



The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019

# Leaving no one behind

Key findings of the WWDR on Sanitation

World Toilet Day, 19 November 2019

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UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme



# The **human rights** to water and sanitation

- On 28 July 2010: 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).
- In 2015: reaffirmation of the right to **Water** and **Sanitation** as closely related but **DISTINCT** human rights. (UNGA, 2015; Human Right Council, 2016)



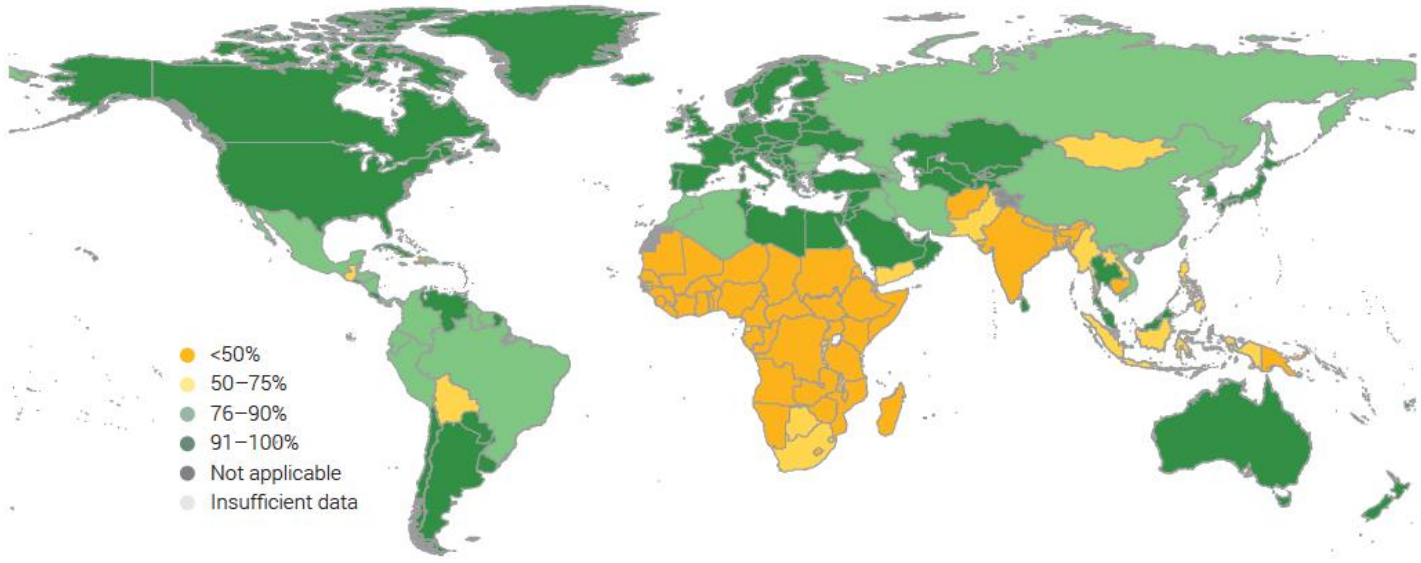
**SDG 6:** *‘Ensure availability and sustainable management of **water** and **sanitation** for all’*

- **Target 6.2:** *‘Achieve universal access to **sanitation** and **hygiene** and **end open defecation**’*

**Transforming our world:  
the 2030 Agenda for  
Sustainable  
Development**



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

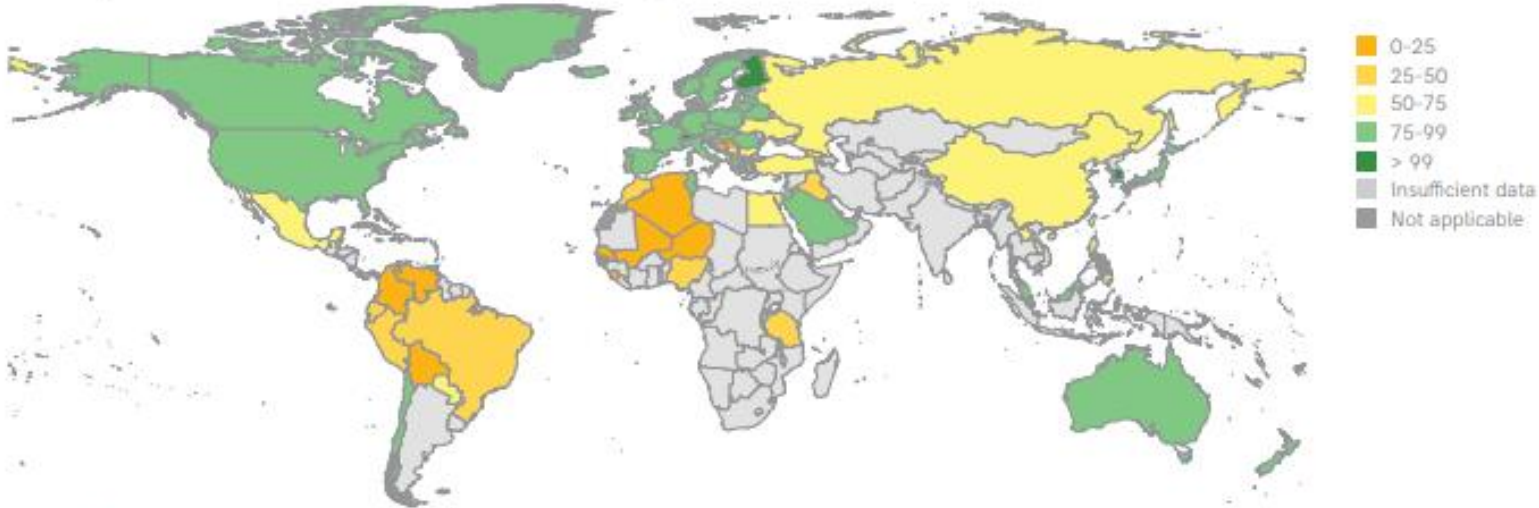


Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 7, p. 4).

Basic  
sanitation  
services

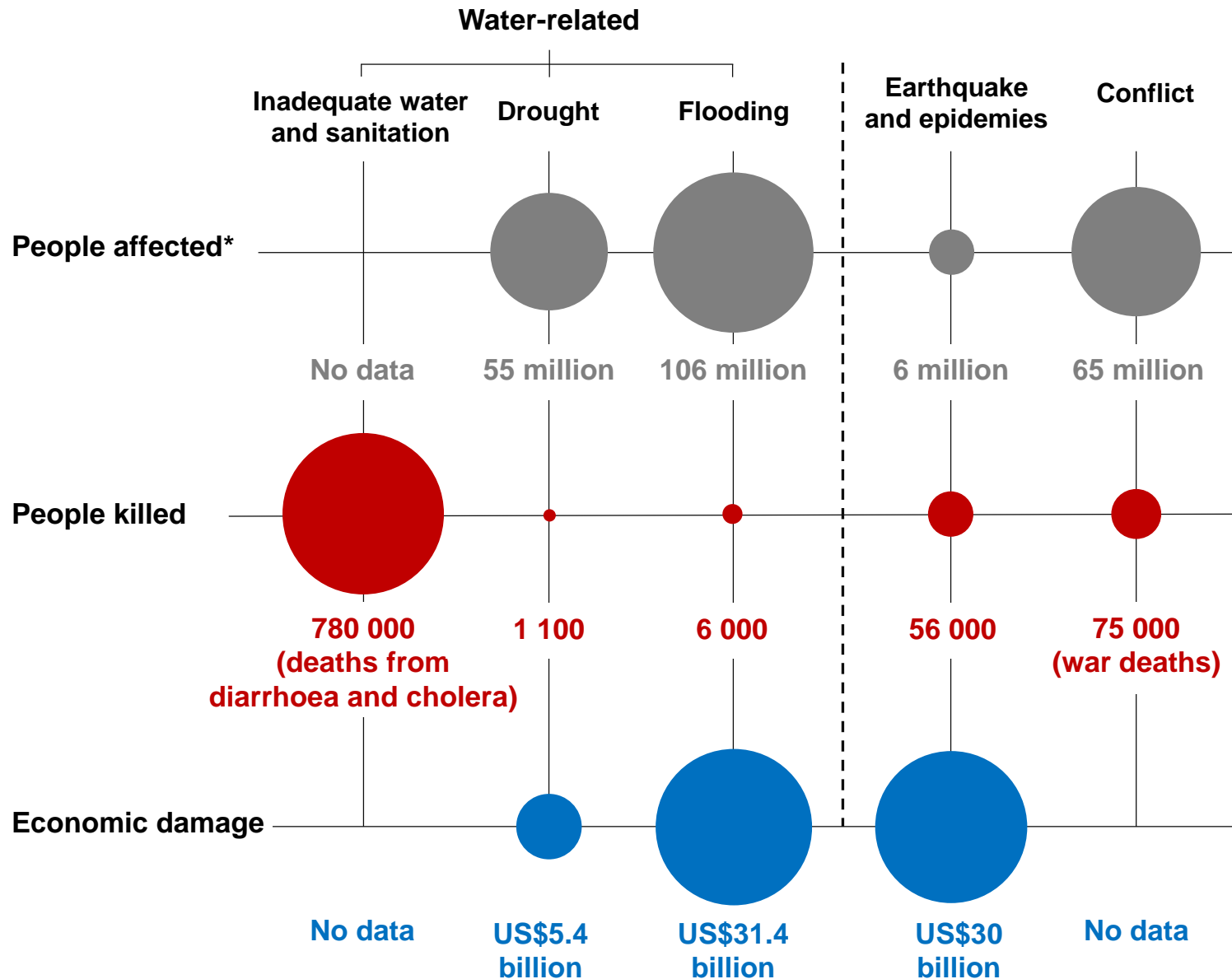
Billions are being  
**left behind** in  
access to  
sanitation

In 2017, 96 countries had estimates for safely managed sanitation



Safely  
managed  
sanitation  
services

FIGURE 6 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2017 (%)



**Billions are being  
left behind in  
access sanitation**

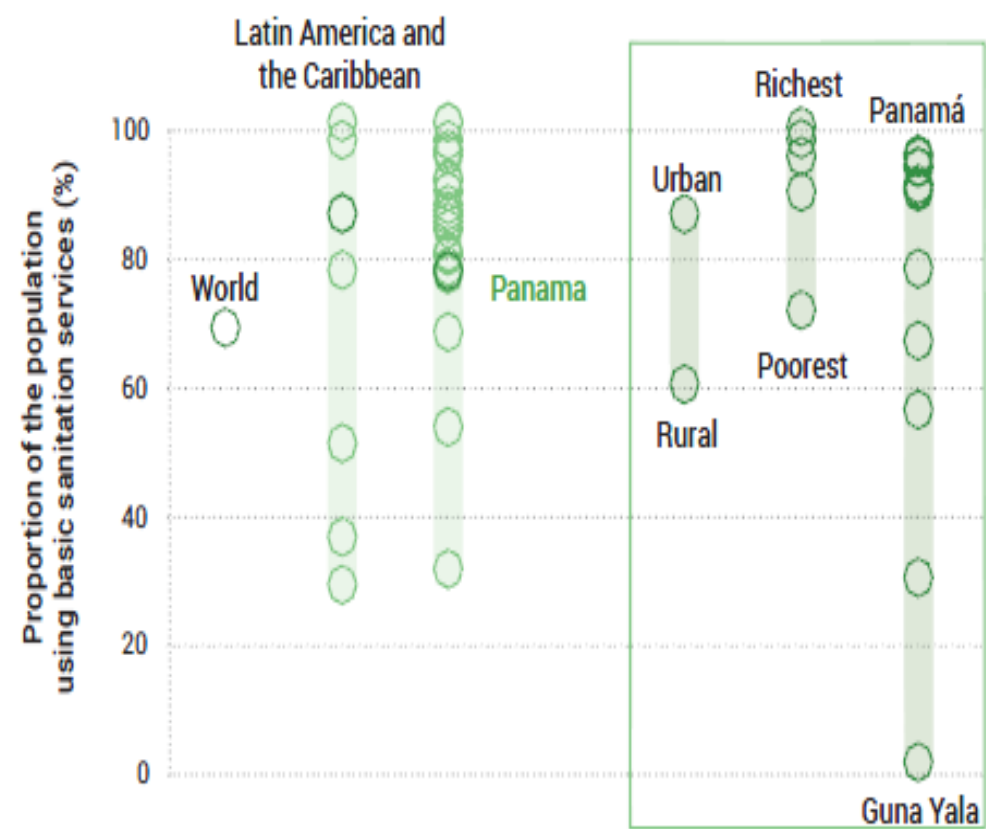
\*People affected are defined as those requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency; this may include displaced or evacuated people.



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



Figure 10 Inequalities in basic sanitation



**Differences in access to sanitation**

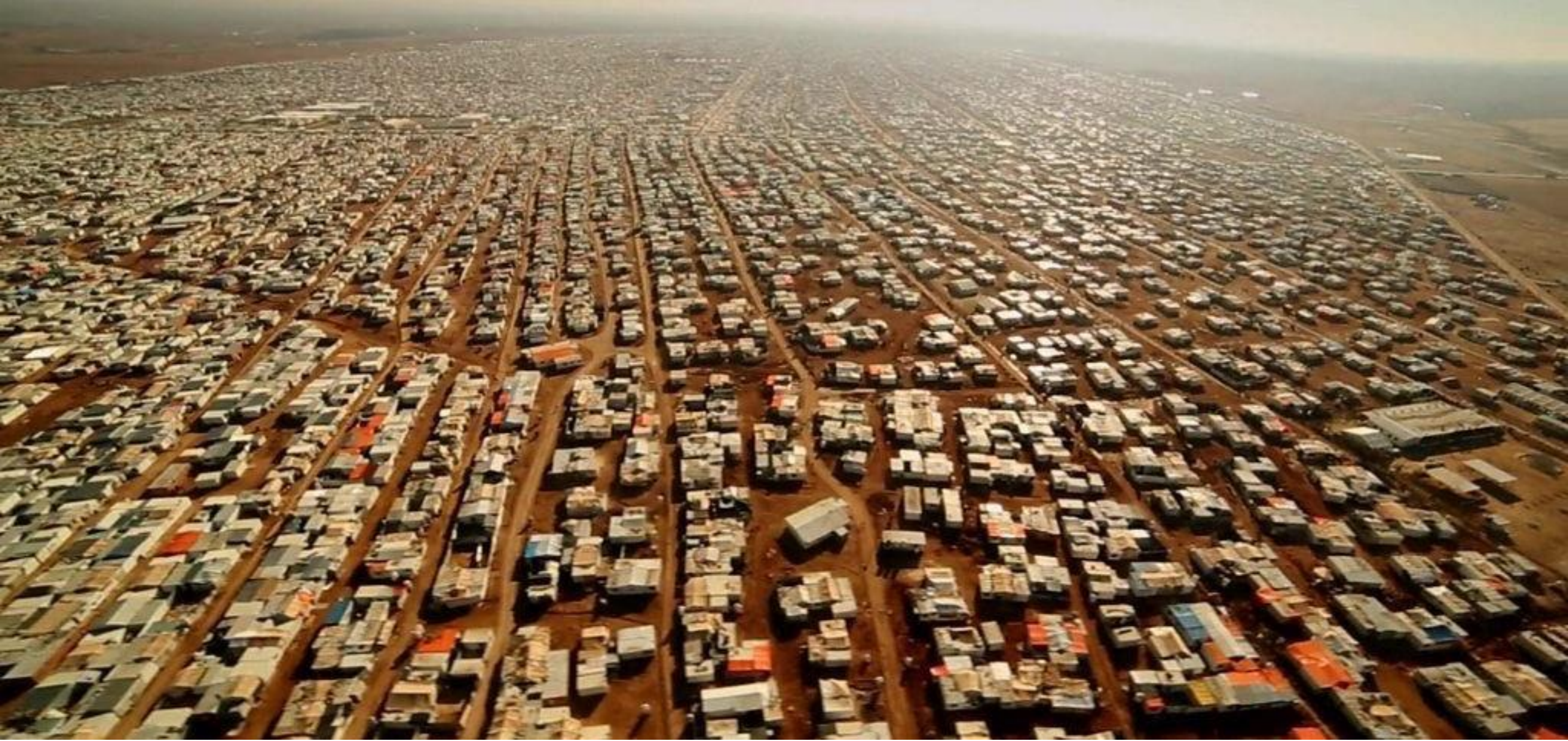
Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 47, p. 35).



# Urban Settings







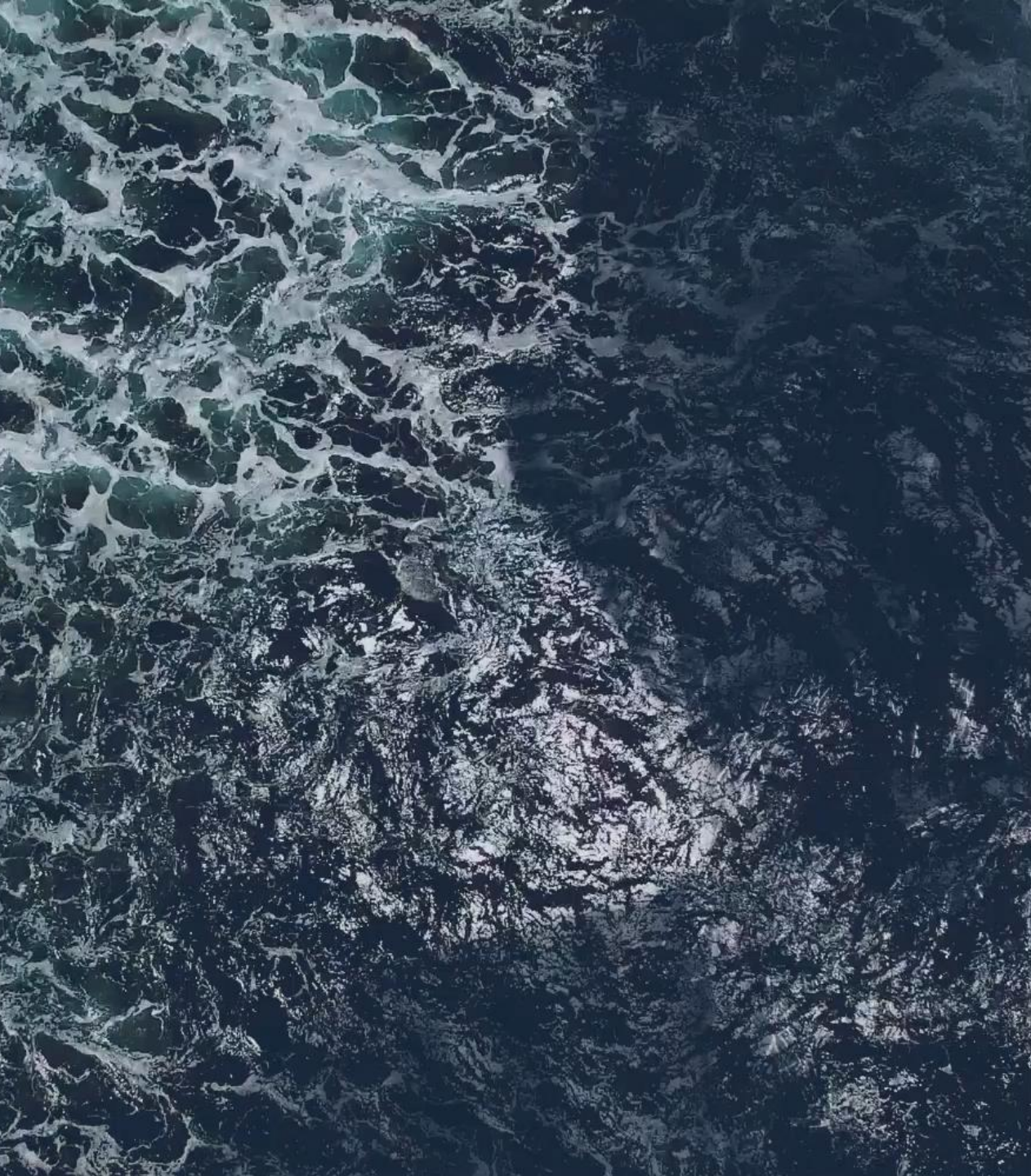
**Refugees** and forcibly displaced people



# Gender inequalities







# **Walking** **the Walk**





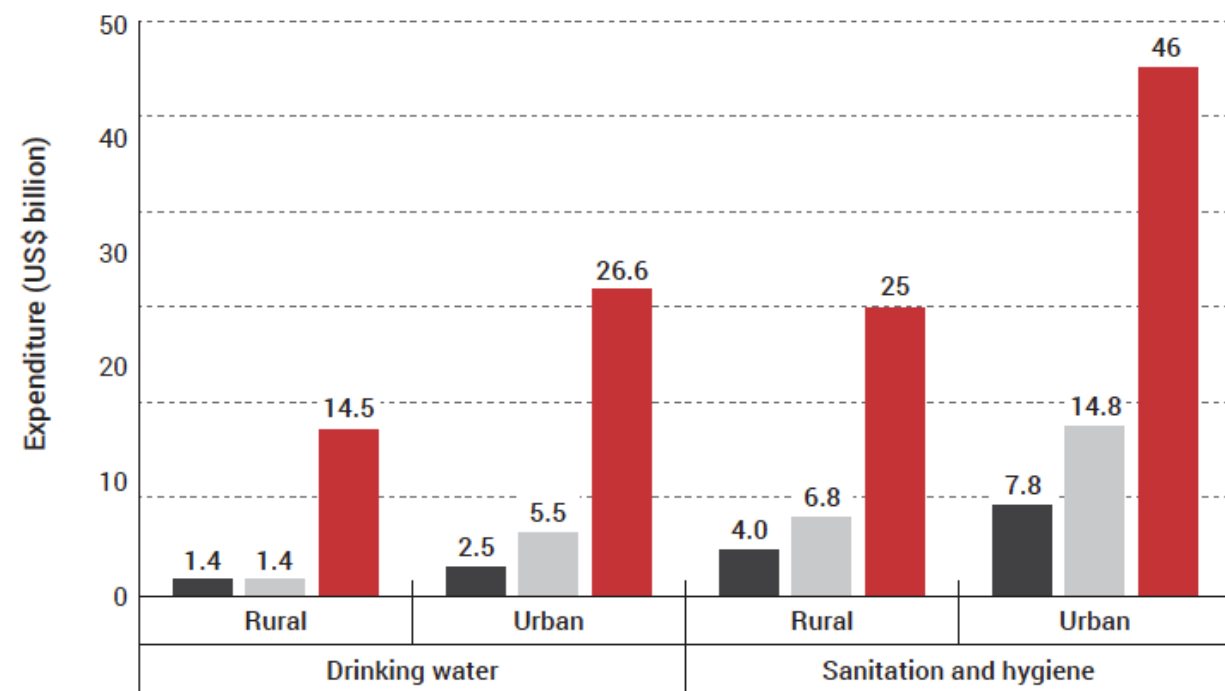
# Good Governance: The 'invisible' part of the water cycle



## 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](https://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 [minority] 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

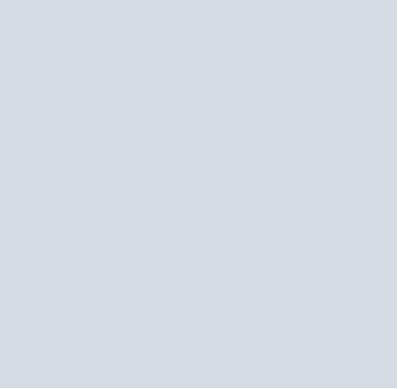
## *Multiple benefits for vulnerable groups*



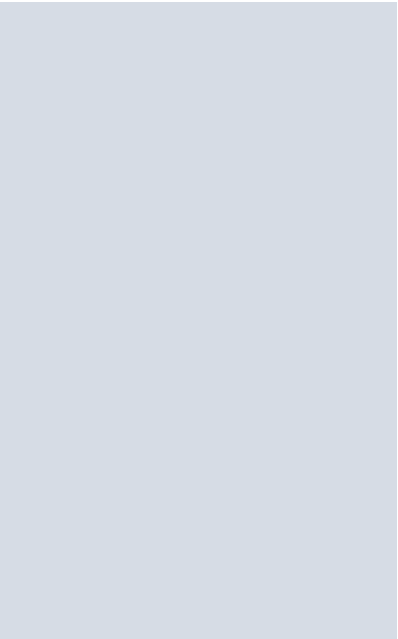


## Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

*Reaching  
the furthest behind  
first*



## WWAP Toolkit on **Sex-** **disaggregated** Water Data



### 4 Tools:

- **Tool 1** 'Gender-responsive indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting' features **105 gender-responsive indicators** in 10 priority topics aligned with the 2030 Agenda;
- **Tool 2** 'Methodology for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data' describes the **methodology for data collection**;
- **Tool 3** 'Guidelines on the collection of sex-disaggregated water data' gives an overview of common data collection methods for different users and regions, whereas;
- **Tool 4** 'Questionnaire for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data', lists **364 questions with suggested methodologies** for data collection.



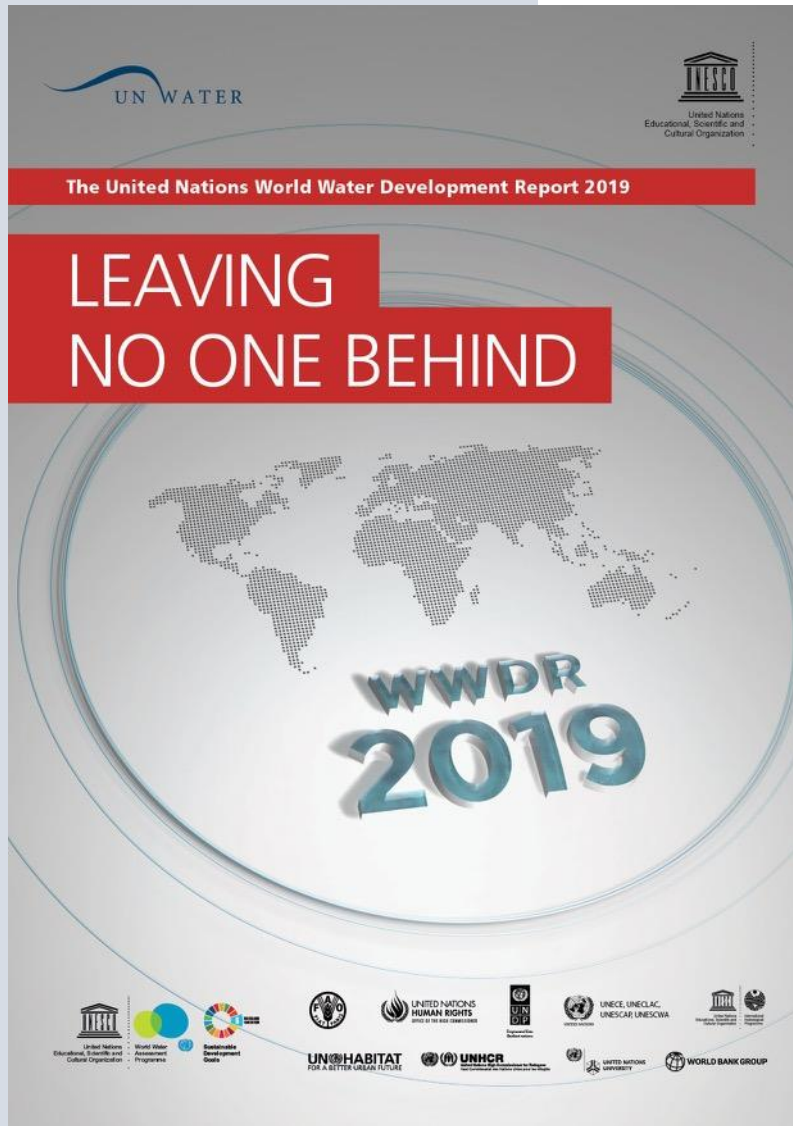
**Kenya Slum  
Upgrading  
Project,  
Kibera  
(Nairobi)**







## The Zaatari refugee camp, Jordan



# Thank you!

More info about the **WWDR** at:

[en.unesco.org/water-security/wwap/wwdr](https://en.unesco.org/water-security/wwap/wwdr)