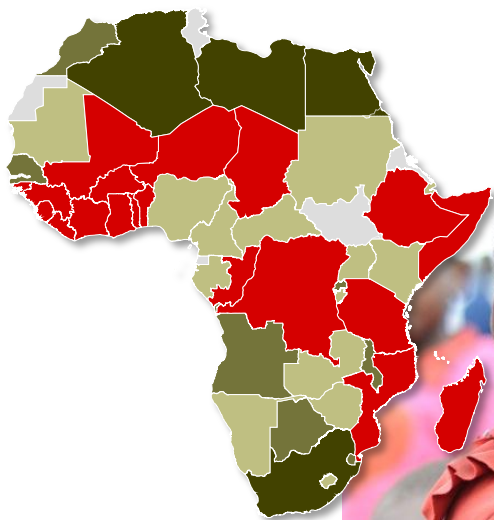
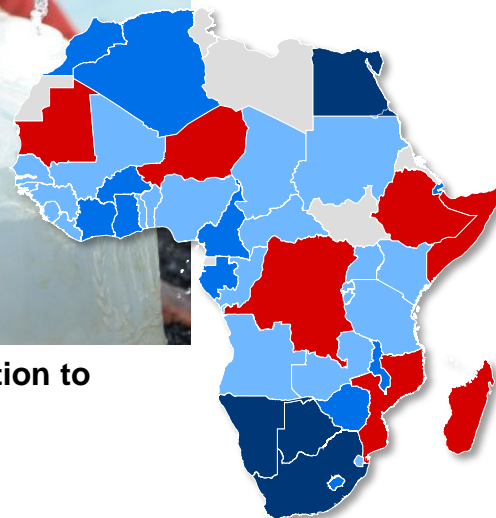


A Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Africa – 2012 Update

A regional perspective based on new data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation



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Prepared for AMCOW as a contribution to
Fourth Africa Water Week
Cairo, Egypt
14 – 15 May, 2012



African Ministers' Council on Water

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In collaboration with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

Disclaimer

The data presented in this report are based on the latest estimates of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation as presented in its latest report *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation – 2012 Update* of March 2012. The individual country estimates are based on data from national censuses and nationally representative household sample surveys using the international indicator definition for monitoring progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. The estimates and assessments presented in this report do not necessarily reflect the point of view or position of AMCOW and/or its member countries.

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Foreword

On behalf of AMCOW, I am pleased to present this Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Africa. For us in AMCOW, this data reminds us of the great challenge we face, and opportunity we have in front of us to tackle the water and sanitation problems with strong leadership and commitment. We can make great changes in the lives of Africans and achieve social and economic development through improving water and sanitation.

In March 2012, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation announced that the world has met the MDG drinking water target of halving, by 2015 the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Measured by the proportion of the population that uses an improved drinking water sources it calculated that over 2 billion people gained access over the period 1990-2010. It estimates that since 1990, 322 million Africans gained access to an improved drinking water source and 189 million gained access to an improved sanitation facility. Yet 65 million more people in Africa lacked access to an improved drinking water source in 2010 than did in 1990 and the population without an improved sanitation facility increased by 197 million since 1990. So despite our considerable achievements we must ask ourselves if we are doing enough in bringing the most basic of services to our populations, in particular to those in remote rural areas where the majority of the population without such services still reside.

AMCOW is grateful to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation for its assistance in preparing this Snapshot. We hope it will serve to guide and inform the deliberations at the fourth Africa Water Week, and in the future as we work together to serve the people of Africa with better water and sanitation.



Bai-Mass Taal
Executive Secretary of AMCOW

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Introduction

This Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Africa – 2012 update, aims to inform senior policy makers about the status and trends in progress towards achieving the MDG drinking-water and sanitation target in Africa. It is a contribution of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) to the fourth African Water Week (Cairo, 15-16 May 2012) which brings together senior officials from across the continent to review and discuss the challenges and priorities in the acceleration of providing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

This is the third AMCOW Snapshot prepared in collaboration with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). The country estimates presented in this Snapshot are those published by the JMP in March 2012, in *Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2012 Update*. The JMP is the official mechanism for tracking progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. Its estimates are derived from data collected by national statistics offices and other relevant institutions through national censuses and nationally representative household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standard and Measurement Studies (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ) and other national surveys.

This Snapshot compares progress across the five AMCOW regions. On page 13 an assessment is included for sub-Saharan Africa of the use of drinking water sources and sanitation practices by socio-economic classification comparing the poorest and the richest 20% of the population. In addition, on page 14, a new indicator is introduced for a comparison of country efforts identifying 13 African countries performing better than the regional average on both water and sanitation.

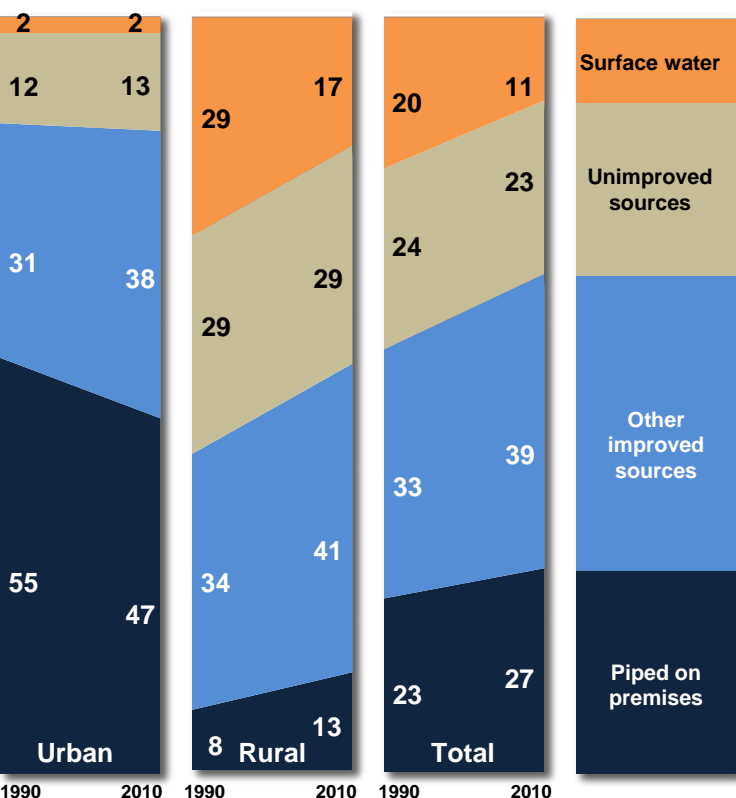
In order to maintain comparability of data on the use of drinking water and sanitation between and within countries over time, the JMP uses the standard MDG classifications for *improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities*. It should be noted that some improved drinking water sources may not be adequately maintained and therefore may not actually provide “safe” drinking water. As a result it is likely that the number of people using safe water supplies has been overestimated.

The internationally agreed MDG definitions, explained on pages 17 and 18 of this Snapshot, may differ from national definitions of access. Some countries may, therefore, use different national estimates than those presented in this Snapshot.

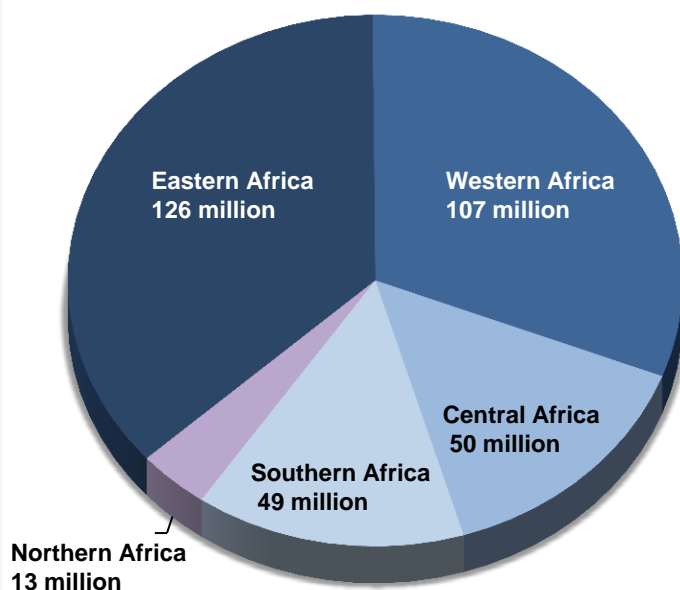
For further information on JMP estimates please visit: www.wssinfo.org

All Africa drinking water coverage trends

Drinking water coverage trends, Africa, 1990 – 2010



344 million people in Africa without an improved drinking water source in 2010



Facts

- 322 million people in Africa gained access to an improved drinking water source since 1990
- The population that uses a piped drinking water source onto premises increased from 147 million in 1990, to 271 million in 2010
- To meet the MDG drinking water target 215 million people need to gain access over the period 2010 - 2015
- Despite an increase in drinking water coverage from 56 per cent in 1990, to 66 per cent in 2010, the population relying on unimproved drinking water source increased from 279 million in 1990, to 344 million in 2010
- In 2010, 115 million people directly draw on surface water to meet their drinking water needs

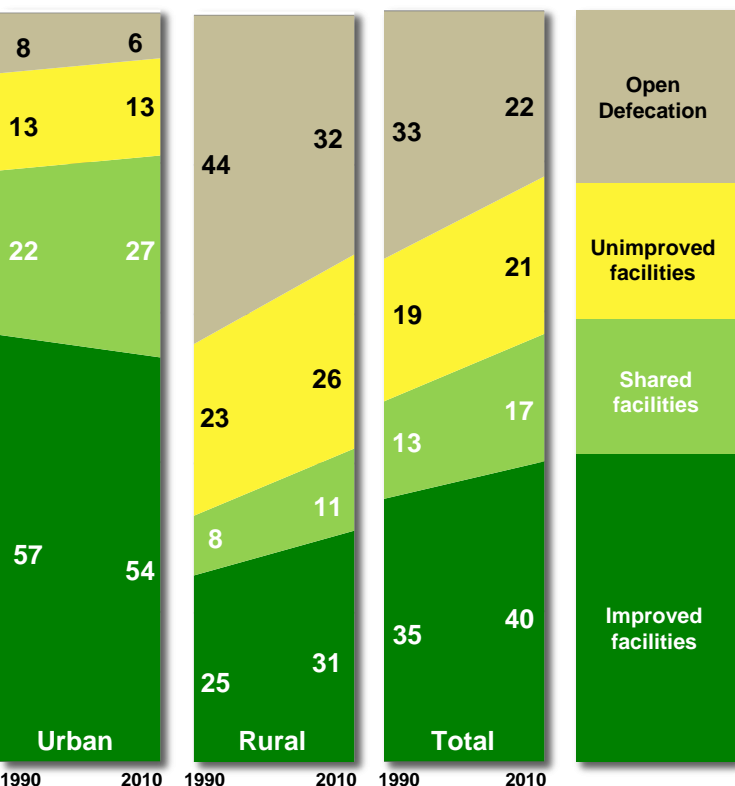
Population (millions)	Population using improved drinking water sources			Population using a piped supply on premises			Population using other improved drinking water sources			Population using unimproved sources for drinking water			Population using surface water		
Urban Rural Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990 204 431 635	86%	42%	56%	55%	8%	23%	31%	34%	33%	12%	29%	24%	2%	29%	20%
1995 246 475 721	85%	44%	58%	53%	9%	24%	32%	35%	34%	13%	30%	24%	2%	26%	18%
2000 291 520 811	85%	47%	61%	51%	11%	25%	34%	36%	36%	13%	30%	23%	2%	23%	16%
2005 345 566 911	86%	51%	64%	49%	12%	26%	37%	39%	38%	12%	29%	23%	2%	20%	13%
2010 409 613 1,022	85%	54%	66%	47%	13%	27%	38%	41%	39%	13%	29%	23%	2%	17%	11%
2015 484 661 1,145	-	-	78%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Population (millions)	Population using improved drinking water sources (millions)			Population using a piped supply on premises (millions)			Population using other improved drinking water sources (millions)			Population using unimproved sources for drinking water (millions)			Population using surface water (millions)		
Urban Rural Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990 204 431 635	176	181	356	112	35	147	64	146	209	23	127	151	5	123	128
1995 246 475 721	210	210	420	130	44	174	80	166	246	30	141	171	6	124	130
2000 291 520 811	248	246	495	149	55	204	99	191	291	37	154	190	6	120	126
2005 345 566 911	296	286	582	169	68	237	127	218	345	41	167	208	8	113	121
2010 409 613 1,022	349	328	678	191	81	271	158	247	407	51	179	229	9	106	115
2015 484 661 1,145	-	-	893*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

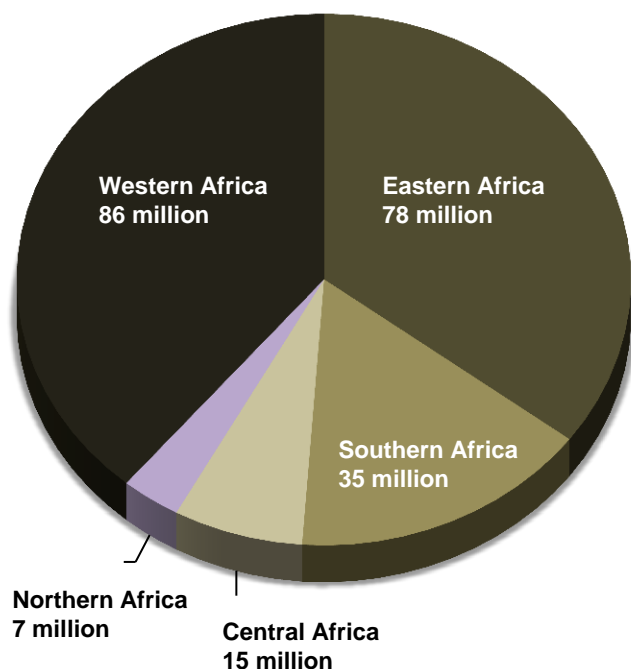
* MDG targets, based on JMP 1990 coverage estimates.

All Africa sanitation coverage trends

Sanitation coverage trends, Africa, 1990 – 2010



222 million people in Africa practised open defecation in 2010



Facts

- Africa has made limited progress in providing its people with access to basic sanitation. Coverage only increased from 35 per cent in 1990, to 40 per cent in 2010, equal to 189 million people gaining access.
- With a population growth of almost 400 million people since 1990, the population without an improved sanitation facility increased by almost 200 million people to 612 million in 2010.
- With a doubling of the urban population over the period 1990-2010, more than 1 in 4 people in urban areas rely on shared or public sanitation facilities.
- Little over 1 in 5 people in Africa still practise open defecation, down from 1 in 3 in 1990.

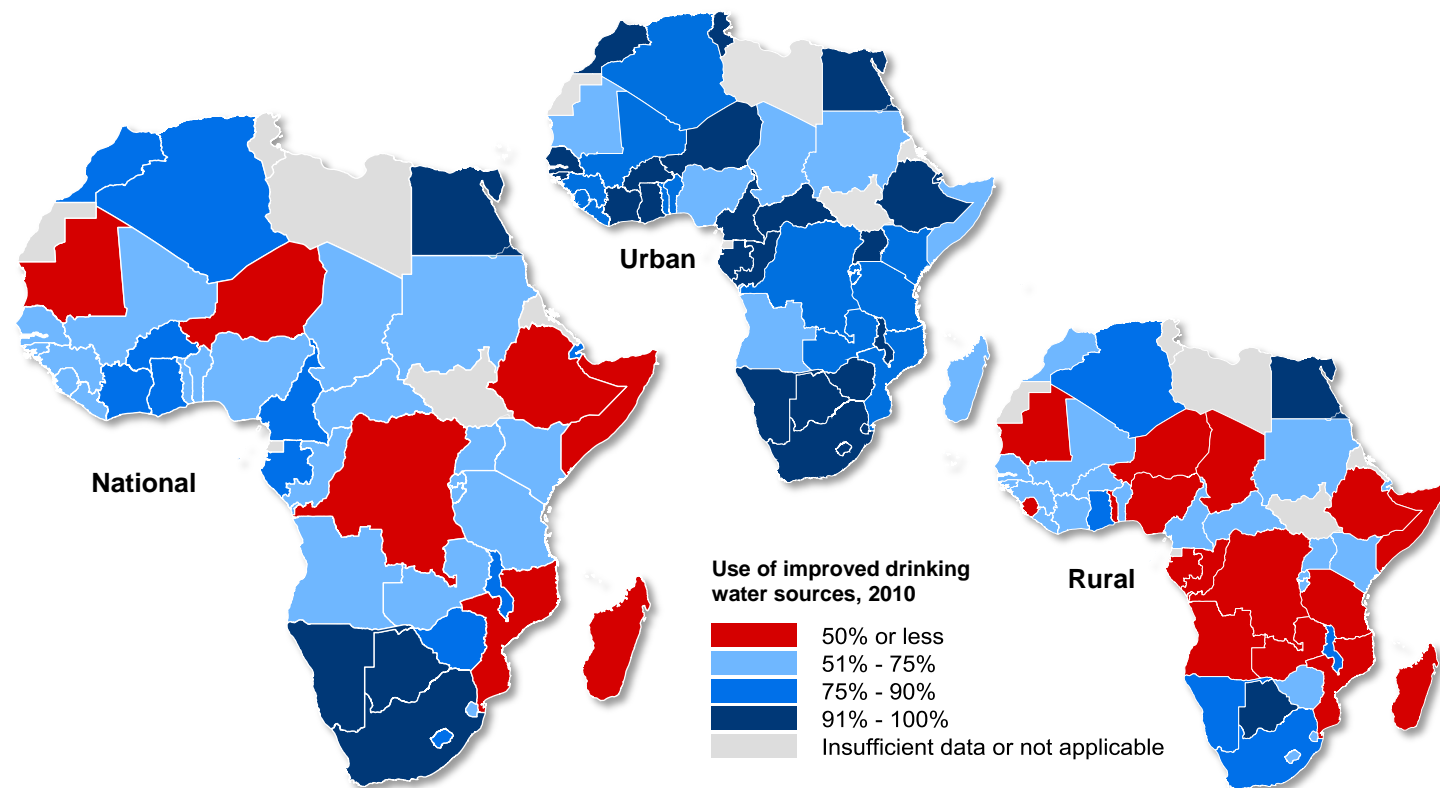
Population (millions)	Population using improved sanitation			Population using shared sanitation			Population using unimproved sanitation			Population practising open defecation			Population without improved sanitation		
Urban Rural Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990 204 431 635	57%	24%	35%	21%	8%	12%	14%	24%	21%	8%	44%	32%	43%	76%	65%
1995 246 475 721	56%	25%	36%	22%	8%	13%	14%	25%	21%	8%	42%	30%	44%	75%	64%
2000 291 520 811	55%	27%	37%	23%	9%	14%	15%	25%	21%	7%	39%	28%	44%	73%	63%
2005 345 566 911	55%	29%	39%	24%	10%	16%	14%	25%	20%	7%	36%	25%	45%	71%	61%
2010 409 613 1,022	54%	31%	40%	25%	11%	17%	15%	26%	21%	6%	32%	22%	45%	69%	60%
2015 484 661 1,145	-	-	68%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Population (millions)	Population using improved sanitation (millions)			Population using shared sanitation (millions)			Population using unimproved sanitation (millions)			Population practising open defecation (millions)			Population without improved sanitation (millions)		
Urban Rural Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990 204 431 635	115	105	221	44	35	78	29	102	131	16	189	205	89	326	415
1995 246 475 721	137	121	258	55	40	95	35	114	149	19	200	219	109	354	463
2000 291 520 811	161	143	304	68	49	117	41	124	165	21	204	225	130	377	507
2005 345 566 911	189	167	356	84	59	143	49	138	187	23	202	225	156	399	555
2010 409 613 1,022	220	190	410	103	68	171	61	158	218	25	197	223	189	424	612
2015 484 661 1,145	-	-	779*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* MDG targets, based on JMP 1990 coverage estimates.

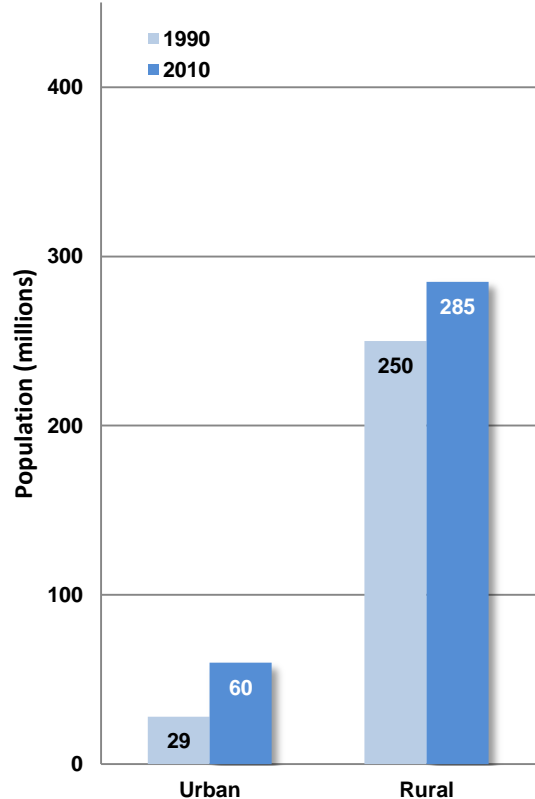
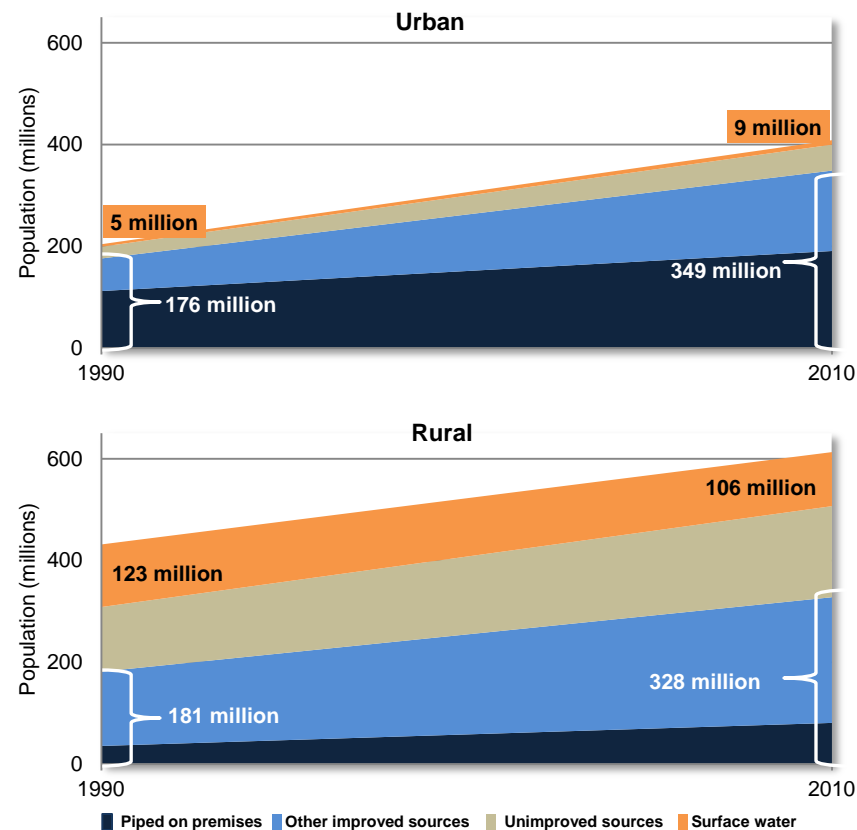
Urban and rural drinking water coverage trends

In seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa less than half of the population uses an improved drinking water source; rural drinking water coverage lags far behind urban drinking water coverage



Almost five times as many people in rural areas without an improved drinking water source than in urban areas, 1990 – 2010

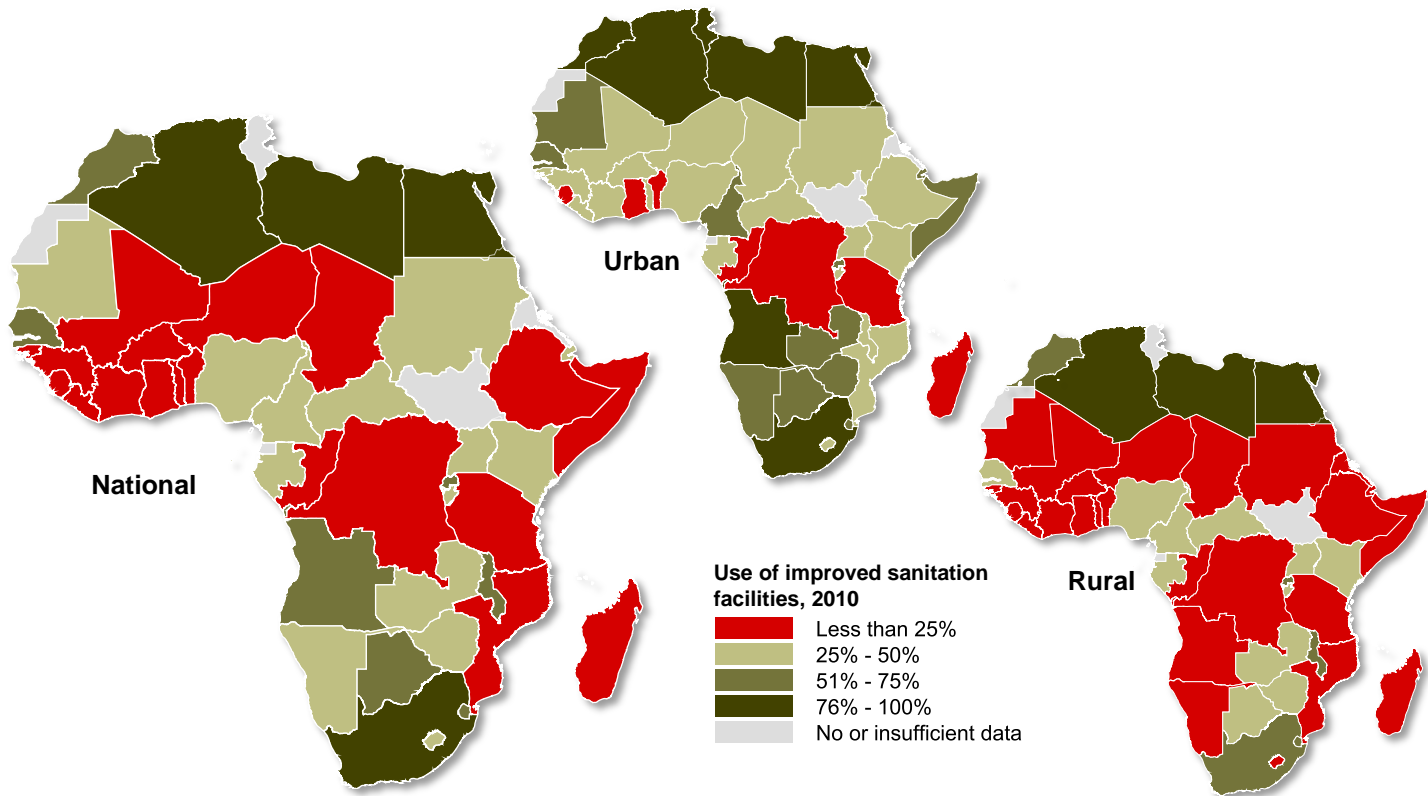
Since 1990, the population without an improved drinking water source increased by 65 million



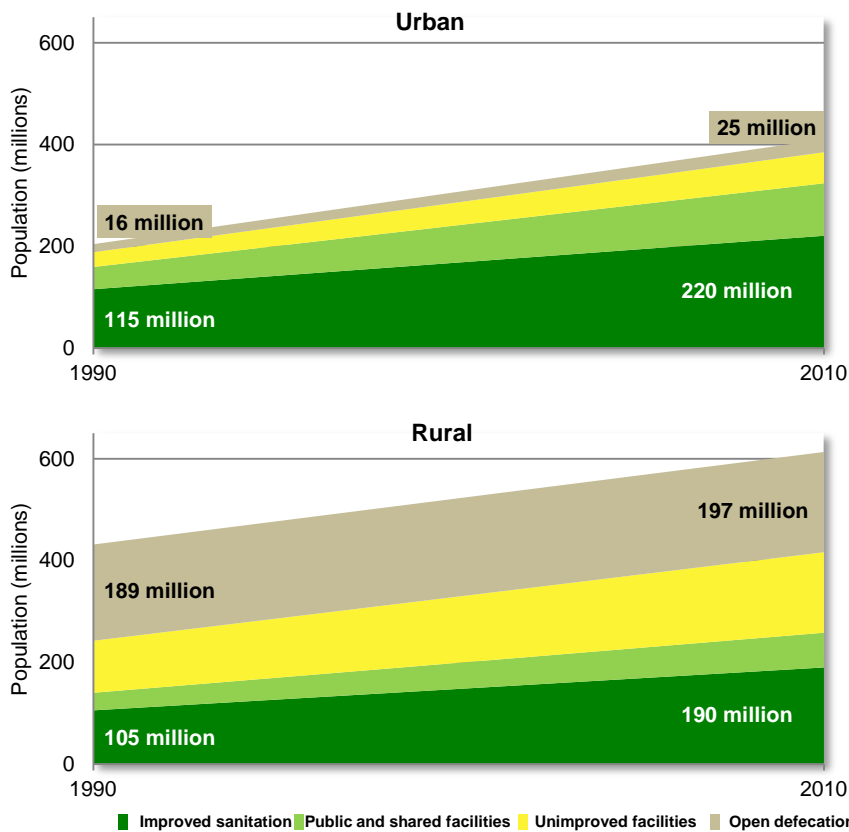
Urban/rural disparities in the population without improved sanitation, Africa, 1990 and 2010 (millions)

Urban and rural sanitation coverage trends

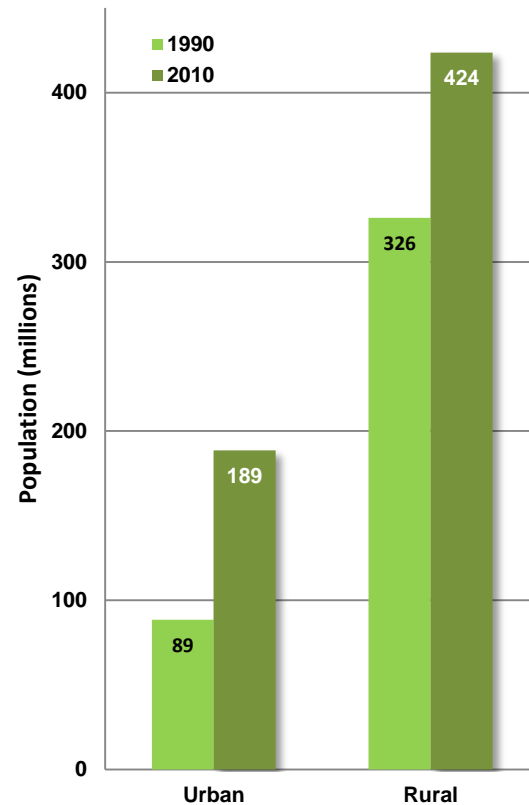
In 18 countries in sub-Saharan Africa a less than a quarter of the population uses an improved sanitation facility



Sanitation coverage trends by population, Africa, 1990 – 2010



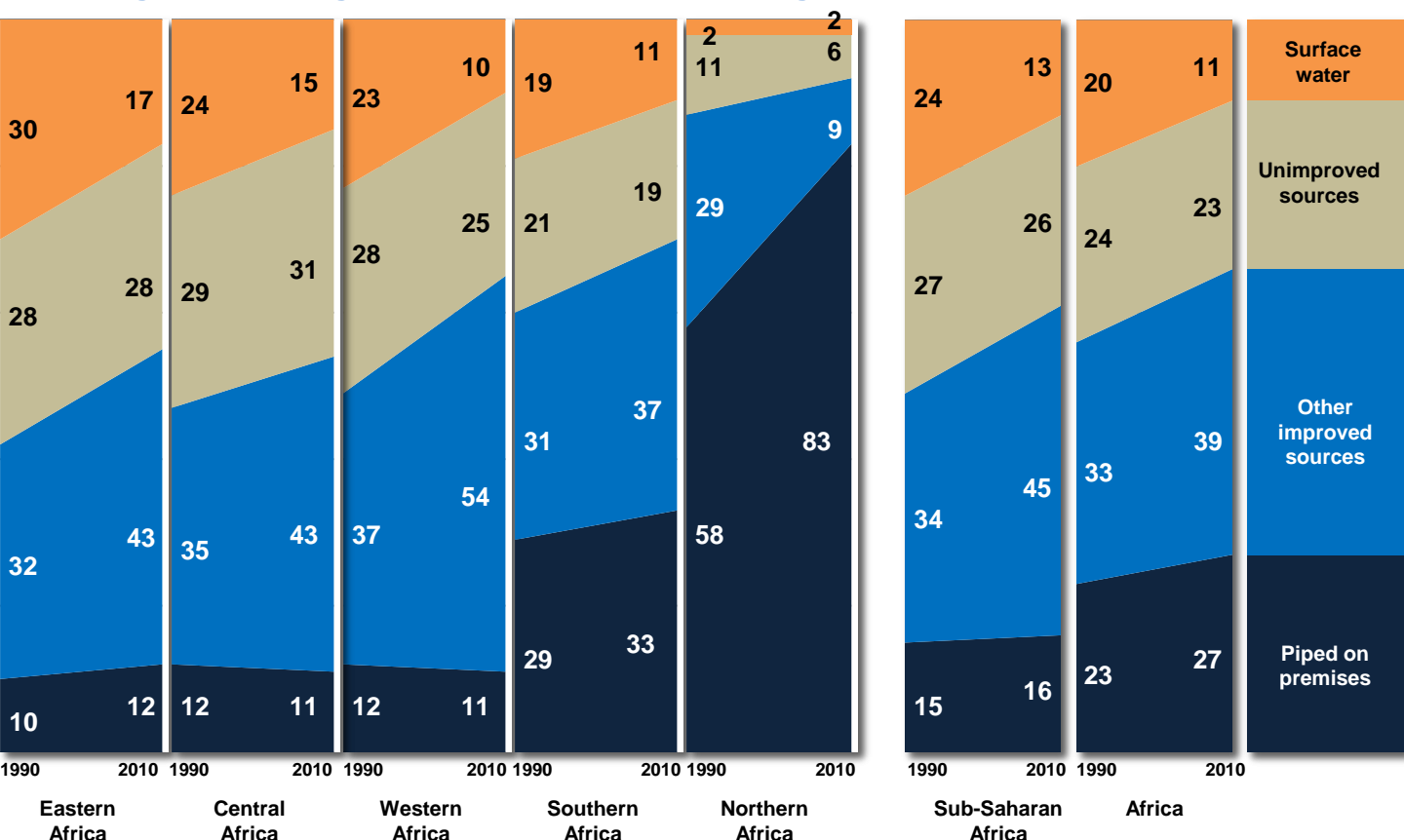
Since 1990, the population without an improved sanitation facility increased by 198 million



Urban/rural disparities in the population without improved sanitation, sub-Saharan Africa, 1990 and 2010 (millions)

AMCOW regional drinking water coverage trends

Drinking water coverage trends 1990 – 2010, AMCOW regions, sub-Saharan Africa and all of Africa



Sub-Saharan Africa comprises of the countries in the AMCOW regions of Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa

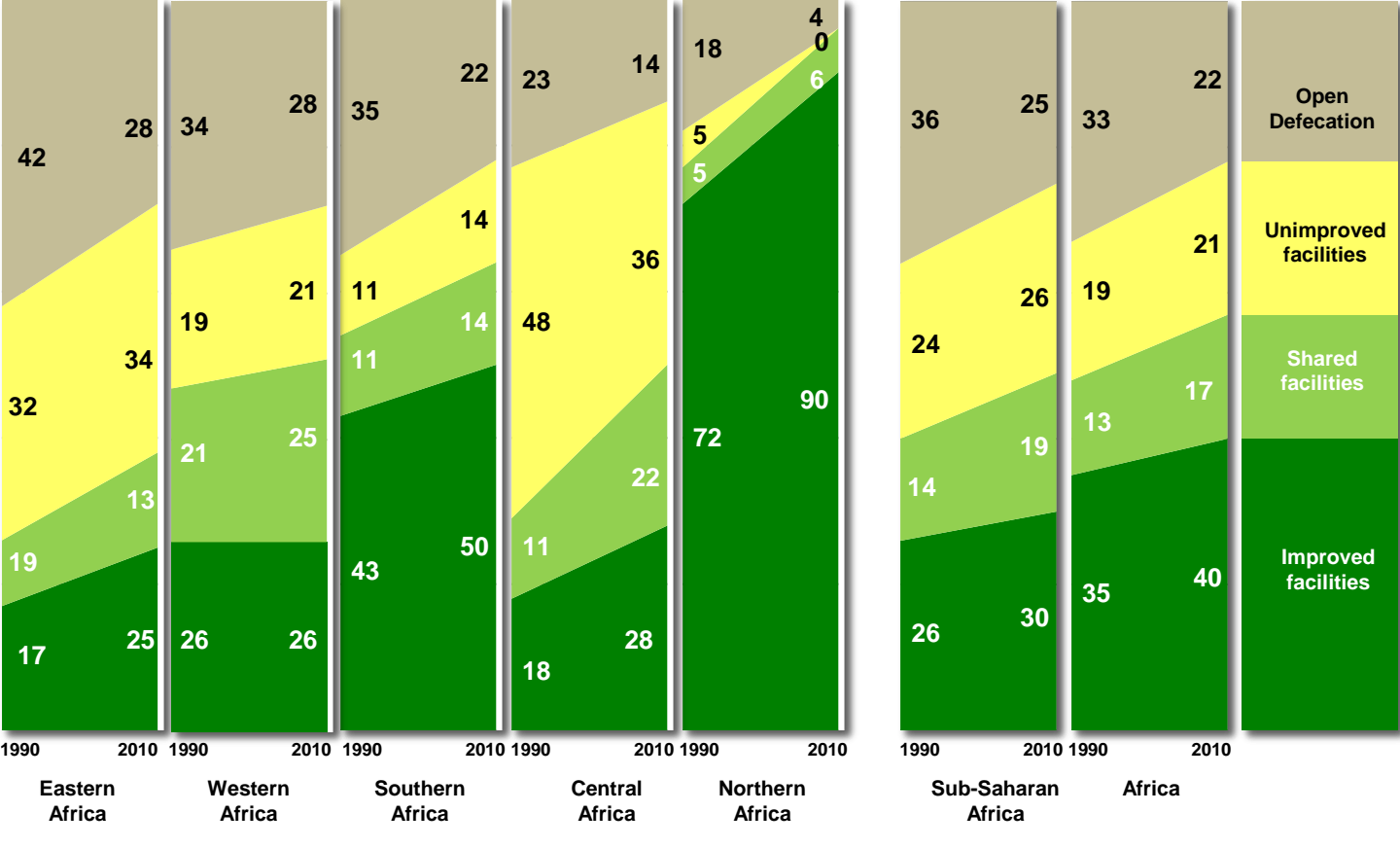
Due to rounding and different ways of aggregating regional data, the sum of the individual regional data does not necessarily match the regional aggregates of sub-Saharan Africa and Africa

Urban, rural and total drinking water coverage – population data 1990 - 2010

Population (millions)				Population using improved drinking water sources (millions)				Population using a piped supply on premises (millions)				Population using other improved sources (millions)				Population using unimproved sources for drinking water (millions)				Population using surface water (millions)			
Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Western Africa																							
1990	60	122	183	47	42	89		19	3	22		28	39	67		11	41	52		2	39	42	
2010	136	168	304	110	87	197		29	5	34		81	82	163		22	56	77		4	25	30	
Eastern Africa																							
1990	28	137	165	24	46	70		11	6	17		13	40	53		3	43	45		1	48	50	
2010	65	216	280	52	101	154		26	9	35		26	92	119		11	70	79		2	45	47	
Southern Africa																							
1990	38	68	106	33	31	64		24	6	30		9	25	34		4	18	22		1	19	20	
2010	73	90	163	64	51	114		43	10	53		21	41	61		7	22	31		2	17	18	
Central Africa																							
1990	20	42	61	16	12	29		7	0	7		9	12	22		3	16	17		1	14	15	
2010	44	64	108	37	21	58		10	1	12		27	20	46		6	28	34		1	15	16	
Northern Africa																							
1990	58	62	120	55	49	104		50	20	70		5	29	34		3	11	14		0	2	2	
2010	90	76	166	86	67	153		82	55	137		4	12	16		4	5	9		0	4	4	
Sub-Saharan Africa																							
1990	146	370	516	121	131	252		62	15	77		59	116	175		20	118	138		5	121	126	
2010	319	537	856	264	261	525		109	25	134		155	236	391		46	174	220		9	102	111	
Africa																							
1990	204	431	635	176	181	356		112	35	147		64	146	209		23	127	151		5	123	128	
2010	409	613	1,022	349	328	678		191	81	271		158	247	407		51	179	229		9	106	111	

AMCOW regional sanitation coverage trends

Sanitation coverage trends 1990 – 2010, AMCOW regions, sub-Saharan Africa and all of Africa



Sub-Saharan Africa comprises of the countries in the AMCOW regions of Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa

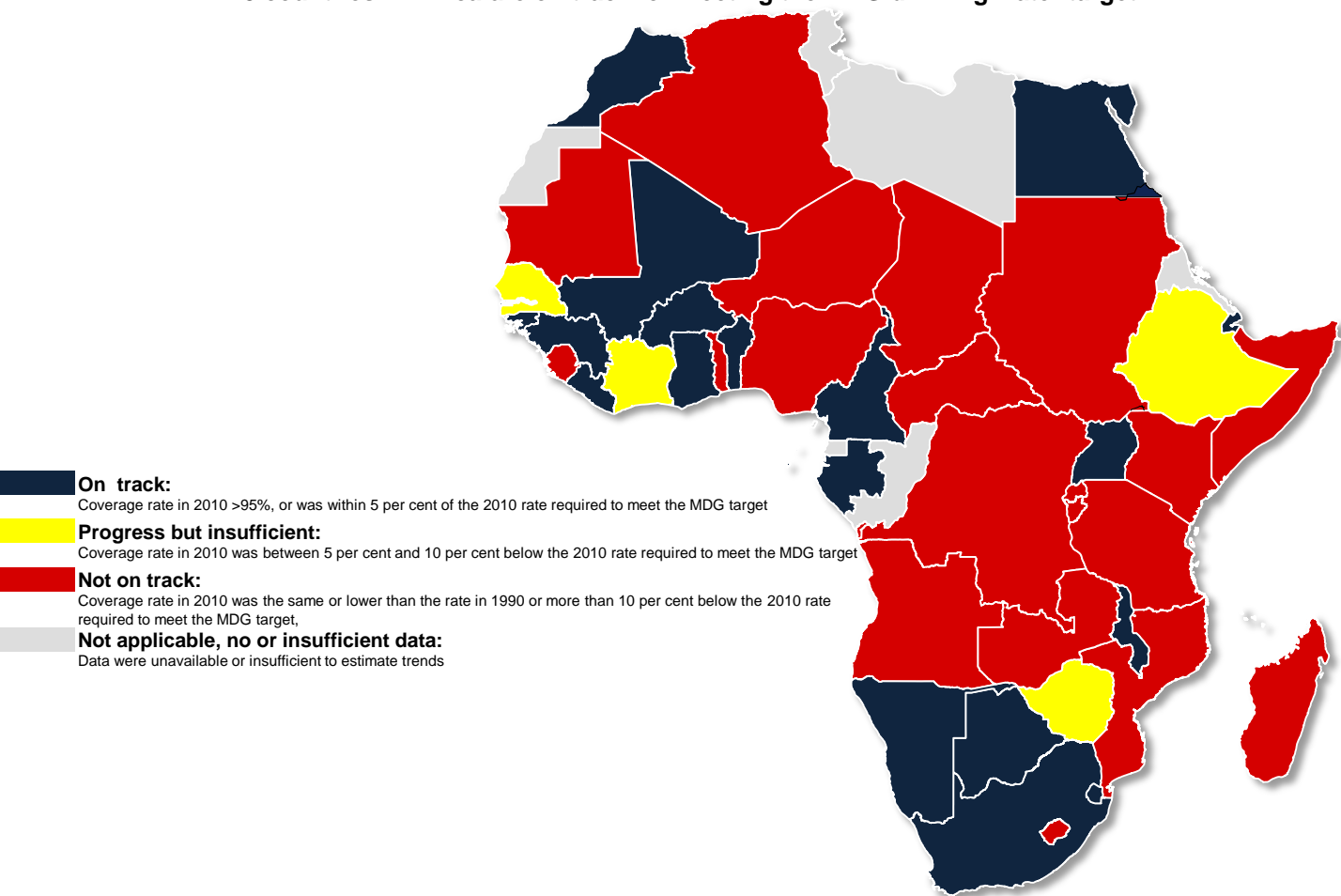
Due to rounding and different ways of aggregating regional data, the sum of the individual regional data does not necessarily match the regional aggregates of sub-Saharan Africa and Africa

Urban, rural and total sanitation – population data 1990 - 2010

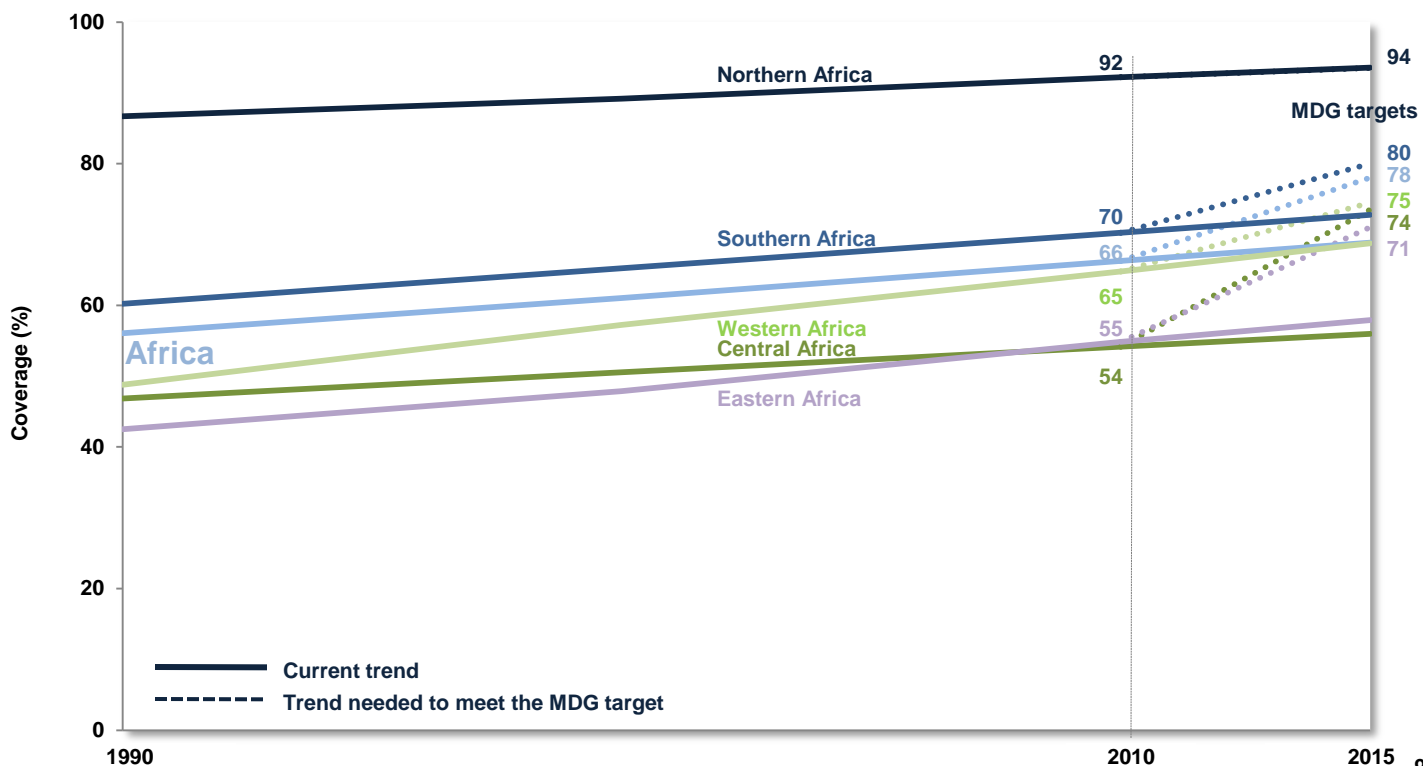
Population (millions)				Population using improved sanitation (millions)				Population using shared sanitation (millions)				Population using unimproved sanitation (millions)				Population practising open defecation (millions)				Population without improved sanitation (millions)			
Urban Rural Total				Urban Rural Total				Urban Rural Total				Urban Rural Total				Urban Rural Total				Urban Rural Total			
Western Africa																							
1990	60	122	183	21	27	48		22	16	38		11	22	34		6	57	63		39	95	135	
2010	136	168	304	48	31	79		53	22	75		20	43	64		15	72	86		88	137	225	
Eastern Africa																							
1990	28	137	165	9	19	28		6	8	14		9	44	53		4	66	70		19	118	137	
2010	65	216	280	23	48	71		18	19	37		19	76	94		5	73	78		42	168	209	
Southern Africa																							
1990	38	68	106	25	21	46		6	6	12		4	7	11		3	34	37		13	47	60	
2010	73	90	163	50	31	81		12	10	23		7	18	24		4	31	35		23	59	82	
Central Africa																							
1990	20	42	61	7	4	11		5	2	7		7	23	29		1	13	14		13	38	50	
2010	44	64	108	15	15	30		12	11	24		16	24	39		1	14	15		29	49	78	
Northern Africa																							
1990	58	62	120	53	34	87		4	2	6		0	6	6		1	20	22		5	28	33	
2010	90	76	166	85	64	149		5	5	10		0	0	0		0	7	7		5	12	17	
Sub-Saharan Africa																							
1990	146	370	516	62	72	134		40	32	72		30	97	127		14	169	183		84	298	382	
2010	319	537	856	136	125	261		98	63	161		60	159	218		25	190	216		183	412	595	
Africa																							
1990	204	431	635	115	105	221		44	35	78		29	102	131		16	189	205		89	326	414	
2010	409	613	1,022	220	190	410		103	68	171		61	158	218		25	197	223		189	423	612	

Progress towards the MDG drinking water target

23 countries in Africa are on track for meeting the MDG drinking water target

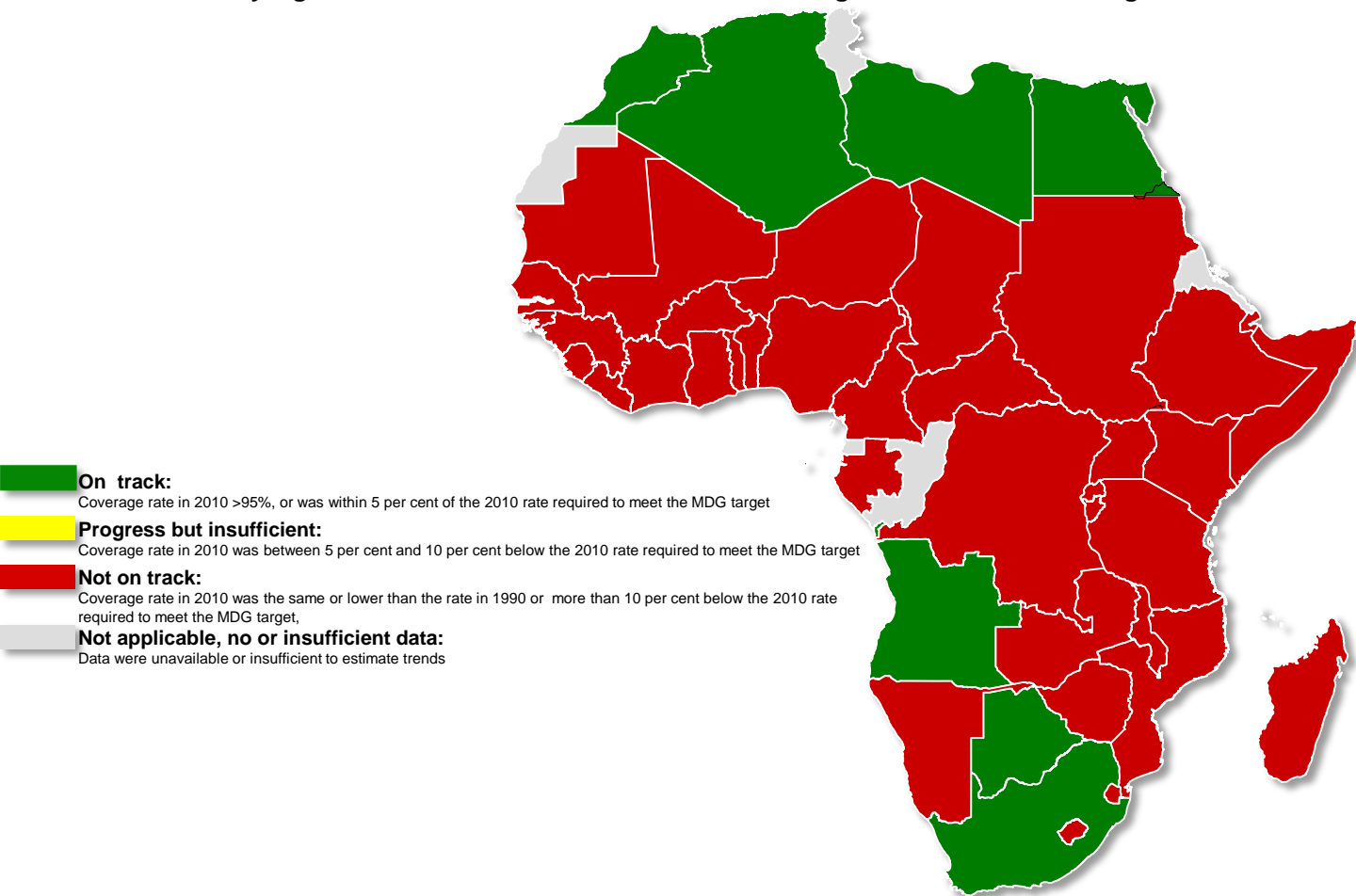


Africa is not on track to meet the MDG drinking water target of 78 per cent

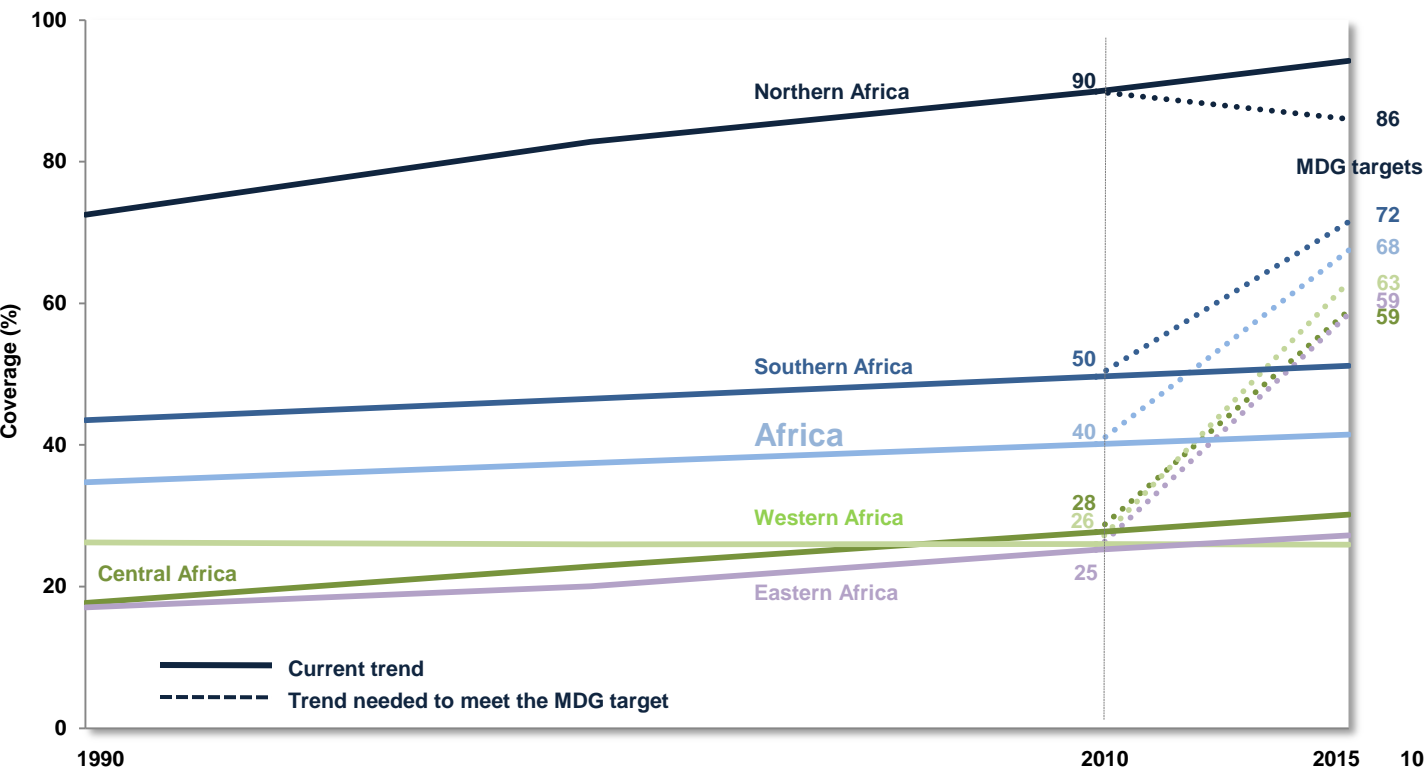


Progress towards the MDG sanitation target

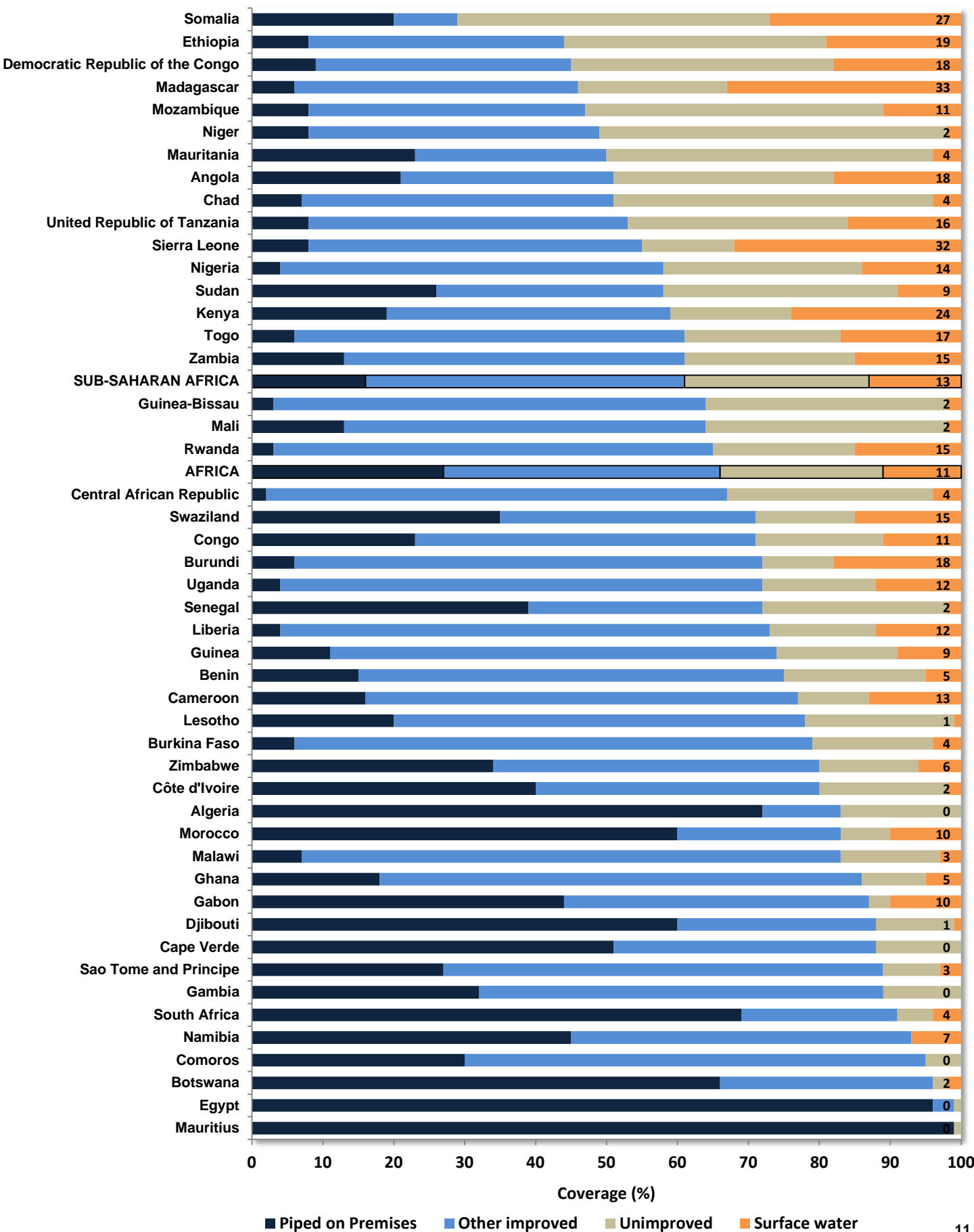
Only eight countries in Africa are on track for meeting the MDG sanitation target



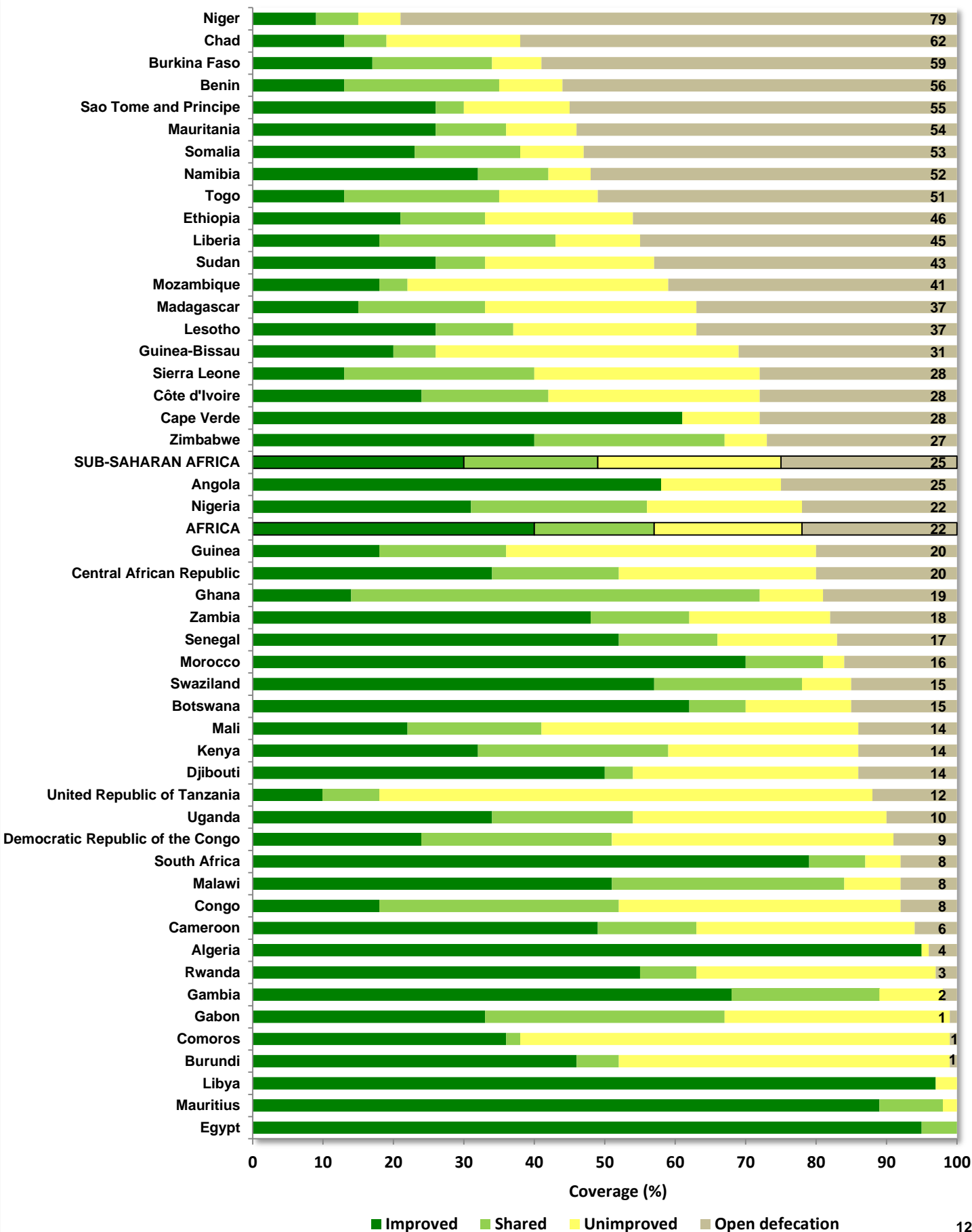
Only Northern Africa already surpassed its MDG sanitation target – all other regions are set to miss it.



2010 drinking water coverage levels



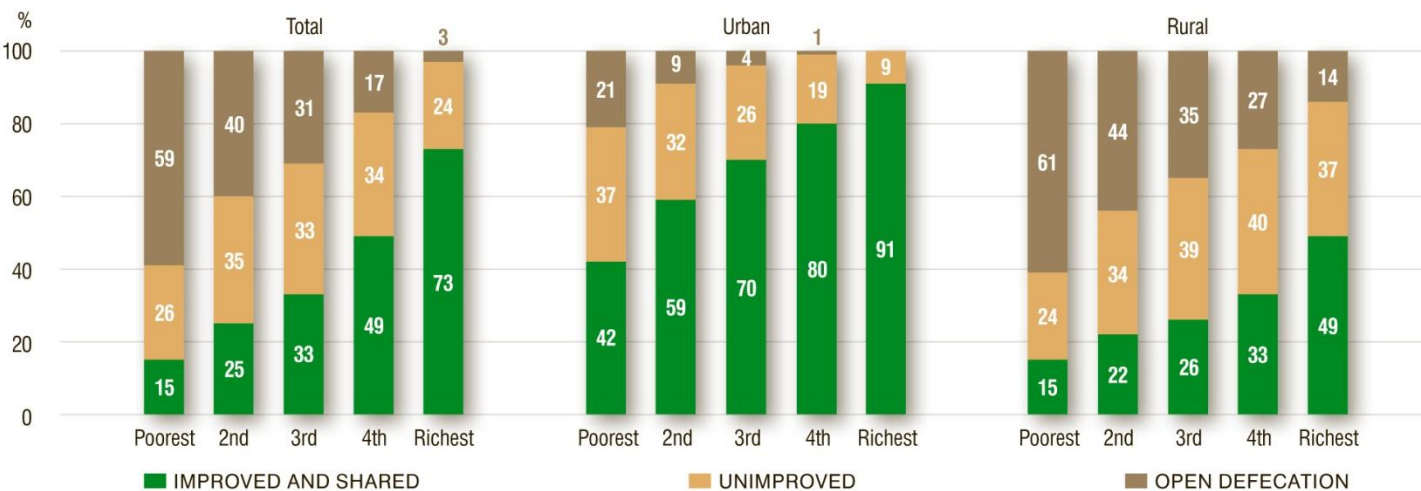
2010 sanitation coverage levels



Behind the averages – the equity imperative

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) from the period 2004-2009 have been used to assess the use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by socio-economic status. The socio-economic status of a household is obtained by dividing the population in five equal parts (quintiles) based on a wealth index which is an asset index made up of a number of different assets, including means of transportation, radio, television, refrigerator, roofing materials, flooring type, number of animals etc.

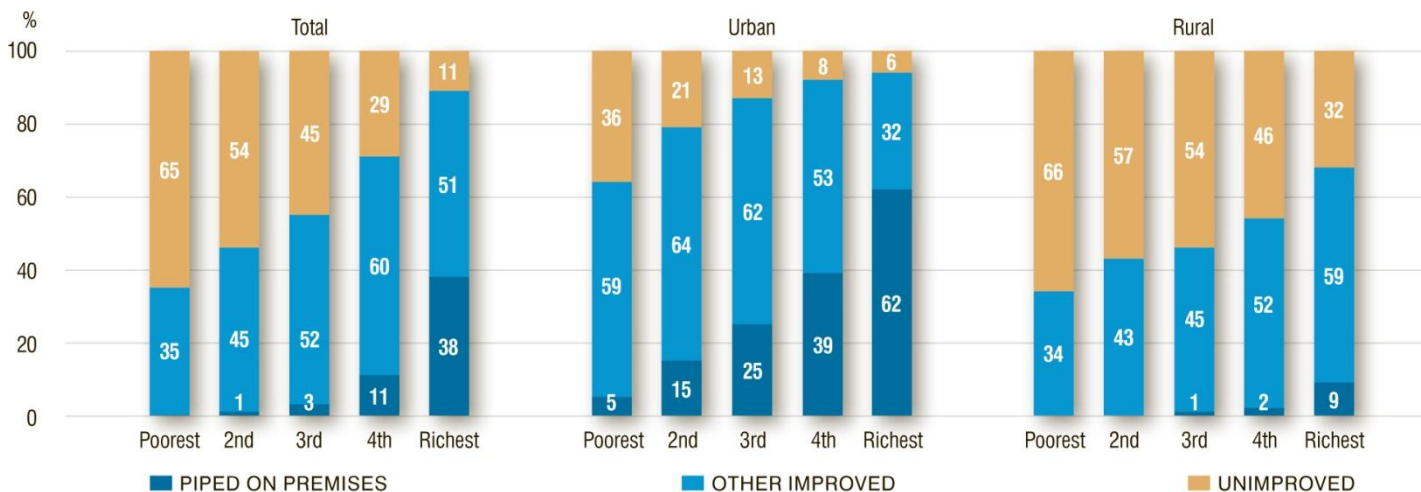
In sub-Saharan Africa, access to sanitation is highly correlated with wealth and residence in urban areas



Sub-Saharan Africa: Sanitation coverage by wealth quintiles and urban or rural areas, based on population-weighted averages from 35 countries (per cent)

Source: MICS and DHS surveys from 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2009

The poorest 60 per cent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa are largely denied the comforts and health benefits of a piped drinking water supply on premises



Sub-Saharan Africa: Drinking water coverage by wealth quintiles and urban or rural areas, based on population-weighted averages from 35 countries

Source: MICS and DHS surveys from 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2009

A different way to assess performance

The standard MDG progress indicator is biased against countries struggling with high population growth that started out with low baseline coverage in 1990. This applies to most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, many of which are not on track to meet the MDG drinking water and sanitation target despite providing millions of people with access over the past decades. It has therefore been suggested that a performance assessment should look beyond coverage rates and also take into account absolute numbers of people affected by change. The indicator below represents the proportion of the current population that has gained access over the period 1995 – 2010. The performance of a country is assessed against that of their regional peers in sub-Saharan Africa.

*Population in sub-Saharan Africa that gained access to an improved drinking water source 1995 – 2010: **221 million***

*Population in sub-Saharan Africa that gained access to an improved sanitation facility 1995 – 2010: **105 million***

*Total population sub-Saharan Africa in 2010: **856 million***

$$\frac{\text{Population that gained access to an improved drinking water source 1995 – 2010}}{\text{Total population sub-Saharan Africa in 2010}} = \frac{221 \text{ million}}{856 \text{ million}} = 25.8\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Population that gained access to an improved sanitation facility 1995 – 2010}}{\text{Total population sub-Saharan Africa in 2010}} = \frac{105 \text{ million}}{856 \text{ million}} = 12.2\%$$

Best performing countries* in sub-Saharan Africa

Performing better than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa in both water and sanitation

Country	Proportion of current population that gained access 1995 - 2010		2010 coverage (%)		MDG progress assessment	
	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water	Sanitation
Malawi	48.4%	22.8%	83	51	On track	Not on track
Gambia	37.7%	28.5%	89	68	On track	Progress but insufficient
Rwanda	30.7%	33.7%	65	55	Not on track	Not on track
Uganda	40.3%	16.2%	72	34	On track	Not on track
Comoros	35.1%	20.7%	95	36	On track	Not on track
Namibia	40.6%	13.5%	93	32	On track	Not on track
Senegal	29.2%	24.5%	72	52	Progress but insufficient	Not on track
Swaziland	35.6%	17.1%	71	57	On track	Not on track
Cameroon	36.6%	14.5%	77	49	On track	Not on track
Ethiopia	30.7%	18.1%	44	21	Progress but insufficient	Not on track
Zambia	26.0%	16.1%	61	48	Not on track	Not on track
Mauritania	26.1%	14.6%	50	26	Not on track	Not on track
Kenya	26.4%	13.6%	59	32	Not on track	Not on track

Ranked by the average of the performance in both drinking water and sanitation.

Poorest performing countries* in sub-Saharan

Performing below the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa in both water and sanitation

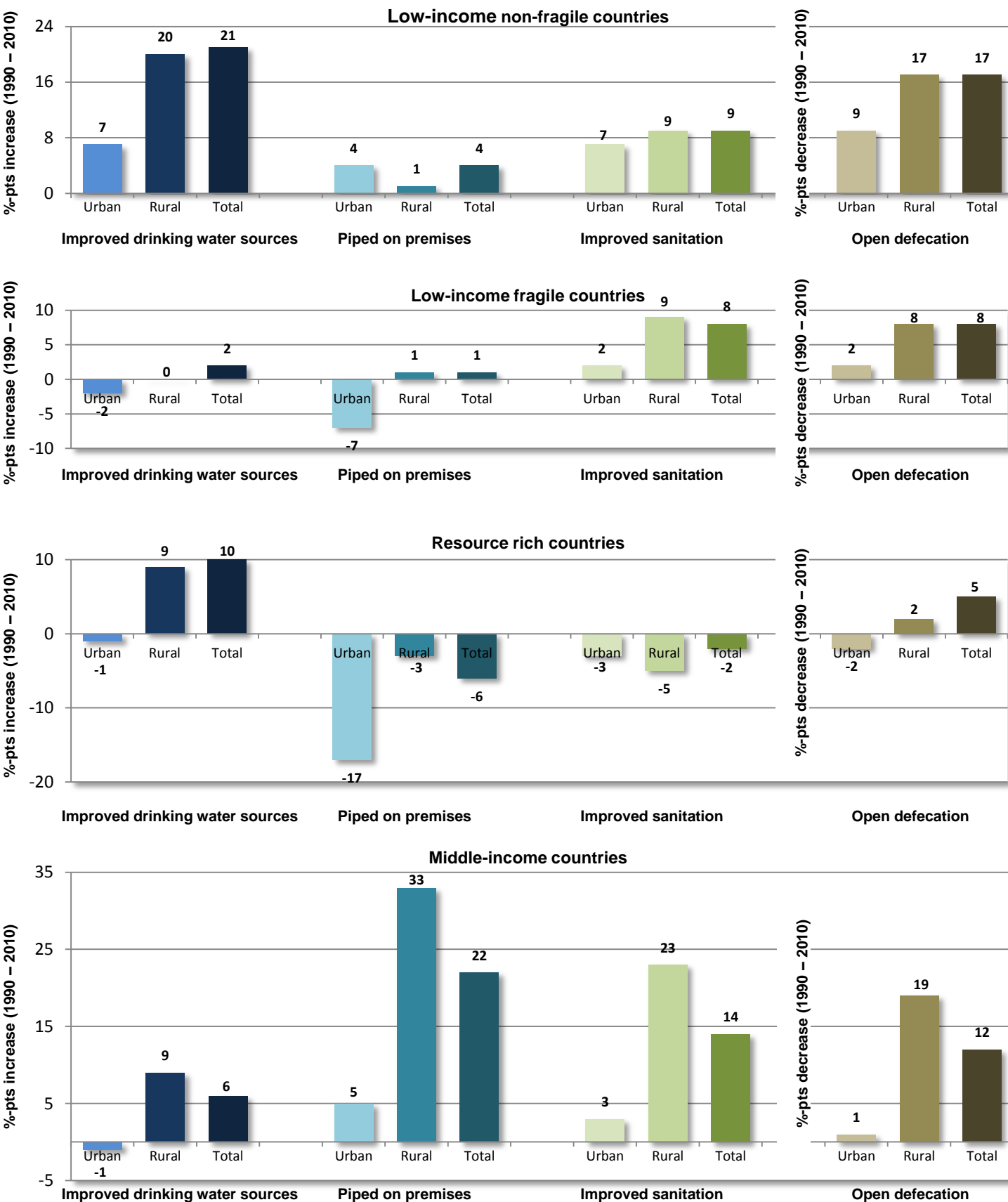
Country	Proportion of current population that gained access 1995 - 2010		2010 coverage (%)		MDG progress assessment	
	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water	Sanitation
Zimbabwe	6.50%	1.80%	80	40	Progress but insufficient	Not on track
Lesotho	11.70%	6.40%	78	26	Not on track	Not on track
Tanzania	16.50%	4.90%	53	10	Not on track	Not on track
Sudan	14.20%	7.50%	58	26	Not on track	Not on track
Somalia	15.90%	8.20%	29	23	Not on track	Not on track
Nigeria	23.40%	6.30%	58	31	Not on track	Not on track
Côte d'Ivoire	22.40%	8.00%	80	24	Progress but insufficient	Not on track
Mozambique	21.30%	9.20%	47	18	Not on track	Not on track
Chad	24.80%	7.10%	51	13	Not on track	Not on track
Madagascar	24.90%	7.70%	46	15	Not on track	Not on track

Ranked by the average of the performance in both drinking water and sanitation.

*This assessment does not imply endorsement by AMCOW, UNICEF or WHO.

A different look at country groupings

Low-income non-fragile countries show a strong performance in drinking water and reducing open defecation; Resource rich countries perform poorly



Regional groupings

Regional groupings and classifications

This snapshot includes data for the five AMCOW regions and for groups of countries classified according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) criteria for Low-income fragile states, Low-income non-fragile states, Resource rich countries and Middle-income countries.

AMCOW regional classification

Central Africa	Eastern Africa	Northern Africa	Southern Africa	Western Africa
Cameroon	Burundi	Algeria	Angola	Benin
Central African Republic	Comoros	Egypt	Botswana	Burkina Faso
Chad	Djibouti	Libya	Lesotho	Cape Verde
Congo, Dem. Republic	Eritrea	Morocco	Madagascar	Cote d'Ivoire
Congo, Republic	Ethiopia	Tunisia	Malawi	Gambia
Equatorial Guinea	Kenya		Mauritius	Ghana
Gabon	Rwanda		Mozambique	Guinea
Sao Tome and Principe	Somalia		Namibia	Guinea-Bissau
	Sudan		South Africa	Liberia
	Tanzania		Swaziland	Mali
	Uganda		Seychelles	Mauritania
			Zambia	Niger
			Zimbabwe	Nigeria
				Senegal
				Sierra Leone
				Togo

Classification into low-income, resource rich and middle-income countries used for this report

Low-income fragile	Low-income non-fragile	Resource rich	Middle-income
Burundi	Benin	Angola	Algeria
Central African Republic	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Botswana
Cote d'Ivoire	Ethiopia	Chad	Cape Verde
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ghana	Congo	Egypt
Eritrea	Kenya	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho
Gambia	Madagascar	Gabon	Mauritius
Guinea	Malawi	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Morocco
Guinea Bissau	Mali	Nigeria	Namibia
Liberia	Mauritania	Sudan	South Africa
Sierra Leone	Mozambique	Zambia	Swaziland
Somalia	Niger		Tunisia
Togo	Rwanda		
Zimbabwe	Senegal		
	Tanzania		
	Uganda		

Composition of sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa	
Countries in AMCOW regions of:	
Central Africa	
Eastern Africa	
Southern Africa	
Western Africa	

MDG definitions

Definitions of access to drinking water and sanitation

The Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 7c calls on countries to “Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”.

The indicators used in this document to assess the proportion of people with sustainable access to safe drinking water and to basic sanitation are the official MDG indicators:

The proportion of the population that uses an improved drinking water source

The proportion of the population that uses an improved sanitation facility

An improved drinking water source is defined as one that by nature of its construction or through active intervention is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter. To allow for international comparability of estimates, the MDG indicators use the following classification to differentiate between improved and unimproved drinking water sources. Note that in line with the official indicators for the MDG drinking water target only users of 'improved' drinking water sources are considered as having 'access to drinking water'.

Improved drinking water sources	Unimproved drinking water sources
Piped water into dwelling, plot or yard Public tap/standpipe Tube well/borehole Protected dug well Protected spring Rainwater	Unprotected dug well Unprotected spring Small cart with tank/drum Tanker truck Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, irrigation channel) Bottled water

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. To allow for international comparability of estimates, JMP uses the following classification to differentiate between improved and unimproved types of sanitation facilities. Note that in line with the official indicators for the MDG sanitation target only users of 'improved' sanitation facilities are considered as having 'access to sanitation'.

Improved sanitation facilities	Unimproved sanitation facilities
Flush or pour-flush to: - piped sewer system - septic tank - pit latrine Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) Pit latrine with slab Composting toilet	Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere Pit latrine without slab or open pit Bucket Hanging toilet or hanging latrine No facilities or bush or field (open defecation) Shared or public facilities*

* Users of public and shared sanitation facilities are not counted as having access, even though they use public or shared facilities an otherwise improved type. The rationale behind this is that private sanitation facilities provide ready access to all family members at all times and are likely to be more hygienic than non-private facilities.

Indicator definitions and population estimates used for MDG monitoring sometimes differ from those used by national governments, hence the coverage estimates presented in this report may be different from those used nationally, even when based on common data sources. The most common reasons for such differences are:

- Use of different definitions of access, including poor classification of service categories
- Exclusion for MDG monitoring of shared and public sanitation facilities from “improved” sanitation facilities
- Use of latest survey or census findings vs. use of an interpolated estimates based on linear regression
- Use of different population estimates, including a different distribution of urban and rural populations
- Use of “old” estimates which do not reflect the latest or all findings from new sample surveys or a new census
- Use of “reported” line ministry data vs. use of independently verifiable data from sample surveys or censuses

Often these reasons also explain the difference between national estimates generated by the statistics authorities and those generated by line-ministries. The JMP promotes the national harmonization of definitions of access and the harmonization of data collection mechanisms so that different monitoring instruments collect data that are comparable.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is the official United Nations mechanism tasked with monitoring progress towards MDG Target 7c on drinking water and sanitation. JMP publishes updated coverage estimates every two years on the various types of drinking- water sources and sanitation facilities used worldwide.

In line with the MDG indicator definition, which stipulates “use of improved facilities” as a proxy for “access to improved facilities”, the JMP measures and reports on the actual use of facilities. It is worth noting that the household surveys on which the JMP relies also measure “use” and not “access” – since access involves many additional criteria other than use. Measurability of many of these criteria at the national scale, which is the scale required by the JMP, poses a huge challenge. It should also be noted that some improved drinking water sources may not be adequately maintained and therefore may not actually provide “safe” drinking water. As a result it is likely that the number of people using safe water supplies has been overestimated.

Data sources and MDG data base

The water supply and sanitation coverage estimates presented in this report draw from data collected by national statistics offices and other relevant institutions through nationally-representative household surveys and national censuses. The survey data used are mainly drawn from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys (MICS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurements Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), Health and Nutrition Surveys, Household Budget Surveys and Reproductive Health Surveys, etc. JMP estimates are therefore based on nationally generated and owned data, JMP assembles, reviews and assesses these household survey and census data.

Population estimates

The population estimates and the proportion of the population living in urban and rural areas used in this report are those estimated by the United Nations Population Division (2010 revision). These estimates may differ from national population estimates.

Methodology to derive MDG coverage and progress estimates

For each country, survey and census data are plotted on a time scale from 1980 to the present. A linear trend line, based on the least-squares method, is drawn through these data points to estimate coverage for 1990 and 2010. The total coverage estimates are based on the aggregate of the population weighted urban and rural coverage numbers, divided by the total population.

Trend analysis at country level have been made for the following categories:

Drinking water

Piped water into dwelling, plot or yard

Improved drinking water sources

Surface water

Sanitation

Improved sanitation facilities*

Open defecation

*The coverage estimates for **improved sanitation facilities** presented in this report are reduced by the proportion of the population that shared an improved type of sanitation facility. This ratio (the proportion of the population that shares a sanitation facility of an otherwise adequate type among two or more households) derived from the latest household survey/census is subsequently subtracted from the trend estimates of improved sanitation facilities. This results in the estimates for **shared sanitation facilities**.

Differences with national coverage estimates

Indicator definitions and population estimates used by the JMP sometimes differ from those used by national governments. Estimates have been computed by JMP to ensure compatibility between countries and over time; thus they are not necessarily the official national statistics of the concerned states.

Drinking water coverage data

Country	Population (2010)		2010 Drinking Water Coverage (%)															Population gaining access 1990 – 2010 (x1,000)*
			Urban					Rural					Total					
			Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		
	Total Improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Unimproved	Surface water	Total Improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Unimproved	Surface water	Total Improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Unimproved	Surface water			
Angola	19,082	59	60	34	26	38	2	38	2	36	21	41	51	21	30	31	18	5,343
Algeria	35,468	66	85	80	5	15	-	79	56	23	21	-	83	72	11	17	-	5,591
Benin	8,850	42	84	31	53	14	2	68	4	64	25	7	75	15	60	20	5	3,897
Botswana	2,007	61	99	85	14	1	0	92	36	56	4	4	96	66	30	2	2	647
Burkina Faso	16,469	26	95	23	72	5	0	73	0	73	22	5	79	6	73	17	4	8,933
Burundi	8,383	11	83	47	36	9	8	71	1	70	10	19	72	6	66	10	18	2,151
Cameroon	19,599	58	95	26	69	4	1	52	3	49	18	30	77	16	61	10	13	9,105
Cape Verde	496	61	90	58	32	10	0	85	40	45	15	0	88	51	37	12	0	119
Central African Rep.	4,401	39	92	6	86	7	1	51	0	51	43	6	67	2	65	29	4	1,233
Chad	11,227	28	70	23	47	30	0	44	1	43	51	5	51	7	44	45	4	3,372
Comoros	735	28	91	53	38	9	0	97	21	76	3	0	95	30	65	5	0	318
Congo	4,043	62	95	36	59	5	0	32	2	30	39	29	71	23	48	18	11	-
Côte d'Ivoire	19,738	51	91	64	27	8	1	68	16	52	28	4	80	40	40	18	2	6,186
Djibouti	889	76	99	79	20	1	0	54	1	53	41	5	88	60	28	11	1	349
DR Congo	65,966	35	79	21	58	17	4	27	2	25	47	26	45	9	36	37	18	13,680
Egypt	81,121	43	100	100	0	0	0	99	93	6	1	0	99	96	3	1	0	28,020
Equatorial Guinea	700	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	5,254	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	82,950	17	97	46	51	3	0	34	1	33	43	23	44	8	36	37	19	29,979
Gabon	1,505	86	95	49	46	1	4	41	10	31	13	46	87	44	43	3	10	407
Gambia	1,728	58	92	51	41	8	0	85	5	80	15	0	89	32	57	11	0	823
Ghana	24,392	51	91	33	58	9	0	80	3	77	9	11	86	18	68	9	5	12,982
Guinea	9,982	35	90	29	61	10	0	65	1	64	21	14	74	11	63	17	9	4,433
Guinea-Bissau	1,515	30	91	11	80	8	1	53	0	53	44	3	64	3	61	34	2	613
Kenya	40,513	22	82	45	37	14	4	52	12	40	18	30	59	19	40	17	24	13,504
Lesotho	2,171	27	91	63	28	9	0	73	4	69	26	1	78	20	58	21	1	373
Liberia	3,994	48	88	8	80	11	1	60	1	59	17	23	73	4	69	15	12	1,709
Libya	6,355	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	20,714	30	74	14	60	11	15	34	3	31	25	41	46	6	40	21	33	6,257
Malawi	14,901	20	95	28	67	5	0	80	2	78	16	4	83	7	76	14	3	8,471
Mali	15,370	36	87	35	52	13	0	51	1	50	46	3	64	13	51	34	2	7,421
Mauritania	3,460	41	52	35	17	48	0	48	14	34	46	6	50	23	27	46	4	1,120
Mauritius	1,299	42	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	99	99	0	1	0	239
Morocco	31,951	58	98	89	9	2	0	61	19	42	16	23	83	60	23	7	10	8,317
Mozambique	23,391	38	77	19	58	19	4	29	1	28	55	16	47	8	39	42	11	6,233
Namibia	2,283	38	99	72	27	1	0	90	28	62	0	10	93	45	48	0	7	1,224
Niger	15,512	17	100	39	61	0	0	39	2	37	58	3	49	8	41	49	2	4,944
Nigeria	158,423	50	74	8	66	21	5	43	1	42	35	22	58	4	54	28	14	46,451
Rwanda	10,624	19	76	13	63	14	10	63	1	62	21	16	65	3	62	20	15	2,283
Sao Tome and Principe	165	62	89	32	57	9	2	88	18	70	8	4	89	27	62	8	3	51
Senegal	12,434	42	93	75	18	6	1	56	13	43	42	2	72	39	33	26	2	4,530
Seychelles	87	55	100	100	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Sierra Leone	5,868	38	87	19	68	7	6	35	1	34	16	49	55	8	47	13	32	1,705
Somalia	9,331	37	66	53	13	30	4	7	0	7	52	41	29	20	9	44	27	1,479
South Africa	50,133	62	99	89	10	1	0	79	36	43	11	10	91	69	22	5	4	15,381
Sudan	43,552	40	67	47	20	31	2	52	12	40	35	13	58	26	32	33	9	8,067
Swaziland	1,186	21	91	74	17	6	3	65	25	40	17	18	71	35	36	14	15	499
Tanzania	44,841	26	79	22	57	18	3	44	3	41	36	20	53	8	45	31	16	9,841
Togo	6,028	43	89	12	77	10	1	40	1	39	30	30	61	6	55	22	17	1,900
Tunisia	10,481	67	99	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	33,425	13	95	20	75	3	2	68	1	67	18	14	72	4	68	16	12	16,262
Zambia	13,089	36	87	36	51	11	2	46	1	45	32	22	61	13	48	24	15	4,084
Zimbabwe	12,571	38	98	82	16	2	0	69	4	65	22	9	80	34	46	14	6	1,787
Sub-Saharan Africa	856,323	37	83	34	49	14	3	49	5	44	32	19	61	16	45	26	13	272,254
Africa	1,022,230	40	85	47	38	13	2	54	13	41	29	17	66	27	39	23	11	321,441

* 1995-2010 estimates are given for Cape Verde, Gabon, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.
Data not available to the WHO/UNICEF JMP are marked with a " - "

Sanitation coverage data

Country	Population (2010)		2010 Sanitation Coverage (%)												Population gaining access 1990 – 2010 (x 1,000)*
			Urban				Rural				Total				
	Total (x 1,000)	Urban (%)	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation	
Angola	19,082	59	85	-	9	6	19	-	30	51	58	-	17	25	8,031
Algeria	35,468	66	98	-	1	1	88	-	2	10	95	-	1	4	11,192
Benin	8,850	42	25	36	11	28	5	12	6	77	13	22	9	56	956
Botswana	2,007	61	75	6	18	1	41	11	10	38	62	8	15	15	709
Burkina Faso	16,469	26	50	37	4	9	6	10	8	76	17	17	7	59	2,134
Burundi	8,383	11	49	22	27	2	46	4	49	1	46	6	47	1	1,430
Cameroon	19,599	58	58	18	23	1	36	8	44	12	49	14	31	6	3,776
Cape Verde	496	61	73	-	8	19	43	-	14	43	61	-	11	28	160
Central African Rep.	4,401	39	43	24	30	3	28	14	27	31	34	18	28	20	1,169
Chad	11,227	28	30	18	37	15	6	1	13	80	13	6	19	62	965
Comoros	735	28	50	3	46	1	30	2	67	1	36	2	61	1	186
Congo	4,043	62	20	39	38	3	15	25	43	17	18	34	40	8	-
Côte d'Ivoire	19,738	51	36	23	35	6	11	12	27	50	24	18	30	28	2,173
Djibouti	889	76	63	5	32	0	10	1	28	61	50	4	32	14	75
DR Congo	65,966	35	24	33	42	1	24	23	40	13	24	27	40	9	12,451
Egypt	81,121	43	97	3	0	0	93	7	0	0	95	5	0	0	36,047
Equatorial Guinea	700	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	5,254	22	-	-	-	-	4	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	82,950	17	29	40	22	9	19	6	22	53	21	12	21	46	15,501
Gabon	1,505	86	33	36	30	1	30	25	43	2	33	34	32	1	101
Gambia	1,728	58	70	25	5	0	65	15	15	5	68	21	9	2	493
Ghana	24,392	51	19	73	2	6	8	43	16	33	14	58	9	19	2,309
Guinea	9,982	35	32	40	27	1	11	6	53	30	18	18	44	20	1,283
Guinea-Bissau	1,515	30	44	16	38	2	9	2	46	43	20	6	43	31	146
Kenya	40,513	22	32	48	18	2	32	21	29	18	32	27	27	14	7,016
Lesotho	2,171	27	32	30	32	6	24	4	23	49	26	11	26	37	139
Liberia	3,994	48	29	30	16	25	7	21	8	64	18	25	12	45	480
Libya	6,355	78	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-	1,956
Madagascar	20,714	30	21	28	32	19	12	14	29	45	15	18	30	37	2,045
Malawi	14,901	20	49	44	5	2	51	30	9	10	51	33	8	8	3,866
Mali	15,370	36	35	38	23	4	14	9	57	20	22	19	45	14	1,977
Mauritania	3,460	41	51	18	16	15	9	4	6	81	26	10	10	54	587
Mauritius	1,299	42	91	8	1	0	88	9	3	0	89	9	2	0	214
Morocco	31,951	58	83	14	3	0	52	6	4	38	70	11	3	16	9,217
Mozambique	23,391	38	38	8	41	13	5	1	36	58	18	4	37	41	2,679
Namibia	2,283	38	57	20	4	19	17	4	7	72	32	10	6	52	400
Niger	15,512	17	34	25	21	20	4	2	3	91	9	6	6	79	1,057
Nigeria	158,423	50	35	38	15	12	27	13	29	31	31	25	22	22	12,935
Rwanda	10,624	19	52	18	29	1	56	6	35	3	55	8	34	3	3,318
Sao Tome and Principe	165	62	30	4	17	49	19	5	12	64	26	4	15	55	17
Senegal	12,434	42	70	19	9	2	39	10	23	28	52	14	17	17	3,763
Seychelles	87	55	98	-	2	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sierra Leone	5,868	38	23	45	25	7	6	16	37	41	13	27	32	28	313
Somalia	9,331	37	52	30	15	3	6	6	5	83	23	15	9	53	769
South Africa	50,133	62	86	9	3	2	67	7	9	17	79	8	5	8	13,178
Sudan	43,552	40	44	11	25	20	14	4	23	59	26	7	24	43	4,240
Swaziland	1,186	21	64	30	4	2	55	18	8	19	57	21	7	15	259
Tanzania	44,841	26	20	20	58	2	7	4	73	16	10	8	70	12	2,956
Togo	6,028	43	26	43	11	20	3	6	17	74	13	22	14	51	291
Tunisia	10,481	67	96	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	33,425	13	34	50	15	1	34	15	40	11	34	20	36	10	6,645
Zambia	13,089	36	57	24	17	2	43	8	22	27	48	14	20	18	2,632
Zimbabwe	12,571	38	52	44	2	2	32	16	10	42	40	27	6	27	744
Sub-Saharan Africa	856,323	37	43	31	18	8	23	12	30	35	30	19	26	25	130,630
Africa	1,022,230	40	54	25	15	6	31	11	26	32	40	17	21	22	189,770

* 1995-2010 estimates are given for Cape Verde, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia.

Data not available to the WHO/UNICEF JMP are marked with a " - "

For more data and information on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation visit: www.wssinfo.org

