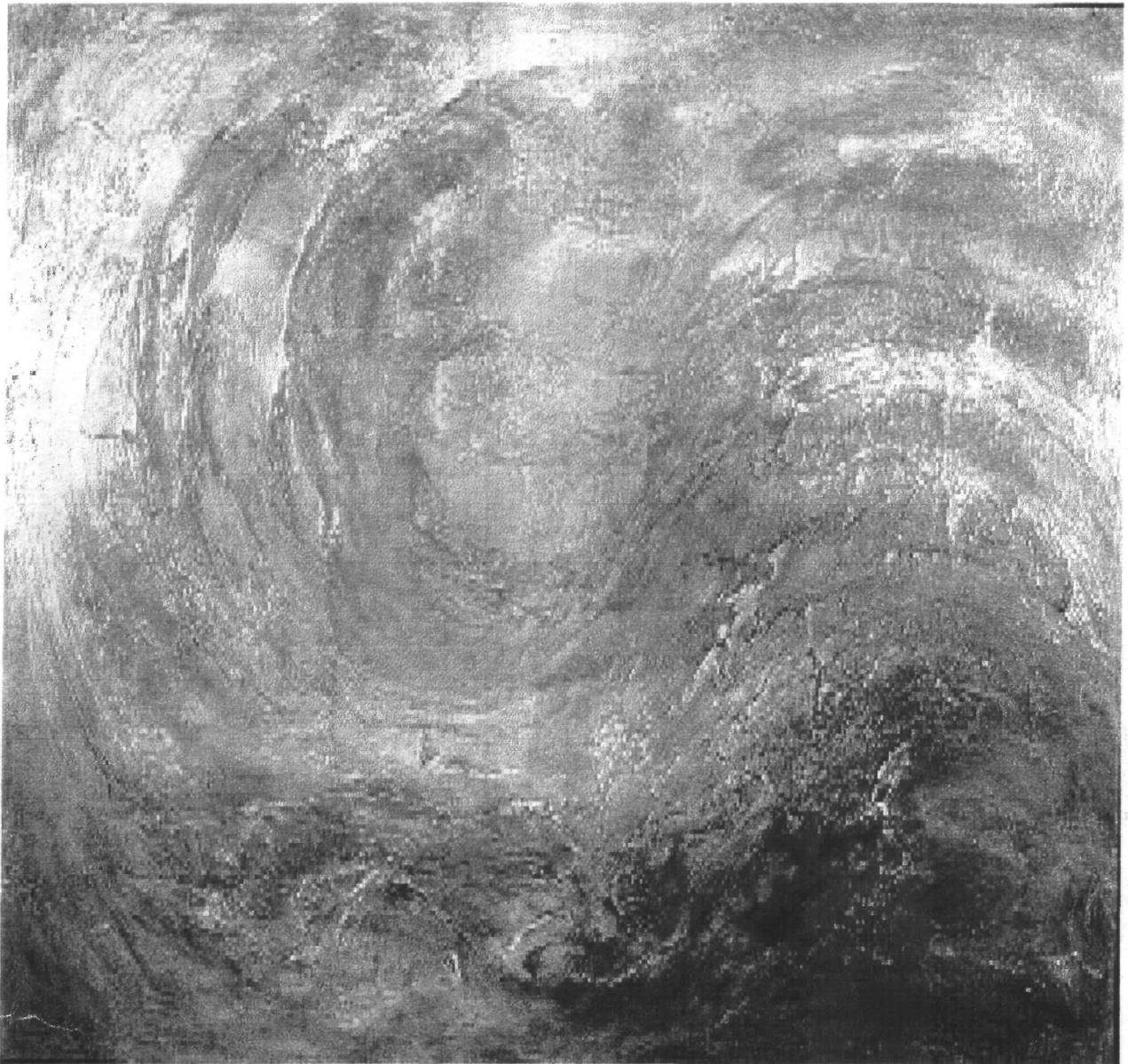


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Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policies and Strategies of International Development Cooperation Organisations



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(Section 6.)

I would like to thank especially my supervisor Mr. Hannu Vikman for the guidance and precious comments and advise.

Helsinki, 25.9.1997



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Background

The water supply and sanitation sector has played a key role in the Finnish development co-operation since 1972. In 1995 the sector's annual disbursement represented nearly 20% of all Finnish project and programme assistance. Many of Finnish-supported water supply and sanitation projects have gained good reputation, and they have been referred to as models of sustainable sector projects.

In September 1996, the Government published a decision-in-principle on development co-operation. This study contributes to the operationalisation of the decision-in-principle into applicable policies and strategies for water supply and sanitation sector by benchmarking similar efforts of relevant bilateral and multilateral organisations.

1. Introduction

The study covers water supply and sanitation sector policies of 13 bilateral development organisations and 6 multilateral development organisations. During the working period from May to September 1997 13 organisations had an official policy in the water sector and 4 organisations were preparing a new one. The policies were published mostly in the 90's although the oldest one dated from 1979.

The purpose of the study was to analyse water supply and sanitation objectives, policies and strategies and their derivation from the general principles of the above organisations.

The policies had a lot of similarities and the international consensus is strong in certain areas. The common features of the policies are discussed in Section 2. No clear derivation of the WSS sector policies from the general strategies could be found. In Section 3 some links to overall goals and two examples of the relationship between WSS (water supply and sanitation) sector and general strategy level are shown. A separate analysis of each policy can be found in Annexes.

2. Common features of the studied policies

2.1. Benefits mentioned

The occurrence of the benefits mentioned in the studied water supply and sanitation sector policies is illustrated in Figure 1.

Benefits of improvements in WSS

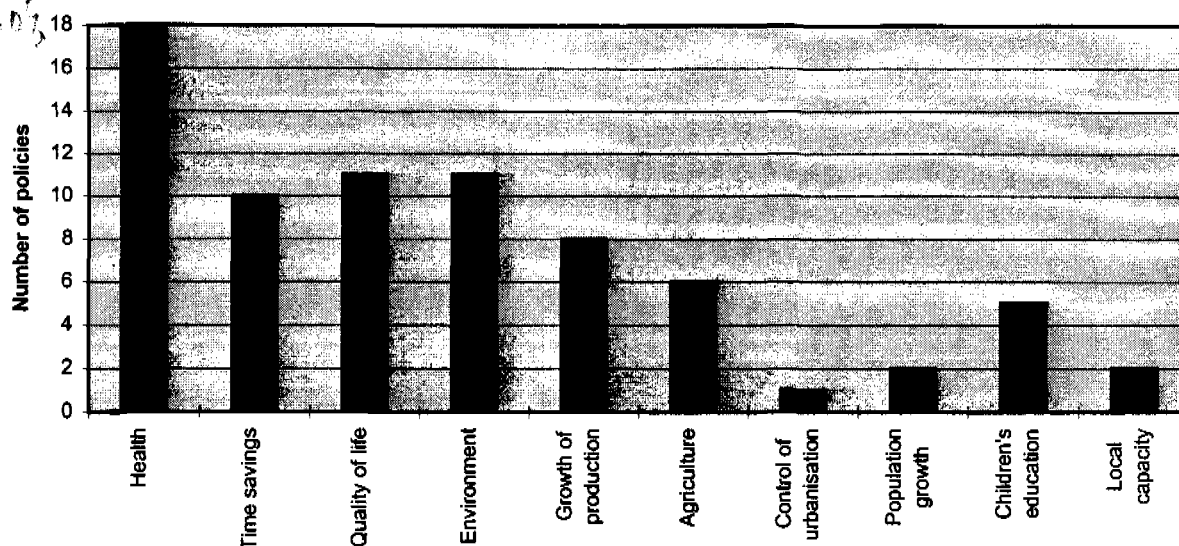


Figure 1.

Health

Water supply and sanitation services were justified in all the policy papers as a way of promoting health improvements. In some policies the interventions were referred to as a type of health interventions having a whole range of nonhealth benefits. Often improvements in hygiene-related behaviour and education were considered necessary in order to maximise the health impacts. Water supply without attention to the disposal of the wastewater was said to have very limited health benefits in recent publications. It was even seen as a potential public health hazard.

Time savings

Reliable water supply reduces the time spent and the burden of work in getting water. These time and energy savings, especially for women were mentioned in half of the studied policies. In most cases women's activity was assumed to be reallocated to more productive and rewarding tasks, such as child care, food preparation and agricultural production, or to education.

Quality of life

More than a half of organisations found that water supply and sanitation was important in achieving improvements in the quality of life. The convenience and privacy of the water and latrine facilities in the households were stressed as well as the contribution of the clean water and proper sanitation to the pleasant environment also promoting self-help. Sometimes water supply was considered as one of the basic needs, a basic element of the quality of life.

Environment

Water supply and sanitation projects are essential for the protection of water as a natural resource. In urban and peri-urban areas the human waste is a major contributor to the degradation of the living environment in human settlements. All the policies address the risks of environmental pollution which must be taken into consideration when providing clean drinking water, but only about 50% sets the protection of the environment by adequate sanitation and waste disposal as a goal and sees actual environmental benefits. The approach to the environmental issues is anthropocentric. The objective is to "meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The WSS programmes often aim at improvements of water quality in drinking water sources and of the environment in homes and homesteads. In recent policies the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity is gaining ground.

Growth of economic production

Several policies stated out the indirect economic benefits of water supply and sanitation. Improved health and quality of life lead to increased human productivity. The provision of water contributes to the development of small-scale productive activities. Improved water and sanitation services enhance the impact of investments in the industry. The direct economic use of waste water for energy production was not mentioned as an actual benefit.

Agriculture

Large-scale irrigation is not included in the water supply and sanitation sector and agriculture was seen as one of the competing uses of water resources. A third of the policy papers mentioned WSS sector's benefits to the agriculture. Water supply can open up areas for agricultural development in small-scale (kitchen garden) and livestock grazing. Waste water is also an important source of nutrients.

Control of urbanisation

DANIDA pointed out the benefit in reducing the burgeoning growth of megacities by contributing to better living conditions in small urban centres, which can shift development from major cities to secondary towns. On the other hand Asian Development Bank in their general publications stressed the importance of especially the Asian megacities as the centres for economic development and saw no need to reduce their growth.

Education of children

Poor living conditions represent severe constraints to the education of children. School attendance is reduced by waterborne diseases and the drop-out rates of girls is said to be directly linked to the time spent in the collection of water. The impact of improvements in WSS sector was found significant in a few policies.

Population growth

Family size is strongly related to the mother's education. As water supply and sanitation projects contribute to the women's self-actualising activities and to girls' school attendance, some organisations consider the reduction of excessive population growth as an indirect benefit.

Local capacity

Water supply and sanitation projects can increase the capacity of local people to carry out further similar efforts. In general the participation to a successful project enhances the problem-solving capacity, but the benefits are seldom sector-specific.

2.2. Gender in WSS policies

The special role of women in water supply and sanitation is recognised in almost every policy. An evolution of the issue from Women in Development (WID) to gender-focused approach can be seen. Eight policies out of eighteen mention "gender issues" instead of "women's issues". The depth of the gender approach varies from listing of the general gender terminology to viewing some of the sector problems from a gender perspective. The "new approach" as presented here is brought together and developed of ideas from several recent policies.

WID

Women are the primary users of water supply and sanitation facilities in cooking, washing, etc. The first approach is to give women a role of passive beneficiaries and users of water for domestic purposes only. Women are involved in the project planning and operation in order to promote sustainability, because they are the best specialists of their household work and of their families' hygiene behaviour. Women stay in their traditional role in the society. Their participation can extend to neighbourhood and community level, where the activities cover maintenance and repair of water sources, establishment of regulations on water use etc. Usually the implementation increases the work load for women. This problem is emphasised in the policies, but the means of enabling women's participation are rarely mentioned.



In the WSS policies "gender" approach often means no more than thorough study of the involvement of women and project's consequences on women.

Gender approach

Gender approach ensures that the priorities and needs of both women and men are included in the projects. This necessitates analysis of their socio-cultural roles. The gender approach in Water supply and sanitation sector is usually linked to three goals:

- * Involvement of all the users of the WSS facilities, including men, is necessary to the sustainability of the projects
- * Human resources development stresses the potential that is left unused, because the gender constraints are not known
- * Equitable development implies that everyone receives a fair share of development benefits.

In the WSS policies "gender" approach often means no more than thorough study of involvement of women and project's consequences on women. The goal is to create an environment which enables women to come out from their traditional role and take over activities in planning, technical operation and decision-making in water committees etc. Special training, motivation and development of career opportunities for women aim at contributing to the empowerment of women.

In recent policies "gender" has begun to really include women and men and relationships between them. Although the enabling environment does not yet involve men coming out from their traditional role and taking over female activities.

New approach on gender in WSS

The new approach brings up the primary task of eliciting the demands of all the users. The gender analysis in water supply and sanitation could be a part of an analysis on the "roles of persistently excluded groups", which includes e.g. those excluded on the basis of caste, religion, ethnicity... The relationships between these groups and possible efforts to balance the social status should be examined.

The smallest consumer unit should be the individual instead of the household. The information about the differences in consumption and demand inside the household should lead to the examination of ways to ensure the consumers' rights also at the level of individuals. The users, women as well as men, should be able to choose the services knowing the price that they are willing to pay. The problems arising when the consumer is not the same person as the payer should be dealt with. Every consumer's wishes should be equally attractive to the supplier. The water tariffs or external subsidies could be used to steer the water consumption from low value uses to higher value uses.

2.3. Human Resources Development in WSS policies

Human resources development is an integral part of national capacity building. There are different approaches to the HRD in the studied policies. Usually in WSS policies HRD includes education, training, long-term planning to ensure the personnel needs, management training and institutional development. The decentralisation of responsibility to the lowest appropriate level promotes local construction, encourages local specialists and user involvement. Hygiene education is in some cases considered as a means of building the human capacity.



Users must be informed and must have the capacity to use this information in order to be able to choose the services and to influence the supply of services.

In some policies the learning approach is emphasised. The staff should gain an understanding of how and why the project works. They must be encouraged to question and develop the practices.

The UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program stresses the importance of developing right incentives to service-providing institutions and individuals to respond to users' demands. Users must also be informed and must have the capacity to use this information in order to be able to choose the services and maybe to influence the supply of services as well. The users should have the necessary capacity to ensure the sustainability of the investment.

2.4. Cost recovery in WSS policies

Water is no longer considered a free good. Cost recovery is an important principle in all the sector policies. They all agree that in all cases the beneficiaries should cover operation and maintenance costs of drinking water supply from the start. The construction and investment costs of water supply facilities generally come in large part from the donor at first, but should be covered as far as possible through water tariffs.

Cost recovery in sanitation programmes are not accepted as unanimously. The health benefits of improved sanitation are said to justify the subsidy practice as a way of spreading the concept of sanitation rapidly. The sanitation facilities are in addition often owned by an individual or family and thereby must be paid for fully at the time of construction rather than gradually in the form of charges for water used. In some policies the need for credit facilities to permit borrowing for onsite sanitation is pointed out.



The demand for sanitation improvements can be created on the basis of their contribution to consumers' health and well-being.

The beneficiary of improved sanitation is not always as easy to find as in water supply programmes. The World Bank considers water as a "private" good because of the benefits water supply carries to the households, e.g. time savings and amenity benefits. The benefits from improved sanitation are more complex. Households place a high value on sanitation services that provide convenient facility and remove excreta and wastewater from the property. In addition, at the block, neighbourhood or city level the treatment of wastes or their removal is valued collectively. The wastes discharged from one city may pollute the water supply of a downstream city. Accordingly, groups of cities perceive a collective benefit from environmental improvement. As a whole nation can be affected by environmental degradation, there are national benefits from wastewater management as well. This suggests that costs would be assigned to different levels according to the benefits. The World Bank gives an example where households pay the house facilities, the residents of a block, a neighbourhood or a city pay collectively the additional costs of collecting and transport and the stakeholders in a river basin collectively pay for the necessary treatment. The World Bank emphasises that the beneficiaries (payers) make the decisions on the type of service they want for the water supply facilities as well as waste water treatment. (Water Supply, Sanitation, and Environmental Sustainability, The World Bank, 1994)

Some policies recommend not to assume that consumers are not willing to pay for sanitation improvements. The demand can be created leaning on the contribution to their health and well-being.

Cost recovery is justified in different ways in the studied policies. Financial sustainability and self reliance are often mentioned, but also the importance of the sense of ownership achieved which leads to sustainability. Cost recovery ensures that funds are available for schemes to be replicated.

The reduction of poverty by setting the water tariffs for the benefit of low income households is stated, but mostly the external subsidies are recommended and the revenue from water supply tariffs to be used in the sector.



Cost recovery is thought to enlarge consumers' freedom to choose the level of services they want and are willing and able to pay.

Polluter pays -principle could be seen as a way of covering costs in sanitation programmes. In the present policies it is considered more as a means of protecting the water resources from the industrial pollution. In the future waste water reuse can involve economic values as well.

Cost recovery is an incentive for users to avoid waste and the impact can be strengthened by progressive tariffs.

Cost recovery is thought to enlarge consumers' freedom to choose the level of services they want and are willing and able to pay. The collection of payments from water users calls for metering, billing, collection and accounting systems. Widespread metering makes it easier to trace unaccounted for water.

2.5. Private and public sector in WSS policies

The participation of private sector is mentioned in almost all the policies. Often the privatisation of some operational utility functions is considered advantageous, seldom it is recommended to privatise the whole operation. The risks or the benefits of privatisation have not been discussed. Decentralisation of public sector is offered as an option in eight policies out of eighteen. Three policies stress the business-like management and commercialisation regardless of the choice between public and private. The government always stays in the role of supervising organ.

According to the World Bank publication the public water companies have traditionally had problems which can be classified into four categories: technical and operational, commercial and financial, human and institutional and environmental. Operational practices and maintenance are inadequate, unaccounted for water is high and service expansion is limited. Consumption metering is inefficient and the level of tariffs does not adequately reflect the true economic cost. Public companies have difficulties in attracting or keeping well-qualified staff because pay is not competitive with the private sector. Public companies are generally plagued by political constraints. There is a risk of potential conflict of interest the public company being both operator and regulator. Public utilities have traditionally been slow in connecting the population to the public sewerage system. (Private sector participation in Water supply and Sanitation in Latin America, World Bank, 1995).

Three policies stress the business-like management and commercialisation regardless of the choice between public and private.

As public companies are struggling with these problems authorities have looked for alternative ways of providing water and sanitation services more efficiently. They are willing to entrust some, if not all, functions related to the management of water and sanitation services to the private sector. The objectives of private sector participation are to ensure good management and higher efficiency and to acquire the capital needed for investments. The WSS sector is capital intensive and the payback period is long, thus the investments are not very attractive to the private sector.

By improved management and higher efficiency the payback is thought to be guaranteed even in the developing countries. Another consideration is that the need of investments exceeds the available government funds and the private funding will be inevitable or at least clearly favoured. (Private sector Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation in Latin America, World Bank, 1995)

The ownership does not seem to be the key issue. The objectives could be the same if the companies are given possibilities and support to improve their performance while remaining in the public sector. Key issues are depolitisation, autonomy, commercialisation, transparency and capacity building. A proper balance between the social value of water and its economic cost must be found.

2.6. Human rights, democracy and good governance in WSS policies

Popular participation and good governance are often mentioned as means of promoting sustainability, but connections to human rights and democracy are rarely referred to. Sometimes the policies even state that water is relevant to all the other priorities of development assistance except human rights and democracy issues.

Canadian International Development Agency CIDA's definition to human rights, democratisation and good governance include among others the following dimensions:

- strong management in the public sector, with a professional administrative cadre and an effective public service
- very low levels of corruption in public life and the existence of effective mechanisms to deal with corruption when it is identified

Cost recovery, accountability, participation and a lot of other measures in WSS sector could be identified as having a positive impact on the development of civil society, the competence of public institutions and the struggle against corruption, and thus strengthening the democracy and the respect of human rights. In the Policy on Human rights, Democratisation and Good governance CIDA points out that public sector reform is

Some policies state that water is relevant to all the other priorities of development assistance except human rights and democracy issues.

one of the activities contributing to human rights and democracy. In some other human rights and democracy policies water is also mentioned as a relevant sector.

2.7. Interlinkages with Health, Water Resources Management and other relevant sectors

Traditionally the linkages to the health sector have been strong. Some organisations use the terminology, where health and hygiene promotion is included in water supply and sanitation sector. The crucial role that water supply and increasingly sanitation play in health improvements is widely recognised.

The need of linking the water supply and sanitation to the water resources management is growing. The drinking water supply must be assured among competing user categories, such as industry, irrigation and hydropower. In some cases water supply and sanitation sector is considered as a part of the water resources management sector.

In recent policies the integrated approach to water supply and sanitation is emphasised. Generally it means taking a water supply and sanitation point of view in water resources management, environmental protection, agriculture and forestry, waste management and health issues. The links to municipal and urban development, city planning and housing are mentioned.

The rural and urban sub-sectors are usually covered in one policy, but separate examination can be found also, rural supply having links to natural resources management and urban supply to infrastructure and public services development.

2.8. References to international meetings

The expression of international consensus can be found in the policy papers and the international meetings are often referred to. Drinking water and sanitation as basic needs were accepted in United Nations Water Conference in Mar del Plata in 1977 and again in The New Delhi Statement 1990. The importance of capacity building in the water sector was underlined in The Delft Declaration 1991.

The Dublin Statement in 1992 is mostly referred to when stressing the economic value of water and the central role of women. The integrated approach linking water supply and sanitation to water resources management appeared in the Agenda 21 in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

3. Links to general development strategy

The goals in the WSS sector policies are not directly derived from the general development objectives. Sometimes links can be found, but some policies are deliberately

silent on the general policies. The links to cross-cutting issues are often incomplete. The function of the WSS sector policy varies from organisation to organisation.

3.1. Links to overall goals

In many policies water supply has high priority in promotion of economic production and poverty reduction, which are generally mentioned as overall goals for development co-operation. Water supply is often justified for being one of the basic needs and through its health benefits. In general strategies provision of basic needs and health are often seen as ways to alleviate poverty.

In the studied policies sanitation is said to bring health benefits and contribute to the conservation of the environment. Environmental protection is a primary goal in almost all the general strategies.

Often the policies do not clearly define the principles and the goals. The questions 'how?' and 'why?' are not distinguished. The widely mentioned institutional development is considered as either requirement for the programme or an actual objective or sometimes both.

The guidelines and principles for WSS programmes are partly linked to overall goals. Water resources management, human resources development, demand driven approach, community participation and cost recovery, when applied to water supply and sanitation policies, are all justified by their contribution to the sustainable economic growth.

The choice between rural and urban areas is justified only by need-related criteria. The population most in need of water supply and sanitation is often said to be in rural areas, but the problems of the urban and periurban areas are increasingly emphasised.

3.2. Examples of the realisation of WSS policy

Danish International Development Assistance DANIDA

Poverty orientation is the fundamental principle of Danish development assistance. Women in development, environment and human rights and democracy are cross-cutting themes. The priority areas of general strategy are easy to find in WSS policy. An example of how the WSS guidelines could be linked to some general considerations and to the overall goal is presented in Figure 2.

The overall objective of the WSS sector is water supply and sanitation improvements. This objective can be found also in the general strategy as a way of promoting sustainable economic growth. All the main goals in general strategy aim at poverty reduction.

It is possible to follow different logical paths from WSS sector policy considerations to general objectives and finally to fundamental goal. The benefits to, e.g. the quality of life, can be achieved by implementing hygiene education programmes to projects. The improved quality of life contributes to human resources development by liberating time and energy. Another example could be the empowerment of communities which is necessary for the decentralisation of the public sector, which again is linked to popular participation, rule of law and good administration.

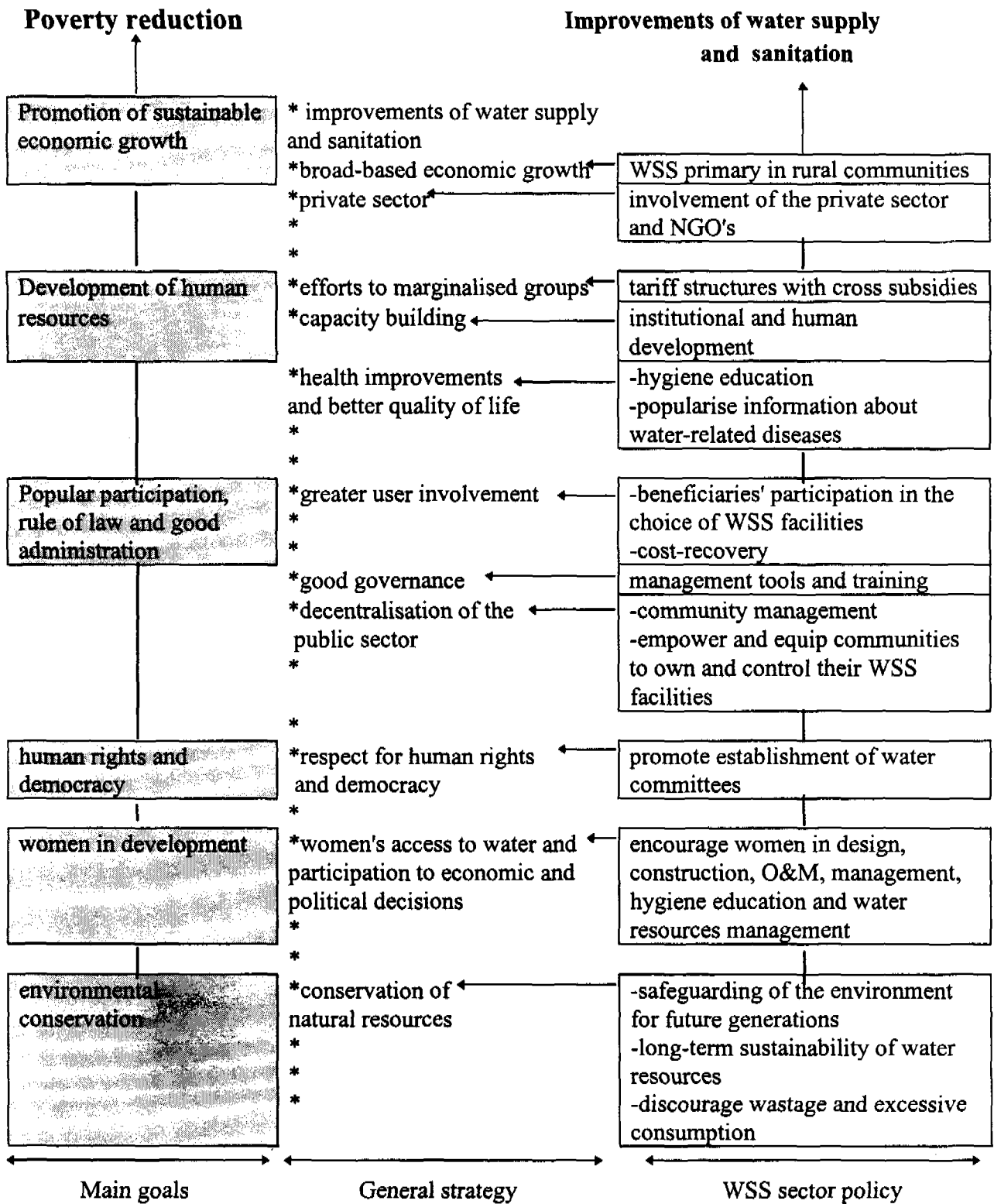


Figure 2.

Unicef has developed a conceptual model for water and environmental sanitation showing multiple levels of causality and the need for multilevel and intersectoral actions. The model is represented in Figure 3.

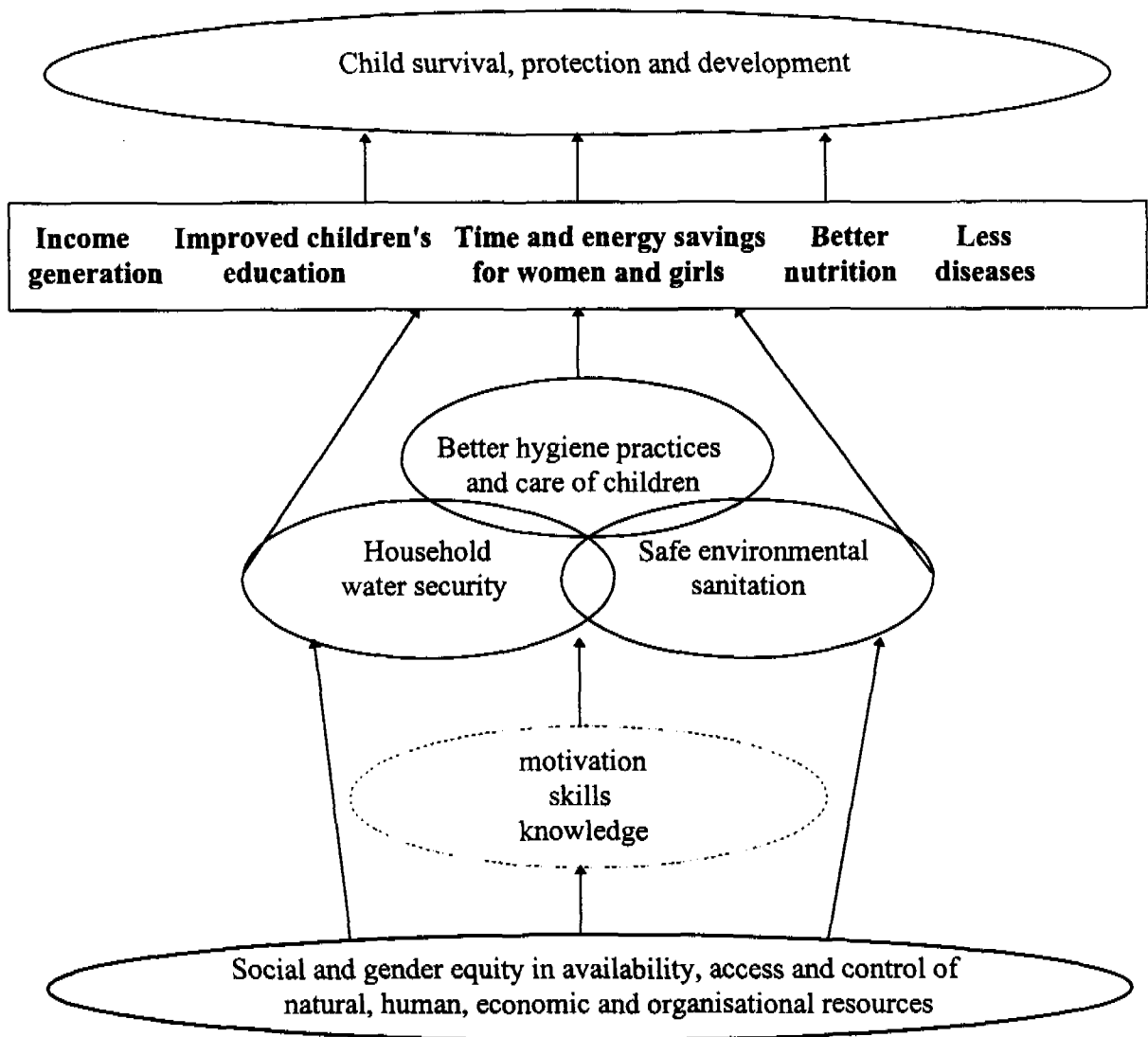


Figure 3.

The model identifies the conditions that have a bearing in achieving child survival, protection and development at three levels:

- * structural conditions
- * underlying conditions
- * immediate conditions

It is necessary to have social and gender equity in the availability, access and control of natural, human and economic resources. The resources need to be organised to cultivate an empowering environment by promoting self-motivation, building skills, communicating knowledge and aligning social service systems.

The underlying conditions include household and community water security, safer environmental sanitation and better hygiene practices and adequate care of children. These underlying conditions influence the immediate conditions for child survival, protection and development, which include girls' education, better nutrition, women's time and energy savings, income generation and less disease.

The conceptual model demonstrates the need for synergy and complementarity between interventions in WSS sector and other fields.

4. Conclusions

Water supply and sanitation sector policies are not directly derived from the general strategies. There are links between the two and the evolution of thinking at the general strategy level is reflected in the WSS sector policies, e.g., environmental issues and gender.

It was difficult to summarise the policies of different organisations. In spite of the similarities in overall development goals and WSS strategies, the existing sector policies were rather miscellaneous. Some were looking back at "lessons learned" of the years of experience, others had more theoretical approach to future changes. Some emphasised the need of intersectoral actions and complementarity and completeness in policy level approach, others wanted to address only issues that are specific to the sector.

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Annexes

A Denmark

General strategy		WSS sector policy	
Reduction of poverty	Promotion of sustainable economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * agricultural reform(increased productivity, access to training, credit and land) * private sector * economic infrastructure(transport, energy, telecommunications...) * debt relief and trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>water and sanitation improvements primarily in rural communities</i> * increase the involvement of the private sector and non-governmental organisations * sustainability of projects through cost-recovery * sustainability by promoting related activities (e.g. land management) * <i>tariffs that discourage wastage and excessive consumption</i>
	Development of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * prioritisation in national budgets of primary education, basic health care and water and sanitation * capacity building * developing and improving education, health and water and sanitation * greater user involvement * target-directed efforts to marginalised groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * popularise information about the water-related diseases * hygiene education * institutional and human resources development * tariff structures with cross subsidies * management tools and training * promote establishment of water committees
	Popular participation Establishment of the rule of law and good administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * respect for human rights , rule of law and democratisation through active policy dialogue * promotion of civil society * decentralisation of the public sector * promotion of good governance and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>management tools and training</i> * capacity building through empowering and equipping communities to own and control their water supply systems * <i>select low-cost water and sanitation technologies offering good possibilities for community participation in decision making and in operation and maintenance</i> * promote establishment of water committees
Women in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access to economic resources, property rights and control of land * access to education, health care and water * participation in political decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * encourage women to play influential roles in design, construction, operation and maintenance as well as in water management and hygiene education 	
Environmental conservation and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * conservation of natural resources * renewal solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * long-term sustainability of water resources * optimise water resource management * safeguarding the environment for future generations 	
Promotion of respect for human rights and democratisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation, openness, good governance * human rights * strengthening democratic institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promote establishment of water committees 	

WSS Sector policy is based on DANIDA sector policy; Water supply and sanitation, 1992.

B Sweden

General strategy			WSS sector policy
Reduction of poverty	Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * creation of job opportunities * basic education * investments in labour-intensive export industries * reduction in population growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>utilisation of water for productive activities</i> * <i>cost recovery</i> * <i>water linked to rural development and agricultural production</i>
	Socio-economic equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * social services * gender aspects * situation of the handicapped, ethnic minorities... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>improve the standard of health</i> * <i>education and training in hygiene</i>
	Economic and political independence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * improve the capacity of the partner countries to solve problems relating to inadequate water supplies and health/hygiene and sanitation * <i>human resources development</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>development of relevant skills and proficiency</i> * <i>management training</i> * active participation of communities in planning, construction, operation and maintenance * community as a catalyst for further development and change
	Democratic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promotion of peace, multiparty democracy and human rights * strengthening of state institutions * rule of law * full participation 	
	Environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * sustainable development * recommendations of the Rio Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * improvements to the environment in homes and around homesteads * support to sustainable management of water resources * capacity building * prevention of water related conflicts * environmental sanitation * recycling of the nutrients through the reuse of human urine and faeces for food production
	Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * human rights of women * equal participation in political decision-making * equal participation in economic decision-making and economic independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * gender analysis to ensure that the priorities and needs of women and men are included * actively involve women as well as men in planning, construction and operation and maintenance * women to be involved in decision-making * special career guide to motivate girls * equitable distribution of costs and benefits and employment opportunities * reduction in the burden placed on women securing access to water resources

WSS sector policy is based on SIDA's Water strategy.

C Switzerland

Main principles	Strategy		WSS Sector policy
<p>Support activities which improve development and production conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * safeguarding peace and security * good governance * legal assistance * support to non-governmental sector * human rights, democracy and the rule of law * empowerment * enhancement of social equity * gender issues * HRD * institutional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * user groups in key position in the planning, construction and operation * motivation and participation, women in particular * forming of special committees * modification of the relations between the social forces * women as partners with equal rights in the planning, implementation and evaluation * existing obstacles to their participation must be eliminated * open behaviour of all participants * genuine needs and possibilities of local structures * strengthening of institutions * co-ordination and collaboration between governments and private sector must be strengthened * support government's function as competent supervising organ and promoter * education * promotion of the beneficiaries' problem-solving capacity * cost recovery of O&M * utilisation in irrigation, animal husbandry or industry * management of water resources * contribution to rational use of water * willingness to pay and possibility to change the choice (to upgrade the service) * management at the lowest possible institutional field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * user groups in key position in the planning, construction and operation * motivation and participation, women in particular * forming of special committees * modification of the relations between the social forces * women as partners with equal rights in the planning, implementation and evaluation * existing obstacles to their participation must be eliminated * behavioural changes in public and private hygiene * willingness to pay and possibility to change the choice (to upgrade the service)
<p>Support activities leading to economical and political independence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * augmentation of productivity in agriculture, handicraft, small industry, transportation and credit * opening markets of the North * human resources development * institutional support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promote the self-reliance in developing countries * cost recovery of O&M * promotion of local construction * user groups in key position in the planning, construction and operation * motivation and participation, women in particular * strengthening of institutions * support government's function as competent supervising organ and promoter * education * promotion of the beneficiaries' problem-solving capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * open behaviour of all participants * genuine needs and possibilities of local structures * strengthening of institutions * co-ordination and collaboration between governments and private sector must be strengthened * support government's function as competent supervising organ and promoter * education * promotion of the beneficiaries' problem-solving capacity * management at the lowest possible institutional field * cost recovery of O&M
<p>Support to the poor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promotion of general prosperity * rural development * employment creation * reduction of demographic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * improve the structural conditions in the struggle against poverty * basic human needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promote the self-reliance in developing countries * improve the structural conditions in the struggle against poverty * basic human needs * important element of public health * reduction of risk of transmission of water- and waste-

			<i>related diseases</i> <i>* utilisation in irrigation, animal husbandry or industry</i> <i>* promotion of local construction</i>
Support mainly the health and education sectors		<i>* important element of public health</i> <i>* reduction of risk of transmission of water- and waste-related diseases</i> <i>* behavioural changes in public and private hygiene</i>	
Support on solving ecological problems	<i>* harmonisation of environment, trade and development policies</i>	<i>* management of water resources</i> <i>* contribution to rational use of water</i> <i>* protection of water as natural resource</i> <i>* utilisation in irrigation, animal husbandry or industry</i> <i>* promotion of local construction</i> <i>* behavioural changes in public and private hygiene</i>	<i>* management of water resources</i> <i>* contribution to rational use of water</i> <i>* protection of water as natural resource</i>

WSS sector policy is based on SDC Sector Policy on Water Supply and Sanitation, 1994

D Netherlands

General	strategy	WSS sector policy
Sustainable poverty alleviation	Investment in people and their productive potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * initiatives to transfer relevant activities to the private sector * instruction on the interrelationships between water supply, optimal utilisation, hygiene and health <p>INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * decentralisation of responsibility * establish and enforce legislation and standards * strengthen the capacity of government to develop sector policy and the capacity of autonomous agencies in managing water supply and sanitation
	Provision of basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * improvement in the living conditions and health of primarily the poorest population groups in rural areas, regional centres and intermediate towns <p>INTEGRATED APPROACH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * improvements in water supply linked to improvements in water resources management, environmental sanitation, drainage, solid waste disposal and hygiene education <p>FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * cost-recovery * polluter pays -principle * credit facilities <p>APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * technical, sociological and financial feasibility * user choice, affordability, willingness * appropriate and environmentally friendly technology * prevent or reduce environmental pollution
	Poor people's participation in political decision-making	<p>USER PARTICIPATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation by users from the preparatory stage up to utilization and maintenance * changes in national policy if required to permit effective user-participation * encourage community management * encourage user-management * active participation by women
	Human rights	

WSS sector policy is based on DGIS Water supply and Sanitation policy paper 1989 and on the summary paper of the new sector policy by Willem Ankersmit.

E Germany

General strategy	WSS Sector policy
Productive economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * liberate human-resource capacities by reducing the work involved in water extraction * sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * recovery of investment * commercialisation * professionalisation * analyses of the customers' willingness and ability to pay * sector reforms
Social justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * basic social services as water supply and sanitation * guaranteeing people's access to drinking water always takes priority in cases of conflicting demand * full cost-recovering tariffs allowing for cross-subsidies * user preferences and targetgroup inputs * good governance
Ecological sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * avoiding water wastage by progressive tariff * use existing water supplies more efficiently by reducing supply-side losses * attention to interdependencies of resource conservation and management, water extraction and distribution, sewage/faeces disposal and consumer's hygiene * every water supply project must investigate the sewage and faeces disposal * disposal projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * enhance people's vitality * improve the quality of life
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * encourage the qualitatively and quantitatively appropriate use of water resources * preservation of aquatic ecosystems * pollution-control and waste water disposal project * consumer/polluter pays -principle * use of non-renewable groundwater limited * use of partially clarified wastewater for agricultural purposes * water resources planning
Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * public-education campaigns
technology transfer	
promotion of the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * privatisation * governmental interventions should be limited * decentralisation
health and population policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * improve health situation through adequate supplies of hygienically safe drinking water and sanitation * use of asbestos cement ruled out
women in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * co-determination and co-responsibility of women * all assistance measures must allow the social, cultural and economic roles of men and women within society as a whole
crisis prevention	
Active participation of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * broad-scale opportunities for participation * user-oriented management
Self-help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * self-help measures, traditional supply structures and local-level initiatives must be taken into account

WSS sector policy is based on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Concept 1996

F United Kingdom

" Water policy is of vital importance in helping achieve improvements in the quality of life of people in poorer countries by contributing to sustainable development and reducing poverty and suffering. "

General	strategy	WSS sector policy
Improvement of the quality of life	Encourage sound development policies, efficient markets and good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * standards of services based on a analysis of demand and supply factors in each case * community participation and training * rationalisation at all levels to resolve management problems * institutional strengthening and possible reform * both private and public sector participation * greater awareness of government and all the users * demand management * tailor domestic water supply investments more closely to what consumers want * participatory approaches for assessment of needs * cost recovery
Reduction of	Help people achieve better education and health children by choice widen opportunities, particularly for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * sanitation and hygiene components have high priority * ensure that women have equal design and management roles * enhance the status of women and gender equality * greater attention to ways of targeting the poor * water supply and sanitation seen as part of urban environment services
poverty,	Enhance productive capacity and conserve the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the polluter pays -principle * enough water available to preserve ecosystems * protection of resources and control of abstraction, particularly groundwater * greater use of marginal quality water, reuse and recycling * encourage water reallocation from low value uses to higher value ones * wastewater is a resource for agriculture
suffering and deprivation	Promote international policies for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * regional and national co-operation * comprehensive river basin management * water rights and regulatory framework

WSS sector policy is based on an evaluation synthesis report of water supply and sanitation projects (DFID June 1997) and on previous ODA publications issued prior to May 1997 which should not be taken as representing the DFID current policies. Updated water policy will be prepared in 1998.

G Ireland

General	strategy	WSS sector policy
Poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * water supply * primary education * health-care * sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>major component of health</i> * <i>improvement of the quality of life for women and children in particular</i>
Self-reliant Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * management capacity of decision makers * capacity-building training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>capacity building</i> * <i>community management and empowerment</i> * <i>sector co-ordination, integration, linkages</i> * <i>cost recovery</i>
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * mutual respect * national development objectives 	
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * appropriate level of technology * realistic budget * available institutional support * efficient use of resources, no environmental damage * identification of needs * role of women * cultural sensitivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>sustainable service delivery</i> * <i>monitoring and evaluation</i> * <i>equitable distribution and maximum utilisation of available resources</i> * <i>equitable distribution and maximum utilisation of available resources</i>
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * partner countries' input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>improve decision making skills</i>
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * basic human rights * equality * women in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>gender equity in participation at all levels</i> * <i>educate and promote women's understanding of water and sanitation issues</i> * <i>create greater awareness</i> * <i>promote a greater understanding amongst men in relation to women's needs and aspirations</i>
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * production of food * access to food 	
Human rights and Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * popular participation * electoral assistance * good governance 	
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * efficient use of energy, water, wood and pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>heightening of peoples awareness of factors affecting water quality</i> * <i>protection of water sources</i> * <i>decreasing the risks of disease transmission by removing some of the conditions under which it thrives</i> * <i>co-ordination with forestry and agricultural extension services to make people aware of the effects of the deforestation</i>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * population policies 	
AIDS		
Children		

WSS sector policy is based on Zambia Water project description, 1997 and Zambia Water and sanitation study, 1995

H France

General	strategy	Rural WSS Sector Policy
Human development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * agriculture * health education * culture * access to credits * environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * sanitation and hygiene education
Productive development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * water management as a part of natural resources management * preservation of water resources in quality, quantity and diversity * reduction of water wastage * assure the recycling * prevent irreversible degradation * integrated management of river basin * priority to sanitation in cities because of the problems caused by the demographic growth, industrial waste, and water treatment * raise funds for depollution and sanitation investments in the community
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * institutional development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * definition and promotion of national water policies * pricing of water as an economic good * legislation and organisation of maintenance * education * regional co-operation for water management * financial autonomy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * access to land * participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * community participation in planning and financing * users' demand
Cultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * reduction of poverty * debt relief * decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * better supply for rural population * maintenance of existing equipment has priority over new investments * water management that assures the minimum quality of life * economic production
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * transfer of the operational functions to the private sector * empowerment of local organisations * organisation of public administrative services * private local operators * reduction of work load of women

WSS sector policy is based on Ministry of Co-operation publication: Gestion des ressources en eau et hydraulique rurale; Eléments de stratégie, 1994

I Japan

General	strategy	WSS sector policy
<p>Sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * elimination of poverty * basic human needs * basic infrastructure * human resources * empowerment * dissemination of technology * rural village development * water supply, medical care and health * family planning * mother-child health * women in development * conservation of the environment and biodiversity * pollution control * forest conservation * disaster prevention * energy saving * residential environment(waterworks, sewerage, waste disposal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>provide society with sufficient benefits without being detrimental to the lives of the residents</i> * <i>improvements in the public health and the living environment</i> * <i>reduction of the infectious diseases</i> * <i>reduction of the burden of women's water fetching in rural areas</i> * <i>specific education and training</i> * <i>learning approach</i> * <i>human resources development</i> * <i>use of local specialists</i> * <i>customer service approach</i> * <i>basic sanitation</i> * <i>maintain harmony with the natural environment</i> * <i>avoid damage to the existing environment</i> * <i>preserve valuable natural environmental assets</i>
<p>Peace and stability of the world</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ODA for military purpose should be avoided * population growth * AIDS 	
<p>Market economy orientation and good governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ownership * operation, maintenance and administrative techniques * establishment of laws and structures * democratization * business-like management * basic human rights and freedoms * empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>reduction of the unaccounted water</i> * <i>maximising the use of all existing water resources</i> * <i>cost effective services based on an appropriate water pricing, tariff structure and metering</i> * <i>best-use of limited resources</i> * <i>participation and self-help</i> * <i>affordability without subsidy</i>

WSS Sector policy is based on JICA's environmental guidelines and on the Study on Development of Water Supply System for Damascus city.

J Canada

General strategy			WSS sector policy
Poverty reduction and contribution to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world	Basic human needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * primary health care * basic education * family planning and nutrition * water and sanitation * shelter * humanitarian assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * protection of health and prevention of diseases * <i>training and education</i>
	Women in development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * full participation of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation of women
	Infrastructure services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * environmentally sound infrastructure * capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>appropriate technology</i> * <i>clever distribution systems and water tariffs</i>
	Human rights, democracy, good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * respect for human rights * children's rights * strengthening of civil society, democratic institutions, the competence of the public sector and individual security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>strengthening of institutions in national, regional, local and community level</i> * <i>social mobilisation</i> * <i>capacity building in communities</i> * <i>efficient international authorities</i>
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * protection of the environment * contribution to global and regional environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * fight against water pollution and pollution from agriculture * sanitation and solid waste management
	Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * sustained and equitable economic growth * promote income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * private sector participation in maintenance and management

WSS sector policy is based on the Terms of Reference for Strategy Paper in Water and on two articles written for ACDI Express sur le Développement. This cannot be considered as CIDA's current water policy. Updated water strategy coming out in 1997.

K Australia

General strategy		WSS sector policy	
Reduction of poverty through sustainable economic and social development	Sustainable Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * good governance * public sector management * legal framework * information and transparency of government * electoral processes * strengthening civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>private sector involvement in provision of infrastructure</i> * <i>funding for infrastructure operation and maintenance through appropriate water pricing</i> * <i>cost-effectiveness</i> * <i>focus on the real needs of communities</i>
	Education, health, capacity building, social sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Primary health care * voluntary family planning * health * human rights * health and education of women * primary education * basic literacy * water and sanitation * gender * transport and communications * agricultural and rural development * protecting agriculture and environment * sustainable use of natural resources in sectors such as water, forests and fisheries * support for biodiversity and conservation areas * renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>cross-institutional linkages between water management, health, land management and forest management</i> * <i>institutional strengthening</i> * <i>local community involvement</i> * <i>women's and men's roles</i> * <i>building skills, understanding and commitment</i> * <i>fostering development of appropriate community organisations</i> * <i>management of whole catchments</i>
	Safety nets including emergency relief		

WSS sector policy is based on the Global Water Partnership Survey of the Water Sector Operations of External Support Agencies in the Asian and Pacific Region, 1997.

L USA

General	strategy	WSS sector policy and its benefits (shaded)
<p>Population and health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * eliminate the problems of rapid population growth, endemic poverty, debilitating hunger, mass migration and anarchy * education * food security * health and well-being of the population * participation, capacity building, empowerment of communities and individuals, decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promotion of health for general population and for child survival * development of overall urban expansion * long-run "multiplier" effect in reducing mortality as a result of environmental improvement * enable children to go to school and get a full benefit of an education * improvements in hygiene-related behaviour * subsidies external to the sector
<p>Broad-based Economic Growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation, capacity building, empowerment of communities and individuals, decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * development of many industries and businesses * national infrastructure * economic benefits * reduction of the time spent by women in getting water * the skills and capacities developed increase the community's ability to take on other projects and other issues that affect its well-being * building local institutions * interdisciplinary approach * participatory approach * collaboration in order to make maximum use of scarce resources * active information * role of the government in sector management, planning, policy reform, institutional and financial aspects * water and sanitation regulation * institutional and human resources development * appropriate engineering design * operation and maintenance * cost recovery and willingness to pay * decentralisation
<p>Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation, capacity building, empowerment of communities and individuals, decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * reduction of environmental degradation * sanitation should have the same priority as water supply * context of water resources management * water basin perspective beyond national boundaries * integrate economic, social and environmental factors * the environment, including water can no longer be considered a free good
<p>Democracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation, capacity building, empowerment of communities and individuals * empowerment of women and members of minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation of users, particularly women * role of community * private sector participation

WSS Sector policy is based on USAID's report: Lessons learned in Water, Sanitation and Health, 1993

M UNDP

General strategy		WSS sector policy	
Sustainable Human Development	Good governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * legal framework * incentives for institutions to become more people-oriented * accountability * transparency * co-ordination * organisational and management capacity building 	Community management of services
	Private and public sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * possibilities in private sector participation 	
	Popular participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * empowerment of communities to own and control their own systems * encourage women to play influential roles in water management and hygiene education * decision-making in lowest appropriate level 	
Poverty eradication	Employment creation		Sound financial practices
	Sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * tariff systems in different socio-economic settings, in different service demand settings * income-improving activities through access to credit, land distribution 	
	Growth with equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * debt relief and credits * consumers' needs and demand * efficiency in the use of available funds * rehabilitation of defective systems * reduction in wastage and unaccounted water * recycling and reuse of wastewater * operation and maintenance * payment collection efficiency * cost recovery * autonomy of institutions * private funding 	

<p>Protection and regeneration of the environment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hygiene and health education * social mobilisation * community participation * literacy * water resources assessment * access to adequate water and environmental sanitation services is a basic human need * conservation and protection of the quantity and quality of water * obligation to use water efficiently * competing uses: drinking water, industry, agriculture and hydro-power * establishment of realistic quality standards * protection of human health * pricing policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - polluter pays -principle - affordability - demand management * design and use of water-saving and re-use technologies * health-data collection 	<p>Protection of the environment and safeguarding of health</p>
<p>Empowerment of women</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * role of government as promoter and facilitator * decentralisation * human resources development * women * education * public awareness * social mobilisation * use of water sources in rational economical way * appropriate pricing policy * participatory communication * partnership * development of the legal and institutional framework * ensure the availability of skilled personnel * information exchange and networking among sector professionals 	<p>Institutional reforms</p>

N The World Bank

General	strategy	WSS sector policy	
<p>Poverty reduction and large and sustainable improvements in the lives of people</p>	<p>Sound economic policies, maximum use of the market</p>	<p>* Decentralisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * transfer service delivery functions to the private sector, financially autonomous public corporations and community organisations * recovering costs and providing better services will give users a sense of ownership and participation * <i>strong legal and regulatory framework for pricing, monopoly organisations and social concerns</i> * <i>water recognised as an economic good</i>
	<p>Economic progress and environmental enhancement go hand in hand</p>	<p>* Environmental protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * protection, enhancement of water quality and abatement of water pollution * importance to providing safe drinking water * groundwater protection * effective legislation and regulatory systems and guidelines for levels of pollution control * river basin managing
	<p>People have to be not only the object but the subject of development</p>	<p>* Poverty alleviation</p> <p>* Participation</p> <p>* Gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * better hygiene * health benefits * cross-subsidising the poor * time savings * amenity benefits * participation in planning, designing, implementing and managing * participatory approach involving users, planners and policymakers with decisions taken at the lowest appropriate level * demand management * <i>ensure women's participation in decisionmaking bodies</i> * women have more time for agricultural production, more control over income, more time for children

WSS sector policy is based on the World Bank policy paper: Water Resources Management 1993, Water Supply , Sanitation and Environmental sustainability 1994 and Toward Sustainable Management of Water Resources 1995

0 EU / DG VIII

General	strategy	WSS sector policy
Overall goals	Actions	
<p>Support for sustainable economic and social development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * demographic issues * education * training * environmental protection * prevention of water shortages and soil degradation * management of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hygiene and sanitation education * professional qualification of technical and administrative personnel * reduction of pollution of the environment and groundwater * protection of water resources and water ecosystems by legislation and pollution control * polluter pays -principle * inventory of regional water resources * evaluation of drinking water needs and needs in other sectors * national water policy * river basin approach
<p>Smooth and gradual integration into the world economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * sustainable development * structural adjustment support at macroeconomic and sectoral levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * cost recovery for operation and maintenance * tariff structures * rehabilitation takes priority over new investments * conscience of the value of water * reduction of water wastage * complementarity of urban and rural development * creation of structures for water management and operation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * private sector development * administrative capacity * building civil society * trade development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * promotion of private sector in maintenance * strengthening of administrative capacities in all levels * independence and larger financial responsibility
Campaign against poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * better living conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * priority to the poorest * water quality and sanitation * priority to peri-urban areas
Democracy, rule of law, human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * participation * decentralisation * role of women * prevention of migration, armed conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * consumers' participation * local workers * decentralisation of operation and maintenance * women's participation * central role for women in management and protection of water source

WSS policy is based on Principes de base de l'évaluation de projets d'investissement dans le secteur de l'approvisionnement en eau potable, 1979 and La Politique de la Commission européenne; De l'eau au moulin des ACP, by André Liebaert, 1997.

P UNDP- World Bank Water and Sanitation Program

WSS sector strategy	Relevance to UNDP priority themes	Significance for other sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * capacity building * policies, regulations and strategies that decentralise responsibility for services to the lowest appropriate level and provide for stakeholder involvement in planning, managing and financing of services * human and financial resources for institutions to respond to users' demands for service * learning * demand-driven approach * willingness and ability to pay for and sustain the services * users' economic demands * roles of persistently excluded groups(gender, caste, religion,...) and need for special efforts to elicit their demands * private sector * new roles for government and non-governmental organisations * necessary information for users to make choices and the capacity to ensure investment sustainability * gender-focused approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * enlargement of peoples' choices * right of people to make the decisions that affect their lives rather than merely participate * development not only for people but by people * community-based approach * demand-driven approach * decentralising is fundamental to promoting participation, equitable distribution of development benefits, access to services, government responsiveness and the involvement of civil society organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * building capacity of its partners at all levels and gaining their ownership in sector development efforts * program can serve as a model for other sectors : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fostering the creation of partnership at all levels - regional location assures cost-effective interchange and learning among countries - global overview assures that best practices form around the world can be collected - at each level the Program brings benefits of concerted action and resources to bear
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * use of national or regional expertise * health benefits * education of children by better facilities * focus on rural water supply and sanitation * human and economic development by better conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * seeks to relieve one major component of the poverty 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * adequate sanitation * hygienic excreta disposal * improved drainage * Dublin/Rio principles * focus on urban environmental sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * maintain the purity of both surface and ground waters 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * strengthening of user communities , including women * gender-focused approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * proper service lightens women's burdens * opportunities for productive economic and self-actualising activities * time savings for women and children 	

WSS policy is based on the Concept Paper for Collaboration with UNDP:1997-2001, Draft for discussion, 1996

Q UNICEF

General strategy		WSS sector policy		
Rights of the Child	Civil rights and freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * freedom of expression * freedom of thought, conscience and religion * freedom of association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Achieving universal coverage:</u> * universal access to water and sanitation * governments' role in promotion, facilitation and co-ordination of services * appropriate technologies * greater equity in access to services 	Child survival, protection and development
	Family environment and parental guidance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Promoting sustainability:</u> * community involvement * active involvement and empowerment of women * gender-balanced approaches * WSS linked to social services and other development activities * address environmental degradation and pollution * attention to environmentally vulnerable areas * community based water resources management * capacity building * promotion of mobilisation of financial resources * appropriate standardisation of technologies 	
	Basic health and welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * right to highest attainable standard of health * social security * right to adequate standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Maximising social and health benefits:</u> * water and sanitation: basic right * greater emphasis on sanitation, hygiene education and social mobilisation * communication methods as well as behavioural and attitudinal changes with sanitation and hygiene education in schools as a key channel * advocacy * intersectoral linkages with health, education, nutrition, environment and other 	
	Education, leisure and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * right to education * right to enjoy leisure, recreation and cultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <u>Effectiveness of resource mobilisation and use:</u> * cost-effectiveness * prudent cost-sharing and cost-recovery with due consideration to the ability of the poor to pay * private entrepreneurship 	
	Special protection measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * recovery and social reintegration * juvenile justice * protection from economic exploitation, from drugs, sexual abuse * rights of minority groups 		

WSS policy is based on Unicef strategies in Water and Environmental Sanitation, 1995.

R WHO

General strategy		Strategy for Health and Environment	General strategy		Strategy for Health and Environment
Overall goal	Objectives	Objectives	Actions		Actions
Highest possible level of health	Primary health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * environmental elements to meet basic needs - drinking water, sanitation, housing * <i>emergency preparedness and response</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * education * food supply and nutrition * safe water and sanitation * maternal and child health care * family planning * prevention of infectious and endemic diseases * provision of essential drugs 		Urban and rural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * air quality * drinking water quality * national drinking water standards and surveillance * urban catchment approach in resource management * sewage disposal and stormwater drainage particularly in peri-urban areas
	Equitable distribution of health resources				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * solid and hazardous waste * housing * noise
	Participation of women, men and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * increasing awareness and community action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * planning of the health care 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * water supply and sanitation in human settlements * training packages * guidelines design, advocacy
	Governments' responsibility				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * health and environmental aspects of water resources management * water conservation and reuse of wastewater in agriculture etc.
	Social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>environmentally safe and sound technology*</i> * <i>environmental health information systems</i> * <i>assessment of environmental risks to health</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * agriculture * food * industry * education * housing * public works * communications 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * environmental health improvements through behavioural change * rural environmental settings supportive of health * community participation * central role for women
	Promotion of the world peace				Global health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * national health programme * health information systems
	National self-reliance in health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * institutional and sectoral capacities * human resources development 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * education and training * HRD * poverty * needs of women, children and vulnerable groups

The strategy is based on WHO Global Strategy for Health and Environment, 1994 and Health for all policy 1997.

