

FACT SHEET WASH



With a population of 9.8 million people, the Republic of Guinea ranks 160 th out of 177 countries in the 2007 UNDP Human Development Index and is classified as a least developed country (LDC). The living conditions of this population, with 50% less than 18, remain among the worst on the continent.

The country like the others of the sub region is facing to solid scraps elimination, waste water and excreta and in addition the rational exploitation of water resources. Behaviors provoke water resources pollution, the hydrous diseases increasing and environment damage.

Indicators

The under 5 mortality rate of Guinean children is nearly 163 out of 1000. This is one of the highest child mortality rates in the world. Diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and malaria are responsible for most deaths among these children and affect the entire population as well. Ten out of sixty two children die before their fifth birthday in Guinea.

Sanitation access

- ✓ Poor overall access to water and sanitation
- ✓ Severe health problems in Guinea.

- ✓ Lack of access to potable drinking water and adequate sanitation contribute to waterborne illnesses frequency and is the cause of the diarrhea and subsequent dehydration that is responsible for 17% of under 5s die due to diarrhea in Guinea.
- ✓ According to the 2005 assessment report (EDS III), 49% of the population has no access to clean water
- ✓ 73% of the populations have no access to adequate sanitation.
- ✓ Basic hygiene practice are very low,
- ✓ 64% of women do not wash their hands with soap before eating
- ✓ 97% do not wash their hands with soap before feeding their children. 90% of water stored at the household level is polluted. (Rapid survey conducted in September 2007 by the CERE (Guinea University study and research center),

Hand washing:

Percentage of people washing their hands with soap before feeding children =14.1%

Percentage of people washing their hands before eating 37.4% (MICS 2008)

Percentage of people wash their hand after child anal cleaning =23.9%

Water treatment at home:

Percentage of households treating water: 12.7% among them 8.6% for drinking water

Cholera

- ✓ 8,546 cases of cholera with 310 deaths were reported in Guinea in 2007.
- ✓ 256 cases of cholera with 17 deaths were reported in Guinea.in 2008

• Relevant government policies

- ✓ The Guinea government has begun a decentralization process for the water, sanitation and healthy environment sector in 2006.
- ✓ The Water Code adopted in 1994 sets out the legal framework for water and the conditions of use and protection.
- ✓ The law 036/AL/81 from November the 9th 1981 on exploitation regulation of water resource. It aims namely water protection against pollution and exhaustion

Areas progress

- ✓ Definition of a national hygiene and sanitation policy and strategy
- ✓ Promotion of treatment increase of water at home
- ✓ Promotion of hygienic practice and above all the hand washing with soap at school and in communities
- ✓ Access improvement to safe water and sanitation facilities in rural areas and particularly in islands
- ✓ Promotion of water sanitation at school through the sensitizing of the educational package
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• Main implementing partners.

National and local Partners: Ministry of health and public sanitation ,Conakry and N'Zerekore governorate ,Conakry and N'Zerekore universities Technical Services of the Government, (SNAPE) the rural communities of development (CRD), NGOs (PSI,Guinea Read Cross) National research institute and the local private sector.