United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Asia-Pacific
Water Forum

3rd APWF Webinar

Re-Charting Water Pathways for Greener Recovery Options

10 November 2020

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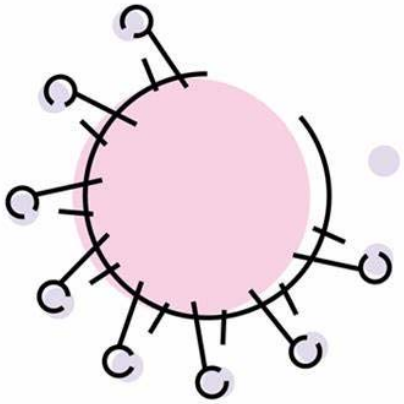
Trends in Asia

- Global connectivity and pandemics
- Balancing growth with sustainability
- The fourth industrial revolution
- Rise of Asia
- Lack of Progress on Environmental SDGs
- Plastic pollution due to rapid urbanisation
- Eight of the world's ten largest mega cities
- >60 percent of World Population



SDG GATEWAY
Asia Pacific

SDGs Progress in Asia-Pacific The Challenge of Leaving no one Behind!

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

International Hydrological Programme

Water and COVID Messages from UN

- **Underemployment and unemployment due to the crisis mean some 1.6 billion already vulnerable workers in the informal economy.**

- **An estimated 71 million people are expected to be pushed back into extreme poverty in 2020**, the first rise in global poverty since 1998.

- **It is emphasized that the urban inequalities and long-term development deficits, especially the vital access to water and sanitation, and necessitated the strengthen capacities of local government.**

- **More than one billion slum dwellers worldwide are acutely at risk from the effects of COVID-19, suffering from a lack of adequate housing, no running water at home, shared toilets, little or no waste management systems, overcrowded public transport and limited access to formal health care facilities.**

- **Climate change is still occurring much faster than anticipated**. The year 2019 was the second warmest on record and the end of the warmest decade of 2010 to 2019.

Source: UN policy brief on COVID-19 and Cities https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/covid-19-urban-world
The Sustainable Development Goals report https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/progress-report/

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

International Hydrological Programme

UNESCO IHP Water and COVID Webinar and Survey

1. Key observation on Water Consumption

- Lock-down policy and restriction in **business and production sector** has reduced the overall water demand in business, whereas water consumption has increased in **residential scenario**.
  - In Jakarta, the water demand of the industry and commercial sector decreased by 23% up to 34% compared to the pre-COVID-19 situation, while most of the domestic use has increased to 11%.
  - The growth in household water consumption was observed 30% in Istanbul, 20% in Lima and in Karachi, as well as 5% in Tehran in the early months.
  - Istanbul, Mumbai, Lima and Wuhan

1. Key observation on Water Consumption

- Enforced by the risk reaction policy, **priority was given to maintain undisrupted water supply for the citizens**.
  - Megacities such as Istanbul, Mumbai, Lima and Wuhan were still able to manage the normal water demand and supply

- COVID-19 Pandemic **aggravated the already insufficient capability of water utilities** to meet the water demand and fill water shortage.
  - In Mexico City and Lagos, the water pressure occurred, which placed challenged water facilities and operation as well as occasional facilities;
  - Karachi faced a 35% shortage of water supply as the result of non-revenue water loss (45%) and water pollution;
  - In Tehran, short-term water shortage occurred due to the high temperature in June 2020.

1. Key observation on Water Consumption

- COVID-19 Pandemic particularly **necessitated the specific reaction on water provision to vulnerable communities**, where the water service was already in deficit.

  - In **Mexico City**, over 125,000 people have no access to grid water in the household;
  - In **Jakarta**, 37% of the population is not connected with piped water;
  - 0.8 out of 10 million inhabitants in **Lima** are supplied with water trucks instead of piped water.
  - In **Karachi** and **Sao Paulo,** water service to slums and informal settlements were the most affected

2. Other Highlights for Megacities' Response

- **Immediate actions to meet the urgent water access demand in low-income communities and informal settlements**
  - Jakarta (Indonesia): **Water kiosks** and **hand washing stations**
  - Lima (Peru): **Water trucks** for 0.8 million affected people to avoid service disruption
- **Massive restriction on industrial and commercial sector**
  - **Significant decrease in water related revenues**, for instance in Cairo (Egypt) and Mexico City
  - **Financial solutions** proposed to operators and utilities
    Karachi (Pakistan), supported 60% of the water utility's operational costs
- **Leading role of scientists in combating COVID-19**
  - Specific **disinfection** and **monitoring** in water supply and wastewater treatment plants in Istanbul (Turkey) and Wuhan (China)
- **Sector-to-sector communication and cooperation**
  - As mentioned by Tehran (Iran) **working together** at different **levels (federal, state, municipalities)** is crucial to achieve cooperation between diverse **institutions** linked to water services and management and to **adapt** the pandemic **strategy properly** to the diverse population groups
- **Leading role of scientists in combating COVID-19**
  - Specific **disinfection** and **monitoring** in water supply and wastewater treatment plants in Istanbul (Turkey) and Wuhan (China)

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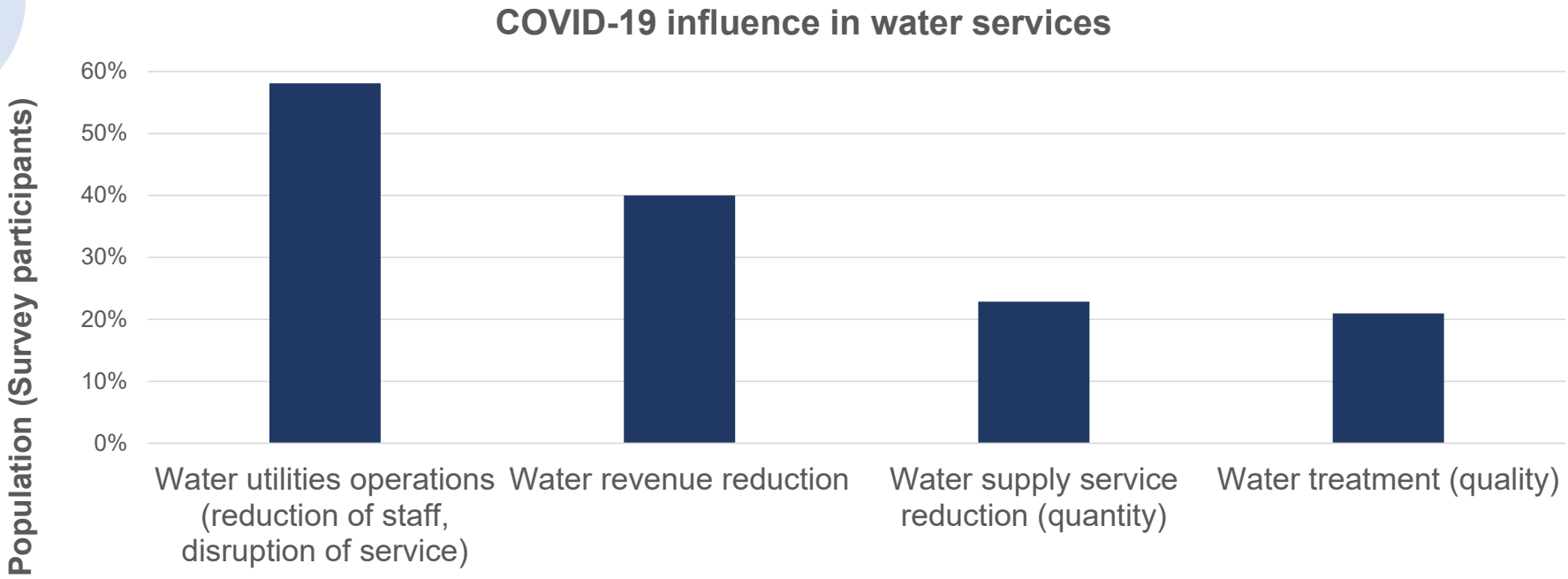
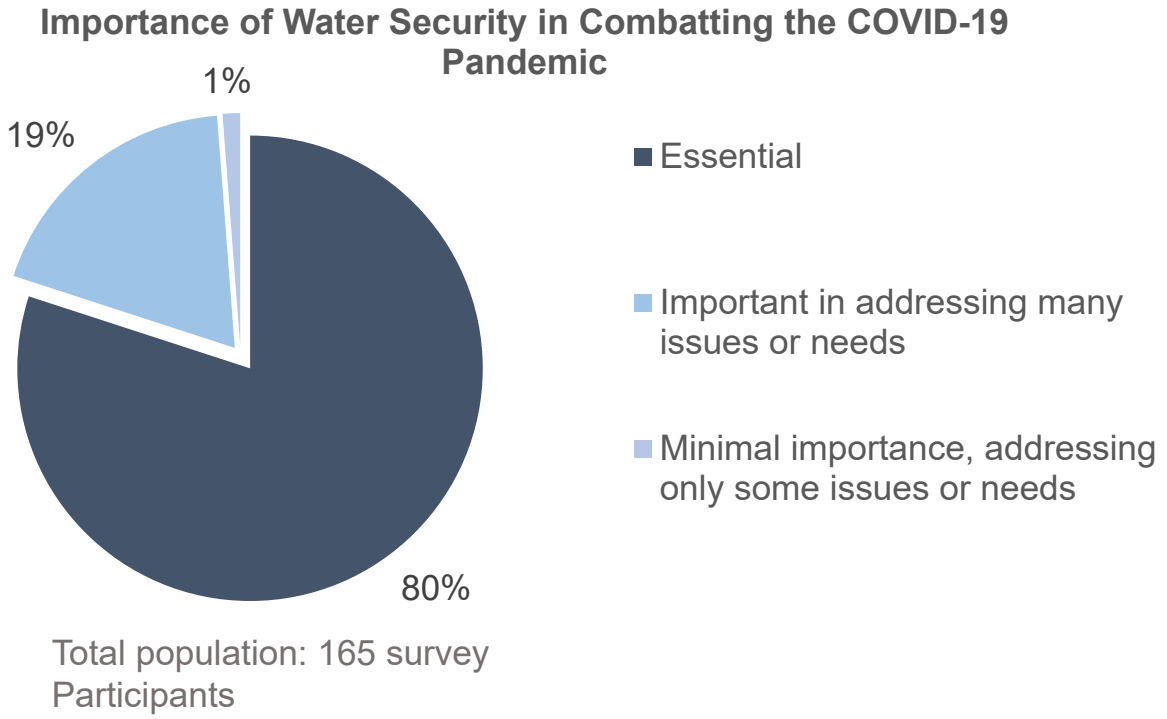
UNESCO IHP Water and COVID Webinar and Survey

3. Interactive Survey

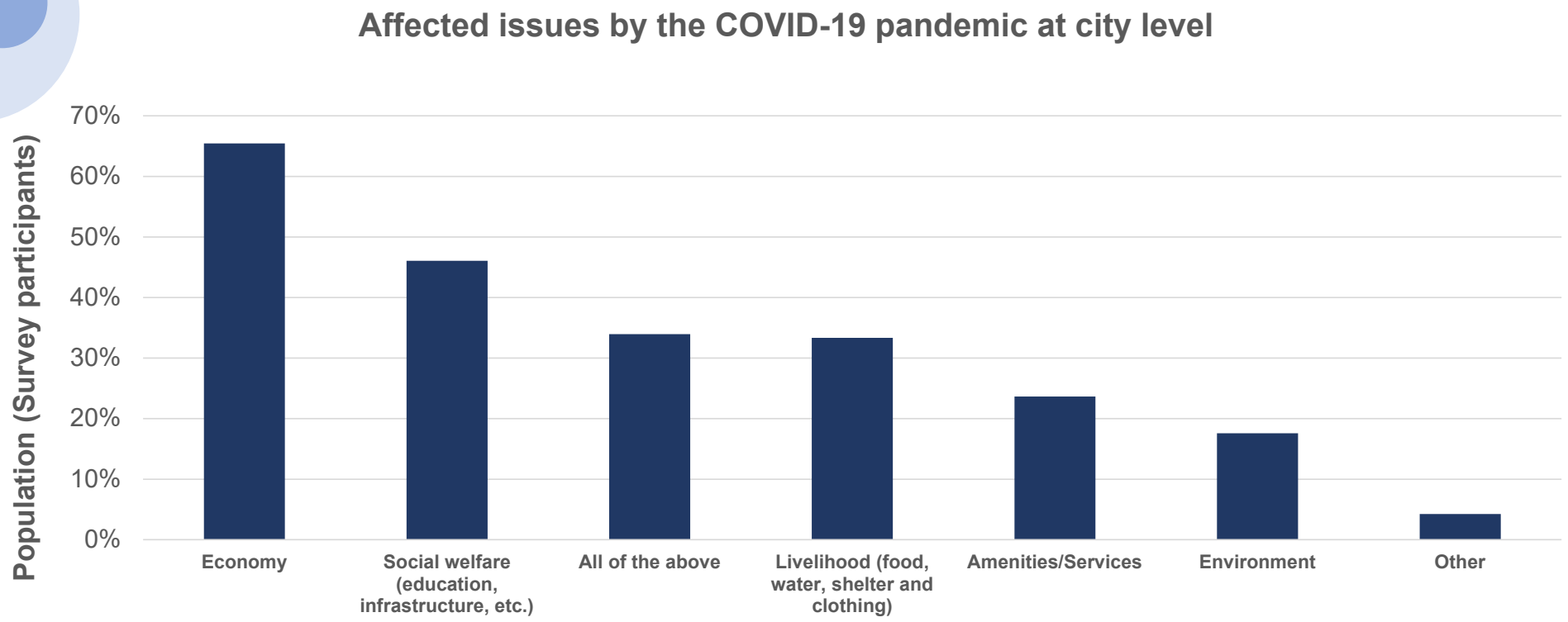


3. Interactive Survey

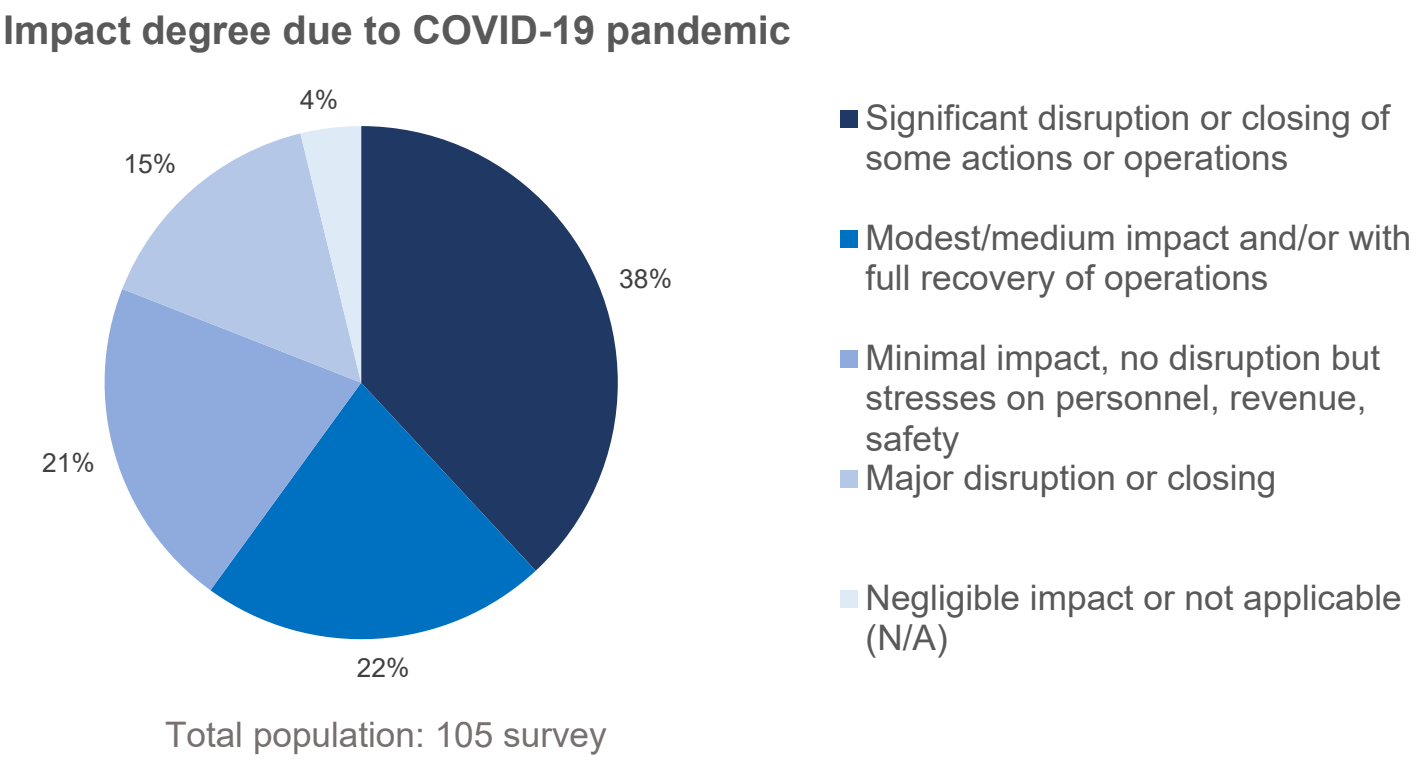


Total population: 165 survey Participants

3. Interactive Survey



3. Interactive Survey Result



Total population: 105 survey

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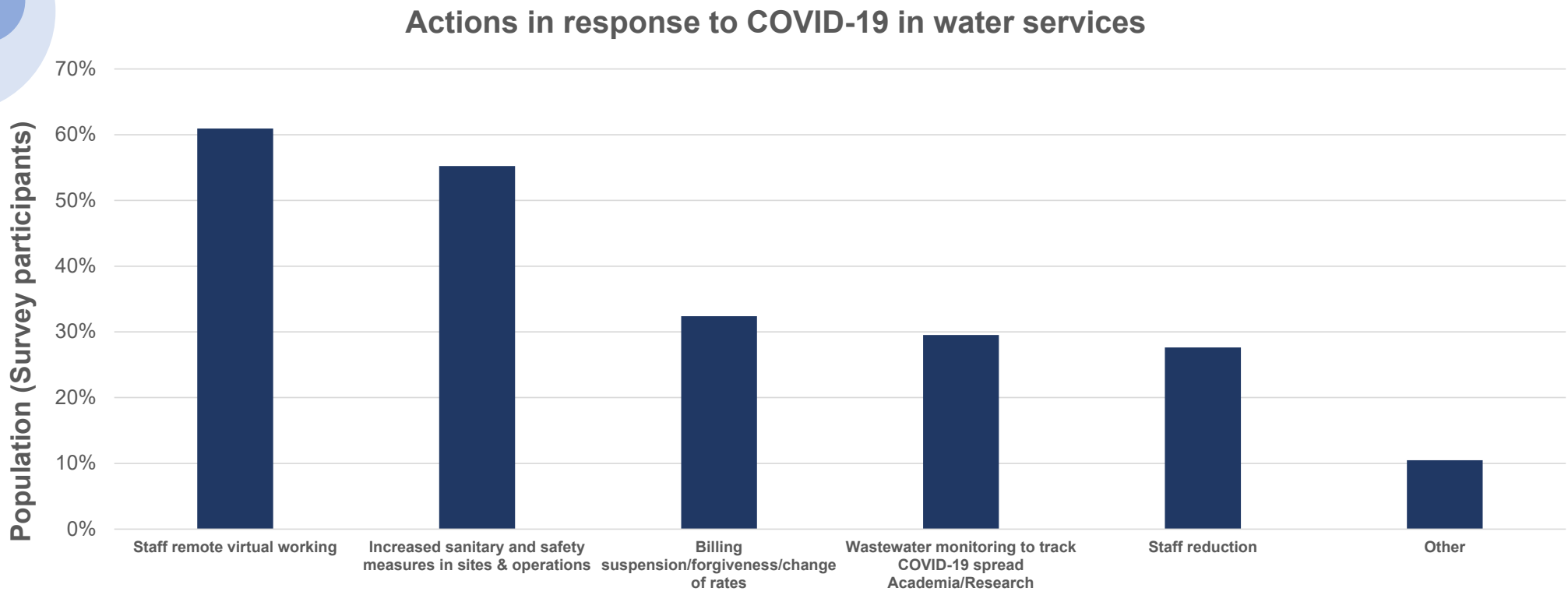
UNESCO IHP Water and COVID Webinar and Survey

3. Interactive Survey



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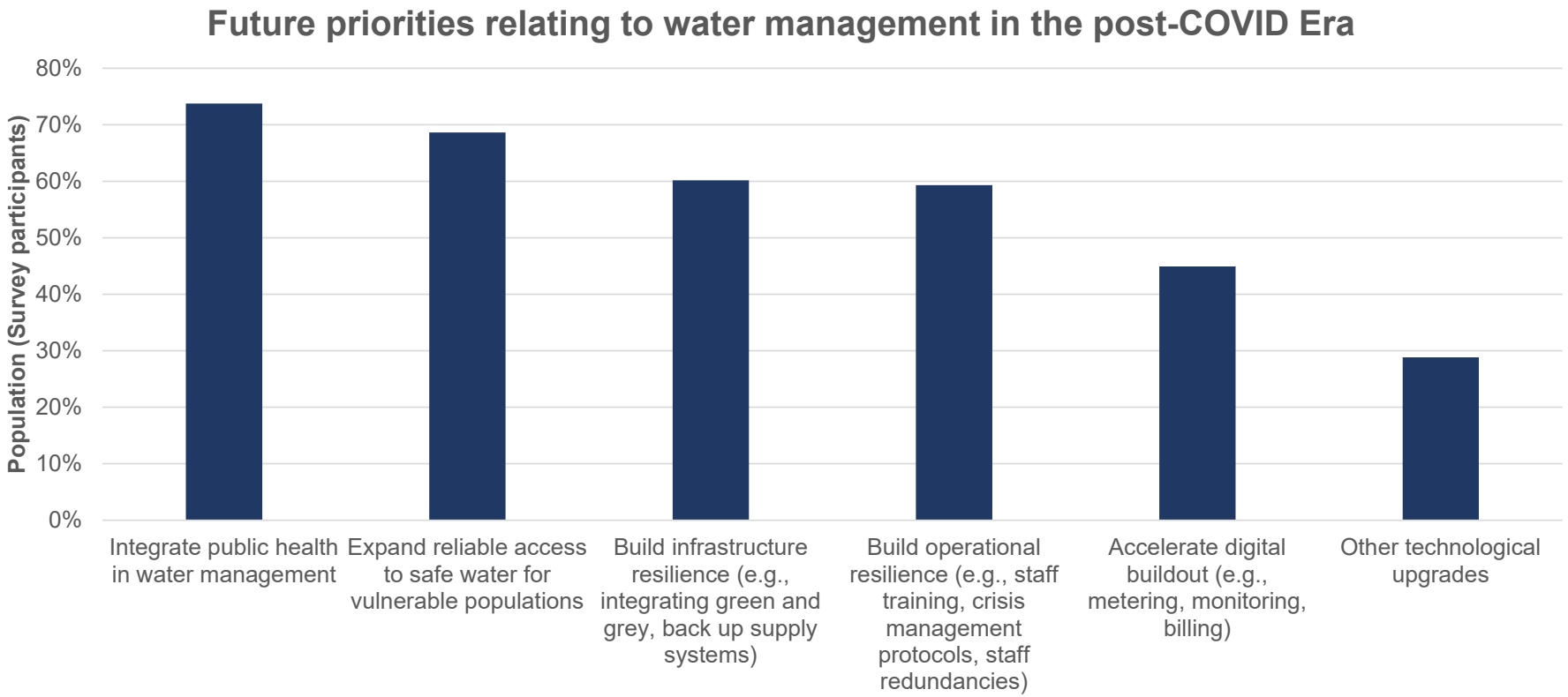
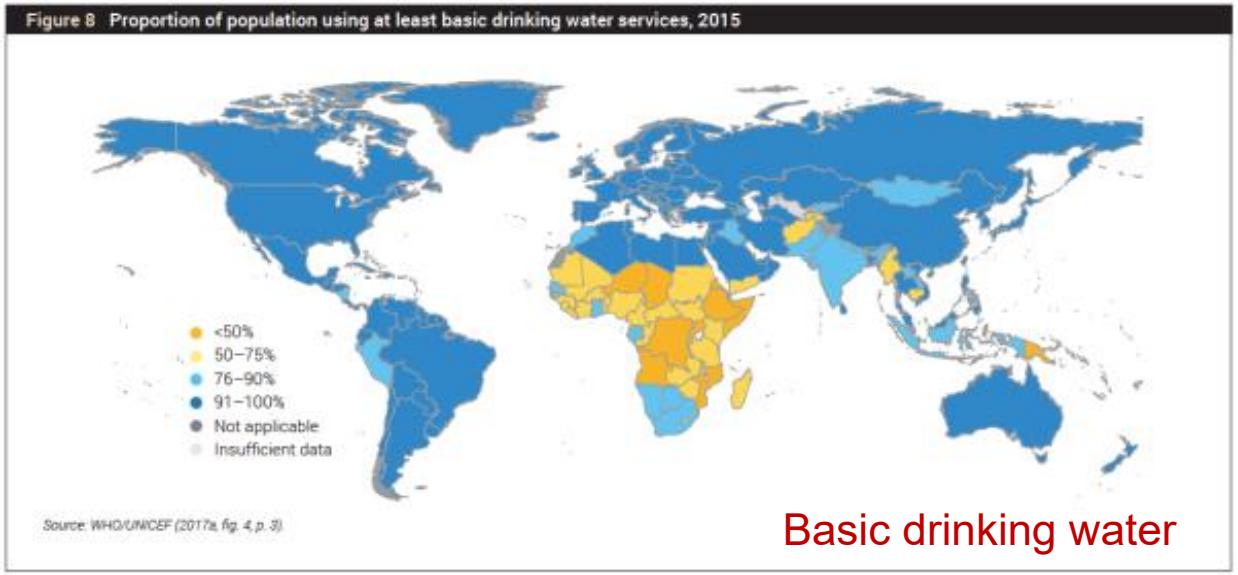


The human rights to water and sanitation

H in WASH is usually missing

- On 28 July 2010, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted a historical resolution recognizing "*the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights*" (UNGA, 2010, para. 1).



Basic drinking water

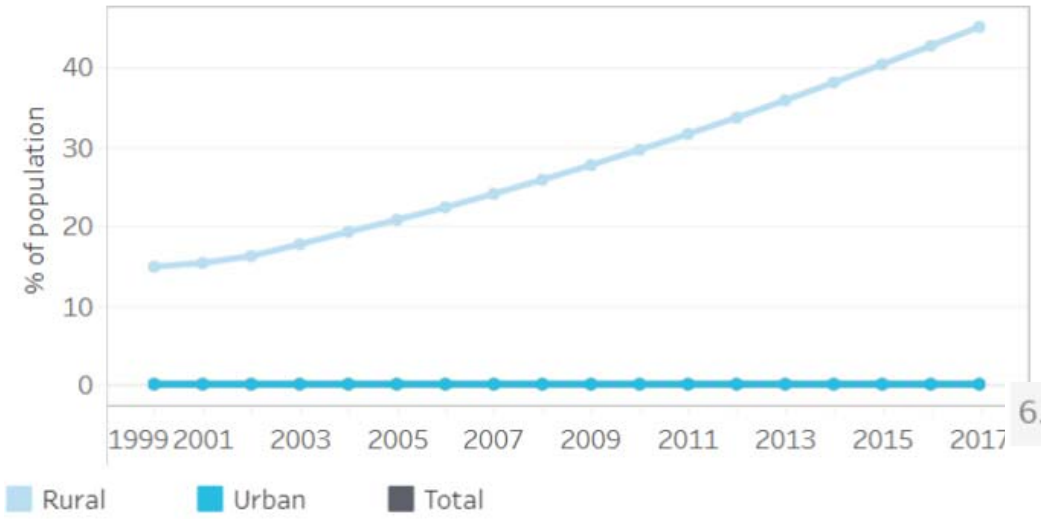
Basic sanitation services

Billions are being left behind in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

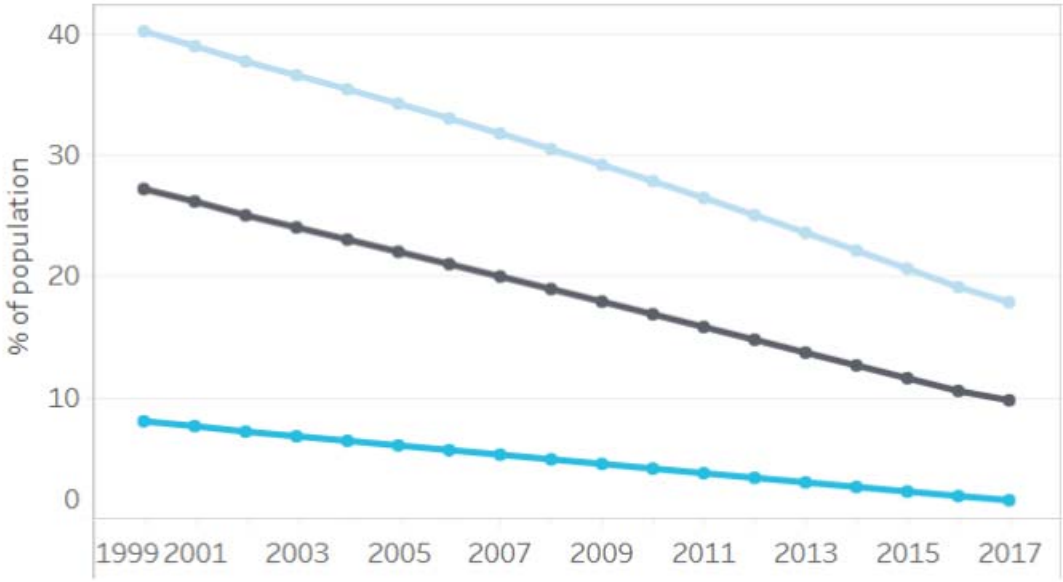
Asia-Pacific SDG 6 Progress

6.2 Safely managed water and sanitation services

6.2.1 Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises



6.2.1 Proportion of population practicing open defecation

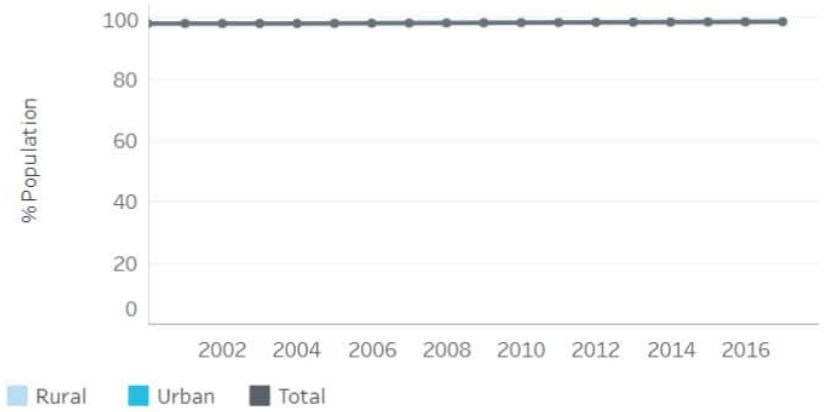


SDG GATEWAY
Asia Pacific

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation — Japan

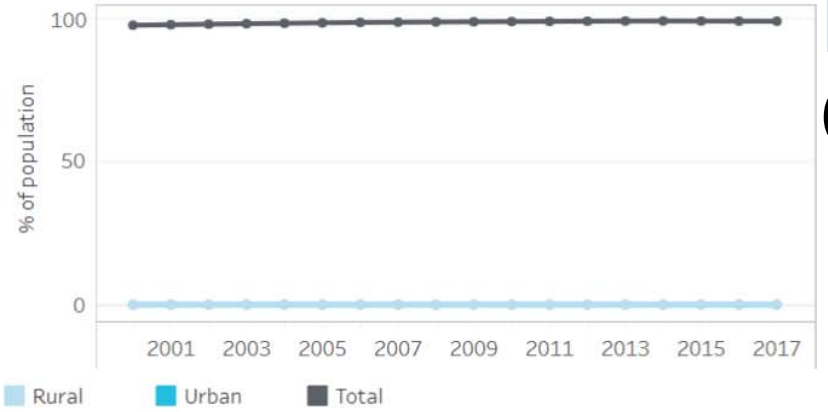
6.1 Safe drinking water

6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water



6.2 Safely managed water and sanitation services

6.2.1 Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises



Country Profiles

Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation — Australia

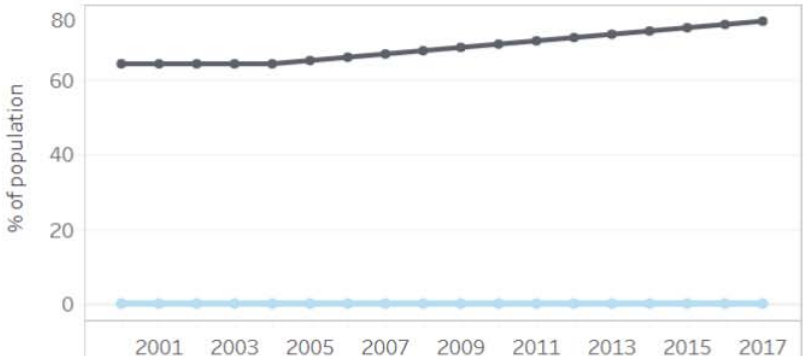
6.1 Safe drinking water

6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water

SDG GATEWAY
Asia Pacific

6.2 Safely managed water and sanitation services

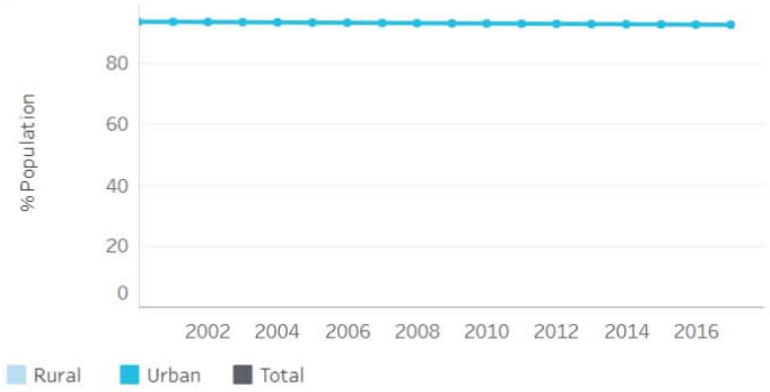
6.2.1 Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises



Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation — China

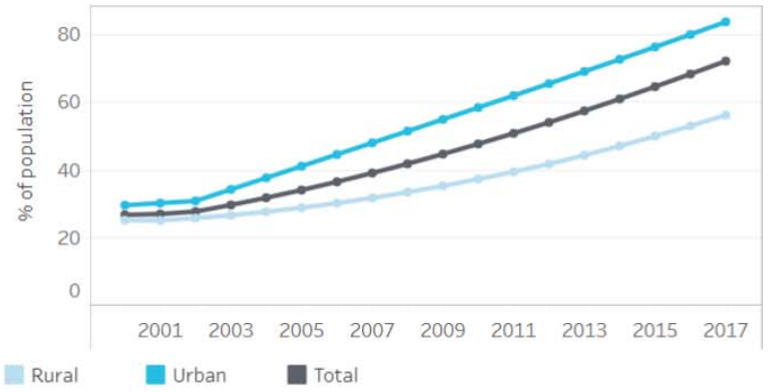
6.1 Safe drinking water

6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water



6.2 Safely managed water and sanitation services

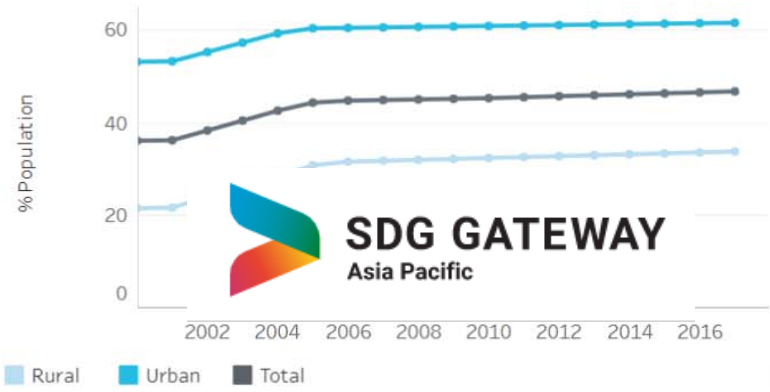
6.2.1 Population with basic handwashing facilities on premises



Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation — Philippines

6.1 Safe drinking water

6.1.1 Population using safely managed drinking water



6.2 Safely managed water and sanitation services

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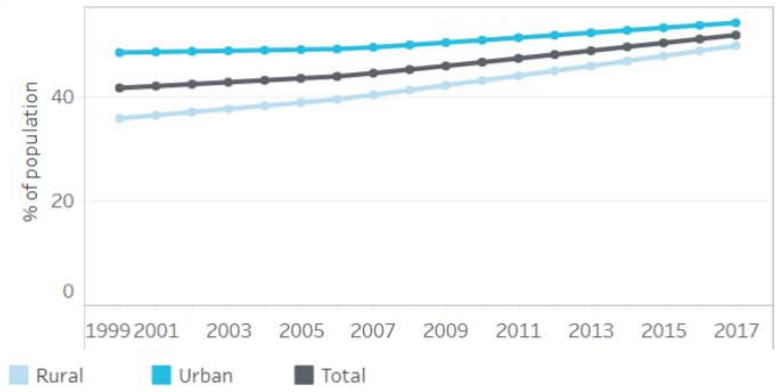
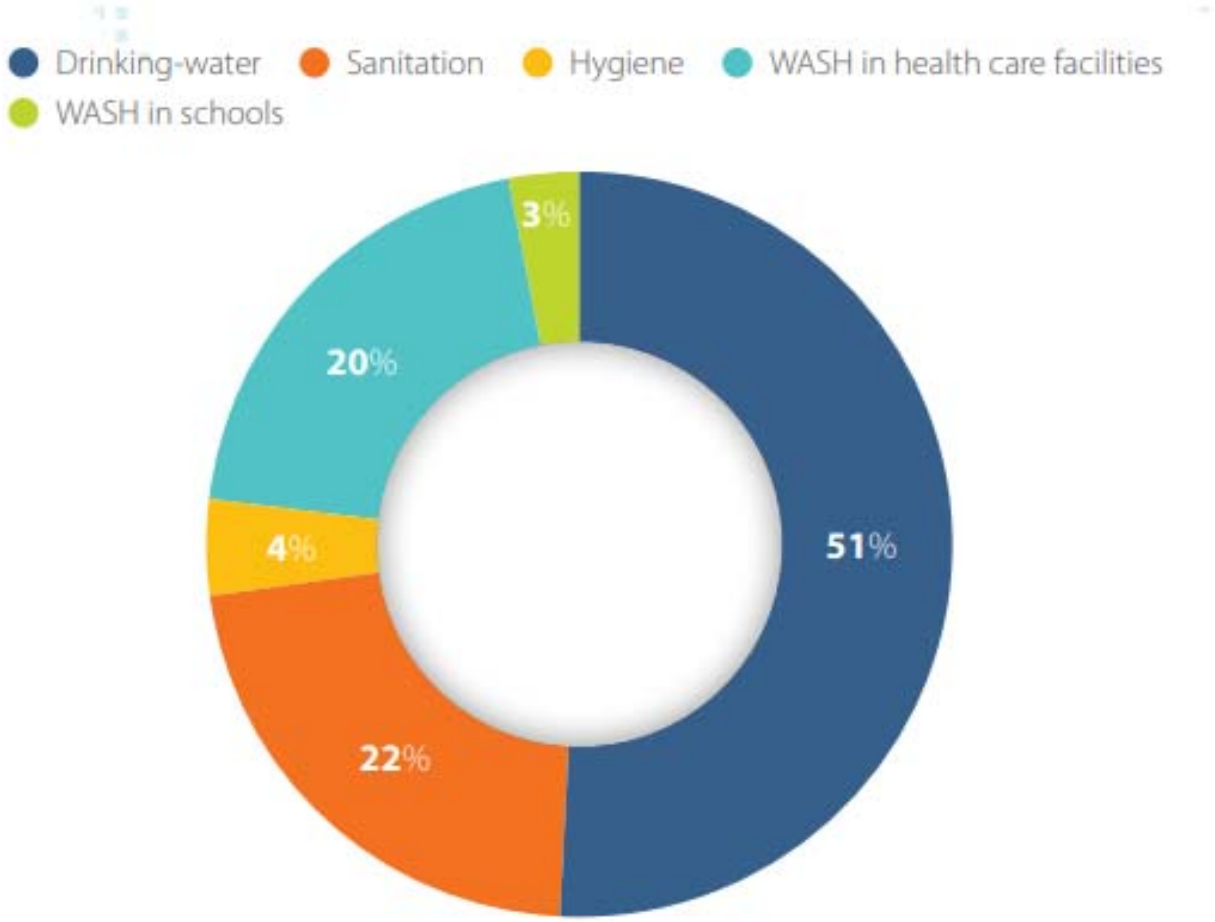


SDG GATEWAY
Asia Pacific

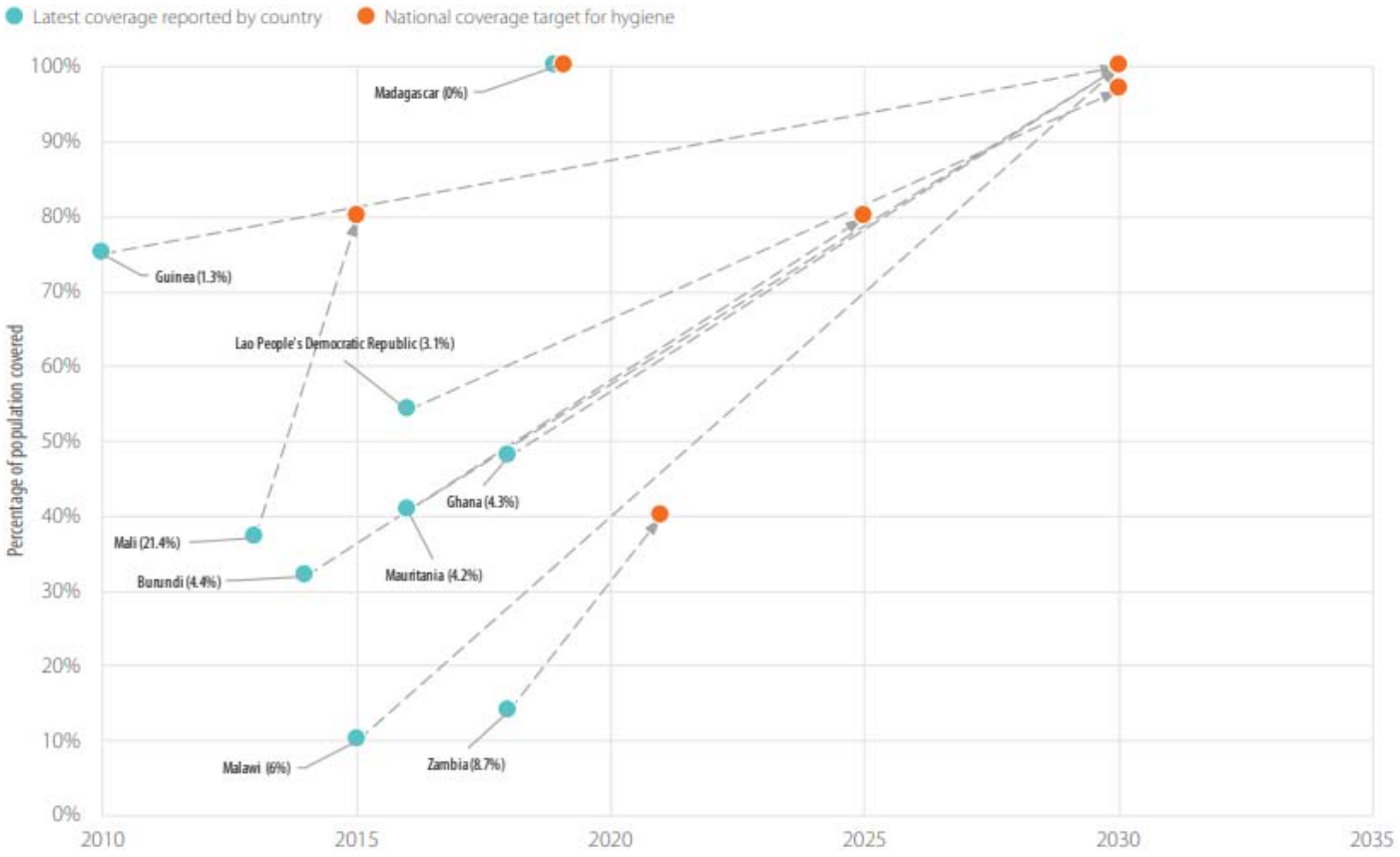
Country Profiles



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

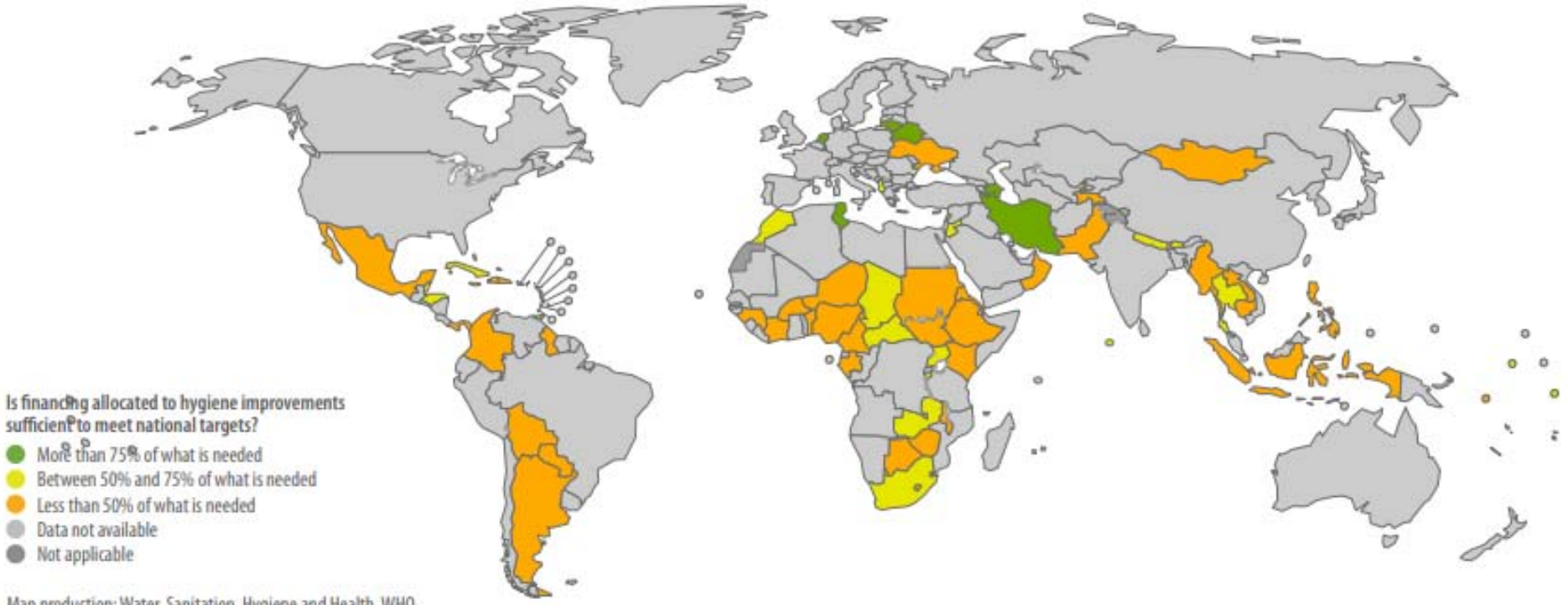
Hygiene comprises 4% of government budgets for WASH.

The rate of progress needed to reach basic hygiene targets ranges from 1 to 21 percentage points per year.



Note: Percentages in parentheses after country names indicate the annual rate of change needed to reach target.
Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

Only 4% of countries reported that they have sufficient funding to reach their national hygiene targets.[1]



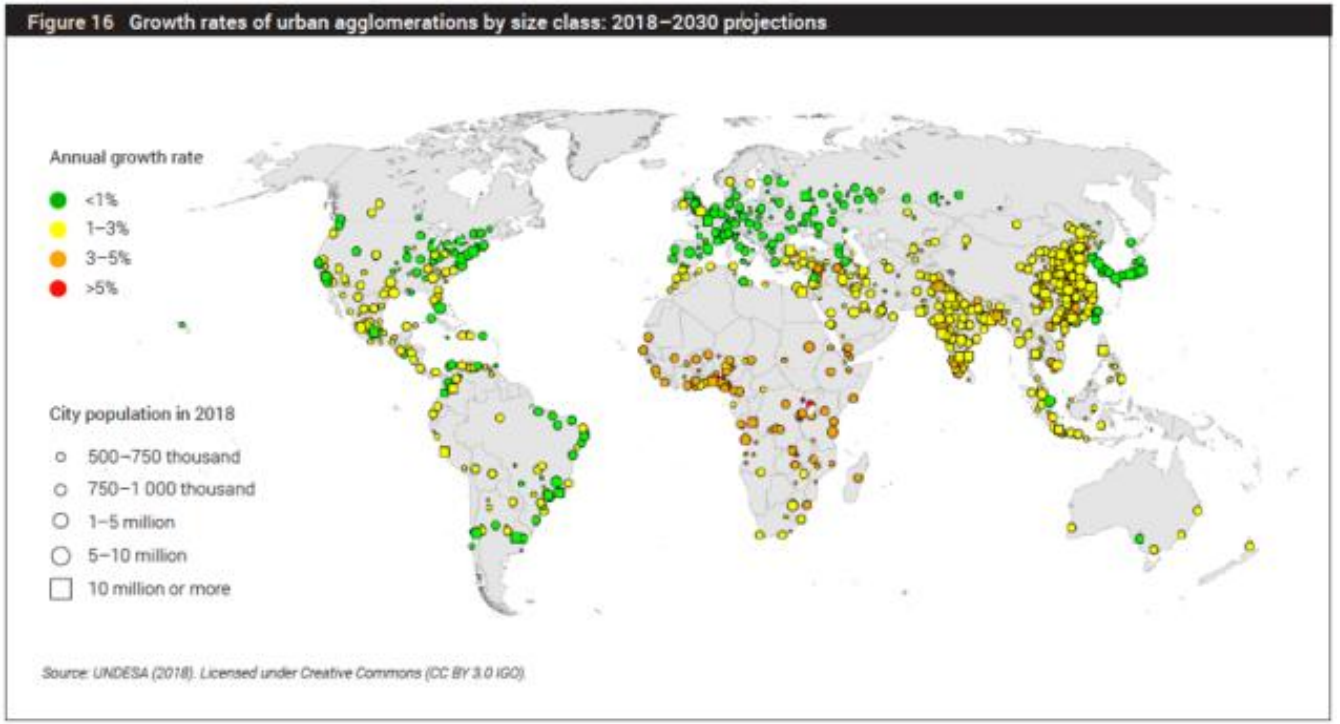
Map production: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health, WHO.
Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

Billions are being left behind in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Figure 12 Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities in 70 countries, 2015

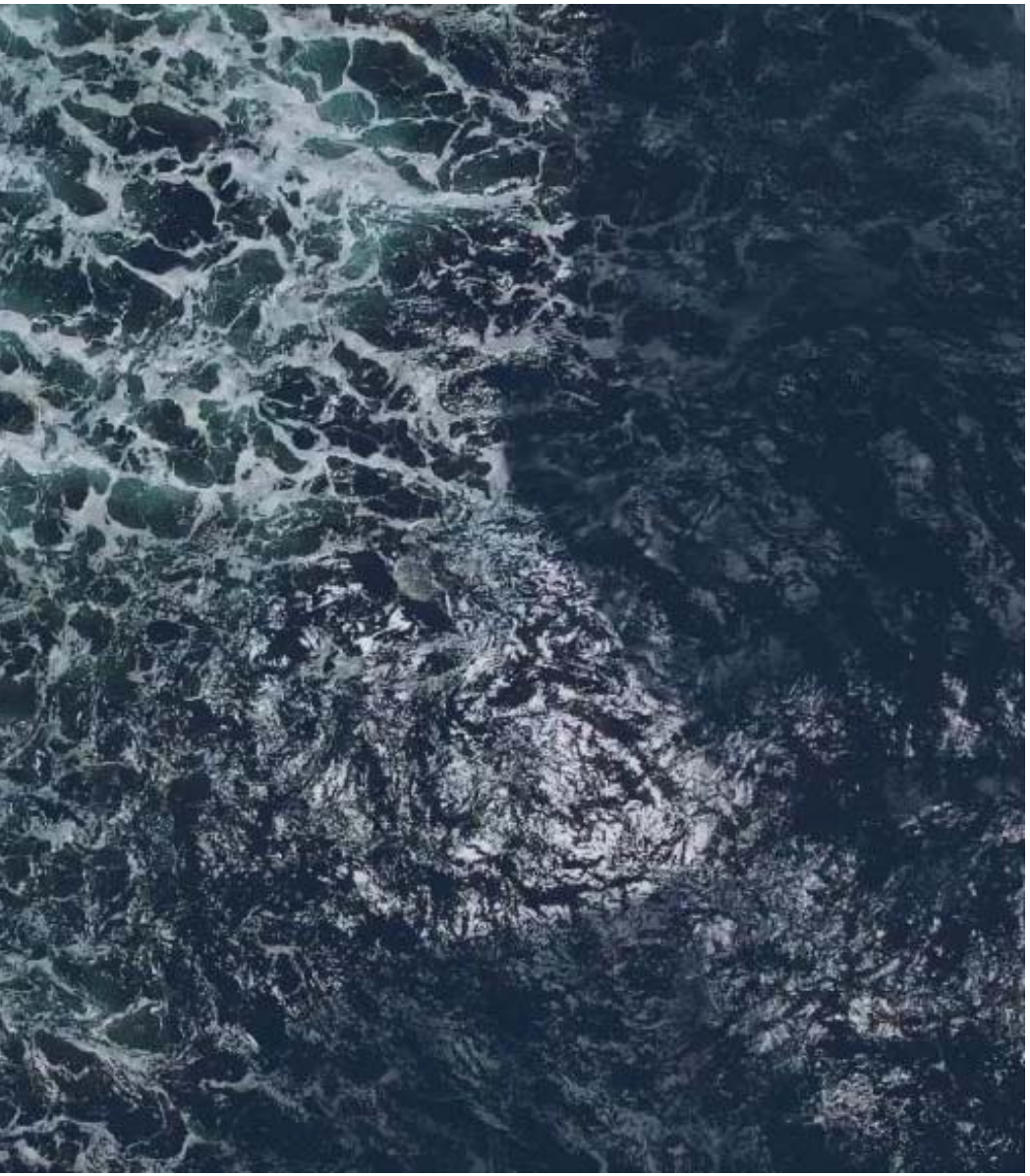
Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 8, p. 5).

Drivers and consequences of poverty and discrimination



Population growth – urbanization - extreme poverty - income inequality - education and employment

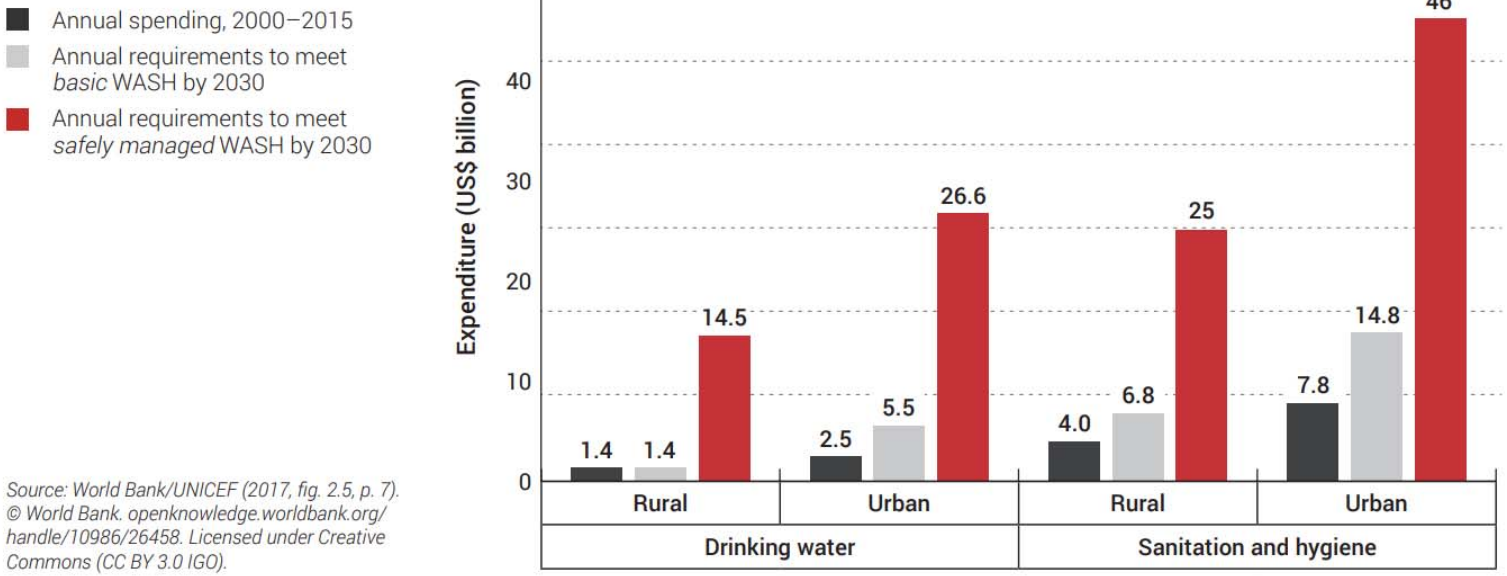
Who is being ‘left behind’?



Walking the Walk

Socio-economic dimensions

Funding gap in WASH



Source: World Bank/UNICEF (2017, fig. 2.5, p. 7). © World Bank. openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26458. Licensed under Creative Commons (CC BY 3.0 IGO).

The United Nations
World Water Development Report 2019

Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

WASH makes good socio-economic sense during and post COVID

Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

Building Back Better

Payment for Ecosystem Services in Water Catchments

One Health Nature Based Water Projects

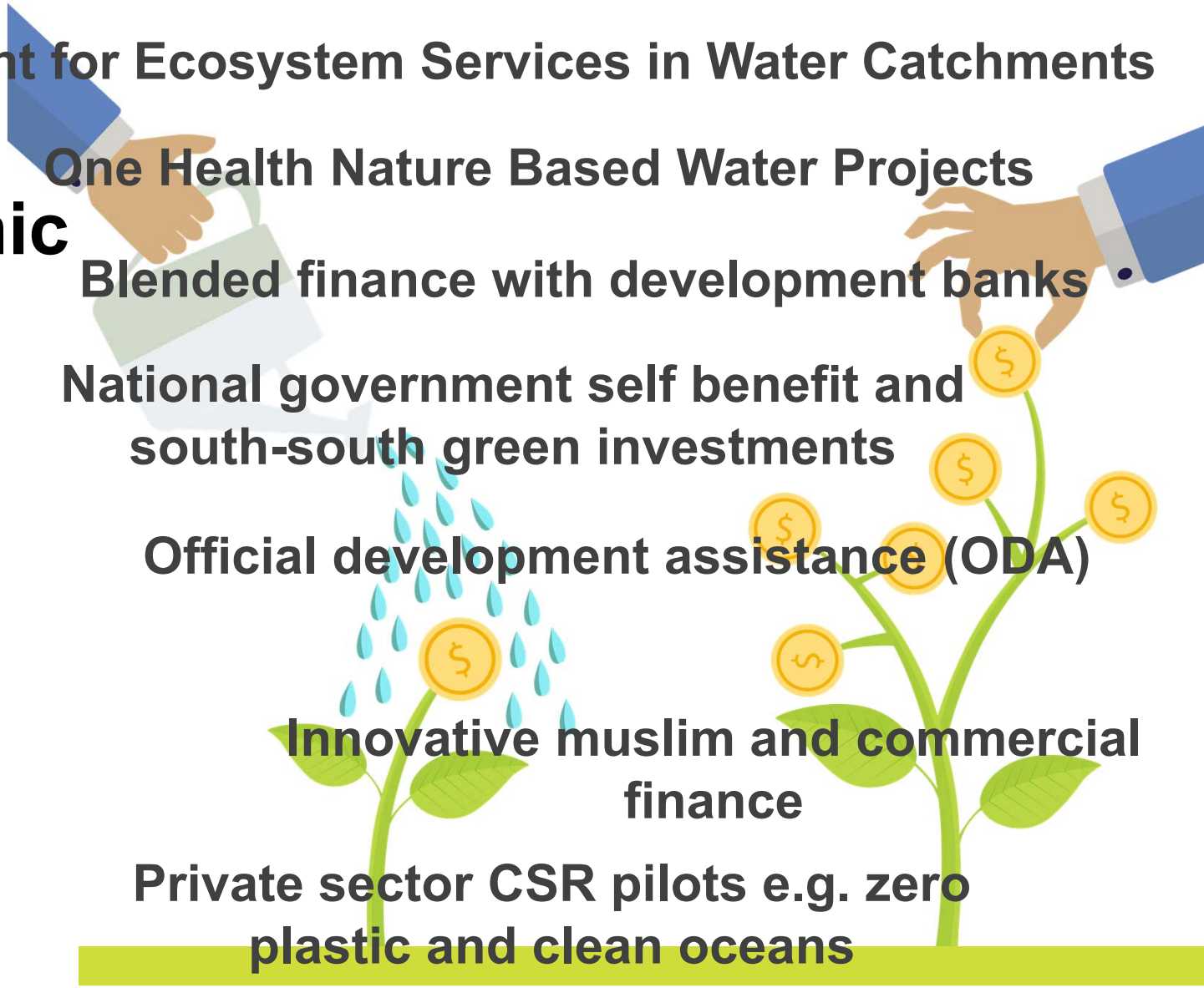
Blended finance with development banks

National government self benefit and south-south green investments

Official development assistance (ODA)

Innovative muslim and commercial finance

Private sector CSR pilots e.g. zero plastic and clean oceans



Post Covid Good Governance Investments in full WASH
The 'invisible' part of the water cycle

Takeaway messages

- **Major demand and supply impacts due to COVID-19**
- **H** in **WAS**H is often missing
- Governments report **insufficient funding** for hygiene to achieve national targets
- Asia-Pacific is seriously **lagging SDG 6.2.1** on **Hygiene and overall WASH targets**
- Access to safe, affordable and reliable drinking water and sanitation services and hygiene are **basic human rights**.
- **Billions are being left behind** in terms of access to WASH services.
- Ensuring that WASH is affordable to all requires policy recommendations **tailored to specific target groups**.
- Investing in full WASH in general, and for the vulnerable and disadvantaged in particular, makes **good economic sense**.
- **Covid-19 has highlighted need for good governance** overcomes vested interests and exclusionary practices.

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