

# INVESTING IN WATER AND SANITATION: INCREASING ACCESS, REDUCING INEQUALITIES

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of  
Sanitation and Drinking-Water  
GLAAS 2014 Report





# INVESTING IN WATER AND SANITATION: INCREASING ACCESS, REDUCING INEQUALITIES

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of  
Sanitation and Drinking-Water  
GLAAS 2014 Report

#### **WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data**

UN-water global analysis and assessment of sanitation and drinking-water (GLAAS) 2014 report: investing in water and sanitation: increasing access, reducing inequalities.

1.Sanitation - economics. 2.Water Supply. 3.Drinking-Water - supply and distribution. 4.International Cooperation. 5.National Health Programs. 6.Program Evaluation. I.World Health Organization. II.UN-Water.

ISBN 978 92 4 150808 7

(NLM classification: WA 675)

#### **© World Health Organization 2014**

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization are available on the WHO website ([www.who.int](http://www.who.int)) or can be purchased from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: [bookorders@who.int](mailto:bookorders@who.int)).

Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications –whether for sale or for non-commercial distribution– should be addressed to WHO Press through the WHO website ([www.who.int/about/licensing/copyright\\_form/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/about/licensing/copyright_form/en/index.html)).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Design and layout by L'IV Com Sàrl, Villars-sous-Yens, Switzerland.

GLAAS visual identifier design by Ledgard Jepson Ltd, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, England.

Printed by the WHO Document Production Services, Geneva, Switzerland.



# UN-WATER REPORTS

UN-Water is the United Nations (UN) inter-agency coordination mechanism for freshwater related issues, including sanitation. It was formally established in 2003 building on a long history of collaboration in the UN family. UN-Water is comprised of UN entities with a focus on, or interest in, water related issues as Members and other non-UN international organizations as Partners.

The work of UN-Water is organized around Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces as well as awareness-raising campaigns such as World Water Day (22 March) and World Toilet Day (19 November).

The main purpose of UN-Water is to complement and add value to existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts, so as to maximize system-wide coordinated action and coherence. By doing so, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of the support provided to Member States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water.

## PERIODIC REPORTS

### WORLD WATER DEVELOPMENT REPORT (WWDR)

is the reference publication of the UN system on the status of the global freshwater resource. The Report is the result of the strong collaboration among UN-Water Members and Partners and it represents the coherent and integrated response of the UN system to freshwater-related issues and emerging challenges. The report production is coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme and the theme is harmonized with the theme of World Water Day (22 March). From 2003 to 2012, the WWDR was released every three years and from 2014 the Report is released annually to provide the most up to date and factual information of how water-related challenges are addressed around the world.

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ State, uses and management of water resources
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Triennial (2003–2012)
- ✓ Annual (from 2014)
- ✓ Links to the theme of World Water Day (22 March)

### UN-WATER GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER (GLAAS)

is produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resource base, and international and national finance streams in support of sanitation and drinking-water. It is a substantive input into the activities of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Country assessments
- ✓ Biennial (since 2008)

### THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (JMP)

is affiliated with UN-Water and presents the results of the global monitoring of progress towards MDG 7 target C: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. Monitoring draws on the findings of household surveys and censuses usually supported by national statistics bureaus in accordance with international criteria.

- ✓ Status and trends
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional and national assessments
- ✓ Biennial (1990–2014)
- ✓ Annual updates (since 2013)

## UN-WATER PLANNED PUBLICATIONS 2014–2015

UN-Water Technical Advice on a Possible Post-2015 Global Goal for Water  
 UN-Water Analytical Brief on Wastewater Management  
 UN-Water Report on the International Year of Water Cooperation  
 UN-Water Report on the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005–2015  
 UN-Water Country Briefs  
 UN-Water Policy Brief on Discrimination and the Right to Water and Sanitation  
 UN-Water Policy Brief on Water Security

# Foreword

Access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation is essential to human health and survival. But for many people living in low-resource settings, these vital services remain out of reach.

AN ESTIMATED

**748** MILLION  
women, men and  
children lack access to  
an improved source of  
drinking-water.

**BILLIONS**

LACK ACCESS  
to safe water that is  
reliably and continuously  
delivered in sufficient  
quantities.

SOME **2.5**

BILLION PEOPLE  
—more than one third of  
the global population—  
live without basic  
sanitation facilities.

**HUNDREDS**

OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE  
do not have soap and  
clean water to wash  
their hands, a simple  
practice that prevents the  
spread of diarrhoeal and  
respiratory illness.

The urgent need for increased access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is a key theme of this report. The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS 2014) led by WHO on behalf of UN-Water, draws on data from 94 countries and 23 external support agencies. It is the most comprehensive report, to date, on country efforts and approaches to extend WASH services to all.

There are important achievements to note. Between 1990 and 2012, for example, 2.3 billion people around the world gained access to an improved drinking-water source. In that same time frame, the number of children who died from diarrhoeal diseases—strongly associated with poor water, sanitation and hygiene—fell from approximately 1.5 million to just over 600,000. However, key areas of concern remain. In many countries, for example, inadequate water and sanitation policies and practices are fuelling the spread of disease, not only in households and communities, but in schools and health centres. At the time of writing, poor WASH conditions in communities and institutional settings, especially health facilities, have been exacerbating the spread of Ebola in West Africa.

## Other key challenges include:

- **Critical gaps in monitoring:** Reliable information is vital to identify gaps in access and to inform policy. Though many countries have WASH monitoring frameworks in place, most report inconsistent gathering of data and poor capacity for analysis.
- **Weak country capacity to implement plans:** Despite strong political support for universal access to water and sanitation, few countries surveyed have the capacity to fully implement their national WASH plans and conduct meaningful reviews.
- **Insufficient funding:** Though international aid for the WASH sector has increased, national funding needs continue to outweigh available resources. Most countries report that current funding levels are insufficient to meet their targets for drinking-water and sanitation.

These challenges, among others, are central to ongoing discussions around the proposed post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. We hope the *GLAAS 2014* report will serve as a useful resource for leaders and policy-makers as they define priorities in WASH for the next decade and beyond.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "M. Chan".

**Dr Margaret Chan**  
Director General  
WHO



A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Michel Jarraud".

**Michel Jarraud**  
Chair  
UN-Water

# Acknowledgements

UN-Water and WHO gratefully acknowledge the financial support provided by the Department for International Development, United Kingdom; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; the Directorate-General for International Cooperation, the Netherlands; and the Government of Kuwait.

The preparation of the report involved contributions from hundreds of individuals representing all regions of the world. UN-Water and WHO would like to extend their gratitude to all those individuals and organizations that contributed to the development of the results and report – especially those individuals who coordinated efforts and submitted information from 94 countries, 23 external support and partners agencies (Annex F).

预览已结束，完整报告链接

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report>