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South and East Asia Regional Groups

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Preparing and Implementing Large Scale Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Asia

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Report on a Regional Workshop
Colombo, 27-30 September, 1994

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FOREWORD

In September 1994, the UNDP World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Regional Groups for South Asia and East Asia & Pacific jointly hosted a four day workshop in Colombo to discuss the issues of designing and implementing large scale rural water and sanitation projects in Asia.¹ In the early 1980s, a number of large scale RWSS projects had been prepared with support from the Program and it was felt that this was an opportune time to bring together the national managers of these projects to review and share their experiences.

The workshop was attended by participants representing ten World Bank supported projects in seven countries: China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka, in which a total of about US\$ 1.2 billion was being invested in the rural water and sanitation sub sector. The participants also included Program staff, World Bank task managers and observers from the Asian Development Bank and other External Support Agencies. The workshop was able to distill a clearer understanding of the core issues and principles that should be taken into account when designing these projects and to relate these principles to the global consensus being developed regarding the management and provision of water and sanitation services. The workshop also set the stage for an Asia Regional Consultation on the design and implementation of large scale rural water and sanitation projects to be held at a later stage.

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January 1995

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¹ The Original proceedings of the Colombo Workshop were distributed to a limited audience. This summary was re-printed in January 1996 in response to wider demands.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Workshop in Colombo was the first time that participants from ten World Bank supported projects had convened to review the results of a range of RWSS projects in Asia. It provided an opportunity to review the progress made and experiences, problems and lessons learnt by national and international staff in these large scale projects, which are aimed at directly improving the RWSS services of 32 million people in this region.

The principal problems identified were in the following areas:

- ◆ Local financing, in particular, user cost-sharing
- ◆ Development of efficient managerial and institutional arrangements
- ◆ The need for an orientation towards demand management
- ◆ Development of more flexible and adaptive project designs to facilitate learning and subsequent project modification.

An emerging global consensus on new directions in the sector is underpinned by the recognition of water as an economic good, the shift from supply to a demand orientation, and the trend towards management at the lowest appropriate level. The way forward is perceived to lie in consultation at the local level, greater financial contribution from the users — to mobilize domestic resources, gauge effective demand and clarify ownership, and to learn from replicable pilot projects. Sound sector development requires Governments to establish consistent policy frameworks promoting the sector whilst establishing ground rules for participating institutions. Reflecting upon these global experiences and drawing upon their own priorities, each project team developed approaches and action plans to address identified problems. Three specific areas emerged, all implying a shift towards a more sustainable and efficient demand-driven approach, to which most projects committed specific actions:

- ◆ Increasing community **cost-sharing**
- ◆ Reframing the decision making processes regarding **levels of service** to give users wider choice
- ◆ Reviewing processes of **site selection** to reflect service demand.

The workshop concluded with the development of ideas and mechanisms for regional networks to promote the exchange of experience within and between RWSS projects in the region. A specific recommendation, endorsed by the workshop, was for a joint Asian Development Bank/World Bank Regional Consultation to be held in 1996, which would bring the lessons and approaches to RWSS developed in the Asian projects to a wider audience of sector and global agencies.

I. Background

1. Integral to its poverty alleviation focus and following extensive policy work and technical support in collaboration with UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (the Program), the World Bank, in recent years, has provided financial assistance to several large-scale rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) projects. In Asia, the World Bank has supported projects in China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

2. These projects have built on earlier approaches, through the incorporation of new features such as programmatic design, community involvement and management, and individual project components which seek to make the projects more efficient, effective and sustainable. The emergence of new emphases in project design provides an opportunity for comparative reflection on their progress and encourages a process of on-going learning from these important investments.

3. The Regional Workshop in Colombo in September 1994 brought together national project staff implementing ten of these projects in seven Asian countries (see Annex 3), together with members of the Program's two Regional Water and Sanitation Groups (RWSG) in Asia. World Bank task managers responsible for the projects together with some other observers, including representatives from the Asian Development Bank and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, also attended the Regional Workshop. Annex 1 contains a list of participants.

II. Objectives

4. The objectives of the workshop were to :

- ◆ To provide a forum for project managers and staff of large scale World Bank-assisted RWSS projects in Asia to share experiences, ideas, problems and solutions;
- ◆ To establish a support network for future information and resource sharing;
- ◆ To encourage the adoption of a systematic learning and documentation approach in the on-going projects;
- ◆ To review a joint Asian Development Bank/World Bank proposal to host a Regional Consultation in 1996 which would disseminate the experiences of RWSS investments in Asia among a wider array of External Support Agencies and Governments.

III. Approach and Workshop Program

5. The workshop was facilitated by the Program on the basis of a detailed pre-workshop design. The workshop style was participatory, informal and designed to promote greater cooperation between national and international project staff from participating countries. The workshop program, attached as Annex 2, provided for three days of plenary sessions and group work, followed by a full day's field trip, hosted by Sri Lanka's Ministry of

Housing, Construction and Public Utilities, to communities supported by the Sri Lanka Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project.

6. The workshop program had four main components:
 - ◆ Project progress presentations highlighting experiences, successes, problems and solutions;
 - ◆ Discussions of emerging project approaches including adaptive project design, demand-based orientation, and incorporation of systematic learning processes;
 - ◆ Development of project action plans to address identified problems and build in learning processes where appropriate;
 - ◆ Discussions on future steps, including strengthening RWSS support network and the proposed 1996 Regional Consultation.

IV. Large Scale World Bank Assisted RWSS Projects in Asia

General Description

7. The ten projects from seven Asian countries, which represent a total commitment of US\$1.2 billion are designed to uplift the environmental health and well-being of 32 million beneficiaries. IDA finance contributes about 62% of this amount, 18% derives from Governments and 20% is anticipated to come directly from beneficiaries.

8. These projects collectively represent a substantial effort by sector agencies in the region. They are of particular interest because they provide important lessons for investment in large-scale, sustainable, service delivery.

9. While most of the projects have similar objectives and project components, a range of approaches were used in designing individual projects. These approaches provide an important source of comparative experience from which to determine efficient approaches to sector investment.

10. Projects under consideration range from the China's Rural Water Supply Project (1985-91), which focused only on providing water (all other projects have incorporated, to a greater or lesser degree, components of environmental sanitation) to India's Uttar Pradesh RWSS project, which is under preparation.

11. Community management, pre-project training and support and hygiene education feature more prominently in later projects. Project designs also demonstrate an increasing tendency towards domestic resource mobilization, though the capital cost still remains heavily subsidized. Operation and maintenance costs are increasingly being borne by users. The institutional arrangements also differ from country to country. While in China and India, Governments continue to play a central implementing role, in Nepal, Indonesia and the Philippines there is increasing recognition of the part that NGOs and small-scale contractors can play. Methods and degrees of community consultation differ between projects. Project designs also vary in their method of moving to scale and in their conceptual use of pilot experience.

12. The richest source of comparative experience lies in the details of project design and implementation. The individual project presentations shared information on issues such as technical design criteria, procurement procedures, cost-sharing arrangements, site

selection criteria, disbursement methods and community training methodologies.

Perceived Challenges

13. Each project presented a statement of project progress (up to June 30,1994) and a review of experiences, problems and approaches to solutions. The problems were not raised in a consistent manner across all the reports.

14. Following the plenary discussions on each paper, the meeting broke into working groups to discuss the major areas of concern: **financial issues, management issues, demand management and building learning into the projects.**

FINANCIAL ISSUES

How can user contributions be maximized for capital development?

15. The group's central conclusion was that transparency and clarity on the 'rules of the game' were important to provide a consistent set of incentives for consumers. The other recommendations concerned promotional and motivational interventions and flexibility in the selection of methods of user contribution in specific cultural and service contexts.

What is the appropriate level of cost sharing?

16. Existing projects show a considerable range in user contribution towards capital costs (0-40%) and towards operation and maintenance costs (0-100%). Determination of the most appropriate balance was agreed to be a central issue, and several projects made specific proposals on this issue in their action plans. The group's consensus was that community contributions should extend to the costs of local materials, land and labour and all incremental costs above a basic level of service. The appropriate level of cost-sharing for a basic level of service would vary from country to country. However, the group recommended that projects move to user charges, even for basic services to poor populations, because of the consequent benefits to overall project efficiency and sustainability.

How can financial management be made more efficient?

17. The group's suggestions included: the use of special project accounts, increasing the financial control of project managers, and greater flexibility in budget ceiling to take into account regional cost variations. The procedures for the procurement and appointment of contractors and consultants were a source of concern in many projects. World Bank regulations regarding procurement were not always clear to project staff. International bidding requirements were often inappropriate and caused considerable delays. It was suggested that more use be made of local consultants.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

18. The RWSS sector presents particular managerial challenges:

- ◆ It requires components of Capacity for both decentralized and centralized management;
- ◆ There are multiple objectives, in particular where water and sanitation are integral project components;

- ◆ There are a range of institutions, with different decision-making cultures, including several tiers of Government agencies, NGOs and informal associations.

19. The discussion on management issues were at three levels:

- ◆ A prerequisite at a national level was the development of a clear policy framework. Given the complexity of multiple agency implementation and coordination, it was felt that the objectives should be clarified enabling a greater management focus on critical issues to reach identified objectives.
- ◆ At the middle-level, uneven staffing quality, high staff turnovers (especially in Government agencies), training inadequacies and other symptoms of institutional failure were identified as issues of concern. Middle-level management was particularly important in operationalizing mid-stream project modifications.
- ◆ Local-level management issues were of particular importance in the RWSS sector. Cultural considerations, in terms of traditional authorities, gender issues, community stratification, such that the poor remained voiceless even in community-managed projects, were also noted.

DEMAND MANAGEMENT

20. Many of the problems identified in the presentations derive from an implementing agency orientation towards a “supply-driven” approach to sector development. The group noted that this approach was inefficient as a result of preconceived notions regarding the user’s priorities and needs and what the user is prepared to pay for different levels of technology. Other problems included lack of ownership of facilities, the expectation that public agencies would have a continuing responsibility for operation and maintenance of facilities and lack of sustainability of the projects.

21. The group recommended the development of an agency orientation which gave users substantial decision-making powers. It advocated a shift from the concept of **need**, to that of **demand**. The latter incorporating both the willingness to pay for a service, implying ownership and accountability for management. The problems anticipated by the group in this approach included the time frame for project implementation, opposition by civil servants reluctant to relinquish administrative power and potential conflicts with the political mandate of Governments whose administration is expected to have water supply delivery capacity.

22. In the plenary discussion it was felt that the concept of demand was not fully understood and that sector staff needed further orientation to the implications of an approach centred around this concept.

BUILDING LEARNING INTO PROJECTS

The Need To Learn

23. Knowledge is required both with respect to major questions in project design and the details of project implementation. Many earlier assumptions have not proved helpful. Sound project designs need to be aware of what is being assumed in present approaches. Issues raised by the group included: what makes for effective community management; efficient technology choice; best-choice roles of different institutions; mechanisms to achieve good quality construction; and effective operation and maintenance.

Constraints to Learning

24. Many existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are poorly designed and developed. Others do not have a clear purpose, are of little assistance to management, have inappropriate tools and do not always adequately provide information which could assist in answering critical questions. RWSS projects are often spread out over great distances and different projects and rarely have the opportunity to compare performance. There is an absence of a “learning culture” at an agency or project level. Existing management styles and procedures, both in-country and in the World Bank, militate against a genuine learning process.

Ways to Promote Learning

25. Project designs need to be more flexible to enable field experiences to be fed into management decisions. Opportunities need to be created to facilitate a comparative analysis of projects. Suggested specific mechanisms for learning include:

- ◆ Continued dialogue between sector professionals
- ◆ The development of performance indicators
- ◆ Case-studies of particular approaches
- ◆ Strategic management
- ◆ In-depth strategic field studies
- ◆ Issue-based review meetings
- ◆ More frequent and more in-depth missions by project managers.

V. Presentations from Global Experience : New Policy Directions

26. The workshop had two plenary presentations which drew from comparative global experience. These presentations, made by Ranjith Wirasinha, WSS Collaborative Council and Mike Garn, World Bank, provided information on a new consensus emerging from recent global meetings on water supply and sanitation and water resource management. While Ranjith Wirasinha provided the global context, Mike Garn focussed on the substantive aspects. This consensus derives from two closely related principles: (i) Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good, and (ii) Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners, policy makers at all levels, with decisions taken at the lowest appropriate level.

27. Acceptance of these principles has enabled the emergence of a new paradigm in the financing of water and sanitation investments. The paradigm identifies efficient financing mechanisms as a central feature driving the growth of water and sanitation provision. The approach emphasizes facilitating access to financial and technical assistance to those people who **want** improved services and **are willing to pay** for them. The approach advocates the establishment of mechanisms, such as markets, to determine effective demand in an economic, rather than in the engineering sense (i.e., calculations of water demand, where the resource is frequently unrelated to questions of cost).

28. A demand-oriented approach can only operate effectively where the market ‘rules’

are clearly articulated. This requires a clear sector policy framework and consistent application from controlling agencies. The nature of the market will also be influenced by local cultural norms. Rural communities are not homogeneous with respect to their demand and projects need to offer a range of service choices in response to the variability of demand.

29. Three areas were identified as important 'markers' of the movement towards a demand orientation: site selection, selection of levels of service, and cost-sharing arrangements.

30. In considering the path of project development towards the greater efficiency, accountability and environmental-friendliness which a demand-oriented approach promises, it remains necessary to build into project designs a capacity and a willingness to learn about what is being achieved through this reorientation.

VI. Action Plans for Improving Project Implementation

31. Drawing from the above presentations and discussions, project teams met in groups to discuss the development of action plans:

- ◆ Ways of addressing particular problems identified by project staff;
- ◆ The incorporation of relevant ideas from the presentations of global experience;
- ◆ Ways in which information from the outcomes of particular project approaches might be better understood and documented to inform future project implementation and design.

32. It was acknowledged that in some instances the paradigm of new ideas was not incorporated in the existing project frameworks. However, in all cases, great interest was expressed in the core themes. Follow-up work would be needed, particularly at country and project level, to determine clear paths for incorporating these action plans into project designs.

33. Summarized below are some of the project-specific action plans which have focussed on the following issues:

- ◆ Cost-Sharing
- ◆ Choosing Levels of Service,
- ◆ Site Selection
- ◆ Institutional/Management Issues
- ◆ Learning Mechanisms in Project Implementation

Cost-Sharing

34. Several project action plans committed themselves to a review of cost-sharing procedures and an examination of options to increase user contributions. Proposed activities include:

- ◆ *India-Maharashtra*: Maximizing the community contribution for drainage
- ◆ *India-Karnataka*: Review of cost-sharing and a commitment for up front collection of operation and maintenance costs

- ◆ *Pakistan*: Full payment of the 20-40% community capital contribution, full payment for higher service levels and full operation and maintenance payments
- ◆ *Sri Lanka*: Investigate and enforce instances where the 20% community cost-sharing arrangement is not being honoured.

Choosing Types and Levels of Service

35. Choice of types and levels of service, including who should be making these decisions was an issue raised in several action plans:

- ◆ *Philippines*: Mechanisms to enable communities, rather than the Government, to pre-select levels of service would be considered under the forthcoming UNDP-supported project (expected to be implemented to follow up the FW4SP project) and provide lessons prior to a further large scale RWSS project
- ◆ *Pakistan*: Follow-up actions were proposed to understand household responses to offered levels of service
- ◆ *Sri Lanka*: Further monitoring of existing arrangements of household technology choice within a per capita ceiling
- ◆ *India*: Review approaches to integrating water and sanitation interventions, especially in the light of different demand profiles. Further development of the methodology for sequencing these projects.

Site Selection

36. Some projects identified actions which sought demand oriented mechanisms on site selection:

- ◆ *Pakistan*: Whilst site selection is largely made by project personnel, methods of consultation and more detailed and transparent criteria would be sought
- ◆ *Sri Lanka*: Actions were identified to review the 'first come first served' basis of site selection to ensure that all communities had equal opportunities to make applications.

Institutional / Management Issues

37. Several projects continued to place importance on institutional and managerial challenges:

- ◆ *China*: Reviewed staffing requirements and training needs for project implementation
- ◆ *India*: Reviewed complex institutional arrangements from a viewpoint of management efficiency .

Learning Mechanisms in Project Implementation

38. Specific actions to improve internal and intra-project sector learning were identified by some projects:

- ◆ *India*: Methodologies suggested included case-studies (of village cost-sharing processes in Maharashtra), issue-based meetings and strategic supervision (of

cost-sharing in Karnataka) and a willingness to pay study (in Uttar Pradesh).

- ◆ *Nepal*: Review the time frame between the pilot phase and main project phase to enable adequate incorporation of lessons.
- ◆ *Philippines*: The phasing of sector projects following the completion of the FW4SP project would be structured to enable the learning from one project to another as the sector scaled up its investments.

World Bank Task Managers' Response

39. The process of the workshop was endorsed by the World Bank as it gave support to the Bank's commitment to promoting a constructive dialogue between the Bank staff and national project staff and in considering a flexible and user-friendly approach to assist its borrowers in project implementation.

40. Prior experience in this sector has demonstrated many pitfalls, particularly from over-designed projects that were neither replicable nor sustainable. A requirement for financial contribution from the users reduces the need for public sector finance and provides a gauge for effective demand and commitment to a project. The use of pilot projects was a useful step towards the development of large-scale approaches, though these also require consistent overall policy frameworks. Consultation is essential at the local level. However it can only be undertaken with a sound understanding of the local context.

41. Consistent with these new approaches, the skill mix of Bank and Government staff needs to be reassessed. Both need to recognize the limits of their capabilities. The Bank endorses the more reflective and flexible approach to sector development.

VII. Next Steps

Building Asian RWSS Learning Partnerships

42. A range of mechanisms was considered for following up the linkages established at the workshop by developing support networks between Asian RWSS projects.

- ◆ Exchange of technical information on an ad hoc basis
- ◆ Collaboration on publication of joint papers
- ◆ Contribution towards existing newsletters and increasing their circulation
- ◆ Publication of new RWSS Asia newsletter
- ◆ Holding another inter-regional workshop after two years
- ◆ Participating in national sector meetings
- ◆ Seeking opportunities for study tours, field visits and twinning

43. The concept of furthering inter-country exchange of information and experience was well received. The meeting expressed caution in attempting to establish unrealistic initiatives which would peter out or not meet a real country need. The discussions concluded by requesting the Program to assist in facilitating further exchanges which, at least, should be at the level of information exchange, but opportunities should be sought for more intensive interaction.

Broadening Agency Participation : 1996 Regional Consultation

44. It was noted that many agencies working in Asian countries in the RWSS sector were not aware of the approaches being adopted by the projects under discussion. A discussion group considered an Asian Development Bank/World Bank proposal to host a 1996 Regional Consultation. The plenary supported the proposal and requested the Asian Development Bank and World Bank to take this proposal forward.

OBJECTIVE

45. The objectives of the 1996 Regional Consultation would be to build a common vision amongst Asian agencies regarding approaches to RWSS investments, and to provide a forum for further exchange of ideas and experience between countries and projects interested in the RWSS sector.

PREPARATORY WORK

46. A Regional Consultation of this magnitude would require the prior development of detailed background papers and issues papers. The development of detailed case-studies would be necessary, and several of the projects discussed at this meeting might be possible sites of case studies.

PARTICIPANTS

47. Participants would be drawn from a large number of agencies and Governments operating in the sector in Asia. It would be a forum for project managers, Government officials and technical experts from multilaterals, bilaterals and NGOs.

OUTPUTS

48. The Consultation outputs would include:

- ◆ A new accord on RWSS approaches in Asia
- ◆ Project proceedings
- ◆ Guidelines for preparation of RWSS projects.

VENUE AND TIMING

49. Asian Development Bank would decide on the venue. A lead time of 12-15 months would be needed.

NEXT STEPS

50. The following steps were considered at the Consultation:

- ◆ Discussion between World Bank and the Asian Development Bank
- ◆ Development of an Approach Paper
- ◆ Appointment of a Steering Group
- ◆ Commissioning documentation
- ◆ Advance notice to participants to facilitate participation

VIII. Conclusions

51. The workshop provided a unique opportunity for national and international staff concerned with large-scale Asian RWSS projects to share experiences, gain comparative knowledge as to how problems can be differently tackled and consider better ways to achieve common goals.

52. There is understandable evidence of remaining conceptual differences between many national staff, for whom sector challenges are necessarily bound to practical concerns in particular country contexts, and international staff who are more familiar with emerging global water and sanitation concerns but do not have practical national responsibilities. The workshop began to build a basis for future dialogue, as was evidenced by the support for initiatives to develop ongoing linkages between Asian programs.

53. The themes of particular interest to national and international staff were: financing; institutional and management issues; developing a demand orientation; and developing approaches to learn better from projects.

54. From these themes four particular issues provided the focus for many projects' action plans:

- ◆ Cost-Sharing Arrangements
- ◆ Choosing Levels of Service
- ◆ Site Selection
- ◆ Learning Mechanisms in Project Design and Implementation

55. Many of these issues are relevant to principles emerging from global thinking about sustainable water resource management, in particular, towards more demand-driven approaches to water and sanitation investment. The application of these steps, by this important group of large-scale Asian projects, could provide substantial practical experience and direction towards effective investment in RWSS for the poor and unserved in developing countries.

56. The workshop concluded by setting out a range of mechanisms which different projects would pursue to build an Asian learning partnership for RWSS projects. Mechanisms discussed included exchanging technical information, specific experience exchange between similar partners, twinning and study visits. The UNDP-World Bank Program was requested to take the lead in implementing these initiatives in specific cases, though participants were cautious in proposing unrealistic new ventures which did not really make a difference at the country level.

57. The workshop endorsed the idea of an Asian Development Bank/World Bank 1996 Regional Consultation to bring the approach, experiences and lessons of RWSS initiatives in Asia to a wider audience of regional Governments and development agencies.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<i>National Project Staff</i>	<i>International Staff</i>
<p>CHINA Shi Malin Liu Jia Yi Wu Lanping</p> <p>INDIA R.M. Sagane R.S. Sankholkar Rajkumar Khatri Parameswaran Iyer</p> <p>INDONESIA Arwati Soepanto Djoko Wortono Hening Darpito</p> <p>NEPAL Prem Raj Goutam Raj Babu Shrestha</p> <p>PAKISTAN Aurangzeb Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan</p> <p>PHILIPPINES Orville Roque</p> <p>SRI LANKA K.V.S. Gunasekhara Thilak W. Hewawasam U.K. Sumanadasa S. Kumarasiri Neil O'Sullivan</p>	<p>UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Project Jennifer Sara Robert Boydell Davies Digby Richard Pollard Peter Lochery Rekha Dayal G.V. Abhyankar K.M. Minnatullah Raja Rehan Arshad Harischandra Pindiya Piers Cross (Facilitator)</p> <p>WORLD BANK Robert S. Drysdale Lee Travers Xavier Legrain Kim Cuenco Mike Garn Arun Banerjee</p> <p>UNDP (Sri Lanka) Manel De Silva</p> <p>Asian Development Bank David B. Boggs</p> <p>WSS Collaborative Council Ranjith Wirasinha</p>

REGIONAL WORKSHOP, COLOMBO
Program

27 September 1994, Tuesday (Rapporteur: Digby Davies)

Session I – Workshop Opening Chair: Robert Boydell

Opening : Ranjith Wirasinha

Welcome Address : K.A.S. Gunasekara, Secretary, Ministry of
Housing, Construction and Public Utilities,
Government of Sri Lanka

Introductions : Piers Cross

Workshop Objectives and
Participant Expectations : Robert Boydell

Session II – Project Presentations Chair: K.M. Minatullah

Project Presentations : Philippines China India – Karnataka
Pakistan Indonesia India – Maharashtra
Nepal Sri Lanka India – Uttar Pradesh

Session III – Experiences, Successes, Problems & Solutions

Plenary Discussion of Themes in Project Presentations

Group Work on Project Experiences, Successes, Problems & Solutions

Group Presentations on Lessons, Problems and Approaches to Solutions from
Project Presentations.

World Bank Task Managers Working Group Presentation

28 September 1994, Wednesday (Rapporteur: Richard Pollard)

Session IV – Towards Improved Project Design / Implementation Chair: Digby Davies

The RWSS Sub-Sector: Policy Framework : Ranjith Wirasinha

Adaptive Project Design, Systematic Learning : Mike Garn

Plenary Discussion

Session V – Development of Project Action Plans for Building Learning into Projects

Special Plenary Presentations : Video on Nepal and The Mvula Trust South Africa

29 September 1994, Thursday (Rapporteur: Rekha Dayal)

Chair: Richard Pollard

Action Plan Plenary Presentations – Project Groups by Country

Session VI – Next Steps

Networks - Digby Davies

Proposed 1996 Regional Consultation - Robert Boydell

Next Steps - Group Work and Plenary Presentations

Session VII – Conclusions, Evaluation and Closing

Outcomes and Summary of Action Plans : Peter Lochery

Feedback & Evaluation

Closing Comments : Robert Drysdale and Ranjith Wirasinha

30 September 1994, Friday

Field Visit to Sri Lanka Community Water Supply & Sanitation Project - Ratnapura

PROFILE OF PROJECTS REVIEWED AT THE WORKSHOP									
	World Bank Project				Pilot Project		Program role in World Bank-funded Project		
Country	World Bank-funded Project Name	Project Cost US\$	World Bank Funding	Number of beneficiaries	Previous Pilot?	Program Involved in Pilot?	Preparation Assistance?	Strategic Supervision	Monitoring & Evaluation/Learning source of Funding of
China	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation I&II	189M	110M	9,000,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (through FY94)	
India	Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	117.8M	92M	4,800,000	Pilot part of Project	Yes	No	Yes	Support for RWSG budget
India	Uttar Pradesh Rural Water supply & Sanitation Project (to be appraised)	70M (tentative)	50 M (tentative)	3,500,000			Yes	Yes	Support for RWSG budget
India	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	140M	109M	2,000,000	No		Yes	Yes	Not currently involved
Indonesia	Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low-Income Communities (WSSPLIC)	123.3M	80M	2,000,000	Pilot part of Project	Yes	Yes (\$800,000 UNDP)	Yes	Support for RWSG budget
Nepal	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Pilot Project (JAKPAS)	2.6M (Japan)		43,567	Yes	Design Implementation	Yes	Yes	Under development
Pakistan	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project	48.1M	28M	1,560,000	No		Yes	Yes	Support for RWSG budget
Philippines	First Water Supply, Sewerage & Sanitation Project (FW4SP)	132.8M	58M	3,000,000			Yes	Yes	Support for RWSG budget
Sri Lanka	Community Water Supply & Sanitation Project	32.3M	24.3M	2,500,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes budget	Support for RWSG

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