

Der Umgang mit Wasser, ein Kernproblem des dritten Jahrtausends

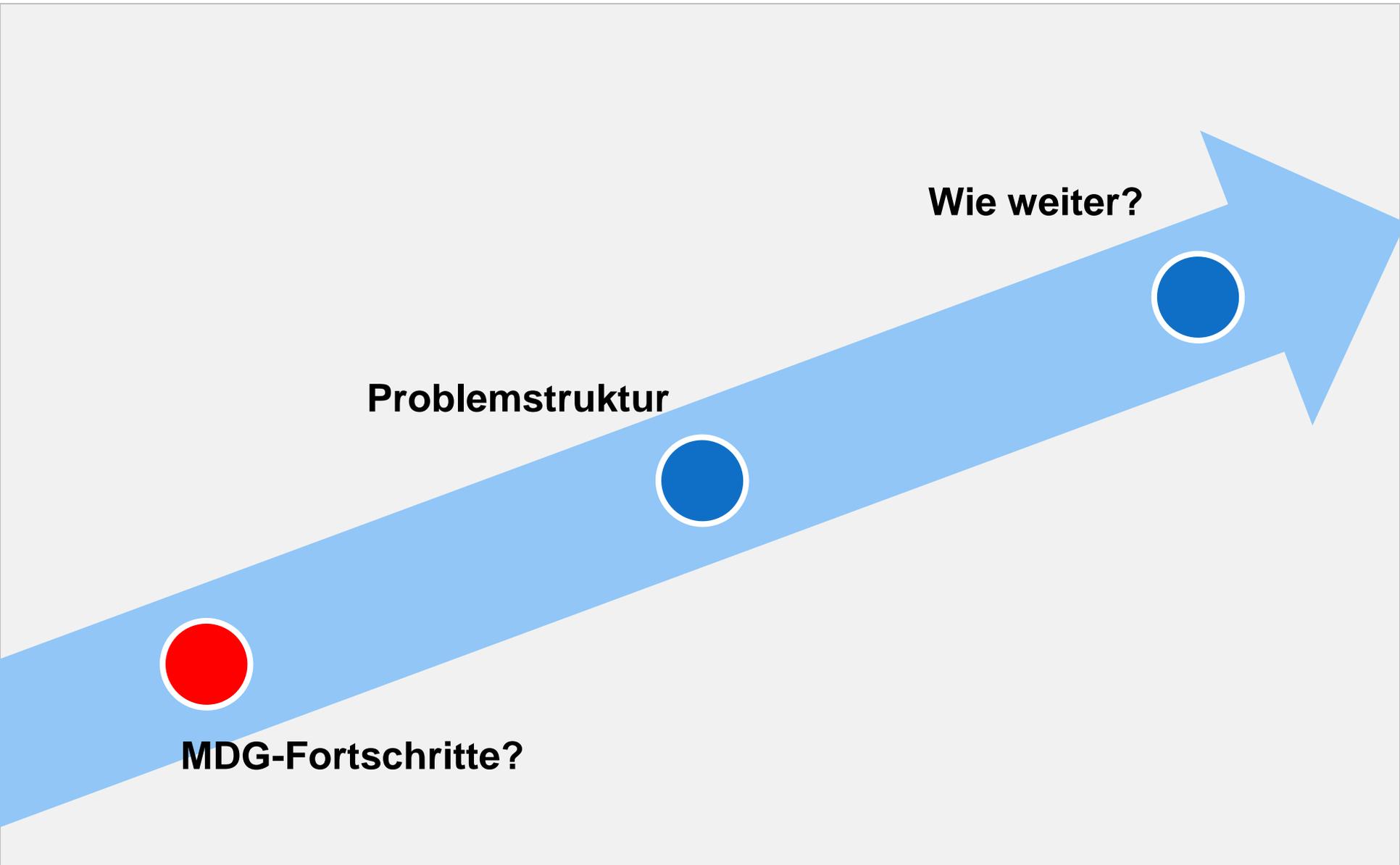
**Symposium: Das Menschenrecht auf Zugang zu sauberem Trinkwasser und
sanitärer Grundversorgung umsetzen**

Berlin, 17.01.2014

Prof. Dr. Petra Dobner
Systemanalyse und Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft
Institut für Politikwissenschaft
Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
06099 Halle (Saale) - Germany
Tel.: +49 (0) 345 5524212
Fax: +49 (0) 345 5527145



Fahrplan



MDG-Fortschritte?

Problemstruktur

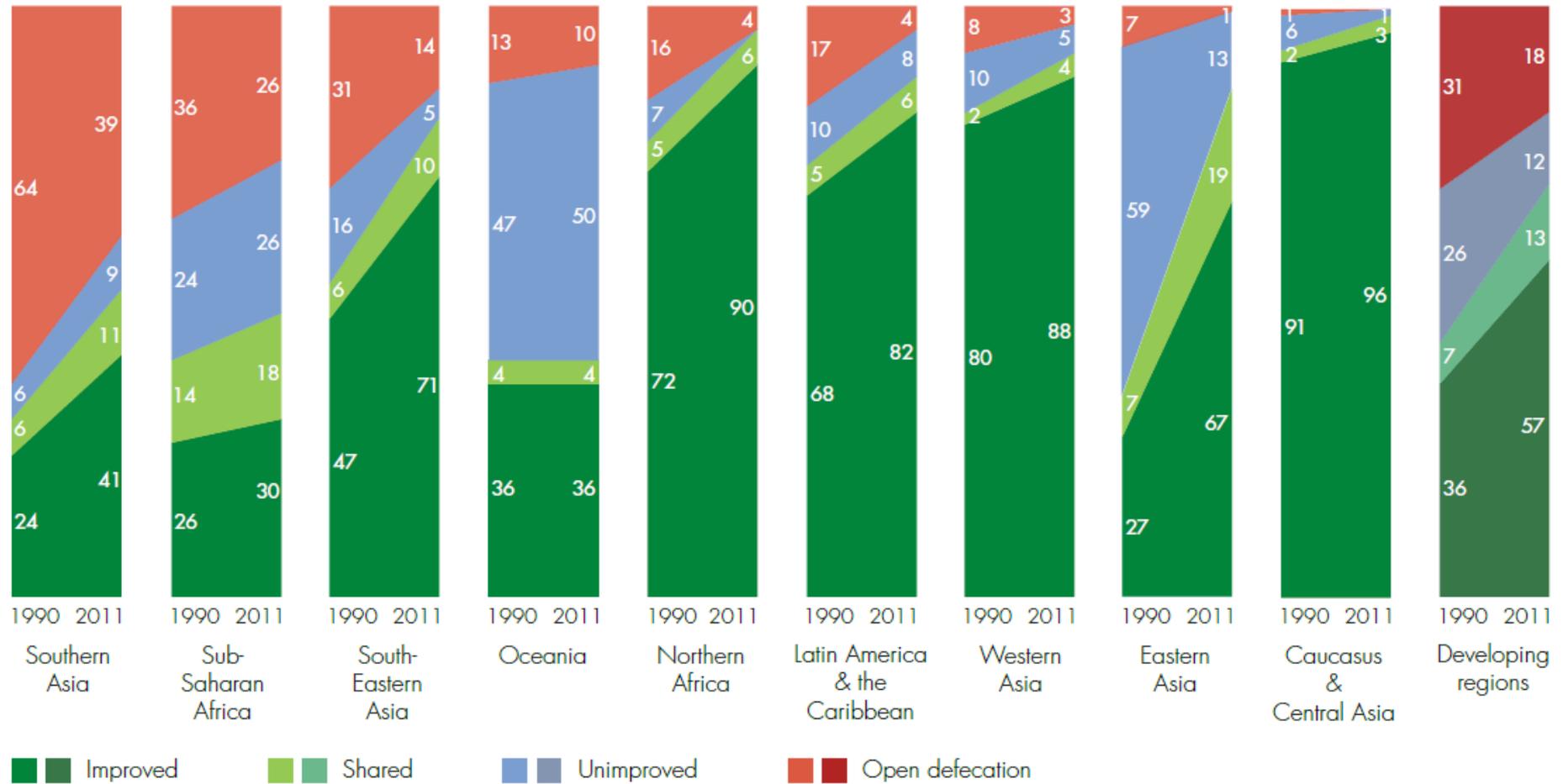


Wie weiter?



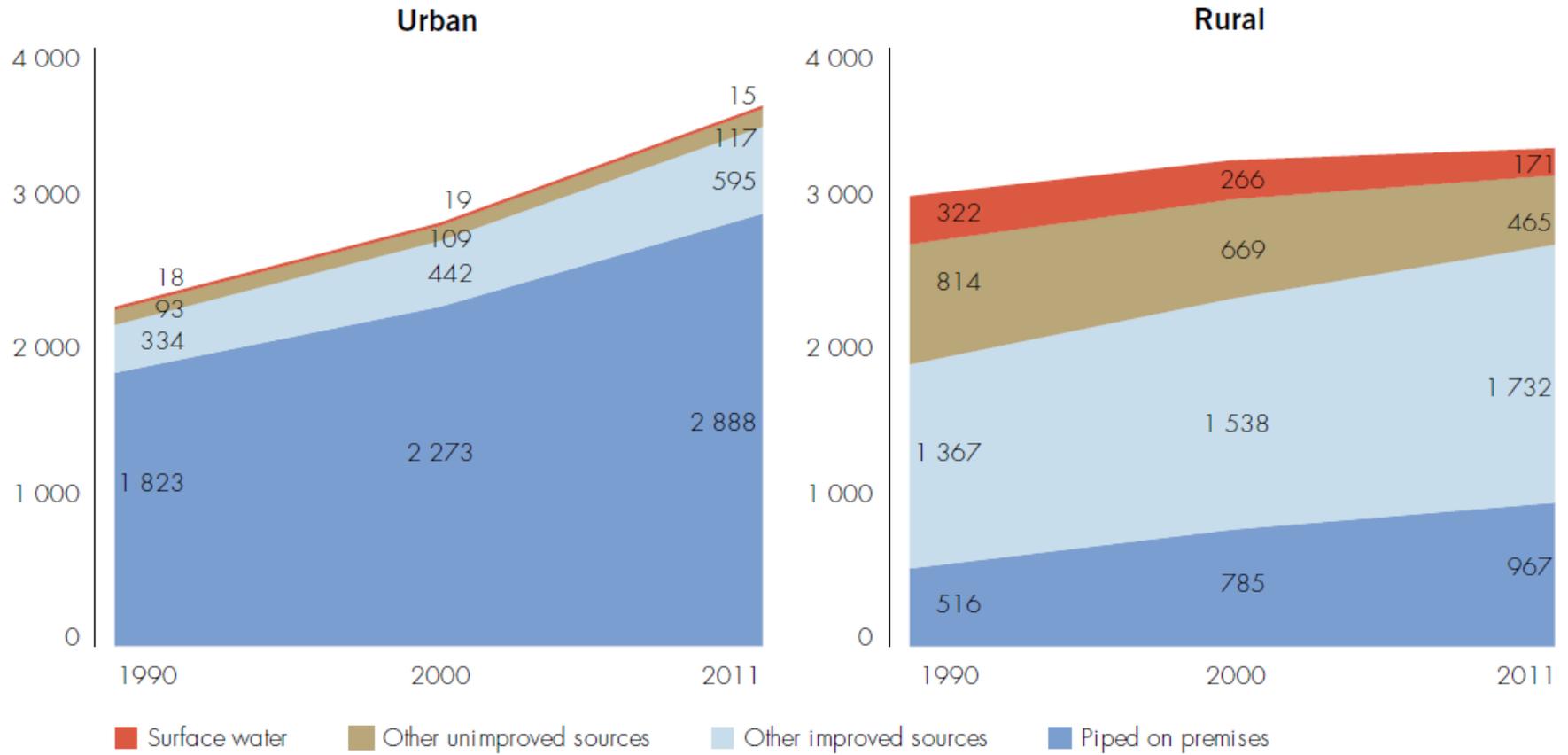
Die Versorgung mit sanitären Anlagen

Proportion of population by sanitation practices, 1990 and 2011 (Percentage)



Die Versorgung mit sauberem Trinkwasser

Population with access to drinking water, urban and rural areas, 1990, 2000 and 2011 (Millions)



Millennium Development Goals Progress Charts 2005 und 2013

Millennium Development Goals: 2005 Progress Chart

The world decided in the year 2000 to launch a concerted attack on poverty and the problems of literacy, hunger, discrimination against women, unsafe drinking water and a degraded environment.

Meeting at the United Nations at the dawn of the new Millennium, leaders from virtually all countries agreed to a set of eight ambitious Goals. Developing countries, the most highly victimized by poverty, have been taking the lead in this campaign, especially regarding the first seven Goals concerning direct improvements in human well-being. The eighth Goal includes steps that developed countries need to take in support of the campaigns of developing countries to win the first round in the fight to ultimately eradicate poverty.

How far along are we?

Most of the targets set for progress on the Millennium Development Goals are benchmarked for the period 1990 to 2015 – promising clear and measurable improvement on standards prevailing in 1990 by the end of 2015. The chart below shows progress up to September 2005, drawing on the latest information from all countries of the world and from the UN family of operational agencies. See the back page for more on where we stand on Goal 8.

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western		Oceania	Europe

GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty	moderate poverty	high poverty	low poverty	—	moderate poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Reduce hunger by half	very low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	very low hunger	high hunger

GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	low enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment
-----------------------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	----------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------

GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	far from parity	parity	parity	far from parity	nearly close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	low representation

GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	moderate mortality	very high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality
Measles immunization	high coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage

GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	very high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
---	--------------------	---------------------	---------------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------	----------------	--------------------	---------------	---------------

GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	—	very high prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	—	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence
Halt and reverse spread of malaria*	low risk	high risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	small area	medium area	medium area	large area	medium area	small area	large area	large area	large area	small area
Have proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Have proportion without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	—	high proportion of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers

Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. For the regional groupings and country data, see <http://millenniumindicators.org>. Sources: United Nations, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; UNESCO; UNICEF; World Health Organization; UNAIDS; UN-Habitat; World Bank – based on statistics available September 2005. Compiled by: Statistics Division, UN DESA.

The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box tell what the current rate of compliance with each target is. The colours show the trend, toward meeting the target by 2015 or not. See legend below.

- Target already met or very close to being met.
- Target is not expected to be met by 2015, if prevailing trends persist.
- Target is expected to be met by 2015 if prevailing trends persist, or the problem that this target is designed to address is not a serious concern in the region.
- No progress, or a deterioration or reversal.
- Insufficient data.

* The available data for maternal mortality and malaria do not allow a trend analysis. Progress in the chart has been assessed by the responsible agencies on the basis of proxy indicators.

Millennium Development Goals: 2013 Progress Chart

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived from the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2000. Through the Declaration, world leaders forged a commitment to combat poverty, hunger and disease, provide education to all children and equal opportunities to both women and men, protect the environment, establish a global partnership for development, and to achieve these goals by 2015.

The MDGs provide a framework of time-bound goals and targets through which progress can be measured, using a baseline of 1990. This chart presents an assessment of progress towards selected targets on the basis of information available as of June 2013. The latest available data for most indicators refer to 2011 to 2013.



Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Latin America & Caribbean	Europe & Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western		

GOAL 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty*	moderate poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Productive and decent employment	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger

GOAL 2 | Achieve universal primary education

Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	—	high enrolment	high enrolment
-----------------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---	----------------	----------------

GOAL 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women

Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	medium share	high share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	low representation	moderate representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	low representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation

GOAL 4 | Reduce child mortality

Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
--	---------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	--------------------	---------------	--------------------	---------------	--------------------

GOAL 5 | Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality
---	---------------	---------------------	---------------	--------------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

GOAL 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	low incidence	high incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	intermediate incidence
Halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Have proportion of population without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Have proportion of population without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	—

GOAL 8 | Develop a global partnership for development

Internet users	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	low usage	high usage	high usage
----------------	------------	----------------	------------	------------	----------------	------------	-----------	------------	------------

The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box indicate the present degree of compliance with the target. The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below.

- Target already met or expected to be met by 2015.
- No progress or deterioration.
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist.
- Missing or insufficient data.
- Poverty progress for Eastern Asia is estimated based on China's data only.

For the regional groupings and country data, see mdgs.un.org. Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to new data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

Sources: United Nations, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; International Telecommunication Union; UNAIDS; UNESCO; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UN Population Division; World Bank; World Health Organization – based on statistics available as of June 2013. Compiled by: Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Das Ziel Nr. 7: Halve the proportion...

2005

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	small area	medium area	medium area	large area	medium area	small area	large area	large area	large area	small area
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	---	high proportion of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers

2013

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & the Caribbean	Caucasus & Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion of population without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	—

Die Fortschritte bleiben hinter den Erwartungen zurück

2005

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Reverse loss of forests	small area	medium area	medium area	large area	medium area	small area	large area	large area	large area	small area
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	---	high proportion of slum-dwellers	low proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers

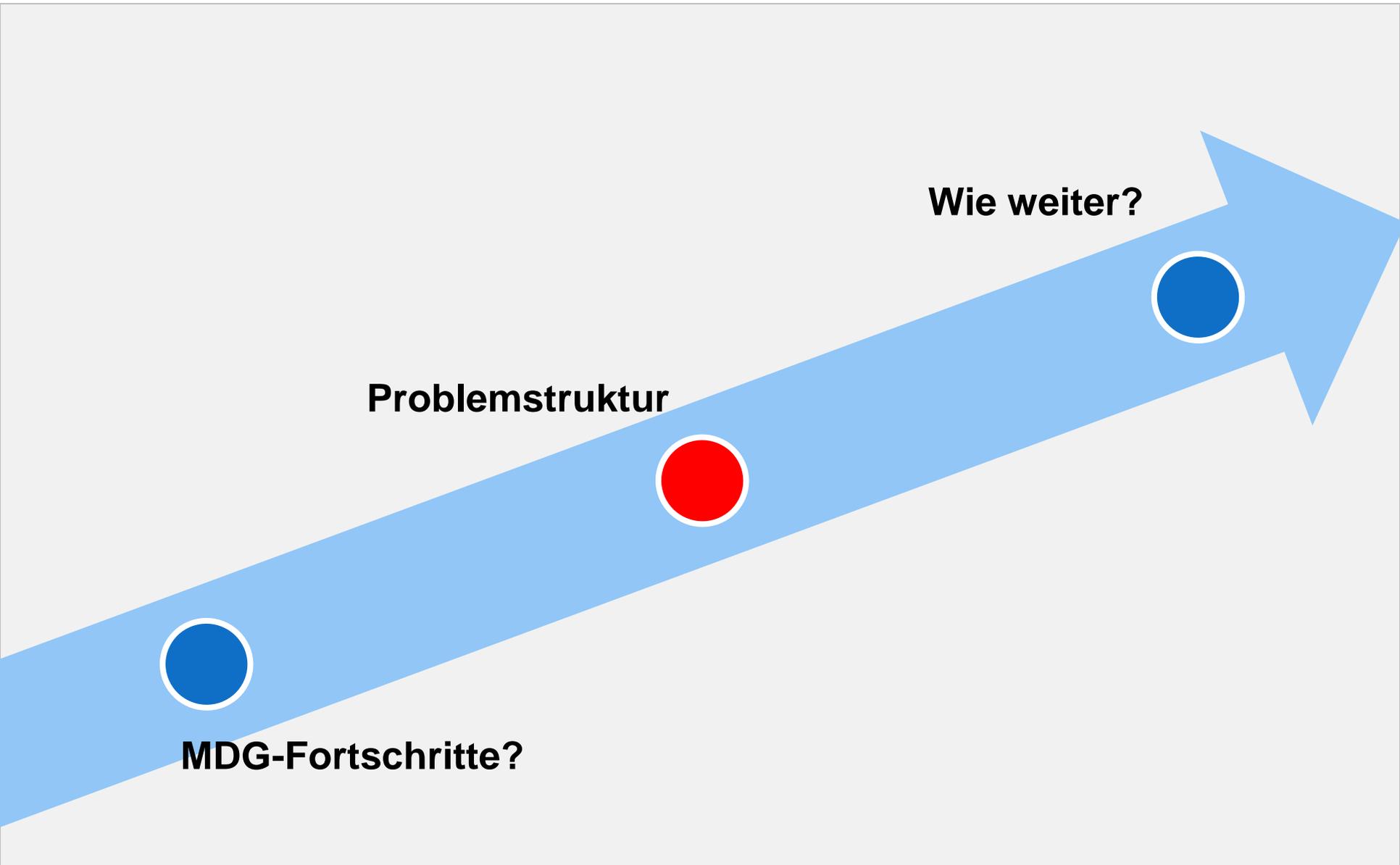
2013

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America & the Caribbean	Caucasus & Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			

GOAL 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability

Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water	gleich	gleich	besser	gleich	gleich	gleich	gleich	gleich	gleich
Halve proportion of population without sanitation	gleich	gleich	gleich	schlechter	gleich	schlechter	schlechter	schlechter	besser
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	—

Fahrplan



MDG-Fortschritte?

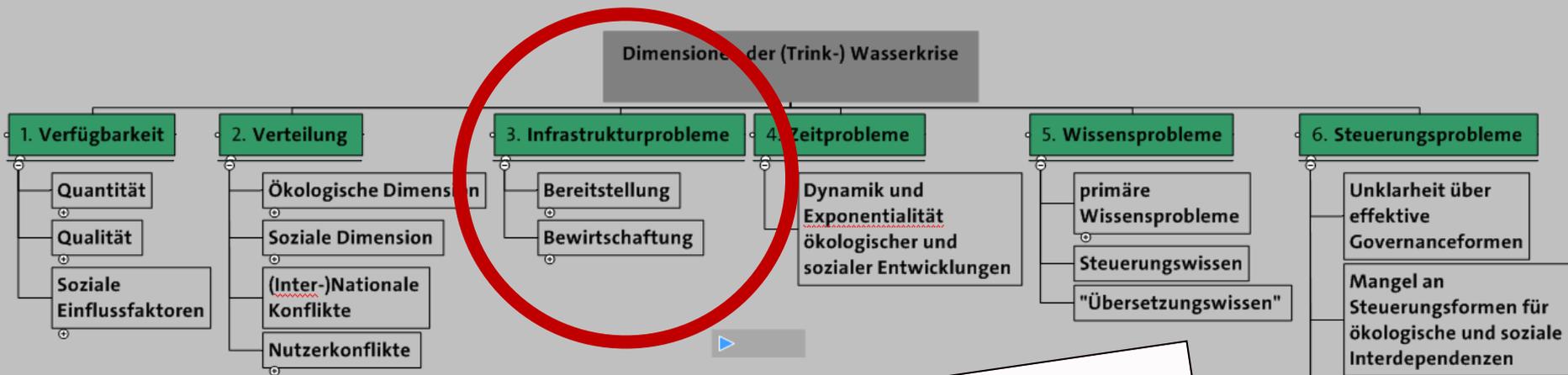
Problemstruktur



Wie weiter?



Die komplexe Struktur des Trinkwasserproblems



The Millennium Development Goals

TARGET
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

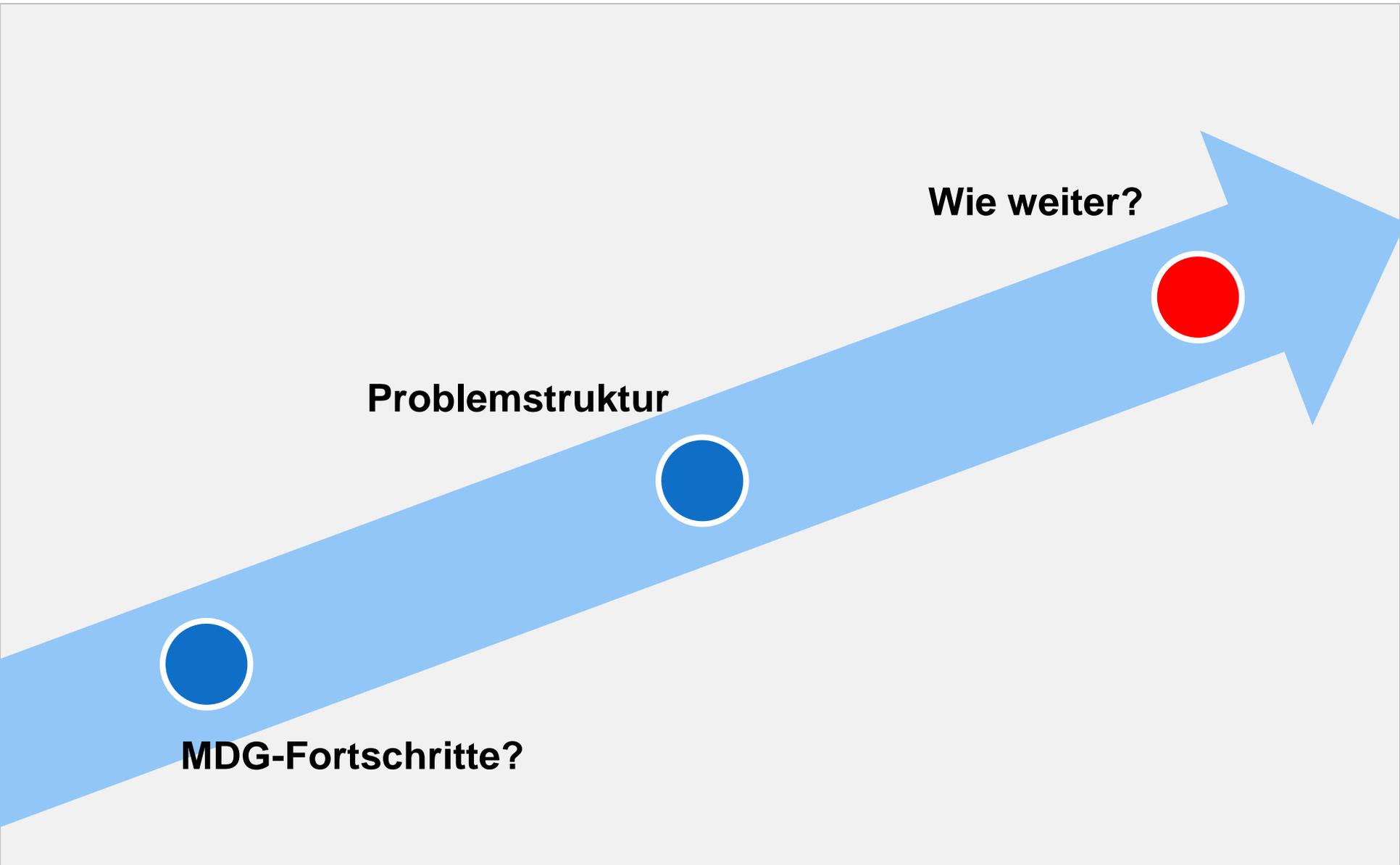
Globally, eight out of 10 people who are still without access to an improved drinking water source live in rural areas.

Improvements in sanitation are bypassing the poor

Nicht bzw. nur am Rande berücksichtigt sind krisenhafte Elemente von

- großen technischen Infrastrukturprojekten (Wasserkraft, Staudämme, Stauseen)
- wasserbezogenen Naturkatastrophen
- Meerwasserproblemen

Fahrplan



MDG-Fortschritte?

Problemstruktur



Wie weiter?



Herausforderungen für die Zukunft



Wasserprobleme sind zu oft in der Vergangenheit als **technische** Probleme verstanden worden. Sie müssen aber im komplexen politischen und sozialen Zusammenhängen bearbeitet werden.



Eine in den eigenen **Disziplinen gefangene Wissenschaft** ist nicht in der Lage, für eine zunehmend interdependente Welt geeignete Lösungen bereitzustellen.



Die politische Lösung sogenannter „persistenter Probleme“, also solcher, bei denen trotz zahlreicher Interventionen keine Trendverbesserung eintritt, bedarf erheblicher Anstrengungen und Innovationen im Bereich der **politischen Steuerungsmöglichkeiten**: Fraglich scheint mir, ob der Glaube an weitere Ökonomisierung den richtigen Weg weist.



Der Raubbau an der Natur wird – neben anderen ökologischen Problemen – auch die Wasserprobleme weltweit verschärfen und die Konkurrenz um sauberes Wasser weiter anheizen. Die Diagnose des Club of Rome, dass das westliche Lebens- und Produktionsmodell die Absorptionsfähigkeit der Natur überstrapaziert, ist ebenso unverändert richtig wie sie unverändert ignoriert wird.



Das Menschenrecht auf Wasser und sanitäre Versorgung ist daher von einer fundamentalen Veränderungsbereitschaft abhängig – erkennbar ist diese aber nicht.



Der Umgang mit Wasser, ein Kernproblem des dritten Jahrtausends

**Symposium: Das Menschenrecht auf Zugang zu sauberem Trinkwasser und
sanitärer Grundversorgung umsetzen**

Berlin, 17.01.2014

Prof. Dr. Petra Dobner
Systemanalyse und Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft
Institut für Politikwissenschaft
Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
06099 Halle (Saale) - Germany
Tel.: +49 (0) 345 5524212
Fax: +49 (0) 345 5527145

