

Improved Sanitation in South Asia

Accelerating Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Atsushi Kaneko
Asian Development Bank
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Outline

1. Assessment of Status: Access to Improved Sanitation in South Asia
2. Constraints to Expanding Sanitation Coverage
3. New Sanitation Agenda : Increase in Sanitation Coverage is not Enough
4. ADB Operations in India and Lessons Learnt: Key Challenges and Way Forward

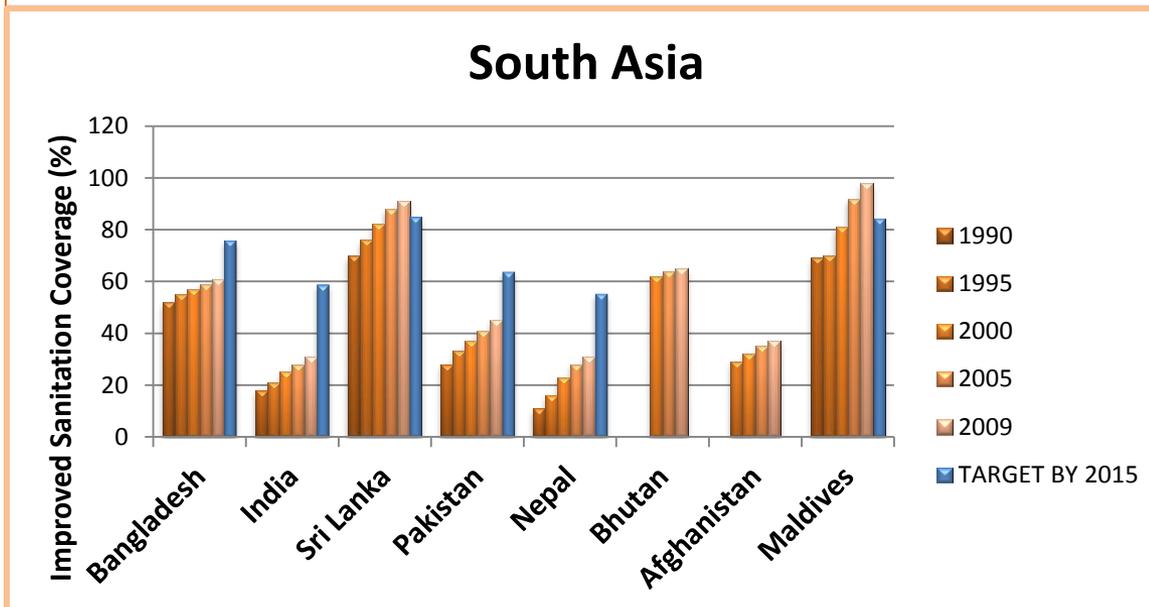
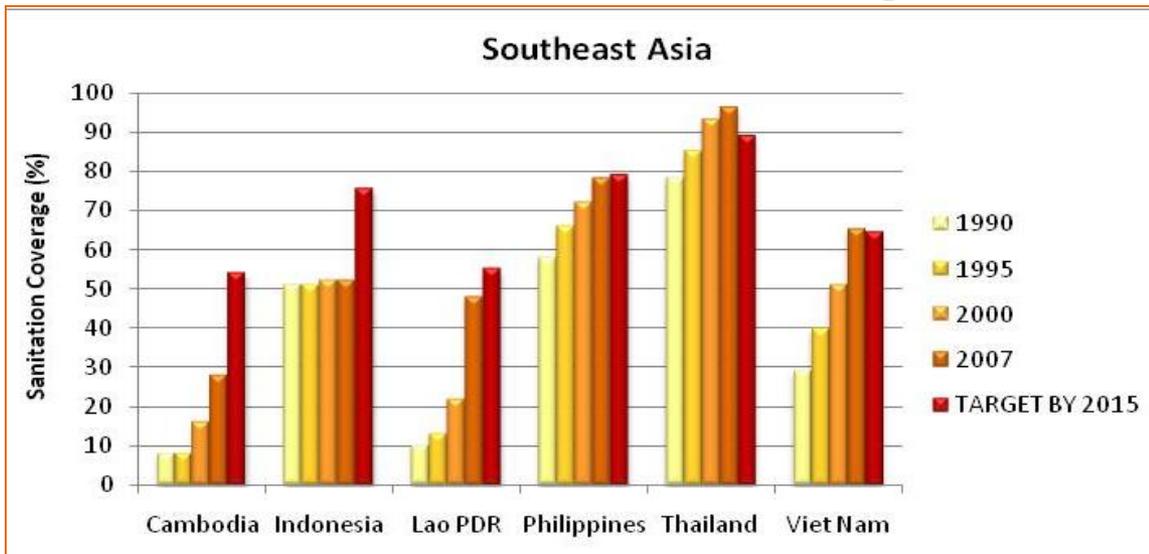
Assessment of Status:

Need to do much more on sanitation

- MDG target 10 (Goal 7): halve, by 2015, proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation.
- Over 2.6 billion people world wide do not use improved sanitation. About 1.1 billion do not have access to any facility and practice open defecation.
- Targets for 2015: coverage 63% for South Asia and 57% for India
 - only 36% and 28% respectively achieved by 2008.
- Inadequate sanitation costs India US\$53.8 billion annually or 6.4% of annual GDP. (Of the amount, US\$38.5 billion loss from health-related costs.)

(Source: Water and Sanitation Program)

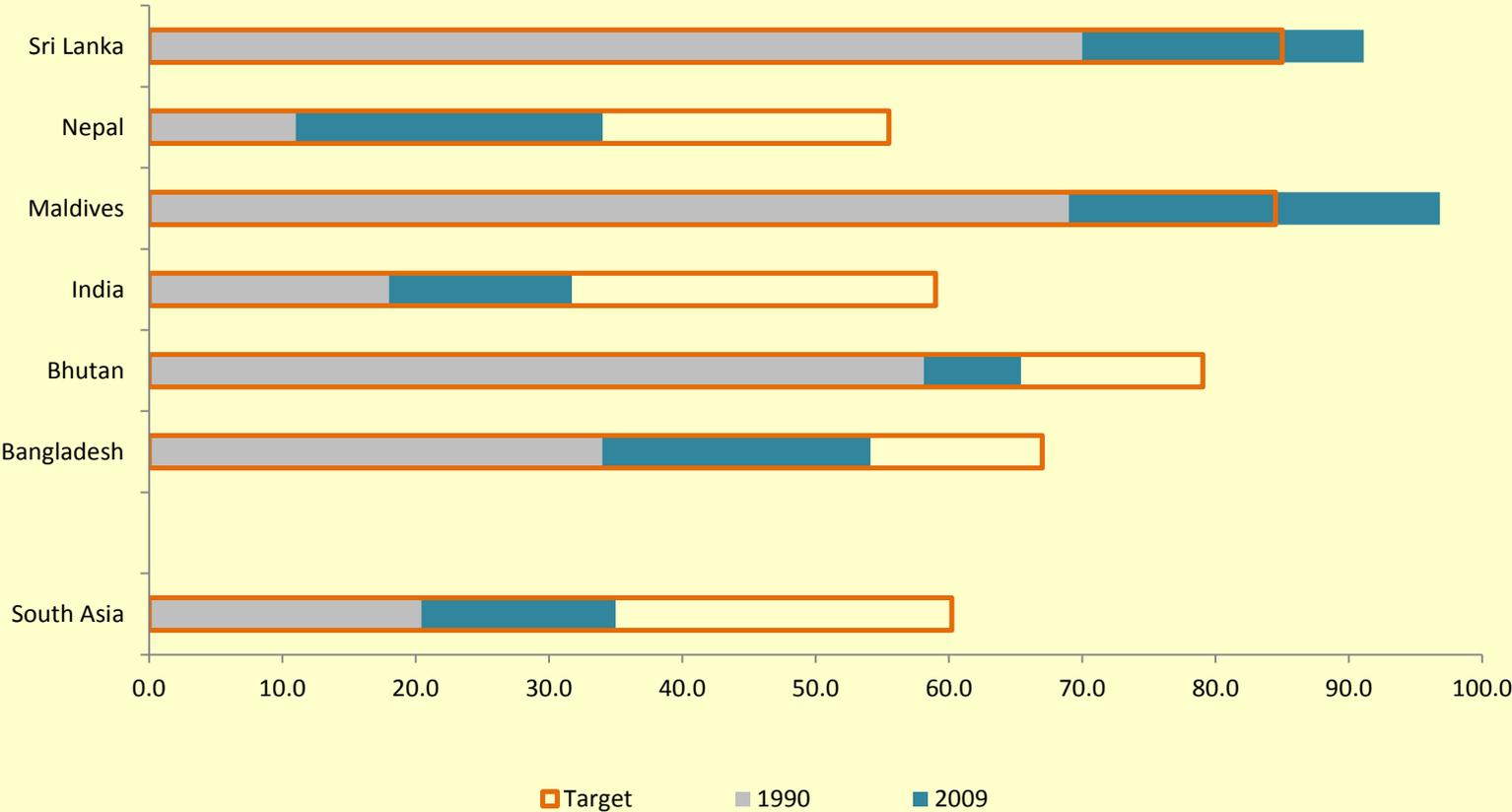
Assessment of Status: Sanitation Coverage in the Regions



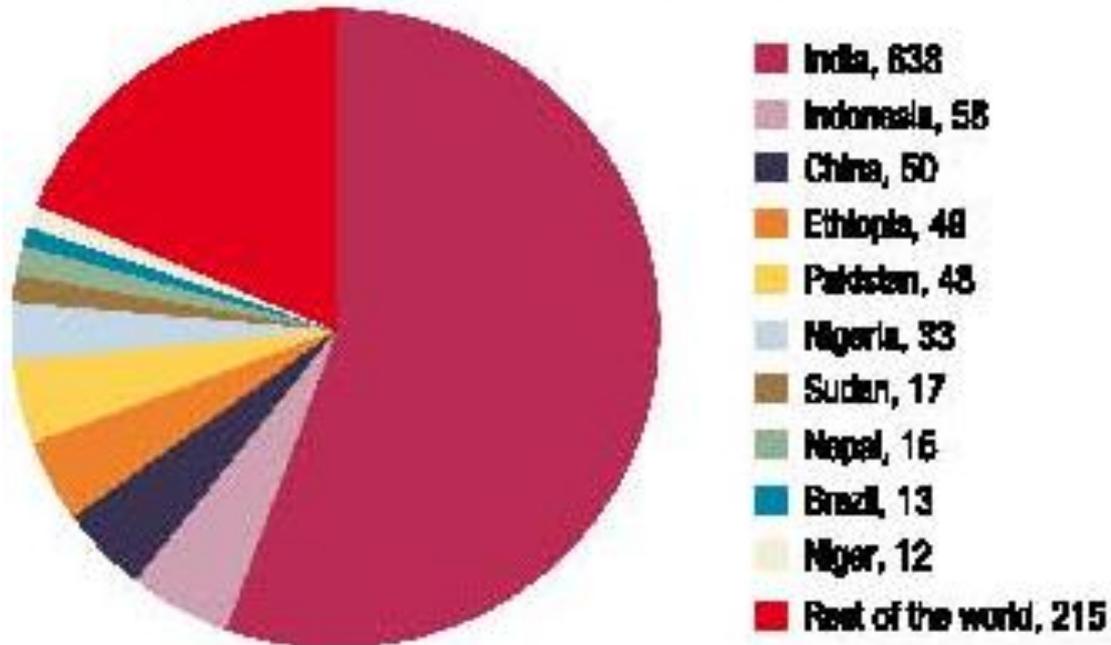
South Asian countries are lagging behind in achieving the targets.

Source: World Bank.
Global Data Monitoring Information System

Assessment of Status: Current Status and Target Percentages among South Asia Countries



81% of 1.1 billion people that defecate in the open worldwide live in 10 countries



1.1 billion people still defecate in the open as of 2008.

This is cited from "Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water" 2010 Update, WHO and UNICEF (2010)

Constraints to expanding Sanitation Coverage

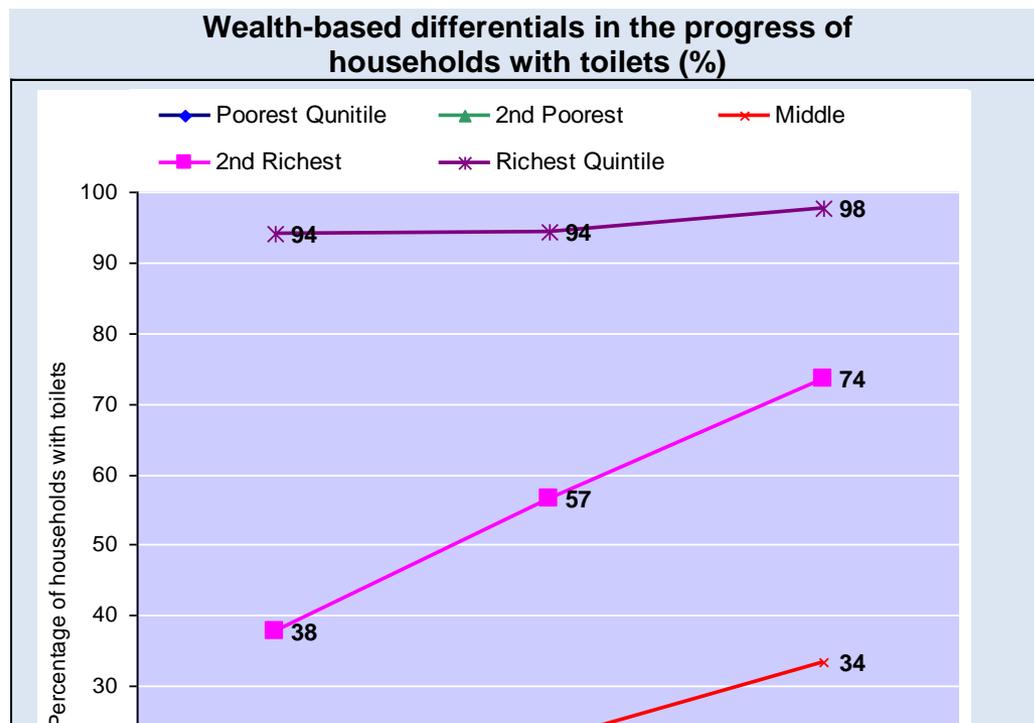
More investment is required, but slow progress has been recorded. Why?

- Lack of Awareness: Low priority and weak linkage with public health.
- Social and Occupational Aspects: Open defecation and manual scavenging.
- Fragmented Institutional Roles and Responsibilities: Gaps and overlaps at the national, state, and city levels.
- Lack of an Integrated City-wide Approach: Need of City Sanitation Plan (CSP) to avoid a piece-meal approach.
- Limited Technology Choices: Not always cost-effective or affordable.
- Reaching the Poor: *See the next slide.*

Source: National Urban Sanitation Policy, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Target the poor

- Sanitation services for the lowest income group and illiterate households improved the least.
- Much of the advances have been enjoyed by the middle and upper-middle classes.



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7773

