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CAWST is a Canadian non-profit organization focused on the principle that clean water changes lives. Safe water and basic sanitation are fundamentals necessary to empower the world's poorest people and break the cycle of poverty. CAWST believes that the place to start is to teach people the skills they need to have safe water in their homes.

CAWST transfers knowledge and skills to organizations and individuals in developing countries through education, training and consulting services. This ever expanding network can motivate individual households to take action to meet their own water and sanitation needs.

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This presentation is used with
Lesson Plan 2: Global and Local
Water Issues in the CHP for
Trainers Trainer Manual.

Available at

www.cawst.org/resources

Global Water and Sanitation Issues



Learning Expectations

1. Local and global issues with access to:
 - A) Safe drinking water
 - B) Basic sanitation
2. How unsafe water and poor sanitation = continues the cycle of poverty.



Think About It

- Where are the most impoverished places in the world?
- *Africa and Asia*



Think About It

- Why are they so impoverished?



Think About It

- What's being done about it?
- *UNDP Millennium Development Goals*



UNDP Millennium Development Goals

- To increase access to the resources needed to:
 - Reduce poverty and hunger
 - Tackle ill-health
 - Gender inequality
 - Lack of education
 - Lack of access to safe water and environmental degradation



8 MDGs by 2015

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development



Local and Global Issues

Access to:

A) Safe drinking water

B) Basic sanitation



Access to Safe Drinking Water

Improved versus Unimproved
Water Sources



Improved Water Sources

- Types of technology and level of services that are more likely to provide safe water

Examples:

- Household connection
- Public standpipe
- Borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection





Hand pump



Rainwater collection



Protected well



Stand pipe

Unimproved Water Sources

Examples:

- Unprotected well
- Unprotected spring
- Rivers or ponds
- Vendor-provided water
- Bottled water*
- Tanker truck water





River



Non protected well



Pond

884 million people – 37% of whom live in Sub-Saharan Africa – still use unimproved sources for drinking-water

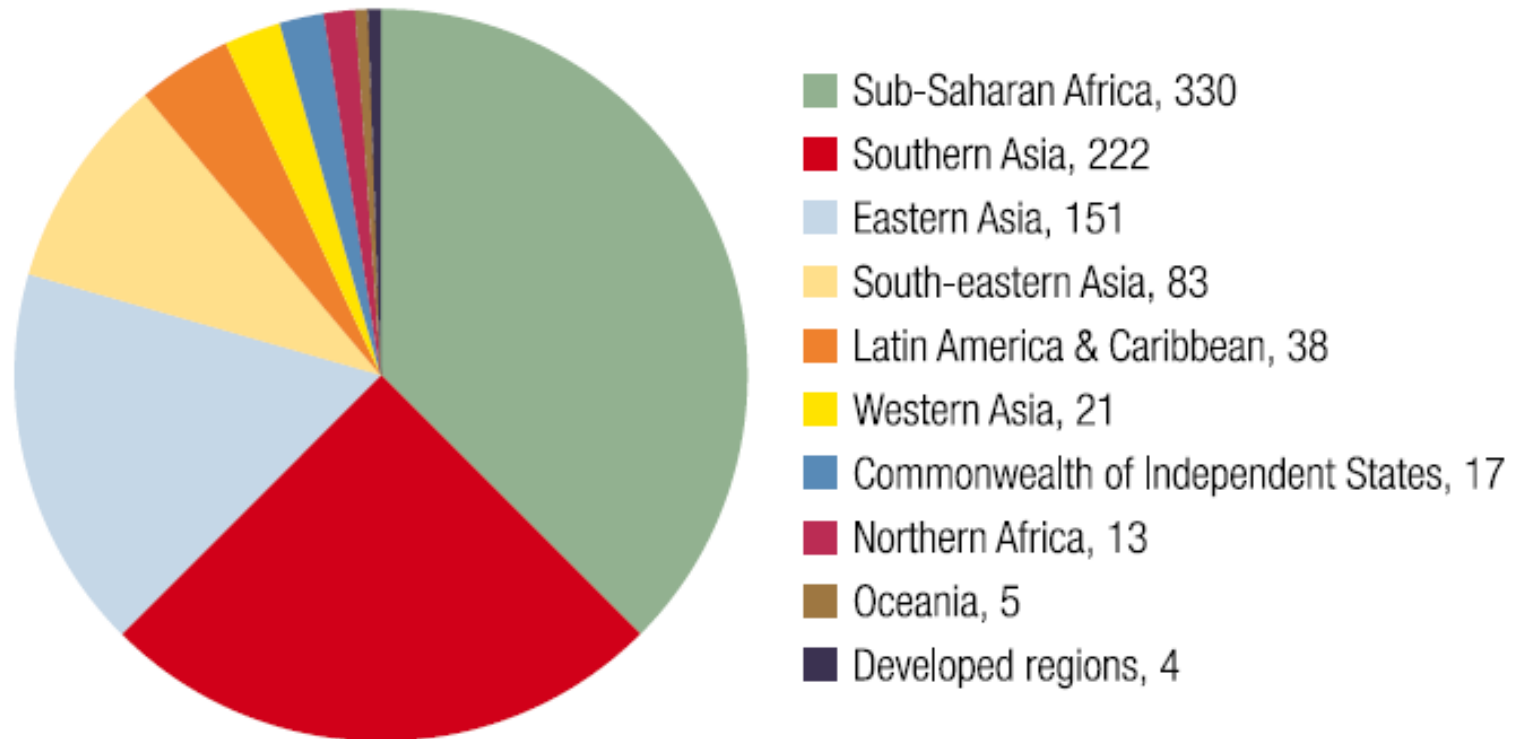


Figure 6 Regional distribution of the 884 million people not using improved drinking-water sources in 2008, population (million)

Drinking-water: except for Sub-Saharan Africa, most countries are on track to meet the MDG target

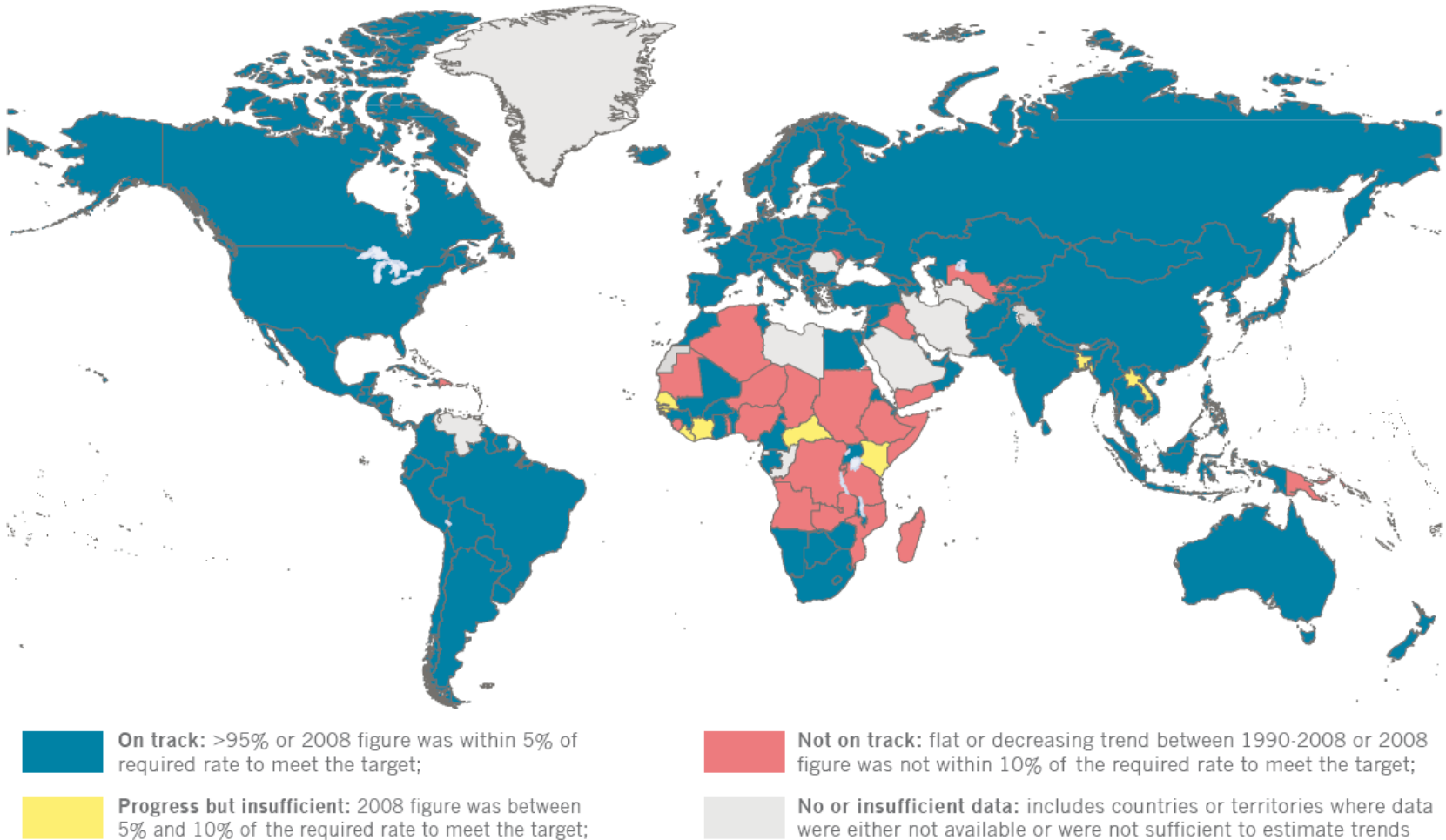


Figure 10 Drinking-water: progress towards the MDG target, 2008

Proportion of people using improved/unimproved sources

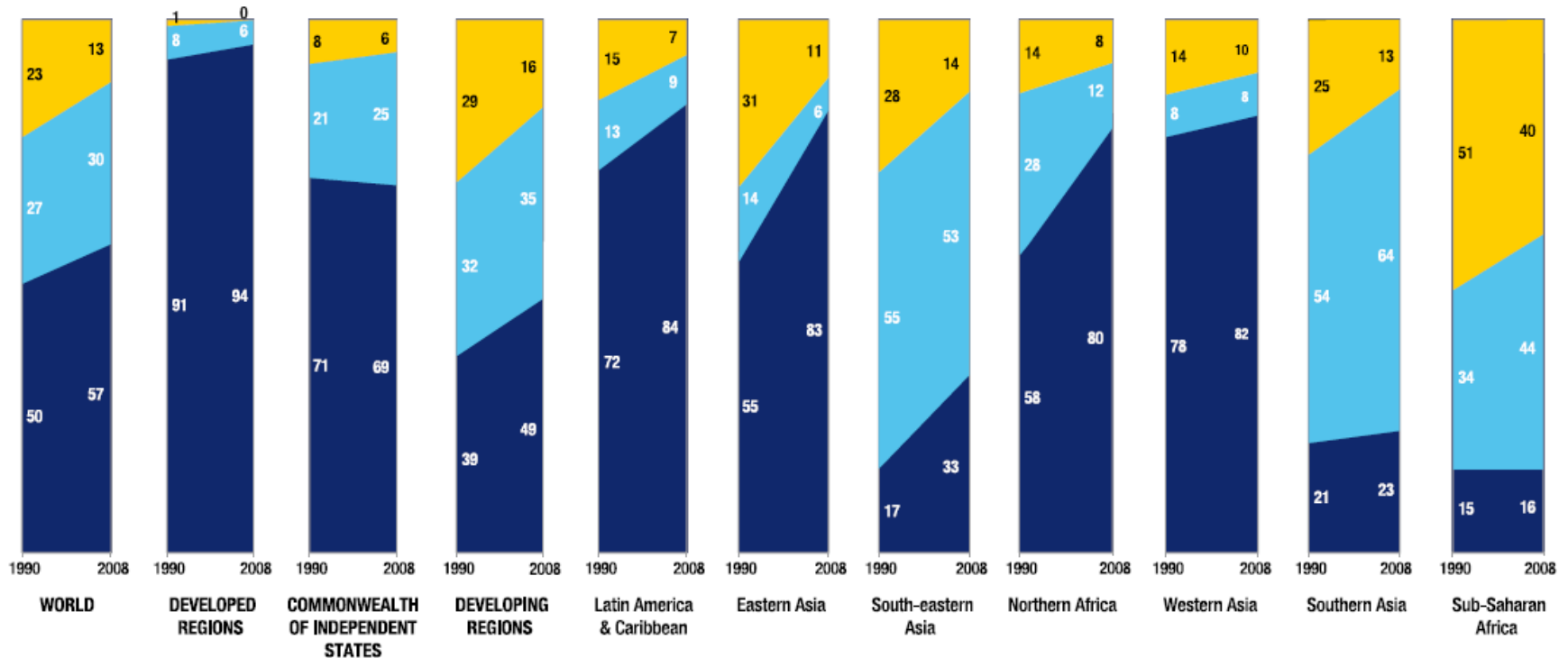
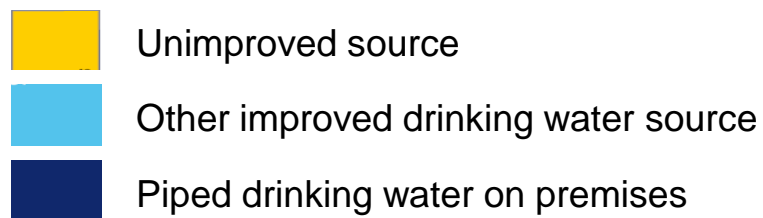


Figure 12 Proportion of the population using piped drinking-water on premises, other improved drinking-water source or an unimproved source, by MDG region, in 1990 and 2008



Think About It

- Which areas have the least access to improved water sources?



Global Issue

Large portions of
Africa and **Asia**
suffer the most from
lack of access to
improved water sources



WHY?

Lack of:

- Funding
- Resources
- Infrastructure
- Maintenance



Access to Basic Sanitation

Improved versus Unimproved
Sanitation Facilities



Improved Sanitation Facilities

- Types of technology and level of services that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact

Examples:

- Connection to a public sewer
- Connection to a septic system
- Pour-flush latrine
- Simple pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine





Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP)



Pour-flush Latrine

Unimproved Sanitation Facilities

Examples:

- Public or shared latrine
- Open pit latrine
- Bucket latrine
- Open defecation





Open defecation



Open pit latrine
(source: [picasaweb.google.com](https://www.picasaweb.google.com))

More than 2.5 billion people do not use an improved sanitation facility; almost 1.8 billion of them are in Asia

2.6 billion people – 72% of whom live in Asia – do not use improved sanitation facilities

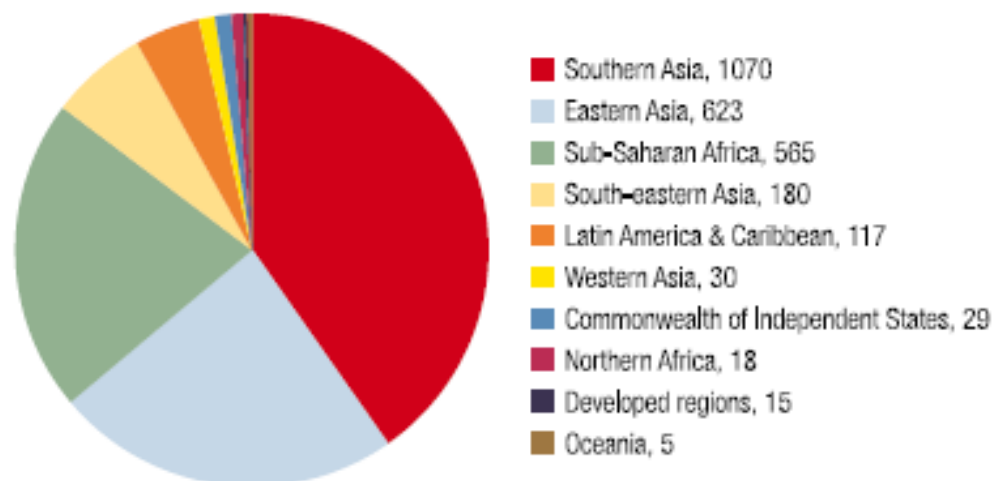


Figure 3 Regional distribution of the 2.6 billion people not using improved sanitation facilities in 2008, population (million)

Sanitation: most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia are not on track to meet the MDG target

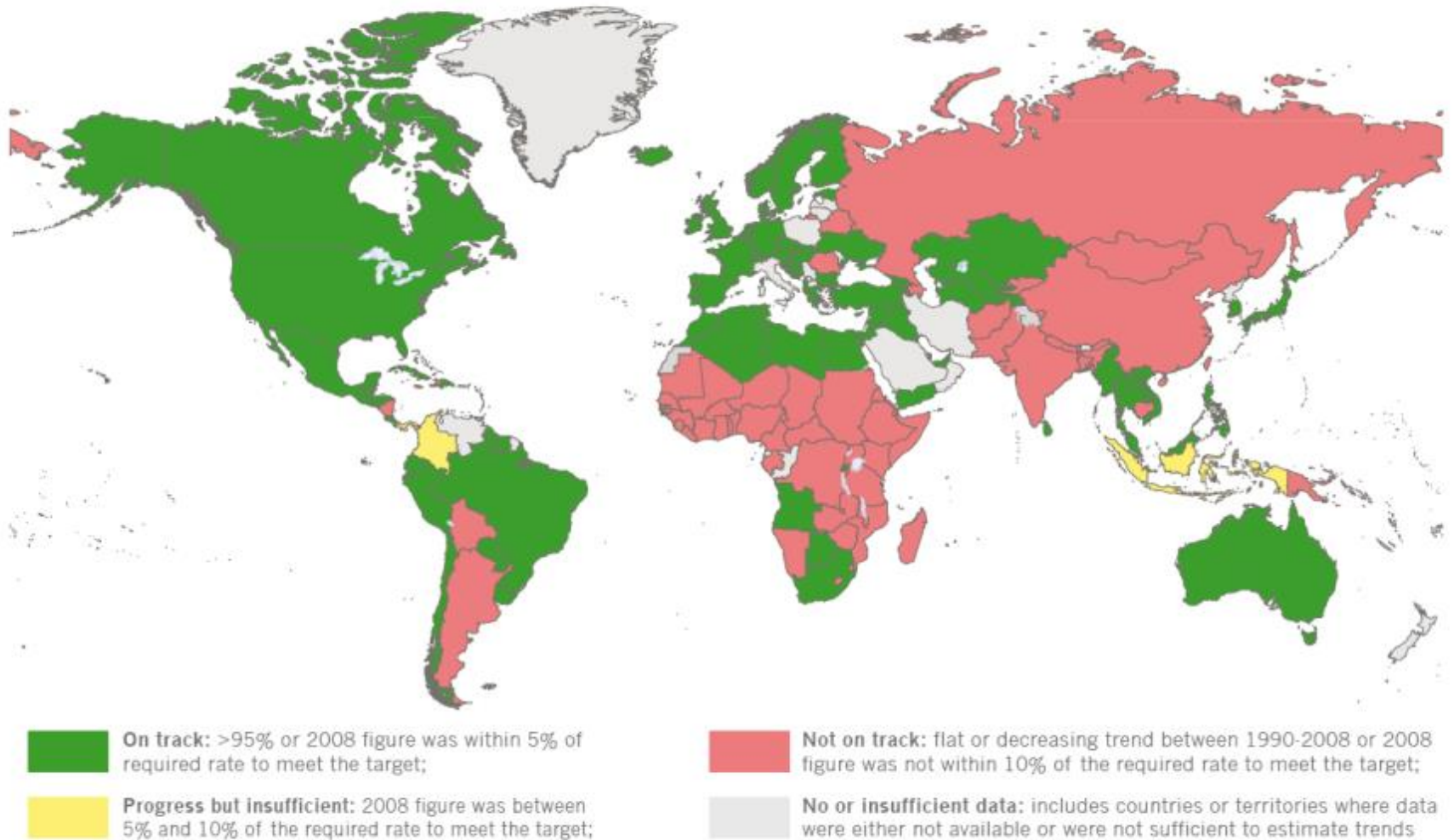


Figure 8 Sanitation: Progress towards the MDG target, 2008

Proportion of people using improved/unimproved sanitation

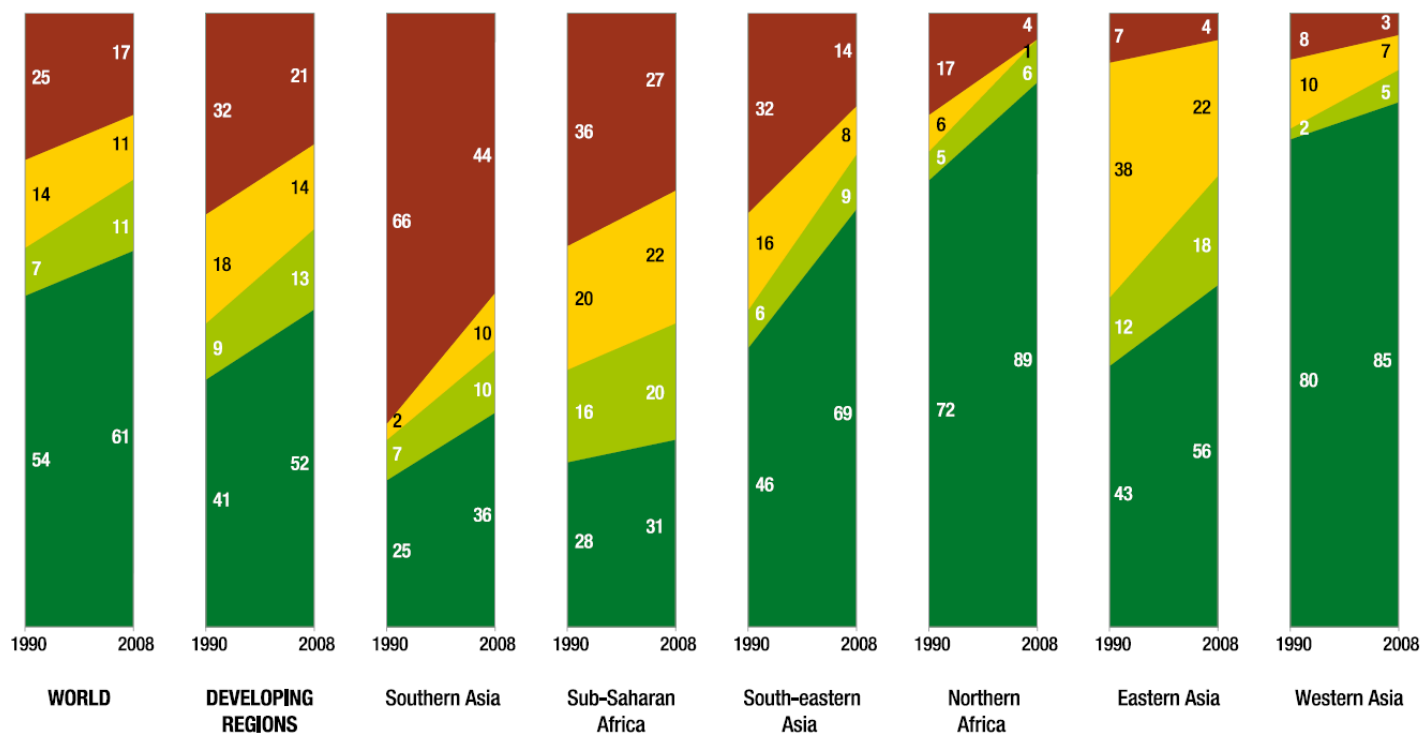


Figure 11 Proportion of the population using an improved, shared or unimproved sanitation facility or practising open defecation, by MDG region, in 1990 and 2008



Think About It

Which areas have the least access to improved sanitation facilities?



Global Issue

Large portions of
Africa and **Asia**
suffer the most from
lack of access to
improved sanitation facilities



WHY?

Lack of:

- Funding
- Resources
- Infrastructure
- Maintenance



Consider...

- If access to safe drinking water is improved in a community but there is still a lack of access to basic sanitation, what could be the effect on the community?

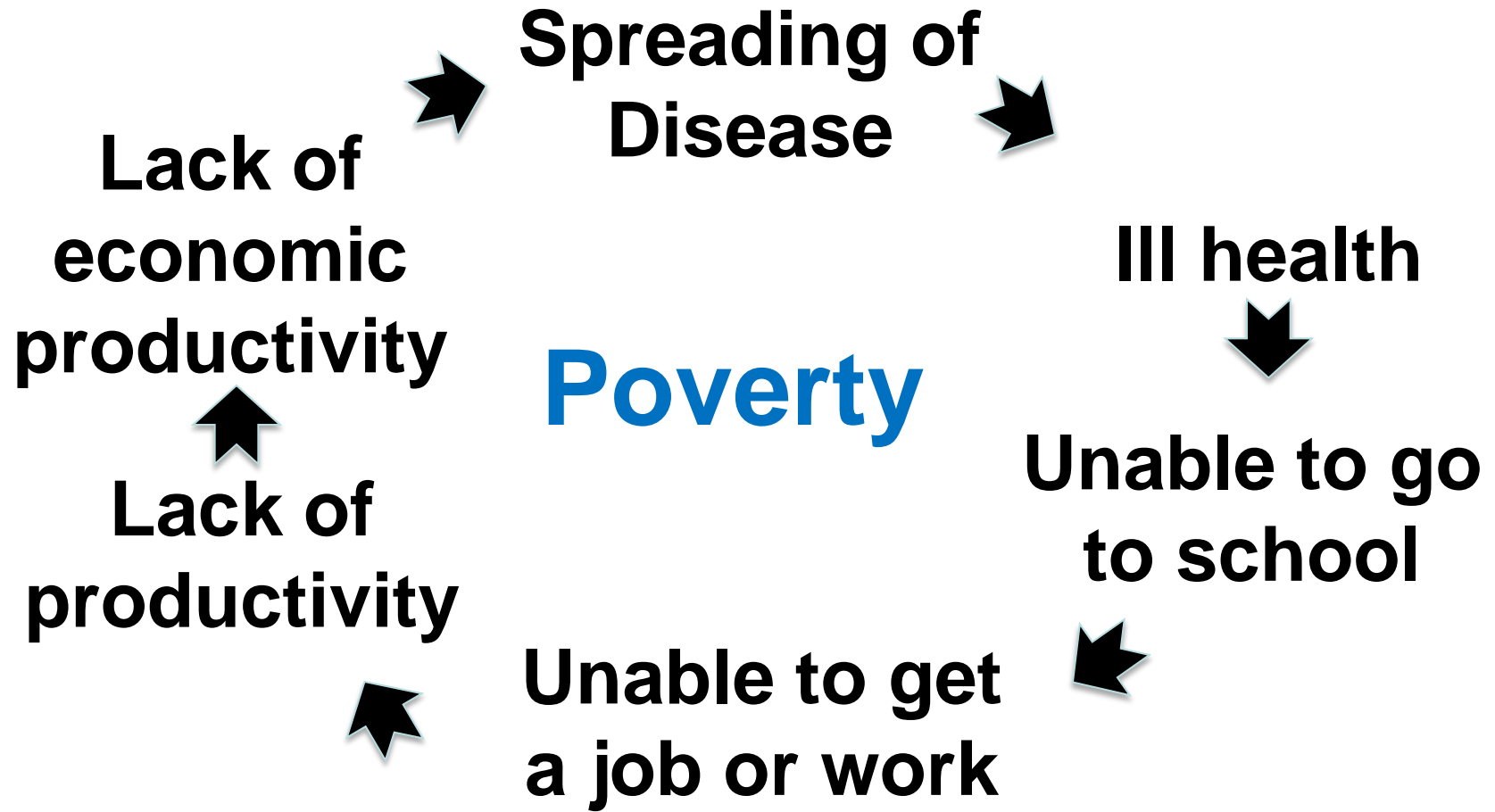


Cycle of Poverty

- Why does unsafe water and poor sanitation cause the cycle of poverty to continue?



Cycle of Poverty



Solutions?

- What could be done to stop the cycle of poverty?



Solutions?

- What can be done to improve access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation?

