



WASH fact sheet

Mali



In July 2018 the Government of Mali will report on their progress towards SDG 6 at the High Level Political Forum at the United Nations. WASHwatch have produced this factsheet to share key messages on WASH progress in Mali and encourage data based advocacy by civil society.

1. Mali is not on track to achieve the water, sanitation or hygiene targets in the sustainable development goals

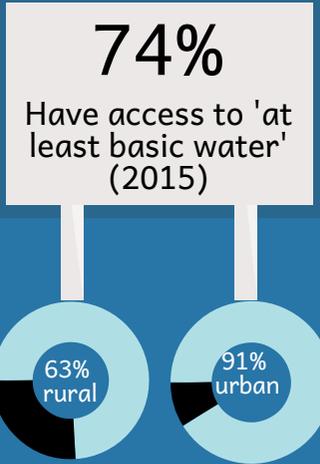
Water

Based on current progress, Mali will reach 100% with 'at least basic' water in **2032**

There is **no data** on 'safely managed water'

4,528,744 Malians don't have access to 'at least basic' water

That's nearly
one in four



Sanitation

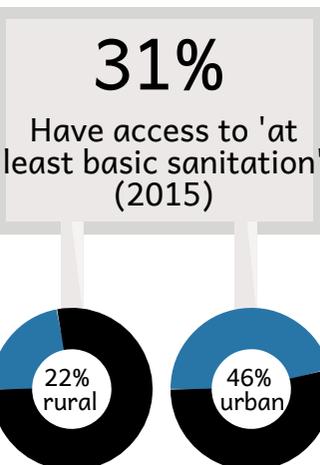
Based on current progress, Mali will reach 100% with 'at least basic' sanitation in **2102**

There is **no data** on 'safely managed' sanitation

8% of the population defecate in the open

12,096,562 Malians don't have access to 'at least basic' sanitation

That's two
in three

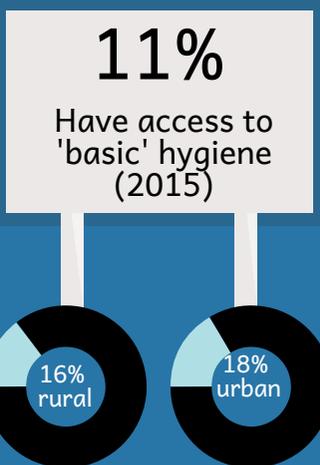


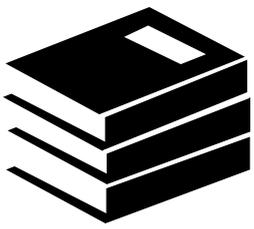
Hygiene

Mali will reach 100% with 'basic' hygiene services in **2350**

16,033,444 Malians do not have access to 'basic' hygiene services

That's nine
in ten





2. Vital institutions do not have WASH access

Three in four schools do not have sanitation services

Half of schools do not have water services



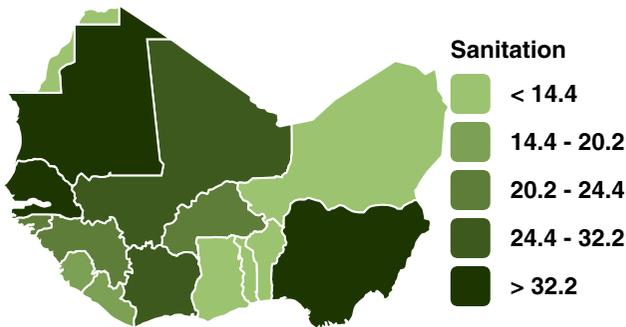
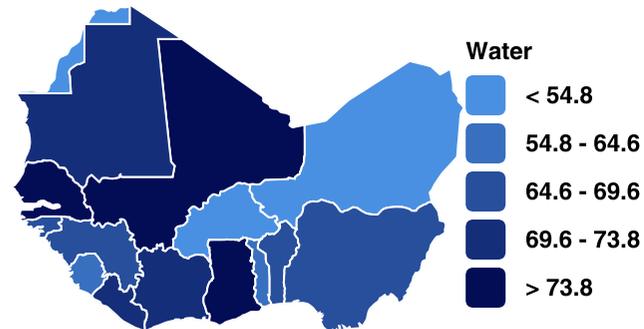
80% of health care facilities do not have water services

68% of health care facilities do not have access to hygiene services

3. Mali is in a similar WASH position to the rest of Sub Saharan Africa

At least basic water

Mali has similar basic water access to Senegal, Nigeria and Mauritania. It is higher than Sub Saharan Africa's average of 57%

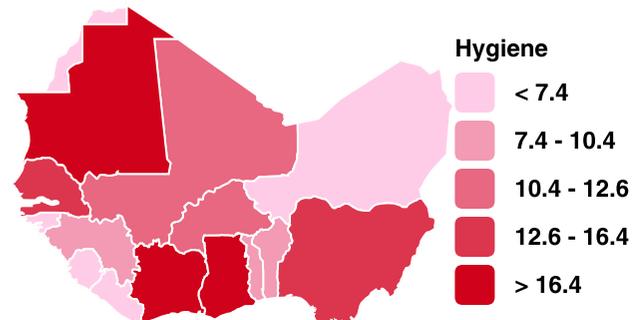


At least basic sanitation

Mali has lower basic access figures than Algeria, Mauritania and Senegal. It is lower than Sub Saharan Africa's regional average of 28%

Basic hygiene

Mali has lower basic access figures than Algeria, Mauritania and Senegal. It is lower than Sub Saharan Africa's regional average of 15%



4. Lack of WASH access is causing negative health impacts

4,241 children under 5 die every year because of preventable diarrhoeal diseases caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene.

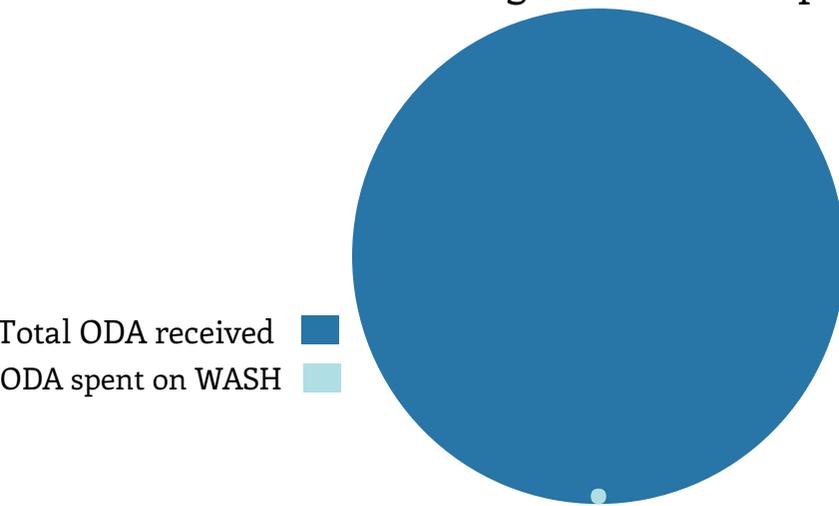
39% of Malian children under 5 are stunted

Half of these cases of stunting are due to a lack of water, sanitation and hygiene

There have been over **18,000 recorded cholera cases** in the past 20 years. Cholera is caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene.

5. WASH in not being prioritized domestically...

The Government of Mali's spending on WASH has been steadily decreasing from 0.8% of gross domestic product in 2012 to 0.26% in 2015



...or in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

Just 3% of the \$1.45 billion Mali receives for ODA goes to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Top WASH Development Partners

1. World Bank



\$10, 437, 000

2. Denmark



\$5, 945, 193

3. France



\$5, 593, 519

4. European Union



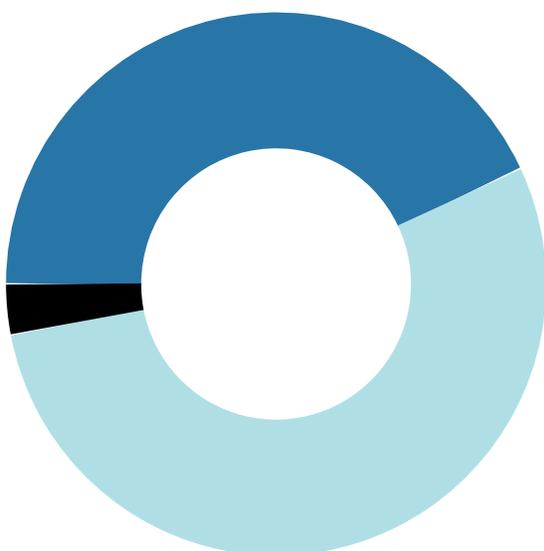
\$5, 210, 793

5. United States of America



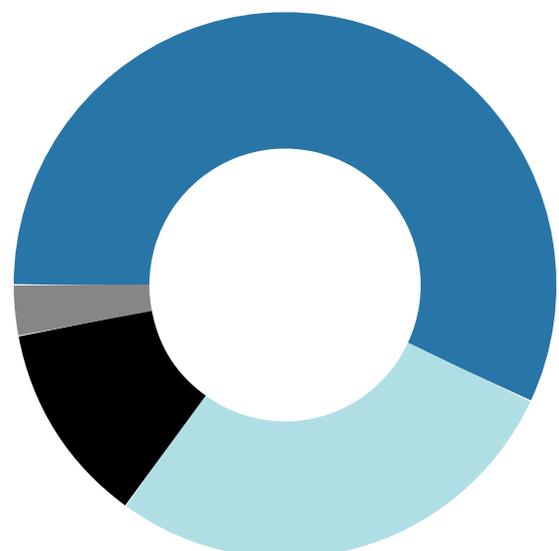
\$4, 162, 636

Mali's WASH ODA by systems



Large systems (43%) Basic systems (54%)
Education and training (3%)

Mali's WASH ODA by channels



Public Sector (57%) NGOs & Civil Society (28%) Multilaterals (12%)
Research Institutes (3%)

6. Mali's track record on delivering WASH commitments

⊘ No data

✓ On track/Achieved

! Marginally off track

✗ Very off track/Not achieved

Sustainable Development Goals !

- ! 1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have access to **basic water**
- ✗ 1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have access to **basic sanitation**
- ⊘ 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safely managed drinking water** for all
- ⊘ 6.2 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safely managed sanitation** for all
- ✗ 6.2 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **basic hygiene** for all
- ✓ 6.2 By 2030, end **open defecation**

Millennium Development Goals !

- ✗ 7C. To halve the proportion of people without **improved sanitation**
- ✓ 7C. To halve the proportion of people without **improved water**

Rights to Water and Sanitation !

- ! To support the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential to the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Recognising this right in own national policies and the United Nations.

Sanitation and Water for All commitments !

eThekwini 2015 commitments ✓

eThekwini 2013 commitments ✓

WASH Definitions Source: Joint Monitoring Programme

Safely managed water: Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination

At least basic water: Improved water source within 30 minute round trip. (Includes safely managed estimates where available)

Safely managed sanitation: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other houses and where excreta is safely managed

At least basic sanitation: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households

Basic hygiene: Availability of hand washing facility on premises with soap and water

Data sources, methodologies and more can be found at: <https://washwatch.org/>

