Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
East Asia and Pacific Region 2000 - 2020

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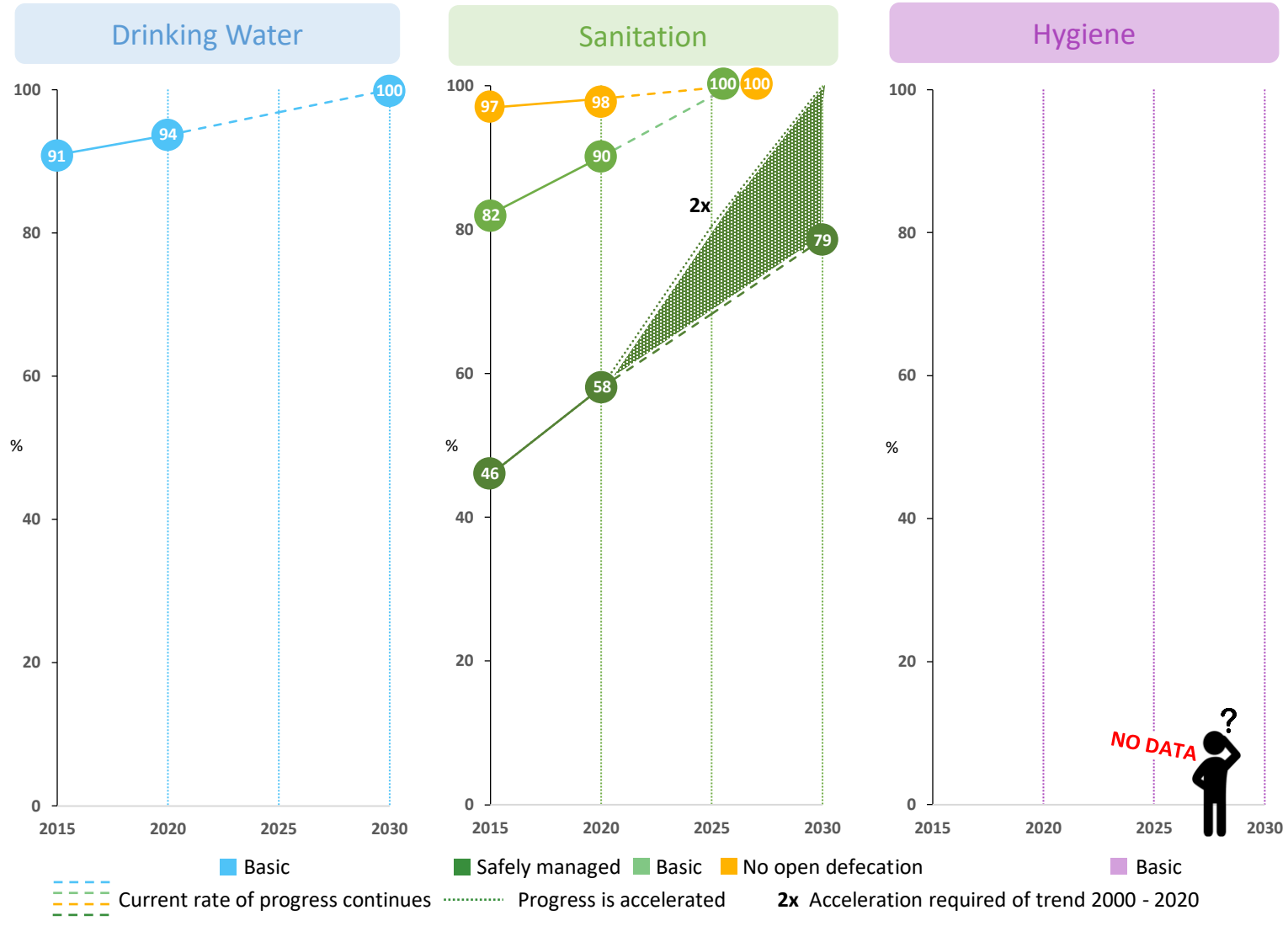
East Asia and Pacific Region is on track to achieve near universal access to basic drinking water and sanitation services; a doubling of efforts is required to meet the safely managed sanitation SDG target



What the data say….

At the current rate of progress near universal access to basic drinking water and sanitation in East Asia and the Pacific will be achieved by 2030.

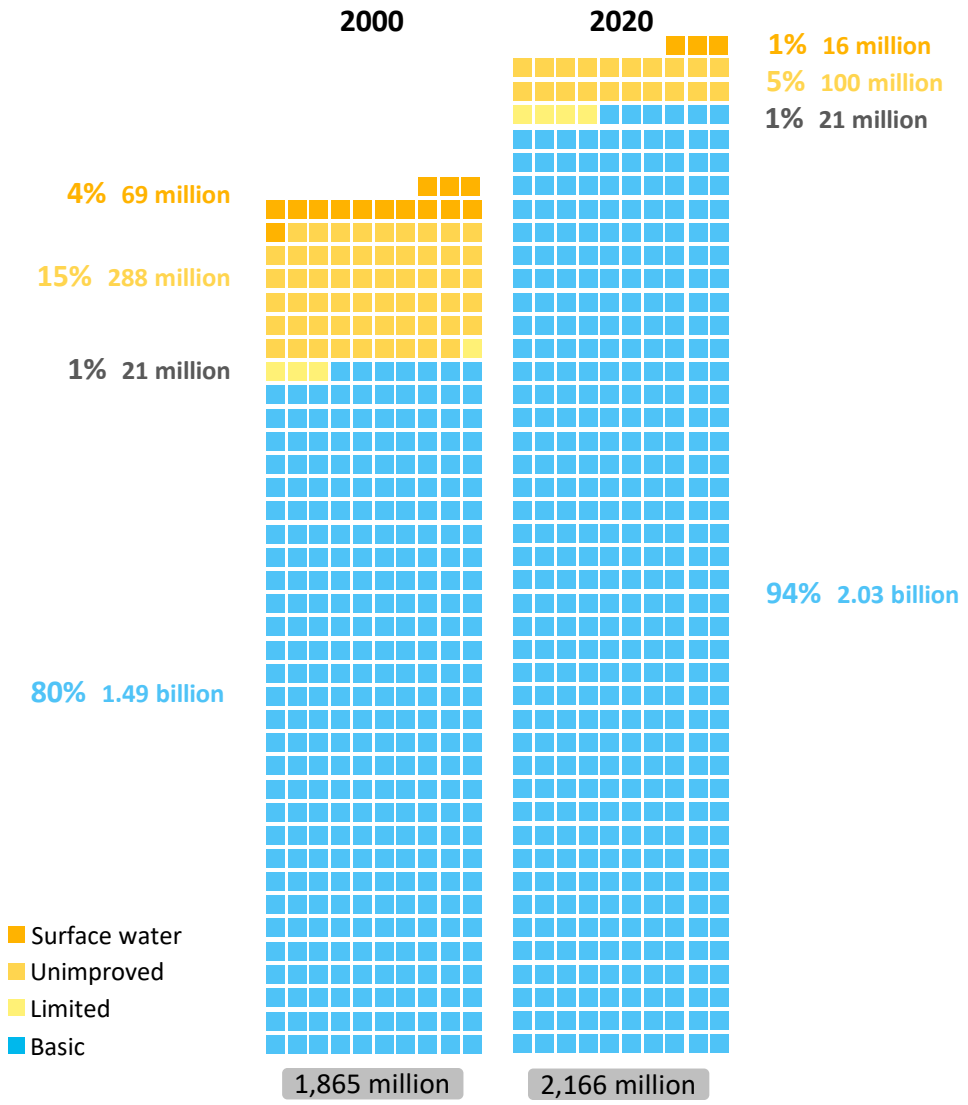
At current trends 79% of the population is estimated to have safely managed sanitation services by 2030.

A doubling of efforts is required to achieve the SDG target of safely managed sanitation by 2030.

There are no regional averages for safely managed drinking water services and insufficient data to estimate regional access to basic hygiene services at home.

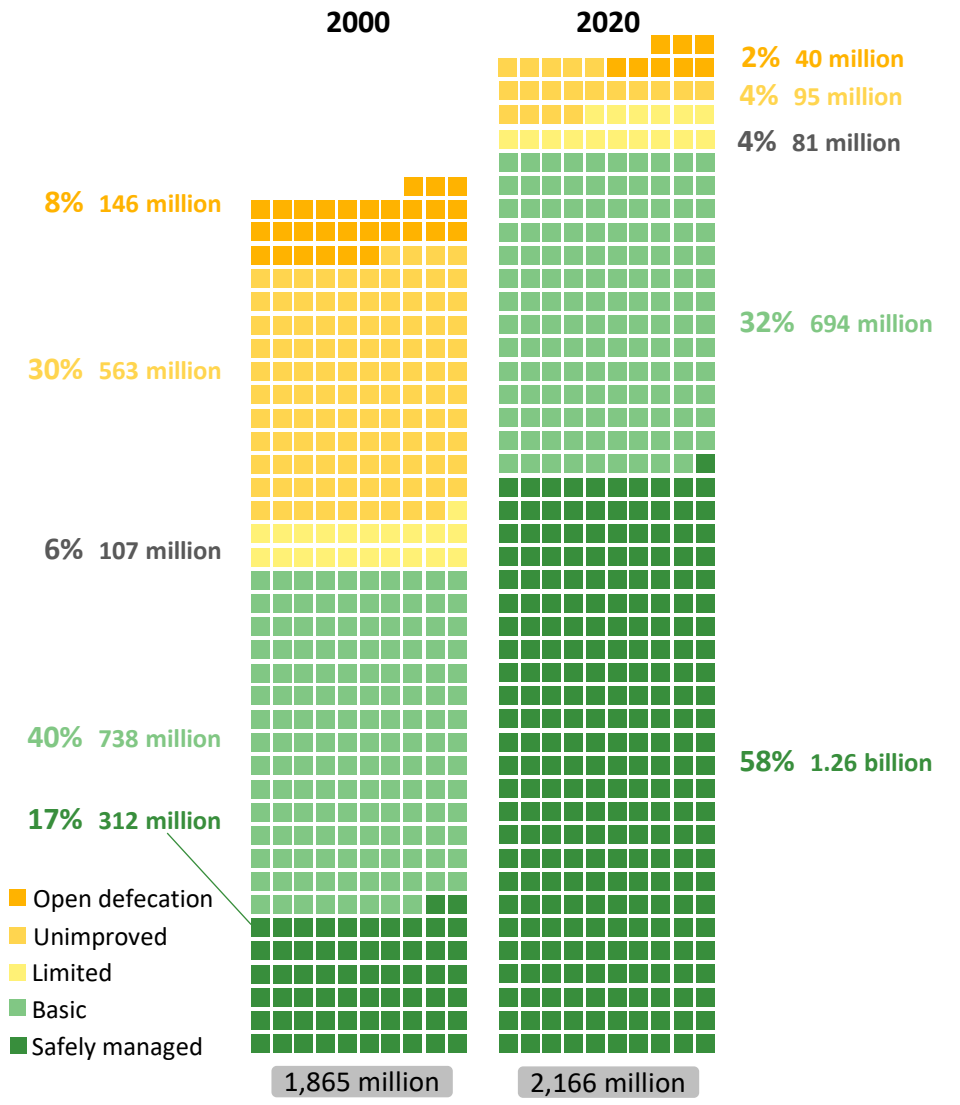
Coverage of WASH services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, East Asia and Pacific Region

Since 2000, over half a billion (542 million) people in East Asia & Pacific gained access to a basic drinking water service



Population using different levels of drinking water service, in 2000 and 2020, East Asia and Pacific Region (each unit represents 5 million people)

Since 2000, almost 1 billion (944 million) people in East Asia & Pacific gained access to a safely managed sanitation service



Population using different levels of sanitation service, in 2000 and 2020, East Asia and Pacific Region (each unit represents 5 million people)

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Regional and National Drinking Water and Sanitation Coverage Trends

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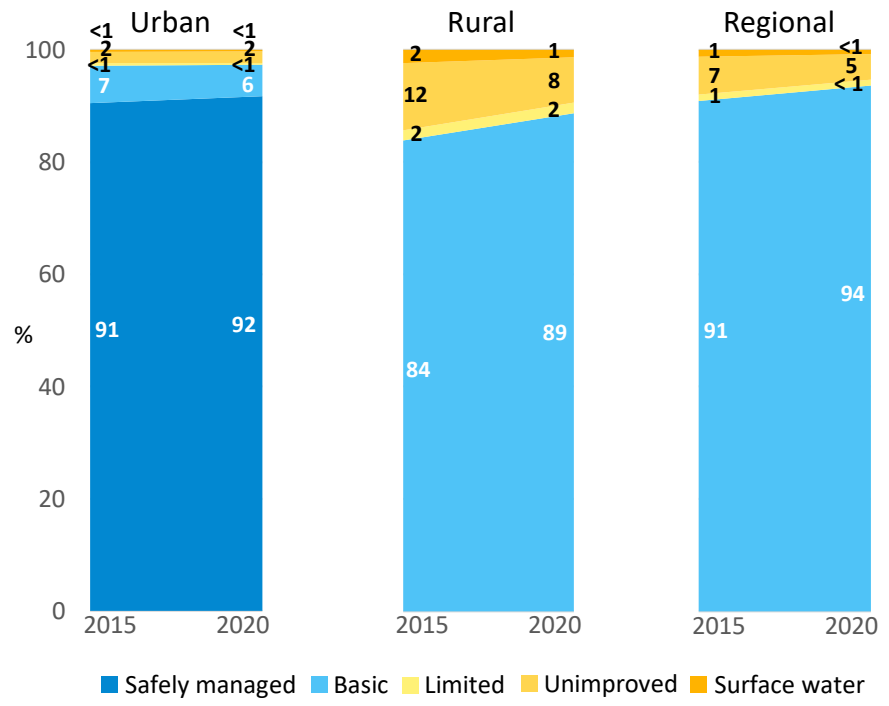
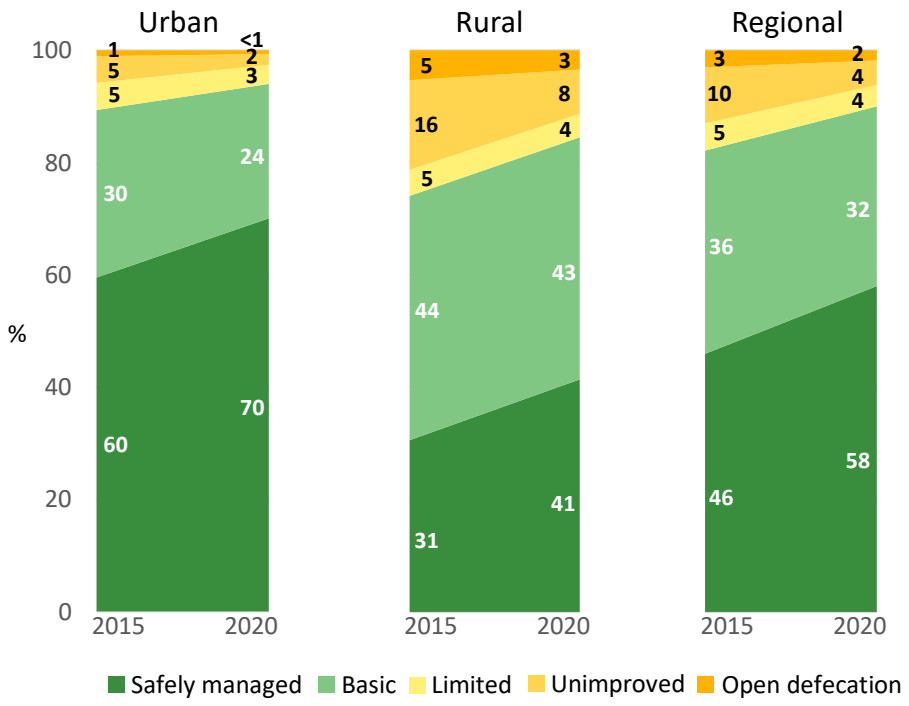
Lack of safely managed drinking water estimates for rural areas hinders estimating coverage for East Asia and Pacific



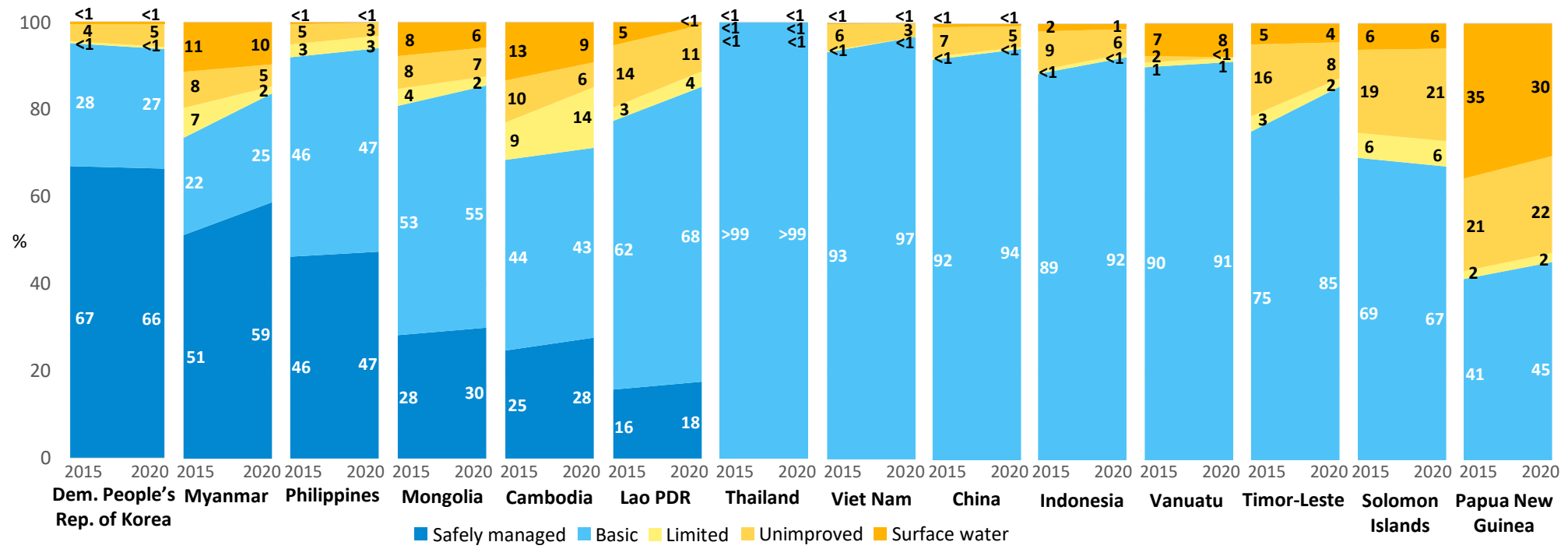
Regional, urban and rural drinking water coverage, East Asia and Pacific, 2015 -2020 (%)

Seven out of ten people in urban areas and four out of ten in rural areas have access to safely managed sanitation services



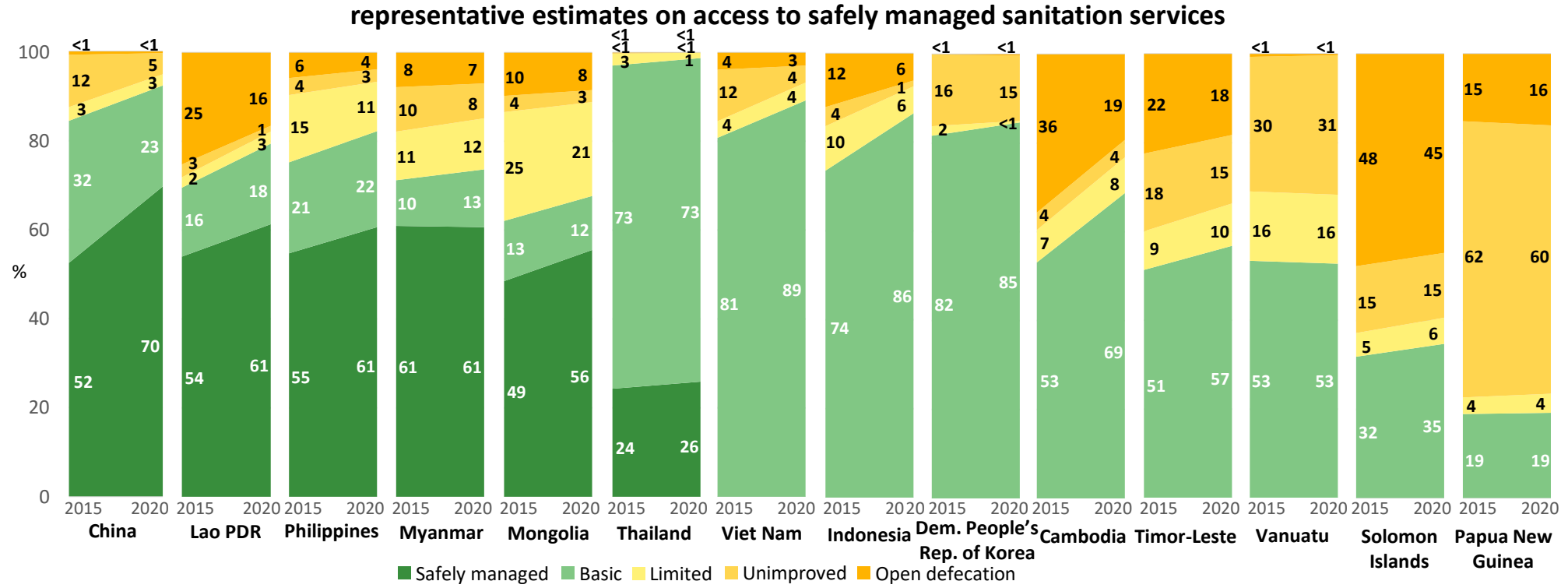
Regional, urban and rural sanitation coverage, East Asia and Pacific, 2015 -2020 (%)

Progress on safely managed drinking water services varies widely; most countries in East Asia and Pacific lack nationally representative estimates on access to safely managed drinking water services



National drinking water coverage, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2015 - 2020 (%).

Some progress on safely managed sanitation services; most countries in East Asia and Pacific still lack nationally representative estimates on access to safely managed sanitation services



National sanitation coverage, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2015 - 2020 (%).

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Safely Managed Drinking Water Services

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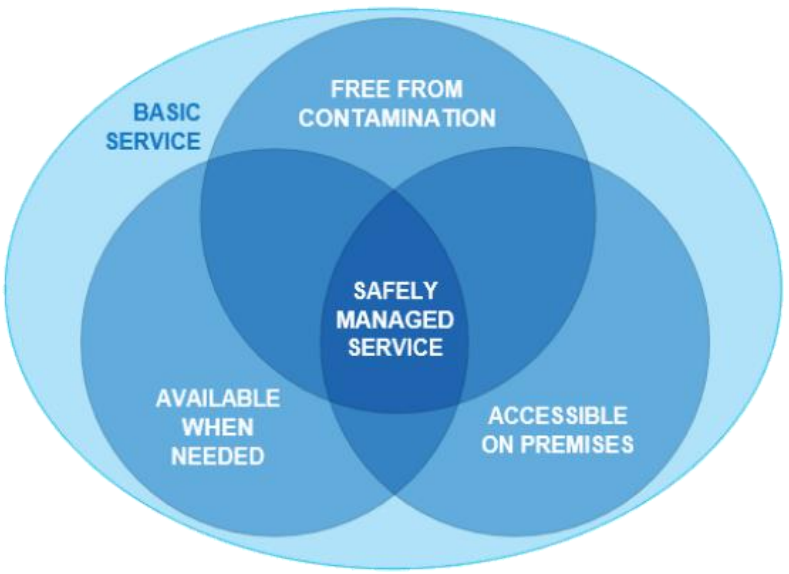
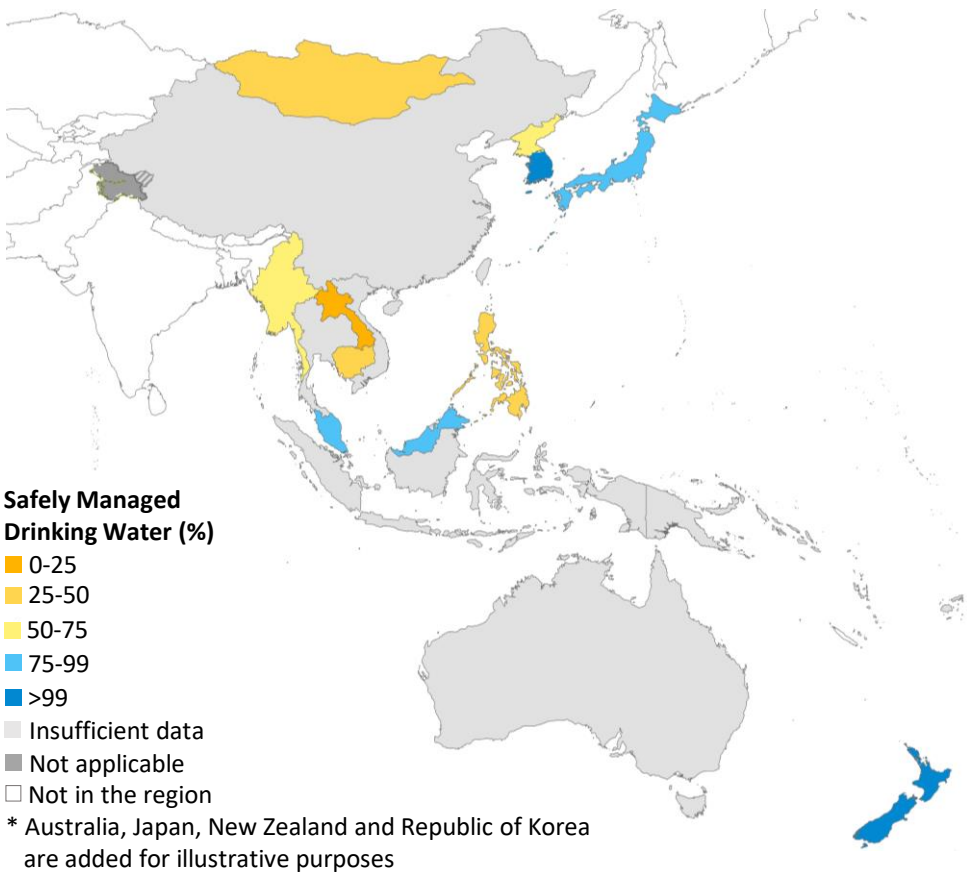
From basic to safely managed drinking water services: Available, Accessible and Free from Contamination



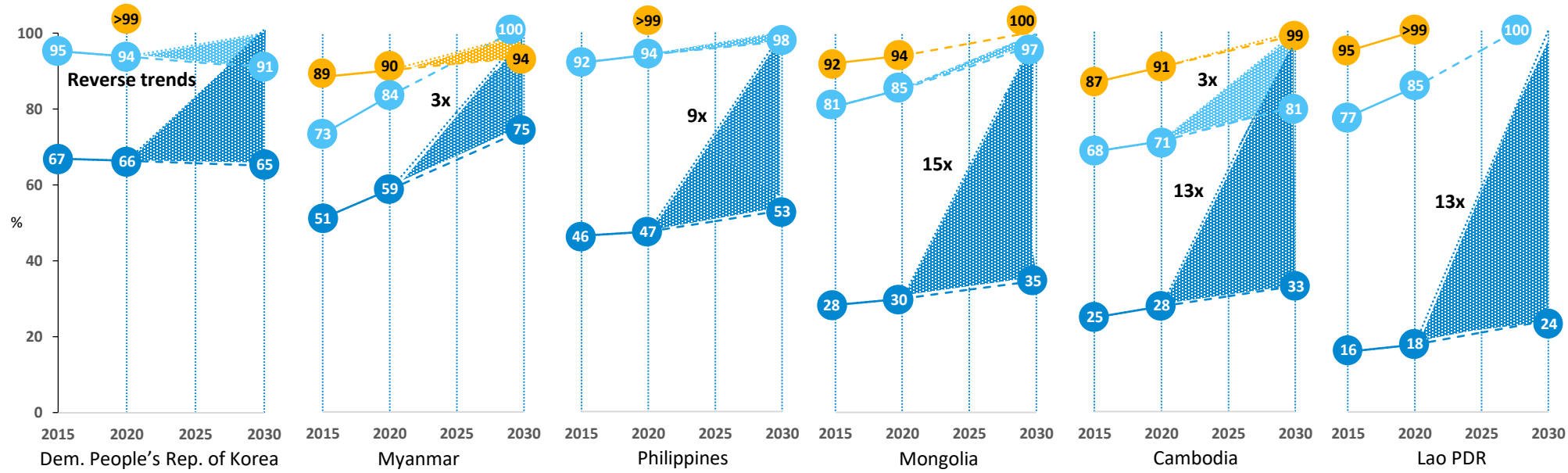
Safely Managed Drinking Water Services defined:

- **Accessible on premises:** Located within the dwelling yard or plot
- **Available when needed:** Sufficient water available or at least 12 hours per day
- **Free from contamination:** Compliant with standards for faecal contamination (*E. coli*) and priority chemical contamination (arsenic and fluoride)

Only eleven of the 27 countries* in East Asia and Pacific have national estimates on safely managed drinking water services

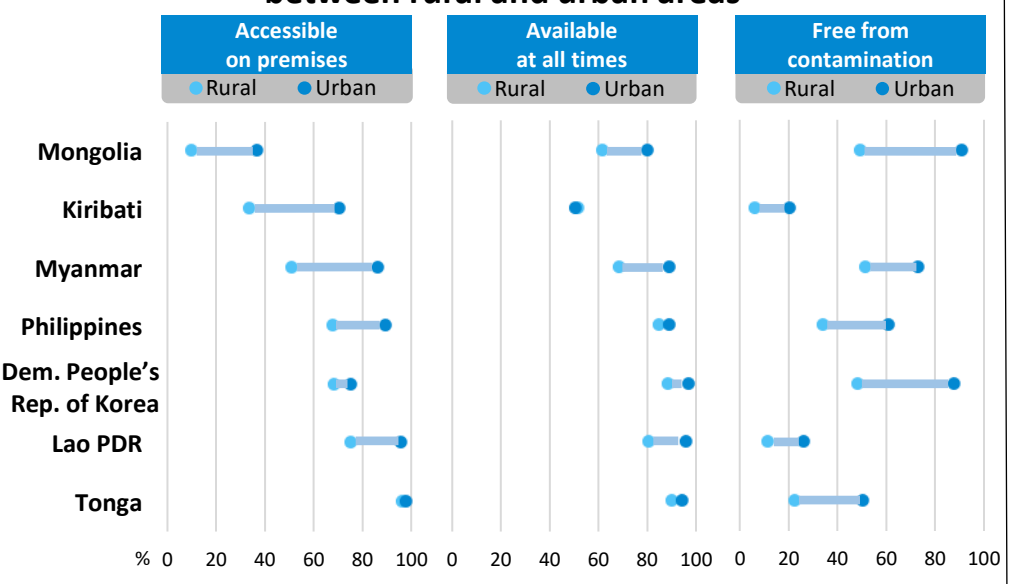


* Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea are added for illustrative purposes



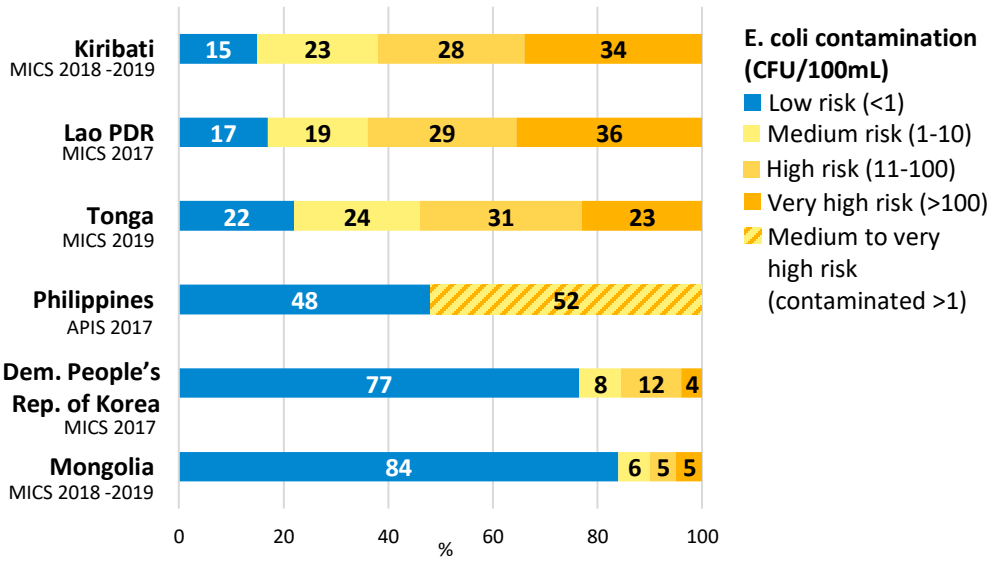
Coverage of drinking water services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, countries in East Asia with data on safely managed drinking water services`

Large gaps in accessibility, availability and water quality between rural and urban areas



Rural and urban populations using improved sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination, countries in East Asia with data on safely managed drinking water services in 2020 (%)

Fecal contamination of drinking water is still of great concern throughout East Asia and Pacific



E. coli risk levels at the point of collection from selected household surveys, 2017-19 (%)

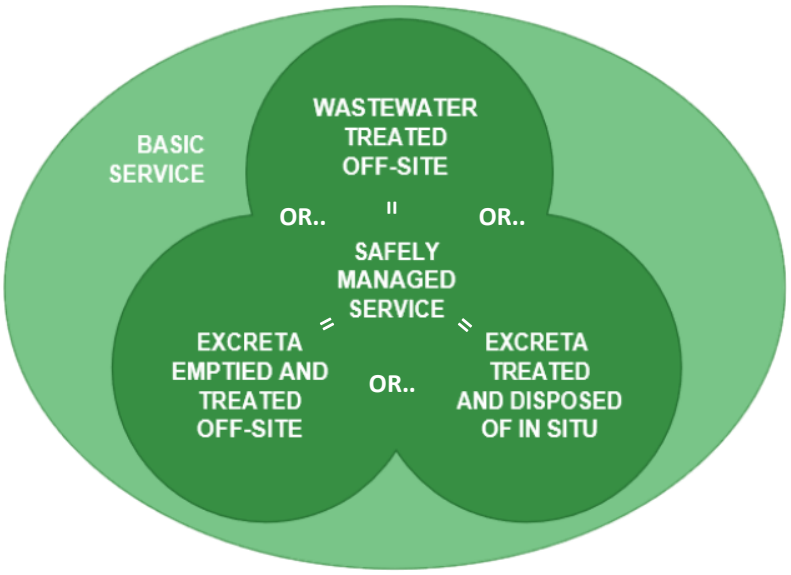
Significant acceleration required across East Asia to meet the SDG target of safely managed drinking water services

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Safely Managed Sanitation Services and open defecation prevalence

www.washdata.org

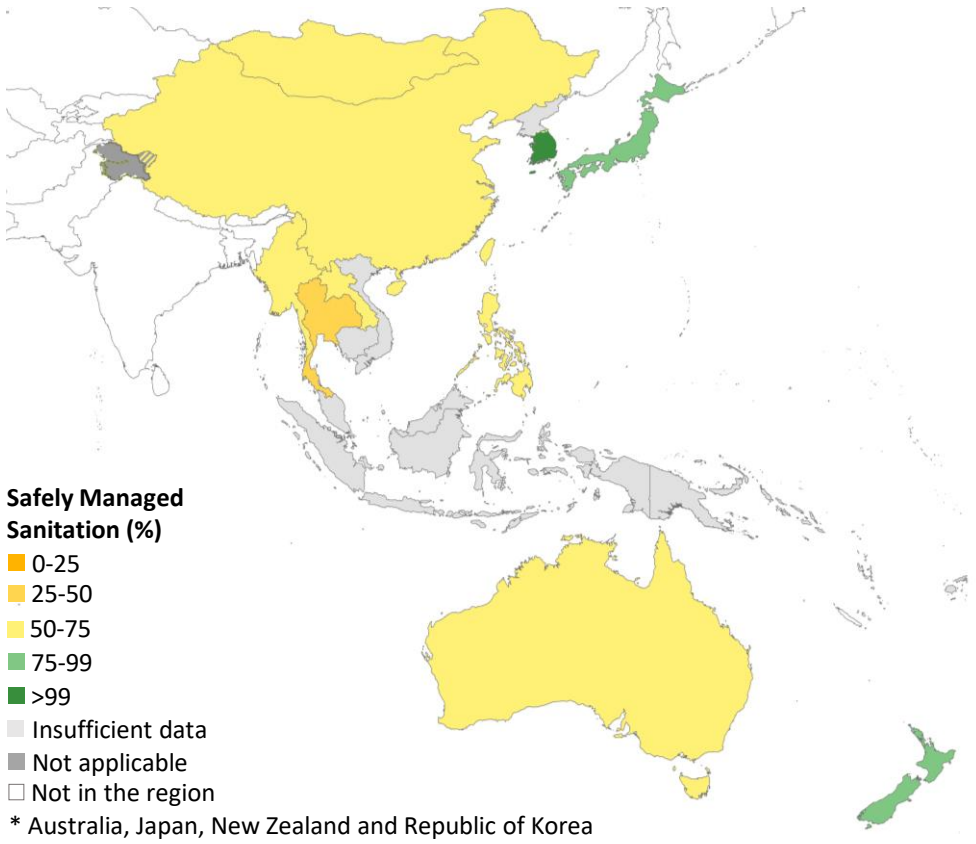
From basic- to safely managed sanitation services: Treated and disposed of off-site or -in situ



To meet the SDG criteria for safely managed sanitation services, households must use an improved type of sanitation facility that is not shared with other households. There are three possible pathways to safely managed services:

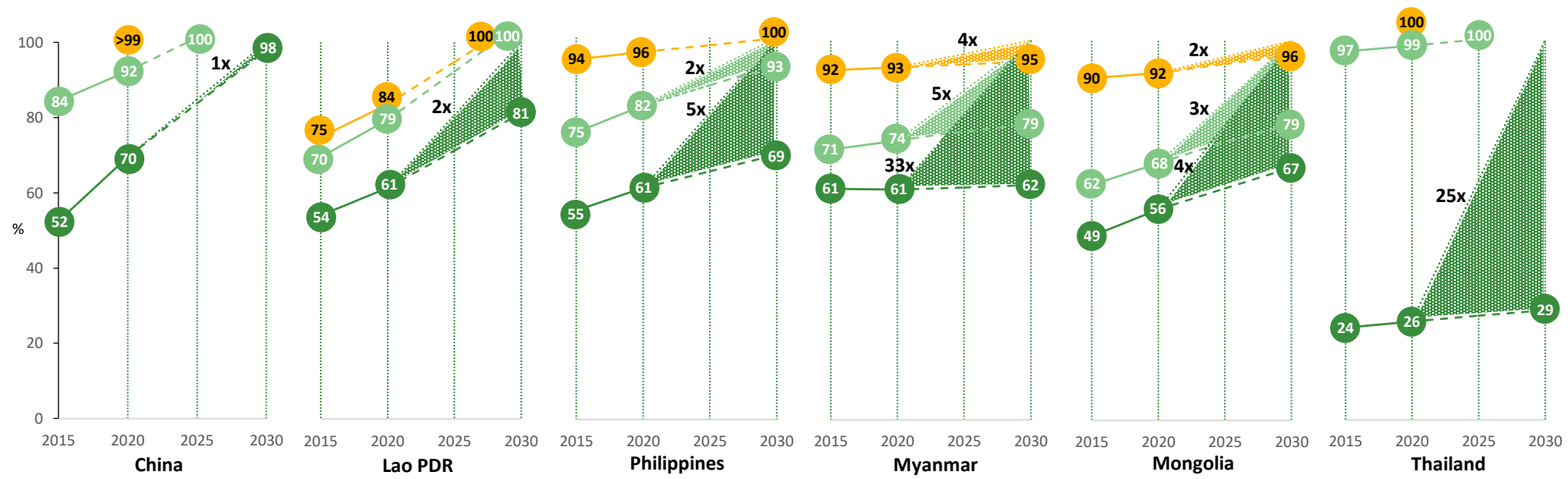
- **Wastewater treated offsite:** excreta are conveyed with wastewater through sewer lines and treated off-site at wastewater treatment plants
- **Excreta emptied and treated off-site:** excreta are emptied from septic tanks and latrine pits, removed and treated offsite at facilities designed for faecal sludge
- **Excreta treated and disposed of in situ:** excreta are treated and disposed of in situ in septic tanks with appropriate leachfields, or in latrine pits that are covered and left undisturbed when full

Only nine of the 27 countries* in East Asia and Pacific have national estimates on safely managed sanitation services



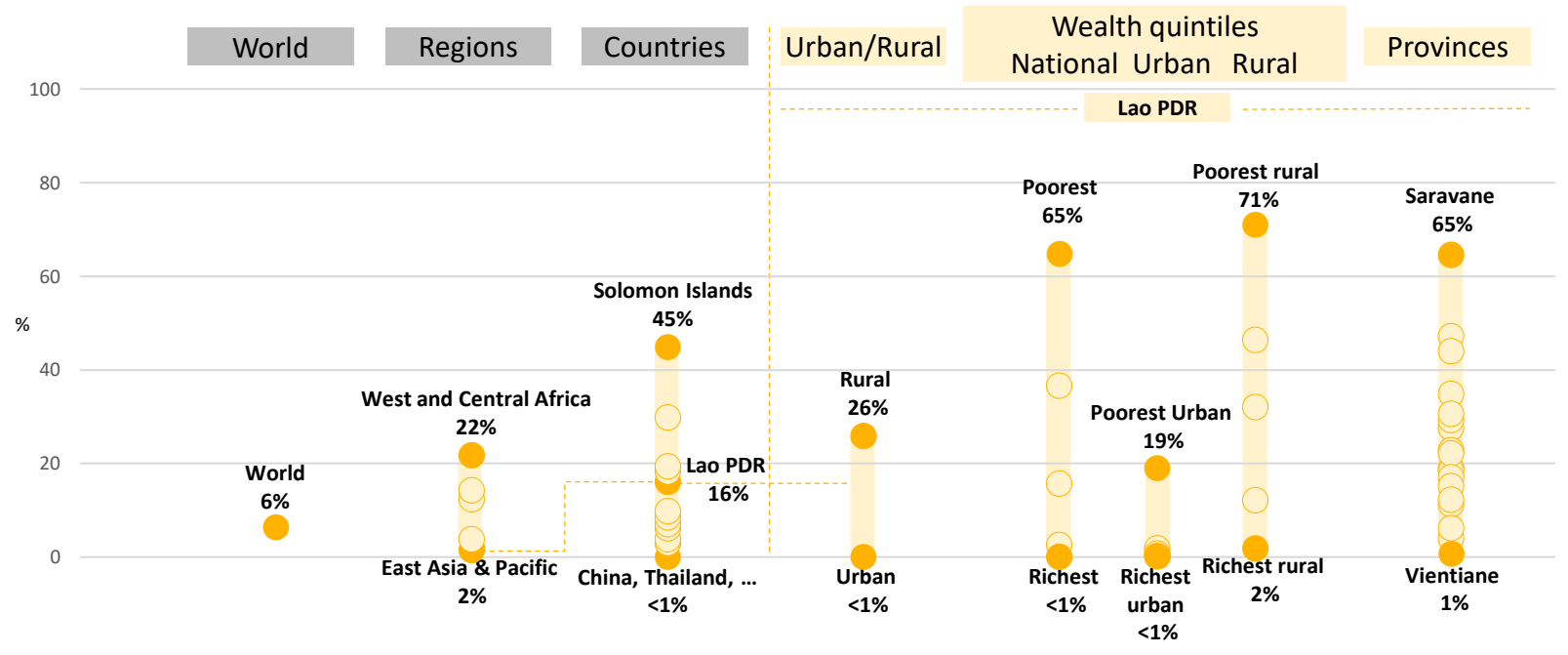
* Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea are added for illustrative purposes

Significant acceleration required to progress from basic- to safely managed sanitation services



Coverage of sanitation services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, countries in East Asia with data on safely managed sanitation services

SDG challenge of ending open defecation predominantly affects poorest and those in remote rural areas



What the data say….
Globally, 6% of the population still practices open defecation. In the region this ranges from 45% in the Solomon Islands to <1% in China, Thailand and several other countries. In province of Saravane, Lao PDR, 65% of the population still practices open defecation. Among the 20% rural poorest in Lao PDR open defecation prevalence is as high as 71%

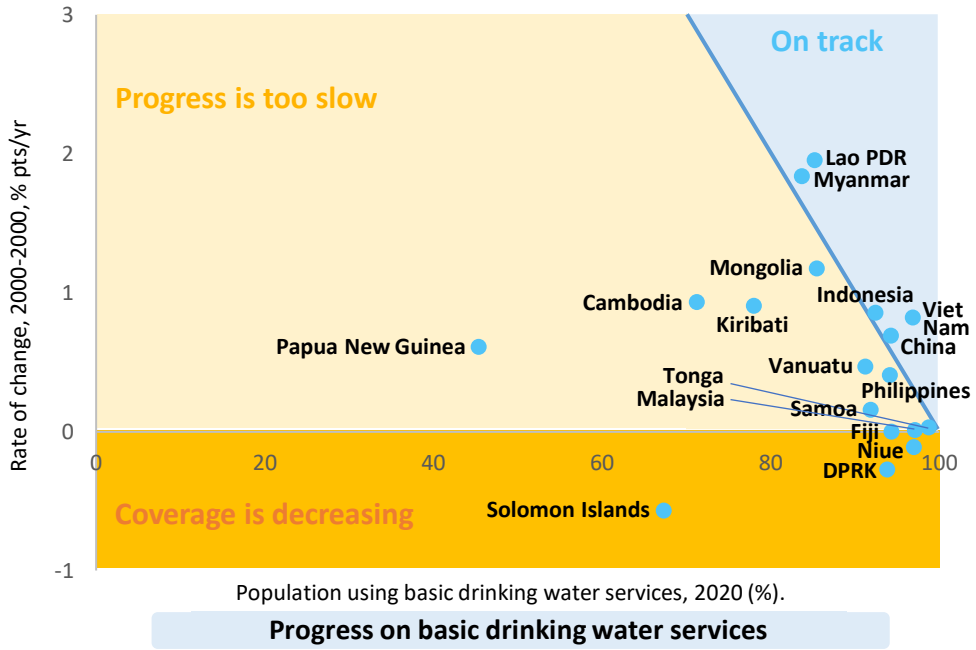
Proportion of the population practising open defecation by selected domains, 2020; sub-national data from Lao PDR (MICS 2017), (%)

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Towards the 2030 SDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Targets
Basic, safely managed services and ending open defecation

www.washdata.org

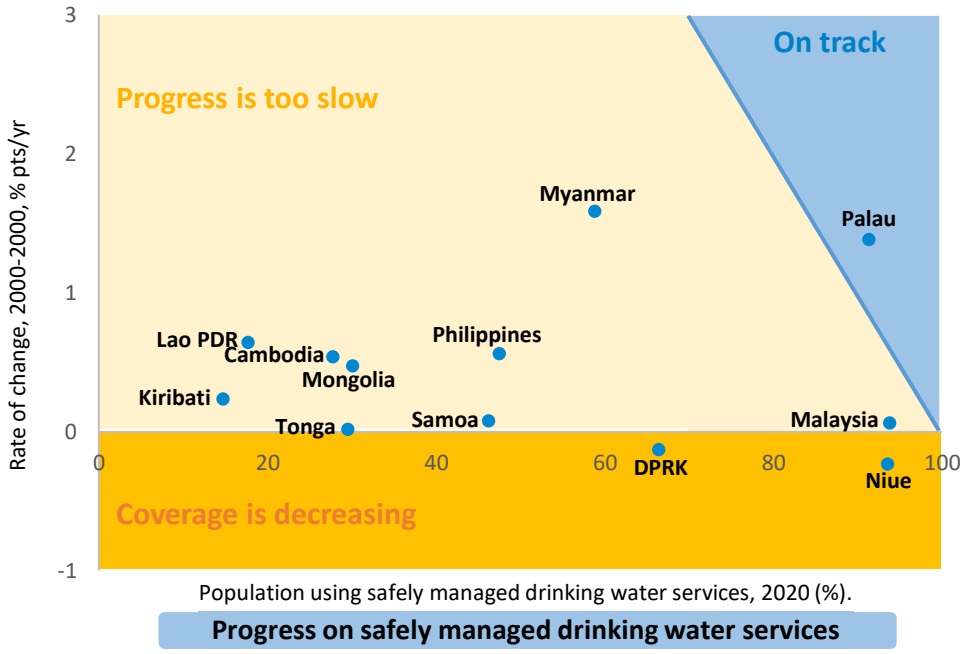
Despite high overall basic drinking water coverage, progress in many countries is not enough to meet universal access by 2030



Progress on basic drinking water services

Progress towards universal basic drinking water services, 2000-2020, among countries in East-Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2020, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

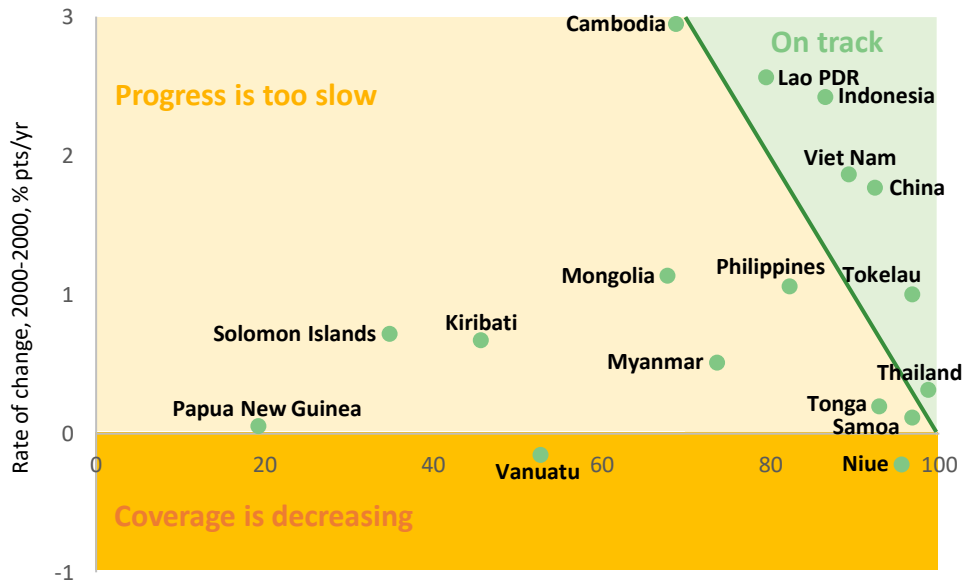
Progress in most countries falls well short of meeting the SDG target for safely managed drinking water services by 2030



Progress on safely managed drinking water services

Progress towards universal safely managed drinking water services, 2000-2020, countries in East Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2020, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

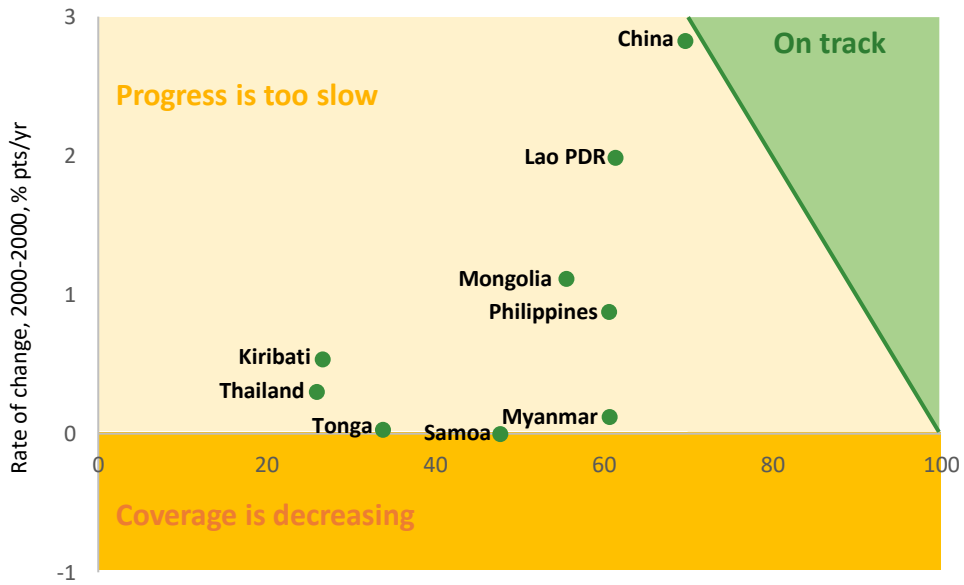
Based on current trends, six countries are on track to meet the SDG target of universal access to basic sanitation by 2030



Progress on basic sanitation services

Progress towards universal basic sanitation services, 2000-2020, among countries in East-Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2020, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

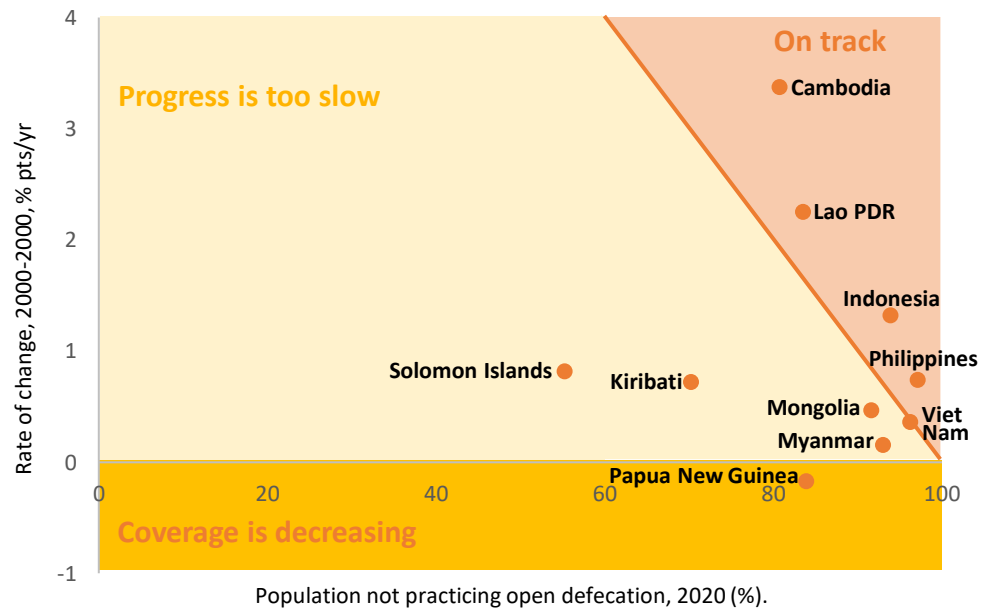
None of the countries with estimates for safely managed sanitation are on track for meeting the SDG target



Progress on safely managed sanitation services

Progress towards universal safely managed sanitation services, 2000-2020, countries in East Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2020, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

Five of ten countries with at least two percent open defecation prevalence in 2020, are on track to end open defecation by 2030



Progress towards ending open defecation

Progress towards ending open defecation, 2000-2020, among countries in East-Asia and Pacific with <99% coverage in 2020, excluding countries with no estimates or rates of change

What the data say….

These graphs show the rate of progress that countries in East Asia and Pacific have made over the period 2000 – 2020 (y-axis) by the 2020, levels of access (x-axis), for both basic, and safely managed drinking water and sanitation services and, ending open defecation. It only shows countries for which there are estimates for both the years 2000 and 2020, which allows the calculation of an annual rate of change. Countries with >99% coverage in 2020, have been left out, as have countries with <1% open defecation.

The data show that good progress has been recorded towards the targets of universal access to basic drinking water and sanitation services. No country is on track to meet the SGD target of universal access to safely managed services. Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Kiribati, are among those with the lowest coverage and least progress for almost all indicators. China, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam have achieved relatively high coverage through good progress over the past 20 years

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Basic Hygiene Services, Menstrual Health and Hygiene

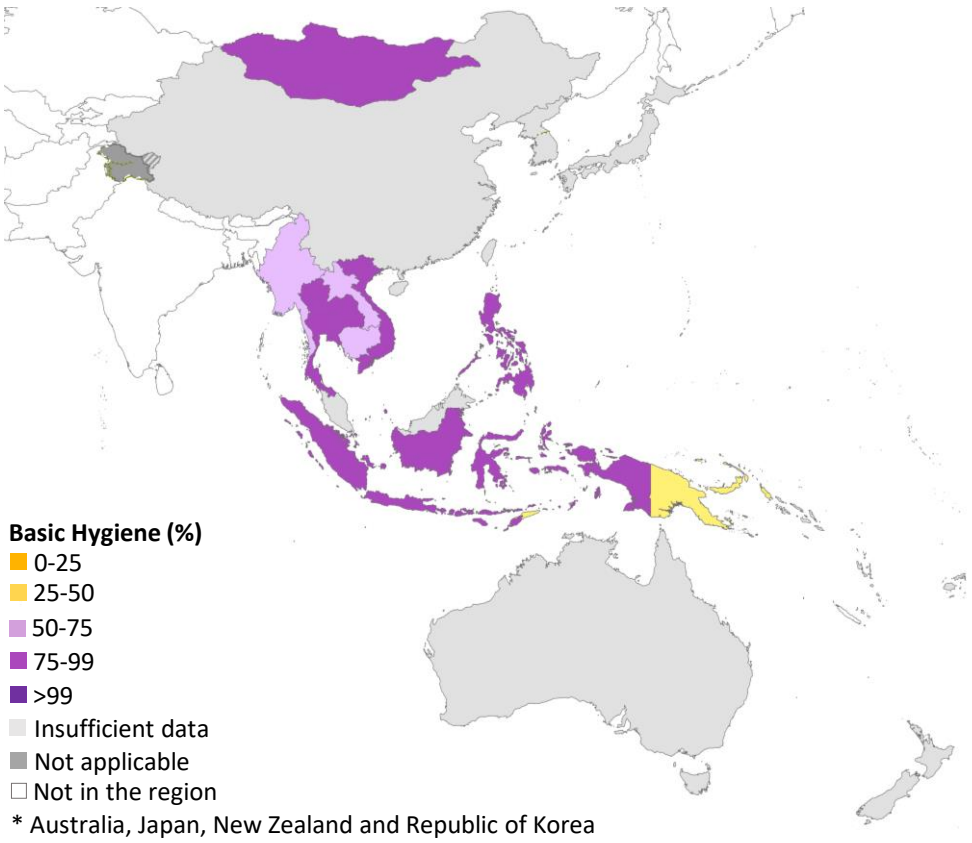
www.washdata.org

Progress integrating SDG indicators into national monitoring systems; household surveys of crucial importance

The country examples provided in this snapshot about safely managed services and access to basic hygiene only cover 13 of the 27 countries in the East Asia and Pacific region. These countries have conducted household surveys which included updated questions for monitoring the SDG WASH indicators. In addition, the surveys provide the information from which inequalities in access can be gauged, like urban/rural disparities, disparities among provinces, and disparities in access by socio-economic status expressed by wealth quintiles.

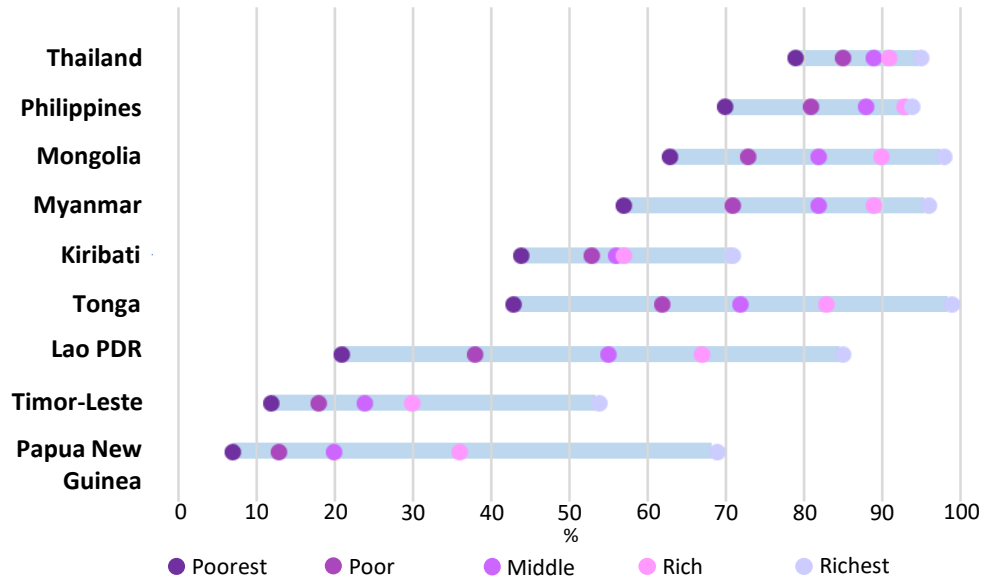
The standard questions that the WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) has developed can readily be included into existing survey programs. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module for water quality testing that provides one of the indicators for safely-managed services has already been adopted by more than 40 countries worldwide. To download this report, and other monitoring guidelines go to: www.washdata.org

Only 13 of the 27 countries* in East Asia and Pacific have national estimates for basic hygiene services



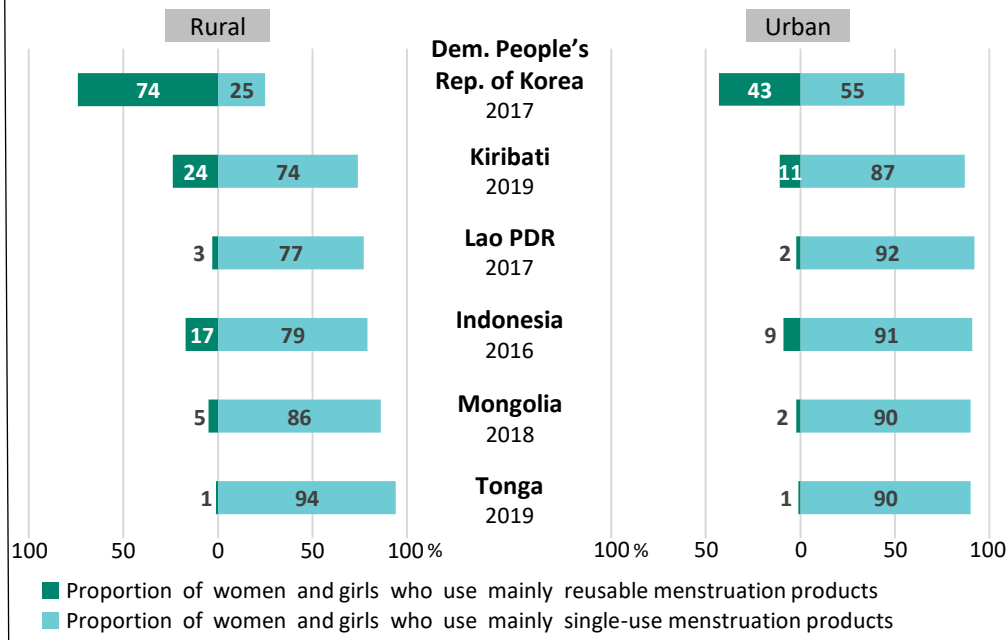
* Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea are added for illustrative purposes

Significant disparities between the poorest and richest in access to a facility for washing hands with water and soap



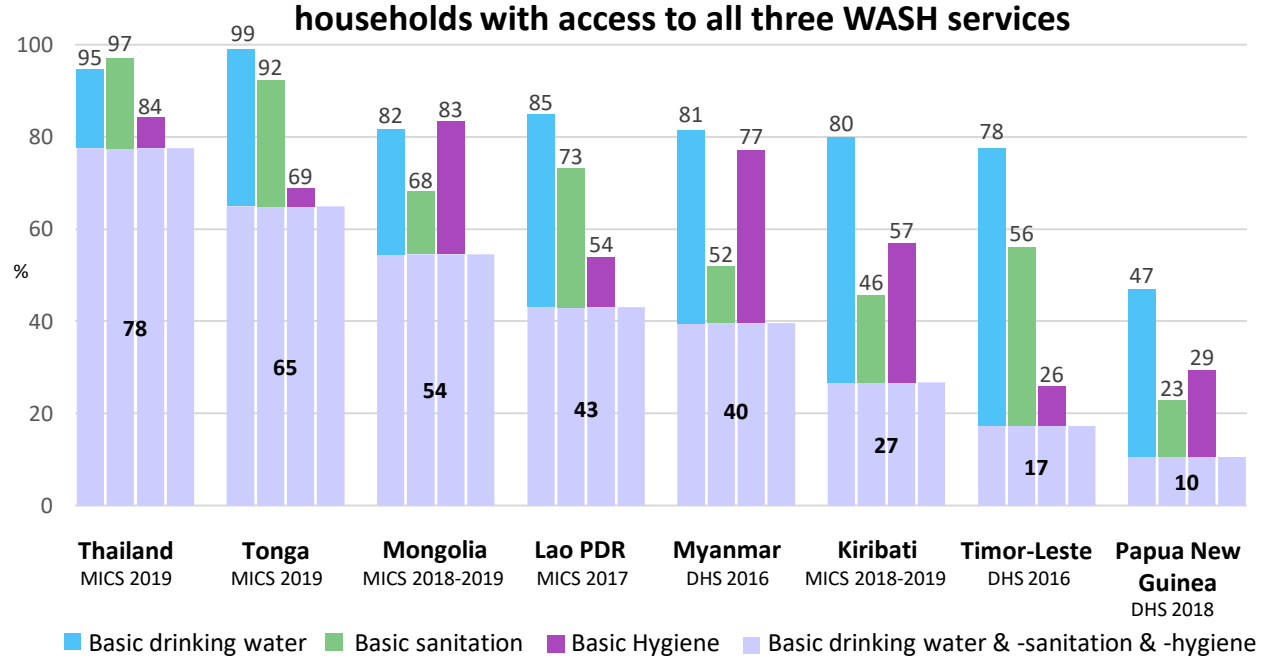
Proportion of the population with access to basic hygiene services by wealth quintiles, selected countries, 2016 -2019 (%)

Use of single-use menstruation products is most prevalent



Proportion of women and girls, 15-49 years, who mainly use reusable and single-use menstruation materials in urban and rural areas, countries in East Asia and Pacific (%)

Largest health and socio-economic benefits from WASH for people living in households with access to all three WASH services



Basic drinking water, -sanitation , -hygiene and – full WASH services, selected surveys 2016 -2019 (%)

What the data say….

This graphs depicts the proportion of the population living in households that have access to all three basic WASH services. The information can be derived from the household surveys used to estimate WASH coverage. Some households have only basic drinking water services but no basic sanitation, or basic hygiene services, while others may have both basic drinking water and sanitation services, but no basic hygiene services. The population living in households with all three WASH services reap the highest health and socio-economic benefits associated with drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

National Hygiene Coverage Trends; Water on Premises and Basic Hygiene; Excreta disposal

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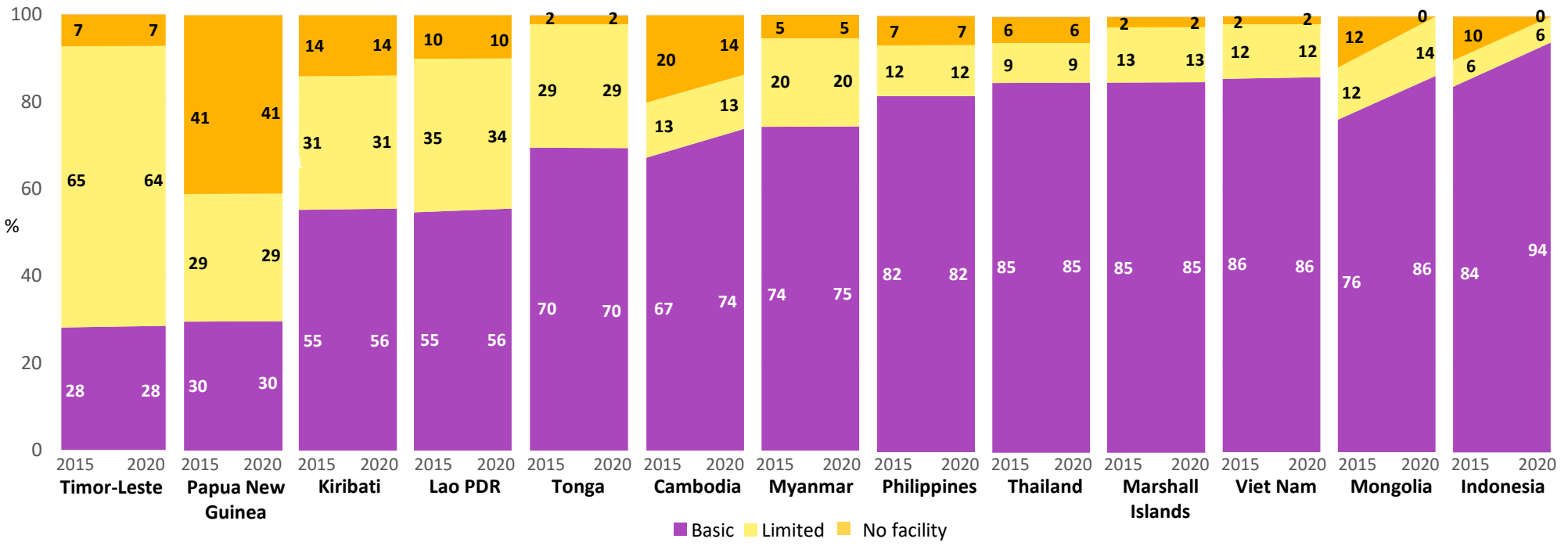
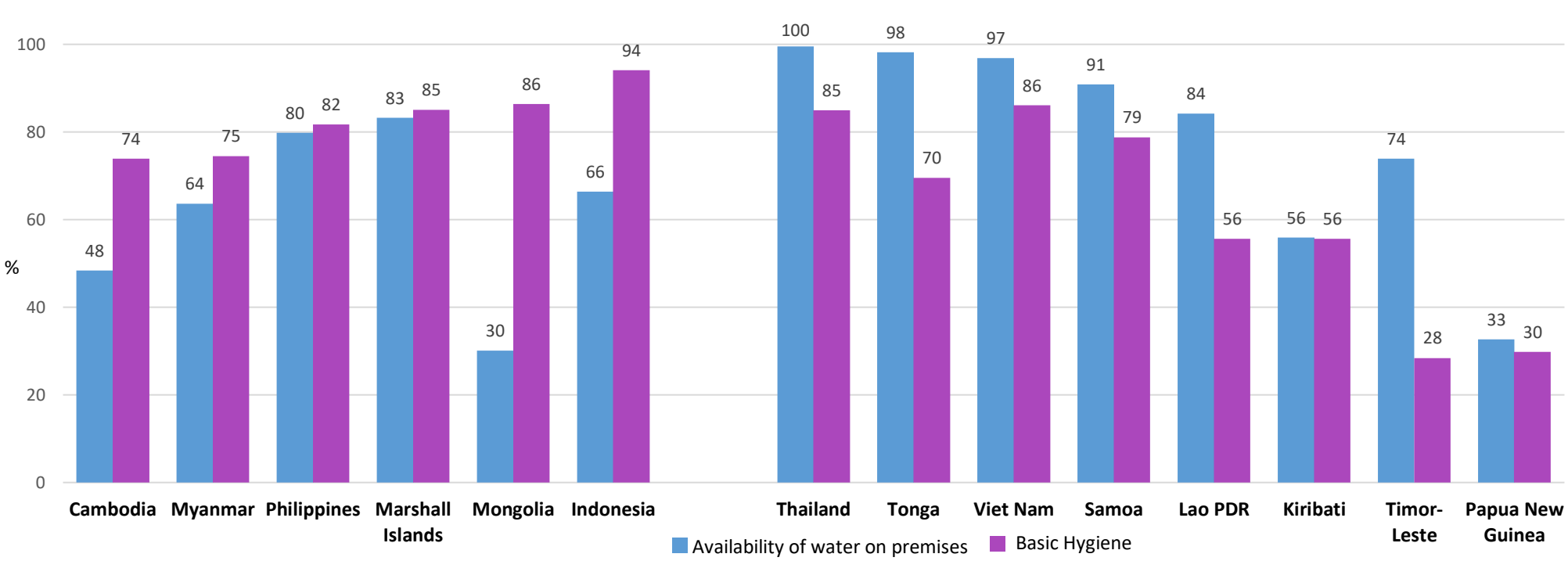
Limited progress on basic hygiene services; most countries in East Asia and Pacific still lack nationally representative estimates on a handwashing facility with soap and water present in the household



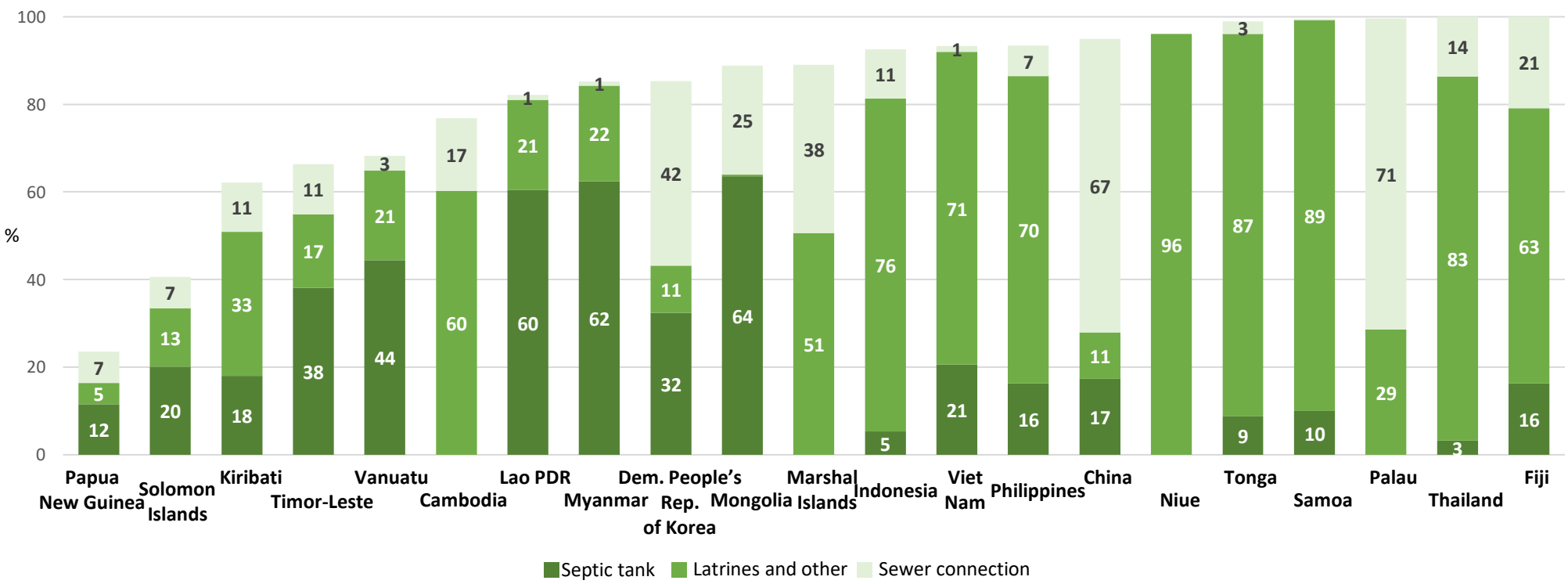
National hygiene coverage, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2015 - 2020 (%).

Availability of basic drinking water services on premises is not the liming factor for a handwashing facilities with soap and water



Availability of basic drinking water services on premises and basic hygiene, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2020 (%).

Large variety in distribution of excreta disposal methods across countries in East Asia and Pacific



Distribution of excreta disposal methods of basic and shared sanitation services, countries in East Asia and Pacific, 2020 (%).

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Inequalities: Urban/Rural, Wealth Quintiles and Sub-National
East Asia and Pacific

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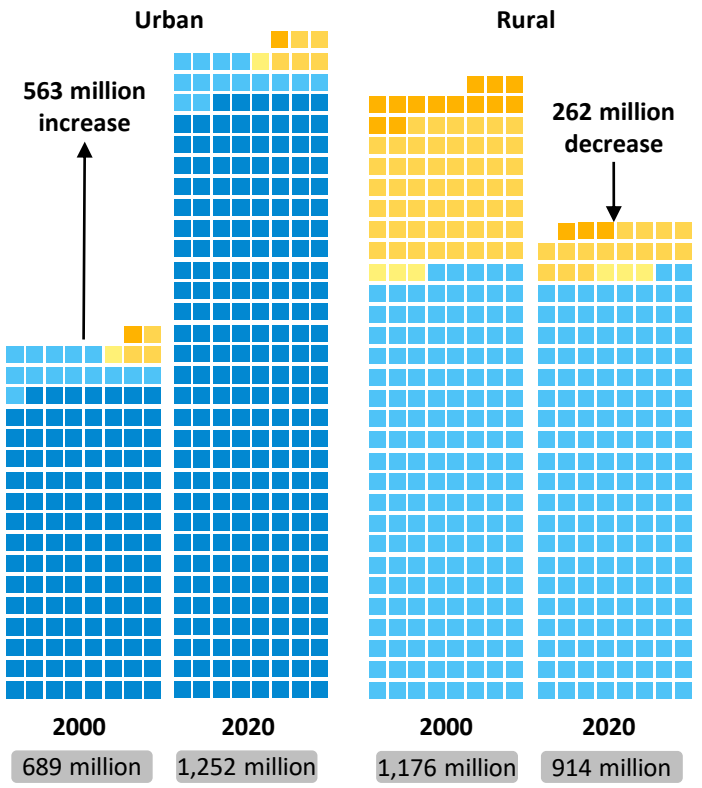
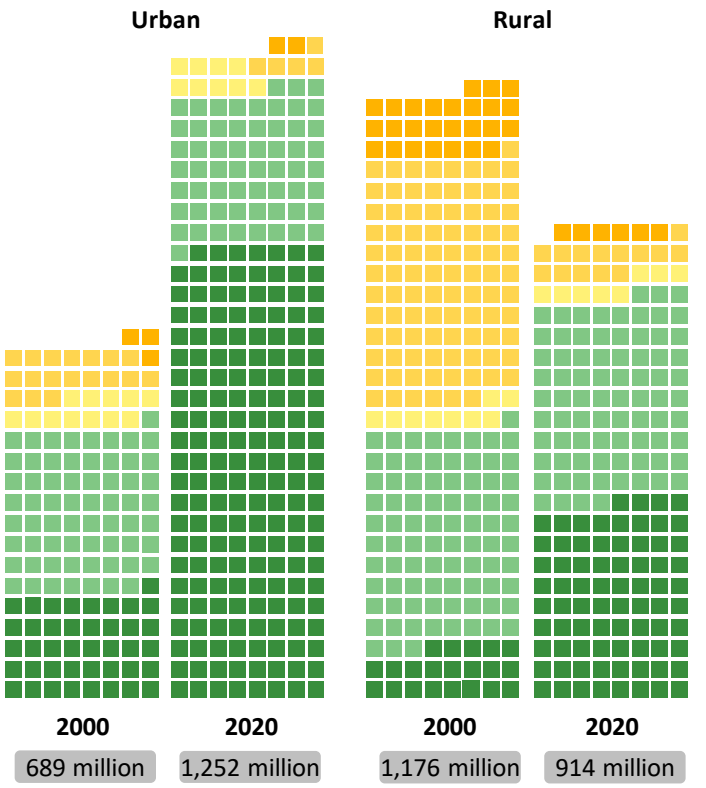


Rural-Urban Population shift
Only 20 years ago, in 2000, 37 per cent of the population in East Asia and Pacific lived in urban areas. By 2020, this has grown with 563 million people to 58 per cent of the total population The rural population declined with 262 million to 914 million people in 2020.



Urban and rural population using different levels of drinking water and sanitation services, in 2000 and 2020, East Asia and Pacific Region (each unit represents 5 million people)

What the data say…

Over the period 2000 – 2020:

- The population with safely managed drinking water services in urban areas increased by 555 million, from 593 million in 2000, to 1,152 million people in 2020
- The population that relied on unimproved drinking water services in rural areas decreased by 199 million, from 273 million in 2000, to 74 million in 2020
- The population that relied on surface water in rural areas decreased by 53 million, from 65 million in 2000, to 12.6 million in 2020
- The population with safely managed sanitation services almost quadrupled from 206 million in 2000 in urban areas to 877 million in 2020, and from 106 million in 2000 to 379 million in 2020, in rural areas
- The population that relied on unimproved sanitation services in rural areas decreased by 402 million, from 474 million in 2000, to 72 million in 2020
- The Population that practiced open defecation in rural areas decreased by 97 million, from 128 million in 2000, to 31 million in 2020

Population using different levels of drinking water and sanitation services in 2000 and 2020, East Asia and Pacific (millions)

	Drinking Water										Sanitation									
	Urban					Rural					Urban					Rural				
	Safely managed	Basic	Limited (more than 30 minutes)	Unimproved	Surface water	Safely managed	At least basic	Limited (more than 30 minutes)	Unimproved	Surface water	Safely managed	Basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation	Safely managed	Basic	Limited (shared)	Unimproved	Open defecation
2000	**593**	70	7	15	4	-	824	14	273	65	**206**	317	60	89	17	**106**	421	47	474	128
2020	**1,148**	70	4	26	4	-	811	17	74	13	**877**	300	43	23	8	**379**	394	38	72	31
Difference	**+555**	**-1**	**-3**	**+11**	**0**	-	**-13**	**+4**	**-199**	**-53**	**+672**	**-17**	**-17**	**-66**	**-9**	**+272**	**-26**	**-9**	**-402**	**-97**

			INEQUALITIES BY WEALTH QUINTILE													INEQUALITIES BY SUB-NATIONAL REGION											
			Basic Drinking water			Basic Sanitation			Open Defecation			Basic Hygiene			Basic WASH			Basic Drinking water			Basic Sanitation			Open Defecation			Basic Hygiene			Basic WASH		
	Year	Survey name	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: Richest to Poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: Richest to Poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: Richest to Poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: Richest to Poorest	Poorest	Richest	Ratio: Richest to Poorest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: Highest to Lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: Highest to Lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: Highest to Lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: Highest to Lowest	Lowest	Highest	Ratio: Highest to Lowest
Cambodia	2014	DHS	61	95	1.6	14	91	6.6	80	2	32.2	49	90	1.9	-	-	-	53	96	1.8	25	87	3.5	4	69	16.3	30	98	3.3	-	-	-
Indonesia	2017	DHS	74	99	1.3	44	97	2.2	26	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	>99	1.1	56	91	1.6	2	26	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2019	MICS	56	99	1.7	25	78	3.1	64	1	-	44	71	1.6	6	59	10.2	55	96	1.7	32	51	1.6	22	55	2.5	51	59	1.2	14	31	2.2
Lao PDR	2017	MICS	61	>99	1.6	30	98	3.3	65	<1	-	21	85	4.0	8	81	10.4	63	>99	1.6	33	96	2.9	<1	65	-	17	87	5.1	9	84	9.4
Mongolia	2018	MICS	42	99	2.4	33	97	2.9	38	<1	-	63	98	1.5	13	93	7.4	61	95	1.5	48	78	1.6	<1	23	-	72	85	1.2	35	63	1.8
Myanmar	2016	DHS	67	95	1.4	22	83	3.7	30	<1	-	57	95	1.7	11	76	6.9	64	94	1.5	29	87	3.1	2	54	27.2	58	98	1.7	16	65	4.1
Papua New Guinea	2018	DHS	22	89	4.0	10	63	6.4	22	5	4.4	7	69	10.4	<1	42	-	36	62	1.7	22	29	1.3	5	44	8.4	19	41	2.2	6	16	2.5
Philippines	DHS	2017	83	>99	1.2	54	97	1.8	17	<1	-	70	94	1.4	35	90	2.6	72	>99	1.4	36	87	2.4	<1	22	-	57	94	1.7	22	76	3.5
Thailand	MICS	2019	99	>99	1.1	93	98	1.1	<1	<1	-	79	95	1.2	68	84	1.2	97	>99	1.0	96	99	1.0	<1	<1	-	84	90	1.1	55	83	1.5
Timor-Leste	DHS	2016	61	96	1.6	24	86	3.6	55	<1	-	12	54	4.4	3	44	12.9	65	95	1.5	31	73	2.4	4	49	13.1	9	39	4.4	6	32	5.3
Tonga	MICS	2019	>99	>99	1.0	82	98	1.2	<1	<1	-	43	90	2.1	36	87	2.4	97	>99	1.0	81	93	1.1	<1	<1	-	47	74	1.6	43	70	1.6
Viet Nam	MICS	2014	80	>99	1.2	37	98	2.7	23	<1	-	62	98	1.6	-	-	-	84	>99	1.2	54	94	1.7	<1	22	-	71	95	1.3	-	-	-

Source: Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2020 – Five years into the SDGs, WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2021

All data can be downloaded from www.washdata.org

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Data Table Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
East Asia and Pacific

www.washdata.org

Countries & Region	Year	Drinking water: National: At least basic	Drinking water: National: Limited (more than 30 mins)	Drinking water: National: Unimproved	Drinking water: National: Surface water	Drinking water: Rural: At least basic	Drinking water: Rural: Limited	Drinking water: Rural: Unimproved	Drinking water: Rural: Surface water	Drinking water: Urban: At least basic	Drinking water: Urban: Limited	Drinking water: Urban: Unimproved	Drinking water: Urban: Surface water	Sanitation: National: At least basic	Sanitation: National: Limited (shared)	Sanitation: National: Unimproved	Sanitation: National: Open defecation	Sanitation: Rural: At least basic	Sanitation: Rural: Limited (shared)	Sanitation: Rural: Unimproved	Sanitation: Rural: Open defecation	Sanitation: Urban: At least basic	Sanitation: Urban: Limited (shared)	Sanitation: Urban: Unimproved	Sanitation: Urban: Open defecation	Hygiene: National: Basic	Hygiene: National: Limited (without water or soap)	Hygiene: National: No facility	Hygiene: Rural: Basic	Hygiene: Rural: Limited (without water or soap)	Hygiene: Rural: No facility	Hygiene: Urban: Basic	Hygiene: Urban: Limited (without water or soap)	Hygiene: Urban: No facility
Cambodia	2015	68	9	10	13	63	9	12	16	89	6	2	4	53	7	4	36	45	7	4	44	83	7	2	8	67	13	20	62	15	24	87	6	7
	2020	71	14	6	9	65	16	7	12	90	9	<1	<1	69	8	4	19	61	8	5	25	93	7	<1	<1	74	13	14	71	14	15	83	8	9
China	2015	92	<1	7	<1	84	2	13	1	98	<1	2	<1	84	3	12	<1	76	3	20	1	91	3	6	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	94	<1	5	<1	90	2	9	<1	97	<1	2	<1	92	3	5	<1	88	3	9	<1	95	2	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2015	95	<1	4	<1	92	<1	7	<1	97	<1	2	<1	82	2	16	<1	71	<1	28	<1	88	3	9	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
	2020	94	<1	5	<1	89	<1	10	<1	97	<1	2	<1	85	<1	15	<1	73	<1	27	<1	92	1	7	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
Fiji	2015	94	<1	3	2	89	<1	6	5	98	<1	1	<1	96	2	2	<1	95	2	3	<1	97	2	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	94	<1	3	2	89	<1	6	5	98	<1	1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2015	89	<1	9	2	81	<1	15	3	95	<1	4	<1	74	10	4	12	63	10	7	20	83	10	2	5	84	6	10	77	9	15	90	4	6
	2020	92	<1	6	1	86	1	11	3	98	<1	2	<1	86	6	1	6	80	7	2	11	92	6	<1	2	94	6	<1	91	9	<1	96	4	<1
Kiribati	2015	74	2	24	<1	58	2	40	<1	89	3	8	<1	43	13	10	34	35	5	11	49	51	20	9	20	55	31	14	51	32	17	59	30	12
	2020	78	4	18	<1	61	2	37	<1	92	6	3	<1	46	17	8	30	39	6	8	47	51	25	8	16	56	31	14	51	32	17	59	30	12
Lao PDR	2015	77	3	14	5	70	4	18	7	92	<1	6	<1	70	2	3	25	58	2	4	36	93	2	1	4	55	35	10	46	43	11	73	19	8
	2020	85	4	11	<1	78	6	15	<1	97	<1	3	<1	79	3	1	16	69	3	2	26	98	2	<1	<1	56	34	10	46	43	11	73	19	8
Marshall Islands	2015	88	11	<1	<1	94	5	<1	<1	86	13	<1	<1	83	6	1	10	59	7	3	32	91	5	<1	3	85	13	2	80	15	4	86	12	2
	2020	89	11	<1	<1	94	5	<1	<1	87	13	<1	<1	84	6	<1	10	59	7	3	32	91	5	<1	3	85	13	2	80	15	4	86	12	2
Federated States of Micronesia	2015	88	<1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	<1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2015	81	4	8	8	52	5	19	24	94	3	2	<1	62	25	4	10	43	22	7	29	71	26	2	<1	76	12	12	60	17	22	84	9	7
	2020	85	2	7	6	61	3	18	18	97	2	2	<1	68	21	3	8	51	19	5	25	76	22	2	<1	86	14	<1	81	19	<1	89	11	<1
Myanmar	2015	74	7	8	11	67	8	10	15	88	4	4	4	71	11	10	8	68	10	12	11	80	13	6	<1	74	20	5	71	23	6	83	14	3
	2020	84	2	5	10	78	2	7	13	95	<1	2	3	74	12	8	7	71	10	9	10	79	15	5	<1	75	20	5	71	23	6	83	14	3
Nauru	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	66	31	1	3	-	-	-	-	66	31	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	2015	98	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	<1	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	97	<1	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	99	<1	1	<1	97	<1	3	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	99	<1	1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2015	41	2	21	35	35	2	23	40	85	2	8	5	19	4	62	15	14	3	66	17	52	9	36	4	30	29	41	25	30	45	62	26	11
	2020	45	2	22	30	39	2	24	34	86	<1	7	6	19	4	60	16	15	4	64	18	49	9	38	4	30	29	41	25	30	45	62	26	11
Philippines	2015	92	3	5	<1	88	4	7	<1	96	2	2	<1	75	15	4	6	72	14	5	8	79	16	2	3	82	12	7	79	13	9	85	10	4
	2020	94	3	3	<1	91	4	5	<1	97	2	<1	<1	82	11	3	4	82	9	4	5	82	14	2	2	82	12	7	79	13	9	85	10	4
Samoa	2015	91	6	2	<1	91	6	2	<1	91	8	<1	<1	96	3	<1	<1	97	2	<1	<1	95	4	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	92	7	1	<1	92	6	2	<1	92	8	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	97	2	<1	<1	95	4	<1	<1	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2015	69	6	19	6	63	6	23	7	91	4	4	1	32	5	15	48	19	2	19	60	77	17	<1	5	38	34	28	28	40	31	71	12	17
	2020	67	6	21	6	59	7	27	7	91	4	4	1	35	6	15	45	21	2	19	58	78	18	<1	4	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	97	2	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	85	9	6	83	11	6	87	7	6
	2020	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	99	1	<1	<1	98	2	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	85	9	6	83	11	6	87	7	6
Timor-Leste	2015	75	3	16	5	69	4	20	7	90	2	8	<1	51	9	18	22	43	7	19	31	71	13	14	2	28	65	7	22	69	9	43	54	4
	2020	85	2	8	4	80	2	11	6	96	2	2	<1	57	10	15	18	49	7	17	27	74	15	11	<1	28	64	7	22	69	9	43	54	4
Tokelau	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	94	4	2	<1	94	4	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	97	3	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2015	99	<1	<1	<1	98	1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	93	3	4	<1	92	3	5	<1	97	2	<1	<1	70	29	2	66	32	1	80	16	4
	2020	99	<1	<1	<1	98	1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	93	6	1	<1	92	7	1	<1	95	4	<1	<1	70	29	2	66	32	1	80	16	4
Tuvalu	2015	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	84	7	<1	9	82	5	<1	14	85	9	<1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2015	90	1	2	7	87	1	2	10	>99	<1	<1	<1	53	16	30	<1	50	12	38	<1	65	27	8	<1	25	43	32	17	46	36	48	33	19
	2020	91	1	<1	8	88	1	<1	10	>99	<1	<1	<1	53	16	31	<1	49	12	39	<1	65	27	8	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2015	93	<1	6	<1	91	<1	8	<1	98	<1	2	<1	81	4	12	4	75	4	16	5	93	3	3	2	86	13	2	82	16	2	93	7	<1
	2020	97	<1	3	<1	96	<1	4	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	89	4	4	3	85	5	6	4	96	3	<1	1	86	12	2	82	16	2	93	7	<1
East Asia and Pacific	**2015**	91	1	7	1	84	2	12	2	98	<1	2	<1	82	5	10	3	75	5	16	5	90	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	94	1	5	1	89	2	8	1	98	<1	2	<1	89	4	4	2	84	4	8	3	94	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Countries & Region	Year	Drinking water: National: Safely managed	Drinking water: National: Accessible on premises	Drinking water: National: Available when needed	Drinking water: National: Free from contamination	Drinking water: Rural: Safely managed	Drinking water: Rural: Accessible on premises	Drinking water: Rural: Available when needed	Drinking water: Rural: Free from contamination	Drinking water: Urban: Safely managed	Drinking water: Urban: Accessible on premises	Drinking water: Urban: Available when needed	Drinking water: Urban: Free from contamination	Sanitation: National: Safely managed	Sanitation: National: Disposed in situ	Sanitation: National: Emptied & treated	Sanitation: National: Wastewater treated	Sanitation: Rural: Safely managed	Sanitation: Rural: Disposed in situ	Sanitation: Rural: Emptied and treated	Sanitation: Rural: Wastewater treated	Sanitation: Urban: Safely managed	Sanitation: Urban: Disposed in situ	Sanitation: Urban: Emptied and treated	Sanitation: Urban: Wastewater treated
Cambodia	2015	25	48	-	25	16	41	-	16	54	71	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	28	48	-	28	18	42	-	18	57	68	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	3	2	48	29	5	<1	24	71	1	3	66
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	3	2	64	44	6	<1	38	86	2	4	80
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2015	67	76	95	74	50	72	91	50	77	77	97	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	66	74	93	73	49	70	88	49	77	77	97	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	2015	16	66	78	16	11	54	71	11	26	90	91	26	54	54	<1	<1	51	50	<1	<1	61	60	<1	1
	2020	18	84	86	18	12	77	80	12	27	97	95	27	61	61	<1	<1	60	60	<1	<1	63	62	<1	<1
Mongolia	2015	28	28	71	76	8	8	55	45	38	38	79	91	49	42	<1	7	41	40	<1	<1	52	42	<1	10
	2020	30	30	74	79	11	11	61	50	39	39	80	92	56	46	<1	10	49	47	<1	2	59	45	<1	13
Myanmar	2015	51	53	70	55	43	43	64	49	71	78	86	71	61	60	<1	<1	63	62	<1	<1	57	56	<1	1
	2020	59	64	75	59	52	53	68	52	74	88	89	74	61	60	<1	<1	64	64	<1	<1	53	52	<1	<1
Philippines	2015	46	68	85	46	33	56	82	33	61	81	88	61	55	52	<1	3	58	56	<1	2	51	48	<1	4
	2020	47	80	87	47	35	70	85	35	62	91	89	62	61	58	<1	3	66	64	<1	2	55	51	<1	4
Thailand	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	<1	5	21	18	<1	3	28	21	<1	7
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	19	<1	7	22	18	<1	4	30	20	<1	9
East Asia and Pacific	2015	-	85	87	-	-	77	79	-	91	92	94	91	46	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
	2020	-	88	90	-	-	82	83	-	92	92	94	95	58	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	70	-	-	-

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