propose on the afternoon of the 25th. I am making my own travel plans accordingly.

Sincerely,



Shirley Boskey
International Relations Department

Mr. William T. Mashler
Chairman
Preparatory Committee
Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural
Potable Water Supply and Sanitation
UNDP, 866 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

SBoskey:tsb
cc: Mr. Shipman

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATIONINTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENTINTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DIETERICH

DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1975

UNISANTE

CLASS OF TELEX No. 27821
SERVICE: (ext. 3595)

GENEVA

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:

Cable No.:

THANKS FOR REVISED VERSION RURAL WATER SUPPLY INTEGRATED PROGRAM PAPER. APPRECIATE EVIDENCE IN REWORDING AND NEW MATERIAL OF EFFORT TO TAKE ACCOUNT OUR COMMENTS ON PRIOR VERSION. HAVE A FEW ADDITIONAL COMMENTS. PAGE 7 REFERS TO PILOT ZONES BEING FINANCED QUOTE BY OTHER BODIES UNQUOTE. SINCE PROGRAM ITSELF MIGHT INCLUDE PILOT ZONES, SUGGEST DELETION QUOTED PHRASE. PAGE 10 INDICATES FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO BE GIVEN TO IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL REGIONAL CENTERS QUOTE IN PARTICULAR ASIA AND POSSIBLY EAST AFRICA UNQUOTE. SINCE SOME NOVEMBER MEETING PARTICIPANTS MIGHT NOTE ABSENCE OF MENTION OF MIDDLE EAST, SUGGEST ADDING MIDDLE EAST AS ANOTHER POSSIBILITY. STILL FEEL REFERENCES TO BUDGETS OVERLY DEFINITE. AT PAGE 18, WOULD SUGGEST IN LIEU OF LAST PARAGRAPH SOMETHING LIKE QUOTE IT WOULD BE REASONABLE TO ENVISAGE AN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE FOR THE PROGRAM OF ABOUT \$5 MILLION FOR EACH YEAR OF PHASE II. THE LEVEL WOULD PRESUMABLY RISE THEREAFTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH, ETC. UNQUOTE. SIMILARLY, WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO INDICATE IN HEADINGS OF TABLES ON PAGES 30 AND 31 THAT "BUDGETS" ARE NOTIONAL. FIGURES MIGHT ALSO BE FURTHER ROUNDED. SOME INDICATION ~~WE~~ SHOULD BE GIVEN OF

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Shirley Boskey, Acting Director

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE Shirley Boskey SEB:tsb
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Myer Cohen, IDRC
Cleared [redacted]
with in
substance and cc: Mr. Shipman

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DIETRIC
UNISANTE
GENEVA
COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND
TELETYPE
Cable No.

DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1973
CLASS OF SERVICE
TELEX No. 27821
(ext. 3502)

THANKS FOR REVISED VERSION RURAL WATER SUPPLY INTEGRATED PROGRAM PAPER. APPRECIATE EVIDENCE IN REWORKING AND NEW MATERIAL OF REPORT TO TAKE ACCOUNT OUR COMMENTS ON PRIOR VERSION. HAVE A FEW ADDITIONAL COMMENTS. PAGE 7 REFERS TO PILOT ZONES BEING FINANCED QUOTE BY OTHER BODIES UNQUOTE. SINCE PROGRAM ITSELF MIGHT INCLUDE PILOT ZONES, SUGGEST DELETION QUOTED PHRASE. PAGE 10 INDICATES FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO BE GIVEN TO IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL REGIONAL CENTERS QUOTE IN PARTICULAR ASIA AND POSSIBLY EAST AFRICA UNQUOTE. SINCE SOME NOVEMBER MEETING PARTICIPANTS MIGHT NOTE ABSENCE OF MENTION OF MIDDLE EAST, SUGGEST ADDING MIDDLE EAST AS ANOTHER POSSIBILITY. STILL FEEL REFERENCES TO BUDGETS OVERLY DEFINITE. AT PAGE 18, WOULD SUGGEST IN LIEU OF LAST PARAGRAPH SOMETHING LIKE QUOTE IT WOULD BE REASONABLE TO ENVISAGE AN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE FOR THE PROGRAM OF ABOUT \$5 MILLION FOR EACH YEAR OF PHASE II. THE LEVEL WOULD PRESUMABLY BE THEREAFTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH, ETC. UNQUOTE. SIMILARLY, WOULD BE DESIRABLE TO INDICATE IN HEADINGS OF TABLES ON PAGES 30 AND 31 THAT "BUDGETS" ARE NOTIONAL. FIGURES MIGHT ALSO BE FURTHER ROUNDED. SOME INDICATION EX SHOULD BE GIVEN OF

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION
cc: Mr. Myer Cohen, IDRC
Cleared by Shipman
with in
substance and cc: Mr. Shipman

Shirley Boskey, Acting Director
International Relations

SES:esp

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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- PAGE 2 -

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Cable No.:

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF RUNNING PROGRAM, AFTER TRUST FUND EXHAUSTED. ASSUME NO SUCH PROVISION IN TABLE PAGE 31 SINCE TOTAL OF THAT TABLE EQUALS TOTAL OF FIGURES GIVEN FOR CENTERS ON PAGE 30. FIND PAGES 25 AND 26 VERY DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND. ARE PARAGRAPHS 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 NECESSARY? WOULD IN ANY CASE SUGGEST DELETING LAST TWO SENTENCES 2.2.1. SHOULD NOT FORECLOSE POSSIBILITY OF PROCEEDING WITH WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IN COUNTRY IN WHICH NO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IS IN OPERATION. PAGE 26 ASSIGNS PILOT ZONE ACTIVITIES TO PHASE II. SINCE MIGHT BE DESIRABLE TO UNDERTAKE THESE SOONER, SUGGEST REPHRASING SECOND SENTENCE OF PARAGRAPH AS FOLLOWS QUOTE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, FIELD ACTION WILL BE INSTITUTED IN ONE OR TWO PILOT ZONES, ETC. UNQUOTE. HOPE THESE COMMENTS ARRIVE IN TIME AND ARE USEFUL.

REGARDS

BOSKEY
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

DEPT.

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

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TO:

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- PAGE 2 -

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WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IN COUNTRY IN WHICH NO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IS IN
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AND ARE USEFUL.

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Oct 1 9 14 PM 1975
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AUTHORIZED BY

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(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE

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Checked for Disposition

September 22, 1975

Mr. William T. Mashler
Chairman, Preparatory Committee
Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural
Potable Water Supply and Sanitation
UNDP, 866 U.N. Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Bill:

Mike has given Harold Shipman and me a copy of the minutes of the September 5 meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Ad Hoc Working Group enclosed with your letter of September 12, and I am writing to give you our comments.

We have only one comment which we would consider important, and that concerns paragraph 25. It is said there that the letter inviting developing countries to attend the November meeting would urge designation of an individual having specified qualifications and "would indicate a willingness to finance his travel." Both Mr. Shipman and I have the impression that the members of the Committee accepted the view we expressed that there should not be an initial and unqualified offer to finance the travel costs of LDC representatives; LDC governments should be expected, in the first instance, to meet the cost of travel. We therefore proposed that the invitations state that if the cost of travel was likely to be a constraint and might preclude the sending of a qualified individual, the government concerned should so indicate; consideration would then be given to financing the travel costs out of the resources available to the Working Group. We did not suggest the precise wording.

A small point, on which we are less clear, relates to paragraph 16. I believe I was the one who suggested a budget drawn up in terms of proposed program functions. However, I had in mind that this would be in addition to, not in lieu of, budgets related to institutions. We were all agreed that any budget figures which might have to be presented to the participants in the November meeting should be illustrative and tentative, in terms both of what might be done and of the particular institution which might perform the particular function. But neither Harold Shipman nor I had the impression that it was proposed and agreed that there was to be no identification of individual centers at all.

Sincerely,

S.B.

Shirley Boskey
International Relations Department

SBoskey:hp

cc: Mr. Harold Shipman w/cv incoming letter

LI - WHD Rural Water Supply + Sanitation Technology

ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

UNDP, 866 U.N. PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y., 10017

12 September 1975

participating organizations

WHO - OMS
UNDP - PNUD
IBRD - BIRD
OECD - OCDE
IDRC - CRDI
UNICEF - FISE
UNEP - PNUE

organisations participantes

996

SEB
Copy sent to H. Shipman
Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C., 20433

Dear Mike,

Subject: Meeting of the Preparatory Committee Held on 5 September

..... I am attaching herewith three copies of the Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Ad Hoc Working Group held on 5 September for yourself and your colleagues who participated in the Meeting. If you feel that there are any important inaccuracies or omissions, please let me know as soon as possible.

Copies are also being sent to the other members of the Ad Hoc Working Group who are not represented on the Preparatory Committee.

Sincerely yours,



William T. Mashler
Chairman
Preparatory Committee

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ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

UNDP, 866 U.N. Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10017

12 September 1975

Mr. Michael D. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

participating organizations
WHO - GENEVA
UNEP - PARIS
UNESCO - PARIS
UNEP - GENEVA
UNEP - GENEVA
UNEP - GENEVA
UNEP - GENEVA
UNEP - GENEVA

Dear Mike,

Subject: Meeting of the Preparatory Committee Held on 2 September

..... I am attaching herewith three copies of the Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Ad Hoc Working Group held on 2 September for yourself and your colleagues who participated in the Meeting. It is my hope that there are any important inaccuracies or omissions, please let me know as soon as possible.

Copies are also being sent to the other members of the Ad Hoc Working Group who are not represented on the Preparatory Committee.

Sincerely yours,

William T. Mahler
Director
Preparatory Committee

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Meeting of the
Preparatory Committee
of the Ad Hoc Working Group
on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation

New York, September 5, 1975

MINUTE

1. The Preparatory Committee of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation met in New York City on September 5, in morning and afternoon sessions. Mr. William T. Mashler of UNDP presided as Chairman.

2. A list of participants in the meeting is attached as Annex 1. The Agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex 2.

Item 1. Report by Co-ordinator on Visits to Governments

3. Dr. Myer Cohen, Co-ordinator for the Ad Hoc Group, reported on his visits to Governments which might be interested in supporting the proposed International Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation. He had visited the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. He had invited them to send representatives to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group which was to be held in Geneva in November and thereby to join the discussion and planning of the water supply project. He had emphasized that the various points in the planning of the project, including the location of the proposed international center in The Hague, were still completely open. He had assured the Governments that no financial commitments would be sought at the November meeting. If it were decided to proceed with the project, there would be a meeting early in 1976 at which pledging would take place.

4. Dr. Cohen said that he planned to visit the Governments of Belgium and Switzerland for similar discussions in two weeks' time. He would then go to The Hague for further discussions, accompanied by Mr. Harold Graves, who had participated in the preliminary visit to The Hague in June.

5. All the Governments so far visited, Dr. Cohen reported, had expressed a positive interest in attending the meeting in November to advance the programme further. A primary purpose of this meeting of the Preparatory Committee was to discuss the agenda of the November meeting and what might be accomplished on that occasion.

/...

6. Several of the Governments visited, said the Co-ordinator, had raised a number of points about the programme: They wished to see some draft programme proposals in advance of the meeting; it would be desirable to circulate these by 15 October. Governments also asked what representation of developing countries was contemplated; this point would be covered by Dr. Berndt Dieterich of WHO later in the meeting of the Preparatory Committee. Governments also were interested in the sort of arrangements that might be made with the Netherlands with respect to the international center. They were critical of the absence from the prospectus of any indication of institutional arrangements for Asia.

7. The prospect, Dr. Cohen believed, was that nine Governments would send representatives to the November meeting. Each had been asked to send a representative able to act on the policy level and a representative able to give technical advice. It was not intended that the level of representation should be ministerial or sub-ministerial. That would be an appropriate level of representation if a meeting took place early in 1976, after Governments had had the opportunity to study the proposed Programme and to take positions regarding financial commitments, among other things.

8. Dr. Cohen remarked that the subject of the structure and organization of the International Programme would be part of the agenda of the November meeting. After discussion of whether a paper on this subject should be sent out in advance of the meeting, the Preparatory Committee agreed that it should.

Item 2. Report by IDRC on Draft Working Paper on Information Systems

9. Mr. Michael Brandreth reported for IDRC that there would be no separate paper on information systems for the November meeting. Information was not a separate activity: the whole Programme would be concerned with information in various ways. The discussion of the subject therefore had been incorporated at appropriate points in the exposition of programme and budget prepared by WHO.

Item 3. Report by WHO on Draft Working Paper on Programme and Budget

10. Dr. Dieterich explained the main features of the draft paper on programme and budget. It had been prepared in consultation with regional centres and the International Reference Centre at The Hague, and would be reviewed with directors of regional centres in the week of September 8. The Programme covered an initial preparatory phase of two years. It was an integrated Programme: for each type of activity, the text stated an objective, outlined a plan of

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action, indicated the allocation of tasks among centres, and estimated the expenditures that would be necessary. Detailed budgets were shown for each centre; and a general budget summarized expenditures by centre and by object of expenditure.

11. With respect to information, Mr. Marcel Mercier of IDRC explained that one of the major tasks would be to discover how much relevant information there is and, in co-operation with the centres, to develop techniques for handling it.

12. After discussion, the consensus of the Preparatory Committee was that in the next revision the Programme paper should be organized in three parts: (1) an expanded introduction, (2) an exposition of Programme activities, and (3) a budget summary.

13. It was felt that the introduction, besides providing an overview of the Programme, should state persuasively why the Programme was desirable and would be beneficial to the developing countries. A strong presentation needed to be made of how the International Programme would improve national programmes: without that, the Programme would not be supported by policy-makers in the developing countries, and donors would not see any difference between the activities of the Programme and the activities they themselves were already supporting. The question of motivation in the developing countries was highly important.

14. The question was raised as to whether one of the functions of the programme should be to study and make information available on the investment needs of Governments for development of national programmes. It was agreed that this would be an appropriate activity.

15. With respect to the programme and budget sections, the consensus was that they should be less detailed and less specific than the present draft. The role of the international centre and of the other centres in the network could not be predetermined at the outset, but would have to evolve in the light of experience. The description of projects in the Programme and how they would be carried out should be illustrative rather than definitive; and that should be clearly stated in the document.

16. With respect to the budget, what the Ad Hoc Group had wanted was some ideas of orders of magnitude rather than detailed estimates. The budget should be drawn up in terms of programme functions rather than in terms of institutions. As far as allocations among institutions was concerned, the most that could be

/...

attempted was an approximate division between the international centre on the one hand and all other centres on the other, without individual identifications of the latter. The figure for other centres should not be confined to those centres identified up to now for inclusion in the system, but should include room for activities elsewhere.

17. While the expenditure estimates had been attributed to two years, a start-up phase would occur before the Programme reached the expenditure level of the first year itemized in the Programme paper, and the levels of disbursement shown in the paper would not be reached during the actual first and second years of the Programme. It was therefore suggested that the global amount of the budget (say, \$10 million) should be understood to span three years rather than two.

18. The budget section of the paper then would consist of a brief textual exposition, followed by two tables: one showing the distribution of funds by programme functions, the other showing the division between the international centre and the rest of the system.

19. At the close of the discussion of the programme and budget paper, it was agreed that members of the Committee having further comments should arrange to have them in the hands of Dr. Dieterich not later than 22 September.

Item 4. Programme Activities in Asia

20. Dr. Dieterich reported that a mission had been organized for the purpose of visiting centres in Asia, to see whether activities could be proposed for these centres which could supplement the projects already envisaged in the Programme. If the Preparatory Committee approved, the mission would leave Geneva soon after the middle of September and would return in mid-October. The group would visit institutes in Bandung, Comilla and Nagpur, and it was possible that Lahore could usefully be added to the itinerary.

21. The Committee agreed that the mission should go out, and that a report--oral or written, depending on what could be done in the time available--on its findings should be available for the November meeting. It was observed that the mission could usefully report on what the Asian institutes in question need in order to fill a role in the Programme and what they now do of international or regional significance (i.e., the institute at Nagpur has regional training courses).

22. In the meantime, the programme and budget paper should make mention of the mission to Asia. That paper might also observe that the question of organization in Asia might take a different form from that in other areas.

Item 5. Attendance of Developing Countries at November Meeting

23. Dr. Dieterich reported that the matter of developing-country representation at the November meeting was being handled within the regional structure of WHO. Two countries had been identified from each developing region except for the Middle East, where a list of four countries had yet to be narrowed down to two. The countries presently on the regional lists were as follows:

<u>Americas</u>	-	Mexico, Venezuela
<u>Africa</u>	-	Tanzania, Mali
<u>Middle East</u>	-	Pakistan, Iraq, Egypt, Iran
<u>Pacific</u>	-	Malaysia, Republic of Korea
<u>Southeastern Europe,</u> <u>Mediterranean</u>	-	Turkey, Algeria
<u>Asia</u>	-	India, Thailand

24. On the basis of WHO's experience in such matters, Dr. Dieterich recommended that the Ad Hoc Group be prepared to pay for the travel of developing-country representatives to and from the November meeting.

X 25. It was agreed that the Group should be prepared to pay for the necessary travel, with the understanding that this would not constitute a precedent for subsequent meetings. The letter of invitation to developing countries (to be sent by WHO) would urge that an individual having specified qualifications should be designated, and would indicate a willingness to finance his travel. It would also be clearly understood that governments of the region would be aware of the representation.

Item 6. Agenda for November Meeting: Organization and Structure

26. The Preparatory Committee took up at length the possible organization and structure of the Programme, partly on the basis of a discussion paper prepared by Dr. Cohen and Mr. Graves. Differences of view were exposed on various points, including:

- the structure of the Programme management;
- the functions to be performed by a secretariat or secretariats;
- the machinery for evaluating Programme proposals and monitoring Programme performance; and
- the relation of the international centre to the other centres co-operating in the Programme.

27. The Committee agreed that Mr. Graves, in consultation with Dr. Cohen, and taking into consideration observations to be provided by Dr. Sachs on behalf of WHO, should prepare a structure paper as quickly as possible, in a format which would make it suitable for advance circulation to the participants in the November meeting. Mr. Graves would undertake to discuss the draft with as many members of the Committee as possible before September 20; and Dr. Cohen agreed to visit Geneva on September 26 and 27 for a discussion of this and other matters with WHO.

..... 28. A provisional agenda for the November meeting was agreed, and is attached as Annex 3.

Item 7. Arrangements for the November Meeting

29. The dates November 26 - 29 were confirmed for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group in Geneva.

..... 30. Slight additions and amendments were made to the procedures for invitations to various organizations which are prospective participants in the November meeting. These are reflected in items 7A, B and C of Annex 2 (the Agenda of the Preparatory Committee meeting).

31. It was confirmed that WHO would appoint the Secretary of the November meeting without reference to the Preparatory Committee. Office space at the meeting would be provided to the Chairman, and the Co-ordinator, and to the Rapporteur; and a small room for conferences of five or six persons also would be provided. Two secretaries, one bilingual in French and English, would be available. Precis writers would not be needed; the proceedings would be recorded on tape and transcribed to the extent necessary.

32. It was agreed that the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank would be invited to attend. The letters of invitation would be sent by Mr. Mashler. It was also agreed that there was no need for the International and Regional Centres to participate.

Item 8. The Trust Fund

33. Dr. Dieterich reported that as of 19 August the Trust Fund had an unexpended balance of \$50,000. Most of the payments subscribed by the members of the Ad Hoc Group had yet to be paid in.

Meeting of the
Preparatory Committee
of the Ad Hoc Working Group
on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation

New York, September 5, 1975

List of Participants

William T. Mashler, UNDP
Chairman

Ad Hoc Working Group

Richard H. Demuth, Chairman
Myer Cohen, Co-ordinator

IDRC

John Gill
Michael Brandreth
Marcel Mercier

UNDP

James J. Berna

WHO

Michael Sachs
Berndt Dieterich

WORLD BANK

Shirley Boskey
Harold Shipman

Harold Graves
Rapporteur

AGENDA

Preparatory Committee Meeting - 5 September, New York

1. Report by Co-ordinator on Visits to Governments, including negotiation with the Dutch authorities on the International Centre.
2. Report by IDRC on status of draft working paper on Information Systems.
3. Report by WHO on status of draft working papers on Programme and Budget for the International Centre, and on the Regional Centres.
4. Problem of programme activities in Asia.
5. Report by WHO on arrangements for attendance at Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting of representatives of Developing Countries; the question of their travel costs.
6. Agenda for the Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting, November.
.....(Cf. Agenda suggestions attached.)
7. Arrangements for the November Meeting:
 - A. Invitations to Governments (Demuth and Dieterich);
 - B. Notification to Organizations (Mashler);
 - C. Attendance by:--Regional Banks and other Inter-Governmental Organizations;
--Other Governments (such as USSR and China);
--International and Regional Centres.
 - D. Level of Attendance;
 - E. Administrative Matters - WHO;
 - F. Conference Secretariat - WHO;
 - G. Issuance of Documentation - WHO;
 - H. Reporting of the Meeting and Choice of Rapporteur.
8. Report by WHO on the situation of the Trust Fund and discussion of proposed expenditures;
9. Other Matters.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

for

Meeting of Ad Hoc Working Group

on

Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation

(Geneva, 26 - 29 November, 1975.)

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Statement by Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.
3. Report by Co-ordinator on action since last meeting of Ad Hoc Working Group in February 1975.
4. Discussion of Working Papers on Programme Proposals.
5. Discussion of Proposals for Structure and Organization.
6. Statement of position with respect to participation in the proposed Programme.
7. Next Steps.

LI - WTHO Rural Wat
Sanitation etc

Mr. M. Hoffman/Mrs. S. Boskey
International Relations Department
H. R. Shipman, Water Supply Adviser *HS*
Public Utilities Department
Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation
Draft paper entitled "An Integrated International Program for the
Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural Areas
of Developing Countries"

September 10, 1975

Further to the comments which I made at the September 5 meeting in New York, the following concern the content of the above paper.

1. I concur with the decision taken in New York that the report would be broken into two parts with the first part shortened, sharpened up and presented in a more convincing manner.
2. I made two comments in connection with the paper at the meeting, one concerning the statement of objectives and the other concerning strategy. With respect to the statement of objectives, I believe that the overriding objective of the entire effort is to provide more rural people with access to safe water supply and better sanitation through a greatly expanded international effort. This fundamental objective is lost in some of the detailed objectives set forth on page five and does not ring out loud and clear in the introductory parts of the paper.
3. With respect to strategy, I commented that at the end of two years based on the present proposals it would be unlikely that we would be any closer to having initiated activities within countries leading to construction of facilities than we are today. I felt this was unacceptable and that the strategy should be to move as rapidly as possible into demonstration and pilot projects in countries which express an immediate interest. The entire activities of the regional centers and the international center with respect to research, training, institution building, community organization and financing could then start from the bottom up, concentrating on the specific problems being encountered and the finding of approaches which are based on fact rather than on office concepts. As the paper now stands the centers would engage in information collection, research and studies in the first one or two years during which the institutions would be staffed and developed. I note a minor reference to demonstration projects but this is buried and certainly does not reflect in the actions proposed for the regional centers. While I have no objection to the development of the centers along the lines proposed I feel that without the country actions immediately taking place, not only time will be lost but much of the work may not be relevant. The decision on what to do about strategy is important since the funding which would surround the first three-year operations would need to take account of the in-country activities irrespective of whether these are called national centers or national pilot projects. In my view it will be the national centers that are critical to the success

of the program and they should not be "brick and mortar" operations but rather field oriented with perhaps modest office facilities at whatever point. While the demonstration projects could be conceivably identified for financing by external agencies outside of the budget of the rural water association, I believe in the early years the flexibility needed would warrant covering the cost of these out of the regular budget.

4. The following comments specific to the paper contents are offered. On page three in the fourth paragraph I would suggest the sentence read as follows: "Particular care will be taken in the identification and development of the national centers which must be able to actively interact with and contribute to national development programs and must thus be established in close consultation with existing government organizations." In the same paragraph insert the phrase, "of a field service organization or" into the sentence beginning, "These national centers. . . ." On page five, in addition to the broad overall statement of objectives referred to above, I believe that a second major objective ought to be listed which reads somewhat as follows: "To help countries to develop pilot or demonstration projects which are capable of expansion and which form the base for development of larger projects suitable for large-scale financing." The inclusion of this objective would, of course, have to be predicated on the assumption that the strategy is changed from that now reflected in the paper.

5. On page six in the fourth paragraph the following ought to be added as one of the outputs: "and well-prepared projects suitable for financing by internal and external agencies."

6. On page six, paragraph five, under the list of processes which reflect the objectives, "Demonstration projects" should be added to the list. On page seven, the third paragraph refers to the fact that the processes previously enumerated alone will not accomplish the desired result. It is here where the statement of policy on strategy demonstrates the void in the approach proposed in the paper. The other critical elements necessary for the provision of more water to the rural peoples are now outside of the proposed framework and the reader is left to wonder how they will be handled.

7. At the paragraph on the top of page ten, under the four specific subjects, in spite of the large amount of money already expended and the considerable activities already in progress, handpumps are listed as a topic for research. I believe that unless country-specific projects are in existence where a felt need exists for handpumps of a type which is not available from already accumulated knowledge and where the conditions under which the pumps will be operated are known, this will be a meaningless exercise. On the item of slow sand filters also listed here I have no problem. I would, however, propose that this be amplified to read, "slow sand filters and infiltration facilities." On the top of page eleven I would add to the topics for courses and seminars items on community organization and health education.

September 10, 1975

8. Under the work plan the meeting in New York agreed on the need for a series of meetings with high-level government officials to stimulate their interest in rural water programs and to permit understanding of the international program. Such meetings are provided for in the work plan under the item "Promotion of meetings" on page 17. What happens then is left to the imagination. There should be provision for follow-up in those countries where the government officials may express an interest in moving ahead. I would visualize that the centers should be the principal mechanism by which inputs are immediately made in a specific overview of the subsector and the development of an approach which, after agreement with the government, would serve as the basis for a demonstration project which would follow policies to be tested and later expanded nationally. The work plan needs to make provision for follow-up after the meetings.

9. In several parts of the paper, for example on page 18 of the work plan under item A.5 the use of the phrase, "rural development demonstration areas" has been employed. Throughout the paper I believe this phrase should read, "rural water and sanitation development" in order to avoid confusion with the general programs of rural development which are something else.

10. I have problems with certain of the studies proposed since I believe they are outside the competence of these centers or are of such limited importance for the immediate future that we should not become involved in them. I believe the list could be shortened and only those retained which are clearly important. Those which might be deleted or changed include:

- a) Study on Solar Energy Utilization;
- b) Study for Improving Underground Water Catchment in Arid Areas; (While I see this as a useful project, by no means can it be carried out in 24 months. This is more likely a six- to ten-year effort.)
- c) Evaluation of Existing Disinfection Methods for Rural Water Supply; (In view of the very substantial work which has been and is being done on this topic, I would doubt that the centers would contribute very much. I would feel that of more importance would be the investigation of processes which eliminate the need for disinfection. I refer back to the previous comments which concern infiltration galleries and where one of the questions needing answer relates to the bacteriological quality of water which has filtered through sand and gravel. The design of such systems to ensure safe water without the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant needs attention.)
- d) Item C.6 on page 36 of the work plan refers to the development of training programs for future instructors. Unless training courses are tailored to the specific requirements of projects

September 10, 1975

in each country, I believe this will be a meaningless exercise. It again emphasizes a shortcoming of the approach taken and where the emphasis is from the top down rather than from the bottom up.

- e) The same comment as noted previously refers to item C.1 on page 36 of the work plan which is concerned with the assessment of manpower and training needs and of facilities in various countries. Unless demonstration projects have been established in countries which then can be the basis for determining what the national programs should be and what the manpower and training requirements will be, the carrying out of this activity will not be productive.

cc: Messrs. Rovani
Middleton
Weiss

HRShipman:j

440098 IBRD UI

27821X ORS. C (Telax Nr.)

INCOMING TELEX

LI-WHD/
Rural Water
Supply

Distribution:

1975 AUG - 8 PM 2:50

Mr. Hoffman

INTBAFRAD WASH

8179 FOR HOFFMAN

COPY OF SIGNED TRUST FUND AGREEMENT MAILED TO YOU TODAY

DIETERICH UNISANTE

GENEVA 8/8/75

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Supply

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Distribution:

M^{lt}. Hoffman

INTBAFRAD WASH

8182 FOR HOFFMAN

REUR CABLE TWENTYEIGHT JULY SIGNED MEMORANDUM AGREEMENT

RURAL POTABLE WATER MAILED TO YOU TODAY

REGARDS

FLACHE UNISANTE

GENEVA 8/8/75

440098 IBRD UI

27821X OMS CH
(Telex Nr.)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

*LI-WHO/Rural
Water Supply Sanitation
Technology*

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: FLACHE

DATE: JULY 28, 1975

UNISANTE

CLASS OF

GENEVA

SERVICE: TELEX 27821

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

Ext. 2173

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REFERENCE MY LETTER JUNE 18, 1975 WE STILL DO NOT SEEM TO HAVE SIGNED
COPY OF TRUST FUND AGREEMENT RURAL WATER SANITATION PROGRAM STOP
AFRAID OUR CONTROLLER WILL BEGIN TO GET NERVOUS STOP WHEN DO YOU THINK
WE CAN EXPECT SIGNED COPY REGARDS

HOFFMAN
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Michael L. Hoffman, Director *MLH*

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: MLHoffman:pa.

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

01 JUL 75 (0100)

DISPATCHED

JUL 28 1 54 PM 1975

COMMUNICATIONS

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

INFORMATION

NO. 1000

AT 0000 HOURS, 28 JUL 75, THE

RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING: 1. 0000 HOURS, 28 JUL 75, THE

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LL-UNDP
✓ No. LL-WHO RUPRO, which sums
TRUST FUND

July 21, 1975

Mr. William T. Mashler
Chairman
Preparatory Committee
UNDP
666 United Nations Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Bill:

Thank you for the notes about the forthcoming activities in connection with the Ad Hoc Group, Preparatory Committee, etc. As I told you, I will not be able to be present personally in New York on the 5th as that is the final day of our Annual Meeting. However, we will be ably represented by Mrs. Boskey and Mr. Shipman.

The thing I will be most interested in is whether we will, in fact, be in a position by November to deal with items 4 A, B, C, and D of your suggested agenda. And if not, what can we do between now and then to get ready. It seems to me that if we can really have ready for the Group programs and budgets for at least two of the three parts of the system, it will have a good chance for a successful start. If not, I shall be very worried about it.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department

cc with incoming: Mrs. Boskey
Mr. Shipman

MLHoffman:pa

[Handwritten signature]

✓ L.E. UNDP
✓ W.L.D. - WIND RURAL WATER SUPPLY TO 1st FUND

ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

UNDP, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10017

14 July 1975

730

participating organizations

WHO - OMS
UNDP - PNUD
IBRD - BIRD
OECD - OCDE
IDRC - CRDI
UNICEF - FISE
UNEP - PNUE
organisations participantes

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C., 20433

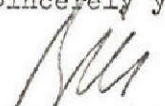
Dear Mike,

Subject: Next Meeting of the Preparatory Committee

1. This is to confirm that the next Meeting of the Preparatory Committee will take place on 5 September 1975, at the IDRC office in New York (680 Fifth Avenue, Room 2302). A provisional Agenda for the Meeting is attached. Please let me know as soon as possible if you wish to suggest any changes.
- 2. I am also attaching a list of Suggested Items for inclusion in the Agenda of the Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting scheduled to be held in Geneva in November. I would appreciate it if you would give particular thought to this matter. The Agenda will have to be finalized at our Meeting on 5 September so that it can accompany the letters of invitation scheduled to be despatched in mid-September. The dates for the November Meeting have now been fixed for 26 - 28 November, with the possibility of continuing on 29 November, should it prove to be necessary.
3. The matters to be discussed on 5 September will require a full day's meeting, and I would suggest that we start at 9:00 A.M. and not plan on adjourning before 5:30 P.M. I would appreciate it if you would take this into account when scheduling your departure flight Friday evening.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Meeting, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


William T. Mashler
Chairman
Preparatory Committee

CC. Shipman
Bosley

Provisional Agenda

Preparatory Committee Meeting - 5 September, New York

1. Report by Co-ordinator on Visits to Governments, including negotiation with the Dutch authorities on the International Centre.
2. Report by IDRC on status of draft working paper on Information Systems.
3. Report by WHO on status of draft working papers on Programme and Budget for the International Centre, and on the Regional Centres.
4. Problem of programme activities in Asia.
5. Report by WHO on arrangements for attendance at Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting of representatives of Developing Countries.
6. Agenda for the Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting, November.
(Cf. Agenda suggestions attached.)
7. Arrangements for the November meeting:
 - A. Invitations to Governments (Demuth)
 - B. Notification to Organizations (Mashler)
 - C. Administrative matters - WHO
 - D. Conference Secretariat - WHO
 - E. Issuance of Documentation - WHO
 - F. Level of Attendance.
8. Other matters.

Suggested Agenda Items

for

Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting

(Geneva - 26 - 28 November, 1975)

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Statement by Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.
3. Report by Co-ordinator on action since last meeting of Ad Hoc Working Group in February 1975.
4. Discussion of Working Papers on
 - A. International Centre - Programme and Budget
 - B. Information System - Programme and Budget
 - C. Regional Centres - Programme and Budget
 - D. Structure and Organization.
5. Next steps.

VLT-WHO RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
TRUST FUND

CC-LE-INTC.

June 18, 1975

Dear Dr. Flache:

At the request of George Brown I am enclosing seven copies of the Trust Fund Agreement for the Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. I understand that you will obtain the remaining signature from UNEP and distribute the signed copies in due course.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department

Dr. S. Flache
Director
Division of Co-ordination
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

(Encl. 7)

MLH:tsb

cc: Mr. George Brown, Director
Population and Health Sciences
IDRC

LI - WHO RURAL WATER SUPPLY &
SANITATION TECHNOLOGY TRUST
FUND

ad hoc working group on rural potable water supply and sanitation
groupe de travail ad hoc sur l'approvisionnement en eau potable et
l'assainissement en milieu rural

12 June 1975

JEB 8

participating organizations

WHO - OMS
UNDP - PNUD
IBRD - BIRD
OECD - OCDE
IDRC - CRDI
UNICEF - FISE
UNEP - PNUE

organisations participantes

591

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C., 20433

Dear Mike,

Subject: Next Meeting of the Preparatory Committee

At the time of the April Meeting of the Preparatory Committee, it was tentatively decided that the next meeting would be held during the week of 15 September 1975.

Dr. Dieterich has requested that the meeting be scheduled for 5 September instead, due to other commitments beginning 15 September. Would you kindly confirm as soon as possible whether 5 September will be convenient for you.

*Advised Mashler
Mr. Bonby &
Shipman will
attend.*

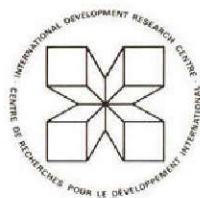
Sincerely yours,

WM

William T. Mashler
Chairman
Preparatory Committee

✓ LE WHO RURAL WATER SUPPLY &
SANITATION TRUST FUND

CC: LE-INTC.



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa, Canada
K1G 3H9
Cable: RECENTRE

595

June 9, 1975

Mr. M. Hoffman,
Director,
International Relations Department,
The World Bank,
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I am sending herewith seven copies of the Trust Fund Agreement concerning the Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which has so far been signed by WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and IDRC.

After signature has been effected by IBRD, would you please return the copies to WHO, and ask them to obtain the signature from UNEP.

Yours sincerely,

George F. Brown,
Director,
Population and Health Sciences

GFB:cg

RECEIVED

1975 JUN 17 AM 10:20

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 27821

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

379
CWS/W2/445/8

30 April 1975
files
MHT

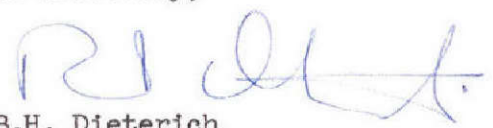
Dear Mr Hoffman,

As you already know information on water supply conditions in urban and rural areas in 91 developing countries and on excreta disposal in 61 developing countries as at the end of 1970 was published in the World Health Statistics Report, 1973, Vol. 26, No. 11.

An analysis of some of the salient data presented in the document referred to above, entitled Community Water Supply and Excreta Disposal in the Developing Countries: A Commentary, by C.S. Pineo and D.V. Subrahmanyam, has recently been published as WHO Offset Publication No. 15.

... I have pleasure in addressing a copy of each of the above publications to you, under separate cover. It is hoped that the publications will be of value to those concerned with planning and providing assistance for community water supply and excreta disposal programmes in the developing countries.

Yours sincerely,


Dr B.H. Dieterich
Director
Division of Environmental Health

Mr M.L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Dept.
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

... UNDER SEPARATE COVER: As stated

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégram: UNISANTE-Geneve

Tel. 34 80 81 Télec. 27821

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegram: UNISANTE-Geneva

25 April 1975

CWS/WS/45/8

In reply please refer to:
Prise de rapport la référence

Dear Mr Hoffman,

As you already know information on water supply conditions in urban and rural areas in 91 developing countries and on excreta disposal in 61 developing countries as at the end of 1970 was published in the World Health Statistics Report, 1973, Vol. 26, No. 11.

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Yours sincerely,

Dr B.H. Dieterich
Director
Division of Environmental Health

Mr M.L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Dept.
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

UNDER SEPARATE COVER: As stated

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: DIETERICH

DATE: MARCH 28, 1975

UNISANTE

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT (5361)

GENEVA

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT: RE TRUST FUND AGREEMENT FOR RURAL WATER STOP WORLD BANK GLADLY CONFIRMS
Cable No.: ITS CONTRIBUTION OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AS PROPOSED IN DRAFT AGREEMENT
STOP WE AGREE YOUR DRAFT PROPERLY REFLECTS UNDERSTANDINGS REACHED IN
FEBRUARY BUT CONSIDER IT INAPPROPRIATE TO INCORPORATE THIS SPECIFIC
ALLOCATION OF FUNCTIONS BETWEEN AGENCIES IN TRUST FUND AGREEMENT STOP
CONSIDER AGREEMENT SHOULD BE AMENDED TO SET OUT OBJECTIVES IN GENERAL
TERMS AS IN STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN DESCRIBING CONSENSUS REACHED AT FEBRUARY
MEETING STOP

REGARDS

ROVANI

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Y. Rovani
DEPT. Public Utilities Department

SIGNATURE
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: RNMiddleton:j

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

Cleared with and cc: Mr. M. L. Hoffman,
with xerox of incoming letter & draft
cc: Mr. Myer Cohen, N. Y., for informa-
tion and for info of UNDP & IDRC.
cc: Mr. Shipman

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: MARCH 28, 1975

CLASS OF SERVICE
LT (5361)

TO: DIETERICH

UNISANTE

GENEVA

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT: RE TRUST FUND AGREEMENT FOR RURAL WATER STOP. WORLD BANK GLADLY CONTINUES ITS CONTRIBUTION OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AS PROPOSED IN DRAFT AGREEMENT STOP. WE AGREE YOUR DRAFT PROPOSES UNDERSTANDINGS REACHED IN FEBRUARY BUT CONSIDER IT INAPPROPRIATE TO INCORPORATE THIS SPECIFIC ALLOCATION OF FUNCTIONS BETWEEN AGENCIES IN TRUST FUND AGREEMENT STOP. CONSIDER AGREEMENT SHOULD BE AMENDED TO SET OUT OBJECTIVES IN GENERAL TERMS AS IN STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN DESCRIBING CONSENSUS REACHED AT FEBRUARY MEETING STOP.

REGARDS

ROVANI

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

COMMUNICATIONS
Cleared with and cc: Mr. M. L. Hoffman,
cc: Mr. Myer Cohen, N. Y., for information
cc: Mr. Shipman
cc: Mr. Shipman
MAR 28 6 57 PM 1975

Y. Rovani
Public Utilities Department

DISPATCHED

ORIGINAL (This Copy)

Mr. Yves Rovani

February 27, 1975

Harold R. Shipman *HS*

Meeting of Ad-Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply & Sanitation
Geneva - February 13-14, 1975

NOT ATTACHED 1. Mr. Michael Hoffman and myself attended the above meeting representing the Bank in the discussions on the various agenda items (agenda attached). Agencies represented and names of those in attendance are attached. Prior to the meeting, certain members of the Ad-Hoc Group had met informally to discuss a number of the items in order to save time during the official meeting on February 13 and 14. *NOT ATTACHED*

2. On Wednesday afternoon, February 12, a meeting was arranged and attended by all (except Mr. Beyer of UNICEF who arrived the following day) and at which Dr. Mahler, Director-General of WHO, made an extremely strong statement on the importance with which WHO regards the rural water/sanitation activities in the field of public health. He stated that from a cost effectiveness standpoint, there was no doubt that the returns from the public health standpoint were far greater than in any other activity which developing countries could mount. He therefore gave his entire support to the efforts of the panel in finding ways to bring these services to rural people. He further stated that speaking on behalf of WHO, he had no reservations in accepting whatever form of organizational structure the Ad-Hoc panel might finally recommend. Should it be that WHO had a key role in this effort, this would be pleasing to him. However, he did not wish to stand in the way of any arrangements which might ensure the success of the program, and WHO would cooperate fully in whatever format the program takes.

3. Details of discussions at the meeting will be covered in a report now under preparation by WHO and which it was stated would be available by approximately February 28. The implications to the Bank and some other general comments on the meeting are contained in the memorandum prepared by Mr. Hoffman to Mr. McNamara. Attached herewith is also a copy of a summary of the program and the fundamental issues which had been prepared by the IDRC to simplify a review of some of the important points brought out in previous reports by the panel groups and by Mr. Myer Cohen.

4. It is proposed that the next meeting would be scheduled only after some preliminary activities had taken place. Among these include an approach to the Dutch Government and IRC with respect to the willingness of the two to function under a ^{Inter-Trust Board} ~~national~~ board. A second action is one which involves preparation of a prospectus that outlines the various studies and actions to date, and which would be made available to a number of the countries now active in the financing of rural water projects. At some later stage, these countries might become donors for particular program elements. It was also agreed to augment the next meeting by not only the

bilateral agencies concerned but also by certain additional UN agencies, among which were mentioned FAO and the UN (Center for Water Resources, Energy and Transport). ILO was mentioned but no decision was taken with respect to whether it should be invited or not.

5. An Executive Committee was created which is to take certain decisions concerning implementation of the broad policies set forth in the minutes of the meeting. Members of this Committee are UNDP, WHO, IDRC and IBRD. Mr. Mashler of UNDP is the Chairman. It can be expected that Mr. Mashler will convene a meeting of the Executive Committee in the not too distant future if this is found necessary after deciding what can be handled by mail.

6. After return to the Bank, and a telephone conversation with Mr. Hoffman, the Public Utilities Department agreed to include in its FY76 budget \$40,000, to which would be added \$10,000 from the present years budget to make up the amount of \$50,000, tentatively agreed to be the Bank's contribution during the meeting and as noted in Mr. Hoffman's memorandum.

Attachments:
HRSipman:cfa

Mr. McNamara (through Mr. W. Clark)

February 21, 1975

Michael L. Hoffman

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

In a memorandum of April 11, 1974, I told you about an inter-agency exercise Mr. Shipman and I were involved in designed to delineate an international system and a program for attacking on a much larger scale than hitherto the complex problems of supplying potable water to rural communities and helping with their sanitation problems. You may recall receiving a rather impassioned letter from Dr. Mahler on this subject, which really launched the inter-agency work. I can report that Dr. Mahler's conviction that the water problem is the key to progress in coping with communicable and debilitating diseases (and the consequences thereof for development) has in no way diminished in the interim. He made an eloquent statement on the subject last week in Geneva. He is also most emphatic in his insistence on the importance of the Bank staying with this effort.

We had a second meeting of the "Montreal Group" in Geneva last week. The Group, up to now, includes WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, Dave Hopper's IDRC, UNEP, the Bank and OECD. All but OECD are contributing financially to the preparatory work. (We decided at Geneva, with some reluctance, that we ought now to bring in FAO and the UN Secretariat.) It is a pretty good group. With one or two exceptions, the participants are senior officials who can speak for their agencies and who have good access to their agency managements.

We moved ahead in Geneva, not as far as I would have liked, but farther than I had expected on the basis of the technical papers we had before us. This was due in large measure to the skillful leadership of our Chairman, Dick Demuth, (who, by the way, has developed into almost as good a "professional chairman" as Ed Martin).

Everybody agreed that we have a solid basis for moving ahead. In fact, if such a thing is possible for senior officials, I would say there is a certain sense of excitement about the prospects, to which Dr. Mahler's participation in the discussions contributed largely. We agreed on the elements of an international network for the dissemination of information, training, technical services and support for national efforts. The key element would be a restructuring and expansion of the existing International Research Center in the Hague, assuming, as we have reason to do, that the Dutch agree. There would also be an effort to strengthen the regional centers that are already in being in Peru, Upper Volta and Cameroun. All this needs now to be budgeted for presentation to donors. Everyone was against trying to set up new regional centers -- e.g., Asia -- at this stage.

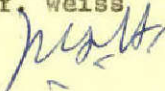
February 21, 1975

We plan to approach six or seven of the bilateral agencies already active in this sector and ask them to participate in carrying forward a program. I suppose what we are talking about is another mixed bilateral-multilateral consultative group. I think the program we have outlined will interest the bilateral aid agencies, many of which are spending quite a lot of money in this sector with unsatisfactory results. We would like to interest Iran and Venezuela, and possibly a few other OPEC countries.

I attach a copy of the consensus reached by the group on substantive issues. We also agreed on a work program for the next 12-18 months, and assigned responsibility for various parts of it to the participating agencies and to Mr. Myer Cohen, who has been acting as our independent executive officer (paid by IDRC). Mr. Shipman and I agree that this is a sensible work program and that we ought to continue to support this exercise. The amount of seed money involved is peanuts compared to the ultimate size of the Bank's investments in this sector. We believe we should budget \$50,000 for FY1976, which is what the other agencies (except OECD) have agreed to do. I will talk to John Adler about this.

MLHoffman/pnn

cc: Mr. Shipman/Mr. Baum
Mr. J. Adler
Mr. Weiss



The consensus of the Ad Hoc Working Group was that there should be a substantially enlarged international effort in the field of rural potable water supply and sanitation in the developing countries. Specifically, it was agreed that a network of international, regional and national centres should be created based to the greatest extent practicable on existing international, regional and national institutions restructured or strengthened as necessary to carry out the following five principal functions:

1. Technological investigation and adaptive research programmes, including review and adaptation of obsolete technology, carrying out of demonstration projects, etc., taking into account the availability of the other inputs necessary for support of the technology.
2. Training of staff of regional, national and subnational centres and programmes and of expatriate technical assistance personnel, including training in the fields of organization and management, and the development of appropriate training materials.
3. Education in the sense of developing techniques and materials for, and promoting, community motivation and involvement in rural potable water and sanitation programmes, and greater community awareness of the health aspects of such programmes.
4. The creation of a system for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information on all matters which might assist the developing countries to deal effectively with their rural potable water supply and sanitation problems.
5. Assisting in the strengthening of national and regional institutions in this field and proposing the creation of such new national or regional institutions as may prove necessary or desirable.

So far as the institutional network is concerned, it was agreed that, if acceptable to the Government of the Netherlands, it would be desirable so to restructure the International Reference Centre in The Hague and so to staff and finance it that it could serve as the international centre for the programme.

It was further agreed that, concurrently with the restructuring of the International Reference Centre (or the creation of a new international centre if such restructuring should not be possible), action should be taken after appropriate consultations, to support and strengthen the existing regional centres in Peru, Upper Volta and Cameroon, and possibly others as well.

It was further agreed that the enlarged programme should include support for national activities that are either a part of the programme of an international or regional institution or are sponsored by such an international or regional institution or which are of a character that they have international implications.

Finally, it was agreed that, as a background for the enlarged international effort, provision would have to be made for special studies on rural water supply and sanitation projects undertaken in the past or under way, and on numerous special problems in this field.



File - rural water
P. I. AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

525 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

TELEPHONE 223-4700

IN REPLY REFER TO:

- NOTICIAS -

FOR PANEL OF RWSS EXPERTS

Instead of writing individual letters I am using this informal mean of keeping everyone advised of the events that are developing from our Lima meeting and the ideas for our next meeting.

Mexico - Recently I visited with Francisco at his program in the "Comisión Constructora." He is doing some very interesting work on developing an Association of State Board for Rural Water Programs. I enclose a Proposed Law that is to be discussed at an upcoming session. If anyone has any suggestion, why not drop a line to Francisco. (Look in the back of the Lima Meeting report for his address.)

I am also enclosing the P.H. of an accountant who has been working with the State Board in Mexico. He looks good and he knows our field.

Canada - I have had recent contacts with the International Research Development Center (IRDC) of Canada. They want rural water and sanitation research projects. If anyone has any ideas, I'll be glad to see that they get to the right person. My friend and I identified four projects from our Lima Document. The largest was $\pm$ US\$300,000 and the smallest was US\$25,000. We will be going to Lima (CEPIS) together in mid-May to discuss more projects. The money is there if we can come up with ideas and the documents. The interesting thing is that he is willing to consider having the Agency do the research.

More later.

Boyd
Waldman

RECEIVED

1975 APR 29 PM 4: 53

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

*LT WHO RURAL WATER SUPPLY
SANITATION TECHNOLOGY TRUST FUND*

Mr. Michael L. Lejeune

January 27, 1975

Y. Rovani

International Panel on Rural Water Supply

This Panel, set up last May in Montreal to consider the technological and institutional constraints in rural water supply development, and the ways in which the international community could help LDCs deal with them, will meet in Geneva next February 13 and 14, to discuss the conclusions and recommendations drawn by the Chairman, Myer Cohen, from the expert panels. His report is attached.

Mike Hoffman, Harold Shipman and, I believe, Chuck Weiss will represent the Bank. I shall be in Geneva a week earlier (leaving next February 4) discussing other things with WHO, one of the other sponsors.

My concern now is to ensure optimum briefing for our representatives, starting from the rather fuzzy report attached. In short, one thing is to prevent the Panel from going in the wrong direction: much work has been done on this already and this is no problem. Another thing is to mobilize this international interest into productive channels; and to help define objectives, specific tasks to be performed (particularly in bringing about coordinated policies within countries; providing training assistance, developing demonstration projects), and the organization(s) to deal with them.

I thought it would not be premature to ask your views on the attached and the benefit of your experience on the Research Centers (I am under no illusion re the relevance of this analogy, except in the area of organization, management, programming and budgeting). Could we chat briefly about this with Harold, say, next Monday, February 3?

As a footnote, we have communicated our issues paper on Village Water Supply, which you have, to WHO and the other sponsors of the Panel.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Shipman
Mr. Friedmann
Mr. Christoffersen (for info. and comment if possible)
Mr. Chittleburgh " " " " " "

YRovani:em



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

680 Fifth Ave., Rm. 2302, New York, N.Y. 10019 □ Telephone: (212) 757-3707 □ Cable: INTDEVCENT New York

17 January 1975

Mr. Harold R. Shipman
Water Supply Advisor
Public Utility Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Harold,

I send you herewith 15 copies of the Report of the Institutional Panel established by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation. ✓ N/A

This Report, and the Report of the Technical Panel which was sent to you in November 1974, are to be considered at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on February 13-14, 1975 at WHO Headquarters in Geneva.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Chairman

Technical Panel, and Institutional Panel

LL-WHC RURAL WATER
SUPPLY TRUST FUND

January 16, 1975

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Chairman
Ad Hoc Working Group on Rural
Potable Water Supply and Sanitation
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Demuth:

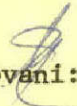
Thank you for your letter of December 18, 1974 and invitation to attend the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group to be held in Geneva on February 13-14, 1975.

While I regret not to be able to participate, I am very pleased to inform you that both Messrs. Mike Hoffman and Harold Shipman are planning to. Neither contemplates to attend the informal meetings of February 11 and 12. As they would arrive somewhat in advance of the meetings, they would be available on the 12th should there be a need to consult with them. They will stay at the Hotel Richemond and are making their own arrangements in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Y. Rovani
Director
Public Utilities Department

cc: Messrs. Hoffman
Shipman
Weiss


YRovani:em