WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES 2023 DATA UPDATE

Special focus on primary health care



WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

World Health Organization

WHO UNICEF JMP

unicef

WASH in health care facilities 2023 data update: special focus on primary health care
ISBN (WHO) tbc (electronic version)
ISBN (WHO) tbc (print version)

© World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2024

This joint report reflects the activities of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo).

Under the terms of this licence you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO or UNICEF endorses any specific organization, products or services. The unauthorized use of the WHO or UNICEF names or logos is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: 'This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO) or the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Neither WHO nor UNICEF are responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition'.

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules).

Suggested citation. WASH in health care facilities 2023 data update: special focus on primary health care. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2024. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at http://apps.who.int/iris.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see http://apps.who.int/bookorders. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see http://www.who.int/copyright.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

UNICEF and WHO photographs. UNICEF and WHO photographs are copyrighted and are not to be reproduced in any medium without obtaining prior written permission. Permissions may be granted for one-time use in a context that accurately represents the real situation and identity of all human beings depicted. UNICEF and WHO photographs are not to be used in any commercial context; content may not be digitally altered to change meaning or context; assets may not be archived by any non-WHO or non-UNICEF entity. Requests for permission to reproduce UNICEF photographs should be addressed to UNICEF, Division of Communication, 3 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017, USA (email: nyhqdoc.permit@unicef.org). Requests for permission to reproduce WHO photographs should be addressed to http://www.who.int/copyright.

Photography credits. Front cover: © UNICEF/UN0643037/Jariwala; Page 5: © UNICEF/UN0279371/Ralaivita; Page 6: Freepik photo; Page 10: © UNICEF/UN0646905/Owoicho; Page 13: © UNICEF/UNI400590/Ramasomanana; Page 15: © UNICEF/UN0764395/Franco; Page 17: © UNICEF/UN0764395/Franco; Page 22: © UNICEF/UN0767327/Jariwala; Page 23: AdobeStock/252273537; Page 25: © UNICEF/UN0764325/Franco; Page 27: © UNICEF/UN0653474/Katragadda; Page 29: © UNICEF/UN0764349/Franco; Page 33: © UNICEF/UN0767297/Jariwala; Page 35: © UNICEF/UN0843354/UNICEF Malawi; Page 37: © UNICEF/UN0687294/Upadhayay; Page 38: © UNICEF/UNI454322/Tarig; Page 41: © UNICEF/UN0643227/Jariwala; Page 43: © UNICEF/UN077322/Dicko; Page 45: © UNICEF/UN0846598/Boughaleb; Page 46: © UNICEF/UN0822263/Shing; Page 48: © UNICEF/UN0653655/Katragadda; Page 49: © UNICEF/UN0643092/Jariwala; Page 51: © UNICEF/UN0655316/Katragadda; Page 53: © UNICEF/UN0764254/Franco; Page 56: © UNICEF/UN0337704/Htet; Page 57: © UNICEF/UNI543129/Czajkowski/AFP-Services; Page 59: © UNICEF/U.S. CDC/UN0723257/Martin San Diego; Page 62: © UNICEF/UNI579926/Oriye; Page 65: © UNICEF/UNI535066/Willocq; Page 68: © UNICEF/UNI556314/Franco; Page 73: © UNICEF/UNI621503/Andriantsoarana; Page 74: © UNICEF/UN0764313/Franco; Page 80: © UNICEF/UN0804029/Baruah; Page 130: © UNICEF/UN0764255/Franco; Back cover: Freepik photo.

General disclaimers. 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 WHO or UNICEF 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 and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO or UNICEF 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.

The figures included in this report have been estimated by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (https://washdata.org) to ensure international comparability, thus they are not necessarily the official statistics of the concerned country, area or territory, which may use alternative methods.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO and UNICEF to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO or UNICEF be liable for damages arising from its use.

Design, layout and production by Elwa Design Studio.

Acknowledgements
This report was developed and produced by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme team: Jorge Bica (UNICEF), Christie Chatterley (independent consultant), Ayça Dönmez (UNICEF), Rick Johnston (WHO), Francesco Mitis (WHO) and Tom Slaymaker (UNICEF). WHO was the lead publication agency for this report. Strategic direction was provided by Joao Pedro Azevedo (UNICEF), Bruce Gordon (WHO) and Cecilia Scharp (UNICEF). The section on primary health care was reviewed and improved through the contributions of WHO staff working on primary health care, including Cristin Fergus, Faraz Khalid, Shamsuzzoha Syed, and Tova Tampe. The report was edited by Alison Gentleman.

This report would not have been possible without the contributions of WHO and UNICEF staff in regional and country offices who identified new sources of data and facilitated country consultations with national stakeholders on draft estimates from November 2023 through February 2024.

WHO and UNICEF gratefully acknowledge the financial support provided by the Department for Foreign Aid and Trade (Australia), the Austrian Development Agency (Austria), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Agence Française de Développement (France), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany), the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (Kingdom of the Netherlands), the European Commission (EU), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Switzerland), the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (United Kingdom), and the United States Agency for International Development (United States of America).

WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES 2023 DATA UPDATE

Special focus on primary health care

World Health Organization

WHO UNICEF JMP

unicef

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Global progress on WASH in health care facilities 6

2 WATER SERVICES

Water 15

3 SANITATION SERVICES

Sanitation 24

4 HYGIENE SERVICES

Hygiene 34

5 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING SERVICES

Environmental cleaning 42

6 HEALTH CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Waste management 50

7 SPECIAL FOCUS ON WASH AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The primary health care approach 58

Primary care and essential public health functions 63

Multisectoral policy and action 67

Empowered people and communities 69

References 72

8 ANNEXES

Annex 1: JMP methods 74

Annex 3: WASH in health care facilities estimates 84

Water estimates 84

Sanitation estimates 92

Hygiene estimates 100

Environmental cleaning estimates 108

Waste management estimates 112

Annex 2: Regional groupings 82

Annex 4: Regional and global WASH in health care facilities estimates 120

Water estimates 120

Sanitation estimates 122

Hygiene estimates 124

Environmental cleaning estimates 126

Waste management estimates 128





SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Global progress on WASH in health care facilities

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), have produced regular updates on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. Together, they are responsible for monitoring the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH.

SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 refer to universal and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all. The term 'universal' implies all settings, including households, schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public spaces, and since 2019 the JMP has maintained a global database on WASH services in health care facilities.

WASH in health care facilities is also essential for achieving SDG target 3.8 that aims to provide access to quality essential health care services for all.

The JMP releases updated estimates for WASH in households in odd years and updated estimates for WASH in schools and health care facilities in even years. This report presents updated country, regional and global estimates for WASH in health care facilities up to the year 2023 and includes a special focus on primary health care. It supersedes previous progress updates.

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and track progress on WASH services. For the purpose of global monitoring, the definition of WASH in health care facilities not only includes water supply,[1] sanitation and hand hygiene, but also health care waste management and environmental cleaning (Figure 1), which in health care settings are closely related to sanitation and hygiene.

To produce country-level estimates, the JMP uses a linear regression model that combines all available data sources to produce estimates for multiple years.[2] The JMP also has an established set of rules that limit how far estimates can be projected beyond the last data point, and only produces estimates up to four years after the most recent data point (or six years when multiple data points allow a trend analysis). In this 2024 report, with its reference year of 2023, the most recent data point available for China was from 2018 and country estimates could therefore only be produced up to 2022. As a result, the proportion of the global population covered by JMP estimates was actually lower in 2023 than in 2022. This highlights the importance of routine data collection and regular updating.

1 While the global indicators for households and schools refer to the water supplies used for drinking, the indicator for health care facilities refers to water supplies used for general purposes. However, medical uses of water (such as for dialysis) are not included in the global indicator for basic water services.

2 See Annex 2 for a more detailed description of JMP estimation methods.

Service ladders for WASH in health care facilities

SERVICE LEVEL	WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE	WASTE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING
BASIC SERVICE	Water is available from an improved source[a] on the premises.	Improved sanitation facilities[b] are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.	Protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.
LIMITED SERVICE	An improved water source is available within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	At least one improved sanitation facility is available, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets but not both.	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	There are cleaning protocols and/or at least some staff have received training on cleaning.
NO SERVICE	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells, springs or surface water sources, an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises, or there is no water source.	Toilet facilities are unimproved (e.g. pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) or there are no toilets.	No functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets.	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of.	No cleaning protocols are available and no staff have received training on cleaning.

a) Improved water sources are those that by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. These include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater and packaged or delivered water.
b) Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour-flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as dry pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets.

FIGURE 1 Service ladders for global monitoring of WASH in health care facilities

In 2023, there were insufficient country level data to make global estimates for any of the basic WASH services in health care facilities

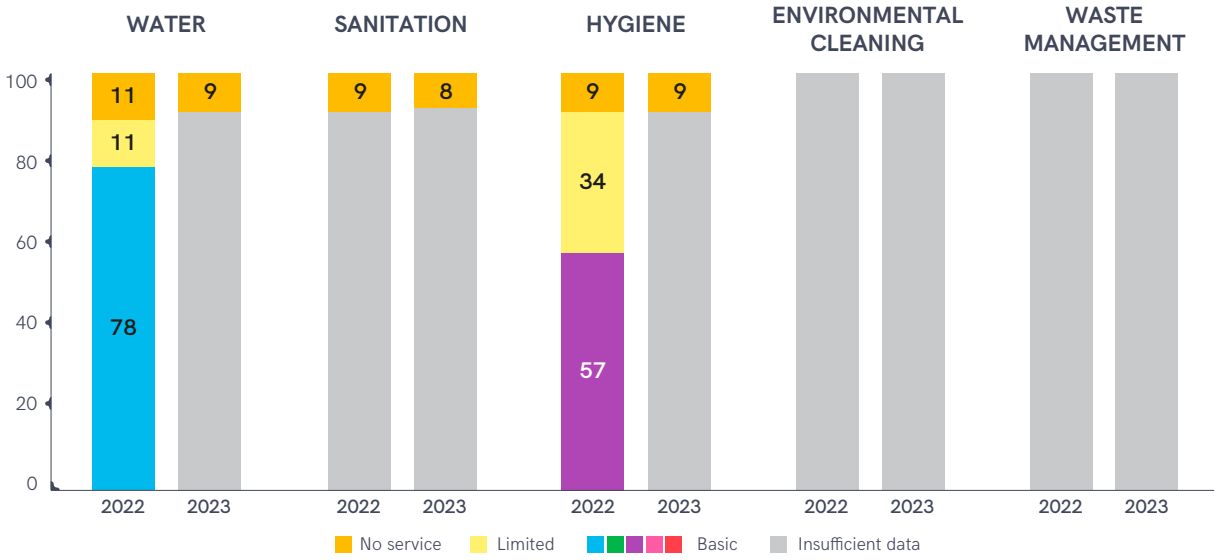


FIGURE 2 Global coverage of water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management services, 2022 and 2023 (%)

The JMP produces regional or global estimates when data are available from countries representing at least 30% of the relevant regional or global population.[3] For 2023, the reference year of this report, there were insufficient data to produce global estimates for any of the five basic service levels (Figure 2). There were, however, recent data from enough countries to produce estimates of the population with no water, no sanitation and no hygiene service.

In 2023, 742 million people (9% of the global population) had no water service at their health care facility. This means that the facility had no water source, used an unimproved water source (e.g. unprotected well or spring) or water had to be collected from an improved source more than 500 metres away. In addition, 660 million people (8%) had no sanitation service at their health care facility (no toilets or only unimproved sanitation facilities), and 722 million people (9%) had no hygiene service (no functional hand hygiene facilities at points of care or at toilets).

There were, however, still enough countries (including China) with estimates available to produce global estimates for 2022. Globally, 78% of health care facilities (covering 6.2 billion people) had basic water services, 11% (861 million people) had limited services, while 11% (874 million people) had no service in 2022. The majority of health care facilities (84%) had water available at the facility, and 79% had water on premises. In 2022, 57% of health care facilities (serving 4.6 billion people) had basic hand hygiene services, 34% (2.7 billion people) had limited services and 9% (698 million people) had no service. A similar proportion of health care facilities (70%) had hand hygiene at points of care and had soap and water at toilets (68%).

While the total population for which estimates are available in this report has dropped due to ageing data, the total number of countries with estimates for basic services is higher than ever (Table 1). This report presents 2023 estimates for basic water services for 72 countries (28% of the global population), basic sanitation services for 51 countries (20%), and basic hygiene services for 47 countries (18%). While only 39 countries (13% of the global population) have estimates for basic environmental cleaning services, this figure has nearly doubled since the 2022 report. In contrast, data coverage for basic waste management services has only increased from 65 to 66 countries (27% of the global population).

3 The JMP tracks progress in 234 countries, areas and territories, including all United Nations Member States. Statistics in this report refer to countries, areas and territories. For further details see: https://washdata.org.

The number of countries with estimates for basic WASH services has grown steadily from 2019 to 2024

% of population (number of countries, areas and territories)	BASIC WATER				BASIC SANITATION				BASIC HYGIENE				BASIC ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING				BASIC WASTE MANAGEMENT			
	2019	2020	2022	2024	2019	2020	2022	2024	2019	2020	2022	2024	2019	2020	2022	2024	2019	2020	2022	2024
WORLD (234)	35% (38)	37% (52)	36% (59)	28% (73)	7% (18)	12% (27)	19% (41)	20% (52)	23% (14)	26% (21)	35% (40)	18% (48)	0% (4)	2% (12)	7% (21)	13% (40)	19% (48)	20% (58)	24% (65)	27% (67)
SDG REGIONS																				
Australia and New Zealand (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Central and Southern Asia (14)	9% (3)	9% (4)	14% (6)	29% (9)	0% (1)	8% (3)	24% (5)	21% (7)	0% (1)	8% (3)	24% (5)	19% (6)	0% (1)	0% (2)	16% (4)	21% (7)	11% (4)	11% (5)	25% (6)	28% (7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18)	78% (3)	77% (3)	65% (3)	13% (6)	0% (0)	3% (1)	3% (2)	8% (6)	62% (1)	65% (2)	65% (3)	8% (6)	0% 0)	3% (1)	0% (0)	8% (5)	14% (3)	15% (4)	12% (4)	8% (6)
Europe and Northern America (53)	2% (7)	2% (8)	2% (8)	11% (11)	2% (3)	1% (3)	1% (3)	1% (5)	2% (5)	2% (7)	2% (7)	2% (9)	0% (2)	1% (4)	1% (4)	1% (5)	2% (6)	2% (8)	2% (8)	11% (11)
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	7% (3)	14% (7)	14% (7)	5% (4)	7% (3)	40% (4)	40% (4)	2% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (1)	1% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (1)	1% (1)	10% (4)	12% (5)	13% (6)	2% (1)
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	5% (4)	8% (5)	48% (11)	86% (17)	5% (4)	4% (4)	36% (9)	68% (14)	3% (3)	3% (3)	43% (9)	70% (14)	2% (1)	3% (2)	21% (6)	48% (12)	10% (5)	10% (5)	27% (9)	57% (12)
Oceania (21)	73% (1)	83% (7)	17% (8)	11% (9)	0% (0)	0% (2)	16% (6)	11% (7)	0% (0)	0% (0)	15% (4)	9% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	8% (3)	9% (3)	73% (1)	81% (5)	17% (8)	11% (6)
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	59% (17)	66% (18)	60% (16)	58% (17)	41% (7)	40% (10)	40% (12)	47% (12)	26% (4)	26% (6)	43% (11)	36% (9)	0% (0)	5% (3)	8% (3)	11% (7)	73% (25)	77% (26)	75% (24)	80% (24)
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																				
Landlocked developing countries (32)	46% (9)	52% (12)	33% (13)	72% (18)	36% (6)	42% (11)	21% (11)	62% 14)	6% (3)	16% (8)	26% (10)	27% (10)	0% (0)	11% (5)	8% (4)	34% (11)	62% (13)	68% (16)	61% (16)	72% (17)
Least developed countries (46)	45% (12)	62% (20)	53% (18)	62% (23)	21% (5)	36% (10)	37% (14)	41% (19)	6% (2)	21% (6)	37% (12)	22% (13)	0% (0)	5% (4)	8% (5)	25% (13)	75% (25)	73% (29)	71% (26)	79% (29)
Small island developing States (53)	15% (3)	36% (10)	23% (10)	30% (11)	2% (2)	5% (4)	8% (8)	13% (8)	1% (1)	4% (2)	7% (6)	13% (5)	1% (1)	1% (1)	2% (4)	13% (5)	32% (5)	36% (9)	25% (12)	21% (7)
Fragile contexts (60)	43% (18)	49% (22)	55% (24)	70% (28)	25% (8)	32% (10)	53% (18)	58% (24)	16% (4)	23% (5)	55% (17)	47% (19)	0% (0)	1% (1)	27% (9)	35% (18)	56% (28)	55% (29)	76% (33)	79% (32)
INCOME GROUPINGS																				
Low income (26)	30% (5)	62% (12)	48% (11)	67% (16)	25% (3)	33% (7)	23% (8)	60% (14)	1% (1)	9% (4)	23% (7)	31% (9)	0% (0))	9% (3)	12% (3)	36% (10)	63% (14)	67% (15)	71% (15)	78% (17)
Lower-middle income (54)	24% (18)	19% (18)	28% (23)	41% (29)	9% (6)	13% (7)	31% (17)	31% (22)	9% (3)	13% (4)	32% (16)	32% (21)	0% (1)	0% (2)	13% (9)	19% (17)	23% (19)	22% (22)	32% (25)	39% (28)
Upper-middle income (54)	64% (9)	67% (14)	59% (16)	7% (11)	2% (7)	12% (10)	13% (12)	3% (7)	53% (6)	55% (8)	57% (11)	4% (7)	0% (2)	3% (5)	2% (6)	3% (6)	12% (9)	15% (12)	14% (14)	9% (8)
High income (82)	2% (6)	2% (6)	2% (7)	21% (15)	1% (2)	0% (1)	1% (2)	5% (8)	1% (4)	2% (5)	2% (6)	6% (11)	0% (1)	0% (2)	1% (3)	5% (7)	1% (6)	2% (8)	2% (9)	11% (13)

<30% coverage 30-50% coverage >50% coverage

TABLE 1 Proportion of population (%) and number of countries with estimates available for basic WASH services, by region in JMP progress updates, 2019-2024

As Table 1 shows, data coverage is higher in some regions, typically where health facility assessments are regularly supported by development partners, such as least developed countries (LDCs), and low- or lower-middle-income countries. Data coverage is also relatively high for the set of 60 countries, areas and territories classified by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as 'fragile contexts', based on a framework that encompasses six dimensions of fragility (economic, environmental, human, political, security and social). Taking into account the respective balance between risk and coping capacity, the OECD has also categorized a subset of 15 'fragile contexts' as 'extremely fragile' (Table 2).[4] This report highlights the status of WASH in health care facilities in fragile contexts because they represent particularly vulnerable populations who often lack primary health care and are in most urgent need of quality health care services.

In the 60 countries, areas and territories classified as 'fragile contexts', more than a third (37%) of health care facilities lacked a basic water service in 2023. Less than half (46%) had basic hygiene, only a third (34%) had basic environmental cleaning, a quarter (25%) had basic waste management and less than a fifth (19%) had basic sanitation services (Figure 3). Globally, 2 billion people lived in these fragile contexts in 2023. Of these, 1.6 billion people lacked basic sanitation at their health care facilities, 1.5 billion lacked basic waste management, and 1.3 billion lacked basic cleaning. In addition, 1.1 billion people lacked basic hygiene and 717 million lacked basic water.

It should be noted that JMP estimates are based on the latest available data for each country, area and territory and therefore do not always reflect subsequent rapid changes in WASH service levels. This is particularly the case in fragile contexts where political instability, economic shocks, environmental hazards and conflict can contribute to rapid deterioration in WASH service levels. In settings where the latest available data were collected before the onset of a major crisis or conflict, JMP estimates are less likely to reflect the current situation on the ground.

4 OECD States of Fragility 2022 groupings, accessed in July 2024. https://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/



FRAGILE			EXTREMELY FRAGILE
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria	Afghanistan
Bangladesh	Honduras	Occupied Palestinian Territory*	Burundi
Benin	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Pakistan	Central African Republic
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Chad
Cambodia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sierra Leone	Congo
Cameroon	Lesotho	Solomon Islands	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Comoros	Liberia	Tajikistan	Equatorial Guinea
Côte d'Ivoire	Libya	Timor-Leste	Eritrea
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Madagascar	Togo	Haiti
Djibouti	Mali	Turkmenistan	Iraq
Eswatini	Mauritania	Uganda	Somalia
Ethiopia	Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania	South Sudan
Gambia	Myanmar	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Sudan
Guatemala	Nicaragua	Zambia	Syrian Arab Republic
Guinea	Niger	Zimbabwe	Yemen

TABLE 2 OECD classification of fragile contexts, 2022

*UNICEF reports refer to 'State of Palestine'

In 2023, WASH coverage in health care facilities was very low in fragile contexts

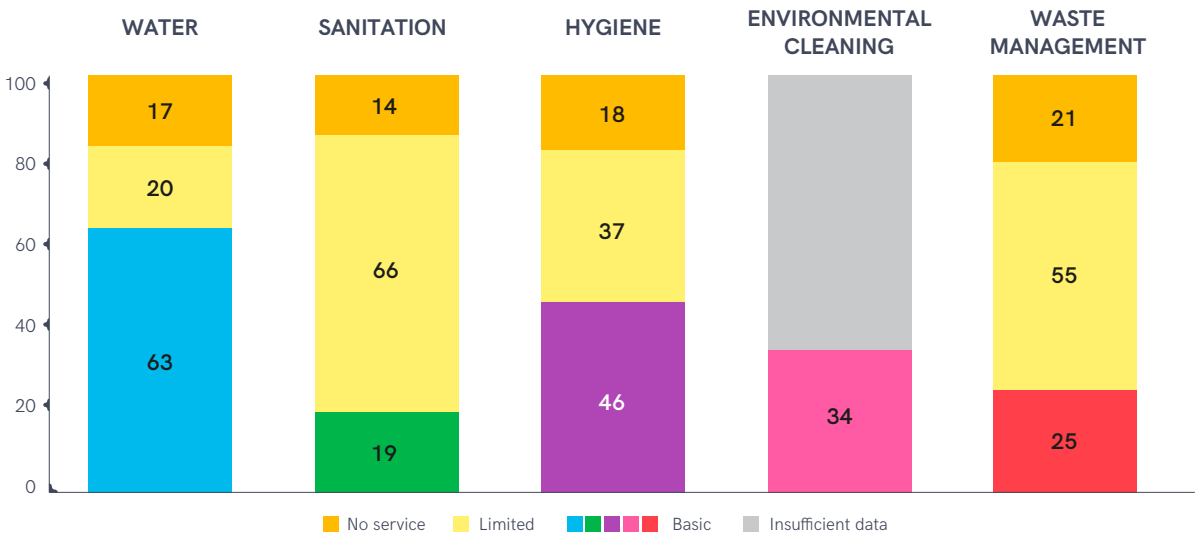


FIGURE 3 Coverage of water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management services in fragile contexts, 2023 (%)

The total number of countries with estimates available for basic WASH services in health care facilities has continued to rise with each JMP update (Table 1). Many countries are embedding indicators into their monitoring systems, however, relatively few countries have data on all five elements of basic WASH in health care facilities. In the 2022 JMP report on WASH in health care facilities, 16 countries had estimates for all five basic WASH services. Two years later, the number had risen dramatically to 29, including ten fragile contexts, of which three were extremely fragile (Figure 4). This is in part due to increased action by countries to implement facility assessments aligned with the global WASH indicators.

Figure 5 shows that there is great variability in coverage of basic WASH services within SDG regions, most notably in Northern Africa and Western Asia where it ranges from <20% to universal coverage (>99%). While some countries have already achieved universal coverage for all five basic WASH services, there is at least one country in each region with coverage below 25% for one of the basic services. It is common for service levels to be lower in fragile contexts which account for the majority of countries with less than 20% coverage of basic WASH services. The JMP only produces regional estimates when data are available for countries representing at least 30% of the regional population; regional estimates are currently available for all WASH services in Northern Africa and Western Asia, and for all but environmental cleaning services in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2023, 29 countries had estimates for all five basic WASH indicators

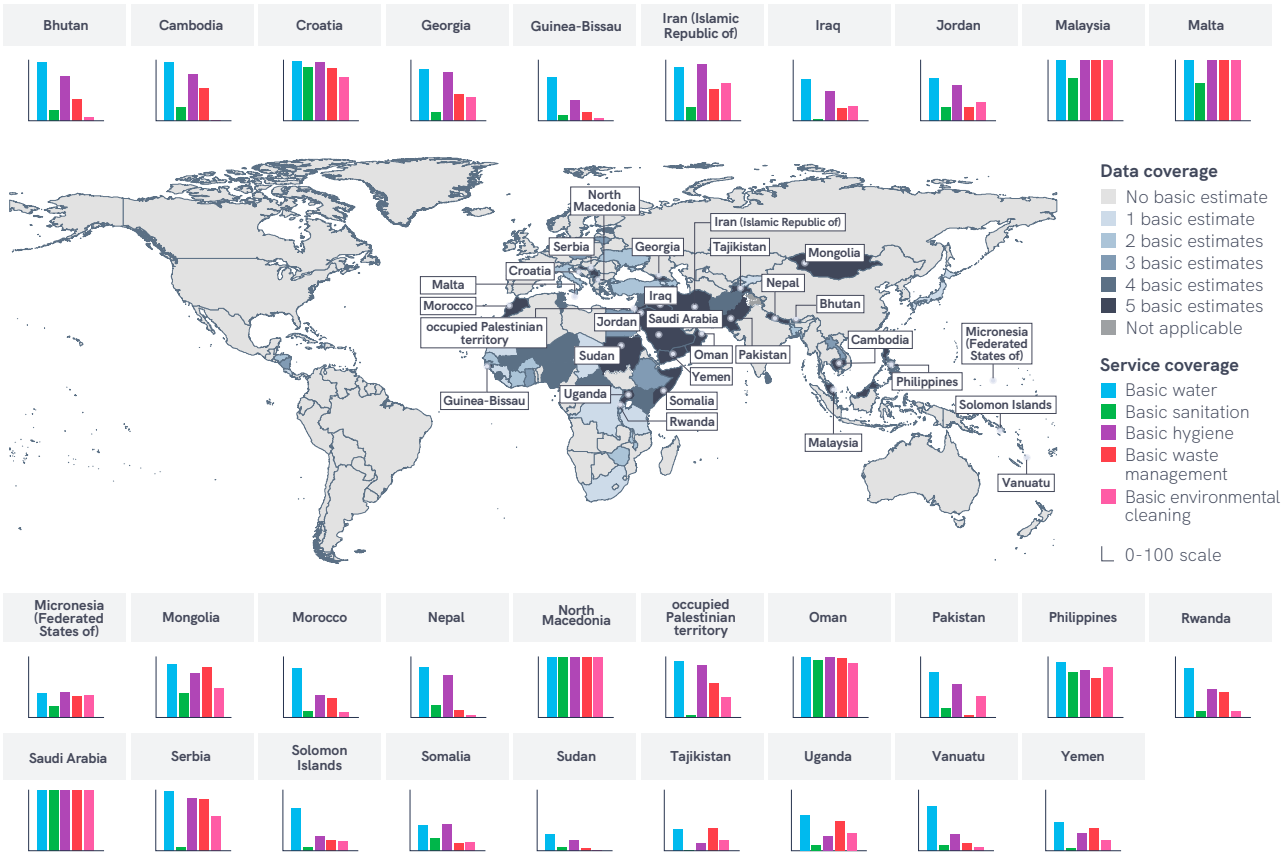


FIGURE 4 Number of basic estimates by country, and proportion of health care facilities with different levels of all five WASH service ladders, 2023 (%)

WASH services vary widely within regions, and are often lowest in fragile contexts

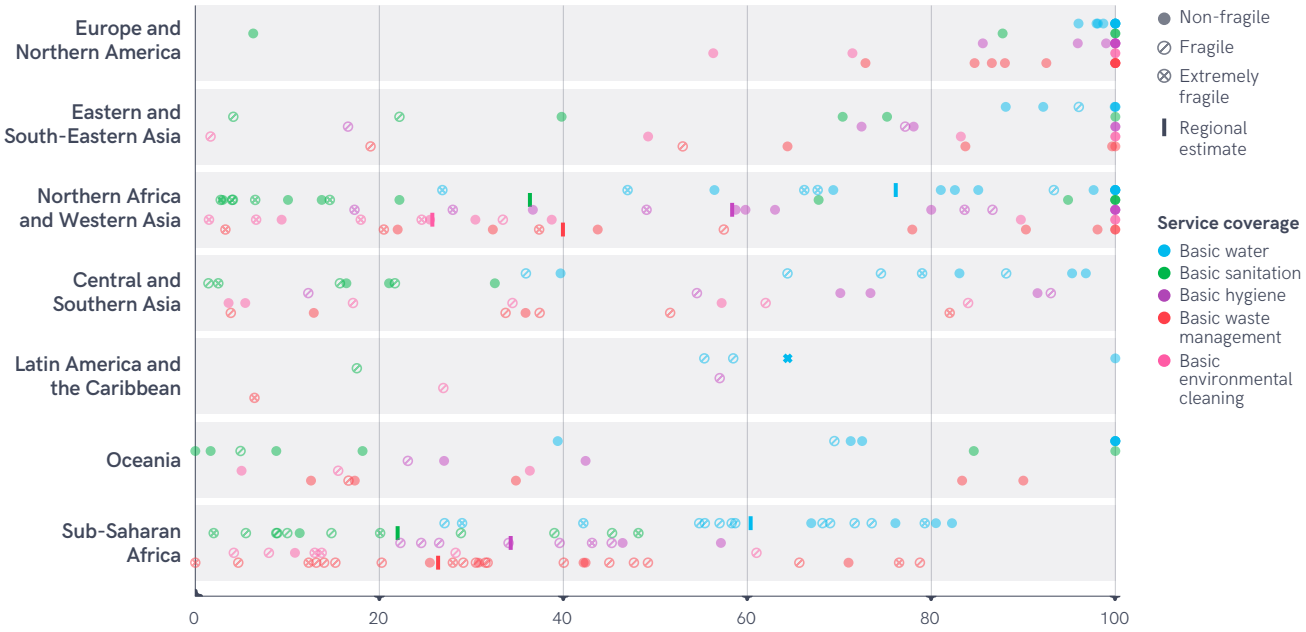


FIGURE 5 Proportion of health care facilities with basic water, sanitation, hygiene, environmental cleaning and waste management services, by country, SDG region and fragility status, 2023 (%)

Note: Following OECD classification of fragile contexts, 2022



BOX 1 GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION ON WASH AND WASTE IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Political will to accelerate progress on WASH in health care facilities has recently been bolstered by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Sustainable, safe and universal water, sanitation, hygiene waste and electricity services in health care facilities which all 193 United Nations Member States unanimously approved in December 2023.[5] In the resolution, the General Assembly notes its deep concern about huge gaps in services, as documented in the JMP 2022 report, and encourages member states to integrate harmonized WASH indicators into national monitoring and evaluation systems.

In response to this resolution, WHO and UNICEF, as co-facilitators of the global efforts on WASH and waste in health care facilities, have recently launched a Global Framework for Action (2024-2030) to accelerate progress and focus collective efforts.[6] The Framework has a strong focus on integration with health, including primary health care, and outlines operational targets and action in three main areas. These are: integration, policy and governance; service levels; and equity, inclusivity and community engagement. Selected targets are shown in Table 3.

The 2023 resolution requests WHO and UNICEF to prepare a progress report on the implementation of the resolution in 2025, and invites all States and the United Nations development system to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General, including by providing data on WASH in health care facilities through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme. This 2024 data update will feed into the 2025 report to the General Assembly. Future JMP reports will provide updates on the targets for basic WASH service levels described in the Global Framework for Action, and for additional reports to the General Assembly as required.

5 UNGA, 2023. A/78/L.14. Sustainable, safe and universal water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in health care facilities. New York; https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4031522.

6 WHO and UNICEF (2024). Universal water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in all health care facilities to achieve quality health care services: global framework for action 2024-2030. Geneva; https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/377776.

	TARGET BY 2026	TARGET BY 2030
1. INTEGRATION, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE		
1.1 Establish baseline WASH service levels	100% of countries have established baselines using harmonized global indicators.	100% of countries regularly update the status of the baseline (every 5 years).
1.5 Monitor WASH, waste and electricity within health information systems	50% of countries regularly review, disseminate and use data related to WASH, waste and electricity in health management information systems (HMIS) to inform policy and budgeting decisions.	100% of countries regularly review, disseminate and use WASH, waste and electricity related data in HMIS to inform policy and budgeting decisions.
2. BASIC WASH SERVICE LEVELS		
2.1 Improve services globally	80% of countries have universal basic services and all countries have established national standards and monitoring indicators for higher levels of service.	100% of countries have universal basic and higher levels of service.
2.2 Improve services in least developed countries (LDCs)	60% of health care facilities in LDCs have basic services.	100% of all health care facilities in LDCs have basic WASH services and 50% have higher levels of service.
3. EQUITY, INCLUSIVITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT		
3.1 Improve inclusivity of WASH services and processes at national and facility levels	50% of countries have plans that address inclusivity of WASH services and mainstream gender-transformative WASH and rights (equity, disability) in planning, designing and implementing WASH systems.	100% of countries have plans that address inclusivity of WASH services, and these plans are resourced, implemented and monitored.

TABLE 3 Selected targets for WASH in health care facilities

SECTION 2

WATER SERVICES



WATER

BASIC SERVICE
Water is available from an improved source on the premises.

In 2023:

- 73 countries and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic water services in health care facilities, meaning water was available from an improved source on the premises.
- There were not enough countries with data to calculate global estimates for basic water services.
- Regional coverage of basic water services ranged from 60% in sub-Saharan Africa to 76% in Northern Africa and Western Asia.
- In fragile contexts, 37% of health care facilities lacked a basic water service.
- 80% of non-hospitals had a basic water service.
- 74% of rural health care facilities had a basic water service.
- 9% of health care facilities (covering 743 million people) had no water service.
- In 38 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no water service.

In 2022:

- Globally, 78% of health care facilities had a basic water service, 11% had a limited service and 11% had no service.
- 1.7 billion people still lacked a basic water service, including 861 million with a limited service and 874 million with no service.

A 'basic water service' means the health care facility has water available from an improved water source that is located on premises. Many health care services are dependent on reliable access to a sufficient supply of water, of adequate quality. Different facilities have varying water requirements depending on the type of health services offered, the scale of the facility and the climatic conditions. However, the reliability, sufficiency and quality of water supplies are difficult to measure and are often not included in monitoring systems. For the purpose of global monitoring, the JMP therefore focuses on the basic service level.[7]

There were insufficient data to calculate global coverage of basic water services in health care facilities in 2023. However, in 2022 this coverage stood at 78%. There were enough countries with data to estimate that 91% of health care facilities had access to an improved water source, although in many cases data were not available for the location of the water supply, or whether water was actually available from the source.

Data coverage on basic services was higher in some regions and in 2023 basic water services ranged from 60% in sub-Saharan Africa to 76% in Northern Africa and Western Asia. In least developed countries (LDCs), fragile contexts and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) nearly two thirds of health care facilities had basic water services, while in small island developing States (SIDS), coverage was higher at 76% (Figure 6).

7 It is recognized that this basic minimum level of service is insufficient for fully realizing the human right to safe WASH services and that additional indicators may be needed in future to monitor advanced service levels. Countries with available data and enhanced monitoring systems can already monitor such levels.

The world, and most regions, lacked estimates for basic water services in 2023

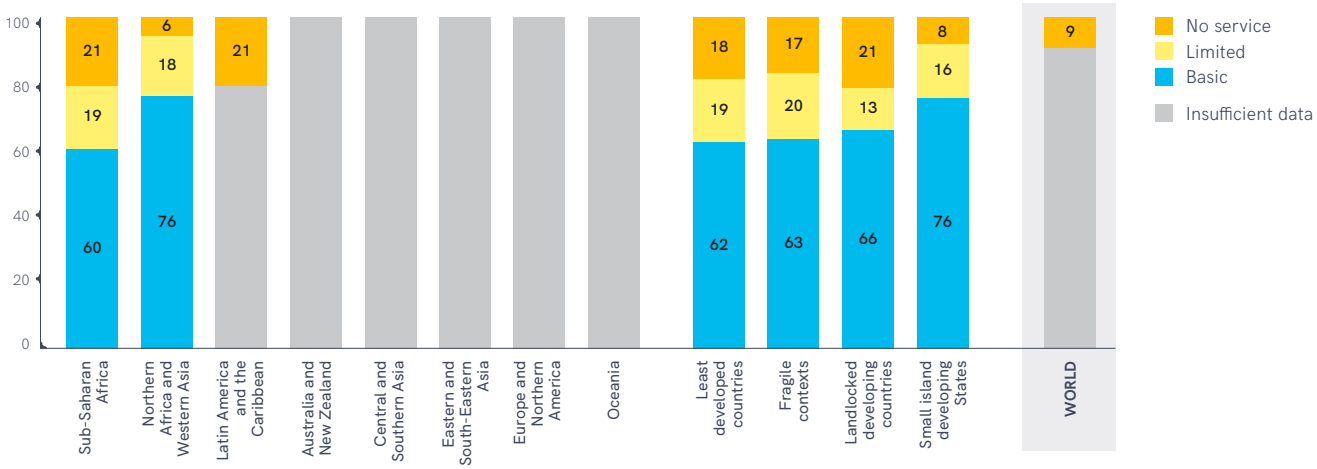


FIGURE 6 Global and regional coverage of water services in health care facilities, 2023 (%)



In 2023, 73 countries – representing 28% of the global population – had sufficient data to estimate the proportion of health care facilities with a basic water service (Figure 7). In 22 countries coverage was universal (>99%), and in 43 countries at least 75% of health care facilities had basic water services. In every SDG region with data, at least one country had coverage of over 90%, with the exception of sub-Saharan Africa where the highest coverage was found in Senegal (82%) (Figure 8). Only four countries in Latin America and the Caribbean had estimates for basic water services. These ranged from 55% in Honduras to universal access (>99%) in Costa Rica. Eight countries had basic water coverage between 25% and 50%, including three countries in sub-Saharan Africa, two in Northern Africa and Western Asia, two in Central and Southern Asia, and one in Oceania. Six of these countries were classified as fragile contexts, with four being extremely fragile.

Some countries lacked recent data and many data sources did not provide all the information necessary for monitoring basic water services. Even if the data are insufficient to calculate basic service levels, it may be possible to calculate how many health care facilities had no water service. That means water is taken from unprotected dug wells, springs or surface water sources, an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises, or there is no water source.

In 2023, 43 out of 73 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic water services

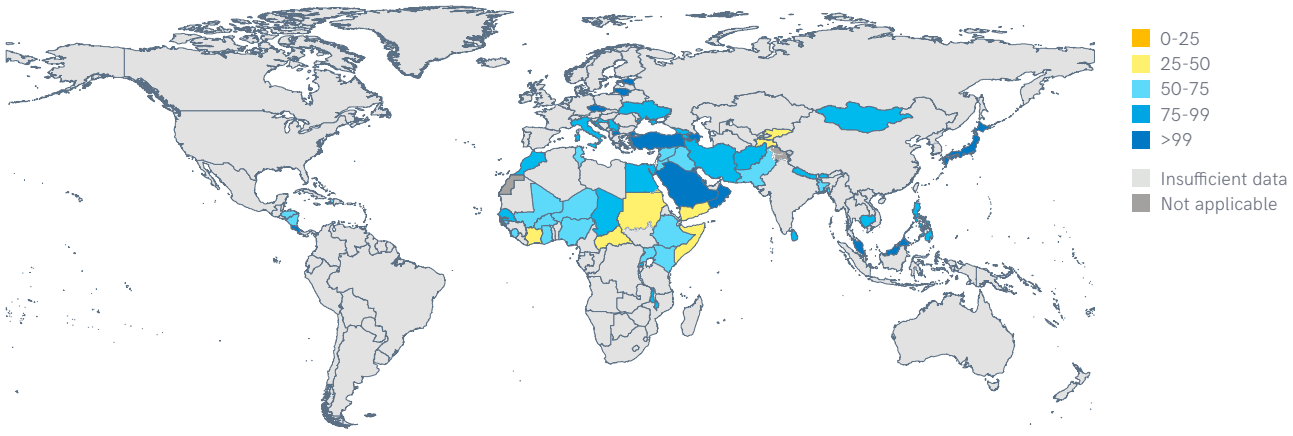


FIGURE 7 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic water service, 2023 (%)

Water service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2023

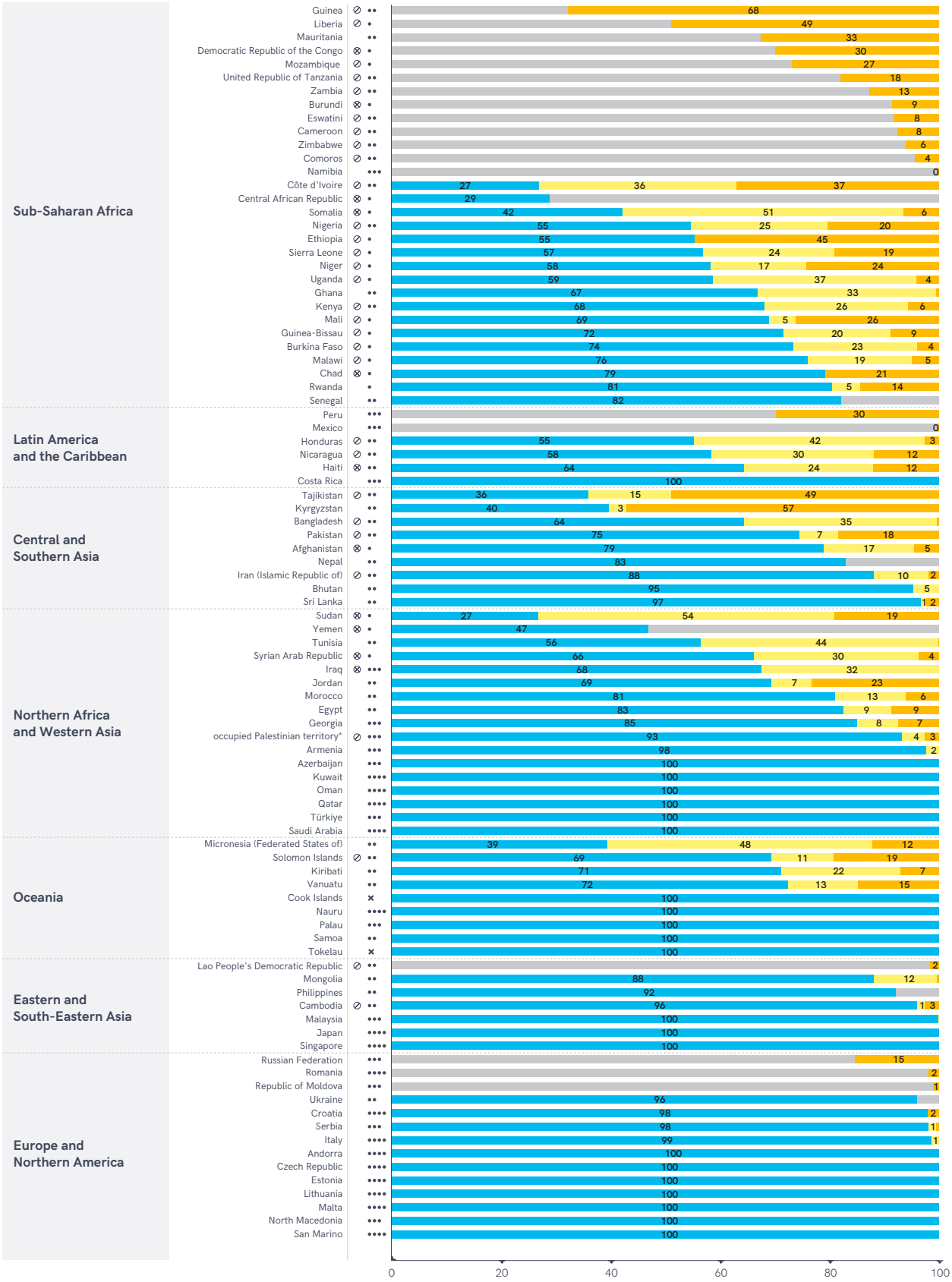


FIGURE 8 Coverage of water services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region, income group and fragility status, 2023 (%)

Accordingly, in Figure 8, 26 countries (for example, Liberia) had estimates for no services, but not for basic services. In a few cases, data were collected on basic services without disaggregation into individual elements. Figure 8 shows seven such cases (for example, Yemen), for which it was not possible to distinguish between limited and no services.

In 39 of the 92 countries with estimates for no water services in 2023, less than 1% of health care facilities had no water service. However, in a different set of 38 countries, more than 5% of health care facilities had no water service (Figure 9). This included 27 countries where more than a tenth had no service and 14 countries where more than a fifth had no service. In seven countries, over a third had no service and in two countries (Guinea and Kyrgyzstan) more than half of health care facilities had no water service. More than two out of three (26) of these countries were classified as fragile contexts, with six being extremely fragile.

In 38 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no water service in 2023

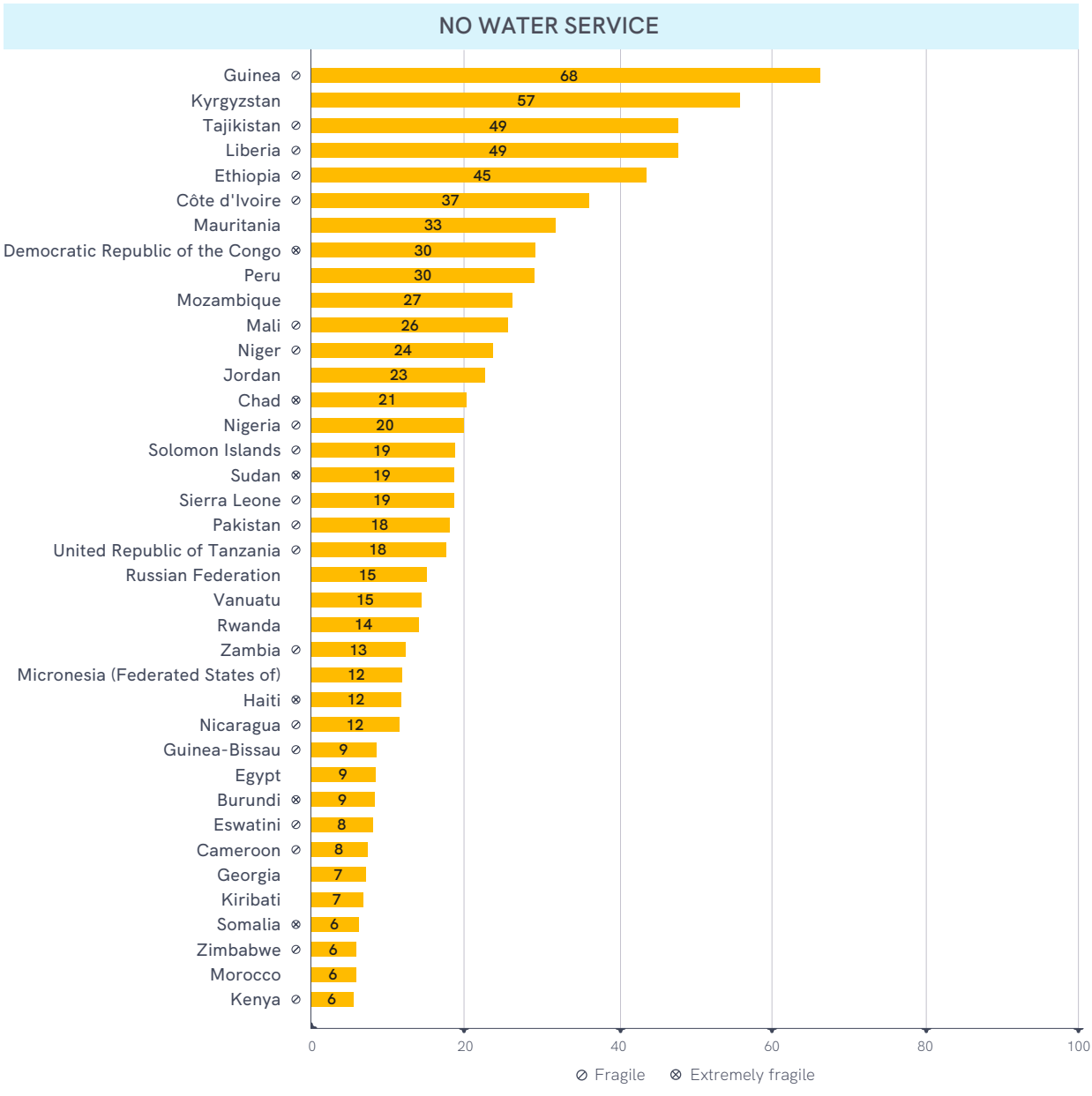


FIGURE 9 Proportion of health care facilities with no water service, 2023 (%)

Globally, 9% of health care facilities, representing 743 million people, had no water service in 2023. More than a quarter (26%) of these people lived in just five countries, and 55 million people in Ethiopia alone had no water service at their health care facility (Figure 10). Four of these countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Pakistan) were classified as fragile contexts, while the Democratic Republic of the Congo was considered extremely fragile.

Country-level data sources may have information about whether improved sources were used or not, without recording if the water source was located on premises, or if water was actually available from the source. In 2023, only 73 countries (28% of the global population) had sufficient data to estimate basic water services, but 89 had data on coverage of improved water sources. Since the latter represent 33% of the global population, it can be estimated that in 2023, 91% of health care facilities had improved water sources.

A health care facility may rely on an improved water source, but if that source is located off premises, or does not actually have water available when needed, that health care facility would be considered to have a limited rather than a basic service.[8] Of the 22 countries with universal (>99%) coverage of basic water services, only one (Samoa) was classified as a lower-middle-income country, and none were classified as fragile contexts (Figure 11). Coverage of basic water services was similar in Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan (27%) but, while 63% of health care facilities in Côte d'Ivoire had improved water sources, this proportion was 81% in Sudan and in both countries the majority of improved water sources were located off premises. In Kyrgyzstan, basic water coverage was only slightly lower (40%) than that for improved water (43%). This means that the vast majority of improved water sources were also located on premises.

National averages can hide disparities in service coverage between different types of health care facilities. The most commonly available domain of stratification is between hospitals and smaller health care facilities (called 'non-hospitals' in this report for brevity). Among the 55 countries with

8 If the improved source is located more than 500 metres away from the health care facility it would count as 'no service', but available data rarely show this situation.

A quarter of the 743 million people with no water service at their health care facility lived in five countries

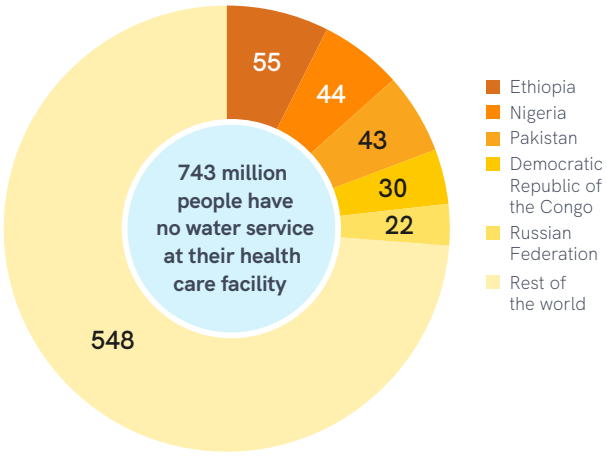


FIGURE 10 Population with no water service at their health care facility, by country, 2023 (%)

Health care facilities may have improved water sources but still lacked a basic water service

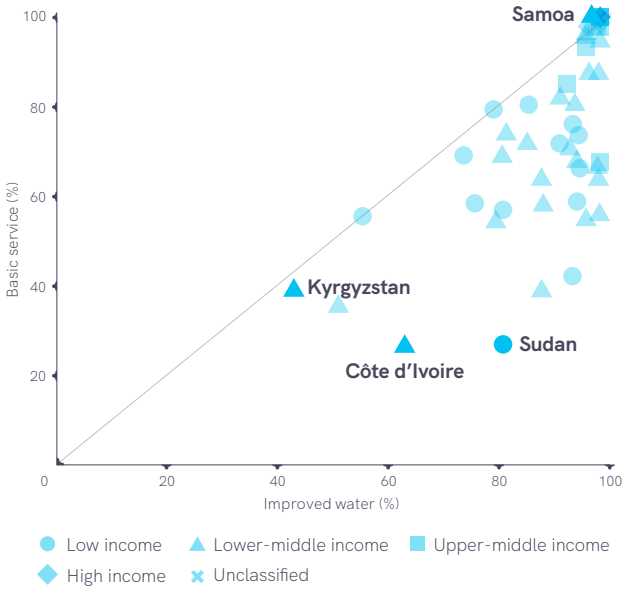


FIGURE 11 Proportion of health care facilities with improved water and basic water services, by country and income group, 2023 (%)

data on basic water services in both hospitals and non-hospitals, 14 had universal coverage (>99%) in both types of facilities. In 35 countries, coverage was higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals, and in nearly half of these countries (16) the gap was larger than 20 percentage points (% pts) (Figure 12). In Côte d'Ivoire, basic water services were 56 % pts higher in hospitals (79%) than in non-hospitals (24%). In Bhutan, Nigeria and the Solomon Islands, however, coverage in hospitals was at least 10 % pts lower than in non-hospitals. Fewer countries (32) had data on both urban and rural health care facilities, including three countries with universal access (>99%), but the distribution was similar.

In 28 cases coverage was higher in urban than in rural areas, and in 17 countries basic water was higher by more than 20 % pts (up to a 54 % pt gap in Tajikistan). Haiti stands out, with rural coverage 10 % pts higher than in urban areas. Even fewer countries (28) had disaggregated data on basic water services in both government and non-government health care facilities, and in the majority of cases (17) non-government facilities had higher coverage. However, gaps were smaller, with the largest difference found in Ethiopia, where non-government facilities had basic water coverage that was 35 % pts higher than in government facilities.

In many countries, large gaps in basic water coverage remained between types of health care facilities

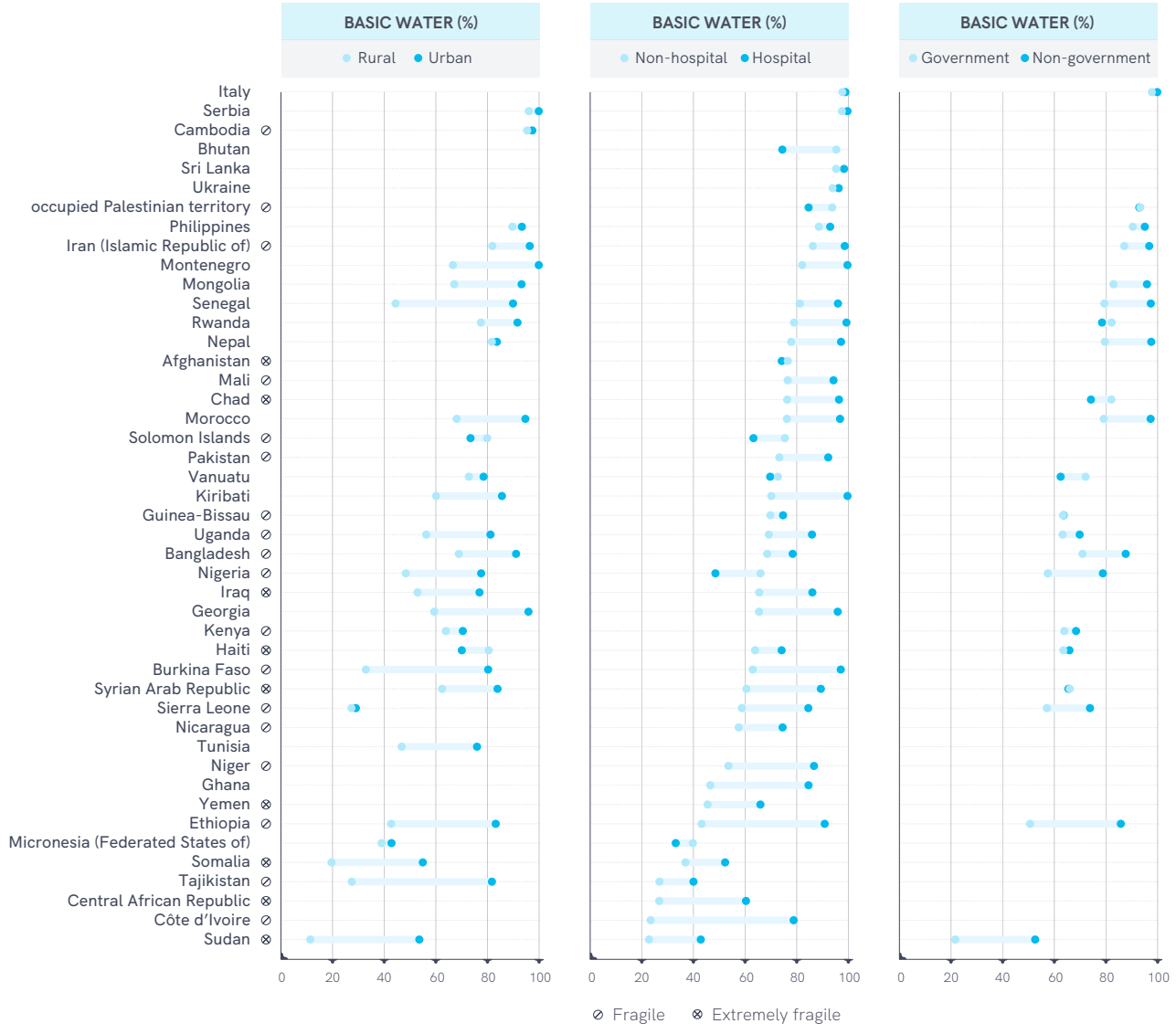


FIGURE 12 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic water service, by country and setting, 2023 (%)

Note: Restricted to countries with data on both types of facilities for at least one setting, and having less than universal (>99%) coverage in at least one setting.

In each of the four JMP global updates on WASH in health care facilities, the number of countries with sufficient data to generate estimates for basic water services in different settings has continued to rise (Figure 13). In the 2024 report, 73 countries had total estimates, nearly double the number in the first report (38), published in 2019. Over these five years the number of countries with estimates available has more than doubled in all subnational settings, and has tripled (from 22 to 69) for hospitals.

However, the JMP only produces regional and global aggregate estimates when data are available for at least 30% of the relevant population and, because of ageing data in China, the proportion of the global population represented by these countries has dropped. In the 2022 report, total estimates could be produced, drawing on data from 36% of the population (including China). However, since estimates for China cannot be extended beyond 2022, data for basic water services were only available for 28% of the population in this 2024 report. Since the 2022 report, data coverage has increased notably for rural health care facilities and for non-hospitals, largely driven by the availability of new data from India that covers rural populations.



While the number of countries with data on basic water continues to increase, population coverage has dropped due to ageing data

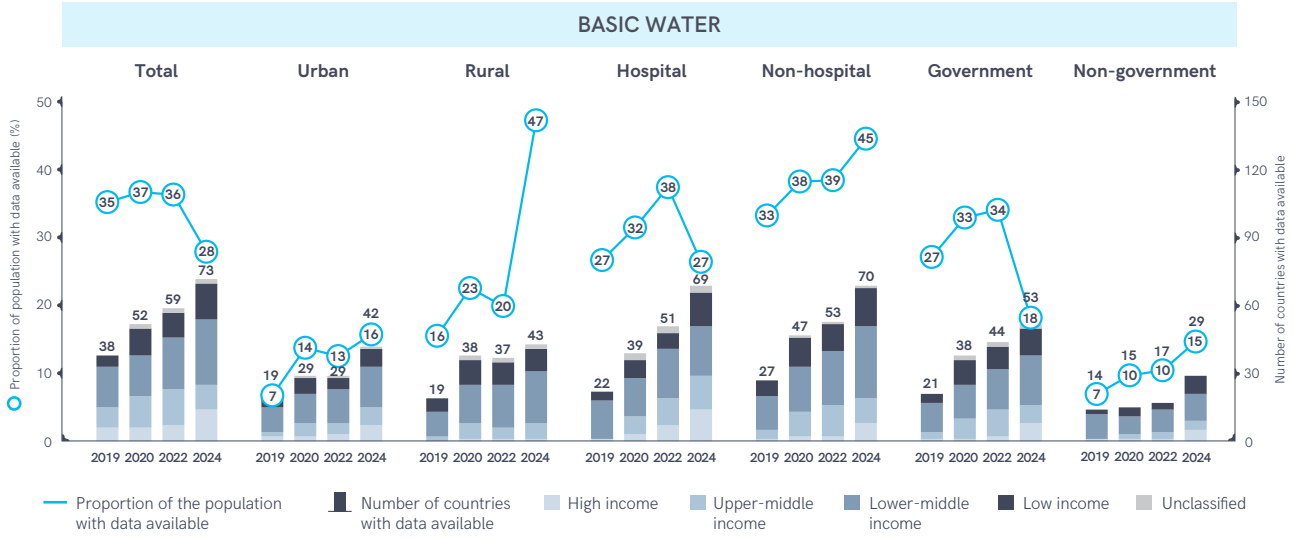


FIGURE 13 Proportion of population and number of countries with basic water estimates available in JMP progress updates, 2019-2024

SECTION 3

SANITATION SERVICES



SANITATION

BASIC SERVICE
Improved sanitation facilities are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.

In 2023:

- 52 countries and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic sanitation services in health care facilities, meaning improved sanitation facilities that were usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.
- There were not enough countries with data to calculate global estimates for basic sanitation services.
- Regional coverage of basic sanitation services ranged from 22% in sub-Saharan Africa to 36% in Northern Africa and Western Asia.
- In fragile contexts, less than one in five health care facilities (19%) had basic sanitation services.
- 8% of health care facilities globally (covering 661 million people) had no sanitation service.
- In 36 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no sanitation service.

All patients, visitors and staff need to be able to safely use toilets while at health care facilities. Many patients will have infections that could potentially be spread through faecal routes, and sanitation infrastructure (toilets, bathroom plumbing, sewer connections, on-site storage and treatment systems) needs to safely isolate excreta from human contact and ensure that faecal pathogens do not contaminate the health care facility environment.

To meet the criteria for a basic sanitation service, health care facilities must have improved sanitation facilities that are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.

There were insufficient data to calculate global coverage of basic sanitation services in health care facilities in 2023, or indeed for any year. There were just enough countries with data (representing 30% of the global population) to estimate that in 2023, 92% of health care facilities had access to improved sanitation facilities, and that in 81% of health care facilities these sanitation facilities were usable (available, functional and private).

Enough countries had data to produce regional estimates of basic sanitation coverage for Northern Africa and Western Asia (36%) and sub-Saharan Africa (22%). Coverage was lowest (19%) in fragile contexts and least developed countries (LDCs) (Figure 14). Basic sanitation was slightly higher in landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) (22%), but this group of countries also had the highest proportion of health care facilities with no sanitation service (19%).

The world, and many regions, lacked estimates for basic sanitation services in 2023

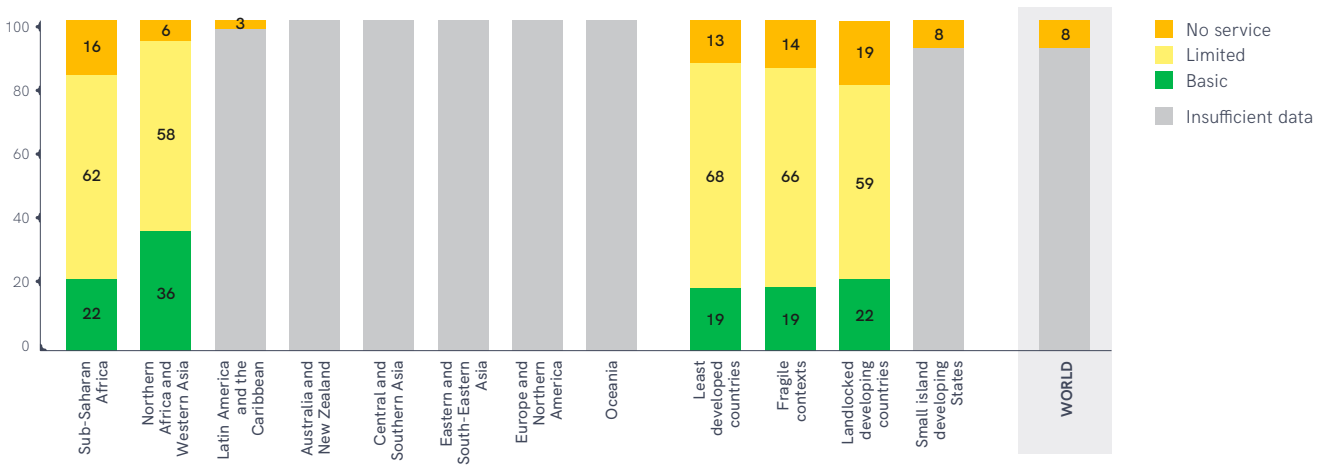


FIGURE 14 Global and regional coverage of sanitation services in health care facilities, 2023 (%)

In 2023, 52 countries – representing 20% of the global population – had sufficient data to make estimates of the proportion of health care facilities with a basic sanitation service (Figure 15). In seven countries coverage was universal (>99%), and in 11 countries at least 75% of health care facilities had basic sanitation services. Every SDG region except for Australia and New Zealand had estimates for basic sanitation for at least one country, and all other regions included at least one country with less than 25% basic sanitation coverage (Figure 16). Basic sanitation was below 10% in 18 countries, including 13 fragile contexts, of which five were considered extremely fragile.

In 2023, 11 out of 52 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic sanitation services

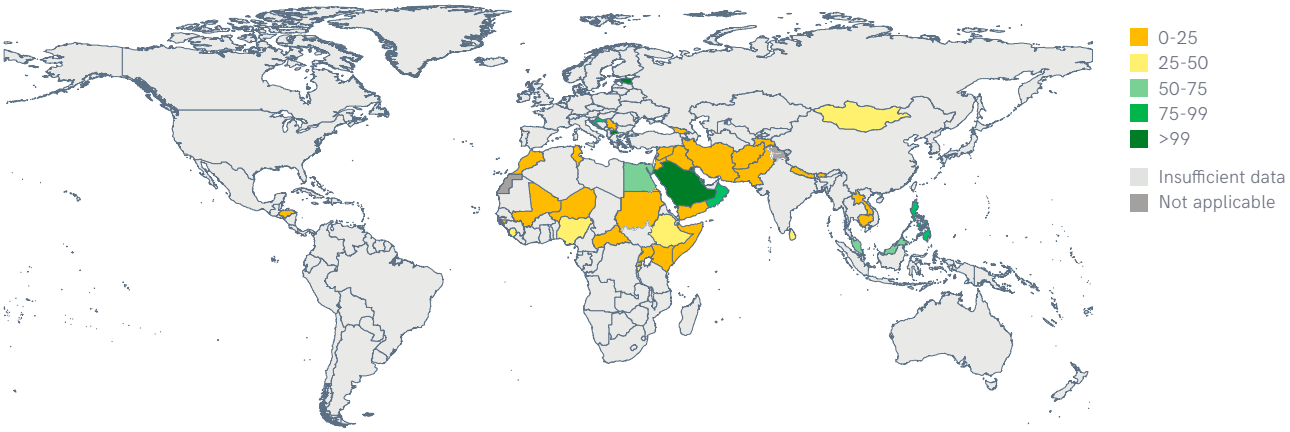


FIGURE 15 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic sanitation service, 2023 (%)



Sanitation service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2023

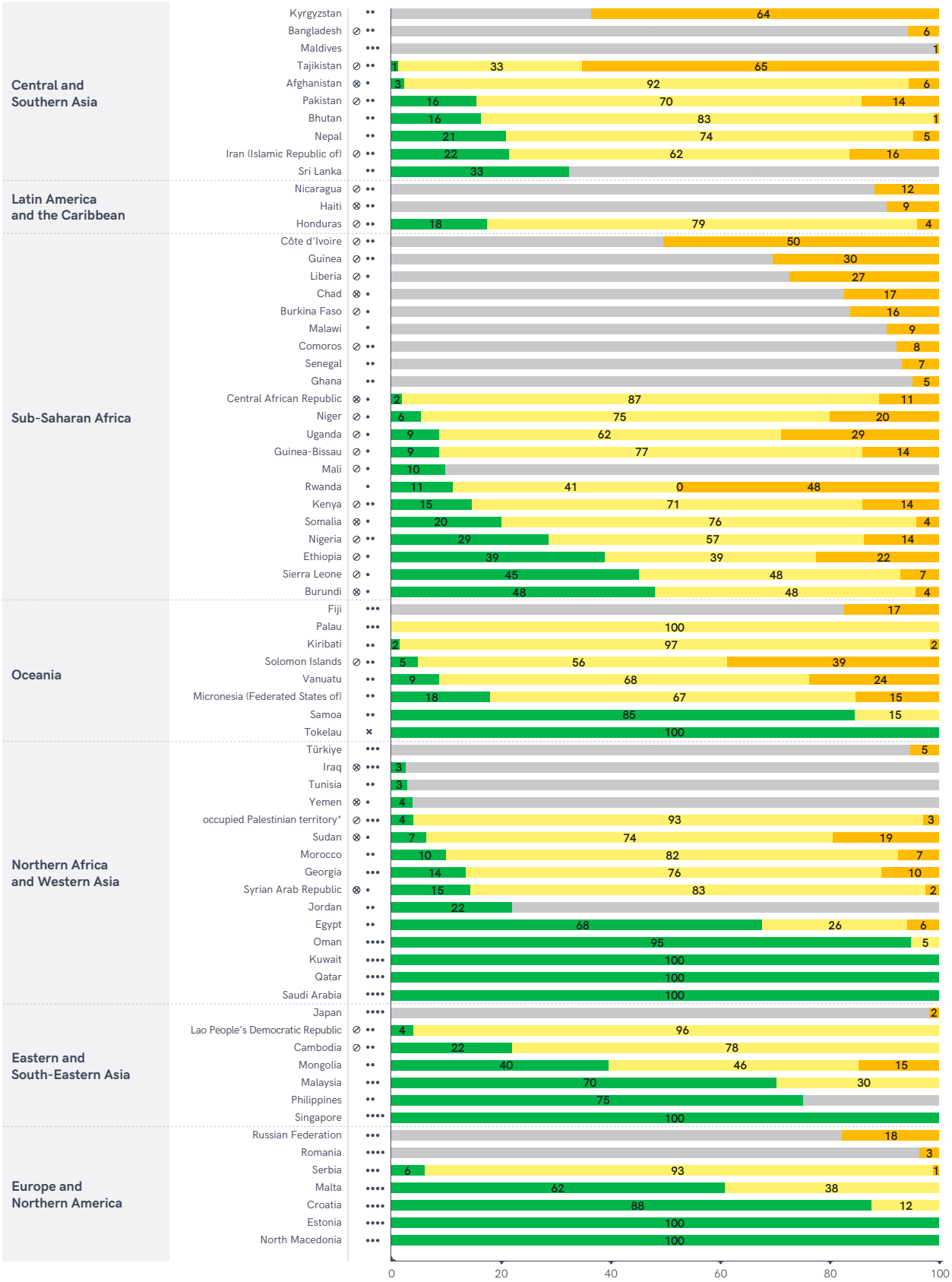


FIGURE 16 Coverage of sanitation services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region, income group and fragility status, 2023 (%)

Basic sanitation coverage was often far lower than access to improved sanitation facilities

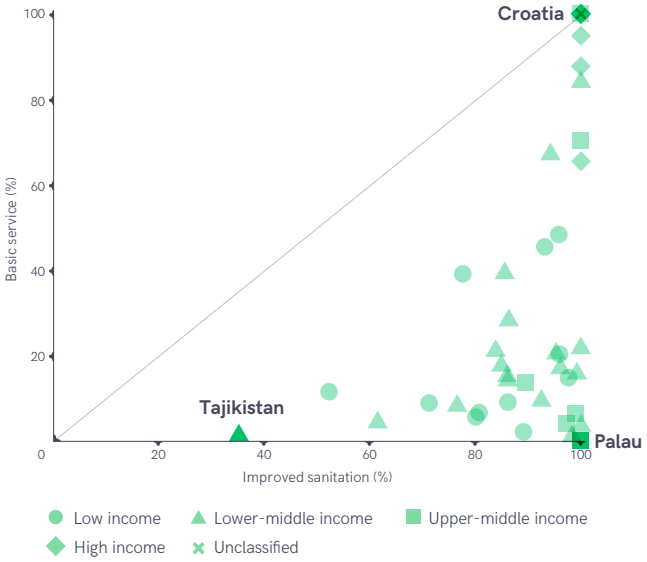


FIGURE 17 Proportion of health care facilities with improved sanitation and basic sanitation services, by country and income group, 2023 (%)



A health care facility that has improved sanitation facilities is classified as having a limited service if the sanitation facilities are unusable, there are no separate facilities available for staff, there are no sex-separated facilities equipped with menstrual hygiene facilities, or there are no sanitation facilities that are accessible to those with limited mobility. Given all these criteria, coverage with basic sanitation services is often dramatically lower than access to improved sanitation facilities (Figure 17). In all high-income countries with data, access to improved sanitation was universal (>99%) and in most cases basic sanitation coverage was above 90%. Only Croatia and Malta were lower, at 88% and 62%, respectively. Tajikistan had the lowest coverage of improved sanitation (35%) and only 1% of health care facilities met the criteria for a basic sanitation service. In 22 countries, basic sanitation coverage was below 25% even though access to improved sanitation was over 75%. In Palau, access to improved sanitation was universal (>99%) but none of the health care facilities met all of the criteria for basic services.

Furthermore, many countries do not yet have data available for all the elements of a basic sanitation service. The JMP will make an estimate for basic sanitation services if data are available on improved and usable toilets, and at least two of the four remaining criteria (designated for staff, sex-separated, menstrual hygiene, limited mobility). As this information may come from different data sources, the basic service level is calculated as the minimum of these values (the 'limiting factor'). In a few cases, countries reported basic sanitation coverage directly, without a breakdown of its constituent elements. Among the 52 countries with estimates for basic sanitation services in 2023, basic services were equal to the limiting factor in 43 countries. In other countries, there was no limiting factor, either because coverage was universal (>99% in seven countries) or because individual sub-elements were not reported. Most commonly, accessibility to those with limited mobility was the limiting factor (21 countries), followed by availability of menstrual hygiene facilities (13 countries) (Figure 18). Nearly half (6) of the countries where menstrual hygiene was the limiting factor were classified as extremely fragile. In five countries, sex-separated toilets was the limiting factor. However, this could reflect a misconception that at least four toilets are required to meet the basic service level.

Basic sanitation services were often limited by low coverage for menstrual hygiene facilities and accesibility to those with limited mobility

Country		Any sanitation facility	Improved sanitation facility	Improved and usable sanitation facility	Improved and dedicated for staff	Improved and sex-separated	Improved and providing menstrual hygiene facilities	Improved and accessible to those with limited mobility	Basic sanitation services
Estonia ••••		100	100	100				100	100
Kuwait ••••		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Macedonia •••		100	100	100	100	100			100
Qatar ••••		100	100	100		100		100	100
Saudi Arabia ••••		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Singapore ••••		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tokelau ×		100	100	100	100		100		100
Oman ••••		100	100	100	95	100	100	100	95
Croatia ••••		100	100	96	100	88	94	98	88
Samoa ••		100	100	85	100		85		85
Philippines ••				99	75	94	89	88	75
Malaysia •••		100	100						70
Egypt ••		94	94	94	74	68			68
Malta ••••		100	100	100	62	100	100	100	62
Burundi •	⊗		96	73	72	48			48
Sierra Leone •	⊘	96	93	76	71	51	49	45	45
Mongolia ••		100	85	85	79	55	67	40	40
Ethiopia •	⊘	98	78	78	80	63		39	39
Sri Lanka ••				95	93	65	38	33	33
Nigeria ••	⊘	86	86	46	63	29	31	35	29
Jordan ••				83	75	64	27	22	22
Cambodia ••	⊘	100	100	100	63	71	31	22	22
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ••	⊘	98	84	79	62	29	26	22	22
Nepal ••		95	95	93	48		37	21	21
Somalia •	⊗	100	96	77	50	41	20	21	20
Micronesia (Federated States of) ••		89	85	77	21	26	18	29	18
Honduras ••	⊘	100	96	80	59	46		18	18
Bhutan ••		100	99	84	73	31	16	31	16
Pakistan ••	⊘		86	78	67	30	22	16	16
Kenya ••	⊘	99	86	86	68	62		15	15
Syrian Arab Republic •	⊗	99	98	95	57	45	15	23	15
Georgia •••		95	90	87	59	47	42	14	14
Rwanda •		98	52	49	45	34	11		11
Morocco ••		94	93	80	70	21	21	10	10
Mali •	⊘	100		80	87	86	10	11	10
Guinea-Bissau •	⊘		86	86	71	65	27	9	9
Vanuatu ••			76	68	43	13	9	11	9
Uganda •	⊘		71	68		46			9
Sudan •	⊗	91	81	71	47	38	7	8	7
Serbia •••		100	99	78	87	48	27	6	6
Niger •	⊘		80	80					6
Solomon Islands ••	⊘	72	61	5	14	24	20	46	5
Lao People's Democratic Republic ••	⊘	100	100	96		15		4	4
occupied Palestinian territory •••	⊘	100	97	83	44	38		4	4
Yemen •	⊗			38	17	41		4	4
Tunisia ••				94	56	22	21	3	3
Iraq •••	⊗			72	55	58	3	17	3
Afghanistan •	⊗	95		85	40	71	3	28	3
Central African Republic •			89	49	47	85	2	12	2
Kiribati ••		98	98	73	88	2	28	7	2
Tajikistan ••	⊘	59	35	35	15	19	37	1	1
Palau •••		100	100	83	83		0		0

0-19
20-39
40-59
60-79
80-100
Insufficient data

Income groupings

•••• High income
••• Upper-middle income
•• Lower-middle income
• Low income
× Unclassified

Fragile contexts

⊘ Fragile
⊗ Extremely fragile

FIGURE 18 Proportion of health care facilities meeting different criteria for a basic sanitation service, among countries with estimates, by country, income group and fragility status, 2023 (%)

In fact, the basic service level can be met by a health care facility with only two toilets: one dedicated for staff, and one gender-neutral toilet for patients that has menstrual hygiene facilities and is accessible for people with limited mobility.

If access to improved toilets that provide menstrual hygiene facilities was low at the national level, it was often lower still for non-hospitals. Among the 27 countries with data on access to menstrual hygiene facilities in both hospitals and non-hospitals, coverage was higher in non-hospitals only in Samoa and Serbia (Figure 19). The gap was highest in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where 74% of hospitals but only 18% of non-hospitals had improved toilets with menstrual hygiene facilities.

Access to menstrual hygiene facilities in toilets was usually higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals



FIGURE 19 Proportion of health care facilities with improved sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities, by hospital and non-hospital, 2023 (%)



As some of the elements of basic sanitation services are not regularly captured in monitoring systems, many countries lacked information on one or more of them, even if they had some data on sanitation coverage. While 52 countries had estimates for basic sanitation services in 2023, 79 countries (representing 30% of the global population) had enough data to calculate the proportion of health care facilities with no sanitation service (either with access to unimproved sanitation or with no toilets at all).

On this basis it was estimated that globally, 8% of health care facilities, serving 661 million people, had no sanitation service in 2023. Figure 20 shows that in nearly half of these countries (36) at least 5% of health care facilities had no sanitation service. In ten countries, seven of which were classified as fragile contexts, more than 20% of health care facilities had no sanitation service, and in three countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) more than half of health care facilities had no service.

In 36 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no sanitation service in 2023



FIGURE 20 Proportion of health care facilities with no sanitation service, 2023 (%)

One fifth of the 661 million people with no sanitation service at their health care facility lived in five countries

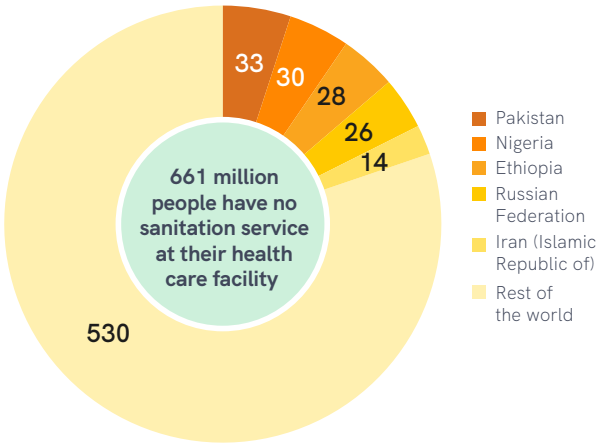


FIGURE 21 Population with no sanitation service at their health care facility, by country, 2023 (%)

Globally, the 661 million people with no sanitation service at their health care facilities were concentrated in a relatively small number of countries. One in five (131 million people) lived in the top five countries with the largest numbers of people with no sanitation services (Figure 21). Four of these countries (and nine of the top ten countries in terms of unserved populations) were classified as fragile contexts.

Among the 37 countries with data on basic sanitation services in both hospitals and non-hospitals, four had universal coverage (>99%) in both types of facilities. In 28 countries, coverage was higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals, and in more than half of these countries (16) the gap was larger than 20% pts (Figure 22). In Ethiopia, basic sanitation services were 54% pts

In many countries, large gaps in basic sanitation coverage remained between types of health care facilities

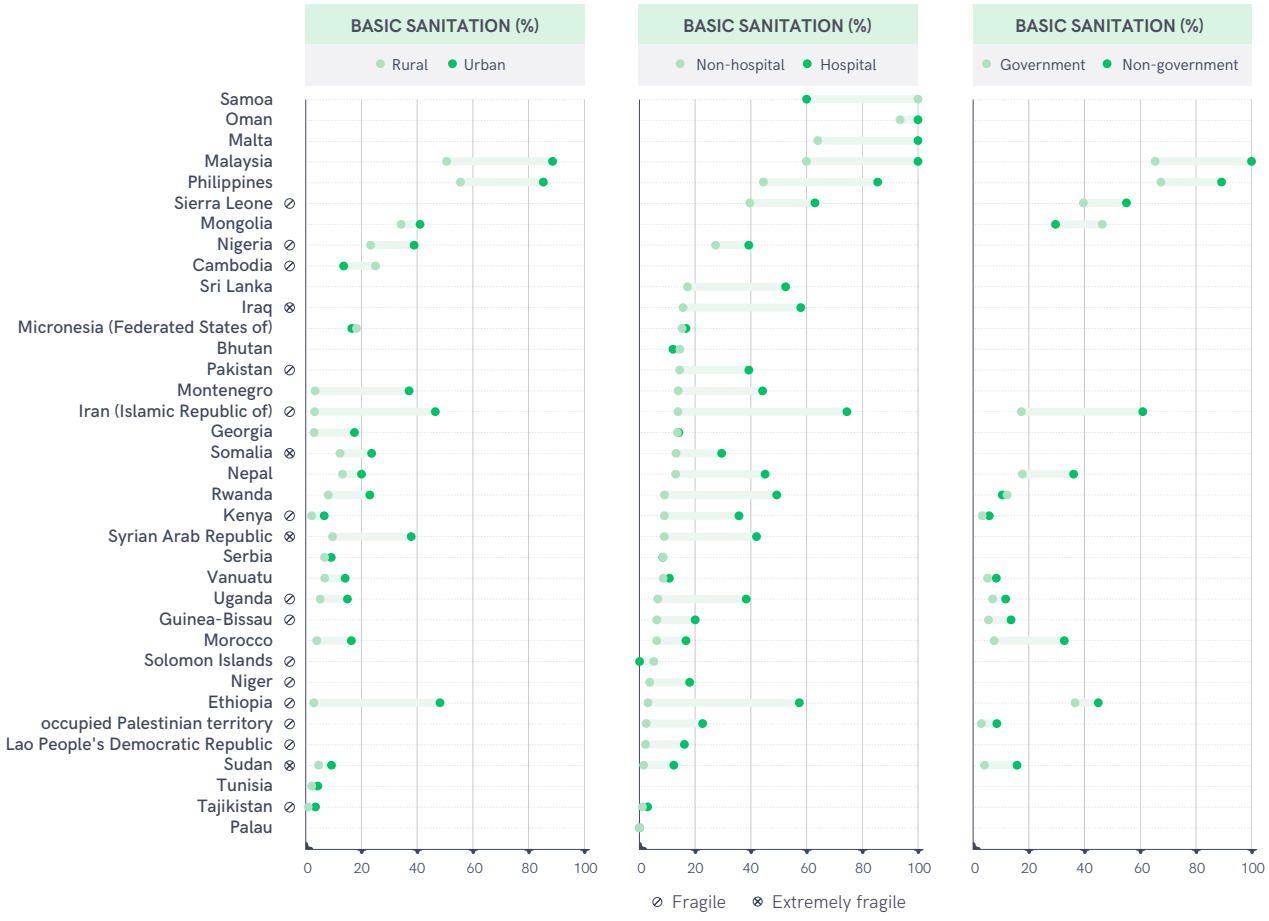


FIGURE 22 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic sanitation service, by country and setting, 2023 (%)

Note: Restricted to countries with data on both types of facilities for at least one setting, and having less than universal (>99%) coverage in at least one setting.

higher in hospitals (57%) than in non-hospitals (3%), while in the Islamic Republic of Iran the gap was 61% pts. In contrast, in Samoa all non-hospitals had basic sanitation services (>99%) but only 60% of hospitals had the same. Fewer countries (23) had data on both urban and rural health care facilities, and only Saudi Arabia had achieved universal coverage (>99%) in both settings. In all other countries with estimates, except for Cambodia and the Federated States of Micronesia, coverage was higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals. In six countries, basic sanitation was higher in hospitals by more than 20% pts (up to a 45% pt gap in Ethiopia). Only 18 countries could report on basic sanitation services in both government and non-government health care facilities, and North Macedonia, Qatar and Singapore recorded universal coverage in both types of facilities. In all other countries with disaggregated estimates, except for Mongolia and Rwanda, non-government facilities had higher coverage than government facilities. The largest gap was seen in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where non-government facilities (61%) were more than three times as likely to have basic sanitation than government facilities (17%).

Since the first JMP report on WASH in health care facilities was published in 2019, the number of countries with estimates on basic sanitation services, as well as the total population represented by those countries, has nearly tripled (Figure 23). However, data coverage has still not exceeded 20% and is lower for facilities in certain settings, especially government and non-government. Growth in data coverage has been particularly notable for hospitals, where the number of countries with estimates has almost doubled with each JMP update. Data coverage remains lowest for non-government health care facilities, which are often not captured in official statistics.

While the number of countries with data on basic sanitation continues to grow, data coverage remained insufficient to produce global estimates

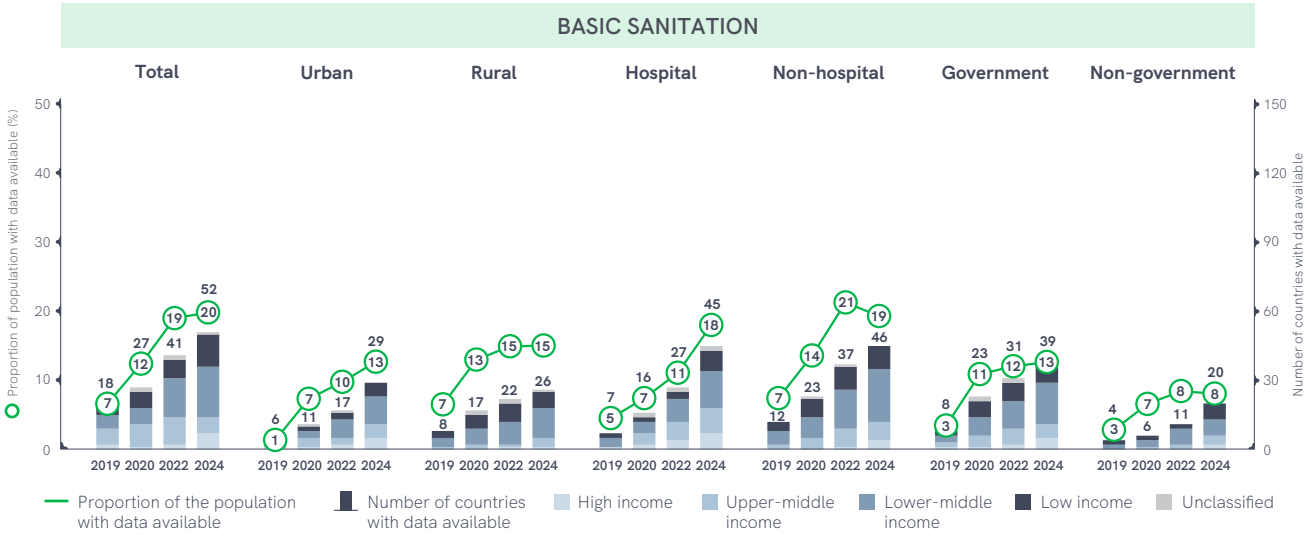


FIGURE 23 Proportion of population and number of countries, by income group, with basic sanitation estimates available in JMP progress updates, 2019–2024

SECTION 4

HYGIENE SERVICES



HYGIENE

BASIC SERVICE
Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.

In 2023:

- 48 countries and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic hygiene services in health care facilities, meaning functional hand hygiene facilities were available at points of care and within five metres of toilets.
- There were not enough countries with data to calculate global estimates for basic hygiene services.
- Regional coverage of basic hygiene services ranged from 34% in sub-Saharan Africa to 58% in Northern Africa and Western Asia.
- In fragile contexts, less than half (46%) of health care facilities had a basic hygiene service.
- 4 out of 5 health care facilities (80%) had functional hand hygiene facilities at points of care.
- Globally, 9% of health care facilities (covering 722 million people) had no hygiene service.
- In 20 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no hygiene service.

In 2022:

- Globally, 57% of health care facilities had a basic hygiene service.
- 3.4 billion people lacked a basic hygiene service at their health care facility.

Hand hygiene has been the cornerstone to infection prevention and control guidelines and practices since the 19th century. WHO has defined five 'key moments' for hand hygiene in health care facilities as (1) before touching a patient, (2) before clean/aseptic procedures, (3) after body fluid exposure/risk, (4) after touching a patient, and (5) after touching patient surroundings. In addition to health care workers, others present in health care facilities, including patients and their caregivers, need to have access to hand hygiene materials to block the potential spread of pathogens. Accordingly, a basic hygiene service level requires functional hand hygiene facilities both at points of care and at or near toilets.

There were sufficient data to calculate global coverage of basic hygiene services from 2014 (51%) through 2022 (57%) but, because of ageing data, global estimates could not be produced for 2023. However, enough countries had data to produce regional estimates in sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa and Western Asia, where 34% and 58% of health care facilities, respectively, had basic hygiene services in 2023. In fragile contexts, less than half (46%) of health care facilities had basic hygiene services (Figure 24).

Only two SDG regions had estimates for basic hygiene services in 2023

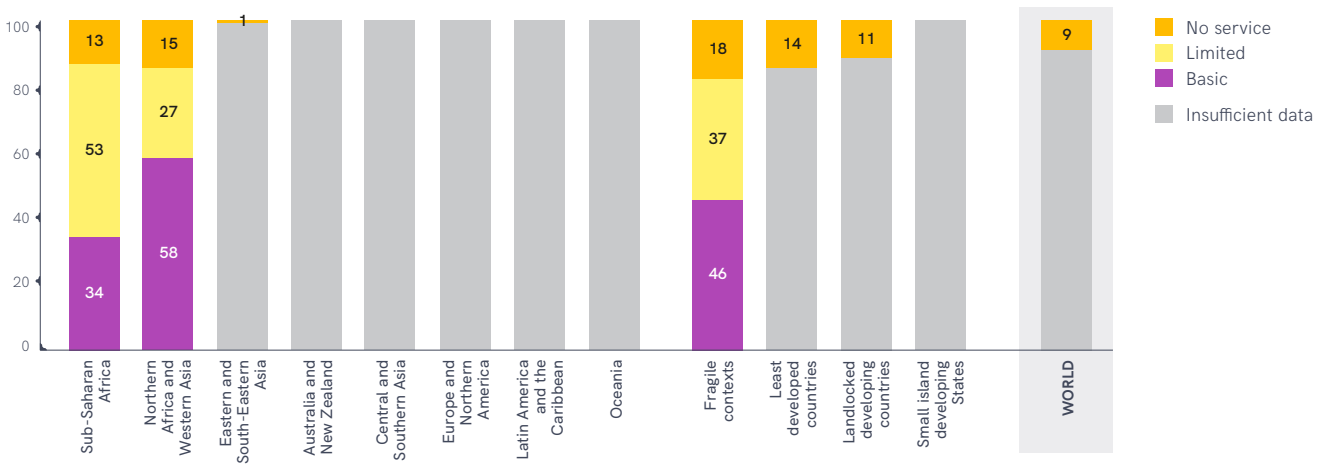


FIGURE 24 Global and regional coverage of hygiene services in health care facilities, 2023 (%)



In 2023, 48 countries – representing 18% of the global population – had sufficient data to make estimates of the proportion of health care facilities with a basic hygiene service (Figure 25). In nine high-income and three upper-middle-income countries coverage was universal (>99%), and in 22 countries at least 75% of health care facilities had basic hygiene services (Figure 26). Basic hygiene was below 25% in six countries, all of which were classified as fragile contexts (one, Sudan, was considered extremely fragile).

In most countries, the health sector emphasizes the importance of ensuring good hand hygiene practice by health care workers, and access to hand hygiene facilities at points of care is often included in national monitoring systems and facility assessments. Based on data from 79 countries (representing 33% of the global population) it is estimated that globally, 80% of health care facilities had functional hand hygiene facilities at points of care in 2023.

In 2023, 22 out of 48 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic hygiene services in health care facilities

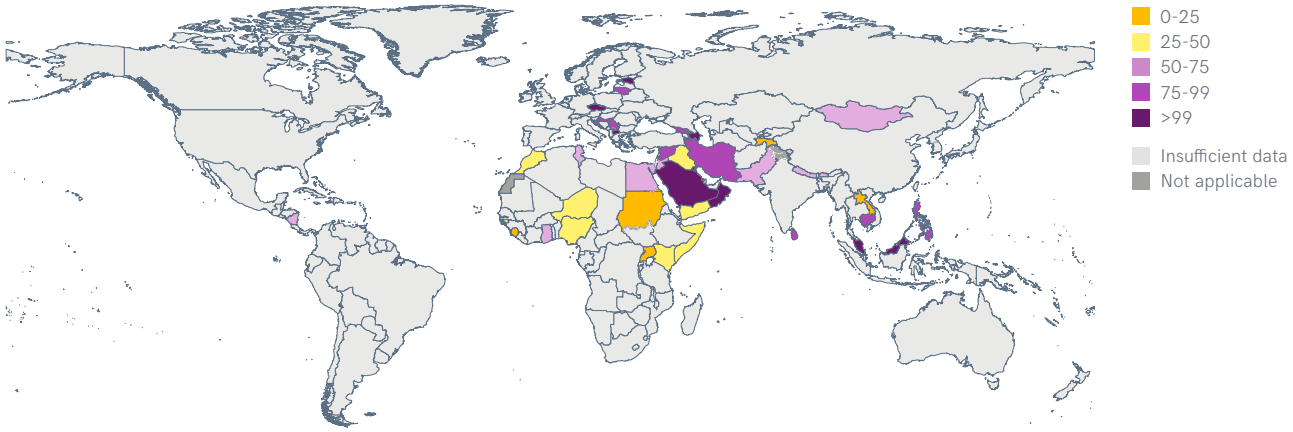


FIGURE 25 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic hygiene service, 2023 (%)

Hygiene service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2023

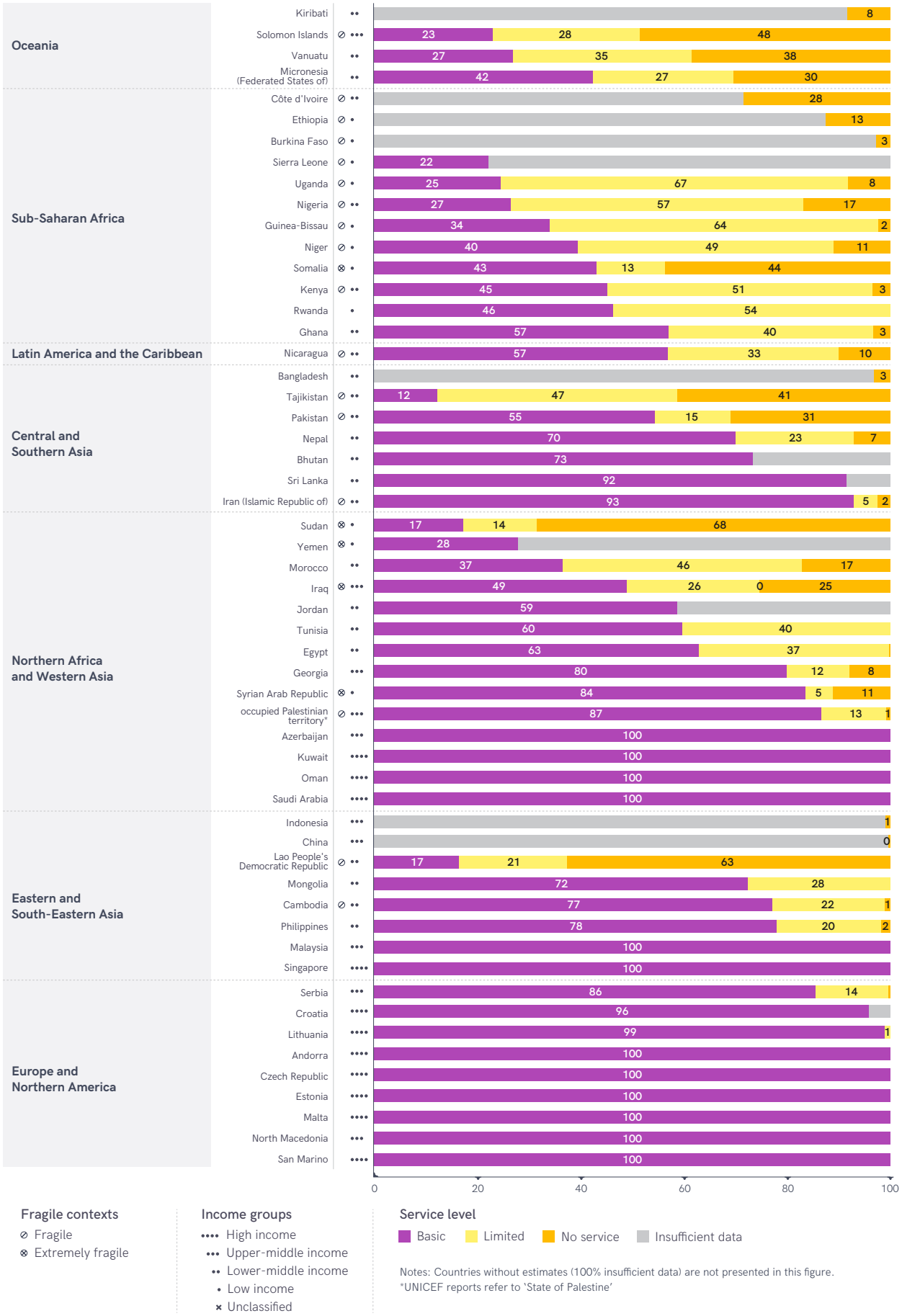


FIGURE 26 Coverage of hygiene services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region, income group and fragility status, 2023 (%)

However, only 47 countries had data on hand hygiene facilities at toilets (representing 19% of the population), so no global estimates could be produced. Of the 45 countries with data on hand hygiene in both locations, coverage was usually higher at points of care than in toilets (Figure 27).

While approximately a quarter of health care facilities in both Nigeria and Uganda had hand hygiene facilities at toilets, coverage at points of care was much higher in Uganda (82%) than Nigeria (54%). Nearly three quarters of health care facilities in both Iraq and Nepal had hand hygiene facilities in toilets, but while coverage of hand hygiene at points of care was universal (>99%) in Nepal, Iraq was one of the few countries to have lower coverage at points of care (54%) than in toilets.

Access to hand hygiene facilities was usually higher at points of care than in toilets

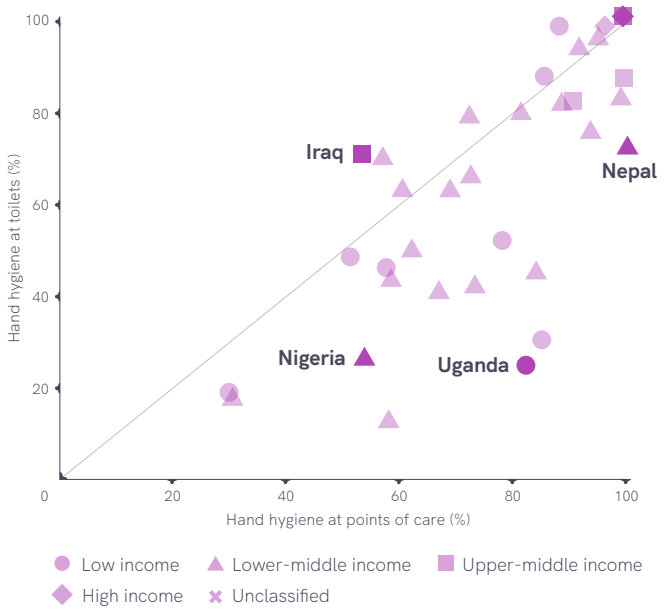


FIGURE 27 Proportion of health care facilities with hand hygiene at points of care and at toilets, by income group, 2023 (%)



Sufficient data were available from 50 countries to estimate the proportion of health care facilities with no hygiene service. This means that hand hygiene facilities were not available either at points of care or at toilets. Globally, 9% of health care facilities, representing 722 million people, had no hygiene service. In 20 countries, at least 5% of health care facilities had no hygiene service, and in 10 countries more than a quarter of facilities had no service. In Sudan and Lao People's Democratic Republic, approximately two thirds of health care facilities had no hygiene service (Figure 28).



In 20 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no hygiene service in 2023

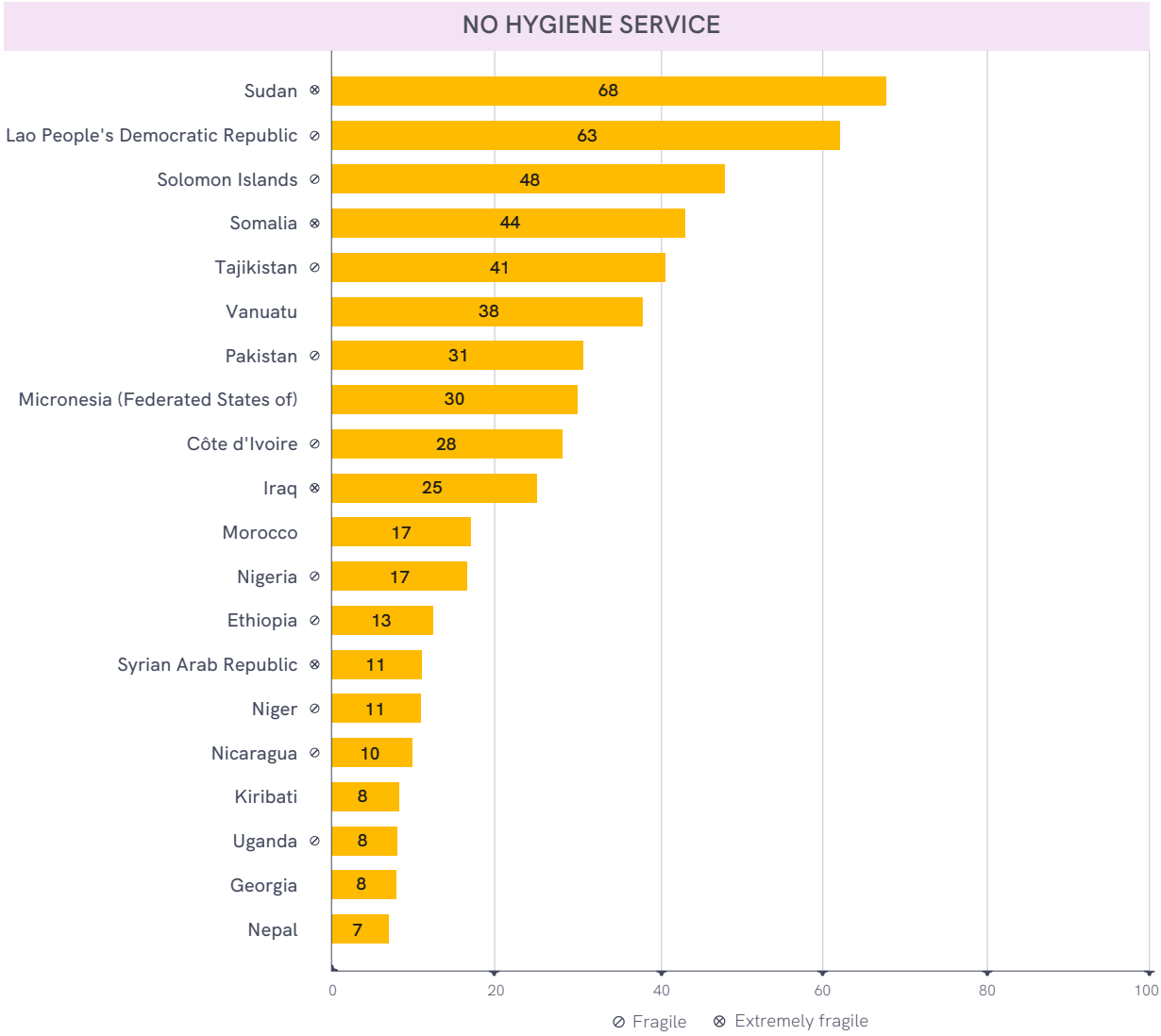


FIGURE 28 Proportion of health care facilities with no hygiene service in health care facilities, 2023 (%)

Nearly a quarter of the 722 million people with no hygiene service at their health care facility lived in five countries

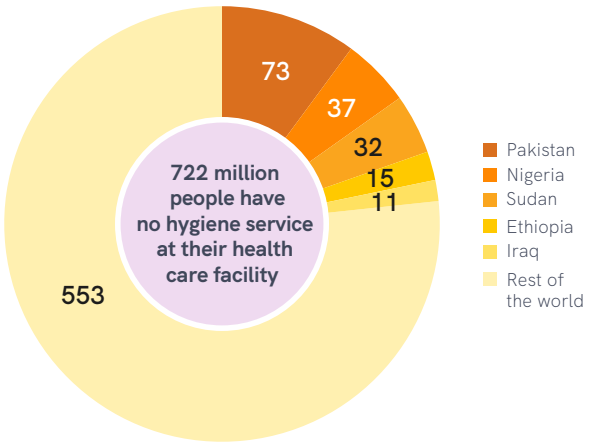


FIGURE 29 Population with no hygiene service at their health care facility, by country, 2023 (%)

Globally, the number of people with no hygiene service at their health care facility was concentrated in a relatively small number of countries. One hundred and sixty-nine million people lived in the five countries with the largest numbers of people served by health care facilities that lacked hygiene services (Figure 29). All five of these countries (and eight of the top ten countries in terms of populations unserved) were classified as fragile contexts.

Among the 39 countries with disaggregated data on basic hygiene services in both hospitals and non-hospitals, eight had universal coverage (>99%) in both types of facilities. In three out of four countries (28), coverage was higher in hospitals that in non-hospitals, and in more than half of these countries (16) the gap was larger than 20% pts (Figure 30). In Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, basic hygiene services were

In many countries, large gaps in basic hygiene coverage remained between types of health care facilities

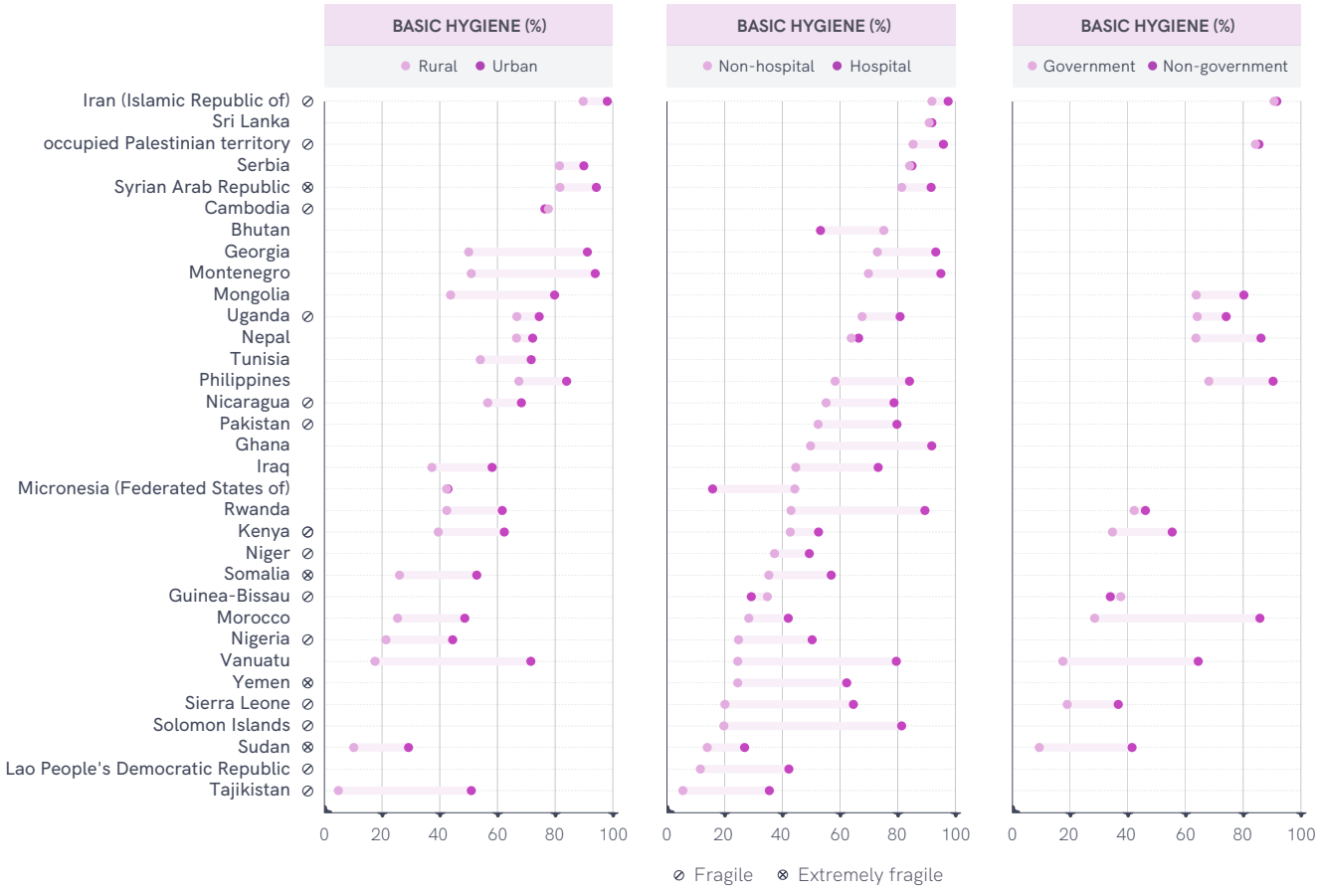


FIGURE 30 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic hygiene service, by country and setting, 2023 (%)

Note: Restricted to countries with data on both types of facilities for at least one setting, and having less than universal (>99%) coverage in at least one setting.

more than 50% pts higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals. In contrast, in Bhutan and the Federated States of Micronesia, basic hygiene coverage in non-hospitals was at least 20% pts higher than in hospitals. Fewer countries (24) had data on both urban and rural health care facilities, including Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, which had universal coverage (>99%) in both settings. In all other countries with data, except for Cambodia, coverage was higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals. In ten countries, basic hygiene was higher in hospitals by more than 20% pts, and in Vanuatu, urban coverage (71%) was 54% pts higher than in rural areas (18%). Only 18 countries could report on basic hygiene services in both government and non-government health care facilities, including five countries with universal access in both types of facilities. In all other countries with data, except for Guinea-Bissau, non-government facilities had higher coverage than government facilities. The largest gap was seen in Morocco, where non-government facilities (88%) were nearly three times as likely to have basic hygiene as government facilities (31%).

The number of countries with data available on basic hygiene services at the national level has more than tripled between 2019 and 2024, from 14 to 48. Progress has been even faster for disaggregated data, growing more than six-fold for all other settings, although data coverage remained lower for urban, rural and non-government facilities (Figure 31). However, the global population represented by countries with national data on basic water services has dropped steeply between the 2022 and 2024 JMP reports (from 35% to 18%) due to ageing data in China. Since the JMP only produces regional and global aggregate estimates when data are available for at least 30% of the relevant population, no global estimates of basic hygiene services could be produced for 2023.

While the number of countries with data on basic hygiene continues to increase, population coverage has dropped due to ageing data

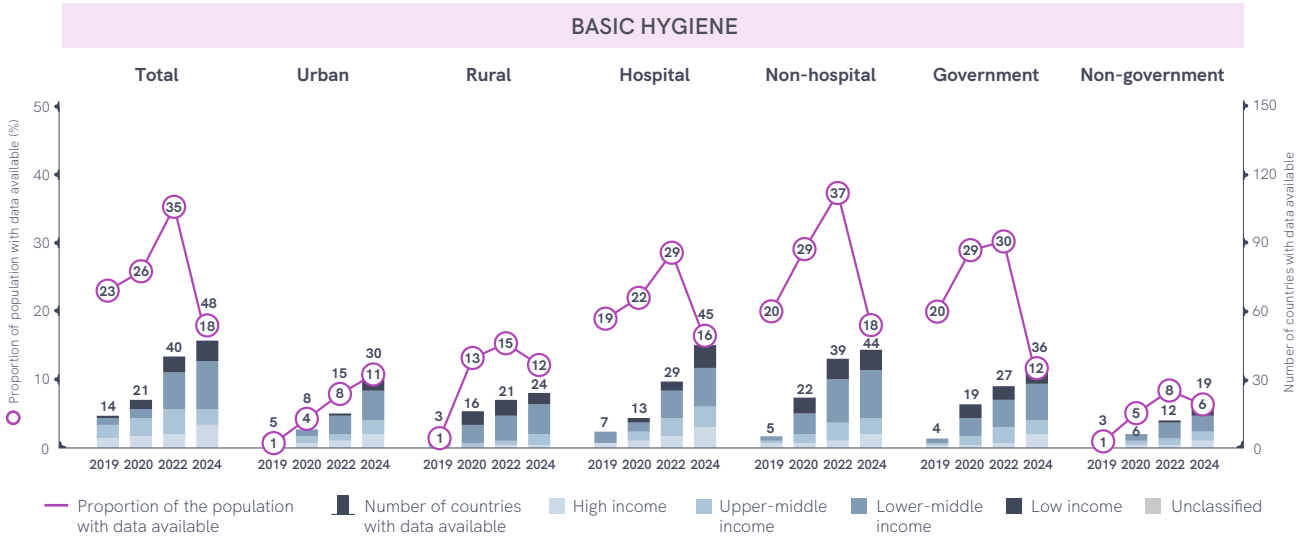


FIGURE 31 Proportion of population and number of countries with basic hygiene estimates available in JMP progress updates, 2019-2024

SECTION 5

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING SERVICES



ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING

BASIC SERVICE
Protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.

In 2023:

- 40 countries and 1 SDG region had estimates for basic environmental cleaning services in health care facilities, meaning protocols for cleaning were available and staff with cleaning responsibilities had all received training.
- There were not enough countries with data to calculate global estimates for basic environmental cleaning services.
- In Northern Africa and Western Asia, only 26% of health care facilities had a basic environmental cleaning service.
- In fragile contexts, only one third (34%) of health care facilities had basic environmental cleaning services.
- In 25 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no environmental cleaning service.

Environmental contamination plays a role in the transmission of health care associated infections. Effective environmental cleaning is a fundamental intervention for infection prevention and control and has been shown to significantly reduce the transmission of pathogens. Environmental cleaning refers to the cleaning and disinfection (when necessary) of environmental surfaces and surfaces of non-critical patient care equipment.

All health care facilities should establish environmental cleaning policies that describe the required type and frequency of cleaning for different purposes. This includes clarifying who is responsible for doing the cleaning and how cleaning should be performed and recorded. Health care facilities should use written protocols or standard operating procedures that specify the tools and materials that should be used for each type of cleaning, and provide step-by-step instructions on the process. Standard operating procedures should also describe preparatory steps, including the use of personal protective equipment, and final steps, such as the management of soiled cleaning supplies.

Policies and standard operating procedures are only effective when health care workers are aware of them and trained in implementing them. Environmental cleaning policies should clearly identify who is responsible for which types of cleaning and establish requirements for foundational and refresher training for all staff with cleaning responsibilities. Accordingly, the definition of basic environmental cleaning services calls both for cleaning protocols to be available, and for all staff with cleaning responsibilities to have received training.

Only one SDG region had estimates for basic environmental cleaning services in 2023

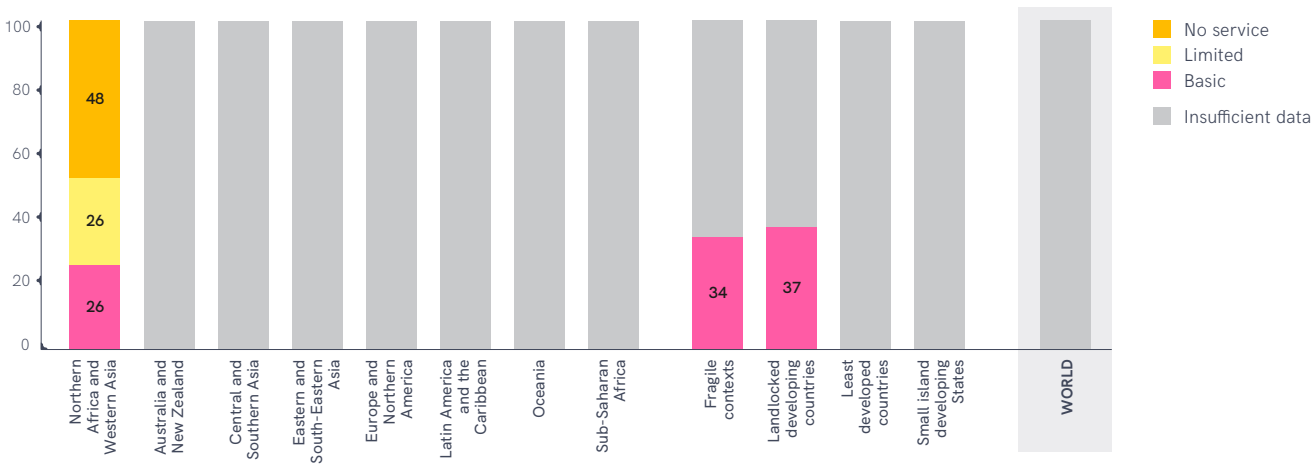


FIGURE 32 Global and regional coverage of environmental cleaning services in health care facilities, 2023 (%)



However, relatively few countries collect this information and there were insufficient data to calculate global coverage of basic cleaning services in health care facilities in 2023, or indeed for any year. Northern Africa and Western Asia was the only SDG region where enough countries had data to produce a regional estimate (26%) for basic cleaning services (Figure 32). Approximately a third of health care facilities in fragile contexts (34%) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) (37%) had basic environmental cleaning services.

In 2023, only 40 countries – representing 13% of the global population – had sufficient data to make estimates of the proportion of health care facilities with a basic cleaning service.

In seven countries coverage was universal (>99%), and in ten countries at least 75% of health care facilities had basic cleaning services (Figure 33). However, in 25 countries less than half the facilities had basic cleaning services, and in 16 fewer than a quarter did. Coverage of basic cleaning services was below 10% in nine countries, including five in fragile contexts. Every SDG region except for Australia and New Zealand had estimates for basic cleaning services for at least one country (Figure 34). All regions had countries where more than a quarter of health care facilities had a limited cleaning service (cleaning protocols in place or some staff trained) and all regions except for Eastern and South-Eastern Asia had countries where at least one in ten facilities had no cleaning service.

In 2023, 10 out of 40 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic environmental cleaning services in health care facilities

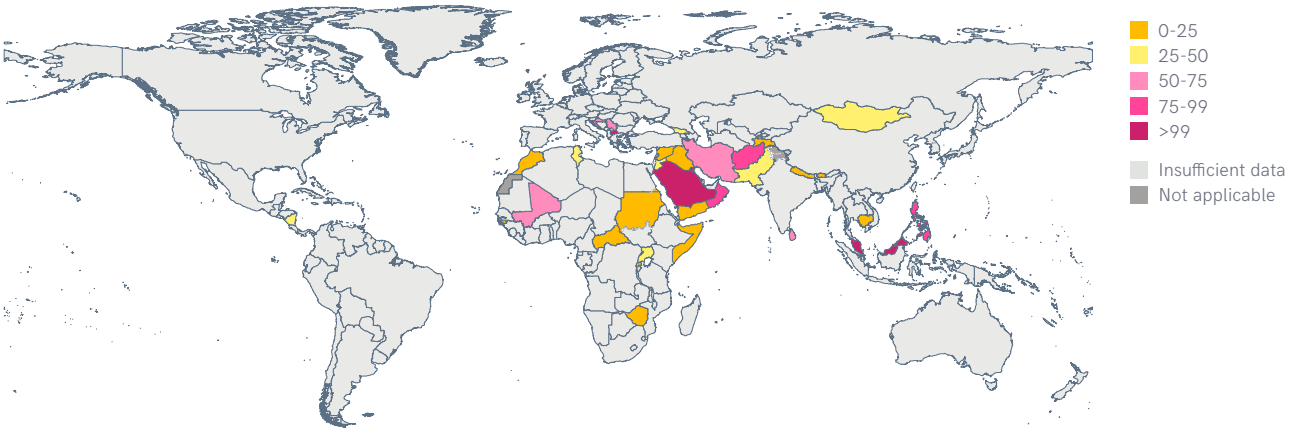


FIGURE 33 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic environmental cleaning service, 2023 (%)

Environmental cleaning service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2023

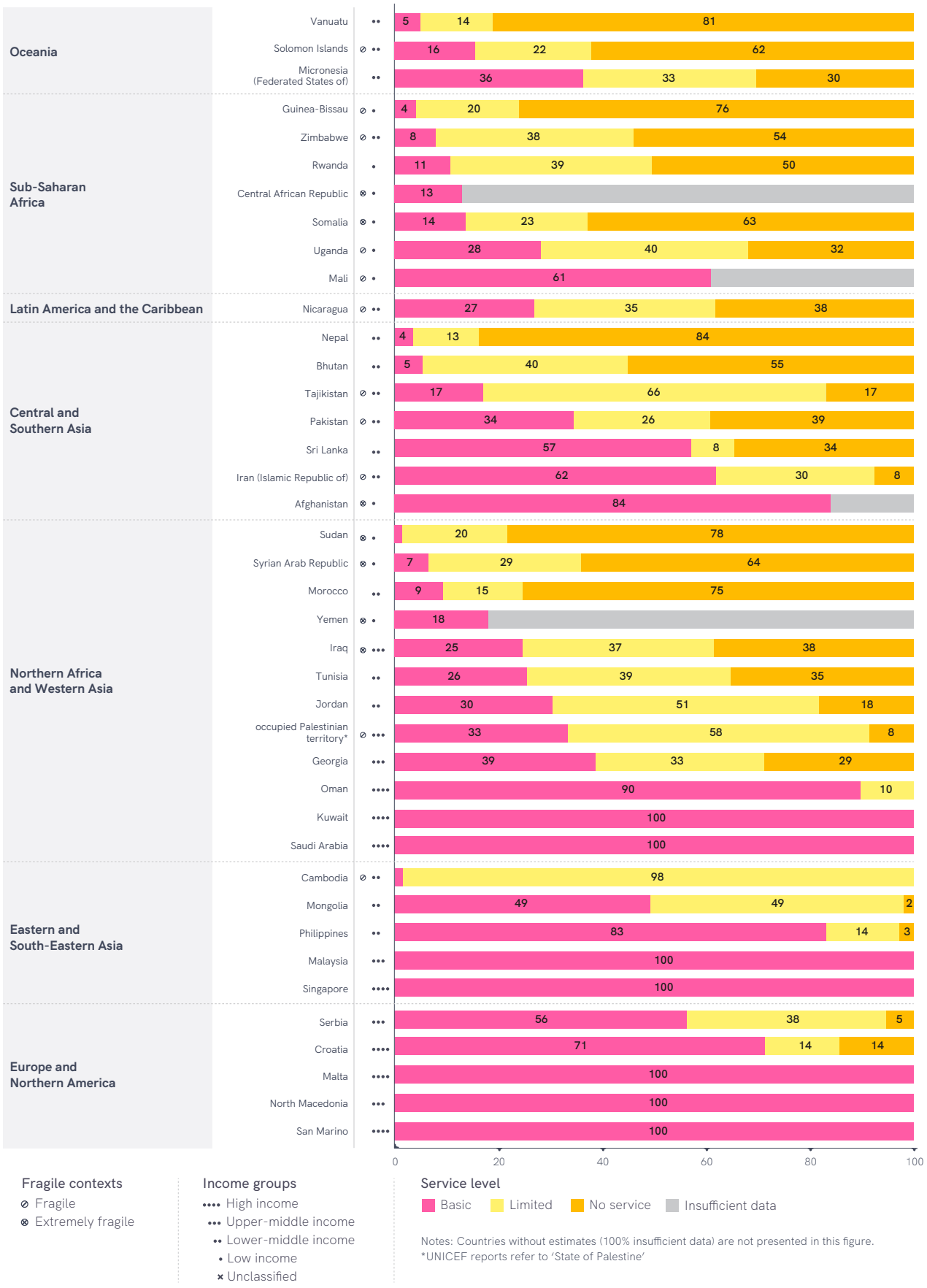


FIGURE 34 Coverage of cleaning services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region, income group and fragility status, 2023 (%)

The basic cleaning service level includes two components: health care facilities should have written protocols available and also ensure that all staff with cleaning responsibilities have received training. Seven countries (five high-income and two upper-middle-income) had universal coverage (>99%) for both components. Among the 29 other countries with data on both elements, it was more common for protocols to be widely available than for training of all staff (16 countries, below the line in Figure 35). For example, protocols were universally available (>99%) in Oman but all staff were trained in only 90% of facilities. Similarly, 57% of facilities in Iraq had cleaning protocols in place but all staff were trained in only 25% of facilities. In 11 countries more facilities had all staff trained than had formal protocols in place. For example, in Bhutan all staff were trained in 45% of health care facilities, but only 20% of facilities had protocols available.

Availability of protocols or training of staff may determine basic environmental cleaning services

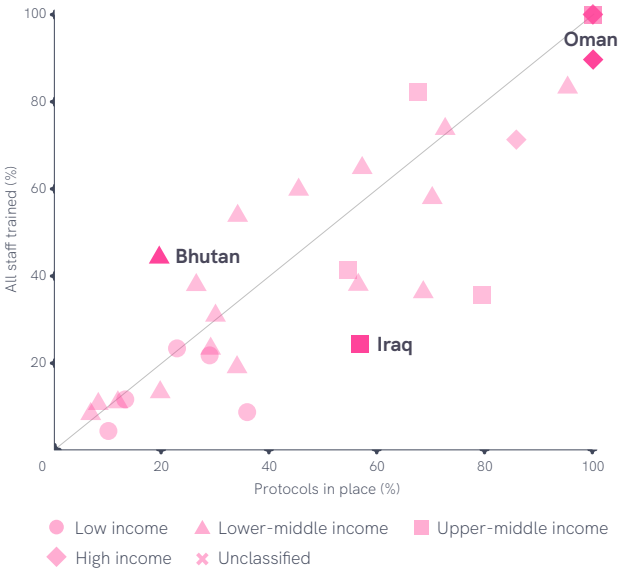


FIGURE 35 Proportion of health care facilities with cleaning protocols in place and staff trained, by income group, 2023 (%)



If a health care facility does not have cleaning protocols available, and no staff have been trained in environmental cleaning, it is classified as having no service. In 2023, 36 countries had estimates for no environmental cleaning service, including 25 countries where at least 5% of health care facilities had no service (Figure 36). More than half of these (13) were classed as fragile contexts, including four that were extremely fragile. In 11 countries more than half of health care facilities had no environmental cleaning service, including Nepal and Vanuatu where more than 80% of health care facilities had no service.



In 25 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no environmental cleaning service in 2023

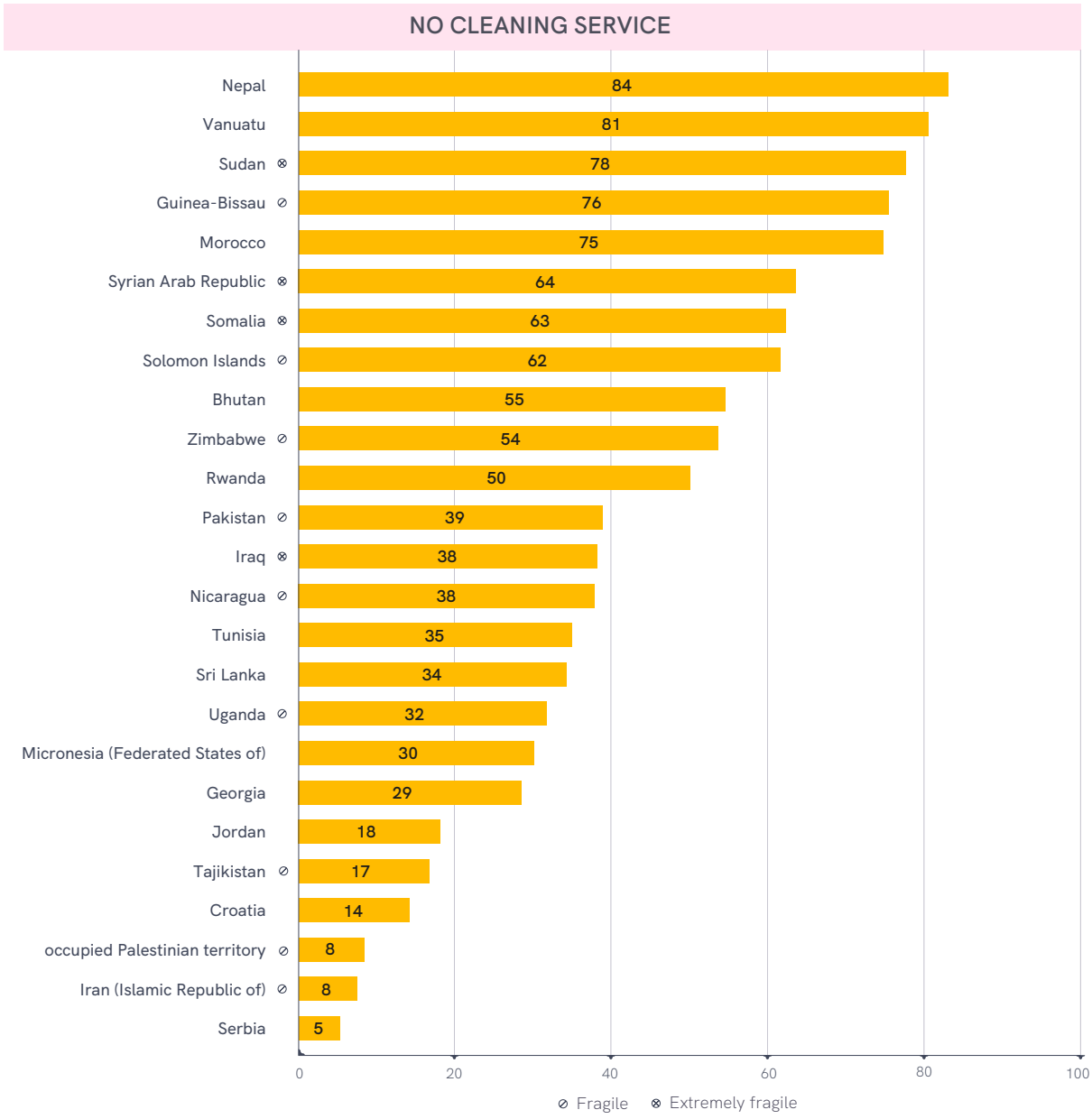


FIGURE 36 Proportion of health care facilities with no cleaning service, 2023 (%)

Among the 34 countries with data on basic environmental cleaning services in both hospitals and non-hospitals, six had universal coverage (>99%) in both types of facilities. In 26 countries coverage was higher in hospitals that in non-hospitals, and in more than half of these countries (16) the gap was larger than 20% pts (Figure 37). In the Solomon Islands, 72% of hospitals but only 13% of non-hospitals had basic environmental cleaning services, a gap of 60% pts. In contrast, in Bhutan and Afghanistan basic environmental cleaning in non-hospitals was slightly higher than in hospitals. Fewer countries (22) had data on both urban and rural health care facilities, however, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia had universal coverage (>99%) in both settings. In all other countries with data, coverage was higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals. In five countries basic environmental cleaning was higher in hospitals by more than 20% pts, and in the Federated States of Micronesia urban coverage (86%) was 55% pts higher than in rural areas (31%). Only 15 countries could report on basic environmental cleaning services in both government and non-government health care facilities, including four countries with universal access in both types of facilities. Mongolia stands out, with much higher coverage in government (59%) than in non-government (34%) facilities. More commonly, non-government facilities had higher coverage than government facilities, with the largest gap seen in Morocco where 40% of non-government facilities, but only 6% of government health care facilities, had basic environmental cleaning services.

In many countries, large gaps in basic environmental cleaning coverage remained between types of health care facilities

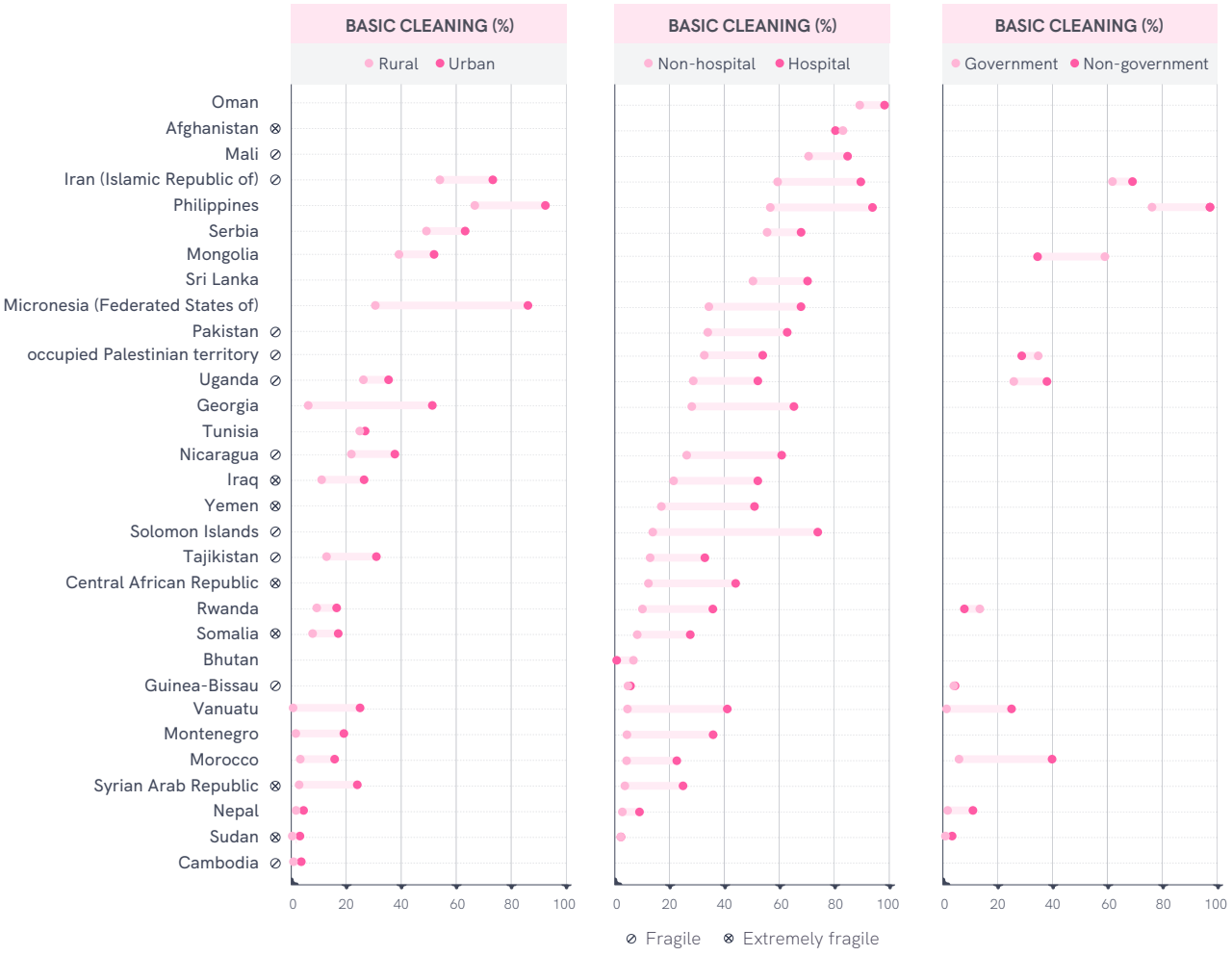


FIGURE 37 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic environmental cleaning service, by country and setting, 2023 (%)

Note: Restricted to countries with data on both types of facilities for at least one setting, and having less than universal (>99%) coverage in at least one setting.



The number of countries with national data on basic environmental cleaning services has increased ten-fold, from only four in the 2019 baseline report to 40 in this report (Figure 38). However, these countries represent only 13% of the global population. Pakistan and the Philippines were the only countries with populations greater than 100 million that had sufficient data to produce estimates. In 19 of the 40 countries with estimates, the population was under 10 million. Data coverage was similar for hospitals and non-hospitals, and somewhat lower for urban and rural areas, especially for non-government health care facilities.

Data coverage for basic environmental cleaning continues to increase, but remains too low to produce global estimates

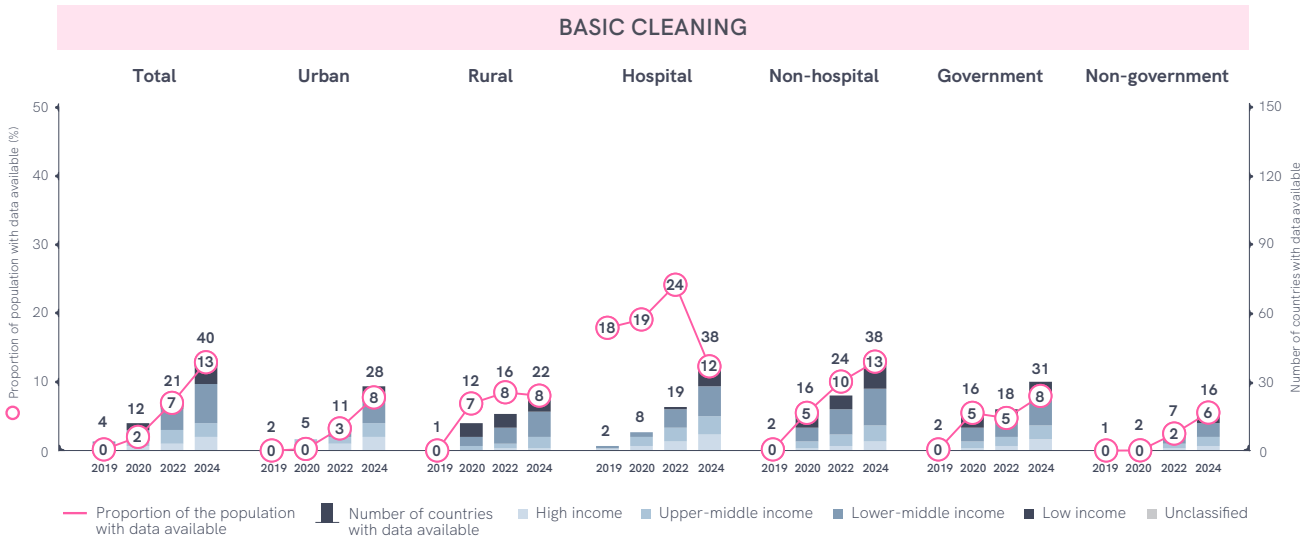


FIGURE 38 Proportion of population and number of countries with basic cleaning estimates available in JMP progress updates, 2019-2024

SECTION 6

HEALTH CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES



WASTE MANAGEMENT

BASIC SERVICE
Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.

In 2023:

- 67 countries and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic health care waste management services in health care facilities, meaning health care waste was safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste were treated and disposed of safely.
- There were not enough countries with data to calculate global estimates for basic health care waste management services.
- 40% of health care facilities in Northern Africa and Western Asia, and 26% of health care facilities in sub-Saharan Africa had basic health care waste management services.
- In fragile contexts, 1 in 4 health care facilities (25%) had basic health care waste management services.
- Globally, 71% of health care facilities had materials for safe segregation of health care waste at the point of generation.
- In 18 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no health care waste management service.

In order to be classified as having a basic waste management service, a health care facility should both segregate health care waste and ensure safe treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste. Waste should be segregated into at least three bins at the point of generation for general non-hazardous waste, infectious waste and sharp waste. Following segregation, infectious and sharp waste should be securely stored and then taken for treatment and disposal, either on the premises or at a designated facility.

Although 67 countries had sufficient data to produce estimates for basic waste management services in 2023, these represented only 27% of the global population, so no global estimates for basic services could be produced. More countries (75, representing 36% of the global population) had data on segregation, so on this basis it was estimated that globally, 71% of health care facilities had materials for safe segregation of health care waste at the point of generation.

There were sufficient data to calculate global coverage of basic waste management services from 2017 (58%) through 2021 (54%), but because of ageing data, global estimates could not be produced for 2022 or 2023. Enough countries had data on waste management services to produce regional estimates in sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa and Western Asia, where 26% and 40% of health care facilities, respectively, had basic services in 2023. Less than half (42%) of health care facilities in landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) had basic services and only one in four (25%) health care facilities in fragile contexts had basic waste management services (Figure 39).

The world, and most regions, lacked estimates for basic waste management services in 2023

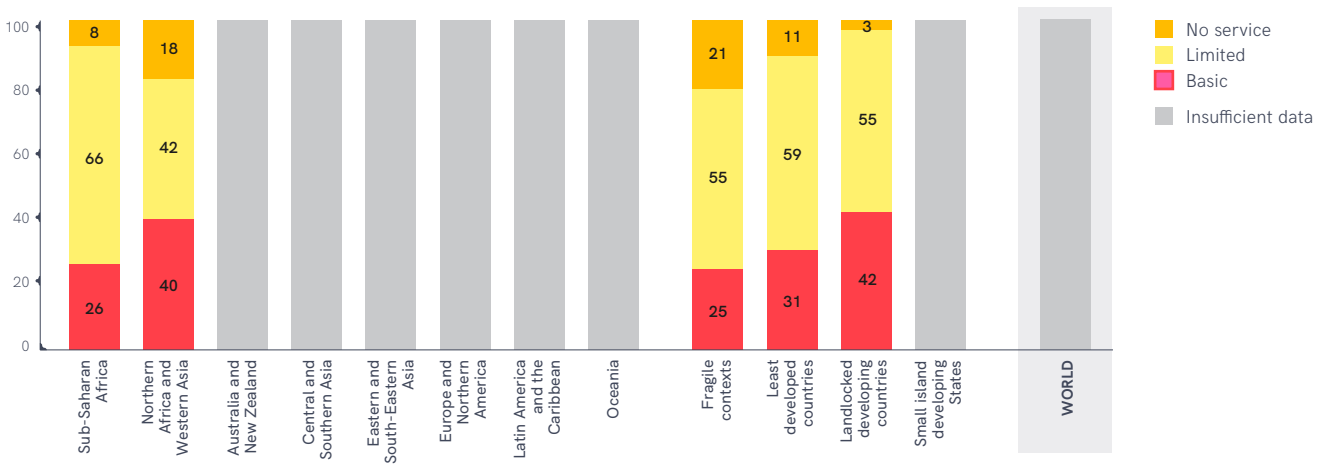


FIGURE 39 Global and regional coverage of health care waste management services in health care facilities, 2023 (%)



In 2023, 67 countries – representing 27% of the global population – had sufficient data to produce estimates of the proportion of health care facilities with basic waste management services (Figure 40). Among these, 23 had achieved at least 75% coverage, including ten with universal coverage (>99%). However, in 35 countries coverage was below 50% and in 15 countries it was below 25% (12 of the latter were classed as fragile contexts). All SDG regions, apart from Australia and New Zealand, had at least one country with estimates (Figure 41). In Latin America and the Caribbean, Haiti (6%) was the only country with estimates, compared with 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa that ranged from <1% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to 79% in Zimbabwe. In Northern Africa and Western Asia there was a coverage gap of 97 % pts between Sudan (3%) and Qatar and Saudi Arabia (>99%). All regions had at least one country below 20% coverage, except for Europe and Northern America where all countries, except for Italy (73%), had over 75% coverage.

In 2023, 23 out of 67 countries with estimates had >75% coverage of basic waste management services in health care facilities

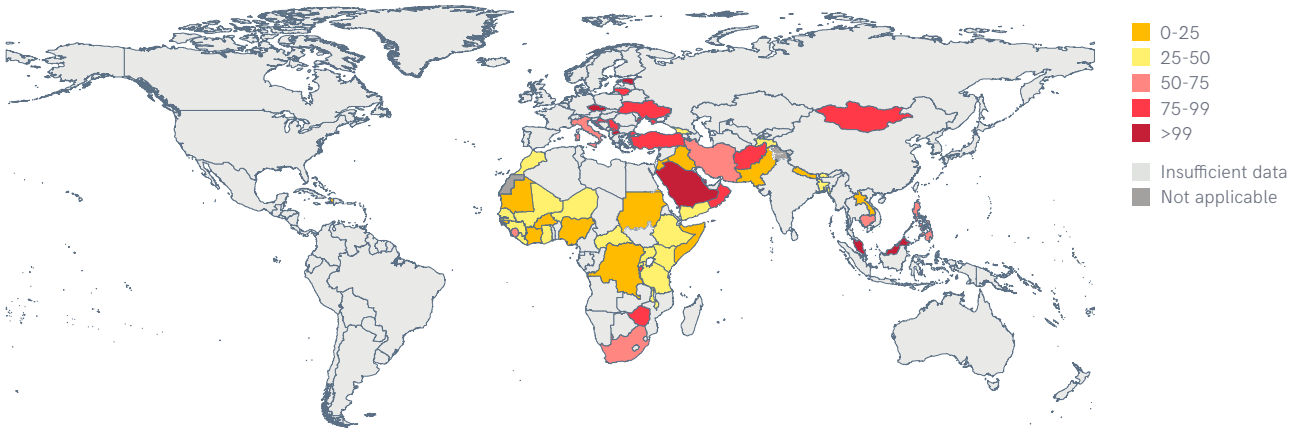


FIGURE 40 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic waste management service, 2023 (%)

Waste management service levels in health care facilities varied widely between countries in 2023

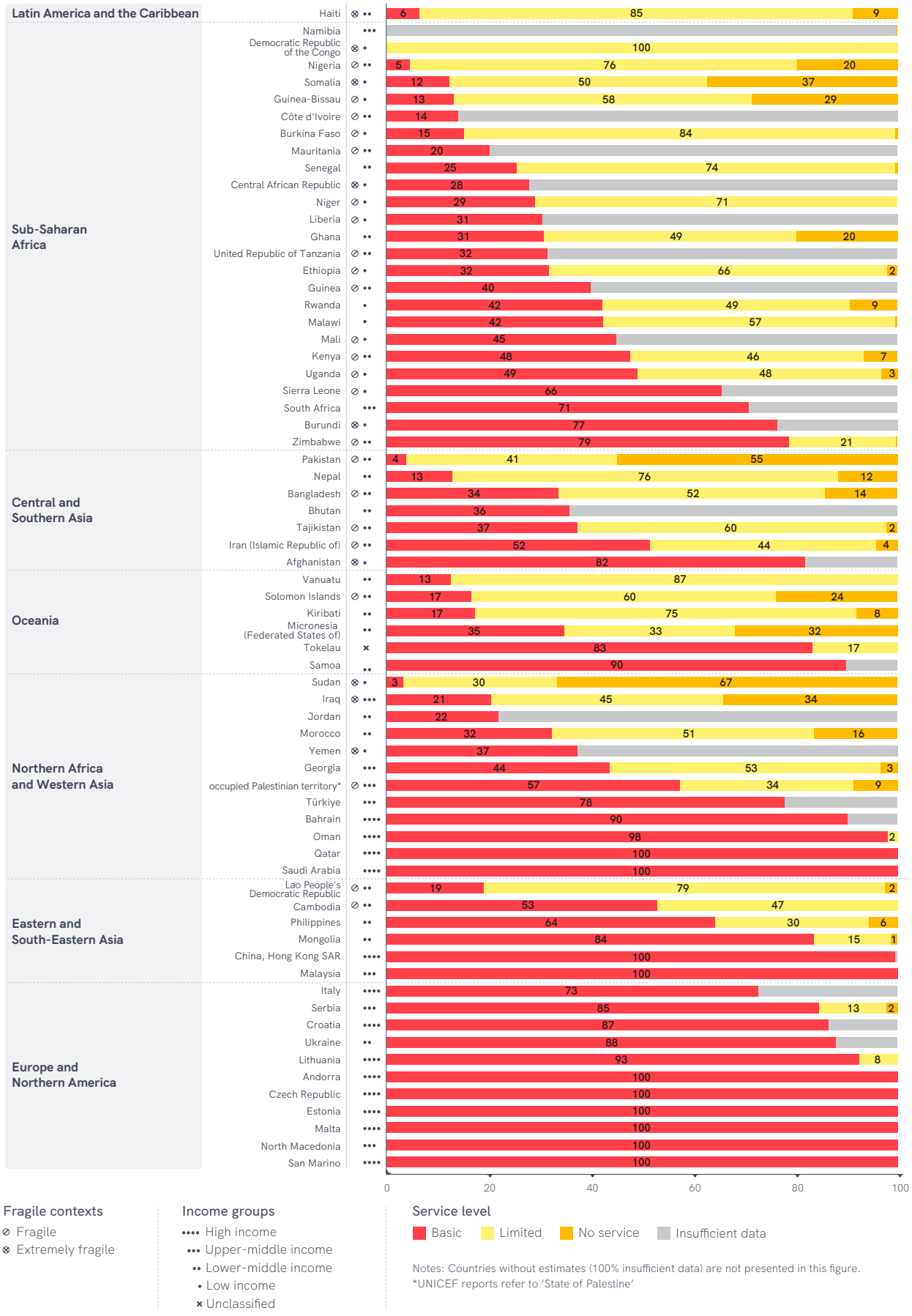


FIGURE 41 Coverage of waste management services in health care facilities, by country, SDG region and income group, 2023 (%)

In many countries, health care waste is either not segregated or not treated and disposed of safely, and therefore counts as a limited service. In 2023, there were 29 countries where more than a third of facilities had a limited service and 19 countries where more than half of facilities lacked either segregation or treatment of health care waste. Figure 42 shows that among the 61 countries with data on both, the relative proportions of facilities able to segregate and treat waste varied widely in 2023. Nine countries (including two upper-middle-income countries – Malaysia and North Macedonia) had already achieved universal coverage (>99%) for both segregation and treatment. In Nepal, while almost all facilities reported safe segregation (>99%), less than a fifth (17%) reported safe treatment and disposal. By contrast, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, half of health care facilities (50%) reported safe treatment and disposal but hardly any (<1%) reported safe segregation. In Sudan, provision for segregation (7%) and treatment (6%) was equally low.

Waste segregation or treatment may determine basic waste management services

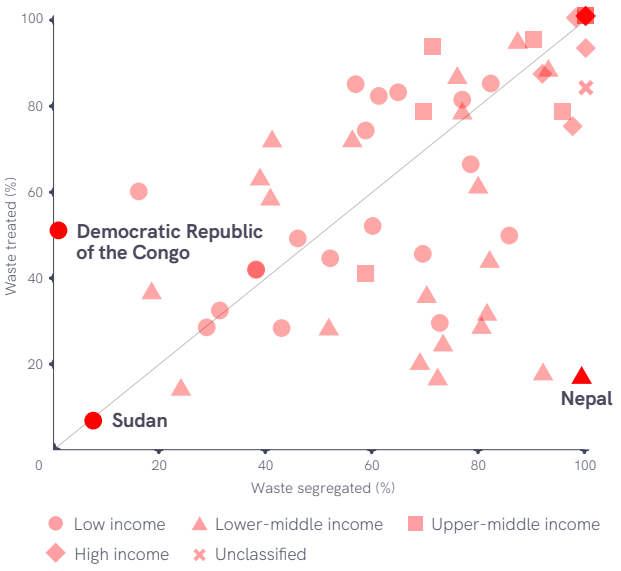


FIGURE 42 Proportion of health care facilities with waste segregation and treatment, by income group, 2023 (%)



Many countries still lack some of the information required to monitor coverage of basic waste management services in health care facilities. In 2023, 67 countries had estimates for basic services (representing 27% of the global population). While only 73 countries had estimates for treatment (29% of the population), 76 countries had estimates for segregation (36% of the population) and so it can be estimated that globally, 71% of health care facilities had materials for safe segregation of health care waste at the point of generation.

Fifty-one countries had estimates for the proportion of health care facilities with no waste management service (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely). In 18 of these countries, at least 5% of health care facilities had no service at all (Figure 43). Of these, 11 were classed as fragile contexts, four of which were extremely fragile. These included seven countries where at least one in five had no service and four countries where more than a third had no service. Over half of health care facilities in Pakistan (55%) and two thirds of facilities in Sudan (67%) had no waste management service in 2023.

In 18 countries, at least 1 in 20 health care facilities had no waste management service in 2023

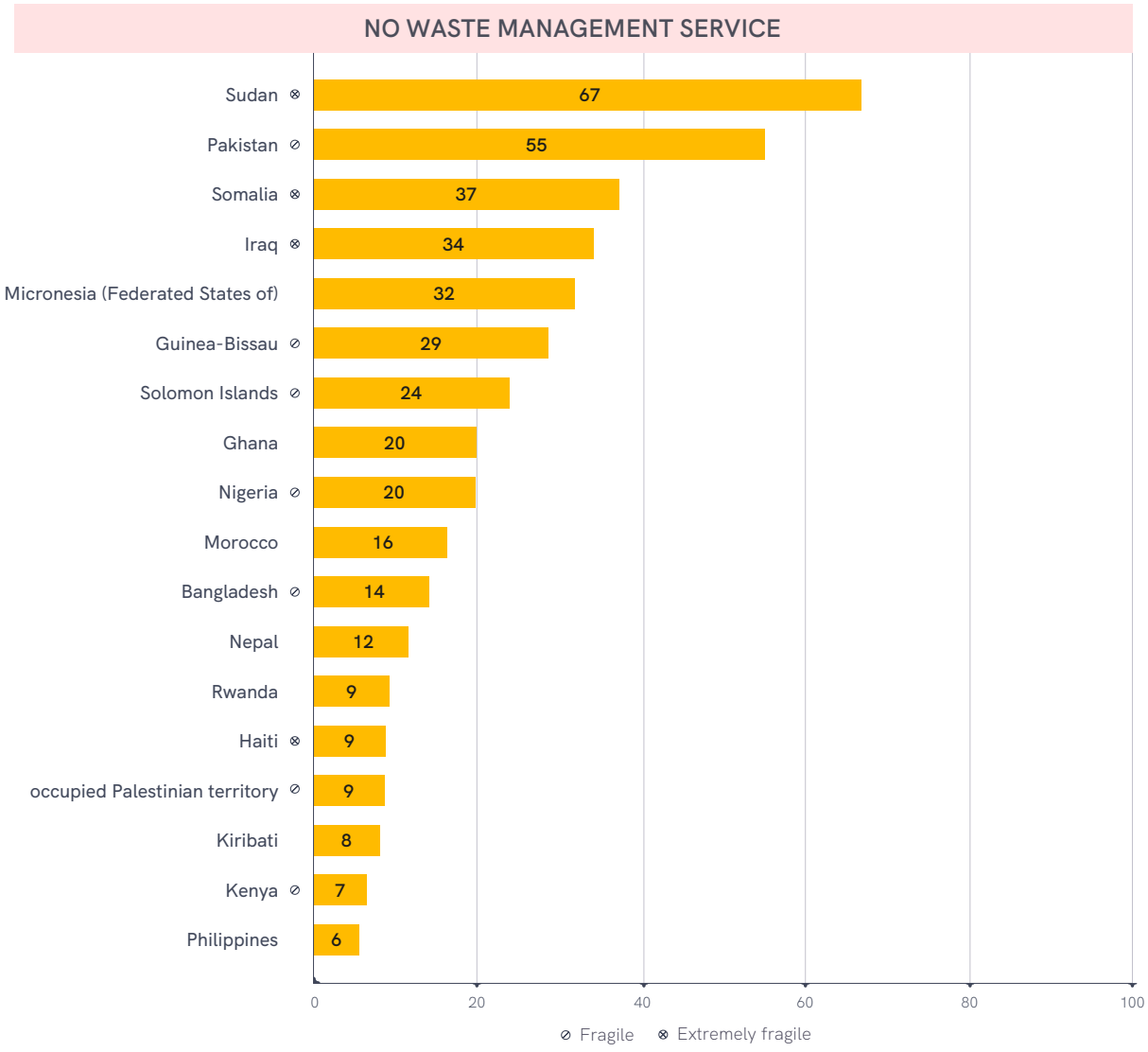


FIGURE 43 Proportion of health care facilities with no waste management service, 2023 (%)

Health care systems were relatively more likely to collect data on health care waste segregation and treatment, and 51 countries had data on basic health care waste management services in both hospitals and non-hospitals, including seven with universal coverage (>99%) in both types of facilities. In 38 countries, coverage was higher in hospitals that in non-hospitals, and in more than half of these countries (22) the gap was larger than 20% pts (Figure 44). In eight countries, the gap was at least 40% pts. In Ghana, 77% of hospitals but only 14% of non-hospitals had basic waste management services, a gap of 63% pts.

In contrast, in Afghanistan, basic waste management coverage in non-hospitals (79%) was more than three times as high as in hospitals (23%), and in the Federated States of Micronesia, while 38% of non-hospitals had basic services, no hospitals met the basic waste management requirements. Fewer countries (33) had data on both urban and rural health care facilities. Among them were Malaysia and Saudi Arabia which had universal coverage (>99%) in both settings. At the other extreme, no urban or rural facilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo met basic service requirements.

In many countries, large gaps in basic waste management coverage remained between types of health care facilities

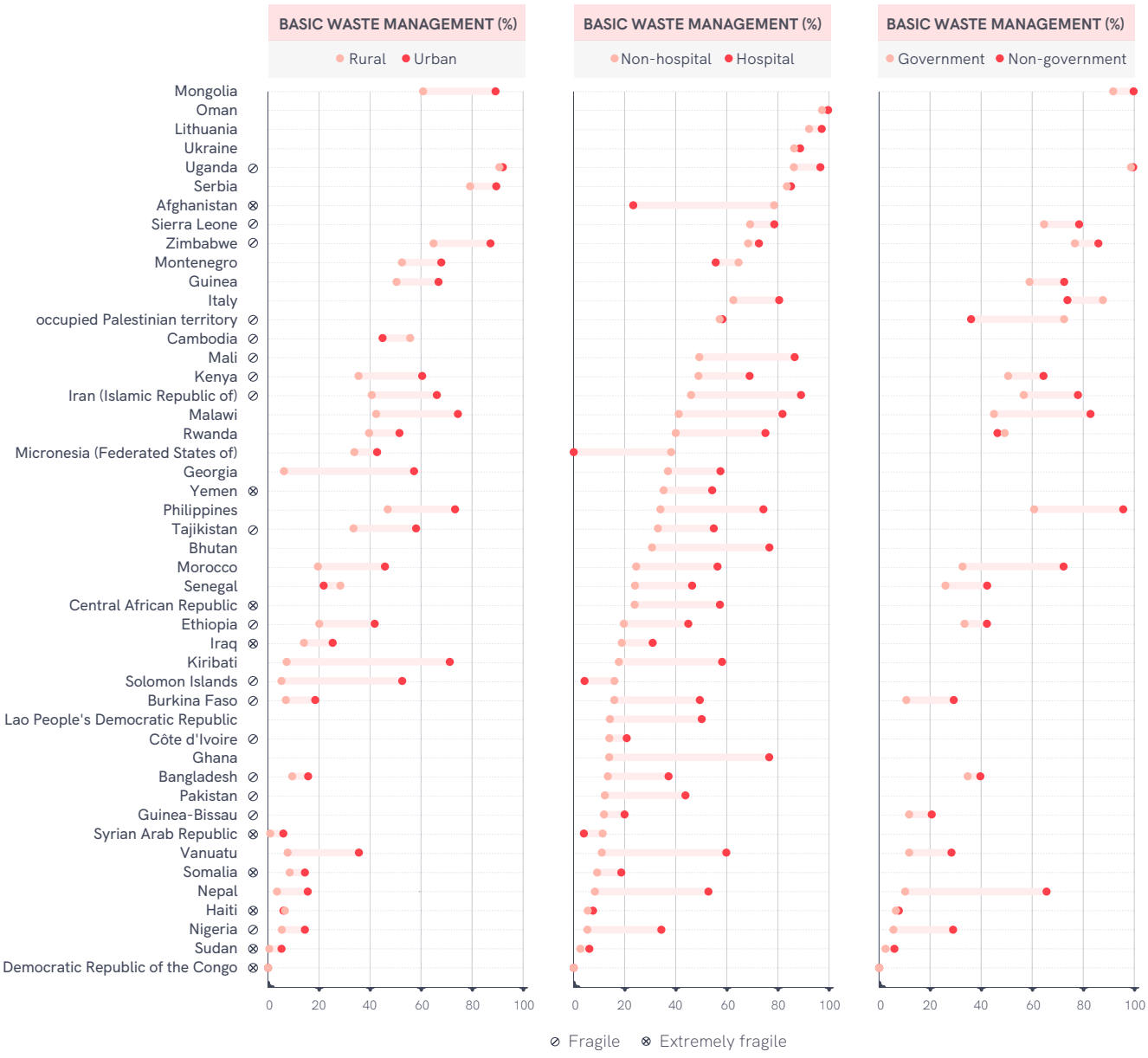


FIGURE 44 Proportion of health care facilities with a basic waste management service, by country and setting, 2023 (%)

Note: Restricted to countries with data on both types of facilities for at least one setting, and having less than universal (>99%) coverage in at least one setting.



In Cambodia, Haiti and Senegal, coverage was higher in non-hospitals, but in all other countries with data, coverage was higher in hospitals. In 13 countries, basic waste management was higher in hospitals by more than 20% pts, and in Kiribati, urban coverage (71%) was ten times higher than in rural areas (7%). Twenty-nine countries could report on basic waste management services in both government and non-government health care facilities, including five countries with universal access in both types of facilities. In Nepal, coverage was much higher in non-government (58%) than government (9%) facilities.

The number of countries with data on the total number of health care facilities with basic waste management services has steadily increased from 2019 to 2024, and in this report the 67 countries with estimates represent 27% of the global population – nearly enough to produce a global estimate (Figure 45). In the 2022 JMP progress report, data were available on waste management from countries representing 40% of the world's hospitals, but because of ageing data from India's Kayakalp programme (the most recent data available were from 2018), data coverage on basic waste management in hospitals has dropped to only 26% in this report, and no global estimate could be produced.

Nearly enough countries had data on basic waste management to produce global estimates

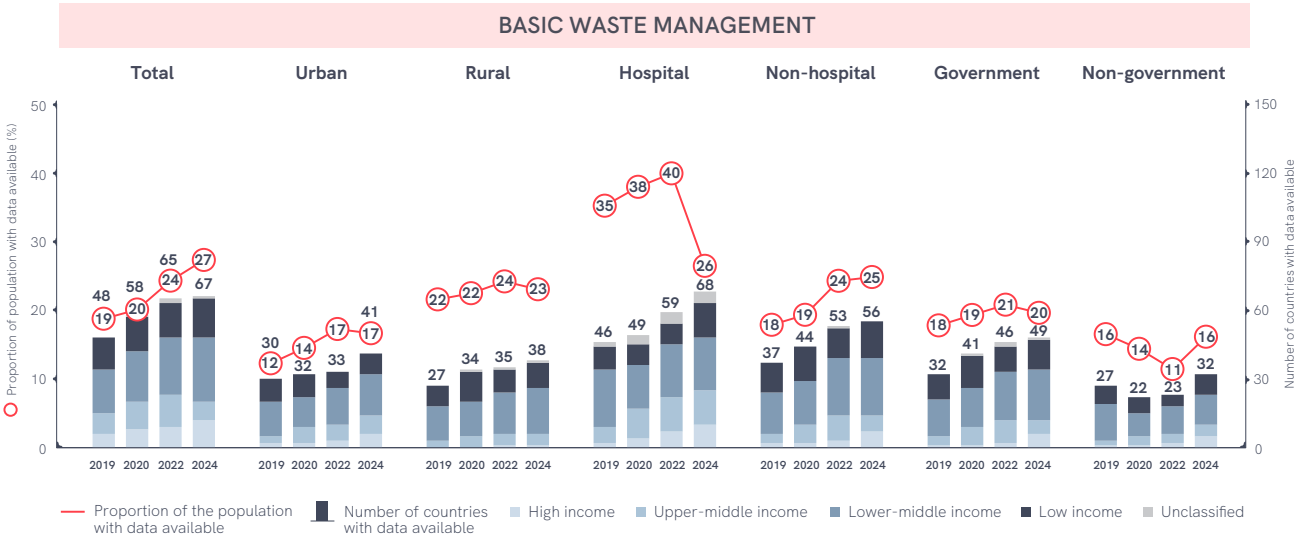
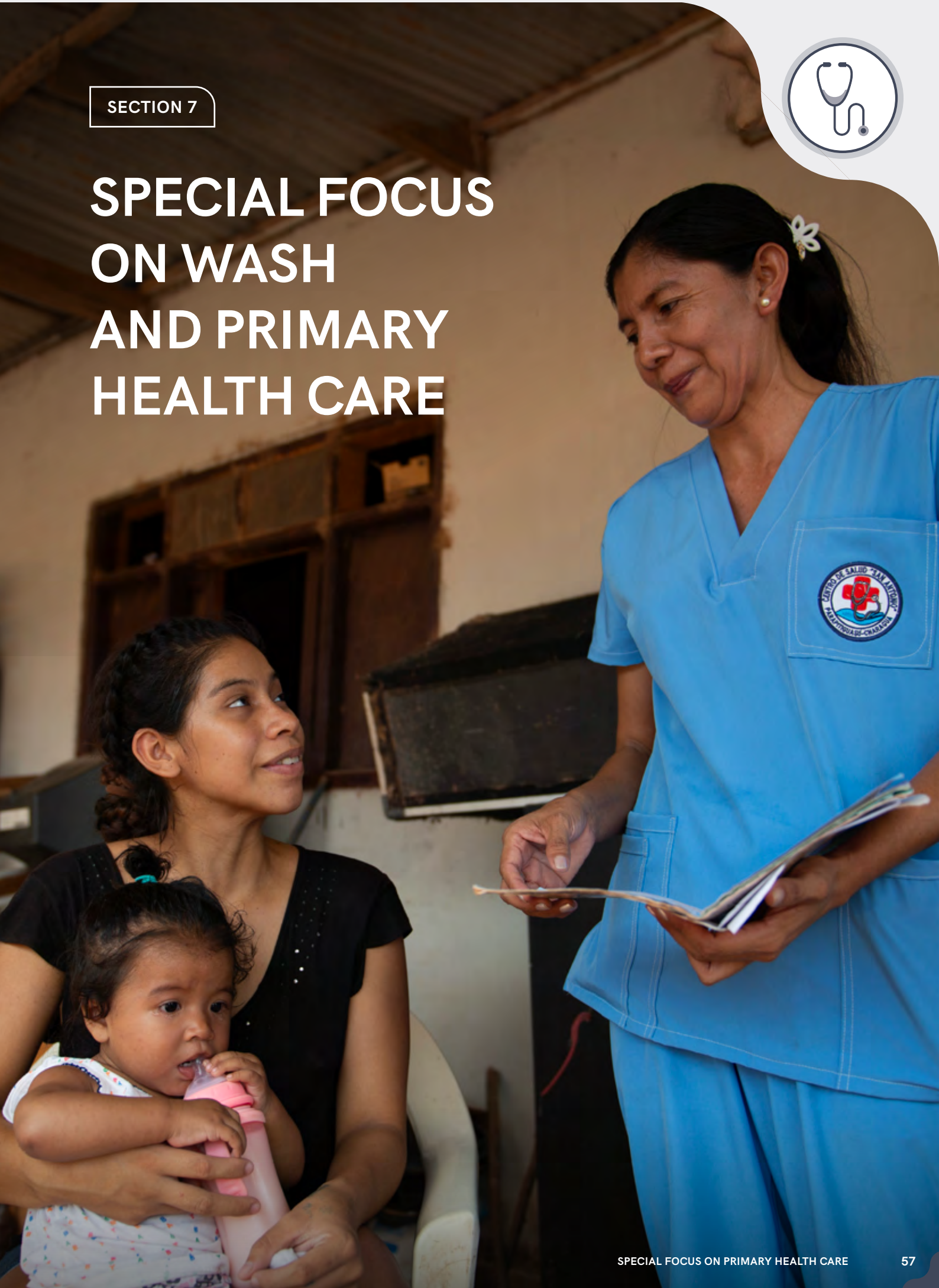


FIGURE 45 Proportion of population and number of countries with basic waste management estimates available in JMP progress updates, 2019–2024

SECTION 7

SPECIAL FOCUS ON WASH AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE



The primary health care approach

Primary health care (PHC) is a whole-of-society approach to health that aims to maximize the level and distribution of health and well-being *(1, Chapter 3)*. The PHC approach seeks to reorient the whole health system by putting primary care and essential public health functions together at the core of integrated health services, leveraging multisectoral policy and action, and empowering people and communities as co-creators of their health. A growing number of countries have demonstrated impact by leveraging the PHC approach and evidence shows that it is the fastest, most equitable path to achieving universal health coverage *(2)*. This chapter will explore how adopting the PHC approach is critical to improving water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and how WASH is essential to advancing PHC.

A defining characteristic of PHC is its focus on ensuring health care for all, including rural and other underserved populations such as ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and low-income groups. Some of the concepts that would evolve into PHC can be seen as early as the 19th century and were later articulated in the Afro-Asian Bandung Conference of 1937 which highlighted rural hygiene, emphasized intersectoral and interagency perspectives, and called for improved access to modern medicine and public health while addressing economic and social development challenges *(1, Chapter 2)*. The modern conception of PHC was formalized at the 1978 International Conference on Primary Health Care in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, which set the ambition of Health for All by 2000 and called upon countries to formulate national policies, strategies and plans of action to launch and sustain PHC to attain this goal *(3)*. Water and sanitation have long been seen as integral to PHC. The Declaration of Alma-Ata called for an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation, and community-oriented health care approaches, such as the 'barefoot doctors' deployed in China in the 1960s and 1970s, provided basic water and sanitation services alongside curative and preventative health care *(1, Chapter 2)*.

Forty years after the Declaration of Alma-Ata, countries at the Global Conference on Primary Health Care in Astana, Kazakhstan, endorsed a declaration emphasizing the critical role of PHC around the world *(2)*. The 2018 Declaration of Astana was subsequently adopted in 2019 at the 72nd World Health Assembly by resolution WHA72.2 on primary health care *(4)*. The centrality of PHC was further emphasized in the 2019 Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage *(5)*. This emphasis on PHC as a cornerstone of achieving universal health coverage was reaffirmed in the High-level Political Declaration on Universal Health Coverage at the 2023 United Nations General Assembly *(6)*.

In response to the World Health Assembly resolution *(4)*, WHO and UNICEF developed an operational framework *(7)* that describes three interrelated and synergistic core components of PHC:

a. primary care and essential public health functions as the core of integrated health services;

b. addressing the broader determinants of health through multisectoral policy and action; and

c. empowering individuals, families and communities to take charge of their own health.

The three components can be visualized as a pyramid (Figure 46) in which integrated health services are shown as the front-facing component (yellow), supported by multisectoral policy and action (blue) and empowered people and communities (red). By bringing together these three components, PHC creates the foundation for achieving universal health coverage and other health-related targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

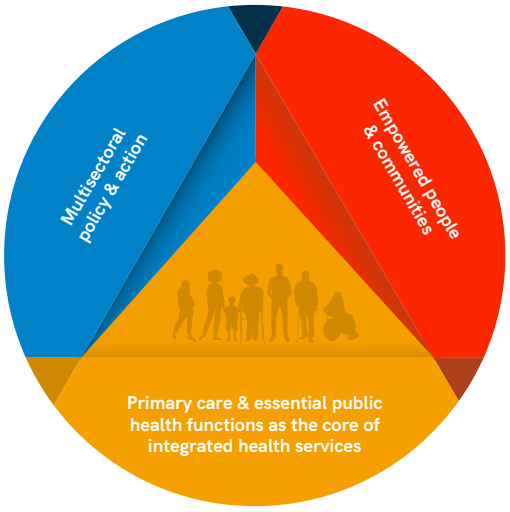


FIGURE 46 Primary health care components: the triangular pyramid (1)

BOX 2 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE VERSUS PRIMARY CARE

While the terms primary health care (PHC) and primary care are related concepts, they have distinct scopes and definitions and should not be confused with each other or used interchangeably.

PHC is a comprehensive, holistic approach to health and well-being driven by integrated health services, multisectoral policy and action, and empowering communities (Figure 46). Primary care is the first level of contact that individuals, families and communities have with the health system, and involves a range of services including prevention, diagnosis, treatment and management of health conditions, as well as health promotion and education. Primary care is a core part of the integrated health services component of PHC (the yellow component in Figure 46.)

The conflation of PHC with primary care can suggest incorrectly that the other components of the pyramid (multisectoral policy and actions, empowered people and communities) are not necessary for advancing PHC. This is a foundational point, particularly as WASH intersects with all three components of the PHC approach.

To add to the conceptual challenges, in some countries 'primary health centres' or 'primary health care facilities' are referred to as 'PHCs'. While these health centres are often the first place that people go to receive health care, primary care can also be delivered at larger facilities, including hospitals. In addition, while primary health centres can deliver primary care, they cannot, on their own, implement the full holistic approach to health and well-being that PHC represents.



The PHC Operational Framework lays out a set of core strategic and operational levers to enable effective implementation across the three components *(7)*. It is based on six health system building blocks – financing, governance, workforce, medicines and medical products, service delivery and information systems *(8)*. Table 4 shows that the four PHC strategic levers correspond closely with WASH sector frameworks and strategies, such as the SDG 6 Acceleration Framework *(9)* and the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Framework *(10)*.

WASH services are also strongly reflected in the ten operational levers outlined in the PHC Operational Framework *(7)*, most notably under physical infrastructure, which specifies the need for primary care facilities to have basic water, sanitation, hand hygiene, cleaning and health care waste management services. WASH services are also linked to most of the other PHC operational levers in ways that emphasize their interdependence (Table 5).

PHC CORE STRATEGIC LEVER	DEFINITION OF PHC STRATEGIC LEVER	SDG6 GLOBAL ACCELERATOR FRAMEWORK	SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL (SWA)
Political commitment and leadership	Political commitment and leadership that place PHC at the heart of efforts to achieve universal health coverage and recognize the broad contribution of PHC to the SDGs	**Core action:** "Raise the ambition: Strong political will and commitment at all levels are required. This means decision makers at the highest levels must raise the ambition for inclusive and sustainable water and sanitation solutions in order to support national development priorities, in turn promoting action within national, regional and global policies that cascade down to the subnational and local levels. This includes scaling up support and action from all relevant actors and stakeholders, including in fragile and conflict-affected settings."	Collaborative behaviour: Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes: "Government leadership is essential for directing and coordinating resources – including external support – around nationally agreed sector priorities, strategies and plans. In particular, sector development requires a government-led, multi-stakeholder cycle of planning, monitoring and learning. Where such sector planning processes are weak or not in place, partners should jointly support efforts to build and strengthen them."
Governance and policy frameworks	Governance structures, policy frameworks and regulations in support of PHC that build partnerships within and across sectors, and promote community leadership and mutual accountability	**Accelerator 5:** "Governance: Efficient and accelerated action on SDG 6 requires all relevant actors to clarify and take ownership of their context specific roles, recognize interlinkages, forge cooperation, build on complementarities and ensure effective institutions, policy frameworks and enabling environments, including promotion of integrated water and sanitation solutions. Coordinated efforts for a wide application of a nexus approach is needed in order to maximize synergies and minimize tradeoffs across and within sectors"	Building Block: Institutional arrangements: • "Identification and allocation of institutional roles and responsibilities, including decentralization commitments. • Country-driven and inclusive coordination mechanisms that allow for participation of a broad range of stakeholders in dialogue, communication, and identification of mutual interest around service delivery and sector learning. • Legal and regulatory frameworks to underpin the desired targets and reinforce roles and allocation of resources."
Funding and allocation of resources	Adequate financing for PHC that is mobilized and allocated to promote equity in access, to provide a platform and incentive environment to enable high-quality care and services, and to minimize financial hardship	**Accelerator 1:** "Financing: Improved targeting, better utilization of existing resources including harnessing of synergies between different SDGs, and mobilization of additional domestic and international funding for the water sector, together with innovative financing including blended finance and smart water and sanitation investments, is required to catalyse efficient service delivery and implementation. In addition, adequate funding allocations for the identification, implementation and monitoring of policies and actions towards inclusive water governance should be ensured."	Building Block: Sector Financing: "Optimized financing is essential to get resources behind country plans." • "Medium-term expenditure framework which matches government priorities with available resources. • Realistic and transparent sector budget with identifiable funding streams. • Availability and use of data on financing streams including the 3Ts (taxes, tariffs and transfers) and comparable, realistic estimates for all sector cost categories for sustainable service delivery."
Engagement of community and other stakeholders	Engagement of communities and other stakeholders from all sectors to define problems and solutions and prioritize actions through policy dialogue	**Guiding principle:** "Effective planning, implementation and monitoring of water and sanitation depends on engaging with the whole of society, especially the involvement of women and young people and the integration of gender equality considerations."	**Guiding principle:** Multi-stakeholder efforts. "All stakeholders have relevant and complementary contributions to make to help realize the visions of the sector and achieve the SDGs. These include governments, intergovernmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, development banks, civil society organizations, the private sector, and the people using services. The cross-cutting nature of sanitation and water necessitates effective collaboration, meaningful participation and joint working between these stakeholders."

TABLE 4 Linkages between PHC core strategic levers *(7)* and WASH sector frameworks and strategies

PHC OPERATIONAL LEVER	DEFINITION OF PHC OPERATIONAL LEVER	LINKAGES TO WASH
Models of care	Models of care that promote high-quality, people-centred primary care and essential public health functions as the core of integrated health services throughout the course of life	All models of care rely on patients and caregivers having access to safe water and adequate toilets meeting needs of different users, including hand hygiene at toilets and points of care.
Primary health care workforce	Adequate quantity, competency levels and distribution of a committed multidisciplinary primary health care workforce that includes facility-, outreach-, and community-based health workers supported through effective management supervision and appropriate compensation	WASH is crucial for the primary health care workforce, directly impacting their ability to deliver quality care in health facilities as well as in communities.
		WASH plays a critical role in ensuring proper practice of hand hygiene, as well as management of health care waste.
		Dedicated staff for environmental cleaning must be trained, supervised and compensated appropriately.
Physical infrastructure	Secure and accessible primary care facilities to provide effective services with reliable water, sanitation, waste disposal or recycling, telecommunications connectivity and a power supply, as well as transport systems that can connect patients to other care providers	Physical infrastructure is the central entry point for PHC-driven action to optimize WASH by implementing plans to ensure that all health facilities have WASH as part of an overall emphasis on physical infrastructure. This includes water and sanitation infrastructure, robust electricity for pumps and backup systems, wash basins for handwashing, secure spaces for storage of health care waste, and key interventions outlined in WASH guidance issued by WHO.
Medicines and other health products	Availability and affordability of appropriate, safe, effective, high-quality medicines and other health products through transparent processes to improve health	High-quality products and protocols for health care waste management (including sharps).
		High-quality products and facilities for patients and staff to manage menstruation in health care facilities.
		High-quality products and protocols for environmental cleaning.
		Poor management of medicines can lead to increasing pressure for antimicrobial resistance, especially where wastewater is not well managed.
Engagement with private sector providers	Sound partnership between public and private sectors for the delivery of integrated health services	Water and sanitation services may be provided by private sector providers.
		Health care waste collection and treatment is often done with private sector partners.
		Trainings on hand hygiene, environmental cleaning and safe management of health care waste are often outsourced.
Purchasing and payment systems	Purchasing and payment systems that foster a reorientation in models of care for the delivery of integrated health services with primary care and public health at the core	Inclusion of WASH in how services are purchased with attention to recurring expenses related to operation and management, as well as alcohol-based hand rub, soap, menstrual products, sharps boxes and cleaning materials.
Digital technologies for health	Use of digital technologies for health in ways that facilitate access to care and service delivery, improve effectiveness and efficiency, and promote accountability	Digital tools for training health workforce on WASH related concepts, mobile apps to promote WASH within communities, digital tools to optimize WASH supplies in facilities.
		Digital technologies for health can potentially enhance WASH efforts by providing real-time data and analytics to optimize service delivery in primary care settings.
Systems for improving the quality of care	Systems at the local, subnational and national levels to continuously assess and improve the quality of integrated health services	WASH is foundational to delivering quality care and health services. Planning for improving quality of care needs to consider WASH at all levels of the system.
Primary health care-oriented research	Research and knowledge management, including dissemination of lessons learned, as well as the use of knowledge to accelerate the scaleup of successful strategies to strengthen PHC-oriented systems	Implementation research can develop the evidence base for how best to optimize WASH within primary care services. This can explore technological advances as well as more effective approaches to promoting behaviour change among care givers and patients
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation through well-functioning health information systems that generate reliable data and support the use of information for improved decision-making and learning by local, national and global actors	Monitoring and evaluation of health systems through a PHC lens can include WASH as an essential element. The focus is on a well-functioning Health Information Management System that can inform action required on WASH, particularly in health facilities.

TABLE 5 PHC Operational Framework levers *(7)* and linkages to WASH services



These linkages have important implications for national planning. First, integrating WASH within PHC-oriented health systems requires a shift in perspective, where PHC is not viewed as an isolated programme but as a foundation guiding all programmes. Second, efforts to optimize political commitment for PHC or for WASH can be utilized to strengthen the call for PHC-oriented health systems that is intolerant of suboptimal WASH. Third, governance and financing dialogue on PHC can usefully utilize WASH as a concrete area that requires urgent attention in many settings. Finally, engaging communities and other stakeholders from all sectors can define problems and prioritize actions in relation to WASH as critical to PHC.

To strengthen PHC, countries must be able to monitor and evaluate different parts of the system linked to the three components. WHO and UNICEF have developed a monitoring and evaluation framework to support countries in assessing, tracking and monitoring PHC performance *(11, 12)*. This framework organizes the three key components and levers into a results chain, from structures through inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts, and provides a menu of 87 indicators (plus nine additional indicators specific to hospital settings) that countries can select from to monitor progress on PHC, based on their specific contexts *(11)*. A small subset of indicators are considered feasible to collect in most contexts and highly relevant for regional and global monitoring and reporting to the World Health Assembly (Table 6).

This core set includes the availability of WASH amenities (including environmental cleaning and health care waste management), highlighting the importance of WASH for monitoring national and global progress in strengthening PHC.

SL	CORE PHC INDICATOR
1	Health in All Policies with multisectoral coordination
2	Existence of national health policy oriented to PHC and UHC
3	Existence of policy, strategy or plan for improvement of quality and safety
4	Coordination mechanisms with multistakeholder participation and community engagement
5	Per capita total health expenditure (and PHC specific)
6	Government PHC spending as percentage of government health expenditure
7	Health facility density/distribution (including primary care)
8	**Availability of basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) amenities**
9	Health worker density and distribution [SDG 3.c.1]
10	Availability of essential medicines [SDG 3.b.3]
11	Service package meeting criteria
12	Outpatient visits
13	Admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions

TABLE 6 Core PHC indicators prioritized for global monitoring (11)

Primary care and essential public health functions

Primary care and essential public health functions are core and foundational to PHC-oriented health systems. Primary care is the first level of contact for individuals, family and community with the national health system (see Box 2). Primary care and public health reinforce each other through their respective functions to improve individual- and population-level health (see the yellow component in Figure 46), and are commonly the main focus of attention in PHC programming.

Primary care is characterized as the delivery of a full spectrum of services, from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care, close to where people live and work, through a person-centred approach and a population-level focus. The essential public health functions closely linked to primary care include health protection, health promotion, disease prevention, surveillance and response, and emergency preparedness *(1 Chapter 5,13)*.

WASH services are essential for the provision of quality primary care. WHO has defined a minimum set of requirements for infection prevention control (IPC) programmes that distinguish between a core set of requirements where primary care is provided, and higher requirements for settings where secondary and tertiary care are provided *(14)*. These IPC requirements specify the following minimum requirements for WASH services in primary care:

- **Water.** Water should always be available from an improved source on the premises to perform basic IPC measures, including hand hygiene, environmental cleaning, laundry, decontamination of medical devices and health care waste management.

- **Sanitation.** A minimum of two functional, improved sanitation facilities should be available on-site, one for patients and one for staff; both should be equipped with menstrual hygiene facilities.

- **Hand hygiene.** Functional hand hygiene facilities should always be available at points of care/toilets and include soap, water and single-use towels (or if unavailable, clean reusable towels) or alcohol-based hand rub at points of care; and soap, water and single-use towels (or if unavailable, clean reusable towels) within five metres of toilets.

- **Environmental cleaning.** Sufficient and appropriate IPC supplies and equipment (e.g. mops, detergent, disinfectant, personal protective equipment and sterilization) and power/energy (e.g. fuel) should be available for performing all basic IPC measures according to minimum requirements/standard operating procedures, including all standard precautions, as applicable.

- **Waste management.** Sufficient and appropriately labelled bins to allow for health care waste segregation should be available (less than five metres from point of generation), waste should be treated and disposed of safely via autoclaving, incineration, and/or buried in a lined, protected pit.

Hospitals have a crucial role to play in a PHC-oriented health system – they serve as referral facilities, hubs of innovation and essential teaching environments. There is no universal definition of what constitutes a 'hospital', although often hospitals comprise multiple wards and provide in-patient care. Hospitals may serve as the first point of contact between individuals and the health system, especially in urban settings. More commonly, however, the first point of contact will be a smaller health facility, which could range from a very rudimentary health post to a sophisticated clinic with multiple wards and specialists. These smaller health facilities ('non-hospitals') tend to have fewer resources and are more likely to have gaps in WASH services.

In 2023, coverage of basic WASH services was usually higher in hospitals than in non-hospitals

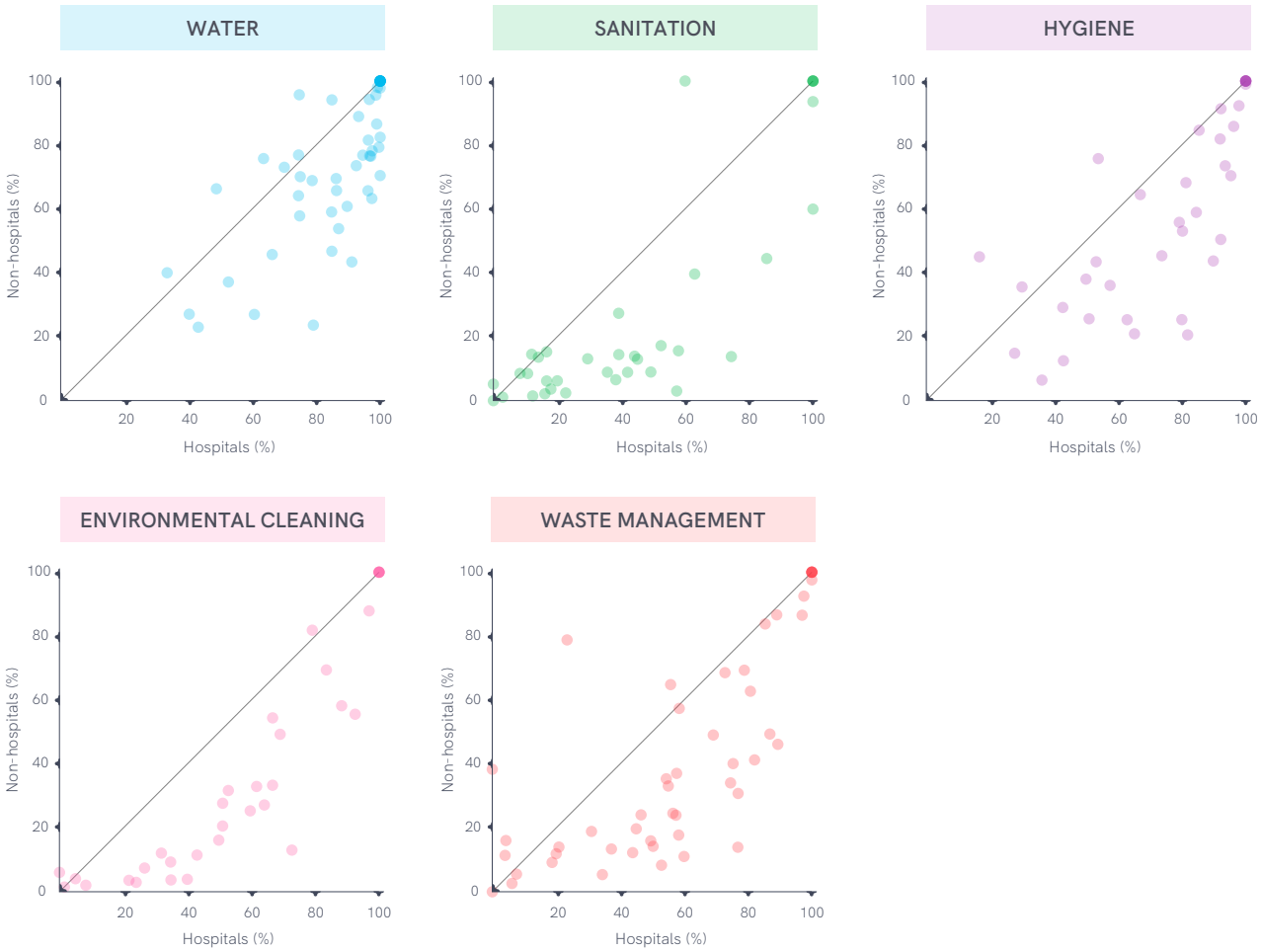


FIGURE 47 Coverage of basic WASH services in hospitals and non-hospitals, among countries with estimates for both settings, 2023 (%)

The JMP global database on WASH in health care facilities *(15)* shows that in most countries a higher percentage of hospitals had basic WASH services in 2023 compared to non-hospital facilities (Figure 47). The magnitude of the gap between facility types varied, with substantial disparities of at least 50 percentage points (% pts) between hospital and non-hospital facilities noted in Côte d'Ivoire (water), Ethiopia and the Islamic Republic of Iran (sanitation), the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (hygiene), the Solomon Islands (environmental cleaning), and Ghana (health care waste management).

However, there were exceptions to this trend. In several countries, basic water services were higher in non-hospitals than in hospitals, including in Bhutan where 96% of non-hospitals had basic water services, compared to only 76% of hospitals. In the Federated States of Micronesia, hospitals were more likely than smaller facilities to have hand hygiene at points of care (83% vs 65%) but much less likely to have water and soap at toilets (17% vs 45%), resulting in a lower basic hygiene service level.

A wide range of facilities, besides hospitals, can offer primary care, but there is no consistent set of terms to describe these different institutions. Smaller health care facilities may be found in rural, peri-urban or urban settings, and often provide outpatient but not inpatient care. Some of the more commonly used terms for non-hospitals include:

- health centre, primary health centre, community health centre
- sub health centre
- health clinic
- health post
- basic health unit, basic health centre
- health house, family health house
- infirmary
- first aid trauma post
- dispensary.

The WHO's Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) collects information on a wide variety of essential health resources and services in health care facilities, with a special focus on conflict-prone areas and fragile contexts *(16)*. The HeRAMS survey collects data related to WASH services, but these indicators are not fully aligned with the global indicators and cannot be integrated into the JMP database on WASH in health care facilities. However, they are consistently applied across and within countries, and can provide useful information about WASH facilities in health care facilities. HeRAMS indicators include:

- **Water availability:** water is considered fully available if water is available in sufficient quantities and qualities within the premises of the health facility. Water should either come from improved water sources or should be treated on-site following national guidelines.

- **Availability of sanitation facilities:** sanitation facilities are considered available if the health facility has sufficient improved and usable sanitation facilities with at least one toilet reserved for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with facilities for menstrual hygiene, and at least one toilet accessible to users with reduced mobility.

- **Availability of hand hygiene facilities:** hand hygiene facilities are considered available if (a) they are available at all critical points in the health facility, (b) sufficient water and soap, or hydroalcoholic solution are available, and (c) staff are trained in good hand hygiene practices.

- **Availability of cleaning equipment and supplies:** cleaning equipment is considered available only if (a) sufficient equipment and supplies are available, (b) cleaning protocols are in place and (c) staff are adequately trained.

- **Availability of waste segregation equipment:** waste segregation is considered available only if all waste is correctly segregated into at least three bins in the consultation area.

- **Availability of methods for final disposal of sharps:** final disposal of sharps is considered available only if the health facility has sufficient capacities to treat and safely dispose of sharps.

- **Availability of methods for final disposal of infectious waste:** final disposal of sharps is considered available only if the health facility has sufficient capacities to treat and safely dispose of infectious waste.



Figure 48 shows that in six HeRAMS surveys in 2022–23, all in fragile contexts, availability of WASH facilities ranged widely by type of non-hospital. In Afghanistan, family health houses and sub health centres consistently had lower WASH services than basic or comprehensive health centres. In 2022, first aid trauma posts had mixed coverage, with universal water availability but only 29% for treatment and disposal of infectious waste. However, by 2023 coverage of all WASH facilities had reached at least 97% in trauma posts. Health houses in Iraq also had lower WASH facilties than other types of primary health care centres. Francophone countries use different terms, but 'poste de santé' in Burkina Faso and 'case de santé' in Niger, comparable to 'health posts', had the lowest coverage of all WASH facilities, with higher values found in health centres, clinics and specialized or reference centres. In most settings, availability of water had the highest coverage, while the lowest coverage differed. Sanitation coverage was often lowest (all facility types in Iraq, some facility types in Afghanistan and Niger), but waste treatment was lowest in most facility types in Mali, as well as some facility types in all of the other countries.

WASH services are often lacking in smaller health care facilities



FIGURE 48 WASH facilities in different types of non-hospitals, HeRAMS, 2022–23 (%)

Note: Waste treatment is taken as the minimum value between treatment of sharps and infectious waste

Multisectoral policy and action

While PHC efforts tend to focus on integrated health services, PHC cannot be realized through health sector actions alone. Multisectoral planning and action, one of the three core components of the PHC approach (the blue component in Figure 46), reflects that the broader determinants of health (including social, economic and environmental factors) require coordinated action from actors across all sectors *(1)*.

Some WASH services are typically provided through the health sector – hygiene, environmental cleaning and health care waste management services are provided by health care personnel, either directly or through contractual partnerships (e.g. for off-site treatment of health care waste). However, water and sanitation services are often provided by municipal or other local governments and as such, intersectoral coordination is essential to ensure that community members have reliable access to WASH services in and out of the home, and that health care facilities have access to the water and sanitation services that are necessary to deliver quality health care.

WHO and UNICEF recently launched a Global Framework for Action (2024–2030) to accelerate progress and encourage cross-sectoral collaboration *(17)*. They have also established a country tracker that provides an overview of actions that countries are taking to advance WASH services in health care facilities *(18)*. The tracker includes progress towards the eight practical steps that countries can take to improve WASH in health care facilities *(19)*. One of the indicators tracked is the existence of multisectoral national coordination bodies with costed roadmaps. Of the 69 countries that had reported progress towards this indicator, only 11 (15%) reported that this step had been completed or achieved on a national scale (Figure 49). The distribution of responses was similar among income groups where, except for high-income countries (where only three reported progress), the most common response was that implementation was underway or partially completed. In all income groups at least one country reported that no progress had been made, and/or that no plans were in place to start.

Only 1 in 6 countries had multisectoral national coordination bodies with costed roadmaps in 2023



FIGURE 49 Development of national coordination mechanisms and roadmaps



Empowered people and communities

The third component of PHC recognizes that people have a right to be autonomous and in control of their own health. This right includes having a voice in formulating, planning and implementing multisectoral policies and action for health *(1,2)*.

While individuals and families can be empowered and supported to practice healthy WASH behaviours at home, these need to be further reinforced through improvements to WASH in schools, health care facilities and other public spaces. Basic water services are often higher in health care facilities than in schools, but often higher in households than in health care facilities (Figure 50). This is in part due to differences in definitions. For households, the basic service requirement can be met with a water source outside the home, as long as collection time is within 30 minutes. However, for health care facilities, the water supply should be located on the premises, and for schools, water must be available at the school, whether the supply is located on premises or not (Table 7). In six countries, basic water coverage was more than 20 % pts higher in households than in health care facilities or schools. In Côte d'Ivoire and Honduras, health care facilities had the lowest coverage, while in Chad, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines, coverage was lowest in schools. All of these countries, except for the Philippines, were classified as fragile contexts.

In nearly all countries with data, basic sanitation services were lower in health care facilities than in schools or households (Figure 51). The definitions of basic services in households and schools are similar, with a key difference that schools should have single-sex facilities. To meet the basic service level in health care facilities, however, there are also requirements for separate toilets for staff, toilets that have menstrual hygiene facilities, and toilets that are accessible to people with limited mobility (Table 8). This leads to extreme cases like Iraq and Palau, where nearly all households (>99%) had basic hygiene services, but less than 5% of health care facilities had the same. Sierra Leone was an exception to the rule, with basic sanitation coverage in health care facilities (45%) nearly double that of households (23%).

SERVICE LEVEL	HOUSEHOLDS	SCHOOLS	HEALTH CARE FACILITIES
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.		
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.	Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey.	Water is available from an improved source on the premises.
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.	Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey.	An improved water source is available within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.		
NO SERVICE	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.	Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school.	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells, springs or surface water sources, an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises, or there is no water source.

Note: Global indicators for safely managed services in schools and health care facilities have not been defined, but many countries track indicators that go beyond the global basic service level.

TABLE 7 Water service ladders for households, schools and health care facilities

Basic water services in health care facilities are often higher than in schools, but lower than in households

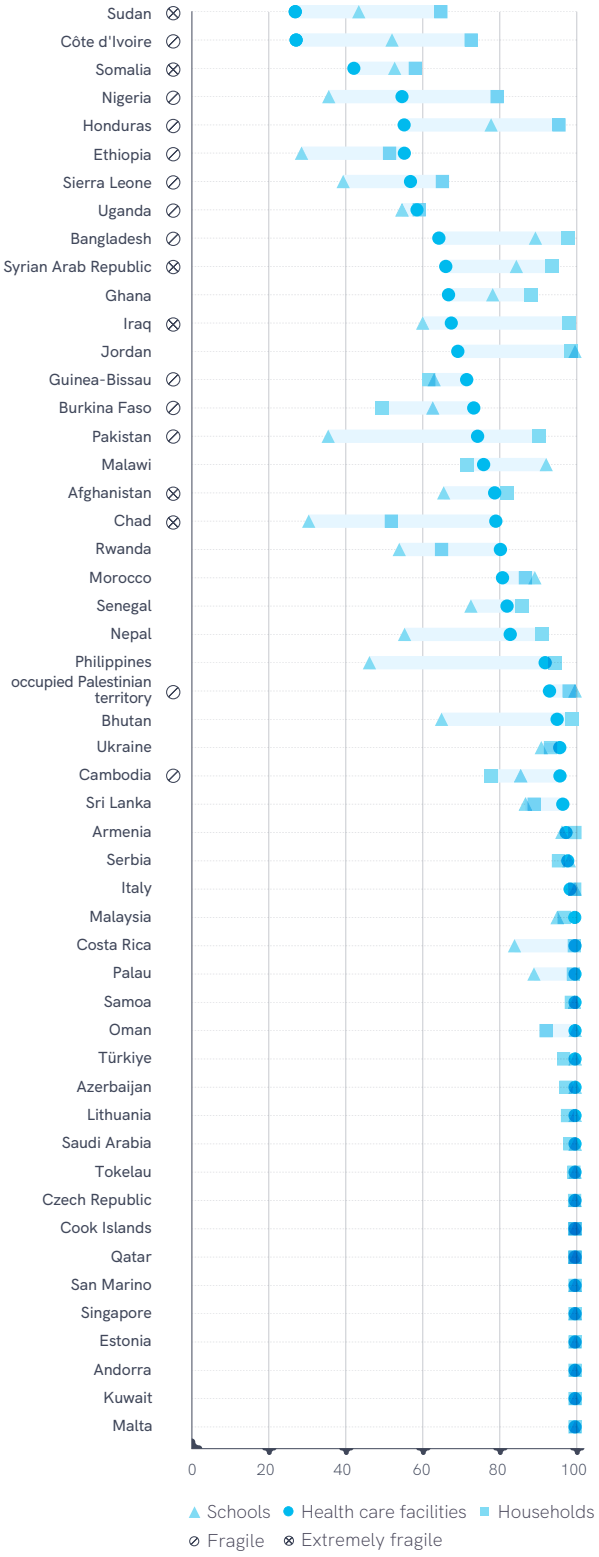


FIGURE 50 Basic water services in health care facilities (2023), schools (2023) and households (2022), by country (%)

Basic sanitation services in health care facilities are usually lower than in schools or in households

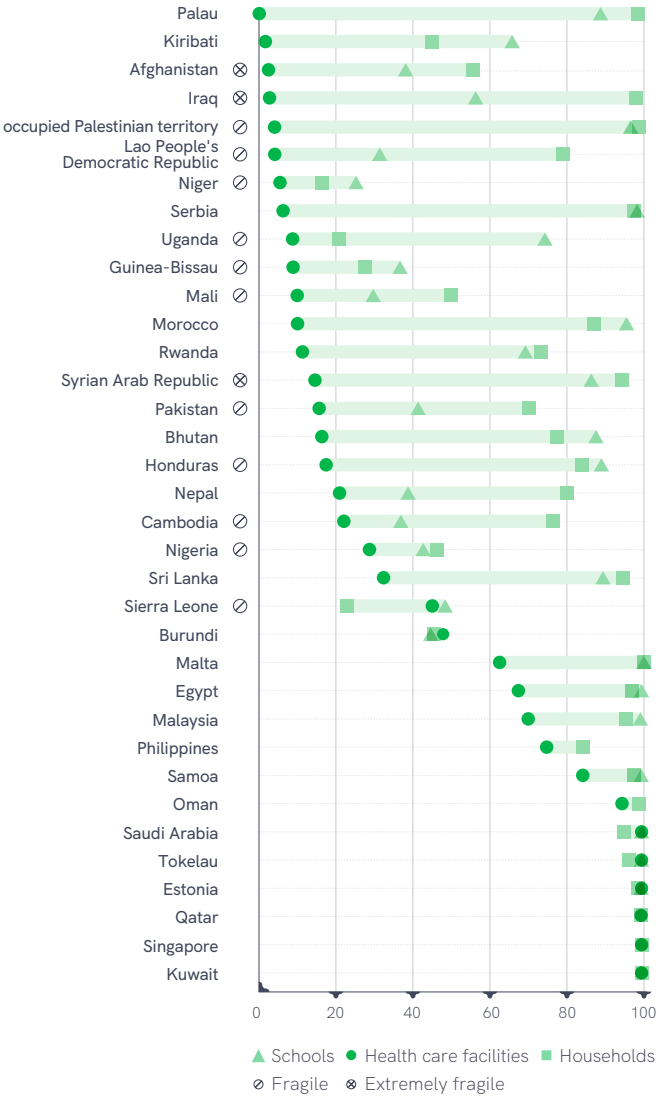


FIGURE 51 Basic sanitation services in health care facilities (2023), schools (2023) and households (2022), by country (%)

Hygiene services in health care facilities are not systematically higher or lower than in schools or households

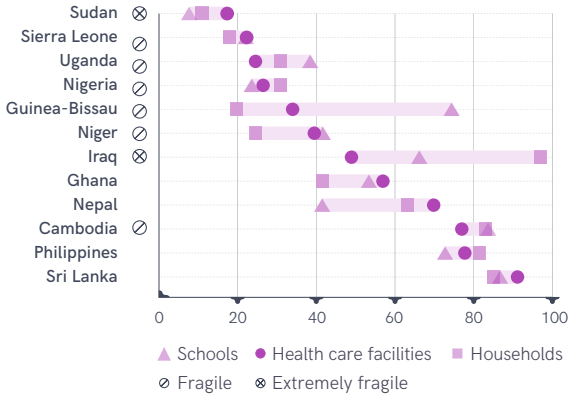


FIGURE 52 Basic hygiene services in health care facilities (2023), schools (2023) and households (2022), by country (%)

SERVICE LEVEL	HOUSEHOLDS	SCHOOLS	HEALTH CARE FACILITIES
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site		
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey.	Improved sanitation facilities are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey.	At least one improved sanitation facility is available, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines.		
NO SERVICE	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste.	Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school.	Toilet facilities are unimproved (e.g. pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) or there are no toilets.

Note: Global indicators for safely managed services in schools and health care facilities have not been defined, but many countries track indicators that go beyond the global basic service level.

TABLE 8 Sanitation service ladders in households, schools and health care facilities

SERVICE LEVEL	HOUSEHOLDS	SCHOOLS	HEALTH CARE FACILITIES
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home.	Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey.	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home.	Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey.	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets but not both.
NO SERVICE	No handwashing facility at home.	No handwashing facilities or no water available at the school.	No functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets.

TABLE 9 Hygiene service ladders for households, schools and health care facilities

Fewer countries had data on basic hygiene services in all three settings, but Figure 52 shows that the differences between households, schools and health care facilities were less clear than for water and hygiene, in part because the definitions are more comparable (Table 9). In Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Sudan, basic hygiene coverage was lowest in schools, which usually reflected the absence of soap (many more schools had handwashing stations with water but no soap).

In Cambodia, Iraq and Uganda coverage was lowest in health care facilities. In Cambodia and Uganda, health care facilities were more likely to have hand hygiene materials at points of care than at toilets, while the opposite was found in Iraq. The largest gaps were found in Guinea-Bissau and Iraq, but for differing reasons – health care facilities had higher basic hygiene services than schools or households in Iraq, while the opposite was true in Guinea-Bissau.

References

1. Rajan D, Rouleau K, Winkelmann J, Kringos D, Jakab M, Khalid F, editors. Implementing the primary health care approach: a primer. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376777).
2. World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). A vision for primary health care in the 21st century: towards universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/328065).
3. Declaration of Alma-Ata. Alma-Ata: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe; 1978 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/347879).
4. Primary health care (WHA 72.2). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA72/A72_R2-en.pdf).
5. Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world. In: Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage. New York: United Nations; 2019 (https://www.un.org/pga/73/wp-content/uploads/sites/53/2019/07/FINAL-draft-UHC-Political-Declaration.pdf).
6. Political declarati on of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage. New York: United Nations; 2023 (https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n23/306/84/pdf/n2330684.pdf).
7. World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). (2020). Operational framework for primary health care: transforming vision into action. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/337641).
8. Everybody's business: strengthening health systems to improve health outcomes: WHO's framework for action. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2007 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/43918).
9. The Sustainable Development Goal 6 Global Acceleration Framework. Geneva: UN-Water; 2020 (https://www.unwater.org/publications/sdg-6-global-acceleration-framework).
10. The collaborative behaviours. New York: Sanitation and Water for All (SWA); 2024 (https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/our-work/priority-areas/collaborative-behaviours,accessed 28 July 2024).
11. World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Primary health care measurement framework and indicators: monitoring health systems through a primary health care lens. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/352205).
12. World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Web annex: technical specifications. In: Primary health care measurement framework and indicators: monitoring health systems through a primary health care lens. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/352201).
13. World Health Organization & International Association of National Public Health Institutes. Application of the essential public health functions: an integrated and comprehensive approach to public health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/375864).
14. Minimum requirements for infection prevention and control programmes. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/330080).
15. JMP database on WASH in health care facilities. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://washdata.org/data/healthcare, accessed 28 July 2024).
16. Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://www.who.int/initiatives/herams, accessed 28 July 2024).
17. World Health Organization & United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Universal water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services in all health care facilities to achieve quality care: global framework for action 2024-2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/377776).
18. Country progress tracker – WASH in health care facilities. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2024 (https://www.washinhcf.org/country-progress-tracker/, accessed 28 July 2024).
19. Water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities: practical steps to achieve universal access to quality care. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/311618).


Safe Guard



SECTION 8

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: METHODS

Since it was established in 1990, the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has been instrumental in developing norms and standards for global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in households. Following the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the scope of JMP global monitoring was expanded to include WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities.

Achieving and maintaining WASH services in health care facilities is critical for a number of health aims, including those linked to quality universal health coverage, infection prevention and control, patient safety, and maternal and child health (in particular around child delivery). WASH also extends beyond health impacts to issues of dignity and respect, staff morale, and performance and safety. While there are no specific SDG indicators for WASH services in health care facilities, basic WASH services are essential in order to achieve many of the targets under SDG 3, particularly targets 3.1, 3.2 and 3.8.

In 2016, an Expert Group Meeting reviewed, modified and endorsed a set of draft harmonized indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities. The group recommended that in addition to water, sanitation and hygiene, global monitoring of WASH in health care facilities should also include health care waste management and environmental cleaning, which are closely related to sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities. Accordingly, in 2018 the JMP developed and published core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH services

BOX A1.1 **REFINEMENTS TO JMP METHODS IN THE 2024 UPDATE**

1. Increase in number of datasets used to generate estimates, from 504 to 701.
2. Refinement and standardization of method for producing regional estimates (see **Regional and global estimates for WASH in health care facilities**, page 76).
3. Shift in terminology from 'national' to 'total'. JMP estimates are produced for countries, areas and territories. Estimates representative of entire populations within those areas have been called 'national estimates' in previous reports but are now called 'total estimates' to better reflect that some of them apply to areas and territories rather than to nations.

(water, sanitation, hygiene, waste management and environmental cleaning) in health care facilities. In 2019, the JMP published a global baseline report presenting definitions and country,[9] regional and global estimates for WASH services in health care facilities. In 2020, the JMP updated the global database and contributed a chapter to a global progress report, followed by a progress update (full JMP report) on WASH in health care facilities in 2022.[10]

The following is a brief summary of the JMP methodology for monitoring WASH in health care facilities, which builds on established methods for monitoring WASH in households and will continue to be refined over time. While the global indicators for WASH in households reflect the proportion of the population with different levels of WASH services, the global indicators for WASH in health care facilities reflect the proportion of health care facilities with WASH services. Methodological refinements since the 2022 progress update are listed in Box A1.1. For more detailed information on JMP definitions and methods please refer to the resources listed in Table A1.3.

Data collection and validation for WASH in health care facilities

The JMP updates the global database on WASH in health care facilities every two years. The first step is to compile data sources containing information about WASH services in health care facilities by systematically visiting the websites of national statistical offices, sector institutions (e.g. ministries of health, water and sanitation), and other regional and global databases. UNICEF and WHO regional and country offices also provide support to identify newly available datasets in consultation with relevant authorities. Data are then extracted, cleaned, analysed and added to JMP country files for WASH in health care facilities.[11]

The second step is to verify draft estimates. The JMP country files contain a complete list of data sources and show how information from each source has been used to generate internationally comparable estimates for each year in the reference period (from 2000 to the year prior to publication). In the last quarter of the year before publication, draft estimates are shared with relevant authorities, via WHO and UNICEF country offices, for at least two months of country consultation and technical feedback.

The primary purpose of global monitoring is to generate internationally comparable estimates that can be used to benchmark and compare progress across countries. The JMP uses a standard methodology to generate estimates for all countries and these sometimes differ from national statistics, which may use different definitions and/or methods. The purpose of the consultation is not to compare JMP estimates and national statistics but to review the completeness or correctness of the datasets in the JMP country file and to verify the interpretation of national data in the JMP estimates.

The JMP also extracts information on other relevant indicators included in monitoring systems that are not part of the existing JMP service ladders. These data are used for additional analysis on issues of interest, such as menstrual health, disability, and infection prevention and control, but are not included in JMP country files due to limited data availability and a lack of commonly agreed indicator definitions and methods for producing national, regional and global estimates.

9 For the purposes of this report, 'countries' refers to countries, areas and territories included in the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects, 2022 revision.

10 In 2022, the JMP published a progress update (full report) on WASH in health care facilities and a data update (short report) on WASH in schools. It has subsequently alternated between progress updates and data updates for each setting.

11 JMP country files can be downloaded from the JMP website: https://washdata.org/data/downloads. Note that the 'World file' contains estimates for all countries with data available.

Data disaggregation

In order to identify groups that have better or worse levels of service, it is useful to disaggregate data by different stratifiers. Subnational disaggregation (e.g. by administrative boundaries) is important for national programming, but subnational differences are difficult to compare from one country to another. In this report, three high-level stratifiers are used that are included in many assessments and data sets:

- **Health care facility type.** Health facilities can range from advanced training hospitals with thousands of staff who perform complex procedures to rural outpatient clinics with only one or two staff who have minimal training and resources. Different types of facilities offer different types of health services, and coverage of WASH and other basic services may differ widely by facility type. National assessments and monitoring systems do not use a consistent classification of facility types but many do record whether or not the facilities being assessed are hospitals. Accordingly, the JMP has produced estimates separately for hospitals and smaller types of facilities, classified as non-hospitals.
- **Managing authority.** In most countries, health care services are delivered through a mix of government health care facilities (e.g. public hospitals, health centres, clinics) and non-government facilities, which may include facilities managed by for-profit private corporations, not-for-profit providers (including faith-based organisations), and individual health care providers. Some assessments only collect information on government facilities, while others assess different types of non-government facilities. Relatively few countries have a single national database covering all health care facility management authorities.
- **Geography.** Health care facilities are not evenly distributed throughout countries, and facilities in remote areas may be more likely to lack basic services. Most assessments record the location of health care facilities by subnational region, district or other administrative unit. While data on subnational areas are important for national planning, they cannot be easily aggregated to regional and global scales. Some assessments record whether health care facilities are located in urban or rural areas, which is a more useful distinction for regional and global analysis.

Data sources and coverage

The primary sources of national data are routine Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) and periodic (non-HMIS) health care facility censuses and health care facility assessment surveys. Other data sources include regional and global monitoring initiatives such as the Service Availability and Readiness Assessments (SARA), Service Provision Assessments (SPA), Service Delivery Indicators (SDI), and Performance Monitoring and Accountability (PMA). Where available, the JMP uses primary rather than secondary sources and uses original microdata or tabulations provided by national authorities rather than summary reports.

The 2024 JMP update on WASH in health care facilities used data from a total of 692 sources from 166 countries to generate estimates. The full database included 925 data sets, but not all had data that could be used. Figure A1.1 shows that more data sources were used for water (484) and waste management (441) than for sanitation (383) or hygiene (353). Each of these has more than doubled in number since the 2019 baseline report. The lowest number of data sources available was in environmental cleaning (101), but it has steadily grown ten-fold since the 2019 report, which drew upon just 10 data sources.

The data sources used in the 2024 report represented assessments of nearly 1.2 million health care facilities (Figure A1.2).[12] Surveys and censuses represented the large majority of this number, although many administrative sources did not indicate the number of facilities assessed during data collection, so the total number of facilities assessed is an underestimate. Most data sources in the 'Other' category did not indicate how many facilities were assessed either, with the exception of reports from the Russian Audit Chamber in 2016 and 2018, which assessed water and sanitation facilities in approximately 117,000 health care facilities.

The JMP extracts data that are representative of total health care facilities, urban and rural health care facilities, hospitals, non-hospitals, and government and non-government health care facilities. The JMP relies on official data published by national authorities, but detailed information on the overall distribution by location and by type of health

12 This figure excludes data from the Indian Rural Health Survey (classified as administrative data, since results are self-reported), which surveyed an average of 175,000 health care facilities per year between 2006 and 2022. If included, these data would add 3 million facilities with data on water and sanitation services.

The number of data sources for WASH in health care facilities has more than doubled since 2019

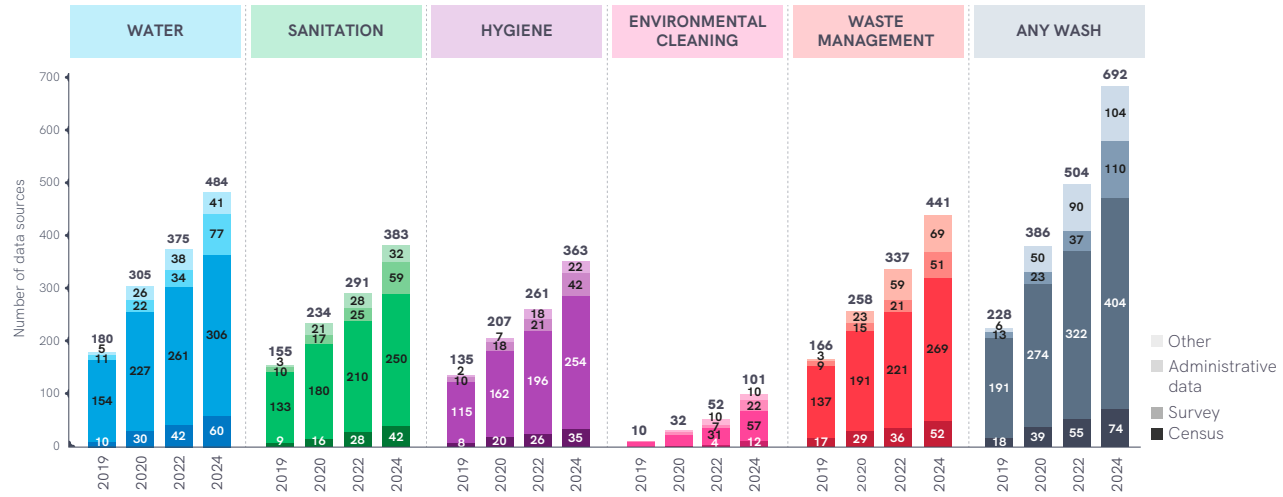


FIGURE A1.1 Number of national data sources used in JMP reports on WASH in health care facilities, by service type and data source, 2019–2024

Note: 'Any WASH' indicates whether data sources included statistics for any of the five basic WASH service areas.

In 2024, surveys and censuses accounted for the majority of facilities assessed

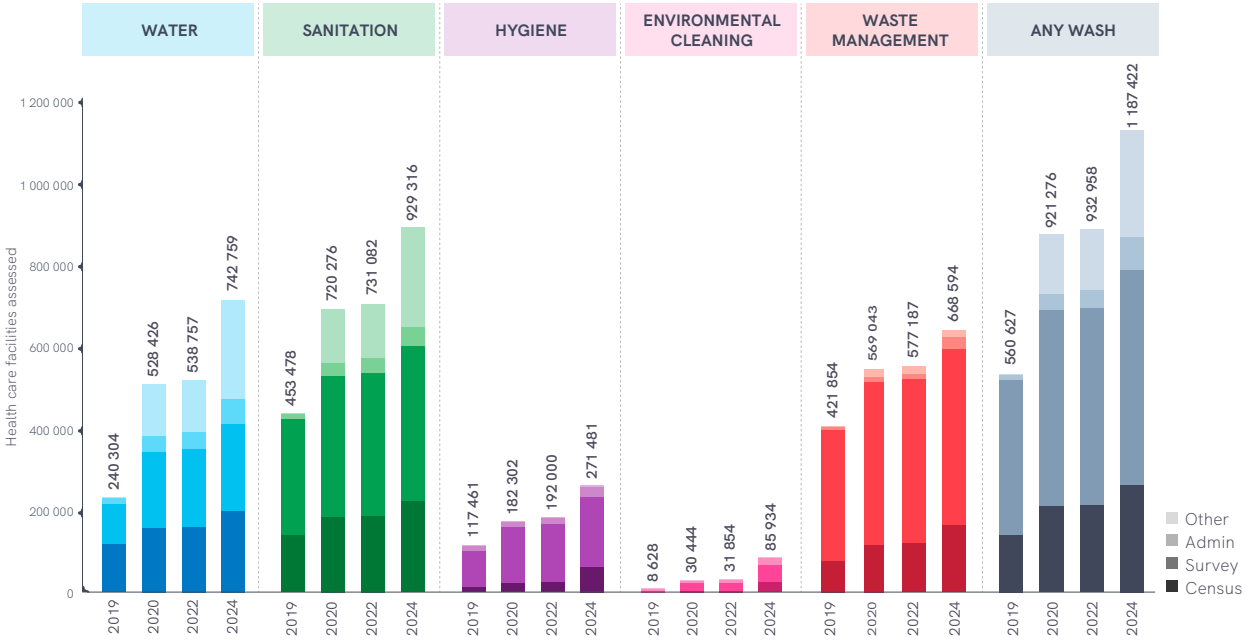


FIGURE A1.2 Number of health care facilities assessed in national data sources used in JMP reports on WASH in health care facilities, by service type and data source, 2019–2024

care facility is not always available. Some datasets only cover government (or public) facilities; others only cover certain types of facilities (e.g. hospitals, rural health centres).

If data are available from different wards or areas in a facility, data from the general consultation or outpatient department areas are prioritized for extraction. If data from general consultation areas and outpatient departments cannot be obtained, the availability of the WASH service in any of the other available locations is recorded for use in calculating global indicators.

All official, available and accessible information is recorded in the JMP country files, but not all datasets in the country files are used to produce estimates. Datasets are only used to produce estimates if they meet minimum standards for quality and coverage. For example, HMIS or census data are only used if the

response rate is at least a third (33%). Survey data are only used if they cover at least 50 health care facilities per setting, or if they represent at least 30% of health care facilities in a relevant setting.

Access to microdata and complete reports is crucial for evaluating the comparability of definitions, data coverage and reliability of the available information. In some cases, a dataset can be used for some but not all indicators because of variable data availability and quality. For example, a health care facility survey might yield reliable data on 'improved sanitation' but unreliable data on the 'usability' of those facilities because of ambiguous question wording or inadequate training of survey teams. In other cases, one dataset might yield data that are markedly different from other datasets from a similar timeframe. In such cases, and following the country consultation, these data may be shown in the country files but not used to produce estimates. In these cases, the reason for not using a dataset is recorded in the country file notes.

JMP definitions

The JMP classifies water and sanitation technologies into improved and unimproved types.[13] Improved water sources are designed to protect against contamination, while improved sanitation facilities are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact (Table A1.1).

The basic hygiene service indicator calls for functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) to be available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets. A handwashing facility may be fixed or mobile and can include sinks with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

13 The JMP monitors service levels for drinking water in households and schools, while access to water for general purposes is monitored in health care facilities. Water supply facilities are classified as improved and unimproved in the same way for all settings.

	WATER	SANITATION
Improved facilities	**Piped supplies** • Tap water in the dwelling, yard or plot, including piped to a neighbour • Public taps or standpipes **Non-piped supplies** • Boreholes/tubewells • Protected wells and springs • Rainwater • Packaged water, including bottled water and sachet water • Delivered water, including tanker trucks and small carts/ tanks/drums • Water kiosks	**Networked sanitation** • Flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers **On-site sanitation** • Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to septic tanks or pits • Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines • Pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) • Composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems
Unimproved facilities	**Non-piped supplies** • Unprotected wells and springs	**Non-networked sanitation** • Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain or elsewhere* • Pit latrines without slabs, or slabs constructed from materials that are not durable and easy to clean • Open pits • Hanging toilets/latrines • Bucket latrines, including pans, trays or other unsealed containers
No facility	**Surface water** • Open water sources located above ground, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation channels	**Open defecation** • Defecation in the bush, field or ditch • Defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels, seas or oceans

* A survey response of 'flush/pour-flush to elsewhere' suggests that excreta are not being discharged into a sewer, septic tank or pit latrine but into the local environment, and that the facility should therefore be classified as unimproved.

TABLE A1.1 JMP classification of water and sanitation facility types

For the basic waste management indicator, waste should be segregated at the point of generation and adequately treated and disposed of. Treatment and disposal methods considered to meet the basic service level include autoclaving, incineration, burial in a lined, protected pit, and collection for medical waste disposal off-site. Open burning is not considered adequate.

The basic environmental cleaning indicator calls for cleaning protocols to be available and for all staff with cleaning responsibilities to have received training. Protocols should include step-by-step techniques for specific tasks, such as cleaning a floor, cleaning a sink, cleaning a spillage of blood or body fluids, and a cleaning roster or schedule specifying responsibility for cleaning tasks and frequency of when they should be performed. The term for protocols may differ according to local practice; they may be referred to as standard operating procedures, guidelines, instructions and so on.

Data analysis and country estimates

The JMP uses simple linear regression to generate estimates from all the available data points for each of the primary indicators shown in Table A1.2.[14]

The basic service indicators are all composite, drawing on two or more of these primary indicators. Data on different primary indicators may come from different data sources, so it is not always possible to combine them at the level of an individual health care facility. However, some data sources report the basic service level without disaggregation into the constituent primary indicators. Accordingly, the JMP produces estimates for basic services by taking the minimum of each available primary indicator (or of the basic service, if available) for any given year. The basic sanitation indicator comprises five primary indicators, but many countries lack data on one or more of these. To make the most use of the available data, the JMP produces estimates of basic sanitation services when data are available on improved and usable toilets, and at least two of the remaining four primary indicators (staff, sex-separated, menstrual hygiene and limited mobility). Unlike other basic services, basic sanitation is not a primary indicator – regression is not made on this indicator, but on the seven primary sanitation indicators in Table A1.2.

14 These indicators are shown in the 'Data Summary' tab of the country files.

PROPORTION OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES WITH:				
WATER	**SANITATION**	**HYGIENE**	**WASTE MANAGEMENT**	**ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING**
• Any water source • Improved • Improved and available • Improved and on premises • **Basic (improved, available and on premises)**	• Any sanitation facility • Improved • Improved and usable • Improved and designated for women • Improved and designated for menstrual health management • Improved and designated for staff • Improved and meeting needs for limited mobility	• Any hand hygiene facility • Station with basin, soap and water • Station with alcohol-based hand rub • Station with basin, soap and water OR alcohol-based hand rub • Station within 5 metres of toilets with water and soap • **Basic (station with basin, soap and water OR alcohol-based hand rub AND within 5 metres of toilets)**	• Any waste segregation or treatment facility • Waste segregated in the consultation area • Waste treatment/ disposal • Infectious waste disposed of safely • Sharps waste disposed of safely • **Basic (waste segregated in the consultation area, infectious waste disposed of safely and sharps waste disposed of safely)**	• Any cleaning measure • Written policies and protocols • Training of non-health care providers • Training of health care providers • **Basic (written policies and protocols, and training of health care and non-health care providers)**

TABLE A1.2 JMP primary indicators for WASH in health care facilities



These estimates of basic services are then used to calculate the remaining health care facilities with a limited service, or with no facility or unimproved facilities.

Linear regressions are calculated if two or more data points are available spanning at least four years. If the data points span fewer than four years, an average is used. Separate regressions are made for total, urban and rural settings, and for hospital, non-hospital, government and non-government health care facilities where data are available. While the regression models produces estimates for multiple years, this report presents only the estimates for 2023, since the number of data sources per country is still considered insufficient to produce reliable trend data.

It should be noted that JMP estimates are based on the latest available data for each country, area and territory and therefore do not always reflect subsequent rapid changes in WASH service levels. This is particularly the case in fragile contexts where political instability, economic shocks, environmental hazards and conflict can contribute to rapid deteriorations in WASH service levels. In settings where the latest available data were collected before the onset of a recent major crisis or conflict, JMP estimates are less likely to reflect the current situation on the ground.

In most countries there are more primary health care centres and other small facilities (non-hospitals) than hospitals. Therefore, if data are available for smaller health care facilities but not for hospitals, the data on non-hospitals are used to produce total estimates. Likewise, if data are only available for rural (or urban) health care facilities, these data are used for total estimates where the population living in rural (or urban) areas comprise more than 80% of the total population. In some countries, government facilities greatly outnumber non-government facilities. In such cases, data from government facilities can be used to produce total estimates.

Regional and global estimates for WASH in health care facilities

Regional estimates are made by summing up country estimates for each of the classes of health care facilities. Ideally, estimates from each country should be weighted by the total number of health care facilities in that class for the country. However, complete statistics on the number of each class of health care facility are not available for all countries. Accordingly, the JMP uses total, urban and rural populations to weight estimates from individual countries, using the most recent data from the UN Population Division.[15]

Regional and global estimates are made when data are available from countries with a combined population of at least 30% of the total regional or global population. To prevent a few large countries having a disproportionate influence, especially when many countries still lack estimates, regional and global estimates are calculated using imputed values for countries lacking data.

15 For this report, population figures were taken from the World Population Prospects 2022 revision, while the proportion of the population living in rural and urban areas was taken from the World Urbanization Prospects 2018 revision.

In previous JMP WASH in health care updates, regional population-weighted averages were used to impute values for WASH variables in countries lacking data. These imputed values were used to generate regional estimates, but were not published as country estimates. To generate global estimates, countries lacking data were assigned imputed values based on SDG regional groupings (see Annex 2).

In the 2024 update, an iterative approach using M49 regions was applied to WASH variables to impute missing values in order to generate aggregate estimates for geographical regions and the world as a whole:[16]

1. If any estimates were available within an M49 subregion, the subregional average was used.
2. If estimates were available at the regional but not subregional level, the M49 regional average was used.
3. If no estimates were available for any country or territory in the M49 region, the global average was used.

For non-geographical regions (such as landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS), Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) fragile contexts and World Bank income groups), a simple weighted average of countries and territories was used, without any imputation. After generating aggregate estimates, estimates for basic, limited and no service were normalized to ensure they added up to 100%.

16 The JMP uses a similar iterative approach for producing regional estimates of WASH services in households and schools. Therefore, this revision ensures harmonization of JMP methods in different settings. The JMP will continue to assess the performance of alternative methods and refine methodology as more data become available.

GENERAL
JMP website: https://washdata.org
JMP reports: https://washdata.org/reports
JMP data: https://washdata.org/data
JMP country files: https://washdata.org/data/downloads#
JMP regional snapshots: https://washdata.org/how-we-work/country-and-regional-engagement
JMP country consultations: https://washdata.org/how-we-work/jmp-country-consultation
MONITORING WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES
JMP WASH in health care facilities methodology (draft)
https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2024-wash-hcf-methodology
Progress on WASH in health care facilities 2000–2021: special focus on WASH and infection prevention and control (IPC)
https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2022-wash-hcf
Global progress report on WASH in health care facilities: fundamentals first
https://washdata.org/reports/who-unicef-2020-wash-health-care-facilities-fundamentals-first
WASH in health care facilities: global baseline report 2019
https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2019-wash-hcf
Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in delivery rooms
https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2019-core-questions-and-indicators-wash-delivery-rooms-draft
Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals
https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2018-core-questions-and-indicators-wash-in-health-care-facilities
Report of expert group meeting on monitoring WASH in schools in the Sustainable Development Goals
https://washdata.org/reports/report-expert-group-meeting-monitoring-wash-health-care-facilities
RELEVANT RESOURCES FOCUSED ON WASH IN HOUSEHOLDS
JMP Methodology: 2017 update and SDG baselines
https://washdata.org/report/jmp-methodology-2017-update

TABLE A1.3 Useful resources for detailed information on JMP definitions and methods

ANNEX 2:
REGIONAL GROUPINGS

Figure A2.1 shows the sustainable development goal regional groupings. These, along with other regional groupings (landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS)) are taken from the United Nations Statistics Division.[17] The fragile context grouping is taken from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).[18] Although not listed here, income groupings are taken from the World Bank.[19]

17 See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/

18 See: https://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/ (2022 grouping, accessed March 2024)

19 See: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bankcountry-and-lending-groups (fiscal year 2024, accessed July 2023)

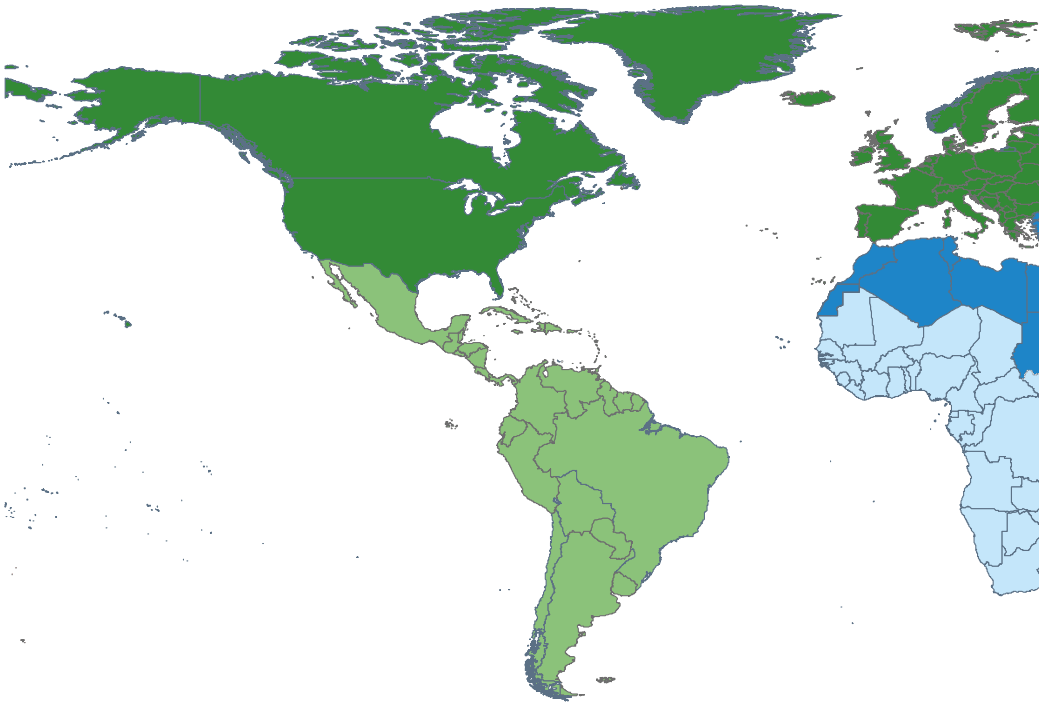


FIGURE A2.1 Sustainable Development Goal regions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: REGIONAL GROUPINGS

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Australia, New Zealand.

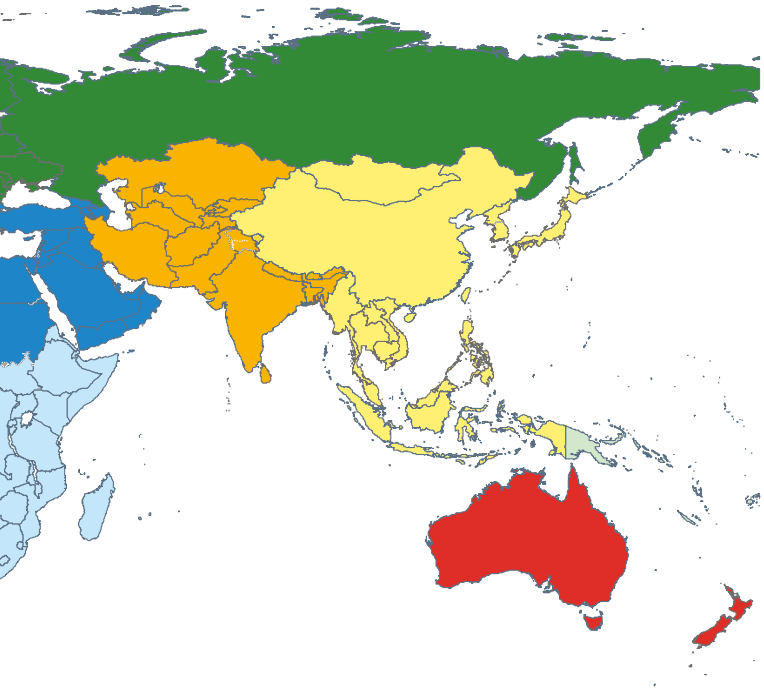
CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTHERN ASIA: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

EASTERN ASIA AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), China (Macao Special Administrative Region), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Canada, Channel Islands, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint-Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, occupied Palestinian territory including



east Jerusalem[20], Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen.

OCEANIA (EXCLUDING AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND):[21] American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

20 UNICEF reports refer to 'State of Palestine'.

21 'Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)' is referred to as 'Oceania' throughout this report.

OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS

LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LLDCS):

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS):

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS):

American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, British Virgin Islands, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United States Virgin Islands, Vanuatu.

FRAGILE CONTEXTS

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, occupied Palestinian territory including east Jerusalem, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ANNEX 3: WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES ESTIMATES

WATER ESTIMATES

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**
Afghanistan	2023	42 240	27	**79**	17	5	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	2 832	65	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	2023	44	87	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	80	88	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Angola	2015	28 128	63	**-**	-	51	49	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2023	16	100	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	2023	94	24	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2023	2 778	64	**98**	2	<1	>99	99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	8 959	60	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	10 413	58	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	172 954	40	**64**	35	<1	>99	64	**91**	9	<1	>99	91	**69**	31	<1	>99	69
Barbados	2009	274	32	**-**	-	12	88	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Belize	2023	411	47	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Benin	2019	12 290	48	**-**	-	16	84	-	**-**	-	5	95	-	**-**	-	22	78	-
Bhutan	2023	787	44	**95**	5	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023	12 389	71	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**88**	5	7	93	93
Brazil	2016	206 860	86	**89**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	23 251	33	**74**	23	4	96	75	**80**	16	4	96	93	**33**	67	<1	>99	33
Burundi	2016	10 903	12	**70**	17	13	87	70	**-**	-	1	99	-	**-**	-	30	70	-
Cambodia	2023	16 945	26	**96**	1	3	97	97	**98**	1	1	99	99	**95**	<1	4	96	96
Cameroon	2023	28 647	59	**-**	-	8	92	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	5 742	44	**29**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	18 279	24	**79**	<1	21	79	79	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
China	2022	1 449 781	64	**91**	<1	9	91	91	**-**	-	5	95	-	**-**	-	10	90	-
Colombia	2023	52 085	82	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**64**	4	32	68	68
Comoros	2023	852	30	**-**	-	4	96	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	5 441	67	**37**	45	18	82	64	**61**	29	10	90	75	**9**	64	27	73	51
Cook Islands	2023	17	76	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Costa Rica	2023	5 212	83	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	28 873	53	**27**	36	37	63	27	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	4 009	59	**98**	<1	2	98	98	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	10 495	75	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	102 263	47	**-**	-	30	70	30	**-**	-	8	92	71	**-**	-	36	64	19
Djibouti	2023	1 136	79	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (https://washdata.org/).

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**
Afghanistan	2023	**74**	25	<1	>99	74	**77**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Angola	2015	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99
Armenia	2023	**>99**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	**79**	18	3	97	79	**69**	24	7	93	69	**71**	29	<1	>99	71	**88**	12	<1	>99	88
Barbados	2009	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	12	88	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Belize	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Benin	2019	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	17	83	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**64**	19	17	83	64
Bhutan	2023	**75**	25	<1	>99	>99	**96**	4	<1	>99	>99	**95**	5	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**88**	5	7	93	93	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2016	**-**	-	-	-	-	**89**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	**97**	3	<1	>99	99	**63**	31	6	94	73	**42**	58	<1	>99	42	**-**	-	3	97	80
Burundi	2016	**-**	-	6	94	85	**-**	-	14	86	69	**-**	-	26	74	-	**-**	-	20	80	-
Cambodia	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	76	**96**	1	2	98	97	**96**	1	2	98	97	**-**	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	26	74	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	**61**	39	<1	-	-	**27**	32	41	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	**97**	<1	3	97	97	**77**	<1	23	77	77	**82**	<1	18	82	82	**74**	<1	26	74	74
China	2022	**-**	-	-	-	-	**91**	<1	9	91	91	**91**	<1	9	91	91	**-**	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**64**	4	32	68	68	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	**47**	47	6	94	75	**36**	45	19	81	62	**28**	49	23	77	57	**53**	38	9	91	75
Cook Islands	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	**79**	21	<1	>99	>99	**24**	37	39	61	24	**27**	36	37	63	27	**-**	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	**-**	-	15	85	43	**-**	-	46	54	17	**-**	-	40	60	21	**-**	-	13	87	46
Djibouti	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises
Dominican Republic	2023	11 333	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	<1	20	80	80
Egypt	2023	112 717	43	83	9	9	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2015	6 231	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	3 253	36	-	-	14	86	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	1 323	70	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2023	1 211	25	-	-	8	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	126 527	23	55	<1	45	55	-	83	<1	17	83	-	43	8	49	51	43
Fiji	2023	936	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 967	88	-	-	3	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2023	2 773	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	3 728	61	85	8	7	93	85	96	3	<1	>99	99	59	20	20	80	73
Germany	2023	83 295	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	34 122	59	67	33	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	87	-
Grenada	2023	126	37	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	17 844	53	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	14 191	38	-	-	68	32	-	-	-	35	65	-	-	-	68	33	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	2 151	45	72	20	9	91	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2014	751	26	52	25	23	77	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2023	11 725	60	64	24	12	88	66	70	25	5	95	72	81	8	12	88	81
Honduras	2023	10 594	60	55	42	3	97	82	-	-	-	-	-	77	23	<1	>99	77
Hungary	2023	10 156	73	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
India	2018	1 369 003	34	-	-	10	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2023	277 534	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	89 173	77	88	10	2	98	93	97	2	1	99	97	82	16	2	98	90
Iraq	2023	45 505	72	68	32	<1	>99	>99	77	23	<1	>99	>99	53	47	<1	>99	>99
Israel	2023	9 175	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	58 871	72	99	1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2023	123 295	92	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	11 337	92	69	7	23	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	55 101	30	68	26	6	94	68	71	27	3	97	71	64	32	4	96	64
Kiribati	2023	134	58	71	22	7	93	90	86	<1	14	86	86	60	32	7	93	89
Kuwait	2023	4 310	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2023	6 735	38	40	3	57	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	57	43	43
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	7 634	38	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2021	5 593	89	61	2	37	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	2 119	27	57	38	4	96	57	-	-	-	-	-	51	43	5	95	51
Liberia	2023	5 418	54	-	-	49	51	-	-	-	44	56	-	-	-	55	46	-
Libya	2023	6 888	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	2 718	69	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2022	29 612	40	-	-	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises
Dominican Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	80	<1	20	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	84	7	8	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
El Salvador	2015	-	-	<1	>99	67	42	32	26	74	58	58	20	23	77	67	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	91	5	4	96	-	43	30	27	73	43	51	<1	49	51	-	86	2	12	88	-
Fiji	2023	94	6	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	97	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	96	4	<1	>99	>99	66	26	9	91	71	-	-	<1	>99	-	79	12	9	91	88
Germany	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	85	15	<1	>99	>99	47	50	4	96	47	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Guatemala	2022	81	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	37	-	-	-	65	35	-	-	-	32	69	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	75	20	5	95	80	70	21	9	91	74	63	29	8	92	77	64	23	14	86	64
Guyana	2014	72	11	18	82	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2023	74	12	13	87	74	64	32	4	96	66	64	25	11	89	65	66	20	14	86	67
Honduras	2023	-	-	-	-	-	53	47	<1	>99	94	55	42	3	97	82	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2018	94	4	3	97	-	83	9	8	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2023	-	-	4	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	99	<1	1	99	99	87	11	2	98	92	87	11	2	98	92	97	2	2	98	98
Iraq	2023	86	14	<1	>99	>99	66	34	<1	>99	>99	67	33	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	98	2	<1	>99	>99	98	2	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Japan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	72	3	24	-	95	69	7	23	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	-	-	2	98	-	65	27	8	92	65	64	31	5	95	64	68	21	10	90	68
Kiribati	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	70	23	7	93	90	71	22	7	93	90	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2023	-	-	5	95	70	40	3	57	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	86	14	<1	>99	86	54	41	5	95	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	48	52	-	-	-	53	47	-	-	-	40	60	-
Libya	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises
Malawi	2023	20 932	18	**76**	19	5	95	80	-	-	3	97	-	**75**	14	11	89	81
Malaysia	2023	34 309	79	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-
Maldives	2022	524	42	**55**	43	3	97	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	23 294	46	**69**	5	26	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	-
Malta	2023	535	95	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2023	42	79	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Mauritania	2017	4 160	53	**62**	6	33	68	-	**71**	24	4	-	-	**37**	51	13	-	-
Mexico	2023	128 456	82	-	-	<1	>99	>99	**88**	10	2	98	88	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	115	23	**39**	48	12	88	56	**43**	43	14	86	71	**39**	49	12	88	54
Mongolia	2023	3 447	69	**88**	12	<1	>99	89	**93**	7	<1	>99	95	**67**	31	2	98	67
Montenegro	2023	626	69	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**67**	21	12	88	84
Morocco	2023	37 840	65	**81**	13	6	94	85	**95**	4	1	99	96	**68**	21	11	89	75
Mozambique	2023	33 897	39	-	-	27	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	**52**	26	22	78	52
Myanmar	2018	52 666	31	-	-	8	92	56	-	-	1	99	71	-	-	14	86	38
Namibia	2013	2 205	45	**69**	29	2	98	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2023	13	100	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2023	30 897	22	**83**	-	-	-	-	**84**	14	2	-	-	**82**	17	1	-	-
Nicaragua	2023	7 046	60	**58**	30	12	88	81	-	-	-	-	-	**63**	11	26	74	72
Niger	2023	27 203	17	**58**	17	24	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2023	223 805	54	**55**	25	20	80	65	**78**	15	7	93	85	**48**	21	30	70	60
North Macedonia	2023	2 086	59	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	5 371	78	**93**	4	3	97	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2023	4 644	88	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	240 486	38	**75**	7	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	18	82	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2020	4 294	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**67**	<1	33	67	67
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 542	13	**70**	24	6	94	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 704	62	**85**	8	7	93	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2023	34 353	79	-	-	30	70	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	117 337	48	**92**	-	-	-	96	**93**	-	-	-	96	**90**	-	-	-	95
Qatar	2023	2 716	99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2023	3 436	43	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2023	19 893	55	-	-	2	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2023	144 444	75	-	-	15	85	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	14 095	18	**81**	5	14	86	-	**92**	4	5	95	-	**78**	13	10	90	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2023	48	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2009	170	19	-	-	4	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023	104	54	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	226	18	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**
Malawi	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	**77**	18	5	95	82	**71**	21	8	92	76	-	-	3	97	-
Malaysia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-
Maldives	2022	**44**	52	4	96	44	**56**	41	2	98	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	**95**	5	<1	-	-	**77**	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Marshall Islands	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2017	**76**	22	3	-	-	**59**	34	7	-	-	**53**	38	9	-	-	**82**	16	1	-	-
Mexico	2023	**87**	11	2	98	87	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	**33**	50	17	83	50	**40**	48	12	88	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	**83**	16	<1	>99	84	**96**	4	<1	>99	98
Montenegro	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**82**	11	7	94	92	**88**	8	5	95	94	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2023	**97**	3	<1	>99	97	**76**	16	8	92	81	**79**	14	7	93	83	**97**	2	<1	>99	97
Mozambique	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**57**	22	21	79	57	**58**	29	14	86	62	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2018	-	-	<1	>99	73	-	-	17	83	37	-	-	10	90	52	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2013	**80**	20	<1	>99	>99	**68**	29	3	97	95	**64**	33	3	97	96	**84**	14	2	98	95
Nauru	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	**98**	-	-	-	-	**78**	-	-	-	-	**80**	-	-	-	-	**98**	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2023	**75**	16	10	90	87	**58**	32	10	90	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2023	**87**	<1	13	87	-	**54**	17	29	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2023	**49**	32	19	81	81	**66**	32	1	99	66	**57**	17	26	74	68	**79**	21	<1	>99	79
North Macedonia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	**85**	4	11	89	87	**94**	4	2	98	97	**93**	4	3	97	96	**93**	5	2	98	98
Oman	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	**93**	5	2	98	98	**74**	7	19	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2020	-	-	-	-	-	**67**	<1	33	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	-	-	-	-	-	**71**	24	5	95	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**85**	8	7	93	86	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	**93**	7	<1	>99	96	**89**	-	-	-	96	**90**	-	-	-	95	**95**	-	-	-	97
Qatar	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Republic of Moldova	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	-	**79**	11	9	91	-	**82**	10	8	92	-	**79**	12	10	90	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Saint Lucia	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	96	96	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises	Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	Limited water services (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved water source	Improved water on premises
San Marino	2023	34	98	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2023	36 947	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2023	17 763	50	82	-	-	-	82	90	10	<1	-	90	44	54	2	-	44
Serbia	2023	7 149	57	98	1	<1	>99	98	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	96	2	2	98	96
Sierra Leone	2023	8 791	44	57	24	19	81	57	29	55	16	84	29	27	65	8	92	27
Singapore	2023	6 015	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Slovakia	2023	5 795	54	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2023	740	26	69	11	19	81	71	73	16	11	89	73	80	<1	20	80	80
Somalia	2023	18 143	48	42	51	6	94	45	55	42	3	97	57	20	68	12	88	25
South Africa	2023	60 414	69	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	10 658	19	-	-	36	64	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	21 894	19	97	<1	2	98	98	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	48 109	36	27	54	19	81	34	54	39	7	93	63	11	63	26	74	18
Switzerland	2023	8 797	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	23 227	57	66	30	4	96	83	84	16	<1	>99	88	62	36	1	99	81
Tajikistan	2023	10 144	28	36	15	49	51	43	82	10	8	92	91	27	18	55	45	39
Thailand	2023	71 801	54	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	1 361	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	7 853	41	-	-	15	85	58	-	-	<1	>99	86	-	-	18	82	47
Tokelau	2023	2	0	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Tonga	2023	108	23	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2023	1 535	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	12 458	71	56	44	<1	>99	62	76	24	<1	>99	76	47	51	2	98	55
Türkiye	2023	85 816	77	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	48 582	27	59	37	4	96	75	81	15	3	97	81	56	43	<1	>99	56
Ukraine	2023	36 745	70	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	67 438	37	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	35 164	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	335	26	72	13	15	85	74	79	21	<1	>99	79	73	12	15	85	75
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2023	28 838	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2018	94 914	36	51	47	2	98	51	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	2	98	-
Yemen	2023	34 450	40	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	20 570	46	-	-	13	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	25	<1	>99	83
Zimbabwe	2023	16 665	33	-	-	6	94	-	-	-	5	95	-	-	-	6	94	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**
San Marino	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2023	96	4	<1	>99	96	82	-	-	-	82	79	-	-	-	79	97	2	<1	>99	>99
Serbia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	98	1	1	99	98	98	<1	<1	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	85	10	5	95	85	59	21	20	80	59	57	24	19	81	57	74	10	16	84	83
Singapore	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Slovakia	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2023	64	18	18	82	64	76	6	18	82	77	69	12	19	81	70	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2023	53	45	3	97	54	37	55	8	92	41	40	52	7	93	43	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2023	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	-	-	9	91	61	-	-	40	60	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	99	1	<1	>99	99	96	1	3	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sudan	2023	43	55	2	98	49	23	54	23	77	31	22	58	21	79	28	53	37	11	89	63
Switzerland	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	90	7	3	97	90	61	35	4	96	82	66	30	4	96	84	65	23	11	89	74
Tajikistan	2023	40	56	3	97	80	27	15	58	42	34	36	15	49	51	43	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	-	-	27	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	43	46	10	90	43	-	-	11	89	86	-	-	16	84	51	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	56	44	<1	>99	62	56	44	<1	>99	62	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	86	10	3	97	86	69	30	<1	>99	69	63	36	<1	>99	65	70	29	<1	>99	71
Ukraine	2023	97	3	<1	-	-	94	6	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	57	23	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	70	30	<1	>99	80	73	13	14	86	75	72	13	15	85	74	63	38	<1	>99	63
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2023	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2018	46	53	1	99	46	52	44	4	96	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	66	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	68	20	12	88	80	76	12	12	88	76	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2023	-	-	5	95	-	-	-	6	94	-	-	-	6	94	-	-	-	6	94	<1

SANITATION ESTIMATES

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
Afghanistan	2023	42 240	27	**3**	92	6	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	2 832	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	80	88	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2023	94	24	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2023	2 778	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	8 959	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	10 413	58	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	172 954	40	-	-	6	94	36	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	5	95	48
Benin	2023	13 713	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2023	787	44	**16**	83	<1	>99	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023	12 389	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	87	-
Brazil	2023	216 422	88	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	23 251	33	-	-	16	84	83	-	-	6	94	90	-	-	5	95	89
Burundi	2023	13 239	15	**48**	48	4	96	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	16 945	26	**22**	78	<1	>99	>99	**14**	86	<1	>99	>99	**25**	75	<1	>99	>99
Central African Republic	2023	5 742	44	**2**	87	11	89	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	18 279	24	-	-	17	83	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2022	1 449 781	64	-	-	3	97	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2023	52 085	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	48	-
Comoros	2023	852	30	-	-	8	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2023	6 107	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Cook Islands	2023	17	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	28 873	53	-	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	4 009	59	**88**	12	<1	>99	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	10 495	75	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	102 263	47	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	63
Djibouti	2023	1 136	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2023	11 333	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	76	-
Egypt	2023	112 717	43	**68**	26	6	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	3 253	36	-	-	18	82	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	1 323	70	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2023	1 211	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	126 527	23	**39**	39	22	78	78	**48**	37	14	86	86	**3**	65	32	68	68
Fiji	2023	936	59	-	-	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 967	88	-	-	10	90	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (https://washdata.org/).

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
Afghanistan	2023	-	-	5	95	84	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	**61**	39	<1	>99	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Antigua and Barbuda	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Armenia	2023	**82**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	-	-	1	99	-	-	-	11	89	-	-	-	6	94	-	-	-	2	98	-
Benin	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2023	**12**	88	<1	>99	96	**14**	85	<1	>99	83	**16**	83	<1	>99	84	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2023	-	-	20	80	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	-	-	<1	>99	91	-	-	7	93	89	-	-	5	95	89	-	-	6	94	92
Burundi	2023	-	-	11	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**26**	-	-	-	84
Cambodia	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	**21**	79	<1	>99	>99	**22**	78	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	-	-	5	95	74	-	-	11	89	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	83	-	-	3	97	83	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Comoros	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	-	-	24	76	76	-	-	53	47	47	-	-	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	73
Djibouti	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-
Dominican Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**68**	27	6	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2012	-	-	20	80	59	-	-	17	83	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	**57**	37	5	95	95	**3**	70	27	73	73	**37**	40	24	76	76	**45**	46	9	91	88
Fiji	2023	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	76	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable
Georgia	2023	3 728	61	**14**	76	10	90	87	**18**	80	2	98	97	**3**	64	33	67	59
Germany	2023	83 295	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	34 122	59	-	-	5	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	84	-
Grenada	2023	126	37	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	17 844	53	-	-	10	90	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	14 191	38	-	-	30	70	-	-	-	10	91	-	-	-	25	76	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	2 151	45	**9**	77	14	86	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2008	754	27	-	-	11	89	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2023	11 725	60	-	-	9	91	91	-	-	6	94	94	-	-	12	88	88
Honduras	2023	10 594	60	**18**	79	4	96	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	95	-
Hungary	2023	10 156	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2023	1 428 628	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	89	-
Indonesia	2023	277 534	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	89 173	77	**22**	62	16	84	79	**47**	43	11	89	87	**3**	76	20	80	74
Iraq	2023	45 505	72	**3**	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	58 871	72	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2023	123 295	92	-	-	2	98	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	11 337	92	**22**	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	55 101	30	**15**	71	14	86	86	**7**	84	10	90	89	**2**	85	12	88	83
Kiribati	2023	134	58	**2**	97	2	98	73	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	97	2	98	73
Kuwait	2023	4 310	100	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2023	6 735	38	-	-	64	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	36	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	7 634	38	**4**	96	<1	>99	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2021	5 593	89	**16**	66	18	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	2 119	27	**<1**	97	3	97	43	-	-	-	-	-	**<1**	97	3	97	41
Liberia	2017	4 797	51	**3**	79	18	82	82	-	-	8	93	-	-	-	26	75	-
Libya	2023	6 888	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	2 718	69	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2013	23 588	34	-	-	57	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2023	20 932	18	-	-	9	91	77	-	-	8	92	-	-	-	15	85	79
Malaysia	2023	34 309	79	**70**	30	<1	>99	-	**89**	11	<1	>99	-	**51**	49	<1	>99	-
Maldives	2023	521	42	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	23 294	46	**10**	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	-
Malta	2023	535	95	**62**	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2023	42	79	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Mauritania	2023	4 863	58	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	128 456	82	-	-	-	-	-	**30**	66	3	97	90	-	-	<1	>99	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	115	23	**18**	67	15	85	77	**17**	69	14	86	86	**18**	66	15	85	76

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
Georgia	2023	14	85	1	99	99	14	72	15	85	81	-	-	-	-	-	14	71	16	84	81
Germany	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	-	-	<1	>99	67	-	-	10	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	-	-	5	95	79	-	-	14	86	42	-	-	10	90	59	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	77	-	-	-	12	89	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	20	75	5	95	95	6	79	15	85	85	6	81	13	87	86	14	77	9	91	91
Guyana	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	81	-	-	12	89	81	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2023	-	-	3	97	97	-	-	10	90	90	-	-	13	87	87	-	-	8	92	92
Honduras	2023	-	-	-	-	-	17	79	4	96	79	18	78	4	96	80	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	62	38	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	67	-	-	-	16	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2023	-	-	5	95	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	74	24	1	99	99	14	68	19	81	76	17	65	18	82	78	61	34	5	95	94
Iraq	2023	58	-	-	-	93	16	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Japan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	83	22	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	36	57	7	93	93	9	79	12	88	88	3	86	11	89	89	6	79	15	85	85
Kiribati	2023	-	-	-	-	-	2	97	2	98	73	2	97	2	98	73	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	64	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	16	84	<1	>99	94	2	98	<1	>99	96	2	98	<1	>99	93	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	<1	>99	<1	>99	57	<1	97	3	97	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	4	92	4	96	92	3	78	19	81	81	-	-	25	76	-	-	-	6	94	-
Libya	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2023	-	-	4	96	-	-	-	13	87	80	-	-	14	86	73	-	-	6	94	-
Malaysia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	-	60	40	<1	>99	-	65	35	<1	>99	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	-
Maldives	2023	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	3	97	66	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	62	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	38	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2023	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2023	30	67	3	97	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	17	67	17	83	83	15	70	15	85	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Improved	Improved and usable
Mongolia	2023	3 447	69	40	46	15	85	85	41	51	8	92	92	34	23	42	58	58
Montenegro	2023	626	69	-	-	-	-	-	37	63	<1	>99	>99	4	58	39	61	56
Morocco	2023	37 840	65	10	82	7	93	80	17	80	4	96	91	4	85	11	89	70
Mozambique	2023	33 897	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	2	73	25	75	43
Myanmar	2023	54 578	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2020	2 489	52	-	-	9	91	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	30 897	22	21	74	5	95	93	20	75	5	95	93	13	81	5	95	92
Nicaragua	2023	7 046	60	-	-	12	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	69	-
Niger	2023	27 203	17	6	75	20	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2023	223 805	54	29	57	14	86	46	39	48	13	87	64	23	50	27	73	41
North Macedonia	2023	2 086	59	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	5 371	78	4	93	3	97	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2023	4 644	88	95	5	<1	>99	>99	95	5	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	240 486	38	16	70	14	86	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	18	82	<1	>99	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2022	4 409	69	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 542	13	-	-	32	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 704	62	26	62	12	88	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2023	34 353	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2018	108 569	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	95	-
Qatar	2023	2 716	99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2023	3 436	43	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2023	19 893	55	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2023	144 444	75	-	-	18	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	14 095	18	11	41	48	52	49	23	45	31	69	65	8	40	52	48	45
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2023	48	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2023	180	19	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023	104	54	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	226	18	85	15	<1	>99	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2023	34	98	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2023	36 947	85	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2023	17 763	50	-	-	7	93	93	-	-	2	98	98	-	-	22	78	78
Serbia	2023	7 149	57	6	93	1	99	78	9	91	<1	>99	80	7	89	4	96	80
Seychelles	2023	108	59	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	8 791	44	45	48	7	93	76	-	-	<1	>99	97	-	-	<1	>99	>99
Singapore	2023	6 015	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2023	44	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2023	5 795	54	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
Mongolia	2023	**40**	46	15	85	85	**-**	-	-	-	-	**46**	32	21	79	79	**30**	66	4	96	96
Montenegro	2023	**44**	56	<1	>99	>99	**14**	66	20	80	77	**28**	58	15	85	83	**-**	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2023	**17**	83	<1	>99	93	**6**	84	9	91	76	**8**	84	8	92	78	**33**	66	<1	>99	94
Mozambique	2023	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**2**	76	22	78	47	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2023	**-**	-	<1	-	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2020	**-**	-	13	87	74	**-**	-	8	92	84	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	**45**	55	<1	>99	>99	**13**	81	6	94	90	**18**	77	6	94	90	**36**	63	<1	>99	>99
Nicaragua	2023	**-**	-	6	94	-	**-**	-	15	85	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Niger	2023	**18**	78	4	96	-	**4**	74	23	77	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2023	**39**	61	<1	>99	64	**27**	66	7	93	41	**30**	58	12	88	46	**-**	-	4	96	53
North Macedonia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	**23**	74	3	97	96	**2**	93	4	96	82	**3**	92	5	95	81	**9**	89	3	97	88
Oman	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**94**	6	<1	>99	>99	**95**	5	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	**39**	54	7	93	93	**14**	71	15	85	77	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	**<1**	>99	<1	>99	>99	**<1**	>99	<1	>99	80	**<1**	>99	<1	>99	83	**-**	-	-	-	-
Panama	2022	**-**	-	-	-	85	**-**	-	-	-	61	**-**	-	-	-	65	**-**	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	33	67	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**26**	62	12	88	63	**-**	-	-	-	-
Peru	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	7	93	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2018	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	5	95	-	**-**	-	5	95	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Qatar	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Republic of Moldova	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Romania	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	**49**	35	16	84	84	**9**	41	50	50	47	**12**	37	51	49	47	**10**	45	45	55	51
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	**60**	40	<1	>99	60	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**85**	15	<1	>99	85	**-**	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2023	**-**	-	4	96	96	**-**	-	7	93	93	**-**	-	7	93	93	**-**	-	6	94	94
Serbia	2023	**8**	92	<1	>99	56	**8**	88	3	97	67	**9**	88	3	97	81	**-**	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	**63**	37	<1	>99	87	**40**	55	5	95	82	**40**	56	5	95	82	**55**	43	1	99	83
Singapore	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	<1	>99	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
Solomon Islands	2023	740	26	**5**	56	39	61	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2023	18 143	48	**20**	76	4	96	77	**24**	73	3	97	86	**12**	82	5	95	63
South Africa	2009	51 171	62	-	-	5	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	10 658	19	-	-	8	92	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	21 894	19	**33**	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	48 109	36	**7**	74	19	81	71	**9**	85	6	94	84	**5**	68	27	73	63
Switzerland	2023	8 797	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	23 227	57	**15**	83	2	98	95	**38**	62	<1	>99	>99	**10**	87	3	97	94
Tajikistan	2023	10 144	28	**1**	33	65	35	35	**4**	76	20	80	76	**1**	35	64	36	29
Thailand	2022	71 697	53	**81**	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	1 361	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	7 853	41	-	-	32	68	68	-	-	31	69	69	-	-	33	67	67
Tokelau	2023	2	0	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Tonga	2023	108	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	12 458	71	**3**	-	-	-	94	**4**	-	-	-	96	**2**	-	-	-	92
Türkiye	2023	85 816	77	-	-	5	95	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	48 582	27	**9**	62	29	71	68	**15**	-	-	-	-	**5**	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2019	44 211	69	-	-	4	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	67 438	37	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	35 164	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	335	26	**9**	68	24	76	68	**14**	83	3	97	71	**7**	66	27	73	68
Viet Nam	2022	98 187	39	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	34 450	40	**4**	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	20 570	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	97	-
Zimbabwe	2023	16 665	33	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	<1	>99	60

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
Solomon Islands	2023	**<1**	91	9	91	<1	**5**	62	32	68	5	**4**	62	34	66	4	**-**	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2023	**29**	68	3	97	86	**13**	82	5	95	73	**19**	78	3	97	76	**-**	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2009	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	5	96	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	**-**	-	6	94	88	**-**	-	9	91	82	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	**52**	-	-	-	>99	**17**	-	-	-	93	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99
Sudan	2023	**12**	82	6	94	83	**1**	76	23	77	68	**4**	73	23	77	66	**16**	84	<1	>99	93
Switzerland	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	**42**	58	<1	>99	>99	**9**	88	3	97	94	**23**	75	2	98	95	**-**	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2023	**3**	68	29	71	65	**1**	35	64	36	30	**1**	41	57	43	37	**-**	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2022	**82**	-	-	-	99	**81**	-	-	-	92	**81**	-	-	-	96	**-**	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Togo	2017	**-**	-	36	64	64	**-**	-	28	72	72	**-**	-	35	65	65	**-**	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	80	**-**	-	-	-	81	**-**	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**3**	-	-	-	94	**3**	-	-	-	94	**-**	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2023	**-**	-	5	95	90	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	**38**	-	-	-	-	**7**	-	-	-	-	**7**	-	-	-	-	**12**	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	2019	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99
Uzbekistan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**26**	50	24	76	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	**11**	79	10	90	40	**8**	67	24	76	69	**5**	71	24	76	67	**8**	83	8	92	75
Viet Nam	2022	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	**-**	-	-	-	64	**-**	-	-	-	37	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	>99	**1**	92	7	93	65	**-**	-	9	91	-	**-**	-	-	-	>99
Zimbabwe	2023	**-**	-	<1	>99	82	**-**	-	-	-	61	**-**	-	<1	>99	63	**-**	-	-	-	64

HYGIENE ESTIMATES

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
Afghanistan	2023	42 240	27	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	2 832	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	80	88	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2023	94	24	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2023	2 778	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	8 959	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	10 413	58	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	172 954	40	-	-	3	85	-	-	-	<1	72	-	-	-	4	74	-
Barbados	2009	274	32	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2023	13 713	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2023	787	44	73	-	-	88	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023	12 389	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Brazil	2023	216 422	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	23 251	33	-	-	3	93	-	-	-	2	88	-	-	-	4	94	-
Burundi	2023	13 239	15	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	16 945	26	77	22	<1	99	83	76	23	1	96	83	77	22	<1	98	83
Cameroon	2023	28 647	59	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	5 742	44	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	18 279	24	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2023	1 449 595	65	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2023	52 085	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Comoros	2022	837	30	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	5 441	67	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	61	-
Cook Islands	2023	17	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	28 873	53	-	-	28	79	-	-	-	5	80	-	-	-	14	77	-
Croatia	2023	4 009	59	96	-	-	96	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	10 495	75	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	102 263	47	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	81	-
Djibouti	2019	1 074	78	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	24	-
Dominican Republic	2023	11 333	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Egypt	2023	112 717	43	63	37	<1	69	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	1 323	70	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2021	1 192	24	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	126 527	23	-	-	13	90	-	-	-	7	85	-	-	-	22	85	-
Fiji	2023	936	59	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (https://washdata.org/).

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
Afghanistan	2023	**29**	65	6	77	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	**98**	-	-	>99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Antigua and Barbuda	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Armenia	2023	**>99**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	-	-	2	89	-	-	-	4	70	-	-	-	4	81	-	-	-	<1	95	-
Barbados	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2023	**54**	-	-	95	55	**76**	-	-	88	85	**73**	-	-	88	82	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2023	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	2	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	2	95	-	-	-	1	92	-	-	-	11	80	-
Burundi	2023	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**77**	22	1	97	83	**77**	22	<1	99	83	-	-	<1	-	-
Cameroon	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	85	-
Central African Republic	2023	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2022	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	65	-
Cook Islands	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	-	-	6	86	-	-	-	30	76	-	-	-	29	84	-	-	-	13	-	-
Croatia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	90	-
Djibouti	2019	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	61	-
Dominican Republic	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2023	-	-	<1	-	-	**63**	37	<1	69	63	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Estonia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2021	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	90	-
Ethiopia	2023	-	-	7	>99	-	-	-	19	80	-	-	-	16	94	-	-	-	<1	96	-
Fiji	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	<1	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
Gabon	2014	1 967	88	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2023	2 773	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	3 728	61	**80**	12	8	90	82	**91**	7	2	97	92	**50**	25	25	72	53
Germany	2022	83 370	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	34 122	59	**57**	40	3	93	-	-	-	4	93	-	-	-	17	80	-
Grenada	2023	126	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2022	17 844	53	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	14 191	38	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	63	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	2 151	45	**34**	64	2	58	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2008	754	27	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2017	10 864	54	-	-	28	63	-	-	-	19	75	-	-	-	34	63	-
Honduras	2023	10 594	60	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	10 156	73	-	-	-	-	-	**87**	13	<1	99	89	-	-	-	-	-
India	2018	1 369 003	34	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2023	277 534	59	-	-	<1	96	-	-	-	1	94	-	-	-	<1	94	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	89 173	77	**93**	5	2	95	96	**98**	2	<1	98	>99	**89**	7	4	93	93
Iraq	2023	45 505	72	**49**	26	25	53	70	**58**	25	17	63	78	**37**	27	36	41	60
Ireland	2022	5 023	64	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	58 871	72	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2023	123 295	92	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	11 337	92	**59**	-	-	72	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2023	19 607	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	55 101	30	**45**	51	3	84	45	**62**	35	3	87	62	**39**	56	4	92	43
Kiribati	2023	134	58	-	-	8	40	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	8	37	-
Kuwait	2023	4 310	100	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2017	6 121	36	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	7 634	38	**17**	21	63	31	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2021	5 593	89	-	-	<1	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	4 797	51	**36**	-	-	76	36	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	84	-
Libya	2021	6 735	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	2 718	69	**99**	1	<1	99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2021	28 916	39	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2023	20 932	18	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	69	-
Malaysia	2023	34 309	79	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2023	521	42	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	23 294	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-
Malta	2023	535	95	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2022	42	79	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	30
Mauritania	2023	4 863	58	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	94	6	<1	>99	94	73	15	12	86	76	-	-	-	-	-	77	15	8	98	77
Germany	2022	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	92	3	5	90	-	50	33	17	82	-	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	5	-	-
Grenada	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Guatemala	2022	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	92	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	30	70	<1	55	55	36	62	3	59	45	40	58	2	61	48	36	55	9	59	50
Guyana	2008	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2017	-	-	8	79	-	-	-	31	62	-	-	-	33	58	-	-	-	25	65	-
Honduras	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	88	12	<1	97	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2018	78	<1	22	>99	78	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2023	-	-	<1	88	-	-	-	<1	91	-	-	-	<1	98	-	-	-	2	70	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	98	2	<1	99	99	92	5	3	94	95	93	5	3	95	96	94	5	2	95	97
Iraq	2023	74	24	3	77	94	45	26	29	50	67	49	26	25	53	70	-	-	<1	-	-
Ireland	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	86	-
Japan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	71	78	59	-	-	72	79	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2023	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	53	45	2	85	53	43	52	4	86	47	37	59	4	86	40	58	37	5	78	58
Kiribati	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	8	42	-	-	-	8	43	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Kuwait	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2017	62	-	-	74	71	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	43	26	31	66	47	12	20	67	25	13	17	21	63	36	18	-	-	<1	-	-
Lebanon	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	82	-
Libya	2021	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	99	1	<1	99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2023	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	90	-
Malaysia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2023	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Malta	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Marshall Islands	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
Mexico	2023	128 456	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	115	23	**42**	27	30	62	50	**43**	29	29	71	43	**42**	27	31	61	51
Mongolia	2023	3 447	69	**72**	28	<1	93	76	**80**	20	<1	95	84	**44**	56	<1	86	44
Montenegro	2023	626	69	-	-	-	-	-	**94**	6	<1	96	98	**51**	23	26	70	54
Morocco	2023	37 840	65	**37**	46	17	73	42	**49**	42	9	81	54	**25**	50	25	66	31
Mozambique	2023	33 897	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
Myanmar	2023	54 578	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2022	2 567	54	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	30 897	22	**70**	23	7	>99	72	**72**	23	5	96	74	**66**	23	11	97	68
Nicaragua	2023	7 046	60	**57**	33	10	57	70	**68**	28	4	68	84	**57**	31	13	57	77
Niger	2023	27 203	17	**40**	49	11	81	-	-	-	7	83	-	-	-	17	74	-
Nigeria	2023	223 805	54	**27**	57	17	54	27	**44**	40	15	70	44	**21**	56	22	51	22
North Macedonia	2023	2 086	59	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	5 371	78	**87**	13	<1	88	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2023	4 644	88	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	240 486	38	**55**	15	31	61	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	18	82	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2023	4 468	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 542	13	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 704	62	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	33 715	79	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	117 337	48	**78**	20	2	81	80	**84**	14	2	87	86	**67**	32	1	70	68
Qatar	2023	2 716	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2023	3 436	43	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2023	19 893	55	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	14 095	18	**46**	54	<1	78	52	**62**	38	<1	89	64	**42**	58	<1	75	48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	47	31	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2009	170	19	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023	104	54	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	226	18	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2023	34	98	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2023	36 947	85	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2023	17 763	50	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	80	-
Serbia	2023	7 149	57	**86**	14	<1	>99	87	**90**	10	<1	>99	91	**81**	17	1	98	82
Seychelles	2023	108	59	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	8 791	44	**22**	-	-	85	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2023	6 015	100	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solomon Islands	2023	740	26	**23**	28	48	59	44	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	70	-
Somalia	2023	18 143	48	**43**	13	44	51	48	**53**	15	32	62	59	**26**	10	64	33	29

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
Mexico	2023	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	17	33	50	50	17	45	27	28	63	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2023	72	28	<1	93	76	-	-	-	-	-	66	34	<1	92	70	82	18	<1	96	85
Montenegro	2023	95	5	<1	98	98	70	16	14	81	75	77	13	10	86	81	-	-	<1	-	-
Morocco	2023	43	50	7	75	54	29	50	20	70	34	31	50	19	71	37	88	9	3	97	88
Mozambique	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Myanmar	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2022	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	67	31	2	>99	67	64	27	9	>99	88	66	26	8	>99	68	88	10	2	>99	90
Nicaragua	2023	79	20	<1	79	98	56	34	10	56	85	63	22	15	70	70	-	-	<1	-	-
Niger	2023	50	49	<1	86	-	38	49	13	80	-	-	-	12	81	-	-	-	5	-	-
Nigeria	2023	51	37	12	68	51	26	53	22	55	26	29	50	20	55	30	-	-	11	76	-
North Macedonia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	96	4	<1	96	>99	86	13	<1	87	98	86	13	<1	88	98	88	12	<1	88	>99
Oman	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Pakistan	2023	80	<1	20	84	87	53	15	32	59	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	85	14	2	88	86	59	40	1	62	61	70	27	3	74	73	92	8	<1	95	93
Qatar	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	90	10	<1	>99	90	44	56	<1	76	49	45	55	<1	74	51	48	52	<1	82	52
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	86	-
Saint Lucia	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	-	-
Senegal	2023	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	91	-
Serbia	2023	85	15	<1	>99	85	85	15	<1	>99	87	86	14	<1	98	87	-	-	<1	-	-
Seychelles	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	65	-	-	98	78	21	-	-	85	28	22	-	-	82	29	39	-	-	88	55
Singapore	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Solomon Islands	2023	82	18	<1	94	>99	21	29	51	57	41	23	26	51	59	42	-	-	37	-	-
Somalia	2023	58	14	29	65	63	36	13	51	45	41	40	14	45	50	46	-	-	33	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
South Africa	2007	49 996	61	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	10 658	19	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	21 894	19	**92**	-	-	92	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	48 109	36	**17**	14	68	30	19	**29**	20	51	47	31	**10**	11	78	20	12
Switzerland	2023	8 797	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	23 227	57	**84**	5	11	85	87	**94**	4	2	98	94	**81**	5	13	83	86
Tajikistan	2023	10 144	28	**12**	47	41	58	13	**51**	29	20	76	55	**5**	50	45	54	5
Thailand	2022	71 697	53	**93**	-	-	93	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	1 361	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2023	9 054	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2023	2	0	-	-	-	>99	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	-
Tonga	2023	108	23	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	1 410	54	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	12 458	71	**60**	40	<1	73	66	**72**	28	<1	78	77	**54**	46	<1	59	60
Türkiye	2023	85 816	77	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	48 582	27	**25**	67	8	82	25	**74**	22	4	87	-	**67**	24	9	83	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	67 438	37	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	2015	324 608	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	35 164	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	335	26	**27**	35	38	67	41	**71**	21	7	79	86	**18**	37	45	62	32
Viet Nam	2010	87 411	30	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	34 450	40	**28**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	20 570	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
Zimbabwe	2022	16 321	32	**58**	32	10	-	-	**70**	25	5	-	-	**57**	33	11	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
South Africa	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2017	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	**92**	-	-	92	95	**91**	-	-	91	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	**28**	14	58	42	28	**15**	14	71	27	17	**12**	13	75	24	13	**44**	19	37	61	46
Switzerland	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	**92**	4	4	94	94	**82**	5	13	84	86	**84**	5	11	85	87	-	-	<1	-	-
Tajikistan	2023	**36**	36	28	71	38	**6**	49	44	54	7	**12**	47	41	58	13	-	-	<1	-	-
Thailand	2022	**94**	-	-	94	98	**92**	-	-	92	98	**93**	-	-	93	98	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**60**	40	<1	73	66	**60**	40	<1	73	66	-	-	<1	-	-
Türkiye	2023	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	**81**	19	<1	80	-	**68**	28	4	81	-	**66**	27	7	84	-	**76**	11	12	85	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**62**	36	2	83	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	**80**	20	<1	>99	80	**25**	35	40	66	40	**20**	37	43	64	34	**67**	21	13	75	79
Viet Nam	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	**63**	-	-	-	-	**25**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2022	**56**	35	9	-	-	**59**	32	10	-	-	**53**	35	12	-	-	**61**	31	9	-	-

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING ESTIMATES

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning
Afghanistan	2023	42 240	27	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	2 832	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2022	8 940	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	10 413	58	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	172 954	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	77	-
Bhutan	2023	787	44	5	40	55	20	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2023	216 422	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	16 945	26	2	98	<1	7	9	4	96	<1	13	16	<1	>99	<1	5	7
Central African Republic	2023	5 742	44	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2022	1 449 781	64	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	4 009	59	71	14	14	86	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2021	120 283	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	65	5	47	34
Georgia	2023	3 728	61	39	33	29	55	42	51	34	15	70	54	6	28	66	13	8
Germany	2022	83 370	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	34 122	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	2 151	45	4	20	76	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2021	10 278	59	43	56	1	61	64	-	-	-	-	-	43	56	1	61	64
Hungary	2023	10 156	73	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
India	2022	1 417 173	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	89 173	77	62	30	8	73	74	73	24	3	81	83	54	35	11	67	68
Iraq	2023	45 505	72	25	37	38	57	25	26	46	28	67	32	11	37	52	43	16
Italy	2023	58 871	72	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2023	123 295	92	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	11 337	92	30	51	18	69	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2022	54 027	29	8	17	75	15	10	14	19	67	20	18	5	16	79	13	6
Kiribati	2023	134	58	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Kuwait	2023	4 310	100	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	4 797	51	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	2 718	69	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2021	19 890	18	20	76	4	59	30	-	-	-	-	-	20	76	4	59	30
Malaysia	2023	34 309	79	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2022	524	42	18	57	25	61	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	23 294	46	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2023	535	95	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	115	23	36	33	30	45	61	86	14	<1	86	>99	31	36	34	41	56

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (https://washdata.org/).

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**
Afghanistan	2023	**79**	-	-	-	-	**82**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	**93**	4	4	96	95	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Austria	2022	**-**	-	-	69	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	78	-
Bhutan	2023	**<1**	15	85	15	<1	**6**	41	53	20	47	**5**	40	55	20	45	**-**	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2023	**-**	-	-	83	-	**-**	-	-	-	68	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**<1**	>99	<1	4	7	**2**	98	<1	7	9	**-**	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	**43**	-	-	-	-	**11**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
China	2022	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	46	-	**-**	-	-	46	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2021	**-**	-	-	-	-	**30**	65	5	47	34	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	**64**	26	10	79	67	**27**	35	38	43	30	**-**	-	-	-	-	**39**	33	29	55	42
Germany	2022	**-**	-	-	69	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	**-**	-	-	89	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	2023	**5**	30	65	10	25	**4**	18	78	14	10	**4**	21	75	13	12	**5**	14	82	5	9
Honduras	2021	**-**	-	-	-	-	**43**	56	1	61	64	**42**	57	1	61	63	**-**	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	**98**	2	<1	99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
India	2022	**73**	19	8	74	92	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	**88**	11	1	95	90	**58**	33	9	70	72	**61**	31	8	72	74	**69**	27	5	80	80
Iraq	2023	**51**	23	26	66	51	**21**	39	40	55	21	**20**	42	38	57	25	**-**	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	**-**	-	-	75	-	**-**	-	-	76	-	**-**	-	-	68	-	**-**	-	-	87	-
Japan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**30**	52	18	68	37	**30**	51	18	69	37	**-**	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2022	**33**	27	40	33	38	**6**	16	78	13	8	**4**	16	79	12	6	**11**	17	72	18	15
Kiribati	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	15	-	**-**	-	-	15	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2017	**-**	-	-	-	89	**-**	-	-	-	90	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2023	**-**	-	-	>99	-	**-**	-	-	98	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2021	**-**	-	-	-	-	**20**	76	4	59	30	**19**	76	5	60	30	**-**	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2022	**30**	65	4	83	30	**16**	56	28	58	17	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	**84**	-	-	-	-	**69**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Malta	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	**67**	33	<1	>99	67	**33**	33	33	40	60	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**
Mongolia	2023	3 447	69	**49**	49	2	70	59	**52**	46	2	71	60	**39**	61	<1	66	55
Montenegro	2023	626	69	-	-	-	-	-	**19**	74	6	30	31	**2**	70	28	7	11
Morocco	2023	37 840	65	**9**	15	75	20	14	**16**	21	64	29	23	**3**	10	86	11	6
Mozambique	2021	32 077	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	82	-
Nepal	2023	30 897	22	**4**	13	84	8	12	**5**	14	81	11	12	**2**	10	88	3	10
Nicaragua	2023	7 046	60	**27**	35	38	34	55	**38**	40	22	43	72	**22**	32	46	30	46
Niger	2023	27 203	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2023	2 086	59	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	5 371	78	**33**	58	8	79	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2023	4 644	88	**90**	10	<1	>99	90	**89**	11	<1	>99	89	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	240 486	38	**34**	26	39	57	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	117 337	48	**83**	14	3	95	84	**92**	8	<1	99	93	**66**	26	8	89	68
Qatar	2023	2 716	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2022	51 816	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	14 095	18	**11**	39	50	23	24	**17**	36	47	24	31	**9**	39	51	22	22
San Marino	2023	34	98	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2023	36 947	85	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Serbia	2023	7 149	57	**56**	38	5	68	82	**63**	34	3	97	87	**49**	44	7	57	77
Singapore	2023	6 015	100	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Solomon Islands	2023	740	26	**16**	22	62	29	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2023	18 143	48	**14**	23	63	29	22	**17**	25	58	34	25	**8**	21	71	20	16
South Africa	2023	60 414	69	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	21 894	19	**57**	8	34	57	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	48 109	36	**1**	20	78	10	5	**3**	30	67	12	9	**<1**	15	85	9	2
Switzerland	2023	8 797	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	23 227	57	**7**	29	64	36	9	**24**	56	20	80	24	**3**	24	73	27	6
Tajikistan	2023	10 144	28	**17**	66	17	30	32	**31**	64	5	64	31	**13**	68	19	24	32
Thailand	2018	71 128	50	**87**	11	2	97	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	12 458	71	**26**	39	35	26	39	**27**	45	28	36	44	**25**	36	39	32	38
Uganda	2023	48 582	27	**28**	40	32	-	-	**35**	40	25	-	-	**26**	41	33	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	35 164	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	335	26	**5**	14	81	12	12	**25**	21	54	36	36	**<1**	12	87	7	7
Yemen	2023	34 450	40	**18**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	20 570	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Zimbabwe	2023	16 665	33	**8**	38	54	34	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**	**Basic environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	**Limited environmental cleaning services** (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	**No environmental cleaning service** (No protocols and no staff trained)	**Protocols for cleaning**	**Training on cleaning**
Mongolia	2023	**49**	49	2	70	59	**-**	-	-	-	-	**59**	41	<1	75	70	**34**	62	4	62	42
Montenegro	2023	**35**	60	5	42	44	**4**	78	19	13	15	**13**	73	15	21	23	**-**	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2023	**22**	29	49	41	31	**4**	11	85	12	6	**6**	14	80	16	10	**40**	29	31	54	54
Mozambique	2021	**-**	-	-	-	-	**58**	-	-	-	-	**58**	41	1	81	64	**-**	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	**8**	21	71	20	18	**2**	10	88	5	9	**2**	12	87	6	10	**11**	17	72	20	20
Nicaragua	2023	**60**	34	6	68	85	**25**	35	40	33	53	**27**	35	38	34	54	**-**	-	-	-	-
Niger	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	**53**	43	4	96	53	**32**	59	9	78	34	**35**	57	8	79	37	**29**	60	11	80	32
Oman	2023	**97**	3	<1	>99	97	**88**	12	<1	>99	88	**90**	10	<1	>99	90	**-**	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	**62**	22	16	81	64	**33**	27	40	55	37	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	**93**	7	<1	99	93	**56**	34	10	85	58	**76**	20	4	93	77	**97**	2	1	99	97
Qatar	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2022	**-**	-	-	88	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	**35**	58	7	55	59	**9**	38	53	21	21	**14**	47	40	29	28	**8**	30	62	16	19
San Marino	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Serbia	2023	**67**	31	2	83	90	**54**	40	6	65	81	**56**	38	5	68	82	**-**	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Solomon Islands	2023	**73**	9	18	82	73	**13**	23	64	27	22	**15**	21	64	27	24	**-**	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2023	**27**	29	45	42	40	**7**	21	72	23	13	**12**	24	65	28	18	**-**	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	**69**	3	27	69	73	**49**	12	39	49	61	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	**2**	42	57	17	6	**1**	15	83	9	4	**1**	17	82	9	3	**4**	39	58	18	16
Switzerland	2023	**-**	-	-	94	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	**24**	50	26	72	26	**3**	28	69	28	5	**7**	32	62	36	9	**-**	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2023	**32**	62	6	55	32	**12**	68	20	24	32	**17**	66	17	30	32	**-**	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2018	**91**	8	2	-	-	**83**	14	3	-	-	**87**	11	2	97	95	**-**	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**26**	39	35	26	39	**25**	39	35	26	39	**-**	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	**51**	27	22	-	-	**28**	41	31	-	-	**26**	43	32	-	-	**38**	35	27	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**70**	28	2	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	**40**	40	20	80	40	**4**	13	83	10	11	**1**	13	86	7	8	**25**	21	54	38	33
Yemen	2023	**50**	-	-	-	-	**16**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-

WASTE MANAGEMENT ESTIMATES

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Afghanistan	2023	42 240	27	**82**	-	-	82	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	2 832	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	80	88	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2023	16	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	87	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2022	2 780	64	**97**	-	-	97	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	8 959	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	10 413	58	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2023	1 486	90	**90**	-	-	-	-	**90**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	172 954	40	**34**	52	14	70	36	**16**	81	4	54	16	**9**	74	17	26	32
Barbados	2009	274	32	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	2020	395	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2023	13 713	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Bhutan	2023	787	44	**36**	-	-	82	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	9 881	66	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2015	205 188	86	-	-	17	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	2011	28	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	23 251	33	**15**	84	<1	15	60	**19**	-	-	19	63	**7**	93	<1	7	79
Burundi	2023	13 239	15	**77**	-	-	77	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	16 945	26	**53**	47	<1	76	86	**45**	55	<1	59	83	**56**	44	<1	60	89
Cameroon	2022	27 915	59	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2023	5 742	44	**28**	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2021	17 180	24	**70**	-	-	70	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2022	1 449 781	64	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	2023	7 492	100	**>99**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
China, Macao SAR	2023	704	100	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Comoros	2022	837	30	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	5 441	67	**12**	27	60	40	26	**12**	32	55	45	25	**12**	21	66	34	27
Cook Islands	2023	17	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	28 873	53	**14**	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	4 009	59	**87**	-	-	92	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	10 495	75	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	102 263	47	**<1**	>99	<1	<1	50	**<1**	98	2	<1	53	**<1**	>99	<1	<1	49
Djibouti	2019	1 074	78	**35**	-	-	35	41	**43**	-	-	43	45	**26**	-	-	26	37

- no estimate NA not applicable For unrounded estimates see: (https://washdata.org/).

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Afghanistan	2023	**23**	72	4	69	72	**79**	-	-	79	90	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Albania	2023	**91**	-	-	91	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Andorra	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Anguilla	2023	**>99**	-	-	>99	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	**50**	-	-	84	50	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2022	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Austria	2023	**-**	-	-	>99	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**90**	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2023	**37**	56	6	84	37	**13**	54	33	32	30	**31**	53	16	67	42	**35**	63	2	86	35
Barbados	2009	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	59	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Belize	2020	**-**	-	-	-	25	**-**	-	-	-	52	**-**	-	-	-	51	**-**	-	-	-	-
Benin	2023	**-**	-	<1	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	<1	-	-
Bhutan	2023	**77**	-	-	92	87	**31**	-	-	79	45	**36**	-	-	80	50	**-**	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2008	**-**	-	-	-	51	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Brazil	2015	**-**	-	-	97	-	**-**	-	-	95	-	**-**	-	10	64	-	**-**	-	26	47	-
British Virgin Islands	2011	**50**	-	-	50	>99	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2023	**50**	50	<1	50	58	**16**	84	<1	16	57	**9**	90	<1	9	72	**26**	-	-	26	69
Burundi	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	59	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**56**	44	<1	61	90	**53**	47	<1	67	86	**-**	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2022	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	56	-	**-**	-	-	47	-	**-**	-	-	65	-
Central African Republic	2023	**57**	-	-	57	63	**24**	-	-	26	24	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Chad	2021	**85**	-	-	85	93	**68**	-	-	68	72	**-**	-	-	-	60	**-**	-	-	-	73
China	2022	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	86	-	**-**	-	-	86	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
China, Macao SAR	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Comoros	2022	**-**	-	-	60	-	**-**	-	-	18	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Congo	2018	**16**	31	53	47	31	**12**	27	61	39	25	**14**	30	57	44	26	**10**	24	67	33	24
Cook Islands	2023	**50**	-	-	>99	50	**-**	-	-	-	<1	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2023	**21**	-	-	41	-	**14**	-	-	36	-	**14**	-	-	46	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2023	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	**<1**	97	3	<1	58	**<1**	>99	<1	<1	39	**<1**	>99	<1	<1	48	**<1**	>99	<1	<1	54
Djibouti	2019	**64**	-	-	64	65	**29**	-	-	29	57	**31**	-	-	31	52	**61**	-	-	61	92

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Dominica	2011	69	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2022	18 001	65	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	57
Egypt	2010	87 252	43	**17**	83	<1	51	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2015	6 231	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	1 323	70	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2023	1 211	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	126 527	23	**32**	66	2	60	52	**42**	56	2	68	53	**20**	77	3	44	33
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2023	4	80	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2023	936	59	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	1 967	88	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2016	2 317	60	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	3 728	61	**44**	53	3	56	84	**57**	40	2	70	91	**6**	88	6	19	63
Germany	2022	83 370	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	34 122	59	**31**	49	20	-	39	-	-	-	>99	-	**21**	-	-	-	38
Gibraltar	2023	33	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grenada	2011	115	36	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2014	15 714	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	14 191	38	**40**	-	-	40	58	**67**	-	-	71	67	**51**	-	-	51	58
Guinea-Bissau	2023	2 151	45	**13**	58	29	42	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2008	754	27	-	-	24	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2023	11 725	60	**6**	85	9	18	37	**6**	83	11	10	50	**7**	86	7	22	29
Honduras	2021	10 278	59	**28**	71	1	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	**28**	71	1	56	56
Hungary	2023	10 156	73	-	-	-	-	-	**98**	2	<1	99	98	-	-	-	-	-
India	2022	1 417 173	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2015	259 092	53	**61**	8	31	78	66	**65**	17	18	83	68	**57**	1	41	73	64
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	89 173	77	**52**	44	4	61	82	**66**	32	2	72	91	**41**	53	6	52	74
Iraq	2023	45 505	72	**21**	45	34	58	40	**25**	47	27	60	33	**14**	43	43	49	17
Ireland	2023	5 057	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	58 871	72	**73**	-	-	97	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2023	123 295	92	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	11 337	92	**22**	-	-	80	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	55 101	30	**48**	46	7	80	61	**61**	-	-	76	66	**36**	60	4	69	49
Kiribati	2023	134	58	**17**	75	8	92	18	**71**	21	7	93	75	**7**	88	5	95	7
Kyrgyzstan	2017	6 121	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	7 634	38	**19**	79	2	51	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2023	5 354	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	2 119	27	**47**	33	20	80	57	-	-	-	-	-	**46**	36	19	81	52
Liberia	2023	5 418	54	**31**	-	-	31	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2023	6 888	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	Limited waste management services (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	No waste management service (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	Waste segregated	Waste treated	Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	Limited waste management services (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	No waste management service (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	Waste segregated	Waste treated	Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	Limited waste management services (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	No waste management service (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	Waste segregated	Waste treated	Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	Limited waste management services (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	No waste management service (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	Waste segregated	Waste treated
Dominica	2011	50	-	-	>99	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Ecuador	2022	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	77
Egypt	2010	22	78	<1	37	56	15	85	<1	51	42	-	-	<1	34	-	-	-	<1	23	-
El Salvador	2015	-	-	-	-	>99	67	-	-	67	96	71	-	-	71	97	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2023	45	54	<1	70	58	20	76	4	45	38	30	69	1	58	36	37	59	4	56	54
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2023	-	-	<1	93	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	2016	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2023	58	42	<1	71	91	37	58	5	49	80	-	-	-	-	-	44	53	3	56	84
Germany	2022	95	-	-	97	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2023	77	20	3	95	86	14	62	24	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	2011	50	-	-	75	50	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-
Guatemala	2014	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	52	-	-	52	59	64	-	-	72	64
Guinea-Bissau	2023	20	55	25	45	40	12	60	28	41	24	10	64	26	39	24	18	55	27	27	55
Guyana	2008	-	-	17	-	27	-	-	25	-	16	-	-	24	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2023	8	82	10	14	65	6	85	10	19	26	6	91	3	22	29	7	82	12	15	40
Honduras	2021	-	-	-	-	-	28	71	1	56	56	28	71	1	56	56	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2023	98	2	<1	99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2022	76	21	3	80	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	2015	84	-	-	88	92	54	15	31	75	58	66	3	31	76	70	39	-	-	60	50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2023	89	10	1	93	96	46	49	5	56	79	50	45	5	59	80	69	31	<1	77	91
Iraq	2023	31	43	26	75	61	19	46	35	57	38	21	45	34	55	26	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	2023	81	-	-	97	84	63	-	-	98	63	77	-	-	97	79	65	-	-	98	67
Japan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	80	27	22	-	-	80	28	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2023	69	27	3	83	75	49	48	3	84	62	45	50	5	72	58	57	38	5	78	58
Kiribati	2023	58	17	25	75	58	18	77	5	95	18	19	75	5	95	20	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	2017	72	-	-	72	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	50	50	<1	80	70	14	83	3	46	23	14	83	3	46	31	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2015	64	14	21	79	86	45	35	20	80	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Lithuania	2023	2 718	69	**93**	8	<1	>99	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2023	30 326	41	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2023	20 932	18	**42**	57	<1	64	82	**75**	-	-	75	76	**42**	57	<1	52	79
Malaysia	2023	34 309	79	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2022	524	42	**30**	48	22	47	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	23 294	46	**45**	-	-	69	45	-	-	-	-	-	**64**	36	<1	64	70
Malta	2023	535	95	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	2023	42	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2017	4 160	53	**35**	56	9	70	35	**52**	43	4	72	70	**13**	65	22	52	24
Mexico	2023	128 456	82	-	-	-	-	-	**65**	35	<1	93	71	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	115	23	**35**	33	32	52	44	**43**	43	14	57	57	**34**	32	34	51	42
Mongolia	2023	3 447	69	**84**	15	1	87	94	**89**	11	<1	90	99	**61**	33	6	75	77
Montenegro	2023	626	69	-	-	-	-	-	**68**	30	2	77	97	**53**	40	7	60	93
Montserrat	2023	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2023	37 840	65	**32**	51	16	40	72	**46**	47	7	49	87	**20**	55	25	32	57
Mozambique	2023	33 897	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	45
Myanmar	2018	52 666	31	**22**	76	2	53	32	**45**	55	<1	75	65	**4**	93	4	35	11
Namibia	2013	2 205	45	**21**	79	<1	54	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2023	13	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	2023	30 897	22	**13**	76	12	>99	17	**16**	70	15	76	28	**4**	75	21	76	6
Nicaragua	2023	7 046	60	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2023	27 203	17	**29**	71	<1	72	29	-	-	-	71	-	**33**	67	<1	52	40
Nigeria	2023	223 805	54	**5**	76	20	45	49	**14**	70	16	59	60	**5**	75	20	46	43
Niue	2023	2	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2023	2 086	59	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	5 371	78	**57**	34	9	69	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	2023	4 644	88	**98**	2	<1	98	>99	**98**	2	<1	98	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2023	240 486	38	**4**	41	55	23	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	18	82	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	9 542	13	**10**	-	-	93	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	6 704	62	**6**	-	-	80	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	33 715	79	**28**	-	-	97	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	117 337	48	**64**	30	6	77	78	**74**	24	3	87	81	**47**	42	11	57	72
Portugal	2023	10 248	68	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	2023	2 716	99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	2023	51 784	81	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2021	3 062	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	14 095	18	**42**	49	9	58	73	**52**	40	8	68	76	**40**	51	10	56	73
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2013	48	31	**94**	-	-	94	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2023	180	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Including east Jerusalem. UNICEF and the Global SDG Indicators Database refer to 'State of Palestine'.

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Lithuania	2023	98	3	<1	>99	98	93	8	<1	>99	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2023	82	-	-	91	82	41	58	<1	65	83	40	60	<1	49	75	73	-	-	73	81
Malaysia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Maldives	2022	35	44	22	52	35	29	49	22	46	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	2023	87	-	-	92	87	49	51	<1	59	49	65	35	<1	65	70	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Marshall Islands	2023	<1	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	2017	59	38	3	89	62	38	52	10	62	56	33	55	12	62	51	62	35	3	78	72
Mexico	2023	65	35	<1	93	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2023	<1	83	17	17	50	38	28	33	55	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2023	84	15	1	87	94	-	-	-	-	-	81	18	2	86	93	88	11	<1	90	97
Montenegro	2023	56	42	2	74	95	65	31	5	69	95	62	34	4	70	95	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	2023	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2023	57	41	2	59	97	25	55	20	34	65	29	53	18	37	69	64	34	3	67	94
Mozambique	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2018	37	61	2	73	57	2	95	2	27	10	17	80	2	50	28	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2013	36	64	<1	59	89	19	81	<1	52	53	20	80	<1	36	53	25	74	<1	31	70
Nauru	2023	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2023	53	47	<1	>99	64	8	75	17	98	13	9	75	16	89	14	58	42	<1	>99	71
Nicaragua	2023	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2023	-	-	-	-	-	37	63	<1	52	44	35	65	<1	58	42	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2023	34	41	25	65	66	5	76	19	47	48	5	76	19	48	48	26	58	17	48	61
Niue	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Macedonia	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
occupied Palestinian territory*	2023	58	32	9	77	72	57	34	9	68	79	64	29	7	77	80	32	53	16	38	72
Oman	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	98	2	<1	98	>99	98	2	<1	98	>99	-	-	-	-	>99
Pakistan	2023	44	33	23	64	56	12	31	57	35	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	2023	<1	-	-	>99	<1	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2019	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	98	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	80	23	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2021	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	98	27	28	-	-	97	28	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2023	75	22	3	87	82	34	53	13	46	67	54	38	8	67	74	84	15	1	95	86
Portugal	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	2023	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99	>99	<1	<1	>99	>99
Republic of Korea	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	2021	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	95	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2023	75	25	<1	90	87	40	50	10	56	73	43	50	7	57	77	41	47	12	60	69
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2013	83	-	-	83	>99	96	-	-	96	>99	93	-	-	93	>99	-	-	-	>99	-
Saint Lucia	2023	>99	-	-	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	>99

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	110	49	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	226	18	**90**	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2023	34	98	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2023	36 947	85	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Senegal	2023	17 763	50	**25**	74	<1	38	63	**22**	78	<1	34	59	**28**	69	2	49	59
Serbia	2023	7 149	57	**85**	13	2	90	95	**90**	10	<1	92	98	**79**	17	4	86	91
Seychelles	2021	106	58	**80**	-	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	8 791	44	**66**	-	-	78	66	-	-	<1	-	64	-	-	-	-	52
Slovakia	2017	5 439	54	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2023	740	26	**17**	60	24	72	17	**53**	30	17	83	54	**5**	75	20	78	15
Somalia	2023	18 143	48	**12**	50	37	37	41	**14**	59	27	43	50	**8**	36	56	27	26
South Africa	2023	60 414	69	**71**	-	-	71	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2023	11 089	21	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	21 894	19	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	48 109	36	**3**	30	67	7	6	**5**	54	41	15	5	**<1**	18	82	1	7
Switzerland	2023	8 797	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	23 227	57	-	-	-	18	-	**6**	-	-	64	70	**<1**	-	-	8	24
Tajikistan	2023	10 144	28	**37**	60	2	56	72	**58**	38	4	67	84	**34**	58	8	54	69
Thailand	2023	71 801	54	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	1 361	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2016	7 661	41	**45**	55	<1	76	49	**60**	40	<1	85	67	**29**	71	<1	75	29
Tokelau	2023	2	0	**83**	17	<1	>99	83	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	**83**	17	<1	>99	83
Tonga	2023	108	23	-	-	<1	>99	-	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	<1	>99	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	1 410	54	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	12 458	71	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	56	-
Tuvalu	2023	11	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2023	85 816	77	**78**	-	-	96	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	48 582	27	**49**	48	3	85	49	**92**	6	2	80	-	**91**	6	3	85	-
Ukraine	2023	36 745	70	**88**	-	-	93	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	67 438	37	**32**	-	-	81	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	35 164	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	335	26	**13**	87	<1	73	25	**36**	64	<1	68	61	**8**	92	<1	73	17
Viet Nam	2018	94 914	36	**70**	-	-	94	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2023	12	0	-	-	-	-	>99	**NA**	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	34 450	40	**37**	-	-	37	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	20 570	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13**	87	<1	64	54
Zimbabwe	2023	16 665	33	**79**	21	<1	-	-	**87**	12	<1	-	-	**65**	35	<1	-	-

COUNTRY, AREA OR TERRITORY	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	2023	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99
Saudi Arabia	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2023	**47**	52	1	54	93	**24**	76	<1	37	61	**23**	76	<1	36	60	**37**	63	<1	48	74
Serbia	2023	**85**	15	<1	85	96	**84**	14	3	91	95	**85**	13	2	90	95	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2023	**79**	-	-	94	79	**69**	30	<1	80	69	**57**	43	<1	80	57	**69**	31	<1	90	69
Slovakia	2017	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99
Solomon Islands	2023	**4**	93	3	83	4	**16**	61	23	72	16	**16**	59	24	72	16	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2023	**19**	64	17	53	58	**9**	44	47	30	31	**13**	47	39	38	39	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2023	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2023	**6**	43	51	11	7	**3**	27	70	6	6	**2**	24	74	35	6	**5**	63	32	18	5
Switzerland	2023	**96**	-	-	98	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2023	**4**	-	-	50	54	**11**	-	-	11	27	**2**	17	81	18	32	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2023	**55**	39	6	70	75	**33**	59	8	52	70	**37**	55	7	56	72	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2023	-	-	<1	-	98	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2023	**50**	50	<1	>99	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2016	**66**	34	<1	91	72	**35**	65	<1	72	38	**45**	55	<1	81	51	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	2023	**83**	17	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-	**83**	17	<1	>99	83	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2023	**38**	63	<1	>99	38	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	<1	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2010	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	2023	**>99**	<1	<1	>99	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Türkiye	2023	**81**	-	-	95	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2023	**97**	2	1	91	-	**87**	11	3	85	-	**87**	10	3	97	-	**88**	9	3	53	-
Ukraine	2023	**89**	-	-	94	89	**87**	-	-	92	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**52**	44	4	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2023	**60**	40	<1	>99	60	**11**	89	<1	72	23	**10**	90	<1	72	22	**25**	75	<1	71	38
Viet Nam	2018	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2023	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2023	**54**	-	-	54	69	**35**	-	-	36	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**13**	87	<1	64	62	**10**	90	<1	62	70	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2023	**73**	26	<1	-	-	**69**	31	<1	-	-	**68**	32	<1	-	-	**76**	24	<1	-	-

ANNEX 4: REGIONAL AND GLOBAL WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES ESTIMATES

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL WATER ESTIMATES

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**
SDG REGIONS																		
Australia and New Zealand	2023	31 667	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	2 105 744	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**87**	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	2 349 302	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	1 119 338	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	664 954	82	-	-	21	79	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	562 240	64	**76**	18	6	95	87	**85**	14	1	99	91	**44**	44	13	87	59
Oceania	2023	13 909	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	1 196 276	43	**60**	19	21	79	61	**77**	15	8	92	77	**50**	24	26	74	49
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																		
Landlocked developing countries	2023	576 816	32	**66**	13	21	77	75	**84**	8	9	91	-	**54**	22	24	73	51
Least developed countries	2023	1 151 134	36	**62**	19	18	81	59	**81**	13	6	93	79	**55**	25	20	79	50
Small island developing States	2023	72 594	62	**76**	16	8	92	77	**84**	14	3	97	85	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	1 956 778	44	**63**	20	17	83	65	**82**	13	5	95	85	**53**	26	21	79	55
INCOME GROUPINGS																		
Low income	2023	722 984	35	**61**	18	21	79	64	**78**	15	7	93	77	**51**	26	24	76	47
Lower-middle income	2023	3 227 613	43	**74**	16	11	89	75	-	-	-	-	-	**80**	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	2 831 295	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	1 229 624	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**7 973 445**	**57**	**78**	**11**	**11**	**89**	**79**	-	-	**3**	**97**	-	**73**	**18**	**10**	**90**	-
	2023	**8 043 429**	**57**	-	-	**9**	**91**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**74**	-	-	-	-

REGION	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic water services (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**	**Basic water services** (improved, available and on premises)	**Limited water services** (improved, not available and/or not on premises)	**No water service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved water source**	**Improved water on premises**
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	84	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	80	20	<1	>99	85	69	23	7	94	86	65	28	7	94	76	-	-	6	94	-
Oceania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	79	14	8	92	78	60	24	16	84	54	61	14	25	75	58	78	14	8	92	66
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2023	88	8	3	96	-	62	20	18	82	61	61	15	24	76	-	83	8	9	91	-
Least developed countries	2023	81	14	5	95	71	61	20	20	81	55	62	18	20	80	57	82	10	8	92	73
Small island developing States	2023	82	9	8	92	84	77	14	9	91	78	-	-	8	92	77	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	76	18	6	94	82	64	21	15	85	62	61	20	19	81	64	80	13	6	94	75
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low income	2023	83	12	5	95	75	58	22	20	80	55	62	16	22	78	58	78	13	9	91	67
Lower-middle income	2023	84	13	3	97	88	81	8	11	89	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	2022	84	13	2	97	-	80	10	10	90	81	77	15	8	93	82	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	2	97	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL SANITATION ESTIMATES

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
SDG REGIONS																		
Australia and New Zealand	2023	31 667	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	2 105 744	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	2 349 302	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	1 119 338	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	664 954	82	-	-	3	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	75	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	562 240	64	**36**	58	6	94	84	**55**	-	-	-	96	**18**	67	15	85	77
Oceania	2023	13 909	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	1 196 276	43	**22**	62	16	84	69	**35**	55	10	90	78	**11**	69	19	81	61
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																		
Landlocked developing countries	2023	576 816	32	**22**	59	19	79	76	**35**	53	12	88	86	**5**	71	24	76	70
Least developed countries	2023	1 151 134	36	**19**	68	13	87	69	-	-	5	95	89	**6**	77	17	83	64
Small island developing States	2023	72 594	62	-	-	8	92	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	1 956 778	44	**19**	66	14	85	68	**36**	56	8	91	81	**10**	72	18	82	60
INCOME GROUPINGS																		
Low income	2023	722 984	35	**18**	66	16	84	74	**37**	56	8	92	86	**10**	71	19	81	66
Lower-middle income	2023	3 227 613	43	**25**	64	11	89	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	88	-
Upper-middle income	2023	2 831 295	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	1 229 624	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**7 973 445**	**57**	-	-	**9**	**91**	**77**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19**	**81**	-
	2023	**8 043 429**	**57**	-	-	**8**	**92**	**81**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18**	**82**	-

REGION	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**	**Basic sanitation services** (improved, usable, dedicated for staff, sex-separated with menstrual hygiene facilities, and adapted for limited mobility)	**Limited sanitation services** (improved, not meeting all criteria for basic)	**No sanitation service** (no facility or unimproved)	**Improved**	**Improved and usable**
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	72	-	-	-	17	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	-	-	14	86	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	**43**	54	3	97	89	**40**	54	6	94	80	**35**	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	**42**	54	4	96	81	**15**	72	14	86	63	**26**	61	14	86	67	-	-	7	93	74
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2023	**45**	50	5	95	91	**8**	71	21	79	72	**25**	58	17	83	76	**34**	56	10	90	87
Least developed countries	2023	-	-	3	97	88	**6**	80	14	86	72	-	-	11	89	78	-	-	5	95	87
Small island developing States	2023	-	-	3	97	93	-	-	14	86	89	-	-	10	90	87	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	**43**	54	4	96	85	**14**	73	14	86	68	**22**	65	12	88	70	-	-	5	95	78
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low income	2023	**44**	52	5	95	85	**12**	71	18	82	67	**26**	59	15	85	74	**33**	59	7	93	83
Lower-middle income	2023	-	-	4	96	90	**20**	60	20	80	77	-	-	14	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**53**	**40**	**7**	**93**	**88**	-	-	**14**	**86**	**77**	-	-	**10**	**90**	**80**	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	**7**	**93**	**88**	-	-	**18**	**82**	-	-	-	**13**	**87**	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL HYGIENE ESTIMATES

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
SDG REGIONS																		
Australia and New Zealand	2023	31 667	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	2 105 744	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	2 349 302	63	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	1 119 338	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	664 954	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	562 240	64	**58**	27	15	72	69	**69**	19	13	79	75	**36**	21	43	48	42
Oceania	2023	13 909	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	1 196 276	43	**34**	53	13	75	33	**52**	38	11	81	-	-	-	18	76	-
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																		
Landlocked developing countries	2023	576 816	32	-	-	11	84	-	-	-	6	87	-	-	-	16	83	-
Least developed countries	2023	1 151 134	36	-	-	14	80	-	-	-	9	81	-	-	-	18	76	-
Small island developing States	2023	72 594	62	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	1 956 778	44	**46**	37	18	72	51	**63**	28	10	79	65	-	-	19	72	-
INCOME GROUPINGS																		
Low income	2023	722 984	35	**38**	46	16	78	-	-	-	11	83	-	-	-	21	75	-
Lower-middle income	2023	3 227 613	43	**60**	26	14	76	64	-	-	5	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	2 831 295	69	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	1 229 624	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**7 973 445**	**57**	**57**	**34**	**9**	**70**	**68**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	**8 043 429**	**57**	-	-	**9**	**80**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGION	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**	**Basic hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets)	**Limited hygiene services** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care or toilets)	**No hygiene service** (hand hygiene facilities missing at points of care and toilets)	**Hand hygiene facilities at points of care**	**Handwashing facility near toilets**
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	4	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	**60**	32	8	73	69	**55**	29	17	68	66	**52**	32	16	64	59	-	-	4	-	-
Oceania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	**61**	31	7	86	-	**40**	43	17	72	-	**39**	46	15	76	-	-	-	7	85	-
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2023	**60**	35	5	90	-	**54**	33	13	80	-	-	-	13	86	-	-	-	3	92	-
Least developed countries	2023	-	-	9	89	-	-	-	17	73	-	-	-	16	79	-	-	-	6	89	-
Small island developing States	2023	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	**65**	24	11	84	69	**46**	34	20	68	51	**46**	37	16	74	-	-	-	7	86	-
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low income	2023	**61**	29	9	87	-	**45**	36	19	73	-	-	-	17	78	-	-	-	7	88	-
Lower-middle income	2023	-	-	8	86	-	**59**	26	15	71	64	-	-	7	81	-	-	-	2	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**75**	-	-	**91**	**78**	**56**	**35**	**9**	**67**	**66**	**61**	**32**	**7**	**69**	**70**	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	**89**	-	-	-	**9**	**76**	-	-	-	**7**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING ESTIMATES

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning
SDG REGIONS																		
Australia and New Zealand	2023	31 667	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	2 105 744	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	2 349 302	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	1 119 338	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	664 954	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	562 240	64	**26**	26	48	44	34	**41**	27	31	61	46	**12**	19	69	25	15
Oceania	2023	13 909	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	1 196 276	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																		
Landlocked developing countries	2023	576 816	32	**37**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	2023	1 151 134	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small island developing States	2023	72 594	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	1 956 778	44	**34**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME GROUPINGS																		
Low income	2023	722 984	35	**27**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower-middle income	2023	3 227 613	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	2 831 295	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	1 229 624	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**7 973 445**	**57**	-	-	-	**52**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	**8 043 429**	**57**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGION	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning	Basic environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols and staff trained)	Limited environmental cleaning services (Cleaning protocols or some staff trained)	No environmental cleaning service (No protocols and no staff trained)	Protocols for cleaning	Training on cleaning
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	**37**	30	33	56	42	**23**	25	52	41	28	**27**	23	50	43	31	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2023	**52**	-	-	-	-	**44**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least developed countries	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small island developing States	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	**57**	-	-	-	-	**33**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low income	2023	**47**	-	-	-	-	**27**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower-middle income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**64**	-	-	**77**	**69**	-	-	-	**48**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ESTIMATES

REGION	Year	Population (thousands)	% urban	TOTAL					URBAN					RURAL				
				Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
SDG REGIONS																		
Australia and New Zealand	2023	31 667	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	2 105 744	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	2 349 302	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	1 119 338	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	664 954	82	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	562 240	64	**40**	42	18	65	53	**46**	39	16	63	63	**14**	36	50	26	28
Oceania	2023	13 909	23	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	1 196 276	43	**26**	66	8	50	52	**26**	66	9	50	58	**25**	68	6	44	46
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																		
Landlocked developing countries	2023	576 816	32	**42**	55	3	67	55	**54**	42	3	68	58	**35**	61	4	55	44
Least developed countries	2023	1 151 134	36	**31**	59	11	55	45	**22**	71	6	42	39	**22**	66	12	38	41
Small island developing States	2023	72 594	62	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	1 956 778	44	**25**	55	21	48	43	**28**	62	10	53	53	**21**	66	13	40	42
INCOME GROUPINGS																		
Low income	2023	722 984	35	**34**	55	11	47	52	**33**	59	8	49	57	**26**	63	11	39	43
Lower-middle income	2023	3 227 613	43	**28**	50	22	57	44	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	2 831 295	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	1 229 624	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**7 973 445**	**57**	-	-	-	**72**	**65**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	**8 043 429**	**57**	-	-	-	**71**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGION	Year	HOSPITAL					NON-HOSPITAL					GOVERNMENT					NON-GOVERNMENT				
		Basic waste management services (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**	**Basic waste management services** (waste segregated and treated and disposed of safely)	**Limited waste management services** (Waste not segregated or treated and disposed of safely)	**No waste management service** (waste not segregated nor treated and disposed of safely)	**Waste segregated**	**Waste treated**
SDG REGIONS																					
Australia and New Zealand	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and Southern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	**23**	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Northern America	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2023	**47**	41	13	58	62	**29**	52	19	57	44	**31**	44	25	54	45	-	-	8	-	-
Oceania	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	**44**	48	8	60	68	**23**	70	8	44	47	**24**	69	7	46	50	**35**	58	7	45	59
OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS																					
Landlocked developing countries	2023	**59**	40	1	78	68	**40**	56	4	60	51	**39**	58	3	63	48	**53**	44	3	60	63
Least developed countries	2023	**40**	53	7	61	55	**25**	60	15	41	42	**28**	61	11	52	44	**34**	61	5	53	48
Small island developing States	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragile contexts	2023	**42**	45	13	64	60	**22**	55	23	42	42	**26**	60	14	51	48	**36**	57	7	54	54
INCOME GROUPINGS																					
Low income	2023	**43**	49	8	57	62	**29**	58	13	41	44	**31**	57	12	47	47	**39**	55	6	46	59
Lower-middle income	2023	**49**	40	10	73	63	**23**	50	27	50	43	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper-middle income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High income	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORLD	**2022**	**68**	**28**	**4**	**81**	**82**	-	-	-	**67**	-	-	-	-	**67**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	**80**	-	-	-	-	**61**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



UN WATER

UN-Water coordinates the efforts of United Nations entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues. UN-Water publications draw on the experience and expertise of UN-Water's Members and Partners.

PERIODIC REPORTS:

United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation

The United Nations system-wide strategy for water and sanitation provides a system-wide approach for the United Nations to work collaboratively on water and sanitation. In September 2023, Member States adopted General Assembly resolution 77/334, which requested the Secretary-General to present a United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy in consultation with Member States before the end of the seventy-eighth session. The strategy has been developed by UN-Water under the leadership of the UN-Water Chair, as requested by the Secretary-General, and will be launched in July 2024.

Blueprint for Acceleration: Sustainable Development Goal 6 synthesis report on water and sanitation 2023

The report, written by the UN-Water family of Members and Partners, is a concise guide to delivering concrete results, offering actionable policy recommendations directed towards senior decision-makers in Member States, other stakeholders, and the United Nations system to get the world on track to achieve SDG 6 by 2030. It was released ahead of the discussions of Member States and relevant stakeholders at the 2023 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which included a Special Event focused on SDG 6 and the Water Action Agenda.

United Nations World Water Development Report

The United Nations World Water Development Report is UN-Water's flagship report on water and sanitation issues, focusing on a different theme each year. The report is published by UNESCO on behalf of UN-Water, and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme.

SDG 6 Progress Update – 8 reports, by SDG 6 global indicator

This series of reports provides an in-depth update and analysis of progress towards the different SDG 6 targets and identifies priority areas for acceleration. It includes Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Progress on Wastewater Treatment; Progress on Ambient Water Quality; Progress on Water-use Efficiency; Progress on Level of Water Stress; Progress on Integrated Water Resources Management; Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation; Progress on Water-related Ecosystems; and Progress on International Cooperation and Local Participation. The reports, produced by the responsible custodian agencies, present the latest available country, region and global data on the SDG 6 global indicators, and are published every two to three years. The next updates will be published in July/August 2024.

Progress reports of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)

The JMP is affiliated with UN-Water and is responsible for global monitoring of progress towards SDG 6 targets for universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services. Every two years, the JMP releases updated estimates and progress reports for WASH in households (as part of the progress reporting on SDG 6, see above), schools and health care facilities.

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The GLAAS report is produced by WHO on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resource base, and international and national finance streams in support of water and sanitation. It is a substantive input into the activities of Sanitation and Water for All, as well as the progress reporting on SDG 6. The next report will be published in 2025.

UN-Water Country Acceleration Case Studies

To accelerate the achievement of SDG 6 targets as part of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework, UN-Water releases SDG 6 Country Acceleration Case Studies to explore countries' pathways to achieving accelerated progress on SDG 6 at the national level. Since 2022, six case studies have been released from Costa Rica, Pakistan, Senegal, Brazil, Ghana and Singapore. Three new case studies are planned to be released in July 2024 from Cambodia, Czechia and Jordan.

Policy and Analytical Briefs

UN-Water's Policy Briefs provide short and informative policy guidance on the most pressing freshwater-related issues that draw upon the combined expertise of the United Nations system. Analytical Briefs provide an analysis of emerging issues and may serve as the basis for further research, discussion and future policy guidance.

UN-WATER PLANNED PUBLICATIONS

- UN-Water Policy Brief on Transboundary Water Cooperation – update

More information: www.unwater.org/unwater-publications



WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES 2023 DATA UPDATE

WATER

- **73 countries** and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic water services in health care facilities.
- In fragile contexts, **37%** of health care facilities lacked a basic water service.
- **9%** of health care facilities (covering 743 million people) had no water service.

SANITATION

- **52 countries** and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic sanitation services in health care facilities.
- In fragile contexts, **19%** of health care facilities had basic sanitation services.
- **8%** of health care facilities globally (covering 661 million people) had no sanitation service.

HYGIENE

- **48 countries** and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic hygiene services in health care facilities.
- In fragile contexts, less than half (**46%**) of health care facilities had a basic hygiene service.
- 4 out of 5 health care facilities (**80%**) had functional hand hygiene facilities at points of care.
- **9%** of health care facilities (covering 722 million people) had no hygiene service.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING

- **40 countries** and 1 SDG region had estimates for basic environmental cleaning services in health care facilities
- In fragile contexts, only one third (**34%**) of health care facilities had basic environmental cleaning services.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- **67 countries** and 2 SDG regions had estimates for basic health care waste management services in health care facilities
- In fragile contexts, **25%** of health care facilities had basic health care waste management services.
- Globally, **71%** of health care facilities had materials for safe segregation of health care waste at the point of generation.

JMP website: https://washdata.org

World Health Organization

WHO UNICEF JMP

unicef