

Procedure file

Basic information		
DEC - Discharge procedure	2012/2248(DEC)	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
Special report 13/2012 (2011 discharge): European Union development assistance for drinking-water supply and basic sanitation in sub-Saharan countries		
Subject 6.30.02 Financial and technical cooperation and assistance 8.70.03.07 Previous discharges		

Key players		
European Parliament		
European Commission		
	Commission DG Budget	Commissioner ŠEMETA Algirdas

Key events			
28/09/2012	Non-legislative basic document published	N7-0104/2012	Summary
22/10/2012	Committee referral announced in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2012/2248(DEC)
Procedure type	DEC - Discharge procedure
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 99
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
Committee dossier	CONT/7/10843

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		N7-0104/2012	28/09/2012	CofA	Summary

Special report 13/2012 (2011 discharge): European Union development assistance for drinking-water supply and basic sanitation in sub-Saharan countries

PURPOSE: the drawing up of a Special Report (No 13/2012) of the Court of Auditors on European Union development assistance for drinking water supply and basic sanitation in sub-Saharan countries.

CONTENT: the European Union provides development assistance for water and sanitation throughout the world, including sub-Saharan Africa. Safe drinking water and sanitation improve health, and thus lead to faster economic growth and reduced poverty.

The ECA examined 23 projects in 6 sub-Saharan countries. The Court found that EU support had increased access to drinking water and basic sanitation, using standard technology and locally available materials. On the other hand, fewer than half of the projects examined

satisfactorily met the beneficiaries needs.

Moreover, for a majority of projects, results and benefits will not continue unless non-tariff revenue can be ensured.

In its audit, the Court revealed that there were problems affecting most of the project examined. In addition, it showed that the Commission was doing less than it might to maximise success and, in particular, to maximise the chances that projects will be sustainable go on yielding benefits in the long term.

The Commission should apply its existing management procedures more rigorously, and give more attention to whether and how projects can be expected to have access to the funding they need to ensure that they go on helping to improve the life and health of people in the countries concerned.

Conclusions of the Court of Auditors audit: the main findings are as follows:

- overall, equipment was installed as planned and was in working order;
- however, fewer than half of the projects examined delivered results meeting the beneficiaries needs;
- overall, the projects examined promoted the use of standard technology and locally-available materials: they were sustainable in technical terms;
- for a majority of projects, results and benefits will not continue to flow in the medium and long term unless non-tariff revenue is ensured; or because of institutional weaknesses (weak capacity by operators to run the equipment installed);
- the Commissions project management procedures cover sustainability comprehensively; but the Commission did not make good use of those procedures to increase the likelihood that projects will bring lasting benefits.

Courts recommendations: the Court recommends that in a number of respects the Commission should make better use of its existing procedures, so as to maximise the benefits from EU development expenditure in this area and sector.