Annex 9A. Overview of Studies Presenting Damage Costs of Poor Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene at National Level

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Country (year of study)	Cost per capita	Total cost (million)	Cost as % of GDP	Included damage costs	Reference	
Economics of sanitation initiative (World Bank/Water and Sanitation Program)						
India (2011)	US\$ 49.0	US\$ 54,000	6.4%	-	Tyagi 2010	
Bangladesh (2011)	US\$ 29.6	US\$ 4,200	6.3%		Barkat 2011	
Pakistan (2011)	US\$ 35.6	US\$ 5,700	3.9%		Nishat 2012	
Cambodia (2008)	US\$ 32.4	US\$ 448	7.2%	Poor sanitation and hygiene: health (diarrheal disease,	Kov and others 2009	
Indonesia (2009)	US\$28.6	US\$ 6,344	2.3%	hepatitis A and E, helminths, trachoma and infectious skin diseases), water resources, access time, tourism	Napitupulu and Hutton 2008	
Lao PDR (2009)	US\$ 34.4	US\$ 193	5.6%		Hutton, Larsen and others 2009	
Philippines (2008)	US\$ 16.8	US\$ 1,412	1.5%		Rodriguez and others 2008	
Vietnam (2008)	US\$ 9.3	US\$ 780	1.3%		Thang and others 2008	
Mongolia (2010)	US\$ 10.0	US\$ 26	0.5%	Poor sanitation and hygiene: health and access time	Hutton and Amartuvshin 2011	
Sub-Saharan Africa (2008)	US\$ 11.2	US\$ 5,500	2.0%	Poor sanitation and hygiene: health and access time	Hickling and Hutton 2014	
Cost of Environmental Degradation studies (World Bank/Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program)						
Syria (2001)	US\$ 9.7ª	US\$ 158	0.9%	Contaminated water resources: diarrheal disease, water	Sarraf and others 2004	
Morocco (2000)	US\$ 14.6a	US\$ 420	1.2%	management and access	Sarraf and others 2003	
Iran (2002)	US\$ 4.4ª	US\$3,200	2.2%	_	Sarraf and others 2005	

Jordan (2002)	US\$ 18.9a	US\$ 100	1.2%	Contaminated water resources:	METAP 2005
Tunisia (1999)	US\$ 10.6a	US\$ 100	0.6%	diarrheal disease, water	Sarraf, Larsen,
Turnsia (1999)	O3\$ 10.0°	O3\$ 102	0.078	management and access (cont.)	and Owaygen 2004
Lebanon (1999)	US\$ 48.6 ^a	US\$ 175	1.1%		Sarraf, Larsen and Owaygen 2004
Egypt (1999)	US\$ 9.1ª	US\$ 630	1.0%		Sarraf and Larsen 2004
Algeria (1999)	US\$ 23.5a	US\$ 730	1.5%		Sarraf 2002
Country environme	ental analyse	es (World Ban	k/Environn	nent Department)	
Peru (2003)	US\$ 25.2 ^a	US\$ 666	1.1%ª	Inadequate WASH, range of health impacts and water boiling costs	World Bank 2007a
Ghana (2004)	US\$ 8.6	US\$ 180	2.1%		World Bank 2007b
Senegal (2005)	US\$ 3.2a	US\$ 37	$0.4\%^{a}$		World Bank 2008
Nigeria (2004)	US\$ 4.0a	US\$ 618	1.3%	Inadequate WASH, diarrheal diseases only	Margulis and others 2006
Nepal (2005)	US\$ 3.2ª	US\$ 89	1.2%ª		World Bank 2007c
Pakistan (2003)	US\$ 12.9 ^a	US\$ 1972ª	1.8%	Inadequate WASH, diarrheal and typhoid mortality and morbidity (time loss), cost of bottled water, water boiling costs, cost of hospitalization and medication due to diarrhoea and typhoid	World Bank 2006
Bangladesh (2002)	US\$ 4.2ª	US\$ 528 ^b	1.1% ^b	Inadequate WASH, range of health impacts	Khaliquzzaman 2006
Guatemala (2006)	US\$ 37.2ª	US\$ 484ª	1.6%	Inadequate WASH, diarrheal diseases only	Belausteguigoitia 2006
Egypt (2003)	US\$ 13.1ª	US\$ 911ª	1.8%	Inadequate WASH, health costs including morbidity and treatment, other impacts such as loss in fisheries, agriculture/infrastructure losses	Arif 2005
Tunisia (1999)	US\$0.0	US\$ 129ª	0.6%	Environmental damage due to water, including health costs of water-related diseases	Arif 2004

Serbia (2002-	X	US\$ 470	Х	Investment costs of improved	Capcelea 2003
2007)	37	27	40/	waste water treatment	D. 1
El Salvador	X	X	1%	Inadequate WASH, health	Belausteguigoitia
(2005)			2.50/	costs of waterborne diseases	2006
			2.5%	Health costs of environmental	
11 1 (2007)	110 dd 0 5	TTC 405.	10/	degradation	6. 1 2007
Honduras (2007)	US \$13.7a	US \$97ª	1%	Inadequate WASH, mortality	Strukova 2007
				in children, morbidity in	
				children and adults, bottled	
				water consumption, water	
Dhilimnings	T IC# 14 72	TIC# 1 250	0.00/ 2	chlorination, and water boiling	Dai: 1 17:11-1
Philippines	US\$ 14.7a	US\$ 1,250	0.9%ª	Inadequate WASH, range of	Bojö and Villaluz
(2007)				health impacts, including malnutrition	2009
Other studies				mainutrition	
			5.0%	Inadequate WACH health	Acharua Paunia
Pakistan (2005)			3.0%	Inadequate WASH health impacts, including effects on	Acharya, Paunio, and Ahmed 2008
Ghana (2005)			5.2%	malnutrition	
Gilalia (2005)			3.2 /0	mantumuon	Acharya, Paunio, and Ahmed 2008
China (2003)	US\$ 6.2ª	US\$ 1,200	0.6%ª	Mater pollution health costs	World Bank
Clina (2003)	U3\$ 0.2°	U3\$ 1,200	0.0 /0"	Water pollution health costs	2007d
India (1995)	US\$ 6.1 ^a	US\$ 5, 710	1.6% a	Water pollution urban and	Brandon 1996
maia (1773)	Ουφ 0.1	Ουφ υ, 110	1.070	rural health impacts, especially	Dianaon 1990
				diarrhoeal diseases	
India (2009)	US\$ 9.3ª	US\$	0.8%	Inadequate WASH,	Mani 2013
111dia (2005)	C C C 7 1.0	11,103 a	0.070	environmental damage costs	1/14/11 =010
Peru (1990)	US\$ 7.4a	US\$ 200	0.4%a	Cholera epidemic: health,	Suarez and
,	·	·		tourism, fish exports	Bradford 1991
Africa (2007)	_	US\$ 73	_	Cholera health cost (110,000	Kirigia, Sambo,
71111ca (2007)		Ουψ 10		cases)	and others 2009
Urban slums in	US\$ 9.1c	_	_	Cost of diarrhoeal illness per	Patel 2013
Mumbai, India	Ουψ 7.1			urban slum household in	1 atc1 2010
(2011)				Mumbai, including direct	
(2011)				health care costs; avoidance	
				costs such as extra water,	
				kerosene and toilet fees; lost	
				wages from income; and	
				homemaker's productivity loss	
Tanzania (2009)	US\$103.2	_	-	Mean cost of illness per	Schaetti 2012
()				cholera episode in Zanzibar,	-
				including public fixed and	
				01	

		variable treatment costs, and private direct and indirect costs	
Dhaka,	US\$	 Cost of illness per cholera	Sarker 2013
Bangladesh	30.40^{d}	episode, including direct	
(2011)		medical and non-medical costs	
		(\$7.40) and indirect costs due	
		to patient's and caregiver's	
		income loss (\$23)	
Bangladesh	US\$ 1.82 d	 Mean cost per episode	Rheingans and
(2011)	US\$ 3.33 d	including direct medical costs,	2012
India (2011)	US\$ 6.47 d	direct non-medical costs and	
Pakistan (2011)		productivity losses	

^a Estimated based on total impact, using exchange rates, population and GDP values from year of estimate.

^b Average savings of 15 scenarios, representing costs as % of GNI.

 $^{^{}c}$ Estimate based on cost per household, using the average exchange rate for the study period, July 2011 (1 USD = 45 INR).

^dRepresents cost of illness per household.

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