

TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WASTEWATER AND RE-USE

Keynote Speech

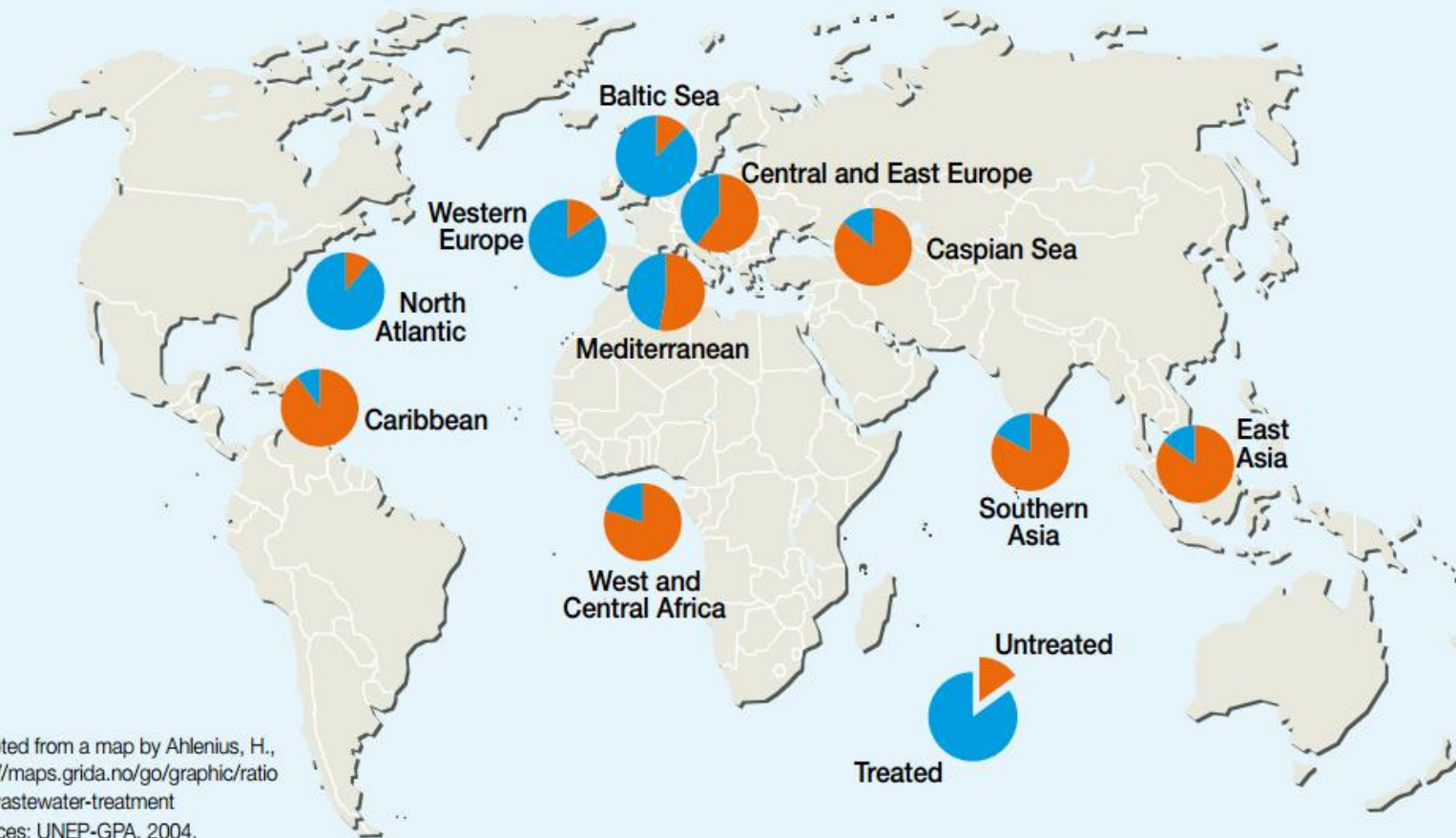
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Wastewater: Facts & Issues

Ratio of wastewater treatment



Adapted from a map by Ahlenius, H., <http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/ratio-of-wastewater-treatment>
Sources: UNEP-GPA, 2004.

Almost 900 million people lack access to safe drinking water, and an estimated 2.6 billion people lack access to basic sanitation.

Over 80% of wastewater worldwide is not collected or treated.

Wastewater: Facts & Issues



1 liter of wastewater
pollutes 8 liters of
freshwater!



~ 20 million hectares of crops
are irrigated with
untreated/partially treated
wastewater.



At least 1.8 million children
under 5 years old die every
year due to water related
diseases.

The need for GW²I

Wastewater is a global concern!

Poorly managed wastewater:

- Loss of ecosystem services & of economic opportunities
- Affects climate change → Wastewater-related emissions of methane (CH₄) & nitrous oxide (N₂O) **more harmful than CO₂.**

Properly managed wastewater:

- Huge source of water and nutrients for crop production
- Wastewater sludge can be used as:
 - soil conditioner/fertiliser/construction materials,
 - to generate biogas & biofuel
- **But, there is a common perception that managing wastewater is a waste of energy and money.**
- or **Wastewater: a resource not a waste**



What is GW²I?

Global Wastewater Initiative (2013)

- Respond to the GPA's Manila Declaration
- Bring a paradigm shift in world water politics, prevent further pollution and emphasize that wastewater is a valuable resource for future water security
- Chaired by **TURKEY** & Co-Chaired by **UN-Habitat**
- Global & voluntary platform
- Multi-stakeholder partnership

UNEP's Role:

- Facilitate and use its convening power to bring together the various stakeholders
- Coordinate with relevant initiatives, e.g. UN-Water; Global Partnership on Waste Management, Global Partnership for Oceans, Global Water Partnership



United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Asian Development Bank



unicef

IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

UN-HABITAT



Convention on
Biological Diversity



UNSGAB



UNEP



UEMOA



United Nations

Swiss TPH



University of Nairobi



Developing Sustainable Solutions for Africa



WaterLex



IWMI



Ecoturismo
y Nuevas
Tecnologías
S.A. de C.V.



DHI



दुग्ध स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र
DUSHTHA SHASTHYA KENDRA



IUCN



the international
water association



The Water Network



China Beijing Environment
Exchange



Local
Governments
for Sustainability



WECF



تجمع لجان المرأة
الوطني الأردني
Jordanian National Forum for Women

ENVISAGER



TURKISH WATER INSTITUTE
SUEN
TÜRKİYE SU ENSTİTÜSÜ



Prana Sustainable Water

51 members



IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

IGOs

UNIDO

Convention on Biological Diversity

Academia/Research



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UNU-INWEH

Swiss TPH



Government



China Beijing Environment Exchange



NGOs



Private Sector



Prana Sustainable Water





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- **6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, **halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**
- **6.a** By 2030, **expand international cooperation** support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and **capacity-building and programs**, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- **6.b** Support and strengthen the **participation of local communities** in improving water and sanitation management



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

Technology

- **17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and **international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing** on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Capacity-Building

- **17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted **capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans** to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Systemic issues

- **17.16** Enhance the **global partnership** for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

GW²I Focal Areas

1. Data: Status & Trends – *SDGs 6.3 / 17.6*

- Compile, analyze & verify available data; develop monitoring mechanisms & tools



2. Research and knowledge generation – *SDGs 6.3 / 6a / 17.6 / 17.16*

- Design collaborative research projects and programs to address knowledge gaps



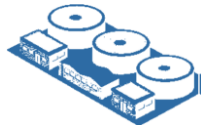
3. Individual capacity development (or training) – *SDGs 6a / 6b / 17.9*

- Develop methods to formulate appropriate policies; select suitable and cost-effective technologies for different target groups



4. Promotion of best practices and technologies – *SDG 6.3*

- Demonstrate & promote successful research-based & field-tested practices



5. Promotion of successful policies and institutions – *SDG 6b*

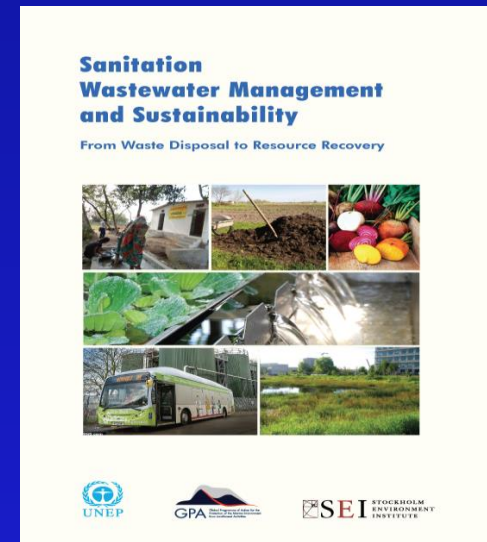
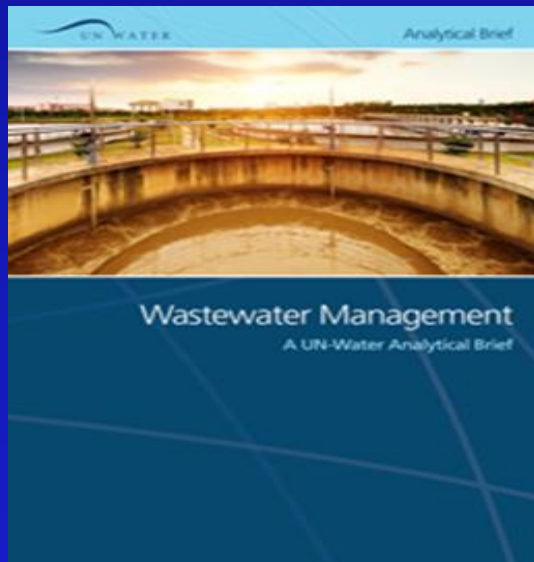
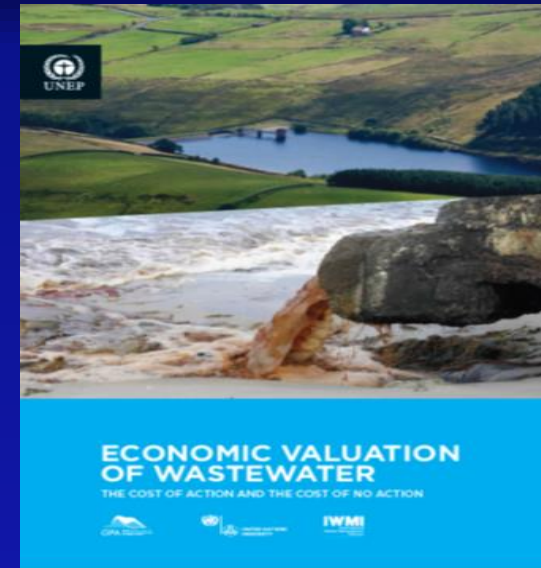
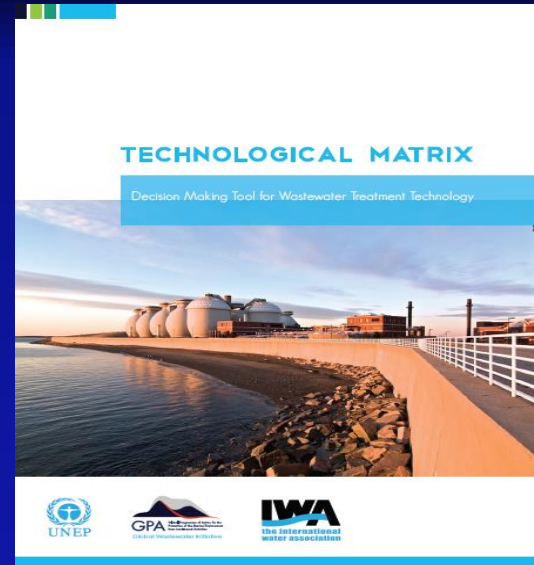
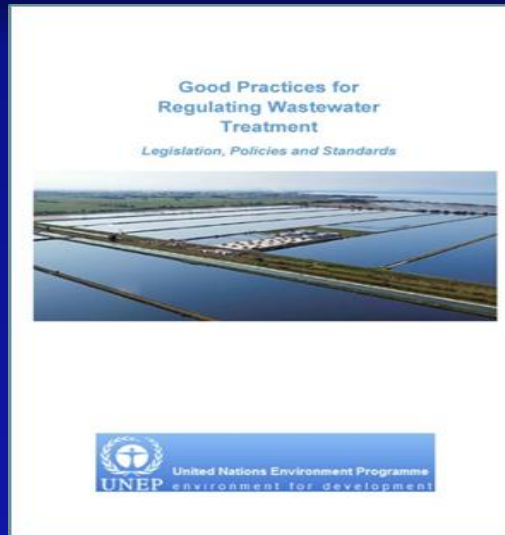
- Document & promote successful regulations, plans, programs, economic instruments & institutional arrangements



6. Awareness raising and communication – *SDGs 6b / 17.9*

- Promote key outputs on the implementation of ww management policies, technologies, etc.





What is the approach? Building Enabling environment

A. Adequate & tailored technology for wastewater management as a decision support tools

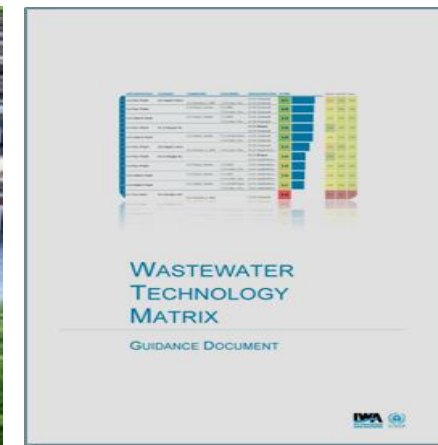


Photo Credit: Ben Lepper

- The [wastewater technology matrix](#) is one such tool for decision-making in selecting appropriate wastewater systems in urban areas.
- To be successful and sustainable, waste water management technologies need to go hand in hand with [supportive policies](#).

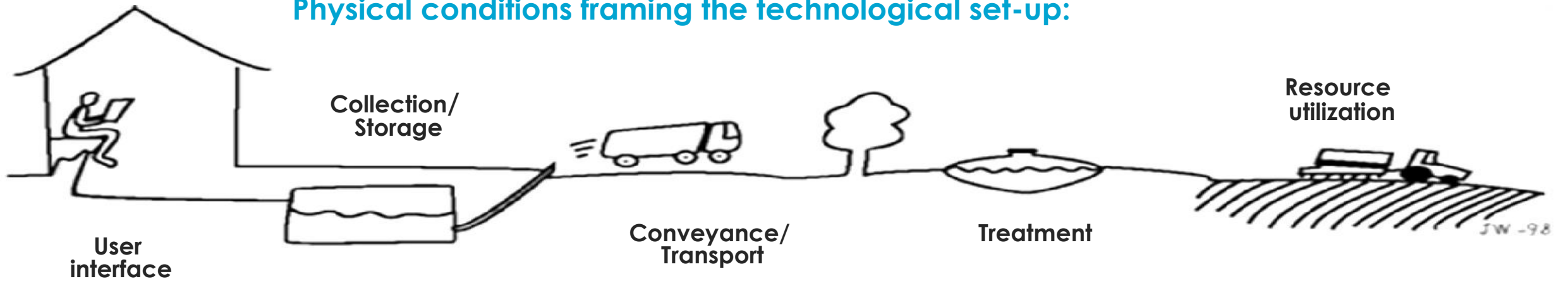


Source: Montana water center

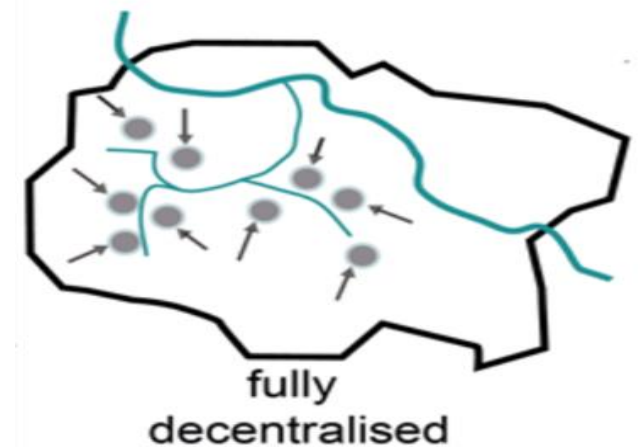
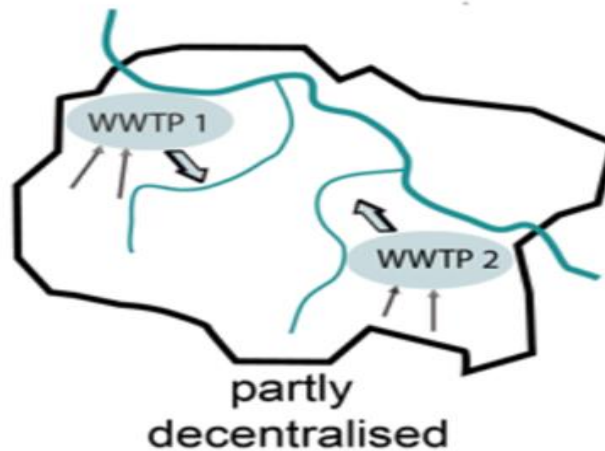
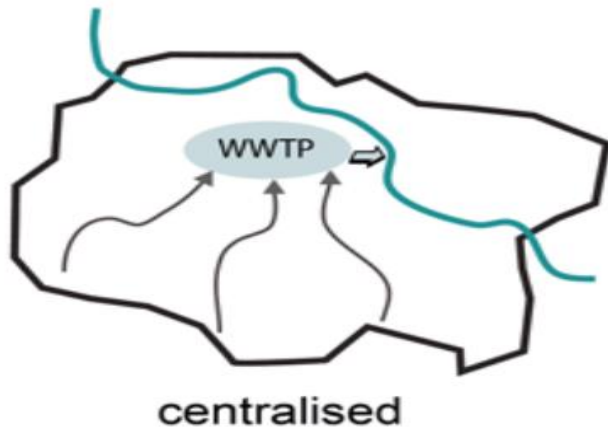


Examples....

Physical conditions framing the technological set-up:

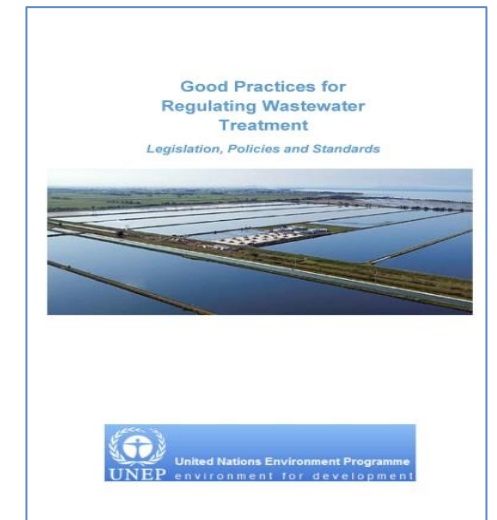
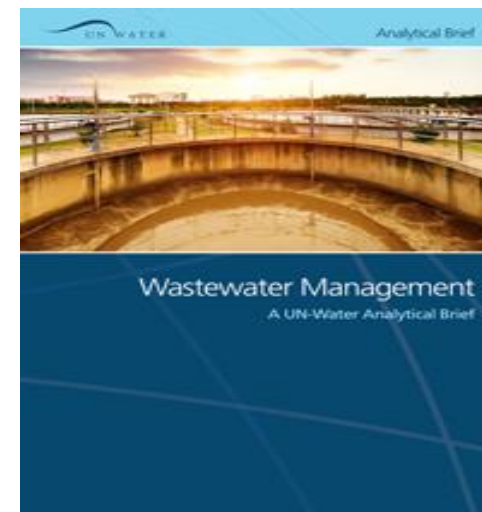


Approaches: centralized vs decentralized:

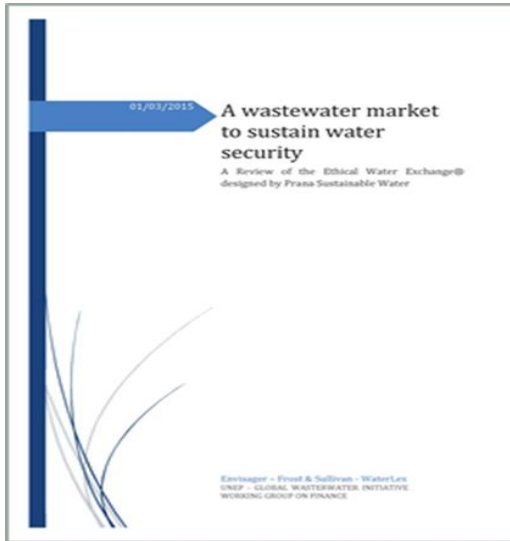


B. Supportive policies

- Contextual structures serving as guides
- Additional guidelines that enable better functioning
- Selected methods to help guide & determine present and future decisions



C. Innovative Financial Mechanisms



- Stick/carrot-Incentives for good doers
- Polluters Pays Principle/Users pays principles
- Public-Private-Partnership
- Could wastewater be another commodity such as carbon footprint?

Mobilizing the necessary financial resources requires recognition of the need for reliance on new ways of financing urban sanitation, sewerage and wastewater management.

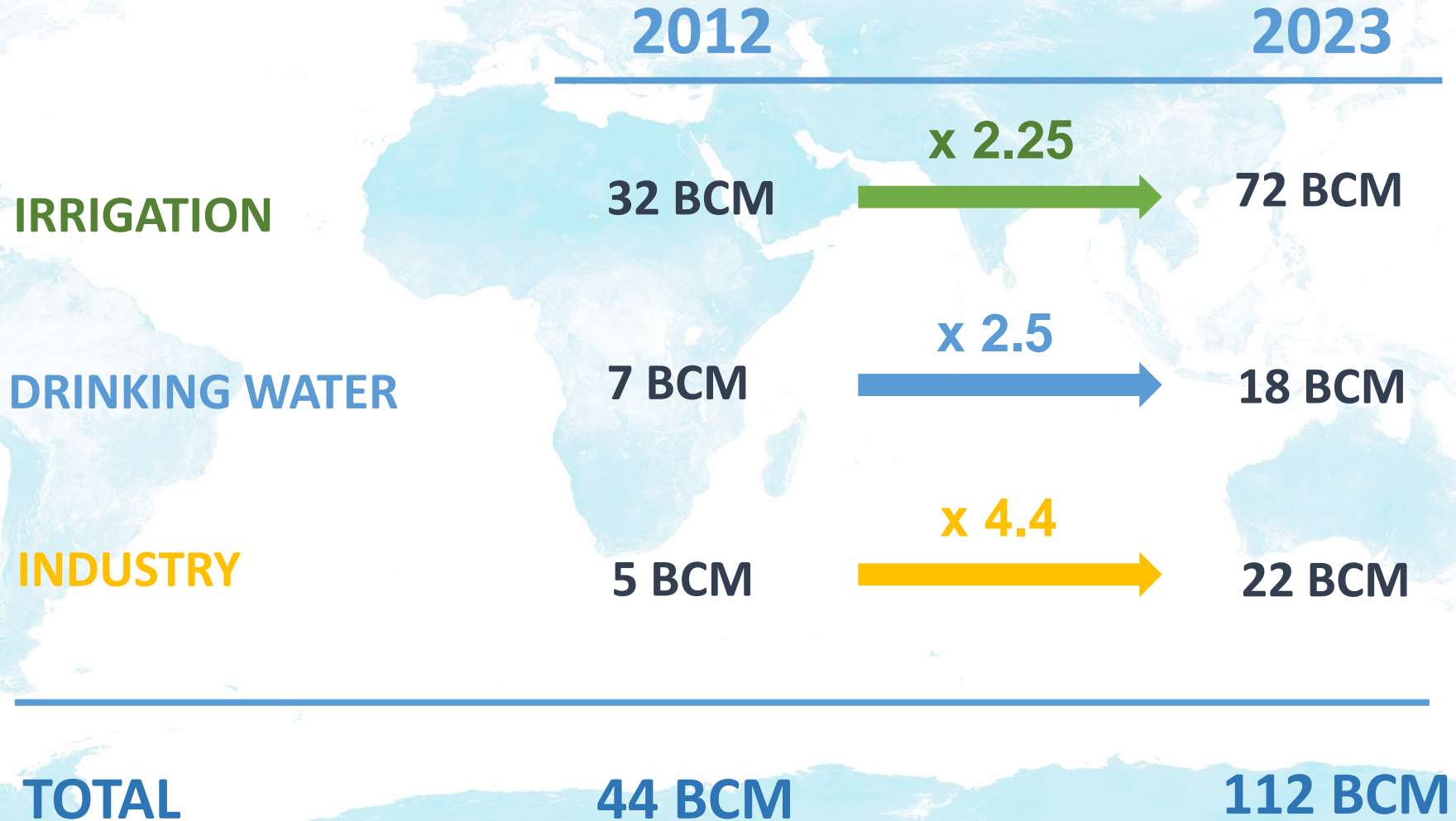


Sludge treated to produce renewable energy, Aqualogy, UK



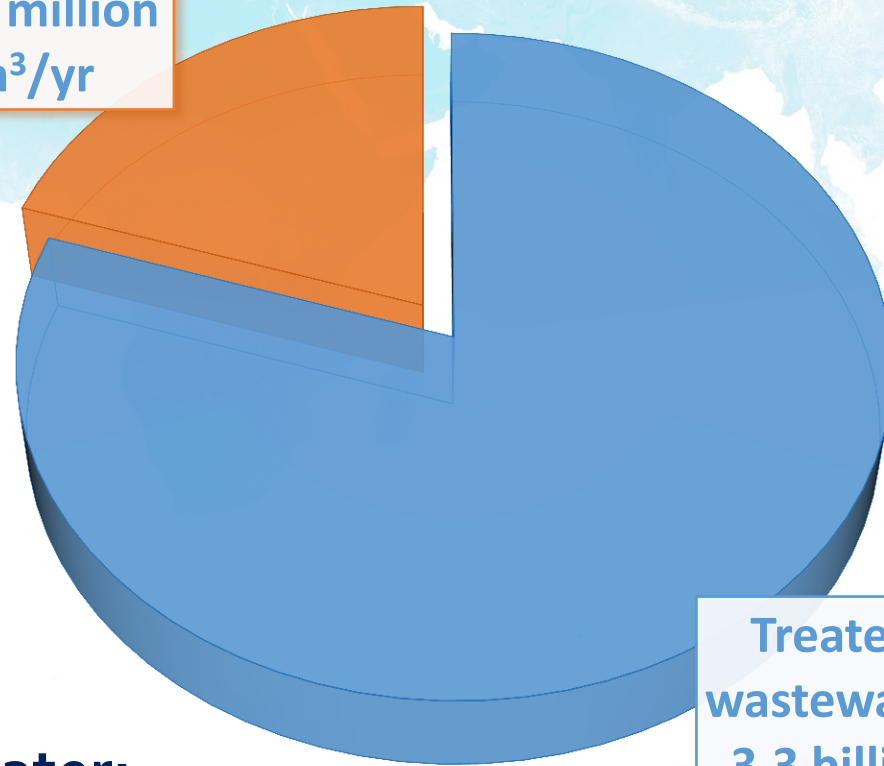
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN TURKEY

Water Consumption & Demand in Turkey



Wastewater Treatment in Turkey

Non-treated
wastewater
816 million
m³/yr



Treated
wastewater
3.3 billion
m³/yr

- Annually collected wastewater:
~ 4.1 billion m³/yr

Reuse Practices in Turkey

- Regulations (in accordance with the EU Directives)
- National Basin Management Strategy
 - wastewater reuse for irrigation will be increased to 30% by 2023
- 10th Development Plan (2014-2018)
- Strategic Plans of Water & Sewerage Administrations

Current Applications

- Few fully implemented projects
- Feasibility studies & pilot-scale projects
 - Governmental organizations
 - Universities
 - Local Administrations



CURRENT APPLICATIONS in TURKEY



Irrigation of parks &
recreational areas



Process Water
(WWTPs)



Agriculture

Wastewater Reuse in Istanbul



Domestic WWTPs & Reuse Capacities in Istanbul

Wastewater Tre. Plant	Paşaköy AWWTP
Capacity (m ³ /day)	200.000
Condition. of the Plant	In Operation
Reuse (m ³ /day)	100.000

- First reuse application in Turkey
- BNR → Sand filters → UV disinfection
- Applications:
 - drying, cogeneration within WWTP
 - cleaning of sewerage networks
 - irrigation of urban green areas
- 20 km transmission line (Tuzla-Bostancı shore line, Istanbul Park, Sabiha Gokcen Airport, recreational area around Tuzla Lagoon Lake)





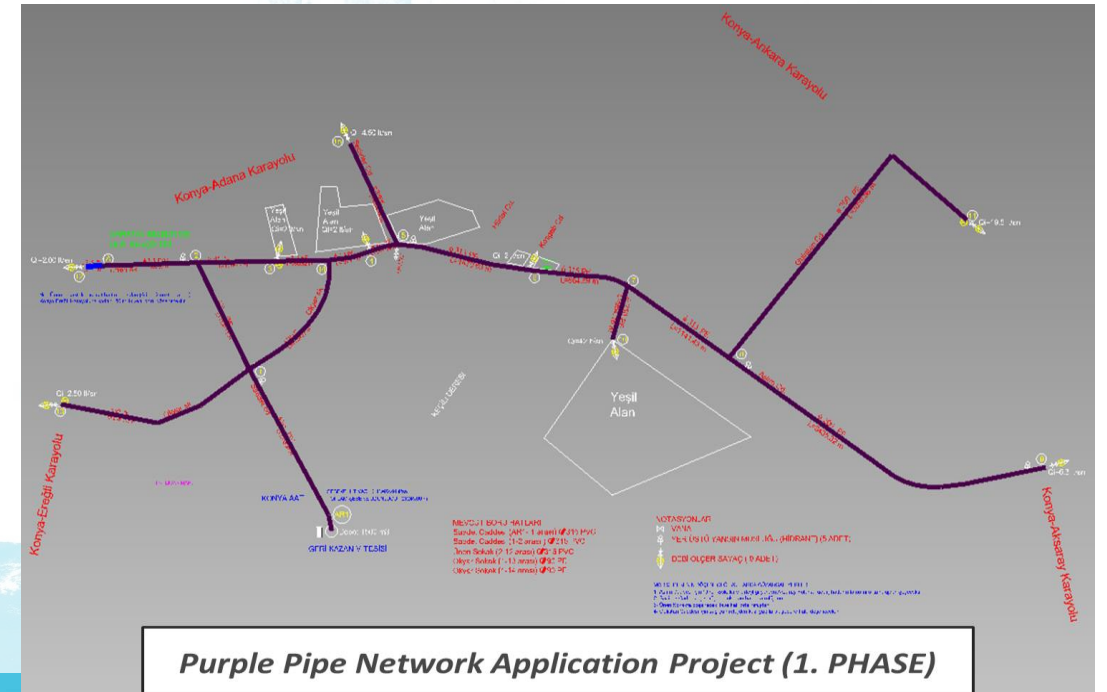
Reuse of Konya WWTP effluent for irrigation of urban green areas

Konya Purple Pipe Network

- 24 km transmission line for irrigation
- Advanced treatment plant includes:
 - pressure sand filtration
 - UV disinfection units



3.2 million m² land was irrigated during summer months of 2012-2013-2014.



SUGGESTIONS for the FUTURE – KEY ELEMENTS

Fit-for-Purpose Water Reuse

- Distinguish the right kind of treatment for the right kind of use
- Decentralized systems with recycling of water & nutrients (in poor and peri-urban settlements)

Ecosystem based Management

- Need to shift towards environmentally sustainable economic policies that considers the interconnection of ecological systems to address human impacts and meet the needs for healthy productive ecosystems. (WWDR 2015)

Regulations

- Frameworks should clarify & link the roles of central & local authorities, promote public responsibility, and facilitate private investment & involvement in ww management. (UNEP-SickWater)

Financing

- Financing is reported to be particularly inadequate for sanitation, with drinking water absorbing the majority of funding available particularly in developing countries. (WWDR 2015)

THANK YOU!

