

The United Nations World Water Development Report

Clarifications and writing arrangements

1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to clarify the branding, communications and production process, including respective roles and responsibilities of UNESCO and the other UN-Water Members, of the United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR). This document complements previous decisions taken by the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers (SPMs) regarding the WWDR.

2. Background

The WWDR is an important report of the United Nations (UN) family that provides decision-makers with tools to formulate and implement sustainable water policies. The report is published by UNESCO on behalf of UN-Water and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (UNESCO WWAP).

In 1997, the Commission on Sustainable Development recognized that there was a need for periodic assessments of strategic approaches to sustainable development, management, protection and use of freshwater and for a global picture of the state of freshwater resources and potential problems. The Commission therefore invited the ACC Subcommittee on Water Resources to publish such an assessment.

In 1999, the ACC Subcommittee took the decision to produce a UN system-wide periodic global overview of the status, use and management of freshwater resources. Recognizing the importance for the report to have a multi-stakeholder dimension, it was decided that it would be a United Nations report in cooperation with other stakeholders.

In 2000, the United Nations Secretary-General highlighted in his report on [progress on safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s](#) that one of the key strategies for enhancing implementation is improved information management. The organizations of the UN system, through the ACC Subcommittee on Water Resources, were encouraged to strengthen their support to countries and periodic reporting in the then envisaged WWDR.

Three years later and following an extensive multi-stakeholder process, the first WWDR was launched on 22 March 2003.

Until 2012, the WWDR was produced and released every three years. In 2012, as a result of a Global Stakeholder Survey in which stakeholders called for change in terms of focus and periodicity, UN-Water Members decided to change the WWDR into an annual production with a thematic focus on specific strategic water issues.

Every year UN-Water Members and Partners set a theme for World Water Day, which also sets the theme for the WWDR. This happens through a consultative process which draws on UN-Water Members' and Partners' experience and expertise on current and future global water related challenges. The WWDR is thereafter produced based on the input from UN-Water Members and Partners with expertise related to the theme. UNESCO WWAP coordinates the content preparation of the WWDR, also leading/co-leading writing of several chapters, while ensuring the overall quality of the publication. During the World Water Day campaign, the WWDR is used to provide policy and decision-makers with factual evidence and tools to stimulate ideas and actions.

3. UN-Water and UNESCO Publications Policies

UN-Water publications draw on the experience and expertise of UN-Water's Members and Partners and are produced in line with the [UN-Water Publication Policy](#) that consider individual organizations' existing clearance and copyright policies and procedures. The Policy builds on the United Nations Development Group's guide on *Communicating as One* which is in line with UN-Water's mandate.

UN-Water's publications are divided into product groups and categories and the WWDR is classified as a collective product under category two. A Member/Partner leads the production but the report represents all Members and Partners of UN-Water. In terms of visual presentation, category two reports feature the visual identifier of UN-Water and the publishing Agency with supporting Members listed on the cover.

UNESCO has an Open Access policy for its publications making digital publications freely available under an open license. For this reason, UNESCO requires all Lead Agencies (LAs) and partners contributing to the WWDR to sign the standard Grant of Rights form of UNESCO. All documents published by UNESCO carry the logo of UNESCO and the leading unit.

4. Branding

The representation of the identities of UN-Water and of its Members and Partners on the WWDR is a visual means to address and acknowledge the production process, objectives and audiences. For the WWDR, the following elements are included:

Front cover

- UN-Water visual identifier in the top left corner;
- UNESCO logo (the temple emblem) in the top right corner, as the publishing Agency;
- UNESCO WWAP logo on the bottom left; and

- Lead Agencies¹ from UN-Water Members on the bottom right.

Back cover

- A tailored paragraph describing the content of the edition (see Annex 5 - Example of a descriptive paragraph relating to the theme of one year);
- A standardized paragraph (see Section 5 - Communications);
- Logos of major donors for the report; and
- ISBN.

Spine

- Title of the report;
- Name of the report: 'The United Nations World Water Development Report';
- Edition of the Report (WWDR, year);
- UN-Water visual identifier; and
- UNESCO logo.

Inside the WWDR

Front matter:

- Copyright page with standard text;
- Table of Contents page;
- Foreword;
 - Option 1: One foreword by the UN Secretary-General and one joint/two separate foreword(s) by the UN-Water Chair and the UNESCO Director-General;
 - Option 2: Joint foreword by the UNESCO Director-General and the UN-Water Chair;
 - Option 3: Separate forewords by the UNESCO Director-General and the UN-Water Chair;
- Preface;
- Team page; and
- Acknowledgements page (Annex 1 - Acknowledgements page).

Contents part:

- On the first page of every chapter feature:
 - The name of the lead entity/entities and the representatives; and
 - The names of the contributing entities and their representatives.

Back matter:

- Photo credit page;

¹ See the definition of Lead Agency in section 6.

- UNESCO Publications page for purchasing the WWDR (Annex 2 - UNESCO Publications page for purchasing the WWDR);
- UN-Water reports page (standardized description of UN-Water reports and yearly updated publication timeline). The reports page shall be laid out in the design of the WWDR (Annex 3 - UN-Water Reports page); and
- A page outlining World Water Day as an international observance and explaining the links with the WWDR (Annex 4 – World Water Day and the United Nations World Water Development Report).

Design Template

The design of the WWDR and related communication material is carried out by UNESCO. The design of the WWDR and its related communication material uses, to the extent possible, similar graphic elements to the World Water Day campaign.

5. Communications

Referencing

The below paragraph will be used whenever the WWDR is described (e.g. on websites, speeches, audio-visuals):

The United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR) is UN-Water’s flagship report on water and sanitation issues, focusing on a different theme each year.

The report is published by UNESCO, on behalf of UN-Water and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme.

The report gives insight on main trends concerning the state, use and management of freshwater and sanitation, based on work done by the Members and Partners of UN-Water.

Launched in conjunction with World Water Day, the report provides decision-makers with knowledge and tools to formulate and implement sustainable water policies. It also offers best practices and in-depth analyses to stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector and beyond.

In addition to the descriptive paragraph above, a paragraph on the theme of the year can be added (Annex 5).

Suggested citation

As agreed by the SPMs at the 33rd UN-Water Meeting on 30 September 2020, the suggested citation for the UN WWDR is:

“United Nations, The United Nations World Water Development Report [YEAR]: [THEMATIC TITLE]. UNESCO, Paris.”

Citation of figures and information

The WWDR contains a large quantity of previously published information synthesized through the lens of the theme of the report. The original source of information and figures shall be mentioned in the source line both in the report and in the content presentation that the UNESCO WWAP prepares. Further, when citing from the WWDR, UN-Water Members and Partners shall use the appropriate reference (original source) in all communications material, such as speeches, media releases, and website references.

Presentation material

As a contribution to UN-Water's outreach, to harmonize messages and magnify the overall voice and impact, UNESCO proposes presentation material for the WWDR to be used by UN-Water Members and Partners. This material includes e.g. a PowerPoint presentation with a script. This material will be sent to the LAs and the Technical Advisory Unit (TAU) ahead of the launch. LAs and the TAU will provide a factual verification and flag potential misinterpretations.

UNESCO drafts the press release and shares it with the UN-Water Management Team well ahead of the launch for comments and edits.

Technical informal press briefing in Paris

To inform the media well in advance, UNESCO organizes a press briefing in Paris ahead of the launch and welcomes the entity(ies) leading the WWD campaign to attend the event. Other press briefings may be held by, for example, the LAs and on these occasions, UNESCO will be invited to brief the media.

Launch

The United Nations World Water Development report is launched every year in conjunction with the World Water Day. The dissemination and promotion of the WWDR benefits from a strategic effort of reflection around objectives, context and target audiences. One of the main tools is the presentation of the report that happens in the UN-Water pivot event, celebrated on 22 March (or a more strategically relevant day in conjunction to 22 March). This event enables UN-Water to bring high-level representatives and other relevant stakeholders to mark World Water Day, discuss the theme of the year and launch the WWDR. The media embargo for the World Water Development Report will be lifted on the morning of the pivot event. 'Teaser' material can be disseminated for media coverage on the official World Water Day (22 March) in the exceptional case that the pivot event happens after World Water Day. Within the context of the World Water Day Task Force or group that coordinates World Water Day, UNESCO will work with other members of the Task Force or the group to decide on the location of the pivot event encouraging geographical balance.

To improve outreach and to increase public awareness, UN-Water encourages Member States, UN entities, Resident Coordinators and relevant stakeholders to organize activities on World Water Day featuring the WWDR. To further increase outreach, UNESCO in collaboration with its field offices, National Commissions and local and relevant partner institutions organizes informative events emphasizing the main findings of the WWDR.

UNESCO WWAP proposes presentation material for these events as described in section five 'Communications' under the heading 'Presentation material' and detailed in section six 'Production process'.

Digital promotion/archive

The digital promotion of the WWDR happens on various locations online and UN-Water Members and Partners are encouraged to each have a digital promotional page for the report. These pages should all link to the [UNESCO Digital Library](#) to enable a centralized system for archiving, updating and monitoring of downloads.

Translations

It is strongly recommended that UN-Water publications be published in all official UN languages. Offers from Members and Partners or other stakeholders to translate the WWDR should be encouraged and welcomed provided that they carry an 'unofficial translation' disclaimer and are laid out in the same format as the English version of the WWDR. This does not apply to cases where UNESCO establishes official co-publishing or licensing agreement with translating partners.

6. Production Process

Different roles and responsibilities in preparing the WWDR

The WWDR content production is a transparent process that is open to all Members and Partners of UN-Water with appropriate and relevant expertise. The entities that participate take the responsibility of being a Lead Agency and/or a Contributor.

The responsibilities of UNESCO WWAP, a Lead Agency and a Contributor in the production of the WWDR are explained below.

Roles and responsibilities of Lead Agencies

A Lead Agency is a UN-Water Member. It assumes the ultimate responsibility for preparing a complete chapter or in rare cases where specific and unique expertise is required, a major section of a chapter. A LA's major responsibilities are:

1. Provide the necessary institutional support to draft, revise and finalize the chapter, including the allocation of appropriate staff time and other necessary resources;
2. Ensure the quality and relevance of submitted materials (from original text, figures and tables to complete bibliographic references, and high-resolution figure files) and the timely delivery of interim and final drafts to the UNESCO WWAP in accordance with the predetermined publication schedule;
3. Follow the word allocation limit recommended by UNESCO WWAP;

4. Respect the overall content of the Annotated Table of Content (AToC) ², which lays out the main content/points of discussion to be included in a particular chapter, and commit to work closely with the UNESCO WWAP to ensure coherence across the report and avoid redundancy;
5. Involve and engage Contributors and coordinate their input for content development of the chapter;
6. Provide chapter clearance and institutional approval as described under review and clearance subsection below;
7. Give Grant of Rights to UNESCO through the UNESCO Grant of Rights Agreement; and
8. Feature its logo on the front cover of the WWDR and also in the detailed acknowledgement in the beginning of the chapter.

In case that particular chapters were designed to be more integrated and larger in scope, the possibility of having more than one LA per chapter may be considered, and the production process would be subject to the below set of additional specific guidelines:

- a. Co-leads can be UN-Water Members or a combination of UN-Water Member(s) and Partner(s). In the latter case, the Co-lead, which is the UN-Water Member, assumes the responsibility of clearing the chapter at the endorsement period.
- b. Co-leads agree in cooperation with UNESCO WWAP on which main topics/issues of the chapter they will develop.
- c. Co-leads agree on a mechanism to collect input from Contributors.
- d. Co-leads agree on a mechanism to put together the parts that they develop so that a logical storyline is in place, conflicting statements are dealt with, repetitions are eliminated, word count limit is respected, and the draft is proof-read prior to delivering it to UNESCO WWAP.
- e. Co-leads nominate a principal focal-point (from one of the co-leading Agencies) who will serve as the main contact person to the UNESCO WWAP and who will be responsible for delivering the chapter drafts to UNESCO WWAP in line with the production schedule.
- f. Co-leads inform UNESCO WWAP about the distribution of responsibilities among Co-leads, the members of the writing team and the focal point latest 10 working days following the initial letter from UNESCO WWAP requesting Co-leads to start drafting the chapter.
- g. Once a first full draft has been produced, lead authors, in consultation with UNESCO WWAP, decide whether to cover each sector issue separately or combine them (most likely having written each separately and then considering scope for merging – if any).

² Although the AToC informs on the principal content of the chapter, it does not necessarily dictate the chapter's detailed structure – it is often only after the first full draft is produced that the best options for a clear and coherent structure emerges.

- h. Any disagreement over the tasks identified above is reported to the UNESCO WWAP without any delay. A collegial approach will be the guiding directive.

Roles and responsibilities of Contributors

1. Contributors can be UN-Water Members, Partners, external entities, researchers etc;
2. Contributors provide short pieces of text, tables, boxes (i.e. case studies) with complete bibliographic references and (high-resolution) figures to the LA within the specified time frame; and
3. Only Contributors whose material explicitly appears in the final draft of the report are acknowledged within chapters. Those Contributors submit to UNESCO WWAP the signed UNESCO Grant of Rights Agreement.

Role and responsibilities of UNESCO WWAP

1. Organize the WWDR developmental workshop, prepare the background documents for discussion;
2. Propose the draft Annotated Table of Contents, and finalize it in consultation with UN-Water Members and Partners;
3. Prepare the WWDR production calendar, provide clear guidance about next steps and the timelines. Inform LAs about minor adjustments to the timeline as needed to ensure the WWDR is ready for the launch on World Water Day. Inform SPMs in case of extreme eventualities which might compromise the production of the WWDR;
4. Write chapters in the WWDR, notably the Prologue and the way forward/conclusions. Lead/co-lead other chapters to fill content gaps;
5. Provide technical and editorial recommendations to the LA;
6. Prepare the interim drafts of the WWDR, comment on them, provide writing instructions to LAs;
7. Consolidate UN-Water Members' and Partners' comments on the interim draft and transmit to LAs;
8. Ensure overall quality assurance of the WWDR and coordinate the production;
9. Translate the WWDR into French and seek partnerships for other language editions;
10. Prepare Executive Summary of the Report and, funds permitting, make it available in other languages;
11. Design and execute the lay-out, prints, disseminate the WWDR; and
12. Promote the WWDR by organizing/co-organizing events worldwide.

Review and clearance

Recalling the UN-Water and UNESCO Publication Policies and recalling UN-Water SPMs decision 15b of the 17th UN-Water Meeting (August 2012)³ and its associated background

³ "The SPM approve the WWDR's proposed generic structure, work plan and amended criteria for the selection of themes. The first edition of the restructured WWDR will be released in 2014."

document '6.2 Proposed Generic Structure and Development Process for the Next Series of WWDRs', which reads *“WWAP will be responsible for producing the annotated table of contents, storyline, the drafts and ultimately the final report. Lead agencies will be responsible for delivering focused, concise, relevant and referenced input in a timely manner to the WWAP Secretariat. UN-Water SPM will be responsible for endorsing the final text of WWDR (approval on a no-objection basis). The lead agencies will have the responsibility of clearing the contents (via explicit approval)”*, the clearance of the WWDR is composed of the following elements:

1. **Chapter clearance:** Contents are cleared by the Lead Agency, implying that the chapter is ready to be printed following the layout.
2. **SPM approval:** On behalf of their own organizations, the SPMs approve the WWDR on a no-objection basis after a review period of at least one week.
3. **UNESCO Grant of Rights Agreement:** This is a standard legal agreement through which the copyright owner/s of each chapter (i.e. Lead Agency/s) or limited contributions (i.e. Contributors) grant UNESCO the non-exclusive rights to reproduce, translate (by UNESCO or through third parties), adapt, publish, perform, broadcast and communicate to the public their material as part of the WWDR, and to deposit their material in the UNESCO Open Access Repository (UNESDOC) in electronic form. In accordance with the UNESCO Publishing Policy, the WWDR as other titles published by UNESCO are available in Open Access under the Creative Commons licensing system. All entities whose input appears in the final version of the WWDR are required to sign the Grant of Rights form.

To ensure that the WWDR is ready for launch in conjunction with the World Water Day, Lead Agency chapter clearance and SPM approval are required by the end of December.

Production calendar

The timeline below is prepared based on best practice.

Task	Timeline (L = Launch year Number = years)	Responsible entity(ies)	Notes
1. Select the theme of World Water Day	By March L-2	UN-Water Members and Partners	
2. Prepare background documents for the WWDR Developmental Workshop	By September L-2	UNESCO WWAP	UN-Water Members and Partners provide comments.
3. Organize WWDR Developmental Workshop	By August/September L-2	UNESCO WWAP	UN-Water Members and Partners participate.

4.Circulate draft AToC to UN-Water Members and Partners and other relevant bodies	By October-November L-2	UNESCO WWAP	
5.Provide comments on the AToC	By November-December L-2	UN-Water Members and Partners	
6.Circulate final AToC to UN-Water Members and Partners and other relevant bodies	By 31 December L-2	UNESCO WWAP	
7.Present the production calendar at the first annual UN-Water Meeting	31 January L-1	UNESCO WWAP	
8.Writing of zero draft chapters	January – March L-1	LAs and Contributors	
9.Carry out the initial review	April L-1	UNESCO WWAP	UNESCO WWAP goes through zero draft chapters to identify issues/gaps and then works one-on-one with LAs to provide guidance for content revision.
10.Carry out first revision	April - June L-1	LAs and other relevant bodies	All LAs revise their chapters based on guidance provided by UNESCO WWAP.
11.Compile and circulate first full draft of WWDR (Version One)	June L-1	UNESCO WWAP	UNESCO WWAP compiles Version One by putting together revised chapters and circulates to UN-Water Members and Partners for review.
12.Carry out review of Version One	June- July L-1	UN-Water Members and Partners and other relevant bodies	
13.Provide writing guidance	July L-1	UNESCO WWAP	UNESCO WWAP following its review of the WWDR Version One prepares chapter specific writing guidance (as required) and sends these to LAs for their action with the compilation of all comments.
14.Carry out second revision	July - mid-August L-1	LAs	LAs review chapters in line with the writing guidance and compiled comments.
15.Carry out third	From August to	UNESCO	As revised chapters arrive,

revision and compile WWDR Version Two	September L-1	WWAP	UNESCO WWAP reviews them and raises with LAs the issues that are not addressed or sufficiently covered.
16. Carry out anti-plagiarism check and copy edit	September – October L-1	UNESCO WWAP	
17. Carry out final consultation with LAs	October – November L-1	UNESCO WWAP	The results of the anti-plagiarism check and copyediting are shared with the LAs. Outstanding matters are resolved and chapters are made ready for SPM approval.
18. Prepare the approval copy	By early December L-1	UNESCO WWAP	
19. Carry out chapter clearance	By December L-1	LAs	Contents are cleared by the Lead Agency, implying that the chapter is ready to be printed following the layout.
20. Give approval	By December L-1	SPMs	On behalf of their own organizations, the SPMs approve the WWDR on a no-objection basis after a review period of at least one week.
21. Give UNESCO Grant of Rights	November-December L-1	LAs and Contributors (only those whose input went into the WWDR)	The copyright owner/s of each chapter (i.e. Lead Agency/s) or limited contributors (i.e. Contributors) grant UNESCO the non-exclusive rights to reproduce, translate (by UNESCO or through third parties), adapt, publish, perform, broadcast and communicate to the public their material as part of the WWDR, and to deposit their material in the UNESCO Open Access Repository (UNESDOC) in electronic form.
22. Finalize the WWDR	By 31 December L-1	UNESCO WWAP	UNESCO WWAP integrates final minor feedback from LAs and SPMs which could be data/map/graph updates, addressing factual errors and incorrect statements.
23. Carry out layout and proofreading	January – February L-0	UNESCO WWAP	
24. Print	February to early March L-0	UNESCO WWAP	
25. Produce Executive	January L-0	UNESCO WWAP	

Summary			
26.Translate WWDR, Executive Summary and other products (funds permitting)	January to early March L-0	UNESCO WWAP	
27.Draft press release	January-February L-0	UNESCO WWAP and UN-Water Management Team	
28.Draft WWDR PowerPoint Presentation	February-March L-0	UNESCO WWAP	UNESCO WWAP shares the presentation with the LAs and TAU prior to the launch event.
29.Organize technical informal press briefing	March L-0	UNESCO WWAP	
30.Ship report and products (funds permitting)	March L-0	UNESCO WWAP	These are shipped to locations where WWDR presentations will be made and to other regions for complementary activities.
31.Launch	March L-0	UN-Water	The Report is launched every year in conjunction with World Water Day at the pivot event.

Annex 1: Acknowledgements page

This report is published by UNESCO, on behalf of UN-Water, and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme. Gratitude goes to UN-Water Members and Partners and other Contributors that made the content preparation of this Report possible.

Chapter Lead Agencies

[List chapter LAs]

Contributors

[List contributing entities and individuals]

The development of the report was financially supported by:

[List major donors]

All who have provided in-kind contributions, and their respective donors, are gratefully acknowledged.

Annex 2: UNESCO Publications page for purchasing the WWDR

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD WATER DEVELOPMENT REPORT



ISBN 978-92-3-100264-9
 © UNESCO 2018
 156 pages
 Price: EUR 45.00

WWDR 2018 Full colour, with boxes, figures, maps, tables, notes, photographs, references, and list of abbreviations and acronyms, as well as Forewords by UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay and UN-Water Chair and IFAD President Gilbert F. Houngbo



ISBN 978-92-3-100309-7
 © UNESCO 2019
 202 pages
 Price: EUR 45.00

WWDR 2019 Full colour, with boxes, figures, maps, tables, notes, photographs, references, and list of abbreviations and acronyms, as well as Forewords by UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay and UN-Water Chair and IFAD President Gilbert F. Houngbo



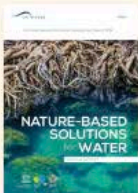
To purchase a printed copy of the book, please visit: publishing.unesco.org

To request a CD-ROM containing the report and associated publications, please write to: wwap@unesco.org

To download the PDF format of the report and associated publications, WWDR previous editions and media material, please visit: www.unesco.org/water/wwap

USB key content: WWDR 2019, Executive Summary in nine languages, Facts and Figures in five languages and WWDR previous editions

ASSOCIATED PUBLICATIONS



Executive Summary of the WWDR 2018

12 pages
 Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish



Facts and Figures from the WWDR 2018

12 pages
 Available in English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish



Executive Summary of the WWDR 2019

12 pages
 Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Italian, Korean, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish



Facts and Figures from the WWDR 2019

12 pages
 Available in English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish

To download these documents, please visit: www.unesco.org/water/wwap



Annex 3: UN-Water Reports page (example; page updated annually)

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 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 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 coordinated by the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme of UNESCO 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 (since 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
- ✓ 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 access to safe drinking water, and sanitation and hygiene. Monitoring draws on the findings of household surveys and censuses usually supported by national statistics bureaus in accordance with international criteria and increasingly draws on national administrative and regulatory datasets.

- ✓ Status and trends
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional and national assessments
- ✓ Biennial (1990-2012)
- ✓ Annual updates (since 2013)

UN-WATER PLANNED PUBLICATIONS 2018

- **SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation**
The SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018, prepared by a Task Force of 13 UN-Water Members and Partners, will be published in June 2018 ahead of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development where Member States will review the Sustainable Development Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all – in-depth. The report will show the global status for all SDG 6 targets and indicators based on SDG 6 monitoring mechanisms; provide an analysis of intralinkages and interlinkages and suggest policy relevant messages aiming to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- **Update of UN-Water Policy Brief on Water and Climate Change**
- **UN-Water Policy Brief on the Water Conventions**
- **UN-Water Analytical Brief on Water Efficiency**

More information on UN-Water Reports at: www.unwater.org/publications

Annex 4: World Water Day and the United Nations World Water Development Report

The United Nations designates specific days, weeks, years and decades as occasions to mark particular events or topics in order to promote, through awareness and action, the objectives of the Organization.

International observances are occasions to educate the general public on issues of concern, to mobilize political will and resources to address global problems, and to celebrate and reinforce achievements of humanity.

The majority of observances have been established by resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

World Water Day (22 March) dates back to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development where an international observance for water was recommended. The United Nations General Assembly responded by designating 22 March 1993 as the first World Water Day. It has been held annually since then and is one of the most popular international days together with International Women’s Day (8 March), the International Day of Peace (21 September) and Human Rights Day (10 December).

Every year, UN-Water — the UN’s coordination mechanism on water and sanitation — sets a theme for World Water Day corresponding to a current or future water-related challenge. This theme also defines the theme of the United Nations World Water Development Report that is presented on World Water Day. The publication is UN-Water’s flagship report and provides decision-makers with tools to formulate and implement sustainable water policies. The report also gives insight on main trends including the state, use and management of freshwater and sanitation, based on work by the Members and Partners in UN-Water.

The report is published by UNESCO, on behalf of UN-Water, and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme.



Annex 5: Example of a descriptive paragraph relating to the theme of one year

“In an increasingly globalized world, the impacts of water-related decisions cross borders and affect everyone. Extreme events, environmental degradation, population growth, rapid urbanization, unsustainable and inequitable consumption patterns, conflicts and social unrest, and unprecedented migratory flows are among the interconnected pressures faced by humanity, often hitting those in vulnerable situations the hardest through their impacts on water. Addressing the inequalities faced by disadvantaged groups requires tailored solutions that take account of the day-to-day realities of people and communities in vulnerable situations. Properly designed and adequately implemented policies, efficient and appropriate use of financial resources, as well as evidence-based knowledge on water resources and water-related issues are also vital to eliminating inequalities in access to safe drinking water and sanitation.”

Titled ‘Leaving No One Behind’, the 2019 edition of the report reinforces the commitments made by the UN member states in adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in recognizing the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, both of which are essential for eradicating poverty and for building prosperous, peaceful societies.”