

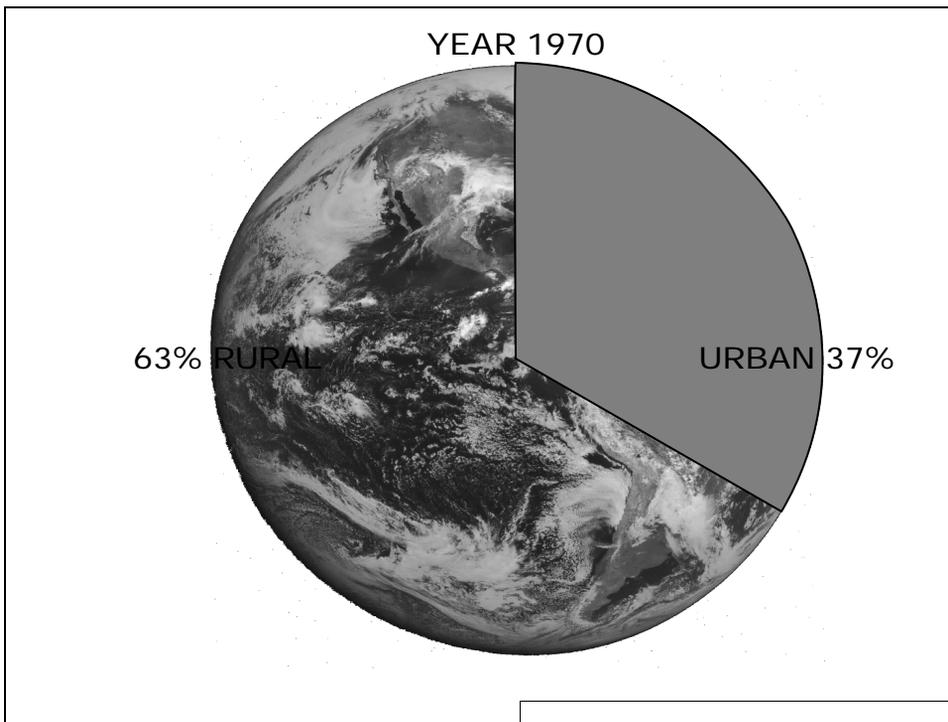


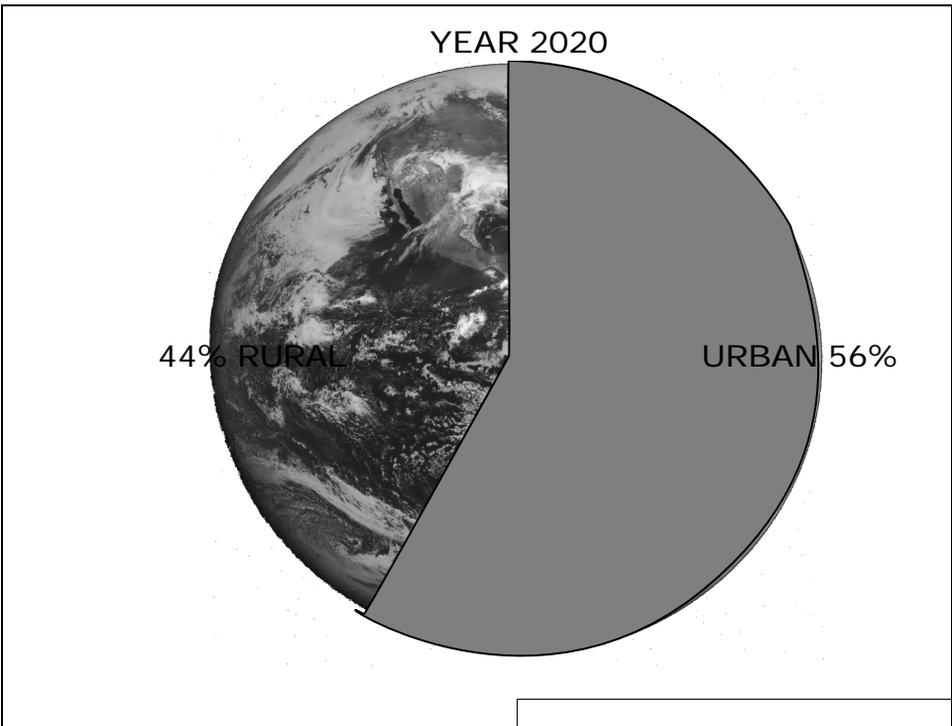
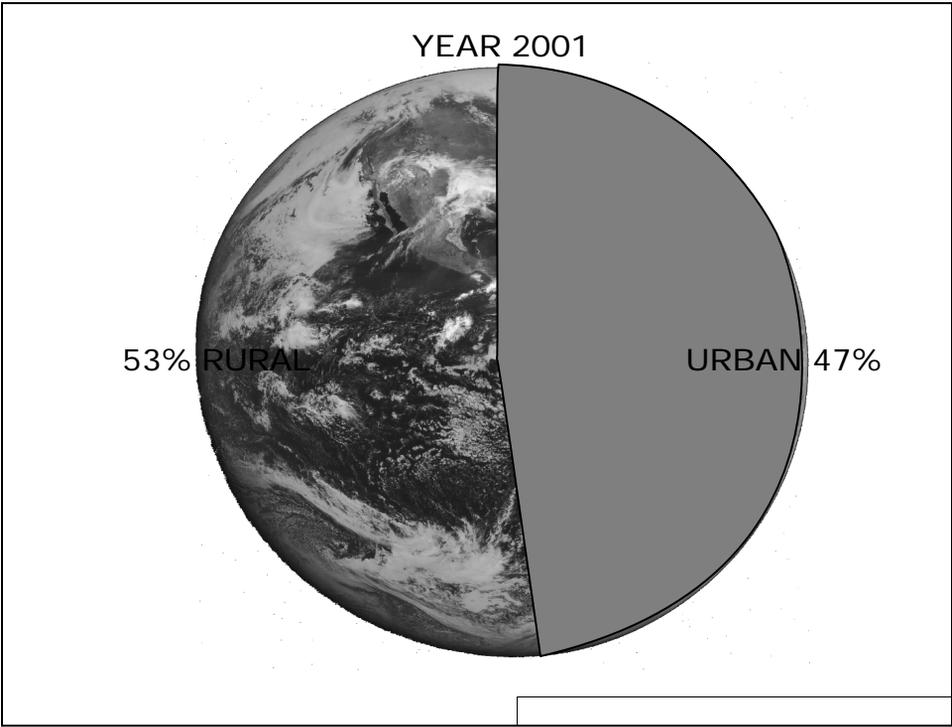
Water for Asian Cities Programme

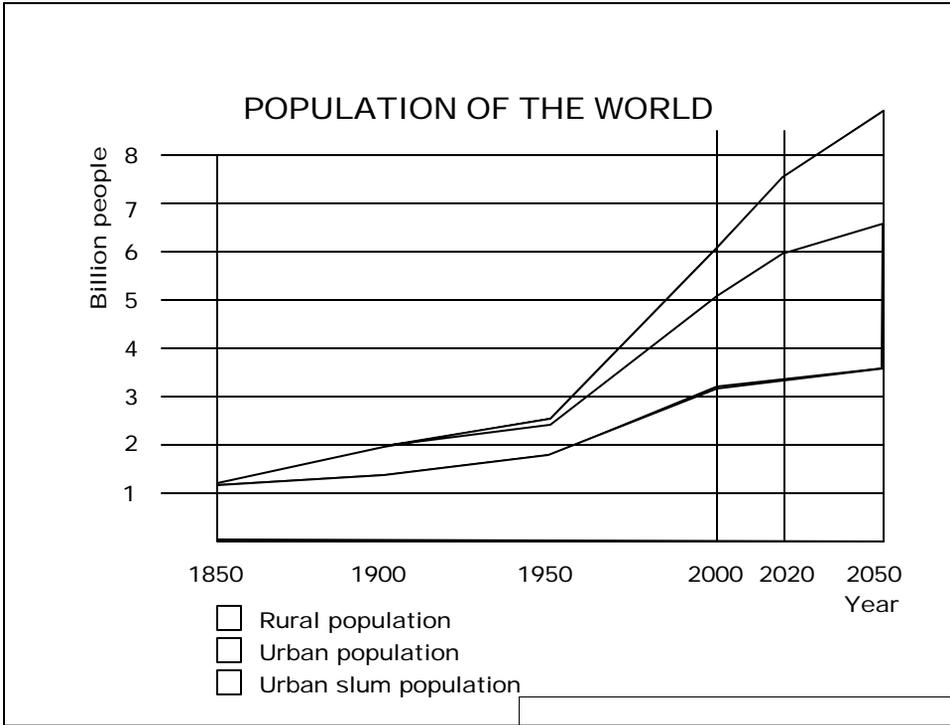
Issues and Challenges in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

Bangkok, 25th July 2006

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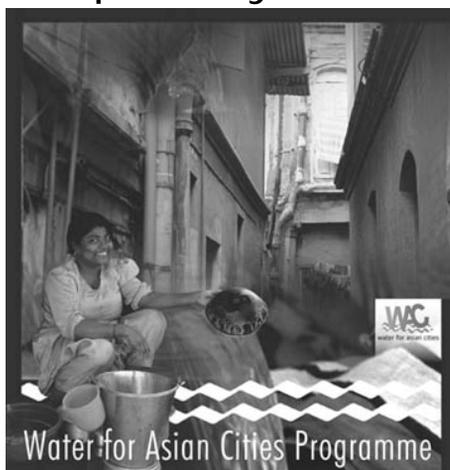




Dharavi, Mumbai, India, 1 million people
60% of population living on 6% of space



Urbanisation and feminsation of poverty



- Two thirds of the world's poor live in the Asia-Pacific, and two thirds of them are women.
- Need to focus more on slum upgrading programmes and linking them to integrated urban plans (security of tenure)
- Need to focus on needs of women and children. Providing them with a voice is the first step

The Numbers Game

How many people actually lack access to safe water and sanitation in urban areas?

Region	Urban dwellers without improved provision		Urban dwellers without 'safe and adequate' provision	
	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
All Developing Regions	171 million	394 million	680 – 970 million	850 – 1130 million
Asia	98 million	297 million	500-700 million	600-800 million

Source: UN-HABITAT 2003

The Numbers Game

- Are we over-reporting urban coverage?
- Using rural definitions for urban areas, slum populations often not included in official statistics, leaving out 50% of urban populations
- Applying the concept of safe and adequate provision, e.g. 24/7 supply or water quality
- Is the challenge in urban areas in reality much bigger?



What is Urban?



- One in three Asians is an urbanite. By 2020, we expect half of the estimated 4 billion population in the region to be city dwellers.
- Asia today is home to 10 of the world's 19 mega cities, with populations of 10 million or more. And two more mega cities are expected within the next five years.

Differentiate Human Settlement Typologies

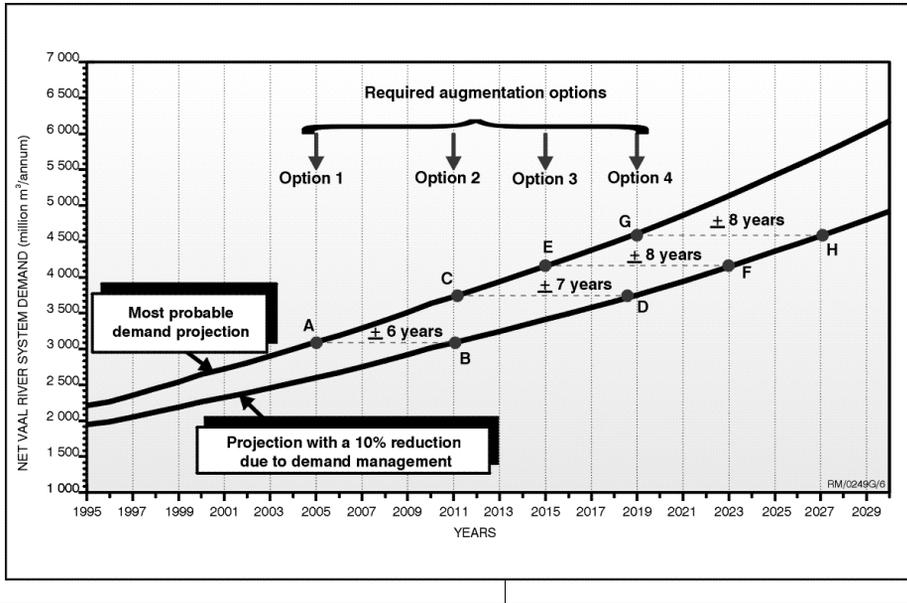
Region	Percentage proportion of the total population in urban area with:			
	<500.000 inhab.	500.000 -4.9 million inhab.	5 million – 9.9 million inhab.	>10 million inhab.
World	24.5	15.7	2.7	4.1
Asia	18.4	12.4	2.5	3.9

Source: UN-HABITAT 2006

Paradigm shift from supply management to demand management

- **Lack of Awareness of financial savings and environmental benefits of demand management (e.g. in Singapore)**
- **Poor pricing policy and enforcement due to lack of political will and weak institutions (urban poor in Asian cities often pay 5 to 10 times higher price for water than those connected to municipal supply)**
- **Wastage and Leakage: Aged reticulation system and in poor state of repair (Unaccounted for water more than 50% in Indore, India)**

Influence of Water Demand Management on the phasing of future augmentation schemes



Investments required for Meeting Target 10 in Asia

- **To meet the 2015 MDG targets is some US \$8 billion annually. On average, this is not much more than \$2 per year per person living in the Asian region.**
- **To provide water supply and sanitation service for all, the investment required would be \$16 billion yearly, or just under \$5 per person in the region**
- **It is felt in an ADB report that the levels of investment needed in Asia are affordable.**

Improving Financing

- **Shifting from reliance on external to domestic sources of funds**
- **Shifting from sovereign lending to sub-sovereign lending**
- **Enhancing credit worthiness of local governments and utilities**
- **Improve operational performance of local government and public utilities**
- **Strategic partnerships linking capacity building institutions with investment agencies**

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How to ensure investments and services are pro-poor?

- **Move from a needs-based to a rights-based approach (e.g. free basic water in South Africa, lifeline tariff, subsidies? for users or providers)**
- **Pro-poor governance frameworks by empowering the poor (participatory budgeting, multi-stakeholder fora, poverty mapping)**
- **Innovative partnerships between utilities and communities (community based WSS systems, small scale independent providers, water bottling for poor?)**

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How to ensure investments and services are pro-poor? continued

- **Raising awareness that the poor are paying much more than others and can pay for services (some time ten times more)**
- **Building capacity in utilities and LAs to better respond to the needs of the poor**
- **Building capacity in communities to be equal partners for utilities and LAs**

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Sector reforms and external support

- It is estimated that in Asia some 11 of 42 countries might not meet the urban water supply target and some 15 of 38 countries might not meet the urban sanitation target
- The poorest countries – who are way behind the MDG targets cannot sit and wait for the reforms to start yielding results
- International support through enhanced ODA flows must come in as the sector reforms continue (keeping in mind that international financial flows have been declining)

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Thinking out of the box

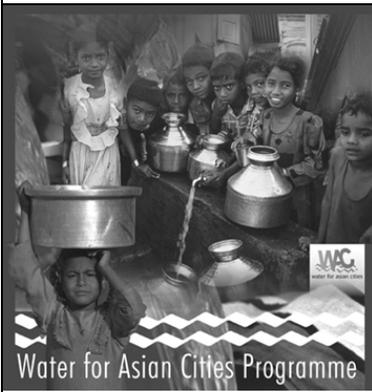
- The challenges and issues of water supply and sanitation in Asian cities are well known, so are also the solutions. They are manageable.
- How do we ensure that in future people will not have to live in slums under appalling conditions, or endure intermittent supplies, or unhealthy water quality, or lack of dignity and sexual molestation due to lack of sanitation?



Human Values in Water and Sanitation

- If we really want to make a difference we have to work on our collective conscience.
- There is a need to create a new water and sanitation ethic amongst both service providers and consumers. A new culture.
- This will only be possible through human values-based education





Launch of WAC in Osaka at WWF3 March 2003

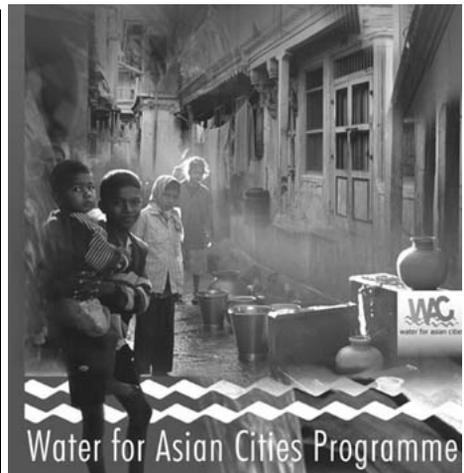
Grants: US \$ 10 million

**Investments: US \$ 500
million**



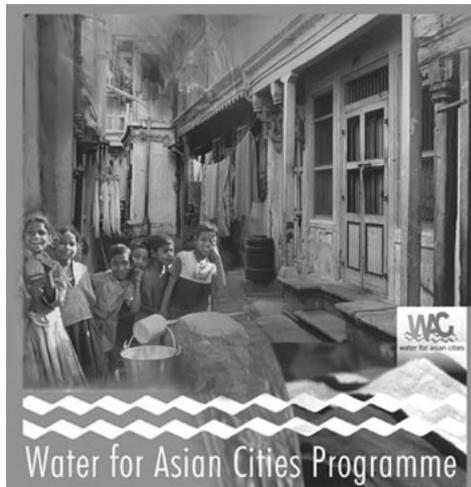
Key Programme Activities 1

- Monitoring of progress towards achieving Millennium goal targets
- Mobilization of political will through advocacy and exchange of information
- Strengthening regional, country and city capacities

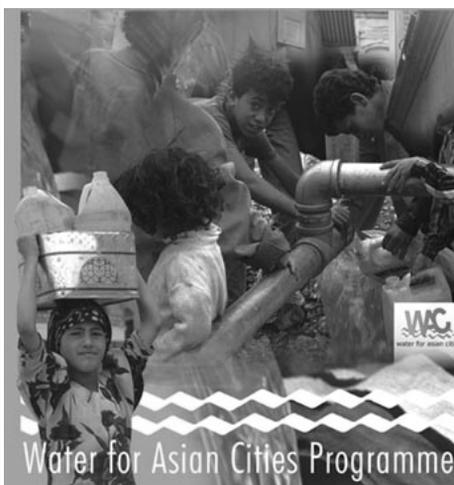


Key Programme Activities 2

- Create a new ethic among children and community through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
- Promoting pro-poor investments in the water and sanitation Sector based on a pro-poor governance framework



Phases of Programme



WAC
water for asian cities

The programme commences with a partnership development phase aimed at developing a framework among city-level actors and ESAs

The central emphasis of the Water for Asian Cities Programme is on Capacity building with a view to enhance institutional human resource capacity.

The investments promotion phase of the programme is directed to creating an enabling environment for pro-poor investments

Asia - Pacific Map depicting five sub-Regions



Thanks