

A snapshot of Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the WHO South-East Asia Region

2017 Update and
SDG Baselines

Photo: UNICEF/UN061868/Brown

Prepared by:
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
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World Health
Organization

WHO
UNICEF

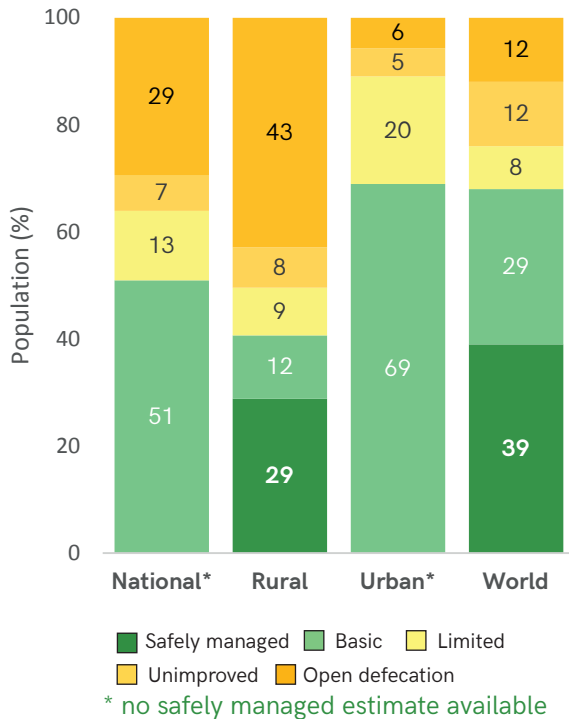


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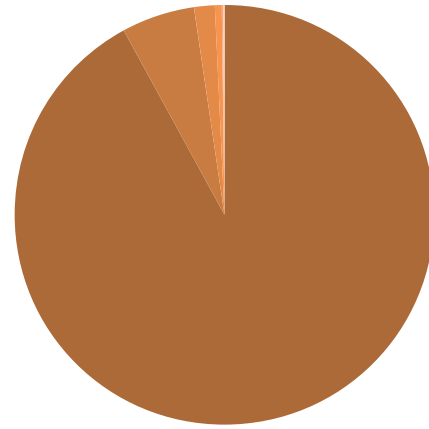


Sanitation coverage

Proportion of population using safely managed, basic, limited, unimproved sanitation services or practising open defecation, 2015

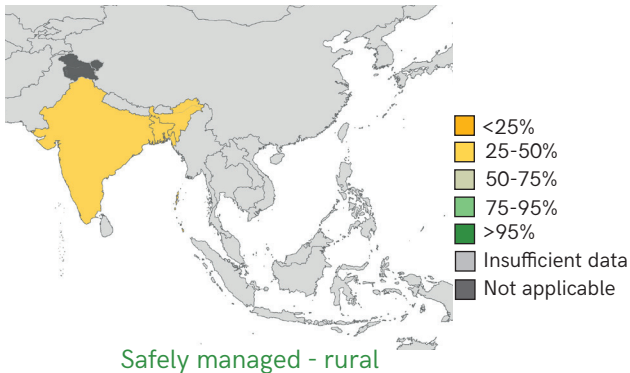


946 million people in the WHO South-East Asia Region lacked a basic sanitation service in 2015, 567 million of whom practise open defecation

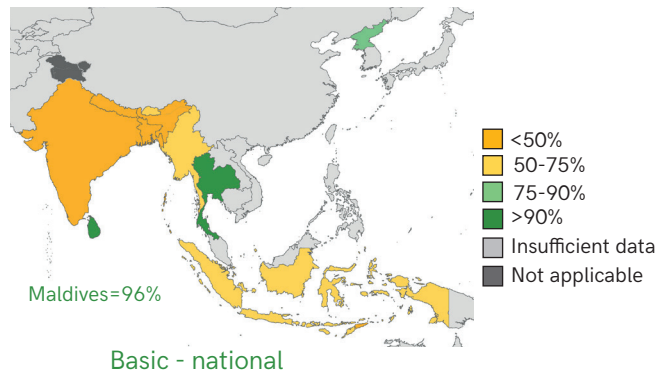


Countries in the region with the highest number of people practising open defecation in 2015

Safely managed sanitation rural estimate is available for 2 countries in the region



Urban coverage of basic sanitation services exceeds 50% in 11 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 7 countries



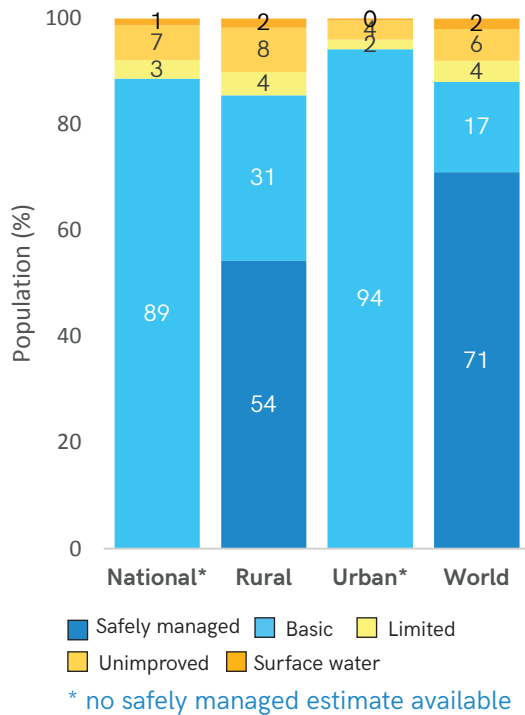
Safely managed sanitation estimate could not be estimated at regional and urban level due to lack of data.

It is a priority to have:

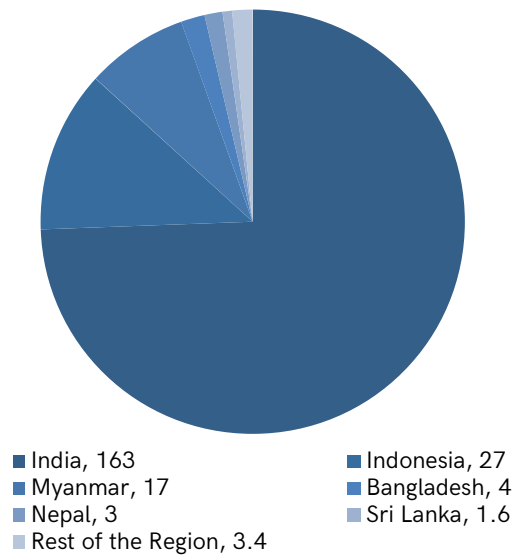
- more data on faecal sludge management (septic tanks and latrines emptying practices) in countries where on-site sanitation is prevalent;
- more data on wastewater treatment in countries where off-site sanitation is prevalent.

Drinking water coverage

Proportion of population using safely managed, basic, limited, unimproved water services or surface water, 2015



219 million people in the WHO South-East Asia Region lacked a basic drinking water service in 2015, 81% of whom live in rural areas



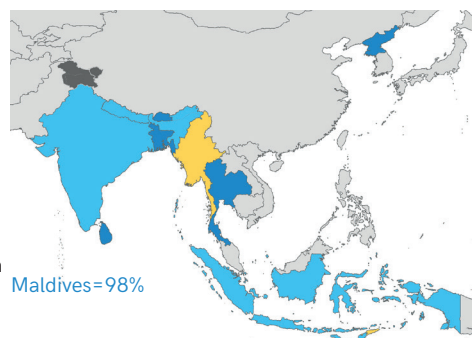
Countries in the region with the highest number of people who did not use a basic water service in 2015

💧 Safely managed drinking water estimate is available for 3 countries in the region

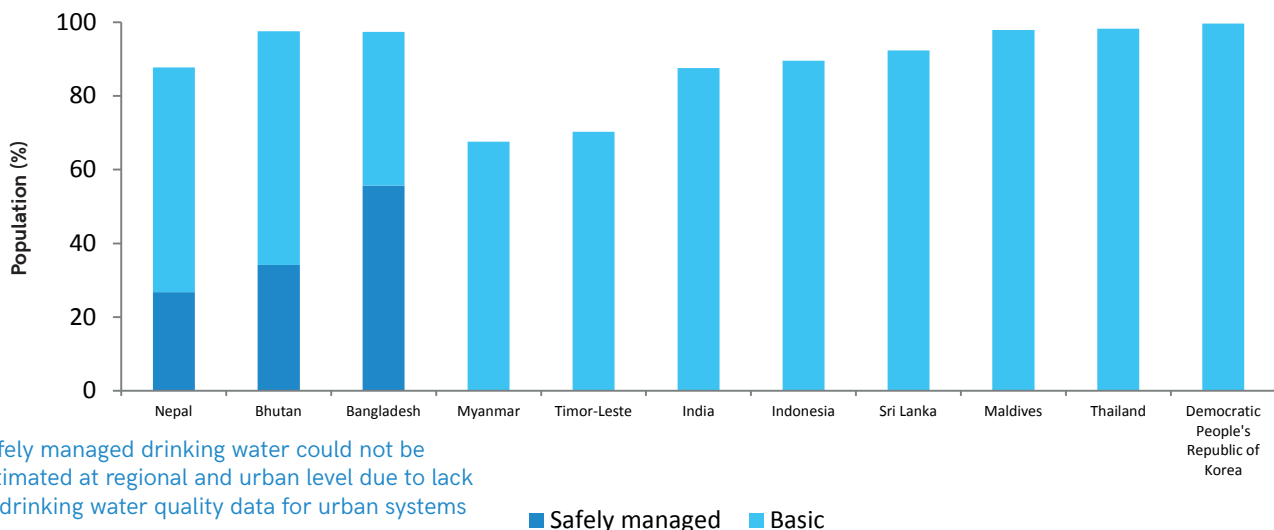
💧 Urban coverage of basic drinking water services exceeds 50% in 11 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 11 countries



Safely managed - national



Basic - national



Safely managed drinking water could not be estimated at regional and urban level due to lack of drinking water quality data for urban systems

■ Safely managed ■ Basic

Hygiene coverage



Basic - national

urban coverage of basic handwashing facilities exceeds 50% in 4 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 3 countries



Basic - urban

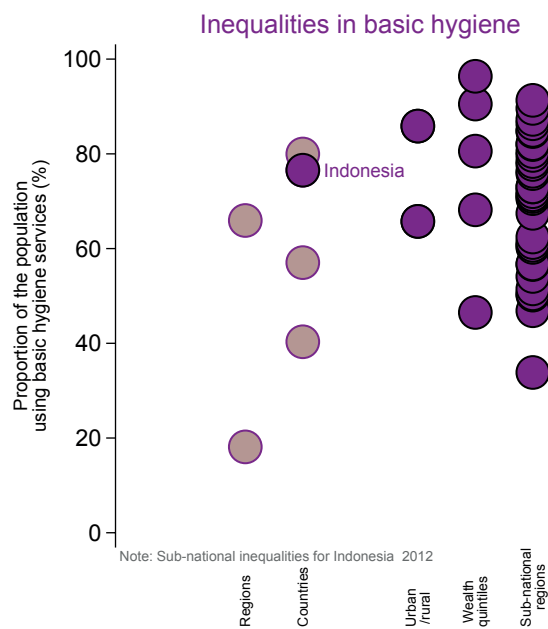
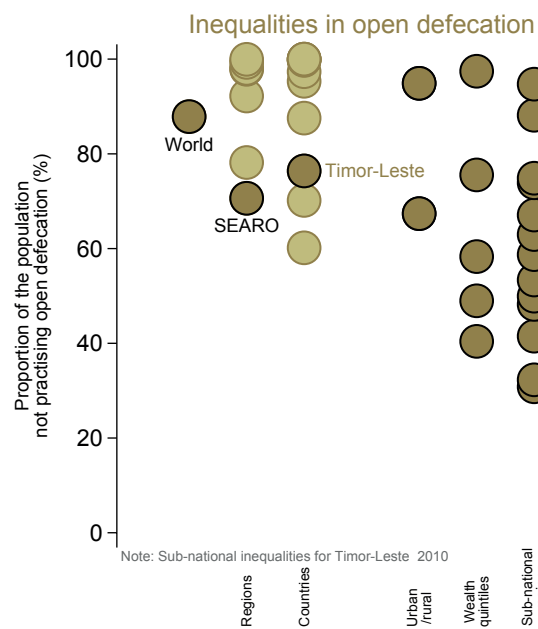
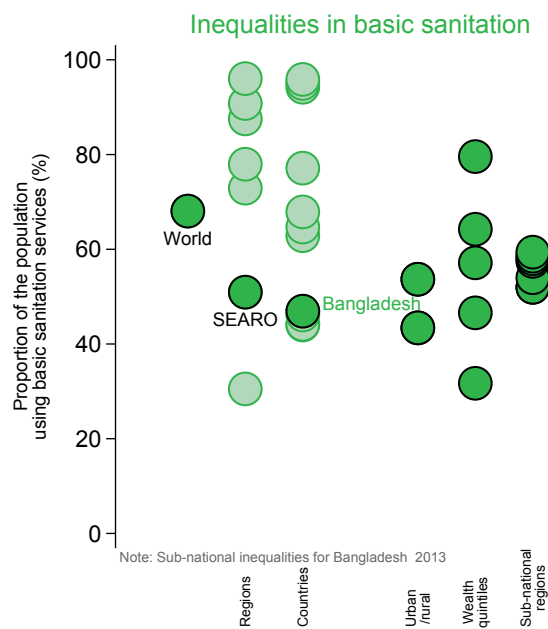
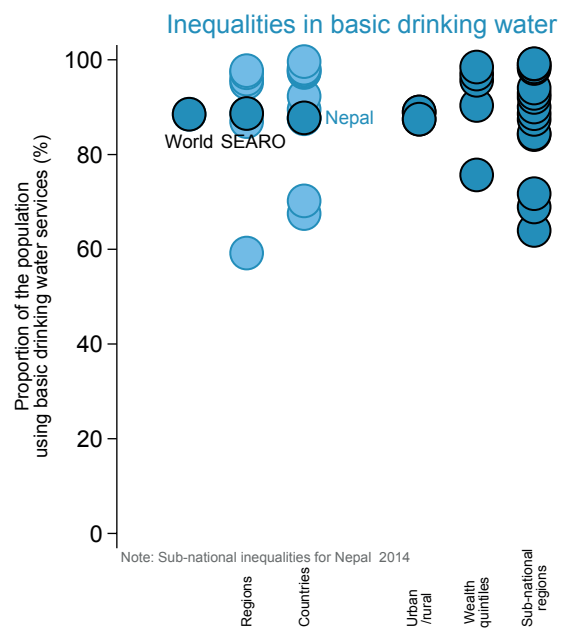


Basic - rural

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL			RURAL			URBAN		
				Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility
Bangladesh	2015	160 996	34	40	45	15	31	51	18	58	32	10
Indonesia	2015	257 564	54	77	6	18	66	8	26	86	4	11
Myanmar	2015	53 897	34	80	14	6	74	19	7	92	5	3
Nepal	2015	28 514	19	57	42	1	52	47	1	80	19	1

"-" = no estimate; NA = data not applicable; for unrounded estimates see www.washdata.org

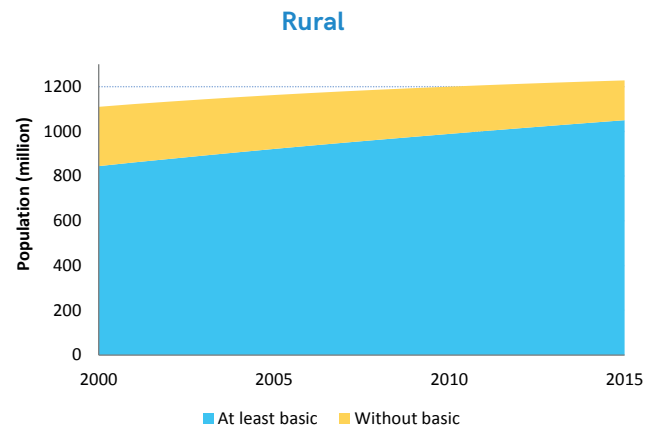
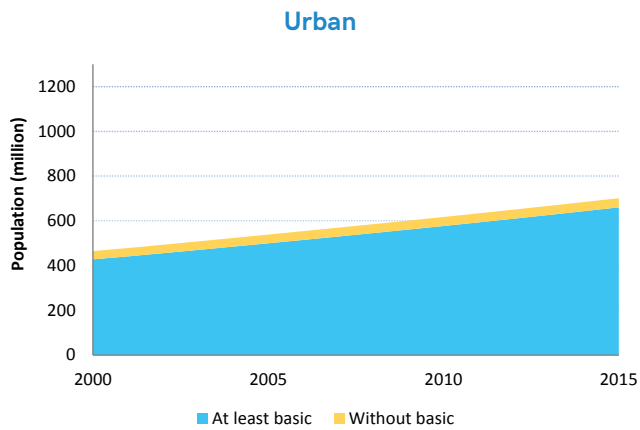
Inequalities



Note: SEARO - WHO South East Asia Region

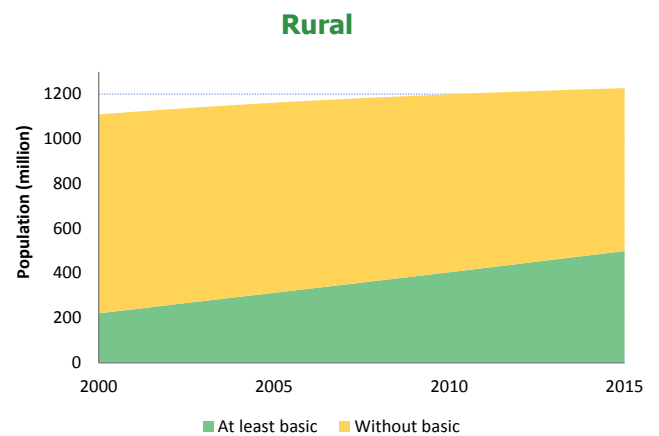
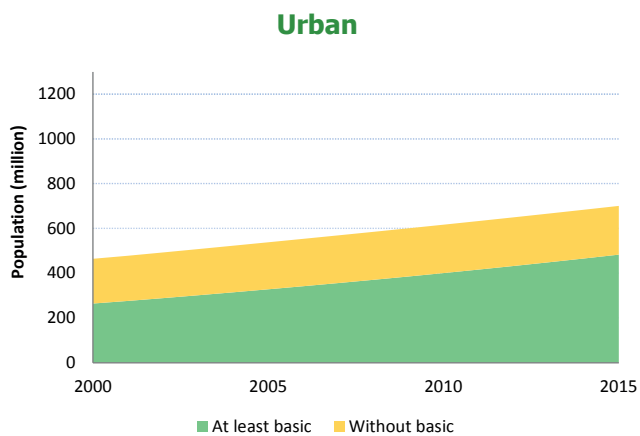
Trends

Drinking water



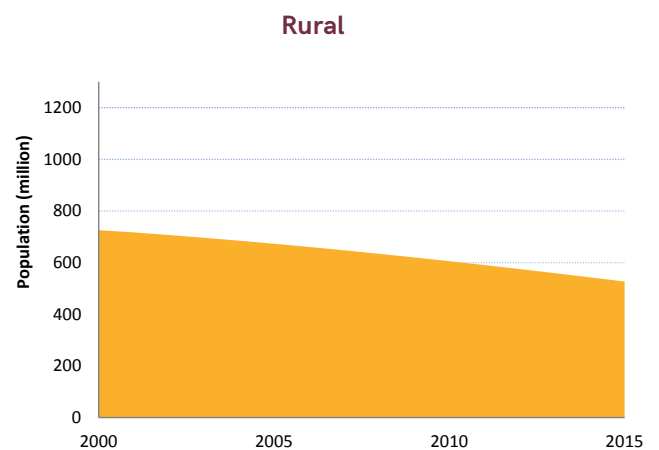
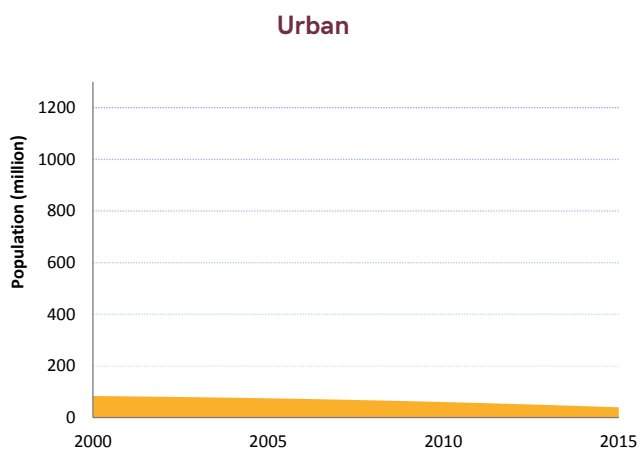
In 2015, 94.2% of the urban population and 85.5% of the rural population used a basic drinking water service.

Sanitation



In 2015, 68.9% of the urban population and 40.7% of the rural population used a basic sanitation service.

Open defecation



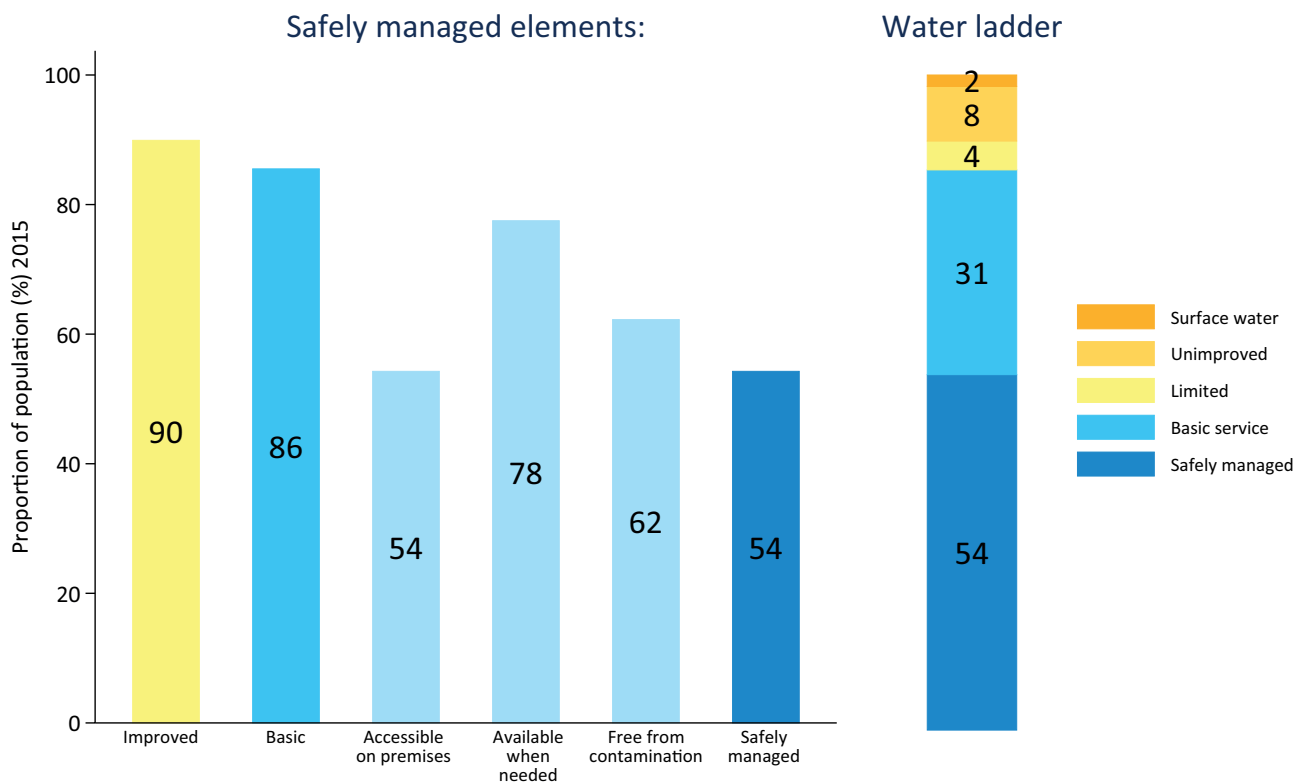
In 2015, 5.7% of the urban population and 42.9% of the rural population practised open defecation.

Safely managed services

Safely managed sanitation, rural (2015)



Safely managed drinking water, rural (2015)



Sanitation estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	NATIONAL Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)						RURAL Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)						URBAN Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding 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	
Bangladesh	2000	-	-	-	-	16	7	2	15	15	0	0	17	3	0	-	-	-	-	14	20	7	
	2015	-	-	-	-	34	9	3	32	32	0	0	37	6	0	-	-	-	-	30	15	9	
Bhutan	2000	-	-	-	-	40	10	4	-	-	-	-	36	9	1	-	-	-	-	52	12	10	
	2015	-	-	-	-	13	45	5	-	-	-	-	23	33	1	-	-	-	-	0	62	10	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2015	-	-	-	-	18	4	55	-	-	-	-	23	6	40	-	-	-	-	15	3	65	
India	2000	-	-	-	1	4	13	5	9	9	0	0	2	8	0	-	-	-	5	9	26	16	
	2015	-	-	-	4	12	23	9	31	30	0	1	15	18	1	-	-	-	9	8	33	25	
Indonesia	2000	-	-	-	-	13	31	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	14	52	-	
	2015	-	-	-	-	15	53	-	-	-	-	-	15	42	-	-	-	-	-	14	63	-	
Maldives	2000	-	-	-	-	9	38	31	-	-	-	-	12	53	6	-	-	-	-	0	1	95	
	2015	-	-	-	-	13	29	54	-	-	-	-	24	53	22	-	-	-	-	0	1	92	
Myanmar	2000	-	-	-	-	60	8	2	-	-	-	-	59	6	0	-	-	-	-	62	13	7	
	2015	-	-	-	-	56	9	0	-	-	-	-	56	3	0	-	-	-	-	56	20	0	
Nepal	2000	-	-	-	-	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	10	6	0	-	-	-	-	8	21	13	
	2015	-	-	-	-	9	33	5	-	-	-	-	10	33	2	-	-	-	-	3	34	15	
Sri Lanka	2000	-	-	-	-	78	5	2	-	-	-	-	80	4	0	-	-	-	-	70	10	9	
	2015	-	-	-	-	87	5	2	-	-	-	-	90	4	0	-	-	-	-	71	10	9	
Thailand	2000	-	-	-	-	0	88	7	-	-	-	-	0	90	6	-	-	-	-	0	85	8	
	2015	-	-	-	-	3	85	7	-	-	-	-	4	88	4	-	-	-	-	2	83	9	
Timor-Leste	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2015	-	-	-	-	23	11	9	-	-	-	-	20	4	7	-	-	-	-	31	26	15	
WHO South East Asia Region	2000	-	-	-	1	9	18	4	14	14	-	0	8	12	1	-	-	-	3	12	32	13	
	2015	-	-	-	2	16	27	8	29	28	-	0	18	21	1	-	-	-	5	12	38	18	

Drinking water estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL					RURAL					URBAN				
				At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Annual rate of change in basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Annual rate of change in basic	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	Annual rate of change in basic
Bangladesh	2000	131 281	24	95	1	2	2	0.18	94	1	2	3	0.22	98	1	1	0	0.01
	2015	160 996	34	97	1	1	1		97	1	1	1		98	1	1	1	
Bhutan	2000	564	25	81	2	6	11	1.11	76	2	8	15	1.49	97	2	0	1	0.02
	2015	775	39	98	2	0	0		98	2	0	0		97	2	1	0	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2000	22 840	59	100	0	0	0	-0.02	100	0	0	0	-0.04	100	0	0	0	-0.01
	2015	25 155	61	100	0	0	0		99	0	1	0		100	0	0	0	
India	2000	1 053 481	28	80	4	14	1	0.48	76	4	18	2	0.61	92	2	5	0	0.03
	2015	1 311 051	33	88	4	7	1		85	5	9	1		93	2	5	0	
Indonesia	2000	211 540	42	75	1	21	4	1.00	64	1	29	6	1.12	89	0	10	1	0.54
	2015	257 564	54	90	1	8	2		81	1	14	4		97	0	3	0	
Maldives	2000	280	28	89	0	11	0	0.62	85	0	15	0	0.98	98	0	2	0	-0.16
	2015	364	46	98	0	2	0		100	0	0	0		96	0	4	0	
Myanmar	2000	47 670	27	55	11	17	17	0.85	47	12	20	21	0.84	75	9	9	7	0.48
	2015	53 897	34	68	13	10	9		60	15	13	13		82	9	5	3	
Nepal	2000	23 740	13	80	2	16	3	0.55	77	2	17	3	0.66	92	2	4	1	-0.23
	2015	28 514	19	88	2	7	3		87	2	7	3		89	2	8	1	
Sri Lanka	2000	18 784	18	77	2	13	7	0.99	73	3	16	9	1.20	95	2	2	0	0.07
	2015	20 715	18	92	3	5	0		91	3	5	0		96	2	1	0	
Thailand	2000	62 693	31	94	1	4	0	0.27	92	1	6	1	0.35	99	0	1	0	0.02
	2015	67 959	50	98	1	1	0		97	1	1	1		99	0	0	0	
Timor-Leste	2000	847	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	1 185	33	70	6	18	6		60	8	24	8		91	2	7	0	
WHO South East Asia Region	2000	1 573 721	30	81	3	14	2	0.52	76	4	17	3	0.63	92	2	6	1	0.14
	2015	1 928 174	36	89	3	7	1		86	4	8	2		94	2	4	0	

"-" = no estimate; NA = data not applicable; for unrounded estimates see www.washdata.org

Drinking water estimates

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	NATIONAL Proportion of population using improved water supplies					RURAL Proportion of population using improved water supplies					URBAN Proportion of population using improved water supplies							
		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
Bangladesh	2000	56	64	-	56	7	89	59	60	-	59	0	95	45	77	-	45	29	69
	2015	56	77	-	56	14	84	61	74	-	61	2	96	45	82	-	45	38	61
Bhutan	2000	27	67	-	27	79	4	21	66	-	21	72	5	44	69	-	44	98	0
	2015	34	87	-	34	100	0	28	83	-	28	100	0	45	92	-	45	99	0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2000	-	94	-	-	82	18	-	91	-	-	71	29	-	96	-	-	90	10
	2015	-	94	-	-	90	10	-	91	-	-	84	15	-	96	-	-	93	6
India	2000	-	38	75	-	43	42	29	29	71	64	31	49	-	61	85	-	74	21
	2015	-	57	80	-	43	48	49	49	77	64	31	59	-	73	86	-	69	26
Indonesia	2000	-	61	-	-	20	56	-	45	-	-	7	59	-	84	-	-	37	52
	2015	-	54	-	-	18	72	-	57	-	-	9	73	-	51	-	-	25	72
Maldives	2000	-	86	65	-	32	57	-	81	57	-	16	69	-	98	86	-	73	25
	2015	-	95	75	-	43	55	-	95	67	-	0	100	-	95	84	-	94	1
Myanmar	2000	-	28	-	-	12	53	-	19	-	-	7	52	-	51	-	-	26	58
	2015	-	53	-	-	23	57	-	41	-	-	9	66	-	76	-	-	52	40
Nepal	2000	24	43	74	24	45	36	22	39	73	22	43	37	35	74	80	35	62	33
	2015	27	61	81	27	48	42	25	58	83	25	45	45	34	75	77	34	60	31
Sri Lanka	2000	-	58	73	-	27	53	-	52	68	-	15	61	85	85	94	95	79	19
	2015	-	77	89	-	38	58	-	74	87	-	29	65	93	93	98	96	75	23
Thailand	2000	-	90	-	-	33	62	-	87	-	-	15	78	-	97	-	-	72	27
	2015	-	97	-	-	67	32	-	96	-	-	49	49	-	99	-	-	84	15
Timor-Leste	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	50	-	-	42	34	-	37	-	-	30	38	-	78	-	-	66	27
WHO South East Asia Region	2000	-	46	75	-	36	48	37	37	71	61	24	55	-	69	84	-	63	31
	2015	-	61	81	-	38	54	54	54	78	62	27	63	-	71	87	-	59	37



DRINKING WATER



In 2015,

- 71 per cent of the global population (5.2 billion people) used a **safely managed** drinking water service; that is, one located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.
- Eight out of ten people (5.8 billion) used improved sources with **water available when needed**.
- Three out of four people (5.4 billion) used improved sources **located on premises**.
- Three out of four people (5.4 billion) used improved sources **free from contamination**.
- 844 million people still lacked even a **basic** drinking water service.
- 263 million people spent over 30 minutes per round trip to collect water from an improved source (a **limited** drinking water service).
- 159 million people still collected drinking water directly from **surface water** sources, 58% lived in sub-Saharan Africa.

SANITATION



In 2015,

- 39 per cent of the global population (2.9 billion people) used a **safely managed** sanitation service; that is, excreta safely disposed of in situ or treated off-site.
- 27 per cent of the global population (1.9 billion people) used private sanitation facilities connected to sewers from which **wastewater was treated**.
- 13 per cent of the global population (0.9 billion people) used toilets or latrines where excreta were **disposed of in situ**.
- Available data were insufficient to make a global estimate of the proportion of population using septic tanks and latrines from which excreta are **emptied and treated off-site**.
- 2.3 billion people still lacked even a **basic** sanitation service.
- 600 million people used a **limited** sanitation service.
- 892 million people worldwide still practised **open defecation**.

HYGIENE



In 2015,

- 70 countries had comparable data available on handwashing with soap and water, representing 30 per cent of the global population.
- Coverage of **basic handwashing** facilities with soap and water varied from 15 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa to 76 per cent in Western Asia and Northern Africa, but data are currently insufficient to produce a global estimate, or estimates for other SDG regions.
- In Least Developed Countries, 27 per cent of the population had basic handwashing facilities with soap and water, while 26 per cent had handwashing facilities lacking soap or water. The remaining 47 per cent had no facility.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, three out of five people with basic handwashing facilities (89 million people) lived in urban areas.
- Many high-income countries lacked sufficient data to estimate the population with basic handwashing facilities.

JMP website: www.washdata.org