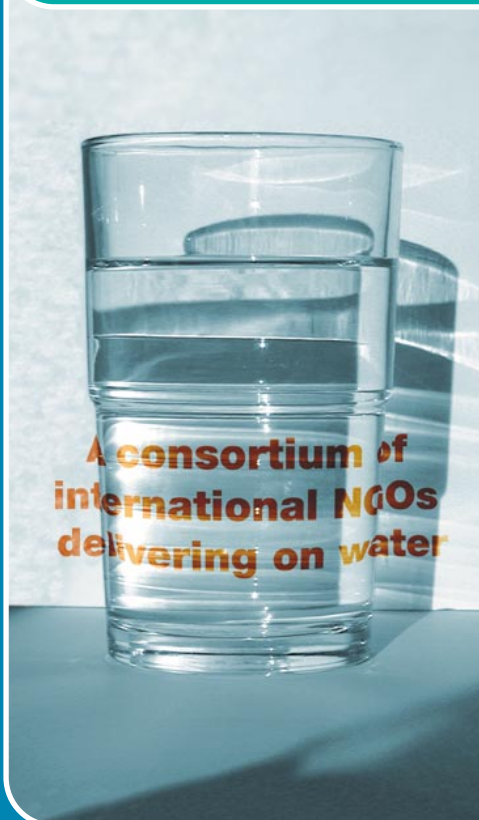


A scorecard assessment of developing country and donor progress

Are governments delivering water and sanitation priorities and commitments?

Developed and developing countries have committed themselves to meeting significant targets for improvements in access to safe water and basic sanitation. But their actions tell a different story. Both donor and developing countries are failing to prioritise water and sanitation:

- **Bilateral aid to the water sector has decreased since 1993, and even that available does not reach the countries with the greatest needs: in 2001 and 2002 less than 40% of the 22 major donors' aid for water went to the 30 highest priority countries where nearly 90% of the 1.1 billion people who do not have access to safe water live.**
- **Of the 17 Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers prepared by the 30 highest priority developing countries, water is a clear priority in only two, is inadequately covered in nine, and is not prioritised in six.**
- **Of the 52 countries – developed and developing – examined here, only 30 are on course to meet the World Summit on Sustainable Development target of preparing Integrated Water Resources Management plans by 2005.**



Developing countries: progress towards water priorities

Country ¹	Water and sanitation priority in national PRSP	Water and sanitation priority in EU Aid CSP	Forced evictions ³	National IWRM plans
Afghanistan ●●●	–		yes	?
Ethiopia ●●			yes	✓
Chad ●●			–	?
Sierra Leone			yes	?
Cambodia			yes	✓
Mauritania ●			–	?
Angola ●●	–		yes	?
Oman ●●●	–	–	–	?
Rwanda ●●			yes	?
Papua New Guinea	–		yes	?
Burkina Faso ●●			–	✓
Dem Rep Congo ●●			yes	?
Eritrea	–		–	✓
Haiti	–	–	yes	?
Madagascar ●			–	?
Guinea ●			yes	?
Kenya ●		–	yes	✓
Uganda			yes	✓
Tanzania ●			yes	✓
Vietnam			–	✓
Nigeria ●●	–		yes	?
Myanmar ●	–	–	yes	✓
China ² ●●●	–		yes	✓
Bangladesh			yes	?
Indonesia ●			yes	✓
Thailand	–		yes	✓
Mexico	–		yes	✓
Brazil ●	–		yes	?
India ² ●●●	–		yes	?
Pakistan ●●●			yes	?

●●● These countries face “absolute water scarcity”. They will not be able to meet water needs in the year 2025.

●● These countries face “economic water scarcity”. They must double their efforts to meet water supply by 2025 but will be financially unable to meet the necessary investments on their own.

● These countries have to increase water availability between 25 and 100 per cent to meet 2025 needs.

Water and/or sanitation included in the PRSP or CSP as a priority.

Water and/or sanitation is recorded as an issue but unclear as to priority.

Water and/or sanitation not included as a priority.

¹ In ascending order of percentage population with access to water supply.

² Facing regional absolute water scarcity.

³ Source: *Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, Global Forced Eviction Survey Series, 1998, 2002 and 2003*

PRSP poverty reduction strategy paper
CSP country strategy paper
IWRM integrated water resource management

OECD countries: progress towards aid and water priorities

Country	Is total aid reaching the target of 0.7% of national income ? ¹	Trend in aid to water and sanitation 1998-2002 ²	% of aid going to water and sanitation	% water and sanitation aid to the 30 highest priority countries	National IWRM plans	
United States			4	8	?	Despite being the largest aid donor in financial terms, the US is the least generous in terms of % of national income. Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian administered areas get 73% of the water money. Gives less than \$8million in aid to water in Sub Saharan Africa.
Japan			7	63	?	Japan's aid prioritises universities & research ahead of basic services. A large proportion of its aid to water goes as loans to neighbour China, leaving only 26% for other priority countries.
France			7	40	✓	Most of the aid for water to the 30 priority countries goes as loans to China, India and Vietnam (65%). Overall, French aid declined by 32% over the four years to 1998.
Germany			11	22	✓	Below average in generosity – the former Soviet Union and North Africa take most of the water money.
United Kingdom			2	59	✓	Still a long way off the UN 0.7% target – and while the UK talks about poverty's links to water, UK spending on it is in steady decline.
Netherlands			8	57	✓	Hitting 0.7% and focusing well on the poorest, the Dutch just need to reverse the downward trend in water's share.
Italy			4	30	✓	Despite recent increases, Italian aid is still well below averagely generous. It also fails to target water and the highest priority countries. Algeria gets 60% of aid for water.
Canada			4	22	✓	Honduras and Peru get more water money than the 30 highest priority countries, but Canada is making a valuable contribution in supporting developing country IWRM plans.
Sweden			6	29	✓	Generous, but could be much better-focused – gives less than \$8million in aid to water in Sub Saharan Africa
Spain			6	11	✓	An aid recipient until 1977, Spain has changed roles fast but can go further – Kazakhstan alone gets twice as much water money as the 30 highest priority countries.
Norway			4	18	?	Generous overall, but aid to water is not focused enough on priority countries, with only 18% (\$6 million) going to Sub Saharan Africa.
Denmark			5	55	✓	Generous and focused – but needs to reverse the decline in aid for water.
Belgium			3	17	✓	Recent aid increases reverse the trend, but Morocco and Senegal each receive more water money than the 30 highest priority countries combined.
Australia			3	38	?	Aid nearly two-thirds down on its 1975 level and while better than some at focusing on priority countries, 30% of aid to water goes to East Timor.
Switzerland			5	12	✓	Outside the UN but failing even to hit its own 0.4% target for aid. Support for aid to water could be much better focused.
Austria			6	58	✓	Good targeting undermined by a declining water spend. Aid accounting has sometimes been known to be suspect.
Finland			7	52	✓	Recent increases following a commitment to restoring total aid levels seem not to apply to water.
Ireland			6	27	✓	Dramatic aid increases towards 0.7% by 2007 but aid is dispersed over 90 countries, reducing the ability to meet the needs of the 30 highest priority countries.
Portugal			<1	2	✓	Steady increases in quantity. East Timor gets 58% of water money but the 30 highest priority countries get just 2%.
Greece	-		<1	13	✓	Recent increases in total aid from this late starter – Greece was an aid recipient until the 1980s. However the former Yugoslavia sees most of the water benefits.
Luxembourg		-	n/a	n/a	✓	Generous but generally poor in assessing poverty reduction impacts – there are no data on its water contributions.
New Zealand			2	n/a	?	Below averagely generous and better at providing a New Zealand education or taking on New Zealand consultants than on supporting local basic services like water.
Total			6	38	-	Monterrey commitments to increase aid are coming through slowly but neither water nor the poorest countries are seeing the full benefits.

1: Total aid reaching target of 0.7% of national income Total aid below target of 0.7% of national income

2: Increase in percentage Constant percentage Decrease in percentage

Sources: See statistical annex

Key messages for CSD-12

1 Aid to the water sector is declining not increasing.

The amount of aid being devoted to the water sector has declined in real terms in line with the general decline in aid. Total bilateral aid for water and sanitation from the major OECD donors was 25% lower in 2001 and 2002 than in 1998 and 1999. Only the smaller OECD members surveyed here have been able to increase significantly their percentage allocation, which although praiseworthy provides relatively little in cash terms. There is a mismatch between the raising of water as a global priority through events such as WSSD and the amounts of aid being made available for water.

2 Aid to the water sector is not going to those countries most in need.

Even more significantly than the overall decline in aid, of the \$2.4 billion of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) spent on the water sector, only in relatively few cases do significant percentages go to those in most need. Just 38% of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aid for water goes to the 30 highest priority countries identified here, countries in which 87% of the world's 1.1 billion people lacking access to safe water live. Too much of the money is going to a few countries that are not most in need. Donors are not co-ordinating aid in an effective and functional way to redress this problem despite high profile global initiatives. An overall strategy is required, agreed among the key donors.

3 Weak relationship between PRSPs and MDGs.

All countries have signed up to the Millennium Development Goals, one of the main mechanisms for achieving which is the PRSP process. While it is apparent that there has been significant progress in analysing the requirements for achieving poverty reduction through the PRSP process, the PRSPs in this survey do not clearly prioritise actions that will directly help to achieve the MDGs. Given the increased political profile of water and sanitation in recent years it is extraordinary that so few countries – only two of the 17 highest priority countries identified here that have completed PRSPs – have put water among their priorities for action despite the poorest people repeatedly raising water and sanitation as key concerns. Many PRSPs deal with water related issues in their analytical sections but fail to transpose this in the more action oriented parts of the strategies. Similar problems exist in the Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) that set out national priorities for EC aid.

4 The failure to prioritise water and sanitation in PRSPs is exacerbated by the impact of forced evictions.

Forced evictions are happening in 23 of the 30 highest priority countries identified here. The lack of tenure for slum dwellers makes sustainable provision of water and sanitation very difficult.

5 Countries are not on track to meet the 2005 target on IWRM.

The most immediate test of how seriously all countries are taking these issues is in how many are on track to meet the 2005 target for production of national integrated water resources and efficiency plans. Currently it is believed that only 13 of the 30 highest priority developing countries identified here are moving towards the target. A few donors (eg Canada and the Netherlands) have been good at supporting the writing of these plans but much more needs to be done as the plans are so fundamental to achieving good and equitable water management. Unless this happens governments will have failed their first big test on water since WSSD.

The review contained here suggests that five key areas should be reviewed at CSD-12 for further negotiation at CSD-13:

- **Donor countries**, in particular those which promised much more at the WSSD, but have thus far delivered little (including the EU, USA and Japan), must review the reasons for the current decline in aid to the water sector and review the causes of blockages to donor coherence and co-ordination. Future aid must be better targeted, including an increase to those countries with the greatest needs. Aid must include investment in capacity-building and community-based schemes, engaging public participation and employing appropriate technologies as alternatives to costly and potentially damaging large infrastructure projects;
- **The United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund** and their member governments must review their policies and link funding for national-scale poverty reduction strategies in developing countries to the achievement of the global UN Millennium Development Goals' and WSSD's targets relating to water;
- **Developing countries** must focus on the need to reflect in PRSPs and other plans the importance of water supply and sanitation through the integrated management of water resources, review why PRSPs and other plans have not adequately prioritised water issues (despite the poorest people repeatedly raising them in participatory assessments) and consider how this serious omission can be corrected;
- **Developing and developed countries** must focus on the preparation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans and the use of such plans to facilitate the strategic investment of national and donor resources to achieve long-term development goals. Moreover, they should report on the challenges that developing countries face in producing their plans, how donor assistance is helping or hindering them to address these challenges, and whether these plans cover the full range of water management concerns including the conservation of watersheds and other natural sources of water, the supply of water and sanitation services to the poor, including to urban slum dwellers, and the equitable sharing of water between different users;
- **All countries** must assess current situations, recognising that safe water supply, sanitation provision and integrated water resources management can only be delivered by establishing governance structures that actively encourage communities to participate and work in partnership with local governments and water providers.

The governments who set global water targets in 2000 and 2002 to reduce poverty have a particular obligation to deliver the necessary reforms to achieve them. This report shows that with a few honourable exceptions, donor and developing country governments are failing the world's water management needs. CSD-12 is an opportunity that the world's governments must seize to identify actions to meet the water-related targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

1 Introduction

Provision of safe water and access to sanitation are two of the most important issues facing developing countries: on present trends, by 2050 at least one in four people are predicted to be living in countries affected by chronic or recurring shortages of freshwater.

This has been recognised by the inclusion of targets within the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2000 and amended by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, to halve the number of people without access to water and basic sanitation services by 2015. WSSD also recognised the imperative of environmental management of water by adopting a target for production of national integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans (IWRM plans) by 2005. The Commission for Sustainable Development is the mechanism for assessing progress against the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the focus of CSD-12 on water, sanitation and human settlements reflects the importance of these sectors.

The inclusion of explicit water targets in the MDGs and in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation has significantly raised the political profile of water. However, there have not been the necessary changes in policy and practice towards meeting the targets, either by donors or recipients. This report provides an overview of the extent to which both developed and developing countries have made progress towards meeting these water and sanitation challenges.

The scorecard examines the 30 countries with the highest priority in terms of the need for improvements in the provision of safe water and basic sanitation, assessing progress against a number of key indicators. A similar scorecard assessment looks both at the bilateral aid response of OECD countries in helping developing countries meet their water and sanitation targets, and at the progress of OECD countries towards meeting their own water management targets.

Targets under scrutiny

Millennium Development Goals (2000, amended 2002)

- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) Plan of Implementation

- By 2005 production of national integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans

2 Country selection

Developing countries

In assessing progress towards water and sanitation targets, this overview examines the group of countries where the water and sanitation crisis is most severe.

Drawing on information from the *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment (GWSSA) 2000 Report*¹, the 20 countries with the lowest percentage of the population with improved water supply and the 20 countries with more than 10 million people without access to water were selected. Removing those countries with a population of less than 1.5 million yielded a list of 30 countries with the highest priority for improvements in water and sanitation.

These 30 countries:

- Contain 87% of the world's 1.1 billion people without access to safe water.
- 15 are from Africa; ten are from Asia; two are from Latin America; one is from the Middle East; one is from the Pacific; and one is from the Caribbean.
- 18 are on the official list of Least Developed Countries (LDC) and 24 are on the list of Low Income Food Deficit Countries, but two are among the largest national economies globally and one is a member of the OECD.
- Eight are among those which the UN predict may have population increases at greater than 3% per year (on the highest prediction level) and will therefore face an increasing problem.² 18 are water stressed now, are predicted to be by 2025, or will have to increase water development significantly to meet predicted needs.³

Donor countries

The contribution of donor countries was examined on the basis of OECD countries that provide bilateral assistance through the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. Limited information is available on Luxembourg's contributions to water and sanitation.

1 WHO/UNICEF (2000). *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment*. Geneva WHO/UNICEF

2 UN (2002). *World Population Report: The 2000 Revision*

3 International Water Management Institute. *Water Scarcity in the Twenty-First Century*

3 Analysis of progress: developing countries

A number of key indicators were used in the analysis to provide an overview of the extent to which the 30 highest priority developing countries identified here were taking steps towards meeting water and sanitation targets. A brief background to the indicators that have been selected is given below along with a review of overall progress. The specific details of the performance of each country is given in the scorecard.

a Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

Initiated by the World Bank and IMF in 1999 with the intention of providing the crucial link between national public policy and donor support, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are intended to describe a country's economic and social policies and programmes. The PRSP process was introduced to provide the operational basis for both the IMF's and World Bank's concessional lending and for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC). PRSPs are increasingly used as a basis for both bilateral and multilateral official development assistance.

PRSPs are meant to be prepared by developing countries themselves through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders as well as external development partners, and have become important elements in the policy formation process. The extent to which water and sanitation is included in PRSPs can therefore provide an indication of the extent to which the issue is prioritised in developing country policy.

Of the 30 highest priority countries identified here, 17 have prepared PRSPs. Angola and Myanmar have yet to prepare PRSPs, and, as non-HIPC countries, the remaining countries have not drawn up PRSPs with the exception of Indonesia. A number of general themes emerge in the treatment of water and sanitation across these PRSPs:

- **Many PRSPs do not refer specifically to actions for water and sanitation.** Where water and related issues are included, they can appear as part of rural development or as part of health – where specific reference is often made to the problems of water related diseases. However, the proposed actions that follow tend to relate more to medical treatment than to public health provision of safe water or water management.
- **Where water and sanitation issues are raised in PRSPs there are often not actions to address the identified issues.** Even where actions are identified, the actions – and associated budget lines – are seen as relating to hardware issues only, such as the number of tubewells constructed or number of latrines. This is despite lessons from the past about the absolute necessity of approaches such as building community capacity to sustain and manage their water supply and the importance of environmental management of water resources. Those few PRSPs which do make reference to these issues do not have associated budgets set aside to develop these crucial functions.

- **Although water is mentioned in some PRSPs in an environmental context, natural resources are generally not perceived and respected as the source of water.** Water management is rarely dealt with in anything other than a sectoral way, with irrigation often paramount in the analysis. There is not a single obvious mention of integrated water resources management in the examined PRSPs, let alone any discussion on the 2005 target for Integrated Water Resources Management in those PRSPs that post-date the setting of this target at the WSSD.

In categorising the extent to which countries water and sanitation have been prioritised in the 17 PRSPs:

- In only two is it a clear priority: Uganda and Tanzania.
- In nine countries, there is a partial commitment to better water and sanitation management: Cambodia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Vietnam, Chad, Mauritania Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, and Pakistan. Of these, Cambodia, Rwanda, Burkina Faso and Vietnam have the strongest wording in their PRSPs, while proposed revisions to the Madagascar PRSP should improve the way sanitation is addressed.
- There are a further six for which it is apparent that water is not prioritised: Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Kenya, Indonesia and Bangladesh (although the Bangladesh PRSP is currently being reviewed and a new chapter dedicated to water and sanitation has been drafted).

b European Union Assistance and Country Strategy Papers

The European Union and its member states are the source of about half of the total public aid effort worldwide, specifically providing about €1.4 billion annually towards the water sector. European Commission (EC) aid policy requires recipient countries to draw up country strategy papers (CSPs) for the use of EC aid. Countries jointly prepare CSPs with the EC in close consultation with state and non-state stakeholders. Like PRSPs, CSPs can provide a guide to policy priorities within a country, and therefore a useful snapshot of the extent to which countries are seeking to address water and sanitation issues:

- Only three of the 26 countries with CSPs in this survey clearly have water as a priority in their CSPs – Chad, Papua New Guinea, and Nigeria. Indonesia includes water under a heading of sustainable management of natural resources alongside forestry. A number of countries have rural development as a priority within which it is possible water may be covered, and many consider agriculture with irrigation a prime concern. In contrast, transport is a priority in ten CSPs.

- As with PRSPs, water related issues appear in many CSPs in the analytical section, but are not then carried through to the action oriented part of the plan.
- Again as with PRSPs, there are few mentions of management at the catchment scale and no obvious references to IWRM.

The European Commission is clear in its desire to ensure that development assistance is now wholly demand driven. Countries are relatively free to set their own priorities through their CSPs provided that they fit into one of the six priority areas outlined by the EC. Environment is not included in this group because it is seen to be cross cutting, although the EC has tried to encourage countries to link poverty with environmental issues by adopting new development policy guidelines. However, this has made it hard for the Commission to ensure that appropriate attention is given to environmental and water concerns. The Commission has resorted to high level political commitments to try to encourage partner countries – hence initiatives such as the EU Water Initiative.

c Forced evictions

The UN estimates that almost one sixth of the world's population now live in urban slums, the vast majority of these in the developing world. Most within this group lack access to amenities, such as safe drinking water and sanitation. Furthermore, 95% of the 2.2 billion growth in world population projected by the UN between now and 2030 will be in urban areas, almost entirely in low and middle-income countries.¹ All but five of the thirty developing countries in our sample have either more than 50% of their urban population living in slums or more than 10 million urban slum dwellers – and six have both (Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Tanzania).

One of the main constraints to access to water and sanitation for urban slum dwellers is lack of secure tenure, with private or state service providers unwilling to provide services where there is a threat that households may be evicted. Access to water is therefore tightly related to whether or not you have secure tenure. Forced evictions are a direct indicator of the degree to which slum dwellers have security of tenure, and therefore a good proxy indicator of water security.

The Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) has reported forced evictions over the last five years in 23 of the 30 highest priority countries identified here.

1 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects*, 2003 Revision

d The 2005 target for the development of Integrated Water Resources Management

A target for all countries to develop national Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and water efficiency plans by 2005 was adopted in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation at the WSSD. This reflected the critical importance of IWRM to meeting the MDGs on water and sanitation. As one of the first WSSD targets to come up, the 2005 IWRM target will be a good indication as to how seriously the international community is taking the achievement of the WSSD targets. The extent to which countries have already prepared such a plan provides a further snapshot of progress towards water and sanitation goals.

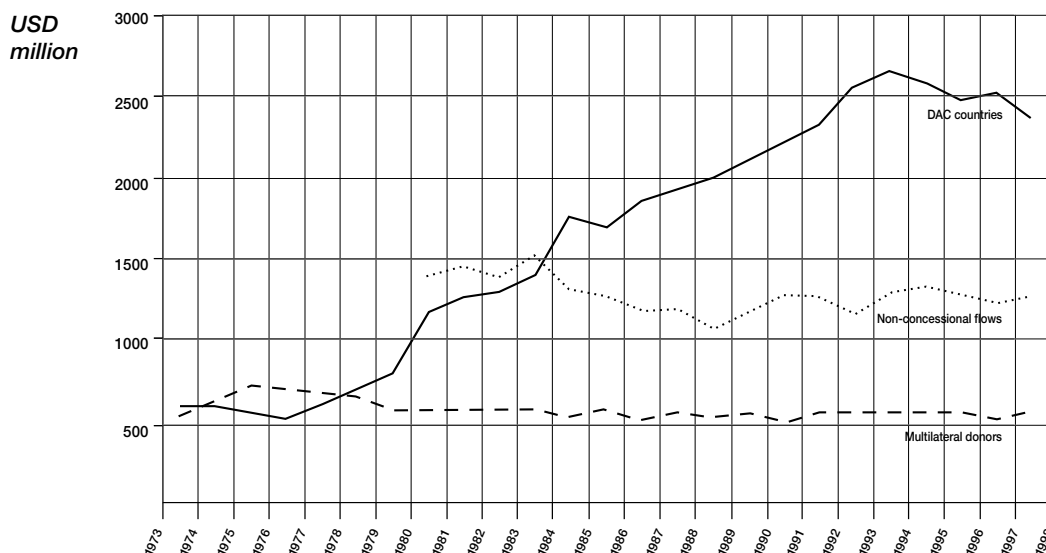
While information on progress is somewhat difficult to obtain from published sources, it appears that many countries are struggling to prepare IWRM plans by 2005 and are pushing for the 2005 deadline to be postponed. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is currently undertaking a review of progress on this issue which it will present to CSD-12. As of March 2004, the GWP's findings in summary are that of 108 countries surveyed only 15% have made good progress, 50% have initiated the process and the remainder have a significant way to go. In the investigations for this report evidence has been found of progress in 13 of the 30 highest priority countries identified here.

4 Analysis of progress: donor countries

a Funding for the water sector

The share of aid for water supply and sanitation in total ODA remained relatively stable in the 1990's at 6% of bilateral aid, and some 4-5% of multilateral aid. As total aid budgets have fallen as a percentage of GDP, so total spending on the water sector has fallen. Total bilateral aid for water and sanitation from the major OECD donors analysed here was 25% lower in 2001 and 2002 than in 1998 and 1999. Yet, it has been estimated that at least \$10-15 billion extra spending per annum will be needed to meet the international targets for water and sanitation.¹

At the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey the international community agreed to the first increase in aid in 20 years, with an additional \$16bn a year by 2006. All countries on this list have pledged to increase aid and some have started to do so, although whether spending ultimately meets commitments remains to be seen.



Aid to water supply and sanitation, commitments 1973-2001: 5-year moving average
Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System

Water sector aid is still channelled to relatively few countries, often those without the greatest need. From 1997-2001 the ten largest recipients received 48% of the total. China, India, Vietnam, Peru, Morocco and Egypt were among the top ten in both periods, with Turkey, Indonesia, Tunisia and Sri Lanka slipping out of the top ten to be replaced by Mexico, Malaysia, Jordan and the Palestinian administered territories. Of these 13 countries, only five are in the 30 highest priority countries identified here.

Many countries where a large percentage of the population lacks access to safe drinking water receive little if any aid for this purpose. The analysis presented in the scorecards vividly demonstrates this: only 38% of total OECD Development Assistance Committee sectoral bilateral aid to the water sector goes to the 30 highest priority countries identified here, countries containing 87% of the world's 1.1 billion people who do not have access to safe water.

1 *The cost of meeting the Johannesburg targets for drinking water*, Henri Smets, French Water Academy, October 2003

Four indicators are used in the scorecard to reflect the trends in overseas development aid going to the water sector:

- **Total aid spending reaching the target of 0.7% of national income.** The decreasing percentage of aid going to the water sector comes in the context of low and decreasing overall aid spending. The scorecard shows only five of the 22 countries reaching the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of national income going to aid, although there has been a start towards a reversal of this in some countries following commitments made in Monterrey.
- **Trend in the percentage of sectorally allocable bilateral aid going to water and sanitation, 1998 to 2001/2.** Of the 22 major OECD countries examined, in only six countries – Spain, Norway, Australia, Austria, Portugal, and Luxembourg – had the percentage of aid going to water and sanitation increased from 1998 and 1999 to 2001 and 2002. The share had remained constant in seven countries, while it had decreased in the remaining eight. Total bilateral aid for water and sanitation from these 22 countries was 25% lower in 2001 and 2002 than it had been in 1998 and 1999.
- **Percentage of aid going to water and sanitation.** The increased political profile of water is not being matched by the necessary increases in aid, which are declining. Only 6% of sectorally allocable bilateral aid from the OECD countries examined here is going to the water and sanitation sector.
- **Percentage of water and sanitation aid going to the 30 highest priority water need countries identified in the scorecard.** Low and declining aid contributions to water and sanitation are not the only problem. In addition, little aid to water goes to those countries in greatest need. Only 38% of OECD DAC aid to water went to the 30 highest priority countries identified here.

b The 2005 target for the development of Integrated Water Resources Management

The OECD countries have similar water management obligations as do developing countries. The WSSD target for Integrated Water Resources Management applies equally to them, and EU member states are subject to a legal requirement under the Water Framework Directive which will require the equivalent of national IWRM strategies to be in place by 2005. It is by no means certain that all member states will meet the target.

Statistical annex: developing countries

Country	Population without access to safe water ¹		Population without access to sanitation ²		Urban Population living in Slums ³	Slum Population ⁴	ODA for water and sanitation from Donor Countries (2002 & 2001 Average)	
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	(US\$ millions) ⁵	Per person w/o water ⁶ (US\$)
Afghanistan	87	19,766	88	19,994	99	4,945	5.630	0.28
Ethiopia	76	47,549	85	53,180	99	10,159	15.738	0.33
Chad	73	5,585	71	5,432	99	1,947	0.290	0.05
Sierra Leone	72	3,496	72	3,496	96	1,642	1.273	0.36
Cambodia	70	7,818	82	9,158	72	1,696	22.914	2.93
Mauritania	63	1,681	67	1,788	94	1,531	5.519	3.28
Angola	62	7,984	56	7,212	83	3,918	8.633	1.08
Oman	61	1,551	8	203	61	1,214	0.006	0.00
Rwanda	59	4,562	92	7,114	88	437	2.187	0.48
Papua New Guinea	58	6,923	18	2,149	19	165	0.932	0.13
Burkina Faso	58	2,788	71	3,413	77	1,528	12.135	4.35
Dem Rep Congo	55	28,416	80	41,332	50	1,852	0.916	0.03
Eritrea	54	4,440	87	7,153	70	510	3.489	0.79
Haiti	54	2,080	72	2,773	86	2,574	2.344	1.13
Madagascar	53	8,449	58	9,246	93	4,603	5.200	0.62
Guinea	52	3,864	42	3,121	72	1,672	7.794	2.02
Kenya	51	15,341	14	4,211	71	7,605	15.131	0.99
Uganda	50	10,889	25	5,445	93	3,241	17.874	1.64
Tanzania	46	15,418	10	3,352	92	11,031	15.650	1.02
Vietnam	44	35,126	27	21,555	47	9,197	78.133	2.22
Nigeria	43	47,948	37	41,257	79	41,595	16.889	0.35
Myanmar	32	14,596	54	24,630	26	3,596	2.852	0.20
China	25	319,390	62	792,086	38	178,256	205.108	0.64
Bangladesh	25*	32,289	47	60,703	85	30,403	33.969	1.20
Indonesia	24	242,145	34	343,039	23	20,877	26.177	0.11
Thailand	20	12,280	4	2,456	2	253	8.102	0.66
Mexico	14	13,834	27	26,679	20	14,692	0.846	0.06
Brazil	13	22,115	23	39,126	37	51,675	1.169	0.05
India	12	121,639	69	699,427	56	158,418	79.420	0.65
Pakistan	12	18,778	39	61,028	74	35,627	8.052	0.43
Total		1,074,864		2,301,757		606,859	604	
% of global total in 30 selected countries		87%				66%	38%	

* While 97% of Bangladesh's population has access to improved water supplies, 80% are using shallow tubewells, some 27% of which have been assessed as being at high risk of being contaminated with arsenic at a high level.

1 Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment (GWSSA) 2000 Report

2 Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment (GWSSA) 2000 Report

3 UNHABITAT, 2003, *Slums of the World: The Face of Urban Poverty in the New Millennium*

4 UNHABITAT, 2003, *Slums of the World: The Face of Urban Poverty in the New Millennium; Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessments (GWSSA) 2000 Report*

5 OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

6 OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System; *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment (GWSSA) 2000 Report*. This compares with \$19.42 for Egypt, \$261.77 for Jordan, \$9.29 for Morocco and \$507.31 for Palestinian administered areas.

Statistical annex: donor countries

Country	Total Aid, 2002 as % GNI ¹	ODA for water and sanitation 1998 + 1999 combined ²		ODA for water and sanitation 2001 + 2002 combined ³		% of water and sanitation aid to 30 countries on list ⁴	ODA for water and sanitation, Sub-saharan Africa ⁵ (2001/2 average)	
		Total, US\$ millions	% of bilateral aid	Total, US\$ millions	% of bilateral aid		Total, US\$ millions	% of total spending on water and sanitation
United States	0.13	421.73	4.4	531.98	4	8	7.639	3
Japan	0.23	2072.25	10.7	1002.1	6.5	63	55.835	13
France	0.38	295.38	4.5	281.09	6.5	40	38.417	27
Germany	0.27	681.68	10.1	601	11	22	74.975	28
United Kingdom	0.31	112.98	4.3	60.46	2	59	16.475	19
Netherlands	0.81	170.73	9.6	240.43	8	57	32.111	27
Italy	0.20	35.22	8.7	19.45	3.5	30	7.188	28
Canada	0.28	38.57	3.6	48.89	3.5	22	4.237	21
Sweden	0.83	63.18	5.3	77.61	5.6	29	7.741	20
Spain	0.26	40.53	3.6	90.73	5.6	11	6.990	16
Norway	0.89	64.31	5.5	71.11	4.3	18	6.240	18
Denmark	0.96	214.9	23.6	48.64	5	55	6.825	28
Belgium	0.43	18.18	3.2	22.58	3	17	14.790	50
Australia	0.26	46.22	3.8	29.14	2.7	38	2.120	13
Switzerland	0.32	51.82	7.6	42.18	5	12	6.378	27
Austria	0.26	105.2	17	74.88	16.3	58	2.103	21
Finland	0.35	24.65	7.6	31.67	7.2	52	8.364	52
Ireland	0.40	9.17	5.8	21.47	6.2	27	9.640	91
Portugal	0.27	1.17	0.5	1.53	0.5	2	0.296	38
Greece	0.21	0.38	0.4	1.1	0.6	13	0.060	13
Luxembourg	0.77	10.59	8.9	–	–	n/a		n/a
New Zealand	0.22	2.98	2.7	2.53	2.2	n/a		n/a
Total	0.41	4,481.82	4.98	3,300.57	3.58	38	308.419	19

¹ OECD Development Co-operation Report 2004

² OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

³ OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

⁴ OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

⁵ OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System

A consortium of international NGOs is working together, on the ground with communities and at the policy level, to deliver on the challenges – infrastructural, political, social, economic, and environmental – necessary to secure safe water supplies. Contact us to find out how.



CARE International UK, a member of CARE International, is a global humanitarian organisation working with communities, governments and local partners to address the underlying causes of urban poverty and the rights of slum dwellers.
www.careinternational.org.uk



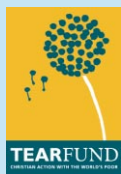
Freshwater Action Network is a global network of environmental and developmental non-governmental and community based organisations working to strengthen civil society's participation in international water policy formulation.
www.freshwateraction.net



Green Cross International works to prevent conflicts in water-stressed regions by promoting informed and participatory decision-making, regional cooperation and the integrated management of land and water resources at the basin level.
www.greencrossinternational.net



Oxfam GB, a member of Oxfam International, works with others to overcome poverty and suffering in over 70 countries. Securing access to safe water and public health for poor communities is a central part of this work, particularly in humanitarian emergencies.
www.oxfam.org.uk



Tearfund is an evangelical Christian relief and development charity working with local partners to bring help and hope to communities in need around the world.
www.tearfund.org



WaterAid is an international NGO dedicated exclusively to the provision of safe domestic water, sanitation and hygiene education to the world's poorest people.
www.wateraid.org



WWF promotes the restoration of river basins crucial to wildlife and people, and influences private sector and government practices to safeguard freshwater resources.
www.panda.org