Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

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

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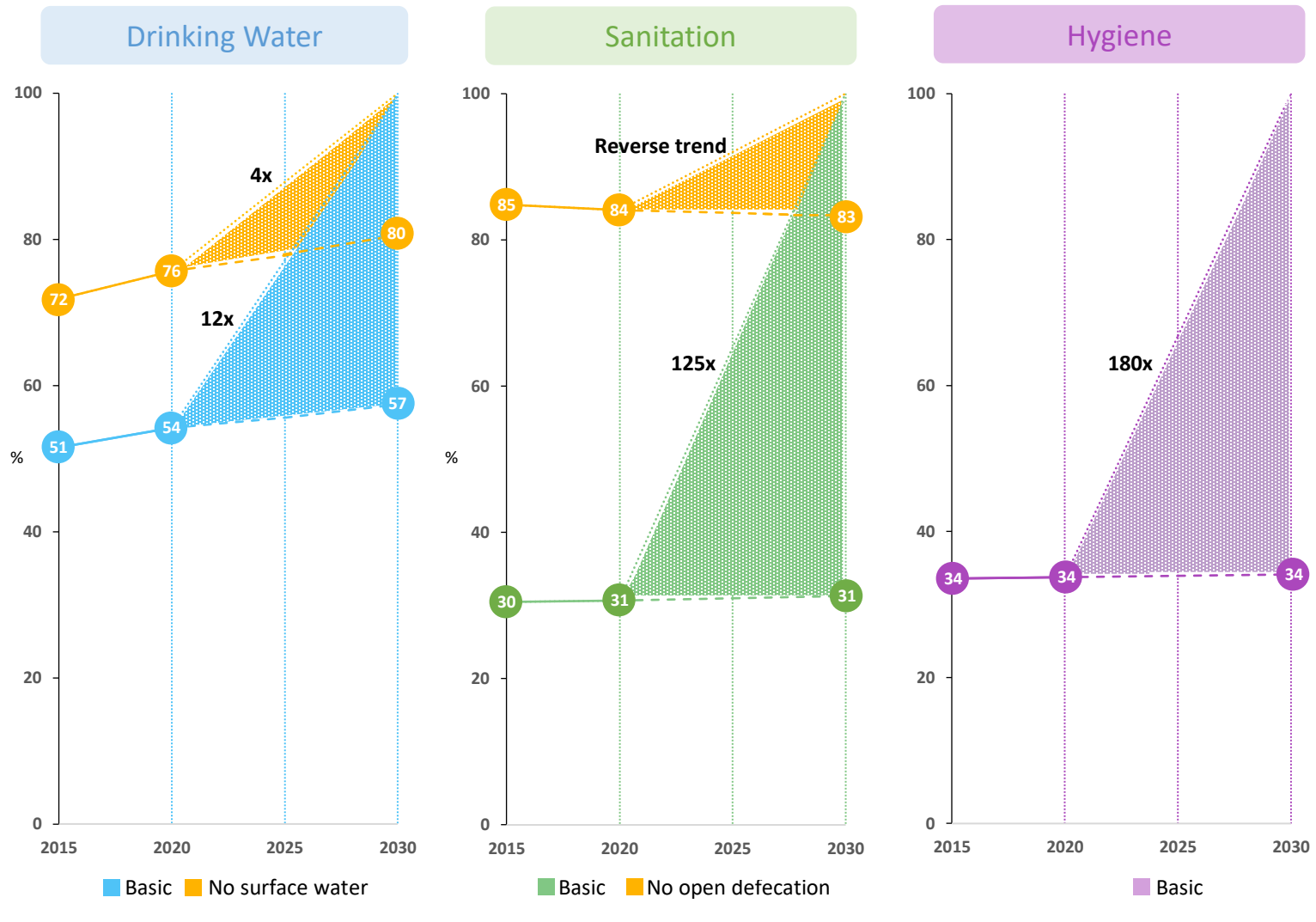
The Pacific Region is off-track to meet the SDG target for basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services; there are no estimates for the Pacific Region for safely managed drinking water and sanitation services



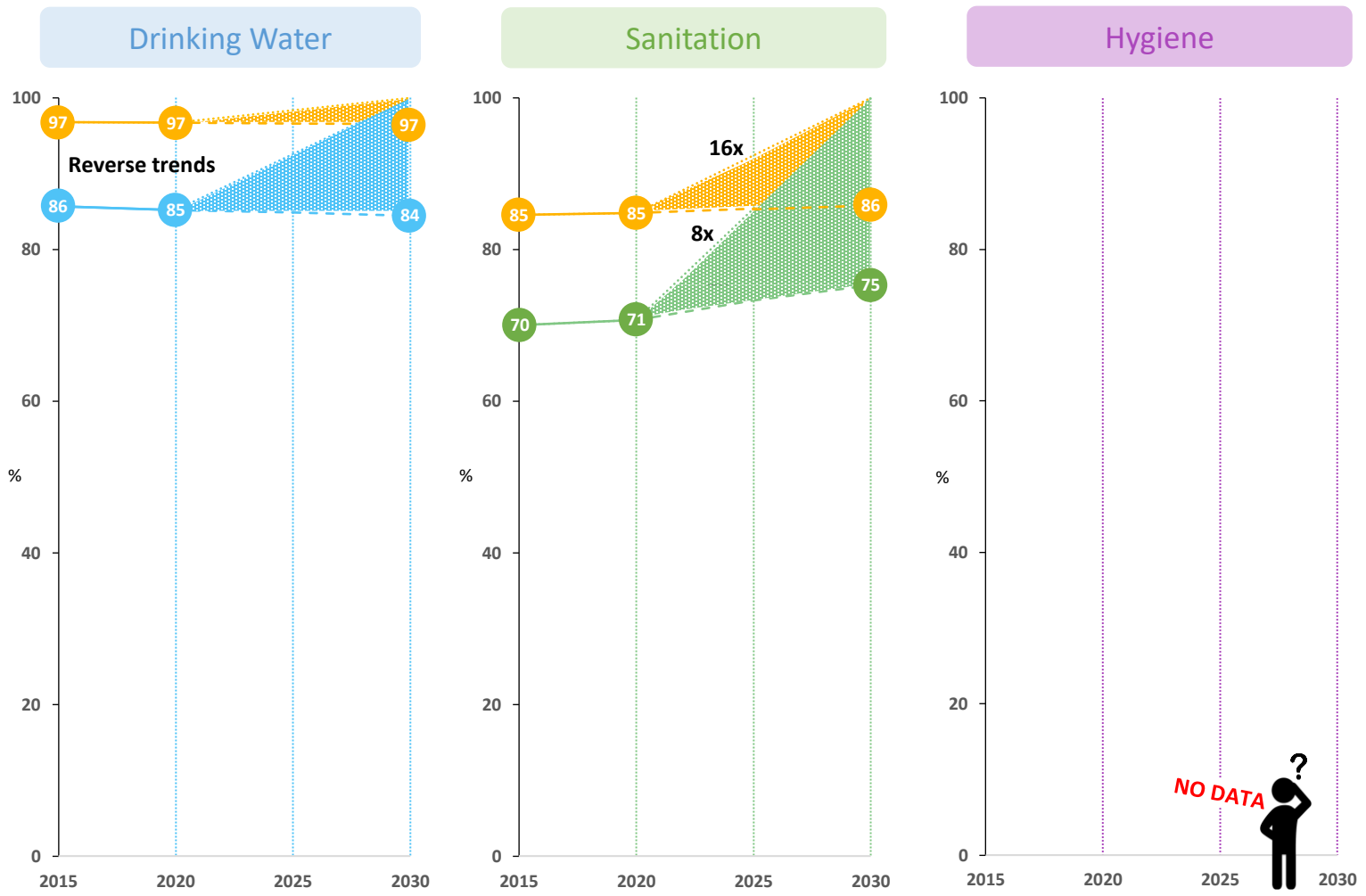
Coverage of WASH services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, 15 countries within UNICEF's Programming Region for the Pacific

What the data say….
At the current rate of progress four out of ten people in the Pacific will still be without basic drinking water services; almost seven out of ten will not enjoy the health and economic benefits of basic sanitation or hygiene services.

At the current rate of progress, one out of five people will still rely on surface water as their main source of drinking water, while the proportion of the population that practices open defecation will slightly increase to 7 percent, by 2030.

These estimates are dominated by the low coverage and limited progress in Papua New Guinea, whose population makes up three quarters of the regional total of 11.5 million.

At current trends, the Pacific Islands will miss the 2030 target for access to basic drinking water by 437,000 people of whom 98,000 will still rely on surface water; the basic sanitation target will be missed by 696,000 people of whom 397,000 will still practice open defecation



What the data say….
While coverage with basic drinking water and sanitation services in the Pacific Islands is significantly higher than the regional average, coverage with basic drinking water services is decreasing, leaving one in six people without access in 2030.

Achieving universal access to basic sanitation in 2030, in the Pacific Islands requires and eight-fold acceleration of current trends. Ending open defecation by 2030, requires a 16-fold acceleration.

There are 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, 14 Pacific Islands within UNICEF's programming region for the Pacific, excluding Papua New Guinea

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

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

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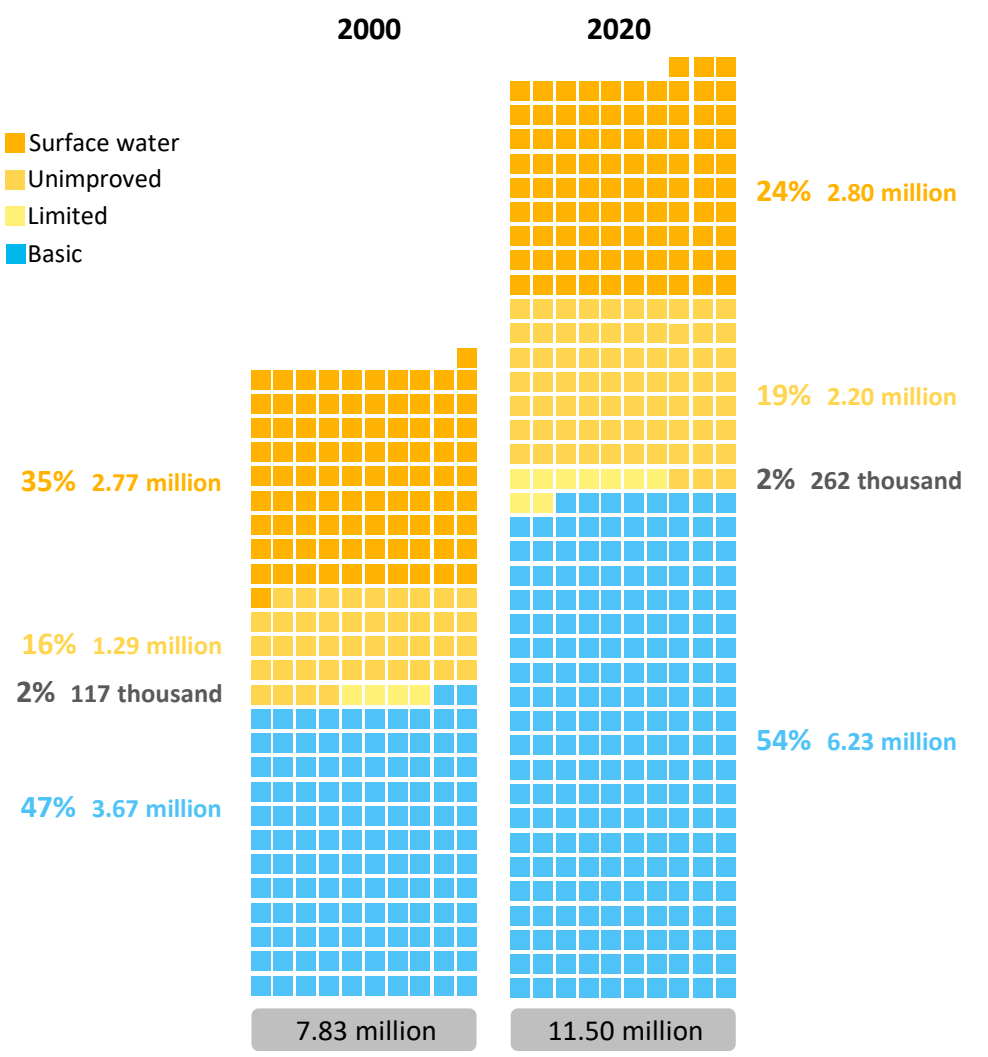
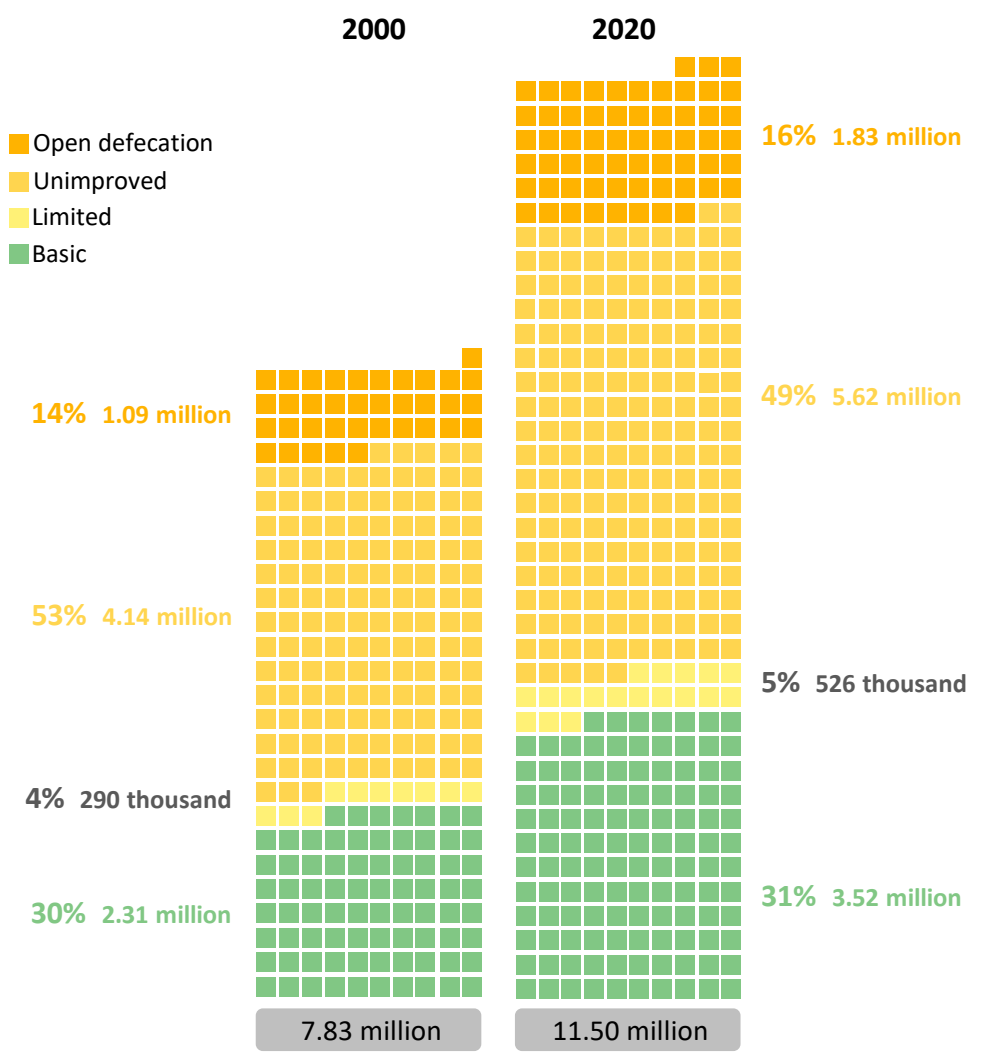
Since 2000, 2.56 million people in the Pacific gained access to a basic drinking water service



Since 2000, 1.21 million people in the Pacific gained access to a basic sanitation service

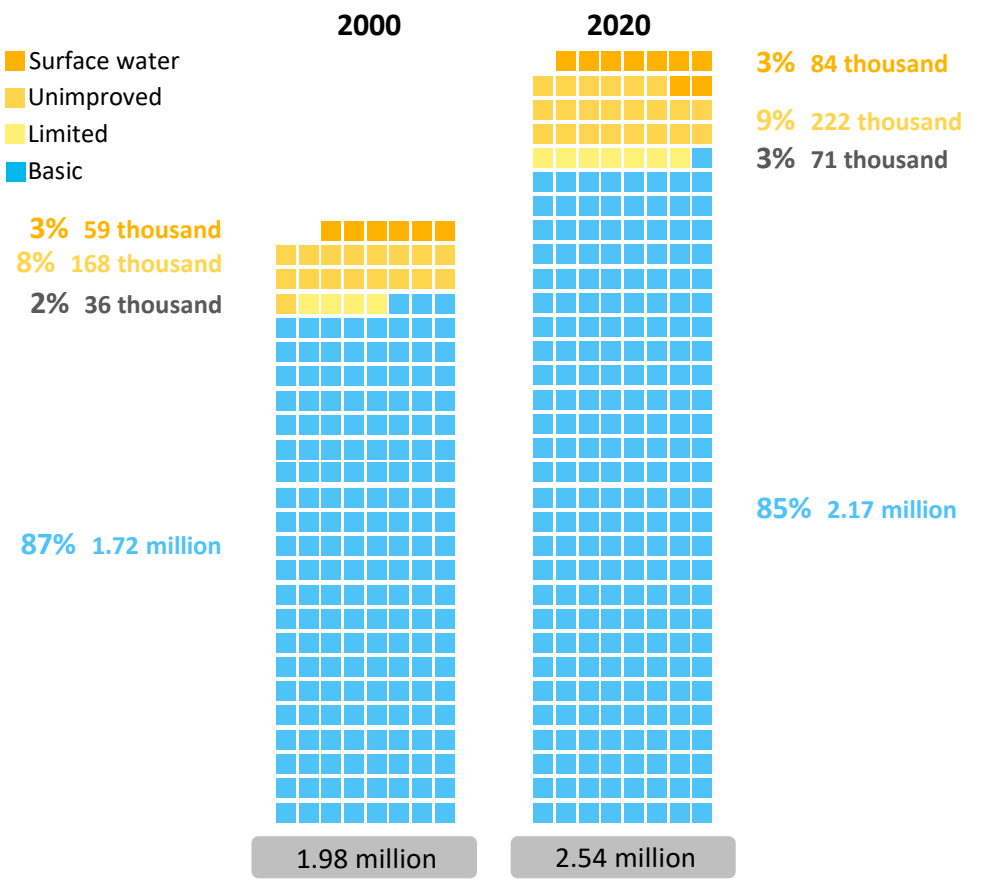


Population using different levels of drinking water and sanitation services, in 2000 and 2020, 15 countries within UNICEF's programming region for the Pacific
(each unit represents 30,000 people)

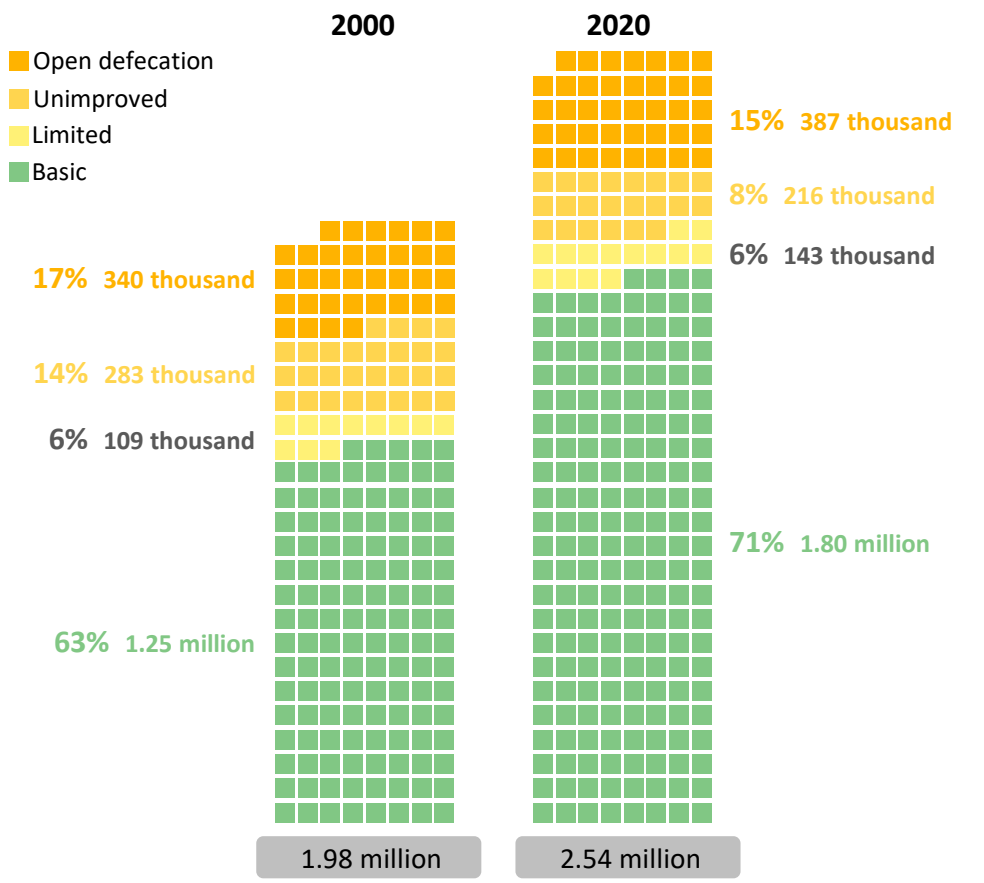
What the data say….

Since 2000, the population in the Pacific grew with 3.67 million people, while the population with access to basic drinking water and sanitation services increased by 2.56 million and 2.21 million resp. The population *without* access to basic drinking water services increased by 1.11 million and *without* basic sanitation services with 2.46 million people. Since 2000, the population in just the Pacific Islands (14 countries) grew by 566,000 to 2.54 million. T

Since 2000, 451,000 people in the Pacific Islands gained access to a basic drinking water service; the population without such service increased by 114,000



Since 2000, 551,000 people in the Pacific Islands gained access to a basic sanitation service; the population practicing open defecation increased by 47,000



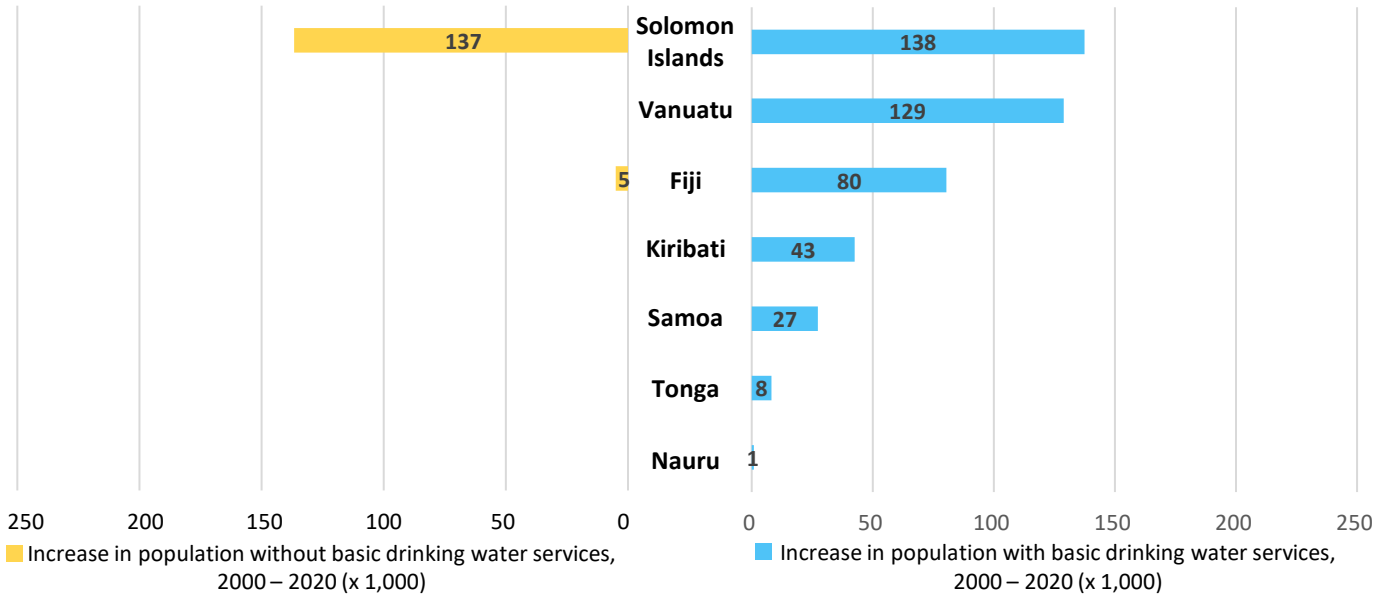
Population using different levels of drinking water and sanitation services, in 2000 and 2020, 14 Pacific Islands within UNICEF's programming region for the Pacific, excluding Papua New Guinea
(each unit represents 10,000 people)

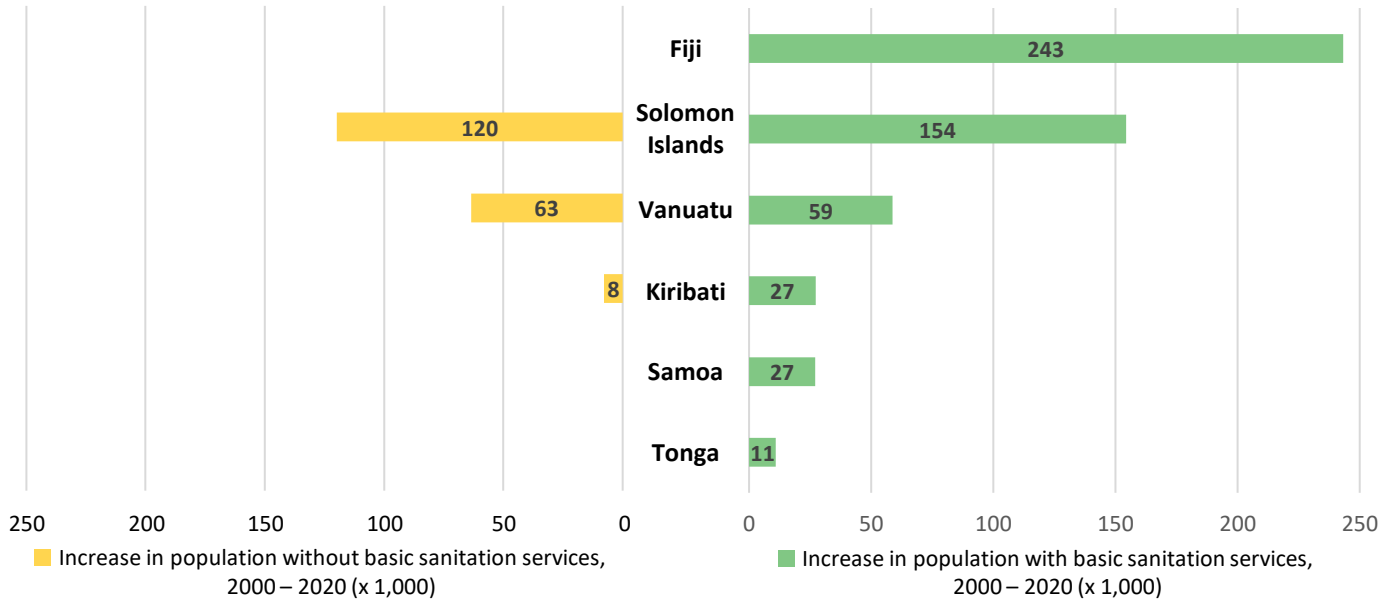
Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Changes in population with and without basic WASH services

www.washdata.org

Some countries recorded an increase in their population without basic drinking water and sanitation services over the period 2000 - 2020



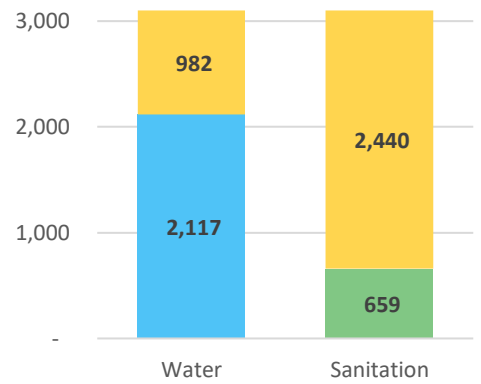


What the data say….

Since 2000, the population in the Solomon Islands, increased by 275 thousand people. Over the same period, 138 thousand gained access to a basic drinking water service, leaving an additional 137 thousand people without such services.

In PNG, the population grew by 3.1 million, whereas only 659 thousand people gained access to a basic sanitation facility. The population without a basic sanitation facility in PNG therefore increased by 2.44 million since 2000.

The population in Papua New Guinea without basic services increased significantly, since 2000



Increase in population with and without basic drinking water and sanitation services, 2000 – 2020 (x 1,000)

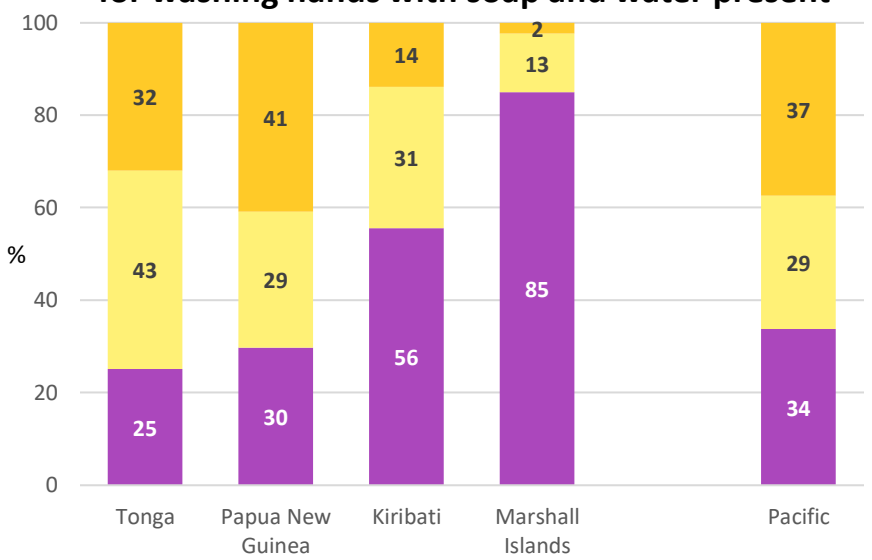
Change in the population with and without access to basic drinking water and basic sanitation services over the period 2000 – 20202, Pacific countries with changes in access of >1,000 people

Only 20 percent of the Pacific population is served by a drinking water utility company

Country	# of PWWA* member utilities	Population served by PWWA member utilities
Solomon Islands	1	9%
Papua New Guinea	2	10%
Vanuatu	2	20%
Marshall Islands	2	30%
Kiribati	1	32%
Federated States of Micronesia	6	33%
Tuvalu	1	44%
Tonga	1	57%
Cook Islands	2	60%
Palau	1	78%
Samoa	2	92%
Fiji	1	95%
Nauru	1	100%
Niue	1	100%
Tokelau	1	100%
Pacific (15 countries)	**25**	**20%**
Pacific Islands without PNG	**23**	**54%**

Source: *Pacific Water and Wastewater Association (PWWA), Benchmarking Report 2020

One-third of the Pacific population has access to a facility for washing hands with soap and water present



National and regional hygiene coverage, 2020 (%)

Utility company members of the Pacific Water and Wastewater Association (PWWA) collect performance data to improve efficiency, effectiveness and quality of service provision

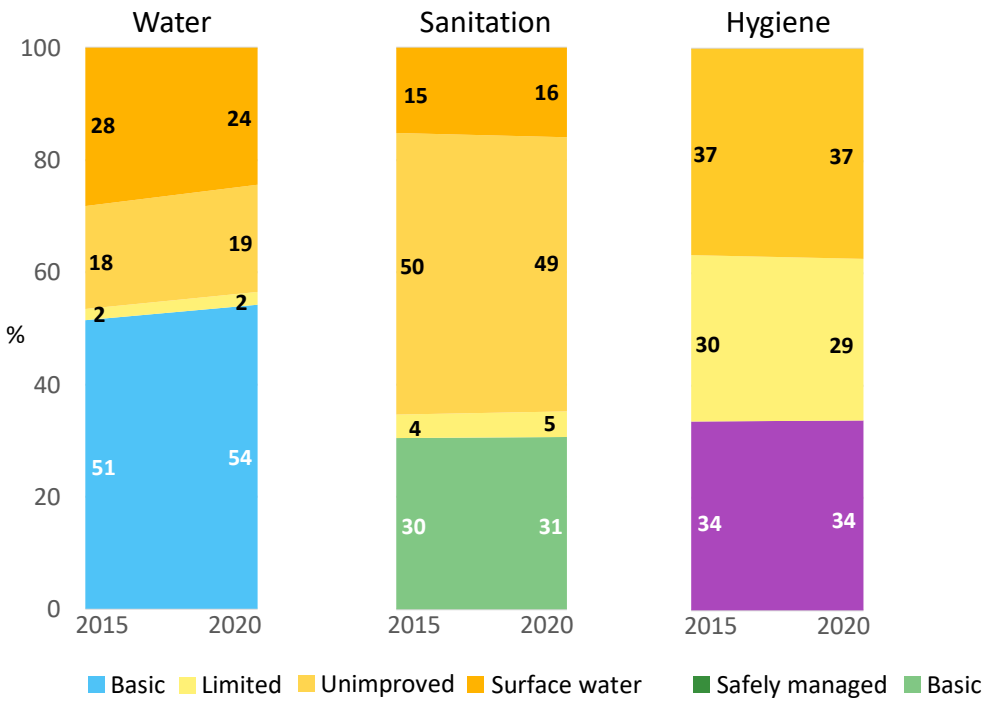
Just over half the population of the Island States in the Pacific are covered by water utility companies. Most are members of the PWWA which collates the IB-Net monitoring information from its members in its annual Benchmarking Report. PWWA's members exchange ideas and experiences on how to improve the quality and efficiency of their services. For further information visit: https://www.pwwa.ws/

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Regional and National Drinking Water and Sanitation Coverage Trends

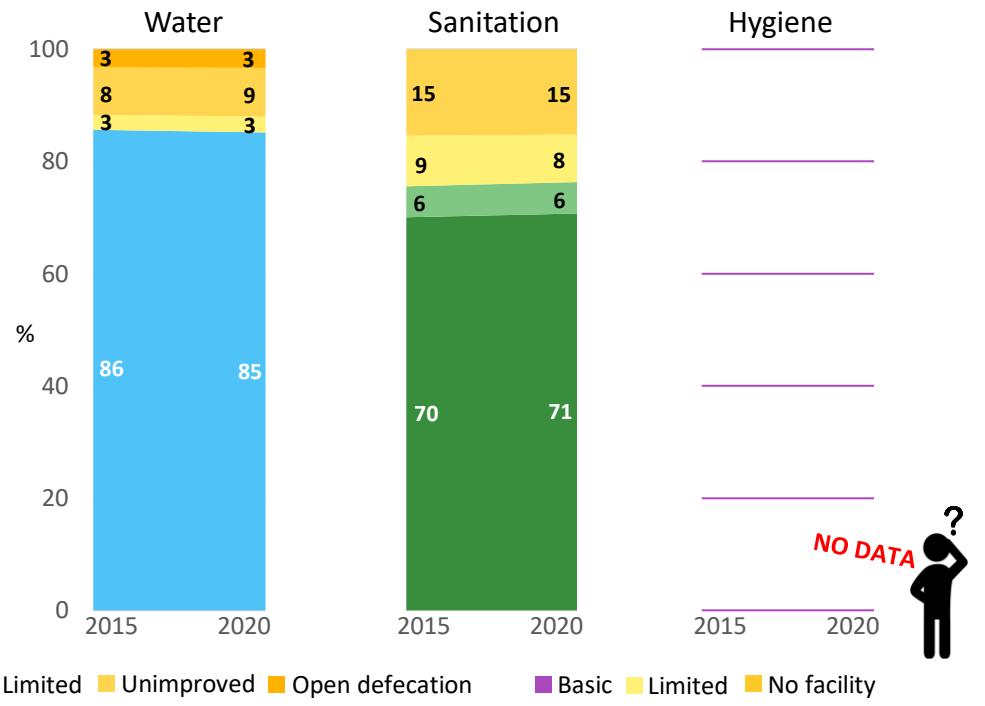
www.washdata.org

Limited progress recorded at regional level since 2015



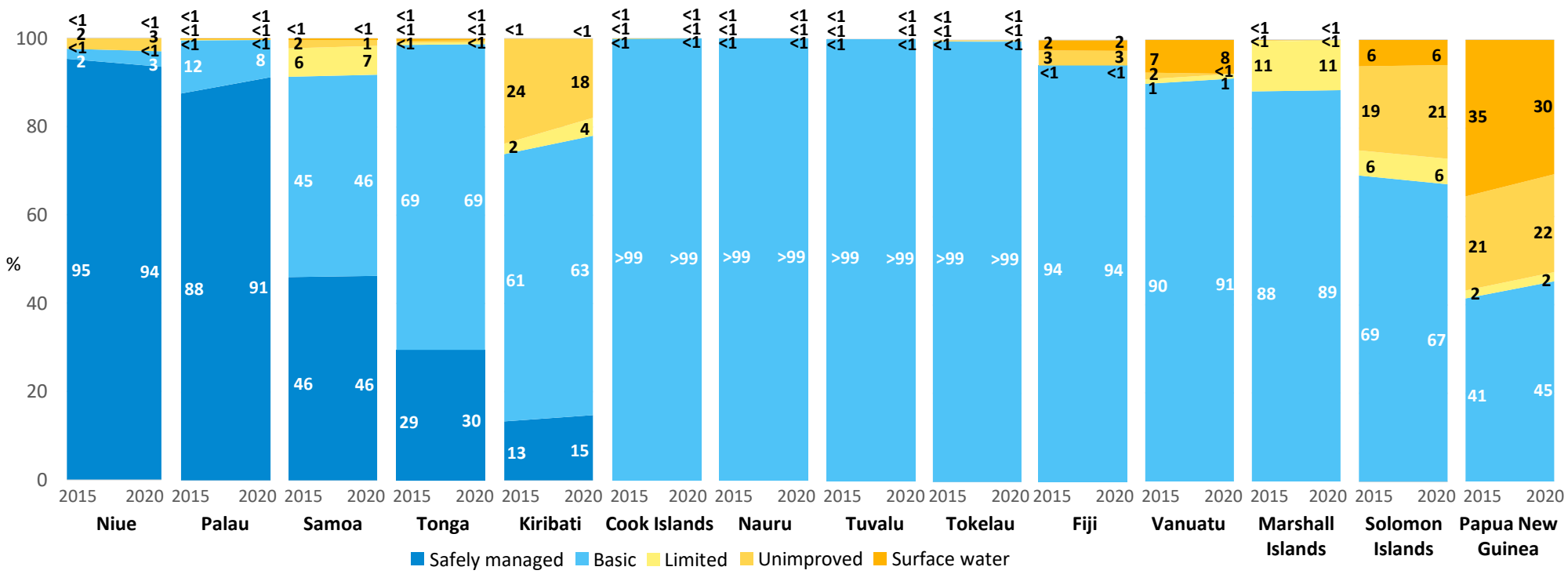
Regional drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage, Pacific region, 2015 -2020 (%)

Coverage in the Pacific Islands is much higher than the regional average for the Pacific region; however progress too, is limited



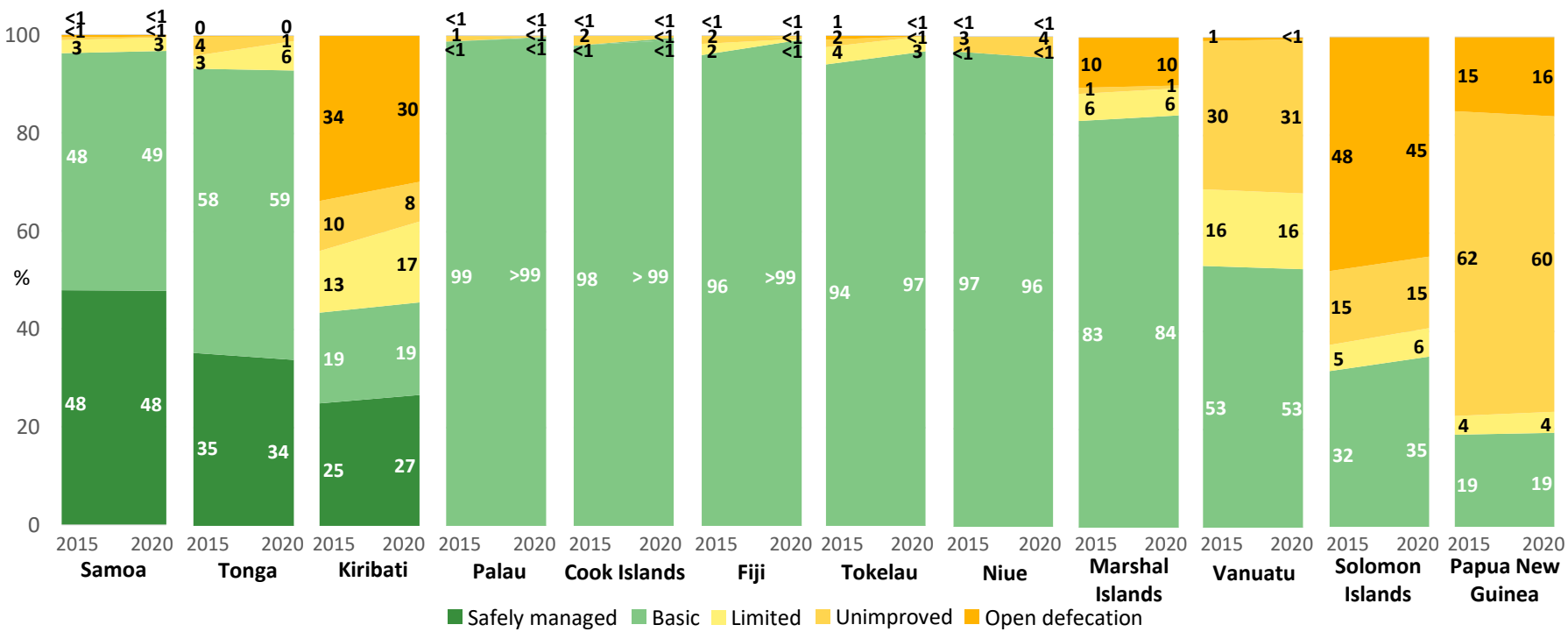
Regional drinking water and sanitation coverage, Pacific Islands, 2015 -2020 (%)

Only five countries in the Pacific have nationally representative estimates on access to safely managed drinking water services



National drinking water coverage, countries in the Pacific, 2015 - 2020 (%).

Only three countries in the Pacific have nationally representative estimates on access to safely managed sanitation services



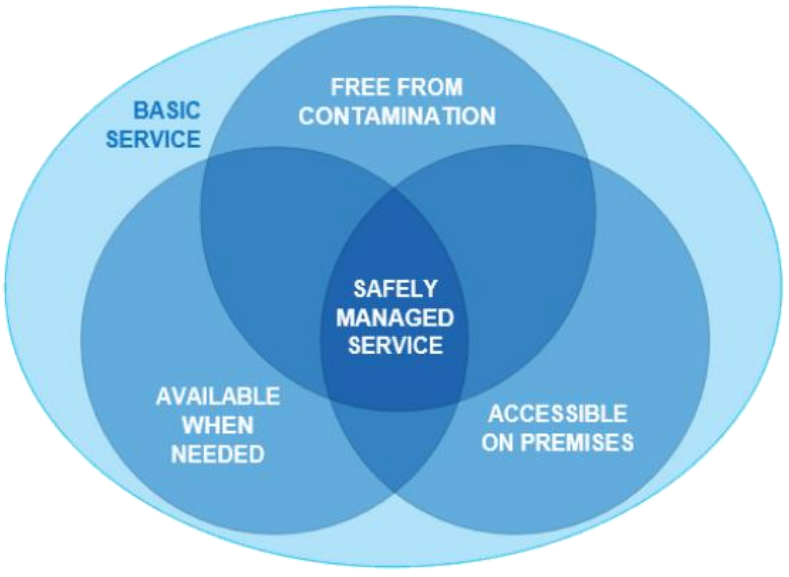
National sanitation coverage, countries in the Pacific, 2015 - 2020 (%).

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services

www.washdata.org

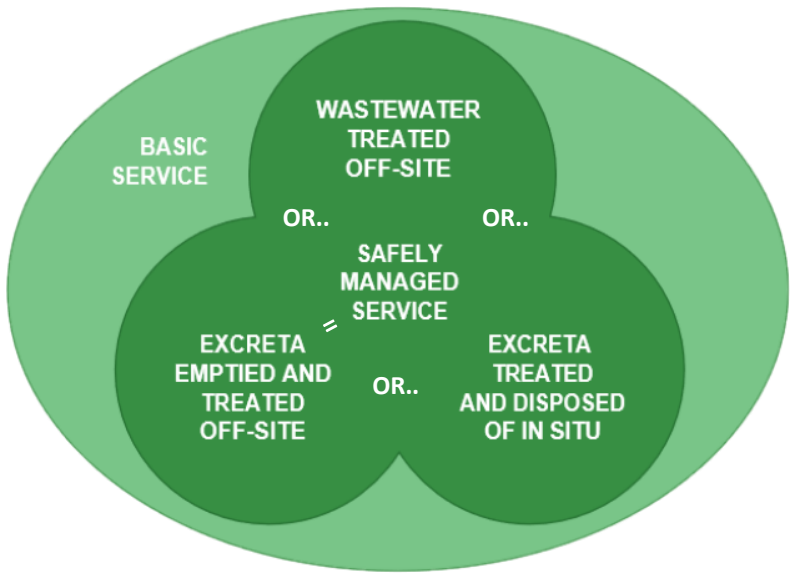
From basic to safely managed drinking water services: Available, Accessible and Free from Contamination



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)

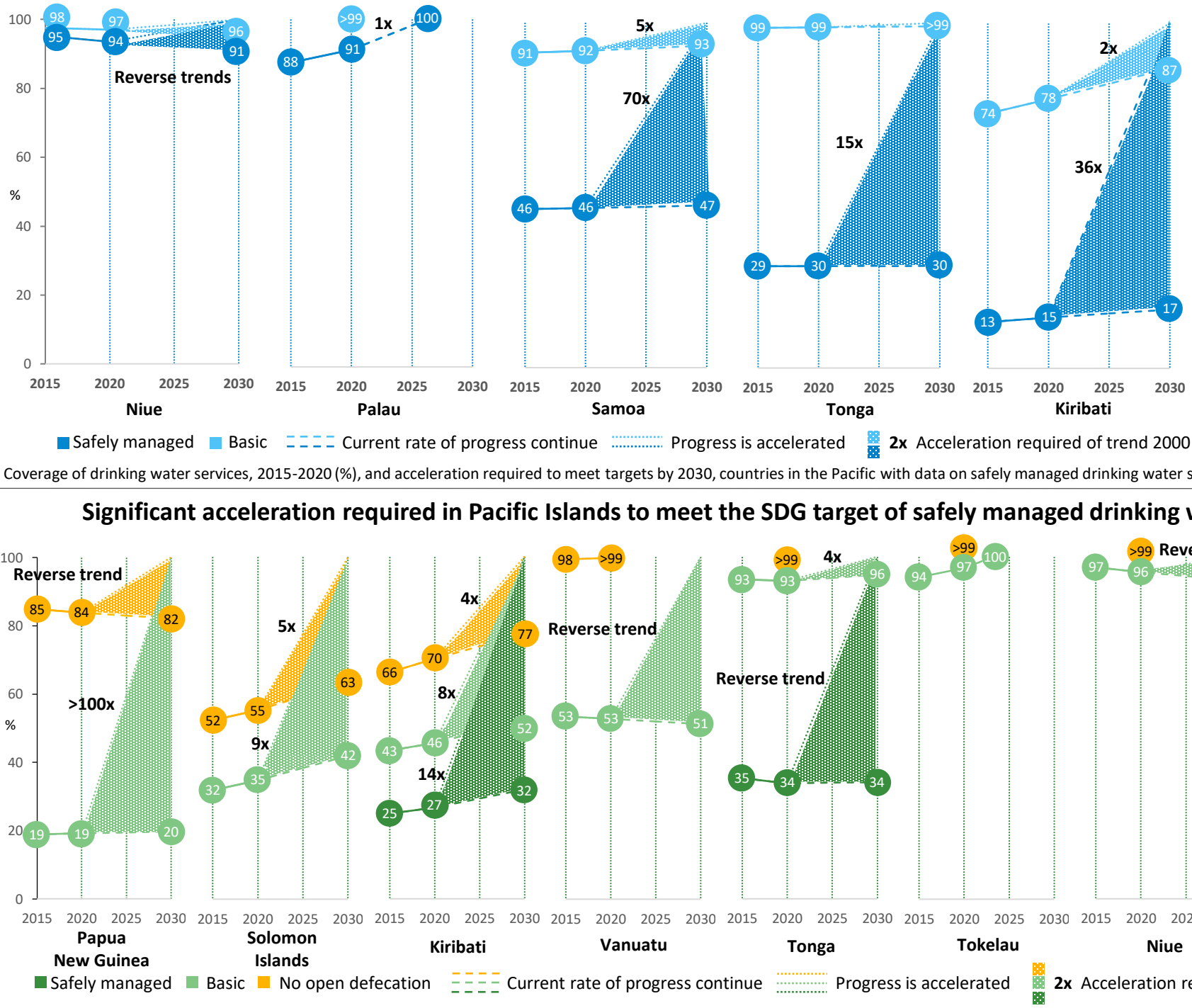
From basic- to safely managed sanitation services: Treated and disposed of off-site or -in situ



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

Significant acceleration required in Pacific Islands to meet the SDG target of safely managed drinking water services



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

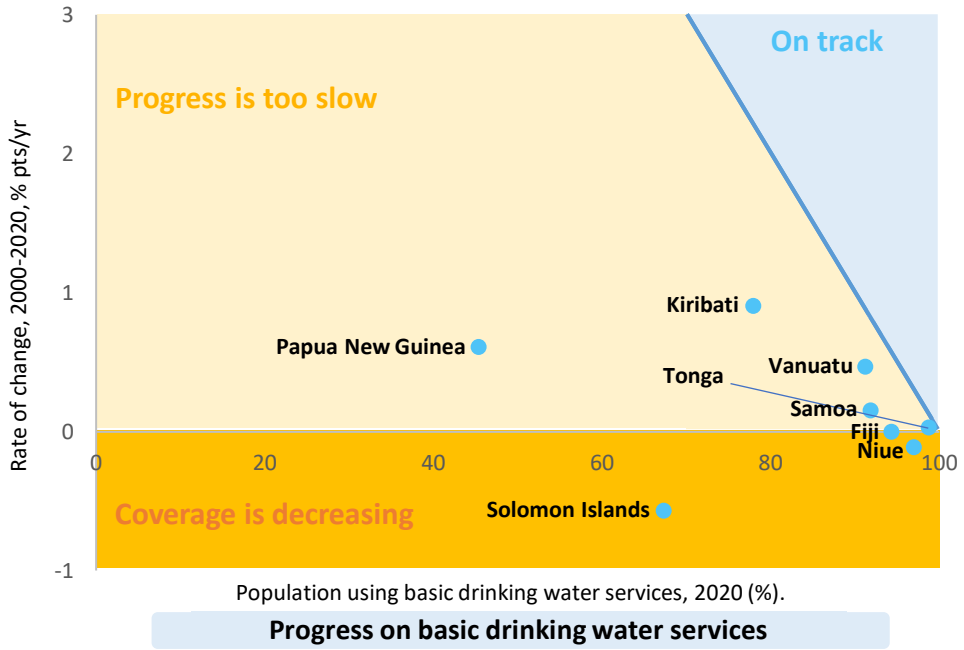
Coverage of sanitation services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030, countries in the Pacific with <99% coverage in basic sanitation services in 2020

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

None of the countries in the Pacific are on track to meet the SDG target of universal access to basic drinking water services

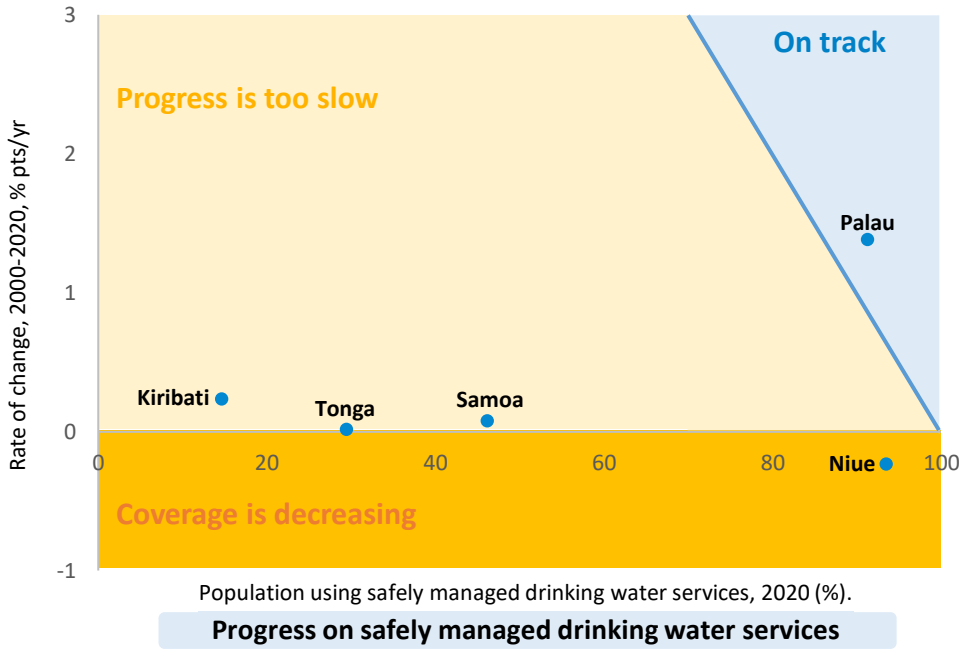


Population using basic drinking water services, 2020 (%).

Progress on basic drinking water services

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

Of the four countries with estimates for safely managed drinking water services, only Palau is on track to meet the SDG target

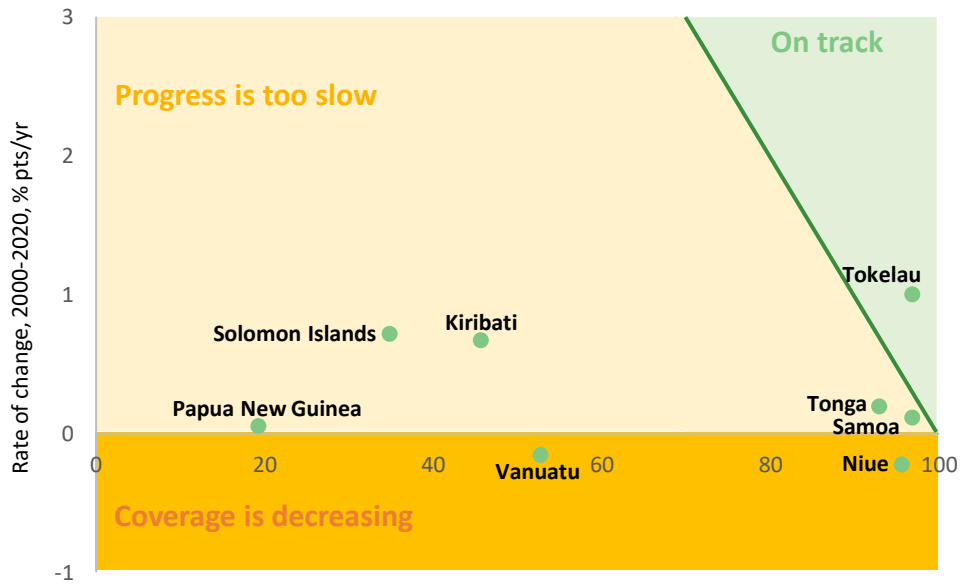


Population using safely managed drinking water services, 2020 (%).

Progress on safely managed drinking water services

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

Based on current trends, only Tokelau is on track to meet the SDG target of universal access to basic sanitation

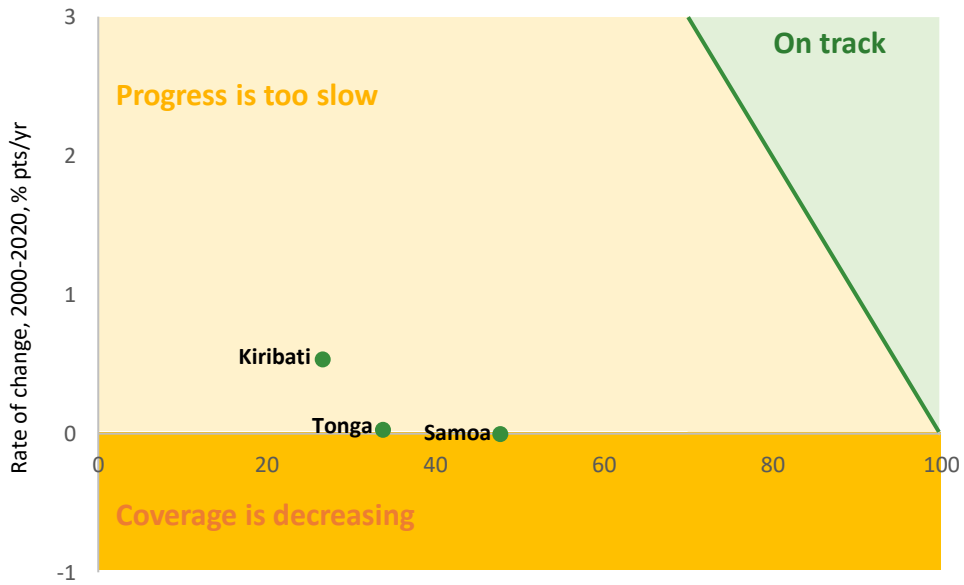


Population using basic sanitation services, 2020 (%).

Progress on basic sanitation services

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

Of the three countries in the Pacific with estimates for safely managed sanitation, none are on track to meet the SDG target

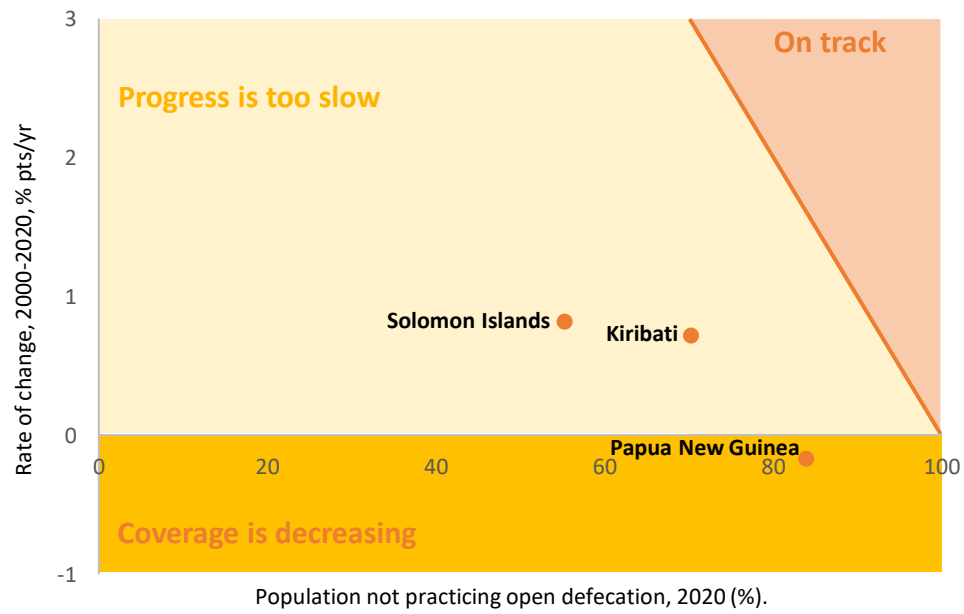


Population using safely managed sanitation services, 2020 (%).

Progress on safely managed sanitation services

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

Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Kiribati are on not on track to end open defecation by 2030



Population not practicing open defecation, 2020 (%).

Progress towards ending open defecation

Progress towards ending open defecation, 2000-2020, among countries in the Pacific with <1% open defecation 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 the 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 only Tokelau is on track to meet the 2030 target of universal access to basic sanitation, but that all other countries are not making enough progress. Only Palau is on track to meet the target for safely managed drinking water services. No country is on track to meet the SGD target of universal access to safely managed sanitation services.

Note: Cook Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tokelau and Tuvalu already reached >99% coverage with basic drinking water services in 2020; Cook Islands, Fiji and Palau also reached >99% coverage with basic sanitation services in 2020. These countries are considered to have reached universal access to basic services

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

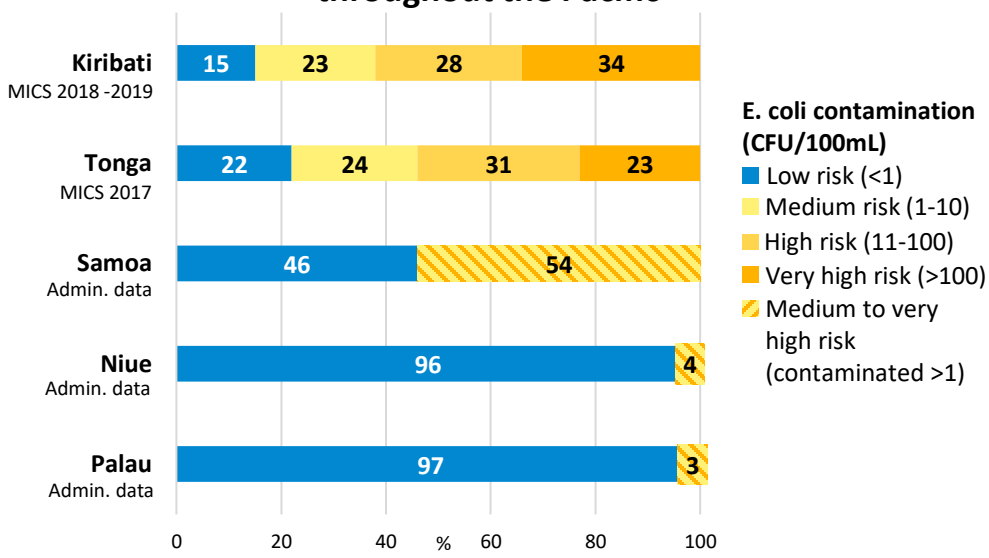
Water quality, hygiene, basic WASH services and inequalities in open defecation

www.washdata.org

Integrating SDG indicators into national monitoring systems; cost-effective field-based water quality survey module

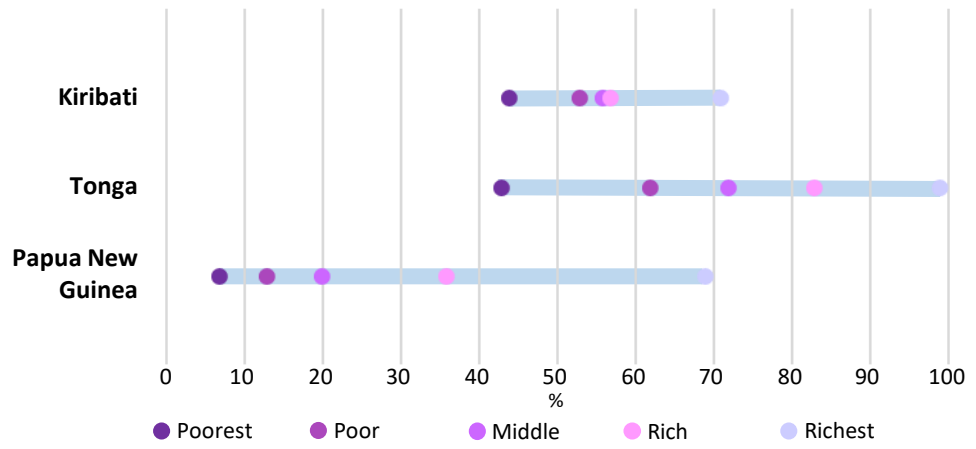
The UNICEF supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) module for water quality testing provides one of the indicators for safely-managed services The module has been used by more than 40 countries worldwide. To download this report, and other monitoring guidelines, please visit: www.washdata.org

Fecal contamination of drinking water is still of great concern throughout the Pacific



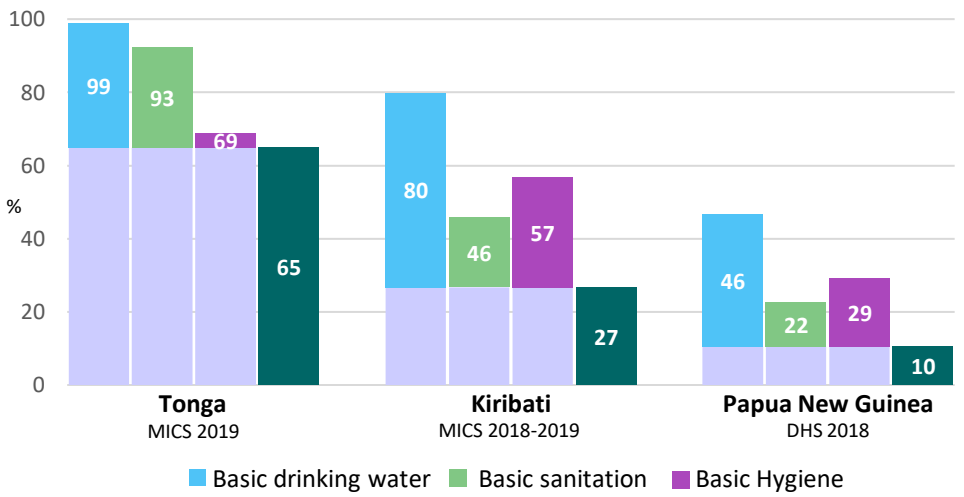
E. coli risk levels at the point of collection from admin data & selected household surveys, 2017-19 (%)

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, countries with household survey data that provide a disaggregation by wealth quintiles, 2018 -2019 (%)

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

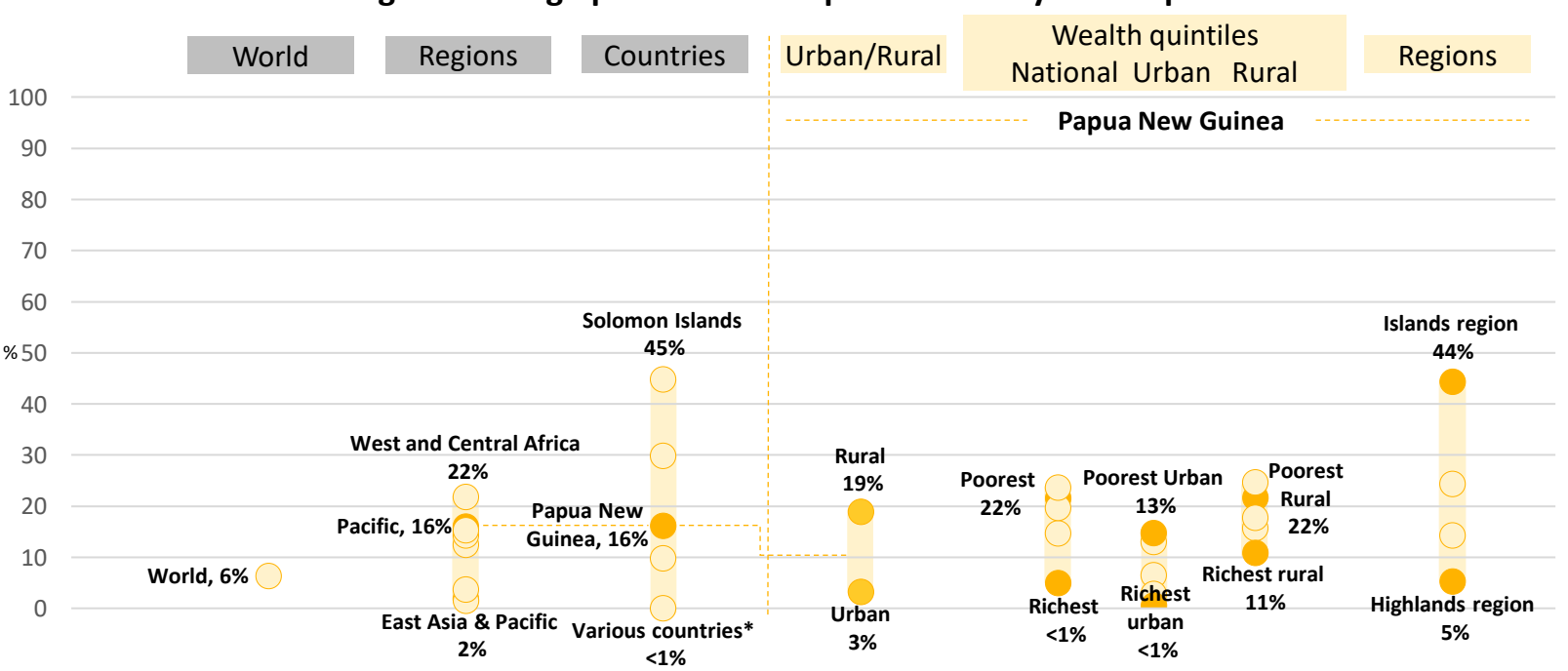


Basic drinking water, -sanitation , -hygiene and – full WASH services, selected surveys 2016 -2019 (%)

What the data say….

The above graph on the right shows the proportion of the population living in households that have access to all three basic WASH services. In Tonga, 99 percent of the population has access to a basic drinking water service, 93 percent has access to a basic sanitation services and, 69% of the population has access to basic hygiene services. Only 65% of the population in Tonga has access to all three basic WASH services. In Kiribati, despite 88 percent basic drinking water coverage, only 27% of the population has access to all three basic WASH services. In Papua New Guinea this is only 10 percent. Access to all three WASH services at the same time is associated with the highest health and socio-economic benefits. The findings in these graphs show that access to basic hygiene, defined as having a facility for washing hands with soap and water present, does not depend on access to a basic drinking water service. In all three countries access to a basic drinking water service is significantly higher than access to basic hygiene .

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



* Countries in the Pacific with <1% open defecation prevalence are: Fiji, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga and Vanuatu)

Proportion of the population practising open defecation by selected domains, 2020; sub-national data from Papua New Guinea (DHS 2018), (%)

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 various Pacific islands states. In the Islands Region of Papua New Guinea, 44% of the population still practices open defecation. Among the 20% rural poorest in Papua New Guinea open defecation prevalence is as high as 22%

Based on: WHO UNICEF JMP

Data Table Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Pacific

www.washdata.org

Countries & Region	Year	% Urban	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
Cook Islands	2015	74	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	<1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	75	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2015	55	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	57	94	<1	3	2	89	<1	6	5	98	<1	1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2015	52	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	56	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
Marshall Islands	2015	76	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	78	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	22	88	<1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	<1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2015	100	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	66	31	1	3	-	-	-	-	66	31	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	100	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	2015	43	98	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	<1	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	46	97	<1	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2015	78	>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	81	>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	13	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	13	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
Samoa	2015	19	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	18	92	7	1	<1	92	6	2	<1	92	8	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	97	2	<1	<1	95	4	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2015	22	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	25	67	6	21	6	59	7	27	7	91	4	4	1	35	6	15	45	21	2	19	58	78	18	<1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2015	0	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	94	4	2	<1	94	4	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	0	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	97	3	<1	<1	97	3	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2015	23	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	23	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	60	>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	64	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2015	25	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	26	91	1	<1	8	88	1	<1	10	>99	<1	<1	<1	53	16	31	<1	49	12	39	<1	65	27	8	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	**2015**	**19**	**51**	**2**	**18**	**28**	**43**	**2**	**21**	**34**	**90**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**30**	**4**	**50**	**15**	**22**	**3**	**57**	**18**	**68**	**9**	**20**	**3**	**34**	**30**	**37**	**27**	**31**	**43**	**64**	**24**	**12**
	2020	**19**	**54**	**2**	**19**	**24**	**46**	**3**	**23**	**29**	**91**	**<1**	**5**	**4**	**31**	**5**	**49**	**16**	**22**	**4**	**55**	**19**	**67**	**9**	**21**	**3**	**34**	**29**	**37**	**27**	**30**	**44**	**64**	**25**	**11**

Countries & Region	Year	Population (x 1,000)	% Urban	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: National: Piped	Drinking water: National: Non-piped	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: Rural: Piped	Drinking water: Rural: Non-piped	Drinking water: Urban: Safely managed	Drinking water: Urban: Accessible on premises	Drinking water: Urban: Available when needed	Drinking water: Urban: Free from contamination	Drinking water: Urban: Piped	Drinking water: Urban: Non-piped	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 Wastewater treated	Sanitation: Urban: Safely managed	Sanitation: Urban: Disposed in situ	Sanitation: Urban: Emptied and treated Wastewater treated
Cook Islands	2015	18	74	-	87	-	-	85	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	18	75	-	87	-	-	89	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2015	869	55	-	71	94	-	84	10	-	43	-	-	68	21	-	95	-	-	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	896	57	-	71	94	-	83	11	-	39	-	-	65	24	-	94	-	-	97	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	2015	111	52	13	58	48	13	35	41	6	39	48	6	12	48	20	76	48	20	57	34	25	21	<1	4	24	23	<1	<1	26	19	<1	7
	2020	119	56	15	56	51	15	39	43	7	35	51	7	9	54	21	72	50	21	62	35	27	23	<1	4	27	27	<1	<1	26	19	<1	7
Marshall Islands	2015	57	76	-	83	80	-	27	73	-	89	-	-	9	91	-	81	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	59	78	-	83	84	-	31	69	-	89	-	-	14	86	-	82	-	-	36	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federated States of Micronesia	2015	109	22	-	62	73	-	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	115	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2015	10	100	-	>99	-	-	53	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	53	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	11	100	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	2015	2	43	95	95	98	97	95	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	2	46	94	94	97	96	97	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2015	18	78	88	88	>99	97	78	21	68	68	-	88	45	55	93	93	>99	>99	88	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	18	81	91	91	>99	97	86	14	70	70	-	88	48	52	96	96	>99	>99	94	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2015	8,108	13	-	26	25	-	19	25	-	20	22	-	13	24	-	65	46	-	60	27	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	<1	29	10	5	14
	2020	8,947	13	-	33	27	-	18	29	-	24	24	-	13	29	-	86	46	-	53	34	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	28	7	4	17
Samoa	2015	194	19	46	90	75	46	85	13	-	90	-	-	84	14	-	90	-	-	88	11	48	48	<1	<1	50	50	<1	<1	37	37	<1	<1
	2020	198	18	46	91	75	46	84	14	-	91	-	-	83	15	-	91	-	-	87	13	48	48	<1	<1	50	50	<1	<1	37	36	<1	<1
Solomon Islands	2015	603	22	-	53	38	-	48	27	-	44	56	-	42	28	-	83	-	-	71	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	687	25	-	52	37	-	46	27	-	41	53	-	38	28	-	83	-	-	70	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2015	1	0	-	92	-	-	95	4	-	92	-	-	95	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	1	0	-	97	-	-	95	4	-	97	-	-	95	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2015	101	23	29	98	91	29	>99	<1	23	98	90	23	>99	<1	51	99	94	51	99	<1	35	34	<1	<1	38	37	<1	<1	26	25	<1	<1
	2020	106	23	30	98	91	30	>99	<1	23	98	90	23	>99	<1	51	>99	94	51	>99	<1	34	32	<1	1	37	36	<1	1	23	22	<1	1
Tuvalu	2015	11	60	-	98	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	50	-	>99	50	>99	<1	6	6	<1	<1	8	8	<1	<1	5	5	<1	<1
	2020	12	64	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	>99	50	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2015	271	25	-	50	-	-	48	43	-	43	-	-	38	51	56	71	-	56	79	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	307	26	-	50	-	-	48	45	-	43	-	-	37	53	57	71	-	57	78	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	**2015**	**10,482**	**19**	-	**35**	**32**	-	**29**	**24**	-	**26**	**28**	-	**20**	**25**	-	**76**	**50**	-	**71**	**20**	-	-	-	**3**	-	-	-	**<1**	-	-	-	**15**
	2020	**11,497**	**19**	-	**40**	**34**	-	**28**	**28**	-	**29**	**30**	-	**19**	**29**	-	**87**	**50**	-	**67**	**24**	-	-	-	**4**	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	**16**

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

Acknowledgments: The JMP Regional Snapshot on WASH was produced by the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office; Regional Office; address: 19 Phra Atit Road Bangkok 10200, Thailand

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