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Cover: The provision of hand-washing facilities near toilets is critical for supporting school-based hygiene education efforts. Heshima Primary School, Nairobi, Kenya.

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Foreword

Sanitation and drinking water – at the heart of human health and development

2008 is the International Year of Sanitation. Accordingly, this report by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has sanitation as its focus.

The importance of sanitation is indisputable. It is a crucial stepping stone to better health: sanitation offers us the opportunity to save the lives of 1.5 million children a year who would otherwise succumb to diarrhoeal diseases, and to protect the health of many more. It is fundamental to gender equity as it protects women's dignity. And it is key to economic development: investments in sanitation protect investments made in other sectors, such as education and health, and bring measurable economic returns.

However, the data in this report show that the world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target, and 2.5 billion people still lack access to improved sanitation, including 1.2 billion who have no facilities at all. The message is clear: We need to greatly accelerate progress in sanitation, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. The number of people who still do not have access to improved sanitation is staggering, and we know that the disease, loss of earnings and indignity lock huge numbers of people into poverty.

But the news is not all bad. Although greater impetus is needed, the data show that people are choosing to move up the 'sanitation ladder', abandoning open defecation and revealing a demand for sanitation facilities.

In the case of drinking water supply, the news is good. For the first time, the number of people without improved drinking water has dropped below one billion. More than half of the global population now benefits from piped water reaching their homes, and the numbers using unimproved water supplies are going down. But we must maintain our efforts and galvanize the global community to continue to advance, focusing on those countries and regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa, which are struggling to stay on track.

The overall message from this report is positive. Progress can be made, and the sanitation and drinking water battle can be won. Our agencies are proud to present this report on status, and to press forward together.

Ann M. Veneman Executive Director UNICEF Dr Margaret Chan Director-General World Health Organization

The purpose of this report



This report details global progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for drinking water and sanitation, and what these trends suggest for the remainder of the Water for Life Decade 2005-2015.

In recognition of the large sanitation deficit, and the declaration of 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, the report has a special focus on sanitation. It opens with a review of the current status of sanitation and an assessment of progress towards the sanitation target included in the MDGs.

The report also introduces a separate assessment of global, regional and country progress using the 'sanitation ladder' – a new way of analysing sanitation practices that highlights trends in using improved, shared and unimproved sanitation facilities and the trend in open defecation. Trends in drinking water coverage are presented in a similar format. They are disaggregated in a 'drinking water ladder,' which shows the percentage of the world population that uses piped

connections into a dwelling, plot or yard; other improved water sources; and unimproved sources.

New data are also presented on the time taken to collect drinking water. The data show the proportion of people that spend more than 30 minutes on a single water-hauling trip and are thus likely to compromise their daily water consumption. In addition, survey data on who usually fetches water are presented to show how this burden is distributed among women, men, girls and boys.

Finally, the report provides a new perspective on progress. The country, regional and global estimates, starting on page 41, include a statistic on the proportion of the population that gained access to improved drinking water and sanitation since 1990. The intention is to recognize those countries that have made significant progress despite major obstacles, including low levels of coverage in 1990, rapid population growth or both.

2008: International Year of Sanitation



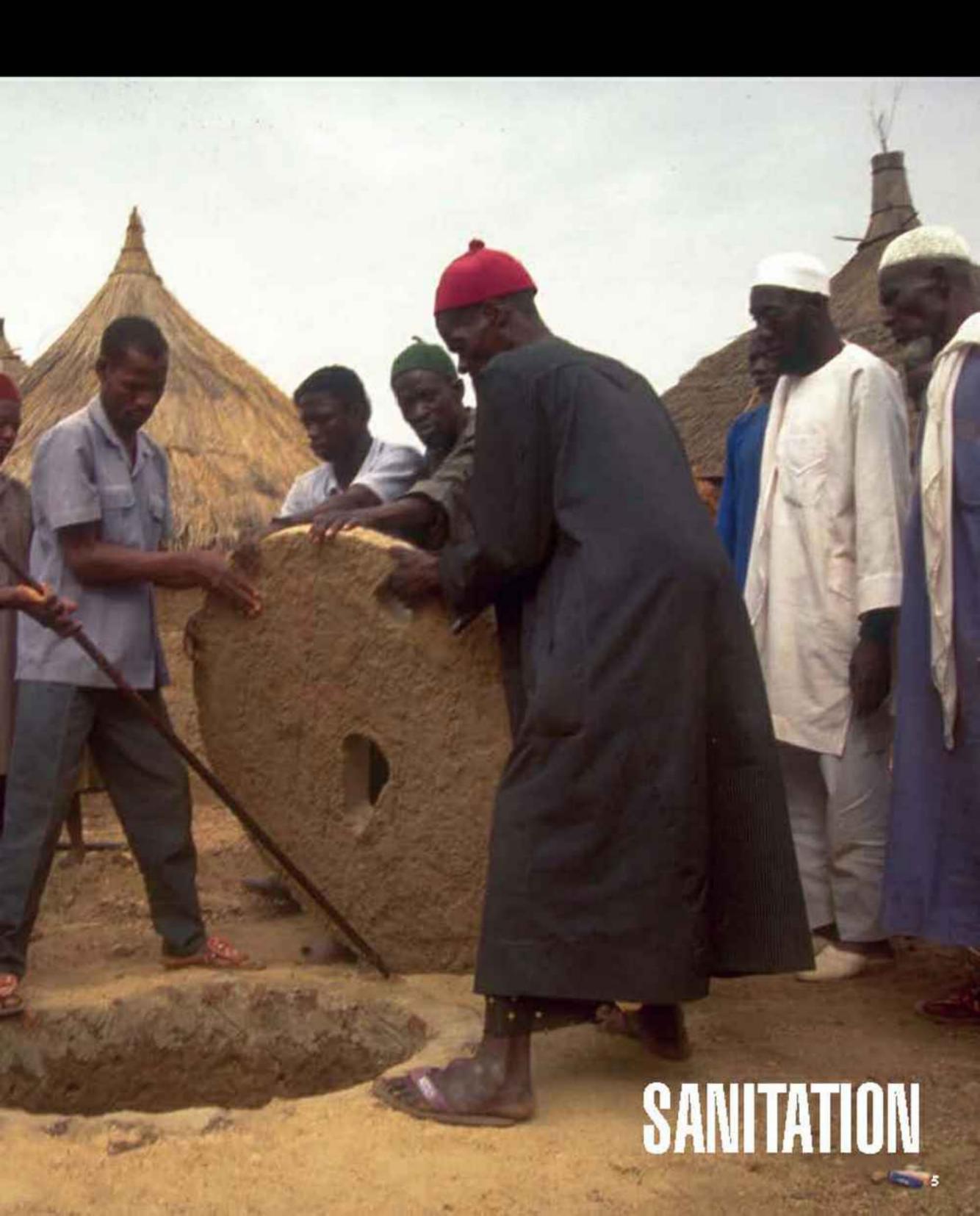
Without improved sanitation, people suffer from ill health, lost income, inconvenience and indignity. Yet billions of people around the world lack basic sanitation. In recognition of the urgent need for greater political awareness and action on sanitation, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation. The goal is to raise awareness and accelerate progress towards the MDG target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation by 2015.

The five key messages of the International Year of Sanitation are:

- Sanitation is vital for human health
- Sanitation generates economic benefits
- Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development
- · Sanitation helps the environment
- Sanitation is achievable!

More information is available at: www.sanitation2008.org





An new way to look at sanitation practices:

Readers of the BMJ (British Medical Journal) recently identified sanitation as "the most important medical advance since 1840."

Nevertheless, only 62 per cent of the world's population has access to improved sanitation – that is, uses a sanitation facility that ensures hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. A further 8 per cent shares an improved facility with one or more households, and another 12 per cent uses an unimproved sanitation facility – one that does not ensure hygienic separation of excreta from human contact. The remaining 18 per cent of the world's population practises indiscriminate or open defecation.

In this report, sanitation coverage is presented as a four-step ladder that includes the proportion of the population:

- practising open defecation
- using an unimproved sanitation facility
- using a shared sanitation facility
- using an improved sanitation facility.

Figure 2 summarizes trends in the steps of the sanitation ladder for the various MDG regions. It shows that sanitation coverage in the developing world increased from 41 per cent in 1990 to 53 per cent in 2006. This means that an additional 1.1 billion people in developing regions are now using improved sanitation facilities. Steep coverage gains in South-eastern and Eastern Asia, which both saw 17 percentage-point increases, contributed significantly to this improvement. Sub-Saharan Africa recorded the least progress, with use of improved sanitation increasing from 26 per cent in 1990 to 31 per cent in 2006.

OPEN EFECATION Open defecation: Defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces, or disposal of human faeces with solid waste.

Unimproved sanitation facilities: Facilities

UNIMPROVED

that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.

SHARED

Shared sanitation facilities: Sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type shared between two or more households. Shared facilities include public toilets.

IMPROVED

Improved sanitation facilities: Facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include:

- Flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to:
 - piped sewer system
 - septic tank
 - pit latrine
- · Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine
- · Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet.

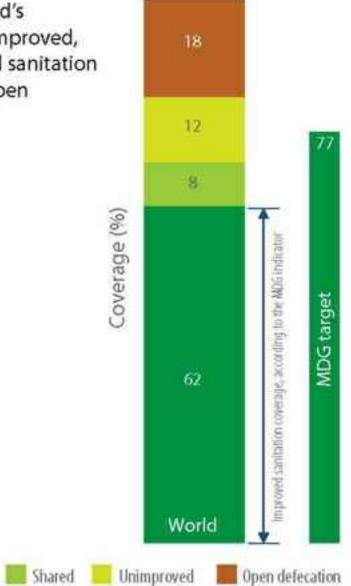
The sanitation ladder shows that more than half of those without improved sanitation already use some type of sanitation facility.

the sanitation ladder

Figure 1 Proportion of the world's population using an improved, shared, or unimproved sanitation facility or practising open defecation, 2006

2.5 billion people are without improved sanitation

Figure 2 shows that open defecation is declining in all regions: dropping from 24 per cent worldwide in 1990 to 18 per cent in 2006. Open defecation is still most widely practised in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa – by 48 per cent and 28 per cent of the population, respectively. In contrast, open defecation is common among only 3 per cent of the people in Eastern Asia. In four of the seven developing regions for which data are available, less than 10 per cent of the population practises open defecation.



SANITATION COVERAGE Open defecation is declining in all regions*

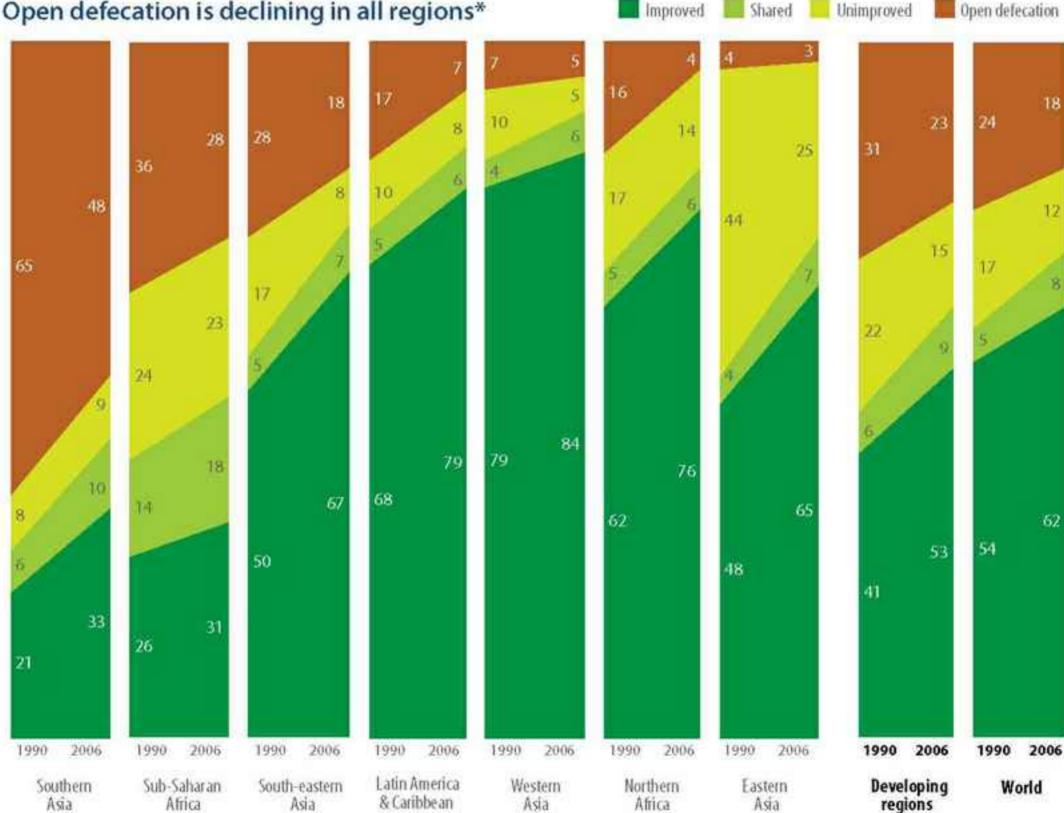


Figure 2 Trends in the proportion of the population using an improved, shared or unimproved sanitation facility or practising open defecation, by MDG regions in 1990 and 2006

^{*}Oceania and the Commonwealth of Independent States are not included due to lack of complete data.

Progress towards the sanitation target

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

Between 1990 and 2006, the proportion of people without improved sanitation decreased by only 8 percentage points. Without an immediate acceleration in progress, the world will not achieve even half the MDG sanitation target by 2015. Based on current trends, the total population without improved sanitation in 2015 will have decreased only slightly since 1990, to 2.4 billion.

At the current rate, the world will miss the MDG sanitation target by over 700 million people. To meet the target, at least 173 million people on average per year will need to begin using improved sanitation facilities.

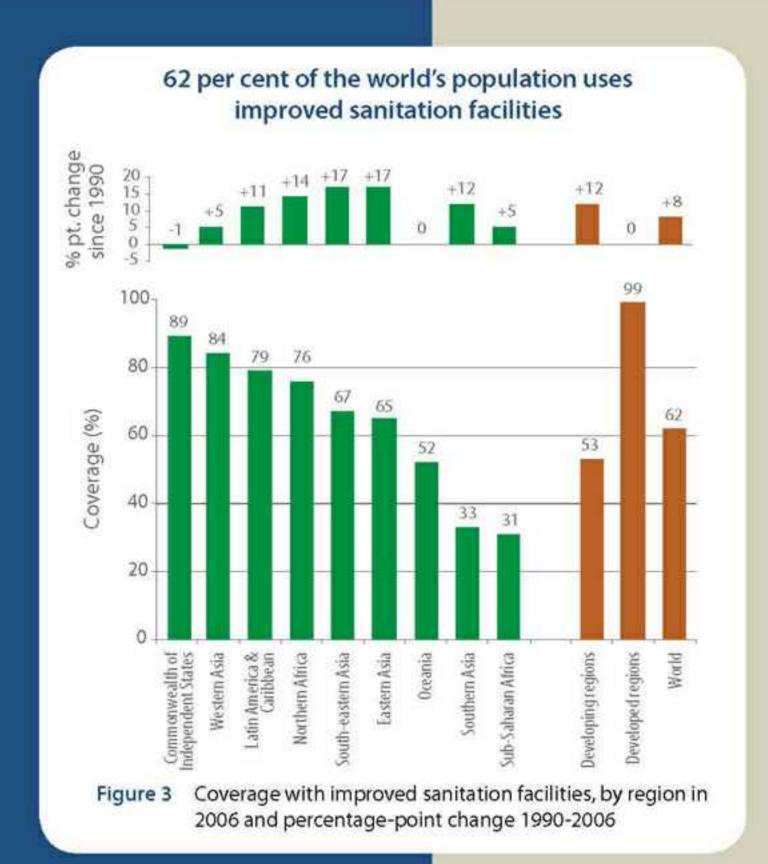
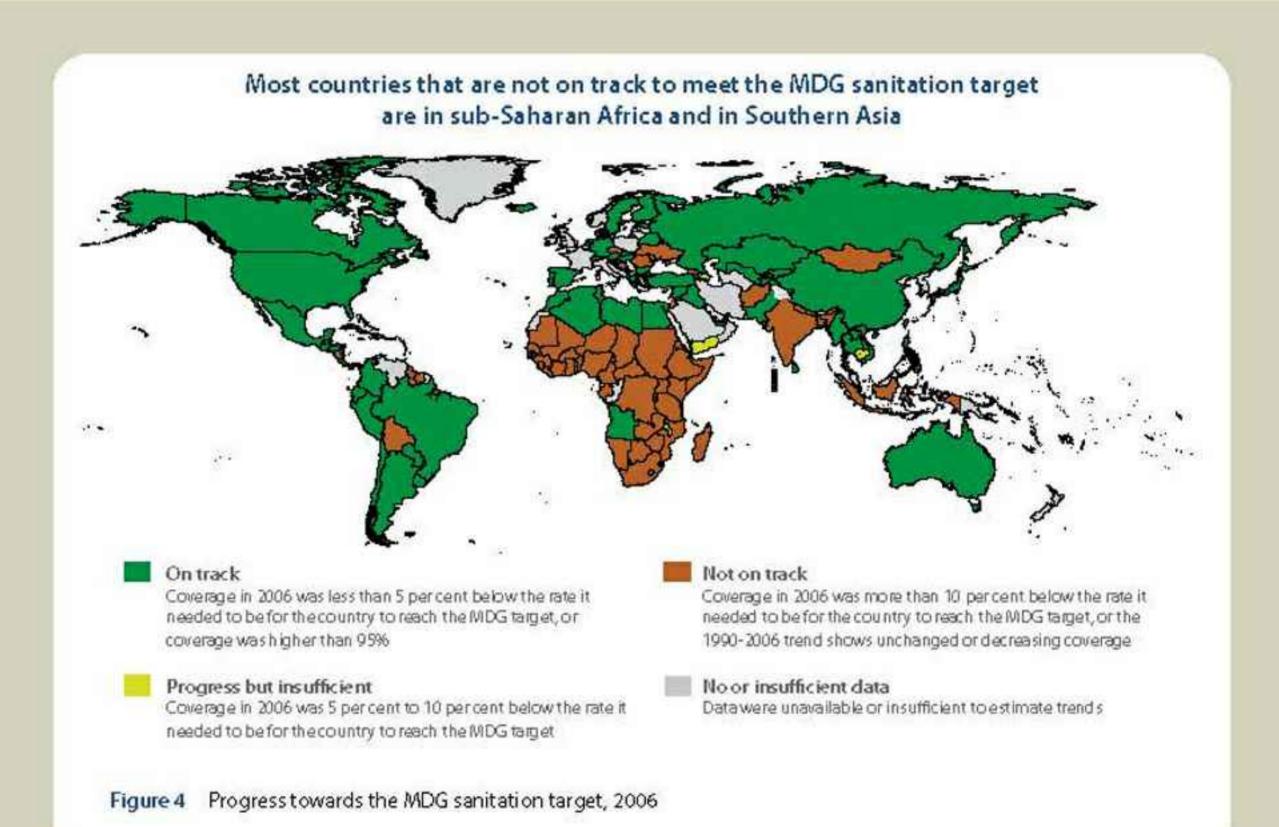


Table 1 Regional and global progress towards the MDG sanitation target

Region	Sanitation coverage (%)		Coverage needed to be	MDG target	Progress	
	1990	2006	on track in 2006 (%)	coverage (%)		
Western Asia	79	84	86	90	On track	
Latin America & Caribbean	68	79	78	84	On track	
Northern Africa	62	76	74	81	On track	
South-eastern Asia	50	67	64	75	On track	
Eastern Asia	48	65	65	74	On track	
Developed regions	99	99	99	100	On track	
Commonwealth of Independent States	90	89	93	95	Not on track	
Oceania	52	52	69	76	Not on track	
Southern Asia	21	33	46	61	Not on track	
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	31	50	63	Not on track	
Developing regions	41	53	60	71	Not on track	
World	54	62	69	77	Not on track	



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

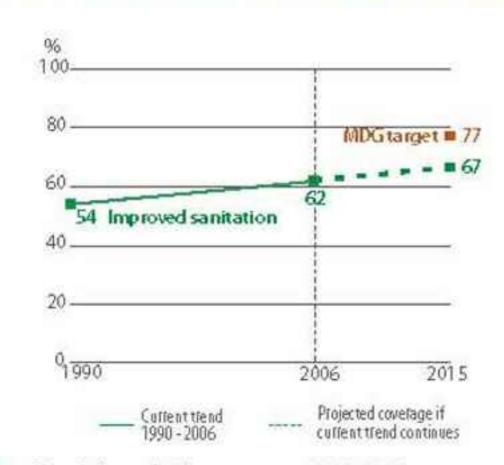
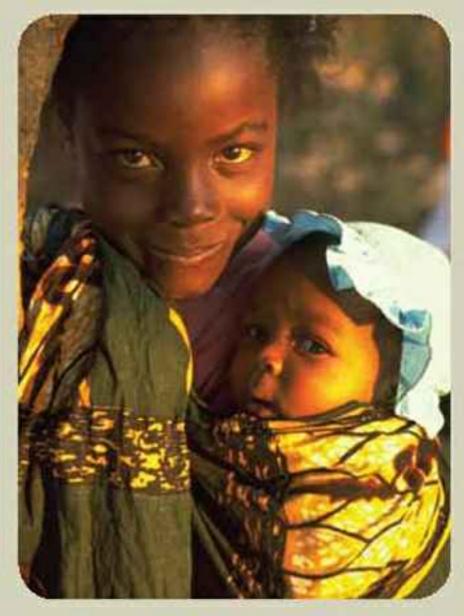


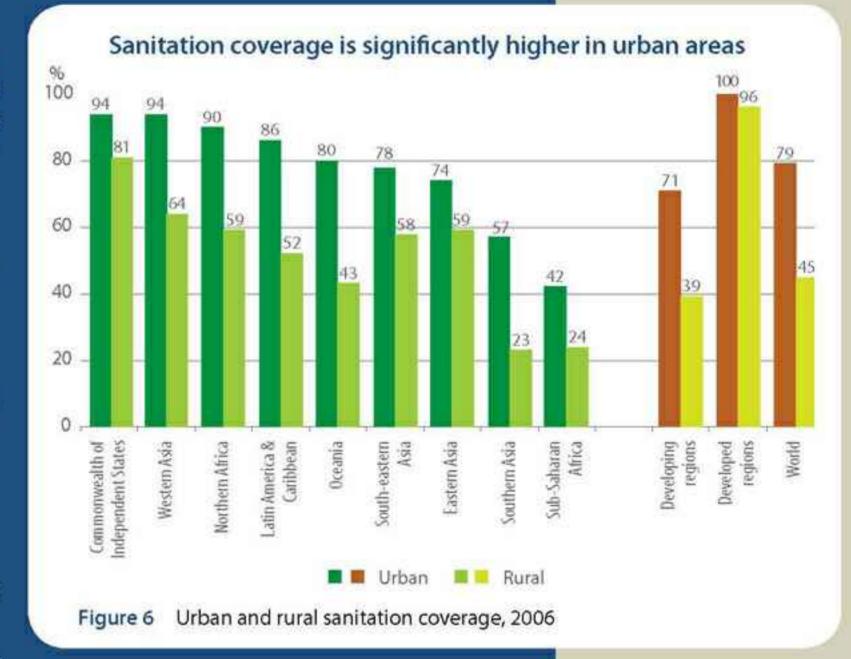
Figure 5 Trends in sanitation coverage 1990-2015



Urban-rural disparities in sanitation coverage

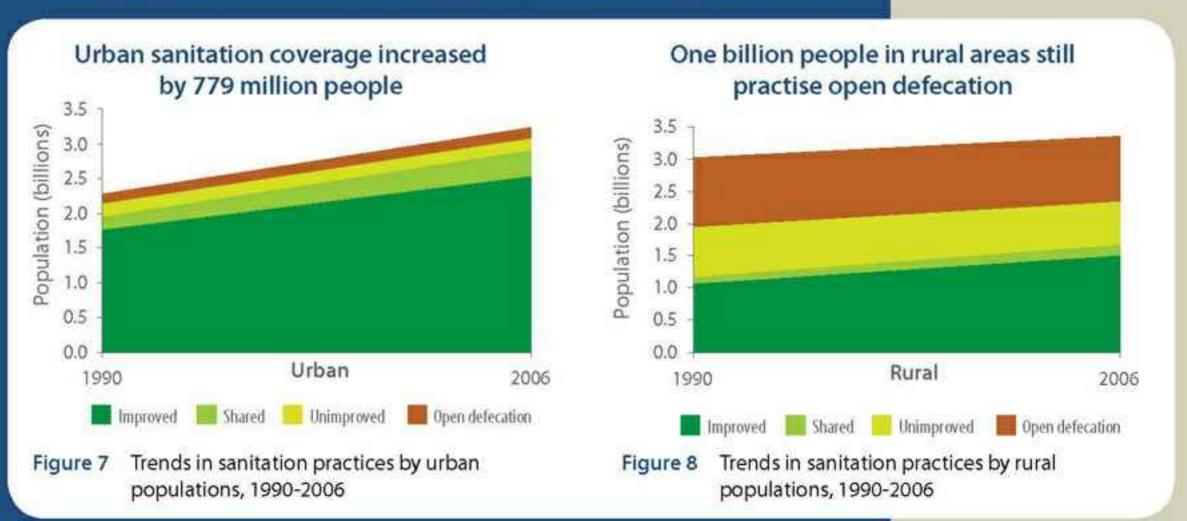
The MDG target for water and sanitation requires that indicators to measure progress be disaggregated by urban and rural populations. Although the target - halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation - reflects total populations, progress towards the target is based on the sum of progress in both urban and rural areas. This report therefore highlights urban and rural disparities that would otherwise be masked by total numbers.

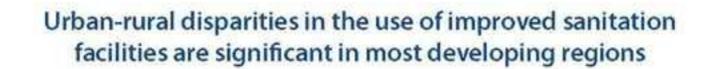
The world's urban sanitation coverage has risen to 79 per cent, while rural coverage has reached 45 per cent. The largest disparity between urban and rural sanitation coverage is found in Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean, and



Southern Asia. The urban-rural sanitation disparity is smallest in Eastern Asia, but even there it shows a 15 percentage-point difference.

In 2006, the world's population was almost equally divided between urban and rural dwellers. Nevertheless, more than 7 out of 10 people without improved sanitation were rural inhabitants. That said, rapid population growth in urban areas poses a growing challenge: The number of urban dwellers using improved sanitation has risen by 779 million since 1990, but has not kept pace with urban population growth of 956 million.





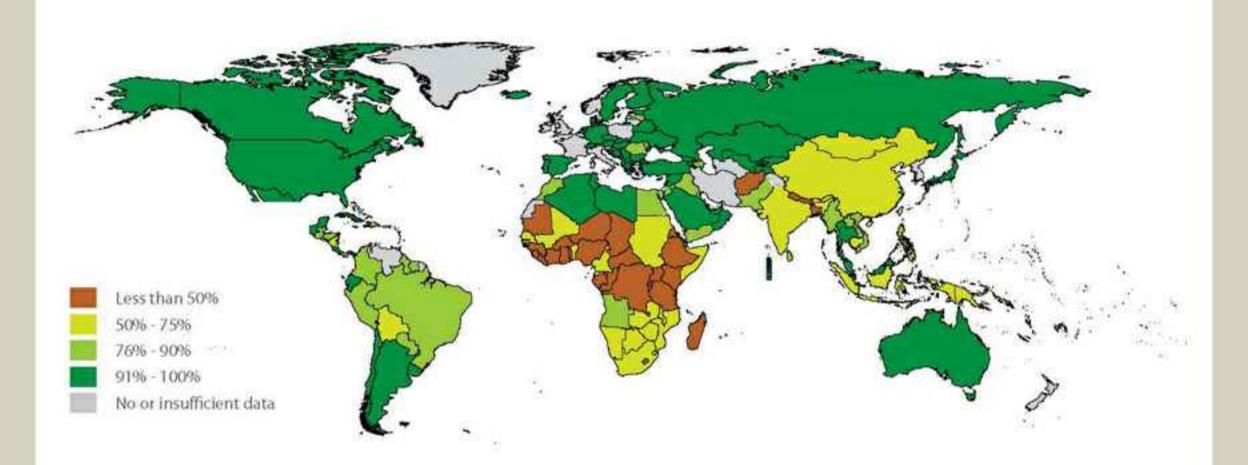


Figure 9 Sanitation coverage in urban areas, 2006

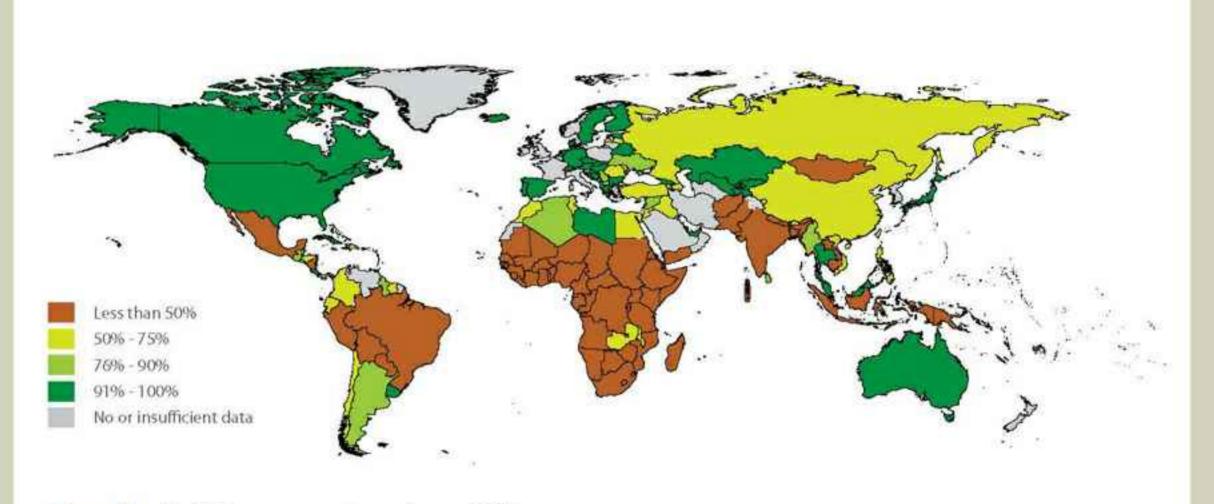


Figure 10 Sanitation coverage in rural areas, 2006

Improved sanitation

Improved sanitation facilities:

Facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include:

- Flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to:
 - piped sewer system
 - septic tank
 - pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine
- · Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet

Sixty-two per cent of the world's population uses improved sanitation, up from 54 per cent in 1990. The lowest coverage is found in sub-Saharan Africa, where only 31 per cent of the population uses improved sanitation, up just 5 percentage points since 1990.

Improved sanitation coverage is also low in Southern Asia, but significant efforts since 1990 have moved regional coverage from 21 per cent to 33 per cent in 2006 – more than doubling the number of people who use improved sanitation facilities.

The richest are three times more likely to use improved sanitation than the poorest

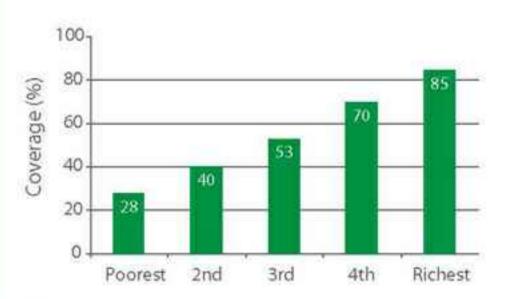


Figure 11 Improved sanitation coverage by wealth quintiles in 38 developing countries

Source: Based on data drawn from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) in 38 developing countries in 2005 and 2006

The vast majority of those without improved sanitation are in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

Despite increases in coverage, more than 2.5 billion people remain without improved sanitation. Almost 1.8 billion of them – 70 per cent – live in Asia; 22 per cent of them, more than half a billion people, live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sanitation coverage remains low in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia

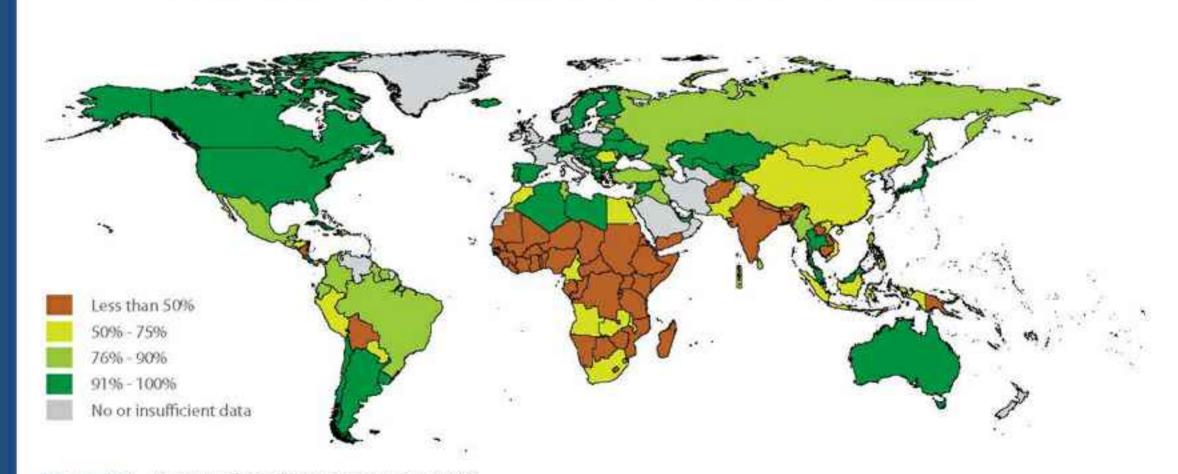


Figure 12 Improved sanitation coverage, 2006

More than 2.5 billion people do not use an improved sanitation facility; almost 1.8 billion of them are in Asia

At least two thirds of the population in 34 countries are not using improved sanitation facilities. Only eight of these countries are outside sub-Saharan Africa. Despite low sanitation coverage, it is worth noting that, in these 34 countries, 274 million people gained access to improved sanitation since 1990. Moreover, several of these countries managed to double their 1990 sanitation coverage.

The use of improved sanitation facilities is substantially lower among the poor than the rich. An analysis across 38 developing countries shows that the poorest 20 per cent of the population has only one third the access to improved sanitation as the richest quintile. In sub-Saharan Africa, inequality is higher still: The richest 20 per cent of the population is five times more likely to use an improved sanitation facility than the poorest 20 per cent.

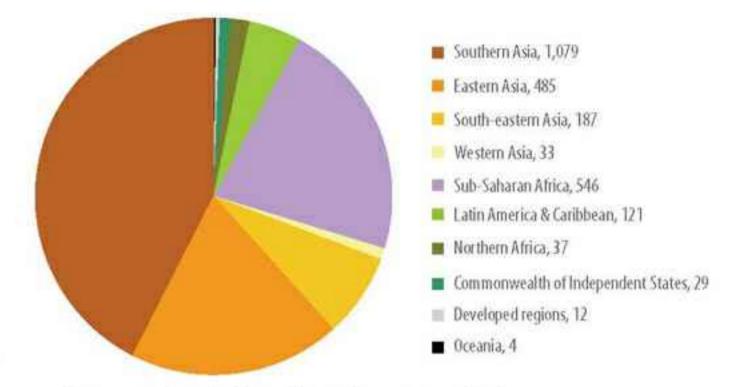


Figure 13 Population without improved sanitation, by region in 2006 (millions)

Table 2 Countries in which coverage with improved sanitation was 33 per cent or less in 2006

	Improved sanitation coverage (%)		Number of people who gained access to improved sanitation (thousands)		
	1990	2006	1990-2006		
Eritrea	3	5	143		
Niger	3	7	714		
Chad	5	9	640		
Ghana	6	10	1,465		
Ethiopia	4	11	6,858		
Sierra Leone*	18	11	147		
Madagascar	8	12	1,353		
Togo	13	12	222		
Burkina Faso	5	13	1,365		
Guinea	13	19	991		
Haiti	29	19	-162		
Congo		20	18		
Rwanda	29	23	38		
Somalia*	-	23	605		
Côte d'Ivoire	20	24	1,905		
Mauritania	20	24	340		
Sao Tome and Principe*		24	11		
Micronesia (Federal States	200	ne.			
of)	29	25	+1		
Nepal	9	27	5,922		
Cambodia*	2	28	3,026		
India	14	28	198,442		
Senegal	26	28	1,324		
Afghanistan*	-0.50	30	1,894		
Benin	12	30	2,025		
Nigeria	26	30	18,849		
Central African Republic	11	31	982		
Democratic Republic of the			VALUE OF THE PARTY		
Congo	15	31	12,660		
Mozambique*	- 8	31	2,993		
Liberia	40	32	282		
Solomon Islands	29	32	62		
Guinea-Bissau*		33	190		
Kiribati	22	33	15		
Uganda	29	33	4,841		
United Republic of Tanzania	35	33	4,284		

No 1990 data were available, therefore the estimates are derived from the population that gained access to improved sanitation over the period 1995-2006.

Shared sanitation

Shared sanitation facilities:

Sanitation facilities of an otherwise acceptable type that are shared between two or more households, including public toilets.

Note: Data on shared sanitation facilities presented here exclude shared facilities that are unimproved, such as shared pit latrines without a slab or shared open pits.

Sanitation facilities that are shared among households – whether fully public or accessible only to some – are not considered improved facilities, according to the definition used for the MDG indicator.

While the use of shared sanitation does reflect demand, limited data confirm the widely held perception that many of these facilities, especially public ones, fail to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Serious concern has also been expressed about the actual accessibility of such facilities throughout the day and about the security of users, especially at night. Further research on the nature and acceptability of shared facilities is needed.

The proportion of people using shared sanitation facilities is 10 per cent or less in all developing regions except sub-Saharan Africa, where they are used by 18 per cent of the population.

Recent household surveys, namely Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), provide information about the number of households sharing a sanitation facility. The analysis in Table 3 shows that, for most countries in which at least 10 per cent of the urban population shares a sanitation facility of an acceptable technology, the majority share a facility with five or fewer households. An exception is Ghana, where a considerably larger proportion of households in both urban and rural areas share sanitation facilities with more than five households.



Table 3 Percentage of households sharing a sanitation facility of an acceptable type

Most households sharing a sanitation facility do so with five or fewer households

Country	Urba	an (%)	Rural (%)			
	2-5 households	More than 5 households	2-5 households	More than 5 households		
Malawi	37	6	26	1		
Gambia	32	11	21	2		
Mongolia	29	2	21	2		
Sierra Leone	26	18	8	2 5		
Somalia	23	5	5	1		
Togo	23	21	4	2		
Haiti	19	4	5	1		
Iraq	19	1	12	1		
Central African Republic	18	6	11	4		
Jamaica	14	2	12	1		
Burundi	14	5	3	1		
Bangladesh	14	4	9	0		
Côte d'Ivoire	12	13	8	3		
Ghana	10	58	4	35		
		579137747				

Source: MICS surveys in 37 countries in 2006 and 2006

Sharing sanitation facilities is three times more likely in urban than in rural areas of the developing world.

Shared sanitation remains largely an urban phenomenon

The 2006 coverage estimates confirm that more than two thirds of shared sanitation users are urban dwellers. In Eastern Asia, 92 per cent of the users of shared facilities are found in urban areas. In urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa, every third person uses a shared sanitation facility. This finding reflects the limited sanitation options available in many congested cities and towns, an issue that is likely to become increasingly serious if urban and peri-urban populations continue to grow at current rates.

Sharing sanitation facilities is more prevalent in regions with the lowest sanitation coverage

Table 4 Sanitation practices in countries with the highest use of shared sanitation facilities

Sh	ared sanitation is a common option in many African countries						
Country	Improved (%)	Shared (%)	Unimproved (%)	Open defecation (%)			
Ghana	10	51	19	20			
Congo	20	37	34	9			
Gabon	36	37	25	2			
Kenya	42	37	10	11			
Gambia	52	34	10	4			
Mongolia	50	28	9	13			
Sierra Leone	11	26	36	27			
South Africa	59	23	8	10			
Swaziland	50	23	7	20			
Zimbabwe	46	23	5	26			
Malawi	60	22	7	11			
Годо	12	22	10	56			
Nigeria	30	21	29	20			
Zambia	52	20	6	22			
Madagascar	12	19	32	37			
Côte d'Ivoire	24	18	28	30			
raq	76	18	4	2			
Central African Republic	31	17	30	22			
Bangladesh	36	16	37	11			
Bolivia	43	15	16	26			
Dominican Republic	79	15	2	4			
Guinea	19	15	40	26			
Senegal	28	15	33	24			

Countries in which 15 per cent or more of the total population uses a shared sanitation facility, 2006

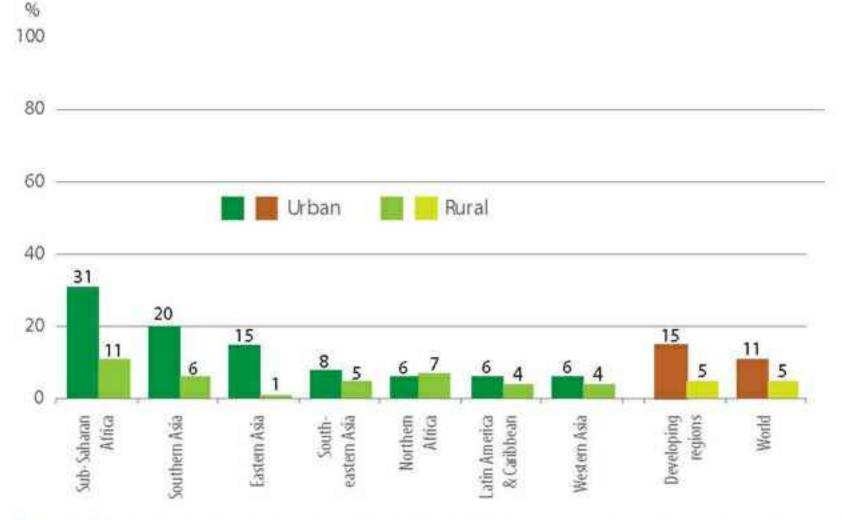


Figure 14 Percent of population using shared sanitation in urban and rural areas, by region in 2006

Unimproved sanitation facilities

Unimproved sanitation facilities:

Facilities that do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Included in this category are pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. Also included are improved facilities that lack adequate disposal, such as pour-flush toilets that discharge directly into open drains, ditches or other bodies of water.

Use of an unimproved sanitation facility represents the first step up the sanitation ladder. The user is no longer defecating in the open, but has moved to some sort of facility, albeit one that fails to effectively separate human excreta from human contact. Nevertheless, it shows demand for sanitation. Unimproved sanitation facilities can be upgraded to improved sanitation. For this reason, their users constitute a critical audience for health promotion activities.

Eight out of ten users of unimproved facilities live in rural areas.

Use of unimproved sanitation facilities is four times higher in rural than in urban areas

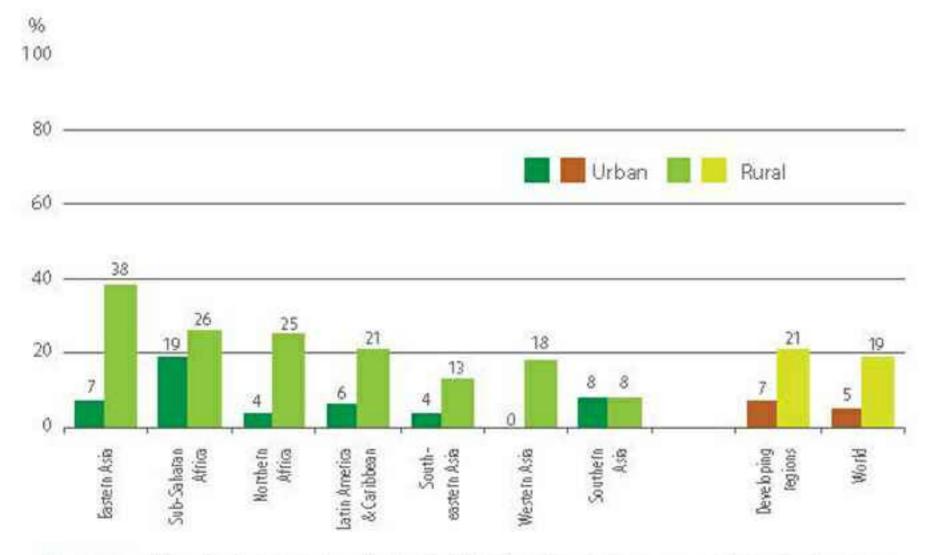


Figure 15 Use of unimproved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas, by region in 2006



Open defecation

Open defecation:

Defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces, or disposal of human faeces with solid waste.

Open defecation is the last recourse for those without any form of sanitation – those at the bottom of the sanitation ladder who must endure the daily indignity of defecating in open, often publicly accessible, spaces. Open defecation is of fundamental importance to development because of the health hazard it poses to anyone living nearby. If some members of a community continue to defecate in the open, then the whole community is at greater risk of diarrhoeal diseases, worm infestations and hepatitis than people living in communities where open defecation is not practised.

The practice of open defecation is decreasing

The proportion of people practising open defecation has decreased in developing regions, dropping from 31 per cent in 1990 to 23 per cent in 2006. Almost two thirds of those who practise open defecation – 778 million people – live in Southern Asia. Despite the drop in percentage terms, population growth means that the number of people who practise open defecation today is little changed from 1990. In sub-Saharan Africa, 221 million people are defecating in the open, the second largest total for any region. Nevertheless, the proportion of the population practising open defecation is 20 percentage points higher in Southern Asia.

Nearly one third (31 per cent) of the world's rural population practises open defecation. In Southern Asia, the figure is a remarkable 63 per cent. The relatively high proportion of the rural population who practise open defecation in Latin America and the Caribbean (23 per cent) and Western Asia (14 per cent) is noteworthy, especially in contrast with the urban areas of these regions.

Open defecation is six times more frequent in rural than in urban areas

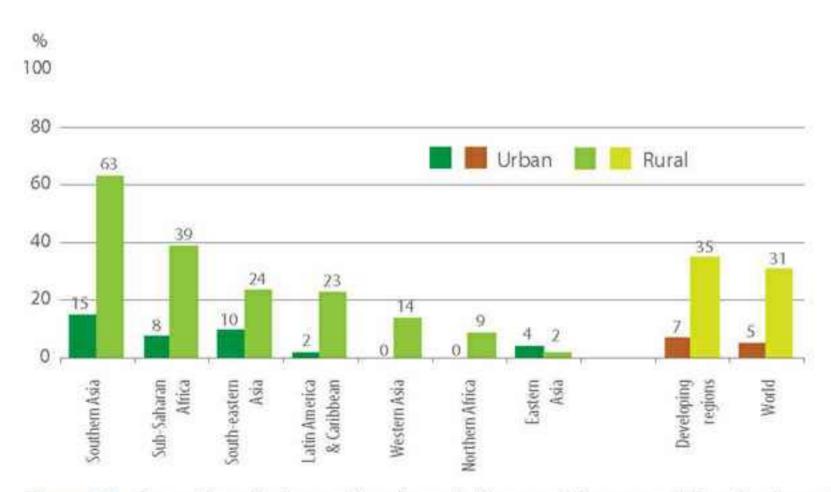


Figure 16 Proportion of urban and rural populations practising open defecation, by region in 2006

Open defecation is predominantly a rural practice

Eighteen per cent of the world's population – 1.2 billion people – are practising open defecation. However, only 13 per cent of them live in urban areas. It is mostly a rural phenomenon, practised by over a billion rural inhabitants. In developing regions, more than one out of three rural dwellers defecate in the open. The one exception is Eastern Asia, where the practice is uncommon.

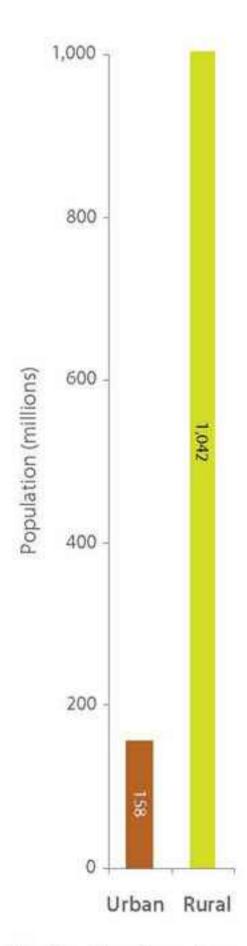


Figure 17 Number of people practising open defecation, by urban and rural areas in 2006

Table 5 Countries with a decline of 15 percentage points or more in the practice of open defecation, 1990-2006

Country	practisi	ntage ng open ation	Percentage-point decline in open defecation		
	1990	2006	1990-2006		
Nepal	84	50	34		
Lao People's Democratic Republic*	76	46	30		
Madagascar	67	37	30		
Ethiopia	91	64	27		
Peru	35	10	25		
Morocco	38	14	24		
Honduras	39	16	23		
Mexico	25	2	23		
Pakistan	54	31	23		
Botswana	36	14	22		
Malawi	31	11	20		
Bolivia	45	26	19		
Bangladesh	29	11	18		
Thailand	18	0	18		
Viet Nam	30	12	18		
Mozambique*	65	48	17		
Sao Tome and Principe*	75	59	16		
El Salvador	20	4	16		
Myanmar	22	6	16		
Guatemala	21	6	15		
India	73	58	15		
Senegal	39	24	15		
Tunisia	20	5	15		

^{*} Countries with a decline in open defecation over the period 1995-2006.

Globally, 1.2 billion people practise open defecation, 83 per cent of whom live in 13 countries

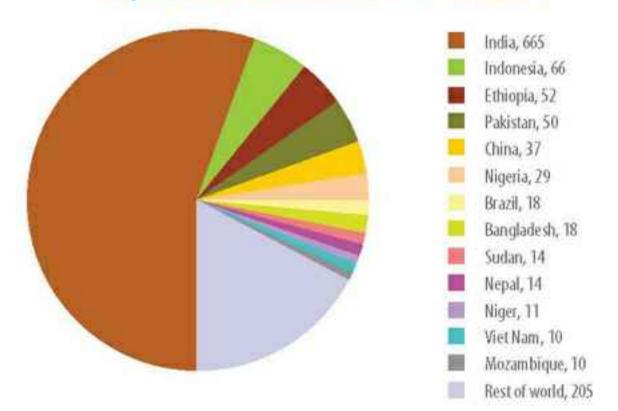


Figure 18 Population practising open defecation, by countries with highest prevalence in 2006 (millions)

A different perspective on progress

Many countries are making rapid progress, despite formidable odds

The MDG target requires halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. For countries that had a high proportion of people without access in the baseline year 1990, the task is much greater than for countries that already had high coverage levels. Moreover, many of the countries that started with low coverage had the additional challenge of rapid population growth. Tables 6 and 7 show countries that have made rapid progress between 1990 and 2006, despite one or both challenges.

Table 7 lists the six countries that have progressed most rapidly among countries not on track to meet the sanitation target. These are all countries with low coverage baselines in 1990. Five of them are in sub-Saharan Africa, illustrating the results of accelerated efforts being made in that region.

1 Relative to the 1998 (mid-point between 1990-2006) population

Table 6 Countries with the largest proportion of population that gained access to improved sanitation, 1990-2006

Countries making the most rapid progress					
Country	Proportion of the population that gained access to improved sanitation since 1990 (%)				
Myanmar	68				
Syrian Arab Republic	48				
Viet Nam	47				
Guatemala	44				
Philippines	43				
Angola	42				
Honduras	40				
Pakistan	40				
Mexico	39				

Table 7 Countries not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target with the largest proportion of population that gained access to improved sanitation, 1990-2006

Countries not on track but making rapid progress					
Country	Proportion of the population that gained access to improved sanitation since 1990 (%)				
Yemen	39				
Benin	30				
Cameroon	29				
Comoros	29				
Mali	29				
Zambia	27				



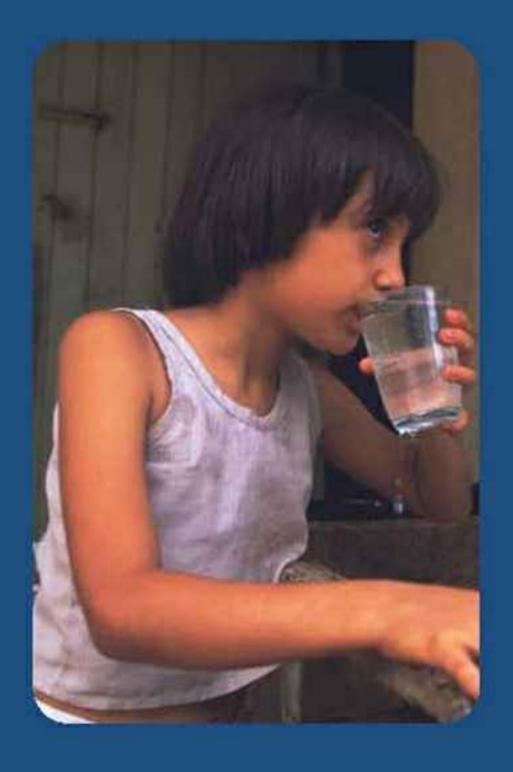


The drinking water ladder

Drinking water supply can be broken down into three categories, which are illustrated in the form of a drinking water ladder' similar to that developed for sanitation. The category improved drinking water sources' includes sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. These include piped water in a dwelling, plot or yard, and other improved sources. 'Unimproved sources' make up the third part of the ladder.

In this report, drinking water coverage is presented as a three-step ladder that includes the proportion of the population using:

- unimproved drinking water sources
- improved drinking water sources other than piped water
- water piped into a dwelling, plot or yard.



Unimproved drinking water sources:

Unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), bottled water.

OTHER MPROVED

UNIMPROVED

Other improved drinking water sources:

Public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

PIPED INTO DWELLING, PLOT OR YARD

Piped water on premises: Piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard.

The population not using improved drinking water sources has fallen below one billion

Today, 87 per cent of the world's population uses drinking water from improved sources: 54 per cent uses a piped connection in their dwelling, plot or yard, and 33 per cent uses other improved drinking water sources.

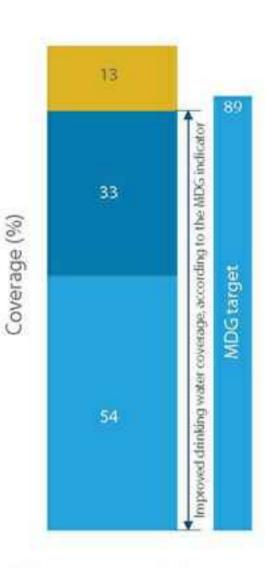
This translates into 5.7 billion people worldwide who are now using drinking water from an improved source, an increase of 1.6 billion since 1990. About 3.6 billion people use a piped connection that provides running water in or near their homes.

Estimates for 2006 show that the population reliant on unimproved drinking water sources is below one billion, and now stands at 884 million.

Improved drinking water coverage in sub-Saharan Africa is still considerably lower than in other regions. Nevertheless, it has increased from 49 per cent in 1990 to 58 per cent in 2006, which means that an additional 207 million Africans are now using safe drinking water.

Figure 19

Proportion of the world's population using a piped drinking water connection, another improved drinking water source or an unimproved source, 2006



DRINKING WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE Coverage is improving in all regions*

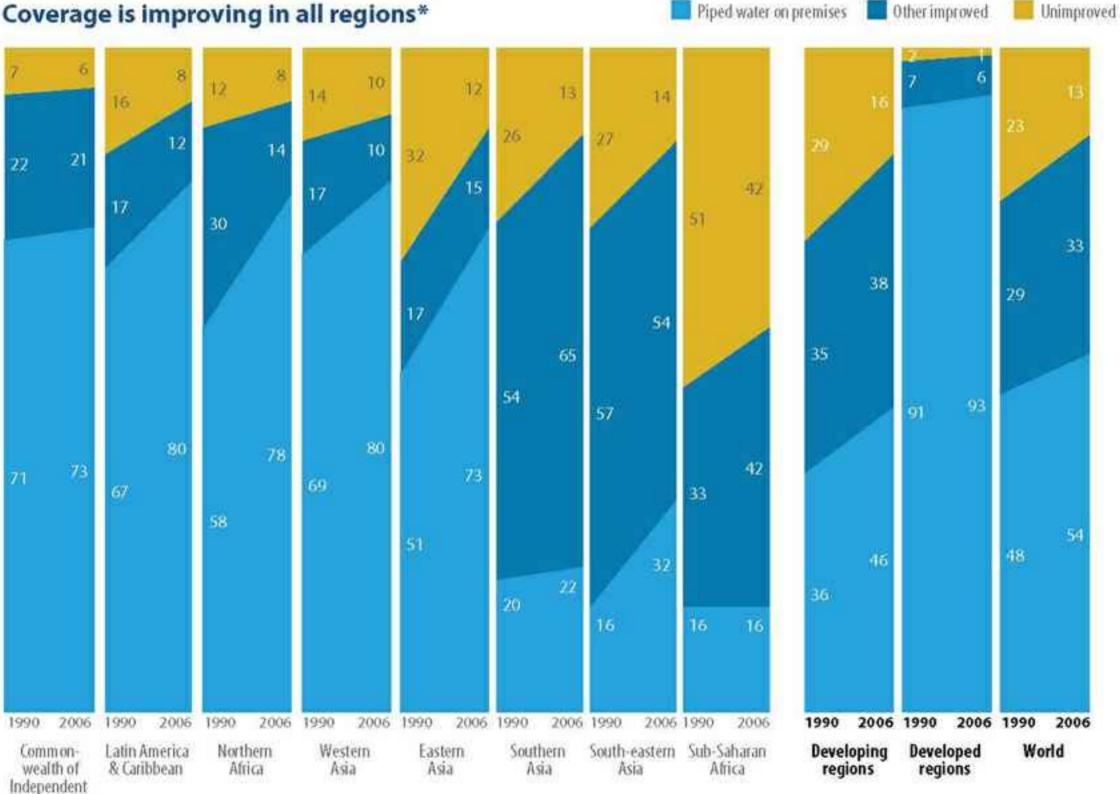


Figure 20 Trends in the proportion of the population using a piped water connection, other improved drinking water sources or an unimproved source, by MDG region in 1990 and 2006

States

[&]quot;Oceania is not included due to lack of complete data.

Progress towards the drinking water target

The world is on track to meet the drinking water target

The world is on track to meet the MDG drinking water target. Current trends suggest that more than 90 per cent of the global population will use improved drinking water sources by 2015.

All regions report gains, except Oceania

Eighty-seven per cent of the global population now uses improved drinking water sources, compared to 77 per cent in 1990. Gains were made in all regions except Oceania, where drinking water coverage slipped back slightly. Eastern Asia stands out for increasing its drinking water coverage by 20 percentage points, which represents 416 million people who have gained access to improved water sources since 1990.

Sub-Saharan Africa is making the slowest progress

Population forecasts suggest that an additional 784 million people worldwide will need to gain access to improved drinking water sources to meet the MDG target. Accelerated progress is needed especially in sub-Saharan Africa, home to more than a third of those using unimproved drinking water sources.

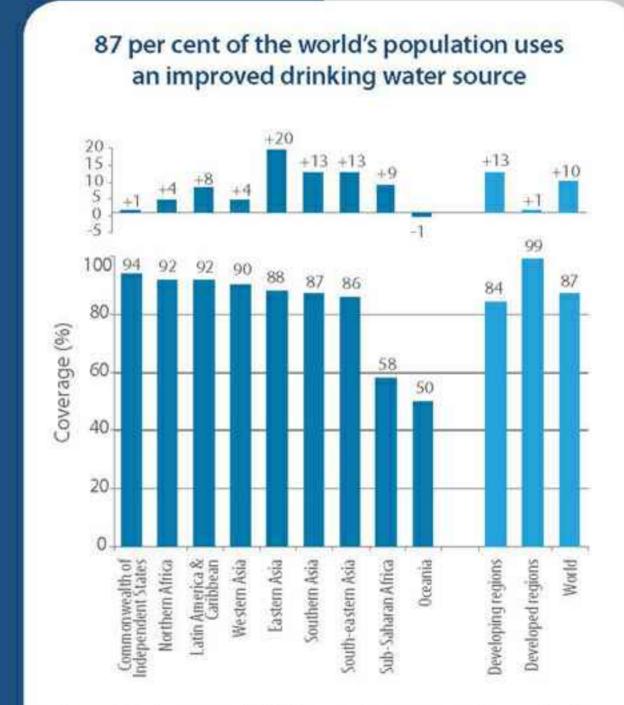
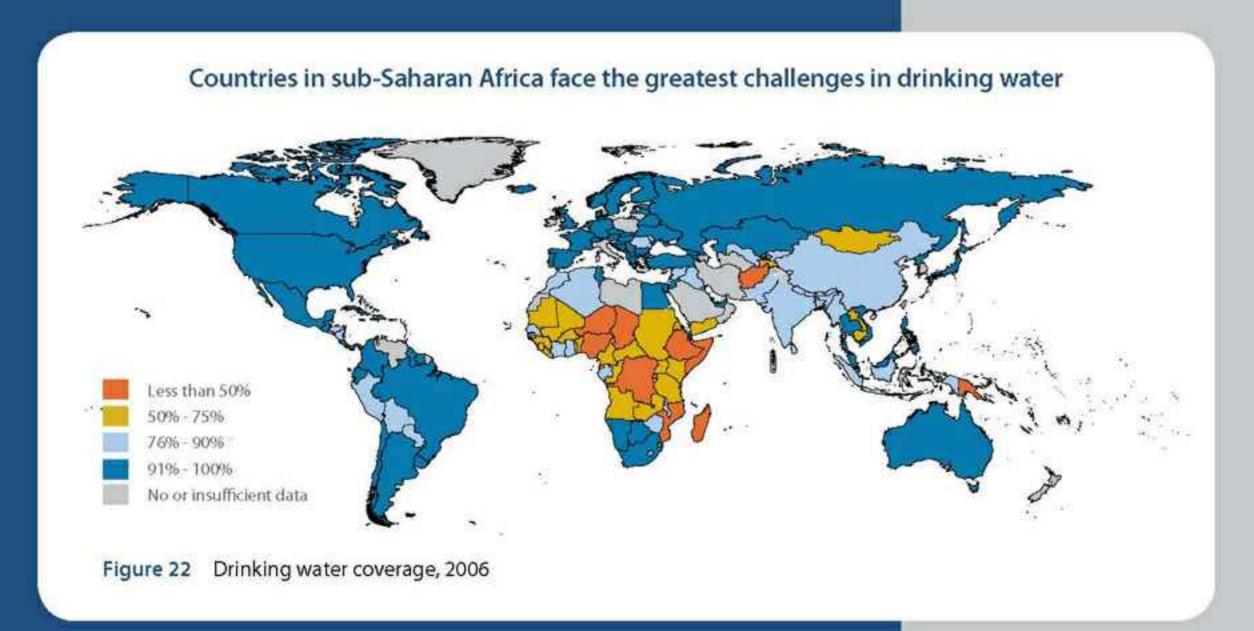


Figure 21 Improved drinking water coverage, by region in 2006 and percentage-point change 1990-2006



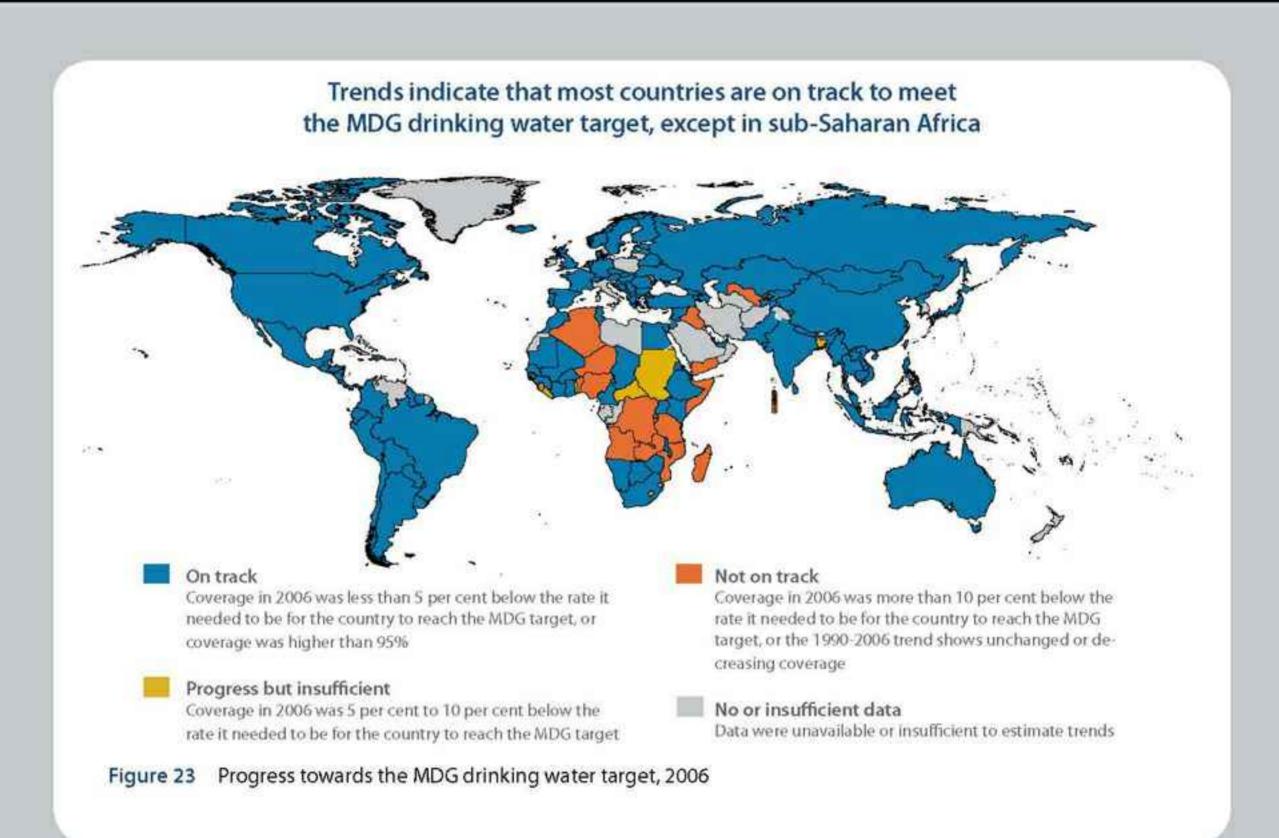


Table 8 Regional and global progress towards the MDG drinking water target

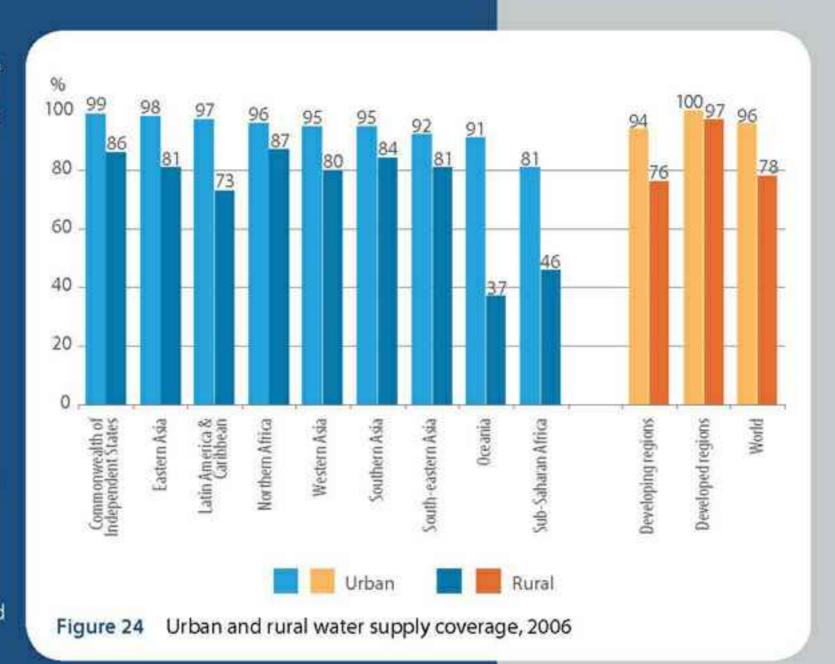
Region	Drinking water coverage (%)		Coverage needed to be on track in 2006 (%)	MDG target coverage (%)	Progress
	1990	2006	on track in 2006 (%)	coverage (%)	
Commonwealth of Independent States	93	94	95	97	On track
Northern Africa	88	92	92	94	On track
Latin America & Caribbean	84	92	89	92	On track
Western Asia	86	90	90	93	On track
Eastern Asia	68	88	78	84	On track
Southern Asia	74	87	82	87	On track
South-eastern Asia	73	86	82	87	On track
Developing regions	71	84	80	86	On track
Developed regions	98	99	99	99	On track
World	77	87	84	89	On track
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	58	65	75	Not on track
Oceania	51	50	67	76	Not on track

Urban-rural disparities in drinking water coverage

The MDG target for water and sanitation requires that indicators to measure progress be disaggregated by urban and rural populations. This report therefore highlights urban and rural disparities, which would otherwise be masked by aggregate figures.

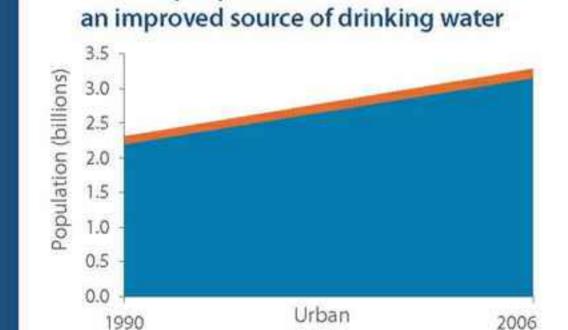
Rural access to improved drinking water sources remains low

The world's rural inhabitants represent 84 per cent of the population using unimproved sources of drinking water. An estimated 746 million rural dwellers are without improved drinking water supplies, compared to 137 million urban residents. That said, there is some positive news: 717 million rural inhabitants have gained access to safe drinking water since 1990.



Urban coverage is struggling to keep pace with population growth

While the rural challenge remains significant, the urban challenge is growing fast. Since 1990, the world's urban population has risen by 956 million people. During that period, 926 million urban dwellers gained access to improved drinking water sources. At the same time, the urban population without improved drinking water sources increased from 107 million to 137 million. Most of this increase took place in urban areas of the developing world.



Improved III Unimproved

137 million people in urban areas do not use

Figure 25 Trends in urban drinking water coverage by population, 1990-2006

746 million people in rural areas do not use an improved source of drinking water

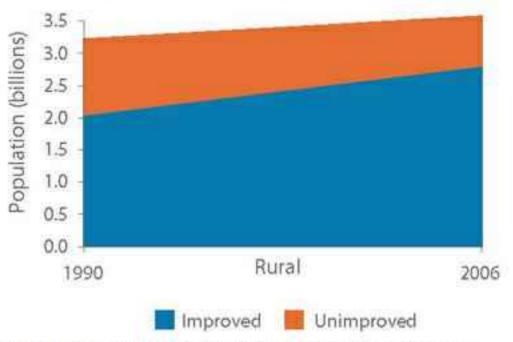


Figure 26 Trends in rural drinking water coverage by population, 1990-2006

Urban-rural disparities in the use of improved drinking water sources are highest in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa

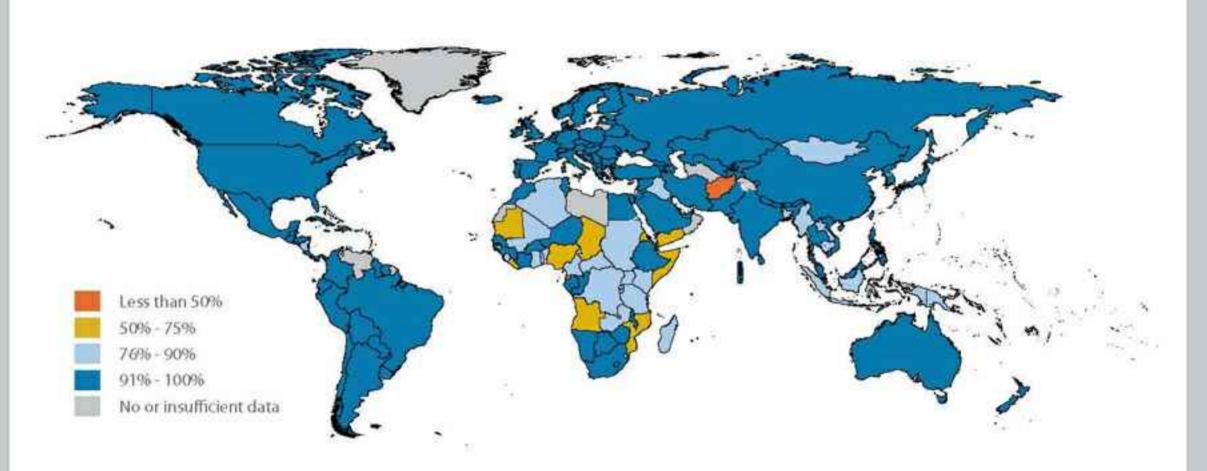


Figure 27 Coverage of improved drinking water sources in urban areas, 2006

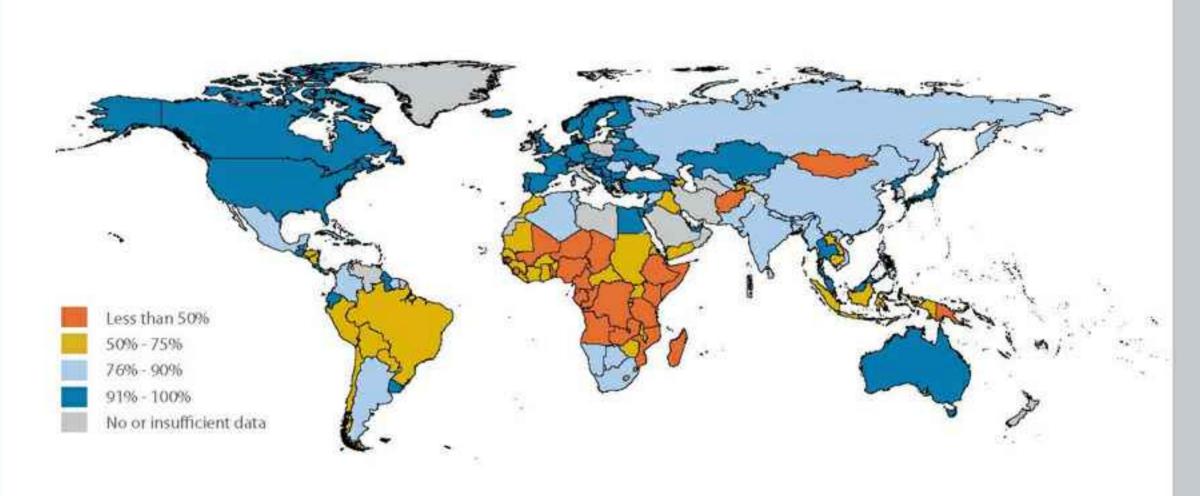


Figure 28 Coverage of improved drinking water sources in rural areas, 2006

Piped water on premises

Piped water on premises:

Piped connections into a dwelling, plot or yard.

Solid progress is being made in piped drinking water coverage

Good progress has been made in the use of piped drinking water on premises, which represents the highest rung of the drinking water ladder where health gains are maximized. Use of piped drinking water has risen by six percentage points since 1990, reaching 54 per cent in 2006. While this may seem modest, it represents an increase of one billion people. This progress is impressive. However, piped drinking water remains largely an urban privilege: 2.5 billion urban inhabitants use a piped drinking water connection on premises, compared to only 1.1 billion people in rural areas.



dwelling, plot or yard and

1990-2006

to other improved sources,

Urban dwellers are more than twice as likely as rural dwellers to have piped water connections

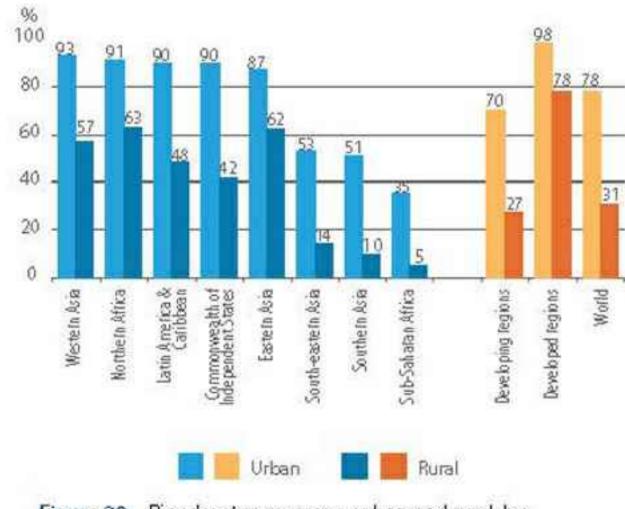


Figure 29 Piped water coverage, urban and rural, by region, 2006

Other improved sources of drinking water



Other improved sources:

Sources of drinking water likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter, but excluding piped connections into dwelling, plot or yard. They include public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

Use of other improved drinking water sources remains high globally and has increased since 1990. Populations in Southern Asia rely heavily on these drinking water sources, where use has increased from 54 per cent to 65 per cent since 1990. In sub-Saharan Africa, use has increased from 33 per cent to 42 per cent during the same period. In South-eastern Asia, use of other improved drinking water sources has declined slightly, though more than half the population (54 per cent) depends on them. In all other regions, use of these sources is decreasing – most notably in Northern Africa, where use declined from 30 per cent in 1990 to 14 per cent in 2006.

Rural dwellers are more than twice as likely as urban dwellers to rely on other improved sources of drinking water

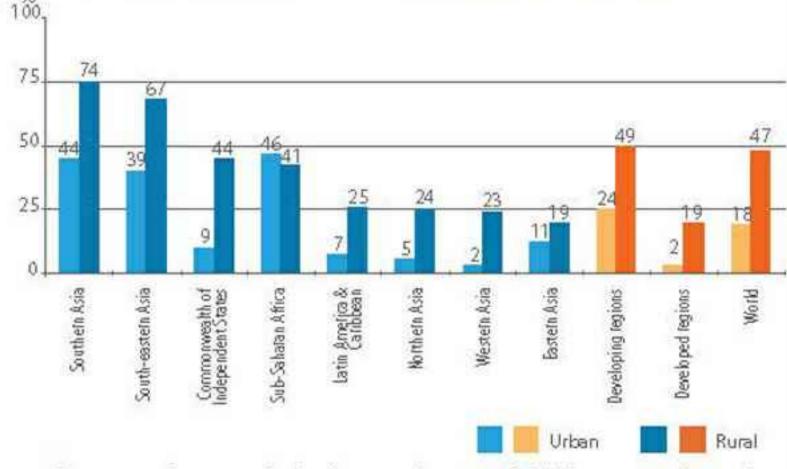


Figure 31 Coverage of other improved sources of drinking water, urban and rural, by region in 2006

Unimproved sources of drinking water

Unimproved drinking water sources:

Unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs, cart with small tank/drum, bottled water, tanker truck, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels).

The lowest rung of the drinking water ladder is use of unimproved drinking water sources. Thirteen per cent of the world's population – 884 million people – now consumes drinking water from unimproved sources. This represents a reduction of 10 percentage points since 1990. Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest population using unimproved water sources, but figures have dropped for this region from 51 per cent in 1990 to 42 per cent in 2006.

Oceania is the only developing region that has failed to lower use of unimproved drinking water sources since 1990. Half of the 9.2 million people in that region continue to use unimproved sources.



884 million people – about half of whom live in Asia – still use an unimproved drinking water source

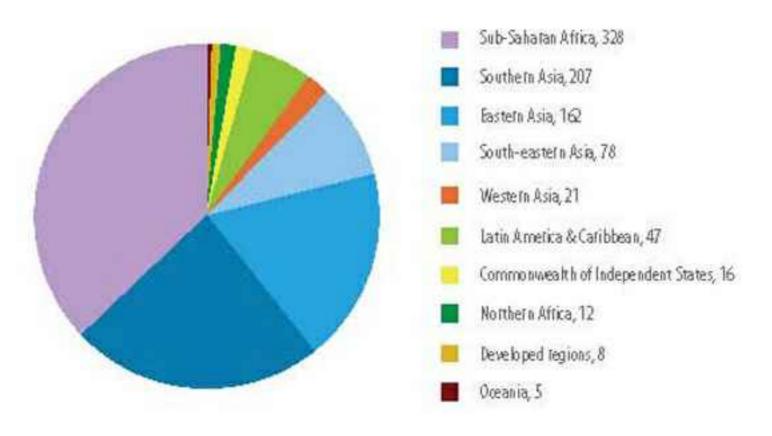


Figure 32 Population using an unimproved drinking water source, by region in 2006 (millions)



Use of bottled water is a growing phenomenon

Surveys show that bottled water is a significant source of drinking water in some developing countries. The water comes in both bottles and plastic sachets and is usually packaged by private enterprises, both large and small. Tap water is often resold in bottles by public water vendors.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) considers bottled water a source of improved drinking water only when another improved source is also used for cooking and personal hygiene. For countries where information on the use of alternative sources is not yet available, bottled water is considered on a case-by-case basis.

The JMP will be analysing the role of bottled water in an upcoming report on the safety and quality of drinking water.

Table 9 Countries in which more than 5 per cent of the urban population uses bottled water as their main drinking water source

Course	Bottled water users		
Country	Urban	Rural	
Dominican Republic	67	34	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	52	6	
Thailand	45	18	
Guatemala	31	10	
Guyana	28	14	
Turkey	26	3	
Yemen	25	1	
Haiti*	15	8	
Albania	12	1	
Ghana**	12	1	
Philippines*	10	1	
Serbia	7	4	
Cambodia	7	1	
Indonesia	6	1	

Source: MICS, DHS, Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil (ENSMI) and Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) surveys, 2002-2006

² All or part of the water is sold from refilling stations that fill bottles with tap water.
²⁷ Data for Ghana only describe use of sachet water (300 millilitre plastic bags of water).

A different perspective on progress

Countries facing exceptional challenges deserve recognition

As described on page 20, this report recognizes the efforts of countries that face the greatest challenges in meeting the MDG water and sanitation target, due to either low baseline coverage levels or rapid population growth. Table 10 lists ten countries on track to meet the MDG drinking water target that have made the most rapid progress between 1990 and 2006. Seven of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 11 lists the five countries that have progressed most rapidly among countries not on track to meet the drinking water target. All of them had low coverage baselines in 1990, and all are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 10 Countries with the largest proportion of population that gained access to an improved drinking water source, 1990-2006

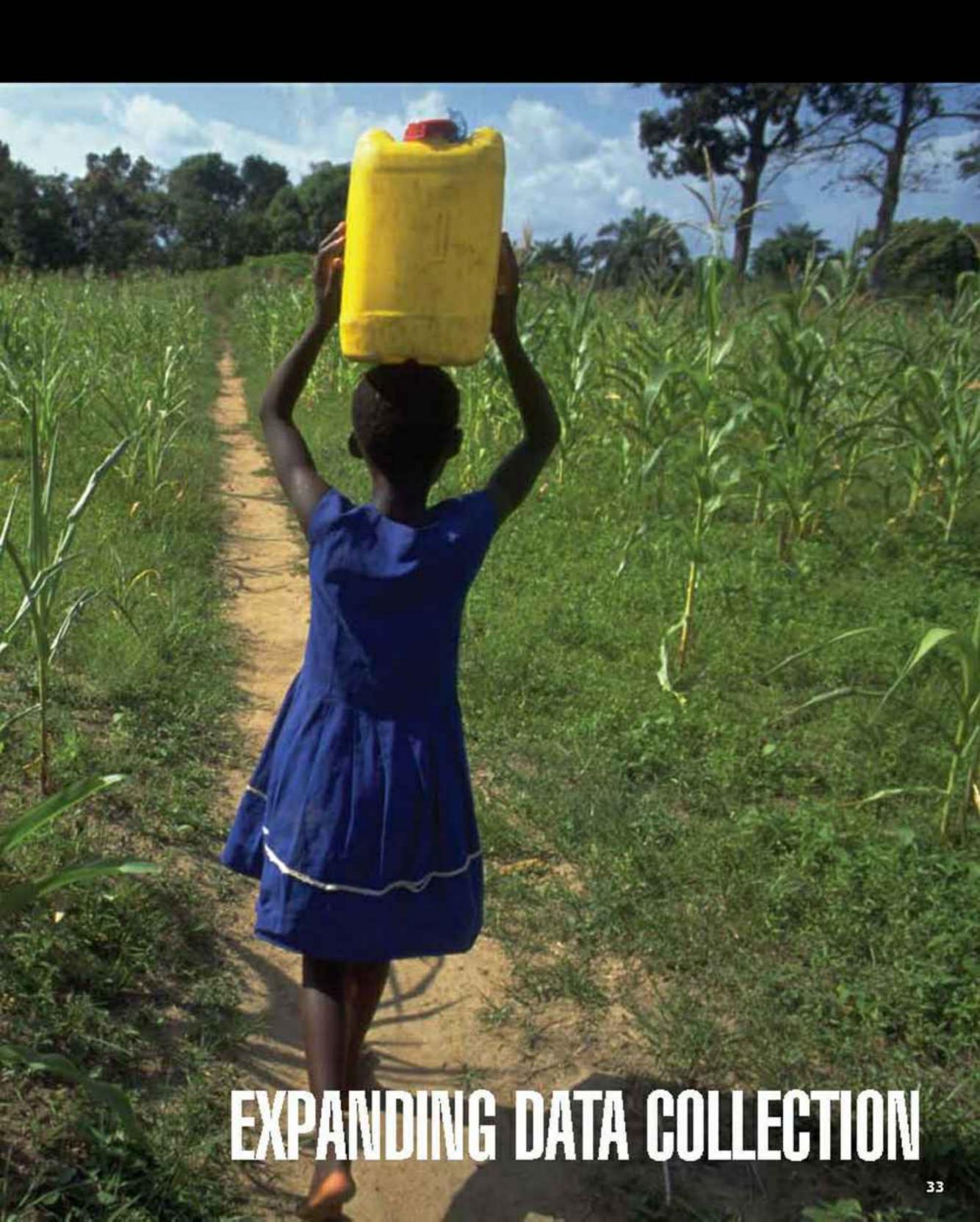
Country	ountries making the most rapid progress Proportion of the population that gained access to an improved drinking water source since 1990 (%)
Burkina Faso	66
Namibia	61
Malawi	59
Viet Nam	59
Jordan	53
Guatemala	52
Ghana	51
Uganda	49
Mali	49
Djibouti	47

Table 11 Countries not on track to meet the MDG drinking water target with the largest proportion of population that gained access to an improved drinking water source, 1990-2006

Country	Proportion of the population that gained access to an improved drinking water source since 1990 (%)				
Benin	37				
Angola	33				
Comoros	31				
Burundi	29				
United Republic of Tanzania	28				



² Relative to the 1998 (mid-point 1990-2006) population



Expanding data collection

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation has played an increasingly important role in improving the indicators and methods used for monitoring national and global drinking water supply and sanitation. In 2004, work began on developing a series of questions related to this topic that are recommended for inclusion in all national household surveys. The dual aims of this exercise are to increase coherence among surveys over time and the comparability of estimates among countries. This set of questions has already been adopted by two of the major household survey programmes in the developing world - that is, the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys. The work was carried out in collaboration with national and international authorities on household surveys as well as academics and sector specialists. This set of 'Core Questions' can be found on the JMP website (www.wssinfo.org). Work in this area will continue as other indicators are developed and adopted at national and international levels.

Household water treatment

Unhygienic handling of water during transport or within the home can contaminate previously safe water. A high percentage of people could therefore benefit from effective household water treatment and safe storage practices. Such household-level interventions can be very effective in preventing disease if they are used correctly and consistently.

Two main household surveys used by the JMP now include questions on household water treatment. Results from recent surveys conducted in 35 countries show that a variety of treatment methods are used. Additional evidence can be obtained and a trend analysis carried out as more surveys become available over time.

The JMP is currently undertaking an investigation to explore issues related to household water treatment technologies, with a view to evaluating their potential role in providing measurable access to a safe and sustainable drinking water supply.

The set of Core Questions includes questions related to household drinking water treatment practices and on the gender aspects of drinking water collection. The latest round of MICS, conducted in 2005 and 2006, and a series of DHS carried out since 2005 have enabled the JMP to include the findings from these questions in this report. The inclusion of a question on household water treatment was particularly timely since it provides national baseline data for over 70 countries, now that household water treatment is being more widely promoted.

Table 12 Percentage of households using different water treatment methods

Country	No treatment	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Strain through a cloth	Solar disinfection	Other	Don't know
Mongolia	0	95	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Viet Nam	6	90	6	14	10	3	0	2	0
Guinea-Bissau	26	1	3	0	6	71	0	1	0
Lao PDR	30	64	0	1	7	2	0	0	0
Cambodia	34	60	0	2	12	0	0	2	0
Jamaica	46	36	30	2	2	1	0	0	0
Guyana	46	10	43	1	6	- 31	0	0	0
Honduras	55	22	23	6	0	1	0	0	0
Thailand	56	11	1	15	13	6	2	0	0
Uganda	61	37	1	1	1	2	0	2	0
India	67	9	2	6	1	17	0	3	0
Haiti	67	2	30	1	0	0	0	3	0
Somalia	69	8	13	4	9	4	2	1	0
Gambia	78	0	3	0	0	19	0	0	0
Malawi	80	11	9	0	1	2	0	1	0
Algeria	83	1	15	1	0	0	0	1	0
Iraq	85	5	4	1	8	0	1	0	0
Nepal	87	7	1	5	0	3	0	0	0

Note: Multiple responses were possible, so totals do not add up to 100 per cent. Source: MICS and DHS surveys in 2005 and 2006.

Gender dimensions of hauling water

Some recent household surveys included the question, "Who usually goes to the source to fetch water for the household?" The findings, presented in Figure 33, confirm the anecdotal evidence that women shoulder the bulk of the watercollecting responsibility when drinking water is not available on premises. Women are more than twice as likely as men to go and fetch drinking water. Interestingly, the findings also suggest that children (boys and girls) play a relatively small role in water collection (only 11 per cent of households report that children are the main water haulers). Moreover, men appear to play a larger role in collecting water than they were previously given credit for: 1 out of 4 households report that men are usually responsible for collecting water.

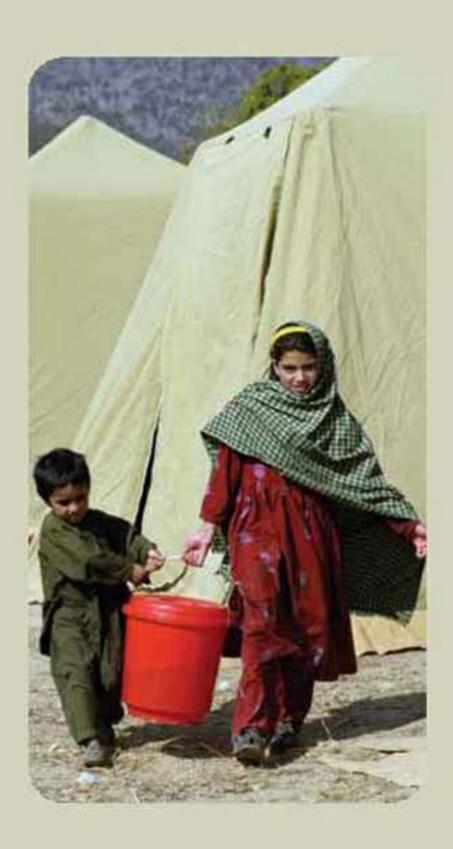


Table 13 Distribution of those usually responsible for collecting water, by percentage of women, men, girls and boys

	Women	Men	Girls	Day
	(%)	(%)	(%)	Boys (%)
	(highest)	1,27	100	1/2/
Guinea-Bissau	94	1	5	0
Bangladesh	90	5	4	1
Djibouti	88	11	1	0
Malawi	87	6	6	1
Côte d'Ivoire	86	4	8	2
Burkina Faso	86	8	5	1
Nepal	86	8	5	1
Gambia	84	7	8	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	84	8	6	2
Ethiopia	82	6	9	3
India	82	13	4	1
	(lowest)			
Cameroon	46	25	15	14
Cambodia	44	48	5	3
Guyana	39	50	5	6
Algeria	34	54	5	7
Jamaica	33	59	4	4
Mongolia	32	49	6	13
Syrian Arab Republic	23	75	1	1 2
Trinidad and Tobago	22	75	1	2

Source: MICS and DHS surveys from 35 developing countries in 2006 and 2006

Women shoulder the largest burden in collecting water

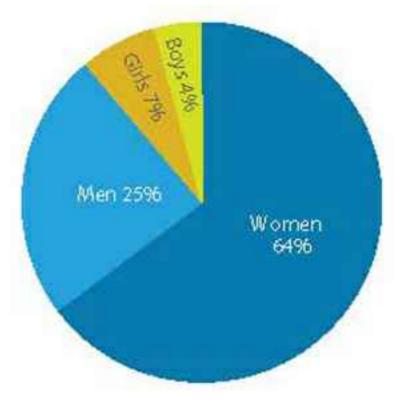


Figure 33 Distribution of those who usually collect water Source: MKS and DHS surveys from 35 developing countries in 2006 and 2006.

Expanding data collection

Safe disposal of children's faeces

In many developing countries, young children defecate either in or close to home, or in diapers and potties. Infant and child excreta often ends up contaminating soil, drains and water bodies, either through direct disposal or defecation, or through the washing of diapers, potties and children in areas without safe wastewater disposal.

As with open defecation, unsafe disposal of child excreta poses a health risk to anyone living or playing nearby. When left in the open in the yard or direct vicinity of the household, child faeces, which may carry a higher pathogen load than adult faeces, pose a particular risk for young children, whose play areas frequently overlap with disposal areas. Safe disposal of children's faeces is therefore at least as important as stopping open defecation.



Table 14 Practices of disposing the faeces of young children (less than 36 months of age), by selected developing countries

Practices for disposing of children's faeces are often unsafe

	Adeq	uate	Adequacy depends on solid waste collection	Inadequ	iate	
Country	Used toilet or rinsed in toilet (%)	Buried (%)	Thrown intogarbage/with solid waste (%)	Put/rinsed in drain or ditch (%)	Left in the open (%)	Other (%)
Sao Tome and Principe	20	2	4	2	49	23
Bangladesh	23	1	11	22	37	6
Guinea-Bissau	37	1	19	7	29	7
Burkina Faso	18	2	38	15	26	1
Somalia	36	10	29	4	20	1
Mongolia	61	3	12	2	18	4
Togo	27	9	35	5	14	10
Viet Nam	52	4	2	15	14	13
Cameroon	65	1	14	5	9	6
Côte d'Ivoire	44	0	30	3	8	15
lraq	41	1	37	14	7	0
Thailand	65	9	16	1	7	2
Burundi	70	9	3	6	5	7
Central African Republic	53	1	28	9	4	5
Guyana	76	1	11	6	3	3
Ghana	45	7	24	15	2	7
Malawi	79	4	4	8	2	3
Gambia	83	0	11	5	0	1
Jamaica	37	2	57	1	0	3
Sierra Leone	42	0	25	19	0	14
Suriname	34	7	45	3	0	11



Time spent to go to the source, collect water and come back

When drinking water is not available in the home or close to it, the time taken to collect water (that is, to go to the source, stand in line, fill water containers and return home) is critical in determining whether a household can obtain enough water for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene.

Studies have found that if the time spent collecting drinking water is between 3 and 30 minutes, the amount collected is fairly constant and suitable to meet basic needs – defined as between 15 and 25 litres per person per day. However, if the total time taken per round trip exceeds 30 minutes, people tend to collect less water, thus compromising their basic drinking water needs. The MDG indicator does not include a measure for time taken to collect water. However, some argue that, because it is a factor in drinking water use, the time needed to collect water should be considered when determining whether a source is 'improved' or not.

Data from 35 recent household surveys show that 18 per cent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa relies on an improved drinking water source that is more than 30 minutes away.

Country	drinking	no use an Ir water sour ninutes aw	œ more
	Urban	Rural	Total
Uganda	28	43	41
Burundi	13	38	36
Burkina Faso	35	36	35
Malawi	55	35	33
Mauritania	36	26	30
Rwanda	23	29	28
Mauritius	0	45	26
Lesotho	12	25	23
Central African Republic	22	22	22
Gambia	15	23	21
Namibia	5	27	20
Zimbabwe	0	28	19
Nigeria	22	13	19
Cameroon	15	18	18
United Republic of Tanzania	14	20	18
Chad	4	22	18
Ethiopia	12	15	18
Ghana	8	19	15
Congo	16	13	15
Kenya	2	17	14
Swaziland	4	15	13
Sao Tome and Principe	11	12	11
Côte d'Ivoire	2	17	11
Guinea	14	9	11
Togo	8	12	11
Guinea-Bissau	8	12	11
South Africa	7	15	10
Senegal	4	16	10
Madagascar	13	8	10
Niger	7	10	10
Zambia	4	12	9
Mali	3	8	
Sierra Leone	16	3	7
Somalia	9	6	7
Comoros	5	5	5

JMP methodology

The JMP

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation is the official United Nations mechanism tasked with monitoring progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. In fulfilling this mandate, the JMP publishes updated estimates every two years on the various types of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities being used worldwide.

This JMP report presents global, regional and national estimates of the use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities in 2006. These coverage estimates show what proportion of the population remained without improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation in 2006 and what the increase in use has been since the MDG baseline in 1990. In addition, the changes in coverage between 1990 and 2006 are used to assess progress towards the 2015 MDG targets for drinking water and sanitation.

In line with the MDG indicator definition, which stipulates 'use of improved facilities' as a proxy for 'access to improved facilities', the JMP measures and reports on the actual use of facilities. It is worth noting that the household surveys on which the JMP relies also measure 'use' and not 'access' – since access involves many additional criteria other than use. Measurability of many of these other criteria at the national scale, which is the scale required by the JMP, poses a huge challenge.

Data sources and the JMP database

The water supply and sanitation coverage estimates presented in this report originate from data collected by national statistics offices and other relevant institutions through nationally representative household surveys and national censuses. The survey data used were mainly drawn from Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, World Health Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Surveys, Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires, Health and Nutrition Surveys, Household Budget Surveys, Pan Arab Project for Family Health surveys and Reproductive Health Surveys.

The JMP assembles, reviews and assesses these household survey and census data. The JMP database currently comprises data from over 600 surveys and censuses.

Population estimates

The population estimates in this report, including the proportion of people living in urban and rural areas, are those published by the United Nations Population Division (2006 revision). These estimates may differ from national estimates.

Methodology to derive MDG progress estimates

For each country, survey and census data are plotted on a time scale from 1980 to the present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to estimate coverage for 1990 and 2006. The total coverage estimates are based on the aggregate of the population-weighted urban and rural coverage numbers, divided by the total population.

Trend analysis at the country level has been carried out for the following categories:

Drinking water:

- Piped water into dwelling, plot or yard
- Improved drinking water sources

Sanitation:

- Improved sanitation facilities
- Open defecation

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 adequate type among two or more households) derived from the latest household survey/census is subtracted from the trend estimates of improved sanitation facilities. This results in the estimates for shared sanitation facilities.

Regional averages

Regional coverage estimates are calculated when the available data cover at least 50 per cent of the population in a region. For this report, insufficient data were available to disaggregate each of the rungs of the sanitation ladder for the developed regions, the Commonwealth of Independent States and Oceania.

The MDG regional groupings (see map on the inside back cover) have been used in all regional analyses and tabulations.

Differences in national coverage estimates

Indicator definitions and population estimates used by the JMP sometimes differ from those used by national governments. Coverage estimates in this report may therefore differ from national estimates.

Data comparability between JMP reports

For each report published by JMP, the country, regional and global estimates on water and sanitation are revised. For this reason, the data published in successive JMP reports are not comparable.

Definitions and indicators

Millennium Development Goal 7 calls on countries to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation." This report assesses the proportion of people with access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation using the following MDG indicators:

- The proportion of the population that uses an improved drinking water source, urban and rural.
- The proportion of the population that uses an improved sanitation facility, urban and rural.

An improved drinking water source is defined as a drinking water source or delivery point that, by nature of its construction and design, is likely to protect the water source from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. The JMP uses the following classifications to differentiate improved from unimproved drinking water sources.

Improved drinking water sources

Piped water into dwelling, plot or yard

Public tap/stand pipe

Tube well/borehole

Protected dug well

Protected spring Rainwater collection

Unimproved drinking water sources

Unprotected dug well

Unprotected spring

Cart with small tank/drum

Tanker truck

Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal,

irrigation channel)

Bottled water³

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The JMP uses the following classifications to differentiate improved from unimproved sanitation facilities. However, sanitation facilities are not considered improved when shared with other households, or open for public use.

Improved sanitation facilities

Flush or pour-flush to:

- piped sewer system
- septic tank
- pit latrine

Ventilated improved pit latrine

Pit latrine with slab

Composting toilet

Unimproved sanitation facilities⁴

Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere 5

Pit latrine without slab or open pit

Bucket

Hanging toilet or hanging latrine

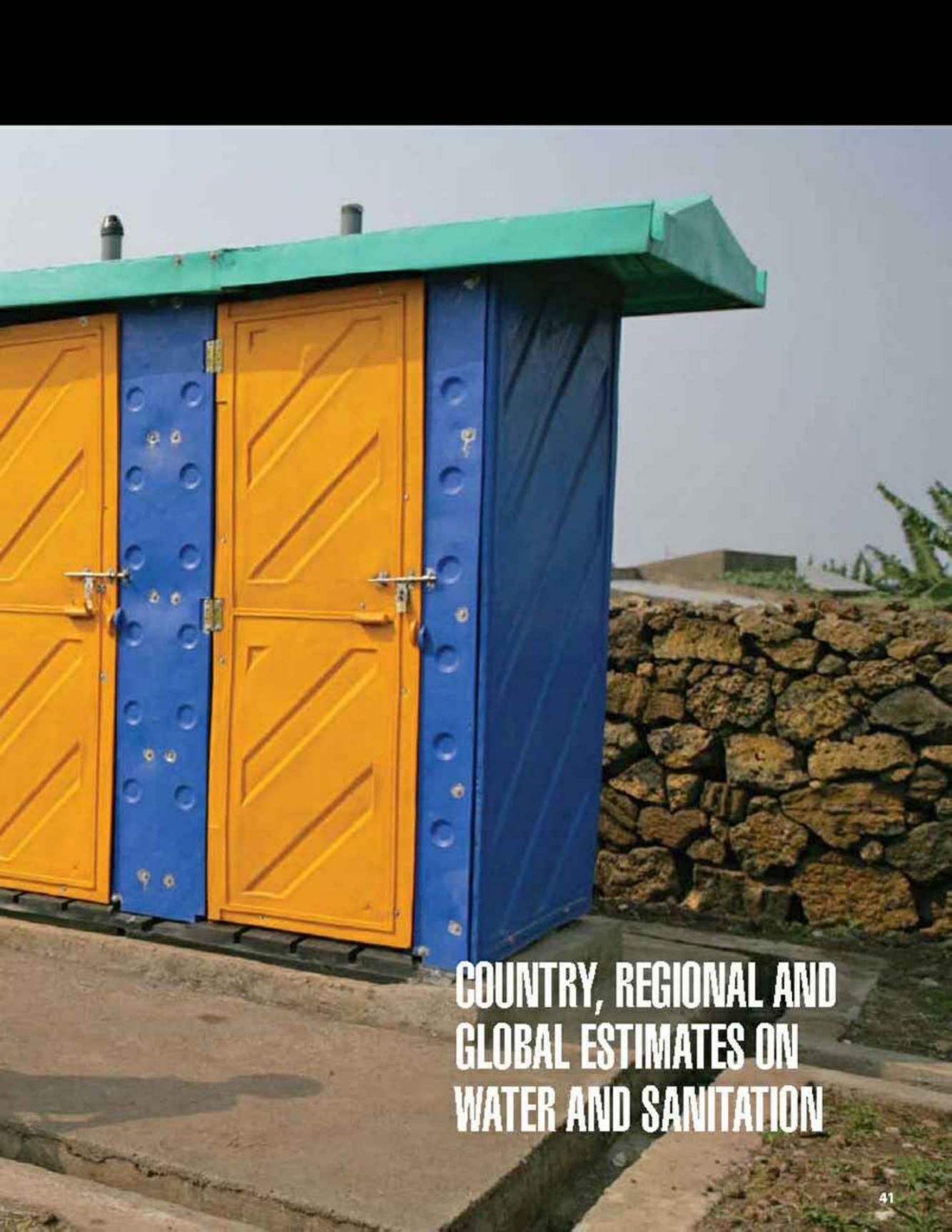
No facilities or bush or field (open defecation)

Since the last report, the JMP database has been updated with data from over 120 new surveys and censuses covering 84 countries:

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Moldova (Republic of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

- Bottled water is considered to be improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene; where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by- case basis.
- Shared or public facilities are not considered improved.
- ⁵ Excreta are flushed into the street, yard or plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location.





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ater	Rural	Other improved	27	26	18	16	14	89	78	(0)	32	M	100	4	-	8 0	4	27		53	0	0	6	*	56	25	28	0	0	47	8	N. A.	31	56	34	36
w gui	8	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	22	46	37	20 2	8 8	23	3	OT)	0	2)	'	74	8	5	2	77	31	46	00	100	16		7.1	0	-	100	8	21	00		35	62	27	9
rinki		Improved	49	72	55	18	27	5	18	(10)	35	87	88	88	96	59	86	86	(*)	78	00 1	00 00	100	*	9	25	58	9	100	89	54		99	16	19	16
a		Unimproved	-	2	3	~ ^	7 -	2	6	(9)	2	-	2		-	29	. 0	0	20	S	0	0 0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	21	7 0	0	2	m	- 8	7
	Urban	Other improved	7	0	16	= 1	-	48	19	(4)	52	45	40	4	0	22	5	5	82	22	0	0 "	m	¥	10	=	55	0	0	0 !	2 2	7 7	12	2	0	7
	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	65	86	18	87	8	8	30		43	Ţ.	*	, 4	66	49	56	8	11	8	8	9 6	65	4	18	29	27	100	100	69	. 8	8 8	88	65	72	6
		Improved	66	86	6	8 8	8 8	88	6	5	95	66	88		66	F 8	100	100	95	95	100	00 0	9	100	100	8	82	100	9	79	200	100	86	- 64	82	86
	pou	Urban (%)	83	88	27	41	22	78	38	54	19	58	7.5	15	62	46	2	2.5	73	ĸ	19	69	73	28	62	28	33	82	98	2	/8	8 12	55	89	55	63
	Population	Total	13,179	16,465	1,149,069	1,320,864	45.558	527	818	2,422	3,689	18	14	3,076	4399	12,780	4517	4556	10,605	11,267	189	10 303	10,189	20,143	23,708	37,942	60,644	5,140	5,430	561	618	89	7,295	8,615	10,272	13,202
		Year		2006	0661	2006	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	5006	0661	1990	5005	0661	2006	1990	2002	2002	0661	2002	0661	3000	1990	2000	0661	1000	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006
			,	Chile	China		Colombia		Comoros	0	obuon	Cook Idands		Costa Rica		Côte d'Ivoire		Croatia	Otha	D. Company	Cyprus		Czech Republic	Democratic People's	Rep. of Korea	Democratic Remutilic of the	Congo	Denmark	4	Djibouti	ALL	Dominica	Possibilities Describility	Commission reputation	Ecuador	

		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	3	33	36	3	20		4			10	2	12		9			Ī	28		0		V.	0.00	i.	14		00		(00):	0	2	10		9	
	П	Open defecation	=	0	02	4	0	68	85	0	0	16	2	2	×	0	0	à	3 3	1 19	4	2	*	4	0	0	0	0	4 8	3		3	0	i	7	Ä	i i
	Te.	Unimproved	35	53	0	- 9	40	#	9	0	0	2	18	32	53	0	0			7 7		25	7)	10	भ	5	0	0	4 01	2	n E	0	2	en.	3	*	7
~	Total	Shared	4	s	7	6	9 9	¥	4	S	9	m	7	C	181	39	ж	181	. I	57.5	(8)	37	539	34	2	2	O#	(K.)	53	5	9 0	*	9 55	20	150	*	125
Sanitation coverage (%)		Improved	8	99	73	98			5	95	95	4	Ξ	88	17	100	8	•	. 00	88		36	•	52	8	93	100	100	9 01	2		6	86	26	26	•	*
verag		Open defecation	18	0	35	6	85 3	100	95	0	0	96	74	81	4	0	0	*	9 1	S 1		5	¥1.	7	-	1	0	0	3 3	75	,	7	1	360	36	90	OK.
oo u	Te	Unimproved	40	41	0	6 2	2	0	2	0	0	2	91	45	45	0	0			n m		41	*	15	7	9	0	0	14/	07		0	2	3	3	4	1
itatio	Rural	Shared	s	7	9	80	9	0	0	9	9	0	7		8	ň		Ŷ	1	1 10		24	97	23	=	5	7	7	27	5		*	1	Ť	9	*	À
San		Improved	37	52	65	80	40	0	3	94	94	7	00	25	55	100	9		. 0.4	97		30		55	16	92	100	100	e 4		0 0	93	26	26	97	*	•
		Open defecation	-	0	च	-		8	43	0	0	99	Ξ	9.	40	0	0	(2	0.0	(6)	7	70	-	0	0	0	0	= °	0	0	0	0	4	36	Y	9
	an	Unimproved	59	13	0	0	3 8	36	25	0	0	0	27	13	13	0	0	14	A 14	-		21	¥9.	9	-	m	0	0	- n	0		0	1	4	4	9.	9.
	Urban	Shared	2	2	80	6	1	24	18	4	4	25	35	9	91	140	v			110	14	40	¥	43	3	3	i i		47	100	8		40	G.	107	a:	¥
		Improved	89	85	88	8	8 8	20	14	96	96	19	27	87	87	100	8	1	. 00	66	(0)	37	•	20	96	94	100	100	- 4	2 '		100	66	96	96	*	•
		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		33	35	3	17	1	43	*		41	1144	9		5		74		88		18			100		4		15		17600		•			ā	
		Unimproved	9	2	31	91	57	57	40	0	0	87	28	52	23	0	0	* 4	0 0	0		13	ž	14	74	<u>-</u>	0	0	4 8	40		4	0	300		×	Á
	le	Other improved	33	0	24	22	37	37	52	20	10	13	33	31	27	00	*	0 4	9	7 7	111	42	,	8	73	32	-	-	9 3	3	1	4	0	0	(7)	,	1
(%)	Total	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	19	68	45	39 4	+ 4	9	00	80	06	0	6	17	20	92	16	66	3 8	86	(4)	45	67	30	22	64	66	66	9 9	2	0	65	100	10.	*	æ	18
Drinking water coverage (%)		Improved	¥	86	69	84	42	43	9	100	100	13	42	48	47	100	901	,	8	100	//A)	87	٠	98	92	66	100	90	99	8 00		96	100	*1	×		34
cover		Unimproved	80	2	52	32	200	19	43	-	1	96	69	46	46	0	0	1 4	0 0	0	1	53	¥.	19	42	3	0	0	90	4.3		6	1	90	36	4	/4"
ater	Rural	Other improved	53	16	32	8	42	39	57	48	24	4	30	44	44	15	ž.		9 4	4		39	À	76	8	89	3	۳ ا	37	6		6	0	¥.	*	à	Ä
w gu	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	33	82	91	38	0	0	0	51	75	0	-	7	1	82		8	3 8	8 8	11	8	7	9	77	38	65	26	2 4			83	66	0.	**	*	7
rinki		Improved	92	86	48	89	40	39	57	66	66	4	31	15	15	9	8		00 00	100	100	47	*	18	28	26	100	901	e :			16	66	97	٠	7	.e.
Δ		Unimproved	3	-	10	9	8 8	38	36	0	0	56	4	23	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	٠	0.	6	0	0	0	4 5	2		-	0	3	3	7	2
	an	Other improved	80	0	16	91	2 2	2	32	00	3	73	46	=	Ξ	4	0	0	0 -	-		43	6.	40	10	13	0	0	\$ 0	3	,	0	0	9	¥	0	0
	Urban	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	68	66	74	78	2 2	40	42	92	65	-	20	32	32	96	00	901	3 8	8 8		52	À	51	83	87	100	100	9.1	10		86	100	¥	(4)	86	86
		Improved	26	66	06	96	45	62	74	100	100	74	96	43	43	100	8	100	200	100	95	95	•	16	6	100	90	100	8 8	2		66	100	46	46	86	86
	tion	Urban (%)	43	43	49	09	30	16	30	1.7	69	13	16	45	51	19	19	74	11	8 25	69	84	38	55	55	52	73	75	36	100	8	59	59	32	31	86	100
	Population	Total (thousands)	55,137	74,167	5,110	6,762	2405	3,158	4,692	1,566	1,340	51,148	170'18	724	833	4,986	5,261	56,735	001,330	259	816	1,311	862	1,663	5,460	4,433	79,433	82641	15,579	2000	50	10,161	11,123	96	901	391	445
		Year	0661	2006	1990	2006	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	9002	1990	2000	1990	9002	1990	2000	2006	1990	2006	1990	5006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	1000	2006	0661	2006	1990	2006	0661	5006
		Country, area or territory		Egypt	El Caluador	TO SOUTH OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Equatorial Guinea		Entrea	Contracts	Estonia	Fihiopia	and an are	Œ	.6.	Finland		France		French Polynesia		capon	Cambia	Sampa	Coordia	passon	Germany		Ghana		Gibraltar		Olesco	Grenada	and the same of th	Guadeloupe	

	9	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		54		4	13		7)*		300	I	m	Ī	40		2		16		70		7	,		*		31) (æ	100	4		7.8	
		Open defecation	9)		21	9	39	92	(+	34		- 0	48	34	36	91	0	0	0	0	73	36	56	*	***		7	1	18			ŧ	0	0	0	0		0
	le	Unimproved	1	=	4	¥	040	9	it.	8		7	7	34	=	2	0	0	0	0	∞ 4	9	13	17	iti		4	12	.83	(1.°)	•	ħi	m	e	0	0		14
_	Total	Shared	Ж	<u>62</u>	0	9	80	15	W. S	0		20 0	20	2	9	00	(¥)	Œ	9	9	2 01	7	9	×	772	0	- 18	(1)	100	((9)		20	14	14	161	20 3	. E	
Sanitation coverage (%)		Improved	66	66	70	84	13	19		33	, ,	0 8	2 5	2	45	99	100	901	100	901	14	51	52	83	¥.		2/2	10	84	(/a)		•	83	83	100	100	4	85
verag	Ì	Open defecation	1	36	33	6	25	38	4	47		- 0	60	-	28	28	0	0	0	0	74	4	39	\$1	141	93	1	1 10	774	34	0.7	¥	0	-	0	0	4	0
on co	Te.	Unimproved	2	2	4	9	36	47	4	92	:	= 4	0	5	= 1	12	0	0	0	0	9 6	00	16	77	10	*	=	1	10	7.0		£	5	3	0	0		27
itatio	Rural	Shared	10	#1	2	9	2	0	M 8	-	. 0	0	= "	0	2	90		S.t.	21		- 5	9	2	77	MX	0	13	5 33	0.00	17	*1	50	12	12	19.	0	on i	2
San		Improved	86	86	85	79	10	12		36	. 00	2 2	2	7	58	25	100	100	100	9	4 8	42	37	78	25	1.	69	. 0	130	130		10	83	84	100	100		Z
		Open defecation	A/	'AS	4	2	9	-	# 3	3		:	= 0	0	=	2	0	0	0	0	28	18	18	×	*	0	0	10	0	0	6	Æ	2	0	0	0	1 4	0
	Urban	Unimproved	1	-	3	1	53	27	*	4		+ 0	0 0	200	12	6	0	0	0	0	01 8	0	7	14	10	0	0		0	0	+	80	4	2	0	0	7	11
	Ş	Shared	8		9	7	22	39	4	80		= 9	9	74	6	=	Ĭ.	W.	*	(0)	18	6	8	(8)	,	61	70	4 19	0	(8)		1	16	16	*	4		1
		Improved	66	66	87	90	19	33	•	48	. 20	60	y 5	67	89	78	100	001	100	8	4 8	73	19	98		75	80		100	100			83	83	100	001		88
	9	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	27	54	-	24	46	i i	14		160		22		39		345		16	200	41		Ç			28		3		36			13		4		53	8
		Unimproved	0	0	23	+	.55	30	A	43		, 00	2	45	78	92	4	0	0	0	52	28	20	00	·	-	2		0	0		*/	8	7	0	0	9	7
	Total	Other improved	1	0.	30	18	35	19	,	47	1 2	8 9	9	/6	4	5	0	9	0	0	53	63	99	00	7.	3	4	10	0	0	1	2.7	31	23	7	e (0	9
(%)	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	27	*	49	78	10	6	*	10	6.3	0	2	=	28	79	88	94	100	8	18	6	20	84	20	*	23	00	100	100	66	66	19	70	93	26	\$ 1	93
Drinking water coverage (%)		Improved	100	100	79	96	45	20	•	23		2 5	70	200	72	84	96	100	100	9	E 88	72	80	85	*	83	11		100	100		٠	92	93	100	001	16	86
COVE		Unimproved	0	0	28	9	99	4	4	53		2	2 8	46	9	8	6	0	0	0	8 4	37	29	16	10	ž.	44	1	0	0		¥0	14	12	0	0	6	6
vater	Rural	Other improved	140	A	38	27	34	28	4	46	×	3	8 0	/6	20	-	16	7	0	0	88 19	19	99	15	N.		00	1	2	2		*	53	4	14	9	4	0
ingv	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	Ť.	Y.	34	19	-	-	0	-		0	7	4	45	19	72	8	8	8	7 01	2	7	69	7	*	8 8	8 8	88	86	8	96	33	47	98	8	87	81
Drink		Improved	100	100	72	94	35	29		47		5 5	ê (ñ	9	74	5	100	100	9	86	63	17	84	*	46	28	. 0	100	100		8	98	88	100	8	6	6
		Unimproved	0	0	11	-	28	01)	-8	0	7 9	8	8	6	S	7	0	0	0	5 4	00	=	-	-	-	2 9	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	-	-
	Urban	Other improved	10	*	16	8	38	99	*	22		- 4	9	46	01	7	*	2	0	0	38	8	55	2	3	E .	7	-	0	0	0	0	6	7	2	-	2	. 3
	Š	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	1		8	16	34	92	¥.	30		0	17	7	8	93	8	95	8	8	22 69	92	34	96	96	1	8 8	8 8	100	100	8	001	68	06	62	66	6	98
		Improved	100	100	68	66	72	2	1	82	. 8	2 3	70	0/	6	8	86	9	100	9	8 8	92	68	66	66	8	88 9	3 6	100	100	100	100	86	16	100	90	8	66
		Urban (%)	16	2	41	48	28	33	28	8 8	06	97	67	36	90	47	99	19	16	83	92	31	46	99	29	0/	79	10	96	92	19	89	49	53	63	98	72	83
	Porchalon	Total	134	171	8,908	13,029	6,033	9,181	1,017	1,646	730	607	0.117	9,440	4,891	696'9	10,365	10,058	255	298	1.151.751	182,847	228,864	56,674	70,270	18,515	28,506	4331	4514	6,810	56,719	58,779	2,369	2,699	123,537	127,953	3,254	5,729
		Year	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	2006	0661	2000	0661	2000	1990	9002	1990	2006	1990	5000	2006	1990	5000	1990	2006	0661	2006	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	2002	1990	2006	1990	5005
		Country, area or territory		Caam		oualemala	Gaines	and the same of th	Guinea-Bissau		Guyana		Haiti		Honduras		Hundary	8228	loeland	SWEWEN ST	India		Indonesia	Iran (Islamic	Republic of)	Iraq		freland		Israel	254500	Italy	lamaica	Jamara	Japan		Jordan	Stephin.

		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		933	14		19		38		23		0				9	3			Ŧ		32		61	9.0	•	o		34		000		0	53		390	
		Open defecation	0	0	20	Ξ	57	47		ė	2	0		46	•0	0	V			43	4 3	. [0			9	0	0	67	37	2 :	9		A	15	28	21	i	ŭ.
	le	Unimproved	-	-	80	10	17	15	*	3	9	4		#	80	12	0	*		10	8	3 8	m	7	3	0	0	Ξ	32	, ,		2	9	32	34	30		7
_	Total	Shared	2	2	33	37	4	00	×	æ	25	m	*	2	X.	10	.90	(8)	18	=	3. C			. #S	83	35	(8)	#	10	0 6	7	4	*	Ж (9	m	च	37.6	*
Sanitation coverage (%)	1	Improved	16	26	39	45	22	33	*		•	83	×	48	*0	18	•	*	٠	36	9 6	25	26	•	13	100	100	00	12	9 9	3 '	94		86	35	45	•	٠
verag		Open defecation	2	0	24	14	65	23	4	Sã	24	0		26	93	0	*	8.	51	51	4	1 39	1	*	X)	0	0	11	45	3 5	2		٠	21	35	28	90	ik'
n co	le.	Unimproved	-	1	00	17	13	SZ	+	4	4	2		2	2	56			15	01	92	3 4	4	1	7	0	0	7	29	0 1	14	6		37	32	58	*	Y
tatio	Rural	Shared	-	-	24	56	7	7	9	2	ě	2		7	5/5	3	ħ.	*	4	2	7 8		,	Ť.	8	M	*	10	91	2 0	0	4		9	9	च	*	i.
Sani		Improved	96	86	44	48	8	2	*			63	2	38		נ	3.) <u>*</u> ;	30	34	77	, 96	96		10	100	100	9	0 1	9	70	93		42	30	39	*	
		Open defecation	0	0	3	7	14	4	٠	0	0)	0	*	9	×	0	0	0	Œ	6		- 0		£	*)	0	0	33	17	t	7		0	0	es.	4	0	0
	an	Unimproved	0	0	80	2	92	0	i.	6	76	-	Ü	2	8.0	5	0	0	841	11	4 :	ō 6	3	100	*	0	0	27	37	,	-	-	0	0	40	32	0	0
	Urban	Shared	3	3	71	17	7	23	O.	•	ii.	5	•	2	9	13	20	W	14	37	4		i	70	27	7	341	22	28	200	\$ 4	4		10	4	2	4	ů.
		Improved	16	26	18	16	56	46		•	0	94	20.00	87	340	82	100	100	1	43	59	97	6	•		100	100	15	8 2	2 2	98	95	100	100	53	65	100	100
		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		32	27	ì	32				21		- 111		6	77	90	4	3		39		Yes			10		28		59		28		2	49		12	
		Unimproved	4	4	65	43	25	35	9	9	100	Ξ	-	40	-	-	0	0	8	77	9	29		Ť.		0	0	19	53	6 2	2 6	-	4	17	19	40	0	0
	tal	Other improved	30	38	21	38	24	50	2.	i.e	ď	37	5	39	.97	17		*	æ	8	9	17		70	- 61	0	0	32	45	5 9	S '	4	92	09	31	52	0	0
(%)	Total	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	99	58	20	16	24	36	28		44	52	11	21	8	82	61	(4)	5	15	= '	- 24	1	76	81	100	100	7	2 2	,	4 (1)	38	20	23	2	00	00	001
Drinking water coverage (%)		Improved	8	96	41	57	48	9	*	4	74	88	1	99	66	8	100	100	*	78	25	2 1	(4)	A.2	۰	100	100	39	47	7	0 00	8	96	83	33	9	90	100
cover		Unimproved	0	6	70	15	19	47	4	4	14	17		47	4	4	0	0	4	56	8 8	32	1	ř	*	0	0	73	64	8 8	4	4	5	24	72	52	0	0
ater	rai	Other improved	09	29	16	37	2	31		9	200	20	1	45	*	37	(4)		100	69	F 0	13		À	100	2	7	92	34	25	3	6	8	2/2	28	46	9	4
w gu	Rural	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	31	24	11	12	13	77	10	4	52	33	-	00	*	59	100	W	2	2	m	55	1	46	57	86	86	-	7 .	7 .	4	87	0	0	0	7	96	96
rinki		Improved	16	16	30	49	33	23	•			83		53	8	96	100	100	2	74	34	70		107	X	100	100	27	36	5	7 96	96	95	22	28	48	00	100
۵		Unimproved	-	-	10	15	24	73	. 4	3	m	-		14	0	0	0	0	1	7	15	28	1		*)	0	0	02	24	0 4	- 0	0	0	2	20	#	0	0
	ue	Other improved	9	16	32	38	30	28	4	9	77	12	1	17	*	7	0	0	4	75	\$:	- 82	1	¥.	100	0	0	25	62	A 0	00 0	2	23	77	42	\$	0	0
	Urban	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	63	83	58	47	46	46	*	3	2	83	1	69	V	63	100	100	16	29	71	- 3		68	66	100	100	28	<u> </u>	2 0	80	8	11	76	8	22	100	100
		Improved	66	66	96	88	76	11			26	66	1020	98	100	100	100	100	*	- 63	88	72		100	100	100	100	80	26	74	100	100	100	86	20	98	100	100
	ion	Urban (%)	99	58	18	21	35	25	88	86	38	36	15	21	69	89	83	87	17	16	45	60 00	85	89	99	81	83	24	12	71	2 9	88	92	30	23	31	8	96
	Population	Total	16,530	15,314	23,447	36,553	72	ğ	2,143	2,779	4,395	5,259	4076	5,759	2,663	2,289	2,974	4055	1,601	1,995	2,137	4,364	6009	3,698	3,408	382	461	12,033	19,159	044%	18.103	26,114	216	300	699'L	11,968	360	405
		Year	Size.	9002	1990	2006	1990	5006	0661	5002	1990	3002	1990	5006	1990	3000	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	5006	1990	2006	1990	1990	2006	1990	5005	0661	2006	0661	2002
		Country, area or territory		Nazakhstan	Kones	waryo	Kiribati		Kuwait	1000000	Kurauzstan	amendaday	Lao People's	Democratic Republic	Labella	rama	Cohamon	Constitution	losotho		Liberia	I Brean Arab	Jamahiriya	1.04	Liminaria	Tanamar House	finadilipour	Madagascar		Malawi		Malaysia		Malaines	Mali		Malta	

		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		×:	1	•	91		39		200		•()	,	ĸ	3				e		34		0	89		8	,		90	q	o		×		18
	1	Open defecation	*	88.	32	52	9	35	2 2	100	<u> </u>	4	0	M	80		13	2	0	2	38	14	100	48	77	9	25	*	88	84	20	0	0		33	14
	Je.	Unimproved	25		40	15	9	18	9	K	75		15	72	10	*	6	ij	9	4 ,	+ 0	m	*1	21	70	- 4	- 00		JP.	2	6	0	0	Ť	28	29
_	Total	Shared	*	**	8	6	0 3	0 -	-	2 (5)	25	1	9	80	000	(8)	28	i.e.	m	e G	00	=	ж.	*:0	7	= "	9	0.8	019	5	14	23	80	ti (2	6
Sanitation coverage (%)		Improved	75	٠	50	24	7 3	£ 15	83	29	25	.0	19	**	(4)	(A)	20	•	16	8 8	25	72	KS.	31	57	36	35	33	2)4	6	27	901	100	1	42	48
verag		Open defecation	*	10	36	75	9	20	1	(4)	370	-	0	W	966	240	27	9	-	ai u	89	34	91	63	28	00 16	69		24	89	23	0	0	#: S	45	27
n co	Je.	Unimproved	46	8	45	00	9	33 0	45	8	88	10	77	¥.	1		16	4	2	4 ,	र प	9	Y	18	2	0	6	1/4	8	7	10	0	0 :	12	28	32
tatio	Rural	Shared	Ž.	8	8	7	0 3	0 0	0		18	1	5	8	70	*	n	9	m	9 /		10	3	Ť.	7	Ξ 0	4	oā.	100	3	6	*	8	9	4	7
Sani		Improved	15	*	111	10	2	g «	48	30	418	93	73	•	(*)	*	31	3.5	98	96	25	54	10	19	2	15 ×	18		82	9	24	100	100	88	. 23	34
	Г	Open defecation	¥	Y	27	18	0	12 0	0	() (P.)	90	*	0	0	0		7	Œ	0	4		0	*)	21	ν,	- 01	61	12	00	32	14	0	0	10.	65	2
	an	Unimproved	12	30	31	26	0	2 2	00	46	39	4:	80	0	0	50	.3	76C	-	4	-	0	10	36	4	4 4	4	8016	Sin	3	4	0	0	£ (28	28
	Urban	Shared		W.	6	12	0	0 -	-	S.	16	-	7	0	100	*	31	4	~	4	14	15	111		0	10	= =	IV.	16	56	37	90	¥	4	101	10
		Improved	88	*	33	44	2	0 47	6	X	19	10	85	100	100	*	64	10	96	8	8 8	88		23	16	23	99		Ť.	36	45	100	100	•	59	57
	96	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		E		,	17		27		20		131		N.	18		a		*		24	3	i I	36		19			,,	40	0		(6)		30
		Unimproved	4	(F)	63	40		2	5	12	9	-	10	ń		36	28	Ŷ.	2	0	2 0	17	3	28	4	70	7	.19	(è	28	Ξ	0	0	3	30	21
	E	Other improved	*		56	37	9	2	4	101	17.	٧	47	#		35	S	list	15	2	34	22	1/4	32	7	74	200	, ,	135	65	72	2	0		1	18
(%)	Total	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	10	¥.	11	23	3 3	32 %	16		00	10	43	.01	(1)	56	77	N.F.	83	9 0	. 14	28	8	7	0	22	43	y	0.0	7	17	86	100	4.	53	19
Drinking water coverage (%)		Improved	8	*	37	09	3	88	95	88	8		96	*27	*	64	72	А	86	00 5	37	83	*	45	20	2 8	83	74	53	7.5	68	90	100	26	70	79
cover		Unimproved	3	7	59	46		28	15	ż	9		15.	*	(4)	79	52	4	4	0 0	42	45	*	74	25	02	10		134	30	12	0	0	28	54	37
ater	Rural	Other improved	8	100	36	40	9	2 0	12		4	4	73	i.	1	-21	45	100	æ	9	40	43	.00	24	9	30	62	4	3	.69	11	2	0	*	30	36
w gu	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot			5	#1	3 3	47	73	11		1	12	M	W	0	9	it.	8	2 1		15	20	7	-	2 2	28	17	112	2	1	8	100	1.	16	27
rinki		Improved	26		41	54	001	72	85	98	94	•	85			21	48	2	96	001	28	28	80	56	4/	80	06	(2	32	70	88	100	100	78	46	63
<u> </u>		Unimproved	is	45	70	30		0 0	2	1	2	2	4	0	0	3	10	SE.	0	0	0 0	0	*)	56	t :	07	-	1	(19	3	9	0	0	0	0	10
	nan	Other improved		*	11	35		7	2		Ü.		17	0	0	46	55	34	2	7	10	13	**	54	8	\$ 2	30	*	Ma	53	45	0	0	0 0	9	9
	Urban	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	1	8	19	35	31	3 8	8		9	Á	79	100	100	5.1	35	(4)	86	88 8	75	87	*	11	20	10	69	4	168	44	46	100	001	90	85	84
		Improved	56	2	30	70	3	9	86	93	56	86	96	100	100	26	8	ù	100	001	3	100	300	71	20	08	66	1	1000	- 64	94	100	100	100	6	96
	uo	Urban (%)	65	19	40	41	ŧ	2 0	9/	56	22	47	47	100	100	23	57	21.	S	12	48	59	21	35	Q	38	36	100	100	6	91	69	88	8 8	53	59
	Population	Total	\vdash	88	1,945	3,044	1001	84002	106.342	96	EH.	4389	3,833	30	33	2,216	2,605	282	109	= \	24808	30,853	13,544	70,971	40,14/	1.417	2047	6	10	19,114	27,641	14,952	16,379	3,411	4,141	5,532
		Year		2002	1990	2006	1990	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	5002	1990	9002	1990	5006	1990	5006	1990	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	2006	2006	0661	5005	0661	2006	1990	2006	0661	1990	2006
		Country, area or territory	3 0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Marshall Islands	Managhania	Wall Italia	Mauritius		Mexico	Micronesia	(Federated States of)	Maria	moldova	Monaco	WORR	Monadia	- Control	Montepearo		Montserrat		Morocco	Monanthiano	woxammadae	Myanmat	83	Namibia	a college	Nauru	1	Includ	Netherlands	(WCWInchester)	New Zealand		Nicaragua

Г	4	% of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	1	2		0	•		63	ii.	(2)	I	0		40		28		14	Ī	18		32	31		43		×		12	10		ç	5	30		60
	Г	Open defecation	84	80	27	50	0	0	77	4			71		54	31	142		4	0	82 8	9	0	35	0 3	0	0	36	7	-	-		0	0		3 192	.0
	_	Unimproved	01	7	30	29	0	0	91	9			7		0	9	39	33		91	× ×	32	27	1	13	,	7		-	0		,	0	0		36	26
	P	Shared	m	9	17	21	*		2	2 0		*		7	m	S	17.1			0	7 0	2	e	m	in (7	e		ं		4	*	9	9	8	2
Sanitation coverage (%)		Improved	6	7	92	30	100	100	84	94			62		33	88	19	67		74	44	09	70	55	27	00	2	3	92	66	((* /		100	100		72	7.2
rerac	Г	Open defecation	95	65	36	29	0	0	3	3 3			32	. 5	74	45	Œ	£	X	0	2 2	0	0	75	32	1.7	4	N.	12	2	00	-	0	0	6 9	()	18
n cov	-	Unimproved	2	4	30	32	0	0	77	4		,	1	83	0	0	46	48	16	31	88 88	22	23	01	28		4 1	76	0	0	· i	i.	0	0	6 3	47	45
tatio	à	Shared	-	-	12	14	(*)	100		4)			2	'n	V	W	×.	9	-	0	-	0		0 5	2	9	4	9		8		9		-	5
Sanit	ı	Improved	-	m	22	25	100	100	78	96	. 7		5		4	40	54	25	,	63	14 14	34	42	15	36	2 :	7/	3.5	88	86		•	100	100		52	54
	Г	Open defecation	92	61	6	10	0	0	28	38 3	• 3		7 (7	00	9	(K)	28.	it.	0	4 4	2	0	17	0	0	0 /	34	2	0	- 20	43	0	0	£ 3	9 38	191
	5	Unimproved	4	25	31	27	0	0	15	9	•			-	15	0	24	vi.	£	2	10	9	7	n	0 0	× .	- 1	9	-	-	00	C.	0	0	()	6	6
	lichan	Shared	17	56	27	28	2.5	w	98	4			22	NJ S	4	4	10	¥.		12	2 2	4	4	2	9 :	71	2	4	-	Ţą.	- 1	2		140	6 3	3	3
	L	Improved	16	27	33	35	100	100	88	94			16	16	16	8	76	96	•	78	67	88	68	73	88				67	66	•		100	100	1000	88	88
	-	% of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	10	52	9,	10	c		58		9		100		35		22		×		9	10.5	47	38		40		v	1	o.	10		ç	5	к		7
	Г	Unimproved	59	58	20	53	0	0	7	2 0	0	0 5	21	A - 0	2	2	10	=	4	80	2 8	48	23	52	9 :	- 1		75	4	-			0	0	4	24	12
	_	Other improved	37	v	36	43	W	4	7	, ,	0	0	2		9	19	W	0	•	e :	28	23	15	61	7	5 8	\$,		6	0	1		V	40		27	38
(%	Total	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	4	*	14	4	0	(8)	9	7 8	8	100	97		71	56	R	7	8	8	= 2	52	62	26	77	77	2 88	86	87	66	ě	1	*	2	ř į	46	50
age (Improved	14	42	20	47	100	100	86	88	3	00	2	•	86	8	8	8	*	92	39	52	11	75	8 8	9 6	2	24	96	8	23.*3	2	9	100	9 8	16	88
Drinking water coverage (%)	Γ	Unimproved	62	89	99	20	0	0	0	m c	0	0 ;	/7) (61	13	~	9	1	61	8 8	72	48	54	37	3 :	71		10	0	· C	6	0	0	0 9	45	24
ater	-	Other improved	37	×	30	28	1	*	i i	1 0	0	0	6		73	89	30	A.	A	7	28	78	23	30	6 0	6	5	1.6	14	-			×	30.	0. 3	48	89
W DL	å	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	-	1	4	2	*		4	, 8	3	90 4	0		00	16	4	4	1	62	4 4	0	56	92	4 .	0 7	2 22	96	08	66	ř	ř	٠	4	4 1	7	80
inkir	ı	Improved	38	32	34	30	100	100	100	26	3	00	13	1	81	87	86	96	Œ.	81	32	28	52	46	63	2 8	8 '	1	2	100	•		100	100	1	55	76
ā	ı	Unimproved	41	6	20	35	0	0	7	7 0	0	0	2	,	4	10	22	51	0	+	2 2	77	9	12	00 0		0	0	2	-	1		0	0 0	2 0	7	=
	4	Other improved	38	54	47	28	0	0	2	Y <	0	0	20	V	4	47		26	m	2	27	82	10	4	2 2	6 5	3 8	-	m	0	. (1)		0	0 -		. 00	:13
	Lichan	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	21	37	33	7	100	100	83	. 8	3	8 2	q	1 3	25	8	(10)	(i)	65	93	5 5	8	28	74	8	10	97	66	56	66	- 60		100	81 8	8 8	8	98
		Improved	65	16	80	99	100	100	88	86	3	00	82		96	95	73	62	100	8	88	78	96	88	35	76	9 00	100	86	66	(14)	1	100	100	07	93	66
	1000	tion Urban (%)	15	17	35	46	31	37	68	\$0 F	7/	77	8 7		31	32	31	34	54	72	13	46	59	69	73	200	61	62	48	58	72	86	92	98 7	4,4	54	54
		Total Urb	7,822	13,737	94,454	144,720	2	2	44	88	4,241	4,669	1,843	7240	112,991	160,943	15	50	2,411	3,288	4,131	4,248	910'9	21,762	27,589	01,440	38,111	38,140	6,983	10,579	3,528	3,969	467	821	48,050	23,207	21,532
		, je			1990	5005	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	2006	0661	2000	1990	2006	1990	5006	1990	2000	0661	1990	5006	1990	2006	0661	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	2006	1990	2006
		Country, area or territory		Niger		Nigeria	Neio	- Contract	Northern Mariana	Islands	Norway		Oman		Pakistan		Palau		Panama	5000000	Papua New Guinea		Paraguay	Peru		Philippines	2000	Poland		Portugal	Descriptor Division	ruettonico	Ostar	Control	Republic of Korea		Romania

	9	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	19	•0			22		- 0		0	0	91	:			,		19		14		e			8	c	7.		6	c			91		×	4,	^
	Ī	Open defecation	Đ.	100	9	4	Ä		(<u>4</u>	2		45	NO.	0	*	(0)	A.	59	/ <u>(4</u>	3	39	74	0	À	0	1	22	4	79	0	0		A.	V.		54	12	10
	le le	Unimproved	13	2	53	.62	4	4	2	ņ			7	0	iti	(2)	7	13	0.5	G	71	æ		Ŷ	7	*	36	72.	12	0	0	0	5	F 5	. 68	6	13	8
_	Total	Shared	20	42	12	11	.*:	2.5	338	39	(8)	*	51	20	œ	(1)	(8)	¥	83	3	14	12	· m		200	9	36	23	878	:01	(4)	+	20	8)	41 (Y	14	22	23
Sanitation coverage (%)	۱	Improved	87	87	59	23	96	96	4		(4)	×	86	100	,e	585		24	20		36	38	. 6		•	96	11	16	//6	100	100			82 5	32	23	55	65
veraç		Open defecation	¥	87	9	4	100	02	574	Si .			47	0	(4)	380	18	89	191	8	28	36	0	0	0	7,70	42	W.	¥	0	0	4.7	*1	¥6	367 (38	81	23	21
n co	70	Unimproved	30	30	53	89	4	4	W	4	4	4	7	0	8	(0)	4	6	M		24	43	6	0	0	1	40	4	74	-	-	201	V	85	88	9	14	11
itatio	Rural	Shared	20	M	12	8	(*)		Ä	8	*	*	70	**	(2)	(5),	10	2	ā	Ž.	6	6		8	K	*	13	1.0	1.1	9	6	*	ħ	8	8 3	9	18	19
San		Improved	70	70	53	20	8	96		•	96	96	86	100	2	18	10	18	1.8	6 *	0	0	. 88	100	100	*	S	/ t.	0.	66	66			8 9	8	7	45	49
	Ī	Open defecation	×	100	3	3	×		.y	0)	(4)	6	0	0	Œ))(((4)	53	0	0	01	4	0	*	œ	(F)	9	0	0	0	0	0	E	6	e 2	4	4	3
	an	Unimproved	1	7	47	42	*	4	139	004		0	0	0	98	265	*	14	0	0	17	16			100	(A)	30	0	0	0	0	+	¥35.95	7	7	91	01	S
	Urban	Shared	*	(4)	19	21		1/4	W.	16	0.00	4	21	¥	×	(0)	780	4	TV T	*	Z	23		-	BV.	91	44	W.	W.	9	(a)	-27	V	L.C		56	25	56
		Improved	66	66	31	34	96	%		•	•		100	90	*	*	(0.5)	52	100	90	52	24	. 96	1	*	*	20	100	100	100	100	-	•	8 8	88 '	15	64	99
	9	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	10	20		17	10	it	1.1	(200)	15	i i	0		4		N		114		41	0.00	**		ő	í	è	7/4		ě	ij			31		٠	200	35
	I	Unimproved	9	3	35	35	-	-	2	2	8		6	15	*	•	240	14	Ξ	9	33	23	-	ě	16	36	47	ě	()	0	0	-	*	33	30	71	19	7
	153	Other improved	18	15	63	99	ð	15	12	1,4	17/	*	1	1	(2)	18	(2)	98	-	22	45	34	. 82		7)	10	44	22	17	5	9	*	1 200	28	20	13	26	26
(%)	Total	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	9/	82	2	5	Y	21	/ Y	(1		100	9.3	30	Y.	*	,¥	56	88	2	22	43	81	A	20	*	6	13	i.y	88	8	*	100	= :	4 -	16	55	67
rage		Improved	¥	26	65	69	66	66	86	86		•	6	88	9.	A	¥	98	68	•	67	77	. 66	e	w.	*	53	•	7.4	100	100	•		69	0 '	29	18	93
Drinking water coverage (%)	1	Unimproved	14	12	37	36	-	1	2	2	4		=	13	*	Ŧ	*	17	37	1	46	35	2	*	100	1	99	4	¥	0	0	-	*	22 2	35	96	38	18
ater	Rural	Other improved	37	36	63	09	À			8	0		42	i.	8	0	×	98	3	(2)	47	47	35	Å	×		31	4		Ξ	9		4	\$ 3	8 .	10	44	40
w gu	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	46	52	0	-		at.	12	12	17	1	2)	1	Ÿ	*		-11	8	3	4	20	63	1	7).	=	=	Ĭ.	17	68	\$	1	200		- 0	0	18	45
rinki	L	Improved	98	88	63	19	66	66	86	86	•	*	68	87	5)	*		83	63	12	51	9	86		٠	(*)	32	95	78.	90	100		100	59	65	10	62	82
<u> </u>	ı	Unimproved	3	0	9	18	-	-	2	7	(9)		-	01	10	380	38	12	3	m	0	-	-	0	0	×	17	0	0	0	0	0	KOS.	9	9	37	2	0
	Urban	Other improved	-	7	62	8	*	72	574	34	(4)		¥5	ř.	*	¥	100	99	0	0	41	15	. 2	0	0	Ö.	63	0	0	0	9	+	*	20 9	28	18	6	16
	5	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	98	63	32	22	Ä	4	4	14			Ţ.	i	-		4	32	46	26	92	28	97	90	100	(4)	90	<u>8</u>	100	001	94	i.	N. C.	2	9 6	45	68	84
		Improved	6	100	94	82	66	66	86	86	•	100	66	8		Ů.	4	88	65	26	6	93	. 66	100	100	M	83	90	100	100	9	1727	20	8 3	8 '	63	86	100
		Urban (%)	7.3	73	5	50	35	32	56	28	4	46	21	23	06	68	44	56	11	18	39	4	23 23	80	20	30	41	100	100	26	26	8	21	z :	2 8	36	52	09
	Donulation	Total	148,615	143,221	7,294	9,464	4	8	138	163	109	120	191	28	24	31	116	155	16,256	24,175	7,896	12,072	9,269	72	98	4,087	5,743	3,016	4,382	5,256	5,388	1,927	2,001	314	484	8,445	36,577	48,282
					0	9	0	9	Q	9	Q	9	Q	9	0	9	0	0					2 9	Q	9	0.	90	90	9	0	9	9	9	0			L	
-		Year	1990	2006	1990	2006		200	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	1990	2006	1990	2005
		Country, area or territory		Russian Federation	December	nwanda	Saint Kitts and Meuis	The same of the sa	SainTucia	200	Saint Vincent and	the Grenadines	Samon	nous more	San Marino	San manno	Sao Tonie and	Principe	Saudi Arabia	Secure Charge	Senegal		Serbia	8	Seychelles	Cores I ages	Sierra Leonie	Singanore	amdohme	Slovakia	arawan a	Slovenia		Solomon Islands	3	Somalia	Course Arriva	South Africa

	91	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		13	7	4.7	14	T	38			23	o	o	h	48	2	×	Ī	33		3 0		0	4		×	T	50		9	36	3	25		ж
		Open defecation	0	0	15	2	38	3/	×	1/3	20	0	0	0	0	10	0		10	0	(0)	0		40	56	99	•	(S	8	0	0	20	S	2	-	
	al	Unimproved	0	0	=	80	53	28	4	,	7	0	0	0	0	2	4	· ų	9	0	10.7	N	1	91	m	10	**		4	0	-	2	9	=	6	2
_	Total	Shared	4	10	m	4	80	X. 12	0	1	23	,	18	10	(0)	প্র	4	* *	7	4	(10)	9	100	m	52	77	10	6 3		7	7	अ	4	2	~	37 550
(%) əf		Improved	100	100	11	88	33	35	82		20	100	100	100	100	81	92	. 6	78	96	(i)	68		4	13	13		, 8	8	93	85	74	85	82	88	
Sanitation coverage		Open defecation	0	0	16	2	48	23	21	i da	25	0	0	0	0	19	0		24	0	C.	1	100	48	74	78	W.	8 5	100	0	0	46	14	4	2	86 BE
n co	ral	Unimproved	0	0	14	6	26	73	6	4	8	0	0	0	0	8	7	4	-	. 0	10	HE	4	18	7	13	10	77	4	0	-	þ	14	56	X	
itatio	Rural	Shared		20	2	0	9	ăi ji	10	17	21	1		55	độ	4	S			4	*	7	-	2	91	9	1	t) o	1	7	7	9	8	-	-	* 1
San		Improved	100	100	89	98	56	12	9		46	100	100	100	100	69	88	. 2	7.2	98	(0)	18		32	00	m	35	8/ 90	8	93	92	44	64	69	72	
		Open defecation	0	0	00	1	10	4 0	0	0	m	0	0	0	0	0	0		0 0	0	(4)	0	10	90	24	23	+	1 .		0	0	m	0	0	0	6 10
	an	Unimproved	0	0	0	3	37	30	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0		-	0	(10)	3	10	12	S	6	35 3	,	2 6	0	-	0	2	7	7	10
	Urban	Shared			7	7	0	. 0	0		28	-		ž/	W.	4	4	4		S	Ual	5	-	4	46	44			10	7	7	2	2	2	2	10
		Improved	100	100	85	68	53	90	68		64	100	100	100	100	94	96	, 90	8 8	95		92	٠	64	35	24	i i	, 80	80	93	92	56	96	96	96	• 🦸
	90	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	100.0	13	200	3	30		a.			9	0	c	7	43	1	¥		17		(A)		187	36		0		5	2000	12	2.1		35		**
		Unimproved	0	0	33	18	36	30	80		40	0	0	0	0	17	Ξ	33	3	2		0	100	38	25	4	•		9	12	9	18	9	15	3	* 0
	Total	Other improved	-	-	57	75	30	8	21	'	35	0	0	0	0	11	00	1 8	3 8	47	1	8	"	46	8	24		2 3	1.0	16	90	20	16	25	प	1 1
(%)	To	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	66	66	10	7	34	77	71	ar	25	100	100	100	100	72	81		3	51		65	20	16	4	80	A .	0 3	2.5	69	74	62	75	99	93	<i>t</i> (5)
rage		Improved	100	100	67	82	64	0/	92		99	901	100	100	100	83	68	. 13	00	86	4.0	100	(4)	62	49	29		1001	901	88	94	82	94	82	25	
cover		Unimproved	0	0	38	21	43	R	21		49	0	0	0	0	30	17	. 6	2	2	14	10	10	4	8	8	0	71	0	12	7	38	16	56	2	W W
Drinking water coverage	Rural	Other improved	0	0	58	92	38	2	33		36	0	0	-1	-	16	15	36	2 2	79		15	1	45	36	9	•	to de	8	02	21	38	45	28	6	
w gu	2	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	100	100	4	m	16	2	46		15	100	100	8	66	51	89	. 8	3 2	35		84	10	Ξ	0	0	7.	ti ot	1.5	89	22	56	36	46	98	r. +
rinki		Improved	100	100	62	79	57	40	79		15	100	100	100	100	20	83	, 0	9	6	•	66	(*)	95	98	40	5 6	88 8	100	88	93	62	84	74	95	8 3.
		Unimproved	0	0	6	2	15	7 -	-	1	13	0	0	0	0	4	2	4 1	, ,	-	(4)	0	E	23	7	7			0	80	m	5	-	00	2	F - F
	Urban	Other improved	-	-	55	98	01	32	17		30	0	0	0	0	3	2	. 5	2 8	15	9(4)	4	ř.	46	8	74	10 3	2 0	110	=	Ξ	80	5	2	-	¥ 3
	U	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	66	66	36	32	12	9	8	1	57	100	100	100	100	93	93	. 5	2	2 2	4	96	-	28	7	12	1	1 3		20	88	87	쭚	2	64	
		Improved	100	100	16	8	85	8/ 00	97	M	87	100	100	100	100	96	95		8	66	10	100		11	79	8		1 001	8	92	6	95	66	92	86	
	tion	Urban (%)	7.5	11	17	15	27	24 89	74	23	24	83	84	89	9/	46	51	32	2 02	33	58	70	21	27	30	÷	0 0	33	24	6	13	09	99	59	89	47
	Population	Fotal	38,851	43,887	17,114	19,207	25,933	37,707	455	865	1,134	8,559	8/0/6	6,834	7,455	12,721	19,408	5,303	54 201	63,444	1,909	2,036	740	1,114	3,961	6,410	7	- 8	001	1,224	1,328	8,219	10,215	57,345	73,922	3,068
		Year	V.5	2002	1990	2005	1990	1000	2006	0661	2006	1990	2006	1990	3000	1990	2006	0661	1000	2006	1990	2006	0661	2006	1990	5002	0661	1000	2006		DATES	1990	5005	0661	2000	2006
		Country, area or territory		Spain	600	ori Lanka	Sudan		Suriname	-	Swaziland		Sweden	Curitrostand	3WILCETIANU	Syrian Arab	Republic	Tajikistan		Thailand	The former	Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Time to the same	ansar-willi	Togo		Tokelau		Tonga		Trinidad and Tobago	Tinisia	Decimina	Turkey		Turkmenistan

		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		¥:		2	11		*		80					5	1.2	2	7		38	15	6(1)			4.4	ì	,		39		30	8	22	200	13
П		Open defecation	1		100	W.	50	13	0	0	0	0	4		6	11		W	0	0	0 0			ž.	8	30	12		160	Ŋ.	2	40	35	28	77	2 %
	al	Unimproved	7)	W)	22	13	39	41	-	57	0	0		Ē	45	43	0	0	0	0	5 0	1		17	1	40	61			7	18	32	61	12	9	0 5
	Total	Shared	t)	X.	*:	90	12	13	m	7	m	0	+:	10K	11	13	(9)	98	0	0	2 0	0 0		83	is.	-	ব	(2)	::	78	62	ą.	(*)	18	20	22
Sanitation coverage (%)		Improved	٠	#3	78	68	29	33	96	93	26	26	•	20	35	33	100	100	100	100	98	•		83	74	56	65	٠	٠	•	80	38	46	45	25	44
verac	П	Open defecation	*	87	90	36	22	15	0	0	0	0	٠	14	11	14	269	W.	0	0	0 0			3 55)di	33	16	265	19.	54	3	20	46	45	33	30 48
n co	Je.	Unimproved	1	1	56	16	39	40	-	12	0	0	*	*	44	43	1	1	0	0	7 6			53	18	45	25	*	1	¥	28	36	24	10	7	0 9
itatio	Rural	Shared	Ť		Ť	Ž.	10	Ξ	9	vo.	5	10	*	*	6	6		Ž	-	=	2 2			**		-	3	*	Ť	Ť	'n	Ž		7	6	18
Sani		Improved	•	10	74	84	29	34	93	83	95	95	•7	2	36	34	66	66	66	86	95	2.0		47	2	17	56	*	٠	٠	69	14	30	38	15	35
		Open defecation	£	*)	ж	ŧ	3	2	0	0	0	0	*	7H	m	-	0	0	0	0	0 0	e. 17		У.	7/1	18	ī)×(Œ	-	4	7	m	m	0 "
	an	Unimproved	7	2	17	1	43	36	-	2	0	0	+)	73K	46	44	0	0	0	0		10		10	Ni.	17	9	(4)		S)	15	17	5	14	m	
	Urban	Shared	90	25	-	167	27.	30	-	-	7	2	4	112	22	24	101	74	0	0	2 2		•	×	34	3	5		14	O)	7%	Ä	Ta	34	36	34
		Improved	88	86	83	63	27	53	86	97	8	86	0.00	Ť	56	31	100	100	100	100	97	•	2000	8	4	62	88	*	•	*	84	79	88	46	55	65
		of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)	1	"		3	40		8		82			٥	5	ę	1.7		7		22	1	66		r	02	Š.	ő		5		88	a a	27		12
		Unimproved	0	0	10	7	22	36	Ĭ.	m	0	0	0	0	51	45	-	77	0	0	2 2	39		Ξ	8	48	8		(8)	×	Ξ	(i)	34	20	42	77
	Te.	Other improved	*	87	8		41	62	2	22	2	22	0	0	41	41	15	12	25	ч	36	23	-	œ	11	#	20	*	2	*	Ξ		46	27	45	5 8
(%	Total	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	10	×	×	16	2	2	(3)	75	0	82	8	100	00	14	88	87	25	8	57	38		81	2	00	22	(4)	ja.	7	78	(1	20	23	92	33
Drinking water coverage (%)		Improved	100	100	06	66	43	64	v	97	90	100	100	100	46	55	66	66	100	100	88 8	19		8	4	52	92	¥	(4)	×	88	×	99	20	28	8 18
cover		Unimproved	0	0	:	80	19	40		m	0	0	0	0	19	54	9	9	0	0	2 81	47		30	0	25	10	0	0	+	12	4	35	73	59	30
ater	le le	Other improved	1	0	*	*	39	59		\$		30	7	2	36	42	48	48	1	91	& 2	25		22	4	42	82	=	2	,	24	(0)	86	¥	39	59
w pu	Rural	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	2.0	80	4:	10	0	=	1.5	25		02	88	86	m	4	46	46	10	25	37	28		48	ij.	-	8	66	66		2	1.2	9	2	7	,
rinki		Improved	100	92	68	92	39	9	(8	97	90	8	100	100	39	46	8	94	100	100	82	23		20	2	43	90	100	100	18	88	22	65	27	4	72
_		Unimproved	0	0	00	9	22	10	0	m	0	0	0	0	10	19	0	0	0	0	0	7		7	1.6	13	2	1	7.6	Œ.	10	14	32	14	0	- ^
	ned	Other improved	4	¥0	*	(¥.	99	79	1.0	02	1	20	0	0	59	36	3	3	3	6	= 2	13	1	9	26	46	39	*	.4	14	9	×	11	33	49	4 [
	Urban	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	1	1000	8	V	18	11	i i	87	4	80	001	100	31	45	- 62	26	26	65	8 8	8	4	87	N	38	56		A	ÿ	84	100	25	23	4	95
		Improved	100	100	65	94	78	06	100	97	90	90	9	100	96	81	100	100	100	100	98	93	020	93	9	87	86	*	it.	٠	06		89	98	8	66
	ion	Urban (%)	43	48	4	28	110	13	29	89	79	17	68	06	19	25	75	81	86	92	37	19	24	84	94	20	27	0	0	89	72	21	28	39	35	29
	Population	Total	-	22	6	10	17,841	59,899	51,536	46.557	1,867	4248	57,238	60,512	25,494	39,459	256,098	302,841	3,106	3331	26,981	149	221	19,731	27,191	66,173	86,206	14	15	2,154	3,889	12,314	21,732	8,122	11,696	13,238
		Year		2002	1990	2006	0661	2006	1990	2000	0661	2002	0661	2006	1990	9002	0661	2002	1990	2006	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	5002	1990	5002	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661
		Country, area or territory	Turks and Caicos	Islands		Invalu	Hoanda	- Samuel		Ukraine	United Arab	Emirates	United Kingdom of	Northern Ireland	United Republic of	Tanzania	United States of	America	Unicesay	foofing	Uzbekistan	0.000	Vanuatu	Venezuela	(Bolivarian Republic of)	Viot Name	viet Nam	WalisandFutuna	Islands	West Bank and Gaza	Strip	Vennen	remen	Zambia		Zimbabwe

		90	of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998) Open defecation		28 19	16	4 32	4	3 6	65	48 13	28	18	7	5 63		11	77	7 20		10		7	31 36	3 8	24 33	18 27
		-	Unimproved	24	23	17	14	44	25	80	6	17	00	10	5	48	48	10	80	10	S.	-	-	22	15	17	12
		Total	Shared	14	18	2	9	*	1	9	10	S	7	T	9	ж	98.	2	9	55 2	150	100	50	9	6	×	00
(900	Sanitation coverage (%)		Improved	56	31	62	92	48	99	71	33	20	29	79	84	52	52	89	79	96	68	66	66	41	53	54	62
r and sanitation facilities (1990 and 2006)	verag		Open defecation	46	39	30	6	5	7	81	63	32	24	18	14	21	20	43	23	240	385	10	477	42	35	37	31
0661	oo uc	Rural	Unimproved	25	52	21	25	51	38	1	8	21	13	24	18	34	36	19	21	19	16	Þ	4	27	21	24	19
ties (1	nitati	8	Shared	6	111	50	7	=	-	7	9	4	5	2	4		ŧ.	6	7		m	-	*	3	5	8	5
facilit	Sai		Improved	30	24	44	59	43	65	10	23	40	58	26	64	44	.43	35	52	81	81	96	96	82	39	36	45
tion (Open defecation	=	00	2	0	3	4	24	15	12	10	0	0	30	90	9	c.	000	(6)	0	0	10	7	9	5
anita		Urban	Unimproved	77	19	10	19	24	7	9	80	9	4	-	0	20	20	7	9	5	9	0	0	12	7	00	5
s pue		Ď	Shared	27	31	9	9	12	15	17	20	80	00	9	9	-	1	9	9	216			4	12	15	80	11
		0	Improved of population that gained coverage	40	42	83	90	19	74	53	57	74	78	93	94	80	80	81	86	95	94	100	100	99	r	78	79
ing w			(1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998)		3/	è	ŝ		23	0,0	ñ.	3	ę	-	ř.		2	200	Q	3	12	9	2	90	2	i	3
drink			Unimproved	21	45	12	8	32	15	56	13	27	14	14	10	46	50	16	00	7	9	2	-	29	16	23	13
e of c		Total	Other improved	33	45	30	14	17	15	54	9	57	54	17	10	100	10	17	12	77	21	7	9	35	38	58	33
y typ	(%)	12	Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	91	91	58	78	51	73	92	22	16	32	69	8		100	19	8	Ľ	73	6	93	36	46	48	54
tes b	Drinking water coverage (%)		Improved	49	88	88	92	89	88	74	87	73	98	88	96	5	200	84	92	93	94	86	66	71	84	11	87
stima	cove		Unimproved	65	54	18	13	48	10	32	16	36	19	30	20	19	63	39	27	16	14	2	3	41	24	37	.22
nal e	water	Rural	Other improved	31	41	48	24	18	16	9	74	99	- 67	20	23	32	31	36	25	45	#	22	19	40	46	39	
egio	king		Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	4	5	34	63	37	62	00	10	4	14	20	57	7.	9	25	48	42	45	73	78	19	27	24	31
age: I	Drin		Improved		46	85	1 87	55	18	89	84		18	5 70	8	39	37	69	73	84	98	95	97	65	6 76	5 63	4 78
over			Unimproved	81 8	61 5	5 5	5 4	3	2	6 9	4 5	8	8		2 5	8	6	9 0	7 3	3	6	2 0	2 0	1 7			8
ion		Urban	Other improved	5 36	3 46	3 12		2 15	11 /	36	44	1 51	3 39	2 13		30		10		11 9				9 24	0 24	91 6	·
anitation coverage: regional estimates by type of drinking wate			Piped into dwelling, yard or plot	12 46	81 35	95 83	16 96	97 82	/8 86	91 55	15 26	92 41	92 53	95 82	95 93	92	1000	14 84	06 26	92 26	06 66	86 00	86 00	69 66	94 70	62 56	96 78
			Improved	28 8	36 8	49 9	54 9	30	क क	26 9	30 08	32 9	45 9	62 9	6 99	23 9	24 9	71 9	78 9	65 9	64	71 10	75 10	35 9	43 9	43 9	49 9
wate		Population	Urban (%)	3.00	-024	35	700	100	2000				100			133	225	1.3.	0.000	-75.3	1156	0.30	1727		1888		STA.
Drinking water and s		Popu	Total (thousands)	519,388	788,214	118,032	155,087	1,220,373	1,402,837	1,192,558	1,612,840	440,574	565,105	137,541	200,205	6,449	9,175	444,277	565,049	281,428	278,295	934,265	1,016,093	4,079,192	5,298,512	5,294,885	6,592,900
			Year	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	5005	1990	2006	0661	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	0661	2005
			MDG regions and the world		Sub-Sanaran Amca	And the same of th	Northern Africa		Eastern Asia	County Marie	Southern Asia		South-eastern Asia		Western Asia	- Constant	Oceania	Latin America &	Caribbean	Commonwealth	of Independent States	Particular de partidos	Developed regions	Danisaranian	neveroping regions	Madd	World

⁻ NM

The figures for Bangladesh have been adjusted for arsenic contamination levels based on the national surveys conducted and approved by the Government.

Countries with a negative growth rate, reflected in the columns titled % of population that gained coverage (1990-2006) with respect to median population (Year 1998).

Figures have been estimated by JMP to ensure compatibility, thus they are not necessarily the official statistics of the concerned country, area or territory, which may use alternative rigorous methods.

Millennium Development Goals: regional groupings



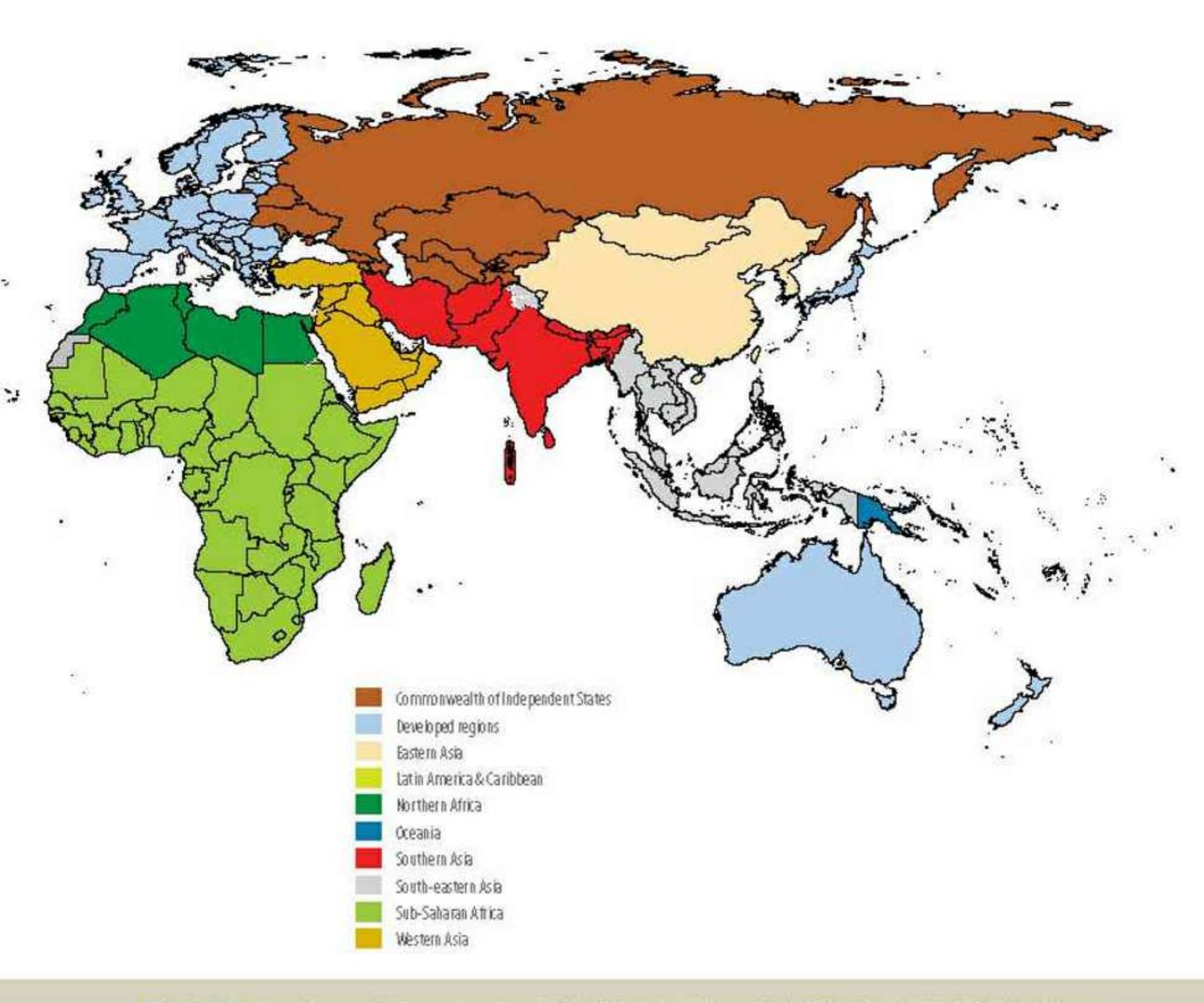


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The world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target

Two and a half billion people, 38 per cent of the world's population, remain without improved sanitation facilities, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

While 1.2 billion people still practise open defecation, the riskiest sanitation practice of all, it is decreasing.

At current rates, the MDG sanitation target will be missed by over 700 million people.

Seven out of ten people without improved sanitation live in rural areas.

The world is on track to meet the MDG drinking water target

The number of people without an improved drinking water source is now below one billion.

More than half of the world's households now have piped water connections in or near their homes.

Progress is slowest in sub-Saharan Africa, home to a third of the global population using unimproved drinking water sources.

Eight out of ten people without improved sources of drinking water live in rural areas.







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