



Freshwater Action Network

NGO guide to the WaterDome,
the World Summit on Sustainable Development
and International Water Policy

August 2002

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**Freshwater Action Network
NGO Guide to the World Summit, Johannesburg,
26th August - 3rd September 2002**

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD)

1.1 Introduction

The 1992 UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro produced Agenda 21; local Agenda 21 action plans; national reports on sustainable development, global framework agreements on bio-diversity and climate change, the Global Environment Facility and established the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (UN CSD) to monitor progress made in implementing Agenda 21 principles.

The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) is a ten-year review of progress made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The UN General Assembly resolution establishing the Summit process stated that the ten year review process should focus on action in areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21 and gave the UN CSD a mandate to produce 'specific timebound measures to be undertaken'. Unfortunately no action-oriented words have survived the UN negotiations (PrepComs 1 - 4). The process was designed to be 'bottom up' by a series of regional consultations and as result the agenda is 'demand driven', however, it is also overburdened too many issues and not enough time. Governments have not shown sufficient vision nor political will to and many countries will not go beyond what has been agreed at previous meetings of Heads of State. In particular, the Millennium Declaration (2000), Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development (2001) and WTO Doha 'consensus' on trade (2001) are being used as the ceiling and countries such as USA, Australia and Japan will not make any new political or financial commitments for sustainable development at the WSSD.

Internationally the most important preparations for WSSD have been PrepCom 1 in New York (30/4-2/5 2001), PrepCom 2 in New York (28/1-8/2 2002), PrepCom 3 in New York (25/3-5/4 2002), and PrepCom 4 in Bali (27/5-7/6 2002). During these meetings NGOs participated to monitor and influence the negotiations, and to interact and develop common positions with other NGOs.

The negotiations in Johannesburg will take place at the UN Sandton Conference Centre.

1.2 Negotiations in Sandton Conference Centre, Johannesburg

To gain access to the Sandton Conference Centre you must be a member of a government delegation, a UN-acknowledged intergovernmental organisation, or be registered through an accredited NGO. Registration is now closed.

The Plenary and Informal Meetings

The Plenary sessions will be the centre of the official programme, where the most important events are supposed to happen. During the first week a series of informal meetings will be organised to finalise the Programme of Implementation (PoI) and the Political Declaration. It will be important afterwards to hold countries accountable for what they said and promised during the Summit. Occasionally, the Chair can allow Major Groups representatives to address the Plenary.

Delegation Meetings

Individual countries have daily internal delegation-meetings. Some countries allow NGOs to be members of their delegation, and this is a good opportunity to try to influence their position. Even if there are no NGOs on your countries delegation, negotiators occasionally have to make national policy on the spot -- policy that can you can influence.

Co-ordination Meetings

The regional groupings of countries (such as EU, G77+China, JUSCANZ, Francophone Countries) will also have daily co-ordination meetings. These are almost always closed to NGOs, but friendly countries can table NGO positions at these meetings or meetings can be arranged between NGOs and the various country-groupings.

Side-events

Various side-events will be organised by countries, IGOs (Intergovernmental Organisations) and Major Groups, focusing on specific issues related to the Summit. These side-events will not directly influence the text negotiations and should be regarded as open seminars.

Caucus

Throughout the day, various NGOs will call 'caucus'-meetings. These meetings will be by theme, geography or some other criteria. The Freshwater Caucus will meet every day at 11 am in the Sandton Centre. There is also a daily NGO Strategy Session organised by SDIN (Sustainable Development Issues Network) (www.sdissues.net), taking place 8.30-10.00 in Sandton Centre which will present updates on the official negotiations, discuss upcoming events and give out messages.

Steering the Summit

Indonesia's Emil Salim was appointed *Chair*. He headed the ten-person *Bureau* (Maria Viotti/Brazil, Richard Ballhorn/Canada, Jan Kara/Czech Republic, Ahmed Gamaleldin/Egypt, Emil Salim/Indonesia, Diana Quarless/Jamaica, Ositadinma Anaedu/Nigeria, Kiyoo Akasaka/Japan, Alexandru Niculescu/Romania, Lars

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Goran Engfeldt/Sweden). Apparently the Chair and the Bureau were not supposed to continue their work after PrepCom 4, but they still seem to be taking part in the preparations because there are so many outstanding issues for the Summit. To help this situation, some twenty-five countries have formed a *Friends of the Chair* group. Its members include South Africa, Canada, France, the United States, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, Argentina, China, Denmark, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela and Brazil. Since South Africa is hosting the Summit, President Mbeki is expected to take over as Chair.

The UN leadership rests with DESA (the Department of Social Affairs) and the CSD Secretariat, UN Undersecretary-General Nitin Desai has been appointed as the Secretary-General of the Summit. Zehra Aydin is responsible for the Major Groups in the Secretariat. The UN's Non-governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), headed by Barbara Adams, is facilitating the NGO work in Sandton.

1.3 Outcomes

The official outcomes of WSSD will be: -

- **Political Declaration** - This is a short 'window dressing' document signed by Heads of State. See the draft at Annex 2.
- **Plan of Implementation** (Type 1). This is the main outcome and has been negotiated by all States. See FAN commentary at Annex 3 on previous drafts.. Draft available on the website - www.j
- **New Partnership initiatives** (Type II agreements) designed to implement the Plan of Action.

Agenda

According to Kofi Annan, the priority issues for WSSD are '**WEHAB**': water and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, bio-diversity. However, during negotiations a lot of energy was spent on the trade issues and the environmental lobby seems to have lost ground. The WSSD has a special focus on Africa (there is a special chapter in the Programme of Implementation) and the NEPAD initiative may become the political basis for implementation of the outcomes. The UN has just released Framework WEHAB Papers, the status of these papers is unknown, but they are an attempt to focus minds on the five priority issues for the Summit and to push for national actions on water, sanitation etc. The papers have been written by the UN but without ownership (by governments or civil society) are unlikely to take priority over the global Plan of Implementation.

Freshwater

International Conference on Freshwater, Bonn, 2001 (see Chapter 5) was an important preparatory meeting for the WSSD negotiations on water. The Bonn Conference was very participatory and the outcomes are generally considered to be progressive inter-governmental policy document with a focus on action. Unfortunately the Bonn Recommendations have not been transferred into the WSSD text (as the EU wanted) it was not a UN conference. FAN co-ordinated the NGO input for the Bonn Multi-stakeholder Dialogue Sessions in Bonn ([www.water-](http://www.water-3)

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2001.de) and FAN members have been lobbying hard for inclusion of several of the Bonn recommendations in the WSSD text. FAN lobbying directly contributed to these points in the Plan of Implementation: -

- Access to water and sanitation should be prioritised in national strategies for sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies (para 6 m)
- An action plan for improved access to sanitation and a 2015 target to halve the number of people without access. However USA, Japan and Australia do not agree the 2015 target on sanitation and this will be heavily debated in Johannesburg. (para 7)
- Cost recovery objectives should not be a barrier to access to water for the poor
- Prioritising allocation of water for basic human needs and in a way that balances requirements of ecosystems (para 25 c)

Agreed: Most of the text on access to water, access to sanitation and water resource management is now agreed in the Plan of Implementation at Para's 6 (m), 24, 25, 26, 27. There is also agreed text on water in other paragraphs (e.g. agriculture at para 38). Overall the text is disappointing and is not specific enough to be a Plan of Implementation. One area of concern is the promotion of public-private partnerships for water resource management. Originally this text was proposed for the paragraph on actions to be taken for improving access to water (i.e. Infrastructure), but a mistake in negotiations has resulted in it being under para 25 on actions to be taken for water resource management.

Not Agreed: The new 2015 target to halve the number of people without access to improved sanitation is not agreed by USA, Japan or Australia (para 7), instead they want to say '*Dramatically reduce*'.

Missing Points: There is no timetable for the agreement to develop and implement national and regional plans for integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management. A target could be e.g. 80% of rivers by 2015 (WWF).

No agreement was possible in Bali on transboundary rivers, so the whole paragraph has now been dropped from the WSSD text. This makes sustainable management of transboundary rivers impossible.

Type II Partnership Agreements

See Annex II (FAN Information update - April 2002) & Annex III (Taking Issue Articles) for comments

2. GUIDE TO PARALLEL EVENTS

2.1 Global Civil Society Forum.

19th August to 4th September.

(For more information visit www.worldsummit.org.za)

The NGO civil society forum will be one of the largest meetings ever of civil society. The forum, organised entirely by South African civil society, will take place at the Nasrec Expo Centre where there is a full programme of meetings, exhibitions and cultural events.

The Global Civil Society Forum wants to develop a true vision for the 21st century. Agenda 21 went some way to developing a new way of thinking, but because it was the official agreement reached by the Heads of State, it is managerial, full of 'ifs' and 'buts', with the important elements left out. Agenda 21 has put its trust in the actions of governments and institutions, it does not express a vision of the planet which provides space, and a life of dignity and happiness for all its inhabitants. It is this vision that the civil society forum wants to discuss.

2.2 World Sustainability Hearings

(For more information visit www.johannesburg2002.lead.org)

The World Sustainability Hearings Projects and more than 40 other civil society organisations have teamed up to provide a stage for the testimony of ordinary people at the Summit. They are held in the People Earth Summit at St Stithians College and will feature day-long explorations of critical issues.

Goals of the Hearing:

- To provide a sense of reality and urgency to the Summit by bringing delegates face to face with the people affected by the issues being discussed.
- To provide an independent, civil society account of what has and has not been done by governments and corporations over the last 10 years.
- To give real views, from the ground level, of the state of the world, particularly how critical global issues are affecting people's lives and communities.
- To hear about which international and local approaches have worked – and which have not – to clearly identify lingering problems and highlight promising solutions.

2.3 Business Action for Sustainable Development

1st September

(For more information visit www.basd-action.net/initiatives/index.php)

Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD) will host a high profile business day during the Summit at the Hilton Sandton Hotel in Johannesburg. It aims to bring world business leaders together with NGOs, labour unions and government officials to discuss initiatives and partnerships towards sustainable development. The day is organised into 4 plenary sessions, which will include keynote addresses and panel sessions with open audience participation.

Panel sessions:

- Initiatives for a more sustainable use of water, energy and other natural resources. Will stress innovation and connect with the questions of protecting biodiversity, enhancing quality of life and local communities, and promoting sustainable consumption patterns.
- Initiatives to provide access to water, energy, health and agriculture and what market frameworks and terms of trade will enable sustainable development. It will also identify new business models that better serve the needs of the poor and provide them with development opportunities.
- Emphasising the role of investment, the better frameworks for investment and technology co-operation, the synergy with official development aid.
- Review the progress and commitments for more accountability, transparency and reporting of performance in all aspects of sustainable development. It will show how they assist improvements and change companies.

Registration for this now closed

2.4 Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development.

26th August-4th September

(For more information visit www.scienceforum.co.za)

This science forum will take place in the Ubuntu Village. It is being organised by the South African Government, at the request of Nitin Desai, the Secretary-General of the WSSD, and in collaboration with a number of international partners. The objective of the event is to provide a platform for highlighting the critical contributions of science, technology and innovation to sustainable development. It will bring together the science and technology community, policy and decision-makers and representatives of civil society and industry to debate and consider effective mechanisms to harness the immense potential of science, technology and innovation to contribute to sustainable development.

Attendance is free, but booking is compulsory.

2.5 Stakeholder Forum Implementation Conference

24th-26th August

(For more information visit www.earthsummit2002.org/ic/)

The implementation conference is taking place at the IUCN Environment Centre, Sandton at the Indaba Hotel. The conference is seeking to initiate and strengthen collaborative stakeholder implementation of sustainable development.

The objective is that stakeholders will commit to concrete, agreed and owned collaborative action plans aimed at implementing the sustainable development agreements in the four issue areas:

- Energy
- Freshwater
- Food Security
- Health

The Implementation Conference is a process and an event which demonstrates that stakeholders, working in partnership, can play their roles and meet their responsibilities in sustainable development. It is part of the long-term process of building a multi-stakeholder movement towards sustainable development.

Attendance by invitation only.

2.6 Local Government

27th August-29th August.

(For more information visit www.iclei.org/iclei.htm)

The Local Government Session, *Local Action Moves the World*, will take place in Summit Zone One, which is a high security area with limited access. It is being organised by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) in co-operation with other major international local government associations and United Nations agencies.

It is designed for Local Government to express its position and expectations vis-à-vis the Summit's outcomes and to interact with national and observer delegations to strengthen its case. It will focus on ways to create sustainable communities and cities while protecting global common goods such as the global climate, water resources and biodiversity. The programme highlights local-level achievements in implementing Agenda 21, identifies barriers to progress, and presents strategy proposals to national delegations at the Summit.

The purposes and goals of the session will be:

- To convey the Local Government Message.
- Briefing Local Government representatives.
- Presenting new action-orientated partnership initiatives and commitments.
- Launch of "local Action 21": New phase of Local Agenda 21.
- Endorsement of the Local Government Declaration.

The protection of water resources is on the agenda. There has been an international movement of local governments committed to achieving improvements in the sustainable use of freshwater resources. This has focused on municipal corporation, urban area and local watershed areas. The campaign works on the premise that local governments, working effectively with the members of their communities and with higher levels of government, are best equipped to effectively address water management issues in their vicinity.

National delegates to the Summit, as well as participants of other parallel sessions will be welcome to take part. However the number of participants that can take part is limited.

2.7 Ubuntu Village.

17th August-4 September

(For more information visit www.joburgsummit2002.com)

The Ubuntu Village is the nerve centre of the Summit. Situated close to the Sandton Centre, it has been designed as the transport node for access to the Sandton Centre, the WaterDome and the NGO Global Forum. The Ubuntu Village is an exhibition space and a meeting place for government, NGOs and the public can interact in a less formal atmosphere. It will also be a recreational area with a theatre, an arts and crafts market, a food court and a speaker's corner where anyone can exercise their right to freedom of speech.

3. THE WATERDOME 29th August - 3rd September

The WaterDome will be the central venue during the Summit where organisations, small and large, can demonstrate the importance of water for sustainable development, exhibit their work and launch new initiatives. The Africa Water Task Force is a key organiser and there will be a special emphasis on Africa. Exhibitors will include international institutions, UN and Donor agencies, water companies etc. There will also be facilities for debates, activities, discussions and press conferences, these will be organised around one of the daily themes: Water, Regional Integration and Finance; Water and Food Security; Water and Nature; Water, Energy and Climate; Water, Health and Poverty; Water and Globalisation. Further information at www.waterdome.net

The Thirst World NGO Pavilion offers a chance for NGOs to demonstrate alternative, pro-poor and environmentally sustainable approaches to securing water supplies for basic needs, food security, environment and water resource management to the wide international audience attending the Summit. It has been donated to Freshwater Action Network for NGOs from across the world - international, national and local - to mount exhibitions which showcase their work: practical projects, programme learning, policy research, innovative technologies and so on.

3.1 POLICY EVENTS AT THE WATERDOME

There is a full timetable of meetings available in the official programme. The following is just a selection of some of the more important events that FAN is aware of so far.

3.1.1 EU WATER INITIATIVE

Key time: 11.00-13.30, 29th August, Room 1, WaterDome

European Union's Council of Ministers announced at the 4th WSSD PrepCom Meeting in Bali their commitment to work towards achieving halving the proportion of people without access to water and sanitation by 2015. The initiative has been informed by the approach taken by the European Commission in developing the European Water Directive with a focus on river basin management principles. The initiative will initially focus on Africa and the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

The European Commission and individual member States will launch the initiative as a joint programme with the African Water Ministers / African Union during WSSD, in the Water Dome on 3rd September 2002. Member States see this initiative as a political commitment to partnership with Africa, and is being viewed as a high-level political commitment that will be made even if water and sanitation are blocked from the formal WSSD outcomes. The specific programmes of action will follow during 2002 and will be finalised for the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003. These individual programmes of action will be aim to Type II partnership agreements.

A future goal of the EU Water Initiative is to grow into a truly global initiative that will serve as a major driving force in achieving the Millennium Targets for poverty reduction and economic development. The partnerships will continue to push forward on a political level as well as on a professional/expert level. Throughout the development and growth of the Initiative the commitment of partners to the over-arching targets, objectives and principles will be adhered to. Additionally, all partners to the EU Water Initiative should commit to the following principles:

Processes in the design and implementation of the initiative should be transparent

The Initiative and its components should be demand-led from the developing country partners

Ownership of components should rest with developing country partners

Components should complement and reinforce other mechanisms for poverty reduction and sustainable development

Components should to maximise the use of existing knowledge, methods and best practices.

3.1.2 DIALOGUE ON FINANCING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

Key time: 14.00-17.00, Thursday 29th August, Room 6, WaterDome.

A panel has been set up by the Global Water Partnership to study the problems of financing water infrastructure projects in preparation for the World Water Forum in Kyoto in March, 2003. The panel consisting of members from financial institutions, NGO's (WaterAid, Transparency International, International Secretariat on Water), private sector providers and multilateral agencies (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, Latin America Development Bank) is chaired by Michael Camdessus, former Director of the International Monetary Fund. The panel considers financing mechanisms for water/sanitation projects, water for irrigation and water for energy.

The panel has had 3 meetings so far in Paris, Manila and Washington at which presentations have been made about water projects in Eastern Europe, Asia (Philippines, India and China) and Latin America (Mexico).

So far discussions have been rather technical and centred around the commercial aspects of financial guarantees, exchange rate risks and rates of return on investment. At the next meeting in the Hague (early October) there will be inputs from NGO's (Greenpeace, Oxfam? etc) and other organisations (Public Services International, Trade Union) and the issues of community led financing in rural areas and small towns may be considered. Following this there will be another meeting in South Africa (end November) at which the African Development Bank will lead on discussions relevant to the African situation. There will be a final meeting in London Jan/Feb 2003 before the Kyoto meeting.

The GWP is organising an open discussion on this Dialogue (see above), but if you can't make the meeting, you can find more information from Global Water Partnership or from Ravi Narayanan or Belinda Calaguas at the WaterAid stand, The Thirst World NGO Pavilion.

3.1.3 DIALOGUE ON WATER, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Key time: Friday 30th, from 16.00-17.30, room 8 of the WaterDome

Widely divergent visions on water management policies characterise international and national water policy discussions. In particular the agricultural and environmental sectors have different views on how water resources should be developed and managed to ensure food security and maintain natural ecosystems.

This controversy over water management policy was apparent during debates at the 2nd World Water Forum. In response a group of ten leading international organisations working on water resource management, food security, environmental conservation and health initiated a new policy initiative called 'Dialogue on Water, Food and Environment' www.iwmi.org/dialogue. Through this process of Dialogue, they hope to increase knowledge and information sharing between the different sectors and ultimately to build alliances for improved understanding and change. The overall aim is to develop policy options and tangible solutions that will improve water resources management for agricultural production and environmental sustainability, to reduce poverty and hunger, and to improve human health.

Broad participation by other actors is very important for the success of this policy process. The Dialogue will launch the Forum of Associated Organisations on Friday 30th, from 16.00-17.30, in room 8 of the WaterDome. A panel of stakeholder representatives will discuss the basic characteristics of the Dialogue, indicating pitfalls and potentials. Following this they will invite reactions from the floor.

The Dialogue on Food Water & Environment is a challenging process. The mere fact that ten extremely diverging international organisations have agreed to embark on this initiative together allows for optimism about the results. However, this is a new form of policy making and as such it will be learning process. If participating organisations withdraw from engaging in debate on contentious issues, then the essence of the process is lost. Effective participation by local actors and NGOs will enhance the dynamic of the Dialogue process and increase the chances of it developing into a truly diverse, interactive and international podium for promoting and discussing policy propositions and innovative visions for joint activities in water management.

3.1.4 AFRICAN WATER MINISTERS CONFERENCE ON WATER

Key Times: 28th& 29th August – 10.00-17.00, Room 10, WaterDome (invitation only)

Almost half the people of the African continent, particularly women and children suffer from water related diseases. This is both economically crippling and from a humanitarian point of view, degrading. AMCOW held earlier this year in Abudja and was the first time African ministers had met to discuss the African water situation. Among the outcomes of the Conference were:-

- The destiny of the African continent is in the hands of its people. In relation to water, ministers responsible for water resources have a special role to play.
- To strengthen institutional arrangements for the water and sanitation sector in Africa to bring water and sanitation services to the people.
- To strengthen intergovernmental co-operation in order to halt and reverse the water crisis and sanitation problems.
- Monitor progress in the implementation of major regional and global water resources.
- Enhance and solidify intergovernmental and regional co-operation in the management of shared waters, including surface and groundwater.
- Engage in dialogue with regional economic groupings and with regional and global financial institutions.

AMCOW established a steering committee, which works in close co-operation with the African Water Task Force. It will also promote the goals of the water-related components of NEPAD.

3.1.5 AFRICAN WATER CONFERENCE: ACCRA 2001

About 200 participants attended the Regional Stakeholders Conference for Priority Setting on "Water and Sustainable Development in Africa" in Accra. They represented 41 African countries, NGOs, private sector agencies, research institutions, universities and water related professionals and the media. The gathering also included representatives of world bodies like UNESCO, UNEP, World Bank, European Union, World Meteorological Organisation and the Economic Commission for Africa.

The main objective was to produce a high profile position paper for African water issues for WSSD. Participants also discussed and made recommendations as inputs for the paper entitled "No Water No Future", written by HRH Prince Willem Alexander of The Netherlands for the UN Secretary-General preparations for WSSD in Johannesburg.

The Accra Declaration was adopted and states that:

"given clear policies and strategies and real commitments to action, Africans can use water to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development on the continent."

It also calls for the establishment of a Water Fund for Africa and supports integrated water resource management (IWRM) and co-operation in shared river basins.

"The ratification of the Accra Declaration by the African Ministers would no doubt provide the necessary political support that is needed in putting African water issues as priority in Johannesburg."

OTHER CURRENT POLICY PROCESSES

4. WORLD BANK WATER RESOURCES SECTOR STRATEGY.

4.1 What is it?

This year the World Bank proposed a Water Resource Sector Strategy (WRSS). It believes that this strategy offers a vehicle to discuss the benefits, costs, risks and trade-offs involved in Bank Group assistance to client efforts to meet their water resource management challenge. The Bank's ultimate objective of the strategy is to position the Bank Group to be an effective partner to client countries as they seek to meet the challenge of developing appropriate stock of hydraulic infrastructure and improving the ways in which they assess, plan, allocate and manage water resources.

To accomplish these things the Bank has proposed that it will have to change the way it operates in several ways. It has suggested that it needs to be more realistic, selective and cost-effective and that it needs to deal more systematically and strategically with the central issue of the political economy reform and the associated sequencing and governance challenges. Particularly with regard to infrastructure development, the strategy seeks, within an overall framework of effective resource and risk management, to define a new business approach. They hope that this will insure that the Bank Group is able to support its clients in developing high-benefit hydraulic infrastructure, making sure that this is done in an economic, social and environmentally appropriate way.

4.2 NGO Comments:

International Rivers Network.

(For more information please refer to www.brettonwoods.org and www.irn.org)

IRN believes that the Bank's Board should reject WRSS. They believe that it would be better for the World Bank to disengage from the water sector than to implement the measures proposed in the WRSS for the following reasons:

- 1) WRSS ignores the rural poor, the majority of population who are without access to adequate water.
- 2) WRSS ignores easier and cheaper options as alternatives to new megaprojects.
- 3) WRSS exaggerates investment requirements.
- 4) WRSS fails to learn lessons from actual experience of water privatisation and distract governments from realistic solutions.
- 5) WRSS approach would further degrade freshwater ecosystems.
- 6) WRSS misrepresents the Dublin Principles and ignores gender issues.
- 7) WRSS ignores and misrepresents the World Commission on Dams.
- 8) WRSS recognises the threat of climate change but not its implications for water management.

CSD-WSSD Freshwater Caucus.

CSD-WSSD Freshwater Caucus found the WRSS to be flawed and inappropriate. They have called for an improved participation process involving more input from civil society organisations. Their reasons include:

- 1) Need for more poverty focused development approach.
- 2) Need for prioritisation of private sector involvement in water, including a multi-stakeholder review of privatisation in the water sector before privatisation is promoted.
- 3) Believe that there is a lack of clarity regarding the issue of 'conditionalities'. I.e. there is a need for the World Bank to explicitly refer to and support Section 17 discussed at Bonn.
- 4) It is inappropriate for the WRSS to be a vehicle for promoting "new crop technologies".
- 5) There is not enough emphasis on sanitation.
- 6) There is too much emphasis on large-scale infrastructure projects (large dams) which are unsustainable and exacerbate the rich-poor divide.
- 7) Lack of any meaningful facilitation of decentralisation and community-driven projects in providing safe drinking water, providing appropriate sanitation services and in facilitating small-scale sustainable agricultural projects.
- 8) The WRSS does not look in enough detail at the conservation of water for ecosystems.
- 9) In order to move large amounts of money and to reduce the administrative load, the Bank promotes large-scale, large-infrastructure and large-egos. This drives an agenda that is at odds with the principle of subsidiarity, and therefore with community-driven, small-scale, sustainable local solutions.

5 BONN CONFERENCE: 3rd - 7th December

5.1 General Background and Aims.

Germany hosted the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn in 2001. to take stock of progress made on water issues and sustainable development and was intended to prepare the international community for the Johannesburg WSSD agenda on water.

5.2 Successes

The overwhelming success of Bonn was due to its very participatory nature, this provided a supportive, open and transparent atmosphere where civil society's voice was heard along with that of government. The main forum for NGO participation were the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Sessions which were an opportunity for all perspectives to be communicated in an interactive dialogue. Representatives were *Farmers, Trade Unions, Women, NGO's, Business & Industry, Scientists and Professionals*. There were two dialogues:

- Equitable Access and Sustainable Supply for the Poor.
- Strategies for Sustainable and Equitable Management of Water Resources.

5.3 Bonn Recommendations for Action

The Bonn Recommendations were intended to be a signal to the WSSD on ways and means to implement the agreed goals and targets on freshwater.

Water is a key to sustainable development. Water policies and implementation of the policies need to be poverty-focused, democratic and environmentally sustainable. Therefore the water sector needs to be harmonised with national strategies for poverty reduction. The Bonn Recommendations maintain that there is enough water for everybody, but only if we change the way we manage it.

5.4 Priority Areas

(1) Governance

- Participation and joint action were recognised as essential for changing and improving the current situations of mismanaged resources. The involvement of local people, workers, NGO's and private sector in 'new partnerships' was a focus of the governance debate. These new partnerships can not only deal with service delivery, but also alliances can be built against corruption (an important issue at Bonn).
- Ensure that water infrastructure and services deliver to poor people.
- Sharing of upstream/downstream benefits (governments cautious about this).
- Protection of water quality and ecosystems via better governance.
- Manage risks to cope with variability and climate change by incorporating risk management into water policies thus decreasing vulnerability.
- Combating corruption effectively.

(2) Water resources continue to be public goods.

- All sources of funding must be strengthened from public to private tariffs and charges.
- Water services based on cost recovery objectives, but must not be a barrier to access by poor people. Use social targeting if needed.
- Cost recovery should focus on those who use the most water.
- Inefficient subsidies should be reduced and eliminated.
- Self-help potential of communities should be more widely used.

(3) Capacity Building

- Importance of shared knowledge as foundation for decision-making.
- Educating formally and non-formally that water is finite, vulnerable and valuable.
- Importance of mass media to foster public awareness.
- Importance of enhancing the skills of the poor, especially amongst young people and women.

5.5 NGO Input and Success.

NGO's at Bonn worked successfully at putting the following issues on the agenda.

- Prioritise water and sanitation in national development planning, poverty reduction strategies and in the use of debt relief. Debt cancellation is a prerequisite to increasing national expenditure on water supply and sanitation.
- Call for a multi-stakeholder review of donor policies in water and sanitation sector, including the promotion of the demand responsive approach and private sector participation. The review should focus on the impact of these policies on water and sanitation provision to the poor.
- Private sector participation in the water and sanitation sector should not be imposed as a conditionally for loans, aid and debt relief.
- A free lifeline supply of water to the poor and cross subsidisation mechanisation such as rising block tariffs.

6 NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

6.1 What is NEPAD?

NEPAD has developed from the MAP and OMEGA initiatives and has been initiated by 4 African countries (South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria and Senegal). Leaders of NEPAD are keen for it to be a commitment from African leaders to the community as a global war on poverty. NEPAD's leaders feel they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, individually and collectively, on the path of sustainable growth, development and active participation in the world economy and body politic. The leaders have anchored the programme on the determination of Africans to extricate themselves and the continent from underdevelopment and exclusion in a globalising world.

NEPAD is a long-term strategy with long-term objectives and needs a long-term commitment to funding from the international community. Therefore it is essential that partnership and dialogue be established between donor and recipient countries. With partnership should come shared ideas, trust, transparency and dialogue.

6.2 Initiatives

- Peace, security, democracy and political Governance.
- Economic and Corporate Governance.
- Human Resources.
- Capital Flows.
- Market Access.
- Environmental.
- Bridging the Infrastructure Gap: Information and communication, Technologies and Energy, Transport, Water and Sanitation.

6.3 NEPAD & Water and Sanitation Initiatives.

Objectives.

- To ensure sustainable access to safe and adequate clean water supply and sanitation, especially for the poor.
- To plan and manage water resources to become a basis for national and regional co-operation and development.
- To systematically address and sustain ecosystems, biodiversity and wildlife.
- To co-operate on shared rivers among member states.
- To effectively address the threat of climate change.
- To ensure enhanced irrigation and rainfed agriculture to improve agricultural production and food security.

Actions.

- Accelerate work on multipurpose water resource projects, e.g. the SADC Water Secretariat's investigation of the utilisation of the Congo River, and the Nile Basin Initiative.
- Establish a task team to make plans for mitigating the negative impact of climate change in Africa.
- Collaborate with the Global Environmental Sanitation Initiative (GESI) in promoting sanitary waste disposal methods and projects.
- Support the UN Habitat programme on water conservation in African cities.

6.4 NGO Response to NEPAD

Drawbacks:

- NEPAD is a capitalist not a social initiative, there has been a lack of communication from NEPAD to civil society and public operators.
- It is a long-term strategy which does not address the immediate needs of the poor (HIV/AIDS, unemployment, education).
- Debt relief is sustained not total and NGO's are suspicious of donor commitment, particularly their bilateral instead of multilateral approach i.e. backing winners.
- African leaders holding each other to account is welcomed but there is a danger of splitting African into deserving and undeserving poor.

Opportunities:

- Promoting self-reliance.
- Challenges perception that Africa is hopeless.
- Has put Africa back on global agenda.
- Promotes greater accountability of African governments.
- Could provide an African block in institutions.

7 MAJOR GROUPS

Agenda 21 (agreed at the Rio Earth Summit 2002) identified nine Major Groups of stakeholders who will be represented at the WSSD:

Workers and Trade Unions
Business and Industry
Local Authorities
Indigenous Peoples
Science and Technological

Non-governmental Organisations
Farmers
Youth and Children
Women

8 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN WATER POLICY

8.1 UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS & WATER

The five key UN organisations that deal with water issues, policies and programmes are: DESA (UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs), CSD (Commission on Sustainable Development), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) and FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation). Each organisation has its own focus on water related issues.

DESA - The Department for Economic and Social Affairs (www.un.org/esa/desaov.htm)

The DESA programme on water issues promotes broad-based sustainable development through a multidimensional and integrated approach to the economic, social, environmental, population and gender related aspects of development. DESA's major focus is to provide a co-ordinated framework and an institutional structure for promoting internationally agreed goals and objectives. This includes monitoring the implementation of the programmes, objectives and platforms of action agreed at UN conferences and special sessions of the General Assembly (GA) in the economic, social and related fields.

It implements strategies through normative,¹ analytical, statistical and technical co-operation activities. These responsibilities includes:

- Contributing to and facilitation of the international dialogue and debate on development co-operation,
- Supporting the co-ordination function of central intergovernmental bodies and assisting the Secretary-General in enhancing policy coherence and co-ordination, and
- Supplement research and training to support the efforts of governments and local entities in formulating development strategies and building national capacities.

¹ Normative means creating or stating particular norms or rules of behaviour. *Collins Cobuild English Dictionary*, 1990.

The DESA represents the interface between global policies and national action, and between research and operational activities, thereby facilitating the translation of international agreements to strategies at the country level, and channelling lessons learned and experiences gained from the country level into the international policy development process. In implementing the programme, the Department also aims at strengthening linkages between the UN and civil society and at developing innovative means of co-operation and modes of partnership in areas of common interest.

UNEP – The United Nations Environment Program (www.unep.org)

UNEP, established in 1972 is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya and has regional and outpost offices in eleven other cities around the world. It works to encourage sustainable development through sound environmental practices. UNEP's present priorities include:

- **Environmental information**, assessment and research, including environmental emergency response capacity and strengthening of early warning and assessment functions;
- Enhanced **co-ordination of environmental conventions** and development and development of policy instruments;
- **Fresh water**
- **Technology transfer** and industry
- **Support to Africa**

UNEP is primarily funded through the UN with some additional funding through its Environment Fund (voluntary), Trust Funds (extra-budgetary resources that are separate accounts for complementary or supplementary programmes) and Counter-part Contributions.

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme (www.undp.org)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the **UN's principal provider of development advice, advocacy and grant support**. It has long tried to build up the trust and confidence of governments and NGOs in many parts of the developing as well as the developed world. UNDP would prefer to be regarded as a partner rather than an adversary.

The UNDP's main objective is to reduce poverty in half by 2015 following the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000. UNDPs focus is on providing developing countries with knowledge-based consulting services and building national, regional and global coalitions for change.

UNDP has six priority practice areas:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Energy and Environment
- Information and Communications Technology
- HIV/AIDS

UNDP establishes the Sustainable Energy and Environment Division with reference to water (SEED/WATER – www.undp/seed/water). The SEED/WATER focuses on global and regional strategies in Sustainable Water Management. It also provides factual information on UNDP's national, inter-regional and global projects in water and health. UNDP co-operates with the World Bank conducting the UNDP/World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme, and also participates in international water partnerships as the Global Water Partnership and the World Water Council.

CSD - The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (www.un.org/esa/sustdev/iacsd.htm)

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED through monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Earth Summit agreements at the local, national, regional and international levels. The CSD is a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with 53 members.

In very broad terms, the role of the Commission is threefold:

- To review progress at the international, regional and national levels in the implementation of recommendations and commitments contained in the final documents of UNCED, namely: Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (also known as the Forest Principles)
- To elaborate policy guidance and options for future activities to follow up UNCED and achieve sustainable development.
- To promote dialogue and build partnerships for sustainable development with governments, the international community and the major groups identified in Agenda 21 as key actors outside the central government who have a major role to play in the transition towards sustainable development.

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (www.fao.org)

The FAO was founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. One of its chief objectives is achieving food security² around the world.

A specific priority of the Organisation is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for increasing food production and food security while conserving and managing natural resources. The aim is to meet the needs of both present and future generations by promoting development that does not degrade the environment and is technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

² This refers to the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life - (<http://www.fao.org/UNFAO/e/wmain-e.htm>)

In addition to the five UN organisations mentioned above, it is worth noting two more UN organisations involved in the water sector: the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (www.unchsh.org)

UNCHS (Habitat) is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. It was established in October 1978 as the lead agency within the United Nations system for co-ordinating activities in the field of human settlements.

Its activities contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development within the context and the challenges of a rapidly urbanising world. UNCHS manages the two main campaigns, 'Global Campaign for Secure Tenure' and 'Global Campaign on Urban Governance' reflecting its involvement in urban settlement areas.

With regard to water, the UNCHS has launched the Water for African Cities Programme as a product of the United System-wide Initiative on Africa (UNISA - www.un-urbanwater.net) working together with city and local authorities, national governments, the private sector, civil society, resource centres and the media. The objective is to tackle the urban water crisis in African cities through water demand management, capacity building to mitigate the environmental impact of urbanisation on freshwater resources and boosting awareness and information exchange on water management and conservation. It also promotes the exchange of best practices in urban water management in support of the implementation of *the Habitat Agenda*.

8.2 The World Health Organisation (WHO) (www.who.int/homepage)

Since its creation in 1948, the World Health Organisation has contributed to major accomplishments resulting in a healthier world. The objective of WHO is to let all peoples attain the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO Constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

It is reported that in each year, an estimated 3-5 billion episodes of diarrhoea result in an estimated 3 million deaths, mostly among children. Waterborne bacterial infections may account for as many as half of these episodes and deaths. Confronted with the challenge, WHO has addressed serious problems related to water, such as drinking water quality, arsenic in drinking water, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion, health in water resources development etc.

WHO recognises that most of water born diseases are prevalent in the poorest countries, which contribute to a vicious cycle of poverty-disease-poverty and the continued marginalisation of people living in disease-prone areas.

Coupled with the Water and Sanitation Programme, WHO has involved the Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control (PEEM), jointly

managed with FAO, UNEP and UNCHS (www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/index.html). PEEM aims to create a framework for disease vector control as health safeguard in terms of land and water resources development projects and for the promotion of health through agricultural, environmental, human settlement, urbanisation and health programmes and projects.

8.3 International and Regional Financial Institutes

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) (www.imf.org)

The IMF is an international organisation of 183 member countries, established to promote international monetary co-operation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements. It came into official existence on December 27, 1945, when 29 countries signed its Articles of Agreement (its Charter) agreed at a conference held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA, July 1-22, 1944. The IMF commenced financial operations on March 1, 1947. The Managing Director of the IMF is Horst Köhler.

Objective

A main function of the IMF is to provide loans to countries experiencing balance-of-payments problems so that they can restore conditions for sustainable economic growth. The financial assistance provided by the IMF enables countries to rebuild their international reserves, stabilise their currencies, and continue paying for imports without having to impose trade restrictions or capital controls. Unlike development banks, the IMF does not lend for specific projects.

Budget

\$ 220 million for the 2001 fiscal year.

Promotion in the Water Sector

A review of IMF loan policies in forty random countries reveals that, during 2000, IMF loan agreements in 12 countries included conditions imposing water privatisation or full cost recovery. In general, it is African countries, and the smallest, poorest and most debt-ridden countries that are being subjected to IMF conditions on water privatisation and full cost recovery.

Ironically, the majority of these loans were negotiated under the IMF's new Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). The reform was announced in 1999 when IMF officials claimed that the new loan facility would re-focus the IMF's structural adjustment measures on activities that borrowing government's would identify as leading to poverty reduction.

Rather than contributing to poverty reduction, water privatisation and cost recovery make water less accessible and less affordable to low income earners. The alternative is to revert to unsafe water sources or more distant sources. The most immediate impact of such policies falls on women and children.

The significance of finding such a high number of conditions relating to water privatisation and water cost recovery in IMF loans is twofold. First, in the hierarchy of international financial institutions the IMF is at the top. Compliance with IMF

conditions enables governments to receive the "seal of approval" that permits access to other international creditors and investors. Thus IMF conditions weigh especially heavily upon borrowing governments. Secondly, it is quite common that World Bank loans have, as their first condition, compliance with certain IMF conditions. This is known as "cross conditionally." In the division of labour between the two institutions, it is the World Bank that has primary responsibility for "structural" issues such as the privatisation of state-owned companies. Therefore, it can be presumed that in every country where IMF loan conditions include water privatisation or full cost recovery, there are corresponding World Bank loan conditions and water projects that are implementing the financial, managerial, and engineering details required for such 'restructuring'.

The World Bank Group (www.worldbank.org)

The World Bank is a consortium of five major institutions: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Assistance (IDA), The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). All five institutions share a vision of "a world free of poverty".

Objectives

Members of the consortium share a common vision of a "world free of poverty" through economic development, with the aim of improving people's living standards by promoting economic growth and development. The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance. The Bank works in more than 100 developing economies with the primary focus is lending to the poorest countries.

The Bank advocates strengthening economies and expanding markets to improve the quality of life for people everywhere, especially the poorest. Unlike aid programs, the Bank doesn't make grants. The Bank lends money to developing countries-and the loans are repaid. The money for bank loans comes from investors around the world. These investors buy bonds issued by the World Bank.

Budget

\$17.3 billion for the 2001 fiscal year.

Member organisations of the World Bank:

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Established in 1945, the IBRD provides loans and development assistance to middle-income countries and "creditworthy" poorer countries. The bank is like a global co-operative which is owned by member countries. The size of a country's shareholding is determined by the size of the country's economy relative to the world economy. IBRD raises most of its funds on the world's financial markets.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Established in 1956, the IFC promotes growth in the developing world by financing private sector investments and providing technical assistance and

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advice to governments and businesses. The mission of IFC, part of the World Bank Group, is to promote sustainable private sector development in developing countries, helping to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.

International Development Association (IDA)

Established in 1960, IDA supports the Bank's poverty reduction mission by focusing on the poorest countries to which it provides long-term, interest free loans and other services. IDA's goal is to reduce disparities across and within countries, especially in access to primary education, basic health, and water supply and sanitation, and to bring more people into mainstream by raising their productivity.

IDA lends to countries that have a per capita income, as per 2000 figures, of less than \$885 and lack the financial ability to borrow from IBRD. At present, 79 countries are eligible to borrow from IDA. Together these countries are home to 2.5 billion people, comprising half of the total population of the developing countries.³

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

Established in 1966, the ICSID provides facilities for settlement – by conciliation or arbitration – of investment disputes between foreign investors and their host countries.

ICSID has an Administrative Council and a Secretariat. The Administrative Council is chaired by the World Bank's President and consists of one representative of each State which has ratified the Convention. Annual meetings of the Council are held in conjunction with the joint Bank/IMF annual meetings.

ICSID is an autonomous international organisation. However, it has very close links with the World Bank. All of ICSID's members are also members of the Bank. Unless a government makes a contrary designation, its Governor for the Bank sits *ex officio* on ICSID's Administrative Council. The expenses of the ICSID Secretariat are financed out of the Bank's budget, although the costs of individual proceedings are borne by the parties involved.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

Established in 1988, MIGA encourages foreign investment in developing countries by providing guarantees to foreign investors against loss caused by non-commercial risks.

MIGA's mission is to stimulate the flow of overseas investment to developing countries and economies in transition. MIGA provides both "hands-on" operational and a range of investment information services to assist member countries and firms contemplating direct investments in the developing world. MIGA also provides a broad range of technical assistance to investment

³ Both IBRD and IDA are run on the same lines. They share the same staff, the same headquarters, report to the same president and use the same rigorous standards when evaluating projects. IDA simply takes its money out of a different 'drawer'. A country must be a member of IBRD before it can join IDA; 162 countries are IDA members.

promotion intermediaries, tailored specifically to the clients' needs. Core services and products that MIGA offers fall into three broad categories mainly: capacity building, information dissemination and investment facilitation.

The World Bank Group has taken the lead in pushing certain market-lead principles, mainly privatisation of infrastructure services, on governments of developing countries. The Bank claims that such principles are capable of providing more efficient services with better quality and cost recovery in a specified period of time. The Bank Group and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have also specified that some countries reduce domestic spending as part of a Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) which induce their privatisation policies.⁴

The IMF and the World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Initiative

At the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and IMF in Autumn 1999 Managing Director at the time, Michel Camdessus, proposed a new initiative, initially linked to the Highly Indebted Poor Country Debt Initiative (HIPC), for Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) - The Theory

The proposal apparently recognises the need for government ownership of programmes and the importance of democratic decision making.

In order to receive external assistance, over 70 developing country governments are required to design Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) by 2001. Interim PRSPs will be prepared for countries that urgently need to qualify for debt relief and/or lending from the IMF or World Bank.⁴ This framework for poverty reduction seeks to ensure a "robust link between debt relief and poverty reduction by making HIPC debt relief an integral part of broader efforts to implement outcome-oriented poverty reduction strategies using all available resources".⁵

The Bank and IMF send missions to support the preparation of a government's PRSP. Bank and IMF staff prepare Joint Staff Assessments of a PRSP prior to Board consideration of the Paper. The Boards of the IMF and World Bank receive informal briefings during preparation of a PRSP and then provide the final approval.⁵

The World Bank Poverty Reduction Support (PRSC) policies in Water

The World Bank Group speaks of the world free of poverty. However, its Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) policies push for full financial cost recovery at the expense of the most marginalised sectors of society. Under World Bank water sector reforms, it is the end-user who is expected to pay for improvements

⁴ Johnstone & Wood, (1999), Sohail & Budds, (2000), Nickson, A. (1997).

⁵ Aburge, C (2000), *World Development Movement; Still Sapping the poor: A Critique of IMF Poverty Reduction Strategy*, June 2000.

to their existing water supply systems, and a profitable entity in business can be sold to foreign investors.

The World Bank's water sector reforms seek to "unbundle" the cross-subsidies that have long been built into the price/tariff structure in order to have wealthier customers subsidise the costs for poorer users. So far this "unbundling" process has proved to be pro international private sector and has left the poorest water consumers without subsidised rates, thus making water unaffordable for many. The World Bank *cannot* cite any examples of its water sector reforms in any countries as having contributed to lower consumer prices or expanded access for the poorest citizens. As underscored by recent outbreaks of cholera in South Africa and the re-emergence of guinea worm in Ghana in the wake of increased water prices, any decrease in access to affordable, clean water will have a direct negative impact on achieving poverty-reduction goals. The PRSC neglects this critical connection.

Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) are the package of IMF and World Bank designed macro-economic conditions which countries must comply with before they can receive resources. At the root of these institutions lies a concern that the SAPs are used to export liberalisation. The institutions claim that most adverse effects of SAPs are short-term. However, they have little data to substantiate that claim, and evidence from 20 years of SAPs in nearly 100 countries suggests otherwise. The results of SAPs have been especially dismal in low-income countries where the PRS initiative is being implemented. Low-income countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America have experienced economic and social stagnation or decline and, essentially, lost two decades of progress.

SAPs are based on economic prescriptions contained in the 'Washington Consensus', which is a recipe for globalisation, or 'policy coherence' facilitated by the WTO, IMF and the World Bank. Many people see the Consensus as epitomising the kind of ideological prescriptions divined in Washington and exported to the rest of the world.

The Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank Aims and Purposes

The Water and Sanitation program, set up within the World Bank with joint funding from the Bank and UNDP, is an international partnership that began with pilot initiatives in the late 1970s. Its purpose, together with partners in government donor agencies, the private sector, and NGOs, is to promote innovative solutions tailored to local needs and conditions. In other words it is an advocacy organisation, targeting its own parent organisation, the World Bank, as well as other donors.

The program's current approach emphasises demand-responsiveness in which:

- A balance is struck between the economic value of water to users, the cost of providing services to users, and the prices charged for these services;

- Management decisions about service levels location and cost sharing should generally be made with public consultation and user involvement in the planning and implementation of water and sanitation projects.

The program works in three major strategic objectives which provide the framework for activities that strengthen sector policies; support sustainable investments and in learning and communicating lessons.

Demand Responsive Approaches (DRAs) in water supply management have given positive results in isolated cases around the world where Civil society and NGOs were heavily involved. But it is civil society that still struggles to get the voice of the people, mainly the poor, heard when management decisions are being implemented by governments and private sector with the support of international financial institutions.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) (www.adb.org)

ADB is a multilateral development finance institution dedicated to reducing poverty in Asia and the Pacific. Established in 1966, it is owned by 59 members, mostly from the region.

Objectives

It proposes Strategic Development Objectives by adopting *Poverty Reduction*, carrying out activities to promote economic growth, develop human resources, improve the status of women, and protect the environment. Its other key development objectives, such as law and policy reform, regional co-operation, private-sector development, and social development, also contribute significantly to this main goal.

Budget

Operations in ADB are financed by issuing bonds, recycling repayments and receiving contributions from member countries. The total assets of ADB in 2000 were around \$43.8 billion.

Promotion in the Water Sector

ADB has been actively involved in the water sector and financed projects for irrigation, drainage, flood control, water supply and sanitation, hydropower, fisheries, forestry and watershed management, navigation, or multiple uses. Since its establishment in 1966, over \$15 billion, or about 19 percent of its total lending, has been invested in water sector projects. Of this, hydropower (\$2.8 billion), irrigation and drainage (\$5 billion), water supply and sanitation (\$4 billion), watershed management (\$636 million), and flood control (\$523 million) have been the principal areas of attention. Technical assistance worth \$280 million has been provided to prepare projects, research sector issues, formulate sector solutions, and build institutional capacities. ADB's assistance has been provided mainly in the context of evolving country and sector strategies.

ADB attempts to move from an era of desegregated water sector investments aimed primarily at creating assets to an era of holistic, integrated investments to promote efficient water use.

The objectives of ADB are:

- To support the development of an effective legislative framework and to provide a mechanism for dispute resolution.
- To promote efficiencies in water use by supporting demand management, including water pricing.
- To target the poor's equitable access to water, the empowerment of communities in the process of water management.

It attempts to include different stakeholders from different sectors, such as NGOs, representatives of user groups, the private sector, academia and government agencies in water management and development. The ADB seems to emphasise its role as financial supporter to facilitate multi-stakeholder participation in water related development projects with the strategy of poverty reduction. However, the ADB's energetic drive towards multi stakeholder participation seems to be offset and in question by the fact that a large percentage of the poor people in Asia still face major difficulties in getting access to safe water.

African Development Bank (AfDB)(www.afdb.org)

AfDB is the financial development institution of Africa, reducing poverty and improving lives with the economic and social progress of its regional member Countries. The African Development Bank Group is the overarching institute, consisting of the African Development Fund, the Nigeria Trust Fund as well as AfDB.

Objectives

The main objective of AfDB is to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its regional members - individually and jointly by attempting to break the vicious cycle of poverty. It endeavours to facilitate and mobilise the flow of external and domestic resources, public and private, promote investment, and provide technical assistance and policy advice to member countries.

Budget

The total assets of AfDB in 2000 was around UA 10.2 billion⁶ equalling US\$ 13 billion. The assets consist of *the Ordinary Capital Resources and Special Funds*.

Promotion in the Water Sector

AfDB has been widely engaged in water projects in Africa and is organising high level meetings, such as the Meeting on Promoting Water Resources Development in African in September 2002 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

⁶ The financial statements of the African Development Bank are expressed in Units of Account (UA). The value of the Unit of Account is defined as 0.88867088 gramme of fine gold. The Unit of Account has been valued as equivalent to 1 SDR. As of 8 November 2001, 1 SDR equals \$ 1.27674.

AfDB's effectiveness in terms of ameliorating poverty is questionable since there are still a large percentage of African population lacking access to freshwater.

8.4 Global Water Partnership (GWP) (www.gwpforum.org/servlet/PSP)

Aimed at translating the Dublin-Rio principles into practice, and in particular the concept of Integrated Water Resource Management, the GWP was created in 1996 by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). The GWP is an international network open to all involved in water resource management, including governments, UN agencies, multilateral banks, professional associations, research organisations, the private sector and NGOs. Its role and action were revealed in the Framework for Action presented at the Second World Water Forum in Hague, March 2001. NGOs were not happy with the Framework for Action published in the Hague, they felt that it was based on a top down process of consultation, technocratic concepts and gave insufficient emphasis or recognition to the rights and experiences of local people and communities or the ecosystems based approach.

8.5 World Water Council (WWC) (www.worldwatercouncil.org)

The World Water Council is an international water policy think tank established in 1996 as a neutral, non-profit, non-political, and independent forum to advocate, assist, and advise on global water issues. One of the benefits of joining the WWC is the Council's ability to influence decisions related to world water management that affect organisations, business and communities. The WWC claims to provide a forum whereby members are able to contribute effectively to solving world water problems such as extreme water shortage and environmental degradation. It also claims to devise policies, strategies and plans in harmony with a global framework. However, the question remains as to whether NGOs and civil society are present in sufficient numbers among the members to effectively participate in the problem solving and the decision-making efforts of the WWC.

The founding members of the WWC are governments and private sector. While the constituent members include international financial institutions, government, private sector and think tanks. However, interested individuals and organisations may join upon payment of an annual membership fee and upon approval of the board of governors of the Council. NGO members of the WWC are but a small faction of the membership registry.

8.6 World Conservation Union (IUCN) (www.iucn.org)

The World Conservation Union is an international think tank active in the conservation of the environment and the preservation of biodiversity. Its mission is to promote the preservation of biodiversity, the equitable and ecologically sustainable use of resources. Since its founding in 1948 it has come to develop a world-wide network of members from more than 80 countries with 42 regional offices and headquarters in Switzerland. With nearly 800 NGOs in its network the IUCN proposes to foster dialogue between governments and NGOs in order to work on the common goal of conservation. It further supports a world-wide

network of some 10,000 volunteer experts in environmental science, natural resource management, policy, law and education who contribute to setting global and national environmental standards and policies.

The IUCN invites participation in its policy development through active membership. It is funded by governments, bilateral aid agencies, multilateral and inter-governmental institutions, international conventions and NGOs. The IUCN is active in the preservation of wetlands in order to fight the decline of fresh water resources and biodiversity. Its key activities lie in the designing of wetland and water policies, the sustainable management of water resources, the restoration of wetlands, and the knowledge development and empowering of people.

8.7 Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) (www.wsscc.org)

WSSCC was established in 1990 in order to enhance collaboration in the water supply and sanitation sector, in particular focusing on providing universal coverage of water and sanitation services for the poor around the world. It operates with a mandate from the United Nations General Assembly. However, the WSSCC is not affiliated to the UN.

WSSCC attempts to help sector professionals to share their concerns, knowledge and experience with one another. Members are composed of different groups (government, NGOs, community based organisations, academics, and international organisations) and a range of countries. WSSCC claims that it unifies those all different groups based on a professional interest and personal concern in helping the unserved urban and rural poor.

Vision 21: A Shared Vision for Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply and Water for People

WSSCC initiated 'Vision 21' in 1997 aimed at collaborative action by empowered people in households, communities and authorities to end the global water crisis. It targets achieving a world by 2025 where everybody knows the importance of hygiene, and enjoys safe and adequate water and sanitation. The WSSCC promotes to put people's initiative and capacity for self-reliance at the centre of planning and action via Vision 21. The Vision 21 was the "Water for People" component in the World Water Vision, compiled by the World Water Council for presentation to the Second World Water Forum at The Hague in March 2000.

The WSSCC is campaigning for an International Development Target on Sanitation.

9 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS & NGO DECLARATIONS ON WATER

9.1 - Inter-governmental Agreements and Policies

1972-2001 International Policy on Water

Archive of relevant International Policy Documents for water activists listed in chronological order with links wherever possible.

1972 The UN Conference on Human Environment - Stockholm, Sweden

It was the first attempt to move from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach including all aspects of environmental protection.

1977 Water Development and Management: proceedings of the United Nations Water

Conference - Mar del Plata, Argentina

The main concerns in the conference were:

- 1) serious health consequences due to lack of safe and sanitary water supply; and
- 2) the need to give priority to the needs of the poor, the less privileged and to water-scarce areas.

1986 Declaration on the Right to Development

This Declaration is the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)'s document. It is required to "recognise that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process and recall the right of peoples to exercise, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights, full and complete sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources (water)." (www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/74.htm)

1990 The Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s - Delhi, India

It is the Delhi Declaration that water and sanitation are the two most basic requirements for health and dignity all over the world. The principle of 'some for all, rather than more for some' should be underlying the process of access to water and sanitation, country specific, a critical component of social and economic development.

1992 Dublin Statement: International Conference on Water and the Environment (IWCE) -Dublin, Ireland

This is the outcome of Dublin Conference held just before the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 (www.wmo.ch/web/homs/icwedec.html). It sets out recommendations for action at local, national and international levels, based on four guiding principles:

- Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment
- Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels
- Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water
- Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an economic good

1992 The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) - Agenda 21, Chapter 18 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/agenda21chapter18.htm>)

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action for sustainable development to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organisations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups. The Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 deals with the development, management and use of water resources. One of the objectives of the Johannesburg Earth Summit 2002 process is to assess the progress made in implementing Agenda 21 - Chapter 18 is an important starting point.

Alternative Freshwater Treaty: International Setting and Issues in Water, Environment and Development (www.igc.org/csdngo/alttreaties/AT21.htm)

This report resulted from the NGO Global Forum held in parallel to the UN Meeting in Rio. It provides principles, guidelines and strategies for NGOs to implement the Rio declarations to promote the conservation, ecological and socially sustainable management of water.

1995 The World Summit for Social Development - Copenhagen, Denmark (<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/wssd95.html>)

Poverty is characterised by deprivation of drinking water and sanitation. It is inseparable from the lack of control over resources (land, skills, capital, knowledge, and social connections). Regional specific programmes called to provide sustainable access to safe drinking and proper sanitation for all as basic human needs.

1995 World Conference on Women - Beijing, China

Women's roles as the main purveyors of agriculture, domestic water users along with the focus on human rights, equal opportunities and entitlement issues were pushed to the forefront of the international and political agenda. This led to the integration of women in the decision process for environmental governance.

1997 Comprehensive Assessment of the Freshwater Resources of the World (www.un.org/esa/sustdev/freshwat.htm)

The assessment was presented to the 5th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). In many countries, current pathways for water use are not sustainable, and the world faces a worsening series of local and regional water quantity and quality problems. It presents

policy options to improve understanding of how to reach sustainable levels of water use, while satisfying a wide range of needs in agriculture, industry, household and the environment (ecosystems).

1997 Programme of the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 on Freshwater
(www.un.org/esa/sustdev/water1.htm#special)

This is the outcome of the United Nations General Assembly 19th Special Session. It requires Governments to participate in a dialogue under the UNCSD to build a consensus on the necessary actions in order to implement the sustainable use of fresh water for social and economic purposes.

1998 The International Conference on Water - Paris, France

The Paris Declaration is based on the present situation of water scarcity, floods, drought, pollution and lack of infrastructure which pose a series of threats to social and economic development, global food security and the environment. The conference resulted in an urgent call on the international community, to accord priority to the provision of access for all to safe drinking water and sanitation.

1998 Strategic Approaches to Freshwater Management, Decision 6/1
(www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/docs/1998/e1998-29.htm)

This document was presented to the 6th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) and outlines four strategic approaches, information and data for decision-making, institutions, capacity-building and participation, technology transfer and research co-operation, and financial resources and mechanisms.

2000 'We the Peoples' Millennium Forum Declaration and Agenda for Action
Strengthening the United Nations for the 21st Century - New York City,
United States of America

(www.millenniumforum.org/html/papers/mfd26May.htm)

This document is the outcome of the forum attended by NGOs and other civil society organisations held in the United Nations HQ in New York in 2000. It is geared towards NGOs and other civil society groups' action plan to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the 21st century. Water issues were dealt with in the agenda of 'Sustainable Development and the Environment'.

2000 Progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s: www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/cn17/2000/ecn172000-13.htm)

This was presented to the 8th session of the UNCSD in 2000. It concludes that in spite of efforts to accelerate the rate of providing water and sanitation services, little has been made in reducing the number of people lacking access to safe water supply and particular sanitation facilities. It recommends Governments assess the current situations of their basic water needs and sanitation in the new millennium.

2001 Bonn Recommendations for Action (see section 5)

9.2 NGO Declarations/Treaties on Water

There are several NGO declarations/treaties relating to water.

1998 Water Manifesto: The Right to Life – Lisbon, Valencia, Brussels

The Global Committee for the Water Contract
(www.iatp.org/watershed/library/admin/uploadedfiles/WATER_MANIFESTO_The_right_to_water_THE.doc)

Focusing on water as the right to life, the Manifesto introduced a series of essential principles, such as water for livelihood, water right, equitable use, public participation and democratic water policy-making. In addition, proposals were made for implementing the principles.

2000 NGO Major Group Statement to the Ministerial Conference in the Second World Water Forum, 21 March 2000 – The Hague, The Netherlands

The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and Trade Union Major Groups issued a statement directed at the Ministerial Conference in which they declared that they do not accept the reports of the World Water Commission or the World Water Council.

The statement claims that 'the process is dominated by technocratic and top-down thinking, resulting in documents which emphasise a corporate vision of privatisation, large-scale investments and biotechnology as the key answers. The process gives insufficient emphasis and recognition of the rights, knowledge and experience of local people and communities and the need to manage water in ways that protect natural ecosystems, the source of all water.'

The statement stresses the need for more accountability and transparency, if the Global Water Partnership and the World Water Council are to continue.

2001 Water for People and Nature: A Forum on Conservation and Human Rights

The treaty initiative to share and protect the global water commons – Vancouver, Canada
(www.canadians.org/blueplanet/treaty-e.html)

During March 16-22, 2000, activists from Canada and more than a dozen other countries met in The Hague to oppose the trade and privatisation agenda and to kick start an international network to protect water as a common resource and a basic human right. This is the Blue Planet Project, an international effort begun by The Council of Canadians to protect the world's fresh water from the growing threats of trade and privatisation.

Under the project, the Treaty was adopted in the conference "Water for People and Nature: An International Forum on Conservation and Human Rights" in July 2001.

2001 NGO Declaration in the International Conference on Freshwater 'Water for Life',

19-21 September 2001 – Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

Reflecting that the objectives of Agenda 21 established in Rio in 1992 are not achieved yet, the Conference attempted to gather the knowledge from the field experience of NGOs in the South Asian Region and to formulate policy recommendations. It was a preparatory step towards the forthcoming "International Conference on Freshwater" in Bonn, December 2001.

The NGO Declaration is the outcome of a series of working group discussions based on case studies, collected from five countries, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, India and Bangladesh. It draws more attention to water for life regarding water as social good rather than as economic good, promoting multi stakeholder participation, the empowerment of women, education, community based water management etc.

10 GLOBAL STATISTICS

10.1 Mobilising financial resources for water

- Total investment in water services today - excluding direct investment by industry - is \$70-80 billion a year.
- The largest investor in services is government, about \$50 billion a year.
- The private sector (from small water vendors to private municipal and metropolitan utilities) contributes around \$15 billion.
- International donors contribute a further \$9 billion, and the international private sector - an investment newcomer - contributes about \$4 billion a year.
- We estimate that to achieve the World Water Vision, those investments will have to rise to \$180 billion by 2025.⁷

10.2 Water access

Over a billion women, men and children across the globe lack access to a dependable source of water. About 20 per cent of the global population currently lacks access to safe drinking water (1999 - around 6 billion)⁸ The average distance that women in African and Asia walk to collect water is 6 km.⁹

10.3 Water availability

Approximately one in three people live in regions of moderate to high water stress and it is estimated that two thirds of people will live in water stressed conditions by 2025.¹⁰

10.4 Water distribution

12 percent of the world's population consumes 85 per cent of water. An average villager in western India consumes about 10 litres of water a day; by contrast, the average American about 700 litres.

10.5 Water pollution & sanitation

Three billion people lack access to good sanitation, and 50 per cent lack access to a safe sanitation system.¹¹ Levels of suspended solids in Asia's rivers almost quadrupled since the late 1970s and rivers typically contain four times the world average and 20 times OECD levels. At any time, it is estimated that patients suffering from water-borne diseases occupy half of the world's hospital beds.

In Latin America as a whole, only about 2 per cent of sewage receives any treatment. Inland water bodies currently suffer from direct disposal of industrial waste such as direct effluent discharge into major water bodies, intensive use of

⁷ Cosgrove, William J. and Rijsberman, Frank R. (2000), *World Water Vision: making water everybody's business*, London: Earthscan, p xxv.

⁸ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (1999), *Global Environment Outlook*, London: Earthscan, xxii.

⁹ WHO and UNICEF (2000), *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 report*. See http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/Globassessment/GlobalTOC.htm

¹⁰ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (1999), *Global Environment Outlook*, London: Earthscan.

¹¹ Ibid.

pesticides and fertilisers, industrial wastes, over-abstraction and poor land management.

10.6 Water use

Agriculture accounts for more than 70 per cent of freshwater consumption, mainly for irrigation of agricultural crops, and agricultural demand for water is projected to increase sharply, because of the additional food needed to feed the world population in the future.¹²

With regard to urban water demand, in large cities, total municipal and industrial use of water have grown by 24 times in the last century and urban populations are expected to grow to 5 billion people by 2025.

Groundwater supplies about one-third of the world's population and is the only source of water for rural dwellers in many parts of the world.¹³

¹² United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (1999), *Global Environment Outlook*, London: Earthscan, p42-43.

¹³ Ibid.

11 JARGON AND ACRONYMS

Disclaimer: These definitions are sourced from a variety of places, and are not necessarily the official version

11.1 Jargon

Adequate access to water

20 litres per person per day from a source located within 1 km of user's dwelling

Blue Revolution

Tantamount to the 'Green Revolution', this term used by various scientists and water planners, would dramatically improve the efficiency of freshwater use, particularly in agriculture.

Blue Water

Renewable surface water runoff and groundwater recharge – is the main source for human withdrawals and the traditional focus of water resource management.

Capacity Building/Development

Capacity Development is "the process by which individuals, groups, organisations, institutions and societies increase their abilities to: 1) perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives; and 2) understand and deal with their development needs in a broad context and in a sustainable manner"¹⁴ "Capacity building refers to investment in people, institutions, and practices that will, together, enable countries in the region to achieve their development objectives."¹⁵

Cross-subsidies

Subsidies discriminate according to the level of affluence and therefore reflect the distribution of wealth. Improving affordability of low-income users through charging higher tariffs to wealthy users allows the tariffs of poor users to be reduced. It could involve a variety of users and user groups.

Demand-Management of Water

To use technology to reduce the amount of water used and/or the use of financial and economic instruments (subsidies and taxes) or regulations to reduce the demand for water.¹⁶ The objective is to use water more efficiently, and many regulatory and water-pricing options can be used.

New water-supply sources have become less accessible while developing them has become more expensive. There is greater concern about the environmental

¹⁴ UNDP, 1997. "Capacity Development", *Technical Advisory Paper II. In: Capacity Development Resource Book. Management Development and Governance Division. UNDP.*

¹⁵ World Bank (1997), *Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa. A Progress Report*, World Bank. See also <http://www.capacity.org/definit.html>

¹⁶ Defined by Allan, J. A (2001), *The Middle East Water Question: Hydropolitics and the Global Economy*, London: Tauris.

impact, therefore managing demand and enabling voluntary water reallocation have taken on increasing importance.

Demand-management options include such measures as: 1) modifying rate structures, 2) reducing landscape water use, 3) modifying plumbing and irrigation systems, 4) conducting educational programs, and 5) metering. These can provide great flexibility in relieving stress during droughts.

Demand-management measures are also important because they often have short payback periods and lead to reduced capital and operating costs for water supply and wastewater treatment facilities. Water saved through demand management can be made available to protect wetlands and fish and wildlife habitats, and reduced wastewater and drainage flows can yield additional environmental advantages.¹⁷

Economic Good

Any physical object, natural or man-made, or service rendered, which could command a price in a market.

Fossil Water

Groundwater that has accumulated over a long period – often in previous geological periods – and is not or barely recharged. Not a renewable resource.

Free-rider

One who is willing to let other pay for a public good therefore no one will be willing to supply the good.

Full-Cost Recovery

It is an approach that users should pay the costs of operation, maintenance, and capital investment considering the completion of a water project. The concept emerged at World Water Forum 2000 (The Hague) and is currently promoted by international financial institutions and multinational sectors.

Green Water

The rainfall that is stored in the soil and evaporates from it – is the main source of water for natural ecosystems and for rainfed agriculture, which produces 60% of the world's food.

Ground Water

Soil water, the portion of rainfall that is stored in the soil and evaporates from it; used by ecosystems and as source for rainfed agriculture.

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

The 1981 to 1990 designated decade from Mar del Plata World Water Conference.

¹⁷ Excerpted from *Preparing for an Uncertain Climate*, by the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, 1993 (Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. OTA-O-567). First published here January 14, 1996. (<http://enso.unl.edu/ndmc/mitigate/policy/ota/demand.htm>)

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

Integrated Water Resource Management involves the co-ordinated planning and management of water and other environmental resources for the sustainable, equitable and efficient use. IWRM encompasses the UNCED principles of managing at the lowest appropriate level, demand management and water allocation based on the interests of all stake holders. The strategies that IWRM seeks to ensure include:¹⁸

- A long-term viable economic future for basin dependants (both national and trans-national);
- Equitable access to water resources for basin dependants;
- The application of the principles of demand management and appropriate policies to encourage efficient usage of water between the agricultural, industrial and urban supply sectors;
- In the short term, the prevention of further environmental degradation;
- In the long term, the restoration of degraded resources
- Finally, the safe guarding of local cultural heritage and the local ecology as they relate to water management and maintenance of existing operating systems.

Terms used in defining IWRM are themselves ambiguous; such as 'equitable access' 'efficient use'. Also all stakeholders are not all equal in their abilities to be heard and thus to secure their rightful and "equitable" share of water. There are also concerns that IWRM does not complement an eco-system based approach, i.e. that it fails to prioritise water for the poor

Major Groups

The term used in Agenda 21 to describe nine sectors of society fundamental to achieving sustainable development. The Major Groups are: Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous People, Non-governmental Organisations, Local Authorities, Workers and Trade Unions, Business and Industry, Scientific and Technological Communities, and Farmers.

Public Good

As defined in an economic dictionary the term public good must contain the concepts of non-excludability (impossible to prevent everyone or anyone from enjoying it) and non-rivalry (usage does not prevent anyone else from using it).

The application of the term in issues of water management have resulted in a variety of interpretations and an expansion of the term public good. Public good when referring to water issues includes economic, environmental and social issues.

An exact definition is far from being agreed upon and therefore it is important to agree upon the scope of the term.

¹⁸ Calder, I. R. (1999), *The Blue Revolution: land use and integrated water resources management*, London: Earthscan.

Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

Partnerships between public and private water companies.

Types of Contracts

French model, promoted by the World Bank. A private company enters into one or a combination of several possible contracts with host government. These can be service contracts (3 -12 years), where a company is contracted for a discrete technical or administrative task to concession arrangements. Concession involves the private contractor in the working capital for operating, maintaining and managing the whole system and investment cost for expansion or rehabilitation. At the end of the concession period (20 – 30 years), installations are handed over to government unless contract is extended.

British model has the state selling off the state's infrastructure and assets to the private sector. The state then becomes responsible for the regulation and control of the new private monopoly.

Dutch model, found in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and the US. The water company's shares and infrastructure are owned by state agencies but the company is autonomous from government. It is for-profit and finances its operations through loans from commercial financiers as well as consumer charges.

Public Partnerships (PUP)

Partnerships between publicly owned water companies in developed and developing countries.

Rainwater Harvesting

Efforts to increase the amount of rainfall captured and stored for later use. Usually refers to small-scale, household or community-based efforts to increase the amount of rainfall that recharges groundwater or to capture runoff from fields or roofs in small storage structures such as tanks.

Renewable Water Resources

The portion of rainfall that enters into streams and recharges groundwater.

Social Capital

Social capital refers to the institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quality and quantity of a society's social interactions. Increasing evidence shows that social cohesion is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society – it is the glue that holds them together.¹⁹

Subsidiary

The idea was constructed in the late 1980s in Europe and gained currency in the early 1990s. The initial attempt was to accommodate the problems of administering a river basin that was part of two or more nation states. An

¹⁹ <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/scapital/whatsc.htm>

institution would be set up that was at a lower level than the nation state to deal with the local issues arising from the management of this joint resource (transboundary water resources). The application of this idea is difficult to be found because the voice from states is bigger than any local river basin authority. Recently since 1998 onwards, the ten riparian countries along the Nile appear to have put this idea in practice to utilise the Nile water.

Supply Management

It is the approach to managing water that provides new water to meet new water demands. Supply management is the traditional remedy to water shortage, by deployment of engineering measures such as storage dams and water distribution networks to average seasonal and annual fluctuations in supply and move water from surplus to deficit regions.

Water Re-use

This means water processing systems which treat the biological and other contamination caused during water using activities in domestic, municipal and industrial systems. Water is also re-used in agriculture where water drains into drainage channels and groundwater. Egypt uses its irrigation water 2.3 times.²⁰

Water Right

Although in the legal sense water rights are property rights and their holders do not own the water itself--they possess the right to use it,²¹ the European Council on Environmental Law (ECEL) states that the right to water cannot be separate from other human rights that have already been recognised. ECEL also invites governments to take action to guarantee the right to water for all. The right to water means guaranteeing a minimum quantity of water for everyone that is "sufficient for life and health", for instance, sufficient to meet basic needs such as drinking-water, cooking and hygiene, and for the small-scale production of family food crops (kitchen garden).

Water Stress

An indicator of insufficient water of satisfactory quality and quantity to meet human and environmental needs. It indicates normally the condition that available water is less than 1,700 m³ per capita per year.

Water Use

The renewable resources withdrawn from surface and groundwater for human use. Part of this is returned after use and subsequently reused or left in nature.

Watershed

It is the boundary between two river systems and the edge of a natural river basin. The watershed marks the divide between drainage basins. Sometimes it means the same as the river basin being the area drained by a river system (Catchment area).

²⁰ Allan, J. A. (2001), *The Middle East Water Question: Hydropolitics and the Global Economy*, London and New York, I. T. Tauris.

²¹ See more details: http://www.waterrights.ca.gov/html/wr_process.htm

11.2 Acronyms

- ADB The Asian Development Bank
- AfDB The African Development Bank
- CSD The Commission on Sustainable Development in the United Nations
- DESA UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
- G8 Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and USA.
- G77 77 developing countries aimed at promoting their collective economic interests in the United Nations System (currently 132 developing countries)
- GATS General Agreement on Trade and Services (under negotiation at the WTO)
- GATT General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (agreed under the WTO)
- GWP Global Water Partnership.
- IMF International Monetary Fund
(Breton Woods Institution)
- IUCN The World Conservation Union
- IWMI International Water Management Institute
- NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
- OECD The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme.
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme.
- WB World Bank (Breton Wood Institution)
- WCD World Commission on Dams.
- WSP Water and Sanitation Programme of the United Nations.
- WSSD World Summit on Sustainable Development
- WTO World Trade Organisation
- WWC World Water Council.

11 INTERNET SOURCES

Conference Related
UNED Forum's Earthsummit 2002 Website http://www.earthsummit2002.org
World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002 http://www.johannesburgsummit.org www.worldsummit.org.za www.waterdome.net

Water Issues
Global Environmental Outlook 2000 (UNEP) Http://www.unep.org/Geo2000/
Global Water Partnership (GWP) http://www.gwpforum.org/servlet/PSP
Integrated Resource Management Research Pty Ltd http://www.catchment.com
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Http://www.iied.org
International Water and Sanitation Centre http://www.irc.nl
International Water Resources Association http://www.iwra.siu.edu
Ministerial Declaration on Water Security (Second World Water Forum) http://www.gci.ch/GreenCrossPrograms/waterres/sovereignty/thehague2000.html
Stockholm International Water Institute http://www.siwi.org
The Water Page http://www.thewaterpage.com
Third World Water Forum, Kyoto, Japan http://www.worldwaterforum.org
Water Magazine http://www.watermagazine.com
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council http://www.wsscc.org
Water Web Organisation http://www.waterweb.org
World Bank Water Resources Management http://wbln0018.worldbank.org
World Commission on Dams (WCD) Http://www.dams.org/default.php
World Development Indicators (World Bank) Http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi/home.html
World Resources Institute http://www.wri.org
World Water Council Http://www.worldwatercouncil.org
World Water Vision Report 2000 Http://watervision.cdinet.com/visioncontents.html

ANNEX I. FAN COMMENTS ON WSSD OUTCOMES

Priorities for the Political Text at PrepCom 4 (May 2002)

We are pleased that Freshwater remains a UK priority for WSSD and that the new text has managed to separate actions relating to management of the resource and management of the supplies. Water and Sanitation are supposed to be priority areas for WSSD overall, yet this is not reflected in the level of detail given in the chairman's text. Much more effort needs to be made to include more of the points from the Bonn Recommendation for Action.

Sanitation

We are pleased at the support given by the UK to a 2015 sanitation target during the WSSD negotiations. We would like the UK government to continue to push for a political commitment to a sanitation target, which is specific, measurable and time-bound accompanied by a more comprehensive and detailed programme of action than appears at present. The action programme should include text on:

- **Prioritise expenditure** on sanitation, water supply and water resource management, internationally and nationally.
- Provide people with a **range of sanitation options** to choose from
- Develop and promote **eco-sanitation** systems as a viable, low cost and sustainable alternative
- **Raise public awareness** of the issue of sanitation
- Promote good **hygiene** practices
- Ensure all sanitation programmes adhere to principles of **community participation**, use of **appropriate technologies** and an emphasis on **human dignity**
- Make **schools** a key target for improved sanitation facilities and hygiene education

Access to Safe Affordable Water by 2015

We welcome the priority given to access to freshwater within the text. However again, we need a more comprehensive programme of action than appears at present, with space given to means of implementation, monitoring and institutional reform.

- Clear and differentiated text needed on actions for governance, mobilising finances and capacity building.
- Gender mainstreaming should be promoted at all levels of decision-making on water – not an 'add-on' as appears on the current text.
- Support efforts to reduce the burden on women (especially the distance travelled to carry water) and enable their full participation in water decision-making.
- Promote appropriate technology choices
- Absence of land rights often constrains access to water in both rural and urban areas (this is dealt with elsewhere in the text)
- Local capacity building initiatives for communities and local government is key and should be expanded upon in text
- Polluter pays principle should be adopted
- Support enforcement of pollution laws
- Corruption is a major problem in the sector and must be effectively challenged

- Planning urban water supply and sanitation systems to be in compliance with the integrated water resource management plans for the region (especially the watershed from which the water is drawn)

Water Resource Management

We welcome the 2005 target to develop water resource management plans and urge the UK government to lobby for the retention of this target, which was an outcome of CSD6. We are concerned that the emphasis is on 'water efficiency' rather than 'equitable access to water'. Efficiency of water use is needed, but fails to address the structural issues that constrain access for millions of poor people.

Again, we need more detail for a clear Action Plan that includes intermediate goals, means of implementation, institutional co-ordination and national targets. Actions missing from the current text, many of which were agreed in Bonn are:

- Strategies for **equitable access** to water for all people (Bonn)
- Water must be allocated to **basic human needs and nature** first (Bonn)
- **Decentralisation** of water management and **localised capacity building** initiatives are key (Bonn)
- Respect healthy **eco-systems** as the basis for sustainable water management and supply
- Encourage **ecosystem restoration and conservation**, particularly upstream
- Governments have responsibility to **set and enforce transparent rules** (Bonn)
- Water Resource Management should be based on a **participatory approach**
- **Role of women** must be strengthened through capacity building and legal reform
- **Institutional reform and capacity building** essential for the transition to integrated water resource management at national level
- **Enforcement and compliance** with laws and policies
- Promote **full cost accounting** of water resources as an aid to decision making
- Decisions on **large water infrastructure projects** should be taken after a participatory integrated assessment of needs, options and impacts and be based on an integrated river basin approach.
- **Cost recovery** must not be a barrier to access to water for all
- **Mitigation and adaptation** to floods and droughts, particularly for vulnerable and poor people

Partnerships

The effectiveness and impact of **public-private partnerships** on the poor has not been adequately examined and the pressure on developing states to liberalise water services is already overwhelming. The emphasis placed on this model of reform above any other is a cause for concern. We would like to see a Type 2 outcome being a recommendation for a multi-stakeholder review on the policy of Private Sector Participation in water services.

- Para 23 (water management) is inappropriate place for reference to PPP
- **Private Sector Participation should not be imposed** on developing countries as a conditionally for funding. (Bonn)
- **There should be a range of service delivery options**, including **Public-Public** and **Public-Private-Community** partnerships and a more co-operative approach based on user management schemes.

- **Transparent regulatory frameworks** must be in place to protect interests of the environment and poor people.

Agriculture

We are pleased that there is more emphasis on improving efficiency of water resources in this section of text. But it is almost meaningless unless it addresses the removal/reduction of subsidies on water for irrigation

FRESHWATER ACTION NETWORK INFORMATION UPDATE - April 2002

JOHANNESBURG WSSD 2002 - Water, The Story So Far

World governments made little headway during two weeks of preparatory talks for the **2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)**²² at United Nations headquarters in April.

The meeting started with a 21-page document but ended with a "compilation text" of over 100 pages and little in the way of agreement. Nearly 1,500 representatives of governments, UN agencies and convention Secretariats, international organisations, and civil society attended the meeting.

Various parties are being blamed for the slow progress. Some environmental groups blame the United States, Canada and the oil exporting nations, alleging they were out to "ruin" the summit by "blocking meaningful targets and timetables." Poor management by the UN bureau running preparations for Johannesburg is a second main target for criticism. Government delegations were also accused of failing properly to prepare their positions in the run-up to the New York talks.

Proposed Framework Outcomes from Johannesburg

The aim is to have two types of outcomes in the overall 'package' of the Johannesburg Summit:

Type 1: Political text of negotiated outcomes for adoption by all Member States at the Summit

1. Johannesburg Programme of Action
2. Johannesburg Declaration signed by the Heads of State

Type 2: Implementation text of non-negotiated outcomes for announcement / launch at the Summit:

These are partnerships, initiatives and action oriented coalitions to implement the political commitments of Johannesburg and Agenda 21 and are expected to become one of the major outcomes. For example, the EU are discussing the idea of an initiative to implement integrated water resource management based on a river basin approach and the USA are proposing a sanitation initiative

Concerns on the Proposed Framework

The concept of having 'type 1' and 'type 2' outcomes from the Johannesburg Summit stems from two sources:

²² An international assessment and follow up 10 years after the 1992 UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

- Acknowledgement that governments cannot achieve sustainable development on their own.
- Concern that governments have not done enough to implement the Rio agreements, and that they might not be able to do so in the future, due to the lack of political will and the lack of resources.

It is the former we need to emphasize, and the latter we need to reverse. Emphasizing that governments and stakeholders need to work together to achieve sustainable development means a broadening of responsibility, but should not result in a diffusion of responsibility. What we need now is leadership and action. Strengthening governments, international institutions and the multi-lateral system must be a primary goal of a UN process. The challenge is to find the balance of authority and leadership vs. widespread responsibility and stakeholder participation. While it has been widely acknowledged that implementation since Rio has been weaker than expected, it has not been altogether absent. Similarly, the resources necessary do exist – but they are being put elsewhere, and the political will to shift investments, for example from military and defense into sustainable development, is lacking.

As a worst-case scenario, the proposed outcome could lead to:

- weak political commitment in the type 1 document, without effective commitments, targets, and benchmarks, and leaving out many of the more difficult issues; governments might be less inclined to work out integrative agreements or compromises;
- no new or real partnerships being put forward under type 2; initiatives mostly led by developed country priorities rather than being based on the needs put forward by developing countries;

The Political Commitments to Water Supply, Water Resources and Sanitation

Government delegates met in New York in April 3 to continue their discussions on the draft text and agenda for the Johannesburg WSSD. Water supply, water resources and sanitation are among the issues for discussion. This is a summary of some of the debate amongst the governments on the text relating to water. It is unclear which of these proposals or perspectives will be accepted and which will be included in the redraft for negotiations at the next meeting to be in Bali, Indonesia from 24 May- 7 June.

Target on Access to Safe Drinking Water

In 2000, the UN Millennium Declaration agreed that “ *We resolve to halve by the year 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water*”

Governments are supportive and want to include this for Johannesburg as part of the poverty eradication actions, but they have not managed to go beyond this and agree on a global action plan to achieve the target, perhaps setting intermediate steps.

There is confusion amongst the governments on the distinctions and relations between actions needed to secure the water supplies for drinking water for people and actions needed to improve water resource management.

Water Resource Management Strategies

In 2000, the UN Millennium Assembly declared: *"We resolve to adopt in all our environmental actions as new ethic of conservation and stewardship and as first steps we resolve to.....to stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional national and local levels which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies"*

The WSSD text so far makes general references to *'providing support'* and *'promoting partnerships'* for developing countries to develop and implement their own solutions to water resource issues, but it fails to promote the principle of equitable access and adequate supplies.

G77²³ want emphasis on support for landlocked countries, small islands and the least developed countries. They also propose a new paragraph to enhance the role of water resource management to combat desertification and other forms of environmental degradation.

G77 did not agree to proposal from EU/Japan/Swiss that institutional frameworks should promote integrated water resource management and protection at the lowest appropriate level.

EU suggests that all countries should begin to develop their water management plans by 2005 (this is in line with national strategies for sustainable development).

Allocation/Use of Water Resources.

On the issue of water use and allocation, **EU** proposed to *'improve social equity, gender equality and efficiency in the use of water resources.....'*. However, **G77** do not want any references to *'equitable'* in this section and want to replace equitable with *'efficient'*.

G77 and Japan want to delete the EU detailed text which prescribes methods on how to balance the allocation of water for environmental, domestic, agricultural and industrial needs (*'achieving this will require employing the full range of policy instruments, such as regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information based tools for implementing programmes to protect water resources.....(EU)'*)

Australia supports the use of pricing mechanisms as a way to manage allocation of water resources.

Uzbekistan is looking for support for a Convention to the combat the degradation of the Aral Sea

²³ G77 has over 140 countries to co-ordinate and very diverse economies and interests. In the first set of preparatory meetings individual countries from G77 or sub groups within G77 may make statements such as AOSIS – The Alliance of Small Island States, with 42 members and observers. Within G77 certain countries tend to take a leading role Brazil, Egypt, Iran, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa.

Bonn Recommendations for Action

The Outcomes of the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn, 2001, provide good text on financing, governance and capacity building actions needed to improve access to safe drinking water and water resource management plans.

EU, Norway and Switzerland want explicit reference to be made to the outcomes of the Bonn International Conference on Freshwater (www.water-2001.de)

USA agree that the Bonn Conference and the Outcomes are valuable, but say that as it was not a mutually agreed text they do not support its inclusion as a Johannesburg outcome.

Target on Sanitation

EU proposed a new international target to halve the proportion of people living without access to sanitation by 2015. This is supported by **Norway and G77** and was agreed to at the Bonn Conference.

USA, Australia and Japan do not support a new target. The **USA** agrees that work is needed and suggested the aim should be to '*intensify international efforts to dramatically reduce the number of people living without access to sanitation*'. The USA wants to demonstrate its commitment by spending money via the 'type 2 initiatives'

This target was agreed at Bonn and also access to sanitation is one of the indicators agreed to at the UN Millennium Assembly, which will be used to monitor progress on halving the number of people without access to water.

International and Institutional Co-ordination

There was wide support for the **Norway/Swiss** proposal that there should be closer co-ordination among the various international bodies working on water issues. However, the proposal to formally establish an international mechanism to promote integration and co-ordination was rejected by **G77**.

Transboundary Waters

Norway/EU/Japan proposed text to encourage Cupertino on sharing transboundary waters and to encourage intergovernmental co-operative mechanisms. **G77** acknowledged need for text on transboundary waters and proposed alternative text - but unfortunately we do not have it.

Governance

All agree that governance, mobilisation of financial resources, capacity building and sharing of technology and knowledge must be improved. But no suggestions for action have been made. The Bonn Outcomes has useful text that could be used here.

EU propose that governments have primary responsibility for ensuring equitable, sustainable and integrated water management. **G77** agreed, but do not want to refer to 'equitable'.

EU proposed text on the enforcement of legal provisions against corruption, improving accountability of public and private institutions and developing codes of conduct. This seemed to be generally supported.

Large Water Infrastructure (i.e. dams)

EU proposed text to 'Promote public information and participation in decision making as a pre-requisite conditions to the success of small and large....' **USA** do not want it to be pre-requisite

EU also proposed that 'Decisions to constructshould be taken after a participatory integrated assessment of needs, options and impacts and be based on an integrated river basin management approach' (Author was not there for this debate -sorry)

Indicators for Measuring Water Resources

The **EU** support development of internationally agreed indicators on water quality and quantity, but the **USA** do not want indicators. **G77** supported the Japanese alternative proposal, which is more general and does not mention indicators

Canada propose the use of the UNEP GEMS/Water programme indicators

Pollution

Japan made a proposal to intensify measures for prevention of water pollution, measures were not detailed but the proposal was generally supported.

EU have a similar proposal to adopt prevention and protection measures against water shortages and water pollution.....develop emergency programmes for mitigation of extreme events, floods and droughts....promote ecological sanitation' This was supported by *Swiss* but not *Turkey*.

Nobody called for inclusion of the 'polluter pays' principle.

Technology Sharing/Transfer

G77 wanted to add low-cost, traditional and indigenous technologies to the list of 'recommended' technologies. There were also proposals to change from "transfer of technology" to "diffusion of" (US) or "sharing" (EU).

Promote Public-Private Partnerships

EU want text on the promotion of public-private partnerships by providing strong transparent regulatory frameworks, involving all concerned stakeholders...ensuring that those partnerships remain equitable, transparent and safeguard interest of consumers and investors... etc

Japan wanted it deleted

USA wanted "equitable" removed

G77 wanted "safeguard the interest of consumers and investors" removed.

Cost Recovery

EU propose that the economic efficiency and financial sustainability of water services could be improved through recovering costs from customers to finance operation maintenance and capital costs, with the proviso that cost recovery should not be a barrier to poor peoples access.

G77 said this was capitalistic and should be deleted, Japan also asked for its deletion.

Some Conclusions

It is very difficult to say what will remain from all the proposals after "editing" by the UN Bureau but first impressions are that: -

- No dispute over previously agreed Millennium Declaration Target on access to drinking water but as yet no 'global plan of action' to achieve the target. The poverty-water links are not made clear enough.
- Problem with the new proposal for a time-bound sanitation target - it will probably appear in a weak form as an aspirational goal
- The goal of establishing Water Resource Management Plans will remain very general and without any time commitments.
- The link between poverty reduction and water resource management through healthy ecosystems is accepted, but if the relationship needs to be spelt out more clearly
- The unit of management will be the river basin/catchment/watershed (terminology to be clarified, but whichever is the biggest area)
- It is unclear whether actions for watershed restoration will stay
- There are problems with the use of the word 'equity' or 'equitable' for the US and G77
- Bonn will be mentioned but very generally and without reference to specific outcomes
- There will be some text on international watercourses (probably based on that from UN CSD 6)
- Monitoring, assessment and indicators of water are problematic, particularly indicators and global standards
- Pollution prevention does not appear to be a priority
- Partnerships are still confused
- Water economics is a no-go area. Pricing and full cost recovery will probably not appear. Language on water subsidies will probably be weak.
- Resistance and ignorance about what is happening already on existing initiatives and treaties and what the potential is to strengthen and consolidate.

What Next?

The next meeting is from 27 May - 7 June in Bali, Indonesia. Using the agreed text from the latest negotiations (see above) the aim is to:

- Agree elements of the Type 1 "political document" to be signed by Heads of State in Johannesburg
- Agree the text for the Type 1 Program of Action
- Update the list of "Type 2" outcomes
- Decisions on organizational matters related to the Summit
- Summary of the Ministerial Sessions
- Summary of the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue Sessions

The outcome of PrepComm 4 will be submitted for further consideration and adoption at the actual Johannesburg Summit meeting on 24 August - 4 September.

The influential governments to lobby:

Brazil	Bureau member, powerful in G77
Canada	Bureau member, negotiates independently
Czech Rep	Bureau Member
Egypt	Bureau member, powerful in G77
Germany	Leading the EU working group on water, hosted Bonn Conference
Indonesia	Chair of UN Bureau for Summit, host of PrepCom 4, powerful in G77
India	Powerful in G77
Jamaica	Bureau member
Japan	Negotiates independently, will host 3 rd World Water Forum
Nigeria	Bureau member, powerful in G77
Romania	Bureau member
Pakistan	Powerful in G77
South Africa	Bureau member, powerful in G77 and host to Summit
Switzerland	Negotiates independently, water is a priority issue
Sweden	Bureau member
Spanish	EU presidency for Bali
Danish	EU presidency for Summit
Norway	Negotiates independently, water is a priority issue
Netherlands	Crown Prince is WSSD 'special adviser' on water, water a priority issue
UK	Strong on water within EU
USA	For obvious reasons
Venezuela	Chair of G77 for the Summit

ANNEX II: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

United Nations, September 2000

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
- Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- Target 10: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
- Target 11: By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Indicators for Target 10 & 11

- 29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
- 30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation
- 31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system; includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally.
- Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.
- Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly).
- Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.
- Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Millennium development goals

1. As part of the preparation of the present report, consultations were held among members of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of IMF, OECD and the World Bank in order to harmonise reporting on the development goals in the Millennium Declaration and the international development goals. The group discussed the respective targets and selected relevant indicators with a view to developing a comprehensive set of indicators for the millennium development goals. The main reference document was section III of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, "Development and poverty eradication".

2. The list of millennium development goals does not undercut in any way agreements on other goals and targets reached at the global conferences of the 1990s. The eight goals represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Millennium Declaration states, "to create an environment — at the national and global levels alike — which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty" (see General Assembly resolution 55/2, para. 12).

3. In order to help focus national and international priority-setting, goals and targets should be limited in number, be stable over time and communicate clearly to a broad audience. Clear and stable numerical targets can help to trigger action and promote new alliances for development. Recognising that quantitative monitoring of progress is easier for some targets than for others and that good quality data for some of the indicators are simply not (yet) available for many countries, we underscore the need to assist in building national capacity while engaging in further discussion (as in the process mandated by the Economic and Social Council) with national statistical experts. For the purpose of monitoring progress, the normal baseline year for the targets will be 1990, which is the baseline that has been used by the global conferences of the 1990s.

4. The United Nations will report on progress towards the millennium development goals at the global and country levels, co-ordinated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and UNDP, respectively. Reporting will be based on two principles: (a) close consultation and collaboration with all relevant institutions, including the United Nations Development Group (including WHO and UNCTAD), other United Nations departments, funds, programmes and specialised agencies, the World Bank, IMF and OECD, and regional groupings and experts; and (b) the use of nationally owned poverty reduction strategies, as reported in poverty reduction strategy papers, United Nations common country assessments and national human development reports, which emphasise a consultative process among the development partners. The main purpose of such collaboration and consultation will be to ensure a common assessment and understanding of the status of the millennium development goals at both the global and national levels. The United Nations Secretariat will invite all relevant institutions to participate in and contribute to global and country-level reporting with a view to issuing an annual United Nations report that has the wide support of the international community and that can be used by other institutions in their regular reporting on the goals.

5. The proposed formulation of the eight goals, 18 targets and more than 40 indicators are listed below. Other selected indicators for development, which are not related to specific targets, include population, total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and gross national income per capita. Where relevant, indicators should be calculated for subnational levels — i.e., by urban and rural area, by region, by socio-economic group, and by age and gender.

Millennium development goals

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age) 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-to-24-year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

13. Under-five mortality rate

14. Infant mortality rate

15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

16. Maternal mortality ratio

17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- | | |
|--|--|
| Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 18. HIV prevalence among 15-to-24-year-old pregnant women |
| | 19. Contraceptive prevalence rate |
| | 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS |
| Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria |
| | 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures |
| | 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis |
| | 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course |

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- | | |
|--|---|
| Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest |
| | 26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity |
| | 27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) |
| | 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)
(Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases) |
| Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water | 29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source |

Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation

31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure
(Urban/rural desegregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers)

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development^a

Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally

Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States

(through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Target 16. In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Target 17. In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18. In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

(Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States)

Official development assistance

32. Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs)
33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
34. Proportion of ODA that is untied
35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing States
36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in landlocked countries

Market access

37. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas
38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing
39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries
40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt sustainability

41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
42. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief
44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points
45. Unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
47. Telephone lines per 1,000 people
48. Personal computers per 1,000 people
(Other indicators to be decided)

ANNEX III.

TAKING ISSUE: QUESTIONING PARTNERSHIPS: SDIN PAPER (The Sustainable Development Issues Network (SDIN) is an issues network to assist NGOs to work towards the WSSD. It is facilitated by the Alliance of Peoples for Environment and Development (ANPED), Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI) and Third World Network.)

The sustainable development agenda is faced with a "crisis in implementation". Everyone, including governments openly acknowledges this. Restoring political will to implement political and legal commitments under the entire package of UN programmes from Rio to Durban as well as multilateral environmental agreements must be the priority of the WSSD. "Type 1" outcomes are thus primary and governments must strengthen their role and fulfil their obligations and commitments to implement sustainable development. The renewed political commitment to development assistance in Monterrey (though small in amount and the Consensus document was weak in many respects), was a significant shift.

The WSSD must provide the momentum for a similar renewed political commitment for the sustainable development agenda, and even move beyond the Monterrey Consensus to meet the full challenges of implementation.

Type 2 outcomes can be valuable and there are many examples that exist locally, nationally, regionally and even globally. They take place anyway, and will continue to do so. But these do not and cannot replace government commitments and obligations. The WSSD must first and foremost be about implementation of government commitments. Initiatives by other parts of society complement and supplement the fulfilment of government commitments. A historic North-South partnership was forged, and two major conventions agreed upon as well. That is the partnership that needs full activation.

Therefore, the Explanatory note by the Chairman of the PrepCom on Partnerships/Initiatives raises a number of questions and concerns among a large number of NGOs, women's organisations and indigenous peoples' groups.

An exercise of legitimacy The emphasis on Type 2 outcomes is the direct result of the failure of governments to turn their commitments to action. While collaboration and cooperation among different parts of society among themselves, and also with governments are not new, and have often produced positive results, the current emphasis is on private-public sector partnerships, especially those involving transnational corporations. This seems to be another gust in the prevailing wind from the UN concerning partnership that is biased towards private sector cooperation.

Leaving the modalities (including monitoring arrangements) to each partnership essentially means self-regulation. Yet in the wake of currency speculation, Enron and Arthur-Andersen the reality is that regulation of corporations is essential, and multilateral monitoring and surveillance are crucial. By launching these new

initiatives at the WSSD, the UN at the highest political and institutional level risk conferring legitimacy without any accountability framework.

Unequal relations with business and industry

While the CSD and other international processes have increased non-governmental participation to some extent, there is a false assumption that civil society organisations and the business sector can sit at roundtables to reach consensus. Often, the interests of industry (especially global corporations) and communities (and their organisations) are diametrically opposed. Mechanisms are needed to deal with such conflicts, with governments taking a crucial role in being a fair and just arbiter of these conflicts. By promoting partnerships and initiatives, that may disregard these inequalities and even conflicts, the WSSD risks the sidelining of conflicts of interests at the costs of local communities. Since monitoring is essentially voluntary, how can the effects and results be independently assessed and verified? Again, the WSSD risks giving legitimacy to activities that are environmentally and socially damaging. The initiative on mining that is underway is one example of potential conflict.

Some of the past and current experience of UN partnerships with business and industry also causes great concern among many NGOs. There are many initiatives that are questionable. The Global Compact, partnership with the highest profile, is fraught with problems and contradictions, ranging from non-disclosure of the full list of companies that are members to no mechanism for monitoring. Of the known members, many are global corporations that have violated principles of the Compact.

Undermining MEAS

The lack of ratification and implementation by governments, especially those from developed countries, of key MEAs, is causing frustration and undermining sustainable development objectives embodied in those MEAs. Is this Type 2 outcome going to be spread to the Conventions and Protocol, too? If this happens, then there will be no incentive for governments to ratify existing international agreements relating to sustainable development. Within the context of the multilateral system, completing ratification would be of fundamental importance towards the goal of "translating political commitments into action." Similarly, is the same approach going to be applied with regard to other UN action programmes that resulted from UN Summits and Conferences?

Bias towards global partnership

The bias towards "international partnerships" sidelines valuable practices and experiences at the national and local levels. Many of these have immense potential for replication and mainstreaming into policy that can be spread through bilateral, regional or global networking. There is considerable documentation, even in collaboration between some UN agencies and civil society. That compilation work by the CSD in cooperation with UN agencies, national governments and civil society remains to be done.