

2002 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Report Environment – Water

Commitment:

Supporting African efforts to promote the productive and environmentally sustainable development of water resources;

Background:

At the 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis, objectives aimed at initiatives for Africa were embodied in the Africa Action Plan in which several environmental concerns were addressed. One vital environmental resource - not only in Africa but also worldwide - is water, and the development of clean, sustainable methods of abstraction. The current crisis in this area is aggravated and distorted by uneven distribution of water on a global scale. G8 leaders have recognized the need for leadership to ensure future sustainability of the world's water and demand for this essential resource grows.

Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
<i>Canada</i>			+1
<i>France</i>			+1
<i>Germany</i>		0	
<i>Italy</i>		N/A	
<i>Japan</i>		0	
<i>Russia</i>		N/A	
<i>United Kingdom</i>			+1
<i>United States</i>		0	
Overall			+0.50

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Canada has worked to address concerns for water resources through the development of new fog collection technology in the early 1990s. The FogQuest Organization was formed to promote fog, rain, and dew as sustainable water resources in developing countries. Currently, CIDA is involved in various fog-harvesting projects in the Americas and parts of Africa. Canada also hosted the Managing Shared Waters Conference in June 2002 to discuss the effective management of transboundary coastal ecosystems and shared waters.

Prime Minister Jean Chretien announced several initiatives to foster new partnerships with Africa on 27 June 2002 to improve water resources. The Prime Minister noted that CDN\$1 million would be allocated to encourage private sector investment “by creating an African investment fund that will leverage private sector resources for investment projects, including infrastructure, such as roads, water supply and pipeline construction”; CDN\$6 million “to help improve local governance by working with African partners to develop new approaches to providing basic community needs, such as access to water, sanitation and health”; CDN\$50 million “to improve water management and access to water and sanitation through the Global Water Partnership”; and CDN\$10 million “to collaborate with the African Development Bank to support a Project Preparation Facility to help develop financially viable water and energy infrastructure projects”.¹⁷⁵

2. France: +1

France has also recognized water as a national asset and has worked to increase user awareness. The employment of their 'polluter-pays' principle has contributed towards new wastewater treatment facilities.

France presented five priorities to encourage Africa’s sustainable development efforts at the Johannesburg summit, one of which includes a proposal to increase access to basic water services. France emphasizes the need for the further incorporation of women into the political decision making process in the management of water resources and the need to carefully manage underground water reserves.¹⁷⁶

France proposed an integrated water resource management by catchment area initiative that would incorporate training, the exchange of experience through networks, and contribute to providing the necessary tools for water management

¹⁷⁵ Office of the Prime Minister, Canada, “Canada Helps Build New Partnerships With Africa,” 27 June 2002, <http://www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=afri ca.20020627_e.htm>.

¹⁷⁶ Ministere de l'Ecologie et du Developpement Durable, France, “Aider l'Afrique a sortir de la pauvreté: une priorite pour la France!,” <http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/fr/priorites/initiatives_afriq.htm>.

in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa. Total French funding obtained for this project amounts to €7.3 billion.¹⁷⁷

The French government also supports the following programs in Africa under its “access to water and sanitation” initiative. France strives to improve the supply of drinking water to the semi-urban areas in the Niolo/Diema region of Mali; assist the water treatment plant in West Alexandria, Egypt; study the feasibility of restructuring the El Jadida water management plan in Morocco; and improve sanitation for all of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Total French funding identified for this initiative is €66 million.¹⁷⁸

3. Germany: 0

Germany will undertake its water management under the regulatory framework for EU water policy (the EC Water Framework Directive).

As outlined in a country profile report submitted to the Johannesburg Summit Germany contributes 3.5 billion euro to ongoing bilateral projects and programs in the water sector. Germany moved to have several recommendations integrated into the results of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. These included, improved access for the poor in a gender sensitive manner; the introduction of cost-covering tariffs once it is simultaneously guaranteed that the poor will be able to meet their minimum water needs; and that decision-making structures be organized in a decentralized, transparent, and results-oriented manner based on clear responsibilities in order to professionally manage water supply and sanitation.¹⁷⁹

4. Italy: N/A

There is no information available to suggest that Italy has complied with this commitment.

5. Japan: 0

On the 21 of August 2002 Japan inaugurated its Koizumi Initiative (Concrete Actions of Japanese Government to be taken for Sustainable Development -

¹⁷⁷ Government of France, “Type II Partnership Proposal Presented by the French Government—Integrated Water Resource Management by Catchment Area,” http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative_g/word/eau_rese_n.doc.

¹⁷⁸ Government of France, “Type II Partnership Proposal Presented by the French Government—Access to Water and Sanitation,” http://www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative_g/word/eau_acce_sen.doc.

¹⁷⁹ Government of Germany, “Johannesburg Summit 2002: Germany Country Profile,” <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/germany.pdf>.

Towards Global Sharing), under which several new initiatives were targeted:

- 'Decade of Education for Sustainable Development'
- 'Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development'
- to take a leading role for entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol
- Advocating the entry into force of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The Koizumi Initiative also outlines Japanese water commitments, including assistance in creating safe and stable water supply and development of hygienic facilities, the strengthening of co-operation with NGOs and women, and the convening of the "Third World Water Forum" and its International Ministerial Conference in March 2003.¹⁸⁰

6. Russia: N/A

There is no information available to suggest that Russia has complied with this commitment.

7. United Kingdom: +1

The Department for International Development (DfID) agreed to a £19.8 million Water and Forestry Support Program in July 2002. The plan includes the implementation of major changes in the way water and forestry issues are managed in South Africa. £5 million is earmarked for water and sanitation services support; £4 million for water resources support; and £2.5 million for institutional transformation support.¹⁸¹

A speech by the Secretary of State for International Development, Clare Short, on 31 October 2002 addresses water as a key to sustainable development. She notes that the "importance of water and its fundamental contribution to sustainable development is now recognized. But the contribution of water to poverty reduction will only be realized if it is set in the broader context of social and economic development and environmental improvement. DFID is ready to work with our development partners, both donors and recipients, to help achieve this."¹⁸²

An example of a British water initiative is DFID's Nigeria Jigawa State Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program. The project seeks to "sustainably improve the delivery of piped water supply and sanitation services in five urban centers in Jigawa State through the provision of new and rehabilitated infrastructure and, equally importantly,

¹⁸⁰ Government of Japan, "Koizumi Initiative: Water," 21 August 2002, <<http://www.nz.emb-japan.go.jp/economic/koizumi.html#23e>>.

¹⁸¹ Department for International Development, United Kingdom, "Water and Forestry Support Programme," <http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sa_waterprog_story.htm>.

¹⁸² Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom, "Water—A Key to Sustainable Development," 31 October 2002, <http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sp31oct02_waterspeech.pdf>.

through strengthening the capability of relevant institutions.” The project’s implementation phase is set to begin in June 2003.¹⁸³

8. United States: 0

In August 2002 a new USAID West Africa Water Initiative was announced. The initiative is a US\$41 million public-private partnership between USAID and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation that is to provide potable water and sanitation to rural villages in Ghana, Mali and Niger.¹⁸⁴

USAID continues to support the Retail Water Development Project (RWDP) in South Africa. The RWDP provides training and technical assistance to improve access to cleaner, safer and abundant water.¹⁸⁵

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¹⁸³ Department for International Development, “DFID Nigeria Jigawa State Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme,” December 2002, <http://62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Contracts/files/ojec_4451_bb.htm>.

¹⁸⁴ United States Agency for International Development, “West Africa Water Initiative,” <<http://www.usaid.gov/about/westafricawater/>>.

¹⁸⁵ United States Agency for International Development, “Water and Sanitation for Rural South Africans,” 3 October 2002, <<http://www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/ss02/southafrica3.html>>.