

***UNSGAB (from  
2004-20150  
4-5 MARCH 2015***



***Olivia la O' Castillo,  
D.B.A.***

***U.N. Sec.Gen Advisory  
Board (UNSGAB)  
Member***

***On Water & Sanitation***

# United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)

- UNSGAB is an independent body established in March 2004 by United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, to give the Secretary-General advice as well as to galvanize action on water and sanitation issues.
- Chaired by His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands, the Board is composed of 22 dignitaries, technical experts, and individuals with proven experience in providing inspiration, moving the machinery of government, regional development banks as well as working with the the media, the private sector and civil society.





[www.unsgab.org](http://www.unsgab.org) / [www.sdsap.org](http://www.sdsap.org)



# The 8th Meeting of the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation & Asian Regional Dialogue

联合国秘书长水与卫生顾问委员会第八次会议暨水与卫生亚洲地区对话会



## “Your Action, Our Action” in Asia

## “你们的行动，我们的行动”在亚洲

Shanghai, China 中国·上海

30 May-1 June, 2007





# UNSGAB's Action Plan HAP II

- The Board's Hashimoto 2<sup>nd</sup> action plan, formulated in 2010
- Five focus area's:
  - ☐ sanitation,
  - ☐ financing,
  - ☐ monitoring,
  - ☐ **IWRM** and
  - ☐ Water and Disaster



# ***International Objectives***

Millennium Development Goals  
(MDGs)...poverty reduction ....

IWRM...is about good water cycle  
management...together with  
GOOD GOVERNANCE

Philippines is signatory to MDGs &  
IWRM

WEHAB - water, health,  
agriculture/biodiversity

MEAs - climate, wastes, biodiversity,  
species,pollution, ....



Taken from: Fritz Balkau, UNEP



- ☐ **Water is life**
- ☐ **Water is a human right**
- ☐ **Water must be available to everyone; its supply must be sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic use**
- ☐ **WHO says that access to drinking water means receiving at least 20 liters per person per day**
- ☐ **It considers 50-100 liters per person per day as the amount necessary to meet most hygiene and consumption needs**
- ☐ **7.5 liters per person per day is regarded as the minimum for survival needs under most conditions**

**Source: Water Rights & Wrongs UNDP 2007**



# Why do we need water?



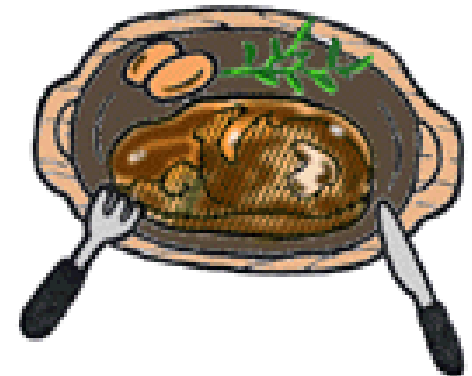
2 - 5 litres  
daily



20 – 500 litres  
daily



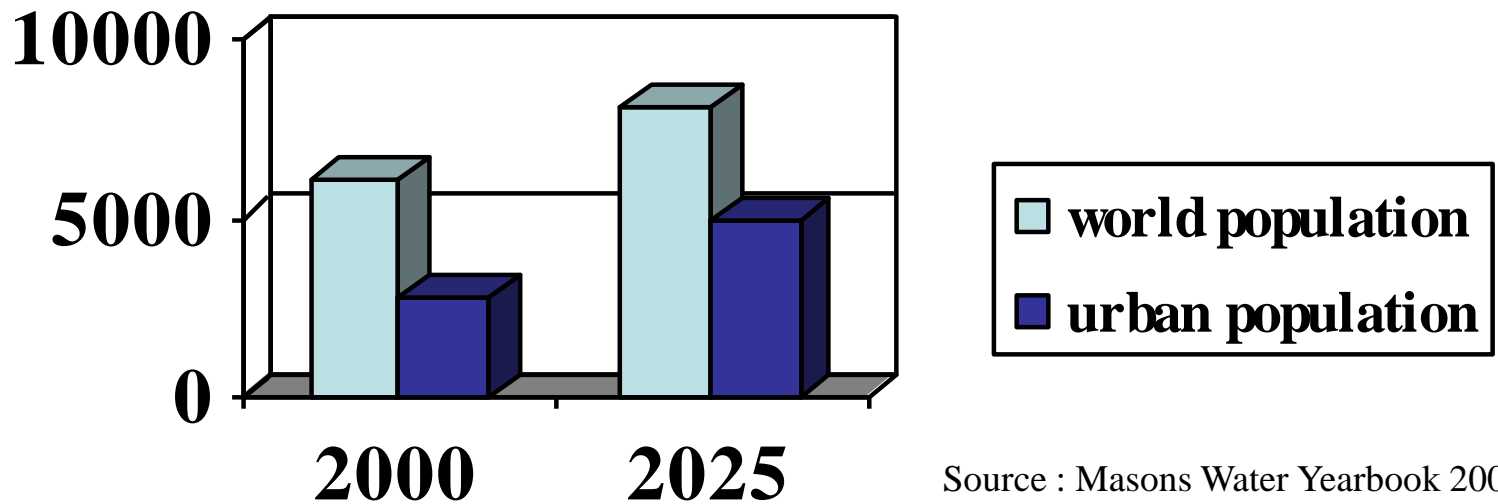
500 – 3000 litres  
per kg



2000 l/day - vegetarian diet  
5000 l/day - grainfed meat diet

# ***Our World***

- Growing population
- Exploding urban population



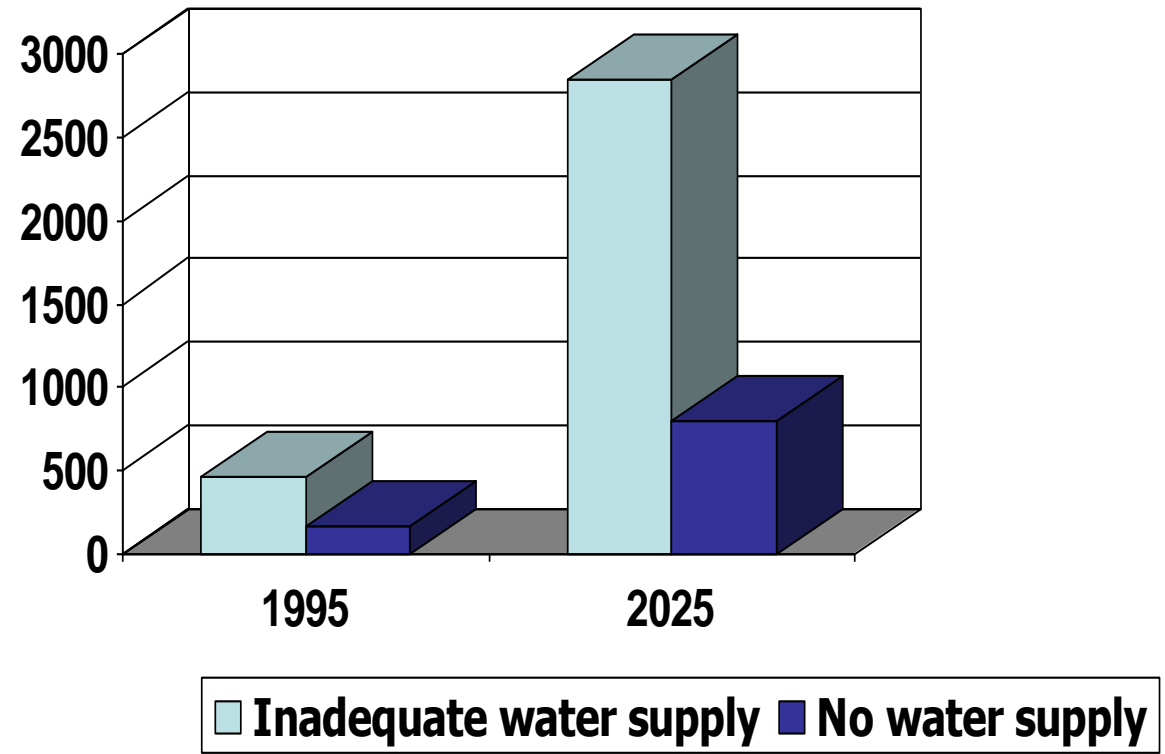
- Deaths from water scarcity (12 M / year)
- Increased poverty in developing countries

UNSGAB Margaret Catley-Carlson:  
Biovision 2010

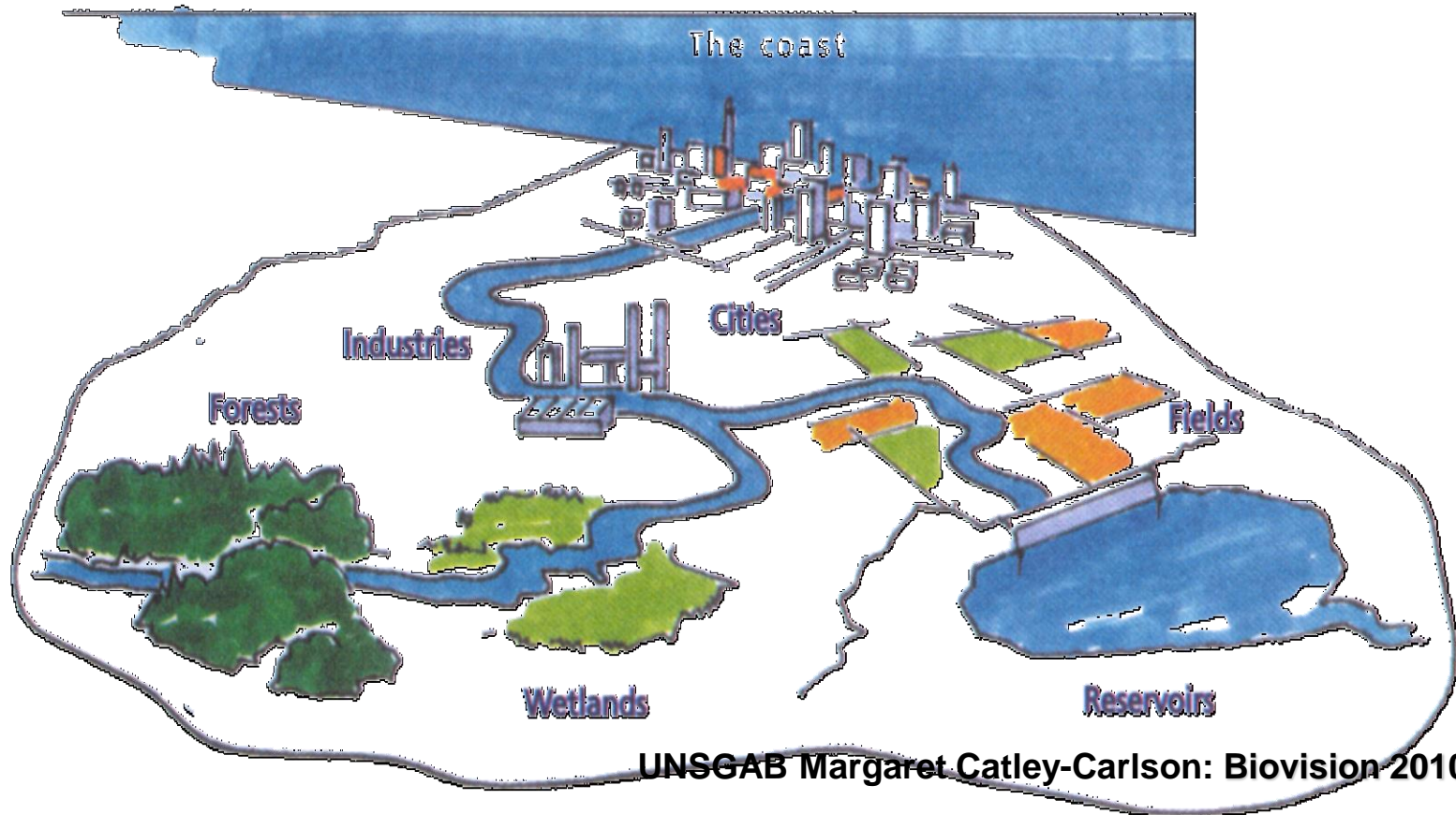
# ***Diminishing Resources Worldwide***

- Water availability
- Climatic changes
- Growing pollution

**World population suffering from water shortage (millions)**



We have to  
lose less – and re-use more  
in this system.



UNSGAB Margaret Catley-Carlson: Biovision 2010



- ✓ Implement IWRM
- ✓ Water Impounding is needed
- ✓ Rain Harvesting should be done
- ✓ Japan, Singapore, and Korea recycle their water 6 times
- ✓ 36% of the country's river systems are classified as sources of public water supply
- ✓ Up to 58% of ground water is contaminated with coliform and needs treatment
- ✓ Water pollution is dominated by urban & industrial pollution;
- ✓ Agriculture uses 70%; industry 20%; and municipalities 10%

# The main problem??

- We don't value water
- Irrigation systems – 40-60% efficiency norm in too many places
- Municipal systems – 30% unaccounted for water
- We leave taps running – literally and metaphorically
- We don't pay enough for it
- We don't design it in as a scarce VALUABLE
- We have to do something about WASTEWATER

- ✓ **Challenges faced in the water sector:**
- ✓ Have to improve water quality of surface ground & coastal waters to provide healthy living conditions to Filipinos especially in the beaches (for tourism)
- ✓ Raising awareness of health impacts
- ✓ Investing in Wastewater Facilities
- ✓ Financing/ Attracting investors especially in the private sector to invest in wastewater facilities
- ✓ Implement the law

- ✓ A paradigm shift is now required in world water politics not only to prevent further damage to sensitive ecosystems and the aquatic environment, but also to emphasise that **wastewater is a resource whose effective management is essential for future water security AND not just a noxious material to be hidden out of sight and out of mind.**
- ✓ Another possible reason is lack of proper law and regulations and its enforcement mechanisms. Often wastewater treatment plants are bypassed to save operational costs and as a result serve no useful purpose whatever.
- ✓ It is also important to see this affordability question within an overall picture of financing schemes, including establishment of evolving funds and fee collection systems where appropriate



# Issues for the future

- ✓ As far as population growth and urbanisation is concerned, this will increase the need to protect and provide healthy and attractive living conditions and protect communities from foul water flooding.
- ✓ It will also add additional pressure to many water stressed areas and the need to use recovered wastewater as a resource will increase significantly, not only in the urban areas but also in irrigation to supply food for future populations.
- ✓ All of this will take increasing amounts of energy and wastewater will need to be considered as an integral part of the Water/Energy/Food nexus that is considered so important for global water security. In addition there are the uncertainties surrounding Climate Change and how its effects will impinge on wastewater management in relation to pollution control, protection and recovery of aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity.

The consequences of doing nothing are dire. There will be major threats to human well-being and valuable ecosystems and biodiversity with possible irreparable damage. Water resources will be further stressed in many areas particularly ones of high population growth and the chance of global water security greatly diminished.

# WHAT TO DO?



## TAKE RESPONSIBILITY

- ❖ Each child should have access to water, either from a tap or from a water container (jug, canister, tippy tap) in the classroom
- ❖ Schools without access to water should develop ways and means to ensure availability of water by encouraging the students and parents to bring water to the school
- ❖ Access to water in the school should be a priority of the barangay
- ❖ On the average, at least one liter of water is needed for each child per day

Source: Ibid

- ❖ **Educate yourself about the water and sanitation crisis**
- ❖ **Start with word of mouth**
- ❖ **Tell friends, classmates, your parents**
- ❖ **Re-use the water from washing vegetables to water plants or clean**
- ❖ **Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth**
- ❖ **Change water taps at home to economy taps**
- ❖ **Send letters, postcards, emails, and carrier pigeons to your government**
- ❖ **Tell them that you expect progress and sustainable investment in water and sanitation projects**
- ❖ **Start a group/club to raise money to fund projects in places that are in need**
- ❖ **Help the needy/poor to get water for free**
- ❖ **Start tree planting activities in your school or vicinity especially those near the Water Shed Areas**

**Source: Ibid**





## COOPERATE

- Ø to conserve and restore nature
- Ø on clean water & sanitation
- Ø on initializing wastewater revolution
- Ø Build networks and partnerships, local/regional/global
- Ø not to pollute
- Ø for sustainable

- ❖ Assess the water & sanitation conditions in your school, discuss needed improvements and seek support from the barangay council
- ❖ If water pressure is too low or unreliable, do not use faucets. Punched pipes will work much better and consume less water
- ❖ Be sure the facilities function well
- ❖ Ensure regular cleaning of the facilities and be proud of a healthy school
- ❖ Watch DVD or websites

Source: Water Rights & Wrongs

UNDP 2007

- **Join with all stakeholders...government, academe, industries, NGOs, media, communities, in the ecohydrology network**
- **Form partnerships especially the YOUTH sector for a Water Vision/Action Plan/ Roadmap**
- **Encourage re-use of water; have more handwashing activities (67% of children are infected with intestinal worms; toothbrush programs (97% have tooth decay); 35%drop out from elementary school**
- **Low school performance compared to its neighboring countries**
- **Use schools and day care centers as venues for health promotion and behavior change to reach children in a structured and organized way**
- **Institutionalize the ‘Water Education Programs’ as daily routine**

**Source: Ibid**



# Main Constraints/ Problems

- ✓ Governments Policies
- ✓ Lack of Funds
- ✓ Capital Intensive
- ✓ Raising Awareness
- ✓ Capacity-Building
- ✓ Integrated Programs
- ✓ Transfer of Technologies
- ✓ Lack of Incentives
- ✓ Implementation Gaps

Table 1. Status at a Glance  
Summary of Progress Towards Meeting the Millennium Development Goals

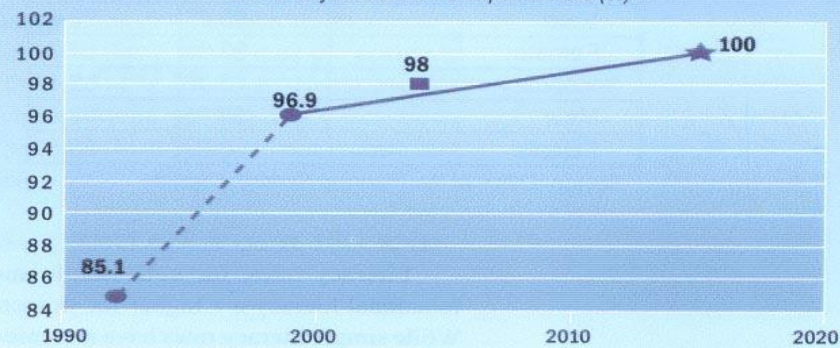
Goals/Targets	What is the probability of meeting the goal/target given the current rate of progress				State of Supportive Environment 1/			
	High	Medium	Low	No Data	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
<b>EXTREME POVERTY</b> Halve the proportion of families living below the national food threshold by 2015	x					x		
<b>HUNGER</b> Halve the proportion of underweight among under-five years old by 2015			x			x		
<b>BASIC AMENITIES</b> Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water	x					x		
<b>UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</b> Achieve universal primary education by 2015	x				x			
<b>GENDER EQUALITY</b> Achieve equal access for boys and girls to primary schooling by 2015	x				x			
<b>CHILD MORTALITY</b> Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015	x				x			
<b>MATERNAL HEALTH</b> Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015	x	x					x	
<b>HIV/AIDS 2/</b> Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	x					x		

Note: The criterion used in determining whether the target will be met is the ratio,  $\lambda$ , between the annual rate of change needed to reach the target and the current annual rate of the progress. The ratings corresponding to ranges of  $\lambda$  are given below.

1/ The criteria used in assessing the state of supportive environment are the following:  
1. Formulation of appropriate policies  
2. Presence of effective programs  
3. Availability of budgetary support  
4. Capacity to implement policies and programs

2/ Given the current progress where the number of confirmed cases of HIV/AIDS is low and the rate of increase in the number of cases is slow, there is high probability of meeting the MDG goal/target. However, in view of its highly explosive potential, our country cannot be complacent. Efforts will be continued and strengthened to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

## Achieve Universal Primary Education Elementary Education Participation Rate (%)



● Participation rate in elementary education, SYs 1991-1992 and 2000-2001  
■ 2004 National Target from the MTPDP 2001-2004  
★ 2015 target  
- - - Current rate of progress (estimate)  
— Rate of progress needed to reach target

Data Source: Department of Education  
Statistics Division, Office of the Planning Services





## Challenges

- ✓ **Good Governance and Transparency** needs to become top priority for business
- ✓ **Governments**, be it local, national or regional need to include **LEGAL ISSUES** in their agenda/ platform
- ✓ **All stakeholders** have to work integratively to monitor that it happens





## Conclusions and Recommendations

- ☐ *Countries to have an enabling framework (legislation, institutions, authorities and*
- ☐ *Align with the SDGs*
- ☐ *enforcement for sustainable Water Programs*
- ☐ *Countries create a national platform to promote SOUND WATER & SANITATION PROGRAMS*
- ☐ *bringing together the main actors of the sector*





## Conclusions / Recommendations

For All:

- ❖ Develop capacities of national policymakers, technical experts, and staff of financing institutions for promoting **SUSTAINABLE WATER & SANITATION**
- ❖ Support policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms
- ❖ Facilitate access to private sector financing for **WATER & SANITATION**

## Tools to reach the targets

- *Awareness-raising at different levels and scales (communications campaigns,*
- *Making the business case, demonstration projects, best practices)*
- *Capacity building adapted to regional and local needs*
- *Mechanisms for coordination and enforcement of policies*
- *Locally developed national evaluation systems for SUSTAINABLE WATER performance*
- *Monitoring tools such as country benchmarks*
- *Introduction of sustainability criteria in WATER policies*



# *Who Cares?*

*If all we leave our  
children are*



*Dead Rivers and Lakes,  
Slum Housing  
and Dirty Water*

***We all Do !!!***





Please visit our website: *Thank you very much!*

[www.unsgab.org](http://www.unsgab.org)

[www.sdsap.org](http://www.sdsap.org)