



THE 1% SOLIDARITY MECHANISM IN FRANCE SERVES TO ACHIEVE SDG 6

Solidarity in Water

SDG 6 on water & sanitation: how can Europe make a difference in third countries

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Toward a favorable legislative framework

1950s → **Twinnings for reconciliation**, between German and French towns

1970s → **Twinnings for cooperation**, between African and French towns, following great droughts

1982 → **Decentralisation laws** in France, increase the competencies of the municipalities and create a framework to develop the principles of decentralised cooperation

1984 → Creation of pS-Eau at European level, to develop the principle of the cent/m³

1992 → **Decentralised cooperation law** → recognition of the international action of the French Local authorities

- Local authorities can lead international cooperation actions, by using their general budget

2005 → **“Oudin-Santini” law** (specifically for W&S)

- concerns Municipalities and any local govt in charge of Water and sanitation, inter-local govt groupings, and basin agencies
- allows to allocate up to 1% of the water and sanitation budget (painless) to undertake international cooperation actions for access to water and sanitation

Added value of the decentralised cooperation to achieve the SDG 6

- Complementarity and independence with national government development aid
- Long-term partnership
- peer-to-peer exchanges
- Mobilize various stakeholders/competencies from the French local authority
- Leverage effect
- Soft support and subsidies

Added value of the “Oudin-Santini law”?

- Enlarges the competencies of **river basin agencies** and **W&S syndicates**, who could not use their resources to finance any actions undertaken outside of their territory before the law was passed
- Enlarges the **financial opportunities** for local authorities, who had the right to finance international solidarity actions, but only using their general budget
- Base on same kind of professional in charge of local public services from the 2 partners and enable local authorities to mobilize the **competencies of their W&S technical services** on international actions
- **Solidarity between citizens/users** form North and South

Different degrees of involvement

- **Two main positions:**
 - ❖ **Decentralized cooperation partnerships**
 - internal OR external management
 - mobilization of internal technical expertise OR not
 - ❖ **Financial grants to an NGO or an other local authority**
 - Recurrent
 - Occasional

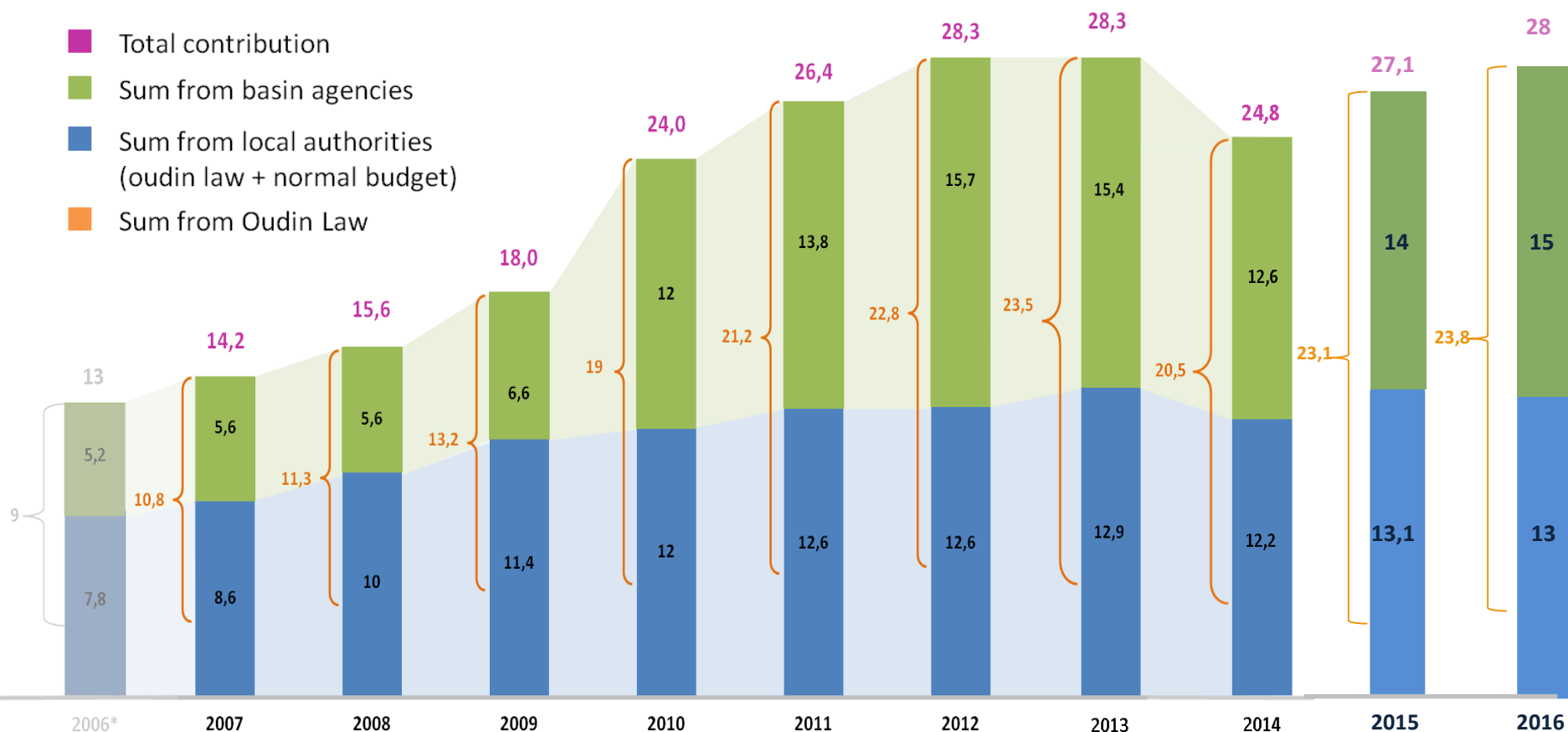


10 years later: overview of the support from French local authorities for the water sector

100% grants

*In millions euros

- Total contribution
- Sum from basin agencies
- Sum from local authorities (oudin law + normal budget)
- Sum from Oudin Law



*Estimation par extrapolation

Total 2006-2016: ~250 M€

Total Oudin-Santini Law 2006-2016: ~200 M€ (80%)

10 years later: overview

- Around **250 local authorities** finance international solidarity actions for W&S
- 10 actors give more than 1M€ each, per year
- Some small cities only contribute up to 5000, 10 000 or 30 000€, but there is a **leverage effect**:
 - **1 € can help raise 3 to 10€ from various partners**

Qualitative outcomes for SDG 6

- Put the **light** on water and sanitation matters
 - **Dedicated** and **regular** funds
 - **Quality improvement** :
 - Professionalization of cooperation actions
 - Progressive focus on sanitation and urban areas
 - Focus on capacity building
- ➔ **Towards sustainable public services**

Quantitative outcomes for the period 2006-2014

- ~ 190 millions Euros mobilised by French Local authorities (co-financing for 560 millions Euros)
- 4.6 millions persons gained improved Water service
- 0.4 millions persons gained improved Sanitation service
- 70% of the actions focused on rural areas
- Actions mainly focused on Water supply



EXAMPLES OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION

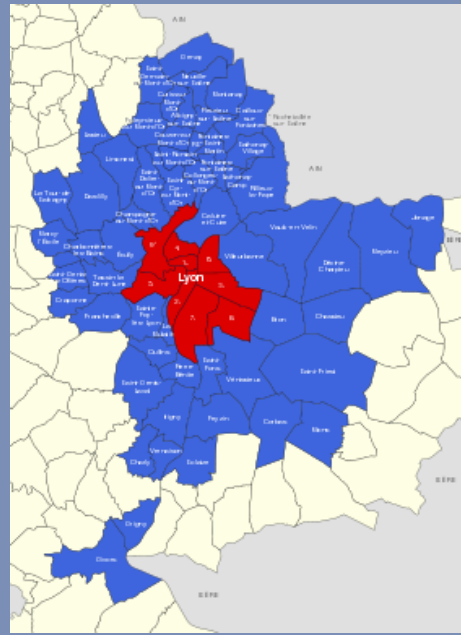




Greater Lyon City
Council
(Grand Lyon)



Greater Lyon City Council (*Grand Lyon*)



Administrative grouping of 58 local authorities around Lyon

1,3 millions inhabitants

Greater Lyon City Council (*Grand Lyon*)

- 1.3 million inhabitants
- sanitation service = public management directly by the city council
- water service = delegated to 1 private companies: Eau du Grand Lyon (VEOLIA)
- Total water and sanitation budget = 157 000 000 €
 - Oudin potential (1%) = 1 570 000 €
 - Actual application = 0,4% ~ **650 000€/year** (= 0,50 € per inhabitant)



Greater Lyon City Council (*Grand Lyon*)

2 types of intervention:

Direct decentralized cooperation ~ 300 000 € / year

e.g. Haute-Matsiatra in Madagascar since 2006, which gather 16 rural towns

- **Water Solidarity fund to support project from French NGOs**

- 350 000 € / year from Greater Lyon Council

- 350 000 € / year from Eau du Grand Lyon (VEOLIA)

- 350 000 € / year from the Rhône Méditerranée Corse River Basin Agency

- ➔ **Total: 1 050 000 € / year**



Evry Centre Essonne Grouping



Evry Centre Essonne grouping



Grouping of 6 municipalities,
South of Paris
115 000 in-habitants

*Now part of Grand Paris Sud
Seine-Essonne-Sénart grouping
with 345 000 inhabitants*



Evry Centre Essonne grouping

Presentation:

- Public management of the water and sanitation services for the 6 members
- Decentralised cooperation partnership for 20 years with the City of Kayes, Mali
- A second partnership with Bamako
- South-South exchanges
- **Applies the 1% mechanism**



Evry Centre Essonne grouping

Focus on the partnership with the city of Kayes in Mali:

- mainly work on **sanitation** in two districts (1000 +1800 inhabitants)
 - building of gutters, drain wells, washing areas, small bore sewers...
- Mostly: an important work on **capacity building and structuring of all the local actors**
 - Institutional support
 - Participatory democracy





Evry Centre Essonne grouping

Funds mobilised for the period 2012-2013: 713 000€

Technical and financial partners:

- AFD (French national development agency) : 450 000€
- Seine-Normandie basin agency : 117 000€
- Evry Centre Essonne grouping : 83 000€
- City of Kayes & population : 48 000€
- Aquassistance (NGO linked to Suez) : 15 000€ (Technical human resources)

→leverage effect = 1 to 8 for the French local authority

→leverage effect = almost 1 to 15 for the city of Kayes

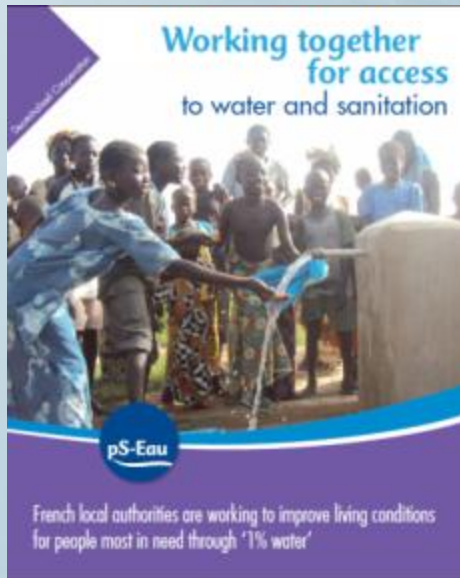


Conclusion: key ideas

- ❖ Clearly Link to the SDG 6 with the 1 % Water & sanitation finance water & sanitation and the richest help the poorest
- ❖ A **complementary mechanism** to national development aid
- ❖ A **voluntary** mechanism with **different levels of involvement**
- ❖ Decentralized cooperation between local authorities brings an added-value:
 - A **territory-to-territory partnership**
 - A **peer-to-peer partnership**
- ❖ Impacts of the mechanism on cooperation for W&S to achieve SDG :
 - Legitimacy and **legislative recognition**
 - Diversified, increasing, and **regular funds**
 - Professionalization and **improvement of practices**

And now, based on the experience of the 1% water, we have also 1% approach for other local public services: 1% Energy and 1% solid waste

More information



www.water-1percent.org/france/e-mag



www.pseau.org



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