

# Support mechanisms for WOPs from the North:

## The Oudin-Santini Law and decentralized cooperation in France and other examples

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# Presentation of the Oudin Santini Law

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- 3- The Oudin Santini Law
- 4- Financial outcomes
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- 6- Medium term assessment

## Overview of similar mechanisms in other regions

- 1- Belgium
- 2- The Netherlands
- 3- Italy
- 4- The Basque Country

# Background/rationale

Governmental development aid in France represents 166 million €/year for water (5%)

But small water operators are often unable to tap into these resources

There is also still a resource gap:

Costs	Well	Borehole and small scale wat. Net.	Conventional water network	Latrine
investments	8000 to 20 000 €	10 000 to 15 000 €	from 230 000 to 300 000 €	120 to 240 €
Per cap. (beneficiary)	2 to 5 €	3 to 3,75 €	100 to 130 €	8 to 16 €

# Framework of decentralized cooperation in France

- French local governments have a long history of decentralized cooperation

Titre IV 'De la coopération décentralisée" de la loi du 6 février 1992'

The 1992 law allowed French local governments to lead decentralized cooperation projects with their counterparts from the South

- But: only on their general budget, not on their specific budget of water and sanitation
- NB: watsan=responsibility of local authorities

# The Oudin-Santini Law, 2005

The Oudin-Santini Law allows

- Local governments or their associations in charge of watsan services (*'Etablissements publics de coopération intercommunale'* or *'syndicats mixtes'*) \*

to devote up to **1% of their water and sanitation budget** on

- Emergency aid projects and/or
- Medium or long term development projects

- With their counterparts from the South, either local governments or water and sanitation utilities
- The *'Agences de bassin'* water basin agencies, are also involved

# The Oudin-Santini Law, 2005

Two immediate impacts:

- Local governments and their water services/departments: systematization of decentralized cooperation and more support to existing initiatives
- Interconnection between consumption and international solidarity: the more users consume water, the more money available for development projects

**= 16 million Euros mobilized in 2008**

**= 17/18 million Euros mobilized/year in 2009**

# Financial outcomes from the support mechanism

• 16/17 million Euros in 2008 (including complementary sources of funding), out of a potential of 120 million Euros

Urban authorities and city councils= **6 million:**

Ville de Paris = 1 M€

SEDIF : 1,6 M€, SIAAP = 1,2 M€

Communauté urbaine Lyon = 0,6 M€

Smaller towns or clusters: 15000 à 50 000 € /year

Agences de l'eau (*water basin agencies*)= **5 million**

• Mobilized funds are also complemented by other sources and used as leverage funds

# A few examples of decentralized cooperation

## The City of Lorient (West of France) / Kayar (Senegal): sanitation project 2006

The Lorient Local Government runs itself the sanitation network of the city

Kayar = was about having its own waste water plant but did not have skilled staff to operate and maintain the facility

Lorient: through its own sanitation technical department

- ✓ identified local staff to O&M and developed an HR plan
- ✓ Identified training needs
- ✓ Delivered training





# A few examples of decentralized collaboration

## The Agences de l'Eau (water basin agencies)

2 main areas of decentralized cooperation

1) Institutional or technical collaboration in their specific field

- ✓ Participatory Planning
- ✓ GIS on water
- ✓ Environmental tax system

2) Financial support to solidarity projects in the South

- ✓ acces to water
- ✓ water resource protection

together with local authorities or other partners

2008: 5 million euros for the 6 water basin agencies  
Out of 33 million euros programme for 2007-2012

# Medium term assessment of the Law

- **More and more stakeholders are getting mobilized (100 )**  
50% of the users are contributing to solidarity projects
- **Diverse modes of action for 300 projects**  
Call for proposals, support to local partnerships  
Mobilization of contractors (when lease contracts Lyon, Bordeaux...)
- **More and more funds mobilized:** from 0,3% to 0,5% of the budget b  
still far from the 1% target
- **Leverage effect:**  
3,5 million euros from private foundations and other sources  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: call for proposal 2010-2012

# Existing similar mechanisms in other countries

## Belgium, Walloon Region

✓ Principle of extending water solidarity to the international level announced by the Walloon Minister of Environment during the fourth World Water Forum in Mexico (2006).

Legislation :

tax of 0,0125 €/m<sup>3</sup>

= right to water in poorer developing countries.

✓ Other legislation: fully implementing the right to water  
Progressive water pricing (first block of 30m<sup>3</sup> per household per year) Social Fund for Water for the poor in Belgium financed by a tax of 0,0125 €/m<sup>3</sup> of billed public water supply.

1st International Conference of the Global  
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Raising Awareness and Communicating the Urgency to Act

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# Existing similar mechanisms in other countries

## The Netherlands

2007-2008: New law allowing drinking water utilities to devote up to 1% of their budget on development projects

## Italy

2005 : Water Right Foundation = local authorities of the Tuscany Region

- solidarity actions through their solidarity fund, "L'Acqua è di tutti".

2007: WRF + Florence = Multipartnership for application of the right to water and sanitation (IMADA)

- "1 euro cent for Solidarity"
- Funds raised by a watsan utility, Publiacqua S.p.a. It entrusts this money to WRF.
- Funds are also contributed by the Tuscany region and banking foundations.


2003 to 2007=€1 450 000, thanks to users from the Tuscany region (around 1 500 000 inhabitants), local authorities, banking foundations and other institutions = 2 000 000 beneficiaries, 22 projects (Africa, Morocco and Palestine)

# Existing similar mechanisms in other countries

## The Basque Country

- Since January 2009: a new tax on water consumption.
- For consumption levels over 130 litres / person / day, a tax of **6 Euro cents per m<sup>3</sup>**.
- The Basque Government plans to dedicate 5% of the funds generated by this tax towards Target 10 of the MDGs, Goal No 7.
- The funds will support watsan projects within the UNDP in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly promoting good water resource governance.

# What could be the role of the Global WOPs Alliance

- ✓ Advocating for replication of such mechanism in other European countries or in other region of the world
- ✓ Assisting French stakeholders in their international solidarity actions, in collaboration with local focal points such as 
- ✓ Linking up platforms from the North with platforms from the South
- ✓ Assisting in developing a more systematized process of identifying counterparts in the South
- ✓ Mobilizing expertise from the Global WOPs Alliance partners network (ex: IWA, Cap Net...)

*Thank you for your attention !*

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