Presentation from

2015 World Water Week in Stockholm

www.worldwaterweek.org

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD WATER DEVELOPMENT REPORT

WATER FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

Main findings of the WWDR 2015

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World Water Week (Stockholm), 23 August 2015

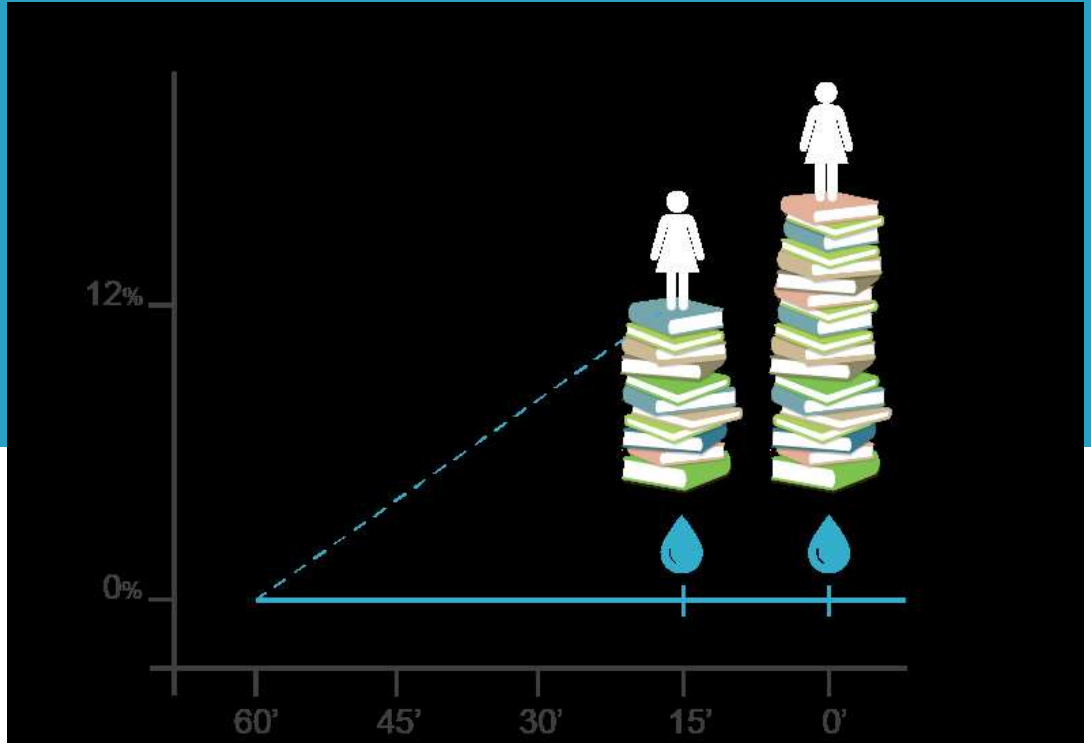
WATER is at the CORE of SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL
SUSTAINABILITY

ECONOMIC
SUSTAINABILITY

ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY

It is imperative that the role of water is taken into account!



Distance from water source (in minutes)

Poverty and Social EQUITY

Poverty-oriented water interventions can have direct, immediate and long-term social, economic and environmental benefits

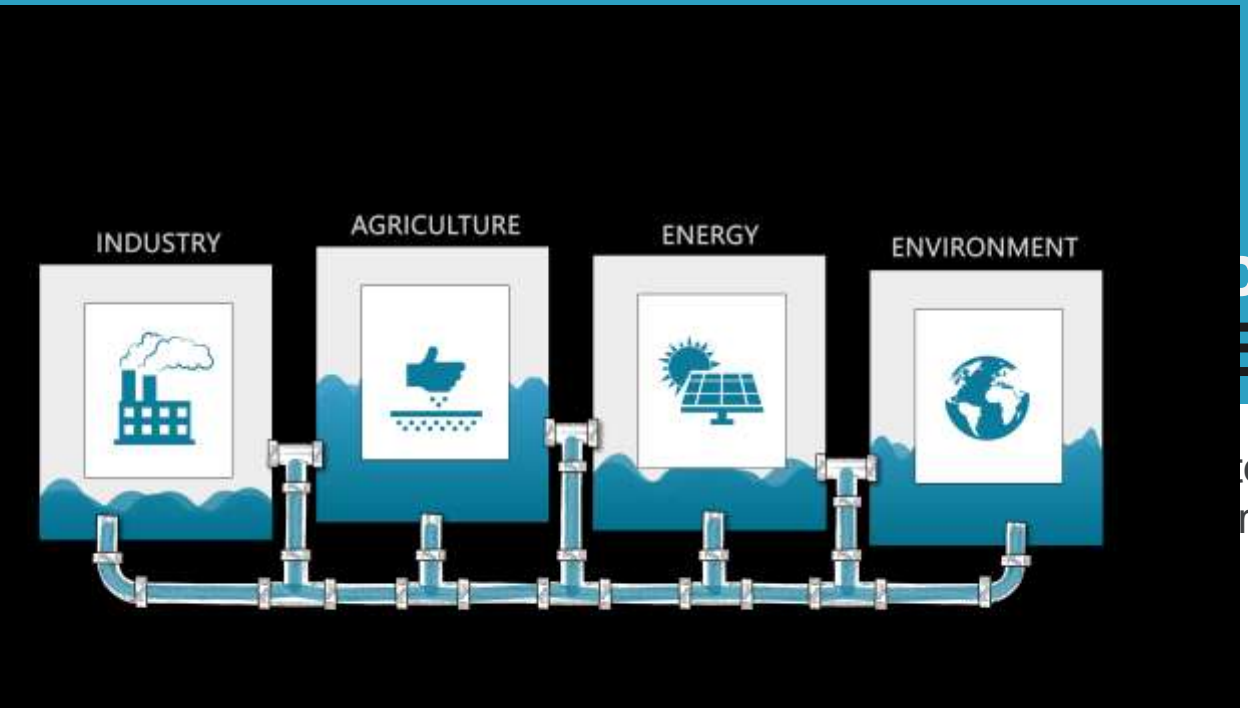
A 15 minute reduction in water collection time increased girls' school attendance up to 12%.

BETTER HEALTH

REDUCED HEALTH COST

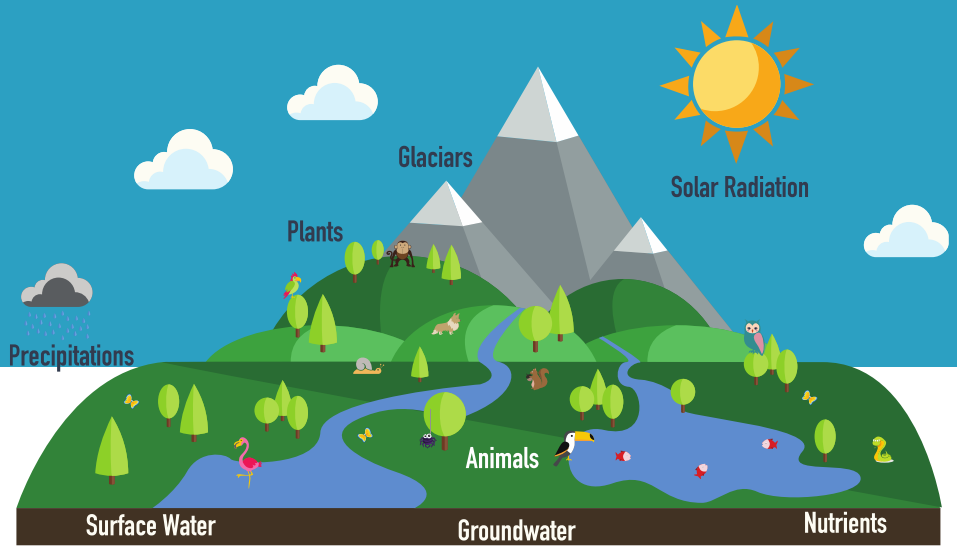
TIME SAVING

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY



conomic
EVELOPMENT

ter development benefits spill
r into the entire economy.

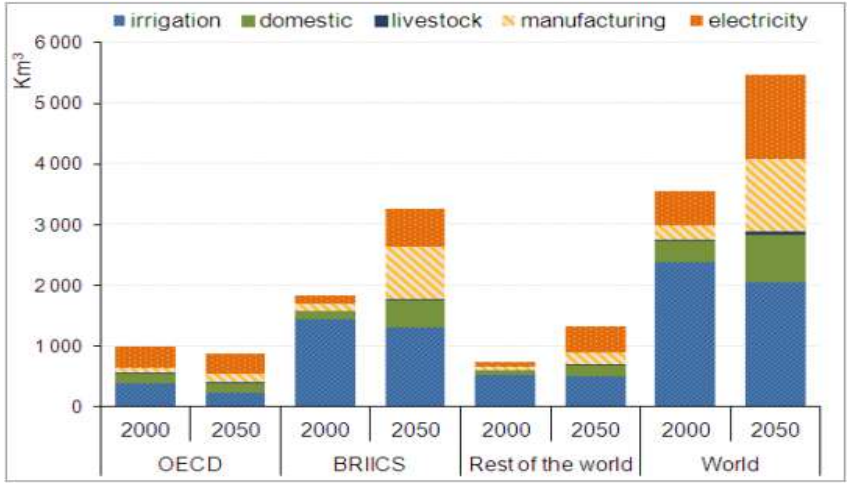


Environmental protection and ecosystem services

In order to ensure that ecosystem benefits are maintained, a more holistic focus on ecosystems for water and development is needed.

Economic arguments can make the preservation of ecosystem relevant to decision makers. Benefits far exceed costs of water related investments in ecosystem conservation.

GLOBAL WATER DEMAND (scenario 2000 and 2050)



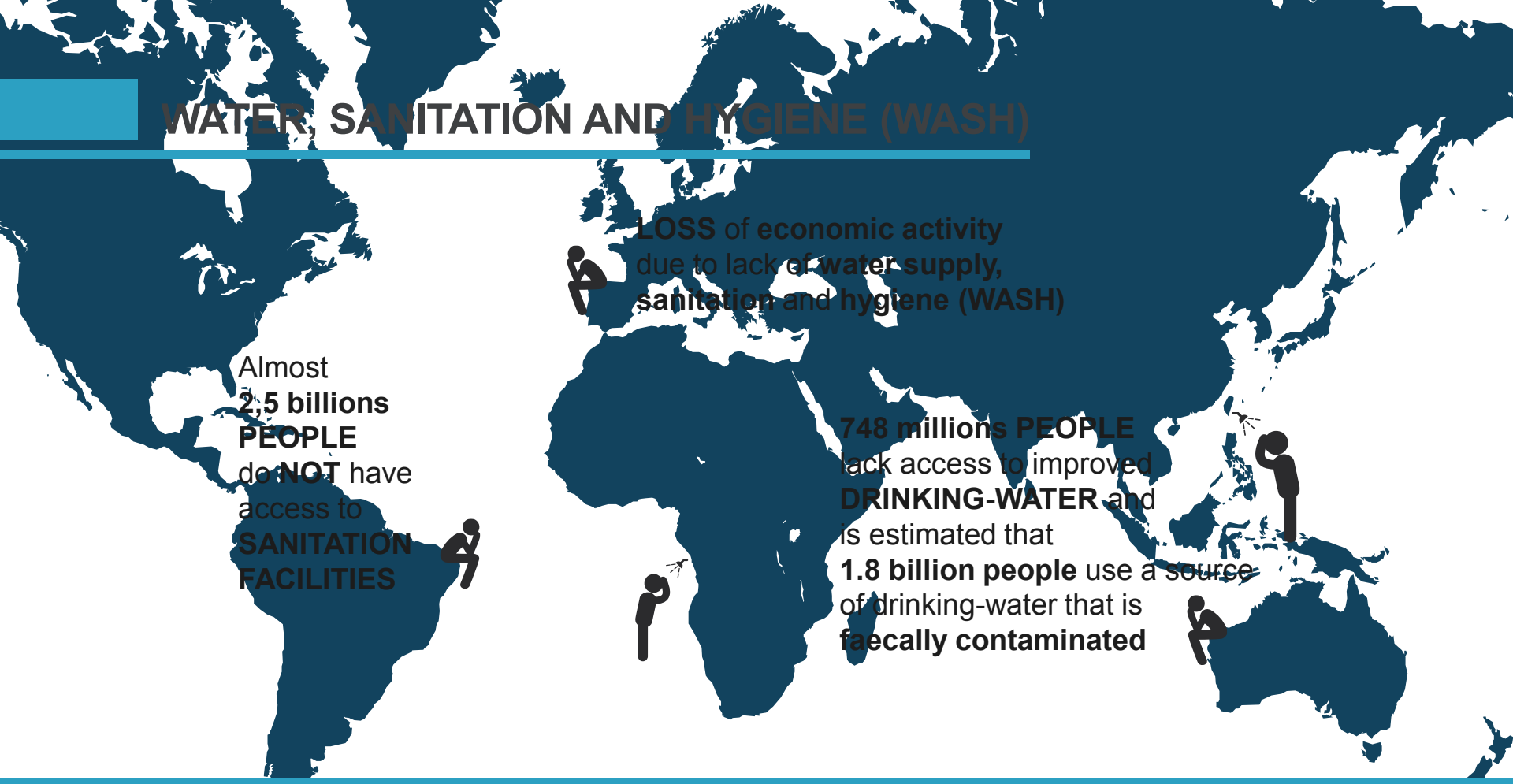
The interlinkages between water and sustainable development reach far beyond its social, economic and environmental dimensions.

WWDR2015 describes six critical challenge areas.

These challenges are region-specific.

WATER's role in addressing **CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

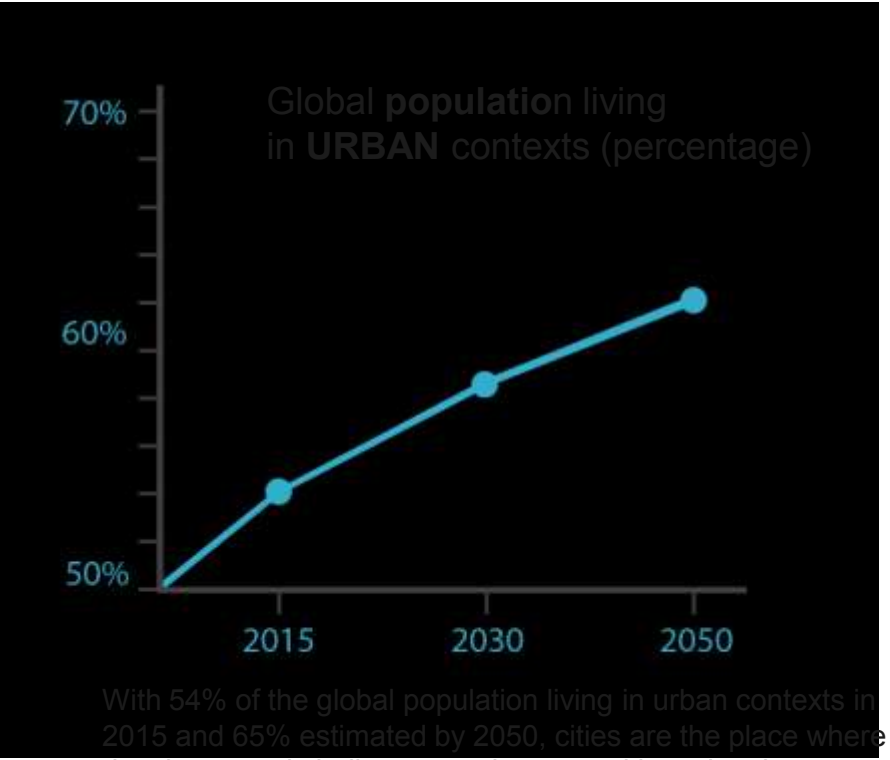


LOSS of **economic activity** due to lack of **water supply, sanitation** and **hygiene (WASH)**

Almost **2,5 billions PEOPLE** do **NOT** have access to **SANITATION FACILITIES**

748 millions PEOPLE lack access to improved **DRINKING-WATER** and is estimated that **1.8 billion people** use a source of drinking-water that is **faecally contaminated**

URBANIZATION



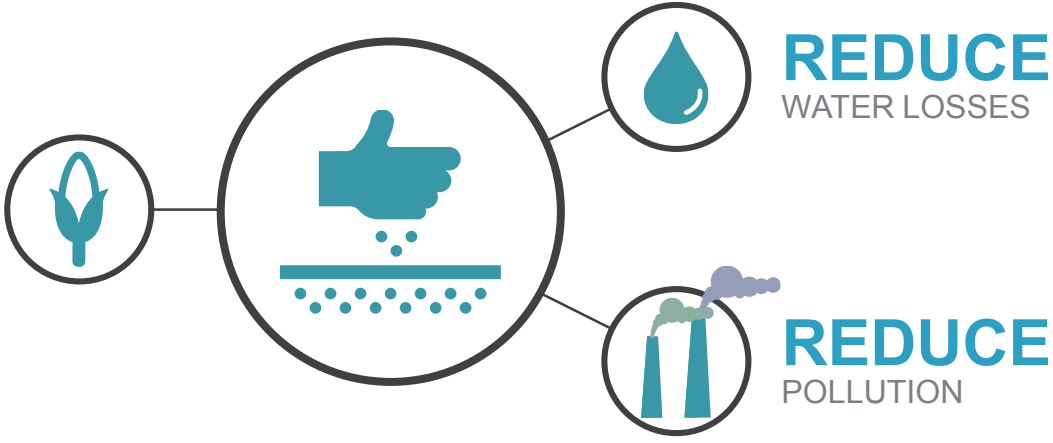
With 54% of the global population living in urban contexts in 2015 and 65% estimated by 2050, cities are the place where developmental challenges and opportunities take place.

It is possible to improve performance of urban water supply systems, addressing the needs of the poor, provided that there is **strong leadership and good governance.**

AGRICULTURE

The current growth rates of global agricultural **WATER** demands are **UNSUSTAINABLE**

INCREASE
CROP PRODUCTIVITY



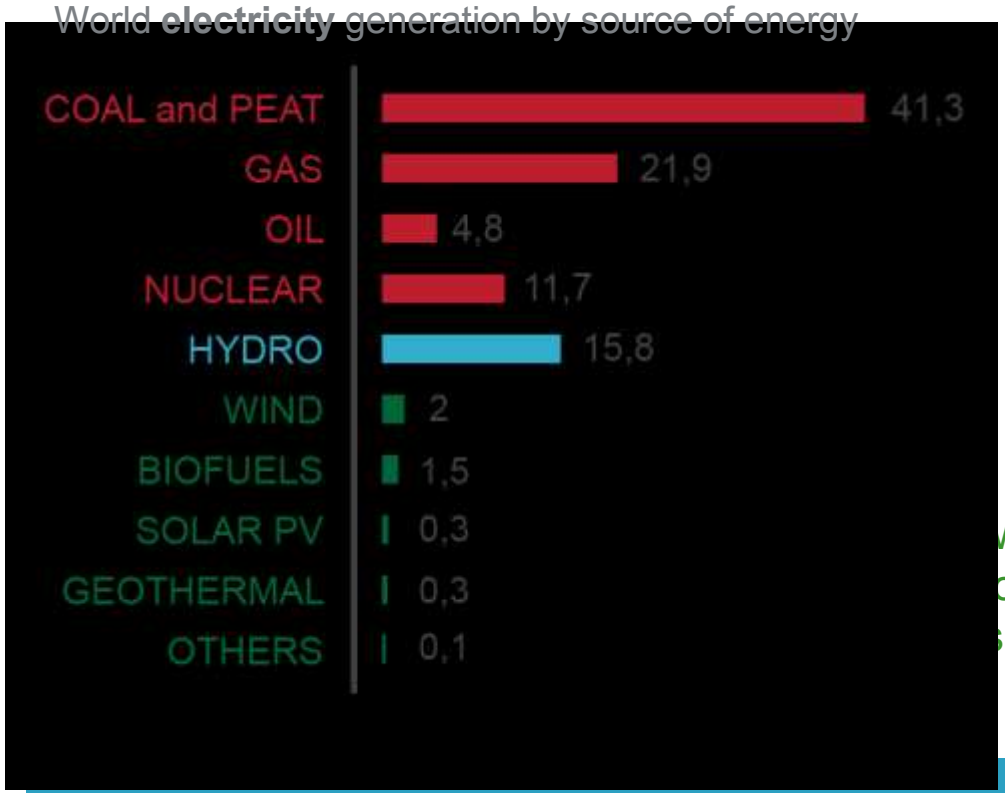
REDUCE
WATER LOSSES

REDUCE
POLLUTION

75%
World's **poor** living in **rural areas**

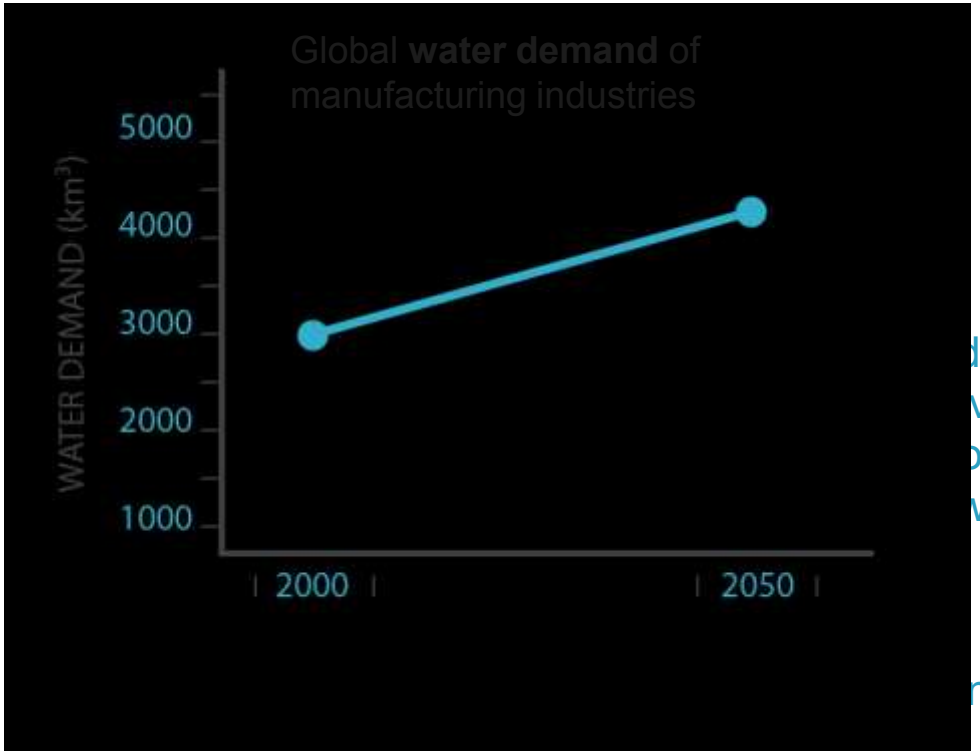
For millions of smallholding farmers, water is one of the most important production assets.

ENERGY



wable energy sources
ontribute to reduce water
ity in energy production.

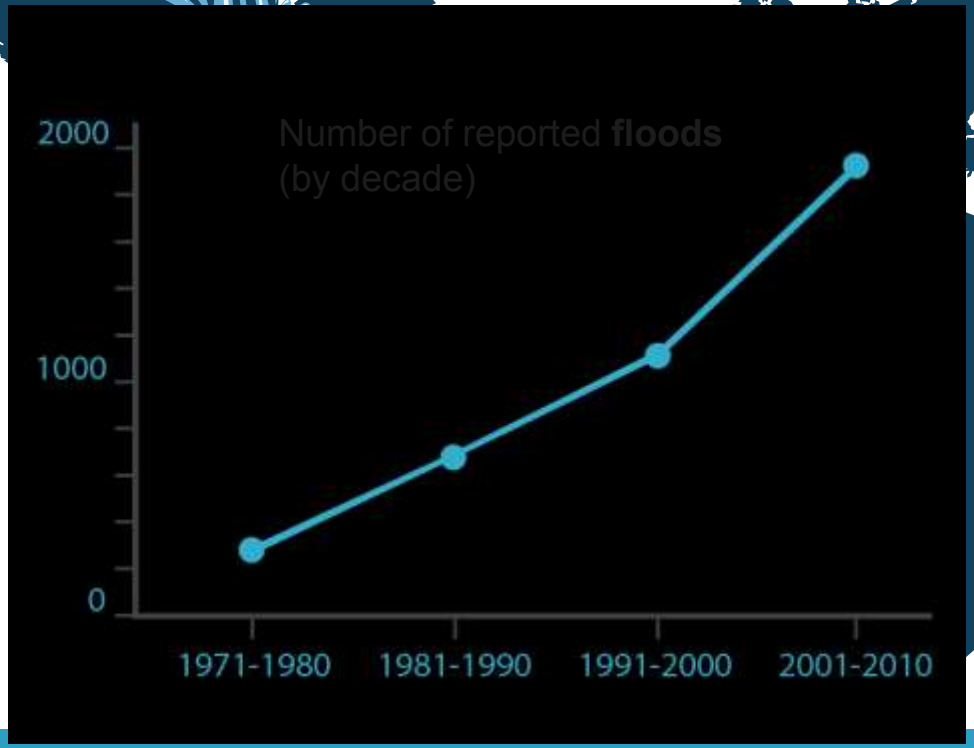
INDUSTRY



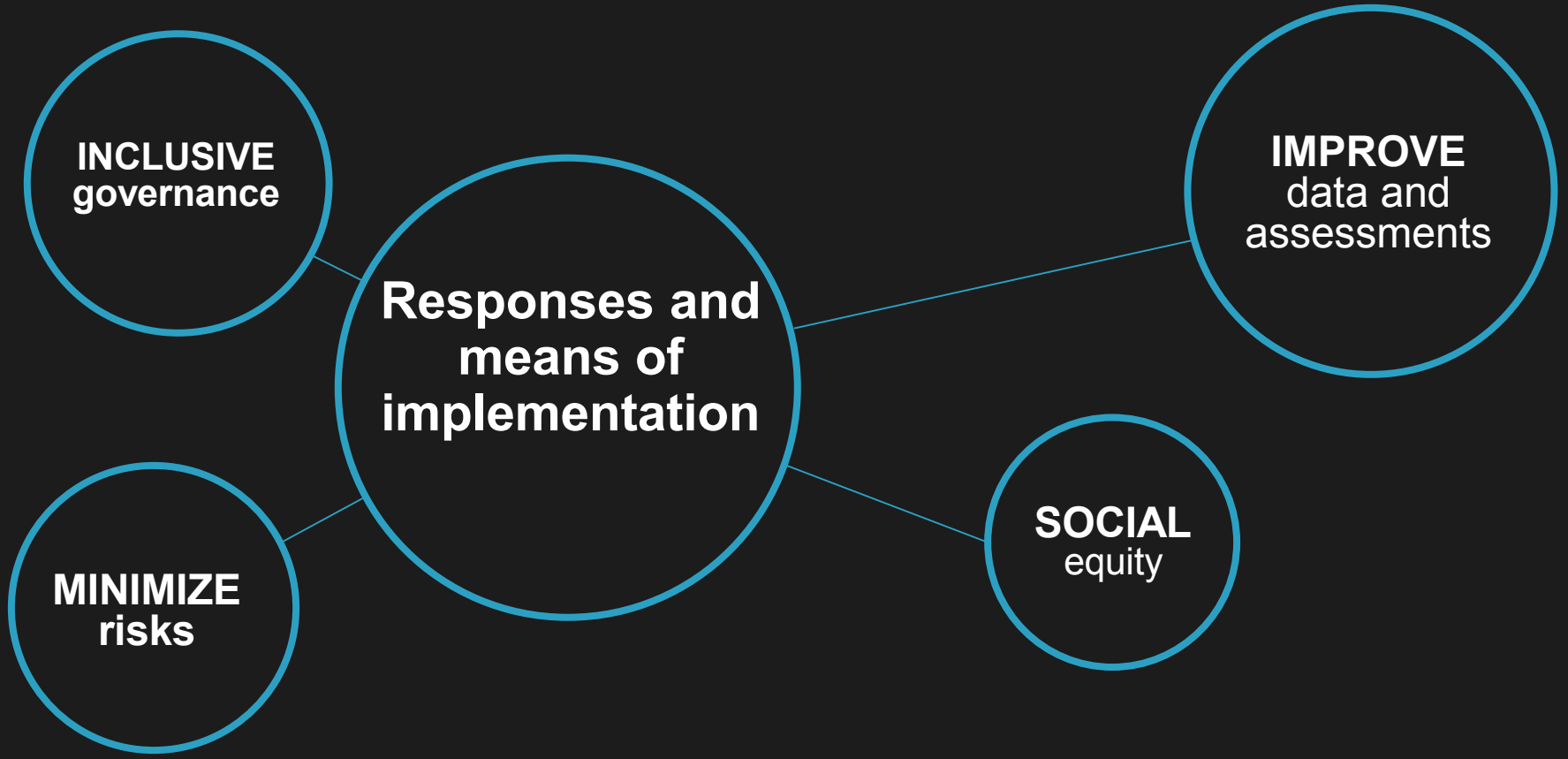
dustrialization can drive
velopment by increasing
oductivity, jobs and income,
vards **poverty eradication.**

ncluding **water**.

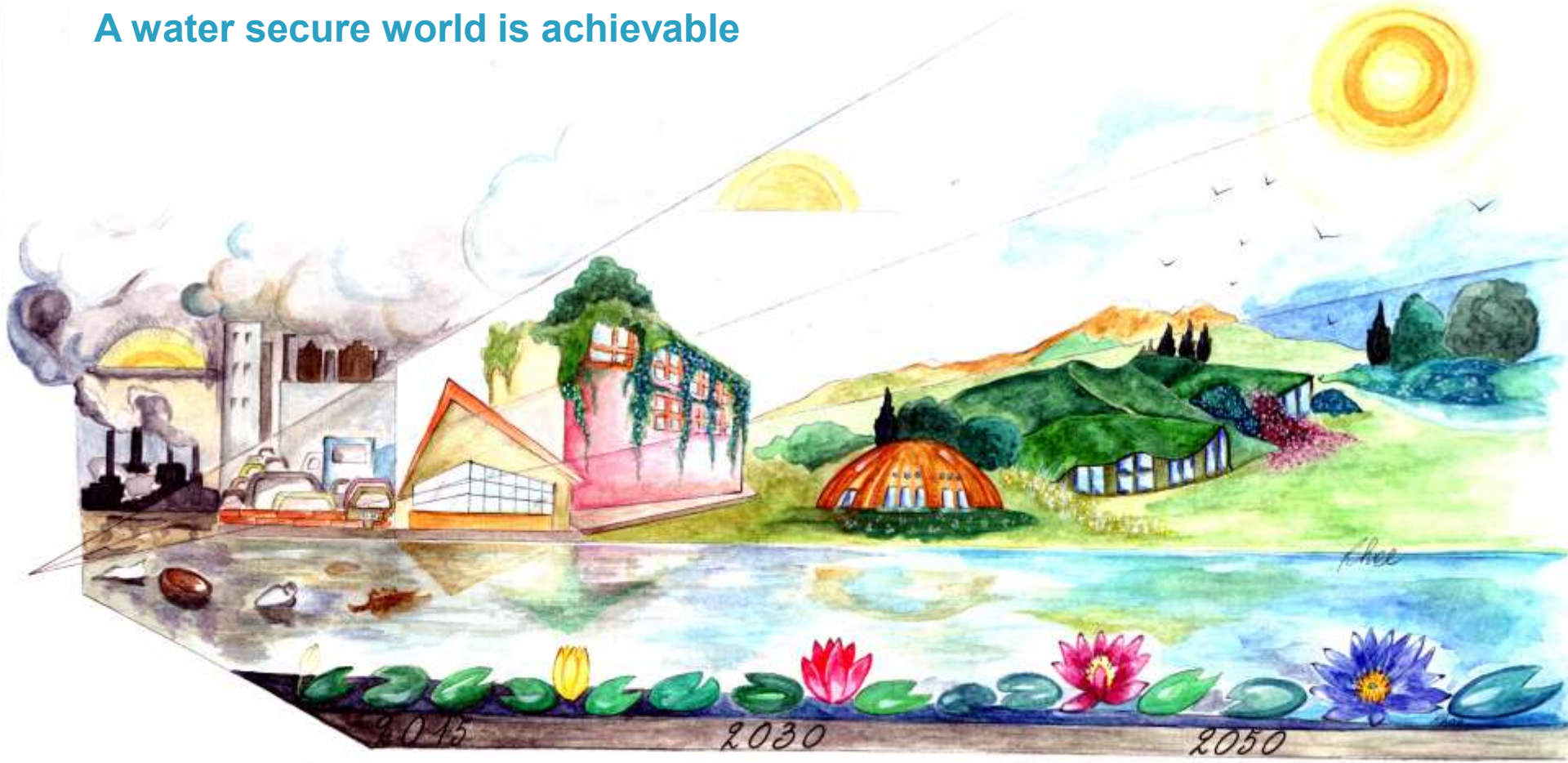
CLIMATE CHANGE



Adaptive water management is crucial, as it adopts an approach based upon flexibility, resilience, and continuous learning


INCLUSIVE governance
Responses and means of implementation
IMPROVE data and assessments
MINIMIZE risks
SOCIAL equity

A water secure world is achievable



THANK YOU!

http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/