

50 % of malnutrition is associated with repeated diarrhea or intestinal worm infections as a result of unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene.  
WHO, 2008

In 46 countries, less than half the population has access to a toilet or an improved latrine.  
GLAAS, 2014

443 million school days are lost each year to water-related illness.  
UNDP, 2006

The simple act of washing hands with soap can cut the risk of diarrhea by 48%.  
WSP, 2014

In some areas, girls are likely to miss three to four days in a month, which is 20% of total school attendance.  
WSP, 2014

Over 75 % of countries have recognized the human right to water and 67 % have recognized the right to sanitation.  
UN Water, 2014

### Water for food



In Mali, Caritas Switzerland assists the local population in constructing dams for rainwater harvesting. Stored water in the reservoir is used to prolong farming periods and contributes to increasing recharge of soil and groundwater. Coaching and training aim at increasing and diversifying crop production and efficient usage of water.

### Water treatment

In Bangladesh, WASH committees are trained in the on-site production of chlorine, using the simple WATA technology for water disinfection. Committee members carry out water quality testing, promote safe handling and application of the chlorine solutions and collect user fees for sustaining the service. A next project phase aims at scaling up such services and developing market-based business approaches for semicentralized production solutions and distribution of chlorine.

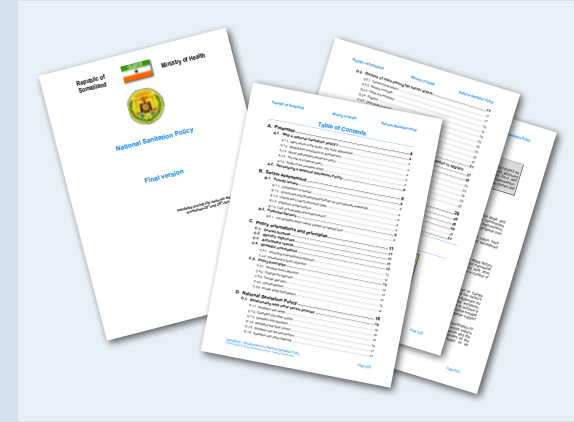


### Rock catchment



Considering the abundant rainfall and the presence of rock outcrops in some parts of South Sudan, rock catchment systems are locally-appropriate solutions and good alternatives to the more common borehole drilling. The potential of using runoff water from rock outcrops together with its cost effectiveness and technical simplicity has generated a lot of interest among communities, local governments and other stakeholders.

### National policy on sanitation



In Somaliland, Caritas Switzerland substantially contributed to the formulation of a national policy on sanitation, a process led by the Ministry of Health. The policy provides a national strategy and technical guidelines and serves as a reference document for all stakeholders. Subsequently, Caritas Switzerland has been involved in facilitating dissemination workshops to promote and implement the policy.

### Claiming human rights to water and sanitation



In India, women groups are sensitized and supported in claiming their constitutionally guaranteed inalienable rights such as the right to water and basic sanitation. In only four years it has been possible to generate state subsidies for almost 3,000 women's groups amounting to CHF 45.8 million.

### Public water supply

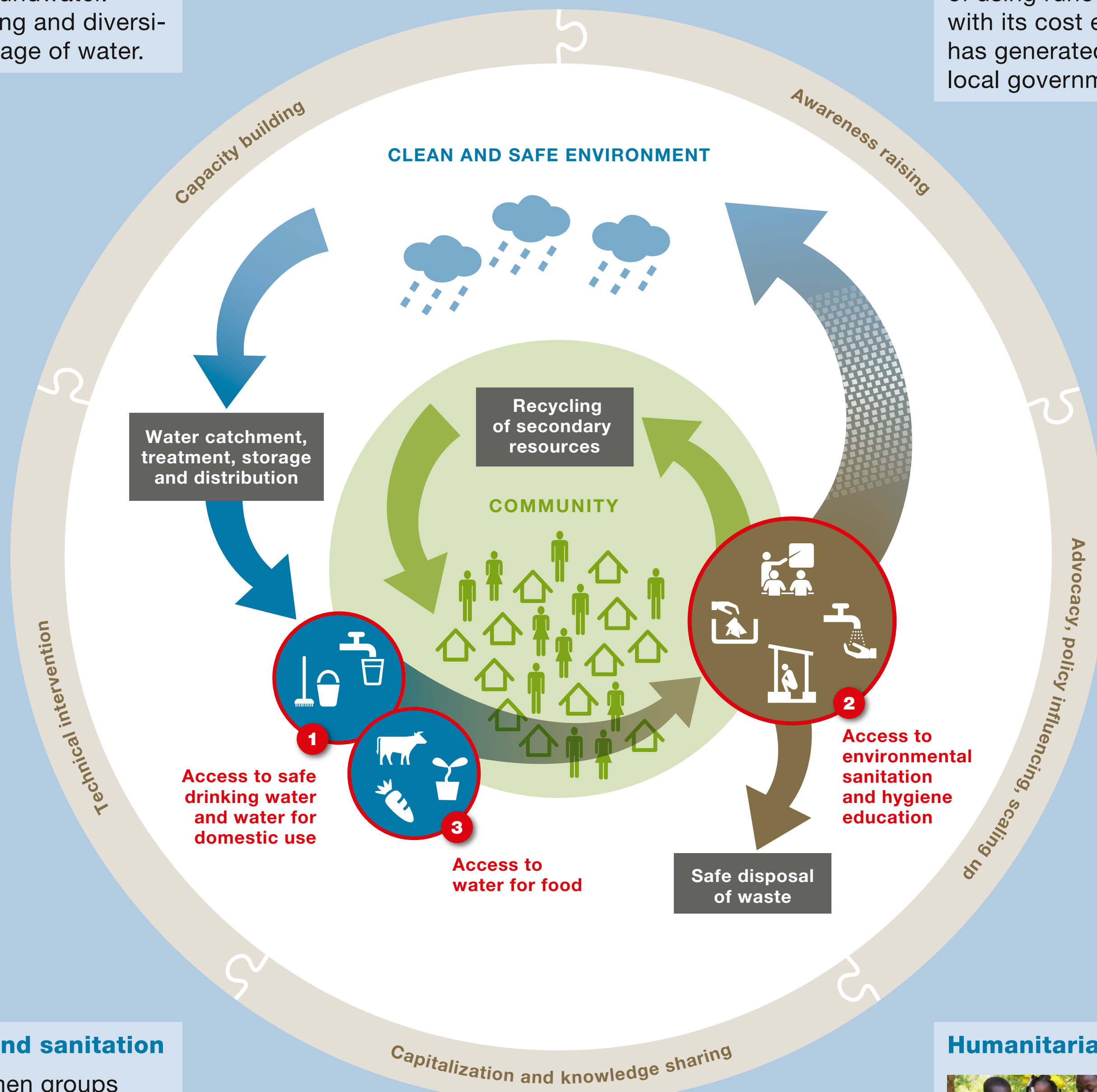


In rural Tajikistan, Caritas Switzerland assisted the local government of Muminabad to improve its water supply services. Important components were i) building new water infrastructure, ii) establishing and capacitating management structures and iii) introducing a new, consumption-dependent tariff system with water meters. The combination of an improved and reliable service together with fair tariffing helped to substantially increase users' satisfaction and thus willingness to pay.

### Humanitarian aid



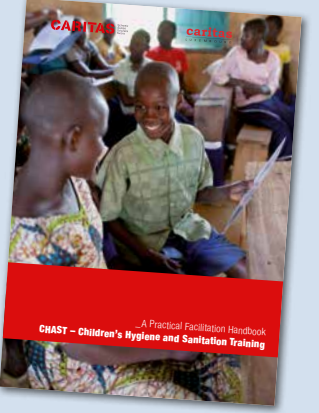
As part of its recovery programme to respond to the disastrous earthquake in Haiti in 2010, Caritas Switzerland supported the construction of more than 500 ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP). The combination of technical assistance and comprehensive awareness and sensitisation campaigns contributed to a cleaner and safer environment.



### Hygiene and sanitation in schools



The approach "Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training" (CHAST) – developed by Caritas Switzerland – aims at prompting children to discuss and genuinely understand the key issues regarding personal hygiene in a playful way. Implementation of the different methodologies and tools (posters, puppets, role plays, etc.) are explained in the CHAST training manual that has been so far translated into six different languages.



Agriculture is the biggest water user, with irrigation accounting for 70% of global water withdrawals.  
World Water Development Report, 2014

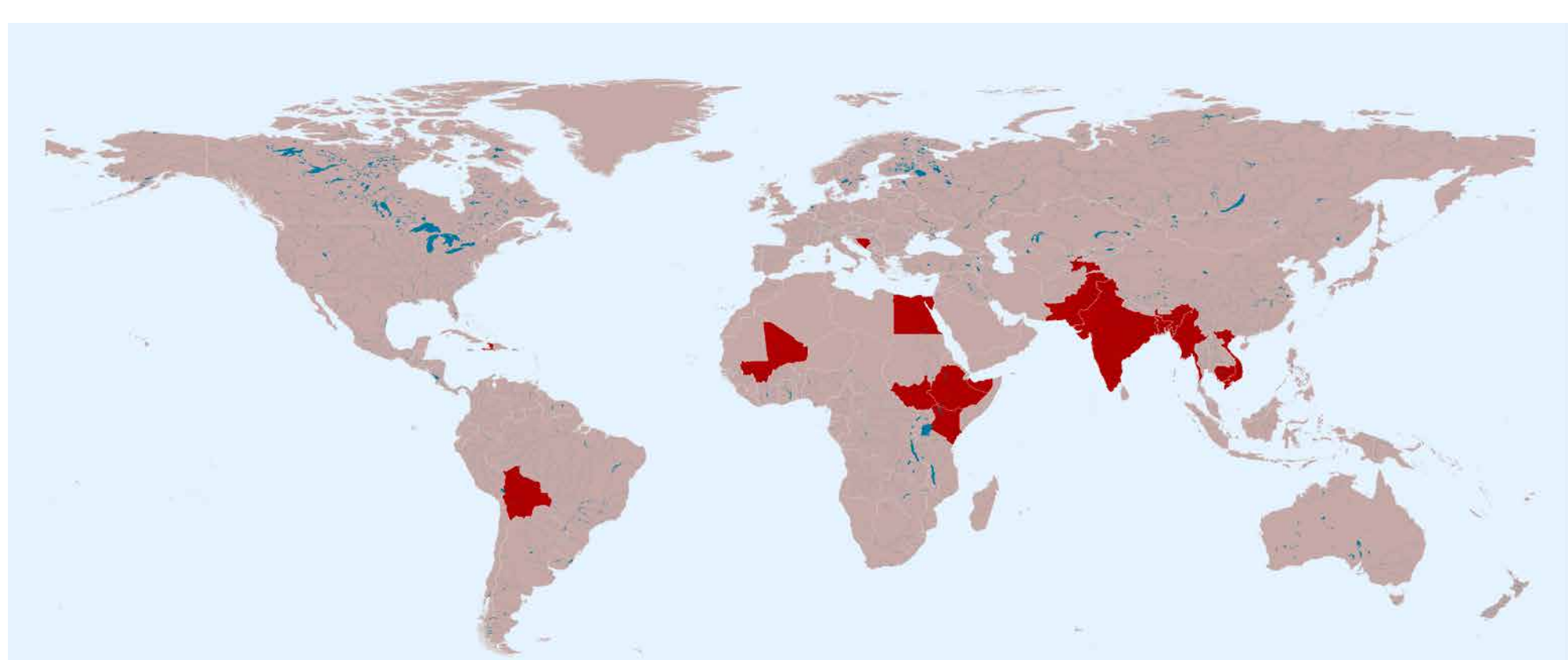
Some 1.8 billion people use a drinking-water source that is contaminated with faecal matter.  
GLAAS, 2014

780 million people lack access to safe drinking water and 2.5 billion people lack access to improved sanitation.  
JMP, 2014

In rural Pakistan, more than 50 % of girls leave school before the fourth grade due to a lack of sanitation facilities.  
WSP, 2014

For 1 USD invested in improving sanitation results in an average of USD 5.5 benefit.  
WHO, 2012

The average distance that women in Africa and Asia walk to collect water is 6 km.  
UN, 2010



- Caritas Switzerland has been implementing water-related projects since the early 1980s. Our current water projects are located in 16 different countries.
- Caritas water experts offer consultancy services, link up with external specialists and bring in Caritas' perspective at conferences and workshops. They are based in Lucerne and Nairobi.
- Strong linkages with other Caritas expert teams in the thematic fields of food security, human rights, DRR and/or Humanitarian Aid help to solve problems from different perspectives.

In red: Countries with Caritas Water projects (status 2014)

### Strong collaborations and networks:

