



Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services
and Poverty Reduction

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Outline

- Water & Poverty
- Water and MDGs
- Water in PRSPs
- Water Supply and the Poor
- UNDP approaches

Water-poverty nexus

- Globally, 1.1 billion people lack access to improved water supply and 2.6 billion are without improved sanitation
- The majority (63% for water supply and 80% for sanitation) of those without adequate services live in Asia

Water as a right

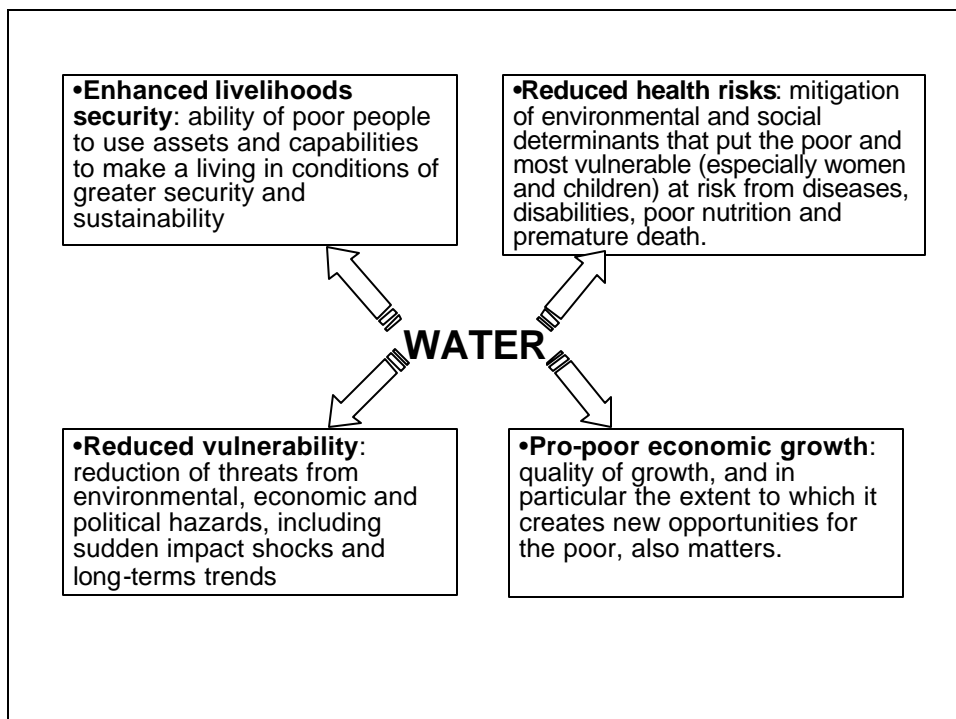
“Water should be treated as a social and cultural good, and not primarily as an economic good” [and] “the right to water clearly falls within the category of guarantees essential for securing an adequate standard of living, particularly since it is one of the most fundamental conditions for survival”

UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
General Comment No. 15 (2002)

Poverty as a multi-dimension issue

“Income growth, measured in terms of aggregate GDP alone, does not necessarily reduce poverty. Nor does it automatically nurture human development, which entails freedom from oppression, freedom from ignorance, and freedom from violence.”

Kemal Dervis, UNDP Administrator



Q: Who has access to water?

(Hint: it's a trick question)

A: Everybody!



GOALS/TARGETS	WATER DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES	WATER INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <p>Target 1: Halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion of persons whose income is <ppp\$1 a day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water as a factor of production in homestead gardening, agriculture, animal husbandry, cottage industry and in many other types of economic activity •Investments in water infrastructure and services as a catalyst for local and regional development •Household water treatment and safe storage reduces the disease burden among 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced vulnerability to water-related hazards boosts investments, production and development •Reduced ecosystems degradation boosts local-level sustainable development •Improved health from better quality water increases productive capacities

the poorest who have no access to safe drinking water

GOALS	WATER DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES	WATER INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES
<p>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990-2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water as a direct input into irrigation and fertilisers from wastewater and human excreta as a direct input into agri- and aquaculture for expanded food production with due regard for health aspects •Reliable water and fertilisers from wastewater and human excreta for subsistence agriculture, home gardens, livestock, tree crops •Sustainable production of fish, tree crops and other foods gathered in common property resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure ecosystems integrity to maintain water flows to food production •Reduced urban hunger by cheaper food grains from more reliable water supplies

GOALS/TARGETS	WATER DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES	WATER INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES
Goal 2: Achieve universal education Target 3: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education		✓
Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels of education not later than 2015	✓	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Target 5: Reduce by 2/3, the under-five mortality rate	✓	✓
Goal 5: Improve maternal health Target 6: Reduce by ¾ between 1990-2015, the maternal mortality ratio	✓	✓

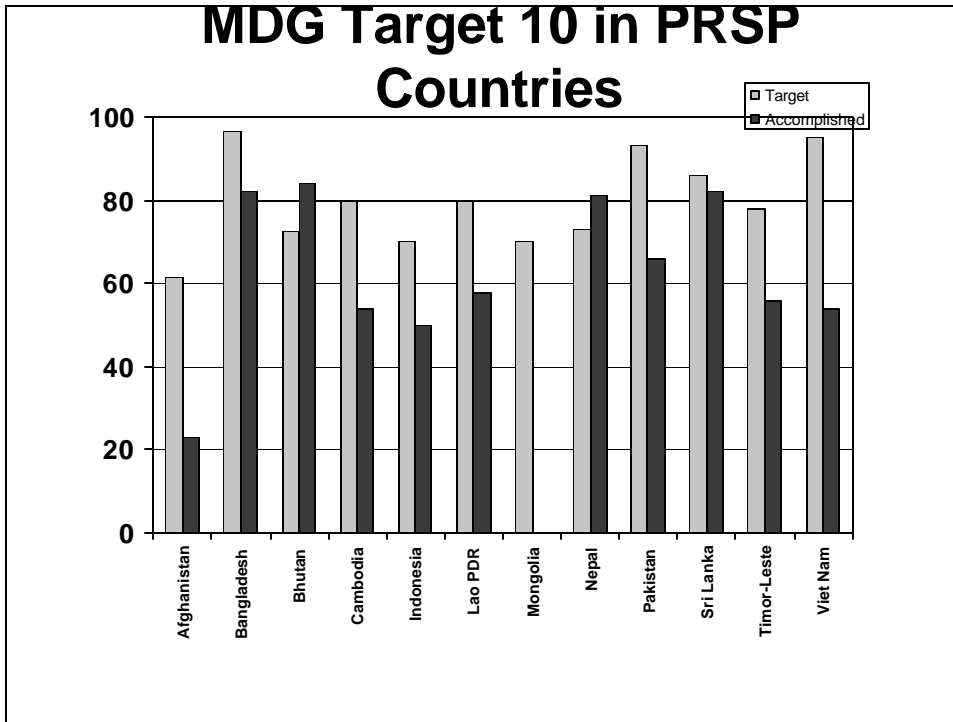
GOALS/TARGETS	WATER DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES	WATER INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	✓	✓
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 10: Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓

GOALS	WATER DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES	WATER INDIRECTLY CONTRIBUTES
<p>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</p> <p>Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>Target 14: Address the special needs of land-locked countries and small island states</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>

Q: Do investments in water result in poverty reduction?

Hint: another trick question, consider:

- **Methodological problems**
- **Definition problems**



Water and Sanitation in PRSPs

- From 12 countries, 11 included either or both water and sanitation in their PRSPs but in different extent.
- Afghanistan and Pakistan included only water management and irrigation not sanitation.
- Mongolia and Nepal included only access to safe drinking water.
- Sri Lanka has its own the draft national policy on rural water supply and sanitation, with which the PRSP is being implemented jointly.
- Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam seemed committed strongly on both access to safe water and to sanitation. In their PRSPs, targets were clearly set and relevant programmes to achieve the targets were also clearly stated.

Water and Sanitation in PRSPs

In Asian PRSPs, water resource issues (including issues such as floods and droughts as well as WSS and irrigation for food production) were often present in the analysis of issues but were **rarely reflected in the programmes for action or priorities for investment.**

D. Frans and J. Soussan (2003). *Water in Asian PRSPs*. ADB.

Q: What is the price of water?

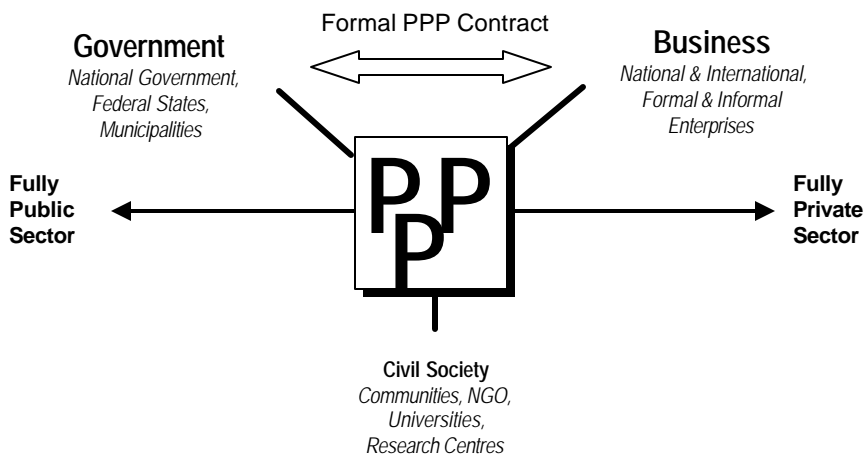
(Hint: another trick question)

Richest	Poorest
• Jakarta: \$0.18/m ³ ...	\$2.62/m ³ or more
• Phnom Penh: \$0.09/m ³ ...	\$0.30/m ³ or more
• Manila: \$0.10/m ³ ...	\$1.10/m ³ or more

Provision of Water Supply Services & the Poor

- Service Provision Costs are too High (including maintenance costs)
- Customer Management Costs are too High (high percentage of unpaid bills; high rate of unbilled or fraudulent consumption; it is not always cost-effective to bill due to low consumption)
- Problems of providing the service to areas without Secure Land Tenure

Inclusive Partnerships Using Strengths of all Partners to Address Growing Urban Challenges



UNDP-PPPUE Field Experience in Enhancing Access of the Poor to Water Supply Services: the Philippines – Manila Water Company, Inc.

Launched a project in Barangay Sta. Ana, Taytay Municipality:

- to improve access to safe drinking water for the community
- by piloting a model Public-Private-Community Partnership for water supply
- where the formal engagement of local SSWPs into the water supply network will be facilitated
- enabling environment for collaboration between different stakeholders created and promoted
- builds on experience in Mozambique (Maputo & Matola)

Q: How to reconcile the poverty line of one dollar a day with the coverage of the minimum need of 35 liters per day?

A: Address Barriers...

- Inadequate prioritization in national PRSPs and other strategies leading to insufficient financing ;
- Weak water governance
- Weak donor co-ordination in harmonizing aid for improving water and sanitation conditions;
- Pre-dominance of centralized, high-cost licensing for urban water supply;
- Lack of focus in planning and building standards for the provision of household and public sanitation facilities;
- Lack of opportunity for all levels of stakeholders to be involved

...and Needs

- Public utility needs to be made operationally and financially autonomous
- Municipalities' capacities to be increased;
- Community managed services an important approach which supportive regulatory and financial environment needs to be made.
- Mechanism needs to be defined for citizens to play an active role in setting priorities and goals of water and sanitation service provisions, as well as in monitoring;

... and More Needs

- Small and medium-scale private service providers need to work in co-ordination with the central utilities operating in the same areas;
- Public financing needs to increase and be linked to national investment plans ;
- Governments need to enforce provisions of services to poor by engaging the private sector in partnership with the public sector;
- Monitoring framework needs to be designed and used to measure and report progress.

Thank you!

*If the misery of our poor be
caused not by the laws of nature,
but by our institutions, great is
our sin."*

—Charles Darwin