

2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Environment – Sustainable Agriculture

Commitment:

Supporting the development and the responsible use of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to the African context, to increase crop production while protecting the environment through decreased usage of fragile land, water and agricultural chemicals; (116: Africa Action Plan)

Background:

The need to improve agricultural techniques in order to secure adequate crops in a sustainable manner was one of the initiatives that the G8 countries agreed upon in the 2002 African Action Plan. On the road to Evian, the environment ministers of the G8 nations (April 25-27, 2003) stressed the crucial role of biodiversity in the livelihoods of African nations and promoting its conservation and sustainable use as essential efforts to reduce poverty. In this respect, support for trans-boundary cooperation to fight illegal logging, efforts against desertification, and assistance to research and capacity building for a joint G8-African knowledge and advance technology are initiatives that keep the commitment alive among the G8 nation. There is an obvious need to improve agricultural techniques in order to ensure future sustainability and to aid in areas where immediate action is required.

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		N/A	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
Overall			0.57

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

The 2001 OECD report in Aid to Agriculture gives statistical estimates to the commitments towards sustainable agriculture endorsed since the Genoa Summit. The report’s statistical definition of aid to agriculture includes agricultural sector policy, planning and programs, agricultural land and water resources, agricultural development

and supply of inputs, crops and livestock production, agricultural services, agricultural education, training and research as well as institution capacity building and advice. Following this report, in 2000, Canada allocated US\$ 64 million to this sector's development assistance²⁴³.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) document "Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness" aims at increasing the leadership role of developing countries, improving coordination with other donors, working with the private sector and fostering coherence in Canada's policies that affect our developing-country partners. In keeping with these principles, the document outlines CIDA's intention to concentrate more of its resources on low-income countries that are committed to reform, particularly in Africa. In its new aid policy directions Canada increases its focus on Africa clearly responding to the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) and the G8 Africa Action Plan. In addition CIDA will adopt a more Knowledge-Based institutional role, and will strengthen its field presence. Although the agency will continue to focus on its four social development priorities – Health and Nutrition, AIDS prevention, Basic Education and Child Protection – at the same time it will strength its investments in rural development, which includes agriculture, water and the environment²⁴⁴.

Working partly through the International Development Research Centre, Canada has tried to create awareness and strengthen technologies in Africa. In 1995, the African Highlands Ecoregional Program was launched to improve food security and to manage natural resources in sustainable manner²⁴⁵.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has devoted CDN\$2 million to the Pan-African Bean Research Alliance, a project that runs from 2000-03. The project focuses on reducing iron deficiency anemia. The Bean Program has investigated genetic variability that allows bean breeder to improve iron content by up to 80 percent while maintaining high yield and drought tolerance. The program aims to provide micronutrients to women and children in Africa through bean production while improving community decision-making skills of local farming communities²⁴⁶.

On 24 September 2002, the Minister for International Cooperation, Susan Whelan, issued a policy statement with a significant portion focussed on agricultural and rural development strategies. The document notes that "agriculture is heavily based on natural resources [hence the] development of the sector is inextricably linked to other global

²⁴³ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁴⁴ Canadian International Development Agency, *Canada Making a Difference in the World: A Policy Statement on Strengthening Aid Effectiveness*. September 2002. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/5714A0BE7C23BCB285256C3A0063793E?OpenDocument

²⁴⁵ Government of Canada, "Sustainable Development Efforts in Africa," 16 August 2002, www.canada2002earthsummit.gc.ca/sd_action/stories/sus_dev_africa_e.cfm.

²⁴⁶ Canadian International Development Agency, "Pan-African Bean Research Alliance," www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/webcountry.nsf/vall/05609B249D7210B585256BE30056B146?OpenDocument#9.

issues such as water and land degradation”; and that as “agriculture responds to the pressing need to achieve food security and eradicate poverty, interventions must be guided by careful assessments of the impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems and the environment as a whole”²⁴⁷. The document emphasizes that CIDA must strive to reverse a recent decline in investments in agriculture (from more than 11 percent of annual bilateral funding in the early 1990s to less than 5 percent in 2001/2002). CIDA expects that as early as April 2003 enough countries will have ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, an agreement that addresses the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of living modified organisms (LMOs), and that this will have implications throughout Canada’s and other G8 members’ development agencies. The document outlines proposed programming areas including: the strengthening of human capital base; improve the knowledge base of the agricultural sector; striking the appropriate balance between renewable and non-renewable resources in agricultural production; balanced approach to the uses of new science in areas of genomics and biotechnology; removing market constraints; and promoting intra- and inter-regional programming synergies²⁴⁸.

2. France: +1

From OECD’s report estimates that in 2000 France allocated US\$178 million into aid to the agriculture sector²⁴⁹.

Food security and Agricultural development are priorities in the French diplomacy. Mr. Jacques Chirac addressed the issue of agricultural development in a speech prepared for the Evian G8 summit. Chirac points at food security relying on self-sufficiency but also being the source of cash and thus Africa also needs to develop export crops. He regards the European agricultural policy as the “most open and favorable” since it proposes generous scheme to the African countries and both continent’s agriculture do not compete but rather complement in the market. France proposes first, the improvement of the management of aid and agricultural export policies in developed countries, to prevent them from destabilising Africa’s food production; secondly, to defend privileged trade treatment for Africa; and thirdly, to reopen the question of raw materials and primary products, essential for African development²⁵⁰.

In a document presented to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 France outlined a Green Revolution that promotes

²⁴⁷ Susan Whelan, Minister for International Cooperation, Canada, "Message from the Minister," 16 December 2002, www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/agricultureconsultation.

²⁴⁸ Canadian International Development Agency, "Sustainable Rural Development: The Role of Agriculture in Canada's International Assistance Program," October 2002, www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/ECE27220C9FA44AF85256C4D006A0B4D?OpenDocument.

²⁴⁹ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁵⁰ Jacques Chirac. Working Document: Speech on Agricultural Development by Mr. Jaques Chirac, President of the Republic, to the 22nd Conference of the Heads of State of Africa and France. February 21, 2003. www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/news/22nd_conference_of_heads_of_state_of_africa_and_france.html

ecosystemic approached to agriculture. The document notes that the world's poorest people may benefit most since "[e]xperiments now under way show that it is possible to produce more and better with much less input and without deep tillage."²⁵¹ The French estimate that 50% of production increases in agriculture come from the exploitation of wild genetic heritage. The document urges the need to strike a balance between wild and safely genetically modified agriculture. The piece emphasizes that 2002 will be a crucial year for the concrete implementation of site management through the Natura 2000 initiative. As the document recognizes, "Natura 2000, with its considerable financial resources, should assert itself as a real tool for the development of regions, guaranteeing the conservation of flora, fauna and natural habitats."²⁵² A French Government partnership proposal outlines the DURAS Project, which is geared towards promoting sustainable development in Southern agricultural research systems. Four project areas are outlined: agricultural practices compatible with environmental conservation; incorporating local knowledge in ecosystem management; promoting agriculture in rural areas through the emergence of market-led opportunities and SME networks; and, selecting varieties suited to addressing the priorities of food security and poverty. The program proper is set to begin at the beginning of 2003 and last for 4 years. Proposed funding for the project is estimated to reach €5 million.²⁵³

In practical terms, France has supported the development of cotton production in rural Africa²⁵⁴ and has given \$7.5 MF to Cameroon for rural development and land management²⁵⁵.

3. Germany: 0

From OECD's report estimates that in 2000 Germany allocated US\$136 million into aid to the agriculture sector²⁵⁶

Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, which is co-ordinated by the BMZ, with developing countries, Germany makes available approx. €75 to 100 million per annum for projects promoting the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity.²⁵⁷

²⁵¹ Government of France, "Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002: What is at Stake? What Contribution Will Scientists Make?" www.france.diplomatie.fr/culture/livre_et_ecrit/vitrine/johburg/pdf/johburg_gb.pdf.

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Government of France, "The DURAS Project: Promoting Sustainable Development in Southern Agricultural Research Systems," www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/p2_managing_resources/2508_promote_sd_south_agric.pdf.

²⁵⁴ Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Le Développement de la culture du cotonnier dans la zone franc. www.france.diplomatie.fr/cooperation/actions/acex05.html

²⁵⁵ Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Développement paysan et gestion des terroirs au Nord-Cameroun. www.france.diplomatie.fr/cooperation/actions/acex04.html

²⁵⁶ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁵⁷ Government of Germany, "Johannesburg Summit 2002: Germany Country Profile," www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/germany.pdf.

Germany has committed itself to initiatives that promote the expansion of conversion to organic farming and expanding agri-environmental support for multiple crop rotation.²⁵⁸

A report released by the German Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), a government owned corporation for international cooperation, in June 2002 outlines initiatives for rural sustainable development. The report emphasizes food security for all, including access to markets and sufficient purchasing power with a focus on supporting research needed to boost food production in an environmentally sound manner and safeguarding essential genetic resources. The report also promotes regionalization by dismantling development barriers through regional planning, decentralizing policies and economic development.²⁵⁹

There is no emphasis on Africa in Germany efforts towards sustainable agricultural development.

4. Italy: 0

From OECD's report estimates that in 2000 Italy allocated US\$31 million into aid to the agriculture sector²⁶⁰. The Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare (IAO) is pursuing a number of projects throughout Africa with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For example the AFRICOVER project aims to set up a digital database on land cover of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in order to improve the knowledge of the DRC and to strengthen national capacities for the use of data for natural resources management.²⁶¹

A document prepared for the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (August/September 2002) entitled "Italian Cooperation and Sustainable Development: Case-studies 2000-2002" includes projects directly related to the commitment taken at Kananaskis. One initiative, known as the Early Warning and Agricultural Production Forecast Project [AP3A], that takes place in the Sahel region of Africa begun in 1995 and came to an end in 2002 with approximately 4.5 million euros being committed. The project has produced early warning products/systems for the region by taking into account the level of structural vulnerability at both national and supra-national levels. A database now provides cross-cultural technical services, the possibility of monitoring crops and pastures based on satellite data, and vulnerability analysis. As the report notes, "one of the most important aspects lies in the role technological innovation can play in

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

²⁵⁹ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, "Index of Publications," www.gtz.de/publikationen/english/publications/index.asp.

²⁶⁰ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁶¹ Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "AFRICOVER/Democratic Republic of Congo," www.iao.florence.it/coop/dgcsprojects/projectpage.php?key=22.

supporting capacity building for regional development. On the basis of this lesson, the Project has resolutely undertaken a multi-sided transfer to the Sahelian countries.”²⁶²

5. Japan: +1

From OECD’s report estimates that in 2000 Japan allocated US\$849 million into aid to the agriculture sector. In the report, Japan in fact extends to 40% of the aid that is given to the sector.²⁶³ Japan has set out an impressive programme of specific goals to meet its environmental commitments. As part of this program, since 1999, Japan together with China have committed to US\$1million in the “Asia Africa cooperation for Agriculture and rural Development” program. The program stands within Africa long term objectives of food security and exportation. Their program is composed on the development of rice production, assistance in the development of aquaculture, and in strengthening the extension services for an integrated rural schemes.²⁶⁴

The Koizumi Initiative concerning “Concrete Actions of the Japanese Government to be taken for Sustainable Development – Towards Global Sharing” that was publicized on 21 August 2002 emphasized two initiatives to contribute to improving food security through Green Technology Innovation. The first being the promotion of the development and dissemination of New Rice for Africa (NERICA)²⁶⁵, a hybrid combining the benefits of African and Asian rice that can be cultivated with less fertilize4r and chemicals, and without irrigation systems. The second is the extending of approximately US\$30 million of aid to tackle the food crisis in southern Africa.²⁶⁶

A speech by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yoriko Kawaguchi at the “NERICA” Side Event, on 31 August 2002, notes that 2003 will be defined as “the year leading up to TICAD III....a ‘leap year’ for cooperation with Africa.”²⁶⁷

6. Russia: N/A

On 29 November 2002 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation released a summary of meetings of the Intergovernmental Russian-Ethiopian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Trade Commission Meeting which reaffirmed joint

²⁶² Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy, "Italian Cooperation and Sustainable Development: Case Studies 2000-2002," www.esteri.it/eng/foreignpol/coop/index.htm.

²⁶³ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁶⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, "Asia Africa cooperation for Agriculture and Rural Development Program". www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad2/list98/agri/2_3_45.html

²⁶⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, "Dissemination of the NERICA Rice," www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/type2/2-3-1.html.

²⁶⁶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, "Koizumi Initiative—Ownership and Solidarity," www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/kinitiative.html#2_2.

²⁶⁷ Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan, "Speech at the NERICA Side Event," 31 August 2002, www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wssd/2002/event31-5.html.

work on “concrete promising projects of cooperation in the industrial, agricultural, geological prospecting, electricity generation and other fields.”²⁶⁸

An official spokesman of Russia’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Yakovenko, noted that questions of raising the productivity of agriculture in Africa were discussed at the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa meeting in Accra on 7-8 December 2002.²⁶⁹

7. United Kingdom: +1

From OECD’s report estimates that in 2000 Britain allocated US\$174 million into aid to the agriculture sector²⁷⁰. Following the Department of International Development report Britain allocates £ 44,622 in research for sustainable rural areas and for environmentally sound policies²⁷¹. In addition, from its overall aid budget Britain is committed to provide £1 billion of development assistance to Africa by 2005/06²⁷². The U.K. has plaid a leading role in responding with humanitarian aid to *food shortages* in Seven countries in Southern Africa (Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Angola and Swaziland). The U.K. has in fact been the second largest donor to the Southern Africa crisis with a total support of £137 million in humanitarian assistance and recovery programs²⁷³.

The “Better livelihoods for people: The role of Agriculture” report, released by the Department for international Development (DfID), outlines efforts to reduce poverty through agriculture development. At the regional and country level, DfID plans to support the refinement of poverty analysis, diagnosis and monitoring by taking into account rural, peri-urban and urban contexts. DfID also aims to support the establishment of alternative models for rural services such as technology, knowledge, finance, insurance, and rural infrastructure using affordable client driven methods with private and civil society involvement. Moreover, DfID strives to create proper conditions and incentives to increase access by poor people to new technologies and approaches to sustainable management of natural resources, “with greater emphasis on participatory or demand led technology development and involvement of the private sector,” and investing in the “generation and dissemination of agricultural technology through the

²⁶⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, "Intergovernmental Russian-Ethiopian Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Trade Commission Meeting Held," 02 December 2002, www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/6E6F31D6FA6C458543256C83003898CC?OpenDocument.

²⁶⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, "Alexander Yakovenko, the Official Spokesman of Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Answers a Russian Media Question About the Outcome of the Meeting of the G8 Personal Representatives for Africa in Accra," 15 December 2002, www.in.mid.ru/Bl.nsf/arh/74B7F5DD7435E71F43256C90003606FC?OpenDocument

²⁷⁰ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁷¹ Department of International Development. Departmental Expenditure. www.dfid.gov.uk/

²⁷² Ibid.

²⁷³ Department of international development. "Southern Africa Humanitarian Crisis". www.dfid.gov.uk/

[Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research] CGIAR and other parts of the global research system”²⁷⁴.

8. United States: 0

From OECD’s report estimates that in 2000 U.S. allocated US\$405 million into aid to the agriculture sector²⁷⁵. African countries raised concerns over accepting genetically modified corn obtained through US food aid in August 2002.¹⁷² The US urged that the food is approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency and is eaten by Americans every day.²⁷⁶

The USAID Office of Sustainable Development outlines five elements for the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). These include the reduction of hunger, an agricultural action plan to rapidly and sustainably increase agricultural growth and rural incomes in sub-Saharan Africa, a focus on three subregional areas and investment, and the development of a framework to guide USAID agricultural growth investments in Africa. The fifth element includes initiatives to harness new technology and global markets to raise the productivity of food and export products, to increase the stability and volume of supplies, to improve product quality, relieve pressure on natural resources, reduce post-harvest losses, help producers respond to markets, help entrepreneurs develop profitable enterprises, and raise farm incomes and lower the price of food to consumers.²⁷⁷

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²⁷⁴ Department for International Development, "Better Livelihoods for Poor People: The Role of Agriculture," 23 August 2002, www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/agri_livelihoods.pdf.

²⁷⁵ OECD, Aid to Agriculture. December 2001. www.oecd.org/pdf/M00029000/M00029854.pdf

²⁷⁶ BBC News, "Should Southern Africa Accept GM Food Aid?" 30 July 2002, news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/talking_point/2149638.stm.

²⁷⁷ United States Agency for International Development, "USAID Managed Administration Initiative to End Hunger in Africa," www.afr-sd.org/Agriculture/AgInitiative.htm.

2002 Kananaskis Final 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:

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		N/A	
Japan			+1
Russia		N/A	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
Overall			+0.67

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.”²⁷⁸

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.²⁷⁹

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 in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa. Total French funding obtained for this project amounts to EU 7.3 billion.²⁸⁰

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 plan in West Alexandria, Egypt; study the feasibility of restructuring the El Jadida water

²⁷⁸ Office of the Prime Minister, Canada, "Canada Helps Build New Partnerships With Africa," 27 June 2002, www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=newsreleases&Doc=africa.20020627_e.htm

²⁷⁹ Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable, France, "Aider l'Afrique à sortir de la pauvreté: une priorité pour la France!," www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/fr/priorites/initiatives_afriq.htm.

²⁸⁰ Government of France, "Type II Partnership Proposal Presented by the French Government – Integrated Water Resource Management by Catchment Area." www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative_g/word/eau_ressen.doc

management plan in Morocco; and improve sanitation for all of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Total French funding identified for this initiative is EU 66 million.²⁸¹

In preparation for the Third World Water Forum which took place in March 2003, France aimed “to achieve recognition of the need for international co-operation in managing certain large rivers, particularly in Africa” and to “get some ideas about reasoned and economical water management adopted, which are still insufficiently dealt with in international documents.”²⁸² President Chirac proposed to the Forum the creation of “a Charter of general principles of good governance for water resources that sets out the rights and duties of each party.”²⁸³

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 EU 3.5 billion 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.²⁸⁴

In March of 2003 Germany hosted the opening conference in Berlin for the International Year of Freshwater. There the Federal Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul proposed that annual donations “be made available for development cooperation for water supply.” She went on to state that “the German Government has advocated a solution to the drinking water problems for many years, and for the development of an appropriate infrastructure for water supply and management, especially in developing countries.” She emphasized the need for private sector involvement and offered German government support for establishing the necessary institutions in the case of such involvement. Finally, Minister Wieczorek-Zeul promised several German initiatives in

²⁸¹ Government of France, "Type II Partnership Proposal Presented by the French Government – Access to Water and Sanitation," www.johannesbourg.environnement.gouv.fr/johannesbourg/gb/initiative_g/word/eau_accesen.doc

²⁸² France Objectives for the Third World Water Forum, www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/article.gb.asp?ART=33200

²⁸³ President's Statement to Third World Water Forum, Japan, March 2003 www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20030318.gb.html#Chapitre5

²⁸⁴ Government of Germany, "Johannesburg Summit 2002: Germany Country Profile," www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/germany.pdf

the coming year including “an ‘International Round Table’ in the autumn dealing with transboundary water body management.”²⁸⁵

In addition the German government has identified several field of action in their development co-operation which include international sector dialogue, reform of the water sector, and preventing conflicts over cross-border water resources.²⁸⁶

4. Italy: N/A

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

5. Japan: +1

On the 21 of August 2002 Japan inaugurated its Koizumi Initiative (Concrete Actions of Japanese Government to be taken for Sustainable Development – 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 convention of the “Third World Water Forum” and its International Ministerial Conference in March 2003.²⁸⁷

Japan outlined its “Initiative for Official Development Assistance on Water” at the outset of the Third World Water Forum in March 2003, particularly its’ comprehensive approach in three steps:

- “Japan will provide assistance for safe drinking water and basic sanitation to poor countries and regions including Africa, which are suffering from shortages. For this

²⁸⁵ Press Release No. 23/03, Berlin, 06 March 2003, Joint Press Statement Federal Environment Ministry/ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development "Global water resources – their sustainable use and fair distribution – German opening conference in Berlin for the International Year of Freshwater", www.bmu.de/english/fset1024.php

²⁸⁶ German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development "Environment, Poverty, and Sustainable Development", www.bmz.de/en/topics/umwelt/umwelt18.pdf

²⁸⁷ Government of Japan, "Koizumi Initiative: Water," 21 August 2002, www.nz.emb-japan.go.jp/economic/koizumi.html#23e

purpose, Japan has established the 'Water Resource Grant Aid', and 16 billion yen will be earmarked in the FY 2003 budget proposal for this scheme."

- "Assisting the ownership and capacity-building of developing countries Japan will provide assistance for capacity-building to approximately 1000 people over the next five years from FY 2003 in order to improve the developing countries' capacity for planning, management, and control in the field of water supply system and sewage system."
- Japan also pledges to strengthen international co-operation primarily through the Japan-U.S. Clean Water for People Initiative and Japan-France Water Sector Co-operation (the latter was launched at the Forum).

Also at the Forum Japan identified six pillars for water sector economic co-operation:

- safe drinking water supply and sanitation
- improvement of water productivity
- addressing the problem of water pollution and ecosystem conservation
- disaster mitigation
- water resources management
- strengthening of partnerships with NGOs.²⁸⁸

Japan also cooperates actively within two water sector international partnerships. Through the U.S.-Japan Initiative there has been progress made towards West African needs in a Washington meeting on 30 December 2002 which was followed by two joint visits to the region in January 2003.²⁸⁹ Japan and France have together through their 'Water Sector Cooperation' identified several areas for joint action: Senegal River Basin, Djibouti, and Lao People's Democratic Republic. Finally, the Third Toyko International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) will take place in late September 2003.²⁹⁰

6. Russia: N/A

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

²⁸⁸ 'Initiative for Japan's ODA on Water' 23 March 2003 www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wwf/initiative.html

²⁸⁹ U.S.- Japan Clean Water for People Initiative mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/wwf/initiative.pdf

²⁹⁰ Japan-France Water Sector Cooperation, www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/france/w_coop0303.html

7. United Kingdom: +1

The Department for International Development (DfID) agreed to a UK 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. UK 5 million is earmarked for water and sanitation services support; UK 4 million for water resources support; and UK 2.5 million for institutional transformation support.²⁹¹

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.”²⁹²

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, through strengthening the capability of relevant institutions.” The project’s implementation phase is set to begin in June 2003.²⁹³

In April 2003 FCO Minister Baroness Amos reiterated the government’s commitment in this area, saying “We currently support a number of multilateral initiatives, including the Global Water Partnership, the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. We also support bilateral programmes in many countries in the developing world, including Uganda, Nigeria and South Africa, but also countries in Asia.”²⁹⁴

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

²⁹¹ Department for International Development, United Kingdom, "Water and Forestry Support Programme," 62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sa_waterprog_story.htm

²⁹² Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development, United Kingdom, "Water – A Key to Sustainable Development," 31 October 2002, 62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Pubs/files/sp31oct02_waterspeech.pdf

²⁹³ Department for International Development, "DFID Nigeria Jigawa State Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme," December 2002, 62.189.42.51/DFIDstage/Contracts/files/ojec_4451_bb.htm

²⁹⁴ "East Africa: 'Debt Relief and Increased Donor Support have had a Significant Effect' Statement by FCO Minister Baroness Amos, House of Lords, 7 April 2003 www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Servlet?pagename=Openmarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391629&a=KArticle&aid=1049390182394

N. Hilton Foundation that is to provide potable water and sanitation to rural villages in Ghana, Mali and Niger.²⁹⁵

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.²⁹⁶

In addition, under the U.S. 'Water for the Poor Initiative', "the U.S. will invest \$970 million over three years (2003-2005). It is anticipated that these investments will mobilize a total amount of more than \$1.6 billion for water-related activities globally." The U.S. government has made investments in several specific areas under this initiative:

- **Enhancing Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Services:** "The United States will invest \$510 million through USAID programs worldwide, concentrating on investments in countries where water authorities are undertaking the reforms necessary to enable viable partnerships that engage local governments, water utilities, the private sector, NGOs, communities and families." (USAID spends US\$ 6 million each year in South Africa for water services.)
- **Improving Watershed Management:** "The United States is investing over \$400 million over the next three years to integrate surface water, aquifer, and coastal zone issues to better manage water resources and to protect watersheds."
- **Increasing Productivity of Water:** The United States is investing \$60 million over the next three years to ensure that agricultural and industrial water use is as productive as possible."

The U.S. also participates actively in the Safe Drinking Water Partnership and the Transboundary Water Resources Management.²⁹⁷

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²⁹⁵ United States Agency for International Development, "West Africa Water Initiative," www.usaid.gov/about/westafricawater/

²⁹⁶ United States Agency for International Development, "Water and Sanitation for Rural South Africans," 3 October 2002, www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/ss02/southafrica3.html

²⁹⁷ "Water for the Poor Initiative" Fact Sheet, U.S. Agency for International Development, 20 March 2003 www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2003/18914.htm