



## Clean drinking water, where it is not always a matter of course

### Clean drinking water, Odisha, India

In India, more than two million children die from cholera or typhoid fever each year. Such diseases are spread mainly through drinking water. But only 32 percent of households in India have access to treated water. Many of them have to make do with boiling their water over an open fire. In turn, the smoke resulting from this causes diseases in the respiratory tract (which are sometimes fatal) or eye infections. Due to the high consumption of firewood, the region is increasingly being deforested.

A simple and affordable supply of safe drinking water can do a lot here. That is why this project organises the chemical treatment of water using chlorine. The chloride solution is made on site, and the water is conveniently available in small village shops or delivered to people's homes.

### How does technology for clean drinking water help fight global warming?

Two billion people in the world have no access to clean drinking water. Many families have to boil their drinking water over an open fire, resulting in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and deforestation. Where water can be cleaned chemically (e.g. with chlorine) or mechanically (with filters), or where groundwater can be provided from wells, these CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be avoided.



### Contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

#### SDG 1 - No Poverty

Since drinking water is very cheap, poor families can afford it and save money compared to cooking with wood.

#### SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being

The project helps reduce diseases related to unsafe drinking water and air pollution from boiling it.

#### SDG 4 - Quality Education

Information campaigns and plays inform about the health risks of contaminated water. Children can attend school regularly, need less time to fetch water and are less ill.

#### SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Breiter Zugang zu sauberem, unbedenklichen Trinkwasser in armen Regionen Indiens, wo Trinkwasser nicht selbstverständlich ist.

#### SDG 13 - Climate Action

The project avoids 10,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from burning firewood per year. Forests are spared and their function as a carbon sink is maintained.



#### Project standard

Gold Standard VER (GS VER)

#### Technology

Clean drinking water

#### Region

Odisha, India

#### Annual volume

30,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Validated by

Gold Standard

#### Further information

[www.climatepartner.com/1078](http://www.climatepartner.com/1078)

