

# Meeting the MDGs in Water and Sanitation

Clarissa Brocklehurst,  
Chief of Water,  
Environment and  
Sanitation  
UNICEF

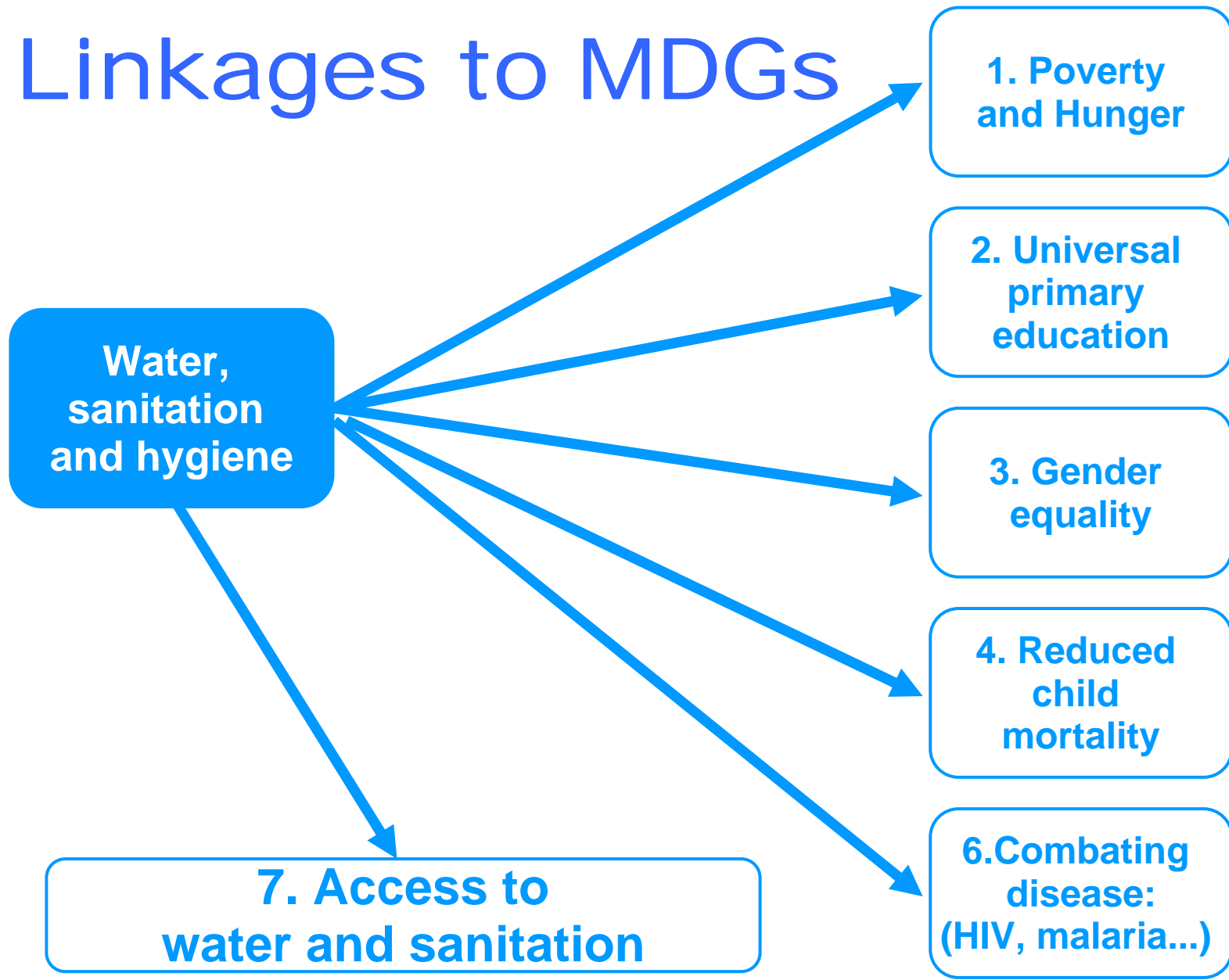


# Water and sanitation are important components of child survival and development

MDG 7 Target 10:  
To halve, by 2015,  
the proportion of  
people without  
sustainable access  
to safe drinking water  
and basic sanitation



# Linkages to MDGs



**1. Poverty and Hunger**

**2. Universal primary education**

**3. Gender equality**

**4. Reduced child mortality**

**6. Combating disease: (HIV, malaria...)**

**7. Access to water and sanitation**

# Linkages

## Health, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition

- 85% of diarrhoeal deaths are from poor hygiene practices, contaminated drinking water, poor sanitation
- reducing number of episodes of diarrhoea and worm infestations has impact on nutritional status
- New evidence linking hand-washing and ARI
- WASH linked to helminths, guinea worm, fluorosis, arsenicosis
- WASH important in home-based care in reducing opportunistic infections

## Gender

- Women and girls bear the brunt of fetching water, and benefit the most when distances are reduced.

## Education

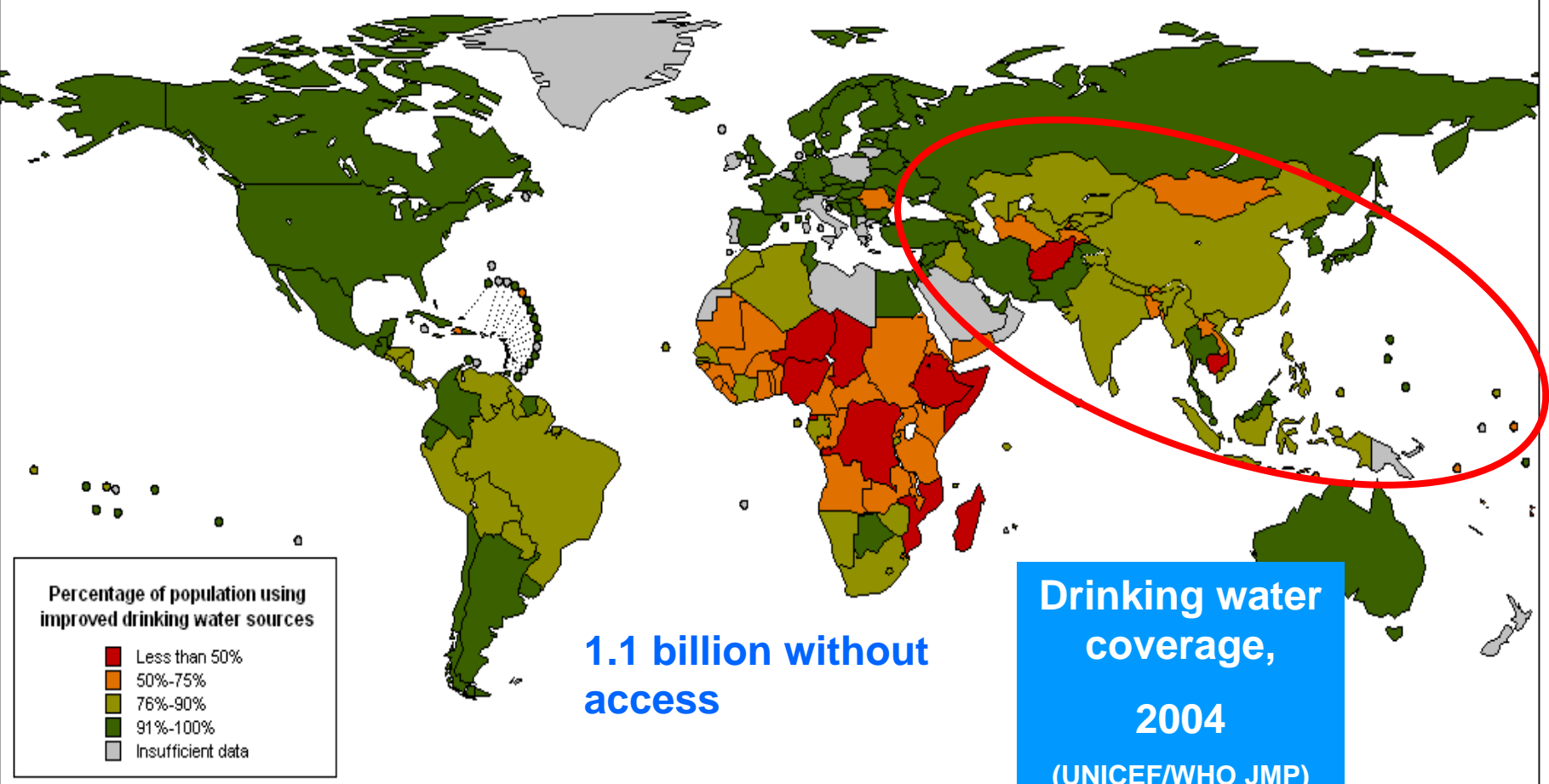
- improving WASH in schools has an impact on enrolment levels, particularly for girls

## Poverty

- WASH critical for reducing poverty : 5.5 billion productive days per year lost due to diarrhoea alone and burden of fetching water
- household water required for small-scale productive activities

# Current Sector Status: Water Supply

Coverage with improved drinking water sources in 2004



**1.1 billion without access**

**Drinking water coverage, 2004 (UNICEF/WHO JMP)**

# Current Sector Status: Sanitation

Sanitation coverage in 2004

**China: Rural  
Sanitation 34%**

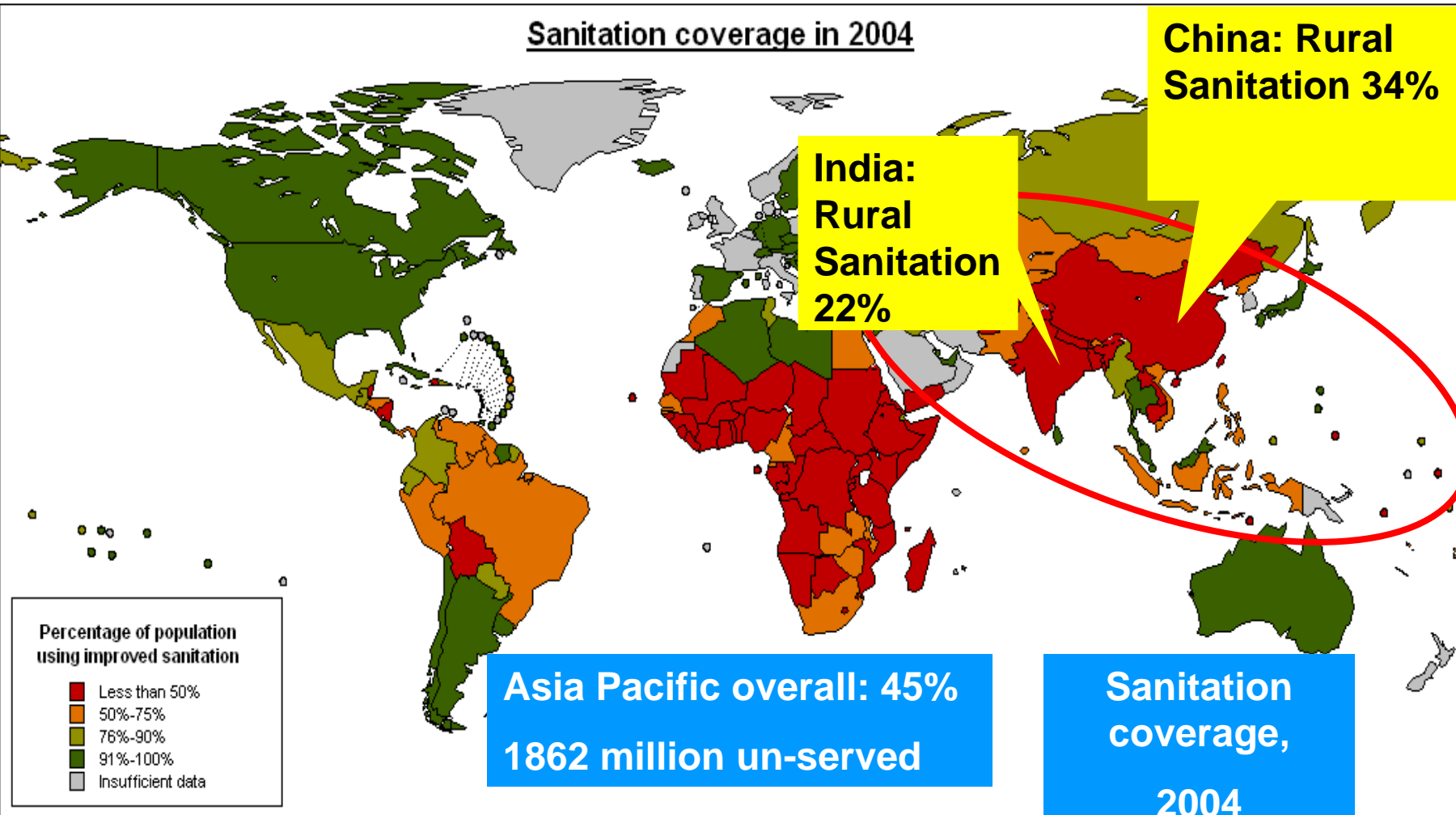
**India:  
Rural  
Sanitation  
22%**

**Asia Pacific overall: 45%  
1862 million un-served**

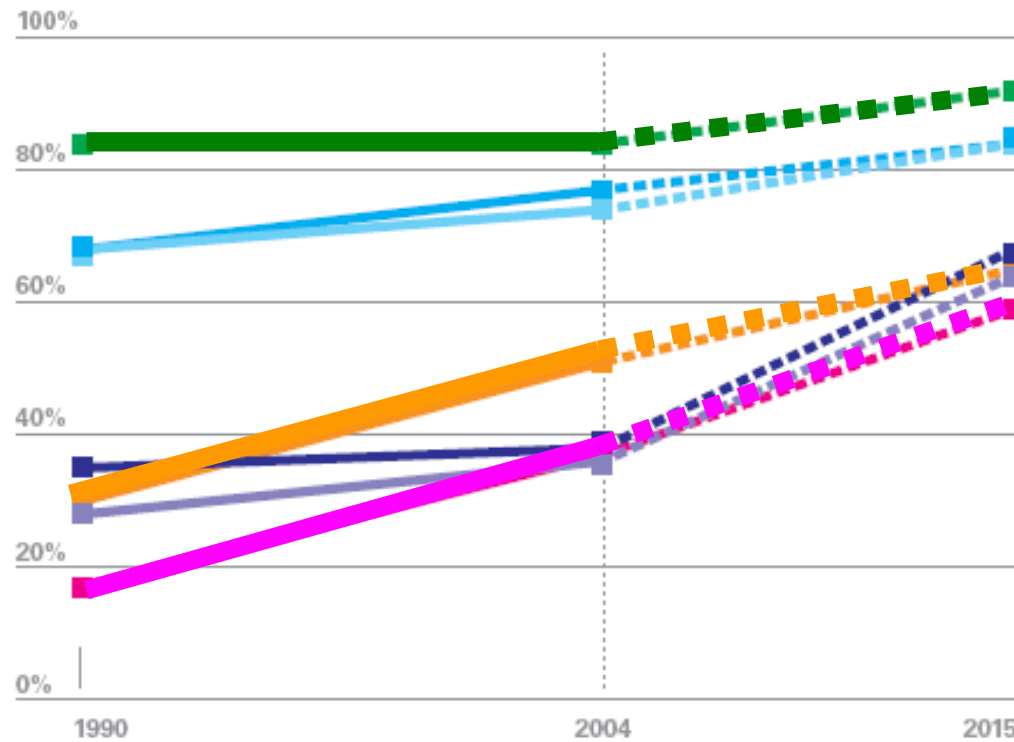
**Sanitation  
coverage,  
2004  
(UNICEF/WHO JMP)**

Percentage of population  
using improved sanitation

- Less than 50%
- 50%-75%
- 76%-90%
- 91%-100%
- Insufficient data



# Focus on Sanitation: Progress towards the sanitation target in Asia

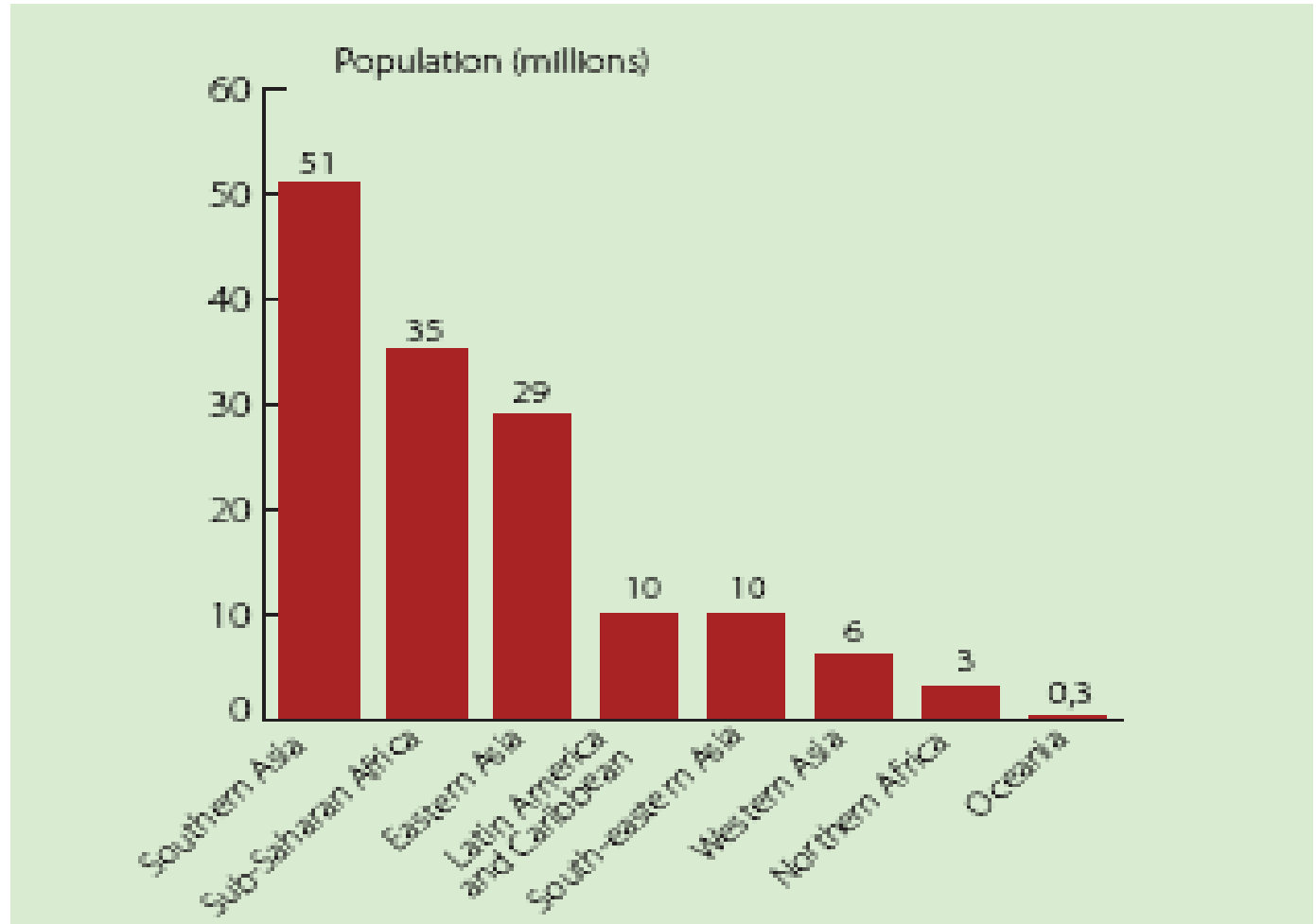


630 million still without basic sanitation!

- West/Central Africa
- Eastern/Southern Africa
- Middle East/North Africa
- South Asia
- East Asia/Pacific
- Latin America/Caribbean
- CEE/CIS

The solid lines show coverage levels in 1990 and 2004. Dotted lines show progress that will need to be made to reach the targets.

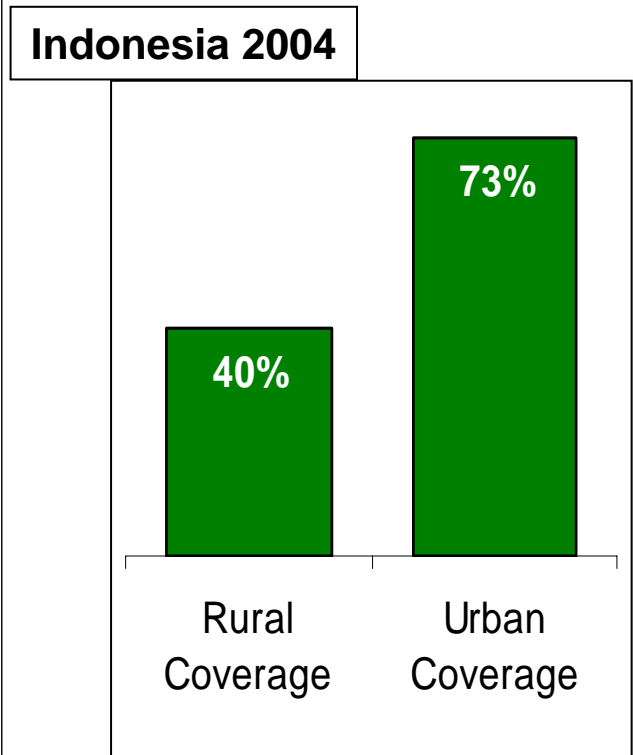
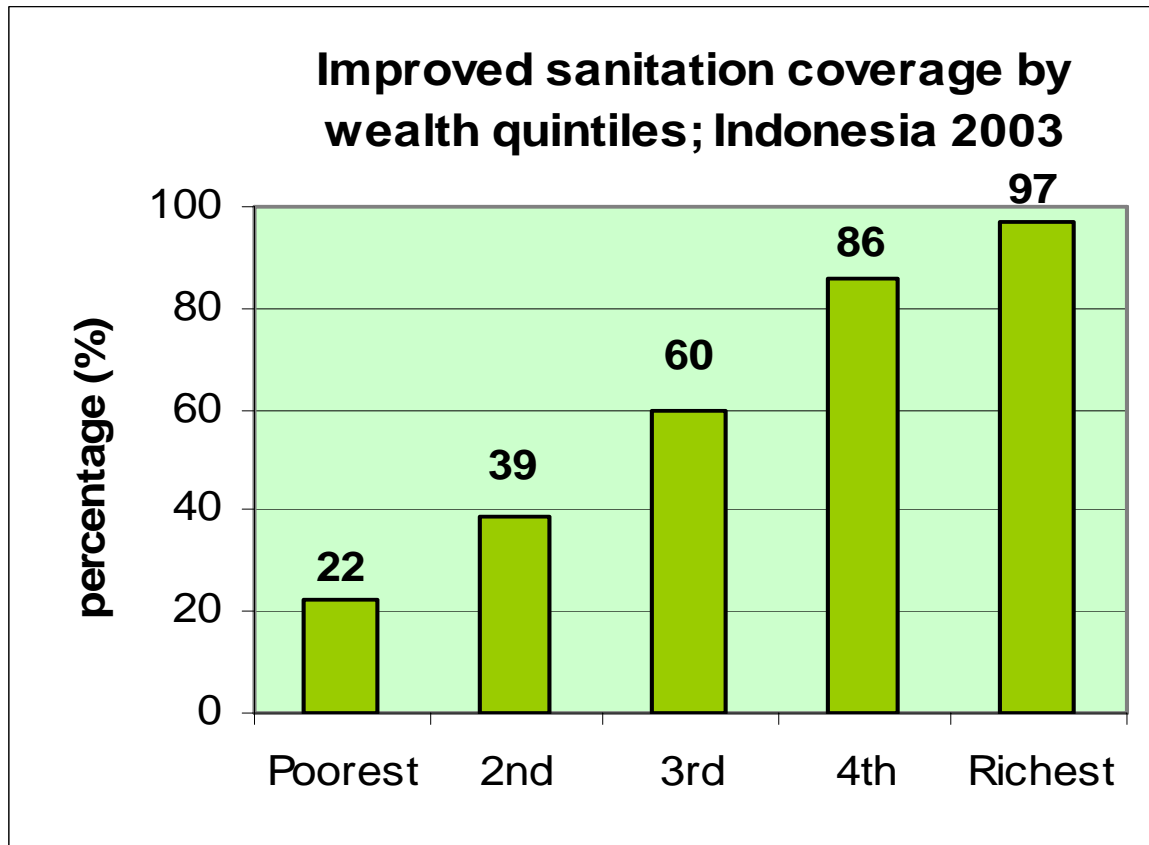
# The challenge is huge!



**96 million need to gain access annually**



# Disparities exist: urban/rural and rich/poor



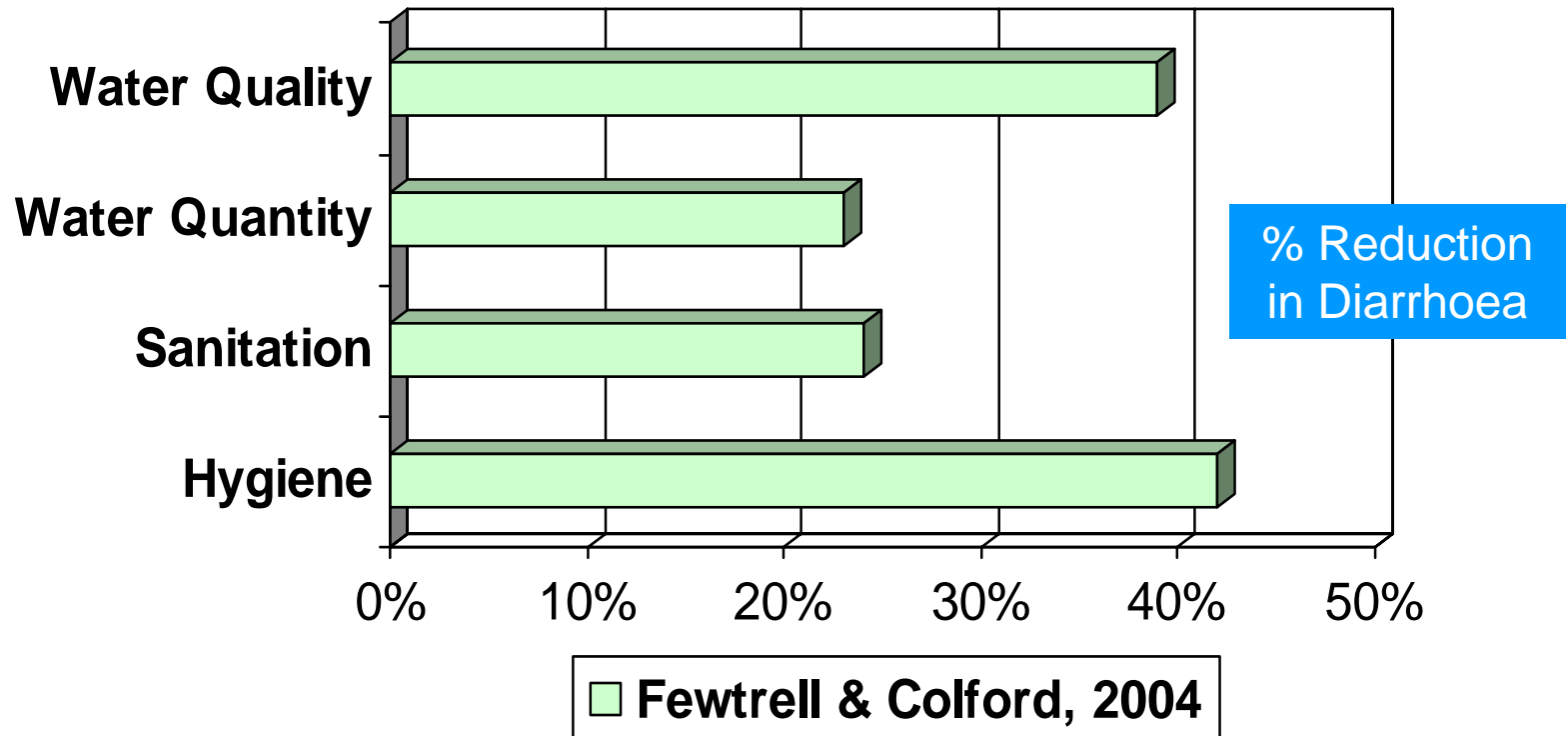
**The richest 20% are more than four times as likely to use an improved sanitation facility as the poorest 20%**

Source: Indonesia DHS 2003 special tabulation

# Why is Sanitation Important?

- **Sanitation is vital for human health**
- **Sanitation generates economic benefits**
- **Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development**
- **Sanitation helps the environment**
- **Improving sanitation is achievable**

# Sanitation is vital for human health

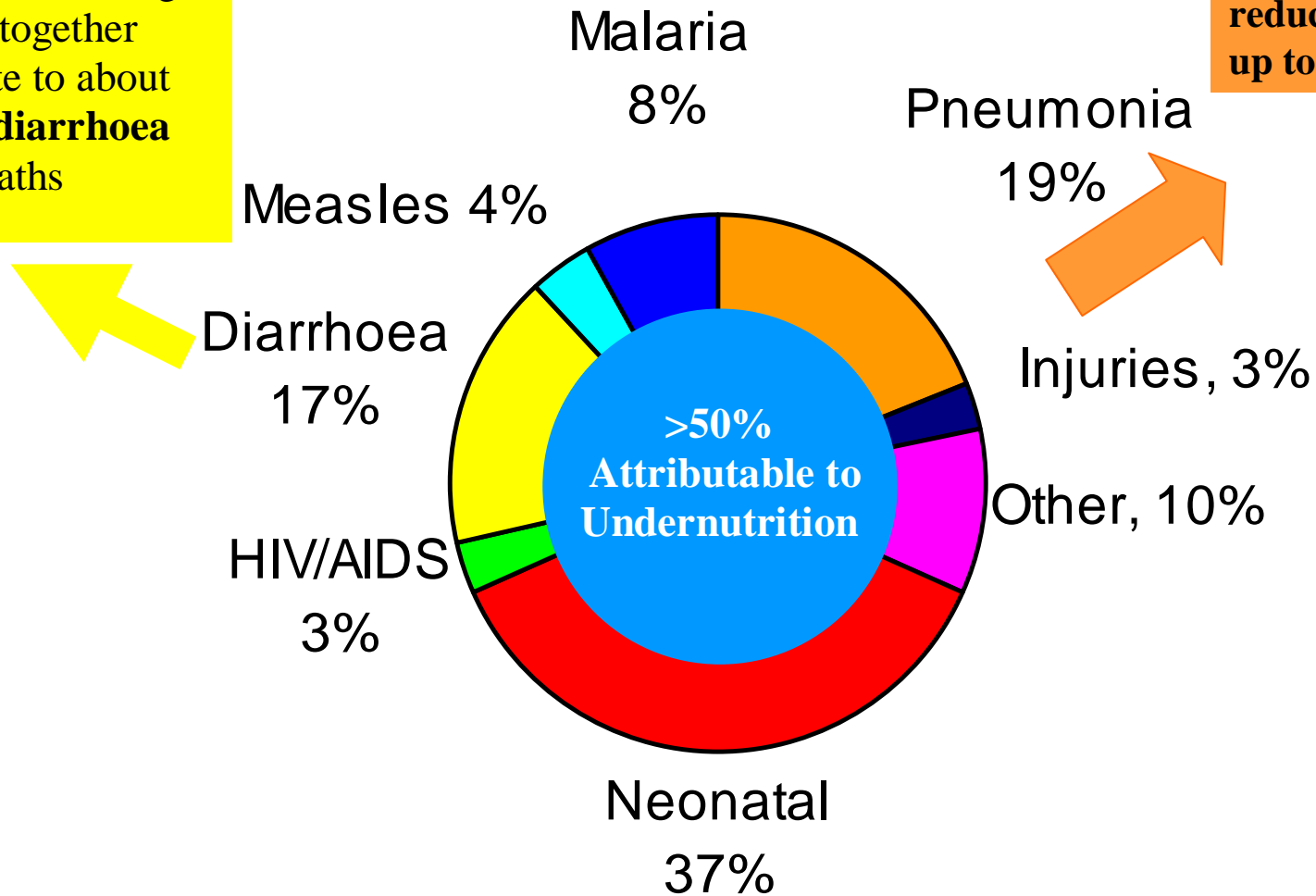


***Sanitation is the "greatest medical milestone since 1840"***

British Medical Journal poll, voted by 11,341 readers, Jan. 2007

Poor hygiene, lack of access to sanitation and unsafe drinking water together contribute to about **88% of diarrhoea** deaths

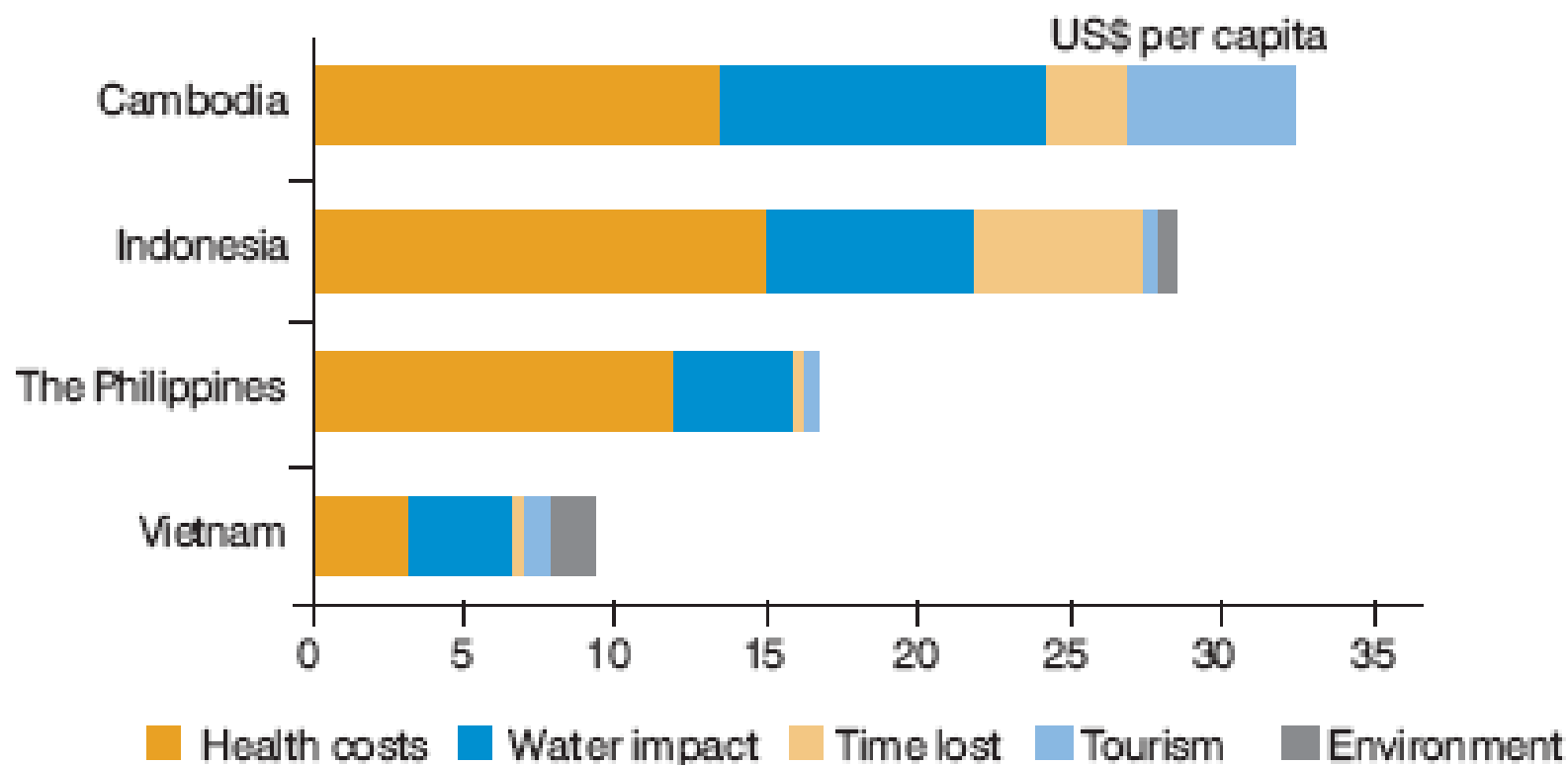
New evidence showing that **HWWS** can reduce **ARI's** by up to **40%**



## Causes of Mortality among under-five Children

# Sanitation generates economic benefits

## Economic impacts of inadequate sanitation



Source: Hutton et al (2007) Economic costs of sanitation in Southeast Asia

# Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development



- **Sanitation is crucial factors for school attendance and completion, in particular for girls**
- **Safe and accessible sanitation are key for dignity and equity for women**

# To scale up sanitation we need to:

- create supporting policy
- develop low cost options
- mobilize communities
- work with the private sector
- harness all available financing, including household-level investments



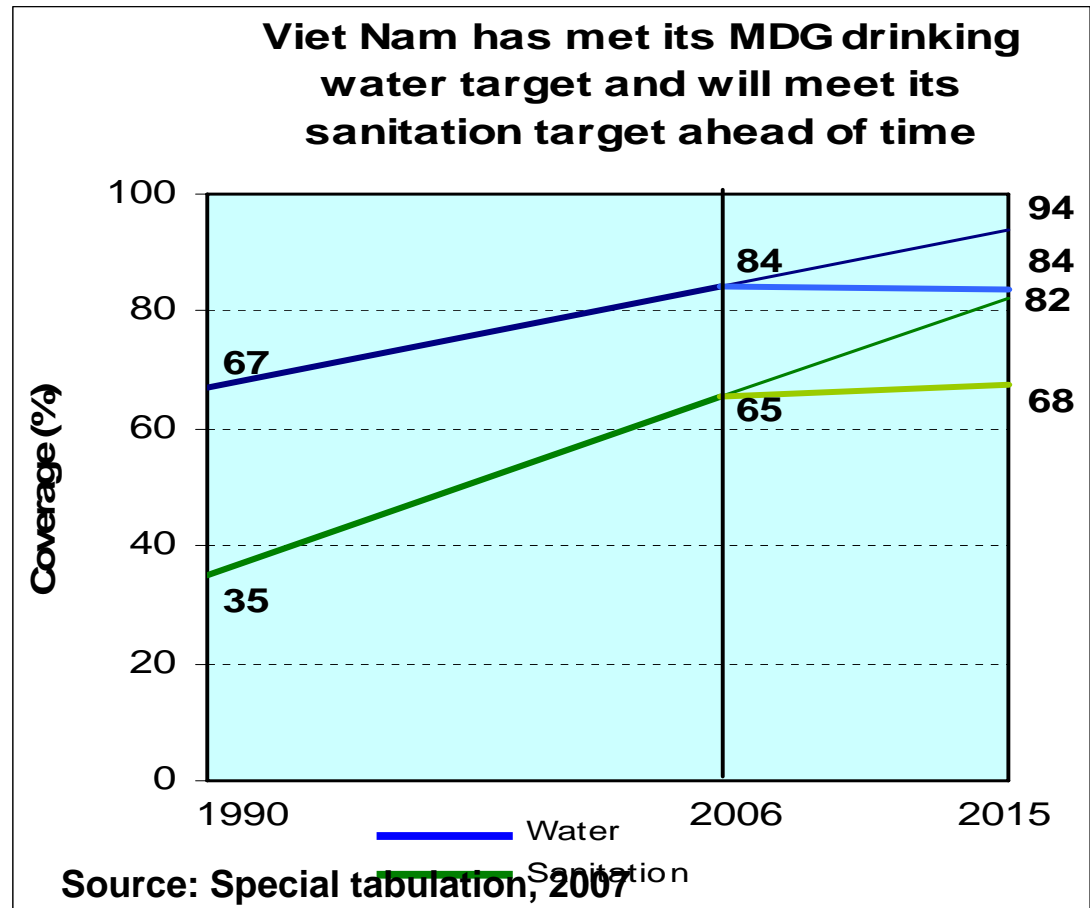
# We have particular challenges in addressing inequity:

- We need to reach the poor and isolated to address high disparity levels
- We need a more equitable distribution of sector funding
- We need increased involvement of women in all aspects of sanitation and hygiene



# Sanitation is achievable!

- investment of **\$10 billion per year** until 2015 will achieve MDG
- the same investment could achieve basic sanitation for the entire world within one or two decades



# So what does this mean for UNICEF?

## UNICEF WASH strategy: two targets...



**Target:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (MDG 7 Target 10)



**Target:** Ensure that all schools have adequate child-friendly water and sanitation facilities, and hygiene education programmes

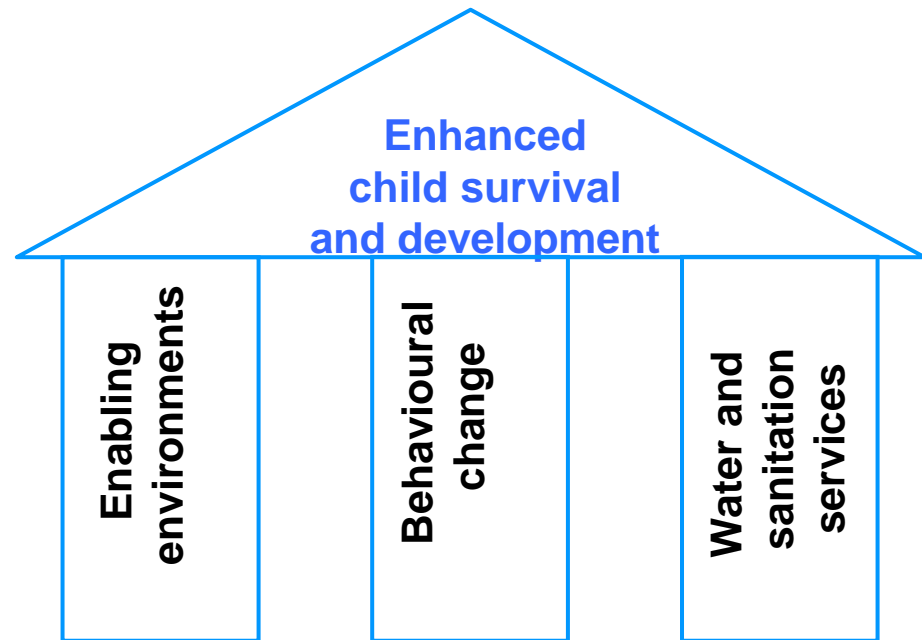
# UNICEF's Program:

- **Water Supply**
  - **Emergencies**
  - **WASH in Schools**
  - **focus on essential interventions:**
    - **Hygiene Promotion**
    - **Sanitation Promotion**
- with new approaches:**
- **“Total Sanitation”**
  - **Home Water Treatment and Safe Storage**



# Three Pillars

- Enabling Environments:  
policy, upstream work
- Behaviour change
- Water and sanitation services:
  - Community
  - Household
  - Schools

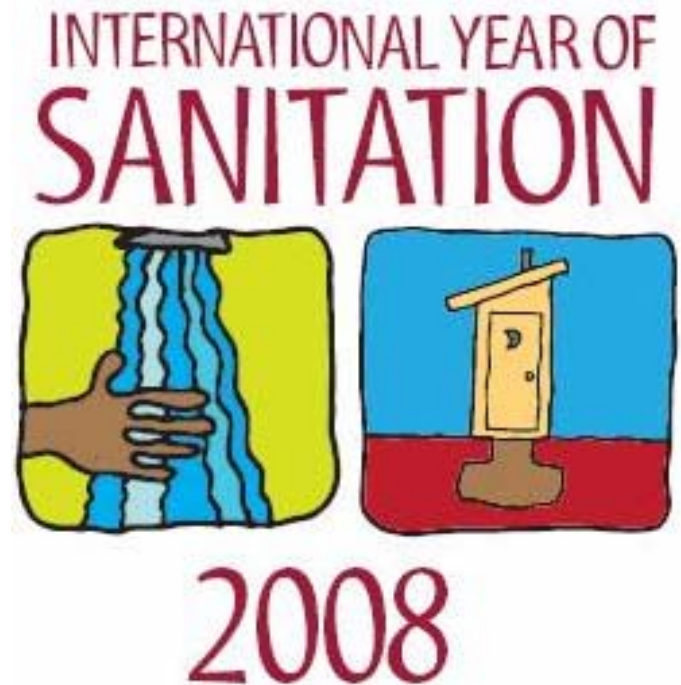


**Three pillars for effective and sustainable WASH programmes**

# International Year of Sanitation 2008

UNICEF is playing a lead role to

- Increase **awareness and commitment**
- Secure real commitments to **scale up** sanitation programmes and **strengthen** sanitation policies
- Develop **capacity**
- Enhance **sustainability**







## Clean Hands keep you healthy

Hands can be beautiful but dirty hands carry germs and viruses that can make you sick. Frequently washing your hands with soap and clean water will help keep you safe from many illnesses including seasonal flu and bird flu.



# Thank you!