ADB Online Sanitation Dialogue Webinar 2021

Asian Water Development Outlook 2020.

Implications for sanitation

Online April 2021

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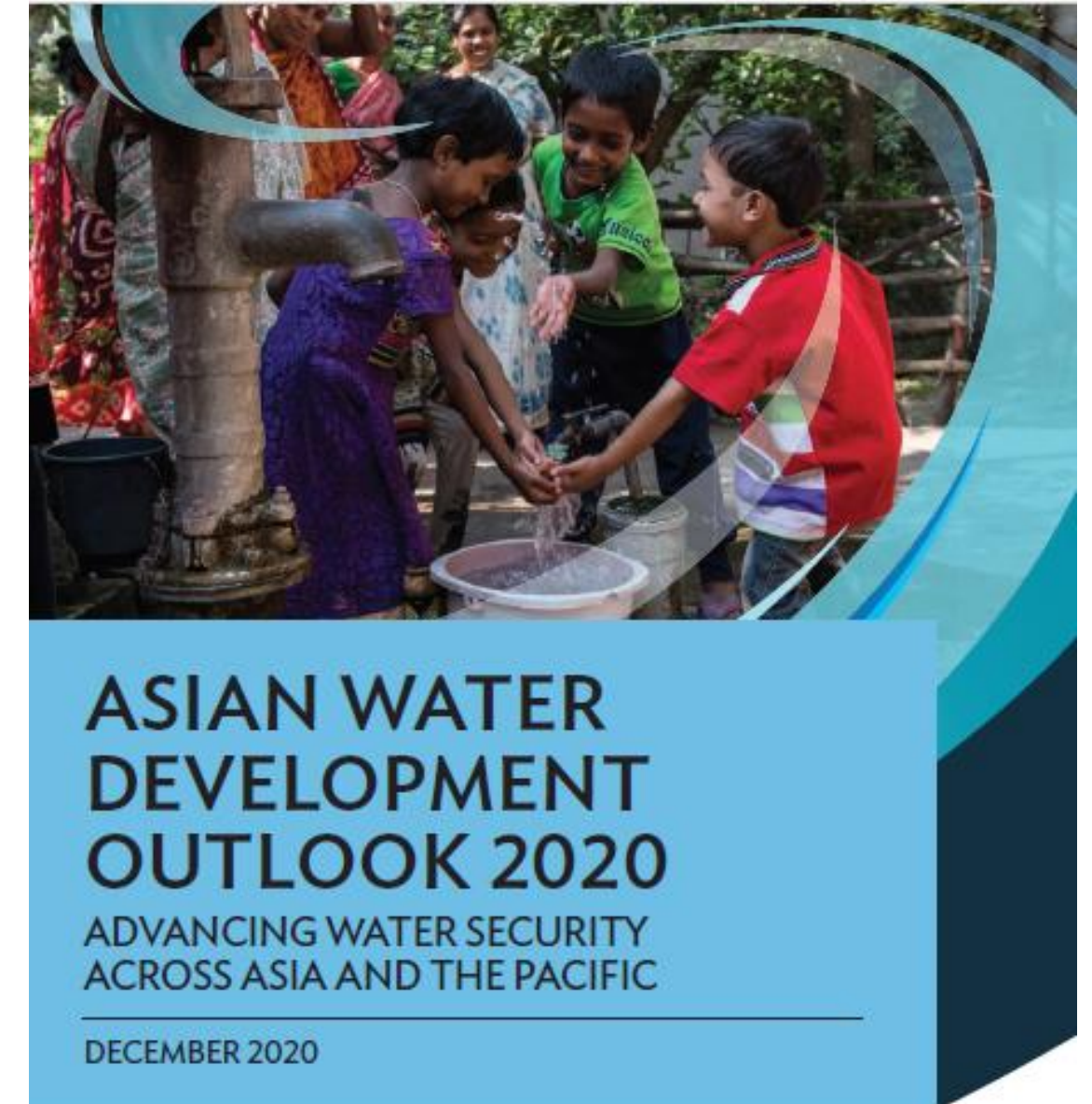AUSTRALIA

Summary

- Snapshot of Urban Water Security with focus on sanitation
- Current stats on sanitation across Asia and the Pacific
- Urban challenges and opportunities
- Drawn from AWDO 2020 ([Link](#)), and Methodology Report (UQ 2020)

ASIAN WATER DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK 2020

ADVANCING WATER SECURITY ACROSS ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

DECEMBER 2020

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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Urban Water Security (KD3) – what is it?

BACKGROUND:

- Urban water security means sustainably meeting the community's water needs now and in the future and meeting the SDGs.

- **DEFINITION:** Urban water security assesses the extent to which countries are providing safely managed and affordable water and sanitation services for their urban communities to sustainably achieve desired outcomes.

NOTE – SDG (6.2) Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation. (also SDG 6.1, 11.5, 11.6)

KEY DIMENSION 3

- Access to Water Supply (5points)
- Access to Sanitation (5 points)
- Affordability (5 points)
- Drainage/floods (1 point)
- Environment (1 point from KD4)
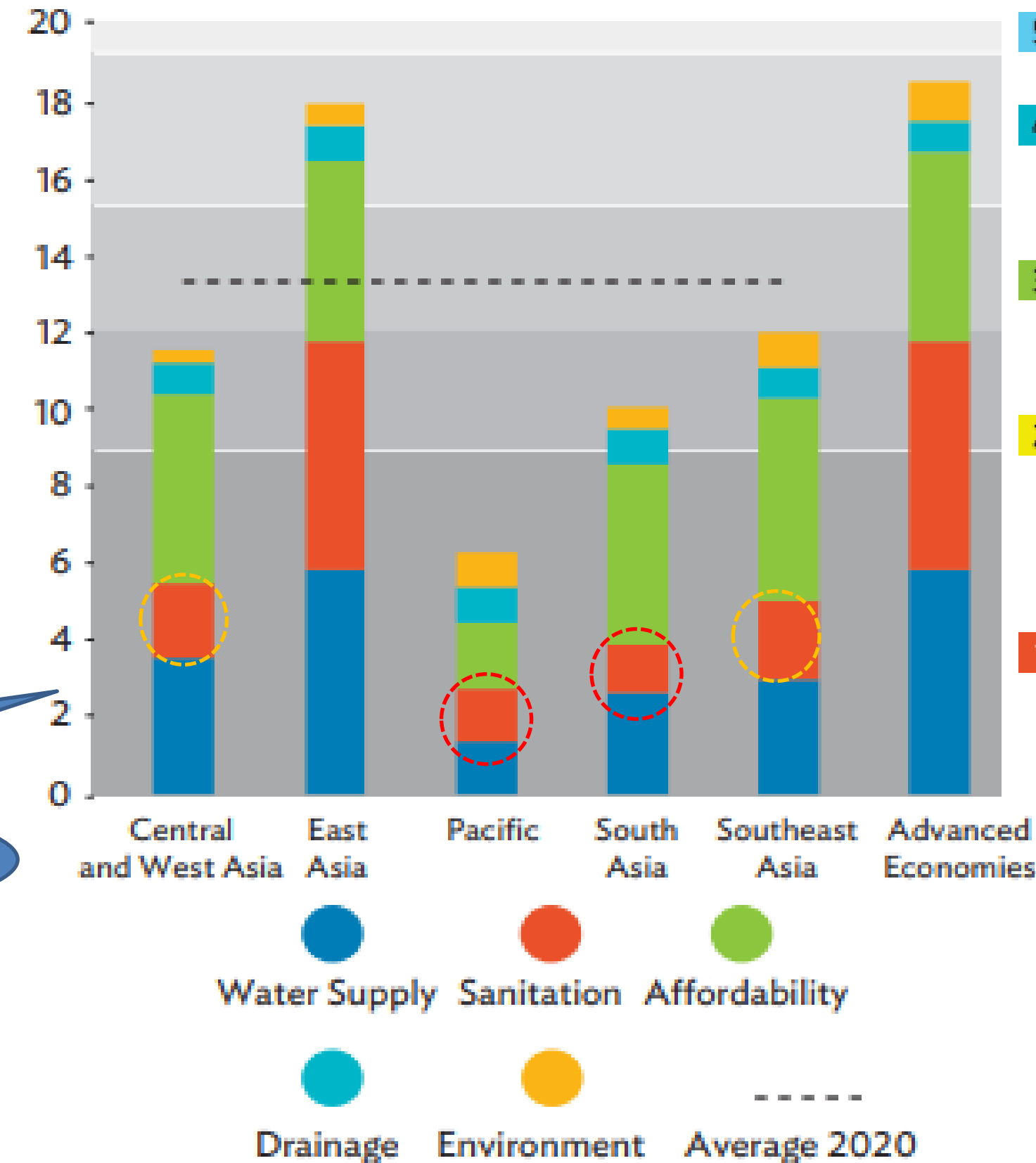
Urban Water Security (KD3) – key findings

Population weighted average results

RESULTS:

- 7 "Nascent" countries (Marshall Islands, Federated states of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste), 1. 9 million people.

- 18 "Engaged" which is also at insufficient security level (790 urban million people).

- Investment is improving security, but urban population growth means the overall proportion with water security is increasing slowly.

17 Countries ranked "1", 15 ranked "2" and 10 countries ranked "5" (eg Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and Singapore) suggesting wide disparity.

Consistent with SDG 6.2, the target for sanitation management is "safely managed". Safely managed sanitation is defined as the "use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite" (JMP, 2019).

Central and West Asia · East Asia · Pacific · South Asia · Southeast Asia · Advanced Economies

Water Supply · Sanitation · Affordability

Drainage · Environment · Average 2020

Urban Water Sanitation –Level 1 (KD3) – and method

2020 Breakdown: Example				
Sanitation Level	**At Level**	**At Level or Better**	**Multiplier**	**Indicator Score**
Safely Managed	0.00	0.00	4	0.00
Basic	62.26	62.26	3	1.87
Limited	21.39	83.65	1	0.21
Unimproved	16.35	100.00	0	0.00
Open defecation	0.00	100.00	0	0.00
			Indicator Score	2.08
			Index Score	1.00
			Data Quality Score	M

	Indicator Score Bands	
Index Score	**Low**	**High**
5	3.50	4.00
4	3.25	3.50
3	3.00	3.25
2	2.75	3.00
1	0.00	2.75

KD3 Index	Indicator Score	Description of urban water security in Index bands
5	16.0 - ≤ 17	A very high proportion of the urban population are receiving affordable, safely managed water and sanitation services, with low economic impacts of floods and storms, and high environmental water security.
4	14.3 - < 16.0	A high proportion of the urban population are receiving affordable, safely managed water and sanitation services, with low economic impacts of floods and storms, and high environmental water security.
3	12.0 - < 14.3	A moderate proportion of the urban population are receiving affordable, safely managed water and sanitation services, with acceptable economic impacts of floods and storms, and acceptable environmental water security.
2	6.4 - < 12.0	A low proportion of the urban population are receiving affordable, safely managed water and sanitation services, with potentially high economic impacts of floods and storms, and low environmental water security.
1	3.0 - < 6.4	A very low proportion of the urban population are receiving affordable, safely managed water and sanitation services, with potentially high economic impacts of floods and storms, and low environmental water security.

Source: UQ 2020 Urban Water Security Report for the Asian Development Bank.

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Urban Water Sanitation –Level 1 (KD3) – and method

| Country | Raw data used (2017 Data [JMP, 2019]) | | | | | | Sanitation indicator | Data Quality |
	Safely managed	Basic	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	2019	2019
Afghanistan		62.26	62.26	21.39	16.35	0.00	2.08	M
Bangladesh		50.69	50.69	31.77	17.54	0.00	1.84	M
Bhutan		72.59	72.59	14.89	12.52	0.00	2.33	M
India		72.01	72.01	21.65	1.58	4.75	2.38	M
Indonesia		80.25	80.25	12.27	3.60	3.88	2.53	M
Kiribati		47.80	47.80	13.30	10.45	28.45	1.57	L
Micronesia, Federated States of		88.31	88.31	0.00	11.69		2.65	L
Mongolia		66.33	66.33	30.04	2.52	1.12	2.29	M
Myanmar		76.00	76.00	11.62	11.09	1.29	2.40	M
Nauru		65.60	65.60	30.73	1.09	2.59	2.28	M
Nepal		67.26	67.26	24.43	0.97	7.34	2.26	M
Pakistan		76.62	76.62	5.87	17.51	0.00	2.36	M
Papua New Guinea		47.84	47.84	7.67	43.70	0.78	1.51	M
Solomon Islands		77.91	77.91	17.73	0.00	4.36	2.51	M
Timor-Leste		75.93	75.93	15.02	9.05	0.00	2.43	M
Tuvalu	4.18	78.57	82.76	9.02	2.38	5.84	2.61	H
Vanuatu		48.29	48.29	43.31	7.95	0.45	1.88	M

A major issue is very little current performance at "safely managed" as reported to JMP.

Source: UQ 2020 Urban Water Security Report for the Asian Development Bank.

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Urban Water Security (KD3) - policy

Investment in suitable solutions to provide cost-effective access to improved wastewater collection, treatment and recycling, and inclusive sanitation.

Needed broadly throughout the regions of South East Asia, Central and West, South and the Pacific. Not just infrastructure but also strengthened monitoring, data availability, governance and management.

May be opportunities to solve some water and sanitation problems simultaneously. E.g. investment in wastewater recycling to offset demand for potable water.

Many improvements possible including clearer definitions, stronger risk basis and future outlook, and sub-national assessments.

Further development of the sanitation index is warranted and tracking through time.

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