



WATER, SANITATION
AND HYGIENE



The benefits of having access to an improved drinking water source can only be fully realized when there is also access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. Beyond the immediate, obvious advantages of people being hydrated and healthier, access to water, sanitation and hygiene – known collectively as WASH – has profound wider socio-economic impacts, particularly for women and girls.

The fact that WASH is the subject of dedicated targets within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 6) is testament to its fundamental role in public health and therefore in the future of sustainable development. Indeed, access to safe water and sanitation are human rights, as recognized in 2010 by the United Nations General Assembly. For universal fulfilment of these rights to become reality, we will need the right systems: well-resourced, capable institutions delivering services and changing behaviour in resilient and appropriate ways.

Current situation

Today, 2.1 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and 4.5 billion people lack safely managed sanitation services. Unsafe hygiene practices are widespread, compounding the effects on people's health. The impact on child mortality rates is devastating with more than 340 000 children under five who die annually from diarrhoeal diseases due to poor sanitation, poor hygiene, or unsafe drinking water – that is almost 1000 per day.



A Haitian Red Cross worker demonstrates the good hand washing techniques to students, as part of the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) cholera prevention campaign in Port-au-Prince. UN Photo/UNICEF/Marco Dormino

Water

A person without access to improved drinking water – for example from a protected borehole well or municipal piped supply for instance – is forced to rely on sources such as surface water, unprotected and possibly contaminated wells, or vendors selling water of unverifiable provenance and quality.

For many communities, water sources are usually far from their homes, and it typically falls to women and girls to spend much of their time and energy fetching water, a task which often exposes them to attack from men and even wild animals.

Sanitation

Without improved sanitation – a facility that safely separates human waste from human contact – people have no choice but to use inadequate communal latrines or to practise open defecation. For women and girls, finding a place to go to the toilet outside, often having to wait until the cover of darkness, can leave them vulnerable to abuse and sexual assault.

In the immediate environment, exposed faecal matter will be transferred back into people's food and water resources, helping to spread serious diseases such as cholera. Beyond the community, the lack of effective waste disposal or sewerage systems can contaminate ecosystems and contribute to disease pandemics.

Hygiene

In some parts of the world there is little or no awareness of good hygiene practices and their role in reducing the spread of disease. However, it is often the case that even when people do have knowledge of good hygiene behaviour, they lack the soap, safe water and washing facilities they need to make positive changes to protect themselves and their community.

WASH and livelihoods

The disease and time burden associated with lack of access to WASH prevents many adults from earning a living or fulfilling their potential in the professional arena. Not only could access to WASH free up adults,



Access to Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries Water is supplied by the military in Old Dhaka, Bangladesh. UN Photo/Kibae Park

particularly women, to do more productive activities, the establishment and maintenance of WASH services would create associated employment.

Indeed, access to WASH will help drive progress towards the SDGs concerned with poverty, work and economic growth, not least because it will help achieve gender equity. It is women and girls who bear the burden of collecting water and caring for relatives made sick by lack of WASH, and who often miss out on education due to the domestic roles assigned to them. Lack of WASH exacerbates the marginalization of females by locking them into a cycle of poverty and drudgery, with wider consequences for society and national economies.

WASH and education

School and childhood should go hand in hand, but many children in low-income communities with no access to WASH are unable to attend class because they are sick with a diarrhoeal disease or, particularly in the case of girls in rural areas, because they have to spend large parts of each day fetching water for their family. For children who are in school, the situation may be no better than at home: globally, around a third of schools have no safe water supply or adequate sanitation, leaving children dehydrated and less able to concentrate, and

forcing pupils to use inadequate latrines or go to the toilet outside in the school grounds.

For adolescent girls, the presence of a safe water supply and clean, functioning, private toilet facilities can be the difference between dropping out and getting an education. Furthermore, hygiene education at school can begin a lifetime of better health for all children.

WASH and health

The impact of universal access to WASH on global health would be profound. There is the potential to save the lives of the 840,000 people who currently die every year from diseases directly caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene practices, and we could also drastically reduce child malnourishment, and help alleviate physical and mental under-development. Today, 50% of child malnutrition is associated with unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene. Women and girls would have the facilities and knowledge to be able to manage their menstrual cycles in safety and dignity. Similarly, during pregnancy, childbirth, and post-natal care, medical staff, expectant mothers and their families will be better equipped to ensure newborn children are given the safest and healthiest possible start in life.

Facts and figures



Two young boys carrying water walk down a road next to a camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) near the town of Jowhar, Somalia. UN Photo/Tobin Jones

- Today 71% of the global population (5.2 billion people) use a safely managed drinking water service; that is, one located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination. 1 out of 3 of these people (1.9 billion people) live in rural areas. ([WHO/UNICEF 2017](#))
- 89% of the global population (6.5 billion people) used at least a basic service; that is, an improved source within 30 minutes' round trip to collect water. ([WHO/UNICEF 2017](#))
- 263 million people spent over 30 minutes per round trip to collect water from an improved source. ([WHO/UNICEF 2017](#))
- 1.8 billion people use a source of drinking water contaminated with faeces, putting them at risk of contracting cholera, dysentery, typhoid and polio. ([WHO/UNICEF 2015](#))
- More than 340 000 children under five who die annually from diarrhoeal diseases due to poor sanitation, poor hygiene, or unsafe drinking water. ([WHO/UNICEF 2015](#))
- 39% of the global population (2.9 billion people) use a safely managed sanitation service; that is, excreta safely disposed of in situ or treated off-site. 2 out of 5 of these people (1.2 billion people) live in rural areas. ([WHO/UNICEF 2017](#))
- 68% of the global population (5.0 billion people) use at least a basic sanitation service. ([WHO/UNICEF 2017](#))
- 159 million people still use surface water, and two thirds live in sub-Saharan Africa ([WHO/UNICEF 2015](#))
- 892 million people worldwide still practised open defecation. ([WHO/UNICEF 2017](#))
- 842,000 people die every year from diseases caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and hygiene. ([WHO 2012](#))
- 50% of child malnutrition is associated with unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene. ([WHO 2008](#))
- Loss of productivity to water- and sanitation-related diseases costs many countries up to 5% of GDP. ([WHO 2012](#))
- Hygiene promotion is the most cost effective health intervention. ([World Bank 2016](#))
- Universal access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation and hygiene would reduce the global disease burden by 10%. ([WHO 2012](#))
- For every \$1 invested in water and sanitation, an average of at least \$4 is returned in increased productivity. (Sanitation returns \$5.50 from \$1 and water returns \$2 from \$1). ([WHO 2012](#))

JMP LADDERS



Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs and packaged or delivered water

Note: Improved facilities include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. Household surveys increasingly include a section on hygiene practices where the surveyor visits the handwashing facility and observes if water and soap are present. Observation of handwashing materials by surveyors represents a more reliable proxy for handwashing behaviour than asking individuals whether they wash their hands. The small number of cases where households refuse to give enumerators permission to observe their facilities are excluded from JMP estimates.

Find out more:

[IRC \(2016\): It is all about systems](#)

[UNHCR \(2016\): Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#)

[UNDP: GoAL WaSH Programme](#)

[UNECE: Protocol on Water and Health](#)

[UNICEF \(2015\): Advancing WASH in Schools](#)

[UNICEF \(2015\): Child health data](#)

[UNICEF: Water, sanitation and hygiene](#)

[United Nations \(2015\): Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#)

[WHO \(2012\): Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage](#)

[WHO \(2008\): Safer Water, Better Health: Costs, Benefits, and Sustainability of Interventions to Protect and Promote Health](#)

[WHO \(2012\): Global Health Observatory: Mortality and burden of disease from water and sanitation](#)

[WHO/UNICEF \(2015\): Progress on sanitation and drinking water – 2015 update and MDG assessment](#)

[WHO/UNICEF \(2016\): WASH in the 2030 Agenda](#)

[World Bank Group \(2016\): Disease Control Priorities: Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health](#)

