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and Sanitation Centre
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Country Level Collaboration

Workshop, Abidjan, 3-7 March 1997

Country Experiences

*The Honduras Approach
in Maximizing Resources Using CLC*

Fourth Global Forum
Manila, Philippines, 3-7 November 1997

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WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM FOR
DEVELOPING NEIGHBORHOODS IN
TEGUCIGALPA
SANAA - UNICEF

POPULATION IN TEGUCIGALPA	900,000 inh.
POPULATION IN THE VERY POOR AREAS	500,000 inh.
NEIGHBORHOODS	340
NEIGHBORHOODS WITHIN THE	
URBAN AREA	225
GROWTH RATE	>6%
NEIGHBORHOODS WITH NO WATER	(4) (45,000 inh.)
NEIGHBORHOODS WITH A	
DEFFICIENT SERVICE	19 (50,000 inh.)
NEIGHBORHOODS WITH NO SEWERAGE	155 (275,000 inh.)
NEIGHBORHOODS WITH	
NO GARBAGE RECOLLECTION	>155 (300,000 inh.)

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PROBLEM PRESENT

- **ALTITUDE OVER THE ELEVATION OF SERVICE OF THE SANAA 1150 MSNM**
- **ROUGH GROUND AND UNSTABLE LAND**
- **AN URBANISTIC TRACE DOES NOT EXIST**
- **ILEGAL OWNERSHIP OF LAND**

- **ELEVATED POPULATION GROWTH, RATE IS HIGHER THAN 6%**
- **WATER SHORTAGE (MORE THAN 40% OF LOSSES)**
- **LIMITED ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY SOURCES**

PROBLEM SOLUTION

1987

- SANAA and UNICEF develop an experimental Program to provide a supply of drinking water in the very poor neighborhoods.

1991

- An Executing Unit of Very Poor Neighborhoods (UEBM) is created
- An Administrator is hired
- The incorporation of the community's participation is defined as strategy
- The Rotatory Fund is implemented
- A cooperation agreement is achieved with Social Work career at the National University of Honduras (UNAH), 20 students for Sanitary Education

1993

- The Program Water for Everyone was founded by SANAA, UNICEF, Chamber of Commerce, PNUD, Communication Media

1994

- The Rotatory Fund is strengthened and a methodology to guarantee support for the projects is defined
- 100% of investments is recovered
- Rates are increased and payment period is extended

1995

- The name Executing Unit is changed to Executing Unit of Developing Neighborhoods (UEBD) and the component of Sanitary Education is strengthened

1996

- **Social promoters are hired in substitution of the students and Projects for domicile visitors as well as healthy home and schools are begun.**

1997

- **Courses for children and women's plumbing with the purpose of leakage control are incorporated and they provide a new source of income.**

TEGUCIGALPA MODEL

SANAA - UNICEF

<u>PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONTRIBUTIONS</u>
UNICEF	32.0%	Provides the Materials, Equipment, gives technical assistance and support for institutional strengthening.
GOVERNMENT	33.0%	Covers the expenses for the functioning of the UEBD which is the responsible of the administration Execution and Program support.
COMMUNITY	35.0%	Provides workmanship and cash for the purchase of local and piping materials and small diameter accesories posteriously Administrates, Operates and provides Maintainance to the Systems.

- **Teach the community and family through the component of Sanitary Education, with the purpose of encouraging the active participation in the search for Sanitation integral solutions.**
- **Train the community organizations so they may take over Administration, Operation and Maintenance of Water and Sanitation Systems and in general to the community to encourage individual and collective responsibility in caring for their health and the environment's.**

- **Encourage community participation as basic strategy for the development of Water and Sanitation Projects in very poor areas within the urban area.**
- **Search support for the projects to guarantee total investment recover and the strengthening of the Rotatory Fund with views to achieve the continuity and expansion of the program.**

IMPORTANCE OF THE PROGRAM

With the incorporation of community participation in the construction of Water and Sanitation Projects there is a saving on the initial investments greater than 35%, which may be used to extend the coverage of the programs.

The management of systems done by the community encourages decentralization, reducing then the government's participation in providing public services.

The recover Investments through rates and the creation of a Rotatory Fund, allows, through reinvestments, to maximize the use of resources assigned to the program and reduce or eliminate aid which is a burden for the state.

The development of the component of Sanitary Education, complements the benefits provided by the systems of drinking water and sanitation since it trains the neighborhoods and motivates them to search for integral solutions to the problems of Water and Sanitation and living in harmony with the environment.