

PROGRESS ON DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2000-2020

5 YEARS INTO THE SDGS

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



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World Health
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INTRODUCTION

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) produces internationally comparable estimates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and is responsible for global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH¹. This snapshot presents regional estimates for WASH in households, schools and health care facilities² in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and assesses progress and data availability five years into the SDG period (2015-2020).

¹ JMP estimates use official national data sources including censuses, household surveys and administrative data. JMP [country files](#) contain a list of currently available sources and show how they are used to generate internationally comparable estimates. Estimates are updated every two years following a formal period of [country consultation](#).

² For indicator definitions please see JMP service ladders for households, schools and health care facilities on pages 3, 10 and 11.

Achieving SDG WASH targets in LAC will require a significant acceleration in current rates of progress

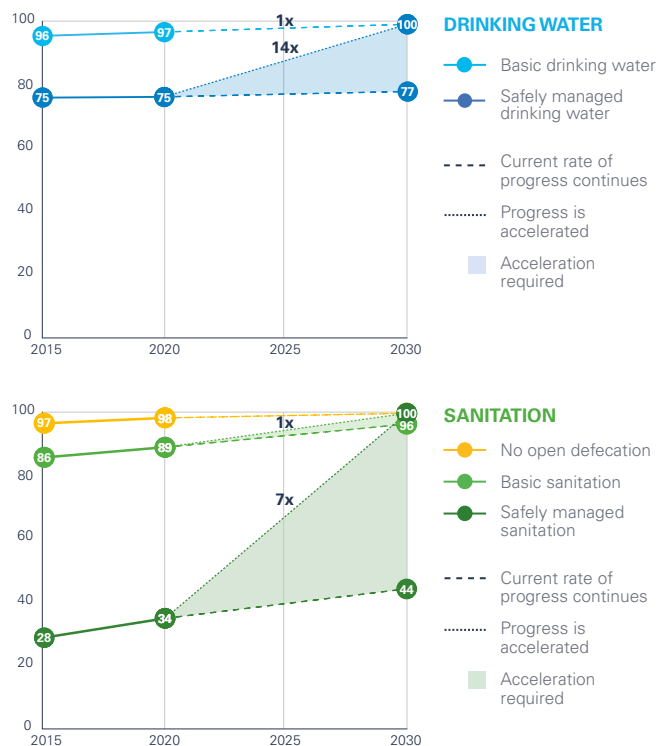


FIGURE 1 Coverage of WASH services in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet SDG global targets by 2030

Note: Insufficient data to estimate regional progress on hygiene

KEY MESSAGES

1. In 2020, three quarters of the population (75%) used safely managed drinking water and one third (34%) used safely managed sanitation, but there were insufficient national data to produce regional estimates for basic hygiene.
2. The region is on track to eliminate open defecation (<1%), and universal access to basic drinking water and basic sanitation services (>99%) is within reach, but achieving the 2030 SDG targets will require a 14x increase in current rates of progress on safely managed drinking water and a 7x increase for safely managed sanitation services.
3. In urban areas, 1 in 5 people (19%) still lack safely managed drinking water and 2 in 5 people (40%) lack safely managed sanitation services. In rural areas, nearly half the population (47%) still lack safely managed drinking water but there are insufficient data to estimate rural coverage of safely managed sanitation services.
4. Between 2000 and 2020, the urban population increased by a third while the rural population remained largely unchanged. During this period 164 million people gained access to at least basic drinking water (144 million in urban and 20 million in rural) and 195 million gained access to at least basic sanitation services (167 million in urban and 29 million in rural)³.
5. But 17 million people still lack even a basic drinking water service and 72 million still lack basic sanitation services (including 9.9 million who still practise open defecation). 3 out of 4 people practising open defecation lived in rural areas.
6. Significant inequalities persist between and within countries, including between urban and rural, between sub-national regions and between the richest and the poorest.
7. Rates of progress vary widely and among the 12 countries with <99% coverage and trend data available, only 1 is currently on track to achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water and none are on track to achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation by 2030.
8. Data availability is improving but large data gaps remain. In 2020, only 18 out of 50 countries had estimates for safely managed drinking water, 14 countries had estimates for safely managed sanitation, and just 10 countries had estimates for basic hygiene services.
9. In LAC, 3 out of 4 schools (74%) had basic sanitation services but there were insufficient national data to produce regional estimates for basic drinking water and basic hygiene services in schools in 2021.
10. In LAC, 2 out of 5 health care facilities (38%) had basic sanitation services but there were insufficient national data to produce regional estimates for basic water, hygiene, waste management and cleaning services in health care facilities in 2021.

³ The JMP uses standardized population estimates published by the United Nations Population Division.

JMP SERVICE LADDERS FOR WASH IN HOUSEHOLDS

The JMP uses 'service ladders' to benchmark and compare progress across countries and these have been updated and expanded for SDG monitoring. The ladders build on the improved/unimproved facility type classification used for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and introduce additional criteria related to the level of service provided.

Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour-flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab or platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.



	DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
SERVICE LEVELS	Safely managed: Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination	Safely managed: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite	
	Basic service: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing	Basic service: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households	Basic service: Availability of handwashing facility with soap and water at home
	Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing	Limited service: Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households	Limited service: Availability of handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
	Unimproved: Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring	Unimproved: Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines	No facility: No handwashing facility at home
	Surface water: Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal	Open defecation: Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste	



DRINKING WATER

1 in 4 people in LAC lacked safely managed drinking water services in 2020

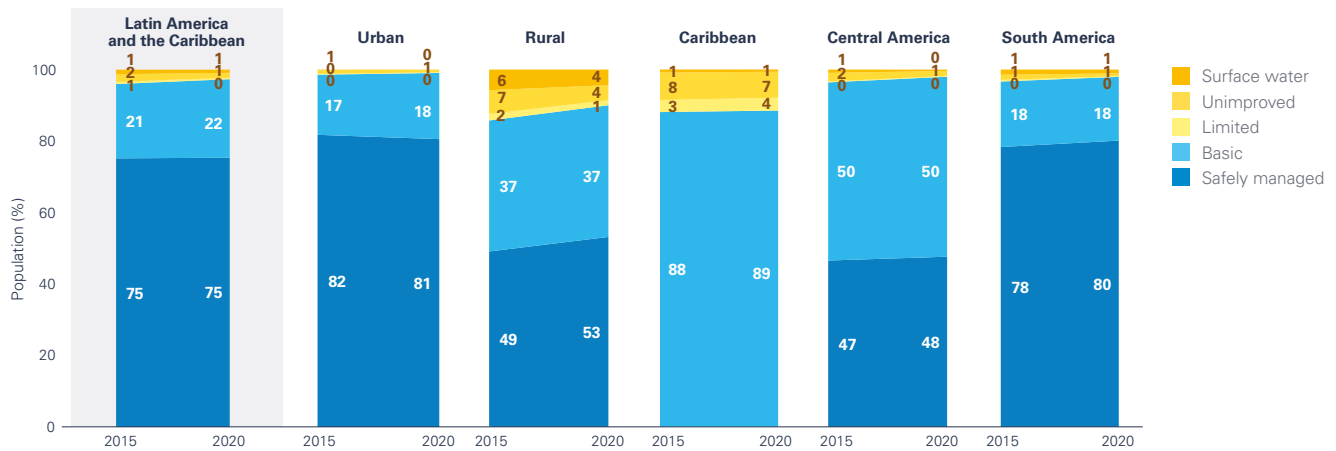


FIGURE 2 Regional, urban and rural drinking water ladders (%), 2015-2020

18 out of 50 countries* in LAC had estimates for safely managed drinking water services in 2020

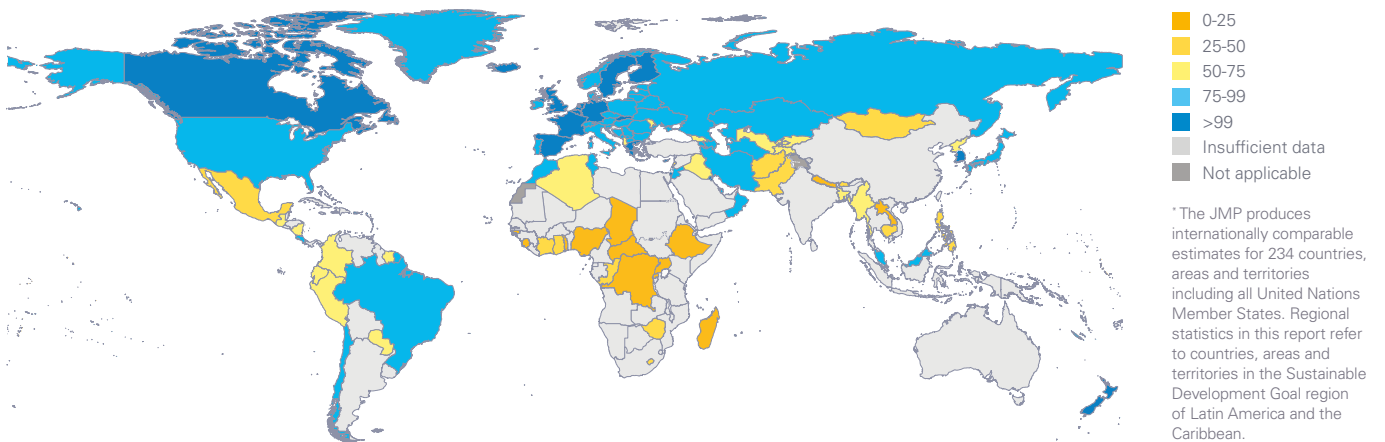


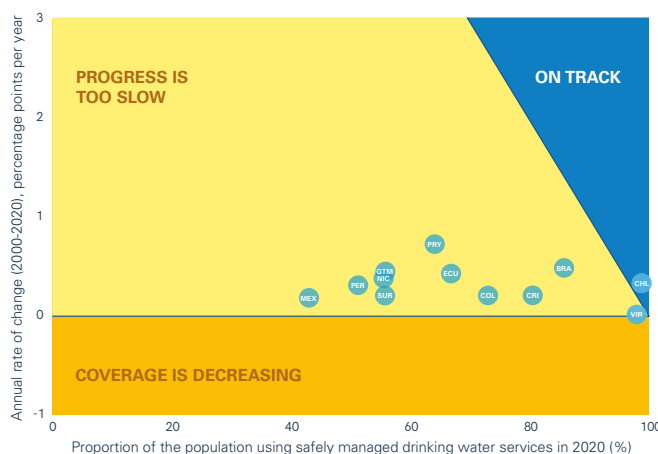
FIGURE 3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, 2020 (%)

Only 1 out of 12 countries in LAC with <99% coverage and trend data available is currently on track to achieve universal coverage (>99%) of safely managed drinking water by 2030

FIGURE 4

Progress towards universal access to safely managed drinking water services (2000-2020) among countries with <99% national coverage in 2020

Note: Does not include countries (1) that already had universal (>99%) coverage in 2020, (2) with no estimates for rates of change, i.e. missing data for at least one of the years, and (3) with zero or no trend.



Progress towards closing the gap in basic drinking water coverage between the richest and poorest varies between countries in LAC

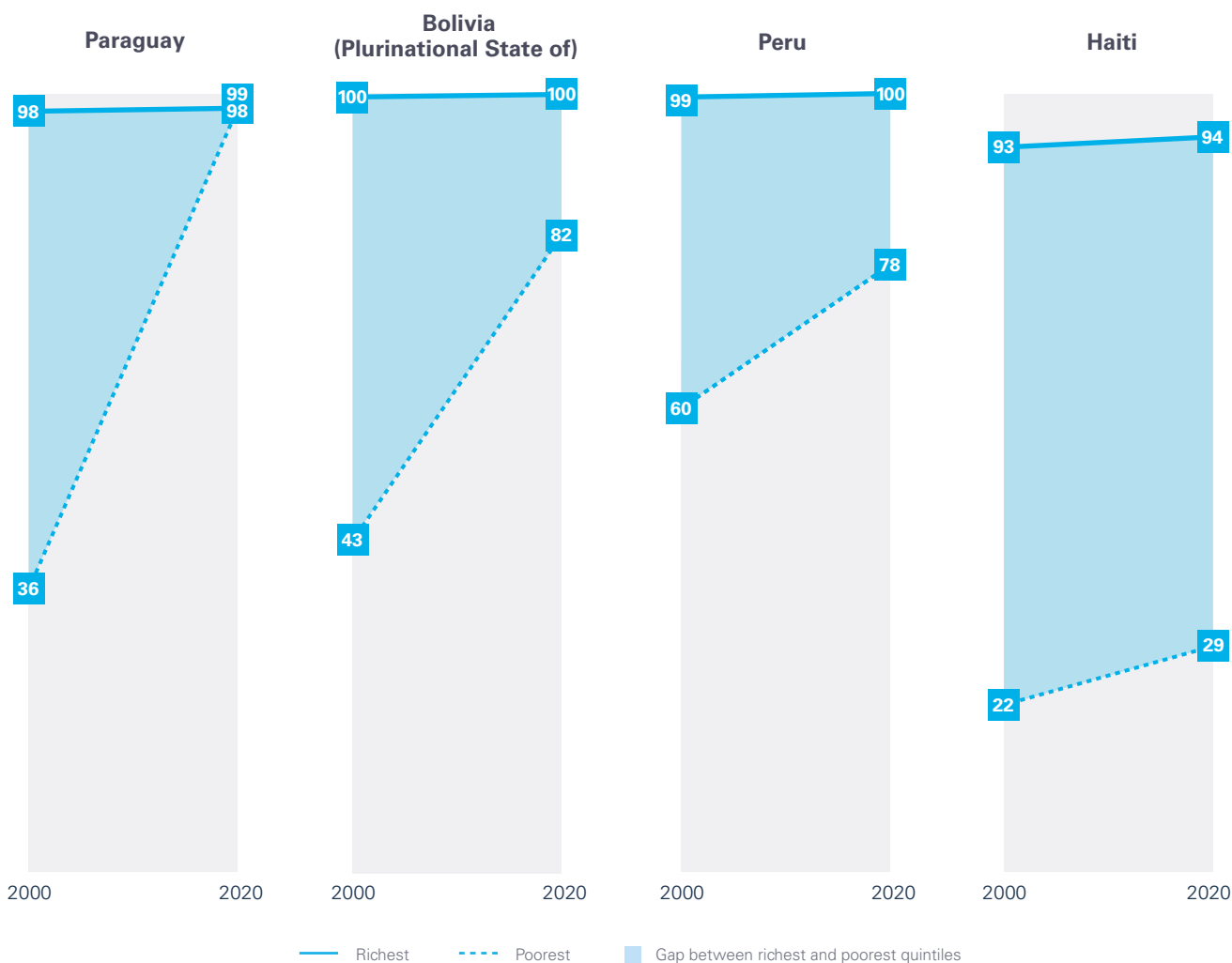


FIGURE 5 Changes in the gap in basic drinking water between richest and poorest, by country, 2000-2020 (%)

Note: Does not include countries (1) with no estimates for rates of change, i.e. missing data for at least one of the years, and (2) with zero or no trend.



SANITATION

2 out of 3 people in LAC lacked safely managed sanitation services in 2020

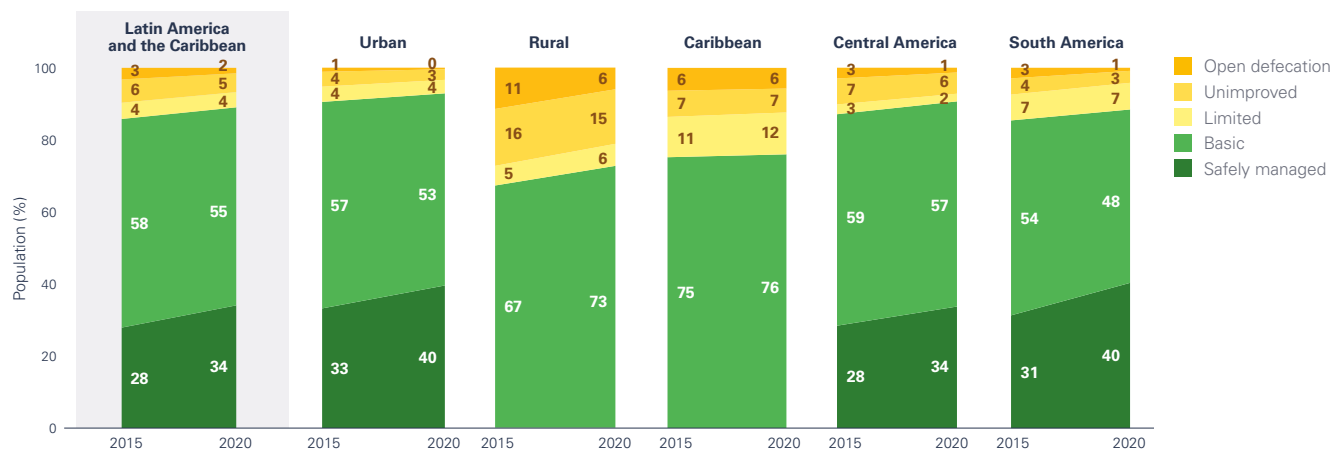


FIGURE 6 Regional, urban and rural sanitation ladders (%), 2015-2020

14 out of 50 countries in LAC had estimates for safely managed sanitation services in 2020

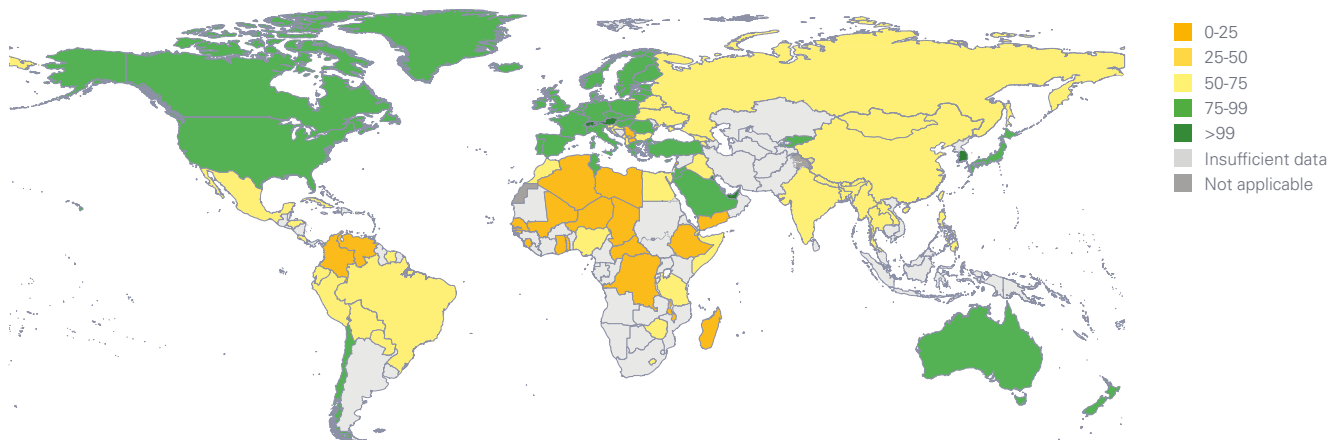


FIGURE 7 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2020 (%)

No country in LAC with <99% coverage and trend data available is currently on track to achieve universal coverage (>99%) of safely managed sanitation services by 2030

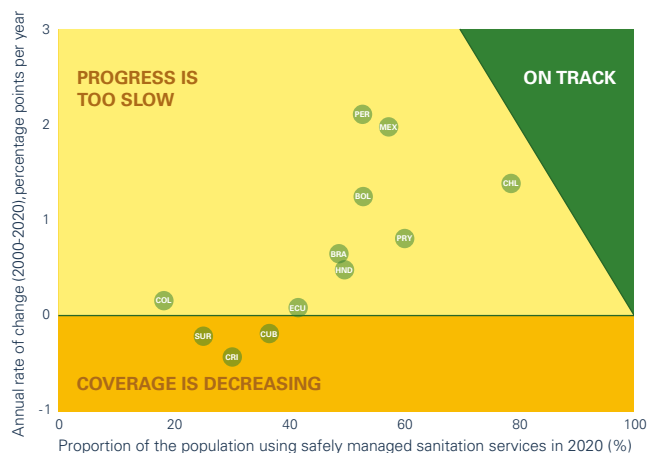


FIGURE 8

Progress towards universal access to safely managed sanitation services (2000-2020) among countries with <99% national coverage in 2020

Note: Does not include countries (1) that already had universal (>99%) coverage in 2020, (2) with no estimates for rates of change, i.e. missing data for at least one of the years, and (3) with zero or no trend.

In many countries in LAC, coverage of sewer connections is higher than coverage of wastewater treatment

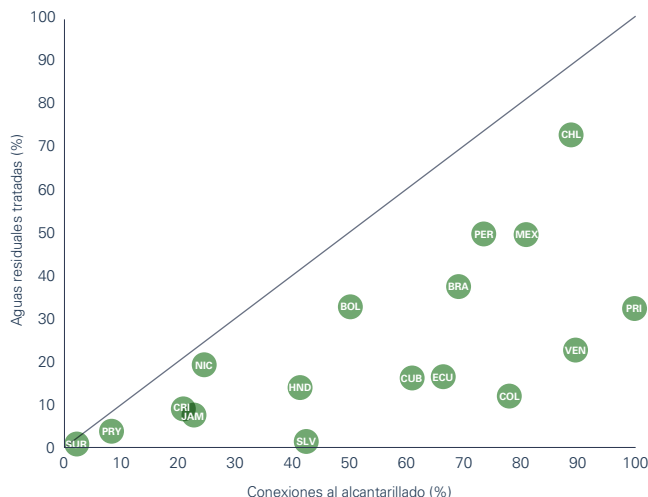


FIGURE 9

Proportion of population using sewer connections and sewer connections from which wastewater is treated, by country in 2020 (%)

In LAC there are still large inequalities in open defecation rates between and within countries

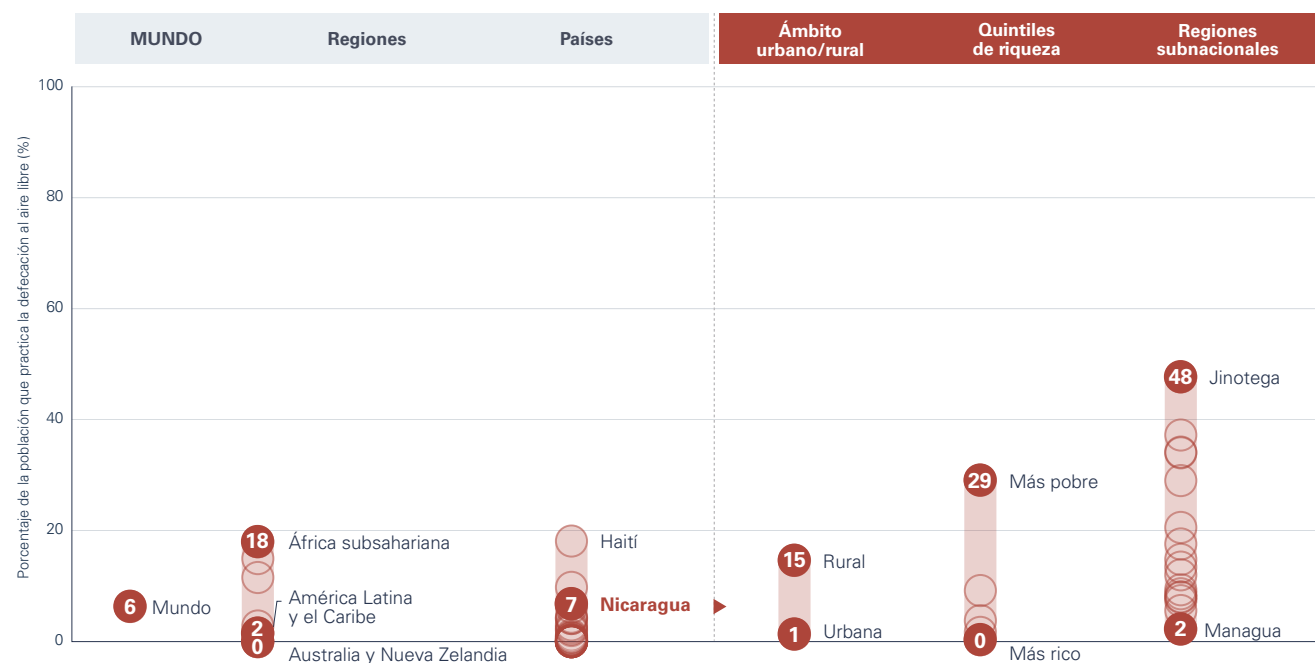


FIGURE 10

Population practising open defecation disaggregated by countries in LAC and by urban-rural, wealth quintiles and sub-national regions within Nicaragua



HYGIENE



Only 10 countries in LAC had estimates for basic hygiene services in 2020

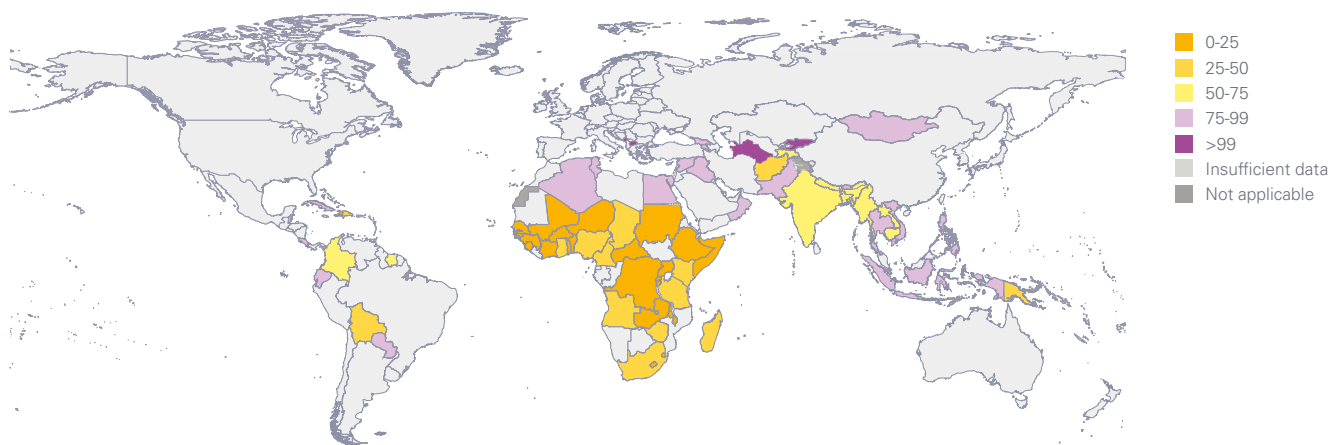


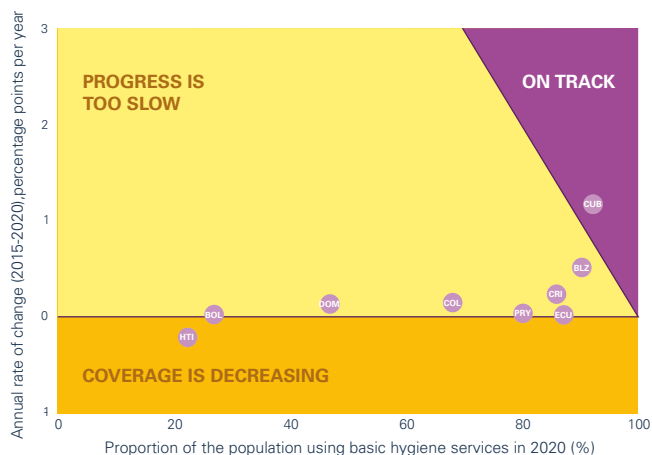
FIGURE 11 Proportion of population using basic hygiene services, 2020 (%)

Only 1 out of 9 countries in LAC with <99% coverage and trend data available is currently on track to achieve universal coverage of basic hygiene services by 2030

FIGURE 12

Progress towards universal access to basic hygiene services (2000-2020) among countries with <99% national coverage in 2020

Note: Does not include countries (1) that already had universal (>99%) coverage in 2020, (2) with no estimates for rates of change, i.e. missing data for at least one of the years, and (3) with zero or no trend.



In LAC there are often large inequalities in access to basic hygiene services between the richest and poorest

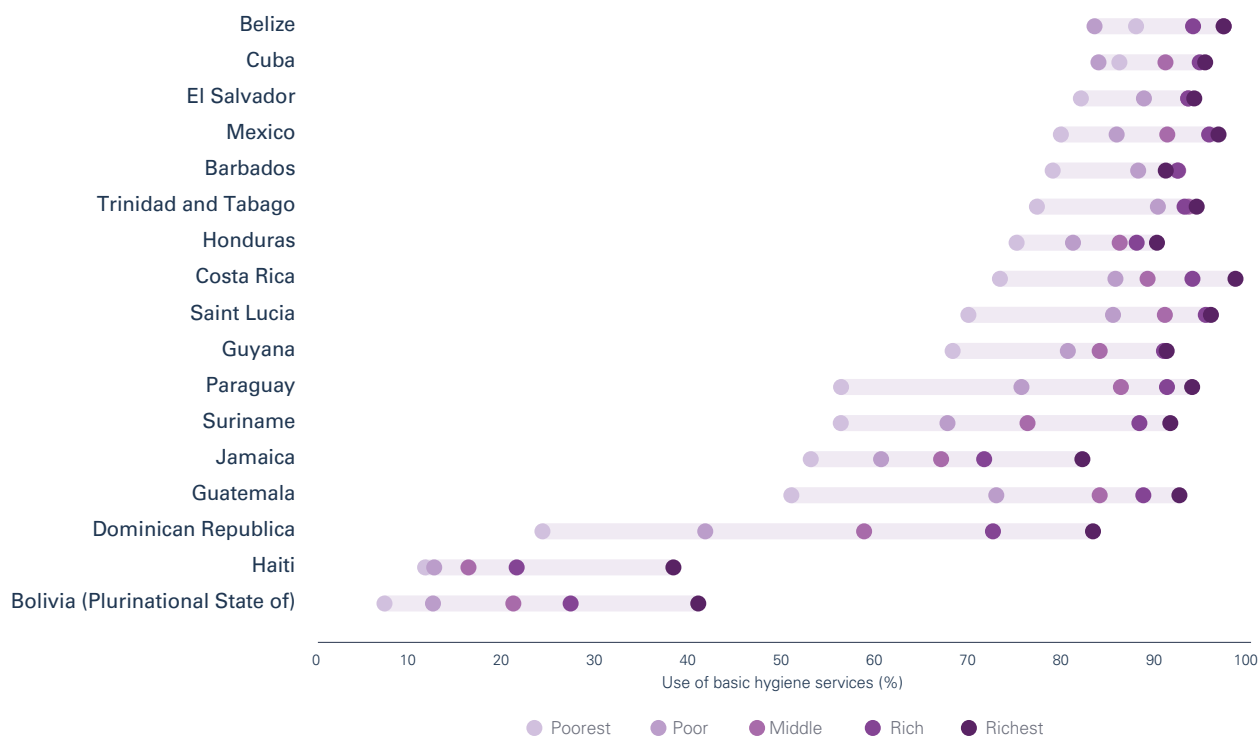


FIGURE 13 Population using basic hygiene services by wealth quintile (%)

BOX 1 Bridging gaps in water and sanitation for LAC

OLAS: Bridging gaps in water and sanitation data for LAC

JMP estimates rely on the availability of official national data for each country and this snapshot shows that significant data gaps remain throughout LAC. To close these data gaps, the countries of the region moved to create the [Water and Sanitation Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean \(OLAS\)](#). The OLAS aims to improve water and sanitation data quality and availability throughout the region, and to facilitate the use of this information by different sectoral actors and policy makers. It promotes research for the development of the sector and collaboration between universities, research institutions, service providers, and government agencies.

OLAS has highlighted critical data gaps that impede assessing progress towards SDG 6.1 and 6.2. Assessing access to safely managed drinking water is difficult, as national information on drinking water quality is only available for 14 countries of the 33 countries in the region, while 4 additional countries only have this information available at the urban or rural level. Safely managed sanitation is similarly difficult to measure. On-site sanitation solutions present a particular challenge, with 28 out of 33 countries lacking information whether septic tanks are emptied and how their contents are disposed of, including countries where septic system use is the most common

sanitation solution. Wastewater treatment from sewer systems is outdated – input data from 19 countries are from 2007 or before.

Closing these data gaps requires new approaches to data collection and dissemination at the national level. Through technical collaboration with national governments, research institutions and service providers, the OLAS works to identify and implement strategies to break down data silos, expand data collection, and promote the public availability data throughout the region.



SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

JMP SERVICE LADDERS FOR WASH IN SCHOOLS AND WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES⁵

The JMP has established new ladders for global monitoring of WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities. These are designed to track progress towards global targets which aim for universal coverage of basic services and additional indicators for higher levels of service may be added in future.

⁵ Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved water sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour-flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab or platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.

WASH in schools

SERVICE LEVEL	DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
BASIC SERVICE	Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey	Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey
LIMITED SERVICE	Drinking water from an unimproved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey	Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
NO SERVICE	Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school	Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school	No handwashing facilities or no water available at the school

3 out of 4 schools in LAC had basic sanitation services in 2021

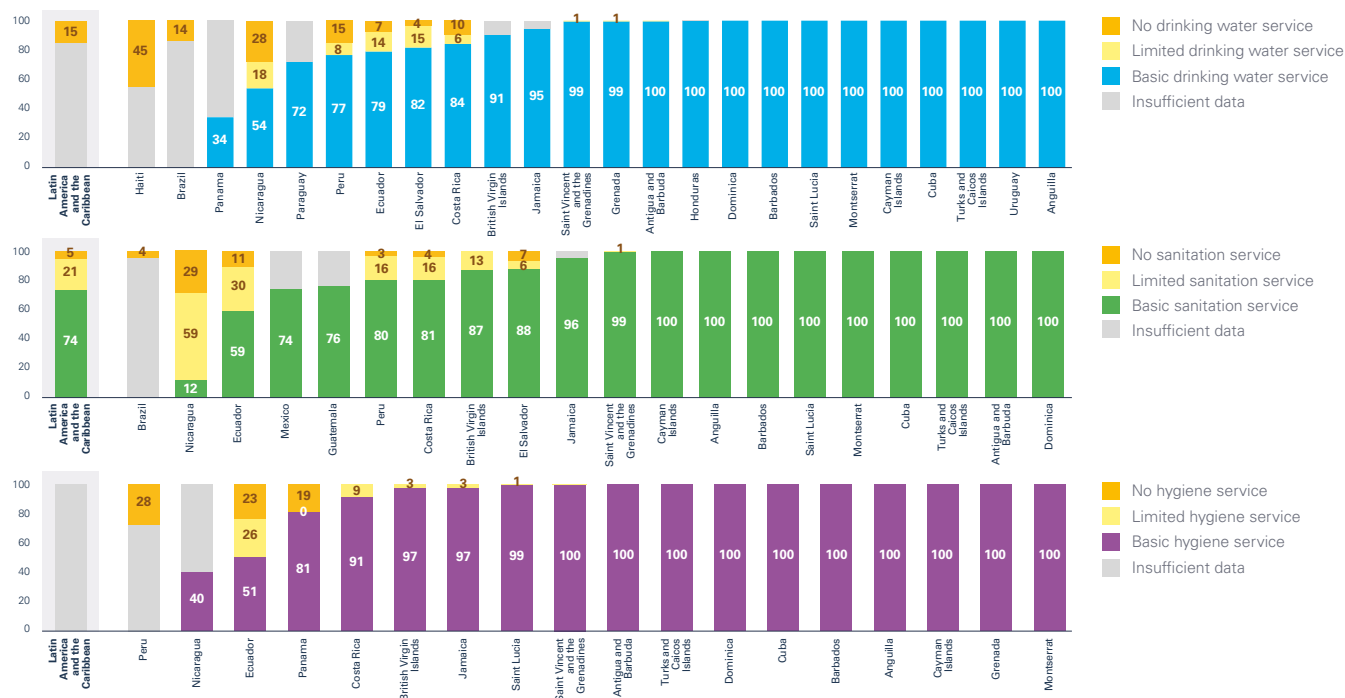


FIGURE 14 Regional and country service ladders for WASH in schools in LAC (%), 2021

WASH in health care facilities

SERVICE LEVEL	DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE	WASTE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING
BASIC SERVICE	Water is available from an improved source on the premises.	Improved sanitation facilities are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.	Protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.
LIMITED SERVICE	An improved water source is available within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	At least one improved sanitation facility is available, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets but not both.	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	There are cleaning protocols and/or at least some staff have received training on cleaning.
NO SERVICE	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells or springs, or surface water sources; or an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises; or there is no water source.	Toilet facilities are unimproved (e.g. pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) or there are no toilets.	No functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets.	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/ disposed of.	No cleaning protocols are available and no staff have received training on cleaning.

2 out of 5 health care facilities in LAC had basic sanitation services in 2021



FIGURE 15 Regional service ladders for WASH in health care facilities in LAC (%), 2021

DATA TABLES

Regional estimates for WASH in Households in LAC

DRINKING WATER	REGION	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
					LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2020	653 962	81	97	<1	1	<1	0.34	90	1	4	4	0.93	>99
Caribbean	2020	43 532	72	89	4	7	<1	0.19	72	7	19	2	0.25	95	2	3	<1	-0.00	
Central America	2020	179 670	75	98	<1	1	<1	0.47	93	<1	5	1	0.93	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.22	
South America	2020	430 760	84	98	<1	<1	1	0.30	91	<1	1	7	1.03	>99	<1	<1	<1	0.09	
WORLD	2020	7 794 799	56	90	4	5	2	0.42	82	6	9	3	0.61	96	2	2	<1	0.05	

SANITATION	REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL					RURAL					URBAN							
					At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Annual rate of change in basic	Annual rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Annual rate of change in basic	Annual rate of change in open defecation	At least basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Annual rate of change in basic	Annual rate of change in open defecation
					LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2020	653 962	81	89	4	5	2	0.75	-0.41	73	6	15	6	1.24	-1.17	93	4
Caribbean	2020	43 532	72	76	12	7	6	0.29	-0.22	61	11	14	14	0.46	-0.44	82	12	4	2	0.04	-0.00	
Central America	2020	179 670	75	88	7	3	<1	0.68	-0.47	77	10	10	3	1.13	-1.09	92	7	1	<1	0.40	-0.17	
South America	2020	430 760	84	91	2	6	1	0.82	-0.40	72	3	19	6	1.43	-1.34	94	2	3	<1	0.59	-0.14	
WORLD	2020	7 794 799	56	78	7	8	6	1.13	-0.76	66	7	14	13	1.55	-1.14	88	8	3	<1	0.43	-0.19	

HYGIENE	REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL				RURAL				URBAN					
					Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Annual rate of change in basic	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Annual rate of change in basic	Basic	Limited (without water or soap)	No facility	Annual rate of change in basic		
					LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2020	653 962	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	2020	43 532	72	54	30	-	-0.48	39	43	-	-0.99	60	25	-	-0.37	-	-	-
Central America	2020	179 670	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America	2020	430 760	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	2020	7 794 799	56	71	21	9	0.69	60	29	11	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

'-' = no estimate. For unrounded estimates, see www.washdata.org.

SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER	REGION	NATIONAL						RURAL						URBAN					
		Proportion of population using improved water supplies						Proportion of population using improved water supplies						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
		LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	75	94	78	79	92	6	53	82	66	53	77	15	81	97	81	86	96
Caribbean	-	71	76	-	66	26	-	54	63	-	50	29	-	78	82	-	72	25	
Central America	48	94	68	48	94	4	45	82	59	45	82	12	-	98	71	-	98	2	
South America	80	96	83	81	94	4	56	88	74	56	78	14	85	98	85	85	97	2	
WORLD	74	77	78	75	65	28	60	62	68	60	42	46	86	88	86	86	83	15	

SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION	REGION	NATIONAL							RURAL							URBAN						
		Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)			Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (excluding shared)				Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (including shared)		
		Safely managed	Disposed of in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed of in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections	Safely managed	Disposed of in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Latrines and other	Septic tanks	Sewer connections
		LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	34	-	-	34	9	17	67	-	-	-	9	25	35	19	40	-	-	40	6	13
Caribbean	-	-	9	25	32	31	-	-	3	39	23	10	-	-	-	11	19	36	39			
Central America	40	-	-	40	9	18	69	-	-	-	14	26	36	25	49	-	-	49	3	12	83	
South America	34	-	-	34	8	15	70	-	-	-	7	22	36	17	38	-	-	38	5	11	80	
WORLD	54	20	-	34	21	22	43	44	31	-	13	34	24	15	62	12	-	50	11	20	64	

'-' = no estimate. For unrounded estimates, see www.washdata.org.

Regional estimates for WASH in schools in LAC

REGION	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	NATIONAL			PRE-PRIMARY			PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2021	151 061	80	18	39	43	-	-	15	67	20	13	-	-	16	-	-	11
Caribbean	2021	10 831	71	19	40	41	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	38	
Central America	2021	47 737	75	21	41	39	-	-	-	61	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	
South America	2021	92 493	84	16	38	46	-	-	13	-	-	16	-	-	15	-	-	9
WORLD	2021	1 895 475	53	19	39	42	71	14	15	-	-	-	67	14	18	76	14	10

Regional estimates for WASH in health care facilities in LAC

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	NATIONAL					NATIONAL				
				Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2021	659 744	81	-	-	6	94	89	38	59	3	97	81
Caribbean	2021	43 762	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America	2021	181 722	75	-	-	<1	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-
South America	2021	434 260	85	-	-	-	-	-	40	59	2	98	84
WORLD	2021	7 874 966	57	78	11	11	89	79	-	-	10	90	78

'-' = no estimate. For unrounded estimates, see www.washdata.org.

REGION	NATIONAL			PRE-PRIMARY			PRIMARY			SECONDARY			NATIONAL			PRE-PRIMARY			PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	74	21	5	-	-	6	75	21	4	81	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America	73	-	-	-	-	6	75	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
South America	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	72	16	13	-	-	-	68	18	14	75	14	10	58	17	25	-	-	-	58	15	27	60	20	20

REGION	NATIONAL					NATIONAL					NATIONAL				
	Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	Limited hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	No hygiene service (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	Hand hygiene facilities at points of care	Handwashing facility near toilets	Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	Limited waste management services (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	No waste management service (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	Waste segregated	Waste treated	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WORLD	51	40	9	68	65	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	

'-' = no estimate. For unrounded estimates, see www.washdata.org.



PROGRESS ON DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2000-2020: 5 YEARS INTO THE SDGS

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