

# Progress on **Drinking Water** and **Sanitation** **2012** UPDATE



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UPDATE





# Foreword

Since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation has reported on progress towards achieving Target 7c: reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. This report contains the welcome announcement that, as of 2010, the target for drinking water has been met.

Since 1990, more than 2 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water sources. This achievement is a testament to the commitment of Government leaders, public and private sector entities, communities and individuals who saw the target not as a dream, but as a vital step towards improving health and well-being.

Of course, much work remains to be done. There are still 780 million people without access to an improved drinking water source. And even though 1.8 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation since 1990, the world remains off track for the sanitation target. It is essential to accelerate progress in the remaining time before the MDG deadline, and I commend those who are participating in the Sustainable Sanitation: Five Year Drive to 2015.

This report outlines the challenges that remain. Some regions, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, are lagging behind. Many rural dwellers and the poor often miss out on improvements to drinking water and sanitation. And the burden of poor water supply falls most heavily on girls and women. Reducing these disparities must be a priority.

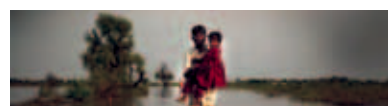
The recognition by the UN General Assembly, in 2010, of water and sanitation as a human right provides additional political impetus towards the ultimate goal of providing everyone with access to these vital services. Many countries and agencies have joined hands in the Sanitation and Water for All partnership. Such collective efforts offer real promise and I urge all partners to contribute.

I commend this report to all those working towards universal access to safe water and sanitation. Achieving the MDG drinking water target is a major step, but ultimately, only one step on a long journey that we have yet to finish. Let us use this success to invest our mission for sustainable, equitable development with renewed vigour so we can create the future we want.



Ban Ki-moon  
*Secretary-General, United Nations*

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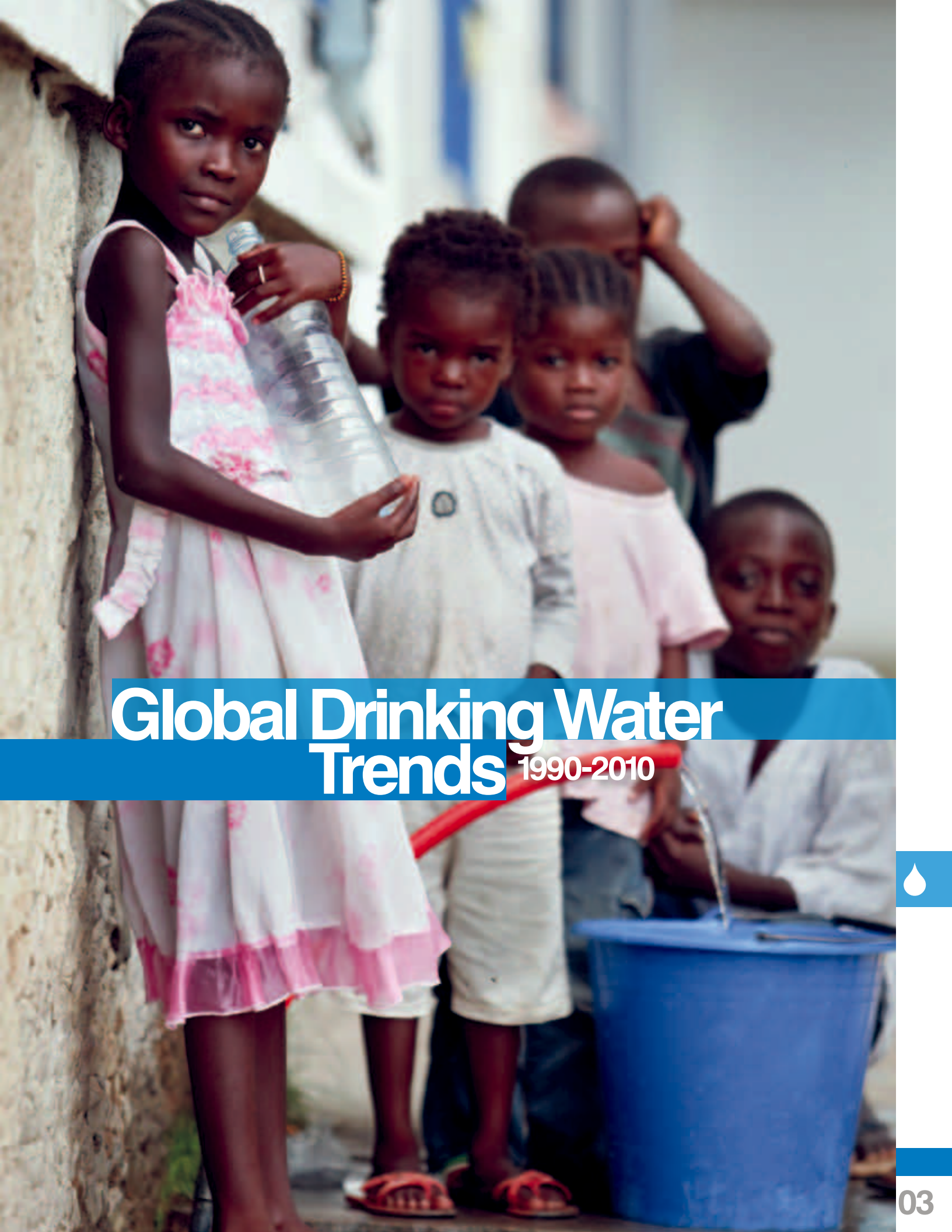
# Looking Forward, Looking Back

**The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, known as the JMP**, reports every two years on access to drinking water and sanitation worldwide and on progress towards related targets under Millennium Development Goal 7. This 2012 report is based on data gathered from household surveys and censuses, including both recent and older data sets that have come to the attention of the JMP. The estimates presented here describe the situation as of end-2010 and supersede those of the JMP update published in March 2010.

The report brings welcome news: The MDG drinking water target, which calls for halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water between 1990 and 2015, was met in 2010, five years ahead of schedule. However, the report also shows why the job is far from finished. Many still lack safe drinking water, and the world is unlikely to meet the MDG sanitation target. Continued efforts are needed to reduce urban-rural disparities and inequities associated with poverty; to dramatically increase coverage in countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania; to promote global monitoring of drinking water quality; to bring sanitation 'on track'; and to look beyond the MDG target towards universal coverage.

Still, much has been achieved. As this progress report shows, over 2 billion people gained access to improved water sources and 1.8 billion people gained access to improved sanitation facilities between 1990 and 2010. This is impressive, particularly when the gains of countries that started at a low baseline and faced high population growth are considered. Indeed, much of the progress of the last 20 years has been in the context of rapid population growth, and this is why some of the news in this report is sobering. Over 780 million people are still without access to improved sources of drinking water and 2.5 billion lack improved sanitation. If current trends continue, these numbers will remain unacceptably high in 2015: 605 million people will be without an improved drinking water source and 2.4 billion people will lack access to improved sanitation facilities.

As we approach the 2015 target date for the MDGs, WHO and UNICEF are addressing current monitoring challenges and those that lie ahead. The safety and reliability of drinking water supplies and the sustainability of both water supply sources and sanitation facilities are not addressed by the current set of indicators used to track progress. Accordingly, this report details work under way to refine both indicators and methods of monitoring, as part of the 2010-2015 JMP strategy. It also discusses the beginnings of a process to develop new water, sanitation and hygiene goals, targets and indicators beyond 2015, in alignment with the human right to water and sanitation and the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation.



# Global Drinking Water Trends 1990-2010







# Progress Towards the MDG Target

The MDG drinking water target has been reached: Over 2 billion people gained access to improved water sources from 1990 to 2010, and the proportion of the global population still using unimproved sources is estimated at only 11 per cent (Figure 1). This is less than half of the 24 per cent estimated for 1990. Almost 6.1 billion people, 89 per cent of the world's population, were using an improved water source in 2010. The drinking water target has thus become one of the first MDG targets to be met.

While this tremendous achievement should be applauded, a great deal of work remains:

**First, huge disparities exist.** While coverage of improved water supply sources is 90 per cent or more in Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Africa and large parts of Asia, it is only 61 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. Coverage in the developing world overall stands at 86 per cent, but it is only 63 per cent in countries designated as 'least developed'. Similar disparities are found within countries – between the rich and poor and between those living in rural and urban areas. These inequities are explored later in this report.

**Second, complete information about drinking water safety is not available for global monitoring.** Systematically testing the microbial and chemical

quality of water at the national level in all countries is prohibitively expensive and logistically complicated; therefore, a proxy indicator for water quality was agreed upon for MDG monitoring. This proxy measures the proportion of the population using 'improved' drinking water sources, defined as those that, by the nature of their construction, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. However, some of these sources may not be adequately maintained and therefore may not actually provide 'safe' drinking water. As a result, it is likely that the number of people using safe water supplies has been over-estimated (see Box 1).

The MDG drinking water target has been met

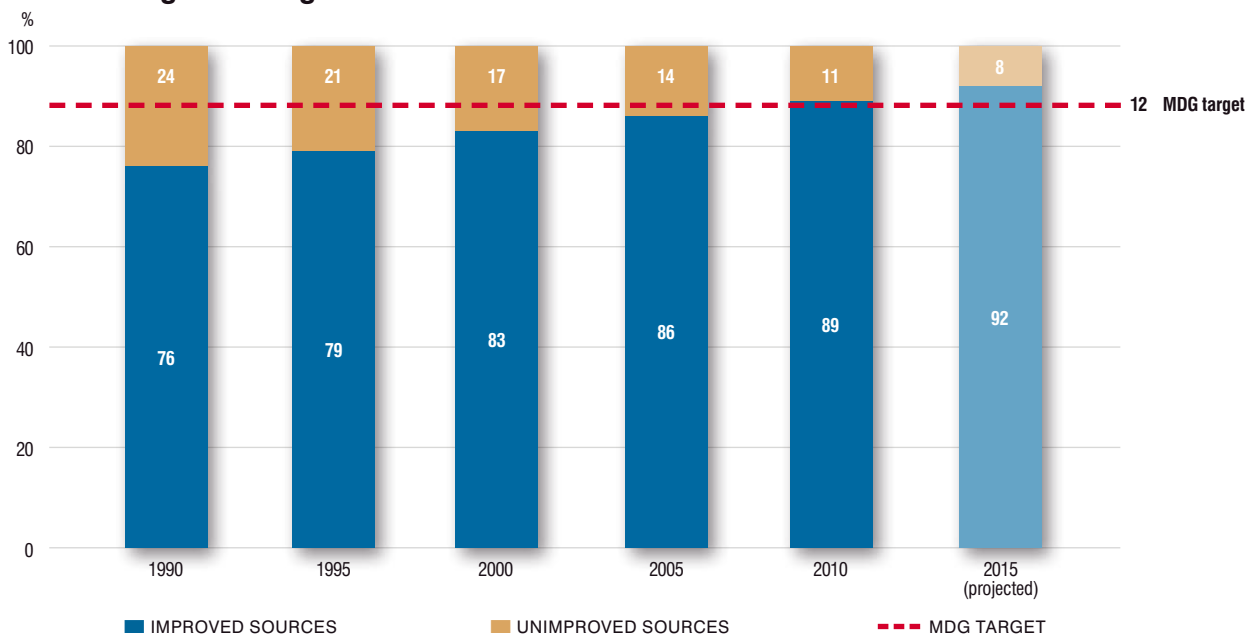
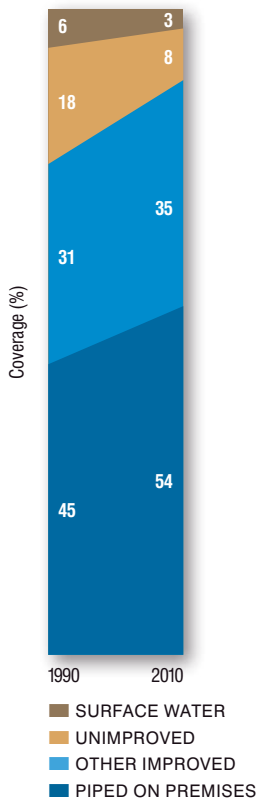


FIGURE 1 Trends in global drinking water coverage, 1990-2010, projected to 2015

Finally, more than 780 million people remain unserved. Although the MDG drinking water target has been met, it only calls for halving the proportion of people without safe drinking water. More than one tenth of the global population still relied on unimproved drinking water sources in 2010.

Figure 2 illustrates the global trend in the use of drinking water sources, disaggregated by category. The last two decades have seen impressive increases in the use of both piped connections to a dwelling, plot or yard and other improved sources, such as protected dug wells, boreholes, rainwater collection and standpipes.

**Drinking water coverage increased from 76 per cent in 1990 to 89 per cent in 2010**



**FIGURE 2** Trend in the proportion of the global population using piped drinking water on premises, other improved drinking water sources, unimproved sources and surface water, 1990-2010

**BOX 1**

**Monitoring the global targets for drinking water and sanitation: Challenges and achievements**

In the two decades that WHO and UNICEF have been tracking progress in water and sanitation, advances have been made in the availability and quality of data and the methods used to measure them:

- **A shift from provider- to user-based data:** Initially the JMP relied almost exclusively on government data, which were largely drawn from water-utility companies and line ministries and were based on the number of facilities constructed. The figures did not reflect facilities that had fallen into disrepair or were constructed by others outside of government-supported programmes. A key improvement in the mid-1990s was a shift to user-based data, collected through household surveys and population censuses, which more accurately reflect actual use of water and sanitation facilities by individual households.
- **More standardized data:** Lack of comparability of data on drinking water sources and sanitation facilities among countries and over time has posed a huge challenge to global monitoring. In response, WHO and UNICEF assisted the major household surveys to incorporate harmonized questions into their questionnaires, and in 2006 they published 'Core Questions on Drinking Water and Sanitation for Household Surveys' to encourage their more widespread use. This increased standardization has greatly enhanced the comparability of data.
- **Increased availability of data:** The late 1990s saw an unprecedented increase in the availability of household survey data, largely due to the implementation of the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), initiated by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
- **Expanded JMP database:** In 2000, some 220 sources of data could be found in the JMP database; this current update reflects more than 1,400 sources.
- **Greater disaggregation of data:** The introduction of drinking water and sanitation 'ladders' has allowed categories such as 'piped drinking water on premises' and 'open defecation' to be highlighted.

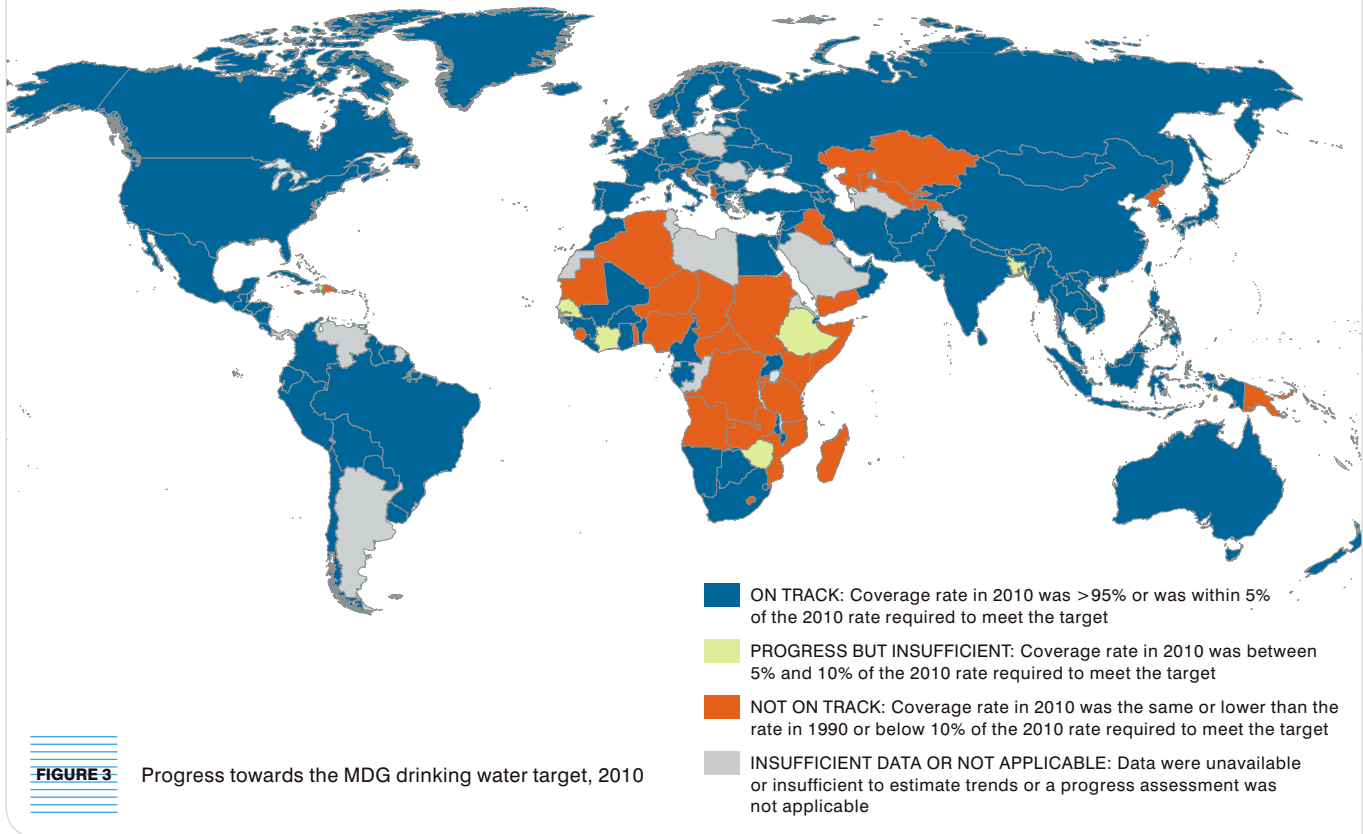
Still, data limitations abound. One major information gap is the safety of drinking water supplies. Since cost-effective, periodic and standardized water quality testing was not possible on a global scale when the MDG target was formulated, and since nationally representative information on water safety was not available for the period following the baseline year (1990), WHO and UNICEF were obliged to use a proxy for 'sustainable access to safe drinking water', as specified in the MDG target. The agreed proxy was 'use of an improved water source', where 'improved' was determined by the type of technology a household reported as their primary source. An improved source is one that, through technological intervention, increases the likelihood that it provides safe water.

To date it has remained impractical to obtain water quality data at the national level for all countries. The main international household surveys – MICS and DHS – are piloting the inclusion of a water-quality module that will include testing for the presence of *E. coli*. This is made feasible in part by the availability of new, rapid, low-cost water quality testing kits. If successful, it could lead to further evolution in monitoring and pave the way for a future drinking water target that includes a measure of water quality.

Similarly, a proxy for sustainable access to basic sanitation is the use of improved sanitation facilities. Measuring the actual sustainability of both water and sanitation facilities remains an area that could benefit from further attention. For a more detailed discussion of these issues, see section on 'Data Limitations', on page 34.



## Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania are not on track to meet the MDG drinking water target



For the first time, data on the use of unimproved sources have been disaggregated into two categories: surface water and other unimproved sources. The latter includes unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs and water delivered by cart or tanker. Surface water includes water collected directly from rivers, lakes, ponds, irrigation channels and other surface sources. The use of surface water stands at a surprisingly high 3 per cent of the global population, or 187 million people. Most of these people – 94 per cent – are rural inhabitants, and they are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, 19 per cent of rural dwellers in sub-Saharan Africa and 39 per cent of rural residents in Oceania rely on surface water for drinking and cooking.<sup>1</sup>

The MDGs are global goals with associated global targets. These have been translated into targets at the

national level. The same methodology that is used to determine progress at the global level can be applied to individual countries, using JMP estimates to assess whether a country is on- or off-track in meeting its targets. The results are illustrated in Figure 3, which shows that the majority of countries lagging behind on the drinking water target are in sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, only 19 out of 50 countries in that region are on track to meet the target by 2015.

Figure 4 shows the number of people who have gained access to an improved drinking water source since 1990. The progress of India and China not only dominates their respective regions, but represents nearly half of the global progress towards the drinking water target. If only the developing world is considered, China and India represent more than half of the people who have gained access. This is not

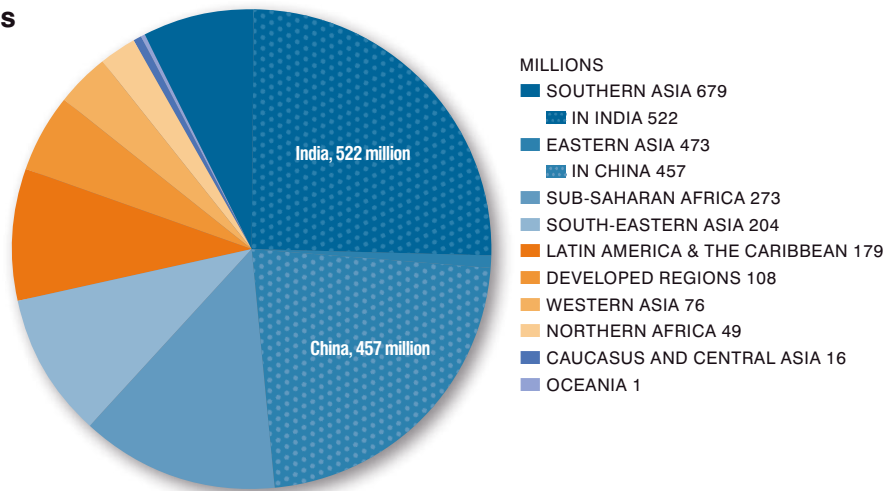
surprising, however, since the inhabitants of these two countries represent 46 per cent of the developing world's population.

Wide variations are found in the rate at which regions have improved coverage. In general, regions in which coverage was already high have made more modest gains, rising by only a few percentage points over 20 years. Of note are the impressive gains in Eastern Asia, which added 23 percentage points, and the small decline in coverage in the Caucasus and Central Asia<sup>2</sup> and in Oceania (Figure 5).

<sup>1</sup> It should be kept in mind throughout this report that data from Oceania are limited. Each of the small island states in the region has a very small number of data points, many of which date back several years, making it difficult to prepare robust estimates for 2010.

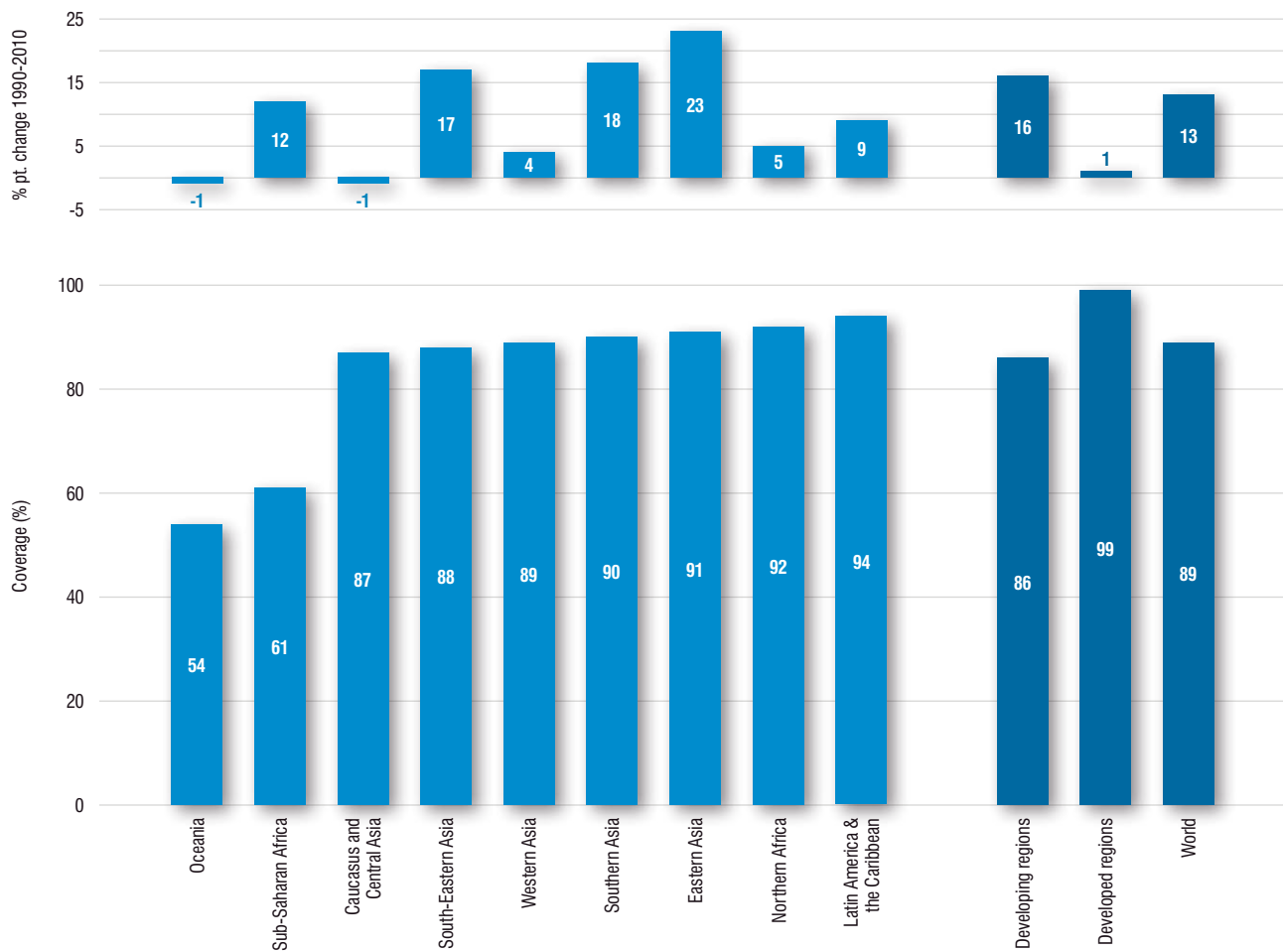
<sup>2</sup> The Caucasus and Central Asia is a newly formed MDG region, replacing the Commonwealth of Independent States (which included the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus). The new region is composed of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

**Almost half of the two billion people who have gained access to drinking water since 1990 live in China or India**



**FIGURE 4** Number of people who gained access to improved drinking water sources from 1990 to 2010 by MDG region (millions)

**Since 1990, drinking water coverage in the developing world has increased by 16 percentage points**



**FIGURE 5** Use of improved drinking water sources by MDG region in 2010, and percentage-point change 1990-2010



# Regional Trends

Figure 6 shows trends in the use of different types of water sources from 1990 to 2010, by MDG regions. Two clear groupings emerge. The first is a set of regions in which the use of piped water to a dwelling, plot or yard is low (30 per cent or less). It includes sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania, Southern Asia and South-Eastern Asia. Although gains in the use of piped water on premises have been made in these regions, progress is mostly in the 'other improved' category of water sources. Of note is the fact that 65 per cent of the population in Southern Asia are using other improved sources rather than piped water on premises.

The second group consists of Eastern Asia, Northern Africa, Western Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, where at least 70 per cent of the population are using piped water on premises. Eastern Asia (dominated by China) has seen a dramatic increase in piped water supplies since 1990, gaining 35 percentage points in coverage in this category in 20 years; 562 million new users have been added during a period in which the world as a whole added only 9 percentage points. Eastern Asia is also the region with the most dramatic increase in the use of improved drinking water sources overall, starting at 68 per cent

in 1990 and moving to 91 per cent coverage in 2010. This represents a 23 percentage-point increase, far higher than any other region.

Significant proportions of the population in Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa are still using surface water.

Countries that still have less than 50 per cent coverage in water supply are almost all in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 7).

Figure 8 shows the number of people without improved water sources in the 10 countries with the largest unserved populations. Though they are on track to reach the target, China and India

Access to piped water supplies on premises varies widely among regions

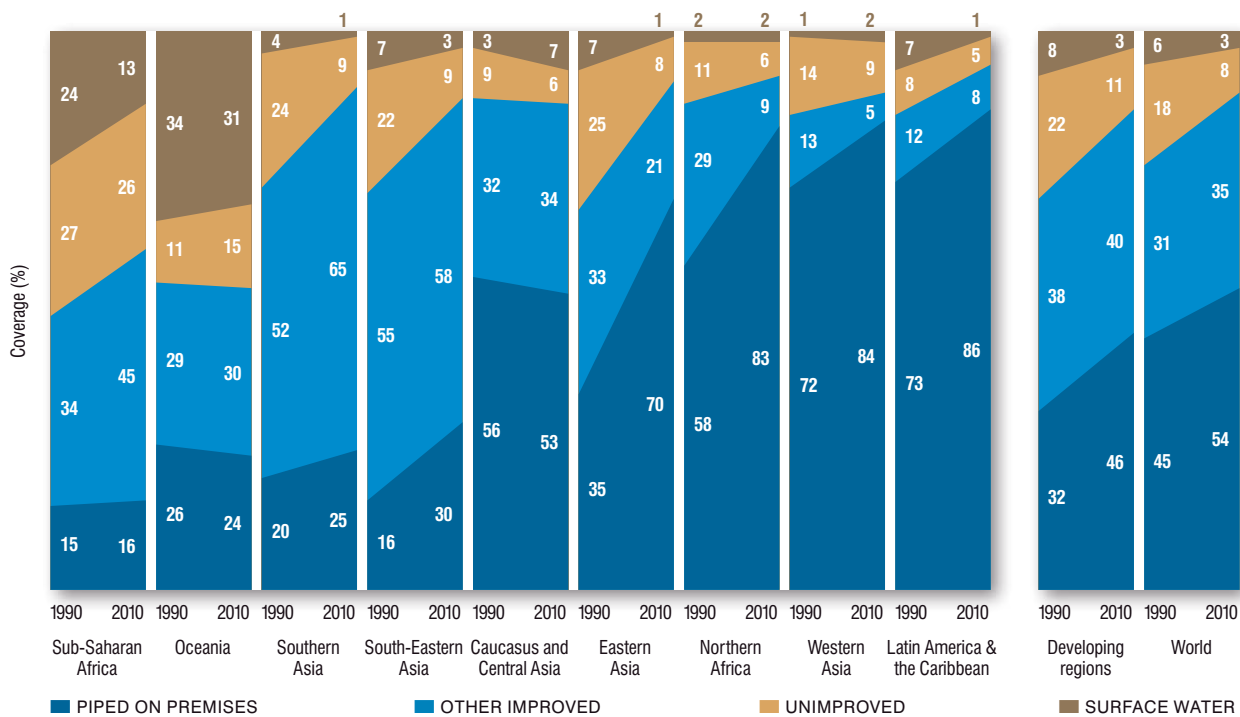
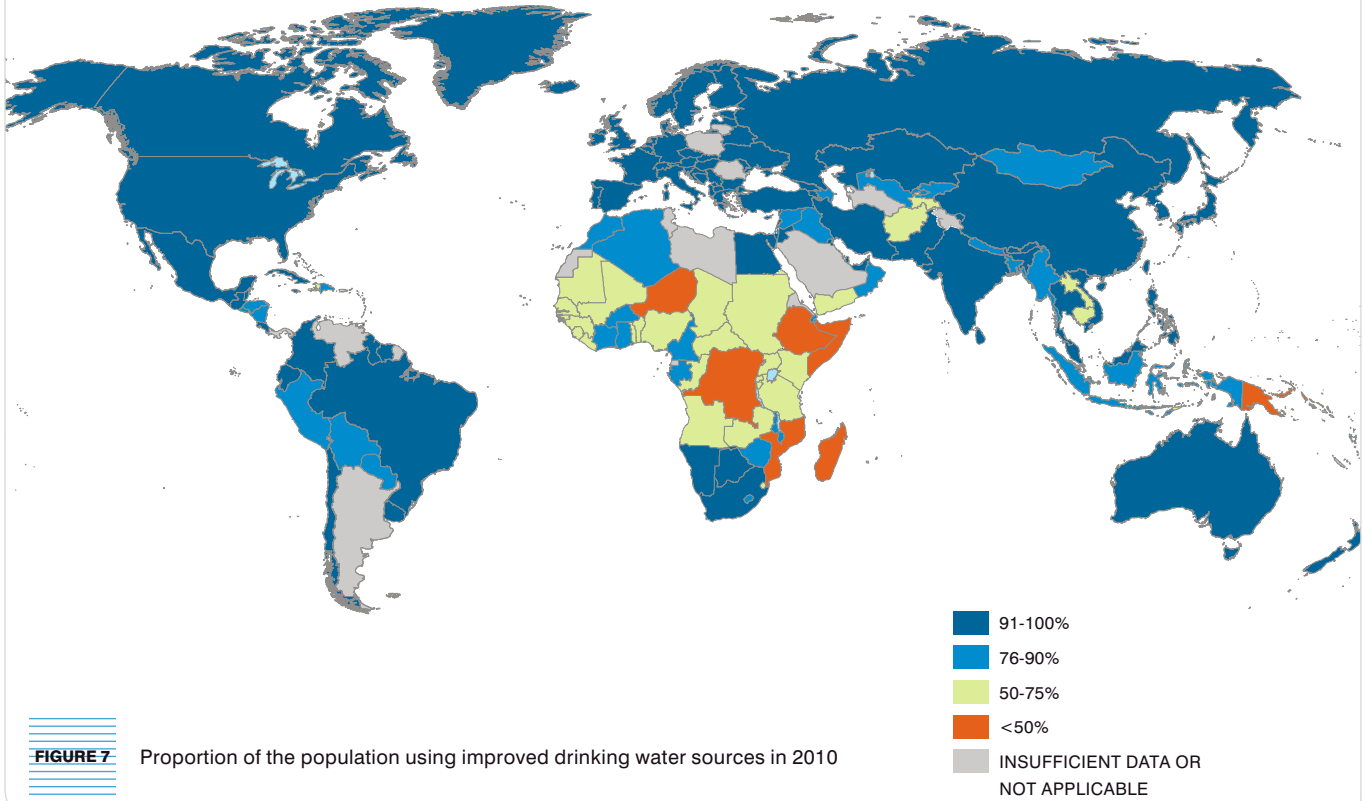


FIGURE 6 Drinking water coverage trends by developing regions, 1990-2010

## Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest drinking water coverage of any region

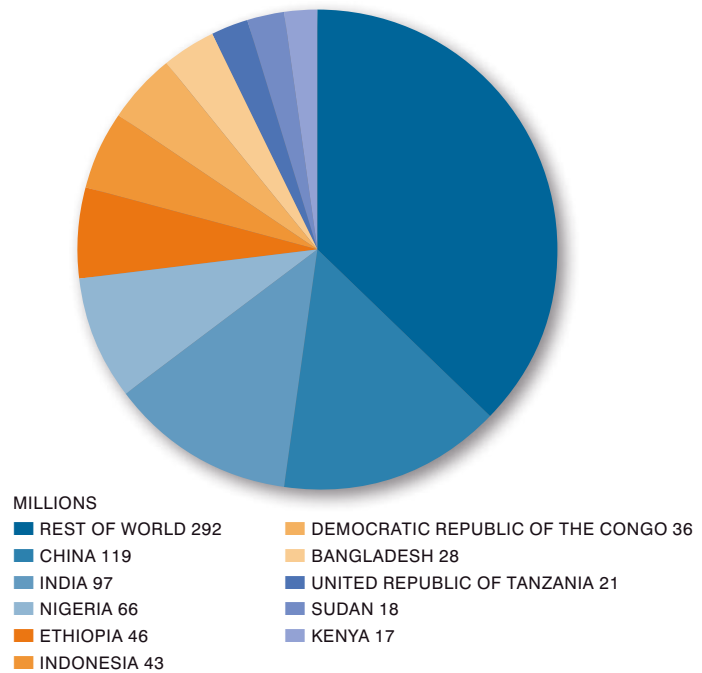


combined are still home to 216 million people without access to improved water supplies. This represents 28 per cent of the global population that remains unserved.

The last two decades have seen major shifts in the proportion of the global population using various types of drinking water sources (Tables 1 and 2).<sup>3</sup> The biggest change has been the increase in piped water supplies on premises, which were used by 54 per cent of people worldwide in 2010 – up from 45 per cent in 1990. In rural areas, the use of piped water on premises grew even faster – from 18 per cent in 1990 to 29 per cent in 2010. Over the same period, reliance on surface water was halved, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent in rural areas and from 6 per cent to 3 per cent for

<sup>3</sup> This is discussed in more detail in the 2011 UNICEF and WHO thematic report entitled *Drinking Water: Equity, Safety and Sustainability*.

## Ten countries are home to two thirds of the global population without an improved drinking water source



**FIGURE 8** Ten countries with the largest population without access to an improved drinking water source in 2010, population without access (millions)

the total population. In urban areas, the proportion of people using piped water on premises remained almost the same in percentage terms, but the massive increases in urban populations during this time meant that the absolute number of urban dwellers using water piped to their homes grew by a billion, from 1.8 billion to 2.8 billion.

The number of people relying on tanker trucks and small vendors for drinking water has almost doubled over the same 20-year period, from

44 million to 85 million (this category does not count as 'improved', due to concerns over water quality). The number of people using bottled water to meet their drinking water needs also increased, rising more than sixfold – from 37 million in 1990 to 228 million in 2010. A large majority of bottled-water users live in urban areas, and most are also users of piped water on premises. Bottled water is considered 'improved' only when the household also uses water

from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene.

The number of people using boreholes (which are usually handpump-operated) grew from 1 billion in 1990 to 1.3 billion in 2010. Eighty per cent of borehole users, almost a billion people, are in rural areas. While boreholes offer significant advantages over dug wells in terms of water quality, many boreholes with handpumps still impose a considerable burden on users in terms of the time and effort needed to collect the water.

**Global trends in the use of different drinking water sources (percentage)**

Facility type	Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Total (%)	
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010
Piped on premises	81	80	18	29	45	54
Public taps	5	6	6	8	5	7
Boreholes	6	8	29	30	19	18
Rainwater	0	0	1	2	1	1
Dug wells	5	4	27	19	18	12
Springs	1	1	8	6	5	4
Tanker trucks and small cart with drum	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surface water	1	0	10	5	6	3
Bottled water*	1	6	0	1	1	3

\*Survey data show that most people who use bottled water as their main source of drinking water also have piped water on premises as a secondary source. Bottled-water users are counted under the category 'piped on premises' in the table above.

**TABLE 1** Proportion of the population by types of drinking water sources by urban or rural areas, 1990 and 2010 (per cent)

**Global trends in the use of different drinking water sources (population)**

Facility type	Urban (millions)		Rural (millions)		Total (millions)	
	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010
Piped on premises	1,820	2,763	538	973	2,358	3,737
Public taps	120	205	168	260	288	465
Boreholes	138	255	878	996	1,016	1,251
Rainwater	6	13	41	76	47	89
Dug wells	111	151	843	656	954	807
Springs	15	33	235	221	250	254
Tanker trucks and small cart with drum	24	42	20	43	44	85
Surface water	17	11	313	175	331	187
Bottled water*	26	192	11	36	37	228

\*Survey data show that most people who use bottled water as their main source of drinking water also have piped water on premises as a secondary source. Bottled-water users are counted under the category 'piped on premises' in the table above.

**TABLE 2** World population by types of drinking water sources by urban or rural areas, 1990 and 2010 (millions)



# An Alternative Indicator of Progress

Assessing progress towards the MDG target alone creates an incomplete picture, since countries that started out with low baseline coverage have had to work much harder to halve the proportion of the population without water and sanitation. Added to this is the challenge of rapid population growth, which can easily mean that any gains in people served are overtaken by population growth. Moreover, it is the poorest countries that are often characterized by a combination of low baseline coverage and high population growth. This means that countries may be making significant progress in the absolute number of people served, but still be persistently ‘off track’.

In response, the JMP has developed an alternative indicator that represents the proportion of the current population that has gained access over the period from 1995 to the most recent update, in this case 2010. It is thus the percentage of people living in a country today who have gained access in the last 15 years.<sup>4</sup> This indicator can be used to assess a country’s performance irrespective of whether it started out with high or low baseline coverage.

The indicator is expressed as:

***the increase since 1995 in the number of people with access as a proportion of the current (2010) population.***

	Population in 2010 (millions)	Water supply coverage in 2010 (%)	Population that gained access to improved sources of drinking water since 1995	MDG progress	Proportion of 2010 population that gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1995 (%)
Malawi	14.9	83	7.2	On track	48.4
Burkina Faso	16.5	79	7.5	On track	45.5
Liberia	4.0	73	1.7	On track	42.8
Ghana	24.4	86	10.3	On track	42.3
Namibia	2.3	93	0.9	On track	40.6
Gambia	1.7	89	0.7	On track	37.7
Rwanda	10.6	65	3.3	Not on track	30.7
Sierra Leone	5.9	55	1.6	Not on track	27.0
Togo	6.0	61	1.6	Not on track	26.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>Not on track</b>	<b>25.8</b>

**TABLE 3**

Selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have performed above the regional average in terms of the proportion of their 2010 population that gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1995

Table 3 shows selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have performed above the regional average of nearly 26 per cent. Some countries have made remarkable progress in providing large proportions of their population with access to improved drinking water sources, and this is true even of countries that are off track in terms of MDG progress. Rwanda and Sierra Leone, for instance, both experienced conflict during the period 1995 to 2010, but have nevertheless shown greater progress than that suggested by the regional average. In Rwanda, more than 30 per cent of the population have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1995; this represents over 3 million people. Even countries that have not reported such good progress are noteworthy in terms of the number of people served.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has provided improved water sources for only about 16 per cent of its population since 1995; still, this represents more than 10 million people. It is remarkable that sub-Saharan Africa has outstripped Eastern Asia in terms of the proportion of the current population that have gained access in the last 15 years.

Afghanistan also shows stunning progress when viewed in this way. The country has provided almost half its population (more than 15 million people) with access to improved water sources during a turbulent 15-year period, far surpassing the Southern Asian regional average of 30.9 per cent.

<sup>4</sup> Although using population with access figures for 1990 would be ideal, 1995 is used instead since the JMP had drinking water coverage estimates for 191 countries for 1995, as opposed to only 157 countries for 1990.







# Urban-Rural Disparities

In Figure 9, data used to track progress towards the MDG drinking water target are disaggregated by rural and urban areas. The results show stark disparities between urban and rural coverage, illustrating the challenges in equitable achievement of the MDGs.

An estimated 96 per cent of the urban population globally used an improved water supply source in 2010, compared to 81 per cent of the rural population. This means that 653 million rural dwellers lacked improved sources of drinking water.

Similarly, 80 per cent of the world's urban population had piped water connections, compared to only 29 per cent of people in rural areas.

In urban areas, the rate of increase in piped water on premises has stagnated over the last 20 years. The rate of increase has been higher in rural areas, but coverage remains low.

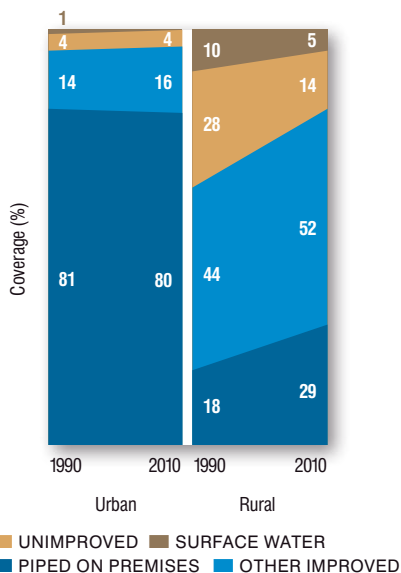
Figure 10 shows the significant increase in the urban population that gained access to improved water sources between 1990 and 2010 – well over a billion people. However, the number of urban dwellers using unimproved sources actually increased, from 109 million to 130 million. This must be viewed in relation to the massive growth in the urban population over the same time period – rising from 2.3 billion to 3.5 billion people. By contrast, in rural areas, the number of people using

unimproved sources decreased from 1.1 billion to 653 million, during a time of more modest population growth. Though the ratio has improved since 1990, the number of people in rural areas using an unimproved water source in 2010 was still five times greater than in urban areas.

Figures 11 and 12 show that while many countries have less than 50 per cent coverage of drinking water in rural areas, no country has less than 50 per cent coverage in urban areas.

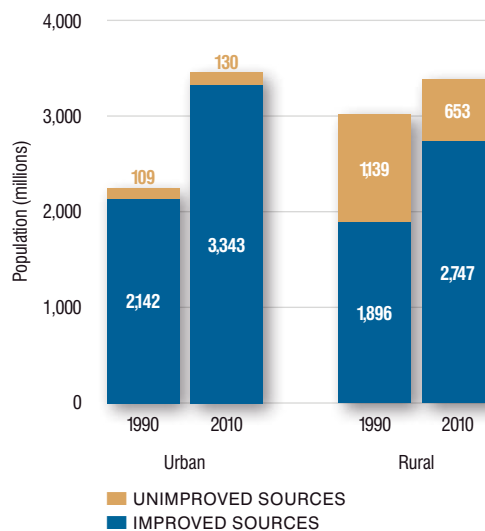
The figures in the Annex on page 56 illustrate urban-rural disparities in drinking water coverage in developing regions.

**Piped water on premises is a convenience enjoyed largely by urban populations**



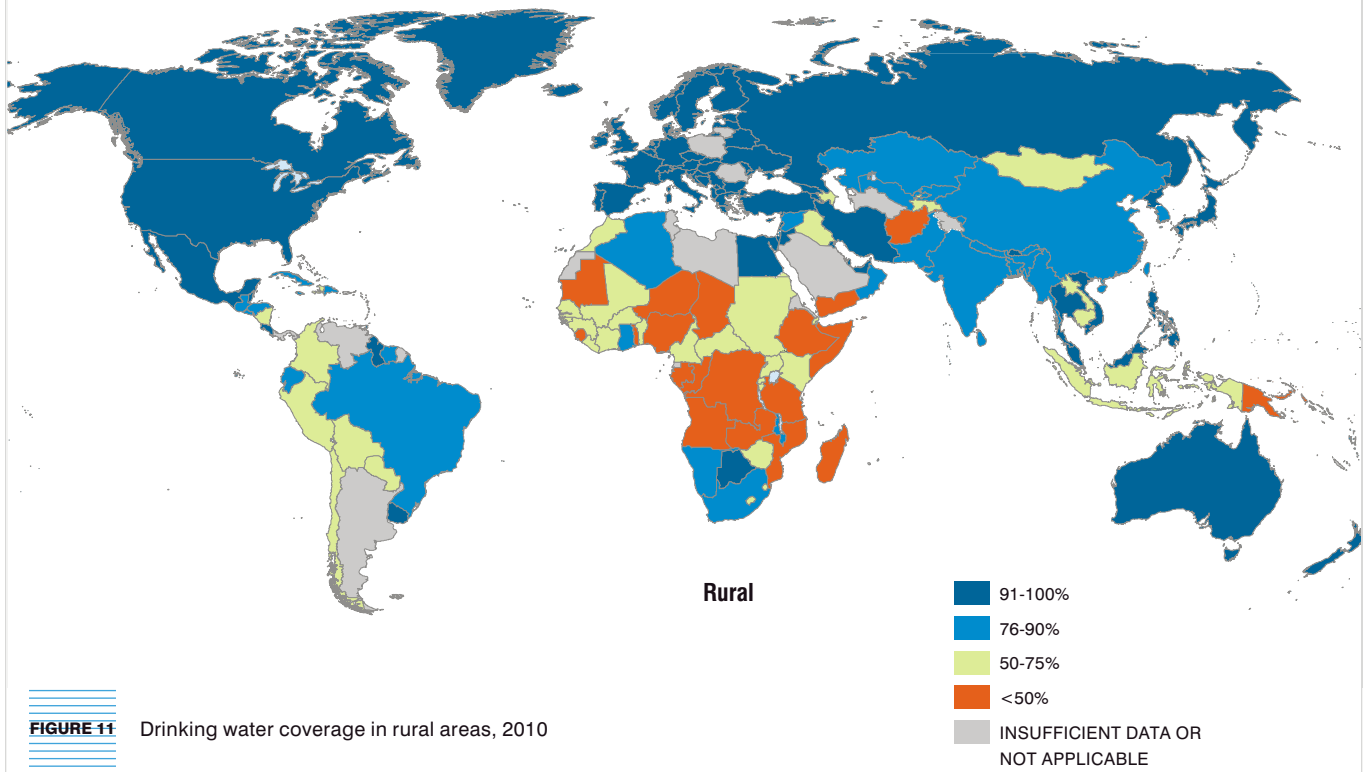
**FIGURE 9** Drinking water coverage trends by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010

**1.2 billion people in urban areas gained access to an improved drinking water source between 1990 and 2010**

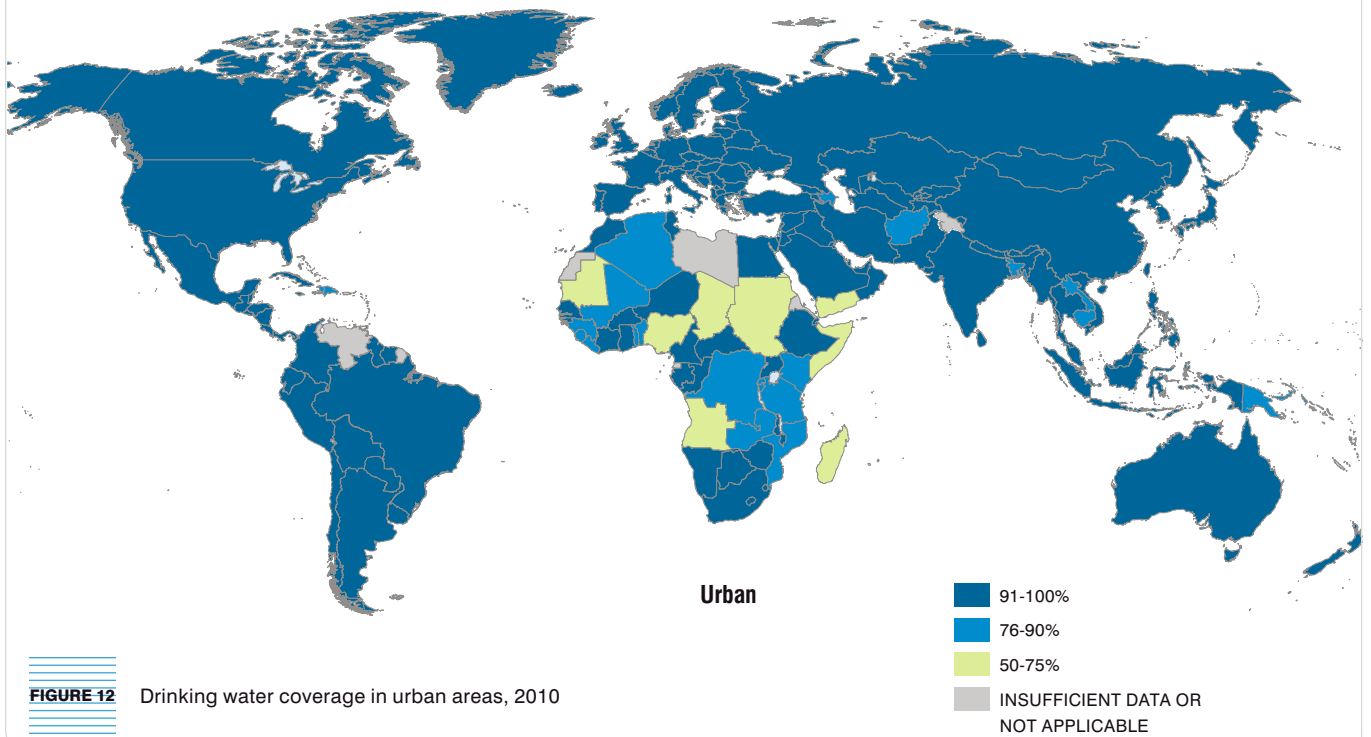


**FIGURE 10** Population using improved and unimproved sources of drinking water by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010 (millions)

# Most people without an improved drinking water source live in rural areas



**FIGURE 11** Drinking water coverage in rural areas, 2010



**FIGURE 12** Drinking water coverage in urban areas, 2010





# Global Sanitation Trends 1990-2010

# Progress Towards the MDG Target



Though it is unlikely that the world will meet the MDG sanitation target by 2015, encouraging progress is being made. Globally, 63 per cent of the population use improved sanitation facilities, an increase of almost 1.8 billion people since 1990 (Figure 13). This means that we are within 10 per cent of being 'on track'. At current rates of progress, we will reach 67 per cent coverage in 2015, better than previous projections but still far from the 75 per cent needed to reach the target. Unless the pace of change in the sanitation sector can be accelerated, the MDG target may not be reached until 2026. In 2010, an estimated 2.5 billion people were still without improved sanitation.

Figure 14 shows that 15 per cent of the population still practise open defecation, defined as defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces. This represents 1.1 billion people. Though the proportion of people practising open defecation is decreasing, the absolute number has remained at over one billion for several years, due to population growth.

Many countries are off track in meeting the MDG sanitation target, including much of sub-Saharan Africa and several of the most populous countries in Asia (Figure 15).

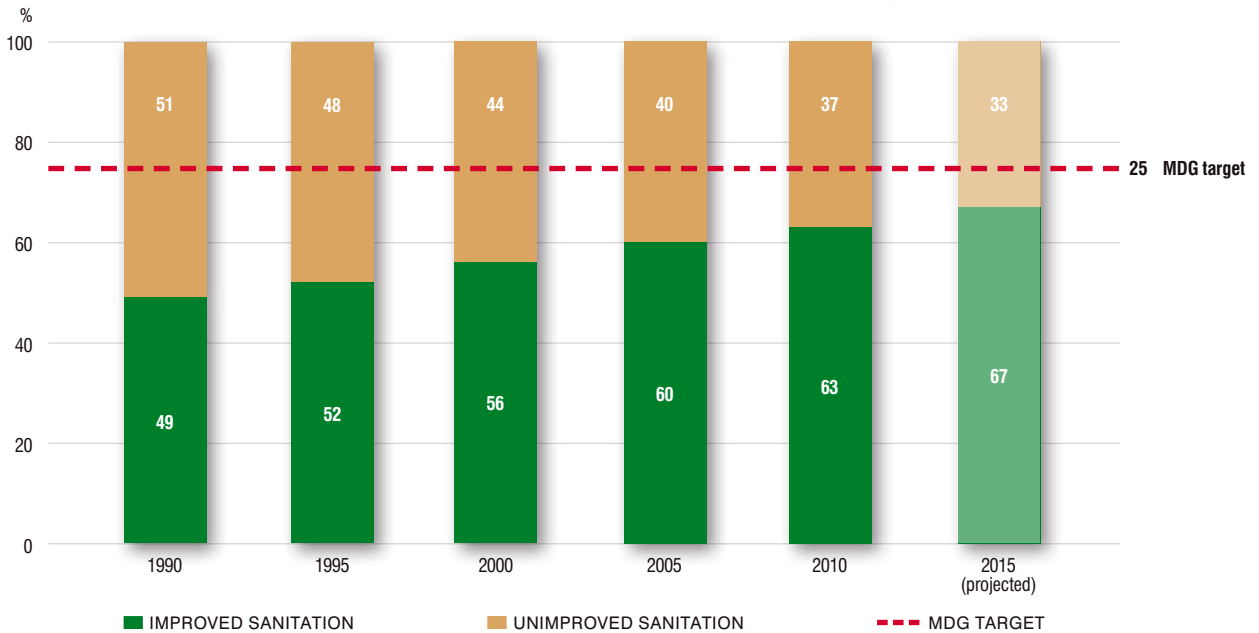
Variation in the rate at which regions have increased access to improved sanitation facilities is striking (Figure 16).

Eastern Asia added 39 percentage points in coverage between 1990 and 2010. Unlike drinking water, no regions have experienced decreases in coverage.

Figure 17 represents the number of people who gained access to improved sanitation facilities since 1990, by MDG region.

Progress in China and India is highlighted, since these two countries represent such a large proportion of their regional populations. While China has contributed to more than 95 per cent of the progress in Eastern Asia, the same is not true for India in Southern Asia. Together, China and India contributed just under half of the global progress towards the MDG target in sanitation.

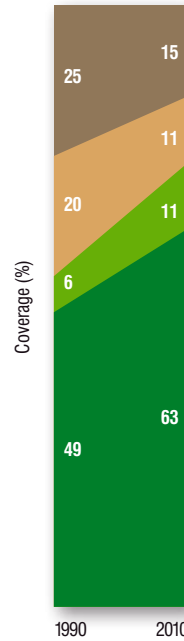
**If current trends continue, the world will not meet the MDG sanitation target**



**FIGURE 13** Trends in global sanitation coverage 1990-2010, projected to 2015



### Sanitation coverage increased from 49 per cent in 1990 to 63 per cent in 2010

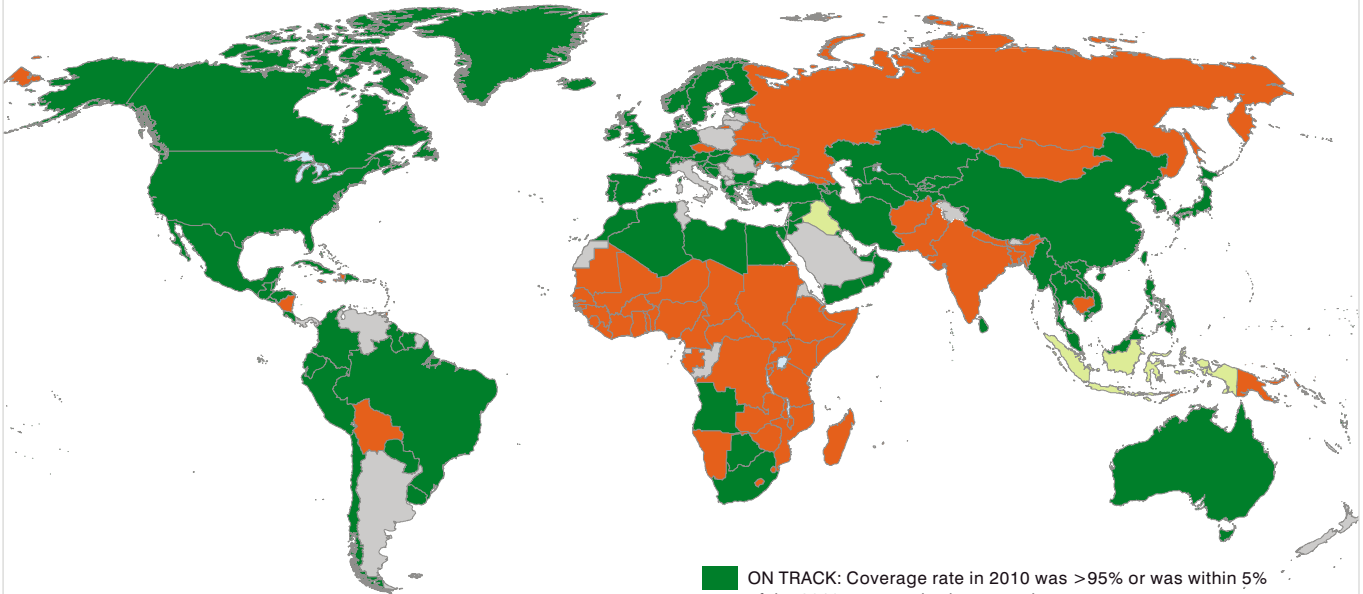


■ IMPROVED ■ SHARED ■ UNIMPROVED ■ OPEN DEFECACTION

**FIGURE 14**

Trend in the proportion of the global population using improved, shared or unimproved sanitation or practising open defecation, 1990-2010

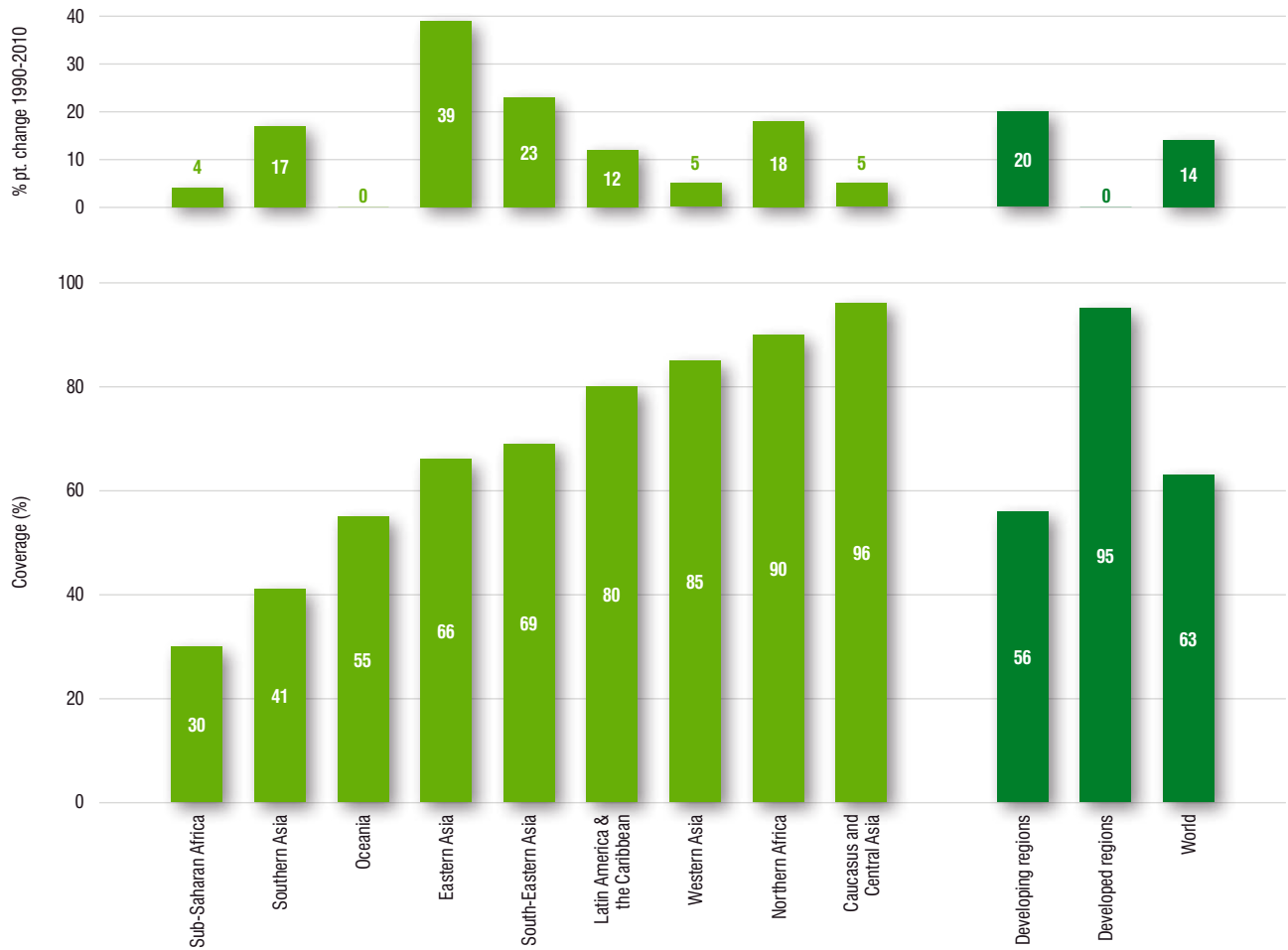
### The world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



- ON TRACK: Coverage rate in 2010 was >95% or was within 5% of the 2010 rate required to meet the target
- PROGRESS BUT INSUFFICIENT: Coverage rate in 2010 was between 5% and 10% of the 2010 rate required to meet the target
- NOT ON TRACK: Coverage rate in 2010 was the same or lower than the rate in 1990 or below 10% of the 2010 rate required to meet the target
- INSUFFICIENT DATA OR NOT APPLICABLE: Data were unavailable or insufficient to estimate trends or a progress assessment was not applicable

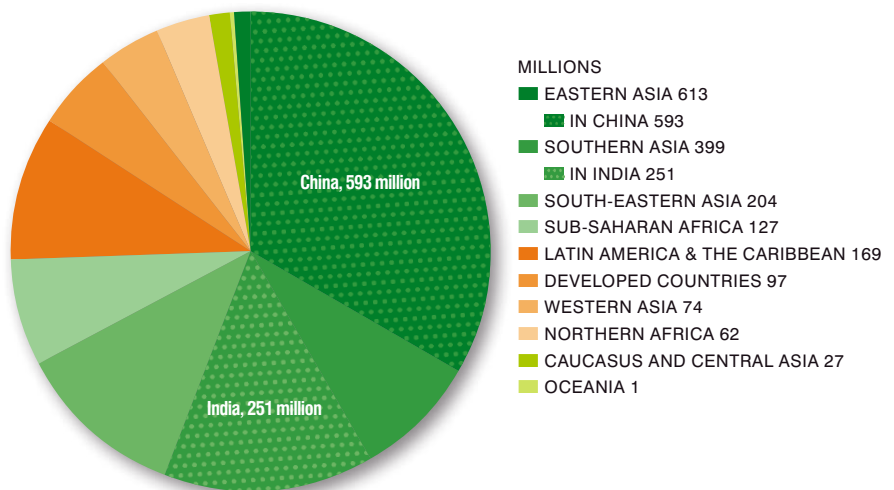
**FIGURE 15** Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, 2010

Since 1990, sanitation coverage has increased by 20 percentage points in developing regions



**FIGURE 16** Use of improved sanitation facilities by MDG region in 2010, and percentage-point change 1990-2010

Four out of 10 people who have gained access to improved sanitation since 1990 live in China or India



**FIGURE 17** Number of people who gained access to improved sanitation from 1990 to 2010, by MDG region (millions)



# Regional Trends

Trends in sanitation coverage by region show marked differences, as illustrated in Figure 18. Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa still struggle with low coverage (41 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively). However, the two regions differ significantly from one another in the proportions of populations using facilities other than those classified as ‘improved’. In sub-Saharan Africa, 45 per cent of the population use either shared or unimproved facilities, and an estimated 25 per cent practise open defecation. In Southern Asia, the proportion of the population using shared or unimproved facilities is much lower,

and open defecation is the highest of any region. Although the number of people resorting to open defecation in Southern Asia has decreased by 110 million people since 1990, it is still practised by 41 per cent of the region’s population, representing 692 million people.

Sub-Saharan African has not made the same progress in reducing open defecation. In fact, it has decreased by only 11 per cent since 1990. With population growth, this means that the number of people practising open defecation has actually increased by 33 million. That said, sub-Saharan

Africa has the highest proportion of people using some sort of unimproved sanitation of any region (these are facilities that fall short of being ‘improved’ and are either unimproved, shared or public). This proportion is growing, suggesting that the demand for sanitation is on the rise.

Far more countries have sanitation coverage of less than 50 per cent than water coverage of less than 50 per cent. As with water, most of the countries with low sanitation coverage are in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 19). However, several populous countries in Southern Asia also have low rates of improved sanitation.

Sanitation coverage is improving in almost every developing region

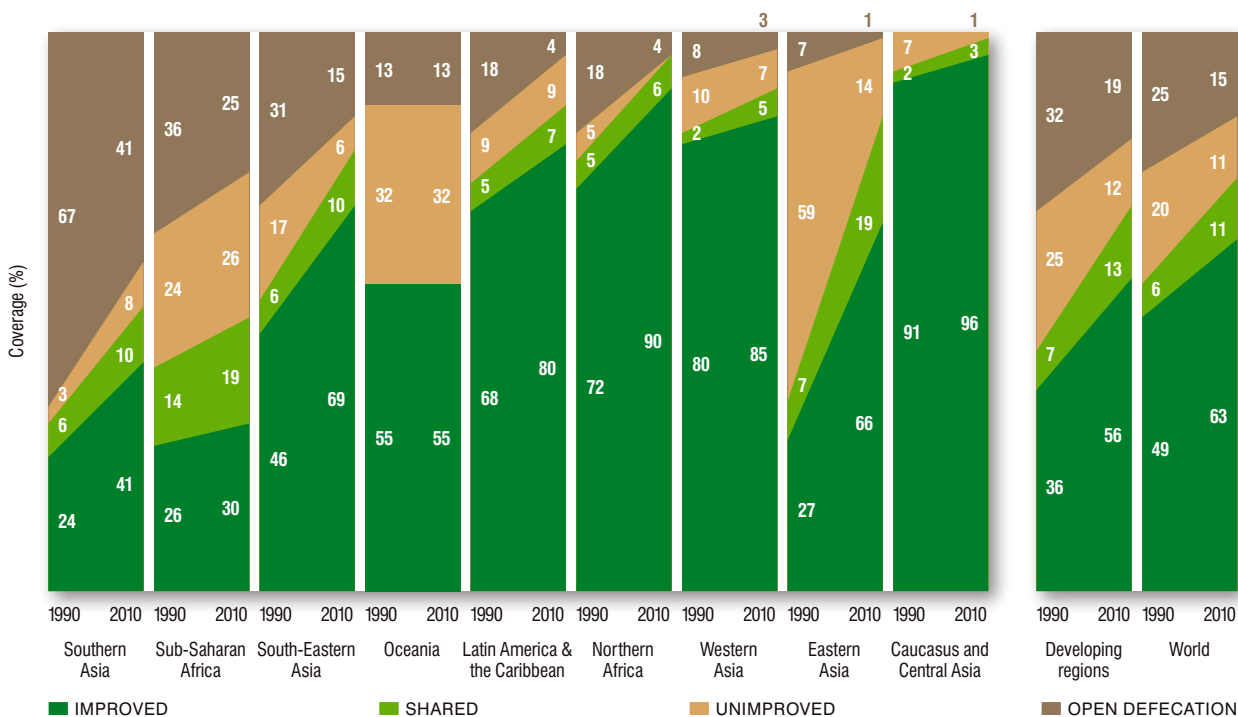


FIGURE 18 Sanitation coverage trends by developing region, 1990-2010

**In many countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, sanitation coverage is below 50 per cent**

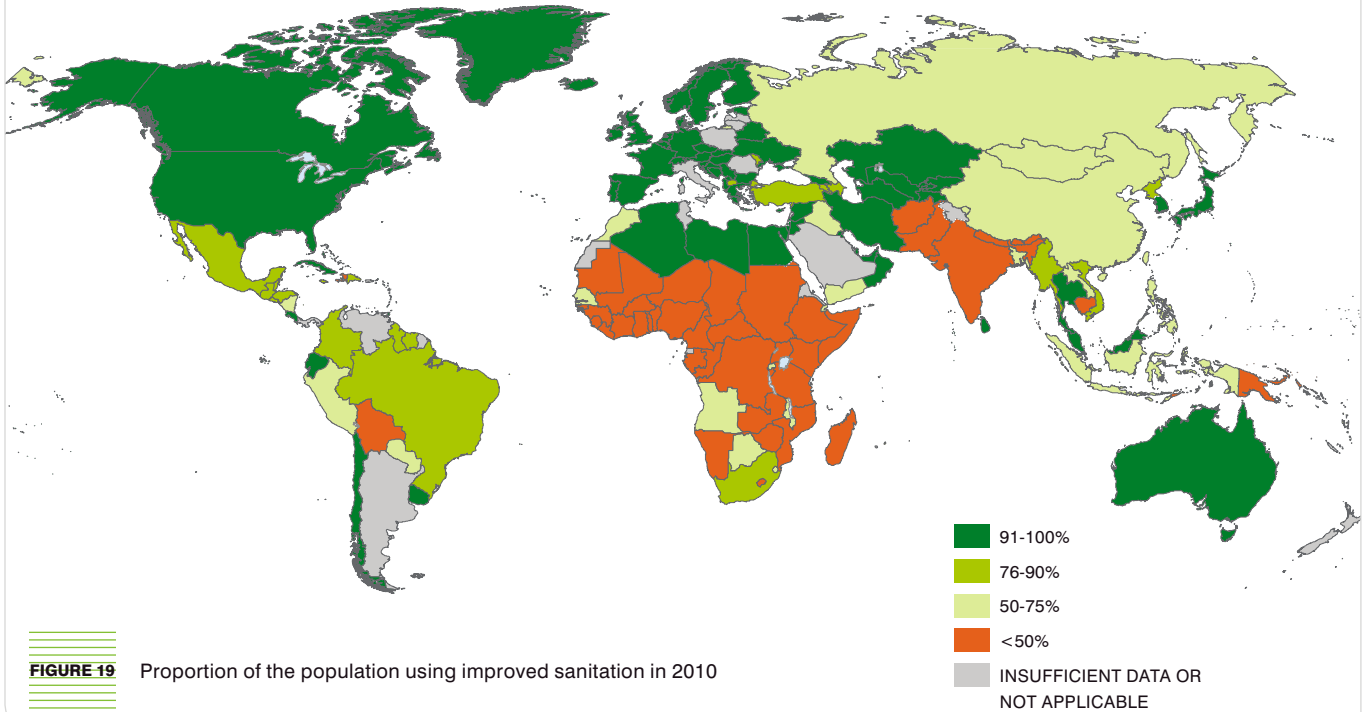
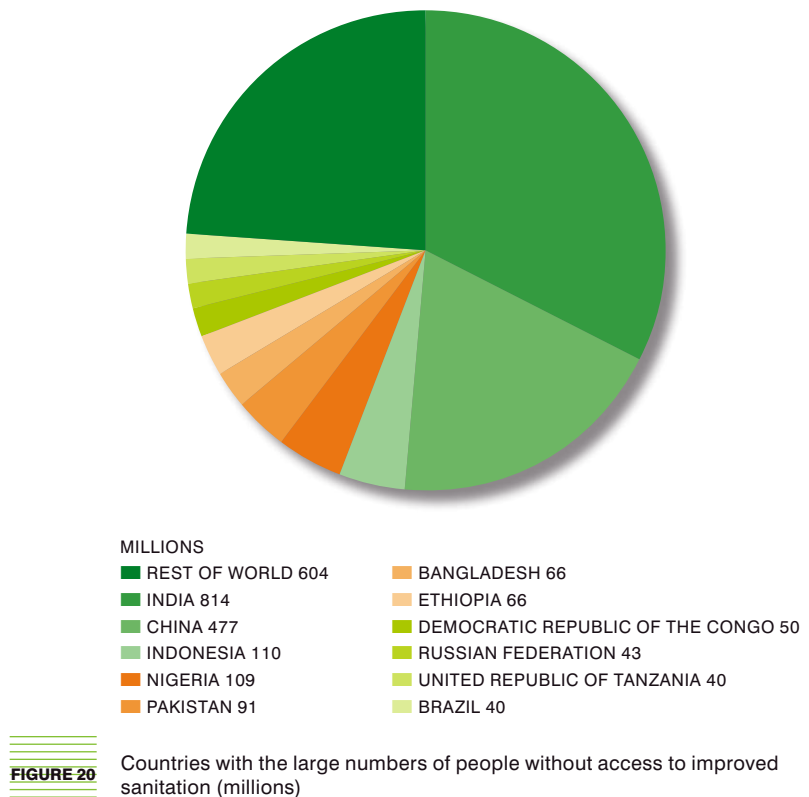


Figure 20 shows the 11 countries that make up more than three quarters (76 per cent) of the global population without improved sanitation facilities. One third of the 2.5 billion people without improved sanitation live in India.

Despite significant and encouraging declines in open defecation since 1990, 1.1 billion people – 15 per cent of the world’s population – still resort to the practice.

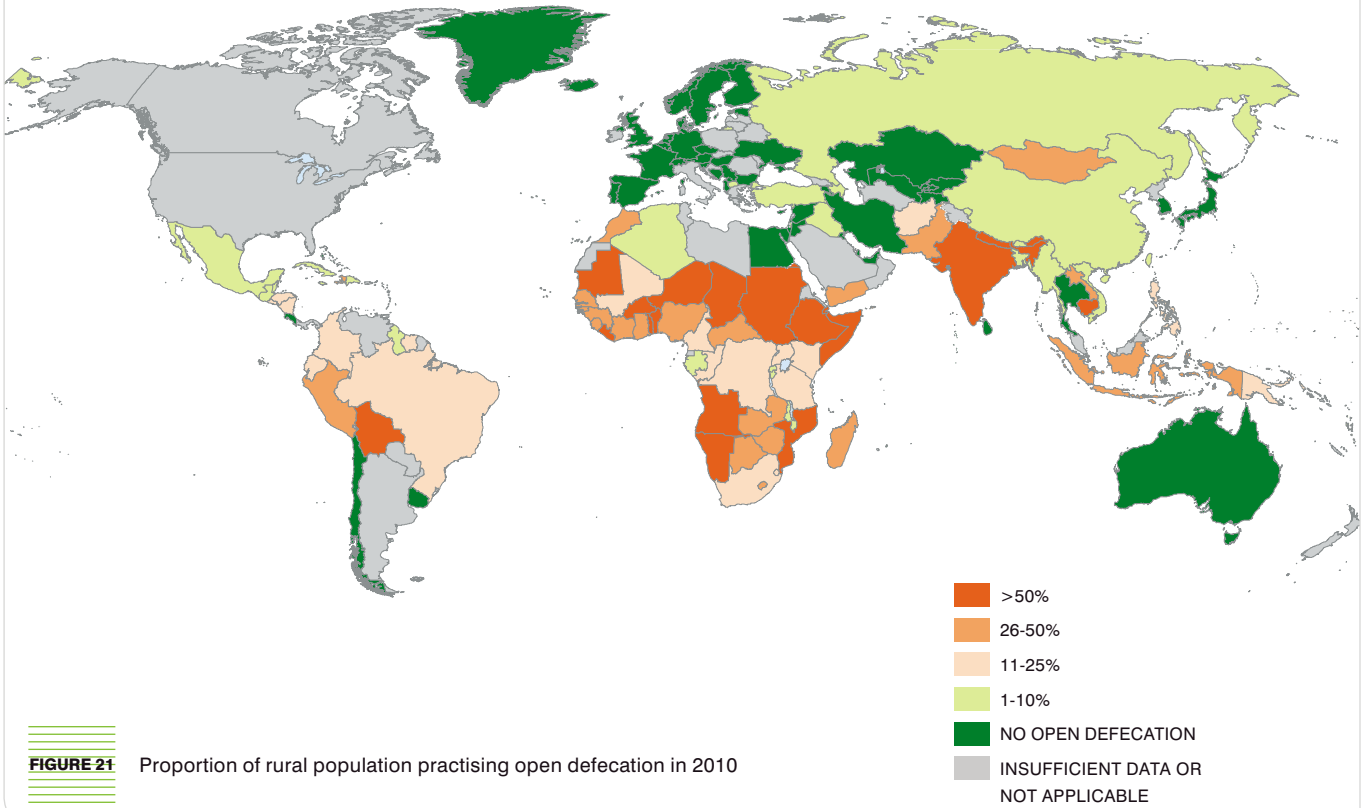
The majority of those practising open defecation (949 million) live in rural areas. Open defecation in rural areas persists in every region of the developing world, even among those who have otherwise reached high levels of improved sanitation use (Figure 21). For instance, the proportion of rural dwellers still practising open defecation is 9 per cent in Northern Africa and 17 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Open defecation is highest in rural areas of Southern Asia, where it is practised by 55 per cent of the population.

**More than half of the 2.5 billion people without improved sanitation live in India or China**

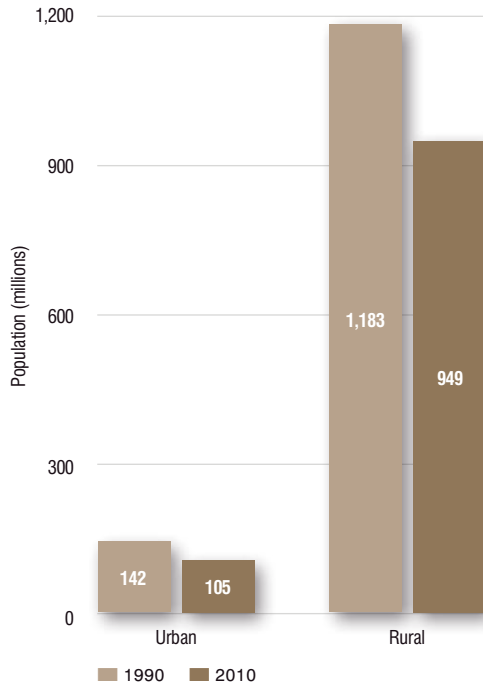




## Open defecation is still practised by a majority of the rural population in 19 countries

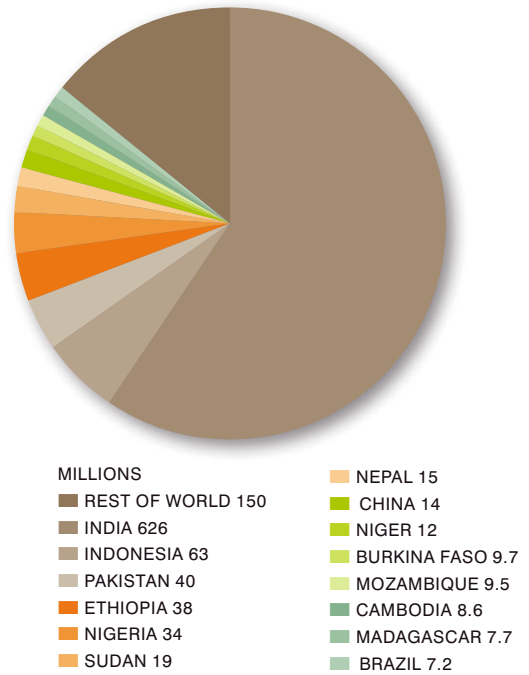


## Open defecation is largely a rural practice



**FIGURE 22** Population practising open defecation by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010 (millions)

## Nearly 60 per cent of those practising open defecation live in India



**FIGURE 23** Countries with the largest numbers of people practising open defecation (millions)

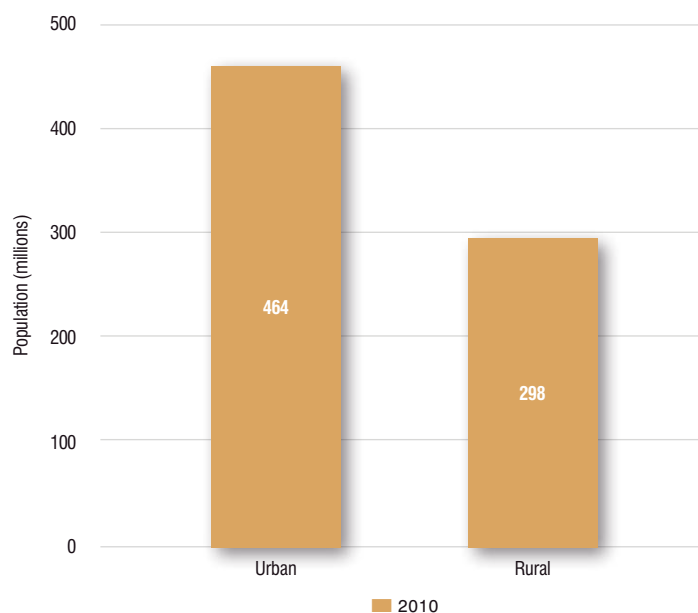
Open defecation is, however, decreasing in all regions, in both urban and rural areas (Figure 22). About 234 million fewer rural dwellers were practising open defecation in 2010 than in 1990. Those that continue to do so tend to be concentrated in a few countries, including India, where 626 million people practise open defecation (59 per cent of the global total) (Figure 23).

Shared sanitation is defined as sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type that are shared between two or more households, including public toilets.

Sanitation facilities that are shared among households, whether fully public or accessible only to some, are not considered improved according to the definition used for the MDG indicator. The reason stems from concerns that shared facilities are unacceptable both in terms of cleanliness (toilets may not be hygienic and fully separate human waste from contact with users) and accessibility (facilities may not be available at night, or used by children, for instance). However, it is also recognized that, globally, the number of people using shared sanitation is growing: The number of users has increased by 425 million since 1990 – increasing from 6 per cent of the global population to 11 per cent in 20 years. In many countries, particularly in crowded urban areas, shared sanitation is the only viable option for those wishing to avoid open defecation; in rural areas, families often keep costs down by sharing latrines between one or more households with family ties. A JMP task force on sanitation is exploring the issue of shared sanitation as part of its mandate.

Shared sanitation is predominantly an urban phenomenon, and over 60 per cent of people using this type of facility live in urban areas (Figure 24).

### The majority of people who rely on shared or public sanitation facilities live in urban areas



**FIGURE 24** Population sharing sanitation facilities by urban and rural areas, 2010 (millions)

### Countries where more than a quarter of the population rely on shared or public sanitation facilities

	Improved (%)	Shared (%)	Unimproved (%)	Open defecation (%)
Ghana	14	58	9	19
Bolivia	27	36	14	23
Congo	18	34	40	8
Gabon	33	34	32	1
Malawi	51	33	8	8
Nauru	65	31	4	0
Mongolia	51	28	9	12
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24	27	40	9
Kenya	32	27	27	14
Sierra Leone	13	27	32	28
Zimbabwe	40	27	6	27
Bhutan	44	26	26	4
Bangladesh	56	25	15	4
Liberia	18	25	12	45
Nigeria	31	25	22	22

**TABLE 4** Proportion of the population using improved, shared or unimproved sanitation facilities or practising open defecation in countries where the rate of shared sanitation use is 25 per cent or more (per cent)

The use of shared sanitation is most evident in sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Asia, and is particularly

common in certain sub-Saharan African countries, including Ghana, Congo and Gabon (Table 4).

# An Alternative Indicator of Progress



As with water, an alternative indicator has been developed to measure progress in sanitation, representing the proportion of the current population that gained access between 1995 and 2010. This indicator reveals that even among some countries that remain off track, achievements can be striking. Table 5 shows that sub-Saharan Africa as a whole has provided improved sanitation for an average of 12 per cent of its current population since 1995. However, several individual countries have achieved proportions over 20 per cent, notably Angola, Rwanda, Cape Verde, Gambia, Botswana and Malawi. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is remarkable for having added 10 million new users of improved sanitation facilities.

Countries in sub-Saharan Africa that performed above the regional average on sanitation

	Population in 2010 (millions)	Sanitation coverage in 2010 (%)	Population that gained access to sanitation since 1995 (millions)	MDG progress	Proportion of 2010 population that gained access to sanitation since 1995 (%)
Angola	19.1	58	6.8	On track	35.9
Rwanda	10.6	55	3.6	Not on track	33.7
Cape Verde	0.5	61	0.2	On track	32.3
Gambia	1.7	68	0.5	Progress but insufficient	28.5
Botswana	2.0	62	0.5	On track	25.8
Malawi	14.9	51	3.4	Not on track	22.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.0	24	10.7	Not on track	16.3
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>Not on track</b>	<b>12.2</b>

TABLE 5

Selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have performed above the regional average in terms of the proportion of their 2010 population that gained access to improved sanitation facilities since 1995



# Urban-Rural Disparities



The disparities in rural and urban sanitation are even more pronounced than those in drinking water supply. Globally, 79 per cent of the urban population use an improved sanitation facility, compared to 47 per cent of the rural population (Figure 25). In rural areas, 1.8 billion people lack access to improved sanitation, representing 72 per cent of the global total of those unserved. However, a great deal of progress has been made in rural areas since 1990: 724 million rural dwellers have gained access to improved sanitation while the

number of people unserved in urban areas has grown by 183 million.

A significant number of rural dwellers have moved away from open defecation, doing so at a higher rate than urban dwellers. In 2010, 105 million people practised open defecation in urban areas, representing 3 per cent of the urban population.

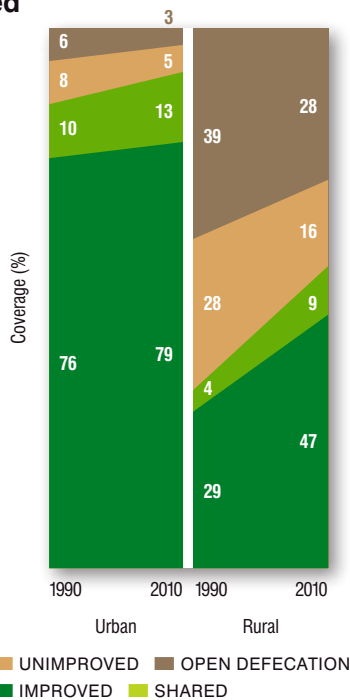
As with drinking water, the number of urban residents using unimproved facilities increased from 1990 to 2010, at a time of rapid growth in urban areas. The number of people using unimproved facilities in rural

areas decreased, but in 2010 was still two and a half times that of urban areas (Figure 26).

Large parts of the developing world have sanitation coverage of 50 per cent or less in rural areas, including much of sub-Saharan Africa and several populous countries in Southern Asia. The number of countries with less than 50 per cent coverage in urban areas is much lower (Figures 27 and 28).

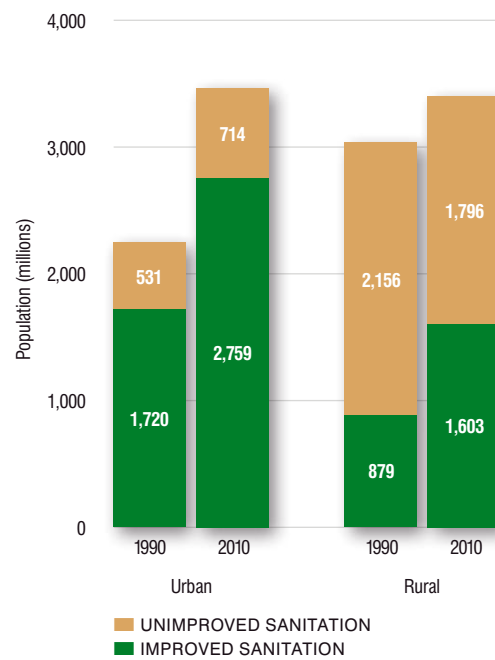
The figures in the Annex on page 56 illustrate urban-rural disparities in sanitation coverage in developing regions.

**Urban-rural disparities in sanitation have decreased**



**FIGURE 25** Sanitation coverage trends by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010

**Despite progress, disparities in sanitation coverage between urban and rural areas persist**



**FIGURE 26** Population using improved or unimproved sanitation by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010 (millions)

Sanitation coverage is much lower in rural than in urban areas

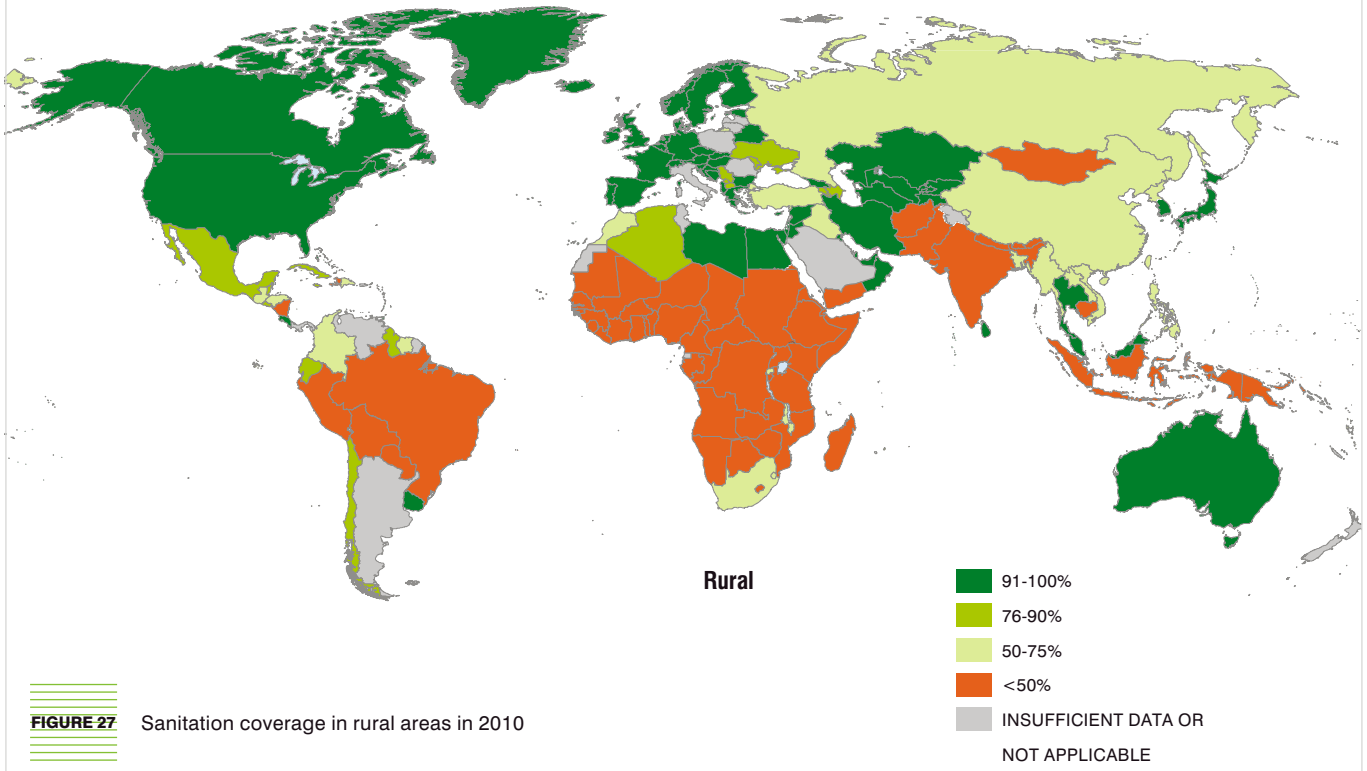


FIGURE 27 Sanitation coverage in rural areas in 2010

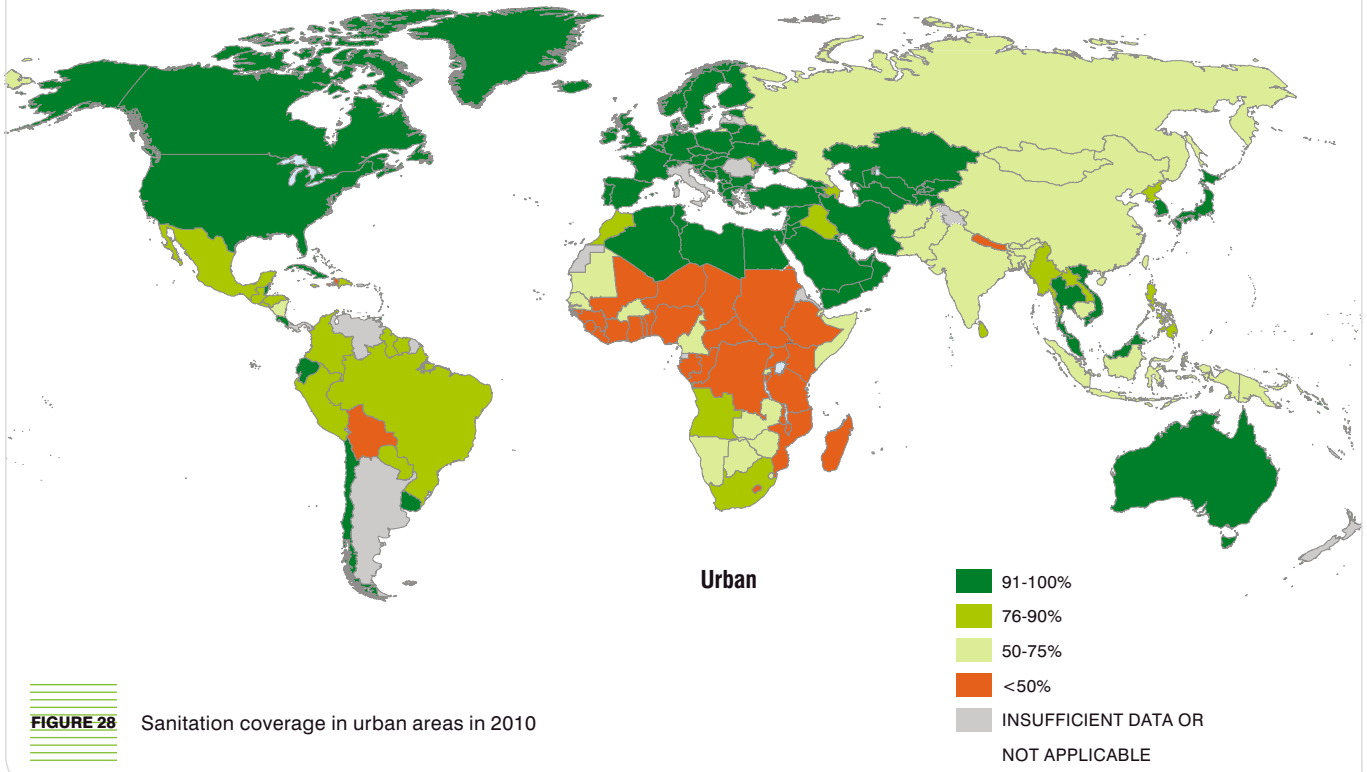


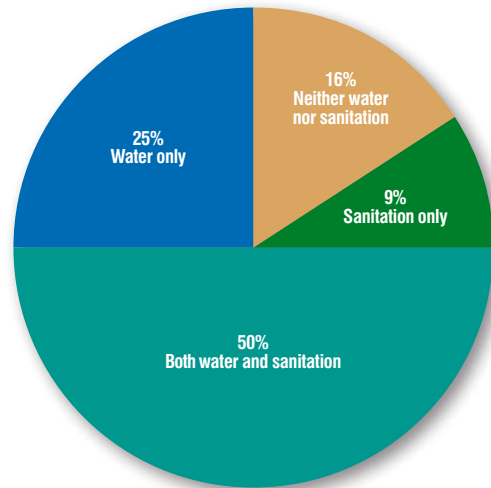
FIGURE 28 Sanitation coverage in urban areas in 2010

BOX 2

## Progress in water & sanitation combined

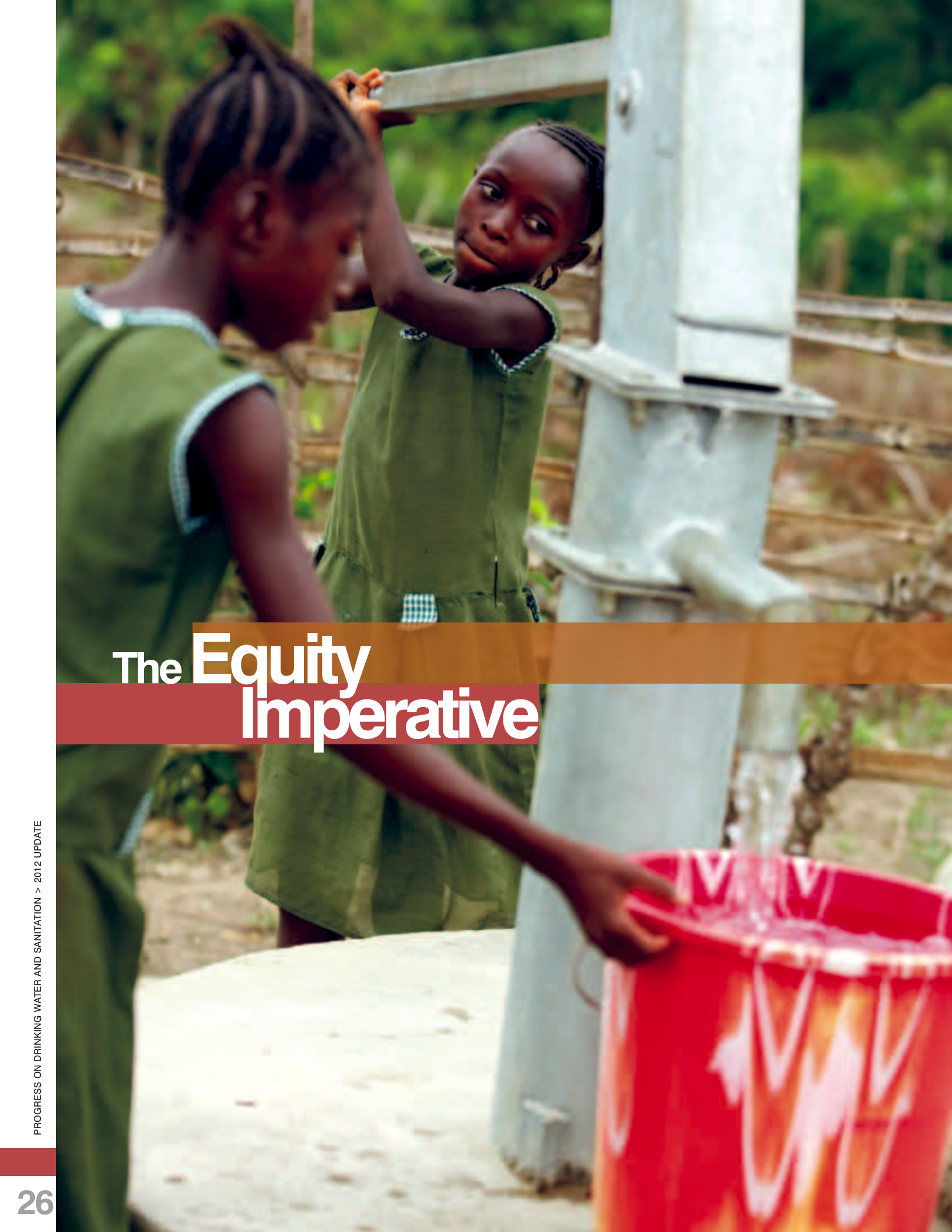
For the first time, an analysis has been carried out of the proportion of people who use both improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities, and those who use neither. Using data from 59 countries, it was found that five out of six users of improved sanitation also use improved water sources, but it is less likely that users of improved water also use improved sanitation. Only half the population of the 59 countries use both. A quarter use improved drinking water only, and 9 per cent use improved sanitation only. A remaining 16 per cent use neither improved drinking water sources nor improved sanitation facilities (Figure 29).

## Most of those using an improved drinking water source also use improved sanitation



**FIGURE 29** Proportion of the population in 59 developing countries using both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation (per cent)





# The Equity Imperative



# Looking Beyond Averages

Global averages mask disparities in the way water and sanitation services are distributed. The disaggregation of data by urban and rural areas, presented earlier in this report, offers some insight into where these disparities are most acute.

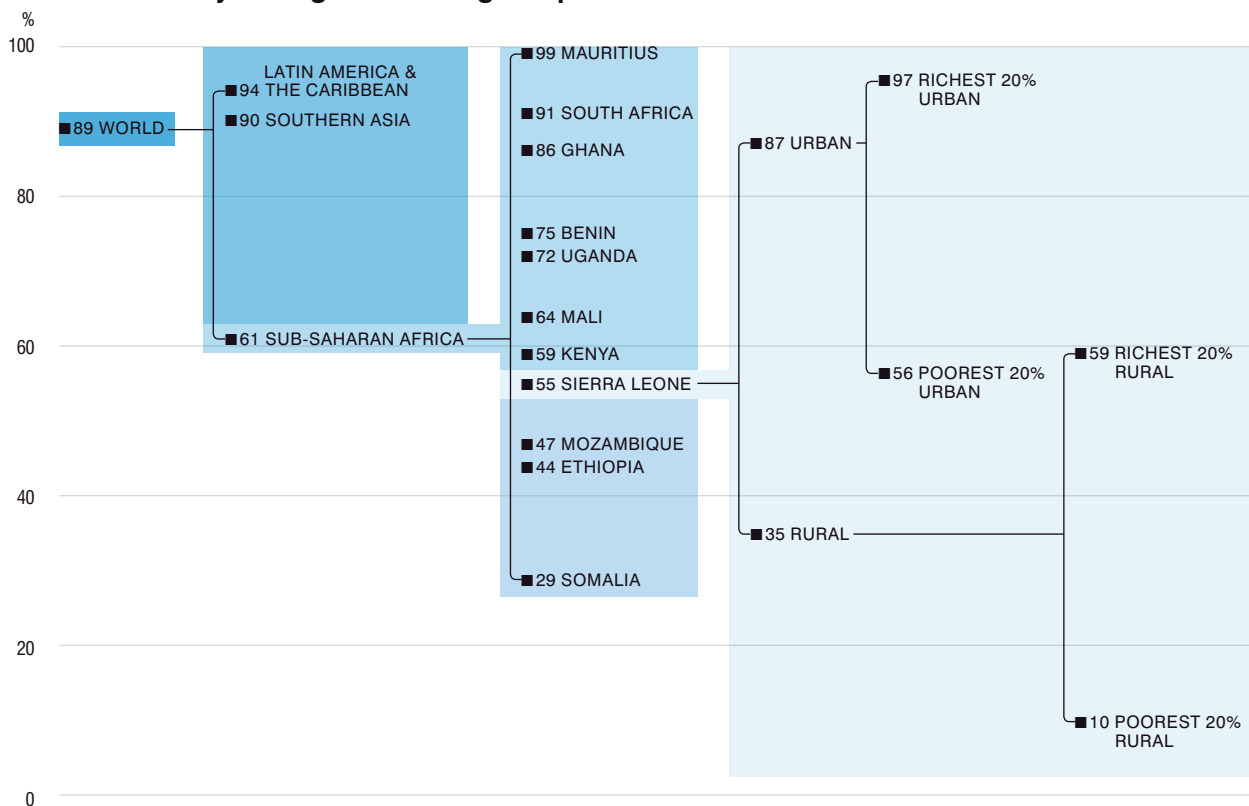
Data available for 2010 have also been analysed by alternative country groupings (least developed countries), gender and the burden of water collection, and by wealth quintiles,<sup>5</sup> shedding light on other inequities.

An ‘equity tree’, for example, based on wealth quintiles, tells a dramatic story that regional or national averages fail to reveal. Figure 30 shows the wide variation in drinking water coverage among countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Sierra Leone’s coverage of 55 per cent is slightly below the regional average of 61 per cent, but when coverage is examined by rural and urban access, we find that rural access is much lower than urban access. Splitting out the urban and rural data

for Sierra Leone by the first and fifth wealth quintile – the richest and poorest 20 per cent of the population – reveals huge disparities. The richest quintile of the urban population enjoys almost universal access, compared to only 10 per cent of the poorest quintile in rural areas.

<sup>5</sup> The household surveys that the JMP relies on for its data allow for the classification of households by wealth, based on an asset index. This makes it possible to determine whether improvements in water and sanitation have been distributed equitably across populations in the various wealth quintiles.

**Regional and country averages mask huge disparities**



**FIGURE 30** Drinking water coverage in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa and urban/rural coverage among poorest and richest households in Sierra Leone (per cent)  
**Source:** JMP 2012, and Sierra Leone DHS, 2008





## The Equity Imperative

# Water & Sanitation Use in Least Developed Countries

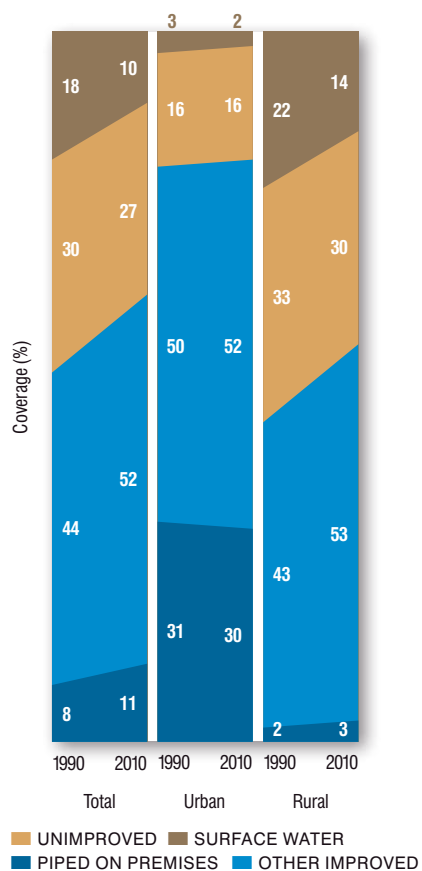
In the 48 countries designated as the least developed by the United Nations, the majority of people have not benefited from investment in water and sanitation. In those countries, 1 in 4 people practise open defecation and 1 in 10 use surface water for drinking and household use. The numbers are even higher in rural areas, where 14 per cent of people rely on surface water sources, and almost

a third practise open defecation (Figures 31 and 32).

Data from least developed countries also present a discouraging picture in terms of piped water connections. While 54 per cent of the global population use piped water on premises, it is a convenience enjoyed by only 11 per cent of the people living in least developed countries and 3 per cent of their

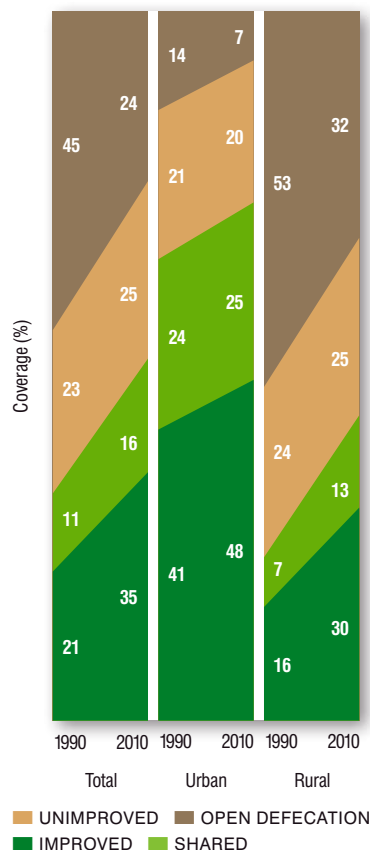
rural populations. These countries clearly have many residents who are using a combination of surface water and open defecation and are thus excluded from any of the benefits of water and sanitation improvements. This is in contrast with Southern Asia, for instance, where the rural open defecation rate is much higher (55 per cent), but the use of surface water in rural areas is very low (2 per cent).

**Ten per cent of the population in least developed countries rely on surface water**



**FIGURE 31** Trends in the use of piped water, on premises, improved drinking water sources, unimproved sources and surface water in least developed countries by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010

**Open defecation is practised by nearly a quarter of the population in least developed countries**



**FIGURE 32** Trends in the use of improved, unimproved and shared sanitation facilities and open defecation in least developed countries by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010



## The Equity Imperative

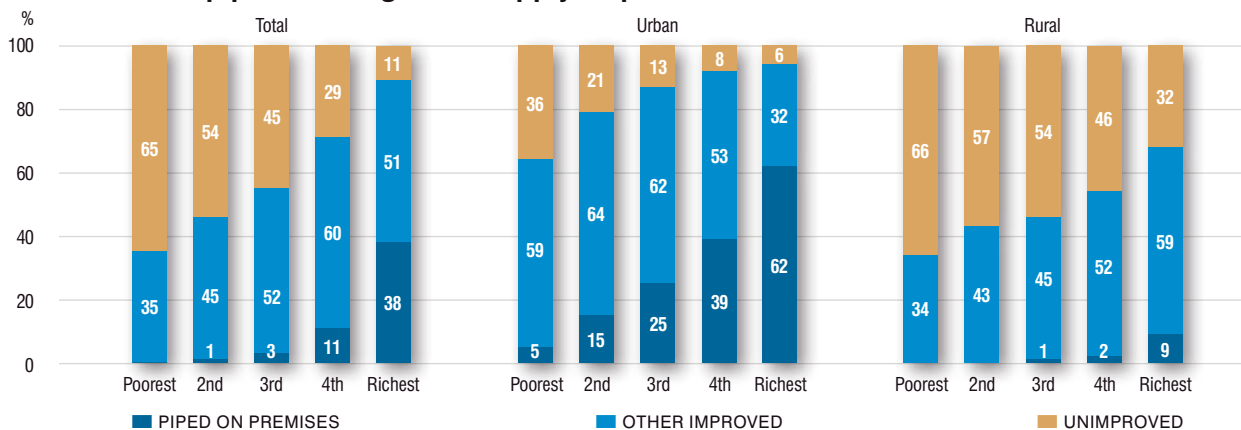
# Water & Sanitation Use by Wealth Quintiles

An analysis of data from 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (representing 84 per cent of the region's population) shows significant differences between the poorest and richest

fifths of the population in both rural and urban areas. Over 90 per cent of the richest quintile in urban areas use improved sanitation and improved water sources, and over 60 per cent

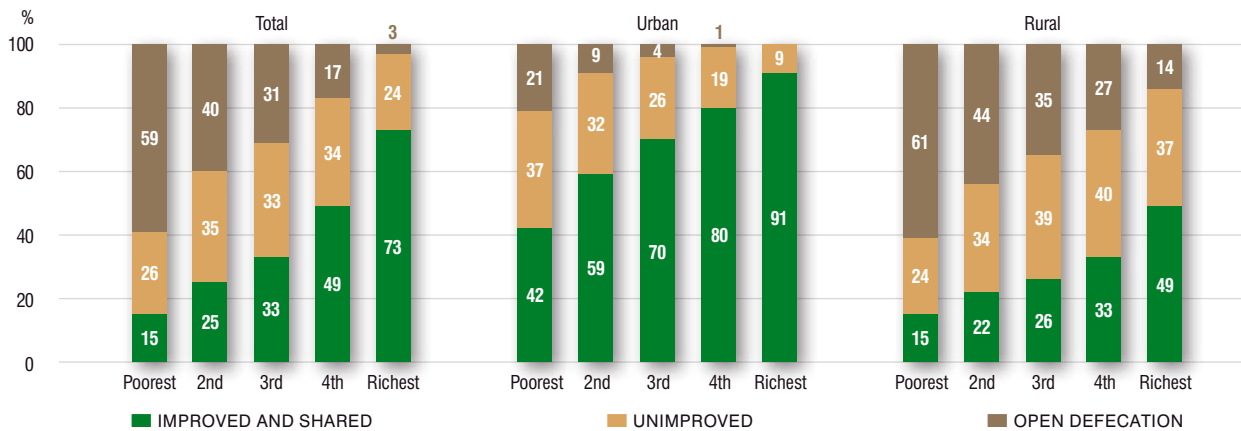
have piped water on premises. However, in the poorest rural quintile, piped water is non-existent, and open defecation is practised by over 60 per cent of households (Figures 33 and 34).

### The poorest 60 per cent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa are largely denied the comforts and health benefits of a piped drinking water supply on premises



**FIGURE 33** Sub-Saharan Africa: Drinking water coverage by wealth quintiles and urban or rural areas, based on population-weighted averages from 35 countries  
**Source:** MICS and DHS surveys from 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2009

### In sub-Saharan Africa, access to sanitation is highly correlated with wealth and residence in urban areas



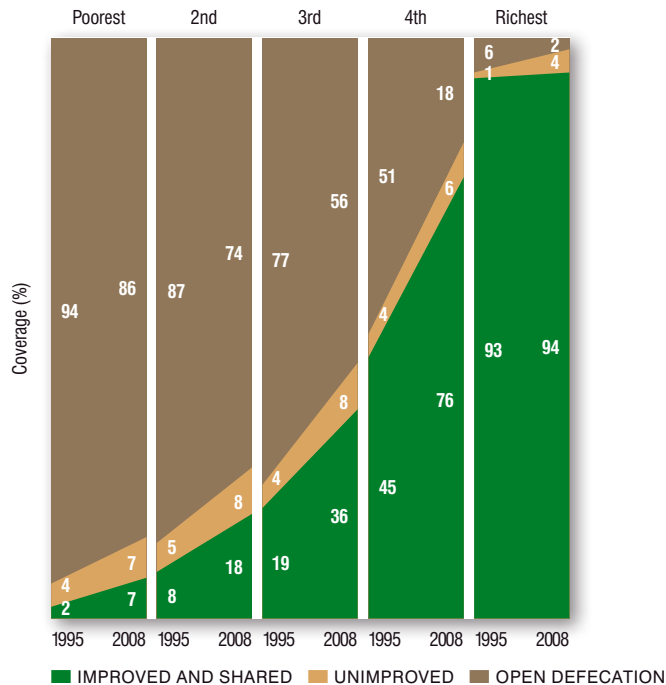
**FIGURE 34** Sub-Saharan Africa: Sanitation coverage by wealth quintiles and urban or rural areas, based on population-weighted averages from 35 countries (per cent)  
**Source:** MICS and DHS surveys from 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2009

The availability of additional data for some countries in Southern Asia enables us not only to examine sanitation use according to wealth quintiles, but also to look at trends over time. Such an analysis was undertaken for the period 1995 to 2008 for three countries in Southern Asia, which represent 82 per cent of the region's population. It shows that, as in sub-Saharan Africa, improvements in sanitation are strongly correlated with wealth, and that the richest households have benefited disproportionately.<sup>6</sup> The trend data also show that sanitation coverage in the two poorest quintiles has shown little change over the 13-year period; 4 out of 5 people in these two quintiles practise open defecation. The most progress was seen in the fourth wealthiest quintile, while the richest fifth of the population has maintained its very high coverage (Figure 35).

In the same three countries, drinking water trends by wealth quintile show a strikingly different pattern. Major gains in coverage have been seen in all five quintiles. However, in the poorest quintiles, improvements have been almost entirely in the 'other improved' category, namely wells and handpumps. Piped water on premises is only used to a significant degree among households in the fourth and fifth quintiles. Still, among the richest 20 per cent, piped water is supplied to only 60 per cent of households, and little improvement has been seen since 1990 (Figure 36).

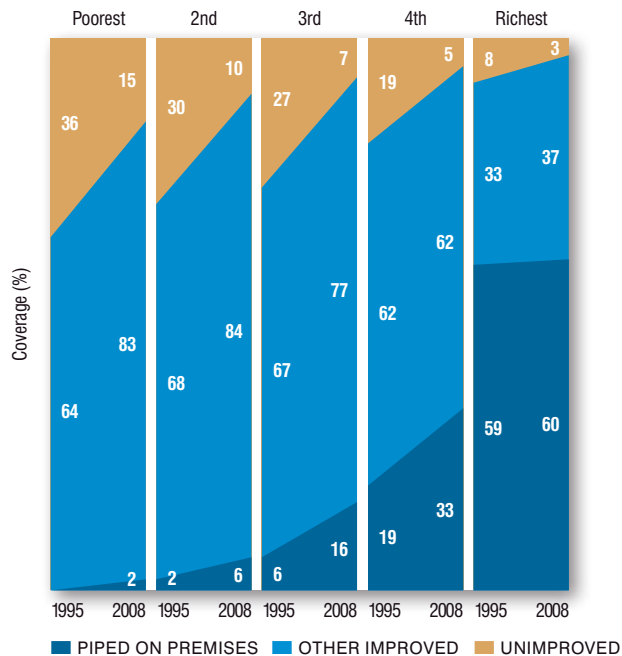
<sup>6</sup> Figures 33 through 36 are weighted-averages of each of the quintiles of the countries represented. Therefore, the lowest quintile does not represent the poorest 20 per cent of the entire population of the region. It should be noted that the asset index used to classify households into wealth quintiles has not been adjusted to remove drinking water or sanitation variables.

### The poorest 40 per cent of the population in Southern Asia have barely benefited from improvements in sanitation



**FIGURE 35** Southern Asia: Sanitation coverage trends by wealth quintiles, based on population-weighted averages from three countries, 1995-2008  
**Source:** India: National Family Health Survey 1993, 1999, 2006; Bangladesh: DHS 1993, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2007; Nepal: DHS 1996, 2001, 2006

### In contrast to sanitation, improvements in drinking water supply have been equitably distributed among poor and wealthier populations in Southern Asia



**FIGURE 36** Southern Asia: Drinking water coverage trends by wealth quintiles, based on population-weighted averages from three countries, 1995-2008  
**Source:** India: National Family Health Survey 1993, 1999, 2006; Bangladesh: DHS 1993, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2007; Nepal: DHS 1996, 2001, 2006



## The Equity Imperative

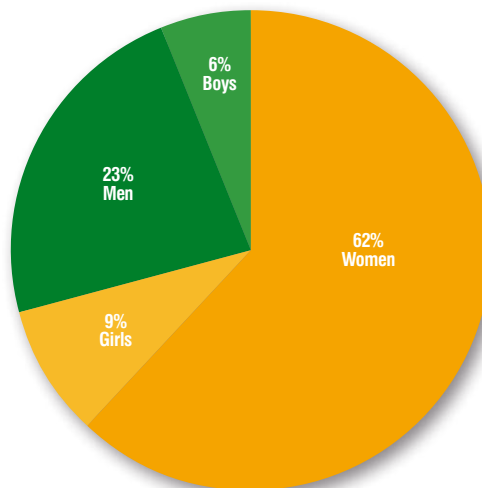
# Gender and the Burden of Collecting Water

An analysis of data from 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, representing 48 per cent of the region's population, reveals that women and girls bear primary responsibility for water collection, at considerable cost in terms of their time.

Only a quarter of the population in these countries had water on their premises in 2010, meaning that in 75 per cent of households, water had to be collected from a source some distance from the dwelling. In 71 per cent of all households without water on the premises, women or girls are mainly responsible for water collection. In 29 per cent of households, men or boys assume this task (Figure 37).

Further analysis shows that the mean time of one round-trip to collect water is approximately 30 minutes for both women and men, and is only slightly lower for children (28 minutes). Each household requires at least one trip per day, but may, in fact, require several trips. The time and energy devoted to water collection is considerable, even based on a one trip per day minimum. In these 25 countries, it is estimated that women spend a combined total of at least 16 million hours each day collecting drinking water; men spend 6 million hours; and children, 4 million hours.

### Women bear the main responsibility for collecting water in sub-Saharan Africa



**FIGURE 37**

Distribution of the water collection burden among women, children under age 15 and men in households without piped water on premises, 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2006-2009 (per cent)

Source: MICS and DHS surveys from 25 sub-Saharan African countries





# JMP Methodology and What Lies Ahead

## JMP Estimates

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation is tasked with providing estimates that are comparable among countries and across time. Because definitions of ‘improved’ sanitation facilities and drinking water sources can vary widely among countries, the JMP has established a standard set of categories that are used to analyse national data on which the MDG trends and estimates are based (Table 6).

The population data used in this report, including the proportion of the population living in urban and rural areas, are those established by the United Nations Population Division, 2010 Revision.

The definitions and data sources used by the JMP are often different from those used by national governments. Estimates in this report may therefore differ from national estimates.

According to the JMP, an improved drinking water source is one that, by the nature of its construction, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The coverage estimates for improved sanitation facilities presented in this report are discounted by the proportion of the population that shared an improved type of sanitation facility. The ratio (the proportion of the population that shares a sanitation facility of an otherwise improved type) derived from the latest household survey or census is subtracted from the trend estimates of improved sanitation facilities.

For each country, the JMP estimates are based on fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. Because the regression involves retrofitting

	Drinking Water	Sanitation
<b>Improved</b>	Use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Piped water into dwelling, yard or plot</li> <li>■ Public tap or standpipe</li> <li>■ Tubewell or borehole</li> <li>■ Protected spring</li> <li>■ Protected dug well</li> <li>■ Rainwater collection</li> </ul>	Use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Flush or pour-flush to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Piped sewer system</li> <li>– Septic tank</li> <li>– Pit latrine</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine</li> <li>■ Pit latrine with slab</li> <li>■ Composting toilet</li> </ul>
<b>Unimproved</b>	Use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Unprotected dug well</li> <li>■ Unprotected spring</li> <li>■ Cart with small tank or drum</li> <li>■ Tanker truck</li> <li>■ Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)</li> <li>■ Bottled water (considered to be improved only when the household uses drinking water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene)</li> </ul>	Use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere (that is, not to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine)</li> <li>■ Pit latrine without slab, or open pit</li> <li>■ Bucket</li> <li>■ Hanging toilet or hanging latrine</li> <li>■ Shared or public facilities of any type</li> <li>■ No facilities, bush or field (open defecation)</li> </ul>

TABLE 6

Definitions of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities

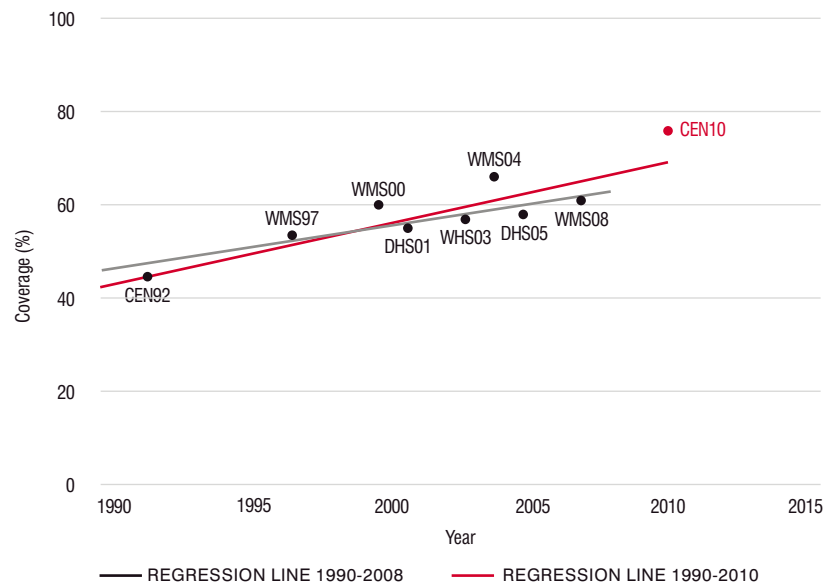


FIGURE 38

Examples of a JMP country file with regression lines

the entire time series, estimates may differ from and may not be comparable to earlier estimates for the same reference year (including the 1990 baseline year), due to the addition of newly available data or the addition

of missing data from the past. Figure 38 shows the impact of adding data from a recent census (denoted in red as CEN10) to a file with eight previous data points. The red line will be used to determine the 2010 estimate and

re-estimate coverage in the entire 1990 to 2010 period.

Questions are often raised about the appropriateness of using a linear trend line. It can be argued that other types of curve-fitting procedures might better reflect the progression of coverage over time. However, the paucity of data points in many countries makes the use of more complex procedures inconsistent with good statistical practice. When MDG monitoring commenced, linear regression was deemed the best method for the limited number and often poorly comparable data on file (some countries had as few as two data points for many years), especially given the relatively short time frame of the MDGs – 25 years is only a fraction of the time needed to go from no access to full coverage. Unfortunately, the current use of linear regression to derive estimates does not allow rapid changes in coverage to be captured. The increased availability of more comparable data now allows for the exploration of more sophisticated modelling in preparation for a new, post-2015 drinking water target.

## Growth of the JMP Database

Since 2000, the JMP has steadily increased the number of data points per country. This report is based on data from more than 1,100 surveys and censuses from developing countries and 300 reports from developed countries, covering the period 1980 to 2010. This is a fivefold increase in data sources since the JMP report in 2000. Most of these surveys are from the developing world, since few household surveys are conducted in the developed world, and censuses in the developed world rarely collect information about access to drinking water and sanitation. For the developed countries, the JMP relies on reports submitted by governments.

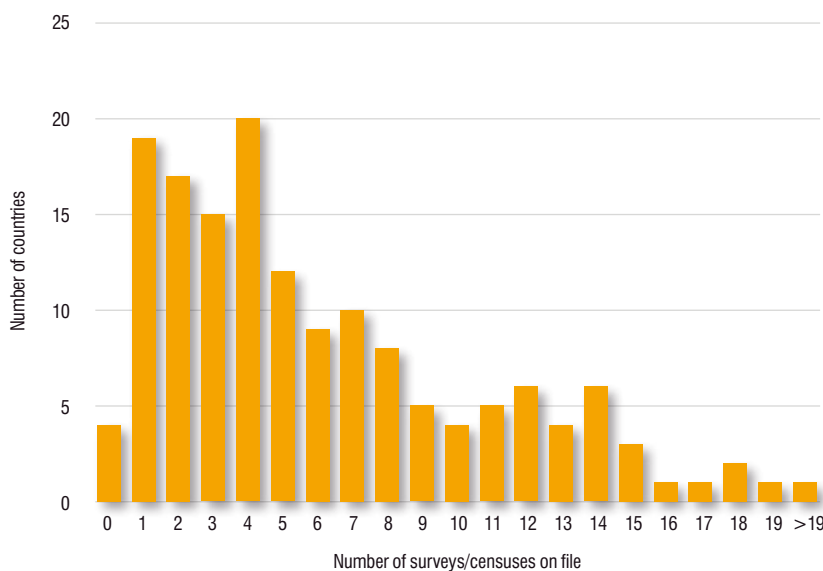
On average, the JMP has six surveys or censuses on file for each of the 153 countries in the developing world (Figure 39). The median number of surveys is five. The countries with fewer than five surveys on file represent just 10 per cent of the developing world population, and the

four developing countries for which there are no data points represent just 0.01 per cent. For the other countries, the average number of surveys on file is nine and the median is eight. This increase in data points over time has greatly increased the accuracy of the estimates prepared by the JMP.

## Data Limitations

The current JMP method of monitoring assesses progress solely on the basis of the types of facilities used. It does not take into account other important parameters, such as drinking water quality, the availability of adequate quantities of water for domestic use, the number of service hours available, the distance to a water source or sanitation facility, or the time household members spend on access and use of sources and facilities. The JMP has had access to limited data on some of these questions, either through household surveys or other data, such as the ‘Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality’ studies, which the JMP commissioned between 2002 and 2008. Though these partial data sets are sometimes reported on in updates, they are seldom robust enough to draw conclusions on a global scale. (For more information on water quality, see the 2011 UNICEF and WHO thematic report, *Drinking Water: Equity, Safety and Sustainability*.)

While there is broad agreement that the reliability and sustained functioning of water and sanitation systems should somehow be captured, there are no broadly agreed-upon standards against which these should be measured. Indeed, ‘sustainable access’, a term used in the MDG target, has not been adequately defined in measurable terms, particularly since sustainability involves so many dimensions.



**FIGURE 39** Number of surveys and censuses in the JMP database

The JMP intends to explore how best to comprehensively monitor these important aspects of the existing MDG target. It is also interested in examining other issues, such as the impact of seasonality on access, the adequacy of particular sanitation options in high-density urban areas, and safe disposal and treatment of pit latrine contents and sewerage. Other issues should also be monitored, including social obstacles to access for certain population groups, affordability and participation in water and sanitation governance, but may best be undertaken by other monitoring mechanisms. For instance, the Global Assessment and Analysis of Sanitation and Water Supply (GLAAS) is a new monitoring platform that tracks investments and aid targeting water and sanitation. As such, it complements the JMP, and the JMP and GLAAS coordinate closely.

## Data Reconciliation

The JMP has been proactive in holding in-country workshops to explain the methodology behind the JMP biennial reports. This has proved helpful in increasing understanding of what the JMP is actually measuring – that is, the use of improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, rather than verifying whether the infrastructure exists. This is important for ensuring the quality of the data being collected in a country and in building trust with national partners.

Recent efforts to reconcile such discrepancies have been initiated by the JMP and partners such as WaterAid in a number of countries in Asia and Africa. These reconciliation processes have brought together senior staff from national statistics offices and relevant line ministries to assess discrepancies among national data sources and also discrepancies

between these sources and the international estimates generated by the JMP. In most countries, this has led to an increased awareness of the need to use standard definitions of access and data collection methods across line ministries and among different national monitoring mechanisms. This represents a major step forward in reconciling national data. The catalytic role of the JMP in this process – sharing its experiences in global monitoring to promote the strengthening of national monitoring – is becoming increasingly important. The process has allowed the JMP to fill important data gaps with survey and census data that it did not yet have on file. It has also helped to identify additional household surveys that are nationally representative and that the JMP is able to use.

## JMP Task Forces

Three JMP technical task force meetings have been convened by WHO and UNICEF over the past two years:

**The Sanitation and Methodology Task Force** examined the issue of the ‘floating baseline’ (the fact that the coverage estimate for 1990 changes every time new data are added and the trendline re-drawn). It also explored alternative estimation methods, discussed ways to make sanitation estimates more accurate, and considered the proposal for an alternative indicator of performance (discussed on pages 11 and 22). In addition, the task force is reviewing the definition of ‘pit latrine with slab’, since the current definition includes parameters that are not measured by household surveys. The task force will oversee the commissioning of research to assess differences in health outcomes between the use of individual household facilities and shared or public facilities.

**The Water Quality Task Force** explored options for including water-quality measurement in future JMP reporting. The task force considered recent research on new field-based, low-cost water-quality test kits for measuring *E. coli*, which was determined to be the most promising water-quality indicator for global monitoring. MICS and DHS have agreed to pilot a new water-quality module using these new kits, though ways must still be found to keep related costs manageable. The task force also recommended that a second round of updated ‘Rapid Assessment of Drinking-Water Quality’ studies be carried out. In addition, the feasibility of using drinking-water regulator data and of strengthening the role of such data in global monitoring will be explored.

**The Urban Task Force** looked into challenges specific to monitoring coverage in urban areas and to the role that the JMP can play in assessing progress in these settings. The task force reviewed the characteristics of urban settings, determined what aspects of water supply and sanitation need to be measured for global monitoring, agreed how measurements can be carried out, and reviewed the linkages between monitoring at municipal, subnational, national and global levels. The task force recommended the use of innovative methods such as remote sensing to add a spatial element to global monitoring.

## Looking Beyond 2015

Since 2000, the JMP has been the official instrument for measuring progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. In 2010 the JMP launched a new strategy, which defined its goals in the lead-up to 2015. One of the objectives of the strategy was to establish the JMP as a



platform for the development of post-2015 targets and indicators for safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

In looking beyond 2015, the strategy proposes a highly interactive process, starting with an initial scoping exercise, followed by discussions with researchers, practitioners and data-collection experts, facilitated by the JMP. This was to be followed by a series of consultations with stakeholders.

Initial discussions brought to light several shortcomings of the current MDG target: It requires a halving of the proportion of those without access, leaving many unserved. Furthermore, it incorporates concepts that are difficult to measure (the sustainability of access and the safety of drinking water have yet to be fully addressed). Previous global targets for universal access, such as those set during the Water Decade 1980-1990, proved elusive. However, it was also acknowledged that recent recognition of safe drinking water and sanitation as a human right could open the door to a new approach to setting future targets and indicators (Box 3). It was around this premise that the first stakeholder consultation was organized – in Berlin, in May 2011.

Despite the many criticisms of the current indicators of access and the system to monitor them, the participants at the Berlin consultation concurred that an altogether new monitoring system was unnecessary, since it would be too difficult to implement and would ultimately be counter-productive. Rather, it was agreed that the existing system can and should be improved to address the concerns raised during the consultation and in previous forums. The preferred option, according to attendees, would be to find a way of recalibrating existing targets, using a range of basic versus more advanced indicators based on

the technology category or service ladder concept. This would reflect, where feasible, the human rights criteria described in Box 3. A number of expectations for indicators were identified during the consultation, including that they should be measurable, comparable, policy-relevant, time-bound, and inexpensive to collect. It was determined that two linked types of monitoring would be needed to meet different needs at different levels:

**For monitoring future global development targets:** to keep basic access as the centrepiece of global targets, with special attention to human rights criteria, and to ensure consistency with current monitoring; to explore the inclusion of more water supply and sanitation indicators and different standards for rural and urban areas; and to propose indicators for capturing the equity and non-discrimination dimensions.

**For more detailed sector and human rights monitoring:** to expand the set of indicators using a number of service-level and human rights criteria. Indicators would be monitored partly by strengthening the existing national water sector monitoring infrastructure and operations in rural and urban subsectors, and through additional human rights monitoring. Non-discrimination and equity would become central components of monitoring.

The participants also agreed that attainment of universal coverage through at least basic access to both drinking water and sanitation services should be reflected in future targets.

Full details of the Berlin consultation are available on the JMP website: [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)

### BOX 3

## Water and sanitation are human rights

**On 28 July 2010, the UN General Assembly recognized that safe and clean drinking water and sanitation are human rights, essential to the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights. Subsequently, at its 15th session in September 2010, the UN Human Rights Council affirmed that the right to water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as to the right to life and human dignity. The combined effect of the two resolutions was to anchor the right to water and sanitation in the framework of the right to an adequate standard of living, making it legally binding like any other of the rights inscribed in UN treaties.**

**Fundamental to the human rights framework is the concept of *progressive realization*: Governments cannot solve the drinking water and sanitation situation overnight, but they must make tangible progress towards the realization of this right. Human rights principles also define various characteristics against which the enjoyment of the right can be assessed, namely: availability, safety, acceptability, accessibility, affordability, participation, non-discrimination and accountability. A distinctive feature of the human rights framework is the principle of non-discrimination. This requires looking beyond average attainment and disaggregating data sets to determine whether any sort of discrimination is occurring.**

**This is a complex set of issues. However, if recognition of the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is to have any meaning, future targets and monitoring systems must endeavour to take these various aspects into account.**

# Statistical Tables



Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)	
				Urban				Rural				National					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		
Afghanistan	1990	13,032	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	22,856	20	46	-	43	11	28	-	39	33	32	-	39	29	-	19
	2010	31,412	23	60	-	38	2	30	-	48	22	37	-	46	17	-	19
Albania	1990	3,289	36	94	4	2	-	66	5	29	-	76	5	19	-	-	17
	2000	3,072	42	95	4	1	-	76	6	18	-	84	5	11	-	-	17
	2010	3,204	52	95	4	1	0	93	7	0	0	94	5	1	0	-	17
Algeria	1990	25,299	52	99	-	1	-	77	-	23	-	88	-	12	-	-	23
	2000	30,534	60	99	-	0	1	82	-	4	14	92	-	2	6	-	23
	2010	35,468	66	98	-	1	1	88	-	2	10	95	-	1	4	-	23
American Samoa	1990	47	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	58	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	68	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	1990	53	95	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	-
	2000	65	92	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	24
	2010	85	88	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	24
Angola	1990	10,335	37	67	-	8	25	6	-	17	77	29	-	13	58	-	36
	2000	13,926	49	75	-	8	17	11	-	22	67	42	-	15	43	-	36
	2010	19,082	59	85	-	9	6	19	-	30	51	58	-	17	25	-	36
Anguilla	1990	8	100	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	11	100	94	-	4	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	94	-	4	2	-	-
	2010	15	100	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	1990	62	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	78	32	98	-	2	-	94	-	6	-	95	-	5	-	-	-
	2010	89	30	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	1990	32,642	87	93	-	7	-	73	-	27	-	90	-	10	-	-	-
	2000	36,931	90	92	-	8	-	77	-	23	-	91	-	9	-	-	-
	2010	40,412	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1990	3,545	67	95	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,076	65	95	4	1	0	77	3	20	0	89	4	7	0	-	NA*
	2010	3,092	64	95	4	1	0	80	3	17	0	90	4	6	0	-	NA*
Aruba	1990	62	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	90	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	107	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1990	17,096	85	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	-
	2000	19,164	87	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	19
	2010	22,268	89	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	19
Austria	1990	7,671	66	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-
	2000	8,005	66	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	5
	2010	8,394	68	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	5
Azerbaijan	1990	7,212	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	8,111	51	73	9	18	0	50	2	48	0	62	6	32	0	-	34
	2010	9,188	52	86	11	3	0	78	3	18	1	82	7	11	0	-	34
Bahamas	1990	256	80	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	-
	2000	298	82	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	18
	2010	343	84	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	18
Bahrain	1990	493	88	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	638	88	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	1,262	89	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1990	105,256	20	58	27	8	7	34	16	11	39	39	18	10	33	-	-
	2000	129,592	24	58	26	11	5	43	20	13	24	47	21	12	20	-	23
	2010	148,692	28	57	26	15	2	55	25	15	5	56	25	15	4	-	23
Barbados	1990	260	33	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	-
	2000	268	38	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	4
	2010	273	44	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	4
Belarus	1990	10,260	66	91	8	1	-	96	2	2	-	93	6	1	-	-	-
	2000	10,058	70	91	8	1	-	96	2	2	-	93	6	1	-	-	NA*
	2010	9,595	75	91	8	1	-	97	2	1	-	93	6	1	-	-	NA*
Belgium	1990	9,949	96	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-
	2000	10,176	97	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	6
	2010	10,712	97	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	6
Belize	1990	190	47	77	6	13	4	77	6	7	10	77	6	10	7	-	33
	2000	251	48	85	6	7	2	82	6	5	7	83	6	6	5	-	33
	2010	312	52	93	7	0	0	87	7	3	3	90	7	2	1	-	33
Benin	1990	4,773	34	14	20	14	52	0	1	3	96	5	8	6	81	-	9
	2000	6,518	38	19	28	13	40	3	6	4	87	9	14	8	69	-	9
	2010	8,850	42	25	36	11	28	5	12	6	77	13	22	9	56	-	9
Bermuda	1990	60	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	65	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	1990	559	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	571	25	66	19	10	5	30	28	30	12	39	26	25	10	-	-
	2010	726	35	73	21	5	1	29	28	38	5	44	26	26	4	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1990	6,658	56	28	36	14	22	6	10	15	69	18	24	15	43	-	-
	2000	8,307	62	31	41	12	16	8	14	16	62	22	31	13	34	-	11
	2010	9,930	67	35	46	11	8	10	17	19	54	27	36	14	23	-	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1990	4,308	39	98	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,694	43	98	0	2	0	93	1	5	1	95	1	3	1	-	11
	2010	3,760	49	99	1	0	0	92	1	7	0	95	1	4	0	-	11

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)															Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)		
		Urban					Rural					National							
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved				
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water			
Afghanistan	1990	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	36	10	26	54	10	18	0	18	43	39	22	2	20	45	33	-	-	
	2010	78	16	62	17	5	42	0	42	47	11	50	4	46	40	10	-	49	
Albania	1990	100	97	3	0	0	96	-	-	4	-	97	-	-	3	-	-	-	
	2000	100	96	4	0	0	96	48	48	2	2	98	68	30	1	1	-	-1	
	2010	96	91	5	4	0	94	67	27	6	0	95	79	16	5	0	-	-	
Algeria	1990	100	87	13	0	0	88	48	40	10	2	94	68	26	5	1	-	-	
	2000	93	84	9	7	0	84	52	32	15	1	89	71	18	11	0	-	9	
	2010	85	80	5	15	-	79	56	23	21	-	83	72	11	17	-	-	-	
American Samoa	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Andorra	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	24	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
Angola	1990	46	15	31	51	3	40	0	40	27	33	42	6	36	36	22	-	-	
	2000	52	23	29	45	3	40	1	39	24	36	46	12	34	34	20	-	24	
	2010	60	34	26	38	2	38	2	36	21	41	51	21	30	31	18	-	-	
Anguilla	1990	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	60	45	15	40	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	45	15	40	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Antigua and Barbuda	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	95	73	22	5	-	89	82	7	11	-	91	79	12	9	-	-	-	
	2010	95	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Argentina	1990	97	76	21	3	0	72	22	50	15	13	94	69	25	4	2	-	-	
	2000	98	81	17	2	0	78	39	39	15	7	96	77	19	3	1	-	-	
	2010	98	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Armenia	1990	98	95	3	2	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	98	96	2	2	0	81	68	13	19	0	92	86	6	8	0	-	4	
	2010	99	98	1	1	-	97	83	14	3	-	98	93	5	2	-	-	-	
Aruba	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	25	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
Australia	1990	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	-	19	
	2010	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	
Austria	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	5	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
Azerbaijan	1990	88	67	21	12	-	49	17	32	51	-	70	44	26	30	-	-	-	
	2000	88	72	16	11	1	59	18	41	24	17	74	46	28	17	9	-	20	
	2010	88	78	10	10	2	71	20	51	13	16	80	50	30	11	9	-	-	
Bahamas	1990	98	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	98	69	29	2	-	86	80	6	14	-	96	71	25	4	-	-	-	
	2010	98	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bahrain	1990	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh †	1990	87	26	61	13	0	75	0	75	21	4	77	5	72	20	3	-	-	
	2000	86	23	63	14	0	77	0	77	20	3	79	5	74	19	2	-	20	
	2010	85	20	65	15	0	80	1	79	18	2	81	6	75	18	1	-	-	
Barbados	1990	100	98	2	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	-	4	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	
Belarus	1990	100	-	-	0	0	99	-	-	1	-	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	89	11	0	0	99	30	69	1	-	100	71	29	0	0	-	NA*	
	2010	100	95	5	0	0	99	72	27	1	-	100	89	11	0	0	-	-	
Belgium	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	6	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	
Belize	1990	89	75	14	11	0	61	21	40	27	12	74	47	27	20	6	-	-	
	2000	93	81	12	7	0	80	44	36	14	6	86	62	24	11	3	-	42	
	2010	98	87	11	2	0	99	68	31	1	0	98	78	20	2	0	-	-	
Benin	1990	72	16	56	19	9	49	0	49	22	29	57	6	51	21	22	-	-	
	2000	78	23	55	17	5	59	2	57	23	18	66	10	56	21	13	-	35	
	2010	84	31	53	14	2	68	4	64	25	7	75	15	60	20	5	-	-	
Bermuda	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bhutan	1990	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	99	81	18	0	1	82	45	37	5	13	86	54	32	4	10	-	-	
	2010	100	81	19	0	0	94	44	50	1	5	96	57	39	1	3	-	-	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1990	92	78	14	7	1	43	14	29	15	42	70	50	20	11	19	-	-	
	2000	94	87	7	5	1	57	33	24	12	31	80	66	14	8	12	-	31	
	2010	96	95	1	4	0	71	51	20	9	20	88	80	8	5	7	-	-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1990	99	96	3	1	-	96	-	-	4	-	97	-	-	3	-	-	-	
	2000	99	96	3	1	0	96	77	19	4	0	97	85	12	3	0	-	13	
	2010	100	94	6	0	0	98	71	27	2	0	99	82	17	1	0	-	-	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
				Urban				Rural				National				
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	
Botswana	1990	1,382	42	61	5	22	12	22	6	19	53	38	6	20	36	26
	2000	1,758	53	69	6	19	6	32	8	15	45	52	7	17	24	
	2010	2,007	61	75	6	18	1	41	11	10	38	62	8	15	15	
Brazil	1990	149,650	74	80	1	13	6	33	0	20	47	68	1	14	17	21
	2000	174,425	81	82	1	14	3	38	1	27	34	74	1	16	9	
	2010	194,946	87	85	1	13	1	44	1	34	21	79	1	16	4	
British Virgin Islands	1990	16	38	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	26
	2000	20	39	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	23	41	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Brunei Darussalam	1990	252	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	327	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	399	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bulgaria	1990	8,819	66	100	-	0	0	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	NA*
	2000	8,006	69	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	7,494	71	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Burkina Faso	1990	9,324	14	43	32	13	12	2	3	6	89	8	7	7	78	11
	2000	12,294	18	46	34	10	10	4	6	7	83	11	11	8	70	
	2010	16,469	26	50	37	4	9	6	10	8	76	17	17	7	59	
Burundi	1990	5,602	6	41	18	40	1	44	4	49	3	44	5	48	3	14
	2000	6,374	8	46	20	33	1	45	4	49	2	45	5	48	2	
	2010	8,383	11	49	22	27	2	46	4	49	1	46	6	47	1	
Cambodia	1990	9,532	13	36	5	10	49	5	1	5	89	9	2	5	84	23
	2000	12,447	17	50	7	6	37	10	2	6	82	17	3	6	74	
	2010	14,138	20	73	10	2	15	20	4	4	72	31	5	3	61	
Cameroon	1990	12,181	41	63	20	15	2	37	8	38	17	48	13	28	11	14
	2000	15,678	50	61	19	19	1	37	8	40	15	49	13	30	8	
	2010	19,599	58	58	18	23	1	36	8	44	12	49	14	31	6	
Canada	1990	27,701	77	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	14
	2000	30,667	79	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	
	2010	34,017	81	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	
Cape Verde	1990	348	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
	2000	437	53	61	-	12	27	25	-	17	58	44	-	15	41	
	2010	496	61	73	-	8	19	43	-	14	43	61	-	11	28	
Cayman Islands	1990	26	100	96	-	4	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	-	4	-	41
	2000	40	100	96	-	4	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	-	4	-	
	2010	56	100	96	-	4	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	-	4	-	
Central African Republic	1990	2,935	37	21	12	57	10	5	2	44	49	11	6	48	35	23
	2000	3,702	38	32	18	44	6	16	8	36	40	22	12	39	27	
	2010	4,401	39	43	24	30	3	28	14	27	31	34	18	28	20	
Chad	1990	6,011	21	21	12	42	25	4	1	2	93	8	3	10	79	7
	2000	8,222	23	26	15	39	20	5	1	7	87	10	4	15	71	
	2010	11,227	28	30	18	37	15	6	1	13	80	13	6	19	62	
Channel Islands	1990	140	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	145	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	153	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chile	1990	13,188	83	91	-	4	5	48	-	47	5	84	-	11	5	23
	2000	15,420	86	96	-	2	2	71	-	25	4	92	-	6	2	
	2010	17,114	89	98	-	2	0	83	-	17	0	96	-	4	0	
China	1990	1,145,195	26	48	15	34	3	15	4	72	9	24	7	62	7	34
	2000	1,269,117	36	61	20	18	1	35	9	51	5	44	13	39	4	
	2010	1,341,335	47	74	24	2	0	56	14	28	2	64	19	16	1	
Colombia	1990	33,203	68	79	14	4	3	40	4	14	42	67	11	7	15	22
	2000	39,764	72	81	14	2	3	52	5	12	31	73	11	5	11	
	2010	46,295	75	82	15	1	2	63	6	11	20	77	13	4	6	
Comoros	1990	438	28	34	2	64	0	11	1	88	0	17	1	82	0	21
	2000	562	28	42	2	56	0	23	2	74	1	28	2	69	1	
	2010	735	28	50	3	46	1	30	2	67	1	36	2	61	1	
Congo	1990	2,389	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,136	58	21	42	35	2	18	30	34	18	20	37	34	9	
	2010	4,043	62	20	39	38	3	15	25	43	17	18	34	40	8	
Cook Islands	1990	18	58	100	-	0	0	91	-	9	-	96	-	4	-	10
	2000	18	65	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	
	2010	20	75	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Costa Rica	1990	3,070	51	94	4	1	1	91	4	1	4	93	4	1	2	26
	2000	3,919	59	95	4	0	1	94	4	0	2	95	4	0	1	
	2010	4,659	64	95	4	1	0	96	4	0	0	95	4	1	0	
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	12,518	40	38	25	31	6	8	8	28	56	20	15	29	36	8
	2000	16,582	44	37	24	33	6	10	10	27	53	22	16	29	33	
	2010	19,738	51	36	23	35	6	11	12	27	50	24	18	30	28	
Croatia	1990	4,517	54	99	1	0	0	98	1	1	-	99	1	0	0	NA*
	2000	4,506	56	99	1	0	0	98	1	0	1	99	1	0	0	
	2010	4,403	58	99	1	0	0	98	1	1	-	99	1	0	0	
Cuba	1990	10,570	73	86	5	9	-	64	10	26	-	80	6	14	-	10
	2000	11,104	76	90	5	4	1	73	12	10	5	86	7	5	2	
	2010	11,258	75	94	5	1	0	81	13	4	2	91	7	2	0	
Cyprus	1990	767	67	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	23
	2000	943	69	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	1,104	70	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)															Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	
Botswana	1990	100	38	62	0	0	88	13	75	3	9	93	23	70	2	5	22
	2000	99	63	36	1	0	90	25	65	4	6	95	45	50	2	3	
	2010	99	85	14	1	0	92	36	56	4	4	96	66	30	2	2	
Brazil	1990	96	93	3	4	0	68	40	28	17	15	89	79	10	7	4	22
	2000	98	94	4	2	0	77	53	24	16	7	94	86	8	5	1	
	2010	100	96	4	0	0	85	65	20	13	2	98	92	6	2	0	
British Virgin Islands	1990	98	97	1	2	-	98	97	1	2	-	98	97	1	2	-	17
	2000	98	97	1	2	-	98	97	1	2	-	98	97	1	2	-	
	2010	98	97	1	2	-	98	97	1	2	-	98	97	1	2	-	
Brunei Darussalam	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bulgaria	1990	100	96	4	0	0	99	69	30	1	-	100	87	13	0	0	NA*
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	100	77	23	0	0	100	91	9	0	0	
	2010	100	98	2	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
Burkina Faso	1990	75	12	63	24	1	38	0	38	52	10	43	2	41	48	9	46
	2000	85	17	68	15	0	55	0	55	38	7	60	3	57	34	6	
	2010	95	23	72	5	0	73	0	73	22	5	79	6	73	17	4	
Burundi	1990	97	32	65	3	0	68	1	67	25	7	70	3	67	23	7	21
	2000	89	41	48	6	5	70	1	69	16	14	72	4	68	15	13	
	2010	83	47	36	9	8	71	1	70	10	19	72	6	66	10	18	
Cambodia	1990	48	15	33	30	22	29	0	29	36	35	31	2	29	36	33	37
	2000	63	33	30	22	15	40	2	38	31	29	44	7	37	29	27	
	2010	87	63	24	9	4	58	5	53	22	20	64	17	47	19	17	
Cameroon	1990	76	23	53	11	13	31	2	29	17	52	49	11	38	15	36	37
	2000	86	25	61	8	6	42	2	40	18	40	64	13	51	13	23	
	2010	95	26	69	4	1	52	3	49	18	30	77	16	61	10	13	
Canada	1990	100	100	0	0	0	99	-	-	1	-	100	-	-	0	0	14
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	99	38	61	1	-	100	87	13	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	99	-	-	1	-	100	-	-	0	0	
Cape Verde	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	2000	84	42	42	16	0	81	8	73	18	1	83	26	57	17	0	
	2010	90	58	32	10	0	85	40	45	15	0	88	51	37	12	0	
Cayman Islands	1990	-	37	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	37	-	-	-	43
	2000	93	67	26	7	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	67	26	7	-	
	2010	96	95	1	4	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	95	1	4	-	
Central African Republic	1990	78	8	70	20	2	47	0	47	34	19	58	3	55	29	13	21
	2000	85	7	78	14	1	49	0	49	38	13	63	3	60	29	8	
	2010	92	6	86	7	1	51	0	51	43	6	67	2	65	29	4	
Chad	1990	49	7	42	48	3	37	0	37	47	16	39	1	38	48	13	25
	2000	60	15	45	38	2	41	0	41	49	10	45	4	41	47	8	
	2010	70	23	47	30	0	44	1	43	51	5	51	7	44	45	4	
Channel Islands	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chile	1990	99	97	2	1	0	48	22	26	25	27	90	84	6	5	5	19
	2000	99	98	1	1	0	66	39	27	15	19	94	90	4	3	3	
	2010	99	99	0	1	0	75	47	28	25	0	96	93	3	4	0	
China	1990	97	92	5	2	1	56	12	44	34	10	67	33	34	25	8	25
	2000	98	93	5	1	1	70	28	42	24	6	80	51	29	16	4	
	2010	98	95	3	2	0	85	45	40	13	2	91	68	23	8	1	
Colombia	1990	98	98	0	2	0	69	58	11	16	15	89	85	4	6	5	22
	2000	99	95	4	1	0	71	58	13	11	18	91	85	6	4	5	
	2010	99	92	7	1	0	72	58	14	8	20	92	84	8	3	5	
Comoros	1990	98	31	67	1	1	83	10	73	7	10	87	16	71	6	7	35
	2000	93	45	48	6	1	92	17	75	5	3	92	25	67	6	2	
	2010	91	53	38	9	0	97	21	76	3	0	95	30	65	5	0	
Congo	1990	95	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	95	46	49	4	1	36	4	32	52	12	70	28	42	24	6	
	2010	95	36	59	5	0	32	2	30	39	29	71	23	48	18	11	
Cook Islands	1990	99	-	-	1	-	87	-	-	13	-	94	-	-	6	-	-
	2000	99	-	-	1	-	87	-	-	13	-	95	-	-	5	-	
	2010	98	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Costa Rica	1990	99	92	7	1	0	86	71	15	6	8	93	82	11	3	4	27
	2000	99	97	2	1	0	89	81	8	4	7	95	90	5	2	3	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	91	91	0	4	5	97	97	0	1	2	
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	90	50	40	10	0	67	5	62	17	16	76	23	53	14	10	22
	2000	91	57	34	9	0	67	10	57	23	10	77	30	47	17	6	
	2010	91	64	27	8	1	68	16	52	28	4	80	40	40	18	2	
Croatia	1990	100	96	4	0	0	97	-	-	3	-	99	-	-	1	0	NA*
	2000	100	96	4	0	0	97	77	20	2	1	99	88	11	1	0	
	2010	100	96	4	0	0	97	-	-	3	-	99	-	-	1	-	
Cuba	1990	93	77	16	7	-	53	30	23	47	-	82	64	18	18	-	11
	2000	95	80	15	5	0	73	44	29	25	2	90	71	19	10	0	
	2010	96	82	14	4	0	89	54	35	9	2	94	75	19	6	0	
Cyprus	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	23
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
				Urban				Rural				National				
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	
Czech Republic	1990	10,303	75	100	0	0	0	98	2	0	0	100	0	0	0	1
	2000	10,243	74	99	1	0	0	97	3	0	0	98	2	0	0	
	2010	10,493	74	99	1	0	0	97	3	0	0	98	2	0	0	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1990	20,143	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
	2000	22,894	59	65	5	30	-	55	2	43	-	61	4	35	-	
	2010	24,346	60	86	6	8	-	71	3	26	-	80	5	15	-	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	36,406	28	23	32	40	5	4	4	69	23	9	12	61	18	16
	2000	49,626	30	23	33	40	4	13	13	56	18	16	19	51	14	
	2010	65,966	35	24	33	42	1	24	23	40	13	24	27	40	9	
Denmark	1990	5,141	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	6
	2000	5,340	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	5,550	87	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Djibouti	1990	562	76	73	6	10	11	45	6	2	47	66	6	8	20	5
	2000	732	76	69	5	20	6	30	4	13	53	60	5	18	17	
	2010	889	76	63	5	32	0	10	1	28	61	50	4	32	14	
Dominica	1990	71	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	70	67	80	-	2	18	84	-	2	14	81	-	2	17	
	2010	68	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominican Republic	1990	7,195	55	83	9	5	3	61	11	8	20	73	10	6	11	23
	2000	8,592	62	85	10	2	3	68	12	7	13	78	11	4	7	
	2010	9,927	69	87	10	1	2	75	13	5	7	83	11	2	4	
Ecuador	1990	10,261	55	86	2	5	7	48	2	11	39	69	2	8	21	32
	2000	12,345	60	92	3	2	3	70	3	5	22	83	3	3	11	
	2010	14,465	67	96	3	0	1	84	4	0	12	92	3	0	5	
Egypt	1990	56,843	43	91	3	5	1	57	4	22	17	72	4	14	10	35
	2000	67,648	43	95	3	1	1	79	5	9	7	86	4	6	4	
	2010	81,121	43	97	3	0	0	93	7	0	0	95	5	0	0	
El Salvador	1990	5,333	49	88	8	1	3	62	3	1	34	75	5	1	19	14
	2000	5,940	59	89	8	0	3	74	4	0	22	83	6	0	11	
	2010	6,193	64	89	8	1	2	83	5	0	12	87	7	0	6	
Equatorial Guinea	1990	374	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	520	39	92	-	8	-	87	-	13	-	89	-	11	-	
	2010	700	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eritrea	1990	3,158	16	58	-	10	32	0	-	0	100	9	-	2	89	-
	2000	3,668	18	54	-	8	38	2	-	1	97	11	-	2	87	
	2010	5,254	22	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	
Estonia	1990	1,568	71	96	4	0	0	94	6	0	0	95	5	0	0	NA*
	2000	1,371	69	96	4	0	0	94	6	0	0	95	5	0	0	
	2010	1,341	69	96	4	0	0	94	6	0	0	95	5	0	0	
Ethiopia	1990	48,333	13	20	27	11	42	1	0	0	99	3	3	1	93	18
	2000	65,578	15	24	33	16	27	6	2	7	85	9	7	8	76	
	2010	82,950	17	29	40	22	9	19	6	22	53	21	12	21	46	
Faeroe Islands	1990	48	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	46	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	49	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1990	2	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	3	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fiji	1990	728	42	90	-	10	0	40	-	52	8	61	-	34	5	22
	2000	812	48	92	-	8	0	59	-	37	4	75	-	23	2	
	2010	861	52	94	-	6	0	71	-	28	1	83	-	17	0	
Finland	1990	4,986	79	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	5
	2000	5,173	82	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	5,365	85	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
France	1990	56,708	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	8
	2000	59,048	77	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	62,787	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
French Guiana	1990	117	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	165	75	85	-	15	-	57	-	43	-	78	-	22	-	
	2010	231	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French Polynesia	1990	195	56	99	-	1	-	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	20
	2000	238	52	99	-	1	-	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	
	2010	271	51	99	-	1	-	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	
Gabon	1990	929	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	2000	1,235	80	37	40	21	2	30	24	41	5	36	37	24	3	
	2010	1,505	86	33	36	30	1	30	25	43	2	33	34	32	1	
Gambia	1990	966	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	2000	1,297	49	67	24	8	1	60	14	18	8	63	19	13	5	
	2010	1,728	58	70	25	5	0	65	15	15	5	68	21	9	2	
Georgia	1990	5,460	55	97	3	0	0	95	1	4	-	96	2	2	-	NA*
	2000	4,746	53	96	3	1	0	94	1	3	2	95	2	2	1	
	2010	4,352	53	96	3	1	-	93	1	6	-	95	2	3	-	
Germany	1990	79,098	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
	2000	82,349	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	82,302	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Ghana	1990	14,793	36	12	44	33	11	4	20	47	29	7	29	42	22	8
	2000	19,165	44	16	59	16	9	6	31	32	31	10	43	26	21	
	2010	24,392	51	19	73	2	6	8	43	16	33	14	58	9	19	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)														Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)	
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved		Surface Water
Czech Republic	1990	100	97	3	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	2
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	100	91	9	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	
	2010	100	97	3	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1990	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	9
	2000	100	81	19	0	0	99	72	27	1	-	100	77	23	0	0	
	2010	99	93	6	0	1	97	80	17	0	3	98	88	10	0	2	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	90	51	39	10	0	27	0	27	40	33	45	14	31	31	24	16
	2000	85	38	47	13	2	27	1	26	43	30	44	12	32	34	22	
	2010	79	21	58	17	4	27	2	25	47	26	45	9	36	37	18	
Denmark	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	6
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Djibouti	1990	80	67	13	20	-	70	18	52	30	-	78	55	23	22	-	33
	2000	88	73	15	12	0	63	11	52	32	5	82	58	24	17	1	
	2010	99	79	20	1	0	54	1	53	41	5	88	60	28	11	1	
Dominica	1990	96	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	96	78	18	4	-	92	49	43	8	-	95	68	27	5	-	
	2010	96	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominican Republic	1990	98	94	4	2	0	76	46	30	3	21	88	73	15	3	9	16
	2000	92	86	6	8	0	80	50	30	10	10	87	72	15	9	4	
	2010	87	80	7	13	0	84	55	29	16	0	86	72	14	14	0	
Ecuador	1990	81	66	15	14	5	62	24	38	5	33	72	47	25	10	18	31
	2000	90	83	7	9	1	79	55	24	7	14	86	72	14	8	6	
	2010	96	93	3	4	0	89	73	16	9	2	94	86	8	6	0	
Egypt	1990	96	90	6	4	0	90	39	51	7	3	93	61	32	5	2	27
	2000	98	95	3	2	0	95	66	29	4	1	96	78	18	3	1	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	99	93	6	1	0	99	96	3	1	0	
El Salvador	1990	90	72	18	9	1	58	14	44	21	21	74	43	31	15	11	15
	2000	92	76	16	7	1	68	29	39	16	16	82	57	25	11	7	
	2010	94	80	14	6	0	76	42	34	12	12	88	66	22	8	4	
Equatorial Guinea	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	2000	66	10	56	26	8	42	1	41	5	53	51	4	47	13	36	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
Eritrea	1990	62	40	22	37	1	39	0	39	34	27	43	6	37	34	23	-
	2000	70	42	28	30	0	50	0	50	37	13	54	7	47	35	11	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estonia	1990	99	92	7	1	-	97	51	46	3	-	98	80	18	2	-	NA*
	2000	99	95	4	1	0	97	65	32	3	0	98	86	12	2	0	
	2010	99	97	2	1	-	97	-	-	3	-	98	-	-	2	-	
Ethiopia	1990	79	9	70	11	10	5	0	5	39	56	14	1	13	36	50	31
	2000	87	26	61	7	6	19	0	19	40	41	29	4	25	35	36	
	2010	97	46	51	3	0	34	1	33	43	23	44	8	36	37	19	
Faeroe Islands	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fiji	1990	94	92	2	6	0	77	38	39	18	5	84	60	24	13	3	18
	2000	98	95	3	2	0	88	55	33	8	4	93	74	19	5	2	
	2010	100	97	3	0	0	95	66	29	2	3	98	82	16	1	1	
Finland	1990	100	96	4	0	0	100	85	15	0	0	100	94	6	0	0	5
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	100	92	8	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	
France	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	8
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
French Guiana	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	88	83	5	12	-	71	65	6	29	-	84	79	5	16	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French Polynesia	1990	100	99	1	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	20
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	
Gabon	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	2000	95	52	43	3	2	47	8	39	18	35	85	43	42	6	9	
	2010	95	49	46	1	4	41	10	31	13	46	87	44	43	3	10	
Gambia	1990	86	25	61	14	0	67	0	67	33	0	74	10	64	26	0	38
	2000	90	40	50	10	0	77	3	74	23	0	83	21	62	17	0	
	2010	92	51	41	8	0	85	5	80	15	0	89	32	57	11	0	
Georgia	1990	94	81	13	6	-	66	19	47	34	-	81	53	28	19	-	2
	2000	97	86	11	3	0	80	34	46	20	0	89	61	28	11	0	
	2010	100	92	8	0	0	96	51	45	4	0	98	73	25	2	0	
Germany	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	97	3	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	0
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Ghana	1990	84	41	43	7	9	36	2	34	11	53	53	16	37	10	37	42
	2000	87	37	50	9	4	58	3	55	10	32	71	18	53	9	20	
	2010	91	33	58	9	9	80	3	77	9	11	86	18	68	9	5	



Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
				Urban				Rural				National				
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	
Greece	1990	10,161	59	100	-	0	0	93	-	0	7	97	-	0	3	7
	2000	10,987	60	99	-	1	0	96	-	0	4	98	-	0	2	
	2010	11,359	61	99	-	1	0	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	
Greenland	1990	56	80	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	2
	2000	56	82	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	57	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Grenada	1990	96	33	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	97	-	3	-	4
	2000	102	36	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	97	-	3	-	
	2010	104	39	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	97	-	3	-	
Guadeloupe	1990	386	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	427	98	94	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	461	98	95	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guam	1990	134	91	99	-	1	-	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	19
	2000	155	93	99	-	1	-	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	
	2010	180	93	99	-	1	-	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	
Guatemala	1990	8,923	41	81	9	5	5	48	4	13	35	62	6	9	23	32
	2000	11,237	45	85	9	3	3	60	5	14	21	71	7	9	13	
	2010	14,389	49	87	10	1	2	70	6	14	10	78	8	8	6	
Guinea	1990	5,759	28	19	23	52	6	6	4	35	55	10	9	40	41	9
	2000	8,344	31	26	32	39	3	9	5	44	42	14	13	43	30	
	2010	9,982	35	32	40	27	1	11	6	53	30	18	18	44	20	
Guinea-Bissau	1990	1,017	28	-	-	-	-	4	1	95	-	-	-	-	-	10
	2000	1,241	30	36	13	47	4	5	1	41	53	14	5	43	38	
	2010	1,515	30	44	16	38	2	9	2	46	43	20	6	43	31	
Guyana	1990	725	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	2000	733	29	86	8	5	1	76	8	15	1	79	8	12	1	
	2010	754	29	88	8	4	0	82	9	8	1	84	9	6	1	
Haiti	1990	7,125	29	44	44	0	12	19	12	7	62	26	21	5	48	-3
	2000	8,645	36	34	35	20	11	15	9	20	56	22	18	20	40	
	2010	9,993	52	24	24	43	9	10	6	35	49	17	15	40	28	
Honduras	1990	4,889	40	71	6	14	9	36	1	15	48	50	3	15	32	35
	2000	6,218	45	78	7	10	5	53	2	13	32	64	4	12	20	
	2010	7,601	52	85	7	7	1	69	2	12	17	77	5	9	9	
Hungary	1990	10,376	66	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	NA*
	2000	10,211	65	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	9,984	68	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Iceland	1990	255	91	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	17
	2000	281	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	320	93	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
India	1990	873,785	26	51	17	4	28	7	1	1	91	18	5	2	75	17
	2000	1,053,898	28	55	18	5	22	14	3	4	79	25	7	5	63	
	2010	1,224,614	30	58	19	9	14	23	4	6	67	34	9	6	51	
Indonesia	1990	184,346	31	56	8	17	19	21	6	25	48	32	7	22	39	22
	2000	213,395	42	64	9	11	16	30	9	19	42	44	9	16	31	
	2010	239,871	44	73	10	3	14	39	12	13	36	54	11	9	26	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1990	54,871	56	83	-	17	-	74	-	26	-	79	-	21	-	33
	2000	65,342	64	92	-	8	0	86	-	13	1	90	-	10	0	
	2010	73,974	71	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Iraq	1990	17,374	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	2000	23,857	68	76	19	5	0	54	10	19	17	69	16	10	5	
	2010	31,672	66	76	19	5	0	67	12	17	4	73	17	9	1	
Ireland	1990	3,531	57	100	-	0	0	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	19
	2000	3,804	59	100	-	0	0	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	
	2010	4,470	62	100	-	0	0	98	-	2	-	99	-	1	-	
Isle of Man	1990	70	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	77	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	83	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Israel	1990	4,500	90	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	28
	2000	6,015	91	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	7,418	92	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Italy	1990	56,832	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	56,986	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	60,551	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jamaica	1990	2,365	49	78	20	1	1	81	14	4	1	80	17	2	1	9
	2000	2,582	52	78	20	1	1	82	14	3	1	80	17	2	1	
	2010	2,741	52	78	20	1	1	82	14	3	1	80	17	2	1	
Japan	1990	122,251	63	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	2
	2000	125,720	65	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	126,536	67	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Jordan	1990	3,416	72	98	2	0	0	95	1	4	-	97	2	1	-	29
	2000	4,827	78	98	2	0	0	96	1	1	2	98	2	0	0	
	2010	6,187	79	98	2	0	0	98	1	1	0	98	2	0	0	
Kazakhstan	1990	16,530	56	96	3	1	0	97	1	0	2	96	2	1	1	2
	2000	14,957	56	97	3	0	0	97	1	1	1	97	2	1	0	
	2010	16,026	59	97	3	0	0	98	1	1	0	97	2	1	0	
Kenya	1990	23,447	18	27	42	28	3	25	16	42	17	25	21	40	14	14
	2000	31,254	20	30	45	22	3	28	19	35	18	28	24	33	15	
	2010	40,513	22	32	48	18	2	32	21	29	18	32	27	27	14	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)															Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	
Greece	1990	99	99	0	1	–	92	82	10	8	–	96	92	4	4	–	8
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	98	95	3	2	–	99	98	1	1	–	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	–	100	100	0	0	0	
Greenland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	2
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Grenada	1990	97	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	97	93	4	3	–	93	75	18	7	–	94	81	13	6	–	
	2010	97	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guadeloupe	1990	98	98	0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	98	98	0	2	–	93	75	18	7	–	98	98	0	2	–	
	2010	98	98	0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Guam	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	19
	2000	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	
	2010	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	
Guatemala	1990	91	68	23	7	2	74	34	40	7	19	81	48	33	7	12	34
	2000	95	83	12	4	1	81	54	27	7	12	87	67	20	6	7	
	2010	98	96	2	2	0	87	69	18	7	6	92	82	10	5	3	
Guinea	1990	87	21	66	5	8	37	0	37	9	54	51	6	45	8	41	30
	2000	88	25	63	9	3	52	0	52	15	33	63	8	55	13	24	
	2010	90	29	61	10	0	65	1	64	21	14	74	11	63	17	9	
Guinea-Bissau	1990	45	14	31	55	0	32	0	32	63	5	36	4	32	60	4	32
	2000	68	13	55	32	0	43	0	43	53	4	50	4	46	47	3	
	2010	91	11	80	8	1	53	0	53	44	3	64	3	61	34	2	
Guyana	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
	2000	94	74	20	5	1	87	56	31	7	6	89	61	28	6	5	
	2010	98	79	19	2	0	93	59	34	2	5	94	65	29	2	4	
Haiti	1990	84	27	57	12	4	49	2	47	35	16	59	9	50	28	13	21
	2000	84	21	63	12	4	50	3	47	31	19	62	9	53	24	14	
	2010	85	15	70	11	4	51	4	47	28	21	69	10	59	19	12	
Honduras	1990	96	85	11	4	0	62	42	20	37	1	76	59	17	23	1	29
	2000	95	90	5	5	0	71	59	12	28	1	82	73	9	17	1	
	2010	95	95	0	5	0	79	74	5	19	2	87	85	2	12	1	
Hungary	1990	98	94	4	2	–	91	72	19	9	–	96	86	10	4	–	NA*
	2000	100	95	5	0	0	98	86	12	2	0	99	92	7	1	0	
	2010	100	95	5	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	
Iceland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	17
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
India	1990	88	49	39	11	1	63	7	56	33	4	69	18	51	28	3	33
	2000	93	49	44	7	0	77	10	67	21	2	81	21	60	18	1	
	2010	97	48	49	3	0	90	12	78	9	1	92	23	69	7	1	
Indonesia	1990	91	25	66	8	1	61	2	59	32	7	70	9	61	25	5	20
	2000	91	31	60	8	1	68	5	63	26	6	78	16	62	18	4	
	2010	92	36	56	8	0	74	8	66	22	4	82	20	62	16	2	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1990	98	97	1	2	0	80	65	15	16	4	90	83	7	8	2	22
	2000	98	96	2	2	0	85	76	9	13	2	93	89	4	6	1	
	2010	97	96	1	3	0	92	88	4	8	0	96	94	2	4	0	
Iraq	1990	97	–	–	3	–	44	–	–	56	–	81	–	–	19	–	28
	2000	95	92	3	3	2	49	37	12	16	35	80	74	6	7	13	
	2010	91	89	2	7	2	56	50	6	27	17	79	76	3	14	7	
Ireland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	19
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Isle of Man	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Israel	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	28
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Italy	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	6
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Jamaica	1990	98	89	9	2	0	88	34	54	1	11	93	61	32	1	6	10
	2000	98	90	8	2	0	88	42	46	5	7	93	67	26	4	3	
	2010	98	91	7	2	0	88	47	41	8	4	93	70	23	5	2	
Japan	1990	100	97	3	0	0	100	86	14	0	0	100	93	7	0	0	2
	2000	100	98	2	0	0	100	91	9	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	
Jordan	1990	99	98	1	1	0	90	87	3	9	1	97	95	2	3	0	28
	2000	98	96	2	2	–	91	83	8	9	–	96	93	3	4	–	
	2010	98	93	5	2	–	92	79	13	8	–	97	90	7	3	–	
Kazakhstan	1990	99	91	8	1	0	92	28	64	5	3	96	63	33	3	1	0
	2000	99	87	12	1	0	91	26	65	6	3	96	60	36	3	1	
	2010	99	82	17	1	0	90	24	66	7	3	95	58	37	4	1	
Kenya	1990	92	56	36	4	4	33	10	23	18	49	44	18	26	15	41	26
	2000	87	50	37	9	4	43	11	32	18	39	52	19	33	16	32	
	2010	82	45	37	14	4	52	12	40	18	30	59	19	40	17	24	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
				Urban				Rural				National				
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	
Kiribati	1990	72	35	36	7	16	41	21	2	12	65	26	4	13	57	-
	2000	84	43	47	9	3	41	22	2	21	55	33	5	13	49	
	2010	100	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuwait	1990	2,088	98	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	41
	2000	1,941	98	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	2,737	98	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Kyrgyzstan	1990	4,395	38	94	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	2000	4,955	35	94	5	1	0	93	2	5	0	93	3	4	0	
	2010	5,334	35	94	5	1	0	93	2	5	0	93	3	4	0	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1990	4,192	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
	2000	5,317	22	64	4	8	24	15	0	9	76	26	1	8	65	
	2010	6,201	33	89	5	3	3	50	1	8	41	63	2	7	28	
Latvia	1990	2,664	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	2,385	68	82	13	5	0	71	3	26	0	78	10	12	0	
	2010	2,252	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lebanon	1990	2,948	83	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,742	86	100	-	0	0	87	-	13	-	98	-	2	-	
	2010	4,228	87	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lesotho	1990	1,639	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	2000	1,964	20	37	34	18	11	22	3	22	53	25	9	21	45	
	2010	2,171	27	32	30	32	6	24	4	23	49	26	11	26	37	
Liberia	1990	2,127	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	2000	2,847	44	23	23	29	25	3	8	9	80	12	15	17	56	
	2010	3,994	48	29	30	16	25	7	21	8	64	18	25	12	45	
Libya	1990	4,334	76	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	24
	2000	5,231	76	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	
	2010	6,355	78	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	
Liechtenstein	1990	29	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	33	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	36	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lithuania	1990	3,696	68	95	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,500	67	95	-	5	-	69	-	31	-	86	-	14	-	
	2010	3,324	67	95	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Luxembourg	1990	381	81	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	20
	2000	435	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	507	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Madagascar	1990	11,281	24	15	21	41	23	7	9	18	66	9	12	23	56	8
	2000	15,364	27	18	24	37	21	10	12	22	56	12	15	26	47	
	2010	20,714	30	21	28	32	19	12	14	29	45	15	18	30	37	
Malawi	1990	9,381	12	48	43	5	4	38	22	6	34	39	24	6	31	23
	2000	11,229	15	49	44	4	3	45	26	7	22	46	29	6	19	
	2010	14,901	20	49	44	5	2	51	30	9	10	51	33	8	8	
Malaysia	1990	18,209	50	88	4	7	1	81	3	7	9	84	3	8	5	31
	2000	23,415	62	94	4	1	1	90	4	2	4	92	4	2	2	
	2010	28,401	72	96	4	0	0	95	4	1	-	96	4	0	0	
Maldives	1990	219	26	98	2	0	0	58	1	10	31	68	1	8	23	43
	2000	273	28	98	2	0	0	72	1	8	19	79	1	6	14	
	2010	316	40	98	2	0	0	97	2	1	0	97	2	1	0	
Mali	1990	8,673	23	33	36	26	5	10	6	47	37	15	13	42	30	11
	2000	11,295	28	34	37	25	4	12	7	53	28	18	16	45	21	
	2010	15,370	36	35	38	23	4	14	9	57	20	22	19	45	14	
Malta	1990	368	90	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	7
	2000	397	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	417	95	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Marshall Islands	1990	47	65	77	11	12	-	41	9	50	-	64	10	26	-	11
	2000	52	68	80	12	8	-	48	11	41	-	70	12	18	-	
	2010	54	72	83	12	1	4	53	12	0	35	75	12	0	13	
Martinique	1990	359	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	385	90	94	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	406	89	95	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mauritania	1990	1,996	40	29	10	38	23	8	3	31	58	16	6	34	44	15
	2000	2,643	40	38	14	28	20	9	4	19	68	21	8	22	49	
	2010	3,460	41	51	18	16	15	9	4	6	81	26	10	10	54	
Mauritius	1990	1,060	44	91	8	1	0	88	9	3	0	89	9	2	0	11
	2000	1,196	43	91	8	1	0	88	9	3	0	89	9	2	0	
	2010	1,299	42	91	8	1	0	88	9	3	0	89	9	2	0	
Mayotte	1990	92	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	149	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	204	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexico	1990	84,307	71	76	10	4	10	34	4	11	51	64	8	6	22	28
	2000	99,960	75	81	10	4	5	56	7	8	29	75	9	5	11	
	2010	113,423	78	87	11	2	0	79	10	5	6	85	11	3	1	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1990	96	26	55	-	45	-	20	-	80	-	29	-	71	-	-
	2000	107	22	59	-	41	-	16	-	84	-	26	-	74	-	
	2010	111	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monaco	1990	31	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0	0	0	6
	2000	35	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0	0	0	
	2010	35	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0	0	0	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)														Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)	
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved		Surface Water
Kiribati	1990	76	46	30	24	–	33	13	20	67	–	48	25	23	52	–	–
	2000	77	48	29	23	–	50	21	29	50	–	62	33	29	38	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Kuwait	1990	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	40
	2000	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	
	2010	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	
Kyrgyzstan	1990	98	75	23	2	–	–	25	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	23
	2000	98	82	16	1	1	73	30	43	4	23	82	48	34	3	15	
	2010	99	89	10	1	0	85	34	51	4	11	90	53	37	3	7	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
	2000	75	37	38	20	5	37	5	32	29	34	45	12	33	27	28	
	2010	77	55	22	20	3	62	3	59	21	17	67	20	47	21	12	
Latvia	1990	100	–	–	0	0	96	–	–	4	–	99	–	–	1	–	NA*
	2000	100	93	7	0	0	96	59	37	4	0	99	82	17	1	0	
	2010	100	–	–	0	0	96	–	–	4	–	99	–	–	1	–	
Lebanon	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	18
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	85	15	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	
Lesotho	1990	95	25	70	5	0	78	2	76	20	2	80	5	75	18	2	12
	2000	94	39	55	6	0	76	3	73	23	1	80	10	70	19	1	
	2010	91	63	28	9	0	73	4	69	26	1	78	20	58	21	1	
Liberia	1990	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	43
	2000	74	4	70	26	–	50	1	49	50	–	61	2	59	39	–	
	2010	88	8	80	11	1	60	1	59	17	23	73	4	69	15	12	
Libya	1990	54	–	–	46	–	55	–	–	45	–	54	–	–	46	–	–
	2000	54	–	–	46	–	55	–	–	45	–	54	–	–	46	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liechtenstein	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lithuania	1990	98	89	9	2	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	–
	2000	98	93	5	2	–	81	57	24	19	–	92	81	11	8	–	
	2010	98	95	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Luxembourg	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	20
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Madagascar	1990	75	24	51	16	9	15	1	14	36	49	29	6	23	31	40	25
	2000	75	19	56	13	12	24	2	22	31	45	38	7	31	26	36	
	2010	74	14	60	11	15	34	3	31	25	41	46	6	40	21	33	
Malawi	1990	91	42	49	5	4	35	2	33	45	20	41	7	34	41	18	48
	2000	93	35	58	5	2	57	2	55	31	12	62	7	55	28	10	
	2010	95	28	67	5	0	80	2	78	16	4	83	7	76	14	3	
Malaysia	1990	94	86	8	6	–	82	59	23	18	–	88	72	16	12	–	32
	2000	99	95	4	1	0	93	80	13	5	2	97	89	8	2	1	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	99	–	–	1	–	100	–	–	0	0	
Maldives	1990	100	50	50	0	0	91	0	91	9	–	93	13	80	7	–	25
	2000	100	67	33	0	0	93	0	93	7	–	95	19	76	5	–	
	2010	100	96	4	0	0	97	1	96	3	–	98	39	59	2	–	
Mali	1990	53	17	36	45	2	20	0	20	70	10	28	4	24	64	8	40
	2000	70	26	44	29	1	36	1	35	57	7	46	8	38	49	5	
	2010	87	35	52	13	0	51	1	50	46	3	64	13	51	34	2	
Malta	1990	100	100	0	0	0	98	98	0	2	–	100	100	0	0	0	7
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Marshall Islands	1990	94	1	93	6	–	97	0	97	3	–	95	1	94	5	–	4
	2000	93	1	92	7	–	98	0	98	2	–	95	1	94	5	–	
	2010	92	1	91	8	–	99	0	99	1	–	94	1	93	6	–	
Martinique	1990	100	99	1	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mauritania	1990	36	15	21	63	1	26	0	26	65	9	30	6	24	64	6	26
	2000	45	26	19	54	1	37	8	29	56	7	40	15	25	55	5	
	2010	52	35	17	48	0	48	14	34	46	6	50	23	27	46	4	
Mauritius	1990	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	99	99	0	1	0	12
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	99	99	0	1	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	99	99	0	1	0	
Mayotte	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mexico	1990	93	88	5	3	4	64	50	14	0	36	85	77	8	2	13	24
	2000	95	91	4	3	2	77	62	15	6	17	90	84	6	4	6	
	2010	97	93	4	3	0	91	74	17	9	0	96	89	7	4	0	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1990	93	–	–	7	–	87	–	–	13	–	89	–	–	11	–	–
	2000	94	–	–	6	–	92	–	–	8	–	92	–	–	8	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Monaco	1990	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	6
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)											Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)			
				Urban				Rural				National						
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved					
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved		Open Defecation		
Mongolia	1990	2,193	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	2000	2,411	57	65	32	3	0	28	21	15	36	49	27	8	16	12		
	2010	2,756	62	64	31	2	3	29	22	23	26	51	28	9	16	12		
Montenegro	1990	609	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	633	59	92	3	5	0	87	3	10	0	90	3	7	0	0	-	-
	2010	631	61	92	3	5	0	87	3	10	0	90	3	7	0	0	-	-
Montserrat	1990	11	13	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	-	NA*	-
	2000	5	11	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-
	2010	6	14	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1990	24,781	48	81	14	0	5	27	3	2	68	53	8	1	38	-	21	-
	2000	28,793	53	82	14	2	2	43	5	2	50	64	10	2	24	-	-	-
	2010	31,951	58	83	14	3	0	52	6	4	38	70	11	3	16	-	-	-
Mozambique	1990	13,547	21	36	7	26	31	4	1	21	74	11	2	22	65	-	9	-
	2000	18,201	31	37	7	31	25	4	1	27	68	14	3	28	55	-	-	-
	2010	23,391	38	38	8	41	13	5	1	36	58	18	4	37	41	-	-	-
Myanmar	1990	39,268	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	44,958	28	79	12	7	2	56	10	18	16	62	11	15	12	-	28	-
	2010	47,963	34	83	12	4	1	73	14	5	8	76	13	5	6	-	-	-
Namibia	1990	1,415	28	62	22	5	11	9	2	6	83	24	8	5	63	-	13	-
	2000	1,896	32	60	21	4	15	13	3	7	77	28	9	6	57	-	-	-
	2010	2,283	38	57	20	4	19	17	4	7	72	32	10	6	52	-	-	-
Nauru	1990	9	100	66	31	3	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	31	3	-	-	0	-
	2000	10	100	66	31	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	31	1	2	-	-	-
	2010	10	100	65	31	4	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	0	-	-	-
Nepal	1990	19,081	9	37	28	5	30	7	2	6	85	10	4	6	80	-	20	-
	2000	24,401	13	42	32	4	22	17	6	6	71	20	9	7	64	-	-	-
	2010	29,959	19	48	36	3	13	27	9	7	57	31	14	6	49	-	-	-
Netherlands	1990	14,892	69	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	7	-
	2000	15,863	77	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-
	2010	16,613	83	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	1990	191	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	180	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	201	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	1990	170	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	212	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	251	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1990	3,398	85	-	-	-	-	88	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,858	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	4,368	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1990	4,121	52	59	8	29	4	26	4	25	45	43	6	27	24	-	15	-
	2000	5,074	55	61	8	27	4	32	5	32	31	48	7	29	16	-	-	-
	2010	5,788	57	63	9	24	4	37	6	37	20	52	8	29	11	-	-	-
Niger	1990	7,788	15	19	14	41	26	2	1	2	95	5	3	8	84	-	6	-
	2000	10,922	16	27	20	31	22	3	1	3	93	7	4	7	82	-	-	-
	2010	15,512	17	34	25	21	20	4	2	3	91	9	6	6	79	-	-	-
Nigeria	1990	97,552	35	39	42	11	8	36	18	12	34	37	26	12	25	-	6	-
	2000	123,689	43	37	40	13	10	32	16	20	32	34	26	17	23	-	-	-
	2010	158,423	50	35	38	15	12	27	13	29	31	31	25	22	22	-	-	-
Niue	1990	2	31	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	0	-
	2000	2	33	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	0	-
	2010	1	38	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	0	-
Northern Mariana Islands	1990	44	90	85	-	15	-	78	-	22	-	84	-	16	-	-	-	-
	2000	68	90	92	-	8	-	93	-	7	-	92	-	8	-	-	-	-
	2010	61	91	-	-	-	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1990	4,241	72	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	11	-
	2000	4,491	76	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-
	2010	4,883	79	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1990	2,081	68	91	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	-	36	-
	2000	3,199	72	91	5	3	1	83	6	7	4	89	5	4	2	-	-	-
	2010	4,039	74	92	5	2	1	92	7	0	1	92	6	1	1	-	-	-
Oman	1990	1,868	66	96	-	2	2	55	-	13	32	82	-	6	12	-	30	-
	2000	2,264	72	98	-	0	2	71	-	0	29	90	-	0	10	-	-	-
	2010	2,782	73	100	-	0	0	95	-	5	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1990	111,845	31	72	6	14	8	7	1	20	72	27	3	18	52	-	24	-
	2000	144,522	33	72	6	16	6	20	4	23	53	37	5	21	37	-	-	-
	2010	173,593	36	72	6	18	4	34	6	26	34	48	6	23	23	-	-	-
Palau	1990	15	70	78	-	22	-	36	-	64	-	65	-	35	-	-	39	-
	2000	19	70	91	-	9	-	68	-	32	-	84	-	16	-	-	-	-
	2010	20	83	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	-	-	-
Panama	1990	2,416	54	73	11	14	2	40	4	32	24	58	8	22	12	-	-	-
	2000	2,956	66	74	11	14	1	47	4	32	17	65	9	20	6	-	-	-
	2010	3,517	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1990	4,158	15	78	-	19	3	42	-	42	16	47	-	39	14	-	12	-
	2000	5,379	13	75	-	21	4	42	-	41	17	46	-	39	15	-	-	-
	2010	6,858	13	71	-	24	5	41	-	41	18	45	-	39	16	-	-	-
Paraguay	1990	4,244	49	61	3	35	1	15	0	81	4	37	1	59	3	-	35	-
	2000	5,344	55	79	4	16	1	31	0	67	2	58	2	39	1	-	-	-
	2010	6,455	61	90	4	6	-	40	1	59	-	71	3	26	-	-	-	-

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)															Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	
Mongolia	1990	74	53	21	20	6	27	0	27	18	55	54	30	24	19	27	36
	2000	86	42	44	11	3	37	1	36	20	43	65	24	41	15	20	
	2010	100	26	74	0	0	53	2	51	23	24	82	17	65	9	9	
Montenegro	1990	99	98	1	1	-	96	-	-	4	-	97	-	-	3	-	NA*
	2000	99	98	1	1	0	96	70	26	4	0	98	86	12	2	0	
	2010	99	98	1	1	0	96	70	26	4	0	98	87	11	2	0	
Montserrat	1990	100	98	2	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	12	88	0	0	NA*
	2000	100	98	2	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	11	89	0	0	
	2010	100	98	2	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	14	86	0	0	
Morocco	1990	93	74	19	7	0	54	4	50	41	5	73	38	35	24	3	19
	2000	96	82	14	4	0	58	12	46	27	15	78	49	29	15	7	
	2010	98	89	9	2	0	61	19	42	16	23	83	60	23	7	10	
Mozambique	1990	73	22	51	24	3	26	1	25	41	33	36	5	31	37	27	21
	2000	75	21	54	21	4	27	1	26	47	26	42	7	35	39	19	
	2010	77	19	58	19	4	29	1	28	55	16	47	8	39	42	11	
Myanmar	1990	80	17	63	20	-	48	1	47	52	-	56	5	51	44	-	31
	2000	85	18	67	6	9	60	2	58	16	24	67	6	61	13	20	
	2010	93	19	74	5	2	78	3	75	14	8	83	8	75	11	6	
Namibia	1990	99	82	17	1	0	51	14	37	35	14	64	33	31	26	10	41
	2000	99	77	22	1	0	72	21	51	15	13	81	39	42	10	9	
	2010	99	72	27	1	0	90	28	62	0	10	93	45	48	0	7	
Nauru	1990	98	-	-	2	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98	-	-	2	-	-10
	2000	98	-	-	2	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98	-	-	2	-	
	2010	88	-	-	12	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88	-	-	12	-	
Nepal	1990	96	43	53	2	2	74	5	69	13	13	76	8	68	12	12	31
	2000	94	48	46	3	3	81	8	73	10	9	83	13	70	9	8	
	2010	93	53	40	4	3	88	10	78	6	6	89	18	71	6	5	
Netherlands	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	7
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Netherlands Antilles	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Caledonia	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Zealand	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	16
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Nicaragua	1990	92	82	10	7	1	54	17	37	30	16	74	51	23	18	8	23
	2000	95	86	9	4	1	62	24	38	27	11	80	58	22	14	6	
	2010	98	89	9	2	0	68	29	39	25	7	85	63	22	12	3	
Niger	1990	57	21	36	42	1	31	0	31	66	3	35	3	32	62	3	27
	2000	78	30	48	22	0	35	1	34	62	3	42	6	36	55	3	
	2010	100	39	61	0	0	39	2	37	58	3	49	8	41	49	2	
Nigeria	1990	79	32	47	17	4	30	4	26	29	41	47	14	33	25	28	23
	2000	77	20	57	19	4	36	2	34	33	31	53	10	43	27	20	
	2010	74	8	66	21	5	43	1	42	35	22	58	4	54	28	14	
Niue	1990	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	0
	2000	100	-	-	0	0	100	80	20	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
	2010	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
Northern Mariana Islands	1990	98	-	-	2	-	100	-	-	0	0	98	-	-	2	-	7
	2000	98	-	-	2	-	97	-	-	3	-	98	-	-	2	-	
	2010	98	-	-	2	-	97	-	-	3	-	98	-	-	2	-	
Norway	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	11
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1990	100	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	2000	95	87	8	4	1	86	64	22	11	3	92	81	11	6	2	
	2010	86	78	8	14	-	81	67	14	19	-	85	75	10	15	-	
Oman	1990	84	27	57	12	4	72	4	68	18	10	80	19	61	14	6	24
	2000	87	49	38	9	4	74	15	59	16	10	83	39	44	11	6	
	2010	93	82	11	7	-	78	31	47	22	-	89	68	21	11	-	
Pakistan	1990	95	56	39	4	1	81	8	73	8	11	85	23	62	7	8	28
	2000	96	57	39	4	0	85	15	70	7	8	89	29	60	6	5	
	2010	96	58	38	4	0	89	23	66	6	5	92	36	56	5	3	
Palau	1990	73	38	35	27	-	96	40	56	4	-	80	39	41	20	-	15
	2000	78	40	38	22	-	96	40	56	4	-	83	40	43	17	-	
	2010	83	43	40	17	-	96	40	56	4	-	85	43	42	15	-	
Panama	1990	99	97	2	1	0	66	60	6	23	11	84	80	4	11	5	-
	2000	97	95	2	3	0	77	72	5	12	11	90	87	3	6	4	
	2010	97	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua New Guinea	1990	89	61	28	4	7	32	4	28	17	51	41	13	28	15	44	12
	2000	88	59	29	7	5	32	3	29	20	48	39	10	29	19	42	
	2010	87	57	30	11	2	33	3	30	22	45	40	10	30	20	40	
Paraguay	1990	81	59	22	18	1	25	0	25	63	12	52	29	23	41	7	39
	2000	92	75	17	8	0	51	21	30	42	7	74	51	23	23	3	
	2010	99	85	14	1	0	66	35	31	30	4	86	66	20	12	2	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
				Urban				Rural				National				
				Unimproved				Unimproved				Unimproved				
				Improved	Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	
Peru	1990	21,686	69	71	8	5	16	17	2	7	74	54	6	6	34	23
	2000	25,862	73	76	8	8	8	27	2	20	51	63	6	11	20	
	2010	29,077	77	81	9	9	1	37	3	32	28	71	8	14	7	
Philippines	1990	61,629	49	69	15	8	8	45	10	22	23	57	12	15	16	28
	2000	77,310	48	74	16	4	6	57	13	12	18	65	14	9	12	
	2010	93,261	49	79	17	1	3	69	16	3	12	74	16	2	8	
Poland	1990	38,056	61	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	38,302	62	96	-	4	-	80	-	20	-	90	-	10	-	
	2010	38,277	61	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	1990	9,925	48	97	-	3	-	87	-	13	-	92	-	8	-	10
	2000	10,336	54	99	-	1	-	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	
	2010	10,676	61	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Puerto Rico	1990	3,529	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	3,814	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	3,749	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qatar	1990	474	92	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	71
	2000	591	95	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	1,759	96	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Republic of Korea	1990	42,980	74	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	7
	2000	45,988	80	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
	2010	48,184	83	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Republic of Moldova	1990	4,364	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA*
	2000	4,107	45	87	7	6	0	72	4	24	0	79	5	16	0	
	2010	3,573	47	89	7	4	-	82	5	13	-	85	6	9	-	
Réunion	1990	612	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	739	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	846	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	1990	23,207	53	88	3	9	-	52	1	47	-	71	2	27	-	-
	2000	22,192	53	88	3	9	-	54	1	45	-	72	2	26	-	
	2010	21,486	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Russian Federation	1990	148,244	73	80	16	4	-	58	11	31	-	74	15	11	-	NA*
	2000	146,758	73	77	15	8	-	59	11	30	-	72	14	14	-	
	2010	142,958	73	74	15	10	1	59	11	29	1	70	14	15	1	
Rwanda	1990	7,110	5	69	24	4	3	34	4	55	7	36	5	52	7	34
	2000	8,098	14	60	21	17	2	45	5	45	5	47	7	41	5	
	2010	10,624	19	52	18	29	1	56	6	35	3	55	8	34	3	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1990	41	35	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	17
	2000	46	33	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	
	2010	52	32	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	
Saint Lucia	1990	138	29	67	3	24	6	54	4	31	11	58	4	28	10	15
	2000	157	28	69	3	20	8	59	4	27	10	62	4	25	9	
	2010	174	28	71	3	17	9	63	4	25	8	65	4	23	8	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1990	107	41	-	-	-	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	108	45	-	-	-	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	109	49	-	-	-	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoa	1990	161	21	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	99	-	1	-	7
	2000	177	22	99	-	1	0	98	-	2	-	98	-	2	-	
	2010	183	20	98	-	2	0	98	-	2	0	98	-	2	0	
San Marino	1990	24	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	27	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	32	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sao Tome and Principe	1990	116	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	2000	141	53	27	4	4	65	15	4	3	78	21	4	4	71	
	2010	165	62	30	4	17	49	19	5	12	64	26	4	15	55	
Saudi Arabia	1990	16,139	77	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	20,045	80	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	27,448	82	100	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	1990	7,242	39	62	17	12	9	22	6	15	57	38	10	14	38	25
	2000	9,506	40	66	18	11	5	31	8	19	42	45	12	16	27	
	2010	12,434	42	70	19	9	2	39	10	23	28	52	14	17	17	
Serbia	1990	9,569	50	96	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	10,134	53	96	3	1	0	88	3	9	0	92	3	5	0	
	2010	9,856	56	96	3	1	0	88	3	9	0	92	3	5	0	
Seychelles	1990	71	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	79	51	94	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	87	55	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	1990	3,982	33	22	42	35	1	5	15	55	25	11	24	48	17	5
	2000	4,143	36	22	44	30	4	5	16	46	33	11	26	40	23	
	2010	5,868	38	23	45	25	7	6	16	37	41	13	27	32	28	
Singapore	1990	3,017	100	99	-	1	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	-	1	-	32
	2000	3,919	100	100	-	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	-	0	0	
	2010	5,086	100	100	-	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	-	0	0	
Slovakia	1990	5,270	56	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1
	2000	5,405	56	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	5,462	55	100	0	0	0	99	0	1	-	100	0	0	0	
Slovenia	1990	1,927	50	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	3
	2000	1,985	51	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	2,030	50	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)															Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	
Peru	1990	88	74	14	11	1	45	13	32	28	27	75	55	20	16	9	
	2000	90	78	12	9	1	55	29	26	23	22	81	65	16	12	7	
	2010	91	83	8	8	1	65	46	19	19	16	85	74	11	11	4	
Philippines	1990	93	40	53	6	1	77	9	68	21	2	85	24	61	13	2	
	2000	93	50	43	7	0	85	17	68	14	1	89	33	56	10	1	
	2010	93	61	32	7	0	92	25	67	7	1	92	43	49	7	1	
Poland	1990	100	97	3	0	0	-	73	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	-	89	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	-	96	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	
Portugal	1990	98	95	3	2	-	94	80	14	6	-	96	87	9	4	-	
	2000	99	98	1	1	-	98	95	3	2	-	99	97	2	1	-	
	2010	99	99	0	1	-	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	-	
Puerto Rico	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qatar	1990	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
	2000	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
	2010	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
Republic of Korea	1990	97	96	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	98	97	1	2	-	75	46	29	25	-	93	87	6	7	-	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	88	64	24	12	-	98	93	5	2	-	
Republic of Moldova	1990	98	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	99	77	22	1	0	89	2	87	11	0	93	35	58	7	0	
	2010	99	84	15	1	-	93	16	77	7	-	96	48	48	4	-	
Réunion	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	1990	93	88	5	7	-	55	13	42	45	-	75	53	22	25	-	
	2000	97	90	7	3	-	70	21	49	30	-	84	58	26	16	-	
	2010	99	92	7	1	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	
Russian Federation	1990	98	88	10	2	0	80	37	43	19	1	93	74	19	7	0	
	2000	98	90	8	2	0	86	46	40	12	2	95	78	17	4	1	
	2010	99	91	8	1	0	92	55	37	8	-	97	81	16	3	-	
Rwanda	1990	95	33	62	1	4	64	0	64	12	24	66	2	64	11	23	
	2000	86	23	63	7	7	63	0	63	17	20	66	3	63	16	18	
	2010	76	13	63	14	10	63	1	62	21	16	65	3	62	20	15	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1990	99	-	-	1	-	99	-	-	1	-	99	-	-	1	-	
	2000	99	72	27	1	-	99	72	27	1	-	99	72	27	1	-	
	2010	99	-	-	1	-	99	-	-	1	-	99	-	-	1	-	
Saint Lucia	1990	96	83	13	4	-	93	70	23	7	-	94	74	20	6	-	
	2000	97	84	13	3	-	94	68	26	6	-	95	72	23	5	-	
	2010	98	85	13	2	-	95	67	28	5	-	96	72	24	4	-	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	93	73	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoa	1990	97	85	12	3	-	87	72	15	13	-	89	75	14	11	-	
	2000	96	85	11	4	-	91	76	15	9	-	92	78	14	8	-	
	2010	96	84	12	3	1	96	80	16	3	1	96	81	15	3	1	
San Marino	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sao Tome and Principe	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	86	31	55	4	10	70	14	56	7	23	79	23	56	5	16	
	2010	89	32	57	9	2	88	18	70	8	4	89	27	62	8	3	
Saudi Arabia	1990	97	97	0	3	-	63	60	3	37	-	89	88	1	11	-	
	2000	97	97	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	97	97	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senegal	1990	88	46	42	12	0	43	3	40	55	2	61	20	41	38	1	
	2000	90	60	30	10	0	49	8	41	49	2	66	29	37	33	1	
	2010	93	75	18	6	1	56	13	43	42	2	72	39	33	26	2	
Serbia	1990	99	97	2	1	-	98	-	-	2	-	99	-	-	1	-	
	2000	99	97	2	1	-	98	63	35	2	-	99	81	18	1	-	
	2010	99	97	2	1	0	98	63	35	2	0	99	82	17	1	0	
Seychelles	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	84	84	0	0	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	1990	63	19	44	29	8	26	2	24	29	45	38	8	30	29	33	
	2000	75	19	56	18	7	30	1	29	23	47	46	7	39	21	33	
	2010	87	19	68	7	6	35	1	34	16	49	55	8	47	13	32	
Singapore	1990	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	
Slovakia	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	89	11	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	
	2000	100	96	4	0	0	100	92	8	0	0	100	94	6	0	0	
	2010	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
Slovenia	1990	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	-	100	100	0	0	0	
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	-	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	-	99	99	0	1	-	



Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)			
				Urban				Rural				National							
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved						
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation				
Solomon Islands	1990	310	14	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	409	16	98	-	2	-	18	-	-	82	-	31	-	69	-	-	-	-
	2010	538	19	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1990	6,599	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	7,399	33	45	26	16	13	10	9	9	72	22	15	11	52	-	-	-	8
	2010	9,331	37	52	30	15	3	6	6	5	83	23	15	9	53	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1990	36,794	52	82	8	8	2	60	6	9	25	71	7	9	13	-	-	-	-
	2000	44,760	57	84	8	6	2	63	7	9	21	75	8	7	10	-	-	-	-
	2010	50,133	62	86	9	3	2	67	7	9	17	79	8	5	8	-	-	-	-
Spain	1990	38,889	75	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2000	40,288	76	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2010	46,077	77	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	1990	17,337	19	85	7	4	4	67	2	15	16	70	3	13	14	-	-	-	-
	2000	18,745	16	87	7	3	3	81	3	8	8	82	4	7	7	-	-	-	-
	2010	20,860	14	88	7	3	2	93	3	4	0	92	4	4	0	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1990	26,494	27	51	12	27	10	18	5	29	48	27	7	28	38	-	-	-	-
	2000	34,188	33	48	11	26	15	16	5	25	54	27	7	25	41	-	-	-	-
	2010	43,552	40	44	11	25	20	14	4	23	59	26	7	24	43	-	-	-	-
Suriname	1990	407	60	90	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	467	65	90	9	1	0	65	11	2	22	81	10	1	8	-	-	-	-
	2010	525	69	90	9	1	0	66	11	3	20	83	10	1	6	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1990	863	23	62	29	9	-	44	15	41	-	48	18	34	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	1,064	23	63	29	6	2	49	16	6	29	52	19	6	23	-	-	-	-
	2010	1,186	21	64	30	4	2	55	18	8	19	57	21	7	15	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1990	8,559	83	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2000	8,860	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2010	9,380	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1990	6,674	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2000	7,168	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2010	7,664	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	1990	12,324	49	95	4	1	0	75	4	4	17	85	4	2	9	-	-	-	-
	2000	15,989	52	95	4	1	0	81	5	4	10	88	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
	2010	20,411	56	96	4	0	0	93	5	2	0	95	4	1	0	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1990	5,303	32	93	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	6,173	26	93	4	2	1	89	3	6	2	90	3	5	2	-	-	-	-
	2010	6,879	26	95	4	1	0	94	3	3	0	94	3	3	0	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1990	57,072	29	94	5	0	1	80	3	0	17	84	4	0	12	-	-	-	-
	2000	63,155	31	95	5	0	0	93	4	0	3	94	4	0	2	-	-	-	-
	2010	69,122	34	95	5	0	0	96	4	0	0	96	4	0	0	-	-	-	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1990	1,909	58	92	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	2,009	59	92	5	3	0	82	7	10	1	88	6	6	0	-	-	-	-
	2010	2,061	59	92	5	3	0	82	7	10	1	88	6	6	0	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1990	743	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	830	24	56	9	12	23	33	4	9	54	39	5	10	46	-	-	-	-
	2010	1,124	28	73	11	3	13	37	4	16	43	47	6	12	35	-	-	-	-
Togo	1990	3,666	30	26	44	5	25	8	15	3	74	13	24	4	59	-	-	-	-
	2000	4,794	37	26	44	8	22	5	11	10	74	13	23	9	55	-	-	-	-
	2010	6,028	43	26	43	11	20	3	6	17	74	13	22	14	51	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	1990	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	-	59	-	41	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	63	-	37	-	63	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	-	7	-	93	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	1990	95	23	98	-	2	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	98	23	98	-	2	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	104	23	98	-	2	-	96	-	4	-	96	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	1,215	9	93	7	0	0	93	7	0	0	93	7	0	0	-	-	-	-
	2000	1,292	11	92	7	1	-	92	7	1	-	92	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	1,341	14	92	7	1	-	92	7	1	-	92	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	1990	8,215	58	95	2	0	3	44	6	1	49	74	4	0	22	-	-	-	-
	2000	9,456	63	95	2	2	1	57	7	7	29	81	4	4	11	-	-	-	-
	2010	10,481	67	96	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1990	54,130	59	96	1	3	0	66	2	27	5	84	1	13	2	-	-	-	-
	2000	63,628	65	96	2	2	0	71	3	23	3	87	2	10	1	-	-	-	-
	2010	72,752	70	97	2	1	0	75	3	21	1	90	2	8	0	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	1990	3,668	45	99	-	1	-	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	4,501	46	99	-	1	0	97	-	2	1	98	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	2010	5,042	50	99	-	1	-	97	-	3	-	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	1990	12	74	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	19	85	98	-	2	-	94	-	6	-	97	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	38	93	98	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	1990	9	41	86	-	14	-	76	-	24	-	80	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	9	46	87	-	13	-	79	-	21	-	83	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	10	50	88	-	10	2	81	-	12	7	85	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1990	17,700	11	32	48	17	3	26	12	40	22	27	16	37	20	-	-	-	-
	2000	24,213	12	33	49	16	2	30	14	40	16	30	18	38	14	-	-	-	-
	2010	33,425	13	34	50	15	1	34	15	40	11	34	20	36	10	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1990	51,645	67	97	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	48,892	67	97	2	1	0	91	4	5	0	95	3	2	0	-	-	-	-
	2010	45,448	69	96	2	2	0	89	4	7	0	94	3	3	0	-	-	-	-

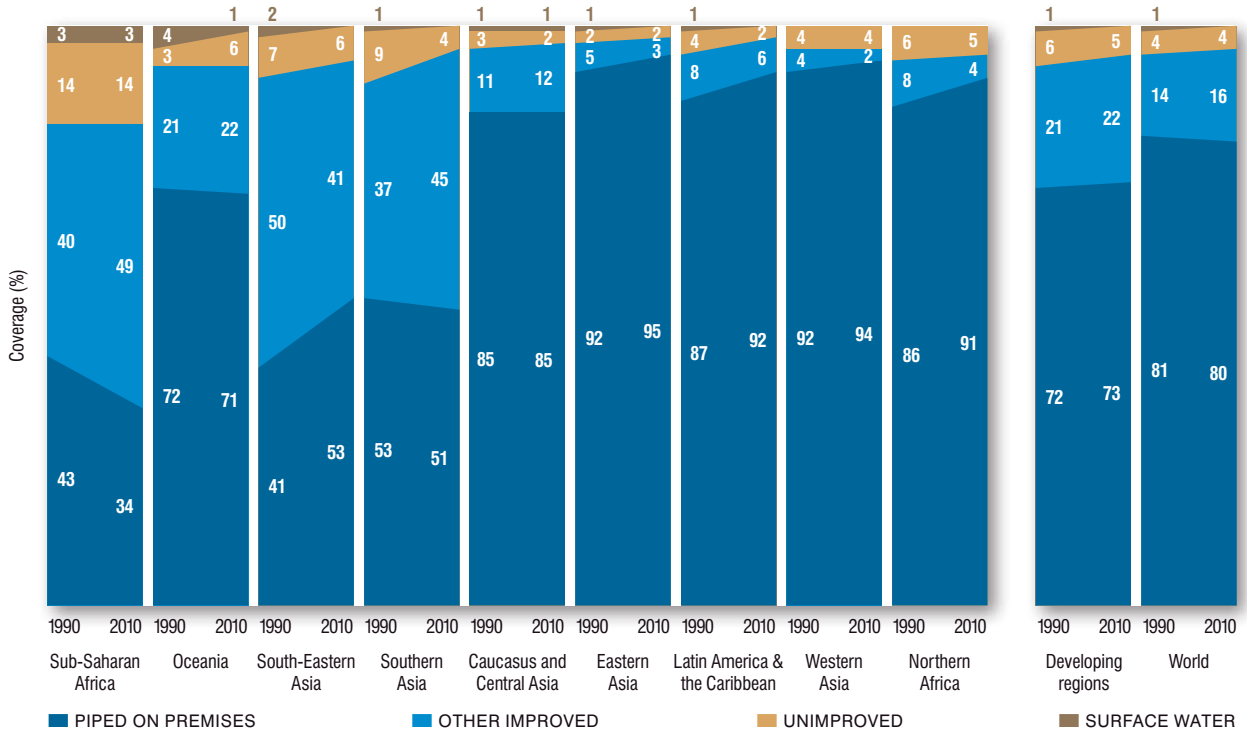
Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)														Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)	
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved		Surface Water
Solomon Islands	1990	–	76	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
	2000	94	76	18	6	–	65	1	64	35	–	70	13	57	30	–	
	2010	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Somalia	1990	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	16
	2000	35	12	23	59	6	15	0	15	56	29	22	4	18	57	21	
	2010	66	53	13	30	4	7	0	7	52	41	29	20	9	44	27	
South Africa	1990	98	86	12	2	0	66	23	43	7	27	83	56	27	4	13	22
	2000	98	87	11	2	0	71	28	43	8	21	86	62	24	5	9	
	2010	99	89	10	1	0	79	36	43	11	10	91	69	22	5	4	
Spain	1990	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	14
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	
Sri Lanka	1990	91	37	54	9	0	62	6	56	29	9	67	12	55	26	7	27
	2000	95	53	42	5	0	77	15	62	18	5	80	21	59	16	4	
	2010	99	67	32	1	0	90	23	67	8	2	91	29	62	7	2	
Sudan	1990	84	76	8	13	3	58	19	39	32	10	65	34	31	27	8	14
	2000	76	62	14	21	3	55	16	39	33	12	62	31	31	29	9	
	2010	67	47	20	31	2	52	12	40	35	13	58	26	32	33	9	
Suriname	1990	99	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
	2000	98	91	7	2	0	73	49	24	6	21	89	76	13	4	7	
	2010	97	78	19	3	0	81	45	36	0	19	92	68	24	2	6	
Swaziland	1990	87	67	20	5	8	25	4	21	18	57	39	18	21	15	46	36
	2000	88	70	18	6	6	41	13	28	18	41	52	26	26	15	33	
	2010	91	74	17	6	3	65	25	40	17	18	71	35	36	14	15	
Sweden	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	6
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Switzerland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	8
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
Syrian Arab Republic	1990	97	94	3	3	–	75	49	26	25	–	86	71	15	14	–	30
	2000	95	93	2	5	0	79	60	19	20	1	87	77	10	13	0	
	2010	93	92	1	7	0	86	77	9	13	1	90	85	5	10	0	
Tajikistan	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
	2000	93	77	16	3	4	50	18	32	14	36	61	34	27	11	28	
	2010	92	83	9	2	6	54	25	29	2	44	64	40	24	2	34	
Thailand	1990	96	74	22	4	0	82	10	72	16	2	86	29	57	13	1	19
	2000	97	77	20	3	0	90	22	68	9	1	92	39	53	7	1	
	2010	97	80	17	3	0	95	31	64	5	0	96	48	48	4	0	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1990	100	96	4	0	0	99	–	–	1	–	100	–	–	0	0	5
	2000	100	96	4	0	0	99	84	15	1	–	100	91	9	0	0	
	2010	100	96	4	0	0	99	84	15	1	–	100	91	9	0	0	
Timor-Leste	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
	2000	69	24	45	28	3	49	11	38	42	9	54	14	40	38	8	
	2010	91	45	46	9	0	60	12	48	38	2	69	21	48	30	1	
Togo	1990	79	14	65	20	1	36	0	36	37	27	49	4	45	32	19	26
	2000	84	13	71	15	1	38	0	38	33	29	55	5	50	26	19	
	2010	89	12	77	10	1	40	1	39	30	30	61	6	55	22	17	
Tokelau	1990	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90	–	–	10	–	90	–	–	10	–	0
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	–	–	7	–	93	–	–	7	–	
	2010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97	–	–	3	–	97	–	–	3	–	
Tonga	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	8
	2000	100	72	28	0	0	100	76	24	0	0	100	75	25	0	0	
	2010	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	92	81	11	5	3	88	68	20	10	2	88	69	19	10	2	9
	2000	95	85	10	5	–	91	71	20	9	–	91	73	18	9	–	
	2010	98	88	10	2	–	93	74	19	7	–	94	76	18	6	–	
Tunisia	1990	95	89	6	5	0	62	22	40	36	2	81	61	20	18	1	–
	2000	98	92	6	2	0	77	33	44	21	2	90	70	20	9	1	
	2010	99	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turkey	1990	94	91	3	6	0	73	51	22	26	1	85	75	10	15	0	28
	2000	97	95	2	3	0	85	73	12	14	1	93	87	6	7	0	
	2010	100	99	1	0	0	99	97	2	1	0	100	98	2	0	0	
Turkmenistan	1990	97	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	97	81	16	2	1	72	29	43	8	20	83	53	30	6	11	
	2010	97	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turks and Caicos Islands	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	63
	2000	100	78	22	0	0	100	60	40	0	0	100	75	25	0	0	
	2010	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	
Tuvalu	1990	92	92	0	8	–	89	89	0	11	–	90	90	0	10	–	10
	2000	95	95	0	5	–	93	93	0	7	–	94	94	0	6	–	
	2010	98	97	1	2	–	97	97	0	3	–	98	97	1	2	–	
Uganda	1990	78	8	70	19	3	39	0	39	38	23	43	1	42	36	21	40
	2000	86	14	72	12	2	54	1	53	28	18	58	3	55	26	16	
	2010	95	20	75	3	2	68	1	67	18	14	72	4	68	16	12	
Ukraine	1990	100	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA*
	2000	99	92	7	1	0	92	50	42	8	0	97	78	19	3	0	
	2010	98	86	12	2	0	98	22	76	2	0	98	66	32	2	0	

Country, Area or Territory	Year	Population (x 1,000)	Percentage Urban Population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)												Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
				Urban				Rural				National				
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			
					Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation		Shared	Other Unimproved	Open Defecation	
United Arab Emirates	1990	1,809	79	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	97	3	0	0	67
	2000	3,033	80	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	97	3	0	0	
	2010	7,512	84	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	98	2	0	0	
United Kingdom	1990	57,214	78	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	7
	2000	58,874	79	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
	2010	62,036	80	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	25,479	19	10	10	78	2	6	4	80	10	7	5	80	8	5
	2000	34,038	22	15	15	68	2	7	4	76	13	9	6	74	11	
	2010	44,841	26	20	20	58	2	7	4	73	16	10	8	70	12	
United States	1990	253,339	75	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	14
	2000	282,496	79	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	
	2010	310,384	82	100	-	0	0	99	-	1	-	100	-	0	0	
United States Virgin Islands	1990	103	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	109	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	109	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uruguay	1990	3,109	89	95	0	1	4	83	1	1	15	94	0	1	5	10
	2000	3,319	91	97	0	1	2	90	1	1	8	96	0	1	3	
	2010	3,369	92	100	0	0	0	99	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Uzbekistan	1990	20,515	40	95	-	5	0	76	-	24	0	84	-	16	0	29
	2000	24,776	37	97	-	3	0	87	-	13	0	91	-	9	0	
	2010	27,445	36	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	100	-	0	0	
Vanuatu	1990	147	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	2000	185	22	54	28	18	0	38	10	50	2	41	14	43	2	
	2010	240	26	64	33	3	0	54	15	29	2	57	20	22	1	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1990	19,685	84	89	-	7	4	45	-	14	41	82	-	8	10	-
	2000	24,348	90	93	-	2	5	54	-	6	40	89	-	2	9	
	2010	28,980	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Viet Nam	1990	67,102	20	63	4	10	23	30	2	25	43	37	2	22	39	37
	2000	78,758	24	78	4	8	10	49	3	23	25	56	3	20	21	
	2010	87,848	30	94	5	1	0	68	4	22	6	76	4	16	4	
Western Sahara	1990	221	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	315	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	531	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yemen	1990	11,948	21	70	1	23	6	12	1	33	54	24	1	31	44	33
	2000	17,723	26	82	2	12	4	24	2	32	42	39	2	27	32	
	2010	24,053	32	93	2	3	2	34	3	32	31	53	3	22	22	
Zambia	1990	7,860	39	61	25	12	2	37	7	16	40	46	14	15	25	16
	2000	10,202	35	59	24	15	2	40	8	19	33	47	14	17	22	
	2010	13,089	36	57	24	17	2	43	8	22	27	48	14	20	18	
Zimbabwe	1990	10,469	29	54	45	0	1	35	18	0	47	41	26	0	33	2
	2000	12,509	34	53	45	1	1	34	17	5	44	40	26	5	29	
	2010	12,571	38	52	44	2	2	32	16	10	42	40	27	6	27	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990	515,588	28	43	28	19	10	19	9	26	46	26	14	24	36	12
	2000	669,118	33	43	29	19	9	21	10	27	42	28	16	24	32	
	2010	856,323	37	43	31	18	8	23	12	30	35	30	19	26	25	
Northern Africa	1990	119,694	49	91	6	1	2	55	4	8	33	72	5	5	18	28
	2000	141,978	51	93	6	0	1	72	5	5	18	83	6	2	9	
	2010	165,907	54	94	6	0	0	85	6	0	9	90	6	0	4	
Eastern Asia	1990	1,216,665	29	53	15	29	3	16	4	71	9	27	7	59	7	33
	2000	1,347,625	38	64	20	15	1	36	9	50	5	47	13	37	3	
	2010	1,424,218	49	76	24	0	0	57	14	27	2	66	19	14	1	
Southern Asia	1990	1,195,985	26	57	16	3	24	12	3	2	83	24	6	3	67	19
	2000	1,460,201	29	61	17	5	17	20	5	8	67	32	8	7	53	
	2010	1,704,146	32	64	18	8	10	30	6	9	55	41	10	8	41	
South-Eastern Asia	1990	445,361	32	68	9	10	13	36	5	20	39	46	6	17	31	26
	2000	523,831	38	74	9	7	10	49	7	15	29	58	8	12	22	
	2010	593,415	42	82	10	1	7	60	10	9	21	69	10	6	15	
Western Asia	1990	127,092	61	96	2	2	0	55	2	24	19	80	2	10	8	30
	2000	161,478	64	93	6	1	0	60	4	20	16	81	5	8	6	
	2010	206,841	67	94	6	0	0	67	5	19	9	85	5	7	3	
Oceania	1990	6,459	24	85	-	12	3	45	-	39	16	55	-	32	13	16
	2000	8,093	24	84	-	13	3	44	-	40	16	54	-	33	13	
	2010	9,943	23	84	-	13	3	46	-	38	16	55	-	32	13	
Latin American & the Caribbean	1990	443,032	70	80	6	7	7	38	3	14	45	68	5	9	18	21
	2000	521,429	75	83	6	7	4	49	5	16	30	75	6	9	10	
	2010	590,082	80	84	7	8	1	60	6	17	17	80	7	9	4	
Caucasus and Central Asia	1990	66,627	48	96	3	1	0	86	1	12	1	91	2	7	0	17
	2000	71,294	45	93	5	2	0	86	2	11	1	90	3	7	0	
	2010	77,358	45	96	4	0	0	95	2	3	0	96	3	1	0	
Developing regions	1990	4,136,502	35	65	13	12	10	21	4	31	44	36	7	25	32	23
	2000	4,905,047	40	69	15	9	7	32	7	24	37	47	10	18	25	
	2010	5,628,233	45	73	17	6	4	43	9	17	31	56	13	12	19	
Developed regions	1990	1,149,637	71	97	3	0	0	91	3	6	0	95	4	1	0	6
	2000	1,195,733	73	96	4	0	0	91	3	6	0	95	3	2	0	
	2010	1,244,386	75	96	3	1	0	93	3	4	0	95	3	2	0	
World	1990	5,286,139	43	76	10	8	6	29	4	28	39	49	6	20	25	20
	2000	6,100,780	46	77	11	7	5	38	7	22	33	56	9	15	20	
	2010	6,872,619	51	79	13	5	3	47	9	16	28	63	11	11	15	

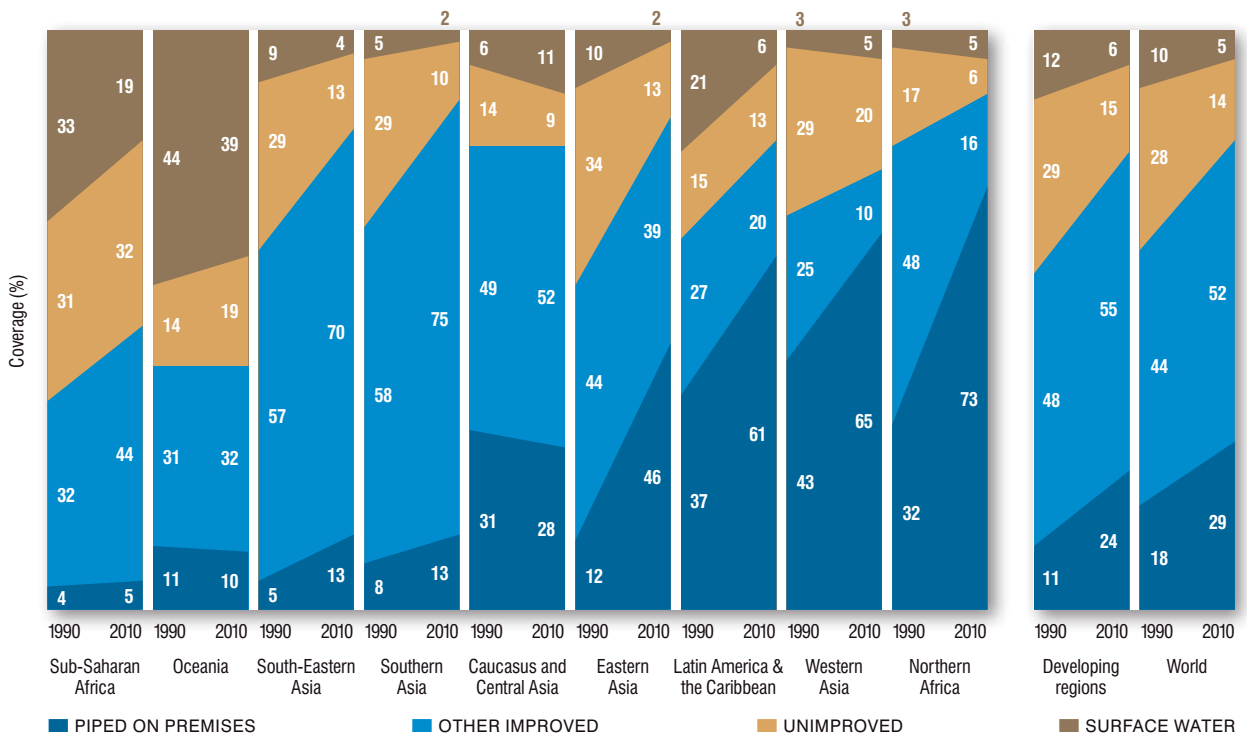
Country, Area or Territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)															Proportion of the 2010 population that gained access since 1995 (%)
		Urban					Rural					National					
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
		Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	Total Improved	Piped on Premises	Other Improved	Unimproved	Surface Water	
United Arab Emirates	1990	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	69
	2000	100	80	20	0	0	100	70	30	0	0	100	78	22	0	0	
	2010	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	
United Kingdom	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	7
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
	2010	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	94	35	59	3	3	46	1	45	29	25	55	7	48	24	21	16
	2000	86	28	58	11	3	45	2	43	32	23	54	8	46	27	19	
	2010	79	22	57	18	3	44	3	41	36	20	53	8	45	31	16	
United States	1990	100	97	3	0	0	94	46	48	6	-	99	84	15	1	-	14
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	94	46	48	6	-	99	85	14	1	-	
	2010	100	97	3	0	0	94	46	48	6	-	99	85	14	1	-	
United States Virgin Islands	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uruguay	1990	98	94	4	2	-	79	50	29	21	-	96	89	7	4	-	8
	2000	99	96	3	1	0	88	73	15	11	1	98	94	4	2	0	
	2010	100	98	2	0	0	100	-	-	0	0	100	98	-	0	0	
Uzbekistan	1990	97	86	11	1	2	85	37	48	8	7	90	57	33	5	5	12
	2000	98	86	12	1	1	83	32	51	11	6	89	52	37	7	4	
	2010	98	85	13	1	1	81	26	55	14	5	87	47	40	9	4	
Vanuatu	1990	94	79	15	6	-	55	27	28	45	-	62	37	25	38	-	41
	2000	96	65	31	4	0	71	22	49	21	8	76	31	45	18	6	
	2010	98	52	46	2	0	87	17	70	5	8	90	26	64	4	6	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1990	93	87	6	7	-	71	44	27	29	-	90	80	10	10	-	-
	2000	94	89	5	5	1	74	50	24	10	16	92	85	7	5	3	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Viet Nam	1990	88	44	44	5	7	49	0	49	32	19	57	9	48	26	17	38
	2000	94	51	43	2	4	71	4	67	16	13	77	16	61	12	11	
	2010	99	59	40	1	0	93	8	85	2	5	95	23	72	2	3	
Western Sahara	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yemen	1990	96	84	12	3	1	59	12	47	34	7	67	27	40	27	6	15
	2000	83	77	6	16	1	52	20	32	41	7	60	35	25	35	5	
	2010	72	71	1	27	1	47	26	21	47	6	55	40	15	41	4	
Zambia	1990	89	49	40	10	1	23	1	22	45	32	49	20	29	31	20	26
	2000	88	42	46	11	1	36	1	35	37	27	54	15	39	28	18	
	2010	87	36	51	11	2	46	1	45	32	22	61	13	48	24	15	
Zimbabwe	1990	99	96	3	1	0	71	8	63	17	12	79	34	45	12	9	6
	2000	99	89	10	1	0	70	6	64	20	10	80	34	46	13	7	
	2010	98	82	16	2	0	69	4	65	22	9	80	34	46	14	6	
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990	83	43	40	14	3	36	4	32	31	33	49	15	34	27	24	26
	2000	82	39	43	15	3	42	4	38	32	26	55	15	40	27	18	
	2010	83	34	49	14	3	49	5	44	32	19	61	16	45	26	13	
Northern Africa	1990	94	86	8	6	0	80	32	48	17	3	87	58	29	11	2	23
	2000	94	89	5	6	0	84	51	33	12	4	89	70	19	9	2	
	2010	95	91	4	5	0	89	73	16	6	5	92	83	9	6	2	
Eastern Asia	1990	97	92	5	2	1	56	12	44	34	10	68	35	33	25	7	24
	2000	98	93	5	1	1	70	29	41	24	6	81	53	28	15	4	
	2010	98	95	3	2	0	85	46	39	13	2	91	70	21	8	1	
Southern Asia	1990	90	53	37	9	1	66	8	58	29	5	72	20	52	24	4	31
	2000	93	52	41	7	0	77	11	66	20	3	82	23	59	15	3	
	2010	96	51	45	4	0	88	13	75	10	2	90	25	65	9	1	
South-Eastern Asia	1990	91	41	50	7	2	62	5	57	29	9	71	16	55	22	7	26
	2000	92	46	46	6	2	72	10	62	19	9	80	24	56	14	6	
	2010	94	53	41	6	0	83	13	70	13	4	88	30	58	9	3	
Western Asia	1990	96	92	4	4	0	68	43	25	29	3	85	72	13	14	1	29
	2000	96	93	3	3	1	72	53	19	21	7	87	78	9	10	3	
	2010	96	94	2	4	0	76	65	11	19	5	89	84	5	9	2	
Oceania	1990	93	72	21	3	4	42	11	31	14	44	55	26	29	11	34	13
	2000	93	72	21	4	3	44	12	32	14	42	55	26	29	12	33	
	2010	93	71	22	6	1	42	10	32	19	39	54	24	30	15	31	
Latin American & the Caribbean	1990	95	87	8	4	1	64	37	27	15	21	85	73	12	8	7	22
	2000	96	90	6	3	1	73	50	23	14	13	91	80	11	5	4	
	2010	98	92	6	2	0	81	61	20	13	6	94	86	8	5	1	
Caucasus and Central Asia	1990	96	85	11	3	1	80	31	49	14	6	88	56	32	9	3	11
	2000	97	84	13	2	1	76	29	47	12	12	85	53	32	8	7	
	2010	97	85	12	2	1	80	28	52	9	11	87	53	34	6	7	
Developing regions	1990	93	72	21	6	1	59	11	48	29	12	70	32	38	22	8	26
	2000	94	72	22	5	1	69	19	50	22	9	79	40	39	15	6	
	2010	95	73	22	5	0	79	24	55	15	6	86	46	40	11	3	
Developed regions	1990	100	97	3	0	0	94	69	25	6	0	98	89	9	2	0	6
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	95	72	23	5	0	98	90	8	2	0	
	2010	100	97	3	0	0	97	74	23	3	0	99	92	7	1	0	
World	1990	95	81	14	4	1	62	18	44	28	10	76	45	31	18	6	23
	2000	96	80	16	3	1	72	24	48	20	8	83	50	33	12	5	
	2010	96	80	16	4	0	81	29	52	14	5	89	54	35	8	3	

'NA' represents data not applicable. A dash (-) represents data not available at the time of publication. \* Shown as NA for countries with a declining population over the period 1990-2010  
† The drinking water estimates for Bangladesh have been adjusted for arsenic contamination levels based on national surveys conducted and approved by the government.

# Annex: Trends in Urban and Rural Drinking Water Coverage by Developing Regions

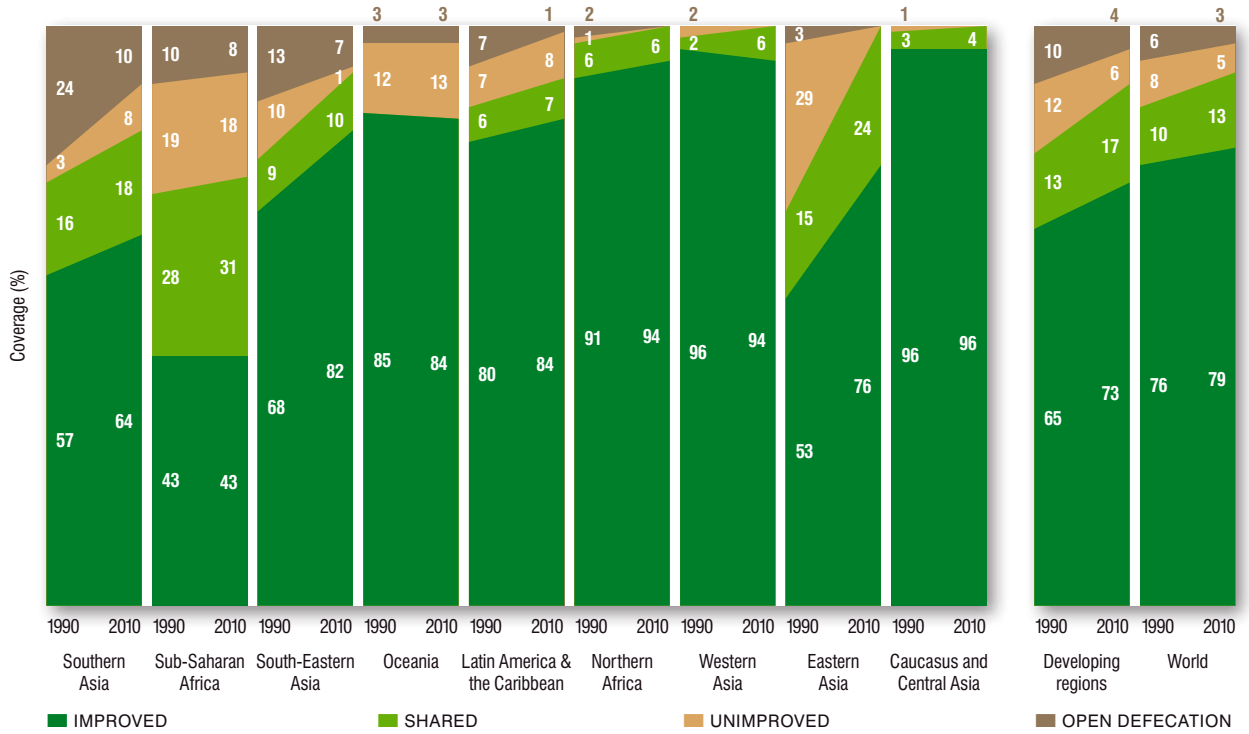


**FIGURE 40** Trends in urban drinking water coverage by developing regions, 1990-2010

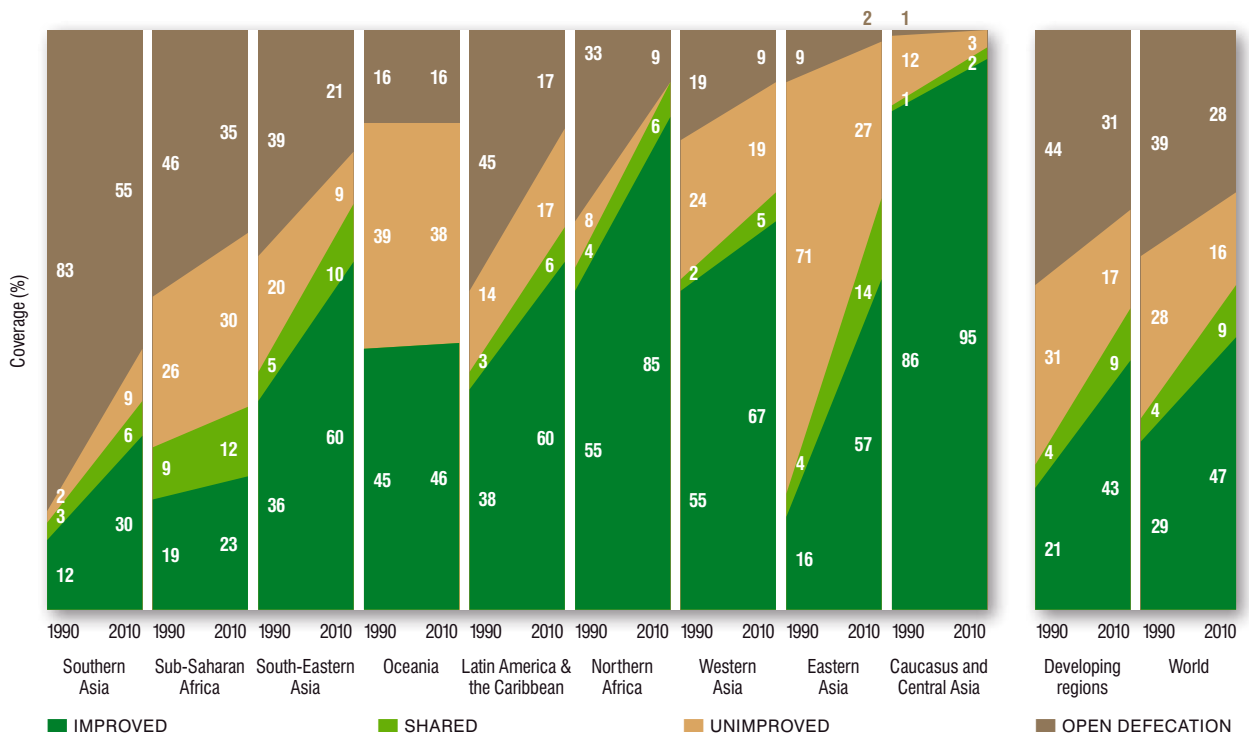


**FIGURE 41** Trends in rural drinking water coverage by developing regions, 1990-2010

# Trends in Urban and Rural Sanitation Coverage by Developing Regions

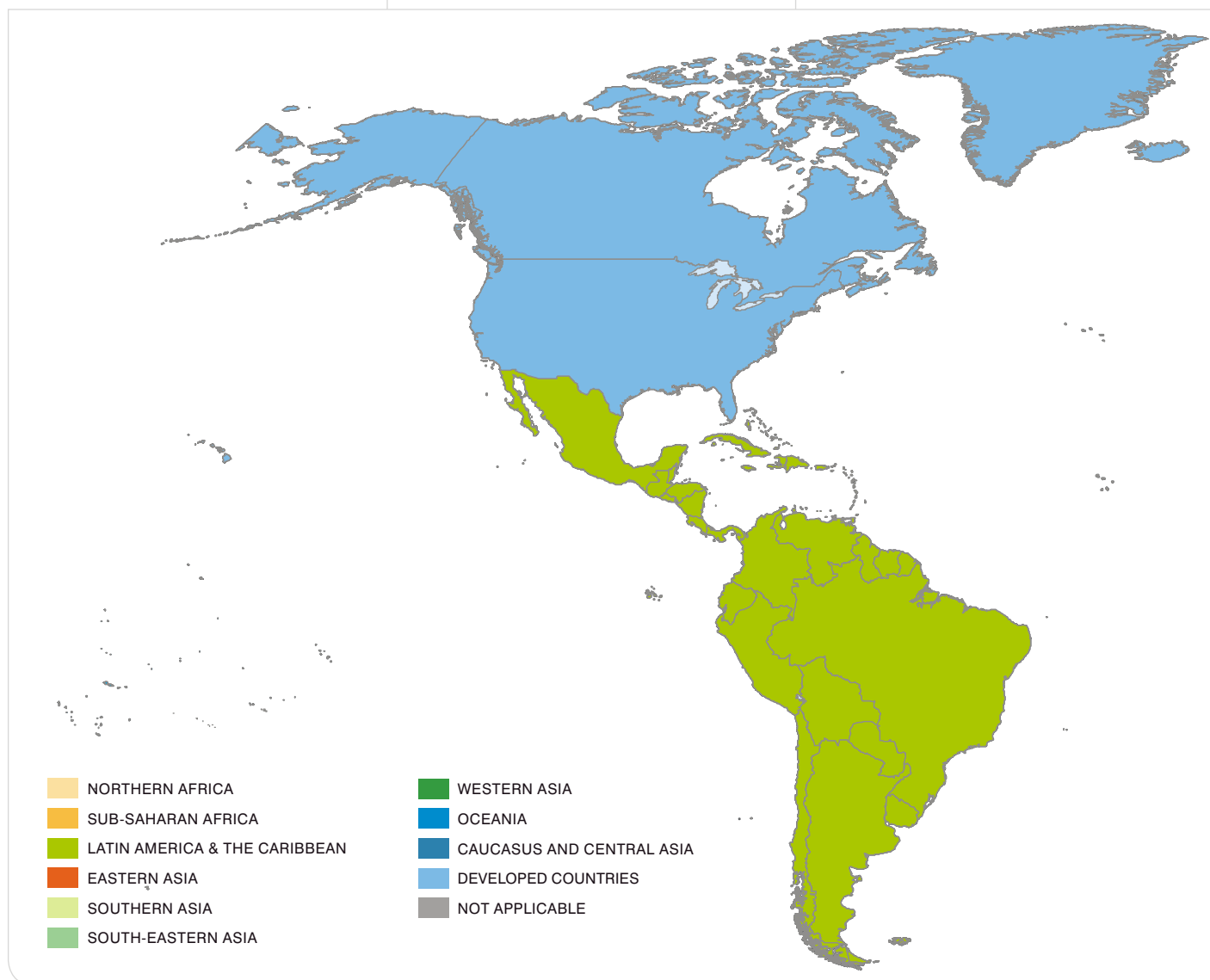


**FIGURE 42** Trends in urban sanitation coverage by developing regions, 1990-2010



**FIGURE 43** Trends in rural sanitation coverage by developing regions, 1990-2010

## Millennium Development Goals: Regional Groupings



### Developed Regions

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Channel Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

### Developing Regions

#### ■ NORTHERN AFRICA

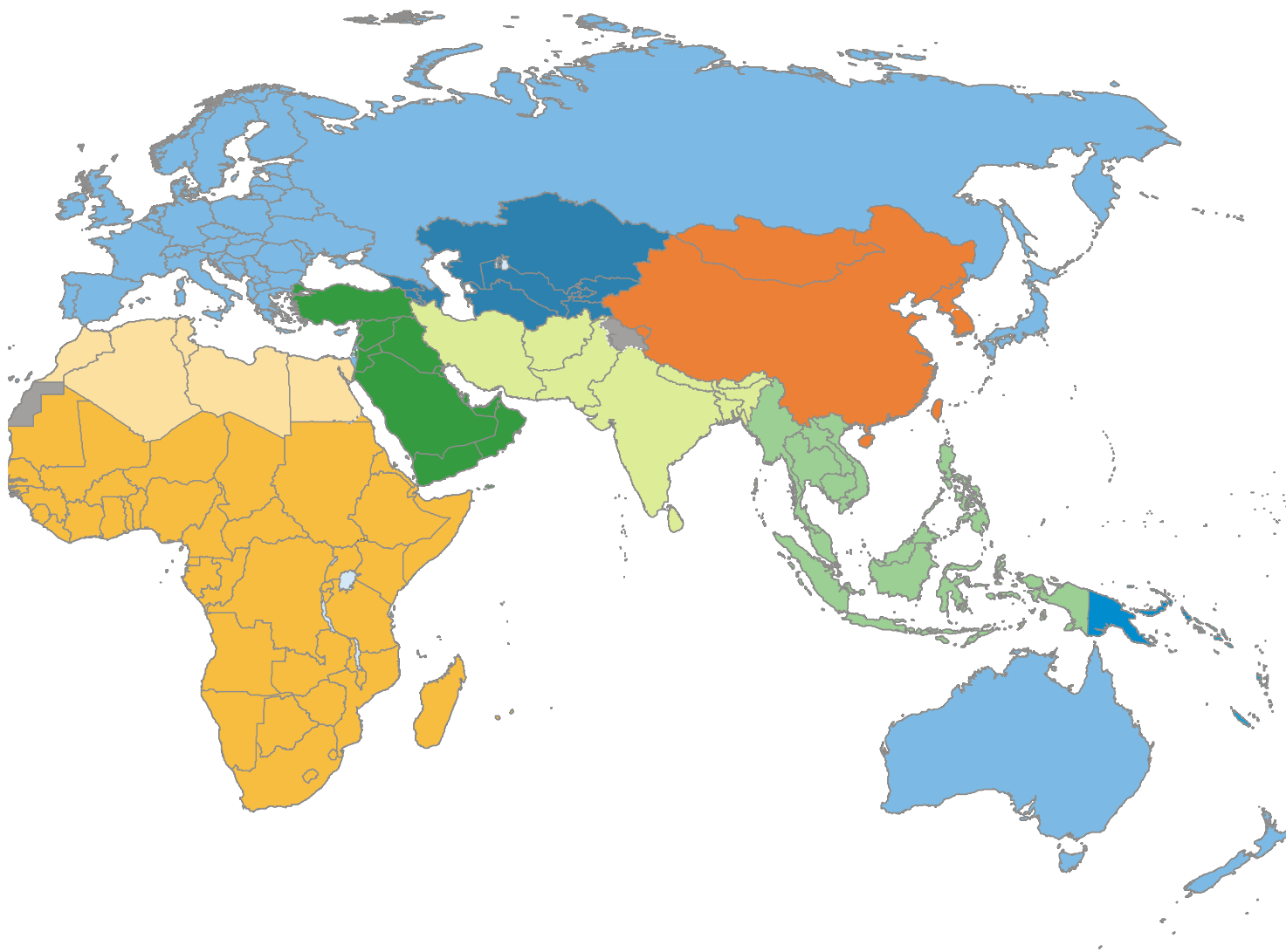
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

#### ■ SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

#### ■ LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)



**■ CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

**■ EASTERN ASIA**

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Republic of Korea

**■ SOUTHERN ASIA**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

**■ SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA**

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam

**■ WESTERN ASIA**

Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

**■ OCEANIA**

American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

**Least Developed Countries**

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia





UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater related issues. Established in 2003, UN-Water fosters greater cooperation and information sharing among UN entities and relevant stakeholders.

UN-Water monitors and reports on the state, utilization and management of the world's freshwater resources and on the situation of sanitation through a series of interconnected and complementary publications that, together, provide a comprehensive picture and, individually, provide a more in-depth analysis of specific issues or geographic areas.

#### PERIODIC REPORTS:

**World Water Development Report (WWDR)** is coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) on behalf of UN-Water and published every three years. It provides a global strategic outlook on the state of freshwater resources, trends in use of the resource base in the various sectors (inter alia, agriculture, industry, energy) and management options in different settings and situation (inter alia, in the context of urbanization, natural disasters, and impacts of global climate change). It also includes regional assessments.

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ State, uses and management of water resources
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Triennial (4th edition)

**Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)** is produced every two years by the World Health Organization (WHO) on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resource base, and international and national finance streams in support of sanitation and drinking water. It is a substantive input into the activities of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Biennial (since 2008)

**The progress report of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)** is produced every two years. The JMP is affiliated with UN-Water and presents the results of the global monitoring of progress towards MDG 7 target C: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Monitoring draws on the findings of household surveys and censuses usually supported by national statistics bureaus in accordance with international criteria.

- ✓ Status and trends
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional and national assessments
- ✓ Biennial (since 1990)

#### IN THE YEARS 2012-2013 UN-WATER ALSO PUBLISHES:

**2012** **UN-Water Report on Integrated Approaches in the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources** is produced by UN-Water for the Rio+20 Summit (UNCSD 2012). A similar status report was produced in 2008 for UNCSD. The report assesses the status and progress of the management of water resources in UN Member States and reports on the outcomes and impacts of improved water resources management.

**2013** **UN-Water Country Briefs** pilot project. They provide a strategic outlook on the critical importance of investments in water for human and economic development at country level.

**More Information on UN-Water Reports at [www.unwater.org/documents.html](http://www.unwater.org/documents.html)**



## The MDG drinking water target has been reached.

- An estimated 89 per cent of the global population now use improved drinking water sources. Despite this enormous accomplishment, 780 million people remain unserved.
- Four out of 10 people without access to improved drinking water live in sub-Saharan Africa. While coverage of improved water supply sources is 90 per cent or more in Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Africa and large parts of Asia, it is only 61 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The number of people in rural areas using unimproved water sources is five times greater than in urban areas. Eight out of 10 people living in urban areas have piped water connections on their premises, compared to only 3 in 10 people in rural areas.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, almost 90 per cent of the population in the richest quintile use improved drinking water sources, compared to only 35 per cent of people in the poorest quintile.

## The world is unlikely to meet the MDG sanitation target by 2015.

- Globally, 63 per cent of the population use improved sanitation facilities. Since 1990, 1.8 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation.
- An estimated 2.5 billion people are still without improved sanitation; almost three quarters of them live in rural areas.
- In urban areas, 8 out of 10 people use an improved sanitation facility, compared to only half of the rural population. However, the number of people without improved sanitation in urban areas has grown by 183 million since 1990, during a time of rapid urbanization.
- The number of people resorting to open defecation globally has decreased by 271 million since 1990. Still, open defecation is practised by 1.1 billion people – 15 per cent of the global population.



United Nations Children's Fund  
3 UN Plaza  
New York, NY 10017 USA



World Health  
Organization

World Health Organization  
Avenue Appia 20  
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland



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