



DONOR PROFILES ON AID TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

November 2008

**Aid at a glance and
development co-operation policies**

This note is an extract from the publication "CRS Aid Activities in
Support of Water Supply and Sanitation, 2001-2006"
(OECD/WWC 2008).

www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/water



Donor profiles on aid to water supply and sanitation

This note contains individual donor profiles covering both statistical and policy aspects of DAC members' aid to the water supply and sanitation sector. The donor profiles were prepared by the Secretariat of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in collaboration with the DAC Working Party on Statistics and the World Water Council (WWC). For each member, summary statistics on aid to water supply and sanitation are presented in the form of charts and tables, and textual information describes the policy/strategy for development co-operation in the water sector.

Statistics are based on members' reporting to the CRS and DAC. Information shown includes the total volume of aid to water and trends over time, the share of aid to water in total bilateral sector-allocable aid, the top ten recipients, the geographical distribution and the sub-sector distribution. One table also shows statistics based on a wider definition of aid to water that includes water transport, hydro-electric power plants and agricultural water resources.

The **policy briefs** were prepared by the World Water Council in collaboration with DAC members. They provide a short description of members' development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector. The information covers main policy statements (including possible commitments to increase aid for water supply and sanitation), geographical and sub-sectoral focus, aid modalities, rules and practices, performance evaluation, and co-ordination with other actors. Web references are also provided for further reading.

Overview

Aid for water supply and sanitation has risen since 2001 after a temporary decline in the second part of the 1990s. In 2005-2006, DAC members' bilateral annual aid commitments to the water sector and sanitation rose to **USD 5 billion**, double the 2001-2002 figure in real terms. See the full publication "*CRS Aid Activities in Support of Water Supply and Sanitation, 2001-2006*" (OECD/WWC 2008) for comprehensive statistics on aid to the water supply and sanitation sector.

DAC members' total aid to the water supply and sanitation sector

2001-2006, bilateral commitments, imputed multilateral contributions, bilateral disbursements, annual averages, USD million, constant 2006 prices

| | Bilateral commitments | | | Imputed multilateral contributions | | | Total commitments to the water sector | | | Bilateral Disbursements | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | 2001-2002 | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2001-2002 | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2001-2002 | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 | 2003-2004 | 2005-2006 |
| Australia | 27 | 33 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 42 | 43 | 19 | 29 | 20 |
| Austria | 15 | 22 | 19 | 9 | 18 | 25 | 24 | 40 | 43 | 12 | 14 |
| Belgium | 44 | 23 | 63 | 21 | 24 | 40 | 65 | 47 | 103 | 18 | 43 |
| Canada | 31 | 108 | 32 | 12 | 22 | 25 | 43 | 129 | 57 | 40 | 55 |
| Denmark | 37 | 166 | 123 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 55 | 187 | 147 | 51 | 101 |
| Finland | 22 | 11 | 44 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 31 | 21 | 60 | 7 | 15 |
| France | 208 | 192 | 186 | 104 | 135 | 172 | 311 | 327 | 358 | 141 | 194 |
| Germany | 392 | 416 | 453 | 105 | 187 | 176 | 497 | 603 | 629 | 347 | 363 |
| Greece | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Ireland | 16 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 21 | 28 | 31 | 22 | 17 |
| Italy | 38 | 35 | 63 | 60 | 65 | 127 | 98 | 101 | 190 | 12 | 24 |
| Japan | 497 | 823 | 1626 | 98 | 99 | 172 | 595 | 923 | 1798 | 823 | 926 |
| Luxembourg | 15 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 |
| Netherlands | 179 | 142 | 334 | 30 | 52 | 54 | 210 | 195 | 388 | 88 | 126 |
| New Zealand | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Norway | 60 | 25 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 80 | 44 | 52 | 34 | 37 |
| Portugal | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Spain | 73 | 79 | 58 | 31 | 45 | 73 | 104 | 124 | 131 | 100 | 58 |
| Sweden | 58 | 54 | 97 | 29 | 25 | 47 | 87 | 79 | 144 | 42 | 67 |
| Switzerland | 31 | 35 | 50 | 11 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 55 | 73 | 38 | 35 |
| United Kingdom | 122 | 63 | 112 | 89 | 129 | 178 | 211 | 193 | 290 | 73 | 76 |
| United States | 303 | 566 | 903 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 418 | 684 | 1019 | 241 | 979 |
| Total DAC countries | 2173 | 2835 | 4244 | 797 | 1026 | 1335 | 2970 | 3861 | 5579 | 2138 | 3170 |
| EC | 227 | 412 | 730 | 25 | 9 | 4 | 252 | 422 | 734 | 65 | 321 |
| Total DAC members | 2400 | 3247 | 4974 | | | | | | | 2203 | 3490 |

Note: The United Kingdom commissioned a study to assess total DFID spending in the water sector, including water-related components of other projects. This suggested a higher level of bilateral spending, £ 128.8 million (approximately USD 238 million) in financial year 2005-2006.

AUSTRALIA

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

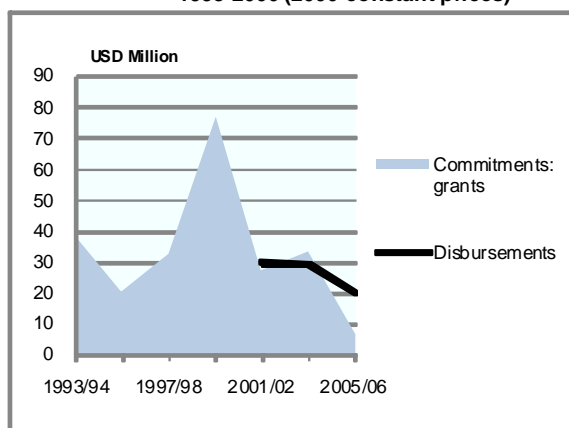
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Australia as a share of total aid by Australia | Aid to water by Australia as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Australia | 6.2 | 0% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

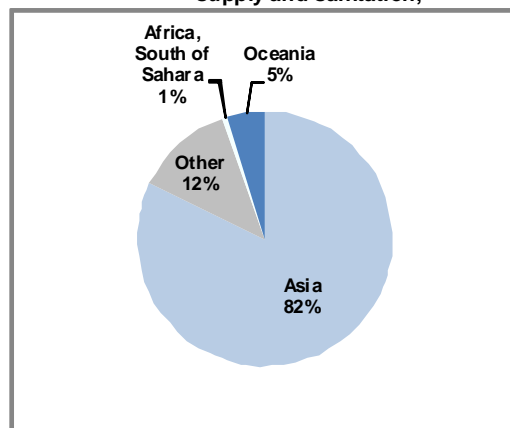
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Australia to that recipient as a share of total aid by Australia to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Indonesia | 2.6 | 2% | 2% |
| Timor-Leste | 1.0 | 2% | 15% |
| Sri Lanka | 0.5 | 4% | 1% |
| China | 0.4 | 2% | 0% |
| Philippines | 0.2 | 0% | 2% |
| Nauru | 0.1 | 1% | 97% |
| Viet Nam | 0.1 | 0% | 0% |
| Cook Islands | 0.1 | 6% | 33% |
| Tonga | 0.0 | 1% | 3% |
| India | 0.04 | 0% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 6.2 |
| Water transport | 1.9 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 3.7 |
| Total water-related aid | 11.8 |

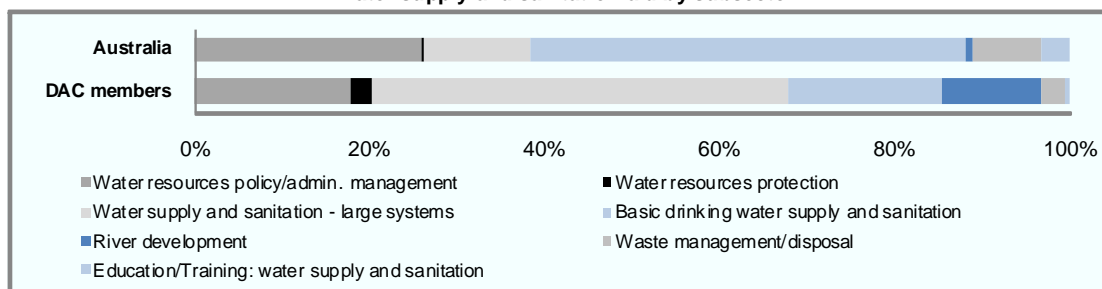
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation,



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

AUSTRALIA

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Australia recognises the importance of water to regional growth and stability in the Pacific and Asia, and will increase its Official Development Assistance for Water (ODAW) by A\$300 million from 2008/09 to 2010/11. Australian experience and expertise in ODAW aim at strengthening sustainable access to water and helping secure regional and national prosperity.

The objectives of AusAID's water-related policies align with broad international goals, and in particular with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Australia's water assistance builds on lessons learned from domestic and international experience and tailors activities to individual country circumstances. It also builds on existing policies on gender and development, poverty reduction and governance, and identifies strategic interventions that maximise the impact of Australia's aid. Australia's ODAW aims at the sustainable management of water resources as much as the supply of drinking water and provision of sanitation services.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Australia's water assistance focuses on the Asia-Pacific region. A significant number of countries in Australia's region, including Papua New Guinea, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia and East Timor, appear unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7. Australia's aid initiatives will target partner countries in the Asia-Pacific region that experience serious deficits in access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, or face critical challenges in protecting freshwater sources. Partnerships will strengthen water planning and management, enhance access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, increase water conservation and storage capacity, and enhance solid and hazardous waste management to prevent contamination of water.

Australia's water assistance will focus on: 1) ensuring access for the poor; 2) increasing access to improved sanitation 3) increasing coverage in urban areas; 4) implementing sustainable pricing policies; 5) increasing aid effectiveness; 6) address environmental and use practices that result in poor water quality and availability; 7) maintenance of existing infrastructure; and 8) participation of user groups in the development and operation of water services.

Current programs which focus on two central themes - water governance and delivery systems - will continue and will be scaled up in areas affected by climate change. Within water governance, emphasis will be placed on strengthening water policy as well as institutional arrangements and legal frameworks, building water resource planning and management capacities, and promoting better allocation of water that reflects the true cost of water. The improvement of delivery systems will be achieved through additional finance for capital investment; building capacity in partner government systems to deliver services and make them more sustainable; building partnerships with domestic private sector providers and improvements in sub-national government funding of basic operations and maintenance related to water supply and sanitation infrastructures; improving water quality; improving water efficiencies especially in the agricultural sector; and supporting better flood and drought management.

RULES AND PRACTICES

To implement Australia's aid program, specific emphasis will be placed on three guiding principles: 1) promote attention to water issues in Australia's aid program by ensuring active community participation in program design to ensure new water facilities meet community demands and receive local support; 2) enhance access and disseminate Australian knowledge and expertise by developing a dedicated water section on the Australian Development Gateway, an internet portal for developing countries, and funding research to tackle practical and policy level issues in developing countries; 3) build strategic partnerships with global and local organisations by selecting and working with partners that complement Australian efforts and help maximise the overall impact of Australian aid.

AusAID's approach for managing water activities is outlined in the *Safe Water Guide*. AusAID's framework for managing water projects incorporates best practice principles for safe water from the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2004*, the *WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality* (3rd edn), and AusAID's *Environmental Management Guide for Australia's Aid Program 2003*. The framework identifies five steps that may need to be taken when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating water-related activities in the Australian aid program, particularly the provision of safe drinking water supplies: 1) understanding the policy and legal setting; 2) assessing water quality and outline the management plan; 3) implementing the provisions for managing water quality; 4) monitoring and evaluate water quality management; 5) reviewing water quality management in AusAID.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Australia' ODA framework does not provide a specific performance evaluation process for the water and sanitation sector. For selected activities, AusAID evaluates the effectiveness of the aid activity and draws lessons about the activity design and the suitability of the management and the principles and practices that were followed. Overall, this evaluation process serves to assess the development effectiveness and value for money return for AusAID-funded activities.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Australia has a strong track record of forging partnerships on water issues. The partnership between the *Murray Darling Basin Commission* and the *Mekong River Commission (MRC)* has drawn on Australian experience in transboundary water management to strengthen the MRC's capacity. Australia also has a long history of collaboration with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. This brings Australian expertise to bear on issues that Australia, as a mid-sized donor, may not otherwise be in a position to tackle. The *Australia-World Bank Partnership for Water and Coastal Resource Management* will also facilitate the application of Australian knowledge and expertise to World Bank policy formulation and water-related investments.

Australia will continue to focus on strategic alliances to help partner governments secure finance from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, Asia-Pacific's major water investors, and the private sector. Partnerships with multilateral agencies, such as the World Health Organisation, UNICEF, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and other partners will also be continued to develop innovative solutions for water security. Australia will extend its successful collaboration with NGOs and also forge partnerships with global and regional water organisations, the private sector and civil society.

Web References:

Australian Government Overseas Aid Water Program: <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/keyaid/water.cfm>

AUSTRIA

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

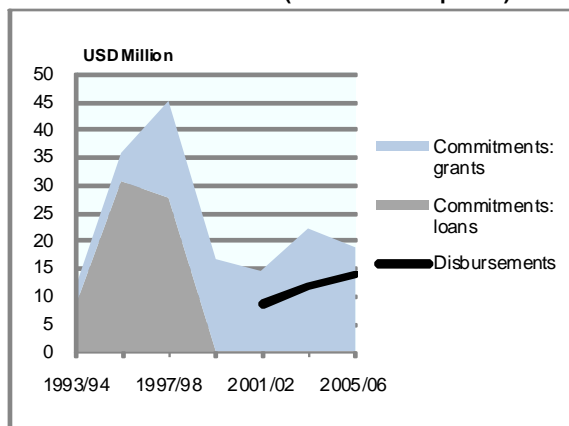
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Austria as a share of total aid by Austria | Aid to water by Austria as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Austria | 18.8 | 7% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

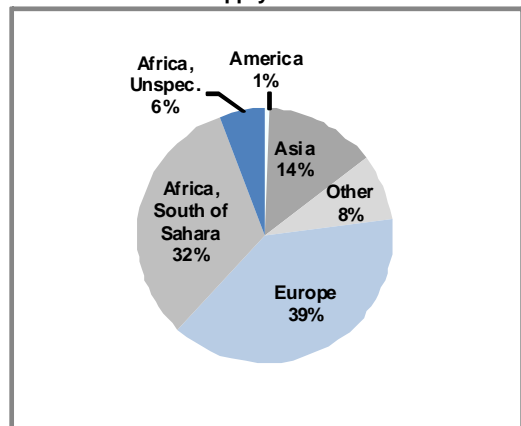
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Austria to that recipient as a share of total aid by Austria to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Uganda | 4.5 | 41% | 26% |
| China | 2.3 | 9% | 1% |
| Albania | 2.2 | 38% | 10% |
| Macedonia (TFYR) | 2.0 | 36% | 26% |
| Cape Verde | 0.9 | 29% | 6% |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 0.7 | 3% | 8% |
| Moldova | 0.6 | 34% | 85% |
| Montenegro | 0.6 | 14% | 66% |
| Serbia | 0.5 | 2% | 2% |
| Mozambique | 0.3 | 5% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 18.8 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 1.1 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.6 |
| Total water-related aid | 20.6 |

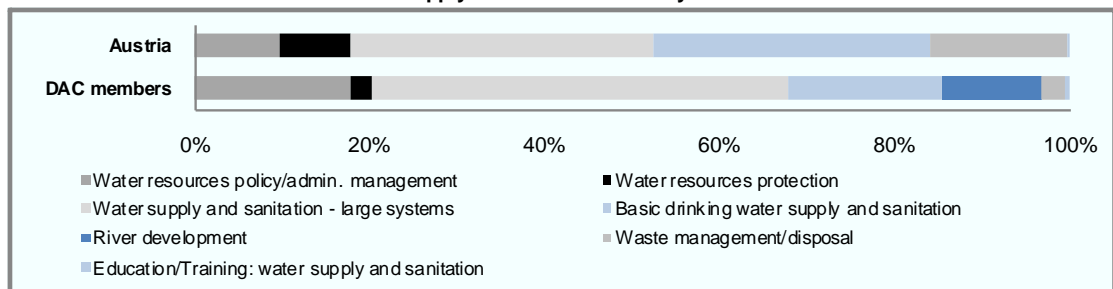
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

AUSTRIA

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Water and sanitation is one of six thematic priorities of Austrian Development Co-operation (ADC); a revised policy document for the water sector has been adopted in 2008.

In the water sector, Austria aims at contributing to the Millennium Development Goals by improving access to safe water supply and basic sanitation. Priority is given to the satisfaction of the basic needs of all population groups.

To be sustainable, improvements in access to water supply and sanitation services need to be embedded in a comprehensive and participatory development process. ADC is therefore committed to fostering nationally-owned sector development through long-term programmes. This implies support of and alignment to national structures, targets and development strategies, in line with the Paris Declaration agenda. It also implies the need for a holistic approach, where infrastructure investments must go hand in hand with the creation or strengthening of the necessary institutional, organisational and regulatory structures; building capacities and knowledge; and raising awareness for hygiene, operation and maintenance sustainability and the issue of resource protection. The principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) are seen as the best way to ensure equitable access for all user groups, to preserve the water resources and the environment, and to avoid conflicts.

To implement this approach, ADC supports and actively participates in sector co-ordination and financing, as well as in the development of national strategies, programmes and instruments. A mix of different intervention levels and instruments are used, from piloting of innovative approaches to the support of joint sector programmes and the promotion of regional networking.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

ADC is generally focusing on bilateral programmes in 14 priority countries (5 in Africa, 7 in South East Europe, and 2 in Asia and Central America, respectively), whereas bilateral engagement in other countries is being replaced by regional programmes. Currently there are specific (mostly long-term) water sector programmes in 5 African countries, in the Palestinian Administered Areas and in the South East European priority countries. NGO co-financing is not restricted to these countries.

ADC's traditional sub-sectoral focus is water supply and sanitation (WS&S) in rural areas, including small towns. Specific support is provided to the development of appropriate instruments, technologies and institutional structures to finance and to ensure the sustainability of WS&S infrastructure in the context of decentralisation.

Sanitation receives increasing attention within the sector programme and a sanitation strategy is being prepared at the moment. Austria has been supporting sustainable and ecological sanitation approaches for years, and is now planning to increase targeted investments in sanitation, including dedicated programmes aiming to raise sanitation coverage and hygiene awareness.

With regard to IWRM programmes, Austria places emphasis on the development of practicable solutions for water resources management at the lowest appropriate (e.g. sub-basin) level. In Eastern Europe, ADC specifically supports appropriate technologies and efforts to catch up with European standards. Beyond these specific thematic foci, ADC participates in broader sector programmes based on national planning processes.

AID MODALITIES

The main modality of bilateral aid is funding of jointly agreed sector programmes, implemented either through partner government institutions or – decreasingly – by Austrian organisations selected by tendering using national rules, processes and reporting modalities as much as possible. As a rule, the programmes are agreed and established at the highest possible level, depending on the status of institutional and sector development in the partner country. Austria actively participates in co-ordinated approaches, including Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAp) and joint financing arrangements (basket funding) where these emerge. Sector budget support is not yet done but envisaged for the near future. Pilot projects are supported where a clear strategy for evaluation and scaling-up is available.

In addition, there are two aid modalities besides bilateral programming: one is co-financing of NGO programmes and projects based on their own initiatives; the other is support to Austrian companies in developing countries where positive development impacts or synergies may be expected. The share of Austrian aid to the water sector channelled through these two modalities is relatively small.

RULES AND PRACTICES

The Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, responsible for the co-ordination of Austrian development policy, formulates strategies and a rolling Three-Year Programme. The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) is the operational unit in charge of implementing programmes and projects, including all the above-mentioned aid modalities. The contributions of other government institutions are mostly non-sector specific or minor in volume.

There is no general sector programme for water and sanitation. Detailed programmes are formulated in regional or country dialogues where co-ordination with partners is maintained.

All ADC water sector programmes and projects are screened for policy compliance by ADA's Quality Assurance and Knowledge Management division, with particular attention to the cross-cutting issues of gender and environment which are of outstanding importance for water sector interventions.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Apart from regular project cycle management ADA operates an evaluation unit responsible for both strategic and programme/project-level evaluations. Evaluations are carried out by teams of independent, interdisciplinary experts with the involvement of local specialists. The last external evaluation of Austria's development co-operation in the water sector was carried out in 2003.

ADC strives to strengthen and use national monitoring and performance measurement systems. For instance, in Uganda it is closely involved in joint performance evaluation mechanisms and contributes to their enhancement. In this context, joint evaluations will increasingly become a regular element of joint programmes.

In view of fostering results-based management and quantifying the effectiveness of the programmes, the options to strengthen outcome and impact analysis for the water sector are currently being studied. Again, these analyses will be conducted in collaboration with the programme partners as far as possible.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

At the international level, Austria participates actively in sector relevant CSD and OECD processes as well as in the EU Water Initiative (EUWI). It leads one out of six work packages of SPLASH, the EUWI's European Research Area Network (Era-Net) aiming at improving the effectiveness of European funded research on water for development and at developing the networking capacities of local research organisations. Support to other multilateral sector institutions and initiatives includes the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program (WSP - Africa Region) and the African Water Facility. Austria further contributes to the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund and to the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), a multi-donor organisation aiming to encourage private infrastructure investment in developing countries.

Austria strives to enhance collaboration and division of labour with other donors. Examples in the water sector are the co-operation with the Swiss Development Co-operation in the Republic of Moldova and co-financing with the ACP-EU Water Facility in Uganda and Rwanda.

Austria recognises the important, complementary role of non-state partners in water sector development, encourages a collaborative relationship and provides appropriate aid delivery channels. Collaboration with NGOs is implemented through various co-financing programmes and through calls for proposals, as well as by direct collaboration with NGOs in the South. ADC systematically supports the development of the local private sector within its programmes and facilitates private-sector projects of Austrian and European enterprises that serve the development interests of the host country.

Web References:

Portal of Austrian Official Development Co-operation: <http://www.entwicklung.at/en.html>
Austrian Development Agency - <http://www.entwicklung.at/en/akteure/ada.html>

BELGIUM

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

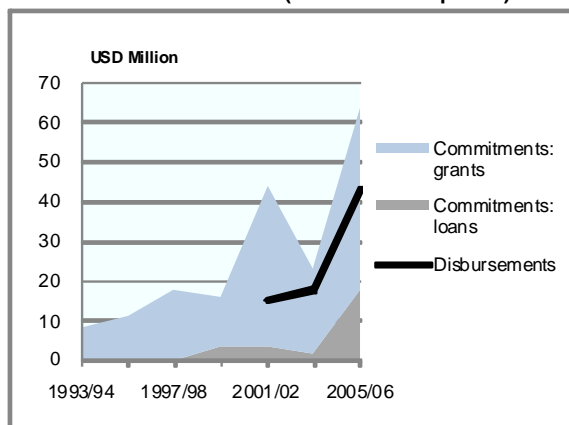
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Belgium as a share of total aid by Belgium | Aid to water by Belgium as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Belgium | 63.4 | 8% | 1% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

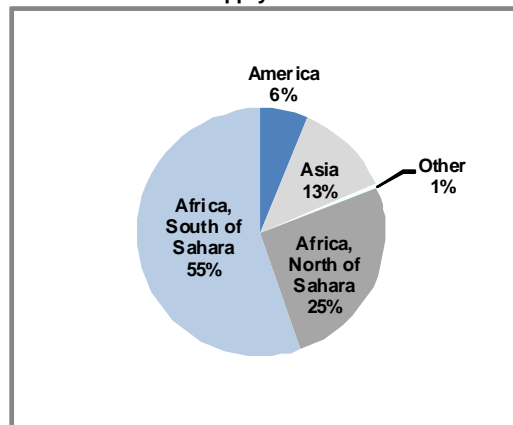
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Belgium to that recipient as a share of total aid by Belgium to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Ghana | 10.0 | 52% | 27% |
| Tunisia | 9.5 | 77% | 15% |
| Morocco | 6.1 | 46% | 4% |
| Senegal | 5.5 | 29% | 21% |
| Niger | 5.1 | 17% | 16% |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 4.3 | 4% | 13% |
| Viet Nam | 3.9 | 16% | 4% |
| Mali | 2.8 | 15% | 7% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 2.6 | 15% | 3% |
| Benin | 2.1 | 13% | 3% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 63.4 |
| Water transport | 7.4 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 2.3 |
| Total water-related aid | 73.1 |

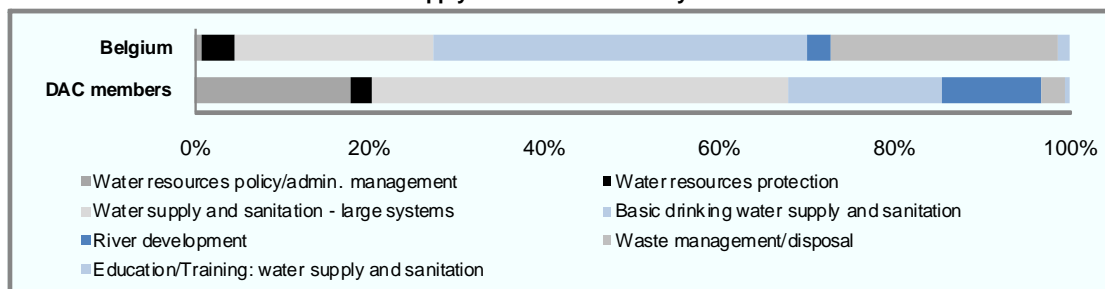
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

BELGIUM

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Belgian ODA for water and sanitation fosters Millennium Development Goal 7. One of the strategic pillars of Belgium Development Co-operation (BDC) is integrated water and sanitation initiatives, including awareness and education to hygiene. According to the 1999 Law on International Co-operation (LIC), Belgian assistance is concentrated in five key areas to promote sustainable human development, among which food security and basic infrastructures. Basic infrastructures are essential to meeting fundamental requirements in areas such as water supply and sanitation. The connection between strategic planning for water and sanitation and the basic infrastructure focus area is deemed crucial to ensure the financing of improved drinking water or sanitation service operations through innovative fiscal approaches linking services cost recovery with inter-sector subsidy.

Belgian Technical Co-operation (BTC) is currently carrying out over a hundred projects linked to the basic infrastructure sector in co-operation with local and international partners. Over half of these are intended to meet basic requirements in the areas of water supply and sanitation. Support for the water sector is one of Belgium's development priorities in partner countries such as Senegal and Rwanda. In Senegal, where Belgium has more than 20 years of experience on the ground in the provision of drinking water and water purification, support is guaranteed until 2012: a budget of €11 million was set aside in 2007 for work on the infrastructure that will provide almost half a million Senegalese with access to potable water. In Rwanda, almost a half of the €140 million pledged until 2010 is going to rural development in the form of support for drinking water, among others.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

At present, 18 countries have been selected for direct bilateral co-operation: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, DR Congo, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Palestine, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam. More than 80% of Belgian ODA for water and sanitation target Africa. Numerous Belgian projects set out to provide potable water to these countries. At the request of the governments in Morocco, Algeria and Senegal, Belgium is investing most of its governmental aid there in the provision of drinking water and the improvement and solid management of the water sector. The Belgian Survival Fund (BSF) also helps to ensure food security in 20 African countries by attacking food-related problems, and a reliable water supply is considered an essential prerequisite for developing arable and livestock farming. Finally, BDC funds emergency aid which includes actions taken during crises to meet vital needs for food and water.

AID MODALITIES

The framework for Belgian ODA does not provide specific aid modalities for water and sanitation. Co-operation between governments is prepared and financed by the Directorate-General for Development Co-operation (DGDC), but it is implemented by the BTC. The DGDC finances and co-ordinates other programmes, among which co-financing programmes with recognised Belgian NGOs and their partners from developing countries (up to 85% of expenditures). NGOs that have received special programme recognition may submit a programme application. NGOs who have not received programme recognition will only be eligible for the co-financing of smaller-scale projects. A programme that has been approved can rely on a pre-arranged amount for 3 years, or 2 years in the case of a project.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Belgian ODA for water and sanitation is not subject to specific rules and practices. According to the LIC, development actions must consider 5 topics: gender equality, the empowerment of women, protecting the environment, promoting a social economy, and children's rights. The Belgian government is obliged by parliament to report annually on the results of efforts towards the MDGs. Development policy is defined by the Belgian federal government and its minister for Development Co-operation, but shadows the European and international development agenda in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the EU's Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy, and the EU's European Consensus on Development. Belgium is committed to the following policy formulations, among

others: 1) long-term strategic programming; 2) division of labour and complementarity between donors; 3) alignment of implementation modalities; 4) predictability of ODA.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Project evaluations are the responsibility of various departments within the DGDC and their implementation partners, such as the BTC, NGOs, universities and others. The DGDC's Monitoring and Evaluation Department (MED) participates in evaluations, controls the quality of evaluation processes and enhances the integration of evaluation results. The MED co-operates with the Special Evaluation Unit (SEU), an external unit that evaluates strategies and policies relating to all types of co-operation projects and programmes carried out within the framework of Belgian ODA. Evaluations are tailored to the demands and procedures of the partner countries, in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

BDC assesses the relevance of development in the water and sanitation sector using the criteria defined by the OECD-DAC, which help to ascertain whether the actions in question take sufficient account of the following underlying principles: 1) strengthening institutional and management capabilities; 2) social and economic impact; 3) technical and financial viability; 4) effectiveness of the planned implementation procedure; 5) focus on equality between men and women; 6) respect for protection and safeguarding of the environment (see "Rapport de la Cour des comptes transmis à la Chambre des représentants, *Tirer des enseignements des évaluations de projets de développement*", Brussels, November 2006, p.33).

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

BDC co-operates today with 21 international development organisations. Belgium engages in multilateral ODA for water and sanitation through contributions to activities and programmes carried out by international organisations such as the World Bank (WB) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). In particular, the Belgian contribution to the WB Water and Sanitation Programme reached €400 000 in 2005. At the humanitarian level, BDC works closely together with NGOs, humanitarian UN organisations and the International Red Cross to foster food security and access to water.

Web References:

Belgian development co-operation agency: <http://www.btcctb.org/>

Statistics: <http://www.dgdc.be/en/statistics/index.html>

Other relevant document: www.dgdc.be/documents/fr/themes/omd/rapport_parlement_omd_2007.doc

CANADA

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

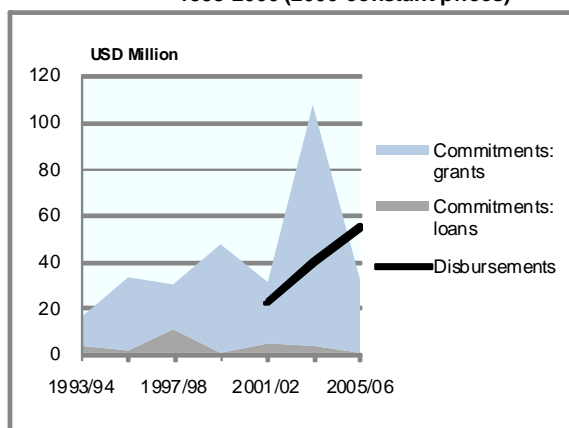
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Canada as a share of total aid by Canada | Aid to water by Canada as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Canada | 31.7 | 2% | 1% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

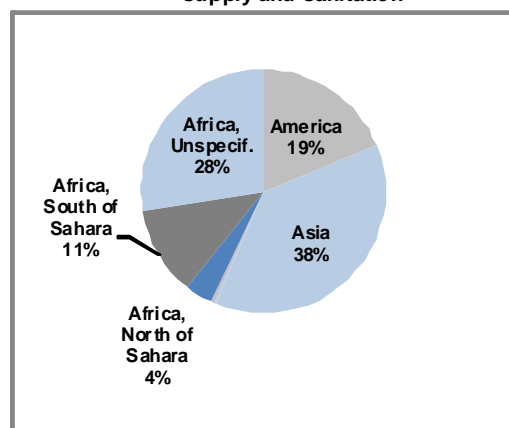
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Canada to that recipient as a share of total aid by Canada to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Indonesia | 3.7 | 5% | 2% |
| Sri Lanka | 2.9 | 9% | 5% |
| Honduras | 2.5 | 45% | 18% |
| Maldives | 2.2 | 96% | 99% |
| Bolivia | 1.7 | 11% | 6% |
| Ghana | 1.4 | 14% | 4% |
| Bangladesh | 1.4 | 2% | 1% |
| Algeria | 0.9 | 20% | 5% |
| Tajikistan | 0.8 | 12% | 36% |
| Senegal | 0.7 | 9% | 3% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 31.7 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 1.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 7.9 |
| Total water-related aid | 40.7 |

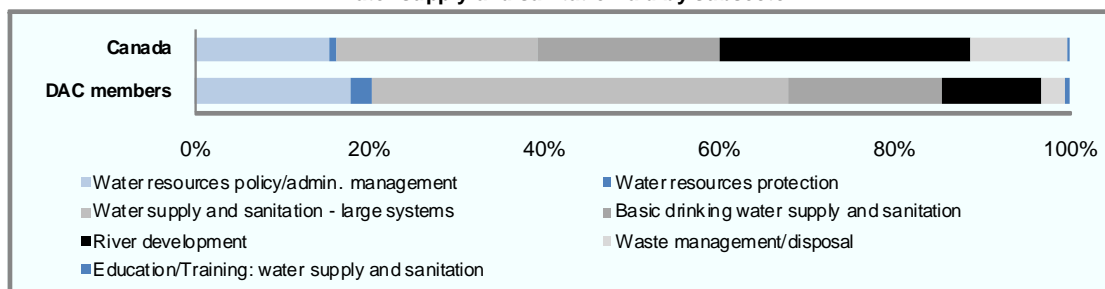
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation **



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

** Commitments in Asia in 2005/06 are mostly attributed to the aftermath of the Tsunami in december 2004.

CANADA

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

CIDA's development strategy is based on 3 pillars: the Millennium Development Goals (2000), the Monterrey Consensus (2002) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005). In this framework, CIDA does not have a specific policy on water, but programs and projects demonstrated CIDA's support for water and sanitation, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and transboundary water resources management. CIDA recognizes that sustainable results can be best achieved within the context of an IWRM approach that considers and plans for a wide range of water uses, consults users and affected stakeholders at the community level, and integrates the principles of equity, environmental sustainability, and local ownership.

Canada has committed to align its country programs to the priorities identified within the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and other national planning processes put in place by developing countries. In applying this model, pre-determined investment targets for specific sectors or sub-sectors are inappropriate in CIDA's view, in order to permit the fullest expression and implementation of the Paris principles.

In 2006, Canada committed to doubling international assistance by 2010-2011 from the 2001-2002 level, and has subsequently increased aid budget allocations by 8% annually. However, there are no sector specific commitments to water supply and sanitation.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

In the last 20 years, CIDA has focused aid on 30 core countries and regions. Despite this focus, Canadian aid for water can be characterized as being widely dispersed with at least some bilateral programming in approximately 80 countries. In 2003, CIDA undertook to concentrate aid in fewer countries. Among them, CIDA selected a limited number of the world's poorest countries for an enhanced partnership relationship. The criteria used to select such a list of countries include a high level of poverty and a commitment to development effectiveness, as demonstrated through efforts to improve governance, ensure local ownership of PRSPs, end corruption and make effective use of aid funds. Special consideration is also given to countries with the potential to exercise regional leadership.

AID MODALITIES

In CIDA's practices, the most important instrument is the PRSP. Often working in support of PRSPs are Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAp). CIDA maintains programming in a large number of countries which are now involved in the PRSP process and increasingly aligns its programming orientations with the priorities identified by the governments in their PRSPs. The agency continues to use different sorts of program-based approaches (PBAs), including several SWAps (mostly in Africa), and numerous non-sectoral program-based initiatives. In addition, the growing use of co-ordinated approaches, such as joint assistance strategies with other donors in Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia, helps strengthen donor harmonization.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Gender equity and women's empowerment are included among Canada's significant objectives in all its aid investments. Water projects often include equality training and a requirement for a fair representation of women in water committees and sub-committees. Women's groups are particularly taken into consideration by CIDA's programmes, especially in Africa.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

CIDA applies a robust results-based approach. All programs and projects have their own Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) with relevant indicators that are used for monitoring, as well as mid-term and end-of-project evaluations.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

In 2006, Canada raised its share of contributions to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) replenishment from 4.28% to 6.39%, and agreed to provide USD 158.9 million over the period 2007-2010. CIDA also supports regional institutions, such as the Nile Basin Initiative. In addition, CIDA works in partnership with new donors and former CIDA recipients that bring additional knowledge, expertise, financial and technical resources to development programming.

Canada promotes recognition of the role that non-state partners can play, especially for aid effectiveness, encourages a more collaborative relationship between state and non-state partners, and advocates constructive involvement of non-state partners in the selection of aid delivery mechanisms and channels.

Web References:

CIDA official website <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca>

DENMARK

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

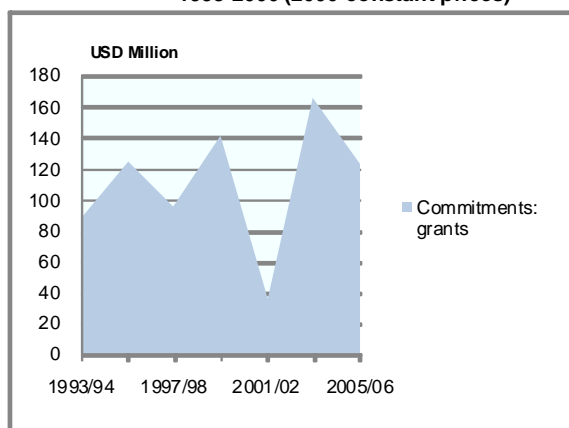
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Denmark as a share of total aid by Denmark | Aid to water by Denmark as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Denmark | 123.3 | 11% | 2% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

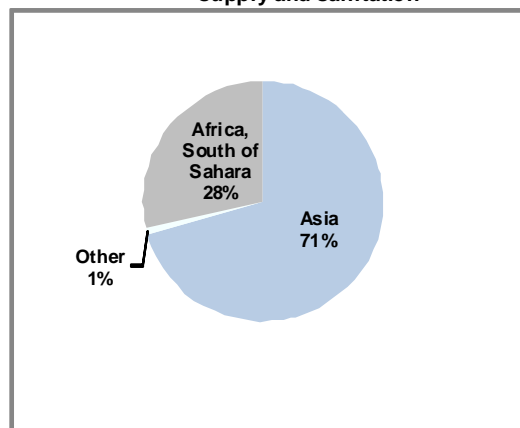
| Top recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Denmark to that recipient as a share of total aid by Denmark to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Viet Nam | 36.4 | 46% | 33% |
| Bangladesh | 30.1 | 29% | 18% |
| Zambia | 18.5 | 58% | 49% |
| Sri Lanka | 14.8 | 88% | 23% |
| Niger | 9.9 | 87% | 32% |
| Mali | 5.0 | 79% | 13% |
| South Africa | 0.7 | 2% | 2% |
| Bhutan | 0.3 | 7% | 53% |
| Nepal | 0.2 | 1% | 1% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 123.3 |
| Water transport | 0.4 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 123.7 |

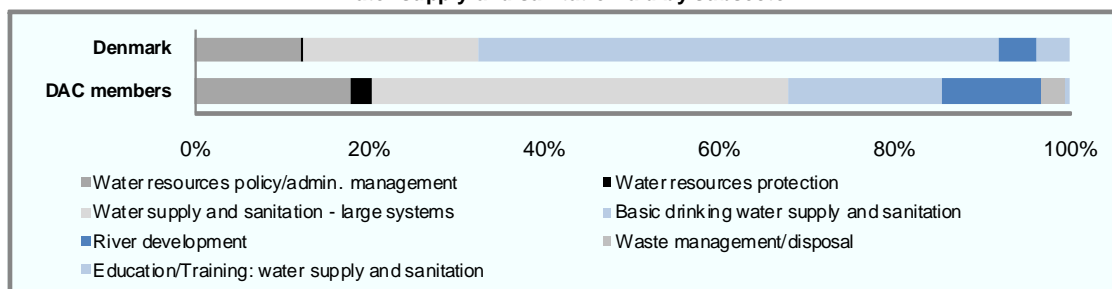
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

DENMARK

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

The water sector is expected to remain a key sector for Denmark's development assistance, but the number of focus countries may be further reduced, and direct Danish interventions may also be reduced as a result of the introduction of Joint Assistance Strategies and the principle of Lead Donor. Denmark subscribes to the harmonization and alignment agenda, and this will impact on how the support will be managed in the future.

Denmark will no longer develop its own global strategy papers, as this would be in conflict with the alignment and harmonization process: instead, Denmark will support the development of national sector strategies, but will continue to produce specific Best practices Papers on issues relevant for the sector. Danish Sector Policy Guidelines for Water Supply, Sanitation and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) have been therefore replaced by overall Aid Management Guidelines, which give the direction for all Danish bilateral development assistance. Responding to the changing international aid environment (Monterrey Conference, Paris Declaration, Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development), the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the latest in 2005.

Water supply and sanitation is part of a global climate change policy led by Danish government. Denmark takes a holistic approach to the water sector, meaning that support to water sector will include water supply and sanitation as well as IWRM in all program countries with water sector support programs.

The core of Danish development policy is long-term and binding co-operation with the developing countries, in the framework of their national Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers (PRSP). The Sector Programme Support (SPS) concept and the Sector Wide Approach to planning (SWAp) principles are widely used within the sector. Danida drew up a second generation of SPS, aimed at facilitating harmonisation with other parties and simplifying management and monitoring arrangements. Through this, Denmark shows its will to implement the UN Joint Monitoring Framework.

Support to IWRM has been on the increase over the last decade, partly due to additional funding being available under the special environmental support programs originally provided outside the ODA regime, but now being an integral part of Danish development assistance. In 2005, the Danish government defined IWRM as its main target. Efforts have been focused on policy and legislative framework, water actions plans, water and environment, and regional conflict prevention.

Water governance, both at local and central level, is a key issue in Danish assistance to the water sector. Danida substantially contributes to the development of planning and implementation capacities at national and sub-national levels, e.g. through supporting decentralisation and deconcentration processes. Danida is leading capacity-building programmes, including institutional strengthening, organisational development and human resources development.

Danida fully agrees that there is a strong need to pay more attention to sanitation issues. The international sanitation year (2008) poses an opportunity to make a serious push forward in this respect.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The Danish Government has committed to consolidate Africa as the primary focus of its development policy priorities, because this is where challenges are the greatest. Denmark has recently included 3 new water sector programmes to its global bilateral portfolio in the water sector: in 2005 for Zambia and in 2006 for Mali and Niger. Consequently, Denmark currently provides sector programme support to the water sector in the following countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia. Danida is active in some of the poorest countries of the world and in the poorer regions in these countries, with a particular focus on rural areas.

AID MODALITIES

Danish development co-operation is mobilizing a very wide range of financial flows such as sector budget support, multi-donor financing, basket funding, pooling of technical assistance and other forms of multi-partner co-operation. The water programmes are most often linked to national development plans, PRSPs and medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEF).

Denmark is moving from second generation bilateral Sector Program Support (SPS) to new aid modalities based on the Rome and Paris declarations on harmonization and alignment. New programs are being prepared with closer integration into national systems and in closer co-operation with development partners. Programs will be closer linked to national sector strategies, and implementation will be by national institutions. Financial flows will be through earmarked sector budget support (if possible through common basket arrangements). In some countries funding will be channeled through discretionary funding through local government institutions (eventually without earmarking to sector specific activities).

RULES AND PRACTICES

Danida interventions in the water sector are mainly based upon the principle of water and sanitation for all. But some individual Danida interventions can give special attention to the poor, mainly through subsidies to the poorest or by charging low fees for basic service levels. To improve water governance, Danida pays special attention to democratic, participatory and transparent decision-making processes, involving women, children, community-based organisations and civil society. Gender empowerment is a crucial issue for Denmark. Equitable access to water resources, water services and improved sanitation, as well as equitable participation in the governance of the water sector, are areas where women benefit directly from water sector development. At the local level, gender mainstreaming approaches are implemented within the community structures as well as within the private sector.

Water and sanitation programmes normally include hygiene promotion and information about HIV/AIDS, notably preventive measures. Access to safe water and sanitation is an important part of health care and the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Assistance to water sector activities are planned and implemented with a view to securing that interventions are managed at the lowest appropriate levels, and a demand-responsive approach is applied in the design of programmes. Consumers' contributions to the investment and contributions to operation and maintenance costs are key principles in the planning and implementation of activities.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

It is estimated that between 1999 and 2005 some 5.7 million people were reached with improved water supply services through the support of Danida, whereas some 3.8 million people were reached with improved sanitation facilities (Source: Evaluation of Danida's support by Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1999-2005). Compared to Danish disbursements during the same period, this means that about USD 21 were necessary to improve access to water or sanitation for one person.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Denmark is actively involved, partly through financial assistance, in a number of global and regional water and sanitation initiatives and programmes, including: Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP – USD 5.8 million in 2002-2004), Global Water Partnership (GWP), UNEP Water Initiative (UCC-Water), World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), African Water Facility, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, Centre for Regional Water Supply and Sanitation in West Africa (CREPA). Denmark supports with substantial amounts various transboundary river basin programmes, such as the Nile Basin Initiative, the Regional Water Resources Management Initiative in Southern Africa, and the Mekong River Commission, to which Denmark has been the largest single donor since the early 1990s.

Through its membership in the GWP, Denmark intends to ensure that a poverty orientation and focus on cross-cutting issues such as environment and gender are given appropriate prominence. Denmark hopes thereby to foster political will, knowledge transfer, and policy dialogue regarding IWRM.

The government has emphasized new multi-partner co-operation in the concrete implementation of the development interventions, including with civil society, the business community and through the civilian-military co-operation.

Danish NGOs are key partners, especially in Bangladesh and Uganda. The government will work in close collaboration with them and other stakeholders to revise its Civil Society Strategy: emphasis will be placed on strengthening NGO initiatives in Africa. User organisations are also supported vigorously, although the support is focused on the construction period more than on maintenance and post-intervention sustainability.

Danida support to the private sector is more limited. Danish assistance seeks to empower the local and emerging private sector involved in maintenance, operation and installation of equipment. The supported private sector includes informal service providers, who are often dominant in peri-urban areas, and must be included as stakeholders.

Finally, the Danish Water Forum is a network for water and development consisting of almost all the key players in the Danish water sector, i.e. Danish ministries, authorities, companies, universities and NGOs.

Web References:

Evaluation of Danish support to Water Supply and Sanitation 1999-2005

http://www.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/05AF05E6-D08C-467C-ACE2-1AAB27889CF0/0/20075WSS_EnglishSummary.pdf

Harmonisation and Alignment in Water Sector Programmes and Initiatives 2006

<http://www.odi.org.uk/wpp/resources/project-reports/06-harmonisation-alignment.pdf>

Denmark Development Co-operation in Water and Sanitation 2004

<http://www.danidadevforum.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/16107513-4921-4CB3-A352-E34462C35E1B/0/DenmarksDevelopmentCo-operationinWaterandSanitation.pdf>

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

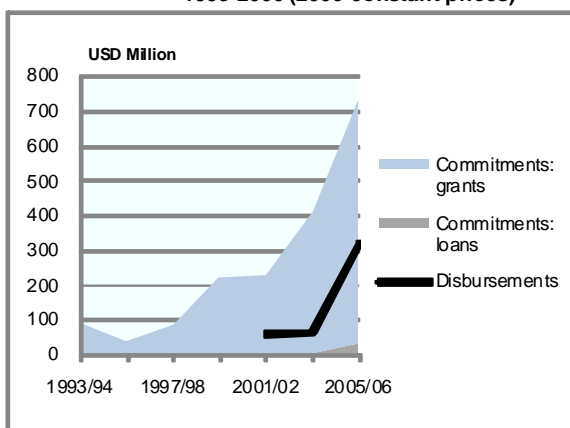
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by EC as a share of total aid by EC | Aid to water by EC as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| EC | 729.7 | 8% | 15% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

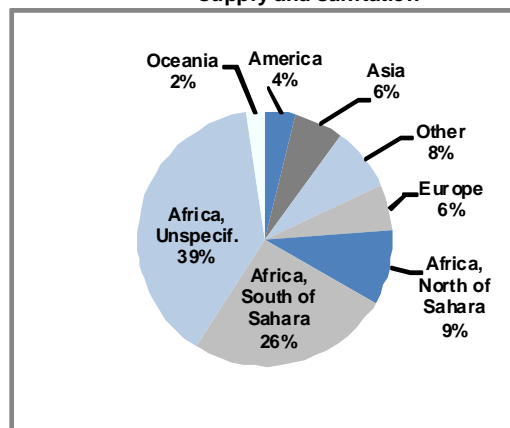
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by EC to that recipient as a share of | |
| | | total aid by EC to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Egypt | 51.2 | 34% | 62% |
| India | 46.8 | 37% | 10% |
| Mozambique | 40.5 | 33% | 58% |
| Ethiopia | 31.8 | 14% | 63% |
| Morocco | 26.7 | 14% | 19% |
| Tanzania | 25.6 | 22% | 43% |
| Lesotho | 22.9 | 65% | 88% |
| Chad | 19.2 | 19% | 70% |
| Turkey | 18.4 | 4% | 99% |
| Croatia | 18.0 | 12% | 96% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 729.7 |
| Water transport | 18.6 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 57.5 |
| Agricultural water resources | 9.7 |
| Total water-related aid | 815.6 |

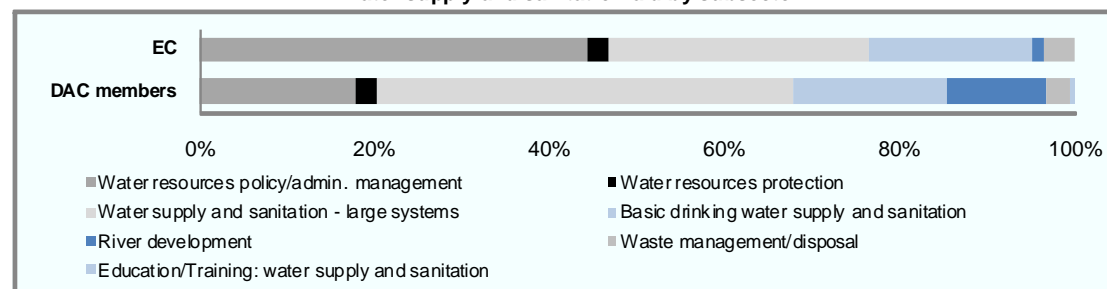
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

The EU's development policy promotes a framework for integrated water resources management, based on three priorities:

- Provide access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to all people to reduce poverty, improve public health and increase livelihood opportunities.
- Establish and strengthen organizations and infrastructure for the sustainable and equitable management of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwater.
- Co-ordinate the equitable, sustainable and appropriate distribution of water between various users.

The European Commission responds with an integrated framework combining political processes and complementary financial instruments to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to meet the global water and sanitation crisis. These instruments are:

- *The European Water Initiative*: this is an area of political dialogue and consultation among governments, decentralised government structures, civil society and the private sector in partner countries, the Member States of the European Union and the European Commission. The common aim is to achieve the Millennium Goals.
- *The Support for National and Regional Programmes*: These programmes, which cover all development aid sectors, are in line with the co-operation between the European Union and third countries and regions. In 2006, the support accounted for 271 million Euros (excluding emergency aid). 60 countries will receive a total of almost 700 million Euros (excluding emergency aid) for the period 2008-2013.
- *The ACP-EU Water Facility*: the *facility* financially supports the *initiative* through positive actions. The *facility* has financed projects in countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) with a total of 500 million Euros between 2004 and 2007.
- *The EU-Africa Partnership for Infrastructures*: this programme was created in 2006 to support the development of grand trans-African networks. The management of cross-border catchment areas, flood defense programmes, knowledge acquisition and water resource monitoring with a view to better management and sustainable regional infrastructures are the particular focus of this partnership for the water sector.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The European Commission covers 60 developing countries in the water sector, with an important focus on ACP countries (32 countries in Africa, 11 in Asia, 5 in Latin America, 5 in the Pacific, 4 in the Neighbourhood and 3 in the Caribbean). Indicatively, the sub-sector water supply, sanitation and integrated water resources management (IWRM) respectively represent 43 %, 32 % and 19 % of European Commission aid, the remaining 6 % targeting emergency actions.

AID MODALITIES

Commission support in the sector is based on three financing modalities, i.e. sector budget support, pooled funding and projects.

- *Sector budget support*
In accordance with the Paris declaration and in the countries where it is relevant, sector budget support is the preferred financing modality of the Commission.
- *Pooled funding*
The different types of pooled funding will depend on the choice of institution to manage it and whether the accounting and reporting procedures are modelled on those of the government

(decentralised management), of an international organization (joint management), of an international or national public sector body (indirect decentralised management) or of the EC.

- *Projects (including calls for proposals)*
This modality is principally used in all countries where use of sector budget support and pooled funding is not possible, but also for contracts for major works, identification and formulation studies, technical assistance and pilot activities.

RULES AND PRACTICES

The European Commission development policy is formulated by the DG Development, the implementation of centralised co-operation and the sector support is ensured by DG Europeaid. On the field, Delegations are present in almost all the countries and deal with national and regional co-operation.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

The European Commission and Member States are working together to increase the effectiveness of their development assistance and are cooperating with other donors and stakeholders. Depending on the countries benefiting from EC aid, the Delegation can play the role of leader of the donors in the water sector.

The European Commission also belongs to the co-ordination committee of the EU water initiative.

Web References:

European Commission Directorate General for Development:

http://ec.europa.eu/development/index_en.cfm

European Commission Co-operation office Europeaid: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

European Union Water Initiative: <http://www.euwi.net/index.php?main=1>

FINLAND

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

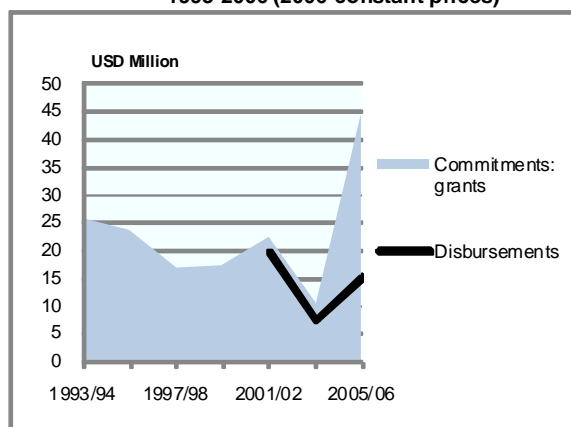
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Finland as a share of total aid by Finland | Aid to water by Finland as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Finland | 44.2 | 10% | 1% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

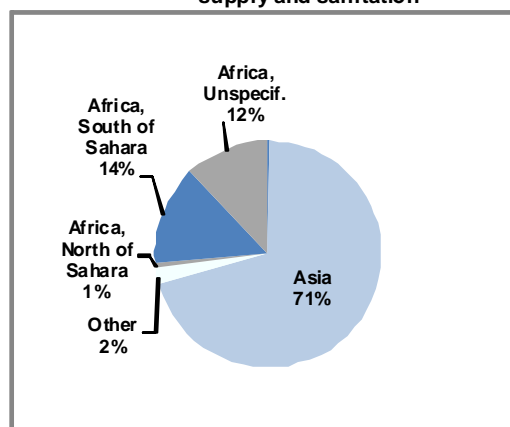
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Finland to that recipient as a share of total aid by Finland to that recipient* | Aid to water by Finland to that recipient as a share of total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Viet Nam | 9.1 | 26% | 8% |
| Nepal | 8.6 | 65% | 47% |
| Ethiopia | 6.1 | 42% | 12% |
| Sri Lanka | 4.6 | 26% | 7% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 3.1 | 66% | 4% |
| Philippines | 2.5 | 78% | 18% |
| China | 1.1 | 7% | 0% |
| Kenya | 0.5 | 2% | 1% |
| Georgia | 0.4 | 34% | 3% |
| Egypt | 0.3 | 30% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 44.2 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.7 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 45.0 |

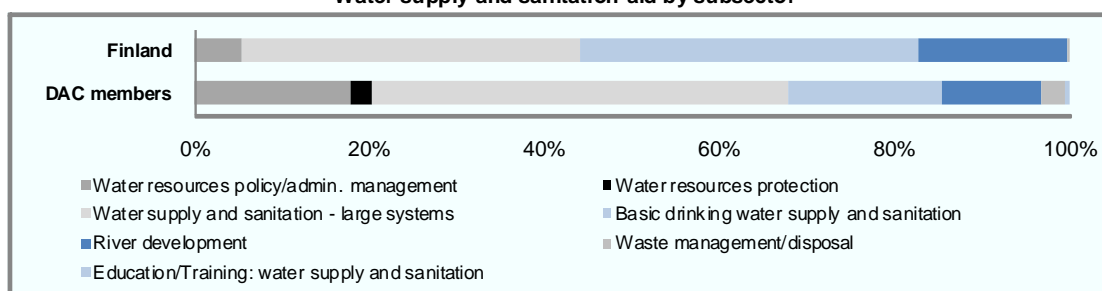
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

FINLAND

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Development co-operation is planned jointly with the partner country on the basis of its development plans and ownership. Finnish development co-operation builds on the partner countries' own poverty reduction strategies. The content of development co-operation is decided jointly with partner countries every 2 to 3 years in bilateral consultations. As part of programme-based co-operation, Finland uses budget support as one instrument in countries where this is feasible. Improved public sector management, transparency and public monitoring are both preconditions for and consequences of programme co-operation. Whenever the level of governance permits, Finland uses the partner countries' own administrative systems and helps to strengthen the management of public-sector finances.

The new development policy (2008-2012) does not provide a clear quantitative objective for the water and sanitation sector.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Finland currently supports water supply and sanitation projects in 8 countries. Of the total of some 30 projects, 60% are rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) interventions, the rest are urban water projects. In the urban water supply projects, the progress made in developing the capacity of the respective water authorities is a key component of Finnish development assistance.

AID MODALITIES

The Finnish government stresses the importance of traditional official development co-operation, but at the same time contributes actively to the international debate on the new mechanisms (innovative financing mechanisms). These should complement official development co-operation, and funding from innovative mechanisms should be channelled primarily using existing aid delivery channels.

RULES AND PRACTICES

In addition to the water supply and sanitation project funding and related technical assistance (TA) activities, DIDC (the Department for International Development Co-operation) finances direct TA activities to support sector policy and respective strategy development in the recipient countries. Human resource development has also been an important activity in the DIDC water sector programme in the form of post-graduate courses for African engineering students. Finally, the participation of local people in dialogue and decision-making concerning their own living conditions is an essential objective in the DIDC projects.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Rough estimates of population covered show that, between 1968 and 2007, some 6 million people have received new safe and reliable water service or are now being served by a rehabilitated system that provides an improved quality of service. Achievements in sanitation are less significant due to lesser targets set, thus falling behind the achievements in water service. The cost of construction per capita served in rural water schemes range between US\$ 20 and 40 (equivalent) which compares well with any international criteria, for instance the average cost per capita of about US\$ 53 reported in World Bank Rural Water Supply projects.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

As part of its efforts to improve the UN's administrative system for environmental matters, Finland considers it important to strengthen and intensify the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, with the aim of transforming UNEP into the United Nations Environmental Organisation (UNEO). Finland is also in favour of increasing ways for the poorest developing countries to be able to exert an influence on financing institutions' decision-making. A global development partnership should be created involving the public and private sectors in both developing and developed countries.

Since 1994, Finland has supported the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with approximately 70 million dollars. Finland also supports the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI – 2 million Euros between 2004 and 2006) and the Mekong River Commission.

A new government policy on non-governmental organisations (NGO Development Co-operation Guidelines) was approved in 2006. NGOs' work complements official development co-operation on a bilateral, multilateral and EU basis. In development co-operation with NGOs, the Government strives to boost the effectiveness of operations and the NGOs' general capacity, notably by providing training.

The government simplified the procurement rules in order to facilitate co-operation between Finnish and partner countries' institutions; one particular aim is to strengthen co-operation between universities and research institutes.

Finnfund (Finnish Fund for Industrial Co-operation Ltd.) is a development finance company that provides long-term risk capital for private projects in developing countries, including in the water and sanitation sector.

[Web References](#)

Development Policy Programme 2007 <http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=107497>

FRANCE

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

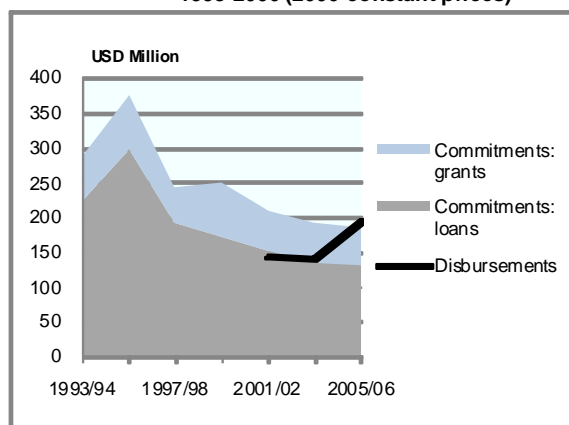
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by France as a share of total aid by France | Aid to water by France as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| France | 185.7 | 4% | 4% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

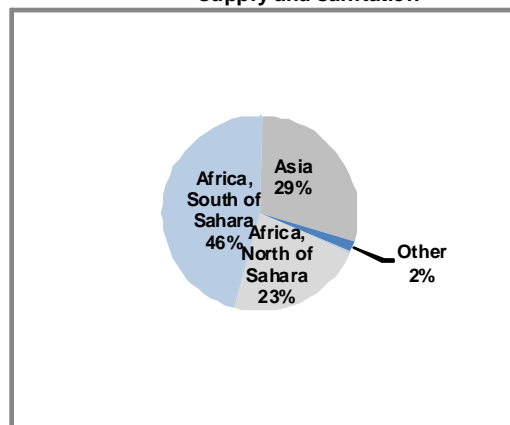
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by France to that recipient as a share of total aid by France to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Morocco | 39.1 | 10% | 27% |
| Kenya | 29.5 | 31% | 43% |
| South Africa | 25.1 | 21% | 67% |
| Lebanon | 19.3 | 28% | 38% |
| Chad | 8.0 | 30% | 29% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 7.5 | 35% | 9% |
| Cambodia | 7.0 | 26% | 51% |
| Niger | 6.9 | 11% | 22% |
| Benin | 6.4 | 10% | 10% |
| Sri Lanka | 6.4 | 76% | 10% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 185.7 |
| Water transport | 8.6 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 10.9 |
| Agricultural water resources | 17.9 |
| <i>Total water-related aid</i> | <i>223.0</i> |

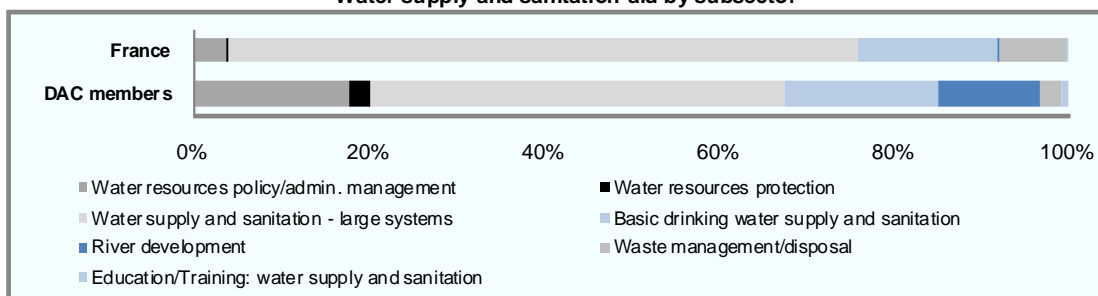
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

FRANCE

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

A reform of the French co-operation framework occurred in 2004. Since then, the Inter-ministerial Committee for International Co-operation and Development (in French CICID) has defined the national co-operation strategy, and co-ordinated and evaluated French development aid policy and international development co-operation. Chaired by the Prime Minister, the CICID brings together representatives of the ministries most directly concerned with development issues, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Ministry of Economy (including Finance and Industry).

Under the MFA, the State Secretary for Co-operation and its **Directorate General for International Co-operation and Development (DGCID)** have the leading role in co-ordinating the implementation of the strategies by the different actors, whether public or private, central or local, including local governments, water syndicates, water agencies, NGOs, research institutes, etc. The French development agency (**Agence Française de Développement, AFD**) has been mandated by the CICID to be the key operator of French bilateral co-operation and is therefore in charge of all ranges of operation, from institutional support to implementation of projects and programmes in beneficiary countries.

“**Water and Sanitation**” is one of the 7 priority intervention sectors of French ODA defined in 2004 to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2005, the CICID validated a **Long-term Framework Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation** which still is the reference document for any intervention. (The French definition of the water sector includes water supply, sanitation, IWRM, irrigation and pastoral hydraulics.) It is based on strong principles such as implementing participatory approaches, developing adapted technologies, and training partners’ personnel. The Strategy sets quantitative objectives (see below), and prioritises additional aid to Africa and the following themes:

- **Sanitation & Hygiene**, because positive impacts on health, environment and even the economy cannot be achieved by focusing on drinking water only;
- **access to basic services (both sanitation and water supply) for the poorest people**, particularly in rural areas, small towns and low income areas in large cities, without neglecting rehabilitation and extension of existing networks;
- **water resources management** in order to meet large environmental, health and food security challenges; this includes improving knowledge about water resources and building decision making tools, protecting water quality – notably through domestic and industrial wastewater collection and treatment – and preserving water resources in quantity, through water savings in irrigation and urban water distribution networks.

France’s overall strategy is complemented by **Strategic papers (Documents d’orientation stratégique, DOS)**, elaborated by multi-stakeholder working groups. They lay down the principles of French co-operation, define its strategic framework, and set out guidance for operational interventions. Four strategic papers deal with water: **Trans-boundary Integrated Water Resources Management; Efficient Water for Agriculture; Sanitation; Professional Training** in the water sector.

AFD’s water strategy or Sectoral intervention framework approved in 2007 is aligned with the Long-term Framework Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation. With the overall objective of water resources sustainability, it is based on an integrated approach as follows:

- **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)** is considered as the framework through which equilibrium of the large water cycle can be reached. Efforts are concentrated on co-operative management and knowledge improvement in (trans-boundary) river basins.

- **Ensuring access to water and sanitation for all, and quality of the service.** AFD focuses on the very poor and its subsidies are allocated firstly to improving access to sanitation (hygiene education, sanitary equipments, collection systems). AFD also supports reduction of commercial losses, strengthening of operation and maintenance and implementation of affordable / economical tariffs.
- **Good governance.** AFD provides assistance to partner countries in formulating their Poverty Reduction Strategy Plans (PRSP) and strives to channel financing towards poor and under-equipped areas. It supports the development of programming tools that help implement national policies, and values programme approaches and budget support. To enhance management efficiency, investments are consistently and systematically complemented by improvements to institutional and management frameworks.
- **Water for food,** to meet the challenge of feeding the world's people and improving the efficiency of water use in agriculture. AFD supports policies aiming at food security through agriculture value chains rather than policies of food self-sufficiency.

In the 2005 Framework Strategy, **France committed to doubling its ODA to the water sector** by 2009, reaching an additional 180 million Euros annually with reference to 2001-2003 annual average (2008 USD 278.6 million), and to channelling a significant part of this increase to Africa. The increase comprises 75 million Euros in additional multilateral contributions, and 105 million Euros in additional bilateral commitments. The doubling of French ODA for water will be focused on: access to sanitation; targeting the poorest populations, especially those without access to water supply and sanitation, so as to give access to 9 million Africans by 2015; and water resources management, particularly water treatment and water savings in irrigation.

France also committed to increasing ODA for water channelled via NGOs, for instance through calls for proposals, and to developing financial mechanisms to facilitate additional ODA flows, for instance potential resources from local governments and water agencies. **AFD committed to make a strong contribution to doubling French water ODA** by increasing its assistance from an average of 145 million Euros for 2001-2005 to 290 million Euros in 2009 (2008 USD 448.6 million), half of this being allocated to Africa – assuming a continuing increase in the total AFD budget and a constant share of the water sector against other sectors. With the development of new financial instruments, the 2009 targets are as follows: 100 million Euros of grants, 140 million Euros of sovereign loans, 50 million Euros of non-sovereign loans. AFD also announced additional objectives: support of investments in the water for food sub-sector and improvement of aid efficiency in terms of number of recipients. In particular, AFD wishes to provide wastewater treatment to at least as many people as it helps with access to freshwater by 2009.

In 2007, AFD exceeded its objectives with 404 million Euros of new commitments to the water sector in developing countries (2008 USD 621 million). Half is allocated to water supply and half to sanitation. According to AFD's estimates, these amounts should give access to freshwater to 3 million people and sanitation to 1 million people. With 180 million Euros of new commitments in 2007 (45% of the total), Africa has been the main recipient of this effort.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The French government has set a Priority Solidarity Zone (PSZ) with most countries located in sub-Saharan Africa, others in the Near East, North Africa, South-East Asia and the Caribbean. Efforts in trans-boundary IWRM are focused on priority river basins, especially those of the Niger, Senegal, Nile, Mekong, Volta and Congo.

AID MODALITIES

Aid grants can be allocated through several mechanisms from different Ministries. One of them is the Priority Solidarity Fund, the purpose of which being to finance the French support for institutional, social, cultural and research development to PSZ countries. Another one is the co-funding of IWRM projects (with the French Fund for World Environment - FFEM), water and sanitation projects (decentralised co-operation - MFA, AFD), etc.

AFD offers a wide range of financial tools to meet its partners' needs: loans to states for large infrastructure, loans to public or private operators with subsidy based on social utilities, support to local authorities, underwritings to raise local savings, grants to states to support sector programmes, grants for NGOs' programmes, co-financing of decentralised co-operation programmes, etc... About 90% of AFD loans are to sovereign borrowers, and the remaining ones are allocated to both public and private sectors.

RULES AND PRACTICES

French ODA to the water sector is now totally untied. It does not promote a single water management model but focuses on optimizing service quality for all users; enhancing participative and demand-based approaches; promoting support public as well as private operators depending on the context, and public-private partnerships; and strengthening capacity building of all levels of beneficiaries, from States to local operators, with special attention to professional training.

While the state is responsible for sectoral policy formulation, economic efficiency and legal aspects, water resources and water supply management are more and more devolved upon local authorities. That is why France promotes decentralised co-operation and partnerships with local actors. AFD intends to increase its support through direct financing (sub-sovereign loans) and to facilitate access to financing by local actors (both public and private), notably by mobilising local savings, providing more loans in local currencies, and lengthening their maturities.

In 2005 the Oudin-Santini law made it possible for French local authorities and water agencies to apportion up to 1% of their water and sanitation budget specifically to water and sanitation projects in developing countries. This law is a major tool for decentralised co-operation and enables local authorities to support a part of the effort to improve access to water and sanitation. Out of an estimated potential of 100 million Euros per year, more than 10 million Euros per year is now being allocated this way.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

AFD estimates that, between 2002 and 2006: more than 20 million people benefited from its intervention in the water and sanitation sector; 3.5 million people gained access to water and 12.5 million benefited from an improvement of the water supply; and 1 million people gained access to sanitation and 3.5 million benefited from an improvement of the sanitation system. AFD's projects saved 80 million m³ of water per year thanks to technical improvements in supply networks, and treated sewage corresponding to the water consumption of 1.6 million people. The annual objectives until 2009 are to give access to water to 1.6 million people, to improve water supply for 5.6 million people, to give access to sanitation to 600 000 people, and to improve sanitation systems for 2 million people.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

France provides increased support to various multilateral funds and institutions involved in the water sector. In addition to its contribution to the Water and Sanitation Program, France is particularly active on the European stage: it supports the EU Water Initiative and the ACP-EU Facility implemented by the European Commission (DGCID or AFD co-finance several projects). France provides a significant share of the EU-ACP Water Facility (121.5 million Euros over 3 years), and of a number of multilateral organisations' budgets (25% for the European Development Fund, 6% for IDA). In collaboration with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), France supports the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative of the African Development Bank. One fifth of its contribution to the African Development Fund will be allocated to this Initiative (25 million Euros annually over 3 years). DGCID also committed 12 million Euros over 5 years to the African Water Facility.

Web References:

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (MAE) : Stratégie sectorielle : eau et assainissement - mai 2005

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/actions-france_830/aide-au-developpement_1060/politique-francaise_3024/strategies-gouvernementales_5156/strategies-sectorielles-cicid_4570/strategie-sectorielle-eau-assainissement-mai-2005_11834.html

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) : Cadre d'intervention sectoriel Eau 2007-2009

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/users/administrateur/public/Portail%20Eau%20et%20Assainissement/pdf/CIS-eau-2007-2009.pdf>

GERMANY

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

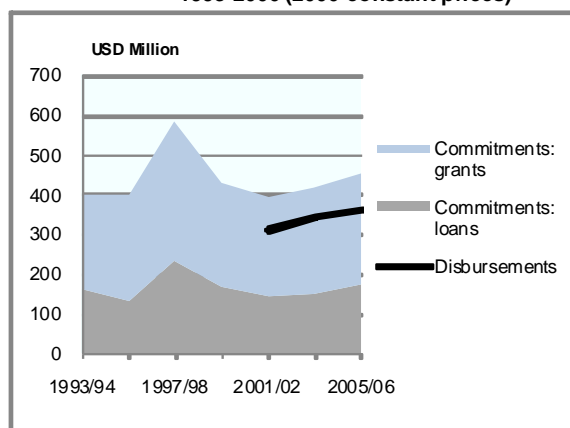
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|--------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Germany as a share of total aid by Germany | Aid to water by Germany as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Germany | 452.7 | 9% | 9% |
| For reference, total DAC | 4974.0 | 8% | 100% |

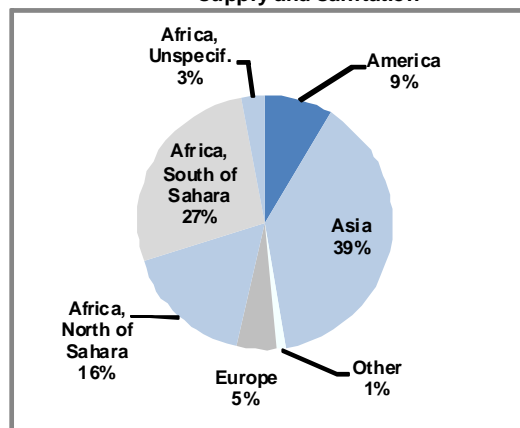
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Germany to that recipient as a share of total aid by Germany to that recipient* | of total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Morocco | 48.9 | 40% | 34% |
| Jordan | 43.5 | 73% | 40% |
| Yemen | 29.6 | 45% | 63% |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 18.9 | 29% | 55% |
| Burundi | 18.2 | 93% | 93% |
| Tunisia | 18.0 | 47% | 29% |
| Azerbaijan | 16.2 | 53% | 71% |
| Peru | 15.0 | 28% | 69% |
| Serbia | 14.9 | 12% | 45% |
| Kenya | 14.6 | 26% | 21% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 452.7 |
| Water transport | 6.4 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 42.4 |
| Agricultural water resources | 1 13.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 614.4 |

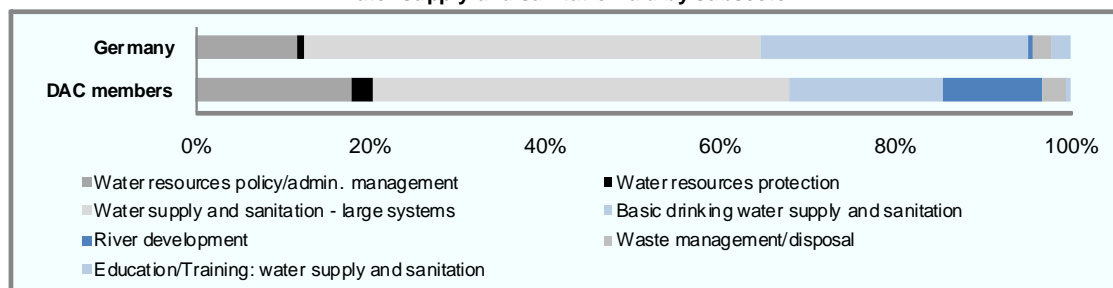
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

GERMANY

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

German development co-operation in the water sector is based on its Water Sector Strategy 2006. Its main guidelines are the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the Millennium Declaration and the Programme of Action 2015, which sets out how the German government intends to make its contribution to achieving the MDGs. In its Development policy action plan on human rights, Germany makes concrete commitments on how to promote economic, social and cultural rights. This also includes supporting the right to water, which spells out non-discriminatory access for all.

German development co-operation in water is based on the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The aim is to help translate people's right of access to drinking water and basic sanitation into reality. IWRM allows taking a flexible, process-oriented, holistic approach towards making optimum use of water resources and the eco-system. Its fields of action comprise:

- Sustainable management of water resources
- Giving water sector reforms a poverty dimension
- Efficient and sustainable water supply and sanitation
- Using water efficiently for food production
- Enhancing effectiveness through co-operation

One top priority of German development co-operation is to make hygienic water and sanitation services accessible as rapidly as possible to previously undersupplied population groups. Germany stresses the importance of ensuring that this supply is sustainable and can be maintained by the people locally. Another priority area of support is **transboundary water co-operation**. Support is provided in Africa for regional institutions that are concerned with the joint management of water resources by riparian states. Germany is also notably assisting the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) on transboundary co-operation. German development co-operation is also an important player in the **sanitation** field, including in the promotion of ecological sanitation concepts (*ecosan*).

To improve the absorptive capacity and implementation capability of the national structures, Germany recommends combining project implementation with water sector reforms in many partner countries. Improving the political, legal and organisational framework helps establish or develop transparent and efficient institutions and regulations in the water sector. German development co-operation also assists partner countries in formulating their sector policies, and promotes decentralisation, modernization and entrepreneurial management as well as private sector involvement. German development programmes and projects are then embedded in national strategies with a long-term commitment. German development co-operation is active at all levels, macro-, meso- and micro level and is further characterised by a strong long-term presence of its advisers.

Germany is one of the world's three biggest bilateral donors in the water sector, providing an annual average volume of around 350 million Euros in development assistance each year. In 2006, commitments were made for 52 water projects.

Faced by the need to enhance further the effectiveness of its contributions and approaches, the German government aims to give even more emphasis in the coming years to poverty orientation and participation, donor co-ordination, and linking financial assistance to sector reform and the mobilisation of local funds.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Currently, Germany supports water programs in 70 countries worldwide, and has made water a priority sector in 28 of these countries. Funding concentrates particularly on sub-Saharan Africa and countries in the Near and Middle East.

Sectorally, most spending in the water sector is on water supply and sanitation/waste water management. Around 11 % of funds go to water resources policy, administration and protection. The promotion of water-related regional co-operation and assistance to regional organisations have become increasingly important.

AID MODALITIES

In order to enhance the effectiveness of development co-operation and simplify and unify tendering, appraisal and reporting procedures, Germany is intensively increasing its involvement in budget financing, joint programmes and programme-oriented joint financing with other donors (Sector wide Approaches, SWAPs).

RULES AND PRACTICES

German development policy is formulated by the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ). German bilateral development co-operation is carried out by implementing agencies. Those agencies work hand in hand on financial and technical co-operation.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Germany is involved in various international and multilateral initiatives aimed at improving global access to water and sanitation, providing around 173 million Euros in core contributions. Apart from this, Germany is engaged in the European Water Initiative (EUWI), whose Africa Working Group was chaired by Germany in 2006; BMZ also supports a number of specific programs of international organisations such as the UN Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), which receives support of 1 million Euros per year for a period of 3 years (2007-2009); the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) with a pledge of 400,000 Euros for 2007 and 2008; and the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) where the German parliamentarian, Dr. Uschi Eid, is the acting Vice-President.

Other international initiatives aimed at addressing the challenges in the water sector include the support of the work of the World Commission on Dams and support to the co-operation between river basin commissions including support to the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).

Germany is a co-initiator and supports the Water Dialogues, a multi-stakeholder dialogue on water and the private sector, which provide a forum for a balanced, independent assessment of private sector participation in the water sector. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) also receives financial support from the German government for its work. Germany is also supporting the Water Integrity Network (WIN), which is attached to Transparency International in Berlin, with 200,000 Euros in 2007 and continues to support this network in 2008 in its work of fighting corruption in the water sector.

Finally, the BMZ supports development measures conducted by German NGOs. The participatory rights of NGOs have been strengthened, and they play an important role as competent partners in dialogue and in reminding governments to deliver on their promises.

Web References:

The Water Sector in German development co-operation, 2006:

<http://www.bmz.de/en/service/infothek/fach/materialien/Materialie153.pdf>

Water Sector Strategy 2006: <http://www.bmz.de/en/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/konzept152>

GREECE

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

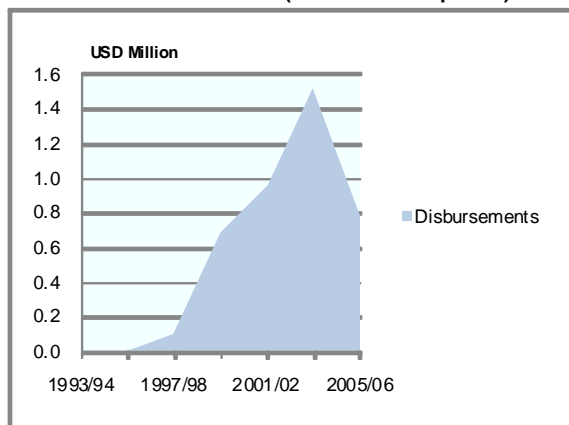
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Greece as a share of total aid by Greece | Aid to water by Greece as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Greece | 0.8 | 1% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

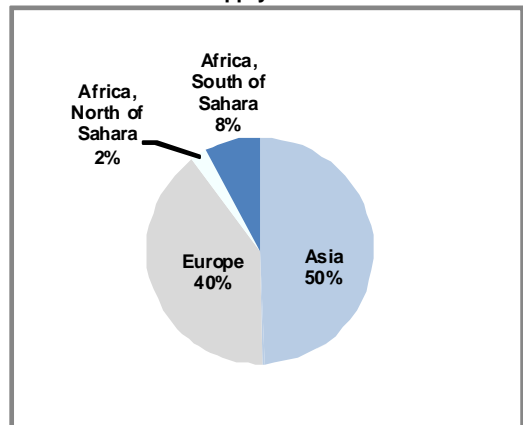
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Greece to that recipient as a share of total aid by Greece to that recipient* | Aid to water by Greece to that recipient as a share of total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Albania | 0.1 | 1% | 1% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 0.1 | 6% | 0% |
| Armenia | 0.1 | 5% | 13% |
| Syria | 0.1 | 2% | 0% |
| Iran | 0.1 | 12% | 3% |
| Moldova | 0.05 | 2% | 6% |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 0.04 | 27% | 69% |
| Ethiopia | 0.03 | 3% | 0% |
| Sudan | 0.03 | 4% | 0% |
| Serbia | 0.03 | 0% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 0.8 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.1 |
| Total water-related aid | 0.9 |

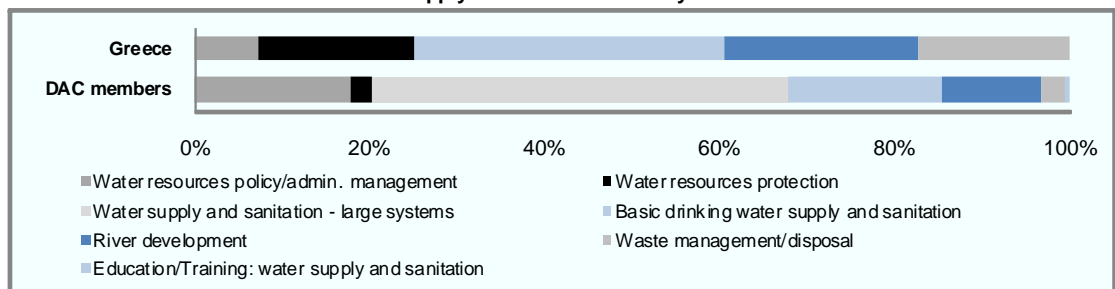
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

GREECE

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

The development co-operation policy framework of the Hellenic Republic supports co-ordination to achieve the MDGs. In particular, development co-operation in water is schematically shaped by three intersecting circles: the MDGs, as set by the UN; EU priorities, as defined by the Council of Development Co-operation Ministers; and Greek foreign policy priorities. The common area between the three circles specifies the range of Greek activities.

The political dimension of water supply, sanitation and integrated water resources becomes highly important under the framework of sustainable development and international co-operation. Ensuring people's right of access to drinking water, wise governance of water supply, and efficiency of water supply and sanitation constitute priorities of the Greek development co-operation policy.

The Hellenic Republic, as a donor country, encourages bilateral co-operation with developing countries, and is committed to align its country programmes with the priorities of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) put in place by partner countries. The development co-operation is implemented both through public and private sectors as well as with the assistance of Greek NGOs having relevant expertise and experience.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

During the last four years Greece has implemented projects in a number of countries in the Mediterranean (Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Palestinian Administrative Areas) and according to the new 5-year planning it will increase funding to the water sector in general, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near and Middle East.

AID MODALITIES

Greek development aid in the water sector is provided in the form of grants.

NGO projects must go through Hellenic Aid's call for proposals to be adopted and funded. The proposals received are first reviewed by Hellenic Aid, in collaboration with development officers in Greek embassies, and then assessed by a nine-member Committee for certification and evaluation of NGOs. Rehabilitation, development, and development education programmes/projects can be co-financed up to 50% of the costs, and in some cases up to 75%.

Priority sectors are basic social services (including water supply and sanitation), environment and rural development, income generation, small infrastructure and local business initiatives for combating unemployment. They also include cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender equality and establishment of democratic institutions.

Once approved, projects are usually funded in three stages: 50% when the contract is signed, 30% when the project is half completed and 20% at the end. Disbursements are subject to an assessment of project implementation. In order to ensure that public funds are efficiently spent, strengthened regulations have been adopted when co-financing NGO projects.

Over the last five years, Hellenic Aid has co-financed an increasing number of NGO projects through the call-for-proposals process, with a view to strengthen the role of civil society and promote systematic co-operation with it. To improve the call-for-proposals process in terms of transparency and efficiency, since 2005, an electronic form has been available on the web site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (replacing the former Special Guide).

In order to ensure that the money is efficiently spent and meets international criteria, Hellenic Aid has tightened the rules and set up extensive ex-ante assessment process covering the technical, management and financial capacity of the NGO, its knowledge of the partner country and its ability to work with local partners. Hellenic Aid assesses the validity of the projects submitted, for which tougher conditions are

required. NGOs are required to provide: a document of agreement with a credible local NGO or local authority; a document from an official authority of the recipient country referring to the need for implementing the proposed programme/project, and a document of agreement from the closest Greek diplomatic mission.

At the same time new contracts between Hellenic Aid and NGOs are more demanding.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Co-financed ODA projects for water must be in line with the Greek national development co-operation strategy. They must also take into account partner country development priorities, respond to basic needs, improve livelihoods and promote local community ownership.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Greek ODA projects are implemented either by Hellenic Aid and other Greek ministries, or in co-ordination with Greek NGOs and universities and the private sector.

IRELAND

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

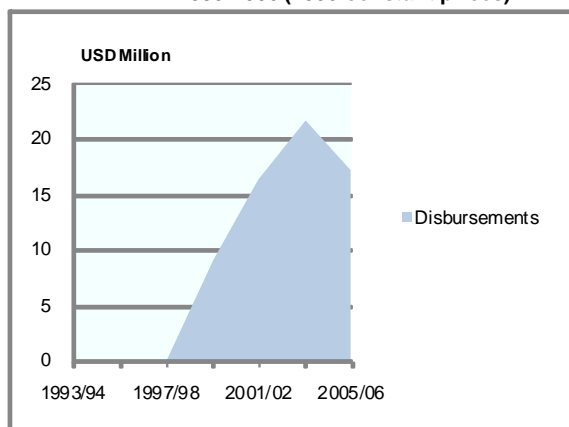
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Ireland as a share of total aid by Ireland | Aid to water by Ireland as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Ireland | 17.2 | 5% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

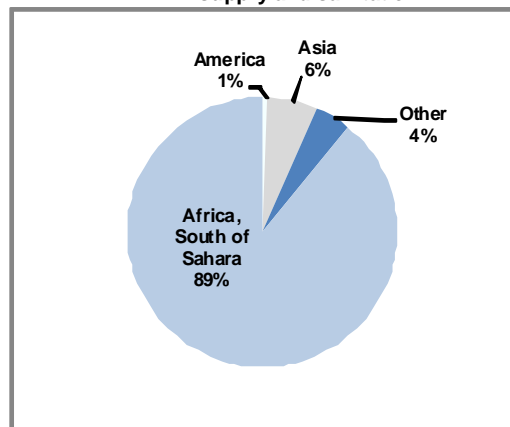
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Ireland to that recipient as a share of | |
| | | total aid by Ireland to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Zambia | 4.4 | 16% | 12% |
| South Africa | 4.2 | 25% | 11% |
| Lesotho | 3.0 | 24% | 12% |
| Ethiopia | 0.9 | 3% | 2% |
| Kenya | 0.6 | 8% | 1% |
| Mozambique | 0.5 | 1% | 1% |
| Afghanistan | 0.4 | 21% | 2% |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 5% | 2% |
| India | 0.3 | 6% | 0% |
| Pakistan | 0.2 | 23% | 1% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 17.2 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.1 |
| Total water-related aid | 17.2 |

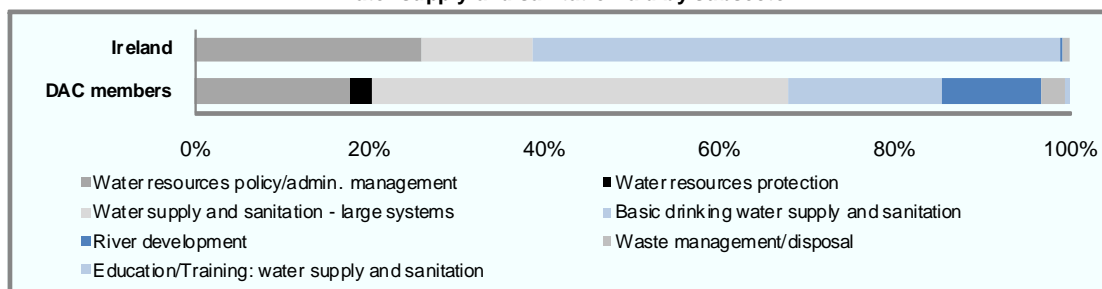
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

IRELAND

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Irish Aid recognises that access to adequate sanitation and safe drinking water is a basic human need and is also one of the key determinants of sustainable development. Irish Aid policy is to support the development of sanitation, hygiene promotion and water supply in developing countries in a manner that conforms to national policies and that facilitates access to these resources by those who are disadvantaged. The policy recognises the inter-dependence of the MDGs and particularly the need for integrated programming in HIV & AIDS, health, education and local development.

Two specific objectives shape Irish Aid's support to the sector: (i) Strengthened national and sub-national policies, processes and systems for equitable access to adequate sanitation, hygienic practices and safe water; (ii) Integrated and balanced approaches to sanitation, water and hygiene adopted across the sector.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Sector level support is channelled through Government systems in South Africa (Masimbambane SWAp, earmarked for Limpopo Province), Zambia (SWAp development and Northern Province) and Lesotho (SWAp development and Department of Rural Water Supply). In addition to these priority countries, civil society funding schemes support specific projects in other developing countries.

AID MODALITIES

Irish Aid's development assistance involves various grant types, each clearly focused on different aspects of development:

- Budget support in Tanzania and Mozambique and support to the Poverty Action Fund in Uganda cover programmes aimed at achieving the sanitation and water MDGs.
- Sector Wide Approach in South Africa, direct government support in Zambia and Lesotho; local government support in Northern Province Zambia.
- Silent partnership in local government budget support through CIDA in Inhambane, Mozambique.
- Multi-donor trust funds: support to the Water and Sanitation Programme (EUR 1.2 million per year); core support to UNICEF under a multi-annual partnership agreement.
- Under the Multi Annual Programming Scheme, four Irish NGOs are funded (in 2007, EUR 2.7m was spent on sanitation and water-related projects).
- Under the Civil Society Fund, support for NGOs and other civil society organisations from Ireland to respond to the development needs of poor communities overseas is provided to a maximum ceiling of EUR 200 000 per year and per application, and up to 75% of each application's budget.
- The Micro-Projects Scheme supports small projects for up to 75% of eligible costs. The maximum grant is EUR 20 000.
- The Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Fund (EHAF) aims at saving and protecting lives in emergency situations through activities such as the provision of water, while the Emergency Preparedness and Post-Emergency Recovery Fund (EPPR) aims at assisting the most vulnerable people in post-emergency societies to re-establish their lives and livelihoods. Contributions sought from either the EHAF or EPPR budget are between EUR 75 000 and EUR 250 000, with each request considered on merits and in the light of funds available.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Irish Aid policy emphasises the integration of water, sanitation and hygiene education. Sustainability and partnership are key characteristics of Irish Aid supported programmes with financial sustainability carefully weighed against exclusion of the poorest and marginalised. Gender and environmental issues are mainstreamed across all Irish Aid programmes but receive particular attention within the water and sanitation arena.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Within Irish Aid, evaluation is managed by the Evaluation and Audit Unit. The Unit's mandate covers evaluation of Official Development Assistance for Water funds administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Unit reports to an independent Audit Committee. In order to enhance the independence of the evaluation arrangements for the Irish Aid programme, the Advisory Board for Irish Aid might review and comment on the reports produced by the Evaluation and Audit Unit.

Evaluation in Irish Aid is guided by the OECD-DAC Principles for Evaluation, which include partnership, impartiality, transparency, credibility and independence. Irish Aid also uses the OECD-DAC's 'Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance', among which relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Irish Aid works in close partnership with other donors and multilateral organisations and with non-governmental organisations and missionaries. Co-ordination with international organisations such as the World Bank, IMF and the UN Funds and Programmes is important to Irish Aid as a means of enhancing the value of the programme. The EU is a critical partner for Irish Aid in maximising the effectiveness of its development assistance. Irish Aid participates in the Africa Working Group of the EU Water Initiative.

Web References:

Irish Aid: <http://www.irishaid.gov.ie/>

ITALY

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

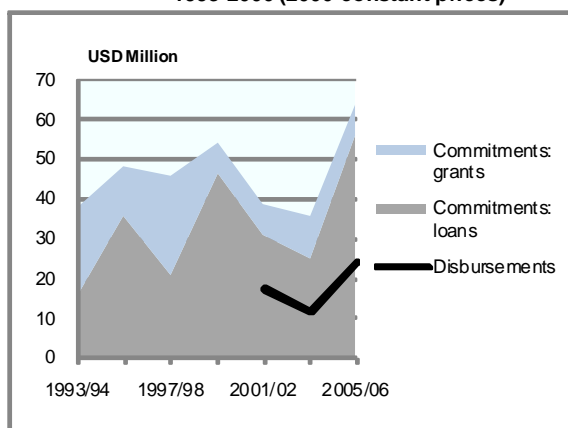
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Italy as a share of total aid by Italy | Aid to water by Italy as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Italy | 63.4 | 9% | 1% |
| For reference, total DAC | 4974.0 | 8% | 100% |

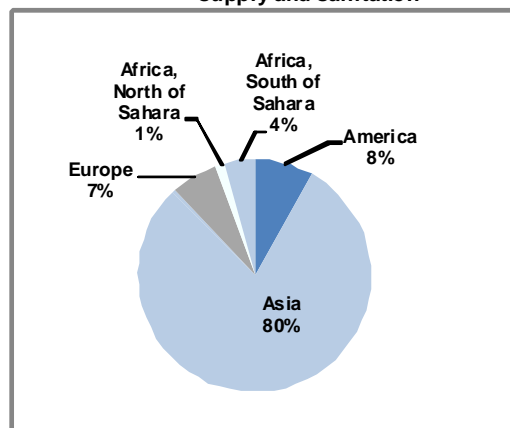
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Italy to that recipient as a share of | |
| | | total aid by Italy to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| India | 16.1 | 79% | 3% |
| Lebanon | 13.9 | 31% | 27% |
| Bangladesh | 8.3 | 45% | 5% |
| Viet nam | 6.7 | 75% | 6% |
| Jordan | 4.6 | 81% | 4% |
| Albania | 3.9 | 4% | 17% |
| Honduras | 2.5 | 16% | 18% |
| Nicaragua | 2.4 | 5% | 14% |
| Morocco | 0.8 | 2% | 1% |
| Mali | 0.8 | 65% | 2% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 63.4 |
| Water transport | - |
| Hydro-electric power plants | - |
| Agricultural water resources | - |
| <i>Total water-related aid</i> | - |

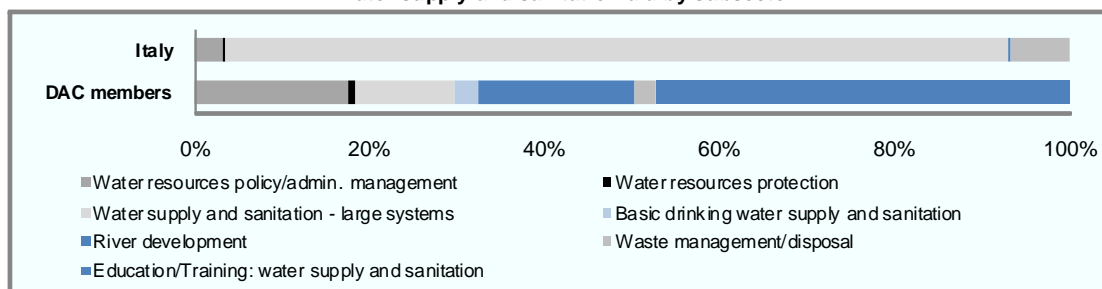
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

ITALY

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Italian co-operation with developing countries regards the Millennium Development Goals as a reference policy framework. Italy is also committed to the Monterrey Consensus (2002) and adopts the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) guidelines in its official development assistance. Consistently, Italian Development Co-operation does not apply a distinctive co-operation policy on water. In general, programmes and projects in the water sector which represent a significant share of both the Italian bilateral aid and the Italian contributions to multilateral institutions are either shaped on the relevant policies and strategies of target countries or on relevant regional bodies. In particular, whenever possible, Italy aligns its country programmes to the priorities and modalities identified within the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) of recipient countries.

As from 2006, the Italian aid in the water sector has been delivered as part of a broader environmental policy framework, based on the MDG 7 “environmental sustainability” and MDG 1 “poverty eradication” as well as on the Johannesburg resolution on Sustainable Development (2002). Moreover, the directives outlined in the Compendium of Actions adopted in 2006 by UNSGAB (the so called “Hashimoto Action Plan”) are considered of great importance by the Italian Government in its co-operation policy for the water sector. In this perspective, Italy considers “access to water as a human right” as a theme of strategic importance together with climate change, desertification and sustainable forestry. Italian initiatives promoting access to water, in addition to environmental sustainability, also encompass the principles of partnership, at local and global levels. It also supports equitable sharing of water resources among interested stakeholders and across different geographical and administrative boundaries. Similarly as in any other sector of development co-operation, Italy actively promotes mainstreaming of women’s empowerment into its water programmes and projects.

No specific commitments for the coming years are available for the water sector, but Italy, along with EU countries, has pledged to reach 0.51% of GNI as total official development assistance in 2010 and 0.7 of GNI in 2015.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The geographical focus of Italian ODA in general also applies to the water sector and includes Sub-Saharan Africa, conflict and post-conflict countries together with others of historical importance for Italian assistance. Particular attention is given to the Mediterranean and Middle East Region in the framework of the Barcelona Process (Italy, together with France and Spain, is a founder of the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on the know-how in the Water Sector - EMWIS). Its geographical priorities reduce fragmentation of Italian aid, including to the water sector.

The sub-sectoral focus of Italian programmes and projects normally aligns with the national or regional priorities of recipients, with a slight preference for water and sanitation initiatives. It is to be remarked that “water supply” and “sanitation” are deeply intertwined in most operations. Water supply is also often found as a sub-component in many food security initiatives, thus linking “access to water” to “way into livelihoods”.

AID MODALITIES

The long term trend is to increase the share of bilateral assistance in Italian aid, since this modality is lower than the OECD-DAC average. Nevertheless, in the short term, Italy will increase its commitments with organisations of the UN system, toward implementing specific programmatic decisions and increasing total aid volume. For the water sector, applying the policy guidelines above should lead to increased aid volumes through multilateral organisations specialising in environmental sustainability and food sector security.

In the water and sanitation sector, as for other basic services sectors, Italy is increasing its involvement in joint programmes and programme-oriented joint financing with other donors, in a bid to enhance the effectiveness of aid flows and increase recipients’ ownership of development initiatives.

A significant share of Italian development co-operation is channelled through non-governmental organisations. Water and sanitation is a typical sector of involvement of many of them. The added value, in this case, is the ability to link effectively and flexibly with local actors, so as to deliver aid at grassroots levels. In a similar perspective, Italy strongly promotes "decentralised" co-operation between Italian local institutions and their peers in recipient countries.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Co-ordination with other European Union, OECD-DAC and UN donors is highly valued by Italy for the role it plays in ensuring effective development co-operation. Consistently, Italy assures an active participation in global decisions while contributing to their timely implementation through international agreements and commitments. Particular attention is given by Italy to the Water Information Sector for which it implements specific initiatives including through UNDESA and FAO.

The Italian aid objectives are consistent with the European Union development policies. One third of Italian official development assistance is delivered through the European Commission, i.e. in full co-ordination with EU members and partners. In this context, the active Italian role in the EU Water Initiative stands out together with the Italian support to the EU Water Facility, in particular in their Monitoring and Reporting components.

Italy supports a range of initiatives in the water and environment sectors through its voluntary contributions to the main global and regional multilateral financing institutions (World Bank, European Investment Bank and African Development Bank being the most prominent examples).

JAPAN

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

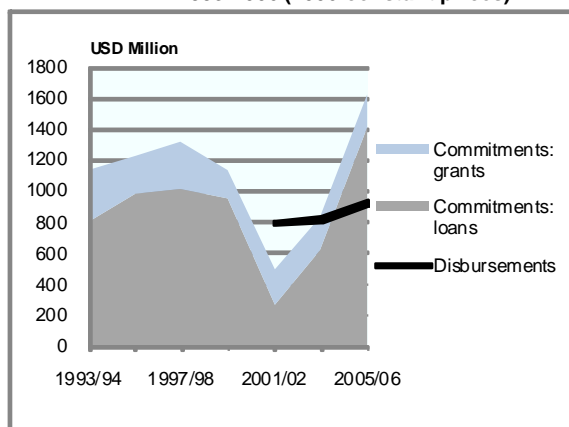
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Japan as a share of total aid by Japan | Aid to water by Japan as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Japan | 1626.0 | 20% | 33% |
| For reference, total DAC | 4974.0 | 8% | 100% |

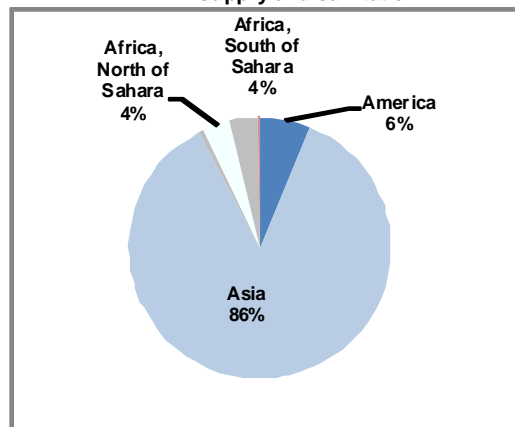
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Japan to that recipient as a share of total aid by Japan to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| India | 401.4 | 32% | 82% |
| China | 369.1 | 38% | 95% |
| Malaysia | 349.5 | 85% | 100% |
| Indonesia | 114.6 | 12% | 73% |
| Costa Rica | 64.6 | 90% | 97% |
| Bangladesh | 53.1 | 27% | 31% |
| Viet Nam | 26.9 | 3% | 25% |
| Tunisia | 25.6 | 35% | 41% |
| Pakistan | 19.3 | 7% | 57% |
| Morocco | 18.5 | 14% | 13% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 1626.0 |
| Water transport | 255.9 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 296.3 |
| Agricultural water resources | 246.4 |
| Total water-related aid | 2424.5 |

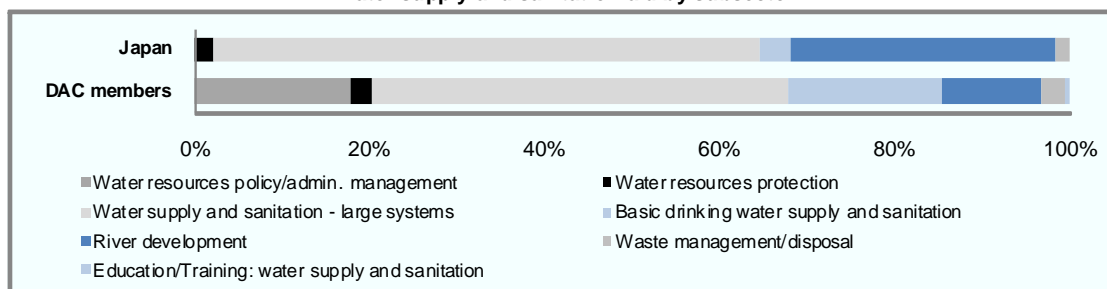
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

JAPAN

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Water is one of the top-priority sectors of Japanese assistance. In order to improve its effectiveness, Japan launched the “Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative” (WASABI) on the occasion of the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006. This initiative sets the guidelines for Japanese assistance to water and sanitation for the coming years. Its basic principles are:

- Pursuing water use sustainability: promoting water resources management according to the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach and transboundary management, ensuring project harmonization, supporting institutional development and efforts to monitor and forecast long-term trends related to water in developing countries, ensuring equitable access to water.
- Emphasizing the human security perspective, encouraging participation of inhabitants, taking gender issues into consideration.
- Emphasizing capacity development: promoting development of the organizations, policies, systems and human resources of the governments of developing countries, in order to maximise the effects of infrastructure development. Promoting development of technological and managerial capacities at the local level.
- Pursuing synergy through cross-sectoral measures: promoting co-ordination with closely related sectors, such as health, education, disaster reduction, urban and rural development, industrial development, environmental and ecological conservation and gender equity.
- Considering local conditions and appropriate technology.

WASABI's comprehensive measures are:

- Promotion of IWRM approaches, focusing on regions in which aggravation of structural water shortage is predicted.
- Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation: In rural areas, Japan supports the development of water supply facilities tailored to local conditions and the capacity development of local communities (including women). Japan also supports implementation of ecological sanitation (EcoSan) systems. In urban areas, Japan promotes the use of private funds in addition to ODA in order to respond to the large-scale financial needs. Japan provides both software and hardware support. In situations where developing a household water and sewage system is difficult due to financial limitations, Japan provides support for transitional measures such as collection and disposal of human waste. Japan supports the capacity development of the operational entities, such as response to privatization issues and cost recovery, and methodologies, such as monitoring water leakage and water quality.
- Support regarding water use for food and other purposes: Japan promotes multi-faceted use of water including agricultural water (irrigation facilities and water-saving agricultural technologies), electricity generation, industrial water, and water transport..
- Water pollution prevention and ecosystem conservation: Japan promotes sanitary education. As a countermeasure against industrial wastewater from factories, Japan strives to transfer its expertise in identifying the source of pollution and establishing effluent regulations, as well as technologies for effective use of water and wastewater treatment.
- Mitigation of damage from water-related disaster: Japan supports the development of information systems concerning surface and ground water, and infrastructures development including flood control, erosion control, drought management and sewage facilities. In addition, to strengthen the disaster response capacities of individuals and local communities, Japan supports the development of hazard maps and the self-help efforts of inhabitants towards disaster reduction and crisis management, such as disaster drills.

TICAD IV and G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

The year 2008 has given an unique opportunity for Japan to host both the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the Group of Eight (G8) Summit in Toyako, Hokkaido,

bringing together key challenges, including water and sanitation, and acting as a catalyst to facilitate global co-operation towards resolution.

Given that water has a cross-sectoral nature as it is inextricably linked to development, poverty reduction, environment, agriculture, education, gender, security and so on, the participants of TICAD IV acknowledged the importance of water in light of addressing environmental issues and climate change. In this regard, Japan announced the creation of a newly organized technical assistance corps of water specialists, "W-SAT," or the "Water Security Action Team," to improve water resources management in African nations.

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, advocating Japan's strong stand on water and sanitation, Japan, together with other G8 members, addressed the crucial importance of good water cycle management in order to utilize this limited resource in an effective way, and urged focus on the concept of "Good Water Governance", particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, in the International Year of Sanitation, the G8 members called upon national governments to prioritize access to sanitation to meet the Millennium Development Goal on water and sanitation.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Based on the strategic orientation of overall foreign policy and the deliberations of the Overseas Economic Co-operation Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) deliberates over assistance policies for each region and methods to address individual sectors and challenges. Japan clearly prioritizes its area of regional influence; all its major partner countries are its most populated neighbours. Therefore, Japan brings a substantial support to several countries where the absolute numbers of poor people are the highest.

AID MODALITIES

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) has been positioned as the basic, country-focused strategy for achieving the MDGs. But Japan's ODA for water up to now has remained mainly focused on project-type assistance. This kind of co-operation is based on Japan's principles, which place emphasis on the self-help efforts of the recipient country; aid is provided based on a premise that after completion of projects, recipient countries will secure budgets to autonomously operate and maintain the achieved results. Many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, are requesting that Japan provide budget support, which the country intends to do, as long as it supports the self-help efforts of the recipients. In 2007, Japan introduced a new instrument of grant aid for assisting PRSP through budget support.

Loans remain predominant as well, as MOFA considers them consistent with its self-help efforts strategy towards recipient countries.

Japan provides a part of its assistance directly to projects led by local governments and NGOs, through the Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects system. This aid can be expected to further contribute to strengthen civil society of the recipient countries.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Japan supports the capacity development of developing countries based on methods such as comprehensive flood control measures, integrated lake basin management (ILBM), and groundwater regulation and management. The philosophy that Japan has developed seeks not merely to transfer technology, but also to empower the people. By transferring Japanese knowledge and technology, Japan can contribute to self-help efforts of developing countries: its strategy places emphasis on having developing countries play a leading role in solving their development problems, and on improving the capacity not only of individuals but of organizations and institutions. Thus, Japan's technical co-operation also consists in transferring Japan's expertise to the people who play leadership roles in developing countries, in order to establish efficient legal institutions and an economic and social foundation.

Japan promotes human resource development for water projects through technical co-operation in co-ordination with the development of infrastructure, in pursuit of efficiency in operation, maintenance and management of the facilities. Japan emphasizes having Japanese people work closely together with locals. Japanese experts teach skills on-site and formulate manuals together with local officials. In 2006, Japan

accepted 633 trainees from developing countries and dispatched 64 experts to them. In pursuance of the goal of the Initiative for Japan's ODA on Water (1000 people over the next 5 years from 2003), 541 experts have been dispatched and 4001 trainees have been accepted between 2003 and 2006.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

It is estimated that Japan's ODA has provided access to safe and stable drinking water and sanitary sewerage systems to more than 40 million people between 1996 and 2000 (source: MOFA's latest available evaluation).

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

The WASABI Initiative is designed to bolster co-operation with international organizations, other donor countries, domestic and overseas NGOs and other concerned parties. Japan is conducting several projects in collaboration with international organisations such as the African Development Bank or UNICEF. Japan also supported the establishment of systems such as the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

Moreover, Japan launched in 2002 the "United States-Japan Clean Water for People Initiative". Japan and the United States are currently exploring how to attract private funds for the development of regional water and sewage infrastructure by combining Japanese ODA loans from JBIC with USAID investment guarantees. Indonesia, India, Philippines and Jamaica have been chosen as pilot countries.

Japanese assistance is employed with the efforts of a wide range of participants: Japanese NGOs are important partners as they play a leading role at the grassroots level; advisors from consulting firms are active during the definition of ODA projects; academics and public institutions contribute to the evaluation of the projects. Several initiatives, such as the Japan Water Forum (JWF), enable this general synergy between the Japanese government, NGOs, the private sector and academia. The Japan Platform (JPF) is a framework whereby each sector co-operates during a crisis or disaster to deliver emergency aid in a rapid and effective manner. JICA has also undertaken the JICA Partnership Program (JPP) with all these stakeholders to jointly implement projects in developing countries.

Web references:

Water and Sanitation Broad Partnership Initiative (WASABI) 2006
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/water/wasabi0603-2.pdf>

LUXEMBOURG

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

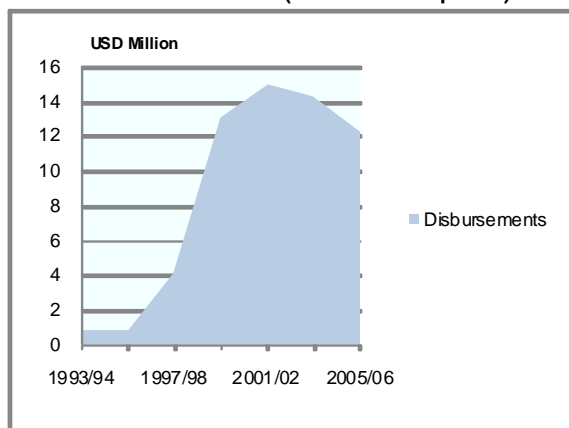
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Luxembourg as a share of total aid by Luxembourg | Aid to water by Luxembourg as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Luxembourg | 12.2 | 9% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

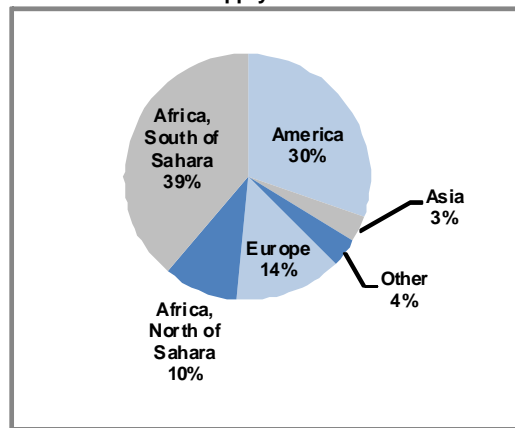
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Luxembourg to that recipient as a share of total aid by Luxembourg to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Nicaragua | 2.0 | 23% | 12% |
| El Salvador | 1.6 | 20% | 23% |
| Morocco | 1.2 | 83% | 1% |
| Namibia | 1.1 | 34% | 35% |
| Senegal | 1.1 | 10% | 4% |
| Mali | 0.9 | 11% | 3% |
| Albania | 0.8 | 97% | 4% |
| States Ex-Yugoslavia | 0.8 | 100% | 57% |
| Viet Nam | 0.4 | 3% | 0% |
| Niger | 0.2 | 2% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 12.2 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.5 |
| Total water-related aid | 12.7 |

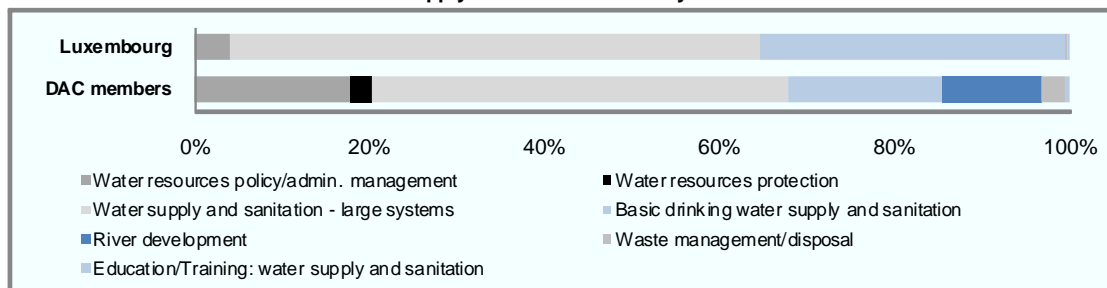
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

LUXEMBOURG

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Responsibility for co-operation policy lies with the Minister for Co-operation and Humanitarian Action. Within this Ministry, the management of development policy is entrusted to the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD). The DCD prepares PICs (*Programmes indicatifs de coopération – Indicative co-operation programmes*), identifies programmes and projects and is also responsible for multilateral financing (apart from the Bretton Woods institutions), for humanitarian aid, and for grants to NGOs. The DCD uses an executing agency, Lux-Development, which designs and implements bilateral projects.

Luxembourg's ODA aims at eliminating poverty in conformity with the MDGs. Meeting basic needs for water is identified as a traditional priority focus for Luxembourg Development Co-operation. This priority stems from the following: 1) water is essential to life; 2) all recipient countries in which Luxembourg is active suffer from water stress; 3) improvements in health levels remain inconsistent without proper access to quality drinking water and adequate sanitation; 4) water is essential to agriculture, which is the primary means of survival in developing countries; 5) insufficient access to water and environmental flows provoke social insecurity and political instability which undermine development.

The pattern of Luxembourg's assistance for water and sanitation is varied and tailored to the recipient countries' needs. Recently, Luxembourg has initiated a progressive shift from an emphasis on building water and sanitation infrastructures to development and reinforcement of local management and implementation capacities.

Luxembourg's commitments in ODA for water and sanitation are on a programme / country basis. For example, Luxembourg is specifically committed to support water and sanitation programmes from 2007-08 to 2011 for a total budget of €15 M in Senegal, €10.5 M in Mali, €8 M in Nicaragua, and €5 M in Salvador.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Concentrating its assistance geographically on the least developed countries is a strategic element of Luxembourg's co-operation policy, which targets 10 priority partner countries, 6 of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Initiatives with respect to water and sanitation are implemented in all partner countries, often as components of larger rural or urban integrated development. The essential points of sectoral focus are found in general government statements or specific operational documents (PICs, project formulation mandates given to Lux-Development, and Lux-Development's methodological manual).

RULES AND PRACTICES

Luxembourg's ODA for water and sanitation is not subject to specific rules and practices. The Development Co-operation Act of 1996 establishes the legal and regulatory framework for Luxembourg's co-operation. The strategy is based on the benchmark framework established by the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus on development finance, and the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. Luxembourg's "Strategies and Principles" statement guides activities in the spirit of sustainable development in all aspects – social, economic and environmental.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Luxembourg's ODA for water and sanitation is not subject to a specific performance evaluation process. The various evaluation modalities generally applicable also apply to the water sector. (For an overview, see OECD-DAC *Peer review of Luxembourg* 2008, p.46-47.) Luxembourg's involvement in the Diber Water and Sanitation Project, Albania, which gave access to drinking water to 70% of the 8,700 inhabitant target population, is a successful example of ODA for water since it was implemented in the context of water services decentralization at the national level, and was executed in a low density area with minimal potential financial contribution from beneficiaries. In this context, the high initial costs for infrastructure emphasised the importance of ODA, with Luxembourg contributing close to €1 M in 2007. From 2005 to 2008, a €5.5 M Lux-Development project in Salvador resulted in access to drinking water and sanitation services for a population of 12,500 in 12 rural communities. Finally, Luxembourg's involvement in Morocco is another successful endeavour, as LDC will soon complete the last of 4 successive projects within the

Programme d'Alimentation Groupée en Eau Potable des Populations Rurales (PAGER), for which the Moroccan State Secretariat for Water received the UN Award for Improvement of Public Service Results in 2004.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Luxembourg's co-operation has become more strategic thanks to new framework agreements reached with the WHO, UNDP and UNICEF. These agencies were selected by Luxembourg because of the close alignment between their activities and Luxembourg's priority sectors and cross-cutting issues. This is shown by the projects that received earmarked financing from Luxembourg, such as UNDP's water and sanitation activities in Mali.

Web References:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.mae.lu/MAE.taf?IdNav=7&IdLang=FR>

Lux-Development: <http://www.lux-development.lu/>

2007 Annual report of Lux-development: http://www.lux-development.lu/publication/rapann/rapann_uk.pdf

NETHERLANDS

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

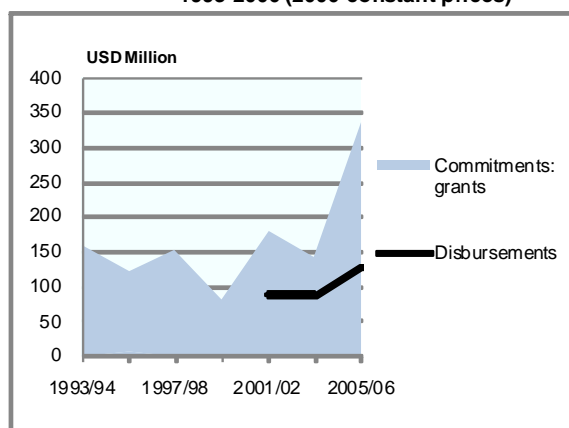
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Netherlands as a share of total aid by Netherlands | Aid to water by Netherlands as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Netherlands | 334.1 | 10% | 7% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

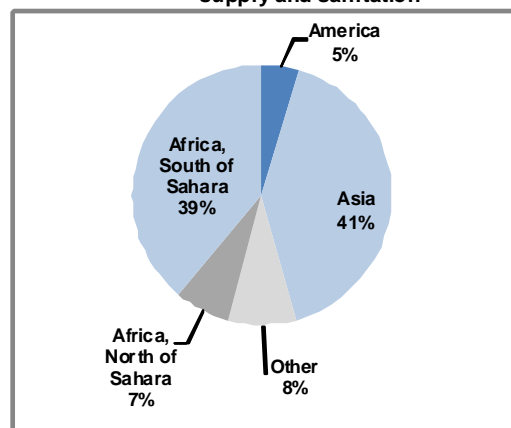
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Netherlands to that recipient as a share of total aid by Netherlands to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Bangladesh | 52.4 | 47% | 31% |
| Benin | 33.7 | 75% | 52% |
| Indonesia | 30.0 | 19% | 19% |
| Viet Nam | 22.3 | 39% | 20% |
| Mozambique | 17.0 | 19% | 24% |
| Egypt | 15.1 | 37% | 18% |
| Yemen | 13.5 | 45% | 29% |
| Pakistan | 12.9 | 22% | 38% |
| Bolivia | 8.4 | 23% | 27% |
| Senegal | 6.7 | 14% | 26% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 334.1 |
| Water transport | 0.3 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 21.4 |
| Total water-related aid | 355.9 |

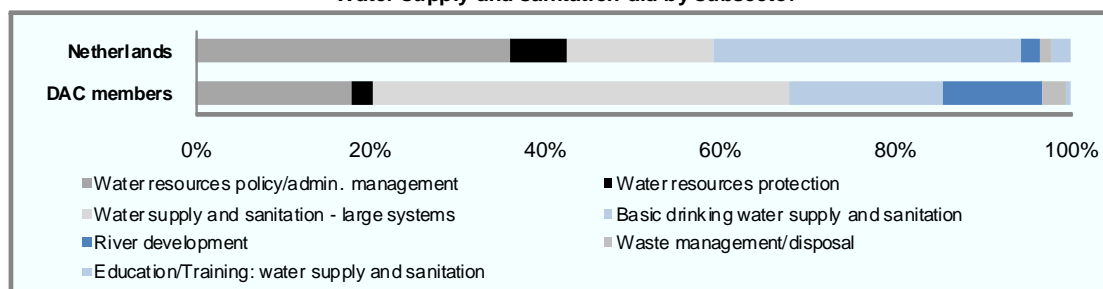
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

NETHERLANDS

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Water has been an important component of Dutch development co-operation since the 1970s, and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) forms the core of Dutch water development policy: it takes into account the entire hydrological system, including balancing the needs of different groups in society, and deals with flooding, water shortages and water pollution, while at the same time paying attention to water use in households, agriculture, industry and nature. Access to drinking water and sanitation is another key element. The Netherlands supports developing countries in achieving MDG 7 by providing access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation to at least a half of those who had no such access. Finally, Dutch co-operation helps countries to carry out the necessary reforms in the water sector and to increase their knowledge of water management.

The Netherlands is committed to providing 50 million people with sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation services by 2015. The sustainability of the results is of particular importance. Each co-operation contract will come with a strict monitoring protocol to ensure that the services provided will still be functional in 2015.

Efforts to reach this output target will focus on poor people, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. The programmes will be based in rural and peri-urban areas and focus on improving the position of women, promoting sustainability and creating leverage for additional investments.

The Netherlands wants also to ensure that: developing countries are given help in charting the impact of climate change and in offsetting the risks associated with such change; and international environmental protection agreements are concluded and international co-operation is improved.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The Netherlands is co-funding the installation of drinking water, sanitation and irrigation systems in 18 countries, 12 of which are in Africa. The country is supporting the drafting of IWRM plans in 10 countries, 6 of which are in Africa. These plans will serve as blueprints for the sustainable consumption and management of the available water sources.

A substantial effort has been made since 1998 to reduce the dispersion of Dutch assistance by more clearly defining its “partnership” countries. The Netherlands consciously distinguishes between 3 different types of partner country: countries where the focus is on accelerating MDG achievement, countries with a focus on security and development, and countries with a broad-based relationship.

AID MODALITIES

In its bilateral programmes the Netherlands provides budget support and assistance to sector-wide programmes where possible and supports projects when conditions for such sector-wide programmes are not yet in place. A substantial part of the Netherlands’ development co-operation programme on water is implemented through multilateral organisations, civil society organisations and the private sector. For each of these categories specific funding modalities and facilities exist.

RULES AND PRACTICES

The Dutch approach to development co-ordination is based on 3 important principles: ownership [promoting the use of country-owned strategies, in particular the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) as a framework for implementation, monitoring and evaluation, donor co-ordination and policy dialogue in priority countries]; utilisation of domestic resources; poverty reduction.

Gender equality, availability of qualified personnel in even the poorest areas and public access to the information needed to call government and service providers to account are also important.

The Netherlands supports governments that want to improve and expand their water policies and water management, notably through a “water partnership” with the development banks and through the

UNESCO-IHE (Institute for Water Education), WaterNet and CapNet capacity building programmes. The Netherlands also help developing countries build their capacity to adapt to climate change in vulnerable sectors like land use, food production, water and health.

But the Dutch focus will not be exclusively on central governments. The policy dialogue will examine how local authorities and NGOs can play their role in collaboration with the government or to supplement its activities. Adequate financing of decentralised government bodies and other service providers will be a natural part of this dialogue.

The Netherlands has systematically drawn up output targets for its water and sanitation programmes. In 2008, contracts have been signed which will provide safe drinking water for 26 million people and improved sanitation facilities for 29 million.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

The Netherlands is actively involved in co-ordinated action with its major multilateral partners, in particular in European policy dialogue and co-ordination.

Many of the targets are implemented through multilateral organisations like UNICEF, UN-Habitat, GWP, and WASH-CC. Thus, the Dutch government contributes 2.4 million Euros to the UN-Habitat Lake Victoria Initiative. This multi-donor programme will enable local authorities in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to provide drinking water and sanitation services to more than 600 000 people around Lake Victoria, and it is expected that the actual number of people served by the programme towards the end of its implementation (in 2009) will increase to at least 1.4 million. Co-operation with regional development banks and the World Bank takes 2 forms: promotion of IWRM and specific support to raise the level of investment (loans) in the water sector and MDG 7 realisation in particular.

The Netherlands supports water-related development in 6 transboundary river basins: the Mekong, Senegal, Incomati, Maputo, Zambezi and Nile. Dutch contribution to the Nile Basin Initiative is currently 19.2 million Euros, aimed at 3 programmes: Applied Training, Nile Transboundary Environmental Action and Efficient Water Use for Agriculture. The projects entail concrete actions in the field of capacity building, agricultural productivity and environmental management. For the next 3 years the Netherlands will contribute an additional 12 million Euros to Subsidiary Action Programme investment projects.

Dutch development assistance policy is implemented in alliance with Dutch civil society, with which the government signed the Pact of Schokland for an improved collaboration in achieving the MDGs. Indeed, Dutch development assistance makes extensive use of private and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for implementing its programmes, and the Minister for Development Co-operation maintains an active dialogue with NGOs (both Dutch and international), academic and research institutions and the business sector. The Dutch government also supports multi-stakeholder partnerships between partners from different sectors, like governments, civil society organisations, the business sector and knowledge institutes, in rich and poor countries alike.

Public-private partnerships have been signed with several national and international banks and companies with the aim of mobilising private capital and knowledge. Traditionally, the Netherlands has been home to many businesses skilled in constructing drinking water facilities and treating wastewater. Within the new ORIO programme for public-private partnership for investment projects in key sectors, water management will be one of the eligible sectors.

Web References:

<http://www.waterland.net/showdownload.cfm?objecttype=mark.hive.contentobjects.download.pdf&objectid=055D3485-F199-606C-08016F78500D067D>

<http://www.vewin.nl/SiteCollectionDocuments/Publicaties/Waterspiegel/2006/Holland%20Water%20Aid%20brochure%202006.pdf>

NEW ZEALAND

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

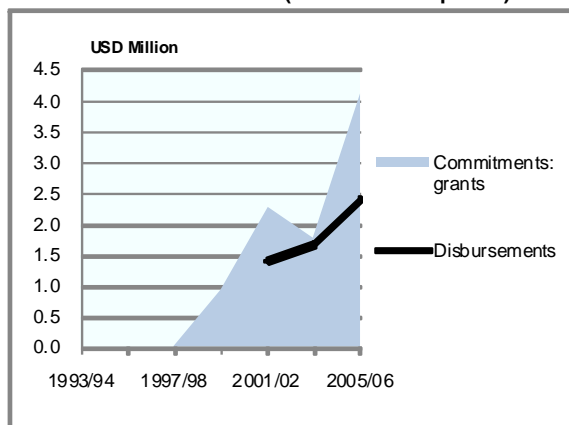
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by New Zealand as a share of total aid by New Zealand | Aid to water by New Zealand as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| New Zealand | 4.1 | 2% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

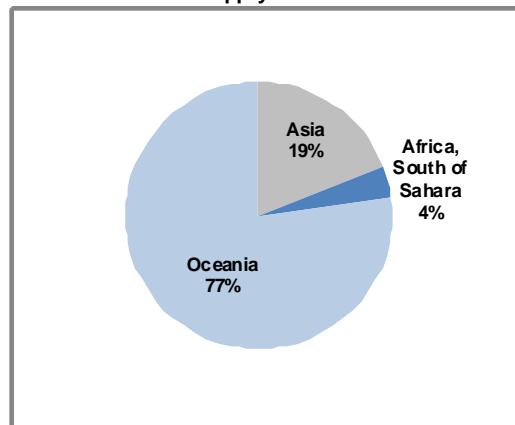
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by New Zealand to that recipient as a share of total aid by New Zealand to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Tonga | 1.1 | 11% | 93% |
| Fiji | 0.4 | 5% | 87% |
| Sri Lanka | 0.4 | 65% | 1% |
| Vanuatu | 0.3 | 3% | 60% |
| Cook Islands | 0.2 | 3% | 61% |
| Myanmar | 0.2 | 23% | 35% |
| Cambodia | 0.2 | 2% | 1% |
| Niue | 0.2 | 2% | 100% |
| Uzbekistan | 0.1 | 95% | 1% |
| Uganda | 0.04 | 27% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 4.1 |
| Water transport | 1.4 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.1 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 5.6 |

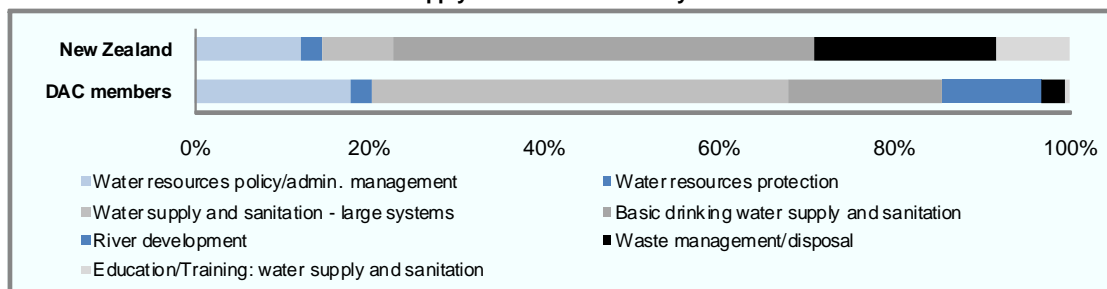
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

NEW ZEALAND

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

New Zealand has no specific ODA policy statement on water and sanitation but its assistance has a direct impact on development in that sector. New Zealand's ODA contributes to the elimination of poverty in accordance with the MDGs. Meeting basic needs for water is identified as an intermediate target outcome within the global developmental impact design to lift people out of poverty. Health, sustainable livelihood and environment, which are foci of key strategies in New Zealand's ODA, imply assistance for water and sanitation that aims at improving access to, and quality of, appropriate and affordable services and infrastructures, as well as strengthening the relevant national or local policy and regulatory environment.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

New Zealand ODA's geographic focus is primarily on the Pacific. The New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) has 11 core bilateral country partners (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau) defined as countries in which there is a government-to-government programme determined by a jointly agreed strategy and a 3-year funding commitment. NZAID is engaged in a number of other countries through its regional programmes for South Asia, Africa and Latin America for specific activities.

With respect to sectoral focus, NZAID supports activities under a regional partnership for improving access to water and sanitation co-ordinated by the Secretariat for the Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) under which Pacific countries have identified environmental pressure caused by urban water supply systems as a priority concern. With NZAID support, SOPAC and the regional partners are helping Pacific countries to develop urban water management plans, and to repair and maintain reticulation systems over the long-term.

AID MODALITIES

The framework for New Zealand ODA does not provide specific aid modalities for water and sanitation. New Zealand generally supports water, sanitation and human settlement projects through NZAID regional and bilateral programmes. Support for civil society organisations overseas takes a variety of forms ranging from core funding of regional and national umbrella bodies, to long-term programme support for local NGOs and small project funding for grassroots projects.

RULES AND PRACTICES

New Zealand ODA for water and sanitation is not subject to specific rules and practices. The vision, outcomes and operating principles of New Zealand's ODA programme are detailed in NZAID's Policy Statement, *Towards a Safe and Just World Free of Poverty*. This policy statement is supported by other more detailed strategy and policy documents, including: the *Five Year Strategy (2004/05-2009/10)*; annual business plans; regional, country and sectoral strategies; and draft strategies for cross-cutting issues such as human rights, governance, gender and environment that need to be mainstreamed. Core operating principles reflected throughout NZAID development co-operation are: protecting and promoting human rights, a strategic approach to poverty elimination, sustainability, equity, partnerships, participation, co-ordination, access and accountability. In general, NZAID is responsible for managing New Zealand's ODA programme overseas as a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. It works in accordance with the Government's strategic directions for foreign policy and ODA.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

New Zealand ODA for water and sanitation is not subject to a specific evaluation process. NZAID undertakes reviews and evaluations to assess the performance and effectiveness of programme activities. NZAID has established an Evaluation Committee to provide oversight of evaluation planning and ensure close links between evaluation and programme development. Evaluations are expected to provide information for three key purposes: accountability, learning and improvement. Relevant OECD-DAC Guidelines contributing directly to the performance evaluation process in New Zealand assistance policy

are *DAC Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance and Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery*.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

New Zealand ODA has no specific co-ordination pattern in the water and sanitation sector. NZAID notably engages at the global level through multinational agencies and international development banks.

Web References:

New Zealand's International Aid and Development Agency: <http://www.nzaid.govt.nz/>

NORWAY

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

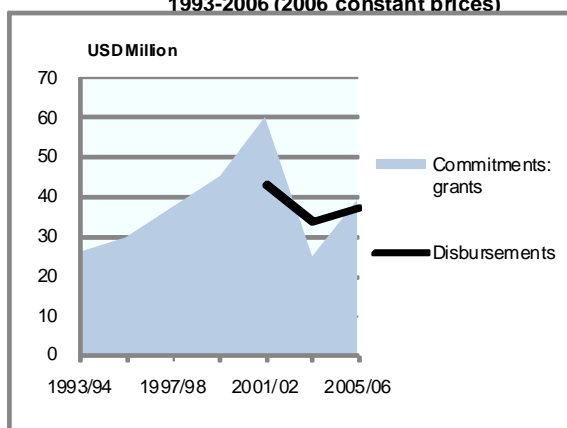
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Norway as a share of total aid by Norway | Aid to water by Norway as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Norway | 38.9 | 2% | 1% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

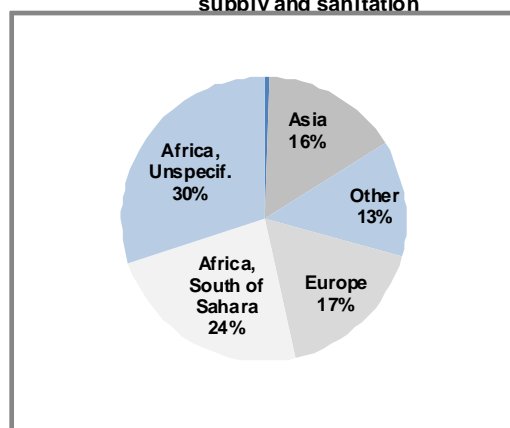
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Norway to that recipient as a share of total aid by Norway to that recipient* | of total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Serbia | 2.6 | 7% | 8% |
| Albania | 2.4 | 39% | 10% |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 2.3 | 13% | 24% |
| Sudan | 2.0 | 2% | 14% |
| Iraq | 1.9 | 17% | 0% |
| Viet Nam | 1.8 | 13% | 2% |
| Ethiopia | 1.2 | 5% | 2% |
| Laos | 1.0 | 13% | 5% |
| Eritrea | 0.7 | 10% | 23% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 0.6 | 1% | 1% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 38.9 |
| Water transport | 1.4 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 9.8 |
| Agricultural water resources | 3.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 53.1 |

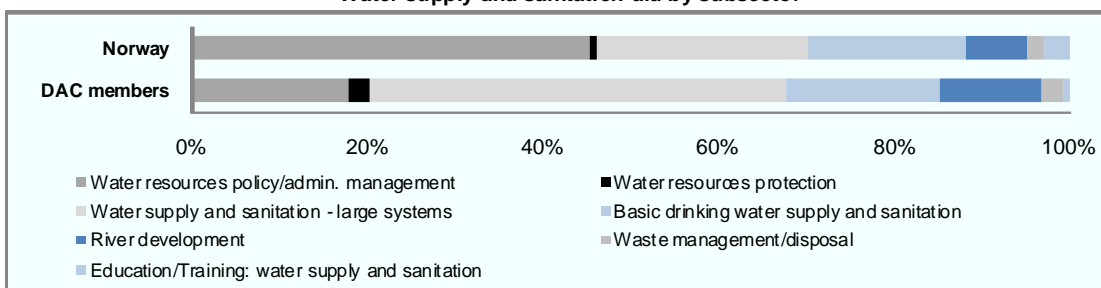
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

NORWAY

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Improved water supply, sanitary conditions and hygiene are crucial in the fight against poverty and for the achievement of the MDGs. The Norwegian Action Plan for Environment in Development Co-operation identifies water resources management and water and sanitation as a thematic priority. According to the plan from 2006, Norway intends to:

- support the development and implementation of plans for integrated water resources management, including for transboundary watercourses. Particular emphasis will be placed on promoting the ecosystem approach and supporting institutions that are mandated to ensure sustainable management and use of water resources;
- promote efficient water use, particularly in agriculture;
- focus attention on the importance of sanitation and hygiene, and of reducing contamination of water resources;
- support the improvement of water supply and sanitary conditions in other sectors, for example by supporting the installation of satisfactory water supply and sanitary and hygiene facilities in schools and health institutions;
- assist priority countries in achieving water and sanitation targets, focusing particularly on sanitation;
- promote community-based management of catchment areas, including support for rainwater harvesting and other small-scale water projects;
- increase awareness of and promote research on how water resources are affected by climate change; and
- work to secure all people the right to water and promote acceptance of the principle that water resources are a common good.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Some years ago, Norway reduced the number of sectors in which it was to be involved on a bilateral basis in a particular country. Norway's geographical and sub-sectoral focus in ODA for water and sanitation are on a programme/country basis. Norway supports infrastructure or institutional development in Laos, Vietnam, Afghanistan; and the Palestinian Administered Areas; and transboundary water resources management through support to co-operation on the Zambezi, through ZACPRO, and on the Nile, through the multi-donor supported Nile Basin Initiative, including programmes in the sub-basins.

AID MODALITIES

Norway's development co-operation with many of its Partner countries is based on a general Memorandum of Understanding identifying the areas of concentration for Norwegian support and/or on a Main Agreement/Framework Agreement. When several donors are involved, agreement for donor co-operation is through a Joint Financing Arrangement or an Arrangement on Delegated Co-operation.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Norway's ODA for water and sanitation is not subject to specific rules and practices. The MFA's Development Co-operation Manual describes the key principles, procedures and standard working methods in different phases of a programme cycle, from the initial planning to implementation and completion.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

NORAD's Evaluation Department is responsible for planning and implementing independent evaluations of activities financed through Norwegian Development Co-operation. Bilateral aid is largely evaluated based on OECD-DAC criteria, whereas activities carried out by UN bodies are evaluated using the criteria and standards of the UN Evaluation Group. Each evaluation sheds light on the relevance, the effectiveness, the sustainability, the efficiency and the impact of a specific activity.

An evaluation of Norway's ODA for water and sanitation was carried out in 2008: NORAD Report 16/2008, *Norad's Assistance to Water Supply and Sanitation Development in Tanzania and Kenya during the 70s, 80s and 90s*.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

At the multilateral level, Norway's ODA gives priority to co-operation with and supports UNDP, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT and the international financial institutions, including GEF, on transboundary waters, but also co-operates with other international initiatives and organisations such as the Water and Sanitation Program, the Global Water Partnership and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. Norway has supported the African Water Facility, since it was launched. Norway will continue to support these organisations' key programmes on water resources management and on water and sanitation. At the bilateral level, NGOs are an important channel for carrying out water- and sanitation-related measures in selected countries.

Web References:

The Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD): <http://www.norad.no/>

The Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud.html?id=833>

PORTUGAL

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

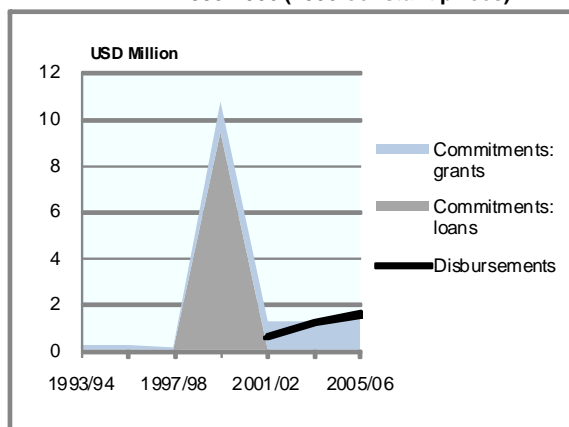
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Portugal as a share of total aid by Portugal | Aid to water by Portugal as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Portugal | 1.6 | 1% | 0% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

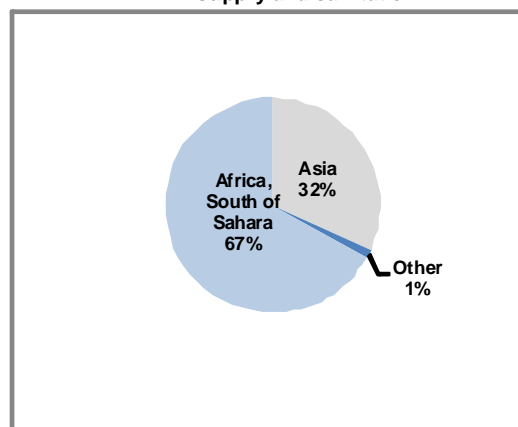
| Top recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Portugal to that recipient as a share of total aid by Portugal to that recipient* | of total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Angola | 0.6 | 3% | 9% |
| Timor-Leste | 0.5 | 2% | 8% |
| Mozambique | 0.3 | 2% | 0% |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.1 | 1% | 16% |
| Cape Verde | 0.01 | 0% | 0% |
| Indonesia | 0.001 | 24% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 1.6 |
| Water transport | 0.2 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| <i>Total water-related aid</i> | <i>1.8</i> |

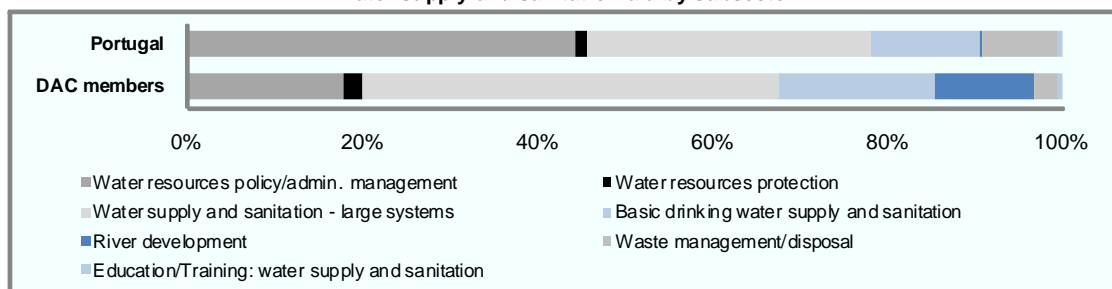
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

PORTUGAL

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Portugal's development co-operation strategy and policy is based on the following documents: Main Planning Options (GOP) 2005-2008; National Strategy for sustainable Development (ENDS) and Strategic Vision for Portuguese Co-operation (*Cabinet Resolutions Nos. 52/2005; 109/2007 and 196/2005*).

The guiding principles are to: i) contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; ii) contribute to the reinforcement of human security particularly in 'Fragile States' or post conflict situations; iii) promote economic development while insuring social and environmental sustainability; and iv) actively participate in the international debates in support to the principal of international convergence and around common objectives. The Portuguese development co-operation priorities do not highlight a specific policy on water and sanitation or Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

Portugal has a highly decentralised aid programme spread over 15 different ministries plus universities, other public institutions and 308 municipal governments. The bulk of ODA is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. The Portuguese Institute for Development Support (IPAD) – a part of the MFA – is responsible for co-ordination. Water sector and sanitation co-operation activities are mostly in the scope of Ministry of Environment.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The Strategic Vision document mentioned above defined priorities for the Portuguese development co-operation at two levels, geographical and sectoral. According to the geographical priorities, Portuguese speaking countries - most especially PALOP¹ and East-Timor - are priority intervention areas. The sectoral priorities are the following: good governance, participation and democracy, sustainable development and fight against poverty (that includes education, health, rural development, environment protection and natural resources sustainable management, economic growth, private sector development and training and job creation) and education for development.

In terms of development co-operation at a bilateral level, Portugal has been developing diverse projects in the sector of the environment in PALOP countries and in East Timor, which focus, above all, on the areas of water and sanitation, combating climate change and institutional capacity building for this sector. Examples include the *Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for Luanda* (Angola) - *Water Treatment Plant and Technical Assistance to the EPAL* - EP Luanda (Public Water Company); *The Project of Infrastructures of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Sectors in Lumbo* – Mozambique; the projects of *Rehabilitation of the Ataúro Aqueduct and of Water Supply and Sanitation, Conveyance and Distribution Systems in Dili*, Timor-Leste. In Guinea-Bissau Portugal supports NGO projects like *The Communitarian Management of Water, Sanitation and Sanitary Education on the Islands of Uno and Formosa* (NGO CIC), and supports since 2001 an important *Sanitation System and Waste Collecting Project* in Bissau. In Cape Verde, an island with severe water shortage problems, Portugal finances the *Project of Substitution of Desalination for Inverse Osmosis of the Mindelo*.

AID MODALITIES

Portugal's main aid modality in its bilateral programme is Technical Co-operation (TC), which is primarily targeted at local training and empowerment. This TC takes various shapes, particularly teacher training, sending co-operation staff, awarding scholarships (including internal ones, for training in the partner country), and technical assistance to partner's government administration.

Whenever possible, depending on the country, IPAD tries to actively participate in the SWAP processes for the water and sanitation sector. Water projects are also supported in aid to NGOs.

¹ PALOP: African countries having the Portuguese as its official language (Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde and Sao Tome & Principe).

RULES AND PRACTICES

Regarding programme and project financing, IPAD follows, as far as possible, the rules and practices of the EU and the OECD guidelines.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

IPAD applies a results-based project management. The project application forms are harmonised with the European Commission's forms. All the programmes and projects integrate relevant indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

At a multilateral level, Portugal has contributed financially towards the main conventions, protocols and funds on environmental protection in general and water in particular, namely the *Global Environment Facility* (GEF), the *Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol*, or the *UN Framework-Convention on Climate Change*. Portugal has also joined the *EU Water Facility Initiative*.

Through the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration, Portugal supports water sector activities indirectly by contributing to the resource replenishment of multilateral development financial institutions, such as the International Development Association (IDA), the African Development Fund (AfDF) and the Asian Development Fund (ADF), which have developed extensive programmes in support of water sector development.

SPAIN

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

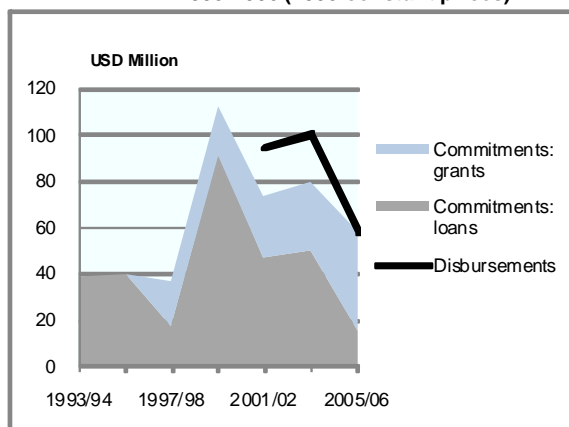
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Spain as a share of total aid by Spain | Aid to water by Spain as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Spain | 58.1 | 4% | 1% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

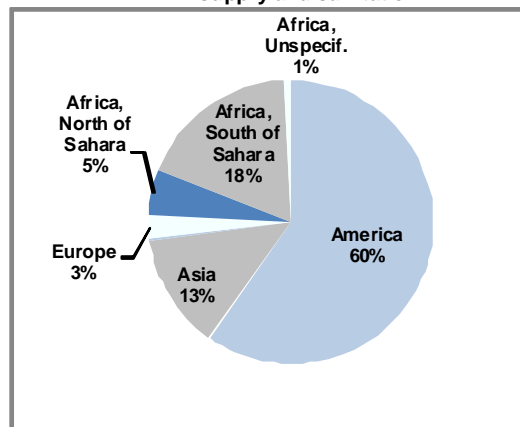
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Spain to that recipient as a share of | |
| | | total aid by Spain to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Honduras | 7.3 | 18% | 52% |
| Peru | 5.5 | 8% | 26% |
| Nicaragua | 5.4 | 10% | 31% |
| Guatemala | 4.3 | 13% | 22% |
| El Salvador | 4.2 | 11% | 62% |
| Mongolia | 3.0 | 100% | 68% |
| Morocco | 2.3 | 4% | 2% |
| China | 1.9 | 3% | 1% |
| Ecuador | 1.4 | 4% | 7% |
| Bolivia | 1.3 | 2% | 4% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 58.1 |
| Water transport | 15.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 4.5 |
| <i>Total water-related aid</i> | <i>77.6</i> |

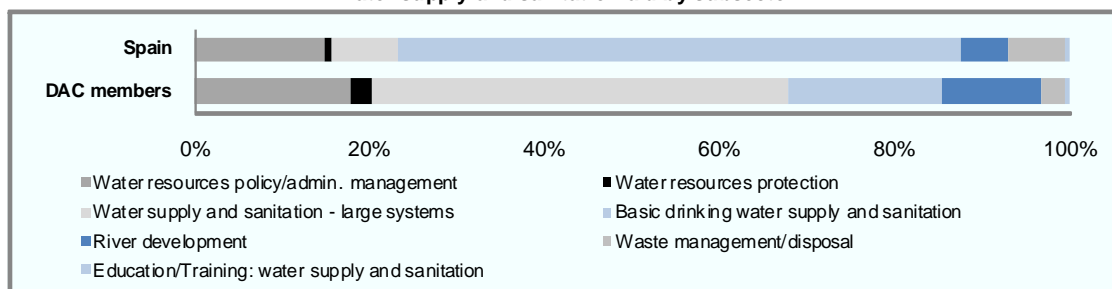
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

SPAIN

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

Spain's Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy Paper has been drawn up in compliance with the Master Plans' 2005-2008 priorities on environment, and those commitments assumed by Spain when ratifying the international agreements reached in UN Conferences. The European Commission's resolutions and communications on development co-operation issues, and OECD-DAC guidelines and recommendations for Environment have been also taken into account.

The Spanish strategy in the water sector is based on the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Its main objectives are to:

- ensure the sustainable use of water resources;
- strengthen institutional and human capacities within environmental management, as well as the processes of action and social participation, in order to reduce socio-environmental vulnerability and help an efficient and sustainable environmental management; and
- support countries' integration at regional level in order to tackle water challenges that exceed local capacities, reduce inter-state conflict and promote economic integration.

The Spanish Agency for International Co-operation and Development (AECID) strives to integrate environmental issues in the development strategies of the recipient countries, including satisfaction of basic social needs, emergency plans and aspects of the climate change, so as to promote sustainable development.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

The geographic framework considers regions and sub-regions. In order to determine the priorities at regional level, a global analysis of both the environmental situation and the characteristics and circumstances has been developed. There is a classification of the countries taking into account the per capita income and the criteria for geographic allocation fixed by the Master Plan 2005-2008.

The level of per capita income may guide the priority actions fixed by the strategic lines, although other factors must be also taken into account in order to have a wider view since per capita income indicators could conceal levels of poverty. Actions must also take some of the regional factor into account: people's cultural and socio-economic characteristics, social inequities when referring to the access to water, energetic resources, sustainable development policies, potential partnerships in the region, civil society involvement in development policies, institutional capacities, etc... Special attention is given to the Latin American region for historical reasons and because it is easy for Spanish Co-operation to work there, and to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In the water and sanitation sector, high priority is given to Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, the Maghreb, and Central and Eastern Europe, while medium priority is given to Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Spanish assistance is provided in respect of several principles and fundamental rights: promotion of people's right to water supply and sanitation, the right to information; social and private sector participation in decision-making processes; gender equality (in raising public awareness and training, in capacity strengthening, in diagnosis and research and in management); taking cultural diversity into account within actions aimed at sustainable development, by considering difficulties and people's concrete needs; systematizing good practices (notably the precautionary principle); healthy and equitable environment; common responsibilities; environmental responsibilities and sovereignty on natural resources.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The integration of the Paris Declaration within the Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy Paper turns it into the appropriate instrument for harmonization and co-ordination among the actors of Spanish Co-operation and an element for policy coherence of the Spanish administration with respect to environmental issues. The monitoring and evaluation system of the Strategy Paper is based on 3 criteria: ownership, internal and external coherence.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

In order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Spain contributed to the creation of the Millennium Fund Spain-UNDP. Spain also supports the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and strives to foster sectoral co-ordination of the co-operation institutions with the different national actors (ministries, autonomous communities, NGOs, trade unions, universities, research centres, etc.).

Web References:

AECID (Environment and Development Strategy Paper)

<http://www.aecid.es/>

<http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Cooperacion%20Internacional/Publicaciones%20y%20documentacin/Documents/DES%20Medio%20Ambiente%20RE%20inglés.pdf> (executive summary; English version)

Annual Plans for the Spanish Co-operation:

http://www.maec.es/es/MenuPpal/Cooperacion%20Internacional/Publicaciones%20y%20documentacin/Paginas/publicaciones_cooperacion.aspx

SWEDEN

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

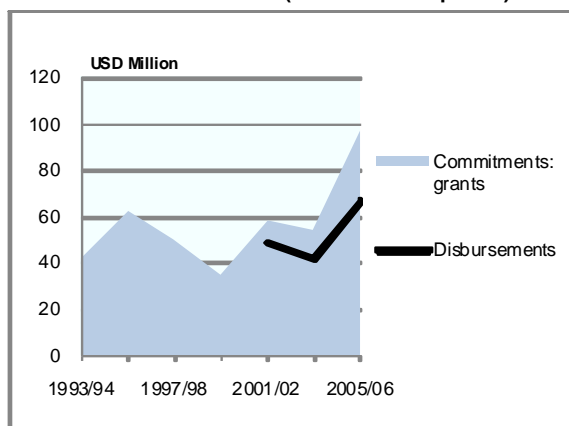
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Sweden as a share of total aid by Sweden | Aid to water by Sweden as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Sweden | 97.0 | 5% | 2% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

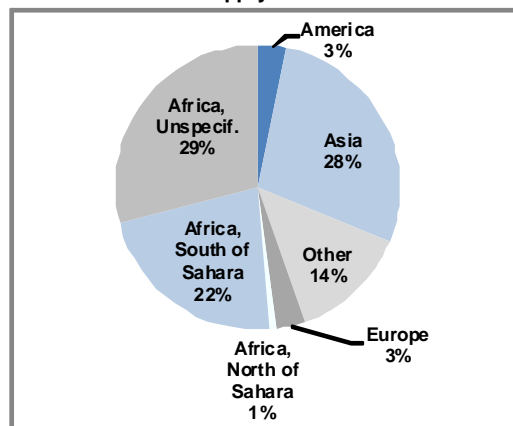
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Sweden to that recipient as a share of total aid by Sweden to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Sri Lanka | 19.5 | 51% | 30% |
| Kenya | 13.5 | 17% | 20% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 3.2 | 11% | 4% |
| Georgia | 2.8 | 22% | 19% |
| Philippines | 2.6 | 35% | 19% |
| Bolivia | 2.4 | 10% | 8% |
| Serbia | 2.2 | 6% | 7% |
| Indonesia | 2.2 | 32% | 1% |
| Honduras | 1.6 | 14% | 12% |
| Albania | 1.1 | 7% | 5% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 97.0 |
| Water transport | 1.2 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 1.3 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 99.5 |

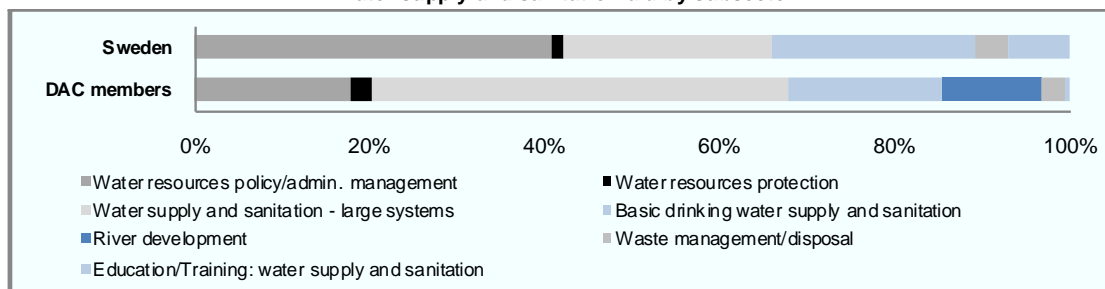
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

SWEDEN

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

The Swedish International Development Agency's (Sida) position paper on *Management and Use of Water Resources and Pure water – Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation*, applies to all Swedish development co-operation in the areas of water resources management and water supply and sanitation (this covers integrated water resources management; transboundary waters; water supply; sanitation and hygiene promotion for households; as well as industrial water and wastewater management).

The main objective for Swedish development co-operation is to improve the livelihoods of poor people. In order to meet this objective, the following sub-objectives are considered the most important: improved health; environmental sustainability through protection and more efficient use of water resources as well as treatment of human waste and wastewater; enhanced incomes and economic development at household and macro levels and improved democratic governance.

In order to address the objectives strategically, Swedish assistance focuses on the following areas: 1) integrated water resources management 2) water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in urban and peri-urban slums; 3) waste and wastewater management in urban areas; 4) water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in rural areas; 5) capacity building; 6) water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in emergency situations.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

Sida's assistance in the water sector primarily targets Sida's programme countries in Africa South of the Sahara but also countries in South Asia, South East Asia and Latin America. Support is also given to key regional and global actors and programmes. Sida's support to the water sector is based on programme-based approaches and includes support to reform and development of key water and sanitation institutions including water governance.

AID MODALITIES

Sida supports programme-based approaches with technical assistance, capacity development and investments in water infrastructure through grants, credits and guarantees to partner countries. Swedish bilateral ODA is mainly channelled through government systems preferably as general budget support and sector budget programmes. Support is also provided to local and regional governmental institutions, independent actors such as CBOs and NGOs and promotes public-private partnerships.

Sida primarily uses partner country systems for procurement when such are available and are in accordance with internationally accepted principles and good procurement practices. If country systems are not deemed efficient and transparent, Sida Procurement Guidelines (SPG) are applied. SPG are based on the World Bank procedural rules and conform to the legal principles stated in relevant European Community treaties and directives, provide policies and rules to be applied by co-operation partners or by Sida in Sida-financed operations. Applicable procurement guidelines are stipulated in the general co-operation agreement between the governments of Sweden and the partner country.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Based on the partner countries' own priorities addressed in e.g. a PRS and on the Swedish government's approved Country Assistance Strategy the following principles and approaches guide Swedish assistance to the water sector: 1) application of principles of integrated water resources management, sanitation and hygiene promotion in both rural and urban areas; 2) creation and strengthening of an enabling institutional and policy frameworks for water resources management; 3) promotion of awareness and advocacy; 4) participation of consumers in all relevant stages of water supply and sanitation i.e. service design, delivery, maintenance, management and monitoring in order to recognise the poor as active citizens and to counteract practices of social exclusion; 5) good governance in water sector; 6) reform and refinement of water and sanitation utilities to address the diverse service needs of all citizens; 7) development and use of water and sanitation systems that are socially, economically and environmentally appropriate and sustainable, including rainwater harvesting and ecological sanitation; 8) strengthening effective cost

recovery for operation, repairs and maintenance, and insuring adequate reserves for depreciation and future investments, while at the same time developing mechanisms for appropriate cross-subsidisation in favour of the poor; 9) development and strengthening of appropriate financing mechanisms that link the domestic capital market to poor people's own resources; 10) development of mixed public/private sector solutions for sector investment, service delivery and operations and maintenance; 11) development of user-friendly environmental management and monitoring techniques for all levels of water supply and sanitation service provision and wastewater management and recycling, including capacity building for improved industrial water management.

An additional principle to the above with special regard to humanitarian assistance in emergencies is the co-ordination of water supply and sanitation planning and inputs from all sources as well as the integration of services into existing, local institutional frameworks.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Evaluations of ODA for specific water programmes have been concluded. The general framework for performance assessment provides that evaluations of development assistance through Sida are conducted at three levels:

- 1) by the sectorial and regional departments. Each department carries out evaluations within its own area of responsibility.
- 2) by the Department for Evaluation (UTV), which takes a broader view, focusing on thematic and strategic issues of wide relevance. UTV has an independent status and report directly to Sida's Director General. In addition to carrying out evaluations on its own, or in co-operation with other organisations, UTV supports the evaluation activities of Sida's other departments.
- 3) by the Swedish Agency for Development Evaluation, which is an independent agency mandated to evaluate all Swedish development co-operation.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

Sida actively seeks collaboration with other actors:

- 1) Co-operation with most UN actors – such as UNICEF, UNDP, Habitat, and WHO among others – takes place at national level wherever this is regarded as the most efficient way of supporting development in the sector. Sida supports regional and global initiatives through these actors.
- 2) Sida co-operates with various international organisations in the humanitarian sector, for example the Red Cross/Crescent Movement and international NGOs.
- 3) Sida strives to co-ordinate efforts with development banks such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, the European Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and other regional development banks, in order to link up with major credit schemes as well as with new sector thinking and reforms advocated by the banks. In some cases joint funding mechanisms are established (e.g. trust funds such as the Africa Water Facility, investment credit funds and investment guarantees).
- 4) Through its membership in the EU, Sweden contributes to the extensive development activities administered by the European Commission.
- 5) Sida actively seeks co-ordination with other bilateral agencies in the water resources, water supply and sanitation sector.
- 6) Sida takes an active part in various regional co-ordination mechanisms (e.g. the SADEC, River Basin Organisations, AMCOW, and the Nile Basin Initiative) aimed at capacity development, advocacy, conflict prevention and shared investment programmes. Water and sanitation as well as industrial pollution are key issues in these initiatives.
- 7) Sida participates in organisations and networks such as the Global Water Partnership, Water and Sanitation Programme and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council to promote policy development and advocacy mainly on a global level. Networking and exchange of experience constitute important features of this co-operation.
- 8) The Swedish Resource Base: this includes central, regional and local government authorities, agencies and utilities, universities, consultancy and construction companies and non-governmental organisations.

Web References:

Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency:
http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=121&language=en_US

SWITZERLAND

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

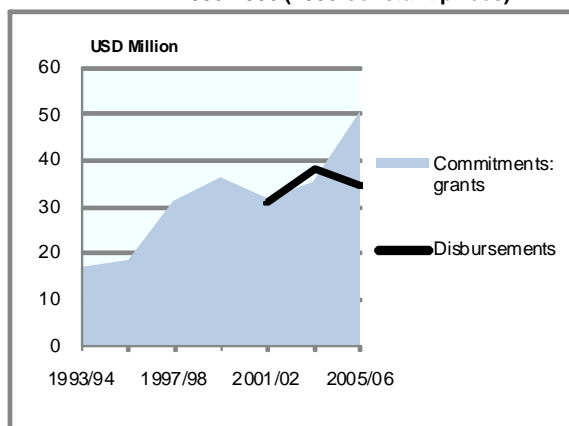
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Switzerland as a share of total aid by Switzerland | Aid to water by Switzerland as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| Switzerland | 50.1 | 7% | 1% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

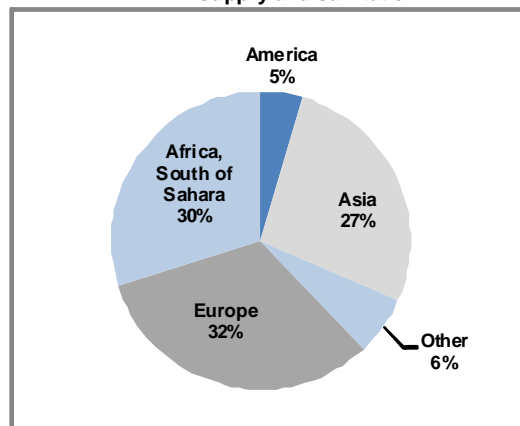
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by Switzerland to that recipient as a share of total aid by Switzerland to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Tanzania | 7.7 | 27% | 13% |
| Azerbaijan | 6.5 | 90% | 28% |
| Serbia | 5.6 | 13% | 17% |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 5.1 | 31% | 54% |
| Macedonia (TFYR) | 4.4 | 44% | 58% |
| Mozambique | 4.1 | 39% | 6% |
| India | 1.8 | 17% | 0% |
| Bangladesh | 1.2 | 15% | 1% |
| Mali | 1.2 | 11% | 3% |
| El Salvador | 0.9 | 46% | 14% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 50.1 |
| Water transport | 0.0 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| <i>Total water-related aid</i> | <i>50.1</i> |

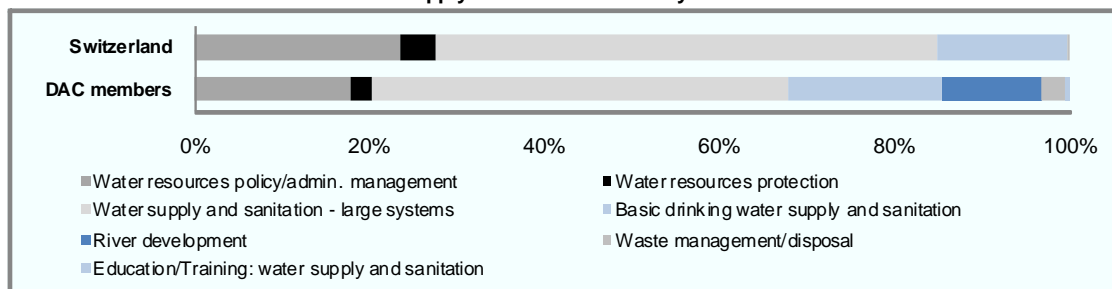
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

SWITZERLAND

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

The Orientation Paper Water 2015 outlines how the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) aims to contribute in the water sector towards the achievement of the MDGs in the period leading up to 2015. The international reference framework is provided by the various Rio Conventions as well as environments agreements such as the Climate Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Desertification and Preservation of Wetlands (Ramsar). SDC promotes a holistic view of water issues that considers the entire water cycle through the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). In this framework, access to services for the poor is the entry point for the Swiss engagement. SDC's priorities are:

- Satisfying basic needs: ensuring equitable access to water and basic water services for all without discrimination;
- Ensuring the efficient, non-polluting and sustainable use of water and water infrastructure in agriculture;
- Protecting the water cycle, through sustainable management and protection of the water resources;
- Reducing natural hazards and risks: measures to cope with droughts and floods are an integral part of all water programmes;
- Participation, including gender equity, protection of cultural values and local knowledge; and
- Good governance, in both private and public sectors and in the civil society.

SDC differentiates 4 water uses (according to the categorization proposed by the Global Water Partnership - GWP), that are all linked in the frame of IWRM. Water for people (including sanitation) and water for food are the main targets for SDC investments.

- Water for people: SDC programmes comprise water supply, sanitation, hygiene, wastewater and solid waste management and recycling. The provision of water for drinking purposes has priority over all other uses. To improve welfare in a sustainable way, investments in water supply and sanitation are linked to income generation (horticulture, livestock keeping). SDC supports the HCES approach (Household Centred Environmental Sanitation) as well as ecological sanitation (EcoSan). In addition to a long-standing focus on rural drinking water supply issues, SDC increasingly supports the improvement of water supply and sanitation services in small towns and peri-urban areas.
- Water for food: implementation of the "more crops and jobs per drop" strategy, as long as this is planned in an environmentally friendly and socially acceptable way; promotion of cost-effective and environmentally friendly technologies and user systems for irrigation (drip-irrigation, treadle pumps) as well as improved farming practices and soil and water conservation (water efficient crop varieties, slope agriculture technologies, rainwater harvesting). SDC concentrates its efforts at the village level, with an important focus on hillside farming and watershed development. SDC does not support new construction of large-scale irrigation schemes. Where such schemes already exist, SDC supports improved management and rehabilitation measures.
- Water for nature: Across all water use categories, SDC promotes water savings and conservation to preserve the functionality and the regeneration capacity of ecosystems upstream and downstream. SDC supports the concept of Environmental Flows, as well as permanent ground and surface water monitoring, mapping and modelling systems.
- Water for other uses (industry, energy, transportation): SDC insists on compliance with the guidelines of the World Commission on Dams and defends the interests of the poorest through advocacy. SDC promotes measures which aim for cleaner industrial production, as well as decentralised alternative energy projects. SDC supports the WEF (World Economic Forum) Water Initiative to increase stewardship and responsiveness of the private sector in water management in partnerships with the public sector and civil society.

SDC will continue to finance bilateral and multilateral water sector projects at least at its current level. SDC's multilateral funds will be opened up for water activities. Additional funds will be made available in emergencies and for disaster relief.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

In terms of presence in the field, SDC is currently supporting approximately 200 water projects. The geographical focus of SDC's support to the water sector remains in Asia and Africa, followed by Latin America. A significant increase is observed in East Europe. The portfolio is dominated by support in the area "Water for people" and "water for food" but investment in "water for nature" has significantly increased these last years. Concerning overall ODA, SDC decided to further concentrate its portfolio. By 2010, the number of priority countries will be narrowed down to 12.

RULES AND PRACTICES

Water is a common good, and access to it is a human right. Recognising the fundamental and inalienable nature of these two values, SDC supports a rights-based approach: making authorities responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the right to access to sufficient, safe and affordable water for all people; empowering people to exercise their rights and responsibilities.

SDC's programmes are guided by six interdependent fields to ensure equitable, efficient and sustainable management of water resources:

- **Social:** SDC promotes a decentralised, bottom-up approach, in which participation by all segments of the society is essential. SDC promotes legal systems that acknowledge indigenous rights and rights of minority groups without discrimination and marginalisation. The recognition of indigenous knowledge is also advocated in national water strategies. SDC applies the Demand Responsive Approach (DRA), where consumers are empowered to make informed choices and where they have control over investment and operational decisions. Women are involved with equal rights as individual users and as partners for institutional development. SDC especially promotes access to water and sanitation in schools which is considered crucial for the attendance of girls.
- **Environmental:** SDC encourages the application of the precautionary principle, the "polluter pays" principle, and the implementation of compensation schemes for environmental services. In all activities affecting water and land use, SDC applies the approach of integrated risk and disaster reduction.
- **Economic:** SDC favours an approach where the consumer covers the costs of operation, maintenance and (at least partially) replacement. SDC supports mechanisms facilitating access to bank credits for the local public, private and civil sectors especially for poor communities. SDC explores the potential of solidarity fund-mobilisation by civil societies in the North, e.g. with an additional solidarity cent on ordinary water rates or on bottled water.
- **Institutional:** SDC supports institutional development in accordance with good water governance, in particular institutions that permit an appropriate and locally adjusted sharing of roles and responsibilities between government authorities, civil society and the private sector. SDC encourages reform processes that promote decentralisation and participation. SDC works to resolve international cross-border conflicts of interests and promotes regional organisations and commissions for the joint management of shared water resources between neighbouring states.
- **Technological:** SDC supports socially acceptable, efficient, affordable, cost effective and environmentally friendly technologies, as well as local businesses that produce such technologies. Technology development in partnership between universities of the North and the South, national governmental organisations and NGOs are encouraged.
- **Knowledge:** SDC fosters and supports national and international networks, centres of knowledge and communities of practice as drivers to generate and transfer of knowledge. SDC actively seeks co-operation and information exchange with other federal agencies, international institutions and organisations as well as with the private sector and NGOs.

Switzerland states that planning, decision-making and management of resources (including financial) must be devolved to the lowest possible level, according to the subsidiarity principle. While governments must remain the owners of the resource and carry the ultimate responsibility for all legal and regulatory aspects of water management, they can delegate or transfer the right to use and/or the task of distribution to private operators under transparent and fair conditions. To avoid abuse of monopolistic power it is strongly recommended that the public sector retains the main ownership of public water supply and sanitation assets.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

SDC has the responsibility to co-ordinate the Swiss Interdepartmental group working in water and development.

SDC participates in policy dialogue at bilateral and multilateral level, and advocates a high profile for water on the international political agenda. Switzerland is highly committed to several multilateral institutions related to the water sector, in particular with the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) for sanitation advocacy and increase coverage, the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) for national reforms, large scaling-up of relevant approaches, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for the aspects of environmental and ecosystem services and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) for all the approach related with IWRM.

SDC supports the development of an enabling environment for private sector participation through multi-stakeholder dialogues, and advocates for an adequate system of rules and regulations, particularly where it enhances the role and potential of small-scale providers.

SDC, the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the main multinational reinsurance company Swiss Re have developed policy principles and guidelines for public-private partnerships (PPP) between the public authorities and the local, national or international private sector: these aim to establish good governance structures, and to increase involvement of civil society. Emphasis is also placed on improving the sustainability and poverty focus of PPPs. The key factors of such partnerships are: a sound political and legal framework, local ownership and leadership, effective regulatory mechanisms, an adequate framework for investment, co-ordination with PRSPs, and smoothly functioning supply chains.

SDC in partnership with the World Economic Forum (WEF) facilitates the development of PPP between enterprises using water in their processes and the public sector and civil society. Various important PPPs have been launched in India and South Africa.

SDC in partnership with Swiss municipal authorities and municipal water services has developed the "Solidarité EAU" platform to support decentralized North-South co-operation for water and sanitation services. In this framework, SDC also encourages public-public-partnerships (PUPs) in water supply services.

Web References:

SDC Website <http://www.deza.ch/en/Home/Themes/Water>

UNITED KINGDOM

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

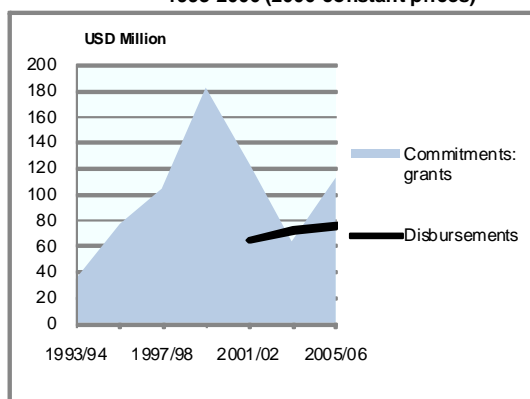
Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--|
| | USD million | Aid to water by United Kingdom as a share of total aid by United Kingdom | Aid to water by United Kingdom as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| United Kingdom | 112.2 | 3% | 2% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

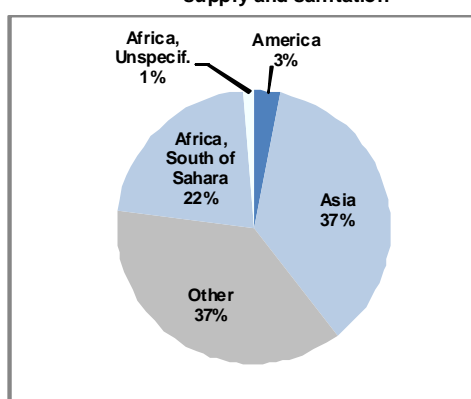
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---|
| Aid to water by United Kingdom to that recipient as a share of | | | |
| | USD million | total aid by United Kingdom to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Bangladesh | 33.2 | 10% | 19% |
| Ghana | 7.1 | 4% | 19% |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. | 6.3 | 10% | 19% |
| Sierra Leone | 4.6 | 11% | 79% |
| Sudan | 3.9 | 3% | 27% |
| Nepal | 2.7 | 3% | 14% |
| India | 2.4 | 0% | 0% |
| Guyana | 2.0 | 80% | 40% |
| China | 1.5 | 2% | 0% |
| Montserrat | 1.5 | 20% | 100% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 112.2 |
| Water transport | 1.3 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 0.0 |
| Agricultural water resources | 0.0 |
| Total water-related aid | 113.5 |

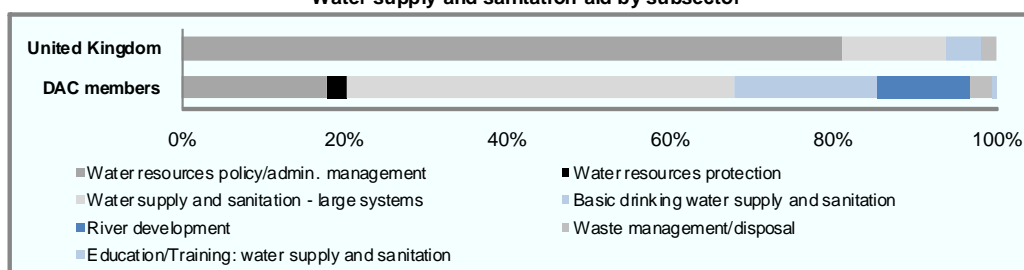
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



* % of sector allocable aid

The United Kingdom commissioned a study to assess DFID total spending in the water sector which suggested a higher level of bilateral spending, £ 128.8 million (approximately USD 238 million) in financial year 2005-2006. The study tried to identify all activities related to some extent to water. The search was based on water-related sector codes including when aid for water was extended as part of humanitarian aid, water-related objectives (activities reported under non-water-related sectors but marked as contributing to water-related objectives), and keywords. For each identified activity, the proportion of amount to take into account as "aid for water" was estimated.

UNITED KINGDOM

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

This policy brief was produced prior to the launch of DFID's new water policy in October 2008.

POLICY STATEMENT

The United Kingdom's strategy is defined by a Water Action Plan, produced in 2004. DFID deals with water issues as an integral part of other projects in health and education. In its target strategy paper on water, DFID states that national governments must lead the way and its efforts must contribute to and be guided by their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). Thus, Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) is one of DFID's most important bilateral funding mechanisms, at the core of its development assistance policy.

DFID's policy paper on water and sanitation focuses on 3 main areas: managing water resources, sanitation and good governance. DFID's primary aim is to move the issue of sanitation further up the political agenda. Concerning good governance, as DFID regards the concept as central to the change that is needed, DFID's commitments on increased aid in 2005, in particular relating to Africa, were made in return for a commitment to better governance. In its programmes, DFID focuses on state capability, responsiveness and accountability, strives to improve financial management, and works in particular with citizens, civil society groups, parliamentarians and the media. The United Kingdom also intends to adopt a new "quality of governance" assessment to guide the way in which aid is provided, and to launch a new £100 million Governance and Transparency Fund.

DFID especially helps local service providers (public and private, formal and informal) and local governments, which have to cope with huge population growth in towns and cities. Its actions aim at providing water and sanitation to the poorest, expanding coverage, improving services, and making sure that systems are well managed and maintained. In this regard, it is particularly important to involve all sections of a community in planning and implementation.

The 2006 White Paper sets out DFID's general commitments on water and sanitation. DFID is committed to increase spending on the essential public services, including water and sanitation, to at least half of the United Kingdom's direct support to developing countries. In particular, DFID will double its support to water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa to £95 million a year by 2007-2008, and more than double funding again to £200 million by 2010-2011 (all DFID's commitments are based on the definition of the "water-related sector" agreed at the Rio Summit, 1992 – Agenda 21).

The United Kingdom also committed to increasing its funding for innovative technologies for water treatment, purification and sanitation.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

DFID tries to concentrate its assistance on countries which have the largest numbers of poor people and the greatest regional and global influence on development. 16 partner countries, mainly located in sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia, have signed a Public Service Agreement (PSA) with the United Kingdom which aims at achieving the MDGs, notably through a commitment for improved governance. In these PSA countries, DFID helps strengthen the national PRSP formulation processes, ensuring that water is given appropriate emphasis.

DFID has currently a target of allocating at least 90% of its bilateral funding to Low Income Countries (LIC) in 2005-2008. Within this allocation guideline, it is planned to scale-up aid to Africa and southern Asia, while de-emphasizing aid to Latin America. This will lead in particular to renewed intensity of support to regions most at risk of failing to meet the MDG targets, especially sub-Saharan Africa (DRC, Sudan, Ethiopia and Nigeria). The United Kingdom has proposed to move further into more complex and difficult environments for aid delivery, such as fragile states, especially those vulnerable to conflict.

AID MODALITIES

DFID provides predictable and flexible assistance using, as appropriate, either direct budget support, basic service grants (which earmark resources to one or more sector), or working through civil society, faith-

based or other organisations. DFID gives a particular emphasis to the need for better aid predictability. DFID is able to set rolling triennial budget at the division and department levels and frequently enters into three-year arrangements with its partner countries. DFID is also considering longer-term arrangement with countries committed to poverty reduction and good governance, and has signed ten-year partnership arrangements with Sierra Leone, Rwanda and Afghanistan.

Since 2000, the United Kingdom has actively promoted new funding mechanisms, such as the International Finance Facility (IFF) proposed in 2003.

RULES AND PRACTICES

The United Kingdom is active in capacity-building initiatives, such as the Research-inspired Policy and Practice Learning (RIPPLE) in Ethiopia and the Nile Basin, a five-year programme led by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), which aims to advance evidence-based learning on water supply and sanitation, financing and sustainability. The project, that trains several masters-level students, helps to improve data collection and water mapping and to strengthen local capacity to deliver water to the area. DFID also supports Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP). This partnership between the private, public and civil society sectors builds capacity of local service authorities and communities alike. It is currently operating in Mozambique, Kenya, Madagascar and India, and will reach 35,000 people by 2008, rising to half a million by 2009.

DFID has launched an initiative of south-south decentralised co-operation, based on knowledge sharing. In 2007, the agency funded workshops in Asia and Africa to explore whether regional partnerships between public operators were wanted. The workshops helped bring utility managers together and share lessons learned about reform and joint working, so that public utilities can replicate successes across different parts of the globe. DFID also funded a report by Loughborough University's Water Engineering Development Centre (WEDC) on water operators' partnerships and will fund the WSP to co-ordinate a regional water operators' partnership in Africa.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

In the water sector, DFID channels about one third of its assistance (37% in 2005-2006) through multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and United Nations organisations. In order to improve the way the international system works, DFID has decided to focus its support on a smaller number of key international partnerships and networks.

In particular, DFID strongly supports the EU Water Initiative and is working to reform and empower it to meet its objectives on improving the effectiveness of EU development assistance on the ground. DFID also provides significant support to 3 other key programmes and institutions: 27% (almost £1m a year) of the core funding for the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC); over £53 million for the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) over 10 years; 18% of the total core funding of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) to improve co-ordination of all of the international action that concerns water.

DFID also support several regional programmes, and funding programmes such as the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF). DFID has pledged £6 million (2008 USD 11.8 million) in technical assistance to support the Africa Development Bank's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative.

In order to advocate greater effort and co-operation of international stakeholders, DFID published in 2006 the Global Call to Action on water and sanitation, known as the Five Ones: one global annual report on water and sanitation to monitor progress towards reaching the MDG targets, one global annual high-level meeting to agree on priority action, and within each country, one water and sanitation plan, one group to co-ordinate it and one lead UN body for the sector at the national level.

To improve co-ordination among its partners, the United Kingdom held its External Water Forum with over 120 stakeholders from NGOs, trade unions, academia and other government organisations. DFID works with civil society organisations in all regions to help them demand better access to water and sanitation. For example, the United Kingdom supports the work of WaterAid, that is a leading advocate for increasing water and sanitation access and initiated innovative ways of delivering to poor people, such as the Community Led Total Sanitation programme and community based urban service delivery. Finally, DFID and the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme launched a domestic private sector participation initiative in 2005.

Web References:

Financial Support to the Water Sector, 2004-2006

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/water-sector-finance06.pdf>

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UNITED STATES

Aid at a glance - Water supply and sanitation

Summary statistics

Unless otherwise stated, figures refer to 2005-2006 annual average commitments expressed in 2006 constant prices.

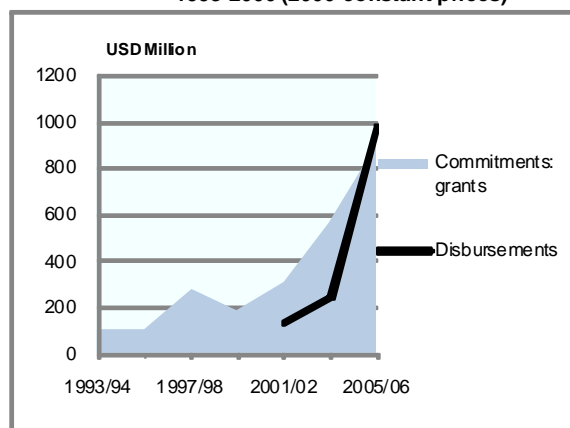
* % of sector allocable aid

| Total aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by United States as a share of total aid by United States | Aid to water by United States as a share of total DAC members' aid to water |
| United States | 902.5 | 5% | 18% |
| <i>For reference, total DAC</i> | <i>4974.0</i> | <i>8%</i> | <i>100%</i> |

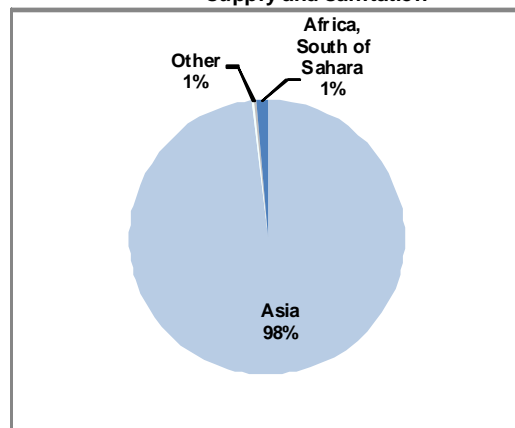
| Top ten recipients of aid to water supply and sanitation | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| | USD million | Aid to water by United States to that recipient as a share of | |
| | | total aid by United States to that recipient* | total DAC members' aid to water to that recipient |
| Iraq | 742.6 | 16% | 99% |
| Palestinian Adm. Areas | 59.6 | 30% | 69% |
| Jordan | 53.0 | 31% | 49% |
| India | 16.3 | 13% | 3% |
| Afghanistan | 9.0 | 1% | 41% |
| Sudan | 5.3 | 3% | 36% |
| Yemen | 3.4 | 18% | 7% |
| Kenya | 2.8 | 1% | 4% |
| Egypt | 0.7 | 0% | 1% |
| China | 0.4 | 1% | 0% |

| Aid to all water-related sectors ** | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | USD million |
| Water supply and sanitation | 902.5 |
| Water transport | 37.5 |
| Hydro-electric power plants | 1.1 |
| Agricultural water resources | 146.7 |
| Total water-related aid | 1087.8 |

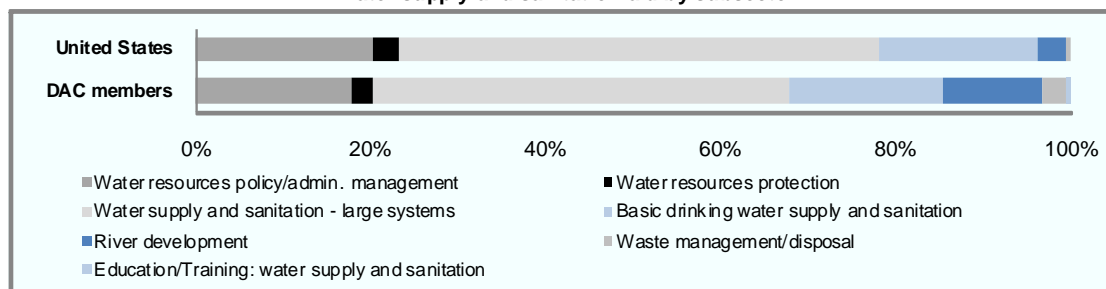
Annual aid to water supply and sanitation, 1993-2006 (2006 constant prices)



Regional distribution of aid to water supply and sanitation



Water supply and sanitation aid by subsector



** The United States assess their total water-related aid to USD 1217.5 million. This figure takes into account water components of projects recorded in the environment sector (USD 20.6 million) and water aid associated with humanitarian aid (USD 119.1 million).

UNITED STATES

Development co-operation policy in the water supply and sanitation sector

POLICY STATEMENT

The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (the WfP Act) makes the provision of safe water and sanitation services in developing countries a component of U.S. foreign assistance. U.S. water aid policy is enumerated in ten action points in Section 3 of the WfP Act with the mandate “to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation in developing countries” within the context of sound water resources management.

The WfP Act requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. Government agencies, to develop and implement a strategy. Seen as a global challenge, the U.S. strategy draws on the growing body of internationally-endorsed principles and practices in water supply, management and productivity to achieve two internationally-agreed goals on drinking water and sanitation – to halve by the year 2015, the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water [Millennium Declaration] and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation [Johannesburg Plan of Implementation].

In the U.S. response to this challenge, aid for water and sanitation is part of a larger, integrated foreign assistance strategy where the specific approach depends strongly on the country context. The principles guiding resource allocations vary according to objective and depend on those factors that are most important for aid effectiveness and development results. While donors’ resources are important, water and sanitation issues are fundamentally local challenges that require commitment, leadership, investments, and action by local, national, and regional governments and civil society.

U.S. Goal: In a water-secure world, individuals and countries would have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, ecosystem, and production needs while reducing the risks of extreme hydrological events to people, the environment, and economies. Helping countries to achieve water security is fundamental to creating a safer and more prosperous world.

U.S. objectives to achieve this goal are:

- **Increase access to, and effective use of, drinking water and sanitation to improve human health.** This includes both short- and long-term sustainable access to drinking water and adequate sanitation, as well as activities to improve hygiene.
- **Improve water resources management.** This includes optimizing the benefits of drinking water among competing uses while ensuring human needs are met and environmental resources are protected. It also involves supporting regional efforts in managing shared waters (both surface and ground) and managing and/or adapting to hydrological variability and the risks of floods and droughts.
- **Increase the productivity of water resources.** This includes maximizing the efficient and productive use of water used in industrial, agricultural, and other consumptive sectors, as well as supporting pollution prevention programs and other programs that reduce water losses.

The United States has committed nearly \$2 billion in 2005-06 for water aid and an estimated \$900 million have been committed in 2007. In 2008, Congress enacted legislation that appropriated “...not less than \$300 000 000 ... for safe drinking water and sanitation supply projects...” distributed over eight fund accounts. This is first time that funds have been appropriated specifically to implement the WfP Act in addition to other funds for water and sanitation. All funds support five approaches to achieve the water and sanitation objectives: capacity building, institutional strengthening and policy/regulatory reform; diplomatic engagement; direct investment; investments in science and technology; and working through partnerships, especially in the engagement of nongovernmental and private partners to bring additional resources to address the issues.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUB-SECTORAL FOCUS

While over 80 countries receive water and sanitation aid, the United States has identified 36 countries where water will be a priority for U.S. foreign assistance based on country need and where U.S. assistance can make the most meaningful impact: Sub-Saharan Africa (16), Asia and the Pacific (11), Middle East (5), Europe/Eurasia (3), and Latin America/Caribbean (1). Both urban and rural areas are targeted.

Safe water access, basic sanitation, water/sanitation policy and governance, and host country strategic information capacity are the key sub-sector foci of U.S. aid for water. Additionally, the United States recognizes the vital link between emergency and development assistance – better design of emergency assistance support long-term development needs and provide a building block for sustainable access to water and sanitation services. Accordingly, over 10% of U.S. aid for water is channeled through disaster assistance programs.

AID MODALITIES

Grant assistance through programs/projects is the primary aid modality. The United States has also developed and expanded upon a number of new mechanisms – such as the Global Development Alliance and the Development Credit Authority – to creatively engage nongovernmental partners, including the commercial private sector and private philanthropic organizations, to mobilize additional resources to address key development challenges.

RULES AND PRACTICES

The Department of State and USAID have begun work on a joint strategic framework on water—“Addressing Water Challenges in the Developing World: A Framework for Action,” whose purpose is to provide embassies and USAID missions with guidelines for developing activities within their host countries to achieve U.S. objectives on water. It also serves to inform country-level counterparts and other members of the international water community about the U.S. Government approach to the water sector, facilitating improved collaboration, communication, and shared learning. The recommendations of the Framework for Action are based on an assessment of U.S. investments in the sector and the limitations and comparative advantages of the U.S. Government and its partners.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Assessment of country needs is a key factor in deciding whether and how water should be a component in a specific country plan. As an integral part of the Foreign Assistance Framework, there are standard indicators to measure both what is being accomplished with U.S. Government foreign assistance funds and the collective impact of foreign and host-government efforts to advance country development. Assessments of indicators are incorporated in annual Foreign Assistance Performance Reports and Performance Plans. Some key indicators include: total burden of water-related diseases, water-related disease outbreaks, renewable water available per capita, human/economic vulnerability to variable water flow and precipitation, stored water available per capita per day, and dependence on shared surface water or groundwater.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER ACTORS

More than 15 U.S. Federal agencies are involved in international water issues. Of these, three receive direct appropriations related to water in developing countries: USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the Department of Defense. A Water Technical Earmark Group (TEG), comprised of functional and regional bureau staff, has been organized to assist Posts to meet the statutory requirements of the WFP Act in country assistance plans. To achieve foreign assistance goals in a specific country, U.S. investments in the water sector are made as part of a comprehensive country plan where inputs from a wide array of stakeholders in the partner country and the international water community are solicited.

The United States contributes to the general budgets of a number of international organizations that support freshwater projects around the world, as well as water and sanitation services in the context of emergency relief. The United States is a member of, makes financial contributions to, and exercises leadership in seven multilateral development banks – notably the World Bank Group and the Global Environment Facility – that support freshwater projects around the world. The United States does not fund

water programs directly through its core contributions to these international organizations, although a percentage of this contribution is spent on water-related programs.

The United States actively solicits input from the NGO community, civil society entities, and the private sector on water/sanitation issues and contracts with them as executive agents to implement the U.S. water and sanitation assistance activities. Through new mechanisms, like the Global Development Alliance, the United States partners with the private sector to bring more resources to address water and sanitation needs.

Web References:

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<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105643.pdf> , Framework for Action on Water.
<http://www.state.gov/f/> - State/Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance and Administrator of USAID
<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/> - State/ Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
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U.S. Department of Defense <http://www.sigir.mil/reports/quarterlyreports/Default.aspx>

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<http://www.state.gov/f/indicators/> - Framework Indicators
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101761.pdf> - Master list of Common Indicators
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf> - Investing in People Indicator and Definitions
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101765.pdf> - Economic Growth Indicators and Definitions
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<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101446.pdf> - Fiscal Year 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Report and Fiscal Year 2009 Performance Plan

DONOR PROFILES ON AID TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

