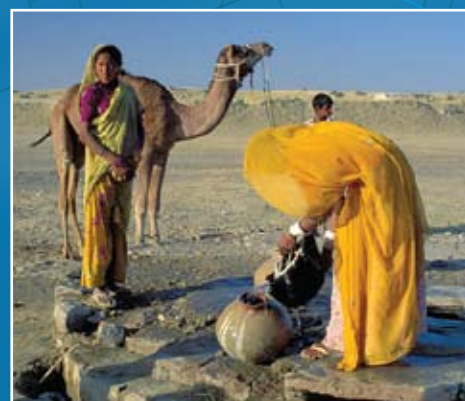


UN WATER REPORTS

UN-Water supports co-ordination among UN agencies' efforts to monitor the state and utilization of the world's water resources. Associated assessment reports focus on state, trend, and progress against international development targets, on responses and their impact, as well as on challenges and emerging issues.

There are three reporting mechanisms within UN-Water; the **World Water Assessment Programme** presenting the triennial **World Water Development Report**, the **WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)** presenting a biennial global coverage report, and the **Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water**, which will be presented for the first time in 2008. These three reporting mechanisms together represent a comprehensive and complementary set of information on water and development and are part of the UN-Water effort to rationalise, harmonize and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring and reporting.



The World Water Development Report (WWDR)



The triennial World Water Development Report (WWDR) is the United Nations System flagship report on water, a comprehensive review of the state of the world's freshwater resources. The mandate to produce the Reports dates back to a decision by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its 6th Session in 1998, calling on the United Nations system to compile periodic assessments and analyses of water resources availability (with a focus both on quantity and quality) and present a global picture of the state of freshwater resources and major challenges.

The Reports provide a mechanism for monitoring changes in the resource and its management and tracking progress towards achieving targets, particularly those of the Millennium Development Goals and the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Reports also offer best practices as well as in-depth theoretical analyses to help stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector.

Co-ordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme, the development of the WWDR is a joint effort of the 25 UN agencies and entities which make up UN-Water, working in partnership with UN-Water Partners, governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The first two reports were launched at the World Water Forums in Japan (2003) and Mexico (2006). The third will be presented at the 5th World Water Forum in Turkey in March 2009.

Further information: <http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/>

For more information on UN-Water and UN-Water reports, visit www.unwater.org

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

JMP is the official mechanism of the UN system mandated to monitor global progress towards MDG Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. This joint WHO/UNICEF programme, established in 1990, followed on from earlier monitoring activities carried out by WHO since the 1960s. Its objectives are to provide regular global reports on water and sanitation coverage to facilitate sector planning and management, to support countries in their efforts to improve their monitoring systems, and to provide information for advocacy.

JMP produces coverage reports biennially and also reports on specific aspects of drinking-water and sanitation. The reports utilize data principally from nationally-representative household surveys and censuses, providing an overview of population using different forms of drinking-water and sanitation.

JMP assessments were made in 1991, 1993, 1996 and 2000. Since 2000, JMP has reported in 2004 and 2006 on progress against the MDG Indicators on water and sanitation: "The proportion of people using an improved water source," and "The proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility." separately for rural and urban areas.

JMP is the only drinking-water and sanitation monitoring mechanism that provides information allowing comparison between countries and over time. The 2008 report places special emphasis on sanitation in acknowledgement of the International Year of Sanitation.

Further information: <http://www.wssinfo.org>



The Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)



The Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) will report on the capacity of countries to progress towards the MDG water and sanitation target and on the effectiveness of external support agencies to facilitate this process. GLAAS will complement the WWDR and JMP reports as it will analyze the institutional and the financial capacity in relation to status and trends in drinking-water and sanitation service levels. GLAAS will, for example, be able to compare improvements in service levels against institutional or policy changes or against fluctuations of external support funds. GLAAS will therefore be able to identify the determinants of improvement towards the MDG water and sanitation target.

UN-Water GLAAS has been designed in response to a need to reduce the reporting burden and harmonize different reporting mechanisms of UN-family Member States. This will, at the same time, increase comprehensiveness and accountability of information on the drinking-water and sanitation sectors. The UN-Water GLAAS initiative is technically coordinated by WHO. The first UN-Water GLAAS report will be released in autumn 2008.

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