

WOMEN AND WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

United Nations International
Research and Training Institute
for the Advancement of Women
(INSTRAW)



UNITED NATIONS

1984 I
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UNITED NATIONS

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WOMEN AND WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

I. INTRODUCTION

The grave crisis the world is undergoing shows how interdependent the various development problems are. Many of these problems, particularly in developing countries, have reached a very critical stage generating even more complex situations. A case in point is basic infrastructure such as electricity, transportation, water, etc., where needs for these services are constantly growing, while their capacity cannot cope with the increasing demands. The world crisis has also indicated that the viability of certain economic tenets and development methods is not any more quite certain. The new call to have people and their well-being—women and men alike—as the central objective of development is gaining momentum. This explains the growing concern and the increasing focus on problems facing the masses: poverty, illiteracy, health and sanitation, food, drought, etc.

In the current debate on development, due consideration is given to the population component which highlights the importance of both human resources and popular participation in the development process. This means greater attention is therefore being devoted to the different groups of population, including women. Thus the topic "Women and Development" has become one of the salient points in the on-going debate on the national, regional and international levels. The necessity to integrate women in development has been emphasized during these years by approaching women as active participants and beneficiaries of development, and so departing from the traditional thinking that considers women's issues as a problem of social welfare. Women are both deeply concerned with and affected by the various development problems.

One of the most critical problems facing many societies today is to secure adequate water supply, which is the very basis for human survival. Over a billion people in remote rural areas and urban slums of the developing world lack safe drinking water and even rudimentary sanitation facilities. By 1990 their numbers will reach two billion¹.

1) Elmendorf, Mary L. and Isley, Raymond B., "Public and Private Role of Women in Water Supply and Sanitation Programs".

Consequences of inadequate supply of water and sanitation are extremely evident. However, they hit women most severely. Women are the traditional water carriers in many societies of the developing world and as carrying water has become such a routine part of daily life, it is not the activity per se that is objectionable, but the distance they must travel to obtain it. In many parts of the developing world, for example, women spend up to six hours a day hauling water over long distances, sometimes amounting up to nine miles. These distances, moreover, lengthen during the dry seasons when the nearby ponds and creeks dry up. More significantly, it is not unusual in parts of the countries in the Sahel region, for example, for women to leave at dusk in order to escape the scorching sun, sleep overnight at the water source and return with the water for the families' survival at dawn².

The opportunity cost in terms of time wasted and energy expended in this drudgery is tremendous as it hardly leaves room to perform the numerous other chores and social functions demanded of women, let alone allowing time for income-generating activities so vital to their families' survival.

In many developing countries, it is customary for girls to be kept home from school to help with, among other things, carrying water. This lack of education is known to be a major factor in perpetuating women's low socio-economic status.

Exhausted by hard work, weakened by poor nutrition and, by virtue of their domestic functions, in constant touch with water which is often polluted, women are particularly vulnerable to water-related diseases which, according to estimates of the World Health Organization, are accountable for 80% of all sicknesses and diseases in the developing world. These include: water-borne diseases, water-washed infections, water-based diseases, diseases with water-related vectors and, infections that are primarily caused because of defective sanitation.

These health consequences, additionally, carry along a certain set of economic repercussions. Besides being relentless killers (15 million children under the age of five alone die every year from them), water-related diseases often cripple the work force in developing countries. It has been estimated that millions of work-

2) Jorgensen, Kirsten, "Water Supply in Rural Africa: Implications for Women, BISWAS, 1973.

ing days are lost every year through sickness due to these diseases leading to increased costs in terms of medical treatment and at the same time to decreased productivity, thereby helping to perpetrate the vicious cycle of poverty.

Taking the larger view, it must be realized that unless women are perceived as an integral part of the income-generating labour force, much of the potential that can be generated from the time and energy economized may be wasted for the community. Similarly the potential for additional benefits that can accrue from increased hygiene and sanitation may not be forthcoming unless these aspects are recognized and incorporated into water supply and sanitation projects in accordance with the very specific role that women play as producers, and users. Every effort should be expanded, therefore, to include and recruit women at every level and stage in the improvement of water supply and sanitation.

II. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Due to the importance and multi-dimensional impact of the problems of water supply and sanitation, the United Nations General Assembly during its thirty-fifth session proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), during which member states were to assume a commitment to bring about a substantial improvement in the standards and levels of services in drinking water supply and sanitation by the year 1990.

Recognition of the seriousness and the vital importance of improving water supply and sanitation worldwide had been underlined by the international community at the United Nations Water Conference held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in 1977, which resulted in the subsequent launching of the IDWSSD in 1980.

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace held in Copenhagen in 1980, recognizing the critical importance of the issue, adopted a resolution entitled *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade* which:

"Calls on member states and United Nations agencies, including specialized agencies to promote full participation of

women in planning, implementation and application of technology for water supply and projects”.

This resolution was subsequently affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session when it proclaimed the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. While, during the same session, the General Assembly in a resolution entitled *Effective Mobilization and Integration of Women in Development* urged:

“...the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, proclaimed by the General Assembly... to take fully into account the needs and concerns of women”.

In response to these legislative mandates, mechanisms were established by the United Nations system to coordinate activities at the international level in dealing with water supply and sanitation and the role of women therein. The activities of these mechanisms are described in the next section.

III. INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS AND ACTIONS

International support to assist countries in their efforts to achieve the goals of IDWSSD and the enhancement of women's role therein presents the United Nations and its organizations and specialized agencies, as well as governments, bilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations with a tremendous task. What is required of the international community in the attempt to solve the numerous and diverse problems facing countries in their efforts to reach Decade goals is a deep commitment for inter-agency collaboration and coordination in their activities at the national level.

To achieve this commitment of the United Nations system, a Steering Committee for Cooperative Action of the IDWSSD was established consisting of relevant United Nations specialized agencies and organizations.

The objectives of the Committee are to put into operation mechanisms designed to help match projects with external sources of funds, exchange technical information between countries, shape global plans for human resources development, advise

on project formulation and investment planning and assemble comparable data for progress reporting and public information on the Decade as a whole. To this end, task forces of the Committee were established for information exchange, human resources development, project formulation and public information.

The question, however, of the undeniable link of women to water supply and sanitation was not duly addressed until the ninth session of the Steering Committee, held in April 1982.

When the question of women in water supply and sanitation was discussed, a proposal had been submitted to the Steering Committee by the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to create an Inter-Agency Task Force to focus on issues of relevance to women in improving water supply and sanitation. It was agreed that the Committee endorse and acknowledge the inputs of women in water supply and sanitation and the important role they can play in the implementation of the IDWSSD objectives.

The reason for INSTRAW to take this initiative of proposing the establishment of the Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD stems from the fact that the Institute is committed to the principle of the advancement of women by focusing on the policy of integration of women into development programmes.

The primary objective of INSTRAW is to ensure by research, training and information activities, the development and strengthening of effective strategies to overcome the obstacles and constraints to the full and effective participation of women in development processes; to ensure that the overall development process becomes more responsive to the concerns of women, and at the same time, that ways and means be devised to enhance the productivity and effectiveness of the contribution of women to total development, as well as the efforts of the international community to move towards a new and equitable order.

It is within these three fields: research, training and information, that INSTRAW is participating in United Nations activities related to women and water supply and sanitation.

At its tenth meeting held in November 1982, the Steering Committee accepted INSTRAW as a member, recognizing the Institute as a United Nations body specializing in research, training

and information activities for enhancing the role of women in the development process and thus, in a position to provide valuable assistance in the attaining of the objectives of the IDWSSD as far as they relate to women.

The Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD was thus established. It consists of representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. While UNICEF serves as convening agency, INSTRAW and UNICEF assume jointly the responsibility of secretariat.

At the first meeting of the Task Force held in September 1982, it was decided that it would be an action-oriented body of the Steering Committee geared to activities focusing on the needs and participation of women in the cooperative programmes of the IDWSSD. The mandate of the Task Force as reflected in its terms of reference (see Annex I) includes the following:

- to develop a strategy for the enhancement of the role of women within the IDWSSD,
- to assist in activities in support of the Decade programmes in relation to the role of women,
- to act as a mechanism for collaboration in the development and implementation of activities at international and national levels,
- to monitor, evaluate and report on implementation of Decade policies and programmes related to women in order to ensure that they adequately reflect the concerns, needs and contributions of women and recommend further action in this regard.

The responsibility of the international community in addressing the question of the role of women in the IDWSSD is comprised of a number of functions that must be fulfilled, particularly by the Task Force, to support national efforts. For this

reason, a plan of action for the Task Force was prepared. It includes the following (for full text see Annex II):

- reviewing policies and practices at the international and national levels to develop, stimulate and strengthen them as required, to ensure that they fully reflect the concerns, needs and contributions of women.
- initiating and undertaking action-oriented research to improve the data base, following identification of specific issues, countries and pilot projects.
- promoting awareness from community through international levels through collation and dissemination of information and experiences about the stake and potential of women in improved water supply and sanitation.
- initiating and organizing workshops/seminars and study tours for orientation/training of planners and implementors of water supply and sanitation programmes.
- establishing working relationships with funding and other contributory agencies/organizations to promote implementation of recommended action.
- evaluating progress reports provided by agencies on a regular basis to assess progress in implementation of activities related to the participation of women in the Decade.

Subsequently, the strategy developed by the Task Force as embodied in a document entitled, *Strategies for Enhancing Women's Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation Activities*, has been endorsed by the Steering Committee and the member agencies of the Task Force have embarked on programmes and projects to fulfill the mandate of the Task Force.

In addition to the more formal forum provided by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD, it is expected that effective on-going cooperative efforts among United Nations specialized agencies and organizations will be generated.

The following highlights some of the activities being undertaken by United Nations specialized agencies and organizations:

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

The Institute assists in implementing the objectives of the IDWSSD in the following ways:

1. In accordance with its roles as member of the Steering Committee and joint Secretariat, together with UNICEF, of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD, the Institute carries out a number of functions including preparatory work for the meetings of the Task Force, substantive servicing of the Steering Committee, and implementation of decisions of both the Steering Committee and the Task Force.

2. INSTRAW is convening an inter-regional seminar on Women and the IDWSSD to be held in Cairo from 12-16 March 1984, to which twenty to twenty-five experts from different countries and regions are being invited to address the different aspects related to the problems of water supply and sanitation and the role of women therein. Representatives from relevant United Nations specialized agencies and organizations have also been invited to attend.

The different aspects of the issue on which the seminar will focus are health and sanitation, science and technology, and socioeconomic development.

The ultimate objective of the seminar is multifold: to indicate the cause of the major problems confronting women in this domain from the regional viewpoint; to reach a global consensus on the most meaningful approaches to address the problems of women in water supply and sanitation with a view to reaching possible solutions; and to generate commitment and momentum worldwide within the framework of activities of the IDWSSD, in support of national efforts to solve the problems. A Report and Proceedings of the Seminar will be published and disseminated.

3. Training guidelines and manuals will be developed, based on the outcome of the seminar, to assist governmental and non-governmental organizations, institutes and agencies at the national and regional levels in developing training activities for women in the field of water supply and sanitation.

4. INSTRAW has expressed willingness to participate in the United Nations Development Programme project entitled, *Promotion and Support for Women's Participation in the IDWSSD* referred to on page 13, the activities of which are currently being developed and which will be financed by the Government of Norway.

5. INSTRAW participates in international and regional meetings and conferences related to IDWSSD including sending representatives and submitting written contributions. During 1983, the Institute participated in two major meetings: the United Nations International Colloquium on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in Ground Water Resources Development held in Zagreb 23-28 May, to which a paper entitled, *Participation of Women in the Development and Use of Water* was submitted; and the IDWSSD Media Encounter held in Copenhagen, 31 May-1 June, to which a paper entitled *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: Focus on Women* was submitted.

6. Regarding related information activities, INSTRAW prepares articles for periodicals and newspapers, press releases, public information, etc., on women and water supply and sanitation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF is conducting a series of case studies in different regions on UNICEF-assisted water supply and sanitation projects with a view to identifying those with women's participation. Reports on these are currently being prepared.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP is preparing an international project entitled, Promotion and Support for Women's Participation in the IDWSSD (INT/83/003), the major financing of which will be by the Government of Norway.

The project is based on the premise that increased involvement of women will enhance the impact of water and sanitation projects and programmes on the health and welfare of families in the more disadvantaged sectors of the population and by implication, the well-being of the women themselves. It will promote women's involvement as motivators; as participants where appropriate and feasible in planning, design, construction, maintenance, repair and financing of water and sanitation facilities; and as educators and change agents concerning the proper use of water and sanitation for improved health.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Although FAO does not have specific programmes related to

women in water supply and sanitation, the organization provides assistance to programmes related to women in water supply and sanitation when there is a particular bearing on rural development and agriculture and when the programmes relate to the activities of the technical support teams and national action committees and the activities of FAO's regular and/or field programme. FAO provides assistance in the form of staff time and/or consultancies, makes available existing communication channels and assists in the preparation, printing and dissemination of briefing notes, information booklets, etc., for FAO staff, representatives and more general distribution.

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO is undertaking a number of activities in the area of women and water supply and sanitation. Consultants have been engaged to prepare detailed plans for a women's component into existing WHO activities, after which proposals for funding will be prepared; and to prepare detailed guidelines for use by women's organizations in their participation in the implementation of water and sanitation programmes. A section on water and sanitation will be included in a checklist being prepared for assessing women's issues and roles in primary health care. Finally, WHO, together with the Pan American Health Organization, is working out detailed proposals to fit within the framework of the UNDP project, *Promotion and Support for Women's Participation in the IDWSSD*.

IV. NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND ACTIONS

Although the IDWSSD was launched as an endeavor by the international community, it cannot be stressed enough that the fulfilment of the Decade objectives depends above all else on the level of active involvement of national governments. Needless to say, the recognition and enhancement of the role of women in water supply and sanitation depends equally on the firm commitment of national governments.

The role of women is to be emphasized along the lines of the development of national strategies for improved water supply and sanitation. The basic Decade approaches for development of national strategies include the following:

- complementary development of water supply and sanitation
- focus on strategies that give precedence to under-served populations, both rural and urban
- generation of replicable, self-reliant, and self-sustaining programmes
- development of socially acceptable systems that people can afford at the present time
- involvement of communities at all stages of projects
- coordination of water supply and sanitation programmes with other efforts to improve health
- integration of water supply and sanitation programmes with programmes in other development sectors

Within the first year of the Water Decade, at least 56 countries had moved on comprehensive Decade planning by creating interministerial planning committees and/or by actually preparing and launching full-scale action strategies, plans and budgets. With respect to financing, since the inception of the Water Decade, at least two thirds of the costs of Decade-related projects have come from internal sources in the developing countries themselves (the external one-third comes from bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental sources). At this stage, national governments have a responsibility to ensure that projects involving enhanced women's participation in improved water supply and sanitation are given equal consideration in the allocation of funds.

In addition to regular government funds, communities and planners have devised a number of methods for funding by users, which can equally involve women: community voluntary collection; donation of labour, some form of community levy; revolving and cooperative funds; fund-raising clubs and groups; and other forms of fund-raising such as lotteries and entertainments.

V. ACTIVITIES OF DONOR AGENCIES, WOMEN'S GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Bilateral and other donor agencies, in accordance with their role in development assistance, also have a role to play in improved water supply and sanitation generally, and particularly in promoting the role of women therein.

There are a growing number of agencies active in this area and others are developing programmes of assistance, such as: the

Canadian International Development Agency, the Danish International Development Agency, the Norwegian Agency for International Development and the United States Agency for International Development.

In water supply and sanitation, women hold key roles and thus local women's organizations are especially important community-based resources.

These organizations exist as part of the traditional settings, and are concerned with many of the basic community and family welfare activities. They naturally link water and sanitation with primary health care and other development actions, as their priorities are seen as part of their whole life situation, rather than as separate sectoral programmes. Women's organizations can have an impact on the social and behavioral changes required, but they face constraints of inadequate education and training, as well as limited access to external resources. Governments must make additional efforts to see that the groups and organizations have proper education, training, etc., because by enhancing popular participation, popular participation will enhance national strategies to develop the role of women in water supply and sanitation and by extension the role of women in overall national development.

ANNEX I

INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND THE IDWSSD

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Given women's vital roles and concerns related to water supply and sanitation, it is imperative that greater attention be given in Decade programmes to enhancing women's participation at all stages and levels and to optimizing the impact of improved water supply and sanitation on women.

This requires, *inter-alia*, raising awareness among all involved in the cooperative programme of the Decade, particularly those at the country level; promoting the participation of women at all stages of the process of improving water supply and sanitation, encouraging the involvement of women's organizations and other activities within the programmes of the Decade.

Thus, it is proposed that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women and the IDWSSD continue its work throughout the Decade as an action-oriented body of the Steering Committee for Cooperative Action and that it be provided with the means for ensuring follow-up action to its recommendations.

Therefore, the mandate of the Task Force would include the following:

- I. To develop a strategy for the enhancement of the role of women within the IDWSSD;
- II. To assist in activities in support of the Decade programmes in relation to the role of women;
- III. To act as a mechanism for collaboration in the development and implementation of activities at international and national levels;
- IV. To monitor, evaluate and report on implementation of Decade policies and programmes related to women in order to ensure that they adequately reflect the concerns, needs and contributions of women and recommend further action in this regard.

ANNEX II

INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND THE IDWSSD

PLAN OF ACTION

- I. Develop a strategy for the enhancement of the role of women within the IDWSSD.
 1. Prepare a strategy document and guidelines for the enhancement of the role of women in the IDWSSD at the national and international levels, publish and disseminate worldwide.
 2. Review policies and practices at the international and national levels to develop, stimulate and strengthen them as required, to ensure that they fully reflect the concerns, needs and contributions of women.
 3. Collaborate closely with other task forces of the Steering Committee to ensure implementation of mutually supportive programmes, e.g. provide advisory services, action proposals.
- II. Assist in activities in support of the Decade programmes in relation to the role of women.
 1. Initiate and undertake action-oriented research to improve the data base, following identification of specific issues, countries and pilot projects.
 2. Promote awareness from community through international levels through collation and dissemination of information and experiences about the stake and potential of women in improved water supply and sanitation.
 - i) incorporate and emphasize women's role in existing publications.
 - ii) identify experienced individuals and organizations to undertake consultation/advisory tours.
 - iii) facilitate flow of information among all concerned with the Decade.

3. Initiate and organize workshops/seminars and study tours for orientation/training of planners and implementors of water supply and sanitation programmes.
 4. Provide international support to national programme development.
 - i) review agency support projects or programmes at the country level to ensure the consideration and treatment of the women's component.
 - ii) review information, education and training materials by agencies and make recommendations where necessary to ensure they adequately reflect the participation of women in all aspects.
 - iii) participate in joint programming whenever feasible.
 - iv) provide support to technical advisory groups and national structures including possible appointment of special personnel to act as focal points in order to promote and stimulate implementation of the strategy at the country level.
 5. Initiate and promote project support communication to ensure women's involvement in community participation for improved water supply and sanitation.
- III. Act as a mechanism for collaboration in the development and implementation of activities at international and national levels.
1. Establish working relationships with funding and other contributory agencies/organizations, e.g. bilateral, multi-lateral, non-governmental organizations and groups, to promote implementation of recommended action.
 2. Strengthen the capacity of indigenous non-governmental organizations and women's groups for effective participation in Decade programmes through consultations, training workshops and seminars, study tours, etc.
 3. Act as a liaison wherever possible for organizations and groups to procure assistance: financial, technical, etc.

4. Act as a focal point for the development of inter-sectoral activities through the use of on-going and planned programmes being undertaken by various organizations and agencies: literacy, rural development, primary health care, etc.

IV. Monitor, evaluate and report on implementation of Decade policies and programmes related to women in order to ensure that they adequately reflect the concerns, needs and contribution of women, and recommend further action in this regard.

1. Promote participation of women in national programmes at all stages, and monitor and evaluate such participation.
2. Evaluate progress reports provided by agencies on a regular basis to assess progress in implementation of activities related to the participation of women in the Decade.
3. Carry out on a selective basis review of country-level programmes.

ANNEX III

LIST OF BI-LATERAL ASSISTANCE AGENCIES ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

- 1. Australian Development Assistance Bureau**
Box 887, P.O.
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601
Telephone: Australia 062-49.5733
Telex: Australia 62631
- 2. Belgium, Administration Générale de la Coopération du Développement**
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Place du Champ de Mars 5
1050 Bruxelles, Belgique
Telephone: 513 90 60
- 3. Canadian International Development Agency**
200, Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec K1A 0G4
Telephone: 819-997-7718
- 4. Danish International Development Agency**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asiatisk Plads 2
1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Telephone: 01-92 00 00
Telex: 31291
- 5. Finland, Department for International Development Cooperation**
Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
Mannerheimintie 15C
00260 Helsinki 26, Finland
Telephone: 0/406077
Telex: 124636
- 6. France, Central Fund for Economic Cooperation**
Direction Générale
233 Blvd. Saint-Germain
75007 Paris, France

7. **Norwegian Agency for International Development**
P.O. Box 8142
Oslo Dep.
Oslo 1, Norway
Telephone: 02-31 4055
8. **Swedish International Development Authority**
S-105 25 Stockholm, Sweden
Telephone: 08/15 01 00
Telex: 11450
9. **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
Overseas Development Administration**
Eland House
Stag Place
London SW1E 50H, England
10. **United States of America, Agency for International Development**
International Development Cooperation Agency
Washington, D:C: 20523
USA
Telephone: (703) 235-9823

ANNEX IV
SOME NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR TECHNICAL

INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN THE IDWSSD

National Institutions

Africa

East Africa

Kenya

National Action Committee for
the International Drinking Water
Supply and Sanitation Decade.
Attn: Mr. W. J. Odhiambo, Sec-
retary NAC
Water Documentation Centre
MAJI House
P.O. Box 49720
Nairobi, Kenya

Tanzania

Ministry of Water and Energy
Water Master Panning Coordina-
tion Unit
Attn: Mr. R. Schnborg, Coordi-
nator
MAJI Reference Centre
P.O. Box 35066 Ubungo
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

West and Central Africa

Cameroun

Direction du Génie Rural et
d'Hydraulique Agricole (Ministère
de l'Agriculture)
B.P. 326
Yaoundé
Cameroun

Congo

Direction du Génie Rural et du
Machinisme Agricole (Ministère
de l'Agriculture)
B.P. 13
Brazzaville
Congo

Côte d'Ivoire

Direction Centrale de l'Hydraulique
(Ministère des TP et Trans-
ports)
B.P. V6
Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire

Gabon

Direction Générale de l'Energie
et des Ressources Hydrauliques
B.P. 1172
Libreville
Gabon

Haute Volta

Direction de l'Hydraulique et de
l'Equip Rural
Attn: Mr. Djibrilou Tamboura
B.P. 7025
Ouagadougou
Haute Volta

Mali

Direction de l'Hydraulique et de
l'Energie
Attn: Mr. Abdoulaye Djire
B.P. 66
Damako
Mali

Niger

Direction des Ressources en Eau
(Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de
l'Environnement)
Attn: Mr. Aboubacar sidikou
B.P. 257
Niamey
Niger

Sénégal

Direction des Études Hydrauliques
(Ministère de l'Hydraulique)
Attn: Mr. Djibril Mbaye
B.P. 4021
Dakar
Sénégal

Togo

Directeur de l'Hydraulique et de
l'Energie
B.P. 335
Lomé
Togo

Asia

South-East Asia

India

National Environmental Engi-
neering Research Institute
(NEERI)
Att: Mr. S.C. Bhat
Nehru Marg.
Nagpur 440 020
India

Indonesia

Directorate of Building Research
(DPMB)
CIPTA KARYA
Attn: Ir. Karman Somawidjaja
Jalan Tamansari 84
Tromol Pos 15
Bandung
Indonesia

Western Pacific

Malaysia

Western Pacific Regional Centre
for the Promotion of Environ-
mental Planning and Applied
Studies (PEPAS)
c/o P.O. Box 2550
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Philippines

National Water Resources Coun-
cil (NWRC)
Attn: Dr. Angel A. Alejandrino,
Executive Director
EDSA Ave. 8th Floor NIA
Building
P.O. Box 37, Diliman
Quezon City 3004
Philippines

Latin America

Argentina

CARIS/INCYTH

Centro Argentino de Referencia
en Ingeniería Sanitaria (Argen-
tine Reference Centre in Sani-
tary Engineering)

Attn: Ing. Carlos E. Schröder

Vía Monte 542

Capital

Buenos Aires, Ezeize

Argentina

Colombia

CERBI/INSFOPAL

Centro de Referencia y Bibliote-
ca (Reference and Library Cen-
tre)

Attn: Mr. A. Aranjó Cotes, Di-
rector

Can Bloque 2

Apartado Aéreo 3638

Bogotá, D.E.

Colombia

Ecuador

CENIRISCA/IEOS

Centro de Información y Refe-
rencia en Ingeniería Sanitaria y
Ciencias del Ambiente (Informa-
tion and Reference Centre on
Sanitary Engineering and Envi-
ronmental Sciences)

Att: Ing. Gonzalo Procel

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Obras
Sanitarias (I División Tecno-
logía).

Attn: Edgar Grande Palacios,
Jefe

P.O. Box 68

Toledo 684 y Lérica

Quito

Ecuador

Jamaica

Ministry of Health and Environmental Control
Attn: Dr. T.E. Aldridge, Director
Environmental Control Division
7, Oxford Terrace
Kingston 5, Jamaica

Peru

DTIAPA
Technological Development of
Water Supply and Sanitation
Institution
Centro Panamericano de Ingeniería Sanitaria y Ciencias del Ambiente (Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences), CEPIS
Attn: Dr. Carl Bartone
Casilla Postal 4337
Lima 100, Peru

**Regional Institutions
Latin America**

Centro Panamericano de Ingeniería y Ciencia del Ambiente (Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences) (CEP)
Attn: Dr. Carl Bartone
Casilla Postal 4337
Lima, Peru

**South-East Asia
an Pacific**

Western Pacific Regional Center
for the Promotion of Environmental Planning and Applied Studies (PEPAS)
c/o P.O. Box 2550
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

West Africa

Comité Interfricain d'Etudes Hydrauliques (CIEH)
Attn: Mr. Ali Krissiamba
B.P. 369
Ouagadougou, Haute Volta

ANNEX V

LIST OF SOME NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN THE FIELD OF WOMEN AND WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

1. **Associated Country Women of the World**
50 Warwick Square
London SW1V 2AJ, U.K.
2. **Decade Media, Inc.**
30 E. 42nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
3. **The Exchange**
329 East 52nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.
4. **International Alliance of Women**
128 Buckingham Palace Rd.
London SW1, U.K.
5. **International Council of Women**
13, rue Caumartin
75009, Paris, France
6. **International Federation of Business and Professional Women**
54 Bloomsbury Street
London WC1B 3QU, U.K.
7. **International Federation of University Women**
37 Quai Wilson
1201 Geneva, Switzerland
8. **International Institute for Environment and Development
(EARTHSCAN)**
10 Percy Street
London, W1P 0DR, U.K.
9. **International Reference Center for Community Water Supply
and Sanitation**
P.O. Box 5500
2280 H.M. Rijswijk
The Hague, Netherlands
10. **International Women's Tribune Center**
305 E. 46th St., 6th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
11. **Match International Center**
401-171 Nepean
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada

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