



# The EU Water Development Policy and the new framework for action

DEVCO C5

European Commission / EuropeAid



# EU Water Cooperation

The previous programming period  
2004-2013



## Some key figures

- From 2004 to date, an average of nearly **€400 million per year** have been committed to the water sector.
- Under the programming period (2007-2013), more than **€2.4 billion** have been committed in the water sector, which is a focal sector in **28 countries** mainly for WASH actions. Water projects are currently being implemented in more than **60 countries**.
- More than **70 million people** connected to improved drinking water and more than **24 million people** connected to sanitation facilities since 2004.

### Major initiatives:

ACP-EU Water Facility (9th & 10th EDF): **€712 million**

MDG Initiative for water and sanitation: **€266 million**



# EU Water Cooperation

Present and Future  
2014-2020





# The Policy Framework

## Council Resolution "Water management in developing countries policy and priorities for EU development cooperation" (2002)

- Water is a primary human need;
- Water supply and sanitation are basic social services.

## European Consensus on Development (2006)

- reducing poverty;
- democratic values;
- nationally-led development.

A revision of the Consensus is ongoing in order to better align the EU strategy at the new framework set by the Agenda 2030.



# The Agenda for Change (2011)

## REDUCING POVERTY IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD:

1) the EU must seek to focus its offer to partner countries where it can have the greatest impact and should concentrate its development cooperation in support of:

- Human rights, democracy and good governance
- Inclusive and sustainable growth for human development

2) To ensure best value for money, this should be accompanied by:

- differentiated development partnerships;
- coordinated EU action;
- improved coherence among EU policies.

The EU should focus **its support for inclusive and sustainable** growth on:

Business environment, regional integration, world markets

*"The EU should support regional and continental integration efforts through partners' policies in areas such as (...) cross-border cooperation on water, energy and security"*

Sustainable agriculture and energy

*"The EU should (...) tackle inequalities, in particular to give poor people better access to land, food, water and energy without harming the environment."*

## Water diplomacy policy recommendations (2013)

Council conclusions on EU water diplomacy:

- EU can offer technical know-how to other parts of the world (Danube, Rhine etc.)
- Priority regions: Central Asia, the Nile, the Mekong, the Middle East and the Sahel
- Elaboration of action plans aiming to raise political attention to water security
- Promote international conventions and other legal instruments as the basis for management of trans-boundary waters
- Enhance international partnerships (UN, WB, USA etc.)





## European Citizens Initiative – Right2water

In 2015, the European Parliament voted a resolution on the follow-up to the ECI Right2Water, based on **Lynn Boylan Report**, calling the European Commission to, amongst others:

- Calls on the Commission to include water as part of the Agenda for Change;
- Calls on the Commission to relaunch the "Water Facility" instrument;
- Strengthening of water operator, greater cooperation amongst water operator and public-public partnership.





## Water in the World We Want

- The 2030 Development Agenda was adopted in New York on 25 Sept 2015 by Heads of State and Government
- The agenda includes 17 goals and 169 targets (126 outcome targets and 43 MOI targets)
- SDG 6 on "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all": 6 outcome targets and 2 MOI targets.

## Linkages with other goals/targets

In addition to SDG 6, a number of other SDGs either contain specific and quantified water-related targets, or require successful water management for their achievement.

- In the first category, we can include the goals on Nutrition (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), cities (SDG 11), consumption–production (SDG 12), climate change (SDG 13), marine resources (SDG 14), and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15).
- In the second category, it has been argued that water underpins the success of nearly all the SDGs.

**Water thus emerges as fundamental for achievement of the overall 2030 Development Agenda.**

# Linkages with other goals



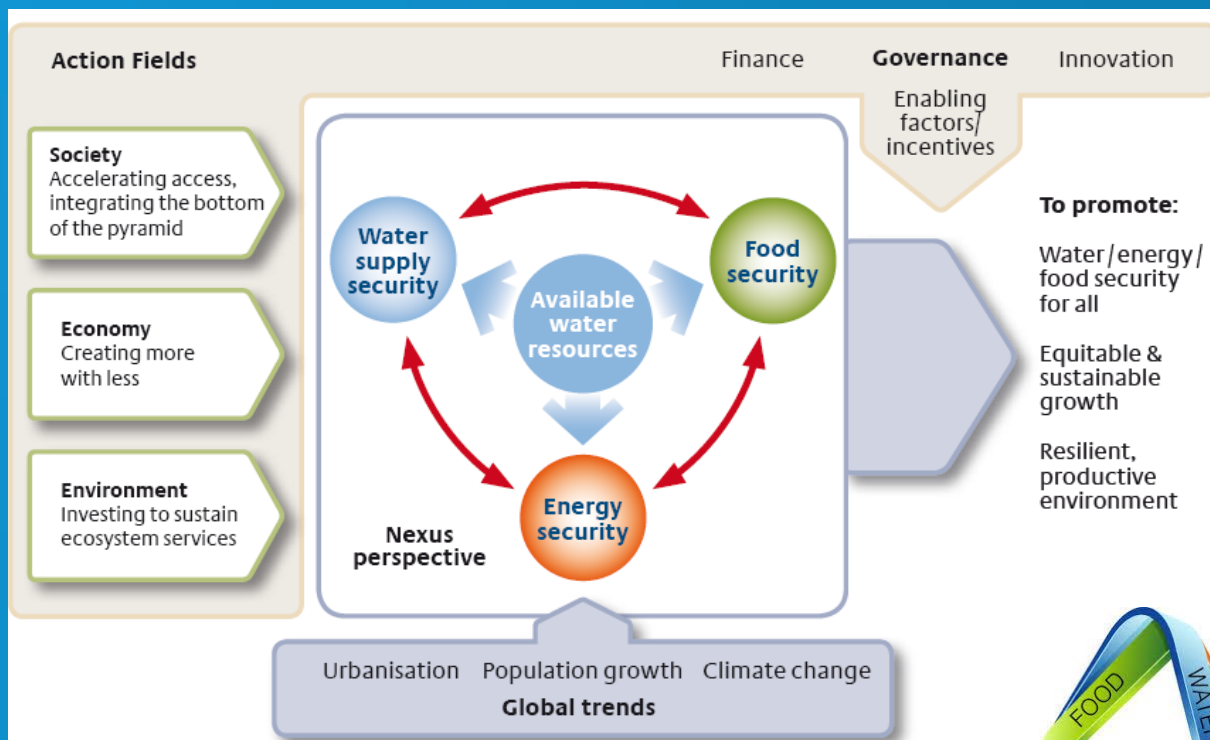
# EU Framework for action 2014-2020

Link with the Priorities of Junker Commission





# The water-energy-food security nexus





## Water diplomacy: the way forward

- Confirmed Priorities for 2014-2015: Nile and Central Asia
- To build on existing dialogue in the Nile through, for example, the Nile Basin Initiative and the new CIWA (Cooperation in International Waters in Africa) trust fund.
- To build on the existing cooperation initiatives in the water sector in Central Asia (EURECA, EUWI etc.).
- To build new partnerships with MS and other donors (UN, USA, WB etc.)



## WASH: a nutrition sensitive action

In June 2013, Commissioner Piebalgs pledged the following:

- Target : **7 million** less malnourished children by 2025
- Financial commitment for nutrition: **€3.5 billion**
  - €400 million on nutrition specific interventions
  - €3.1 billion on nutrition sensitive interventions
- **Part** of this budget **could** finance water and sanitation actions as WASH is one of the most relevant nutrition sensitive action.



# EU Water Cooperation

## Financing Instruments





## NIPs and RIPs 2014-2020

Although the EU will in 2015-20 focus its assistance on a reduced number of sectors in each partner country, it remains committed to improving people's access to water and sanitation

- NIPs → Water and sanitation is focal sector in the NIP of 13 countries
- RIPs → Water will also be a focal sector for certain RIP (Central Asia, Central and Latin America and East Africa)



## Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) Environment - Water

- 2014-2020 DCI budget €19,6 billion → GPGC €4,9 billion → **Water €81 million.**
- Objective is to highlight the water's leverage effect on economic sectors e.g. environment, cross-border cooperation etc.
- Support is foreseen to :
  - i. Regional "Nexus Dialogues" and plan of action
  - ii. Transboundary Water Management Support (CIWA, Senegal river)
  - iii. Water Centres of Excellence in Africa

# Blending instruments

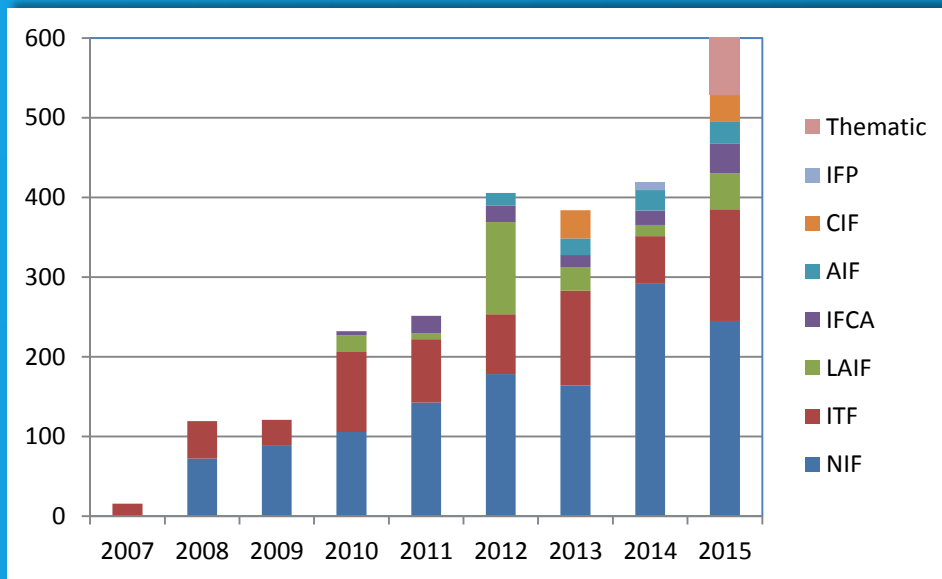


**DG DEVCO:** 6 facilities (AfIF/ITF, LAIF, CIF, IFCA, AIF, CIF)

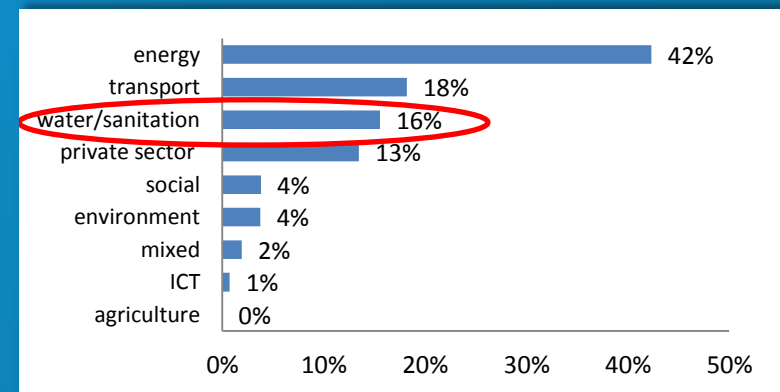
**DG NEAR:** 2 facilities (NIF & WBIF)

# 2007-2015 Blending operations

**Annual grant approvals** (in € million)



**Grant approvals by sector** (in %)



**Number of projects**  
**272**

**EU allocated  
resources**  
**c. € 2.7 billion**

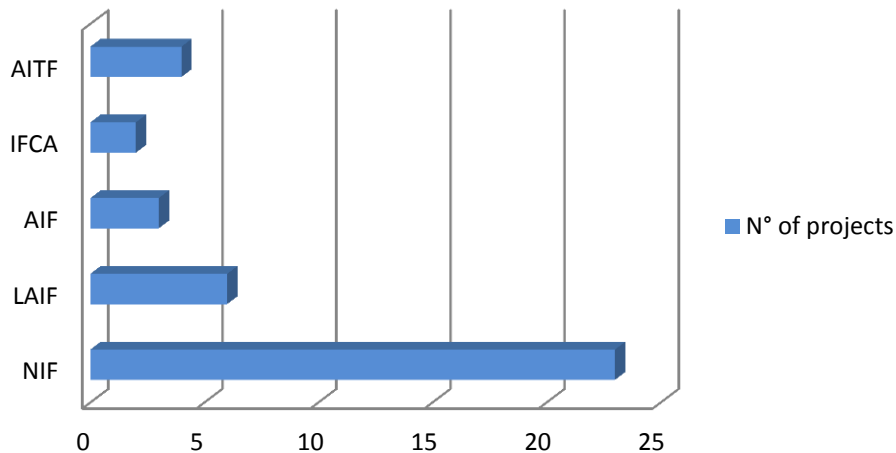
**Mobilise  
EFIs resources**  
**€ 23 billion**

**Total est. budget**  
**€ 50 billion**

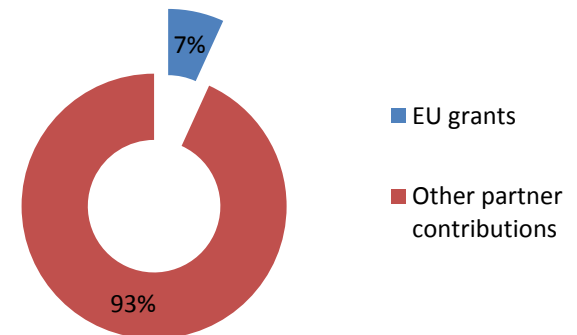


# 2007-2015 Water in Blending operations

Water and sanitation projects



Leverage Effect



Number of water and  
sanitation projects  
**44**

EU allocated resources  
**€ 469 million**

Mobilise  
EFIs resources  
**€ 3,9 billion**

Total est. budget  
**€ 6,9 billion**



# EU Water Partnerships



## Twinning Partnership Projects

- February 2010: launch of the call for proposal "*Partnerships for Capacity Development in the ACP Water & Sanitation Sector*"
- 32 projects financed for a total EU contribution of EUR 22.8M
- 21 concerned countries: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Cameroun, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Santa Lucia, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

# Ongoing projects: a successful example

## EU project: Capacity building for water sector in Northern Mozambique via Partnership



**Title** → Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Infrastructure Management in Mozambique Northern Region through a FIPAG - VIE Partnership

**Total cost** → 1.243.320      **EC contribution** → € 885.000

**Implementing partner** → VITENS Evides International

**Objective** → To develop water supply capacity (water governance and sustainable water asset management) with FIPAG Northern Region Office and two Water Supply Units (in the towns of Nampula and Angoches) and replication of the approach by four other towns in the northern region.

### **Results** →

- Trainings are on-going in the fields of change management, laboratory skills, maintenance, etc.
- A pilot project for NRW is on-going in a peri-urban neighborhood, which has already led to a reduction from 56% to 39%.
- Awareness campaigns and training for the kiosks/standpipe points management are ongoing.





# The challenge of Public Private Partnerships in developing countries

The May 2014 Communication "**A stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries**" suggested to facilitate Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), multi-stakeholder alliances and other partnerships in the water sector (amongst others).

Advantages of PPPs in the water sector:

- To provide additional capital
- To provide alternative management and implementation skills
- To provide value added to the consumer and the public at large
- To provide better identification of needs and optimal use of resources

But to do so a strong regulatory framework is needed!

# Thank you for your attention

