

East Asia and Pacific region is on track to achieve near universal access to basic drinking water and sanitation services; efforts must more than double to achieve the safely managed sanitation SDG target

Drinking Water

Sanitation

Hygiene

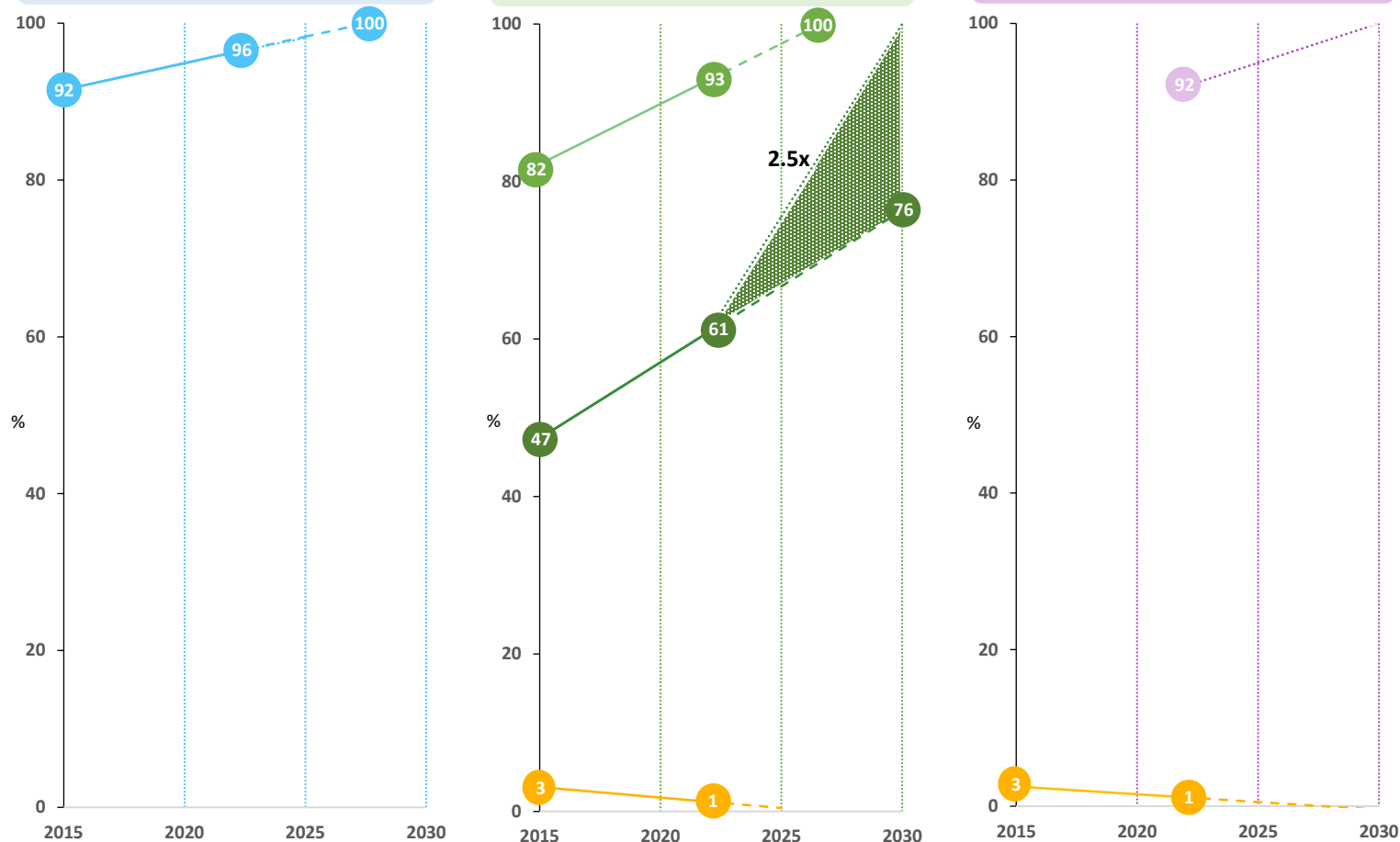
What the data say....

By 2030, at the current rate of progress, the East Asia and Pacific region will achieve near universal access to at least basic drinking water and sanitation services.

At current trends, 76 per cent of the population is estimated to have access to safely managed sanitation services in 2030. Efforts must increase by 2.5-fold to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 6 target of safely managed sanitation.

There is no regional estimate for safely managed drinking water services.

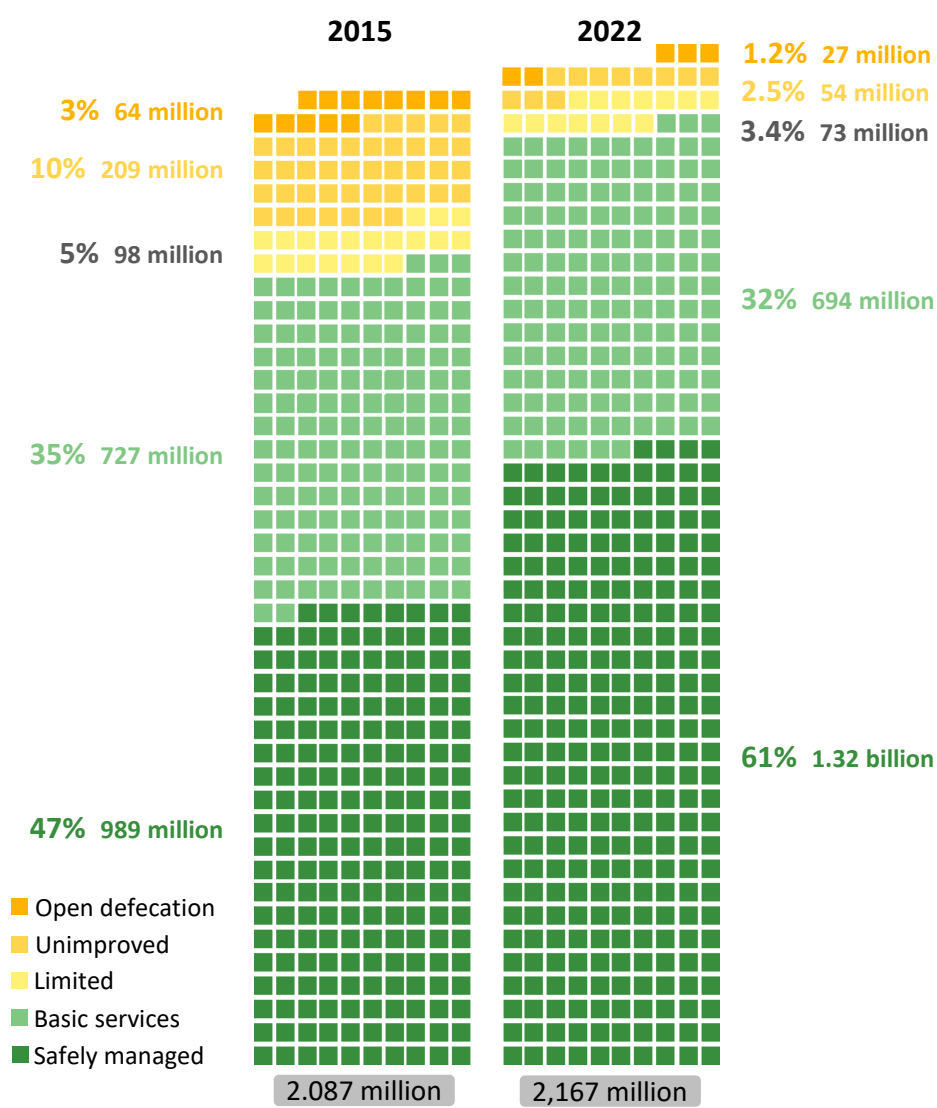
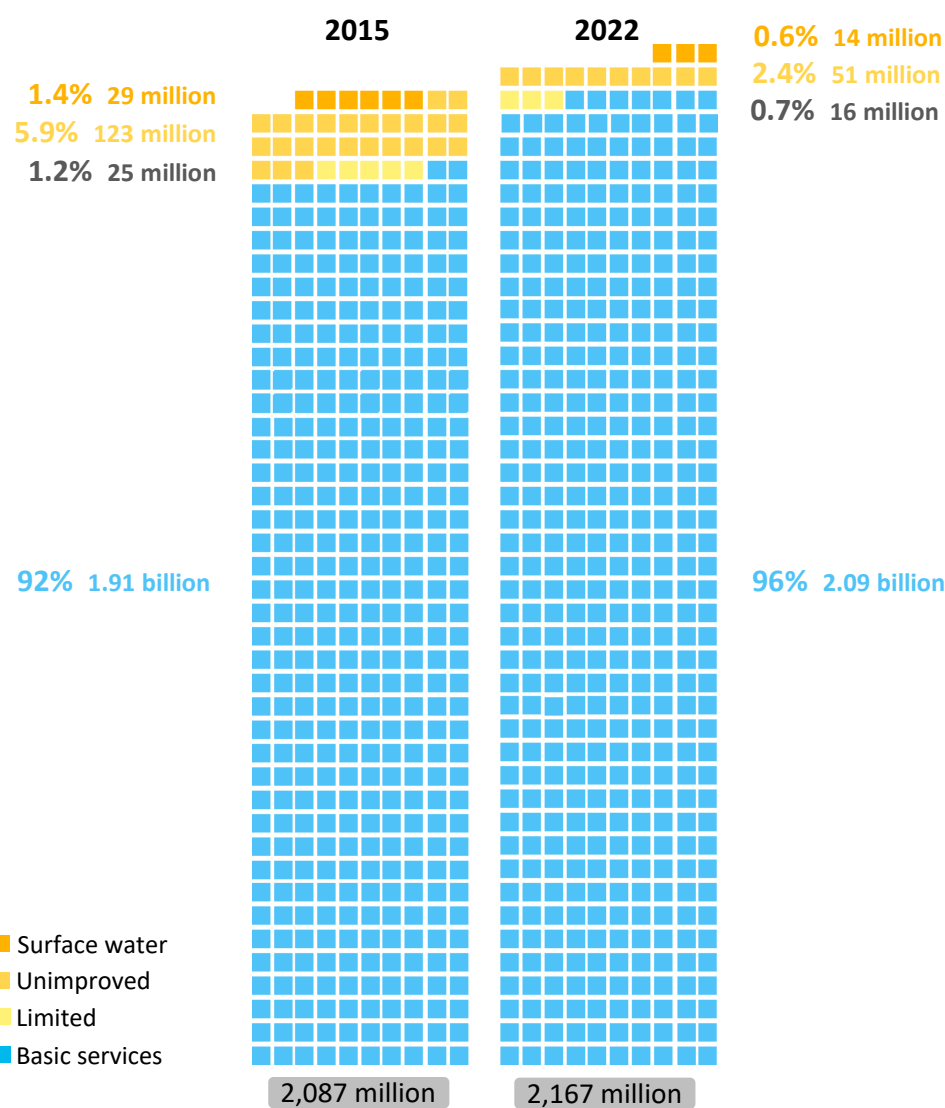
In 2022, 92 per cent of the regional population had access to basic hygiene services at home.



■ Basic ■ Safely managed ■ Basic ■ Open defecation ■ Basic ■ No Handwashing facility
- - - Current rate of progress continues - - - Progress is accelerated **2.5x** Acceleration required of trend 2015 - 2022
- - - Coverage of WASH services, 2015-2022 (%), trends and acceleration required to meet the SDG 6.1 and 6.2 targets by 2030, East Asia and Pacific Region

In 2022, over 80 million people in people in East Asia and Pacific lacked access to basic drinking water services

In 2022, 154 million people in East Asia and Pacific lacked access to basic sanitation services



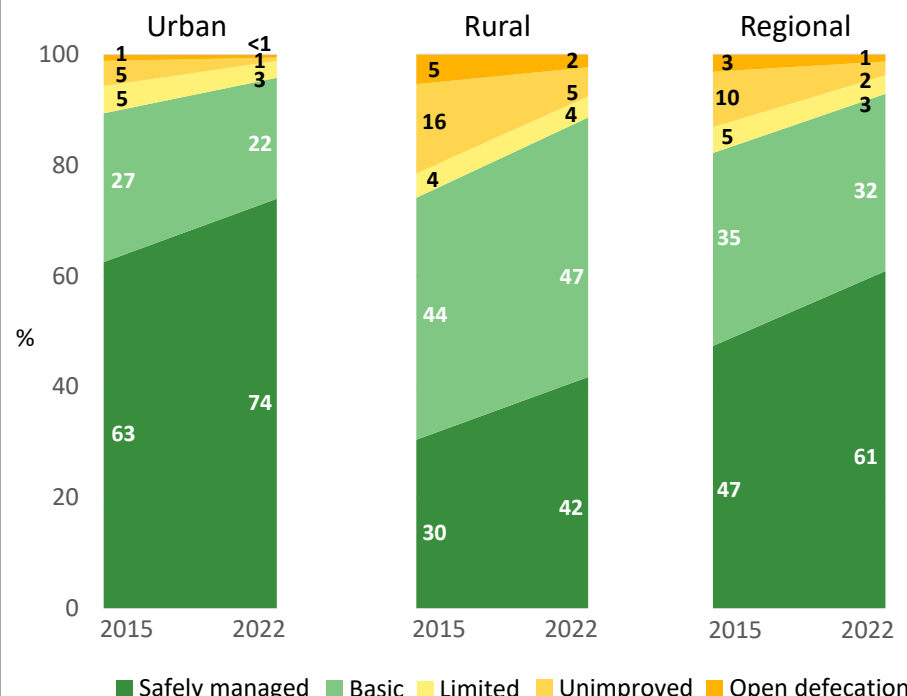
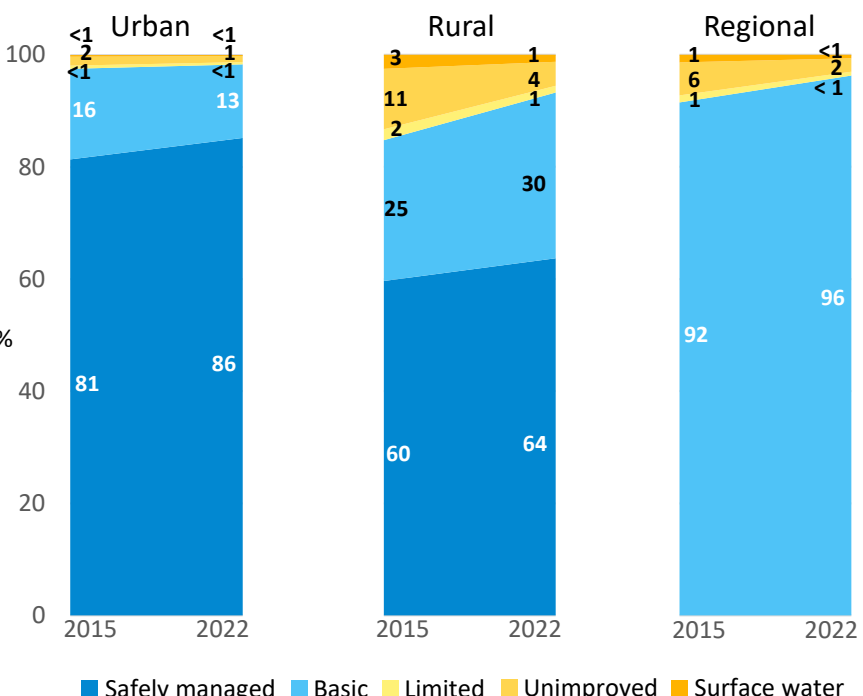
Population using different levels of drinking water service, in 2015 and 2022, East Asia and Pacific Region (each unit represents 5 million people)

Population using different levels of sanitation service, in 2015 and 2022, East Asia and Pacific Region (each unit represents 5 million people)



Rural drinking water coverage is increasing in East Asia and the Pacific

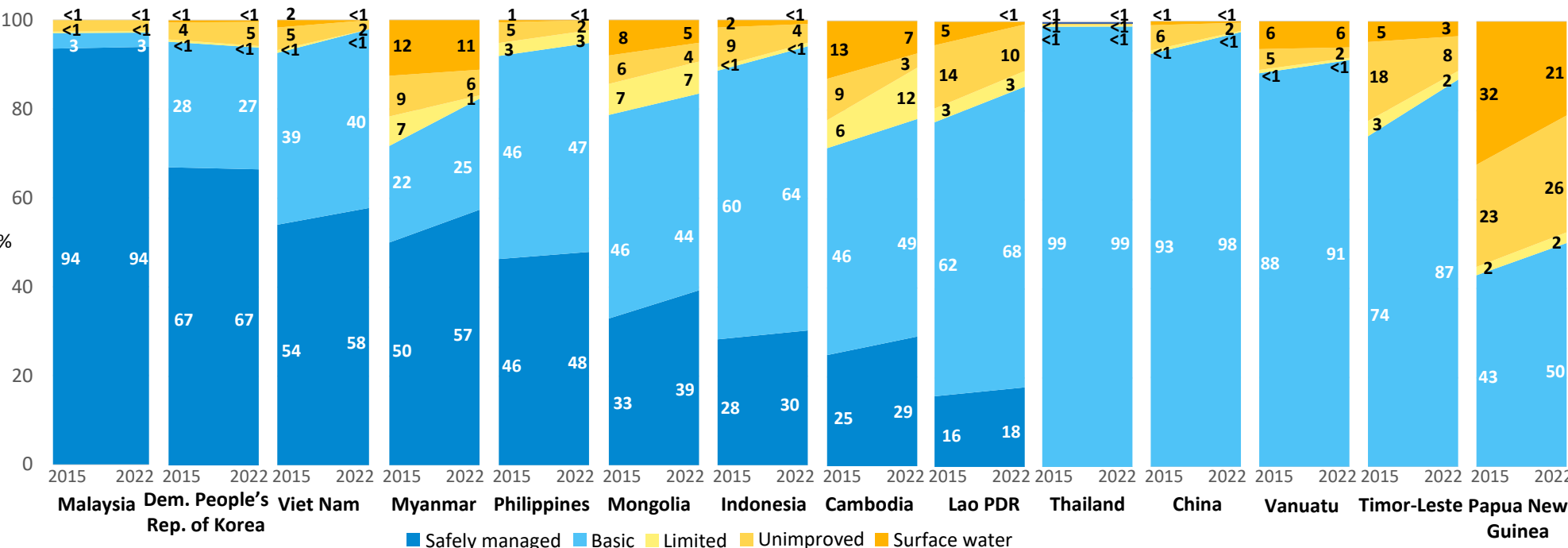
Three out of five people in East Asia and the Pacific have access to safely managed sanitation services



Regional, urban and rural drinking water coverage, East Asia and Pacific, 2015 -2022 (%)

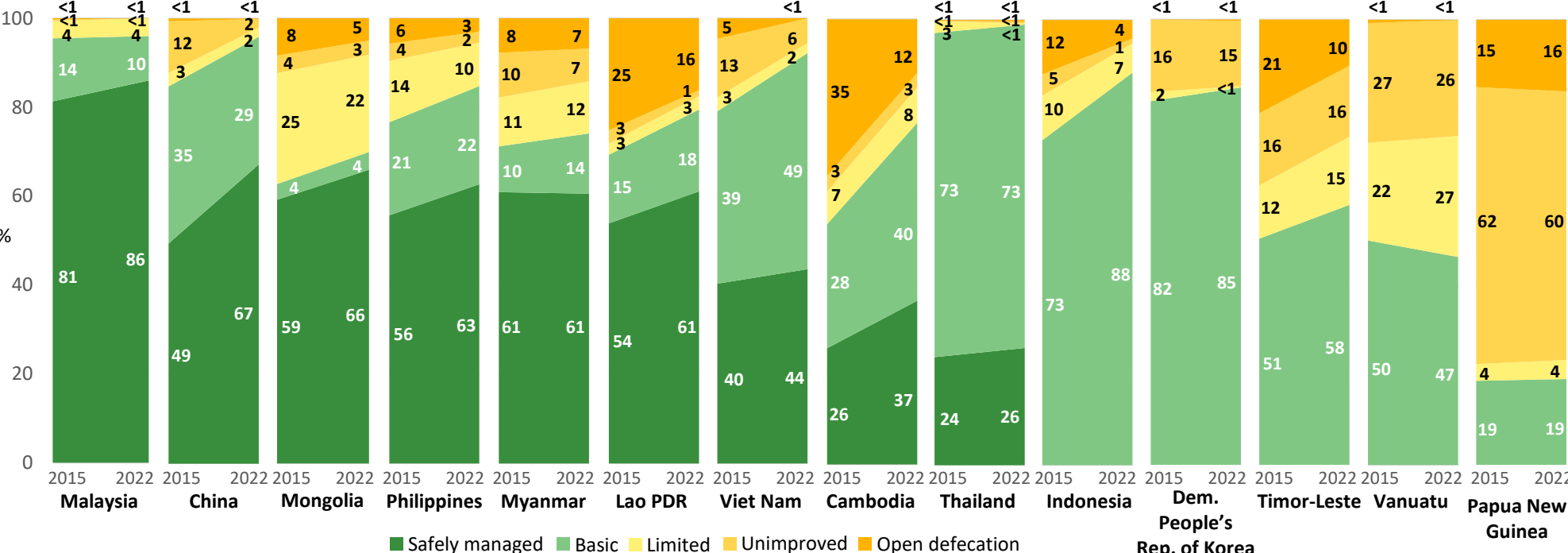
Regional, urban and rural sanitation coverage, East Asia and Pacific, 2015 -2022 (%)

Seven years after formulating the SDGs, several countries in East Asia and the Pacific lack nationally representative estimates for access to safely managed drinking water services



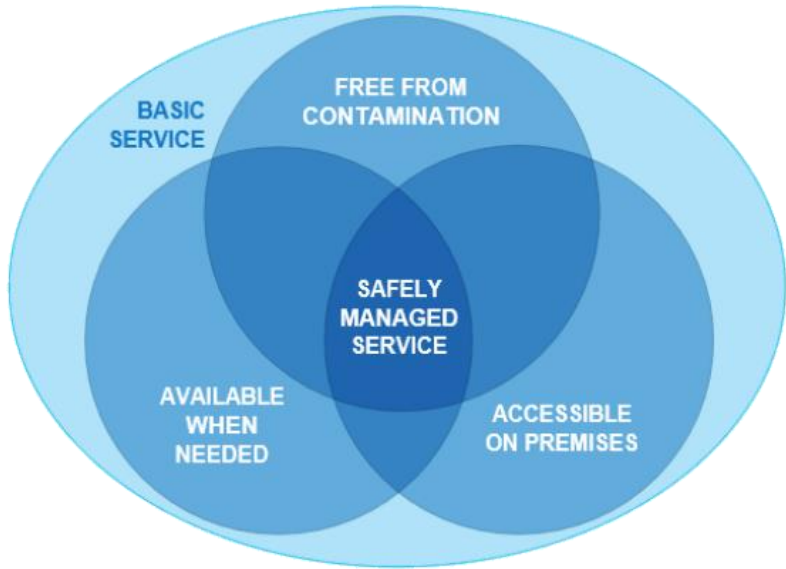
National drinking water coverage, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2015 - 2022 (%).

Some countries have made progress on expanding safely managed sanitation services; many countries in East Asia and the Pacific lack nationally representative estimates on access to safely managed sanitation services



National sanitation coverage, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2015 - 2022 (%).

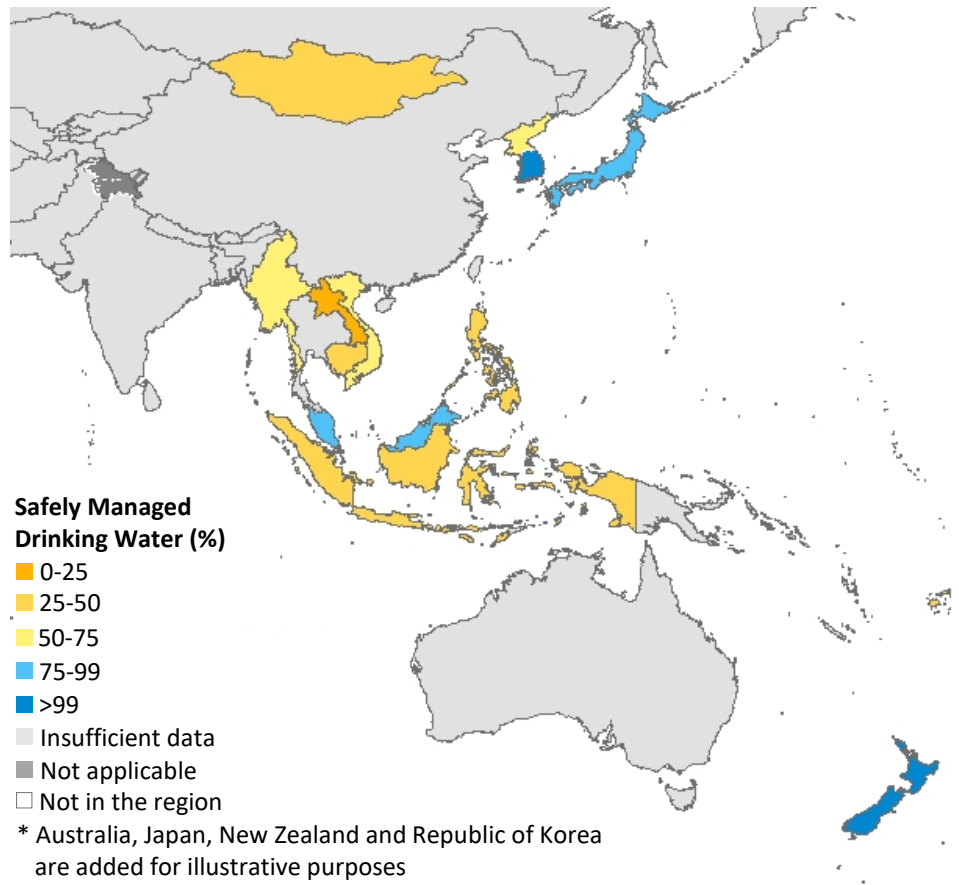
From basic to safely managed drinking water services: Available, accessible and free from contamination



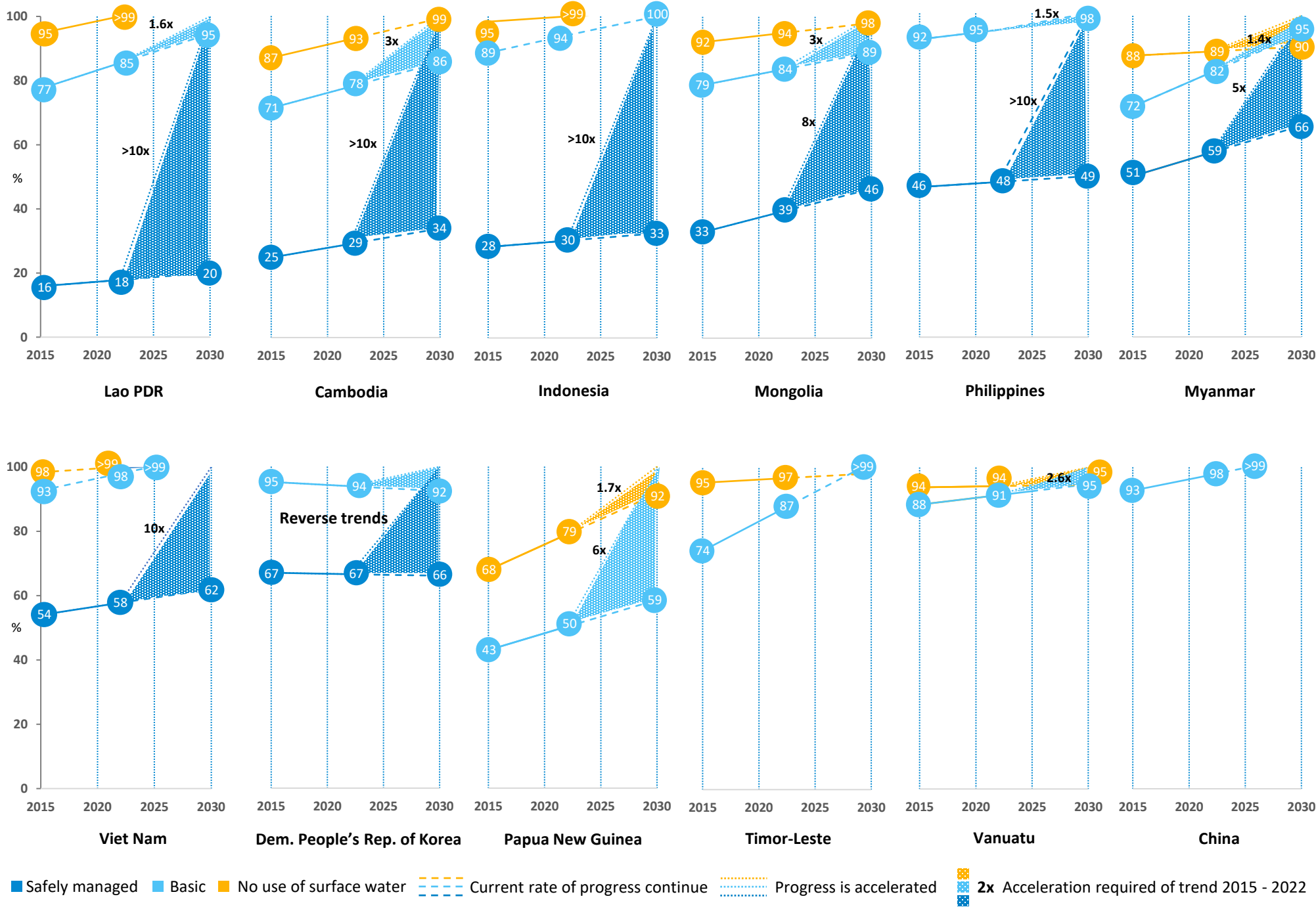
Safely managed drinking water services defined:

- **Accessible on premises:** Located within the dwelling yard or plot
- **Available when needed:** Sufficient water available or at least 12 hours per day
- **Free from contamination:** Compliant with standards for faecal contamination (*E. coli*) and priority chemical contamination (arsenic and fluoride)

Sixteen of the 27 countries* in East Asia and Pacific have national estimates for safely managed drinking water services



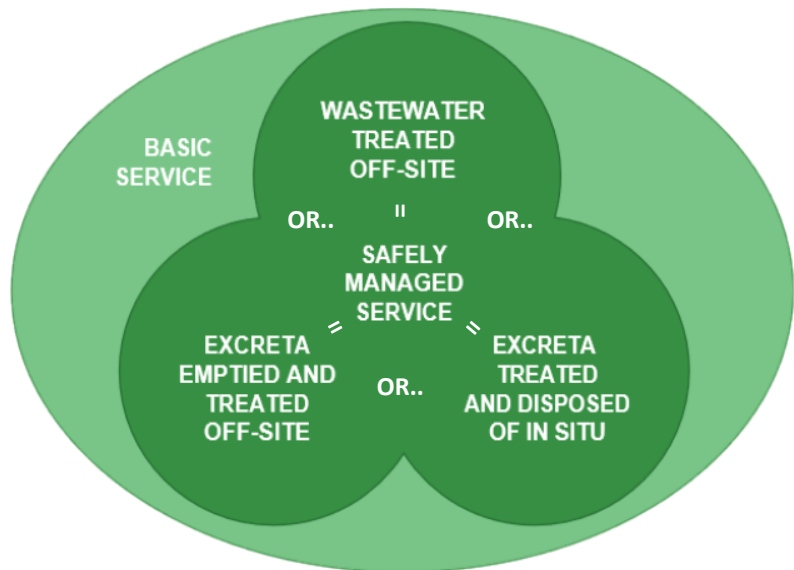
Significant acceleration is required across East Asia to meet the SDG target of safely managed drinking water services



Safely managed sanitation services and open defecation



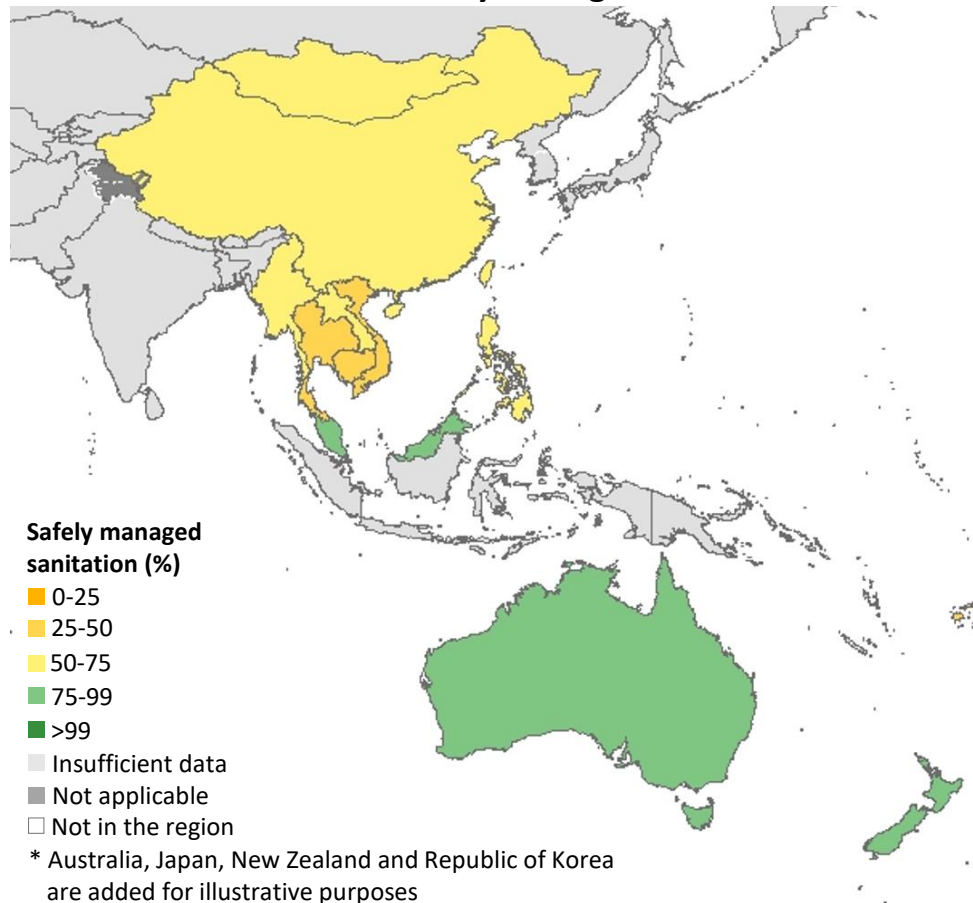
From basic to safely managed sanitation services: Treated and disposed of off-site or in situ



To meet the SDG criteria for safely managed sanitation services, households must use an improved type of sanitation facility that is not shared with other households. There are three possible pathways to safely managed services:

- **Wastewater treated offsite:** excreta are conveyed with wastewater through sewer lines and treated off-site at wastewater treatment plants
- **Excreta emptied and treated off-site:** excreta are emptied from septic tanks and latrine pits, removed and treated offsite at facilities designed for faecal sludge
- **Excreta treated and disposed of in situ:** excreta are treated and disposed of in situ in septic tanks with appropriate leachfields, or in latrine pits that are covered and left undisturbed when full

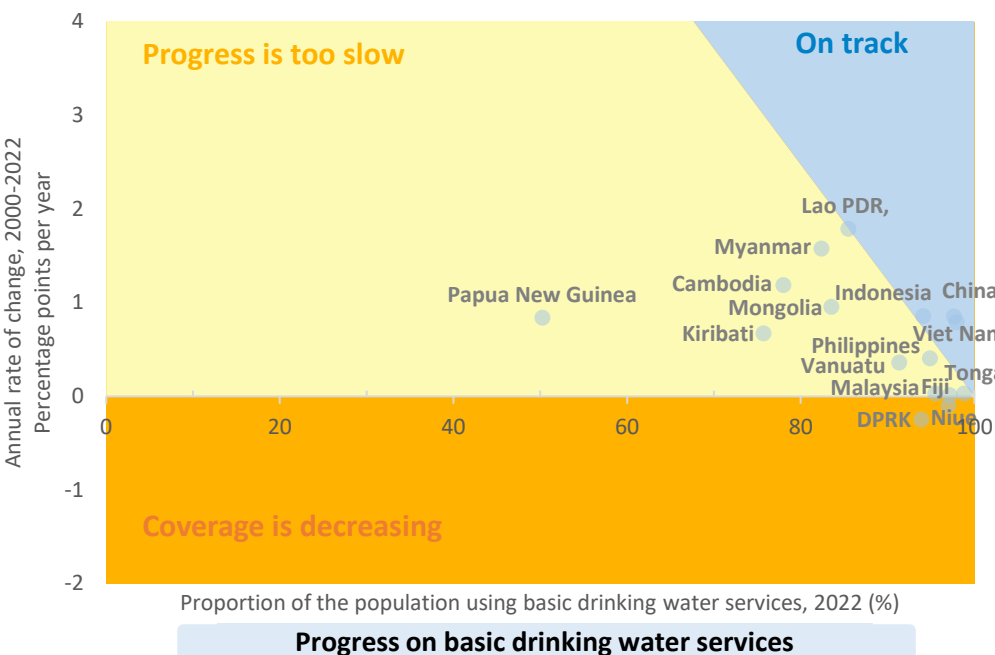
Half (14) of the 27 countries* in East Asia and Pacific have national estimates on safely managed sanitation services



Significant acceleration is required to progress from basic to safely managed sanitation services

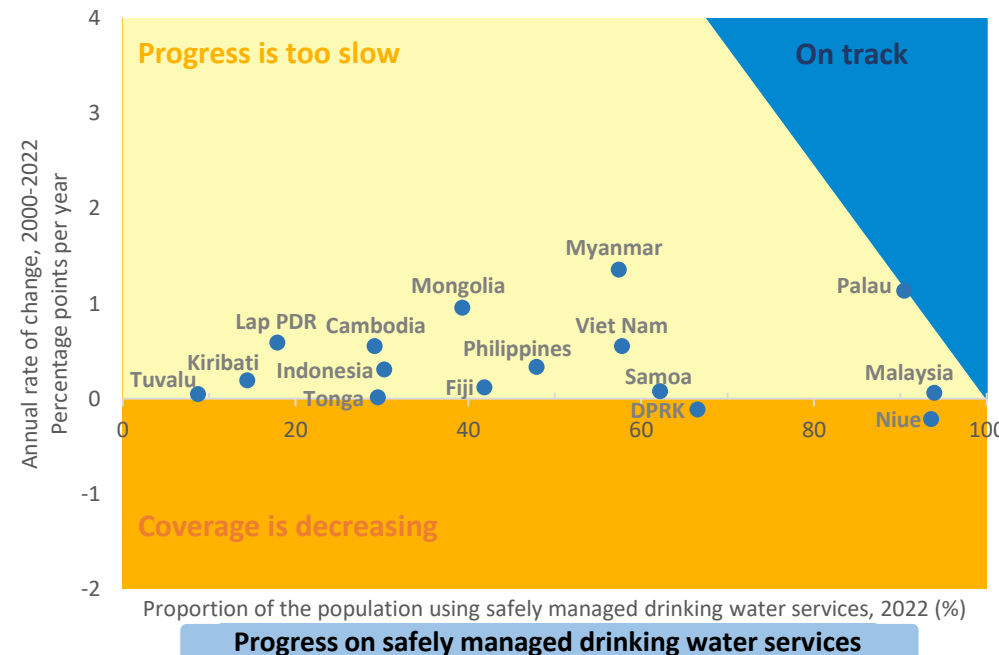


Despite high overall basic drinking water coverage, progress in many countries is not enough to reach universal access by 2030



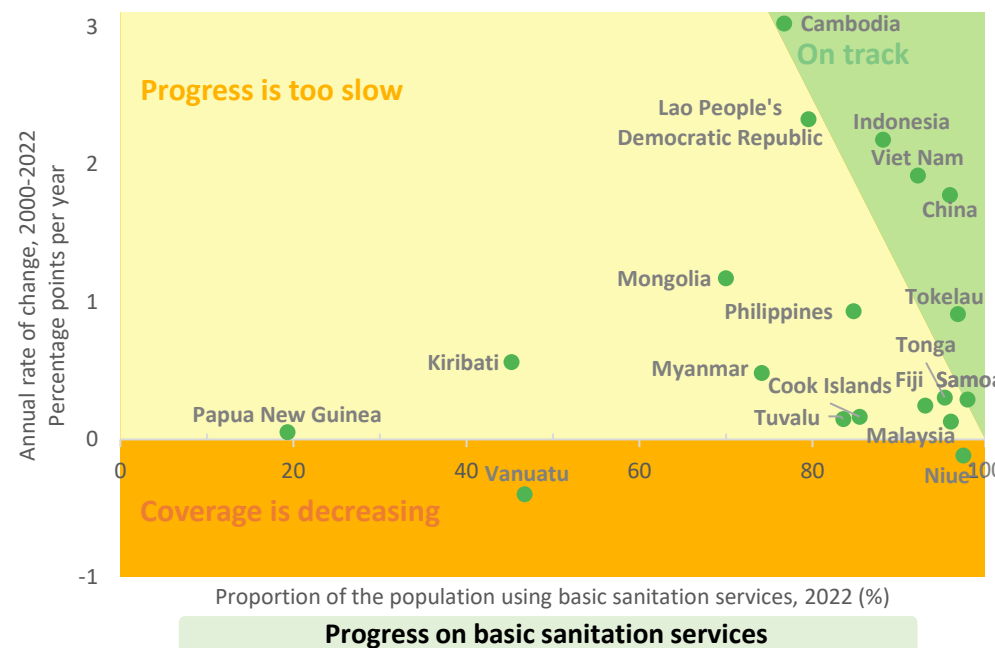
Progress towards universal basic drinking water services, 2000-2022, among countries in East-Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2022, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

Progress in most countries falls well short of achieving the SDG target of safely managed drinking water services for all by 2030



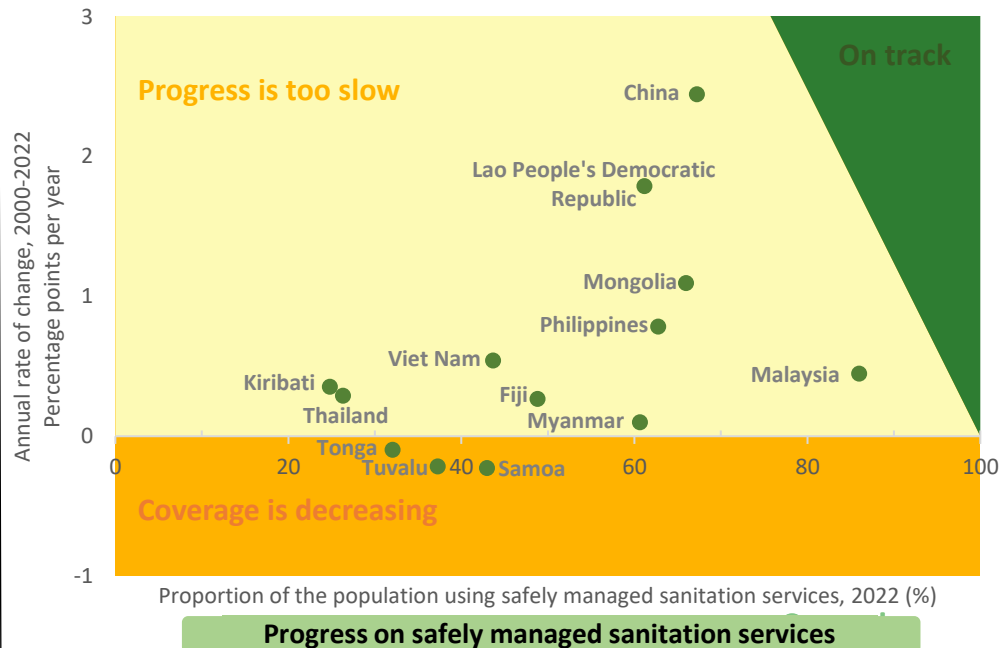
Progress towards universal safely managed drinking water services, 2000-2022, countries in East Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2022, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

Based on current trends, six countries are on track to achieve universal access to basic sanitation by 2030



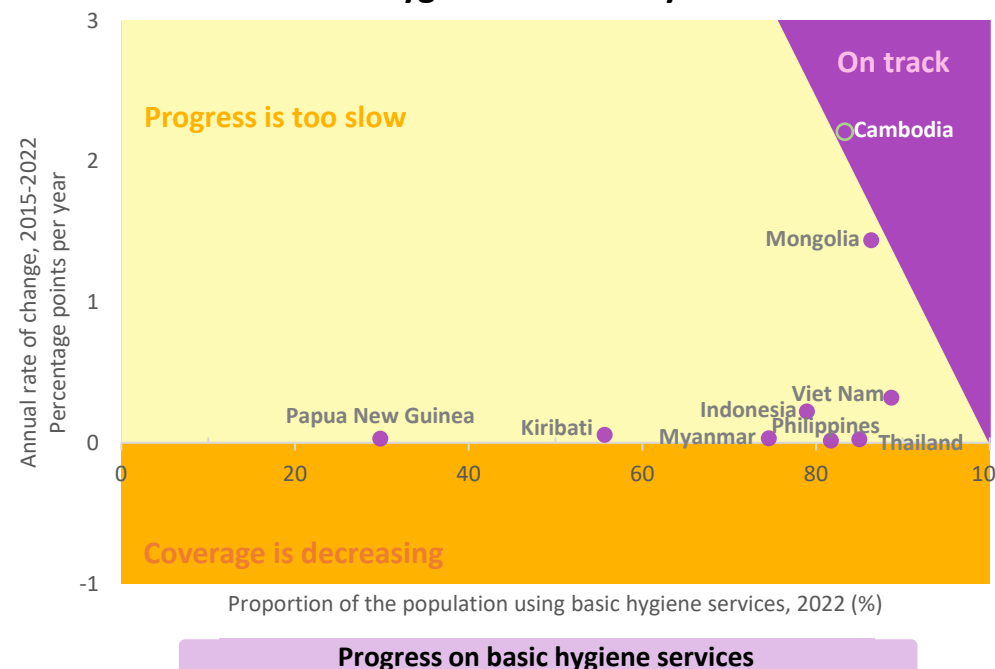
Progress towards universal basic sanitation services, 2000-2022, among countries in East-Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2022, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

None of the countries with estimates for safely managed sanitation are on track to achieve the SDG target



Progress towards universal safely managed sanitation services, 2000-2022, countries in East Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2022, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

Only Cambodia is on track to achieve universal access to basic hygiene services by 2030



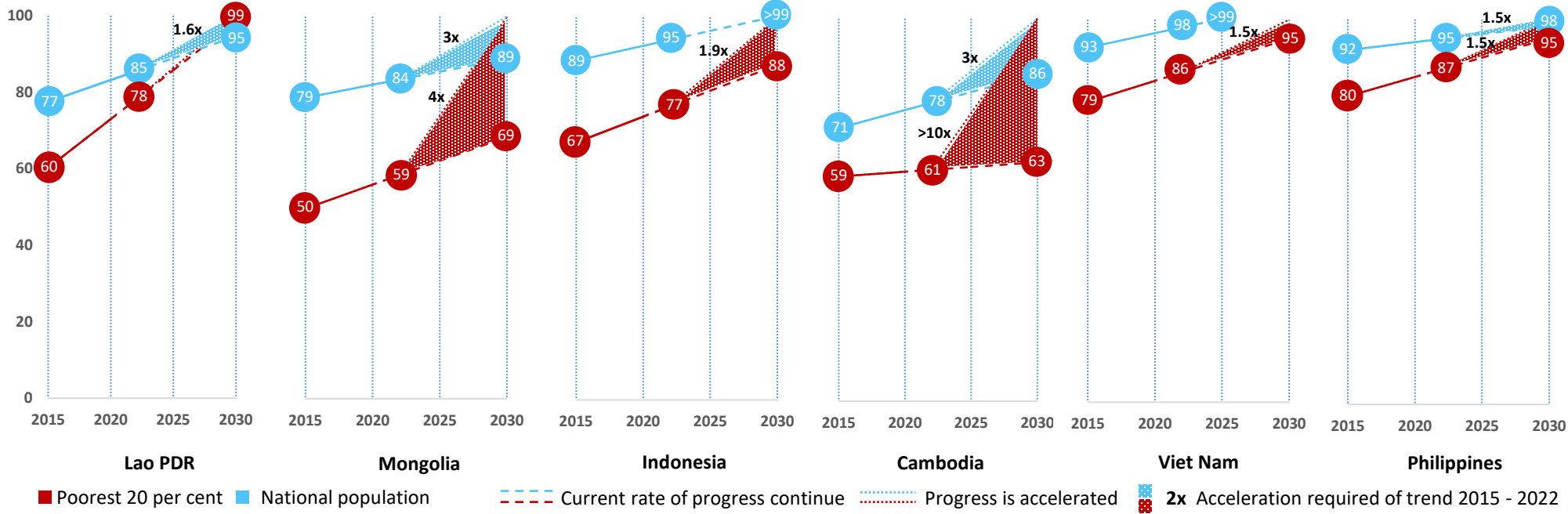
Progress on basic hygiene services, 2000-2022, among countries in East-Asia and Pacific, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

What the data say....

These graphs show the rate of progress that countries in East Asia and Pacific have made over the period 2000 to 2022 (y-axis), levels of access (x-axis), for basic and safely managed drinking water and sanitation services and for ending open defecation. The graphs only show countries for which there are estimates for both the years 2000 and 2022, which allows the calculation of an annual rate of change. Countries with >99% coverage and countries with <1% open defecation in 2022 are not shown.

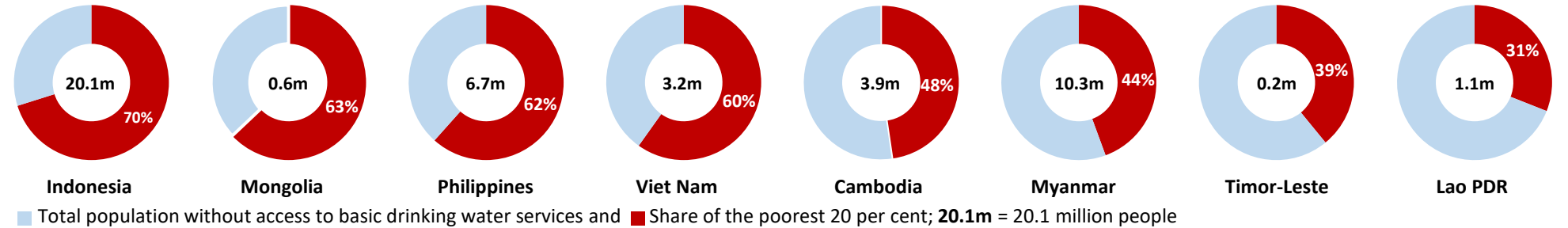
The data show that good progress has been recorded towards the targets of universal access to basic drinking water and sanitation services. No country is on track to meet the SDG target of universal access to safely managed services. Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Kiribati are among those with the lowest coverage and least progress for almost all indicators. China, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam have achieved relatively high coverage through good progress over the past 20 years.

Despite good progress towards universal access to basic drinking water services, some countries need to accelerate access to services for the poorest 20 per cent to achieve universal access



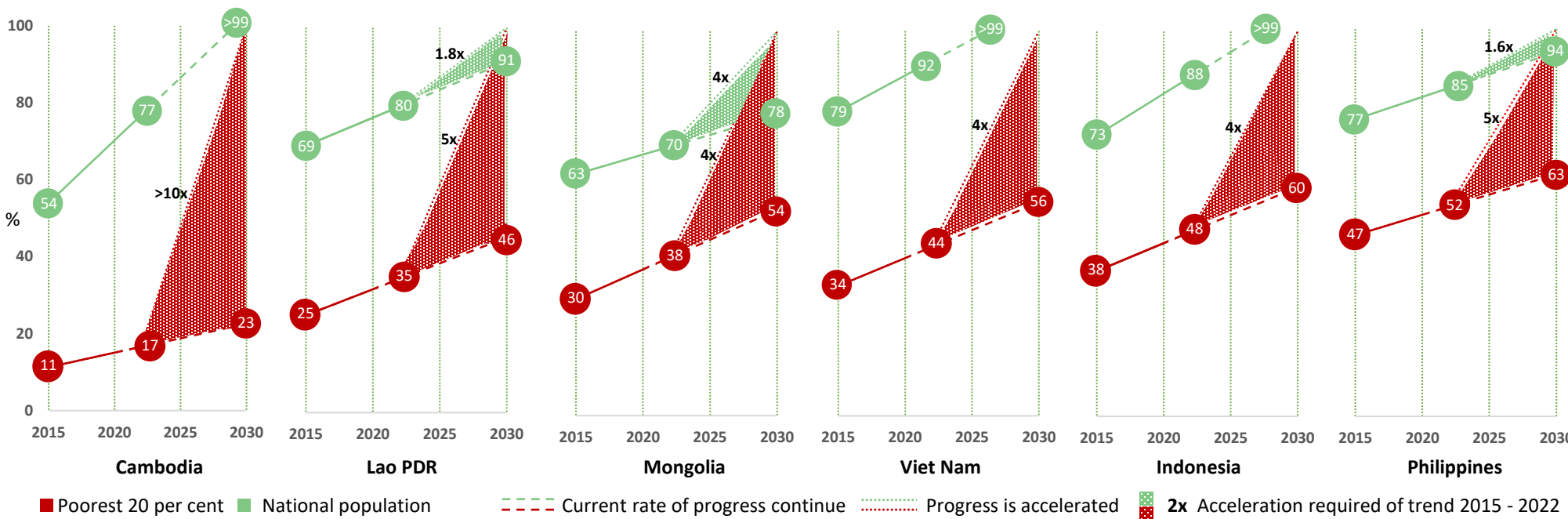
Coverage of basic drinking water services, of the national population and the poorest 20 per cent of the population 2015-2022 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, selected countries in East Asia and the Pacific

The share of the poorest 20 per cent among the population without access to basic drinking water is disproportionately large; in Indonesia, of the 20.1 million without access to basic services, seven out of ten are among the poorest 20% of the population



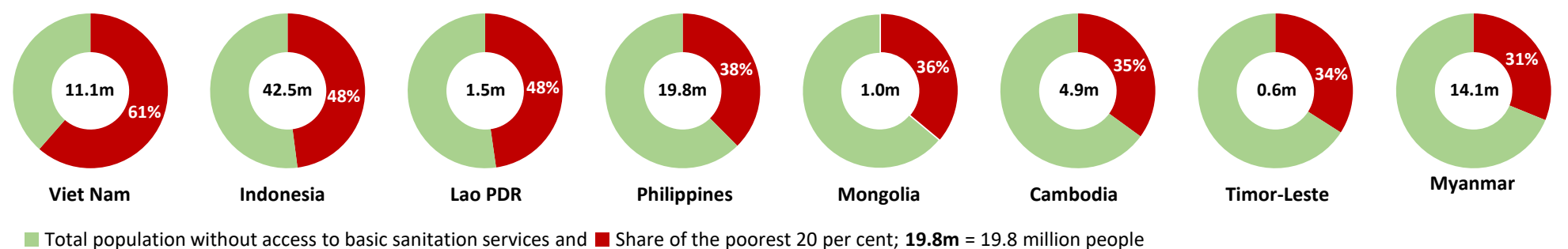
Population without access to basic drinking water services and the proportion that belongs to the poorest 20 per cent of the population 2020 (%), selected countries in East Asia and the Pacific

Most countries in the EAP region are on track or nearly on track to reach universal access to basic sanitation services, but progress among the poorest 20 per cent of the population lags far behind



Coverage of basic sanitation services, of the national population and the poorest 20 per cent of the population 2015-2022 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, selected countries in East Asia and the Pacific

The share of the poorest 20 per cent among the population without access to basic sanitation is disproportionately large; in Viet Nam, of the 11.3 million without access to basic sanitation three out of five are among the poorest 20% of the population



Population without access to basic sanitation services and the proportion that belongs to the poorest 20 per cent of the population 2020 (%), selected countries in East Asia and the Pacific

Proposed questions on menstrual health (MH) for inclusion in household survey questionnaires for individual women

This document is a zero draft of suggested MH questions for inclusion in household surveys. These questions provide impactful data that can support national policy and programming changes and reflect the new definition of MH, including emerging recommended questions and indicator domains from MH experts. The proposed questions in this document aim to cover the elements from previous surveys while also addressing emerging elements including unmet material needs, MH knowledge, menstrual pain, and social support which were not previously captured.

Definition of menstrual health

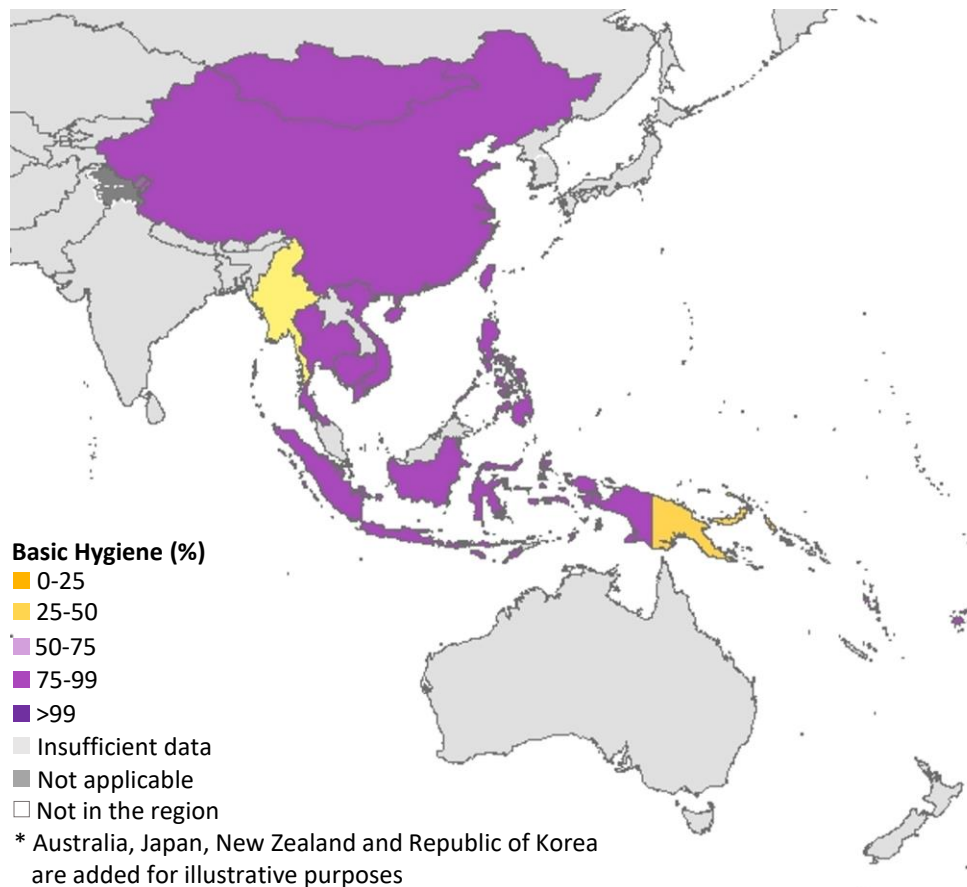
Menstrual health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in relation to the menstrual cycle. Achieving menstrual health implies that women, girls, and all other people who experience a menstrual cycle, throughout their life-course, are able to:

- access accurate, timely, age-appropriate information about the menstrual cycle, menstruation, and changes experienced throughout the life-course, as well as related self-care and hygiene practices.
- care for their bodies during menstruation such that their preferences, hygiene, comfort, privacy, and safety are supported. This includes accessing and using effective and affordable menstrual materials and having supportive facilities and services, including water, sanitation and hygiene services, for washing the body and hands, changing menstrual materials, and cleaning and/or disposing of used materials.
- access timely diagnosis, treatment and care for menstrual cycle-related discomforts and disorders, including access to appropriate health services and resources, pain relief, and strategies for self-care.
- experience a positive and respectful environment in relation to the menstrual cycle, free from stigma and psychological distress, including the resources and support they need to confidently care for their bodies and make informed decisions about self-care throughout their menstrual cycle.
- decide whether and how to participate in all spheres of life, including civil, cultural, economic, social, and political, during all phases of the menstrual cycle, free from menstrual-related exclusion, restriction, discrimination, coercion, and/or violence.

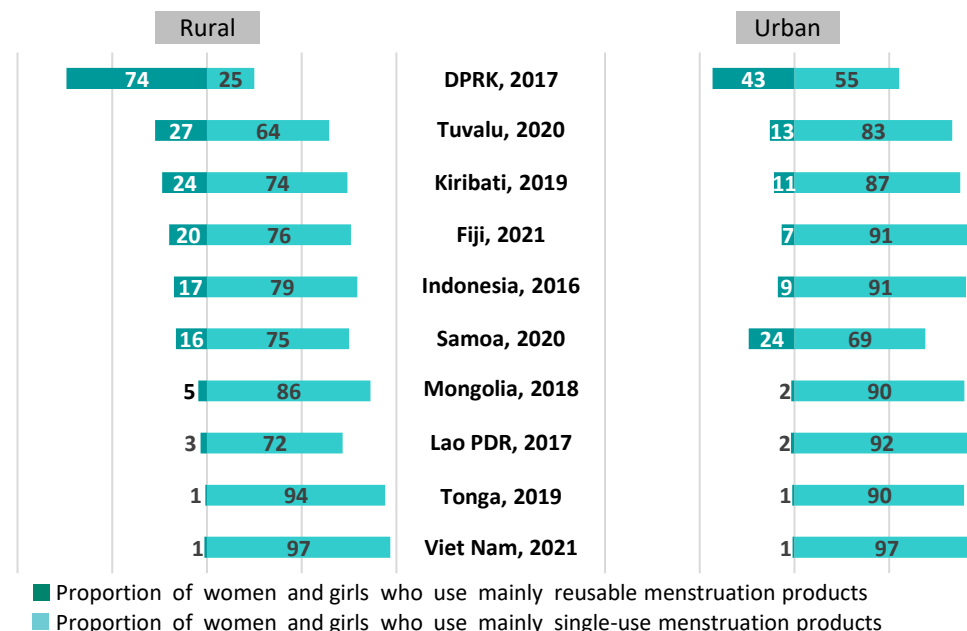
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Fifteen of the 27 countries* in East Asia and Pacific have national estimates for basic hygiene services

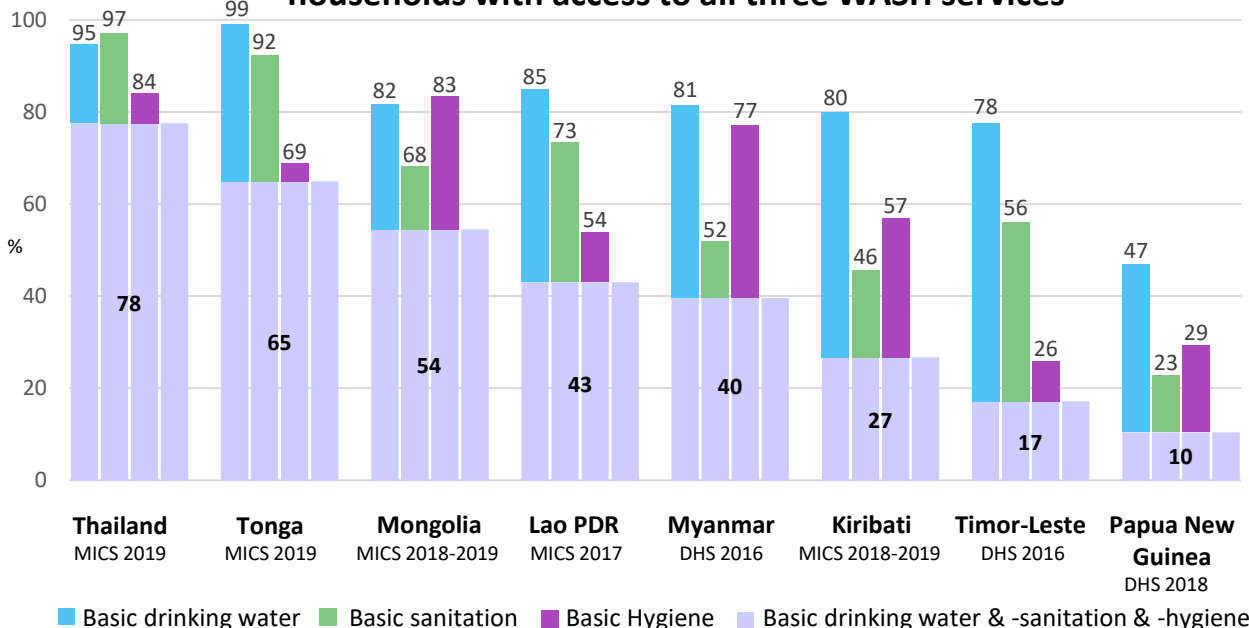


Use of single-use menstruation products is most prevalent



Proportion of women and girls, 15-49 years, who mainly use reusable and single-use menstruation materials in urban and rural areas, countries in East Asia and Pacific (%)

The largest health and socio-economic benefits from WASH accrue to households with access to all three WASH services

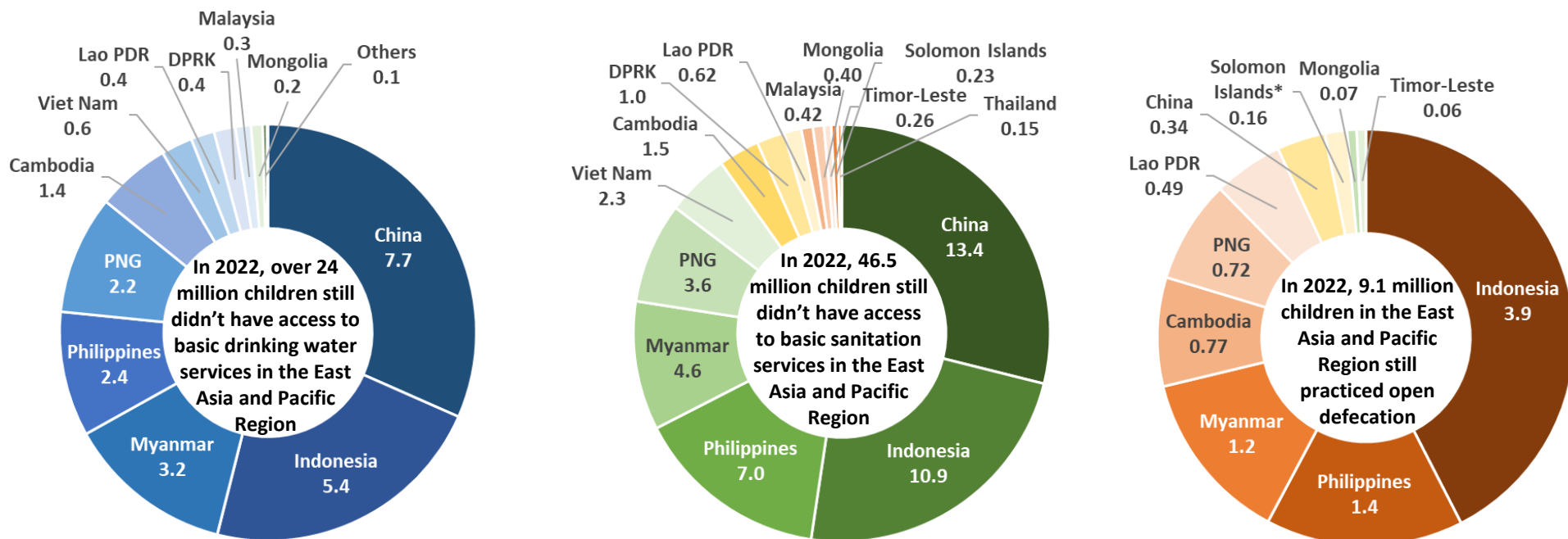


What the data say....

This graphs depicts the proportion of the population living in households that have access to all three basic WASH services. The information can be derived from the household surveys used to estimate WASH coverage. Some households have only basic drinking water services but no basic sanitation, or basic hygiene services, while others may have both basic drinking water and sanitation services, but no basic hygiene services. The population living in households with all three WASH services reap the highest health and socio-economic benefits associated with drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

Number of children without basic services East Asia and Pacific

Despite relatively high coverage levels with basic services, there are still millions of children across East Asia and the Pacific who cannot yet reap the health and socio-economic benefits of access to basic WASH services



Number of children (0-18) without basic drinking water- and -sanitation services and number of children practising open defecation, countries in East Asia and the Pacific, 2022 (millions)
Date source: Proportion of children 0-18 years of age: World Population Prospects 2022, by United National Population Division (UNPD); Website: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

Data on Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services are available for 19 of the 27 countries in the East Asia and Pacific Region

Countries & Region	Year	Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%)									Safely Managed Sanitation Services (%)														
		National			Rural			Urban			National			Rural			Urban								
		Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied & treated	Wastewater treated	Safely managed	Disposed in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated				
Cambodia	2015	25	48	68	25	17	41	65	17	54	71	81	54	26	20	<1	6	22	21	<1	2	39	19	<1	20
Cambodia	2022	29	48	79	29	20	41	76	20	58	68	87	58	37	30	<1	7	34	32	<1	2	45	24	<1	21
China	2015	-	90	90	-	-	80	81	-	94	97	96	94	49	4	2	44	24	6	<1	18	70	2	3	65
China	2022	-	97	96	-	-	96	93	-	98	98	98	99	67	4	3	60	37	7	<1	30	85	3	5	77
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2015	67	76	95	74	50	72	91	50	77	77	97	89	-	<1	-	-	9	<1	<1	9	-	1	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2022	67	74	93	74	49	70	88	49	77	77	97	88	-	<1	-	-	1	<1	<1	<1	-	1	-	-
Fiji	2015	41	94	52	59	27	88	52	27	52	98	52	86	48	38	<1	10	54	53	<1	2	43	26	<1	17
Fiji	2022	42	94	52	62	27	88	52	27	53	98	53	86	49	39	<1	10	57	56	<1	1	43	26	<1	16
Indonesia	2015	28	67	81	28	22	58	74	22	34	74	88	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2022	30	70	86	30	24	64	81	24	35	74	91	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2015	13	56	47	13	6	38	47	6	19	73	46	19	23	20	<1	3	22	21	<1	<1	25	20	<1	5
Kiribati	2022	14	53	49	14	7	33	50	7	20	68	49	20	25	23	<1	2	25	25	<1	<1	25	21	<1	3
Lao PDR	2015	16	66	78	16	11	54	71	11	26	90	91	26	54	53	<1	<1	51	50	<1	<1	60	59	<1	1
Lao PDR	2022	18	84	86	18	12	77	80	12	27	97	95	27	61	61	<1	<1	60	59	<1	<1	63	62	<1	<1
Malaysia	2015	94	94	-	97	-	83	-	-	-	97	-	-	81	11	1	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2022	94	94	-	98	-	82	-	-	-	97	-	-	86	8	<1	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2015	33	33	79	77	8	8	59	47	45	45	88	91	59	41	<1	18	45	42	<1	2	66	41	<1	25
Mongolia	2022	39	39	84	81	13	13	70	56	51	51	90	92	66	46	<1	20	56	53	<1	3	70	43	<1	27
Myanmar	2015	50	52	68	54	41	41	62	47	70	77	84	70	61	60	<1	<1	63	62	<1	<1	57	56	<1	1
Myanmar	2022	57	64	73	57	50	52	66	50	72	88	87	72	61	60	<1	<1	64	64	<1	<1	53	52	<1	<1
Niue	2015	95	95	98	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	2022	94	94	97	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2015	82	82	>99	97	57	57	-	88	89	89	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2022	90	90	>99	98	57	57	-	88	98	98	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2015	46	68	85	46	33	56	82	33	61	81	88	61	56	53	<1	3	59	57	<1	2	52	49	<1	4
Philippines	2022	48	83	87	48	35	74	86	35	62	92	89	62	63	59	<1	3	69	67	<1	2	56	52	<1	4
Samoa	2015	62	91	75	62	55	91	72	55	89	91	89	90	47	47	<1	<1	48	48	<1	<1	40	40	<1	<1
Samoa	2022	62	97	76	63	56	97	73	56	90	>99	90	92	43	43	<1	<1	44	44	<1	<1	37	37	<1	<1
Thailand	2015	-	98	99	-	-	97	98	-	-	>99	>99	-	24	19	<1	5	21	18	<1	3	28	21	<1	7
Thailand	2022	-	>99	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	26	19	<1	7	22	18	<1	4	30	20	<1	10
Tonga	2015	29	98	91	29	23	98	90	23	50	99	94	50	35	34	<1	<1	37	37	<1	<1	26	25	<1	<1
Tonga	2022	30	98	91	30	23	98	90	23	51	>99	94	51	32	31	<1	1	35	33	<1	2	22	21	<1	1
Tuvalu	2015	8	91	76	8	5	98	85	5	10	86	69	10	41	41	<1	<1	47	47	<1	<1	36	36	<1	<1
Tuvalu	2022	9	91	75	9	5	98	86	5	10	86	69	10	37	37	<1	<1	42	42	<1	<1	35	35	<1	<1
Vanuatu	2015	-	64	-	-	-	59	-	-	56	81	-	56	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	35	10	25	<1
Vanuatu	2022	-	80	-	-	-	76	-	-	56	92	-	56	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	30	8	21	<1
Viet Nam	2015	54	91	91	54	43	87	87	43	75	97	98	75	40	39	<1	1	40	40	<1	<1	40	38	<1	2
Viet Nam	2022	58	98	95	58	46	97	94	46	76	>99	98	76	44	42	<1	2	45	44	<1	1	41	38	<1	3
East Asia and Pacific	2015	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	63	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	2022	-	91	93	-	64	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	74	-	-	-

Countries & Region	Year	Drinking water (%)									Sanitation (%)									Hygiene (%)															
		National			Rural			Urban			National			Rural			Urban			National		Rural		Urban											
		At least basic	Limited (more than 30 mins)	Unimproved	Surface water	At least basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface water	At least basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface water	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	
Cambodia	2015	71	6	9	13	66	7	11	16	90	4	2	4	54	7	3	35	46	7	4	43	81	8	2	9	68	12	20	62	14	24	88	6	7	
Cambodia	2022	78	12	3	7	73	13	4	10	94	6	<1	<1	77	8	3	12	71	8	4	16	93	7	<1	<1	83	7	10	82	7	11	88	5	7	
China	2015	93	<1	6	<1	86	2	11	1	98	<1	1	<1	85	3	12	<1	77	3	19	1	91	3	5	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	
China	2022	98	<1	2	<1	96	<1	3	<1	98	<1	1	<1	96	2	2	<1	93	2	5	<1	98	2	<1	<1	97	3	<1	95	5	<1	98	2	<1	
Cook Islands	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	11	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cook Islands	2022	100	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	11	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2015	95	<1	4	<1	92	<1	7	<1	97	<1	2	<1	82	2	16	<1	71	<1	28	<1	88	3	9	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2022	94	<1	5	-	89	<1	11	-	97	<1	2	<1	85	<1	15	<1	73	<1	27	<1	92	1	7	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	
Fiji	2015	95	<1	2	2	91	1	3	4	99	<1	<1	<1	93	5	2	<1	91	5	4	<1	94	5	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fiji	2022	95	<1	2	2	91	1	4	4	99	<1	<1	<1	93	7	<1	<1	93	7	<1	<1	93	7	<1	<1	87	11	2	80	16	4	91	7	2	
Indonesia	2015	89	<1	9	2	81	<1	15	3	95	<1	4	<1	73	10	5	12	63	10	8	19	82	10	2	6	77	13	10	70	15	15	84	10	6	
Indonesia	2022	94	<1	4	<1	88	1	9	2	98	<1	<1	<1	88	7	1	4	84	8	2	7	91	6	<1	2	79	21	<1	76	24	<1	81	19	<1	
Kiribati	2015	71	2	26	<1	56	2	42	<1	86	3	12	<1	43	12	9	36	35	5	10	50	50	19	8	23	55	31	14	51	32	17	59	30	12	
Kiribati	2022	76	4	20	<1	60	2	38	<1	88	6	6	<1	45	17	5	33	41	7	4	47	48	25	6	22	56	31	14	51	32	17	59	30	12	
Lao PDR	2015	77	3	14	5	70	4	18	7	92	<1	6	<1	69	3	3	25	58	2	4	36	92	3	1	4	55	35	10	46	43	11	73	19	8	
Lao PDR	2022	85	3	10	<1	78	6	15	<1	97	<1	3	<1	80	3	1	16	69	3	2	26	98	2	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaysia	2015	97	<1	3	-	91	<1	9	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	95	4	<1	<1	94	4	<1	1	96	4	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaysia	2022	97	<1	2	-	90	<1	9	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	96	4	<1	-	96	4	<1	-	96	4	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marshall Islands	2015	87	11	2	<1	91	5	4	<1	85	13	2	<1	83	4	3	10	62	5	6	27	90	4	2	4	85	13	2	80	15	4	86	12	2	
Marshall Islands	2022	85	11	4	<1	87	5	8	<1	84	13	3	<1	81	7	3	9	62	9	8	21	87	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Federated States of Micronesia	2015	90	<1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	<1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Federated States of Micronesia	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mongolia	2015	79	7	6	8	50	10	16	24	92	5	2	<1	63	25	4	8	45	23	7	25	71	26	2	<1	76	12	12	60	17	22	84	9	7	
Mongolia	2022	84	7	4	5	60	12	12	16	94	5	<1	<1	70	22	3	5	57	22	6	15	76	22	2	<1	86	14	<1	81	19	<1	89	11	<1	
Myanmar	2015	72	7	9	12	65	8	11	16	87	4	4	5	71	11	10	8	68	10	12	11	80	13	6	<1	74	20	5	71	23	6	83	14	3	
Myanmar	2022	82	<1	6	11	77	1	8	14	94	<1	1	5	74	12	7	7	72	10	8	10	79	15	5	<1	75	20	5	71	23	6	83	14	3	
Nauru	2015	97	<1	3	<1	-	-	-	-	97	<1	3	<1	66	31	<1	2	-	-	-	-	66	31	<1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nauru	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Niue	2015	98	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	
Niue	2022	97	<1	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	
Palau	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	97	<1	3	<1	93	<1	7	<1	98	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Palau	2022	100	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	98	<1	2	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua New Guinea	2015	43	2	23	32	37	2	25	36	85	2	8	5	19	4	62	15	14	3	66	17	52	9	36	4	30	29	41	25	30	45	62	26	11	
Papua New Guinea	2022	50	2	26	21	44	3	29	23	87	<1	6	7	19	4	60	16	15	4	64	18	49	9	38	4	30	29	41	25	30	45	62	26	11	
Philippines	2015	92	3	5	<1	88	4	7	<1	96	2	2	<1	77	14	4	6	74	13	5	8	80	15	2	3	82	12	7	79	13	9	85	10	4	
Philippines	2022	95	3	2	<1	92	4	4	<1	98	2	<1	<1	85	10	2	3	86	7	3	4	84	13	2	2	82	12	7	79	13	9	85	10	4	
Samoa	2015	92	6	2	<1	92	5	2	<1	92	7	2	<1	95	3	1	<1	95	3	2	<1	96	4	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoa	2022	99	<1	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	98	1	<1	<1	98	<1	<1	<1	98	2	<1	<1	72	26	2	69	28	2	84	15	<1	
Solomon Islands	2015	69	6	19	6	63	6	23	7	91	4	4	1	32	5	15	48	19	2	19	60	77	17	<1	5	38	34	28	28	40	31	71	12	17	
Solomon Islands	2021	67	6	21	6	59	7	27	7	91	4	4	1	35	6	15	45	21	2	19	58	78	18	<1	4	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-		
Thailand	2015	99	<1	<1	<1	98	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	97	2	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	85	9	6	83	11	6	87	7	6	
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Timor-Leste	2015	74	3	18	5	68	4	22	6	90	2	7	<1	51	12	16	21	43	10	19	28	69	17	9	5	28	65	7	22	69	9	43	54	4	
Timor-Leste	2022	87	2	8	3	82	2	12	5	98	2	<1	<1	58	15	16	10	52	12	21	15	72	22	6	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tokelau	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	94	4	2	<1	94	4	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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Tuvalu	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	<1	83	10	2	5	83	7	3	7	83	12	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuvalu	2022	99	<1	<1	<1</																														