

The scale of the challenge was the brings as thus i read a parties. The Initiative there or all 1 a b red a parties. The science, public, non-government are an aprivate accors in curope and partner countries and regions in other parts of the world with a view to achieve the water-related objectives of the Millennium Development Goals.

WATER INITIATIVE

scientific communities worldwide are called to participate actively in identifying societal problems and addressing them through research. In order to develop a shared vision across societies, policies and their implementation instruments, this web site offers a wide range of information on results of scientific co-operation within Europe and j Sylvico Detoc; European Gommission dges from knowledge to action.

EU Water Initiative 14/04/2004 Slide: 1



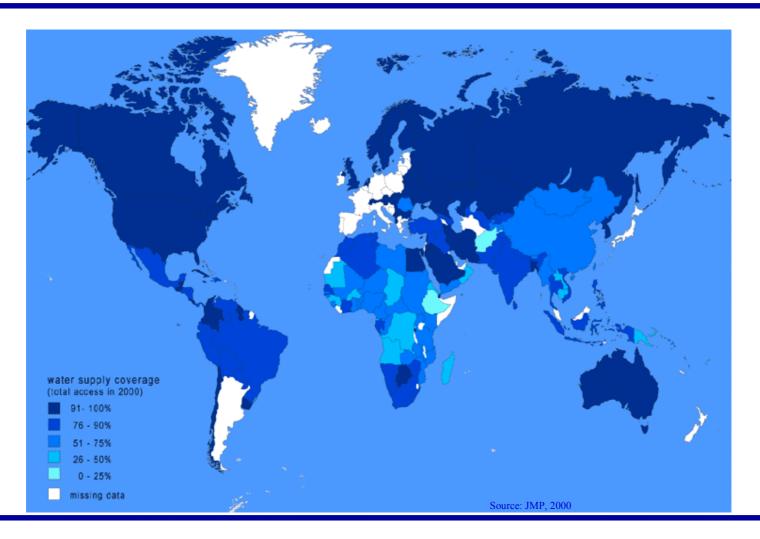
THE WATER CHALLENGES



- The Millennium Development Goals
 - Reduce from 1.2 billion people with no safe water supply to 600 million by 2015
 - □ Every day until 2015, an extra 120 000 people should receive drinking water
 - Reduce from 2.4 billion people without sanitation to 1.2 billion by 2015
 - □ Every day until 2015, an extra 240 000 people should be provided with sanitation
- *➡ Interaction with Health, Education, rural & urban development*
- Ensure a balance between human needs and those of Environment









EU POLICY BACKGROUND



- Council Resolution, May 2002
 - "Communication on Water Management in Developing countries"
 - Good governance, political & sectoral reforms ...
 - Partnerships between public, private & civil society
- Launching of the EU Water Initiative at WSSD, Johannesburg, Sept. 2002
 - Signing of a new Africa-EU Strategic partnership on waters affairs and sanitation
 - Agreement with 12 countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
- World Water Forum, Kyoto, May 2003
 - Confirmation of political commitment to achieve MDGs
 - **Emphasis on financial needs (Panel on Financing)**



KEY ELEMENTS OF THE EUWI



- Reinforce political commitment to action
- Improved efficiency through co-ordination of existing and future activities
- Make water governance effective, by building institutional capacity, providing expertise and knowledge, promoting new partnerships, involving all stakeholders
- Support regional co-operation and action programs to stimulate sustainable development and conflict prevention
- Identify additional financial resources and mechanisms and ensure sustainable financing



PRINCIPLES OF THE EUWI



- "Platform to co-ordinate & streamline existing and future activities"
 - Partnership, Multistakeholder process including MS, IFIs, NGOs, Private sector
- Modular approach ⇒ Regional Components
- Cross cutting issues



Modular Approach - Structure

Regional Components:

Africa : DK, F leaders

• EECCA : DK leader

Mediterranean : EL leader

Latin America : E, P leaders

Cross-cutting Components:

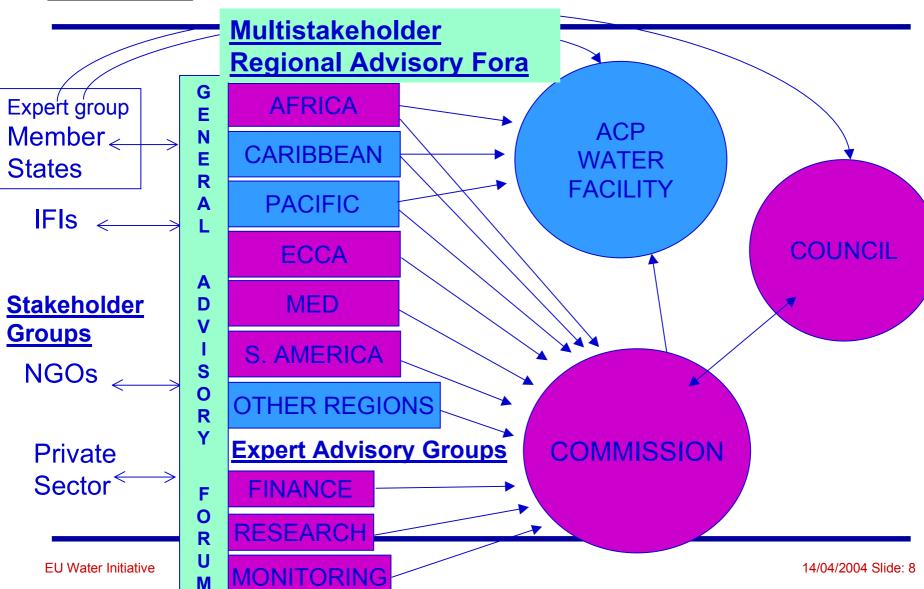
Finance : UK leader

Research : DGRTD leader

o Monitoring









Thematic focus

Contribute to the achievement of MDGs and WSSD targets on

- Water supply and sanitation, with a focus on access to rural and peri-urban poor
- Integrated Water Resources Management
 - o establishment of national plans
 - management of transboundary river basins and other water bodies



Taking the initiative forward



- Engagement at country/regional level, building on ownership of developing countries, to identify and initiate priority actions
- Promote water as a central issue of poverty reduction strategies (PRSPs)
- Establish/support multi-stakeholder processes to involve private sector and civil society
- Reinforced coordination Move towards sector support
- Development of a Financial strategy



The Financial Challenge

Many estimates of financing needs with differing assumptions and conclusions, roughly:

Spend US\$ bn / year	WS&S	All water
		sectors
Current spend	15	80
Cost of achieving MDGs	30	180

⇒ A doubling of expenditure is needed



Financial strategy



The EU is a major donor in water related development aid and is ready to deliver additional recourses according to the Monterrey commitment

More resources are needed to achieve MDGs:

Key conclusions from report of Financial component - and from 'Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure'

- Increase efficiency of ODA, as a catalyst
- Develop innovative financial mechanisms to leverage additional financial resources



EU Water Facility

Proposal from European Commission to EU Member States and ACP partners to use significant resources

1 billion €

from the European Development Fund



Key principles: Ownership

Build on

- Political commitment: NEPAD, AMCOW, Africa/EU strategic partnership on water and sanitation,...
- Water and sanitation in PRSPs
- Effective water governance, involving all stakeholders
- National and regional water policies



Key principles: Innovation



- Leverage effect Optimal use of ODA:
 - Seed capital to prepare projects and develop the enabling environment for future investment: technical assistance, capacity building, support for institutional and regulatory reform
 - Creative combination of grants and other sources to fund basic infrastructure
- New partnerships between communities, NGOs, public and private sector





As a conclusion...

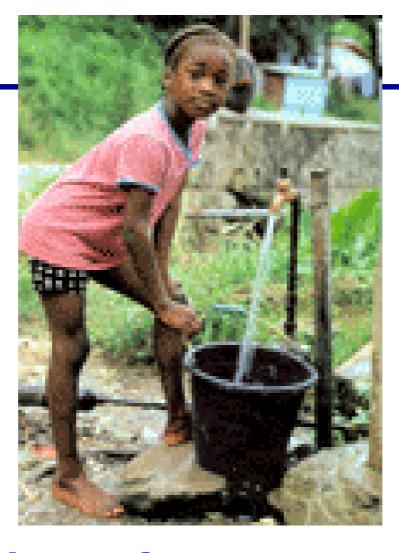
Opportunity and challenge

- develop innovative ways of delivering appropriate water services to the poor
- o improve efficiency and effectiveness in coordinating and targeting assistance

Need to move forward, quickly







Thank you for your attention



Johannesburg - Kyoto

WSSD

- Adoption of a sanitation target, complementing the MDG on water
- Launch of **EU Water Initiative**
- Signing of a new Africa EU strategic partnership on water affairs and sanitation

World Water Forum

- Confirmation of political commitment to achieve MDGs
- Emphasis on financial needs (Panel on Financing)