

# Improved Sanitation in South Asia

Accelerating Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

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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

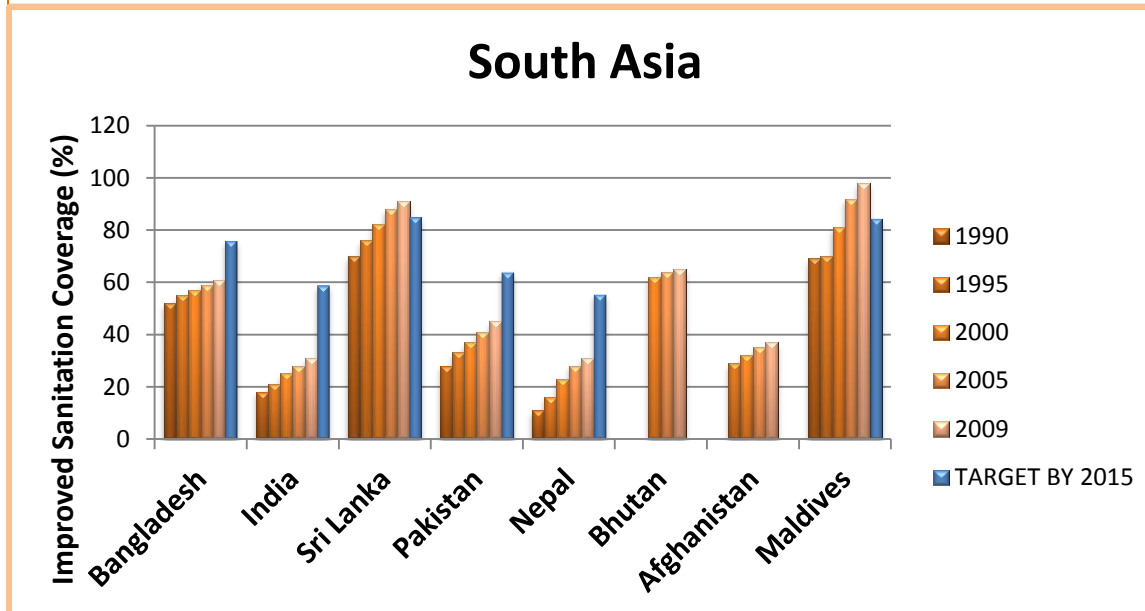
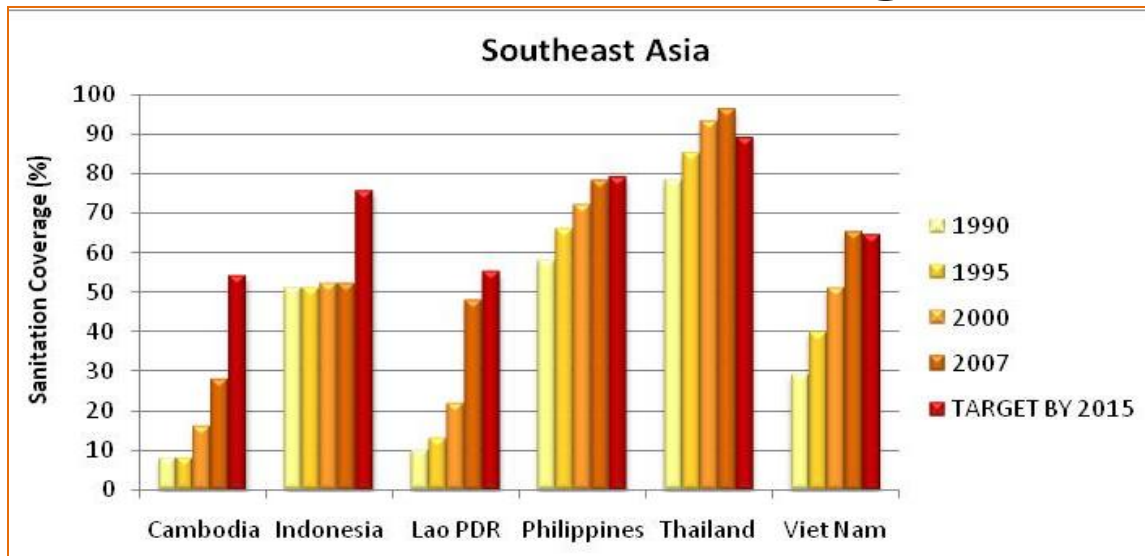
## Assessment of Status:

# 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)

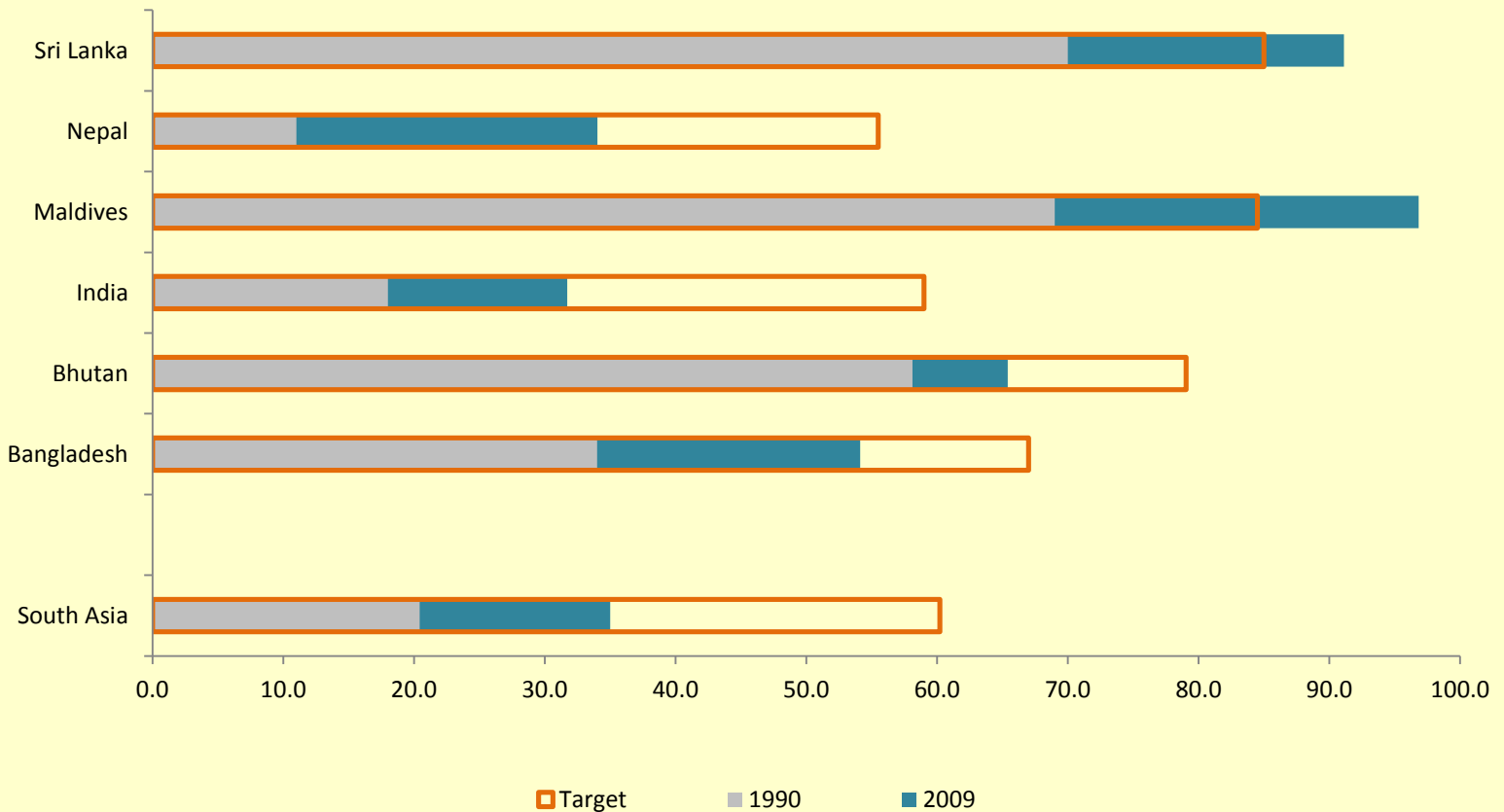
# Assessment of Status: Sanitation Coverage in the Regions



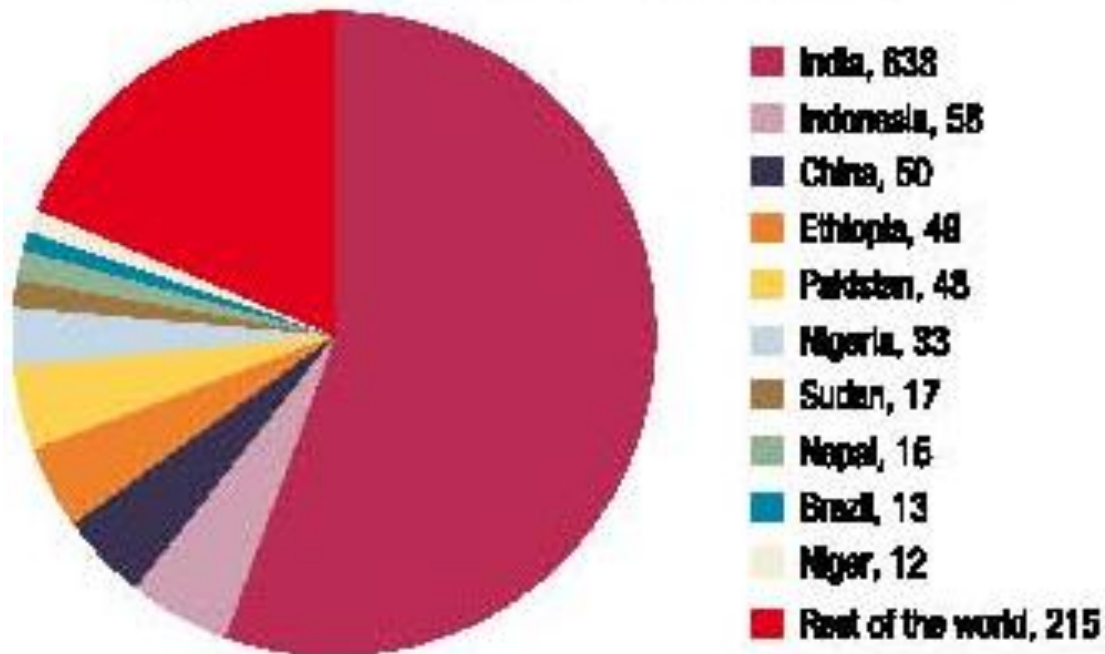
South Asian countries are lagging behind in achieving the targets.

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

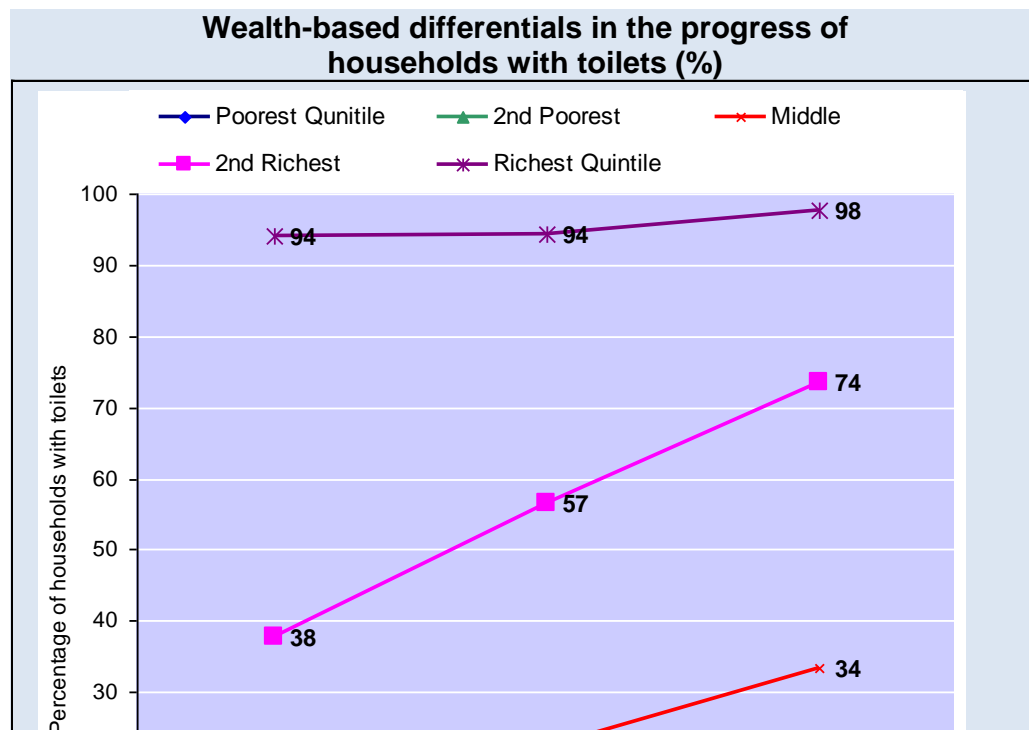
**More investment is required, but slow progress has been recorded. Why?**

- 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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