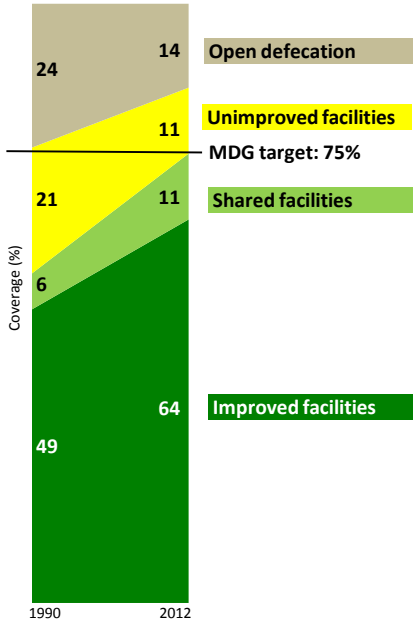
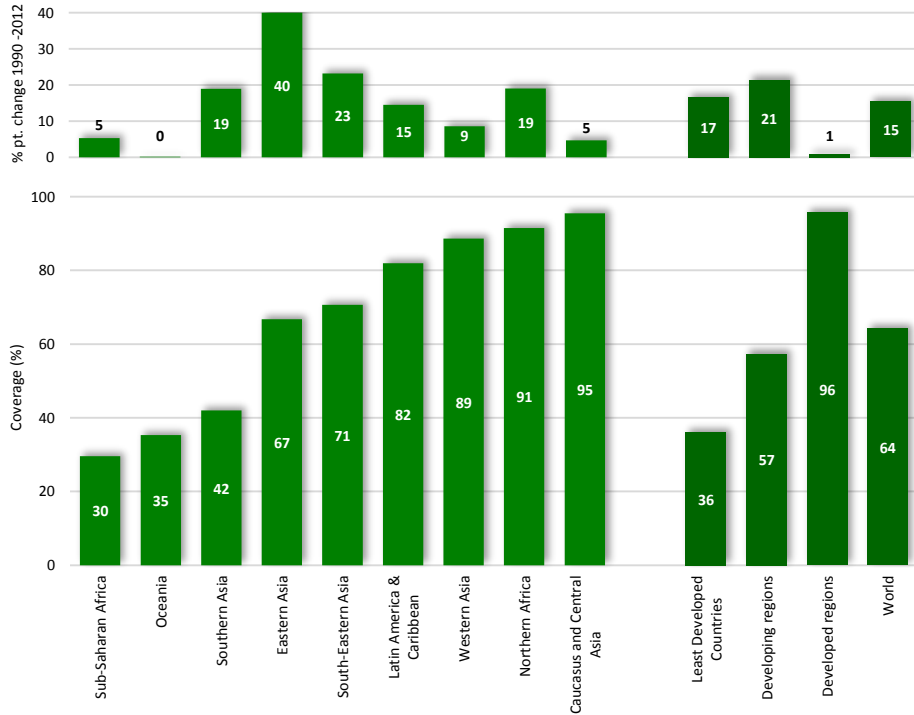


### The global MDG sanitation target will likely be missed



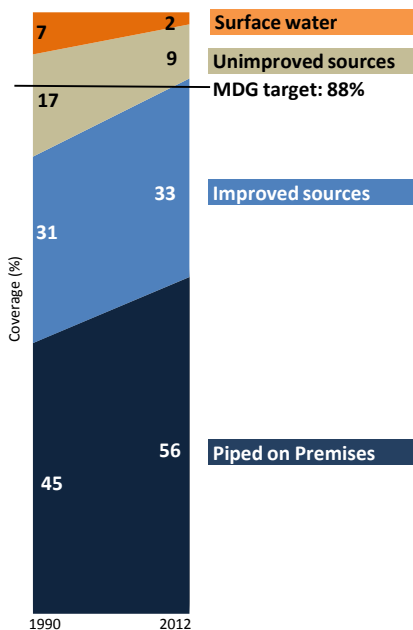
Trends in the proportion of the global population using improved, shared or unimproved sanitation facilities or practising open defecation, 1990 -2012

### Since 1990, sanitation coverage in the developing world has increased by 21 percentage points



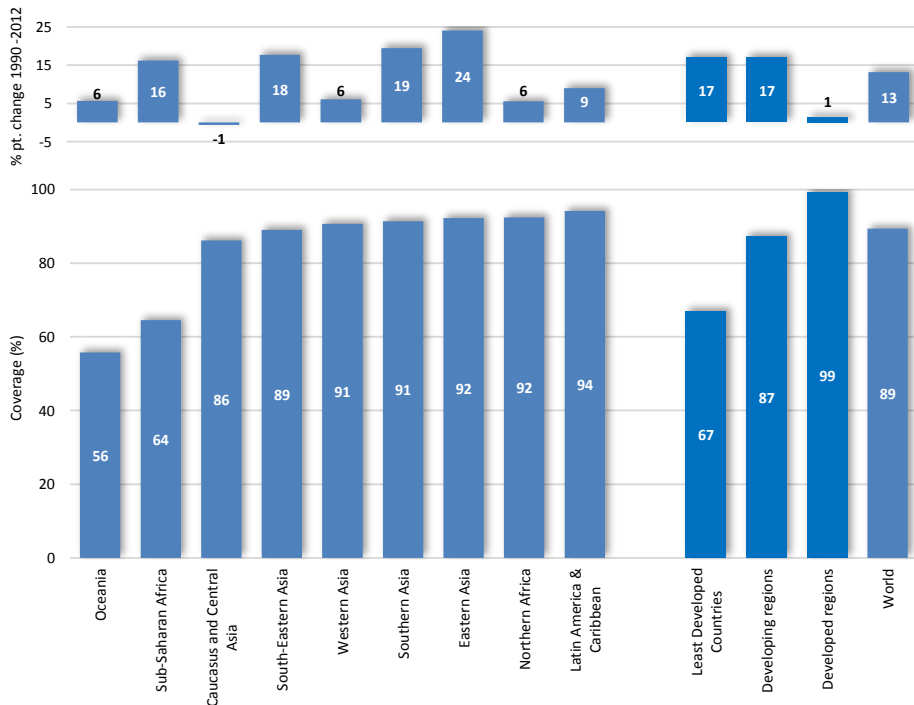
Use of improved sanitation facilities by MDG region in 2012, and percentage-point change 1990 -2012

### The global MDG drinking water target was met in 2010



Trends in the proportion of the global population using piped drinking water on premises, other improved drinking water sources, unimproved sources and surface water, 1990 -2012

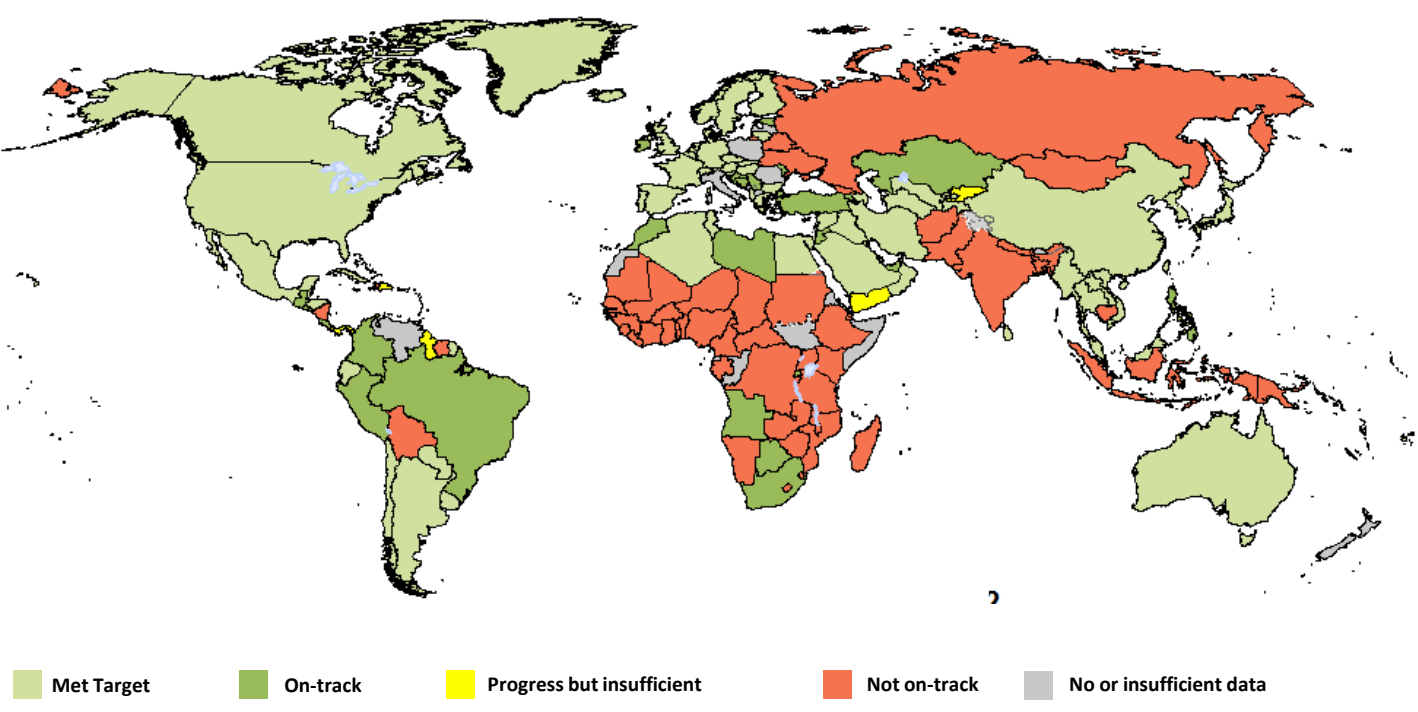
### Since 1990, drinking water coverage in the developing world has increased by 17 percentage points



Use of improved drinking water sources by MDG region in 2012, and percentage-point change 1990 -2012

# Progress towards the MDG sanitation and drinking water targets

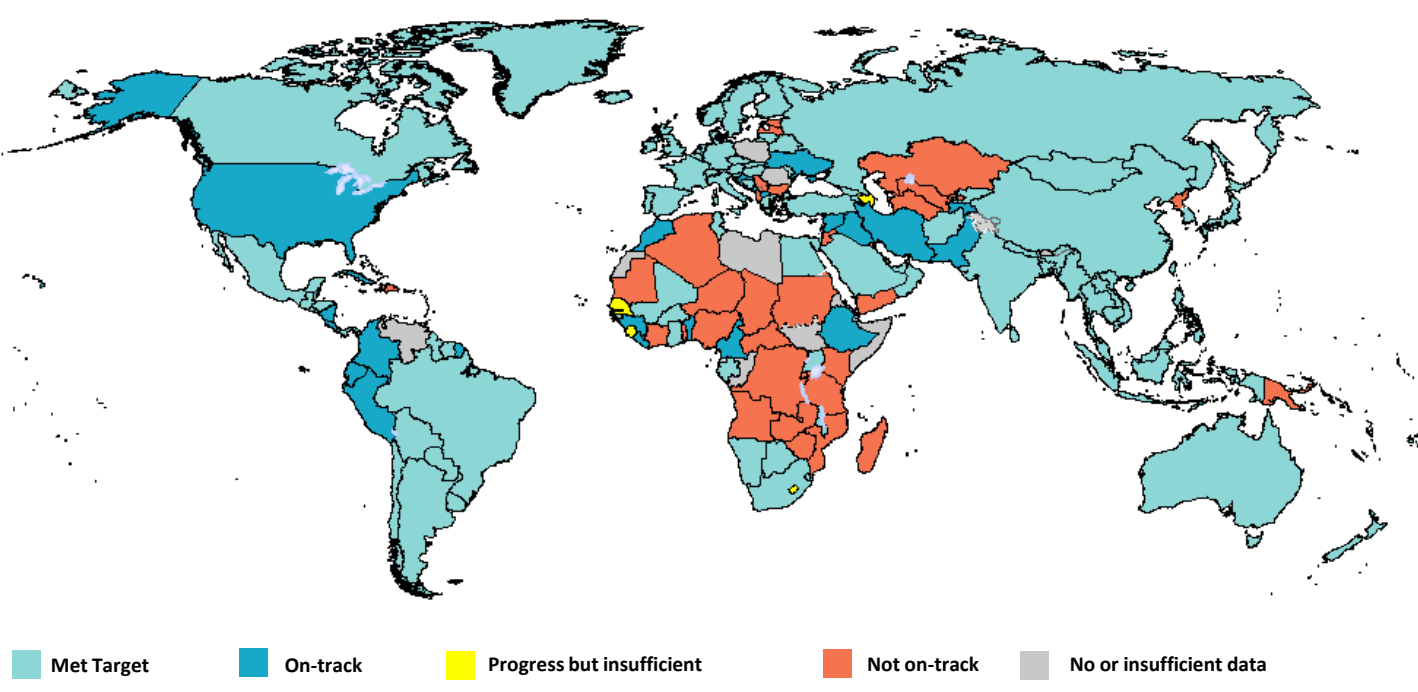
**77 countries have already met the MDG sanitation target, 29 are on track and, 79 are not on-track**



Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, 2012  
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014 Update

Note The boundaries and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNICEF or the World Health Organization

**116 countries have already met the MDG drinking water target, 31 are on track and, 45 are not on-track**

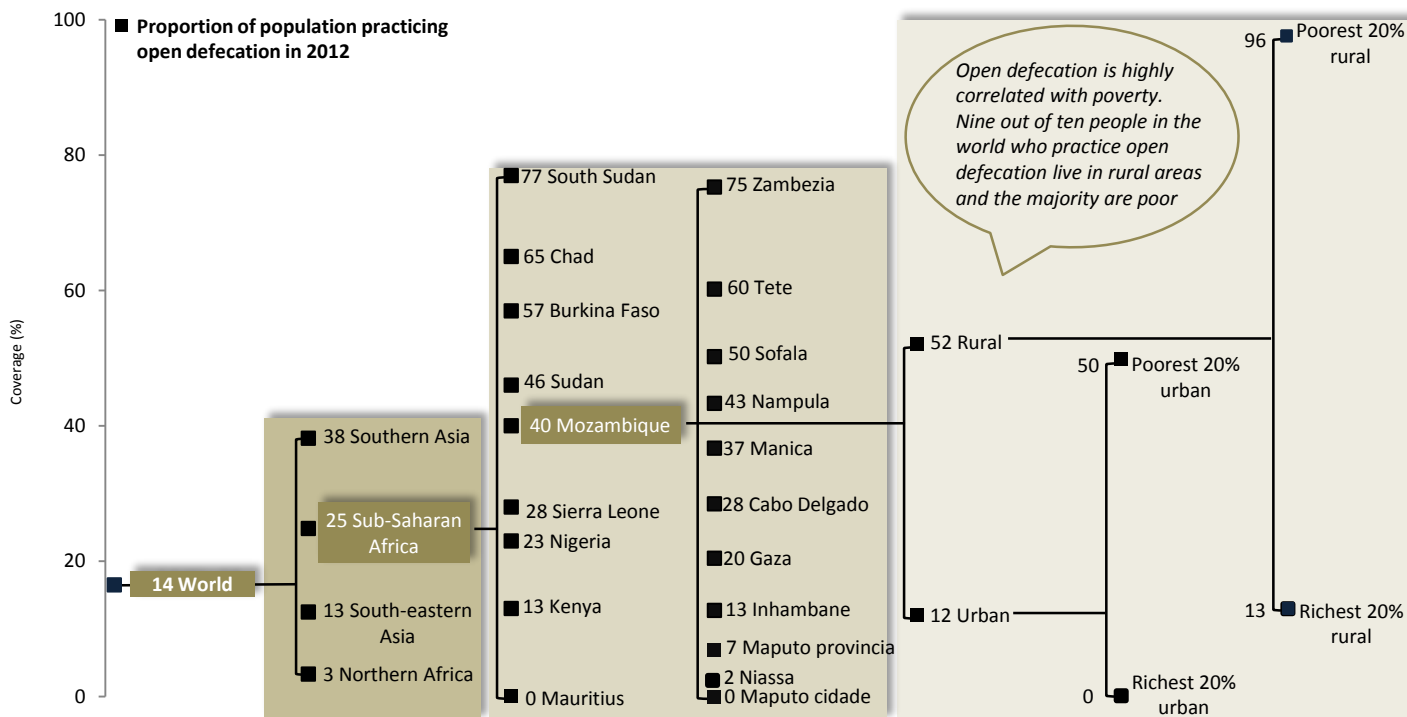


Progress towards the MDG drinking water target, 2012; Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014-Update

Global MDG target applied to countries, areas or territories. These assessments are preliminary; the final assessment will be made in 2015 for the final MDG report.  
Method: if 2012 estimate of improved drinking water or improved sanitation coverage is i) greater than or equal to the 2015 target or the 2012 coverage is greater than or equal to 99.5%: Met target; ii) within 3% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: On track; iii) within 3-7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: Progress insufficient; iv) >7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track or 2012 coverage ≤ 1990 coverage: Off track

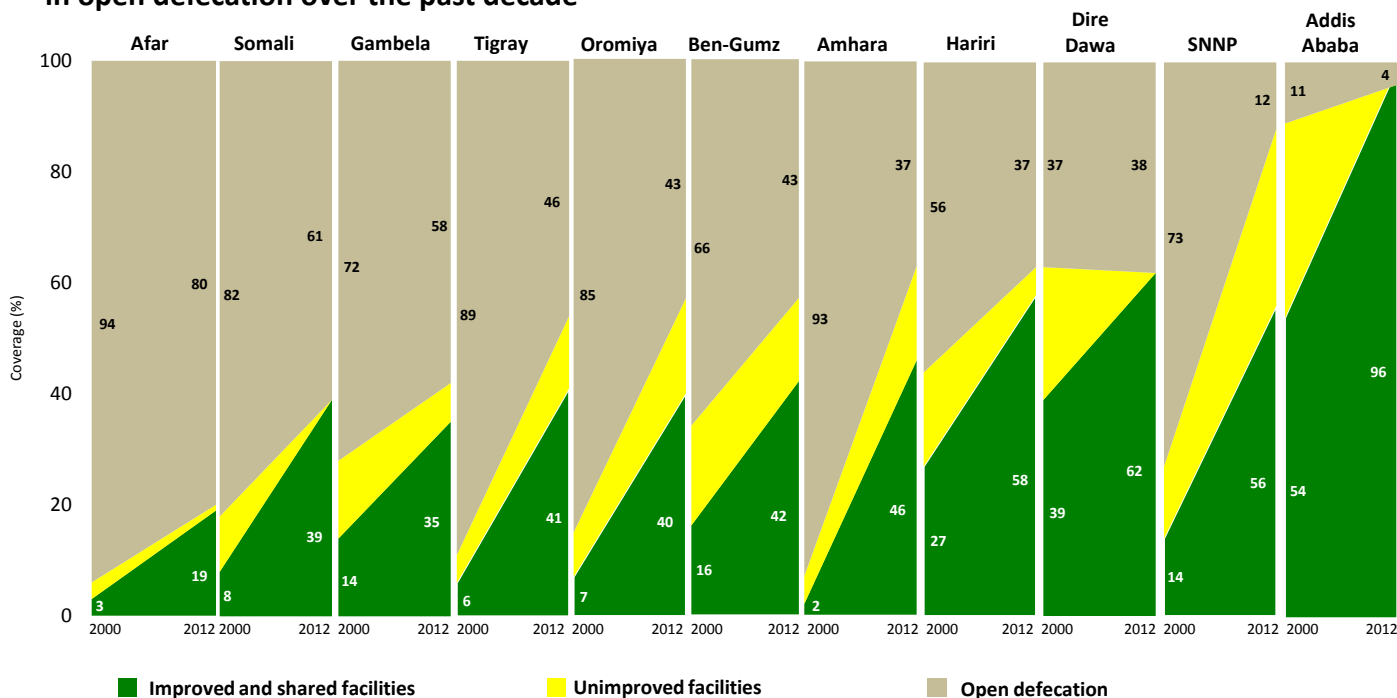
# Looking behind the averages to unmask disparities

An average of 40% open defecation in Mozambique masks the fact that among the poorest rural population open defecation is as high as 96%



2012 Proportion of population practicing open defecation in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, provinces of Mozambique, and urban and rural open defecation among poorest and richest households in Mozambique.  
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2014 Update and Mozambique DHS 2012

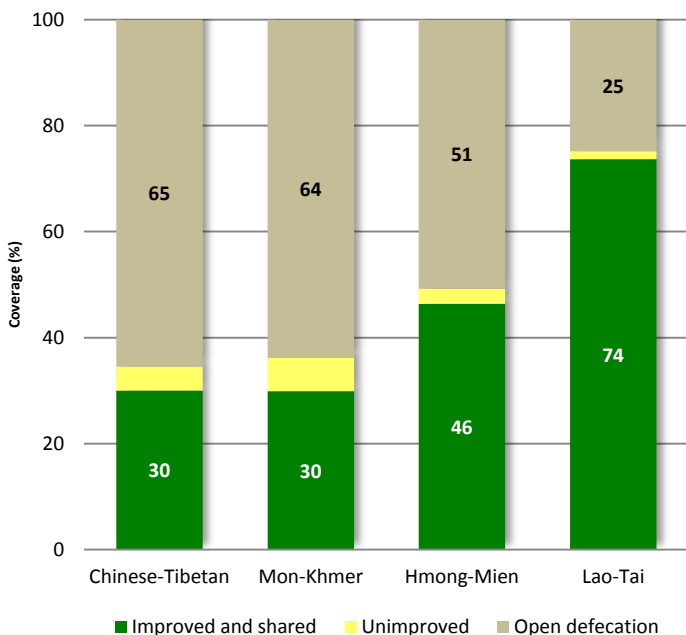
Ethiopia recorded equitable progress on sanitation across all its states and achieved a huge reduction in open defecation over the past decade



Ethiopia: Sanitation coverage trends for all states in Ethiopia, 2000 - 2012  
Source: Special tabulation by WHO/UNICEF JMP based on DHS 2000, DHS 2005 and, DHS 2011

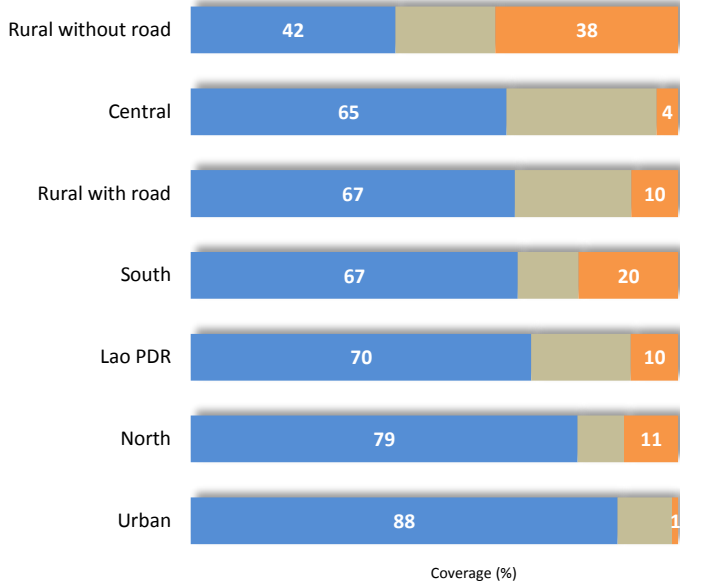
# Ethnic and geographical disparities

## Low sanitation coverage among ethnic groups suggests special measures are needed to target those left behind



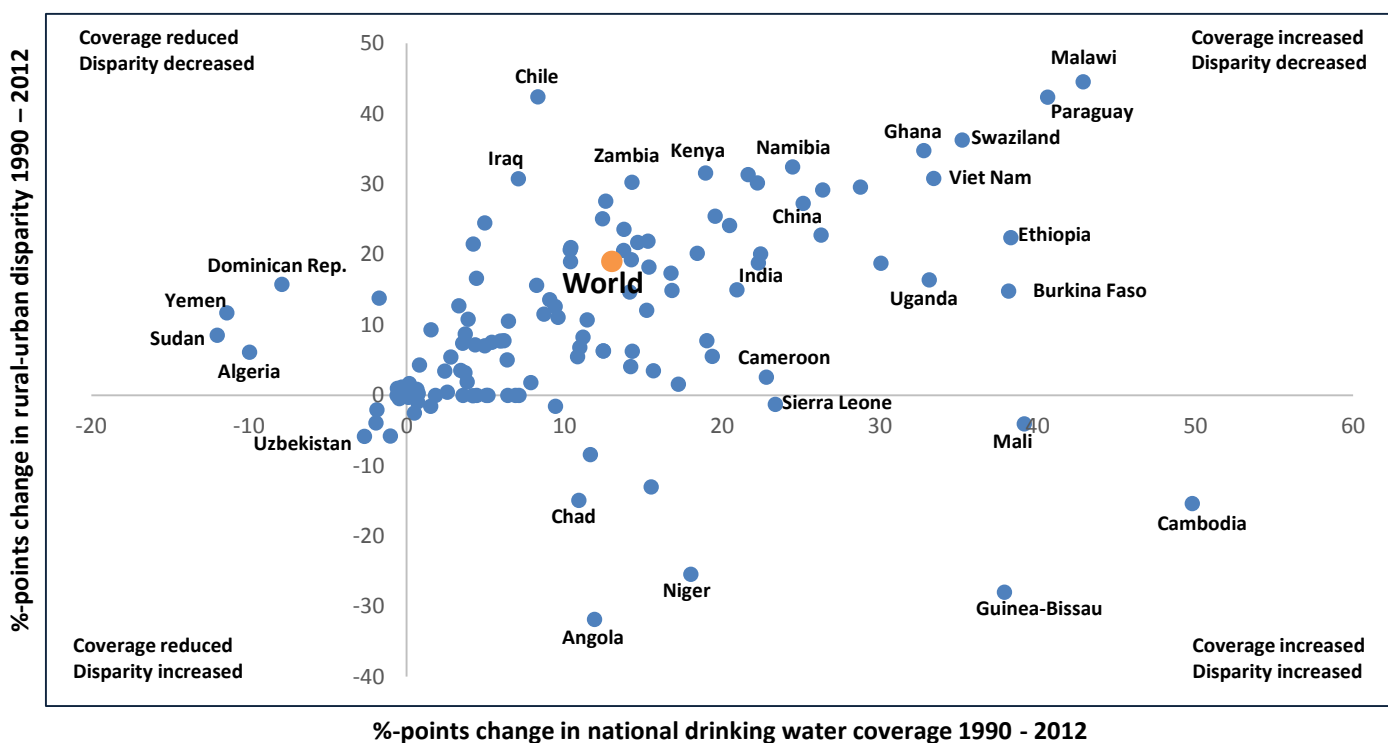
Sanitation coverage by ethnicity of the head of the household, Lao PDR 2011  
 Source for both graphs: Lao PDR: MICS 2011; The specificity of the Lao PDR MICS provides valuable insights into disparities in access and health outcomes and allows the government of Lao PDR to target marginalized and disadvantaged populations.

## Those who are easier to reach have higher access to basic services



Drinking water coverage by geographic regions, Lao PDR 2011

## In 87 countries drinking water coverage increased while rural-urban disparity in access decreased



Change in urban-rural disparity in drinking water coverage by change in national drinking water coverage for countries, areas and territories, 1990 - 2012  
 Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2014-Update