

A snapshot of Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
in the UNICEF Latin America & Caribbean Region

**2017 Update and
SDG Baselines**



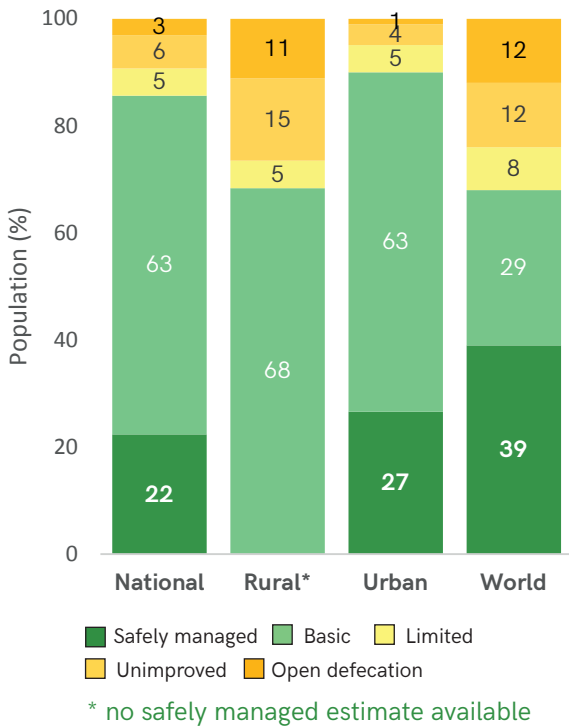
Photo: Iobolia/Garrett Hoffmann

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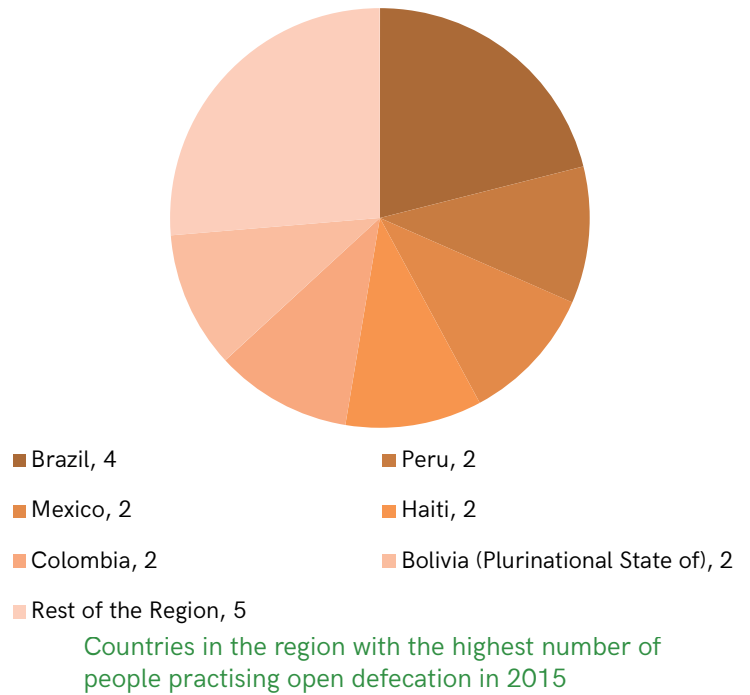


Sanitation coverage

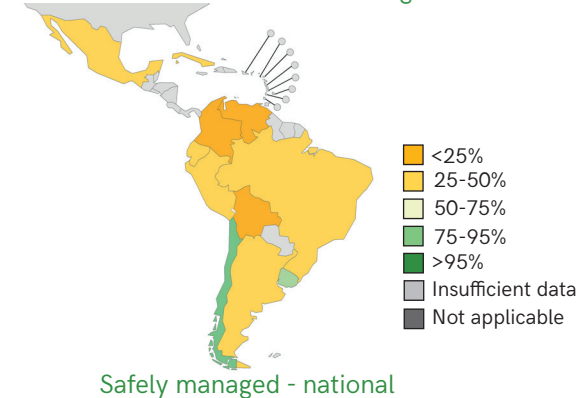
Proportion of population using safely managed, basic, limited, unimproved sanitation services or practising open defecation, 2015



90 million people in the UNICEF Latin America & Caribbean Region lacked a basic sanitation service in 2015, 19 million of whom practise open defecation



Safely managed sanitation estimate is available for 11 countries in the region

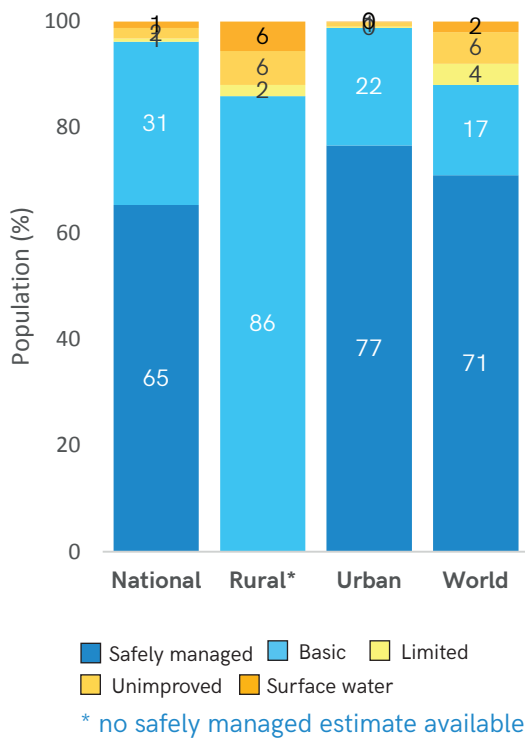


Urban coverage of basic sanitation services exceeds 50% in 25 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 23 countries

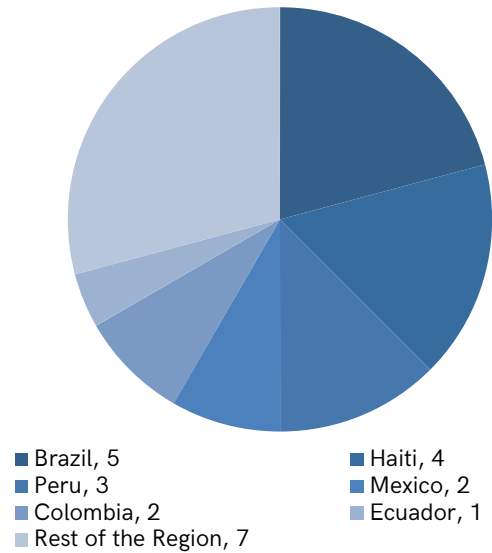


Drinking water coverage

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

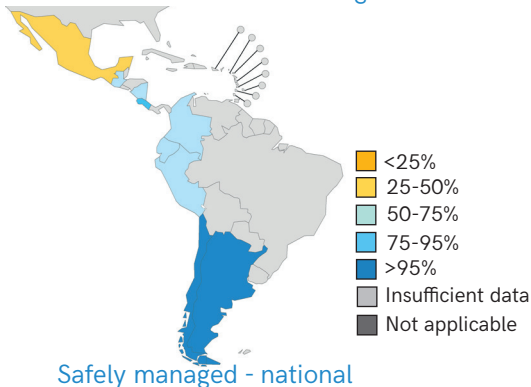


24 million people in the UNICEF Latin America & Caribbean Region lacked a basic drinking water service in 2015, 75% of whom live in rural areas

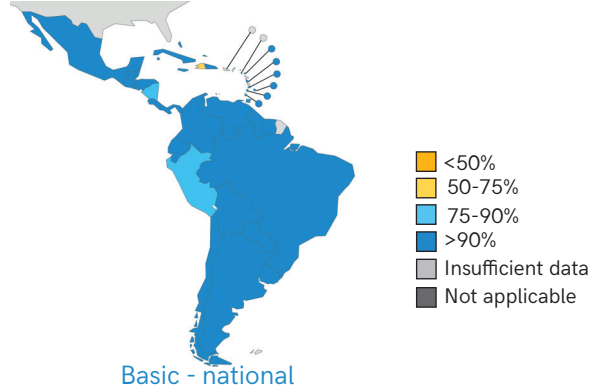


Countries in the region with the highest number of people who did not use a basic water service in 2015

💧 Safely managed drinking water estimate is available for 9 countries in the region



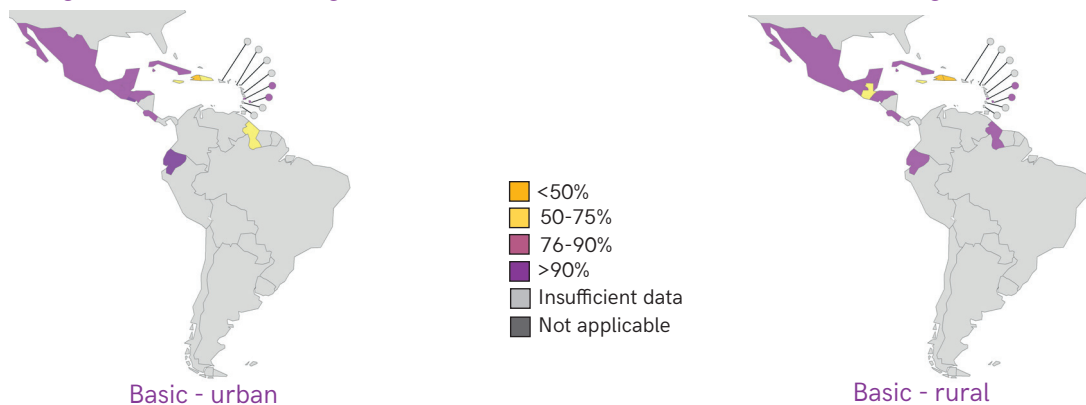
💧 Urban coverage of basic drinking water services exceeds 50% in 26 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 24 countries



Hygiene coverage

NO REGIONAL ESTIMATE AVAILABLE

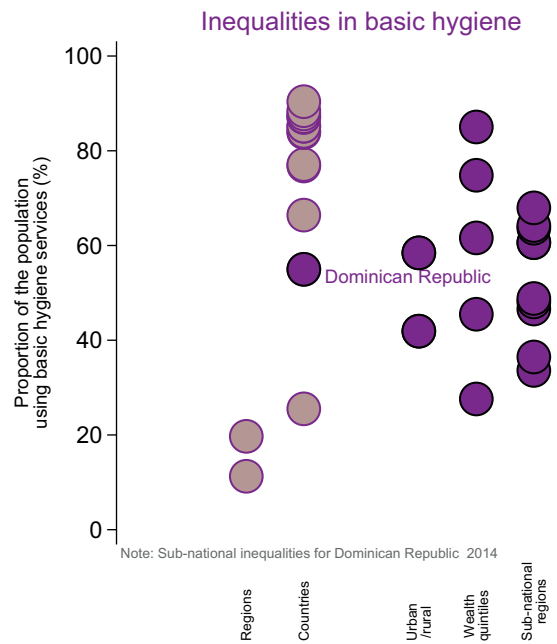
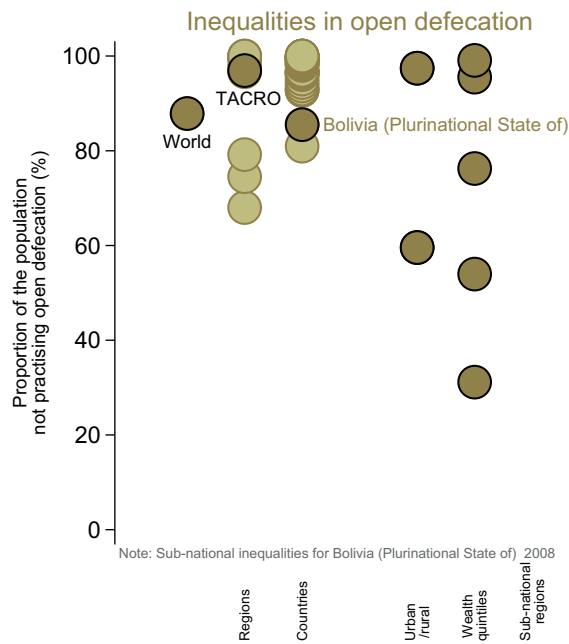
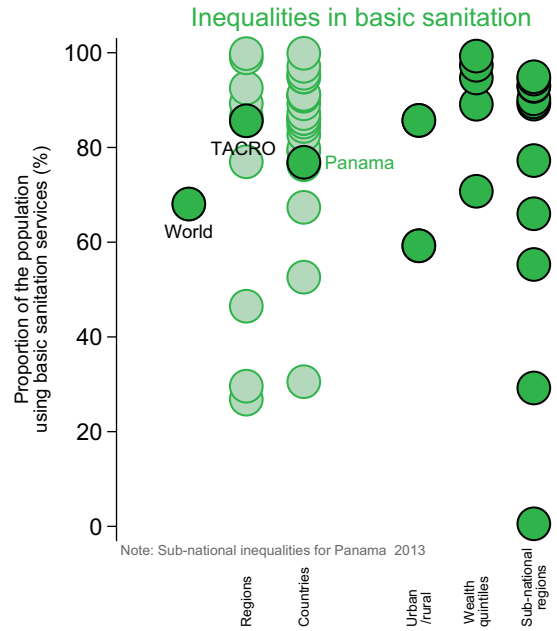
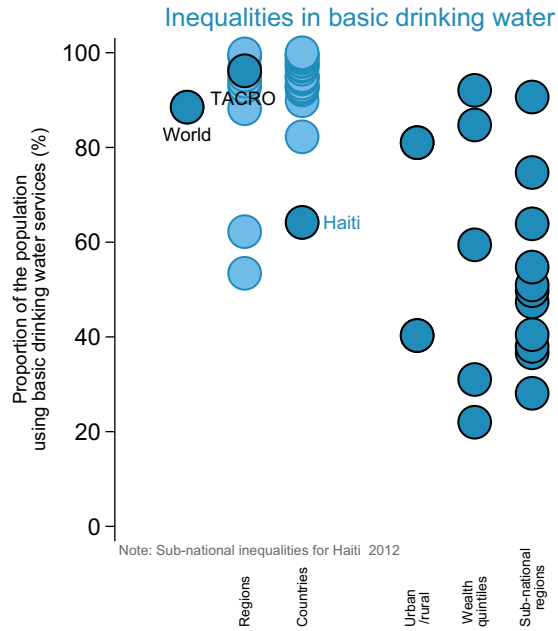
urban coverage of basic handwashing facilities exceeds 50% in 13 countries, rural coverage exceeds 50% in 12 countries



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
Barbados	2015	284	31	88	2	9	86	1	13	90	3	7
Belize	2015	359	44	87	8	5	86	8	5	88	7	5
Costa Rica	2015	4 808	77	84	10	6	83	12	5	84	10	6
Cuba	2015	11 390	77	85	10	5	76	12	12	88	9	3
Dominican Republic	2015	10 528	79	55	16	29	42	16	42	58	16	26
Ecuador	2015	16 144	64	85	14	1	76	22	2	91	9	0
El Salvador	2015	6 127	67	90	7	3	86	10	4	92	5	2
Guatemala	2015	16 343	52	77	21	3	70	27	3	83	14	2
Guyana	2015	767	29	77	11	12	78	12	10	75	9	16
Haiti	2015	10 711	59	26	42	32	17	46	37	31	39	29
Honduras	2015	8 075	55	84	10	6	80	15	5	87	6	7
Jamaica	2015	2 793	55	66	16	17	63	19	18	69	14	16
Mexico	2015	127 017	79	88	9	3	80	15	5	90	8	2
Saint Lucia	2015	185	19	87	8	5	87	8	5	88	7	5

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

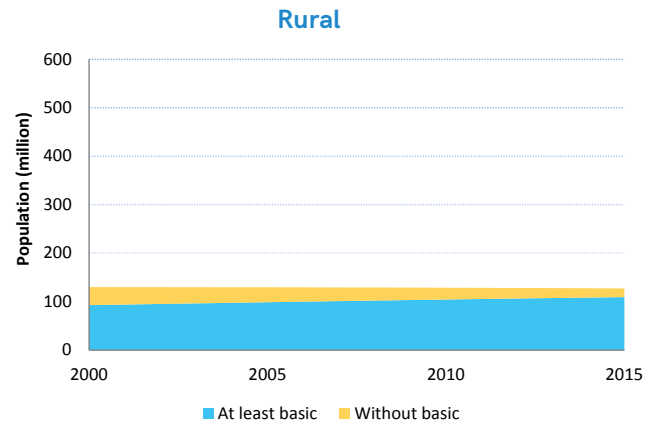
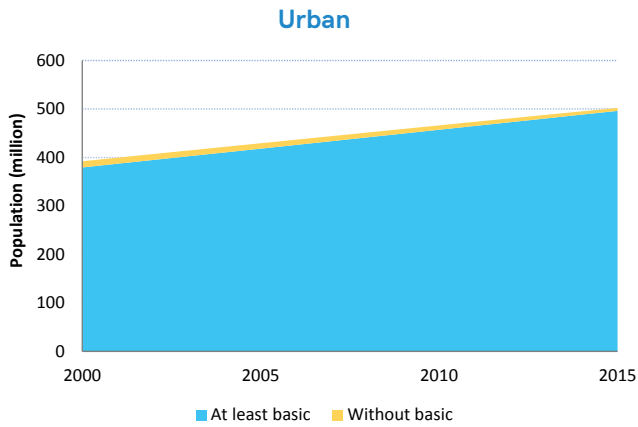
Inequalities



Note: TACRO - UNICEF Latin America & Caribbean Region

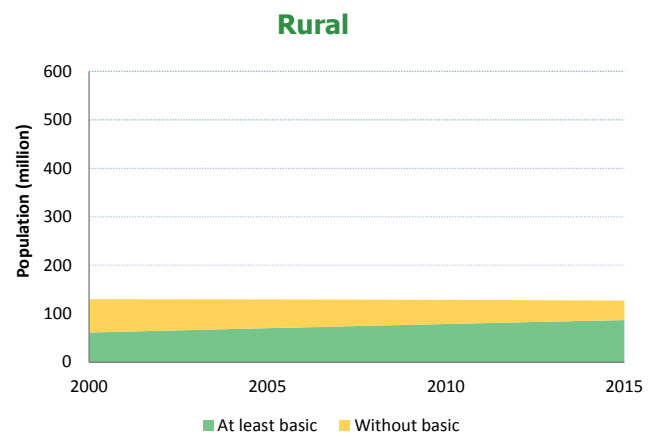
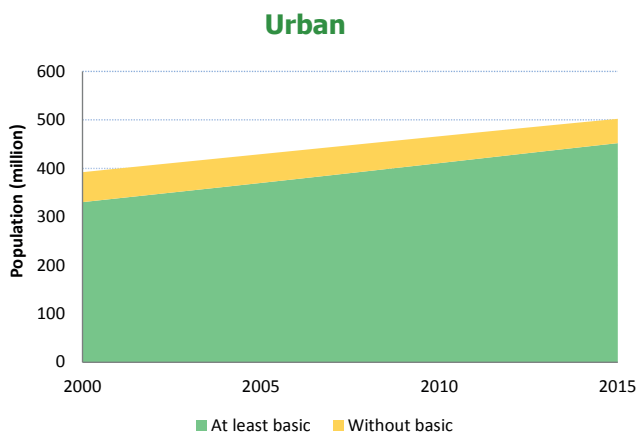
Trends

Drinking water



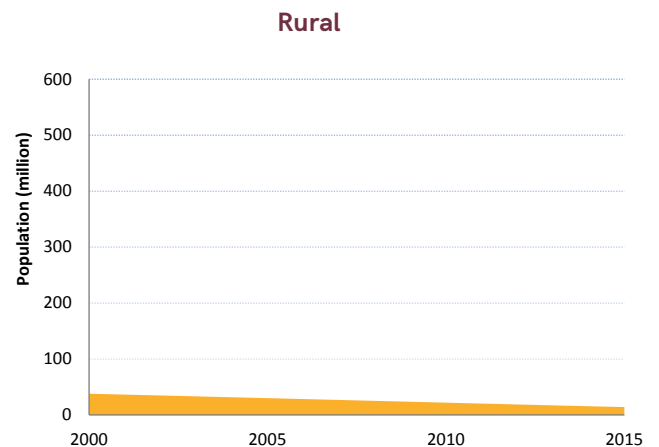
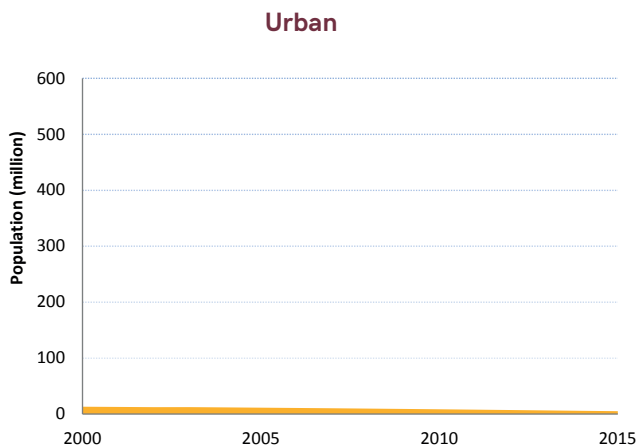
In 2015, 98.8% of the urban population and 85.9% of the rural population used a basic drinking water service.

Sanitation



In 2015, 90% of the urban population and 68.4% of the rural population used a basic sanitation service.

Open defecation



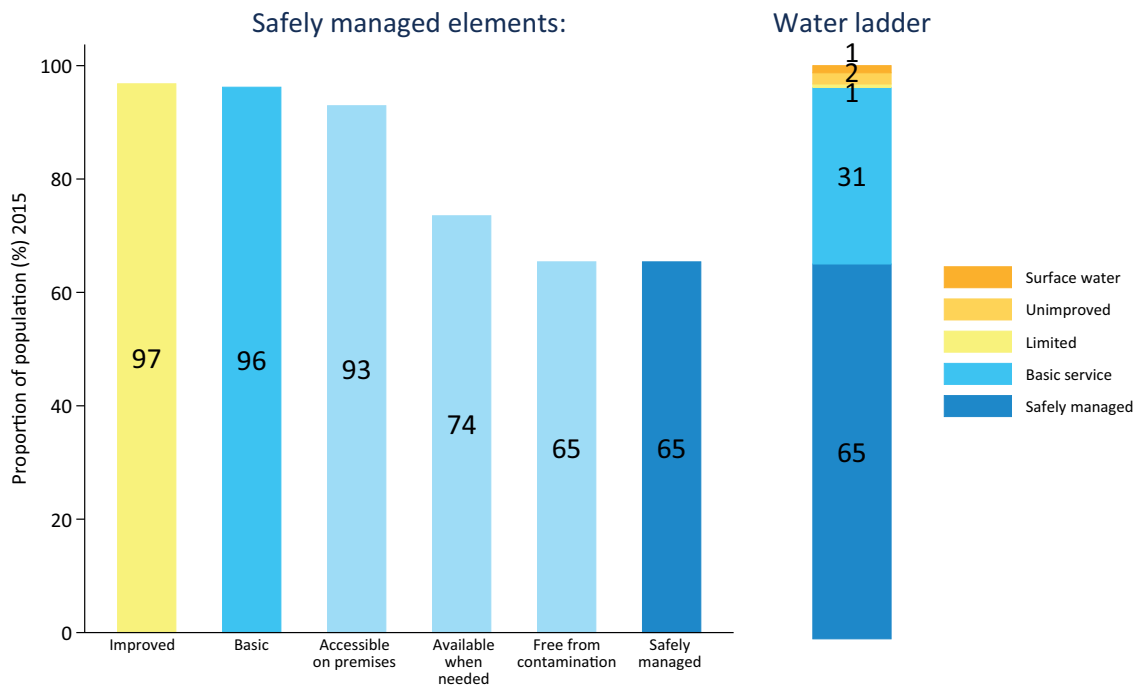
In 2015, 1% of the urban population and 11.1% of the rural population practised open defecation.

Safely managed services

Safely managed sanitation (2015)



Safely managed drinking water (2015)





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