

REGIONAL COOPERATION ON WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Policy Dialogue on Regional Cooperation, Connectivity and
Inclusive Development in South and South-West Asia
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WATER CHALLENGES IN ASIA-PACIFIC



A variety of challenges exist due to the region's geographic size, diversity of culture, range of environmental conditions, and the growing needs of 61% of the global population



India, China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan alone account for nearly half the world's total annual groundwater use



Economic development and resource constraints are shifting patterns of water use

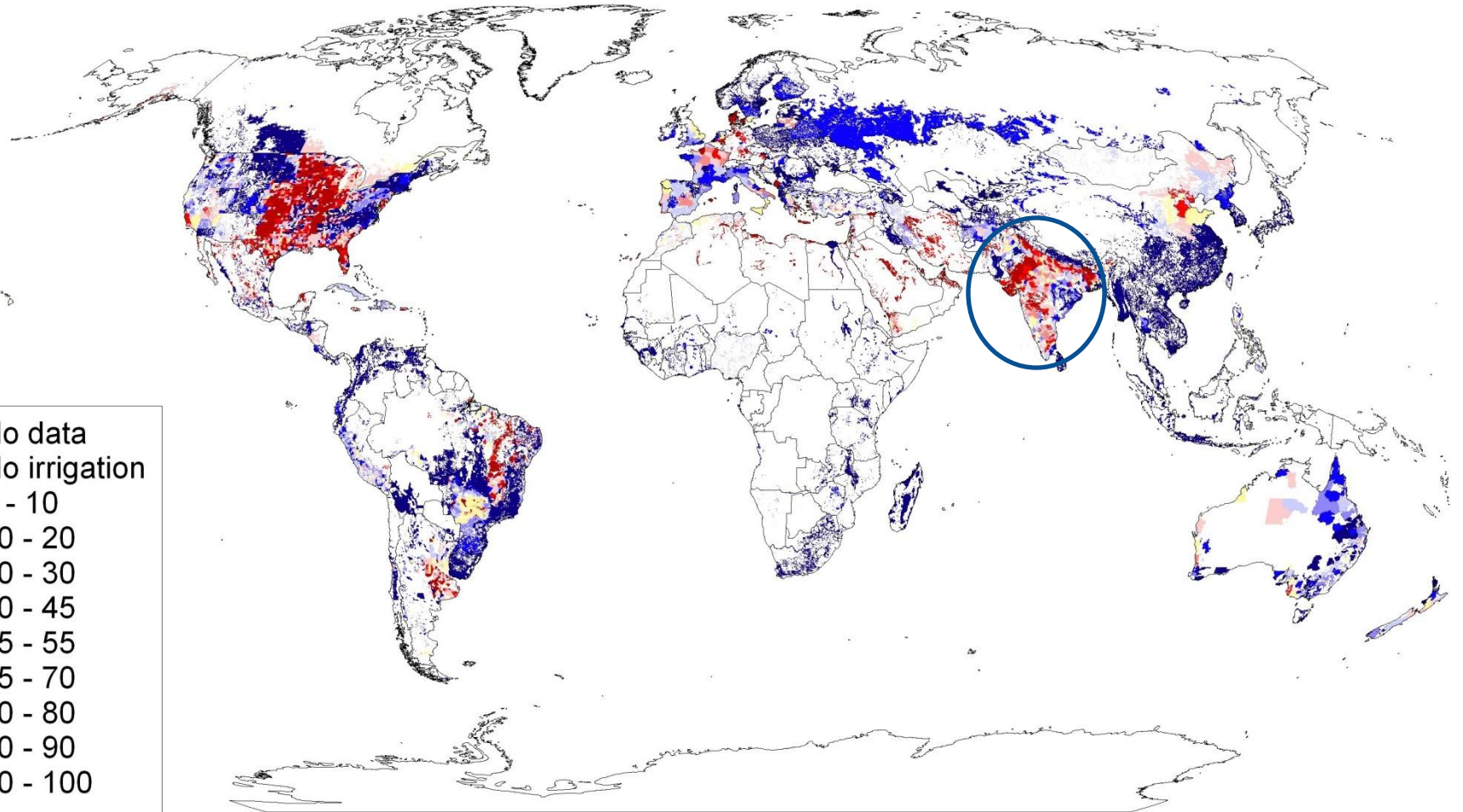
Water & sanitation (MDGs)



A diverse range of governance structures exist that stem from a range of environmental, social, and political contexts



Percentage of irrigated area supplied by ground water (in irrigated grid cells)



ESCAP MAIN ACTIVITIES ON WATER

- **Policy research and development across boarder covering technical, financial and management**
 - Resolution (69/8)- Enhancing knowledge-sharing and cooperation in integrated water resources management in Asia and the Pacific
- **Capacity building**
- **Research and development in emerging issues**
 - Green Growth and Water in Climate Change
 - Water-Food-Energy nexus
 - Sanitation Financing
 - Water related disasters

- **Platform for policy dialogues**



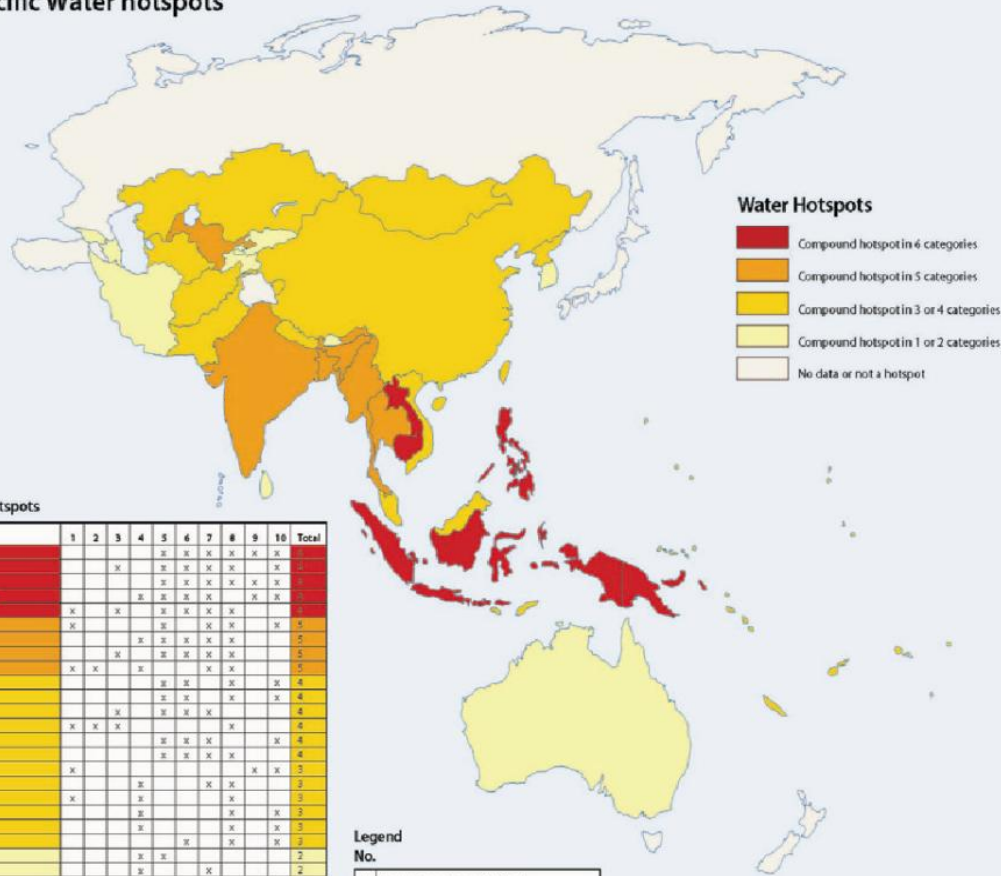
ESCAP IDENTIFIED AP HOT SPOTS: 2009-10

1. Increasing water scarcity threat
2. High water utilization
3. Deteriorating water quality
4. Poor water quality and low endowment
5. Flood prone countries
6. Cyclone prone countries
7. Drought prone countries
8. Elevated ecosystem/climate change risks
9. Poor access to drinking water
10. Poor access to sanitation



AP WATER HOT-SPOTS

Asia-Pacific Water hotspots



Legend
No.

1	Increasing water scarcity threat
2	High water utilization
3	Deteriorating water quality
4	Poor water quality and low water endowment
5	Flood-prone countries
6	Cyclone-prone countries
7	Drought-prone countries
8	Elevated ecosystem/Climate change risk
9	Poor access to drinking water
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Source: ESCAP 2010

ESCAP identified water hotspots using indicators

- socio-economic and environmental**

outcomes of water use

- capacity of communities or countries to deliver expected outcomes in an equitable and sustained way**

The Asia Pacific countries most challenged to water security

- 6 challenges – Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines,**
- 5 challenges - India, Myanmar, Thailand and Uzbekistan**

“If some of the Asian [countries] face a water crisis in the future, it will not be because of physical scarcity of water, but because of inadequate or inappropriate water governance, including management practices,

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6076

