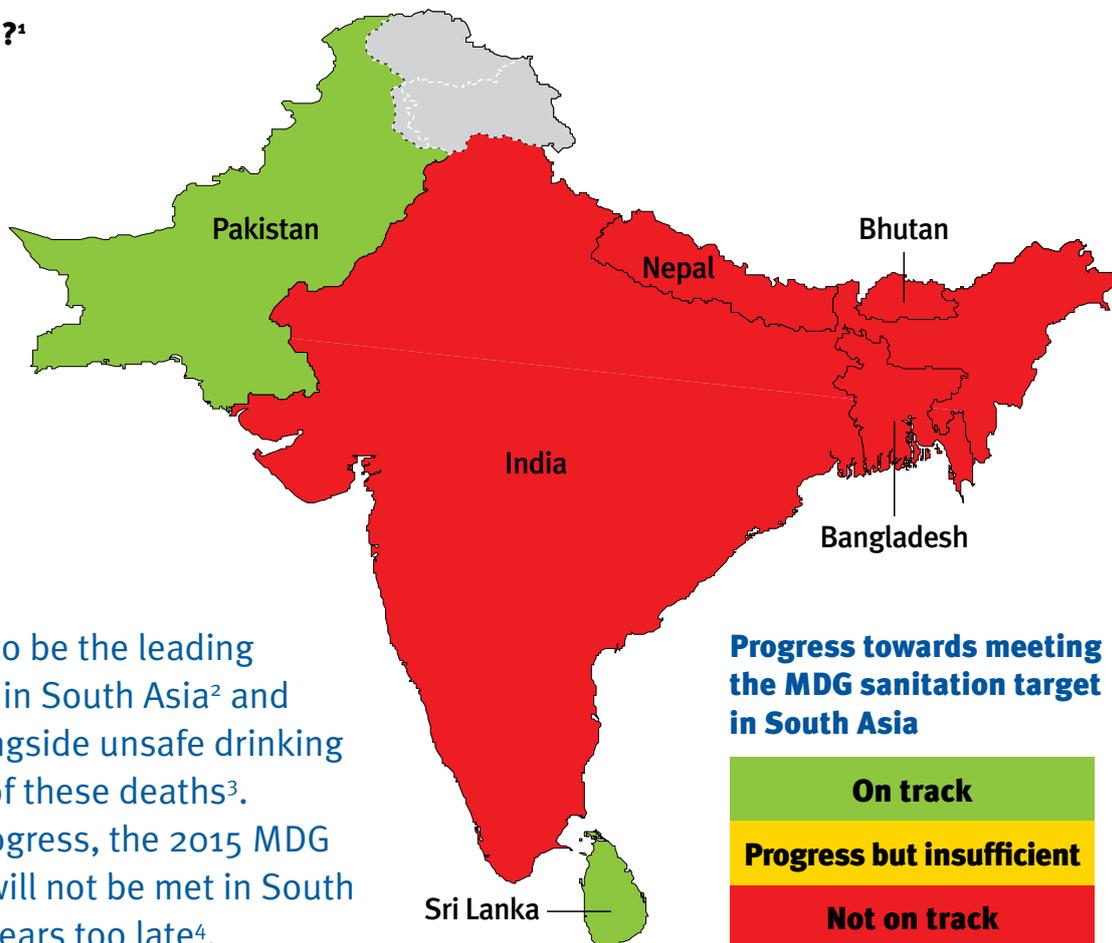
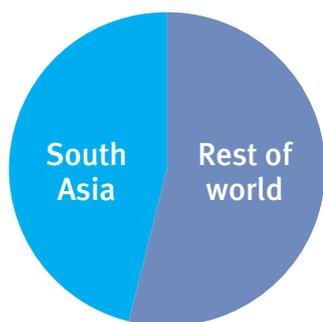


One year gone, one year to go: Meeting the Delhi Declaration

Where are the unserved?¹



Diarrhoea continues to be the leading cause of child deaths in South Asia² and poor sanitation – alongside unsafe drinking water – causes 88% of these deaths³. At current rates of progress, the 2015 MDG target for sanitation will not be met in South Asia until 2043 – 28 years too late⁴.

Progress towards meeting the MDG sanitation target in South Asia



2.5 billion people worldwide live without access to adequate sanitation and one billion of these people live in South Asia. Globally, 1.2 billion people practise open defecation, two thirds – 778 million – in South Asia⁵.

In Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, poor sanitation now stands as a major obstacle in the fight to reduce child mortality. Strong political leadership is urgently needed to address this crisis.

At SACOSAN III in Delhi in 2008, South Asian governments reaffirmed previous SACOSAN agreements and set out new commitments in the ‘Delhi Declaration’.

One year after the Delhi Declaration and one year before SACOSAN IV in Sri Lanka in 2010, South Asian civil society organisations and networks are assessing governments’ progress.

The matrix overleaf shows the progress made by the Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan governments in meeting the commitments in the Delhi Declaration.

(Source: UNICEF/WHO 2008)

The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1. UNICEF/WHO (2008) Joint Monitoring Programme
2. WHS 2009
3. WHO (2008) *Safe Water, Better Health*
4. Adapted from UNICEF/WHO (2008) Joint Monitoring Programme
5. UNICEF/WHO (2008) Joint Monitoring Programme

			Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan
Green	= Good progress (2 points)					
Yellow	= Some progress (1 point)					
Red	= Insufficient progress (0 points)					
Grey	= No data					
Coverage	JMP	MDG target for 2015	61%	42%	53%	67%
		Coverage 1990 (JMP2008)	26%	14%	9%	33%
		Coverage based on JMP 2008	36%	28%	27%	58%
	Official	Government target year for universal access	2010	2012	2017	2025
		Coverage based on government statistics	88%	44.5%	46%	44%
Health	Child mortality ⁶		69	76	59	97
	Diarrhoea as share of total child mortality (2006)		20%	20%	21%	14%
	Estimated annual diarrhoea deaths (2008)		55,400	413,400	9,870	59,220
Indicators	1. Sanitation is mentioned as a basic right in national constitutions		0	0	1	0
	2. Specific initiative launched to progressively realise right to sanitation		0	1	2	1
	3. Sanitation has been accorded national priority		0	2	1	1
	4. Adequate attention given to capacity building of local government		1	1	1	0
	5. The working conditions of sanitary workers have been improved		1	1	1	0
	6. Sanitation is adequately integrated into health policies and plans		1	0	1	1
	7. Sanitation is mainstreamed across sectors and ministries		0	2	1	1
	8. Emergency policies or strategies make provision for WASH services		2	1	1	2
	9. Inter-country working group activated		2	2	2	2
	10. A national plan of action has been prepared		1	2	1	1
	11. There is a sector financing plan		1	2	1	1
	12. A performance monitoring mechanism exists for sanitation		1	1	1	0
	13. A broad-based alliance to coordinate progress exists		1	2	1	1
	14. Sanitation has a clear institutional home		0	2	1	1
Score			11	19	16	12

Every two years, the same interval between SACOSAN meetings, one million children die from diarrhoea in South Asia. We call on the governments of South Asia to urgently address the sanitation crisis by ensuring that every country has met the commitments set out in the Delhi Declaration.

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WaterAid's mission is to overcome poverty by enabling the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education.

6. Available at: <http://pmindia.nic.in/lspeech.asp?id=756> (accessed 26/10/2009)