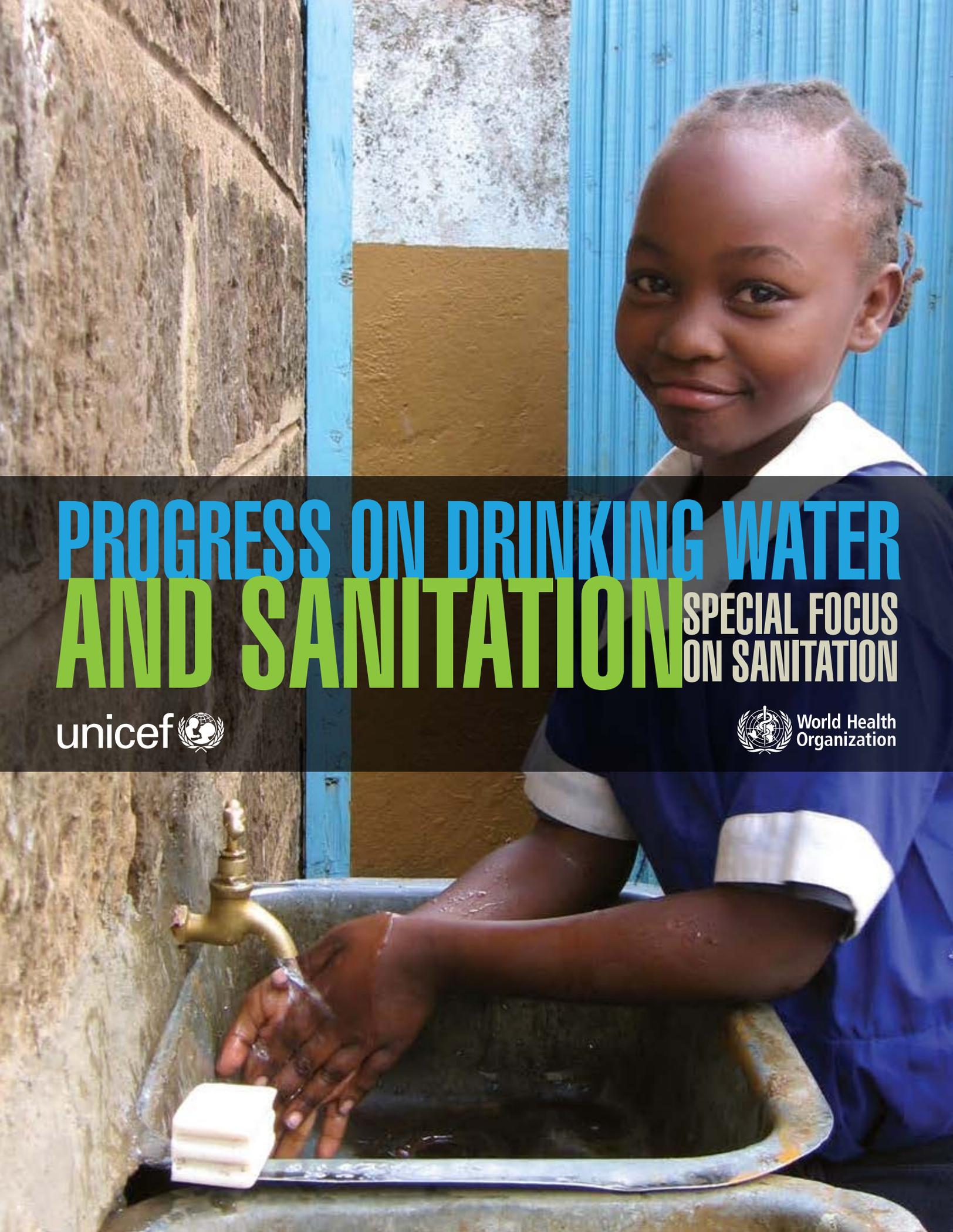
A young girl with braided hair, wearing a blue school uniform with white cuffs, is smiling and washing her hands at a public water tap. The tap is mounted on a rough, textured wall. A bar of white soap sits on the edge of the metal sink. The background shows a blue corrugated metal door and a brown wall panel.

# PROGRESS ON DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

SPECIAL FOCUS  
ON SANITATION

unicef 

 World Health  
Organization



# PROGRESS ON DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

SPECIAL FOCUS  
ON SANITATION

unicef 

 World Health  
Organization

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Special Focus on Sanitation. UNICEF, New York and WHO, Geneva, 2008.

1. Water supply - standards. 2. Sanitation. 3. Water treatment - standards. 4. Potable water - standards 5. Water resources development 6. Millennium Development Goals.

I. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

ISBN 978 92 806 4313 8

ISBN 978 92 4 156367 3

(NLM classification: WA 670)

© UNICEF and World Health Organization, 2008

All rights reserved.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNICEF or the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The figures in the country tables on pages 41-53 of this report have been estimated by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation ([www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)) to ensure compatibility, thus they are not necessarily the official statistics of the concerned country, area or territory, which may use alternative rigorous methods.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by UNICEF or the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

UNICEF and the World Health Organization do not warrant that the information contained in this publication is complete and correct and shall not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of its use.

UNICEF and the World Health Organization welcome requests for permission to reproduce or translate their publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to UNICEF, Division of Communication, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017, USA (fax: +1 212 303 7985; e-mail: [nyhqdoc.permit@unicef.org](mailto:nyhqdoc.permit@unicef.org)) or to WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: [permissions@who.int](mailto:permissions@who.int)).

Printed in the United States of America

**Cover:** The provision of hand-washing facilities near toilets is critical for supporting school-based hygiene education efforts. Heshima Primary School, Nairobi, Kenya.

# Contents



2	Foreword	22	The drinking water ladder
3	The purpose of this report	24	Progress towards the drinking water target
4	2008: International Year of Sanitation	26	Urban-rural disparities in drinking water coverage
6	An new way to look at sanitation practices: the sanitation ladder	28	Piped water on premises
8	Progress towards the sanitation target	29	Other improved sources of drinking water
10	Urban-rural disparities in sanitation coverage	30	Unimproved sources of drinking water
12	Improved sanitation	32	A different perspective on progress
14	Shared sanitation	33	Expanding data collection
16	Unimproved sanitation facilities	38	JMP methodology
18	Open defecation	41	Country, regional and global estimates on water and sanitation
20	A different perspective on progress	54	Millennium Development Goals: regional groupings

# Foreword

## Sanitation and drinking water – at the heart of human health and development

2008 is the International Year of Sanitation. Accordingly, this report by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has sanitation as its focus.

The importance of sanitation is indisputable. It is a crucial stepping stone to better health: sanitation offers us the opportunity to save the lives of 1.5 million children a year who would otherwise succumb to diarrhoeal diseases, and to protect the health of many more. It is fundamental to gender equity as it protects women's dignity. And it is key to economic development: investments in sanitation protect investments made in other sectors, such as education and health, and bring measurable economic returns.

However, the data in this report show that the world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target, and 2.5 billion people still lack access to improved sanitation, including 1.2 billion who have no facilities at all. The message is clear: We need to greatly accelerate progress in sanitation, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. The number of people who still do not have access to improved sanitation is staggering, and we know that the disease, loss of earnings and indignity lock huge numbers of people into poverty.

But the news is not all bad. Although greater impetus is needed, the data show that people are choosing to move up the 'sanitation ladder', abandoning open defecation and revealing a demand for sanitation facilities.

In the case of drinking water supply, the news is good. For the first time, the number of people without improved drinking water has dropped below one billion. More than half of the global population now benefits from piped water reaching their homes, and the numbers using unimproved water supplies are going down. But we must maintain our efforts and galvanize the global community to continue to advance, focusing on those countries and regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa, which are struggling to stay on track.

The overall message from this report is positive. Progress can be made, and the sanitation and drinking water battle can be won. Our agencies are proud to present this report on status, and to press forward together.



Ann M. Veneman  
Executive Director  
UNICEF



Dr Margaret Chan  
Director-General  
World Health Organization



**DRINKING WATER**

# The drinking water ladder

Drinking water supply can be broken down into three categories, which are illustrated in the form of a 'drinking water ladder' similar to that developed for sanitation. The category 'improved drinking water sources' includes sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. These include piped water in a dwelling, plot or yard, and other improved sources. 'Unimproved sources' make up the third part of the ladder.

In this report, drinking water coverage is presented as a three-step ladder that includes the proportion of the population using:

- unimproved drinking water sources
- improved drinking water sources other than piped water
- water piped into a dwelling, plot or yard.



UNIMPROVED

## Unimproved drinking water sources:

Unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), bottled water.

OTHER  
IMPROVED

## Other improved drinking water sources:

Public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

PIPED INTO DWELLING, PLOT OR YARD

**Piped water on premises:** Piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard.

## The population not using improved drinking water sources has fallen below one billion

Today, 87 per cent of the world's population uses drinking water from improved sources: 54 per cent uses a piped connection in their dwelling, plot or yard, and 33 per cent uses other improved drinking water sources.

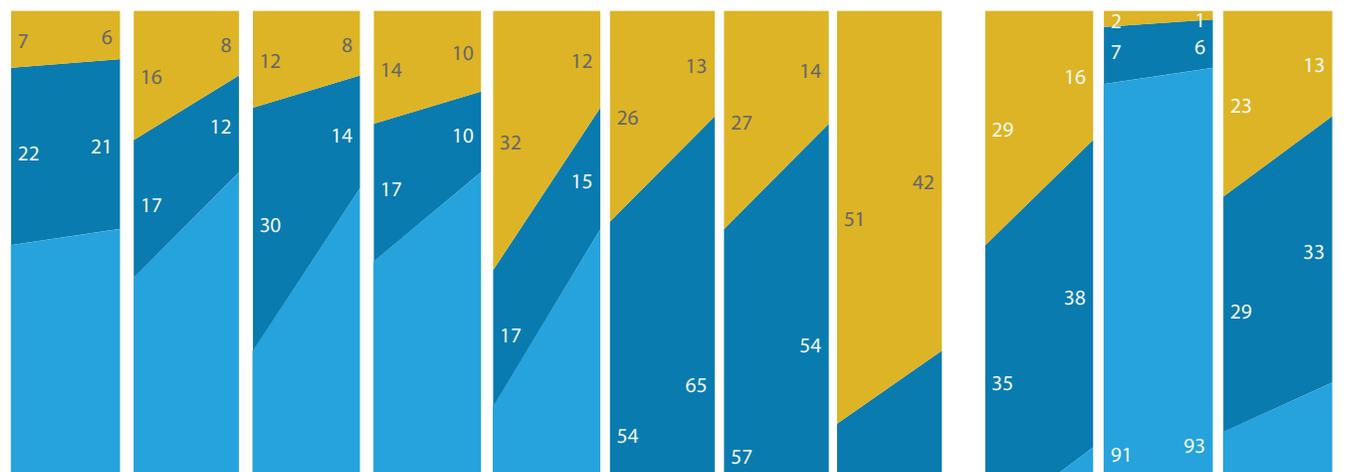
This translates into 5.7 billion people worldwide who are now using drinking water from an improved source, an increase of 1.6 billion since 1990. About 3.6 billion people use a piped connection that provides running water in or near their homes.

Estimates for 2006 show that the population reliant on unimproved drinking water sources is below one billion, and now stands at 884 million.

Improved drinking water coverage in sub-Saharan Africa is still considerably lower than in other regions. Nevertheless, it has increased from 49 per cent in 1990 to 58 per cent in 2006, which means that an additional 207 million Africans are now using safe drinking water.

## DRINKING WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE

Coverage is improving in all regions\*



Legend: Piped water on premises (light blue), Other improved (dark blue), Unimproved (yellow)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/报告?reportId=5\\_29355](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/报告?reportId=5_29355)



云报告  
https://www.yunbaogao.cn

云报告  
https://www.yunbaogao.cn

云报告  
https://www.yunbaogao.cn