



State of the World's **SANITATION**

An urgent call to transform sanitation for better
health, environments, economies and societies



World Health
Organization

unicef 

for every child

Published by UNICEF and WHO
Programme Division/WASH
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017 USA
www.unicef.org/wash

© **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), 2020**

Suggested citation: State of the World's Sanitation: *An urgent call to transform sanitation for better health, environments, economies and societies*. New York: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization, 2020.

UNICEF ISBN: 978-92-806-5187-4
WHO ISBN: 978-92-4-001447-3 (electronic version)
WHO ISBN: 978-92-4-001448-0 (print version)

Permission is required to reproduce any part of this publication. For more information on usage rights, please contact nyhqdoc.permit@unicef.org

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNICEF or WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted or dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by UNICEF or WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by UNICEF and WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall UNICEF or WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

The statements in this publication are the views of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the policies or the views of UNICEF or WHO.

Edited by Jeff Sinden. Publication design by Blossom and all graphs designed by Cecilia Silva Venturini.

Acknowledgements

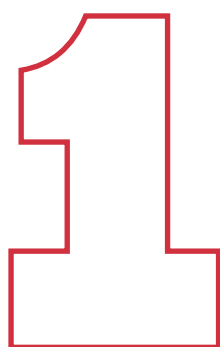
This report is the result of collaboration between a large number of contributors, reviewers and editors. The development of the report was led by Brooke Yamakoshi (WASH Specialist, UNICEF) and Kate Medlicott (Sanitation and Wastewater Team Leader, World Health Organization), under the overall direction and guidance of Kelly Ann Naylor (Associate Director for WASH, UNICEF) and Bruce Gordon (WASH Coordinator, World Health Organization). The report was compiled and edited by Clarissa Brocklehurst and Simon Mead.

This document could not have been produced without the valuable contributions of authors who provided text and graphics, including:

- UNICEF Headquarters: Bisi Agberemi, Lizette Burgers, Guy Hutton and Leah Selim.
- UNICEF Togo Country Office: Tagha Assih and Fataou Salami.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Eva Barrenberg and Ryan Schweitzer.
- WHO: Sophie Boisson, Betsy Engebretson, Fiona Gore, Mark Hoeke, Sofia Murad and Marina Takane.
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene: Rob Bain, Rick Johnston, Francesco Mitis and Tom Slaymaker.

Thanks are due to Canisius Kanangire, Executive Secretary of the African Ministers' Council on Water, who facilitated learning from the preparation of the African Sanitation Policy Guidelines, and to Amaka Godfrey who led the team in the development of the guidelines, which was underway in parallel with the drafting of this document. Particular acknowledgement is due to two of the authors of the guidelines, Goufrane Mansour and Peter Hawkins, who contributed text for the financing solutions and capacity building sections, respectively, and provided review of the document. Thanks are also due to Ann Thomas and Mitsunori Odagiri (UNICEF Indonesia), Siddhi Shrestha (UNICEF Nepal), Jolly Ann Maulit (UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa), Gloria Lihemo (UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia), and Oliver Schmoll and Shinee Enkhtseteg (WHO Regional Office for Europe), who reviewed case studies included in the report. We acknowledge with thanks the detailed review provided by Jan Willem Rosenboom (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) and Andrés Hueso (WaterAid) and inputs from Leanne Burney and Cheng Li (UN-Water).

Contents



WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY?

1.1 Defining the challenge

1.2 Things you need to know before reading this report

14 WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF POOR SANITATION?

15 2.1 Health impacts

17 2.2 Economic costs

2.3 Social impacts

20 WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE TOWARDS UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SANITATION?

21 3.1 Sanitation in households

26 3.2 Sanitation in schools

28 3.3 Sanitation in health care facilities

3.4 Sanitation for forcibly displaced persons

Acknowledgements 3

Foreword 8

Acronyms and abbreviations 10

Executive summary 11

Endnotes 90



WHAT IS THE STATUS OF POLICY AND FINANCE FOR SANITATION?

52 IMAGINING A BETTER FUTURE: A DRAMATIC ACCELERATION IN PROGRESS IS POSSIBLE

62 GOVERNMENTS CAN ACCELERATE SANITATION PROGRESS WITH PROVEN, EFFECTIVE APPROACHES

66

4.1 **Status of sanitation
policy** **53**

4.2 **The cost of achieving
universal sanitation** **56**

4.3 **How much is being
invested, and where is
it coming from?** **59**

6.1 **Good governance
begins with leadership,
effective coordination
and regulation** **68**

6.2 **Smart public finance
unlocks effective
household and private
investment** **72**

6.3 **Capacity at all levels
drives progress and
sustains services** **75**

6.4 **Reliable data support
better decision-
making and stronger
accountability** **79**

6.5 **Innovation leads to
better approaches
and meets emerging
challenges** **82**

Tables, figures and boxes

TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| TABLE 1: Disease burden linked directly or indirectly to inadequate sanitation, 2016 | 21 |
|---|----|

FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| FIGURE 1: Health risk can come from all steps of the sanitation service chain | 24 |
| FIGURE 2: Economic losses associated with inadequate sanitation by region, as a percentage of GDP, 2019 | 26 |
| FIGURE 3: JMP service ladder for global monitoring of sanitation in households | 33 |
| FIGURE 4: Global sanitation coverage, 2000-2017 | 33 |
| FIGURE 5: Progress towards eliminating open defecation, 2000-2017 | 34 |
| FIGURE 6: Percentage of population practising open defecation and living in communities where at least one household practises open defecation, 2015-2018 | 36 |
| FIGURE 7: Trends in coverage of basic sanitation among the richest and poorest wealth quintiles, 2000-2017 | 37 |
| FIGURE 8: Percentage of population using sewer connections, septic tanks, latrines and other improved on-site systems in 2017, and percentage point change, 2000-2017 | 39 |
| FIGURE 9: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2017 | 40 |
| FIGURE 10: Percentage of population with sanitation services in 2000 and 2017, and rate of change required to meet SDG targets by 2030 | 41 |
| FIGURE 11: Sanitation services ladder for schools | 42 |
| FIGURE 12: Regional and global sanitation coverage in schools, 2015 and 2019 | 43 |
| FIGURE 13: Percentage of schools in rural sub-Saharan Africa where all sanitation facilities meet additional criteria, 2017 | 44 |
| FIGURE 14: Sanitation services ladder for health care facilities | 47 |
| FIGURE 15: Percentage of health care facilities with elements of basic sanitation across three countries, 2019 | 47 |
| FIGURE 16: Percentage of health care facilities with no sanitation service, 2019 | 48 |
| FIGURE 17: Sanitation services available in refugee and non-refugee populations in Afghanistan | 51 |

| | |
|--|----|
| FIGURE 18: Number of countries reporting formally approved policies supported by resourced plans, 2019 | 54 |
| FIGURE 19: Number of countries with urban policies and plans that address faecal sludge management, 2019 | 54 |
| FIGURE 20: Percentage of respondent countries with formal national standards for wastewater, on-site sanitation, faecal sludge and safe use, 2019 | 55 |
| FIGURE 21: Annualized costs of achieving universal sanitation globally, 2017-2030 | 56 |
| FIGURE 22: Annualized costs of achieving universal safely managed sanitation by SDG region, 2017-2030 | 57 |
| FIGURE 23: Annual rural/urban funding gap to reach national sanitation targets, 2018 | 60 |
| FIGURE 24: Percentage of countries indicating that more than 80 per cent of O&M costs are covered by tariffs, 2013-2018 | 60 |

TEXT BOXES

| | |
|---|----|
| BOX 1: SDG targets related to sanitation | 17 |
| BOX 2: Sanitation terms and concepts | 18 |
| BOX 3: WHO/UNICEF JMP and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) | 19 |
| BOX 4: Reaping the economic benefits of improved sanitation in India | 27 |
| BOX 5: Recognizing the human right to safe sanitation | 29 |
| BOX 6: Eliminating open defecation in Nepal | 35 |
| BOX 7: Improving sanitation in schools in Togo | 45 |
| BOX 8: Estimating access to sanitation service amongst forcibly displaced persons in Afghanistan | 51 |
| BOX 9: Setting goals for health-protective sanitation based on global research and practice | 64 |
| BOX 10: Strengthening government leadership for sanitation in Ethiopia | 65 |
| BOX 11: Support to all levels of government in Indonesia | 68 |
| BOX 12: Transformative leadership for sanitation successes in East Asia | 69 |
| BOX 13: Supporting policy development through the African Sanitation Policy Guidelines | 70 |
| BOX 14: Strengthened sanitation policy and planning for rapid progress in Nepal | 71 |
| BOX 15: Harnessing public private partnerships for sanitation: Safe wastewater use in Durban, South Africa | 74 |
| BOX 16: Protecting sanitation worker health and safety in Bolivia | 78 |
| BOX 17: Monitoring safely managed sanitation in Ecuador | 80 |
| BOX 18: Monitoring of policy identifies gaps in Botswana and Namibia | 81 |
| BOX 19: Taking a new approach to improving sanitation coverage in Eastern Europe | 83 |
| BOX 20: Developing integrated sanitation solutions for all through citywide inclusive sanitation | 84 |
| BOX 21: Growing government commitment to solving rural sanitation in Kenya and Tanzania | 85 |
| BOX 22: Making every drop count through safe use of wastewater in Jordan | 87 |

Foreword

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable and dignified life. Yet, the reality for billions of people is one of polluted environments, in which one or many of the links in the chain that makes up safe sanitation – toilets, waste treatment, disposal and safe re-use – is missing or out-of-reach.

Recognizing this, the global community is committed to achieving universal access to sanitation and hygiene by 2030, paying special attention to the needs of women, girls and those in vulnerable situations, and improving water quality and safe wastewater re-use.

But progress against the sanitation targets in Sustainable Development (SDG) 6 has been too slow. We need massive acceleration. And this challenge comes amid the trials of a global pandemic, an economic recession, and the on-going climate crisis.

As the world celebrates the tenth anniversary of the United Nations adoption of the human right to water and sanitation, and five years since sanitation was recognized as a distinct human right, we must ask: What will it take to close the inequality gap for sanitation in the next decade?

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_23783

