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Combined Global and African Ranking - 25 Country Populations with the Least Sustainable Access to Improved / Clean Water Sources Also Outlining Indicative and Associated Impact on Child Mortality, Adult Life Expectancy, Food Security/Nutrition, Sanitation and Overall Poverty

- Lack of clean water, sanitation & hygiene costs Sub-Saharan African countries more in lost GDP than the entire continent gets in development aid.
- Depending on the country & region, economic benefits have been estimated to range from US\$ 3 to US\$ 34 for each dollar invested in clean water and sanitation.
- The 25 countries globally with least access to safe water (19 of them African) dominate the top 50 countries with highest child mortality. Between 23% & 59% of children in these countries suffer stunted growth; & between 43% & 91% of their populations have no access to improved sanitation. Between 18% & 68% of their populations live below the poverty line.
- 1.6 million people die every year from just diarrhoeal diseases (including cholera) attributable to lack of access to safe drinking water & basic sanitation. 90% of these are children under 5, mostly in developing countries.
- An estimated 160 million people are infected with schistosomiasis/ bilharzia (parasitic disease from flatworms) causing tens of thousands of deaths annually; About 500 million people are at risk of trachoma from which 146 million are threatened by blindness, & 6 million are visually impaired.
- Where water is not available on premises & has to be fetched, women/girls are about two and a half times more likely than men/boys to be main water carriers for families.
- It is estimated that women in low-income countries spend 40 billion hours annually fetching & carrying water from sources that may not even provide clean water.
- In the UK, massive investment in water & sanitation infrastructure in the 1880's contributed to a 15 year increase in life expectancy within four decades.
- Hygiene promotion is the most cost effective health intervention, but the 2015 goal to halve the proportion of people living without sanitation is about 150 years behind schedule.

Global Ranking by Country with Least Sustainable Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	Country Name	Country Population	Percentage of Population Without Improved/Clean Drinking Water Sources [ranking by countries with least access to clean water]	Absolute Number: Annual Under 5 Child Deaths per country - various causes including unclean water	Global Child Mortality Ranking by Most Affected country various causes including unclean water	Other Water Related Social Determinants of Health (Given relationship & impact of water on food security/nutrition, basic sanitation & socio-economic conditions)		Adult Life expectancy (including impact of unclean water on overall population)	Percentage of Population Below New International Poverty Line of US\$1.25 per day
						Percentage of Malnourished/stunting Children Under 5	Population without Access to Improved Sanitation		
1.	Somalia	9,133,000	70%	70,000	1	42%	77%	51yrs	N/Av
2.	Ethiopia	82,825,000	62%	271,000	23	51%	88%	59yrs	39%
3.	Madagascar	19,625,000	59%	44,000	48	50%	89%	66yrs	68%
4.	*Papau New Guinea	6,732,000	59%	12,000	49	43%	55%	62yrs	36%
5.	Dem Rep of Congo	66,020,000	54%	465,000	6	43%	77%	48yrs	59%
6.	Mozambique	22,894,000	53%	114,000	16	44%	83%	50yrs	60%
7.	Niger	15,290,000	52%	100,000	12	47%	91%	54yrs	43%
8.	*Afghanistan	28,150,000	52%	191,000	11	59%	63%	48yrs	N/Av
9.	Sierra Leone	5,695,000	51%	39,000	4	36%	87%	47yrs	53%
10.	Mauritania	3,291,000	51%	13,000	21	23%	74%	58yrs	21%

<i>Global Ranking Least Sustainable Access to Improved Water Source</i>	<i>Country Name</i>	<i>Country Population</i>	<i>% of Population Without Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>Absolute No's: Annual Under 5 Child Deaths</i>	<i>Global Child Mortality Ranking</i>	<i>Percentage of Malnourished/stunting Children Under 5</i>	<i>Population Without Access to Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>Adult Life expectancy</i>	<i>Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line of US\$1.25 per day</i>
11.	Chad	11,206,000	50%	80,000	5	39%	91%	49yrs	62%
12.	Angola	18,498,000	50%	121,000	8	29%	43%	51yrs	54%
13.	Tanzania	43,739,000	46%	133,000	41	42%	76%	57yrs	68%
14.	Mali	13,010,000	44%	120,000	2	38%	64%	51yrs	51%
15.	Sudan, & South Sudan	42,272,000	43%	143,000	24	40%	66%	61yrs	N/Av
16.	*Lao Dem Rep	6,230,000	43%	8,000	55	48%	47%	67yrs	34%
17.	Nigeria	154,729,000	42%	861,000	12	41%	68%	51yrs	64%
18.	Kenya	39,802,000	41%	122,000	35	35%	69%	57yrs	20%
19.	Togo	6,619,000	40%	19,000	24	30%	88%	57yrs	39%
20.	Zambia	12,935,000	40%	60,000	21	45%	51%	49yrs	64%
21.	Guinea Bissau	1,611,000	39%	8,000	10	32%	79%	48yrs	49%
22.	Eritrea	5,073,000	39%	11,000	49	44%	86%	61yrs	N/Av
23.	*Cambodia	14,805,000	39%	16,000	58	40%	71%	63yrs	28%
24.	*Yemen	23,580,000	38%	69,000	40	58%	48%	65yrs	18%
25.	*Haiti	10,033,000	37%	45,000	7	29%	83%	62yrs	55%

Definitions:

*Access to safe drinking water means the source is less than 1 kilometer away from its place of use, and it is possible to reliably obtain at least 20 litres per member of a household per day;

*Safe drinking water is water with microbial, chemical and physical characteristics that meet WHO guidelines or national standards on drinking water quality;

***Improved, Sources:** Piped water into dwelling, yard or plot, Public tap or standpipe, Tubewell or borehole, Protected spring, Hygienic collection of Rainwater.

***Unimproved Sources:** Unprotected dug well, Unprotected spring, Cart with small tank or drum, Tanker truck, Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), Bottled water (considered to be improved circumstances only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene)

***Main Data Sources:** World Health Statistics 2011, 2010 and 2009; UNICEF State of the Worlds Children Report 2012, 2011, 2010; WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation; UNDP Human Development Reports; UN Water; Food and Agricultural Organisation; UNESCO; UNEP; International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); International Water Management Institute (IWMI); World Water Assessment Program; World Water Council; with Timeline Comparative Sources and Reports from WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, & World Bank 2009 – 2011.

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