Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

35 YEARS

JMP

2000-2024 | Special focus on inequalities

LAUNCH VERSION

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

World Health Organization

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Contents

Highlights

Introduction

The World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund (WHO/UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) was established in 1990. It has been producing internationally comparable estimates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for 35 years and is currently responsible for global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH. In 2024, the JMP released updated estimates for WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities (2000–2023). This report presents updated national, regional and global estimates for WASH in households for the period 2000–2024.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] established ambitious global targets for universal access to basic services (1.4) and for universal access to safe drinking water (6.1), sanitation and hygiene (6.2). Data for the corresponding global WASH indicators are now available for more than 50% of the world's population (Tier 1) and it is increasingly possible to benchmark and compare progress and rates of change between countries. But as we approach the last five years of the SDG period, the world is still not on track to achieve universal coverage of basic WASH services by 2030 and universal coverage of safely managed water and sanitation services is increasingly out of reach (Figure 1).

[1] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>.

Achieving the 2030 targets for ending open defecation and universal access to basic WASH services will require acceleration, and universal coverage of safely managed services is increasingly out of reach

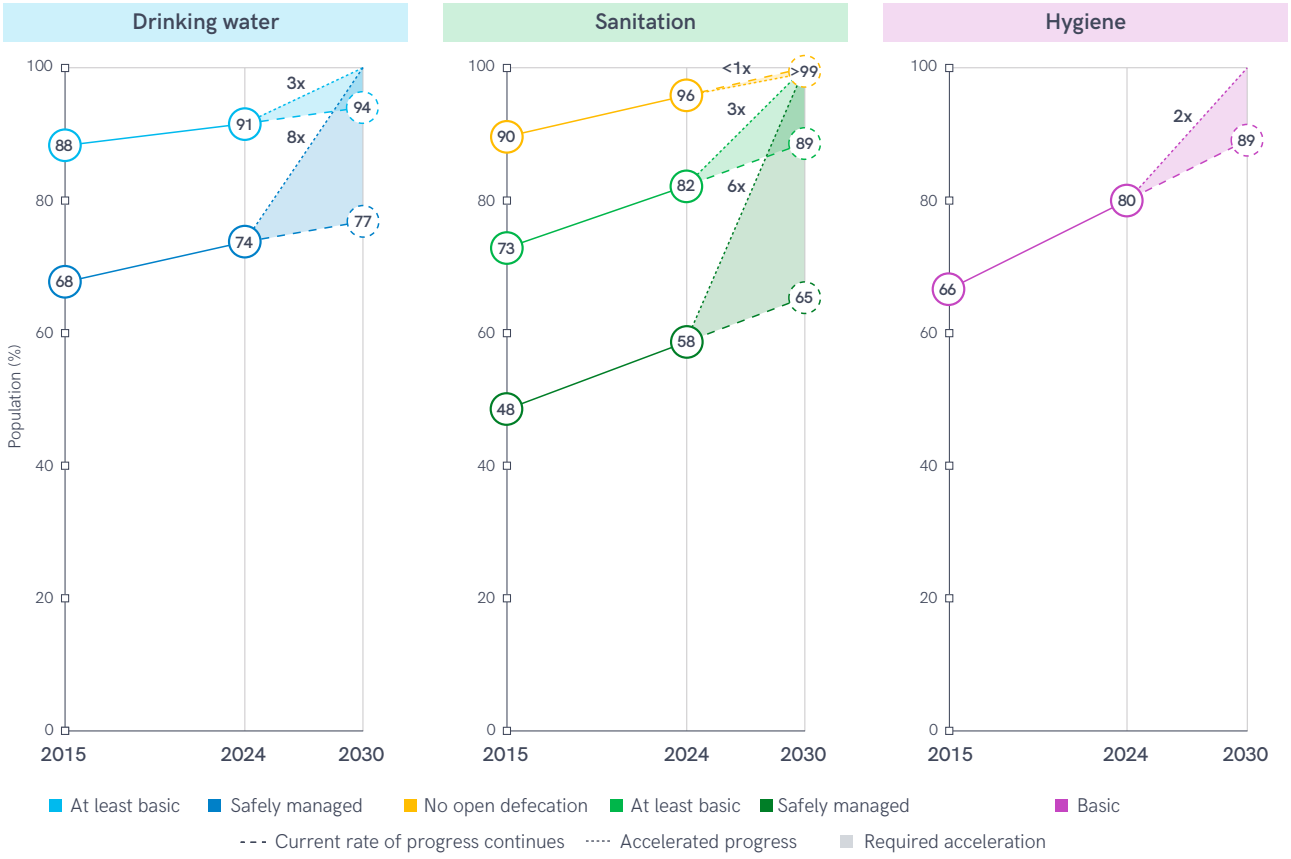


FIGURE 1 Global coverage of WASH services, 2015–2024 (%), and acceleration required to reach universal coverage (>99%) by 2030

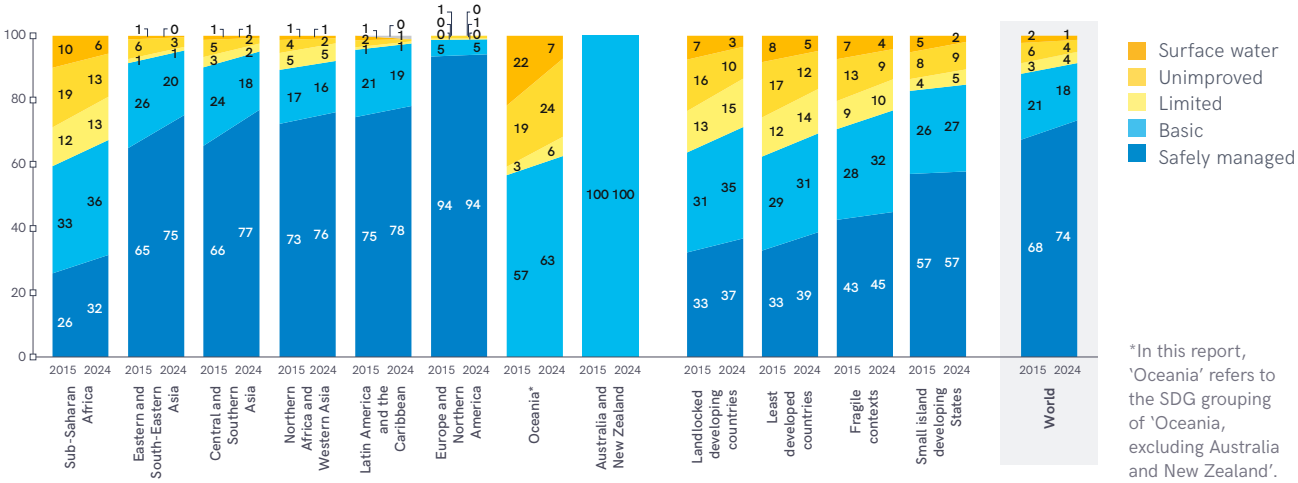
The 2030 Agenda also committed UN Member States to progressively reduce inequalities between and within countries and specified that 'SDG indicators should be disaggregated where relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location or other characteristics'. This report has a special focus on inequalities. Each chapter examines currently available national data on the most common dimensions of inequality in WASH services (geographic, socio-economic and individual) and highlights examples of emerging data revealing context-specific inequalities.

Drinking water

- Since 2015, 961 million people have gained access to safely managed drinking water services. Coverage has increased from 68% to 74%, rising from 50% to 60% in rural areas and remaining level at 83% in urban areas. The number of people using surface water for drinking has decreased by 61 million.
- In 2024, 89 countries[2] had already achieved universal access (>99%) to at least basic drinking water services. Thirty-one countries had achieved universal access to safely managed services and if current trends continue 38 will have reached universal access by 2030.
- The region of Australia and New Zealand has already achieved universal access to basic drinking water services, and the Latin America and the Caribbean region is on track to achieve universal access by 2030, but the overall rate of progress will need to increase threefold to meet the global SDG target 1.4. No SDG region is on track to achieve universal access to safely managed services and the overall rate of progress will need to increase eightfold to meet the global SDG target 6.1.
- In 2024, 2.1 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking water services, including 1.4 billion with basic services, 287 million with limited services, 302 million with unimproved services, and 106 million drinking surface water.
- This report includes estimates of safely managed drinking water services for 160 countries and for six out of eight SDG regions (compared with 95 countries and four regions in the 2017 SDG baseline report). Data are now available for 72% of the global population.

[2] The JMP produces internationally comparable estimates for 235 countries, areas and territories, including all UN Member States. Statistics in this report refer to countries, areas and territories.

In 2024, three out of four people had safely managed drinking water, but people in least developed countries were more than twice as likely to lack access



*In this report, 'Oceania' refers to the SDG grouping of 'Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand'.

FIGURE 2 Global and regional drinking water coverage, 2015–2024 (%)

In 2024, 160 countries had estimates for safely managed drinking water services

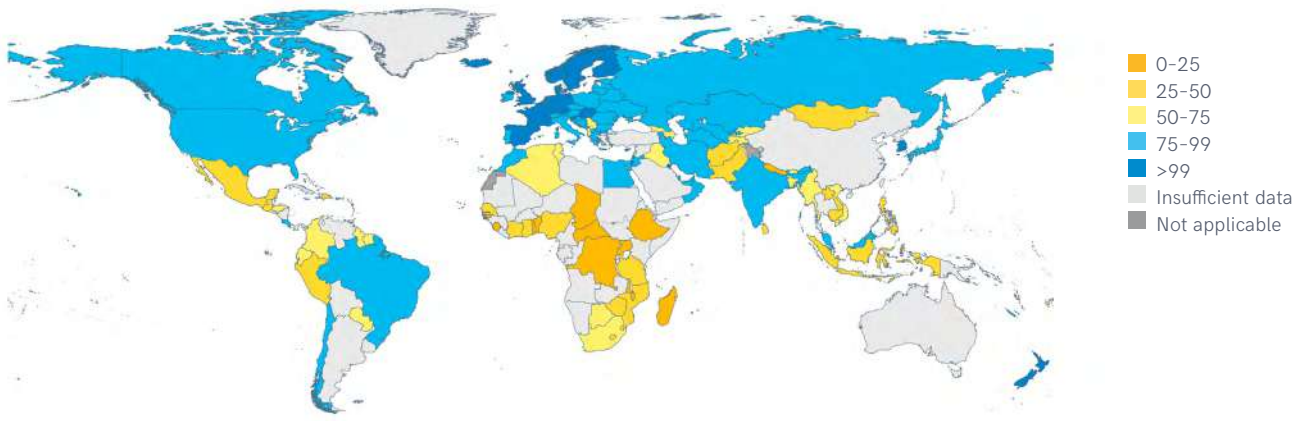


FIGURE 3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, 2024 (%)

Sanitation

- Since 2015, 1.2 billion people have gained access to safely managed sanitation services. Coverage has increased from 48% to 58%, rising from 36% to 49% in rural areas and from 59% to 66% in urban areas. The population practising open defecation has decreased by 429 million, and in urban areas it has been eliminated (<1%).
- In 2024, 64 countries had already achieved universal access (>99%) to at least basic sanitation services. Nine countries had already achieved universal access (>99%) to safely managed services and if current trends continue 18 will have reached universal access by 2030.
- The region of Australia and New Zealand has already achieved universal access to basic sanitation services, and the Eastern and South-Eastern Asia region is on track to achieve universal access by 2030, but the overall rate of progress will need to increase threefold to meet the global SDG target 1.4. No SDG region is on track to achieve universal access to safely managed services by 2030 and the overall rate of progress will need to increase sixfold to meet the global SDG target 6.2a.
- In 2024, 3.4 billion people still lacked safely managed sanitation services, including 1.9 billion with basic services, 560 million with limited services, 555 million with unimproved services, and 354 million practising open defecation.
- This report includes estimates of safely managed services for 145 countries and for all eight SDG regions (compared with 84 countries and five regions in the 2017 SDG baseline report). Data are now available for 86% of the global population.

In 2024, three out of five people had safely managed sanitation services, but people living in least developed countries were nearly twice as likely to lack access

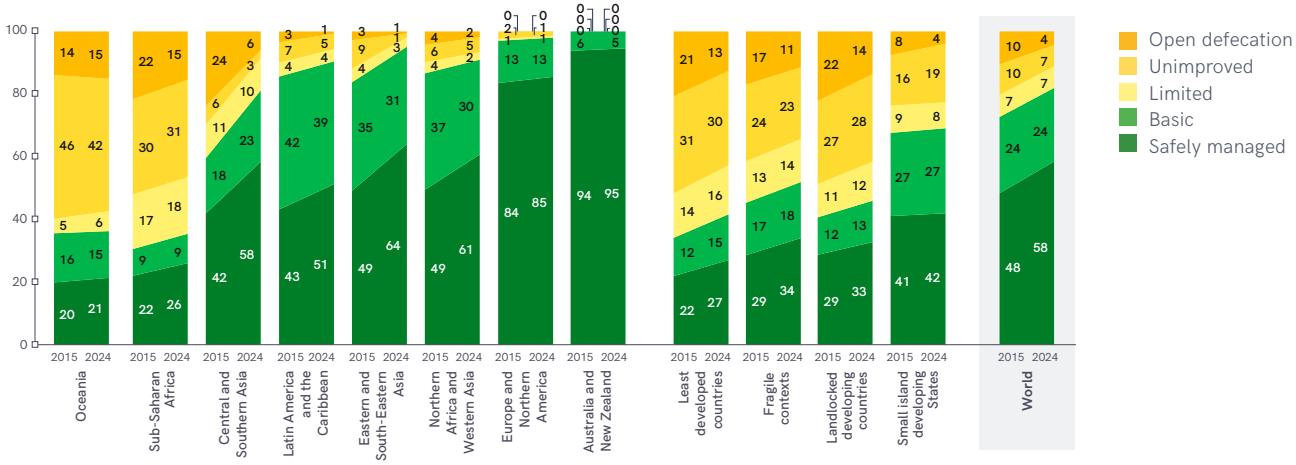


FIGURE 4 Global and regional sanitation coverage, 2015–2024 (%)

In 2024, 145 countries had estimates for safely managed sanitation services

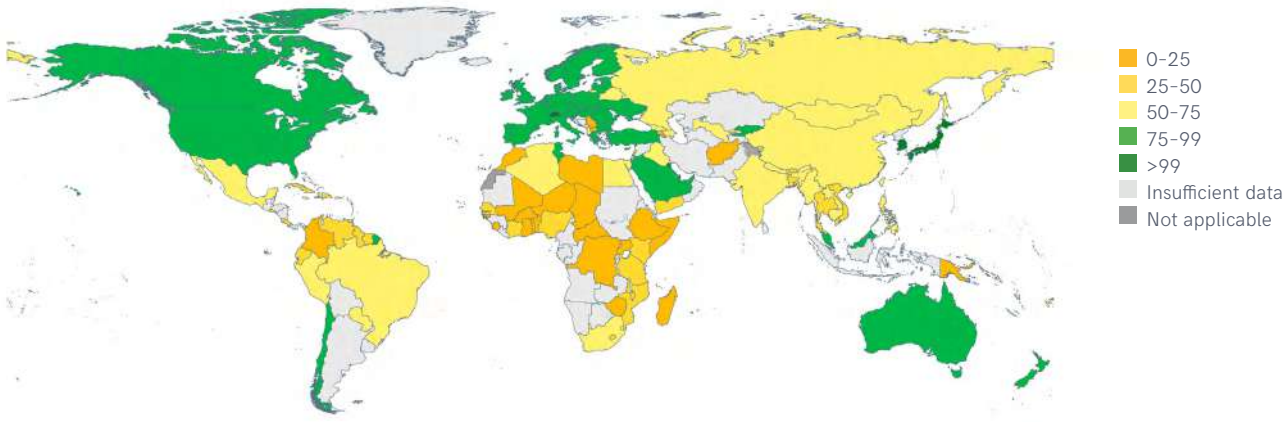


FIGURE 5 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2024 (%)

Hygiene

- Since 2015, 1.6 billion people have gained access to basic hygiene services. Coverage has increased from 66% to 80%, rising from 52% to 71% in rural areas but remaining largely unchanged, at 86%, in urban areas.
- In 2024, four countries had already achieved universal access (>99%) to basic hygiene services and another nine countries were on track to achieve universal access by 2030.
- One SDG region (Central and Southern Asia) is on track to achieve universal access to basic hygiene services by 2030 but the overall rate of progress will need to double to meet the global SDG targets 1.4 and 6.2b.
- In 2024, 1.7 billion people still lacked basic hygiene services, including 1 billion with limited services and 611 million with no service.
- This report includes estimates of basic hygiene services for 91 countries and for five out of eight SDG regions (compared with 70 countries and two regions in the 2017 SDG baseline report). Data are now available for 71% of the global population but further effort is needed to ensure all countries are able to report on the SDG global indicators by 2030.

In 2024, four out of five people had basic hygiene services, but people living in least developed countries were more than three times more likely to lack access

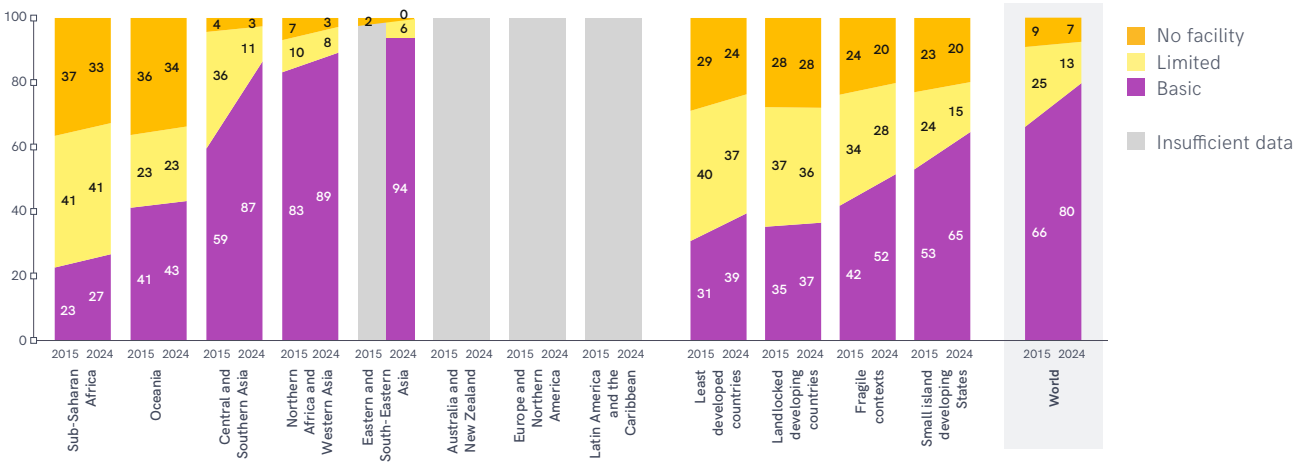


FIGURE 6 Global and regional hygiene coverage, 2015–2024 (%)

In 2024, 91 countries had estimates for basic hygiene services

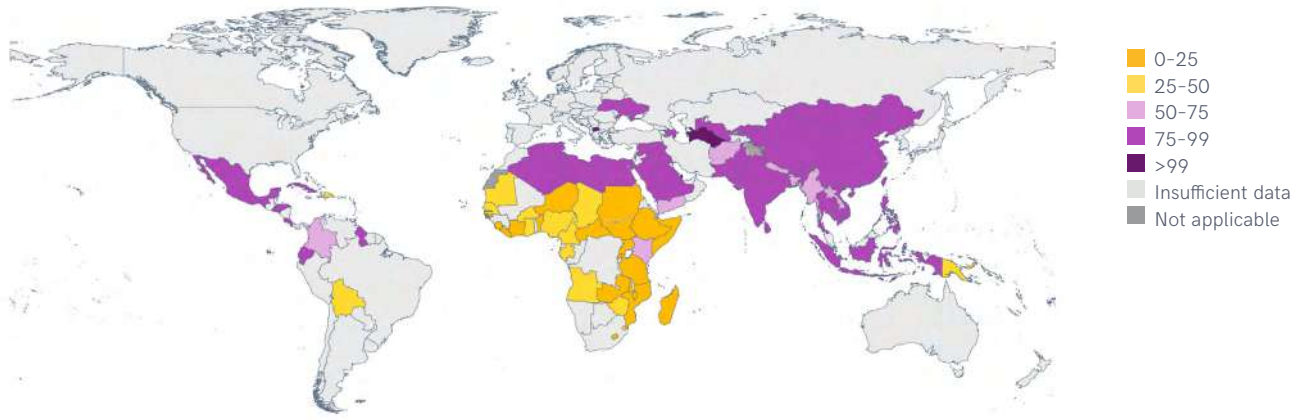


FIGURE 7 Proportion of population with basic hygiene services, 2024 (%)

Menstrual health

- This report includes estimates for menstrual health indicators for adolescent girls and women age 15 to 49 in 70 countries, spanning seven SDG regions.
- Adolescent girls and women living in low-income countries and in rural areas were more likely to use reusable menstrual materials, and those using reusable materials were less likely to have improved water on premises.
- While most adolescent girls and women reported using menstrual materials, far fewer had enough materials to change as often as they wanted.
- Access to a private place to change menstrual materials at home sometimes varied widely between subnational regions in countries with disaggregated data available.
- Adolescent girls age 15 to 19 were less likely to participate in work, school and social activities during menstruation compared with women age 20 to 49.
- Data on new indicators better capture challenges experienced by adolescent girls and women in all income groups that were not previously captured in global monitoring, specifically related to having enough materials, ability to reduce menstruation-related pain, and comfort seeking medical help.

While adolescent girls and women in most countries have access to materials and a private place to change, emerging indicators highlight menstrual health challenges across income groups

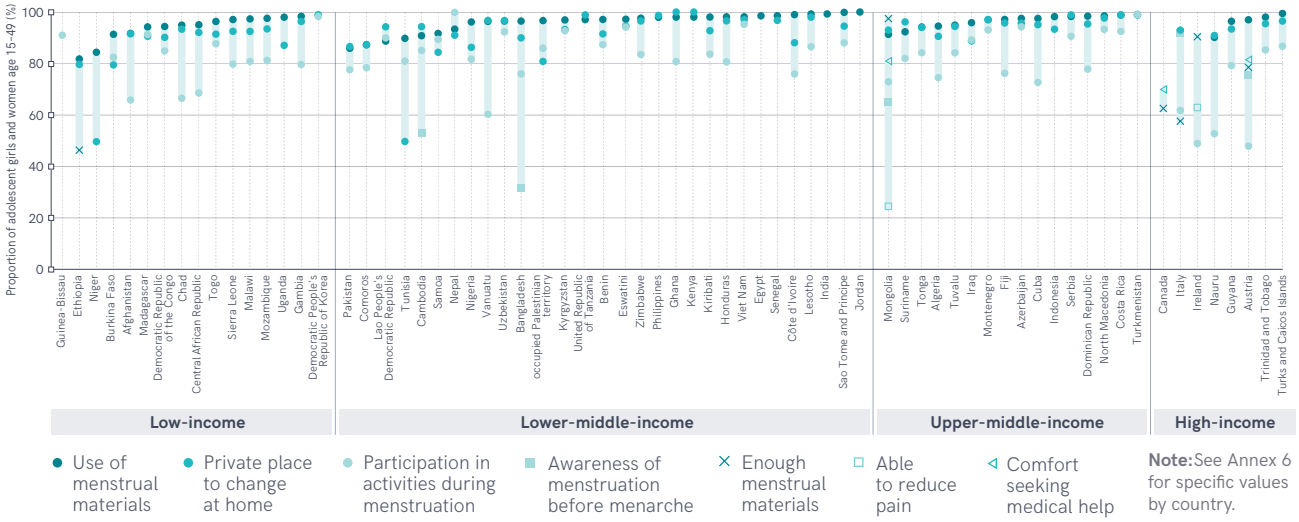


FIGURE 8 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 by menstrual health indicator, selected countries, 2019–2024 (%), by income group

70 countries had estimates for at least one menstrual health indicator in the last five years

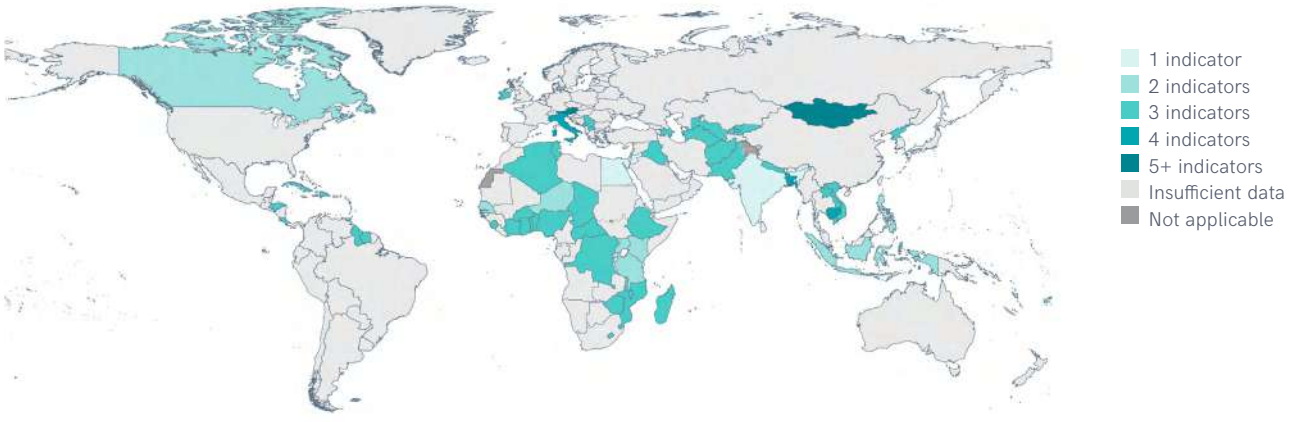


FIGURE 9 Number of menstrual health indicators with national data available, by country, 2019–2024

Inequalities

- Open defecation rates in low-income countries remain four times higher than the global average; this is the only income group not on track to eliminate open defecation by 2030.
- To achieve universal access to basic WASH services (SDG 1.4), lower-middle-income countries need to double current rates of progress and low-income countries would require a dramatic sevenfold increase in basic water and an 18-fold increase in basic sanitation and basic hygiene.
- In fragile contexts, coverage of safely managed drinking water is 38 % pts lower, safely managed sanitation is 33 % pts lower, and basic hygiene 37 % pts lower than in other countries.
- Subnational data show that WASH service levels often vary widely between rural and urban, subnational regions, richest and poorest, and ethnic groups. Individual-level data on time spent collecting water highlight inequalities between women and girls and men and boys.
- Emerging data on other dimensions of inequality show WASH service levels also vary between communities with and without access to roads, between different types of households, between minority ethnic and indigenous groups and the general population, and between individuals with and without functional disabilities.

Historical rates of progress are insufficient to reach universal access by 2030, especially in low-income countries and fragile settings

*Insufficient data to estimate current rate of progress in basic hygiene coverage for upper-middle-income and high-income countries.

FIGURE 10 Annual rate of change for key WASH indicators by income group, and required average rate of change to reach universal access (>99%) by 2030 (% pts/yr)

1 Introduction

Global progress update

Between 2000 and 2024, the global population increased from 6.2 billion to 8.2 billion.[3] Over this period, a quarter of the world's population (2.2 billion) gained access to safely managed drinking water, and a third (2.8 billion) gained safely managed sanitation. But while billions have gained access to WASH services, progress has been uneven and the total number of people still lacking access has decreased more slowly.

Since the start of the SDG period in 2015, 961 million have gained safely managed drinking water and the number of people still lacking access has decreased by 270 million. Among the 2.1 billion people still lacking access to safely managed drinking water in 2024, two thirds (1.4 billion) had a basic service, 287 million used limited services, 302 million used unimproved sources and 106 million still used surface water (61 million fewer people used surface water than in 2015).

Between 2015 and 2024, 1.2 billion people gained safely managed sanitation, and the number of people without decreased from 3.9 billion to 3.4 billion. In 2024, more than half of these people (1.9 billion) had a basic service, 560 million used limited services, 555 million with unimproved services and 354 million still practised open defecation (the number of people practising open defecation has decreased by 429 million since 2015).

Since 2015, 1.5 billion people have gained access to basic hygiene services and the number of people who are still unserved has fallen by nearly 900 million (from 2.5 billion to 1.7 billion). Among the 1.7 billion people who still lacked basic hygiene services in 2024, two thirds (1 billion) had a limited service and 611 million still had no handwashing facility.

[3] The population data used in this report are published by the United Nations Population Division (World Population Prospects, 2024 Revision).

The unserved population has decreased rapidly, but stagnated or continue to rise in urban areas and low-income countries

FIGURE 11 Population without safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation and basic hygiene services, 2015 and 2024, by urban/rural and income group (millions)

The distribution of unserved populations has also changed since 2015. While the total population lacking safely managed drinking water services has declined, the number of people without has actually increased in urban areas and in low-income countries (Figure 11). The population lacking safely managed sanitation has decreased rapidly in rural areas but only marginally in urban areas, and has increased in low-income countries. The population lacking basic hygiene services has decreased twice as fast in rural areas than in urban areas. It has increased in low-income countries (from 427 million to 502 million) and decreased in lower-middle-income countries (from 1.2 billion to 729 million). There were insufficient hygiene data in upper-middle-income and high-income countries to produce complete estimates by income group.

Global data availability and gaps

Since the publication of the JMP SDG global baseline report in 2017, both the total number of countries, areas and territories with estimates and the proportion of the global population for which estimates are available have increased steadily with each progress update (Figure 12). Data for all three SDG global indicators are now available for over 50% of the population, and they are therefore classed as Tier 1 in the SDG global database.[4]

During the SDG period, the number of countries[5] with total estimates available for indicator 6.1.1 (safely managed drinking water) has increased by two thirds, from 95 to 160, and the population with data has risen from 35% to 72%. This report marks the first time that total estimates are available for India, due to newly compiled data on drinking-water quality in urban areas, accounting for a dramatic increase in data availability since the previous report. China remains the largest country without total estimates, as data are available only for urban areas. The increase in data coverage has been similar in rural and urban areas, with more than 60 countries producing new baseline estimates in rural areas (from 20 to 84) and urban areas (from 42 to 103). Low-income countries have achieved the biggest increases in the number of rural, urban and total estimates since 2017, due in large part to the integration of water quality testing into household surveys.

While 67 high-income countries now have total estimates, fewer than 30 have rural and urban estimates for safely managed drinking water.

The number of countries with data for indicator 6.2.1a (safely managed sanitation) has increased from 83 to 145 and population coverage has nearly doubled from 48% to 86%. Indonesia remains the largest country without total estimates. While more countries have estimates for urban areas (122) than for rural areas (97), the number of countries with rural estimates has more than tripled as household surveys have integrated indicators on safe management of on-site sanitation. Low-income and lower-middle-income countries have achieved the largest increases in the number of rural, urban and total estimates for safely managed sanitation.

Since 2017, the number of countries with total estimates for indicator 6.2.1b (basic hygiene) has increased slowly but population coverage has more than doubled due to the addition of estimates for populous countries, including India in 2019 and China in 2023. The United States of America remains the largest country without total estimates. While there has been modest growth in the number of low-income and lower-middle-income countries with estimates, there are still very few high-income countries with estimates for basic hygiene; in 2025, only eight high-income countries had total estimates and only four had estimates for rural and five for urban areas.

[4] United Nations Statistics Division SDG Indicators Database <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>.

[5] The JMP produces internationally comparable estimates for 235 countries, areas and territories including all UN Member States. Statistics in this report refer to countries, areas and territories.

Global data availability for SDG WASH indicators has increased steadily since 2017

FIGURE 12 Percentage of population and number of countries with rural, urban and total estimates available for SDG WASH indicators in JMP progress updates, 2017–2025, by income group

Data availability for this report varies widely between SDG regions and between the core indicators used by the JMP for global monitoring of WASH services (Table 1). By 2024, estimates for open defecation, at least basic drinking water and at least basic sanitation were available for >90% of the population in all SDG regions, except for Latin America and the Caribbean (86% for open defecation). By contrast, there was only one SDG region with >90% data coverage for basic hygiene. Data coverage ranged from 94% in Central and Southern Asia to 0% in Australia and New Zealand.

Data coverage for safely managed drinking water remained below 50% in three of the eight SDG regions. While all regions met this threshold for accessibility on premises, and all except Europe and Northern America (44%) met it for availability when needed, data coverage for drinking water quality ranged from >99% in Europe and Northern America and Central and Southern Asia to just 16% in Australia and New Zealand. While data coverage for safely managed sanitation was above 80% in all SDG regions, critical data gaps remain. Three out of eight regions remained below 50% data coverage for wastewater treated, and none of the regions met the threshold for the population using on-site systems that are emptied and treated off-site. In 2024, such estimates were only available for seven high-income countries, representing 22% of the population in that income group, and one lower-middle-income country.

In 2024, data coverage for SDG WASH indicators varied widely between regions

% of population (# countries, areas and territories) in 2024	DRINKING WATER					SANITATION						HYGIENE
	At least basic	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Open defecation	At least basic	Safely managed	Safely disposed of in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Basic
World (235)	99% (217)	72% (160)	99% (214)	86% (144)	72% (160)	96% (201)	98% (210)	86% (145)	87% (149)	2% (8)	60% (119)	71% (91)
Rural	98% (172)	66% (85)	98% (168)	91% (118)	66% (85)	97% (159)	98% (163)	82% (97)	85% (98)	1% (2)	10% (4)	84% (86)
Urban	94% (182)	74% (104)	94% (178)	77% (131)	74% (104)	94% (172)	94% (174)	81% (122)	84% (125)	0% (2)	44% (21)	61% (86)
SDG REGIONS												
Australia and New Zealand (2)	100% (2)	16% (1)	100% (2)	84% (1)	16% (1)	100% (2)	100% (2)	100% (2)	100% (2)	0% (0)	100% (2)	0% (0)
Central and Southern Asia (14)	100% (14)	100% (13)	100% (14)	94% (11)	100% (13)	95% (12)	100% (13)	81% (7)	94% (8)	2% (1)	16% (5)	94% (10)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18)	99% (17)	34% (13)	99% (17)	91% (11)	34% (13)	97% (16)	99% (17)	87% (14)	76% (15)	2% (1)	17% (8)	89% (9)
Europe and Northern America (54)	100% (52)	100% (49)	100% (51)	44% (17)	100% (49)	99% (49)	99% (49)	99% (44)	99% (44)	10% (6)	100% (48)	4% (2)
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	93% (41)	81% (24)	93% (40)	91% (28)	81% (24)	86% (35)	92% (39)	82% (19)	85% (20)	0% (0)	94% (21)	40% (14)
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	100% (24)	58% (18)	100% (24)	82% (20)	58% (18)	96% (23)	100% (24)	86% (21)	74% (21)	0% (0)	93% (21)	69% (13)
Oceania (21)	99% (20)	18% (15)	99% (19)	94% (13)	18% (15)	98% (18)	99% (20)	85% (8)	86% (9)	0% (0)	7% (4)	87% (8)
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	99% (47)	74% (27)	99% (47)	98% (43)	74% (27)	96% (46)	96% (46)	86% (30)	87% (30)	0% (0)	58% (10)	79% (35)
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS												
Landlocked developing countries (32)	100% (32)	75% (24)	100% (32)	91% (28)	75% (24)	98% (31)	98% (31)	80% (22)	78% (22)	10% (1)	49% (11)	86% (24)
Least developed countries (44)	100% (43)	72% (24)	100% (43)	99% (41)	72% (24)	95% (40)	96% (41)	84% (30)	85% (30)	4% (1)	68% (7)	84% (35)
Small island developing States (53)	99% (45)	40% (25)	99% (43)	86% (30)	40% (25)	81% (38)	98% (43)	73% (19)	70% (20)	0% (0)	77% (14)	60% (18)
Fragile contexts (60)	98% (56)	75% (32)	98% (56)	92% (52)	75% (32)	88% (48)	95% (52)	67% (35)	84% (37)	0% (0)	43% (11)	81% (43)
INCOME GROUPINGS												
Low-income (26)	96% (24)	62% (13)	96% (24)	94% (23)	62% (13)	93% (23)	96% (24)	80% (18)	78% (18)	0% (0)	29% (2)	75% (20)
Lower-middle-income (51)	100% (49)	93% (35)	100% (49)	99% (46)	93% (35)	98% (44)	98% (45)	86% (32)	96% (35)	1% (1)	31% (15)	97% (40)
Upper-middle-income (53)	98% (49)	41% (34)	98% (48)	89% (41)	41% (34)	94% (43)	98% (47)	83% (33)	69% (33)	0% (0)	41% (32)	77% (23)
High-income (84)	100% (80)	95% (67)	100% (79)	46% (31)	95% (67)	100% (74)	100% (76)	99% (57)	95% (58)	22% (7)	100% (63)	3% (8)

>50% coverage 0-49% coverage

TABLE 1 Percentage of population and number of countries with estimates available for SDG WASH indicators in 2024, by regional grouping

Leave no one behind: special focus on inequalities

The 2030 Agenda commits UN Member States to take bold and transformative steps to achieve sustainable development, to progressively reduce inequalities between and within countries, and to ensure that 'no one will be left behind'. In order to track progress in reducing inequalities it specifies that 'SDG indicators should be disaggregated where relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location or other characteristics'. Governments are therefore expected to set their own national targets for WASH 'guided by the global level of ambition but taking account of national circumstances', to determine the most relevant dimensions of inequality in WASH services, and to develop mechanisms to identify and monitor the situation of disadvantaged groups.

The JMP produces internationally comparable estimates to benchmark progress across countries and to assess progress towards SDG global targets related to WASH. The JMP global database contains harmonized country estimates (disaggregated by rural, urban and total population) for the standard SDG global indicators and their sub-components for a total of 235 countries, areas and territories (Table 1).

In addition, the JMP maintains an inequalities database which contains harmonized subnational estimates disaggregated by subnational region, wealth quintile and other relevant stratifiers of inequality based on 461 household surveys for 110 countries (Annex 7).

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and compare progress between and within countries and has developed a range of metrics for analysing inequalities in WASH services. Estimates can be expressed as either the proportion of population or the absolute number of people with or without services, and these metrics are used interchangeably. JMP reports not only seek to highlight gaps in WASH service levels between and within countries but also differential trends and rates of progress in extending coverage and reducing inequalities between population subgroups.

This report has a special focus on inequalities in WASH services. Each chapter examines currently available data on the most common dimensions of inequality in WASH services (Box 1) and highlights examples of emerging national data which illustrate context-specific inequalities.

BOX 1 Dimensions of inequality in WASH services

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation prohibit discrimination on the grounds of 'race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status'. National data on WASH may be disaggregated by geographic location, socio-economic group or individual characteristics, but the combination of factors that prevents people from accessing WASH services is often highly context specific.

Geographic location

Most national data sources in the JMP global database disaggregate rural and urban areas, but national definitions vary and may not be directly comparable. Many national data sources also disaggregate subnational regions at lower administrative levels (e.g. admin 1, 2 or 3) but the level of disaggregation varies and administrative boundaries may change, making it difficult to integrate datasets and to analyse trends over time. A small number of data sources also disaggregate peri-urban areas, informal settlements or camps, and specific geographic areas are sometimes classed as remote or affected by disease, disaster or conflict but few countries have such data.

Socio-economic group

Household survey and census data are often disaggregated based on socio-economic characteristics of household members, including level of education, ethnicity, race, religion, language and migratory status, but these may not be the most relevant stratifiers for analysing inequalities in WASH services. Households are also frequently divided into wealth quintiles based on income or assets, but water, sanitation and hygiene should ideally be excluded from the wealth index before using it to analyse inequalities in WASH services.[6]

[6] The JMP wealth quintile estimates for WASH are calculated using a customized wealth index that excludes WASH variables.

Individual characteristics

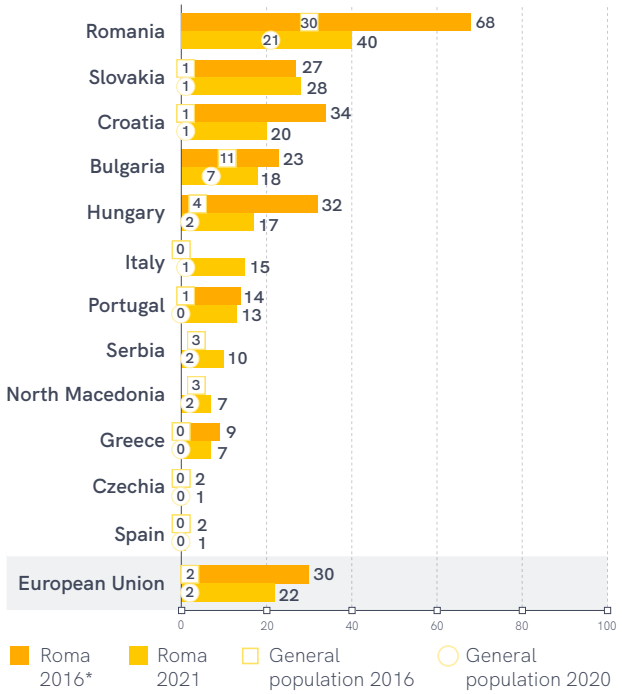
WASH data are typically collected at the household level, which means it is not possible to routinely analyse intra-household inequalities. Most surveys collect information on household size and age and sex of individual household members and some also record whether they have disabilities. Many surveys collect information on whether sanitation facilities are shared with other households, which disproportionately affects women and girls, older people and those with disabilities. A large number of surveys collect information on time spent collecting drinking water and the age and sex of the individual primarily responsible. A smaller number of surveys have separate questionnaires for men and women enabling disaggregation of responses by sex and/or inclusion of gender-specific indicators (e.g. menstrual health and hygiene).

JMP estimates are based on official national data sources (including censuses, household surveys and administrative data) but the type and level of information available varies widely between countries. While censuses enable high levels of data disaggregation, they happen infrequently and include only limited information on WASH. Furthermore, the census microdata needed to analyse inequalities are not always in the public domain. National household surveys are fielded more frequently and include much more information on both the type of facilities people use and the level of service provided. While they cover fewer people, with proper statistical design they can be representative of national populations and subpopulations. Household survey microdata are also widely available, and allow moderate levels of data disaggregation by geography or socio-economic group. Administrative data sources may be updated more frequently and can provide detailed information on the level of service provided in different geographic locations, but are less likely to be disaggregated by socio-economic and individual characteristics.

In some countries, disadvantaged groups have already been identified and data for these groups are routinely collected and disaggregated in national data sources. For example, many European countries monitor deprivations among the Roma population compared with the general population, and regularly report such data to Eurostat. Figure 13 shows that between 2016 and 2021 the proportion of Roma living in households without tap water inside the dwelling declined in most countries, but across the Eurostat database Roma are still 10 times more likely to lack tap water in their homes than the general population (general population data are most recently available from 2020).

The Canadian Housing Survey routinely disaggregates data for each of the main indigenous groups in Canada and presents comparative statistics for total indigenous and non-indigenous populations (Figure 14). In 2018, indigenous groups (9%) were three times as likely to report undrinkable water coming from faucets lasting more than one week than non-indigenous (3%). There were also significant differences between indigenous groups, with Inuit (15%) and First Nations off-reserve (10%) more likely to experience problems than Métis (6%).

In the European Union, Roma were 10 times more likely to lack tap water inside their dwellings



*Data for Roma were not available in Italy, Serbia or North Macedonia for 2016.

FIGURE 13 Access to tap water inside the dwelling among Roma and general populations in 2016 and 2021, selected European countries (EuroStat, %)

In Canada, indigenous groups were three times as likely to report undrinkable water lasting more than one week

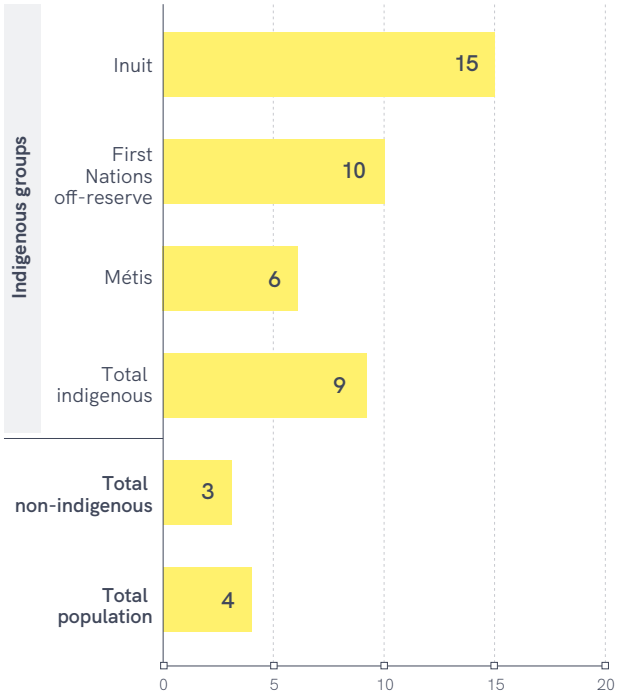


FIGURE 14 Undrinkable water coming from faucets lasting more than one week by indigenous group (Canada Housing Survey 2018, %)

In Lao People's Democratic Republic, WASH coverage gaps between urban and rural populations with and without access to roads have been reduced

FIGURE 15 Coverage of basic WASH services in urban and rural areas with and without access to roads (Lao Social Indicator Surveys 2006–2023 (%)

Since 2006, the Lao Social Indicator Surveys have disaggregated households into urban areas and rural areas with and without access to roads, recognizing that the latter are particularly disadvantaged (households are considered to have access to roads if they are located within 2 km of an "all-season" road). The coverage gaps (Figure 15) are largest for at least basic water services, where the gap between urban and rural areas with roads has decreased from 30 to 18 % pts between 2006 and 2023. Both types of rural communities have seen coverage increase by 25 % pts, leaving the absolute gap constant at about 20 % pts. Basic sanitation coverage has seen a more dramatic rise in rural areas, increasing by 41 and 50 % pts in communities with and without access to roads, respectively. The gap between urban areas and rural areas without road access has been cut in half from 64 to 29 % pts. While data on basic hygiene have only been collected since 2017, gaps are narrowing; coverage has increased by 13 % pts in rural areas without road access, compared with 10 % pts in rural areas with road access and only 2 % pts in urban areas.

The 2022 Papua New Guinea Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey disaggregated households by disability status, using a set of functional difficulty questions similar to those in the Washington Group Short Set.[7] The survey found that WASH service levels were lower among households with individual members with functional disabilities.

Coverage of improved water sources was 10 % pts lower among households with people with disabilities (56%) than households without (66%), and they were also less likely to have water available and water accessible on premises. Households with people with disabilities were 9 % pts more likely to practise open defecation and 12 % pts less likely to have a handwashing facility with water and soap at home (Figure 16).

7 <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>

In Papua New Guinea, WASH service levels are lower in households with people with disabilities

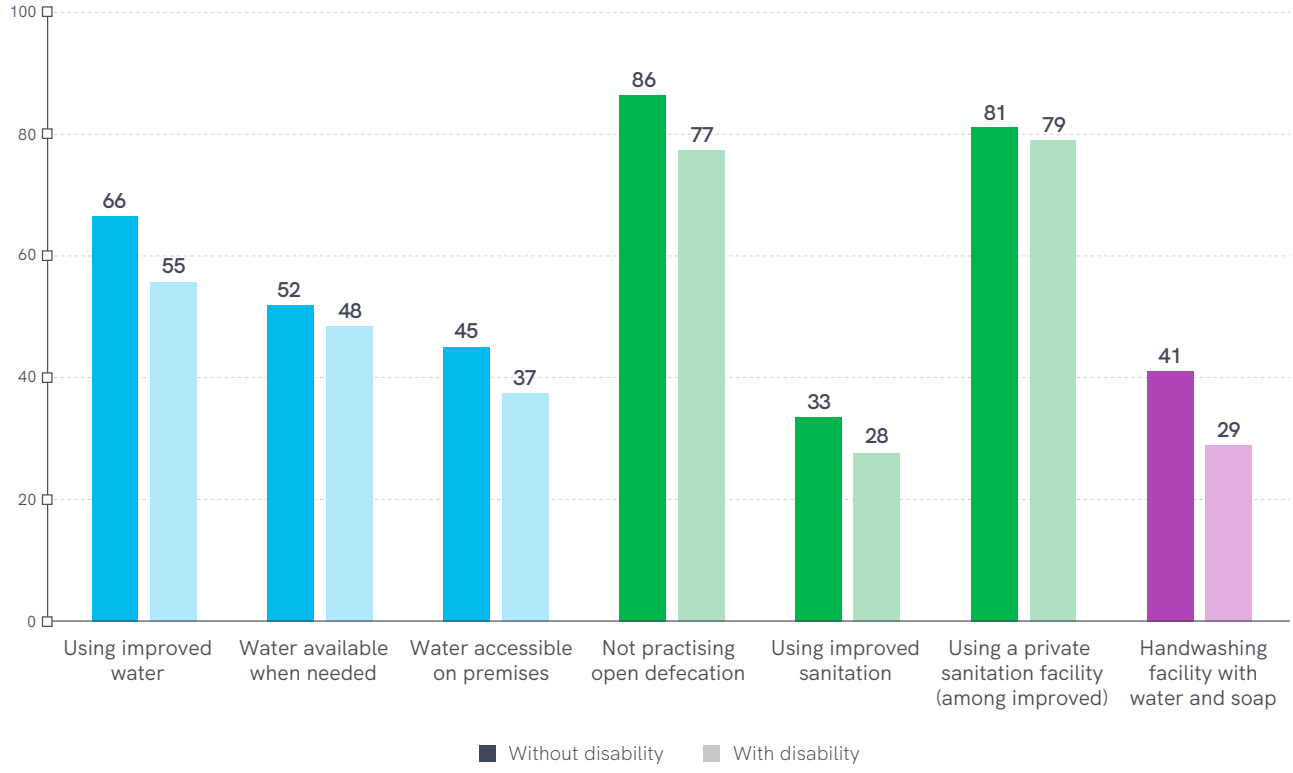


FIGURE 16 WASH services in households with and without people with functional disabilities in 2022, Papua New Guinea (%)

The JMP recognizes that the situation of small populations such as ethnic minorities and indigenous groups is not always reflected in disaggregated national statistics and that alternative data collection mechanisms are often needed to ensure they are not left behind. For example, Paraguay conducts a separate census for indigenous groups which enables comparison with the general population. In 2022, indigenous groups (10%) were 10 times more likely to practise open defecation than the general population (1%). Coverage of sewer networks was equally low among the indigenous (10%) and general population (12%), but only 25% of the indigenous population used piped water compared with 80% of the general population (Figure 17).

Australia also has dedicated data collection mechanisms for small disadvantaged populations. For example, a 2022 survey of aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders further disaggregated these households into 'non-remote', 'remote' and 'extremely remote' and found that the latter were more than twice as likely to lack working facilities for sewerage and for bathing (Figure 18).

In Paraguay, piped water coverage is over three times higher among the general population than the indigenous population

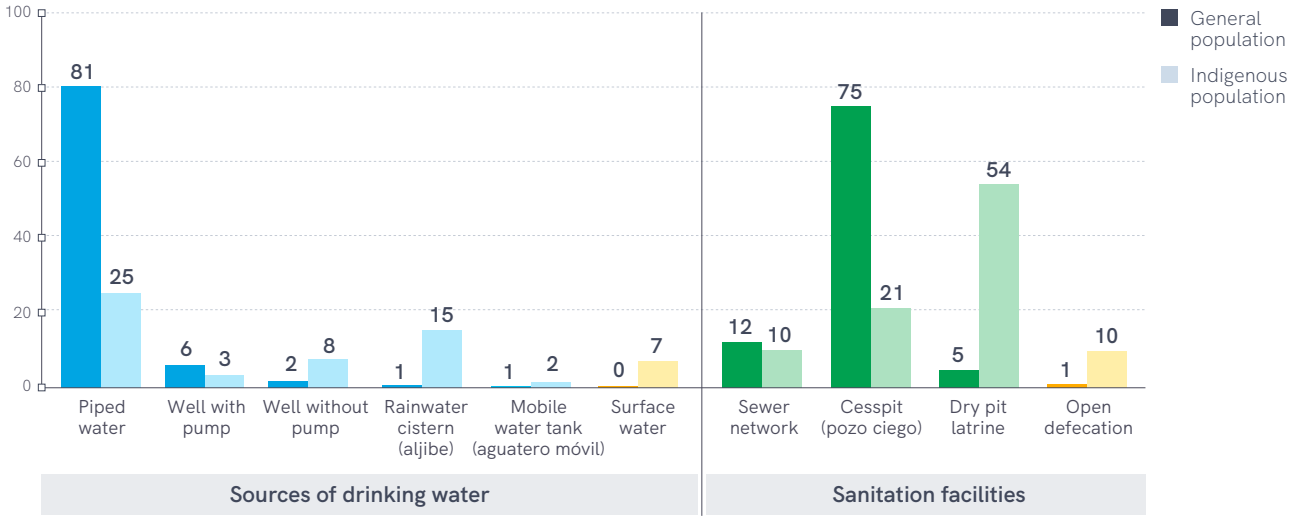


FIGURE 17 Use of drinking water and sanitation facilities among indigenous and general populations in 2022, Paraguay (%)

Very remote aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders were more than twice as likely to lack working bathing facilities and sewerage

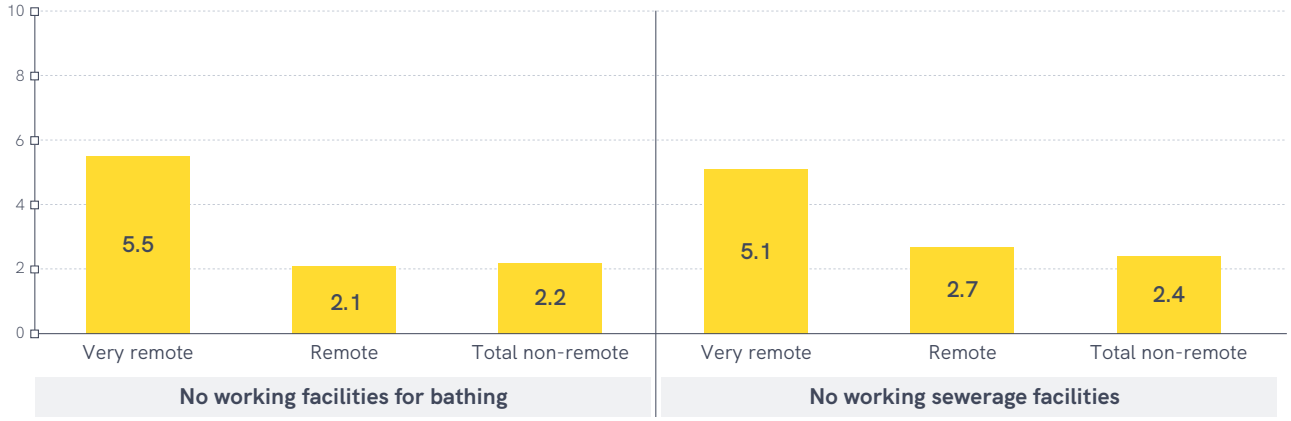


FIGURE 18 Access to bathing and sewerage facilities among non-remote, remote and very remote aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders in 2018–19, Australia (%)

The JMP classifies countries with >99% service coverage as having 'universal access' but recognizes that there are inherent uncertainties in official statistics and that the absolute number of people who remain unserved may still be significant. For example, a 2019 analysis drew on the 2014 American Community Survey to estimate that 1.4 million people in the 50 states lacked access to 'complete plumbing', with an additional 250 000 people in Puerto Rico lacking complete plumbing.[8] It also found that access to complete plumbing is not evenly distributed; 0.3% of white households lacked complete plumbing compared with 0.5% of Black and Hispanic/Latino households and 5.8% of Native American households. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development estimated that for the same time period more than 550 000 people experienced homelessness. Taken together, the report concludes that more than 2.2 million people in the United States of America lacked basic water and sanitation services. This is consistent with JMP estimates that in 2014 2.1 million people in the USA (0.7% of the population) lacked basic drinking water services and 700 million (0.2%) lacked basic sanitation services.

These figures are shown in JMP reports as <1% to acknowledge that JMP methods lack the precision to quantify complete universal access to WASH services.

National household surveys sometimes include separate questionnaires for individual women and girls, which are used to collect information on their specific needs and experiences. A growing number of household surveys now include questions on menstrual health for adolescent girls and women age 15 to 49 who menstruate. Data on menstrual health therefore can be combined with information on individual characteristics to analyse inequalities by residence, wealth quintile, age and disability. For example, the Mongolia 2023 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey found little difference between urban and rural but significant differences between rich and poor, adolescents and adult women, and those with and without functional difficulties (Figure 19). Adolescents were more likely to know about menstruation before their first period than adult women, but less likely to feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider or to participate in work, school or social activities. For detailed analysis of emerging data on menstrual health see Chapter 5.

[8] <https://www.digdeep.org/close-the-water-gap>

In Mongolia, menstrual health varies by wealth, age and disability status

FIGURE 19 Percentage of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 by menstrual health indicator disaggregated by residence, wealth quintile, age and disability, Mongolia 2023 MICS (%)

BOX 2 WASH insecurity analysis

Data on subnational inequalities in WASH services can support evidence-based decision-making when analysed in the context of broader risks faced by disadvantaged populations. WASH insecurity analysis brings together data on access to basic WASH services, exposure to current and future hazards, and underlying vulnerability to shocks and stressors. These dimensions are combined into a composite index that identifies regions with the highest levels of WASH insecurity.[9]

This type of analysis is increasingly used to support emergency preparedness and response by highlighting populations most likely to require emergency assistance now or in the near future. For example, recent analysis in Kenya highlighted Tana River, Mandera, Samburu, Turkana and West Pokot as the counties with the highest levels of WASH insecurity (Figure 20).

This type of subnational analysis is increasingly used to support emergency preparedness and response by highlighting populations most likely to require emergency assistance now or in the near future. For example, recent analysis in Kenya highlighted Tana River, Mandera, Samburu, Turkana and West Pokot as the counties with the highest levels of WASH insecurity (Figure 20). Subnational WASH insecurity may also be used to identify priority areas for targeted interventions, including in outbreak response. Turkana County, which recorded the highest number of cholera cases, also had one of the highest WASH insecurity analysis scores-illustrating the value of integrated, risk-based analysis for anticipating and addressing needs.

Globally, poor WASH is a strong risk indicator for cholera. Between 2015 and 2023, 97% of cholera cases reported occurred in countries that had less than 75% basic water services and less than 60% basic sanitation services in 2019 (the mid-year of the period for which cholera cases are available) (Figure 21). WASH interventions account for a large proportion of most countries' National Cholera Plans, and by targeting these interventions more precisely at priority areas for multisectoral interventions (PAMIs) where WASH coverage is lowest, responses can be made more efficient.

WASH insecurity is higher in northern and eastern zones of Kenya

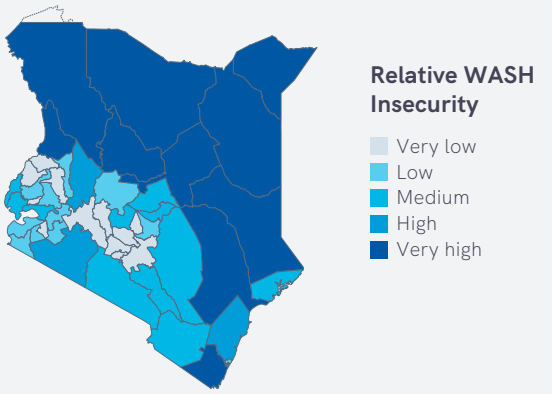


FIGURE 20 WASH inequality analysis scores for Kenya, 2024

Most cholera cases occur in countries with low water and sanitation coverage

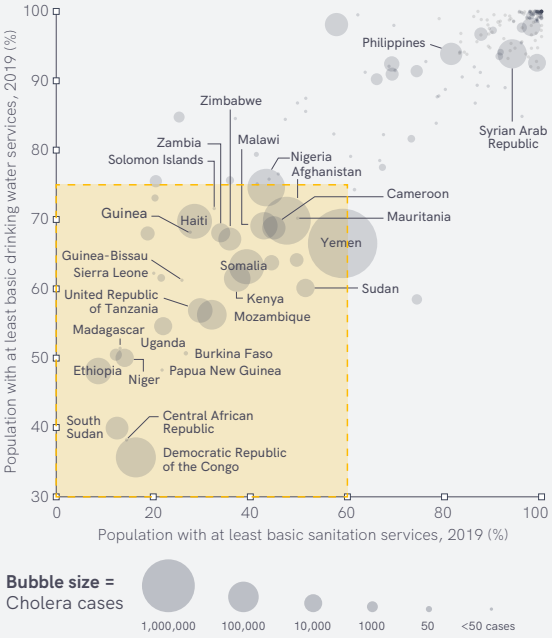


FIGURE 21 Reported cholera cases (2015–2023) and at least basic drinking water and sanitation services in 2019 (%)

[9] <https://www.washcluster.net/WASH-insecurity-analysis>

2 Drinking water services

Introduction

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and compare progress across countries. These have been updated and expanded for SDG monitoring. The drinking water ladder defines five levels of service, ranging from 'surface water' (no service) to 'safely managed', which is the global indicator for SDG target 6.1 (Figure 22).

The SDG service ladder builds on the established improved/unimproved source type classification and introduces additional criteria related to the level of service provided. Households using improved sources of drinking water are divided into three categories. If a round trip to collect water, including queuing, exceeds 30 minutes, it counts as a 'limited' service, and if it takes no more than 30 minutes, it counts as a 'basic' service. To meet the SDG standard for a 'safely managed' service, improved sources must be accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination.

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

FIGURE 22 SDG ladder for drinking water services

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

Since households with 'safely managed' services also meet the criteria for 'basic' services, these two categories can also be grouped together as 'at least basic' services. This is one of the tracer indicators used for monitoring progress towards SDG target 1.4 on universal access to basic services.

Between 2000 and 2024, the global population increased from 6.2 billion to 8.2 billion people. During this period, the total number of people with access to safely managed drinking water services increased by 2.2 billion people (from 3.8 billion to 6 billion) and the number of people still lacking even a basic drinking water service decreased from 1.1 billion to 696 million. In 2000, there were more people living in rural areas (3.3 billion) than in urban areas (2.9 billion), but since then the rural population has only increased slightly (rising to 3.5 billion) while the urban population has increased by two thirds (rising to 4.7 billion).

In urban areas, 1.5 billion people have gained safely managed services despite coverage remaining unchanged at 83% (Figure 23).

A further 273 million people have gained access to basic services and the number of people spending more than 30 minutes collecting water from improved sources has doubled (from 44 million to 90 million). The population still using unimproved sources has decreased slightly from 75 million to 67 million but these now represent only 1% of the urban population, and the number of people using surface water has halved (from 16 million to 9 million).

In rural areas, 705 million people have gained safely managed services, and coverage has increased by half (from 42% in 2000 to 60% in 2024). At the same time, the population using basic services has decreased (from 909 million to 833 million) and the population using limited services has increased by two thirds (from 120 million to 199 million). Between 2000 and 2024, the number of people still using unimproved sources decreased by nearly two thirds (from 653 million to 240 million). The population relying on surface water decreased from 232 million to 95 million, but rural areas still accounted for nine out of 10 people with no drinking water service.

Three out of five people gaining safely managed drinking water lived in urban areas

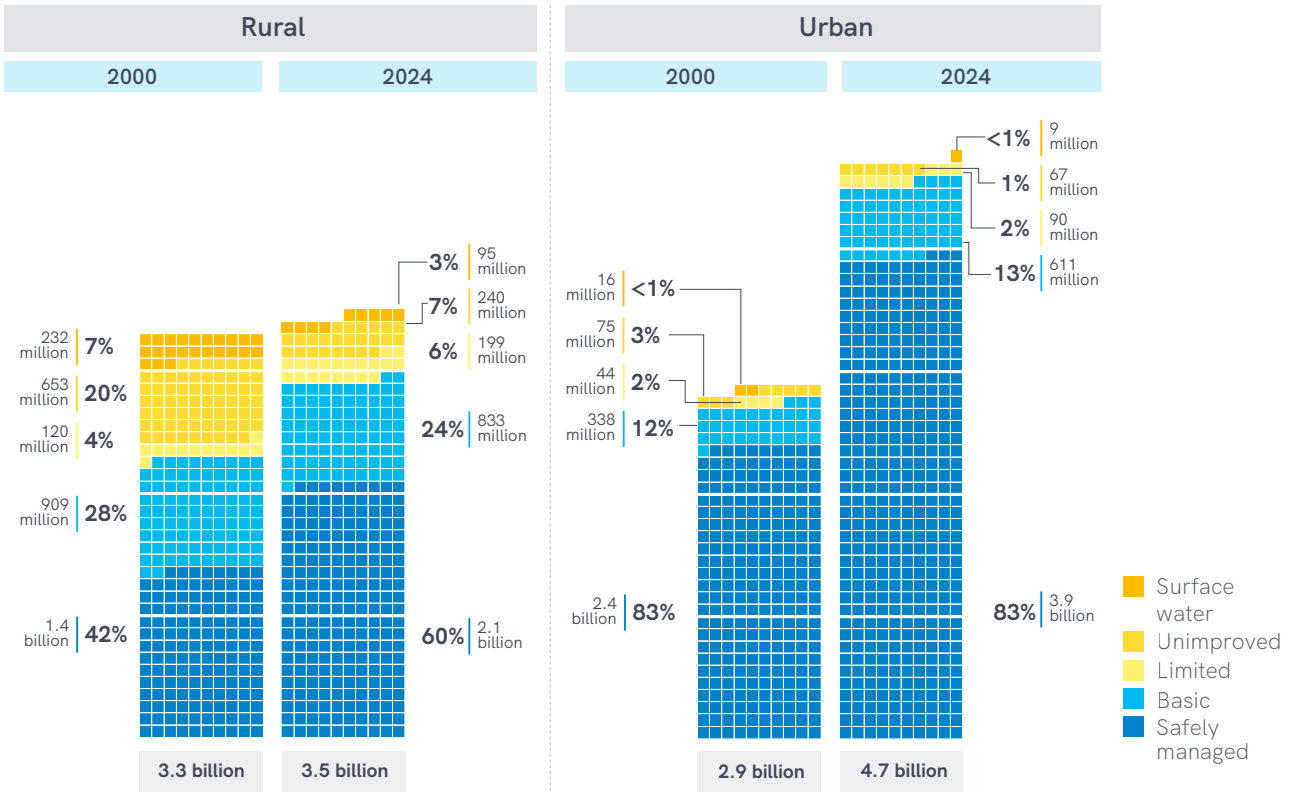


FIGURE 23 Urban and rural population by drinking water service levels, 2000 and 2024 (each unit represents 10 million people)

Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of safely managed services increased from 68% to 74%. Rural coverage increased by 10 % pts (from 50% to 60%), but urban coverage remained unchanged at 83% (Figure 24). Urban estimates for safely managed services were available for all SDG regions except for Oceania, but only five had estimates for rural areas. In all regions coverage was higher in urban areas but increasing faster in rural areas. In 2024, the gap in coverage between urban and rural areas was over 25 % pts in sub-Saharan Africa (35 % pts), Latin America and the Caribbean (30 % pts), and in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (27 % pts). Central and Southern Asia and Eastern and Southeastern Asia both achieved a 15 % pt increase in rural coverage, compared with a 1 % pt increase in rural Europe and Northern America. The coverage gaps for at least basic water services were smaller than for safely managed services, but there remained a 36 % pt gap between urban and rural areas in Oceania and a 34 % pt gap in sub-Saharan Africa.

In all regions, safely managed water coverage is higher in urban but increasing faster in rural

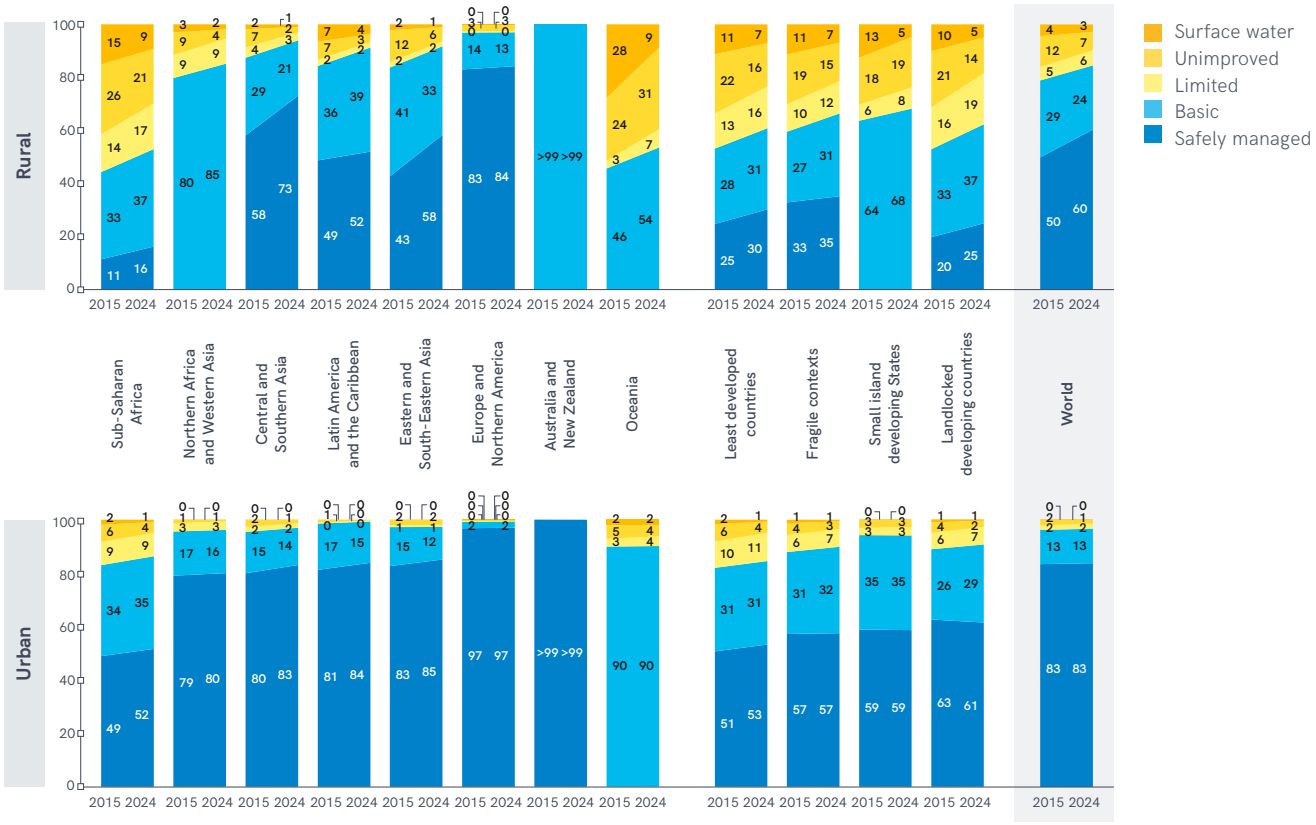


FIGURE 24 Regional drinking water coverage in rural and urban areas, 2015–2024 (%)

Basic drinking water services

Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of at least basic drinking water increased from 88% to 91%. Rural coverage rose from 79% to 85% but urban coverage remained unchanged at 96%. By 2024, 89 countries had already achieved universal coverage (>99%) of at least basic drinking water (compared with 72 countries in 2015) and another 17 were on track for universal coverage by 2030. The 28 countries where more than one in four people still lacked basic services were concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, except for Haiti, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Sudan (Figure 25).

Figure 26 shows countries recording the biggest changes in coverage of at least basic drinking water since the start of the SDG period.

Twenty countries have increased coverage by 10 or more % pts and two countries have increased coverage by more than 20 % pts. Somalia achieved the biggest increase, rising from 54% to 75% (21 % pts), followed by Afghanistan where coverage rose from 61% to 81% (20 % pts). Cambodia and Morocco have both increased coverage by the same amount (10 % pts) but coverage in the former (83%) is lower than in the latter (92%). Morocco is one of eight lower-middle-income countries on track to reach universal coverage between 2024 and 2030. Among the countries recording the biggest increases, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda all had more than half the population lacking basic services at the start of the SDG period.

By 2024, 89 countries had already achieved >99% coverage of at least basic drinking water services

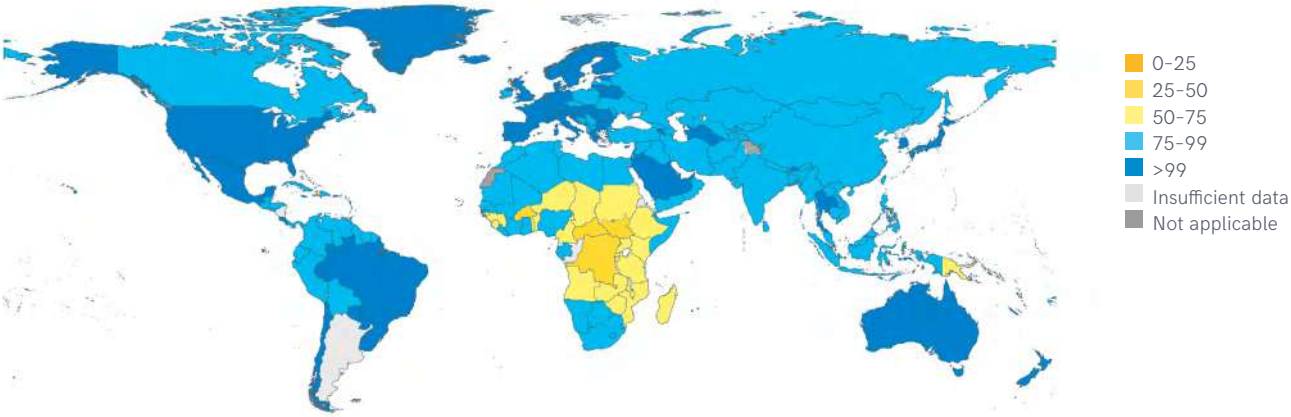


FIGURE 25 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services, 2024 (%)

Since 2015, 20 countries have increased coverage of at least basic drinking water by at least 10 % pts

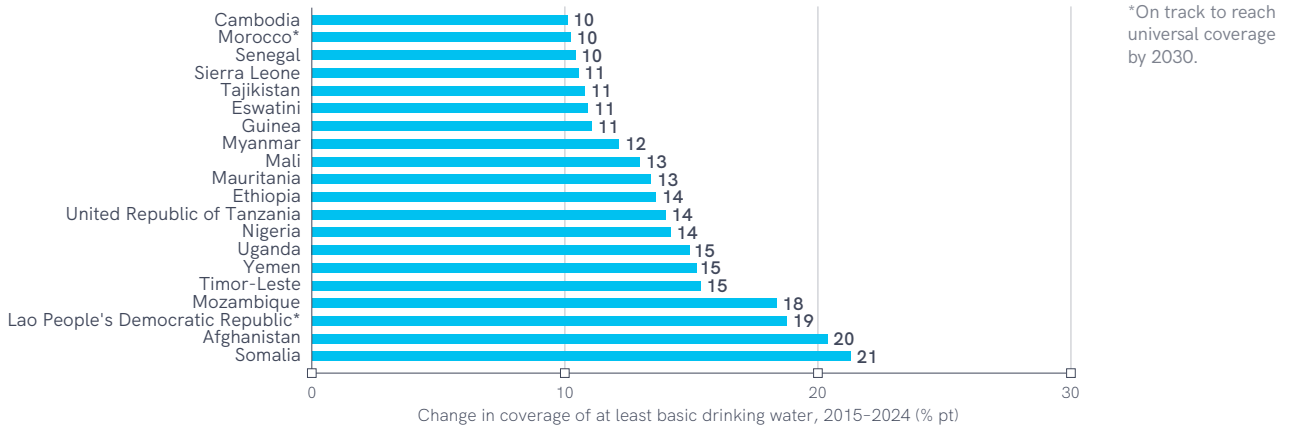


FIGURE 26 Change in proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services, among countries with at least a 10 % pts change, 2015–2024 (% pts)

Between 2015 and 2024, rates of progress on basic drinking water varied widely between rural and urban areas

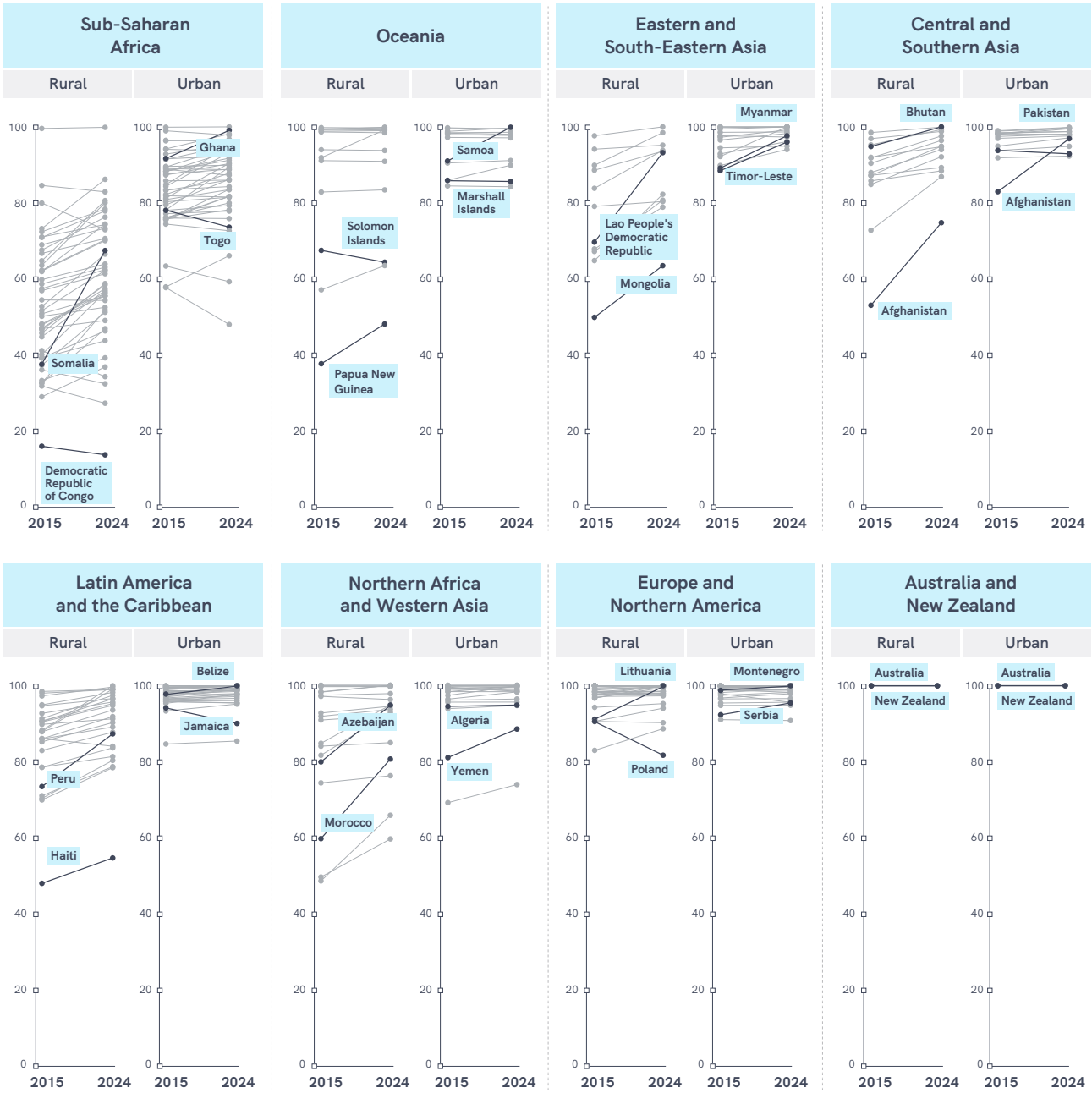


FIGURE 27 Proportion of urban and rural populations using at least basic drinking water services, by country, 2015 and 2024 (%)

Since 2015, coverage of at least basic drinking water has increased more rapidly in rural areas than in urban areas, but rates of progress have varied widely between regions and countries (Figure 27). In rural areas of Somalia coverage has increased by 30 % pts (from 38% to 68%), while in Democratic Republic of Congo rural coverage has decreased from 16% to just 14%. In urban areas of Togo services have not kept up with population growth and urban coverage has declined from 78% to 74%, whereas in neighbouring Ghana urban coverage has increased from 92% to 99%. Papua New Guinea had the lowest rural coverage in Oceania but it has risen from 38% in 2015 to 48% in 2024. Over the same period, urban coverage in Samoa has increased from 91% to universal (>99%) while in the Marshall Islands it has stagnated at 86%.

In Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Lao People's Democratic Republic recorded a 23 % pt increase in rural coverage (from 70% to 93%), while Timor-Leste recorded a 9 % pt increase in urban coverage. Afghanistan increased rural coverage by 22 % pts (from 53% to 75%), but still has the lowest coverage in rural Central and Southern Asia, and increased urban coverage by 14 % pts, overtaking neighbouring Pakistan where urban coverage declined from 94% to 93%. Urban coverage is high in most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, but while it has increased from 97% to 99% in Belize, in Jamaica it has declined from 94% to 90%. Rural coverage has increased rapidly in both Morocco (21 % pts) and Azerbaijan (15 % pts), and Yemen has increased urban coverage from 81% to 89%. Montenegro and Lithuania have achieved universal access (>99%) in urban and rural areas respectively, whereas Australia and New Zealand had already achieved universal access to basic drinking water services at the start of the SDG period.

The JMP global database on inequalities includes harmonized WASH estimates disaggregated by subnational region for 110 countries. However, the names and boundaries of subnational regions often vary between national data sources and may change over time. Furthermore, publicly available datasets rarely include the geographic coordinates and shapefiles needed to produce maps of subnational inequalities in WASH services. The JMP therefore uses machine learning techniques to match subnational regional names from national data sources to shapefiles for subnational administrative boundaries in the UNICEF geospatial repository.[10]

Disaggregated data reveal significant subnational disparities in coverage of basic water services across Africa (Figure 27). Among countries with recent data available, nine had at least one subnational region where coverage was less than 25%, and two countries had regions where coverage was still less than 10%. In Democratic Republic of Congo, coverage ranged from 97% in Kinshasa to just 2% in Mongala (a gap of 95 % pts), while in Chad it ranged from 94% in N'Djamena to just 5% in Ennedi East (89 % pts). Congo (70 % pts), Burkina Faso (67 % pts), Mali (64 % pts) and Sudan (62 % pts) also had large coverage gaps between the highest and lowest subnational region. In Madagascar less than half the population had basic water services in 17 of the 21 subnational regions. Coverage exceeded 50% in all regions of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. In the latter, three regions had already achieved universal coverage and Eastern Cape (71%) was the only region with less than 75% coverage. In Angola, Luanda (87%) and Cabinda (78%) were the only regions to exceed this threshold, and coverage remained below 50% in nine out of 18 subnational regions. Geographic disparities were less marked, particularly in countries with high service coverage. For example, in South Africa coverage ranged from 71% in Eastern Cape to 99% in Gauteng and Western Cape (a gap of just 28 % pts).

Disaggregated data reveal inequalities in coverage of at least basic drinking water services between subnational regions in Africa

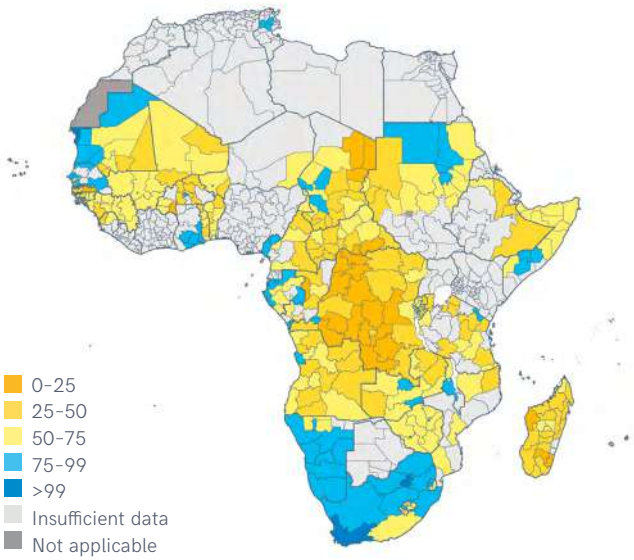


FIGURE 28 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services by subnational region in Africa, selected surveys 2010-2020 (%)

[10] The JMP produces maps if there is a 'complete' match between the two sources (i.e. names match exactly, names match but some letters or characters differ, names match but different languages are used). Incomplete matches are not shown in this report.

The JMP database also includes estimates disaggregated by wealth quintile, enabling more detailed analysis of inequalities in rural and urban areas. Figure 29 shows disparities in access to basic services (improved water within 30 minutes) and to piped water on premises between the richest and poorest quintiles. Coverage of improved water within 30 minutes is higher than piped water on premises and the disparities between richest and poorest are generally smaller. In low-income and lower-middle-income countries disparities in piped water on premises are greater in rural areas, but in upper-middle-income and high-income countries the patterns of inequality are less clear.

Disparities in access to piped water on premises between wealth quintiles tend to be greater in rural areas and in low-income and lower-middle-income countries

FIGURE 29 Proportion of population in urban and rural areas using piped water on premises and improved water within 30 minutes, by wealth quintile, from 38 selected surveys 2019–2023 (%)

BOX 3 Changing reliance on different types of water supply

The JMP database contains a detailed breakdown of the types of facilities people use enabling analysis of changes in the use of piped and non-piped supplies and reliance on packaged and delivered water. Between 2015 and 2024, six times as many people gained access to piped water (793 million) than to other improved sources (132 million) and growth in the former has outstripped the latter in all income groups (Figure 30). Three quarters of those gaining access to piped water (579 million) lived in urban areas, and four out of five in lower-middle-income countries (313 million) and upper-middle-income countries (302 million). In low-income and lower-middle-income countries similar numbers gained access in rural and urban, whereas in rural areas of upper-middle-income and high-income countries very few gained access. While the population using other improved sources grew in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, it declined in upper-middle-income and high-income countries.

Despite growth in piped water supplies, the population using packaged water or delivered water for drinking has increased in many countries with data available (Figure 31). Between 1990 and 2023, packaged water use in Thailand increased dramatically from 5% to more than 80%, and Indonesia and Cambodia experienced similarly rapid growth starting in 2000 and 2010 respectively. Between 2000 and 2024, packaged water use increased by over 40 % pts in Dominican Republic and over 50 % pts in Belize. In Northern Africa and Western Asia, Oman and Jordan also recorded rapid growth, with increases of over 20 and 40 % pts, respectively. In other SDG regions trends have been mixed. Available data suggest that packaged water use has been increasing in Serbia and Ukraine but decreasing in Canada. Palau has seen the fastest growth in Oceania, and Ghana is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa where packaged water use has increased by more than 20 % points since 2000. By contrast, available data suggest limited growth in packaged water use in Central and Southern Asia.

Household survey data from 26 countries where more than 5% of the population rely on tanker trucks as their primary source of drinking water show that reliance varies widely between rural and urban areas and has also changed over time (Figure 32). For example, the 2000 MICS in Niger shows that reliance was previously far higher in urban (14%) than in rural areas (2%), but the recent PROSEHA survey found that 6% of urban and <1% of rural populations still relied on tanker trucks in 2022. By contrast, in Turkmenistan the 2000 DHS and 2019 MICS indicate an increasing trend, with urban reliance rising from 2% to 16% and a dramatic increase in rural reliance from 6% to 56% in 2019.

Since 2015, more people have gained access to piped water than to other improved sources in all income groups

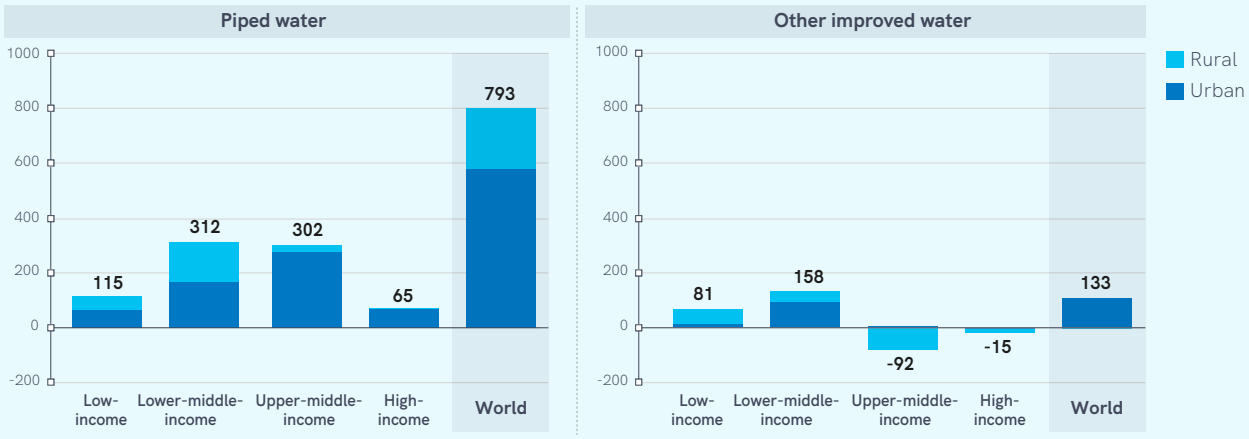


FIGURE 30 Population gaining access to piped and other improved water supplies, 2015–2024 (millions)

Packaged water use has increased in many countries and is highest in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean

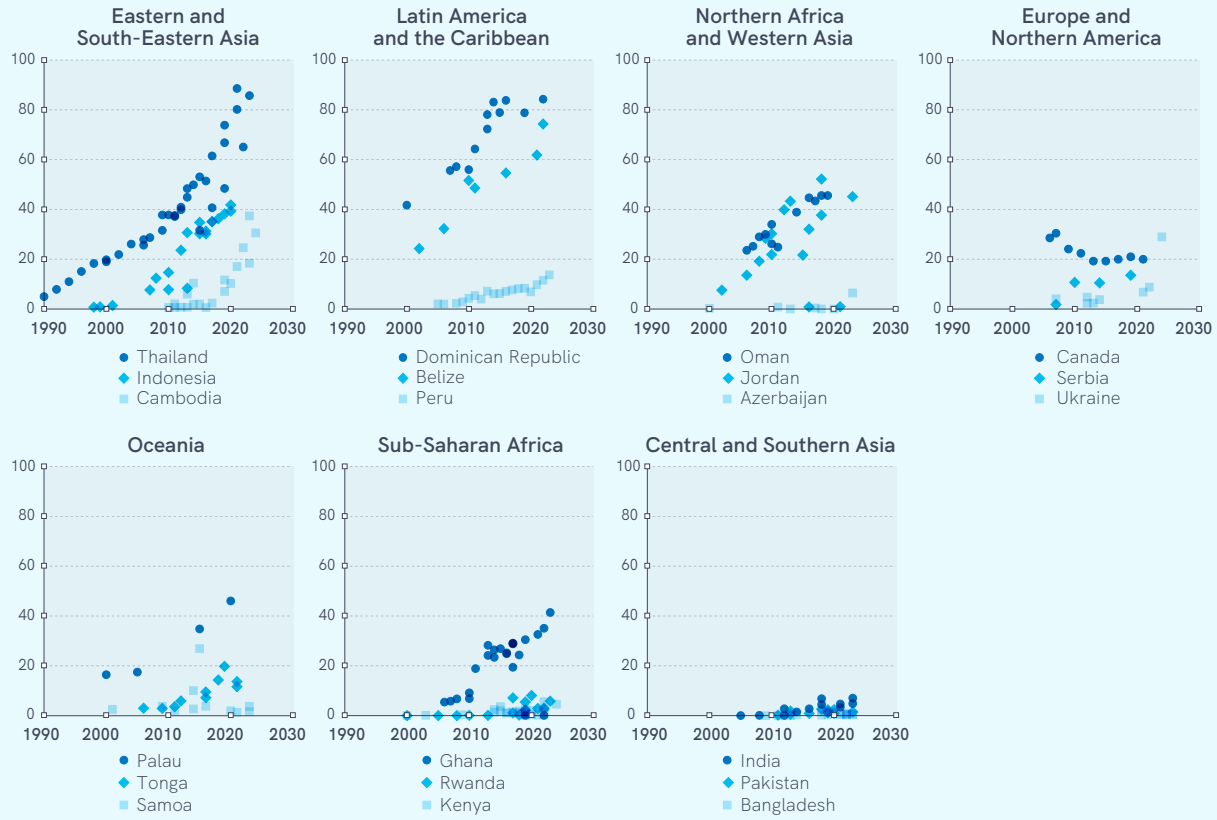


FIGURE 31 Proportion of population using packaged water in selected countries 1990–2025, by SDG region (%)

In 26 countries with data, reliance on delivered water has changed over time and varies widely between rural and urban areas

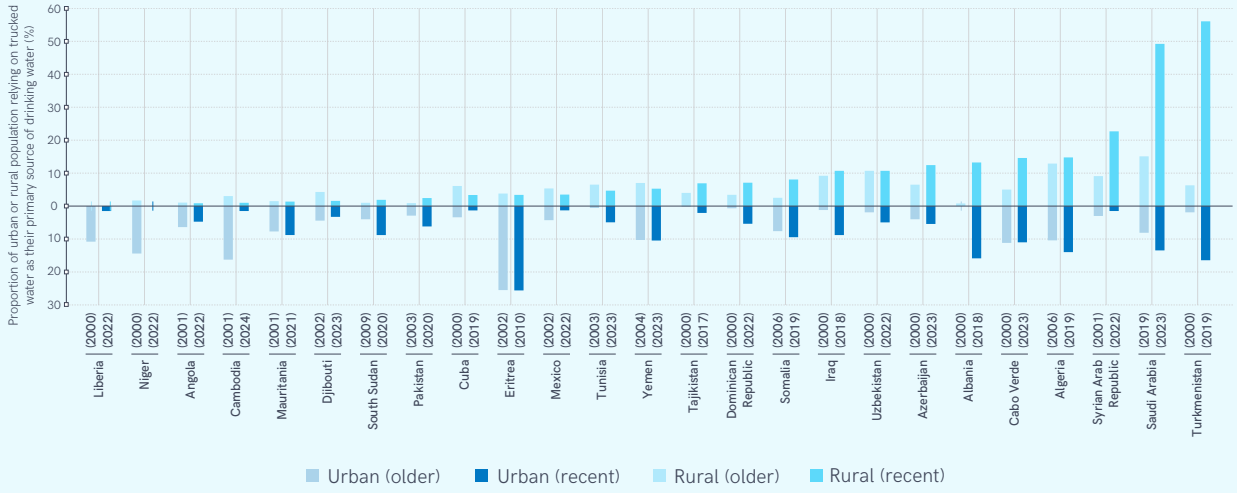


FIGURE 32 Proportion of urban and rural populations relying on trucked water as their primary source of drinking water, selected surveys from 25 countries (%)

Among the 696 million people around the world who still lacked even a basic water service in 2024, 287 million used limited services, 302 million used unimproved sources, and 106 million still used surface water. Figure 33 shows that over half the 287 million population using limited water services lived in sub-Saharan Africa (167 million), of which more than a third lived in just two countries: Ethiopia (37 million) and Democratic Republic of Congo (26 million). India (34 million) accounted for two thirds of those with with limited services in Central and Southern Asia (53 million), and Sudan (15 million) and Indonesia (18 million) had the largest populations with limited services in Northern Africa and Western Asia (32 million) and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (27 million), respectively. Three out of 10 people with limited services in Latin America and the Caribbean lived in Haiti (1.3 million) and nine out of 10 people with limited services in Oceania lived in Papua New Guinea (768 million).

In 2024, 287 million people used limited water services and over half lived in sub-Saharan Africa

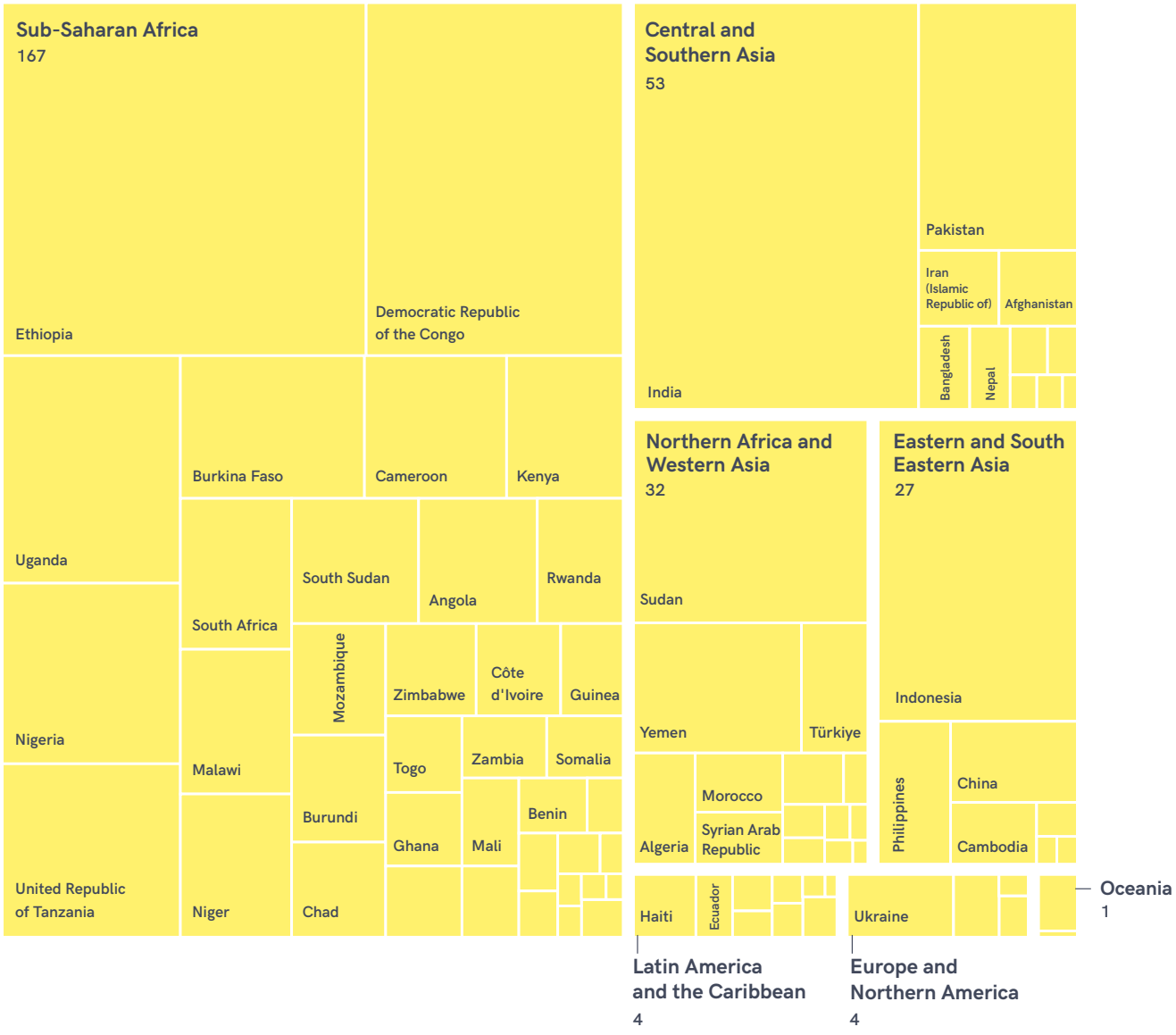


FIGURE 33 Population with limited water services in 2024, by SDG region (millions)

Since 2015, most countries have reduced the proportion of the population using surface water in both rural and urban areas

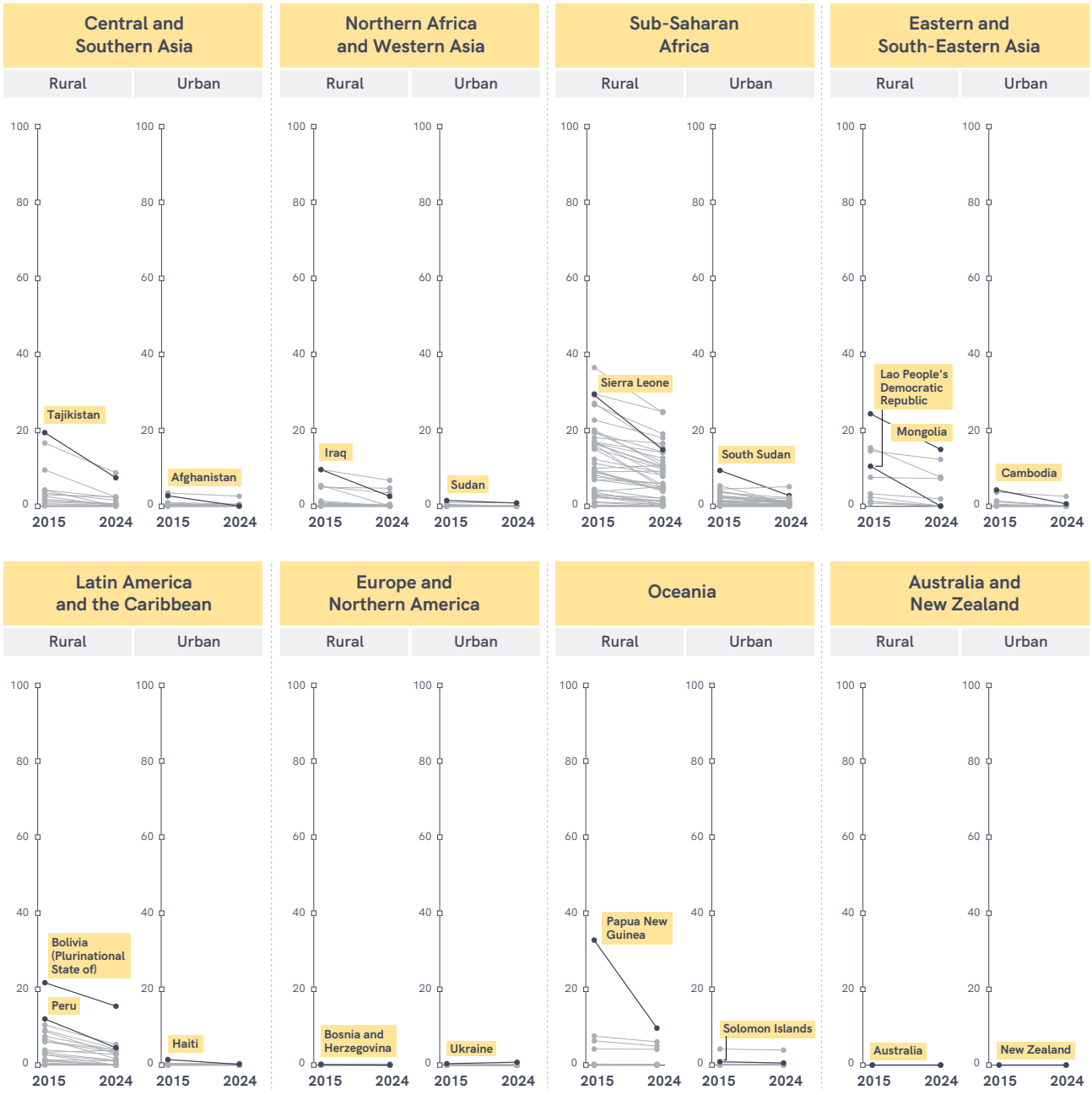
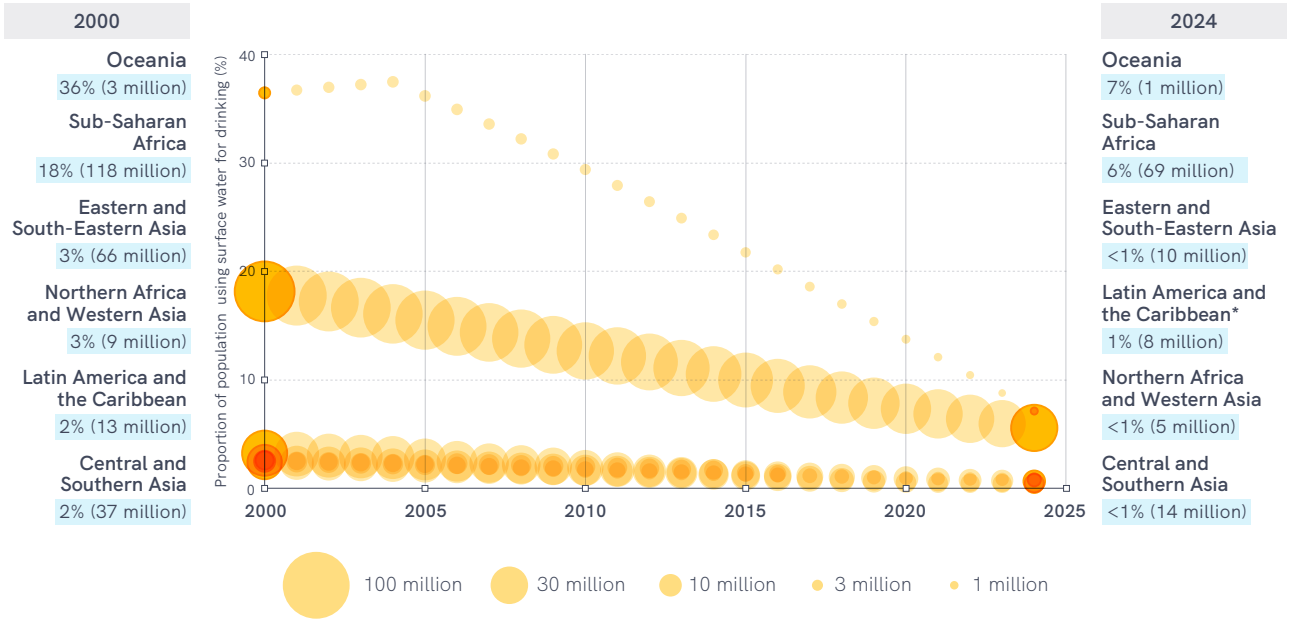


FIGURE 34 Proportion of urban and rural populations using surface water for drinking, by country, 2015 and 2024 (%)

Since 2015, countries in all regions have recorded steep drops in the population using surface water, especially in rural areas (Figure 34). This decline was most evident in rural Papua New Guinea, where the proportion of the population using surface water decreased by two thirds from 33% to 10%, and in Sierra Leone where it decreased by half from 29% to 15%. The number of countries that have eliminated (<1%) the use of surface water for drinking increased from 142 in 2015 to 154 in 2024. An additional 18 countries are on track to achieve elimination by 2030.

Between 2000 and 2024, the global population relying on surface water sources decreased from 247 million to 106 million (Figure 35). Two fifths of this drop (56 million) took place in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia where the use of surface water fell from 3% in 2000 to <1% in 2024. A third (49 million) took place in sub-Saharan Africa, where Nigeria and Ethiopia alone accounted for of drop of 36 million people and surface water use decreased from 18% to 6%. In 2000, 36% of the population in Oceania (3 million people) used surface water, falling to 7% (1 million people) in 2024.

Between 2000 and 2024, the number of people using surface water decreased in all SDG regions



*For 2016 - no later estimates are available

FIGURE 35 Change in population using surface water for drinking, 2000–2024, by SDG region (millions)

Safely managed drinking water services

Estimates of safely managed drinking water are now available for 160 countries and for six of the eight SDG regions, representing 72% of the global population. Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of safely managed services increased by 6 % pts (from 68% to 74%), rising from 50% to 60% in rural areas and remaining level at 83% in urban areas. But at current rates of progress, the world will only reach 77% coverage by 2030, leaving more than 2 billion people without safely managed services. Achieving universal coverage would require an eightfold increase in the current global rate of progress. By 2024, 31 countries had already achieved universal coverage (>99%) of safely managed drinking water (compared with 22 in 2015) and another 10 were on track for universal coverage by 2030. All were high-income countries, except for Turkmenistan (an upper-middle-income country).

There are also significant inequalities between and within countries in access to different elements of safely managed drinking water services. A small number of countries have seen coverage of safely managed drinking water change by at least 10 % pts since the start of the SDG period (Figure 36). In Lao People's Democratic Republic coverage increased by 23 % pts, from just 12% in 2015 to 35% in 2024. Tanzania started with relatively low coverage and achieved an increase of 10 % pts (from 21% to 31%), whereas Bhutan started with higher coverage and achieved an increase of 18 % pts (rising from 47% to 66%). None of these countries are on track to reach universal coverage before 2030. Tunisia is the only country to record a drop in coverage of more than 10 % pts since 2015, explained by negative trends in both the availability of water when needed and the proportion of water that is free from microbiological contamination.

Since 2015, eight countries have changed coverage of safely managed drinking water by at least 10 % pts

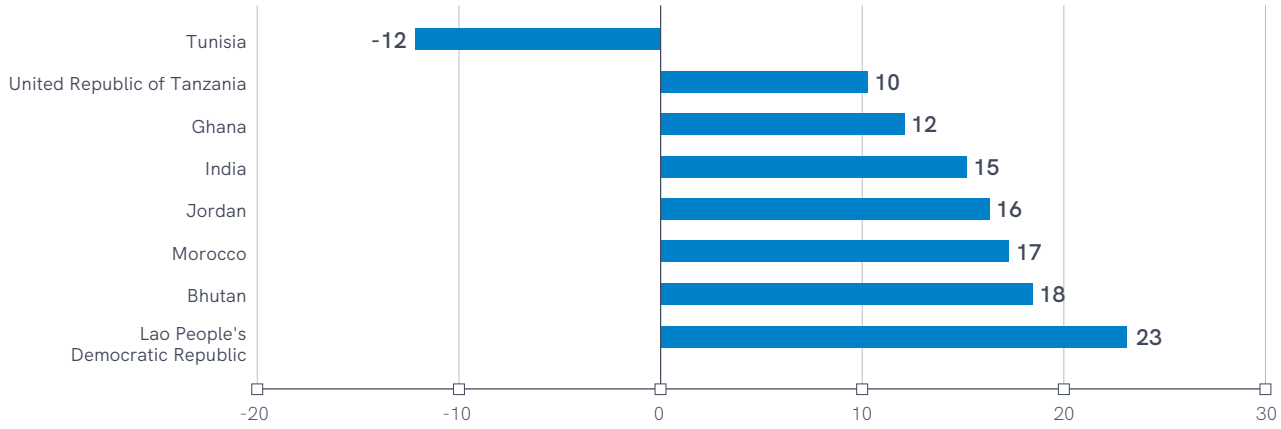


FIGURE 36 Change in the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, among countries with at least a 10 % pts change, 2015–2024 (% pts)

As data availability improves, it is also possible to analyse disparities in both coverage and rates of change. Figure 37 presents 2024 coverage and rates of change between 2000 and 2024 for each of the three elements of safely managed drinking water services (improved water accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination) in rural and urban areas. It shows that coverage of all three elements is generally higher in urban, but rates of change are faster in rural.

In Lao People's Democratic Republic accessibility increased by 2.6 % pts/yr in urban (from 38% to >99%) and even faster in rural by 3.8 % pts/yr (from 2% to 93%). In United Republic of Tanzania accessibility is also higher in urban (80%) than rural (30%), but increasing faster in urban (3.1% pts/yr) than in rural (1.2 % pts/yr). In Brazil availability is equally high in urban (99%) and rural (98%) but coverage has increased three times faster in rural (1.6 % pts/yr) than urban (0.5 % pts/yr). In Ethiopia availability has risen by 2.4 % pts/yr in rural (from 14% to 71%) compared with just 0.8 % pts/yr in urban (from 49% to 67%). Bhutan has increased coverage of improved water free from contamination by 2.6 % pts/yr in rural (from 24% to 87%) compared with 0.8 % pts/yr in urban (from 42% to 62%). By contrast, in Lao People's Democratic Republic rural coverage has increased from 5% to 25% (0.9 % pts/yr) but urban coverage has increased more rapidly, by 1.4 % pts/yr (from 17% in 2000 to 51% in 2024).

Coverage of improved water accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination is higher in urban but rates of change are faster in rural

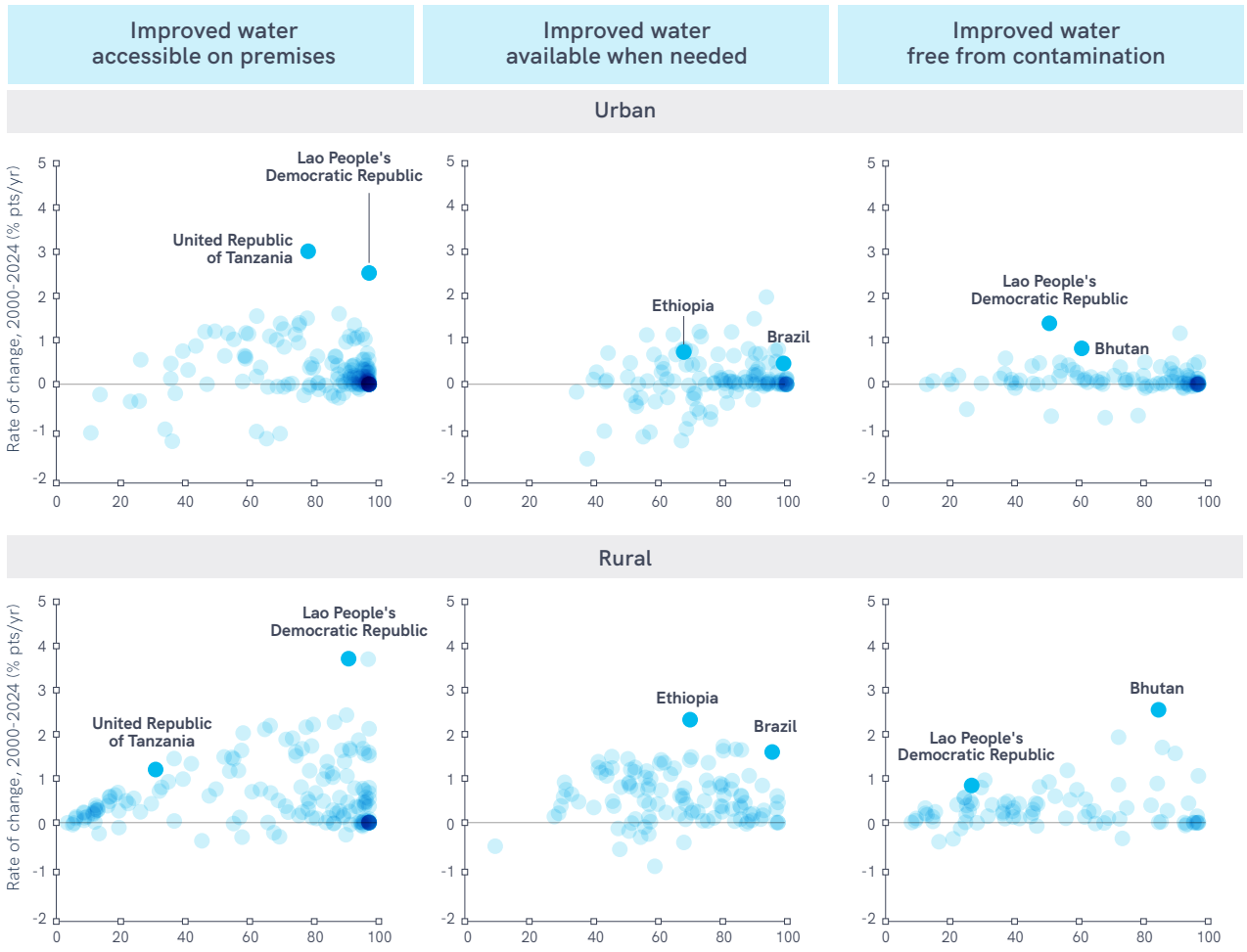


FIGURE 37 Proportion of urban and rural populations with elements of safely managed drinking water (2024, %) and rates of progress (2000–2024, % pts/yr)

In countries where information on all elements of safely managed drinking water services are available from the same data source it is possible to disaggregate these at subnational level. For example, the 2019 MICS survey in Bangladesh produced comparative statistics for all 64 districts (Figure 38). Only two districts had less than 70% coverage of improved water sources but 19 districts had less than 70% coverage of improved water on premises, including eight districts with less than 50% coverage. All districts had more than 70% coverage of water available when needed and 18 districts already had universal coverage (>99%). Water quality remained the limiting factor for safely managed drinking; in 20 districts less than half of the population had improved water free from *E. coli* and in four districts less than half had improved water free from arsenic (<10 µg/L). When all these elements are combined, the proportion of the population using improved water accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination was less than 50% in 44 out of 64 districts in Bangladesh.

In 2019, drinking water quality was the limiting factor for safely managed services in most districts of Bangladesh

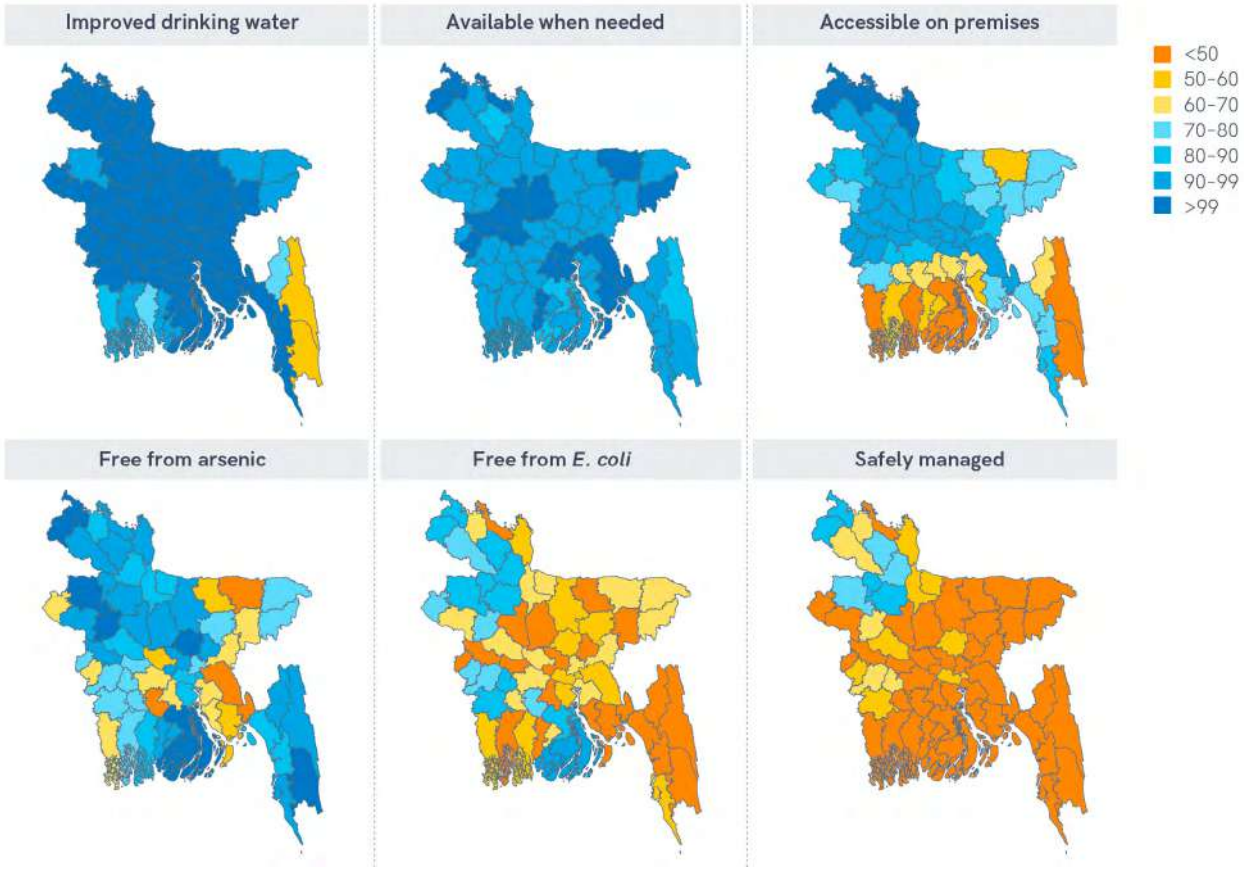


FIGURE 38 Proportion of population using water supplies meeting criteria for elements of safely managed drinking water services by district in Bangladesh, 2019 (%)

The JMP considers drinking water accessible on premises if households use an improved water source that is accessible within the dwelling, yard or plot, but many countries have established higher standards focused on piped water. For example, the 2022 Encuesta Nacional sobre Discriminación (ENADIS) in Mexico found that while 95% of the population had access to piped water on premises there were significant disparities related to household residence, ethnicity, disability, religion and level of education (Figure 39). Households in rural areas (86%) were less likely to have services than those in urban (98%) and households with ethnic diversity (74%) were less likely to be served than those without (95%). There was little difference between households with and without disabilities but Pentecostal or Evangelical households (86%) and those with no (ninguno) education (88%) were less likely to have piped water on premises, while access was universal (>99%) among those post-secondary degrees.

In 2024, 1.7 billion people still lacked an improved water source accessible on premises and over two thirds (1.2 billion) lived in rural areas. Accessibility on premises exceeded 75% in all SDG regions except for Oceania (50%) and sub-Saharan Africa (33%). In sub-Saharan Africa only 16% of the rural population and 55% of the urban population had water accessible on premises. Figure 40 shows that in the majority of countries with data available, women and girls are more likely than men and boys to be responsible for collecting water from sources located off premises. Women and girls are also likely to spend more time collecting water each day.

Women and girls are primarily responsible for water carriage in 76% of households in Malawi, 73% of households in Central African Republic, and 70% of housholds in Chad, whereas men and boys are responsible in 7%, 14% and 8% of households, respectively. Women and girls spend over 30 minutes per day collecting water in half of households in Malawi and over a quarter of housholds in Central African Republic, Chad, Democaratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. In 36% of households in Mongolia men and boys are responsible for water carriage (women and girls are responsible in 15%), but only 2% spend more than 30 minutes per day.

In 2022, rural and ethnically diverse households were less likely to have piped water on premises in Mexico

FIGURE 39 Inequalities in access to piped water in the dwelling, yard or plot in 2022, Mexico (%)

In most countries, women and girls are mainly responsible for water carriage

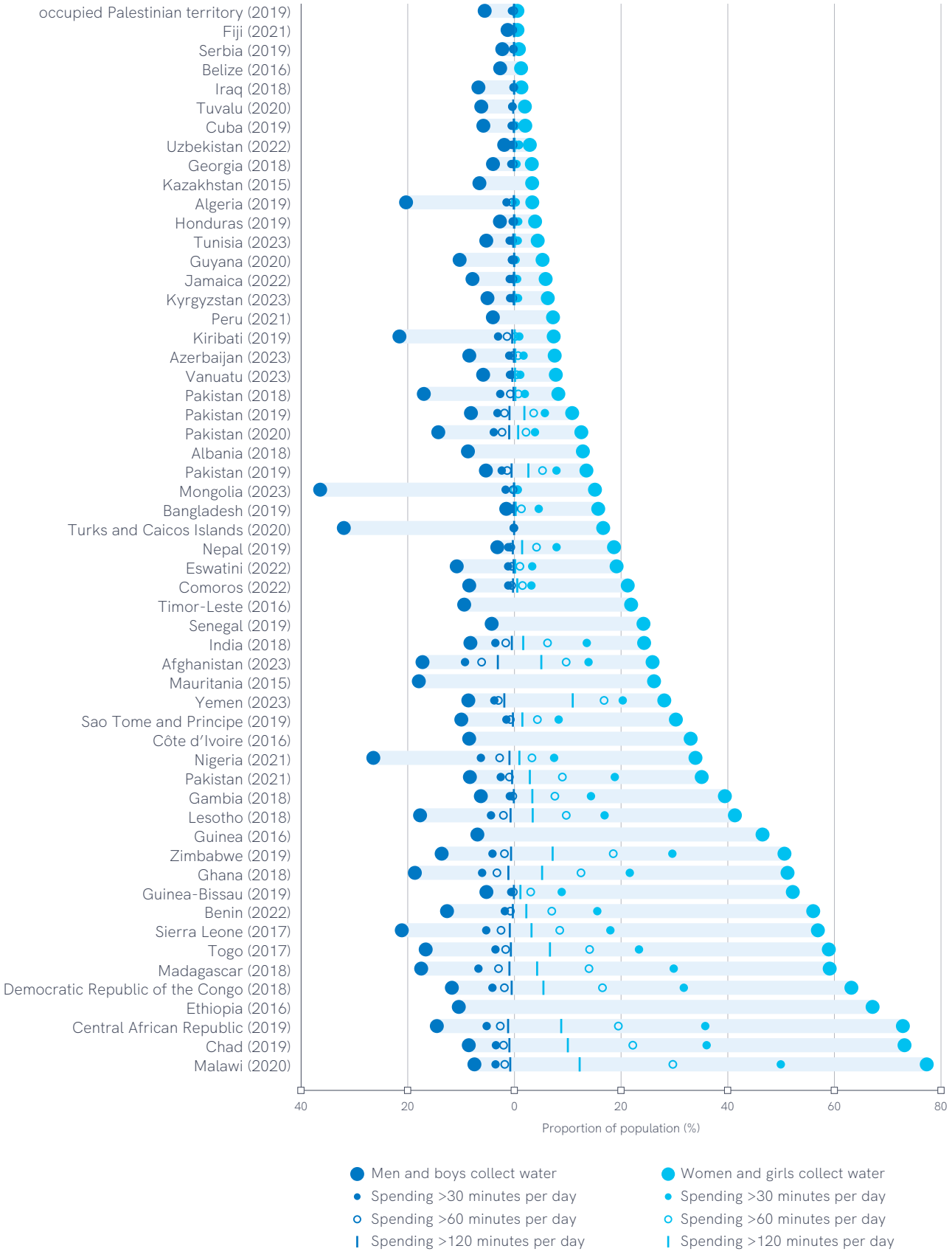


FIGURE 40 Proportion of households in which women and girls, or men and boys, are primarily responsible for water collection, and spend more than 30, 60 or 120 minutes per day collecting water, selected surveys 2015–2023 (%)

In contrast, in Yemen women are responsible for water collection in 28% of households, and 20% spend more than 30 minutes per day. In Chad, Malawi and Yemen more than one in 10 households rely on women and girls to collect water, where trips reportedly take more than two hours per day. Only in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Ghana and Yemen do more than 1% of households report relying on men and boys to spend more than two hours per day collecting water; in these countries women and girls spend from two (Afghanistan) to eight (Central African Republic) times as long on water carriage as men and boys.

Figure 41 shows that in almost all countries, women and girls are more likely to spend more than 30 minutes than men and boys. Furthermore, the burden of spending more than 30 minutes per day is mainly concentrated in countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia.

Many women and girls but few men and boys in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia spend more than 30 minutes collecting water each day

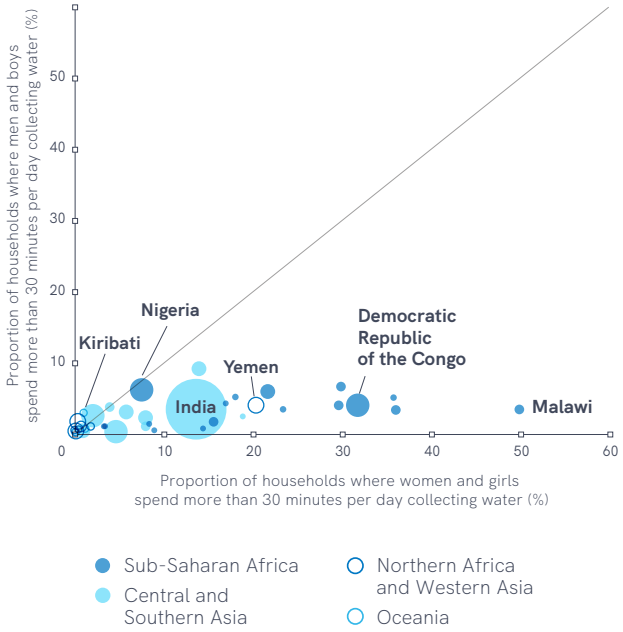
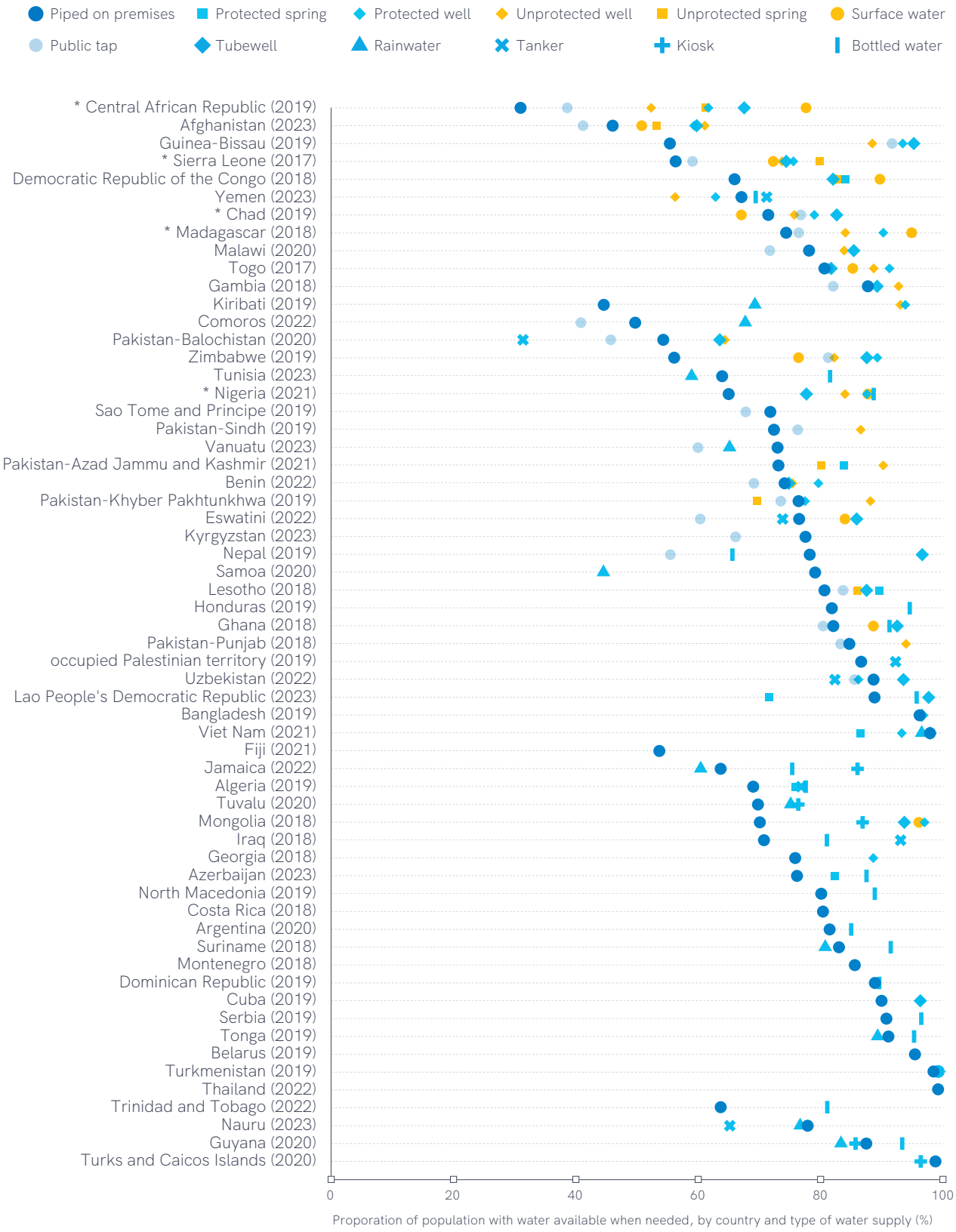


FIGURE 41 Proportion of households where women and girls, or men and boys, spend more than 30 minutes per day collecting water, by SDG region (%) (circles are proportional to population)

In some countries, data on the availability of drinking water can be disaggregated by the type of water supply households use. Figure 42 presents data from 60 household surveys from 2017 to 2023 for all types of water supplies reportedly used by at least 5% of the population. It shows that in high-income countries water piped on premises is more likely to be available when needed than other non-piped supplies (except bottled water), but in other countries water is more likely to be available from other non-piped supplies. In Iraq 93% of households using tanker trucks had water available when needed, compared with 82% of those drinking bottled water and just 71% of those with water piped on premises. Water was more often available from protected wells than from supplies piped on premises in Cuba and Georgia. Public taps are commonly used in low-income and lower-middle-income countries but are often less reliable than supplies piped on premises. In Nepal water was only available when needed for 56% of households using public taps, compared with 77% of those with piped on premises and 92% of households using tubewells. In Kiribati water was more often available when needed from rainwater harvesting (70%) than from piped on premises (45%).

Use of unimproved sources, such unprotected wells and springs and surface water, is more common in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, and these are sometimes more likely to be available when needed than improved sources. For example, in Madagascar 95% of households using surface water and 85% of those using unprotected wells had water available when needed, compared with just 75% of households with supplies piped on premises and 76% of households using public taps. In Afghanistan unprotected wells (61%) and unprotected springs (53%) were both more likely to be available when needed than piped water on premises (46%) and public taps (41%). Unprotected wells were the type of water source most likely to have water available in Gambia and all five provinces of Pakistan with comparable data, while surface water was the source most likely to have water available in Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar.

Water is more often available when needed from non-piped supplies than piped supplies, especially in low-income and lower-middle-income countries



* survey with <5% piped on premises

FIGURE 42 Availability of water when needed, by type of water supply, selected MICS6 surveys 2017–2023 (%) (restricted to supplies used by at least 5% of the population)

A growing number of national household surveys include water quality testing for faecal contamination (the presence of *E. coli* in a 100 mL sample) with samples taken at both the point of collection (source) and the point of use (household). Figure 43 presents data from 56 surveys from 2015 to 2023 and shows that the risk of faecal contamination varies widely across countries and that drinking water is more likely to be free from contamination at the point of collection than point of use. At the point of collection, the proportion of the population using improved sources free from *E. coli* ranges from just 9% in Tuvalu to 89% in Tunisia and in Turks and Caicos Islands, but there are countries in all income groups where less than one in four people (25%) use sources free from contamination.

Use of sources at very high risk of contamination (>100 CFU *E. coli* per 100 mL) is highest in low-income countries such as Madagascar (51%), Sierra Leone (50%) and Chad (47%). In low-income and lower-middle-income countries contamination generally increases between the point of collection and use. For example, in Bangladesh the proportion free from contamination dropped from 61% to 19% and in Malawi from 40% to just 7%. But recent surveys in Nauru and Tuvalu recorded an improvement in water quality between collection (20% and 9%, respectively) and use (28% and 16%). In both countries more than half the population reported boiling water before use, suggesting that this treatment reduced microbiological contamination, even though the majority of even treated water remained contaminated.

Drinking water is more likely to be free from contamination at the point of collection

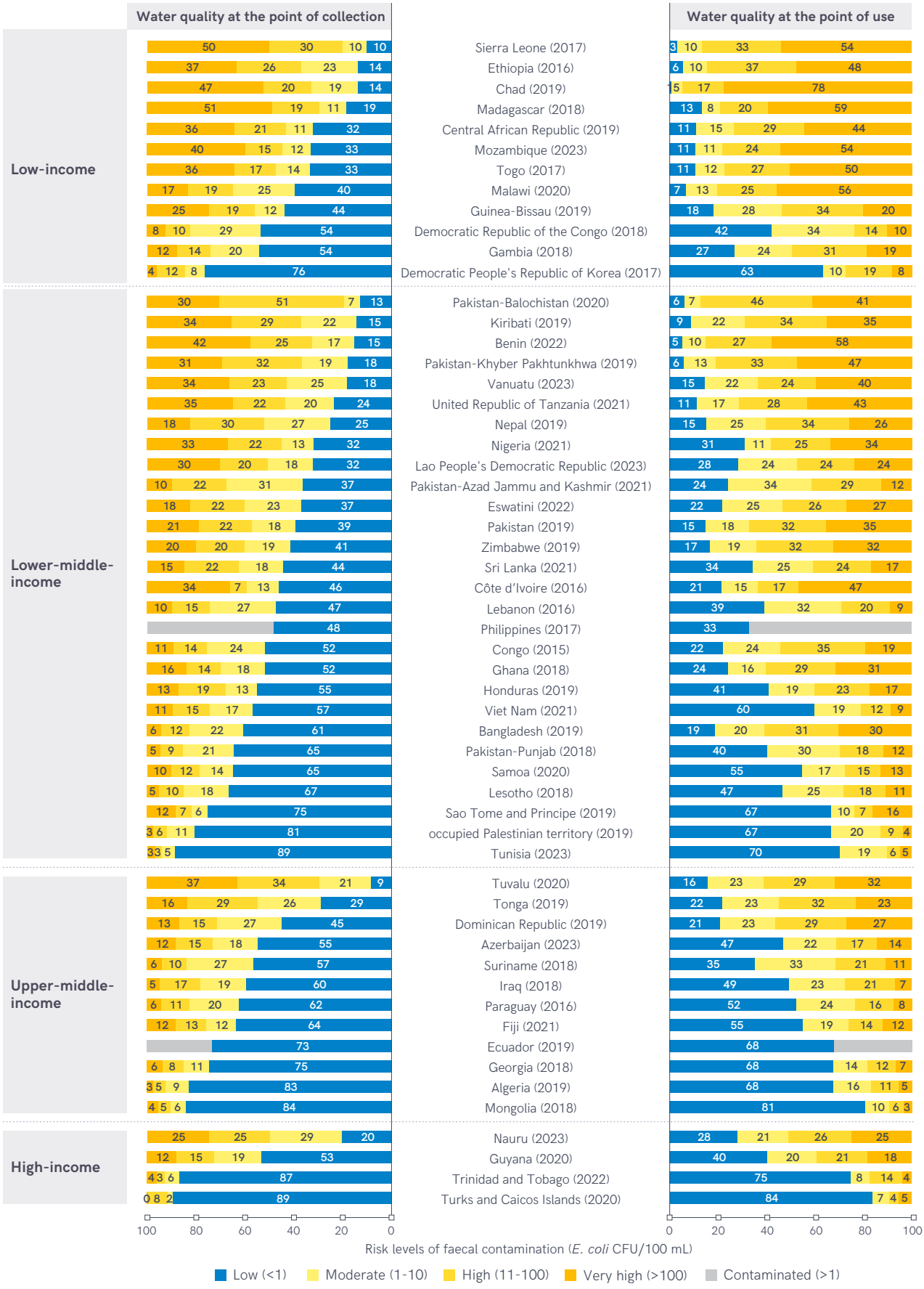


FIGURE 43 Proportion of population using drinking water sources by faecal contamination risk level, at point of collection and point of use, selected surveys 2015–2023 (%)

Data coverage and progression

Global data coverage was higher for at least basic drinking water services (217 countries, representing 99% of the population) than for safely managed drinking water (159 countries, 72% of the population). Data coverage for at least basic drinking water services has decreased in Latin America and the Caribbean, as ageing data from household surveys and censuses become too old to be used for estimates (Figure 44). However, data are still available for 93% of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean, and at least 99% in all other SDG regions. In contrast, data coverage for safely managed drinking water services has risen steadily in all regions except for Australia and New Zealand where it remains unchanged and Europe and Northern America where data are already available for >99% of the population. In Central and Southern Asia data availability tripled with the addition of estimates for India in 2025. The number of countries with estimates for safely managed services has doubled since 2017 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, quadrupled in sub-Saharan Africa, and increased fivefold in Oceania since 2017. However, in three SDG regions data remained unavailable for more than half of the regional population.

Data coverage for safely managed drinking water has increased in all SDG regions

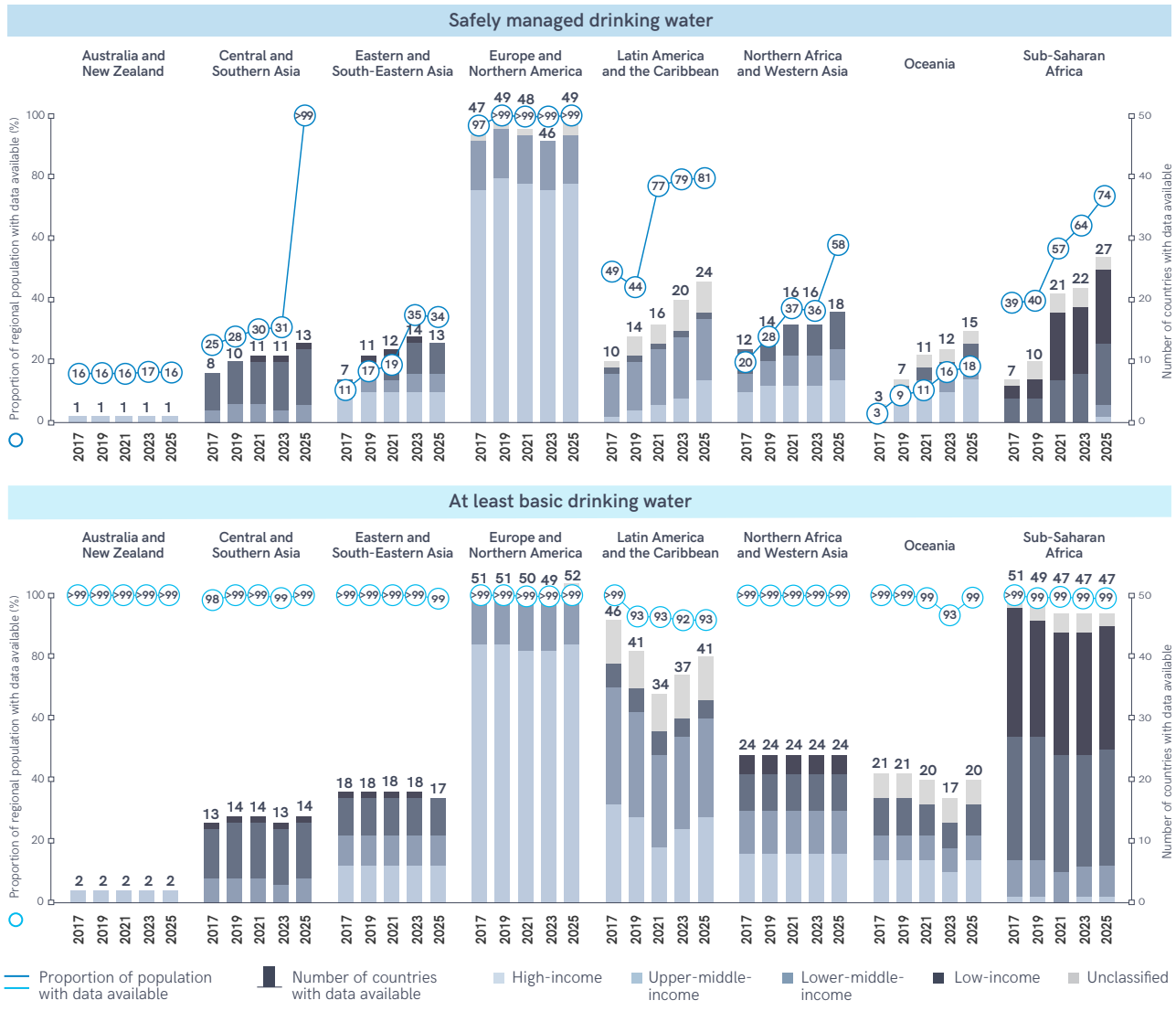


FIGURE 44 Proportion of population (%) and number of countries with estimates available for at least basic and safely managed drinking water in JMP progress updates, 2017–2023

3 Sanitation services

Introduction

The SDG service ladder for sanitation defines five levels of service, ranging from 'open defecation' (no service) to 'safely managed' which is the global indicator on sanitation for SDG target 6.2 (Figure 45). It builds on the established improved/unimproved facility type classification and includes additional aspects of the quality of service. Households using improved sanitation facilities are divided into three categories. If the improved facility is shared with other households it counts as a 'limited' service, and if it is not shared with other households it counts as a 'basic' service. But to meet the SDG standard for a 'safely managed' service, excreta must either be safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site. Since households with 'safely managed' services also meet the criteria for 'basic' services, these two categories can also be grouped together as 'at least basic' services, which is one of the tracer indicators used for monitoring progress towards SDG target 1.4 on universal access to basic services.

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste

FIGURE 45 SDG ladder for sanitation services

Note: Improved facilities include: flush/pour-flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines); and composting toilets.

Between 2000 and 2024, the global population increased from 6.2 billion to 8.2 billion people, with the urban population increasing by 1.8 billion and the rural population increasing by only 158 million. During this period, the total number of people with access to safely managed sanitation services more than doubled, increasing by 2.8 billion people (from 1.9 billion to 4.8 billion). The number of people still lacking even a basic sanitation service decreased from 2.7 billion to 1.5 billion, while the population practising open defecation dropped from 1.3 billion to 354 million.

In urban areas 1.7 billion people gained safely managed services, with coverage increasing from under half of the population (48%) to two thirds (66%) (Figure 46). A further 242 million people gained access to basic services and the number of people sharing improved sanitation facilities (limited services) increased by a third (from 249 million to 331 million). The population still using unimproved facilities decreased sharply from 247 million to 145 million and the practice of open defecation was nearly eliminated (from 130 million to 31 million, <1%).

In rural areas, 1.1 billion people gained safely managed services, and coverage tripled (from 17% in 2000 to 49% in 2024). At the same time, the population using basic services increased (from 606 million to 814 million) and the population using limited services nearly doubled (from 125 million to 235 million). Between 2000 and 2024, the number of people still using unimproved facilities was cut in half (from 853 million to 413 million), while the population practising open defecation decreased by three quarters, from 1.2 billion to 317 million. In 2024, rural areas still accounted for nine out of 10 people practising open defecation.

Three out of five people gaining safely managed sanitation lived in urban areas

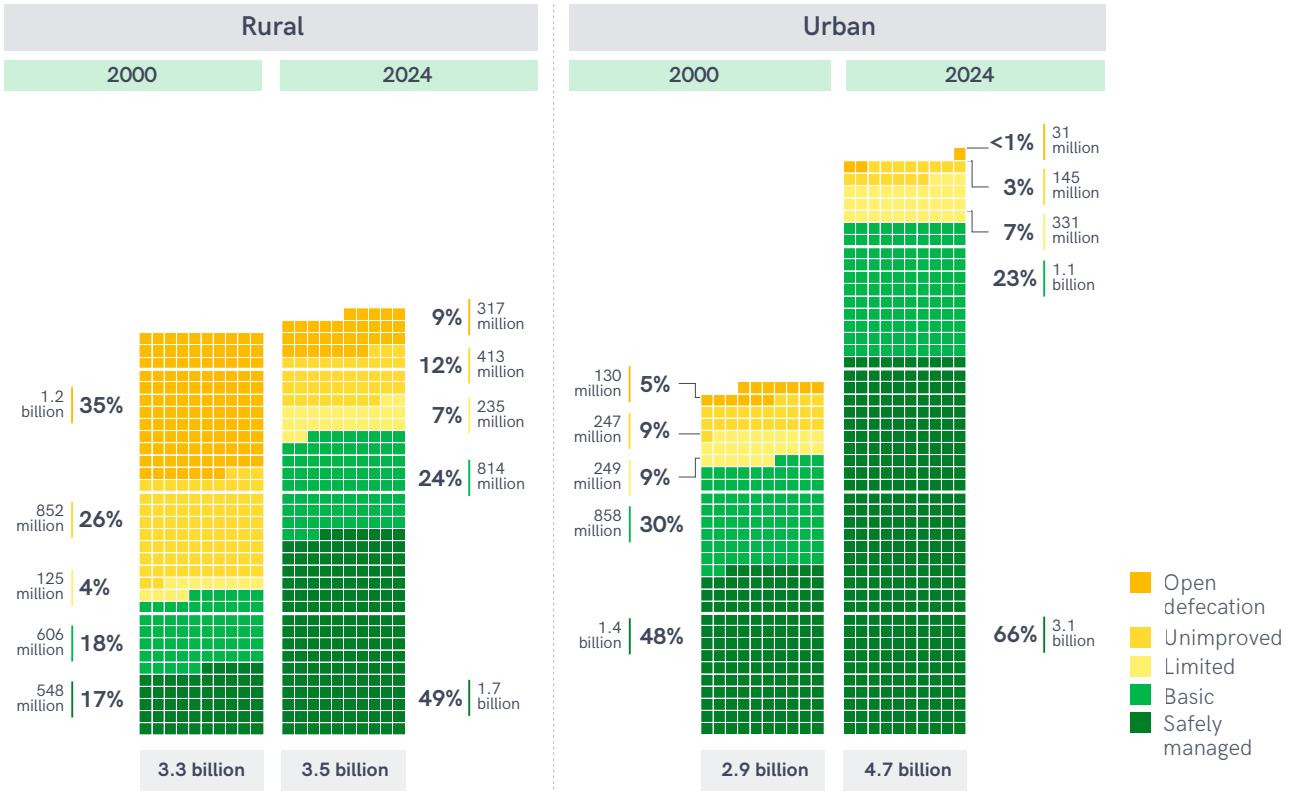


FIGURE 46 Urban and rural population by sanitation service levels, 2000 and 2024 (each unit represents 10 million people)

Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of safely managed services increased from 48% to 58%. Rural coverage increased by 13 % pts (from 36% to 49%), and urban coverage increased by half as much (from 59% to 66%) (Figure 47). Estimates for safely managed services in urban areas were available for all SDG regions except Australia and New Zealand, and rural estimates were available for all these regions except Latin America and the Caribbean. Rates of progress were generally higher in rural than in urban areas, especially in Central and Southern Asia, where safely managed sanitation increased from 40% to 61% in rural areas, overtaking coverage in urban areas (54% in 2024). In other regions the gap between urban and rural areas remained mostly unchanged, with the greatest gaps seen in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (over 30 % pts) and Northern Africa and Western Asia (25 % pts). Progress in Oceania was negligible, and open defecation in the region even increased slightly in both urban and rural areas.

Despite progress, urban–rural coverage gaps persist in most SDG regions, except for Central and Southern Asia

FIGURE 47 Regional sanitation coverage in rural and urban areas, 2015–2024 (%)

Basic sanitation services

Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of at least basic sanitation increased from 73% to 82%. Rural coverage rose by 14 % pts (from 58% to 72%) but urban coverage saw a more modest increase, from 85% to 89%. By 2024, 64 countries had already achieved universal coverage (>99%) of at least basic sanitation (compared with 47 countries in 2015) and another 24 were on track for universal coverage by 2030. In 55 countries, including at least one country in each SDG region except Australia and New Zealand and Europe and North America, more than one in four people still lacked basic services (Figure 49).

Since the start of the SDG period, a number of countries have achieved rapid progress in coverage of at least basic sanitation. Thirty countries have increased coverage by 10 or more % pts, including six countries that have increased coverage by at least 20 % pts (Figure 49). Of these highest-performing countries, Ghana had the lowest baseline (21% in 2015), and Mayotte had the highest baseline, starting at 89% in 2015 and reaching universal coverage (>99%) in 2018. Nepal saw the greatest increase, with coverage increasing from 56% in 2015 to 86% in 2024. It is one of eight lower-middle-income countries on track to reach universal coverage between 2024 and 2030.

By 2024, 64 countries had already achieved >99% coverage of at least basic sanitation services

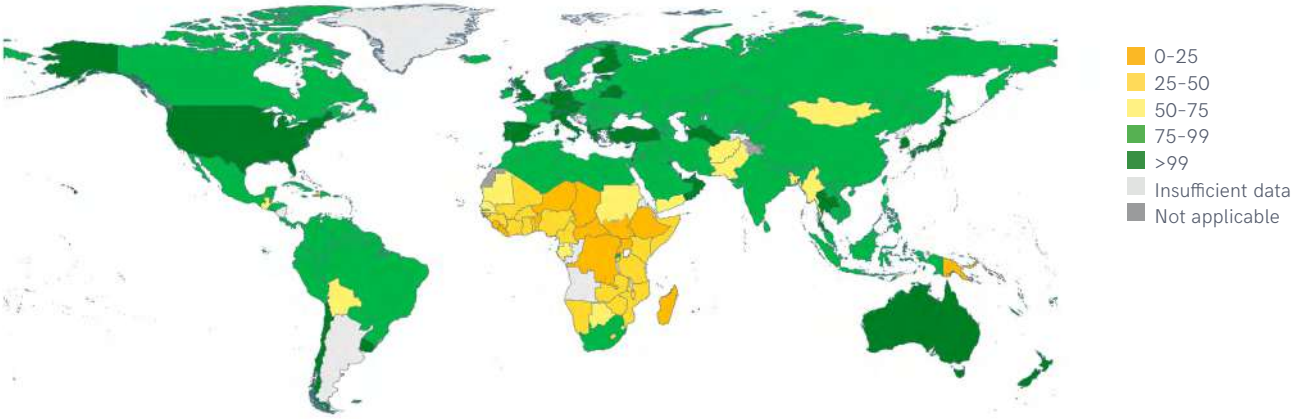


FIGURE 48 Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services in 2024 (%)

Since 2015, 30 countries have increased coverage of at least basic sanitation by at least 10 % pts

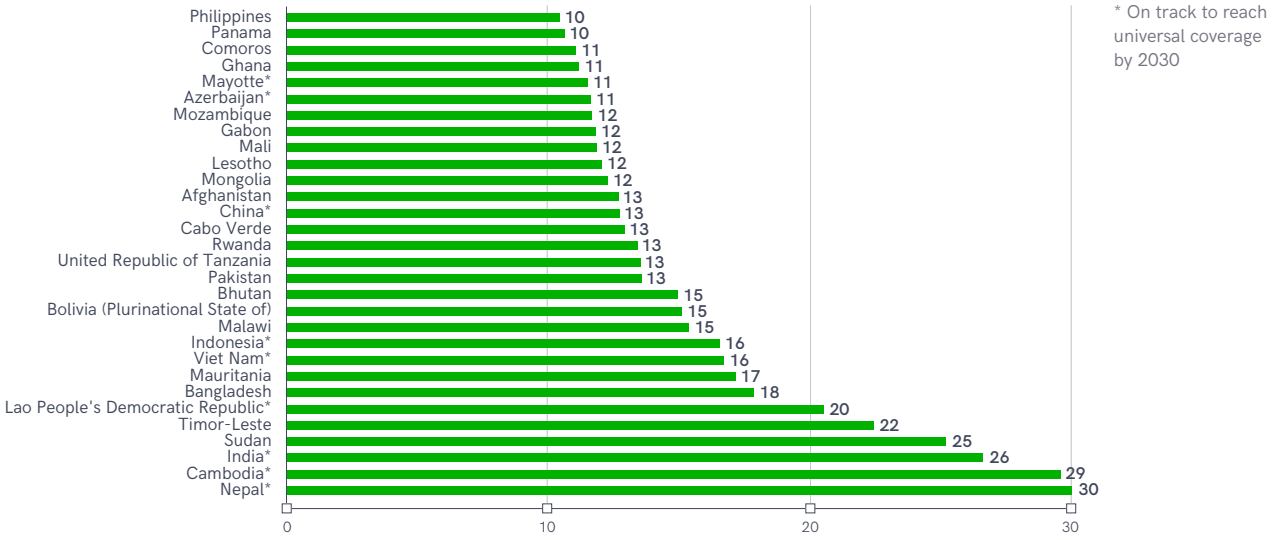


FIGURE 49 Change in proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services, among countries with at least a 10 % pts change, 2015–2024 (% pts)

With a few exceptions, most countries have seen rapid progress in basic sanitation in both rural and urban areas

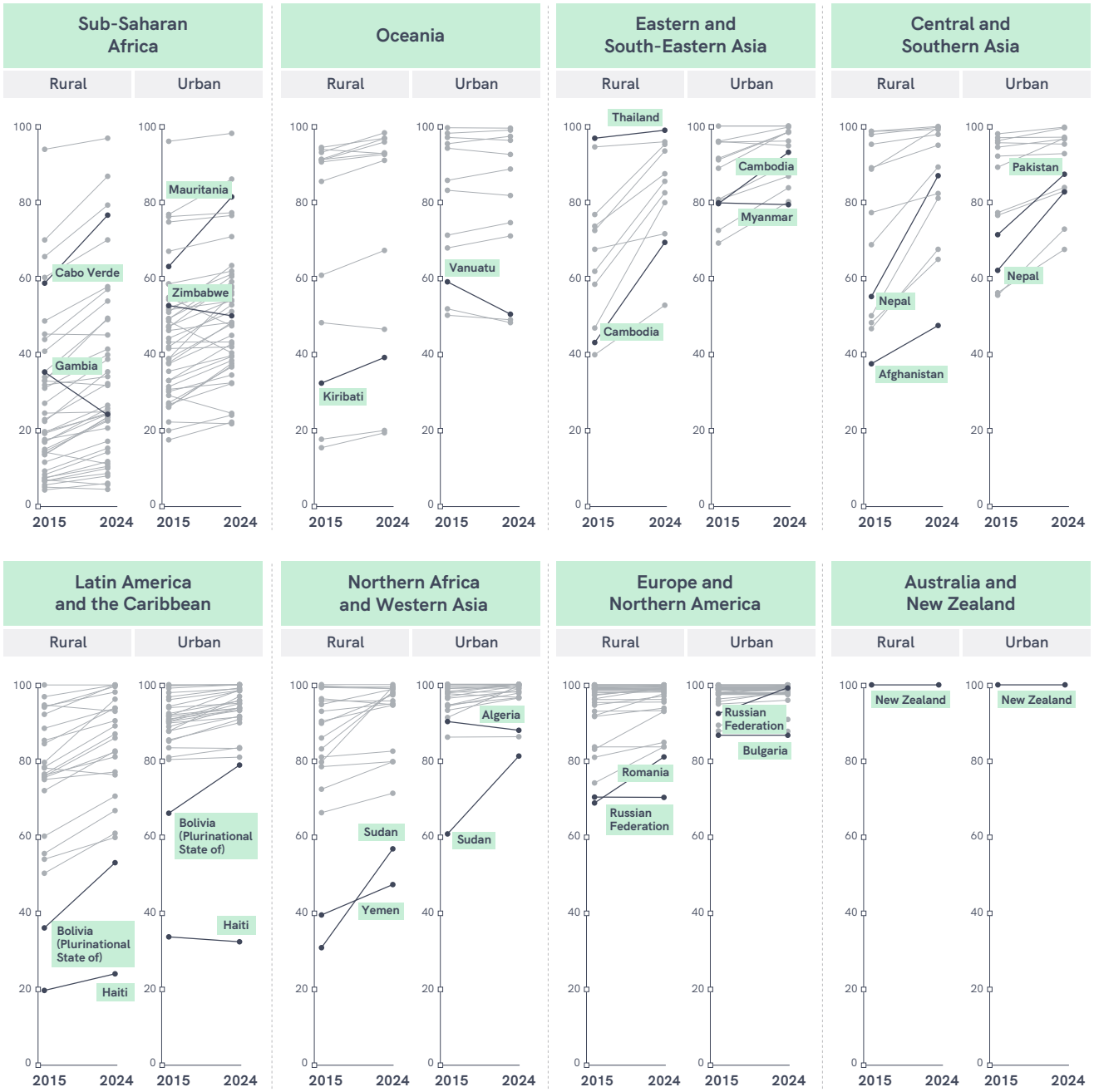


FIGURE 50 Proportion of urban and rural populations using at least basic sanitation services, by country, 2015 and 2024 (%)

Since 2015, coverage of at least basic sanitation has increased in most countries, but decreased in few, with rates of progress generally being highest in rural areas (Figure 50). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia showed the highest rate of progress in rural areas, with Cambodia increasing by 33 % pts (from 47% to 80%), and also increasing by 14 % pts in urban areas.

While urban Myanmar had a similar baseline of 80%, it saw a decline in coverage by 1 % pt. Rural Thailand increased from 97% in 2015 to universal coverage (>99%) in 2024. Afghanistan increased coverage by 10 % pts in rural areas but remained the country with the lowest coverage in Central and Southern Asia.

Nepal, on the other hand, increased coverage by 32 % pts in rural areas (from 55% to 87%) and by 21 % pts in urban areas (from 62% to 83%), catching up to Pakistan which had a higher baseline at 77% in 2015. Sudan also saw notable progress in urban areas, increasing by 20 % pts (from 61% to 81%), and overtaking Yemen in rural areas, increasing coverage by 26 % pts compared with 8 % pts in Yemen. However, Algeria saw a slight drop from 90% to 88% in urban areas.

Bolivia saw the most rapid progress in Latin America and the Caribbean, increasing coverage by 17 % pts in rural areas and 13 % pts in urban areas. Haiti saw a moderate increase in rural areas, from 20% to 24%, but a drop in urban areas from 34% to 32%. Sub-Saharan Africa saw the greatest variability; Cabo Verde and Mauritania increased coverage by 18 % pts in rural and urban areas, respectively, but Zimbabwe saw urban coverage drop by 8 % pts while coverage declined in rural Gambia from 35% to 24%. Trends in Oceania were more moderate, with no country seeing swings of 10 % pts or more; coverage increased in rural Kiribati by 6 % pts but decreased in urban Vanuatu by 9 % pts. In Europe and Northern America, Romania increased rural coverage from 69% to 81%, and the Russian Federation saw urban coverage increase by 7 % pts to reach universal coverage. Data for Australia cannot be disaggregated, but New Zealand had already achieved universal access to at least basic sanitation services in rural and urban areas at the start of the SDG period.

Disaggregated data reveal significant subnational disparities in coverage of at least basic sanitation services across Southeastern Asia (Figure 51). Among seven countries with recent data available, five had at least one subnational region where coverage was less than 40%, and two countries had regions where coverage was still less than 30%. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, coverage ranged from 96% in Vientiane Capital to just 33% in Saravane (a gap of 63 % pts), while in Cambodia it ranged from 87% in Kratie to just 26% in Kampong Thom (61 % pts). Myanmar (59 % pts) and Philippines (51 % pts) also had more than 50% coverage gaps between the highest and lowest subnational region. In Cambodia and Myanmar, Kratie (87%) and Kachin (87%) respectively were the only regions to exceed 75% threshold, and coverage remained below 50% in more than half of 13 subnational regions (nine regions in Cambodia and seven in Myanmar). In Timor-Leste, five of the 13 regions have below 50% coverage, though the highest coverage was in Aileu and Dili (73%). Coverage exceeded 50% in all regions of Indonesia as well as all except one region in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Saravane with 33%) and Philippines (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao with 36%). Geographic disparities were less marked in Indonesia, where 15 out of 34 regions had already achieved more than 75% coverage and the coverage ranged from 56% in Central Sulawesi to 91% in Lampung (a coverage gap of 35 % pts).

Disaggregated data reveal inequalities in coverage of at least basic sanitation services between subnational regions in Southeastern Asia

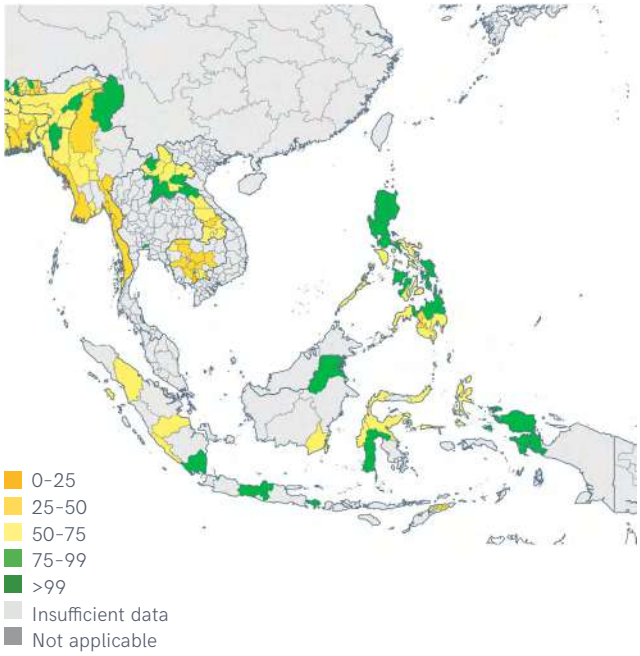


FIGURE 51 Population using at least basic sanitation services in Southeastern Asia, by subnational region (2014-2017)

Use of improved on-site sanitation facilities is increasing faster than sewer connections, especially in rural areas

FIGURE 52 Global trends in sewered and improved on-site sanitation, 2000–2024

The proportion of the population with sewer connections rose by 10 % pts from 2000 to 2024 (from 32% to 42%), but the population using improved on-site sanitation facilities rose by 18 % pts, from 29% to 47% (Figure 52). In 2024, more people used on-site sanitation facilities (3.8 billion) than sewer connections (3.5 billion). Among the on-site sanitation facilities, septic tank use increased rapidly from 2000, doubling from 12% to 24%, while use of improved pit latrines and other improved non-sewered technologies increased by a third, from 17% to 22%. In urban areas the proportion with sewer connections remained steady at 62%, though due to population growth the number of people with sewer connections increased by two thirds, from 1.8 billion in 2000 to 2.9 billion in 2024. At the same time, the urban population using improved on-site sanitation more than doubled, rising from 708 million to 1.6 billion. Most of this growth was in septic tanks, which outnumbered pit latrines in urban areas by nearly two to one. Septic tanks also grew more rapidly than pit latrines in rural areas, and both greatly outnumbered sewer connections. In rural areas the number of people using on-site sanitation and sewer connections have both doubled since 2000, though in 2024 sewer coverage remained limited at 13%.

As countries become more economically developed, they tend to progress from use of pit latrines and other improved sanitation, through use of septic tanks and eventually to sewered systems. These trends occur at different stages for urban and rural populations, and are influenced by wealth, both at the national and household level (Figure 53). In low-income countries sewer coverage is rare, with only a minority of the richest households in urban areas having connections. The urban rich are much more likely to have septic tanks than the urban poor. In rural areas of low-income countries richer families are more likely to have other improved sanitation, like pit latrines, than poorer families, but in some countries (e.g. Afghanistan, Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone) the urban rich are less likely than the urban poor to have such facilities, which have been replaced with septic tanks. This inversion is even more evident in lower-middle-income countries. Here, sewer coverage is starting to increase among the urban rich, far more than among the urban poor. Septic tank coverage tends to be higher among the richest quintile than the poorest in both urban and rural settings, except for a few countries like Honduras, Tunisia and Zimbabwe where the richest households in urban areas have transitioned to sewer connections. In all these countries use of other improved sanitation facilities in urban

Wealth and residence area impact the type of sanitation facility used by households

FIGURE 53 Type of sanitation facility used, by urban/rural setting and wealth quintile, selected surveys 2019-2023

settings is a marker of poverty, though in rural areas coverage remains higher in most countries among the richest than the poorest. In upper-middle-income countries, use of other improved sanitation is much more common among the poorest than among the richest, in both urban and rural settings. Septic tanks tend to be preferred by richer families in rural settings and poorer ones in urban areas. While this trend might be expected to continue into high-income countries, the two countries with comparable data (Guyana and Turks and Caicos) tell a different story; the richest overwhelmingly use septic tanks in both urban and rural settings, while the poorest mainly use other improved technologies. This is probably atypical of high-income countries, and reflects the particular challenges of sanitation in island settings (e.g. Turks and Caicos Islands) and small countries like Guyana.

Because of concerns about public health, privacy and safety, those using shared sanitation facilities are classified as having limited sanitation services, even if the other criteria for basic or safely managed services are met. In 2024, shared sanitation was most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa; among the 20 countries in which at least 20% of the population had limited sanitation services, 15 were in sub-Saharan Africa, three were in Oceania, and one (Haiti) was in Latin America and the Caribbean. Figure 54 shows the countries in different SDG regions that have the highest proportions of shared sanitation that could be disaggregated into wealth quintiles based on individual surveys. While modest correlations with wealth are evident in rural areas, there is a very strong wealth gradient in urban settings, and shared sanitation rates tend to be highest among the urban poor. In Ghana and Liberia at least half the population in each quintile use shared sanitation, except for the richest urban families. In Kiribati sharing is constant among all quintiles, from 14% to 16%. But 61% of the urban poorest, compared with 16% of the urban richest, share sanitation facilities. In North Macedonia sharing is negligible (<1%) except in the poorest quintiles (8% in rural areas, 6% in urban).

Shared sanitation is more common among poorer households, especially in urban areas

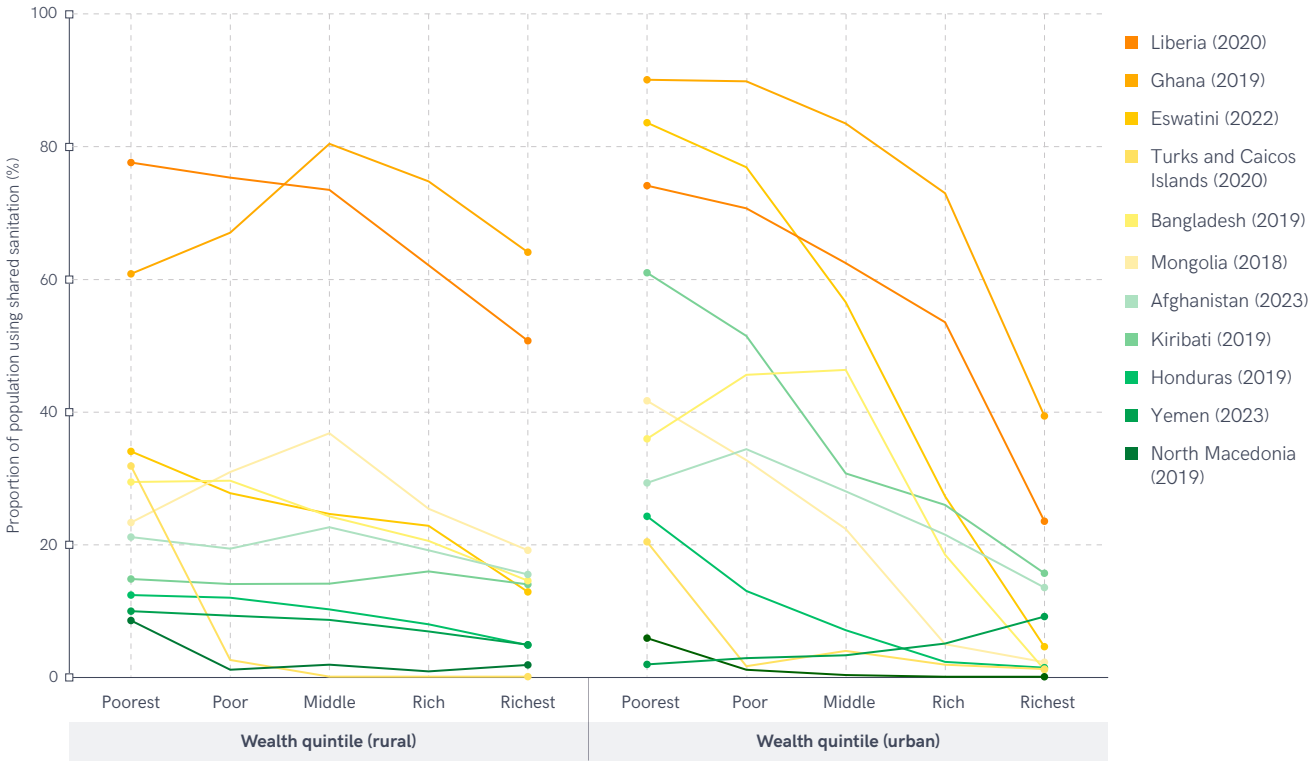


FIGURE 54 Shared sanitation by wealth quintile in urban and rural areas, selected surveys 2018–2023

Shared sanitation facilities are not counted towards basic and safely managed services, in part because of concerns about the ability of household members to use sanitation facilities whenever needed, without running risks of injury or harassment. Perceived safety is rarely measured in surveys, but the 2024 Somalia Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Needs Assessment survey asked respondents in urban and rural areas, as well as settlement areas for internally displaced people (IDPs) how safe they felt when using sanitation facilities. The survey found that almost half (47%) of the population did not always feel safe when using sanitation facilities. People in urban areas and IDP settlements were more likely to report always, usually or sometimes feeling safe than those in rural areas (Figure 55). However, in urban areas and IDP settlements, people using shared facilities were twice as likely to report rarely or never feeling safe, compared with people with private facilities. These trends were reversed in rural areas, where 5.6% of people with private facilities rarely or never felt safe, compared with 3.7% of those using shared facilities.

Shared sanitation facilities are more often perceived as unsafe than private facilities

FIGURE 55 Perceived safety of sanitation facilities, by setting Somalia 2024

Since 2015, most countries have reduced open defecation in both rural and urban areas

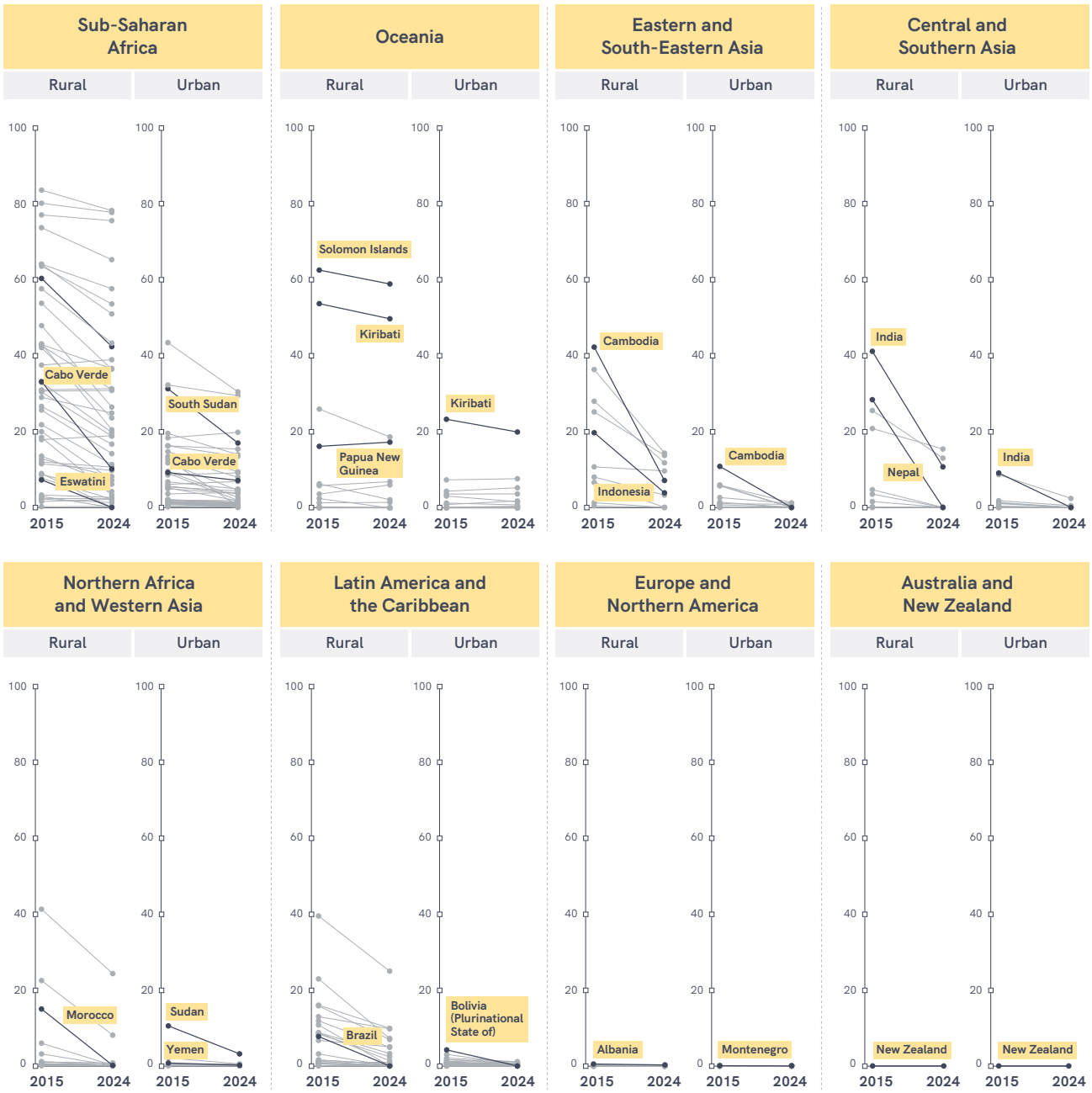


FIGURE 56 Proportion of urban and rural populations practising open defecation, by country, 2015 and 2024 (%)

The global population practising open defecation dropped by more than half between 2015 and 2024, from 10% to 4%, equivalent to a reduction of 430 million people (from 784 million in 2015 to 354 million in 2024). The great majority of this reduction (379 million people) took place in rural areas, where the proportion practising open defecation dropped from 20% to 9%.

All regions saw steep drops in open defecation between 2015 and 2024, especially in rural areas (Figure 56). This decline was most evident in Cambodia, where 42% of the population practised open defecation in 2015, but only 7% did in 2024. Indonesia also saw a steep drop, from 20% to 4%. India and Nepal saw declines of over 25 % pts in rural areas. In sub-Saharan Africa open defecation was cut by two thirds in Cabo Verde (from 33% to 10%) and eliminated in Eswatini, from a 2015 baseline of 9%. Progress was slower in Oceania, where Kiribati and Solomon Islands each saw drops of 4 % pts, and open defecation increased in Papua New Guinea from 16% to 17%.

The number of countries that have eliminated (<1%) open defecation in rural areas increased from 72 in 2015 to 91 in 2024, including Brazil, Morocco and Nepal, where more than 10% of the rural population practised open defecation in 2015. An additional 17 countries are on track to eliminate open defecation in rural areas by 2030.

In urban areas drops were less dramatic, and 2015 baselines were lower. In sub-Saharan Africa, South Sudan saw the steepest decline, from 31% to 17%, and Cabo Verde eliminated open defecation (<1%) starting from a 2015 baseline of 13%. Open defecation was eliminated in all Eastern and South-Eastern Asian countries except for Indonesia and Philippines (both at 1%), with Cambodia making the greatest progress from a baseline of 11%. Similarly, in Central and Southern Asia open defecation was eliminated in all countries apart from Nepal (2%), with the steepest drop seen in India. Sudan and Yemen were the only countries in Northern Africa and Western Asia not to have eliminated open defecation before 2015; by 2024 it was eliminated in Yemen and reduced to 3% in Sudan. Bolivia also eliminated open defecation in urban areas, leaving just Honduras and Dominican Republic with 1% remaining each.

Globally, the number of people practising open defecation dropped by nearly three quarters between 2000 and 2024 (from 1297 million to 354 million, a reduction of 943 million). Central and Southern Asia contributed most dramatically to the reduction of the population practising open defecation between 2000 and 2024, reducing the number of open defecators by 85%, from 864 million to 129 million (Figure 57). India alone reduced the population practising open defecation by 676 million people, 70% of the global total of 943 million. Sub-Saharan Africa saw a much more modest decline; while the proportion practising open defecation was cut in half (from 31% to 15%), because of population growth this translated to a modest decrease from from 203 million to 192 million people. In four sub-Saharan African countries (Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger and Nigeria) the population practising open defecation increased by at least 1 million. In all four cases the proportion of the population practising open defecation declined, but at a slower rate than population growth. Open defecation was eliminated (<1%) in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, and nearly eliminated in Northern Africa and Western Asia (reaching 1.9% in 2024). Oceania saw an increase from 13% to 15%, which because of population growth translates to nearly doubling the population practising open defecation between 2000 and 2024.

Between 2000 and 2024, Central and Southern Asia saw the steepest decline in open defecation

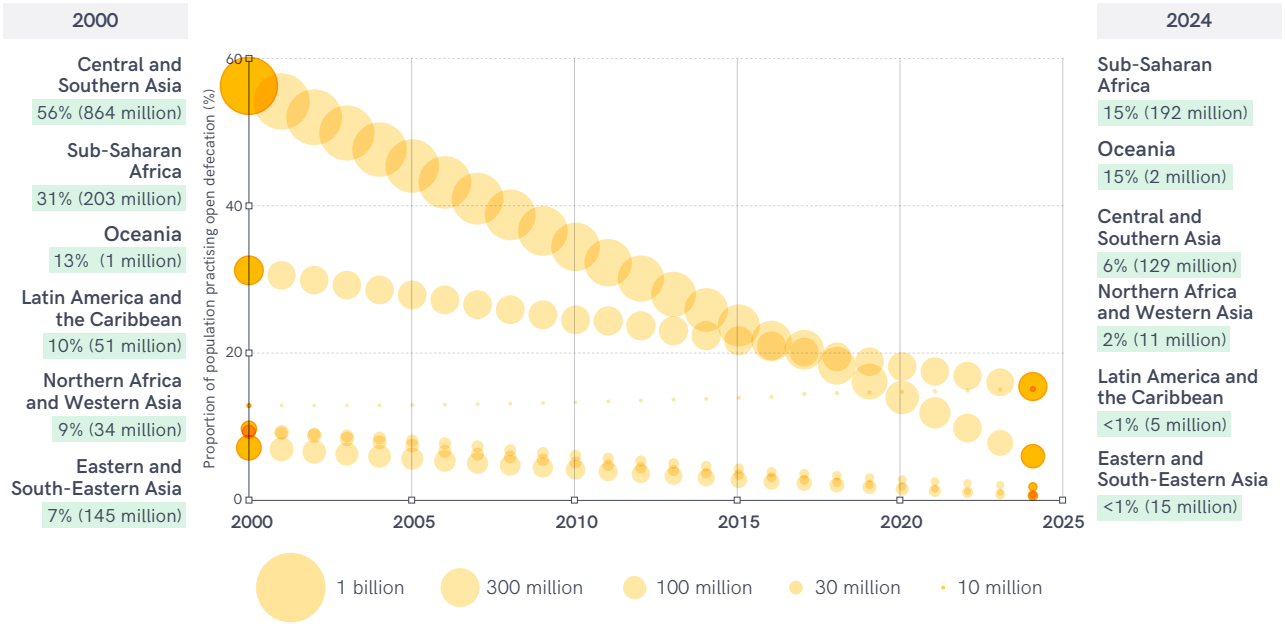


FIGURE 57 Decrease in population practising open defecation by SDG region, 2000–2024

Data on open defecation typically come from household surveys in which the survey respondent is asked what kind of sanitation facility members of the household usually use. Even if most members of the household usually use some kind of toilet, it's possible that some members of the household, some of the time, practise open defecation, in which case the household survey would underestimate the actual burden of open defecation. The 2022 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey included many non-standard detailed questions about water and sanitation, including "How many people in your household regularly use the bush or field at home or at work?". Twenty-nine per cent of the population (40% in rural, 9% in urban) reported that at least some household members use the bush or field (i.e. practise open defecation) at some time (Figure 58). Among these households, the great majority also reported that most household members usually don't use any sanitation facility, using the standard question used in most household surveys. Six per cent reported that household members usually used unimproved pit latrines without slabs. A few reported that household members usually used improved sanitation facilities like pit latrines with slabs, VIP latrines, or flush toilets connected to septic tanks or sewers. In both urban and rural settings around 2% of the population lived in households where reportedly most household members usually used an improved sanitation facility (most commonly a pit latrine with slab), but at least some members regularly practised open defecation at work or at home.

In Mozambique, households with unimproved or no sanitation facilities were more likely to report that some household members regularly practise open defecation at home or at work

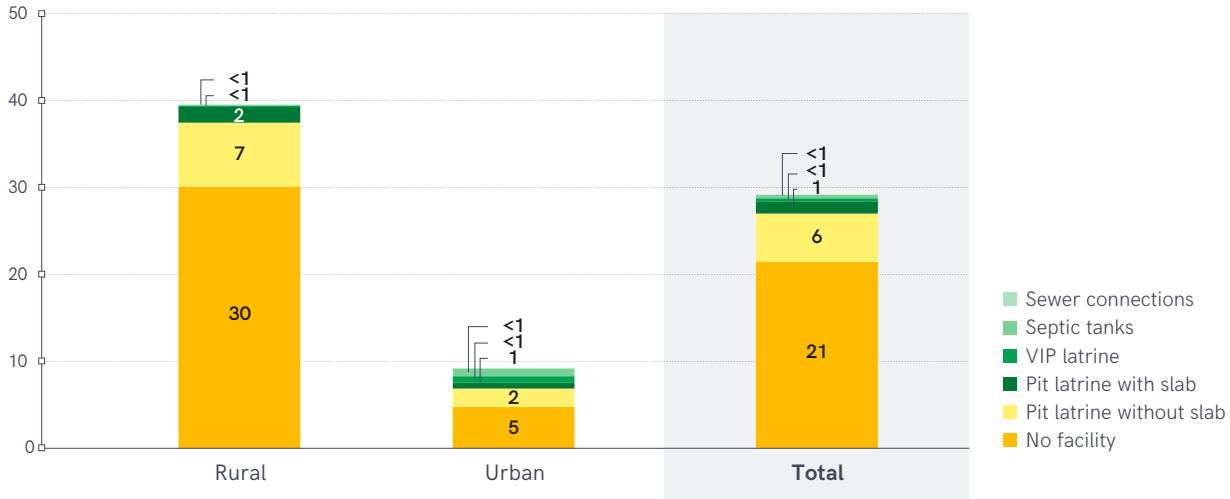
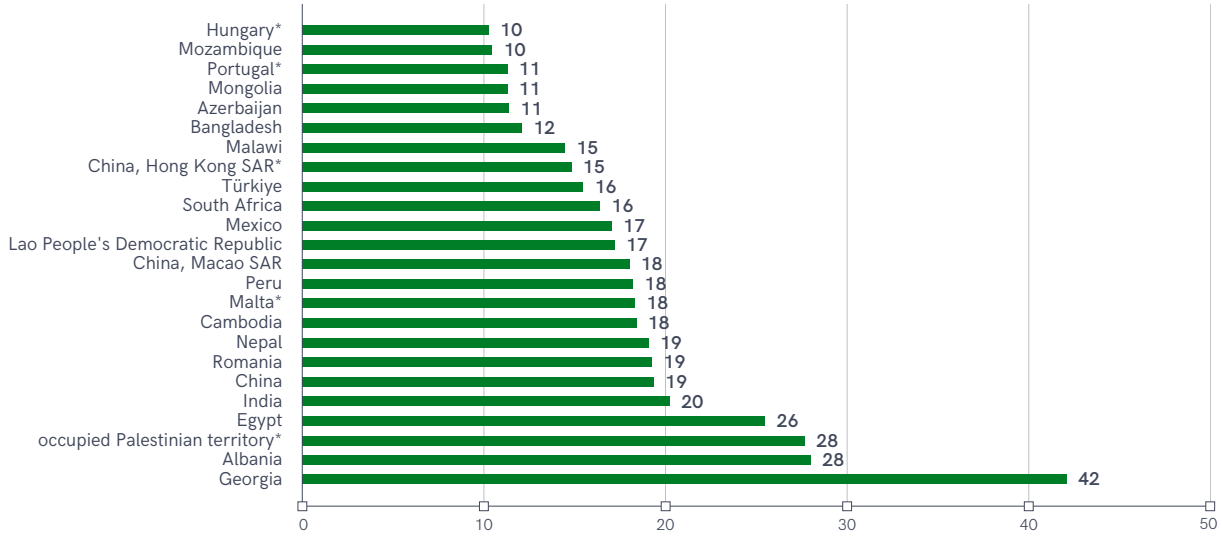


FIGURE 58 Population with some household members regularly practising open defecation, by main type of sanitation facility used by household members. Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey 2022 (%)

Safely managed sanitation services

Estimates of safely managed sanitation are now available for 145 countries and for all eight SDG regions, representing 86% of the global population. Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of safely managed services increased by 10 % pts (from 48% to 58%), rising from 36% to 49% in rural areas and from 59% to 66% in urban areas. But at current rates of progress, the world will only reach 65% coverage by 2030, leaving 3 billion people without safely managed services, and achieving universal coverage would require a sixfold increase in the current global rate of progress. By 2024, the number of countries that had already achieved universal coverage (>99%) of safely managed sanitation doubled, from four in 2015 to nine in 2024, and another nine were on track for universal coverage by 2030. All of the countries that had already achieved or were on track to achieve universal coverage were high-income countries.

Since 2015, 24 countries have changed coverage of safely managed sanitation by at least 10 % pts



* On track to reach universal coverage by 2030

FIGURE 59 Change in proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, among countries with at least a 10 % pts change, 2015–2024 (% pts)

Safe management of on-site and sewered sanitation varies by setting and income

FIGURE 60 Proportion of the population using on-site and sewered sanitation facilities that are safely managed, by income group, 2024 (%)

Globally, in 2024 more people used on-site sanitation (47%) than sewer connections (42%), but people with sewer connections were more likely to have safely managed services (33%) than people with on-site sanitation (26%) (Figure 60). This pattern varies by urban/rural location and by income group: use of on-site sanitation was dominant in rural areas globally and in all but high-income countries, where 52% used sewer connections compared with 41% with on-site sanitation. Safely managed sanitation shows a similar trend: at the global level, three quarters of rural safely managed sanitation came from on-site systems, though in high-income countries two thirds came from sewered systems (48% compared with 24%). Sewered sanitation dominates in urban settings for upper-middle-income and high-income countries, but on-site sanitation is more prevalent than sewer connections in urban low-income and lower-middle-income countries. In these countries the majority of urban safely managed sanitation came from on-site sanitation.

Globally, in 2024 42% of the population used sewered systems, and the majority (33%) were counted as having safely managed sanitation. But not all sewered systems qualify as safely managed. To meet the criteria for safely managed sanitation, waste flushed into sewer systems should actually reach a treatment plant, and should receive secondary (biological) treatment. Waste that receives primary treatment can also be counted as safely managed if it is discharged to the ocean through a long outfall. In most high-income countries the majority of the population had sewer connections, and the majority of sewered wastewater received at least secondary treatment (Figure 61, upper right quadrant). This group also includes many upper-middle-income countries, like Brazil where 74% of the population had sewer connections, and 60% of sewerage received secondary or higher treatment. A few lower-middle-income groups also fall in this quadrant, such as Jordan where 71% had sewer connections but almost all (97%) wastewater received secondary or higher treatment. Oman also had high levels of treatment (>99%), but only 22% of the population was connected to sewer lines. It therefore falls in the upper-left quadrant, where sewer coverage is low but treatment is high. A number of mostly upper-middle-income countries, but also Lebanon and Puerto Rico, fall in the opposite quadrant, where sewer coverage is high but treatment is low. Most lower-middle-income and low-income countries fall in the lower-left quadrant, because of very low sewerage coverage and limited treatment capacity. Costa Rica was one of several upper-middle-income countries with low sewerage coverage (22%) and low treatment capacity (24%).

For non-sewered sanitation facilities to count as safely managed, they should effectively contain the waste in on-site storage tanks or pits, and then the waste should either be emptied and removed for off-site treatment, or remain underground for in situ treatment. In either case, the tank or pit must effectively contain waste, preventing the discharge of inadequately treated or untreated faecal material to the surface environment.

Both sewer coverage and wastewater treatment vary widely by country

FIGURE 61 Proportion of sewered wastewater that is safely managed, by sewer coverage, 2024 (%)

In recent years, two indicators of containment have emerged, in part through the JMP's Safely Managed On-Site Sanitation (SMOSS) project.[11]

The first indicator of containment relates to the design of the on-site tank or pit. The tank or pit may be permeable or impermeable, and in either case there may be an overflow or effluent line from the main storage tank. Recent household surveys have included questions like "Does your tank/pit have an overflow line? If yes, what does it connect to?". If households report that there is an overflow line, the system can be considered to provide containment if that overflow connects to a soak pit or sewer line. Alternatively, if there is no overflow line, either the tank is impermeable and frequently emptied, or the liquid fraction can percolate into the subsurface through porous sides or floors.

11 <https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation/safely-managed-on-site-sanitation>

These are both eligible to be counted as safely managed, and in Somalia and Bangladesh the majority of the population using dry or wet pit latrines or septic tanks report that the pit or tank has no overflow outlet (Figure 62). In both countries use of septic tanks is relatively low (3% and 27%, respectively) and the majority of people who indicated that they had septic tanks also reported that these had no outlets. Only 20% of people reportedly having septic tanks in Bangladesh and 8% of those in Somalia reported that they were connected to a soak pit, suggesting that these sanitation facilities may be more accurately described as cesspits than septic tanks. In Bhutan, Cambodia, India and Philippines, in contrast, the majority of the population with septic tanks reported that they are connected to soak pits or have no outlet.

If households report having an overflow line that is not connected to a soak pit or sewerage line, the waste is considered to discharge untreated effluent to the surface environment and the system is not safely managed. If there is either an outlet connecting to a soak pit or no outlet the system is considered to effectively contain waste and is therefore potentially safely managed (depending on sharing and emptying practices). The majority of on-site sanitation systems are counted as contained among countries with comparable data, with dry pit latrines generally having greater containment than wet pit latrines or septic tanks (Figure 63). Urban and rural areas have similar levels of containment, with slightly higher values in rural areas for some countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Philippines) but higher values in urban areas for others (India, Somalia).

Many on-site sanitation storage tanks lack outlets or soak pits

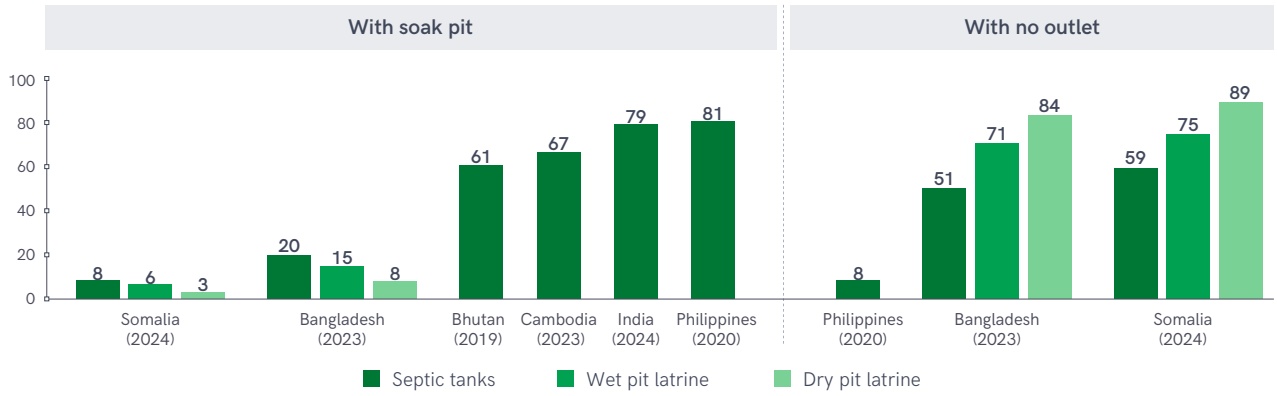


FIGURE 62 Effective containment in on-site sanitation systems: presence of outlets and soak pits, selected surveys 2019-2024 (%)

Containment shows only slight variability by urban/rural location

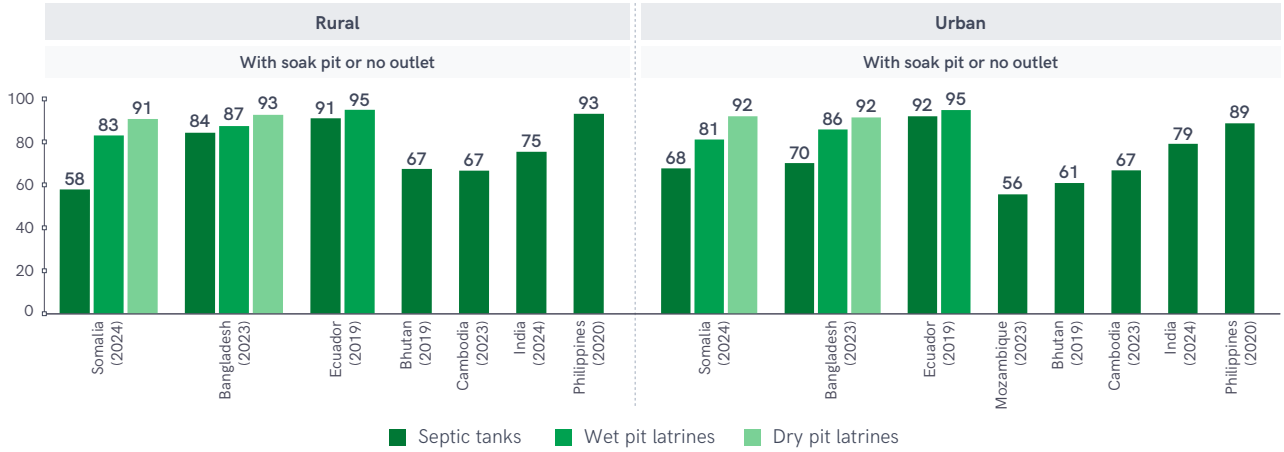


FIGURE 63 Effective containment in on-site sanitation systems: presence of outlets and soak pits, by urban and rural status, selected surveys 2019-2024 (%)

The other emerging indicator on containment in non-sewered sanitation relates to adverse events. The MICS7 surveys now routinely ask households with on-site sanitation storage if waste has been released to the surface from their tank or pit due to adverse events like collapse, flooding or overflowing. If such events are reported, the system is considered as not contained, and therefore not safely managed. In recently conducted surveys, inadequate containment was rarely reported in Mongolia, but was fairly common in Bangladesh, Sierra Leone and Somalia (Figure 64). Routine overflowing was more common than flooding or collapse, but in Bangladesh it was reported that water could get into tanks for one in five pit latrines and one in four septic tanks. Taking all adverse events together, inadequate containment ranged from 4% of septic tanks in Mozambique to 47% of wet pit latrines in Somalia. Unimproved pit latrines were, in most cases, more likely to have poor containment (including 53% of such facilities in Somalia), but these systems are already ineligible to count towards safely managed sanitation.

If on-site sanitation facilities effectively contain waste (and are not shared by multiple households), they can be classified as safely managed if either the waste is emptied, removed and treated off-site or remains buried locally (in situ treatment and disposal). The JMP database of inequalities files tracks WASH indicators by wealth quintile and by subnational area (Annex 7).

Pits and tanks may collapse, flood or overflow, releasing excreta to the environment

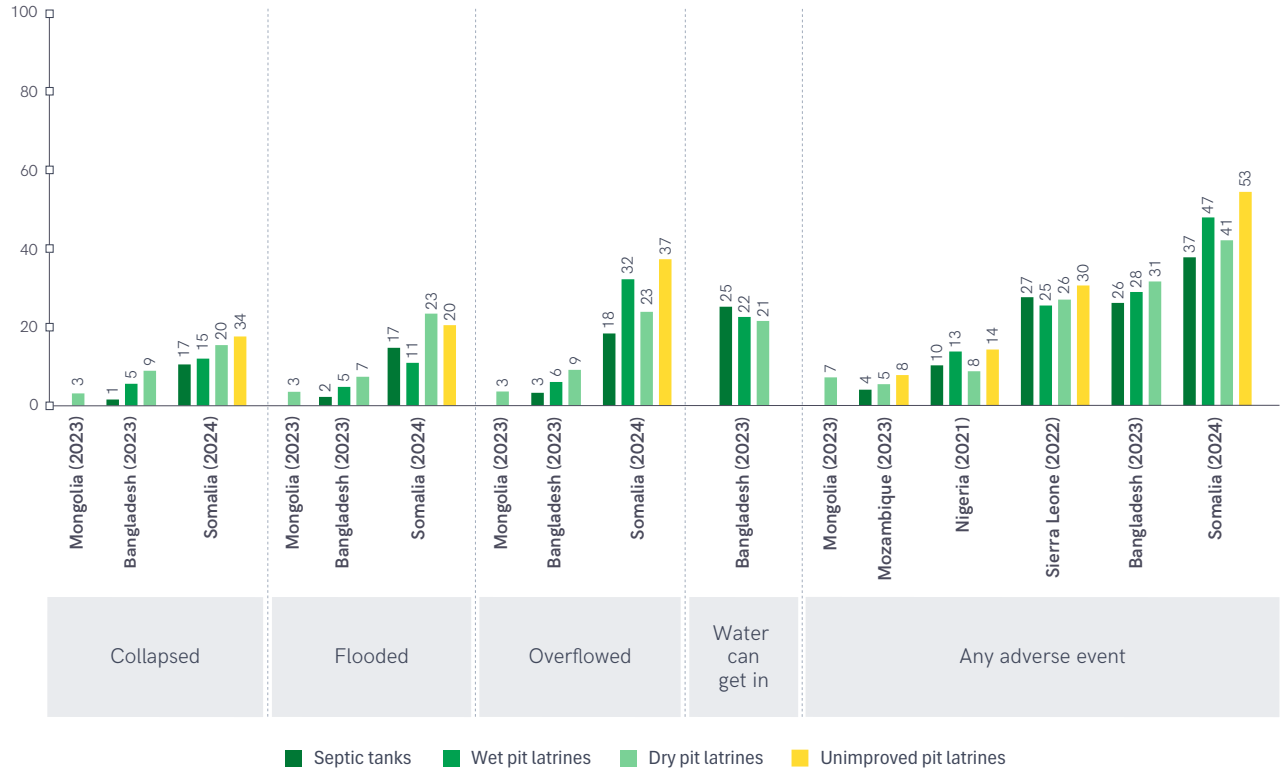


FIGURE 64 Uncontrolled discharges due to adverse events, selected surveys 2021–2024 (%)

In most countries with comparable data households with septic tanks were much more likely to report that excreta were emptied and removed off-site than households with pit latrines (Figure 65). In Afghanistan 60% of households with septic tanks reported emptying and removal, compared with just 17% of households with pit latrines. The opposite was observed in Algeria, Nepal and North Macedonia. National averages, however, can hide substantial subnational variation. In Afghanistan 93% of residents with septic tanks surveyed in Daykundi province reported emptying and off-site removal but only 3% of latrine users did so. In contrast, in Panjsher province 10% of latrine users reported emptying and removal off-site compared with only 2% of septic tank users. Across all countries with comparable data, fewer than half of on-site sanitation users reported that waste had been emptied and removed off-site, except for users of septic tanks in Afghanistan and Thailand and pit latrines in North Macedonia and Thailand. Households that report emptying and off-site removal are not automatically classified as having safely managed services. For this, complementary data from service providers or authorities are necessary to quantify the proportion of waste removed from households that actually reaches treatment plants and receives effective treatment. Very few countries have such data but a promising example is that of India's Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), which maintains a database about which households are linked with either sewage or faecal sludge treatment plants. According to this database, as of February 2025 17% of households with on-site sanitation facilities were linked to treatment plants. Waste emptied from these systems can be considered as delivered to treatment, and potentially safely managed (as long as treatment is adequate).

Emptying and removal off-site remains rare for on-site sanitation facilities

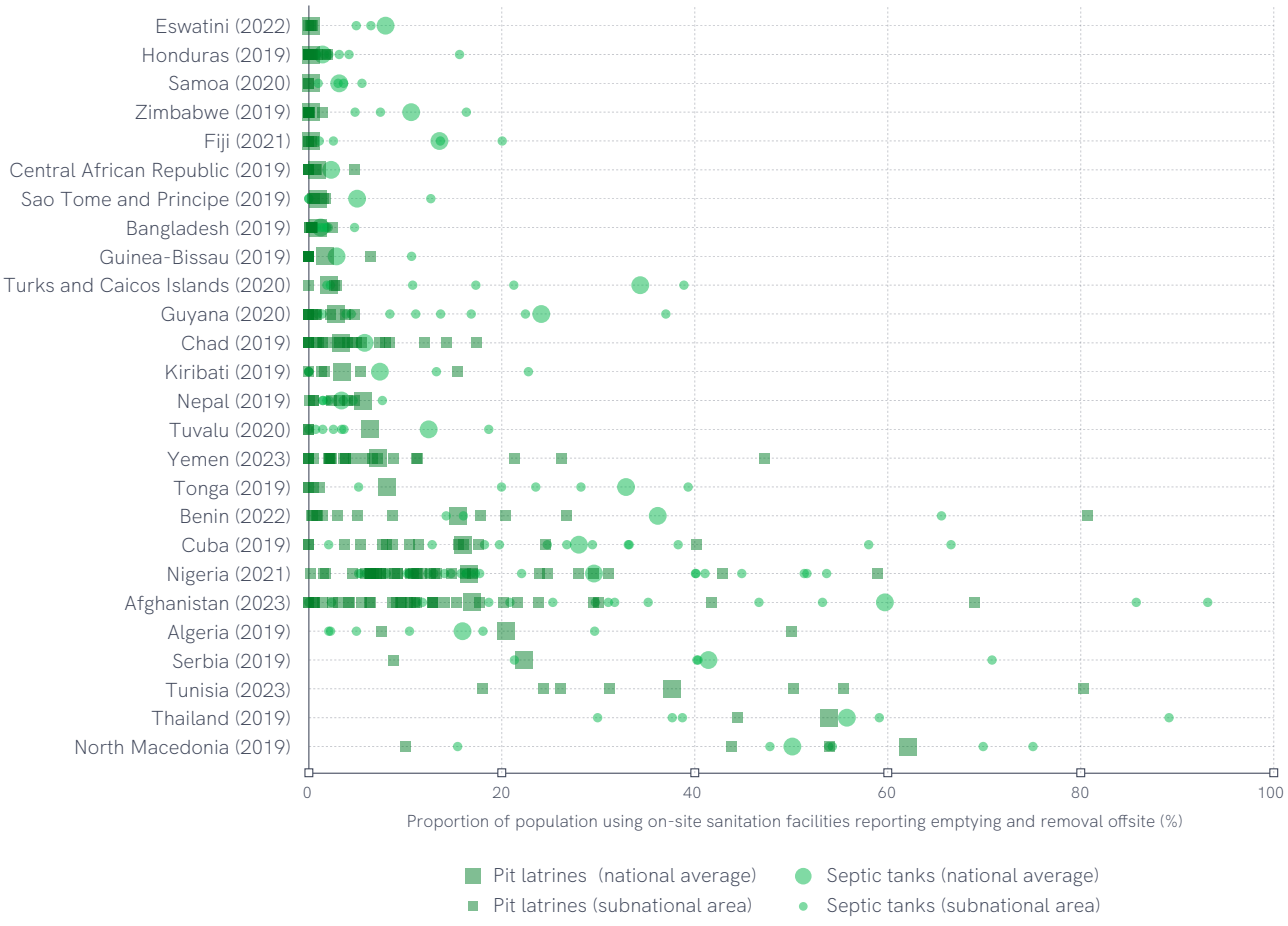


FIGURE 65 Emptying and off-site removal of waste from pit latrines and septic tanks by subnational area, selected surveys 2019-2023 (%)

Many people are counted as having safe disposal in situ, especially in rural areas and middle-income countries

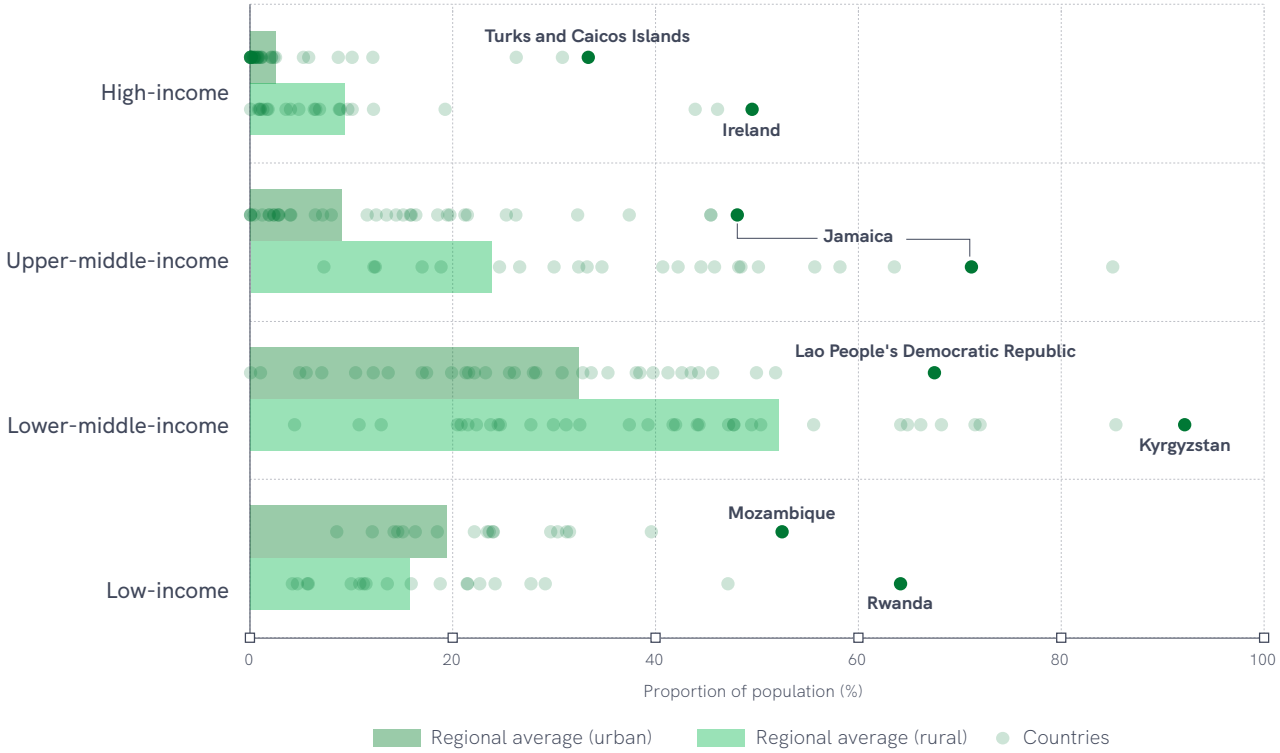


FIGURE 66 In situ disposal in urban and rural areas, by income group and country, 2024 (%)

Since emptying and removal off-site remains relatively rare among countries with data (Figure 66), the majority of safely managed on-site sanitation comes from households that report that their tanks or pits have never been emptied. This could be because the facilities were recently constructed and have not yet filled up. Alternatively, when tanks or pits fill up they may be abandoned and replaced with a new pit. This practice is particularly common in rural areas where space is more widely available. Finally, when tanks or pits fill up they may be emptied and the contents buried locally. All three of these scenarios count as 'safe disposal in situ' and can be considered safely managed, as long as the sanitation facility is not shared and the tank or pit effectively contains waste.

Globally, in 2024 one in four people (24%) had safely managed sanitation through safe disposal in situ. Safe disposal in situ was more common in rural (37%) than in urban areas (14%), except for low-income countries where 19% of urban and 16% of rural residents had safe disposal in situ (Figure 66).

There was considerable variability within this income group, with half (52%) of urban residents of Mozambique and nearly two thirds (64%) of rural Rwandans classified as having safe disposal in situ. Safe disposal in situ was most common in lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income countries, where half (52%) and a quarter (24%) of the rural population had safe disposal in situ, compared with a third (32%) and a tenth (9%) of the urban population, respectively. Kyrgyzstan (92%) and Jamaica (85%) hade the highest proportions of the rural population with safe disposal in situ, but in many middle-income countries less than 5% of the population had safe dispoal in situ, especially in urban areas. Safe disposal in situ was relatively less common in high-income countries, since more of the population had sewer connections and owners of on-site sanitation facilities were more likely to report emptying and removal off-site. In these countries only 9% of rural and 3% of urban populations had safe disposal in situ, though a few countries did have notably high coverage (e.g. urban Turks and Caicos Islands at 33% and rural Ireland at 49%).

Data coverage and progression

Global data coverage was higher for at least basic sanitation services (210 countries, representing 98% of the population) than for safely managed sanitation (145 countries, 86% of the population). Data coverage for at least basic sanitation services has remained stable in most regions, but has dropped in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, as ageing data from household surveys and censuses become too old to be used for estimates (Figure 67). However, data are still available for 92% of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean, 96% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa, and at least 99% in all other SDG regions. In contrast, data coverage for safely managed sanitation services has risen gradually in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Northern Africa and Western Asia, while dropping slightly in Latin America and the Caribbean. Sub-Saharan Africa has seen impressive gains with each progress update, rising from just three countries with estimates (representing 5% of the regional population) to 31 in this report (88% of the regional population). This is chiefly due to the inclusion of measures of management of on-site sanitation (containment, emptying and disposal) in household surveys over the last 10 years. Central and Southern Asia, Europe and Northern America and Oceania all saw major increases when a single large country in the region gained new estimates (India in 2021, Russian Federation in 2019, and Papua New Guinea in 2025). In 2025, data coverage is above 80% for all SDG regions.

Data coverage for at least basic and safely managed sanitation has increased in most SDG regions

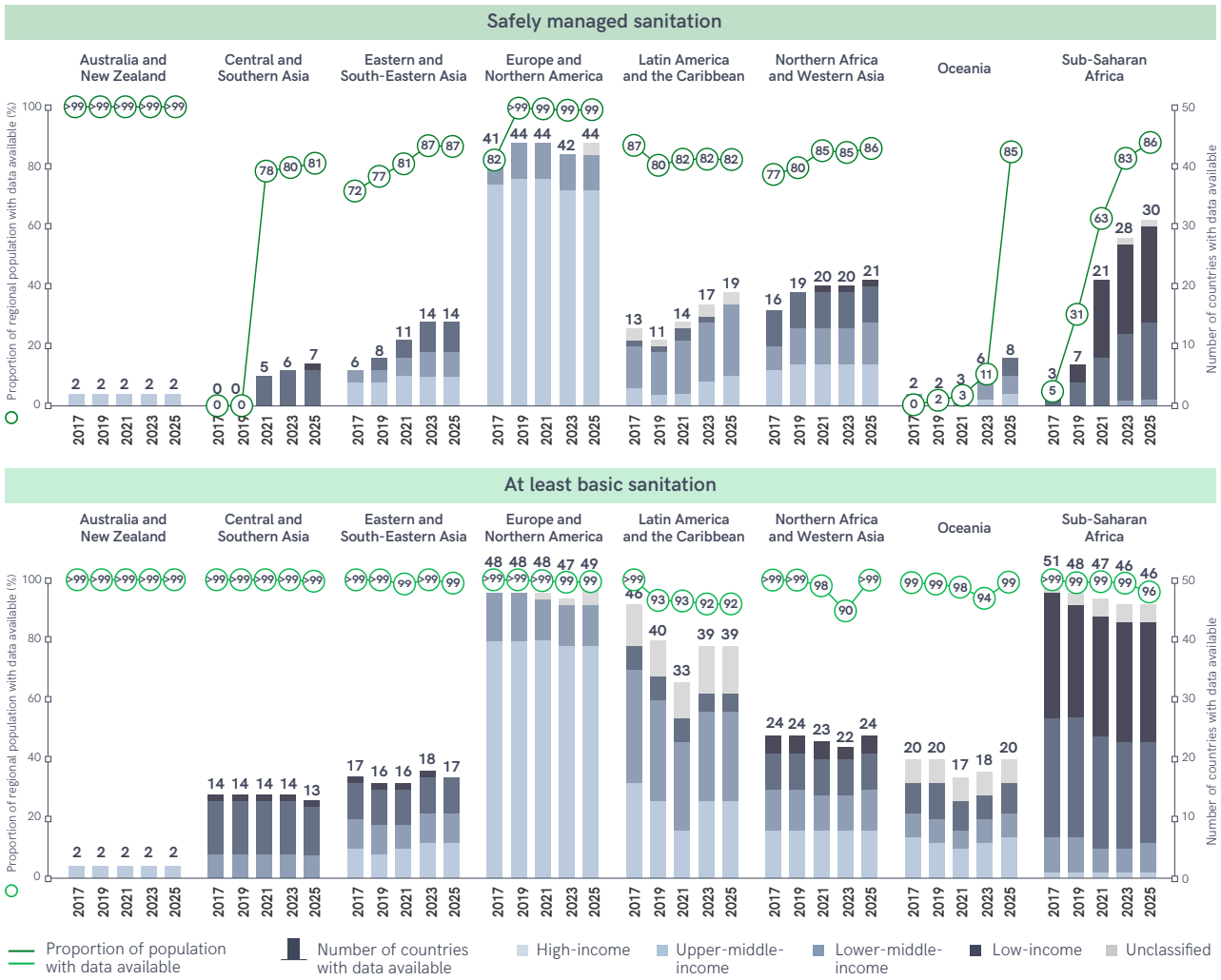


FIGURE 67 Proportion of population (%) and number of countries with estimates available for at least basic and safely managed sanitation in JMP progress updates, 2017–2025

4 Hygiene services

Introduction

The concept of hygiene is broad and can encompass many different aspects relating to the body, the environment and the community. Global monitoring to date has been focused on hand hygiene, through increasingly there is attention to menstrual health and hygiene (see Chapter 5), and in this report the JMP introduces new indicators related to access to bathing facilities in the home. Still, the main focus of global hygiene monitoring is on hand hygiene, and the SDG service ladder for hygiene defines three levels of service ranging from 'no facility' to 'basic' which is the global indicator on hygiene for SDG target 6.2 (Figure 68). Households that have a handwashing facility with both soap and water available at home meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' hygiene service. If households have a handwashing facility but lack soap and/or water, it counts as a 'limited' service. If households do not have any facility for washing hands within their dwelling, yard or plot, it counts as 'no facility'. The basic hygiene indicator is also used for monitoring progress towards SDG target 1.4 on universal access to basic services.

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility at home

FIGURE 68 SDG service ladder for hygiene

Note: Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Between 2015 and 2024, the global population increased from 7.5 billion to 8.2 billion people. The net growth was entirely in urban areas, and the rural population actually decreased by 4 million over this period (the global rural population reached its peak in 2019). During this period, the total number of people with access to basic hygiene services increased by 1.5 billion people (from 4.9 billion to 6.5 billion), with 680 million people gaining access in rural areas and 883 million people in urban areas (Figure 69).[12]

In rural areas, the number of people with limited hygiene services was cut nearly in half (from 1.2 billion to 646 million). The urban population saw a similar drop, from 602 to 397 million.

[12] The JMP only has data from countries representing 40% of the urban population in 2015, which is below the threshold of 50% for producing global estimates. For this analysis, the statistics on basic hygiene in urban populations for 2015 are calculated by difference between the total and rural populations, each of which has sufficient data coverage (53% and 68% of the relevant populations, respectively).

The rural population with no hygiene service decreased by 86 million (from 425 to 339 million), but in urban areas the population with no hygiene service actually increased by 17 million. In 2024, 56% of the population with no hygiene service lived in rural areas, compared with 63% in 2015.

Between 2015 and 2024, hundreds of millions gained access to basic hygiene services in both rural and urban areas

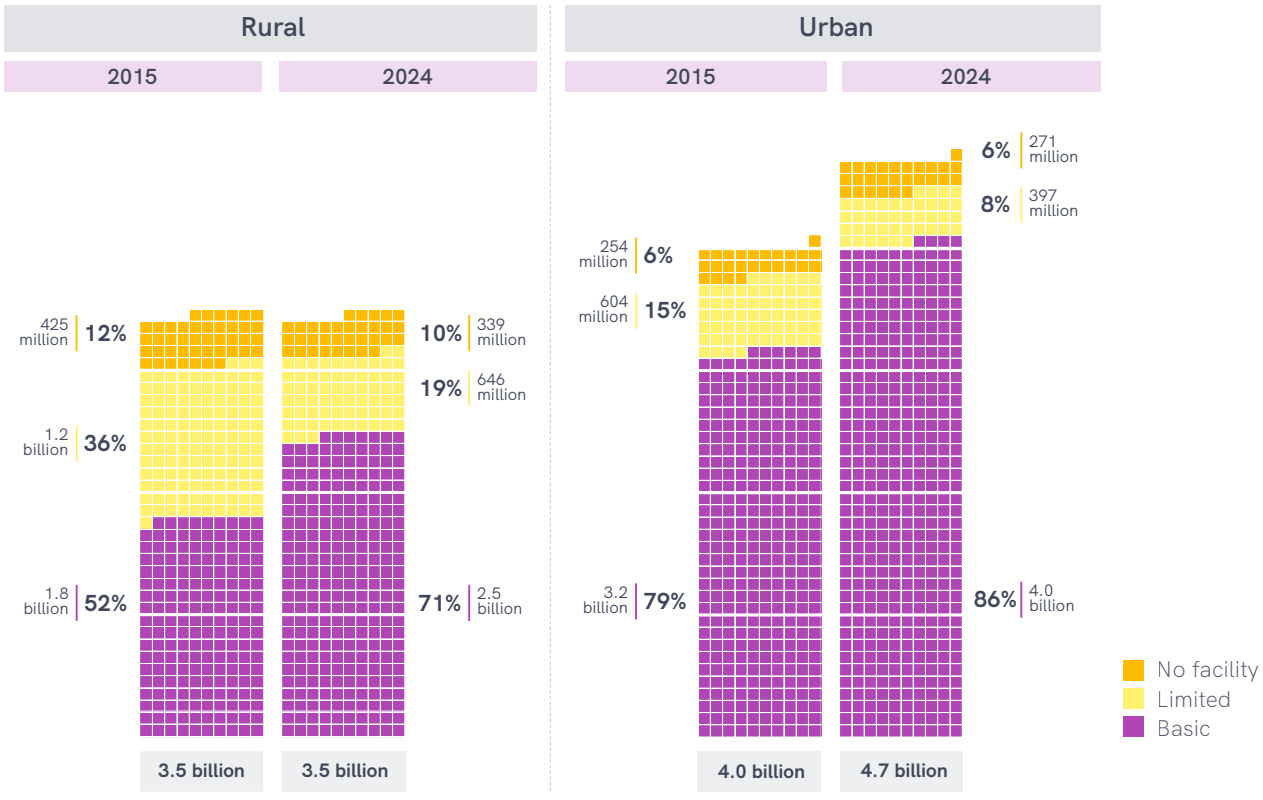


FIGURE 69 Urban and rural population by hand hygiene service levels, 2015 and 2024 (each unit represents 10 million people)

Between 2015 and 2024, global coverage of basic hygiene services increased from 66% to 80%. Rural coverage increased by 20 % pts (from 52% to 71%), and urban coverage increased by seven % pts (from 79% to 86%) (Figure 70). Estimates for basic hygiene services in rural areas were available for 2024 for all SDG regions except for Australia and New Zealand and Europe and Northern America, and urban estimates were available for all of these regions except for Latin America and the Caribbean. Northern African and Western Asia lacked estimates for urban areas in 2015, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia did not have estimates for either urban or rural areas in 2015.

Rates of progress were slightly higher in rural than in urban areas, especially in Central and Southern Asia, where basic hygiene increased by 32 % pts (from 50% to 82%), compared with an increase of 16 % pts (from 77% to 93%) in urban areas. Progress was slow in both urban and rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania, with increases from 2015 to 2024 of just 2 to 4 % pts.

Central and Southern Asia is rapidly progressing toward universal coverage of basic hygiene services

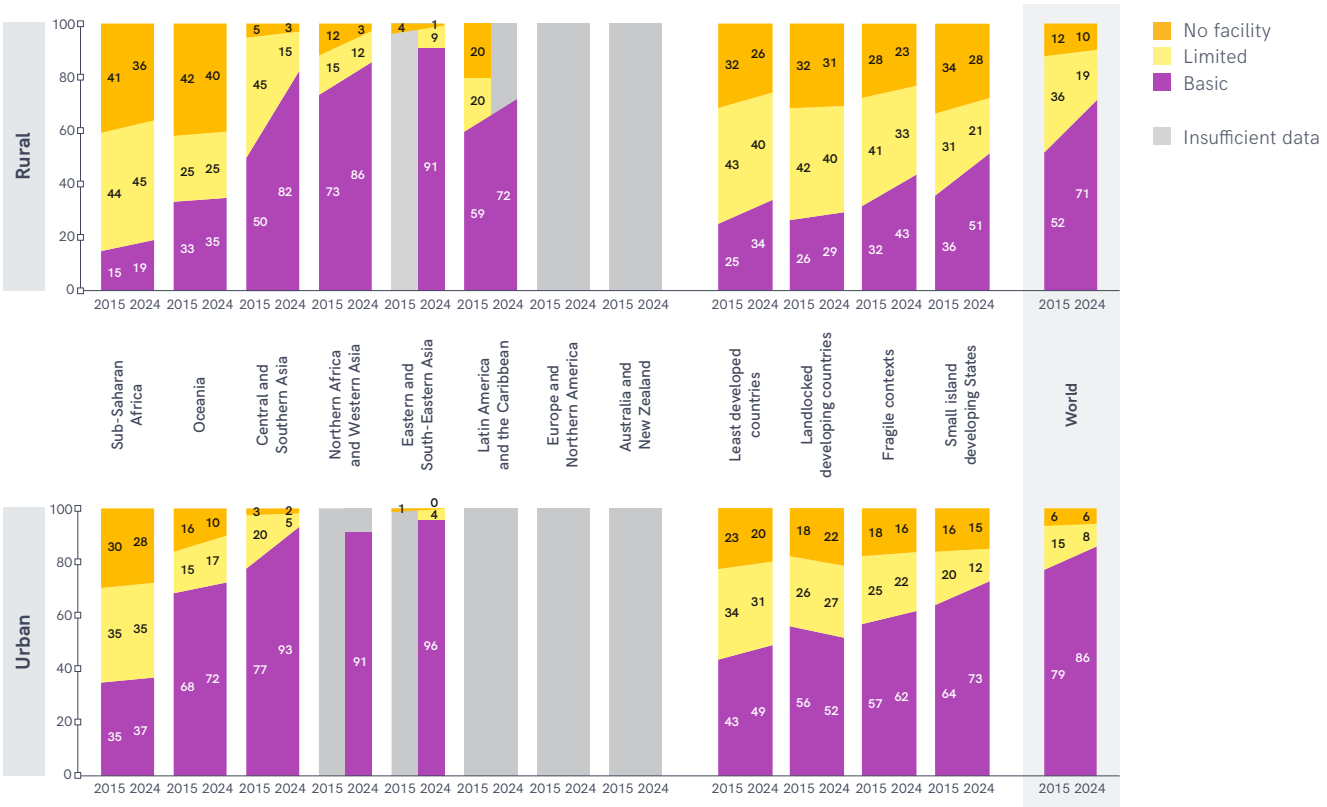


FIGURE 70 Regional hygiene coverage in rural and urban areas, 2015–2024 (%)

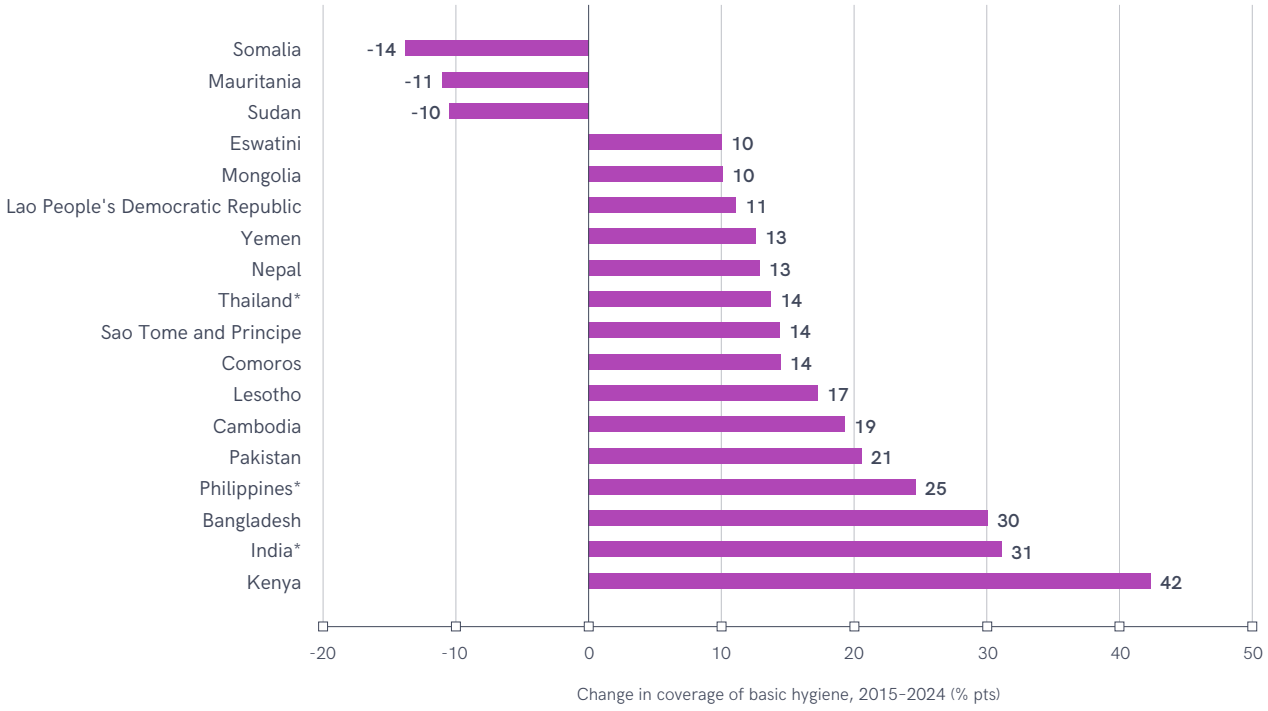
Basic hygiene services

In 2024, 91 countries representing 71% of the global population had estimates for basic hygiene services. Only four countries (Bahrain, North Macedonia, Qatar and Turkmenistan) had achieved universal coverage (>99%), but nine more countries are on track to reach universal coverage by 2030. Still, in 20 countries less than one in four people had basic hygiene services.

In 15 countries coverage increased by at least 10 % pts since 2015, but Mauritania, Somalia, and Sudan have seen basic hygiene services drop by at least 10 % pts (Figure 71). Kenya saw the largest increase, going from 15% in 2015 to 58% in 2024, and Bangladesh, India and Philippines all saw increases of at least 25 % pts. India, Philippines and Thailand are all on track to reach universal coverage by 2030, if historical rates of progress continue. While most countries showed increasing trends for basic hygiene services in both urban and rural areas, a number of countries saw either stagnation or a decrease in services (Figure 72). Apparent stagnation may reflect data scarcity: North Macedonia has only one data source for basic hygiene, and while Ukraine has two, they are close in time (2021 and 2022); in such cases, JMP estimates take an average rather than using linear regression to produce estimates (see Annex 1 for details on JMP estimation methods). Regressions may also be impacted by variability in the underlying data sources because questions on handwashing with soap are less harmonized; they were only introduced to most household surveys in the 2010s, at least 20 years after questions on drinking water and sanitation were introduced.

Examples of growth were found across all other SDG regions. For example, Kenya saw strong growth in rural areas (increasing 33 % pts from 15% to 48%) and even more impressive progress in urban settings (increasing 63 % pts from 16% to 79%).

Since 2015, coverage of basic hygiene services has changed by at least 10 % pts in 18 countries



*On track to reach universal coverage by 2030

FIGURE 71 Change in proportion of population with basic hygiene services, among countries with at least 10 % pts change, 2015-2024 (% pts)

In Oceania, where only Vanuatu had enough data to make estimates using regression analysis, stronger growth was seen in rural (5 % pts) than in urban areas (2 % pts). Central and Southern Asia also saw rapid increases in coverage, with India increasing coverage by 37 % pts in rural areas and Bangladesh increasing by 24 % pts in urban areas. Yemen saw an increase of 16 % pts in rural areas, while Azerbaijan increased by 4 % pts in urban settings. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Peru saw the largest growth in rural areas, rising 20 % pts from 52% in 2015 to 72% in 2024. Mexico reached universal coverage (>99%) in rural areas, from a baseline of 84% in 2015, and nearly reached universal coverage (98.5%) in urban areas. In Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Philippines had the strongest growth, nearly reaching universal coverage in both rural (increasing from 66% in 2015 to 98.9% in 2024) and urban (increasing from 80% in 2015 to 96% in 2025) areas.

Access to basic hygiene services is improving over time in most countries but a few show stagnation or decreasing coverage

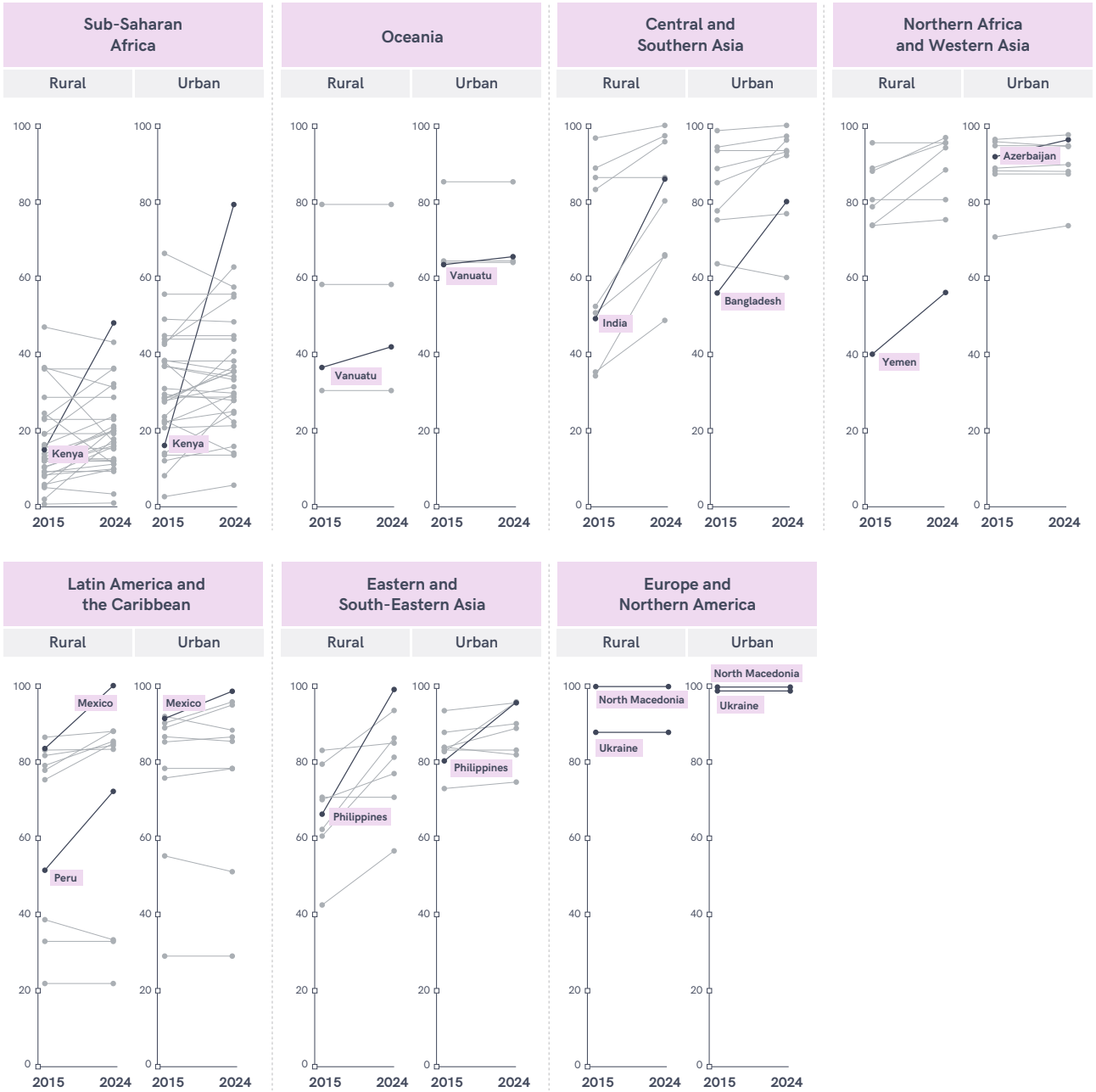


FIGURE 72 Proportion of urban and rural populations using basic hygiene services, by country, 2015 and 2024 (%)

Significant subnational disparities in coverage of basic hygiene services exist across Southern Asia.

Disaggregated data reveal significant subnational disparities in coverage of basic hygiene services across Southern Asia (Figure 73). Among four countries with recent data available, two had at least one subnational region where coverage was less than 40%. In India coverage ranged from 96% in Sikkim to 29% in Odisha (a gap of 70 % pts), while in Bhutan it ranged from 94% in Thimphu to just 49% in Paro (46 % pts). Pakistan (39 % pts) and Bangladesh (34 % pts) had relatively lower coverage gaps between the highest and lowest subnational regions. In India less than half the population had basic hygiene services in nine of the 34 subnational regions while 11 regions exceeded 75% coverage. Coverage exceeded 50% in all but one region in Bhutan (49% in Paro) and Bangladesh (39% in Barishal). The coverage in three other regions in Bangladesh is still below 75%, the highest coverage being in Rangpur with 68%. In Pakistan the only region to exceed 75% was the Islamabad Capital Territory, while in Bhutan 11 out of 20 regions exceeded this threshold.

In Southern Asia, coverage of basic hygiene services varies widely by subnational region with some regions more than 50 % pts below the national average

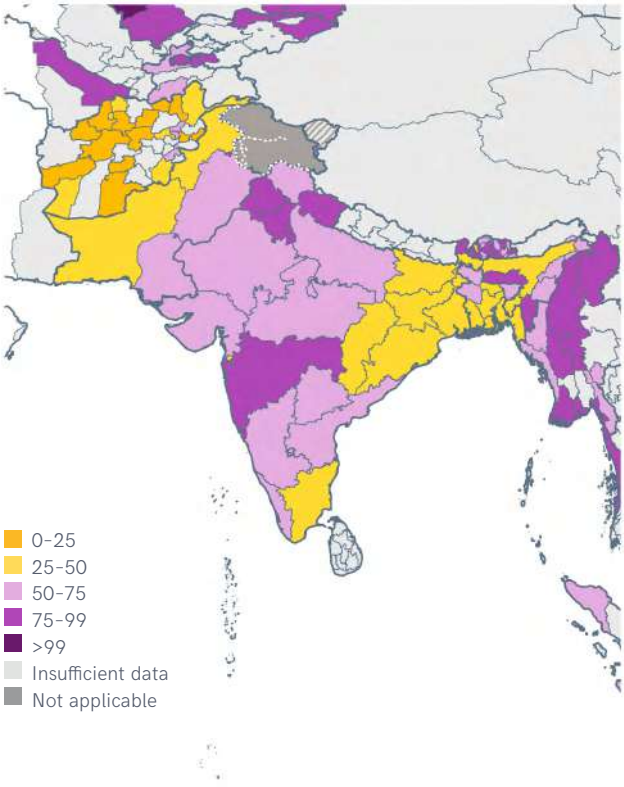


FIGURE 73 Population using basic hygiene services in Southern Asia, by subnational region (2010-2019)

Within countries, inequalities in hygiene services exist at the subnational level, with some trends emerging in the ratio between the subnational regions with the highest and the lowest levels of basic hygiene services (Figure 74). In high-income and upper-middle-income regions this ratio is generally small, reaching 1.5 in Guyana (58% in Potaro-Siparuni, 86% in East Berbice-Corentyne) and 1.6 in Tonga (47% in Ha'apai, 74% in Tongatapu, the island where the capital is located).

In lower-middle-income countries the ratio can become extreme, as in Senegal, where 58% of the population in Ziguinchor but only 1% in Kédougou have basic hygiene services. Subnational inequality ratios are still elevated, but less so, in low-income countries: among the seven low-income countries with subnational data, the highest ratio is in Central African Republic (9.6), where coverage was 41% in Région 7 compared with 4% in Région 6.

The subnational region where people live can have a large impact on their access to basic hygiene services

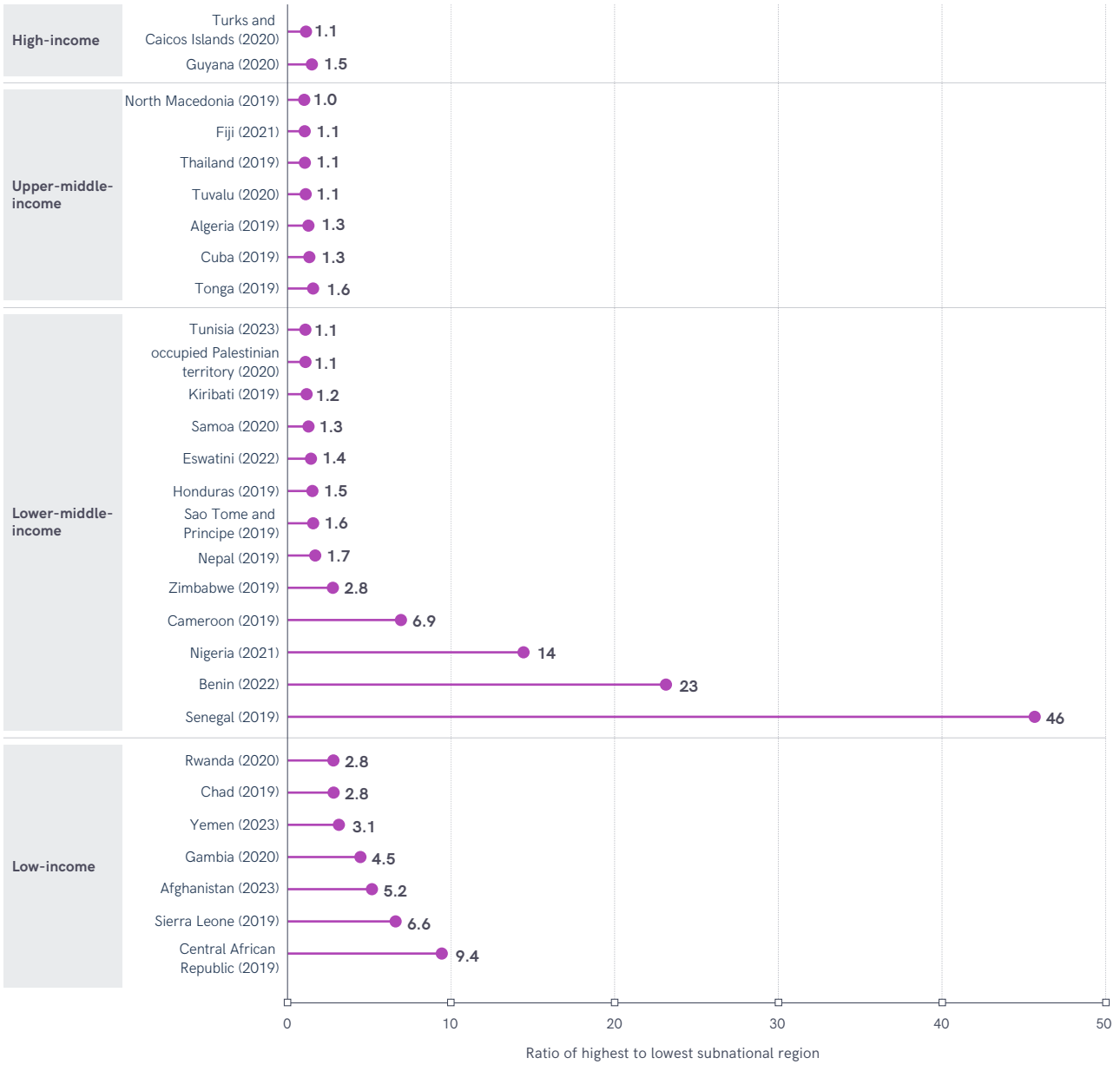


FIGURE 74 Subnational inequality ratio for basic hygiene services, selected countries, 2019–2023

Wealth inequalities in basic hygiene services are common, and more pronounced in urban than in rural areas

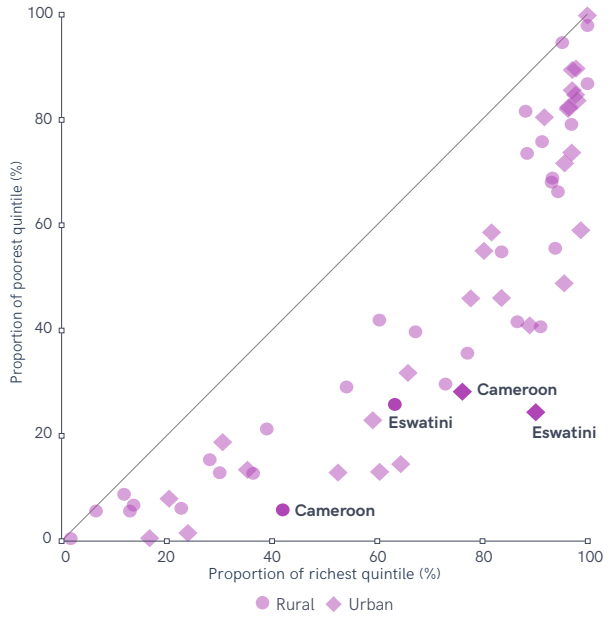


FIGURE 75 Basic hygiene services among the richest and poorest quintiles, by urban/rural location (%)

Both geographical location and socioeconomic differences are often linked with inequalities in service coverage. Among all 31 countries with comparable survey data from 2019 to 2023, the richest 20% of the population were more likely to have basic hygiene services than the poorest 20% (Figure 75). Service gaps tended to be higher in urban than in rural areas. For example, in Eswatini the wealth gap was 66 % pts in urban areas (90% among the richest and 24% among the poorest), but only 37 % pts in rural areas (63% among the richest and 26% among the poorest). In rural Cameroon the absolute gap was similar (36 % pts) but the relative gap was much greater: 42% of the richest but only 6% of the poorest had basic hygiene, a wealth inequality ratio of over 7, compared with under 3 in rural Eswatini.

While global coverage of basic hygiene services was 80% in 2024, regional coverage ranged from 27% in sub-Saharan Africa to 94% in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (Figure 76). Within Oceania (regional average of 43%), national averages ranged from 35% in Papua New Guinea to 94% in Tuvalu.

Basic hygiene services vary widely between and within countries

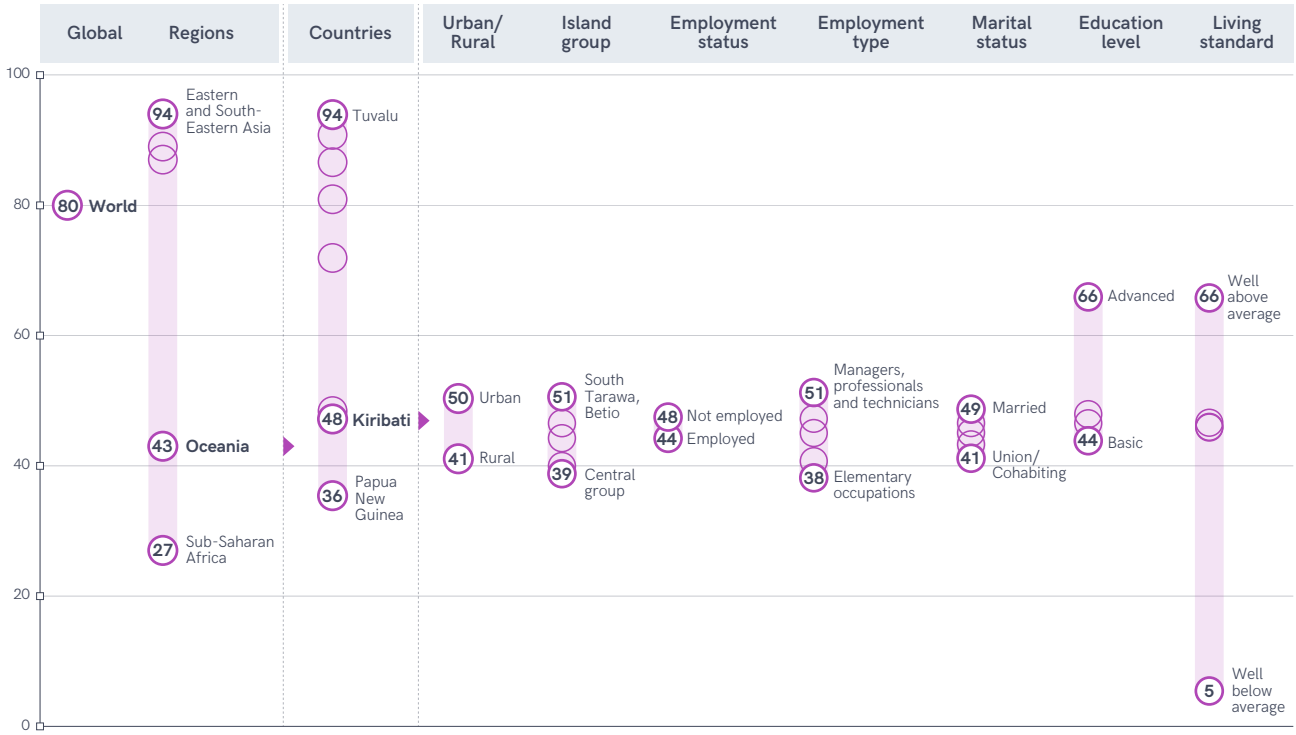


FIGURE 76 Inequalities in basic hygiene services by SDG region, country, and multiple subnational stratifiers in Kiribati (%)

The 2023 Health Income and Expenditure Survey in Kiribati showed that while the national average was 47%, there were geographical gaps on the order of 10 % pts (50% basic hygiene in urban areas compared with 41% in rural; 51% in the South Tarawa and Betio Island group compared with 39% in the Central group). Gaps were smaller considering employment or marital status, but managers, professionals and technicians (51%) were more likely to have basic hygiene services than those in elementary occupations (38%). Coverage gaps were larger for education status, with 66% of those with advanced levels having basic hygiene services compared with 44% with basic education. The largest gaps were seen for a self-reported living standard, where 66% of those reporting a status 'well above average' had basic hygiene, compared with just 5% reporting 'well below average' status.

Handwashing facilities may include fixed devices like sinks and taps or mobile devices like jugs and portable basins. Figure 77 shows that mobile devices are widely used, especially in low-income and lower-middle-income countries. Of the 17 low-income countries with comparable data, in 14 countries mobile devices were more prevalent than fixed devices. In Niger nearly 90% of households had some kind of handwashing facility, but these were 55 times more likely to be mobile (78%) than fixed (1.4%). Of the 35 lower-middle-income countries with data, half (17) had more mobile than fixed devices. Fixed devices were most common in all 17 of the upper-middle-income and high-income countries, though some people in these countries reported using mobile devices (up to 42% in Gabon).

Mobile handwashing facilities are commonly used in low-income and lower-middle-income countries

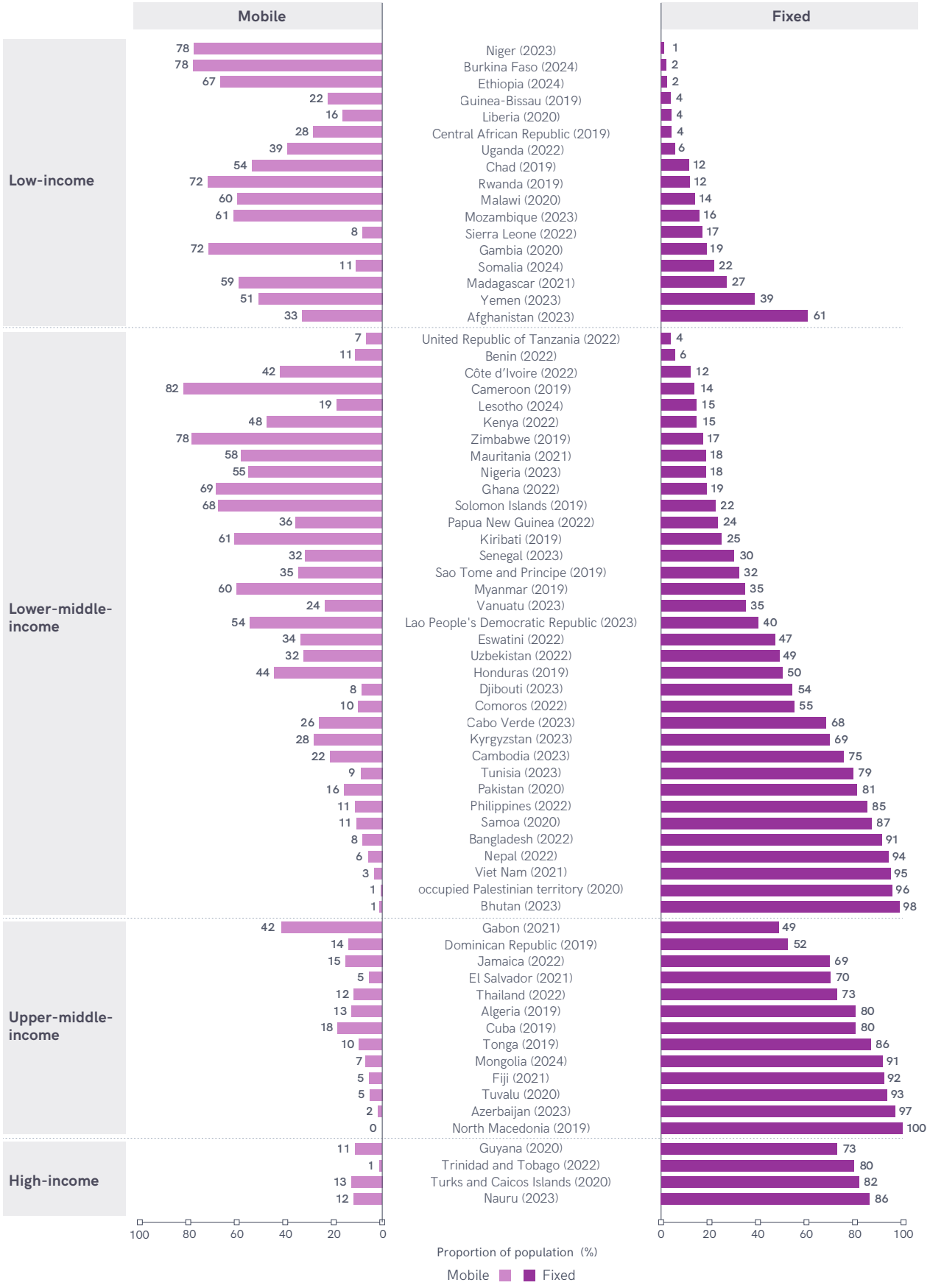


FIGURE 77 Proportion of population using fixed and mobile handwashing facilities, selected surveys 2019–2024

Handwashing facilities without soap and/or water are more common in rural households and poorer countries

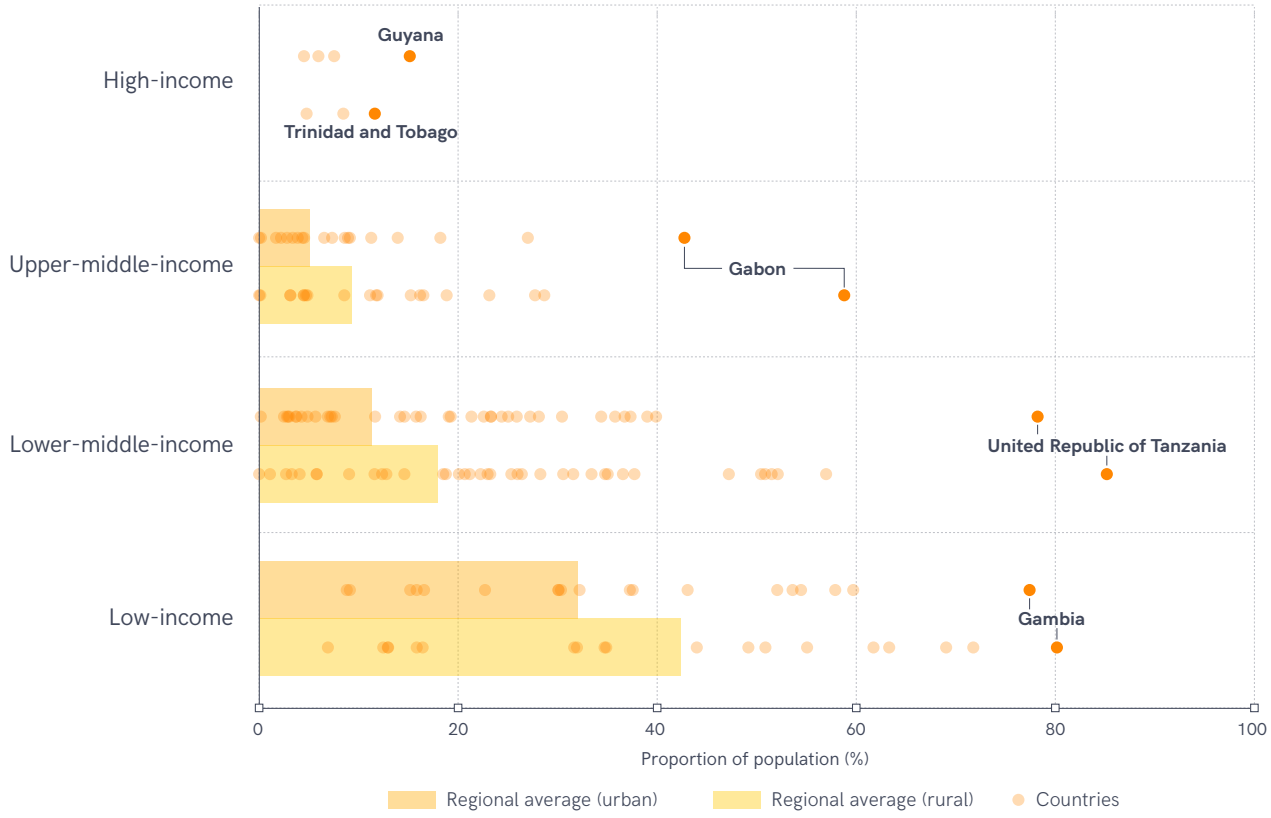


FIGURE 78 Access to limited hygiene services, by income group and country, 2024 (%)

Access to a handwashing facility in the home is not sufficient to have a basic hygiene service; soap and water must also be available at the handwashing facility. Households with a handwashing facility that lacks soap and/or water are classified as having a limited service. Limited services are more common in rural than in urban areas, and show a clear trend by income group (Figure 78). There aren't enough high-income countries with data to produce regional estimates, but in upper-middle-income countries on average limited services are 4 % pts higher in rural than in urban areas (9% compared with 5%). The gap is 7 % pts in lower-middle-income countries (18% compared with 11%) and 10 % pts in low-income countries (42% compared with 32%). These regional averages mask great variability between countries. For example, 43% of the urban population and 59% of the rural population in Gabon had limited hygiene services, though eight other upper-middle-income countries had less than 5% limited hygiene. Similarly, United Republic of Tanzania and Gambia had much higher coverage of limited services than their respective regional averages, in both urban and rural settings.

In low-income and lower-middle-income countries it is common for households to lack handwashing facilities completely (Figure 79; no service shown in grey). Among households that do have a handwashing facility, many have a limited hygiene service because they lack both water and soap (red bars), have water but no soap (orange bars), or have soap but not water (yellow bars). It is more common to lack soap than to lack water. In only two countries with comparable data did at least 10% of the population have handwashing facilities with soap but not water: in Ethiopia 12% of the population had facilities with with soap but no water, but 56% of the population lacked both water and soap. Similarly, in Mauritanita 10% had soap but no water, 11% had water but no soap, and 17% of the population lacked both water and soap.

Among households with a limited service, it is more common to lack soap than to lack water

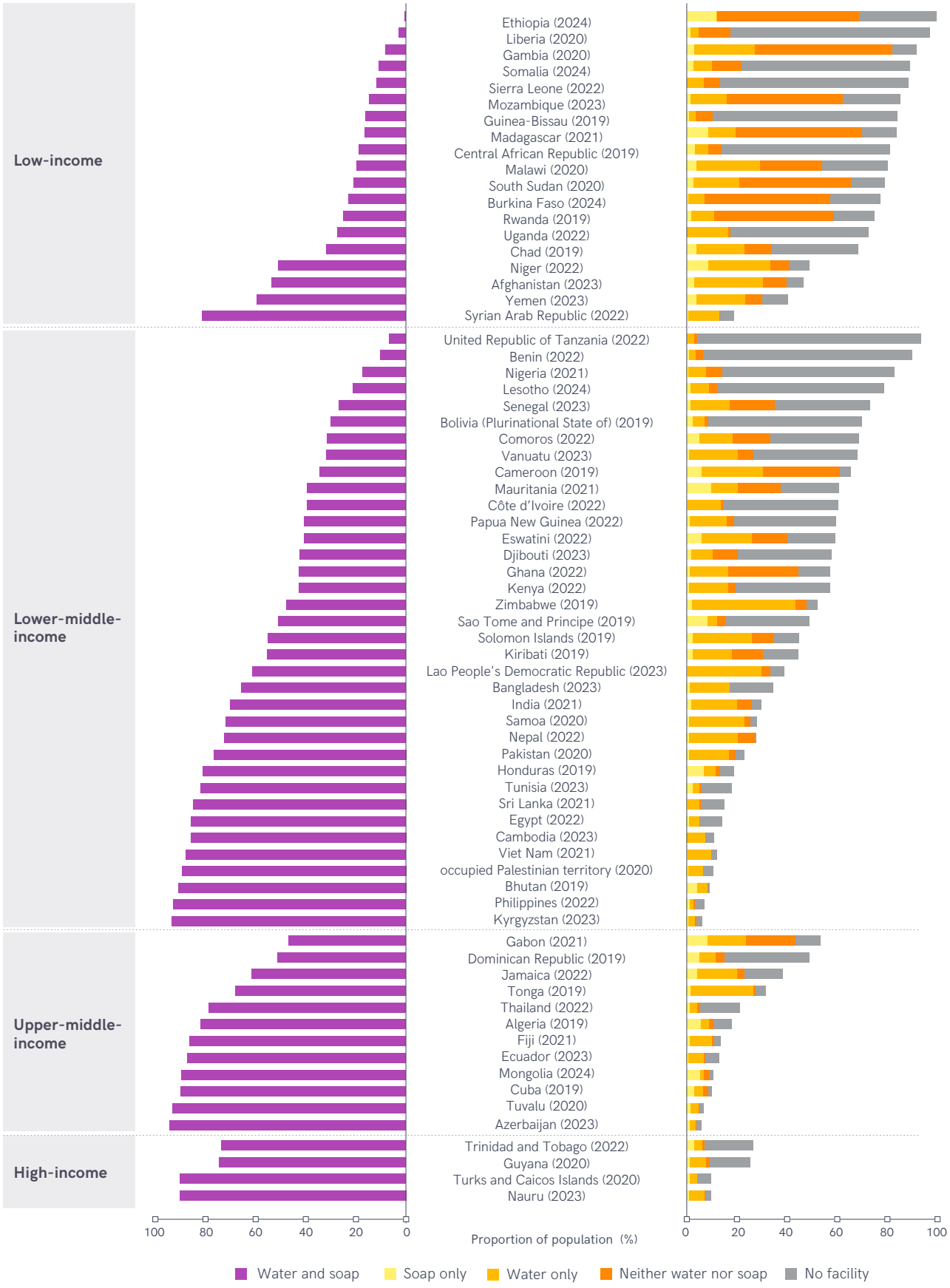
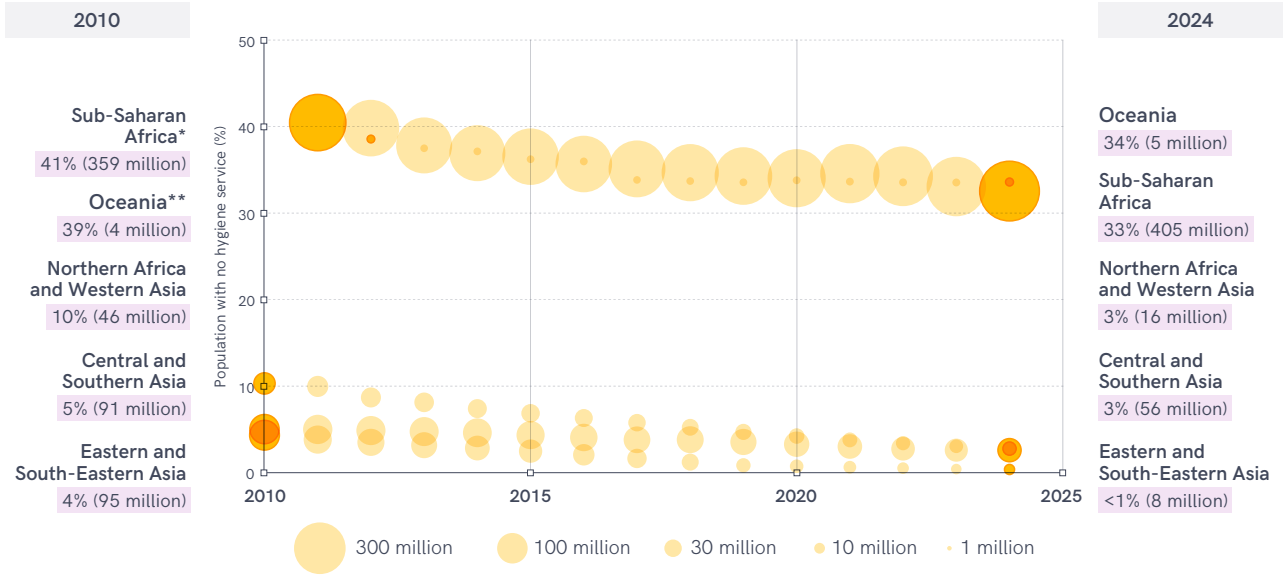


FIGURE 79 Proportion of population with handwashing facilities and soap and/or water, selected surveys 2019–2024 (%)

The population lacking handwashing facilities completely (no service) is largely concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, where the proportion of the population with no service has dropped from 41% in 2011 (no regional estimate is possible for 2010) to 33% in 2024 (Figure 80). However, due to population growth the actual number of people with no service has increased from 359 million to 405 million. At a much smaller scale, Oceania has seen a similar decrease in the proportion of the population with no service (from 39% in 2012 to 34% in 2024) but an increase in the population with no service, from 4.4 to 4.8 million. Other regions had much lower baselines and saw decreases both in terms of proportion of the population and numbers of people with no hygiene service. In Eastern and South-Eastern Asia the population with no service was effectively eliminated, dropping from 95 million (4%) in 2010 to 8 million (<1%) in 2024.

Little progress has been made in reducing the population with no hygiene service in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania



*For 2011 – no earlier estimates are available
**For 2012 – no earlier estimates are available

FIGURE 80 Change in population with no hygiene service, 2010-2024, by SDG region (millions)

BOX 4 Personal hygiene and bathing

Handwashing with soap was prioritized for global monitoring at the start of the SDG period over other hygiene practices and conditions, in part because it has strong links with public health and in part because it was considered feasible to collect nationally representative data on access to handwashing facilities with soap and water in the home through household surveys. Beginning in about 2009, global survey programmes like the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have included handwashing questions in their household modules.

More recently, the MICS has expanded its monitoring of hygiene to cover the availability of bathing facilities in the home. A number of countries have been including indicators in household surveys or censuses related to the presence of bathing facilities, and in this 2025 report the JMP is introducing two new global indicators:

- the proportion of population with bathing facilities on premises, and
- the proportion of population with bathing facilities on premises and with water available.

Among 85 countries with comparable data, access to a bathing facility was nearly universal in 50 countries, including at least one in each SDG region with data available (Figure 81).

Many countries have achieved universal coverage (>99%) of bathing facilities on premises

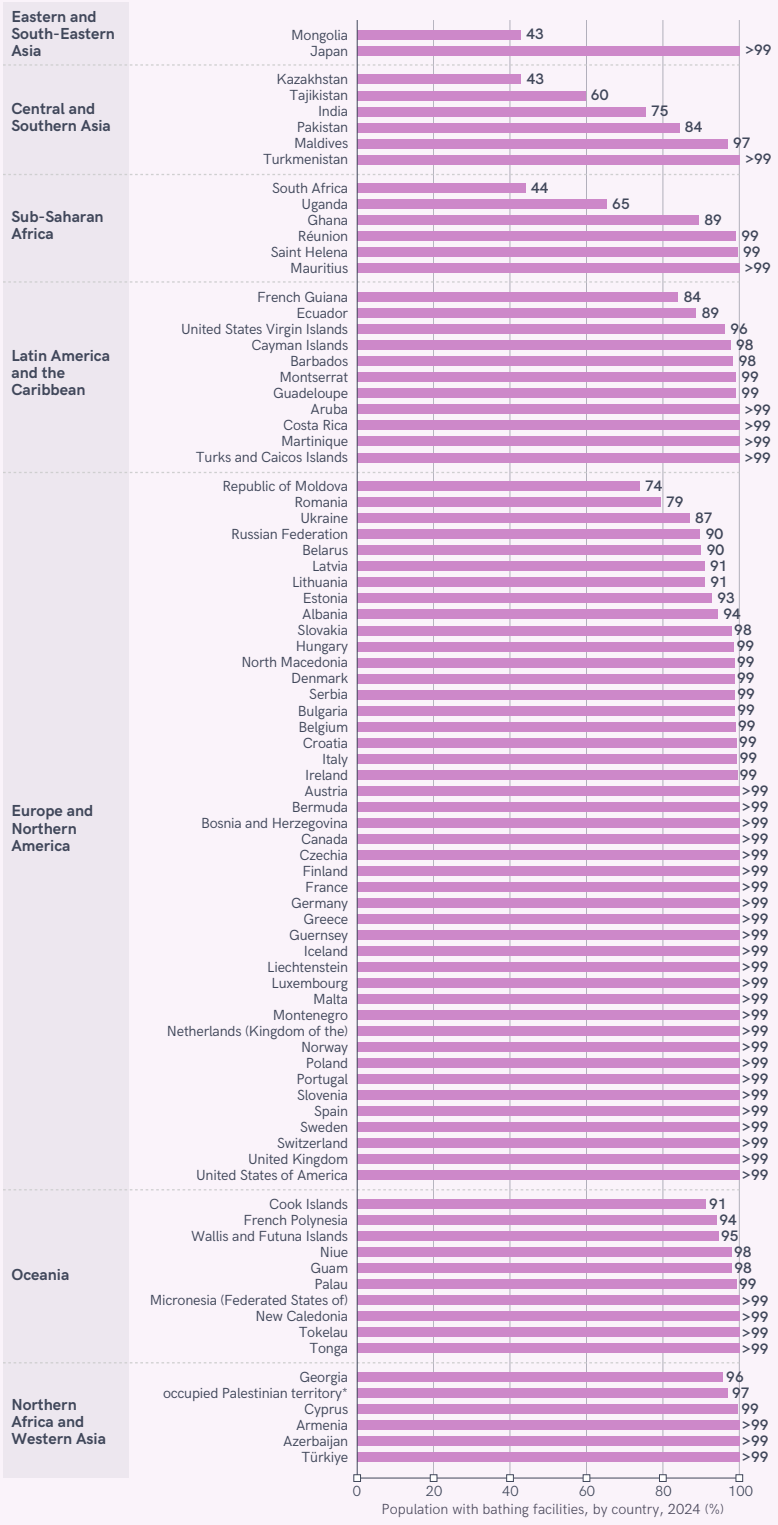


FIGURE 81 Proportion of population with bathing facilities at home, 2024 (%)

Only 12 of these countries additionally had data on the availability of water at the bathing facility. In the United States of America and Guam, water was universally available (>99%) at the bathing facility. But access to water is not guaranteed: in the Russian Federation 90% of the population had access to a bathing facility on premises, but only 67% had water available. Access to bathing facilities on premises was relatively low in Central and Southern Asia as well as in sub-Saharan Africa (43% in Kazakhstan and Mongolia, 44% in South Africa).

Many countries in the European Union have been reporting on the availability of a bath or shower in the home since 2012. In six of these countries, the proportion of households with no bath or shower has been steadily decreasing (Figure 82). When households are disaggregated into richer and poorer groups (above and below 60% of the median equivalised income) progress has often been faster among the poorer groups. In Bulgaria the gap between richer and poorer households has dropped from 31 % pts in 2015 (38% and 7%, respectively) to 13 % pts in 2023 (15% and 2%). However, in Romania the gap has only dropped from 43 % pts (69% and 25%) to 35 % pts (42% and 7%) in 2023. As absolute gaps decrease, the relative gaps increase: the ratio of richer to poorer increased from 5.3 to 6.5 in Bulgaria and from 2.7 to 6 in Romania.

In multiple European countries the proportion of the population without a bath or shower has steadlily decreased, with a faster rate of progress in poorer households

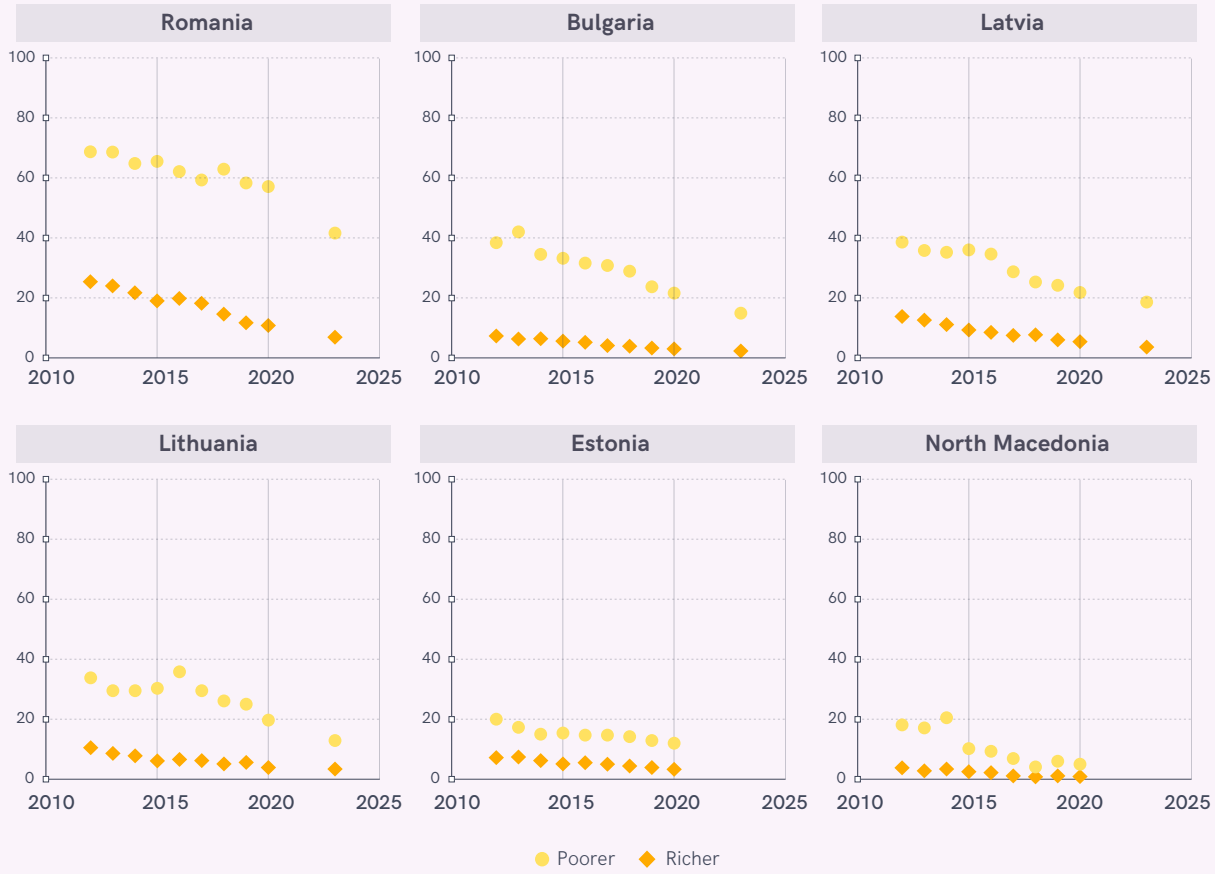


FIGURE 82 Proportion of population without a bath or shower in the home, selected countries, 2012–2023 (%)

The likelihood of having bathing facilities on premises is influenced by both income and household composition. In 2023, households comprised of a single woman in Romania were more likely than households comprised of a single man to have bathing facilities, and poorer men living alone had the lowest coverage of all groups displayed (43%) (Figure 83). Households with only one adult 65 years or older had relatively lower coverage, while households with two adults younger than 65 had higher coverage. Households with one or two dependent children were more likely to have bathing facilities at home, but the lowest average coverage was among households with three or more dependent children.

In Romania households comprised of one adult with three or more children were least likely to have a bath or shower at home

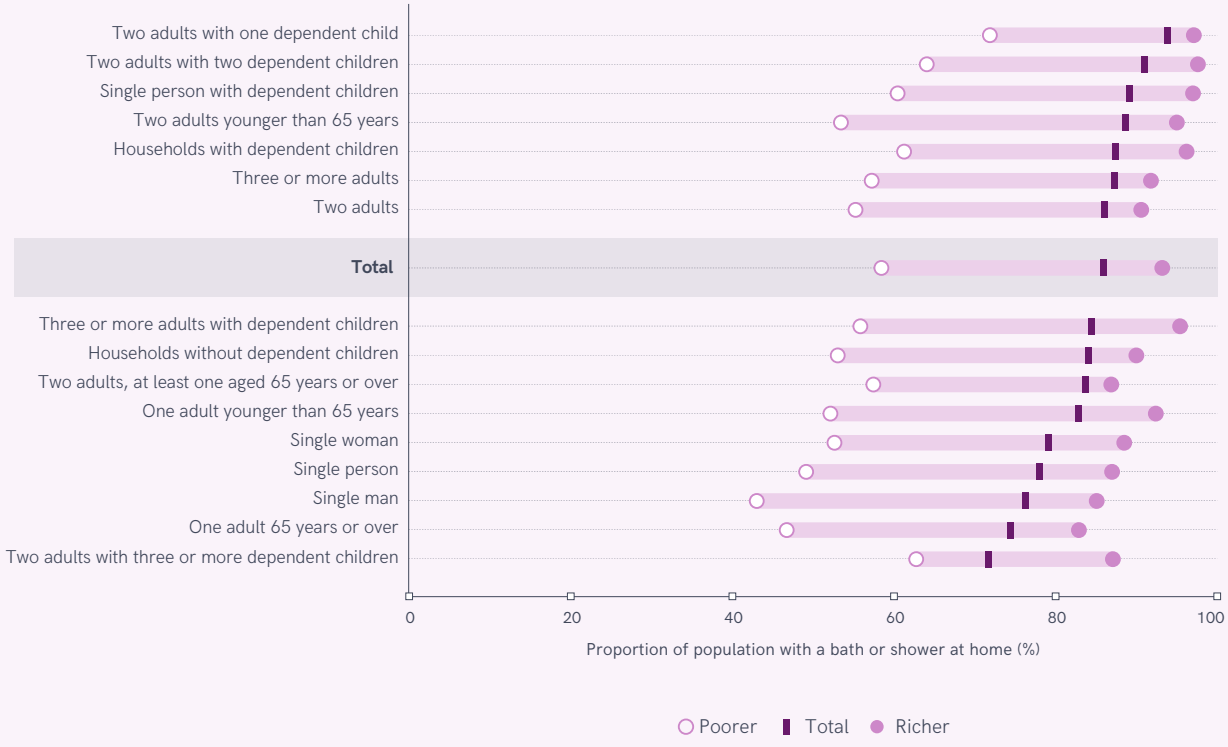


FIGURE 83 Access to a bath or shower at home by type of household and income level, Romania 2023 (%)

The new bathing indicators complement the existing indicators on handwashing facilities, particularly in high-income countries where bathing facility data are more likely to be collected than data on handwashing facilities. The bathing indicators also can reveal hygiene challenges in countries where access to handwashing facilities with water and soap is high.

For example, the 2023 Mongolia MICS found that basic hygiene services were universal (>99%) in urban areas, and nearly universal in rural areas (98%). But access to bathing facilities on premises with water was only 44% at the national level, with a large gap between urban (50%) and rural (4%) areas (Figure 84). Even within urban settings there are disparities, with 63% coverage in the national capital but only 45% in provincial (aimag) capitals and 21% in district (soum) towns. There was a 45 % pt gap between coverage in the national capital (63% in Ulaan Baatar) and the geographic region with the lowest coverage (18% in the Western region). When there are more distinct categories, inequalities can be greater: among the 21 provinces, Govisümber had the highest coverage at 70%, compared with just 4% in Arkhangai, a gap of 66 % pts. Some of the socio-economic variables also revealed large inequalities. Education level had a similar gap of 63 % pts, ranging from 70% among those with higher education to just 7% of those with only a primary education. Among the Barga ethnic group 85% had bathing facilities on premises with water, compared with 46% of the majority Khalkh ethnicity and just 10% of the Uuld. This may correlate with dwelling type: among the roughly one in four people living in yurts (ger), almost none (<1%) had coverage, compared with 96% of those living in apartments. This gap overlaps with inequalities by ethnicity, with one in 10 Barga living in yurts compared with two out of three Uuld. But the greatest inequalities were seen among wealth quintiles: all (>99%) of the richest and 96% of the rich had bathing facilities on premises with water, compared with just 2% of the poor and none (<1%) of the poorest.

In Mongolia all (>99%) of the richest households had a bathing facility on premises with water available compared with none (<1%) of the poorest households

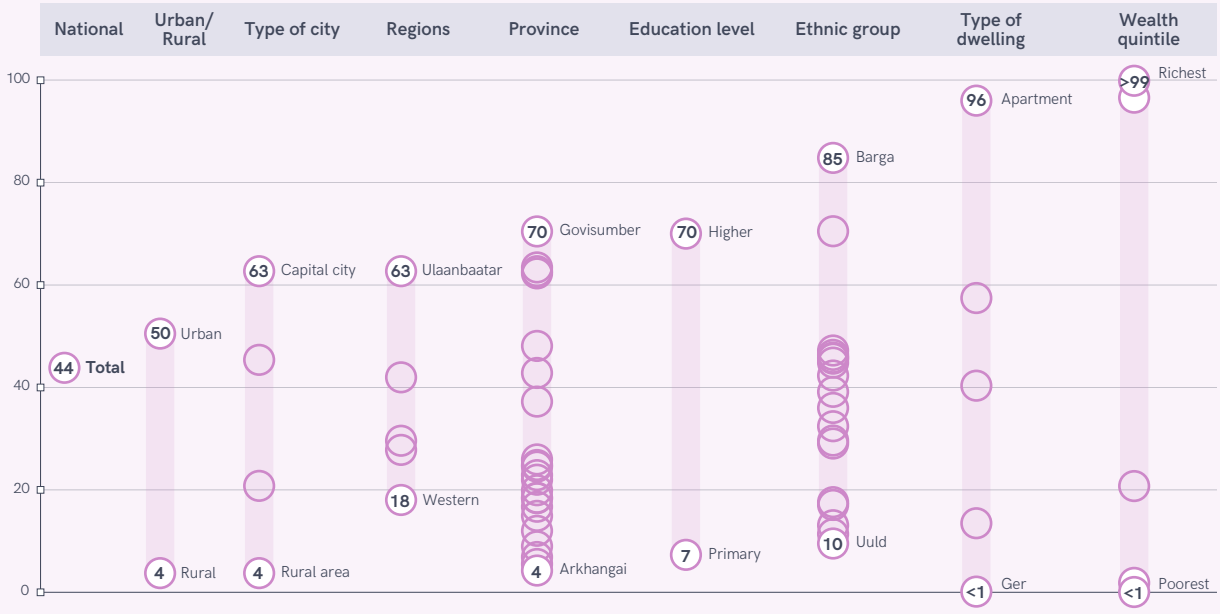


FIGURE 84 Proportion of population in Mongolia with bathing facilities on premises and water available, by subnational location and socioeconomic characteristics, 2023 (%)

Data coverage and progression

Between 2017 and 2025, 37 countries gained estimates for basic hygiene, but 16 countries lost estimates due to ageing data. The establishment of baseline estimates for India in 2019 and for China in 2023 had large impacts on regional as well as global estimates (Figure 85). Regional data coverage also jumped in 2021 in Oceania, with the first baseline for Papua New Guinea, the largest country in the region. However, regional data coverage declined in Northern Africa and Western Asia with the loss of estimates for Azerbaijan in 2021, and for both Egypt and Oman in 2023, before rebounding in 2025 with new estimates from Egypt as well as from Azerbaijan, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Data coverage dropped in 2023 in sub-Saharan Africa due to ageing data in South Africa, and then fell further in 2025 as estimates were lost in Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as in Burundi, Guinea, Mali and Togo. By 2023, five of the SDG regions had data from countries representing at least two thirds of the regional population.

Within Europe and Northern America, only Montenegro and North Macedonia, representing 2% of the regional population, had data on basic hygiene services. No estimates were available in Australia and New Zealand.

Data coverage for basic hygiene services has greatly increased in some SDG regions and decreased in others

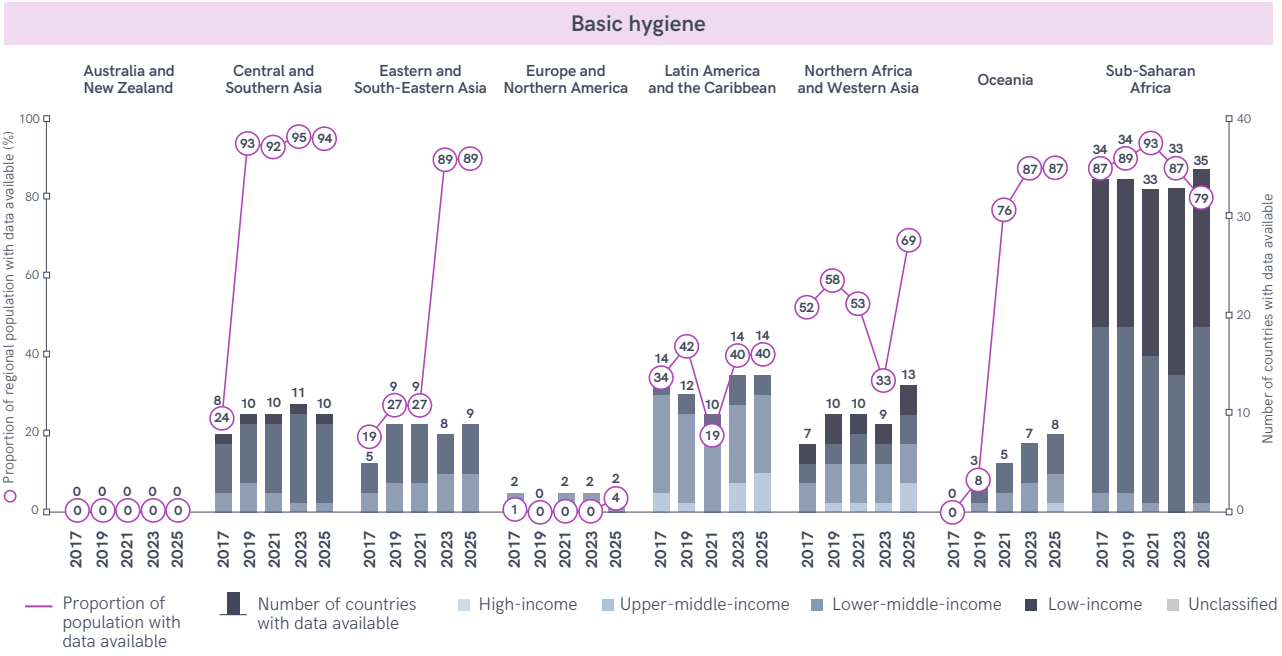


FIGURE 85 Proportion of population (%) and number of countries with estimates available for basic hygiene in JMP progress updates 2017–2023

5 Menstrual health

Introduction

Menstruation is a monthly reality for an estimated 2.1 billion adolescent girls and women – roughly one in four people globally (Box 5). Yet for many, managing menstruation remains a challenge. Access to menstrual materials, water and sanitation services, and supportive networks may be limited, while stigma and pain compound the problem and further prevent full participation in daily life. Since the beginning of the SDG era, the need for robust, harmonized data on menstrual health has gained global attention, driven by growing recognition of its importance for health, dignity and equality.

Menstrual health (MH) is a broad term that includes the various factors that influence the experience of those who menstruate (*1*). It is a precursor to the fulfilment of many human rights, such as those related to health, education, work, discrimination, adequate housing, and safe water and sanitation (*2*). Menstrual health is also central to achieving the SDGs. It is relevant for all 17 SDGs (*3*), with a direct connection to SDG 6.2 on sanitation and hygiene, which calls for 'paying special attention to the needs of women and girls'.

Monitoring menstrual health is therefore critical to informing policy and programming changes that will accelerate progress on related SDG targets and ensure fulfilment of associated human rights. The inclusion of a few emerging indicators in the 6th round of the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6, 2016–2023) and the 8th round of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS8, 2018–2025) gave a boost to the availability of comparable national data on menstrual health. Further, recent proposed globally recommended indicators for household surveys (*4, 5*) and adoption by the MICS7 round (2023–present) has significantly advanced harmonized global monitoring efforts.

The 2021 and 2023 JMP household progress updates included dedicated chapters on menstrual health, highlighting four emerging indicators (Table 2). This report expands on those earlier indicators to reflect the new indicators adopted in the MICS7 round. This chapter is organized around the seven indicators shown in bold in Table 2, including the previously featured indicator on use of menstrual materials.

While harmonized national data for some of these new indicators remain limited, national topical surveys provide insights into related experiences of adolescent girls and women, particularly for having enough materials, ability to reduce pain, and comfort seeking help. Previous survey questions, such as those in MICS6 and DHS8 around participation and a private place to wash and change, have also been refined based on new research. The definitions used in different data sources are therefore provided throughout this chapter to support data interpretation and progress toward harmonization. The globally recommended indicator (used in MICS7) is provided in bold in each table in this chapter.

Most available menstrual health data focus on women and girls age 15 to 49, but it is important to acknowledge that many begin menstruating before age 15 (an estimated 129 million adolescent girls) and that transgender men, non-binary people and intersex individuals may also menstruate (Box 5). Further work is needed to ensure menstrual health monitoring is inclusive of all people who menstruate.

This progress update is the first time that national 'estimates' are reported for menstrual health data, rather than single data sources. Regional estimates are also calculated where data coverage is greater than 30% (Annex 6). Estimates are based on standard JMP analysis methods (*6*). Values reported in this chapter are the most recently available JMP estimates unless noted as single data sources, such as the disaggregated analyses of MICS6 data. This shift reflects the growing number of national datasets for menstrual health indicators.

THEME	EMERGING INDICATORS INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS JMP UPDATES	PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS ADOPTED BY MICS7
Knowledge	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	**Awareness** of menstruation before menarche
Materials	**Use of menstrual materials**	**Enough menstrual materials**
Facilities	A private place to wash and change menstrual materials at home	A private place to change menstrual materials at home
Impacts	Participation (attendance) in work, school, and social activities during menstruation	**No trouble participating** in work, education or training, or social activities during menstruation
Discomfort/ Disorders		Ability to reduce menstruation-related **pain**
Supportive environment		**Comfort seeking help** for menstrual problems from a health care provider

TABLE 2 Menstrual health indicators highlighted in JMP updates

BOX 5 Estimating the number of adolescent girls and women who currently menstruate

The JMP estimates that during 2024 approximately 2.1 billion adolescent girls and women – around 52% of the global female population and 26% of the total global population – menstruated. This includes 306 million in least developed countries and 544 million in fragile contexts, where menstrual needs are often unmet.

Estimates are based on United Nations Population Division data (2024 revision, medium fertility variant) to calculate the number of women and adolescent girls between the average global menstruating ages of 13 to 49 years. This age range was determined based on a non-exhaustive review of 90 studies and datasets (including DHS8), of which 27 met inclusion criteria (most recent national data, and participant average birth year was 1980 or later). The average global age at menarche was estimated at 13 years based on female population-weighted averages across income groups, while the average age at menopause was taken as 49 years, based on a systematic review and meta-analysis (*7*). Where national data were unavailable, subnational data – particularly from low-income countries – were included.

These calculations did not adjust for menstruation interruptions due to pregnancy, lactation, hormonal contraceptive use, or medical conditions. They also do not account for people who menstruate who do not identify as being a woman or girl.

The number of countries with nationally representative data on menstrual health has steadily increased from 42 in the 2021 JMP update to 70 for this 2025 update – a two thirds increase (Figure 86). While most of the growth was in middle-income countries between the 2021 and 2023 updates, there is a notable increase in data availability for high-income countries, rising from one in 2023 to eight countries in 2025. Sub-Saharan Africa had the largest number of countries with data (26) but data availability is increasing in other regions (Figure 87).

Of the 70 countries with data on at least one of the global menstrual health indicators, 66, 63 and 58 countries had data for use of menstrual materials, a private place to change at home, and participation in activities during menstruation, respectively. Five countries had data on awareness of menstruation before menarche – more than double since the 2023 update. Regarding the new indicators, six countries had data for enough materials, and two had data related to the ability to reduce menstrual pain and comfort seeking medical help. Mongolia, the first country to implement the MICS7 menstrual health questions, was the only country with data on all indicators.

The number of countries with menstrual health data has increased by two thirds since 2021

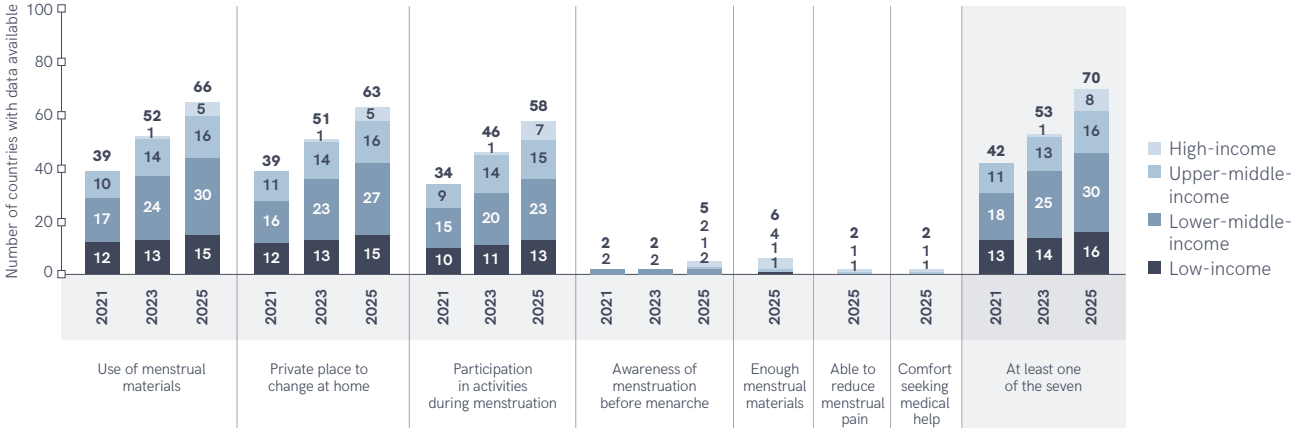


FIGURE 86 Number of countries with nationally representative data on menstrual health indicators in the 2021, 2023 and 2025 JMP progress updates, by income group

National data for menstrual health indicators are available from 70 countries, spanning seven SDG regions

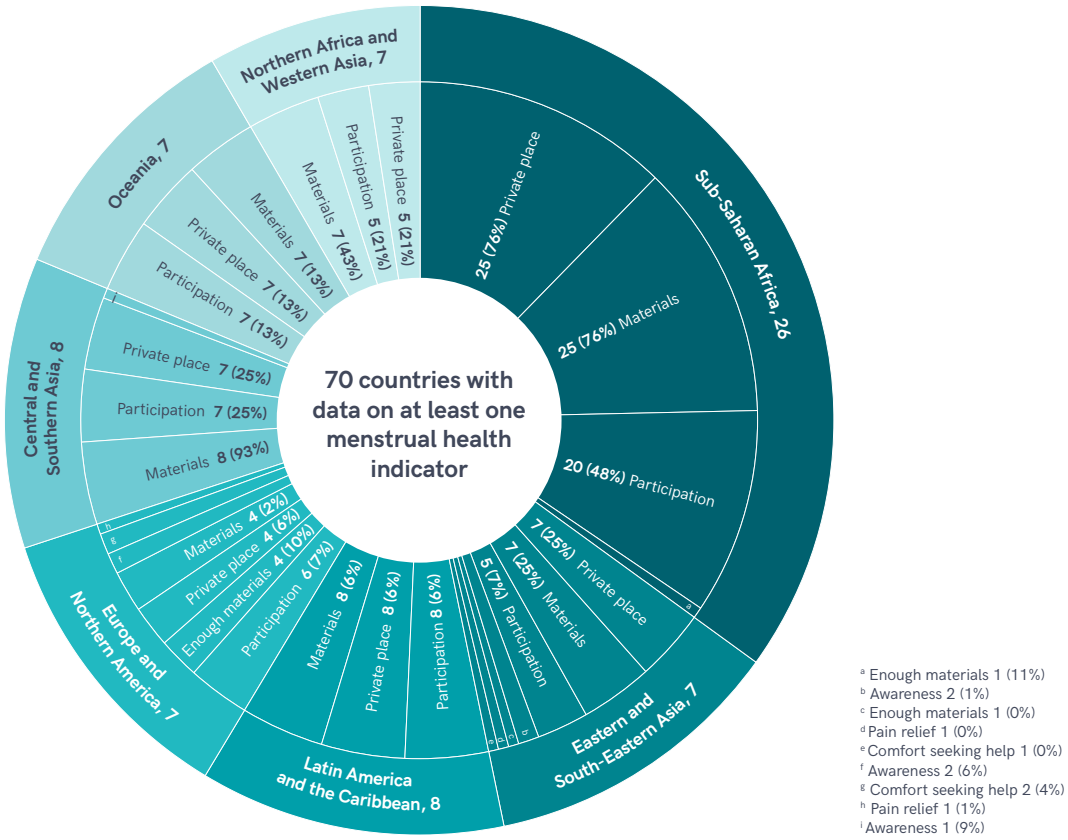


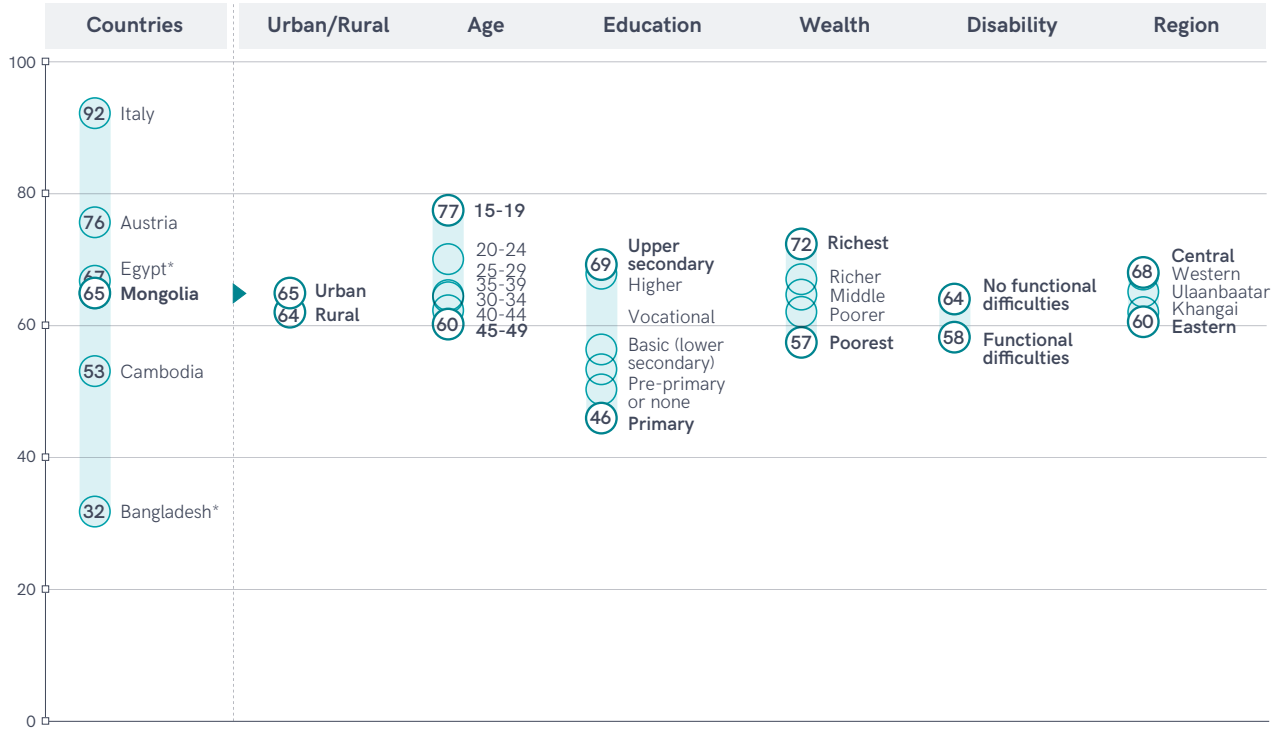
FIGURE 87 Number of countries and (proportion of the population of adolescent girls and women age 15–49) with national data on different menstrual health indicators, by SDG region

Awareness

Awareness of menstruation before the first period is a foundational indicator of timely exposure to basic information about menstrual health. Few countries had data on awareness but the available data highlight inequalities between and within countries (Figure 88). Of the six countries with national data, awareness of menstruation before menarche ranged from 32% of adolescent girls and women in Bangladesh to 92% in Italy. Disaggregated data from Mongolia reveal that those more educated, wealthier and without disabilities were more likely to have been aware of menstruation before menarche. Adolescent girls were also more likely to have been aware of menstruation before menarche compared with older women, suggesting a positive shift in social norms and communication around menstruation, whether from parents, school, media or elsewhere.

Data from Austria and Italy provide additional detail on the link between awareness and preparedness. Critically, awareness of menstruation before menarche does not imply that the information received was accurate or useful. In Austria, while 76% were aware of menstruation, only 50% felt well-informed and prepared. In Italy, 94% were aware, but 33% had only a vague idea what menstruation was and what was happening (Table 3). While understanding how awareness translates to preparedness and positive experiences requires additional, context-specific research, it serves as a powerful indicator to identify entry-point opportunities and strengthen early communication for adolescents.

Awareness of menstruation before menarche varies widely between and within countries



*The most recent estimates for Bangladesh (2022) and Egypt (2018) are presented

FIGURE 88 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who knew about menstruation before menarche, by country, and disaggregated by urban/rural, age, education, wealth, disability, and subnational region, Mongolia, 2024 (%)

COUNTRY	SURVEY	SURVEY YEAR(S)	DEFINITION
Mongolia (others forthcoming)	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (MICS7), UNICEF**	**2024+**	**Knew about menstruation before first menstrual period***
Austria	Menstrual Health Report 2024, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection	2023	Felt well informed and prepared (50%) or had heard something about it but didn't know details (26%)
Bangladesh	National Hygiene Survey, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh	2018	Knew/heard about menstruation at menarche
Cambodia (others forthcoming)	World Health Survey, World Health Organization (WHO)	2023+	Awareness of menstruation before first period
Egypt	Survey of Young People, Population Council and Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)	2014	Knew prior to having it that there is something called a menstrual period
Italy	enCICLOpedia: Le cose che dovresti sapere sulla giustizia mestruale, WeWorld *enCYCLOpedia: Things You Should Know About Menstrual Justice, WeWorld*	2024	Sapevo cosa fossero e cosa stesse succedendo (59%) o Avevo solo una vaga idea di cosa fossero e di cosa stesse succedendo (33%) *Knew what it was and what was happening (59%) or had only a vague idea what it was and what was happening (33%)*

*globally recommended indicator for household surveys

TABLE 3 Examples of definitions used to monitor awareness of menstruation at menarche

Use of menstrual materials

Menstrual materials refer to what people use to catch or absorb menstrual blood, and include disposable or reusable pads, tampons, menstrual cups, and absorbent underwear, as well as improvised materials such as pieces of cloth, wool or cotton. People that use toilet paper, non-absorbent underwear alone, or nothing are classified as 'not using menstrual materials'. Data on the types of materials used can inform the provision of relevant services and information on safe use and disposal. However, the use of menstrual materials is no longer a global priority indicator as it does not reflect unmet material needs and may give an overly optimistic picture of people's experiences (*8*). While most countries have high coverage of menstrual materials use, over 10% of adolescent girls and women age 15 to 49 did not use menstrual materials in Comoros, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Pakistan and Tunisia (Figure 89). Data coverage is high enough in least developed countries to estimate that 96% of adolescent girls and women in least developed countries used menstrual materials, leaving 12.2 million who did not use menstrual materials.

Disaggregated data highlight subnational disparities in some countries with a gap of greater than 10 % pts in Ethiopia and Niger. In Ethiopia 96% used menstrual materials in urban areas compared with only 78% in rural areas. Similarly, in Niger 94% of the urban population used menstrual materials compared with 83% of rural adolescent girls and women.

Most adolescent girls and women use menstrual materials but additional data are needed to measure unmet material needs

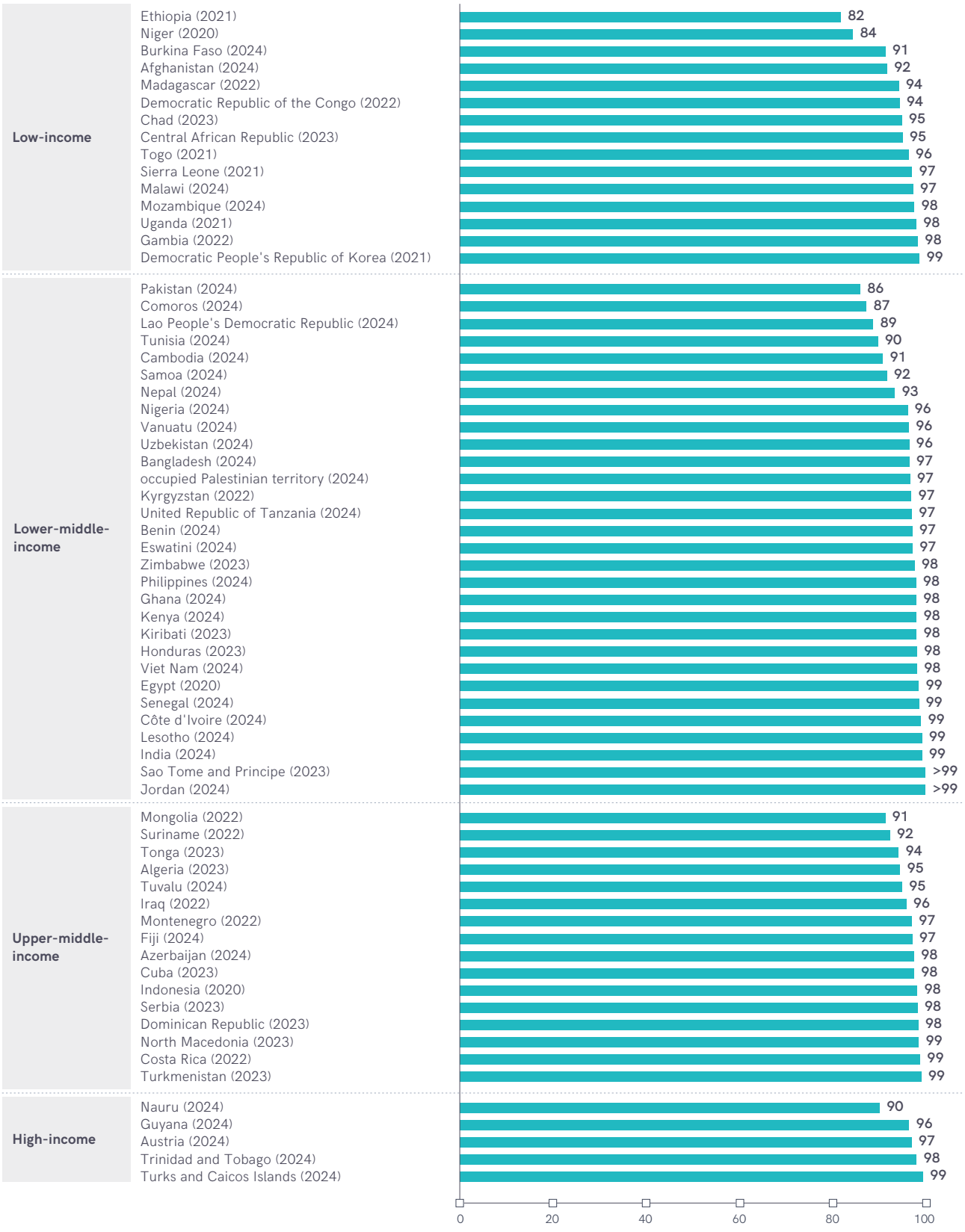


FIGURE 89 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who used menstrual materials during their last period, by country and income group, most recent estimate (%)

Adolescent girls and women in low-income countries are more likely to use reusable menstrual materials, while those in high-income countries are much more likely to use single-use materials

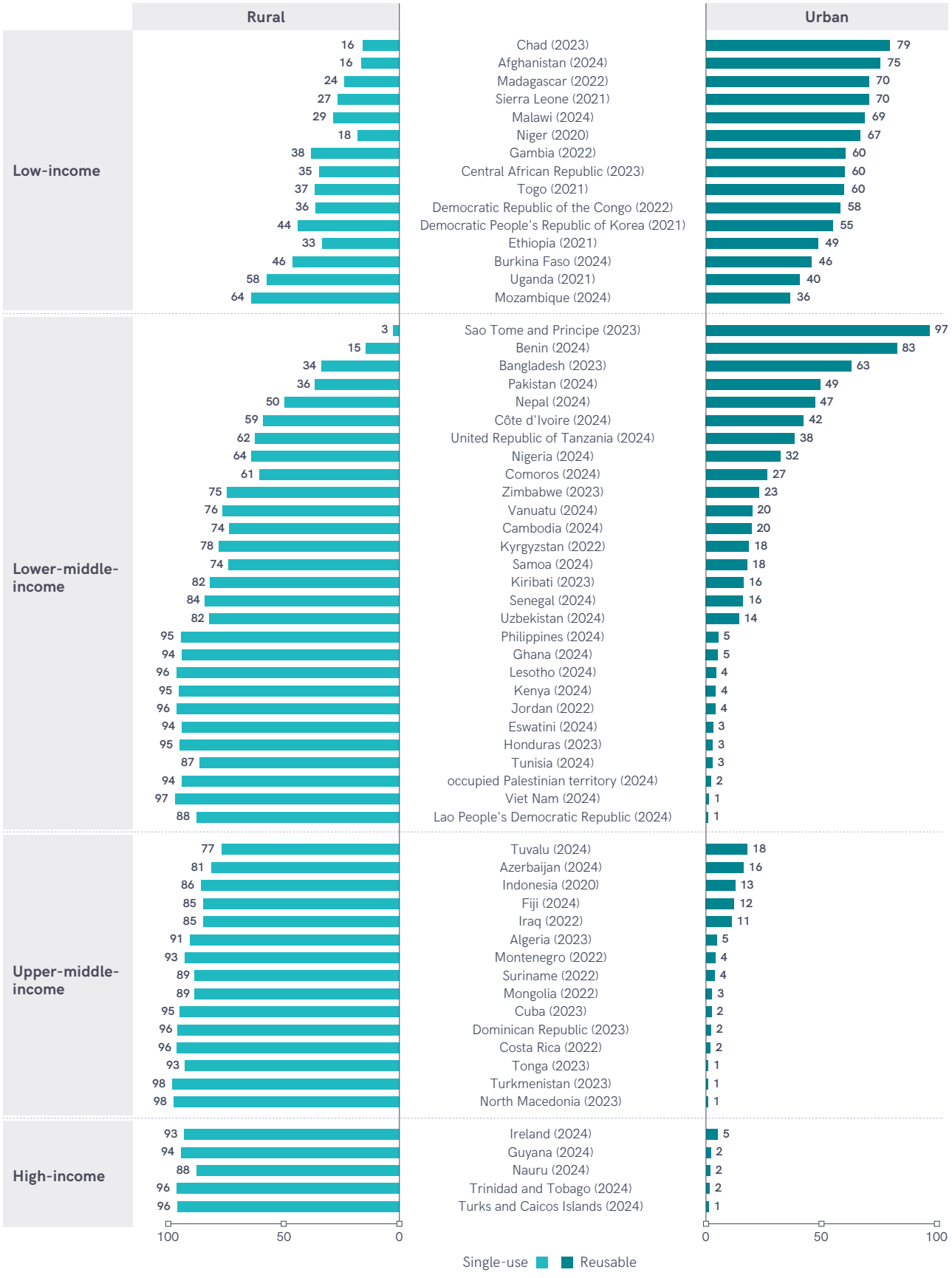


FIGURE 90 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who used reusable and single-use menstrual materials during their last period, by country and income grouping, most recent estimate (%)

Both reusable and single-use (disposable) menstrual materials can be healthy and appropriate options. Adolescent girls and women may use one or the other, depending on context, availability and individual preference. Adolescent girls and women in high-income countries were much more likely to use single-use materials than those living in low-income countries (Figure 90). However, within high-income countries use of reusable products may be increasing in popularity. For example, in Ireland, reusable products were most commonly used by those living in Dublin and with a higher education level. Reusable menstrual materials can include commercially branded items such as washable pads, absorbent underwear, and menstrual cups, in addition to locally produced washable pads and improvised materials such as cloth, wool or cotton. Commercial products may be more commonly used in high-income countries compared with low-income countries. For example, in Austria, while the total proportion of adolescent girls and women using reusable materials can not be calculated from the multiple choice question used, a notable number used reusable materials at least some of the time; 13% reported using reusable pads, 11% absorbent period underwear, and 10% menstrual cups compared with 58% single-use pads and 66% tampons (totalling well over 100%).

In most countries reusable materials were more commonly used in rural areas. In Democratic Republic of the Congo 78% used reusable materials in rural areas compared with 35% in urban areas. Similarly, in Burkina Faso 59% used reusable materials in rural areas compared with 19% in urban areas. The opposite was true in a small number of countries, such as Samoa where 16% of those living in rural areas used reusable materials compared with 24% in urban areas.

While adolescent girls and women living in rural areas were more likely to use reusable materials than those in urban areas, access to an improved water source on premises to support material washing is less common in rural areas (Figure 91). In Chad 85% of those living in rural areas used reusable materials but only 3% of those had an improved water source on premises, while 63% used reusable materials in urban areas and 22% of those had an improved water source on premises. In a few countries those using reusable materials in rural areas were more likely to have improved water on premises, such as in Cuba where 4% and 2% of those living in rural and urban areas, respectively, used reusable materials, and 89% of those living in rural areas had an improved water source on premises compared with 70% of those living in urban areas.

In most countries adolescent girls and women living in rural areas who use reusable materials are less likely to have an improved water source on premises compared with those living in urban areas

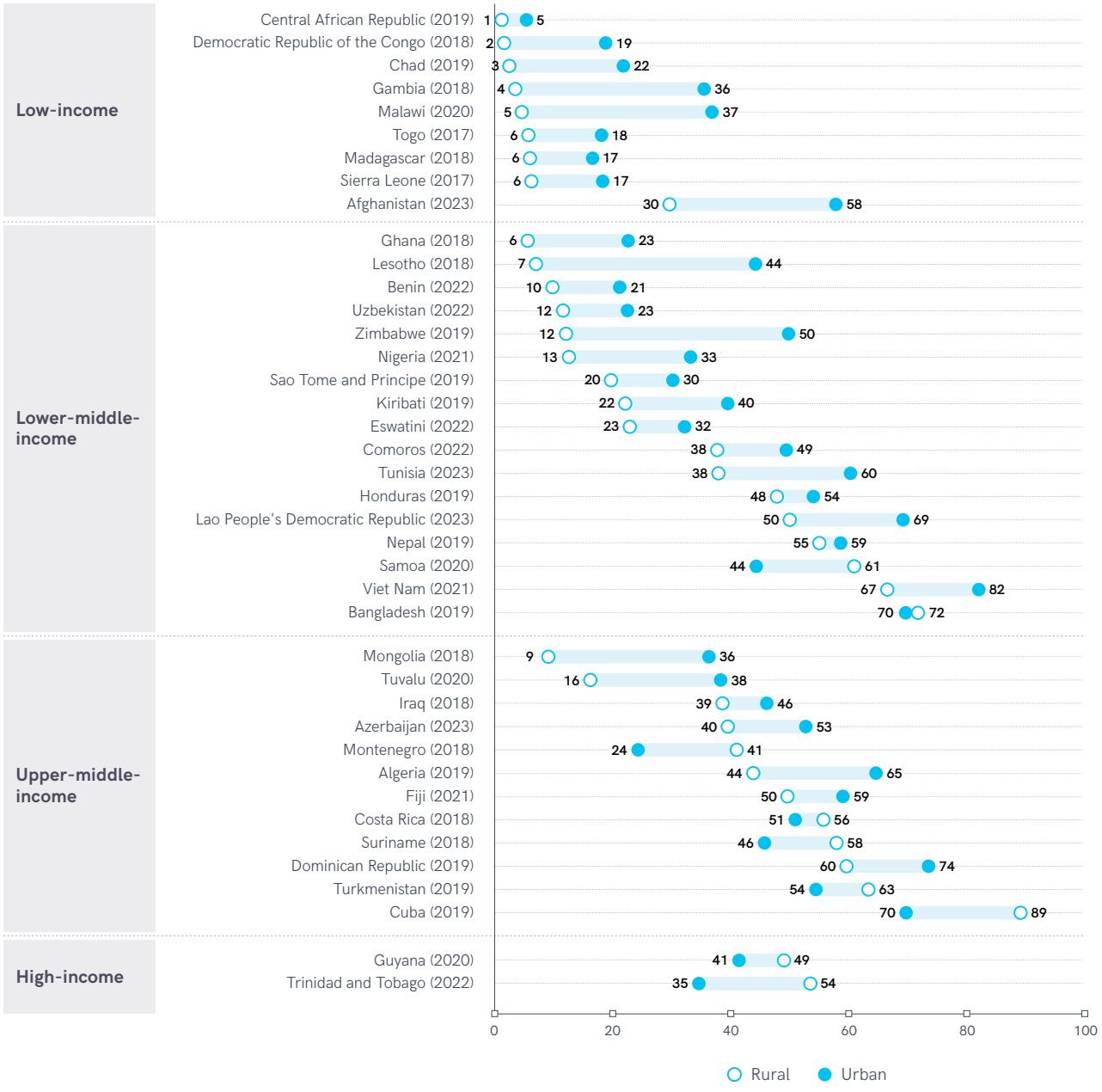


FIGURE 91 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 with access to improved water on premises at home, among those mainly using reusable menstrual materials, by rural/urban, selected Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys 2017-2023 (%)

Enough menstrual materials

Without a sufficient supply, adolescent girls and women may use menstrual materials for longer than is advised or comfortable, prolong use by simultaneously using other materials such as toilet paper, or avoid public spaces such as school or work through fear or experience of bleeding through their limited supply. This indicator is intended to capture adolescent girls' and women's perspectives on their own experience and opinion of access to menstrual materials (Table 4). Mongolia is the only country with national data on the globally recommended indicator, but data coverage is anticipated to increase rapidly with the inclusion of this indicator in MICS7. In the absence of harmonized data from other sources, this update includes examples of national data related to material sufficiency, most commonly around affordability. For this reason, data should be interpreted with caution and the specific definition used in mind.

COUNTRY	SURVEY	SURVEY YEAR(S)	DEFINITION
Mongolia (others forthcoming)	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (MICS7), UNICEF**	**2024+**	**Enough materials to change as often as wanted during last period***
Austria	Menstrual Health Report 2024, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection	2023	Never had problems affording menstrual materials in the past 12 months
Canada	Female and Male Views on Menstruation in Canada, Nanos for Plan International Canada	2019	Never had to sacrifice something else within their budget to afford menstrual hygiene products (57%) or don't buy their own products (5%)
Ethiopia	Hygiene and Environmental Health Survey Report, Ethiopian Public Health Institute and Ministry of Health	2022	Menstrual hygiene products are easily accessible (defined as availability of the menstrual sanitary products/materials that women/girls use when needed in nearby markets, pharmacies, door-to-door sales, distributed in school or health care facilities)
Ireland	Healthy Ireland Survey 2022 Summary Report, Department of Health and Ipsos	2022	Have never struggled to afford period products (calculated as the complement of those who have struggled)
Italy	enCICLOpedia: Le cose che dovresti sapere sulla giustizia mestruale, WeWorld *enCYCLOpedia: Things You Should Know About Menstrual Justice, WeWorld*	2024	Sempre ha/aveva la possibilità di utilizzare prodotti *Always has/had the possibility to use products [does not include those who most of the time have/had the possibility to use products (36%)]*

*globally recommended indicator for household surveys

TABLE 4 Examples of definitions used to monitor having enough menstrual materials

The proportion of adolescent girls and women who reported having enough materials varies widely between countries, from 46% in Ethiopia to 98% in Mongolia (Figure 92). However, greater data harmonization is needed between sources, including standardized recall time (e.g. ever, past 12 months, last period). Additionally, preliminary MICS7 data from other countries (forthcoming) do not align with existing research findings, suggesting that the question on having 'enough materials' may require clarification or revised interviewer guidance to better define 'enough' and reduce potential social desirability bias. The definition of having enough materials can also greatly impact results, such as in Italy where only 57% reported they always have the possibility to use products but an additional 36% said they are able to 'most of the time'.

Disaggregated data from Austria highlight large differences in product affordability by age; 27% of adolescents age 14–18 had problems affording menstrual products in the previous 12 months compared with 12% of women age 40 to 49. Income also had an impact; 55% of those whose net household monthly income is less than 900 euro had problems affording menstrual products in the previous 12 months compared with 9% for those with greater than 5000 euro household monthly income.

Ethiopia and Austria also had data on the proportion of adolescent girls and women who used any menstrual materials, which was significantly higher than the proportion with enough materials.

In Ethiopia 82% used menstrual materials but only 46% felt they are easily accessible. In Austria 97% used menstrual materials but 79% didn't have any problems affording materials in the previous 12 months.

The proportion of adolescent girls and women reporting having enough menstrual materials varies widely and may reflect varying definitions and personal perceptions of material sufficiency

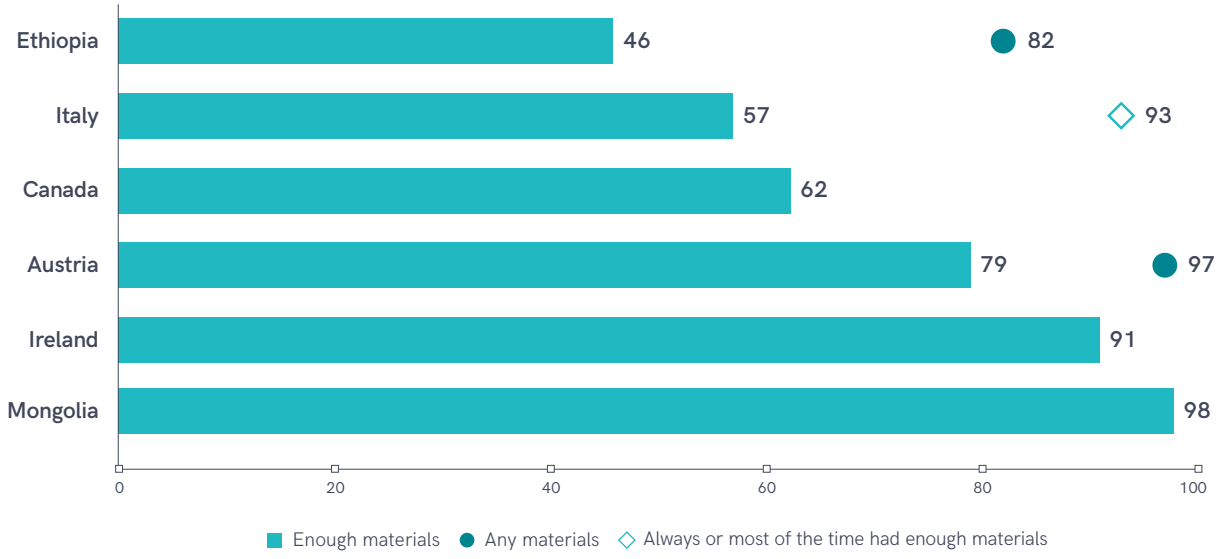


FIGURE 92 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who had enough menstrual materials (and any materials), by country, 2024 (%)

Note: The most recent estimate for Canada is presented (2023)

A private place to change

Being able to change menstrual materials in privacy at home is a key indicator for menstrual health and human rights. A large number of household surveys (including MICS6 and DHS8) have asked adolescent girls and women if they were able to wash and change in privacy at home during their last menstrual period. While this indicator has proven useful, research that underlies the globally recommended indicator (used in MICS7, Table 5) suggests that washing and changing should not be combined into one question since these are distinct behaviours that could be performed in different places. Furthermore, the term 'privacy' can be difficult to translate consistently.

While most adolescent girls and women reported having a private place to wash and change at home, only half of adolescent girls and women in Niger and Tunisia did so (Figure 93). Additionally, there were large differences in coverage between subnational regions for many countries (Figure 94). In Guinea-Bissau 38% of those living in Tumbali had a private place at home to wash and change compared with more than 99% in Bafatá and Oio. In Iraq 58% of adolescent girls and women in Duhok reported having a private place to wash and change compared with 98% in Ninevah. There were insufficient data to calculate aggregated estimates for most regional groupings but, based on data from 14 countries covering 40% of the female population age 15 to 49 in least developed countries, 91% of adolescent girls and women in least developed countries had a private place to wash and change their menstrual materials at home.

COUNTRY	SURVEY	SURVEY YEAR(S)	DEFINITION
Mongolia (others forthcoming)	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (MICS7), UNICEF**	**2024+**	**Did not worry someone would see them while changing menstrual materials at home***
Bangladesh	National Hygiene Survey, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh	2018	No problem to protect privacy while changing materials at home
Cambodia (others forthcoming)	World Health Survey, World Health Organization (WHO)	2023+	Able to wash/change in private during menstruation
Italy	enCICLOpedia: Le cose che dovresti sapere sulla giustizia mestruale, WeWorld *enCYCLOpedia: Things You Should Know About Menstrual Justice, WeWorld*	2024	Generalmente quando ha/aveva le mestruazioni il luogo in cui cambia/cambiava i prodotti mestruali è/era privato *Generally when she has/had her period the place where she changes/changed her menstrual products is/was private*
Multiple	Performance Monitoring for Action 2020 (PMA2020), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health	2015–2018	Changing location offers privacy
Multiple	Demographic and Health Survey 8 (DHS8), USAID	2018–2025	Able to wash and change in privacy while at home
Multiple	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 (MICS6), UNICEF	2016–2023	Able to wash and change in privacy while at home

*Globally recommended indicator for household surveys

TABLE 5 Examples of definitions used to monitor having a private place to change at home

Data on access to a private place to change outside the home, such as at work, at school or in other public places, is also important for addressing menstrual health needs beyond the household and promoting gender equality. Supplementing household survey data with additional sources, such as school-based surveys (*9*), can provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding.

Most adolescent girls and women have a private place to change at home, but gaps remain in some low-income and lower-middle-income countries

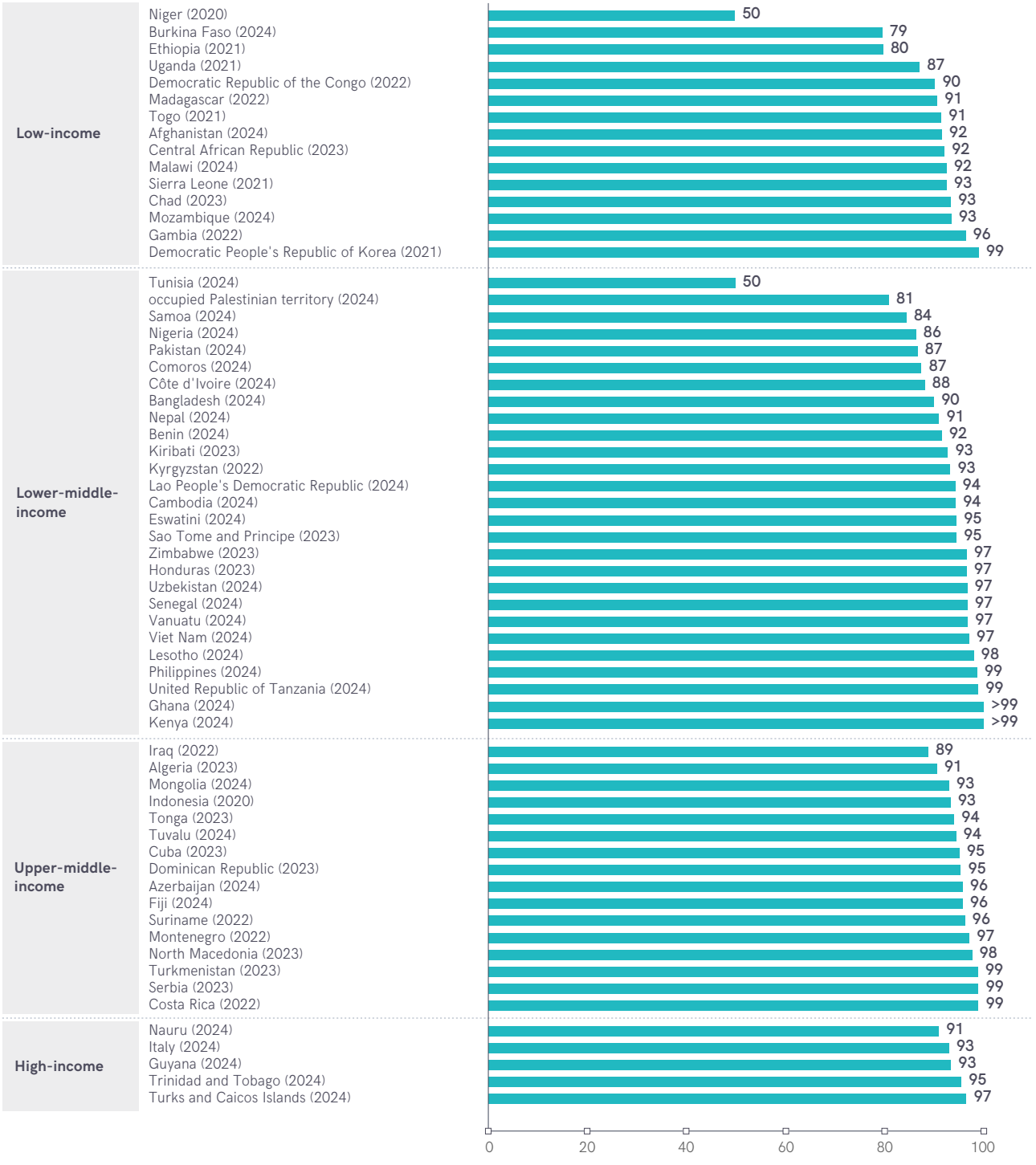


FIGURE 93 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who had a private place to change at home, by country and SDG region, most recent estimate (%)

Where adolescent girls and women live can strongly influence whether they have access to a private place to change at home

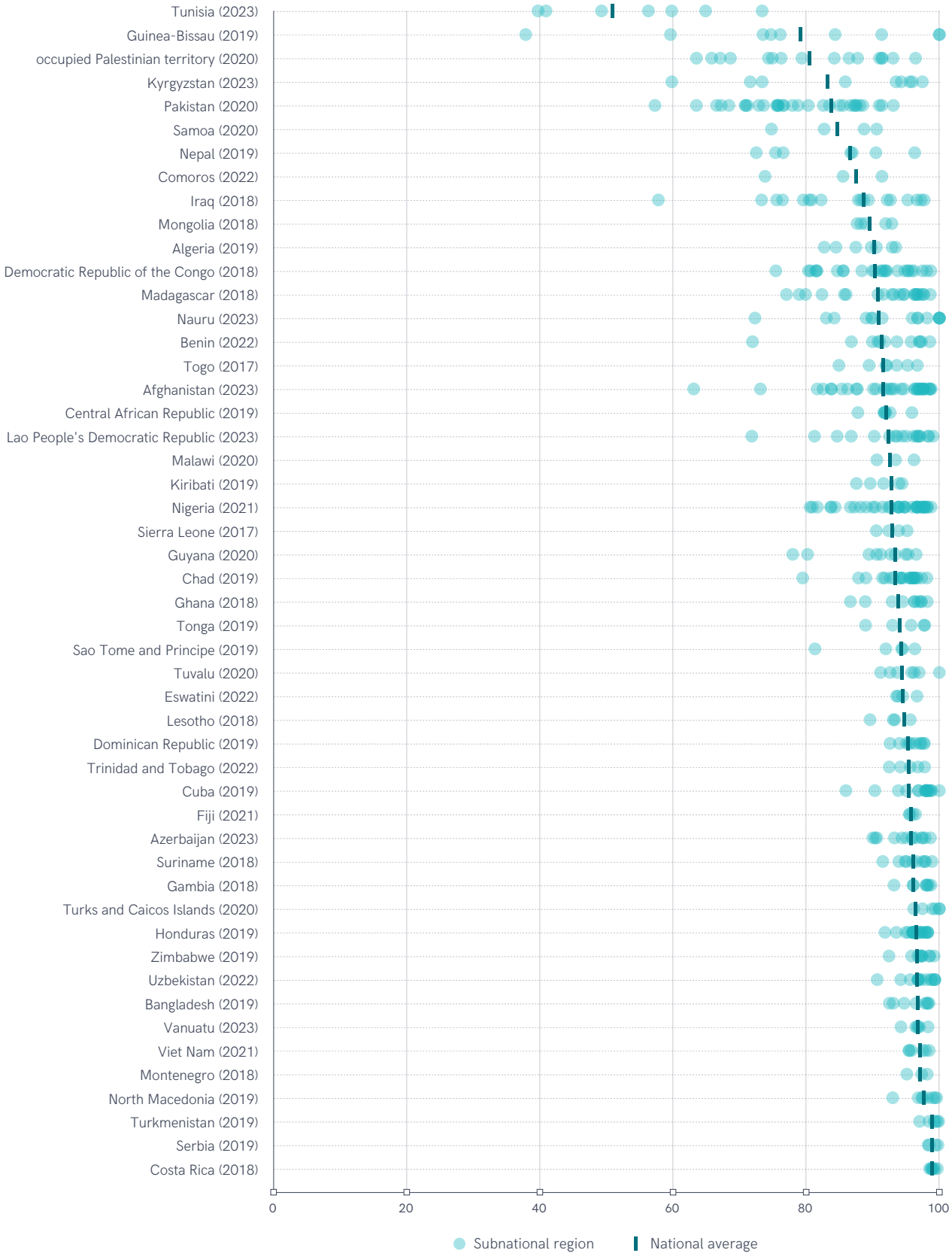


FIGURE 94 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who had a private place to change at home during their last menstrual period, by subnational region, selected Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys 2017–2023 (%)

Participation

Menstruation can impact the autonomy of adolescent girls and women to fully participate in daily life. Most surveys assessing participation during menstruation focus on attendance at work, at school and in social activities (Table 6). However, evidence suggests that attendance alone is not sufficient to assess participation, and accordingly the globally recommended indicator (used in MICS7) asks about 'trouble participating' in work, education and training, and social activities, and records each one separately (Table 6).

This distinction, and the potential impact of indicator definitions and question wordings, is illustrated in Mongolia; in the 2018 MICS6 97% of adolescent girls and women reported attending these activities during menstruation but in the 2024 MICS7 only 73% said they had no trouble participating.

Accurate interpretation also depends on an appropriate denominator calculation by identifying and excluding respondents that do not typically participate in an activity. For example, in the 2023 Cambodia World Health Survey Plus, 8% of respondents (age 15 to 49) did not typically participate in work, 53% did not typically attend school, and 4% did not typically participate in social activities. It is recommended to ask survey respondents about participation in different activities as separate questions with a response option for those who do not typically participate, to accurately calculate denominators, as done in the MICS7. In contrast, MICS6 asked about work, school and social activities as a single question and did not include a response option for those who don't typically participate in these activities.

By 2024, 58 countries had estimates on the population of adolescent girls and women participating in school, work and social activities during menstruation (Figure 95). Interestingly, participation rates (measured by attendance) were often lower in high-income countries, suggesting that non-participation may in some contexts reflect a choice enabled by greater resources and flexibility, while in others may reflect unmet menstrual needs or greater stigma around menstruation. This pattern could also reflect a greater willingness to admit missing activities in high-income countries. There is now sufficient data coverage to calculate aggregated estimates for landlocked developing countries and fragile contexts, where 83% and 81% of adolescent girls and women participated in activities during menstruation, respectively.

Participation during menstruation can vary by type of activity, though data from surveys that ask about each activity separately suggest these differences are often small. For example, in Italy 73% of respondents who typically work reported rarely or never missing work due to menstruation compared with 68% for school attendance and 62% for social activities. In Mongolia the proportion of adolescent girls and women reporting no trouble participating was similarly high across domains: 75% for work, 79% for school, and 80% for social activities. Likewise, in Cambodia 91% did not miss paid work, 95% did not miss school, and 89% did not miss social activities due to their period.

Harmonized data from 51 MICS6 surveys enable disaggregation by age (Figure 96). Participation during menstruation is often lower among adolescent girls (age 15 to 19) than among women age 45 to 49, potentially reflecting non-participation in school, although the MICS6 question does not distinguish participation by type of activity. This age-related gap is particularly pronounced in Comoros, where 66% of girls age 15 to 19 reported participation compared with 90% of women age 45 to 49, and in the Gambia (67% vs 90%). However, the reverse was true in a few countries. For example, in Tuvalu 86% of adolescent girls participated compared with 75% of older women.

COUNTRY	SURVEY	SURVEY YEAR(S)	DEFINITION
Mongolia (others forthcoming)	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (MICS7), UNICEF**	**2024+**	**No trouble participating in work, education and training, or social activities outside school or work*** ***Combined calculated indicator based on the following excluding N/A:*** ***No trouble participating in work*** ***No trouble participating in education and training*** ***No trouble participating in social activities outside school or work***
Austria	Menstrual Health Report 2024, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection	2023	Barely or no restrictions participating in work, school, or social activities. *Minimum of the following three indicators:* *Barely or no restrictions participating in work* *Barely or no restrictions participating in school* *Barely or no restrictions participating in social activities*
Bangladesh	National Hygiene Baseline Survey, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh	2013	Adolescent schoolgirls did not report missing school during menstruation (60%) Non-religious activities not forbidden during menstruation (go to certain places, touch certain things, eat certain foods, cook, and go out) (68%) *(minimum of the two used for estimate)*
Cambodia (others forthcoming)	World Health Survey, World Health Organization (WHO)	2023+	Did not miss paid work, school, or social activities during last menstrual period *Combined calculated indicator based on the following excluding N/A:* *Did not miss paid work* *Did not miss school* *Did not miss social activities*
Ireland	Healthy Ireland Survey 2022 Summary Report, Department of Health and Ipsos	2022	Not limited in daily activities before or during period (calculated as the complement of those who were limited in daily activities) *Reported combined indicator based on the following indicators:* *Felt less able to pay attention in work, school or college (42%)* *Missed social events or meeting friends (36%)* *Felt unable to participate in sport (39%)* *Missed work, school or college (32%)*
Italy	enCICLOpedia: Le cose che dovresti sapere sulla giustizia mestruale, WeWorld *enCYCLOpedia: Things You Should Know About Menstrual Justice, WeWorld*	2024	Le Capita/Capitava Di Dover Rinunciare Ad Alcune Delle Seguenti Attività A Causa Delle Mestruazioni? *[Have you ever had to give up some of the following activities because of your period?]* Giorni di lavoro: Raramente (24%) o Mai (44%). *[Work days: Rarely (24%) or never (44%)]* (excluding N/A) Giorni di scuola: Raramente (23%) o Mai (38%). *[School days: Rarely (23%) or never (38%)]* (excluding N/A) Uscite con amiche e amici/attività sociali: Raramente (27%) o Mai (33%). *[Outings with friends/Social activities: Rarely (27%) or never (33%)]* (excluding N/A) *(minimum of the three used for estimate)*
Mozambique	Demographic and Health Survey 8 (DHS8), USAID (national survey adaptation)	2018–2025	Did not miss work, school, or social activities during last period due to menstruation (or don't usually do these things) *Combined calculated indicator based on the following excluding N/A:* *Did not miss work during last period due to menstruation (or don't usually work)* *Did not miss school during last period due to menstruation (or don't usually go to school)* *Did not miss social activities during last period due to menstruation (or don't usually go to social activities)*
Multiple (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria)	Performance Monitoring for Action 2020 (PMA2020), Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health	2015–2018	Did not miss work or school due to period *Combined calculated indicator based on the following excluding N/A:* *Did not miss work in last month due to period* *Did not miss school in last 12 months due to period*
Multiple (countries listed in Figure 96)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 (MICS6), UNICEF	2016–2023	No social activities, school or work days that did not attend due to last menstruation

*Globally recommended indicator for household surveys

TABLE 6 Examples of definitions used to monitor participation in work, school or education, and social activities during menstruation

Many adolescent girls and women, across income groups, do not participate in daily activities during menstruation

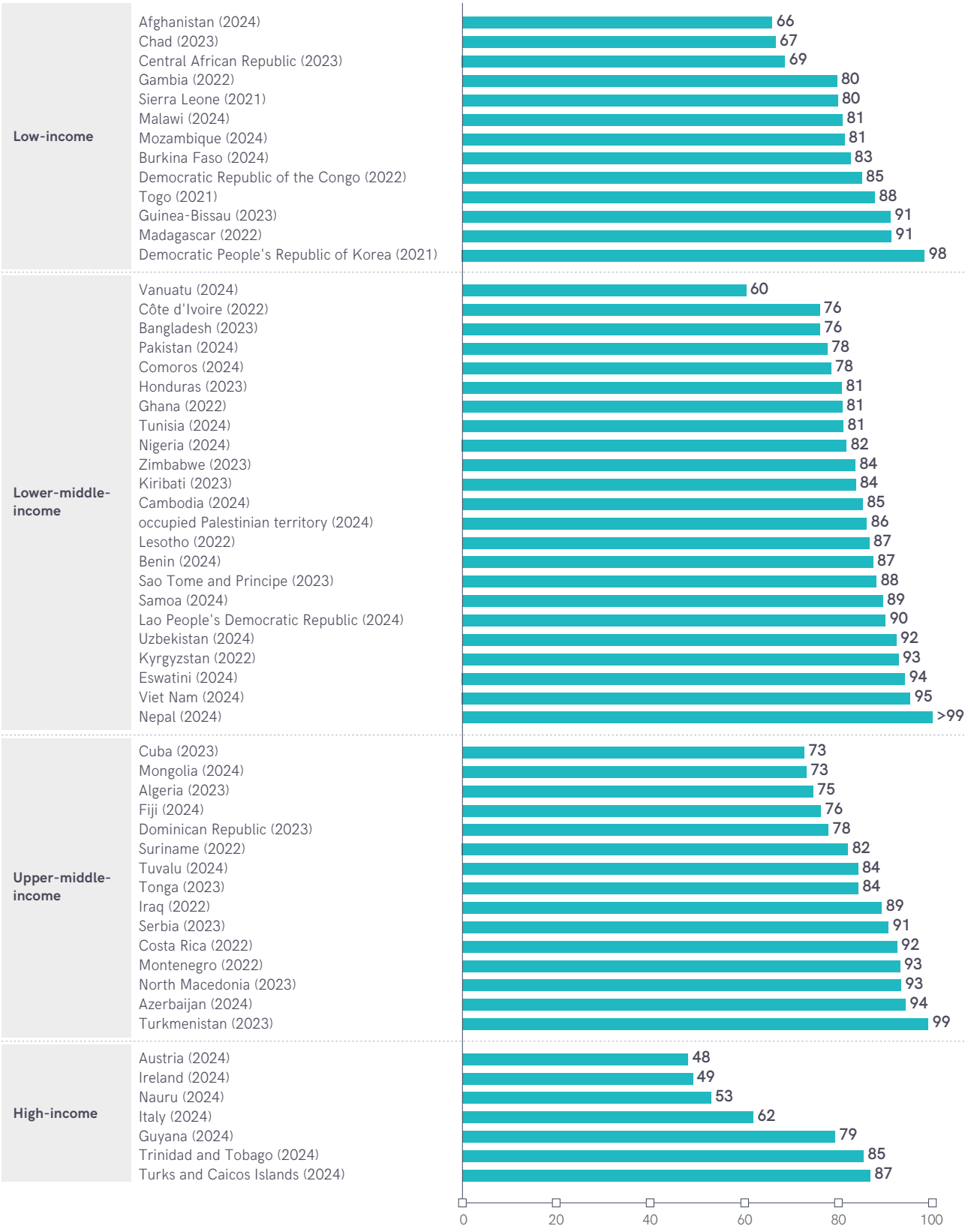


FIGURE 95 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 who participated in work, school and social activities, by country and income group, most recent estimate (%)

Adolescent girls are less likely than older women to participate in work, school or social activities during menstruation

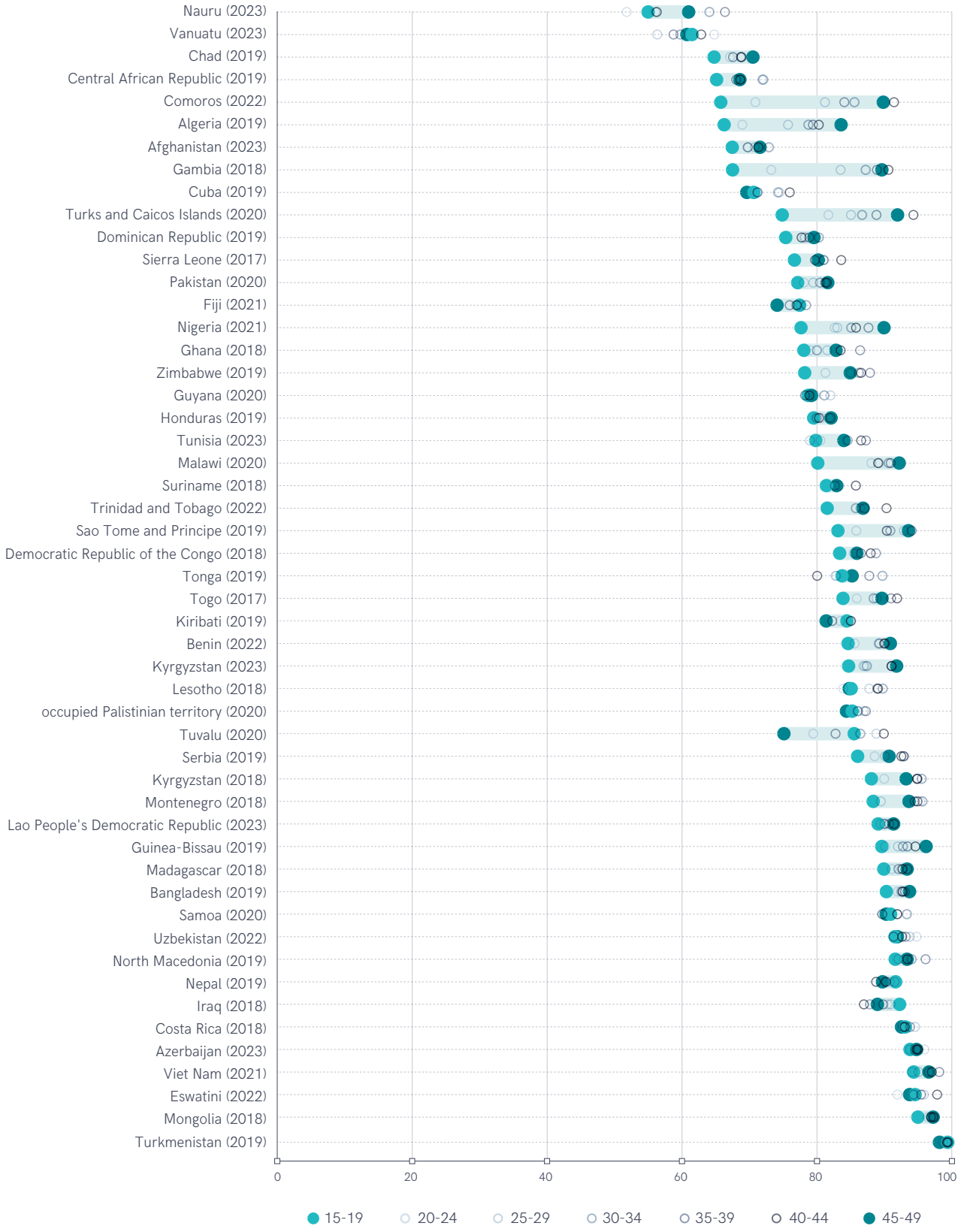


FIGURE 96 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15–49 participating in work, school or other social activities during their last menstrual period, by age, selected Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys 2017–2023 (%)

Menstrual pain

The ability of adolescent girls and women to manage menstruation-related pain, such as abdominal cramps and back pain, has been identified as a gap in previous menstrual health monitoring (*9*). Pain can also affect participation. In the 2018 Mongolia MICS6 survey 76% of respondents who did not participate in work, school or social activities during menstruation cited feeling unwell or experiencing pain as the primary reason. In comparison, 19% cited heavy bleeding, while very few reported lack of sanitation facilities outside the home (0.7%) or fear of degrading treatment by others (0.5%). Another 4% gave an unspecified reason.

Only Mongolia and Ireland had nationally representative data on the ability of adolescent girls and women to reduce menstrual pain (Table 7). Additionally, data from Ireland should be interpreted with caution, as this survey did not directly ask about ability to reduce pain, only if pain reduction methods were used (among those who had pain).

In Mongolia 55% of adolescent girls and women reported needing to reduce menstruation-related pain during their last period, yet only 43% of those said they were able to reduce that pain when needed (Figure 97).

Disaggregated data reveal a disparity by wealth, with just 36% of those in the poorest quintile able to manage their pain compared with 51% in the richest quintile.

COUNTRY	SURVEY	SURVEY YEAR(S)	DEFINITION
Mongolia (others forthcoming)	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (MICS7), UNICEF**	**2024+**	**Able to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed during their last period (among those who needed to)***
Ireland	Healthy Ireland Survey 2022 Summary Report, Department of Health and Ipsos	2022	Use painkiller or other method (among those who have period pain)

*Globally recommended indicator for household surveys

TABLE 7 Examples of definitions used to monitor ability to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed

Many adolescent girls and women are unable to reduce menstrual pain but harmonized data are needed to broaden understanding

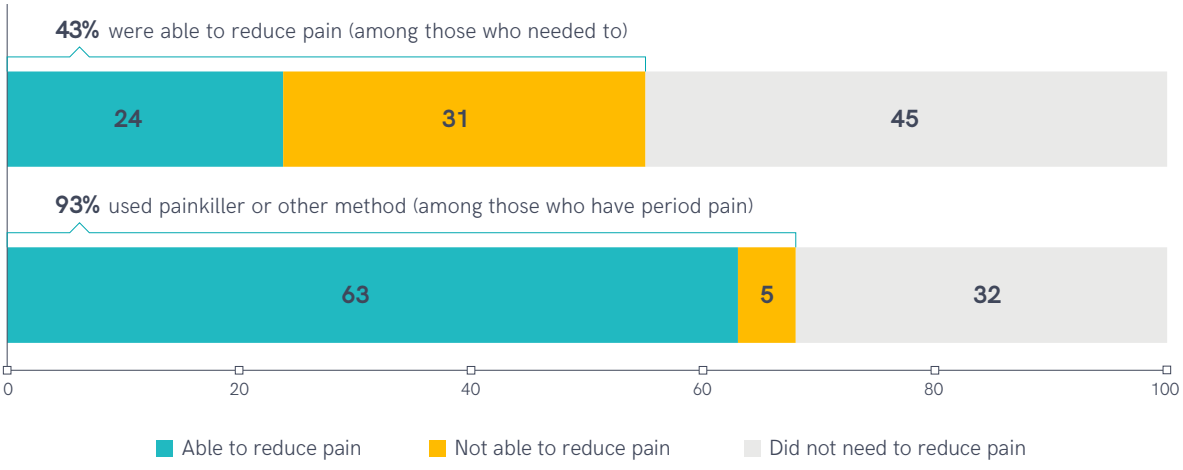


FIGURE 97 Proportion of adolescent girls and women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed, 2024 (%)

Comfort seeking help

This new indicator assesses the proportion of respondents who would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they were to experience menstrual problems or abnormalities. This reflects if health care services are friendly to adolescents and women, as well as social norms around menstruation.

Three countries had data related to comfort seeking help: Austria, Canada and Mongolia (Table 8).

While the majority of adolescent girls and women reported that they would feel comfortable talking to a health care provider about menstrual problems (Figure 98), data from Canada suggests the importance of access to female medical professionals; 70% felt very comfortable speaking to a female while only 39% felt very comfortable speaking to a male health care provider.

COUNTRY	SURVEY	SURVEY YEAR(S)	DEFINITION
Mongolia (others forthcoming)	**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (MICS7), UNICEF**	**2024+**	**Would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider***
Austria	Menstrual Health Report 2024, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection	2023	Very easy or rather simple to ask their doctor questions
Canada	Female and Male Views on Menstruation in Canada, Nanos for Plan International Canada	2019	Maximum of the following two indicators: Very comfortable speaking to a female medical professional about period Very comfortable speaking to a male medical professional about period

*Globally recommended indicator for household surveys

TABLE 8 Examples of definitions used to monitor comfort seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider

In three countries, between 18% and 30% of adolescent girls and women reportedly would not feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider

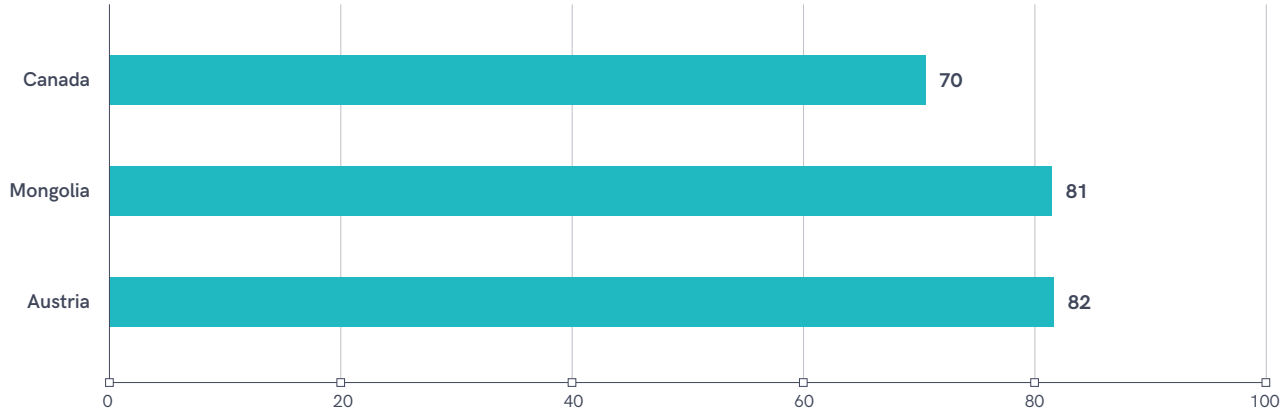


FIGURE 98 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 who reported that they would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider, 2024 (%)

Note: The most recent estimate for Canada is presented (2023)

Trends

Several countries already have sufficient data to calculate trends from 2015 to 2024 for some of the menstrual health indicators (Figure 99). For example, the trend for use of menstrual materials in Lao People's Democratic Republic is based on linear regression (7) of two data points: the 2017 and 2023 Lao Social Indicator Surveys (LSIS, based on MICS6). The proportion of adolescent girls and women reporting use of sanitary pads, tampons or cloth rose from 81% to 88% between 2017 and 2023, suggesting a positive trend.

In Tunisia both the 2018 and 2023 MICS asked whether respondents had a private place to wash and change at home. A slight decline was recorded, 56% in 2018 to 51% in 2023, indicating a negative trend. Nepal showed a striking increase in the proportion of adolescent girls and women who did not avoid social events during menstruation, rising from 43% in the 2014 MICS to 91% in the 2019 MICS. The proportion who did not miss work or school (asked as separate questions) was already high in 2014 and little increase was observed in 2019.

Some countries have enough data to calculate trends in menstrual health but caution is needed as data harmonization improves

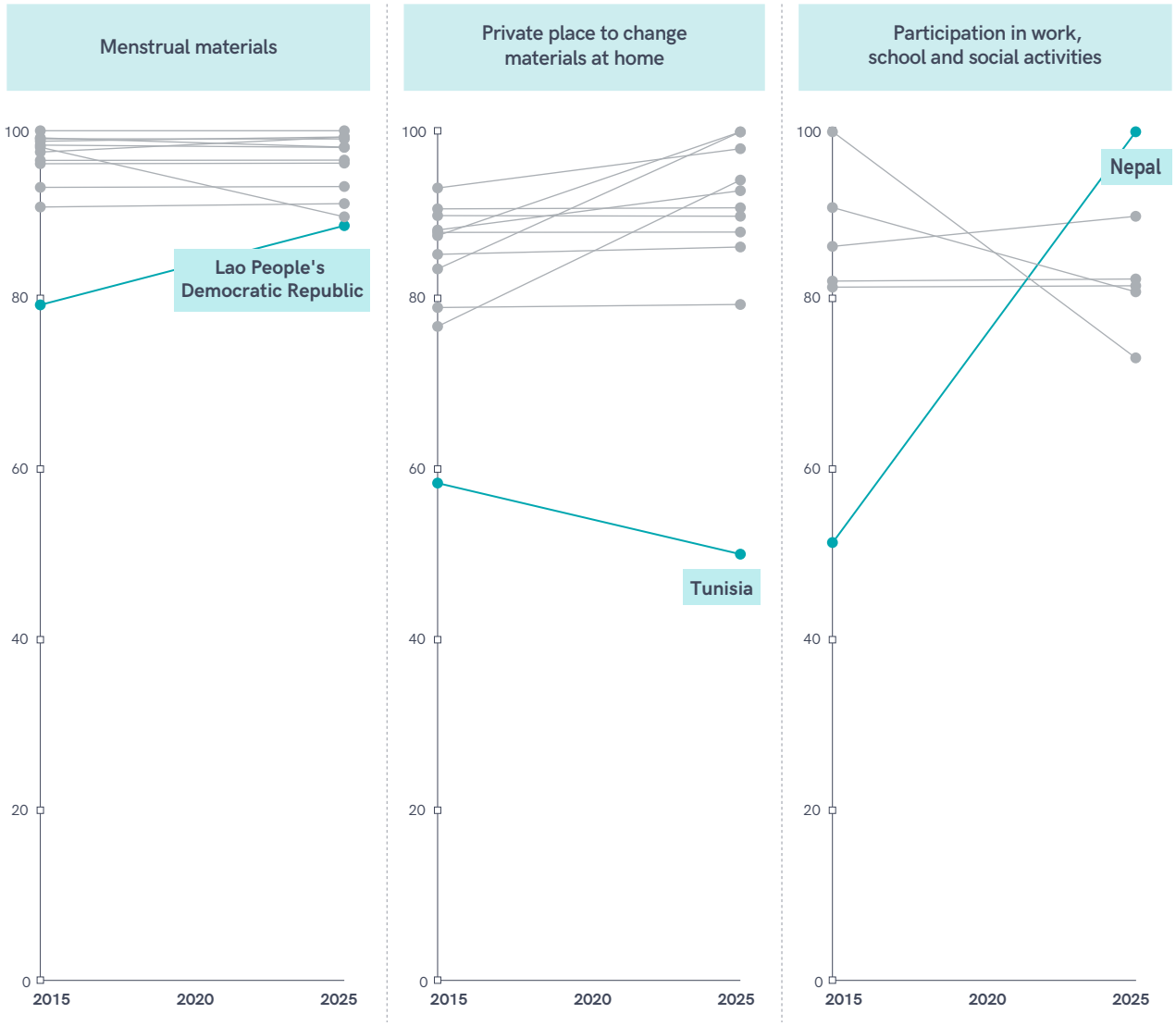


FIGURE 99 Emerging estimates of trends in menstrual health indicators, selected countries (2015–2024)

However, trends should be interpreted with caution, as most countries only have a small number of data points available and data harmonization is ongoing. For example, the trend for participation in work, school and social activities in Mongolia likely reflects improved monitoring (moving from attendance to having no trouble participating) rather than an actual decline (Figure 100). As data availability and harmonization improves, estimates in future updates may be calculated excluding earlier less comparable data to more accurately reflect progress.

Data from the MICS6 and MICS7 rounds in Mongolia also highlight important menstrual health challenges that were not previously captured and provide a more comprehensive understanding of adolescent girls' and women's experiences. While 80% of respondents met the criteria for all three indicators included in the MICS6 round only 29% met all six included in MICS7, with new indicators of ability to reduce pain and awareness of menstruation before menarche being the limiting factors in Mongolia.

New globally recommended indicators highlight menstrual health challenges not captured in previous surveys

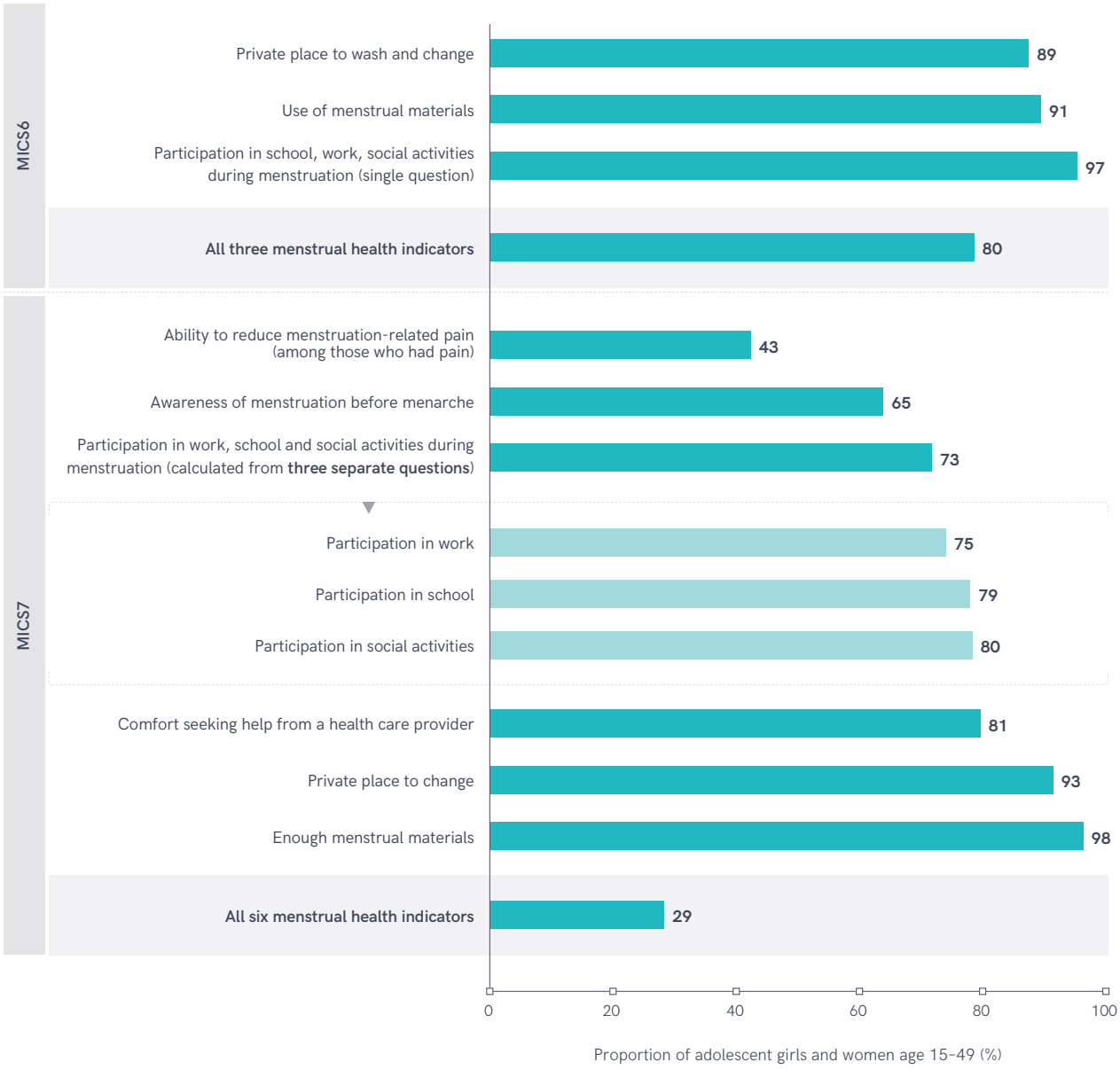


FIGURE 100 Proportion of adolescent girls and women age 15-49 by menstrual health indicator used in MICS6 (2018) and MICS7 (2024) surveys in Mongolia (%)

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(*2*) Human Rights Watch. Understanding menstrual hygiene management and human rights. 2017. <https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/news_attachments/mhm_practitioner_guide_web.pdf> (accessed 31 July 2025).

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(*5*) Hennegan J, Caruso BA, Zulaika G, Torondel B, Haver J, Phillips-Howard PA, et al. Indicators for national and global monitoring of girls' menstrual health and hygiene: development of a priority shortlist. J Adolesc Health. 2023;73(6): 992–1001. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37737755/>.

(*6*) WHO and UNICEF. JMP methodology: 2017 update & SDG baselines. 2017. <https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2017-methodology> (accessed 31 July 2025).

(*7*) Schoenaker DA, Jackson CA, Rowlands JV and Mishra GD. Socioeconomic position, lifestyle factors and age at natural menopause: a systematic review and meta-analyses of studies across six continents. Int J Epidemiol 2014;43(5): 1542–1562. <doi:10.1093/ije/dyu094>.

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(*9*) Global MHH Monitoring Group. Priority list of indicators for monitoring girls' menstrual health and hygiene: technical guidance for national monitoring. New York: Columbia University. 2022. <https://www.publichealth.columbia.edu/research/programs/gate/monitor-mhh> (accessed 31 July 2025).

6 Annexes

Annex 1 Methods

Since it was established in 1990, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has been instrumental in developing global norms to benchmark progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and has produced regular progress updates on national, regional and global trends. The JMP is responsible for global monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH and collaborates with other custodian agencies through the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG6).

The JMP regularly convenes expert task forces to provide technical advice on specific issues and methodological challenges related to WASH monitoring, and has established a Strategic Advisory Group to provide independent advice on the continued development of the global monitoring programme. The JMP works with a wide range of WASH sector stakeholders to progressively improve the availability and quality of national data on WASH services, and on disaggregations to highlight inequalities.

The following is a brief summary of the JMP methodology used for the 2025 progress update. Table A1.2 in this annex provides a comprehensive list of sources for further detailed information on JMP definitions and methods. Methodological refinements since the 2023 progress update are listed in Box A1.1.

BOX A1.1 Refinements to JMP methods in the 2025 update

1. Increase in number of datasets used to generate estimates, from 5340 to 6751.
2. Harmonization of the list of countries, territories and areas in the world with the list of countries by SDG regions as defined by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), which led to disaggregating Channel Islands as Jersey, Guernsey and Sark. Country files were produced for Jersey and Guernsey but not for Sark, as only qualitative data are available.
3. Addition of new indicators related to hygiene:
   a. the proportion of population with access to a bathing facility on premises
   b. the proportion of population with access to a bathing facility on premises with water
4. Addition of new indicators related to menstrual health:
   a. having enough menstrual materials throughout the last menstrual period
   b. having a private place to change menstrual materials at home
   c. ability to reduce menstruation-related pain
   d. comfort seeking help for menstrual problems from a health care provider
   e. participation in work, education or training, or social activities during menstruation

Because of increased data coverage for menstrual health indicators, this report transitions from reporting data from single data sources (usually surveys) to reporting estimates resulting from regressions from all available data sources.

Data collection and validation

JMP estimations begin with the compilation of official data sources that contain information about household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services within a country, area or territory. The JMP has also expanded its databases to incorporate harmonized indicators on menstrual health and bathing, which are increasingly included in household surveys.

The biennial data collection cycle for JMP household estimates begins in the fourth quarter of an even year and estimates are published in the second or third quarter of the following year. The data search involves systematically visiting the websites of national statistical offices, key sector institutions (such as ministries of water and sanitation), and regulators of WASH services. Other regional and global databases such as Eurostat are also reviewed for new datasets. UNICEF and WHO regional and country offices provide support to identify newly available datasets in consultation with relevant authorities.

The JMP maintains Excel country files for each of the 235 countries, areas and territories for which population data are available.[13] These files provide a list of the data sources available to the JMP and show how individual data inputs have been used to generate internationally comparable estimates. Before publication, draft estimates are circulated to WHO and UNICEF country offices for a two-month period for technical consultation and feedback from relevant authorities.[14]

The primary purpose of global monitoring is to generate internationally comparable estimates that can be used to benchmark and compare progress across countries. The JMP uses a standard methodology to generate estimates for all countries. These sometimes differ from national statistics, which may use different definitions and/or methods.

[13] JMP country files can be downloaded from <https://washdata.org/data/downloads#>.
[14] For further details on JMP country consultations, see: <https://washdata.org/how-we-work/jmp-country-consultation>.

The JMP produces modelled estimates based on a regression of all available data points, while national statistics are often based on the most recent data point from a single data source. In addition, the JMP uses standardized population estimates produced by the United Nations Population Division which may differ from national figures. Because of these differences in global monitoring, the purpose of the consultation is not to compare JMP and national statistics on WASH coverage, but to review the completeness or correctness of the datasets in the JMP country file and verify the interpretation of national data in the JMP estimates.

JMP definitions

While compiling all relevant data from official national sources, the populations using different types of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure are classified as using improved and unimproved facilities, or no facilities at all (Table A1.1). Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, while improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.

Data are also collected on the level of service received by households. These are used to subdivide the population using improved facilities into those with safely managed, basic or limited drinking water and sanitation services. In addition, data are collected on the availability of handwashing facilities with soap and water at home, which are used to categorize populations as having basic, limited or no handwashing services.

	Water	Sanitation
Improved facilities	**Piped supplies** • Tap water in the dwelling, yard or plot, including piped to a neighbour • Public taps or standpipes **Non-piped supplies** • Boreholes/tubewells • Protected wells and springs • Rainwater • Packaged water, including bottled water and sachet water • Delivered water, including tanker trucks and small carts/tanks/drums • Water kiosks	**Networked sanitation** • Flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers **On-site sanitation** • Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to septic tanks or pits • Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines • Pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) • Composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems
Unimproved facilities	**Non-piped supplies** • Unprotected wells and springs	**Non-networked sanitation** • Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain or elsewhere* • Pit latrines without slabs, or slabs constructed from materials that are not durable and easy to clean • Open pits • Hanging toilets/latrines • Bucket latrines, including pans, trays or other unsealed containers
No facility	**Surface water** • Open water sources located above ground, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation channels	**Open defecation** • Defecation in the bush, field or ditch • Defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels, seas or oceans

* A survey response of 'flush/pour-flush to elsewhere' suggests that excreta are not being discharged into a sewer, septic tank or pit latrine but into the local environment, and that the facility should therefore be classified as unimproved. However, a response of `flush/pour-flush to unknown place' suggests that the respondent does not know where the wastewater is directed. These cases are classified as improved.

TABLE A1.1 JMP classification of improved and unimproved drinking water and sanitation facility types

Data sources and coverage

The JMP global database includes data sources such as censuses, household surveys and administrative data; secondary datasets compiled by international or regional initiatives (e.g. European Protocol on Water and Health, Statistical Office of the European Union, International Benchmarking Network); studies conducted by research institutes; and technical information received during country consultations.

The 2025 JMP update drew on a total of 8756 distinct data sources, 6760 of which were used to produce estimates (Figure A1.1). Similar numbers of datasets were used for drinking water services (n=4476) and sanitation services (n=4462), but there were comparatively few datasets with information on hygiene (n=1210, including bathing facilities n=865 for the first time) and menstrual health (n=90).

Figure A1.2 shows the age and number of data sources used to produce estimates for drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and menstrual health, as well as showing the year of the most recent data source for each of these domains. Drinking water and sanitation data sources show similar patterns since 2000, with roughly 100–175 sources per year between 2000 and 2010, and 200–270 sources per year between 2011 and 2022. Hygiene and menstrual health indicators were introduced more recently, and few data sources were available before 2010 when handwashing modules began to be systematically included in household surveys. For all domains, relatively few data sources were used from 2023 and especially 2024, due to delays in publication time. In most cases, the most recent data source used in a country was from 2022 or later, though a notable number of countries have most recent hygiene data sources from 2021 or earlier, even going back as far as 2001. This reflects the relatively smaller number of data sources available for hygiene (Figure A1.1), and is even more pronounced for menstrual health, where fewer than half of the 70 countries with estimates rely on a data source from 2021 or later.

The population data used in this report, including the proportion of the population living in urban and rural areas, are published by the United Nations Population Division. National populations were taken from the *World Population Prospects*[15] (standard projections for estimates up to 2023 and medium variant projections for later years) and represent the total population as of 1 July for the relevant year. The proportion of the population living in urban and rural areas was taken from the *World Urbanization Prospects*.[16]

Data sources used for the JMP 2025 progress update

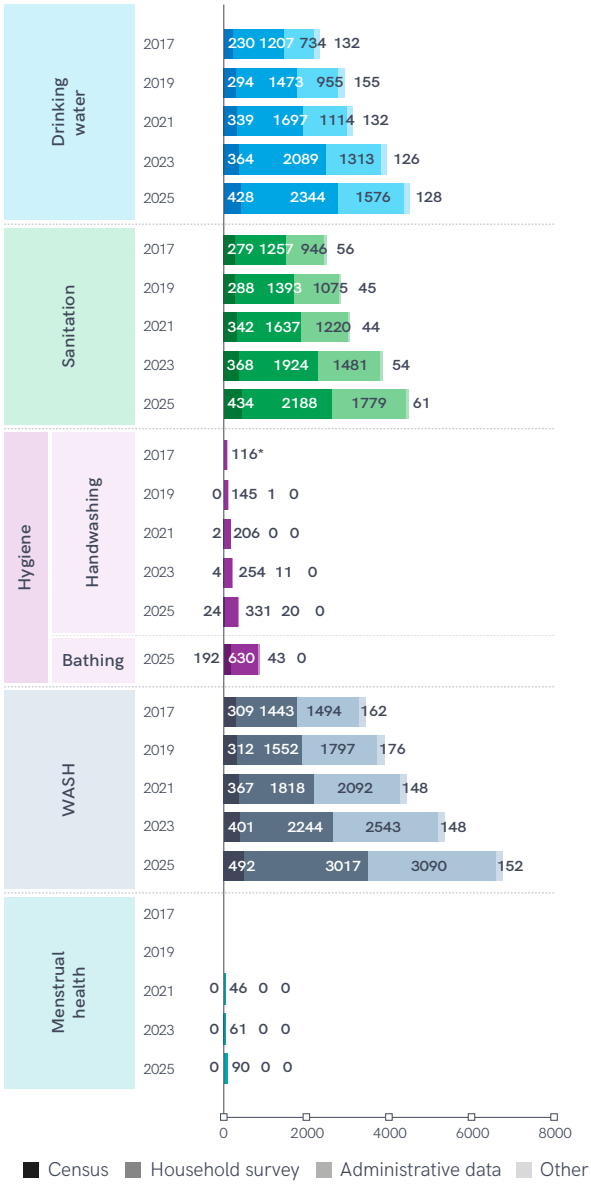


FIGURE A1.1 Number of data sources used in JMP progress updates (2017–2025)

Data disaggregation

JMP estimates are routinely disaggregated by service level (no service, unimproved, limited, basic, and safely managed services) based on the SDG service ladders presented in the main report. Where possible, estimates are also disaggregated by other relevant geographic, socio-economic and individual stratifiers of inequality.

[15] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>, 2024 revision
[16] <https://population.un.org/wup/>, 2018 revision

Age distribution of data sources used for the JMP 2025 progress update

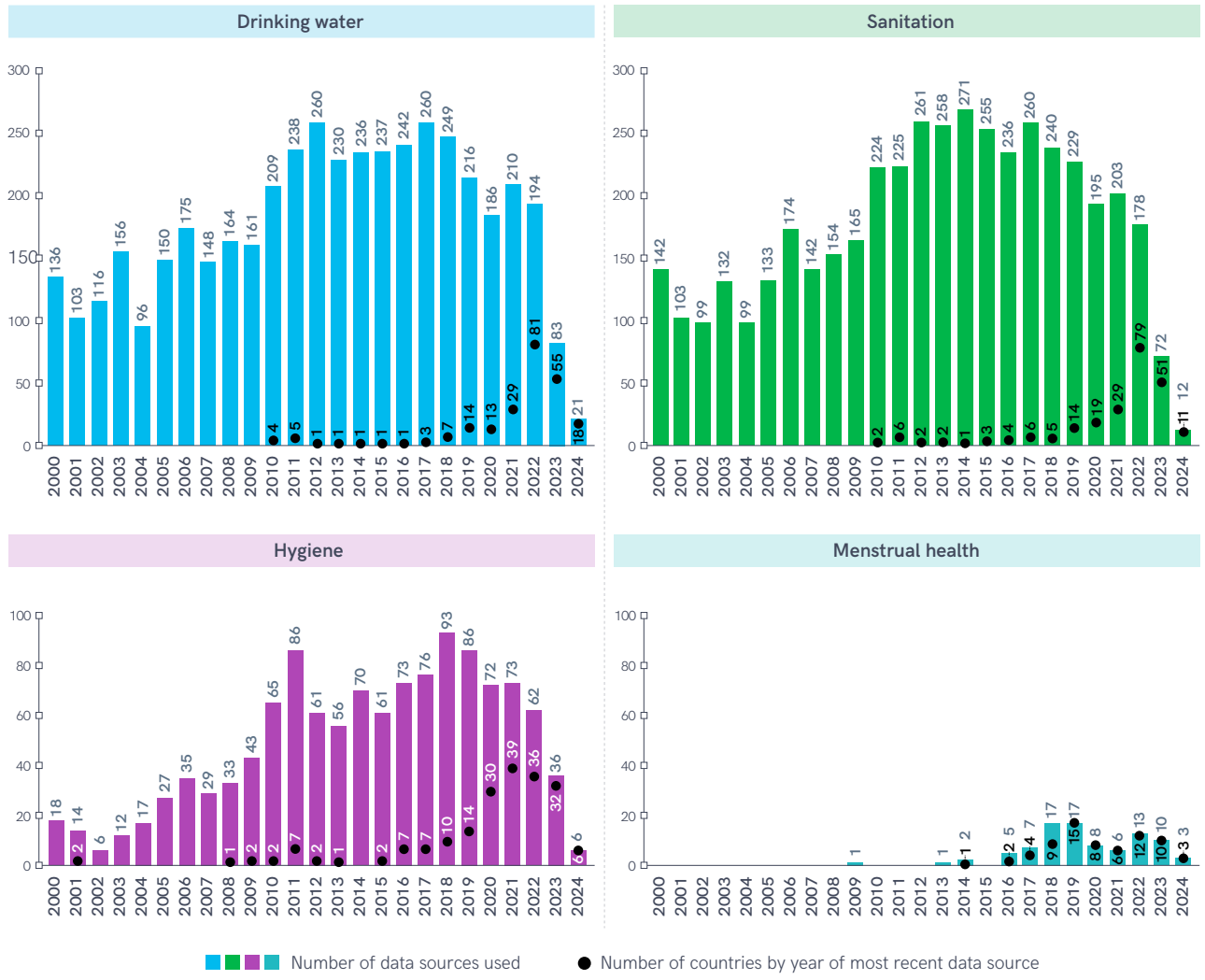


FIGURE A1.2 Age distribution of data sources used to produce estimates in 2025 report, including most recent data source

The JMP global database now includes 'inequalities files' for 110 countries which contain harmonized facility type and service-level estimates disaggregated by subnational region and wealth quintile, where possible, for 461 household surveys from 1997 to 2023.

Subnational regions refer to administrative regions below the national level, such as divisions, provinces, states and regions. Often, the subnational regions available in household surveys correspond to 'admin1' regions, the primary subnational administrative units within a country. Due to the limited number of surveys with disaggregated data available for the same subnational regions, trends were not estimated for this update.

Wealth quintiles (richest, rich, middle, poor, poorest) can be calculated based on the set of domestic assets as recorded in household surveys, using Principal Component Analysis. For monitoring inequalities in WASH, the JMP creates customized wealth quintiles based on domestic assets but excluding WASH infrastructure. These calculations are shown in the JMP inequalities files, along with trends produced through JMP regression rules.

Data on access to WASH services are typically collected at the household level rather than the individual level, which means it is not possible to routinely analyse intra-household inequalities. However, menstrual health indicators can be disaggregated by the individual characteristics of women and adolescent girls age 15 to 49 years (e.g. age, functional difficulties, ethnicity, education level).

Data analysis and country estimates

For each country, the JMP develops estimates for WASH indicators by fitting regression lines to the collected data inputs, using data from 2000 onwards. If a country has only one data point or two data points less than five years apart, the JMP creates estimates using a simple average that is extended for four years beyond the most recent data point. If there are two or more data points, covering a span of at least five years, the JMP applies linear regression with extrapolation for up to two years forwards and backwards from the last data point, and extends estimates for up to four more years. Table A1.2 in this annex provides a list of resources for further information on JMP methodology.

Ordinary least squares regression is used to estimate the proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, as well as the population collecting drinking water directly from surface water sources. The population using unimproved drinking water sources is calculated by difference. Similarly, linear regressions estimate the proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared facilities), and the proportion of the population practising open defecation, with the population using unimproved sanitation facilities calculated by difference. Separate linear regressions are made for specific types of improved facilities: piped drinking water, sewer connections, and septic tanks. The remaining population using improved facilities is classed as using non-piped improved water sources, or latrines and other improved sanitation facilities.

Additional regressions are made to distinguish between basic and limited drinking water and sanitation services. The population that shares an improved sanitation facility is subtracted from the trend estimates of the population using improved sanitation facilities to produce the estimate of the population using **at least basic sanitation** services. Likewise, trends are estimated for the proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources requiring more than 30 minutes for collection. These are subtracted from the trend estimates of improved drinking water sources to generate estimates of the population using **at least basic drinking water** services.[17] Linear regression is used to estimate **basic handwashing** services, drawing on data on the population observed to have handwashing facilities with soap and water at home.

Where possible, separate regressions are made for urban and rural areas, and the resulting population estimates are combined to generate total estimates for basic services.

While the data required to estimate basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are readily available for most countries, the JMP does not have access to sufficient data to estimate safely managed drinking water and sanitation services in all countries, and sometimes data are not representative of entire populations. The JMP only makes country-level estimates if data are available for at least 80% of the relevant population.

To calculate **safely managed drinking water** services, the JMP uses linear regression to separately estimate the proportion of improved drinking water sources used that are:

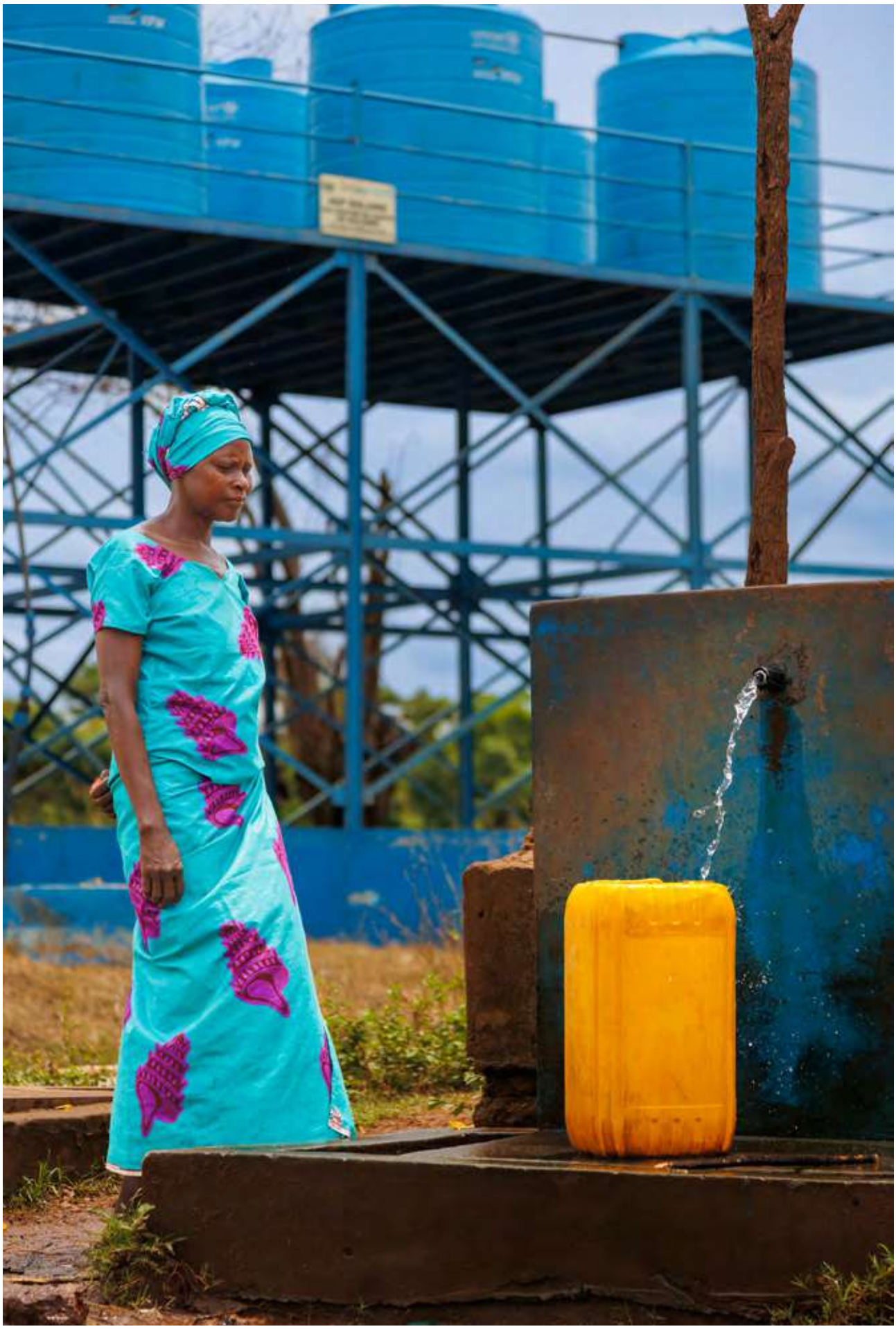
- accessible on premises, and
- available when needed, and
- free from contamination.

These values are multiplied by the proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources to estimate the populations using improved water sources that are accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. The JMP then uses the minimum of these three values to estimate safely managed drinking water services. Where possible, estimates are produced separately for rural and urban populations and then combined to produce total estimates. Many countries lack data on one or more criteria for safely managed drinking water. The JMP only produces estimates for safely managed drinking water services when data are available on drinking water quality and at least one of the other criteria (accessibility and availability).

To calculate **safely managed sanitation** services, the JMP uses linear regression to estimate the proportion of improved sanitation facilities from which:

- excreta are treated and disposed of in situ, or
- excreta are emptied and treated off-site, or
- wastewater is treated off-site.

[17] Since safely managed drinking water and sanitation services meet the criteria for basic services, the statistics on the population with basic services often include the population with safely managed services. The JMP uses the term 'at least basic services' to be clear that the statistic refers to populations with either basic or safely managed services.



These values are multiplied by the proportion of the population using sewer connections or improved on-site sanitation facilities that are not shared, and added together to produce estimates of the total population using safely managed sanitation services. Many countries lack information on either the treatment of wastewater or the treatment of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities. The JMP only produces total estimates when data are available for the dominant type of sanitation system (sewered or on-site sanitation). If data are available for the dominant but not the non-dominant type of sanitation system, the JMP assumes that 50% of the non-dominant type of sanitation is safely managed.

Regional and global estimates

Regional and global estimates for basic water, sanitation and hygiene services are only reported when data are available for at least 50% of the regional or global population. The JMP calculates population-weighted averages for rural and urban areas of each region and assigns these to any countries without a national estimate for the reference year. The JMP does not use these imputed statistics to produce country-level estimates.

Prior to the 2023 update, the JMP used regional population-weighted averages of M49 sub-regions (for drinking water and sanitation) and M49 regions (only for hygiene because of limited data) to impute values for countries without data, to be used in producing regional aggregates. Since 2023, the JMP uses an iterative approach for producing regional aggregates for all drinking water, sanitation and hygiene variables:

(1) If any estimates are available within an M49 sub-region, the sub-regional average is used for imputation.
(2) If estimates are available at the regional but not sub-regional level, the M49 regional average is used.
(3) If no estimates are available for any country or territory in the M49 region, the global average is used for imputation.

For example, if none of the five countries and territories in the M49 region of Northern America has data on basic hygiene services, the global average is used to impute values for these countries and territories. This change in methodology has only very minor impacts on the regional and global estimates, which are not published unless actual data are available from a sufficient proportion of the regional or global population.

Populations using basic, limited, unimproved and no services are then summed for each regional grouping (see Annex 2 for regional groupings used in this report), and population-weighted rural and urban estimates are combined to calculate the regional and global populations with each level of service. An equivalent approach is taken for facility types (sewer, septic tank, latrine; piped, non-piped improved), with estimates weighted by the population using improved drinking water and sanitation facilities rather than the total population.

Regional and global estimates for individual elements of safely managed services are calculated by summing up country-level estimates (including imputed estimates for countries lacking data), if actual data are available for at least 30% of the relevant population.

The three criteria for **safely managed drinking water** services are calculated as weighted averages among the urban, rural and national populations, provided that data are available for at least 30% of the regional population using improved drinking water. These ratios are then multiplied by the proportion of the population using improved drinking water in each region. Following the approach taken for countries, the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services is then calculated at regional and global levels by taking a minimum of the three criteria for urban and rural areas.

For **safely managed sanitation** services, regional estimates are calculated based on the populations using sewer connections or improved on-site sanitation systems (septic tanks, latrines and other improved facilities). Estimates are only calculated where data are available for at least 30% of the population using the dominant form of sanitation (sewer connections or on-site sanitation). The population using sewer connections is used to weight estimates of the proportion of wastewater treated, while the population using on-site facilities is used to weight estimates of excreta disposed of in situ or emptied and treated off-site.

Regional and global estimates of the population using safely managed sanitation services are calculated by adding together the populations with wastewater treated and excreta disposed of in situ or emptied and treated off-site, where available, for rural and urban areas.

Where data coverage is below 30% for the non-dominant form of sanitation, estimates are based only on the dominant form of sanitation. Regional and global totals are calculated by weighted averages from rural and urban areas where data permit.

Cross-cutting
JMP website <https://washdata.org>
JMP reports <https://washdata.org/reports>
JMP data <https://washdata.org/data>
JMP country files and inequalities files <https://washdata.org/data/downloads#>
JMP methodology for WASH in households <https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-methodology-2017- update>
WHO/UNICEF. Core questions on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for household surveys update. 2018 <https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2018-core-questions-household-surveys>
UNICEF. A comprehensive set of tools to guide survey teams through every step of the MICS process – including survey questions, snapshots and manuals for WASH <https://mics.unicef.org/tools>
WHO/UNICEF. The measurement and monitoring of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) affordability – a missing element of monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets 6.1 and 6.2. 2021 <https://washdata.org/reports/unicef-who-2021-affordability-wash-services-full>
Drinking water
WHO/UNICEF. Integrating water quality testing into household surveys.2020 <https://washdata.org/report/jmp-2020- water-quality-testing-household-surveys>
WHO. Guidelines for drinking water quality <https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/water-safety-and-quality/drinking-water-quality-guidelines>
Bain R, Johnston R, Khan S, Hancioglu A and Slaymaker T. Monitoring drinking water quality in nationally representative household surveys in low- and middle-income countries: cross-sectional analysis of 27 Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2014–2020. Environmental Health Perspectives. 2021;129(9). <doi:10.1289/EHP8459>
Sanitation
WHO. Guidelines on sanitation and health <https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/sanitation-safety/guidelines-on-sanitation-and-health>
WHO. Ending the neglect to attain the Sustainable Development Goals: a global strategy on water, sanitation and hygiene to combat neglected tropical diseases, 2021–2030. 2021 <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/340240>
Hygiene
Ram P. Practical guidance for measuring hand hygiene behaviour: 2013 update. WSP. 2013 <https://www.scribd. com/document/469101426/WSP-Practical-Guidance-Measuring-Handwashing-Behavior-2013-Update-pdf>
Hand Hygiene for All Global Initiative <https://www.who.int/initiatives/hand-hygiene-for-all-global-initiative>
Menstrual health
UNICEF. Guidance for monitoring menstrual health and hygiene. 2020 <https://www.unicef.org/documents/guidance-monitoring-menstrual-health-and-hygiene>
The Global Menstrual Collective <http://www.globalmenstrualcollective.org>
Hennegan J, Winkler IT, Bobel C, Keiser D, Hampton J, Larsson G, et al. Menstrual health: a definition for policy, practice, and research. Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters. 2021;29(1):31-8. <doi:10. 1080/26410397.2021.1911618>
WHO and UNICEF. Proposed questions on menstrual health for inclusion in household survey questionnaires for individual women – zero draft, December 2022 <https://washdata.org/reports/proposed-questions-menstrual-health-household-surveys-dec-2022>

TABLE A1.2 Useful sources for further information on JMP definitions and methods

Annex 2 Regional groupings

Figure A2.1 shows the Sustainable Development Goal regional groupings. These, along with other regional groupings (landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS)), are taken from the United Nations Statistics Division. The fragile context grouping is taken from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Although not listed here, income groupings are taken from the World Bank.

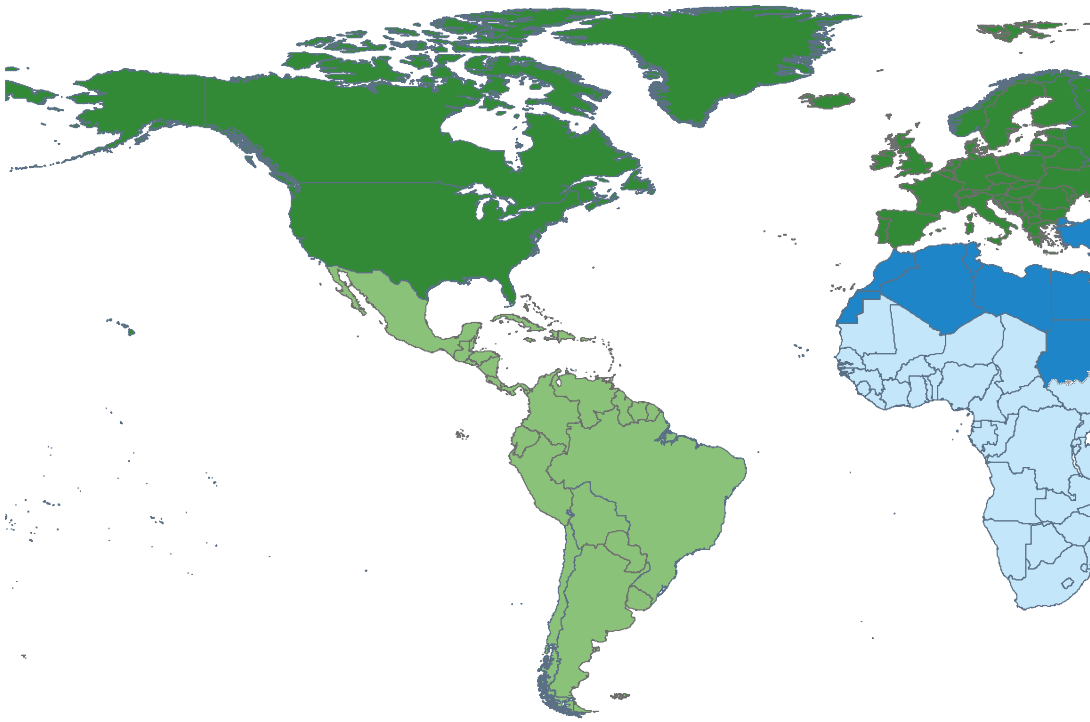


FIGURE A2.1 Sustainable Development Goal regions

Sustainable Development Goal regional groupings[18]

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Australia, New Zealand.

CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTHERN ASIA: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

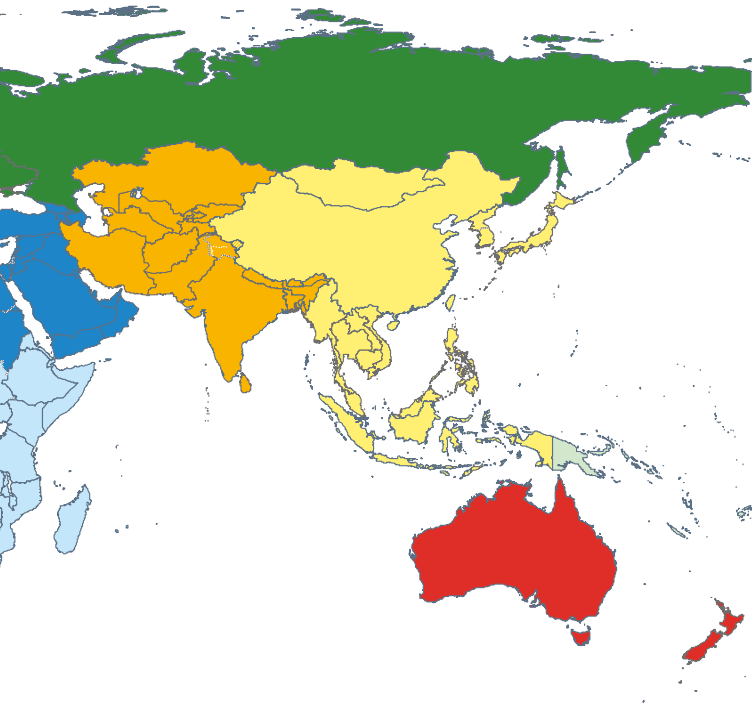
EASTERN ASIA AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), China (Macao Special Administrative Region), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Guernsey, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Italy, Jersey, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint-Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman,

[18] SDG regional groupings, as well as classifications of landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States, come from United Nations Statistics Division. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>. This report also uses income categories as classified by the World Bank (fiscal year 2025). <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bankcountry-and-lending-groups>.



Qatar, Saudi Arabia, occupied Palestinian territory including East Jerusalem,[19] Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen.

OCEANIA (EXCLUDING AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND):[20] American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands.

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

[19] UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

[20] 'Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)' is referred as 'Oceania' throughout this report.

Other regional groupings

LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LLDCS): Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS): Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS): American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, British Virgin Islands, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United States Virgin Islands, Vanuatu.

FRAGILE CONTEXTS[21] Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territory including East Jerusalem, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

[21] Fragile contexts are taken from OECD. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/states-of-fragility-fa5a6770-en.htm> (2022 grouping as of March 2025).

Annex 3 Drinking water estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Afghanistan	2015	33 832	25	**53**	5	26	17	2.20	**83**	4	11	3	1.66	**61**	4	22	13	2.13
	2024	42 647	27	**75**	4	12	9		**97**	3	<1	<1		**81**	4	9	6	
Albania	2015	2 899	57	**91**	5	4	<1	0.57	**95**	2	2	<1	0.04	**93**	4	3	<1	0.36
	2024	2 792	65	**94**	2	4	<1		**96**	2	3	<1		**95**	2	3	<1	
Algeria	2015	40 020	71	**84**	8	3	5	0.13	**94**	4	<1	<1	0.04	**91**	5	1	2	0.14
	2024	46 814	76	**85**	8	2	5		**95**	4	<1	<1		**92**	5	1	2	
American Samoa	2015	53	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.21
	2024	47	87	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Andorra	2015	72	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	82	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Angola	2015	28 158	63	**29**	12	23	37	0.83	**76**	13	7	4	0.96	**59**	12	13	16	1.25
	2024	37 886	69	**37**	13	25	25		**82**	10	7	<1		**68**	11	13	8	
Anguilla	2015	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	<1	3	<1	-	**97**	<1	3	<1	-
	2017	14	100	-	-	-	-		**97**	<1	3	<1		**97**	<1	3	<1	
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	89	25	**98**	<1	1	<1	0.08	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.01	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.06
	2024	94	24	**99**	<1	<1	<1		**99**	<1	1	<1		**99**	<1	<1	<1	
Argentina	2015	43 477	92	**93**	<1	3	4	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.05	**99**	<1	<1	<1	-
	2024	45 696	93	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		-	-	-	-	
Armenia	2015	2 921	63	**98**	<1	<1	1	0.42	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.05	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.18
	2024	2 974	64	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Aruba	2015	104	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	<1	3	<1	-
	2016	105	43	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**97**	<1	3	<1	
Australia	2015	23 948	86	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.04	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	26 713	87	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Austria	2015	8 644	58	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	9 121	60	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Azerbaijan	2015	9 753	55	**80**	6	9	5	1.56	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.29	**89**	4	4	3	0.92
	2024	10 337	58	**95**	2	3	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**98**	1	1	<1	
Bahamas	2015	385	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	1	<1	-
	2019	395	83	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**99**	<1	1	<1	
Bahrain	2015	1 370	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	1 607	90	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Bangladesh	2015	159 383	34	**97**	1	<1	1	0.22	**98**	<1	<1	<1	0.05	**97**	<1	<1	1	0.18
	2024	173 562	41	**99**	<1	<1	<1		**99**	<1	<1	<1		**99**	<1	<1	<1	
Barbados	2015	279	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.05
	2024	282	32	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Belarus	2015	9 487	77	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.06	**99**	1	<1	<1	0.10	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.09
	2024	9 057	81	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Belgium	2015	11 275	98	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	11 739	98	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Belize	2015	356	45	**90**	1	9	<1	0.17	**97**	<1	2	<1	0.28	**93**	1	6	<1	0.23
	2024	417	47	**91**	1	7	<1		**99**	1	<1	<1		**95**	1	4	<1	
Benin	2015	11 361	46	**59**	10	23	8	0.48	**76**	5	17	2	-0.01	**67**	8	20	6	0.36
	2024	14 463	51	**63**	9	23	4		**76**	5	18	<1		**70**	7	20	3	
Bermuda	2015	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	65	100	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Afghanistan	2015	**21**	25	32	21	11	46	**31**	67	37	31	35	51	**23**	36	33	23	17	48
	2024	**28**	41	43	28	20	59	**36**	76	43	36	47	53	**31**	51	43	31	27	58
Albania	2015	-	66	68	-	73	23	-	89	72	-	87	11	**71**	79	71	96	81	16
	2024	-	70	68	-	76	21	-	87	72	-	84	14	**71**	81	71	97	81	16
Algeria	2015	**63**	63	75	70	65	28	**81**	81	81	87	83	15	**75**	75	79	82	78	18
	2024	**59**	68	59	70	63	30	**72**	80	72	87	80	18	**69**	77	69	83	76	21
American Samoa	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**89**	92	89	97	95	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	97	91	99	94	6
Andorra	2015	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	**91**	>99	>99	91	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	**91**	>99	>99	91	>99	<1
Angola	2015	-	6	28	-	11	29	-	33	37	-	50	38	-	23	34	-	36	35
	2024	-	7	7	-	11	39	-	35	38	-	59	33	-	26	28	-	44	35
Anguilla	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	80	-	83	14	-	87	80	-	83	14
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	80	-	83	14	-	87	80	-	83	14
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	-	81	94	-	98	<1	-	82	94	-	98	<1	-	81	94	-	98	<1
	2024	-	81	94	-	99	<1	-	82	94	-	99	<1	-	81	94	-	99	<1
Argentina	2015	-	86	-	-	82	11	-	98	-	-	98	2	-	97	-	-	96	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2015	-	92	90	-	89	9	-	99	91	-	>99	<1	**83**	96	91	83	96	4
	2024	-	98	92	-	97	3	-	>99	91	-	>99	<1	**82**	>99	91	82	99	1
Aruba	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	93	3
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	93	3
Australia	2015	-	>99	-	-	87	13	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	-	>99	96	-	97	3
	2024	-	>99	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	-	-	-	>99	96	-	-	-
Austria	2015	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	99	-	-	-	**99**	>99	99	>99	-	-
	2024	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	99	-	-	-	**99**	>99	99	>99	-	-
Azerbaijan	2015	**28**	61	68	28	59	26	**76**	91	78	76	93	6	**54**	77	73	54	78	15
	2024	**32**	76	76	32	80	17	**77**	95	79	77	>99	<1	**58**	87	78	58	91	7
Bahamas	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	97	2
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	97	2
Bahrain	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	99	>99	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	99	>99	>99	>99	<1
Bangladesh	2015	**61**	74	94	61	2	96	**47**	83	93	47	32	67	**56**	77	94	56	13	86
	2024	**63**	85	95	63	3	96	**54**	88	94	54	32	68	**59**	86	95	59	15	84
Barbados	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	89	-	99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	89	-	>99	<1
Belarus	2015	-	86	76	-	74	26	-	97	97	-	97	3	**93**	94	93	99	92	8
	2024	-	>99	77	-	95	5	-	>99	98	-	>99	<1	**93**	>99	93	>99	99	1
Belgium	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Belize	2015	-	88	-	-	75	16	-	96	-	-	93	5	-	91	-	-	83	11
	2024	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-
Benin	2015	**6**	19	39	6	26	42	**28**	47	55	28	54	27	**16**	32	46	16	39	35
	2024	**7**	17	53	7	26	47	**28**	35	60	28	46	36	**18**	26	57	18	36	41
Bermuda	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Bhutan	2015	741	39	95	1	<1	3	0.82	98	1	<1	<1	0.18	96	1	<1	2	0.66
	2024	792	45	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	11 015	68	71	<1	7	22	0.86	98	<1	2	<1	0.15	89	<1	3	7	0.51
	2024	12 413	72	79	<1	5	16		>99	<1	<1	<1		93	<1	2	5	
Bonaire. Sint Eustasius and Saba	2015	25	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.06
	2024	31	75	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	3 519	47	97	3	<1	<1	0.04	95	5	<1	<1	-0.16	96	4	<1	<1	-0.05
	2024	3 164	51	97	3	<1	<1		95	5	<1	<1		96	4	<1	<1	
Botswana	2015	2 203	67	71	22	4	3	1.00	96	2	2	<1	0.10	88	8	3	1	0.68
	2024	2 521	73	78	15	6	1		97	<1	3	<1		92	4	4	<1	
Brazil	2015	201 676	86	88	3	<1	8	1.10	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.08	98	<1	<1	1	0.27
	2024	211 999	88	>99	<1	<1	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	-	
British Virgin Islands	2015	34	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.19
	2024	39	50	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Brunei Darussalam	2015	422	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.02
	2024	463	79	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Bulgaria	2015	7 178	74	98	<1	2	<1	-0.09	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.02
	2024	6 758	77	98	<1	2	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Burkina Faso	2015	18 777	28	41	29	27	3	-0.68	80	13	6	<1	0.12	52	24	22	2	-0.24
	2024	23 549	33	34	41	25	<1		81	14	5	<1		50	32	18	<1	
Burundi	2015	11 048	12	57	22	15	7	0.60	88	8	3	1	0.37	61	20	13	6	0.67
	2024	14 048	15	61	23	16	-		91	8	<1	<1		66	20	14	-	
Cabo Verde	2015	512	64	73	17	9	<1	0.72	91	7	2	<1	0.28	85	11	4	<1	0.54
	2024	525	68	86	8	6	<1		95	5	<1	<1		92	6	2	<1	
Cambodia	2015	15 623	22	68	5	12	15	1.38	90	3	3	4	0.55	73	5	10	13	1.27
	2024	17 639	26	79	11	3	8		94	5	<1	<1		83	9	2	6	
Cameroon	2015	22 763	55	48	13	27	12	0.95	82	11	6	1	-0.05	67	12	15	6	0.65
	2024	29 124	60	56	18	17	9		82	13	4	1		71	15	9	4	
Canada	2015	35 962	81	98	<1	2	<1	0.00	99	<1	1	<1	-0.07	99	<1	1	<1	-0.05
	2024	39 742	82	98	<1	2	<1		98	<1	2	<1		98	<1	2	<1	
Cayman Islands	2015	62	100	-	-	-	-	-	96	<1	4	<1	-	96	<1	4	<1	-
	2024	74	100	-	-	-	-		95	<1	5	<1		95	<1	5	<1	
Central African Republic	2015	4 629	40	32	17	44	7	-0.71	58	27	15	<1	-1.46	42	21	32	4	-0.94
	2024	5 331	44	27	20	47	6		48	36	16	<1		37	27	33	3	
Chad	2015	14 648	23	39	13	39	9	0.63	77	10	12	<1	0.14	48	12	33	7	0.57
	2024	20 299	25	44	12	35	9		78	13	8	<1		52	13	28	7	
Chile	2015	18 048	87	88	<1	3	9	0.63	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.02	98	<1	<1	1	0.11
	2024	19 765	88	94	<1	2	4		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
China	2015	1 419 663	56	84	2	13	1	0.96	98	<1	2	<1	-0.04	92	<1	7	<1	0.65
	2024	1 442 535	66	94	<1	6	<1		97	<1	2	<1		96	<1	4	<1	
China, Hong Kong SAR	2015	7 366	100	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.05	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.05
	2024	7 415	100	-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
China, Macao SAR	2015	622	100	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	720	100	-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Colombia	2015	46 970	80	79	<1	21	-	0.57	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.07	95	<1	5	-	0.26
	2024	52 886	83	84	<1	16	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		97	<1	3	-	
Comoros	2015	727	28	85	9	6	1	-0.17	90	7	3	<1	0.06	86	8	5	<1	-0.10
	2024	867	30	83	12	5	<1		90	10	<1	<1		85	11	4	<1	
Congo	2015	5 098	66	41	11	29	19	-	87	10	3	<1	-	71	10	12	7	-
	2021	5 892	68	44	10	26	19		87	10	3	<1		73	10	10	6	
Cook Islands	2015	17	74	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.02	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.02
	2024	14	76	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Costa Rica	2015	4 818	77	97	<1	1	1	0.48	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.22
	2024	5 130	83	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Bhutan	2015	**48**	79	95	48	94	2	**45**	89	98	45	>99	<1	**47**	83	96	47	96	1
	2024	**69**	78	69	87	>99	<1	**62**	99	66	62	>99	<1	**66**	87	68	75	>99	<1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	-	55	-	-	30	41	-	95	82	-	88	10	-	82	-	-	70	20
	2024	-	61	-	-	19	60	-	96	81	-	85	14	-	86	-	-	66	27
Bonaire, Sint Eustasius and Saba	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	95	-	>99	91	9
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	-	91	88	-	94	6	-	90	90	-	98	1	**89**	91	89	91	96	4
	2024	-	92	88	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	**86**	91	89	86	-	-
Botswana	2015	-	44	54	-	73	20	**76**	92	76	83	97	2	**69**	76	69	72	89	7
	2024	-	49	48	-	69	24	**69**	94	69	82	94	3	**63**	82	63	72	88	8
Brazil	2015	**64**	81	72	64	78	13	**85**	99	90	85	99	<1	**82**	96	87	82	96	2
	2024	**74**	>99	98	74	95	5	**91**	>99	>99	91	>99	<1	**89**	>99	99	89	>99	<1
British Virgin Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	96	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1
Bulgaria	2015	-	98	-	-	97	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**97**	>99	97	98	99	<1
	2024	-	98	-	-	98	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**96**	>99	96	>99	>99	<1
Burkina Faso	2015	-	2	44	-	10	60	-	49	61	-	78	15	-	15	48	-	29	48
	2024	-	3	61	-	12	63	-	63	62	-	77	18	-	23	62	-	34	48
Burundi	2015	-	3	43	-	25	53	-	55	58	-	88	8	-	9	45	-	33	48
	2024	-	3	46	-	-	-	-	59	53	-	-	-	-	12	47	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	2015	-	73	63	-	71	19	-	85	71	-	90	9	-	81	69	-	83	12
	2024	-	86	69	-	76	18	-	95	82	-	95	5	-	92	78	-	89	9
Cambodia	2015	**17**	44	67	17	12	61	**53**	74	84	53	64	29	**25**	50	71	25	24	54
	2024	**20**	47	82	20	22	68	**57**	72	90	57	76	23	**30**	54	84	30	36	56
Cameroon	2015	-	7	27	-	17	44	-	35	37	-	60	32	-	22	33	-	41	38
	2024	-	10	45	-	22	53	-	43	55	-	53	41	-	30	51	-	40	46
Canada	2015	-	97	-	-	98	<1	-	98	-	-	99	<1	**98**	98	-	99	99	<1
	2024	-	97	-	-	98	<1	-	97	-	-	98	<1	**97**	97	-	98	98	<1
Cayman Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	82	-	88	7	-	92	82	-	88	7
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	82	-	92	4	-	94	82	-	92	4
Central African Republic	2015	**3**	3	31	23	1	48	**13**	13	49	40	37	48	**7**	7	38	30	16	48
	2024	**2**	2	34	22	<1	47	**11**	11	42	40	31	52	**6**	6	37	29	14	49
Chad	2015	**3**	3	42	11	7	45	**17**	41	67	17	49	38	**6**	11	48	13	17	43
	2024	**3**	3	45	12	7	49	**18**	33	70	18	47	45	**6**	10	51	14	17	48
Chile	2015	-	83	-	-	88	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**97**	97	98	97	98	<1
	2024	-	94	-	-	94	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**98**	>99	98	98	>99	<1
China	2015	-	78	79	-	57	28	**93**	97	96	93	95	3	-	89	88	-	78	14
	2024	-	94	90	-	74	20	**96**	97	97	96	98	<1	-	96	95	-	90	7
China, Hong Kong SAR	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
China, Macao SAR	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
Colombia	2015	**36**	76	-	36	59	20	**81**	>99	81	91	95	4	**72**	94	75	80	88	7
	2024	**39**	82	-	39	61	23	**82**	>99	82	92	96	4	**74**	97	76	82	90	8
Comoros	2015	-	64	52	-	53	40	-	69	48	-	75	21	-	66	51	-	59	35
	2024	-	58	53	-	62	33	-	67	49	-	75	24	-	61	52	-	66	30
Congo	2015	**17**	17	-	19	10	41	**58**	65	-	58	77	20	**44**	49	-	45	54	27
	2021	**18**	18	-	20	11	44	**59**	69	-	59	76	21	**46**	53	-	46	55	28
Cook Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	92	8	-	-	-	-	97	3	-	-	-	-	96	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	97	3	-	-	-	-	97	2	-	-	-	-	97	2
Costa Rica	2015	**79**	97	79	82	96	2	**80**	>99	80	96	>99	<1	**80**	99	80	93	98	<1
	2024	**81**	99	81	84	>99	<1	**80**	>99	80	96	>99	<1	**81**	>99	81	94	>99	<1

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Côte d'Ivoire	2015	25 246	49	**60**	12	21	7	0.46	**89**	3	6	1	-0.04	**74**	8	14	4	0.35
	2024	31 934	54	**64**	11	21	5		**89**	4	6	1		**77**	7	13	3	
Croatia	2015	4 184	56	**>99**	<1	<1	-	0.12	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	-	0.05
	2024	3 875	59	**>99**	<1	<1	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	-	
Cuba	2015	11 275	77	**86**	6	6	1	0.52	**96**	2	2	<1	0.01	**94**	3	3	<1	0.14
	2024	10 980	78	**92**	5	2	1		**96**	2	2	<1		**95**	3	2	<1	
Curaçao	2015	167	89	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.05
	2024	185	89	**-**	-	-	-		**-**	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Cyprus	2015	1 220	67	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.01
	2024	1 358	67	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Czechia	2015	10 524	73	**99**	1	<1	<1	0.07	**99**	1	<1	<1	0.02	**99**	1	<1	<1	0.03
	2024	10 736	75	**99**	1	<1	<1		**99**	1	<1	<1		**99**	1	<1	<1	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2015	25 575	61	**92**	<1	7	<1	-	**97**	<1	2	<1	-	**95**	<1	4	<1	-
	2023	26 418	63	**89**	<1	11	-		**97**	<1	2	<1		**94**	<1	5	-	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015	81 036	43	**16**	14	53	17	-0.24	**63**	23	12	2	-0.48	**36**	18	35	10	-0.08
	2024	109 276	48	**14**	18	54	14		**59**	30	9	<1		**36**	24	32	8	
Denmark	2015	5 684	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	5 977	89	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Djibouti	2015	1 020	77	**57**	15	25	2	0.56	**83**	15	<1	<1	0.09	**78**	15	6	<1	0.22
	2024	1 169	79	**62**	16	20	1		**84**	16	<1	<1		**80**	16	4	<1	
Dominica	2015	70	70	**95**	<1	5	-	0.21	**97**	<1	3	-	0.06	**96**	<1	4	-	0.11
	2024	66	72	**97**	<1	1	2		**97**	<1	<1	2		**97**	<1	<1	2	
Dominican Republic	2015	10 435	79	**90**	3	3	3	0.55	**97**	1	1	<1	0.05	**96**	1	2	<1	0.27
	2024	11 428	85	**95**	<1	<1	4		**98**	<1	2	<1		**97**	<1	1	<1	
Ecuador	2015	16 266	63	**79**	4	7	11	0.39	**97**	1	2	<1	0.20	**90**	2	4	4	0.30
	2024	18 135	65	**81**	7	6	5		**98**	2	<1	<1		**92**	4	2	2	
Egypt	2015	99 597	43	**97**	1	2	<1	-0.09	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.04	**98**	<1	1	<1	-0.07
	2024	116 538	43	**96**	1	3	<1		**99**	<1	1	<1		**97**	<1	2	<1	
El Salvador	2015	6 184	70	**70**	18	4	8	0.42	**93**	5	<1	<1	-0.05	**86**	9	2	3	0.24
	2024	6 338	76	**80**	16	<1	4		**95**	5	<1	<1		**92**	7	<1	<1	
Equatorial Guinea	2015	1 454	71	**31**	1	46	22	-	**78**	4	18	<1	-	**64**	3	26	7	-
	2017	1 562	72	**31**	1	46	22		**78**	4	18	<1		**65**	3	26	6	
Eritrea	2015	3 106	38	**28**	24	20	28	-	**90**	7	3	<1	-	**51**	18	14	17	-
	2016	3 125	39	**28**	24	20	28		**90**	7	3	<1		**52**	18	13	17	
Estonia	2015	1 315	68	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.28	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.03	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.11
	2024	1 361	70	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Eswatini	2015	1 143	23	**62**	8	11	19	1.35	**94**	1	2	2	0.43	**69**	6	9	15	1.17
	2024	1 243	25	**74**	8	6	12		**98**	<1	<1	<1		**80**	6	5	9	
Ethiopia	2015	103 867	19	**33**	22	29	16	1.59	**81**	14	3	2	0.29	**42**	21	24	13	1.53
	2024	132 060	24	**47**	32	16	5		**83**	13	2	1		**56**	28	13	4	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2015	3	76	**78**	<1	22	<1	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**95**	<1	5	<1	-
	2024	3	80	**-**	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**-**	-	-	-	
Faroe Islands	2015	49	42	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	55	43	**-**	-	-	-		**-**	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Fiji	2015	919	55	**91**	1	3	4	-0.02	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01	**95**	<1	2	2	0.03
	2024	929	59	**91**	1	4	4		**99**	<1	<1	<1		**96**	<1	2	2	
Finland	2015	5 480	85	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	5 617	86	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
France	2015	64 916	80	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	66 549	82	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
French Guiana	2015	266	84	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**94**	<1	6	<1	-
	2024	309	87	**-**	-	-	-		**-**	-	-	-		**95**	<1	5	<1	
French Polynesia	2015	278	62	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	282	62	**-**	-	-	-		**-**	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Côte d'Ivoire	2015	**24**	24	37	29	26	45	**47**	73	47	67	69	23	**35**	48	42	48	47	34
	2024	**19**	31	51	19	29	45	**51**	73	58	51	70	23	**36**	54	54	36	51	33
Croatia	2015	**74**	83	-	74	-	-	**96**	96	-	96	97	3	**87**	90	-	87	-	-
	2024	**74**	83	-	74	-	-	**96**	96	-	96	-	-	**87**	91	-	87	-	-
Cuba	2015	-	79	85	-	55	38	-	92	89	-	85	13	-	89	88	-	78	18
	2024	-	92	89	-	57	40	-	94	89	-	87	12	-	93	89	-	80	18
Curaçao	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	99	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**99**	>99	-	99	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Czechia	2015	**98**	99	-	98	>99	<1	**98**	98	>99	>99	>99	<1	**98**	98	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	**99**	99	-	>99	>99	<1	**98**	98	>99	>99	>99	<1	**98**	98	-	>99	>99	<1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2015	**50**	72	91	50	57	35	**77**	77	97	89	78	20	**67**	76	95	74	70	26
	2023	**49**	70	88	49	50	39	**77**	77	97	88	74	24	**67**	74	93	74	65	30
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015	**<1**	<1	26	22	7	23	**27**	27	58	58	65	21	**12**	12	40	37	32	23
	2024	**<1**	<1	28	23	8	24	**24**	24	60	60	67	22	**12**	12	43	41	36	23
Denmark	2015	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	**98**	>99	-	98	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Djibouti	2015	-	5	36	-	35	37	-	58	63	-	96	3	-	46	57	-	82	11
	2024	-	6	39	-	43	36	-	58	64	-	98	2	-	47	59	-	86	9
Dominica	2015	-	-	-	-	90	5	-	-	-	-	95	2	-	-	-	-	94	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	91	6	-	-	-	-	95	2	-	-	-	-	94	3
Dominican Republic	2015	**35**	80	71	35	64	29	**47**	94	85	47	85	14	**44**	91	82	44	80	17
	2024	**36**	88	88	36	67	29	**47**	98	92	47	84	15	**45**	96	91	45	81	17
Ecuador	2015	**54**	75	76	54	68	15	**75**	95	95	75	94	4	**67**	88	88	67	84	8
	2024	**47**	80	82	47	75	13	**82**	98	97	82	99	1	**70**	92	92	70	91	5
Egypt	2015	-	91	71	-	94	4	-	98	77	-	98	<1	**74**	94	74	94	96	3
	2024	-	94	76	-	97	<1	-	98	83	-	98	1	**79**	95	79	96	98	<1
El Salvador	2015	-	70	63	-	71	17	**82**	93	82	97	94	5	-	86	76	-	87	9
	2024	-	80	63	-	86	10	**76**	95	76	95	96	4	-	92	73	-	94	6
Equatorial Guinea	2015	-	2	-	-	22	10	-	23	-	-	48	34	-	16	-	-	41	27
	2017	-	2	-	-	22	10	-	23	-	-	48	34	-	17	-	-	41	27
Eritrea	2015	-	8	-	-	41	11	-	74	-	-	69	27	-	34	-	-	52	18
	2016	-	8	-	-	41	11	-	74	-	-	69	27	-	34	-	-	52	18
Estonia	2015	-	93	-	-	89	10	-	99	-	-	99	<1	**97**	97	>99	97	96	4
	2024	-	98	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**99**	99	>99	99	>99	<1
Eswatini	2015	**21**	36	38	21	48	22	**79**	86	79	89	91	4	**35**	48	48	37	58	18
	2024	**25**	52	53	25	56	26	**77**	96	77	85	96	3	**38**	63	59	40	66	21
Ethiopia	2015	**3**	3	50	7	23	32	**37**	60	56	37	85	10	**10**	14	51	13	35	28
	2024	**6**	6	71	10	34	45	**38**	71	67	38	84	13	**14**	21	70	17	46	37
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2015	-	67	-	-	56	22	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	92	-	-	90	5
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1
Fiji	2015	**27**	88	52	27	74	18	**52**	98	52	86	98	1	**41**	94	52	59	87	9
	2024	**27**	88	52	27	77	15	**53**	98	53	86	98	<1	**42**	94	52	62	90	7
Finland	2015	-	98	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	98	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
France	2015	**98**	>99	-	98	>99	<1	**99**	>99	-	99	>99	<1	**99**	>99	-	99	>99	<1
	2024	**98**	>99	-	98	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
French Guiana	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	91	-	93	88	6
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**92**	92	-	94	90	5
French Polynesia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	98	-	90	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	98	-	90	>99	<1

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Gabon	2015	2 041	88	**47**	9	18	27	0.28	**92**	5	2	1	0.09	**86**	5	4	4	0.36
	2024	2 539	91	**49**	11	21	19		**92**	5	2	<1		**89**	6	4	2	
Gambia	2015	2 225	59	**72**	13	15	<1	0.67	**88**	4	8	<1	0.41	**82**	8	10	<1	0.64
	2024	2 760	65	**78**	13	9	<1		**92**	2	6	<1		**87**	6	7	<1	
Georgia	2015	3 792	57	**92**	2	6	<1	0.20	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.04	**96**	<1	3	<1	0.13
	2024	3 808	61	**94**	2	4	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**97**	1	2	<1	
Germany	2015	82 078	77	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	84 552	78	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Ghana	2015	28 696	54	**68**	10	6	16	0.93	**92**	5	2	1	0.78	**81**	7	4	8	1.02
	2024	34 427	60	**76**	10	3	11		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**90**	4	1	4	
Gibraltar	2015	33	100	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	39	100	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Greece	2015	10 821	78	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.03	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	10 048	81	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Greenland	2015	56	86	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	56	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Grenada	2015	115	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	1	<1	3	-
	2017	115	36	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**96**	1	<1	3	
Guadeloupe	2015	404	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-
	2024	375	99	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Guam	2015	165	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	168	95	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Guatemala	2015	15 972	50	**86**	2	8	4	0.36	**96**	<1	3	<1	0.03	**91**	1	6	2	0.24
	2024	18 406	54	**89**	3	5	3		**97**	<1	2	<1		**93**	2	4	1	
Guinea	2015	11 767	35	**52**	17	16	15	1.00	**84**	10	5	<1	0.75	**63**	15	12	10	1.02
	2024	14 755	39	**62**	16	12	10		**93**	5	1	<1		**74**	12	8	6	
Guinea-Bissau	2015	1 786	42	**50**	9	39	2	0.41	**74**	13	12	<1	-0.19	**60**	11	28	1	0.28
	2024	2 201	46	**53**	12	34	2		**73**	18	9	<1		**62**	15	22	<1	
Guyana	2015	759	26	**93**	2	3	3	0.39	**96**	3	<1	<1	-0.05	**94**	2	2	2	0.26
	2024	831	27	**96**	2	1	1		**95**	4	<1	<1		**96**	2	1	<1	
Haiti	2015	10 523	52	**48**	14	29	9	0.71	**85**	6	7	1	0.03	**67**	10	18	5	0.79
	2024	11 773	60	**55**	17	25	3		**85**	7	7	<1		**73**	11	14	1	
Honduras	2015	9 237	55	**85**	<1	12	1	0.56	**98**	<1	1	<1	0.12	**92**	<1	6	<1	0.42
	2024	10 826	61	**90**	1	8	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**96**	1	3	<1	
Hungary	2015	9 839	71	**97**	<1	3	<1	0.47	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.14	**98**	<1	2	<1	0.25
	2024	9 676	73	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Iceland	2015	331	94	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	393	94	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
India	2015	1 328 024	33	**87**	4	8	1	0.83	**95**	2	3	<1	0.24	**90**	3	6	<1	0.68
	2024	1 450 936	37	**95**	3	2	<1		**97**	1	1	<1		**96**	2	2	<1	
Indonesia	2015	261 799	53	**79**	3	15	3	0.61	**94**	2	4	<1	0.22	**87**	2	9	2	0.55
	2024	283 488	59	**80**	10	8	2		**95**	4	<1	<1		**89**	6	4	<1	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	82 619	73	**92**	4	4	<1	0.31	**98**	1	<1	<1	0.03	**97**	2	1	<1	0.15
	2024	91 568	78	**95**	4	<1	<1		**99**	1	<1	<1		**98**	2	<1	<1	
Iraq	2015	37 561	70	**85**	3	3	10	1.70	**98**	<1	1	<1	0.28	**94**	1	2	3	0.73
	2024	46 042	72	**95**	3	<1	3		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**98**	<1	<1	<1	
Ireland	2015	4 702	63	**98**	<1	2	<1	0.04	**97**	<1	3	<1	0.01	**97**	<1	3	<1	0.02
	2024	5 255	65	**98**	<1	2	<1		**97**	<1	3	<1		**97**	<1	3	<1	
Isle of Man	2015	84	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	1	<1	-
	2024	84	54	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Israel	2015	8 053	92	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	9 387	93	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Italy	2015	60 575	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	59 343	72	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Gabon	2015	-	17	12	-	26	29	-	69	34	-	93	3	-	62	32	-	85	6
	2024	-	21	30	-	29	31	-	77	39	-	93	4	-	72	38	-	88	7
Gambia	2015	**8**	8	56	33	56	30	**61**	61	71	67	84	8	**40**	40	65	53	73	17
	2024	**10**	10	60	36	74	17	**68**	70	72	68	84	10	**48**	49	68	57	81	12
Georgia	2015	**40**	77	63	40	59	34	**83**	97	83	89	95	5	**65**	89	75	68	80	17
	2024	**41**	86	70	41	68	28	**89**	99	96	89	98	2	**71**	94	86	71	86	12
Germany	2015	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
	2024	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
Ghana	2015	**10**	10	63	43	28	50	**49**	49	80	62	72	25	**31**	31	73	53	51	37
	2024	**17**	17	77	46	36	50	**60**	60	88	63	71	29	**43**	43	83	56	57	38
Gibraltar	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Greece	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**98**	>99	-	98	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
Greenland	2015	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	>99	<1
Grenada	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	90	92	91	92	4
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	90	92	92	92	4
Guadeloupe	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
Guam	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	99	-	>99	98	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	98	-	94	97	2
Guatemala	2015	**43**	69	55	43	64	23	**55**	91	55	67	89	8	**49**	80	55	55	77	16
	2024	**45**	72	57	45	65	27	**52**	90	52	68	88	10	**49**	82	54	57	77	18
Guinea	2015	-	13	28	-	6	63	-	60	37	-	56	38	-	30	31	-	24	54
	2024	-	20	26	-	9	69	-	72	33	-	45	54	-	40	29	-	23	63
Guinea-Bissau	2015	**11**	11	56	33	25	34	**38**	38	58	56	60	28	**22**	22	57	43	40	31
	2024	**14**	14	61	36	35	29	**36**	36	61	59	68	23	**24**	24	61	46	50	26
Guyana	2015	**62**	86	85	62	64	31	**76**	84	87	76	83	16	**66**	85	85	66	69	27
	2024	**64**	90	88	64	65	32	**76**	83	87	76	84	15	**67**	88	87	67	70	28
Haiti	2015	-	9	50	-	32	30	-	14	78	-	38	53	-	12	64	-	35	42
	2024	-	10	57	-	35	37	-	8	79	-	20	72	-	9	70	-	26	58
Honduras	2015	**43**	77	70	43	78	8	**78**	96	78	78	94	4	**62**	87	75	62	87	6
	2024	**45**	80	77	45	86	6	**78**	97	94	78	97	3	**66**	90	87	66	92	4
Hungary	2015	**85**	96	97	85	93	4	**93**	99	>99	93	97	2	**90**	98	98	90	96	3
	2024	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	95	5	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	98	2	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	97	3
Iceland	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**98**	>99	-	98	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
India	2015	**54**	54	76	65	41	51	**77**	77	85	95	75	22	**61**	61	79	75	52	41
	2024	**73**	73	85	88	49	49	**83**	83	84	97	78	21	**76**	76	85	91	59	39
Indonesia	2015	**22**	58	74	22	10	72	**34**	74	88	34	30	66	**28**	67	82	28	21	69
	2024	**24**	64	81	24	13	77	**35**	75	91	35	28	71	**30**	70	87	30	22	74
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	**85**	85	-	91	93	3	**96**	96	-	99	>99	<1	**93**	93	-	97	98	1
	2024	**88**	88	-	97	98	1	**96**	96	-	97	>99	<1	**94**	94	-	97	>99	<1
Iraq	2015	**43**	75	53	43	64	23	**64**	94	73	64	89	10	**57**	88	67	57	82	14
	2024	**48**	93	62	48	72	25	**65**	95	78	65	88	12	**60**	94	74	60	84	16
Ireland	2015	**88**	88	-	98	97	<1	**88**	96	-	88	96	<1	**88**	93	-	92	97	<1
	2024	**96**	98	-	96	98	<1	**96**	97	-	96	97	<1	**96**	97	-	96	97	<1
Isle of Man	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	97	-	99	98	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Israel	2015	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Italy	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	98	-	96	98	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	98	-	97	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Jamaica	2015	2 803	55	**86**	8	3	3	-0.14	**94**	4	1	<1	-0.34	**91**	6	2	2	-0.23
	2024	2 839	58	**84**	13	2	1		**90**	9	1	<1		**88**	10	1	<1	
Japan	2015	127 276	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.03
	2024	123 753	92	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Jersey	2015	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**98**	<1	2	<1	-
	2024	104	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**98**	<1	2	<1	
Jordan	2015	9 545	90	**97**	<1	2	<1	0.06	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.02	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.04
	2024	11 553	92	**98**	<1	1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Kazakhstan	2015	18 084	57	**92**	2	6	<1	0.69	**98**	2	<1	<1	0.04	**95**	2	2	<1	0.33
	2024	20 593	58	**98**	2	<1	<1		**98**	2	<1	<1		**98**	2	<1	<1	
Kenya	2015	47 089	26	**48**	10	13	30	0.84	**88**	4	4	4	0.15	**58**	8	11	23	0.84
	2024	56 433	30	**56**	11	8	25		**89**	3	3	5		**66**	9	7	19	
Kiribati	2015	117	52	**57**	2	41	<1	0.86	**86**	3	11	<1	0.68	**72**	2	26	<1	0.95
	2024	135	58	**64**	2	34	<1		**90**	6	4	<1		**79**	4	16	<1	
Kuwait	2015	3 834	100	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	4 935	100	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Kyrgyzstan	2015	6 002	36	**85**	3	3	10	0.79	**98**	<1	<1	<1	0.19	**90**	2	2	6	0.58
	2024	7 186	38	**92**	3	2	2		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**95**	2	1	1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	6 802	33	**70**	4	16	11	2.23	**92**	<1	6	1	0.87	**77**	3	13	7	1.98
	2024	7 770	39	**93**	<1	7	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**96**	<1	4	<1	
Latvia	2015	1 978	68	**98**	<1	2	<1	0.10	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**98**	<1	<1	<1	0.03
	2024	1 872	69	**99**	<1	1	<1		**99**	<1	<1	<1		**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.03
Lebanon	2015	6 472	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	7	1	<1	0.35
	2024	5 806	90	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**93**	7	<1	<1	
Lesotho	2015	2 105	27	**67**	12	17	4	0.43	**89**	5	5	<1	0.57	**73**	10	14	3	0.57
	2024	2 337	31	**71**	13	12	5		**95**	2	3	<1		**78**	9	9	4	
Liberia	2015	4 659	50	**62**	4	11	23	0.95	**83**	9	6	1	0.34	**73**	7	9	12	0.74
	2024	5 613	54	**70**	7	5	18		**86**	11	3	<1		**79**	9	4	8	
Libya	2015	6 532	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	3	3	<1	-
	2024	7 381	82	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**96**	3	<1	<1	
Liechtenstein	2015	37	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	40	15	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Lithuania	2015	2 906	67	**91**	<1	9	<1	1.02	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.13	**97**	<1	3	<1	0.43
	2024	2 859	69	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Luxembourg	2015	570	90	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	673	92	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Madagascar	2015	25 427	35	**33**	2	37	27	0.66	**76**	6	13	5	0.28	**48**	4	29	19	0.79
	2024	31 965	41	**39**	3	43	15		**78**	8	13	<1		**55**	5	30	9	
Malawi	2015	17 086	16	**62**	21	13	4	0.89	**86**	9	5	<1	0.01	**66**	19	12	4	0.79
	2024	21 655	19	**70**	24	4	2		**86**	10	4	<1		**73**	21	4	2	
Malaysia	2015	31 233	74	**94**	<1	5	-	0.12	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.01	**97**	<1	2	-	0.08
	2024	35 558	79	**95**	<1	4	-		**99**	<1	<1	<1		**98**	<1	2	-	
Maldives	2015	428	39	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.31	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.08	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.24
	2024	528	42	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.24
Mali	2015	18 593	40	**64**	5	29	3	1.77	**88**	4	7	<1	0.59	**73**	5	20	2	1.54
	2024	24 479	47	**80**	5	15	<1		**94**	5	2	<1		**86**	5	9	<1	
Malta	2015	445	94	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	540	95	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Marshall Islands	2015	49	76	**94**	5	<1	<1	-0.02	**86**	13	1	<1	-0.02	**88**	11	<1	<1	-0.06
	2024	38	79	**94**	5	<1	<1		**86**	13	1	<1		**87**	11	1	<1	
Martinique	2015	384	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.01
	2024	343	89	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Mauritania	2015	3 966	51	**46**	16	34	4	1.36	**81**	16	3	<1	1.01	**64**	16	18	2	1.49
	2024	5 169	58	**59**	17	23	<1		**90**	9	<1	<1		**77**	12	10	<1	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Jamaica	2015	-	72	69	-	68	26	-	84	76	-	91	7	-	78	73	-	81	16
	2024	-	69	71	-	72	25	-	71	77	-	87	11	-	70	74	-	81	17
Japan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	98	-	99	98	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	99	-	>99	98	<1
Jersey	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	92	-	98	90	7
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	93	-	98	91	7
Jordan	2015	-	97	72	-	82	16	-	99	73	-	91	9	73	98	73	98	90	9
	2024	-	97	81	-	83	16	-	>99	90	-	89	11	89	99	89	99	88	11
Kazakhstan	2015	-	78	-	-	66	27	-	93	-	-	97	3	86	86	-	96	84	14
	2024	-	89	-	-	89	10	-	94	-	-	>99	<1	92	92	-	99	96	4
Kenya	2015	-	23	42	-	21	37	-	61	68	-	69	23	-	33	49	-	33	33
	2024	-	32	51	-	23	44	-	63	72	-	60	32	-	41	57	-	34	41
Kiribati	2015	6	38	48	6	15	44	19	74	46	19	53	36	13	57	47	13	35	40
	2024	7	36	54	7	15	51	21	70	50	21	59	37	15	56	51	15	41	43
Kuwait	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	>99	>99	-	-	>99	>99	>99	>99	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	>99	>99	-	-	>99	>99	>99	>99	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2015	55	55	79	78	71	16	92	92	94	95	94	5	68	68	84	84	79	12
	2024	69	82	69	86	95	<1	81	>99	81	99	>99	<1	74	88	74	91	97	<1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	8	47	72	8	14	59	20	82	92	20	58	35	12	59	78	12	29	51
	2024	25	93	82	25	17	76	51	>99	97	51	67	33	35	96	88	35	36	60
Latvia	2015	-	88	-	-	78	20	-	98	-	-	97	3	95	95	-	99	91	8
	2024	-	93	-	-	89	9	-	99	-	-	99	1	97	97	-	>99	96	4
Lebanon	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	88	88	47	87	11
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	90	90	48	90	10
Lesotho	2015	9	9	50	47	63	16	62	64	62	86	89	6	23	23	53	57	70	14
	2024	14	14	57	60	69	14	69	77	69	83	92	5	31	34	61	67	76	11
Liberia	2015	-	7	40	-	1	66	-	18	60	-	15	78	-	12	50	-	8	72
	2024	-	9	48	-	<1	76	-	25	73	-	10	87	-	17	61	-	6	82
Libya	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	88	-	74	24
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	74	-	95	5
Liechtenstein	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Lithuania	2015	-	83	-	-	82	9	99	99	-	99	99	<1	91	94	-	91	93	3
	2024	-	91	-	-	99	<1	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	97	97	-	>99	>99	<1
Luxembourg	2015	99	99	-	>99	98	2	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	98	98	-	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	>99	-	-
Madagascar	2015	9	9	25	9	16	20	32	32	63	52	63	19	17	17	39	24	32	20
	2024	10	14	28	10	18	24	39	39	58	55	64	22	22	24	41	29	37	23
Malawi	2015	7	7	56	33	10	73	47	47	65	66	78	17	14	14	58	38	21	64
	2024	10	10	71	37	8	86	52	52	62	67	77	19	18	18	69	43	20	74
Malaysia	2015	-	86	-	-	92	3	-	97	-	-	97	2	94	94	-	98	96	2
	2024	-	87	-	-	95	<1	-	97	-	-	97	2	95	95	-	98	97	2
Maldives	2015	-	95	67	-	21	78	-	99	86	-	95	4	-	96	74	-	50	49
	2024	-	97	67	-	35	65	-	>99	87	-	>99	<1	-	98	76	-	62	37
Mali	2015	-	17	49	-	20	48	-	53	74	-	73	19	-	31	59	-	42	37
	2024	-	17	58	-	30	55	-	72	77	-	77	22	-	43	67	-	52	39
Malta	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Marshall Islands	2015	-	89	-	-	22	78	-	81	-	-	43	56	-	83	-	-	38	61
	2024	-	88	-	-	26	73	-	81	-	-	52	46	-	82	-	-	47	52
Martinique	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	>99	-	99	>99	<1
Mauritania	2015	-	28	24	-	33	29	-	58	42	-	64	33	-	43	33	-	49	31
	2024	-	39	29	-	44	32	-	77	42	-	78	21	-	61	37	-	64	26

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Mauritius	2015	1 292	41	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.01	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.02
	2024	1 271	41	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Mayotte	2015	246	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	<1	<1	3	-
	2023	316	45	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		96	<1	4	-	
Mexico	2015	121 072	79	91	<1	6	3	0.83	99	<1	1	<1	0.15	97	<1	2	<1	0.33
	2024	130 861	82	97	<1	3	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2015	109	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	<1	10	-	-
	2020	111	23	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		90	<1	10	-	
Monaco	2015	37	100	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	39	100	-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Mongolia	2015	2 977	68	50	9	17	24	1.45	93	5	2	<1	0.35	79	6	7	8	0.99
	2024	3 476	69	64	10	12	15		96	4	<1	<1		86	5	4	5	
Montenegro	2015	628	66	97	2	2	<1	-	98	2	<1	<1	-	98	2	<1	<1	-
	2024	638	69	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Montserrat	2015	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	<1	0.00
	2024	4	9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		98	<1	2	<1	
Morocco	2015	34 608	61	60	8	31	1	2.25	96	2	2	<1	0.21	82	4	13	<1	1.25
	2024	38 081	66	81	8	11	<1		98	2	<1	<1		92	4	4	<1	
Mozambique	2015	26 548	34	33	12	39	17	1.84	78	7	13	3	1.15	48	10	30	12	1.80
	2024	34 632	39	52	11	24	13		89	4	5	1		67	9	17	8	
Myanmar	2015	51 089	30	67	8	10	15	1.74	88	4	4	4	1.13	74	7	8	11	1.61
	2024	54 500	32	81	1	6	12		96	<1	1	3		86	<1	4	9	
Namibia	2015	2 374	47	71	12	9	8	0.36	96	2	<1	<1	-0.08	83	7	5	4	0.43
	2024	3 030	56	74	12	7	6		96	3	<1	<1		87	7	4	3	
Nauru	2015	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	<1	-0.02	98	<1	2	<1	-0.02
	2024	12	100	-	-	-	-		98	<1	2	<1		98	<1	2	<1	
Nepal	2015	27 824	19	88	3	8	2	0.68	92	2	5	<1	0.05	89	3	7	2	0.59
	2024	29 651	22	94	4	2	<1		92	3	4	<1		94	3	2	<1	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2015	17 107	90	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	18 229	93	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
New Caledonia	2015	283	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	<1	0.18
	2024	293	73	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
New Zealand	2015	4 614	86	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	5 214	87	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Nicaragua	2015	6 149	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	6 916	60	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Niger	2015	19 939	16	39	13	45	3	0.85	89	8	3	<1	-0.16	47	12	38	3	0.70
	2024	27 032	17	46	18	34	2		87	11	1	<1		53	17	28	2	
Nigeria	2015	190 672	48	53	7	24	17	1.46	85	7	6	3	1.10	68	7	15	10	1.57
	2024	232 679	55	67	6	20	8		95	2	2	<1		82	4	10	4	
Niue	2015	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	1	<1	-0.05
	2024	2	49	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		98	<1	2	<1	
North Macedonia	2015	1 980	57	98	1	<1	<1	0.01	97	2	<1	<1	0.09	98	2	<1	<1	0.06
	2024	1 823	60	98	2	<1	<1		98	2	<1	<1		98	2	<1	<1	
Northern Mariana Islands	2015	52	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.15
	2024	44	92	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Norway	2015	5 190	81	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	5 577	84	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
occupied Palestinian territory*	2015	4 522	75	98	1	<1	<1	0.50	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.18	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.27
	2024	5 495	78	>99	<1	<1	<1		98	2	<1	<1		99	1	<1	<1	
Oman	2015	4 185	81	74	21	4	<1	0.25	94	5	<1	<1	0.12	90	8	1	<1	0.29
	2024	5 282	89	76	22	2	<1		95	5	<1	<1		93	7	<1	<1	

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Mauritius	2015	-	>99	91	-	>99	<1	-	>99	94	-	>99	<1	-	>99	92	-	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	95	-	>99	<1	-	>99	94	-	>99	<1	-	>99	95	-	>99	<1
Mayotte	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	91	-	95	94	2
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**92**	96	-	92	93	4
Mexico	2015	-	77	57	-	82	9	-	96	72	-	97	2	**42**	92	69	42	94	4
	2024	-	88	55	-	92	5	-	99	70	-	>99	<1	**43**	97	67	43	98	2
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	74	-	71	19
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	74	-	74	16
Monaco	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Mongolia	2015	**9**	9	58	46	6	53	**46**	46	88	91	49	49	**34**	34	79	77	35	50
	2024	**16**	16	71	57	9	64	**55**	55	90	93	54	46	**43**	43	84	82	40	52
Montenegro	2015	-	91	81	-	74	24	**87**	97	87	>99	97	3	**85**	95	85	92	89	10
	2024	-	>99	81	-	75	24	**87**	98	87	>99	96	4	**86**	99	86	95	90	10
Montserrat	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	98	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	98	<1
Morocco	2015	**33**	33	51	56	46	21	**82**	82	93	90	95	3	**63**	63	77	76	76	10
	2024	**58**	58	61	74	63	26	**91**	92	93	91	96	4	**80**	81	82	85	85	11
Mozambique	2015	**6**	6	27	21	15	29	**43**	47	59	43	69	16	**19**	20	38	28	34	24
	2024	**15**	15	41	30	23	41	**48**	59	67	48	76	18	**28**	32	51	37	44	32
Myanmar	2015	**43**	43	64	49	15	61	**71**	78	86	71	56	37	**51**	53	70	55	27	53
	2024	**53**	55	69	53	19	63	**74**	90	89	74	68	28	**60**	66	76	60	35	52
Namibia	2015	-	48	49	-	63	20	-	80	76	-	97	2	-	63	62	-	79	11
	2024	-	54	47	-	68	19	-	79	71	-	96	3	-	68	61	-	83	10
Nauru	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19**	97	74	19	60	39	**19**	97	74	19	60	39
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19**	96	74	19	67	31	**19**	96	74	19	67	31
Nepal	2015	**24**	61	79	24	49	41	**33**	77	80	33	57	37	**25**	64	79	25	51	41
	2024	**14**	78	82	14	55	42	**24**	80	82	24	53	42	**16**	79	82	16	55	42
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
New Caledonia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	96	-	96	96	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
New Zealand	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	**94**	>99	-	94	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Nicaragua	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2015	-	5	26	-	24	28	-	54	65	-	89	8	-	13	32	-	35	25
	2024	-	6	32	-	37	28	-	59	36	-	93	5	-	15	33	-	46	24
Nigeria	2015	**17**	17	44	20	8	52	**34**	37	83	34	21	70	**25**	27	63	27	14	60
	2024	**22**	22	57	25	9	64	**36**	49	71	36	14	84	**30**	37	64	31	11	75
Niue	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	96	99	98	94	5
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**93**	93	98	97	96	2
North Macedonia	2015	**75**	94	75	77	83	16	**85**	97	85	99	98	2	**80**	96	80	90	92	8
	2024	**75**	94	75	75	81	19	**85**	98	85	99	98	2	**81**	96	81	89	91	8
Northern Mariana Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81**	96	81	93	93	6
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81**	95	81	99	92	8
Norway	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
occupied Palestinian territory*	2015	**76**	95	87	76	83	16	**82**	90	89	82	58	42	**80**	91	89	80	64	35
	2024	**76**	>99	87	76	89	11	**82**	92	89	82	43	57	**81**	94	89	81	53	47
Oman	2015	-	72	-	-	78	18	-	92	>99	-	93	7	**89**	89	-	96	90	9
	2024	-	73	-	-	84	13	-	93	>99	-	97	3	**91**	91	-	>99	96	4

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Pakistan	2015	217 291	36	**87**	4	5	3	0.27	**94**	3	2	<1	-0.15	**90**	4	4	2	0.14
	2024	251 269	38	**89**	4	5	2		**93**	5	2	<1		**91**	4	4	1	
Palau	2015	18	78	**99**	<1	1	<1	0.02	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	18	83	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Panama	2015	3 960	67	**83**	2	8	6	0.44	**98**	2	<1	<1	0.06	**93**	2	3	2	0.24
	2024	4 516	70	**88**	3	6	3		**98**	2	<1	<1		**95**	2	2	1	
Papua New Guinea	2015	8 743	13	**38**	3	27	33	1.12	**85**	3	8	4	0.01	**44**	3	24	29	0.98
	2024	10 577	14	**48**	8	34	10		**84**	5	7	4		**53**	7	31	9	
Paraguay	2015	6 159	61	**88**	<1	10	<1	1.82	**98**	<1	2	<1	0.27	**94**	<1	5	<1	0.97
	2024	6 929	63	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Peru	2015	30 458	77	**74**	1	13	12	1.52	**95**	<1	4	<1	0.27	**90**	<1	6	3	0.63
	2024	34 218	79	**87**	<1	7	5		**98**	<1	2	<1		**96**	<1	3	1	
Philippines	2015	105 313	46	**89**	4	6	1	0.55	**97**	2	1	<1	0.19	**92**	3	4	<1	0.39
	2024	115 844	49	**94**	4	2	<1		**98**	2	<1	<1		**96**	3	1	<1	
Poland	2015	38 266	60	**91**	<1	9	<1	-	**98**	<1	2	<1	-	**95**	<1	5	<1	-
	2024	38 539	60	**82**	<1	18	<1		**96**	<1	4	<1		**90**	<1	10	<1	
Portugal	2015	10 370	64	**98**	<1	2	<1	-0.07	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.04	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	10 425	68	**98**	<1	2	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Puerto Rico	2015	3 522	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.12
	2024	3 242	94	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Qatar	2015	2 427	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	3 048	99	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Republic of Korea	2015	50 984	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-
	2024	51 718	81	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Republic of Moldova	2015	3 287	42	**83**	1	16	<1	0.64	**97**	2	2	<1	0.12	**89**	1	10	<1	0.40
	2024	3 035	44	**89**	2	10	<1		**98**	2	<1	<1		**93**	2	6	<1	
Réunion	2015	865	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	879	100	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Romania	2015	19 871	54	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	19 015	55	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Russian Federation	2015	145 308	74	**91**	2	8	-	-0.04	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.03	**97**	<1	3	-	0.02
	2024	144 820	76	**90**	2	8	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**97**	<1	2	-	
Rwanda	2015	11 640	17	**51**	24	14	11	0.52	**82**	10	4	4	0.62	**56**	21	12	10	0.58
	2024	14 257	18	**56**	26	10	8		**88**	9	1	2		**61**	23	9	7	
Saint Barthelemy	2015	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.02	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.02
	2024	11	-	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Saint Helena	2015	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-
	2024	5	41	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	1	<1	-
	2017	47	31	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**99**	<1	1	<1	
Saint Lucia	2015	175	19	**95**	2	3	<1	0.38	**96**	2	1	<1	0.12	**95**	2	3	<1	0.31
	2024	180	19	**98**	2	<1	<1		**97**	2	<1	<1		**98**	2	<1	<1	
Saint Martin (French part)	2015	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	26	-	-	-	-	-		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2015	6	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	<1	6	<1	-
	2024	6	90	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		**98**	<1	2	<1	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	107	51	**97**	<1	2	<1	-	**98**	<1	1	<1	-	**98**	<1	2	<1	-
	2018	105	52	**97**	<1	3	-		**98**	<1	1	<1		**98**	<1	2	-	
Samoa	2015	202	19	**92**	5	2	<1	0.47	**91**	6	2	<1	0.64	**92**	6	2	<1	0.51
	2024	218	17	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
San Marino	2015	34	97	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	34	98	**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1		**>99**	<1	<1	<1	
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	200	70	**69**	17	5	9	0.46	**78**	19	2	1	0.17	**75**	18	3	4	0.37
	2024	236	77	**73**	20	3	4		**79**	21	<1	<1		**78**	20	<1	<1	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Pakistan	2015	**44**	74	80	44	20	72	**45**	78	83	45	51	46	**44**	76	81	44	31	62
	2024	**45**	70	82	45	21	72	**45**	66	83	45	40	58	**45**	69	82	45	28	67
Palau	2015	**56**	56	-	88	27	72	**89**	89	>99	>99	80	19	**82**	82	>99	97	69	31
	2024	**57**	57	-	88	29	70	**98**	98	>99	>99	98	1	**91**	91	>99	98	87	13
Panama	2015	-	80	71	-	79	6	-	97	88	-	98	1	-	92	83	-	92	3
	2024	-	85	74	-	81	9	-	98	90	-	99	1	-	94	85	-	94	4
Papua New Guinea	2015	-	22	22	-	12	29	-	59	41	-	62	26	-	27	24	-	19	28
	2024	-	34	30	-	12	44	-	80	42	-	53	36	-	40	32	-	18	43
Paraguay	2015	**45**	82	74	45	76	13	**71**	96	86	71	93	5	**61**	90	81	61	86	8
	2024	**51**	97	86	51	>99	<1	**72**	>99	87	72	>99	<1	**64**	98	86	64	>99	<1
Peru	2015	**20**	63	55	20	63	11	**59**	89	66	59	91	5	**50**	83	64	50	85	7
	2024	**24**	81	56	24	82	6	**56**	90	56	60	94	5	**49**	88	56	52	91	5
Philippines	2015	**34**	57	82	34	45	47	**61**	82	89	61	77	21	**46**	69	85	46	60	35
	2024	**35**	79	88	35	55	42	**62**	95	91	62	86	14	**48**	87	89	48	70	29
Poland	2015	-	85	-	-	81	10	-	96	-	-	96	2	**92**	92	-	95	90	5
	2024	-	80	-	-	82	<1	-	94	-	-	96	<1	**89**	89	-	90	90	<1
Portugal	2015	**90**	95	90	96	97	1	**97**	99	97	99	>99	<1	**95**	97	95	98	99	<1
	2024	**91**	92	91	96	95	2	**97**	>99	97	>99	>99	<1	**95**	97	95	98	98	1
Puerto Rico	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	99	96	>99	99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	>99	>99	99	>99	<1
Qatar	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	99	>99	97	98	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	>99	>99	95	>99	<1
Republic of Korea	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	99	>99	99	98	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
Republic of Moldova	2015	-	61	82	-	43	42	-	88	93	-	90	8	**73**	73	87	77	63	28
	2024	-	66	88	-	68	22	-	89	94	-	96	4	**76**	76	91	79	80	14
Réunion	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	>99	-	96	>99	<1
Romania	2015	**67**	67	-	95	35	65	**95**	95	-	>99	90	10	**82**	82	-	98	64	36
	2024	**67**	67	-	95	-	-	**95**	95	-	>99	-	-	**82**	82	-	98	-	-
Russian Federation	2015	-	56	-	-	72	20	-	83	-	-	95	4	**76**	76	-	94	89	8
	2024	-	55	-	-	84	8	-	83	-	-	98	<1	**76**	76	-	95	95	3
Rwanda	2015	-	4	62	-	35	40	**43**	43	92	87	76	16	-	10	67	-	42	36
	2024	-	6	68	-	42	40	**53**	53	97	91	83	14	-	15	73	-	49	35
Saint Barthelemy	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Saint Helena	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**89**	99	-	89	98	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**98**	98	-	>99	97	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	87	-	98	<1
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	87	-	98	<1
Saint Lucia	2015	-	93	70	-	94	3	-	93	79	-	98	<1	-	93	71	-	95	2
	2024	-	96	72	-	97	3	-	94	80	-	98	1	-	95	73	-	97	2
Saint Martin (French part)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**87**	87	94	94	93	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	96	98	98	97	<1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	-	93	70	-	89	8	-	98	74	-	98	<1	-	96	72	-	94	4
	2018	-	93	70	-	89	8	-	98	74	-	98	<1	-	96	72	-	94	4
Samoa	2015	**55**	91	70	55	87	10	**87**	90	87	90	92	5	**61**	91	74	62	88	9
	2024	**56**	98	85	56	92	8	**92**	98	94	92	93	7	**63**	98	86	63	92	7
San Marino	2015	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
	2024	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	**22**	22	66	53	80	6	**38**	38	83	85	95	2	**33**	33	78	75	90	3
	2024	**25**	25	56	58	90	3	**40**	40	54	88	>99	<1	**37**	37	55	81	98	<1

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Saudi Arabia	2015	29 975	83	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	33 963	85	>99	<1	<1	<1		99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Senegal	2015	14 593	46	65	6	28	<1	1.68	93	2	5	<1	0.29	78	4	18	<1	1.18
	2024	18 502	50	81	5	15	<1		95	<1	4	<1		88	3	9	<1	
Serbia	2015	7 177	56	94	5	1	<1	0.12	92	7	<1	<1	0.37	93	6	<1	<1	0.25
	2024	6 736	57	95	3	1	<1		95	4	<1	<1		95	4	<1	<1	
Seychelles	2015	107	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	<1	<1	4	0.17
	2024	130	59	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		98	<1	2	-	
Sierra Leone	2015	7 038	41	45	5	21	29	1.27	76	11	9	4	0.62	58	7	16	19	1.13
	2024	8 642	45	57	5	23	15		82	11	7	1		68	7	16	9	
Singapore	2015	5 525	100	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	5 832	100	-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2015	37	100	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-
	2017	39	100	-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Slovakia	2015	5 420	54	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.13	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.08
	2024	5 507	54	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Slovenia	2015	2 060	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	2 119	56	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Solomon Islands	2015	639	22	68	7	19	6	-0.41	91	3	5	<1	0.07	73	6	16	5	-0.21
	2024	819	26	65	7	23	5		91	4	5	<1		72	6	18	4	
Somalia	2015	13 807	43	38	16	32	15	2.50	76	10	13	1	0.78	54	13	24	9	2.03
	2024	19 009	49	68	9	18	6		84	7	9	1		75	8	14	3	
South Africa	2015	56 724	65	80	5	5	9	0.16	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.04	92	2	2	3	0.18
	2024	64 007	69	73	20	3	4		98	2	<1	<1		90	7	1	1	
South Sudan	2015	11 108	19	36	30	14	19	-	58	23	10	9	-	40	29	13	18	-
	2024	11 943	22	32	42	11	14		66	21	10	3		40	38	11	12	
Spain	2015	46 684	80	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	47 911	82	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Sri Lanka	2015	21 730	18	86	2	10	3	0.31	97	<1	2	<1	0.07	88	1	8	2	0.27
	2024	23 104	19	88	1	8	2		98	<1	2	<1		90	1	7	2	
Sudan	2015	40 024	34	50	26	15	10	0.93	69	24	6	1	0.45	56	25	12	7	0.80
	2024	50 449	37	60	31	3	7		74	25	<1	<1		65	29	2	5	
Suriname	2015	582	66	91	1	1	7	1.01	98	<1	<1	<1	0.05	96	<1	1	2	0.37
	2024	634	67	97	2	<1	2		99	<1	<1	<1		98	1	<1	<1	
Sweden	2015	9 799	87	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.04	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	10 607	89	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Switzerland	2015	8 284	74	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	8 922	74	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	19 425	52	91	8	1	<1	0.20	96	4	<1	<1	0.00	93	6	<1	<1	0.10
	2024	24 673	58	92	8	<1	<1		96	4	<1	<1		94	6	<1	<1	
Tajikistan	2015	8 644	27	73	4	4	19	1.84	94	1	1	3	0.17	78	3	3	15	1.40
	2024	10 591	29	87	4	2	7		95	<1	2	3		89	3	2	6	
Thailand	2015	70 541	48	98	<1	1	<1	0.33	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.10	98	<1	<1	<1	0.26
	2024	71 668	54	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Timor-Leste	2015	1 205	29	65	6	22	8	-	89	2	8	1	-	72	5	18	6	-
	2024	1 401	33	82	6	5	7		98	2	<1	<1		87	5	3	5	
Togo	2015	7 663	40	47	11	22	20	1.28	78	11	10	<1	-0.45	60	11	18	12	0.79
	2024	9 515	45	58	17	15	11		74	18	8	<1		65	17	12	6	
Tokelau	2015	2	0	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.12
	2024	3	0	>99	<1	<1	<1		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Tonga	2015	106	23	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	99	<1	<1	<1	0.09	99	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	104	23	99	1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		99	<1	<1	<1	
Trinidad and Tobago	2015	1 429	53	98	1	<1	<1	-	98	1	<1	<1	-	98	1	<1	<1	-
	2024	1 508	54	99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Saudi Arabia	2015	-	86	-	-	84	16	-	94	-	-	91	9	-	93	86	-	89	10
	2024	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	93	86	-	-	-
Senegal	2015	**11**	43	39	11	56	15	**40**	83	57	40	87	7	**24**	61	47	24	70	11
	2024	**13**	67	51	13	70	15	**41**	89	52	41	90	6	**27**	78	52	27	80	11
Serbia	2015	**66**	90	90	66	78	21	**82**	91	93	82	98	2	**75**	91	92	75	89	10
	2024	**66**	92	90	66	82	17	**82**	95	93	82	98	1	**75**	93	92	75	91	8
Seychelles	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**64**	94	-	64	93	3
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**65**	97	-	65	96	2
Sierra Leone	2015	**6**	6	30	8	13	36	**12**	25	57	12	38	49	**8**	14	41	10	23	41
	2024	**10**	10	50	10	16	46	**12**	21	68	12	30	62	**11**	15	58	11	22	53
Singapore	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	91	9	-	95	-	-	91	9
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	91	9	-	95	-	-	91	9
Slovakia	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	97	3	**>99**	>99	-	>99	98	2
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	-	-
Slovenia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	99	-	95	>99	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Solomon Islands	2015	-	47	60	-	44	31	-	83	-	-	66	29	-	55	40	-	48	30
	2024	-	45	57	-	37	34	-	83	-	-	59	36	-	55	39	-	43	35
Somalia	2015	-	14	30	-	20	34	-	55	61	-	58	27	-	32	44	-	36	31
	2024	-	36	45	-	30	46	-	67	60	-	76	15	-	51	52	-	52	31
South Africa	2015	**45**	45	54	58	69	16	**83**	91	83	96	98	1	**69**	75	73	83	88	6
	2024	**51**	57	51	63	73	20	**76**	91	76	95	98	2	**68**	81	68	85	90	7
South Sudan	2015	-	2	-	-	5	61	-	6	-	-	12	68	-	3	-	-	7	63
	2024	-	6	-	-	5	70	-	7	-	-	16	72	-	6	-	-	7	70
Spain	2015	**99**	>99	-	99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	**99**	>99	-	99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
Sri Lanka	2015	**38**	69	78	38	35	52	**91**	91	93	98	77	21	**48**	73	81	49	43	46
	2024	**39**	78	79	39	47	43	**80**	94	89	80	81	17	**47**	81	81	47	54	38
Sudan	2015	-	23	43	-	38	37	-	60	55	-	69	23	-	36	47	-	49	33
	2024	-	28	56	-	56	34	-	64	65	-	86	13	-	41	59	-	67	27
Suriname	2015	**38**	86	76	38	59	33	**63**	97	83	63	88	11	**55**	93	81	55	78	19
	2024	**41**	93	82	41	64	34	**63**	98	83	63	89	11	**56**	96	83	56	80	19
Sweden	2015	-	>99	-	-	76	23	-	>99	-	-	89	10	**>99**	>99	-	>99	88	12
	2024	-	>99	-	-	77	22	-	>99	-	-	90	10	**>99**	>99	-	>99	88	12
Switzerland	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**97**	>99	-	97	>99	<1
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	-	76	90	-	71	28	-	92	94	-	88	12	-	84	92	-	80	20
	2024	-	77	91	-	71	29	-	92	94	-	85	15	-	86	93	-	79	21
Tajikistan	2015	-	44	-	-	51	26	-	87	-	-	82	13	**55**	55	-	62	59	22
	2024	-	55	-	-	59	32	-	90	-	-	77	18	**65**	65	-	72	64	28
Thailand	2015	-	96	97	-	59	39	-	99	>99	-	86	14	-	97	98	-	72	27
	2024	-	>99	>99	-	92	8	-	>99	>99	-	93	7	-	>99	>99	-	93	7
Timor-Leste	2015	-	49	-	-	53	18	-	83	52	-	68	23	-	59	-	-	58	19
	2024	-	70	-	-	69	19	-	94	56	-	83	17	-	78	-	-	73	18
Togo	2015	**7**	7	24	18	20	38	**31**	31	47	52	53	36	**17**	17	33	32	33	37
	2024	**9**	9	41	23	26	48	**35**	35	64	54	43	49	**21**	21	51	37	34	48
Tokelau	2015	-	93	-	-	95	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	95	5
	2024	-	99	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	>99	<1
Tonga	2015	**23**	98	90	23	97	3	**50**	98	94	50	98	2	**29**	98	91	29	97	2
	2024	**23**	98	90	23	93	7	**51**	>99	94	51	97	3	**30**	99	91	30	94	6
Trinidad and Tobago	2015	**65**	97	65	80	88	12	**73**	97	73	91	97	2	**69**	97	69	86	93	7
	2024	**65**	98	65	81	88	11	**73**	>99	73	91	98	2	**69**	99	69	86	93	6

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
Tunisia	2015	11 402	68	82	10	8	<1	1.01	98	<1	<1	<1	0.00	93	4	3	<1	0.38
	2024	12 277	71	93	4	3	<1		98	<1	<1	<1		97	2	1	<1	
Türkiye	2015	80 014	74	93	4	3	<1	0.28	96	3	1	<1	0.05	95	3	2	<1	0.14
	2024	87 474	78	95	4	<1	<1		96	3	<1	<1		96	3	<1	<1	
Turkmenistan	2015	6 216	50	95	<1	<1	4	0.66	99	<1	<1	<1	0.12	97	<1	<1	2	0.41
	2024	7 494	55	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	37	92	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	47	94	92	5	3	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		99	<1	<1	<1	
Tuvalu	2015	11	60	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.04	98	<1	<1	<1	-0.03	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01
	2024	10	67	>99	<1	<1	<1		98	<1	1	<1		99	<1	<1	<1	
Uganda	2015	37 531	22	40	33	18	9	1.58	76	16	6	1	0.42	48	29	15	7	1.53
	2024	50 015	27	57	27	11	5		80	13	6	1		63	23	10	4	
Ukraine	2015	45 785	69	98	<1	1	<1	0.19	91	8	<1	<1	-0.37	93	6	<1	<1	-0.20
	2024	37 860	70	>99	<1	<1	<1		91	8	<1	<1		93	6	<1	<1	
United Arab Emirates	2015	8 675	86	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.02	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.02
	2024	11 027	88	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
United Kingdom	2015	65 382	83	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	69 138	85	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
United Republic of Tanzania	2015	52 021	32	37	13	32	18	1.42	79	10	9	2	0.76	51	12	24	13	1.50
	2024	68 560	38	51	14	18	16		86	11	<1	2		65	13	12	11	
United States Virgin Islands	2015	100	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.04
	2024	85	96	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
United States of America	2015	326 126	82	98	<1	2	<1	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.01	>99	<1	<1	<1	-
	2024	345 427	84	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Uruguay	2015	3 368	95	91	4	4	<1	0.80	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.04	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.11
	2024	3 387	96	95	5	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Uzbekistan	2015	30 749	51	90	5	<1	4	0.70	97	1	<1	<1	0.07	94	3	<1	2	0.42
	2024	36 362	51	96	1	<1	2		98	2	<1	<1		97	1	<1	1	
Vanuatu	2015	266	25	83	2	7	8	0.06	97	1	1	<1	0.00	87	2	6	6	0.07
	2024	328	26	84	3	7	6		97	2	<1	<1		87	3	5	5	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015	30 574	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	<1	4	1	-0.16
	2024	28 406	89	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		93	<1	6	-	
Viet Nam	2015	92 823	34	90	<1	7	2	0.93	97	<1	2	<1	0.18	92	<1	5	2	0.75
	2024	100 988	40	98	<1	2	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		99	<1	1	<1	
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2015	12	0	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01
	2024	11	0	>99	<1	<1	<1		-	-	-	-		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Yemen	2015	31 159	35	49	22	24	5	1.54	81	15	3	<1	0.69	60	20	17	4	1.46
	2024	40 583	40	66	20	11	3		89	10	1	<1		75	16	7	2	
Zambia	2015	16 399	42	47	8	29	17	1.31	87	4	8	1	0.33	64	6	20	10	1.13
	2024	21 315	47	58	10	21	10		90	4	6	<1		73	7	14	6	
Zimbabwe	2015	14 399	32	55	16	20	10	0.01	94	4	2	<1	-0.05	67	12	14	7	-0.03
	2024	16 634	33	54	19	16	11		94	4	2	<1		67	14	11	7	

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
Tunisia	2015	**61**	76	61	66	69	23	**85**	95	85	88	92	7	**77**	89	77	81	85	12
	2024	**58**	80	58	66	74	23	**68**	92	68	69	88	11	**65**	88	65	68	84	14
Türkiye	2015	-	89	-	-	86	11	-	94	-	-	98	<1	-	93	-	-	95	3
	2024	-	90	-	-	85	14	-	95	-	-	98	<1	-	94	-	-	95	4
Turkmenistan	2015	**84**	89	96	84	22	74	**96**	96	>99	97	83	17	**90**	93	98	90	53	45
	2024	**92**	>99	>99	92	15	85	**97**	>99	>99	97	79	21	**95**	>99	>99	95	50	50
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	**47**	47	98	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	**56**	56	94	65	40	57	**47**	47	98	88	45	55	**47**	47	98	87	45	55
Tuvalu	2015	**5**	98	85	5	98	2	**10**	86	69	10	97	2	**8**	91	76	8	97	2
	2024	**5**	99	86	5	>99	<1	**10**	86	69	10	99	<1	**9**	90	74	9	>99	<1
Uganda	2015	**5**	5	54	38	10	63	**35**	35	73	40	55	37	**12**	12	58	39	20	58
	2024	**10**	10	65	39	14	70	**40**	46	70	40	52	41	**18**	20	66	39	24	62
Ukraine	2015	**89**	98	-	89	37	62	**89**	89	-	94	85	14	**89**	92	-	93	70	29
	2024	**87**	>99	-	87	34	66	**88**	88	-	95	79	20	**88**	92	-	93	66	33
United Arab Emirates	2015	-	98	-	-	>99	<1	-	99	-	-	>99	<1	**99**	99	>99	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	>99	<1	**99**	99	>99	>99	-	-
United Kingdom	2015	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
	2024	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	-	>99	-	-	>99	<1	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1
United Republic of Tanzania	2015	**12**	12	30	18	28	22	**41**	45	60	41	67	22	**21**	22	40	25	40	22
	2024	**23**	30	42	23	32	34	**45**	80	67	45	67	30	**31**	49	51	31	45	32
United States Virgin Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**98**	98	-	>99	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	99	-	>99	95	5
United States of America	2015	-	97	94	-	95	3	**97**	>99	97	>99	>99	<1	**96**	>99	96	>99	99	<1
	2024	-	>99	97	-	-	-	**98**	>99	98	>99	>99	<1	**98**	>99	98	>99	-	-
Uruguay	2015	-	91	-	-	90	5	**94**	99	>99	94	>99	<1	-	98	>99	-	>99	<1
	2024	-	95	-	-	>99	<1	**95**	99	>99	95	>99	<1	-	99	>99	-	>99	<1
Uzbekistan	2015	**57**	57	83	88	58	37	**88**	88	88	93	88	11	**72**	72	85	90	73	24
	2024	**75**	75	85	90	61	37	**89**	90	89	93	84	15	**82**	82	87	91	73	26
Vanuatu	2015	**12**	57	56	12	39	46	**38**	81	81	38	80	19	**19**	63	62	19	49	39
	2024	**12**	76	57	12	40	47	**38**	94	82	38	81	19	**19**	80	64	19	50	40
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	49	-	81	14
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	17	-	78	15
Viet Nam	2015	**43**	87	87	43	22	69	**75**	96	98	75	74	24	**54**	90	91	54	40	53
	2024	**47**	98	95	47	35	63	**76**	>99	98	76	88	11	**59**	99	96	59	57	42
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2015	**69**	99	-	69	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**69**	99	-	69	>99	<1
	2024	**69**	98	-	69	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**69**	98	-	69	>99	<1
Yemen	2015	-	38	44	-	35	36	-	76	63	-	62	35	-	51	50	-	44	36
	2024	-	58	51	-	42	44	-	81	68	-	56	42	-	67	58	-	48	43
Zambia	2015	-	8	33	-	7	47	**53**	55	53	90	72	19	-	27	41	-	34	36
	2024	-	10	43	-	9	60	**50**	59	50	94	66	28	-	33	47	-	36	45
Zimbabwe	2015	**14**	14	55	29	11	59	**55**	75	55	68	73	24	**27**	34	55	42	31	48
	2024	**11**	11	66	31	11	63	**55**	63	55	68	58	40	**25**	28	62	43	26	55

Annex 4 Sanitation estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Afghanistan	2015	33 832	25	**38**	7	35	21	1.17	-0.57	**56**	21	22	1	1.71	-0.24	**42**	10	32	16	1.34	-0.53
	2024	42 647	27	**48**	11	26	15			**73**	23	4	<1			**54**	14	20	11		
Albania	2015	2 899	57	**96**	1	2	<1	0.63	-0.05	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.10	-0.02	**98**	1	1	<1	0.41	-0.04
	2024	2 792	65	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Algeria	2015	40 020	71	**78**	11	8	3	0.25	-0.59	**90**	8	1	<1	-0.16	-0.03	**87**	9	3	1	0.06	-0.26
	2024	46 814	76	**80**	12	8	<1			**88**	10	2	<1			**86**	11	3	<1		
American Samoa	2015	53	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**62**	36	1	-	-0.01	-
	2024	47	87	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**62**	36	2	-		
Andorra	2015	72	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	82	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Angola	2015	28 158	63	**22**	6	10	63	-	-	**61**	27	4	8	-	-	**47**	19	6	28	-	-
	2022	35 635	68	**24**	6	5	66			**63**	27	3	7			**50**	21	3	26		
Anguilla	2015	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	2	<1	<1	-	-	**97**	2	<1	<1	-	-
	2017	14	100	-	-	-	-			**97**	2	<1	<1			**97**	2	<1	<1		
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	89	25	**97**	<1	3	<1	0.58	-0.05	**94**	<1	5	<1	0.68	-0.04	**96**	<1	3	<1	0.62	-0.05
	2024	94	24	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**98**	<1	1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Argentina	2015	43 477	92	**77**	4	20	-	-	-	**96**	2	<1	<1	0.35	-0.07	**94**	2	3	-	-	-
	2024	45 696	93	-	-	-	-			**98**	2	<1	<1			-	-	-	-		
Armenia	2015	2 921	63	**81**	3	16	<1	0.17	0.00	**98**	1	<1	<1	0.28	0.00	**91**	2	7	<1	0.23	0.00
	2024	2 974	64	**82**	3	14	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**94**	1	5	<1		
Aruba	2015	104	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.04	-0.02
	2024	108	44	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**99**	<1	<1	<1		
Australia	2015	23 948	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	26 713	87	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Austria	2015	8 644	58	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	9 121	60	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Azerbaijan	2015	9 753	55	**83**	2	15	<1	1.62	-0.01	**91**	5	4	<1	0.94	-0.01	**88**	3	9	<1	1.28	-0.01
	2024	10 337	58	**98**	<1	1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1		
Bahamas	2015	385	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	4	2	<1	-	-
	2019	395	83	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**94**	4	2	<1		
Bahrain	2015	1 370	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	1 607	90	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Bangladesh	2015	159 383	34	**47**	17	31	5	2.05	-0.80	**56**	26	17	<1	1.11	-0.17	**50**	20	26	3	1.83	-0.65
	2024	173 562	41	**68**	18	14	<1			**68**	24	8	<1			**68**	21	12	<1		
Barbados	2015	279	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	2	2	<1	0.35	-0.03
	2024	282	32	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**98**	2	<1	<1		
Belarus	2015	9 487	77	**97**	1	2	<1	0.17	0.00	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.39	0.00	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.33	0.00
	2024	9 057	81	**99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Belgium	2015	11 275	98	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	11 739	98	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Belize	2015	356	45	**78**	11	10	2	-0.25	-0.28	**91**	6	2	<1	0.31	-	**84**	9	6	1	0.01	-
	2024	417	47	**76**	11	12	<1			**93**	5	1	-			**84**	8	7	-		
Benin	2015	11 361	46	**7**	11	8	74	0.40	-0.94	**27**	30	11	32	0.57	-0.31	**16**	20	10	55	0.57	-0.88
	2024	14 463	51	**12**	13	10	65			**32**	29	9	29			**22**	21	10	47		
Bermuda	2015	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	65	100	-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Bhutan	2015	741	39	**69**	6	22	3	2.24	-0.47	**77**	15	7	1	0.61	-0.17	**72**	9	16	3	1.78	-0.39
	2024	792	45	**89**	9	2	<1			**84**	13	3	<1			**87**	11	3	<1		

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Afghanistan	2015	**20**	19	<1	<1	41	2	1	**19**	16	<1	3	41	27	8	**19**	18	<1	1	41	8	3
	2024	**25**	24	<1	<1	54	3	1	**25**	22	<1	3	55	34	8	**25**	24	<1	1	54	12	3
Albania	2015	-	-	-	10	52	14	32	**34**	4	2	28	7	2	90	**41**	15	6	20	26	7	65
	2024	-	-	-	14	69	8	23	**63**	6	5	52	12	2	86	**69**	17	14	38	32	4	64
Algeria	2015	**54**	14	3	38	9	21	58	**66**	2	<1	64	1	3	94	**62**	5	1	56	4	8	84
	2024	**56**	12	2	41	9	18	65	**65**	<1	<1	64	<1	<1	97	**62**	3	<1	59	2	5	90
American Samoa	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42**	8	7	27	4	44	50
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43**	6	6	31	<1	41	57
Andorra	2015	**96**	<1	<1	96	<1	-	>99	**96**	<1	<1	96	<1	-	>99	**96**	<1	<1	96	<1	-	>99
	2024	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
Angola	2015	-	-	-	-	4	23	<1	-	-	-	-	6	67	15	-	-	-	-	5	51	10
	2022	-	-	-	-	<1	29	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	80	10	-	-	-	-	<1	64	7
Anguilla	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	94	1	-	-	-	-	4	94	1
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	94	1	-	-	-	-	4	94	1
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	-	-	-	-	19	76	2	-	-	-	-	31	62	2	-	-	-	-	22	73	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	21	78	<1	-	-	-	-	37	60	2	-	-	-	-	25	74	<1
Argentina	2015	-	-	-	2	38	37	5	**49**	13	5	30	13	24	61	**49**	14	7	28	15	25	57
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**46**	12	4	30	10	22	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2015	-	-	-	<1	58	5	21	**<1**	<1	<1	<1	2	<1	97	**11**	11	<1	<1	22	2	69
	2024	-	-	-	<1	57	6	22	**<1**	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	>99	**11**	11	<1	<1	21	2	72
Aruba	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	91	5
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	91	5
Australia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	2	2	91	<1	7	93
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	1	1	93	<1	6	94
Austria	2015	**>99**	16	<1	84	<1	15	84	**>99**	<1	<1	98	2	<1	98	**>99**	7	<1	92	1	7	92
	2024	**96**	10	2	84	<1	15	84	**>99**	<1	<1	98	2	<1	98	**99**	5	1	93	1	6	93
Azerbaijan	2015	**60**	58	<1	3	72	7	5	**54**	11	7	35	18	6	72	**57**	32	4	20	43	7	42
	2024	**69**	64	<1	5	76	15	8	**68**	12	9	46	17	13	70	**68**	34	5	29	42	14	44
Bahamas	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	75	23
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	75	23
Bahrain	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	<1	9	81	<1	18	82
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**93**	<1	6	87	<1	13	87
Bangladesh	2015	**25**	25	<1	<1	51	13	<1	**26**	26	<1	<1	36	33	14	**25**	25	<1	<1	46	20	5
	2024	**42**	42	<1	<1	65	20	<1	**31**	31	<1	<1	38	38	16	**37**	37	<1	<1	54	28	7
Barbados	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	7	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	2	6
Belarus	2015	**56**	28	<1	28	44	22	33	**81**	4	4	73	7	5	88	**75**	10	3	62	16	9	75
	2024	**50**	25	<1	26	36	33	30	**81**	3	4	74	4	8	88	**74**	7	3	64	11	13	76
Belgium	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**86**	5	5	75	3	15	82
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	5	5	84	6	9	84
Belize	2015	-	-	-	<1	37	51	<1	-	-	-	19	8	69	20	-	-	-	9	24	59	9
	2024	-	-	-	<1	30	56	<1	-	-	-	17	8	73	18	-	-	-	8	20	64	9
Benin	2015	**7**	7	<1	<1	17	<1	<1	**18**	18	<1	<1	47	9	2	**12**	12	<1	<1	31	4	<1
	2024	**11**	11	<1	<1	22	2	<1	**22**	21	<1	<1	48	11	2	**16**	16	<1	<1	36	6	1
Bermuda	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	95	-	5	-	-	-	2	95	-	5
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	95	-	5	-	-	-	2	95	-	5
Bhutan	2015	**48**	46	<1	1	24	48	3	**46**	36	<1	9	15	54	22	**47**	43	<1	4	20	50	10
	2024	**54**	50	<1	3	11	80	7	**44**	26	<1	19	<1	53	43	**49**	39	<1	10	6	68	24

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	11 015	68	**36**	6	18	39	1.66	-1.61	**66**	25	5	4	1.28	-0.61	**57**	19	9	15	1.53	-1.09
	2024	12 413	72	**53**	4	17	25			**79**	21	<1	<1			**72**	16	5	7		
Bonaire, Sint Eustasius and Saba	2015	25	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	5	<1	<1	0.06	0.00
	2024	31	75	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**95**	5	<1	<1		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	3 519	47	**92**	<1	7	<1	-	-	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.02	-0.02	**95**	<1	4	<1	-	-
	2024	3 164	51	-	-	-	-			**99**	<1	<1	<1			-	-	-	-		
Botswana	2015	2 203	67	**49**	12	13	27	1.06	-1.10	**76**	13	9	2	0.20	-0.08	**67**	13	10	10	0.77	-0.69
	2024	2 521	73	**58**	13	12	17			**77**	19	3	1			**72**	17	5	5		
Brazil	2015	201 676	86	**56**	<1	33	11	1.25	-1.43	**91**	<1	8	<1	0.59	-0.12	**86**	<1	12	2	0.79	-0.37
	2024	211 999	88	**67**	<1	32	<1			**96**	<1	4	<1			**92**	<1	7	<1		
British Virgin Islands	2015	34	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	<1	3	<1	-	-
	2016	34	47	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**97**	<1	3	<1		
Brunei Darussalam	2015	422	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	<1	7	2	1.14	-
	2024	463	79	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Bulgaria	2015	7 178	74	**84**	16	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**87**	13	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**86**	14	<1	<1	0.01	0.00
	2024	6 758	77	**84**	16	<1	<1			**87**	13	<1	<1			**86**	14	<1	<1		
Burkina Faso	2015	18 777	28	**14**	17	9	60	0.92	-1.91	**46**	42	5	7	0.23	-0.20	**23**	24	8	45	0.96	-1.84
	2024	23 549	33	**24**	25	9	42			**48**	44	3	5			**32**	31	7	30		
Burundi	2015	11 048	12	**45**	6	46	2	-0.05	-0.01	**42**	40	17	<1	0.04	-0.06	**45**	11	42	2	-0.05	-0.02
	2024	14 048	15	**45**	7	46	2			**42**	47	11	<1			**45**	13	40	2		
Cabo Verde	2015	512	64	**59**	3	6	33	2.41	-2.55	**77**	8	3	13	1.40	-1.37	**70**	6	4	20	1.93	-1.98
	2024	525	68	**77**	1	12	10			**86**	9	4	<1			**83**	7	7	3		
Cambodia	2015	15 623	22	**47**	8	3	42	3.33	-3.87	**80**	8	2	11	1.54	-1.37	**54**	8	3	35	3.04	-3.43
	2024	17 639	26	**80**	10	3	7			**93**	7	<1	<1			**83**	9	2	5		
Cameroon	2015	22 763	55	**25**	9	55	11	0.04	-0.19	**59**	26	15	<1	0.34	-0.01	**43**	18	33	6	0.40	-0.16
	2024	29 124	60	**25**	9	56	10			**62**	23	14	<1			**47**	18	31	4		
Canada	2015	35 962	81	**99**	<1	1	<1	-0.02	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.06	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.05	0.00
	2024	39 742	82	**99**	<1	1	<1			**99**	<1	1	<1			**99**	<1	1	<1		
Cayman Islands	2015	62	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**83**	11	5	<1	-	-	**83**	11	5	<1	-	-
	2024	74	100	-	-	-	-			**83**	10	7	<1			**83**	10	7	<1		
Central African Republic	2015	4 629	40	**7**	5	50	37	-0.15	0.21	**29**	26	39	6	-0.61	0.11	**16**	14	46	25	-0.27	0.09
	2024	5 331	44	**6**	7	49	39			**25**	29	40	7			**14**	17	45	25		
Chad	2015	14 648	23	**5**	1	13	80	-0.07	-0.35	**33**	18	32	16	0.70	-0.12	**11**	5	18	66	0.14	-0.38
	2024	20 299	25	**5**	2	16	78			**39**	17	28	15			**13**	6	19	62		
Chile	2015	18 048	87	**92**	<1	5	3	1.19	-0.09	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.14	-0.08	**98**	<1	<1	1	0.29	-0.08
	2024	19 765	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
China	2015	1 419 663	56	**77**	3	19	1	2.09	-0.16	**91**	3	5	<1	0.86	-0.01	**85**	3	12	<1	1.69	-0.11
	2024	1 442 535	66	**95**	2	2	<1			**98**	2	<1	<1			**97**	2	<1	<1		
China, Hong Kong SAR	2015	7 366	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	<1	4	<1	-0.11	0.00	**96**	<1	4	<1	-0.11	0.00
	2024	7 415	100	-	-	-	-			**95**	<1	5	<1			**95**	<1	5	<1		
China, Macao SAR	2015	622	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	720	100	-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Colombia	2015	46 970	80	**77**	4	3	16	1.12	-0.68	**92**	6	<1	<1	0.74	-0.06	**89**	6	1	4	0.88	-0.25
	2024	52 886	83	**87**	1	2	10			**99**	<1	<1	<1			**97**	<1	<1	2		
Comoros	2015	727	28	**44**	8	46	2	1.61	0.06	**52**	12	35	<1	0.73	0.02	**46**	9	43	1	1.37	0.05
	2024	867	30	**57**	14	26	2			**58**	19	23	1			**57**	16	25	2		
Congo	2015	5 098	66	**6**	9	63	22	-	-	**26**	45	28	2	-	-	**19**	33	40	9	-	-
	2021	5 892	68	**6**	9	62	23			**27**	46	25	2			**21**	34	37	8		
Cook Islands	2015	17	74	**91**	<1	7	1	0.57	0.01	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	0.01	**98**	<1	2	<1	0.21	0.01
	2024	14	76	**96**	<1	3	1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1		
Costa Rica	2015	4 818	77	**94**	1	4	<1	0.36	-0.04	**98**	<1	<1	<1	0.09	-0.02	**97**	<1	2	<1	0.21	-0.03
	2024	5 130	83	**98**	<1	2	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1		
Côte d'Ivoire	2015	25 246	49	**17**	18	22	43	0.72	-1.28	**47**	32	15	5	0.71	-0.11	**32**	25	19	24	0.85	-0.89
	2024	31 934	54	**24**	22	22	31			**54**	34	8	4			**40**	28	14	17		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	-	-	-	-	30	7	6	-	-	-	-	13	15	64	-	-	-	-	18	12	45
	2024	-	-	-	-	40	10	8	-	-	-	-	12	17	71	-	-	-	-	20	15	53
Bonaire, Sint Eustasius and Saba	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	<1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	-	-	-	9	<1	64	29	31	4	2	25	<1	16	84	46	26	3	16	<1	41	55
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	4	4	50	<1	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2015	-	-	-	<1	58	3	<1	-	-	-	<1	81	6	2	-	-	-	<1	74	5	1
	2024	-	-	-	<1	68	3	<1	-	-	-	<1	88	6	2	-	-	-	<1	83	5	1
Brazil	2015	-	-	-	4	23	26	7	49	7	5	37	7	13	71	47	8	6	33	9	15	62
	2024	-	-	-	6	29	29	9	57	4	3	50	3	11	83	55	6	4	44	6	13	74
British Virgin Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	73	24
	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	73	24
Brunei Darussalam	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	<1	91	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	<1	>99	-
Bulgaria	2015	56	10	10	36	<1	47	53	70	1	1	67	<1	6	94	66	3	3	59	<1	16	84
	2024	63	9	9	45	<1	42	58	80	<1	<1	78	<1	5	95	76	3	3	70	<1	13	87
Burkina Faso	2015	12	12	<1	<1	31	<1	<1	30	29	<1	<1	81	5	2	17	17	<1	<1	44	2	<1
	2024	21	21	<1	<1	48	<1	<1	31	31	<1	<1	86	6	<1	25	25	<1	<1	61	2	<1
Burundi	2015	-	-	-	-	51	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	50	26	6	-	-	-	-	51	4	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	51	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	53	34	2	-	-	-	-	52	6	<1
Cabo Verde	2015	-	-	-	<1	<1	59	2	-	-	-	2	<1	49	35	-	-	-	2	<1	53	23
	2024	-	-	-	<1	4	74	<1	-	-	-	2	20	48	28	-	-	-	2	15	56	19
Cambodia	2015	30	28	<1	1	51	<1	3	44	26	<1	18	47	<1	40	33	28	<1	5	50	<1	11
	2024	51	49	<1	2	84	2	4	53	35	<1	18	61	2	38	52	46	<1	6	78	2	13
Cameroon	2015	-	-	-	-	32	2	<1	-	-	-	-	61	22	2	-	-	-	-	48	13	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	30	3	<1	-	-	-	-	56	27	2	-	-	-	-	46	18	1
Canada	2015	79	2	27	50	1	34	63	79	<1	8	70	4	6	89	79	<1	12	67	4	12	84
	2024	82	2	28	52	<1	35	63	81	<1	8	73	4	6	88	81	<1	12	69	3	11	84
Cayman Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11	67	17	-	-	-	15	11	67	17
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	63	14	-	-	-	12	16	63	14
Central African Republic	2015	7	7	<1	<1	12	<1	<1	28	28	<1	<1	54	<1	<1	15	15	<1	<1	29	<1	<1
	2024	6	6	<1	<1	12	<1	<1	23	23	<1	<1	53	<1	<1	14	13	<1	<1	30	<1	<1
Chad	2015	5	5	<1	<1	6	<1	<1	27	26	<1	<1	47	3	2	10	10	<1	<1	15	<1	<1
	2024	4	4	<1	<1	6	<1	<1	32	31	<1	<1	52	3	2	11	11	<1	<1	17	<1	<1
Chile	2015	-	-	-	18	18	56	18	94	<1	<1	93	<1	2	96	90	4	4	83	3	9	86
	2024	-	-	-	22	8	70	22	>99	<1	<1	98	<1	2	98	95	3	3	89	1	10	89
China	2015	24	6	<1	18	39	17	23	70	2	3	65	5	8	81	49	4	2	44	21	12	55
	2024	38	7	<1	31	38	27	32	85	3	5	77	7	14	80	69	4	3	61	17	18	63
China, Hong Kong SAR	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1	1	78	3	-	93	80	1	1	78	3	-	93
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	<1	<1	94	1	-	94	95	<1	<1	94	1	-	94
China, Macao SAR	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	<1	<1	62	<1	-	>99	62	<1	<1	62	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	<1	<1	80	<1	-	>99	80	<1	<1	80	<1	-	>99
Colombia	2015	-	-	-	2	10	56	14	7	2	<1	5	1	5	92	18	5	2	4	3	16	76
	2024	-	-	-	2	8	67	13	7	2	<1	5	<1	6	93	19	5	2	5	2	16	79
Comoros	2015	40	38	<1	2	43	5	5	44	40	<1	4	45	8	11	41	38	<1	3	43	6	7
	2024	51	48	<1	3	56	8	8	46	40	<1	6	46	13	17	49	45	<1	4	53	9	11
Congo	2015	-	-	-	-	14	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	50	19	2	-	-	-	-	37	13	1
	2021	-	-	-	-	14	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	50	22	2	-	-	-	-	39	15	1
Cook Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2015	35	34	<1	<1	2	88	6	20	16	<1	4	<1	67	32	23	20	<1	3	<1	72	26
	2024	36	35	<1	1	<1	93	6	24	18	<1	6	1	73	25	26	21	<1	5	1	76	22
Côte d'Ivoire	2015	15	15	<1	<1	29	5	1	29	25	<1	4	40	26	14	22	20	<1	2	34	16	7
	2024	21	21	<1	<1	39	6	2	32	28	<1	4	40	34	14	27	25	<1	3	40	21	8

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Croatia	2015	4 184	56	93	4	2	<1	-	-	98	2	<1	<1	-	-	96	3	1	<1	-	-
	2021	3 925	58	93	4	2	<1			98	2	<1	<1			96	3	1	<1		
Cuba	2015	11 275	77	85	8	6	2	0.90	-0.17	90	7	2	<1	0.45	-0.03	89	8	3	<1	0.56	-0.06
	2024	10 980	78	94	2	3	<1			95	4	1	<1			95	3	2	<1		
Curaçao	2015	167	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-
	2017	169	89	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Cyprus	2015	1 220	67	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.03	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	0.00
	2024	1 358	67	99	<1	1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Czechia	2015	10 524	73	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.06	0.00	99	1	<1	<1	-0.02	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	10 736	75	>99	<1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2015	25 575	61	71	<1	28	<1	-	-	88	3	9	<1	-	-	82	2	16	<1	-	-
	2023	26 418	63	73	<1	27	<1			92	1	7	<1			85	<1	15	<1		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015	81 036	43	14	11	57	18	-0.52	0.17	22	30	44	4	-0.08	0.05	18	19	51	12	-0.31	0.05
	2024	109 276	48	11	9	61	19			22	27	47	4			16	18	54	12		
Denmark	2015	5 684	88	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	5 977	89	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Djibouti	2015	1 020	77	19	2	14	65	-	-	73	7	17	3	-	-	61	6	16	17	-	-
	2023	1 153	79	22	2	12	64			79	8	10	3			67	7	10	16		
Dominica	2015	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	3	11	6	-	-
	2017	68	70	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			80	3	11	6		
Dominican Republic	2015	10 435	79	76	13	4	7	0.52	-0.18	88	9	2	2	0.42	-0.06	85	10	2	3	0.56	-0.15
	2024	11 428	85	81	11	3	5			92	6	1	1			90	7	1	2		
Ecuador	2015	16 266	63	76	8	4	12	1.10	-0.77	89	9	<1	1	0.50	-0.13	84	9	2	5	0.76	-0.40
	2024	18 135	65	86	8	<1	5			94	6	<1	<1			91	7	<1	2		
Egypt	2015	99 597	43	93	4	3	<1	0.22	-0.10	98	1	<1	<1	0.20	-0.04	95	3	2	<1	0.21	-0.07
	2024	116 538	43	95	2	3	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			97	1	2	<1		
El Salvador	2015	6 184	70	75	15	1	8	0.25	-0.61	90	9	<1	1	0.18	-0.04	85	11	<1	3	0.31	-0.29
	2024	6 338	76	77	20	<1	2			91	8	<1	<1			88	11	<1	1		
Equatorial Guinea	2015	1 454	71	57	6	33	4	-	-	70	11	16	3	-	-	66	10	21	3	-	-
	2017	1 562	72	57	6	33	4			70	11	16	3			66	10	21	3		
Eritrea	2015	3 106	38	6	2	4	89	-	-	22	22	23	33	-	-	12	10	11	67	-	-
	2016	3 125	39	6	2	4	89			22	22	23	33			12	10	11	67		
Estonia	2015	1 315	68	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.04	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.03	0.00
	2024	1 361	70	>99	<1	<1	<1			99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Eswatini	2015	1 143	23	60	19	12	9	1.02	-1.17	55	38	5	2	-0.79	-0.01	59	23	10	7	0.59	-0.91
	2024	1 243	25	70	18	12	<1			48	46	5	1			64	25	11	<1		
Ethiopia	2015	103 867	19	4	1	51	43	0.22	-2.51	20	28	43	9	0.39	-0.76	7	7	49	37	0.31	-2.32
	2024	132 060	24	6	2	71	20			24	28	45	3			10	9	65	16		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2015	3	76	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	3	80	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Faroe Islands	2015	49	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	<1	9	<1	-	-
	2024	55	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-		
Fiji	2015	919	55	91	5	4	<1	0.49	-0.04	94	5	<1	<1	-0.09	0.00	93	5	2	<1	0.22	-0.02
	2024	929	59	93	7	<1	<1			93	7	<1	<1			93	7	<1	<1		
Finland	2015	5 480	85	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	5 617	86	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
France	2015	64 916	80	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	66 549	82	99	1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1		
French Guiana	2015	266	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	<1	7	<1	-	-
	2024	309	87	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			94	<1	6	<1		
French Polynesia	2015	278	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	<1	-0.01	-0.07
	2024	282	62	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			98	<1	2	<1		
Gabon	2015	2 041	88	19	7	70	3	0.57	-0.08	49	26	23	1	1.23	-0.03	46	24	29	2	1.27	-0.05
	2024	2 539	91	25	6	67	3			61	20	18	1			57	19	23	1		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Croatia	2015	-	-	-	25	5	66	27	87	6	6	76	2	18	79	76	9	13	54	3	39	56
	2021	-	-	-	24	5	66	27	85	6	6	74	2	18	79	75	9	13	53	3	38	57
Cuba	2015	55	50	<1	6	48	23	21	37	16	4	17	14	20	64	41	24	3	14	22	21	54
	2024	60	50	<1	10	45	22	29	42	14	4	24	14	12	72	46	22	3	21	21	15	63
Curaçao	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	<1	81	18
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	<1	81	18
Cyprus	2015	-	-	-	11	5	84	11	86	8	8	70	3	27	70	77	11	15	50	4	46	50
	2024	-	-	-	12	6	82	12	86	9	9	69	4	27	69	77	11	16	50	4	45	50
Czechia	2015	81	9	9	64	2	30	67	93	1	1	91	<1	3	96	90	3	3	84	1	10	89
	2024	82	9	9	65	2	30	67	95	1	1	92	<1	3	96	91	3	3	85	1	10	89
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2015	9	<1	<1	9	42	12	17	-	1	-	-	18	6	68	-	<1	-	-	27	8	48
	2023	1	<1	<1	<1	55	17	2	-	1	-	-	19	7	67	-	<1	-	-	32	11	43
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015	14	14	<1	<1	25	<1	<1	17	16	<1	<1	36	15	1	15	15	<1	<1	30	7	<1
	2024	11	11	<1	<1	20	<1	<1	15	15	<1	<1	28	20	<1	13	13	<1	<1	24	10	<1
Denmark	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	6	1	90	<1	9	91
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	6	<1	92	<1	7	93
Djibouti	2015	18	18	<1	<1	20	<1	<1	41	38	<1	3	59	15	7	35	33	<1	2	50	11	5
	2023	21	21	<1	<1	24	<1	<1	45	42	<1	3	67	15	7	40	37	<1	2	57	11	5
Dominica	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	61	13
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	61	13
Dominican Republic	2015	52	49	<1	2	38	46	5	45	32	<1	13	14	55	28	46	36	<1	10	19	53	23
	2024	47	46	<1	1	23	67	3	42	32	<1	10	6	71	21	43	34	<1	9	8	70	19
Ecuador	2015	53	44	<1	9	18	43	23	44	14	<1	31	3	17	78	47	25	<1	23	9	26	58
	2024	59	48	<1	11	9	58	28	44	7	2	35	<1	14	86	49	21	1	27	3	29	66
Egypt	2015	27	7	2	17	4	52	41	39	2	<1	36	1	10	89	32	5	2	25	3	34	61
	2024	48	4	2	42	<1	37	59	69	<1	<1	69	<1	<1	>99	57	2	<1	54	<1	21	77
El Salvador	2015	61	61	<1	<1	68	20	3	31	27	<1	3	23	17	58	40	37	<1	2	37	18	41
	2024	58	58	<1	<1	63	31	4	29	25	<1	3	18	24	58	36	33	<1	2	28	26	45
Equatorial Guinea	2015	-	-	-	-	52	5	7	-	-	-	-	63	7	12	-	-	-	-	59	6	11
	2017	-	-	-	-	52	5	7	-	-	-	-	63	7	12	-	-	-	-	59	6	11
Eritrea	2015	-	-	-	-	7	1	<1	-	-	-	-	24	12	8	-	-	-	-	13	5	3
	2016	-	-	-	-	7	1	<1	-	-	-	-	24	12	8	-	-	-	-	13	5	3
Estonia	2015	-	-	-	44	12	43	45	97	1	1	94	<1	3	96	90	6	6	78	4	16	80
	2024	-	-	-	46	2	51	46	98	<1	<1	97	<1	1	98	91	4	4	82	<1	16	83
Eswatini	2015	58	56	<1	2	73	3	3	43	31	<1	12	47	14	33	54	50	<1	4	67	6	10
	2024	67	65	<1	3	80	4	4	41	26	<1	15	45	14	34	61	55	<1	6	71	6	12
Ethiopia	2015	3	3	<1	<1	5	<1	<1	16	15	<1	<1	38	7	3	6	6	<1	<1	12	2	<1
	2024	5	5	<1	<1	8	<1	<1	19	18	<1	<1	41	9	2	8	8	<1	<1	16	2	<1
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2015	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99
Faroe Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	91	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2015	54	53	<1	2	24	69	3	43	26	<1	17	5	59	35	48	38	<1	10	13	63	21
	2024	57	56	<1	1	28	69	3	43	26	<1	16	6	59	35	49	38	<1	10	15	63	22
Finland	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	<1	5	84	<1	16	84
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	<1	5	86	<1	14	86
France	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	5	5	79	<1	18	82
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	6	6	79	<1	18	82
French Guiana	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	15	15	44	10	39	44
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	13	13	50	8	36	50
French Polynesia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	<1	79	19
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	<1	79	19
Gabon	2015	-	-	-	-	17	6	4	-	-	-	-	8	49	18	-	-	-	-	9	44	16
	2024	-	-	-	-	22	6	2	-	-	-	-	22	49	10	-	-	-	-	22	45	9

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Gambia	2015	2 225	59	35	12	50	3	-1.45	-0.39	54	26	19	<1	0.78	-0.04	47	20	32	1	-0.12	-0.22
	2024	2 760	65	24	8	68	<1			61	14	25	<1			48	12	40	<1		
Georgia	2015	3 792	57	72	3	24	<1	0.76	-0.08	94	2	3	<1	0.35	0.00	85	3	12	<1	0.61	-0.04
	2024	3 808	61	80	1	19	<1			98	<1	2	<1			91	<1	8	<1		
Germany	2015	82 078	77	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	84 552	78	99	1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Ghana	2015	28 696	54	14	36	20	31	0.90	0.02	26	57	8	9	1.10	0.06	21	47	14	19	1.08	-0.10
	2024	34 427	60	23	31	14	31			37	48	5	9	1.10	0.06	32	42	9	18		
Gibraltar	2015	33	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	39	100	-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Greece	2015	10 821	78	98	2	<1	<1	0.11	-0.06	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.02	-0.01	99	1	<1	<1	0.05	-0.02
	2024	10 048	81	98	2	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Greenland	2015	56	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	<1	38	<1	-	-
	2022	56	88	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			63	<1	38	<1		
Grenada	2015	115	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	2	1	4	0.17	-
	2024	117	37	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			93	2	5	-		
Guadeloupe	2015	404	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	1	<1	-	-
	2024	375	99	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Guam	2015	165	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	9	<1	<1	0.06	-
	2024	168	95	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			90	9	<1	-		
Guatemala	2015	15 972	50	54	8	29	9	0.61	-0.81	80	10	8	2	0.04	-0.12	67	9	18	5	0.42	-0.50
	2024	18 406	54	60	12	27	1			81	11	7	<1			71	11	16	<1		
Guernsey	2015	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	64	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Guinea	2015	11 767	35	15	14	51	20	0.80	-1.42	38	44	17	1	1.12	-0.05	23	25	39	13	0.98	-1.02
	2024	14 755	39	23	18	52	7			48	49	2	<1			33	30	33	5		
Guinea-Bissau	2015	1 786	42	12	6	57	26	0.71	-1.67	33	26	39	1	1.26	-0.15	21	14	50	15	1.02	-1.17
	2024	2 201	46	17	8	61	14			43	31	26	<1			29	18	45	8		
Guyana	2015	759	26	85	9	5	<1	0.67	-0.07	90	7	3	<1	0.35	-0.02	87	9	4	<1	0.58	-0.06
	2024	831	27	91	9	<1	<1			93	5	1	<1			91	8	<1	<1		
Haiti	2015	10 523	52	20	13	31	36	0.49	-	34	30	28	9	0.01	-	27	22	30	22	0.40	-
	2024	11 773	60	24	16	60	-			32	26	41	-			29	22	49	-		
Honduras	2015	9 237	55	72	5	7	16	1.15	-0.98	85	8	5	2	0.62	-0.11	79	7	6	8	0.97	-0.62
	2024	10 826	61	83	6	5	7			91	5	3	1			88	5	3	3		
Hungary	2015	9 839	71	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	9 676	73	99	1	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1		
Iceland	2015	331	94	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	99	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	393	94	>99	<1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1		
India	2015	1 328 024	33	50	7	1	41	3.30	-3.36	71	17	3	9	1.64	-1.06	57	10	2	31	2.86	-2.77
	2024	1 450 936	37	81	8	<1	11			87	13	<1	<1	1.64	-1.06	83	10	<1	7		
Indonesia	2015	261 799	53	62	10	9	20	2.48	-1.76	81	10	4	6	1.12	-0.52	72	10	6	12	1.94	-1.25
	2024	283 488	59	85	8	3	4			90	6	3	1	1.12	-0.52	88	7	3	2		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	82 619	73	77	17	5	1	0.87	-	92	7	<1	<1	0.21	0.00	88	10	2	<1	0.51	-
	2024	91 568	78	82	18	<1	-			93	7	<1	<1	0.21		90	10	<1	-		
Iraq	2015	37 561	70	86	3	10	1	1.79	-0.61	94	4	2	<1	0.88	-0.01	92	3	4	<1	1.17	-0.20
	2024	46 042	72	98	<1	2	<1			99	<1	1	<1	0.88	-0.01	99	<1	1	<1		
Ireland	2015	4 702	63	93	5	2	<1	0.02	0.00	88	8	4	<1	-0.01	0.00	90	7	3	<1	-0.01	0.00
	2024	5 255	65	93	5	2	<1			88	8	4	<1	-0.01		90	7	3	<1		
Isle of Man	2015	84	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	84	54	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Israel	2015	8 053	92	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.05	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	9 387	93	99	<1	1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Italy	2015	60 575	70	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	59 343	72	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Gambia	2015	**34**	34	<1	<1	45	2	<1	**31**	30	<1	1	45	31	4	**32**	31	<1	<1	45	19	2
	2024	**23**	23	<1	<1	30	2	<1	**31**	30	<1	<1	35	38	2	**28**	28	<1	<1	33	26	1
Georgia	2015	**40**	40	<1	<1	60	6	9	**6**	5	<1	<1	9	2	86	**21**	20	<1	<1	31	4	53
	2024	**50**	42	<1	8	60	10	11	**71**	<1	<1	71	<1	<1	98	**63**	16	<1	47	23	4	64
Germany	2015	**91**	3	6	82	3	14	83	**98**	<1	<1	98	<1	<1	>99	**97**	<1	1	94	<1	3	96
	2024	**91**	3	6	82	3	14	83	**98**	<1	<1	98	<1	<1	>99	**97**	<1	1	95	<1	3	96
Ghana	2015	**12**	12	<1	<1	46	3	<1	**14**	13	<1	<1	52	26	6	**13**	12	<1	<1	49	16	3
	2024	**20**	20	<1	<1	49	5	<1	**18**	17	<1	<1	45	37	3	**19**	18	<1	<1	47	24	2
Gibraltar	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99
Greece	2015	-	-	-	33	<1	65	34	**93**	3	3	87	<1	12	88	**87**	6	6	75	<1	24	76
	2024	-	-	-	47	<1	52	48	**98**	<1	<1	96	<1	3	97	**93**	3	3	87	<1	12	88
Greenland	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**<1**	<1	<1	<1	25	38	<1
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**<1**	<1	<1	<1	25	38	<1
Grenada	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	62	5
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	67	5
Guadeloupe	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	43	39
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	39
Guam	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	30	69
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	31	68
Guatemala	2015	-	-	-	-	37	11	14	-	-	-	-	14	7	70	-	-	-	-	25	9	42
	2024	-	-	-	-	38	15	18	-	-	-	-	13	9	71	-	-	-	-	24	12	46
Guernsey	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88**	<1	13	75	<1	25	75
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88**	<1	13	75	<1	25	75
Guinea	2015	-	-	-	-	28	2	<1	-	-	-	-	58	20	4	-	-	-	-	38	8	1
	2024	-	-	-	-	38	3	<1	-	-	-	-	65	29	3	-	-	-	-	49	13	1
Guinea-Bissau	2015	**11**	11	<1	<1	15	2	<1	**23**	22	<1	1	31	24	5	**16**	15	<1	<1	22	11	2
	2024	**16**	16	<1	<1	22	2	<1	**30**	30	<1	<1	41	29	3	**23**	22	<1	<1	31	15	1
Guyana	2015	**52**	51	<1	<1	34	59	1	**37**	33	<1	4	16	73	8	**48**	46	<1	2	29	63	3
	2024	**47**	46	<1	<1	21	77	2	**34**	31	<1	3	10	82	7	**43**	42	<1	2	18	78	3
Haiti	2015	-	-	-	-	30	2	<1	-	-	-	-	41	21	1	-	-	-	-	36	12	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	37	3	<1	-	-	-	-	31	27	<1	-	-	-	-	33	17	<1
Honduras	2015	**63**	62	<1	<1	42	31	5	-	18	-	-	11	19	64	-	38	-	-	25	24	37
	2024	**72**	71	<1	<1	46	37	5	-	17	-	-	7	23	66	-	39	-	-	23	28	42
Hungary	2015	**75**	13	12	51	6	39	55	**84**	3	3	78	<1	12	87	**81**	6	6	70	2	20	78
	2024	**88**	6	6	75	2	22	76	**93**	1	1	91	<1	2	97	**92**	2	2	87	1	8	91
Iceland	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	7	93
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	6	94
India	2015	**41**	41	<1	<1	33	23	1	**44**	35	<1	9	13	43	32	**42**	39	<1	3	26	30	11
	2024	**67**	66	<1	<1	52	35	2	**56**	41	<1	15	15	46	38	**63**	57	<1	6	39	39	15
Indonesia	2015	-	-	-	-	15	57	<1	-	-	-	-	11	79	1	-	-	-	-	12	69	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	12	81	<1	-	-	-	-	4	91	1	-	-	-	-	7	87	<1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	-	-	-	1	91	1	2	**80**	28	28	23	60	1	38	-	-	-	17	68	1	28
	2024	-	-	-	<1	98	1	<1	**75**	21	21	33	46	1	53	-	-	-	25	57	1	42
Iraq	2015	**39**	34	<1	5	16	67	6	**44**	17	<1	27	10	50	37	**42**	22	<1	21	12	55	28
	2024	**47**	41	<1	7	8	82	8	**52**	20	<1	33	6	53	39	**51**	26	<1	25	7	61	30
Ireland	2015	**70**	51	<1	19	7	69	22	**79**	<1	<1	78	<1	2	93	**76**	20	<1	56	3	27	66
	2024	**71**	49	<1	22	11	65	23	**87**	<1	<1	85	<1	2	93	**81**	18	<1	63	4	24	68
Isle of Man	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**85**	3	3	80	<1	10	90
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**85**	3	3	80	<1	10	90
Israel	2015	**89**	1	1	87	<1	5	95	**91**	<1	<1	91	<1	<1	>99	**91**	<1	<1	90	<1	<1	>99
	2024	**95**	<1	<1	93	<1	4	95	**97**	<1	<1	97	<1	<1	>99	**97**	<1	<1	97	<1	<1	>99
Italy	2015	**78**	2	2	74	<1	6	94	**79**	<1	<1	78	<1	2	98	**79**	<1	<1	77	<1	3	97
	2024	**77**	2	2	74	<1	6	94	**79**	<1	<1	78	<1	2	98	**78**	<1	<1	77	<1	3	97

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Jamaica	2015	2 803	55	**89**	9	1	<1	0.52	-0.04	**85**	13	<1	<1	0.44	0.00	**87**	11	1	<1	0.47	-0.02
	2024	2 839	58	**94**	5	<1	<1			**90**	9	<1	<1			**92**	7	<1	<1		
Japan	2015	127 276	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	123 753	92	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Jersey	2015	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	104	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Jordan	2015	9 545	90	**96**	3	<1	<1	-0.17	-0.04	**97**	2	<1	<1	-0.10	0.00	**97**	2	<1	<1	-0.11	-0.01
	2024	11 553	92	**95**	4	1	<1			**97**	3	<1	<1			**96**	3	<1	<1		
Kazakhstan	2015	18 084	57	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.08	0.00	**97**	3	<1	<1	0.02	0.00	**98**	2	<1	<1	0.05	0.00
	2024	20 593	58	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**97**	3	<1	<1			**98**	2	<1	<1		
Kenya	2015	47 089	26	**34**	16	37	13	0.79	-0.51	**36**	45	17	2	0.45	-0.08	**34**	23	32	10	0.72	-0.46
	2024	56 433	30	**41**	18	32	8			**40**	50	10	<1			**41**	28	26	6		
Kiribati	2015	117	52	**33**	6	8	54	0.93	-0.52	**50**	18	8	23	0.14	-0.44	**42**	12	8	38	0.66	-0.68
	2024	135	58	**39**	8	3	50			**49**	26	5	20			**45**	18	4	32		
Kuwait	2015	3 834	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	4 935	100	-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Kyrgyzstan	2015	6 002	36	**98**	1	1	<1	0.26	0.00	**94**	5	<1	<1	0.21	-0.01	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.24	0.00
	2024	7 186	38	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**97**	3	<1	<1			**99**	1	<1	<1		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	6 802	33	**58**	2	3	36	2.71	-2.44	**89**	3	2	6	1.26	-0.84	**69**	2	3	26	2.51	-2.19
	2024	7 770	39	**82**	3	<1	14			**99**	1	<1	<1			**89**	3	<1	9		
Latvia	2015	1 978	68	**81**	1	18	<1	0.41	0.00	**95**	3	2	<1	0.01	0.00	**90**	2	7	<1	0.14	0.00
	2024	1 872	69	**85**	1	14	<1			**96**	3	1	<1			**93**	2	5	<1		
Lebanon	2015	6 472	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	<1	5	<1	0.93	0.00
	2024	5 806	90	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Lesotho	2015	2 105	27	**35**	6	25	33	1.59	-1.46	**38**	34	23	6	0.80	-0.21	**36**	14	25	26	1.42	-1.29
	2024	2 337	31	**49**	10	21	20			**45**	40	12	4			**48**	19	18	15		
Liberia	2015	4 659	50	**7**	16	13	64	0.28	-0.72	**30**	33	17	19	0.47	-0.62	**18**	24	15	42	0.47	-0.85
	2024	5 613	54	**10**	15	17	58			**35**	37	15	14			**23**	27	16	34		
Libya	2015	6 532	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**89**	7	3	<1	-0.11	-
	2024	7 381	82	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**88**	7	4	<1	-0.11	
Liechtenstein	2015	37	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	40	15	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Lithuania	2015	2 906	67	**83**	2	15	<1	1.15	0.00	**96**	2	2	<1	0.18	0.00	**92**	2	6	<1	0.51	0.00
	2024	2 859	69	**93**	1	6	<1			**98**	1	<1	<1			**96**	1	2	<1	0.51	
Luxembourg	2015	570	90	**99**	1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**98**	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	673	92	**99**	1	<1	<1			**97**	2	<1	<1			**98**	2	<1	<1		
Madagascar	2015	25 427	35	**8**	11	39	43	0.36	-0.70	**18**	26	40	16	0.55	-0.31	**11**	16	39	33	0.48	-0.73
	2024	31 965	41	**11**	16	37	37			**22**	33	31	13			**15**	23	35	27		
Malawi	2015	17 086	16	**33**	16	44	8	1.78	-0.60	**39**	31	29	1	0.99	-0.07	**34**	18	41	7	1.66	-0.53
	2024	21 655	19	**50**	24	24	2			**48**	39	12	<1			**49**	27	22	2		
Malaysia	2015	31 233	74	**95**	4	<1	1	0.22	-	**96**	4	<1	<1	0.06	-0.02	**95**	4	<1	<1	0.12	-
	2024	35 558	79	**96**	4	<1	-			**96**	4	<1	<1			**96**	4	<1	-		
Maldives	2015	428	39	**89**	<1	11	<1	1.25	-0.86	**98**	1	<1	<1	0.28	0.00	**92**	<1	7	<1	0.98	-0.62
	2024	528	42	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Mali	2015	18 593	40	**27**	11	49	13	1.21	-0.82	**49**	31	18	2	0.88	-0.07	**36**	19	36	9	1.27	-0.65
	2024	24 479	47	**39**	13	42	6			**58**	28	13	1			**48**	20	28	4		
Malta	2015	445	94	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	540	95	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Marshall Islands	2015	49	76	**61**	8	6	26	0.64	-0.72	**83**	11	2	4	-0.13	0.00	**78**	10	3	9	0.18	-0.29
	2024	38	79	**68**	8	6	19			**82**	13	2	4			**79**	12	3	7		
Martinique	2015	384	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	1	<1	-	-
	2024	343	89	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Mauritania	2015	3 966	51	**19**	7	20	54	0.84	-1.93	**63**	14	14	9	1.85	-0.79	**42**	11	17	31	1.69	-1.79
	2024	5 169	58	**27**	9	28	36			**81**	9	7	2			**59**	9	16	16		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Jamaica	2015	**77**	75	<1	2	78	15	5	**53**	39	<1	14	44	21	33	**64**	55	<1	9	60	18	20
	2024	**88**	85	<1	3	90	3	6	**63**	48	<1	15	61	4	33	**74**	64	<1	10	73	4	22
Japan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	<1	25	73	6	21	73
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	18	81	2	17	81
Jersey	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	3	3	90	<1	10	90
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	3	3	90	<1	10	90
Jordan	2015	**41**	26	<1	15	4	79	16	**82**	8	4	70	<1	28	71	**78**	10	4	65	<1	33	66
	2024	**51**	22	<1	29	6	62	30	**83**	7	3	72	<1	25	74	**80**	8	3	69	<1	28	71
Kazakhstan	2015	-	-	-	3	88	7	4	**80**	15	13	52	26	8	66	-	-	-	31	53	8	39
	2024	-	-	-	<1	92	7	<1	**76**	16	14	46	28	10	63	-	-	-	27	54	9	37
Kenya	2015	**31**	31	<1	<1	48	1	<1	**25**	20	<1	5	44	13	25	**30**	28	<1	2	47	4	7
	2024	**39**	39	<1	<1	57	2	<1	**28**	23	<1	5	49	19	21	**36**	34	<1	1	55	7	6
Kiribati	2015	**20**	19	<1	<1	13	23	2	**25**	20	<1	5	10	45	14	**23**	19	<1	3	11	34	8
	2024	**24**	24	<1	<1	16	31	<1	**25**	22	<1	3	15	50	10	**25**	23	<1	2	15	42	6
Kuwait	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
Kyrgyzstan	2015	**95**	92	<1	3	95	<1	3	**83**	42	<1	41	52	2	46	**91**	74	<1	17	80	<1	18
	2024	**95**	92	<1	3	97	<1	3	**90**	44	<1	45	51	2	47	**93**	74	<1	19	79	1	20
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	**51**	51	<1	<1	51	8	<1	**60**	59	<1	2	62	27	3	**54**	53	<1	<1	55	14	2
	2024	**73**	72	<1	<1	73	11	2	**69**	67	<1	2	69	28	4	**71**	70	<1	1	71	18	2
Latvia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**87**	<1	<1	87	<1	<1	93
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**93**	<1	<1	93	<1	<1	95
Lebanon	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**24**	7	2	16	8	13	74
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**26**	7	2	17	8	13	79
Lesotho	2015	**35**	35	<1	<1	41	<1	<1	**31**	30	<1	1	64	3	4	**34**	33	<1	<1	47	1	1
	2024	**48**	48	<1	<1	59	<1	<1	**35**	34	<1	1	76	5	4	**44**	43	<1	<1	64	2	1
Liberia	2015	-	-	-	-	19	3	<1	-	-	-	-	27	33	3	-	-	-	-	23	18	2
	2024	-	-	-	-	19	7	<1	-	-	-	-	24	47	<1	-	-	-	-	22	29	<1
Libya	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**23**	11	2	10	20	8	69
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**22**	10	2	10	18	8	69
Liechtenstein	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	<1	<1	96	<1	1	99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	<1	<1	96	<1	1	99
Lithuania	2015	**82**	2	2	78	4	-	81	**95**	<1	<1	95	<1	-	98	**91**	<1	<1	89	1	-	92
	2024	**93**	7	7	79	14	-	81	**98**	<1	<1	98	<1	-	>99	**96**	2	2	92	4	-	94
Luxembourg	2015	**87**	5	5	77	<1	19	81	**94**	<1	<1	94	<1	<1	>99	**94**	<1	<1	93	<1	2	98
	2024	**89**	5	5	79	<1	19	81	**97**	<1	<1	97	<1	<1	>99	**96**	<1	<1	96	<1	1	98
Madagascar	2015	**7**	7	<1	<1	17	1	<1	**13**	13	<1	<1	29	13	2	**9**	9	<1	<1	21	5	<1
	2024	**10**	10	<1	<1	24	1	<1	**17**	16	<1	<1	35	18	2	**13**	13	<1	<1	29	8	1
Malawi	2015	**31**	31	<1	<1	47	<1	<1	**32**	31	<1	2	51	13	6	**32**	31	<1	<1	48	3	2
	2024	**47**	47	<1	<1	72	<1	<1	**41**	40	<1	2	68	13	6	**46**	46	<1	<1	72	3	2
Malaysia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81**	11	1	69	<1	23	75
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**86**	8	<1	77	<1	18	82
Maldives	2015	-	-	-	-	4	49	37	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	98	-	-	-	-	2	30	60
	2024	-	-	-	-	<1	42	58	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	<1	24	76
Mali	2015	**20**	20	<1	<1	36	<1	<1	**9**	7	<1	2	67	9	5	**16**	15	<1	<1	48	4	2
	2024	**29**	29	<1	<1	51	<1	<1	**10**	9	<1	1	67	15	4	**20**	19	<1	<1	58	8	2
Malta	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**82**	<1	1	80	1	-	99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
Marshall Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	21	45	2	-	-	-	-	6	27	62	-	-	-	-	9	31	47
	2024	-	-	-	-	7	64	5	-	-	-	-	<1	34	60	-	-	-	-	2	40	48
Martinique	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	2	51	45
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	<1	52	46
Mauritania	2015	-	-	-	-	19	7	<1	-	-	-	-	47	23	7	-	-	-	-	34	15	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	24	11	1	-	-	-	-	62	20	9	-	-	-	-	46	16	6

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Mauritius	2015	1 292	41	94	4	2	<1	0.32	0.01	96	4	<1	<1	0.24	0.01	95	4	1	<1	0.29	0.01
	2024	1 271	41	97	2	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1			97	2	<1	<1		
Mayotte	2015	246	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	<1	11	<1	-	-
	2024	327	45	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Mexico	2015	121 072	79	78	8	6	8	1.35	-1.01	92	6	1	1	0.29	-0.14	89	7	2	2	0.57	-0.36
	2024	130 861	82	89	11	<1	<1			94	6	<1	<1			93	7	<1	<1		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2015	109	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	<1	14	-	-	-
	2020	111	23	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			90	<1	10	-		
Monaco	2015	37	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	39	100	-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Mongolia	2015	2 977	68	40	19	16	25	1.20	-1.27	73	25	2	<1	1.08	-0.06	62	23	7	8	1.29	-0.65
	2024	3 476	69	53	13	21	14			84	15	1	<1			74	14	7	4		
Montenegro	2015	628	66	92	<1	7	<1	-	-	98	1	1	<1	-	-	96	1	3	<1	-	-
	2024	638	69	94	<1	6	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			98	<1	2	<1		
Montserrat	2015	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	10	<1	1	0.32	-0.16
	2024	4	9	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			89	11	<1	<1		
Morocco	2015	34 608	61	66	2	17	15	0.89	-1.91	93	5	1	<1	0.51	-0.06	83	4	7	6	0.82	-0.92
	2024	38 081	66	71	<1	28	<1			96	2	2	<1			88	2	11	<1		
Mozambique	2015	26 548	34	14	2	41	42	0.84	-2.05	51	9	28	12	1.33	-0.81	27	5	37	32	1.16	-1.77
	2024	34 632	39	23	3	51	24			63	10	22	4			39	6	40	16		
Myanmar	2015	51 089	30	68	10	12	11	0.59	-0.16	80	13	6	<1	0.00	-0.03	71	11	10	8	0.45	-0.14
	2024	54 500	32	72	10	8	10			79	15	5	<1			74	12	7	7		
Namibia	2015	2 374	47	20	4	13	63	0.51	-1.10	53	22	7	18	-0.36	0.16	35	12	10	42	0.48	-1.02
	2024	3 030	56	24	5	17	54			50	21	9	20			39	14	13	35		
Nauru	2015	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	28	2	1	0.28	-0.05	68	28	2	1	0.28	-0.05
	2024	12	100	-	-	-	-			71	25	3	<1			71	25	3	<1		
Nepal	2015	27 824	19	55	13	4	28	3.12	-3.16	62	27	2	9	2.06	-0.69	56	15	4	25	2.96	-2.82
	2024	29 651	22	87	11	2	<1			83	15	<1	2			86	12	1	<1		
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2015	17 107	90	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	3	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	2	<1	<1	-0.02	0.00
	2024	18 229	93	>99	<1	<1	<1			98	3	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1		
New Caledonia	2015	283	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	293	73	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
New Zealand	2015	4 614	86	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	5 214	87	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Nicaragua	2015	6 149	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	6 916	60	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-		
Niger	2015	19 939	16	7	4	6	83	0.25	-0.60	42	28	17	13	1.15	-0.61	12	8	8	72	0.41	-0.63
	2024	27 032	17	9	6	8	78			53	32	7	8			16	10	7	66		
Nigeria	2015	190 672	48	32	10	27	31	0.26	0.04	47	31	12	9	1.29	-0.25	39	20	20	21	0.83	-0.26
	2024	232 679	55	34	7	28	31			59	23	11	7			48	16	18	18		
Niue	2015	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.07	-
	2024	2	49	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			98	<1	1	<1		
North Macedonia	2015	1 980	57	92	3	5	<1	0.67	-0.03	98	2	<1	<1	0.26	0.00	95	2	2	<1	0.43	-0.01
	2024	1 823	60	98	<1	1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			99	<1	<1	<1		
Northern Mariana Islands	2015	52	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	<1	0.24	0.00
	2024	44	92	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Norway	2015	5 190	81	98	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	5 577	84	98	2	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1		
occupied Palestinian territory*	2015	4 522	75	95	4	<1	<1	0.50	-0.04	97	3	<1	<1	0.33	-0.02	96	3	<1	<1	0.38	-0.03
	2024	5 495	78	99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Oman	2015	4 185	81	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.88	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.24	-0.02	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.42	-
	2024	5 282	89	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Mauritius	2015	-	-	-	3	82	11	4	74	21	15	39	40	6	54	-	-	-	18	65	9	25
	2024	-	-	-	4	76	18	5	72	16	12	45	27	11	62	-	-	-	20	56	15	29
Mayotte	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	35	35
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	35	58
Mexico	2015	-	-	-	16	10	43	33	48	2	1	44	<1	9	88	46	5	3	38	3	16	77
	2024	-	-	-	26	7	53	41	65	2	1	62	<1	8	92	63	4	3	56	1	16	83
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	50	29
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	52	30
Monaco	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
Mongolia	2015	39	37	<1	2	55	<1	4	68	41	<1	27	58	<1	38	59	40	<1	19	57	<1	27
	2024	52	48	<1	4	60	<1	5	78	45	<1	32	57	<1	41	70	46	<1	24	58	<1	30
Montenegro	2015	38	29	<1	9	5	68	20	43	14	2	27	1	36	62	41	19	1	21	2	47	48
	2024	41	30	<1	11	2	75	17	55	15	4	37	<1	42	58	51	20	2	29	<1	52	45
Montserrat	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	78	19
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	80	20
Morocco	2015	-	-	-	<1	28	35	5	40	2	<1	37	1	6	90	10	10	<1	22	12	18	57
	2024	-	-	-	<1	26	39	7	41	<1	<1	39	<1	4	94	8	8	<1	26	9	16	64
Mozambique	2015	13	13	<1	<1	16	1	<1	43	41	<1	1	37	20	3	23	23	<1	<1	23	8	1
	2024	21	21	<1	<1	23	2	<1	53	52	<1	<1	42	29	2	34	34	<1	<1	31	13	<1
Myanmar	2015	63	62	<1	<1	69	8	<1	57	56	<1	1	56	34	3	61	60	<1	<1	65	16	1
	2024	64	64	<1	<1	68	13	<1	53	52	<1	<1	48	44	2	61	60	<1	<1	62	23	<1
Namibia	2015	-	-	-	-	14	2	8	-	-	-	-	8	3	64	-	-	-	-	11	2	34
	2024	-	-	-	-	19	3	7	-	-	-	-	8	3	60	-	-	-	-	13	3	37
Nauru	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	32	<1	8	30	45	21	39	32	<1	8	30	45	21
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	26	<1	7	11	66	19	33	26	<1	7	11	66	19
Nepal	2015	35	35	<1	<1	27	39	2	31	31	<1	<1	21	51	18	34	34	<1	<1	26	41	5
	2024	56	56	<1	<1	40	56	2	46	46	<1	<1	32	54	11	53	53	<1	<1	39	55	4
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2015	97	1	1	95	<1	5	95	97	<1	<1	97	<1	<1	>99	97	<1	<1	97	<1	<1	>99
	2024	97	1	1	95	<1	5	95	98	<1	<1	98	<1	<1	>99	97	<1	<1	97	<1	<1	>99
New Caledonia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	5	5	77	5	12	83
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	4	4	81	<1	16	84
Nicaragua	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2015	5	5	<1	<1	8	1	<1	20	18	<1	1	54	13	3	7	7	<1	<1	16	3	1
	2024	6	6	<1	<1	12	1	1	24	24	<1	<1	65	18	3	9	9	<1	<1	21	4	1
Nigeria	2015	25	24	<1	1	33	5	3	30	26	<1	4	40	27	12	27	25	<1	2	36	16	8
	2024	27	25	<1	2	28	9	5	37	33	<1	4	34	37	11	32	29	<1	3	31	25	8
Niue	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	95	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	98	-
North Macedonia	2015	18	13	1	4	15	35	45	9	<1	<1	8	<1	2	97	12	6	<1	6	7	16	75
	2024	18	12	1	5	18	25	56	8	<1	<1	8	<1	<1	>99	12	5	<1	7	7	10	82
Northern Mariana Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	48	49
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	48	52
Norway	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	7	9	62	2	15	84
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	6	7	65	2	12	86
occupied Palestinian territory*	2015	23	16	<1	7	12	73	14	53	7	6	40	4	30	65	46	9	4	32	6	41	53
	2024	33	24	<1	8	25	58	16	85	10	9	65	10	24	66	74	13	7	53	13	32	55
Oman	2015	-	-	-	2	6	92	2	-	-	-	24	2	74	24	-	-	-	20	2	77	20
	2024	-	-	-	2	6	92	2	-	-	-	24	2	74	24	-	-	-	22	2	76	22

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Pakistan	2015	217 291	36	48	8	19	25	1.81	-1.22	77	7	15	2	0.69	-0.13	59	7	17	17	1.48	-0.88
	2024	251 269	38	65	8	14	13			83	6	10	<1			72	8	12	8		
Palau	2015	18	78	93	<1	7	<1	0.67	0.00	98	<1	2	<1	0.11	0.00	97	<1	3	<1	0.28	0.00
	2024	18	83	98	<1	2	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Panama	2015	3 960	67	60	4	23	13	1.12	-0.36	88	5	7	<1	0.96	-0.06	79	5	12	5	1.10	-0.20
	2024	4 516	70	71	3	17	10			97	<1	2	<1			89	1	7	3		
Papua New Guinea	2015	8 743	13	16	3	65	16	0.39	0.10	52	9	35	4	-0.33	0.08	20	4	61	15	0.31	0.10
	2024	10 577	14	20	5	58	17			49	9	37	5			24	6	55	16		
Paraguay	2015	6 159	61	80	2	17	1	1.84	-0.02	92	4	3	<1	0.41	-0.02	87	3	9	<1	1.05	-0.02
	2024	6 929	63	96	2	<1	<1			96	4	<1	<1			96	4	<1	<1		
Peru	2015	30 458	77	50	4	22	23	1.19	-1.74	81	10	6	3	0.28	-0.28	74	9	9	8	0.59	-0.69
	2024	34 218	79	61	6	26	7			83	11	5	<1			79	10	9	2		
Philippines	2015	105 313	46	74	13	5	8	1.27	-0.50	81	15	2	3	0.56	-0.17	77	14	4	5	0.94	-0.35
	2024	115 844	49	87	7	2	3			87	11	2	1			87	9	2	2		
Poland	2015	38 266	60	97	<1	2	<1	0.92	0.00	98	1	<1	<1	0.20	0.00	98	1	1	<1	0.47	0.00
	2024	38 539	60	>99	<1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1		
Portugal	2015	10 370	64	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.13	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.04	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.08	0.00
	2024	10 425	68	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Puerto Rico	2015	3 522	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.10	0.00
	2024	3 242	94	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Qatar	2015	2 427	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	3 048	99	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Republic of Korea	2015	50 984	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	0.00
	2024	51 718	81	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Republic of Moldova	2015	3 287	42	74	4	22	<1	1.04	0.01	89	8	2	<1	0.17	0.00	81	6	13	<1	0.65	0.01
	2024	3 035	44	84	2	14	<1			91	8	<1	<1			87	5	8	<1		
Réunion	2015	865	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-
	2024	879	100	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Romania	2015	19 871	54	69	<1	31	<1	-	-	96	<1	4	<1	-	-	83	<1	16	<1	-	-
	2024	19 015	55	81	<1	18	<1			98	<1	2	<1			91	<1	9	<1		
Russian Federation	2015	145 308	74	71	<1	29	<1	-	-	92	<1	8	<1	-	-	87	<1	13	<1	-	-
	2024	144 820	76	70	<1	30	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			92	<1	8	<1		
Rwanda	2015	11 640	17	70	9	18	2	1.91	-0.11	59	33	7	<1	-0.16	-0.05	68	13	16	2	1.56	-0.10
	2024	14 257	18	87	12	<1	1			56	41	2	<1			81	17	<1	1		
Saint Barthelemy	2015	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	0.00
	2024	11	-	-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Saint Helena	2015	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-
	2024	5	41	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	1	2	1	-	-
	2017	47	31	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			95	1	2	1		
Saint Lucia	2015	175	19	84	9	<1	7	-	-	77	18	1	4	-	-	83	10	<1	6	-	-
	2022	179	19	84	9	<1	7			79	18	<1	2			83	10	<1	6		
Saint Martin (French part)	2015	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	0.00
	2024	26	-	-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2015	6	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	6	90	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	107	51	86	2	8	4	-	-	93	2	4	1	-	-	90	2	6	3	-	-
	2018	105	52	86	2	8	4			93	2	4	1			90	2	6	3		
Samoa	2015	202	19	95	4	2	<1	0.22	0.00	96	4	<1	<1	0.19	0.02	95	4	1	<1	0.21	0.00
	2024	218	17	97	3	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1			97	2	<1	<1		
San Marino	2015	34	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	34	98	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	200	70	31	5	6	57	1.11	-1.58	44	6	7	43	1.00	-1.44	40	6	6	48	1.16	-1.63
	2024	236	77	40	4	13	43			51	6	12	30			49	6	12	33		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Pakistan	2015	**28**	25	<1	3	17	32	7	-	11	-	-	5	19	60	-	20	-	-	13	27	26
	2024	**41**	37	<1	4	30	35	9	-	14	-	-	8	18	63	-	28	-	-	22	28	29
Palau	2015	-	-	-	-	35	-	59	-	-	-	-	13	-	86	-	-	-	-	17	-	80
	2024	-	-	-	-	25	-	73	-	-	-	-	9	-	90	-	-	-	-	12	-	87
Panama	2015	-	-	-	<1	25	36	4	**27**	12	3	12	7	37	49	-	-	-	8	13	36	34
	2024	-	-	-	2	19	50	4	**50**	12	7	31	2	44	51	-	-	-	22	7	46	37
Papua New Guinea	2015	**12**	11	<1	<1	15	2	2	**30**	13	4	13	16	17	27	**14**	11	<1	2	15	4	5
	2024	**14**	13	<1	1	18	4	3	**31**	12	3	16	21	3	33	**17**	13	<1	3	18	4	7
Paraguay	2015	**61**	60	<1	<1	49	31	<1	**52**	44	<1	7	28	53	15	**55**	51	<1	5	37	44	10
	2024	**71**	71	<1	<1	56	43	<1	**51**	45	<1	6	25	62	12	**59**	55	<1	4	36	55	8
Peru	2015	-	-	-	7	18	21	16	**40**	2	2	36	4	3	84	**38**	5	4	29	7	7	69
	2024	-	-	-	15	24	20	23	**60**	2	2	56	5	<1	89	**56**	5	4	47	9	5	75
Philippines	2015	**59**	57	<1	1	19	65	3	**55**	52	<1	3	5	83	8	**57**	55	<1	2	13	73	5
	2024	**70**	68	<1	2	20	71	4	**54**	50	<1	4	9	79	9	**62**	59	<1	3	15	75	6
Poland	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	<1	27	69	28	-	71
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**98**	<1	20	78	20	-	80
Portugal	2015	**75**	18	2	54	2	37	60	**87**	4	<1	82	<1	9	90	**83**	9	1	72	1	19	79
	2024	**88**	10	<1	78	<1	21	79	**97**	2	<1	94	<1	5	95	**94**	5	<1	89	<1	10	90
Puerto Rico	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**33**	<1	<1	33	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**33**	<1	<1	33	<1	-	>99
Qatar	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	3	3	88	<1	12	88
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99
Republic of Korea	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	2	2	92	<1	6	93
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99
Republic of Moldova	2015	-	-	-	3	65	10	3	**76**	8	7	60	14	8	76	-	-	-	27	43	9	34
	2024	-	-	-	3	73	10	3	**77**	8	7	62	14	8	78	-	-	-	29	47	9	36
Réunion	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**75**	14	14	47	4	48	48
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**77**	12	12	52	3	44	53
Romania	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**70**	17	14	40	32	2	49
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	16	16	59	30	2	59
Russian Federation	2015	-	-	-	21	11	28	31	**61**	<1	<1	59	<1	3	89	**56**	4	3	49	3	10	74
	2024	-	-	-	21	<1	40	31	**65**	2	1	62	<1	8	91	**58**	4	3	52	<1	16	76
Rwanda	2015	**52**	52	<1	<1	79	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	83	3	6	-	-	-	-	80	<1	1
	2024	**64**	64	<1	<1	98	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	89	2	7	-	-	-	-	97	<1	1
Saint Barthelemy	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	83	4	-	-	-	-	13	83	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	87	8	-	-	-	-	5	87	8
Saint Helena	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	48	52
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	47	53
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	87	7
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	87	7
Saint Lucia	2015	-	-	-	-	8	82	4	-	-	-	-	2	82	11	-	-	-	-	7	82	5
	2022	-	-	-	-	8	82	4	-	-	-	-	5	82	11	-	-	-	-	7	82	5
Saint Martin (French part)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	39	59	-	-	-	-	<1	39	59
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	39	61	-	-	-	-	<1	39	61
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	-	-	-	-	20	65	3	-	-	-	-	10	72	12	-	-	-	-	15	69	7
	2018	-	-	-	-	20	65	3	-	-	-	-	10	72	12	-	-	-	-	15	69	8
Samoa	2015	**44**	44	<1	<1	8	88	3	**32**	32	<1	<1	2	94	4	**42**	42	<1	<1	6	89	3
	2024	**44**	44	<1	<1	<1	91	9	**43**	43	<1	<1	<1	89	10	**44**	44	<1	<1	<1	91	9
San Marino	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	4	4	83	<1	15	85
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**90**	4	4	83	<1	15	85
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	**25**	21	<1	3	23	6	8	**30**	25	<1	5	24	14	12	**29**	24	<1	5	24	12	11
	2024	**32**	28	<1	4	28	6	10	**35**	28	<1	7	28	13	17	**35**	28	<1	7	28	11	15

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Saudi Arabia	2015	29 975	83	96	4	<1	-	-	-	98	2	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	98	2	<1	-	-	-
	2024	33 963	85	96	4	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1		
Senegal	2015	14 593	46	41	9	28	22	1.40	-1.16	67	23	8	2	0.44	-0.10	53	15	19	13	1.08	-0.78
	2024	18 502	50	54	10	25	11			71	25	3	1			63	17	14	6		
Serbia	2015	7 177	56	95	<1	4	<1	0.05	0.00	99	<1	<1	<1	0.13	0.00	97	<1	2	<1	0.10	0.00
	2024	6 736	57	96	<1	4	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			98	<1	2	<1		
Seychelles	2015	107	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	<1	<1	0.18	-0.04
	2024	130	59	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Sierra Leone	2015	7 038	41	9	22	40	29	0.51	-0.46	27	48	20	5	0.87	-0.14	17	33	32	19	0.72	-0.42
	2024	8 642	45	15	24	35	25			37	47	12	4			25	35	25	15		
Singapore	2015	5 525	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	5 832	100	-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2015	37	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	1	<1	-	-	99	<1	1	<1	-	-
	2017	39	100	-	-	-	-			99	<1	1	<1			99	<1	1	<1		
Slovakia	2015	5 420	54	96	4	<1	<1	-0.15	0.00	99	1	<1	<1	-0.05	0.00	98	2	<1	<1	-0.10	0.00
	2024	5 507	54	96	4	<1	<1			99	1	<1	<1			98	2	<1	<1		
Slovenia	2015	2 060	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.03	0.00
	2024	2 119	56	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			98	<1	<1	<1		
Solomon Islands	2015	639	22	18	2	18	63	0.27	-0.43	72	16	5	7	0.39	0.04	30	5	15	50	0.53	-0.59
	2024	819	26	20	2	19	59			75	17	<1	8			35	6	14	45		
Somalia	2015	13 807	43	22	12	18	48	1.22	-2.38	52	26	17	5	0.23	-0.38	35	18	17	29	1.01	-1.87
	2024	19 009	49	35	13	25	26			54	26	18	2			44	19	22	14		
South Africa	2015	56 724	65	66	7	20	7	1.41	-0.96	75	19	5	1	0.19	-0.09	72	15	10	3	0.70	-0.47
	2024	64 007	69	79	4	17	<1			77	20	3	<1			77	15	8	<1		
South Sudan	2015	11 108	19	6	5	13	77	-	-	26	15	27	31	-	-	10	7	15	68	-	-
	2024	11 943	22	8	5	11	75			38	17	28	17			14	8	15	63		
Spain	2015	46 684	80	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.01	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	47 911	82	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Sri Lanka	2015	21 730	18	89	7	3	2	0.74	-0.24	89	8	3	<1	0.89	-0.12	89	7	3	1	0.77	-0.22
	2024	23 104	19	95	5	<1	<1			97	2	1	<1			95	4	<1	<1		
Sudan	2015	40 024	34	31	5	23	41	2.08	-1.57	61	11	18	10	1.75	-0.68	41	7	21	31	2.01	-1.32
	2024	50 449	37	57	1	18	24			81	9	7	3			66	4	14	16		
Suriname	2015	582	66	76	10	5	9	1.01	-0.92	92	6	1	<1	0.24	0.00	86	8	3	3	0.50	-0.31
	2024	634	67	82	9	6	3			94	5	1	<1			90	6	3	1		
Sweden	2015	9 799	87	>99	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	0.00	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.02	0.00	99	<1	<1	<1	-0.02	0.00
	2024	10 607	89	99	<1	<1	<1			99	<1	<1	<1			99	<1	<1	<1		
Switzerland	2015	8 284	74	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	8 922	74	>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	19 425	52	90	7	1	1	0.42	-	95	5	<1	<1	0.18	0.00	93	6	<1	<1	0.30	-
	2024	24 673	58	95	5	<1	-			96	3	<1	<1			96	4	<1	-		
Tajikistan	2015	8 644	27	96	2	1	<1	-	-	94	5	1	<1	-	-	95	3	1	<1	-	-
	2023	10 390	28	97	2	<1	<1			93	5	<1	<1			96	3	<1	<1		
Thailand	2015	70 541	48	97	2	<1	<1	0.24	-0.06	96	4	<1	<1	0.41	-0.01	96	3	<1	<1	0.30	-0.05
	2024	71 668	54	99	1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Timor-Leste	2015	1 205	29	43	9	20	28	-	-	69	15	11	6	-	-	51	11	17	21	-	-
	2024	1 401	33	69	13	6	12			80	19	1	<1			73	14	5	8		
Togo	2015	7 663	40	8	9	19	64	0.53	-1.45	32	46	8	15	0.72	-0.59	18	24	14	44	0.71	-1.38
	2024	9 515	45	14	7	28	51			38	43	9	9			25	23	19	32		
Tokelau	2015	2	0	91	4	2	2	1.08	-0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	4	2	2	1.08	-0.37
	2024	3	0	97	3	<1	<1			-	-	-	-			97	3	<1	<1		
Tonga	2015	106	23	91	2	6	<1	0.27	-0.01	97	2	<1	<1	-0.03	0.00	93	2	5	<1	0.20	0.00
	2024	104	23	93	5	2	<1			96	3	<1	<1			94	5	1	<1		
Trinidad and Tobago	2015	1 429	53	95	4	1	<1	-	-	94	5	1	<1	-	-	94	5	1	<1	-	-
	2024	1 508	54	93	5	2	<1			95	4	<1	<1			94	4	1	<1		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Saudi Arabia	2015	-	-	-	44	4	50	46	87	6	6	76	<1	22	77	84	7	7	70	1	26	72
	2024	-	-	-	43	4	50	46	86	6	6	75	<1	22	77	84	7	7	70	1	26	73
Senegal	2015	23	23	<1	<1	28	21	<1	22	16	<1	6	24	48	18	22	20	<1	3	26	33	9
	2024	33	32	<1	<1	34	29	<1	28	22	<1	6	24	53	18	30	27	<1	3	29	41	9
Serbia	2015	30	27	<1	3	21	57	18	24	4	5	15	<1	12	87	27	15	3	10	10	32	57
	2024	30	27	<1	3	13	63	20	20	3	3	14	1	7	92	24	13	2	10	6	31	61
Seychelles	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	79	19
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	73	27
Sierra Leone	2015	7	7	<1	<1	31	<1	<1	17	16	<1	<1	62	11	2	11	11	<1	<1	44	5	<1
	2024	11	11	<1	<1	38	2	<1	24	24	<1	<1	67	15	2	17	17	<1	<1	51	7	<1
Singapore	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	-	>99
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	43	9	-	-	-	-	47	43	9
	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	43	9	-	-	-	-	47	43	9
Slovakia	2015	76	12	12	52	6	39	55	89	5	5	78	3	16	82	83	8	8	66	4	27	69
	2024	76	12	12	52	6	39	55	89	5	5	79	3	16	82	83	8	8	67	4	26	69
Slovenia	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	9	8	60	<1	33	66
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	9	7	68	<1	30	69
Solomon Islands	2015	-	-	-	-	13	5	2	-	-	-	-	16	49	23	-	-	-	-	13	15	7
	2024	-	-	-	-	15	5	2	-	-	-	-	24	45	23	-	-	-	-	17	16	8
Somalia	2015	9	8	<1	<1	31	<1	3	17	12	<1	5	59	4	15	13	10	<1	3	43	2	8
	2024	15	13	<1	2	42	1	5	17	14	<1	3	66	5	9	16	14	<1	3	53	3	7
South Africa	2015	-	-	-	4	62	5	5	58	3	3	52	8	2	84	57	11	10	35	27	3	56
	2024	-	-	-	4	71	8	5	75	2	2	70	7	1	88	74	11	11	50	26	3	63
South Sudan	2015	-	-	-	-	10	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	39	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	<1	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	13	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	51	2	2	-	-	-	-	21	<1	<1
Spain	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	<1	2	88	2	1	97
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	<1	2	86	2	<1	98
Sri Lanka	2015	-	-	-	-	86	9	2	-	-	-	-	69	16	12	-	-	-	-	83	10	4
	2024	-	-	-	-	87	13	<1	-	-	-	-	69	24	6	-	-	-	-	83	16	1
Sudan	2015	-	-	-	-	35	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	55	15	2	-	-	-	-	42	6	<1
	2024	-	-	-	-	57	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	72	16	2	-	-	-	-	62	6	<1
Suriname	2015	36	36	<1	<1	18	66	1	22	21	<1	<1	4	93	2	27	26	<1	<1	9	84	2
	2024	34	33	<1	<1	8	81	2	21	19	<1	1	<1	96	3	25	24	<1	1	3	91	2
Sweden	2015	91	1	16	74	<1	25	74	96	<1	7	89	<1	10	89	95	<1	8	87	<1	12	87
	2024	92	<1	16	75	<1	24	75	96	<1	6	89	<1	9	90	95	<1	7	88	<1	11	88
Switzerland	2015	97	1	1	94	<1	5	95	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	99	<1	<1	98	<1	1	99
	2024	>99	<1	<1	98	1	<1	98	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	-	-	-	-	17	16	65	-	-	-	-	1	<1	97	-	-	-	-	9	8	82
	2024	-	-	-	-	<1	19	81	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	99	-	-	-	-	<1	8	91
Tajikistan	2015	58	58	<1	<1	94	3	<1	-	-	-	-	43	<1	55	-	-	-	-	80	2	15
	2023	59	58	<1	<1	94	4	<1	-	-	-	-	39	<1	59	-	-	-	-	79	3	17
Thailand	2015	20	17	<1	4	4	87	7	27	18	<1	9	2	79	19	24	17	<1	6	3	83	13
	2024	22	17	<1	5	5	85	10	31	16	<1	14	1	70	29	27	17	<1	10	3	77	20
Timor-Leste	2015	-	-	-	-	25	13	14	-	-	-	-	29	31	24	-	-	-	-	26	18	17
	2024	-	-	-	-	39	19	24	-	-	-	-	36	27	36	-	-	-	-	38	21	28
Togo	2015	7	7	<1	<1	14	3	<1	13	13	<1	<1	41	35	1	10	9	<1	<1	25	16	<1
	2024	11	11	<1	<1	16	5	<1	15	15	<1	<1	36	44	2	13	13	<1	<1	25	23	<1
Tokelau	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2015	40	39	<1	<1	16	76	2	27	27	<1	<1	7	91	1	37	36	<1	<1	14	79	2
	2024	34	32	<1	2	4	90	3	22	21	<1	1	<1	98	2	31	30	<1	1	3	92	3
Trinidad and Tobago	2015	30	25	<1	5	10	84	5	44	12	<1	32	4	61	34	37	18	<1	19	7	72	20
	2024	28	19	<1	9	2	87	10	46	10	<1	36	1	60	38	38	14	<1	24	2	72	25

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
Tunisia	2015	11 402	68	**80**	7	7	6	2.03	-0.97	**96**	2	2	<1	0.20	0.00	**91**	4	3	2	0.87	-0.35
	2024	12 277	71	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**98**	<1	<1	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1		
Türkiye	2015	80 014	74	**90**	2	8	<1	1.17	-0.03	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.16	-0.01	**96**	<1	3	<1	0.53	-0.02
	2024	87 474	78	**97**	1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Turkmenistan	2015	6 216	50	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.15	-0.04	**96**	4	<1	<1	0.41	-0.01	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.27	-0.02
	2024	7 494	55	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	37	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	47	94	**92**	6	2	<1			**93**	6	1	<1			**93**	6	1	<1		
Tuvalu	2015	11	60	**86**	5	3	6	0.60	-0.41	**86**	9	2	3	0.31	-0.14	**86**	7	2	4	0.45	-0.29
	2024	10	67	**91**	5	2	2			**89**	8	1	2			**90**	7	1	2		
Uganda	2015	37 531	22	**18**	10	64	9	0.34	-0.50	**31**	39	29	2	0.20	-0.01	**21**	16	56	7	0.38	-0.44
	2024	50 015	27	**21**	11	64	4			**33**	36	30	2			**24**	18	54	4		
Ukraine	2015	45 785	69	**95**	3	3	<1	0.34	-0.01	**98**	2	<1	<1	0.04	0.00	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.14	0.00
	2024	37 860	70	**97**	3	<1	<1			**98**	2	<1	<1			**98**	2	<1	<1		
United Arab Emirates	2015	8 675	86	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	11 027	88	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
United Kingdom	2015	65 382	83	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	69 138	85	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
United Republic of Tanzania	2015	52 021	32	**17**	4	67	12	1.07	-0.15	**39**	32	27	1	1.71	-0.09	**24**	13	54	9	1.41	-0.20
	2024	68 560	38	**26**	8	56	11			**56**	41	3	<1			**37**	20	36	7		
United States Virgin Islands	2015	100	95	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.01	0.00
	2024	85	96	**-**	-	-	-			**-**	-	-	-			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
United States of America	2015	326 126	82	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.07	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00	**>99**	<1	<1	<1	-0.01	0.00
	2024	345 427	84	**98**	<1	2	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Uruguay	2015	3 368	95	**94**	1	3	1	0.56	-0.18	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.21	-0.05	**97**	2	<1	<1	0.24	-0.06
	2024	3 387	96	**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1		
Uzbekistan	2015	30 749	51	**95**	1	3	<1	0.29	0.00	**96**	3	2	<1	-0.04	0.00	**95**	2	2	<1	0.13	0.00
	2024	36 362	51	**98**	1	<1	<1			**95**	3	2	<1			**97**	2	1	<1		
Vanuatu	2015	266	25	**49**	16	32	4	-0.16	0.22	**59**	34	6	<1	-0.79	0.08	**51**	21	25	3	-0.29	0.18
	2024	328	26	**47**	19	28	6			**51**	41	6	2			**48**	25	22	5		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015	30 574	88	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	<1	2	4	0.50	-
	2024	28 406	89	**-**	-	-	-			**-**	-	-	-			**98**	<1	2	-		
Viet Nam	2015	92 823	34	**73**	3	18	7	2.25	-0.85	**92**	3	4	1	0.79	-0.23	**79**	3	13	5	1.93	-0.70
	2024	100 988	40	**93**	2	4	<1			**98**	2	<1	<1			**95**	2	2	<1		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2015	12	0	**94**	<1	<1	6	-0.12	0.11	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	<1	<1	6	-0.12	0.11
	2024	11	0	**93**	<1	<1	7			**-**	-	-	-			**93**	<1	<1	7		
Yemen	2015	31 159	35	**39**	4	35	22	0.79	-1.46	**86**	3	9	2	0.02	-0.16	**56**	4	26	15	0.82	-1.17
	2024	40 583	40	**47**	4	41	8			**86**	4	9	<1			**63**	4	28	5		
Zambia	2015	16 399	42	**23**	8	51	18	1.02	-1.68	**43**	32	23	2	-0.10	-0.11	**31**	18	39	11	0.68	-1.15
	2024	21 315	47	**32**	10	55	3			**43**	37	19	<1			**37**	23	38	2		
Zimbabwe	2015	14 399	32	**33**	17	20	30	-0.13	-1.24	**49**	48	3	<1	-0.95	-0.12	**38**	27	14	21	-0.41	-0.85
	2024	16 634	33	**32**	18	31	19			**40**	57	3	<1			**35**	31	22	13		

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
Tunisia	2015	**54**	46	<1	8	44	33	10	**78**	7	<1	70	6	12	81	**70**	19	<1	50	18	19	58
	2024	**57**	44	<1	13	58	28	13	**89**	5	2	82	9	5	85	**80**	17	1	62	23	12	64
Türkiye	2015	**67**	21	16	30	42	-	50	**62**	1	1	60	3	-	96	**63**	6	5	52	13	-	84
	2024	**81**	19	16	46	38	-	61	**78**	1	<1	76	2	-	98	**79**	5	4	69	10	-	89
Turkmenistan	2015	**-**	-	-	-	98	<1	<1	**-**	-	-	-	45	2	52	**-**	-	-	-	71	2	27
	2024	**-**	-	-	-	98	1	<1	**-**	-	-	-	41	3	56	**-**	-	-	-	67	2	31
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	**44**	44	<1	<1	13	85	<1	**33**	33	<1	<1	8	91	<1	**34**	34	<1	<1	8	91	<1
Tuvalu	2015	**49**	49	<1	<1	15	76	<1	**37**	37	<1	<1	7	88	<1	**42**	42	<1	<1	10	83	<1
	2024	**44**	44	<1	<1	<1	96	<1	**37**	37	<1	<1	4	93	<1	**40**	40	<1	<1	2	94	<1
Uganda	2015	**16**	16	<1	<1	27	<1	<1	**23**	23	<1	<1	60	7	3	**18**	17	<1	<1	34	2	<1
	2024	**19**	19	<1	<1	31	<1	<1	**25**	24	<1	<1	59	7	3	**20**	20	<1	<1	39	2	<1
Ukraine	2015	**-**	-	-	2	92	3	3	**92**	13	12	66	27	<1	73	**92**	23	22	47	47	<1	51
	2024	**-**	-	-	2	95	3	3	**92**	13	13	66	27	<1	73	**92**	23	22	47	47	<1	52
United Arab Emirates	2015	**99**	6	6	86	11	3	86	**98**	2	2	94	4	1	94	**98**	3	3	92	5	1	93
	2024	**99**	6	6	86	11	3	86	**98**	2	2	94	4	1	94	**98**	3	3	93	5	1	93
United Kingdom	2015	**92**	4	4	84	<1	16	84	**99**	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	>99	**98**	<1	<1	96	<1	3	97
	2024	**92**	4	4	84	<1	16	84	**99**	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	>99	**98**	<1	<1	97	<1	3	97
United Republic of Tanzania	2015	**16**	15	<1	<1	18	3	<1	**29**	28	<1	1	53	16	3	**20**	20	<1	<1	29	7	1
	2024	**22**	21	<1	<1	24	10	<1	**39**	38	<1	1	55	38	4	**28**	28	<1	<1	36	20	2
United States Virgin Islands	2015	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	<1	54	45
	2024	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	<1	59	41
United States of America	2015	**-**	-	-	31	<1	67	32	**97**	3	3	91	<1	6	94	**97**	9	8	80	<1	17	82
	2024	**-**	-	-	41	<1	57	42	**97**	2	2	93	<1	4	96	**97**	6	6	84	<1	13	87
Uruguay	2015	**-**	-	-	-	6	87	3	**-**	-	-	-	2	33	64	**-**	-	-	-	2	36	61
	2024	**-**	-	-	-	12	84	4	**-**	-	-	-	5	28	68	**-**	-	-	-	5	30	65
Uzbekistan	2015	**84**	84	<1	<1	95	<1	1	**64**	45	<1	19	59	<1	39	**74**	64	<1	10	77	<1	20
	2024	**86**	85	<1	<1	97	<1	2	**63**	43	<1	21	55	<1	42	**75**	64	<1	11	76	<1	22
Vanuatu	2015	**-**	45	<1	-	57	7	-	**-**	23	15	-	21	72	-	**-**	40	4	-	48	23	-
	2024	**-**	42	<1	-	54	12	-	**-**	20	13	-	18	74	-	**-**	36	4	-	44	28	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**25**	3	<1	21	<1	10	83
	2024	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**26**	2	<1	23	2	4	92
Viet Nam	2015	**40**	40	<1	<1	20	54	2	**40**	38	<1	2	7	83	4	**40**	39	<1	1	16	64	3
	2024	**48**	47	<1	1	14	80	2	**41**	38	<1	3	<1	94	6	**45**	44	<1	2	8	86	4
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2015	**-**	-	-	-	16	78	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	16	78	-
	2024	**-**	-	-	-	15	78	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	15	78	-
Yemen	2015	**21**	21	<1	<1	10	30	3	**66**	19	4	44	16	19	54	**37**	20	1	15	12	26	21
	2024	**28**	28	<1	<1	17	30	3	**66**	12	2	51	7	19	64	**43**	21	<1	21	13	26	28
Zambia	2015	**22**	22	<1	<1	29	1	<1	**-**	-	-	-	40	13	22	**-**	-	-	-	34	6	10
	2024	**31**	31	<1	<1	40	1	<1	**-**	-	-	-	45	17	18	**-**	-	-	-	43	9	9
Zimbabwe	2015	**31**	31	<1	<1	46	2	2	**16**	6	<1	10	8	9	79	**26**	23	<1	3	34	5	27
	2024	**30**	30	<1	<1	46	3	<1	**10**	5	<1	5	6	13	78	**24**	22	<1	2	33	6	26

Annex 5 Hygiene estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Afghanistan	2015	33 832	25	**35**	37	27	1.50	-	-	**64**	25	11	-0.40	-	-	**42**	34	23	1.06	-	-
	2024	42 647	27	**49**	49	2		-	-	**60**	37	3		-	-	**52**	46	2		-	-
Albania	2015	2 899	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
	2024	2 792	65	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	94
Algeria	2015	40 020	71	**74**	14	12	0.17	-	38	**88**	6	5	-0.02	-	78	**84**	9	7	0.11	-	66
	2024	46 814	76	**75**	17	8		-	-	**88**	9	3		-	-	**85**	11	4		-	-
American Samoa	2015	53	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	88	93
	2024	47	87	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	9		>99	-
Angola	2015	28 158	63	**19**	8	73	0.00	-	-	**45**	5	50	0.00	-	-	**35**	6	59	0.17	-	-
	2024	37 886	69	**19**	-	-		-	-	**45**	-	-		-	-	**37**	-	-		-	-
Anguilla	2015	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	99
	2017	14	100	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	99	-	-	-		-	99
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	89	25	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	94	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Armenia	2015	2 921	63	**87**	4	10	-	48	76	**96**	2	2	-	70	88	**93**	2	5	-	62	84
	2024	2 974	64	-	-	-		-	>99	-	-	-		-	>99	-	-	-		-	>99
Aruba	2015	104	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99**	1	<1	0.00	-	>99
	2024	108	44	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**99**	1	<1		-	>99
Austria	2015	8 644	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	9 121	60	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Azerbaijan	2015	9 753	55	**89**	10	2	0.74	41	74	**92**	7	1	0.50	81	95	**90**	8	1	0.61	63	85
	2024	10 337	58	**96**	4	<1		69	>99	**96**	3	<1		83	>99	**96**	4	<1		77	>99
Bahrain	2015	1 370	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	0.00	-	-
	2024	1 607	90	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**>99**	<1	<1		-	-
Bangladesh	2015	159 383	34	**34**	53	13	3.53	-	-	**56**	37	7	2.66	-	-	**42**	48	11	3.34	-	-
	2024	173 562	41	**66**	20	14		-	-	**80**	12	8		-	-	**72**	17	12		-	-
Barbados	2015	279	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**88**	2	9	-	-	-
	2024	282	32	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	98
Belarus	2015	9 487	77	-	-	-	-	60	61	-	-	-	-	91	94	-	-	-	-	83	86
	2024	9 057	81	-	-	-		68	68	-	-	-		92	96	-	-	-		87	90
Belgium	2015	11 275	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	11 739	98	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Belize	2015	356	45	**88**	7	5	-	-	-	**88**	7	5	-	-	-	**88**	7	5	-	-	-
	2024	417	47	-	-	<1		-	-	-	-	<1		-	-	-	-	<1		-	-
Benin	2015	11 361	46	**6**	30	64	0.45	-	-	**12**	25	63	0.42	-	-	**9**	28	63	0.47	-	-
	2024	14 463	51	**10**	26	64		-	-	**16**	21	63		-	-	**13**	24	63		-	-
Bermuda	2015	63	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	>99	-	-	<1	-	-	>99
	2024	65	100	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	<1		-	>99	-	-	<1		-	>99
Bhutan	2015	741	39	**83**	15	2	1.39	-	-	**89**	11	<1	0.49	-	-	**85**	13	1	1.02	-	-
	2024	792	45	**96**	4	<1		-	-	**93**	7	<1		-	-	**95**	5	<1		-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	11 015	68	**22**	26	52	0.00	-	-	**29**	8	63	0.00	-	-	**27**	13	60	0.03	-	-
	2024	12 413	72	**22**	26	52		-	-	**29**	8	63		-	-	**27**	13	60		-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	3 519	47	**96**	2	2	-	-	-	**99**	<1	<1	-	-	-	**97**	2	1	-	-	96
	2024	3 164	51	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Bulgaria	2015	7 178	74	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	93
	2024	6 758	77	-	-	-		-	96	-	-	-		-	>99	-	-	-		-	99

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Burkina Faso	2015	18 777	28	**12**	55	33	1.01	-	-	**28**	45	26	0.78	-	-	**17**	52	31	1.04	-	-
	2024	23 549	33	**21**	35	44		-	-	**35**	30	34		-	-	**26**	33	41		-	-
Burundi	2015	11 048	12	**4**	93	3	-	-	-	**21**	77	2	-	-	-	**6**	91	3	-	-	-
	2024	14 048	15	**-**	-	<1		-	-	**-**	-	<1		-	-	**-**	-	<1		-	-
Cabo Verde	2015	512	64	**-**	-	-	-	28	-	**-**	-	-	-	49	-	**-**	-	-	-	41	-
	2024	525	68	**38**	47	15		28	-	**72**	25	3		49	-	**61**	32	7		42	-
Cambodia	2015	15 623	22	**62**	14	24	2.66	-	-	**88**	6	7	0.25	-	-	**68**	12	20	2.14	-	-
	2024	17 639	26	**86**	9	5		89	-	**90**	6	4		98	-	**87**	8	5		91	-
Cameroon	2015	22 763	55	**29**	52	20	0.00	-	-	**44**	36	20	0.00	-	-	**37**	43	20	0.09	-	-
	2024	29 124	60	**29**	52	20		-	-	**44**	36	20		-	-	**38**	42	20		-	-
Canada	2015	35 962	81	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	39 742	82	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	>99
Cayman Islands	2015	62	100	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	74	100	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	98	**-**	-	-		-	98
Central African Republic	2015	4 629	40	**13**	10	78	-0.06	-	-	**28**	11	61	0.79	-	-	**19**	10	71	0.39	-	-
	2024	5 331	44	**12**	16	71		-	-	**35**	17	48		-	-	**22**	16	61		-	-
Chad	2015	14 648	23	**16**	27	56	0.83	-	-	**37**	23	40	-0.31	-	-	**21**	26	53	0.60	-	-
	2024	20 299	25	**24**	32	45		-	-	**34**	30	36		-	-	**26**	31	42		-	-
China	2015	1 419 663	56	**-**	-	<1	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	-
	2024	1 442 535	66	**95**	5	<1		-	-	**98**	2	<1		-	-	**97**	3	<1		-	-
Colombia	2015	46 970	80	**33**	5	62	0.00	-	-	**78**	4	18	0.00	-	-	**69**	4	27	0.15	-	-
	2024	52 886	83	**33**	5	62		-	-	**78**	4	18		-	-	**70**	4	26		-	-
Comoros	2015	727	28	**19**	34	47	1.46	-	-	**24**	38	39	1.90	-	-	**20**	35	45	1.61	-	-
	2024	867	30	**32**	37	31		-	-	**41**	26	33		-	-	**35**	33	32		-	-
Congo	2015	5 098	66	**32**	43	25	-	-	-	**56**	29	14	-	-	-	**48**	34	18	-	-	-
	2019	5 617	67	**32**	43	25		-	-	**56**	29	14		-	-	**48**	34	18		-	-
Cook Islands	2015	17	74	**-**	-	-	-	-	87	**-**	-	-	-	-	93	**-**	-	-	-	-	91
	2024	14	76	**-**	-	-		-	95	**-**	-	-		-	90	**-**	-	-		-	91
Costa Rica	2015	4 818	77	**83**	12	5	0.02	-	>99	**85**	9	6	0.15	-	>99	**85**	10	5	0.14	-	>99
	2024	5 130	83	**83**	12	5		-	>99	**87**	9	5		-	>99	**86**	9	5		-	>99
Côte d'Ivoire	2015	25 246	49	**9**	42	49	0.24	-	18	**28**	34	38	0.40	-	30	**18**	38	44	0.41	-	24
	2024	31 934	54	**11**	51	38		-	-	**31**	40	29		-	-	**22**	45	33		-	-
Croatia	2015	4 184	56	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	3 875	59	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	>99
Cuba	2015	11 275	77	**78**	12	10	1.14	-	-	**89**	9	2	0.67	-	-	**86**	10	4	0.78	-	-
	2024	10 980	78	**88**	12	<1		-	-	**95**	5	<1		-	-	**93**	6	<1		-	-
Curaçao	2015	167	89	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	99
	2017	169	89	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	99
Cyprus	2015	1 220	67	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	1 358	67	**-**	-	-		-	>99	**-**	-	-		-	>99	**-**	-	-		-	>99
Czechia	2015	10 524	73	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	10 736	75	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	>99
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2015	25 575	61	**-**	-	<1	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	-
	2024	26 499	64	**-**	-	<1		-	-	**-**	-	<1		-	-	**-**	-	<1		-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015	81 036	43	**12**	39	49	-	-	-	**27**	38	35	-	-	-	**19**	38	43	-	-	-
	2022	102 397	47	**12**	39	49		-	-	**27**	38	35		-	-	**19**	38	42		-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Denmark	2015	5 684	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	5 977	89	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	99
Djibouti	2019	1 089	78	**12**	18	70	-	-	-	**61**	23	15	-	-	-	**50**	22	27	-	-	-
	2024	1 169	79	**12**	18	70		-	-	**61**	23	15		-	-	**51**	22	27		-	-
Dominican Republic	2015	10 435	79	**39**	15	46	-0.59	-	-	**55**	15	30	-0.46	-	-	**52**	15	33	-0.36	-	-
	2024	11 428	85	**33**	15	51		-	-	**51**	14	35		-	-	**49**	14	37		-	-
Ecuador	2015	16 266	63	**75**	17	8	1.06	-	66	**90**	7	3	0.62	-	92	**85**	10	5	0.80	-	82
	2024	18 135	65	**85**	11	4		-	78	**96**	3	<1		-	94	**92**	6	2		-	89
Egypt	2015	99 597	43	**79**	12	9	1.72	-	-	**89**	6	5	0.11	-	-	**83**	9	8	1.03	-	-
	2024	116 538	43	**94**	6	<1		-	-	**90**	4	6		-	-	**92**	5	3		-	-
El Salvador	2015	6 184	70	**86**	10	4	0.17	-	-	**92**	6	2	-0.41	-	-	**90**	7	3	-0.23	-	-
	2024	6 338	76	**88**	9	3		-	-	**88**	9	3		-	-	**88**	9	3		-	-
Equatorial Guinea	2015	1 454	71	**20**	25	56	-	-	-	**26**	21	53	-	-	-	**24**	22	53	-	-	-
	-	-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-
Estonia	2017	1 317	69	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	93
	2024	1 361	70	-	-	-		-	86	-	-	-		-	96	-	-	-		-	93
Eswatini	2015	1 143	23	**23**	36	41	1.45	-	-	**49**	30	21	-0.08	-	-	**29**	34	36	1.11	-	-
	2024	1 243	25	**36**	35	29		-	-	**48**	37	14		-	-	**39**	36	25		-	-
Ethiopia	2015	103 867	19	**5**	49	46	-0.19	-	>99	**23**	57	21	-0.95	-	91	**8**	50	41	-0.29	-	98
	2024	132 060	24	**3**	51	46		-	-	**14**	54	31		-	-	**6**	52	42		-	-
Faroe Islands	2015	49	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
	2024	55	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Fiji	2017	919	56	**80**	16	4	-	-	-	**91**	7	2	-	-	-	**86**	11	2	-	-	-
	2024	929	59	**80**	16	4		-	-	**91**	7	2		-	-	**87**	11	2		-	-
Finland	2015	5 480	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	5 617	86	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
France	2015	64 916	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	66 549	82	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
French Guiana	2015	266	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
	2024	309	87	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	84
French Polynesia	2015	278	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
	2024	282	62	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	94
Gabon	2017	2 157	89	**32**	59	10	-	-	-	**50**	43	8	-	-	-	**48**	45	8	-	-	-
	2024	2 539	91	**32**	59	10		-	-	**50**	43	8		-	-	**48**	44	8		-	-
Gambia	2015	2 225	59	**12**	80	8	0.00	-	-	**14**	77	9	0.00	-	-	**13**	79	9	0.01	-	-
	2024	2 760	65	**12**	80	8		-	-	**14**	77	9		-	-	**13**	78	9		-	-
Georgia	2015	3 792	57	**87**	11	2	-	-	51	**95**	4	1	-	-	90	**92**	7	1	-	-	74
	2024	3 808	61	**-**	-	-		-	89	**-**	-	-		-	>99	**-**	-	-		-	96
Germany	2015	82 078	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	84 552	78	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Ghana	2015	28 696	54	**36**	34	30	-0.57	-	-	**43**	34	23	1.33	-	-	**40**	34	26	0.61	-	-
	2024	34 427	60	**31**	57	12		-	85	**55**	37	8		-	92	**45**	45	10		-	89
Greece	2015	10 821	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	10 048	81	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Guadeloupe	2015	404	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	375	99	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Guam	2015	165	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	>99	-
	2024	168	95	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	2		>99	>99
Guatemala	2015	15 972	50	**70**	27	3	-	-	-	**83**	14	2	-	-	-	**77**	21	3	-	-	-
	2019	17 104	51	**70**	27	3		-	-	**83**	14	2		-	-	**77**	21	3		-	-
Guernsey	2015	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	64	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Guinea	2015	11 767	35	**13**	57	30	-	-	-	**33**	42	25	-	-	-	**20**	51	28	-	-	-
	2022	14 055	38	**13**	57	30		-	-	**33**	42	25		-	-	**21**	51	28		-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Guinea-Bissau	2015	1 786	42	**8**	7	85	0.87	-	-	**14**	9	77	1.17	-	-	**10**	8	82	1.03	-	-
	2024	2 201	46	**16**	13	71		-	-	**25**	15	60		-	-	**20**	14	66		-	-
Guyana	2015	759	26	**79**	11	10	0.71	-	-	**76**	10	15	0.27	-	-	**78**	11	11	0.59	-	-
	2024	831	27	**85**	8	6		-	-	**78**	15	7		-	-	**83**	10	6		-	-
Haiti	2015	10 523	52	**17**	56	27	-	-	-	**30**	51	19	-	-	-	**23**	54	23	-	-	-
	2023	11 637	60	**15**	71	14		-	-	**28**	68	5		-	-	**23**	69	9		-	-
Honduras	2015	9 237	55	**82**	15	3	0.30	-	-	**87**	9	4	-0.13	-	-	**84**	12	4	0.07	-	-
	2024	10 826	61	**84**	15	1		-	-	**85**	15	<1		-	-	**85**	15	<1		-	-
Hungary	2015	9 839	71	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	95
	2024	9 676	73	-	-	-		-	97	-	-	-		-	>99	-	-	-		-	99
Iceland	2015	331	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	393	94	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
India	2015	1 328 024	33	**49**	47	4	4.06	-	62	**78**	21	2	2.06	-	83	**59**	38	3	3.45	-	69
	2024	1 450 936	37	**86**	12	2		-	66	**96**	3	<1		-	92	**90**	9	1		-	75
Indonesia	2015	261 799	53	**70**	15	15	0.76	-	-	**84**	10	6	-0.22	-	-	**77**	13	10	0.27	-	-
	2024	283 488	59	**77**	23	<1		-	-	**82**	18	<1		-	-	**80**	20	<1		-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	82 619	73	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
	2024	91 568	78	-	-	-		>99	-	-	-	-		>99	-	-	-	-		>99	-
Iraq	2015	37 561	70	**88**	6	6	0.98	-	92	**96**	2	1	0.14	-	84	**94**	3	3	0.39	-	87
	2024	46 042	72	**97**	3	<1		-	-	**98**	2	<1		-	-	**97**	2	<1		-	-
Ireland	2015	4 702	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	5 255	65	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Italy	2015	60 575	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	59 343	72	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Jamaica	2016	2 810	55	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2024	2 839	58	**69**	29	2		-	-	**71**	27	2		-	-	**70**	28	2		-	-
Japan	2015	127 276	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	>99
	2024	123 753	92	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	<1		-	>99
Jordan	2015	9 545	90	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	94
	2020	10 865	91	-	-	-		-	95	-	-	-		-	94	-	-	-		-	94
Kazakhstan	2015	18 084	57	**99**	<1	<1	-	2	7	**>99**	<1	<1	-	57	65	**>99**	<1	<1	-	34	40
	2024	20 593	58	-	-	<1		2	11	-	-	<1		60	66	-	-	<1		36	43
Kenya	2015	47 089	26	**15**	40	45	3.70	-	-	**16**	52	32	7.02	-	-	**15**	43	42	4.70	-	-
	2024	56 433	30	**48**	21	31		-	-	**79**	7	13		-	-	**58**	17	26		-	-
Kiribati	2015	117	52	**59**	25	17	0.00	-	-	**65**	24	12	0.00	-	-	**62**	24	14	0.05	-	-
	2024	135	58	**59**	-	-		-	-	**65**	-	-		-	-	**62**	-	-		-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2015	6 002	36	**89**	10	2	0.94	-	-	**94**	5	<1	0.32	-	-	**91**	8	1	0.72	-	-
	2024	7 186	38	**97**	3	<1		-	-	**97**	3	<1		-	-	**97**	3	<1		-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	6 802	33	**42**	45	13	1.58	-	-	**73**	17	10	0.19	-	-	**53**	36	12	1.23	-	-
	2024	7 770	39	**57**	38	6		-	-	**75**	23	2		-	-	**64**	32	4		-	-
Latvia	2015	1 978	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
	2024	1 872	69	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	91
Lesotho	2015	2 105	27	**2**	33	65	1.75	-	-	**8**	33	59	2.19	-	-	**4**	33	63	1.92	-	-
	2024	2 337	31	**18**	32	51		-	-	**28**	34	38		-	-	**21**	32	47		-	-
Liberia	2015	4 659	50	**<1**	5	95	0.03	-	-	**3**	8	89	0.33	-	-	**2**	6	92	0.20	-	-
	2024	5 613	54	**<1**	16	83		-	-	**6**	30	64		-	-	**3**	24	73		-	-
Libya	2018	6 849	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**96**	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	7 381	82	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**96**	-	-		-	-
Liechtenstein	2015	37	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	40	15	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Lithuania	2017	2 829	68	-	-	-	-	76	76	-	-	-	-	98	98	-	-	-	-	91	91
	2024	2 859	69	-	-	-		76	76	-	-	-		98	98	-	-	-		91	91
Luxembourg	2015	570	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	673	92	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Madagascar	2015	25 427	35	**16**	55	29	-0.06	-	-	**38**	47	15	-0.32	-	-	**24**	52	24	-0.01	-	-
	2024	31 965	41	**15**	63	22		-	-	**35**	54	11		-	-	**24**	59	17		-	-
Malawi	2015	17 086	16	**13**	67	21	0.00	-	-	**29**	61	9	-0.17	-	-	**15**	66	19	0.01	-	-
	2024	21 655	19	**13**	62	26		-	-	**28**	60	12		-	-	**15**	61	23		-	-
Maldives	2015	428	39	**95**	1	4	-	-	>99	**97**	2	<1	-	-	>99	**96**	2	2	-	-	>99
	2024	528	42	-	-	-		-	97	-	-	<1		-	97	-	-	-		-	97
Mali	2015	18 593	40	**9**	61	29	-	-	-	**27**	42	31	-	-	-	**16**	54	30	-	-	-
	2022	23 073	45	**9**	61	29		-	-	**27**	42	31		-	-	**17**	53	30		-	-
Malta	2015	445	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	540	95	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Marshall Islands	2015	49	76	**80**	15	4	-	-	-	**86**	12	2	-	-	-	**85**	13	2	-	-	-
	2021	41	78	**80**	15	4		-	-	**86**	12	2		-	-	**85**	13	2		-	-
Martinique	2015	384	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	343	89	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Mauritania	2015	3 966	51	**36**	31	33	-2.15	-	-	**66**	26	8	-0.98	-	-	**52**	28	20	-1.22	-	-
	2024	5 169	58	**17**	50	33		-	-	**58**	30	12		-	-	**41**	39	21		-	-
Mauritius	2015	1 292	41	-	-	-	-	97	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	98	>99
	2024	1 271	41	-	-	-		97	>99	-	-	-		>99	>99	-	-	-		98	>99
Mayotte	2015	246	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
	2023	316	45	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	47
Mexico	2015	121 072	79	**84**	11	5	1.83	-	65	**91**	6	2	0.79	-	87	**90**	7	3	1.00	-	82
	2024	130 861	82	**>99**	-	-		-	-	**99**	-	-		-	-	**99**	-	-		-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2015	109	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	113	24	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Mongolia	2015	2 977	68	**60**	17	22	2.30	-	9	**84**	9	7	0.56	-	51	**76**	12	12	1.12	-	38
	2024	3 476	69	**81**	19	<1		-	13	**89**	11	<1		-	56	**86**	14	<1		-	43
Montenegro	2015	628	66	**>99**	<1	<1	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	-	-	98
	2024	638	69	-	-	<1		-	-	-	-	<1		-	-	-	-	<1		-	>99
Montserrat	2015	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
	2024	4	9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Mozambique	2015	26 548	34	**8**	47	45	0.18	-	-	**22**	34	43	0.30	-	-	**13**	43	44	0.30	-	-
	2024	34 632	39	**10**	69	21		-	-	**25**	58	17		-	-	**16**	65	20		-	-
Myanmar	2015	51 089	30	**71**	23	6	0.00	-	-	**83**	14	3	0.00	-	-	**74**	20	5	0.04	-	-
	2024	54 500	32	**71**	23	6		-	-	**83**	14	3		-	-	**75**	20	5		-	-
Namibia	2015	2 374	47	**27**	58	15	-	-	-	**62**	28	9	-	-	-	**44**	44	12	-	-	-
	2017	2 507	49	**27**	58	15		-	-	**62**	28	9		-	-	**45**	43	12		-	-
Nauru	2019	12	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**91**	8	2	-	-	-	**91**	8	2	-	-	-
	2024	12	100	-	-	-		-	-	**91**	8	2		-	-	**91**	8	2		-	-
Nepal	2015	27 824	19	**51**	48	<1	1.65	-	-	**75**	24	<1	0.18	-	-	**55**	44	<1	1.43	-	-
	2024	29 651	22	**66**	33	<1		-	-	**77**	23	<1		-	-	**68**	31	<1		-	-
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2015	17 107	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	18 229	93	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
New Caledonia	2015	283	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
	2024	293	73	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
New Zealand	2015	4 614	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-
	2024	5 214	87	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		90	-
Niger	2015	19 939	16	**13**	62	25	0.75	-	-	**31**	53	16	-0.13	-	-	**16**	61	23	0.62	-	-
	2024	27 032	17	**20**	55	25		-	-	**30**	43	27		-	-	**22**	53	25		-	-
Nigeria	2015	190 672	48	**23**	35	42	0.00	-	-	**38**	27	35	0.00	-	-	**30**	31	39	0.12	-	-
	2024	232 679	55	**23**	35	42		-	-	**38**	27	35		-	-	**31**	31	38		-	-
Niue	2015	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	94
	2024	2	49	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	7		-	98

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
North Macedonia	2015	1 980	57	>99	<1	<1	0.00	-	-	>99	<1	<1	0.00	-	-	>99	<1	<1	0.00	-	94
	2024	1 823	60	>99	<1	<1		-	-	>99	<1	<1		-	-	>99	<1	<1		-	99
Northern Mariana Islands	2015	52	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	91	-
	2024	44	92	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	4		95	-
Norway	2015	5 190	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	5 577	84	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2015	4 522	75	96	3	1	0.00	95	98	95	5	<1	0.00	98	98	95	4	<1	0.00	97	98
	2024	5 495	78	96	3	1		97	98	95	5	<1		97	97	95	5	<1		97	97
Oman	2015	4 185	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	4 500	87	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	97	-	-		-	-
Pakistan	2015	217 291	36	53	39	8	3.07	-	48	85	11	4	0.79	-	66	64	29	7	2.28	-	55
	2024	251 269	38	80	19	1		-	76	92	7	<1	0.79	-	97	85	14	<1		-	84
Palau	2015	18	78	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	18	83	-	-	-		-	98	-	-	-		-	>99	-	-	-		-	>99
Papua New Guinea	2015	8 743	13	31	25	44	0.00	-	-	64	19	17	0.00	-	-	35	25	40	0.03	-	-
	2024	10 577	14	31	25	44		-	-	64	19	17		-	-	35	24	40		-	-
Paraguay	2015	6 159	61	72	25	3	-	-	-	85	13	2	-	-	-	80	18	2	-	-	-
	2020	6 604	62	72	25	3		-	-	85	13	2		-	-	80	18	2		-	-
Peru	2015	30 458	77	52	45	3	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	34 218	79	72	28	<1		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Philippines	2015	105 313	46	66	18	16	3.63	-	-	80	14	6	1.71	-	-	73	16	11	2.73	-	-
	2024	115 844	49	99	1	<1		-	-	96	3	1		-	-	97	2	<1		-	-
Poland	2015	38 266	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
	2024	38 539	60	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Portugal	2015	10 370	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
	2024	10 425	68	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Qatar	2015	2 427	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	0.00	-	-
	2024	3 048	99	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	>99	-	-		-	-
Republic of Moldova	2015	3 287	42	82	10	8	-	30	32	93	2	4	-	78	84	87	7	6	-	50	54
	2024	3 035	44	-	-	-		56	58	-	-	-		94	94	-	-	-		73	74
Réunion	2015	865	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
	2024	879	100	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Romania	2015	19 871	54	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	79
	2024	19 015	55	-	-	-		-	59	-	-	-		-	96	-	-	-		-	79
Russian Federation	2018	146 430	74	-	-	-	-	23	70	-	-	-	-	82	96	-	-	-	-	67	89
	2024	144 820	76	-	-	-		23	70	-	-	-		82	96	-	-	-		67	90
Rwanda	2015	11 640	17	10	29	60	0.62	-	-	22	25	53	0.83	-	-	12	29	59	0.67	-	-
	2024	14 257	18	16	44	40		-	-	29	38	33		-	-	18	43	39		-	-
Saint Helena	2015	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
	2024	5	41	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Saint Lucia	2015	175	19	87	7	5	-	-	-	88	7	5	-	-	-	87	7	5	-	-	-
	2016	176	19	87	7	5		-	-	88	7	5		-	-	87	7	5		-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	107	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
	2018	105	52	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	96
Samoa	2015	202	19	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
	2024	218	17	69	31	<1		-	-	84	16	<1		-	-	72	28	<1		-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	200	70	47	17	36	-0.44	-	-	43	13	44	2.25	-	-	44	14	42	1.60	-	-
	2024	236	77	43	21	36		-	-	63	16	21		-	-	58	17	25		-	-
Saudi Arabia	2016	30 718	83	97	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	33 963	85	97	-	-		-	-	99	-	-		-	-	98	-	-		-	-
Senegal	2015	14 593	46	5	8	87	1.68	-	-	37	18	45	-0.39	-	-	20	12	68	0.79	-	-
	2024	18 502	50	21	52	27		-	-	33	28	39		-	-	27	40	33		-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Serbia	2015	7 177	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
	2024	6 736	57	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	99
Sierra Leone	2015	7 038	41	**10**	30	60	0.72	-	93	**21**	27	52	0.06	-	99	**15**	29	57	0.47	-	95
	2024	8 642	45	**17**	7	76		-	-	**21**	9	70		-	-	**19**	8	74		-	-
Slovakia	2015	5 420	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	5 507	54	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	98
Slovenia	2015	2 060	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	2 119	56	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Solomon Islands	2015	639	22	**28**	40	31	-	-	-	**71**	12	17	-	-	-	**38**	34	28	-	-	-
	2022	781	26	**28**	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Somalia	2015	13 807	43	**24**	76	<1	-1.48	-	-	**38**	62	<1	-1.75	-	-	**30**	70	<1	-1.54	-	-
	2024	19 009	49	**11**	13	76		-	-	**22**	16	62		-	-	**16**	14	69		-	-
South Africa	2015	56 724	65	**27**	55	18	-	-	16	**53**	38	10	-	-	53	**44**	44	12	-	-	40
	2024	64 007	69	-	-	-		-	22	-	-	-		-	54	-	-	-		-	44
South Sudan	2016	10 830	19	**18**	72	10	-	-	-	**35**	52	13	-	-	-	**22**	68	10	-	-	-
	2024	11 943	22	**18**	72	10		-	-	**35**	52	13		-	-	**22**	68	11		-	-
Spain	2015	46 684	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	47 911	82	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Sri Lanka	2015	21 730	18	**86**	6	8	0.00	-	-	**93**	3	4	0.00	-	-	**88**	5	7	0.01	-	-
	2024	23 104	19	**86**	6	8		-	-	**93**	3	4		-	-	**88**	5	7		-	-
Sudan	2015	40 024	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**21**	21	58	-1.17	-	-
	2024	50 449	37	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**11**	-	-		-	-
Suriname	2015	582	66	**67**	25	8	-	-	-	**75**	13	12	-	-	-	**72**	17	11	-	-	-
	2022	623	66	**67**	25	8		-	-	**75**	13	12		-	-	**72**	17	11		-	-
Sweden	2015	9 799	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	10 607	89	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Switzerland	2015	8 284	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	8 922	74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	19 425	52	**81**	12	7	0.00	-	-	**87**	9	4	0.00	-	-	**84**	11	5	0.04	-	-
	2024	24 673	58	**81**	12	7		-	-	**87**	9	4		-	-	**85**	11	5		-	-
Tajikistan	2015	8 644	27	**67**	26	7	-	-	-	**88**	11	2	-	-	-	**73**	22	6	-	-	-
	2024	10 591	29	-	-	-		59	59	-	-	-		58	60	-	-	-		59	60
Thailand	2015	70 541	48	**79**	14	7	1.56	-	-	**83**	8	9	1.45	-	-	**81**	11	8	1.53	-	-
	2024	71 668	54	**93**	5	2		-	-	**96**	4	<1		-	-	**95**	5	<1		-	-
Timor-Leste	2015	1 205	29	**22**	69	9	-	-	-	**43**	54	4	-	-	-	**28**	65	7	-	-	-
	2020	1 326	31	**22**	69	9		-	-	**43**	54	4		-	-	**28**	64	7		-	-
Togo	2015	7 663	40	**7**	10	83	-	-	-	**24**	13	63	-	-	-	**14**	11	75	-	-	-
	2023	9 304	44	**10**	7	83		-	-	**27**	11	62		-	-	**17**	9	74		-	-
Tokelau	2015	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
	2024	3	0	-	-	-		-	>99	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Tonga	2015	106	23	**80**	19	1	0.00	-	-	**86**	11	4	0.00	-	-	**81**	17	2	0.00	-	>99
	2024	104	23	**80**	-	-		-	-	**86**	-	-		-	-	**81**	-	-		-	>99
Trinidad and Tobago	2018	1 471	53	**83**	12	6	-	-	-	**85**	6	9	-	-	-	**84**	9	7	-	-	-
	2024	1 508	54	**83**	12	6		-	-	**85**	6	9		-	-	**84**	9	7		-	-
Tunisia	2015	11 402	68	**74**	16	10	1.61	-	65	**96**	3	1	-0.14	-	90	**89**	7	4	0.44	-	82
	2024	12 277	71	**88**	12	<1		-	-	**95**	4	2		-	-	**93**	6	1		-	-
Türkiye	2015	80 014	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
	2024	87 474	78	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	>99
Turkmenistan	2015	6 216	50	**97**	<1	3	0.37	-	>99	**99**	<1	<1	0.15	-	>99	**98**	<1	2	0.26	-	>99
	2024	7 494	55	**>99**	<1	<1		50	>99	**>99**	<1	<1		87	>99	**>99**	<1	<1		70	>99
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	37	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	47	94	**89**	5	6		-	-	**95**	5	<1		-	-	**95**	5	<1		-	>99
Tuvalu	2016	11	61	**96**	3	<1	-	-	-	**93**	7	<1	-	-	-	**94**	5	<1	-	-	-
	2024	10	67	**96**	3	<1		-	-	**93**	7	<1		-	-	**94**	5	<1		-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
Uganda	2015	37 531	22	**14**	29	57	0.68	-	43	**27**	31	41	1.03	-	77	**17**	29	54	0.85	-	50
	2024	50 015	27	**20**	32	48		-	60	**37**	32	31		-	80	**25**	32	43		-	65
Ukraine	2015	45 785	69	**88**	-	-	0.00	-	70	**99**	-	-	0.00	-	94	**95**	-	-	0.01	-	87
	2024	37 860	70	**88**	-	-		-	70	**99**	-	-		-	94	**95**	-	-		-	87
United Kingdom	2015	65 382	83	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	>99
	2024	69 138	85	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	>99
United Republic of Tanzania	2015	52 021	32	**-**	-	23	-	-	-	**-**	-	14	-	-	-	**-**	-	20	-	-	-
	2024	68 560	38	**15**	85	<1		-	-	**22**	78	<1		-	-	**17**	83	<1		-	-
United States Virgin Islands	2024	85	96	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	96
	2024	85	96	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	96
United States of America	2015	326 126	82	**-**	-	-	-	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	>99	>99
	2024	345 427	84	**-**	-	-		>99	>99	**-**	-	-		>99	>99	**-**	-	-		>99	>99
Uzbekistan	2018	32 373	50	**75**	<1	25	-	-	-	**88**	<1	12	-	-	-	**82**	<1	18	-	-	-
	2024	36 362	51	**75**	<1	25		-	-	**88**	<1	12		-	-	**82**	<1	18		-	-
Vanuatu	2015	266	25	**37**	34	29	0.60	-	58	**64**	20	17	0.23	-	96	**44**	31	26	0.54	-	67
	2024	328	26	**42**	28	30		-	-	**66**	19	15		-	-	**48**	26	26		-	-
Viet Nam	2015	92 823	34	**83**	15	2	0.21	-	-	**93**	6	<1	0.23	-	-	**86**	12	2	0.29	-	-
	2024	100 988	40	**85**	13	2		-	-	**95**	4	<1		-	-	**89**	9	2		-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2015	12	0	**-**	-	-	-	-	91	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	91
	2024	11	0	**-**	-	-		-	95	**-**	-	-		-	-	**-**	-	-		-	95
Yemen	2015	31 159	35	**40**	32	28	1.80	-	-	**71**	21	8	0.33	-	-	**51**	28	21	1.40	-	-
	2024	40 583	40	**56**	35	9		-	-	**74**	23	4		-	-	**63**	30	7		-	-
Zambia	2015	16 399	42	**9**	25	66	0.00	-	-	**29**	33	38	0.00	-	-	**17**	29	54	0.11	-	-
	2024	21 315	47	**9**	22	69		-	-	**29**	24	47		-	-	**18**	23	58		-	-
Zimbabwe	2015	14 399	32	**36**	64	<1	0.00	-	-	**56**	43	2	0.00	-	-	**42**	57	<1	0.01	-	-
	2024	16 634	33	**36**	23	41		-	-	**56**	39	5		-	-	**43**	28	29		-	-

Annex 6 Menstrual health estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Female population age 15–49 (thousands)	% urban	Proportion of women and girls age 15–49 who have menstruated in the previous year																	
				RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials
Afghanistan	2024	10 225	27	-	92	66	93	84	10	-	91	65	87	53	34	-	92	66	92	75	16
Algeria	2023	11 245	75	-	88	77	94	7	87	-	91	74	95	4	92	-	91	75	95	5	91
Austria	2024	1 925	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	48	97	-	-
Azerbaijan	2024	2 721	58	-	94	92	98	25	73	-	97	96	97	10	88	-	96	94	98	16	81
Bangladesh	2024	49 393	41	-	90	-	96	-	-	-	89	-	97	-	-	-	90	-	97	-	-
Benin	2024	3 451	51	-	90	88	97	91	6	-	93	86	97	74	23	-	92	87	97	83	15
Burkina Faso	2024	5 767	33	-	77	81	89	59	31	-	84	85	96	19	77	-	79	83	91	46	46
Cambodia	2024	4 655	26	52	94	83	89	21	71	56	96	91	95	15	81	53	94	85	91	20	74
Canada	2023	8 869	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	1 195	44	-	92	66	96	77	19	-	92	72	94	38	55	-	92	69	95	60	35
Chad	2023	4 363	24	-	94	66	96	87	8	-	92	69	93	55	39	-	93	67	95	79	16
Comoros	2024	214	30	-	87	79	87	27	59	-	89	77	89	25	64	-	87	78	87	27	61
Costa Rica	2022	1 320	82	-	>99	92	99	2	96	-	99	93	99	2	97	-	99	92	99	2	96
Côte d'Ivoire	2024	7 766	54	-	88	-	>99	56	45	-	89	-	99	31	71	-	88	-	>99	42	59
Cuba	2023	2 368	78	-	97	67	98	4	94	-	94	74	97	2	95	-	95	73	98	2	95
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2021	6 363	63	-	>99	>99	>99	74	25	-	99	98	99	43	55	-	99	98	99	55	44
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2022	22 773	47	-	89	85	93	78	15	-	92	85	96	35	61	-	90	85	94	58	36
Dominican Republic	2023	2 925	84	-	96	76	98	3	95	-	95	78	98	2	96	-	95	78	98	2	96
Egypt	2020	27 290	43	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-
Eswatini	2024	337	25	-	95	94	97	3	94	-	94	96	97	2	94	-	95	94	97	3	94
Ethiopia	2024	33 095	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2024	246	59	-	96	74	96	20	76	-	96	78	98	7	91	-	96	76	97	12	85
Gambia	2022	636	64	-	98	83	>99	78	21	-	95	78	98	50	48	-	96	80	98	60	38
Ghana	2024	8 802	60	-	>99	-	98	6	93	-	>99	-	98	5	94	-	>99	-	98	5	94
Guinea-Bissau	2023	546	45	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-
Guyana	2024	216	27	-	93	80	97	2	95	-	95	77	96	2	94	-	93	79	96	2	94
Honduras	2023	2 910	60	-	97	79	98	4	94	-	97	82	98	2	96	-	97	81	98	3	95
India	2024	382 225	37	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-
Indonesia	2020	71 566	57	-	90	-	97	17	79	-	96	-	>99	9	91	-	93	-	98	13	86
Iraq	2022	11 079	71	-	87	88	96	17	78	-	89	90	96	8	87	-	89	89	96	11	85
Ireland	2024	1 246	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	5	93
Italy	2024	11 610	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	93	62	-	-	-
Jordan	2024	2 973	92	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of women and girls age 15–49 who have menstruated in the previous year								
		RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
		Enough menstrual materials	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain	Comfort seeking help from a health care provider	Enough menstrual materials	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain	Comfort seeking help from a health care provider	Enough menstrual materials	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain	Comfort seeking help from a health care provider
Afghanistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	82
Azerbaijan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	70
Central African Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2024	38	-	-	73	-	-	46	-	-
Fiji	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	63	-
Italy	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Jordan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Female population age 15–49 (thousands)	% urban	Proportion of women and girls age 15–49 who have menstruated in the previous year															
				RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL			
				Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials
Kenya	2024	14 908	30	-	>99	-	98	4	95	-	>99	-	>99	5	95	-	>99	-	98	4	95
Kiribati	2023	34	58	-	91	85	98	24	74	-	94	83	98	11	87	-	93	84	98	16	82
Kyrgyzstan	2022	1 725	37	-	93	94	97	25	72	-	94	91	97	8	89	-	93	93	97	18	78
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2024	2 100	39	-	93	90	88	1	87	-	97	89	89	<1	89	-	94	90	89	<1	88
Lesotho	2024	650	31	-	98	-	>99	5	96	-	98	-	>99	2	98	-	98	-	>99	4	96
Madagascar	2022	7 482	40	-	91	92	93	79	14	-	90	90	97	58	39	-	91	91	94	70	24
Malawi	2024	5 676	19	-	92	80	97	72	25	-	96	84	98	53	45	-	92	81	97	69	29
Mongolia	2024	842	69	64	91	77	-	-	-	65	94	71	-	-	-	65	93	73	-	-	-
Montenegro	2022	139	68	-	98	93	97	4	93	-	97	93	97	4	93	-	97	93	97	4	93
Mozambique	2024	8 382	39	-	93	80	98	44	57	-	95	82	97	24	75	-	93	81	98	36	64
Nauru	2024	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	53	90	2	88	-	91	53	90	2	88
Nepal	2024	8 564	22	-	90	>99	93	49	47	-	94	>99	95	39	60	-	91	>99	93	47	50
Niger	2020	5 033	17	-	47	-	83	73	10	-	61	-	94	35	58	-	50	-	84	67	18
Nigeria	2024	55 820	55	-	80	80	96	51	45	-	92	83	97	17	80	-	86	82	96	32	64
North Macedonia	2023	413	59	-	97	92	98	<1	97	-	98	94	99	<1	98	-	98	93	99	<1	98
occupied Palestinian territory*	2024	1 399	78	-	83	88	95	2	92	-	80	85	97	2	94	-	81	86	97	2	94
Pakistan	2024	61 877	38	-	86	77	84	57	27	-	88	79	89	37	51	-	87	78	86	49	36
Philippines	2024	31 409	49	-	99	-	97	6	93	-	99	-	>99	4	97	-	99	-	98	5	95
Samoa	2024	48	17	-	83	89	91	16	75	-	91	90	93	24	69	-	84	89	92	18	74
Sao Tome and Principe	2024	59	77	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2024	4 646	50	-	96	-	98	21	79	-	97	-	>99	11	89	-	97	-	99	16	84
Serbia	2024	1 451	57	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2021	2 016	43	-	90	80	97	88	9	-	96	80	97	48	50	-	93	80	97	70	27
Suriname	2022	157	66	-	96	82	87	5	81	-	96	82	95	3	92	-	96	82	92	4	89
Togo	2021	2 132	43	-	90	87	96	76	20	-	93	88	97	39	58	-	91	88	96	60	37
Tonga	2023	27	23	-	94	84	95	<1	94	-	94	86	91	1	90	-	94	84	94	<1	93
Trinidad and Tobago	2024	383	54	-	96	86	98	2	96	-	95	85	98	1	96	-	95	85	98	2	96
Tunisia	2024	3 108	71	-	54	80	93	4	88	-	48	82	89	2	86	-	50	81	90	3	87
Turkmenistan	2023	1 888	54	-	>99	>99	>99	<1	99	-	99	>99	99	1	98	-	99	>99	>99	<1	98
Turks and Caicos Islands	2024	12	94	-	98	96	>99	2	98	-	96	86	>99	1	96	-	97	87	>99	1	96
Tuvalu	2024	2	67	-	96	81	92	27	64	-	94	86	96	13	83	-	94	84	95	18	77
Uganda	2021	11 096	26	-	85	-	98	46	52	-	92	-	98	24	74	-	87	-	98	40	58
United Republic of Tanzania	2024	16 618	38	-	99	-	96	44	55	-	99	-	98	28	75	-	99	-	97	38	62
Uzbekistan	2024	9 001	51	-	97	92	97	17	80	-	97	92	96	11	84	-	97	92	96	14	82
Vanuatu	2024	80	26	-	97	55	97	23	73	-	95	74	96	10	86	-	97	60	96	20	76
Viet Nam	2024	25 926	40	-	97	95	98	1	97	-	98	95	98	<1	97	-	97	95	98	1	97
Zimbabwe	2023	4 309	33	-	96	83	97	29	68	-	97	84	>99	11	88	-	97	84	98	23	75

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Proportion of women and girls age 15–49 who have menstruated in the previous year								
		RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
		Enough menstrual materials	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain	Comfort seeking help from a health care provider	Enough menstrual materials	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain	Comfort seeking help from a health care provider	Enough menstrual materials	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain	Comfort seeking help from a health care provider
Kenya	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2024	98	21	81	98	25	82	98	24	81
Montenegro	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 7 Inequalities in basic services

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Survey name	Inequalities by wealth quintile														
			Basic drinking water			Basic sanitation			Open defecation			Basic hygiene			Basic WASH*		
			Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest
Afghanistan	2023	MICS	47	90	1.9	31	77	2.5	40	<1	42.6	31	79	2.6	6	57	9.7
Albania	2018	DHS	93	98	1.1	94	99	1.1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2019	MICS	89	96	1.1	72	95	1.3	3	<1	∞	62	96	1.5	42	86	2.0
Angola	2016	IIMS	21	89	4.3	15	87	5.9	72	<1	>100	9	57	6.2	<1	42	71.9
Armenia	2016	DHS	>99	>99	1.0	86	96	1.1	<1	<1	-	85	>99	1.2	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2006	DHS	69	98	1.4	68	92	1.4	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2019	MICS	94	>99	1.1	48	82	1.7	5	<1	∞	31	86	2.8	17	76	4.4
Barbados	2012	MICS	99	>99	1.0	93	98	1.1	2	<1	∞	79	91	1.2	58	74	1.3
Belarus	2019	MICS	>99	>99	1.0	94	>99	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2016	MICS	95	97	1.0	66	98	1.5	5	<1	∞	83	94	1.1	47	73	1.6
Benin	2022	MICS	56	86	1.6	2	55	23.6	78	6	12.9	6	16	2.6	<1	10	>100
Bhutan	2010	MICS	90	>99	1.1	38	92	2.4	7	<1	56.2	72	90	1.2	26	83	3.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2016	EDSA	77	>99	1.3	23	88	3.8	51	<1	>100	7	41	5.7	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012	MICS	98	>99	1.0	83	99	1.2	<1	<1	-	90	>99	1.1	74	97	1.3
Burkina Faso	2010	DHS	49	89	1.8	2	51	22.2	92	9	10.3	6	26	4.3	<1	17	>100
Burundi	2017	DHS	54	80	1.5	26	61	2.3	7	<1	>100	2	17	9.8	<1	14	38.7
Cambodia	2014	DHS	61	95	1.6	14	91	6.6	80	2	32.2	49	90	1.9	-	-	-
Cameroon	2019	DHS	38	92	2.4	12	80	6.5	22	<1	>100	8	65	8.3	<1	51	>100
Central African Republic	2019	MICS	27	52	2.0	2	28	12.4	55	2	26.4	8	42	5.4	<1	8	>100
Chad	2019	MICS	43	77	1.8	2	39	17.1	86	20	4.3	23	48	2.1	<1	20	41.2
Colombia	2015	ENDS	74	>99	1.3	62	99	1.6	26	<1	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2012	DHSMICS	70	93	1.3	24	53	2.2	<1	<1	12.4	13	26	2.1	<1	16	16.6
Congo	2015	MICS	34	92	2.7	3	61	22.8	32	<1	57.1	36	73	2.0	<1	35	>100
Costa Rica	2018	MICS	99	>99	1.0	91	98	1.1	<1	<1	5.5	73	97	1.3	59	76	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2016	MICS	51	98	1.9	8	77	10.0	49	<1	73.5	11	51	4.8	<1	44	68.5
Cuba	2019	MICS	96	98	1.0	83	92	1.1	<1	<1	1.9	86	95	1.1	70	88	1.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2018	MICS	18	93	5.1	7	29	4.2	24	2	12.9	7	37	5.0	<1	12	52.1
Dominican Republic	2018	ENH	93	99	1.1	61	98	1.6	7	<1	∞	29	88	3.1	17	65	3.8
Egypt	2014	DHS	98	>99	1.0	82	>99	1.2	<1	<1	36.6	74	96	1.3	60	95	1.6
El Salvador	2014	MICS	85	>99	1.2	65	98	1.5	9	<1	>100	82	94	1.1	43	78	1.8
Eswatini	2022	MICS	64	91	1.4	38	84	2.2	13	<1	∞	25	77	3.1	9	63	7.2
Ethiopia	2019	DHS	29	83	2.9	4	30	7.6	55	5	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Basic WASH refers to the proportion of the population that have at least basic drinking water, at least basic sanitation and basic hygiene services.
∞ The infinity symbol is used for the ratio of richest to poorest quintiles where the poorest quintile has 0% basic WASH.

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Survey name	Inequalities by subnational region														
			Basic drinking water			Basic sanitation			Open defecation			Basic hygiene			Basic WASH		
			Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest
Afghanistan	2023	MICS	14	90	6.2	19	81	4.3	<1	67	∞	17	86	5.2	4	44	12.5
Albania	2018	DHS	87	>99	1.1	93	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2019	MICS	91	99	1.1	83	91	1.1	<1	3	76.2	71	91	1.3	59	74	1.2
Angola	2016	IIMS	28	87	3.1	12	71	5.8	2	85	36.0	4	56	15.6	<1	29	35.9
Armenia	2016	DHS	99	>99	1.0	63	>99	1.6	<1	<1	-	85	>99	1.2	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2006	DHS	64	>99	1.5	53	95	1.8	<1	2	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2019	MICS	94	>99	1.1	57	72	1.3	<1	7	92.0	34	68	2.0	25	51	2.0
Barbados	2012	MICS	>99	>99	1.0	94	98	1.0	<1	<1	17.4	85	91	1.1	67	78	1.2
Belarus	2019	MICS	99	>99	1.0	92	>99	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2016	MICS	95	>99	1.1	72	96	1.3	<1	8	64.9	82	94	1.1	56	73	1.3
Benin	2022	MICS	41	96	2.3	9	45	5.2	5	80	15.3	1	27	23.1	<1	7	13.7
Bhutan	2010	MICS	67	>99	1.5	31	80	2.6	<1	6	29.9	49	94	1.9	20	74	3.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2016	EDSA	78	99	1.3	36	61	1.7	3	47	14.3	13	39	3.0	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012	MICS	88	>99	1.1	89	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	90	98	1.1	71	94	1.3
Burkina Faso	2010	DHS	46	92	2.0	3	62	21.0	11	93	8.6	1	29	22.7	<1	21	78.1
Burundi	2017	DHS	37	93	2.5	16	83	5.1	<1	10	36.5	1	23	18.0	<1	19	31.2
Cambodia	2014	DHS	53	96	1.8	25	87	3.5	4	69	16.3	30	98	3.3	-	-	-
Cameroon	2019	DHS	40	97	2.4	27	68	2.5	<1	16	∞	11	77	6.9	4	47	12.0
Central African Republic	2019	MICS	16	61	3.8	4	25	6.7	3	49	18.0	4	41	9.4	<1	8	14.0
Chad	2019	MICS	5	94	19.2	3	51	15.8	4	87	24.0	18	50	2.8	<1	26	∞
Colombia	2015	ENDS	88	>99	1.1	80	93	1.2	<1	13	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2012	DHSMICS	81	87	1.1	21	39	1.9	<1	3	11.0	6	24	4.4	3	12	4.4
Congo	2015	MICS	20	90	4.5	2	33	20.1	<1	38	47.8	18	66	3.6	<1	15	40.5
Costa Rica	2018	MICS	98	>99	1.0	92	98	1.1	<1	<1	-	83	91	1.1	66	79	1.2
Côte d'Ivoire	2016	MICS	49	99	2.0	12	60	5.1	1	50	38.4	6	40	6.3	3	32	11.6
Cuba	2019	MICS	93	>99	1.1	66	99	1.5	<1	3	43.1	75	>99	1.3	60	98	1.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2018	MICS	2	97	49.8	<1	36	>100	<1	41	91.6	<1	56	>100	<1	10	∞
Dominican Republic	2018	ENH	92	99	1.1	75	89	1.2	<1	10	21.6	33	63	1.9	29	55	1.9
Egypt	2014	DHS	86	>99	1.2	79	>99	1.3	<1	<1	-	76	93	1.2	<1	92	∞
El Salvador	2014	MICS	91	>99	1.1	81	92	1.1	<1	5	37.9	87	91	1.0	63	71	1.1
Eswatini	2022	MICS	66	84	1.3	55	67	1.2	1	9	8.1	33	48	1.4	20	28	1.4
Ethiopia	2019	DHS	26	94	3.6	6	49	8.6	2	70	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Survey name	Inequalities by wealth quintile														
			Basic drinking water			Basic sanitation			Open defecation			Basic hygiene			Basic WASH*		
			Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest
Fiji	2021	MICS	92	>99	1.1	76	97	1.3	<1	<1	-	70	96	1.4	55	92	1.7
Gabon	2012	DHS	55	96	1.8	15	86	5.9	6	<1	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2020	DHS	82	98	1.2	21	87	4.2	3	<1	∞	4	20	4.8	1	19	14.9
Georgia	2018	MICS	91	>99	1.1	80	>99	1.3	<1	<1	-	82	98	1.2	60	96	1.6
Ghana	2019	MIS	58	99	1.7	13	46	3.4	44	2	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2015	DHS	84	>99	1.2	39	92	2.3	18	<1	>100	51	92	1.8	-	-	-
Guinea	2018	DHS	43	92	2.1	7	57	7.8	32	<1	∞	13	42	3.3	<1	25	26.1
Guinea-Bissau	2019	MICS	45	91	2.0	2	48	22.8	28	<1	>100	10	22	2.3	<1	12	38.4
Guyana	2020	MICS	86	96	1.1	80	96	1.2	2	<1	∞	68	91	1.3	46	76	1.6
Haiti	2017	DHS	28	95	3.4	10	68	7.0	57	1	48.7	12	39	3.2	<1	29	69.0
Honduras	2019	EPHPM	88	>99	1.1	64	98	1.5	26	<1	>100	78	90	1.2	49	75	1.5
India	2016	DHS	87	98	1.1	11	91	8.4	83	2	54.1	25	92	3.7	4	83	23.1
Indonesia	2012	DHS	63	95	1.5	31	93	2.9	37	2	24.3	45	96	2.1	-	-	-
Iraq	2018	MICS	96	>99	1.0	91	99	1.1	<1	<1	-	88	>99	1.1	77	98	1.3
Jamaica	2011	MICS	88	98	1.1	76	99	1.3	<1	<1	-	53	82	1.6	30	61	2.0
Jordan	2018	DHS	>99	>99	1.0	96	>99	1.0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2015	MICS	98	>99	1.0	96	99	1.0	<1	<1	-	98	>99	1.0	90	95	1.1
Kenya	2020	MIS	33	97	2.9	20	76	3.7	25	<1	64.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2019	MICS	56	99	1.7	25	78	3.1	64	1	50.9	44	71	1.6	6	56	9.5
Kyrgyzstan	2018	MICS	88	>99	1.1	98	99	1.0	-	-	-	91	>99	1.1	78	94	1.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017	LSIS	61	>99	1.6	30	98	3.3	65	<1	>100	21	85	4.0	6	83	13.2
Lesotho	2018	MICS	61	96	1.6	35	66	1.9	57	<1	>100	3	24	7.4	<1	18	18.5
Liberia	2020	DHS	55	88	1.6	2	59	24.6	70	4	15.6	<1	10	17.6	<1	9	>100
Madagascar	2018	MICS	17	84	4.9	<1	24	80.4	67	5	13.5	5	43	9.2	<1	14	>100
Malawi	2016	DHS	55	82	1.5	16	40	2.4	13	<1	26.0	4	20	5.4	-	-	-
Maldives	2017	DHS	99	>99	1.0	97	99	1.0	<1	<1	-	86	97	1.1	83	96	1.1
Mali	2018	DHS	42	96	2.3	17	56	3.3	28	<1	>100	5	31	6.2	1	18	16.4
Mauritania	2015	MICS	33	95	2.8	4	87	19.6	85	<1	>100	7	24	3.4	<1	21	73.2
Mexico	2015	MICS	94	>99	1.1	81	>99	1.2	4	<1	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2018	MICS	42	99	2.4	33	97	2.9	38	<1	∞	63	98	1.5	13	92	6.9
Montenegro	2018	MICS	99	99	1.0	87	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	>99	>99	1.0	86	99	1.1
Mozambique	2018	MIS	35	95	2.7	15	79	5.2	49	<1	51.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2016	DHS	67	95	1.4	22	83	3.7	30	<1	>100	57	95	1.7	10	76	7.6
Namibia	2013	DHS	51	>99	1.9	4	87	24.6	92	<1	>100	17	79	4.5	<1	69	85.1
Nepal	2019	MICS	88	97	1.1	80	77	1.0	9	<1	>100	49	98	2.0	37	73	2.0
Nicaragua	2012	ENDESA	51	98	1.9	43	91	2.1	33	<1	90.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2006	DHS	31	70	2.2	2	37	24.1	93	25	3.7	4	27	7.0	-	-	-
Nigeria	2021	MICS	44	95	2.2	17	73	4.4	42	1	40.2	14	48	3.6	2	40	20.7
North Macedonia	2019	MICS	98	>99	1.0	85	>99	1.2	<1	<1	-	99	>99	1.0	82	>99	1.2

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Survey name	Inequalities by subnational region														
			Basic drinking water			Basic sanitation			Open defecation			Basic hygiene			Basic WASH		
			Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest
Fiji	2021	MICS	96	98	1.0	84	92	1.1	<1	<1	-	85	89	1.1	73	83	1.1
Gabon	2012	DHS	53	95	1.8	26	44	1.6	<1	12	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2020	DHS	79	>99	1.3	18	63	3.5	<1	10	∞	4	16	4.5	2	14	6.1
Georgia	2018	MICS	85	>99	1.2	76	97	1.3	<1	<1	-	84	97	1.2	62	91	1.5
Ghana	2019	MIS	44	98	2.2	9	27	2.9	3	70	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2015	DHS	81	>99	1.2	51	78	1.5	<1	15	20.0	59	88	1.5	-	-	-
Guinea	2018	DHS	50	95	1.9	17	44	2.5	<1	40	∞	4	44	11.7	1	20	16.5
Guinea-Bissau	2019	MICS	38	97	2.6	5	40	7.7	<1	32	∞	<1	29	>100	<1	11	∞
Guyana	2020	MICS	64	>99	1.5	69	95	1.4	<1	9	∞	58	86	1.5	41	70	1.7
Haiti	2017	DHS	42	92	2.2	21	49	2.4	7	48	6.6	13	31	2.3	4	19	5.3
Honduras	2019	EPHPM	74	>99	1.4	35	92	2.6	<1	42	56.5	62	93	1.5	18	80	4.4
India	2016	DHS	63	>99	1.6	25	>99	4.0	<1	70	∞	29	96	3.3	15	85	5.6
Indonesia	2012	DHS	52	97	1.9	44	82	1.9	<1	37	85.0	33	90	2.7	-	-	-
Iraq	2018	MICS	92	>99	1.1	87	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	88	>99	1.1	76	98	1.3
Jamaica	2011	MICS	91	>99	1.1	84	88	1.0	<1	<1	2.8	63	74	1.2	44	46	1.0
Jordan	2018	DHS	98	>99	1.0	95	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2015	MICS	95	>99	1.1	88	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	96	>99	1.0	83	99	1.2
Kenya	2020	MIS	22	>99	4.6	13	74	5.8	<1	29	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2019	MICS	55	96	1.7	32	51	1.6	22	55	2.5	51	59	1.2	15	32	2.2
Kyrgyzstan	2018	MICS	72	>99	1.4	95	>99	1.0	-	-	-	84	>99	1.2	62	97	1.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2017	LSIS	63	>99	1.6	33	96	2.9	<1	65	94.7	17	87	5.1	9	85	9.2
Lesotho	2018	MICS	65	84	1.3	44	54	1.2	7	44	6.2	3	12	3.7	1	7	5.8
Liberia	2020	DHS	70	79	1.1	9	35	3.8	21	62	2.9	<1	6	11.3	<1	4	22.0
Madagascar	2018	MICS	11	74	6.9	<1	18	30.1	5	85	16.6	3	36	12.3	<1	10	58.8
Malawi	2016	DHS	61	66	1.1	18	31	1.8	4	6	1.4	8	13	1.6	-	-	-
Maldives	2017	DHS	99	>99	1.0	92	>99	1.1	<1	<1	-	85	97	1.1	83	96	1.2
Mali	2018	DHS	32	96	3.0	15	47	3.2	<1	61	>100	7	27	3.9	2	14	6.2
Mauritania	2015	MICS	41	>99	2.4	12	91	7.4	1	79	57.6	2	40	23.7	<1	34	57.2
Mexico	2015	MICS	96	>99	1.0	91	97	1.1	<1	1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2018	MICS	61	95	1.5	48	78	1.6	<1	23	>100	72	85	1.2	32	65	2.0
Montenegro	2018	MICS	98	>99	1.0	89	98	1.1	<1	<1	2.7	>99	>99	1.0	88	97	1.1
Mozambique	2018	MIS	34	>99	3.0	11	86	8.0	<1	52	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2016	DHS	64	94	1.5	29	87	3.1	2	54	27.2	58	98	1.7	16	66	4.1
Namibia	2013	DHS	53	98	1.9	14	64	4.6	12	83	6.8	18	72	4.0	6	46	7.7
Nepal	2019	MICS	89	97	1.1	70	85	1.2	<1	16	20.3	50	85	1.7	41	70	1.7
Nicaragua	2012	ENDESA	57	93	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2006	DHS	26	91	3.5	1	32	25.2	11	93	8.3	4	31	8.1	-	-	-
Nigeria	2021	MICS	29	97	3.3	18	69	3.8	2	53	26.5	5	66	14.4	3	33	12.9
North Macedonia	2019	MICS	98	>99	1.0	87	99	1.1	<1	<1	-	98	>99	1.0	85	99	1.2

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Survey name	Inequalities by wealth quintile														
			Basic drinking water			Basic sanitation			Open defecation			Basic hygiene			Basic WASH*		
			Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: richest to poorest
occupied Palestinian territory*	2020	MICS	98	>99	1.0	96	99	1.0	<1	<1	-	84	98	1.2	78	93	1.2
Pakistan	2018	DHS	78	98	1.2	30	97	3.3	45	<1	∞	17	94	5.5	7	84	12.8
Panama	2013	MICS	87	>99	1.2	53	>99	1.9	10	<1	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2018	DHS	22	89	4.0	10	63	6.4	22	5	4.4	7	69	10.4	<1	47	>100
Paraguay	2016	MICS	80	98	1.2	47	98	2.1	3	<1	∞	61	96	1.6	24	81	3.3
Peru	2016	ENDES	77	>99	1.3	49	98	2.0	23	<1	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2017	DHS	83	>99	1.2	54	97	1.8	17	<1	∞	70	94	1.4	36	85	2.4
Republic of Moldova	2012	MICS	71	96	1.3	53	90	1.7	<1	<1	-	73	96	1.3	28	79	2.8
Rwanda	2020	DHS	40	83	2.1	43	72	1.7	8	<1	54.0	13	43	3.3	3	28	8.9
Saint Lucia	2012	MICS	97	>99	1.0	72	99	1.4	7	<1	∞	70	96	1.4	49	88	1.8
Samoa	2020	MICS	97	>99	1.0	89	99	1.1	<1	<1	-	55	91	1.7	48	85	1.8
Sao Tome and Principe	2019	MICS	84	94	1.1	15	81	5.6	74	11	6.6	43	77	1.8	6	57	9.7
Senegal	2019	DHS	50	98	2.0	22	90	4.1	41	<1	>100	11	44	4.1	2	41	26.9
Serbia	2019	MICS	98	>99	1.0	95	>99	1.0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2019	DHS	38	74	2.0	4	45	10.3	40	2	21.8	14	27	2.0	<1	13	50.6
Somalia	2017	HFS	42	96	2.3	4	36	9.0	67	<1	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2016	DHS	68	>99	1.5	53	97	1.8	8	<1	∞	4	80	18.4	-	-	-
Sudan	2014	MICS	36	96	2.7	7	78	10.8	54	<1	>100	16	49	3.0	2	39	25.3
Suriname	2018	MICS	94	>99	1.1	64	98	1.5	10	<1	∞	53	90	1.7	30	66	2.2
Tajikistan	2017	DHS	72	98	1.4	98	95	1.0	<1	<1	-	46	87	1.9	33	84	2.5
Thailand	2019	MICS	99	>99	1.0	93	98	1.1	<1	<1	-	79	95	1.2	65	81	1.2
Timor-Leste	2016	DHS	61	96	1.6	24	86	3.6	55	<1	>100	12	54	4.4	4	45	11.1
Togo	2017	MICS	40	95	2.3	3	55	17.6	79	4	18.1	7	36	5.1	<1	24	∞
Tonga	2019	MICS	>99	>99	1.0	82	98	1.2	<1	<1	-	43	90	2.1	36	86	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	MICS	98	>99	1.0	86	99	1.2	<1	<1	-	77	94	1.2	57	84	1.5
Tunisia	2023	MICS	85	99	1.2	83	99	1.2	2	<1	55.6	79	97	1.2	62	94	1.5
Türkiye	2013	DHS	96	>99	1.0	86	>99	1.2	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2019	MICS	>99	>99	1.0	98	>99	1.0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	2020	MICS	98	99	1.0	75	99	1.3	<1	<1	-	89	98	1.1	59	92	1.6
Tuvalu	2020	MICS	>99	99	1.0	75	90	1.2	4	<1	∞	92	96	1.0	69	84	1.2
Uganda	2019	MIS	45	80	1.8	15	53	3.5	16	<1	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2012	MICS	98	99	1.0	96	>99	1.0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2016	DHS	25	87	3.5	2	57	33.5	27	<1	>100	<1	17	18.6	<1	14	∞
Uruguay	2013	MICS	99	>99	1.0	87	97	1.1	2	<1	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2014	MICS	80	>99	1.2	37	98	2.7	23	<1	∞	62	98	1.6	23	95	4.2
Yemen	2023	MICS	46	95	2.1	35	91	2.6	24	<1	>100	36	84	2.3	12	73	6.2
Zambia	2018	DHS	41	94	2.3	21	64	3.0	22	<1	>100	11	46	4.1	<1	33	46.0
Zimbabwe	2019	MICS	36	93	2.6	12	55	4.5	55	<1	∞	30	69	2.3	2	39	20.9

COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES	Year	Survey name	Inequalities by subnational region														
			Basic drinking water			Basic sanitation			Open defecation			Basic hygiene			Basic WASH		
			Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: highest to lowest
occupied Palestinian territory*	2020	MICS	98	>99	1.0	90	>99	1.1	<1	2	∞	89	97	1.1	76	96	1.3
Pakistan	2018	DHS	62	97	1.6	47	95	2.0	<1	21	>100	31	78	2.5	<1	61	∞
Panama	2013	MICS	47	>99	2.1	<1	90	>100	<1	56	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2018	DHS	36	62	1.7	22	29	1.3	5	44	8.4	19	41	2.2	8	16	2.0
Paraguay	2016	MICS	80	>99	1.2	61	93	1.5	<1	4	>100	70	88	1.3	46	78	1.7
Peru	2016	ENDES	66	99	1.5	54	90	1.7	<1	25	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2017	DHS	72	>99	1.4	36	87	2.4	<1	22	>100	57	94	1.7	20	76	3.8
Republic of Moldova	2012	MICS	77	98	1.3	63	86	1.4	<1	<1	-	83	95	1.1	43	75	1.8
Rwanda	2020	DHS	43	82	1.9	51	67	1.3	<1	3	4.9	13	36	2.8	7	18	2.8
Saint Lucia	2012	MICS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2020	MICS	98	>99	1.0	94	98	1.0	<1	<1	-	65	84	1.3	61	80	1.3
Sao Tome and Principe	2019	MICS	76	95	1.2	34	56	1.6	30	58	2.0	39	62	1.6	12	33	2.7
Senegal	2019	DHS	20	>99	5.1	26	76	2.9	<1	33	>100	1	58	45.7	<1	27	46.5
Serbia	2019	MICS	97	>99	1.0	97	>99	1.0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2019	DHS	41	72	1.7	12	37	3.2	3	41	14.4	5	31	6.6	1	7	5.8
Somalia	2017	HFS	36	98	2.7	3	44	15.6	<1	71	∞	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2016	DHS	71	>99	1.4	60	82	1.4	<1	5	11.9	11	74	6.6	-	-	-
Sudan	2014	MICS	33	95	2.9	10	79	8.2	2	45	25.9	2	49	32.1	<1	30	39.6
Suriname	2018	MICS	84	>99	1.2	42	97	2.3	<1	31	∞	53	85	1.6	17	68	3.9
Tajikistan	2017	DHS	69	>99	1.4	92	98	1.1	<1	<1	-	30	91	3.0	24	89	3.7
Thailand	2019	MICS	97	>99	1.0	96	99	1.0	<1	<1	-	84	90	1.1	58	82	1.4
Timor-Leste	2016	DHS	65	95	1.5	31	73	2.4	4	49	13.1	9	39	4.4	4	33	7.5
Togo	2017	MICS	44	96	2.2	10	46	4.8	3	73	22.3	8	29	3.8	<1	20	39.6
Tonga	2019	MICS	97	>99	1.0	81	93	1.1	<1	<1	-	47	74	1.6	42	67	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	MICS	98	>99	1.0	92	97	1.1	<1	<1	-	77	96	1.2	54	87	1.6
Tunisia	2023	MICS	82	99	1.2	86	98	1.1	<1	3	∞	86	94	1.1	66	91	1.4
Türkiye	2013	DHS	97	99	1.0	91	98	1.1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2019	MICS	>99	>99	1.0	97	>99	1.0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	2020	MICS	79	>99	1.3	82	>99	1.2	<1	<1	-	85	96	1.1	45	85	1.9
Tuvalu	2020	MICS	>99	>99	1.0	64	97	1.5	<1	4	8.7	89	>99	1.1	61	95	1.6
Uganda	2019	MIS	38	97	2.5	<1	42	59.4	<1	77	>100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2012	MICS	98	>99	1.0	94	99	1.1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2016	DHS	26	97	3.7	7	75	10.8	<1	45	>100	<1	32	>100	<1	22	∞
Uruguay	2013	MICS	97	>99	1.0	94	95	1.0	<1	<1	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2014	MICS	84	>99	1.2	54	94	1.7	<1	22	>100	71	95	1.3	46	89	1.9
Yemen	2023	MICS	22	97	4.4	16	97	6.1	<1	26	∞	28	88	3.1	3	76	27.1
Zambia	2018	DHS	36	92	2.5	5	47	9.4	<1	50	57.8	5	34	6.3	2	18	7.3
Zimbabwe	2019	MICS	51	98	1.9	24	56	2.4	<1	60	∞	25	70	2.8	6	42	6.8

Annex 8 Regional and global drinking water estimates

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Average rate of change in at least basic
SDG REGIONS																		
Australia and New Zealand	2015	28 562	86	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.03	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.01
	2024	31 927	87	>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
Central and Southern Asia	2015	1 941 567	35	87	4	7	2	0.70	95	2	2	<1	0.16	90	3	5	1	0.55
	2024	2 146 282	39	94	3	2	<1		97	2	1	<1		95	2	2	<1	
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	2 276 839	56	84	2	12	2	0.88	97	<1	2	<1	0.03	91	1	6	1	0.59
	2024	2 351 265	63	92	2	6	<1		97	<1	2	<1		95	1	3	<1	
Europe and Northern America	2015	1 104 672	76	97	<1	3	<1	0.02	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	99	<1	<1	<1	0.00
	2024	1 128 694	78	97	<1	3	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		99	<1	<1	<1	
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	620 043	80	84	2	7	7	0.81	99	<1	<1	<1	0.09	96	<1	2	1	0.27
	2024	663 466	82	91	2	3	4		>99	<1	<1	<1		98	<1	<1	-	
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	497 571	61	80	9	9	3	0.59	95	3	1	<1	0.09	89	5	4	1	0.35
	2024	581 482	64	85	9	4	2		96	3	<1	<1		92	5	2	<1	
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2015	12 053	22	46	3	24	28	0.73	90	3	5	2	0.05	57	3	19	22	0.51
	2024	14 162	23	54	7	31	9		90	4	4	2		63	6	24	7	
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	987 406	39	44	14	26	15	0.95	83	9	6	2	0.35	59	12	19	10	0.93
	2024	1 243 010	44	53	17	21	9		86	9	4	<1		68	13	13	6	
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																		
Landlocked developing countries	2015	482 100	30	53	16	21	10	0.97	89	6	4	1	0.14	64	13	16	7	0.81
	2024	592 790	33	62	19	14	5		91	7	2	<1		72	15	10	3	
Least developed countries	2015	962 508	32	53	13	22	11	0.76	82	10	6	2	0.31	62	12	17	8	0.76
	2024	1 187 778	37	61	16	16	7		85	11	4	<1		70	14	12	5	
Small island developing States	2015	67 260	60	64	6	18	13	0.43	94	3	3	<1	-0.02	83	4	8	5	0.21
	2024	72 589	62	68	8	19	5		94	3	3	<1		85	5	9	2	
Fragile contexts	2015	1 678 161	40	59	10	19	11	0.72	88	6	4	1	0.20	71	9	13	7	0.63
	2024	2 025 984	45	66	12	15	7		90	7	3	<1		77	10	9	4	
INCOME GROUPINGS																		
Low- and middle-income	2015	6 091 556	48	77	5	12	5	0.68	95	2	2	<1	0.09	86	4	8	3	0.52
	2024	6 737 263	53	84	6	7	3		96	2	2	<1		90	4	4	2	
Low-income	2015	592 175	31	42	18	28	12	0.96	78	13	7	2	0.13	53	16	22	9	0.83
	2024	756 668	36	51	21	21	7		80	14	5	<1		62	19	15	5	
Lower-middle-income	2015	2 764 325	37	81	5	9	5	0.76	93	3	3	<1	0.24	86	4	7	3	0.63
	2024	3 120 052	41	88	4	5	3		96	2	2	<1		91	3	4	2	
Upper-middle-income	2015	2 735 055	62	85	2	11	2	0.80	97	<1	1	<1	0.03	93	1	5	<1	0.49
	2024	2 860 544	69	92	2	5	<1		98	<1	1	<1		96	1	2	<1	
High-income	2015	1 343 667	80	96	<1	3	<1	0.13	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.04
	2024	1 391 523	81	97	<1	3	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1		>99	<1	<1	<1	
WORLD	2015	7 470 492	54	79	5	12	4	0.63	96	2	2	<1	0.05	88	3	6	2	0.41
	2024	8 161 973	58	85	6	7	3		96	2	1	<1		91	4	4	1	

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

REGION	Year	Proportion of population using improved water supplies																	
		RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Piped	Non-piped
SDG REGIONS																			
Australia and New Zealand	2015	-	>99	-	-	89	11	**>99**	>99	-	>99	>99	<1	-	>99	96	-	98	2
	2024	-	>99	-	-	-	-	**>99**	>99	-	>99	-	-	-	>99	96	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2015	**58,1**	58	77	62	36	55	**80**	80	86	85	71	26	**66**	66	80	70	48	45
	2024	**73,1**	73	84	78	43	54	**83**	83	85	86	71	27	**77**	77	84	81	54	44
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	**43**	74	79	43	47	39	**83**	93	95	83	86	12	**65**	85	88	65	69	24
	2024	**58**	87	88	58	59	34	**85**	94	96	85	88	10	**75**	92	93	75	78	19
Europe and Northern America	2015	**83**	89	91	83	86	12	**97**	97	97	98	98	1	**94**	95	95	94	95	4
	2024	**84**	90	92	84	91	6	**97**	97	97	99	99	1	**94**	95	96	96	97	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	**49**	74	65	49	71	15	**81**	96	83	81	96	3	**75**	91	80	75	90	6
	2024	**52**	84	74	52	80	14	**84**	97	86	84	97	3	**78**	95	84	78	93	6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	-	67	63	-	69	19	**79**	91	79	81	91	8	**73**	81	73	79	82	12
	2024	-	74	67	-	75	20	**80**	92	81	80	90	9	**76**	85	76	82	84	13
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2015	-	31	29	-	20	28	-	75	53	-	73	20	-	41	34	-	34	25
	2024	-	40	35	-	19	41	-	85	52	-	68	26	-	50	39	-	32	36
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	**11**	11	42	21	19	40	**49**	49	66	52	59	33	**26**	26	51	33	34	37
	2024	**16**	16	52	24	23	47	**52**	55	65	52	57	38	**32**	33	57	36	38	43
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																			
Landlocked developing countries	2015	**20**	20	54	27	25	43	**63**	69	72	63	76	19	**33**	35	59	38	41	36
	2024	**25**	25	64	30	32	50	**61**	73	72	61	75	22	**37**	41	67	40	46	40
Least developed countries	2015	**25**	25	52	29	18	49	**51**	55	66	51	58	34	**33**	34	56	36	30	44
	2024	**30**	30	59	31	23	53	**53**	61	68	53	60	35	**39**	42	62	39	37	46
Small island developing States	2015	-	45	53	-	41	28	**59**	79	82	59	79	18	**57**	65	70	57	66	20
	2024	-	50	58	-	42	35	**59**	77	83	59	74	23	**57**	67	74	57	64	25
Fragile contexts	2015	**33**	34	55	33	20	50	**57**	65	74	57	61	33	**43**	47	63	43	37	43
	2024	**35**	38	62	35	25	54	**57**	67	73	57	58	38	**45**	51	67	45	40	47
INCOME GROUPINGS																			
Low- and middle-income	2015	**47**	55	70	47	39	44	**78**	84	85	78	80	17	**62**	69	77	62	59	31
	2024	**59**	65	77	59	46	44	**79**	86	86	79	80	18	**69**	76	81	69	64	30
Low-income	2015	**12**	12	43	23	21	39	**51**	51	65	56	67	24	**24**	24	50	34	35	34
	2024	**17**	17	54	27	27	45	**57**	57	67	57	70	24	**31**	31	59	38	43	37
Lower-middle-income	2015	**53**	53	71	53	34	52	**73**	73	82	74	67	29	**61**	61	75	61	46	44
	2024	**65**	66	78	65	40	52	**74**	78	81	74	66	32	**69**	71	79	69	51	44
Upper-middle-income	2015	-	76	77	-	55	32	**83**	94	90	83	90	9	**77**	87	85	77	77	17
	2024	**62**	88	85	62	68	26	**85**	95	91	85	91	8	**78**	92	89	78	84	13
High-income	2015	-	88	-	-	87	10	**96**	97	96	96	98	2	**95**	95	95	97	96	2
	2024	-	90	-	-	92	5	**96**	97	96	97	99	<1	**96**	96	96	97	98	1
WORLD	2015	**50**	58	71	50	43	41	**83**	88	88	83	85	13	**68**	74	80	68	66	26
	2024	**60**	67	78	60	49	41	**83**	88	88	83	85	14	**74**	79	84	74	70	25

Annex 9 Regional and global sanitation estimates

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Average rate of change in at least basic	Average rate of change in open defecation
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2015	28 562	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.00	0.00
	2024	31 927	87	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			>99	<1	<1	<1		
Central and Southern Asia	2015	1 941 567	35	**52**	8	7	33	2.81	-2.63	**74**	15	5	6	1.25	-0.72	**60**	11	6	24	2.37	-2.09
	2024	2 146 282	39	**78**	9	3	10			**86**	12	2	<1			**81**	10	3	6		
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	2 276 839	56	**74**	4	16	5	1.95	-0.39	**90**	5	5	<1	0.83	-0.08	**84**	4	9	3	1.44	-0.27
	2024	2 351 265	63	**92**	4	3	1			**97**	3	<1	<1			**95**	3	1	<1		
Europe and Northern America	2015	1 104 672	76	**93**	<1	6	<1	-0.01	0.00	**98**	<1	1	<1	0.04	0.00	**97**	<1	2	<1	0.04	0.00
	2024	1 128 694	78	**94**	<1	6	<1			**>99**	<1	<1	<1			**98**	<1	1	<1		
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	620 043	80	**66**	5	16	12	1.10	-1.05	**90**	4	5	1	0.44	-0.12	**86**	4	7	3	0.63	-0.38
	2024	663 466	82	**75**	6	15	3			**94**	4	3	<1			**90**	4	5	<1		
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	497 571	61	**74**	4	11	10	0.82	-0.59	**94**	3	2	<1	0.28	-0.05	**87**	4	6	4	0.58	-0.31
	2024	581 482	64	**82**	2	11	5			**96**	2	1	<1			**91**	2	5	2		
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2015	12 053	22	**23**	4	55	18	0.19	0.07	**69**	9	18	4	-0.33	0.03	**36**	5	46	14	0.04	0.09
	2024	14 162	23	**26**	6	50	19			**65**	11	19	5			**36**	6	42	15		
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	987 406	39	**22**	9	38	31	0.42	-0.75	**44**	30	19	7	0.51	-0.19	**31**	17	30	22	0.56	-0.66
	2024	1 243 010	44	**26**	10	41	24			**48**	29	18	5			**35**	18	31	15		
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2015	482 100	30	**32**	6	31	30	0.60	-1.13	**60**	21	15	4	0.09	-0.18	**41**	11	27	22	0.52	-0.91
	2024	592 790	33	**38**	8	35	19			**62**	22	14	2			**46**	12	28	14		
Least developed countries	2015	962 508	32	**28**	9	35	28	0.89	-1.01	**47**	25	22	6	0.54	-0.27	**34**	14	31	21	0.87	-0.89
	2024	1 187 778	37	**36**	10	36	18			**51**	26	20	3			**42**	16	30	13		
Small island developing States	2015	67 260	60	**45**	8	31	16	0.33	-0.56	**79**	11	8	2	0.10	-0.08	**68**	9	16	8	0.21	-0.28
	2024	72 589	62	**48**	8	35	9			**79**	10	10	<1			**69**	8	19	4		
Fragile contexts	2015	1 678 161	40	**34**	9	31	26	0.82	-0.78	**61**	20	15	4	0.40	-0.14	**45**	13	24	17	0.77	-0.62
	2024	2 025 984	45	**42**	9	31	18			**65**	19	13	3			**52**	14	23	11		
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low- and middle-income	2015	6 091 556	48	**55**	7	16	22	1.69	-1.20	**80**	10	6	3	0.68	-0.24	**67**	9	11	13	1.38	-0.88
	2024	6 737 263	53	**70**	7	12	10			**86**	9	4	<1			**79**	8	8	5		
Low-income	2015	592 175	31	**21**	7	38	33	0.53	-1.03	**46**	22	26	6	0.32	-0.23	**29**	12	34	25	0.56	-0.88
	2024	756 668	36	**27**	8	42	23			**50**	23	24	4			**35**	13	35	16		
Lower-middle-income	2015	2 764 325	37	**51**	9	11	29	2.29	-2.11	**70**	18	7	6	0.98	-0.54	**58**	12	10	21	1.91	-1.66
	2024	3 120 052	41	**72**	9	9	11			**79**	15	5	1			**75**	11	7	7		
Upper-middle-income	2015	2 735 055	62	**76**	4	16	4	1.79	-0.38	**90**	5	4	<1	0.63	-0.08	**85**	4	8	2	1.27	-0.24
	2024	2 860 544	69	**91**	4	4	1			**96**	3	<1	<1			**94**	3	2	<1		
High-income	2015	1 343 667	80	**92**	<1	7	<1	0.25	-0.03	**97**	1	2	<1	0.16	0.00	**98**	<1	2	<1	0.04	-0.01
	2024	1 391 523	81	**94**	<1	5	<1			**99**	<1	<1	<1			**98**	<1	1	<1		
WORLD	2015	7 470 492	54	**58**	6	15	20	1.54	-1.09	**85**	8	5	2	0.46	-0.16	**73**	7	10	10	1.09	-0.70
	2024	8 161 973	58	**72**	7	12	9			**89**	7	3	<1			**82**	7	7	4		

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

REGION	Year	RURAL							URBAN							TOTAL						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
SDG REGIONS																						
Australia and New Zealand	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	2	2	89	<1	8	91
	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**95**	2	2	91	<1	8	92
Central and Southern Asia	2015	**40**	39	<1	<1	36	22	2	**46**	31	3	12	21	33	35	**42**	36	1	5	31	26	13
	2024	**61**	60	<1	1	53	32	3	**54**	35	2	17	21	36	40	**58**	50	<1	7	41	33	17
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	**30**	18	<1	12	34	29	16	**64**	11	2	50	7	24	63	**49**	14	1	34	18	26	43
	2024	**44**	25	<1	19	32	43	21	**75**	12	4	59	7	30	63	**64**	17	3	45	15	33	49
Europe and Northern America	2015	**70**	10	17	43	12	33	49	**88**	2	2	83	2	4	93	**84**	4	6	74	5	11	82
	2024	**72**	9	16	48	9	32	54	**89**	2	2	85	1	4	95	**85**	3	5	77	4	10	85
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	-	-	-	7	24	33	15	**45**	8	3	34	7	14	74	**43**	11	4	29	10	17	63
	2024	-	-	-	11	24	39	19	**53**	6	2	44	4	13	80	**51**	9	3	38	7	17	71
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	**35**	16	3	16	20	31	28	**59**	6	2	51	6	13	79	**49**	10	2	37	11	20	59
	2024	**45**	16	3	26	21	28	36	**70**	6	2	62	6	11	81	**61**	10	2	49	11	17	65
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2015	**16**	15	<1	<1	16	9	2	**34**	19	2	12	12	40	27	**20**	16	<1	3	15	15	8
	2024	**18**	16	<1	1	18	10	3	**34**	19	2	13	15	32	29	**21**	17	<1	4	18	14	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	**18**	18	<1	<1	27	3	1	**28**	20	<1	7	38	20	17	**22**	19	<1	3	32	9	7
	2024	**21**	21	<1	<1	31	4	1	**32**	24	<1	8	39	24	14	**26**	22	<1	4	35	12	7
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																						
Landlocked developing countries	2015	**25**	24	<1	<1	33	4	1	**38**	23	2	13	42	11	27	**29**	24	<1	4	36	6	9
	2024	**30**	29	<1	<1	40	5	<1	**39**	25	2	12	46	13	24	**33**	28	<1	4	42	8	9
Least developed countries	2015	**19**	19	<1	<1	30	6	<1	**27**	24	<1	3	41	23	9	**22**	21	<1	1	34	11	3
	2024	**25**	25	<1	<1	38	8	<1	**30**	27	<1	3	44	24	8	**27**	26	<1	1	40	14	3
Small island developing States	2015	**32**	30	<1	2	30	18	5	**47**	22	2	24	18	29	42	**41**	25	<1	15	21	23	30
	2024	**33**	30	<1	3	31	19	7	**47**	22	1	24	16	32	41	**42**	25	<1	16	21	25	30
Fragile contexts	2015	**23**	22	<1	1	31	10	3	**36**	21	3	13	34	20	27	**29**	21	1	6	32	14	13
	2024	**29**	27	<1	2	36	12	4	**40**	23	2	15	34	23	27	**34**	25	1	8	35	16	14
INCOME GROUPINGS																						
Low- and middle-income	2015	**33**	27	<1	5	33	21	8	**51**	16	2	32	15	24	52	**41**	22	1	18	24	22	29
	2024	**47**	39	<1	8	40	28	10	**59**	18	3	38	15	27	53	**53**	28	1	24	27	27	33
Low-income	2015	**14**	12	<1	1	23	3	2	**29**	16	<1	12	39	12	17	**19**	14	<1	5	28	6	7
	2024	**18**	16	<1	2	29	3	3	**34**	19	1	13	41	16	16	**24**	17	<1	6	33	8	8
Lower-middle-income	2015	**37**	36	<1	1	33	23	3	**40**	29	<1	11	20	36	32	**38**	33	<1	5	28	28	14
	2024	**55**	52	<1	3	45	31	5	**48**	32	<1	15	22	38	34	**52**	44	<1	8	35	34	17
Upper-middle-income	2015	**32**	18	<1	13	36	26	18	**59**	9	4	46	9	18	69	**49**	13	3	34	19	20	50
	2024	**45**	24	<1	21	35	37	24	**70**	9	4	57	7	21	71	**62**	14	3	46	16	25	57
High-income	2015	**69**	10	16	44	10	34	49	**84**	3	2	79	2	7	90	**81**	4	5	72	3	12	82
	2024	**72**	9	14	48	7	34	53	**88**	3	2	83	2	7	91	**85**	4	4	76	2	11	86
WORLD	2015	**36**	26	2	8	31	22	11	**59**	13	2	44	11	19	62	**48**	19	2	28	20	20	39
	2024	**49**	37	1	11	37	29	13	**66**	14	2	49	12	22	62	**58**	24	2	33	22	24	42

Annex 10 Regional and global hygiene estimates

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing		Handwashing				Bathing	
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Average rate of change in basic	Bathing facilities on premises with water	Bathing facilities on premises
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2015	28 562	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	31 927	87	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2015	1 941 567	35	50	45	5	3.61	-	60	77	20	3	1.74	-	80	59	36	4	3.00	-	67
	2024	2 146 282	39	82	15	3		-	66	93	5	2		-	92	87	11	3		-	76
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	2 276 839	56	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2024	2 351 265	63	91	9	<1		-	-	96	4	<1		-	-	94	6	<1		-	-
Europe and Northern America	2015	1 104 672	76	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	92	97	-	-	-	-	83	97
	2024	1 128 694	78	-	-	-		50	78	-	-	-		90	98	-	-	-		82	97
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	620 043	80	59	20	20	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2024	663 466	82	72	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	497 571	61	73	15	12	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	10	7	0.67	-	82
	2024	581 482	64	86	12	3		-	-	91	-	-		-	-	89	8	3		-	-
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2015	12 053	22	33	25	42	0.16	-	-	68	15	16	0.45	-	-	41	23	36	0.23	-	-
	2024	14 162	23	35	25	40		-	-	72	17	10		-	-	43	23	34		-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	987 406	39	15	44	41	0.46	-	-	35	35	30	0.21	-	-	23	41	37	0.46	-	-
	2024	1 243 010	44	19	45	36		-	-	37	35	28		-	-	27	41	33		-	-
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2015	482 100	30	26	42	32	0.33	-	67	56	26	18	-0.48	-	77	35	37	28	0.16	-	71
	2024	592 790	33	29	40	31		-	-	52	27	22		-	-	37	36	28		-	-
Least developed countries	2015	962 508	32	25	43	32	1.00	-	-	43	34	23	0.60	-	-	31	40	29	0.96	-	-
	2024	1 187 778	37	34	40	26		-	-	49	31	20		-	-	39	37	24		-	-
Small island developing States	2015	67 260	60	36	31	34	1.76	-	-	64	20	16	0.99	-	-	53	24	23	1.33	-	-
	2024	72 589	62	51	21	28		-	-	73	12	15		-	-	65	15	20		-	-
Fragile contexts	2015	1 678 161	40	32	41	28	1.32	-	-	57	25	18	0.55	-	-	42	34	24	1.09	-	-
	2024	2 025 984	45	43	33	23		-	-	62	22	16		-	-	52	28	20		-	-
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low- and middle-income	2015	6 091 556	48	50	38	13	2.30	-	51	76	16	8	0.86	-	-	62	28	10	1.68	-	77
	2024	6 737 263	53	70	19	10		-	60	83	9	7		-	-	77	14	9		-	83
Low-income	2015	592 175	31	21	43	37	0.67	-	-	44	33	23	0.31	-	-	28	40	33	0.65	-	-
	2024	756 668	36	27	42	31		-	-	46	32	22		-	-	34	39	28		-	-
Lower-middle-income	2015	2 764 325	37	48	40	11	2.84	-	59	70	20	10	1.14	-	76	56	33	11	2.24	-	66
	2024	3 120 052	41	74	18	8		-	68	80	11	8		-	91	77	15	8		-	78
Upper-middle-income	2015	2 735 055	62	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
	2024	2 860 544	69	87	9	4		-	-	90	5	4		-	-	89	6	4		-	-
High-income	2015	1 343 667	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
	2024	1 391 523	81	-	-	-		55	75	-	-	-		91	92	-	-	-		83	98
WORLD	2015	7 470 492	54	52	36	12	2.19	-	52	-	-	6	-	-	-	66	25	9	1.50	-	81
	2024	8 161 973	58	71	19	10		-	61	86	8	6		-	-	80	13	7		-	86

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.

Annex 11 Regional and global menstrual health estimates

REGION	Year	Female population age 15–49 (thousands)	% urban	Proportion of women and girls age 15–49 who have menstruated in the previous year																	
				RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL					
				Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials	Awareness of menstruation before menarche	Private place to wash and change	Participation in school, work, social activities during menstruation	Use of menstrual materials	Use of reusable materials	Use of single-use materials
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2024	7 369	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2024	563 209	39	-	-	-	**97**	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2024	544 798	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2024	247 405	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2024	174 416	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2024	145 539	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	2024	3 635	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2024	303 986	44	-	**91**	-	**97**	39	59	-	**95**	-	**98**	19	80	-	**93**	-	**97**	30	68
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2024	147 648	33	-	**93**	**82**	**96**	40	57	-	**96**	**85**	**96**	20	78	-	**94**	**83**	**96**	32	65
Least developed countries	2024	297 811	37	-	**91**	-	**96**	-	-	-	**92**	-	**97**	-	-	-	**91**	-	**96**	-	-
Small island developing States	2024	18 298	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2024	506 174	45	-	**90**	**80**	**95**	41	53	-	**91**	-	**96**	23	73	-	**90**	**81**	**95**	33	61
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low- and middle-income	2024	1 680 238	53	-	-	-	**97**	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	-	-
Low-income	2024	182 956	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower-middle-income	2024	808 901	41	-	**88**	-	**97**	47	43	-	**89**	-	**97**	27	66	-	**88**	-	**97**	39	52
Upper-middle-income	2024	688 381	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2024	302 888	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	2024	1 990 802	58	-	-	-	**97**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**97**	-	-

- no estimate For JMP estimation methods see Annex 1. For unrounded estimates see: <https://washdata.org/>.


unicef

UN WATER

UN-Water coordinates the efforts of United Nations entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues. By doing so, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of the support provided to Member States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water and sanitation. UN-Water publications draw on the experience and expertise of UN-Water's Members and Partners.

UN-Water reports and other relevant publications

United Nations World Water Development Report

The United Nations World Water Development Report is UN-Water's flagship report on water and sanitation issues, focusing on a different theme each year. The report is published by UNESCO on behalf of UN-Water, and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme. The report gives insight on main trends concerning the state, use and management of fresh water and sanitation, based on work done by the Members and Partners of UN-Water. Launched in conjunction with World Water Day, the report provides decision-makers with knowledge and tools to formulate and implement sustainable water policies. It also offers best practices and in-depth analyses to stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector and beyond.

United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation

As follow-up to the UN 2023 Water Conference, United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/77/334 requested "the Secretary-General to present a United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy in consultation with Member States before the end of the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly". The goal of the Strategy is to enhance United Nations system-wide coordination and delivery of water-related priorities resulting in more strategic, effective, coherent, and efficient support to Member States in their efforts to accelerate progress on national plans and priorities, internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, and transformative solutions to current and future water-related challenges. The strategy was launched in July 2024 at the High-level Political Forum in New York.

Collaborative Implementation Plan

The Collaborative Implementation Plan outlines how the United Nations system will jointly implement the United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation. Covering the period 2025–2028, it identifies shared priorities and actions to strengthen coordination, align agency workplans, and deliver more coherent and effective support to Member States.

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The GLAAS report is produced by WHO on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resource base, and international and national finance streams in support of water and sanitation. It is a substantive input into the activities of Sanitation and Water for All as well as the progress reporting on SDG 6.

Progress reports of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)

The JMP is affiliated with UN-Water and is responsible for global monitoring of progress towards SDG 6 targets for universal access to safe and affordable drinking-water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services. Every two years, the JMP releases updated estimates and progress reports for WASH in households (as part of the progress reporting on SDG 6), schools and health care facilities.

UN-Water SDG 6 Country Acceleration Case Studies

To accelerate the achievement of SDG 6 targets as part of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework, UN-Water releases SDG 6 Country Acceleration Case Studies to explore countries' pathways to achieving accelerated progress on SDG 6 at the national level. The case studies document replicable good practices for achieving the SDG 6 targets as well as look at how progress can be accelerated across SDG 6 targets in a country. Since 2022, nine studies have been released from Brazil, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Ghana, Jordan, Pakistan, Senegal, Bhutan, Rwanda and Saudi Arabia.

Policy and Analytical Briefs

UN-Water's Policy Briefs provide short and informative policy guidance on the most pressing freshwater-related issues that draw upon the combined expertise of the United Nations system. Analytical Briefs provide an analysis of emerging issues and may serve as basis for further research, discussion and future policy guidance.

For more information: https://www.unwater.org/unwater-publications/

Drinking water

- In 2024, 74% of the global population used safely managed drinking water services, 60% rural and 83% urban.
- 2.1 billion people lacked safely managed drinking water, including 106 million drinking surface water.
- Since 2015, 961 million people gained access to safely managed drinking water and those drinking surface water decreased by 61 million.
- Estimates for safely managed services were available for 160 countries, representing 72% of the global population.
- Achieving SDG target 6.1 will require an eightfold increase in current rates of progress.

Sanitation

- In 2024, 58% of the global population used safely managed sanitation services, 49% rural and 66% urban.
- 3.4 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation, including 354 million practising open defecation.
- Since 2015, 1.2 billion people gained access to safely managed sanitation and those practising open defecation decreased by 429 million.
- Estimates for safely managed services were available for 145 countries, representing 86% of the global population.
- Achieving SDG target 6.2b will require a sixfold increase in current rates of progress.

Hygiene

- In 2024, 80% of the global population had basic hygiene services, 71% rural and 86% urban.
- 1.7 billion people lacked basic hygiene services, including 611 million with no service.
- Since 2015, 1.6 billion people gained access to basic hygiene services.
- Estimates for basic hygiene services were available for 91 countries, representing 71% of the global population.
- Achieving SDG targets 1.4 and 6.2b will require a twofold increase in current rates of progress.

Menstrual health

- Data on new indicators better capture challenges experienced by adolescent girls and women age 15 to 49 that were not previously captured in global monitoring.
- Estimates for at least one of the seven indicators highlighted in this report were available for 70 countries.
- While most adolescent girls and women reported using menstrual materials, far fewer had enough materials to change as often as they wanted.
- Those living in low-income countries and in rural areas were more likely to use reusable menstrual materials but less likely to have improved water on premises.
- Adolescent girls age 15 to 19 were less likely to participate in work, school and social activities during menstruation compared with women age 20 to 49.

35 YEARS

JMP

JMP website:
washdata.org

World Health Organization

WHO UNICEF JMP

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