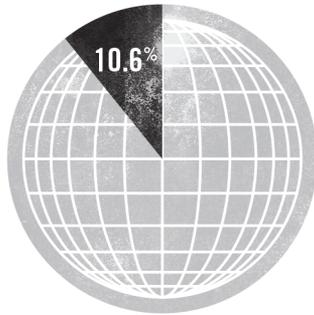
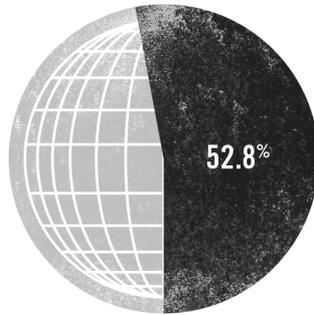


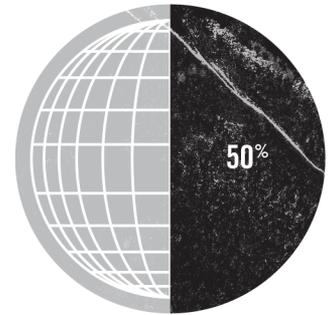
A GLIMPSE: WATER AND SANITATION FOR LIFE



768 million people in the world do not have access to improved sources of water, such as piped water, protected wells, or protected springs.¹



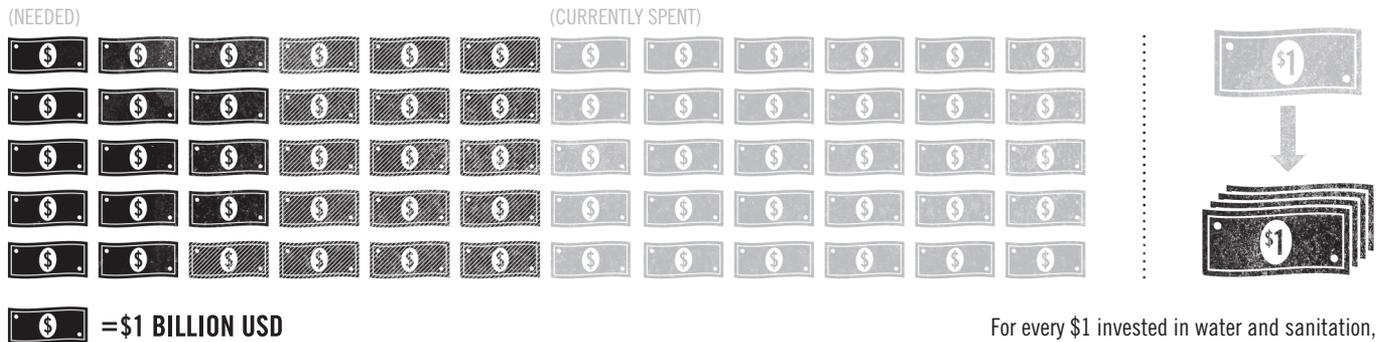
However, the number in the figure to the left does not account for water quality or sustainability. Recent estimates of people drinking unsafe water range from 1.8 to 1.9 billion, and perhaps 3.8 billion have difficulty getting regular access to safe water.²



At any given time, nearly half the people in the developing world are suffering from one or more of the main diseases associated with dirty water and inadequate sanitation such as diarrhea, guinea worm, trachoma and schistosomiasis.⁴

*World Population: 7,200,000,000 (as of 8/2/2013)

Providing safe drinking water and sanitation to those lacking them requires massive investment—estimated at \$14-30 billion in addition to the \$30 billion that is already being spent annually.⁶



700
THOUSAND

Around 700,000 children die every year from diarrhea caused by unsafe water and poor sanitation—that's almost 2,000 children a day.³



Diarrhea, caused by contaminated water and poor sanitation, is the second biggest killer of children under five years old worldwide.⁸



Hygiene promotion is the most cost effective health intervention according to the World Bank.¹⁰

60
MILLION

Every year, around 60 million children are born into homes without access to sanitation.⁵

53%

Providing soap and hygiene promotion can reduce cases of diarrhea by 53%.⁹



Lack of water, sanitation and hygiene costs Sub-Saharan African countries more in lost GDP than the entire continent gets in development aid.¹¹

¹ (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Report, 2013 update).

² (Onda, et al., 2012: www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/9/3/880/pdf, AquaFed Report, Payen, 2011: www.aquafed.org/pdf/Payen_DrinkingWaterNeedsUnderEstimate_EN_2011-11-09.pdf)

³ (Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG), 2012 and Unicef Child Mortality Report, 2012)

⁴ (UNDP: Human Development Report, 2006 http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR06-complete.pdf page 45)

⁵ (UNICEF, 2006 http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress_for_Children_No_5_-_English.pdf page 3)

⁶ www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/pdf/supplyingwater.pdf

⁷ (Hutton, Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage, WHO, Geneva, 2012:page 4)

⁸ (Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG) 2012)

⁹ (Luby, et al. 2005)

¹⁰ (Saving lives, WaterAid, 2012)

¹¹ (Using percentage estimate from UNDP: Human Development Report, 2006)