

The United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation Final Report - "The UNSGAB Journey" - References for all facts cited in the publication as well as photo credits (updated on 7 December 2015)

Chapter	Page	Fact	Source	Available from
Build attention to water and sanitation: create the will to act now	6	Business ranks the water crisis #1 global risk, based on impact to society	World Economic Forum (2015). Global Risks 2015. Geneva.	http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_2015_Report15.pdf
	6	Projected global increase in water demand between 2000 and 2050: 55%	OECD (2012). OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050. OECD Publishing.	http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-environmental-outlook-to-2050_9789264122246-en
	6	Number of people currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge: over 1.7 billion	Gleeson T., Wada Y. et al (2012). Water balance of global aquifers revealed by groundwater footprint. Nature 488, 197-200.	http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Tom_Gleeson/publication/230638095_Water_Balance_of_Global_Aquifers_Revealed_by_Groundwater_Footprint/links/02e7e516460633f0cf000000.pdf?inViewer=true&pdfJsDownload=true&disableCoverPage=true&origin=publication_detail
Drinking Water: More. Managed. Monitored. Made safe.	7	People who still lack improved drinking water sources: 1 in 10 (663 million in total)	UNICEF and World Health Organization (2015). Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment. Geneva.	http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Update-report-2015_English.pdf
	7	People without access to improved drinking water: 8 in 10 live in rural areas; the number of people without such access is increasing in urban areas and in sub-Saharan Africa	UNICEF and World Health Organization (2015). Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment. Geneva.	http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Update-report-2015_English.pdf
	7	Number of people who use a source of drinking water that is faecally contaminated: at least 1.8 billion	Bain R., Cronk R. et al (2014). Fecal Contamination of Drinking-Water in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. PLoS Med 11(5): e1001644.	http://www.plosmedicine.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001644&representation=PDF
Bring sanitation into the mainstream	8	The world has missed the MDG target for basic sanitation by almost 700 million people	UNICEF and World Health Organization (2015). Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment. Geneva.	http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Update-report-2015_English.pdf
	8	People who still lack improved sanitation facilities: 1 in 3 (2.4 billion in total)	UNICEF and World Health Organization (2015). Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment. Geneva.	http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Update-report-2015_English.pdf
	8	People who practise open defecation: 1 in 8 (946 million in total)	UNICEF and World Health Organization (2015). Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment. Geneva.	http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Update-report-2015_English.pdf
Push for increased and improved financial flows	9	Estimated loss in developing countries from lack of access to improved water sources and basic sanitation: 1.5% of GDP	World Health Organization (2012). Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage. Geneva.	http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75140/1/WHO_HSE_WSH_12.01_eng.pdf?ua=1
	9	Priority given to public water expenditures varies widely between countries: from less than 0.5% to more than 2% of GDP	World Health Organization (2014). UN-water global analysis and assessment of sanitation and drinking-water (GLAAS). Geneva.	http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/glaas_report_2014/en/
	9	Water utilities in developing countries unable to cover their basic operation and management costs: over 1/3 (out of 1700 surveyed)	Danilenko A., van den Berg C. et. al (2014). The IBNET Water Supply and Sanitation Blue Book 2014. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. Washington DC.	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/19811/9781464802768.pdf?sequence=5
Catalyze better water resources management. IWRM and Nexus: within and between countries, across sectors	10	Freshwater withdrawals for energy production are expected to increase by 20% through 2035	WWAP (United Nations World Water Assessment Programme) (2014). The United Nations World Water Development Report 2014: Water and Energy. Paris.	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/wwap/wwdr/2014-water-and-energy/
	10	Agriculture's share of worldwide freshwater withdrawals: about 70%	FAO (2015). AQUASTAT. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).	http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/infographics/Infographics_all_eng.pdf
	10	Expected increase of people living in river basins under severe water stress: from 1.6 billion in 2000 to 3.9 billion by 2050 (over 40% of world population)	OECD (2012). OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050. OECD Publishing.	http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-environmental-outlook-to-2050_9789264122246-en

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Chapter	Page	Fact	Source	Available from
Demand UN attention to pollution prevention, wastewater treatment and safe reuse	11	Number of countries with no publicly available information on flows of wastewater generated, treated or re-used: 57	Sato T., Qadir M. et al (2013). Global, regional and country level need for data on wastewater generation, treatment and use. Agricultural Water management 130.	http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Manzoor_Qadir/publication/259128577_Global_regional_and_country_level_need_for_data_on_wastewater_generation_treatment_and_use_Agric_Water_Manag/links/0046353922a1807186000000.pdf?inViewer=true&pdfJsDownload=true&disableCoverPage=true&origin=publication_detail
	11	Average wastewater treatment rate in countries: high-income, 70%; middle-income, about 33%; low-income, 8%	Sato T., Qadir M. et al (2013). Global, regional and country level need for data on wastewater generation, treatment and use. Agricultural Water management 130.	http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Manzoor_Qadir/publication/259128577_Global_regional_and_country_level_need_for_data_on_wastewater_generation_treatment_and_use_Agric_Water_Manag/links/0046353922a1807186000000.pdf?inViewer=true&pdfJsDownload=true&disableCoverPage=true&origin=publication_detail
	11	Nitrogen effluents from wastewater are projected to grow by 180% and phosphorus effluents by over 150% between 2000 and 2050 globally.	OECD (2012). OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050. OECD Publishing.	http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-environmental-outlook-to-2050_9789264122246-en
Promote protection and prevent death and damage from water-related disasters	12	Number of people affected by floods, droughts and storms between 1992 and 2012: 4.2 billion (95% of all people affected by disasters)	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) (2012). Impacts of Disasters since the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit. Infographic based on EMDAT data http://www.emdat.be	http://www.unisdr.org/files/27162_infographic.pdf
	12	Economic losses from water-related disasters between 1992 and 2012: USD 1.3 trillion	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) (2012). Impacts of Disasters since the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit. Infographic based on EMDAT data http://www.emdat.be	http://www.unisdr.org/files/27162_infographic.pdf
	12	Expected economic value of assets at risk by 2050: USD 45 trillion (over 340% increase from 2010)	OECD (2012). OECD Environmental Outlook to 2050. OECD Publishing.	http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/oecd-environmental-outlook-to-2050_9789264122246-en

Page	Photo	Credits
2	United Nations Secretary-General His Excellency Ban Ki-Moon	http://www.un.org/sg/biography.shtml
2	UNSGAB Honorary President His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan	The Imperial Household Agency
2	UNSGAB Former Chair His Excellency Ryutaro Hashimoto	Office of Mr. Gaku Hashimoto, Japanese Diet Member
2	UNSGAB Former Chair His Majesty King Willem-Alexander	http://www.koninkrijkhuis.nl/foto-en-video/portretfotos/koning-willemalexander
2	UNSGAB Former Chair His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal	http://www.elhassanbintalal.jo/en-us/
2	UNSGAB Chair Doctor Uschi Eid	UNSGAB
2	Group photo 1: UNSGAB inauguration meeting, UN Headquarters, New York, 22 July 2004	UNSGAB
2	Group photo 2: Launch of Sanitation Drive to 2015, 16th UNSGAB Meeting, UN Headquarters, New York, 22 June 2011	UNSGAB
3	Group photo 3: 20th UNSGAB Meeting, Milan, Italy, 21 May 2013	UNSGAB