

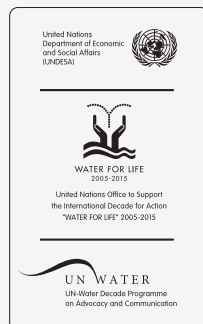
The MDG target on Water and Sanitation Reader

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and
Communication (UNW-DPAC)

Produced by the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), this reader is intended for all those interested in getting familiar with issues related to the achievement of target 7c of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The reader provides basic references for easy reading and some of the latest and most relevant United Nations publications on issues related to the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as they relate to water and sanitation. Link is provided when the publication is available online.

United Nations Office to Support
the International Decade for Action
'Water for Life' 2005-2015

www.un.org/waterforlifedecade



An overview of progress

■ **UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) 2010. Targeting resources for better results**

World Health Organization (WHO). 2010

www.unwater.org/downloads/UN-Water_GLAAS_2010_Report.pdf

The purpose of the GLAAS report is to provide key information, based on data collected from a large number of sources, concerning sanitation and drinking-water in the developing world: specifically, the use of sanitation and drinking-water services, government policies and institutions, investments of financial and human resources, foreign assistance and the influence of these factors on performance. It strives to enable comparisons to be made across countries and regions and is expected to achieve global reporting within the coming years. This first report covers 42 countries and 27 external support agencies.

■ **Progress on sanitation and drinking water: 2010 update**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2010

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1289

This Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) report describes the status and trends with respect to the use of safe drinking-water and basic sanitation, and progress made towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) drinking-water and sanitation target. Each report assesses the situation and trends anew and so this report supersedes previous reports.

■ **The Millennium Development Goals Report 2009**

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). 2009

www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG_Report_2009_ENG.pdf

This report presents an annual assessment of progress towards the MDGs. It points to areas where progress towards the eight goals has slowed or reversed.

■ **Progress on drinking water and sanitation. Special focus on sanitation**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1279

The 2008 edition of the JMP report has sanitation as its focus. It opens with a review of the current status of sanitation and an assessment of progress towards the sanitation target included in the MDGs. The report also introduces a separate assessment of global, regional and country progress using the 'sanitation ladder' - a new way of analysing sanitation practices that highlights trends in using improved, shared and unimproved sanitation facilities and the trend in open defecation.

■ **Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target: the urban and rural challenge of the decade**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2006

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1262

The 2006 edition of the JMP report provides estimates of drinking water and sanitation coverage in 2004, by country and MDG region. It shows how many people have gained access since the MDG baseline year (1990) and identifies the challenges to meet the MDG drinking water and sanitation. It compares progress towards the target, identifying which regions are on track, which are making progress but where progress is insufficient to reach the target, and which are not on track. It also analyses different challenges for urban and rural areas, including the inequity between urban and rural areas, the emerging challenges of the increasing urban population growth, and the low coverage in rural areas.

■ **Water for life: making it happen**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2005

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1263

In its 2005 edition report, the JMP focuses on the changes that simple improvements in water and sanitation services can make to people's lifestyles, health and economic prospects – and the relatively small investments needed to make those improvements. The first part of this report charts the effect that lack of drinking water and sanitation has on people's lives at different stages, highlighting the gender divide and threat posed by HIV/AIDS. The second part looks at a range of interventions that are being advocated and analyses their potential impact on progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. The report provides a list of the main agencies that provide advocacy and technical support in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. The report concludes with statistical tables showing the increase needed to achieve the MDG drinking water and sanitation target and drinking water and sanitation coverage estimates at regional and global level.

■ **Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. A Mid-Term Assessment of Progress**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2004

www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmp04.pdf

The 2004 edition of the JMP report provides coverage data for 1990 and 2002 at national, regional and global levels and an analysis of trends towards 2015.

Accelerating progress in achieving the MDGs

■ **Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action**

agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Report of the Secretary General

United Nations General Assembly. 2010

www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/665

This report, which is issued pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/184, presents information on progress made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals through a comprehensive review of successes, best practices and lessons learned, obstacles and gaps, and challenges and opportunities, leading to concrete strategies for action. It consists of four main sections. The introduction examines the importance of the Millennium Declaration and how it drives the United Nations development agenda. The second section reviews progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, presenting both shortfalls and successes in the global effort and outlines emerging issues. The third section sums up lessons learned to shape new efforts for accelerating progress to meet the Goals and identifies key success factors. The fourth and final section lists specific recommendations for action. The report calls for a new pact to accelerate progress in achieving the Goals in the coming years among all stakeholders, in a commitment towards equitable and sustainable development for all.

■ **Health, dignity and development: what will it take?**

United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN Millennium Project Task Force on Water and Sanitation. 2005

www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/WaterComplete-lowres.pdf

This document is intended primarily for the policy and technical communities concerned with the achievement of the Goals, particularly target 10, in governments, international organizations, bilateral donor agencies, specialized nongovernmental organizations, water agencies, and academia. It identifies what it will take to meet the targets on water

and sanitation, including pinpointing the actions needed in other sectors; and identifying the actions needed in the water resources sector to meet the Millennium Development Goals as a whole.

This booklet analyses the relationship between gender and water-related Millennium Development Goals and suggests specific areas for action to improve gender mainstreaming in water management.

■ **Investing in Development. A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Millennium Project. 2005

www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportComplete-lowres.pdf

This document presents the findings and recommendations of the UN Millennium Project and proposes a global framework that will enable all countries to achieve the MDGs. This report is structured in four parts. Part 1 presents an overview of worldwide progress, highlighting regions and Goals that are particularly off track. It then presents an analytical framework for understanding why parts of the world are falling short of achieving the Goals. It also describes the important relationship between the Goals and economic growth, and the centrality of public investments to achieve the Goals in the poorest countries. Part 2 presents the UN Millennium Project's central recommendations for operationalizing the Goals in developing countries. Part 3 discusses the implications of the MDG-based poverty reduction strategy approach for the international system. Part 4 concludes the report by outlining the estimated costs and benefits of a decade of bold ambition through 2015.

A focus on...

Gender mainstreaming

■ **Gender, Water and Sanitation: A Policy Brief**

UN-Water. 2006

www.unwater.org/downloads/unwpolbrief230606.pdf

■ **Gender-Disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation**

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC). 2009

www.unwater.org/downloads/EGM_report.pdf

This document presents main conclusions from an Expert Group Meeting convened by UNDESA and UNW-DPC in December 2008. The meeting was intended to support efforts to enhance gender equity in the water and sanitation sectors within the prevailing framework of the MDGs and to assess the state of global gender-disaggregated data.

■ **Women and Water: An ethical issue**

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Hydrological Programme (IHP), World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST)

unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001363/136357e.pdf

This publication is concerned with the ethical issues arising from the special role of women in water use and from related social and environmental problems. It discusses both the nature of some of the key problems and the efforts in recent decades by both inter-government and non-governmental organisations to overcome these problems.

Poverty

■ **Linking Poverty Reduction and Water Management**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). 2006

www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/resources/povertyreduc2.pdf

This paper analyses the relationship between water management and poverty reduction. It considers water's potential contribution to all of the MDGs, and not just those that refer explicitly to water.

■ **Poverty Reduction Strategies and the Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Sustainability. Opportunities for Alignment**

World Bank. 2003

www.unep.org/civil_society/GCSF8/pdfs/poverty_red_mdgs.pdf

This paper examines Millennium Development Goal 7, its targets and indicators, and responds to three questions: a) to what extent do Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) define and adopt targets and indicators that align with those of MDG7?, b) to what extent do the available data allow tracking of progress with respect to MDG7?, and c) when data are available, what are the trends, and how can the data be effectively utilized to examine the status and trends of countries in relation to MDG7?

■ **Community-driven development for water and sanitation in urban areas. Its contribution to meeting the Millennium Development Goal targets**

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). 2005

www.wsscc.org/pdf/publication/Community_driven_development.pdf

This booklet focuses on the role of local, community-driven schemes in directly addressing the needs of the unserved or ill-served in urban areas. The document: a) describes initiatives that improved and extended provision for water and sanitation as a result of changes in approach by local governments and civil society organizations; b) shows how local initiatives not normally considered part of 'water and sanitation' can have great relevance for improving and

extending provision; c) discusses a key underpinning of these successes – the partnerships offered to local government by organizations of the urban poor – and the tools and methods used; d) discusses the 'local' constraints to improving and extending provision for water and sanitation and how these can be addressed.

■ **Listening to those working with communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America to achieve the UN goals for water and sanitation**

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). 2004

www.wsscc.org/fileadmin/files/pdf/publication/Listening_English_full_pages.pdf

This publication is dedicated to listening to, and if possible amplifying, the voices of those with long experience of, and commitment to, the cause of 'water, sanitation and hygiene for all'. The publication brings together the contributions of engineers, sociologists, doctors, community and NGO leaders, government ministers, local government officials, academics, and private sector executives from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

■ **Water Governance for Poverty Reduction. Key issues and the UNDP Response to Millennium Development Goals**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2004

www.undp.org/water/pdfs/241456_UNDP_Guide_Pages.pdf

This document examines the governance aspect of the water and sanitation crisis but also the various social, economic, environmental and capacity challenges as they relate to the MDGs, proposing solutions at every level. It draws on the experience and work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

■ **Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes**

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), World Health Organization (WHO). 1996

English:

www.unece.org/env/documents/2000/wat/mp.wat.2000.1.e.pdf

Russian:

www.unece.org/env/documents/2000/wat/mp.wat.2000.1.r.pdf

The objective of this Protocol is to promote at all appropriate levels, nationally as well as in transboundary and international contexts, the protection of human health and well-being, both individual and collective, within a framework of sustainable development, through improving water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and through preventing, controlling and reducing water-related disease.

Region and country assessments

■ **Country profiles**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2010

www.wssinfo.org/resources/documents.html?type=country_files

This page provides access to country estimates for the use of improved drinking-water sources and of improved sanitation facilities.

Africa

■ **A Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Africa**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1277

This document provides an assessment of the population currently using an improved drinking-water source and basic sanitation, disaggregated by sub-regions and urban and rural areas. It further details African progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for drinking-water supply and sanitation (target 7c).

■ **A Snapshot of Sanitation in Africa**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1278

The analyses presented here provide a snapshot of the proportion of population in Africa that, in 2006, used an improved sanitation facility. It also shows the proportion of the population, in Africa as a whole and in various regions, using shared or unimproved sanitation facilities in addition to those practising open defecation.

■ **The Drinking Water and Sanitation Situation in the Arab States, 2006**

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1275

This document provides an assessment of the population in 22 Arab States currently using an improved drinking-water source and basic sanitation, disaggregated by urban and rural areas. It also details progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for drinking-water supply and sanitation (target 7c).

■ **Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs on Water and Sanitation. A Status Overview of Sixteen African Countries**

African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Water and Sanitation Program-Africa (WSP-Africa), World Bank, African Development Bank (ADB), European Union Water Initiative (EU-WI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2006

www.wsp.org/UserFiles/file/319200725615_312007101903_MDGs_All_final3_high.pdf

This Status Overview examines countries' level of preparedness to meet the targets, the financing requirements and gaps, the sustainability of the sector and includes recommendations for each country regarding steps needed to improve performance.

Americas

■ Millennium Development Goals. **Advances in environmentally sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean**

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC). 2010

www.cepal.cl/publicaciones/xml/2/38502/2009-697-ODM-7-WEB.pdf

Ten years after the Millennium Declaration, this report sets forth the progress the Latin American and Caribbean region has made, as well as the challenges it still needs to overcome, in order to meet the targets of the seventh MDG and attempts to offer instruments by which to steer policies and actions to ensure the environmental sustainability of development in the region.

Asia

■ A Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in South-eastern Asia and the Pacific

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1274

This document provides an assessment of the population currently using an improved drinking-water source and basic sanitation disaggregated by urban and rural areas. It details regional and country progress towards the Millennium Development Goal target for drinking-water supply and sanitation (target 7c) in South-eastern Asia.

■ A Snapshot of Sanitation in SACOSAN Countries

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1288

This Snapshot details progress made towards Target 7c of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

■ The Drinking Water and Sanitation Situation in Asia and the Pacific, 2006

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2008

www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1276

This document provides an assessment of the population from Asia and the Pacific using an improved drinking-water source and basic sanitation disaggregated by urban and rural areas. It details regional and country progress towards the Millennium Development Goal target for drinking-water supply and sanitation (target 7c).

■ Institutional Changes for Sanitation. Discussion Paper on the Institutional Changes required to achieve the MDG target on Sanitation

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). 2009

www.unescap.org/esd/water/publications/2009/institutional_change/ics.pdf

This report presents the institutional progress made in selected UNESCAP member countries towards achieving sanitation goals. Institutional progress consists of changes in administrative, legal and financial rules and practices that have been made with sanitation goals in mind. It also includes the "slow-moving" institutions, which are social norms and practices, general awareness of the public and the ensuing demand for sanitation services.

International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015

A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

Towards the primary goal of the Water for Life Decade, Spain has agreed to provide resources to the United Nations to establish an Office to support the International Decade for Action. Located in Zaragoza, Spain, and led by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Office implements the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC) aiming at sustaining the global attention and political momentum in favour of the water and sanitation agenda at all levels during the Decade.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Secretariat or the United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action (UNO-IDfA) 'Water for Life' 2005-2015.

The designations employed in this publication and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or the UNO-IDfA 'Water for Life' 2005-2015 concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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