Key Facts by Country

New evidence from 18 countries around the world shows significant inequalities in water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services between rural and urban, poor and non-poor, and regions within countries.

Haiti
- Children in the bottom 20% (household income group) have **2.4x the risk** of contracting an enteric disease than children in the top 20%.

Panama
- Under a conditional cash transfer program, schools with better WASH services have lower dropout rates, esp. among girls.

Guatemala
- Only **33%** of indigenous populations have access to improved sanitation, compared to **70%** of non-indigenous populations.

Niger
- **90%** of rural Nigerians defecate in the open. **51%** don’t have access to improved water. But most donor funding for WASH goes to the urban areas.

Nigeria
- Access to piped water in urban areas declined from **32% in 1990 to 7% in 2015**.

Ecuador
- 42% of people in the bottom 40% lack access to improved sanitation, compared to only **17%** of the top 60%.

- Improved access to water in cities towers at **81%**, compared to only **31%** in rural areas.

Bangladesh
- 41% of improved water is contaminated with E. Coli at the source.

Mozambique
- 90% of underweight mothers only have access to unimproved sanitation.

Tanzania
- Within the first year of construction, **40%** of water points were reportedly not working.

Ethiopia
- Wealthier households in urban areas are **4 times more likely** to have piped water on premises than poorer households.

West Bank & Gaza
- Despite near universal access to piped water, access to non-contaminated improved sources of water averages only **10%** in Gaza.

Tajikistan
- Households in the Sughd region have piped water only **1 day per week**.

Pakistan
- District WASH budgets are not correlated to residents’ need and poverty level.

Indian
- 56% of the population in the top 20% (household income group) has access to piped water, compared to **6%** of the bottom 20%.

Yemen, Rep.
- 63% of the population in the top 20% (household income group) has access to piped water, compared to **35%** of the poorest.

Indonesia
- During the first 1,000 days of life, children are **11 percentage points** more likely to be stunted if living in communities with higher levels of open defecation.