Water for Asian Cities Programme
Issues and Challenges in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

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YEAR 1970

63% RURAL

URBAN 37%
POPULATION OF THE WORLD

- Rural population
- Urban population
- Urban slum population

Dharavi, Mumbai, India, 1 million people

60% of population living on 6% of space
Urbanisation and feminisation 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban dwellers without improved provision</th>
<th>Urban dwellers without ‘safe and adequate’ provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Sanitation</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Developing Regions</td>
<td>171 million</td>
<td>394 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>98 million</td>
<td>297 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage proportion of the total population in urban area with:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;500,000 inhab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN-HABITAT 2006

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### 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

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

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?)
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

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)
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-base 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

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.
Thanks