



The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019

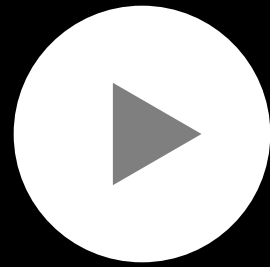
Leaving no one behind

Improved water resources management and access to safe water and sanitation for all is essential for eradicating poverty, building peaceful and prosperous societies, and ensuring that 'no one is left behind' on the path towards sustainable development.

Date

by Name Surname

Affiliation

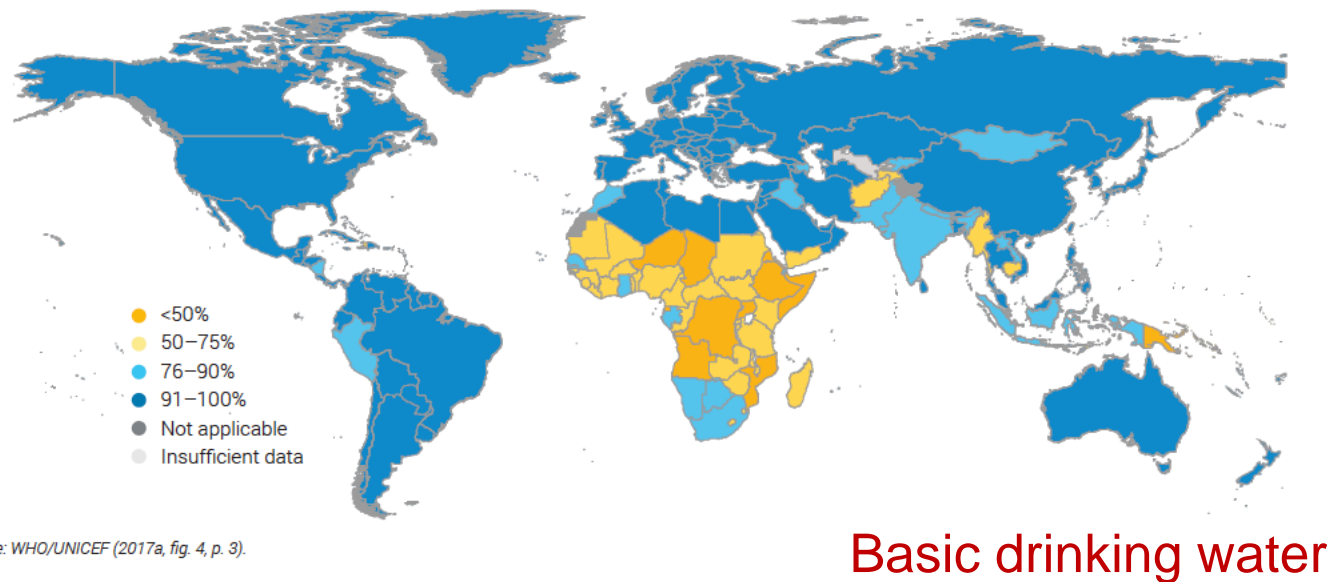




The **human rights** to water and sanitation

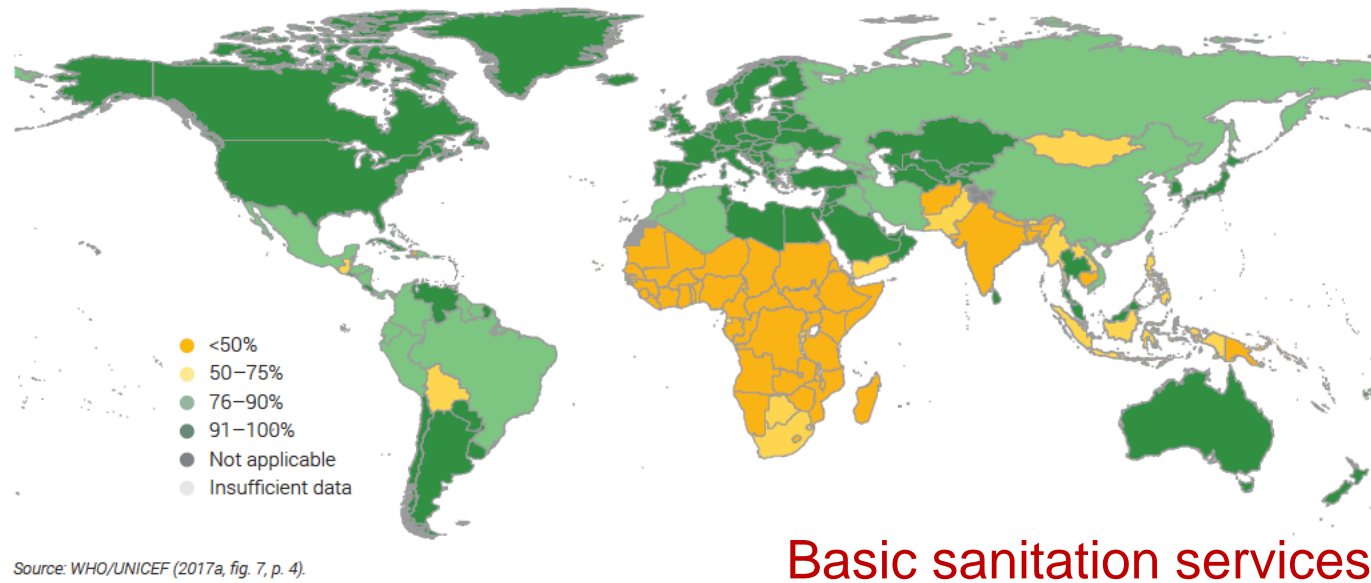
On 28 July 2010, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted a historical resolution recognizing “*the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights*” (UNGA, 2010, para. 1).

Figure 8 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services, 2015



**Billions are being
left behind in
access to water,
sanitation and
hygiene (WASH)**

Figure 11 Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services, 2015



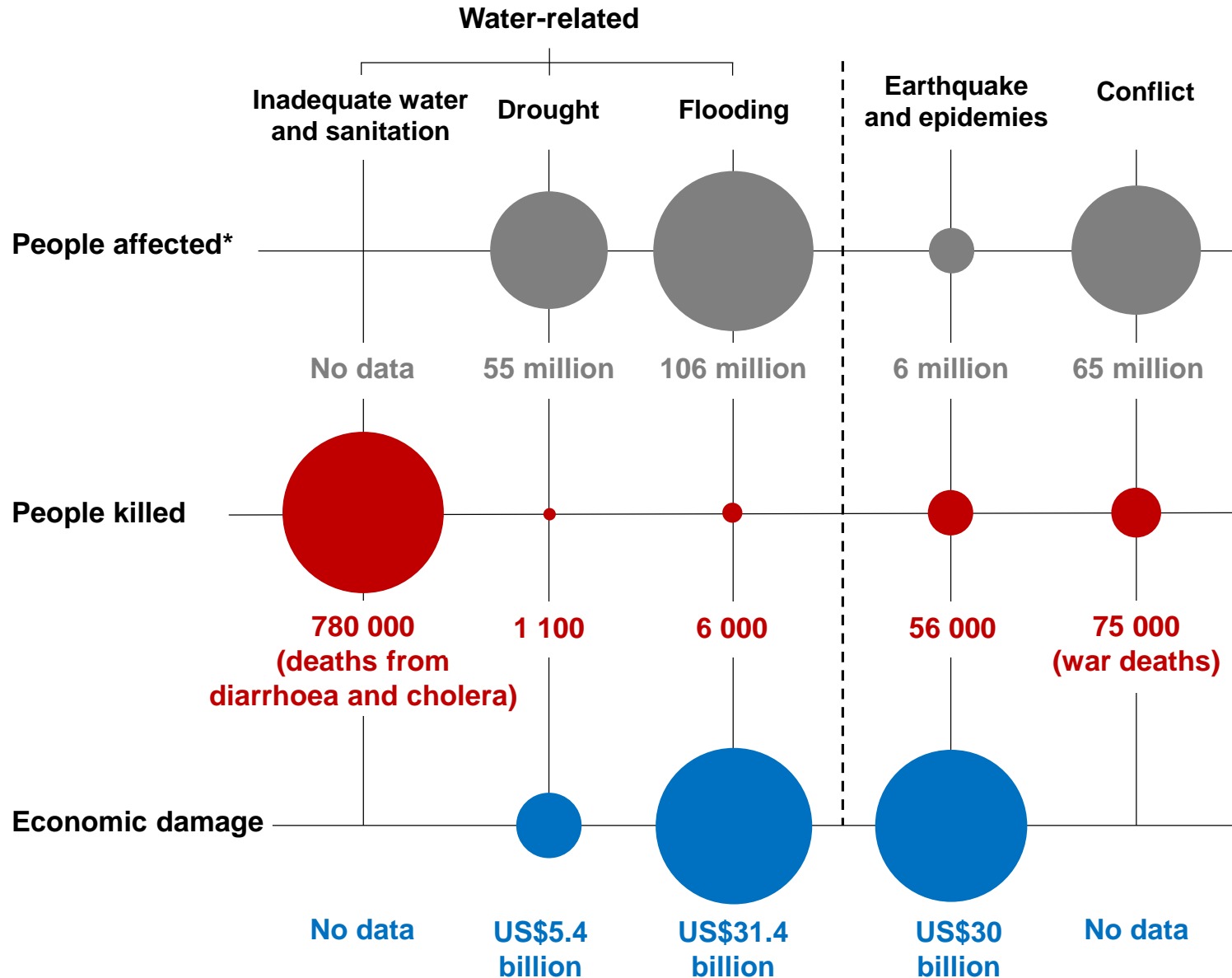


Billions are being left behind in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Figure 7 Inequalities in basic drinking water



Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 47, p. 35).



Billions are being left behind in access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Source: Adapted from PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (2018, p. 14). Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0).

*People affected are defined as those requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency; this may include displaced or evacuated people.



Drivers and consequences of poverty and discrimination

Population growth

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Figure 14 Population of the world: Estimates (1950–2015), and medium-variant projection with 95% prediction intervals (2015–2100)

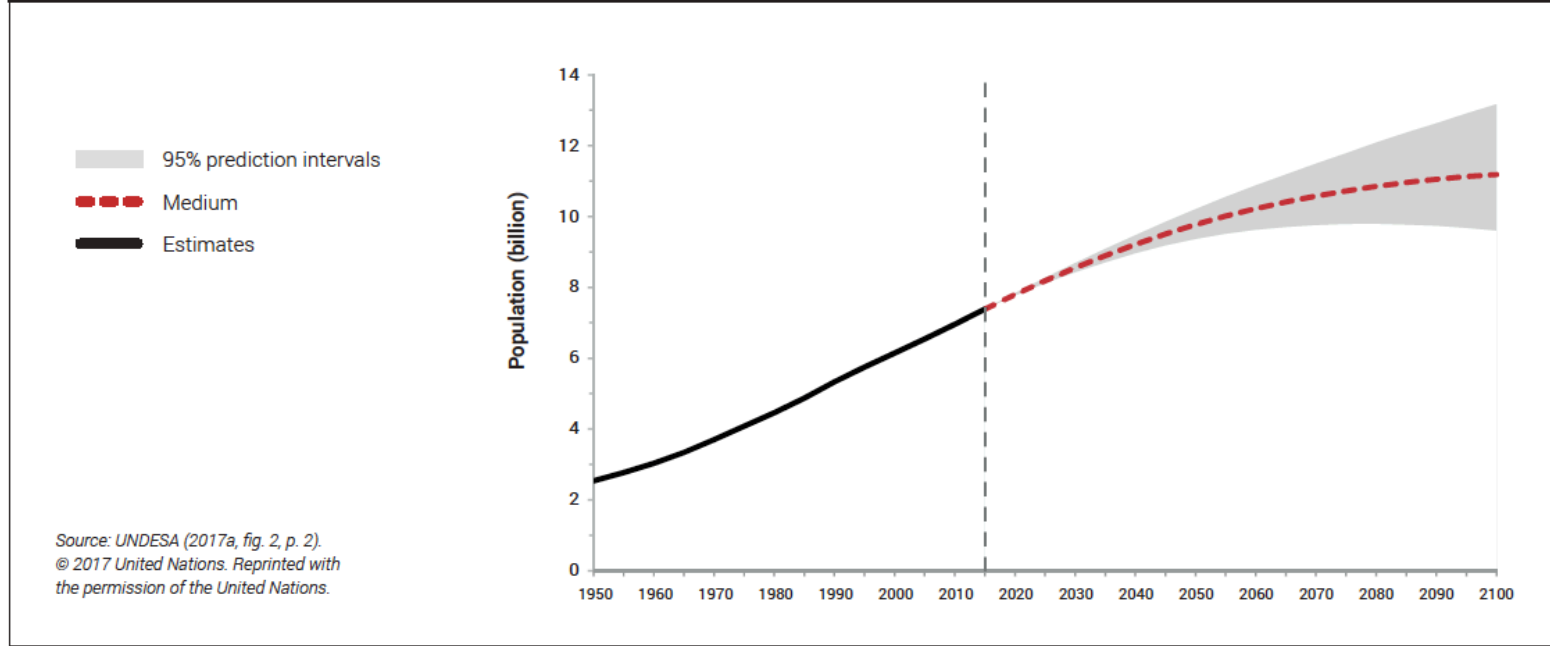


Figure 15 Population by region: Estimates (1950–2015), and medium-variant projection (2015–2100)

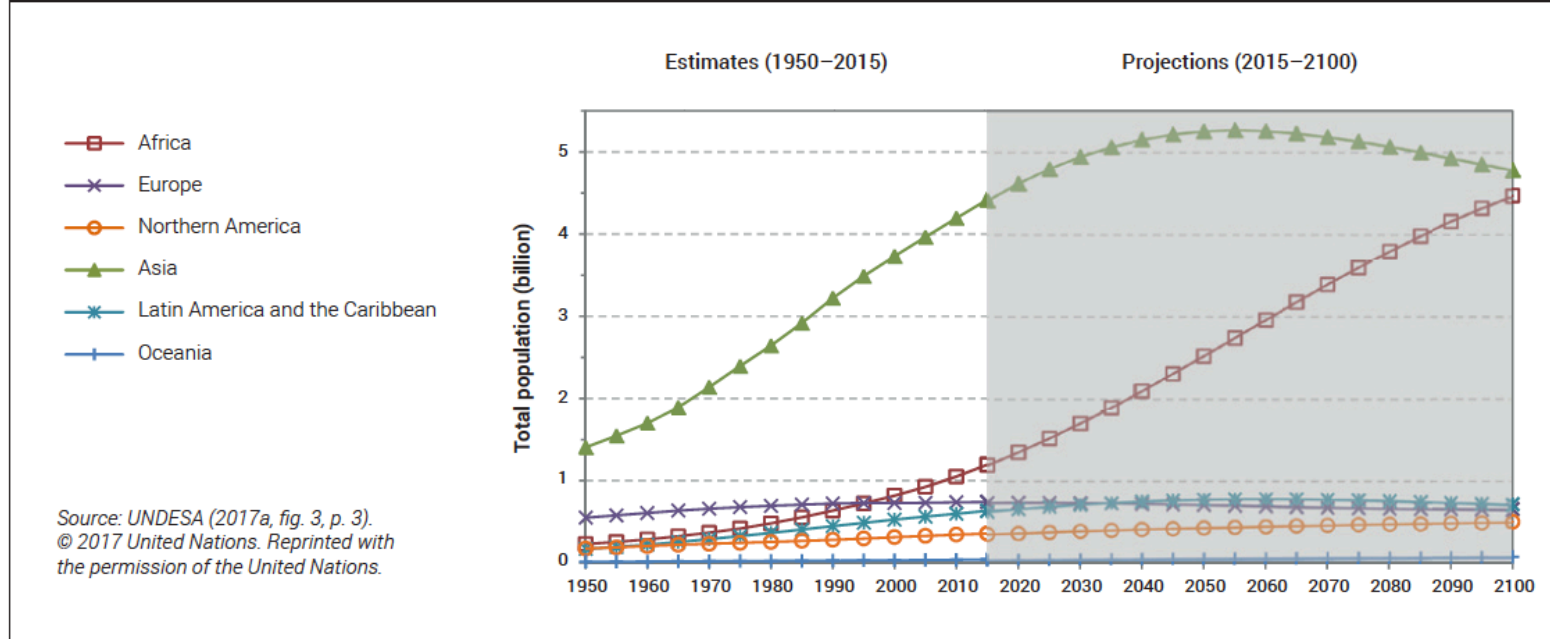
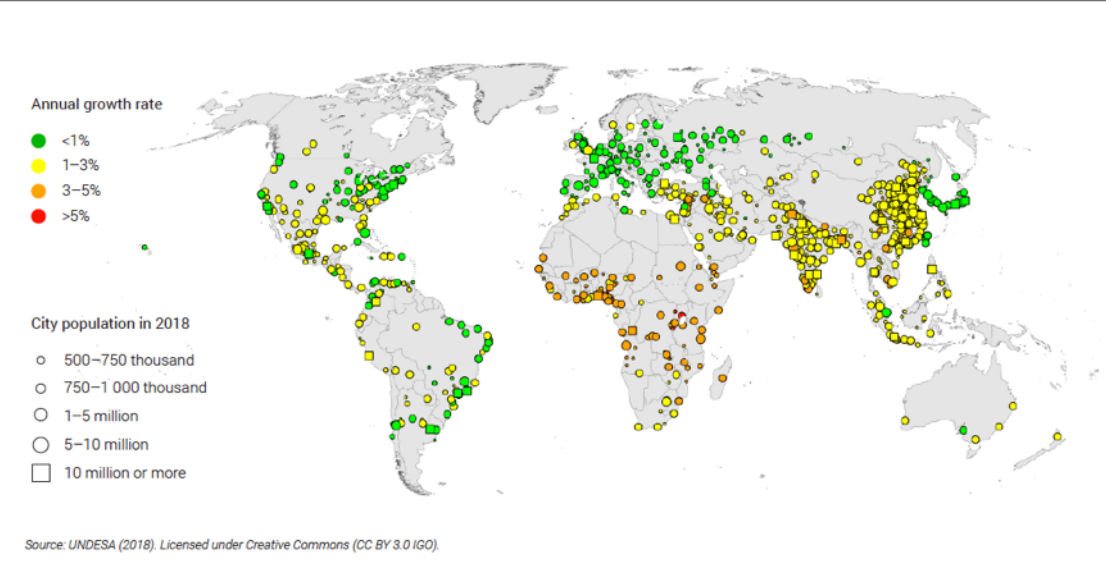


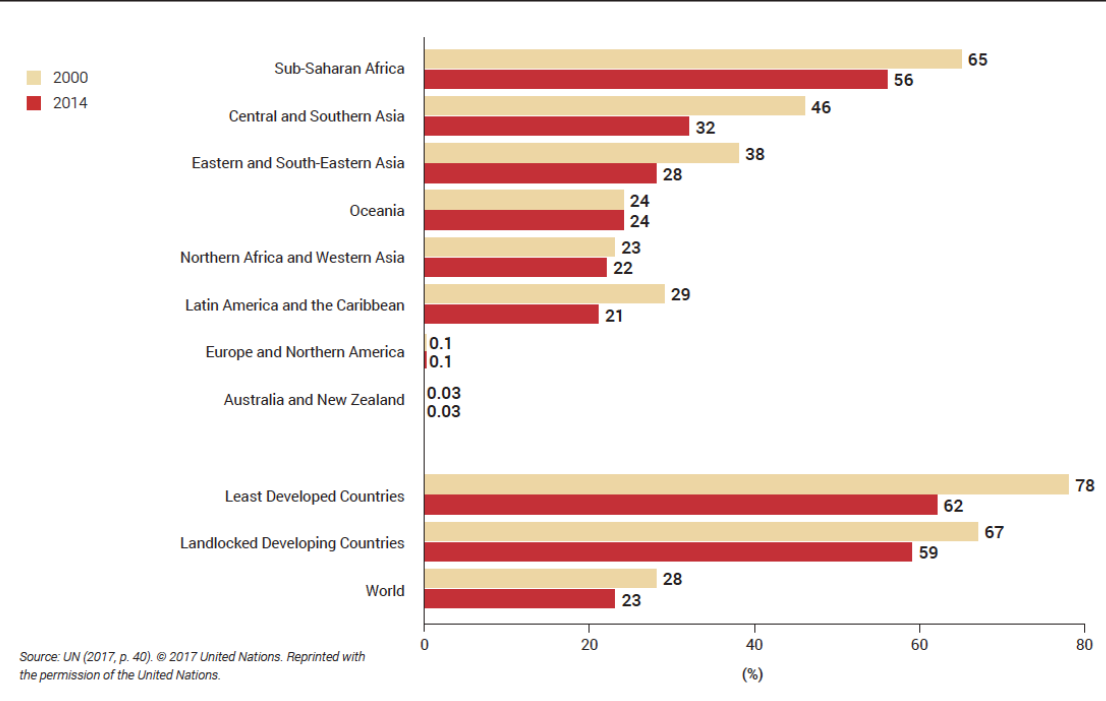


Figure 16 Growth rates of urban agglomerations by size class: 2018–2030 projections



Drivers and consequences of poverty and discrimination

Figure 17 Proportion of urban population living in slums, 2000 and 2014



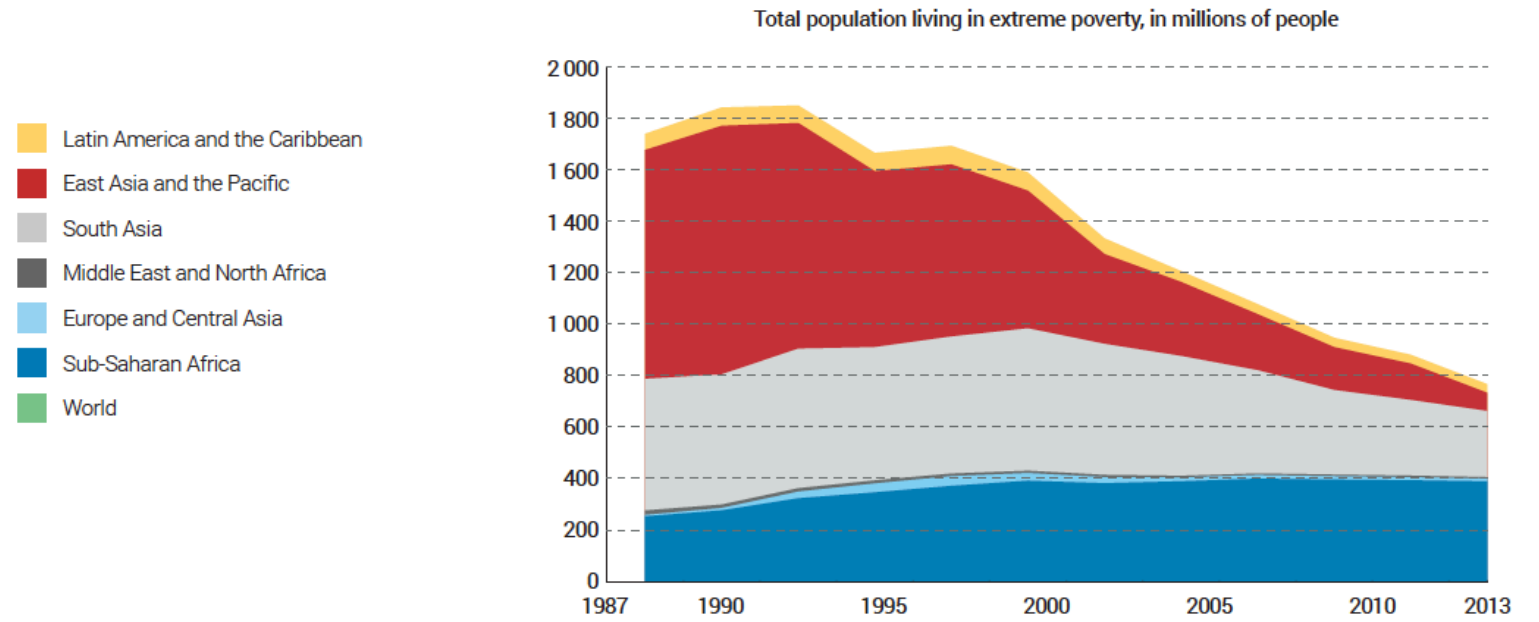
Urbanization

Drivers and consequences of poverty and discrimination

Extreme poverty

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Figure 18 Population living in extreme poverty* by world region, 1987–2013



*Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below US\$1.90 per day (2011 PPP).

Notes: International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries. Consumption per capita is the preferred welfare indicator for the World Bank's analysis of global poverty. However, for about 25% of the countries, estimates correspond to income, rather than consumption.

Source: Adapted from Roser and Ortiz-Ospina (2018, based on data from World Bank PovcalNet). Licensed under Creative Commons (CC BY-SA 4.0).

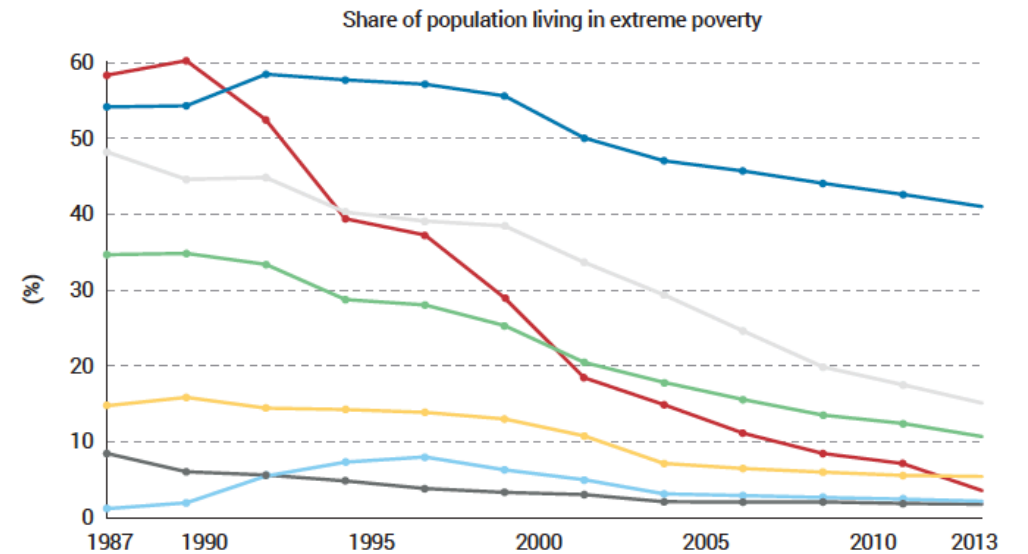
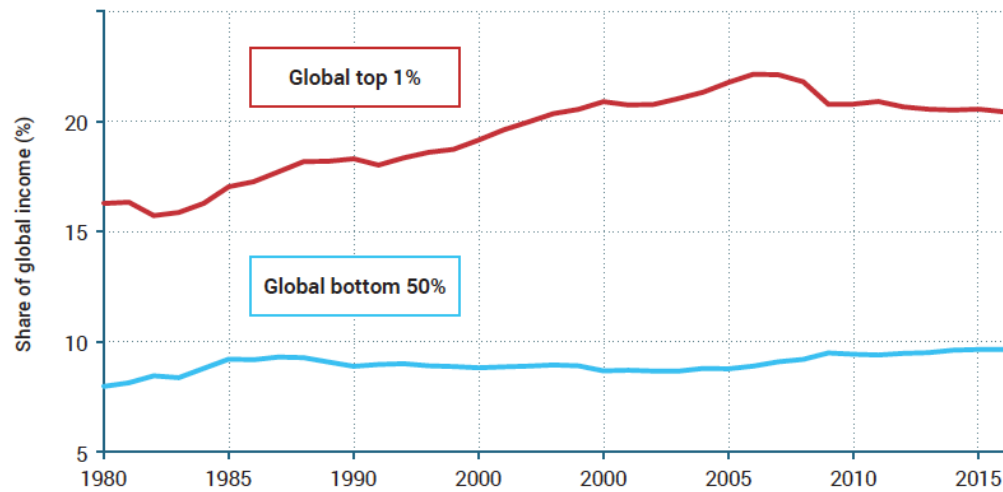




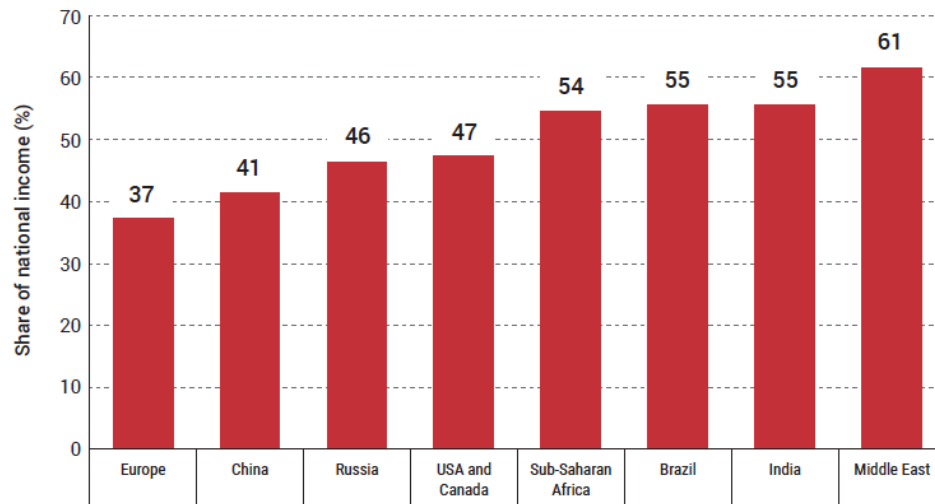
Figure 20 The rise of the global top 1% versus the stagnation of the global bottom 50%, 1980–2016



Source: Alvaredo et al. (2018, fig. E5, p. 13). Licensed under Creative Commons (CC BY NC SA 4.0).

Drivers and consequences of poverty and discrimination

Figure 21 Top 10% national income share across the world, 2016



Source: Adapted from Alvaredo et al. (2018, fig. E1, p. 9). Licensed under Creative Commons (CC BY NC SA 4.0).

Income inequality



Drivers and consequences of poverty and discrimination



Education and employment



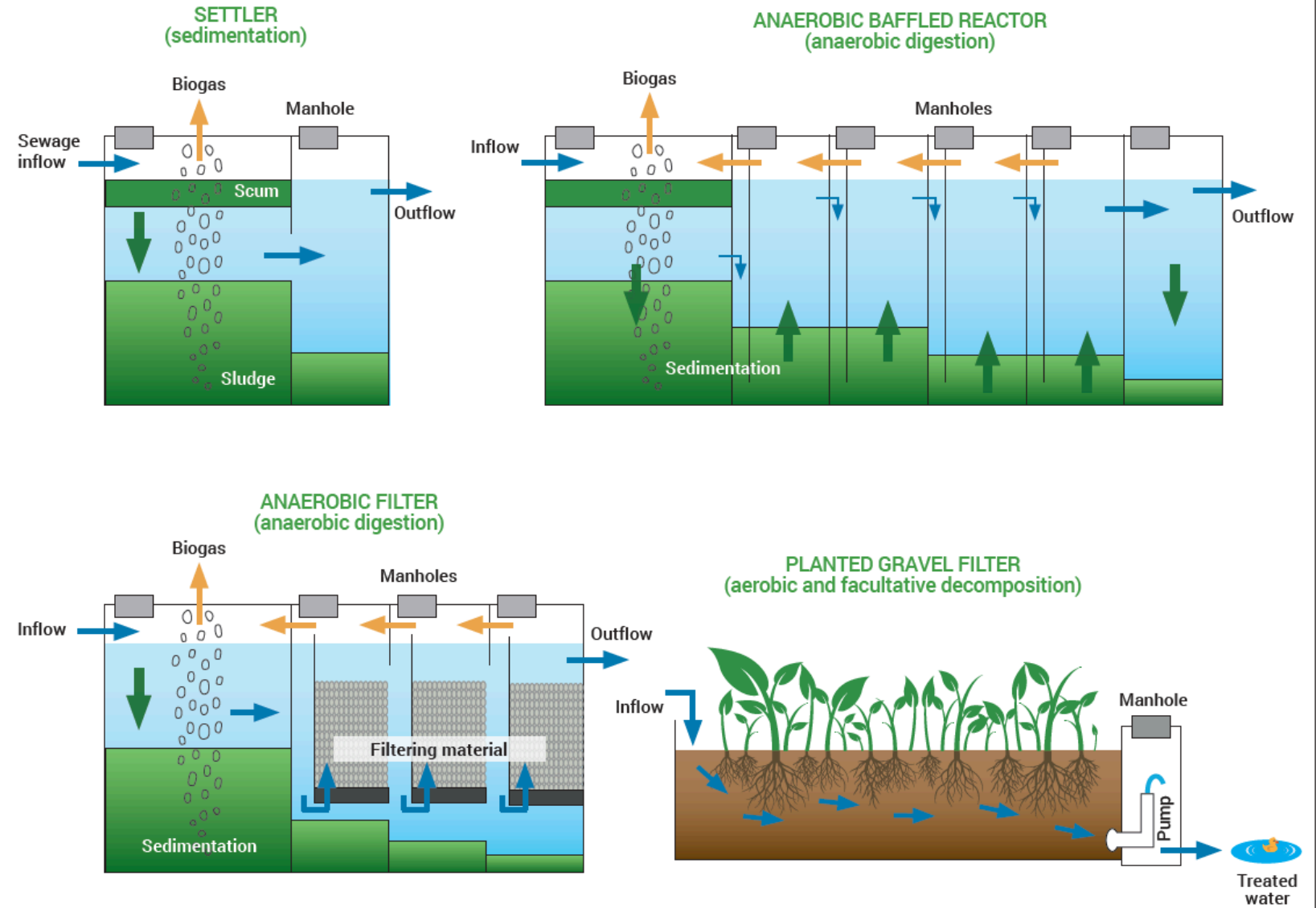


Who is being **'left behind'**?



Urban Settings

Figure 6.2 Typical DEWATS system



Source: Based on Ulrich et al. (2009, fig. 3.1, p. 35).



Rural Poverty





Refugees and forcibly displaced people



**Walking
the Walk**

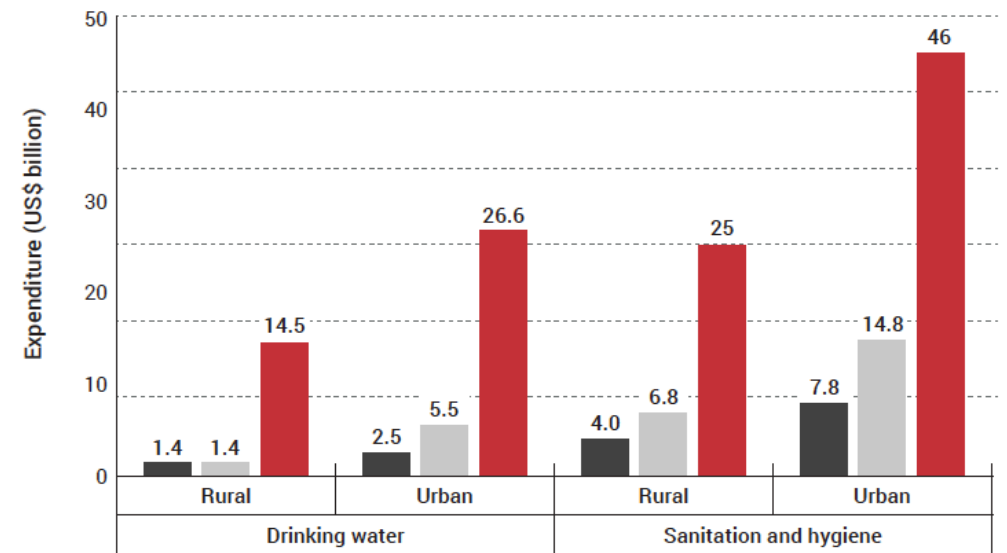


Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

Funding gap in WASH

Figure 3.3 Additional resources needed to meet targets for basic and safely managed WASH services

- Annual spending, 2000–2015
- Annual requirements to meet *basic* WASH by 2030
- Annual requirements to meet *safely managed* WASH by 2030



Source: World Bank/UNICEF (2017, fig. 2.5, p. 7). © World Bank. openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26458. Licensed under Creative Commons (CC BY 3.0 IGO).



Table 5.1 The relative possibility of gaining selected benefits from WASH interventions, by vulnerable population group

Population group	Health	Living environment	Convenience and time savings	Dignity (social)	Educational outcomes*
People below national poverty line	↑↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↑
Slum dwellers	↑↑↑	↑↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑
Remote and isolated populations	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Ethnic [<i>minority</i>] groups	↑	↑	↑		↑
Women and female-heads of households	↑↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑	↑↑
Children	↑↑↑	↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Elderly, sick, and physically disabled people**	↑↑↑	↑	↑↑↑	↑↑↑	↑↑***
Emergency contexts	↑↑↑	↑↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑
Refugees	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑
Prison population	↑↑	↑↑	↑	↑↑	

*Due to reduced stunting, reduced illness-related absence, and higher enrolment and completion rates (especially among girls).

**Buildings and other facilities, including toilets, are often not accessible to persons with mobility limitations due to the lack of an accessible design, such as an entrance ramp, retrofitted bathrooms, or improved signage (ILO, 2017d).

***Educational gains for disabled children.

Note: The number of arrows is meant to illustrate the magnitude of the outcome expected for each population group.

Source: Hutton and Andrés (2018).

Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

Multiple benefits for vulnerable groups

Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

WASH makes good socio-economic sense

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Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

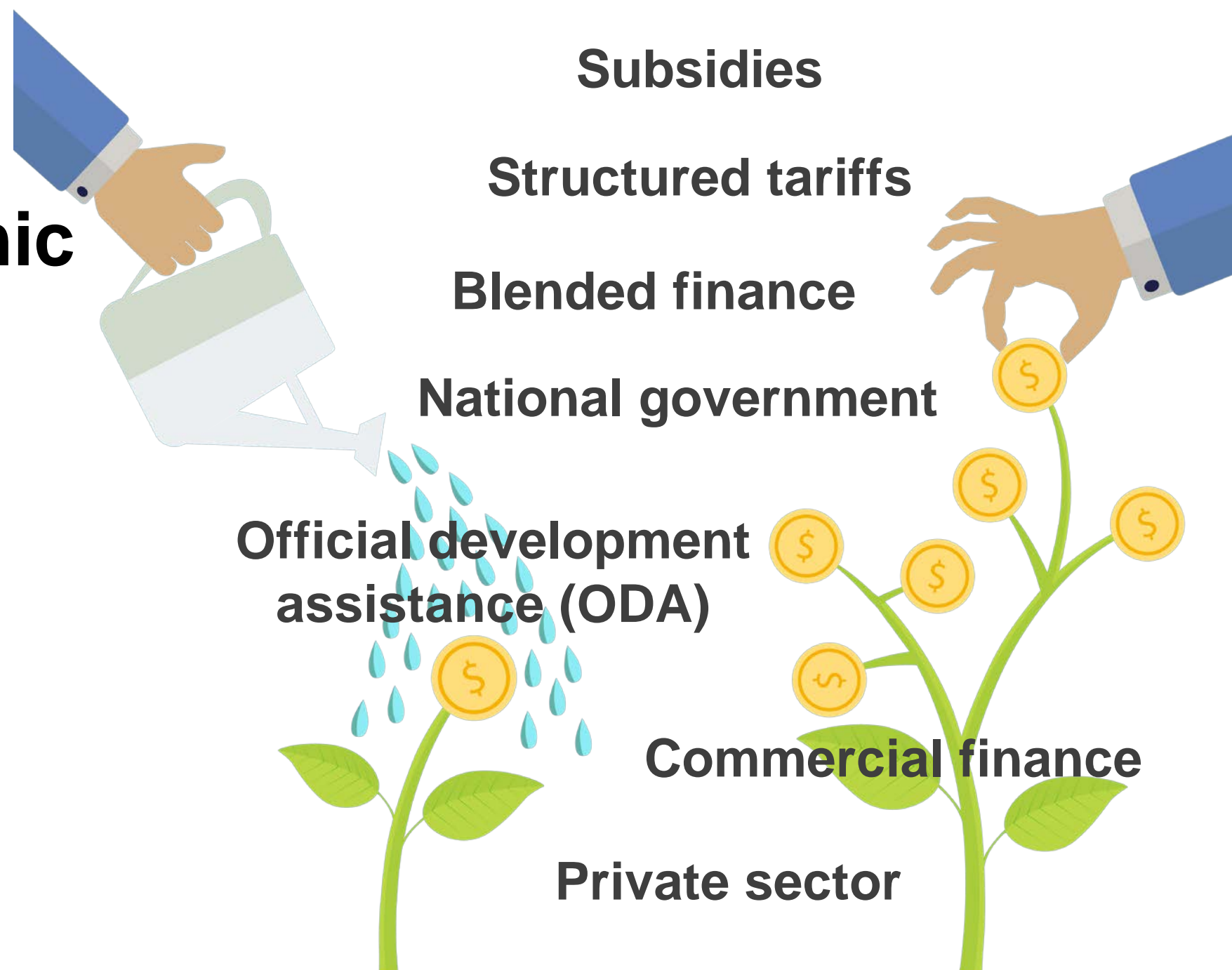
*Reaching
the furthest
behind first*



Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

Funding sources

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Good Governance: The **'invisible'** part of the water cycle





Takeaway **messages**

- Access to safe, affordable and reliable drinking water and sanitation services are **basic human rights**.
- **Billions are being left behind** in terms of access to water and sanitation.
- The wealthy generally receive high levels of service and often at very low price, while the **poor often pay a much higher price** for a service of similar or lesser quality.
- Ensuring that water is affordable to all requires policy recommendations **tailored to specific target groups**.
- Equitable access to water for agricultural production, particularly for **supplemental irrigation**, can make a difference for farmers' livelihoods.
- **Mass displacement** can strain water-related services for both existing populations and new arrivals, creating inequalities and potential conflicts.
- Investing in water supply and sanitation in general, and for the vulnerable and disadvantaged in particular, makes **good economic sense**.
- **Good governance** overcomes vested interests and exclusionary practices.



Coda

Improved water resources management and access to safe water and sanitation for all is essential for eradicating poverty, building peaceful and prosperous societies, and ensuring that 'no one is left behind' on the road towards sustainable development.

These goals are entirely achievable, provided exclusion and inequality are addressed in both policy and practice. Otherwise, water interventions will fail to reach those most in need and who are likely to benefit most.





World's biggest refugee settlement gets biggest ever waste facility

This is a summary of what was said by UNHCR spokesperson Andrej Mahecic – to whom quoted text may be attributed – at today's press briefing at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

01 February 2019 | [Español](#) | [Français](#)



The human waste treatment facility under construction at the refugee settlement near Kutupalong, Bangladesh.
© UNHCR/Firas Al-Khateeb



Good news:
momentum is
already growing!



Thank you

More info about the **WWDR** at:

en.unesco.org/water-security/wwap/wwdr

Download the report on 19 March at:

en.unesco.org/water-security/wwap/wwdr/2019

More info about **World Water Day** at:

www.worldwaterday.org