

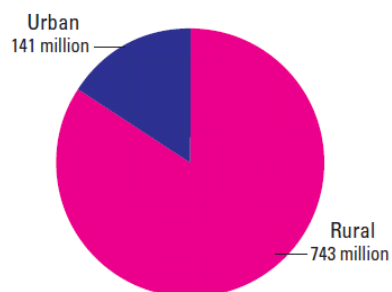
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

MDG target: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Improved drinking water sources

84% of the population without an improved drinking water source lives in rural areas; 16% lives in urban areas

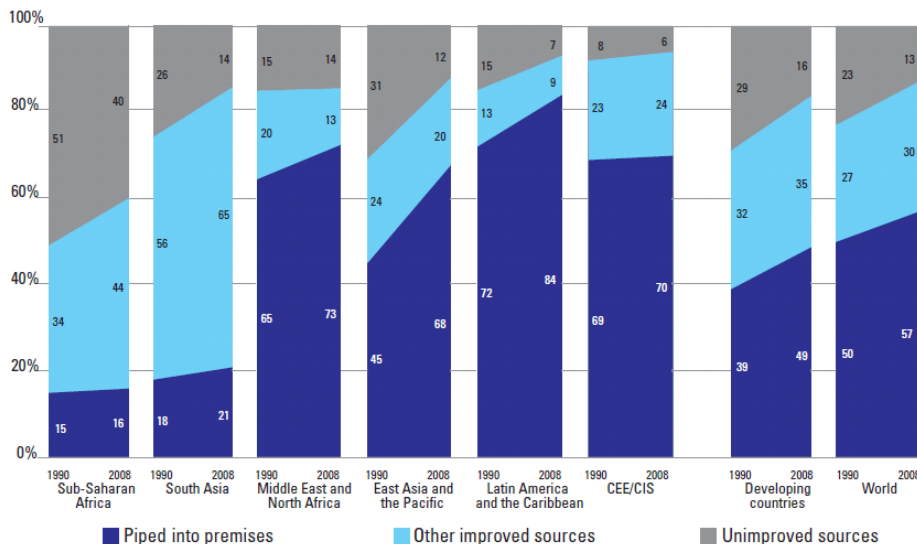
Population not using improved drinking water sources, by area of residence, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Progress has been made in the use of improved drinking water sources, but reaching the last 10–15% of the population remains a challenge

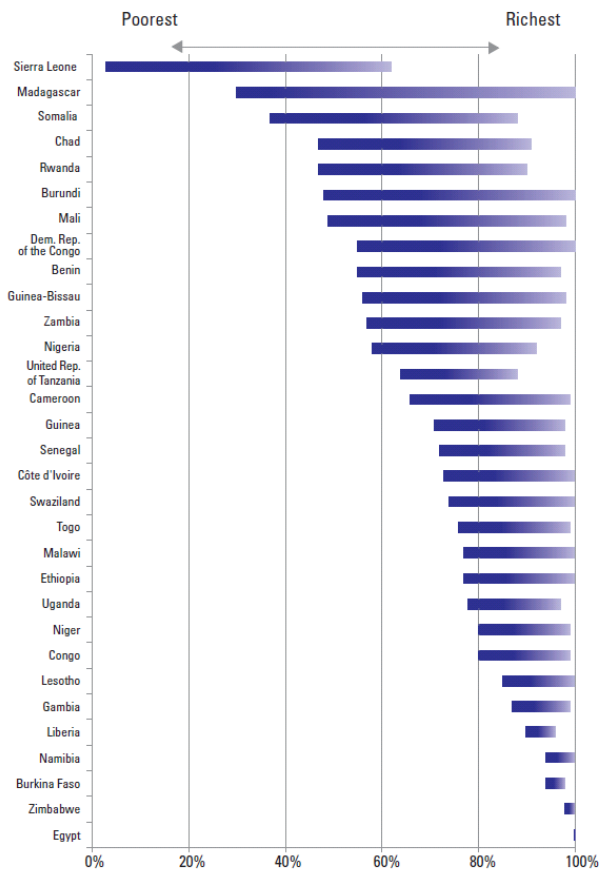
Trends in the use of drinking water sources, by region



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Significant intra-urban disparities exist between rich and poor in African countries

Use of improved drinking water sources, among the poorest 20% of households (left end of bar) and the richest 20% of households (right end of bar) in urban areas



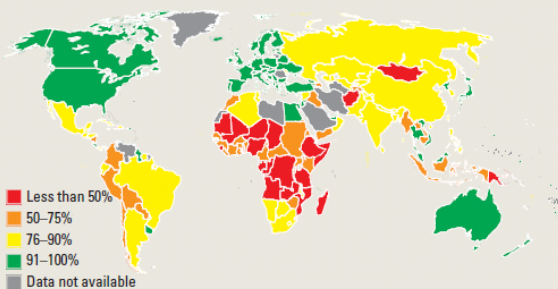
Source: MICS, DHS, MIS, 2004–2009.

Statistics & Monitoring Section, Policy and Practice

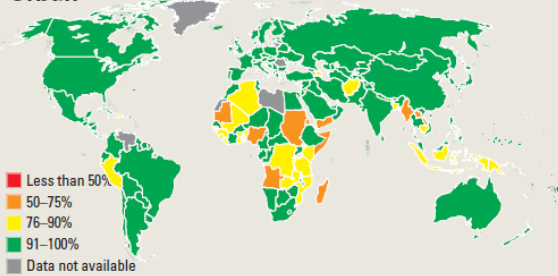
In much of rural Africa, less than half of the population uses improved drinking water sources

Use of drinking water sources, 2008

Rural



Urban



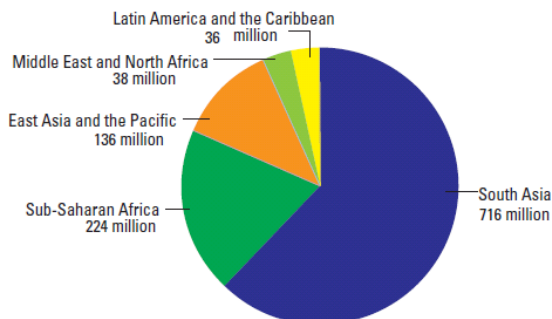
Source for both maps: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Note: This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.

Improved sanitation facilities

1.1 billion people still practise open defecation

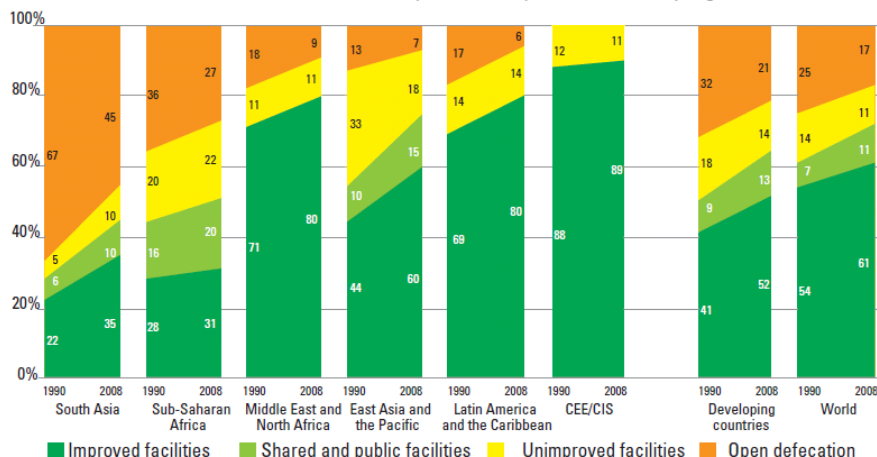
Distribution of the population practising open defecation, by region, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Increases in sanitation coverage are modest, although reductions in open defecation rates are encouraging

Trends in the use of sanitation facilities and the practice of open defecation, by region

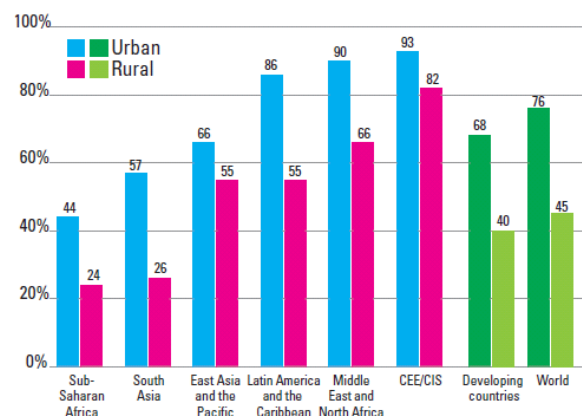


Note: There is insufficient information about the percentage of the population using shared or public facilities for the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and CEE/CIS.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

Sanitation coverage in urban areas of the developing world is 70% higher than in rural areas

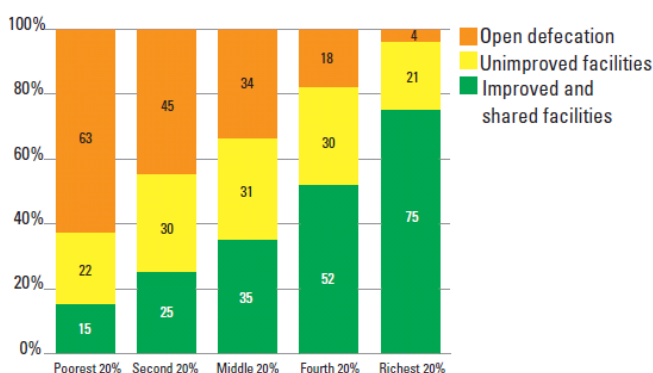
Improved sanitation coverage, by area of residence, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, 2010.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the richest 20% are five times more likely to use improved sanitation facilities than the poorest 20%

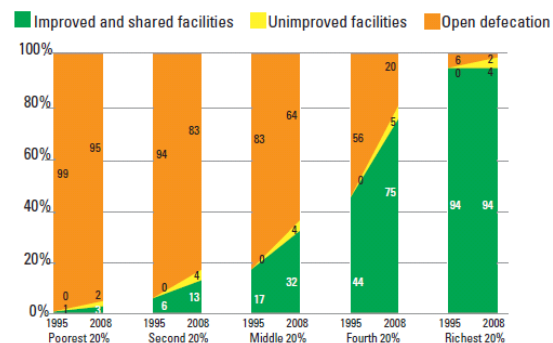
Use of sanitation facilities and the practice of open defecation, by household wealth quintile, sub-Saharan Africa



Source: MICS, MIS and DHS from 33 countries (2004–2009), covering 79% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa.

India: 166 million people gained access to improved sanitation since 1995, but little progress has been made in the poorest households

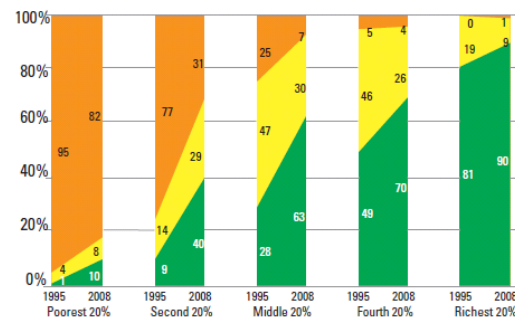
Trends in the use of sanitation facilities, by household wealth quintile



Source: Trend analysis based on 3 or more DHS, AIS and /or MICS.

Côte d'Ivoire: Inequities persist, but coverage has increased across most wealth quintiles

Trends in the use of sanitation facilities, by household wealth quintile



Source: Trend analysis based on 3 or more DHS, AIS and /or MICS.