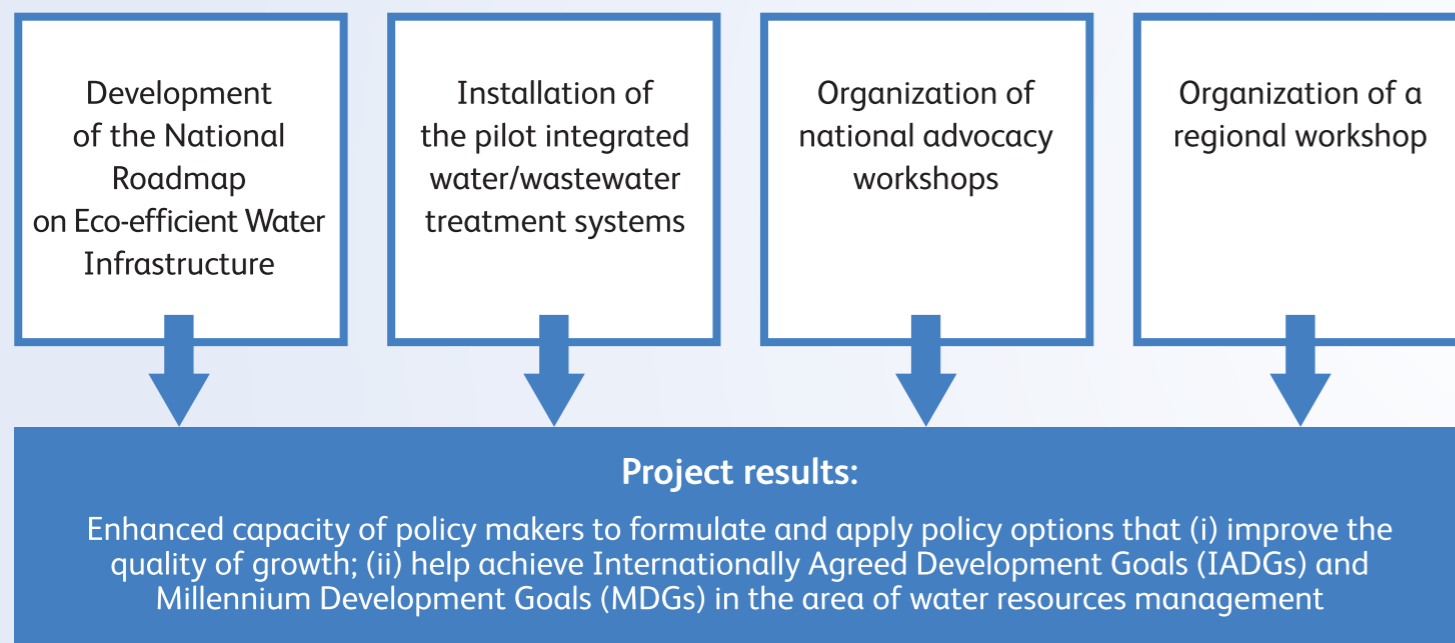


Project overview

Duration	27 months (October 2011 – December 2013)
Target Countries	Indonesia, Philippines
Target Groups	Policymakers in key Ministries involved in environment, water, and urban development issues; local government officers; national level stakeholders; local communities
Implementing Office	Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP (e-mail: escap-edd-suds@un.org)

Project activities



The Regional Workshop on Eco-efficient Water Infrastructure towards Sustainable Urban Development and Green Economy

ESCAP held a regional workshop in Bangkok, 12-13 December 2013 as a final activity of the project. The workshop shared the outcomes and the lessons of the project with policy makers and experts from Asia-Pacific countries, in order to exchange knowledge and experiences in eco-efficient water management.

The overall objective of the project was to promote the concept of eco-efficiency and eco-efficient water infrastructure towards sustainable urban development and green economy in the region. This was delivered through a number of capacity building activities including national advocacy workshops, a regional workshop and installation of pilot demonstration systems.

Community-based Integrated Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Systems to Improve Resilience to Climate Change

Eco-efficient Water Infrastructure towards Sustainable Urban Development and Green Economy in Asia and the Pacific



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) with financial support from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) has been implementing the project entitled ‘Community-based Integrated Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment Systems to Improve Resilience to Climate Change’ in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Rapidly urbanizing cities in Asia and the Pacific face increasing pressure on their existing water infrastructure and are vulnerable to the severe impacts of climate change. This requires a new approach to water infrastructure management in the context of sustainable urban development.

The project aims to help policymakers in Asia and the Pacific apply the concept of eco-efficiency to water infrastructure in support of sustainable urban development and green economy in the region.

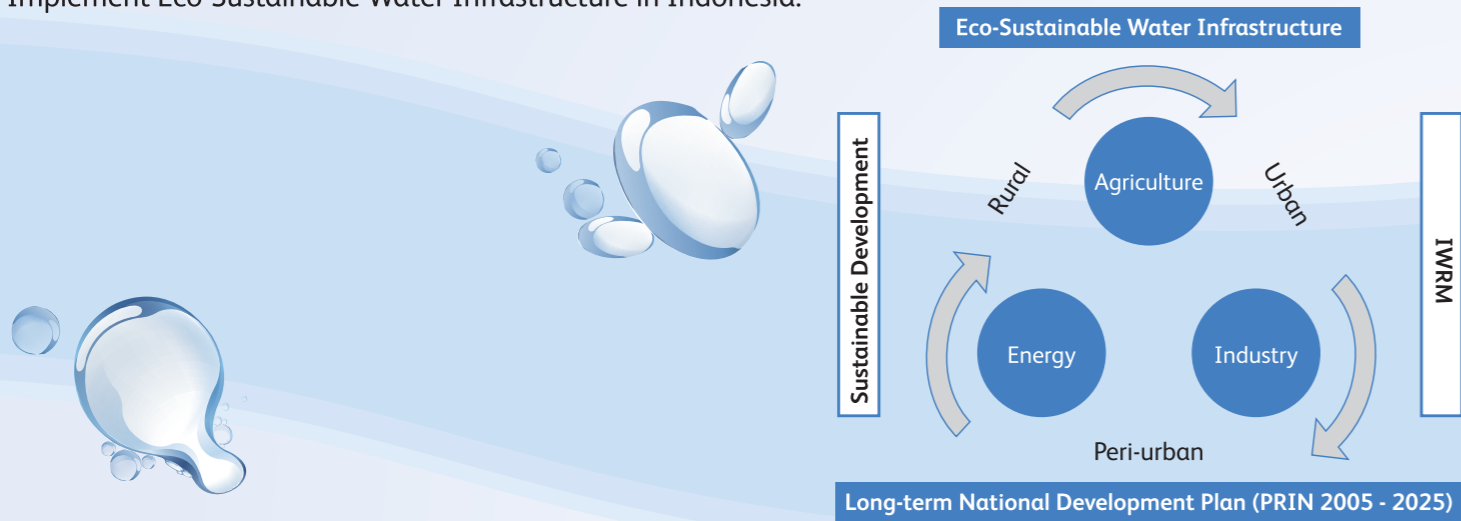


Eco-sustainable Water Infrastructure in Indonesia

For Indonesia, eco-efficient water infrastructure is referred to as eco-sustainable water infrastructure (ESWi).

ESWi is defined as an integrated approach to water infrastructure development in order to achieve ecological and economic efficiency through i) maximizing the value of water related services; ii) optimizing use of natural resources and; iii) minimizing the impact of development on ecosystems.

In order to implement the concept of ESWi into the third term National Development Plan (the 2015-19 RPJM), Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and ESCAP have developed a Strategic Roadmap to Implement Eco-Sustainable Water Infrastructure in Indonesia.



Pilot Demonstration Projects in Bandung, Indonesia

Community-based Wastewater Treatment System at Tanggulan, Dago Pojok, Bandung City

Partner: Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB).

Activity: Installment of a community-based wastewater treatment system.

Objective: To restore the deteriorated river systems through community participation; to increase community awareness on water resources.

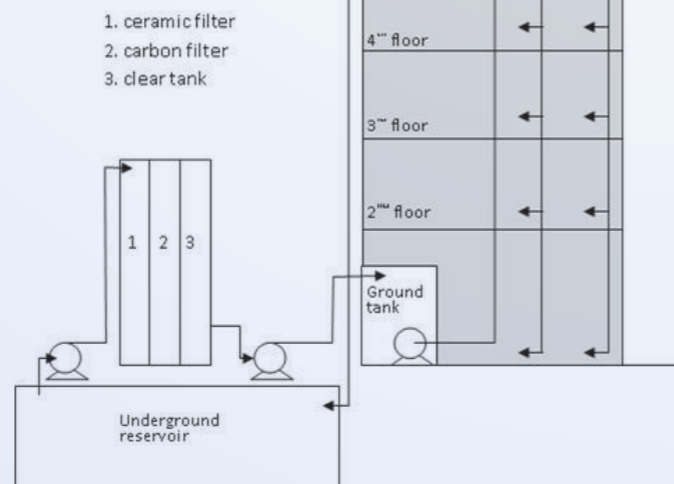


Rainwater Harvesting Management for Water Supply at the campus of Pasundan University

Partner: Environmental Engineering Department, Universitas Pasundan (UNPAS).

Activity: Installment of a rainwater harvesting system for potable water supply for a dormitory building.

Objective: To provide an alternative source of clean and drinkable water; to serve as a learning tool for the students in the context of green schools.

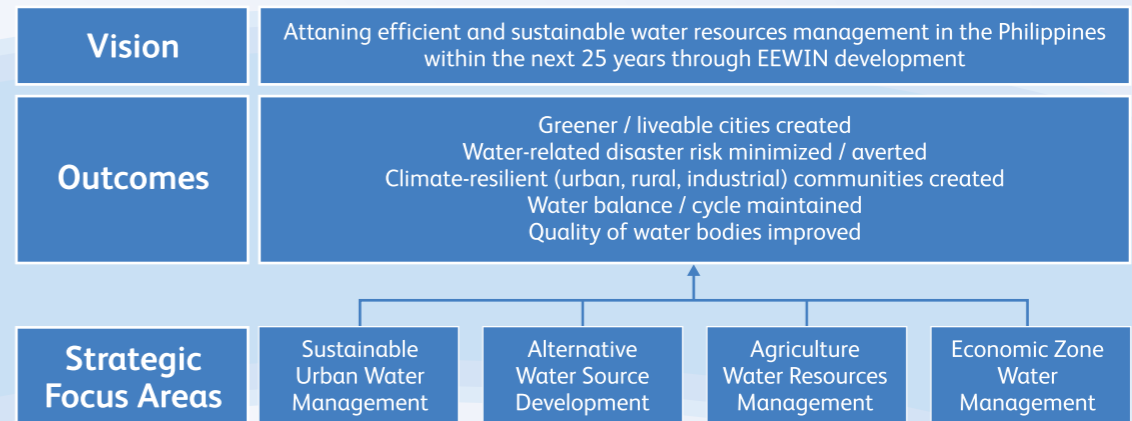


Eco-efficient Water Infrastructure in the Philippines

In the Philippines, an eco-efficient approach to water resource development and management is seen as an overarching strategy towards the pursuit of water security in the context of climate change.

In promoting the concept and approach, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) with assistance of ESCAP, has formulated the Philippine Eco-Efficient Water Infrastructure (EEWIN) Strategic Roadmap with the objective of integrating the eco-efficiency concept into water resources development and management.

Currently NEDA is in the process of developing advocacy/communication materials on EEWIN, with the objective of providing implementing agencies, local government units (LGUs), and other stakeholders with model EEWIN technologies/innovations, which may be replicated or adopted in designing their own programs, projects, and activities.



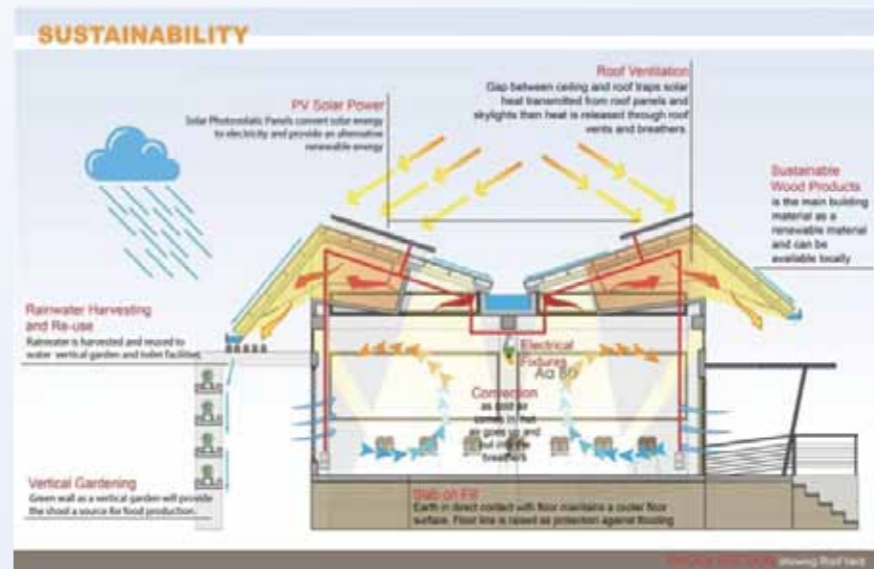
Pilot Demonstration Project in Cebu, Philippines

Integrated Rainwater and Wastewater Management System in Green School buildings

A. Installation of the pilot system at two schools

In 2009-10, ESCAP and Department of Science and Technology Region 7 (DOST 7) installed the model system of integrated rainwater and wastewater treatment management at the DOST 7 building.

With the success of the DOST 7 model system, DOST 7 has further replicated the system in two schools in Cebu; i) Philippine Science High School –Central Visayas Campus; ii) Zapatera Elementary School.



B. Conceptual designs of green schools

ESCAP, DOST 7 and KORA, an architect group based on Cebu have developed conceptual designs of green schools.

All buildings are designed to use locally available materials and require little energy or mechanical components. More importantly, they are designed to be resilient to natural disasters such as earthquakes, flooding, and typhoons.

我们的产品



大数据平台

国内宏观经济数据库

国际经济合作数据库

行业分析数据库

条约法规平台

国际条约数据库

国外法规数据库

即时信息平台

新闻媒体即时分析

社交媒体即时分析

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_5857