

# Access to Safe Drinking Water by Country, 1970-2008

## Description

Safe drinking water is one of the most basic human requirements. One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 is to reduce by half the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water. As a result, estimates of access to safe drinking water are a cornerstone of most international assessments of progress, or lack thereof, toward solving global and regional water problems.

Data are given here for the percent of urban, rural, and total populations, by country, with access to safe drinking water for 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1994, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2005, and 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. The World Health Organization (WHO) collected the data presented here over various periods. Most of the data presented were drawn from responses by national governments to WHO questionnaires. Participants in data collection include the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, which has continued sector monitoring and aims to support and strengthen the monitoring efforts of individual countries. The 40 largest countries in the developing world account for 90 percent of population in these regions. As a result, WHO spent extra effort to collect comprehensive data for these countries.

Data for 2000 and later reflect a significant change in definition. Data are now reported for populations without access to "improved" water supply. According to WHO, the following technologies were included in the assessment as representing "improved" water supply:

- Household connection
- Public standpipe
- Borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection

In comparison, "unimproved" drinking water sources refers to

- Unprotected well
- Unprotected spring

- Rivers or ponds
- Vendor-provided water
- Bottled water
- Tanker truck water

## Limitations

A review of water and sanitation coverage data from the 1980s and 1990s shows that the definition of safe, or improved, water supply and sanitation facilities differs from one country to another and for a given country over time. Indeed, some of the data from individual countries often showed rapid and implausible changes in the level of coverage from one assessment to the next. This indicates that some of the data are also unreliable, irrespective of the definition used. Countries used their own definitions of “rural” and “urban.”

For the 1996 data, two-thirds of the countries reporting indicated how they defined “access.” At the time, the definition most commonly centered on walking distance or time from household to water source, such as a public standpipe, which varied from 50 to 2,000 meters and 5 to 30 minutes. Definitions sometimes included considerations of quantity, with the acceptable limit ranging from 15 to 50 liters per capita per day. The WHO considers safe drinking water to be treated surface water or untreated water from protected springs, boreholes, and wells.

WHO assessments since 2000 have attempted to shift from gathering information from water providers to only including consumer-based information. The current approach uses household surveys in an effort to assess the actual use of facilities. “Reasonable access” was broadly defined as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from a source within one kilometer of the user’s dwelling. A drawback of this approach is that household surveys are not conducted regularly in many countries. Thus, direct comparisons between countries, and across time within the same country, are difficult. Direct comparisons are additionally complicated by the fact that these data hide disparities between regions and socioeconomic classes.

Access to water, as reported by WHO, does not imply that the level of service or quality of water is “adequate” or “safe.” The assessment questionnaire did not include any methodology for discounting coverage figures to allow for intermittence of supply or poor quality of the water supplies. However, the instructions stated that piped systems should not be considered “functioning” unless they were operating at over 50 percent capacity on a daily basis; and that hand pumps should not be considered functioning unless they were operating for at least 70 percent of the time with a lag between breakdown and repair not exceeding two weeks. These aspects were taken into consideration when estimating coverage for countries for which national surveys had not been conducted. More details of the methods used, and their limitations, can be found at [http://www.who.int/docstore/water\\_sanitation\\_health/Globassessment/GlobalTOC.htm](http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/Globassessment/GlobalTOC.htm).

## SOURCES

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DATA TABLE 3 Access to Safe Drinking Water by Country, 1970–2008

Region and Country	Fraction of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water																					
	URBAN						RURAL						TOTAL									
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2002	2004	2005	2008	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2002	2004	2005	2008
<b>AFRICA</b>	66	68	69	77								94	80	81	79	77	68	26	33	35	32	38
Algeria	84	100	85	73	69	34	70	75	54	60	10	15	20	15	40	40	39	38	50	53	85	
Angola																						
Benin	83	100	26	80	73	41	74	79	78	84	20	20	15	34	43	53	55	60	57	65	34	
Botswana	71	95		84	100		100	100	100	99	99	26	39	46	88		90	90	29	45	53	
Burkina Faso	35	50	27	43																		
Burundi	77	90	98	92	92	96	90	92	85	83	20	21	43	49	78	77	71	71	23	45	52	
Cameroon	77	43	42																			
Cape Verde	100	83		70	64	86	86	86	85		21	50	34	89	73	73	82		25	52	51	
Central African Republic	13	19	18	80	93	93	89	92			26	18	43	61	61	50	51		23	18	60	
Chad	47	43																	24	27	34	
Comoros																			96	94	86	
Congo, Democratic Rep.	63	81	42																51	46	58	
Egypt	33	38	52	68	37	89	83	82	80	4	12	21	24	23	26	29	29	28	11	19	32	
Eritrea	98																		71	72	77	
Djibouti	50	50																	43	45	90	
Equatorial Guinea	94	88																	84	90	64	
Eritrea																			32	95	43	
Ethiopia	61	58	69																46	57	60	
Gabon																			24	22	35	

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DATA TABLE 3 *continued*

AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
NORTH & CENTRAL													
Anguilla	60												60
Antigua and Barbuda		95	95	95	95								91
Aruba		100	100	100	99								91
Bahamas	100	100	100	98	99	98	98	12	13	75	86	86	97
Barbados	95	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	97
Belize	99	100	95	96	83	100	100	97	99	36	26	53	100
British Virgin Islands		100			98	98	98	100		100	69	82	94
Canada		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		98	98	100
Cayman Islands	100	98				95	95				99	99	99
Costa Rica	98	100	100		85	98	100	100	100	59	56	82	90
Cuba	82	96	100		96	99	95	95	96	15	28	40	72
Dominican Republic	72	88	85	82	74	83	98	97	89	14	27	34	33
Dominica					100	100	100	96		94	20	40	51
El Salvador	71	89	67	68	87	78	88	91	94	94	37	61	68
Grenada	100	100			97	97	97	96	97	47	77	73	76
Guadeloupe					94	98	98	98				94	93
Guatemala	88	85	90	72	92	97	99	99	97	98	12	14	43
Haiti	46	51	59	56	37	46	91	52	70	71	3	8	30
Honduras	99	99	93	56	85	81	97	99	95	95	10	13	40
Jamaica	100	100	55	99		81	98	98	98	48	79	46	93

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DATA TABLE 3 *continued*

Region and Country	Fraction of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water																																
	URBAN												RURAL																				
	TOTAL												TOTAL																				
1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2002	2004	2005	2008	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2002	2004	2005	2008	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2002	2004	2005	2008	
Martinique											100	100																					
Mexico	71	70	90	99	94	91	94	97	100	96	96	29	49	40	47	62	63	72	87	83	87	54	62	73	83	69	83	86	91	97	93	94	
Montserrat											100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Netherlands Antilles																																	
Nicaragua	58	100	67	76		81	95	93	90	97	98	16	14	6	11	27	59	65	63	66	68	35	56	39	48	61	79	81	79	83	85		
Panama	100	100	100	100		88	99	99	97	97	41	54	62	64		86	79	79	83	83	69	77	81	82	83	87	91	90	93	93			
Puerto Rico																																	
Saint Kitts											99	99	100	100																			
Saint Lucia											98	98	99	97																			
Saint Vincent																																	
Trinidad/Tobago	79	100	100	100	100		92	92	97	98	95	100	93	95	88		88	88	93	93	96	93	97	98	96		86	91	91	93	94		
Turks/Caicos Islands	87						100	100	97	98			68				100	100	100	98			77				100	100	98	98	98		
United States							100	100	100	100	100						100	100	100	94							100	100	100	99	99		
of America																																	
United States Virgin Islands																	100																
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>																																	
Argentina	69	76	61	63		85	97	98	98	98	12	26	17	17		30		80	80	56	66	54	56					79		96	96	97	
Bolivia	92	81	69	75	76	78	93	95	95	95	2	6	10	13	30	22	55	68	68	63	67	33	34	36	43	53	55	79	85	84	86		
Brazil	78	87	83	85	95	85	95	95	96	96	98	99	28	51	56	61	31	54	58	57	81	84	55	72	77	87	72	87	89	90	95	97	
Chile	67	78	100	98	94	99	100	100	99	99	13	28	17	29		37	66	59	58	75	75	56	70	84	87	85	94	95	95	96	96		
Colombia	88	86	93	100	87	88	98	99	99	99	28	33	73	76	82	48	73	71	71	73	73	63	64	86	86	76	91	92	93	92	92		
Ecuador	76	67	79	81	63	82	81	92	97	96	97	7	8	20	31	44	51	51	77	89	86	88	34	36	50	57	55	70	71	86	94	92	94
French Guiana						88	88	88	88	88																							
Guyana	100	100	100	100	100	90	98	83	83	96	98	63	75	60	65	71	45	91	83	90	93	75	84	72	76	81	61	94	83	83	92	94	
Paraguay	22	25	39	53	61	95	100	99	98	99	5	5	9	8	9		58	62	68	93	66	11	13	21	28	34	79	83	86	83	86	86	

*continues*

DATA TABLE 3 *continued*

<b>OCEANIA</b>											
American Samoa		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Australia		100	100	98	97	101	88	100	88	88	100
Cook Islands	99	100	100	98	98	97	101	15	56	66	69
Fiji	89	94	96	100	43	43	15	56	51	51	37
French Polynesia		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Guam			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kiribati	93	91	82	77	77	78	25	63	25	53	54
Marshall Islands		100		80	82	93	92	45	95	96	101
Micronesia		100		95	95	94	97	38	100	94	94
Nauru				89	88						
New Caledonia											
New Zealand				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Niue		0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northern Mariana Islands		100		98	98	98	98	0	97	97	100
Palau			100	100	79	79	78	97	20	94	98
Papua New Guinea	44	30	55	95	94	84	88	88	72	19	10
Pitcairn									15	20	17
Samoa	86	100	97	100	95	91	90	90	23	94	77
Solomon Islands	96		82	94	94	94	95		45	58	65
Tokelau				100					100	100	89
Tonga	100	100	86	99	92	100	100	100	53	71	70
Tuvalu		100		100	100	94	94	100	100	100	100
Vanuatu	65	95		63	85	86	95	95	53	54	94
Wallis and Futuna Islands									52	52	74
Western Samoa	97	75							94	67	94
<b>EUROPE</b>											
Albania			99	99	98	96			95	94	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina			99	100	100	100			96	97	98
Bulgaria		100	100	100					97	100	100
Estonia		100	99	99					99	97	97
										88	60
										79	83
									100	100	100
										69	100

continues

DATA TABLE 3 *continued*

		Fraction of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water																		
Region and Country		URBAN									RURAL									TOTAL
		1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2002	2004	2005	2008	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1994	2000	2004
Hungary		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Latvia		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	96	96	96	99	99	99	
Montenegro		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	96	96	96	98	98	98	
Netherlands		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Republic of Moldova		97	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	88	88	85	85	92	92	90	
Romania		91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	16	16	16	16	57	57	57	
Russian Federation		99	100	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	88	88	89	89	96	97	96	
Serbia		99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	
Serbia and Montenegro		99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	86	86	86	86	93	93	93	
Slovakia		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	99	100	100	
Ukraine		100	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	94	91	95	97	98	96	98	

The UN considers all European countries, except those shown, to have 100 percent water supply and sanitation coverage.

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