

**G20 COMMUNIQUE ON SAFE DRINKING WATER AND
SANITATION (SDS) TO ALL BY 2025**

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pre-eminently qualifies the group for action on the SDS initiative and can lead to significant, long-term, economic benefits. The G20 developed countries also lead the world in the number of water scientists, engineers and technicians. Successful implementation of the SDS initiative would yield a “win-win” outcome of enormous significance for its members, both developing and developed, and for the world.

2. STEWARDSHIP OF GLOBAL SDS

Urgent recognition of the severity of the water and sanitation crisis has led the United Nations, at its Millennium Summit and at the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development, to declare the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for safe water and sanitation. These call on the global community to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. We, the G20 leaders commit our nations to providing political and financial stewardship of the effort to ensure that global SDS touches all peoples and countries by 2025. We, the G20 are committed to creation of the essential elements for successful global provision of SDS services. These elements are: *engaging the public and stakeholders at all Levels, monitoring and assessing progress, strengthening implementation capacity, accelerating service provision, mobilizing finances for SDS, and creation of networks to facilitate action (G20 proposes the creation of multi-stakeholder Governance Networks GNs and Water Action Networks ,WANs, to better engage stakeholders and to improve capacity development). (Detailed description of these elements are attached in appendix a)*

3. G20 ACTION PLAN FOR SDS

3.1 Creation of Global Water Agency

Full scale and successful implementation of SDS initiative by G20 for all by 2025, several sets of complex actions related to economic, political, social, capacity building, engineering, financial, health and organizational issues on local, regional and international levels involving different types of organizations and agencies should be carried out within very well planned and designed framework. This type of unique and sensitive responsibilities for the world sustainability requires the establishment of a special water agency. The G20 are committed to establish a Global Water Agency (GWA) to oversee the preparation of a Global Master Action Plan, (GMAP), planning and management of the advocacy, networking, capacity building and monitoring, evaluation exercises, This Agency would facilitate the flow of resources for these activities and provide an interface to the multilateral and/or national partners. It would also monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the advocacy program, as well as the horizontal and vertical networks. It will be also responsible for basic implementation

3.2 Global Advocacy Campaign for SDS

To secure a success global awareness of SDS crises, the G20 are committed to lead a worldwide campaign through the GWA to convince the public and a spectrum of stakeholders, from policymakers to community leaders, that meeting the SDS goals is

South. Capacity building should address all components of the capacity development process in an integrated fashion. An interdependent "Four-Pillar" framework for such capacity building should be planned namely:

Pillar 1 - the capacity to educate and train, including community awareness building, adult training and formal education, so as to provide sufficient and competent human resources to develop and apply enabling systems,

Pillar 2 - the capacity to measure and understand SDS implementation, through monitoring, applied research, technology development and evaluation, so that reliable data are used for analysis and decision-making.

Pillar 3 - the capacity to legislate, regulate and achieve compliance through effective governmental, non-governmental and private sector institutions and through efficient enforcement and community acceptance.

Pillar 4 - the capacity to provide appropriate, affordable water infrastructure, services and products through sustained investment and management by both public agencies and private enterprise.

The G20 efforts will be planned and supervised by GWA. These efforts should complement the existing training efforts of UN agencies, professional organizations, and NGOs. The G20 are also committed to carry out a parallel effort to facilitate development of institutions, particularly at the community and national level, to accelerate implementation must also be undertaken. Such institutions are critical to ensure sustainability over the 20-year life of the SDS initiative.

3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are essential elements of the global SDS initiative, both to chart its progress and to understand its impacts. G20 are committed through the GWA to carry out a global monitoring and evaluation program complimenting the comprehensive program of the UN Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), WHO, JMP and the UN-WWDR. The G20 will establish a trust fund to expand and sustain these efforts to comprehensively monitor and assess global progress in meeting the Water MDGs. Understanding that the implementation may be phased in, and proceed at different rates in different regions and countries, it is essential that targets, as well as robust systems to monitor them, be established. The G20 are committed to evaluate the SDS initiative at regular intervals during its 20-year life span. Such evaluations should be systematic, independent assessments of the design, implementation, and impacts of the initiative. Once agreed upon, the same strategic template and annual

international donors and 10-15% from international private companies. The G20 are committed to complement the existed local efforts for service provisioning jointly with the multilateral partners. Through G20 coordination, multilateral partners can be actively engaged as players in the GNs and WANs. Such joint implementation can complement the ongoing work for the World Bank, World Water Development Report (WWDR) and other initiatives that will likely be developed under the agencies of the UN International Decade for “Water for Life” (2005–2015), as it becomes operational. The G20 is also committed to consider the efforts of the commitment of G8 which was made through its 2003 summit to an Action Plan for Water. The plan addressed many of the financing issues, including a pledge to provide targeted subsidies for the poorest communities. The G8 also announced its commitment to help mobilize domestic resources for water infrastructure financing through the development and strengthening of local capital markets and financial institutions, including revolving funds in local currency, risk guarantee schemes and support for the development of efficient local financial markets. These commitments, met in a comprehensive manner, can be an effective first step towards SDS implementation.

Furthermore, the G20 developed countries (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK and US) provide about US\$ 40 billion in official development assistance (ODA) and about US\$ 50 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI) into developing countries each year. The G20 are committed to utilize part of such economic capacity of the group for action on the SDS initiative, to fill the gap in financial requirements for the poor countries.

The GWA will play a major role in coordinating such activities in cooperation with local and regional agencies and networks. A comprehensive G20 GWA, backed with the appropriate financing mechanisms, would be needed for successful implementation of SDS plan. Required funding is estimated to be in the order of US\$ 2-4 billion a year throughout the duration of the SDS program.

3.7 Priorities for SDS Service Provision

To encourage and secure positive response from different countries with the G20 SDS initiative, the G20 are committed to give priorities which is going to be based on WGA investigations: These priorities are:

- Poorest countries with maximum suffering from SDS deficiencies.

- Countries that have national water policy and are adopting the integrated water resources management.

- Countries with enough financial support but are lacking technical, operation and management skills.

3.8 Think Tank for G20 SDS Initiative

Due to the changing, dynamic and complex problems of SDS with time, the G20 have agreed to create and fund a Global Think Tank, through which leading thinkers on the water and sanitation sciences, health, information technologies, social activism, and globalization are periodically brought together to review, discuss and debate arising problems during the course of global SDS initiative. The Think Tank will be tasked to provide actionable policy recommendations for G20 SDS initiative to pursue nationally and internationally.

3.9. Fast Tracking Low-Cost and Low-Tech SDS Related Solutions

Scientific progress offers possibilities for new SDS technologies, but G20 also recognize that much remains to be accomplished by increasing the global use of existing low-cost or low-tech SDS related technologies. G20 have agreed to instruct their Water ministers to work with GWA, private industry, and non-governmental organizations to identify feasible opti