

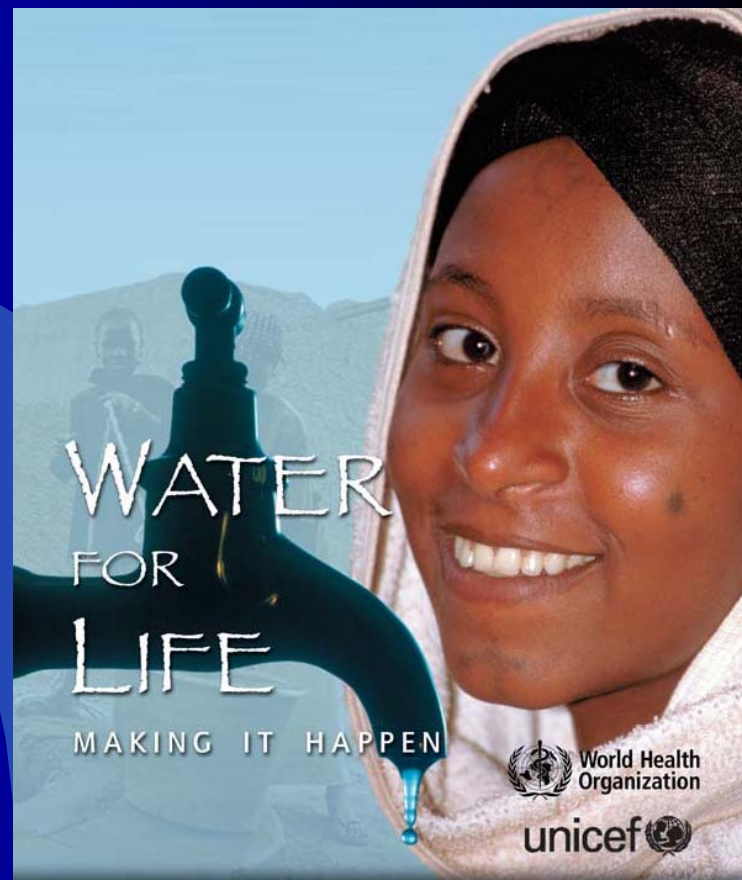


WHO/OMS

# Follow-up of Global Commitments in Water and Sanitation for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

*Water for Life*  
*Making it Happen*

Water, Sanitation and Health  
World Health Organization  
Geneva, Switzerland  
June 2005



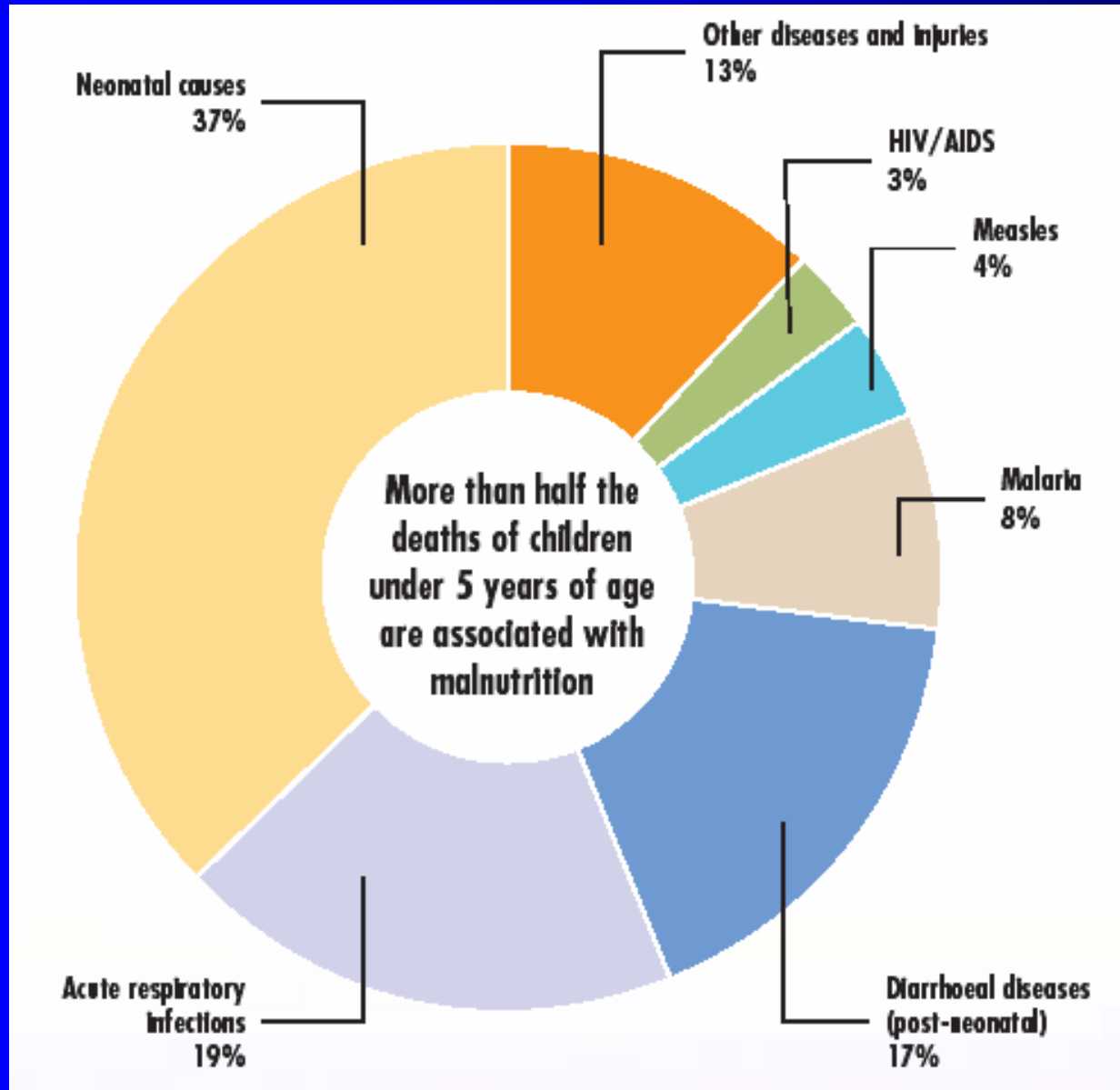


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# The MDG 7 Target 10

Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

# Causes of death among children under 5 years old worldwide, 2000–2003

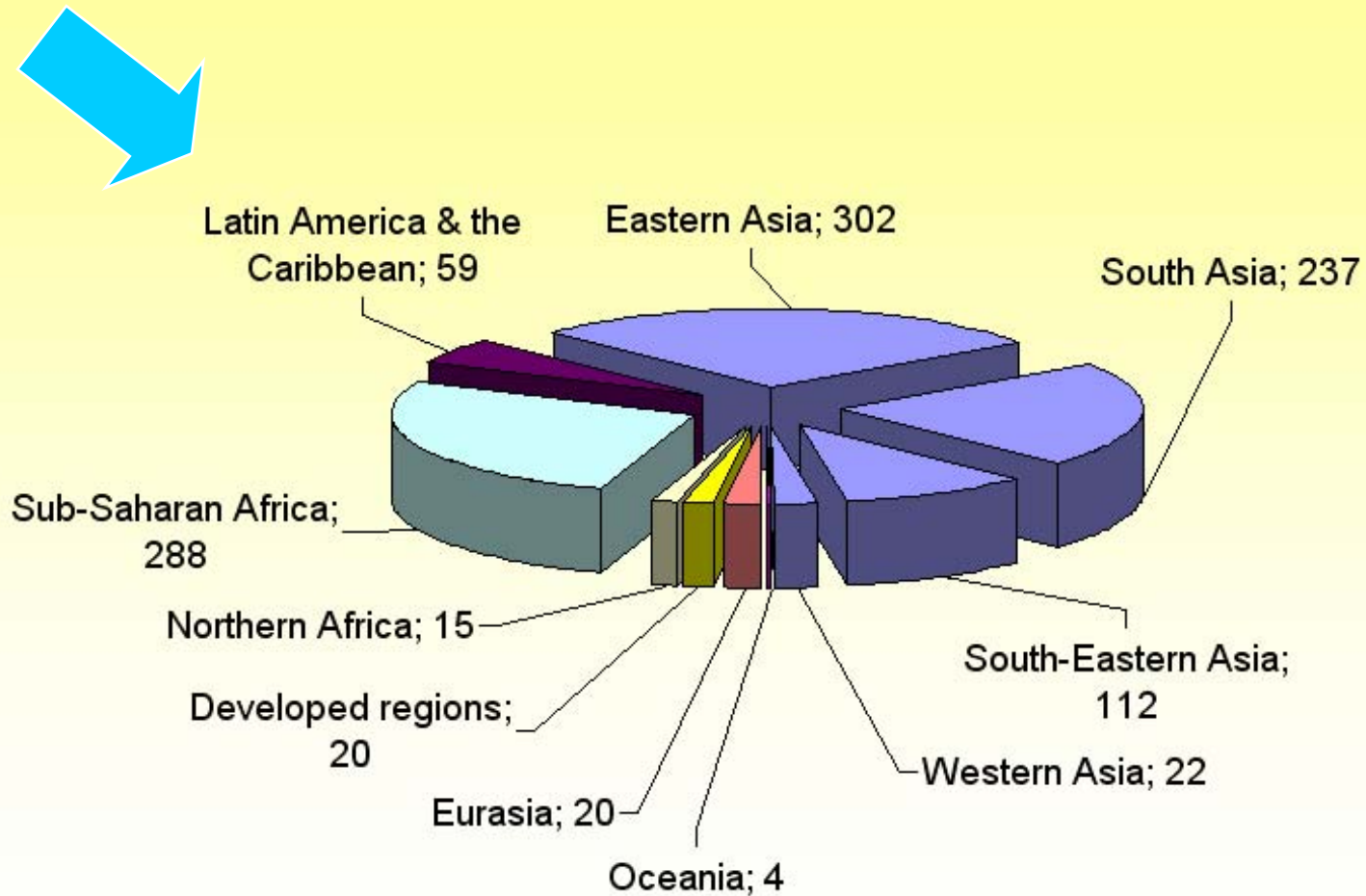


Source: The world health report 2005 – Make every mother and child count. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2005.



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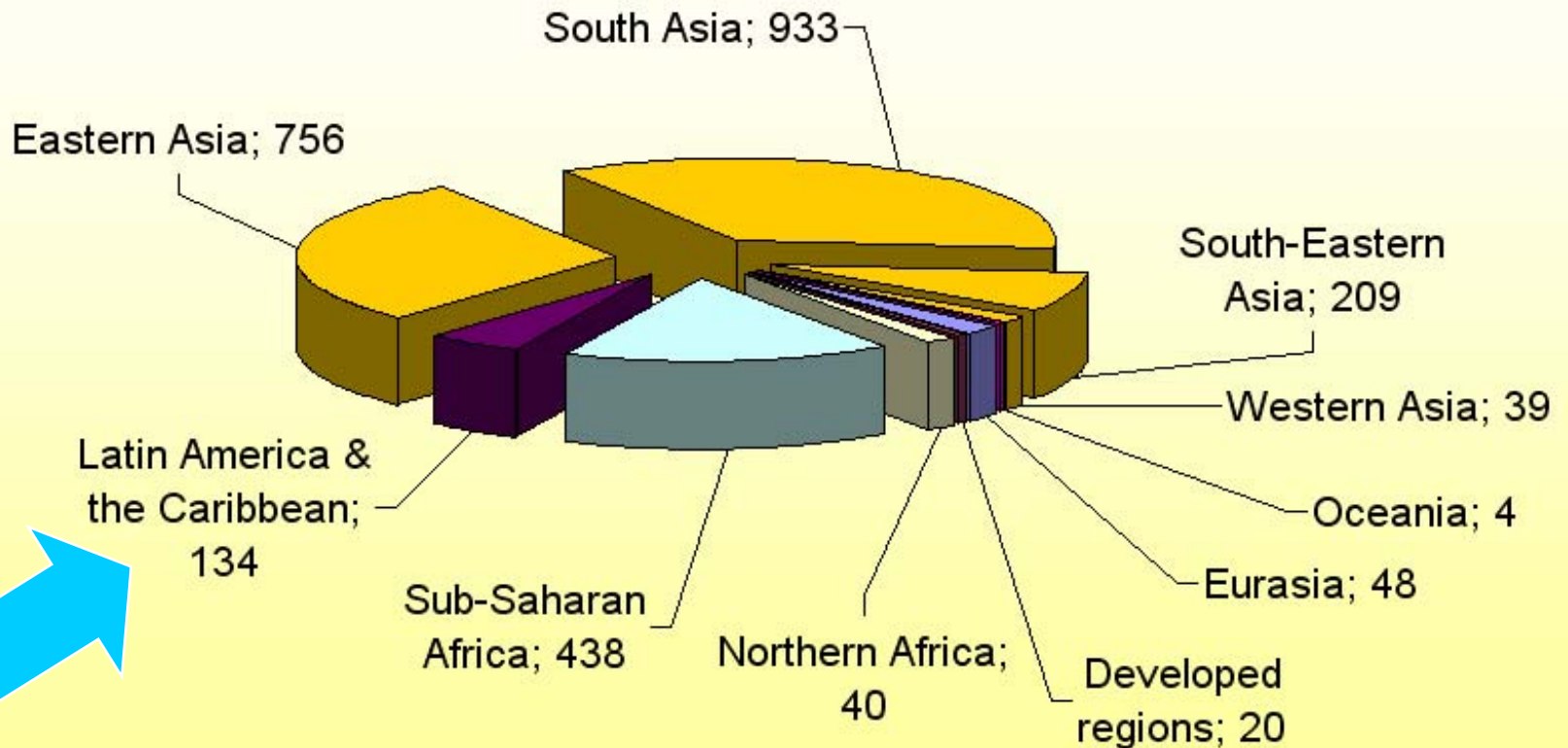
# Improved Drinking Water: Unserved population by Region, 2002 (millions)





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# Population Without Improved Sanitation by Region in 2002 (in millions)





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# WATER FOR LIVING

## AGE 0–4 YEARS

The cruel toll of child mortality

## AGE 5–14 YEARS

Lost schooling is a life sentence

## AGE 15–59 YEARS

Productivity gains can more than pay for improved services

## AGE 60 YEARS AND OVER

People are living longer, but also are more vulnerable

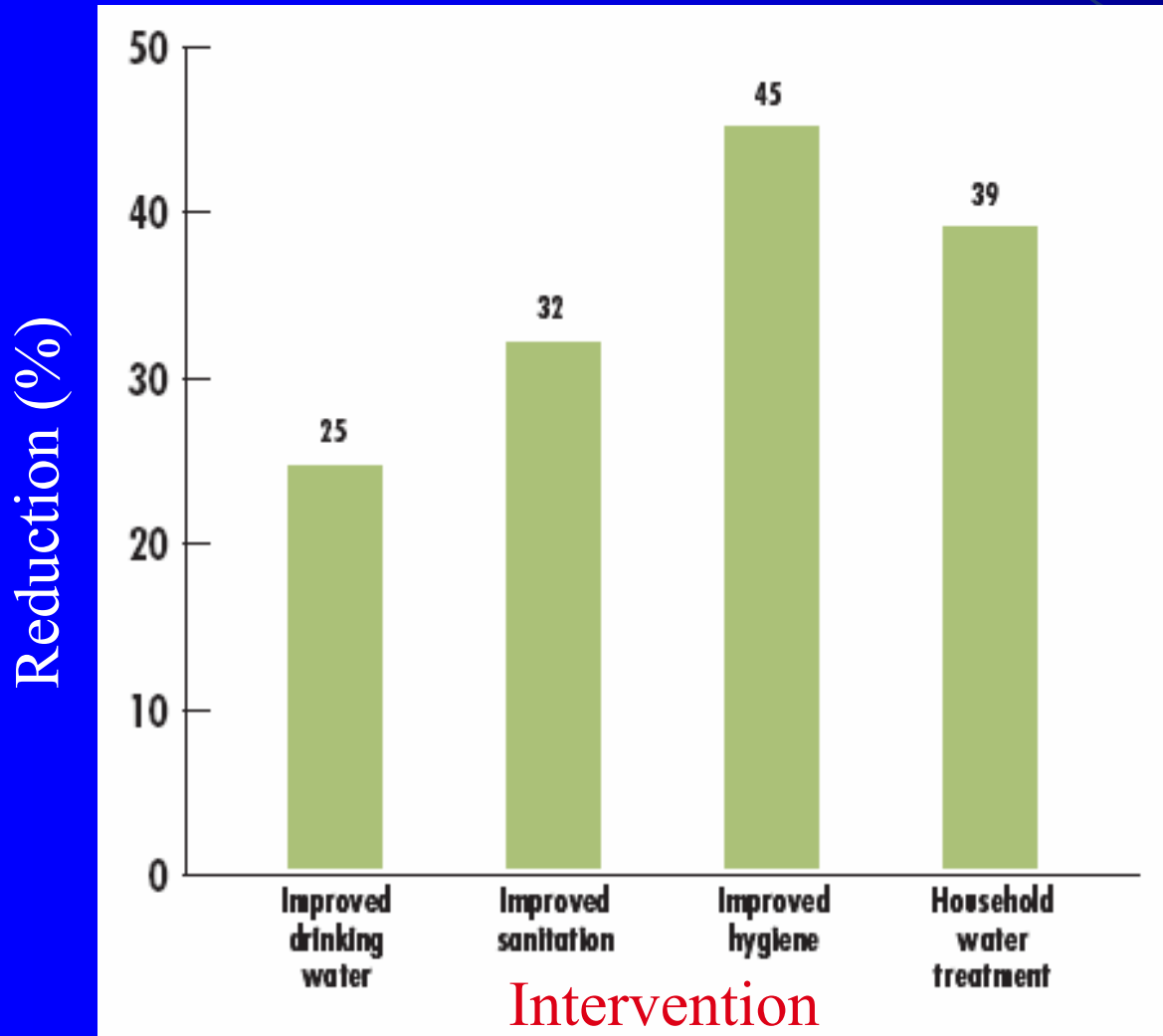






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# Reduction in diarrhoeal diseases morbidity resulting from improvements in drinking water and sanitation services



Source: Fewtrell L et al. Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions to reduce diarrhoea in less developed countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 2005



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# THE GENDER DIVIDE

- ◆ Mothers and daughters are mainly responsible for fetching water and also to manage wisely small quantities of water often insufficient to meet even the most basic needs of the family.
- ◆ Sick children consume a considerable part of a woman's time.
- ◆ For pregnant women, access to enough good quality water is vitally important to protect them from serious diseases.



# THE GENDER DIVIDE

- ◆ Giving birth in health centres with inadequate drinking water and sanitation and poor management of medical waste increases the risk of disease and death for both the mother and her baby.
- ◆ Women's influence on the planning, financing and upkeep of community projects makes those projects much more likely to succeed in the long term.



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## Reaching the MD Goals from 2002:

### What does it mean for Goal 7 Target 10?

To halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population without improved drinking water and sanitation now means:

Enabling an additional 270 000 people a day up to 2015 to use improved drinking water sources

Enabling an additional 380 000 people a day up to 2015 to use improved sanitation

Ensuring continuation of services to an unprecedented population and maintenance and renewal of infrastructure



# Progress in Achieving the MDG

## WHO/OMS Drinking Water and Sanitation Target

Status in 2002

Status in 2015 if target is met

◆ 1.1 billion people not using improved drinking water

◆ 2.6 billion people not using improved sanitation

◆ 800 million people not using improved drinking water

◆ 1.8 billion people not using improved sanitation



# INVESTING IN DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

## The estimated economic benefit

Health care savings

Productivity gains

Time savings

Averted deaths and earnings

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**Saving: US\$77 billion / year**

## The estimated investment needed

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**Cost: US\$11 billion / year**

Source: Evaluation of the costs and benefits of water and sanitation improvements at the global level.  
Geneva, World Health Organization, 2004



WHO/OMS

Thank you