

# A snapshot of Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia Region

2017 Update and  
SDG Baselines

Photo: UNICEF/UN061868/Brown

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

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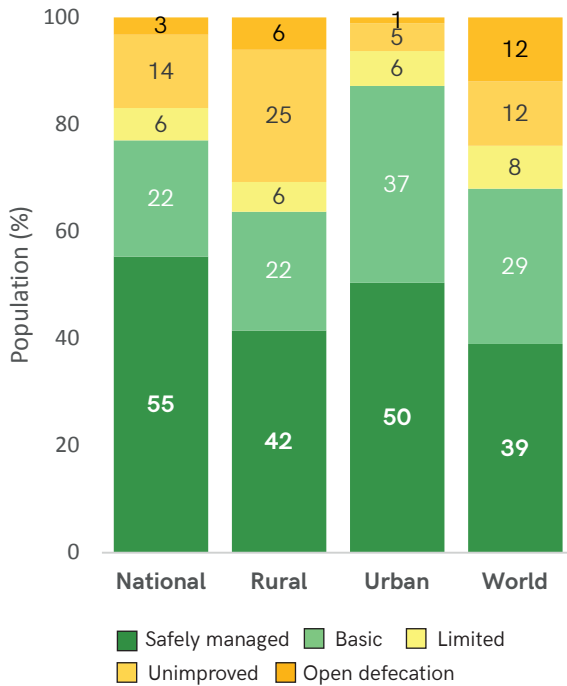
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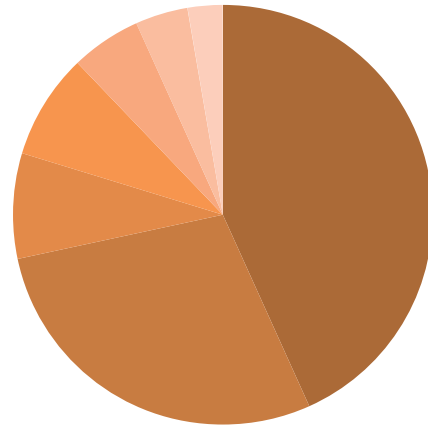


# Sanitation coverage

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



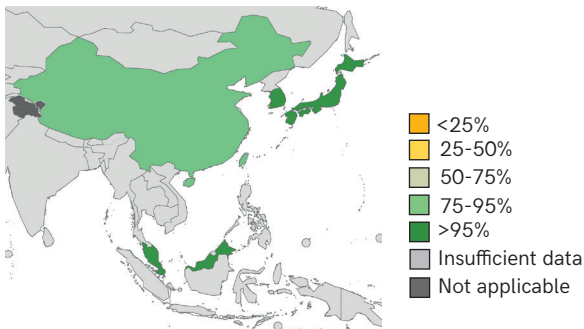
517 million people in the Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia Region lacked a basic sanitation service in 2015, 74 million of whom practise open defecation



- Indonesia, 32
- China, 21
- Cambodia, 6
- Philippines, 6
- Viet Nam, 4
- Myanmar, 3
- Rest of the Region, 2

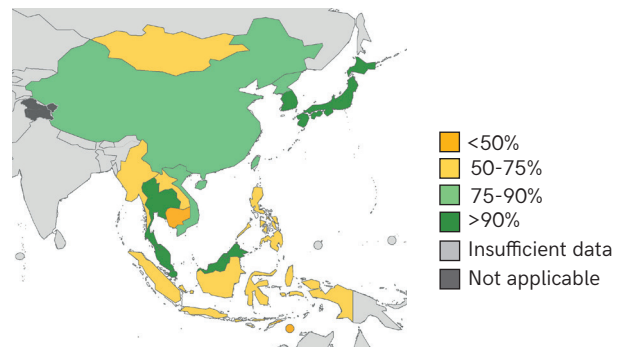
Countries in the region with the highest number of people practising open defecation in 2015

Safely managed sanitation estimate is available for 6 countries in the region

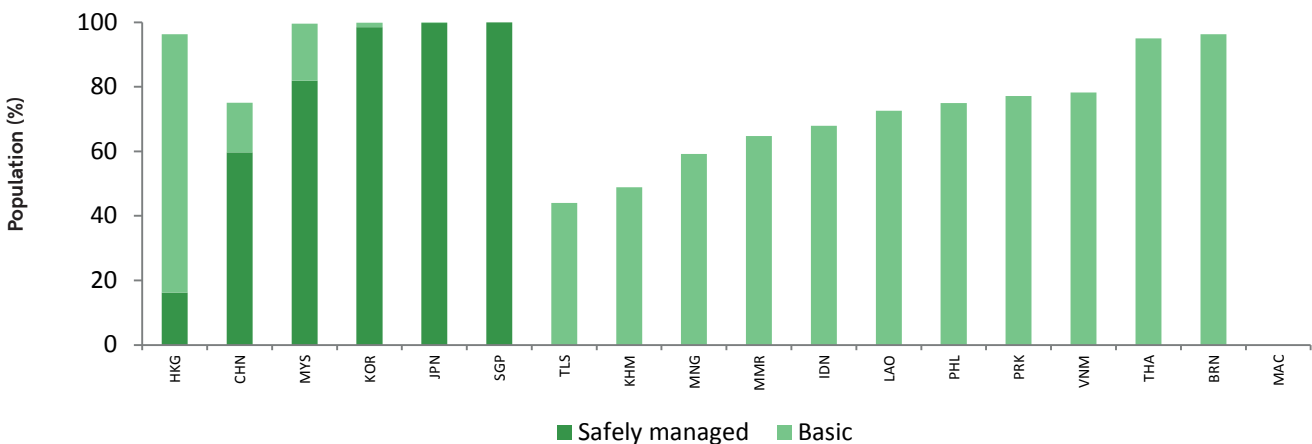


Safely managed - national

Urban coverage of basic sanitation services exceeds 50% in 15 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 10 countries

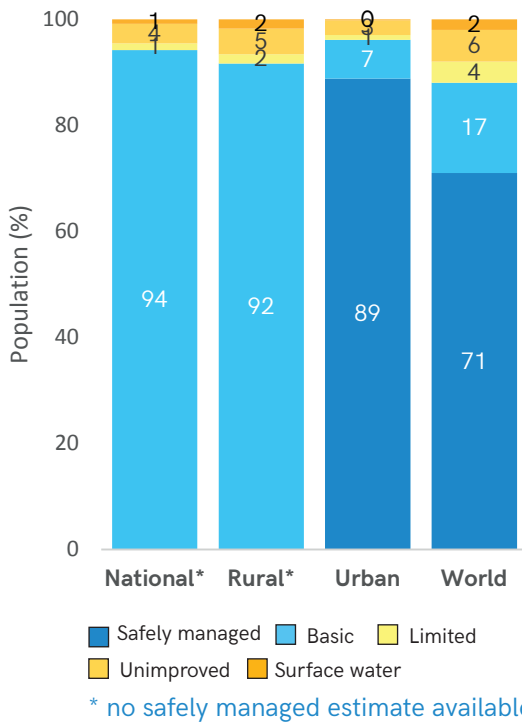


Basic - national

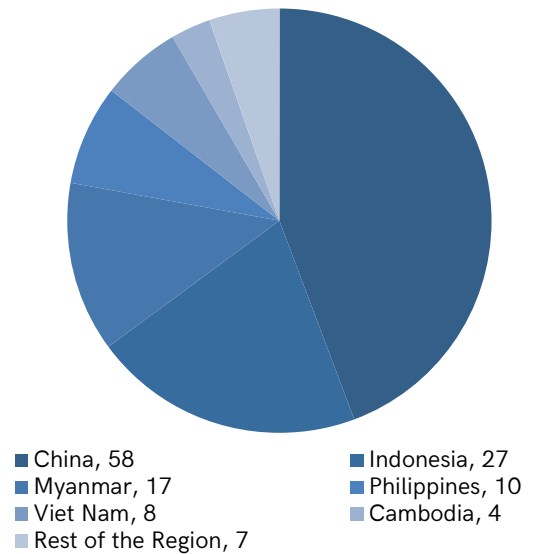


# Drinking water coverage

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

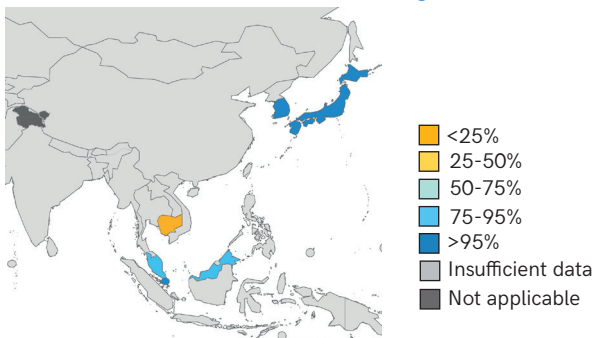


131 million people in the Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia Region lacked a basic drinking water service in 2015, 62% of whom live in rural areas



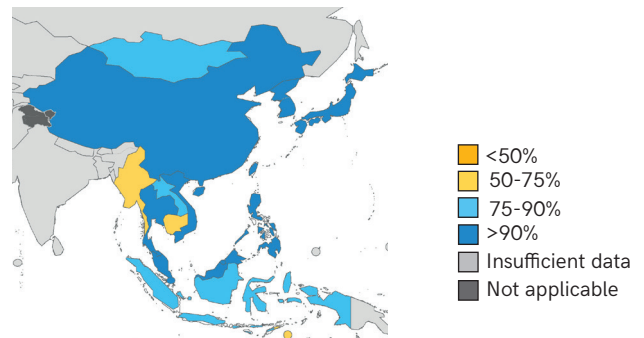
Countries in the region with the highest number of people who did not use a basic water service in 2015

💧 Safely managed drinking water estimate is available for 7 countries in the region



Safely managed - national

💧 Urban coverage of basic drinking water services exceeds 50% in 16 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 13 countries



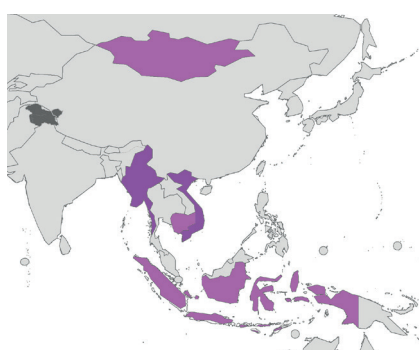
Basic - national



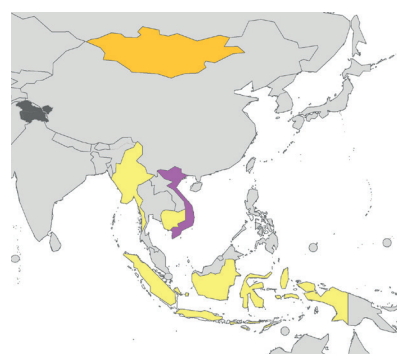
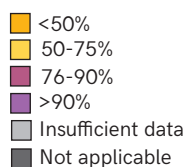
# Hygiene coverage

NO REGIONAL ESTIMATE AVAILABLE

urban coverage of basic handwashing facilities exceeds 50% in 5 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 4 countries



Basic - urban

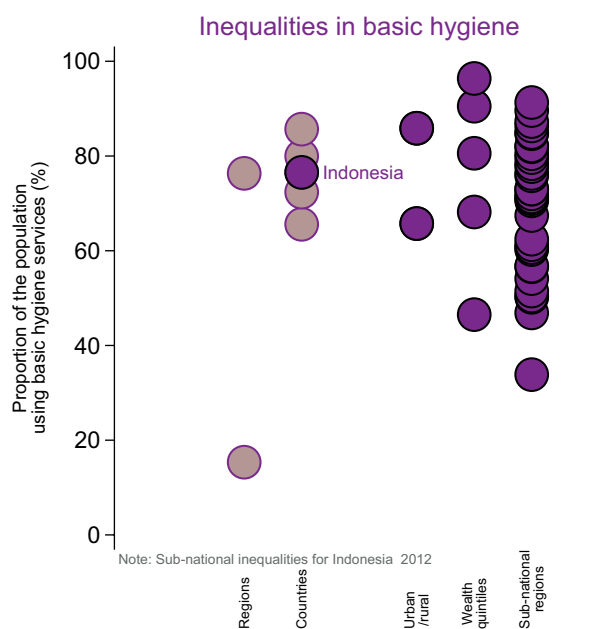
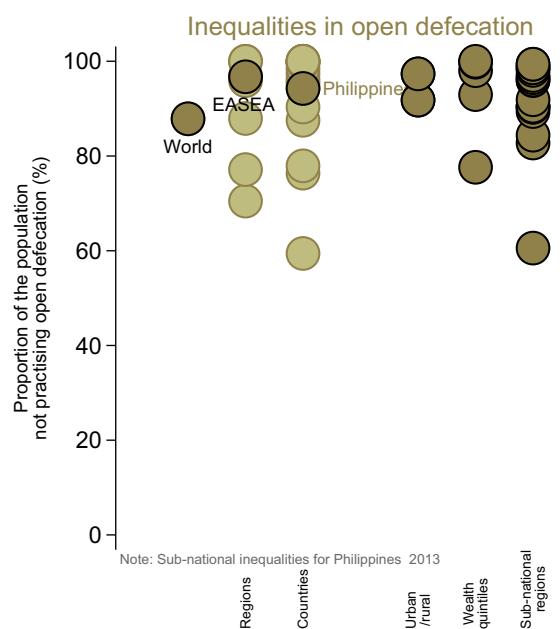
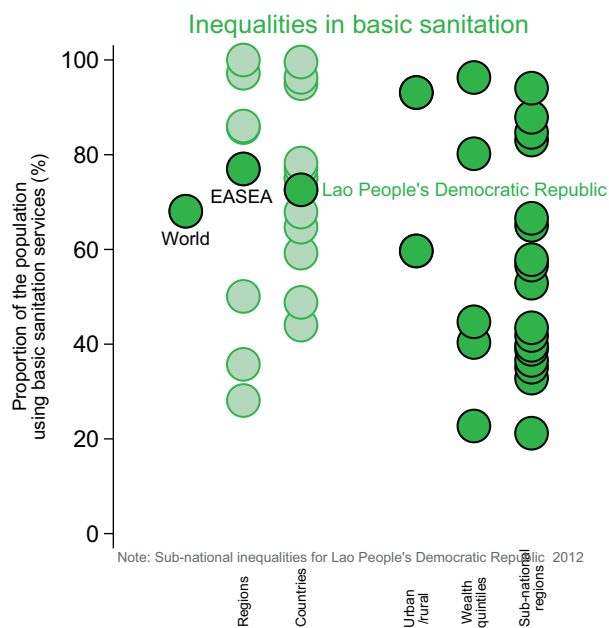
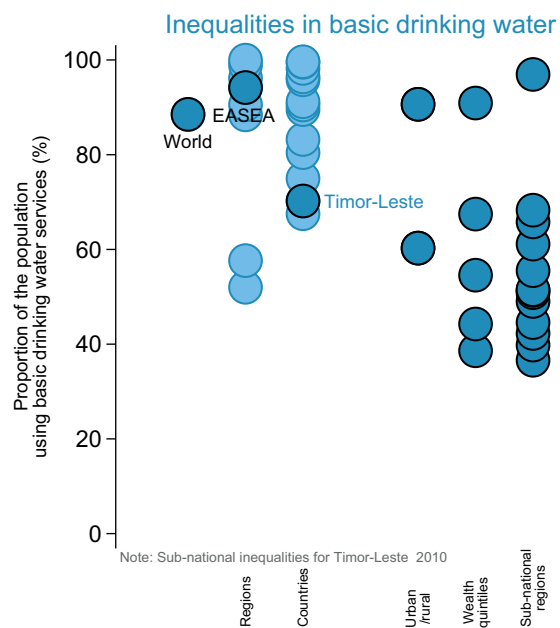


Basic - rural

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
Cambodia	2015	15 578	21	66	13	22	60	15	26	88	5	7
Indonesia	2015	257 564	54	77	6	18	66	8	26	86	4	11
Mongolia	2015	2 959	72	72	7	21	49	10	41	81	6	12
Myanmar	2015	53 897	34	80	14	6	74	19	7	92	5	3
Viet Nam	2015	93 448	34	86	13	2	82	16	2	93	7	1
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	2015	2 245 777	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"-" = no estimate; NA = data not applicable; for unrounded estimates see [www.washdata.org](http://www.washdata.org)

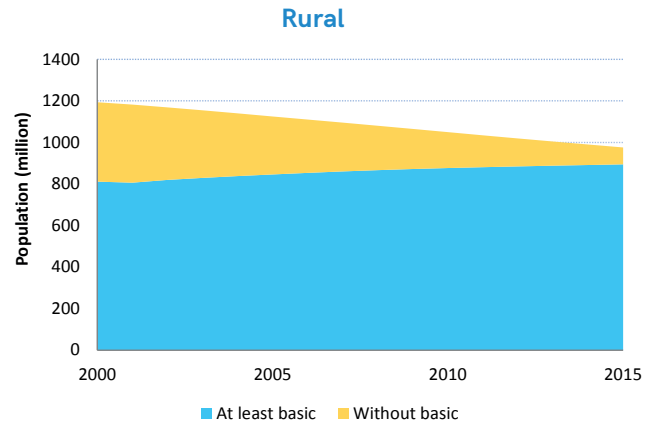
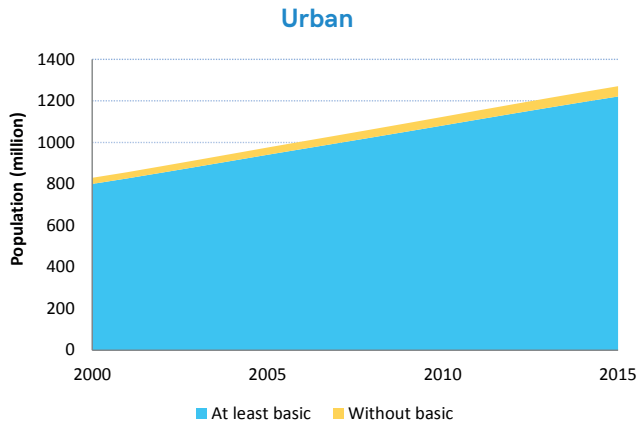
# Inequalities



Note: EASEA - Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia Region

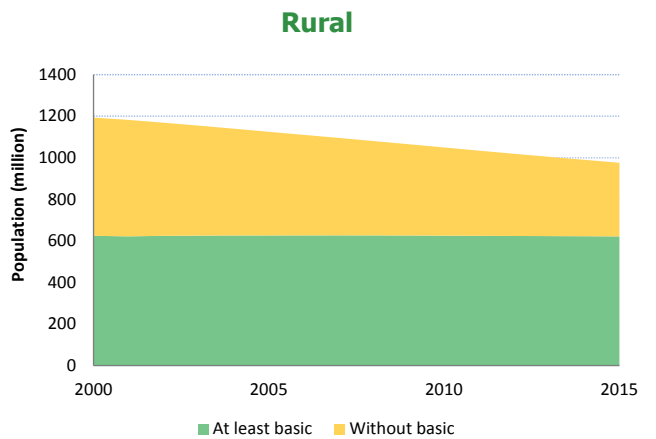
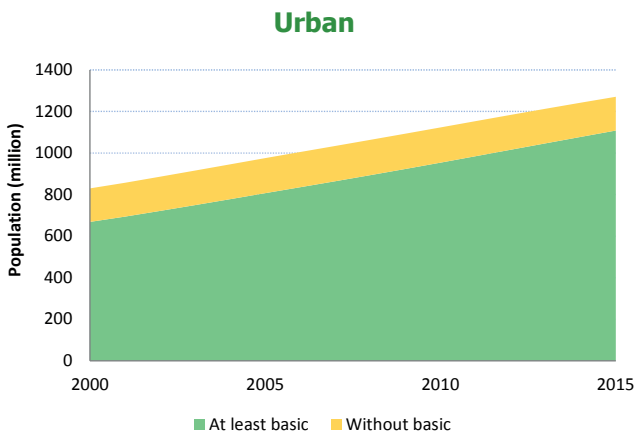
# Trends

## Drinking water



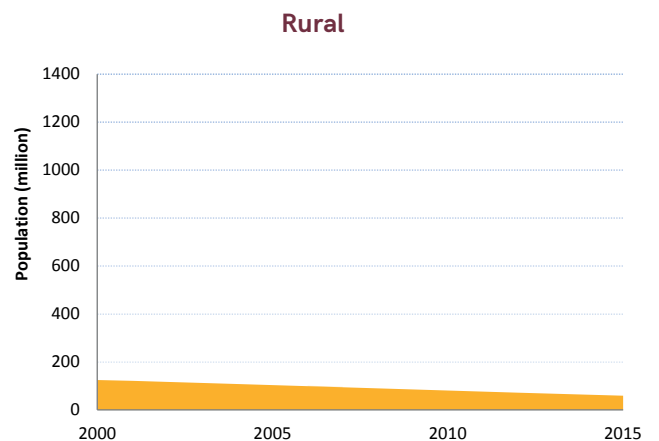
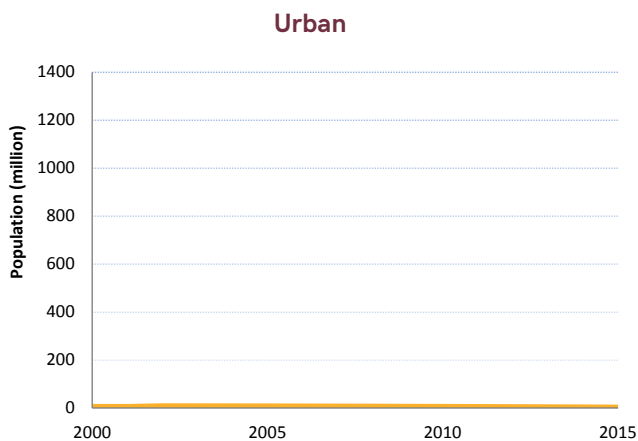
In 2015, 96.1% of the urban population and 91.7% of the rural population used a basic drinking water service.

## Sanitation



In 2015, 87.2% of the urban population and 63.7% of the rural population used a basic sanitation service.

## Open defecation



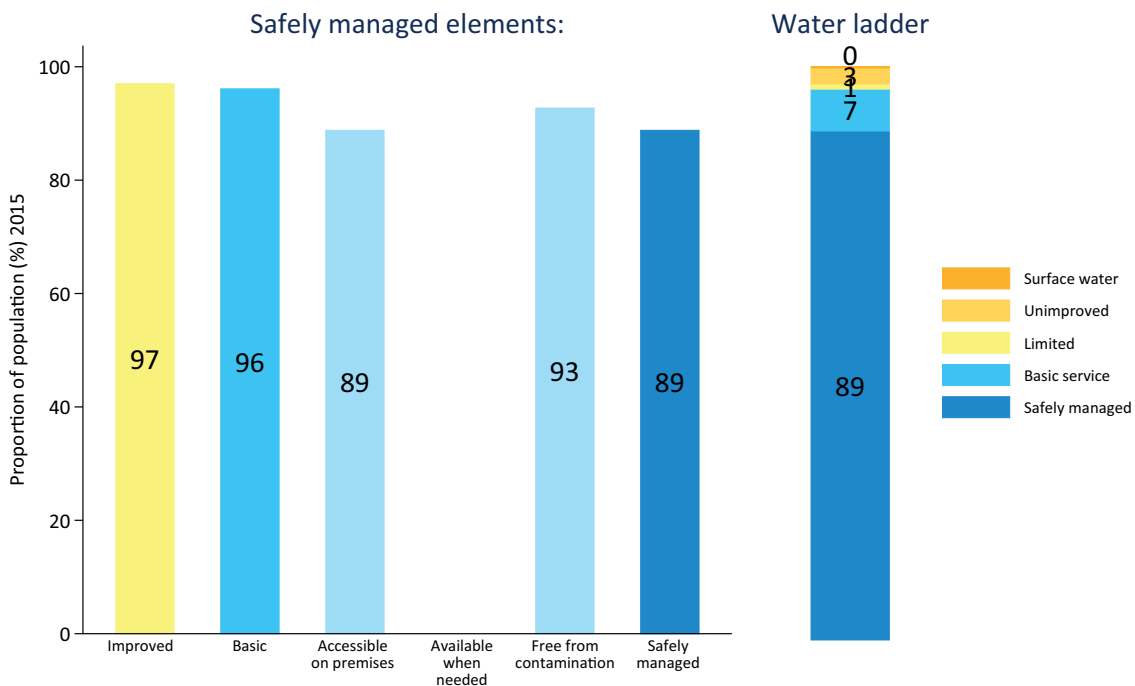
In 2015, 1.1% of the urban population and 6.1% of the rural population practised open defecation.

# Safely managed services

Safely managed sanitation (2015)  
Malaysia, national



Safely managed drinking water (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	
Brunei Darussalam	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	1	-	95	-	-	-	-	2	-	96	-	-	-	-	1	-	95	-
Cambodia	2000	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	19	29	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	0	38	11	-	-	-	0	36	3	-	-	-	-	0	44	44	-	-
China	2000	29	19	0	10	21	7	32	30	28	0	3	33	10	9	26	2	0	24	0	3	74	-
	2015	60	20	0	40	30	0	45	42	34	0	8	52	0	9	73	8	0	65	12	1	74	-
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2000	17	2	0	15	3	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	0	15	3	-	94	-
	2015	16	2	0	14	4	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	0	14	4	-	93	-
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	18	4	55	-	-	-	-	23	6	40	-	-	-	-	15	3	65	-
Indonesia	2000	-	-	-	-	13	31	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	-	14	52	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	15	53	-	-	-	-	-	15	42	-	-	-	-	14	63	-	-	-
Japan	2000	98	1	37	61	22	18	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	100	0	22	78	4	18	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2000	-	-	-	-	26	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	0	0	-	-	-	59	5	3	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	38	33	1	-	-	-	-	43	17	0	-	-	-	32	58	3	-	-
Malaysia	2000	78	49	0	29	31	35	31	-	-	-	11	55	27	12	-	-	41	17	39	42	-	-
	2015	82	49	0	33	29	36	35	-	-	-	11	60	27	12	-	-	41	18	39	42	-	-
Mongolia	2000	-	-	-	-	33	0	15	-	-	-	-	25	0	1	-	-	-	37	0	27	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	46	0	13	-	-	-	-	39	0	2	-	-	-	48	0	18	-	-
Myanmar	2000	-	-	-	-	60	8	2	-	-	-	-	59	6	0	-	-	-	62	13	7	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	56	9	0	-	-	-	-	56	3	0	-	-	-	56	20	0	-	-
Philippines	2000	-	-	-	-	10	54	4	-	-	-	-	19	39	2	-	-	-	0	69	6	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	6	67	2	-	-	-	-	7	63	2	-	-	-	5	72	2	-	-
Republic of Korea	2000	86	13	0	73	0	26	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	98	1	0	97	3	0	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2000	100	0	0	100	0	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	100	0	-	100	-
	2015	100	0	0	100	0	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	100	0	-	100	-
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	-	-
Viet Nam	2000	-	-	-	-	34	18	1	-	-	-	-	36	7	1	-	-	-	27	52	3	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-	13	64	1	-	-	-	-	20	51	1	-	-	-	0	88	2	-	-
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	2000	33	20	-	13	20	16	28	30	26	-	4	30	14	8	25	-	-	25	6	18	56	-
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	2015	55	24	-	32	23	17	37	42	35	-	7	40	16	8	50	-	-	50	11	17	59	-



# 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
Brunei Darussalam	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	99	-	-	99	0	-	99	-	-	99	0	-	100	-	-	100	0
Cambodia	2000	17	37	-	17	7	45	11	30	-	11	1	46	43	69	-	43	34	41
	2015	24	58	-	24	21	54	16	54	-	16	8	62	55	75	-	55	72	24
China	2000	-	63	-	-	48	30	-	43	-	-	26	41	94	98	-	94	88	11
	2015	-	94	-	-	78	19	-	95	-	-	62	35	91	94	-	91	90	6
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	2000	98	98	-	99	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	98	-	99	97	1
	2015	100	100	-	100	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	100	0
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	2000	100	100	100	100	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	0
	2015	100	100	100	100	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	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
Indonesia	2000	-	61	-	-	20	56	-	45	-	-	7	59	-	84	-	-	37	52
	2015	-	54	-	-	18	72	-	57	-	-	9	73	-	51	-	-	25	72
Japan	2000	97	97	-	98	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	97	97	-	99	98	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2000	-	7	-	-	15	32	-	0	-	-	8	30	-	31	-	-	39	38
	2015	-	68	-	-	42	40	-	53	-	-	22	53	-	92	-	-	73	19
Malaysia	2000	94	94	-	98	95	4	-	87	-	-	88	9	-	98	-	-	99	1
	2015	92	93	-	97	94	3	-	81	-	-	79	10	-	97	-	-	98	1
Mongolia	2000	-	22	-	-	32	39	-	1	-	-	3	35	-	38	-	-	53	41
	2015	-	25	-	-	26	64	-	9	-	-	4	63	-	32	-	-	35	64
Myanmar	2000	-	28	-	-	12	53	-	19	-	-	7	52	-	51	-	-	26	58
	2015	-	53	-	-	23	57	-	41	-	-	9	66	-	76	-	-	52	40
Philippines	2000	-	39	79	-	47	42	-	26	74	-	32	52	-	54	84	-	63	31
	2015	-	61	83	-	43	50	-	47	79	-	31	58	-	78	88	-	59	40
Republic of Korea	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	98	99	-	98	98	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2000	100	100	-	100	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	100	0
	2015	100	100	-	100	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	100	100	0
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
Viet Nam	2000	-	65	-	-	13	67	-	57	-	-	2	74	-	90	95	-	49	47
	2015	-	88	-	-	40	55	-	91	-	-	20	72	-	83	98	-	78	20
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	2000	-	65	-	-	47	34	-	46	-	-	24	45	93	93	-	93	80	17
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	2015	-	87	-	-	68	28	-	85	-	-	49	45	89	89	-	93	82	15



## 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](http://www.washdata.org)