

INVESTING IN
**EARLY YEARS AND
HUMAN CAPITAL**
THROUGH
WATER SERVICES
IN AFRICA



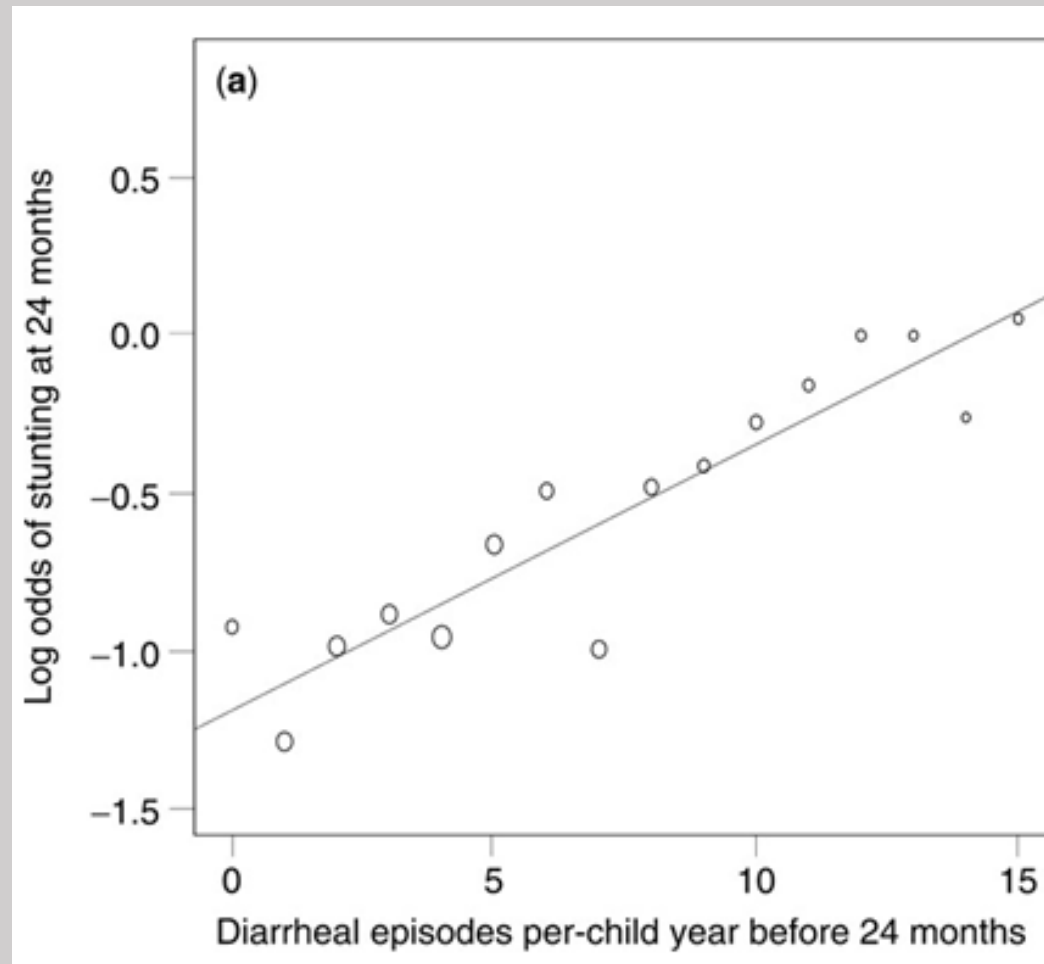
TRUE OR FALSE?

Diarrhea is not harmful to babies and young children if they get treatment right away.

FALSE

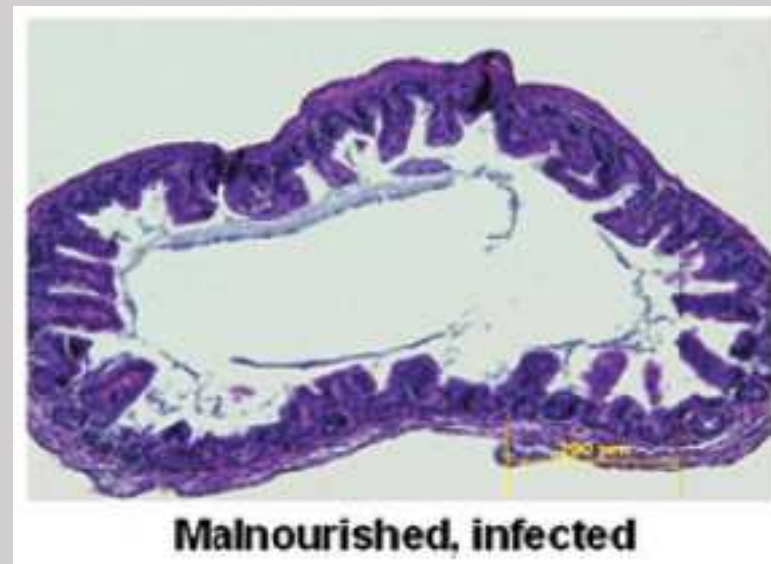
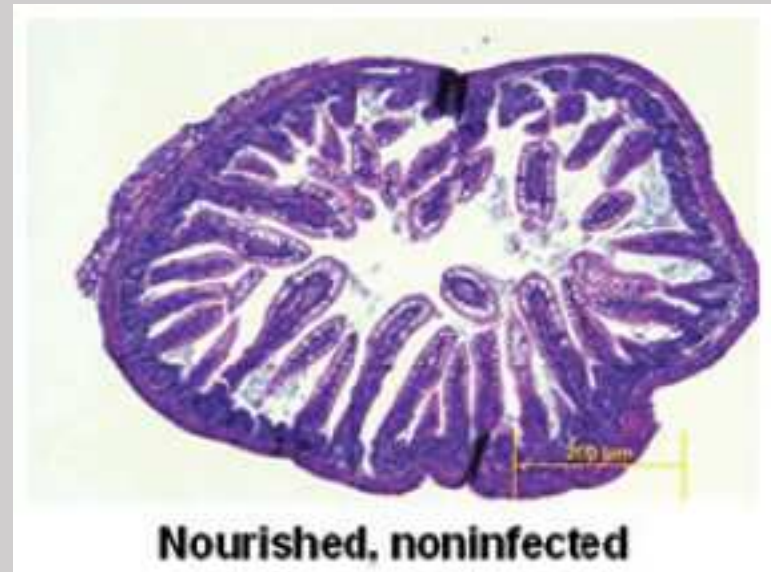
Repeated episodes of diarrhea early in life puts children at higher risk of stunting

↑
chances of stunting



diarrhea →

Environmental enteric dysfunction (EED) affects a child's ability to absorb nutrients from food



SAFE WASH PREVENTS

between
28 and 40% of
DIARRHEA

and could
REDUCE RISK of
ENVIRONMENTAL
ENTERIC
DYSFUNCTION

Making children
LESS LIKELY to be
STUNTED
later in life.



TRUE OR FALSE?

Bottled water is best for babies.

FALSE

FECAL
CONTAMINATION
CUTS ACROSS
SOURCES AND
SETTINGS –
BETWEEN
48% AND 100%
OF WATER SAMPLES
TEST POSITIVE FOR
E.COLI

DRC, BANGLADESH, INDONESIA, TANZANIA AND ETHIOPIA



SDG TARGET
6.1 CALLS FOR
DRINKING
WATER
THAT IS
CLEAN,
ACCESSIBLE
AND AVAILABLE
WHEN NEEDED



TRUE OR FALSE?

My family and I are better off when everyone in our neighborhood uses a toilet for defecation

TRUE

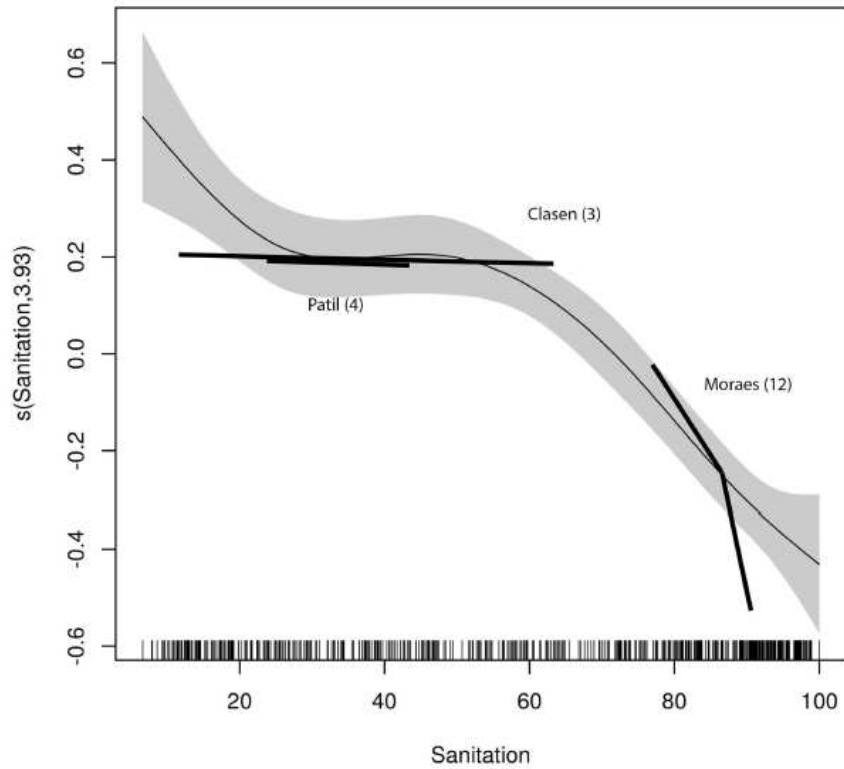
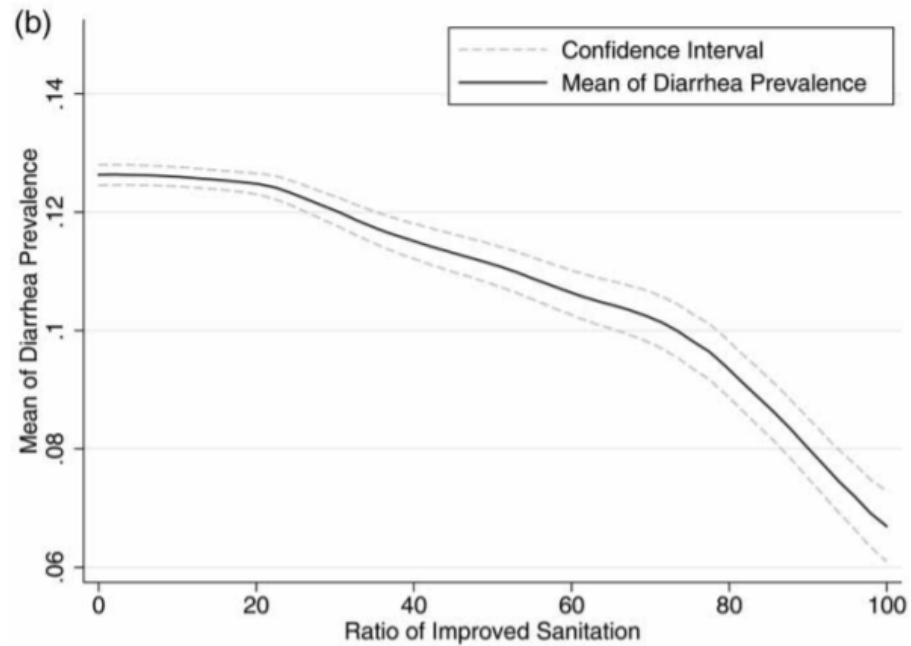
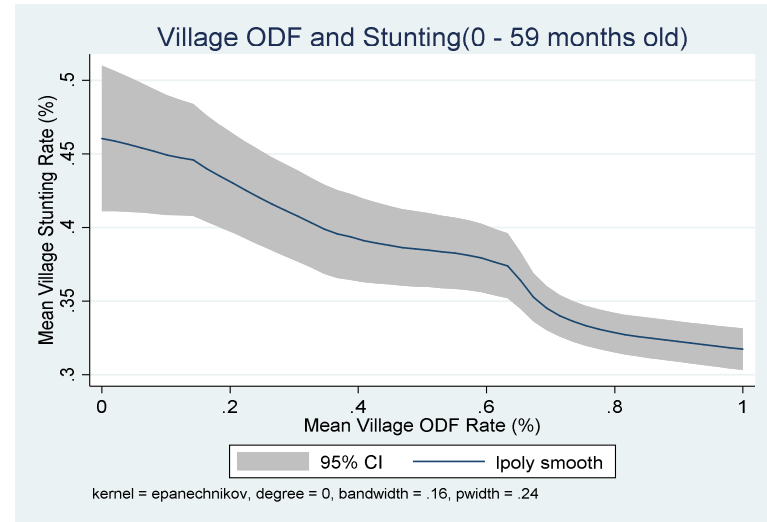
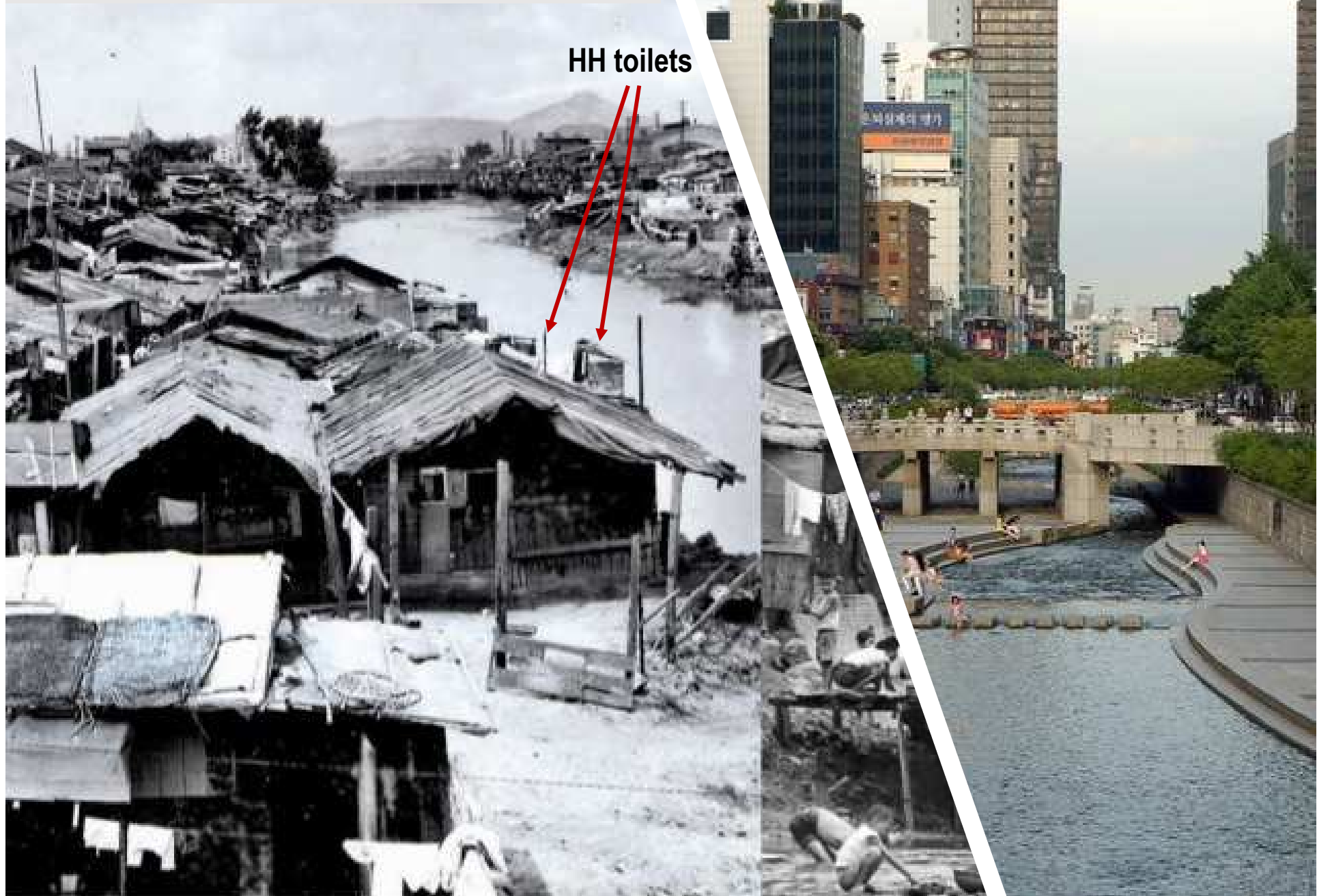


Fig 6. Impact of three sanitation intervention programmes on diarrhoeal morbidity superimposed on GAM model of sanitation coverage on childhood diarrhoeal mortality.



Source: Danaei et al. 2016; Cameron et al. forthcoming; Andres et al. 2017

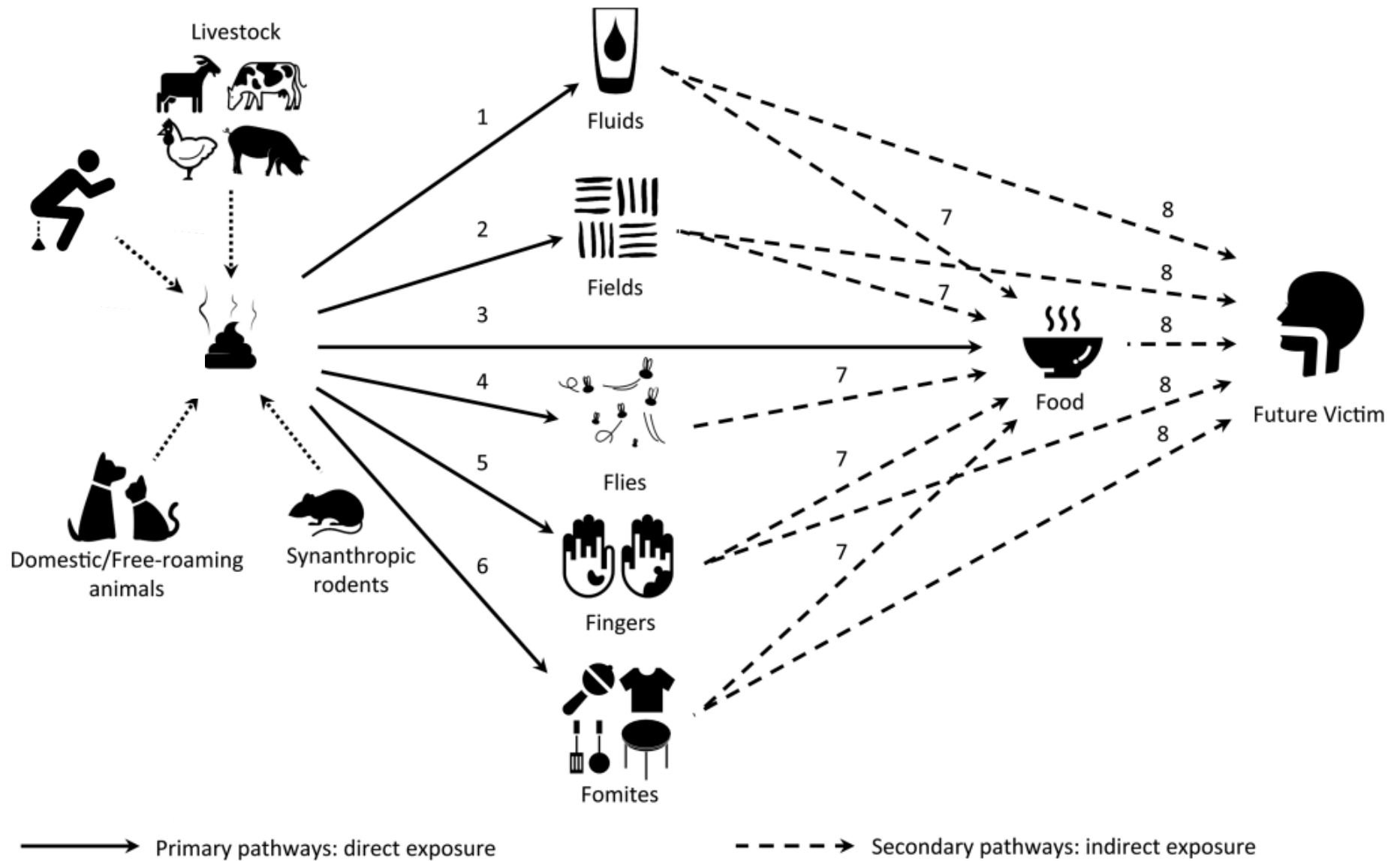
Choenggyecheon 1960's vs. 2014



TRUE OR FALSE?

Children's feces are not dangerous.

FALSE



PROPER
DISPOSAL OF
ANIMAL AND
CHILD FECES

HELPS TO KEEP
THE
ENVIRONMENT
SAFE FOR
CHILDREN



