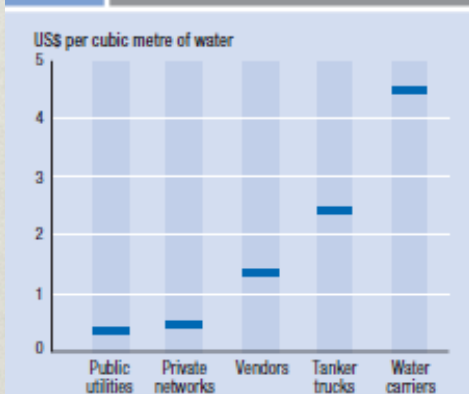


Figure 2.2 Public utilities provide the cheapest water



Note: Based on a literature review of data from 47 countries and 93 locations.
Source: Kariuki and Schwartz 2005.

Table 2.2 Independent water providers: Important but expensive actors in Latin American cities

City	Households served by independent providers (%)	Average price (US\$ per cubic metre)		Type of provider
		Independent providers	Utility	
Cordoba, Argentina	15–20	1.25–2.50	0.54	Network
Asuncion, Paraguay	30	0.30–0.40	0.40	Small network
Barranquilla, Colombia	20–25	5.50–6.40	0.55	Truckers
Guatemala City	>32	2.70–4.50	0.42	Truckers
Lima, Peru	26–30	2.4	0.28	Truckers

Source: Solo 2003.

Women face a heavier time burden collecting water, particularly in rural areas (minutes per day)

	Benin, 1998		Ghana, 1998/99		Guinea, 2002/03		Madagascar, 2001	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Urban	16	6	33	31	10	3	16	10
Rural	62	16	44	34	28	6	32	8
National	45	12	41	33	23	5	27	9

Source: Wodon and Blackden 2006.

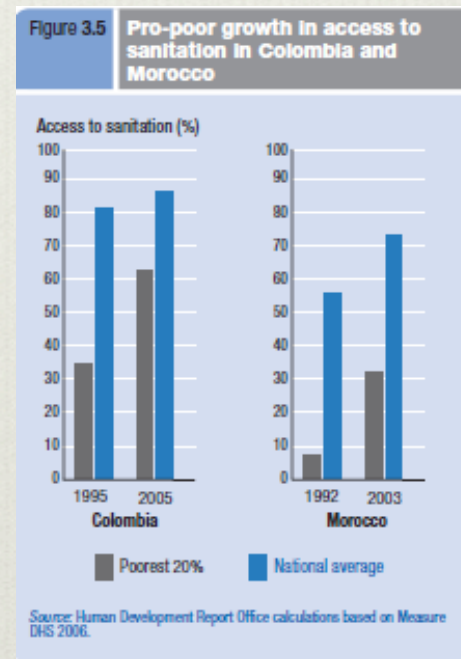
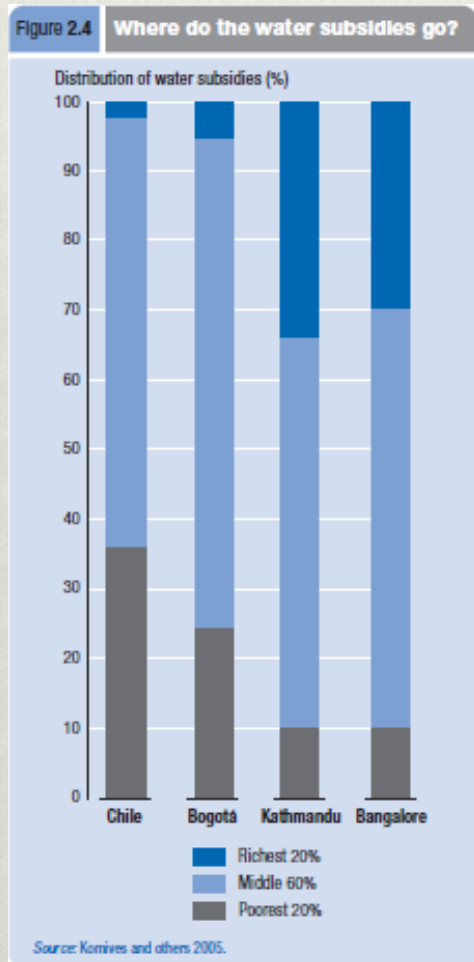
Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Table 2.3 Private participation in water networks takes many forms...

Option	Ownership	Management	Investment	Risk	Duration (years)	Examples
Service contract	Public	Shared	Public	Public	1–2	Finland, Maharashtra (India)
Management contract	Public	Private	Public	Public	3–5	Johannesburg (South Africa), Monagas (Venezuela), Atlanta (United States)
Lease (affermage)	Public	Private	Public	Shared	8–15	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Dakar (Senegal)
Concession	Public	Private	Private	Private	20–30	Manila (Philippines), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Durban (South Africa), La Paz-El Alto (Bolivia), Jakarta (Indonesia)
Privatization (state divestiture)	Private	Private	Private	Private	Unlimited	Chile, United Kingdom

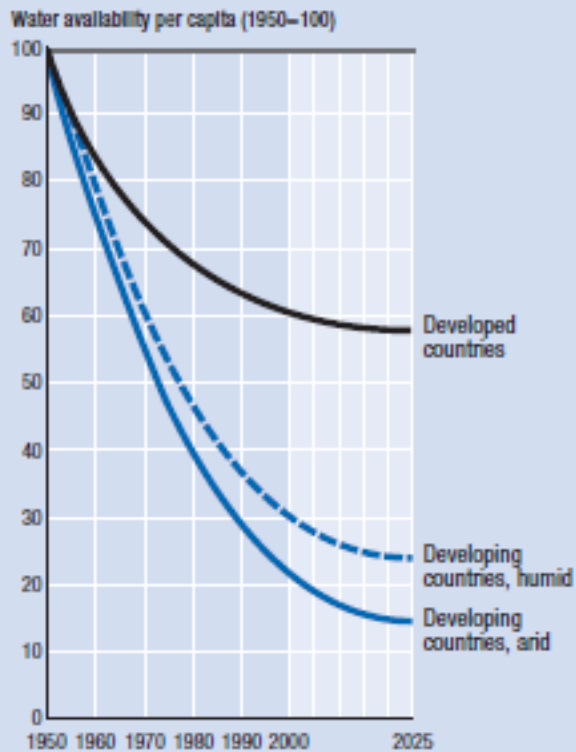
Source: Jaglin 2005.

Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006



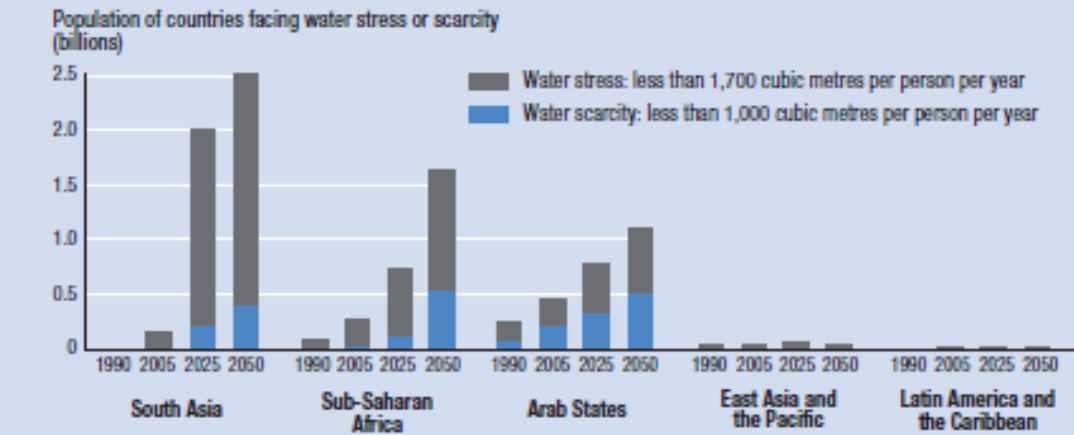
Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

Figure 4.1 Water availability in decline



Source: Fitman 2002.

Figure 4.2 Water stress is projected to accelerate in intensity in several regions

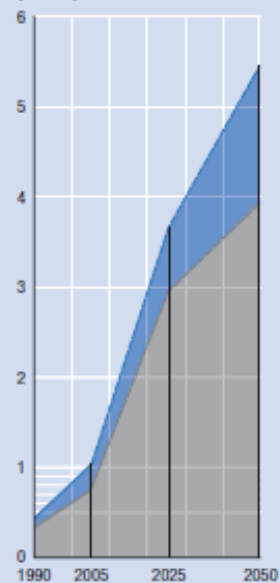


Source: Calculated on the basis of FAO 2006.

Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 4.3 Global water stress intensifying

People in water scarcity or stress (billions)

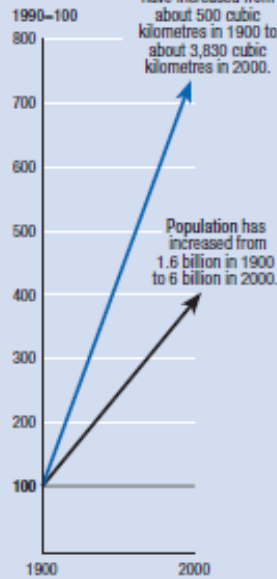


Water scarcity: less than 1,000 cubic metres per person per year
 Water stress: less than 1,700 cubic metres per person per year

Source: Calculated on the basis of FAO 2006.

Figure 4.4 Our wealthier, thirstier world

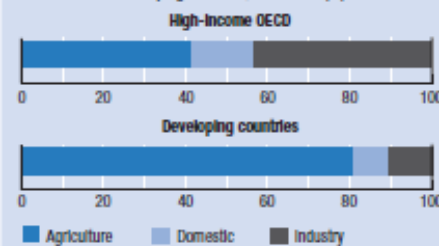
Water withdrawals have increased from about 500 cubic kilometres in 1900 to about 3,830 cubic kilometres in 2000.



Source: SWI and others 2006.

Figure 4.5 How the world uses its water

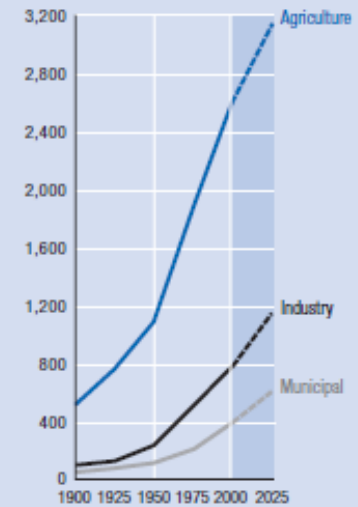
Water use by sector in developed and developing countries, 1998-2002 (%)



Source: FAO 2006.

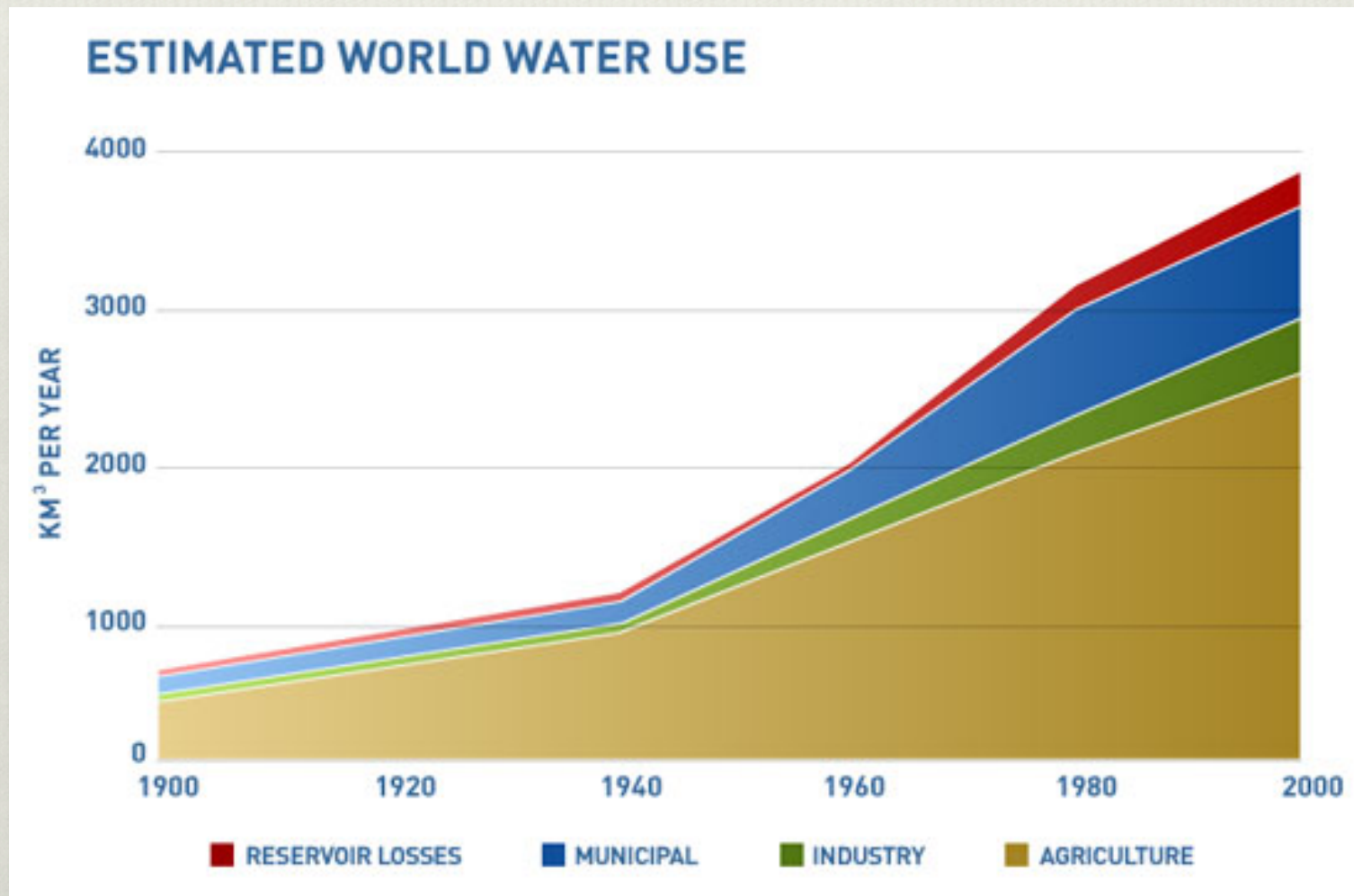
Figure 4.6 Agriculture is still the largest user of water

Sectoral water withdrawals (cubic kilometres per year)



Source: IWM Forthcoming.

Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006



Source: <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/art/2008/wateruse.htm>

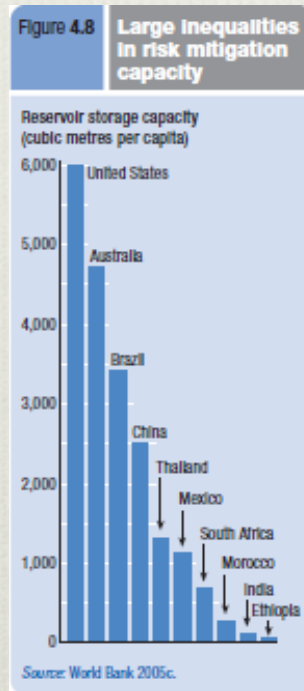
Map 4.1 Water overuse is damaging the environment in many major basins



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Smakhtin, Revenga and Doll 2004.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006



Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

Figure 4.9 Our world will get much warmer in the next century

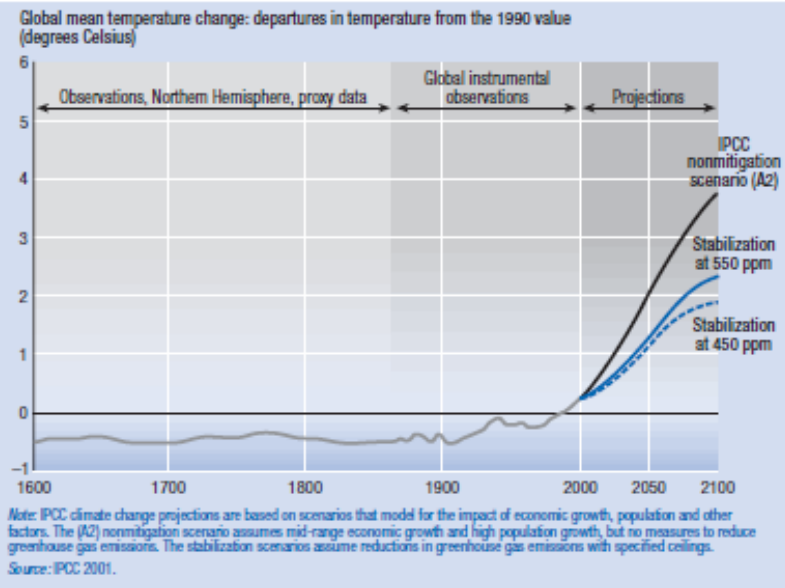
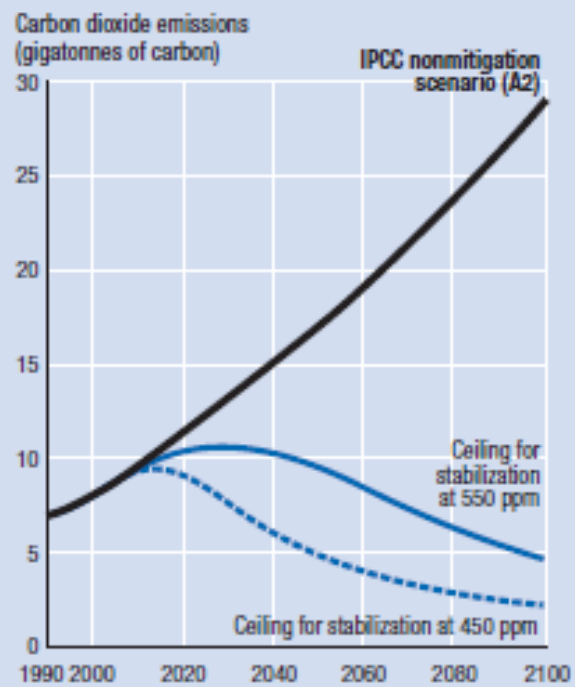


Table 4.2 Global warming thresholds and targets

Stabilization target (carbon dioxide equivalent concentration, parts per million)	Period when global emissions must fall below 1990 levels to meet stabilization target	Change in global emissions by 2050 relative to 1990 levels (%)	Temperature change based on IPCC climate models (degrees Celsius)
400	2020–30	–40% to –55%	1.2–2.5
450	2030–40	–15% to –40%	1.3–2.7
550	2045–65	–10% to +10%	1.5–3.2

Note: IPCC temperature stabilization scenarios: all major greenhouse gases included, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.
Source: Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change 2006.

Figure 4.10 Our warming world: stabilization will require drastic emissions cuts



Note: IPCC climate change projections are based on scenarios that model for the impact of economic growth, population and other factors. The (A2) nonmitigation scenario assumes mid-range economic growth and high population growth, but no measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The stabilization scenarios assume reductions in greenhouse gas emissions with specified ceilings.

Source: IPCC 2001.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

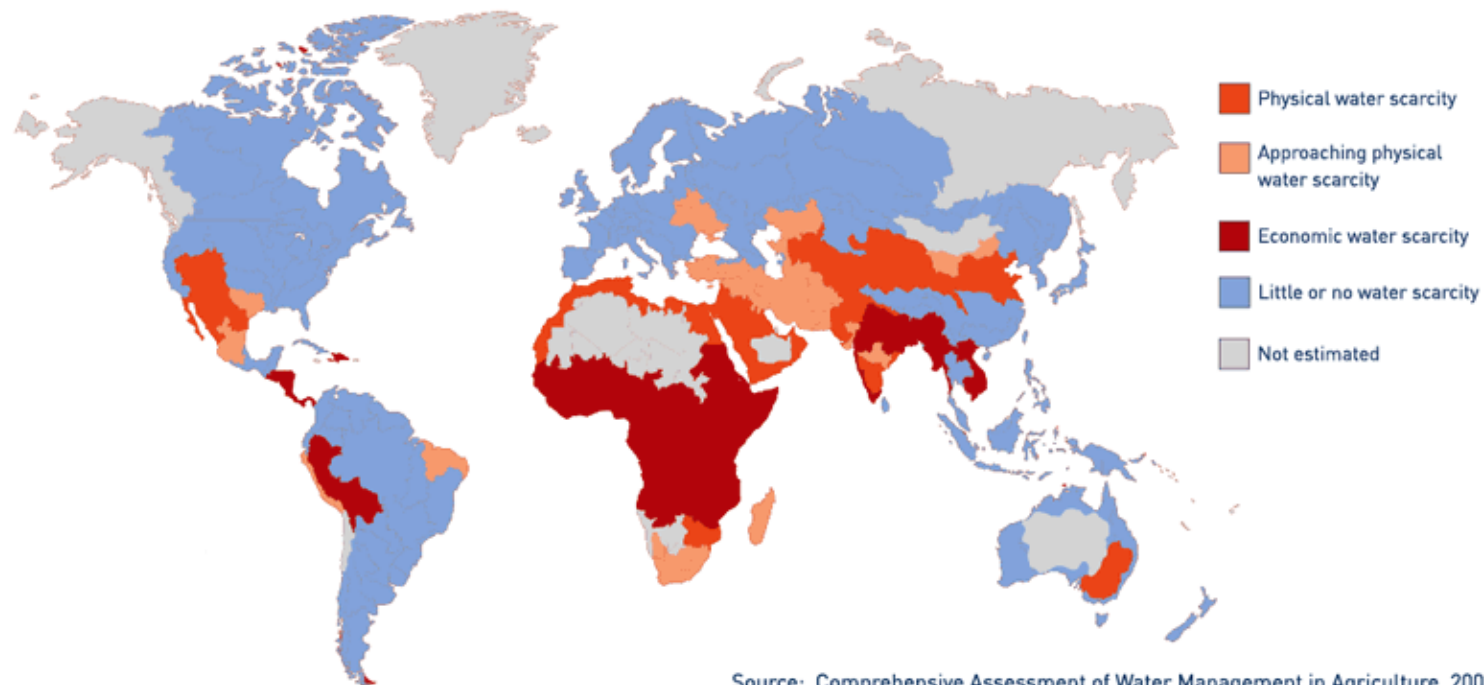
AREAS OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC WATER SCARCITY

Physical water scarcity water resources development is approaching or has exceeded sustainable limits). More than 75% of the river flows are withdrawn for agriculture, industry, and domestic purposes (accounting for recycling of return flows). This definition—relating water availability to water demand—implies that dry areas are not necessarily water scarce.

Approaching physical water scarcity. More than 60% of river flows are withdrawn. These basins will experience physical water scarcity in the near future.

Economic water scarcity (human, institutional, and financial capital limit access to water even though water in nature is available locally to meet human demands). Water resources are abundant relative to water use, with less than 25% of water from rivers withdrawn for human purposes, but malnutrition exists.

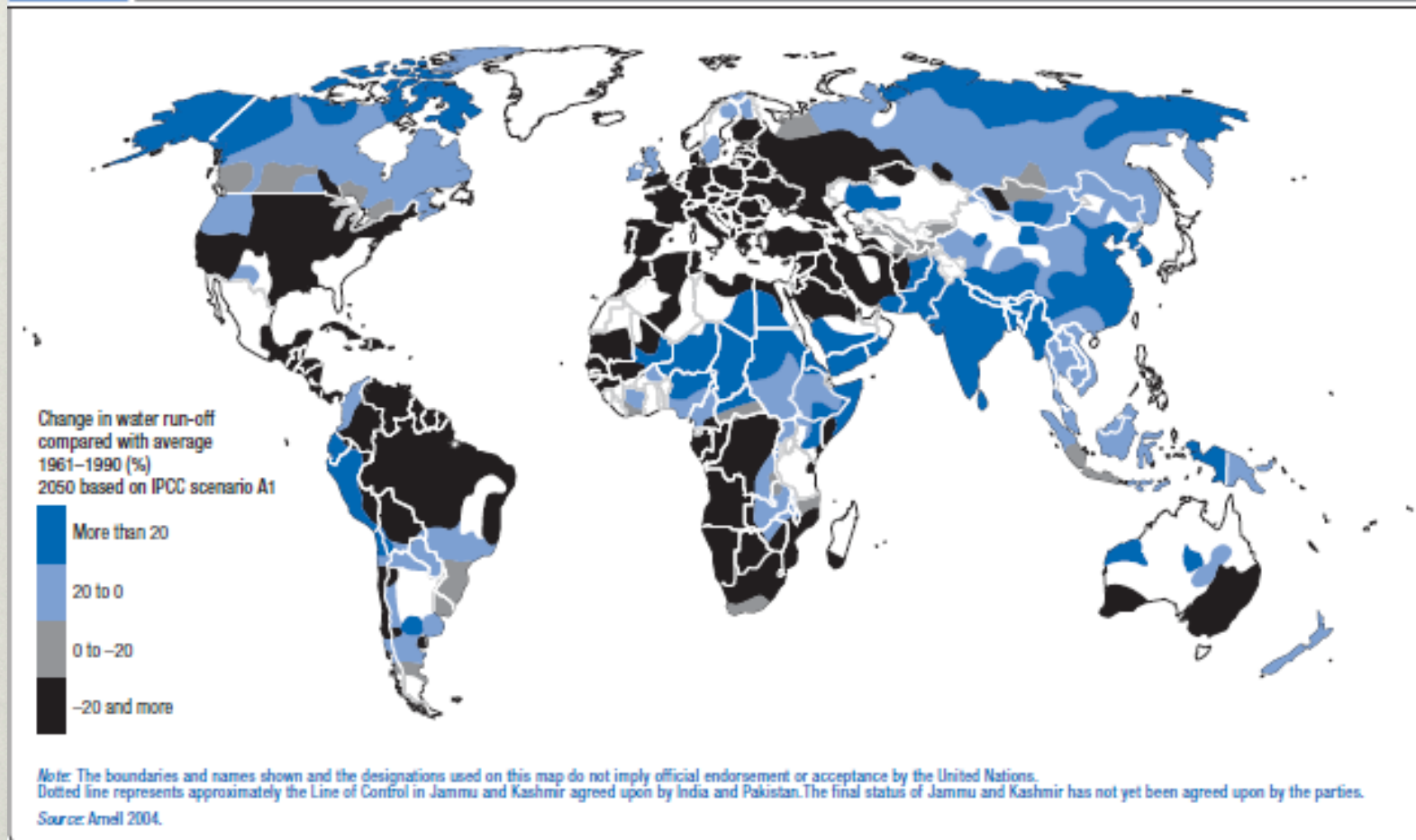
Little or no water scarcity. Abundant water resources relative to use, with less than 25% of water from rivers withdrawn for human purposes.



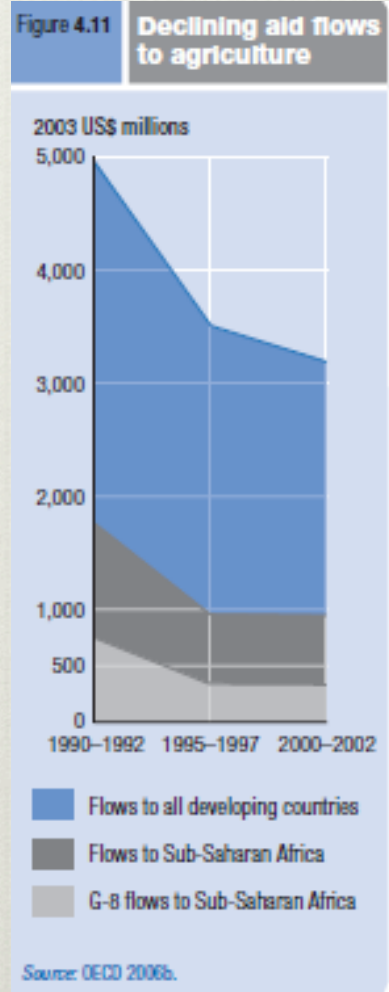
Source: Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture, 2007

Map 4.2

Climate change will cause a decline in water run-off for many regions

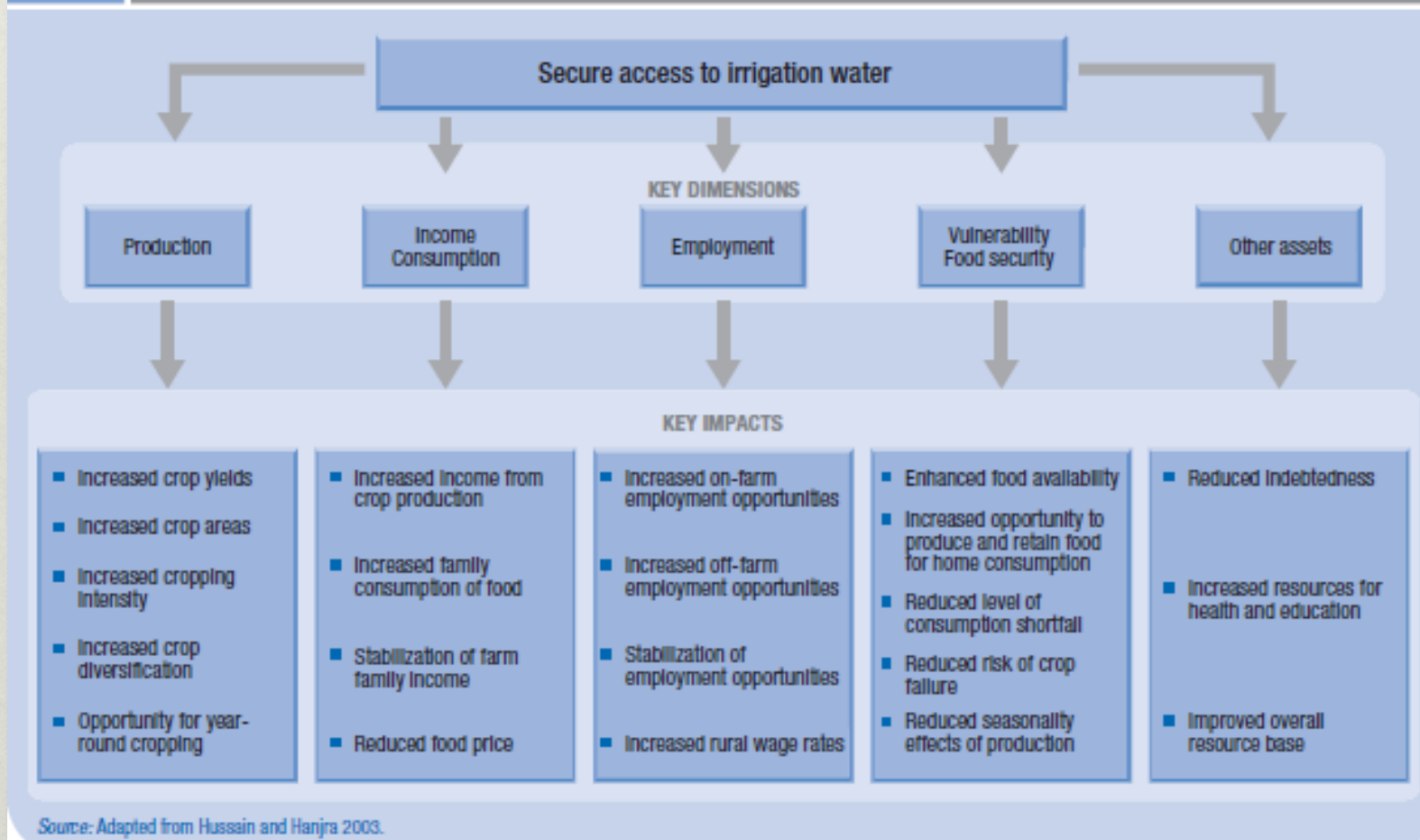


Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

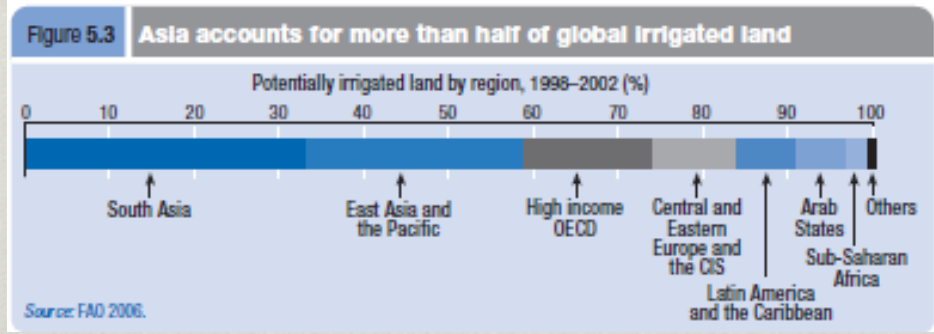
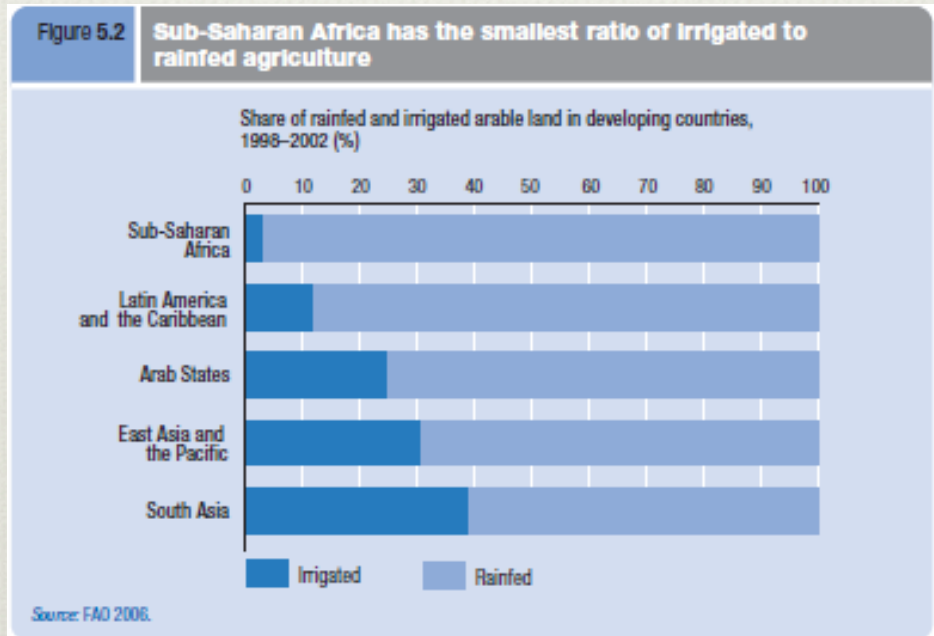


Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

Figure 5.1 Access to Irrigation water can reduce poverty and vulnerability

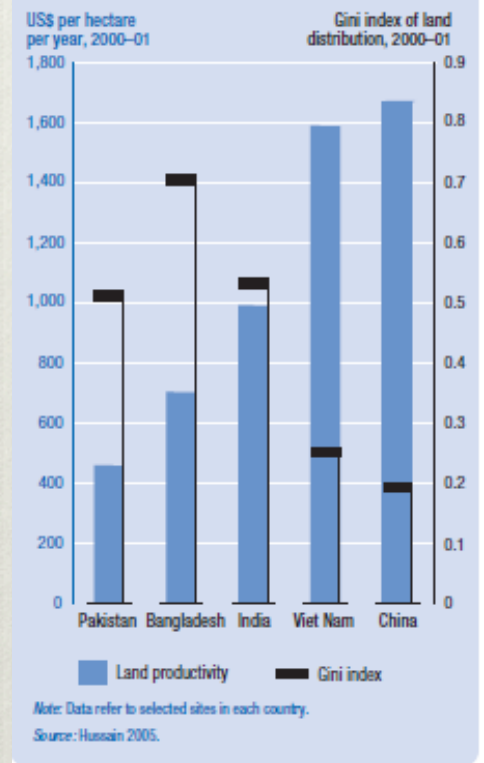


Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006



Source: UNDP, HDR, 2006

Figure 5.5 Agricultural productivity and equity are often closely related



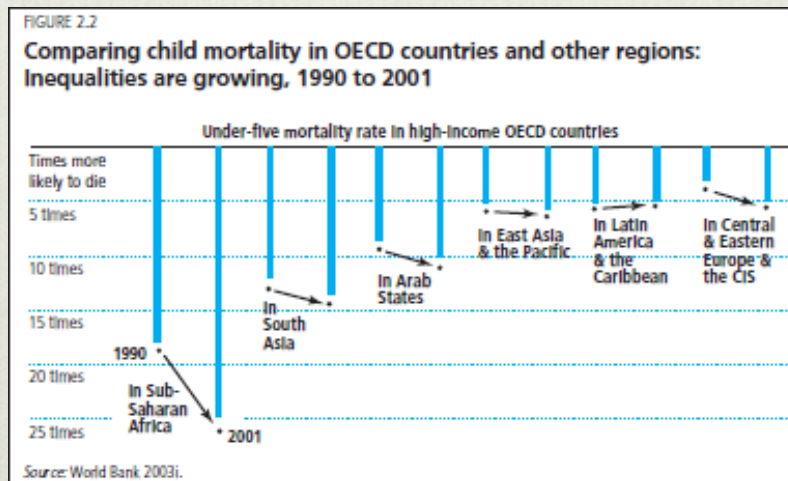
Source: UNDP, HDR,
2006

Timeline: when will the Millennium Development Goals be achieved if progress does not accelerate?

	Poverty	Hunger	Primary education	Gender equality	Child mortality	Access to water	Access to sanitation
ACHIEVED	Arab States ^a East Asia & the Pacific	Central & Eastern ^a Europe & the CIS	Latin America & ^a the Caribbean Central & Eastern ^a Europe & the CIS East Asia ^a & the Pacific	Latin America & ^a the Caribbean		Central & Eastern ^a Europe & the CIS	
2000	World South Asia	East Asia & the Pacific			Latin America & the Caribbean	South Asia World Latin America & the Caribbean	
2015					East Asia & the Pacific	East Asia & the Pacific	South Asia World Latin America & the Caribbean East Asia & the Pacific
2020		Latin America & the Caribbean		East Asia & the Pacific	South Asia Arab States South Asia	World Sub-Saharan Africa	
2050			South Asia Arab States				
2100		South Asia Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa				
2200					Central & Eastern Europe & the CIS		
REVERSAL	Latin America & the Caribbean Sub-Saharan Africa Central & Eastern Europe & the CIS	Arab States					Sub-Saharan Africa

a. Region is considered to have achieved the Goal because it has low human poverty (below 10%) in the most recent year for the relevant Goal (see technical note 2).
Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on feature 2.1.

Source: UNDP, HDR,
2003



Source: UNDP, HDR,
 2003

❖ <http://www.gapminder.org/>

Thinking in the present looking at the future

Ethical universalism is basically an elementary demand for impartiality-applied within generations and between them. It is, in the present context, the recognition of a shared claim of all to the basic capability to lead worthwhile lives. Not working toward guaranteeing the basic capabilities to the future generations would be scandalous, but in the

same way, not working toward bringing those

elementary capabilities within the reach of the

deprived in the present generation would also

be outrageous. (Anand & Sen, 2000)

Business shouldn't be unaware of human development

Redistribution to the poor in the form of improving their health, education, and nutrition is not only intrinsically important-in enhancing

their capabilities to lead more fulfilling lives-

but it is also instrumentally important in

increasing their ``human capital" with lasting

influence in the future [...] Thus human development should be seen as a major contribution to the achievement of *sustainability*.

(Anand & Sen, 2000)

Enhancing human capabilities rather than human capital

The discipline of universalism requires us to extend the same concern for all human beings-irrespective of race, class, gender, nationality, or generation. The underlying ethics of it sees different human beings as important in the same way. This importance relates to the personhood of people: human beings seen as persons-not as means of production. As a matter of fact, human beings are also superb means of production. But that is not the most momentous fact about us. (Anand & Sen, 2000)

Social & environmental responsibility works. The Graduation Pledge of Social & Environmental Responsibility states:

“I pledge to explore and take into account the social and environmental consequences of any job I consider and will try to improve these aspects of any organizations for which I work.”



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Each year, more than 1,000,000 students enter the work force. Imagine the impact on our society if even a small number of applicants and employees inquire about or attempt to change the ethical practices of their potential or current employers.

What if a small number of applicants turn down jobs and tell companies the ethical reasons why they did so? Shouldn't a job represent more than a paycheck? Shouldn't it be a place where one can feel good about both his or her own tasks and the general practices of the company?

We think so.