

TOGO : WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

GENERAL CONTEXT

- 39% of people don't have access to clean water.
- While 90% in urban areas can access clean water only 43% in rural areas have the same luck
- Only 5% of households sterilize their drinking water
- A quarter of the Togolese population don't have access to drinking water within 30 minutes walking distance
- 7 people out of 10 don't have access to adequate toilet facilities
- Only 10% of the rural population have access to adequate toilet facilities
- Access to clean drinking water is 7 times more frequent (67%) in an urban environment than in rural areas (10%).

OBJECTIVES

UNICEF's priority is to reduce child mortality. Improving access to drinking water, sanitation facilities and training communities to adopt good hygiene practices can significantly reduce child mortality.

> 2008 Priorities :

- 20 schools will get full sanitation and water facilities, separate latrines, water pumps and washing-places
- 10 primary health care units will be equipped with water and sanitation infrastructures
- 63% of villages, 10% of schools and 8% of primary health care units in 3 regions will get access to drinking water and basic sanitation facilities

> 2012 Goals :

- The access of drinking water increases in rural areas from 61% to 66%
- Access to clean drinking water, hygiene and sanitation increases from 32% to 37%
- The access of drinking water in primary health care units and in schools increases from 20% to 30% nationally
- People in 1,000 villages adopt good practice in drinking water, hygiene and sanitation

The statistics in this document are taken from the MICS conducted in 2006.



Photo UNICEF Togo 2007 / Julie Pudlowski

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2007 what we did

- People in 25 more villages have access to drinking water and have adopted good hygiene practices
- 20,000 people from Guinea worm endemic areas access to drinking water and sanitation
- 10 bore holes and 11 water shafts, equipped with pumps, and 9 washing places and latrines were installed in primary health care units
- 36,000 people affected by flooding, benefited from an emergency response and had access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation materials:
 - > 8 containers which can hold 5,000 litres of drinking water, 1,000 containers which hold 10 litres and 850 containers which hold 20 litres were placed in communities where water sources had been destroyed
 - > 12,000 chlorine tablets to purify water and testing kits for water quality and 30 mobile latrines were distributed.
 - > 5,000 jerry cans to allow people to transport drinking water.

How to help us?

0.82 \$. Is the price of 100 chlorine tablets for purifying water. Each tablet can transform 1 litre of dirty water into drinking water.

70 \$ Is enough to install hand washing facilities for at least 100 pupils.

90 \$ Will install a family latrine with 2 septic tanks and one hand washing point.

150 \$. Is the price of an ECOSAN latrine with a hand washing point which eliminates excrements through a hygienic process of recuperation. It protects ground water from pollution and creates biological fertilizers.

5,000 \$. That is the cost of rehabilitating an old well and changing the pump.

11,000 \$. That is the price to install water and sanitation infrastructures in primary health care units (showers, latrines, drinking water and a water shaft).

15,000 \$. That is the price of a new bore hole and a pump which can satisfy the need for drinking water in a village with a population of 250 to 300 people.



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Help us to improve children's lives**

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