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## Global statistics on access to Drinking Water and Sanitation

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### Issuers

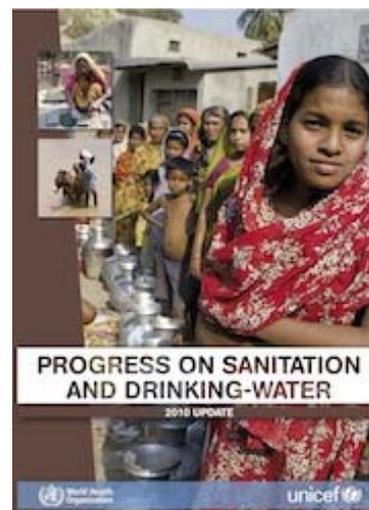
UN global statistics on access to Water and Sanitation are provided by the Joint Monitoring Programme [JMP] of WHO and UNICEF which builds on national surveys.

Their findings are available on the [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org) website and are regularly published and commented in JMP reports. The last release is dated March 2010. It provides information on development of access to water up to December 2008. It is available on

<http://www.wssinfo.org/resources/documents.html>

This data is used by many UN documents including the GLAAS report that provides broad information about the water and sanitation sector. The last GLAAS release is available on

[http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/glaas/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/)



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Global statistics are only available for a small number of indicators.

For access to water, they provide estimates of the population using:

- tapwater at home or in the immediate vicinity (including taps that do not deliver water continuously)
- “improved water sources” which is a condensed indicator used for tracking MDG progress. It measures essentially people who use a water source that cannot be contaminated by animals.

The number of people using tapwater that is available permanently (“running water”) is not available.

For access to sanitation, they provide estimates of the population using:

- “improved sanitation”, i.e. private sanitary toilets. This is the indicator used to track the sanitation MDG.
- sanitary toilet by sharing them with other families
- open defecation

The number of people who benefit from wastewater collection or treatment is not available.

### Findings

As reported by the last GLAAS report on page 12, the last statistics show that:

*“with the rapid urbanization that took place between 1990 and 2008, the urban population not using water from an improved source increased by 40 million, and the urban population not using improved sanitation increased by 260 million.”*