

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Distr.  
RESTRICTED

DP/PROJECTS/R.13/Add.5  
5 March 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL  
Twenty-seventh session  
June 1980  
Agenda item 6 (b)

## PROGRAMME PLANNING

### COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING AND PROJECTS

#### PROJECT RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

#### Supplementary assistance for a global project

#### Development of Low-Cost Water and Sanitation Techniques

(GLO/78/006)

Estimated UNDP contribution:

\$ 933 250

Duration:

12 months

Executing Agency:

International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development (World Bank)

#### I. Background

1. The Governing Council approved \$350,000 for this project at its January 1979 meetings, 1/ and an additional \$551,000 at its twenty-sixth session in June 1979. 2/ These amounts were in addition to \$75,000 preparatory assistance approved by the Administrator under his delegated authority, bringing the total UNDP contribution to the project to \$976,000. This allocation is expected to be fully expended by the end of July 1980. The results achieved to date have been highly satisfactory, and it is proposed to extend the project for an additional 12 months to end-July 1981.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/R.11/Add.4, 23 October 1978.

2/ DP/PROJECTS/R.12/Add.5, 6 April 1979.

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2. The broad objective of the project is to assist interested Governments in designing and implementing water supply and sanitation projects which utilize capital-saving, low-cost technologies as alternatives to conventional high-cost systems, and in so doing assist Governments in achieving the goals they have established for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990. The project is being executed on behalf of UNDP by the World Bank, which has organized an expert Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to carry out the project activities.

3. During the current phase of the project, technical advisory services have been provided to 13 Governments thus far: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sudan and Tanzania. In addition, preliminary missions have visited Afghanistan, Kenya, Thailand and Ethiopia to discuss with the Governments the kind of assistance that might be provided by the project.

## II. The project

4. The principal results of the project to date have been the following:

### India

Feasibility studies are being undertaken by local personnel with technical support from the TAG for latrine programmes in 110 small towns in seven States ranging in population from 2,000 to 150,000 persons, and with a total population of 4.6 million. Follow-up investment is expected to be in the order of \$50 million. In association with the above, an evaluation of on-going latrine programmes is under way, including investigation of the pollution hazards of non-sewered sanitation and construction of demonstration projects. An international seminar sponsored by the Indian Institution of Engineers on low-cost sanitation for urban areas was also organized.

### Tanzania

Studies for waste-disposal projects in Dar-es-Salaam and four major towns have been reoriented to focus on low-cost sanitation as well as sewerage. A Low-Cost Sanitation Unit has been established within the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, with an engineering adviser recruited and trained with assistance from the project.

### Philippines

Training in improved techniques for the planning and design of low-cost water distribution networks has been provided for local staff. These techniques are currently being put into effect in approximately 30 water districts where system expansion is being financed by the World Bank at a total project cost of about \$17 million, and will be used in designing systems for an additional 150

small towns of 15,000 - 20,000 persons having a total population of approximately 2.5 million, for which the Government has requested additional World Bank assistance. A seminar was organized by the project team on public health, low-cost water supply and sanitation for the Philippine Society of Sanitary Engineers.

### Botswana

A model for low-cost sanitation has been developed for inclusion in urban development projects planned for Francistown and Selibe-Pikwe, which will cover 5,000 households in the initial phase. A unit of Public Health Engineering has been established in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands to oversee low-cost sanitation development on a national scale. Development of a sanitation component within a rural programme for environmental sanitation is planned to start shortly with USAID funding.

### Egypt

A project for improving water supply, sanitation and health education in the villages of one Delta province has been formulated. The project will improve both piped and hand-pump water supplies, and will be the first in a series designed to complement other provincial water projects. A project manager has been appointed by the responsible sector Agency, and substantial funding is under consideration by USAID for implementation of the project.

### Lesotho

Proposals for a rural sanitation project, as well as several urban sanitation projects, have been developed and are currently under review by the Government.

### Brazil

Partly as a result of project activities, low-cost sanitation components will be incorporated into several Agencies' programmes to be developed during 1980, representing a major policy shift. Substantial investments, mainly from country resources, are expected to follow over the next few years.

### Indonesia

Feasibility studies are about to start for sanitation programmes in four towns in Java, which will initially serve a population of about 400,000 persons, at an investment cost of approximately \$4 million, or a per capita cost of only \$10 per inhabitant. Assistance is also being sought from the project for an evaluation of on-going latrine programmes and for an assessment of pollution problems associated with non-sewered sanitation.

Nepal

The project team has reviewed initial studies and made recommendations regarding basic latrine designs.

Bangladesh

Feasibility studies for sanitation programmes are scheduled for ten small towns.

5. In addition to these activities, which have been directed to the development of specific projects, the Technical Advisory Group has also provided a wide range of technical assistance and advice on problems and issues related to Governments' plans for the Decade. In all countries, activities have been co-ordinated as closely as possible with related activities of other Agencies, in particular WHO and UNICEF, with whom continuous liaison has been maintained.

6. All the projects outlined above have been developed in close co-operation with the various national agencies concerned. They reflect national priorities, make maximum use of locally available expertise and resources, and are directly related to sector investment programmes. It should be noted that they are also substantially broader in scope than the more modest demonstration projects originally intended to be developed. At an early stage of operations it became clear that Governments were primarily interested in obtaining the co-operation of the project team in the planning of actual investment programmes, rather than in development of demonstration projects as such. The activities of the project have been reoriented accordingly, and this has greatly enhanced the impact and value of the project.

7. The objectives of the proposed extension of the project by 12 months are as follows:

(a) To continue and consolidate work that has been initiated in the countries mentioned above. Experience has shown that while the main objective of the project is to provide assistance at the project design stage, follow-up support during the construction stage is sometimes needed and desired by Governments;

(b) To extend project activities to additional countries interested in availing themselves of the services of the Technical Advisory Group, in particular to countries where preliminary missions have already been carried out; and

(c) To achieve wider use of effective low-cost technologies in rural water supply and sanitation projects. While significant work in rural areas has been done under the project in some countries, notably Egypt, Lesotho and

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Botswana, the primary emphasis thus far has been on small and semi-rural towns. Increased emphasis on rural programmes is needed if the project is to make its full contribution to the objectives of the Decade. Following a comprehensive review of the results achieved, to be undertaken in early 1981, including consultations with Governments regarding further need for the project, the Administrator may recommend further extension to the Governing Council at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981.

8. The expenditure components of the proposed supplementary assistance are as follows:

	<u>US\$</u>
Project personnel	751 250
Training	100 000
Equipment	60 000
Miscellaneous	<u>22 000</u>
Total	933 250

The proposed UNDP contribution will be contained within the Global IPF established for the current cycle.

### III. Recommendations

9. The Administrator recommends that the Governing Council:

- (a) Approve the supplementary assistance;
- (b) Authorize the Administrator to make the appropriate arrangements with the World Bank for the extension of the project.

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