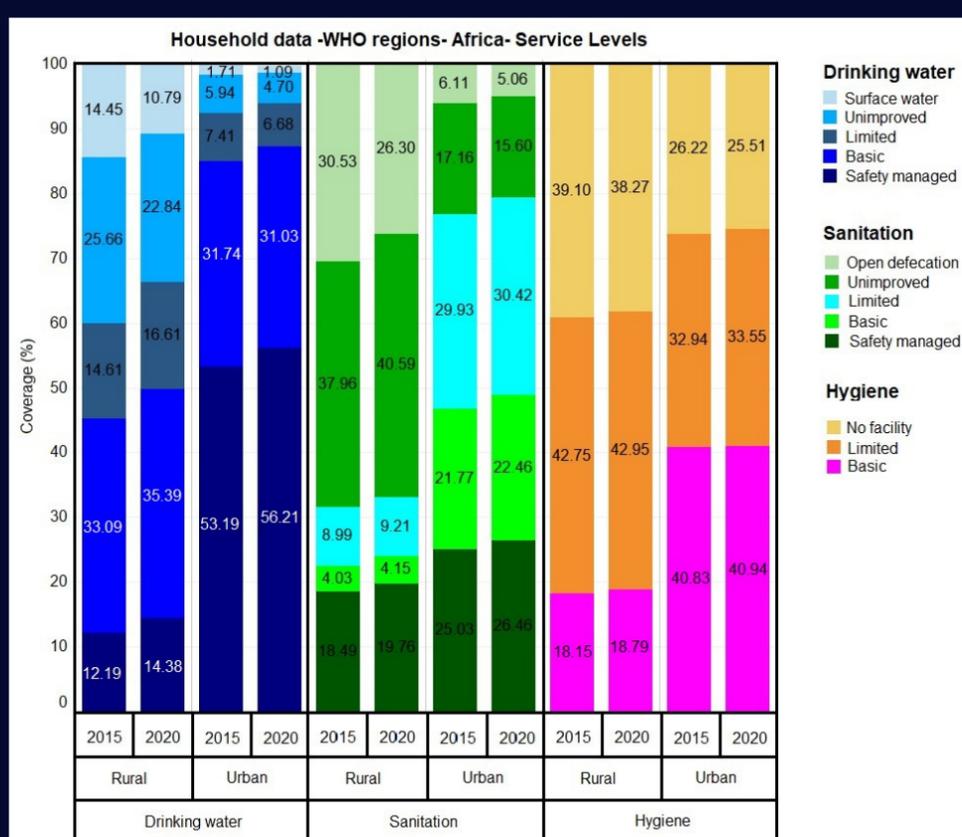


SDG 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Source: WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, 2021

ALTHOUGH THERE IS A POSITIVE TREND BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020 IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 6 GOAL TO "ENSURE THE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL," RURAL AREAS HAVE LESS ACCESS TO SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WATER SERVICES WHEN COMPARED TO URBAN AREAS.

POPULATION USING IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY



IN THE WHO AFRICAN REGION, 78% OF THE POPULATION HAS ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER FROM AN IMPROVED SOURCE, BUT THE FIGURES VARY CONSIDERABLY BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

66%

94%

ALTHOUGH 66% OF THE RURAL POPULATION HAS ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER, ONE-THIRD OF THE POPULATION DRINKS UNIMPROVED WATER. WORSE 11% OF THE RURAL POPULATION DRINK WATER DIRECTLY A RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL OR IRRIGATION CANAL

IN URBAN AREAS, 94% OF THE POPULATION HAS ACCESS TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER A SMALL MINORITY (4.7%) DRINK WATER FROM AN UNPROTECTED DUG WELL OR UNPROTECTED SPRING AND 1% OF THE URBAN POPULATION DRINK SURFACE WATER.

ACCESSIBILITY, AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER



ONLY 14% OF THE RURAL POPULATION HAS ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER ON PREMISES, COMPARED TO 57% OF THE URBAN POPULATION.



68% OF THE URBAN POPULATION HAS ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER WHEN NEEDED, COMPARED TO ONE IN TWO RURAL INHABITANTS (53%)



ONLY 36% OF DRINKING WATER IS FREE OF CONTAMINATION IN THE WHO AFRO REGION. HOWEVER, THE QUALITY DIFFERS DEPENDING ON WHETHER ONE IS IN AN URBAN AREA (56.5%) OR A RURAL AREA (24.83%).

Source: WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, 2021

HYGIENE



Source: WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, 2021



SANITATION

The WHO AFRO region has the *lowest rate of all regions for access to improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed of onsite or removed and treated offsite (22.6%)* and the *highest rate of population that has to defecate in the open air (17.2%)*



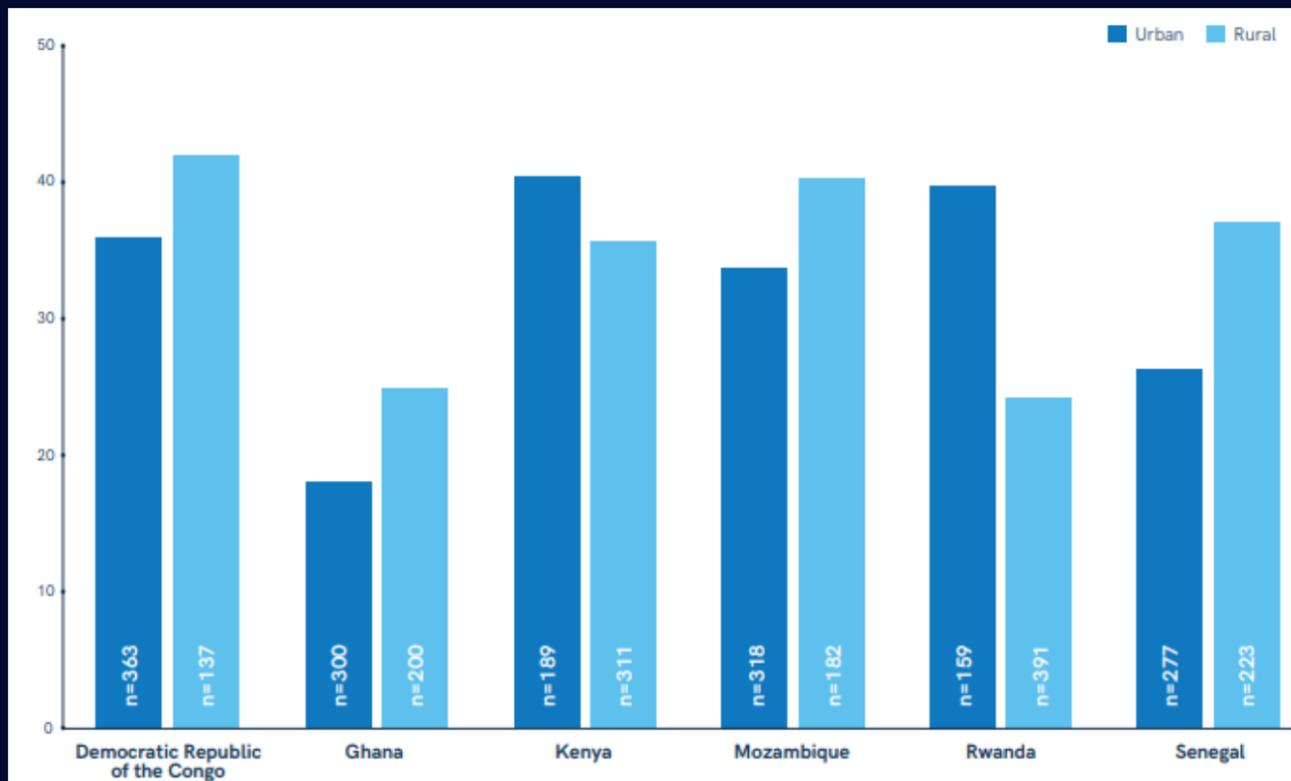
DISPARITY BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS



SOURCE: WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, 2021

WASH AND COVID-19

SAFE WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENIC CONDITIONS ARE ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT AND PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH DURING ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS, INCLUDING COVID-19. AMONG 3,000 RANDOMLY SELECTED RESPONDENTS IN SIX AFRICAN COUNTRIES, ABOUT ONE IN FOUR SAID THAT COVID-19 HAS MADE IT HARDER TO ACCESS CLEAN WATER.



SOURCE: USAID 2020 SYNTHESIS REPORT: ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE IN USAID HIGH PRIORITY AND STRATEGY-ALIGNED COUNTRIES <HTTPS://PDF.USAID.GOV/PDF_DOCS/PA00XDMX.PDF>

Individuals who answered "Yes" to the question "Has COVID-19 made it more difficult to access clean water? (%), August-October 2020

SOURCE: WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, 2021

HTTPS://AHO.AFRO.WHO.INT/