

A snapshot of Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the UNICEF East Asia & Pacific Region

Photo: UNICEF/UN061863/Brown

Prepared by:

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
September 2017



World Health
Organization

WHO
UNICEF



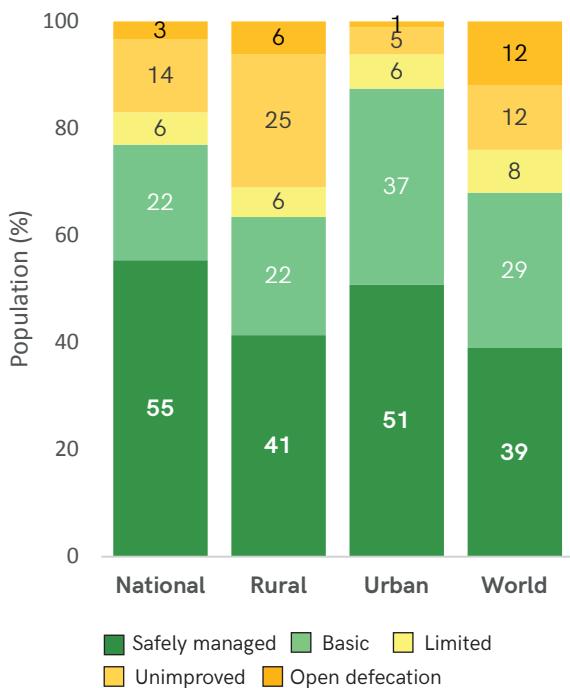
J M P

unicef

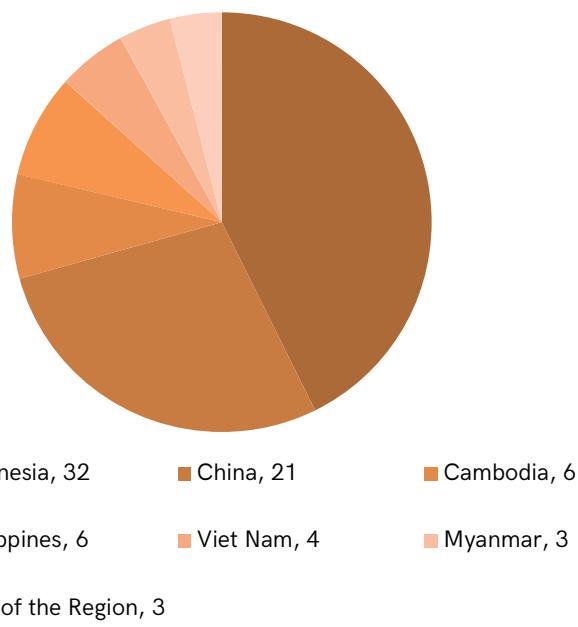


Sanitation coverage

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

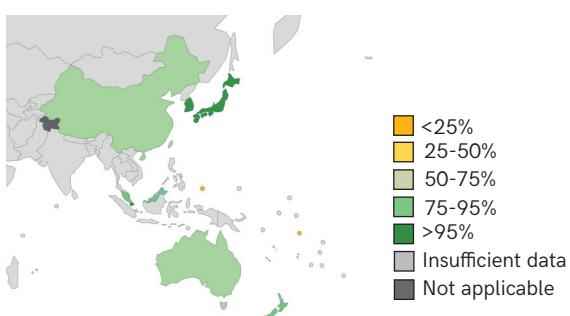


519 million people in the UNICEF East Asia & Pacific Region lacked a basic sanitation service in 2015, 75 million of whom practise open defecation



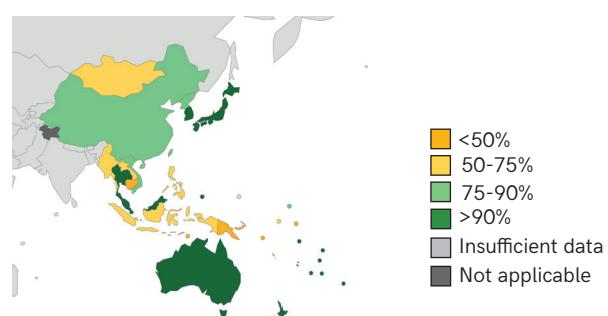
Countries in the region with the highest number of people practising open defecation in 2015

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



Safely managed - national

Urban coverage of basic sanitation services exceeds 50% in 25 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 19 countries

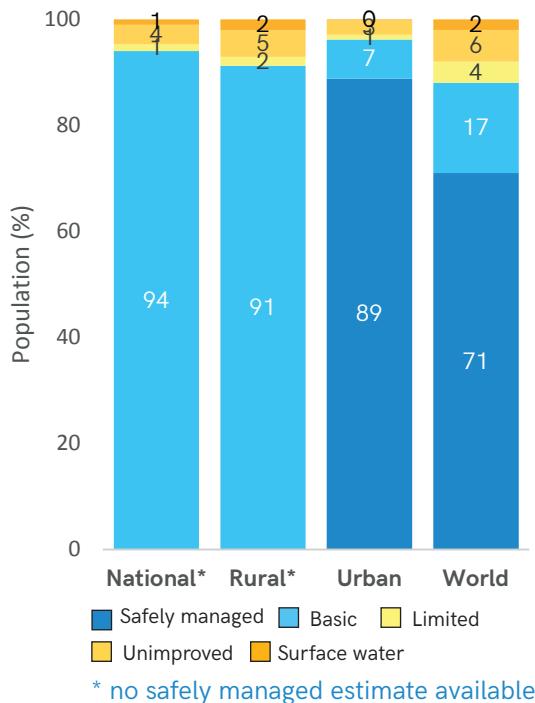


Basic - national

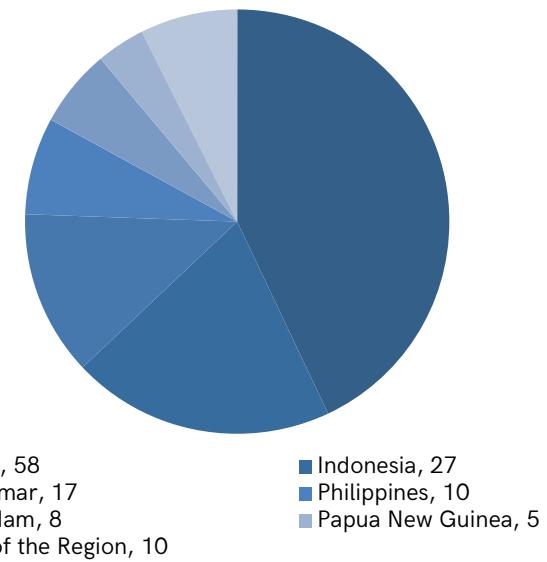


Drinking water coverage

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



135 million people in the UNICEF East Asia & Pacific Region lacked a basic drinking water service in 2015, 64% of whom live in rural areas

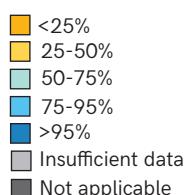


Countries in the region with the highest number of people who did not use a basic water service in 2015

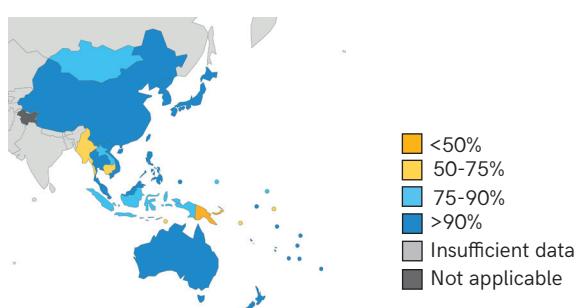
• Safely managed drinking water estimate is available for five countries in the region

• Urban coverage of basic drinking water services exceeds 50% in 28 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 25 countries

NO REGIONAL ESTIMATE AVAILABLE



Safely managed - national



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



<50%
50-75%
76-90%
>90%
Insufficient data
Not applicable

Basic - urban

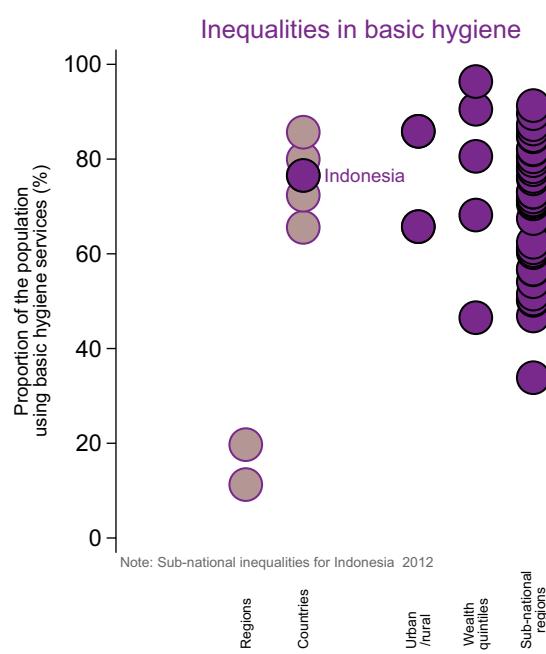
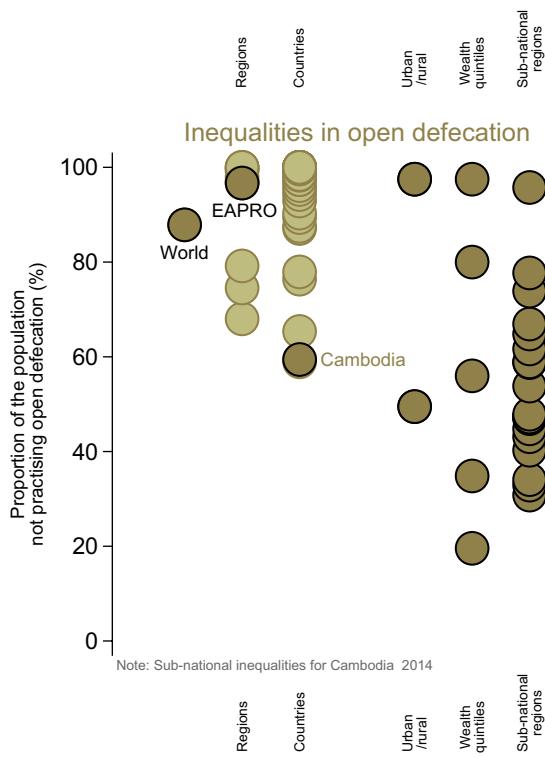
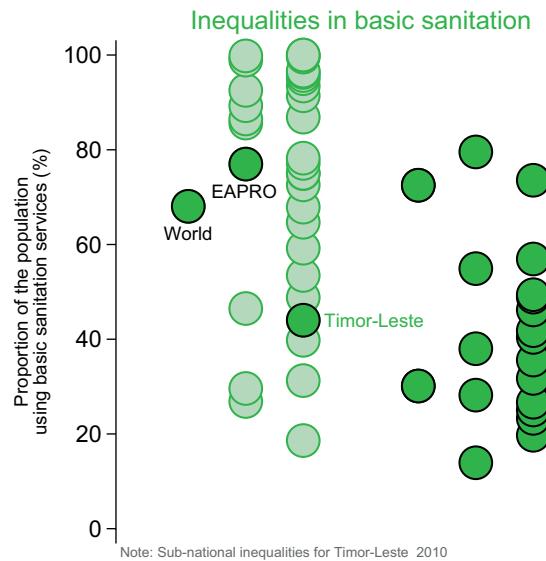
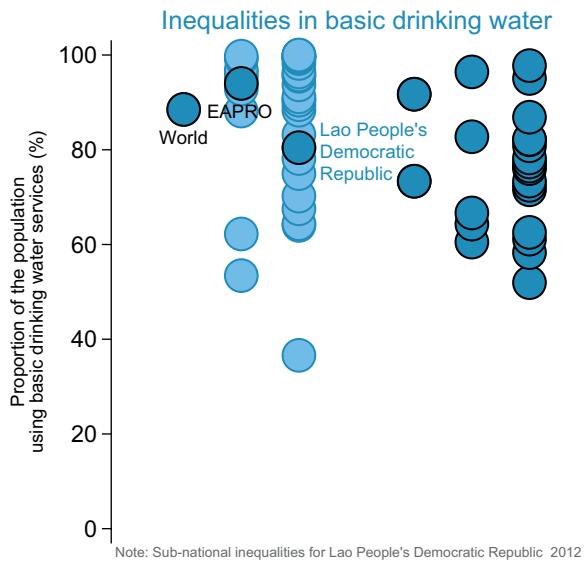


Basic - rural

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

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

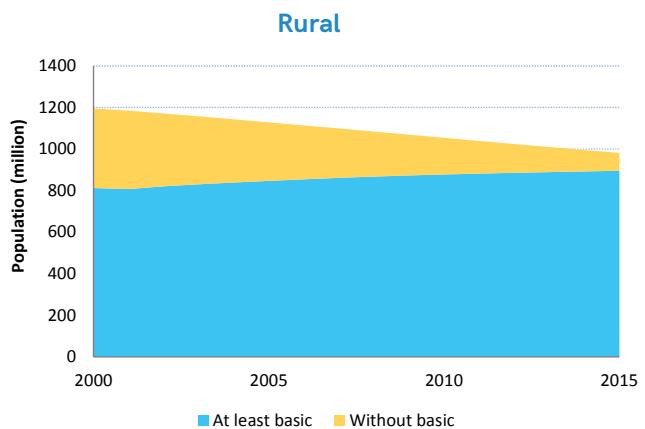
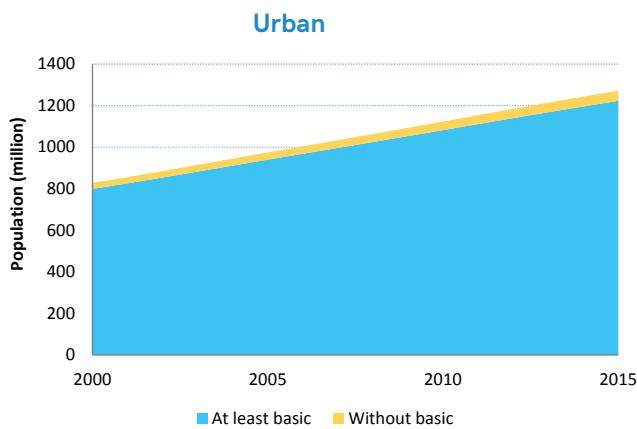
Inequalities



Note: EAPRO - UNICEF East Asia & Pacific Region

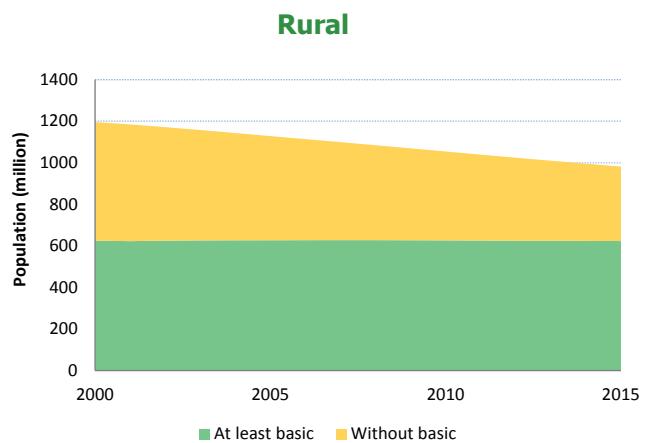
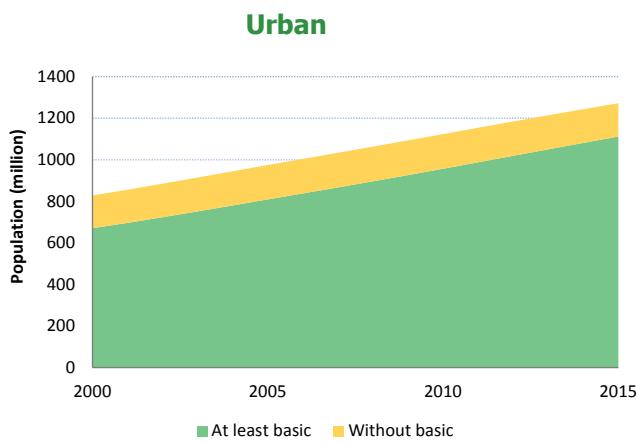
Trends

Drinking water



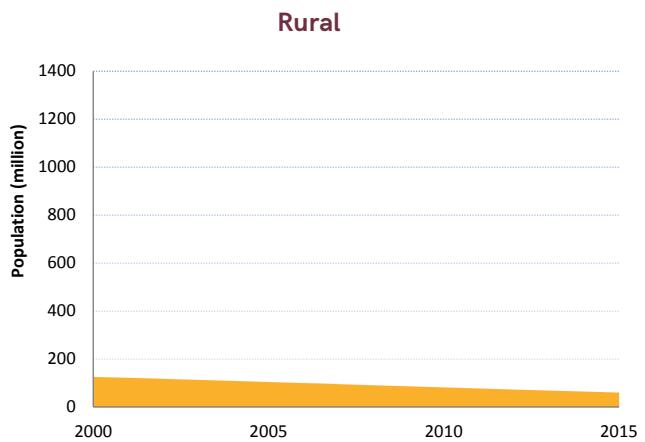
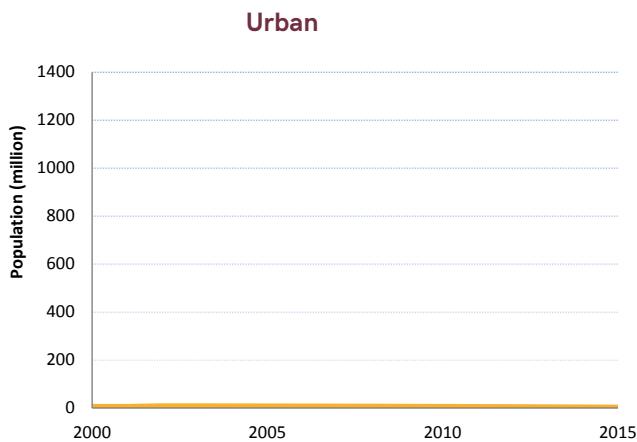
In 2015, 96.2% of the urban population and 91.2% of the rural population used a basic drinking water service.

Sanitation



In 2015, 87.4% of the urban population and 63.5% of the rural population used a basic sanitation service.

Open defecation



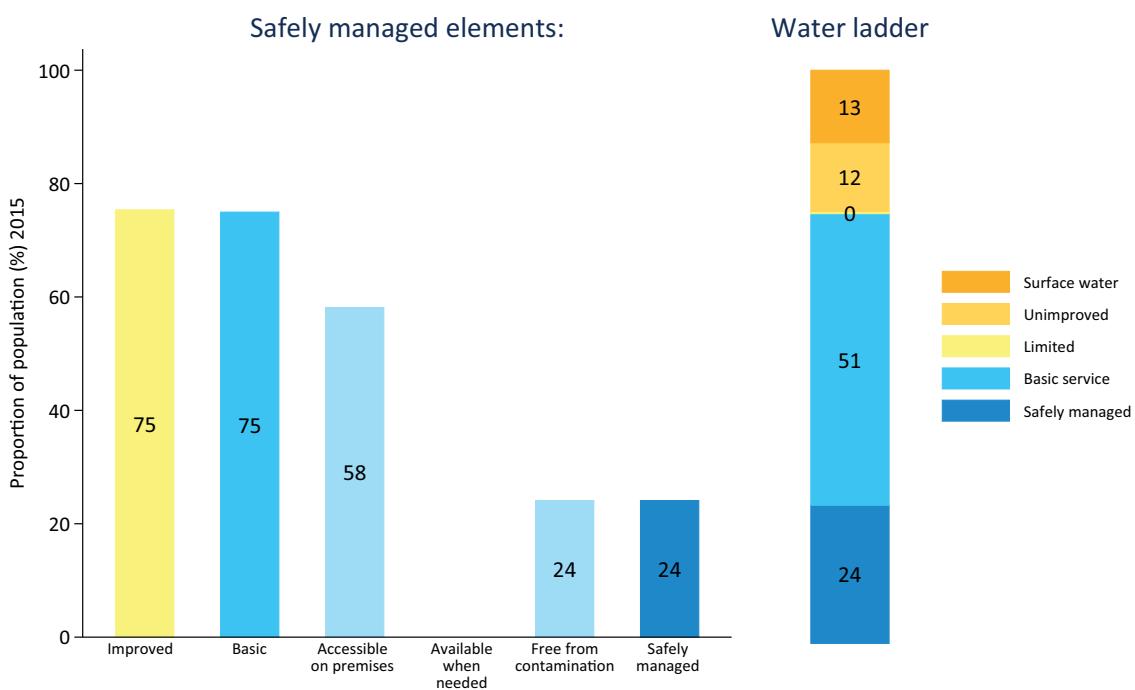
In 2015, 1.1% of the urban population and 6.2% of the rural population practised open defecation.

Safely managed services

Safely managed sanitation (2015)



Safely managed drinking water (2015)
Cambodia, national





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