

## IYS FACTSHEET

- ❖ People deprived of improved sanitation services in 2004 - **2.6 billion** (*PFC5*)
- ❖ Number of people that gained access to improved sanitation from 1990 – 2004 – **1.2 billion** (*JMP 06*)
- ❖ Expected world population in 2015 – **7.2 billion** (*WHO/UNICEF 05 water for life*)
- ❖ People without improved sanitation if the MDG 2015 is achieved – **1.8 billion** (*JMP 06*)
- ❖ Number of people that need to gain access to improved sanitation in the decade before 2015 to meet the MDG = **1.6 billion** (*JMP 06*) (due to population growth)
- ❖ The extent to which the world will fall short of meeting the MDG if current improvement trends continue – **564 million** (*WHO Hutton et al 2007*)
- ❖ Proportion of people without a basic toilet in 2004 – **2 in 5** (*PFC5*)
- ❖ Children under 18 without access to an improved sanitation - **980 million – 280 million of which are under five years old** (*UNICEF 2006*)
- ❖ Access to sanitation linked to a sewage system: **Latin America and the Caribbean: 66%, Asia: 18%, Africa, 13%** (*World Health Report, WHO 2004*)
- ❖ Daily child deaths under age five from diarrhoeal diseases in 2004- **5000** (*PFC 5*)
- ❖ School attendance days gained due to less diarrheal disease if Sanitation MDG is met (compared to the coverage level in 2000)- **194 million school days** (*Hutton and Haller, WHO 2004*)
- ❖ Diarrhoeal related deaths per year of children under 5 - **1.5 million** (*PFC 5*)
- ❖ % of all diarrhoeal deaths related to water and sanitation – **88%** (*PFC 5*)
- ❖ Ratio by which improved sanitation and hygiene reduces diarrhea morbidity - **2/3** (*PFC 5*)
- ❖ % of total under five child mortality due to diarrhoea disease – **17% or 1.8 million children, not including neonatal diarrhoea** - (*World Health Report 2005, CHERG*)
- ❖ Diarrhoea as proportionate cause of child mortality – **2<sup>nd</sup> highest single cause after pneumonia** (*World Health Report 2005, CHERG*)
- ❖ Annual number of diarrheal cases avoided per year by meeting the MDG for sanitation (compared to the coverage level in 2000) – **390 million** (*Hutton and Haller, WHO 2004*)
- ❖ Percent up to which washing hands at critical times with soap can reduce the number of diarrhoeal cases - **47%** (*Curtis V. And S. Cairncross, Lancet 2003*)

- ❖ Percent by which washing hands with soap may reduce acute respiratory illnesses – **50%** (*Luby SP et al, Lancet 2005*)
- ❖ Economic return on a \$1 investment in sanitation - \$9.1; Economic return on a \$1 investment in water \$4.4 (*Hutton, Bartram, and Haller, WHO 2007*)
- ❖ Urban to rural ratio of people with access to water sources - **95% (urban) vs. 73% (rural)** (*JMP 2006*)
- ❖ Urban to rural ration of people with access to improved sanitation – **80%(urban) vs. 39% (rural)** (*JMP 2006*)
- ❖ Percent reduction in diarrheal morbidity through improved sanitation - **37.5%** (*WHO Fact Sheet 2004*)
- ❖ Cost of meeting water and sanitation MDGs per year until 2015 - **11.3 billion** (*JMP, 2006*)
- ❖ Cost of meeting sanitation MDGs per year until 2015- **9.5 billion** (*Hutton and Haller, WHO 2004*)
- ❖ Total economic benefits of meeting the MDGs in 2015 (including, health sector, patient expenses, value of deaths avoided, time savings due to improved access to water and sanitation, value of productive days gained (of illnesses avoided) and value of child days gained of those avoided illnesses- **66 billion** (*Hutton and Haller, 2004*)