JMP - 2012 Update

A Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Africa

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The World has met the MDG drinking water target in 2010

Trends in global drinking water coverage, 1990-2010, projected to 2015
Since 1990, 2 billion people gained access to an improved drinking water supply.

Much remains to be done:

- Improved sources are not all “safe”
- 783 million still live without access to an improved source
- Huge disparities continue to exist
Only one in ten of the poorest in rural Sierra Leone have access to drinking water.

Region and country averages mask huge disparities.

Drinking water coverage in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa and urban/rural coverage among poorest and richest households in Sierra Leone (per cent).

Source: JMP 2012, and Sierra Leone DHS, 2008

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
If current trends continue the world will not meet the MDG sanitation target.

Trends in global sanitation coverage 1990-2010, projected to 2015

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
Progress in Africa

Since 1990:

- 322 million people gained access to an improved drinking water source (44,000 every day!)

- 189 million people gained access to sanitation (26,000 every day)

- Population growth in Africa of almost 400 million outpaced these gains

- As a result there are more people without access to drinking water and sanitation in 2010 than there were in 1990
Open Defecation rates declined by one-third

Drinking water and sanitation coverage trends, Africa, 1990 - 2010 (%)
Despite great progress the population without access to drinking water and sanitation increased.

Urban and rural population without access to drinking water and sanitation, Africa, 1990 and 2010 (millions)
Few countries met their MDG drinking water and sanitation targets; most are not on track

Progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target, Africa, 2010
Good progress, starting from a low base

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Proportion of current population that gained access 1995 - 2010</th>
<th>MDG progress assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>Comoros</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
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<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Behind the averages – the equity imperative

The poorest 60% are denied the comforts and health benefits associated with a piped drinking water supply on premises

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

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

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
Behind the averages – the equity imperative

The richest 20% of the urban population is six times more likely to have access to sanitation than the poorest 20% of the rural population.

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

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

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
Low-income non-fragile countries are among Africa’s best performers

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

- Africa has made a lot of progress in terms of drinking water and sanitation.

- Population growth and increasing urbanization pose a huge challenge in sustaining this progress.

- Huge inequalities persist.

- Several low-income countries have shown that good progress can be made.