

AP1.1: Household Water Security Main Outcomes



MARSEILLE, FRANCE '12

TIME FOR SOLUTIONS

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16 March, 2012

1. Additional ideas & solutions

- ☛ *Solar disinfection of harvested rainwater is a promising and cheap solution but some limitations may include:*
 - ☛ Operations and Maintenance after the completion of the project
 - ☛ The cost of the rainwater tank may be high
 - ☛ In certain conditions rainwater is particularly polluted (e.g. through haze in South-East Asia)
- ☛ *Promotion of « One company, One community » initiative*
- ☛ *Sanitation Cost Curve Analysis is a Decision-Making tool that Models Costs and Potential Reach of a Range of Sanitation Products and Channels in order to Understand the Fundamental Micro-Economics for Providers and Investors*
- ☛ *There is a need for a framework for monitoring projects on water and sanitation and for appropriate performance indicators at the global level*
 - ☛ E.g. ISO framework, LEED etc.
 - ☛ Use of new technology to provide real time information on water quality and sustainability of systems
- ☛ *Performance Indicators need to be weighed against priorities, costs, time required to collect etc.*

2. Updates to the Target Action Plan, including follow-up actions

- Household Water Security is a top priority for the Asia-Pacific region and needs a revolution that should be fostered by all actors (UN, Development Partners, Private Sector, Civil Society)
- Access to water and sanitation has become a recognized RIGHT: This provides the framework to strive for principles of affordability, reliability, accessibility, quality, sanitation, marginalized groups
- ESCAP to continue working towards household water security for all in Asia-Pacific and to seek for a stronger mandate on water resources management from member countries
- ESCAP, together with the Water and Sanitation Program and others, to encourage research in quantifying environmental impact of poor sanitation, so that advocacy for investment in sanitation is enhanced
- ESCAP to work with WHO and others to help define the post-2015 MDG framework for access to water and sanitation

3. Final list of commitments

🔥 ESCAP

- 🔥 To support the exchange of knowledge on Solutions that work on the basis of existing ESCAP experience and new solutions collected in the Platform of Solutions
- 🔥 To explore, document and analyze the policy elements that contribute to the successful replication of these and other similar solutions
- 🔥 To focus capacity building efforts on the difficult and far less achievable target of universal access to sustainable sanitation by 2025, including considerations for the treatment of wastewater
- 🔥 To support the creation of a new framework of monitoring access to water and sanitation, that takes into account quality and quantity of water and other sustainability concerns, including: reliability, affordability, convenience, resilience to climate change

🔥 *Energy, Environment and Development Society, NGO, INDIA*

- 🔥 To refine and standardize the Pan in the Van approach developed by EEDS, for transfer and replication in other countries, including the Pacific.
- 🔥 To organize TOTs and extend technical assistance to villages in India and Internationally.

🔥 *SNU Rainwater Research Center*

- 🔥 To continue research on RWH system and SODIS improvement.
- 🔥 To apply research in developing countries, including current projects in Vietnam, Tanzania and islands in Korea

4. Take away messages & unexpected results

- Household water security in Asia-Pacific has the potential to bring massive benefits to the entire society and economy
- Large investments are needed to cover the poor and achieve universal access
- Sanitation is a socially profitable investment and countries should aim for **universal coverage**
- Economic impacts of poor sanitation cause massive losses to individual and social welfare
- Non-quantified and environmental benefits of sanitation require more research
- Good economic results do not guarantee thriving sanitation markets – financing mechanisms are needed
 - For example: Property markets around rivers that get cleaned increases exponentially but this value is not captured due to a fragmented market and lack of financing mechanisms
- The evidence exists for policy makers to start investing in sanitation and creating momentum for a wastewater revolution in Asia-Pacific

5. Updated list of speakers and panelists

- *Rae Kwon Chung, Director, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP*
- *Ermina Sokou, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP*
- *Mooyoung Han, Professor, National Seoul University*
- *Guy Hutton, Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank*
- *Stan Laskowski, University of Pennsylvania*

Moderator: Salmah Zakaria, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP

6. Contact Information

- 🔥 *Please provide your name and contact information in case we need to clarify some of the information you have provided.*
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