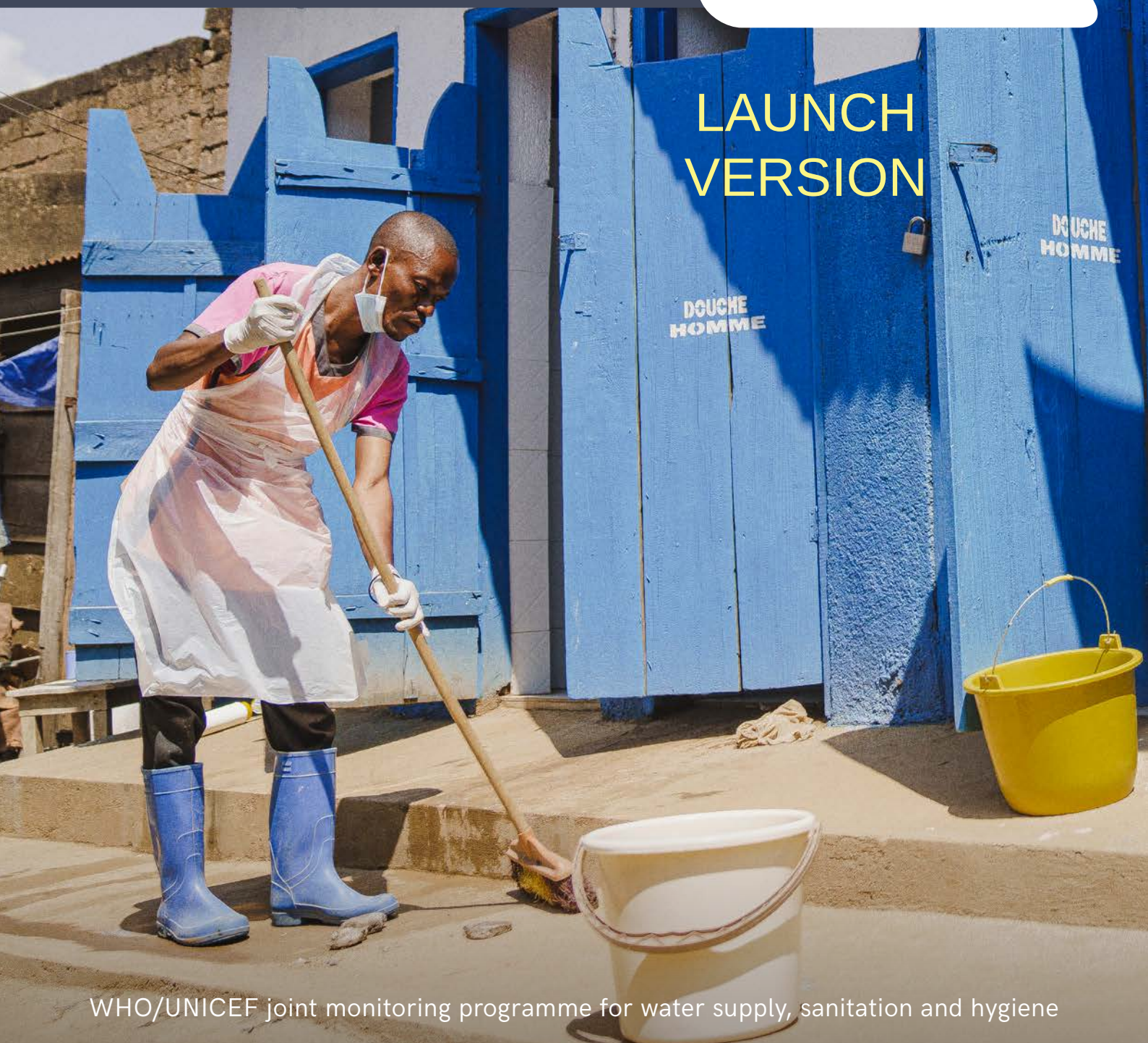


Progress on water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management in health care facilities

2015–2025

LAUNCH
VERSION



WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene





Front cover: A hygienist cleans the newly constructed latrines at Carl Becker Health Centre in Beni, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
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A nurse shows off steadily flowing water from a standpipe on the premises of Nsuaem Health Centre, Ghana.
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Abbreviations

CFU	Colony forming units
GLAAS	UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
HeRAMS	Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System
HHFA	Harmonized Health Facility Assessment
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HPC	Heterotrophic plate count
IPC	Infection prevention and control
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LDC	Least developed country
LLDC	Landlocked developing country
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PMA	Performance Monitoring and Accountability
SARA	Service Availability and Readiness Assessment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDI	Service Delivery Indicators
SIDS	Small island developing States
SPA	Service Provision Assessment
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	Ventilated improved pit
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WASH-FIT	WHO/UNICEF Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool
WHO	World Health Organization
WISE	Water Insecurity Experiences Scales
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme

Introduction



Health workers carrying buckets as they perform their duties to protect the community from the Marburg virus outbreak.
© UNICEF/UNI767842/Calvin Kulay

Global progress on WASH in health care facilities

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), have produced regular updates on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. Together, they are responsible for monitoring progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH.

SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 refer to universal and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all (1). The term *universal* implies all settings, including households, schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public spaces. Since 2018, the JMP has maintained a global database on WASH in health care facilities, which includes indicators of basic, limited and no services across key domains, including water supply, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management. The provision of these basic services is also essential for achieving SDG target 3.8, which

focuses on ensuring access to quality essential health care services for all.

The JMP publishes updated estimates for WASH in households in odd years and for WASH in schools and health care facilities in even years. This report presents the latest country, regional and global estimates for WASH in health care facilities up to the year 2025 and supersedes previous progress updates (2, 3, 4).

The report also directly responds to the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions from 2023 and 2026 (5, 6) on sustainable, safe and universal water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in health care facilities. These resolutions emphasize the importance of regular global reporting and encourage all Member States to integrate water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in health care facilities into national health planning, programming, financing, monitoring and evaluation.

In addition to global monitoring, WHO and UNICEF play a key coordination and leadership role by regularly reporting on national efforts to improve WASH, waste and electricity in health care facilities, including strengthening of national monitoring systems. These efforts contribute to broader health objectives, including the delivery of high quality, safe and dignified care.

To track progress across different countries, the JMP uses a system of service ladders that benchmark WASH services at different levels. In the context of health care facilities, the global service levels extend beyond water supply,¹ sanitation and hand hygiene to also include environmental cleaning and health care waste management (Figure 1), which are closely linked to sanitation and hygiene practices. To produce country-level estimates, the JMP uses a linear regression model that combines all available data sources to generate estimates for multiple

1 While the global indicators for households and schools refer to water supplies used for drinking, the indicator for health care facilities refers to water supplies used for general purposes. However, medical uses of water (such as for dialysis) are not included in the global indicator for basic water services.

years. The JMP also applies a defined set of rules that limit how far estimates can be projected beyond the most recent data point. In practice, estimates are produced for up to four years after the most recent data point or up to six years when multiple data points allow for trend analysis. For more detailed information on JMP methods see [Table 3](#) (p44).

Regional and global estimates are produced when data are available from countries representing at least 30% of the relevant regional or global population.²

In 2025, global estimates were available for all five basic WASH service levels, including, for the first time, estimates for basic sanitation and basic environmental cleaning (Figure 2). Coverage of basic services ranged from 40% for sanitation to 85% for water. Basic hygiene and basic waste management services had similar levels, at 72% and 71%, respectively, while 59% of health care facilities had basic environmental cleaning services.

2 The JMP global database includes estimates for populations in 237 countries, areas and territories, including all United Nations Member States. In this report, the term 'countries' refers to countries, areas and territories.

Service ladders for WASH in health care facilities

Service level	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Environmental cleaning	Waste management
Basic service	Water is available from an improved source ^a on the premises.	Improved sanitation facilities ^b 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 5 m of toilets.	Protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
Limited service	An improved water source is available within 500 m 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 are cleaning protocols and/or at least some staff have received training on cleaning.	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.
No service	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells, springs or surface water sources, an improved source that is more than 500 m 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.	No cleaning protocols are available and no staff have received training on cleaning.	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of.

a) Improved water sources are those that by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. These include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

b) Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies, such as flush and pour-flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies, such as dry pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets.

Figure 1 Service ladders for global monitoring of WASH in health care facilities

In 2025, global estimates were available for all five WASH service ladders for the first time

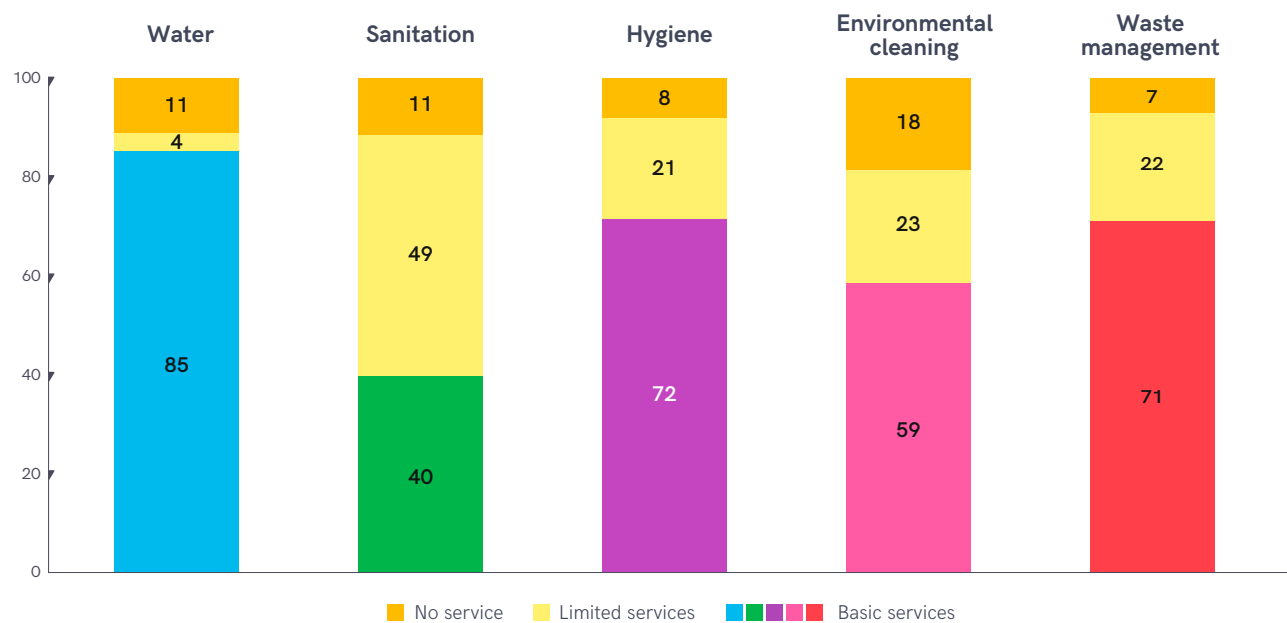


Figure 2 Global coverage of water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management services in health care facilities, 2025 (%)

Table 1 presents the percentage of the population and the number of countries with available estimates in JMP progress updates on WASH in health care facilities. This report includes estimates for basic water in 84 countries and for basic waste management in 79 countries (each representing 52% of the global population). Data coverage remains below 50% for basic sanitation services (70 countries) and basic hygiene services (67 countries). Estimates for environmental cleaning are available for 54 countries, representing 40% of the world’s population.

The number of countries with estimates has increased steadily since the 2019 report (2), with approximately 50 countries establishing baselines for water, sanitation, hygiene and environmental cleaning services by 2026. Growth was less pronounced for waste management, with 31 countries gaining estimates, although this domain had the highest number of estimates at the outset.

While the number of countries has steadily increased, the proportion of the population represented by these countries has not always followed the same trend. The 2024 report saw a drop in data coverage due to ageing data from China; however, the 2026 report shows a rebound

driven by newly available data from India. Across SDG regions, data coverage is lowest in Australia and New Zealand, where no estimates are currently available for basic services, followed closely by Latin America and the Caribbean, with less than 2% data coverage. Data coverage is highest in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, while no regional estimates for basic WASH services are available for upper-middle-income or high-income countries.

A total of 36 countries that lacked data in the 2024 report (4) established new baselines in this report (Table 2), including 9 countries that conducted comprehensive assessments allowing calculation of all five basic services; these countries are identified in Figure 3. However, due to ageing data, 14 countries lost at least one estimate compared with the 2024 report. For example, Burundi gained a new baseline for basic hygiene services based on the 2020 Harmonized Health Facility Assessment (7). However, it lost its estimate for basic sanitation services because the most recent data on sanitation facilities designated for women and for staff were from 2019. As this is the most recent national data point for the sanitation variables, JMP rules permit estimates to be extended for only four years, through 2023.

The number of countries with basic WASH estimates has grown steadily from 2019 to 2026

	Basic water			Basic sanitation			Basic hygiene			Basic environmental cleaning			Basic waste management		
% of population (number of countries, areas and territories)	2019	2024	2026	2019	2024	2026	2019	2024	2026	2019	2024	2026	2019	2024	2026
World (237)	35% (38)	28% (73)	52% (84)	7% (18)	20% (52)	48% (70)	23% (14)	18% (48)	46% (67)	0% (4)	13% (40)	40% (54)	19% (48)	27% (67)	52% (79)
SDG regions															
Australia and New Zealand (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Central and Southern Asia (14)	9% (3)	29% (9)	97% (11)	0% (1)	21% (7)	97% (10)	0% (1)	19% (6)	95% (9)	0% (1)	21% (7)	97% (9)	11% (4)	28% (7)	96% (9)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18)	78% (3)	13% (6)	30% (8)	0% (0)	8% (6)	25% (8)	62% (1)	8% (6)	27% (9)	0% (0)	8% (5)	20% (6)	14% (3)	8% (6)	25% (8)
Europe and Northern America (54)	2% (7)	11% (11)	6% (12)	2% (3)	1% (5)	5% (9)	2% (5)	2% (9)	3% (11)	0% (2)	1% (5)	4% (6)	2% (6)	11% (11)	7% (12)
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	7% (3)	5% (4)	2% (3)	7% (3)	2% (1)	0% (1)	0% (0)	1% (1)	1% (2)	0% (0)	1% (1)	1% (2)	10% (4)	2% (1)	0% (1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	5% (4)	86% (17)	90% (20)	5% (4)	68% (14)	73% (17)	3% (3)	70% (14)	74% (17)	2% (1)	48% (12)	71% (16)	10% (5)	57% (12)	84% (17)
Oceania (21)	73% (1)	11% (9)	18% (10)	0% (0)	11% (7)	14% (6)	0% (0)	9% (3)	13% (3)	0% (0)	9% (3)	7% (2)	73% (1)	11% (6)	83% (6)
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	59% (17)	58% (17)	65% (20)	41% (7)	47% (12)	60% (19)	26% (4)	36% (9)	46% (16)	0% (0)	11% (7)	23% (13)	73% (25)	80% (24)	82% (26)
Other regional groupings															
Landlocked developing countries (32)	46% (9)	72% (18)	78% (21)	36% (6)	62% (14)	76% (19)	6% (3)	27% (10)	46% (18)	0% (0)	34% (11)	44% (13)	62% (13)	72% (17)	78% (21)
Least developed countries (46)	45% (12)	62% (23)	65% (23)	21% (5)	41% (19)	66% (24)	6% (2)	22% (13)	54% (21)	0% (0)	25% (13)	48% (16)	75% (25)	79% (29)	82% (29)
Small island developing States (53)	15% (3)	30% (11)	15% (11)	2% (2)	13% (8)	14% (7)	1% (1)	13% (5)	14% (5)	1% (1)	13% (5)	13% (5)	32% (5)	21% (7)	19% (6)
Highly and extremely fragile (61)	43% (18)	70% (28)	75% (33)	25% (8)	58% (24)	72% (32)	16% (4)	47% (19)	64% (29)	0% (0)	35% (18)	52% (26)	56% (28)	79% (32)	86% (40)
Income groupings															
Low- and middle-income (129)	48% (32)	29% (56)	58% (62)	9% (16)	23% (43)	56% (55)	31% (10)	20% (37)	55% (53)	<1% (3)	14% (33)	49% (44)	26% (42)	30% (53)	61% (62)
Low-income (25)	30% (5)	67% (16)	65% (16)	25% (3)	60% (14)	65% (16)	1% (1)	31% (9)	56% (14)	0% (0)	36% (10)	57% (13)	63% (14)	78% (17)	83% (19)
Lower-middle-income (50)	24% (18)	41% (29)	90% (29)	9% (6)	31% (22)	88% (26)	9% (3)	32% (21)	88% (25)	0% (1)	19% (17)	75% (20)	23% (19)	39% (28)	92% (28)
Upper-middle-income (54)	64% (9)	7% (11)	22% (17)	2% (7)	3% (7)	19% (13)	53% (6)	4% (7)	18% (14)	0% (2)	3% (6)	18% (11)	12% (9)	9% (8)	22% (15)
High-income (86)	2% (6)	21% (15)	16% (18)	1% (2)	5% (8)	6% (12)	1% (4)	6% (11)	7% (13)	0% (1)	5% (7)	5% (9)	1% (6)	11% (13)	7% (14)

 <30% coverage 30-50% coverage >50% coverage

Table 1

Proportion of population (%) and number of countries with total estimates available for basic WASH services, by region in JMP progress updates, 2019-2026

Countries can gain estimates through new assessments or lose them due to ageing data

Country, area or territory	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Environmental cleaning	Waste management
Armenia			+		+
Bahrain				+	
Bangladesh		+	+	+	
Bhutan				—	
Burkina Faso		+		+	
Burundi		—	+		
Cameroon	+	+	+	+	+
Chad		+	+		
Côte d'Ivoire		+		+	
Egypt				+	+
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	+	+	+	+	+
Fiji	+	+	+	+	
Gambia					+
Ghana		+			
Haiti	—				—
Honduras	—	—			
India	+	+	+	+	+
Indonesia	+	+	+	+	+
Israel	+	+	+		
Italy	—				—
Kenya		—	—		
Kiribati					—
Lebanon	+	+		+	+
Lithuania		+			
Madagascar	+	+	+	+	+
Malawi		+	+		
Mali			+		
Mauritania					—
Montenegro	+	+	+	+	+
Myanmar			+		
Niger				+	
Papua New Guinea					+
Portugal					+
Republic of Moldova	+	+	+		+
Samoa		—			
Sao Tome and Principe				+	
Senegal		+	+		
Serbia				—	—
Solomon Islands				—	
South Africa					—
Syrian Arab Republic					+
Turkmenistan	+	+	+	+	+
Tuvalu					+
Ukraine		+		+	
United Arab Emirates	+	+	+	+	+
Vanuatu		—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	+	+	+		+
Zambia	+	+	+	+	+
Zimbabwe				—	

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Gained an estimate since the 2024 report (+)
 ■ Lost an estimate since the 2024 report (—)
 ■ No change

Table 2

Countries gaining or losing total estimates for basic WASH indicators in the 2026 report



A medical personnel inspects a latrine at Bondo Health Centre IV, Uganda. © UNICEF/UNI671432/Joseph Balik

In 2025, 39 countries had sufficient data to produce estimates for all five basic WASH services (Figure 3). This represents a substantial increase from the 2024 JMP report on WASH in health care facilities (4), in which only 29 countries had estimates covering all five services. In Cameroon, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Indonesia, Madagascar,

Montenegro, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates and Zambia, new health care facility surveys enabled the calculation of all five basic WASH indicators (Table 2). In India, administrative data became available for the first time, further expanding coverage (Box 1).

In 2025, 39 countries had estimates for all five basic WASH services in health care facilities

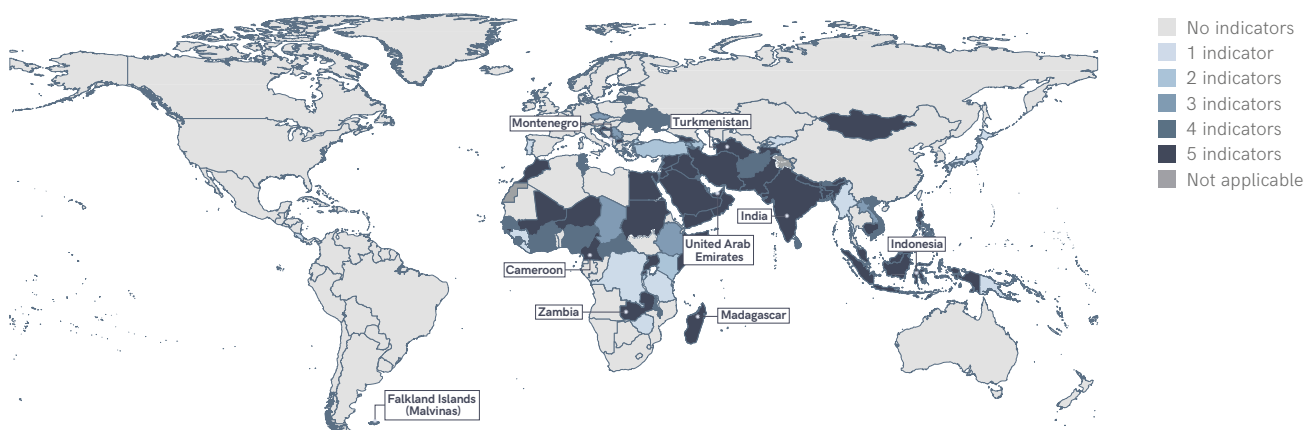


Figure 3 Number of basic WASH service estimates, by country, 2025



Family members of patients in neonatal care at Snuol Referral Hospital, Phsar Snuol Village, Cambodia, are given a lesson on proper hand washing techniques. © UNICEF/UNI630708/Scott Rotzol

The Kayakalp initiative was launched in 2015 by the Government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to strengthen cleanliness, environmental hygiene, infection prevention and control (IPC), health care waste management, and quality of care across public health care facilities. Introduced under the broader vision of the Swachh Bharat Mission, the programme promotes safe, clean, and patient-centred health care environments while contributing to progress towards the SDGs by improving health care quality, sanitation, waste management and environmental sustainability.

Kayakalp is implemented through a structured governance framework spanning national, state, district, and facility levels. The programme employs a standardized three-tier assessment methodology comprising internal assessments by health care facilities, peer assessments by

trained teams from neighbouring facilities, and external assessments by trained and empanelled independent assessors. This approach promotes transparency, objectivity and consistency in performance measurement and validation.

Health care facilities are assessed against explicit, measurable criteria across key domains, including facility upkeep, sanitation and hygiene, IPC, health care waste management, support services, hygiene promotion, and cleanliness beyond facility boundaries. The framework also encourages environmentally sustainable practices, including resource conservation, green facility management, and responsible waste handling. Assessment tools are adapted to different levels of health care facilities while maintaining a common quality framework and predefined scoring methodology.



A nurse practices proper hand hygiene after returning from the operation theatre at District Hospital, Bijapur, Chhattisgarh, India.
© UNICEF/UNI827054/Arnav Pratap

A notable feature of the initiative is its integration of community participation. Community-based platforms, such as Rogi Kalyan Samitis and Jan Arogya Samitis, help to monitor and promote Kayakalp's objectives. This participatory approach strengthens local ownership and reinforces accountability. The programme combines assessment with recognition and performance-based incentives, fostering a culture of continuous improvement across public health care facilities. The assessment framework incorporates indicators closely aligned with internationally recognized WASH and IPC principles and has become an important source of information for national and global monitoring efforts.

The number of health care facilities achieving compliance with Kayakalp standards has increased significantly, from 100 facilities in financial year 2015-2016 to 51 707 facilities in 2024-2025. In the early years of the initiative, most compliant facilities were hospitals; in more recent years, smaller primary health care facilities, such as Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, have increasingly achieved Kayakalp standards.

The Kayakalp experience demonstrates the feasibility of implementing a large-scale, objective, performance-based assessment and recognition system to strengthen health care quality, patient safety, environmental hygiene and accountability within a publicly financed health system.

The number of health care facilities complying with Kayakalp standards has increased dramatically

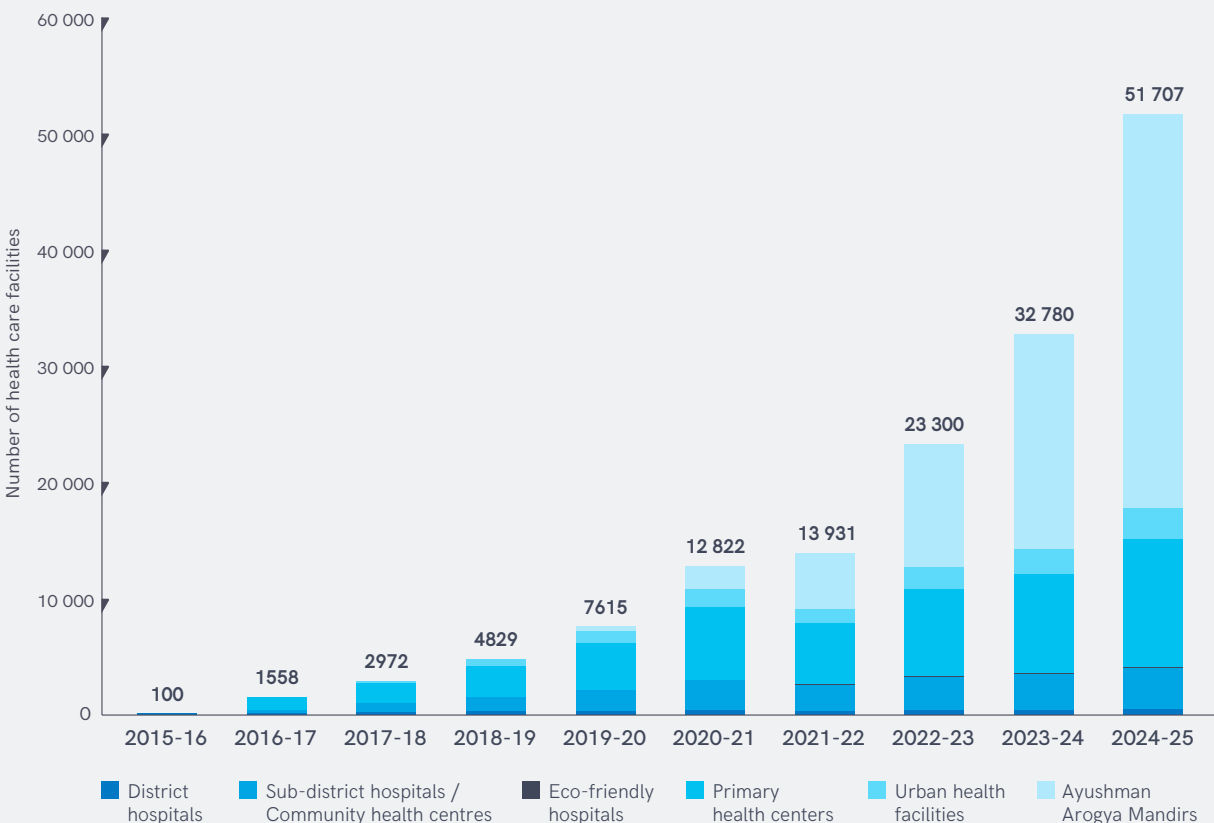


Figure 4 Number and type of health care facility achieving Kayakalp standards in India, from financial year 2015-16 to 2024-25

Beyond basic

While the five basic service level indicators are increasingly being adopted within national monitoring systems, they do not capture many other important aspects of service delivery. To address this gap, countries are increasingly collecting data on additional metrics. The JMP is currently reviewing these advances, as well as evolving normative guidance, to identify and assess indicators that extend beyond the basic service levels and could eventually be incorporated into global monitoring frameworks.

Many of the global basic service indicators focus on the presence of functional infrastructure that meets minimum standards, such as the availability of a functional handwashing station, improved sanitation facilities that are accessible for patients with limited mobility, or improved water supplies on the premises with water available at the time of the survey. More advanced indicators could extend these benchmarks to consider other dimensions central to service quality, including the extent to which these facilities meet the needs of their intended users. One way to assess these dimensions is through surveys that ask patients and staff to report their experiences with and perceptions of WASH services in health care settings. For example, building on the household Water Insecurity Experiences (WISE) Scales, which assess users' experiences of accessing water for domestic activities, several organizations, including the Swiss Water and Sanitation Consortium and Eawag, have begun piloting related experiential scales in schools and health care facilities, with technical support from Northwestern University and the University at Buffalo (New York)³.

In one pilot study conducted by Helvetas in nine health care facilities in Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique, 270 patients and 209 staff were interviewed about their experiences with and perceptions of WASH services. Both groups frequently reported problems that go beyond the availability of basic infrastructure, revealing significant experiential gaps (Figure 5). Shortages of hygiene materials were widespread, with patients far more likely than staff to report insufficient availability of soap for handwashing.



Healthworker washing his hands at the Toronga Health Unit in Mozambique. © UNICEF/UNI869029/Ricardo Fran

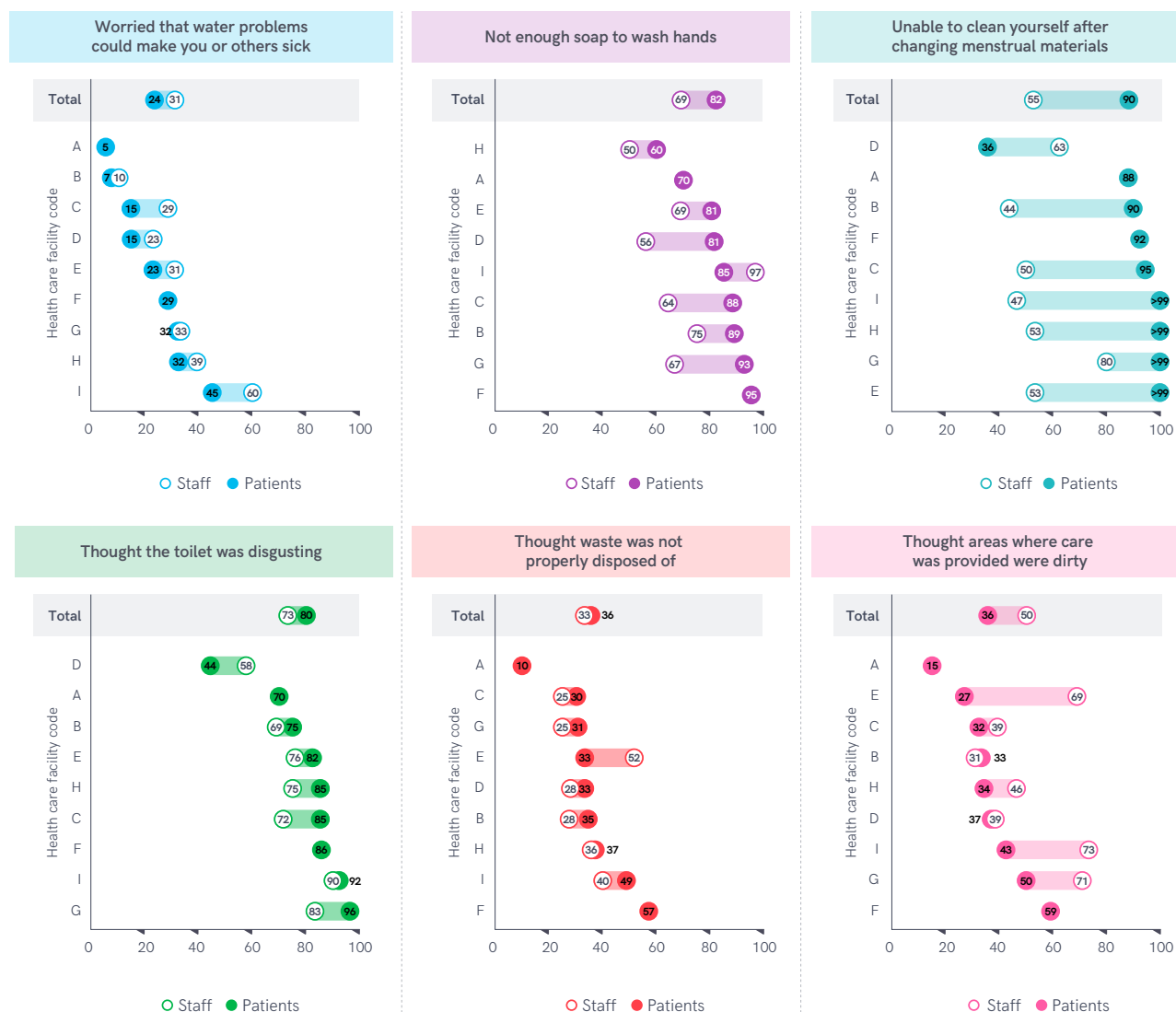
Disparities in menstrual hygiene experiences were also pronounced. In many health facilities, nearly all patients (>90%) reported being unable to clean themselves after changing menstrual materials, compared with much lower but still substantial levels among staff.

Although less common, concerns about water safety showed a consistent pattern across facilities: staff were more likely than patients to worry that water problems could make them or others sick, with the proportion ranging from 10% to 60% among staff and 5% to 45% among patients, depending on the facility.

Perceptions of cleanliness were consistently poor: most patients and staff (typically 70–90%) described toilets as disgusting, while 25–50% believed that waste was not properly disposed of. Staff (31–73%) were more likely than patients (15–59%) to report that points of care were dirty. Overall, the findings reveal a mixed pattern: for some indicators, patients identified more problems, while for others, staff reported greater concerns.

³ Institutional WASH Insecurity Scales [website]. INWISE Scales (<https://www.inwise-scales.org/>, accessed on 30 June 2026).

Patients and staff can have different experiences of WASH services in health care facilities



Note: Health care facility names have been anonymized and are shown as codes A-I.

Figure 5

Proportion of staff and patients reporting WASH-related challenges 'sometimes' or 'many times', by health care facility Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique, 2025.

These findings demonstrate the value of looking beyond access to basic WASH infrastructure and reveal that existing WASH services in health care facilities frequently do not meet user needs and experiences of accessing and using them can vary widely between user groups. Additionally, when data are collected at individual rather than facility level, they can also be disaggregated by gender, disability status and other characteristics to assess disparities across groups. These experiential surveys offer a promising tool for better understanding and eventually improving WASH service delivery in health care settings.

Electricity is a critical service that underpins the delivery of safe and effective health care, including the functioning of WASH services in health care facilities (e.g. to pump water and sewage, to incinerate health care waste) (8), but it was not included in the original set of basic WASH services established in 2018. Recognition of its importance has since grown, including the central role of reliable electricity in enabling essential services such as lighting, cold chains, diagnostics and emergency care.

Despite this increased attention, there are currently no globally agreed standardized indicators or service benchmarks for electricity in health care facilities. Some data are available from global facility assessment programmes, such as Service Availability and Readiness Assessments (SARA) and Harmonized Health Facility Assessments (HHFA), which measure access to any form of electricity. Both tools also include a measure of reliability, defined as electricity being available whenever the facility was open over the previous seven days. As shown in Figure 6, in many countries, more than 70–90% of hospitals have access to some form of electricity, but access is consistently lower among non-hospital facilities, with gaps of more than 40 percentage points in Ethiopia and Niger. While data on access to any electricity are available from

20 SARA and HHFA surveys, data on reliability were only available from six. Still, it is clear that reliability remains a major concern: many facilities report having some electricity but lack a continuous or dependable supply, with far fewer indicating that electricity was always available during operating hours. More information on electricity access in health care facilities and on data-related challenges is included in the WHO database on electrification of health-care facilities (9), as well as in the 2023 report (8).

Given these limitations, strengthening definitions and expanding data collection could support inclusion of electricity in future global monitoring and reporting frameworks alongside WASH services.

In countries with data available, most health care facilities had some electricity but far fewer had a continuous supply

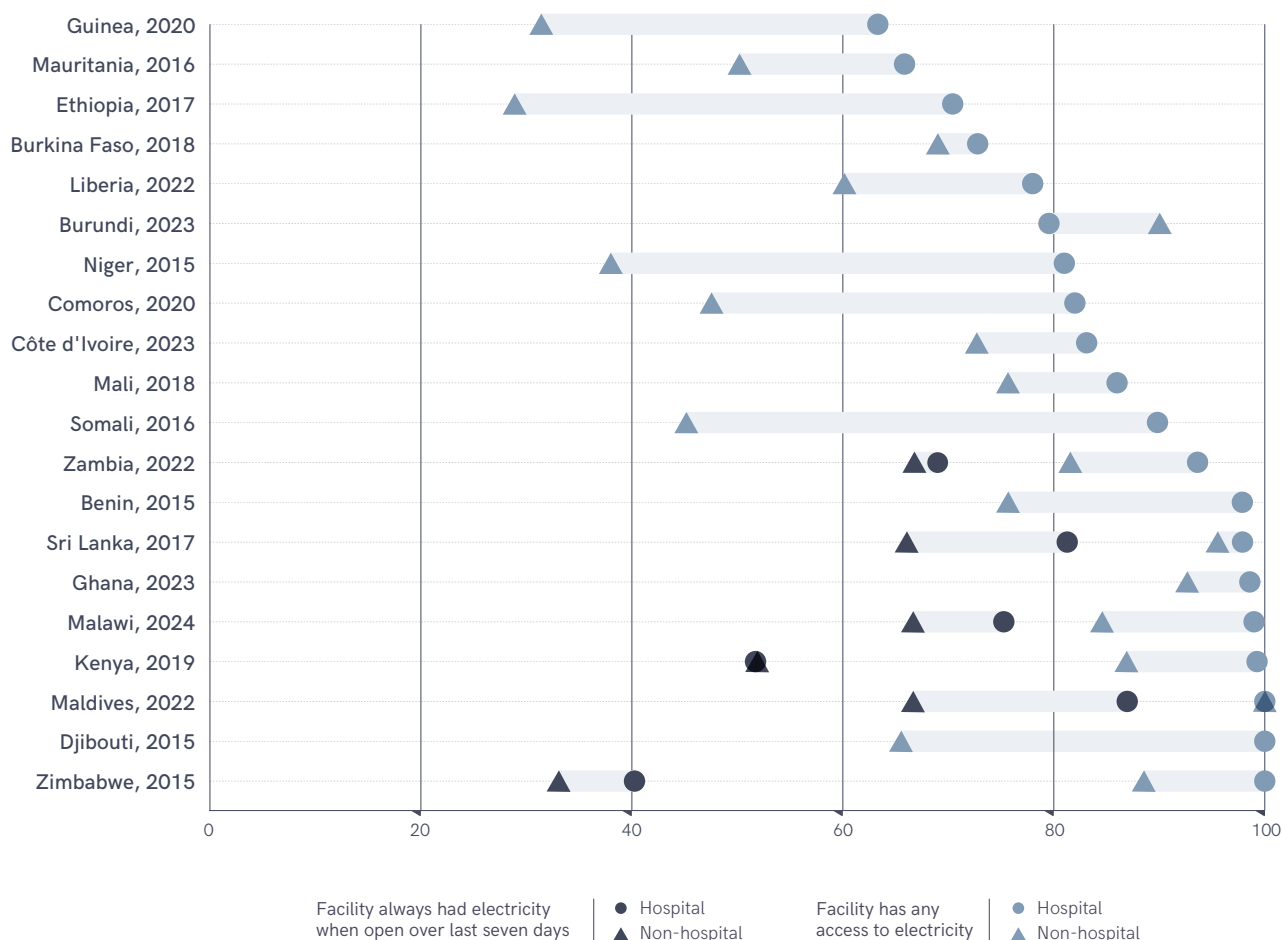


Figure 6 Proportion of health care facilities with different levels of access to electricity by type of facility, selected SARA and HHFA surveys 2015–2024 (%)

Water services



Basic service

Water is available from an improved source on the premises.

In 2025

- A total of 84 countries and three SDG regions, representing 52% of the global population, had estimates for basic water services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 85% of health care facilities had basic water services, up from 76% in 2015.
- Coverage ranged from 57% in sub-Saharan Africa to 89% in Central and Southern Asia.
- In highly and extremely fragile contexts, 64% of health care facilities had basic water services.
- Coverage was higher in hospitals (89%) than in non-hospitals (79%).
- Urban coverage (92%) exceeded rural coverage (75%).
- There was no water service at 11% of health care facilities, covering 907 million people.
- In 24 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no water service, meaning water was not available from an improved water source within 500 m.

A young mother at the water point of the local health centre, Chad.
© UNICEF/UNI947845/Annadjib Ramadane Mahamat

A 'basic water service' is defined as having water available from an improved water source that is located on the premises. Many health care services are dependent on reliable access to sufficient quantities of safe water, but requirements vary by facility type, size and geographical setting. Reliability, sufficiency and quality of water supplies are difficult to measure and are often not included in monitoring systems. Global monitoring therefore focuses on the basic service level.⁴

In 2025, estimates for basic water services were available for three SDG regions and coverage ranged from 57% in sub-Saharan Africa to 89% in Central and Southern Asia. Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia only had estimates for 2015. Insufficient data were available to produce regional estimates for Australia and New Zealand and for Europe and Northern America.

⁴ It is recognized that this basic minimum level of service is insufficient for fully realizing the human right to safe WASH services and that additional indicators may be needed in future to monitor advanced service levels. Countries with available data and enhanced monitoring systems can already monitor such levels.

In least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and highly and extremely fragile contexts, roughly two thirds of health care facilities had basic water services (Figure 7). All regions with comparable data for both 2015 and 2025 showed improvements: globally, basic water services rose from 76% to 85%, while Northern Africa and Western Asia saw an increase of 13 percentage points, from 67% to 80%. Similar gains were observed in LDCs, LLDCs and highly and extremely fragile contexts.

In 2025, 84 countries had sufficient data to estimate basic water services (Figure 8).

Coverage was universal (>99%) in 25 countries, and at least three quarters of health care facilities had basic services in 49 countries. Every SDG region with data had at least one country with coverage above 90%, except sub-Saharan Africa where the highest level was found in Mali (89%) (Figure 9). In Latin America and the Caribbean, only the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Costa Rica had total estimates for basic water services, both indicating universal coverage (>99%). In contrast, fewer than half of health care facilities had basic water services in 11 countries across multiple regions.

Basic water services have increased in all regions with estimates for 2015 and 2025

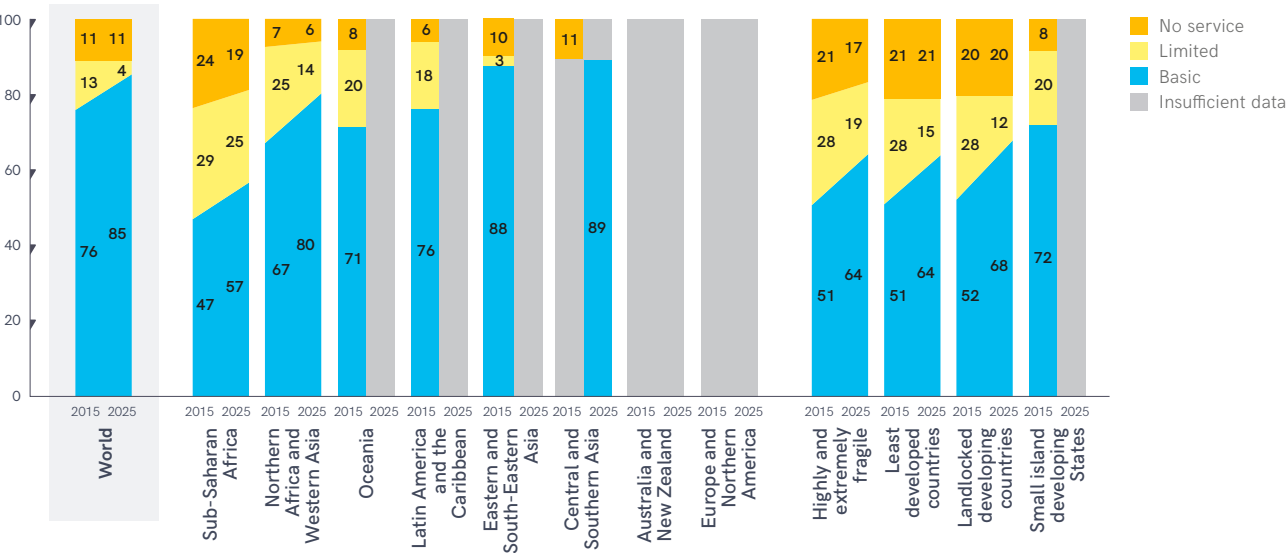


Figure 7 Global and regional coverage of water services in health care facilities, 2015 and 2025 (%)

In 2025, 49 out of 84 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic water services

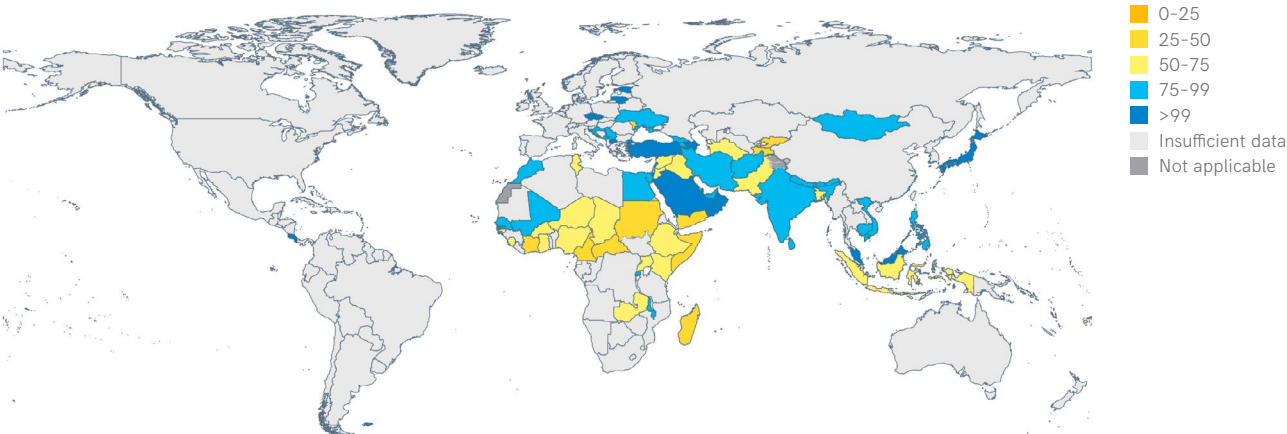


Figure 8 Proportion of health care facilities with basic water services, 2025 (%)

Water service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2025

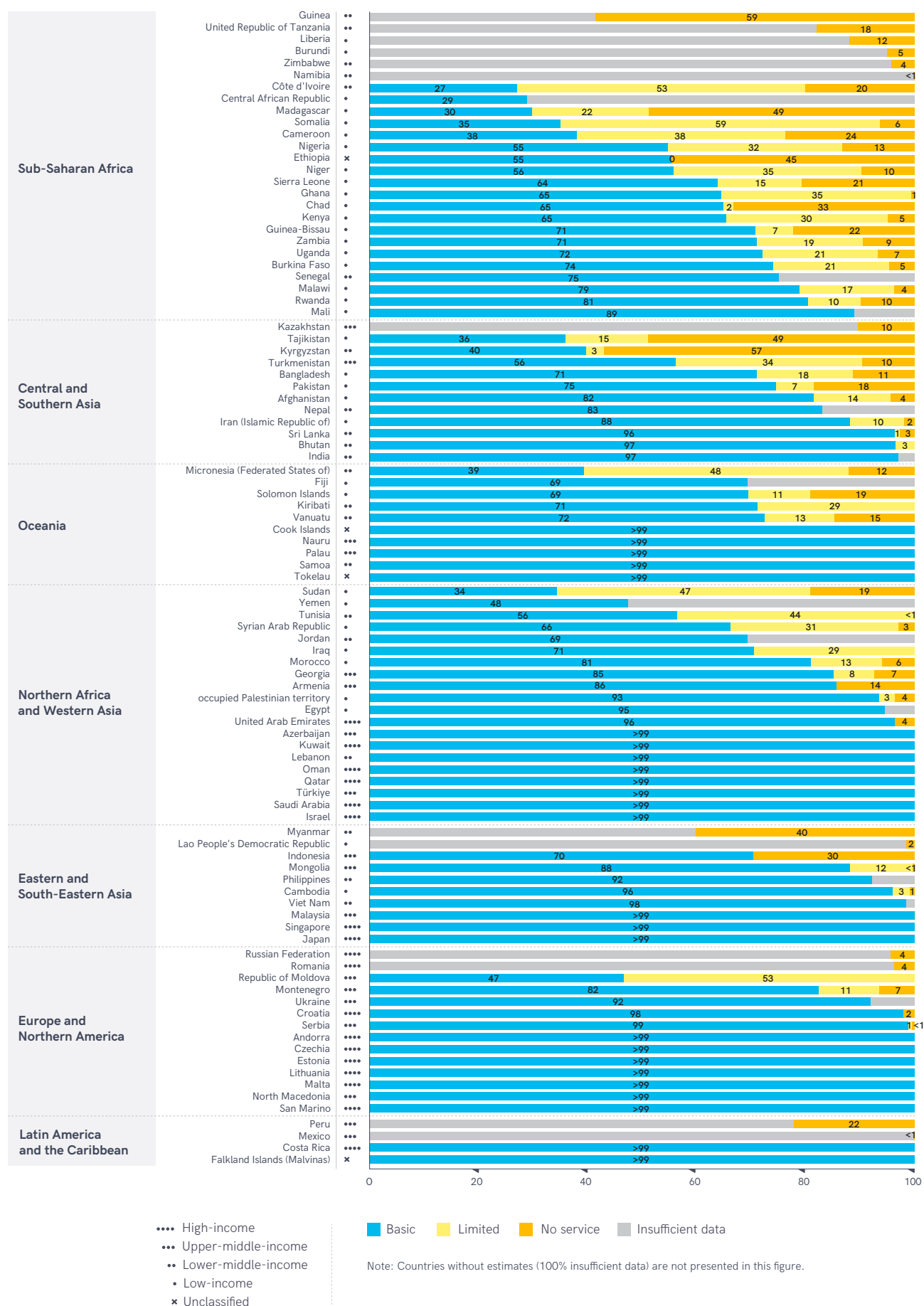


Figure 9 Coverage of water services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

Data gaps remain a challenge. Some countries lack recent information, and many data sources do not include all elements needed to estimate basic water services. Even where this is the case, it is often possible to identify facilities with no water service, defined as relying on unimproved water sources, improved sources located more than 500 m away, or having no water source at all.

As shown in Figure 9, 23 countries (e.g. the Russian Federation) had estimates for no service, but not for basic services. In 14 countries (e.g. Senegal), data were reported only for combined categories, making it impossible to distinguish limited services from no service.

In 24 countries, more than 1 in 10 health care facilities had no water service in 2025 (Figure 10). This included 12 countries where more than a fifth had no service, and two countries (Guinea and Kyrgyzstan) where more than half of health care facilities had no water service.



Tanga Urban Health Centre located in Nola, Central African Republic. © UNICEF/UNI784076/Félix Vign

In 24 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no water service in 2025

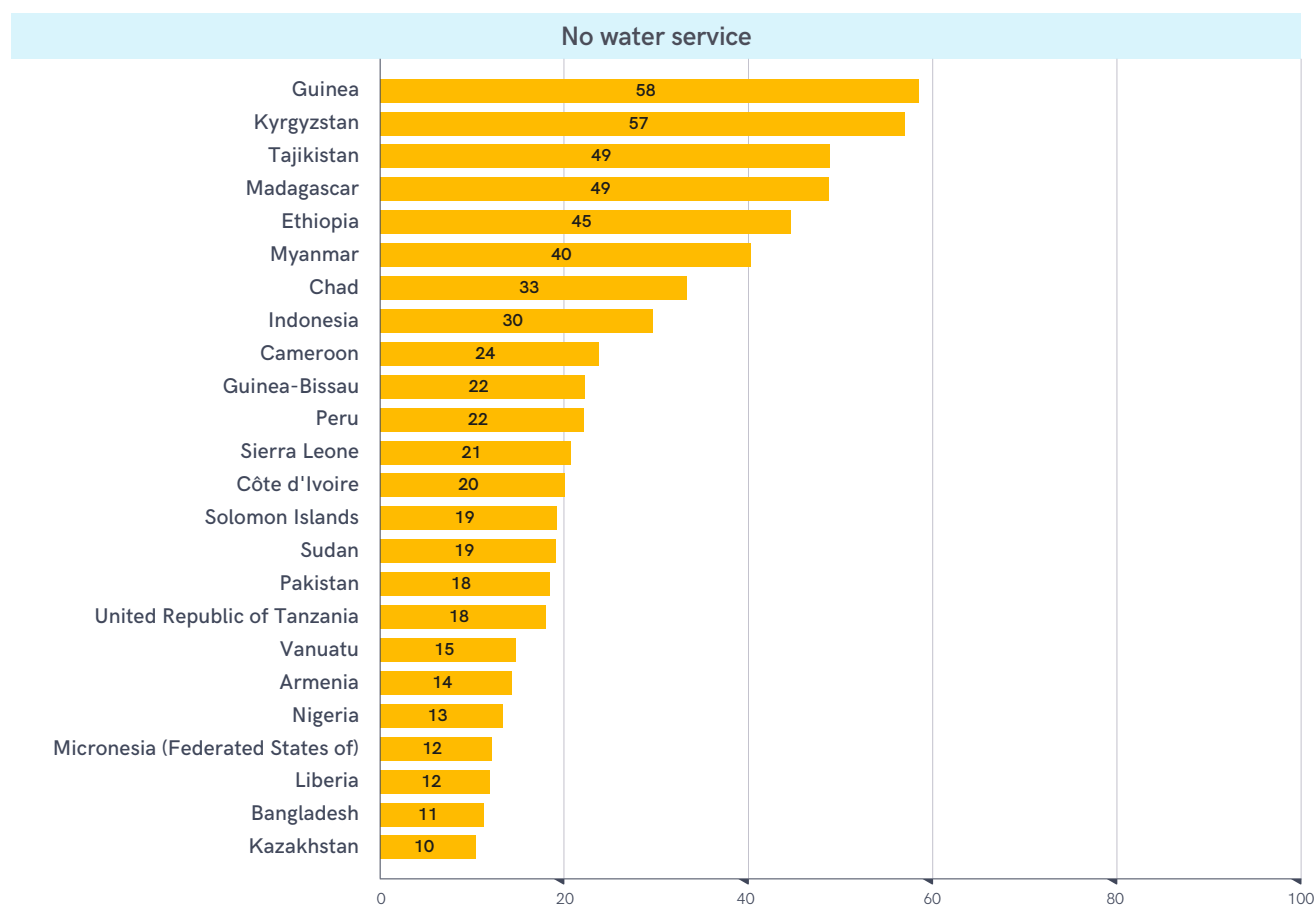


Figure 10 Proportion of health care facilities with no water service by country ($\geq 10\%$) 2025 (%)



A young girl drinks water at Alenaz Primary Health Care Centre in Al Jazirah State, Sudan. © UNICEF/UNI962480/Ahmed Mohamd

The basic water service does not include information about the sufficiency or adequacy of water supplies. The WHO/UNICEF Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool (WASH-FIT) (10) assesses whether facilities have protected, well-managed storage sufficient to meet needs for two days in case of supply interruption. In Fiji and Jordan, around half of

health care facilities met these criteria, while 26% and 19%, respectively, reported partial achievement (Figure 11). Storage capacity was generally higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals, though differences were small in Zimbabwe, and Sri Lanka did not collect data from non-hospitals.

Health care facilities sometimes lack water storage capacity to meet daily needs

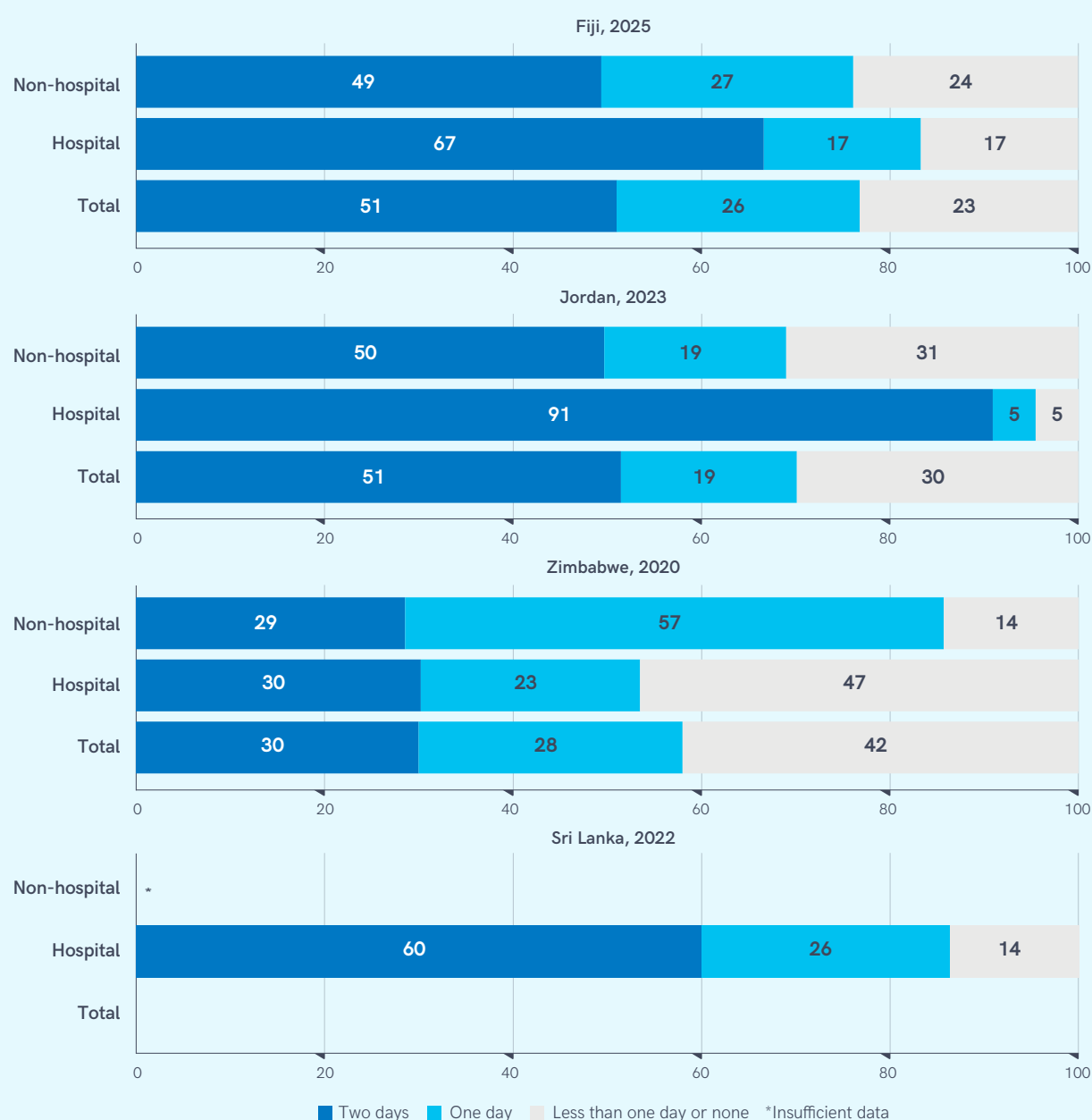


Figure 11

Sufficient water storage capacity to meet daily needs in health care facilities, by facility type, select WASH-FIT surveys 2020–2025



Tanga Urban Health Centre located in Nola, Central African Republic. © UNICEF/UNI784091/Félix Vign

Another important element not included in the basic water service is water quality, despite its critical importance in health care settings. Commonly monitored microbiological parameters include faecal indicator organisms (such as *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* spp.), opportunistic pathogens (e.g. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Legionella* spp.) and indicators of overall microbial load, including total coliforms and heterotrophic plate counts (HPCs), measured at 22 °C and/or 37 °C.

In Montenegro, a 2025 survey of 133 health care facilities included a range of water quality assessments (Figure 12). Approximately one in five samples were positive for HPC (21% at 22 °C; 22% at 37 °C), with 7% exceeding the national regulatory limit of 20 colony forming units (CFU) per mL at 22 °C and 3% exceeding the limit of 100 CFU/mL at 37 °C. Total coliforms were present in 15% of samples, while *E. coli* and *Enterococci* were each found in 7%. *Legionella* was detected in two of nine samples tested.

Since concluding the survey, Montenegro has strengthened water safety in health care facilities through routine monitoring, standard operating procedures and WASH-FIT implementation. The 2026 Law on the Protection of the Population from Communicable Diseases further mandates WASH plans for health care and educational institutions, defining them as measures to ensure and monitor water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management to prevent infections.

Water health care facilities does not always meet microbiological standards in Montenegro

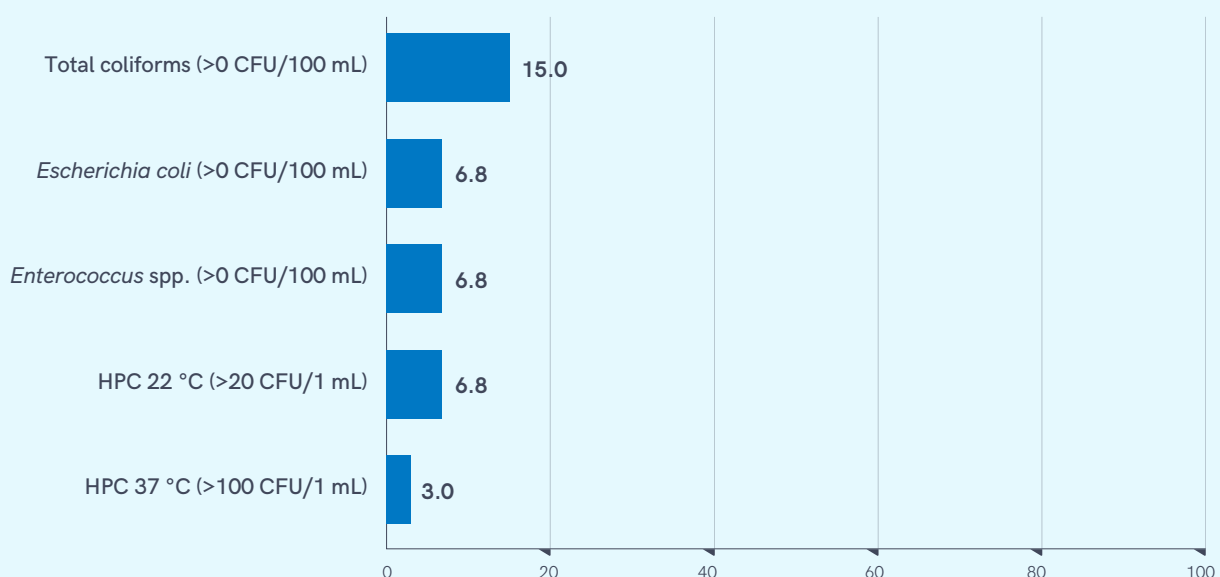


Figure 12 Proportion of water samples positive for microbiological parameters in health care facilities in Montenegro, 2025 (%)

Sanitation services



Basic service

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.

In 2025

- A total of 70 countries and three SDG regions, representing 48% of the global population, had estimates for basic sanitation services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 40% of health care facilities had basic sanitation services, but data were insufficient to assess trends.
- Regional coverage ranged from 23% in sub-Saharan Africa to 55% in Central and Southern Asia.
- In LDCs, LLDCs and highly and extremely fragile contexts, fewer than one in five health care facilities (19%) had basic sanitation services.
- There was no sanitation service at 11% of health care facilities, serving 936 million people.
- In 30 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no sanitation service, meaning that no improved toilets were available.

A midwife at Nsuaem Health Centre, Ghana, inspects a newly completed outpatient toilet block. © UNICEF/UN0878002/Paa Kwesi Wo

All patients, visitors and staff must be able to use sanitation facilities safely in health care facilities. Because many patients may carry infections transmitted via the faecal-oral route, sanitation systems (including, for example, toilets, bathroom plumbing, sewer connections, on-site storage and treatment systems) must effectively contain excreta, prevent human contact, and minimize contamination of the health care environment. Safe, clean and private sanitation is also essential for maintaining dignity, particularly for patients who are ill, vulnerable or require assistance.

A basic sanitation service requires improved usable sanitation facilities that include 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.

In 2025, global estimates for basic sanitation services became available for the first time. Overall, 40% of health care facilities had basic services, 49% had limited services and 11% had no service (meaning no improved toilets were available at the facility). However, robust trend analysis is not possible for most SDG regions or at the global level due to data limitations.

Regional coverage of basic sanitation services ranged from 23% in sub-Saharan Africa to 55% in Central and Southern Asia, but most SDG regions lacked sufficient data to generate regional

estimates. Coverage in LDCs, LLDCs and highly and extremely fragile contexts was particularly low, at just 19% (Figure 13).

In 2025, 70 countries had sufficient data to estimate basic sanitation services, including 13 countries with coverage above 75% and 9 with universal coverage (>99%) (Figure 14). In 18 countries, at least half of health care facilities had basic sanitation services, while in 19 countries across all regions with data, coverage remained below 10% (Figure 15). No countries in Australia and New Zealand or Latin America and the Caribbean had sufficient data to produce estimates.

Global and regional coverage of basic sanitation services tends to be lower than for other basic WASH services

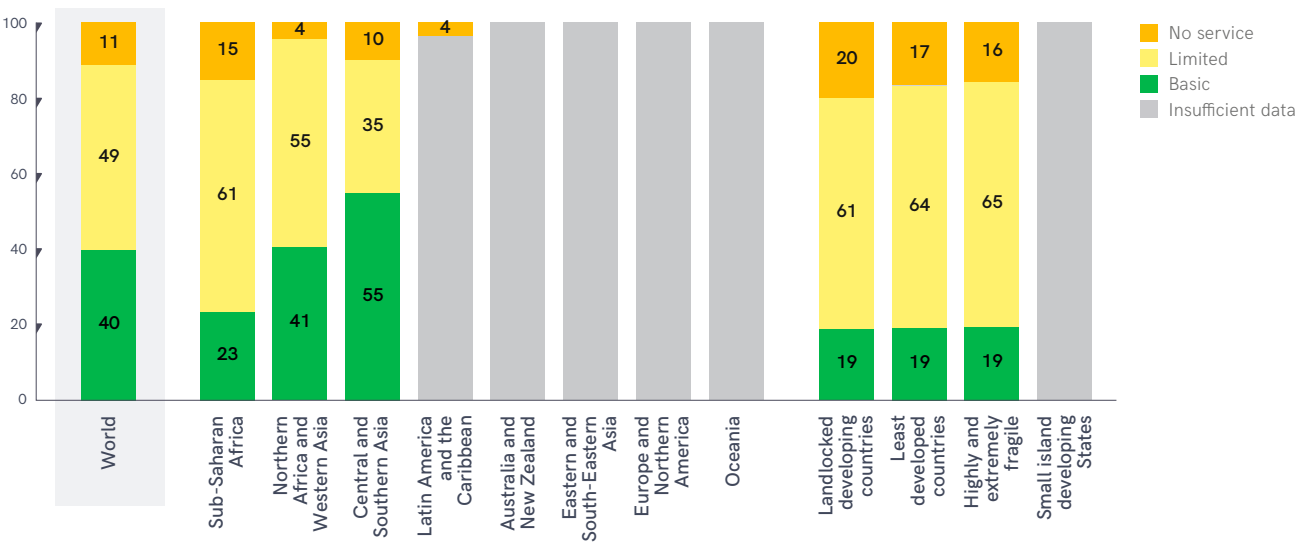


Figure 13 Global and regional coverage of sanitation services in health care facilities, 2025 (%)

In 2025, 13 out of 70 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic sanitation services

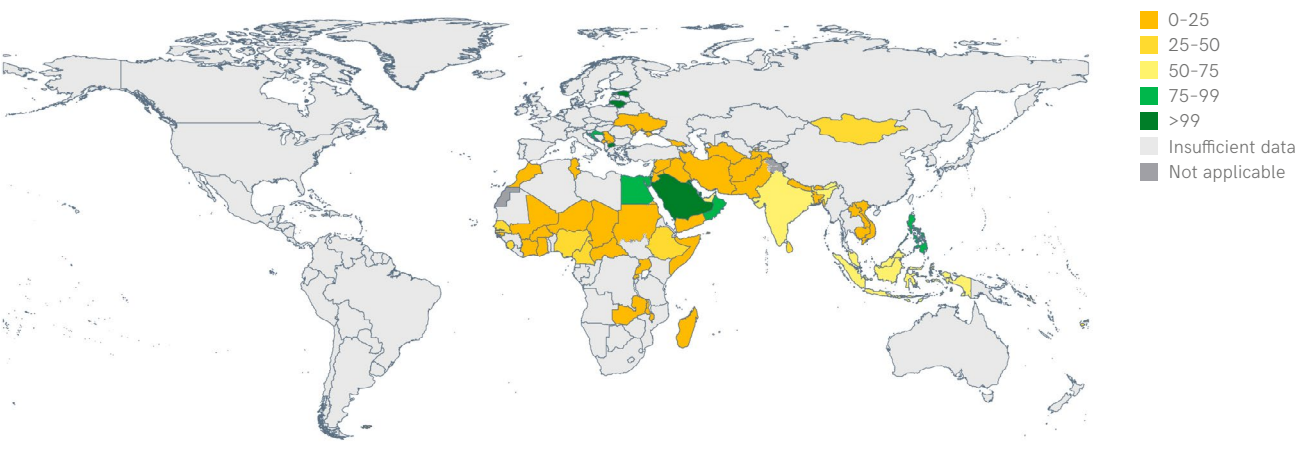


Figure 14 Proportion of health care facilities with basic sanitation services, 2025 (%)

Sanitation service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2025

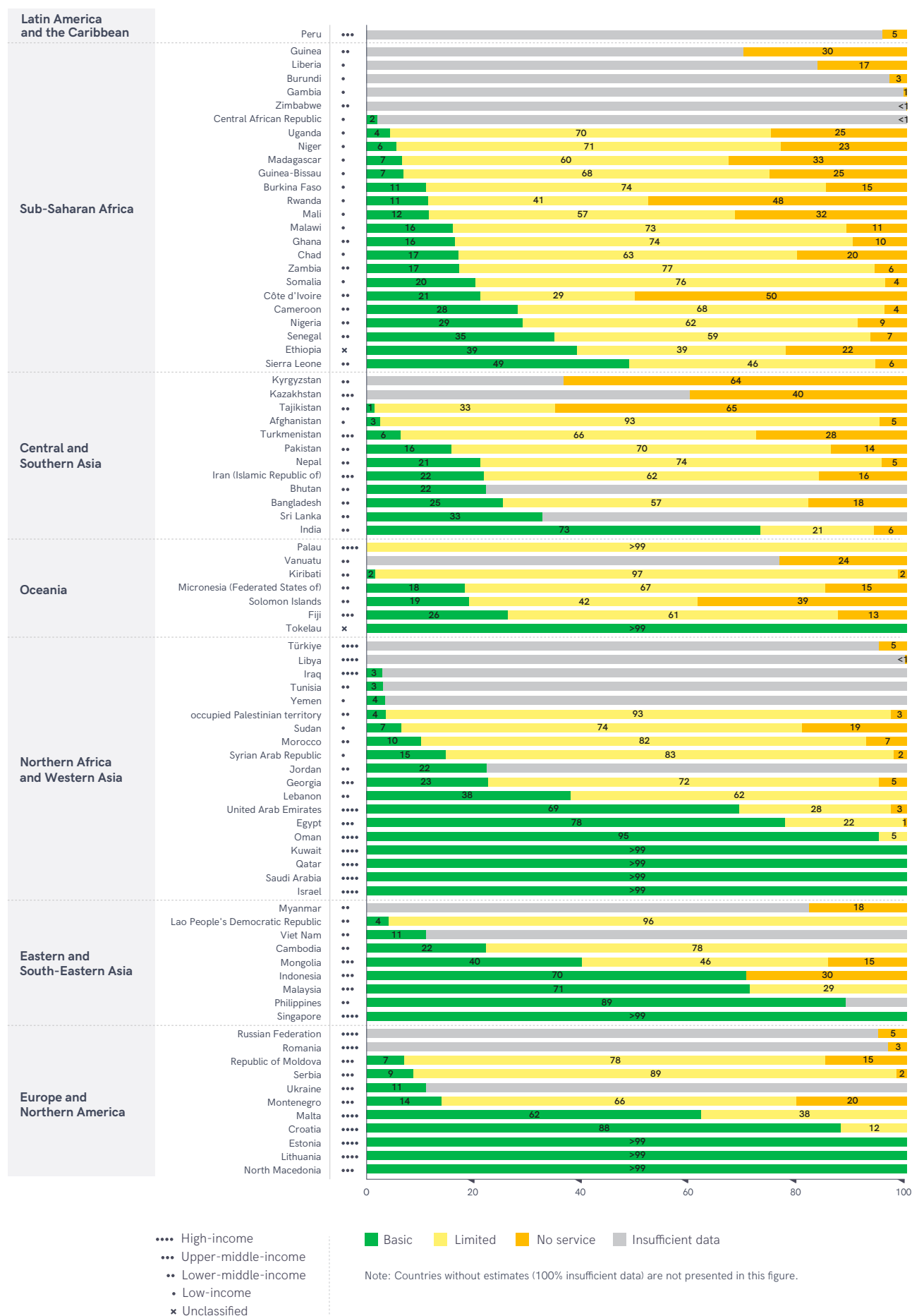
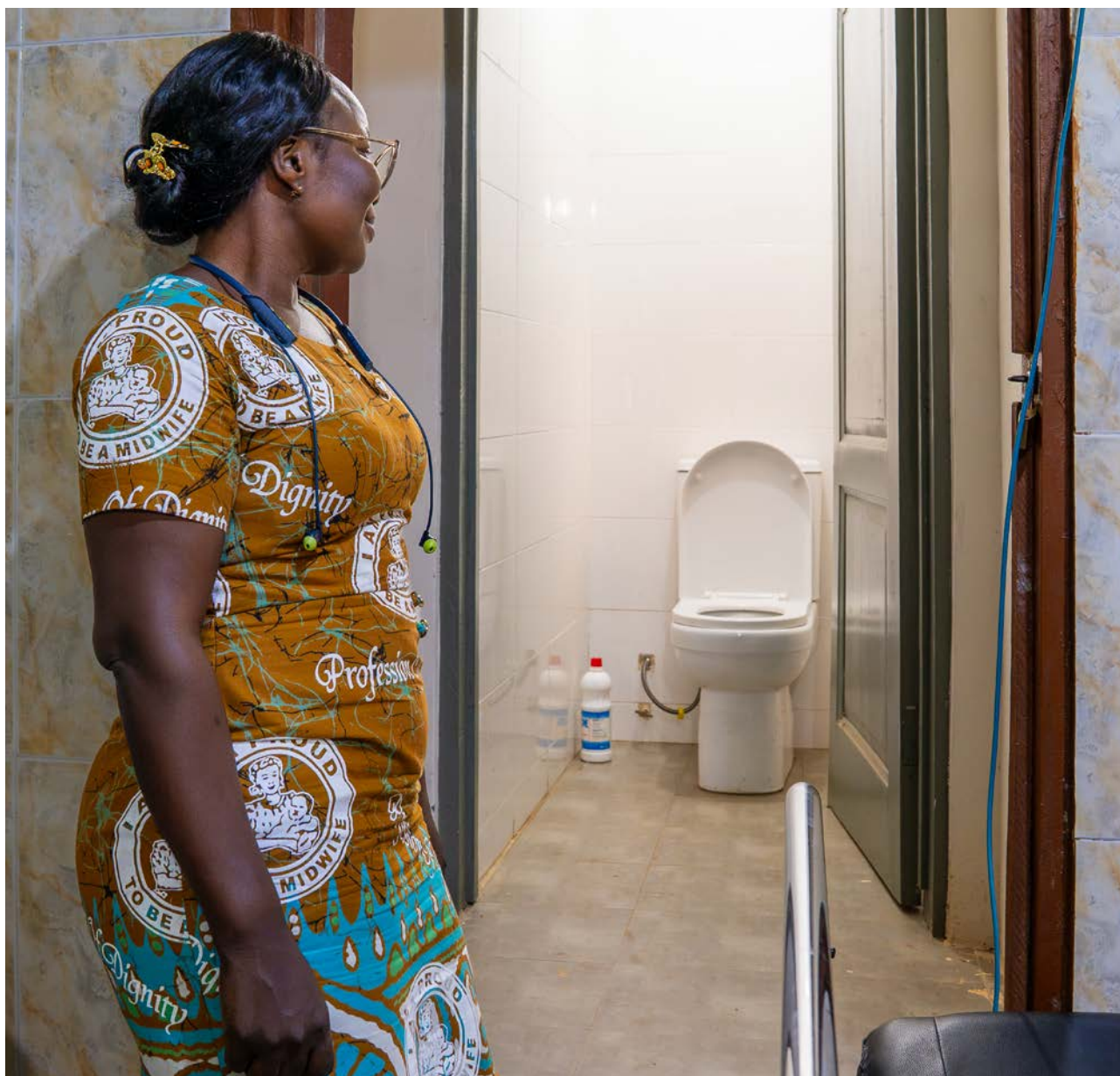


Figure 15 Coverage of sanitation services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)



A midwife looks at a newly installed toilet for the maternity ward at Atobiase Health Centre. Ashanti Region, Ghana.
© UNICEF/UN0877999/Paa Kwesi Wo

Many countries do not yet have data available for all the elements of a basic sanitation service. Where full information is unavailable, the JMP estimates basic sanitation services using data on improved and usable toilets plus at least two of the four remaining criteria (toilets designated for staff, sex-separated toilets, menstrual hygiene facilities, and accessibility for people with limited mobility). Because these elements may come from different data sources, overall coverage is determined by the lowest-performing component (the 'limiting factor'). The most common limiting factors were the availability of menstrual hygiene facilities and accessibility for people with limited mobility (13 countries each) (Figure 16).

However, this may partly reflect the misconception that at least four toilets are required. In practice, a facility can meet the basic service level with only two toilets: one dedicated for staff, and one gender-neutral toilet for patients that provides menstrual hygiene facilities and is accessible for people with limited mobility.

In 2026, for the first time, global estimates became available for the proportion of health care facilities with basic sanitation services, as well as for the individual criteria comprising this indicator.

Basic sanitation services were often limited by low coverage of menstrual hygiene facilities and accessibility for those with limited mobility

SDG Region	Country	Any sanitation facility	Improved sanitation facility	Improved and usable sanitation facility	Improved and dedicated for staff	Improved and sex-separated	Improved and providing menstrual hygiene facilities	Improved and accessible for those with limited mobility	Basic sanitation services
Europe and Northern America	Estonia	>99	>99	>99				>99	>99
	Lithuania	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99			>99
	North Macedonia	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99			>99
	Croatia	>99	>99	96	>99	88	94	98	88
	Malta	>99	>99	>99	62				62
	Montenegro	80	80	77	74	56	14	21	14
	Ukraine			88	71	24	11	39	11
	Serbia	99	98	81	82	58	40	9	9
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	Republic of Moldova		85	81	31		7	14	7
	Singapore	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99
	Philippines			98	94	94	89	89	89
	Malaysia	>99	>99						71
	Indonesia		70						70
	Mongolia	>99	85	85	79	55	67	40	40
	Cambodia	>99	>99	>99	38	71	31	22	22
	Viet Nam	>99		82	89		55	11	11
Northern Africa and Western Asia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	>99	>99	99		15		4	4
	Israel								>99
	Kuwait	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99
	Qatar	>99	>99	>99		>99		>99	>99
	Saudi Arabia	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99
	Oman	>99	>99	>99	95	>99	>99	>99	95
	Egypt		99	95	83	82	79	78	78
	United Arab Emirates		97	97	84	91	69	85	69
	Lebanon	>99	>99	99	84	41	94	38	38
	Georgia	97	95	90	76	65	23	39	23
	Jordan			83	75	64	27	22	22
	Syrian Arab Republic	99	98	95	57	45	15	23	15
	Morocco	94	93	80	70	21	21	10	10
	Sudan	96	81	80	47	38	7	8	7
	occupied Palestinian territory	>99	97	83	44	38		4	4
	Yemen			38	17	41		4	4
Oceania	Tunisia			94	56	22	21	3	3
	Iraq			71	60	65	3	15	3
	Tokelau	>99	>99	>99	>99		>99		>99
	Fiji		87	81	66	51	31	26	26
	Solomon Islands	72	61	19	56		28	24	19
	Micronesia (Federated States of)	89	85	77	21	26	18	29	18
Central and Southern Asia	Kiribati	98	98	73	88	2	28	7	2
	Palau	>99	>99	83	83		<1		<1
	India		94	89	83	73	91	82	73
	Sri Lanka			96	93	65	38	33	33
	Bangladesh	89	82	66	37	35	25	30	25
	Bhutan	>99		89	73	38	24	22	22
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	98	84	79	62	29	26	22	22
	Nepal	95	95	93	48		37	21	21
	Pakistan		86	78	67	30	22	16	16
	Turkmenistan	82	72	72	42	49	34	6	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	Afghanistan	95		86	38	69	3	24	3
	Tajikistan	59	35	35	15	19	37	1	1
	Sierra Leone	96	94	75	71	54	49	58	49
	Ethiopia	98	78	78	80	64		39	39
	Senegal	96	93	90	77	35	72		35
	Nigeria	91	91	41	63	29	31	35	29
	Cameroon	96		96	60	28		42	28
	Côte d'Ivoire	88	50	50	45	21			21
	Somalia	>99	96	78	50	41	20	21	20
	Zambia	>99	94	81	62	74	17	33	17
	Chad	80	80	79	45	40		17	17
	Ghana	94	90	74	66	47	16	19	16
	Malawi	98	89	66	72	56	16		16
	Mali	92	68	68	85	81	12	14	12
	Rwanda	98	52	52	72	34	11		11
	Burkina Faso	>99	85	77	71	72	13	11	11
	Guinea-Bissau		75	75	72	70	29	7	7
	Madagascar	92	67	60	51	40	12	7	7
	Niger	87	77	53	53	48	8	12	6
Latin America and the Caribbean	Uganda		75	67	27	46			4
	Central African Republic			34	47	85	2	12	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	>99	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1

0-19 20-39 40-59 60-79 80-100 Insufficient data

Figure 16 Proportion of health care facilities meeting different criteria for a basic sanitation service, among countries with estimates, 2025 (%)

As shown in Figure 17, most health care facilities worldwide had some form of sanitation facilities (89%), which was typically improved (88%), and usable (85%). However, only three quarters of facilities (76%) had improved toilets dedicated for staff, and only around half had improved toilets that were sex-separated (55%), accessible for people with limited mobility (51%), or equipped with menstrual hygiene facilities (49%). Consequently, just 40% of health care facilities met all the requirements for a basic sanitation service.

While 70 countries had sufficient data to estimate basic sanitation services in 2025, more countries (90)

had enough data to calculate the proportion of health care facilities with no sanitation service (facilities relying on unimproved sanitation or having no toilets at all).

Globally, 11% of health care facilities, serving 936 million people, had no sanitation service in 2025. In 30 countries, at least 10% of health care facilities had no sanitation service; in 18 countries, this figure exceeded 20%, and in 3 countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) more than half of health care facilities had no service (Figure 18).

Only half of health care facilities globally have toilets that are accessible for those with limited mobility or provide menstrual hygiene facilities



Figure 17 Global proportion of health care facilities meeting different criteria for a basic sanitation service, 2025 (%)

In 30 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no sanitation service in 2025

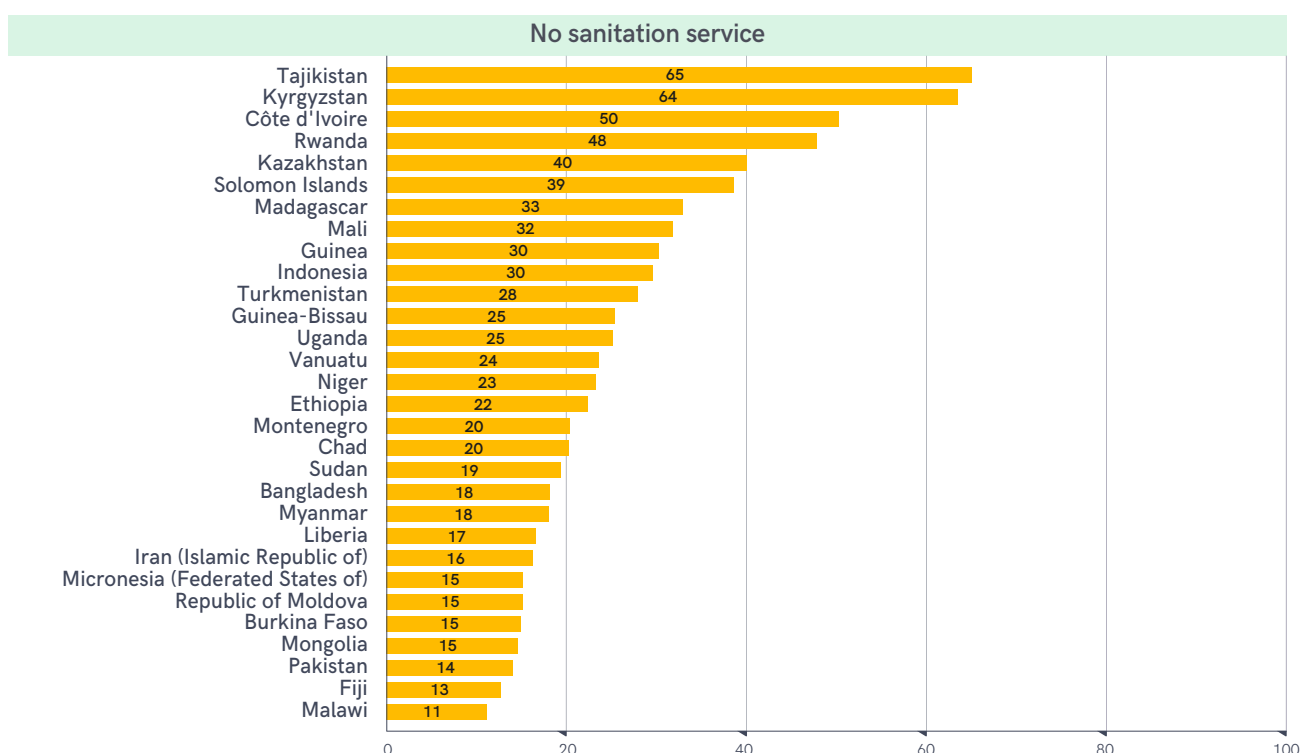


Figure 18 Proportion of health care facilities with no sanitation service by country ($\geq 10\%$), 2025 (%)

The basic sanitation service indicator captures information on infrastructure and on suitability for different groups of users but does not include the safe management of excreta. Facilities may be connected to sewer networks or rely on on-site systems such as septic tanks or improved pit latrines, but the basic service level does not include wastewater treatment or faecal sludge management. This is a critical gap, as pathogens shed into wastewater can contaminate the environment if not properly managed.

Sanitation systems vary widely by context. Sewer connections are common in high-income countries but not universal; for example, a 2024 survey in the United Arab Emirates found that 85% were connected to sewers while 10% relied on septic tanks. Oman relies predominantly on on-site systems, with over 90% of facilities using septic tanks. In low-income and lower-middle-income countries, sewer connections are often below 50%. In Bangladesh, a 2022 Health Facility Survey found that only 19% of health care

facilities were sewer-connected, compared with 56% relying on septic tanks and 11% using pit latrines. Sewer coverage is typically lower in rural areas and among non-hospitals. In Rwanda, the 2023 Harmonized Health Facility Assessment found that 59% of hospitals had sewer connections, compared with 10% of non-hospitals.

Despite widespread reliance on on-site systems, data on their safe management are limited. When pits or tanks fill, they should be safely emptied, with waste transported to appropriate treatment or securely covered and left to decompose in situ. Emerging evidence suggests this is not always the case (Figure 19). In Turkmenistan, a 2023 survey found that half (51%) of health care facilities used storage tanks, and that nearly three quarters of these were emptied or safely covered when needed. In Montenegro and Georgia, fewer health care facilities relied on on-site storage tanks (16% and 19% respectively), but in both countries, nearly half were not consistently emptied or safely covered when they filled up.

Septic tanks and pit latrines are not always emptied or safely covered when they fill up

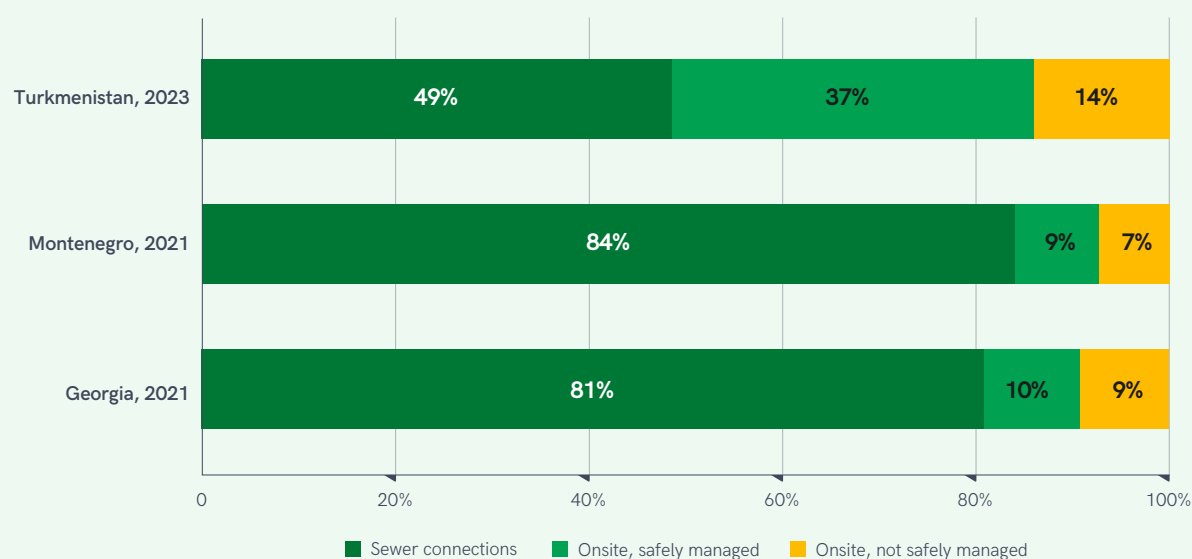


Figure 19

Proportion of health care facilities by type and level of excreta management, selected surveys 2021–2023 (%)

Hygiene services



Basic service

Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within 5 m of toilets.

In 2025

- A total of 67 countries and three SDG regions, representing 46% of the global population, had estimates for basic hygiene services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 72% of health care facilities had basic hygiene services, up from 55% in 2015.
- Coverage ranged from 34% in sub-Saharan Africa to 82% in Central and Southern Asia.
- In LDCs, LLDCs and highly or extremely fragile contexts, fewer than half of health care facilities had basic hygiene services.
- Eight out of nine health care facilities (89%) had functional hand hygiene facilities at points of care, but only three out of four (75%) had handwashing facilities with water and soap at toilets.
- There was no hygiene service at 8% of health care facilities, serving 652 million people.
- In 18 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no hygiene service, meaning that no functional hand hygiene facilities were available either at points of care or at toilets.

A nurse washing his hands at Want District Hospital, Want village, Nuristan Province, Afghanistan.
© UNICEF/UN0863593/Muzamel Azizi

Hand hygiene has been a cornerstone of IPC practice since the 19th century. WHO defines five key moments for hand hygiene in health care facilities: before touching a patient, before clean or aseptic procedures, after body fluid exposure/risk, after touching a patient, and after touching patient surroundings. In addition to health care workers, patients and their caregivers also require access to hand hygiene materials to reduce the risk of pathogen transmission. The basic hygiene service level therefore calls for functional hand hygiene facilities both at points of care and within 5 m of toilets.

In 2025, 72% of health care facilities had basic hygiene services, representing an increase of 17 percentage points since 2015 (Figure 20). However, trends should be interpreted with caution due to changes in data availability across countries. For example, China had estimates for basic hygiene for 2014–2022 (all at 36%) but none for 2025 due to a lack of data since 2018.

Three SDG regions had estimates for basic hygiene services in 2025

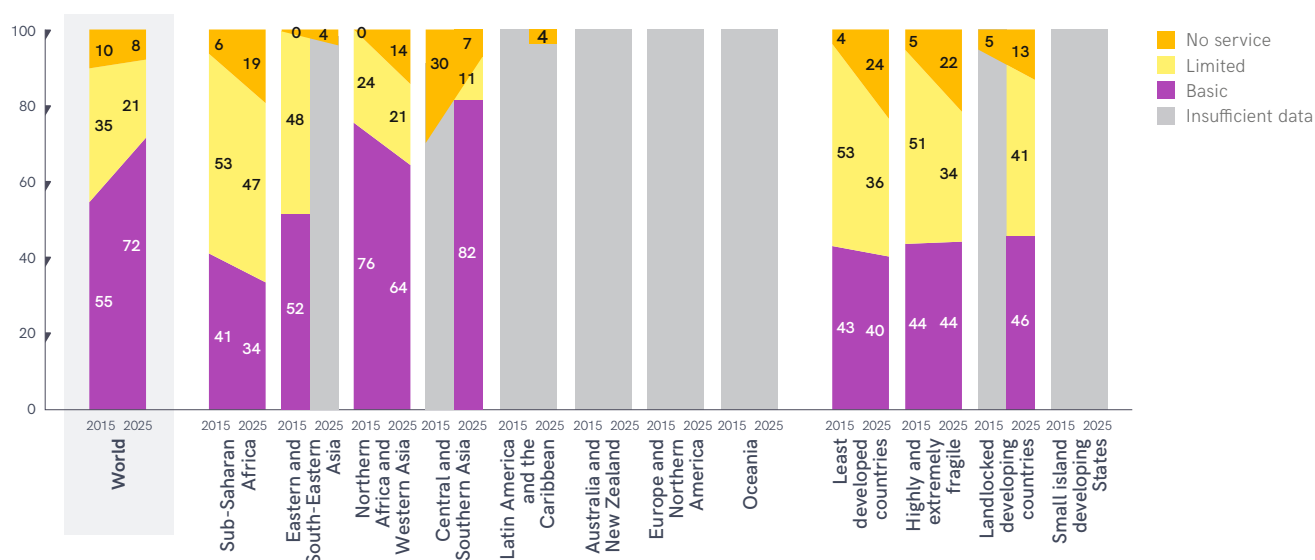


Figure 20 Global and regional coverage of hygiene services in health care facilities, 2025 (%)

In 2025, 32 out of 67 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic hygiene services in health care facilities

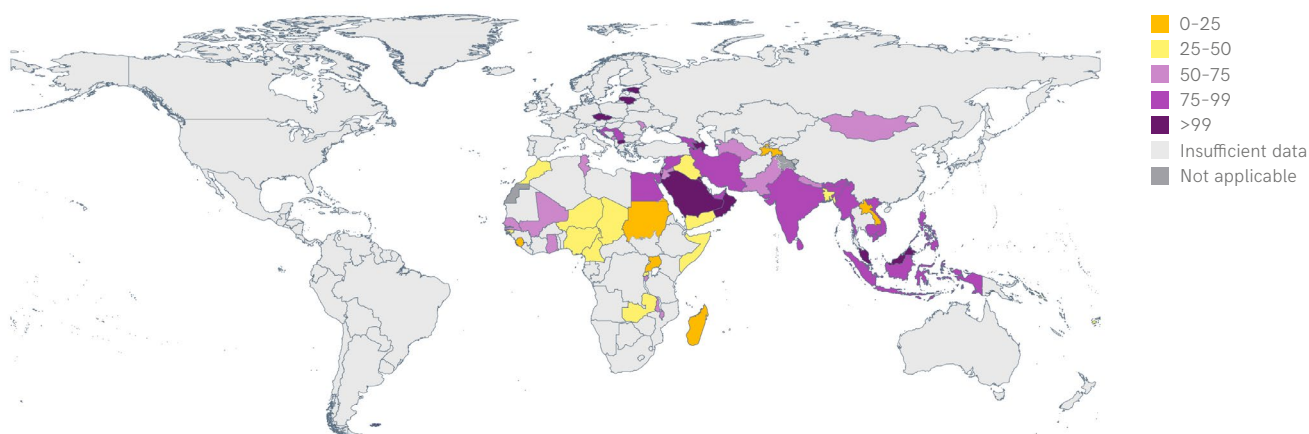


Figure 21 Proportion of health care facilities with basic hygiene services, 2025 (%)

In contrast, India had more recent data (basic hygiene rising from 84% in 2020 to 94% in 2025) but no comparable baseline for 2015. These shifts in country coverage, especially for large countries, can influence global and regional trends.

Regional coverage ranged from 34% in sub-Saharan Africa to 82% in Central and Southern Asia. In LDCs, LLDCs and highly and extremely fragile contexts coverage remained low, at 40% to 46% (Figure 20). Apparent declines in some regions are partly explained by changes in country coverage. For example, the decline seen in sub-Saharan Africa is in part caused by data from Nigeria, where the 2017 NORM survey reported higher levels of basic hygiene than in subsequent rounds conducted in 2019 and 2021. Meanwhile, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania

had estimates for 2015 (45% and 42%, respectively) but lacked estimates for 2025 due to ageing data. Similarly, reductions in Northern Africa and Western Asia are partly due to newly established baselines in countries with relatively low coverage, including Iraq (49%), Jordan (59%), Morocco (37%), Sudan (17%) and Yemen (28%), which collectively lowered the regional average. Estimates of regional and global trends should therefore be treated with caution.

In 2025, 67 countries had sufficient data to estimate basic hygiene services, including 32 countries with above 75% coverage and 16 with universal coverage (>99%) (Figure 21). At least half of health care facilities had basic hygiene services in 46 countries, while coverage remained below 25% in 6 countries (Figure 22).

Hygiene service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2025

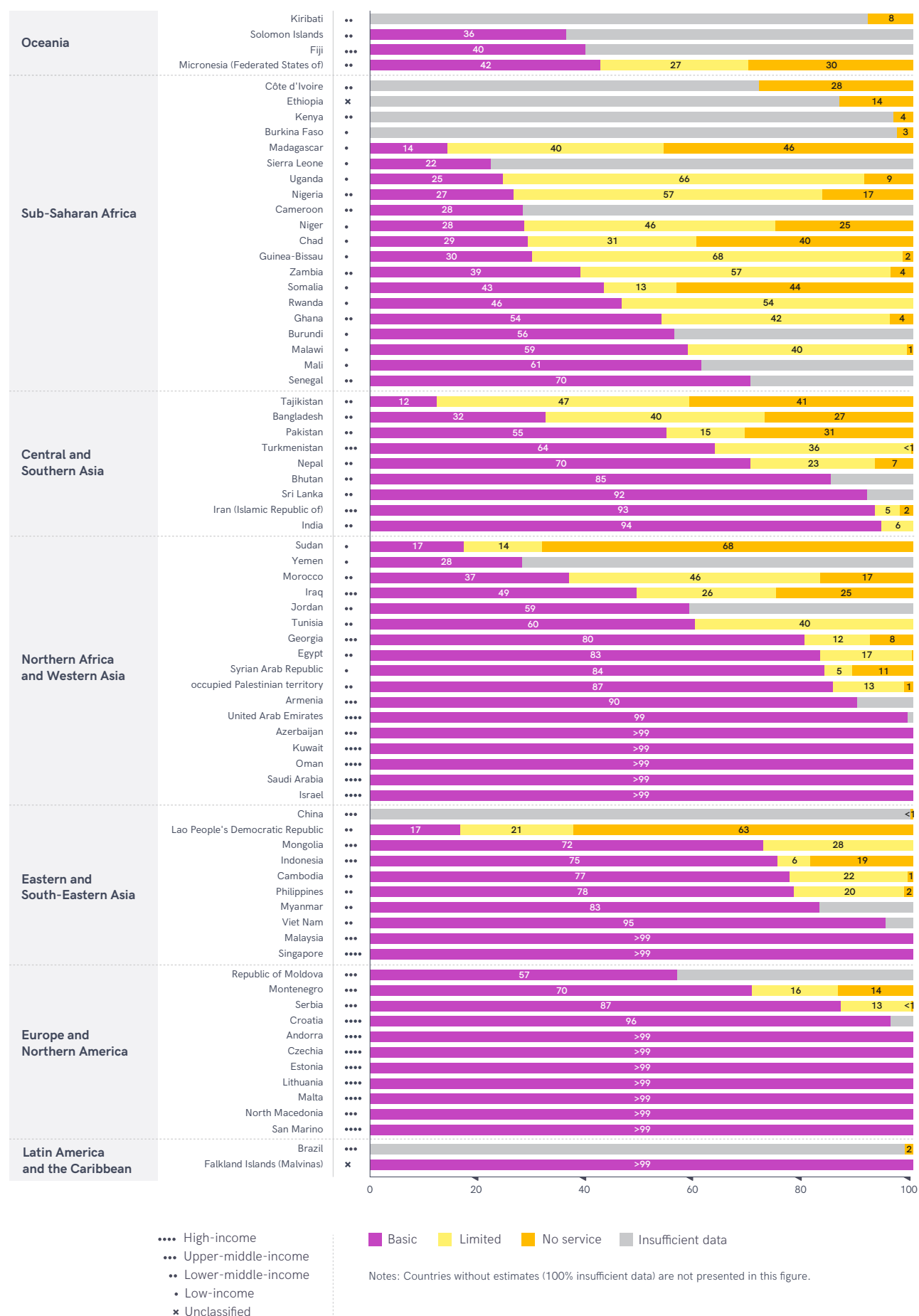


Figure 22

Coverage of hygiene services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

Globally, 8% of health care facilities had no hygiene service in 2025, meaning that hand hygiene facilities were not available either at points of care or near toilets. In 18 countries, at least 10% of health care facilities had no hygiene service.

In 12 countries, this proportion exceeded 20%, and in Sudan and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, more than 60% of health care facilities had no hygiene service (Figure 23).

In 18 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no hygiene service in 2025

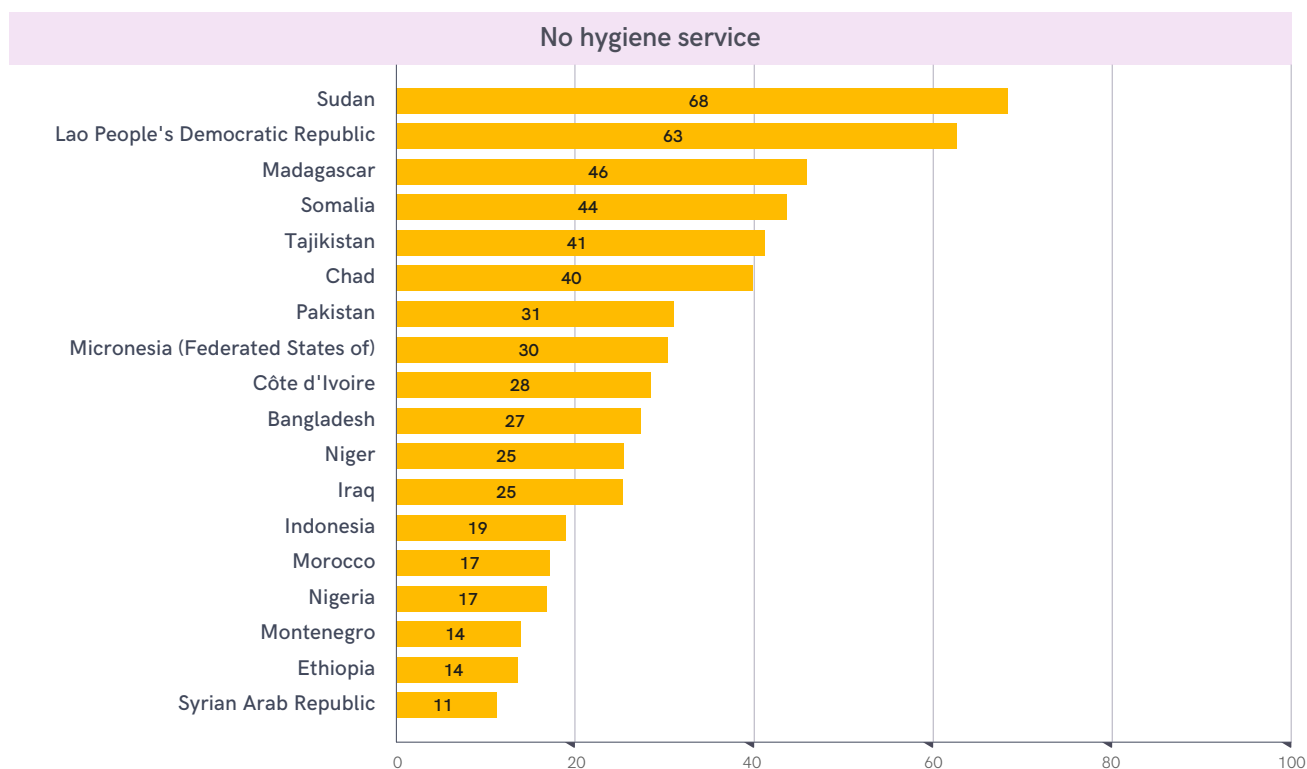


Figure 23 Proportion of health care facilities with no hygiene service by country ($\geq 10\%$), 2025 (%)



A doctor at Kirivong Referral Hospital, Cambodia, shows her daughter how to wash her hands at a UNICEF-supported handwashing station.
© UNICEF/UNI960521/Antoine Raab

The JMP basic hygiene service level requires the presence of functional hand hygiene facilities at points of care and near toilets but does not specify how many such locations are required. As a result, facilities can meet the basic service threshold even if only one point of care and one toilet within a facility have hand hygiene facilities. Where multiple wards are assessed, the JMP prioritizes data from outpatient departments to derive estimates.

Many countries monitor stricter indicators, such as the availability of hand hygiene facilities at all points of care. As expected, this results in lower levels of coverage compared with the JMP global indicator. Figure 24 shows that, in countries where such data are available, the proportion of facilities with hand

hygiene materials at all points of care is often substantially lower than in individual wards, including outpatient departments. For example, in Zambia, 98% of health care facilities had hand hygiene facilities at at least one point of care, and 92% had facilities in outpatient departments (the basis for the global indicator), but only 67% had them at all points of care. Similar patterns are observed in other countries, including Malawi and Somalia, where the 'all points of care' indicator is markedly lower than ward-level coverage. While some specialized wards, such as surgery or HIV units, often have relatively high coverage, this is not consistent across settings; in Maldives, for example, surgery had the lowest coverage of any ward.

Health care facilities are less likely to have hand hygiene facilities at all points of care than in outpatient departments



*Primary location used for JMP estimates

Figure 24

Proportion of health care facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (alcohol-based hand rub or running water and soap) at different points of care, selected countries 2015–2024 (%)

Environmental cleaning services



Basic service

Protocols for cleaning are available and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.

In 2025

- A total of 54 countries and two SDG regions had estimates for basic environmental cleaning services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 59% of health care facilities had basic environmental cleaning services, but data were insufficient to assess trends.
- Coverage ranged from 46% in Northern Africa and Western Asia to 65% in Central and Southern Asia.
- In LDCs, only a quarter (24%) of health care facilities had basic services.
- There was no environmental cleaning service at 18% of health care facilities, serving 1.5 billion people.
- In 28 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no environmental cleaning service, meaning that cleaning protocols weren't available and no staff had received training.

A hygienist cleans inside the newly rehabilitated laboratory at the Beni General Hospital in North Kivu province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. © UNICEF/UNI792779/Jospin Benek

Environmental contamination contributes to the transmission of health care-associated infections, making effective environmental cleaning a core component of IPC. Environmental cleaning includes both routine cleaning and, where needed, disinfection of environmental surfaces and non-critical patient care equipment.

Health care facilities should establish environmental cleaning policies that define the frequency and type of cleaning required for different areas and purposes. These should specify roles and responsibilities, as well as procedures for implementation and documentation. Facilities should use written protocols or standard operating procedures that outline required materials, step-by-step tasks, and safety measures such as the use of personal protective equipment and the safe management of soiled cleaning materials.

These measures are only effective if staff are trained to implement them. Accordingly, a basic environmental cleaning service requires both the presence of protocols and that all staff responsible for cleaning have received appropriate training.

In 2025, global estimates for basic environmental cleaning services became available for the first time. Overall, 59% of health care facilities had basic services, 23% had limited services and 18% had no service. However, only two SDG regions had sufficient data to produce regional estimates: Northern Africa and Western Asia (46%) and sub-Saharan Africa (65%) (Figure 25). Coverage was particularly low in LDCs (24%) and highly and extremely fragile contexts (30%), underscoring gaps in both service delivery and monitoring systems.

In 2025, 54 countries had sufficient data to estimate basic environmental cleaning services. Coverage was universal (>99%) in 8 countries and above 75% in 17 countries (Figure 26). However, progress remains uneven: in 32 countries, fewer than half of facilities had basic cleaning services, in 18 countries, fewer than a quarter did, and in 9 countries, coverage was below 10%. Estimates were available for at least one country, area or territory in every SDG region except for Australia and New Zealand (Figure 27).

Only two SDG regions had estimates for basic environmental cleaning services in 2025

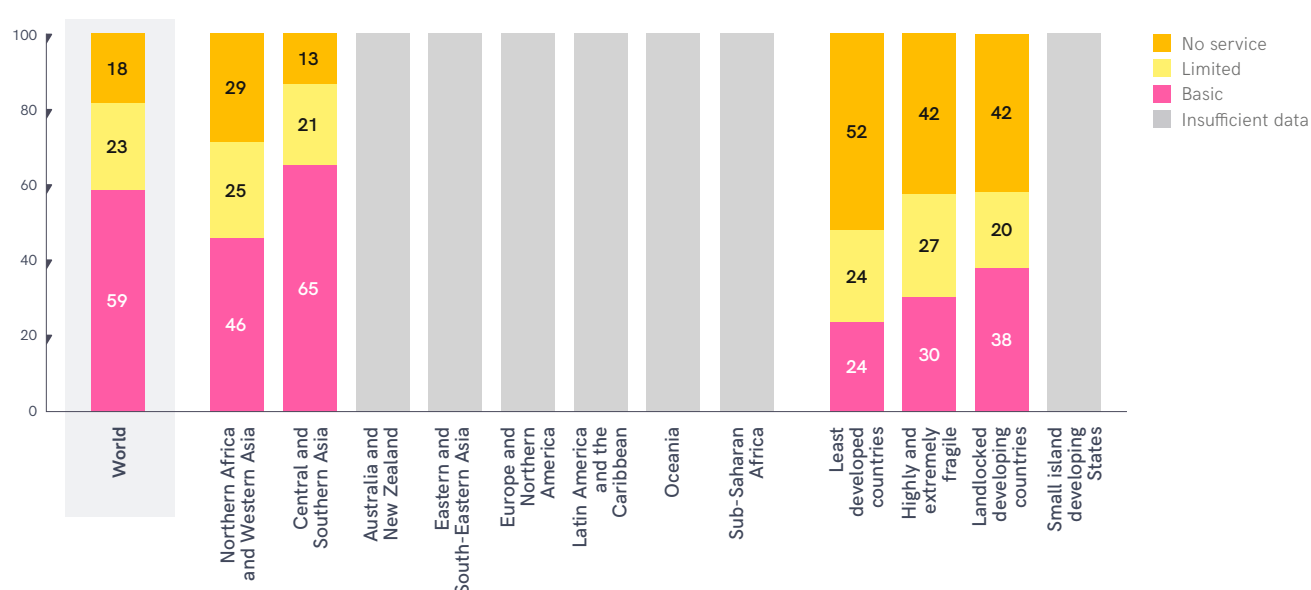


Figure 25 Global and regional coverage of environmental cleaning services in health care facilities, 2025 (%)

In 2025, 17 out of 54 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic environmental cleaning services in health care facilities

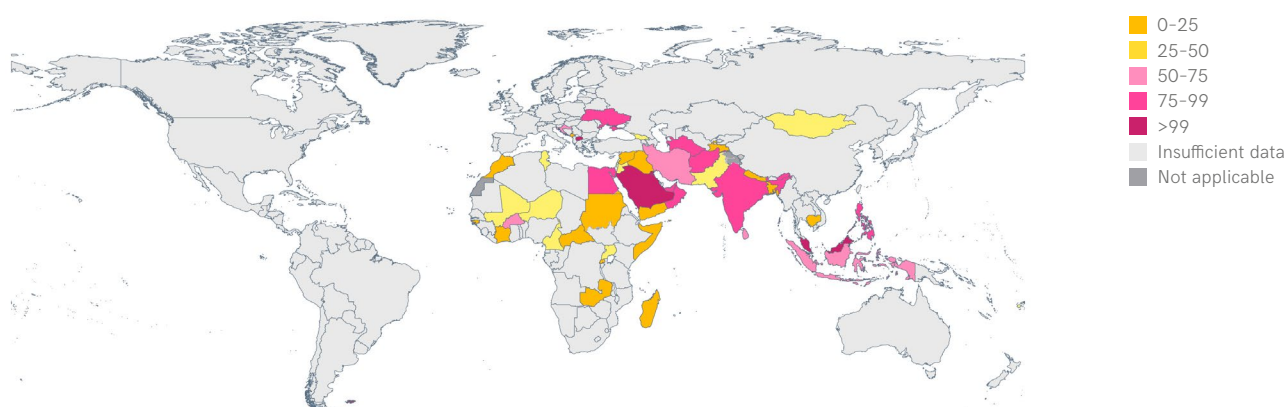


Figure 26 Proportion of health care facilities with basic environmental cleaning services, 2025 (%)

Environmental cleaning service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2025

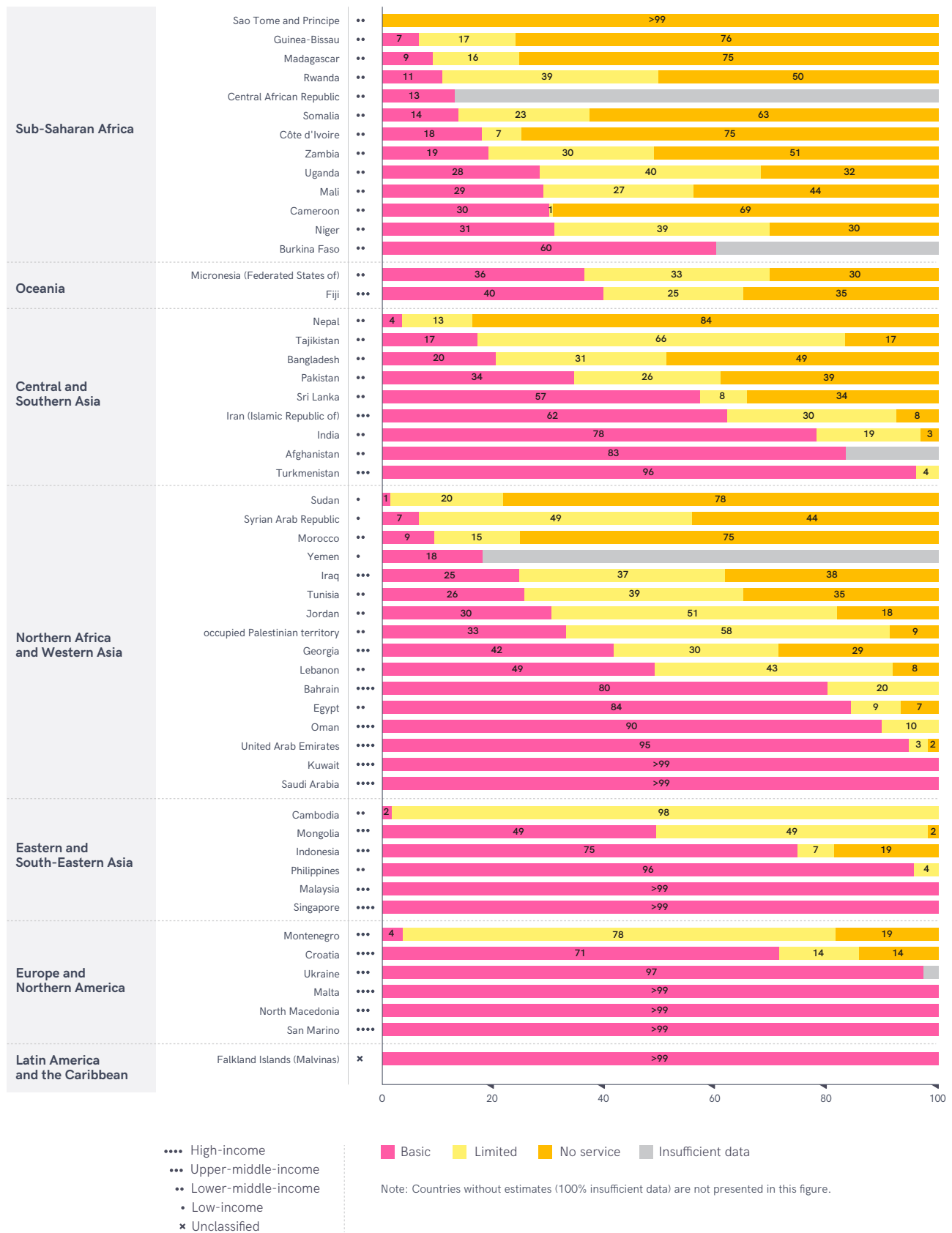


Figure 27 Coverage of environmental cleaning services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

Facilities lacking both cleaning protocols and trained staff are classified as having no environmental cleaning service. In 2025, 49 countries had sufficient data to estimate this measure. In 28 countries, at least 10% of health care facilities had no service (Figure 28), including 11 countries where more than half of health care facilities had no environmental cleaning service. The highest levels were observed in Nepal and Sao Tome and Principe, where more than 80% of health care facilities had no service.



Cleaning staff at Sherpur District Sadar Hospital, Bangladesh, mops the floor outside the Labour Room. © UNICEF/UNI809493/ Sultan Mahmu

In 28 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no environmental cleaning service in 2025

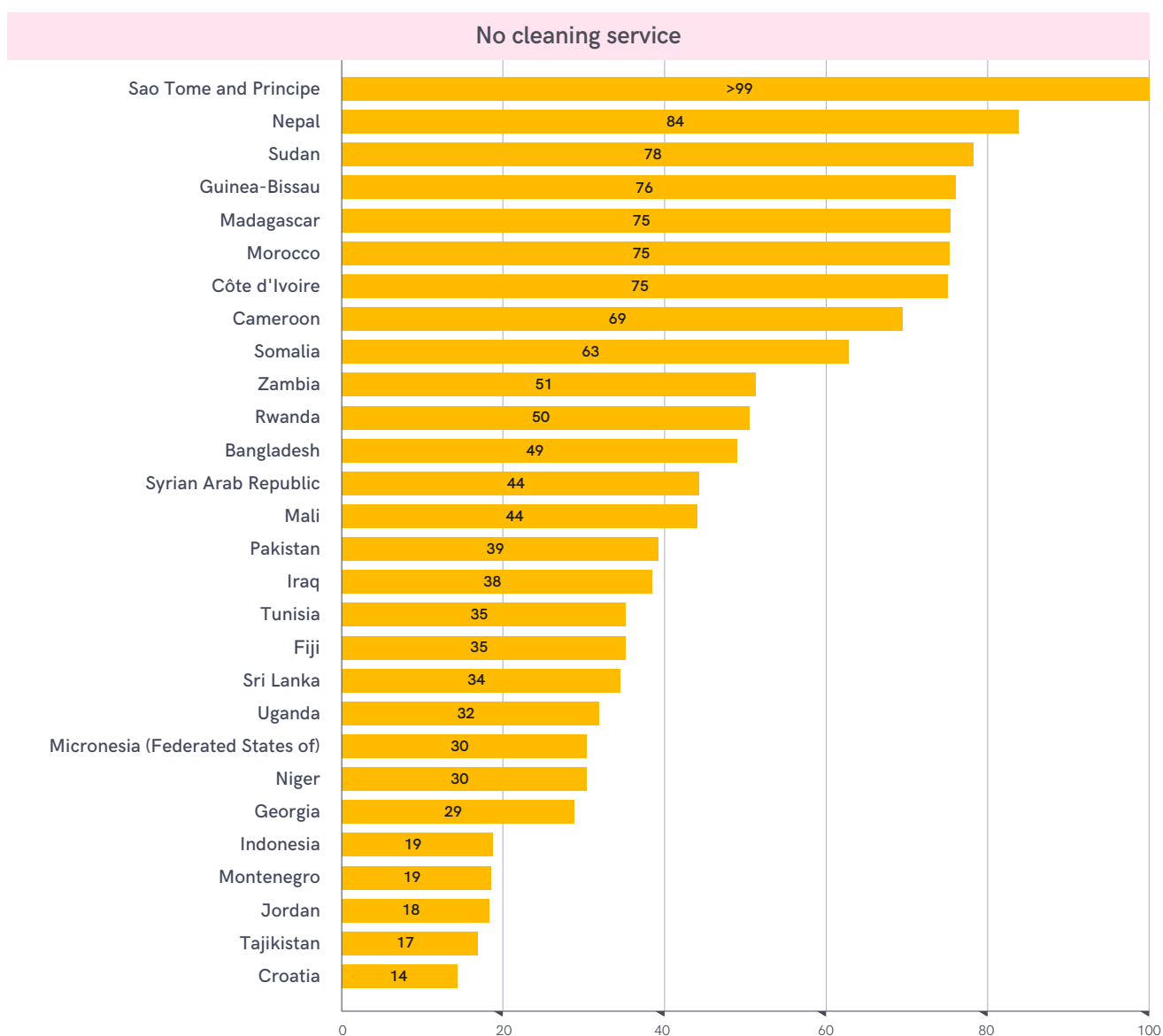


Figure 28 Proportion of health care facilities with no environmental cleaning service by country ($\geq 10\%$), 2025 (%)

The WHO-supported Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) initiative collects data on essential health resources and services, including selected WASH indicators in health care facilities, across more than 25 countries (11). In some settings, HeRAMS is limited to specific regions (e.g. Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh), while in others, it covers the entire country.

The HeRAMS environmental cleaning indicator captures a broader level of environmental cleaning capacity than the global basic service indicator alone. It includes the global basic service requirement (cleaning protocols are in place and staff are adequately trained) but

additionally requires the availability of sufficient cleaning equipment and supplies. Although these indicator components are not assessed separately in HeRAMS, the systematic analysis of barriers to service availability (lack of staff, training, supplies, equipment and/or finance) can inform on which components may be weak or lacking.

Figure 29 shows that hospitals generally have higher coverage than smaller facilities, with gaps exceeding 30 percentage points in Central African Republic, Niger and Yemen. Two exceptions are Ukraine, where coverage is similar across facility types, and Georgia, where non-hospitals had universal (>99%) coverage, compared with 83% in hospitals.

Hospitals are usually more likely than non-hospitals to have sufficient cleaning equipment and supplies

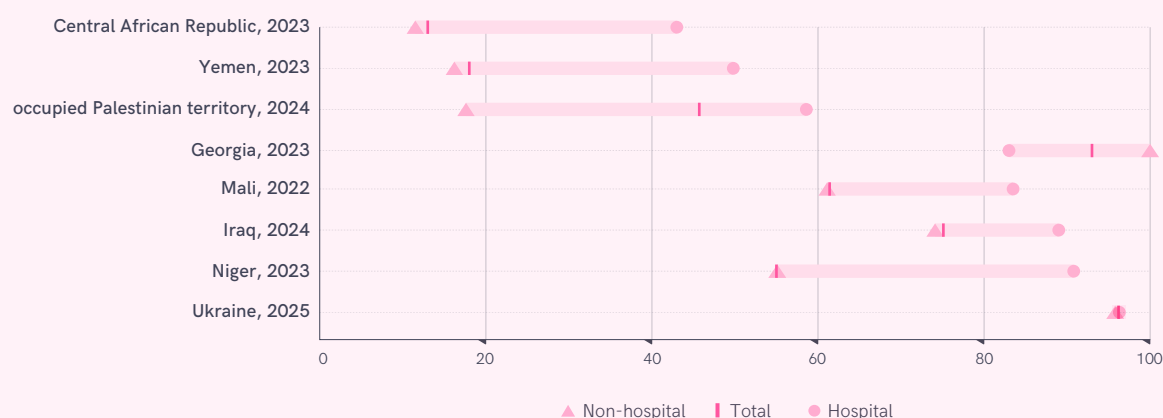


Figure 29

Proportion of health care facilities with sufficient cleaning equipment and supplies, along with cleaning protocols and staff training, selected HeRAMS surveys 2022–2025 (%)



A hygienist cleans the newly constructed latrines at Carl Becker Health Centre in Beni, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. © UNICEF/UNI1843449/Benekire

Waste management services



Basic service

Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.

In 2025

- A total of 79 countries and four SDG regions, representing 52% of the global population, had estimates for basic health care waste management services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 71% of health care facilities had basic health care waste management services, up from 59% in 2015.
- Coverage ranged from 24% in sub-Saharan Africa to 71% in Oceania.
- In highly and extremely fragile contexts, only 24% of health care facilities had basic waste management services.
- Globally, 80% of facilities had materials for safe segregation, and 80% provided adequate treatment for health care waste.
- There was no waste management service at 7% of health care facilities, serving 571 million people.
- In 16 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no health care waste management service, meaning that waste was neither safely segregated nor treated and disposed of safely.

A member of the cleaning staff at Sherpur District Sadar Hospital, Bangladesh, on her way to transport medical waste for disposal. © UNICEF/UNI809503/Sultan Mahmu

A basic waste management service requires both proper segregation and safe treatment and disposal of health care waste. Waste should be segregated at the point of generation into at least three bins: one for general non-hazardous waste, one for infectious waste and one for sharps. Infectious and sharps waste should then be securely stored and transported for treatment and disposal, either on-site or at designated facilities.

In 2025, 79 countries, representing 52% of the global population, had sufficient data to estimate basic waste management services. Globally, 71% of facilities had basic waste management services, 21% had limited services and 7% had no service.

Four SDG regions had sufficient data for regional estimates. Coverage ranged from 24% in sub-Saharan Africa to 71% in Oceania, with Northern Africa and Western Asia at 59% and Central and Southern Asia at 69%. Coverage was particularly low in specific country groupings, including LDCs (26%), LLDCs (38%), and highly and extremely fragile contexts (24%) (Figure 30).

Global coverage of basic waste management services increased from 59% in 2015 to 71% in 2025; however, this reflects a changing set of countries over time. In 2015, estimates covered 84 countries representing 31% of the global population, compared with 79 countries representing 52% of the global population in 2025. The inclusion of new data from large countries, notably India (89%), raised the global

average. At the same time, several countries (including Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria and Pakistan) reported lower coverage in more recent surveys. In addition, new baselines in countries such as Madagascar, Morocco, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic were below previous regional averages, contributing to lower estimates for some regions and country groupings.

These apparent declines do not necessarily reflect deterioration in services. In many cases, they result from improved data collection systems that more accurately capture conditions in health care facilities. As national monitoring systems mature and WASH indicators become more fully integrated into routine reporting systems, estimates are expected to stabilize over time.



A health worker is seen inside the quarantine red zone at Biharamulo District Hospital, United Republic of Tanzania, equipped with protective gear to ensure safety during their duties. © UNICEF/UNI767452/Calvin Kulay

Some regions show an apparent decline in basic waste management services between 2015 and 2025

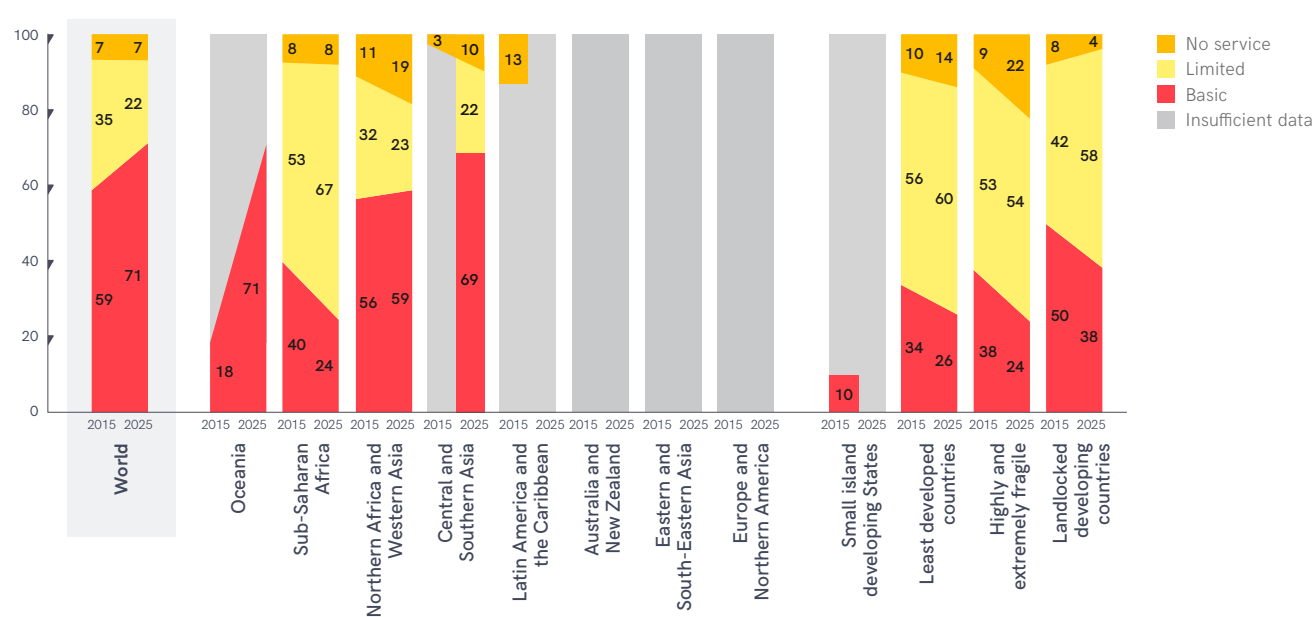


Figure 30 Global and regional coverage of health care waste management services in health care facilities, 2025 (%)

In 2025, 30 out of 79 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic waste management services in health care facilities

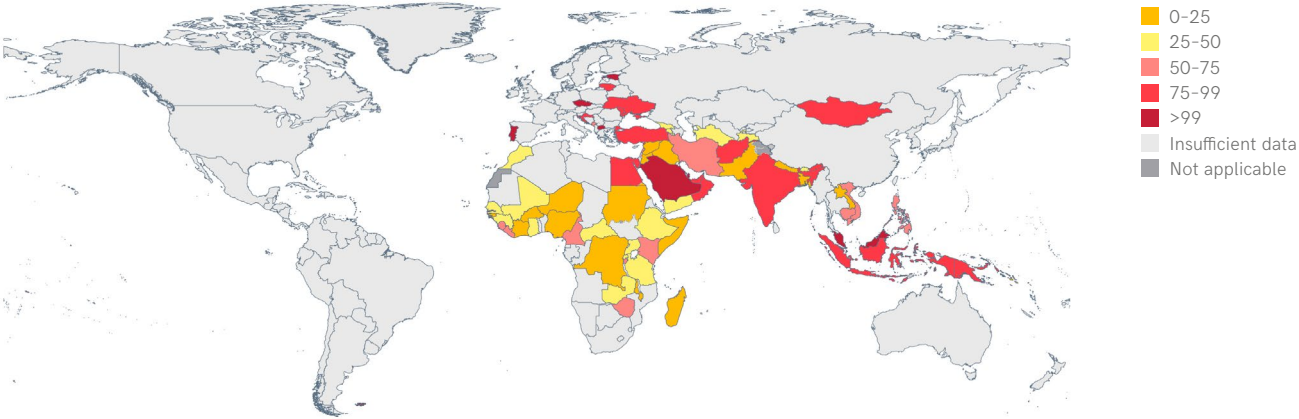


Figure 31 Proportion of health care facilities with basic waste management services, 2025 (%)

In 2025, 79 countries had sufficient data to estimate basic waste management services (Figure 31). Of these, 30 had coverage above 75%, including 13 with universal coverage (>99%). However, substantial gaps remain: in 36 countries,

fewer than half of health care facilities had basic waste management services, and in 18 countries, coverage was below 25%. At least one country, area or territory in every SDG region except Australia and New Zealand had estimates for 2025 (Figure 32).

Waste management service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2025

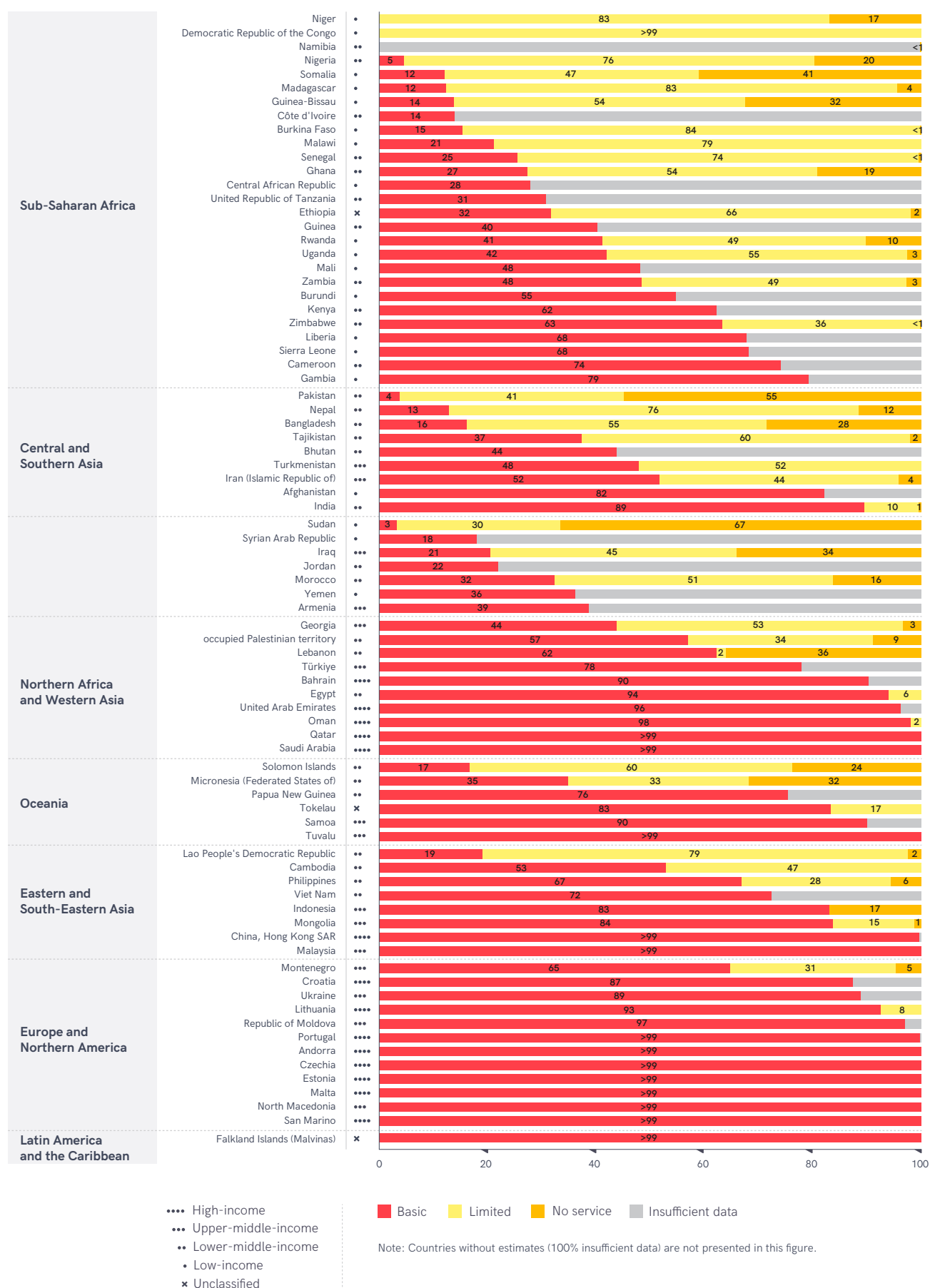


Figure 32

Coverage of waste management services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

Globally, 7% of health care facilities had no waste management service, defined as facilities where waste is neither segregated nor safely treated and disposed of. In 16 countries, at least 10% of health care facilities had no service (Figure 33);

in 9 countries this exceeded 20%, and in 5 countries, more than a third of facilities had no service. In Pakistan, 55% of facilities had no waste management service in 2025, and in Sudan, this figure rose to 67%.

In 16 countries, at least 1 in 10 health care facilities had no waste management service in 2025

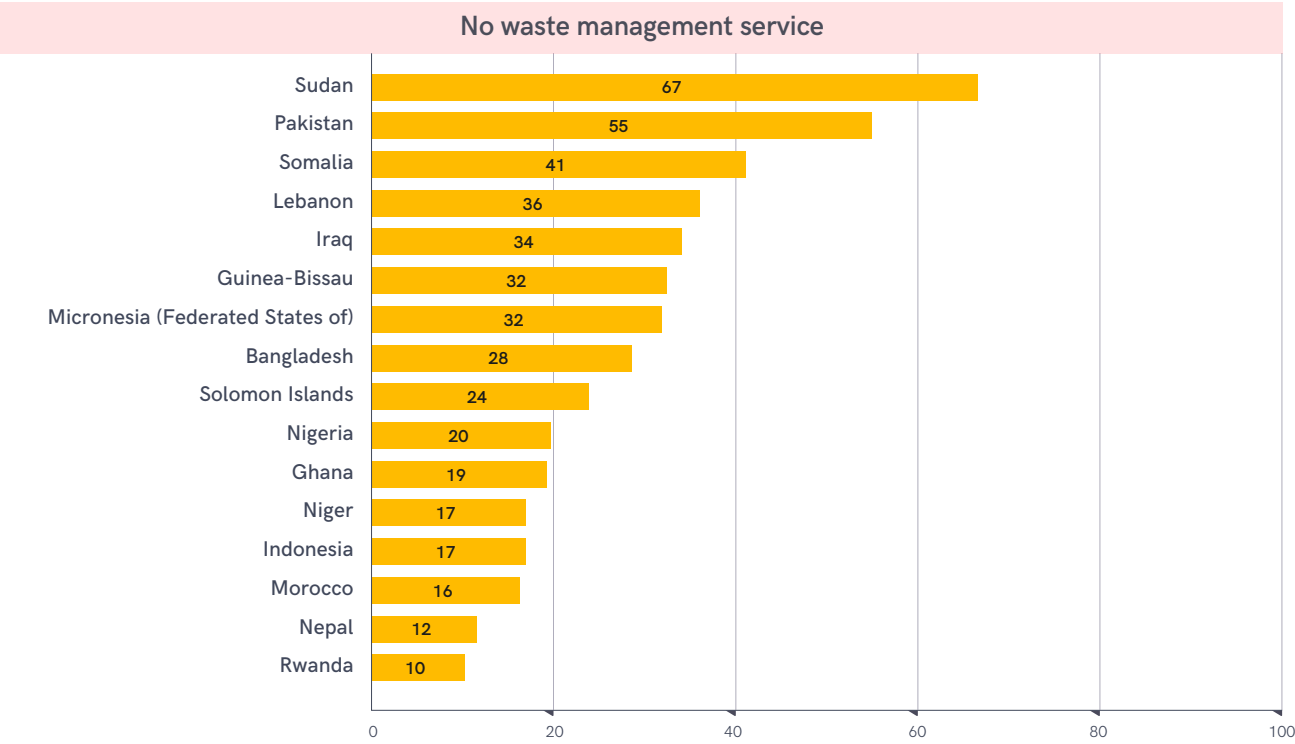


Figure 33 Proportion of health care facilities with no waste management service (by country $\geq 10\%$), 2025 (%)



A nurse at Dien Bien Phu city health centre, Dien Bien province, Viet Nam, moves health care waste to be processed and disposed of.
© UNICEF/UNI733767/ Luu Thu Huo

Safe management of health care waste remains a global challenge. Incineration is widely used for treating infectious and sharps waste, but concerns remain about environmental impacts, especially where combustion is incomplete. Open-air burning should be discouraged in favour of simple technologies such as single-chamber incinerators or more advanced multi-chamber designs that can achieve higher combustion temperatures ($>800^{\circ}\text{C}$), thereby reducing emissions of dioxins and other hazardous pollutants. Where appropriate, opportunities for energy recovery should be explored as part of a circular economy approach.

Effective waste treatment depends not only on the presence of equipment but also on its functionality and the availability of fuel. Incinerators are prone to breakdown and, in settings with unreliable electricity supplies, often require fuel to initiate or sustain combustion. Facility assessment programmes such as SARA and HHFA therefore collect information on both the functionality of incinerators and the availability of fuel.

Figure 34 shows the proportion of health care facilities using incineration for sharps waste management, disaggregated by functionality status. Incineration was consistently more common in hospitals than in non-hospital facilities, although reported use varied considerably across countries. In Zambia, nearly half of hospitals (48%) reported using an incinerator for sharps waste management, but only half of these (24%) had a functioning incinerator with fuel available, 20% reported a functioning incinerator without fuel, and 4% reported a non-functioning incinerator.

In Mozambique, incinerator use was less common (15%), and fewer than half of reported incinerators were functional and supplied with fuel (6%). In Bangladesh, no non-hospitals reported using incinerators, while the Zambia HHFA included only hospitals. These findings highlight the importance of monitoring operational readiness, including fuel availability, in addition to the presence of waste-treatment infrastructure.

Incinerators are often functional but lack fuel

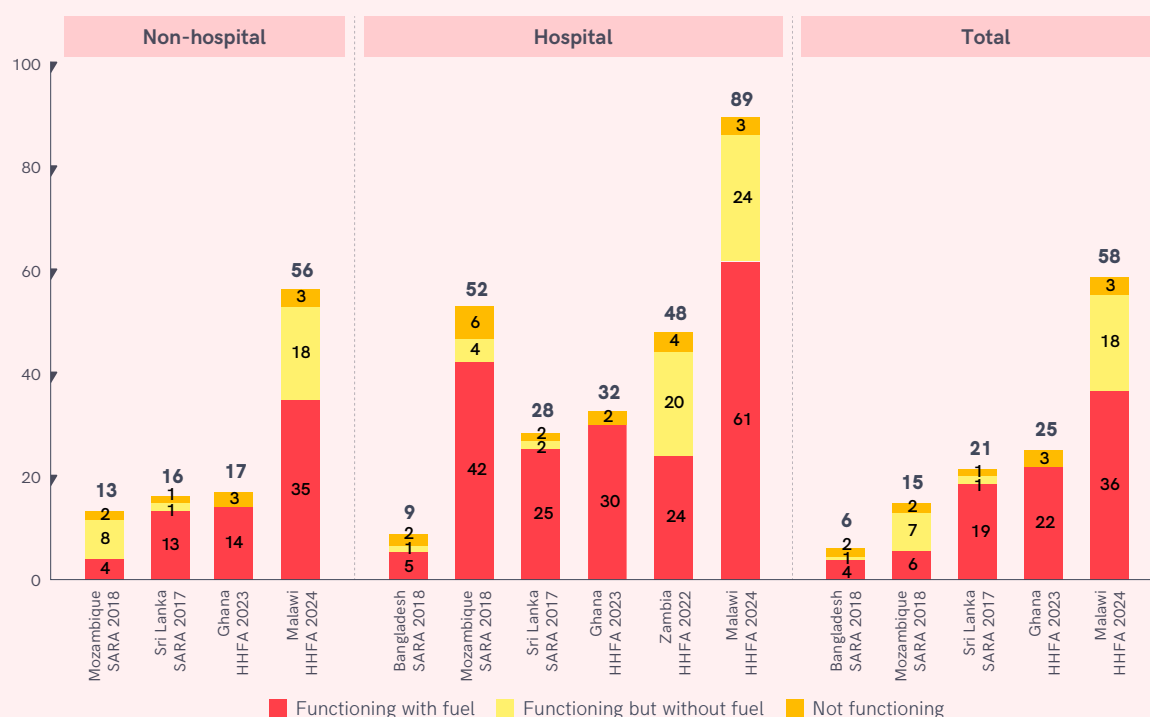


Figure 33

Proportion of health care facilities reporting use of incinerators for treatment of sharps waste, by functionality status and availability of fuel, selected SARA and HHFA surveys, 2017–2024, (%)

References



A neonatal doctor at the First Maternity Hospital in Mongolia. © UNICEF/UNI785539

- 1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New York: United Nations General Assembly; 2015 (A/RES/70/1; <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3923923>).
- 2 World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund. WASH in health care facilities: global baseline report 2019. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/311620>). Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
- 3 World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund. Progress on WASH in health care facilities 2000–2021: special focus on WASH and infection prevention and control (IPC). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (<https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/366657>). Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
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- 5 United Nations General Assembly. Sustainable, safe and universal water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in health-care facilities. New York: United Nations; 2023 (A/RES/78/130; <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4031522>).
- 6 United Nations General Assembly. Sustainable and safe water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in health care facilities. New York: United Nations; 2026 (A/80/L.71).
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- 11 Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS). In: World Health Organization [website]. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2026. Available from: <https://www.who.int/initiatives/herams>, accessed 30 June 2026.

Selected further reading

General

JMP website: <https://washdata.org>

JMP reports: <https://washdata.org/reports>

JMP data: <https://washdata.org/data>

JMP country files: <https://washdata.org/data/downloads#>

JMP regional snapshots: <https://washdata.org/how-we-work/country-and-regional-engagement>

JMP country consultations: <https://washdata.org/how-we-work/jmp-country-consultation>

Monitoring water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management in health care facilities

JMP WASH in health care facilities methodology

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2024-wash-hcf-methodology>

Water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management in health care facilities: 2023 data update and special focus on primary health care

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2024-wash-hcf>

Progress on WASH in health care facilities 2000–2021: special focus on WASH and infection prevention and control (IPC)

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2022-wash-hcf>

Global progress report on WASH in health care facilities: fundamentals first

<https://washdata.org/reports/who-unicef-2020-wash-health-care-facilities-fundamentals-first>

WASH in health care facilities: global baseline report 2019

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2019-wash-hcf>

Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in delivery rooms

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2019-core-questions-and-indicators-wash-delivery-rooms-draft>

Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2018-core-questions-and-indicators-wash-in-health-care-facilities>

Report of expert group meeting on monitoring WASH in schools in the Sustainable Development Goals <https://washdata.org/reports/report-expert-group-meeting-monitoring-wash-health-care-facilities>

Monitoring water, sanitation and hygiene in households

JMP Methodology: 2017 update and SDG baselines

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-methodology-2017-update>

Table 3

Useful resources for detailed information on JMP definitions and methods

Annexes



A woman working as a cleaning agent at the Jasse Maguena health centre, in Nhamatanda District, in Sofala Province, Mozambique.
© UNICEF/UNI893575/Ricardo Fran

Annex 1: Methods

Since its establishment in 1990, the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has played a central role in developing norms and standards for the global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in households. Following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the scope of JMP monitoring was expanded to include WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities.

Achieving and maintaining WASH services in health care facilities is essential for a wide range of health objectives, including universal health coverage, infection prevention and control (IPC), patient safety, and maternal and child health, particularly during childbirth. Beyond health outcomes, WASH also contributes to dignity, staff morale, and overall service quality and safety. Although there are no specific SDG indicators for WASH services in health

care facilities, these services are fundamental to achieving several SDG 3 targets, notably targets 3.1, 3.2 and 3.8.

In 2016, an Expert Group Meeting reviewed, refined and endorsed a set of harmonized indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities. In addition to water, sanitation and hygiene, the group recommended including environmental cleaning and health care waste management, reflecting their close links to sanitation and hygiene in health care settings. In response, the JMP developed and published core questions and indicators in 2018 covering these five domains. This was followed by the first global baseline report in 2019, presenting definitions and country,⁵ regional and global estimates. The JMP subsequently updated the global database in 2020 and published comprehensive progress updates in 2022 and 2024.

5 In this report, 'countries' refers to countries, areas and territories included in the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects, 2024 revision.

The following section provides a brief overview of the JMP methodology for monitoring WASH in health care facilities. This approach builds on established methods for monitoring WASH in households and continues to evolve as data systems improve. While indicators for WASH in households reflect the proportion of the population with different levels of WASH services, indicators for WASH in health care facilities reflect the proportion of health care facilities meeting defined service levels. Recent methodological refinements since the 2024 progress update are listed in Box A1.1, and further details on JMP definitions and methods can be found in the additional resources listed in the References section.

Box A1.1

Refinements to JMP methods in the 2026 progress report

No changes were made to the JMP methods following the 2024 update. The number of national datasets used to generate estimates increased from 692 to 838.

Data collection and validation for WASH in health care facilities

The JMP updates the global database on WASH in health care facilities every two years. The process begins with the systematic compilation of data sources from national statistical offices, sector institutions (e.g. ministries of health, water and sanitation), and regional and global databases. WHO and UNICEF regional and country offices support this process by identifying new datasets in consultation with national authorities. Data are then extracted, cleaned, analysed and incorporated into JMP country files for WASH in health care facilities.⁶

The second step is the verification of draft estimates. JMP country files include a complete inventory of data sources and document each data source used to generate internationally comparable estimates for each year in the reference period (from 2000 to the year prior to publication).

Draft estimates are shared with relevant national authorities through WHO and UNICEF country offices, allowing for at least two months for review, consultation and technical feedback.

The primary purpose of global monitoring is the generation of internationally comparable estimates that enable benchmarking and cross-country comparisons. To ensure consistency, the JMP applies a standard methodology across all countries. As a result, JMP estimates may differ from national statistics, which often use different definitions or methods. The consultation process therefore focuses on confirming the completeness and accuracy of the datasets in JMP country files and validating the interpretation of national data, rather than reconciling differences with national estimates.

In addition to the core indicators, the JMP compiles data on related measures that are not currently included in the global service ladders. These are used for supplementary analysis on topics such as menstrual health, disability and IPC. However, they are not routinely incorporated into JMP country files due to limited data availability and the absence of standardized definitions and methodologies for generating comparable estimates at national, regional and global levels.

Data disaggregation

To identify disparities in service levels, it is important to disaggregate data using relevant stratifiers. While subnational disaggregation (e.g. by administrative boundaries) is critical for national programming, such disaggregated statistics are not easily comparable across countries. This report therefore focuses on three high-level stratifiers that are commonly included in many data sets:

- **Health care facility type.** Health care facilities can range from large tertiary hospitals with extensive staff and advanced services to small outpatient clinics with limited resources. Since classification systems vary across countries but most distinguish hospitals, the JMP produces estimates separately for **hospitals** and smaller types of facilities, grouped as **non-hospitals**.

⁶ JMP country files can be downloaded from the JMP website: <https://washdata.org/data/downloads>. Note that the 'World file' contains estimates for all countries with data available.

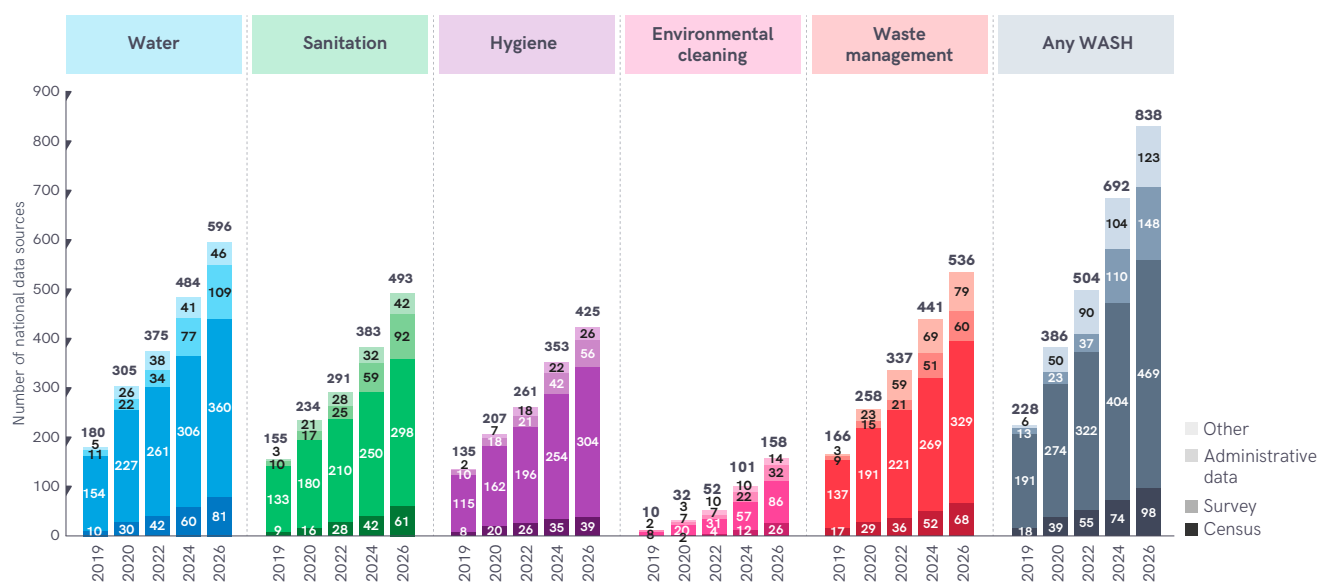
- **Managing authority.** Health care services are often delivered by a mix of **government** and **non-government** providers, including private for-profit corporations, not-for-profit providers (such as faith-based organisations), and individual practitioners. Data availability varies, and relatively few countries maintain comprehensive national databases covering all management types.
- **Geography.** Facilities in remote or underserved areas are often less likely to have basic services. While subnational data are important for national planning, they cannot be easily aggregated for regional and global analysis. Some assessments record whether health care facilities are located in **urban** or **rural** areas, which is a more useful distinction for regional and global analysis.

Data sources and coverage

The primary sources of national data used by the JMP are routine Health Management Information Systems (HMIS), along with periodic health care facility censuses and assessments. Additional data sources include regional and global monitoring initiatives such as the Service Availability and Readiness Assessments (SARA), Service Provision Assessments (SPA), Service Delivery Indicators (SDI), and Performance Monitoring and Accountability (PMA). Wherever possible, the JMP makes use of primary data, either original microdata or tabulations provided by national authorities, rather than secondary sources or summary reports.

The 2026 JMP update draws on a wide range of data sources to generate estimates. As shown in Figure A1.1, the number of available data sources has increased significantly since the 2019 baseline report. This growth reflects both increased investment in monitoring systems and improved alignment with global indicators.

Each JMP WASH in health care facilities progress update has added over a hundred new data sources



Note: 'Any WASH' indicates whether data sources included statistics for any of the five basic WASH service areas.

Figure A1.1

Number of national data sources used in JMP reports on WASH in health care facilities, by service type and data source, 2019–2026

The data sources used in the 2026 report represent assessments of nearly 2 million health care facilities (Figure A1.2).⁷ Surveys and censuses account for approximately half of this total. However, many administrative sources do not indicate the number of facilities assessed during data collection, meaning that the overall figure is likely an underestimate.

Most data sources in the 'Other' category also did not specify facility counts, with the notable exception of reports from the Russian Audit Chamber in 2016 and 2018, which assessed water and sanitation facilities in approximately 117 000 health care facilities. The marked increase observed between the 2024 and 2026 reports is partly due to the inclusion of a series of 'Health Care in Russia' reports, which surveyed between 30 000 and 120 000 facilities per year between 2001 and 2021. This data series alone contributed more than half a million health care facility assessments to the database.

The JMP extracts data that are representative of total health care facilities, as well as key

subgroups, including urban and rural facilities, hospitals and non-hospitals, and government and non-government facilities. While the JMP relies on official data published by national authorities, detailed information on the overall distribution of health care facilities by location and type is not always available. Some datasets are limited to government (public) facilities, while others cover only specific types of facilities, such as hospitals or rural health centres.

Where data are available from different wards or service areas within a facility, priority is given to data from the general consultation or outpatient department. If such data are not available, the presence of WASH services in other reported locations within the facility is recorded and used in the calculation of global indicators.

All official, available, and accessible data are recorded in the JMP country files; however, only datasets that meet minimum standards for quality and coverage are used to produce estimates. For example, HMIS or census data are only used if the response rate is at least a third (33%). Survey data are used only if they cover at least 50 health care facilities in a given setting, or if they represent at least 30% of all health care facilities in that setting.

⁷ This figure excludes data from the Indian Rural Health Survey (classified as administrative data, since results are self-reported) and the related Health Dynamics of India reports. These data sources surveyed an average of 175 000 health care facilities per year between 2006 and 2023. If included, these data would add more than 3 million observations of facilities with data on water and sanitation services.

This report draws on assessments from nearly 2 million health care facilities

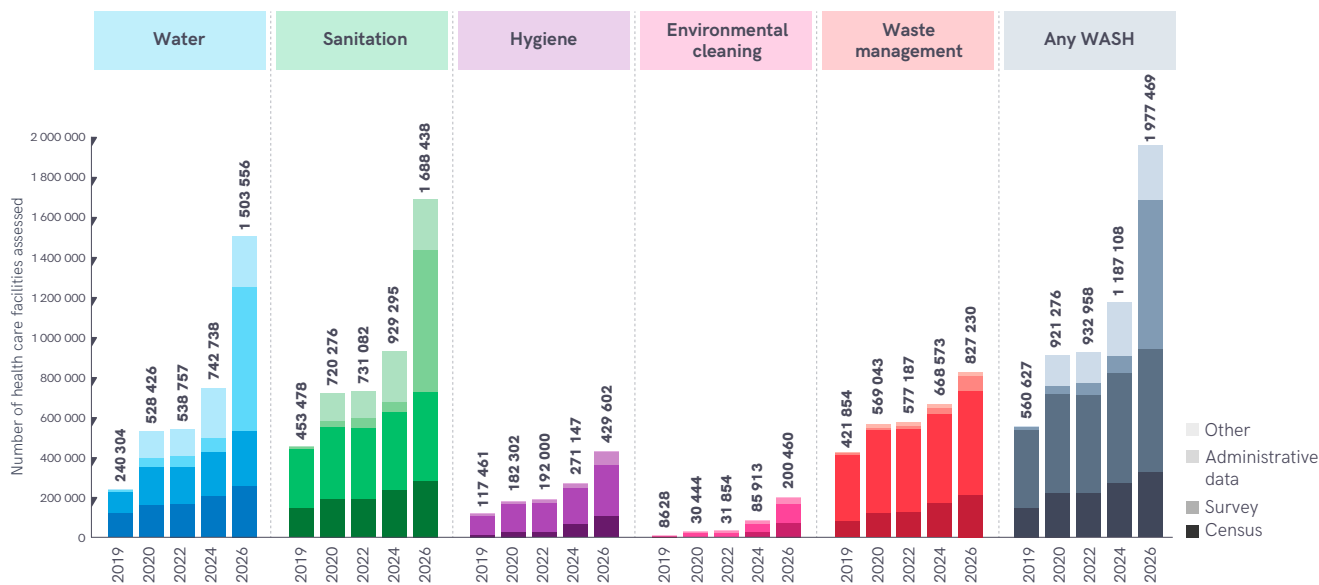


Figure A1.2

Number of health care facilities assessed in national data sources used in JMP reports on WASH in health care facilities, by service type and data source, 2019–2026

Access to microdata and full reports is critical for assessing the comparability of definitions, data coverage and overall reliability. In some cases, a dataset may be suitable for certain indicators but not others due to differences in data availability or quality. For example, a survey might provide reliable data on 'improved sanitation' but less reliable information on the 'usability' of those facilities due to ambiguous question wording or insufficient training of survey teams. In other cases, datasets might produce results that differ substantially from other sources from a similar timeframe. Following the country consultation, such datasets may be retained in the country files for transparency but excluded from the estimation process. In these instances, the reasons for exclusion are clearly documented in the country file notes.

JMP definitions

The JMP classifies water and sanitation technologies into improved and unimproved categories.⁸ Improved water sources are designed to protect against contamination, while improved sanitation facilities are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact (Table A1.1).

The basic hygiene service indicator requires functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) to be available at points of care and within 5 m of toilets. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include sinks with tap water, buckets fitted with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

⁸ The JMP monitors drinking water service levels in households and schools, while access to water for general purposes is assessed in health care facilities. Water supply facilities are classified as improved and unimproved in the same way across all settings.

	Water	Sanitation
Improved facilities	Piped supplies - Tap water in the dwelling, yard or plot, including piped to a neighbour - Public taps or standpipes Non-piped supplies - Boreholes/tubewells - Protected wells and springs - Rainwater - Packaged water, including bottled water and sachet water - Delivered water, including tanker trucks and small carts/tanks/drums - Water kiosks	Networked sanitation - Flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers On-site sanitation - Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to septic tanks or pits - Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines - Pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) - Composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems
Unimproved facilities	Non-piped supplies Unprotected wells and springs	Non-networked sanitation - Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain or elsewhere* - Pit latrines without slabs, or slabs constructed from materials that are not durable and easy to clean - Open pits - Hanging toilets/latrines - Bucket latrines, including pans, trays or other unsealed containers
No facility	Surface water Open water sources located above ground, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation channels	Open defecation - Defecation in the bush, field or ditch - Defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels, seas or oceans

* A survey response of 'flush/pour-flush to elsewhere' suggests that excreta are not being discharged into a sewer, septic tank or pit latrine but into the local environment, and that the facility should therefore be classified as unimproved.

Table A1.1

JMP classification of water and sanitation facility types

For the basic waste management indicator, waste must be segregated at the point of generation and treated and disposed of safely. Acceptable treatment and disposal methods include autoclaving, incineration, burial in a lined, protected pit, and collection for medical waste disposal off-site. Open burning, even in a protected pit, is not considered an adequate method.

The basic environmental cleaning indicator requires the availability of cleaning protocols and that all staff with cleaning responsibilities to have received training. Protocols should provide step-by-step guidance for specific tasks, such as cleaning a floor, cleaning a sink, cleaning a spillage of blood or body fluids, and include a cleaning schedule that specifies responsibilities and frequency. Terminology for such protocols may vary by context and can include standard operating procedures, guidelines, instructions, and so on.

Data analysis and country estimates

The JMP uses simple linear regression to generate estimates from all available data points for each of the primary indicators shown in Table A1.2.⁹ The basic service indicators are composite measures, drawing on two or more of these primary indicators. Because data for different primary indicators may originate from different sources, it is not always possible to combine them at the level of individual health care facilities. However, some data sources report basic service levels directly, without disaggregation into the constituent primary indicators.

To produce estimates of basic services, the JMP takes the minimum value across available primary indicators (or the reported basic service level, where

⁹ These indicators are shown in the 'Data Summary' tab of the country files.

Proportion of health care facilities with:				
Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Environmental cleaning	Waste management
- Any water source - Improved - Improved and available - Improved and on premises Basic (improved, available and on premises)	- Any sanitation facility - Improved - Improved and usable - Improved and designated for women - Improved and designated for menstrual health management - Improved and designated for staff - Improved and meeting needs for limited mobility	- Any hand hygiene facility - Station with basin, soap and water - Station with alcohol-based hand rub - Station with basin, soap and water OR alcohol-based hand rub - Station within 5 m of toilets with water and soap Basic (station with basin, soap and water OR alcohol-based hand rub AND within 5 m of toilets)	- Any cleaning measure - Written policies and protocols - Training of non-health care providers - Training of health care providers Basic (written policies and protocols, and training of health care and non-health care providers)	- Any waste segregation or treatment facility - Waste segregated in the consultation area - Waste treatment/disposal - Infectious waste disposed of safely - Sharps waste disposed of safely Basic (waste segregated in the consultation area, infectious waste and sharps waste disposed of safely)

Table A1.2 JMP primary indicators for WASH in health care facilities

available) for a given year. The basic sanitation indicator comprises five primary indicators, but many countries lack data on one or more of these. To maximize the use of available information, estimates of basic sanitation services are produced when data are available on improved and usable toilets, together with at least two of the remaining four primary indicators (staff, sex-separated, menstrual hygiene, and accessibility for people with limited mobility). Unlike other basic services, basic sanitation is not treated as a primary indicator; therefore, regression is conducted on the seven primary sanitation indicators listed in Table A1.2, rather than on the composite indicator itself.

These estimates of basic services are then used to calculate the proportion of health care facilities with limited services, or with no facility or unimproved facilities.

Linear regression is applied if two or more data points are available spanning four or more years.

When data points cover fewer than four years, simple averages are used instead. Separate regressions are made for total, urban and rural settings, and well as for hospitals, non-hospitals, and government and non-government facilities where data permit.

JMP estimates are based on the most recent data available for each country, area and territory and may not capture rapid changes in WASH service levels. This is particularly relevant in highly and extremely fragile contexts, where political instability, economic shocks, environmental hazards, or conflict may lead to sudden deterioration. In such cases, especially where the most recent data predate a major crisis or conflict, estimates may not fully reflect current conditions.

In most countries, non-hospital facilities (such as primary health care centres) greatly outnumber hospitals. Where data are available for non-hospitals but not hospitals, these data are therefore used to produce overall (total) estimates.



A woman enjoys the easy access to hand washing facilities at St Francis HC, in Terego District, Uganda. © UNICEF/UNI535704/Rutherford

Similarly, if data are only available for rural or urban facilities, they may be used to represent the total where the corresponding population accounts for at least 80% of the total population. In settings where government facilities dominate, data from these facilities may also be used to generate total estimates.

Regional and global estimates for WASH in health care facilities

Regional estimates are made by aggregating country-level estimates for each category of health care facilities (i.e. total, urban or rural, hospital or non-hospital, government or non-government). Ideally, these country estimates would be weighted by the total number of facilities in each category for the country. However, comprehensive data on the number and type of health care facilities are not available for all countries. Accordingly, the JMP uses population-based weights (total, urban and rural) derived from the most recent UN Population Division data to combine country estimates.¹⁰

Regional and global estimates are produced when data are available from countries representing at least 30% of the relevant regional or global population. To avoid disproportionate influence from a small number of large countries, particularly where many countries still lack data, imputed country values are produced for the purpose of producing regional and global aggregate estimates. However, such imputed values are not published as country estimates.

An iterative approach based on United Nations M49 regions is used to impute missing values for countries lacking data for specific variables:¹¹

1. Where data are available within an M49 subregion, the subregional average is used.
2. Where no subregional data exist but regional data are available, the M49 regional average is used.
3. Where no data are available for any country or territory within an M49 region, the global average is applied.

For non-geographical regions (such as least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) highly and extremely fragile contexts, small island developing States (SIDS), and World Bank income groups), simple population-weighted average are calculated using only available country-level estimates, without imputation.

After aggregation, estimates for basic, limited and no service were normalized to ensure that totals sum to 100%.

As shown in Figure A1.3, the number of countries with representative data on WASH in health care facilities has increased steadily since the 2019 baseline report, alongside a substantial rise in the proportion of the global population covered. The 2026 report has notably higher data coverage than previous reports. This increase is driven in large part by the inclusion of new national data from India, which substantially expands global coverage. Additional contributions from other populous countries (e.g. Egypt, Indonesia, Madagascar and Papua New Guinea) have also strengthened the evidence base and allowed global estimates to be made for all five service areas, and for all types of facilities except for non-government facilities. Only 20–30 countries report comparable data separately for government and non-government health care facilities, limiting analysis of service provision across different types of service providers.

¹⁰ For this report, population figures were taken from the World Population Prospects 2024 revision, while the proportion of the population living in rural and urban areas was taken from the World Urbanization Prospects 2025 revision.

¹¹ The JMP uses a similar iterative approach for producing regional estimates of WASH services in households and schools. Therefore, this revision ensures harmonization of JMP methods in different settings. The JMP will continue to assess the performance of alternative methods and refine methodology as more data become available.

Global data availability for WASH in health care facilities has increased significantly since 2019

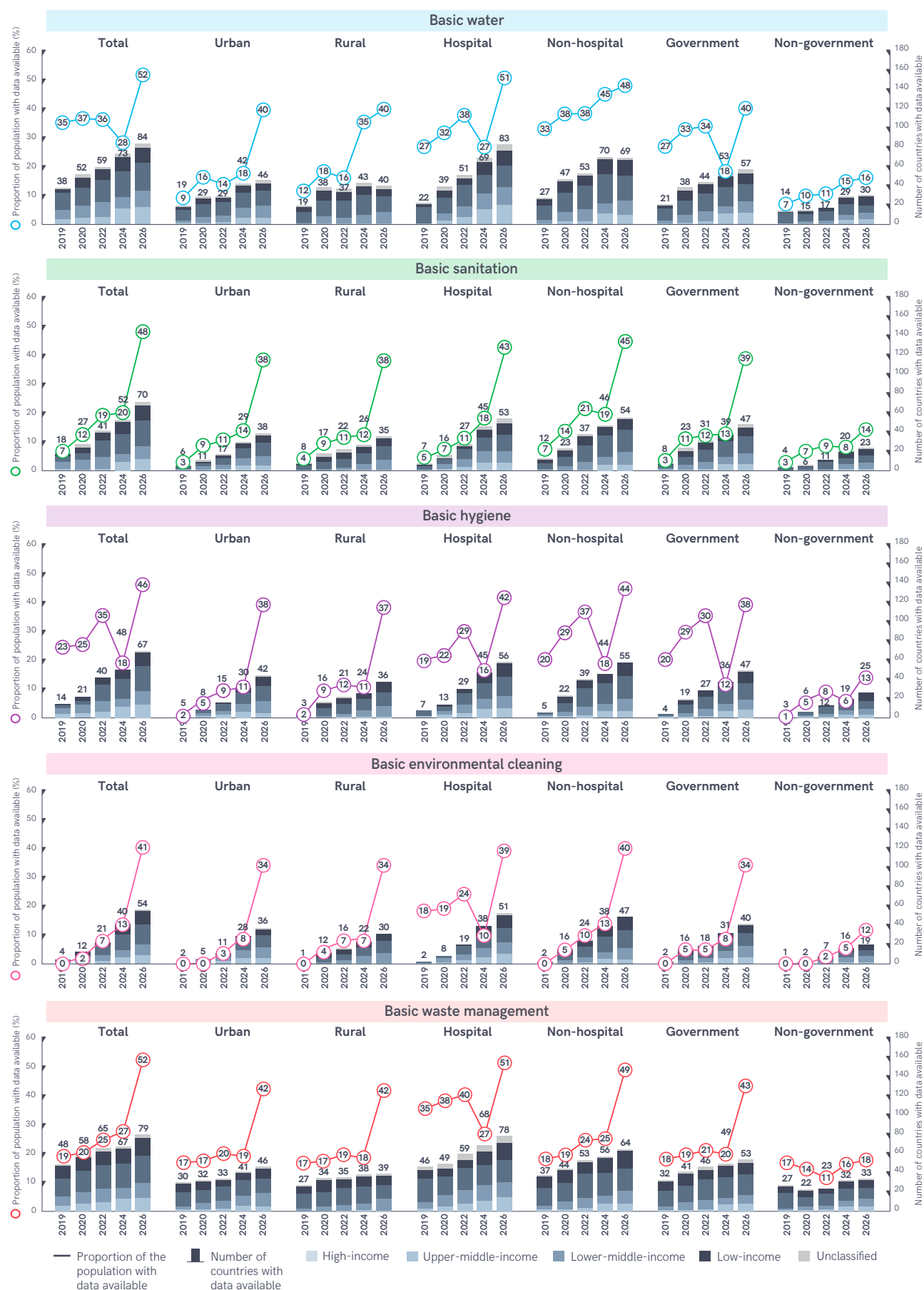
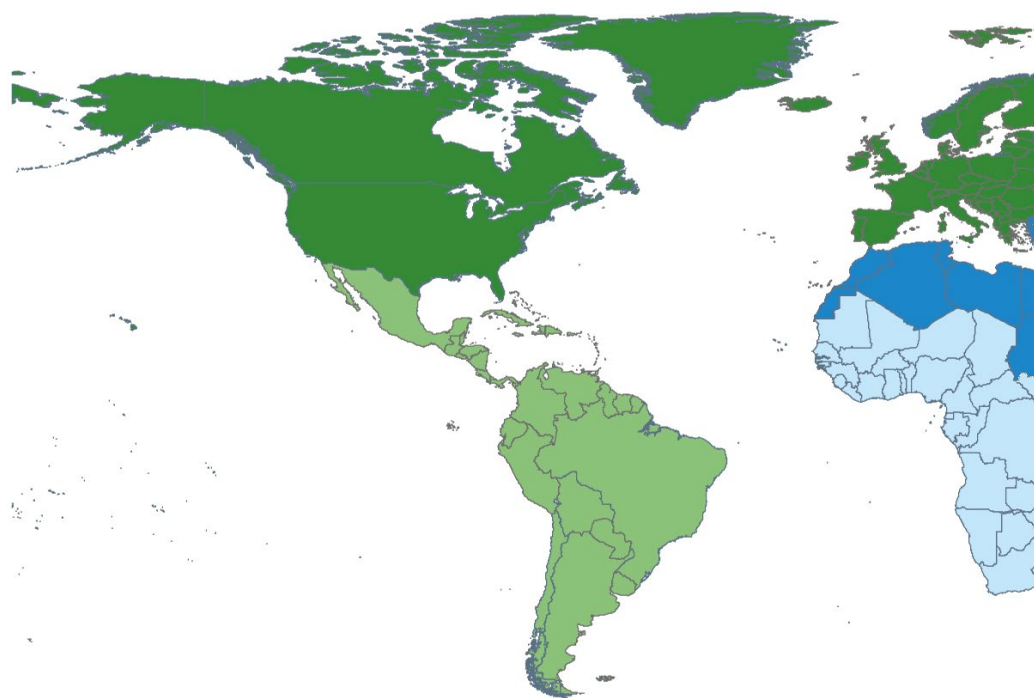


Figure A1.3

Proportion of population and number of countries with estimates available for basic WASH in health care facilities in JMP progress updates, 2019–2026

Annex 2: Regional groupings

Figure A2.1 shows the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regional groupings. These, along with other regional groupings (least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and small island developing States (SIDS)), are taken from the United Nations Statistics Division.¹² The highly and extremely fragile context grouping is taken from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).¹³ Although not listed here, income groupings are taken from the World Bank.¹⁴



¹² The map in Figure A2.1 displays the regional groupings used by the United Nations for SDG purposes (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>). These regional groupings may be at variance with those of WHO.

¹³ See: <https://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/> (2025 grouping, accessed 30 March 2026).

¹⁴ See: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups> (fiscal year 2026, accessed 30 May 2026.)

Figure A2.1

Sustainable Development Goal regions

Sustainable Development Goals: Regional Groupings

Australia and New Zealand: Australia, New Zealand.

Central Asia and Southern Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), China (Macao Special Administrative Region), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

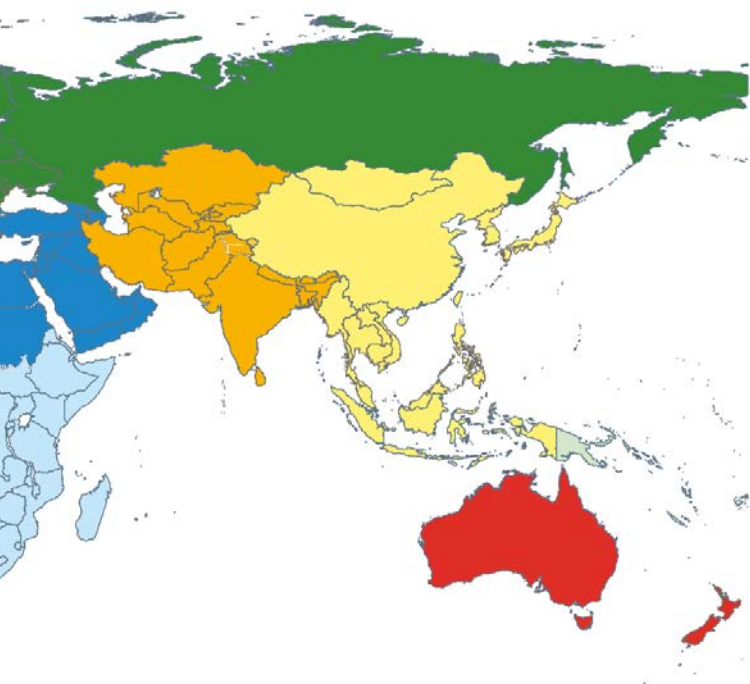
Europe and Northern America: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Canada, Channel Islands, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Serbia,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint-Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Northern Africa and Western Asia: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory including east Jerusalem,¹⁵ Oman,

¹⁵ UNICEF Data Warehouse and SDG Global Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.



Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen.

Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand):¹⁶

American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

¹⁶ 'Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)' is referred to as 'Oceania' throughout this report.

Other regional groupings

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCS):

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Least developed countries (LDCS):

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Small island developing States (SIDS):

American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, British Virgin Islands, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United States Virgin Islands, Vanuatu.

Highly and extremely fragile contexts

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territory including east Jerusalem, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Annex 3: WASH in health care facilities estimates

Water estimates

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Afghanistan	2025	43 844	26	82	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2025	2 772	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	2025	46	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	83	89	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	2015	28 158	64	-	-	51	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2025	15	100	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	2025	94	24	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2025	2 952	66	86	<1	14	86	86	-	-	7	93	-	-	-	16	84	-
Aruba	2025	108	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	9 114	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	10 398	59	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	1 643	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	175 687	33	71	18	11	89	79	90	9	<1	>99	90	65	20	15	85	73
Barbados	2009	274	59	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2025	423	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2019	12 727	49	83	<1	16	84	-	95	<1	5	95	-	78	<1	22	78	-
Bhutan	2025	797	43	97	3	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2024	12 413	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	5	7	93	93
Brazil	2016	203 218	86	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	24 075	29	74	21	5	95	74	81	15	4	96	95	33	65	2	98	33
Burundi	2016	11 239	16	70	17	13	87	70	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	34	67	-
Cambodia	2025	17 848	41	96	3	<1	>99	97	98	1	1	99	99	95	<1	4	96	96
Cameroon	2025	29 879	56	38	38	24	76	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	5 513	45	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	21 004	28	65	2	33	67	67	-	-	25	75	-	-	-	49	51	-
China	2022	1 425 180	65	91	<1	9	91	91	-	-	5	95	-	-	-	10	90	-
Colombia	2025	53 426	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	4	33	67	67
Comoros	2023	850	33	-	-	4	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	5 483	63	37	45	18	82	64	61	29	10	90	75	9	64	27	73	51
Cook Islands	2025	13	77	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Costa Rica	2025	5 153	80	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (<https://washdata.org/>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Afghanistan	2025	98	<1	1	99	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Angola	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Armenia	2025	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	83	13	5	95	83	63	22	14	86	73	67	19	14	86	72	86	10	4	96	86
Barbados	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2019	98	2	<1	>99	-	83	<1	17	83	-	81	-	-	-	-	64	19	17	83	64
Bhutan	2025	75	25	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2024	-	-	-	-	-	88	5	7	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2016	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	61	39	<1	>99	98	75	20	6	94	75	69	28	3	97	69	93	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2016	-	-	6	94	85	-	-	14	86	69	-	-	29	71	-	-	-	22	78	-
Cambodia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	76	96	4	<1	>99	97	96	3	<1	>99	97	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	61	39	<1	-	-	27	32	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	80	9	11	89	89	63	2	35	65	65	63	2	35	65	65	70	3	28	72	72
China	2022	-	-	-	-	-	91	<1	9	91	91	91	<1	9	91	91	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	63	4	33	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	47	47	6	94	75	36	45	19	81	62	28	49	23	77	57	53	38	9	91	75
Cook Islands	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	32 712	55	27	53	20	80	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	3 848	58	98	<1	2	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	10 609	73	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2022	102 397	44	30	40	30	70	30	41	51	8	92	71	19	45	36	64	19
Djibouti	2025	1 184	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2025	11 520	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	1	18	82	82
Egypt	2025	118 366	43	95	-	-	-	95	97	-	-	-	99	93	-	-	-	93
El Salvador	2015	6 184	70	42	32	26	74	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	3 037	36	-	-	14	86	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2025	1 344	71	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2025	1 256	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2025	135 472	24	55	<1	45	55	-	83	<1	17	83	-	51	<1	49	51	-
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	3	82	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	933	60	69	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 978	88	-	-	3	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	2 822	65	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	3 807	61	85	8	7	93	85	96	3	<1	>99	99	59	20	20	80	73
Germany	2025	84 075	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	35 064	59	65	35	<1	>99	-	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2025	117	37	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2025	169	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	17 848	55	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	15 100	39	-	-	59	42	-	-	-	35	65	-	-	-	68	33	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	2 250	47	71	7	22	78	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2014	754	26	52	25	23	77	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2024	11 773	55	64	24	12	88	66	70	25	5	95	72	81	8	12	88	81
Honduras	2023	10 645	58	55	42	3	97	82	-	-	-	-	-	77	23	<1	>99	77
Hungary	2025	9 632	71	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	1 463 866	36	97	-	-	-	98	99	1	<1	>99	>99	96	-	-	-	99
Indonesia	2025	285 721	59	70	<1	30	70	-	84	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	92 418	77	88	10	2	98	93	97	2	1	99	97	82	16	2	98	90
Iraq	2025	47 021	70	71	29	<1	>99	>99	77	23	<1	>99	>99	53	47	<1	>99	>99
Israel	2025	9 517	92	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2025	59 146	70	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2025	123 103	92	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	11 521	93	69	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2025	20 844	62	-	-	10	90	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2025	57 532	32	65	30	5	95	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	89	11	<1	>99	>99	24	37	39	61	24	-	-	37	63	27	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2022	37	48	15	85	43	17	37	46	54	17	21	40	40	60	21	39	47	13	87	46
Djibouti	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Dominican Republic	2025	-	-	-	-	-	81	1	18	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2025	98	2	<1	>99	>99	92	<1	8	92	92	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	<1	>99	-
El Salvador	2015	-	-	<1	>99	67	42	32	26	74	58	58	20	23	77	67	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2025	91	4	4	96	-	56	17	27	73	-	51	<1	49	51	-	88	<1	12	88	-
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	89	11	<1	>99	89	67	-	-	-	85	70	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	97	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	96	4	<1	>99	>99	66	26	9	91	71	95	5	<1	>99	-	79	12	9	91	88
Germany	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	95	5	<1	>99	>99	58	39	4	96	-	-	-	7	93	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Grenada	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Guam	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	81	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	37	-	-	-	65	35	-	-	-	32	69	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	75	20	5	95	80	70	7	23	77	70	63	21	15	85	77	64	23	14	86	64
Guyana	2014	72	11	18	82	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2024	74	12	13	87	74	64	32	4	96	66	64	25	11	89	65	66	20	14	86	67
Honduras	2023	-	-	-	-	-	53	47	<1	>99	94	55	42	3	97	82	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	96	-	-	-	98	97	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2025	78	5	18	82	-	71	<1	29	71	-	78	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	99	<1	1	99	99	87	11	2	98	92	87	11	2	98	92	97	2	2	98	98
Iraq	2025	87	13	<1	>99	>99	69	31	<1	>99	>99	67	33	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Japan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	95	69	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Kiribati	2025	136	63	71	29	<1	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Kuwait	2025	5 026	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2025	7 295	35	40	3	57	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	57	43	43
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	7 873	40	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	5 849	91	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	2 105	34	57	38	4	96	57	-	-	-	-	-	51	43	5	95	51
Liberia	2025	5 731	56	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2023	7 306	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	2 830	69	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	32 741	33	30	22	49	51	38	52	28	20	80	80	25	20	54	46	32
Malawi	2025	22 216	18	79	17	4	96	86	89	9	2	98	93	75	19	6	94	83
Malaysia	2025	35 978	77	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	530	43	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	-
Mali	2025	25 199	32	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	545	96	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2025	36	79	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Mauritania	2017	4 211	54	62	32	6	-	-	71	24	4	-	-	37	51	13	-	-
Mexico	2025	131 947	80	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	114	22	39	48	12	88	56	43	43	14	86	71	39	49	12	88	54
Mongolia	2025	3 517	71	88	12	<1	>99	89	93	7	<1	>99	95	67	31	2	98	67
Montenegro	2025	633	66	82	11	7	94	92	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	67	21	12	88	84
Morocco	2025	38 431	63	81	13	6	94	85	95	4	1	99	96	68	21	11	89	75
Mozambique	2024	34 632	36	-	-	27	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	26	22	78	52
Myanmar	2025	54 851	31	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2013	2 253	44	69	29	2	98	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2025	12	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2025	29 618	67	83	-	-	-	-	84	14	2	-	-	82	17	1	-	-
Niger	2025	27 918	18	56	35	10	90	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	9	91	-
Nigeria	2025	237 528	64	55	32	13	87	67	78	15	7	93	85	48	21	30	70	60
Niue	2025	2	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	1 814	63	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	5 590	87	93	4	3	97	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2025	5 495	79	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	255 220	40	75	7	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	18	79	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2020	4 293	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	<1	33	67	67

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF Data Warehouse and SDG Global Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Kiribati	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	70	30	<1	>99	>99	71	29	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	57	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	97	3	<1	>99	97	96	4	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	86	14	<1	>99	86	54	41	5	95	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	14	86	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	61	26	13	87	79	26	20	54	46	39	30	15	55	45	38	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2025	92	7	<1	>99	>99	78	18	4	96	84	80	15	5	95	89	80	17	3	97	84
Malaysia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2025	95	5	<1	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2017	76	22	3	-	-	59	34	7	-	-	53	38	9	-	-	82	16	1	-	-
Mexico	2025	87	11	2	98	87	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	33	50	17	83	50	40	48	12	88	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	83	16	<1	>99	84	96	4	<1	>99	98
Montenegro	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	82	11	7	94	92	88	8	5	95	94	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2025	97	3	<1	>99	97	76	16	8	92	81	79	14	7	93	83	97	2	<1	>99	97
Mozambique	2024	-	-	-	-	-	57	22	21	79	57	58	29	14	86	62	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2013	80	20	<1	>99	>99	68	29	3	97	95	64	33	3	97	96	84	14	2	98	95
Nauru	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	98	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
Niger	2025	94	1	5	95	95	53	23	24	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2025	78	22	<1	>99	84	53	33	14	86	66	57	17	26	74	68	-	-	<1	>99	-
Niue	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	79	10	11	89	87	94	4	2	98	97	93	4	3	97	96	93	5	2	98	98
Oman	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	93	5	2	98	98	74	7	19	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2020	-	-	-	-	-	67	<1	33	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 609	14	70	24	6	94	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 684	67	85	8	7	93	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	33 156	84	46	37	18	82	55	-	-	5	95	91	-	-	16	84	55
Philippines	2025	116 787	56	92	-	-	-	>99	93	-	-	-	96	90	-	-	-	>99
Qatar	2025	3 116	99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2025	2 996	44	47	53	<1	>99	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2025	18 909	52	-	-	4	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2025	143 997	75	-	-	4	96	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	14 569	31	81	10	10	90	88	92	5	3	97	92	78	15	8	92	84
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2025	47	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2009	170	19	-	-	4	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	100	48	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	219	18	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	34	97	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	34 566	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2025	18 932	56	75	-	-	-	76	77	23	<1	-	90	44	54	2	-	47
Serbia	2025	6 689	63	99	<1	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	8 820	46	64	15	21	79	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2025	5 871	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2025	44	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2025	5 475	53	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2025	839	31	69	11	19	81	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	19 655	55	35	59	6	94	45	48	49	3	97	57	12	76	12	88	25
South Africa	2025	64 747	64	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	10 259	19	-	-	36	64	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	47 890	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2025	23 229	20	96	1	3	97	97	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	51 662	35	34	47	19	81	34	54	39	7	93	63	11	63	26	74	18
Switzerland	2025	8 967	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	25 620	72	66	31	3	97	82	84	16	<1	>99	88	62	36	1	99	81
Tajikistan	2025	10 787	26	36	15	49	51	43	82	10	8	92	91	27	18	55	45	39
Thailand	2022	71 735	60	88	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2021	1 350	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	8 057	41	-	-	15	85	58	-	-	<1	>99	86	-	-	18	82	47
Tokelau	2025	3	0	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Tonga	2025	104	21	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2025	1 511	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	12 349	71	56	44	<1	>99	62	76	24	<1	>99	76	47	51	2	98	55

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Papua New Guinea	2019	-	-	-	-	-	71	24	5	95	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	8	7	93	86	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	-	-	-	-	-	45	39	16	84	57	46	27	27	73	58	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	93	7	<1	>99	96	89	-	-	-	>99	90	-	-	-	>99	95	-	-	-	97
Qatar	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Republic of Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	47	53	<1	>99	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2025	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	<1	>99	98	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	88	79	13	8	92	89	82	12	6	94	86	79	12	10	90	90
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Saint Lucia	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	96	96	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2025	96	4	<1	>99	96	65	-	-	-	65	66	-	-	-	66	81	18	<1	>99	97
Serbia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	87	7	5	95	91	63	16	21	79	68	63	17	20	80	66	74	7	19	81	81
Singapore	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2025	64	18	18	82	64	76	6	18	82	77	69	12	19	81	70	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	43	54	3	97	54	29	63	8	92	41	34	59	7	93	43	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	-	-	9	91	61	-	-	40	60	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sri Lanka	2025	98	2	<1	>99	99	95	2	4	96	96	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sudan	2025	43	55	2	98	49	23	54	23	77	31	22	58	21	79	28	53	37	11	89	63
Switzerland	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	90	7	3	97	90	61	36	3	97	81	66	31	3	97	83	65	23	11	89	74
Tajikistan	2025	40	56	3	97	80	27	15	58	42	34	36	15	49	51	43	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2022	93	-	-	-	>99	82	-	-	-	>99	88	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2021	50	23	27	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	43	46	10	90	43	-	-	11	89	86	-	-	16	84	51	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	56	44	<1	>99	62	56	44	<1	>99	62	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Turkmenistan	2025	7 619	47	56	34	10	90	57	94	4	2	98	94	41	47	13	87	41
Tuvalu	2025	9	65	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2025	87 685	89	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	51 385	32	72	21	7	93	75	81	11	8	92	81	56	33	11	89	56
Ukraine	2025	38 980	70	92	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	11 346	86	96	<1	4	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2022	64 712	35	55	27	18	82	66	74	23	2	98	85	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2024	36 362	51	57	23	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2025	335	22	72	13	15	85	74	79	21	<1	>99	79	73	12	15	85	75
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2025	28 517	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2025	101 599	39	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	41 774	37	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	21 914	46	71	19	9	91	83	83	14	3	97	92	68	24	8	92	80
Zimbabwe	2022	16 069	39	81	15	4	96	-	89	5	5	95	-	80	14	6	94	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Turkmenistan	2025	99	1	<1	>99	99	30	56	13	87	30	56	34	10	90	57	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Türkiye	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	86	12	2	98	86	69	24	7	93	69	63	27	9	91	65	70	23	7	93	71
Ukraine	2025	96	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2022	-	-	-	-	-	58	31	11	89	72	45	35	20	80	58	73	23	4	96	82
Uzbekistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	57	23	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2025	70	30	<1	>99	80	73	13	14	86	75	72	13	15	85	74	-	-	<1	>99	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2025	20	80	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2025	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	66	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	94	5	1	99	96	71	20	9	91	82	76	16	8	92	83	82	15	3	97	94
Zimbabwe	2022	90	6	5	95	-	80	17	4	96	-	81	15	5	95	-	81	15	4	96	<1

Sanitation estimates

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Afghanistan	2025	43 844	26	3	93	5	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	2 792	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	83	89	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2025	94	24	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2025	2 952	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	108	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	9 114	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2022	10 295	58	48	52	<1	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	1 643	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	175 687	33	25	57	18	82	66	52	44	4	96	91	14	61	24	76	59
Benin	2021	13 413	50	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	93
Bhutan	2025	797	43	22	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2022	12 077	71	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	87	-
Brazil	2021	209 550	87	45	55	<1	>99	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	24 075	29	11	74	15	85	77	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	89
Burundi	2023	13 689	24	48	48	4	96	86	-	-	2	98	96	-	-	5	95	90
Cambodia	2025	17 848	41	22	78	<1	>99	>99	14	86	<1	>99	>99	25	75	<1	>99	>99
Cameroon	2025	29 879	56	28	68	4	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	5 513	45	2	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	21 004	28	17	63	20	80	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2022	1 425 180	65	-	-	3	97	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2025	53 426	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	42	-
Comoros	2022	834	33	2	90	8	92	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2025	6 484	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Cook Islands	2025	13	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	32 712	55	21	29	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	3 848	58	88	12	<1	>99	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	10 609	73	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2022	102 397	44	-	-	36	64	64	-	-	17	83	81	-	-	42	58	58
Djibouti	2025	1 184	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2025	11 520	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-
Egypt	2025	118 366	43	78	22	<1	>99	95	88	12	<1	>99	99	70	29	<1	>99	93
Eritrea	2012	3 037	36	-	-	18	82	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2025	1 344	71	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2025	1 256	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2025	135 472	24	39	39	22	78	78	48	37	14	86	86	26	-	-	-	88

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (<https://washdata.org/>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
Afghanistan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	61	39	<1	>99	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Antigua and Barbuda	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Armenia	2025	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	20	76	4	96	87	16	58	25	75	66	20	58	22	78	70	44	49	7	93	85
Benin	2021	-	-	1	-	99	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	4	-	94	-	-	-	-	95
Bhutan	2025	14	86	<1	>99	98	21	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2022	-	-	-	-	88	41	46	13	87	41	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2021	-	-	18	82	76	32	65	3	97	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	11	89	<1	>99	64	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	90
Burundi	2023	-	-	4	96	96	48	47	5	95	85	48	47	5	95	90	26	71	3	97	93
Cambodia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	21	79	<1	>99	>99	22	78	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	83	-	-	3	97	83	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Comoros	2022	20	-	-	-	60	1	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	-	-	24	76	76	-	-	53	47	47	-	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2022	-	-	24	76	73	-	-	47	53	53	-	-	42	58	58	-	-	28	72	72
Djibouti	2025	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99
Dominican Republic	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2025	89	11	<1	>99	98	71	27	2	98	96	79	21	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	-	-	20	80	59	-	-	17	83	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2025	57	37	5	95	95	23	-	-	-	87	37	40	24	76	76	45	46	9	91	86

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	3	82	<1	>99	<1	>99	>99	<1	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	2025	56	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	933	60	26	61	13	87	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 978	88	-	-	10	90	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	2 822	65	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	3 807	61	23	72	5	95	90	18	80	2	98	97	3	64	33	67	59
Germany	2025	84 075	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	35 064	59	16	74	10	90	74	17	57	27	73	54	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	2025	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grenada	2025	117	37	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2025	169	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	17 848	55	-	-	10	90	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey	2025	64	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	15 100	39	-	-	30	70	-	-	-	15	85	-	-	-	34	66	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	2 250	47	7	68	25	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2008	755	27	-	-	11	89	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2024	11 773	55	-	-	9	91	91	-	-	6	94	94	-	-	12	88	88
Honduras	2023	10 645	58	18	79	4	96	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	95	-
Hungary	2023	9 686	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	1 463 866	36	73	21	6	94	89	86	9	5	95	95	71	29	<1	>99	88
Indonesia	2025	285 721	59	70	<1	30	70	-	79	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	92 418	77	22	62	16	84	79	47	43	11	89	87	3	76	20	80	74
Iraq	2025	47 021	70	3	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2025	9 517	92	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2025	59 146	70	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2024	123 753	92	-	-	2	98	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	11 521	93	22	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2025	20 844	62	-	-	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2024	56 433	32	17	69	14	86	86	7	84	10	90	89	2	85	12	88	83
Kiribati	2025	136	63	2	97	2	98	73	-	-	-	-	-	2	97	2	98	73
Kuwait	2025	5 026	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2025	7 295	35	-	-	64	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	36	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	7 873	40	4	96	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	5 849	91	38	62	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	2 105	34	<1	97	3	97	43	-	-	-	-	-	<1	97	3	97	41
Liberia	2017	4 849	52	3	84	13	87	87	-	-	7	93	-	-	-	26	74	-
Libya	2025	7 459	88	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	2 830	69	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	32 741	33	7	60	33	67	60	10	71	18	82	77	6	59	35	65	57

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
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Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	<1	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Faroe Islands	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	67	21	12	88	88	22	-	-	-	80	26	56	17	83	81	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	76	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	14	85	1	99	99	14	72	15	85	81	3	97	<1	>99	94	14	71	16	84	81
Germany	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	43	56	1	99	78	15	70	15	85	55	10	51	39	61	40	31	67	3	97	84
Gibraltar	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	-	-	5	95	79	-	-	14	86	42	-	-	10	90	59	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	12	89	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	20	75	5	95	95	4	70	26	74	74	6	77	18	82	82	14	77	9	91	91
Guyana	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	81	-	-	12	89	81	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2024	-	-	3	97	97	-	-	10	90	90	-	-	13	87	87	-	-	8	92	92
Honduras	2023	-	-	-	-	-	17	79	4	96	79	18	78	4	96	80	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	62	38	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	76	14	10	90	88	71	23	6	94	89	73	21	6	94	89	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2025	75	20	5	95	91	70	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	74	24	1	99	99	14	68	19	81	76	17	65	18	82	78	61	34	5	95	94
Iraq	2025	58	-	-	-	84	16	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Japan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	21	-	-	-	83	22	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2024	40	53	7	93	93	9	79	12	88	88	3	86	11	89	89	6	79	15	85	85
Kiribati	2025	-	-	-	-	-	2	97	2	98	73	2	97	2	98	73	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	64	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	16	84	<1	>99	99	2	98	<1	>99	98	2	98	<1	>99	93	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	45	55	<1	>99	>99	34	66	<1	>99	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	<1	>99	<1	>99	57	<1	97	3	97	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	4	90	6	94	92	3	84	13	87	87	-	-	25	75	-	-	-	6	94	-
Libya	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	14	73	14	86	80	6	60	34	66	56	7	60	33	67	60	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Malawi	2025	22 216	18	16	73	11	89	66	22	72	6	94	83	13	72	15	85	60
Malaysia	2025	35 978	77	71	29	<1	>99	-	90	10	<1	>99	-	51	49	<1	>99	-
Maldives	2025	530	43	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	<1	>99	80	<1	98	1	99	78
Mali	2025	25 199	32	12	57	32	68	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	545	96	62	38	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2025	36	79	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Mauritania	2025	5 315	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	129 740	79	-	-	-	-	-	30	66	3	97	90	-	-	<1	>99	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	114	22	18	67	15	85	77	17	69	14	86	86	18	66	15	85	76
Mongolia	2025	3 517	71	40	46	15	85	85	41	51	8	92	92	34	23	42	58	58
Montenegro	2025	633	66	14	66	20	80	77	37	63	<1	>99	>99	4	58	39	61	56
Morocco	2025	38 431	63	10	82	7	93	80	17	80	4	96	91	4	85	11	89	70
Mozambique	2023	33 635	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	2	73	25	75	43
Myanmar	2025	54 851	31	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2020	2 729	49	-	-	9	91	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	29 618	67	21	74	5	95	93	20	75	5	95	93	13	81	5	95	92
Niger	2025	27 918	18	6	71	23	77	53	-	-	-	-	-	10	68	22	78	57
Nigeria	2025	237 528	64	29	62	9	91	41	39	48	13	87	64	23	50	27	73	41
Niue	2025	2	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	1 814	63	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	5 590	87	4	93	3	97	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2025	5 495	79	95	5	<1	>99	>99	95	5	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	255 220	40	16	70	14	86	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	18	79	<1	>99	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2020	4 293	66	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	70	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 609	14	-	-	32	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 684	67	26	62	12	88	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	33 156	84	7	86	7	93	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	116 787	56	89	-	-	-	98	85	-	-	-	99	56	-	-	-	98
Qatar	2025	3 116	99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2025	2 996	44	7	78	15	85	81	7	93	<1	>99	>99	7	77	16	84	84
Romania	2025	18 909	52	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2025	143 997	75	-	-	5	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	14 569	31	11	41	48	52	52	23	45	31	69	69	8	40	52	48	48
Saint Barthélemy	2025	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2025	47	32	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2025	180	29	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin (French part)	2025	25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF Data Warehouse and SDG Global Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
Malawi	2025	38	56	5	95	71	14	73	13	87	64	13	71	16	84	54	17	76	7	93	80
Malaysia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	60	40	<1	>99	-	66	34	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	<1	>99	<1	>99	87	<1	>99	<1	>99	65	2	97	1	99	78	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2025	-	-	-	-	94	21	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	62	38	<1	>99	>99	62	38	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	30	67	3	97	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	17	67	17	83	83	15	70	15	85	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2025	40	46	15	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	46	32	21	79	79	30	66	4	96	96
Montenegro	2025	44	56	<1	>99	>99	14	66	20	80	77	28	58	15	85	83	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2025	17	83	<1	>99	93	6	84	9	91	76	8	84	8	92	78	33	66	<1	>99	94
Mozambique	2023	-	-	<1	-	-	2	76	22	78	47	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2025	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2020	-	-	13	87	74	-	-	8	92	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	45	55	<1	>99	>99	13	81	6	94	90	18	77	6	94	90	36	63	<1	>99	>99
Niger	2025	<1	94	6	94	27	3	68	29	71	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2025	39	61	<1	>99	64	27	66	7	93	41	30	58	12	88	46	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	37	60	3	97	96	2	93	4	96	82	3	92	5	95	81	9	89	3	97	88
Oman	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	94	6	<1	>99	>99	95	5	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	39	54	7	93	93	14	71	15	85	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	<1	>99	<1	>99	>99	<1	>99	<1	>99	80	<1	>99	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2020	-	-	-	-	85	50	20	30	70	61	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	62	12	88	63	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	-	-	-	-	-	5	87	7	93	82	7	83	10	90	83	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	90	-	-	-	99	83	-	-	-	96	86	-	-	-	96	92	-	-	-	>99
Qatar	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Republic of Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	7	78	15	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	49	35	16	84	84	9	41	50	50	50	12	37	51	49	49	10	45	45	55	55
Saint Barthélemy	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin (French part)	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	100	48	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	219	18	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	34	97	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	34 566	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2025	18 932	56	35	59	7	93	90	36	62	2	98	91	34	44	22	78	78
Serbia	2025	6 689	63	9	89	2	98	81	-	-	<1	>99	-	7	89	4	96	80
Seychelles	2025	133	45	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	8 820	46	49	46	6	94	75	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Singapore	2025	5 871	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2025	44	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2025	5 475	53	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2025	839	31	19	42	39	61	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	19 655	55	20	76	4	96	78	24	73	3	97	85	12	82	5	95	64
South Africa	2009	51 729	62	-	-	5	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	10 259	19	-	-	8	92	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	47 890	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2025	23 229	20	33	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	51 662	35	7	74	19	81	80	9	85	6	94	84	5	68	27	73	63
Switzerland	2025	8 967	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	25 620	72	15	83	2	98	95	38	62	<1	>99	>99	10	87	3	97	94
Tajikistan	2025	10 787	26	1	33	65	35	35	4	76	20	80	76	1	35	64	36	29
Thailand	2022	71 735	60	81	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2025	1 419	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	8 057	41	-	-	32	68	68	-	-	31	69	69	-	-	33	67	67
Tokelau	2025	3	0	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Tonga	2025	104	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	12 349	71	3	-	-	-	94	4	-	-	-	96	2	-	-	-	92
Turkmenistan	2025	7 619	47	6	66	28	72	72	18	75	7	94	94	1	62	37	63	63
Tuvalu	2025	9	65	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2025	87 685	89	-	-	5	95	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	51 385	32	4	70	25	75	67	8	76	16	84	-	3	76	22	78	-
Ukraine	2025	38 980	70	11	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	86
United Arab Emirates	2025	11 346	86	69	28	3	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2022	64 712	35	6	94	<1	>99	97	12	88	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	96
Uzbekistan	2024	36 362	51	26	50	24	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	328	22	9	68	24	76	68	14	83	3	97	71	7	66	27	73	68
Viet Nam	2025	101 599	39	11	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	41 774	37	4	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	21 914	46	17	77	6	94	81	32	66	2	98	88	13	82	5	95	77
Zimbabwe	2022	16 069	39	17	83	<1	>99	80	28	67	4	96	88	16	84	<1	>99	60

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoa	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	
San Marino	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2025	-	-	4	96	96	40	53	7	93	89	33	61	7	93	90	39	55	6	94	88
Serbia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	8	88	3	97	67	9	88	3	97	81	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	2025	59	41	<1	>99	85	39	57	4	96	82	38	58	4	96	82	55	44	1	99	80
Singapore	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2025	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	29	68	3	97	84	13	82	5	95	73	19	78	3	97	78	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	-	-	6	94	88	-	-	9	91	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Sri Lanka	2025	52	-	-	-	>99	17	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Sudan	2025	12	82	6	94	83	1	76	23	77	68	4	73	23	77	66	16	84	<1	>99	93
Switzerland	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	42	58	<1	>99	>99	9	88	3	97	94	23	75	2	98	95	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2025	3	68	29	71	65	1	35	64	36	30	1	41	57	43	37	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2022	82	-	-	-	99	81	-	-	-	92	81	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	-	-	36	64	64	-	-	28	72	72	-	-	35	65	65	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	94	3	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2025	20	80	<1	>99	>99	<1	60	39	61	61	6	66	28	72	72	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Türkiye	2025	-	-	5	95	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	19	69	12	88	-	3	84	12	88	88	4	79	17	83	83	6	79	15	85	-
Ukraine	2025	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2022	-	-	-	-	>99	5	95	<1	>99	98	4	96	<1	>99	92	9	91	<1	>99	>99
Uzbekistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	26	50	24	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	11	79	10	90	40	8	67	24	76	69	5	71	24	76	67	8	83	8	92	75
Viet Nam	2025	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	38	58	4	96	85	17	77	6	94	76	20	71	8	92	66	49	46	4	96	84
Zimbabwe	2022	38	62	<1	>99	90	14	86	<1	>99	79	21	79	<1	>99	80	15	85	<1	>99	81

Hygiene estimates

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Afghanistan	2023	41 455	25	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	2 792	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	83	89	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2025	94	24	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2025	2 952	66	90	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	108	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	9 114	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	10 398	59	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	1 643	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	175 687	33	32	40	27	84	56	52	41	7	88	80	26	41	33	73	49
Barbados	2009	274	59	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2025	14 814	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2025	797	43	85	-	-	97	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2022	12 077	71	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Brazil	2025	212 812	88	-	-	2	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	24 075	29	-	-	3	95	-	-	-	2	90	-	-	-	6	94	-
Burundi	2025	14 390	26	56	-	-	80	56	73	-	-	>99	73	44	-	-	>99	44
Cambodia	2025	17 848	41	77	22	<1	>99	83	76	23	1	96	83	77	22	<1	98	83
Cameroon	2025	29 879	56	28	-	-	39	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	5 513	45	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	21 004	28	29	31	40	69	34	38	36	26	71	43	26	29	45	53	31
China	2022	1 425 180	65	36	64	<1	36	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2025	53 426	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Comoros	2025	883	34	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	5 483	63	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	61	-
Cook Islands	2025	13	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	32 712	55	-	-	28	87	-	-	-	5	85	-	-	-	-	93	-
Croatia	2025	3 848	58	96	-	-	96	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	10 609	73	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2024	109 276	45	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	81	-
Djibouti	2019	1 089	72	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	71	-
Dominican Republic	2023	11 331	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Egypt	2025	118 366	43	83	17	<1	91	86	89	-	-	96	90	80	-	-	87	84
Estonia	2025	1 344	71	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2021	1 207	25	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2021	122 139	22	-	-	10	78	-	-	-	6	77	-	24	56	19	69	32

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (<https://washdata.org/>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Afghanistan	2023	29	65	6	77	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	98	-	-	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Antigua and Barbuda	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Armenia	2025	>99	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	58	26	17	91	70	28	40	32	68	49	26	42	31	81	49	51	36	14	93	78
Barbados	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2025	97	-	-	>99	97	86	-	-	98	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2022	-	-	-	75	-	61	-	-	61	61	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2025	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	2	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	12	67	21	75	16	-	-	2	96	-	-	-	2	93	-	-	-	11	79	-
Burundi	2025	52	-	-	94	52	-	-	-	70	-	39	-	-	>99	39	78	-	-	>99	78
Cambodia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	77	22	1	97	83	77	22	<1	>99	83	-	-	<1	-	-
Cameroon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	38	44	18	82	38	29	31	40	68	34	28	30	42	64	33	35	36	30	70	41
China	2022	-	-	-	-	-	36	64	<1	36	67	36	64	<1	36	67	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2025	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	65	-
Cook Islands	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	-	-	6	84	-	-	-	30	86	-	-	-	29	83	-	-	-	13	-	-
Croatia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2024	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	90	-
Djibouti	2019	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	86	-
Dominican Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2025	89	11	<1	98	91	80	20	<1	81	80	86	14	<1	91	86	-	-	<1	-	-
Estonia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2021	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	90	-
Ethiopia	2021	-	-	5	96	-	24	59	17	68	32	-	-	13	78	-	-	-	<1	89	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	3	82	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	933	60	40	-	-	93	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 978	88	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	2 822	65	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	3 807	61	80	12	8	90	82	91	7	2	97	92	50	25	25	72	53
Germany	2025	84 075	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	35 064	59	54	42	4	98	56	57	38	5	97	57	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2025	117	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2025	169	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	17 848	55	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey	2025	64	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	15 100	39	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	57	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	2 250	47	30	68	2	59	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2008	755	27	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2017	10 818	51	-	-	28	63	-	-	-	19	75	-	-	-	34	63	-
Honduras	2021	10 290	57	30	40	30	32	61	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	30	39	61
Hungary	2023	9 686	70	-	-	-	-	-	87	13	<1	99	89	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	1 463 866	36	94	6	<1	98	96	99	1	<1	>99	99	94	6	<1	98	95
Indonesia	2025	285 721	59	75	6	19	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	92 418	77	93	5	2	95	96	98	2	<1	98	>99	89	7	4	93	93
Iraq	2025	47 021	70	49	26	25	53	70	58	25	17	63	78	37	27	36	41	60
Ireland	2022	5 110	64	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2025	9 517	92	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	59 499	70	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2024	123 753	92	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	11 521	93	59	-	-	72	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2024	56 433	32	45	51	4	85	45	62	35	3	90	62	39	56	4	93	43
Kiribati	2025	136	63	-	-	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	-
Kuwait	2025	5 026	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2017	6 220	35	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	7 873	40	17	21	63	25	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	5 849	91	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	4 849	52	36	-	-	76	36	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	84	-
Libya	2021	7 135	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	2 830	69	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2025	680	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	32 741	33	14	40	46	38	16	21	44	35	41	24	14	40	47	38	15
Malawi	2025	22 216	18	59	40	1	82	61	65	32	3	93	73	40	58	2	84	54
Malaysia	2025	35 978	77	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Fiji	2025	67	-	-	93	94	37	-	-	>99	72	40	-	-	93	74	-	-	<1	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	94	6	<1	>99	94	73	15	12	86	76	-	-	-	-	-	77	15	8	98	77
Germany	2025	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	90	8	3	97	90	50	39	11	>99	61	44	52	4	99	44	84	12	4	98	85
Grenada	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Guam	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey	2025	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	92	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	30	70	<1	55	55	30	67	2	60	42	38	60	2	61	48	36	55	9	59	50
Guyana	2008	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2017	-	-	8	79	-	-	-	31	62	-	-	-	33	58	-	-	-	25	65	-
Honduras	2021	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	30	32	61	30	41	29	33	62	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	88	12	<1	97	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	93	7	<1	98	95	94	6	<1	98	96	-	-	<1	-	-
Indonesia	2025	77	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	98	2	<1	99	99	92	5	3	94	95	93	5	3	95	96	94	5	2	95	97
Iraq	2025	74	24	3	77	94	45	26	29	50	67	49	26	25	53	70	-	-	<1	-	-
Ireland	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	86	-
Japan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	-	-	-	95	-	57	-	-	71	78	59	-	-	72	79	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2024	53	44	2	88	53	43	52	4	87	47	37	59	4	86	40	58	37	5	82	58
Kiribati	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	8	18	-	-	-	8	18	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Kuwait	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2017	62	-	-	74	71	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	43	26	31	66	47	12	20	67	18	13	17	21	63	36	18	-	-	<1	-	-
Lebanon	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	82	-
Libya	2021	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	99	1	<1	99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	26	39	35	36	29	14	40	46	38	16	14	40	46	38	16	-	-	<1	-	-
Malawi	2025	66	31	3	93	70	43	56	1	85	60	37	59	4	78	46	48	52	<1	91	68
Malaysia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Maldives	2025	530	43	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	<1	>99	60	72	28	<1	99	73
Mali	2025	25 199	32	61	-	-	83	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	545	96	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2022	40	78	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	30
Mauritania	2024	5 169	61	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	129 740	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	114	22	42	27	30	62	50	43	29	29	71	43	42	27	31	61	51
Mongolia	2025	3 517	71	72	28	<1	93	76	80	20	<1	95	84	44	56	<1	86	44
Montenegro	2025	633	66	70	16	14	81	75	94	6	<1	96	98	51	23	26	70	54
Morocco	2025	38 431	63	37	46	17	73	42	49	42	9	81	54	25	50	25	66	31
Mozambique	2021	31 708	34	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	94	-	40	40	21	74	55
Myanmar	2025	54 851	31	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2022	2 890	50	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	29 618	67	70	23	7	>99	72	72	23	5	96	74	66	23	11	97	68
Niger	2025	27 918	18	28	46	25	87	33	-	-	9	86	-	22	51	27	82	23
Nigeria	2025	237 528	64	27	57	17	74	27	44	40	15	70	44	21	56	22	51	22
North Macedonia	2025	1 814	63	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	5 590	87	87	13	<1	88	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2025	5 495	79	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	255 220	40	55	15	31	61	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	18	79	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2025	4 571	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 609	14	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 684	67	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	33 156	84	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	116 787	56	78	20	2	95	80	84	14	2	87	86	67	32	1	70	68
Qatar	2025	3 116	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2025	2 996	44	57	-	-	>99	57	72	-	-	>99	72	37	-	-	99	37
Romania	2025	18 909	52	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	14 569	31	46	54	<1	82	52	62	38	<1	89	64	42	58	<1	75	48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	47	31	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2009	170	19	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	100	48	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	219	18	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	34	97	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2025	240	69	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	34 566	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2025	18 932	56	70	-	-	92	-	72	-	-	94	-	68	-	-	80	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF Data Warehouse and SDG Global Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Maldives	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	60	40	<1	>99	60	68	32	<1	99	69	-	-	<1	-	-
Mali	2025	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	81	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Malta	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Marshall Islands	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	17	33	50	50	17	45	27	28	63	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2025	72	28	<1	93	76	-	-	-	-	-	66	34	<1	92	70	82	18	<1	96	85
Montenegro	2025	95	5	<1	98	98	70	16	14	81	75	77	13	10	86	81	-	-	<1	-	-
Morocco	2025	43	50	7	75	54	29	50	20	70	34	31	50	19	71	37	88	9	3	97	88
Mozambique	2021	-	-	-	98	-	40	40	21	74	55	38	40	22	75	52	-	-	<1	-	-
Myanmar	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2022	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	67	31	2	>99	67	64	27	9	>99	88	66	26	8	>99	68	88	10	2	>99	90
Niger	2025	32	61	7	88	-	27	46	27	85	-	-	-	13	86	-	-	-	6	-	-
Nigeria	2025	51	37	12	68	51	26	53	22	75	26	29	50	20	55	30	-	-	11	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	96	4	<1	96	>99	86	13	<1	87	98	86	13	<1	88	98	88	12	<1	88	>99
Oman	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Pakistan	2025	80	<1	20	84	87	53	15	32	59	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	85	14	2	97	86	59	40	1	92	61	70	27	3	92	73	92	8	<1	>99	93
Qatar	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	>99	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	90	10	<1	>99	90	44	56	<1	81	49	45	55	<1	73	51	48	52	<1	81	52
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	86	-
Saint Lucia	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sao Tome and Principe	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Senegal	2025	-	-	-	95	-	70	-	-	92	-	69	-	-	92	-	72	-	-	91	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Serbia	2025	6 689	63	87	13	<1	>99	87	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2025	133	45	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	8 820	46	22	-	-	86	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2025	5 871	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solomon Islands	2025	839	31	36	-	-	59	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	19 655	55	43	13	44	53	48	53	15	32	62	59	26	10	64	37	29
South Africa	2007	50 529	61	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	10 259	19	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	47 890	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2025	23 229	20	92	-	-	92	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	51 662	35	17	14	68	30	19	29	20	51	47	31	10	11	78	20	12
Switzerland	2025	8 967	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	25 620	72	84	5	11	85	87	94	4	2	98	94	81	5	13	83	86
Tajikistan	2025	10 787	26	12	47	41	58	13	51	29	20	76	55	5	50	45	54	5
Thailand	2022	71 735	60	93	-	-	93	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2025	1 419	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2025	9 722	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2025	3	0	-	-	-	>99	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	-
Tonga	2025	104	21	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	1 387	54	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	12 349	71	60	40	<1	73	66	72	28	<1	78	77	54	46	<1	59	60
Turkmenistan	2025	7 619	47	64	36	<1	>99	64	85	14	1	99	85	55	45	<1	>99	55
Türkiye	2025	87 685	89	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	51 385	32	25	66	9	81	25	38	58	4	84	-	33	56	10	80	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	11 346	86	99	-	-	99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2022	64 712	35	42	-	-	86	42	61	-	-	90	61	-	-	-	91	-
United States of America	2015	326 126	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2024	36 362	51	62	36	2	83	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	328	22	27	35	38	67	41	71	21	7	79	86	18	37	45	62	32
Viet Nam	2025	101 599	39	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	41 774	37	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	21 914	46	39	57	4	85	41	60	38	2	91	63	32	65	3	79	33
Zimbabwe	2022	16 069	39	58	32	10	98	-	70	25	5	-	-	57	33	11	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Serbia	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Seychelles	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	65	-	-	98	87	21	-	-	87	25	22	-	-	84	26	39	-	-	87	53
Singapore	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Solomon Islands	2025	94	6	<1	94	>99	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	58	14	29	61	63	36	13	51	45	41	40	14	45	53	46	-	-	33	-	-
South Africa	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	99	-
Sri Lanka	2025	92	-	-	92	95	92	-	-	92	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	28	14	58	42	28	15	14	71	27	17	12	13	75	24	13	44	19	37	61	46
Switzerland	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	92	4	4	94	94	82	5	13	84	86	84	5	11	85	87	-	-	<1	-	-
Tajikistan	2025	36	36	28	71	38	6	49	44	54	7	12	47	41	58	13	-	-	<1	-	-
Thailand	2022	94	-	-	94	98	92	-	-	92	98	93	-	-	93	98	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	<1	73	66	60	40	<1	73	66	-	-	<1	-	-
Turkmenistan	2025	96	4	<1	>99	96	50	49	<1	>99	50	64	36	<1	>99	64	-	-	<1	-	-
Türkiye	2025	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	45	55	<1	79	-	34	62	4	80	-	33	59	7	83	-	38	48	14	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2022	-	-	-	89	-	40	-	-	96	40	32	-	-	87	32	63	-	-	93	63
United States of America	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	62	36	2	83	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	80	20	<1	>99	80	25	35	40	66	40	20	37	43	64	34	67	21	13	75	79
Viet Nam	2025	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	63	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	67	28	6	78	68	36	61	2	79	37	42	58	<1	82	42	62	38	<1	97	65
Zimbabwe	2022	56	35	9	98	-	59	32	10	98	-	53	35	12	97	-	61	31	9	>99	-

Environmental cleaning estimates

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Afghanistan	2025	43 844	26	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	2 792	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	108	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	9 114	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	10 398	59	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	1 643	100	80	20	<1	95	80	80	20	<1	95	80	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	175 687	33	20	31	49	47	24	46	38	16	80	61	12	46	42	58	13
Bhutan	2025	797	43	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2025	212 812	88	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	24 075	29	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2025	17 848	41	2	98	<1	7	9	4	96	<1	13	16	<1	>99	<1	5	7
Cameroon	2025	29 879	56	30	<1	69	31	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	5 513	45	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	21 004	28	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	21	-
China	2022	1 425 180	65	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	32 712	55	18	7	75	18	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	3 848	58	71	14	14	86	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2025	118 366	43	84	9	7	93	85	90	10	<1	>99	90	81	9	11	89	81
Ethiopia	2021	122 139	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	65	5	47	34
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	3	82	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	933	60	40	25	35	54	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	3 807	61	42	30	29	55	42	51	34	15	70	54	6	28	66	13	8
Germany	2025	84 075	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2021	32 519	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	58	1	64	46
Guinea-Bissau	2025	2 250	47	7	17	76	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2021	10 290	57	43	56	1	61	64	-	-	-	-	-	43	56	1	61	64
Hungary	2023	9 686	70	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	1 463 866	36	78	19	3	82	93	93	5	2	94	97	76	20	3	81	92
Indonesia	2025	285 721	59	75	7	19	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	92 418	77	62	30	8	73	74	73	24	3	81	83	54	35	11	67	68
Iraq	2025	47 021	70	25	37	38	57	25	26	46	28	67	32	11	37	52	43	16
Italy	2023	59 499	70	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2024	123 753	92	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	11 521	93	30	51	18	69	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2022	54 252	31	8	17	75	15	10	14	19	67	20	18	5	16	79	13	6
Kiribati	2025	136	63	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Kuwait	2025	5 026	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (<https://washdata.org/>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
Afghanistan	2025	79	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	93	4	4	96	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	80	20	<1	95	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	20	<1	95	80	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	34	34	33	56	41	14	29	57	41	16	14	31	55	42	15	40	32	28	72	49
Bhutan	2025	<1	48	52	48	<1	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	23	32	46	23	49	62	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	<1	4	7	2	98	<1	7	9	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	43	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2025	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
China	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2025	95	4	<1	>99	96	80	11	9	91	81	93	<1	7	93	93	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2021	-	-	-	-	-	30	65	5	47	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2025	67	22	11	78	78	37	25	38	52	45	40	25	36	54	47	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	64	26	10	79	67	27	35	38	43	30	93	-	-	-	-	39	33	29	55	42
Germany	2025	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2021	-	-	-	89	-	41	58	1	64	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	2025	5	30	65	10	25	6	16	78	16	10	7	18	75	13	12	5	14	82	5	9
Honduras	2021	-	-	-	-	-	43	56	1	61	64	42	57	1	61	63	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	98	2	<1	99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	91	9	<1	97	94	76	20	4	80	92	78	19	3	82	93	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2025	78	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	88	11	1	95	90	58	33	9	70	72	61	31	8	72	74	69	27	5	80	80
Iraq	2025	51	23	26	66	51	21	39	40	55	21	20	42	38	57	25	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	87	-
Japan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	30	52	18	68	37	30	51	18	69	37	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2022	33	27	40	33	38	6	16	78	13	8	4	16	79	12	6	11	17	72	18	15
Kiribati	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Lebanon	2025	5 849	91	49	43	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	4 849	52	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	2 830	69	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2025	680	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	32 741	33	9	16	75	11	12	13	28	59	13	17	8	15	77	11	11
Malawi	2021	20 047	16	20	76	4	59	30	-	-	-	-	-	20	76	4	59	30
Malaysia	2025	35 978	77	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	530	43	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	<1	80	60	11	48	40	32	31
Mali	2025	25 199	32	29	27	44	29	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	545	96	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	114	22	36	33	30	45	61	86	14	<1	86	>99	31	36	34	41	56
Monaco	2025	38	100	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mongolia	2025	3 517	71	49	49	2	70	59	52	46	2	71	60	39	61	<1	66	55
Montenegro	2025	633	66	4	78	19	13	15	19	74	6	30	31	2	70	28	7	11
Morocco	2025	38 431	63	9	15	75	20	14	16	21	64	29	23	3	10	86	11	6
Mozambique	2021	31 708	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	82	-
Nepal	2025	29 618	67	4	13	84	8	12	5	14	81	11	12	2	10	88	3	10
Niger	2025	27 918	18	31	39	30	70	32	-	-	-	-	-	21	37	43	57	22
North Macedonia	2025	1 814	63	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	5 590	87	33	58	8	79	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2025	5 495	79	90	10	<1	>99	90	89	11	<1	>99	89	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	255 220	40	34	26	39	57	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	116 787	56	96	4	<1	>99	96	92	8	<1	99	93	66	26	8	89	68
Qatar	2025	3 116	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2025	51 667	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	14 569	31	11	39	50	23	24	17	36	47	24	31	9	39	51	22	22
Saint Barthélemy	2025	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin (French part)	2025	25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	34	97	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2025	240	69	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	34 566	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2025	18 932	56	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	68	-
Serbia	2023	6 773	62	56	38	5	68	82	63	34	3	97	87	49	44	7	57	77
Singapore	2025	5 871	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solomon Islands	2024	819	31	16	22	62	29	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	19 655	55	14	23	63	29	22	17	25	58	34	25	8	21	71	20	16
South Africa	2023	63 212	64	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2025	23 229	20	57	8	34	57	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	51 662	35	1	20	78	10	5	3	30	67	12	9	<1	15	85	9	2
Switzerland	2025	8 967	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF Data Warehouse and SDG Global Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
Lebanon	2025	-	-	-	81	-	46	45	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	14	32	55	14	20	9	15	76	11	11	9	16	75	11	12	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2021	-	-	-	36	-	20	76	4	59	30	19	76	5	60	30	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	30	59	11	57	50	8	41	52	14	36	13	48	39	33	31	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2025	84	-	-	-	-	28	31	41	28	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	67	33	<1	>99	67	33	33	33	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2025	49	49	2	70	59	-	-	-	-	-	59	41	<1	75	70	34	62	4	62	42
Montenegro	2025	35	60	5	42	44	4	78	19	13	15	13	73	15	21	23	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2025	22	29	49	41	31	4	11	85	12	6	6	14	80	16	10	40	29	31	54	54
Mozambique	2021	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	58	41	1	81	64	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	8	21	71	20	18	2	10	88	5	9	2	12	87	6	10	11	17	72	20	20
Niger	2025	10	90	<1	-	-	30	24	45	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	53	43	4	96	53	32	59	9	78	34	35	57	8	79	37	29	60	11	80	32
Oman	2025	97	3	<1	>99	97	88	12	<1	>99	88	90	10	<1	>99	90	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	62	22	16	81	64	33	27	40	55	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	98	2	<1	>99	98	89	11	<1	>99	89	94	6	<1	>99	94	98	2	<1	>99	99
Qatar	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2025	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	35	58	7	55	59	9	38	53	21	21	14	47	40	29	28	8	30	62	16	19
Saint Barthélemy	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin (French part)	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sao Tome and Principe	2025	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	75	-
Serbia	2023	67	31	2	83	90	54	40	6	65	81	56	38	5	68	82	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Solomon Islands	2024	73	9	18	82	73	13	23	64	27	22	15	21	64	27	24	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	27	29	45	42	40	7	21	72	23	13	12	24	65	28	18	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2025	69	3	27	69	73	49	12	39	49	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	2	42	57	17	6	1	15	83	9	4	1	17	82	9	3	4	39	58	18	16
Switzerland	2025	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	25 620	72	7	49	44	36	9	24	56	20	80	24	3	24	73	27	6
Tajikistan	2025	10 787	26	17	66	17	30	32	31	64	5	64	31	13	68	19	24	32
Thailand	2022	71 735	60	87	11	2	97	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	12 349	71	26	39	35	26	39	27	45	28	36	44	25	36	39	32	38
Turkmenistan	2025	7 619	47	96	4	<1	99	97	97	3	<1	>99	97	96	5	<1	99	97
Uganda	2025	51 385	32	28	40	32	-	-	35	40	25	-	-	26	41	33	-	-
Ukraine	2025	38 980	70	97	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	11 346	86	95	3	2	98	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2024	36 362	51	70	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	328	22	5	14	81	12	12	25	21	54	36	36	<1	12	87	7	7
Viet Nam	2025	101 599	39	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	41 774	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	21 914	46	19	30	51	46	29	39	31	30	63	49	18	30	52	42	28
Zimbabwe	2024	16 634	40	8	38	54	34	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	24	50	26	72	26	3	28	69	28	5	7	32	62	36	9	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2025	32	62	6	55	32	12	68	20	24	32	17	66	17	30	32	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2022	91	8	2	-	-	83	14	3	-	-	87	11	2	97	95	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	26	39	35	26	39	25	39	35	26	39	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2025	99	1	<1	>99	99	95	5	<1	99	96	96	4	<1	99	97	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	51	27	22	-	-	28	41	31	-	-	26	43	32	-	-	38	35	27	-	-
Ukraine	2025	97	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	70	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2024	40	40	20	80	40	4	13	83	10	11	1	13	86	7	8	25	21	54	38	33
Viet Nam	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	50	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	18	32	50	45	22	19	29	51	45	29	19	53	29	38	71	28	35	37	52	63
Zimbabwe	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Waste management estimates

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Afghanistan	2025	43 844	26	82	-	-	82	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	2 792	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	83	89	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2025	15	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	86	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2025	2 952	66	39	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	108	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	9 114	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	10 398	59	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	1 643	100	90	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	175 687	33	16	55	28	52	30	27	59	14	61	48	9	57	34	45	22
Barbados	2009	274	59	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2020	391	43	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2021	13 413	50	33	66	1	67	67	41	57	2	59	74	28	72	<1	57	51
Bhutan	2025	797	43	44	-	-	97	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	9 851	66	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2015	201 676	86	-	-	17	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	2011	29	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	24 075	29	15	84	<1	15	62	17	-	-	17	64	4	96	<1	4	83
Burundi	2025	14 390	26	55	-	-	55	79	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	37	-
Cambodia	2025	17 848	41	53	47	<1	72	89	45	55	<1	59	83	56	44	<1	60	89
Cameroon	2025	29 879	56	74	-	-	74	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	5 513	45	28	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2021	17 828	25	46	-	-	46	75	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	48	-
China	2022	1 425 180	65	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	2025	7 396	100	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
China, Macao SAR	2025	722	100	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Comoros	2024	867	34	44	-	-	44	55	59	-	-	62	59	52	-	-	71	52
Congo	2018	5 483	63	12	27	60	40	26	12	32	55	45	25	12	21	66	34	27
Cook Islands	2024	14	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	32 712	55	14	-	-	20	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	3 848	58	87	-	-	92	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	10 609	73	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2025	112 832	45	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	-
Djibouti	2019	1 089	72	48	52	<1	83	48	43	57	<1	91	43	32	68	<1	74	53
Dominica	2011	69	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (<https://washdata.org/>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Afghanistan	2025	69	-	-	69	>99	77	-	-	77	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2024	91	-	-	91	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Anguilla	2025	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	50	-	-	84	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2025	97	-	-	97	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2025	21	59	20	64	34	12	54	34	43	26	12	56	31	49	25	29	51	20	59	50
Barbados	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2020	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2021	59	41	<1	79	82	30	69	1	54	57	33	65	2	59	58	33	67	<1	56	66
Bhutan	2025	87	-	-	98	87	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2015	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	10	64	-	-	-	26	47	-
British Virgin Islands	2011	50	-	-	50	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2025	38	62	<1	38	58	16	84	<1	16	56	8	92	<1	8	75	30	-	-	30	69
Burundi	2025	-	-	-	66	-	46	-	-	46	79	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	64	-
Cambodia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	56	44	<1	61	90	53	47	<1	62	89	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2025	57	-	-	57	63	24	-	-	26	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2021	65	-	-	65	93	44	-	-	44	72	50	-	-	50	60	48	-	-	48	73
China	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Macao SAR	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2024	55	-	-	71	55	42	-	-	42	55	49	-	-	73	49	66	-	-	68	66
Congo	2018	16	31	53	47	31	12	27	61	39	25	14	30	57	44	26	10	24	67	33	24
Cook Islands	2024	50	-	-	>99	50	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	21	-	-	41	-	14	-	-	36	-	14	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2025	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	-
Djibouti	2019	44	56	<1	89	44	48	52	<1	82	48	47	53	<1	79	47	50	50	<1	>99	50
Dominica	2011	50	-	-	>99	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Ecuador	2021	17 682	63	49	-	-	53	65	53	-	-	58	69	42	-	-	45	57
Egypt	2025	118 366	43	94	6	<1	94	>99	98	-	-	98	>99	92	-	-	93	>99
El Salvador	2015	6 184	70	67	-	-	67	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2025	1 344	71	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2021	1 207	25	73	-	-	73	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2025	135 472	24	32	66	2	56	51	42	56	2	65	49	20	77	3	39	30
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	3	82	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2021	917	58	56	41	3	83	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 978	88	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	2 822	65	79	-	-	98	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	3 807	61	44	53	3	78	84	57	40	2	70	91	6	88	6	19	63
Germany	2025	84 075	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	35 064	59	27	54	19	50	39	37	47	16	56	55	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	2025	40	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grenada	2011	112	36	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2014	15 682	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	15 100	39	40	-	-	40	58	66	-	-	66	71	32	-	-	32	55
Guinea-Bissau	2025	2 250	47	14	54	32	49	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2008	755	27	-	-	24	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2024	11 773	55	6	85	9	18	37	6	83	11	10	50	7	86	7	22	29
Honduras	2021	10 290	57	28	71	1	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	28	71	1	56	56
Hungary	2023	9 686	70	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	99	98	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	1 463 866	36	89	10	<1	97	95	93	7	<1	98	96	89	10	<1	97	95
Indonesia	2025	285 721	59	83	<1	17	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	92 418	77	52	44	4	61	82	66	32	2	72	91	41	53	6	52	74
Iraq	2025	47 021	70	21	45	34	61	46	25	47	27	60	33	14	43	43	49	17
Ireland	2025	5 308	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	59 499	70	73	-	-	97	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2024	123 753	92	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	11 521	93	22	-	-	80	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2025	57 532	32	62	-	-	82	62	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	54	-
Kiribati	2024	135	62	17	75	8	92	18	71	21	7	93	75	7	88	5	95	7
Kyrgyzstan	2017	6 220	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	7 873	40	19	79	2	53	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	5 849	91	62	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	2 105	34	47	33	20	80	57	-	-	-	-	-	46	36	19	81	52
Liberia	2025	5 731	56	68	-	-	68	86	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	98
Libya	2021	7 135	88	43	-	-	55	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	2 830	69	93	8	<1	>99	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2025	680	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	32 741	33	12	83	4	58	24	31	68	2	70	41	10	85	5	56	18
Malawi	2025	22 216	18	21	79	<1	44	77	26	74	<1	52	78	19	81	<1	34	73

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Ecuador	2021	67	-	-	72	84	48	-	-	52	63	46	-	-	50	62	63	-	-	70	77
Egypt	2025	98	2	<1	99	98	93	7	<1	93	>99	94	6	<1	94	95	-	-	<1	-	-
El Salvador	2015	-	-	-	-	>99	67	-	-	67	96	71	-	-	71	97	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2021	78	-	-	78	>99	73	-	-	73	84	77	-	-	77	91	71	-	-	71	80
Ethiopia	2025	45	54	<1	66	54	19	76	5	40	35	30	69	1	53	32	37	59	4	51	50
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2021	61	39	<1	88	72	56	41	3	86	71	57	41	3	83	72	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2025	79	-	-	98	79	79	-	-	98	79	78	-	-	93	78	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2025	58	42	<1	71	91	37	58	5	49	80	-	-	-	>99	-	44	53	3	56	84
Germany	2025	94	-	-	97	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2025	75	22	3	86	86	14	63	23	44	29	22	56	23	42	39	67	29	4	74	91
Gibraltar	2025	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2011	50	-	-	75	50	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Guatemala	2014	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	36	-	-	36	58	64	-	-	72	64
Guinea-Bissau	2025	20	55	25	45	40	13	55	32	48	22	10	65	26	39	24	18	55	27	27	55
Guyana	2008	-	-	17	-	27	-	-	25	-	16	-	-	24	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2024	8	82	10	14	65	6	85	10	19	26	6	91	3	22	29	7	82	12	15	40
Honduras	2021	-	-	-	-	-	28	71	1	56	56	28	71	1	56	56	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	98	2	<1	99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2025	97	3	<1	98	99	89	11	<1	97	95	89	10	<1	97	95	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2025	80	-	-	98	-	86	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	76	-	82	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2025	89	10	1	93	96	46	49	5	56	79	50	45	5	59	80	69	31	<1	77	91
Iraq	2025	31	43	26	78	68	19	46	35	60	44	21	45	34	55	26	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	2025	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	81	-	-	97	92	63	-	-	98	63	77	-	-	97	79	65	-	-	98	67
Japan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2025	-	-	-	96	-	20	-	-	80	27	22	-	-	80	28	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2025	79	-	-	89	79	65	-	-	85	65	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	78	-
Kiribati	2024	-	-	-	-	-	18	77	5	95	18	19	75	5	95	20	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2017	72	-	-	72	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2025	50	50	<1	87	70	14	83	3	47	21	14	83	3	46	31	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2025	-	-	-	-	-	62	6	32	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	64	14	21	79	86	45	35	20	80	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2025	>99	-	-	>99	>99	94	-	-	>99	94	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	95
Libya	2021	50	-	-	84	50	42	-	-	51	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2025	98	3	<1	>99	98	93	8	<1	>99	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2025	46	54	<1	67	65	11	85	5	57	23	12	83	4	58	19	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2025	41	59	<1	62	92	20	80	<1	44	76	20	80	<1	36	70	21	79	<1	43	79

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Malaysia	2025	35 978	77	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	530	43	-	-	-	-	-	40	60	<1	40	>99	11	75	13	67	28
Mali	2025	25 199	32	48	-	-	78	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Malta	2025	545	96	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2025	36	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2024	5 169	61	20	-	-	68	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	129 740	79	-	-	-	-	-	65	35	<1	93	71	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	114	22	35	33	32	52	44	43	43	14	57	57	34	32	34	51	42
Monaco	2025	38 100	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mongolia	2025	3 517	71	84	15	1	87	94	89	11	<1	90	99	61	33	6	75	77
Montenegro	2025	633	66	65	31	5	69	95	68	30	2	77	97	53	40	7	60	93
Montserrat	2025	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2025	38 431	63	32	51	16	40	72	46	47	7	49	87	20	55	25	32	57
Mozambique	2021	31 708	34	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	37	29	71	<1	40	45
Myanmar	2018	52 272	30	22	76	2	53	32	45	55	<1	75	65	4	93	4	35	11
Namibia	2013	2 253	44	21	79	<1	54	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2025	12	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2025	29 618	67	13	76	12	>99	17	16	70	15	76	28	4	75	21	76	6
Niger	2025	27 918	18	<1	83	17	39	56	11	87	2	80	94	4	90	6	49	50
Nigeria	2025	237 528	64	5	76	20	40	49	14	70	16	59	60	5	75	20	46	43
Niue	2025	2	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	1 814	63	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	5 590	87	57	34	9	69	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2025	5 495	79	98	2	<1	98	>99	98	2	<1	98	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2025	255 220	40	4	41	55	23	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	18	79	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2025	10 763	16	76	-	-	89	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 684	67	6	-	-	80	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	33 156	84	28	-	-	97	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	116 787	56	67	28	6	85	70	74	24	3	87	81	47	42	11	54	72
Portugal	2025	10 412	61	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	2025	3 116	99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2025	51 667	81	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2025	2 996	44	97	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	14 569	31	41	49	10	68	75	52	40	8	68	76	40	51	10	56	73
Saint Barthélemy	2025	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2013	47	31	94	-	-	94	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2025	180	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Martin (French part)	2025	25	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF Data Warehouse and SDG Global Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Malaysia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2025	20	80	<1	85	68	1	88	11	74	11	12	75	13	66	25	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2025	87	-	-	92	87	45	55	<1	76	45	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2025	<1	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	65	35	<1	93	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2025	<1	83	17	17	50	38	28	33	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2025	84	15	1	87	94	-	-	-	-	-	81	18	2	86	93	88	11	<1	90	97
Montenegro	2025	56	42	2	74	95	65	31	5	69	95	62	34	4	70	95	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	2025	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2025	57	41	2	59	97	25	55	20	34	65	29	53	18	37	69	64	34	3	67	94
Mozambique	2021	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2018	37	61	2	73	57	2	95	2	27	10	17	80	2	50	28	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2013	36	64	<1	59	89	19	81	<1	52	53	20	80	<1	36	53	25	74	<1	31	70
Nauru	2025	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2025	53	47	<1	>99	64	8	75	17	98	13	9	75	16	89	14	58	42	<1	>99	71
Niger	2025	<1	96	4	<1	82	<1	77	23	31	56	-	-	<1	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2025	34	41	25	65	66	5	76	19	42	48	5	76	19	48	48	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2025	58	32	9	67	60	57	34	9	68	79	64	29	7	77	80	32	53	16	38	72
Oman	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	98	2	<1	98	>99	98	2	<1	98	>99	-	-	-	-	>99
Pakistan	2025	44	33	23	64	56	12	31	57	35	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2025	<1	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	80	23	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	98	27	28	-	-	97	28	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2025	77	20	3	89	77	55	33	13	77	56	59	32	8	84	64	80	19	1	88	80
Portugal	2025	-	-	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Republic of Korea	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2025	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2025	76	24	<1	89	92	39	50	11	66	74	43	50	8	52	80	40	47	13	57	69
Saint Barthélemy	2025	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2013	83	-	-	83	>99	96	-	-	96	>99	93	-	-	93	>99	-	-	-	>99	-
Saint Lucia	2025	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	>99
Saint Martin (French part)	2025	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	111	46	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	219	18	90	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	34	97	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2025	34 566	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2025	18 932	56	25	74	<1	38	63	22	78	<1	34	59	28	69	2	49	59
Serbia	2023	6 773	62	85	13	2	90	95	90	10	<1	92	98	79	17	4	86	91
Seychelles	2021	123	45	80	-	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	8 820	46	68	-	-	83	68	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2017	5 436	54	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2025	839	31	17	60	24	72	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	19 655	55	12	47	41	33	46	13	56	31	36	55	10	31	59	27	30
South Africa	2023	63 212	64	71	-	-	71	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2024	11 943	21	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	47 890	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2025	23 229	20	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	51 662	35	3	30	67	7	6	5	54	41	15	5	<1	18	82	1	7
Switzerland	2025	8 967	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	25 620	72	18	-	-	18	70	6	-	-	64	70	<1	-	-	8	24
Tajikistan	2025	10 787	26	37	60	2	56	72	58	38	4	67	84	34	58	8	54	69
Thailand	2025	71 620	63	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	1 384	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2016	7 858	40	45	55	<1	76	49	60	40	<1	85	67	29	71	<1	75	29
Tokelau	2025	3	0	83	17	<1	>99	83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	17	<1	>99	83
Tonga	2025	104	21	-	-	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	1 387	54	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2020	11 974	69	18	-	-	59	18	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	56	-
Turkmenistan	2025	7 619	47	48	52	<1	73	68	52	48	<1	68	83	46	54	<1	75	62
Tuvalu	2025	9	65	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2025	87 685	89	78	-	-	96	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	51 385	32	42	55	3	71	47	36	62	2	40	59	40	57	3	61	40
Ukraine	2025	38 980	70	89	-	-	92	89	90	-	-	93	90	89	-	-	92	89
United Arab Emirates	2025	11 346	86	96	-	-	96	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2025	70 546	37	31	-	-	96	31	44	-	-	94	44	28	-	-	99	28
Uzbekistan	2024	36 362	51	52	44	4	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2025	335	22	-	-	<1	73	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	73	-
Viet Nam	2025	101 599	39	72	-	-	>99	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2025	11	0	-	-	-	-	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	41 774	37	36	-	-	36	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	21 914	46	48	49	3	96	59	59	40	1	>99	66	44	52	5	93	53
Zimbabwe	2025	16 951	40	63	36	<1	97	63	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2025	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2025	47	52	1	54	93	24	76	<1	37	61	23	76	<1	36	60	37	63	<1	48	74
Serbia	2023	85	15	<1	85	96	84	14	3	91	95	85	13	2	90	95	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2025	83	-	-	97	83	75	24	<1	85	75	61	39	<1	85	61	73	27	<1	90	73
Slovakia	2017	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99
Solomon Islands	2025	4	93	3	83	4	16	61	23	72	16	16	59	24	72	16	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2025	14	64	22	41	61	9	38	53	24	33	14	43	43	35	43	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2023	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	71	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	2025	97	3	<1	>99	99	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	99	>99	95	5	<1	>99	97
Sri Lanka	2025	49	51	<1	73	>99	-	-	-	>99	-	46	54	<1	46	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2025	6	43	51	11	7	3	27	70	6	6	2	24	74	35	6	5	63	32	18	5
Switzerland	2025	98	-	-	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2025	4	-	-	50	54	11	-	-	11	27	2	17	81	18	32	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2025	55	39	6	70	75	33	59	8	52	70	37	55	7	56	72	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2025	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	50	50	<1	>99	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2016	66	34	<1	91	72	35	65	<1	72	38	45	55	<1	81	51	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2025	83	17	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-	83	17	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2020	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	59	18	18	-	-	59	18	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	2025	67	33	<1	82	85	40	60	<1	69	61	48	52	<1	73	68	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	>99
Türkiye	2025	91	-	-	95	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2025	47	52	1	77	66	43	55	2	65	43	40	58	2	76	40	23	74	3	23	65
Ukraine	2025	84	-	-	94	84	88	-	-	90	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2025	39	-	-	94	39	53	-	-	99	53	38	-	-	96	38	61	-	-	97	61
Uzbekistan	2024	-	-	-	-	-	52	44	4	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2025	60	40	<1	>99	60	-	-	<1	72	-	-	-	<1	72	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Viet Nam	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2025	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2025	63	-	-	63	86	35	-	-	36	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2025	74	25	<1	95	86	45	53	2	93	54	42	55	2	92	57	61	37	1	97	78
Zimbabwe	2025	69	-	-	97	69	57	43	<1	>99	57	67	32	<1	96	67	58	42	<1	99	58

Annex 4: Regional and global WASH in health care facilities estimates

Regional and global water estimates

Region	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
World	2025	8 231 613	58	85	4	11	89	89	92	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	81
SDG Regions																		
Australia and New Zealand	2025	32 226	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	2 168 806	38	89	-	-	-	95	97	2	<1	>99	99	91	-	-	-	94
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	2 329 105	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	1 130 253	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	667 889	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	590 599	65	80	14	6	94	88	88	10	1	99	95	65	21	13	87	78
Oceania	2025	14 384	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	1 273 565	45	57	25	19	81	66	77	12	11	88	84	50	18	32	67	57
Other regional groupings																		
Landlocked developing countries	2025	605 977	35	68	12	20	78	75	84	8	8	91	-	55	18	28	72	-
Least developed countries	2025	1 215 297	37	64	15	21	78	70	80	14	7	93	84	53	22	24	75	59
Small island developing States	2025	73 138	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	2 085 426	45	64	19	17	83	71	82	13	6	94	88	53	22	25	75	62
Income groupings																		
Low- and middle-income	2025	6 642 814	54	82	4	14	86	89	91	7	2	98	95	82	-	-	-	87
Low-income	2025	641 740	38	60	26	14	85	62	70	24	6	94	78	41	41	19	81	46
Lower-middle-income	2025	3 161 551	42	85	<1	15	85	91	93	5	2	98	96	88	-	-	-	92
Upper-middle-income	2025	2 839 523	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	1 398 575	80	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Region	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
World	2025	89	9	2	98	96	79	5	16	84	88	84	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
SDG Regions																					
Australia and New Zealand	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	96	3	<1	>99	98	87	-	-	-	93	91	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	-	-	<1	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	88	12	<1	>99	93	71	23	6	94	85	76	17	6	94	86	-	-	6	94	-
Oceania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	82	14	3	96	88	56	24	20	80	64	58	14	28	72	64	-	-	10	90	-
Other regional groupings																					
Landlocked developing countries	2025	89	8	3	97	92	64	17	19	81	70	62	12	25	75	-	84	6	10	90	-
Least developed countries	2025	82	15	3	96	82	60	20	21	79	66	59	18	23	77	65	81	10	9	91	81
Small island developing States	2025	-	-	-	-	-	84	3	12	88	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	83	15	2	97	88	62	21	17	83	69	61	18	21	79	69	82	12	6	94	-
Income groupings																					
Low- and middle-income	2025	91	6	2	98	95	80	4	16	84	88	84	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
Low-income	2025	76	21	3	97	80	56	26	18	82	60	52	31	16	84	59	69	20	10	90	73
Lower-middle-income	2025	95	4	<1	>99	96	84	<1	16	84	90	89	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Regional and global sanitation estimates

Region	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
World	2025	8 231 613	58	40	49	11	88	85	-	-	-	-	-	44	42	14	86	79
SDG Regions																		
Australia and New Zealand	2025	32 226	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	2 168 806	38	55	35	10	90	84	74	20	6	94	93	61	34	5	95	84
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	2 329 105	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	1 130 253	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	667 889	82	-	-	4	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	67	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	590 599	65	41	55	4	96	85	67	32	<1	>99	98	42	50	8	92	86
Oceania	2025	14 384	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	1 273 565	45	23	61	15	83	69	34	55	12	88	74	18	63	18	82	71
Other regional groupings																		
Landlocked developing countries	2025	605 977	35	19	61	20	79	75	30	60	11	89	88	16	62	22	78	77
Least developed countries	2025	1 215 297	37	19	64	17	83	74	33	61	6	93	90	15	63	22	78	74
Small island developing States	2025	73 138	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	2 085 426	45	19	65	16	84	70	38	53	9	90	81	15	61	23	77	68
Income groupings																		
Low- and middle-income	2025	6 642 814	54	48	41	11	89	81	66	28	6	94	89	54	38	8	92	82
Low-income	2025	641 740	38	9	73	18	80	70	19	74	7	92	87	7	70	22	78	67
Lower-middle-income	2025	3 161 551	42	54	38	9	91	83	69	25	6	94	90	60	35	5	95	83
Upper-middle-income	2025	2 839 523	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	1 398 575	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Region	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
World	2025	56	37	7	93	88	44	44	12	88	83	44	46	10	90	85	-	-	-	-	-
SDG Regions																					
Australia and New Zealand	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	64	28	9	91	89	53	36	11	89	83	61	29	10	90	85	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	-	-	2	98	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	62	36	2	98	91	40	55	5	95	81	51	44	4	96	91	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	38	58	4	95	78	20	68	13	87	62	25	58	17	83	66	-	-	7	93	87
Other regional groupings																					
Landlocked developing countries	2025	38	57	6	94	84	15	67	18	82	77	23	58	19	81	76	33	57	10	90	87
Least developed countries	2025	30	66	5	95	87	15	68	17	83	75	20	63	17	83	77	35	57	7	93	88
Small island developing States	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	37	58	5	95	85	17	68	16	84	69	22	61	17	83	69	-	-	7	93	88
Income groupings																					
Low- and middle-income	2025	61	32	6	94	88	48	41	11	89	80	55	36	10	90	82	-	-	-	-	-
Low-income	2025	22	72	6	93	76	8	73	18	82	68	10	73	16	84	74	-	-	-	-	-
Lower-middle-income	2025	63	29	7	93	88	52	39	9	91	82	60	31	9	91	83	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Regional and global hygiene estimates

Region	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
World	2025	8 231 613	58	72	21	8	89	75	-	-	-	-	-	61	28	11	84	63
SDG Regions																		
Australia and New Zealand	2025	32 226	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	2 168 806	38	82	11	7	91	86	93	6	1	98	95	84	11	5	94	88
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	2 329 105	65	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	1 130 253	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	667 889	82	-	-	4	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	590 599	65	64	21	14	78	75	78	10	13	85	83	56	<1	44	65	63
Oceania	2025	14 384	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	1 273 565	45	34	47	19	76	34	45	40	15	78	48	29	48	23	74	-
Other regional groupings																		
Landlocked developing countries	2025	605 977	35	46	41	13	86	46	61	33	6	90	-	35	47	18	86	38
Least developed countries	2025	1 215 297	37	40	36	24	79	45	52	35	13	84	65	30	42	28	76	40
Small island developing States	2025	73 138	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	2 085 426	45	44	34	22	75	50	58	30	11	81	66	31	44	25	74	39
Income groupings																		
Low- and middle-income	2025	6 642 814	54	72	21	7	87	75	80	14	5	91	84	73	18	9	87	77
Low-income	2025	641 740	38	36	36	28	69	39	51	29	20	74	56	28	40	32	64	31
Lower-middle-income	2025	3 161 551	42	76	17	8	89	79	82	14	4	92	84	79	16	6	90	82
Upper-middle-income	2025	2 839 523	70	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	1 398 575	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Region	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
World	2025	80	16	4	92	83	68	24	8	87	71	71	22	7	89	74	-	-	3	-	-
SDG Regions																					
Australia and New Zealand	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	92	4	4	96	94	80	12	8	90	85	85	11	4	96	88	-	-	1	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	4	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	75	17	8	84	83	58	25	17	72	70	67	17	16	74	73	-	-	4	-	-
Oceania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	49	40	11	81	53	32	46	22	78	35	32	47	21	75	34	-	-	11	88	-
Other regional groupings																					
Landlocked developing countries	2025	52	41	7	88	-	41	43	16	83	-	40	46	14	89	-	-	-	4	94	-
Least developed countries	2025	50	34	16	85	57	38	36	26	75	45	33	42	25	80	42	52	38	9	91	-
Small island developing States	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	62	24	14	83	69	43	33	24	73	50	39	39	21	75	47	-	-	9	90	-
Income groupings																					
Low- and middle-income	2025	82	12	6	91	86	70	22	7	86	74	73	21	6	87	77	-	-	4	-	-
Low-income	2025	47	33	20	72	50	34	38	29	67	40	33	39	28	67	36	-	-	12	-	-
Lower-middle-income	2025	87	8	5	93	89	74	17	9	88	77	77	17	6	90	80	-	-	3	-	-
Upper-middle-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Regional and global environmental cleaning estimates

Region	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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	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	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
World	2025	8 231 613	58	59	23	18	69	63	-	-	-	-	-	50	30	20	59	56
SDG Regions																		
Australia and New Zealand	2025	32 226	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	2 168 806	38	65	21	13	74	77	83	11	5	89	89	67	24	9	76	81
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	2 329 105	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	1 130 253	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	667 889	82	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	590 599	65	46	25	29	65	53	55	25	20	75	58	39	17	44	53	41
Oceania	2025	14 384	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	1 273 565	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other regional groupings																		
Landlocked developing countries	2025	605 977	35	38	20	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	2025	1 215 297	37	24	24	52	35	22	27	35	38	47	37	12	38	51	39	13
Small island developing States	2025	73 138	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	2 085 426	45	30	27	42	46	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income groupings																		
Low- and middle-income	2025	6 642 814	54	61	20	19	70	70	76	-	-	-	-	62	23	15	71	74
Low-income	2025	641 740	38	27	20	53	27	20	19	37	44	-	-	13	28	60	-	-
Lower-middle-income	2025	3 161 551	42	64	20	16	73	75	82	11	8	87	87	67	23	10	76	79
Upper-middle-income	2025	2 839 523	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	1 398 575	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Region	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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	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	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	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
World	2025	68	23	9	75	73	56	21	23	63	66	62	26	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDG Regions																					
Australia and New Zealand	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	80	14	7	90	83	63	22	15	71	76	69	21	10	76	82	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	59	22	19	75	63	41	25	35	60	45	49	18	33	63	51	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other regional groupings																					
Landlocked developing countries	2025	44	27	29	-	-	37	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	2025	34	28	38	40	32	21	22	57	27	17	15	33	52	30	16	33	-	-	-	-
Small island developing States	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	48	27	24	63	52	28	28	44	44	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income groupings																					
Low- and middle-income	2025	75	15	10	85	79	60	21	20	68	70	65	20	15	72	76	-	-	-	-	-
Low-income	2025	37	28	35	32	-	26	15	59	18	-	16	31	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower-middle-income	2025	80	13	7	89	83	63	22	16	72	75	69	19	11	76	81	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Regional and global waste management estimates

Region	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	Total					Urban					Rural				
				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 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 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
World	2025	8 231 613	58	71	22	7	80	80	76	-	-	-	-	60	32	9	72	72
SDG Regions																		
Australia and New Zealand	2025	32 226	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	2 168 806	38	69	22	10	81	77	81	17	2	90	89	77	18	4	89	85
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	2 329 105	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	1 130 253	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	667 889	82	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	590 599	65	59	23	19	68	71	58	-	-	74	73	46	2	52	54	56
Oceania	2025	14 384	24	71	-	-	86	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	1 273 565	45	24	67	8	49	57	21	68	11	49	58	15	78	6	43	42
Other regional groupings																		
Landlocked developing countries	2025	605 977	35	38	58	4	63	57	38	58	4	64	57	23	73	4	45	45
Least developed countries	2025	1 215 297	37	26	60	14	51	45	26	64	10	50	49	16	69	15	42	35
Small island developing States	2025	73 138	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	2 085 426	45	24	54	22	47	46	28	60	12	56	59	16	68	16	43	37
Income groupings																		
Low- and middle-income	2025	6 642 814	54	59	30	11	74	71	65	29	5	77	80	63	29	7	75	76
Low-income	2025	641 740	38	25	61	14	38	51	12	73	15	31	54	11	75	14	27	41
Lower-middle-income	2025	3 161 551	42	62	28	10	79	73	69	27	5	85	82	71	23	6	84	81
Upper-middle-income	2025	2 839 523	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	1 398 575	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Region	Year	Hospital					Non-hospital					Government					Non-government				
		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 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 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 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
World	2025	75	20	4	84	86	61	29	10	76	71	70	25	5	80	80	-	-	-	-	-
SDG Regions																					
Australia and New Zealand	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2025	81	14	5	89	87	68	21	11	82	77	77	19	4	88	86	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2025	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2025	67	20	13	77	79	50	30	20	59	61	52	22	26	68	60	-	-	8	-	-
Oceania	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	38	53	9	59	68	21	71	9	46	47	18	75	7	47	46	38	60	2	52	67
Other regional groupings																					
Landlocked developing countries	2025	52	47	<1	69	72	32	62	6	56	50	32	66	3	58	45	39	58	3	55	62
Least developed countries	2025	36	54	10	58	58	24	60	16	46	42	20	66	14	49	37	31	60	9	49	55
Small island developing States	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highly and extremely fragile	2025	41	43	16	63	62	23	54	24	45	43	20	63	16	50	44	34	57	9	53	58
Income groupings																					
Low- and middle-income	2025	70	23	7	83	83	57	31	12	73	70	62	31	8	75	75	-	-	-	-	-
Low-income	2025	33	54	13	45	68	24	62	14	35	47	13	70	17	33	40	14	79	8	22	-
Lower-middle-income	2025	75	18	6	87	84	61	27	12	79	72	66	28	6	83	79	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High-income	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



A midwife Officer at Kwapantin CHPS, stands in front of a newly installed water tank, Ghana. © UNICEF/UN0878119/Woode



UN-Water coordinates the efforts of United Nations entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues. By doing so, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of the support provided to Member States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water and sanitation. UN-Water publications draw on the experience and expertise of UN-Water's Members and Partners.

UN-Water reports and other relevant publications

United Nations World Water Development Report

The United Nations World Water Development Report is UN-Water's flagship report on water and sanitation issues, focusing on a different theme each year. The report is published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on behalf of UN-Water, and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). The report gives insight on the main trends concerning the state, use and management of fresh water and sanitation, based on work done by the Members and Partners of UN-Water. Launched in conjunction with World Water Day, the report provides decision-makers with knowledge and tools to formulate and implement sustainable water policies. It also offers best practices and in-depth analyses to stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector and beyond.

United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation

After the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/77/334 requested "the Secretary-General to present a United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy in consultation with Member States before the end of the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly". The goal of the Strategy is to enhance United Nations system-wide coordination and delivery of water-related priorities resulting in more strategic, effective, coherent and efficient support to Member States in their efforts to accelerate progress on national plans and priorities, internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, and transformative solutions to current and future water-related challenges. The Strategy was launched in July 2024 at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York.

Collaborative Implementation Plan

The Collaborative Implementation Plan outlines how the United Nations system will jointly implement the United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation. Covering the period 2025–2028, it identifies shared priorities and actions to strengthen coordination, align agency workplans and deliver more coherent and effective support to Member States.

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The GLAAS report is produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resources base, and international and national finance streams in support of water and sanitation. It is a substantive input to the activities of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) as well as the progress reporting on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.

Progress reports of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)

The JMP is affiliated with UN-Water and is responsible for global monitoring of progress towards SDG 6 targets for universal access to safe and affordable drinking-water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services. Every two years, the JMP releases updated estimates and progress reports for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene in households (as part of the progress reporting on SDG 6), schools and health care facilities.

United Nations SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation

The SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation is a publication of the United Nations prepared by UN-Water that is strategically timed as an input to the periodic in-depth review of SDG 6 during the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. By identifying gaps, trends and priority actions, the reports help governments, United Nations entities and partners to understand what is needed to accelerate progress and ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

UN-Water Country Acceleration Case Studies

To speed up the achievement of SDG 6 targets as part of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework, UN-Water releases SDG 6 Country Acceleration Case Studies to explore countries' pathways to achieving faster progress on SDG 6 at the national level. The case studies document replicable good practices for achieving the SDG 6 targets as well as looking at how progress can be accelerated across SDG 6 targets in a country. Since 2022, studies have been released from Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Ghana, Jordan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and Senegal.

UN-Water Policy and Analytical Briefs

UN-Water's Policy Briefs provide short and informative policy guidance on the most pressing freshwater-related issues that draw upon the combined expertise of the United Nations system. Analytical Briefs provide an analysis of emerging issues and may serve as a basis for further research, discussion and future policy guidance.

More information: www.unwater.org/unwater-publications

Progress on water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management in health care facilities 2015–2025

Water services in 2025

- A total of 84 countries and three SDG regions had estimates for basic water services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 85% of health care facilities had basic water services, up from 76% in 2015.
- There was no water service at 11% of health care facilities, serving 907 million people.

Sanitation services in 2025

- A total of 70 countries and three SDG regions had estimates for basic sanitation services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 40% of health care facilities had basic sanitation services
- There was no sanitation service at 11% of health care facilities, serving 936 million people.

Hygiene services in 2025

- A total of 67 countries and three SDG regions had estimates for basic hygiene services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 72% of health care facilities had basic hygiene services, up from 55% in 2015.
- There was no hygiene service at 8% of health care facilities, serving 652 million people.

Environmental cleaning services in 2025

- A total of 54 countries and two SDG regions had estimates for basic environmental cleaning services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 59% of health care facilities had basic environmental cleaning services.
- There was no environmental cleaning service at 18% of health care facilities, serving 1.5 billion people.

Waste management services in 2025

- A total of 79 countries and four SDG regions had estimates for basic health care waste management services in health care facilities.
- Globally, 71% of health care facilities had basic health care waste management services, up from 59% in 2015.
- There was no waste management service at 7% of health care facilities, serving 571 million people.

A woman washes her hands at a UNICEF-supported handwashing station at Kirivong Referral Hospital in Cambodia. © UNICEF/UNI960524/Antoine Raab

JMP website: <https://washdata.org>