

MUSKOKA 2010



MUSKOKA ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Assessing action and results against
Development-related commitments

Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting
Water and Sanitation



At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 Leaders requested G8 water experts to review progress on the implementation of the Evian Water Action Plan. The 2009 G8 Water Experts Group Report concluded that the Plan had been an important catalyst for action and continues to provide a useful framework for addressing water and sanitation challenges in developing countries. The Plan has helped to raise the profile of water and sanitation at high political levels, stimulated policy reforms and increased financial support for the water sector.

Detailed information on recent G8 member action in this sector and progress on the Evian Water Action Plan is contained in the 2009 Report and is available at on this CD and at:

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Water_Group,0.pdf

G8 Disbursements for Water Supply and Sanitation

<i>(figures in current \$US millions, disbursement amount)</i>							
Donor Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Canada	27.2	39.9	51.8	76.0	72.6	70.2	104.2
France	178.8	215.8	280.1	303.3	363.2	329.8	374.3
Germany	293.6	457.8	513.9	495.3	532.0	647.2	803.2
Italy	43.1	54.1	76.1	159.2	99.9	117.3	203.1
Japan	349.6	512.8	560.4	672.9	1,008.1	765.2	1,524.3
United Kingdom	85.2	178.1	171.4	184.5	275.4	349.6	352.2
United States	240.4	121.6	489.2	1,215.9	928.9	668.4	349.1
G8 Total	1,217.9	1,580.1	2,142.9	3,107.2	3,280.1	2,947.7	3,710.3

Source: OECD-DAC

Notes:

1. National data from Russia is not included as Russia is not an OECD-DAC member-country.
2. Includes multilateral aid that has been imputed to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector and assumes that imputed multilateral commitments are equal to imputed multilateral disbursements.
3. The OECD-DAC defines aid to water supply and sanitation as including water resources policy, planning and programs, water legislation and management, water resources development, water resources protection, water supply and use, sanitation (including solid waste management) and education and training in water supply and sanitation. The table includes disbursements in the following CRS-Codes 14010, 14015, 14020, 14030, 14040, 14050 and 14081.
4. Because the AWG decided to adopt a consistent methodology for reporting, including using OECD-DAC definitions to minimize double counting, the financial data in this report is not comparable with the financial data contained in the 2009 G8 Water Experts Group Report. That report included additional financial data on flood prevention and control (CRS-Code 41050), water productivity (CRS-Code 23065) and agricultural water resources (CRS-Code 311140)

Evian Water Action Plan

Implement the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, including through increasing aid in this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment on the water issue; and reinforcing co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms (Gleneagles, 2005: Africa, 17; L'Aquila 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 118)

Mettre en œuvre le plan d'action du G8 sur l'eau convenu à Évian, y compris en augmentant l'aide dans ce secteur; maintenir l'élan et l'engagement politiques sur la question de l'eau; et renforcer les mécanismes de coordination et de suivi (Gleneagles, 2005 : Afrique, 17; L'Aquila, 2009 : Un leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 118)

Canada

Canada will provide \$36 million over three years (2009-2012) to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) multi-donor trust fund of the African Development Bank. The RWSSI supports the water and sanitation strategies of member African countries, with the goal of extending coverage of safe water and basic sanitation to 80 percent of the rural populations by 2015. This directly aligns with the Evian Water Action Plan, where the G8 committed to assisting African countries that make political commitment to prioritize safe drinking water and basic sanitation as part of their strategy to promote sustainable development.

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Le Canada versera 36 millions de dollars échelonnés sur trois ans (de 2009 à 2012) pour financer l'Initiative pour l'alimentation en eau et l'assainissement en milieu rural (IAEAR), un fonds fiduciaire multidonateurs de la Banque africaine de développement (BAD). Cette initiative appuie les stratégies axées sur l'eau et l'assainissement des pays africains membres, et a comme objectif d'arriver à fournir de l'eau saine et des services d'assainissement de base à 80 % des populations vivant en milieu rural d'ici 2015. Cette initiative est conforme aux objectifs du Plan d'action d'Évian sur l'eau, dans le cadre duquel le G8 s'est engagé à aider en priorité les pays qui prennent l'engagement politique de privilégier l'eau potable et les services d'assainissement de base dans leur stratégie de promotion du développement durable.

France

Decentralised co-operation is an important component of the French co-operation policy and is supported by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. In the water sector, French local authorities bear the primary responsibility for water and sanitation services delivery and they are encouraged to share their experience to promote access to water and sanitation for all. The "Oudin Act", passed in 2005, allows for local authorities and water agencies to contribute, on a voluntary basis, up to 1% of their water budget, to emergency assistance and international solidarity projects. As a result, an increasing number of twinning development projects are developed through these financial contributions, which are in addition to ODA. The National Commission for Decentralised Co-operation

has developed specific tools to follow up, co-ordinate and reinforce coherence of burgeoning initiatives in order to maximise their efficiency.

French assistance to water and sanitation through decentralised cooperation increased by 22% between 2007 and 2009. In 2009, 18 million Euros (100% grants) were raised for water and sanitation by decentralised cooperation which is around 6% of FR ODA for water. Of this, 13 million Euros was raised through the "Oudin Act" mechanism. A recent evaluation showed that the leveraging effect is important; on average, 1 euro invested by a local government generates 3 additional Euros in co-financing.

Germany

Germany's 2006 Water Sector Strategy adopts integrated water resources management principles and focuses on the MDGS and specific targets for development cooperation in the water sector, highlighting pro-poor approaches and a stronger focus on sanitation.

For further details see the 2009 G8 Water Experts' Report.

Italy

Italy considers that environmental sustainability is an important policy factor for the water sector, in particular the Integrated Water Resources Management component. Italy, in line with the EU policy, applies an integrated approach to planning and implementing water, sanitation and hygiene development initiatives targeted to improving human quality of life. Italy is committed financially with \$ 75,168,496.15 to a series of initiatives in Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania); in North Africa and Middle East (Egypt, Morocco, Iraq, Lebanon); in Southern Eastern Europe/ Balkan region (Albania); in Asia (China and Vietnam); in Central Asia (Tajikistan); in Central and Southern America (Bolivia and Honduras) aimed at implementing the Environmental Sustainability policy and principles.

Japan

Japan organized "the Follow-up Conference of the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) in Tokyo in January, 2010. The way forward towards achieving the sanitation MDG was discussed with participants from governments, international organizations, and civil society discussed approaches to achieving the MDG sanitation target. The conference played an important role to maintain and strengthen the momentum created by the 2008 UN International Year of Sanitation..

In Tanzania, Japan is implementing the Water Sector Development Support Program to provide assistance in accordance with their national water sector development strategy and program. The program focuses on: developing water supply plans for local governments, including human resource development for the implementation and management of plans; constructing water supply facilities; strengthening the capacity of water resource management of water basin offices; and establishing a water bill collection system for the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) in urban areas.

Russia

Russia water and sanitation assistance is focused on waterworks, wells, capacity building, riverbed management and water pollution in river basins.

For further details see the 2009 G8 Water Experts' Report.

United Kingdom

UK has played a leading role in developing the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) initiative. A successful first High Level meeting was held in April 2010 attended by G8 members: US, UK, France, Germany, Japan, European Commission and Canada as an observer. Participants saw a positive role for SWA and committed themselves to advancing a Global Framework for Action to address the water and sanitation challenges. Participants were in general support of a range of joint actions to: Increase the political prioritisation of the water and sanitation sectors; Promote evidence based decision making; and Strengthen the development and implementation of national plans and strategies.

United States

At the end of 2009, USAID initiated a new program in Africa under the title of Sustainable Water and Sanitation for Africa (SUWASA). SUWASA involves a four-year program of approximately \$18 million to develop a dozen activities in fundamental utility reform and innovative finance applying market principles to meet the water supply and sanitation MDGs.

European Union

The EU Water Initiative (EUWI), launched by the EC and EU Member States, provides a framework for policy dialogue with partner countries in four regions (Africa, the Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia and Latin America), with a multi-stakeholder approach to increase and streamline the EU Member States' and the EC support to the sector. The initiative has developed strong partnerships with key partners, such as the African Ministerial Council on Water, (AMCOW) and stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector. The EUWI helped to establish the the Africa Caribbean Pacific ACP-EU Water Facility with the second phase of €200 million launched in February 2010.

For further details on the EUWI see the 2009 G8 Water Experts' Report.

G8-Africa Water Partnership

Together with African partners we will launch a strengthened Africa-G8 water and sanitation partnership (L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for Sustainable Growth, para. 118)

En collaboration avec des partenaires africains, nous renforcerons le partenariat entre l'Afrique et le G8 sur les enjeux de l'eau et de l'assainissement (L'Aquila, 2009 : Un leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 118)

In response to the reciprocal call for improving joint work on water and sanitation made at the G8 and African Union Summits in 2008, G8 and African partners issued a Joint Statement at the L'Aquila Summit to strengthen ongoing efforts on water and sanitation through a stronger G8-Africa partnership. The statement will contribute to maintaining political momentum in the water and sanitation sector at both the international and national levels. G8 countries will build on the strengths of existing initiatives and programmes, improve coordination and identify opportunities to make progress with African partners.

Canada

The 2009 L'Aquila Summit Leader's Declaration on the need for a strengthened Africa-G8 water and sanitation partnership in order to advance water and sanitation objectives gives impetus for G8 members and African partners to work through existing mechanisms to identify opportunities to make progress. Canada is assisting developing countries gain access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation through improved country and regional water management planning, strengthened

coordination and dialogue at the national level, sustainable watershed management practices and clean water and sanitation projects.

La déclaration des leaders du Sommet de 2009 à L'Aquila qui portait sur le besoin de renforcer le partenariat entre l'Afrique et le G8 afin d'atteindre les objectifs concernant les enjeux de l'eau et de l'assainissement donne un élan aux membres du G8 et aux partenaires africains pour qu'ils utilisent les mécanismes existants dans le but de relever les possibilités permettant d'accomplir des progrès. Le Canada aide les pays en développement à obtenir l'accès à une eau potable saine et à des services d'assainissement de base grâce à une meilleure planification de la gestion de l'eau à l'échelle des pays et des régions, à des pratiques durables de gestion des bassins versants, et à des projets d'approvisionnement en eau potable et d'assainissement.

France

France supported the African Development Bank's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) launched during the Paris Conference in 2005 and aimed at giving access to drinking water supply and sanitation to 80% of the rural population in Africa by 2015. France disbursed the total €40 million committed to the Trust Fund for the 1st implementation phase 2005-2008.

Given the many off-track countries and the large gaps in reaching the water and sanitation MDG targets in rural areas in sub-Saharan Africa, France reaffirmed its support to African Development Bank's increased involvement in the water sector and supports a replenishment of the RWSSI Trust Fund as a major instrument to scale up progress. To complement efforts needed to strengthen sector policies and develop an enabling environment, bilateral programmes in sub-Saharan Africa will put more emphasis on capacity development of both individuals and institutions, at national and regional levels.

Germany

Germany is one of the largest donors in water and sanitation and the largest in Africa. Germany's Africa Strategy prioritizes water as one of three key sectors and commits to provide 30 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa with sustainable access to water and sanitation by 2015. Water is a priority area in Germany's cooperation with 13 African partner countries and several regional organizations. During the African Water Week 2009, Germany announced two specific contributions to strengthen the Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation: First, Germany will provide support to the African Union Commission and the African Ministers' Council on Water in the development of implementation strategies to turn commitments into action, and second, Germany will play an active and continuous role to champion, manage and fund the new Infrastructure Consortium for Africa Water Platform to broker increased investments in water infrastructure for economic growth and protection of water resources.

Italy

Italy promoted the strengthening of the Africa-G8 Partnership on Water & Sanitation as reflected in the G8 2009 Leaders' Declaration, in the Joint Declaration G8-Africa on Water and Sanitation released in L'Aquila and in Johannesburg's Second African Water Week. Italy is currently still engaged in supporting AMCOW capacity building also through possible financing through decentralised cooperation. Italy has launched a partnership water program for African arid and water-scarce zones allocating US\$ 4.4 million.

Japan

At the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) IV in May 2008, Japan committed: providing grants and technical assistance, amounting to 30 billion yen to the sector in Africa (2008-2012); providing safe drinking water for 6.5 million people; and providing capacity building training for 5,000 water resources managers and users.

Since TICAD IV, Japan has steadily implemented grant and technical assistance in the fields of education and human resource development on water and sanitation. Total amount of grants and technical assistance committed between April 2008 and March 2010 was 26.09 billion yen (grant assistance: 16 projects, 13 countries in 2009, 18 projects, 13 countries in 2008; technical assistance: 6 projects, 5 countries in 2009, 5 projects, 5 countries in 2008; grant assistance for grass-roots human security project: 34 projects, 19 countries in 2009, 20 projects 12 countries in 2008). Safe drinking water was provided to 3.4 million persons through grant and loan projects committed by the end of March 2010. A total of 12,209 trainees participated in a series of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s training program by the end of the same period.

Russia

Sustainable access to water and sanitation are crucial elements for development in other social sector MDGs. Currently Russia provides support to Sub-Sahara Africa in water and sanitation mainly through multilateral channels, especially through the World Bank's International Development Association mechanism.

United Kingdom

DFID has a number of strategic country programmes targeted at some of the most off-track countries for water and sanitation. Total expenditure on water and sanitation in Africa in financial year 2009/10, through both bilateral and multilateral channels, amounted to \$260million. Specific programmes include: Congo DRC \$49 million from 2009-13 which will provide 3.7 million people with access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene education to put DRC on track for achievement of the MDGs for water and sanitation in rural areas; Sudan \$40m 2010-13 through the UNEP to develop and implement Integrated Water Resource Management plans and to construct dams to help guarantee water supply and; Ethiopia \$147m from 2008-13 to the World Bank Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which provides for 3.2 million people and schools in small towns and rural areas.

United States

United States took action at the end of 2009 to provide support for strengthening the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to enable them to better interact with and to coordinate between donors, including G8 countries and recipient countries in Africa. Assistance included support for evaluating program priorities and supporting the transition to South Africa of the new Presidency of AMCOW.

European Union

The EC is giving substantial support to African partners, including the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and African Union Commission to strengthen their institutional capacity and ability to engage in a meaningful dialogue with partners. This is seen as a prerequisite for a stronger Africa-G8 partnership.

The EC and EU G8 members have promoted close complementarity between the existing Africa-EU Strategic Partnership on water affairs and sanitation and the Africa-G8 Partnership so that they reinforce each other in the dialogue with African partners.