

Table 2.2

**Estimates of Global Morbidity and Mortality
of Water-Related Diseases (early 1990s)**

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Morbidity (episodes/year or people infected)</u>	<u>Mortality (deaths/year)</u>
Diarrheal Diseases	1,000,000,000	3,300,000
Intestinal Helminths	1,500,000,000 (people infected)	100,000
Schistosomiasis	200,000,000 (people infected)	200,000
Dracunculiasis	150,000 (in 1996)	-
Trachoma	150,000,000 (active cases)	-
Malaria	400,000,000	1,500,000
Dengue Fever	1,750,000	20,000
Poliomyelitis	114,000	-
Trypanosomiasis	275,000	130,000
Bancroftian Filariasis	72,800,000 (people infected)	-
Onchocerciasis	17,700,000 (people infected; 270,000 blind)	40,000 (mortality caused by blindness)

Source: Table 2.2 from "The World's Water." Data from World Health Organization, 1995, "Community Water Supply and Sanitation: Needs, Challenges and Health Objectives." 48th World Health Assembly, A48/INF.DOC./2, 28 April, Geneva, Switzerland.

Access to Safe Drinking Water in Developing Countries by Region, 1994

Source: P.H. Gleick, 1998, "The World's Water 1998-1999" (Island Press, Washington, DC).

<u>Region and Country</u>	<u>1994 Population</u>	<u>Percent with Access (%)</u>	<u>Number Unserved (millions)</u>
AFRICA	707	46	381
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	473	80	97
ASIA & THE PACIFIC	3,122	80	627
WESTERN ASIA	81	88	10
TOTAL	4,383	74	1,115