



# Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## 2017

Update and SDG Baselines

Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines

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# Progress on **Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

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# Foreword

No child should die or get sick as a result of drinking contaminated drinking water, being exposed to other people's excreta, or having no place to wash their hands. No child should have to stay away from school for lack of a clean toilet and privacy. No mother or newborn should contract an infection from an unsanitary delivery room when they are most vulnerable. And no one should suffer the indignity of having to defecate in the open.

But unfortunately, far too many children, women and men around the world experience some or all of these risks to their health and wellbeing -- and, thus to their futures.

That is why the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognize safe drinking water, effective sanitation, and good hygiene (WASH) both as an end in itself and as a driver of progress on many of the SDGs, including health, nutrition, education and gender equality. To meet these targets, we need a better understanding of the progress we have made and a strategic approach to meet the challenges that lie ahead in our shared effort to reach every community, every family, and every child.

WHO and UNICEF established the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene in 1990, and published regular global updates throughout the Millennium Development Goal period. This report is the first update of the SDG period. It is by far the most comprehensive global assessment of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to date and includes a wealth of new information on the types of facilities people use and the level of service they receive.

The data highlight how far we have come since 2000. Open defecation rates have fallen and billions have gained access to basic water and sanitation services -- both achievements translating into more children growing up free from disease and thus, better lives and brighter futures. Despite these successes, progress has been uneven in both areas, with wide disparities among and within countries.

This report establishes the first-ever national, regional and global baseline estimates for the new SDG indicators of "safely managed" drinking water and sanitation services -- meaning drinking water at home that is free from contamination and available when needed, and toilets from which excreta are treated and disposed of safely. Additionally, the report provides global data on the percentage of people who have access to soap and water for handwashing. These new indicators correspond with the ambition of the SDG targets, and raise expectations for both service providers and monitoring systems. They are universally applicable and meeting them will pose challenges for rich countries as well as poor ones.

Safely managed services represent an ambitious new global benchmark and estimates are not yet available for all countries. The report identifies a number of critical data gaps that will need to be addressed in order to enable systematic monitoring of SDG targets, if we are to realise the SDGs commitment to "leave no one behind".

Yet the data we have now are more than enough to show the tasks at hand: to eliminate open defecation for the nearly 900 million people who continue to lack even the most rudimentary sanitation; to bring basic water, sanitation and hygiene within the reach of the most disadvantaged; and to support progress for those who already have basic services, but still don't have truly safe drinking water or adequate sanitation.

These SDG baseline findings set a clear agenda on the work to be done for all of us across the world to progress towards the shared vision of Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health for All.

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# 1. Highlights

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. This 2017 report introduces updated water and sanitation ladders which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for hygiene. The JMP will continue to monitor all rungs on each ladder, with a particular focus on those that relate to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) global targets and indicators.

## Global goals, targets and indicators for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

WASH SECTOR GOAL	SDG GLOBAL TARGET	SDG GLOBAL INDICATOR
Ending open defecation	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and <b>end open defecation</b> , paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Population practising <b>open defecation</b>
Achieving universal access to basic services	1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as <b>access to basic services...</b>	1.4.1 Population living in households with access to basic services (including <b>basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene</b> )
Progress towards safely managed services	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to <b>safe and affordable drinking water</b> for all	6.1.1 Population using <b>safely managed drinking water services</b>
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to <b>adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene</b> for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Population using <b>safely managed sanitation services</b>
		6.2.1 Population with a basic <b>handwashing facility</b> with soap and water available on premises

Table 1

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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