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Buy a bucket of water



Report of the Scheme 1979-1982

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“Turn buckets of water
into water for life”

Project Organiser: Mrs Muriel J. Russell



1979 International
Year of the Child



International Co-operative Alliance

A R I V E R O F L I F E

REPORT OF THE "BUY A BUCKET OF WATER" SCHEME 1979-1982

1. THE PURPOSE

Although 1979, the International Year of the Child (IYC), has come and gone, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the agency which was given the responsibility to lead IYC, realised that all the practical benefits which would arise must be permanent; the Year itself would only lay foundations for services formerly denied or meagrely provided for children in many parts of the world. This is what was meant when UNICEF called on governments, other UN agencies and non-governmental organisations to concentrate on basic services. While much of the action would be needed both in the developed and the developing countries, it was to the second area that the International Co-operative Alliance turned its attention.

In its appeal, UNICEF had pointed out "large regions of the developing world which are still under-served by regular government services can be reached by encouraging local communities to identify their most pressing needs and to choose from among themselves village-level workers who can be trained to deliver simple basic services in the fields of food, nutrition, clean water, health measures, responsible parenthood, basic education and supporting services for women". Nothing could have been more motivating to a co-operative movement; it was a clear invitation to co-operators to provide facilities which would initiate co-operative action at village level.

An idea, which was first suggested by the ICA Women's Committee after the 1969 Hamburg Congress, was then elaborated. On its recommendation, the ICA Central Committee adopted the "Buy a Bucket of Water" Scheme at its Copenhagen meeting in 1978 as its own contribution to the International Year of the Child. UNICEF had

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emphasised that "more than 500 million children are endangered by lack of clean water" while the World Health Organisation (WHO) said that "provision of a safe and convenient water supply is the most important activity that could be undertaken to improve the health of the people living in the rural areas of the world". As a world-wide family organisation the ICA could not ignore such appeals.

What is more, it was readily seen that there was great potential for a response to this proposed scheme among the ICA's millions of members. For those of us who live in the developed parts of the world where water appears at the turn of a tap we usually take the supply for granted - only when the supply is cut temporarily do we acknowledge its real importance to ourselves and our families. Then our immediate reaction is to fill the nearest and cleanest buckets, kettles or other suitable vessels, hoping we will manage to cope until the emergency is over and the precious liquid runs freely again. At such times it is brought home quite vividly to people that for millions of others in less developed lands there is no such hope.

2. LAUNCHING THE SCHEME

In Copenhagen in 1978, the first publicity material was distributed to Central Committee members and to ensure full coverage before the IYC began 3 months later, it was despatched to all member organisations immediately after the meeting.

With an allocation of £2,000 from the ICA's Development Fund to be used as "seed money" and a gift of £750 from IYC Secretariat in Geneva, the comprehensive brochure was professionally produced. It introduced the "Buy a Bucket of Water" emblem, a bucket pouring out clean water from which green leaves grew, thus symbolising life. "Turn buckets of water into water for life" pleaded the slogan. This emblem together with that of the IYC were included on the cover. Other pages of the brochure contained the aim of the Scheme, ie that millions of "buckets of water", symbolically represented by the purchase of lapel stickers for a minimum sum each plus any other ways of raising money, would pour into a mighty river of support from the ICA to help those who now suffer or die from lack of water. An undertaking was given that the money raised would finance selected water projects in Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America.

Guidelines were set out on how the Scheme should work and further ideas were given on how the appeal could be mounted. While the ICA did not promise any national publicity materials, the brochure set out semi-finished designs for a leaflet, poster and lapel stickers. The text was only a model on which translations might be based. By courtesy of UNICEF some photographs were included.

The ICA had a limited number of lapel stickers printed and Polish co-operators kindly printed many thousand leaflets in English free of charge. As a result, assistance was given to several member organisations where printing facilities were difficult to arrange. Member organisations were able to choose their own timing for launching their campaigns as it was felt different periods during the Year would probably be more effective, taking into account seasons and national customs. Mrs Muriel Russell, formerly Secretary for Women and Youth Activities, offered her services in a voluntary capacity as Project Organiser and she was assisted by Mrs Irene Romp, then Secretary to the Women's Committee.

The IYC Secretariat welcomed the initiative of the ICA and gave the Scheme wide coverage, both in its publications and through information to UN field personnel.

3. PUBLICITY

Those member organisations operating the campaign provided excellent publicity material and this contributed very much to the success they achieved. The press, and particularly the co-operative press in various countries, helped considerably with the supporting articles they published. The Japanese publicity, which included some of the most colourful posters of the campaign, was directed through television as well as the press and great emphasis was laid on the significance of International Co-operators' Day at the time of launching.

It is worth stating that, apart from the main purpose of the "Buy a Bucket of Water" Scheme, there was a two-way benefit for all co-operators. The efforts of the ICA brought welcome approval at international level for "this imaginative project" as it was described by UNICEF.

Furthermore, in countries and localities where the appeal was made, it served to highlight the care co-operators have for the needs of the developing countries and to underline the social purpose of the Co-operative Movement.

4. THE INCOME

Naturally the various appeals took some time to be launched and therefore during the early months of 1979 only a few individual contributions arrived. From August onwards and for several months into 1980 the results of national efforts were received at ICA Headquarters. A balance sheet is attached to this report. Every "Bucket of Water" is deeply appreciated and perhaps a few comments on some of the action taken to obtain these funds will serve to illustrate the compassion and care which was shown by millions of co-operators in building up this project.

Norway, Denmark and Finland commenced their campaigns early in 1979 and by the Autumn, Norway had presented its contribution of Nkr 138,740 (£12,530) to the ICA. Nkr 5 vouchers were sold to the public through retail societies and their education committees, Nkr 25,000 was donated by the Firbrukersamvirkets Solidaretetsfond and Nkr 4,000 represented a Norges Kooperative Landsforening (NKL) Jubilee gift to Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOK), Finland. In Finland itself collective action by Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto (KK), SOK and Keskusosuusliike OTK resulted in over £15,000 being paid directly to the Finnish Government scheme for water provision in Tanzania. OTK promoted a special line of biscuits, the wrappers of which carried the "Bucket of Water" emblem and a note indicating that a proportion of the price would be allocated to the Scheme. Denmark sold illustrated postcards which raised DKr 150,000 and it was channelled through the Danish Movement's own development programme to 5 water projects in Afghanistan, Guinea Bissau, Zimbabwe, South Yemen and Mozambique.

All co-operative organisations in Japan made their own arrangements; in a country with a large population, they made some very large collections. The National Council of Agricultural Co-operative Women's Associations collected from their membership £107,829 by levying 10 yen per head; the officials and employees of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives contributed 100 yen each besides collecting in their agricultural stores. The Co-operative Consumer Union followed suit with a "10 yen" appeal to their customers and produced another £34,787. The Japanese final total was £174,994.

Pro rata, a very commendable contribution was made by a very small country, Iceland, which has a population of only 230,000 but Samband Islenskra Samvinnufelaga (SIS) members raised £12,000 which is approximately 5½ pence per capita.

Belgium's efforts stemmed mainly from the initiative of the 2 women's organisations, Kooperatieve Vrouwenbeweging and the Mouvement Cooperatif Feminin which together collected BFr 212,175 or £3,210. An interesting feature was a Grand Bazaar held at the Headquarters of the Co-operative Insurance Company, La Prevoyance Sociale, in Brussels under the slogan "A child helps a child"; children from the homes and schools run by the insurance company made many of the goods on sale and also attended to demonstrate their skills.

United Kingdom donations were received both at the Co-operative Union in Manchester and at the ICA in London and the final total for the year was £25,647. Co-operative Societies, Women's Guilds and Co-operative Party branches mounted campaigns which included sales of lapel stickers, charity shop sales, concerts and fetes. Gifts were received from individuals, the Co-operative Insurance Society (CIS), the Co-operative Youth Movement, the Woodcraft Folk; collections were made at national congresses and conferences. In addition State schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Labour Party branches and many other groups made welcome contributions.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, DM 500 (£126) came from Coop Zentral and from the Dortmund Women's Guild £1,816, representing DM 3,537 collected by their members and a doubling of that amount by the Dortmund Society's Board of Directors.

A very gratifying effort was made by the Zambia Co-operative Federation where £283 was received as a result of collections. Zambia is a developing country in which there are areas desperately needing water. As will be seen later, projects there were assisted from our "Bucket" funds.

Two further gifts came from International Schools. The first in Brussels where BFr 25,560 (£385) was collected by scholars and their parents. In Geneva, 175 children raised SFr 5,500 (£1,478) by undertaking small tasks in their homes and neighbourhoods and by selling their own handicrafts. This school was especially honoured by a visit of Canon Joseph Moerman, who is regarded as the "father" of IYC.

There are several instances where a response was made to the campaign but for various reasons, mainly due to currency exchange regulations, were not channelled through the ICA. Two have already been mentioned, ie Denmark and Finland. Another is the joint action between the Swedish Consumers Guild and women co-operators in Sri Lanka whereby SKr 40,000 (£3,800) and 5,908 rupees (£164) were collected.

In France, the co-operators launched an inter-co-operative effort collaborating in joint publicity, although each sector developed its appeal according to its own inclinations. The final collection amounted to FF 412,430 (£34,600) and this sum was channelled through the French Movement's own programmes in francophone West Africa.

A novel project was conducted in Austria by Konsum Osterreich. One hundred thousand plastic puzzles were sold under the slogan "Wir helfen Kindern der Dritten Welt" (We help Children in the Third World) and a mobile clinic and its equipment were provided for use in the high plateau in Bolivia, attached to St Gabriel's Hospital.

The Hungarian Co-operative Council initiated a campaign and made a gift to Ethiopia of a mobile water purifier with a professional consultancy service. It was handed over to a children's institute and its design was such as to make it suitable to supply pure drinking water even under the most unfavourable or unhygienic conditions.

Besides the very useful contribution of leaflets from Poland the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives donated 1 million zlotys (£6,700) to UNICEF in connection with the "Buy a Bucket of Water" Scheme.

Currency regulations created obstacles for Bulgaria so the Central Co-operative Union undertook to send electric pumps to the value of 6,000 leva (£3,600) to a developing country where there was a bi-lateral agreement.

Similarly, Yugoslavia supplied water pumps to an area round the River Bojanga in the Central African Republic to provide water for 3,500 people.

5. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS

As pointed out already, the aim of the ICA in this project and the pledge which it gave to its members was that the money would be used to finance selected projects and ultimately these would be managed by communities thus providing a base on which co-operative health, education and welfare schemes could be built. It must be emphasised that this has been followed throughout and no grant has been made unless it has first been ascertained that the money would find its way directly to the project, avoiding administrative costs as much as possible. The balance sheet confirms that the funds have been administered with the utmost economy.

It was also felt that the money should be directed to areas where the ICA, through its own Regional Offices, already has a responsibility, either because we had member organisations there or because we were involved in some other way with on-going projects which gave the ICA access to local needs. It appeared simple at the beginning but it has to be admitted that its very simplicity created some difficulties and delays.

At first there were some organisational problems. Understandably prospective donor organisations wanted knowledge of specific projects to use in boosting their campaigns but the ICA found difficulty in obtaining such information quickly because it was unable to tell possibly interested parties what amounts of finance were likely to be available. It was reluctant to raise hopes for water supplies which ultimately might be out of the range of the funds. Mr Martin Beyer, Water Adviser to UNICEF, was most helpful but with no money at first "in our hands" we were afraid to commit ourselves to schemes running into thousands of pounds or dollars.

We also wanted to connect contributions, particularly where there was a national campaign, to specific projects thus giving a kind of "person to person" connection between donors and beneficiaries. It worked for the first few donations; for example, Norway and the UK were linked with Afghanistan, but it became very complicated as the process developed and amounts received were either over or under value according to proposals being considered. Even aggregating contributions to a particular project was not very successful.

Some donors wanted to be put in touch with villages which had benefitted, thinking that it would be interesting to have a progress report, but this raised difficulties. From the time the money is despatched to when the wells are being used it is not possible to assess progress accurately. Although we asked in each contract for a report within 6 months as one of the conditions for releasing funds, it will be appreciated that to maintain a full reporting system would be very unlikely in the conditions prevailing in the kind of areas concerned and where there is usually a scarcity of trained personnel. The ICA has made every endeavour to keep contact as the following information will show.

6. THE PROJECTS TO DATE

6.1. ASIA

6.1.1. Afghanistan

The first and very encouraging project was found in Charbolak in the northern mountainous region of Afghanistan where the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was involved in a large agricultural co-operatives, credit and training scheme. It was in the hands of a Swedish director and he was assisted by a former ICA staff member. Six co-operatives had already been established when they recommended the sinking of wells in the nearby villages. They willingly undertook the negotiations with the necessary government departments to ensure the transport of materials and the personnel to carry out the work on the spot. Digging began in November 1979 when a grant of £15,000 was made. In 1 month 12 wells were completed. By Christmas another £5,000 was sent and then regretfully it was felt that further payments should be withheld until the international situation had eased. However, 41 wells were installed in villages by January 1980, a few of which were reported to be unusable because the water was found to be salty and bitter. Later we were assured that some of these would be reclaimed and the equipment would be used on better sites. One thing is certain - the wells were provided and hundreds of children and their families are today benefitting from them. The people were told from where and how the help came.

6.1.2. India

In April 1980, \$18,500 was granted to the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI) for 18 villages, 16 in Orissa and 2 in Rajasthan. Each well was to be sited within the operational area of a service co-operative. For example, the village of Hasiywas, in the Jaipur district, has electricity but no proper road. It has a primary school, a co-operative society and a village council. The population of 1,500 persons in approximately 105 families find their poor living on the land mainly by caring for cattle, goats and sheep. The only existing well held saline water so the people have tried to get water from nearby fields which was really meant for irrigation. This in turn created friction with the owners of the land. Some water has been carried on the head to the village from 9 km away. Therefore the prospect of a community well, oversighted by the village headman, the school teacher and representatives of the co-operative, drew the immediate interest of the village. Fortunately, the NCUI was conducting a Co-operative Field Education Project in the area and it undertook to arrange adequate instruction whereby the inhabitants would gain in health and in a new standard of life.

Ironically, the wells which are needed to defeat the rigours of drought, have suffered much delay in construction by the effects of the damaging heavy rains and floods which hit India annually if only for short periods. The last reports we received in January 1982 indicated that completion was near for most of the water projects.

6.1.3. Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is another country where drought hits hard. It is not unusual for lakes and ponds to be reduced to cracked, parched patches, except when the monsoons come. People are then forced to dig through the hard crusts and what little water is there is dirty and infested and vegetation is scarce. To reach pure water it is necessary to penetrate deep through layers of chalk.

In all, 18 projects were undertaken in Sri Lanka, over 2 years. Some villages were able to have 2 wells; others co-ordinated their new water supplies so that hospitals, schools, farms, small factories or industries and welfare centres have been able to share. It is not possible to give an exact figure of how many people have benefitted; some applications gave figures and some did not, but it is certainly many thousands. Twice this year reports have been received of completed projects and the rest should be finished within a few months. In some cases sites were unsuitable and alternatives had been found.

Mention was made earlier of the collaboration between Sri Lanka and the Swedish Guilds; their efforts resulted in 9 wells being provided in villages where specific co-operative educational programmes were taking place. Most of the work was complete by early 1981 and a request for 20,000 rupees (£560) to finalise their payments was made available from the ICA funds.

6.1.4. Thailand

Like other countries, Thailand suffers from the alternate damage of monsoons and drought. Information was received about 8 villages, mostly in highlands, where inhabitants were forced to carry drinking water long distances, in one case, 6 to 7 km. Land would be made available by the local agricultural society or co-operative by local subscription, as would be some of the equipment such as tanks and pipes etc. Inputs of local labour and village committees to supervise operations were promised. Nearly £8,000 was allocated for the whole project, to be administered through the Co-operative League of Thailand (CLT). The first well was finished in August 1981 and photographic evidence has been received of the inauguration ceremony, including the plaque which gives public testimony to the ICA's initiative. Other wells were finished within 3 months. In some cases extra deep digging was required, there was delay while aid was sought from the Mineral Resources Department.

6.1.5. The Philippines

A well documented proposal was submitted from the Philippines Co-operative Movement and £7,000 allocated. Seven wells were planned to benefit about 400 families and 2,300 people, mainly the members and their children in farming and fishing co-operative associations known as Samahang Nayons. Although the dry seasons are troublesome, the greater problems are created by the lack of controlled and clean water at reasonably close quarters. Undertakings were given to organise nominal payments by the users to create funds for future maintenance and repairs. Most of the wells are being dug to a depth of 400 ft. Assurances have been given of construction work being in hand but more detailed reports are awaited.

There was a very satisfactory conclusion to the smallest request in the campaign. This was also in the Philippines. A group of women attached to a newly-formed co-operative consumers society at Batangay 178, Caloocan City asked for 1 well to be sunk in their village, they undertaking the care of it with guidance from a community development worker. A 100 ft artesian well has now been provided and in November 1981, the ICA received a moving letter of thanks signed by 16 women co-operators.

6.1.6. Laos

Finally, a request was accepted from the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to assist in sinking wells as part of a project in Vientiane, Laos. US\$20,000 was granted and in January last we received confirmation that the necessary equipment was being promised from the Project Manager although at the time of going to print this is still awaited.

6.2. LATIN AMERICA

6.2.1. Peru

From Peru we learnt that in the Lower Andes Region water could be tapped from springs by gravity flow through plastic pipes, but no system was available to pump it conveniently to the homes. Co-operatives of America for Relief Everywhere (CARE), a relief organisation of which Mr Wallace Campbell, a member of the ICA Central Committee, is President, brought this to our notice. In schemes of this kind CARE

recommends aid only if local committees of villagers are constituted to undertake both the collection of token fees and the control of water systems thus ensuring the continuous supply of water to the community. ICA agreed at first to 10 water systems in Peru and contributed £10,385 in 1980. Within a few months 4,500 villagers were enjoying access to clean water; some have direct connection to their homes but in some villages, after local consultation, it was thought better to erect public water taps. This programme also provides facilities to supply water for at least 20 schools. Later that year, we made a second grant to Peru of £12,000 which then brought water to another 10 villages situated at heights varying from 9,000 to 22,000 ft above sea level on mountain slopes. It is estimated that 700 families benefit from this second project.

In these areas, as in so many developing countries, it has been traditional for the women and children to carry every drop of water from ravines or irrigational canals. Not only is this in the past for them, but the women are learning the value of hygienic practices. For many, clean disease-free water was a new commodity; even something to be feared. Now its benefit to health is proving itself and women who formerly accepted as normal the loss of 2 or 3 children from gastro-intestinal infections are now convinced that that will not be the fate of their future offspring.

6.2.2. Haiti

In Haiti, it was found that the most practical system was local community fountains which were the cheapest installation to maintain in a region where the family income is usually less than US\$90 per annum. By this method, all the "run-off" water ie the excess from the constant flow, can now be channelled to irrigate the nearby land which in turn produces food. In one village where typhoid was always commonplace, the local nurse has said that "since the new water system has been installed not a single case has been reported".

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The construction of the fountains provides basic lessons in co-operation. Under the guidance of a team of CARE technicians and engineers, the men of the village clean and dig the sites besides carrying the materials and equipment, often over mountainous paths or through treacherous forest. Under a Food-for-Work programme, they are provided with nutritious meals cooked by the womenfolk. Of course there have been some problems; occasional lack of communications, frustrations and even fear through local superstitions. In one case a "voodoo spirit" invaded a spring according to some villagers. They promptly tried to pacify it with a bunch of herbs pushed into the opening. Only "counter intelligence" persuaded the community that the spirit was now making the water safe again!

6.2.3. Honduras

Honduras is a poor rural country where the people work the land in small plots, mainly as labourers. Some earn US\$1.50 per day with a mid-day meal while others may get US\$2.50 without food. It is therefore very creditable that among each of the communities which were helped they saved and raised funds by various means themselves to pay for part of the equipment. They have completed systems in 3 areas and we have been told not only about the improved health conditions but also that many families are now able to cultivate small gardens around their homes. A monthly fee of 75 cents is collected from each house which has a water connection and this will be used for maintenance and repairs.

6.2.4. Bolivia

A project undertaken by the ICA with CARE was arranged in 1982 involving £6,299. We have received sufficient detail to assure us that the request is warranted and the funds will be used to provide very necessary water services.

6.3. AFRICA

6.3.1. Cameroon

On the west coast of Africa in the Margui-Wandala district of Cameroon an annual drought lasting 7 months causes food shortages and all the attendant disasters which arise from water shortage and pollution. During 1981 the ICA contributed over £25,000 to a joint project with CARE and the Government of Cameroon. Our contribution ensured that 13 out of 35 water systems were established. We have heard already that the villagers are using the new sanitary water supply and irrigation for their fields. They now have the means to beat the drought.

6.3.2. Tanzania

In 1980 an application was received from Tanzania for a well in Kabunga, a village of 250 families where the only open water supply was 1.5 km away. In response £1,094 was sent.

6.3.3. Zambia

Reference has been made earlier to the contribution to our fund made by Zambian co-operators. This was a country which easily qualified for help. Arrangements were made in 1981 to finance 12 wells and hand pumps at a cost of £8,054. They provide water to primary schools where the benefit to children is 2-fold; by the intake of clean water and by the irrigation of their garden produce units.

6.3.4. The Gambia

In collaboration with UNICEF, a contract for US\$ 50,000 was agreed for the Gambia where a nationwide programme was gradually being implemented with the aim of giving an overall water supply coverage by 1990. Our contribution was earmarked for construction materials for 30 wells and digging equipment including compressors, pumps, jackhammers and 2 pick-up vehicles. This phase was scheduled for completion by 1982. Concurrent with the development UNICEF, in agreement with the villagers, arranged training for health services and community attention to sanitary practices, inspection and maintenance.

6.3.5. Upper Volta

The French Co-operative Movement decided to use its funds in Upper Volta where it had already strong connections. A plan was drawn up to sink 15 wells and provide 2 sets of equipment for digging. As a little more than FF 50,000 were required to complete the programme the ICA was pleased to make this contribution. A workers' co-operative was formed as a result of using the machinery and the story of sinking the wells has justified the making of a film.

6.3.6. Tunisia

In Tunisia, a project has been undertaken which will produce benefits far beyond the initial 25 (possibly 35) wells planned. With the advice and guidance of the consultant to a Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) project which is concerned with the development of service co-operatives in rural areas, arrangements have been made to use a new type of well with handpumps in which many of the usual maintenance problems will be eliminated. The wells come from Sweden as also will the loan of special light-weight drills. In a co-operative effort between the Tunisian Government, BITS, a sister organisation to SIDA, Ghetsradet, the Swedish Council for Employment Security and the ICA, all financial and personnel responsibilities are being covered. The ICA has contributed £15,000. The site is situated between 160 and 90 km south of Tunis. An undertaking has been given that provision will be made for local educational facilities to ensure hygiene and care of the equipment. The installation work commenced only in March/April of this year, so at the time of writing this report no report of the operation of the pumps is available.

6.3.7. Kenya

One project undertaken by the ICA and CARE was arranged in 1982 involving almost £15,000. We have received sufficient detail to assure us that the request is warranted and the funds will be used to provide very necessary water services.

7. ACHIEVEMENT

It will be seen that the total sum received at the ICA, London was £235,611.16 including £2,000 allocated from the ICA Development Fund as "seed" money. When the amounts collected and channelled independently by some national member organisations are added to this figure, it is not an over-estimation to claim that the "Buy a Bucket of Water" Scheme produced in excess of £300,000 or US\$5-600,000. In all, help was given to projects in 17 countries.

Never before has the ICA had such a response and its Women's Committee feels it must take much of the credit for it. Not only have the aims of the Scheme been realised, that is, to bring pure water to areas deprived of accessible supplies and to help children and their families to share in a "river of life", but it has alerted millions of co-operators and non-co-operators alike to new aspects of the Co-operative Movement's caring attitude. With the exception of about £1,000, all the money was raised in millions of tiny gifts, ie the price of a "Bucket of Water". The point-of-sale motivation came from the voluntary efforts of co-operators approaching fellow co-operators, neighbours and the public. This alone is a reason for gratification being a manifestation of a common understanding of the needs of others.

While some member organisations did not participate in our scheme, we know that most of them contributed to other national IYC programmes in their countries. The ICA believes its membership will continue to show its concern for the children of the world. It also hopes that the United Nations Agencies and other non-governmental partners at international level will have learnt from this experience over the last 3 years that the International Co-operative Movement is a strong factor in mobilising action among the world's communities.

8. APPRECIATION

Many people should be thanked for their help and collaboration in this project which has been brought to such a satisfactory conclusion, not least are the millions just mentioned.

The ICA would like to put on record its appreciation for the ready co-operation of CARE, UNICEF, FAO and our own Regional Offices. In all these organisations are individuals who have been in constant liaison with the Project Organiser in order that the practical and technical application of the funds produced the required result.

Lastly, we would like to thank our own member organisations - the National Co-operative Unions, Women's Movements, Youth Organisations, as well as associated bodies including some outside the Co-operative Movement, but all of which so generously answered our invitation to join in this campaign and made it a success.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

"BUY A BUCKET OF WATER" FUND 1979 - 1982

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

<u>Organisations taking Responsibility</u>	<u>Grants for Projects in</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Donors</u>	<u>Income</u>
		£			£
UNDP Co-op Agric. Scheme	Afghanistan Charbolak	20,000.00	Belgium	Womens' Cooperative Organisations	3,209.91
National Co-op Union of India	India-Orissa, Rajasthan	18,500.00	Denmark	Nordisk Angelsformund	350.00
National Co-op Coun. of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	25,921.72	Germany	Frauengilde, Dortmund	
UNICEF CARE	The Gambia	21,525.63	Federal Rep. Iceland	Society, Co-op Centrale	1,942.36
	Cameroon, Peru		Japan	SIS, Co-operative Union and Members	12,000.82
	Kenya, Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia	92,196.40	Norway	Co-operative Agricultural, Fisheries, Consumers and Womens' Association	174,994.36
Co-op. Management Systems Philippines	Philippines	7,429.52	United Kingdom	NKL, Co-operative Union and Members	12,529.99
Regional Office, East and Central Africa	Tanzania	1,093.75	Zambia	Co-operative Union and Members	25,647.39
Zambia Co-op Federation	Zambia	8,053.85	Australia	Co-operative Federation and Members	283.56
Co-op League of Thailand	Thailand	7,871.44	I.C.A.	School Teachers' Union	38.64
F.A.O.	Laos, Vietiane	9,732.36	UNICEF	Development Fund	2,000.00
French Inter Co-operative Group	Upper Volta	4,515.23	Switzerland	IYC Secretariat Fund	750.00
PROPRM Project, Tunisia	Tunisia	15,000.00	Belgium	Geneva International School	1,478.49
		*231,839.90		Brussels International School	385.64
Administration:	Printing: Folders & Labels	2,113.06			
	Sundry expenses	1,158.20			
	Printing of Report	500.00			
		* 3,771.26			
		* £235,611.16			
	FINAL TOTAL			FINAL TOTAL	£235,611.16



“Turn buckets of water
into water for life”

