

IYS and Institutional Changes towards Achieving MDGs

Ti Le-Huu and Ermina Sokou
Water Security Section
UNESCAP



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Points of discussion

- What has been achieved after IYS?
- Experiences in institutional reform including division of responsibility between central and local governments
- Success stories in institutional change
- Recent trends in water resources management reform and sanitation
- Recommendations



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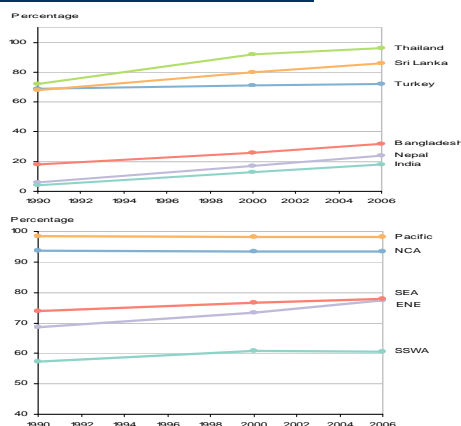
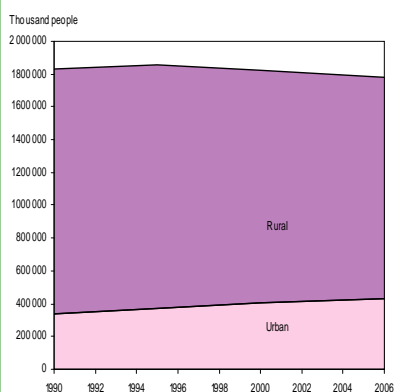
Activities initiated jointly by ESCAP

- Publication on Institutional Changes for Sanitation was issued in February 2009
- Knowledge Sharing Workshop to promote pro-poor urban and peri-urban sanitation
- A series of follow-up activities was initiated to promote stronger partnership on IYS-activities involving JICA, WHO, UNICEF, ADB and UNESCAP



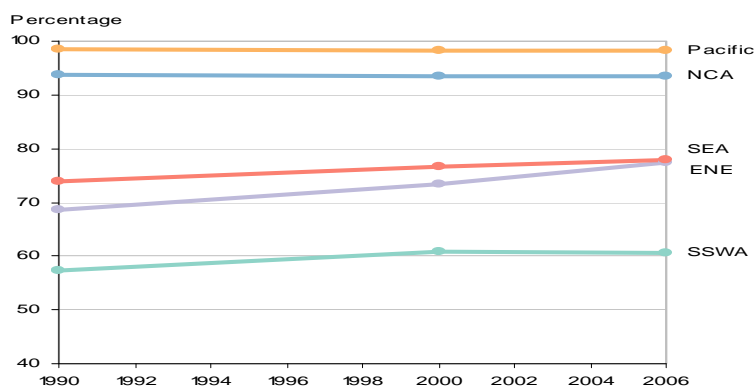
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Progress in rural sanitation



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Changes in urban sanitation in subregions



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Types of institutional changes in 22 reported cases

Types of changes	No.	%
Policy & planning	6	27
Coordination	10	45
Decentralization	4	18
Financing	4	18
Technology	2	9
Public awareness promotion	4	18

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Major achievements & successes

- Awareness campaigns (all)
- Sanitation through curriculum (THA, BAN)
- CLTS (CAM, BAN, INA, NEP)
- Sustainability – ECOSAN (NEP, SRI)
- Awards & incentives for local leadership (THA, BAN)
- Decentralization with funds (BAN, INA, THA)



*Survey undertaken in 13 countries from South and South-East Asia

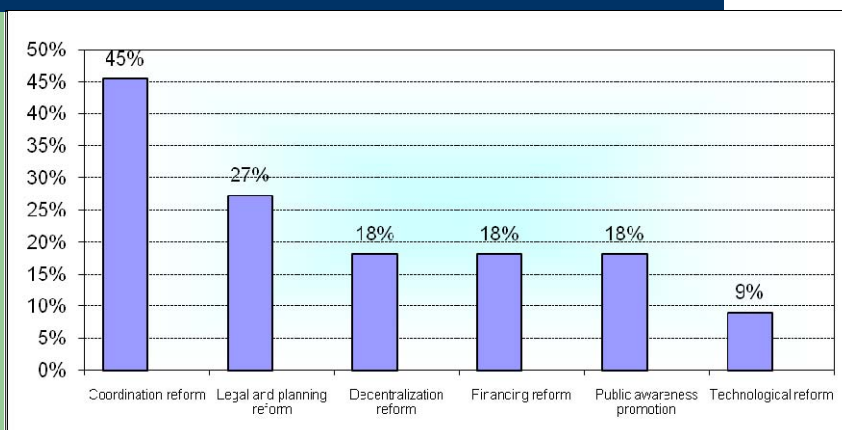
Common initiatives of institutional changes

Policy & planning	Strategic Document/ Policy	Integration of sanitation into Plan
Coordination	Mechanism	Special Ministry
Decentralize	Initiatives	Budgetary reform
Financing	Ministry of Finance	Local budget
Technology	Quality control	Appropriate
Public awareness	Awareness program	



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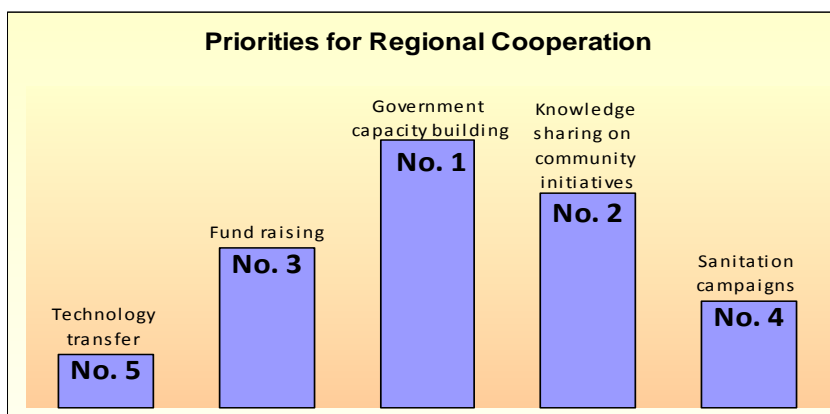
Most common institutional changes since 2003



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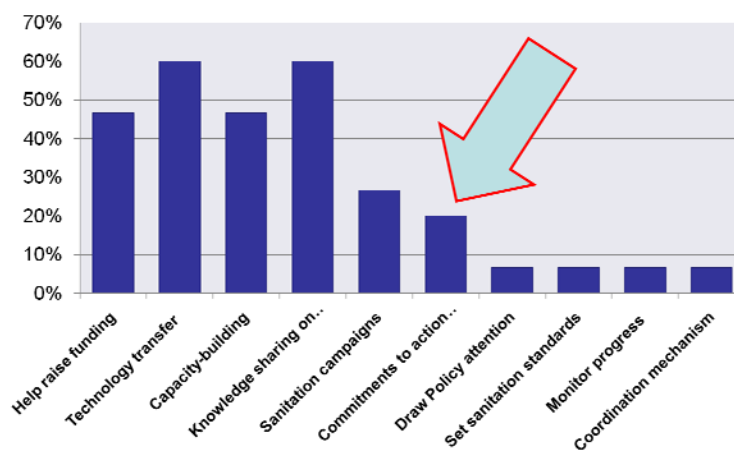
Perception of priorities in regional cooperation



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Priorities for EASAN & SACOSAN



Success stories in institutional change

- Good Practices on Clean Toilet Campaigns
- Good Practices on Wastewater Management
- Effective Sustained Water and Sanitation Services
- Important Recent Institutional Reform Initiatives



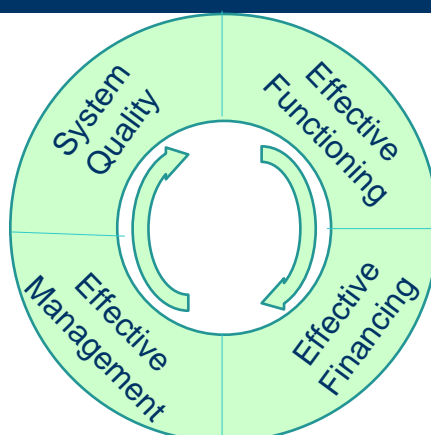
Good Practices on Wastewater Management

- Sanitation by the Community in Denpasar, Indonesia (SANIMAS)
- Wastewater treatment facility in the Muntinlupa Public Market, Philippines
- Waste Water Management and Recreation Park in Orissa, India
- Source: <http://www.unescap.org/pdd/prs/ProjectActivities/Ongoing/Water/CaseStudy.asp>



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Effective Sustained Water and Sanitation Services



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Important Institutional Reform Initiatives

Initiatives related to people-centered policies	a) Establishment of water sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) b) Awards for Panchayats/cities for fund generation c) Strengthening management of RWS by local bodies for fund generation d) Sanitation support organization for capacity building and IEC.
Initiatives related to private sector participation	a) Build-operate transfer approach (BoT) b) Task force in some local government c) Urban water supply in some of the areas can be through private partners. d) Water purification units with private partners to ensure quality supply at low cost.
Initiatives related to NGOs and CBOs	a) Establishment of CSO desk in local government b) Awards for NGOs doing good work for rural sanitation. c) Rural water supply and Sanitation should be under village water and sanitation committee.
Initiatives related to national level policies	a) Moving towards household water security b) Sustainability of the drinking water resources with recharge structures c) Drawing up village water security plans and village water safety plans d) Shift single source to multiple source
International cooperation	a) Integration of sanitation with water supply projects by World Bank.



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Recent trends in sanitation in water resources management

- Sanitation: from human health to environmental health
- Sanitation: from environmental health to economic growth
- Sanitation and water security
- Emerging trends for eco-efficiency



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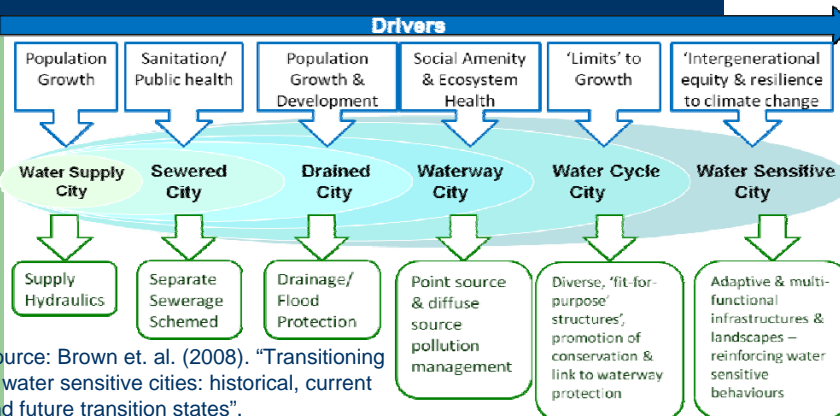
Good Practices on Clean Toilet Campaigns

- **Thailand:** Several incentives resulted from new decentralization law to promote management of public toilets with *“Best public toilet of the year”*
- **Republic of Korea:** *The Beautiful Toilet Campaign* gaining incremental attention from the Korean public with its explicit outcomes at public toilets.



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Transitioning into a ‘water sensitive city’



Source: Brown et. al. (2008). “Transitioning to water sensitive cities: historical, current and future transition states”.



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Benefits of River Rehabilitation & Environment Improvement

- Ecological improvement
- Improved living conditions of residents
- Important benefits are derived from increased values of real estate
- Improved flood management
- Eco-tourism
- Improved public participation



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Sanitation and water security

- Recent definition in water security
- Approaches to measuring water security
- New water security concept and implications
- Measuring sanitation in water security
- Future direction



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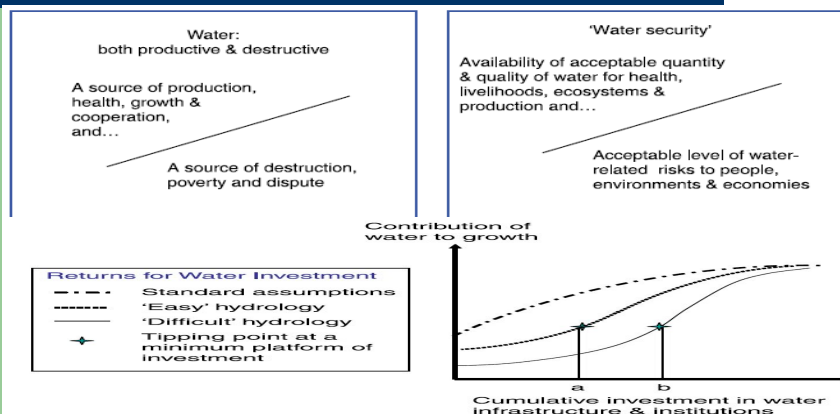
Water security definitions

- Current commonly accepted water security definitions
- Recent definition in terms of investment and achievements
- Definition proposed Water Security Section of ESCAP based on expected outcomes from water, as barriers and facilitators of development



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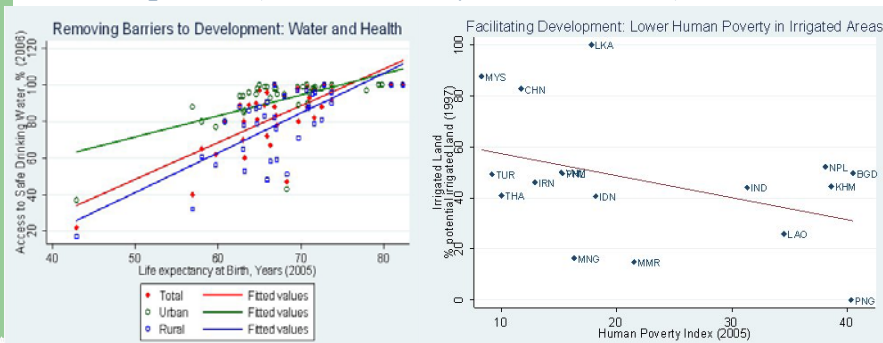
Water security: in terms of investment processes



Water and growth S-curve: process of investment (Grey and Sadoff, 2007)
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WSS-adopted definition

Water as barriers to development and as facilitator of development (Water Security Section, 2009)



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Water security approaches revisited

Approaches to measuring water security

- **Approach 1:** From resources to services
Services-based approach
 e.g. “Access to drinking water” as a commonly accepted measure
- **Approach 2:** From services-resources to results
Outcomes-based approach
 i.e. Basis for regional collaboration & cooperation

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Implication of New Water Security Concept

- Moving from resources-services based to outcomes-based approach
- Water-security index is expected to link to priority action
- New definition for water security index: a measure for the capacity to deliver the expected outcomes from investment and management in water resources for socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable economic development



Household Water Security Framework

<u>Outcomes:</u> <u>Household Water Security components</u>	<u>Pre-conditions for sustainable outcomes:</u>	<u>Long-term Impact:</u>
1. Access to Water	Affordability	Healthy people
2. Access to Sanitation	Reliability	Poverty reduction
3. Resilience to drought, floods and climate change	Convenience	Healthy ecosystems
4. Environmental health of water points	Empowering institutions	Adequate water allocation
5. Water for livelihood creation		



Indicator for water supply and sanitation - Outcomes

Country	Sub-region	Water access	Sanitation access	Fluctuation water	Fluctuation sanitation	More than 30 mins to water	No treatment	DALYs diarrhea (2004)
Japan	ENEA	100%	100%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	34
Korea, ROK	ENEA	-	-	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	130
China	ENEA	88%	65%	7%	21%	N/A	N/A	324
Mongolia	ENEA	72%	50%	6%	37%	N/A	N/A	811
Korea DPR	ENEA	100%	-	0%	20%	N/A	N/A	976

Access	Fluctuation	>30 mins	No treatment	DALY's
80-100%	0-10%	0-10%	0-20%	0-100
60-80%	10-20%	10-20%	20-40%	101-500
40-60%	20-40%	20-40%	40-60%	501-1000
20-40%	40 - 80%	40 - 80%	60-80%	1001-2500
0-20%	80% and up	80% and up	80-100%	2501 and up



Example of Household Water Security Index (HHWI)

Country	Sub-region	Water access	Sanitation access	Fluctuation water	Fluctuation sanitation	DALYs (2004)	HHWSI (1)
Japan	ENEA	5	5	5	5	5	25
Korea, ROK	ENEA	5	5	5	5	4	24
China	ENEA	5	4	5	3	4	21
Korea DPR	ENEA	5	5	5	3	3	21
Mongolia	ENEA	4	3	5	3	3	18



Emerging challenges to water resources management

- Market Cost Efficiency: market price
- Market Price < Ecological Price
- Market Cost Efficiency (MCE) < Ecological Cost Efficiency (ECE)
- Gap between MCE & ECE has to be closed



Experiences of Success Stories

- Putting eco-efficiency into practice: Concept
- Shared Vision: Demand management
- Shared Vision: Cities-Water-Garden: Singapore, Putrajaya and Wuhan
- Shared Vision: water cycle management
- Common characteristics: leadership, commitment and participation



Conclusions and Recommendations

- IYS has increased interest to meet MDG in sanitation
- Trends have moved sanitation actions beyond toilets to human health, environmental health , life quality
- Water Security provides a firm basis to effectively integrate sanitation into IWRM
- Integrated sanitation programs would contribute effectively to sustainable economic growth
- Effective eco-efficient water infrastructure development would need to be developed through programmatic approaches, such as eco-city and PURA



Thank You

