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"Empowering Communities for Sustainable Urbanization"

Working Group on Delivery of MDG for Water and Sanitation

Background Paper[1]

Key Message

Although the Asia-Pacific region as a whole is an early achiever of the MDG target for safe drinking water, it may not reach the target for sanitation by 2015. Population growth, rapid urbanization and climate change threaten progress towards these targets even in urban areas. Achieving the MDG targets for the water supply and sanitation sector (WSS) in the Asia-Pacific region will require ''out of the water box' solutions' that identify synergies and trade-offs, and a strong political will to mobilize finance.

Introduction

Safe water and basic sanitation is recognised as the basic requirement for human development and well-being. An adequate provision of safe water and improved sanitation are essential ingredients of a healthy and productive life.

In September 2000, governments across the world, including those of the Asia-Pacific region, made a commitment to the UN Millennium Development Goals. This unprecedented step represented a universal acknowledgement of the seriousness of the problems of poverty, its causes and its consequences globally. The importance of providing safe water and sanitation in the fight against poverty was recognised from the outset. Specific targets were set to halve the proportion of people without access to safe water and sanitation by 2015.

Since then, the importance of safe water and sanitation to fundamental aspects of development and well-being and the linkages between safe water and sanitation and the other MDGs have been widely acknowledged. Several studies and task forces, including the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Water and Sanitation, have emphatically made the case for the importance of the water and sanitation MDG target, and have highlighted its pertinence to improving health, education, economic development and general quality of life. The challenges, however, are considerable, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

[1] This paper has been prepared by UN-HABITAT with inputs from UN-ESCAP, UN-WATER/UNESCO WWAP and ADB.

Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region

The Asia-Pacific is the world's most dynamic region. In fact, over the next few years it may serve as the engine that pulls the global economy out of recession. But the challenges are many and varied for the developing countries in the region. Government resources are far more limited in these developing countries and a significant proportion of workers are in the informal sector. Despite the region's many successes, Asia-Pacific remains home to two-thirds of the world's poor: 1.8 billion people live on less than $2 a day, with 903 million struggling on less than $1.25 a day, a large number of them lacking access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Asian cities need to increase water supplies and the use of improved sanitation to sustain growing urban economies and livelihoods and guarantee the overall quality of city life. When a city can provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation, its inhabitants become healthier and economically more productive. Improved sanitation protects the poor from health risks and translates into major economic gains from various activities – including revenue from tourism and savings in health care cost, among others. Improving the supply of drinking water and providing access to basic sanitation are vital aims for the Asia-Pacific region.

Water resources in the region are unevenly distributed and water availability is complicated by physical, economic, and environmental scarcity. Water scarcity is an inherent challenge for low-lying countries, due to their vulnerable groundwater resources and lack of river systems. Moreover, pollution, inadequate management, poor governance and climate change imperil the region's freshwater resources: river basins, watersheds, wetlands and ecosystems.

Urban water management consists of three fundamental and interrelated services. First is the provision to households of clean water that is drinkable without additional treatment. Second is the collection of wastewater from all households and from industrial and commercial sources, and its treatment and disposal in an environmentally-friendly way. Third is the efficient disposal of stormwater, especially during the monsoon seasons. Of these three services, however, often only the first, provision of safe drinking water, is considered, with the other two services receiving inadequate attention. The main challenges in the Asia-Pacific region are briefly described below.

Rapid Urbanisation and the Growth of Informal Human Settlements

In 2010, Asia is 42.5 percent urban. Generally, high rates of urban growth still characterise urban change in the developing world. Some cities in China, such as Shenzhen and Shangqiu, experienced exceptionally high annual growth rates of over 17 per cent in the 1990s. Rapid population growth in the Asia-Pacific region over the past decade has forced more people to live in vulnerable areas and has led to ever-increasing demand for water supply and sanitation services, which require greater investment in water projects. With accelerating urbanisation in Asia, management of the entire water cycle in an urban context has become a priority consideration. The proportion of slum dwellers is no doubt declining but the absolute numbers are growing, resulting in expanding informal human settlements.

Declining Investments in the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (WSS)

The UN-ESCAP report 'Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an era of Global Uncertainty' indicates that the share of aid allocated to water and sanitation in the Asia Pacific has been more or less constant since 2000. Unfortunately, in most countries in the region, investments

in the water and sanitation sector have fallen seriously behind demands. The global recession has further affected investments in the water and sanitation sector.

Climate Change (Climate Change and Cities: Climate Change and Water)

Climate change is a critical challenge to effective and sustainable water management. Changes in key climate variables – temperature, precipitation and humidity – may have significant long-term implications for the quality and quantity of water. River systems that benefit from melting snow in the lean season are likely to be particularly affected by the decrease in snow cover. Climate variability and change is already affecting water resources and their management in many parts of the region. Water plays a central and important role in adaptation to climate change, and as such needs to be given central priority in national strategies for sustainable development and public security.

Vulnerable cities need to prepare their infrastructure for the impacts of climate change. Despite efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the impacts of climate change are expected to be felt strongly in the years to come. If sea levels rise by just one metre, many major coastal cities will be under threat: Mumbai, Kolkata, Dhaka, Shanghai, Osaka-Kobe and Tokyo in the Asian region to mention just some megacities. The many smaller coastal cities, especially those in developing countries and those of island nations, will suffer most due to their limited adaptation options.

Diversity in the Asia- Pacific Region

Asia-Pacific is a region of great diversity and heterogeneity in all its aspects – including population, socio-economic conditions, political institutions, administrative systems, cultures, ecosystems and the availability of water – where the priorities and issues of key concern to one country may be of little interest to another. There can, therefore, be no one blueprint approach to the full provision of safe water and sanitation services to the people of the countries in this region. There are multiple routes to match each different set of circumstances, particularly at the micro level.

In short, the Asia-Pacific Region's water and sanitation challenges are of gigantic proportions. Resolving these challenges would produce substantial social, economic and environmental benefits for the region's countries and citizens, particularly women and children. However, achieving major progress will require strong support at the highest levels of decision-making.

Current Situation, Progress and Water and Sanitation Scenarios in the Asia- Pacific Region

Over the past few decades, several areas of the Asia-Pacific region have experienced notable progress in various aspects of water management, including access to water resources and coverage of related services. Access to improved drinking water has improved substantially in recent years. However, urbanization, rapid population and economic growth, and the underperformance of existing water assets mean that there are still significant shortfalls in meeting the region's needs. The story for sanitation is less satisfactory (refer to Annex-I for MDG 7 progress by country). With only five years to go until the target date for the MDGs, the following summarizes key elements of the sector scenario for sanitation and drinking water in Asia and the Pacific.

- 1.9 billion people in Asia and the Pacific still lack access to improved sanitation. Many countries in Asia are likely to miss the MDG sanitation target by a big percentage.
- The number of people in urban areas without improved sanitation is increasing, due to rapid growth in urban populations.
- The world is on track to meet the MDG drinking-water target and most countries in the region are also on track. In developing regions, 84% of the population uses an improved source of drinking-water. However, as many as 494 million people in the Asian region do not have access to safe drinking water.
- In urban areas, the use of improved sources of drinking-water has been maintained at 96% since 2000, with over 1 billion more people now using such a source than in 1990. However, this increase is barely keeping up with urban population growth.
- Worldwide, 56% of people not using an improved source of drinking-water live in Asia.

Decision makers must address a range of issues in core areas identified in the UN MDG Task Force report as key constraints: policy, legal and regulatory reform; planning and technology choices; financing mechanisms; and institutional reform and capacity development.

The Challenge of Halving the Proportion of People without Basic Sanitation

Sanitation, combined with the capacity to practice hygienic behaviours, is fundamental to the achievement of most of the other MDGs Access to safe sanitation In the Asia-Pacific region is generally significantly lower than access to clean water. For basic sanitation the situation is even worse. Nearly 2 billion people in Asia-Pacific have no access to basic sanitation, which is three-quarters of the world total.

Coverage rates for the improved sanitation facilities essential to ensure basic sanitation in the region lags behind the rate needed to attain the MDG target.

Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water in Asia and the Pacific

With the 2015 MDG deadline drawing closer, it has become increasingly important to identify who is being left behind, and to focus on the challenges of addressing their needs. The March 2010 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation report presents the current status of the use of improved sanitation facilities and improved sources of drinking-water throughout the world and documents progress towards meeting the MDG drinking-water and sanitation target. The report highlights that the practice of open defecation is declining in the Asia-Pacific region, but too many people still lack access to any kind of sanitation facilities. Piped water is reaching more households – but still not all, and service is often unreliable. The challenge of assessing the safety of drinking-water from improved sources also needs to be addressed.

Sanitation in Asia and the World: Status and Progress towards Meeting the MDG

Improved sanitation facilities are used by less than two-thirds of the world's population. The global picture masks great disparities between regions. Virtually the entire population of the developed regions uses improved facilities, but in developing regions only around half the

population uses improved sanitation. There are also disparities in progress since 1990. Notable increases in the use of improved sanitation have been made in South-East and East Asia, whereas there has been no progress in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Among the 2.6 billion people in the world who do not use improved sanitation facilities, by far the greatest number are in Southern Asia, but there are also large numbers in Eastern Asia.

The world as a whole is not on track to meeting the MDG sanitation target. Most countries in Asia are also not on track to meet this target: 2.6 billion people worldwide, 72% of whom live in Asia, do not use improved sanitation facilities. In the region, the use of improved sanitation facilities is lowest in South Asia (Table 1.)

Table 1: Sanitation Scenario in Asia and the World in 2008

Region	Population using improved sanitation		No. of people not using improved sanitation facilities in 2008
	2008 (%)	% Change 1990–2008	
World	61	7	2.6 billion
Southern Asia	36	11	1,070 million
Eastern Asia	56	13	623 million
South-Eastern Asia	69	23	180 million
Western Asia	85	5	30 million
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	89	0	29 million

Source: March 2010 JMP Report of WHO/UNICEF

Current Scenario for Drinking Water in Asia and the World: Status and Progress

The world is projected to reach the MDG target for safe drinking water. Most countries in the Asia-Pacific region are on track to meet this target as well. The use of improved sources of drinking-water is high globally, with 87% of the world's population (an increase of 10% in 18 years) and 84% of people in developing regions using improved sources. Even so, 884 million people in the world still do not use improved drinking-water sources, and almost all of these people live in developing regions.

At the current rate of progress, the world is expected to exceed the MDG target of halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking-water. Even so, 672 million people will still lack access to improved drinking-water sources in 2015.

Table 2: Use of Improved Drinking Water: Scenario in Asia and the World in 2008

Region	Population Using Improved Drinking		No. of People not using Improved Drinking Water Facilities in 2008 (Million)
	In 2008 (Percentage)	Percentage Point Change: 1990-2008	

World	87	10	884
Southern Asia	87	12	222
Eastern Asia	89	20	151
South-eastern Asia	86	14	83
Western Asia	90	4	21
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	94	2	17

Source: March 2010 JMP Report of WHO/UNICEF

Major initiatives in the region and experiences drawn

1. Asian Development Bank Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPF)

In order to enhance investments in the Water and Sanitation sector, ADB established the Water Financing Partnership Facility (WFPF) in 2006 that is supporting its Water Financing Program 2006-2010 (WFP). This program aims to double investments in the water sector directed towards reforms and capacity development programs at rural communities, cities, and river basins. It targets to provide to 200 million people with safe drinking water and improved sanitation, 40 million people with better irrigation and drainage services and 100 million people with reduced flood risks.

As of December 2009, the estimated water investments to be realized stand at $3.3 billion from the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), grant component of investments, technical assistance (TAs) attached to loans, and other project development activities. Approximately 38 million people are expected to benefit from the $3.3 billion estimated water investments, as follows: (i) 23 million people to be provided access to safe drinking water supply and improved sanitation, (ii) 3 million people to be provided more efficient and productive irrigation and drainage services, and (iii) 12 million people with reduced risk to floods. This represents 76% of the 50 million target which was achieved two years after full Facility operation. The share of sanitation from the cumulative allocations as of 31 December 2009 reached a total of 26%, exceeding by 6% the 20% target set by ADB's Water Committee to demonstrate ADB's commitment to accelerating sanitation action.

2. UN-HABITAT: Water for Asian Cities Programme- Promoting Pro-Poor Investments

UN-HABITAT's Water for Asian Cities programme, in partnership with the ADB, aims to invest US$ 1.5 billion in Asian cities by 2011. Through the programme's capacity-building initiatives and pilot and demonstration projects, community participation has become integral to Asian water and sanitation projects. Over 150,000 people are expected to benefit. The MEK-WATSAN Initiative has resulted in a successful community-based water supply and sanitation project in Sayabouly town in Lao PDR, a project that has now been handed to the community to continue,

and projects are ongoing in another ten towns. Fast-track projects are in full swing in three towns in Cambodia and eight of Vietnam. Jinghong, Shuangjiang and Kunming in China are similarly benefiting from community-based water and sanitation projects. An innovative micro-finance scheme has also been implemented, which is playing a catalytic role in the provision of services to the poor. A similar scheme in Nepal has assisted over 1,000 households to connect to the town water system. In India, the community-managed water purification scheme in Jabalpur has become operational, while in Nepal, thousands of women and youth volunteers, local authorities, journalists and health workers have been trained in the use of various household water treatment options. Both print and electronic media have helped spread the message about water quality. An activity in which 445,757 shallow wells were tested for arsenic contamination (of which 3% were found to be contaminated) was successful in sensitizing communities on issues of groundwater pollution. Reaching out to schools has proven to be one of the most effective entry points to target communities.

3. Establishment of Regional Water Knowledge Hubs

In June 2008, the Asia-Pacific Water Forum launched its Regional Water Knowledge Hubs initiative to facilitate knowledge sharing in the Asia-Pacific region. Twelve hubs were announced and confirmed in the initial round, with five additional hubs recognized in 2009.

Harnessing local and national experiences to consolidate regional cooperation and the challenges to be overcome

Several pilot and demonstration projects supported by UN-HABITAT ADB, and national and local governments have been implemented with the involvement of communities and the private sector. These need to be replicated and scaled up through the mechanisms of regional cooperation, knowledge and capacity building hubs and training and capacity building institutions.

Role of APMCHUD

The first Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD), was held in New Delhi, and the second in Tehran. These provided great opportunities to discuss the agenda for achieving the MDG on water and sanitation in the Asia-Pacific region and formulate an Action Framework of Implementation, keeping in view the realistic needs of the countries in the region. The Solo meet will review the progress made in relation to this framework and action plans, and the extent to which the countries of the region have benefitted from the strategies adopted.

Policy and strategy options for the delivery of the MDG targets for water and sanitation in the AP Region

a) Planning for water supply system and the collection and treatment of wastewater

- Integrated planning: water and sanitation as part of water resources development. (including productive uses of water and risk management, in particular related to climate change)
- Support innovation and research to develop and use appropriate technology, in particular for sanitation services.
- Promote the use of wastewater for urban agriculture, aquaculture, gardening and forest planting with right planning and risk mitigation measures put in place to avoid the health costs.
- Participatory approaches: involve stakeholders and communities in decision making and policy implementation.
- Include informal urban settlements in planning, in particular where slum populations account for a large share of the urban population
- Share information and experience at country and regional levels.

b) Optimizing management and mobilization of financial resources for water and wastewater system

- Support institutional development and reform of the public sector
- Build the capacity of local governments and transfer funds when water and sanitation services are decentralized
- Develop human capacity in the water and sanitation sector
- Promote multi-purpose water schemes for domestic and productive uses. This yields both financial and non-financial benefits and the income generated by multiple-use services can enable repayment of initial and ongoing costs for most service levels and technology options, making multiple-use services more likely to be sustained. (WWDR3)
- Create a favourable investment climate to attract private finance and external aid (institutions, laws and regulation, governance, capacity development, transparency)

c) Enhancing role of local communities in water and wastewater management at the neighbourhood level

Local communities have an important role to play, in particular in crowded informal settlements:

- Identifying sanitation services adapted to the local situation to ensure that they are used by men, women and children. Households and community decision-making is crucial to ensure that the type of toilet promoted will be used by the people.
- Promote good hygiene practices.
- Integrate gender-sensitive and equitable approaches in water issues.

Need for Better Governance

There is an urgent need to improve governance, including better allocation of financial resources and higher investments in water resources management. Sanitation is a key element in the MDG Agenda, and central to the overall development agenda. The economic returns of good sanitation have been demonstrated universally. The challenge is to find ways to translate sanitation

investments into effective and sustainable solutions for Asia. This, of course, requires solid knowledge as foundation for decision making.

The Way Forward

Every citizen – woman, man and child, without exception – in every country has the right to safe water and sanitation for her or his health and well being. It is in the power of every country to meet this obligation by 2020 through commitment, leadership and innovation, and with full participation of all its citizens.

The vision of APMCHUD on Water and Sanitation is to achieve the MDG 7 Target 10 & 11 by 2015 as a key milestone and further accelerate progress towards universal sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation by 2020.

All governments at national and sub-national levels should recognize the vital importance of sanitation and water to human health and well-being, and their role as an engine of development. The question is how to accelerate progress towards achieving the MDG target, and how to go beyond it in order to ultimately achieve the vision of universal access.

Progress in relation to access to basic sanitation in particular is insufficient to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. The following are the major steps to reach the goal.

- Recognize the people's right to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a basic human right and a fundamental aspect of human security;
- Reduce by half the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water by 2015 and aim to reduce the number to zero by 2020 or at the most by 2025;
- Accord highest priority to water and sanitation in economic development plans and agendas and to increase substantially allocation of resources to the water and sanitation sectors so as to aim at reducing by half the number of people who do not have access to basic sanitation by 2015 and aim to reduce the number to zero by 2025, through the adoption of new and innovative sanitation systems that are not as water reliant as current methods;
- Improve governance, efficiency, transparency and equity in all aspects related to the management of urban water, particularly as it impacts the poor communities the most. It should be recognized that while women are particularly vulnerable, they are also resilient and entrepreneurial, hence should be empowered in all water-related activities;
- There is no one 'best' solution that would be applicable to all countries in the Asia Pacific. What is needed is the identification of a community of 'good practice' models from the urban centres in Asia and the Pacific that have made remarkable progress in providing clean water and wastewater management services in recent years. (Refer Annex II on the

community managed water and sanitation schemes implemented through UN-HABITAT's Water for Asian Cities Programme in India). These models after assessment of the enabling environments may be adapted and replicated to the local conditions;

- All issues related to water and sanitation need to be dealt with in a holistic manner. Actions are needed now to reach the MDGs targets for water and sanitation in the Asia Pacific Region by 2015. Though the water-related target seems to be within reach, it is at risk in particular because of rapid urbanization and the augmentation in water extreme events in relation with climate change. Special efforts are required to reach the sanitation-related target otherwise, it will be missed.
- Think out of the water box: leaders in water supply and sanitation have long been aware that water is essential to sustainable development, but they do not make the decisions on development objectives and the allocation of human and financial resources to meet them. These decisions are made or influenced by leaders in government, the private sector and civil society, who must learn to recognize water's role (WWDR3).
- Water and sanitation need to be included into national socio-economic development policies.
- Decision makers need to recognize the central role of water and sanitation for sustainable urbanization. Properly managed water resources can ensure equity and security in water and sanitation for families, businesses and communities; adequate water for food, energy and the environment as well as protection from floods and droughts (WWDR3).
- Mobilize finance:
- From national budget: political will and commitment to invest in water and sanitation
- External finance: create a conducive environment (institutions, laws and regulation, governance, capacity development, transparency) to attract private finance and external aid.

Annex I

Progress on Sanitation & Drinking Water Targets, by Country, 2008

Sl. No.	Region/ Country	Population (thousands)	Urban Population %	Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities (% of Population)			Use of Improved Drinking Water Facilities (% of Population)		
	East Asia			**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
1	China PR	1,337,411	43	58	52	55	98	82	89
2	Japan	127,293	66	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	Mongolia	2,641	57	64	32	50	97	49	76
4	Republic of Korea	23,819	68	..	..	..	100	100	100
	South Asia								
5	Bangladesh	160,000	27	56	52	53	85	78	80
6	Bhutan	687	35	87	54	65	99	88	92
7	India	1,181,412	29	54	21	31	96	84	88
8	Maldives	305	38	100	96	98	99	86	91
9	Nepal	28,810	17	51	27	31	93	87	88
10	Pakistan	176,952	36	72	29	45	95	87	90

Sl. No.	Region/ Country	Population (thousands)	Urban Population %	Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities (% of Population)			Use of Improved Drinking Water Facilities (% of Population)		
11	Sri Lanka	20,061	15	88	92	91	98	88	90
	South-east Asia								
12	Brunei Darussalam	392	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cambodia	14,562	22	67	18	29	81	56	61
14	Indonesia	227, 345	52	67	36	52	89	71	80
15	Lao PDR	6,205	31	86	38	53	72	51	57
16	Malaysia	27,014	70	96	95	96	100	99	100
17	Myanmar	49,563	33	86	79	81	75	69	71
18	Philippines	90,348	65	80	69	76	98	87	91
19	Singapore	4,615	100	100	NA	100	100	100	100
20	Thailand	67,386	67	95	96	96	99	98	98
21	Timor Leste	1098	27	76	40	50	86	63	69
22	Vietnam	87,096	28	94	67	75	99	92	94
	West Asia								
23	Afghanistan	27,208	24	60	30	37	78	39	48
24	Bahrain	776	89	100	..	..	100	..	..
25	Cyprus	862	70	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	Georgia	4,807	53	96	98	95	100	96	98
27	Iran	73,312	68	86*	78*	83*	98	..	..
28	Iraq	30,096	67	76	66	73	91	55	79
29	Israel	7,051	92	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	Jordan	6,136	78	98	97	98	98	91	96
31	Kuwait	2,919	98	100	100	100	99	99	99
32	Lebanon	4,194	87	100	..	..	100	100	100
33	Oman	2,785	72	97	..	..	92	77	88
34	Qatar	1,281	96	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	Saudi Arabia	25,201	82	100			97		
36	Sudan[2]	41,348	43	55	18	34	64	52	57
37	Syria	21,227	54	96	95	96	94	84	89
38	Turkey	73,914	69	97	75	90	100	96	99
39	UAE	4.485	78	98	95	97	100	100	100
40	Yemen	22,917	31	94	33	52	72	57	62
	Central Asia/CIS				Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
41	Armenia	3,077	64	95	80	90	98	93	96
42	Azerbaijan	8,731	52	51	39	45	88	71	80
43	Kazakhstan	15,521	58	97	98	97	99	90	95
44	Kyrgyzstan	5,414	36	94	93	93	99	85	90
45	Russian Fed	14,1394	73	93	70	87	98	89	96
46	Tajikistan	6,836	26	95	94	94	94	61	70
47	Turkmenistan	5,044	49	99	97	98	97	..	..
48	Uzbekistan	**27, 191**	**37**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**98**	**81**	**87**
	Pacific								
49	Australia	21,074	89	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	Cook Islands	20	71	100	100	100	98	..	..

[2] Sudan has become 14th new Member of UNESCWA in 2008. (..) Not Available

Sl. No.	Region/ Country	Population (thousands)	Urban Population %	Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities (% of Population)			Use of Improved Drinking Water Facilities (% of Population)		
51	Fiji	844	52	96*	..	..	93*	..	..
52	French Polynesia	266	52	99	97	98	100	100	100
53	Guam	176	93	99	98	99	100	100	100
54	Kiribati	97	50	47*	22*	33*	77*	50*	62*
55	Marshall Islands	61	68	83	53	73	92	99	94
56	Micronesia Federal States	110	22	59*	16*	26*	95	92*	92*
57	Nauru	10	100	50	..	50	90	..	90
58	New Zealand	4,230	87				100	100	100
59	Niue	2	40	100	100	100	100	100	100
60	Northern M Islands	85	93		96		98	97	98
61	Palau	20	70	96	52*	80*	78*	95*	83*
62	PNG								
63	Samoa	179	23	100	100	100	92*	88*	89*
64	Solomon Islands	511	18	98	..	..	94	65	70
65	Tonga	104	25	98	96	96	100	100	100
66	Tuvalu	10	49	88	81	84	98	97	97
67	Vanuatu	234	25	66	48	52	96	79	83

*relates to year 2000

Source: March 2010 WHO/UNICEF JMP Report

Annex II

Empowering Communities for Sustainable Urbanisation

Community Managed Water and Sanitation Schemes Implemented through UN-HABITAT Water for Asian Cities Programme in India

Name of the Scheme	Objectives	City & No of households
1. Community Managed Water Supply Scheme (CMWSS)	Demonstration of ways to empower community and enable to execute and manage adequate safe drinking water as per their needs and affordability; Improve community awareness and mobilisation for access to safe water supply and enhance capacity of the Urban Local Body and the community.	Gwalior-1,200 Jabalpur -800 Indore - 1200
2. Community Managed Sewerage Scheme	Ensure total open defecation free slums by constructing low cost individual HH latrines, community managed sanitation complexes wherever required; Safe disposal of domestic waste water; and development of community owned and managed sewerage schemes, laying of sewer lines, construction of household toilets and their connection with sewer lines.	Gwalior – 2,500
3. Community-managed Pro-poor Water purification and Bottling Scheme (CPWBS)	To provide safe drinking water (as per WHO specifications) by setting up Community-managed Pro-poor Water purification and Bottling Scheme (CPWBS); Provide safe and affordable drinking water especially to the poor inhabitants of the community at affordable rates; and Capacity building of the community for managerial skill enhancement with a view to self-sustain the programme.	Jabalpur- 600 Indore-700
4. Rejuvenation of community toilets and handing over to user groups for operation and maintenance in the slums	To promote O & M of community toilets by the community through collection of service charges, by handing over the rejuvenated community toilets to the community and their capacity building.	Jabalpur: 15 toilets serving 2,700 HH Gwalior: 20 toilets serving 1,555 HH
5. Slum Environmental Sanitation Initiative	Ensure total open defecation free slums by constructing low cost individual HH latrines, community managed sanitation complexes, school sanitation complexes; generating awareness building capacities of the communities covering 5000 Households each in Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Indore.	63 slums - 20,000 HH
6. Community Based Pro-poor Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (DWQMS)	To create awareness among poor community on the need for good quality of water for maintaining health and livelihood, ensuring that water consumed by the poor conform to national standards for potable water and bridging the inequality for good quality water.	Gwalior-Citywide
7. Community managed solid waste disposal scheme	To promote segregation of waste at source and their disposal through capacity building of the community and to create a zero garbage Zone in the city	Jabalpur-20,000