

Dimension of childhood development within the Millennium Development Goals:

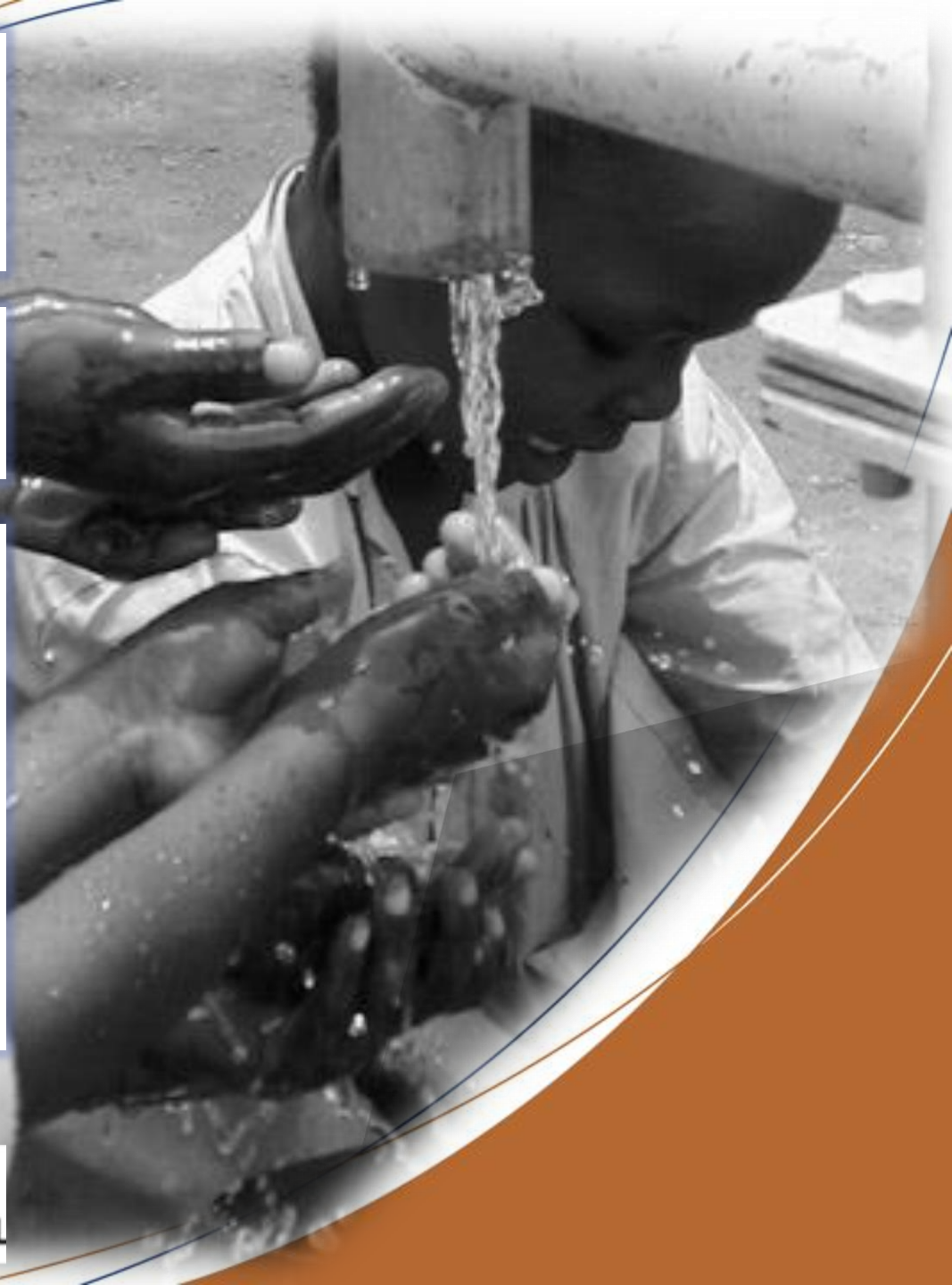
The Role Of Water-related Variables In Reducing The Burden Of Childhood Diseases In South Africa.

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Childhood
Development

Water &
Sanitation in
Africa

Access vs
Delivery

HH with
children U5



Outline:

Part 1: Importance of development in particularly in the early years of individuals lives

Part 2: Child Mortality

Part 3: Water and Sanitation

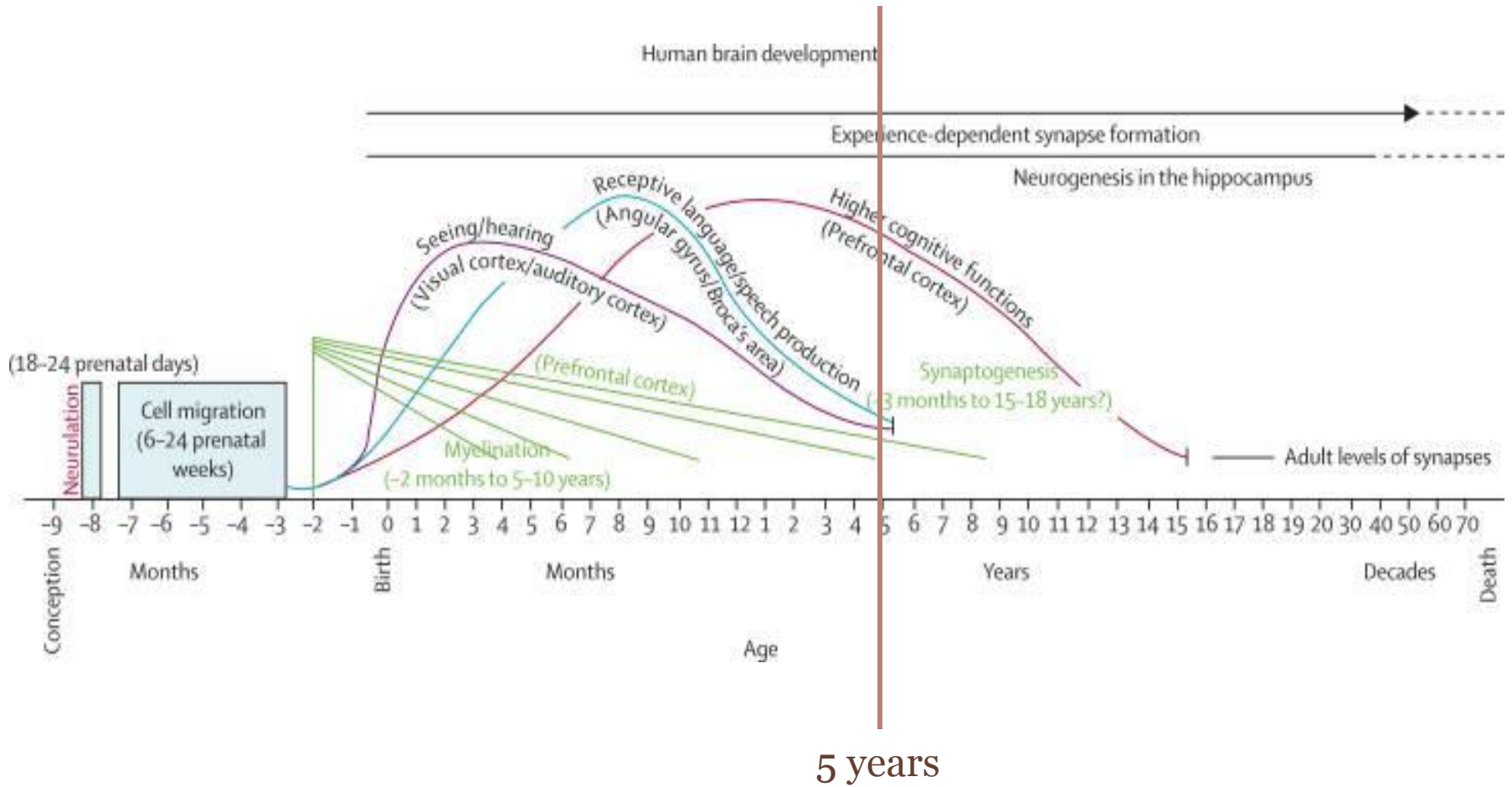
Part 4: A focus on the situation of households' in South Africa with children under the age of 5 years.

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Source: Thompson and Nelson (2001)

Leading cause of Under 5 Mortality (U5M)

Significant contributor to malnutrition

Children U5 suffer the burden of many easily preventable diseases including :

- diarrhoeal disease
- pneumonia,
- malnutrition

Diarrhoea

Leading causes of diarrhoeal deaths globally include:

- unsafe drinking water
- poor sanitation facilities
- inferior hygiene practices

Addressing these

3 causes

can prevent:

94% of all cases of diarrhoea

6.3% of world-wide deaths

9.1% of DALY'S

South Africa:

Child mortality due to diarrhoea has improved from 21% in 2006 to 18.4% in 2011 yet diarrhoeal disease still remains the leading cause of U5M



Childhood Development

Millennium development Goal 4:

REDUCE BY TWO-THIRDS BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015 THE UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE



Under-five mortality:
the probability of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching their fifth birthday



201 Years remaining



Africa largest contributor USM



South Africa's Target

Beyond 2015

Strategic Plan for Maternal, Newborn, Child and Women's Health



Negotiated Service Delivery Agreement 2010-2024,



Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality



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Under5 mortality rate:
deaths per 1000 live births

59 in 1998 to 104 in 2007

- South African Demographic and Health Survey/Community survey

75 in 2000 to 47 in 2011

- World Health Organisation

74 in 2000 to 45 in 2012

- World Bank

67 in 2007 to 53 in 2010

- South African Civil and Registration and Vital Statistics Systems



Water & Sanitation in Africa



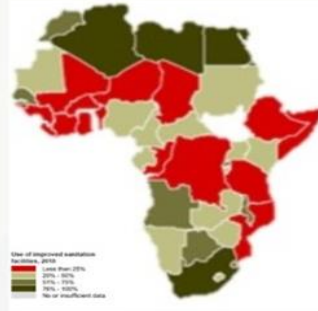
Millennium Development goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Target C



More than 2/3 of households without access to potable water can be found in Africa.



Since 1990, 85 million more people do not have access to improved drinking water

Changes



IMPROVED: BY NATURE OF ITS DESIGN/ THROUGH INTERVENTION & IS PROTECTED FROM EXTERNAL CONTAMINATION



Within 200m



Flow of 10 litres per minute



Available on a regular, daily basis

How?

All people, whatever their stage of development and their social and economic conditions, have the right to have access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water

-United Nations 1977:16

agendas... of safe drinking water... conditions... more the right to have access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water... and their social and economic

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“Everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water”. This commitment is furthered in section 27 (2), in that “the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of these rights”

- (Republic of South Africa, 1996).

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) Medium Term Strategic Framework (2009-2014, and previous mandates)

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An improved water source is defined as water supply that is improved either by nature of its design or through intervention to be protected from external contamination



Indicators that consider improved water access, do not necessarily reflect access to piped water or even basic water

Water access & access to sanitation

- both services are highly correlated

Sanitation
improvements
reflect the vast
inequalities
present in SSA

- 16% improvement in access to sanitation for the poorest quintile
- 79% noted for the richest quintile

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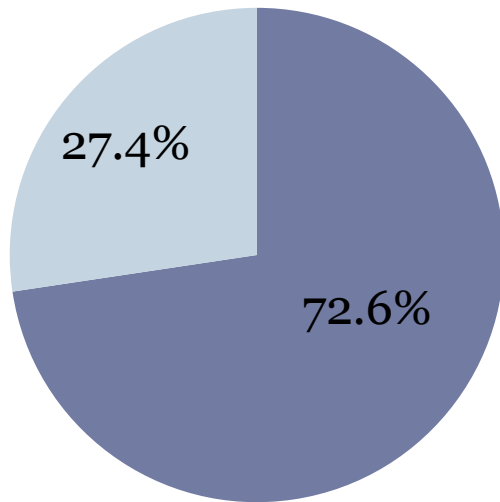
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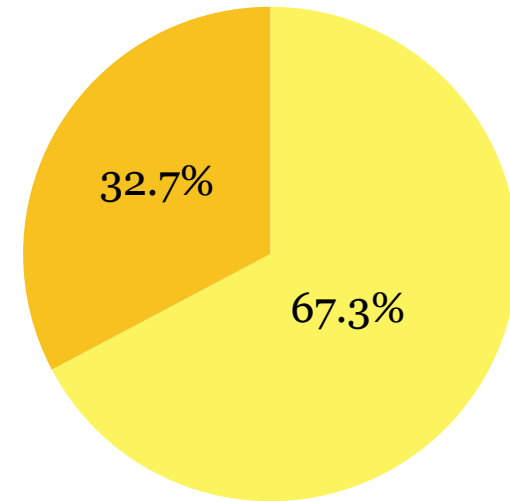
A focus on the situation of households with Children
under the age of 5

2006



- Household with no child under 5
- Household with child under 5

2011



- Household with no child under 5
- Household with child under 5

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Households with no children under 5

- Overall access to piped water
 - 89.9% in 2006
 - 90.6% in 2011
- Access to piped water in the home
 - 48.2% in 2006
 - 50.6% in 2011

Households with a child under 5

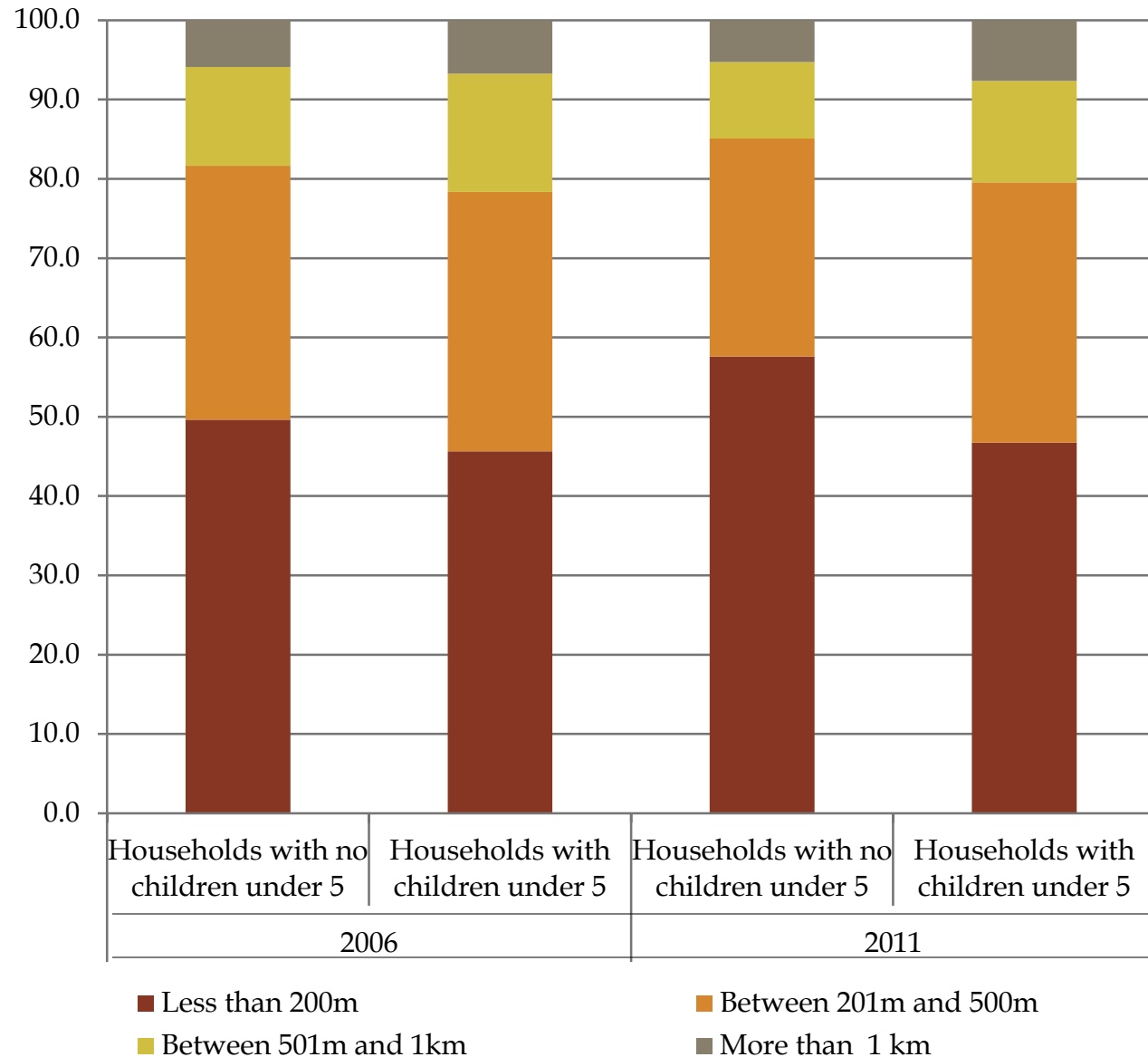
- Overall access to piped water
 - 84.8% in 2006
 - 86.5% in 2011
- Access to piped water in the home
 - 40.0% in 2006
 - 41.9% in 2011



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Distances travelled by those without piped water on site for households with and without children under the age of five years; 2006, 2011

Source: Authors' calculations using GHS 2006 and 2011

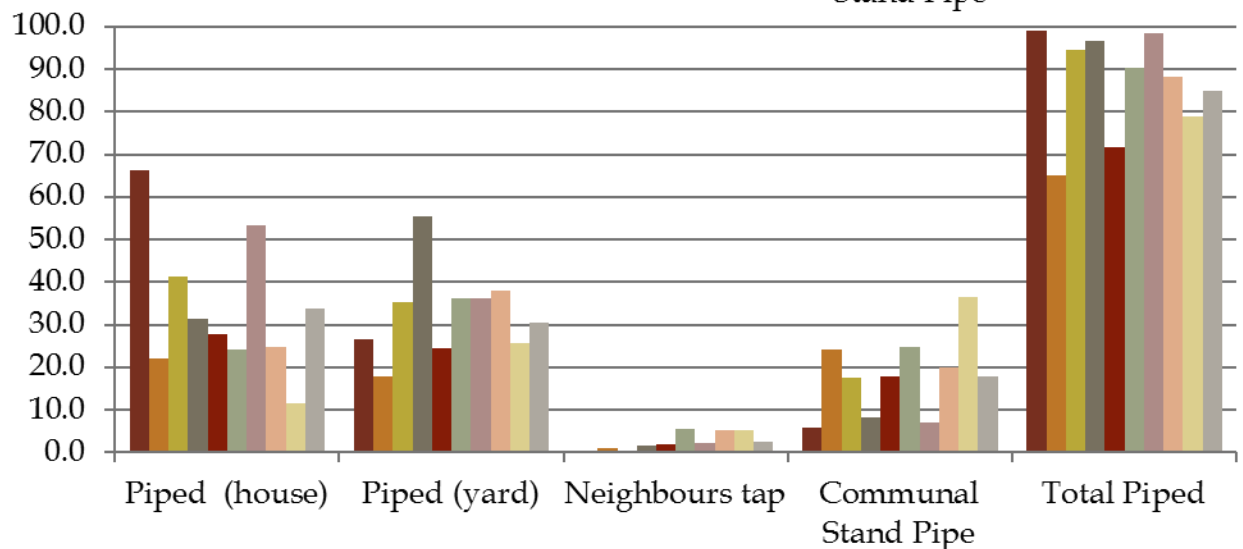
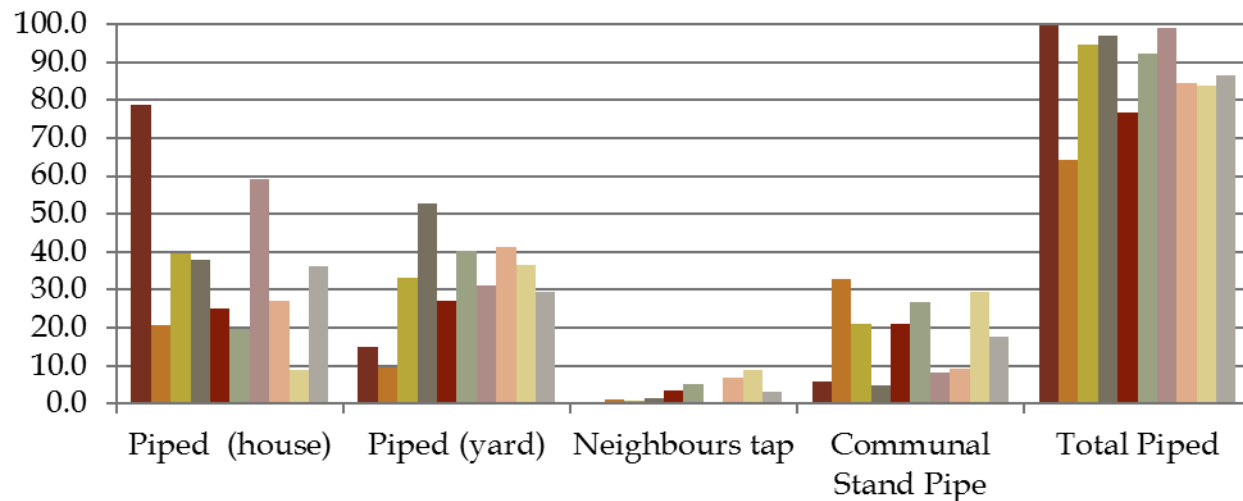




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Access to potable water by households with children U5, by province 2006,2011

Source: Authors' calculations using GHS 2006 and 2011



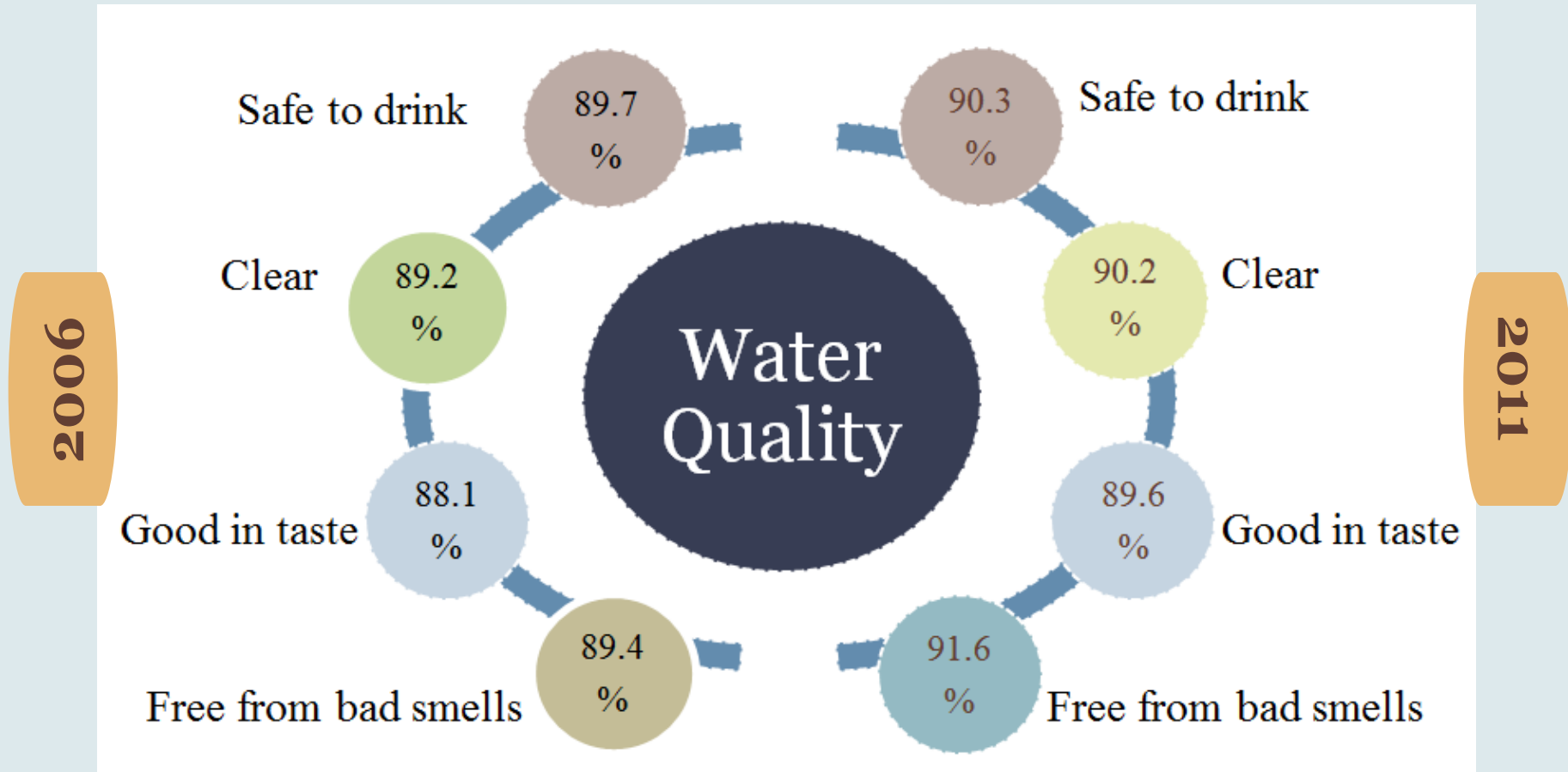
- Western Cape
- Eastern Cape
- Northern Cape
- Free State
- KwaZulu-Natal
- North West
- Gauteng
- Mpumalanga

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Water Services

2006:

- 69.4% of households rated their water services as *good*.
- 60.1% of paid for the water they received

2011:

- 59.2% of households rated their water services as *good*.
- 42.4% of paid for the water they received

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Interruptions to water services

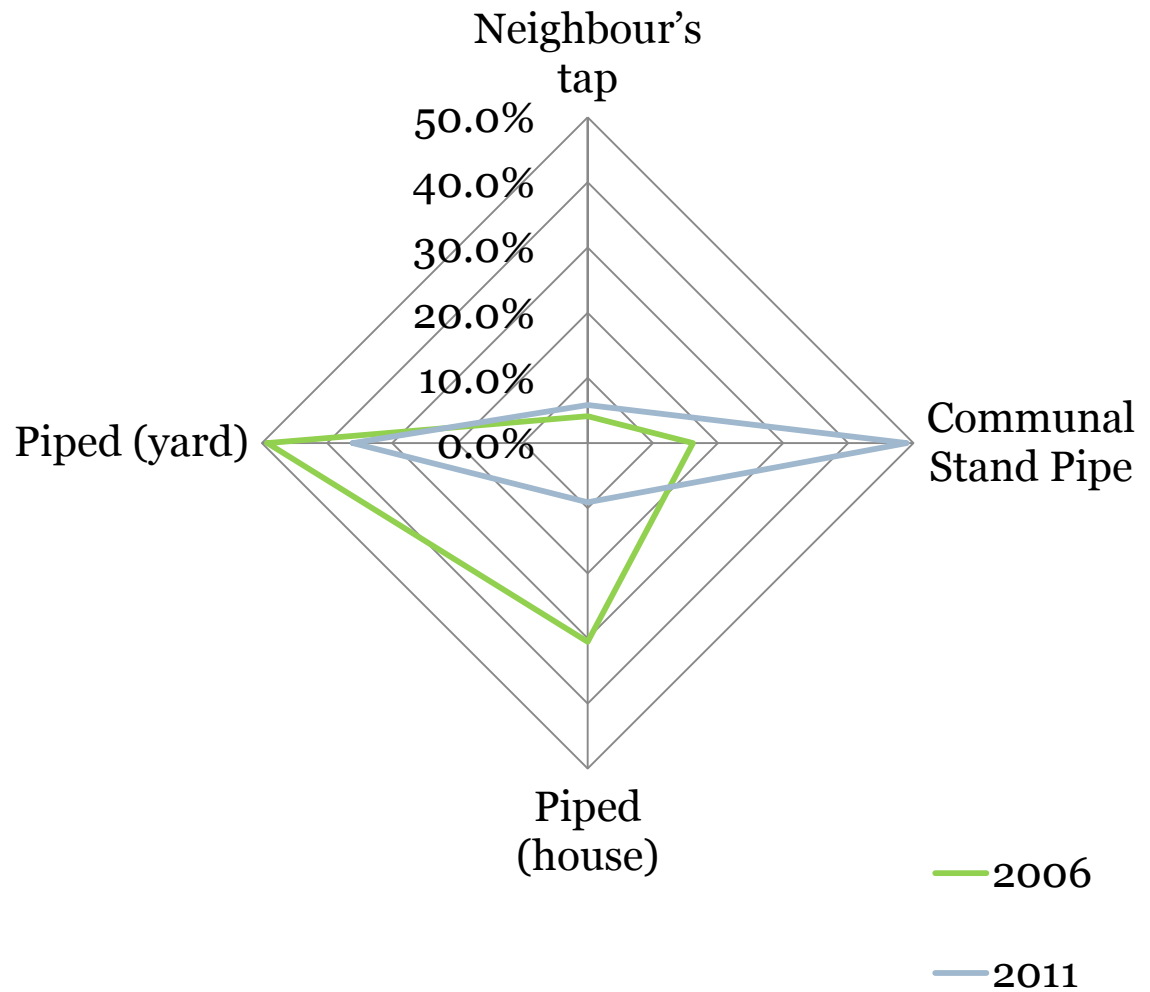
	Piped (house)	Piped (yard)	Neighbour's tap	Communal Stand Pipe	Total
2011 Any time in the last year, interruption took longer than 2 days to rectify (yes)	33.8	61.7	78.0	80.8	59.1



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Water source of those children U5 that suffered from diarrhoea

Source: Own calculations using GHS 2006 and 2011



Concluding remarks & Way forward



Households with children lag behind those without children

- Access – piped water and distances travelled

Country-level statistics mask vast provincial differences

South Africa's strategy moving forward:

- Strategic Plan for Maternal, Newborn, Child and Women's Health
- Negotiated Service Delivery Agreement (NSDA) 2010–2024
- Medium term Strategic Framework (2009-2014) - to be updated
- Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality

Targeted interventions:

- Households with children are more likely to have lower levels of income, education and services