

Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools



2015-2025

WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene





Front cover: A teacher helping learners wash their hands
at a WASH station at the Early Childhood Development
Center at Groupe Scolaire Murambi in Kigali, Rwanda.
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A student from Class 8th is the school's Cleanliness Minister. She is demonstrating the seven steps of handwashing for younger students at Khijidiya Primary School, Rajkot district, India.
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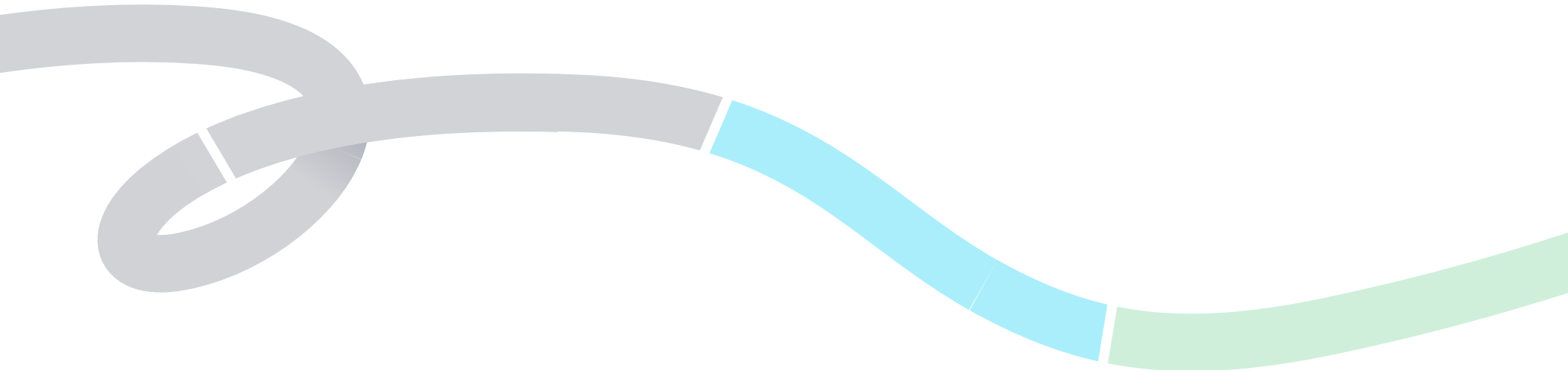


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Abbreviations

ARC	Average rate of change
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
G-SHPPS	Global School Health Policies and Practices Surveys
GLAAS	UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
GSHS	Global School Health Survey
HWISE	Household Water Insecurity Experiences Scale
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LDC	Least developed country
LLDC	Landlocked developing country
MHH	Menstrual health and hygiene
O&M	Operations and maintenance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SCH-WISE	School-WASH Insecurity Experiences Scale

SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small island developing States
SSP	School strategic plan
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
TSA	Three-Star Approach
UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	Ventilated improved pit
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WIP	WASH Improvement Plan
WPP	United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects
WWAP	UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme

Highlights | WASH in schools in 2025

Basic drinking water
Improved source
with water available

Basic sanitation
Improved facilities that
are single-sex and usable

Basic hygiene
Handwashing facilities
with soap and water available

Data coverage

Estimates were available for:

142

Countries

8

SDG regions



79% of global school-age population

Access to basic services

78% of schools

had basic drinking
water services

78

9

13

Basic Limited No service

School
level

Secondary **81%**

Primary **76%**

Region

High-income **>99%**

Low-income **54%**

Highly and
extremely fragile **53%**



4x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030

Estimates were available for:

146

Countries

8

SDG regions



67% of global school-age population

77% of schools

had basic
sanitation services

77

11

12

Basic Limited No service

School
level

Secondary **79%**

Primary **75%**

Region

High-income **99%**

Low-income **50%**

Highly and
extremely fragile **50%**



5x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030

Estimates were available for:

136

Countries

7

SDG regions



40% of global school-age population

72% of schools

had basic
hygiene services

72

9

18

Basic Limited No service

School
level

Secondary **72%**

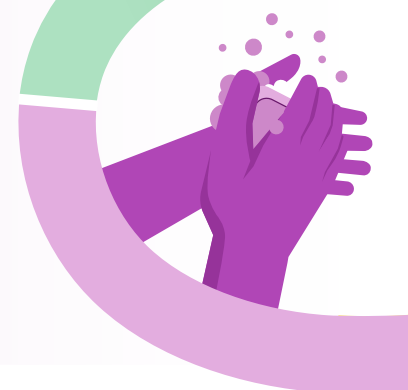
Primary **71%**

Region

High-income **>99%**

Low-income **35%**

Highly and
extremely fragile **45%**



4x increase acceleration needed for universal access by 2030

Basic drinking water

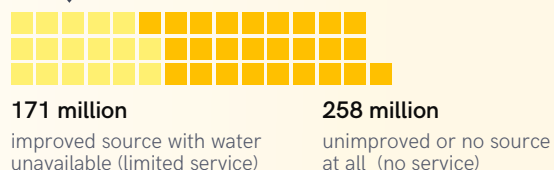
Basic sanitation

Basic hygiene

■ Limited service ■ No service

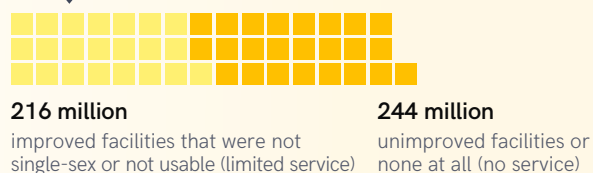
Lacking basic services

429 million school-age children lacked a basic drinking water service at their school



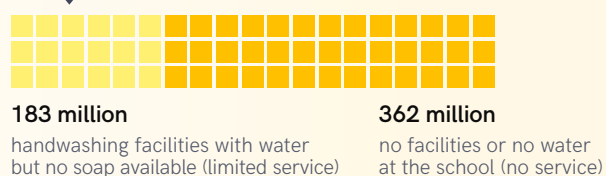
At current rates of progress, approximately **314 million children (16% of schools)** will still lack basic drinking water services in 2030

460 million school-age children lacked a basic sanitation service at their school



At current rates of progress, approximately **364 million children (19% of schools)** will still lack basic sanitation services in 2030

545 million school-age children lacked a basic hygiene service at their school



At current rates of progress, approximately **406 million children (21% of schools)** will still lack basic hygiene services in 2030

Monitoring WASH in schools beyond 2030

In light of the ongoing JMP review of monitoring advanced WASH in schools services, this report includes illustrative examples of indicators already being collected through national or global monitoring systems for each of the emerging priority themes identified in the review.

Monitoring advanced WASH in schools



Systems strengthening



Health promotion and practices



Facilities, operations and maintenance



Gender



Disabilities and small children



Experiences



Resilience, safety and greening



A teacher gives her student water at a Community Education Center in Río Tomebamba, Ecuador.
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Introduction

Global progress on WASH in schools

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) produces internationally comparable estimates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and is responsible for global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to WASH. The JMP releases updated estimates for WASH in households in odd years and updated estimates for WASH in schools and health care facilities in even years. This report presents updated country,¹ regional and global estimates for WASH in schools up to the year 2025. It includes examples of national data on additional indicators that could potentially be used for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools post-2030. It supersedes all previous JMP progress updates on WASH in schools (1, 2, 3, 4).

¹ The JMP tracks progress in 237 countries, areas and territories, including all United Nations Member States. As used in this report, the term 'countries' refers to countries, areas and territories. For further details see (<https://washdata.org>).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes global goals for water and sanitation and for education (5). Goal 4 aims to ensure 'inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning' and includes targets to build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and provide safe and effective learning environments for all (4.a). This includes providing all schools with access to electricity, computers, the internet, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, and basic WASH services (4.a.1). Goal 6 aims to 'ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all' and includes targets for universal access to safe drinking water (6.1), sanitation and hygiene (6.2) for all.

The JMP uses service ladders to benchmark and compare progress on WASH in schools across countries (Figure 1). These are designed to track progress towards a basic level of service, which is the indicator used for global monitoring of SDG targets for WASH in schools. While the basic service indicators



A girl washes her hands at school in Kon Va village, Kratie province, Cambodia.
© UNICEF Cambodia/2025/Cristyn Lloyd

are universally relevant, they do not capture all aspects of WASH services that are important for a safe and inclusive learning environment. The JMP aims to highlight examples of other relevant indicators from national monitoring systems and will consider reporting on additional service levels in future. This report includes a section describing the JMP’s ongoing review of options for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools and presents some illustrative examples of indicators that go beyond basic service levels and could potentially be integrated into global frameworks for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools post-2030.

For the purposes of SDG monitoring, a basic drinking water service means schools have access to an improved water source from which water is available, a basic sanitation service means schools have improved sanitation facilities that are single-sex and usable,² and a basic hygiene service means schools have handwashing facilities with soap and water available at the time of the survey. The JMP service ladders also distinguish between schools providing a limited service that does not fully meet the criteria for a basic service and schools that provide no service at all (Figure 1).

² Pre-primary schools must have improved sanitation facilities that are usable, but they do not need to be single-sex. Facilities are considered usable if they are available to students (doors are unlocked or a key is available at all times), functional (the toilet is not broken, the toilet hole is not blocked, and water is available for flush/pour-flush toilets) and private (there are closable doors that lock from the inside and no large gaps in the structure).

Service ladders for WASH in schools

Service level	Drinking water	Sanitation	Hygiene
Basic service	Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of the survey	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey	Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey
Limited service	Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey	Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey	Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
No service	Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school	Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school	No handwashing facilities or no water available at the school

Note: Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. Improved facilities include wet sanitation technologies such as flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines, and dry sanitation technologies such as ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets, and pit latrines with a slab or platform. Handwashing facilities include sinks with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water.

Figure 1 SDG service ladders for WASH in schools

This update assesses progress on WASH in schools between 2015 and 2025, which represents the first decade of the SDG period. It shows that, with just five years remaining, the world is not on track to achieve universal access (>99%) to basic WASH services in schools by 2030 (Figure 2). Achieving the SDG target of universal coverage will require a fourfold increase in the current rate of progress on basic drinking water, a fivefold increase in progress on basic sanitation, and a fourfold increase in progress on basic hygiene. Based on current trajectories, around 84% of schools will have basic water services, 81%

will have basic sanitation services and only 79% will have basic hygiene services in 2030. At the end of SDG period, 10% of schools will still have no water service, 7% will have no sanitation service and 12% will have no hygiene service.

Global availability of data on WASH in schools has increased steadily since the publication of the JMP global baseline report in 2018 (1). The total number of countries, areas and territories with estimates has increased with each subsequent update (Figure 3). The proportion of the population for which estimates are available

Achieving universal access by 2030 will require significant acceleration in current rates of progress

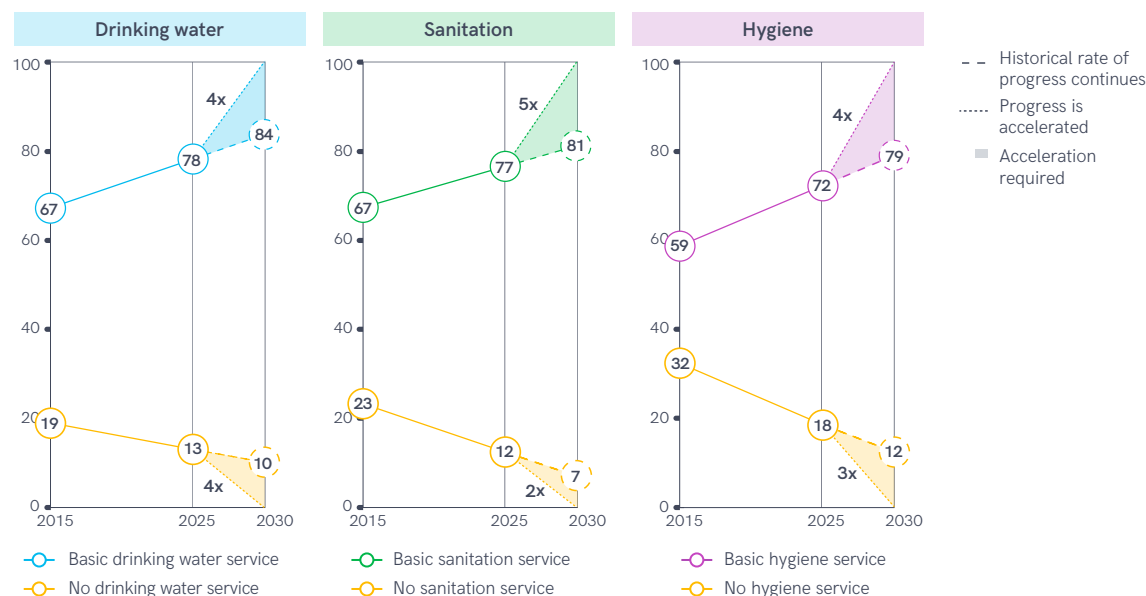


Figure 2 Proportion of schools with WASH services 2015–2025, and acceleration required to meet targets by 2030 (%)

has also increased for basic drinking water and sanitation in schools, but in this report, population coverage for basic hygiene has dropped due to ageing data for India. The JMP reports regional and global estimates for WASH in schools when data are available for at least 30% of the relevant regional or global population.

The number of countries with estimates for basic drinking water in schools has increased by half, from 92 in 2018 to 142 in 2026, and school-age population coverage has risen from 51% to 79%. There has also been a significant increase in the

number of countries with estimates for primary schools (from 79 to 128) and secondary schools (from 71 to 127). The number of countries with estimates for pre-primary has increased fourfold (from 5 to 19) but this still only represents 26% of the relevant school-age population which is insufficient to produce a global estimate. By 2026, relatively few countries had disaggregated data for urban (24) and rural (25) schools, and while population coverage has risen for both since 2024 it is only high enough to allow a global estimate for rural (46%) and not urban (29%).

Data availability for basic sanitation has increased from 101 to 146 countries, rising from 54% to 67% of the global school-age population. Population coverage is now equally high for primary (63%) and secondary (61%) schools but remains much lower for pre-primary (23%). While more countries have data for urban (35) than for rural (26), the former only represent 38% of the school-age population whereas the latter represent 49%. Both meet the 30% threshold for global estimates.

Between 2018 and 2026, the number of countries with estimates for basic hygiene increased by two thirds (from 81 to 136), but since the 2024 update, population coverage has decreased from 62% to 40%. This is primarily due to the lack of recent national data for India, which means the JMP can only produce estimates for basic hygiene services in India up to the year 2024. Since the first report in 2018, the number of countries with estimates for primary and secondary schools has nearly doubled (from 71 to 125 in primary and from 67 to 126 in secondary) and these now represent 40% and 42% of the school-age population, respectively. Data coverage for basic hygiene in pre-primary schools remains very low and has been declining since the 2022 update. The number of countries with disaggregated data for rural and urban schools has also been decreasing since the 2022 update. This underlines the importance of continuous national data collection for estimating the national, regional and global status of WASH in schools.

Global data availability for WASH in schools has increased steadily during the SDG period

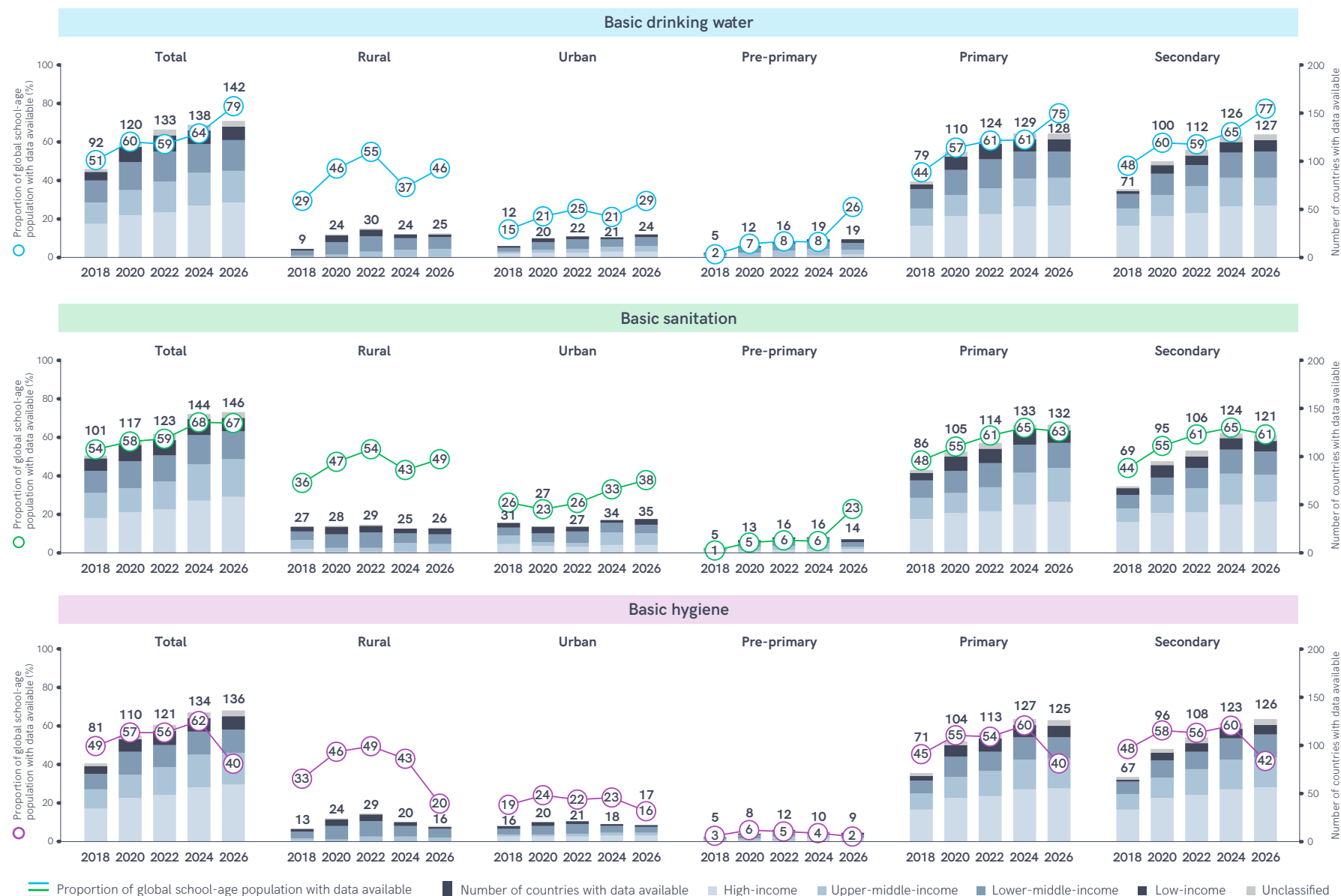


Figure 3 Proportion of school-age population and number of countries with estimates available in JMP progress updates 2018–2026, by income group

Box 1 Benchmarking rates of change required to achieve universal access

As the final five years of the SDG period begin, there is growing interest in benchmarking the effort required to achieve national and global targets by 2030. Figure 4 shows the difference between the average rate of change (ARC) since 2015 and that required to reach universal (>99%) coverage by 2030. Although high-income countries have progressed more slowly than other income groups, the gap between current and required rates of change is less than 1 % pt/yr for water, sanitation and hygiene. The gaps are smaller for upper-middle-income (0.8–1.9 % pts/yr) than for lower-middle-income countries (2.3–6.1 % pts/yr) and are greatest for low-income countries (8.3–11.6 % pts/yr).

Since the start of the SDG period, upper-middle-income countries have recorded the fastest progress in sanitation (1.8 % pts/yr) and hygiene (2.1 % pts/yr) while lower-middle-income countries have recorded the fastest progress in water services (2.3 % pts/yr). Low-income countries have progressed faster on hygiene than on water and sanitation, but the gap between recent and required rates is greatest for basic hygiene (11.6 % pts).

Achieving universal coverage of basic hygiene in schools by 2030 would require low-income countries to progress six times faster than the current rate of progress among upper-middle-income countries. Such rates of acceleration are highly unlikely to be achieved in practice.

This underscores the importance of setting ambitious but realistic national SDG targets that consider country context and the historical rates of change achieved by countries in similar economic or geographic groups.

Middle-income countries have achieved the fastest rates of change during the SDG period

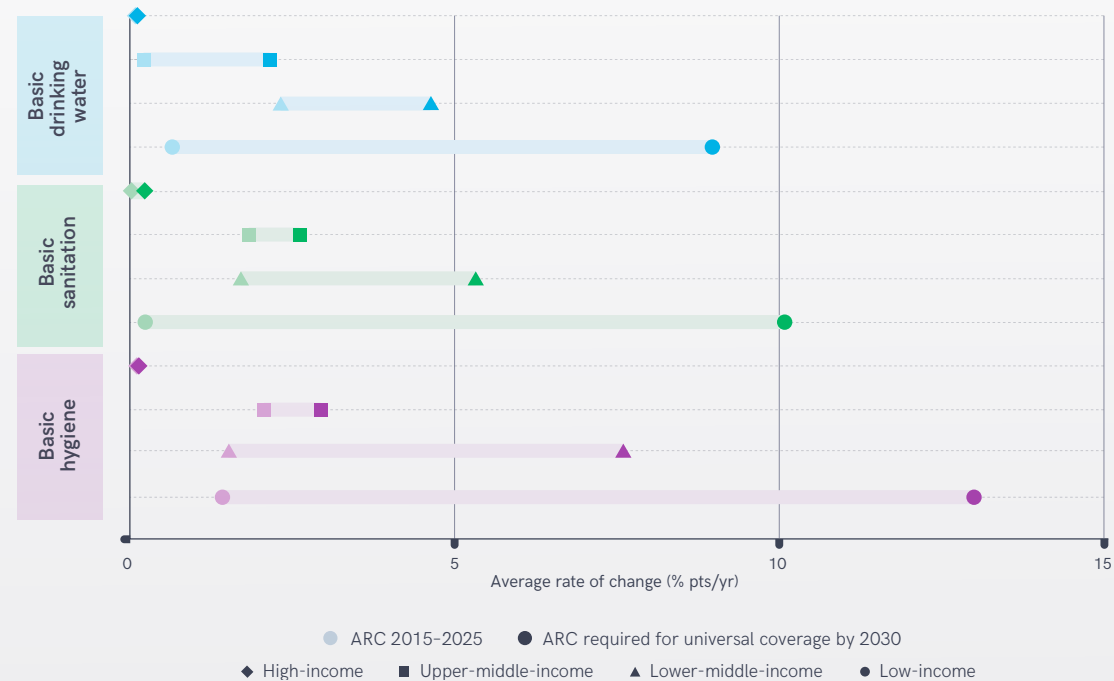


Figure 4

Average rate of change 2015–2025 in basic drinking water, basic sanitation and basic hygiene by income group, and required average rate of change for universal access by 2030 (% pts/yr)



A student shows a glass of filtered water at a junior high school in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.
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Section 2

Progress on drinking water in schools

Key messages

In 2025

- A total of 142 countries and all SDG regions had estimates for basic drinking water services in schools, representing 79% of the global school-age population.
- There were basic drinking water services (improved source with water available at the time of the survey) at 78% of schools, 9% had limited services (improved source with water unavailable) and 13% had no service (unimproved source or no source at all).
- A total of 429 million school-age children lacked a basic drinking water service at their school, including 171 million whose school had an improved source with no water available, and 258 million whose school still had no water service.
- Only half (54%) of schools in low-income countries had basic water services, compared with >99% of schools in high-income countries (53% in highly and extremely fragile contexts).³
- Sub-Saharan Africa (46%) was the only SDG region where less than half of schools had basic drinking water services.
- Three out of four primary schools (76%) and four out of five secondary schools (81%) had basic drinking water services. There were insufficient data to generate global estimates for pre-primary schools.
- Nearly three out of five school-age children without a basic drinking water service at their school (250 million) lived in sub-Saharan Africa, and nearly a fifth (77 million) lived in Central and Southern Asia.
- Achieving universal access to basic drinking water services in schools by 2030 would require a fourfold increase in the current rate of progress. At the current rate of progress, the world will only reach 84% coverage by 2030, leaving approximately 314 million school-age children⁴ without a basic drinking water service at their school in 2030.

³ See [Annex 2](#) for the regional groupings used in this report.

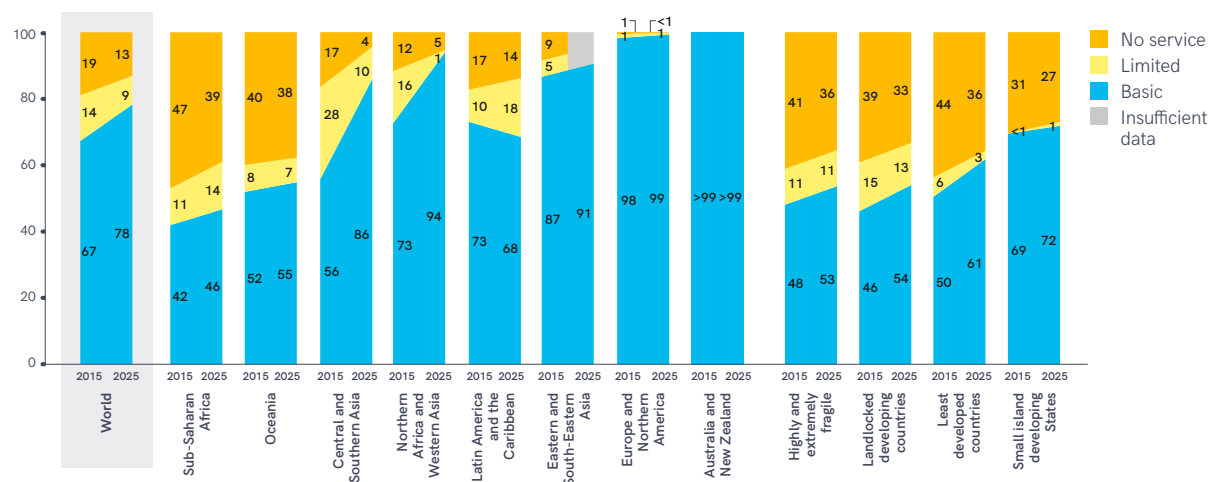
⁴ UNICEF projections based on World Population Prospects 2024 projections (by age and gender) and UNESCO Institute of Statistics country estimates for the school entrance age and durations.

Basic water service

During the first 10 years of the SDG period (2015–2025), the global population of school-age children increased by over 100 million, from 1.85 billion to 1.96 billion. Over the same period, global coverage of basic drinking water in schools increased from 67% to 78%. This represents an average rate of change of 1.1 % pts/yr. The school-age population with a basic service increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The proportion with a limited service decreased from 14% to 9%, but the proportion with no service declined more slowly from 19% to 13%. Trend estimates are now available for all SDG regions. It is estimated that Australia and New Zealand and Europe and Northern America have already reached universal coverage (>99%), although data are not available for all countries in either region. Since 2015, coverage has increased slowly in sub-Saharan Africa (from 42% to 47%), in Oceania (from 52% to 55%) and in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (from 87% to 91%). Coverage has increased more rapidly in Central and Southern Asia (from 56% to 86%) and in Northern Africa and Western Asia (from 73% to 94%), while in Latin America and the Caribbean, coverage has decreased from 73% to 68%. In landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and highly or extremely fragile contexts, coverage increased steadily but was still below 60% in 2025 (Figure 5).

By 2025, 142 countries, representing 79% of the global school-age population, had estimates available for basic drinking water services in schools.

78% of schools had a basic water service but regional coverage varied widely in 2025



Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Figure 5 Proportion of schools with drinking water services, by region, 2015 and 2025 (%)

73 out of 142 countries with estimates for basic drinking water had achieved >99% coverage by 2025

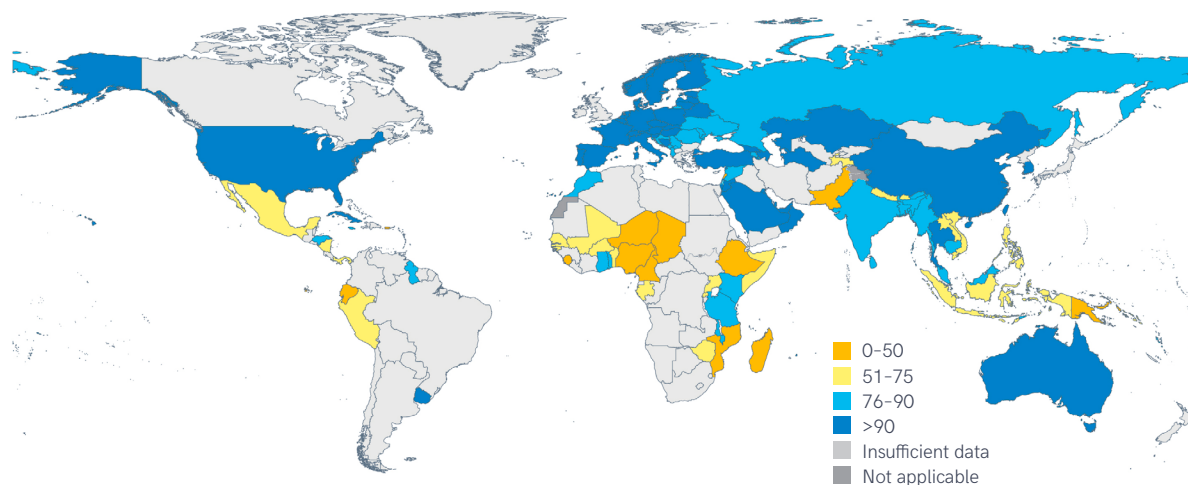


Figure 6 Proportion of schools with basic drinking water services, 2025 (%)

Among these, coverage was >75% in 106 countries, >90% in 90 countries, and 73 countries had achieved universal coverage (>99%). Four out of 10 countries with universal access were in two SDG regions: Australia and New Zealand and Europe and Northern America. In 2025, there were still 12 countries with <50% coverage; two thirds of these were in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 6).

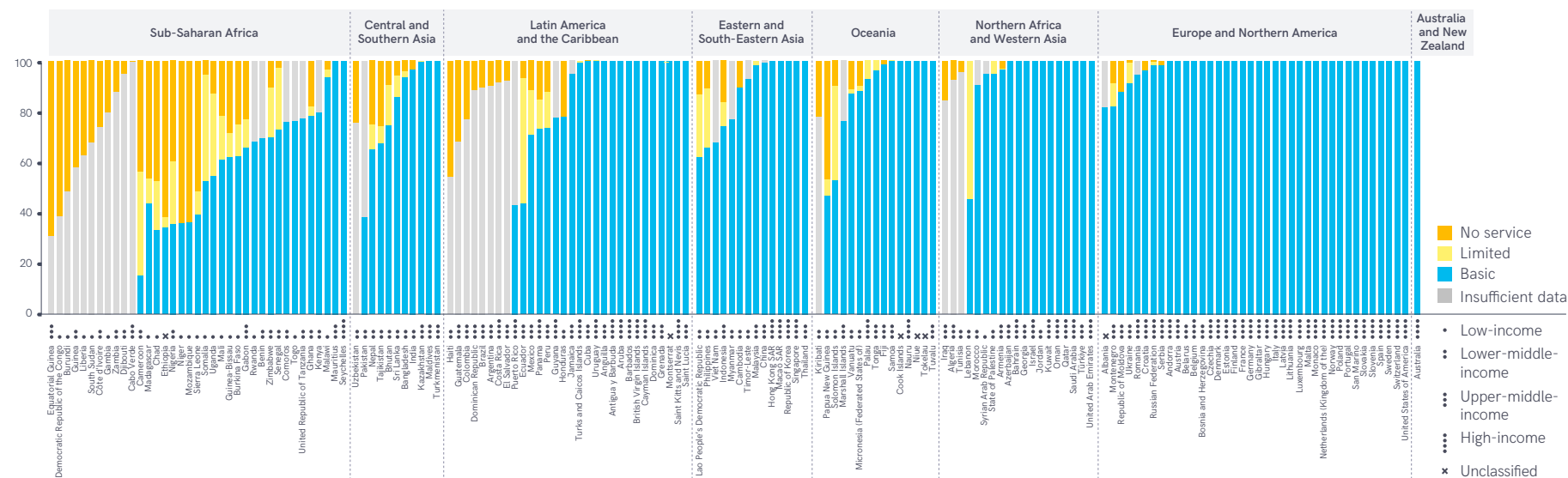
Drinking water service levels in schools varied widely between countries in 2025 (Figure 7). Coverage of basic drinking water ranged from >99% in some countries to just 15% in Cameroon. Panama (73%) and Puerto Rico (43%)

were the only high-income countries where coverage did not exceed 75%. Five of the eight SDG regions still contained at least one country where less than half the schools had basic water services. There were 28 countries with data on the proportion of schools with no service but insufficient data to determine how many met the criteria for a basic or limited service (shown in grey). In 15 countries, over one third of schools had no drinking water service. These included Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger and Sierra Leone, where more than half the schools still had no service. And in 11 countries, at least one

in five schools had a limited service, including Cameroon, Ecuador, Lebanon, Solomon Islands, Somalia and Uganda, where more than one in three schools had an improved source but no water available at the time of the survey.

Two thirds of the way through the SDG period, many countries now have sufficient data to estimate trends and rates of change. Figure 8 shows country coverage of basic drinking water services in 2025 and average rates of change between 2015 and 2025. Among the 62 countries with trend data available, 30 have increased coverage by >1 % pt/yr and 10 countries by >3 % pts/yr, but in 8 countries, coverage has decreased.

Drinking water service levels in schools varied widely between countries in 2025



* WHO reports refer to 'occupied Palestinian territory (including east Jerusalem)'. **Note:** Countries without estimates (100% insufficient data) are not shown.

Figure 7 Proportion of schools with drinking water services, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

If current rates of change continue, 28 countries are on track to reach universal coverage (>99%) by 2030, but the majority are progressing too slowly. India, Panama, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo and Tuvalu all increased coverage by >4 % pts/yr, demonstrating that rapid progress is possible. But while Philippines has doubled coverage, from 32% in 2015 to 66% in 2025, this rate of change is still not sufficient to achieve universal coverage by 2030. Over the same period, Benin (3.5 % pts/yr) has increased coverage at a faster rate than Malawi (1.9 % pts/yr), but the latter has much higher coverage and is therefore on track to achieve universal coverage by 2030.

All SDG regions have sufficient data to estimate trends between 2015 and 2025. These can be extrapolated to illustrate current regional trajectories and acceleration required to achieve universal coverage (>99%) by 2030 (Figure 9). At the current rate of progress, the world will only reach 84% coverage, leaving approximately 283 million school-age children without basic drinking water at their school at the end of the SDG period. Australia and New Zealand and Europe and Northern America had already reached universal coverage by 2025 and are therefore considered on track.

28 out of 62 countries with trend data for basic drinking water in schools are on track to achieve universal coverage by 2030

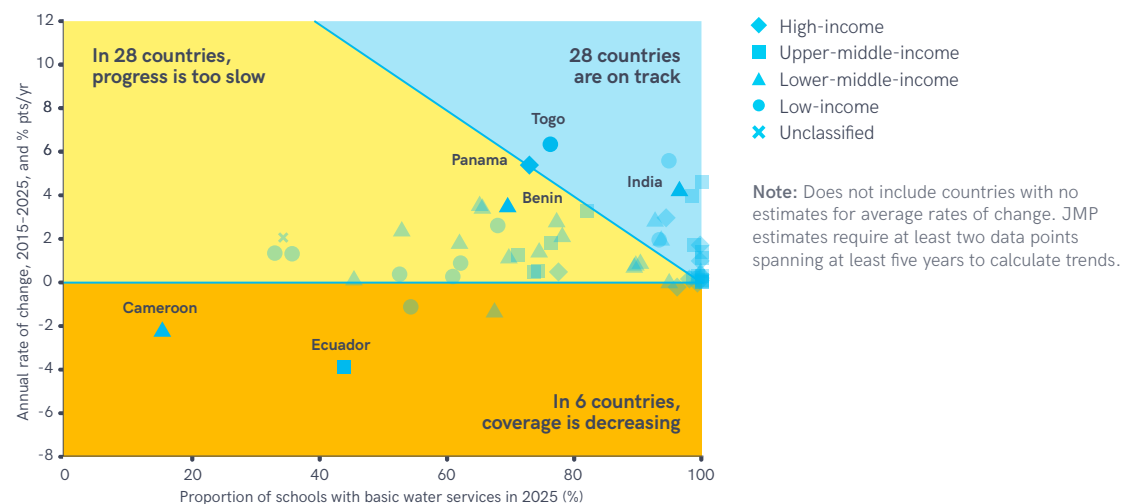


Figure 8 Progress on basic drinking water services in schools among countries with data on trends, 2015–2025, by income group



Usman, 12 years old, fetches clean tap water in Galadanchi Primary School in Dutse LGA, northwest Nigeria.
© UNICEF/UN0880028/Aliyu

Central and Southern Asia has achieved the fastest increase in regional coverage (3 % pts/yr); if this continues, it will reach universal coverage around 2029. Northern Africa and Western Asia has increased coverage by 2.2 % pts/yr and is also on track to achieve universal coverage by 2030, but all other regions are progressing too slowly and coverage in Latin America and the Caribbean has declined. To reach the target, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia would need to increase coverage five times faster at 1.9 % pts/yr. The rates that would be required in Oceania (9 % pts/yr) and sub-Saharan Africa (10.7 % pts/yr) are higher than those observed in any other region since 2015.

At the current rate of progress, almost half the schools in sub-Saharan Africa and two out of five schools in Oceania will still lack a basic water service in 2030.

In countries yet to achieve universal coverage (>99%), where data are disaggregated by rural and urban and by school level, it is possible to analyse subnational inequalities in coverage of basic drinking water (Figure 10). Among the 50 countries with data disaggregated by school level, significant gaps in coverage were observed between pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in 2025. In 38 countries, coverage was higher

in secondary than in primary schools, but pre-primary coverage varied widely. Secondary coverage was at least 10 % pts higher than primary coverage in 15 countries, including 5 countries where it was at least 20 % pts higher. Mozambique had a 43 % pt gap between primary (29%) and secondary (72%). Benin and Ethiopia both had gaps of 30% pts, although primary coverage was significantly higher in the former (56%) than the latter (30%). Chad was the only country with a gap of at least 20 % pts where coverage was below 50% in both primary (27%) and secondary (49%) schools.

In 20 countries, coverage was higher in primary than secondary, but Burkina Faso (25 % pts) and Pakistan (20 % pts) were the only countries with a gap of at least 20 % pts and Guyana, Niger, Puerto Rico and Viet Nam were the only other countries with gaps exceeding 10 % pts.

In nine countries, pre-primary coverage was higher than primary, with the largest gaps observed in Ecuador (53 % pts) and Chad (51 % pts). Pre-primary coverage was lower than primary coverage in seven countries, but Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Papua New Guinea were the only countries with gaps exceeding 10 % pts. By contrast, there was little difference between school levels in Armenia, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Peru and Ukraine, where the gaps between pre-primary, primary and secondary did not exceed 5 % pts.

Three out of eight SDG regions are on track to achieve universal coverage of basic drinking water in schools by 2030

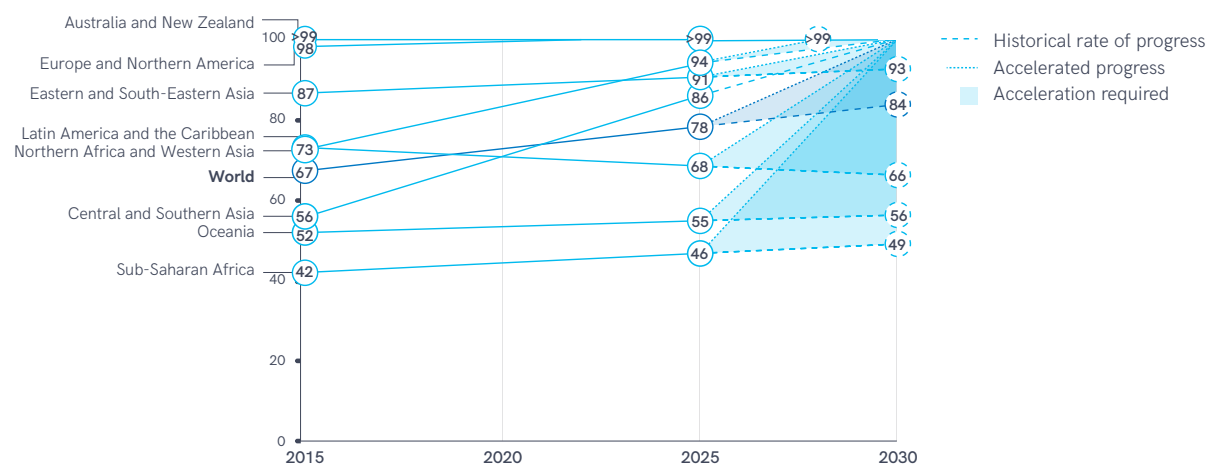
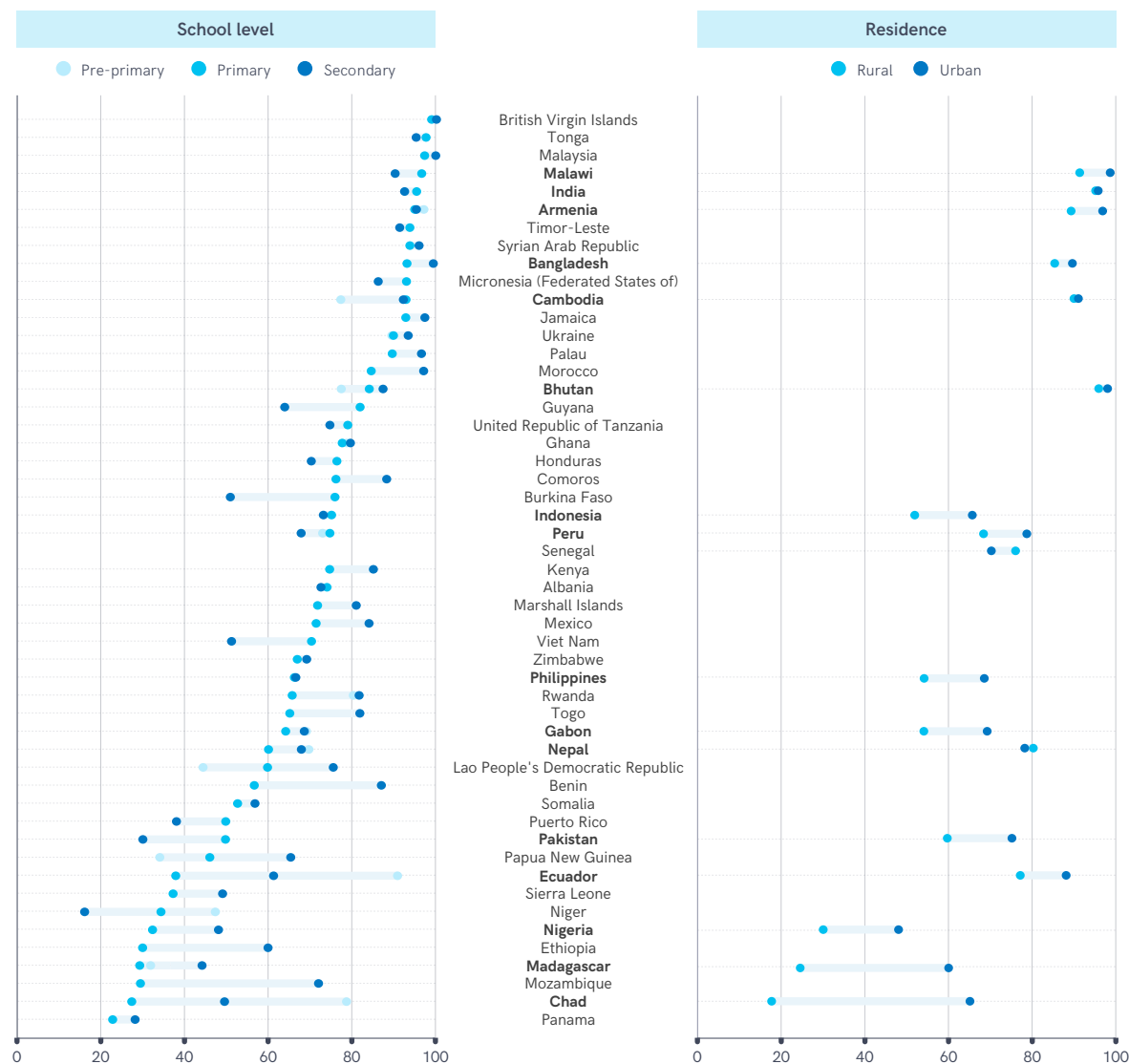


Figure 9 Progress on basic drinking water services in schools, by SDG region, 2015–2025 (%), and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030

Inequalities in basic water coverage persist between school levels and between rural and urban



Notes: Excludes countries with >99% in both primary and secondary and with only one estimate among three school levels or among rural and urban. Countries in bold have estimates for both school levels and residence.

Figure 10 Proportion of schools with basic water services, by country, school level and residence, 2025 (%)

In 2025, 18 countries had estimates for basic water coverage that could be disaggregated by rural and urban. Urban coverage exceeded rural coverage in all countries, except for Nepal and Senegal. In 9 countries, coverage in urban schools was at least 10 % pts higher, including in Chad, where there was a 47 % pt gap and coverage was more than three times higher in urban schools (65%) than in rural schools (18%). By contrast, there was little or no difference between urban and rural schools in Cambodia, Fiji and India.



A student drinks water during the school day break at Rashtriya Madhyamik Vidyalaya in Kailari Municipality-5, Kailali district, Nepal.
© UNICEF/UNI910513/Chair

Limited or no water service

During the first two thirds of the SDG period (2015–2025), the global population of school-age children increased by over 100 million, but the number lacking a basic drinking water service at their school decreased from 606 million to 429 million (Figure 11). This includes 171 million whose school had a limited service, and 257 million whose school still had no water service at all. Since 2015, all SDG regions have reduced the number of children without a basic water service, except for Oceania, where it has remained unchanged (2 million), and Latin America and the Caribbean, where it has increased by 5 million and 34 million, respectively. Central and Southern Asia recorded the biggest reduction, by two thirds, from 246 million in 2015 to 77 million in 2025. Sub-Saharan Africa now accounts for three out of five children without a basic water service at their school (250 million).

While most countries now have national data on the proportion of schools with a drinking water source, and whether it is improved or unimproved, many Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) and school surveys still lack sufficient information on the availability of drinking water to determine whether they meet the SDG criteria for a basic water service. Figure 12 shows that in some countries

Since 2015, the number of children lacking a basic drinking water service at their school has decreased by nearly one third

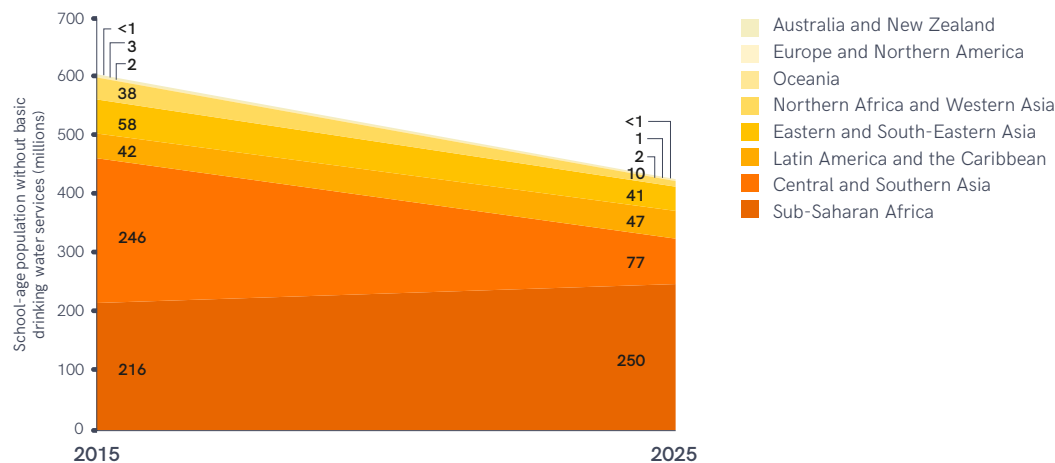


Figure 11 School-age population lacking a basic water service at school, 2015–2025, by SDG region (millions)

with both types of data available, many of the schools that have improved water sources do not have water available on the premises. For example, schools in Lebanon universally have improved sources (>99%), but less than half have water available (46%). Just over half the schools in Cameroon have improved sources (56%) but only 15% have water available, and in Solomon Islands and Uganda, only three out of five schools with improved sources meet the criteria for a basic service. By contrast, in Federated States of Micronesia, almost all schools with improved sources (92%) also have water available (90%), and in Niger, coverage of improved sources (36%) and basic services is equally low (36%).

Many schools have an improved water source, but water is not available

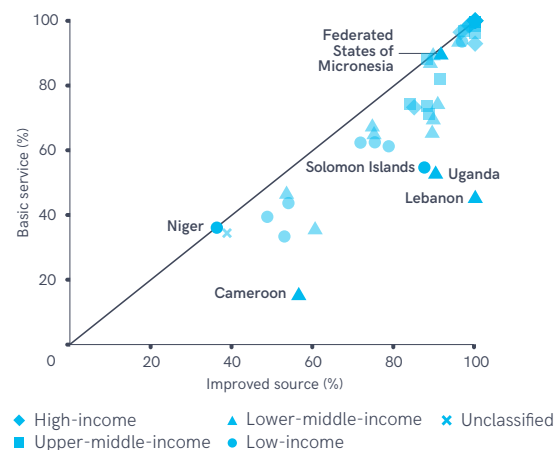


Figure 12 Proportion of schools with an improved drinking water source and a basic water service, by country, 2025 (%)

Between 2015 and 2025, the proportion of schools with no water service decreased, from 19% to 13%. While many countries have successfully reduced the proportion of schools with no water service, rates of progress have varied across SDG regions and some countries have regressed (Figure 13). Since 2015, 22 countries have achieved a reduction of at least 10 % pts, including 10 countries with reductions of at least 20 % pts. Lebanon (55 % pts), Somalia (45 % pts), Philippines (37 % pts), Senegal (32 % pts) and Solomon Islands (30 % pts) have achieved reductions of at least 3 % pts per year. However, in 13 countries, the proportion of schools with no service has increased, most notably in Tajikistan (15 % pts) and Sierra Leone (28 % pts).

Despite progress, there were still eight countries where more than half the schools had no water service in 2025: Burundi (52%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (61%), Equatorial Guinea (69%), Ethiopia (61%), Madagascar (53%), Mozambique (63%), Niger (64%) and Sierra Leone (51%).

By 2025, the 258 million children who still had no drinking water service at their school were concentrated in a small number of countries (Figure 14). One third lived in just three countries in sub-Saharan Africa: Nigeria (31 million), Ethiopia (30 million) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (26 million). One in 20 lived in India (12 million) and another one in 20 in Indonesia (11 million).



Children learn how to better protect their health through drinking water and sanitation services in Chihuahua, Mexico.
© UNICEF/UNI817263/Yáñez Águila

Since 2015, many countries have reduced the proportion of schools with no water service at all

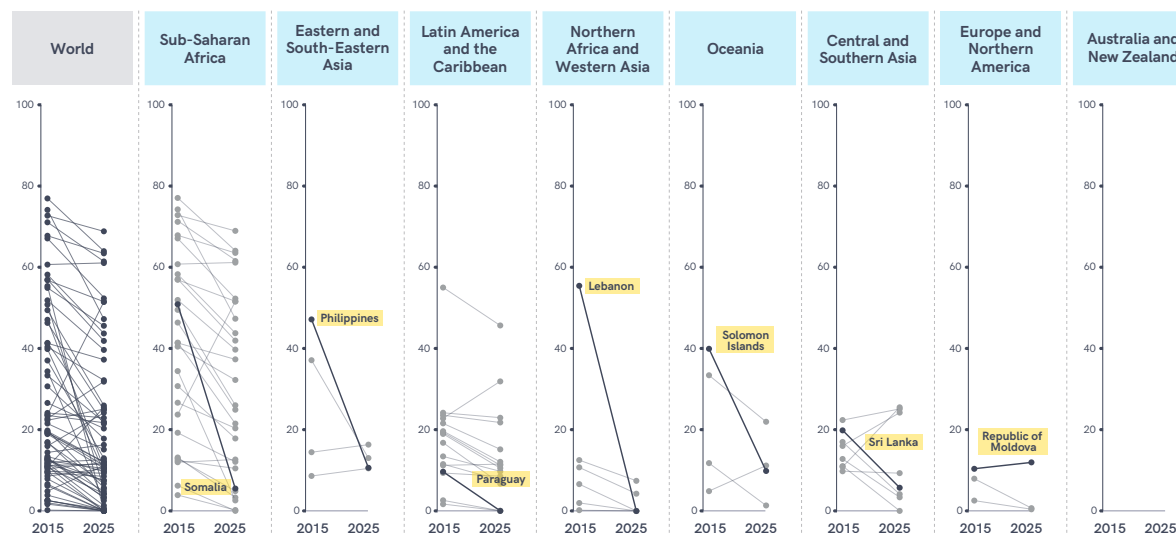


Figure 13 Proportion of schools with no water service, by country and SDG region, 2015–2025 (%)

258 million children still had no drinking water service at their school in 2025

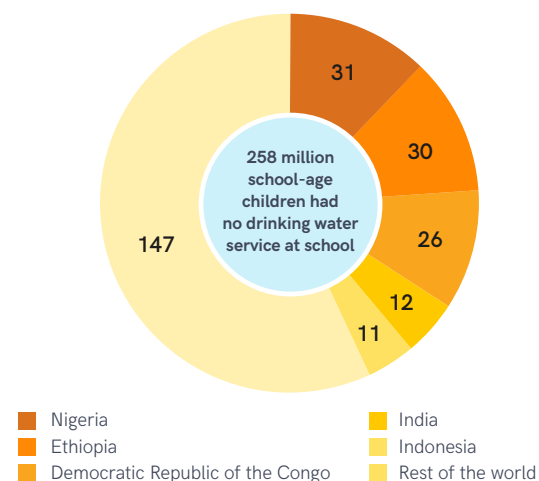


Figure 14 School-age population with no water service, by country, 2025 (millions)



Section 3

Progress on sanitation in schools

Key messages

In 2025

- A total of 146 countries and all SDG regions had estimates for basic sanitation services in schools, representing 67% of the global school-age population.
- There were basic sanitation services (improved single-sex facilities that were usable at the time of the survey) at 77% of schools, 11% had limited services (improved facilities that were not single-sex or not usable) and 12% had no service (unimproved facility or none at all).
- A total of 460 million school-age children lacked a basic sanitation service at their school, including 216 million whose school had improved facilities that were not single-sex or not usable and 244 million whose school still had no sanitation service.
- Coverage of basic sanitation services ranged from 50% in low-income countries to 99% in high-income countries (50% in highly and extremely fragile contexts).
- Sub-Saharan Africa (43%) was the only SDG region where less than half of schools had basic sanitation services.
- Coverage of basic sanitation services was higher in secondary schools (79%) than in primary schools (75%), but there were insufficient data to generate global estimates for pre-primary schools.
- Over half the school-age children without a basic sanitation service at their school (264 million) lived in sub-Saharan Africa, and nearly one third (138 million) lived in Central and Southern Asia.
- Achieving universal access to basic sanitation services in schools by 2030 would require a fivefold increase in the current rate of progress. At the current rate of progress, the world will only reach 81% coverage by 2030, leaving approximately 364 million school-age children without a basic sanitation service at their school in 2030.

Basic sanitation service

Between 2015 and 2025, global coverage of basic sanitation services increased from 67% to 77% (0.9 % pts/yr). The school-age population with a basic service increased from 1.25 billion to 1.5 billion. Progress was most rapid in the SDG regions of Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (2.3 % pts/yr) and Central and Southern Asia (1.8 % pts/yr). Australia and New Zealand is estimated to have already reached universal coverage (>99%), with Europe and Northern America and Northern Africa and Western Asia also nearing universal coverage. Progress was steady in least developed countries (LDCs) (0.5 % pts/yr) and in small island developing States (SIDS) (1 % pts/yr), but in LLDCs it decreased from 52% to 48%. The proportion of the global population with no sanitation service was cut in half, from 23% to 12%, with major reductions in Central and Southern Asia (from 26% to 12%) and Northern Africa and Western Asia (from 9% to 1%) (Figure 15).

In 2025, estimates for basic sanitation services in schools were available for 146 countries, representing two thirds (67%) of the global school-age population (Figure 15). Among these, coverage was >75% in 114 countries, >90% in 93 countries, and 72 countries had already attained universal coverage (>99%). At least one country in each SDG region had reached universal coverage by 2025, including Maldives and Turkmenistan in Central and Southern Asia, Samoa and Tuvalu in Oceania, and Mauritius and Seychelles in sub-Saharan Africa.

77% of schools had a basic sanitation service but regional coverage varied widely in 2025

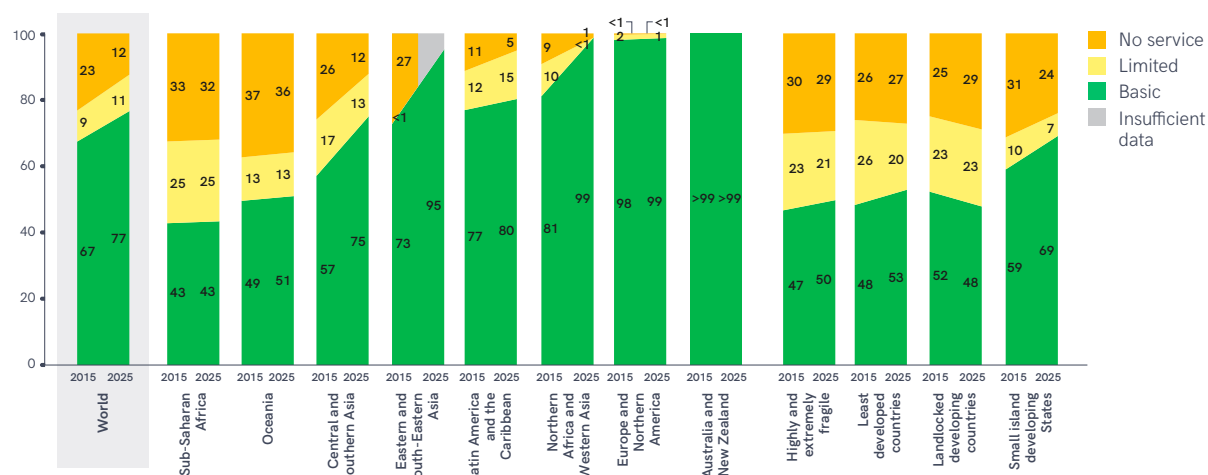


Figure 15 Proportion of schools with sanitation services, by region, 2015 and 2025 (%)

72 out of 146 countries with estimates for basic sanitation had achieved universal access by 2025

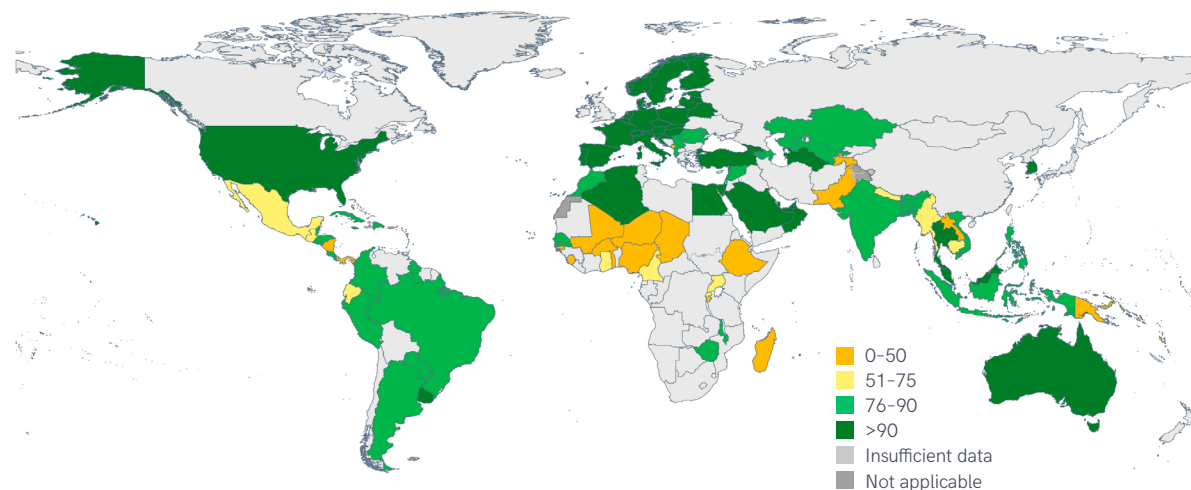


Figure 16 Proportion of schools with basic sanitation services, 2025 (%)

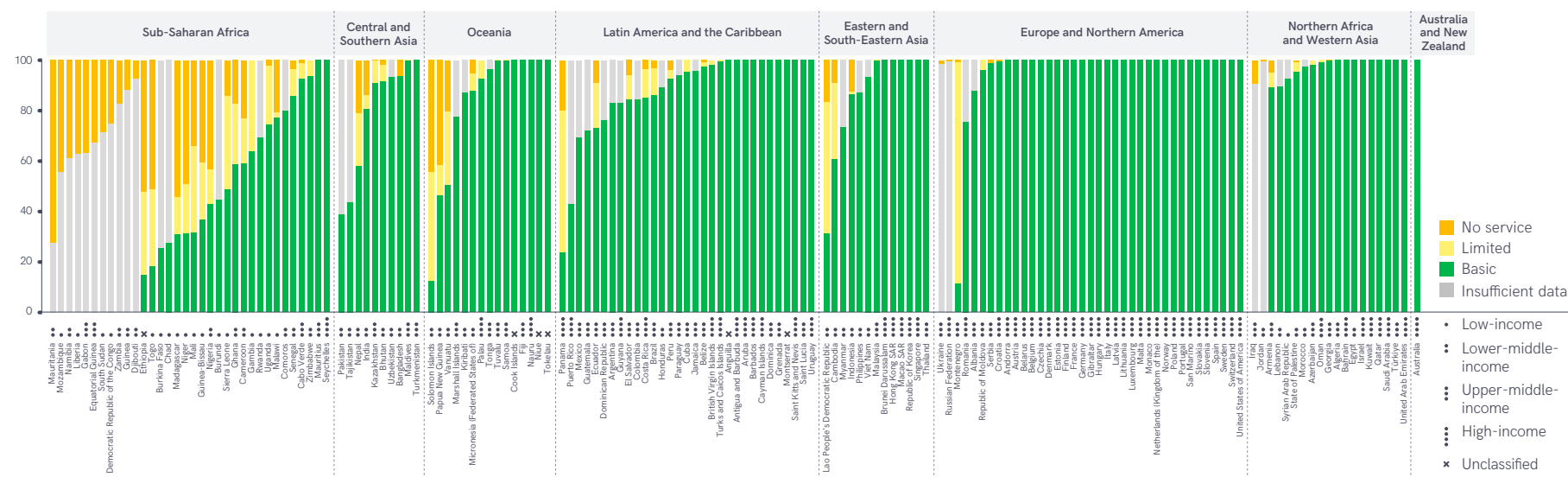
Egypt was the only lower-middle-income country with universal coverage (Figure 17). Despite progress, there were 20 countries where less than half of schools had basic sanitation, including 5 (Ethiopia, Montenegro, Panama, Solomon Islands and Togo) where coverage was still below 25%. Over half the schools had no sanitation service in Ethiopia (52%), Madagascar (54%), Mauritania (73%) and Togo (51%). There were also 23 countries with data on the proportion of schools with no service, but insufficient data to determine how many met the criteria for a basic or limited service (shown in grey).

By 2025, 62 countries had sufficient data to estimate trends and rates of change over the 2015–2025 period. Figure 18 shows that nearly half of these countries (29) are on track to reach universal coverage (>99%) by 2030. This includes one low-income country (Syrian Arab Republic) and seven lower-middle-income countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Kiribati, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal and Uzbekistan). Eleven countries have increased coverage by at least 3 % pts/yr, including three countries with annual rates of change above 5 % pts: Croatia (5.2 % pts/yr), Indonesia (6.2 % pts/yr) and Senegal (8.1 % pts/yr).



A student uses the upgraded toilet facility at Galadanchi Primary School in Dutse LGA, Nigeria.
© UNICEF/UN0880040/Alayu

Sanitation service levels in schools varied widely between countries in 2025



Note: Countries without estimates (100% insufficient data) are not shown.

Figure 17 Proportion of schools with sanitation services, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

29 out of 62 countries with trend data are on track to achieve universal coverage of basic sanitation in schools by 2030

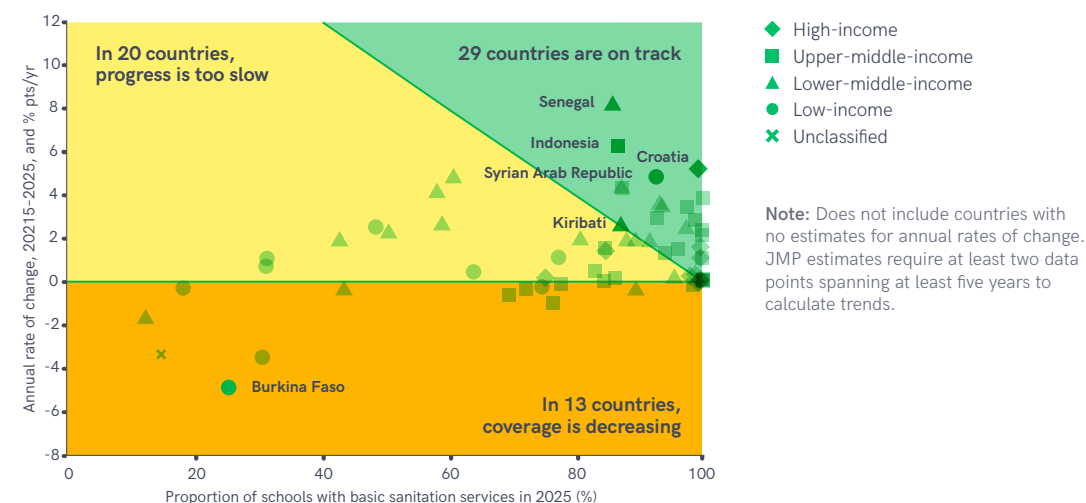


Figure 18 Progress on basic sanitation services in schools among countries with data on trends, 2015–2025, by income group (%)

However, 20 countries were progressing too slowly to reach universal coverage by 2030, and in 13 countries, coverage of basic sanitation in schools had decreased since 2015.

By 2025, there were sufficient data available to estimate trends for all SDG regions since the start of the SDG period. Figure 19 shows that if the current rate of progress continues, by 2030, the world will only reach 81% coverage with basic sanitation services, leaving 328 million children without a basic sanitation service at their school. All SDG regions have increased basic sanitation coverage over the past 10 years, but rates of progress range from 0.1 % pts/yr in Oceania to 2.3 % pts/yr in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia. It is estimated that Australia and New Zealand has already reached universal coverage (>99%)



Three schoolgirls heading towards the toilet blocks in Mavorano Secondary School, Manakara district, Madagascar. © UNICEF/UNI619434/Ramasomanana

and three other SDG regions (Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Europe and Northern America and Northern Africa and Western Asia) are on track to reach this target by 2030. To reach universal coverage by 2030, Central and Southern Asia would need a threefold increase in current rates of progress, from 1.8 % pts/yr to 5 % pts/yr, whereas Latin American and the Caribbean would require a twelvefold increase, from 0.3 % pt/yr to 4 % pts/yr. Oceania and sub-Saharan Africa have much lower coverage, and would need to accelerate from <1 % pt/yr to 9.8 % pts/yr and 11.3 % pts/yr, respectively, which are rates of progress no other region has previously achieved.

In 35 out of the 50 countries that had not yet achieved universal coverage and had estimates disaggregated by school level, coverage was higher in secondary schools than in primary schools (Figure 20). In 11 of these, secondary coverage was at least 10 % pts higher, including 4 countries with a coverage gap of at least 20 % pts. The largest gaps were observed in Cameroon (30 % pts) and Chad (24 % pts). While Ethiopia and Papua New Guinea each had a gap of 23 % pts, primary school coverage in the latter (46%) was nearly four times higher than in the former (12%). In contrast, coverage was higher in primary schools than secondary schools in 15 countries, most notably in Egypt (41 % pts), Burkina Faso (27 % pts) and Malawi (26 % pts).

But in over half the countries (26), the gap between primary and secondary was no more than 5 % pts, and in British Virgin Islands, Cabo Verde and Nepal, there was no difference at all.

Only 11 countries had disaggregated data on sanitation in pre-primary schools. In some cases, coverage was higher than in primary and secondary schools, while in others, it was lower. For example, in Costa Rica, pre-primary coverage (98%) was higher than primary (82%) and secondary (96%), whereas in Nepal, there was no difference between primary and secondary (61%) but pre-primary coverage (47%) was lower.

In Peru, pre-primary, primary and secondary coverage were equally high at 91%, 90% and 92%, respectively.

In 22 out of 24 countries with disaggregated estimates for urban and rural areas, basic sanitation coverage was higher in urban schools than rural. In nearly half of these, the coverage gap was at least 10 % pts, and it exceeded 30 % pts in Pakistan (49 % pts), Honduras (38 % pts), Niger (31 % pts) and Nigeria (30 % pts). By contrast, in Paraguay and Costa Rica, coverage was 2% higher in rural schools than in urban schools.

Four SDG regions are on track to achieve universal coverage of basic sanitation in schools by 2030

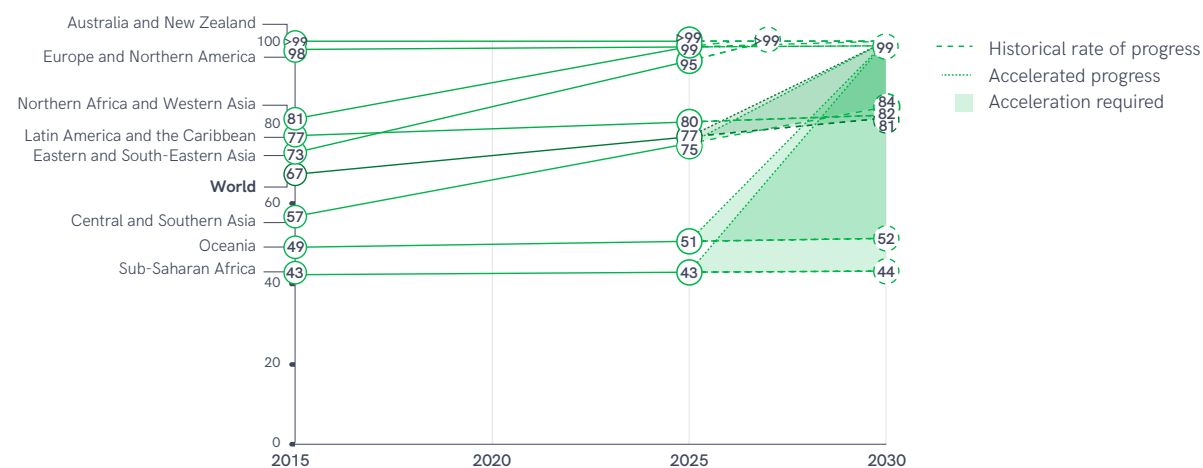
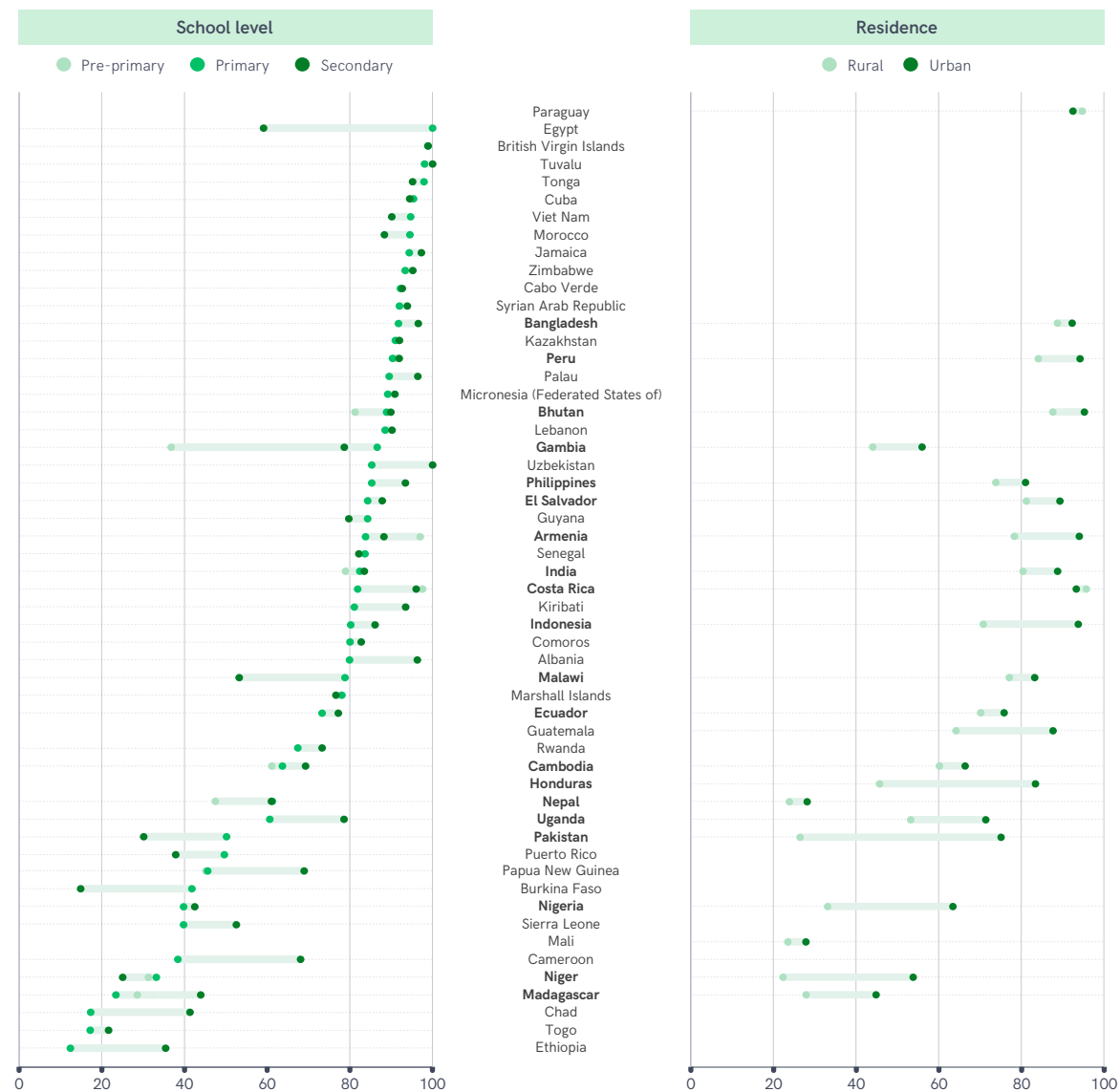


Figure 19

Progress on basic sanitation services in schools, by SDG region, 2015–2025, and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030

Large gaps in sanitation coverage remain between school levels and between rural and urban



A student leaves the school bathroom at the rural official school in Caseria Carralha, Guatemala. © UNICEF/UNI924338/Izquierdo

Figure 20 Proportion of schools with basic sanitation services, by country, by school level and residence, 2025 (%)

Limited or no sanitation service

In 2025, 23% of schools lacked basic sanitation services, including 11% with limited services and 12% with no service. Rural schools were much more likely to lack basic services (37%) than urban schools (15%), and three quarters (75%) of the 244 million children whose school had no sanitation service lived in rural areas.

Over the first two thirds of the SDG period, the number of children lacking basic sanitation services at their school was reduced by 144 million, from 604 million in 2015 to 460 million in 2025 (Figure 21). Three out of five children lacking basic sanitation at their school (60%) now live in sub-Saharan Africa, while a third (30%) live in Central and Southern Asia. Between 2015 and 2025, the proportion of schools lacking basic sanitation decreased in the latter from 43% to 25%, but in the former it remained unchanged at 57% (Figure 21). In two SDG regions, the absolute number of children lacking basic sanitation at their school increased between 2015 and 2025, from 2.1 to 2.3 million in Oceania and from 213 to 264 million in sub-Saharan Africa. In all other regions, the number of students without basic sanitation at school decreased, with Eastern and South-Eastern Asia seeing a reduction of over 80%, from 118 to 21 million.

By 2025, most countries had national data on the proportion of schools with any sanitation facility. However, many national data sources still lack sufficient information to determine whether these facilities meet the requirements

Since 2015, the number of children lacking basic sanitation at their school has decreased by a quarter

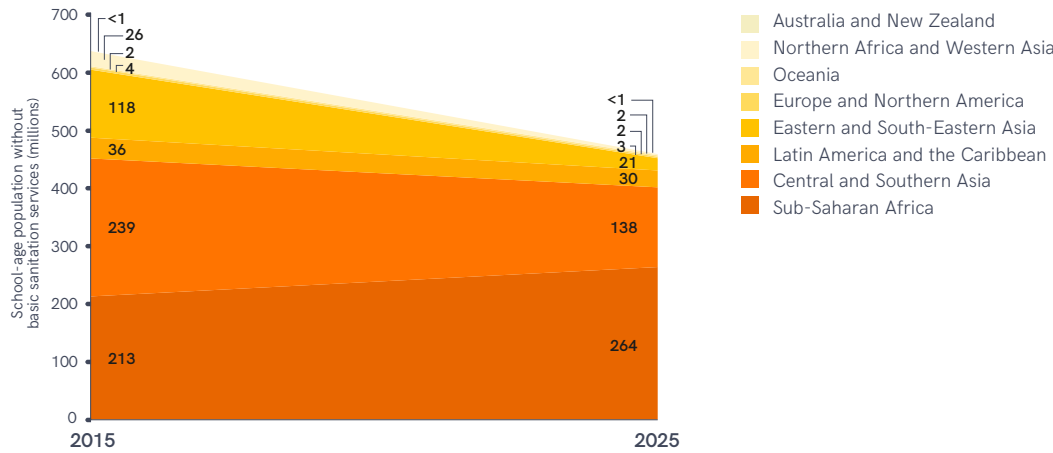


Figure 21 School-age population lacking a basic sanitation service at school, 2015–2025, by SDG region (millions)

for a basic sanitation service (i.e. toilets that are improved, single-sex and usable). Figure 22 shows that in many of the countries where both types of information are available, schools may have improved toilets that are not single-sex or usable. For example, in Montenegro, 88% of schools have improved toilets but only 11% meet the criteria for a basic service. In Panama, there is a 56 % pt gap between coverage of improved (80%) and basic (24%), and Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands and Togo also have coverage gaps of 30 % pts or more. By contrast, in Indonesia, Malawi and Peru, the difference between coverage of improved and basic sanitation is no more than 3 % pts. While Madagascar has the lowest coverage of improved sanitation facilities (46%), two thirds of these meet the criteria for a basic sanitation service (31%).

Many schools have toilets that are improved, but not single-sex or not usable

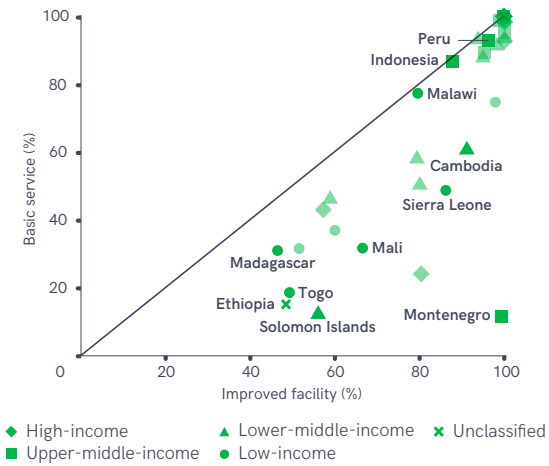


Figure 22 Proportion of schools with an improved sanitation facility and a basic sanitation service, by country, 2025 (%)

Between 2015 and 2025, the global proportion of schools with no sanitation service was halved, from 23% to 12%, but rates of progress vary widely between countries and SDG regions (Figure 23). While almost one third of schools in sub-Saharan Africa still have no sanitation service, many countries have recorded rapid improvements. For example, Sierra Leone has reduced the proportion of schools with no service by two thirds, from 45% in 2015 to 14% in 2025, and Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Senegal and South Sudan have also recorded reductions of at least 10 % pts. In Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Cambodia progressed even faster than Lao People's Democratic

Republic, reducing the proportion of schools with no service by 32 % pts and 16 % pts, respectively. In Oceania, all countries with trend data achieved reductions of over 1 % pts per year, including Solomon Islands, where the proportion of schools with no service was cut by one third, from 69% in 2015 to 44% in 2025. In Central and Southern Asia, India achieved a 14 % pts reduction, and Maldives and Sri Lanka managed to eliminate no service (<1%) by 2025. Ecuador achieved the largest reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean (13 % pts), but all other countries in the region recorded decreases except for Costa Rica which remained unchanged. By 2025, <1% of schools in Europe

and Northern America had no sanitation service. Hungary and the Russian Federation have both reached <1% during the SDG period. Despite progress, there were seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa where the share of schools with no service increased, with the most notable increases in Mozambique (18 % pts), Ethiopia (16 % pts) and Namibia (16 % pts).

In 2025, despite progress, 244 million children still had no sanitation service at their school. Over half of them lived in India (50 million), Nigeria (34 million), Ethiopia (26 million), Democratic Republic of the Congo (11 million) or Indonesia (8 million) (Figure 24).

Since 2015, progress in reducing the proportion of schools with no sanitation service has been mixed

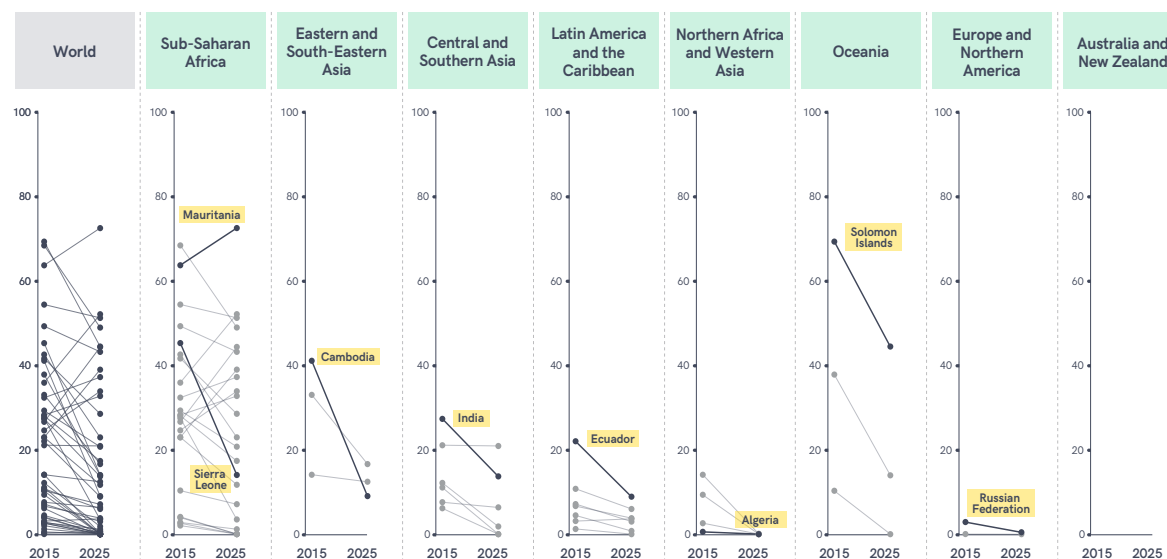


Figure 23 Proportion of schools with no sanitation service, by country and SDG region, 2015–2025 (%)

244 million children still had no sanitation service at their school in 2025

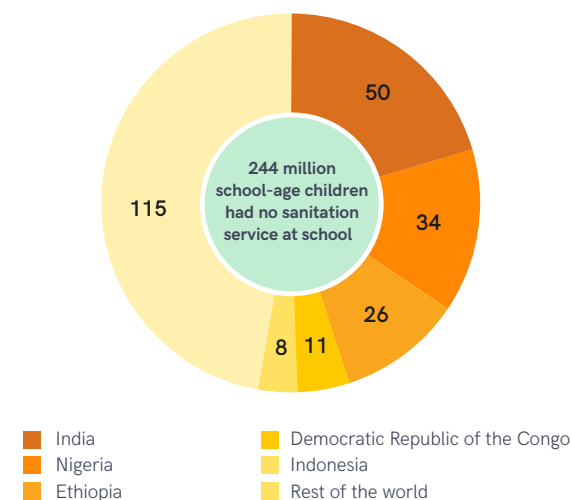


Figure 24 School-age population with no sanitation service, by country, 2025 (millions)

Section 4

Progress on hygiene in schools

Key messages

In 2025

- A total of 136 countries and all SDG regions except Central and Southern Asia had estimates for basic hygiene services in schools, representing 40% of the global school-age population.
- There were basic hygiene services (handwashing facilities with soap and water available at the time of the survey) at 72% of schools, 9% had limited services (handwashing facilities with water but no soap available) and 18% had no service (no facilities or no water at the school).
- A total of 545 million school-age children lacked a basic hygiene service at their school, including 183 million whose school had facilities with water but no soap and 362 million whose school had no hygiene service.
- Only 35% of schools in low-income countries had basic hygiene services, compared with >99% of schools in high-income countries (45% in highly or extremely fragile contexts).
- Only one in five schools in Oceania (19%) and two in five schools in sub-Saharan Africa (39%) had basic hygiene services.
- Coverage of basic hygiene services was similar in primary schools (71%) and secondary schools (72%); there were insufficient data to generate global estimates for pre-primary schools.
- Achieving universal access to basic hygiene services in schools by 2030 would require a fivefold increase in the current rate of progress. At the current rate of progress, the world will only reach 79% coverage by 2030, leaving approximately 406 million school-age children without a basic hygiene service at their school in 2030.



A girl washes her hands after using the toilets at Logodama Early Childhood Care and Development centre in Punakha, Bhutan.

© UNICEF/UNI790095/Srijana Giri

Basic hygiene service

Global coverage of basic hygiene in schools has risen from 59% in 2015 to 72% in 2025. This represents an annual rate of change of 1.4 % pts/yr over the first decade of the SDG period. The proportion with a limited service remained unchanged at 9%, but the proportion with no service has been reduced by one third, from 32% to 18%. All SDG regions except Central and Southern Asia have trend estimates for basic hygiene, but these vary widely. Australia and New Zealand had already reached universal coverage (>99%) at the start of the SDG period, and Europe and Northern America had also met the target by 2025. Northern Africa and Western Asia recorded the biggest increase in coverage of 31 % pts (3.1 % pts/yr), but sub-Saharan Africa (1.5 % pts/yr), Latin America and the Caribbean (1.3 % pts/yr) and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (1.2 % pts/yr) also increased coverage by over 1 % pts/yr. There were insufficient data to estimate trends for Central and Southern Asia due to ageing data for India. Oceania was the only SDG region that had not made progress during the SDG period, dropping from 20% to 19%. LDCs and highly and extremely fragile contexts recorded similarly large increases of 16 % pts and 18 % pts, respectively, whereas in SIDS, coverage decreased from 65% to 63% (Figure 25).

By 2025, 136 countries had estimates available for basic hygiene services in schools.

72% of schools had a basic hygiene service but regional coverage varied widely in 2025

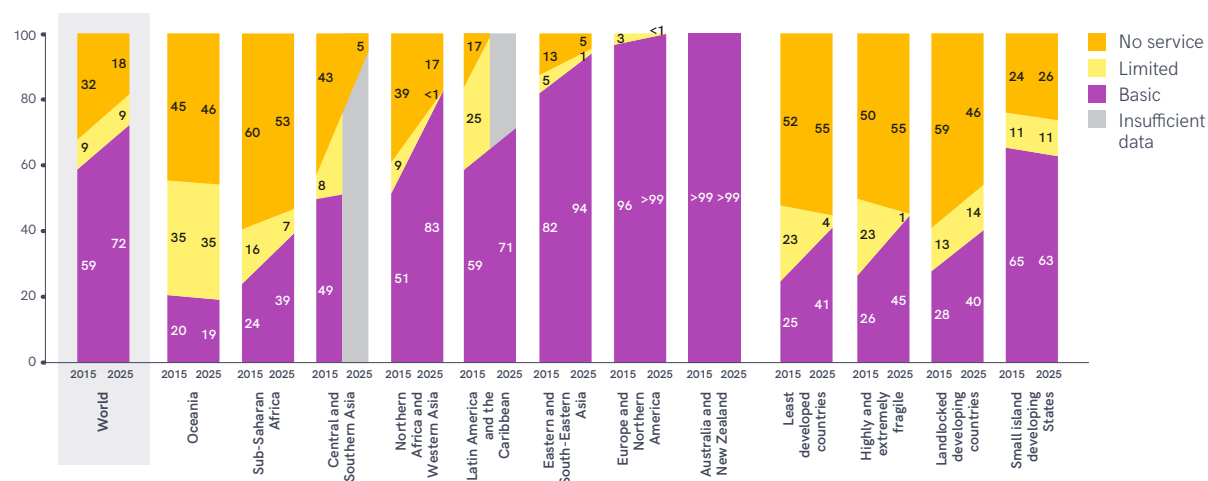


Figure 25 Proportion of schools with hygiene services, by region, 2015 and 2025 (%)

73 out of 136 countries with estimates for basic hygiene had achieved universal coverage by 2025

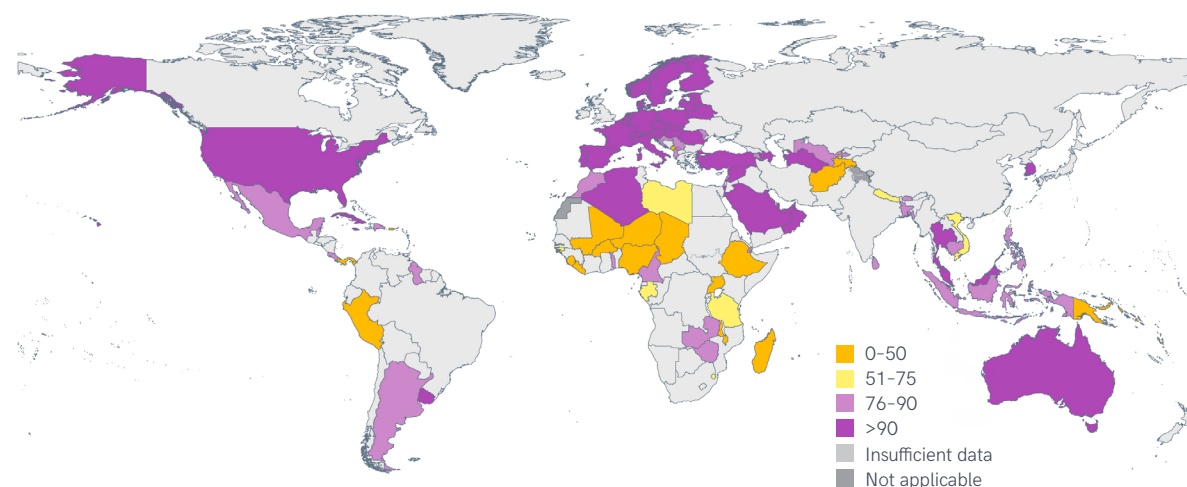


Figure 26 Proportion of schools with basic hygiene services, 2025 (%)

Over half of these (73 countries) had already achieved universal coverage (>99%), 83 had exceeded 90% coverage, and in 104 countries, over three quarters of schools had basic hygiene services. However, two thirds of the way through the SDG period, there were still 21 countries that had not exceeded 50% coverage, of which half (10) were in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 26).

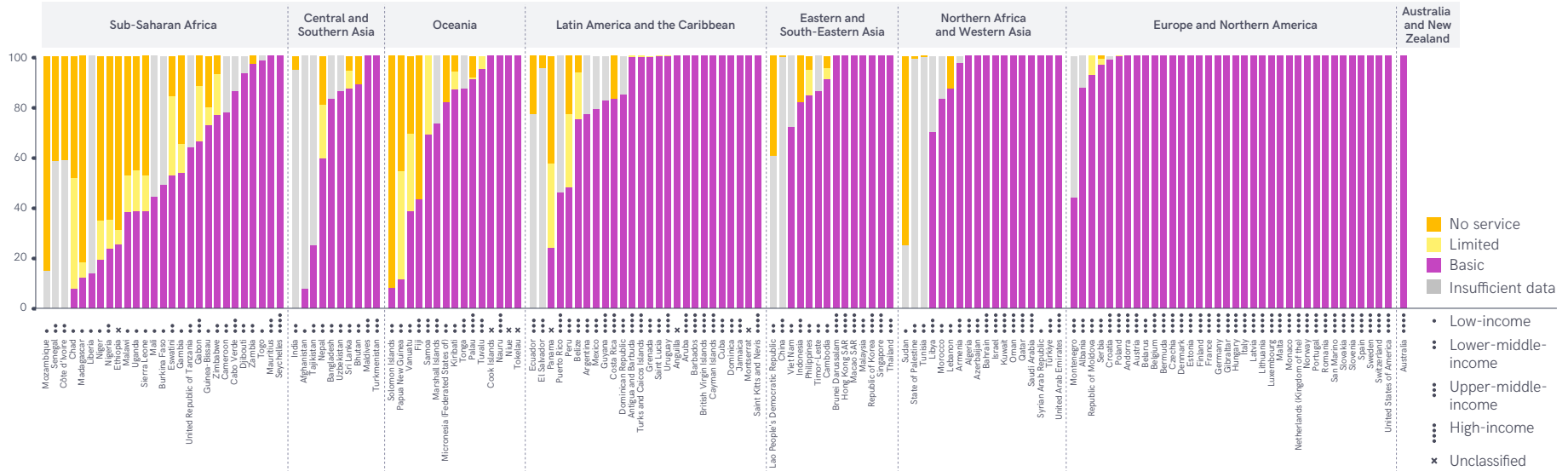
Hygiene service levels in schools varied widely across SDG regions in 2025 (Figure 27). Coverage of basic hygiene ranged from >99% in some countries to just 8% in Afghanistan, Chad and Solomon Islands. Among the

low-income countries, coverage was highest in Syrian Arab Republic (>99%), Togo (98%), Guinea-Bissau (73%) and Gambia (54%), but below 50% in all other countries in this group. In five lower-middle-income countries and three upper-middle-income countries, coverage was still less than 50%. Panama (24%) and Puerto Rico (46%) were the only high-income countries where less than half the schools had basic hygiene services. Five out of the 10 countries where less than a quarter of schools (25%) had basic hygiene services were in sub-Saharan Africa. Thirteen countries had estimates for the proportion of schools with no service but insufficient data



A 13-year-old student washes her hands with soap in Fumbwa Catholic Primary School in Dedza, Malawi.
© UNICEF/UNI506141/PLUS CREATIONS

Hygiene service levels in schools varied widely between countries in 2025



* WHO reports refer to 'occupied Palestinian territory (including east Jerusalem)'. **Note:** Countries without estimates (100% insufficient data) are not shown.

Figure 27 Proportion of schools with hygiene services, by country, SDG region and income group, 2025 (%)

to determine how many met the criteria for a basic or limited service (shown in grey). In Chad (44%), Papua New Guinea (43%) and Panama (34%), more than one in three schools had handwashing facilities with water but no soap. Solomon Islands (92%), Mozambique (85%), Madagascar (82%), Sudan (75%) and Ethiopia (69%) were the only countries where more than two thirds of schools still had no hygiene service in 2025.

There are now sufficient data to estimate trends in basic hygiene coverage between 2015 and 2025 for all SDG regions except Central and Southern Asia where there were insufficient recent data to generate estimates for India, and therefore the region, beyond 2024. Figure 29 extrapolates these trend estimates to illustrate current trajectories and the acceleration required to achieve universal coverage in each SDG region by 2030. At the current rate of progress, the world will only reach 79% coverage, leaving around 366 million school-age children without a basic hygiene service at their school at the end of the SDG period. By 2025, Australia and New Zealand and Europe and Northern America had already achieved universal coverage (>99%). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Northern and Western Asia were both on track to reach universal coverage by 2030. Unless progress is accelerated in the last five years of the SDG period, Latin America and the Caribbean will only reach 84% and sub-Saharan Africa will only reach 55%. Coverage in Oceania has decreased by 0.1 % pts/yr; if this continues, less than one in five schools (18%) in the region will have basic hygiene services at the end of the SDG period.

25 out of 50 countries with trend data are on track to achieve universal coverage of basic hygiene in schools by 2030

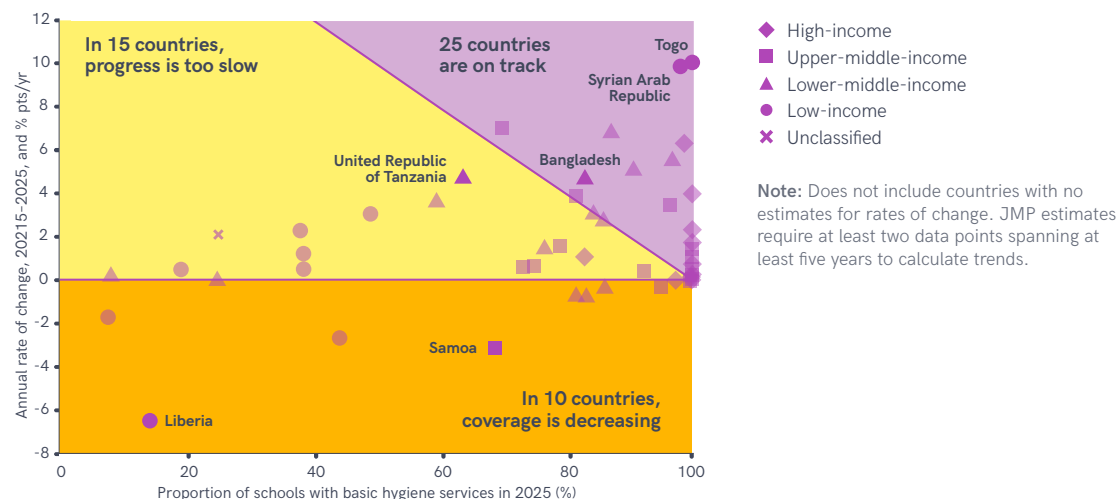


Figure 28 Progress on basic hygiene services in schools among countries with data on trends, 2015–2025, by income group (%)

Only two SDG regions are on track to achieve universal coverage of basic hygiene in schools by 2030

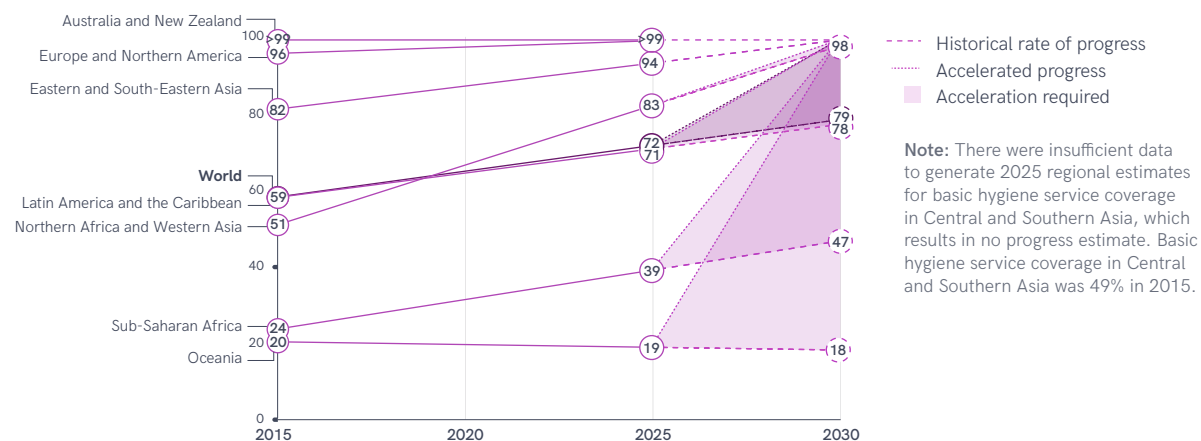
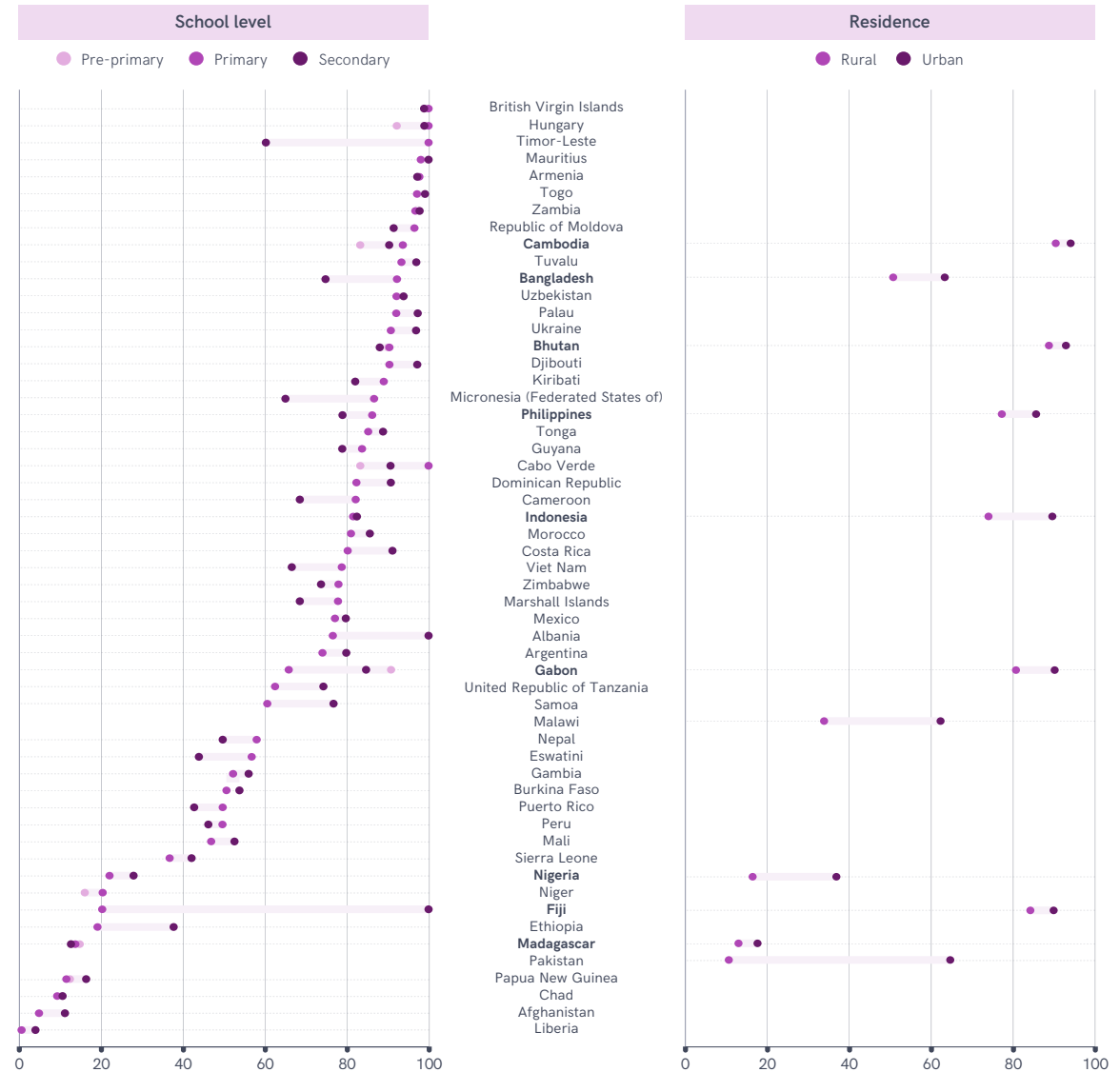


Figure 29 Progress on basic hygiene services in schools, by SDG region, 2015–2025, and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030

In countries where it is possible to disaggregate estimates by rural and urban and by school level, this enables further analysis of subnational inequalities in basic hygiene services. Figure 30 shows that in some of the 54 countries with data disaggregated by school level, there were very large gaps in coverage between pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in 2025. In 32 countries, coverage was higher in secondary schools than primary schools, but in 26 countries it was lower. Secondary coverage was at least 10 % pts higher in 8 countries, including Fiji where all (>99%) secondary schools but only 20% of primary schools had basic hygiene and Ethiopia where secondary coverage (38%) was twice as high as primary coverage (19%). Among the 21 countries where primary coverage was higher, 6 had coverage gaps of at least 10 % pts and 2 countries had gaps of at least 20 % pts: Timor-Leste (40 % pts) and Federated States of Micronesia (22 % pts). In Armenia, there was almost no difference between primary (98%) and secondary (97%). Only 8 countries had basic hygiene estimates for all three school levels. In Cambodia and Hungary, coverage in pre-primary was lower than in primary and secondary. Gabon was the only country where pre-primary coverage (91%) was higher than both primary (66%) and secondary (85%). In Madagascar and Papua New Guinea, coverage was equally low for all three school levels.

Hygiene coverage gaps between rural and urban and school levels vary widely between countries



Notes: Excludes countries with >99% in both primary and secondary and with only one estimate among three school levels or among rural and urban. Countries in bold have estimates for both school levels and residence.

Figure 30 Proportion of schools with basic hygiene services, by country, by school level and residence, 2025 (%)

Limited or no hygiene service

During the first half of the SDG period (2015–2025), the number of children lacking basic hygiene at school decreased from 765 million to 545 million (Figure 31). This includes 183 million whose school had a limited service and 362 million whose school still had no hygiene service at all. By 2025, all SDG regions had reduced the number of children without basic services, except for Oceania where it had slightly increased (2025 estimates were unavailable for Central and Southern Asia due to the lack of recent data for India but the number of children without basic services nevertheless decreased from 285 million in 2015 to 247 million in 2024). Sub-Saharan Africa (282 million) now accounts for over half the children without a basic service at their school; while the proportion of schools without basic hygiene services has decreased from 76% to 61%, growth in the school-age population means the absolute number of children lacking services has remained largely unchanged.

Most countries in the JMP global database have national data sources with information on the proportion of schools with any kind of handwashing facility, but these frequently lack information on the availability of water and soap. In many of the countries where both types of information are available, coverage of handwashing facilities is much higher than coverage of basic hygiene services (Figure 32). For example, 100% of schools in Samoa and Fiji had a handwashing facility, but only two

219 million fewer children lacked a basic hygiene service at their school in 2025

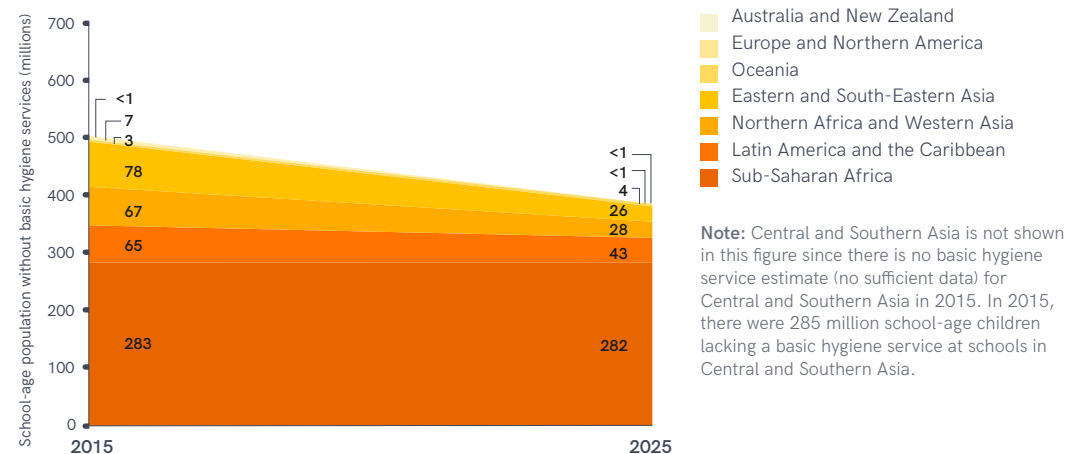


Figure 31 School-age population lacking a basic hygiene service at school, 2015–2025, by SDG region (millions)

thirds of schools (69%) in the former and less than half (43%) in the latter met the SDG standard for a basic hygiene service. In Chad, 52% of schools had facilities but only 8% had water and soap available. By contrast, in Cambodia, Mali, Mexico, Palau and Tuvalu, the gap between coverage of handwashing facilities and basic hygiene services was less than 5 % pts. And in Croatia, Federated States of Micronesia and Indonesia, all handwashing facilities had water and soap available, so there was no difference at all. In 2025, coverage of handwashing facilities was similar in Sierra Leone (70%) and Niger (69%), but schools in the former were twice as likely to have basic services (39% vs 18%), which suggests that provision of water and soap is more challenging in some countries than others.

Many schools have handwashing facilities but no water or no soap



Figure 32 Proportion of schools with any handwashing facility and a basic hygiene service, by country, 2025 (%)

With just five years to go before the end of the SDG period, 18% of schools still have no hygiene service. Between 2015 and 2025, many countries reduced the proportion of schools with no service, but rates of change varied and some countries regressed (Figure 33). During this period, 12 out of 24 countries with trend data available achieved a reduction of at least 10 % pts and 7 achieved a reduction of more than 30 % pts, with the biggest reductions observed in Rwanda (58 % pts) and Cambodia (53 % pts). In sub-Saharan Africa, Malawi, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire recorded reductions of 37 % pts, 38 % pts and 41 % pts respectively.

Reductions of more than 4 % pts/yr were also recorded in Central and Southern Asia (44 % pts in India) and in Eastern and Southern Asia (40 % pts in Philippines). Costa Rica (11 % pts) recorded the biggest reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Europe and Northern America, Republic of Moldova succeeded in eliminating no service (<1%) by 2025. But in Oceania, the proportion of schools with no service in Solomon Islands increased from 81% to 92% between 2015 and 2025.

By 2025, over one third of the 362 million children who still had no hygiene service at

their school were found in just five countries (Figure 34). Nearly a quarter lived in Nigeria (51 million) and Ethiopia (34 million). Sudan, where three quarters of schools still have no service, accounted for a further 13 million children. Since 2015, the school-age population has remained largely unchanged in Central and Southern Asia and in Eastern (~5 million) and South-Eastern Asia (+3 million), but in sub-Saharan Africa, it has increased by 94 million. In many African countries, WASH services in schools are struggling to keep up with population growth.

Since 2015, some countries have rapidly reduced the proportion of schools with no hygiene service

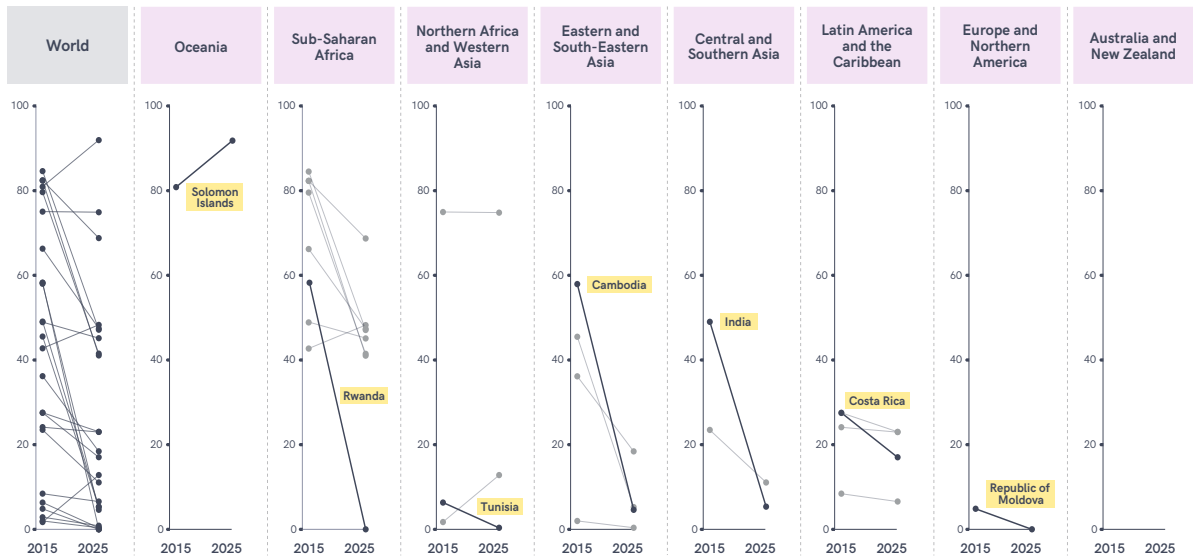


Figure 33 Proportion of schools with no hygiene service, by country and SDG region, 2015–2025 (%)

362 million children still had no hygiene service at their school in 2025

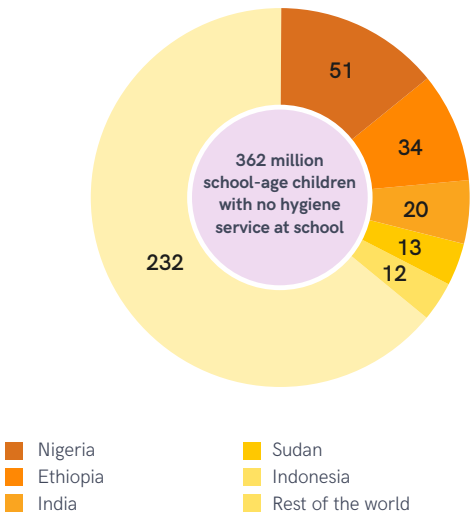


Figure 34 School-age population with no hygiene service, by country, 2025 (millions)

Box 2 Universal coverage of basic WASH services in schools

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes global targets for universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services (SDG 6). Progress on WASH in schools is not only essential for providing inclusive and quality education for all (SDG 4) but also supports the achievement of targets on children's health (SDG 3), nutrition (SDG 2) and gender equality (SDG 5). But while many countries have increased coverage of drinking water or sanitation or hygiene, it has been more challenging to increase coverage of all three at once. As a result, coverage of basic WASH services is often lower than for the individual elements. By 2025, only 63 countries had achieved >99% coverage for all three elements of basic WASH (Figure 35).

Only 63 countries had achieved >90% coverage for all three elements of basic WASH by 2025

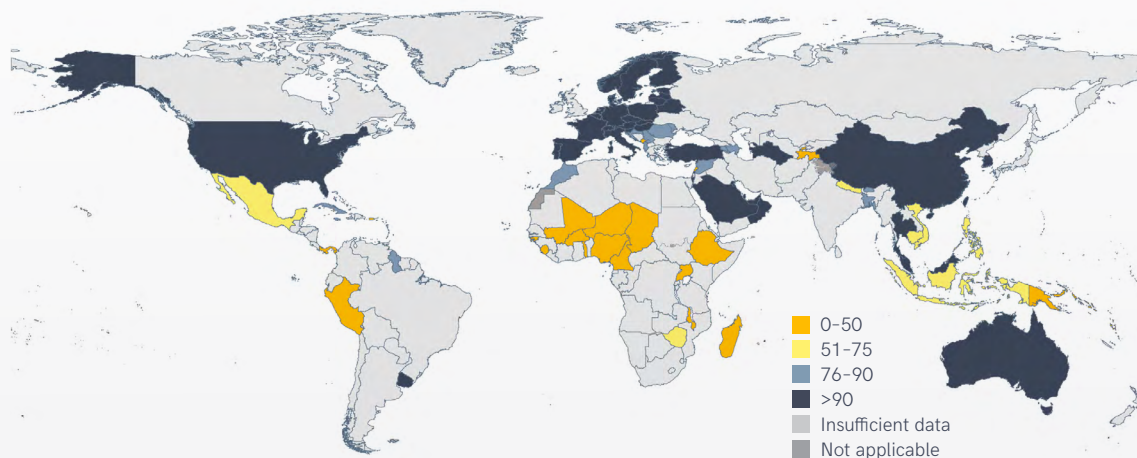


Figure 35 Proportion of schools by minimum coverage of basic water, basic sanitation and basic hygiene services, 2025 (%)



A group of students wash their hands at Ustad Abdullah School in Kunduz, Northern region of Afghanistan. © UNICEF/UNI755224/Fazel



Section 5

Monitoring advanced WASH services in schools

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda has helped to increase attention to WASH in schools. SDG 6 includes targets for universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and SDG 4 includes targets to build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning for all. During the SDG period, governments have made a concerted effort to provide all schools with access to electricity, computers, the internet, adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, and basic WASH services. There has also been a steady improvement in the number of countries with national data available for these basic services in schools. But the current SDG global indicators for basic WASH services are primarily focused on the presence of functional infrastructure and materials; they do not capture many other important aspects of WASH services delivery in schools. As the final five years of the SDG period begin, the JMP is therefore undertaking a review of

emerging national indicators that go beyond basic service levels and could potentially be integrated into global frameworks for monitoring advanced WASH services in schools post-2030.

The framework used to organize the ongoing JMP review is based on the WASH in schools service delivery chain and covers the enabling environment, inputs, outputs and outcomes (while the impacts of WASH in schools are important, they are hard to measure and therefore more appropriate for research and evaluation than for routine national monitoring).

The framework was developed iteratively, building on earlier WHO guidelines (6) and incorporating additional topics drawn from national and global indicator frameworks and datasets, such as menstrual health and climate resilience. It is intended as a practical tool to guide the review process and identify priority areas for monitoring rather

Framework for JMP review of advanced WASH in schools monitoring

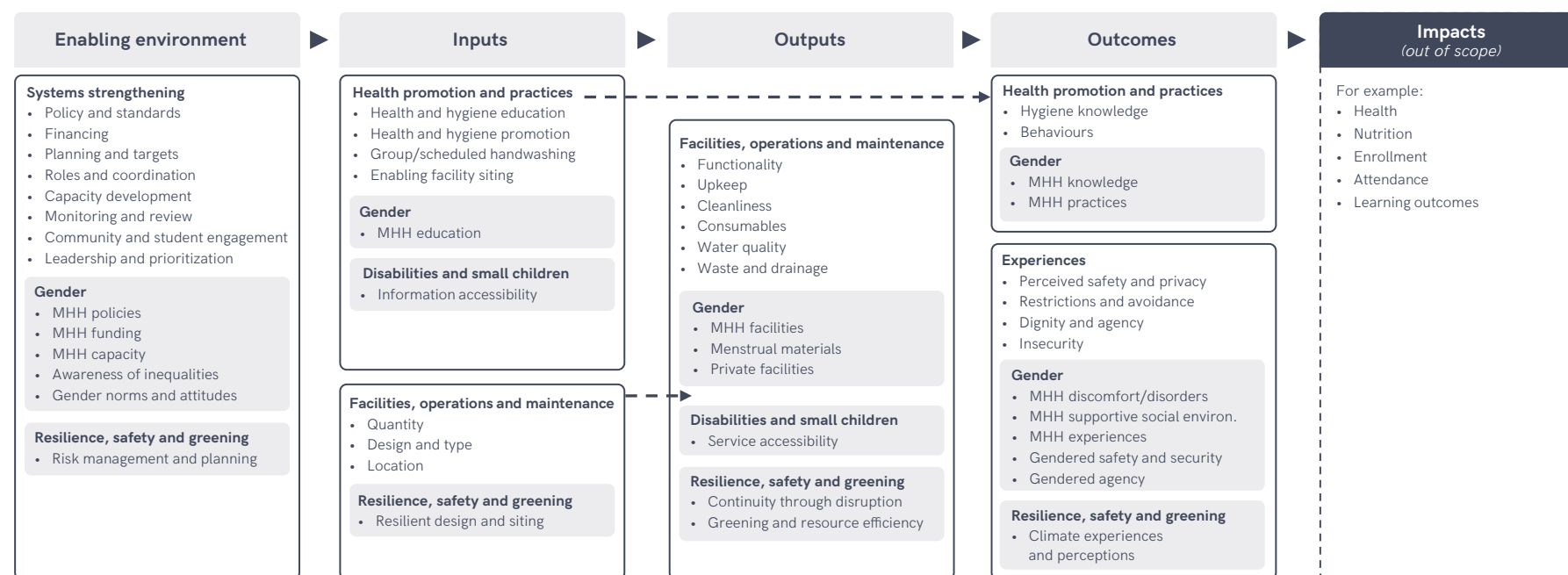


Figure 36 Organizing framework for UNICEF and JMP-led global review of advanced WASH in schools monitoring

than as a definitive framework for global monitoring of WASH in schools. The structure and terminology used for the supporting framework will evolve as the review progresses (Figure 36).

Priority themes identified that go beyond the basic services levels include systems strengthening; health promotion and practices; facilities, operations and maintenance; gender; disabilities and small children; experiences; and resilience, safety and greening. These emerging themes are not

mutually exclusive, and many topics cut across multiple areas. This overlap is represented in the framework, where nested and intersecting boxes indicate topics that are shared across themes. The review also identified human rights, equity and resilience as cross-cutting considerations and highlighted linkages with other sectors, including energy, school feeding and nutrition, deworming, vector control, and the environment. As a working framework developed to support the review, its structure and terminology will continue to evolve as the review progresses.

The JMP Task Team for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools is currently reviewing existing data sources, indicators and monitoring frameworks to assess their suitability for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools. This section includes some illustrative examples of the types of indicators that are already being collected through national monitoring systems for each of the priority indicator themes identified for advanced monitoring.

Systems strengthening

The importance of systems strengthening for improving WASH service outcomes is increasingly recognized. Priority topics under this theme include policy and standards, financing, planning and targets, roles and coordination, and capacity development (Figure 36). For example, in Vanuatu, the Ministry of Education and Training’s 2025 National Schools Survey (7) used a Three-Star Approach (TSA) to monitor the extent to which WASH is integrated into schools’ strategic plans, whether WASH is included in school budgets for operations and maintenance (O&M), and provision for inspection and maintenance of WASH facilities in schools. Figure 37 shows that while 81% of school strategic plans (SSPs) included references to WASH, only half (41%) prioritized WASH and just 15% had active WASH Improvement Plans (WIPs). Just over half the schools (57%) reportedly had a specific budget for WASH O&M but only 1 in 10 (11%) specified budgets in their reports to the Ministry of Environment. Consequently, a quarter of schools (25%) reported that WASH facilities were rarely or never inspected, and while 35% were regularly inspected, only a third of these (12%) had funds reserved for maintenance.

In Bhutan, the 2025 National School Survey (8) collected information on whether schools had WASH management plans in place, and the extent to which these were being implemented (Figure 38). It found that while almost all

In Vanuatu, the Ministry of Education and Training uses a Three-Star Approach to monitor the enabling environment for WASH in schools

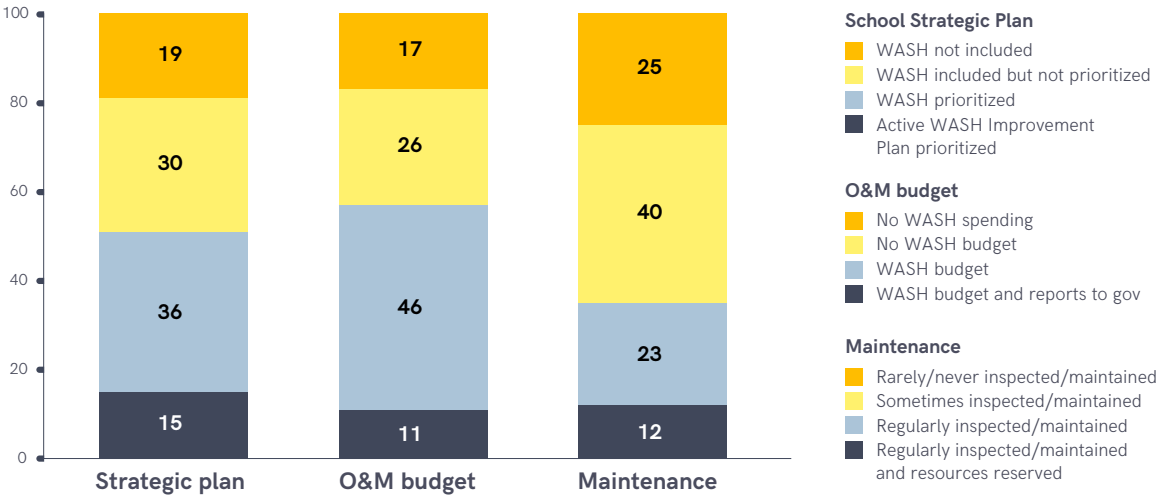


Figure 37 Proportion of schools meeting selected systems strengthening criteria for WASH, Vanuatu National School Survey 2025 (%)

In Bhutan, most schools have a WASH management plan but many of the components have not yet been implemented

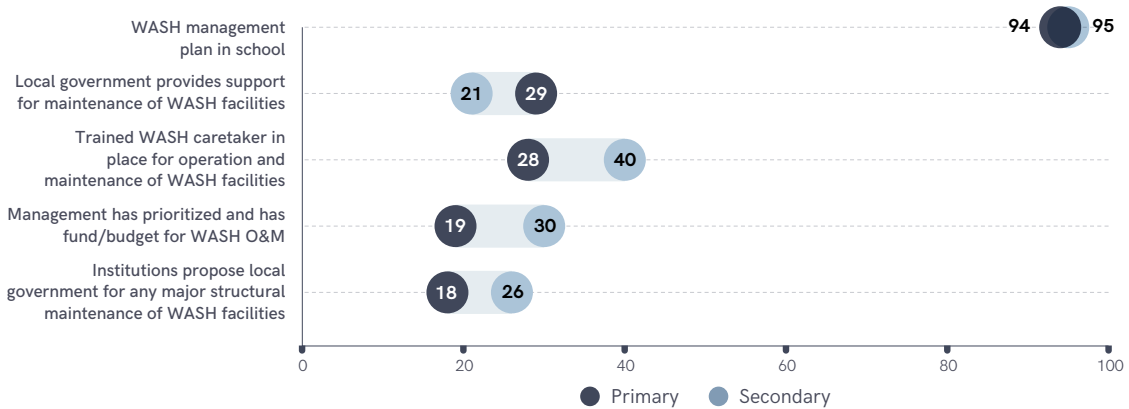


Figure 38 Proportion of primary and secondary schools implementing WASH management plan components, Bhutan National School Survey 2025 (%)

primary schools (94%) and secondary schools (95%) had established WASH management plans, many of the components had not yet been implemented, especially in primary schools. Secondary schools (40%) were more likely to have trained WASH caretakers than primary schools (28%) and were also more likely to have an O&M budget (30% compared with 19%). On the other hand, primary schools (29%) were more likely than secondary schools (21%) to receive government support for maintenance.

Health promotion and practices

The provision of WASH services in schools is critical for wider efforts to improve the health of students and staff and to encourage healthy practices. Priority topics for advanced monitoring include health and hygiene education, health and hygiene promotion, group/scheduled handwashing, siting and use of WASH facilities, and associated hygiene knowledge and behaviours.

Global School Health Surveys (GSHS) often collect information on the proportion of students reporting to wash their hands at critical times, such as before eating and after using the toilet, and whether they use soap (9). Recent surveys from Ghana, Mongolia, Morocco, Solomon Islands and Thailand show that students in all five countries were more likely to report 'always' washing their hands after using the toilet than before eating

Students were more likely to report 'always' washing their hands after using the toilet than before eating in all countries with data available

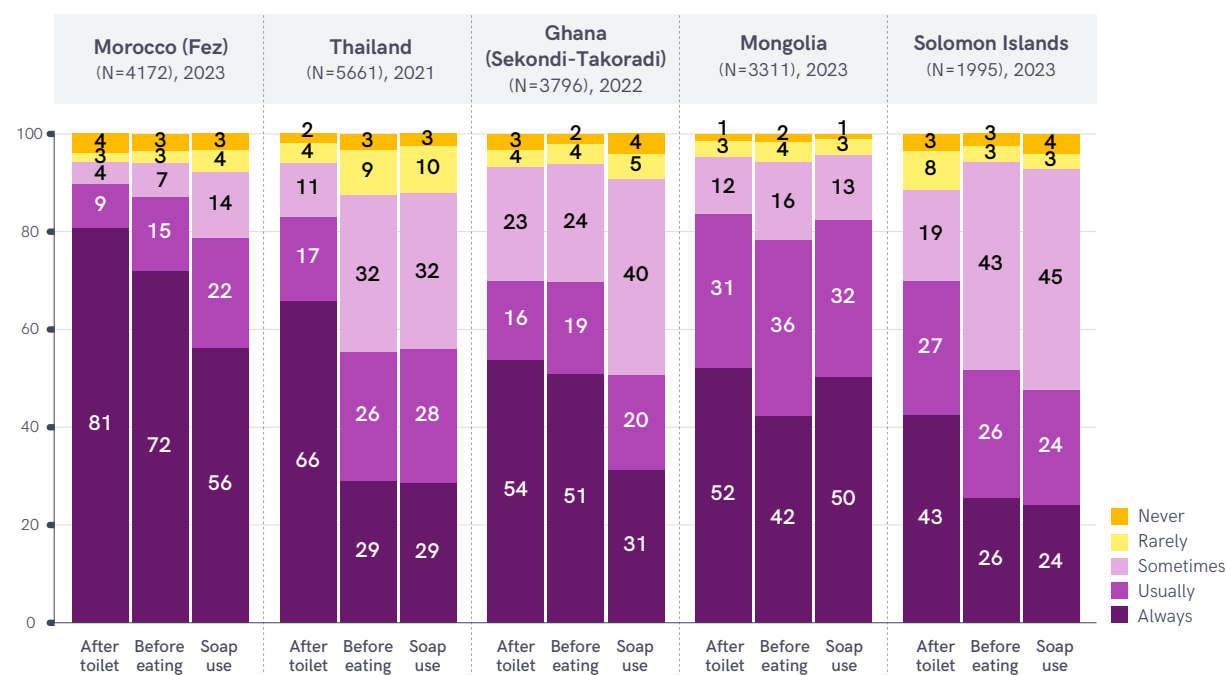


Figure 39 Proportion of students reporting handwashing at critical times, selected GSHS surveys 2021-2023 (%)

(Figure 39). The biggest differences were observed in Thailand, where over twice as many students (66%) reported 'always' washing their hands after using the toilet than before eating (29%). Over three quarters (77%) of students in Fez, Morocco, reported 'always' or 'usually' washing their hands before eating, compared with just over half (52%) of students in Solomon Islands. But even fewer students used soap. In Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana, as well as Solomon Islands and Thailand, fewer

than 1 in 3 students reported 'always' using soap, and in Thailand, 1 in 10 students (11%) reported 'rarely' or 'never' using soap. The data for Mongolia can be further disaggregated by residence, showing that rural school children were less likely to report handwashing. Only 38% of rural students reported 'always' washing their hands before eating and 43% 'always' washed their hands after using the toilet, compared with 44% and 55% of urban students, respectively.

Health education is widely recognized to be an important part of the school curriculum. This generally includes some information on personal hygiene and sometimes includes more detailed information for specific activities such as toothbrushing and handwashing. However, experience shows that children are more likely to adopt healthy behaviours if they are also encouraged and supported to practise them regularly in school. The Global School Health Policies and Practices Surveys (G-SHPPS) collect detailed school-level information on policies, practices and curriculum content related to health (10). Recent surveys conducted in cities in Ghana, India, Jamaica and Morocco show that while many schools teach health

education, far fewer routinely provide health promotion activities on personal hygiene and handwashing with soap (Figure 40). Over 9 out of 10 schools surveyed in Sekondi-Takoradi (Ghana), Jaipur (India) and St Catherine (Jamaica) teach health education, compared with just two thirds (65%) of schools in Fez (Morocco). In Fez, the health education curriculum was more likely to include information on personal hygiene including handwashing (63%) than on how to wash hands with soap (55%), and only 1 in 4 schools (26%) provided routine health promotion activities on these topics. Only 2 out of 5 schools in St Catherine and 3 out of 5 school in Jaipur and Sekondi-Takoardi reported providing routine health promotion activities.



Students from Darla Higher Secondary School in Tala, Bhutan, wash their hands at one of the three handwashing stations.
© UNICEF/UNI850213/Pun

While many schools teach health education, routine activities to promote personal hygiene and handwashing are less common

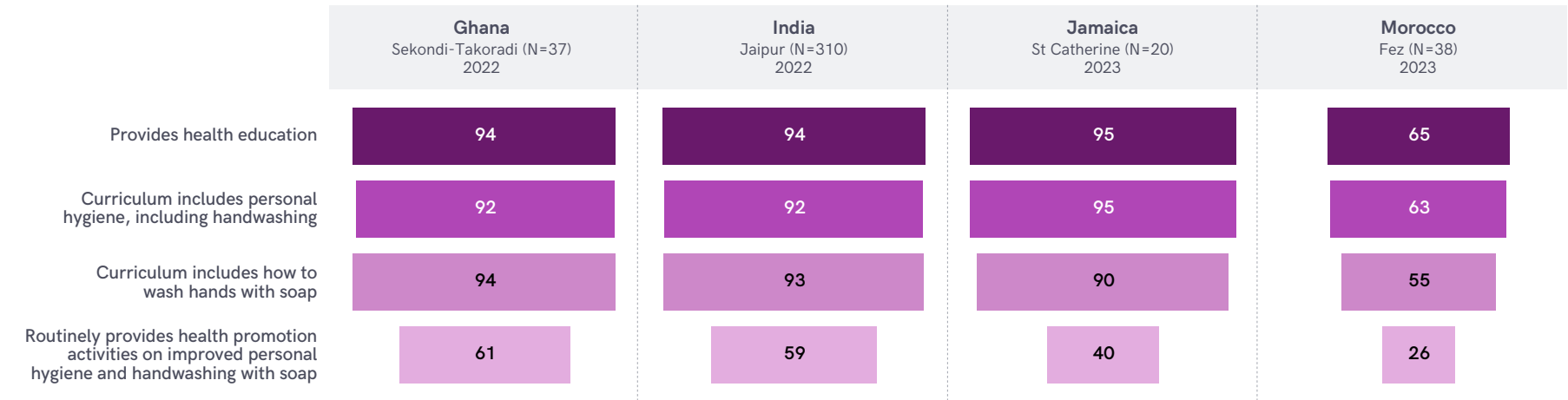


Figure 40 Proportion of schools teaching health education, including hygiene in the curriculum, and providing routine health promotion activities, selected G-SHPPS 2022–23 (%)

Facilities, operations and maintenance

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that meet minimum standards for service availability and quality remain the central focus for national monitoring of WASH in schools. Priority topics for advanced monitoring include the quantity, type and location of facilities, as well as their functionality and reliability. Facility upkeep and cleanliness, quality of water, and adequacy of waste and drainage systems are also important considerations. While many countries collect additional indicators relating to service quality, these are not yet standardized, making cross-country comparison challenging.

The 2024 Solomon Islands National School Survey (11) not only collected information on the availability of water on the day of the survey, which is a requirement for the global basic water service indicator, but also on availability throughout the year (Figure 41). Four of five schools had water available on the day of the survey, with early childhood education centres (30%) and primary schools (20%) more likely to have no water available than community high schools (14%). By contrast, less than two thirds (63%) of schools in Solomon Islands reported that water was always available throughout the year. Water was reported to be mostly available (unavailable for up to 30 days) at 14% of schools and 15% reported that water was not available year-round (unavailable for more than 30 days per year). Year-round availability

In Solomon Islands, many schools, especially early childhood education centres, do not have water available all year

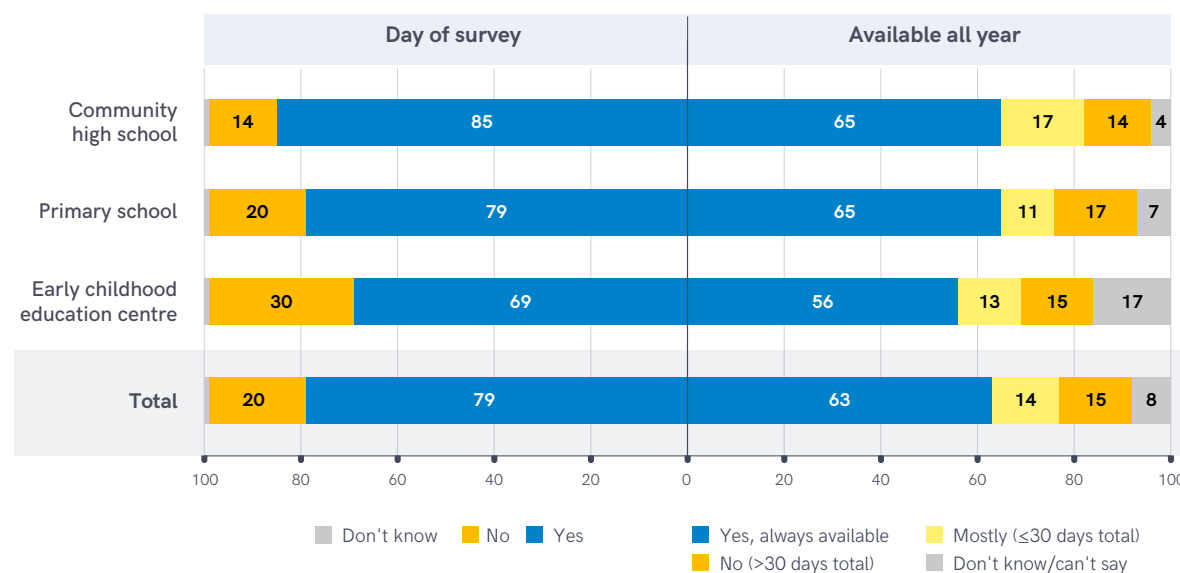


Figure 41 Proportion of schools with water available on the day of the survey and all year round, Solomon Islands National School Survey 2024 (%)

was lowest in early childhood education centres (56%), but a significant proportion of these (17%) responded 'don't know/can't say', highlighting the challenge of collecting information requiring a longer recall period.

The quality of drinking water in schools is of particular concern for the health of students and staff, but many countries still lack the capacity for routine testing. Data from the 2019 National School Health Survey in Brazil (12) show that while almost all schools reported having 'potable water' (98%),

only half (54%) had tested the water in the previous 12 months (Figure 42). Testing was more common among private schools (70%) than public schools (52%) and varied widely between municipalities. More than three quarters of schools had tested water quality in Manaus (96%), Rio Janeiro (91%) and Vitoria (82%), but in 10 other municipalities, fewer than half the schools had tested. Macapa had the lowest coverage of 'potable water' (89%) but 54% of schools had been tested, while in Porto Alegre, 100% had 'potable water' but only one in three (33%) had tested.

In Brazil, most schools report having potable water but far fewer have tested water quality in the previous 12 months

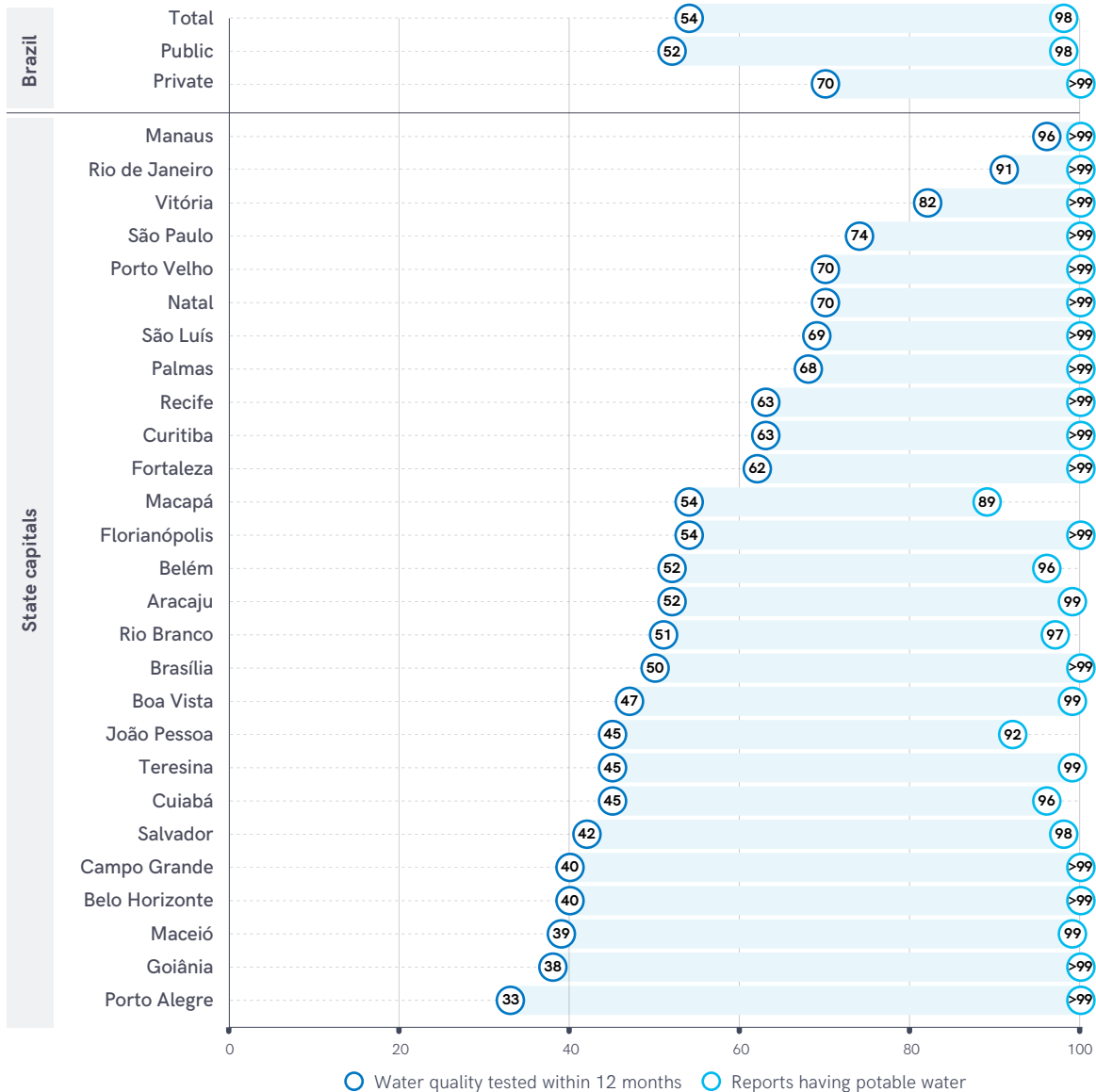


Figure 42 Proportion of schools that report having potable water and report water quality testing in the past 12 months, by type of school and municipality, Brazil National School Health Survey 2019 (%)

While many schools in Ukraine have closed during the war with Russia, data reported under the Protocol on Water and Health (13) show those that remain open have managed to maintain high levels of compliance with national standards for water quality (Figure 43). Between 2021/2022 and 2024/2025, the number of general secondary institutions reporting on water quality decreased from 14 000 schools (comprising 4230 students and 435 staff) to 12 300 (3744 students and 381 staff), but overall levels of compliance remained largely unchanged.

In Ukraine, compliance with water quality standards remained high between 2021 and 2024

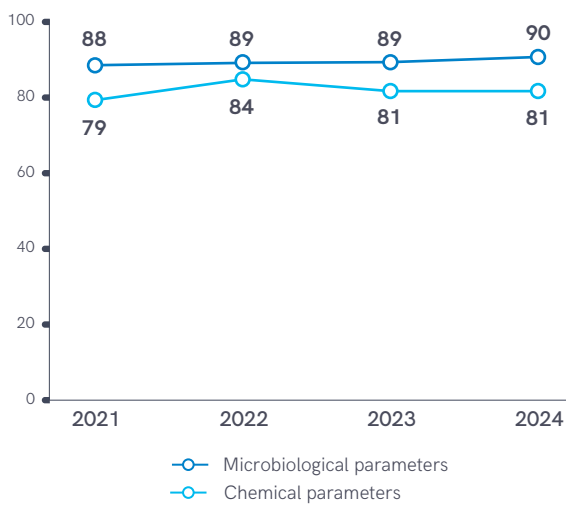


Figure 43 Proportion of schools compliant with chemical and microbiological water quality parameters in Ukraine, 2021–2024 (%)

2 out of 5 schools in Vanuatu had clean toilets but schools that cleaned toilets more frequently were more likely to have clean toilets

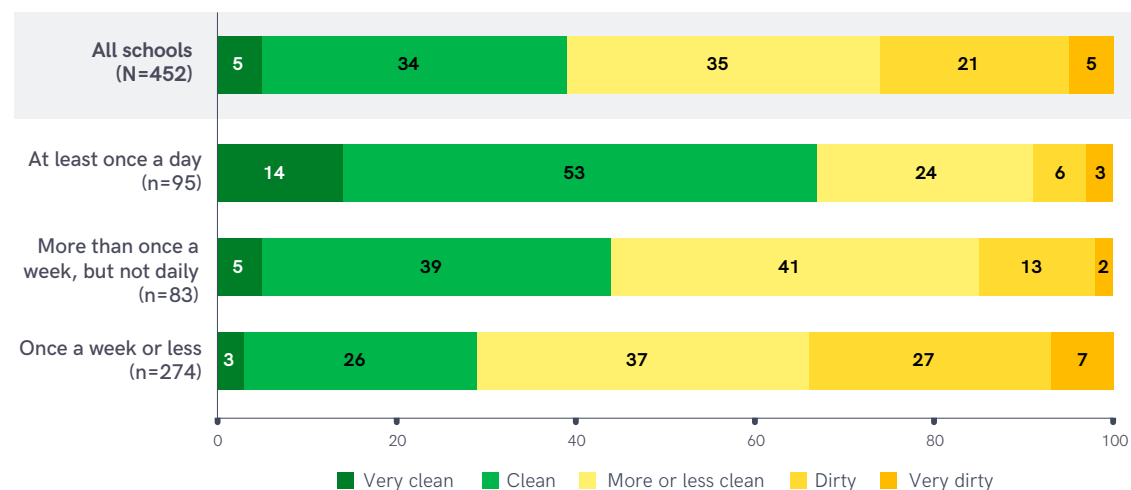


Figure 44 Proportion of schools by cleanliness of toilets and frequency of cleaning, Vanuatu National School Survey 2025 (%)

In 2024, 9 out of 10 schools (90%) were compliant with standards for microbiological parameters, and 8 out of 10 schools (81%) were compliant with chemical parameters.

The current indicator for a basic sanitation service focuses on whether schools have improved facilities that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey but does not consider the cleanliness of toilets. The 2025 National School Survey in Vanuatu found that two out of five schools reported having either 'clean' (34%) or 'very clean' (5%) toilets (7). Over one third (35%) of schools reported that toilets were 'more or less clean' and a quarter reported that they were either 'dirty' (21%) or 'very dirty' (5%). This can be combined with data on the frequency of toilet cleaning to assess the relationship between cleanliness and cleaning (Figure 44). Over half the schools in Vanuatu (274) reported cleaning toilets 'once a week or less' and among these only 29% had toilets that were either 'clean' or 'very clean'. Less than one fifth of schools (83) reported cleaning toilets 'more than once a week, but not daily' and among these 44% had toilets that were either 'clean' or 'very clean'. However, among the 95 schools that reported cleaning toilets 'at least once a day', over two thirds had toilets that were either 'clean' (53%) or 'very clean' (14%). Toilets that were cleaned at least once a day were more than twice as likely to be considered 'clean' or 'very clean' and four times less likely to be 'dirty' or 'very dirty'.



Bangabulu School's improved facilities, which are single-sex for students and teachers and include handwashing facilities, Red Cliff, South Ambae, Vanuatu.

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Gender

Inequalities in the accessibility, availability and quality of WASH services in schools impact girls and boys in different ways. This is due partly to physical differences, which mean that female and male students have specific WASH needs, but also to gender norms and behaviours that influence whether students can safely access and use facilities with privacy and dignity. Potential topics for advance monitoring include policies, funding, knowledge, facilities, awareness and practices related to menstrual health and hygiene (MHH), as well as cross-cutting concerns around gender norms and attitudes, gendered agency, safety and security, and awareness of gender inequalities. There is growing attention to ensuring students feel safe in school; the 2023 GSHS in Fez (Morocco) included questions on whether students felt safe using their school toilet (9). The survey found that nearly three quarters of students in Fez (73%) felt unsafe using their school toilet, and that girls (77%) were even more likely to feel unsafe than boys (68%).

The 2026 school survey in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, South Africa (14), found that most schools provided free emergency sanitary products (95%), access to menstrual health information (89%), and confidential counselling on menstruation (88%). However, important gaps remained in the facilities and institutional support

needed for students to manage menstruation with privacy and dignity. Only 55% of schools reported that teachers had received training on menstruation education. Just 40% had a private space with both water and soap; 43% had no private space at all. Menstrual health education was also largely directed only at girls: 68% of schools provided menstrual health and hygiene education for girls only, compared with 25% that provided education for both girls and boys. Less than half of schools had discreet disposal bins in at least some cubicles. These findings demonstrate the value of monitoring not only the availability of menstrual products and information, but also privacy, availability of water and soap, teacher preparedness, inclusive education, and safe disposal options.



Two 14-year-old Grade 8 students use the menstrual hygiene management room facilities at Basic Education Middle School, Nan Kwat, Myanmar. © UNICEF/UNI855472

Four out of five schoolgirls in Fez, Morocco, feel unsafe using their school toilet

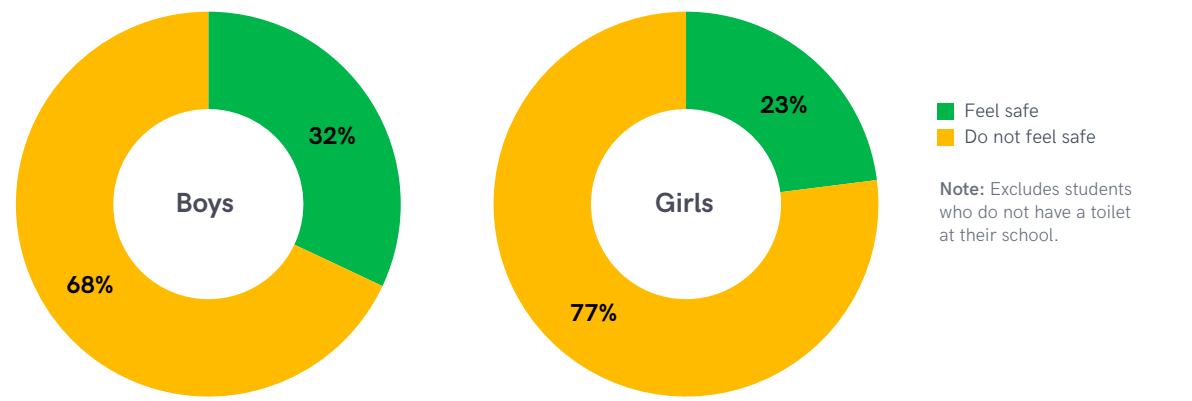


Figure 45 Proportion of students who feel safe using their school toilet, by sex, Fez (Morocco), 2023 (%)

Menstrual health and hygiene resources vary widely by indicator in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

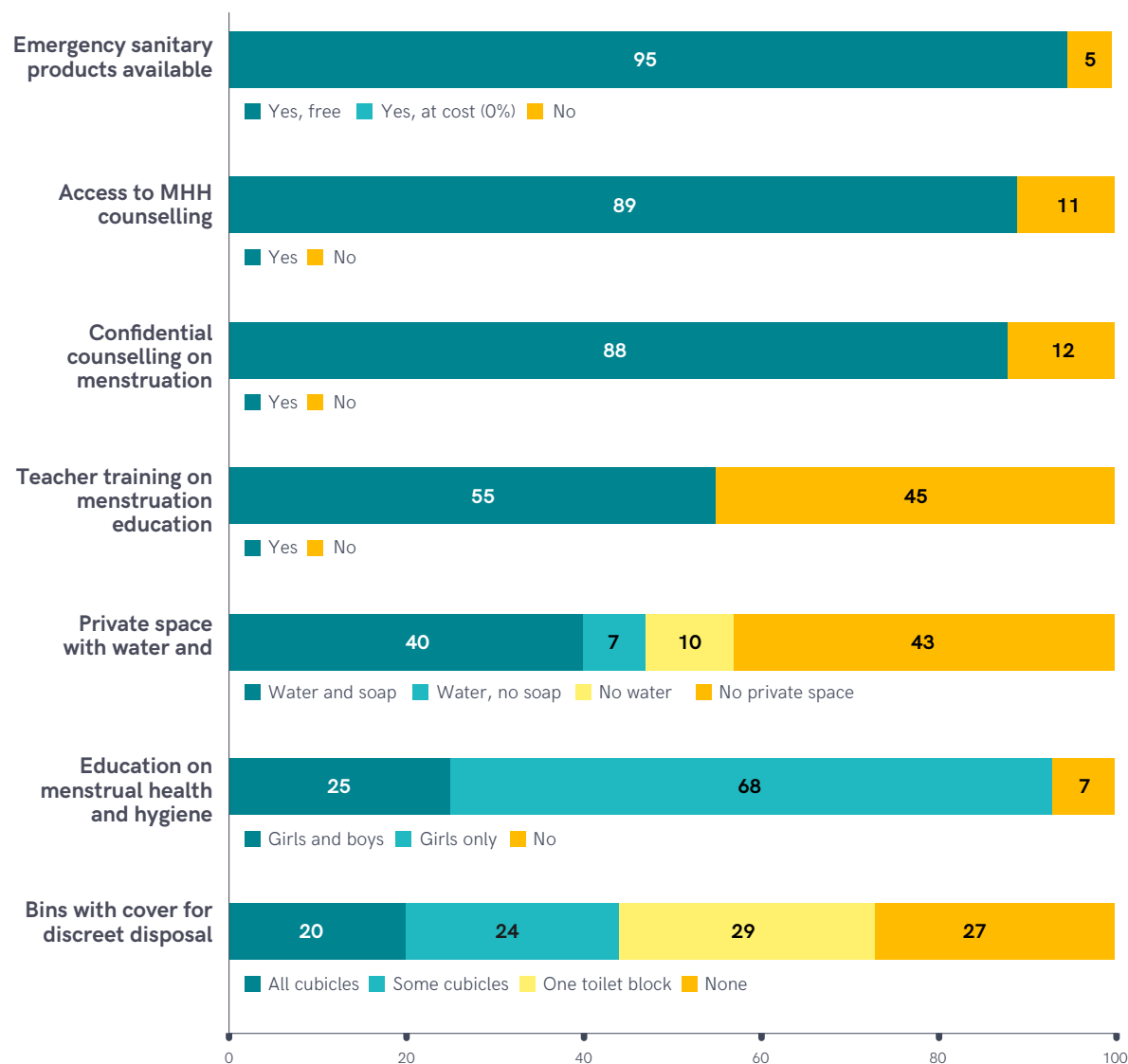


Figure 46

Proportion of schools with menstrual health services in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, Department of Basic Education WASH in Schools Self-Assessment 2026 (%)



A 13-year-old student learns how to properly store a sanitary pad during a menstrual hygiene awareness session at AIMOG Primary School in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
© UNICEF/UNI795244/Ushindi

Disabilities and small children

SDG 4 aims to provide ‘inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all’ and there has been a concerted effort to ensure schools are disability-inclusive. For schools to meet the needs of all students, teachers must be trained to teach children with physical disabilities or who need additional learning support, schools should provide textbooks and other learning materials for children with disabilities, and school infrastructure (e.g. buildings, classrooms, toilets, school grounds, transportation) must

be accessible for everyone. While a growing number of countries monitor coverage of disability-inclusive WASH services in schools, national definitions and indicators vary widely.

The 2025 National School Survey in Bhutan (8) collected information on the accessibility of drinking water sources, toilets and handwashing facilities for the smallest children and for the 2.6% of students with limited mobility or vision. The survey found that almost all schools in Bhutan had WASH facilities, but not all of these were accessible (Figure 47). Nearly all schools (>99%) had

drinking water facilities and most of these (94%) were accessible to the smallest children, but only 38% were accessible to those with limited mobility or vision. Coverage of sanitation facilities was also universal (>99%), but these were less likely to be accessible to the smallest children (89%) and less than one in five schools had toilets that were accessible to students with limited mobility or vision. School handwashing facilities were the least likely to be accessible for the smallest children (55%) but more likely to be accessible for those with limited mobility or vision (33%) than school toilets (19%).



A teacher assists a student through the wheelchair ramp to go to the toilet in Ingoli Primary School in Ahmedabad district, India.
© UNICEF/UN0864568/Jariwala

In Bhutan, while nearly all schools have WASH facilities, far fewer have facilities that are accessible to all students

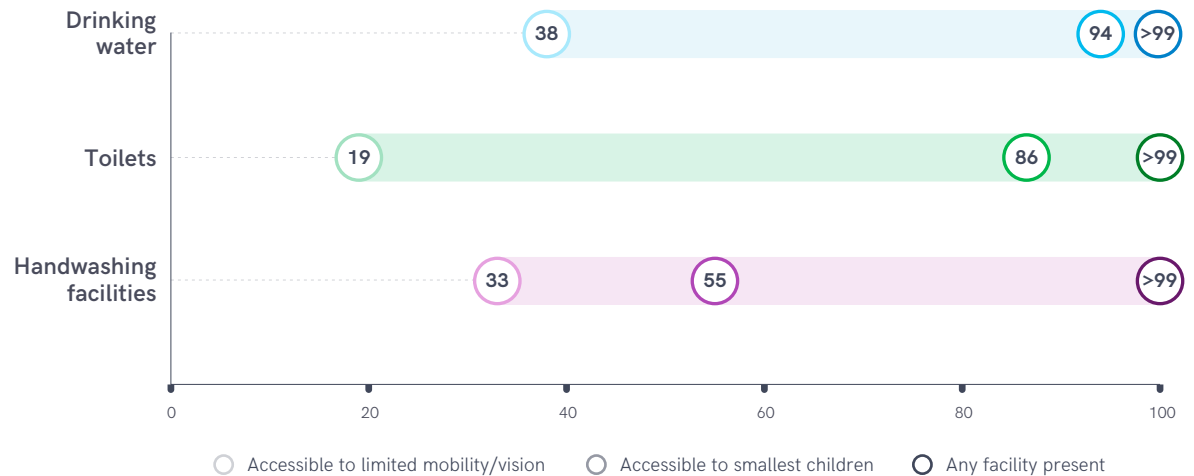


Figure 47 Proportion of schools with WASH facilities, by accessibility for smallest children and those with limited mobility or vision, Bhutan National School Survey 2025 (%)

Experiences

While the global indicators for basic WASH services in schools focus on the presence of infrastructure that meets certain minimum standards for design and functionality, they do not consider the extent to which these meet the needs of their intended users. One way to assess these dimensions is through surveys that ask students to report on their experiences and perceptions of WASH services in schools. Building on the Household Water Insecurity Experiences Scale (HWISE), which assesses users' experiences of accessing water for domestic activities, experiential scales are increasingly being piloted in institutional settings such as schools and health care facilities.⁵

For example, a recent School-WISE survey in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces (15) asked 276 primary school students about their recent experiences of WASH services in school, highlighting a range of concerns (Figure 48). Nearly one third of students (29%) reported feeling thirsty and having no safe water to drink, a quarter (24%) could not concentrate on school activities because of thirst, and one in five (21%) felt annoyed because of problems with water. A majority (62%) thought their sanitation facility was dirty, nearly half (47%) waited until they got home to use the toilet, and one in five (23%) could not concentrate because they needed to use the toilet. Nearly one in three reported

⁵ INWISE Scales (<https://www.inwise-scales.org/>).

Facilities do not guarantee a positive student experience: Students in Cabo Delgado and Nampula, Mozambique, report unmet WASH needs

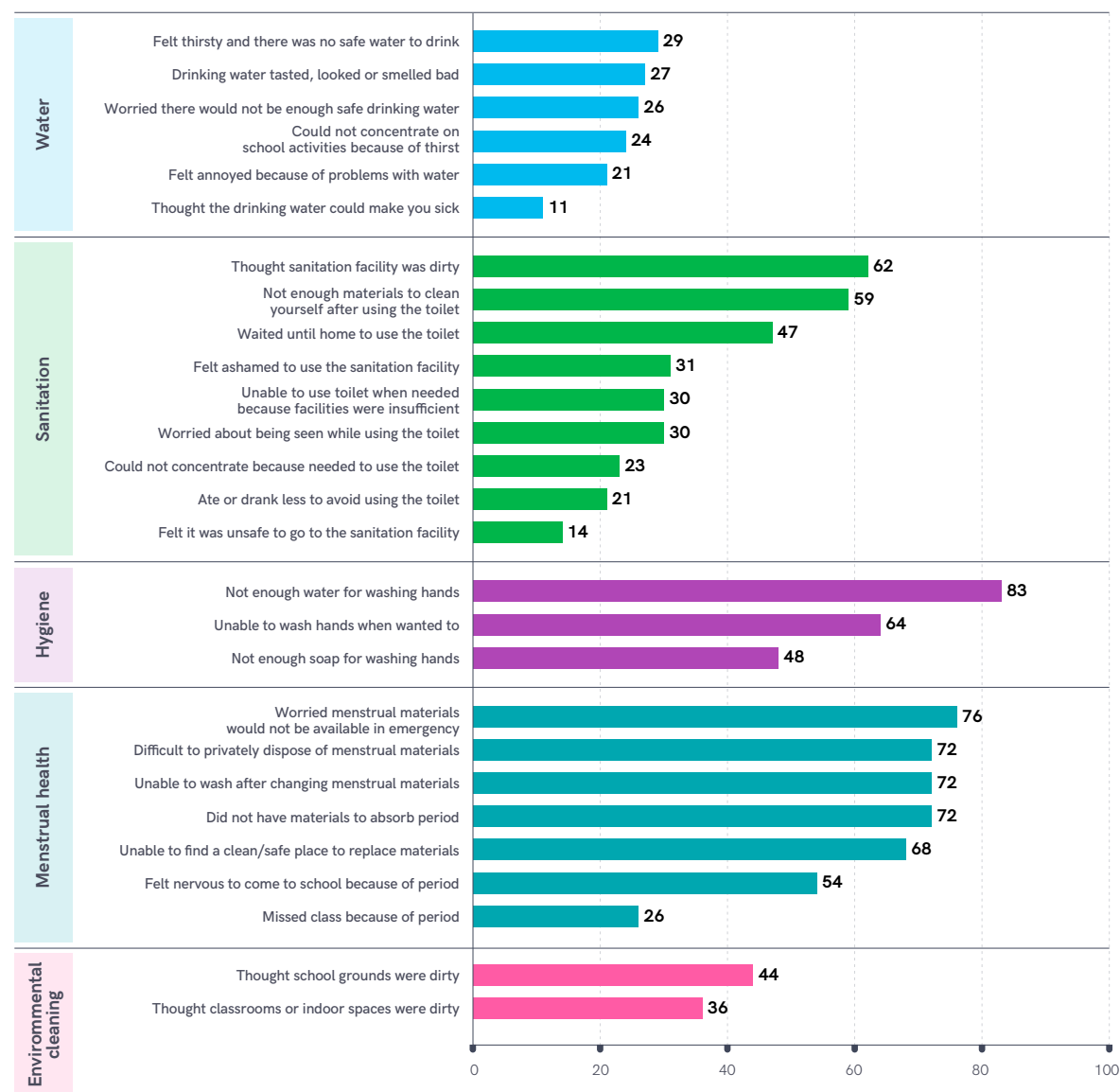


Figure 48

Proportion of students experiencing problems with WASH services in schools, School WISE Survey 2025 (%)

being unable to use the toilet when needed because facilities were insufficient (31%) or worried about being seen while using the toilet (30%), and 14% felt it was unsafe to go to the sanitation facility.

Most students reported being unable to meet their hygiene needs. Four out of five (83%) reported not having enough water to wash their hands and two thirds (64%) were unable to wash their hands when they wanted to. Many girls also reported specific concerns relating to MHH. Three quarters (76%) worried menstrual materials would not be available in an emergency and around 7 out of 10 reported not having absorbent materials (72%), being unable to wash after changing menstrual materials (72%), or being unable to find a clean/safe place to change materials (68%). As a result, over half (52%) felt nervous coming to school because of their period, and a quarter (26%) reported missing class because of their period. Student perceptions of school cleanliness were also quite low, nearly half (44%) thought their school grounds were dirty and over one third (36%) thought their classrooms or indoor spaces were dirty.

These experiential surveys reveal WASH-related barriers to attendance, concentration and dignity that might otherwise go undetected and are useful for targeting service improvements and monitoring how student’s experiences evolve in response to actions taken. School-WISE research is also being conducted in Ethiopia, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda and Uganda.

Resilience, safety and greening

There is growing interest in monitoring the resilience of schools to external shocks and stresses, including those associated with climate change, natural disasters and conflict. Priority topics for advanced monitoring include risk management and planning, resilient school design and siting, continuity through disruption, safe management, greening, resource efficiency, and student and teacher experiences and perceptions of resilience.

For example, the Philippines 2025 school census (16) applied a TSA to benchmark progress on a range of topics, including whether schools had an existing and active committee to respond to disease outbreaks, natural disasters and security risks. While nearly three quarters (73%) of schools had

committees to respond to natural disasters, just two thirds (64%) had committees to respond to security risks and three out of five schools (61%) had committees to respond to disease outbreaks with formal communication to relevant government agencies. One in seven schools (14%) had committees for natural disasters which did not have formal communication with government agencies, and 7% had no committee for natural disasters. The census found that 23% of schools had experienced flooding in the past, and that this was more common in urban (34%) and peri-urban (23%) areas than in rural areas (17%). Among those schools that had already experienced flooding, nearly half (47%) reported having a mechanism to pump out stagnant water, and among schools that had not yet experienced flooding, fewer than one in four (23%) had water pumps (Figure 49).

In Philippines, schools are responding to flooding, but many schools remain unprepared despite having experienced flooding in the past

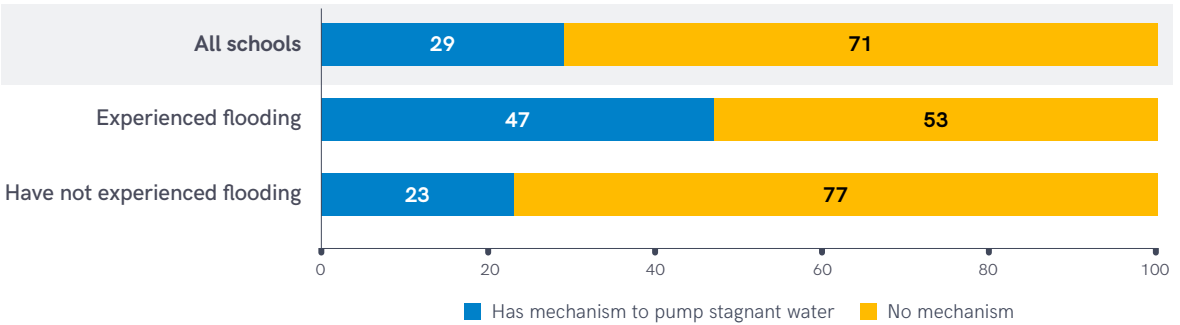


Figure 49 Proportion of schools that have experienced flooding in the past and have mechanisms to pump stagnant water, Philippines Three Star Approach enhanced Online Monitoring System 2025 (%)

Schools may also need to plan for periods of water scarcity. For example, the Ministry of Education in South Africa monitors whether schools have capacity to store water during periods of shortage (14). Figure 50 shows that in 2026, nearly 9 out of 10 schools in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal reported having options to store water on the premises (e.g. 'Jojo tanks') to address a limited water supply. Storage was common even among schools that reported having reliable water: 91% of schools without storage always had water available, compared with 67% of those with storage. This suggests storage isn't only a response to current shortages, but may also reflect schools building resilience against future disruptions, regardless of how reliable their supply is today.

Nearly 9 in 10 schools in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, have water storage, but only two thirds of these always have water

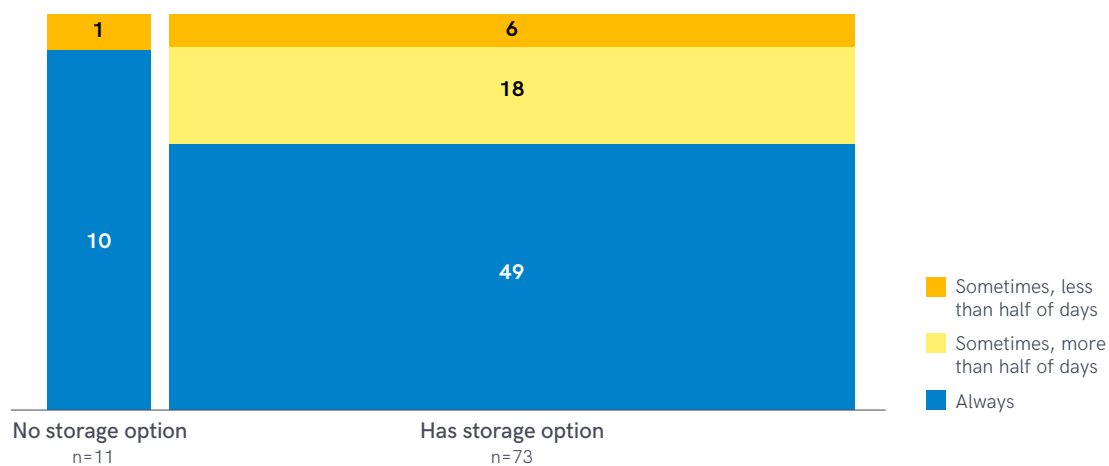


Figure 50 Number of schools with options to store water on the premises and frequency of water availability in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, Department of Basic Education WASH in Schools Assessment 2026



At Mabayana High School in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, a student fills a bottle from a newly installed tap, part of recent sanitation upgrades. © UNICEF/UNI773089/Ngcobo



An eight-year-old student enjoys water from a tap at Want High School in Want district, Nuristan province, Afghanistan.
© UNICEF/UN0863622/Azizi

Section 6

References⁶

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- 5 United Nations General Assembly. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New York: United Nations; 2015 (A/RES/70/1; <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3923923>).
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⁶ All references were accessed July 2026.

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- 16 Philippines Department of Education. WASH in Schools (WinS) Three Star Approach enhanced Online Monitoring System (e-OMS): school-level microdata, school year 2024/25. Pasig City: Department of Education, Philippines; 2026. Dataset provided to the WHO/UNICEF JMP.

Selected further reading

General

JMP website: <https://washdata.org>

JMP reports: <https://washdata.org/reports>

JMP data: <https://washdata.org/data>

JMP country files: <https://washdata.org/data/downloads#>

JMP regional snapshots: <https://washdata.org/how-we-work/country-and-regional-engagement>

JMP country consultations: <https://washdata.org/how-we-work/jmp-country-consultation>

Monitoring WASH in schools

JMP WASH in Schools Methodology

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2021-methodology-wash-in-schools>

Core Questions and Indicators for Monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2018-core-questions-and-indicators-wash-in-schools>

Questions and Data Tabulation for WASH in Schools (Excel file)

https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2022-core-questions-and-data-tabulations-wins-v2_0

JMP Expert Group Meeting on WASH in Schools

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-expert-group-meeting-wash-schools>

Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools: 2000–2021 data update

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2022-wash-in-schools>

Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools: Special focus on COVID-19

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2020-wash-in-schools>

Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools: Global baseline report 2018

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2018-global-report-wash-schools>

Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools 2015–2023: Special focus on menstrual health

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-2024-wash-schools>

Monitoring water, sanitation and hygiene in households

JMP Methodology: 2017 update and SDG baselines

<https://washdata.org/reports/jmp-methodology-2017-update>

Table 1

Useful resources for detailed information on JMP definitions and methods



A student shows his hands after washing them at Biringi Primary School in Ituri province, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
© UNICEF/UNI993114/Carmel Ndomb

Section 7

Annexes

Annex 1

JMP methods

Since it was established in 1990, the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has been instrumental in developing norms and standards for global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in households. Following agreement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets in 2015, the scope of JMP global monitoring was expanded to include WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities.

In 2016, the JMP convened an expert group to develop core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in schools and subsequently

established a methodology for generating internationally comparable estimates to support global monitoring of related SDG targets 6.1, 6.2 and 4.a. In 2018, the JMP published a global baseline report, containing harmonized national, regional and global estimates, followed by a progress update in 2020, 2022 and 2024. The following is a brief summary of the JMP methodology for monitoring WASH in schools, which builds on established methods for monitoring WASH in households and will continue to be refined over time. Methodological refinements since the 2024 progress update are listed in Box A1. For more detailed information on JMP definitions and methods see Table 1 in References.

Box A1 Refinements to JMP methods in the 2026 update

1. Increase in number of datasets used to generate estimates, from 1415 to 1673.
2. Presentation of illustrative examples of additional indicators for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools (see References for list of data sources).

Data collection and validation for WASH in schools

The JMP releases updated estimates every two years. The first step in updating the database is to compile national data sources containing information about drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools. The data search involves systematically visiting the websites of national statistical offices, sector institutions such as ministries of education, health, water and sanitation, and other regional and global databases. UNICEF and WHO regional and country offices also provide support to identify newly available datasets in consultation with national authorities. Data are then extracted, cleaned, analysed and added to JMP country files for WASH in schools.

The second step is to validate country estimates. The JMP country files contain a complete list of national data sources and show how information from each source has been used to generate internationally comparable estimates for each year in the reference period (from 2000 to the year prior to publication). In the last quarter of the year before publication, draft estimates are circulated to WHO and UNICEF country offices for a two-month period of country consultation (Table 1) and technical feedback from national authorities.

The primary purpose of global monitoring is to generate internationally comparable estimates that can be used to benchmark and compare progress across countries. The JMP uses a standard methodology to generate estimates

for all countries, and these sometimes differ from national statistics which may use different definitions and/or methods. The purpose of the consultation is not to compare JMP estimates and national statistics but to review the completeness or correctness of the datasets in the JMP country file and verify the interpretation of national data in the JMP estimates.

The JMP also extracts information on other relevant indicators included in national monitoring systems which are not part of the existing JMP service ladders. These data are used for additional analysis on issues of interest, such as menstrual health, disability, and pandemic preparedness and response,

but are not included in JMP country files due to limited data availability and lack of commonly agreed indicator definitions and methods for producing country, regional and global estimates.

Data disaggregation

JMP estimates are routinely disaggregated by service level based on the SDG service ladders for schools (no service, limited, basic) and by relevant settings (urban, rural, pre-primary, primary, secondary). Where possible, estimates are also disaggregated by other relevant stratifiers of inequality to facilitate further analysis in JMP reports.



A student washes his hands in the bathroom of his school in Zabadin village, rural Damascus, Syria. © UNICEF/UNI733335/Shahan

Data sources and coverage

The primary sources of national data are routine Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) and periodic (non-EMIS) censuses and school facility surveys. Other sources of national data include regional monitoring initiatives such as the European Protocol on Water and Health, and secondary information compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute of Statistics (UIS). Where available, the JMP uses primary sources rather than secondary sources and uses original microdata or tabulations provided by national authorities rather than summary reports.

The 2026 JMP update on WASH in schools draws on a total of 2079 data sources (since 2000), 1673 of which were used to produce estimates for 194 countries.⁷ Figure A1 shows that more datasets were used to generate estimates for drinking water (1469) and sanitation (1314) than for hygiene (954). However, the number of datasets used to generate hygiene estimates has almost doubled since 2022 (497).

National data are only included if they meet minimum standards for data quality and coverage. For example, EMIS or census data are only used if the response rate is at least 33%. Survey data are only used if there are at least 50 schools per domain, with the exception of small countries. Sub-national surveys are only used if they are representative of rural or urban schools.

⁷ For the purposes of this report, 'countries' refers to countries, areas and territories included in the WPP, 2024 revision.

The JMP extracts data that are representative of total schools, urban and rural schools, and pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. The JMP relies on official data published by national authorities, but detailed information on the overall distribution by education level and type of school (e.g. public, private, religious, community, schools for disadvantaged groups) is not always available.

Unless otherwise categorized by national authorities, all schools with primary-level students are counted as 'primary', all schools with secondary-level students are counted as 'secondary', and all schools with pre-primary-level students are counted as 'pre-primary'.⁸

⁸ Where data are available for early childhood development centres, these are counted as 'pre-primary'.

This means some schools may be double-counted and the total number of schools does not necessarily equal the sum of the pre-primary, primary and secondary schools.

The JMP uses UIS data⁹ on pre-primary, primary and secondary school-age populations and imputes values for countries with incomplete time series and those with no school-age data. Urban and rural school-age populations are calculated using the percentage of the population residing in urban areas, as reported by the UN Population Division. School-age population projections are based on WPP 2024 projections (by age and gender) and UIS country estimates for the school entrance age and durations.

⁹ UIS data browser [online database]. UNESCO (<http://data.uis.unesco.org>). Downloaded May 2026.

National data sources used in JMP reports on WASH in schools

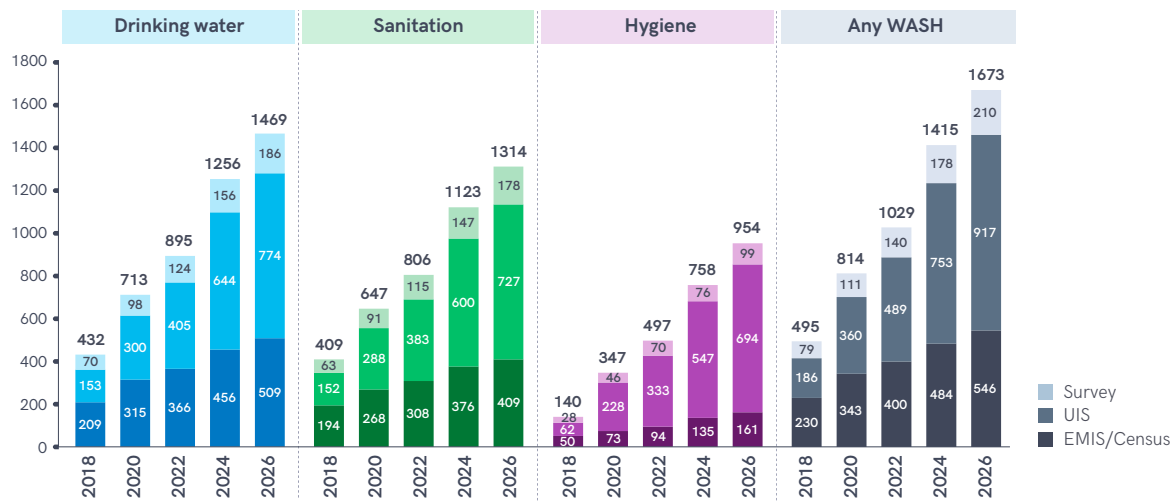


Figure A1 Number of national data sources used in the JMP progress updates 2018–2026, by type of data source

JMP definitions

The JMP classifies drinking water and sanitation technologies into improved and unimproved types. Improved drinking water sources are designed to protect against contamination, while improved sanitation facilities are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact (Table A1). A handwashing facility may be fixed or mobile and include sinks with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

The first step in the estimation process is to compile information on the types of facilities available in order to estimate the proportion of schools with improved and unimproved water and sanitation facilities and the proportion of schools with and without handwashing facilities.

The second step is to compile information on the level of service provided, specifically the availability of drinking water, availability of single-sex toilets that are usable at the time of the survey, and presence of water and soap for handwashing. Information on facility types and service levels is then combined to estimate the proportion of schools providing a basic, limited or no service.

	Drinking water	Sanitation
Improved facilities	Piped supplies • Tap water in the dwelling, yard or plot, including piped to a neighbour • Public taps or standpipes Non-piped supplies • Boreholes/tubewells • Protected wells and springs • Rainwater • Packaged water, including bottled water and sachet water • Delivered water, including tanker trucks and small carts/tanks/drums • Water kiosks	Networked sanitation • Flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers On-site sanitation • Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to septic tanks or pits • Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines • Pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) • Composting toilets, including twin-pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems
Unimproved facilities	Non-piped supplies • Unprotected wells and springs	On-site sanitation • Flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to elsewhere* • Pit latrines without slabs, or slabs constructed from materials that are not durable and easy to clean • Open pits • Hanging toilets/latrines • Bucket latrines, including pans, trays, or other unsealed containers
No facility	Surface water • Open water sources located above ground, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation channels	Open defecation • Defecation in the bush, field or ditch • Defecation into surface water, including beach, river, stream, sea or drainage channel

* A survey response of 'Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere' suggests that excreta are not being discharged into a sewer, septic tank or pit latrine but into the local environment, and that the facility should therefore be classified as unimproved.

Table A1

JMP classification of improved and unimproved facility types

Data analysis and country estimates

The JMP uses a simple linear regression to generate estimates from all the available data points for each of the nine primary indicators (Table A2):¹⁰

Proportion of schools with:		
Drinking water	Sanitation	Hygiene
- Any water facility - An improved water source - A basic water service	- Any sanitation facility - An improved sanitation facility - A basic sanitation service	- Any handwashing facility - A handwashing facility with water - A basic hygiene service

Table A2 JMP primary indicators for WASH in schools

These estimates are used to calculate the remaining schools with no facility or unimproved facilities and with a limited service.

Trends are calculated if there are two or more data points available spanning at least four years. If the data points span fewer than four years, an average is used. Separate regressions are made for total, urban and rural, and for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools, where data are available. A total estimate can also be calculated from urban and rural estimates or pre-primary, primary and secondary estimates. If data are only available

¹⁰ The 'Charts' tab in country files helps to visualize trends over time by showing both the data points used and the resulting estimates.

for primary schools, a total estimate may also be calculated, since countries typically have many more primary schools than secondary schools.

Estimates of the number of school-age children whose schools have or lack different levels of WASH services are made by simply multiplying the relevant school-age population by the proportion of schools with that WASH service level.

Regional and global estimates for WASH in schools

Regional and global estimates are made by aggregating country-level estimates of the populations of school-age children with and without WASH services in school. Regional and global estimates are only made if data are available for at least 30% of the school-age population in each domain (total, urban, rural, and pre-primary, primary and secondary schools).

In countries with incomplete trend data for school-age populations, linear regression is used to produce full time series. In countries with no population data, values are imputed based on an average proportion of the population that is school-age within the relevant M49 sub-region.¹¹ The JMP does not use these 'imputed' statistics to produce country-level estimates. Urban and rural school-age populations are calculated based on the proportion of the total population that lives in urban and rural areas.

¹¹ For more details on M49 regions and sub-regions, see (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/overview>).

An iterative approach using M49 regions is used to impute missing values for water, sanitation and hygiene in order to generate aggregate estimates for geographical regions and the world as a whole:¹²

1. If any estimates are available within an M49 subregion, the subregion average was used.
2. If estimates are available at the regional but not subregional level, the M49 regional average was used.
3. If no estimates are available for any country or territory in the M49 region, the global average was used.

For nongeographical regions (e.g. landlocked developing countries – LLDCs, least developed countries – LDCs, Small island developing States – SIDS, OECD highly and extremely fragile contexts, and World Bank income groups), a simple weighted average of countries and territories is used, without any imputation. After generating aggregates, estimates for basic, limited and no service are normalized to ensure they add up to 100%.

Table A3 shows global and regional coverage of data on basic WASH in schools for the school-age population in 2025. Data availability varied widely between regions, areas (rural and urban) and education levels. The biggest data gaps were observed in pre-primary schools, and urban and rural areas for each domain.

¹² The JMP uses a similar iterative approach for producing regional estimates of WASH services in households. Therefore, this revision ensures harmonization of JMP methods in different settings. The JMP will continue to assess the performance of alternative methods and refine methodology as more data become available.

Availability of data on basic WASH services in schools

% of school-age population (number of countries, areas and territories)	Basic drinking water						Basic sanitation						Basic hygiene					
	Total	Urban	Rural	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Total	Urban	Rural	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Total	Urban	Rural	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary
World (237)	79% (142)	29% (24)	46% (25)	26% (19)	75% (128)	77% (127)	67% (146)	38% (35)	49% (26)	23% (14)	63% (132)	61% (121)	40% (136)	16% (17)	20% (16)	2% (9)	40% (125)	42% (126)
SDG regions																		
Australia and New Zealand (2)	83% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	85% (1)	80% (1)	83% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	85% (1)	80% (1)	83% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	85% (1)	80% (1)
Central and Southern Asia (14)	92% (10)	85% (5)	91% (6)	68% (3)	87% (7)	92% (8)	93% (10)	85% (5)	91% (5)	68% (3)	90% (9)	93% (9)	17% (9)	24% (3)	25% (4)	0% (1)	16% (7)	15% (7)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18)	95% (14)	22% (6)	27% (3)	2% (2)	96% (14)	92% (13)	38% (13)	22% (6)	27% (3)	2% (1)	38% (13)	36% (11)	35% (12)	22% (6)	27% (3)	2% (1)	35% (12)	36% (12)
Europe and Northern America (54)	88% (38)	0% (1)	0% (0)	21% (4)	72% (31)	71% (31)	71% (35)	0% (1)	0% (0)	2% (3)	69% (29)	66% (29)	71% (36)	0% (1)	0% (0)	2% (3)	73% (33)	71% (33)
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	37% (23)	8% (2)	28% (7)	9% (2)	37% (23)	33% (22)	87% (32)	77% (12)	29% (8)	6% (2)	78% (29)	12% (21)	41% (24)	0% (0)	15% (3)	0% (0)	41% (22)	68% (23)
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	38% (16)	1% (2)	0% (1)	0% (1)	31% (15)	62% (17)	65% (17)	1% (2)	0% (1)	0% (1)	62% (16)	70% (17)	43% (15)	1% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	37% (14)	68% (16)
Oceania (21)	95% (14)	15% (2)	3% (2)	83% (1)	92% (13)	84% (12)	96% (15)	15% (2)	3% (2)	83% (1)	93% (14)	85% (13)	96% (15)	15% (2)	3% (2)	83% (1)	93% (14)	85% (13)
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	71% (26)	30% (6)	20% (6)	12% (6)	71% (24)	64% (23)	57% (23)	33% (7)	29% (7)	6% (3)	55% (21)	55% (20)	59% (24)	27% (4)	17% (4)	6% (3)	59% (22)	53% (21)
Other regional groupings																		
Landlocked developing countries (32)	73% (18)	13% (5)	13% (6)	16% (7)	69% (15)	61% (14)	82% (21)	29% (8)	30% (8)	8% (4)	78% (19)	70% (15)	83% (19)	2% (2)	6% (3)	6% (2)	78% (17)	62% (15)
Least developed countries (44)	65% (26)	22% (7)	23% (7)	13% (7)	62% (24)	61% (22)	55% (24)	27% (9)	31% (9)	9% (5)	51% (23)	51% (19)	59% (24)	15% (4)	19% (4)	7% (3)	56% (22)	53% (20)
Small island developing States (53)	56% (34)	8% (3)	10% (2)	27% (1)	51% (33)	48% (32)	71% (37)	30% (4)	1% (1)	27% (1)	66% (35)	46% (32)	72% (37)	8% (3)	1% (1)	27% (1)	67% (34)	63% (33)
Highly and extremely fragile (61)	69% (35)	36% (8)	35% (9)	9% (8)	67% (31)	66% (28)	61% (32)	40% (11)	42% (12)	6% (5)	58% (29)	58% (23)	52% (32)	35% (7)	33% (8)	6% (5)	51% (28)	45% (25)
Income groupings																		
Low- and middle-income (129)	78% (79)	36% (18)	51% (23)	29% (16)	75% (68)	79% (67)	66% (82)	46% (27)	54% (24)	27% (10)	62% (73)	60% (62)	35% (71)	19% (11)	22% (15)	3% (6)	35% (64)	37% (64)
Low-income (25)	52% (14)	9% (3)	14% (3)	16% (4)	50% (13)	47% (12)	46% (14)	21% (6)	31% (6)	11% (3)	44% (13)	40% (11)	48% (14)	6% (2)	10% (2)	10% (2)	44% (12)	33% (10)
Lower-middle-income (50)	88% (32)	68% (9)	73% (12)	49% (7)	84% (26)	89% (26)	86% (29)	67% (9)	72% (10)	47% (5)	82% (25)	85% (23)	32% (24)	32% (6)	27% (9)	1% (3)	35% (21)	35% (23)
Upper-middle-income (54)	75% (33)	13% (6)	20% (8)	4% (5)	74% (29)	73% (29)	45% (39)	33% (12)	20% (8)	2% (2)	41% (35)	27% (28)	33% (33)	10% (3)	17% (4)	0% (1)	32% (31)	42% (31)
High-income (86)	80% (57)	1% (6)	1% (1)	15% (3)	68% (54)	67% (54)	69% (58)	2% (8)	0% (1)	2% (4)	66% (53)	65% (53)	69% (59)	1% (6)	0% (0)	2% (3)	68% (55)	67% (56)

■ <30% coverage
 ■ 30-50% coverage
 ■ >50% coverage

Table A3

Proportion of relevant school-age population (%) and number of countries for which data were available on basic WASH in schools, by region, school level and residence, in 2025

Annex 2

Regional groupings

Sustainable Development Goals regional groupings¹³

■ **Australia and New Zealand:**

Australia, New Zealand.

■ **Central Asia And Southern Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

■ **Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia:** Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China (Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), China (Macao Special Administrative Region), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

■ **Europe and Northern America:** Albania, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Canada, Channel Islands, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian

Federation, San Marino, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

■ **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint-Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

■ **Northern Africa and Western Asia:** Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq,

Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine,¹⁴ Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen.

■ **Oceania (Excluding Australia and New Zealand):¹⁵**

American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Islands.

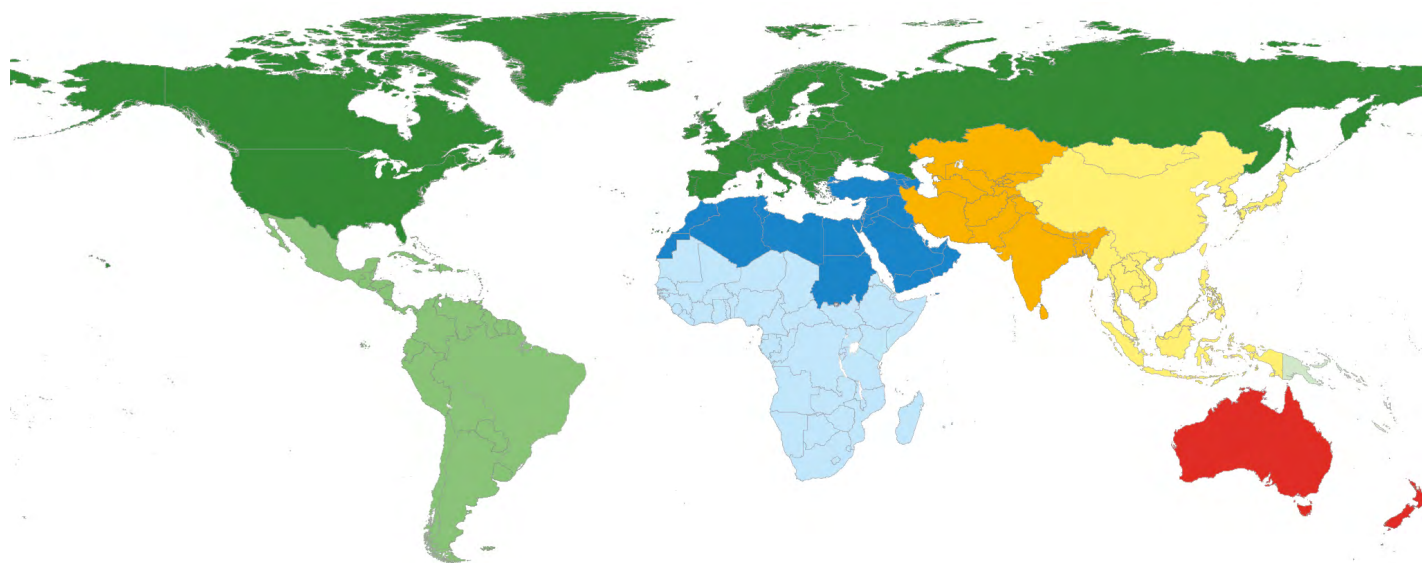
■ **Sub-Saharan Africa:**

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

¹³ SDG regional groupings, as well as classifications of landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States, come from United Nations Statistics Division (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>). Fragile contexts are taken from OECD (2025 grouping) (<https://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/>; accessed 31 March 2026). This report also uses income categories as classified by the World Bank (fiscal year 2026) (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>; accessed 1 June 2026).

¹⁴ WHO reports refer to 'occupied Palestinian territory, including east Jerusalem'.

¹⁵ 'Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)' is referred to as 'Oceania' throughout this report.



Other regional groupings

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs):

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Least developed countries (LDCs):

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon

Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

Small island developing States (SIDS):

American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, British Virgin Islands, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, French Polynesia, Grenada, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United States Virgin Islands, Vanuatu.

Highly and extremely fragile contexts (OECD)

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Annex 3

WASH in schools estimates by country, area or territory

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Afghanistan	2015	11 837	24	9	49	42	66	4	30	-	-	24	-	-	26	-	-	-	58	17	25	75	-	-
	2025	14 254	26	9	49	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Albania	2015	585	55	17	30	53	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	72	-	-
	2025	375	59	18	33	50	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	72	-	-
Algeria	2015	8 496	70	10	42	48	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	7
	2025	12 019	76	8	42	50	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4
Andorra	2015	12	89	19	40	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	11	89	13	39	49	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Angola	2015	9 151	64	10	51	39	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	52
	2024	15 185	71	24	42	34	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anguilla	2015	3	100	13	50	36	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	2	100	12	43	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Antigua and Barbuda	2015	18	25	13	49	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	16	24	14	46	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Argentina	2015	10 650	91	21	40	39	82	5	13	-	-	5	-	-	33	-	-	16	82	4	14	-	-	9
	2025	10 432	92	16	42	42	-	-	10	-	-	6	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	9
Armenia	2015	560	64	23	28	50	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	93	-	-
	2025	578	66	18	26	55	97	<1	3	96	3	<1	89	8	3	97	1	1	95	3	2	95	3	2
Aruba	2015	18	63	14	45	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	17	62	13	46	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Australia	2015	4 430	87	14	48	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	4 880	88	13	48	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Austria	2015	1 248	68	19	26	55	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 252	70	21	26	53	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Azerbaijan	2015	1 911	55	25	27	47	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	2 189	59	19	27	54	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Bahamas	2015	78	82	14	42	45	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	70	81	13	40	47	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Bahrain	2015	258	100	23	42	35	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	297	100	20	43	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Bangladesh	2015	50 983	30	19	33	48	75	8	17	83	14	2	91	6	3	-	-	-	74	9	17	91	2	7
	2025	48 547	33	20	32	48	94	2	4	89	8	3	85	10	5	-	-	-	93	2	5	>99	<1	<1
Barbados	2015	48	59	14	46	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	43	60	15	45	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Belarus	2015	1 347	77	24	29	46	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 466	79	17	30	54	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Belgium	2015	1 904	86	21	40	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 995	88	20	41	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Belize	2015	107	44	13	43	44	76	18	6	88	12	<1	71	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	104	42	13	44	42	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2015	4 271	46	16	43	41	35	31	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	27	33	-	-	38
	2025	5 538	53	15	43	42	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	87	1	12
Bermuda	2015	9	100	7	43	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	9	100	7	40	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	2015	209	37	12	46	42	61	29	10	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	35	12	59	32	9
	2025	174	43	17	39	45	75	16	9	98	2	<1	96	<1	4	77	17	6	84	8	8	87	8	5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	3 222	68	15	44	42	-	-	7	-	-	<1	84	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	3 412	72	15	43	42	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	592	48	16	29	55	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	464	53	17	30	53	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2015	719	65	22	47	31	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	<1
	2025	781	68	23	46	31	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
Brazil	2015	44 212	86	14	34	53	-	-	19	-	-	3	-	-	46	-	-	19	-	-	22	-	-	6
	2025	39 822	88	15	36	50	-	-	11	-	-	3	-	-	40	-	-	16	-	-	13	-	-	8
British Virgin Islands	2015	6	49	13	55	32	90	10	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	80	20	<1
	2025	6	57	10	43	47	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Brunei Darussalam	2015	109	75	18	36	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	103	75	18	39	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2015	7 970	26	23	40	37	54	<1	46	-	-	44	-	-	57	-	-	42	52	<1	48	43	23	34
	2025	10 047	29	20	40	41	62	13	25	-	-	13	-	-	22	-	-	23	76	<1	24	51	14	36

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total	Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)		Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)					
Bahrain	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Bangladesh	2015	59	33	8	36	64	<1	38	62	<1	-	-	-	58	34	7	73	24	3	37	50	13	43	53	5	47	42	11	-	-	-	37	45	18	29	67	3
	2025	94	<1	6	92	<1	8	89	<1	11	-	-	-	92	<1	8	97	<1	3	83	-	-	63	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	75	-
Barbados	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Belarus	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Belgium	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Belize	2015	64	32	4	52	37	11	47	43	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	23	8	51	46	3	34	56	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	98	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benin	2015	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	76	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-
Bermuda	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Bhutan	2015	73	14	12	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	14	12	93	3	3	-	-	23	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	23	-	-	21
	2025	92	6	2	95	5	<1	88	11	<1	81	11	8	89	7	4	90	5	5	89	<1	11	93	7	<1	89	9	3	90	8	2	90	<1	10	88	2	10
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015	-	-	29	-	-	15	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	58	-	-	22	30	<1	70	-	-	-	19	-	-	26	-	-
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2015	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Botswana	2015	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brazil	2015	84	8	7	89	9	3	70	16	14	-	-	7	84	8	8	87	11	3	61	35	4	61	36	3	60	24	16	77	17	6	61	35	4	65	34	2
	2025	86	11	3	87	11	3	-	-	8	-	-	5	86	12	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	36	4	
British Virgin Islands	2015	96	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	92	8	<1	93	7	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	7	<1	92	8	<1
	2025	98	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	99	1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1
Brunei Darussalam	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Burkina Faso	2015	74	1	25	-	-	11	-	-	30	-	-	13	65	10	25	78	7	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	4	-	-
	2025	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	42	-	-	15	72	13	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	54	-	-

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Burundi	2015	4 036	15	18	44	37	43	<1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	3	48	39	<1	61	49	3	47
	2025	6 337	26	20	39	40	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	53	-	-	39
Cabo Verde	2015	151	67	20	40	40	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	>99	<1	<1
	2025	142	78	17	41	41	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	<1	<1
Cambodia	2015	4 758	30	22	41	37	83	9	9	84	9	8	81	9	11	75	2	23	86	11	3	88	9	2
	2025	5 197	41	21	41	38	90	<1	10	91	<1	9	90	<1	10	77	<1	23	93	<1	7	92	<1	8
Cameroon	2015	8 587	53	16	43	41	38	4	58	-	-	30	-	-	66	-	-	38	38	2	60	-	-	60
	2025	11 161	56	15	42	42	15	41	44	-	-	26	-	-	67	-	-	48	15	37	48	-	-	34
Cayman Islands	2015	10	100	16	44	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	11	100	16	41	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Central African Republic	2015	2 153	40	23	39	39	16	8	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	16	5	79	-	-	57
	2023	2 435	44	21	40	39	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	58
Chad	2015	6 454	23	24	40	36	20	6	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	18	4	78	48	<1	52
	2025	8 977	28	23	40	37	33	19	47	65	<1	35	18	12	70	79	11	10	27	20	53	49	29	22
Chile	2015	3 741	87	20	39	41	-	-	4	-	-	<1	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
	2025	3 743	89	19	39	42	-	-	-	-	-	<1	52	27	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2015	249 053	57	21	40	39	97	<1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	-	-
	2025	247 339	66	15	43	43	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	2015	857	100	20	37	43	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	777	100	16	40	44	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
China, Macao SAR	2015	68	100	21	36	44	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	91	100	18	44	38	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Colombia	2015	11 054	77	21	35	44	62	14	24	-	-	7	59	<1	41	57	16	27	69	7	24	-	-	22
	2025	10 947	79	20	35	45	-	-	23	-	-	8	46	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Comoros	2015	284	30	21	38	40	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	88
	2025	308	34	22	35	43	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	88	-	-
Congo	2015	1 981	63	24	40	36	44	<1	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	40	<1	60	-	-	32
	2023	2 489	64	21	40	39	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	2015	4	74	14	41	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	4	77	11	38	52	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Costa Rica	2015	1 006	75	15	45	40	84	7	9	-	-	11	-	-	7	-	-	2	86	4	10	76	18	6
	2025	916	80	12	47	41	-	-	9	-	-	13	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	5
Croatia	2015	682	56	25	24	51	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	571	58	24	25	51	96	<1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)						
Burundi	2015	45	47	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	54	11	93	<1	6	17	12	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	12	36	18	4	78	14	21	64
	2025	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-			
Cabo Verde	2015	93	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	4	4	93	7	<1	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	93	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	8	<1	93	7	<1	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	>99	<1	<1	
Cambodia	2015	13	46	41	19	46	35	12	46	42	<1	5	95	31	55	14	33	58	9	41	1	58	50	1	48	39	2	59	26	1	73	49	2	49	43	<1	56
	2025	61	30	9	66	26	7	60	31	9	61	14	24	64	34	2	69	29	2	91	5	5	94	5	1	90	5	5	83	4	12	94	4	2	90	7	2
Cameroon	2015	33	24	43	-	-	18	-	-	54	-	-	29	39	14	47	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	
	2025	59	18	23	-	-	7	-	-	36	-	-	25	38	37	24	68	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	69	-	-	
Cayman Islands	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Central African Republic	2015	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	59	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chad	2015	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	78	-	-	76	25	32	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	32	44	-	-	-	
	2025	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	17	-	-	41	<1	59	8	44	48	-	-	29	-	-	60	-	-	40	9	34	57	11	45	44
Chile	2015	96	<1	4	98	2	<1	91	-	-	-	-	-	96	<1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China	2015	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1		
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1		
China, Hong Kong SAR	2015	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
China, Macao SAR	2015	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Colombia	2015	69	9	22	85	11	4	65	27	8	-	-	8	79	-	-	81	-	-	17	37	46	-	-	-	91	-	-	19	-	-	11	-	-	22	-	-
	2025	85	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comoros	2015	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congo	2015	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cook Islands	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Costa Rica	2015	71	26	3	59	37	3	77	21	3	87	10	4	69	28	3	79	18	3	72	<1	28	-	-	37	-	-	21	-	-	16	71	<1	29	77	2	21
	2025	85	11	4	93	3	3	96	<1	4	98	<1	2	82	15	3	96	<1	4	83	<1	17	-	-	15	-	-	9	-	-	3	80	<1	20	91	2	7
Croatia	2015	48	52	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	63	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Cuba	2015	1 955	77	20	37	44	97	<1	3	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	97	<1	3	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 734	77	18	40	42	>99	<1	<1	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Czechia	2015	1 638	73	21	34	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 711	73	22	34	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Côte d'Ivoire	2015	9 971	49	22	39	38	-	-	49	-	-	32	-	-	68	-	-	37	-	-	53	-	-	6
	2025	11 710	55	21	39	40	-	-	26	-	-	35	-	-	71	-	-	49	-	-	36	-	-	22
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015	32 548	41	25	41	34	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	58
	2025	45 889	45	24	42	34	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	65
Denmark	2015	1 068	88	18	43	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 051	89	15	44	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Djibouti	2015	408	71	22	44	35	-	-	13	-	-	6	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	16
	2025	440	73	20	42	37	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	<1
Dominica	2015	15	70	13	49	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	11	74	13	49	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Dominican Republic	2015	2 912	74	20	40	40	-	-	19	-	-	15	64	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	13
	2025	2 830	73	20	40	40	-	-	11	-	-	12	69	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Ecuador	2015	4 861	63	20	41	39	83	<1	17	88	3	9	70	<1	30	91	3	7	82	<1	18	93	<1	6
	2025	4 633	63	18	40	42	44	49	7	88	4	8	77	13	10	91	3	7	38	54	9	61	32	6
Egypt	2015	28 698	43	16	44	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-
	2025	34 611	43	14	46	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-
El Salvador	2015	1 895	70	18	37	45	84	5	11	98	<1	2	81	3	17	87	3	10	82	6	12	86	6	8
	2025	1 618	76	18	40	41	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	8
Equatorial Guinea	2015	466	69	26	42	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-	48
	2025	655	72	23	42	36	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	71	-	-	49
Eritrea	2015	1 154	36	16	38	46	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	38	-	-	25
	2024	1 228	35	14	36	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2015	216	68	29	38	33	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	213	71	29	40	31	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Eswatini	2015	411	23	21	47	32	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	15
	2025	409	27	21	47	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2015	41 179	19	22	42	36	14	15	71	-	-	-	37	13	50	-	-	-	11	16	73	16	44	40
	2025	48 149	24	23	40	37	34	4	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	64	60	<1	40

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Fiji	2015	280	55	20	39	41	82	6	12	>99	-	-	>99	-	-	90	4	6	80	4	16	86	4	11
	2025	269	60	18	38	43	99	<1	1	>99	<1	<1	98	<1	2	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Finland	2015	961	71	26	37	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	938	75	24	38	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
France	2015	12 429	78	20	34	47	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	12 536	79	19	34	48	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Gabon	2015	673	88	24	35	41	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	882	92	22	35	42	66	11	23	69	20	11	54	<1	46	69	13	18	64	9	27	68	18	14
Gambia	2015	925	59	30	38	32	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	22	-	-	19
	2025	1 130	65	27	39	34	-	-	20	-	-	39	-	-	61	-	-	40	-	-	5	-	-	6
Georgia	2015	691	57	24	39	38	86	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	851	61	23	40	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Germany	2015	11 832	81	17	24	59	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	11 554	82	19	25	55	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Ghana	2015	9 378	54	16	45	39	69	<1	31	85	9	7	73	10	17	79	<1	21	77	<1	23	79	10	11
	2025	11 114	59	15	45	40	78	4	18	-	-	7	-	-	17	79	12	9	78	12	11	79	16	4
Gibraltar	2015	4	100	10	54	36	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	7	100	13	39	48	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Grenada	2015	24	36	14	49	36	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1
	2025	22	37	13	48	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Guatemala	2015	5 673	53	20	40	39	-	-	23	-	-	4	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	15
	2025	5 843	56	20	41	39	-	-	32	-	-	4	-	-	26	-	-	31	-	-	33	-	-	-
Guinea	2015	4 809	35	22	39	39	-	-	57	-	-	43	-	-	79	-	-	17	27	5	69	-	-	-
	2025	5 898	39	21	39	39	-	-	42	-	-	34	-	-	73	-	-	24	-	-	62	88	<1	12
Guinea-Bissau	2015	689	42	23	42	35	62	9	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	824	47	21	41	38	62	9	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2015	198	26	16	44	40	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	207	26	16	47	37	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	64	-	-
Haiti	2015	3 747	49	20	38	42	-	-	55	-	-	53	-	-	68	-	-	54	-	-	51	-	-	66
	2025	3 871	56	19	38	43	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2015	3 195	54	20	40	40	58	19	24	-	-	5	81	<1	18	-	-	20	76	11	13	70	18	12
	2025	3 058	59	22	43	35	78	<1	22	-	-	6	95	<1	5	-	-	-	76	12	12	70	-	-
Hungary	2015	1 551	70	24	25	51	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 411	71	26	24	50	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total	Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary				
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)		Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)					
Fiji	2015	62	28	10	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	72	25	3	73	23	4	43	<1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	<1	87	20	<1	80	47	3	50
	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	99	<1	<1	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	43	<1	57	90	9	1	84	14	1	-	-	-	20	<1	80	>99	-	-
Finland	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
France	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	98	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Gabon	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	37	-	-	25	-	-	57	-	-	24	-	-	43	-	-	27	66	22	12	90	<1	10	81	4	16	91	<1	9	66	21	13	85	4	11
Gambia	2015	60	37	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	77	18	5	81	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	64	36	<1	56	-	-	44	-	-	37	-	-	87	13	<1	79	21	<1	54	11	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	11	36	56	12	32	
Georgia	2015	78	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	12	61	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	1	
Germany	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Ghana	2015	59	13	28	72	18	10	57	17	26	64	10	26	62	8	29	65	19	16	54	8	38	65	6	29	45	10	46	56	7	37	52	9	40	52	8	39
	2025	59	24	17	-	-	10	-	-	26	-	-	15	-	-	17	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar	2015	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Grenada	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Guatemala	2015	76	-	-	88	9	3	69	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	72	-	-	88	10	3	64	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guinea	2015	52	25	23	-	-	8	-	-	33	-	-	21	52	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	54	-	-	77	-	-	11	-	-	69	-	-	-
	2025	-	-	12	-	-	4	-	-	19	-	-	8	-	-	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	2		
Guinea-Bissau	2015	37	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	37	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guyana	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	80	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	79	-	-	
Haiti	2015	17	38	45	-	-	46	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	2015	71	10	18	89	7	4	46	47	7	-	-	-	74	-	-	78	-	-	12	47	41	-	-	-	1	47	52	-	-	-	5	-	-	21	-	-
	2025	89	-	-	83	-	-	46	45	9	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hungary	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	<1	8	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
India	2015	368 012	33	20	33	47	55	32	13	56	35	10	52	35	13	-	-	-	52	35	12	58	32	10
	2025	346 912	36	19	33	48	97	<1	3	95	<1	5	95	<1	5	93	2	6	95	<1	5	92	<1	8
Indonesia	2015	63 842	53	15	43	42	69	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	17	15	73	14	12
	2025	66 233	59	14	43	43	74	9	16	65	16	18	52	15	33	-	-	-	75	9	16	73	11	16
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	15 607	73	9	47	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	17 822	76	9	49	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	2015	12 734	70	17	44	39	60	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	-	-	9
	2025	15 356	70	14	44	42	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2015	2 172	92	23	41	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	2 617	92	21	41	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Italy	2015	9 056	70	18	31	50	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	8 687	70	17	31	52	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Jamaica	2015	654	55	19	43	39	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	97	3	<1
	2025	513	59	19	41	40	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	97	3	<1
Jordan	2015	2 180	90	15	47	38	96	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	2 700	93	15	42	42	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Kazakhstan	2015	4 448	56	33	28	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	5 559	62	23	29	47	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2015	18 553	32	23	42	35	-	-	25	-	-	-	72	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	20
	2025	20 513	32	20	40	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	85	-	-
Kiribati	2015	41	51	23	37	41	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	20
	2025	47	63	20	39	41	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	27
Kuwait	2015	697	100	18	37	45	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	871	100	13	36	50	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Kyrgyzstan	2015	1 742	35	32	26	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	<1	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	2 277	35	28	28	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	<1	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	2 227	33	20	33	46	44	19	37	-	-	18	-	-	43	-	-	-	44	19	37	38	39	23
	2025	2 323	40	20	34	45	62	25	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	38	18	60	26	15	75	17	8
Latvia	2015	304	68	27	39	35	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	268	69	32	48	21	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Lebanon	2015	1 630	89	21	39	40	45	<1	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	3	40	60	3	37	61	3	37
	2025	1 559	91	17	40	43	46	54	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)						
India	2015	62	11	27	68	13	20	59	11	30	-	-	-	61	12	27	65	9	26	51	<1	49	58	18	25	52	10	38	-	-	-	48	<1	52	53	12	35
	2025	81	6	14	89	<1	11	80	6	14	79	2	19	82	5	13	83	2	15	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	5	-	-	5
Indonesia	2015	24	62	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	65	13	32	53	15	43	21	36	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	21	35	42	20	38
	2025	87	<1	12	94	5	<1	71	16	13	-	-	-	80	8	12	86	<1	14	82	<1	18	90	11	<1	74	21	6	-	-	-	82	<1	18	82	<1	18
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3
Iraq	2015	57	34	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	18	-	-	7	66	22	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Israel	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Italy	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Jamaica	2015	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	97	3	<1	95	5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	6	<1	96	4	<1	
	2025	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	97	3	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Jordan	2015	33	66	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kazakhstan	2015	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	91	9	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	2015	-	-	5	-	-	8	50	46	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kiribati	2015	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	51	-	-	87	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	4	7	82	13	5	
	2025	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	93	-	-	87	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	4	7	82	13	5	
Kuwait	2015	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Kyrgyzstan	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	32	35	33	23	61	16	11	63	26	-	-	-	32	35	33	-	-	-	35	-	-	37	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	32	52	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	50	18	-	-	8	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	33	-	-	50
Latvia	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Lebanon	2015	93	6	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	7	1	93	6	<1	96	2	1	20	79	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	62	4	16	80	5	31	66	3
	2025	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	90	-	-	87	<1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	-	-	

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Lesotho	2015	728	34	22	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
	2019	765	39	22	47	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2015	1 804	51	23	42	35	50	9	41	59	3	37	36	5	60	-	-	-	44	6	50	65	7	28
	2025	2 148	56	21	41	38	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2015	1 787	88	16	45	39	17	67	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	1 931	88	14	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2015	471	67	25	22	52	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	358	69	29	25	46	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Luxembourg	2015	101	91	19	37	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	113	95	19	37	44	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Madagascar	2015	9 957	29	23	34	43	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	62
	2025	11 910	33	23	34	43	31	16	53	60	6	34	25	6	70	32	7	61	29	11	59	44	12	44
Malawi	2015	7 095	16	24	42	34	74	13	13	-	-	5	62	24	14	-	-	-	85	1	14	81	10	10
	2025	8 544	18	21	40	38	93	3	3	98	2	<1	91	5	4	-	-	-	96	1	2	90	4	6
Malaysia	2015	7 712	73	13	42	45	97	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	6	<1	99	1	<1
	2025	7 608	77	12	44	44	99	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	3	<1	>99	<1	<1
Maldives	2015	95	39	23	45	32	89	<1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	101	43	12	42	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Mali	2015	8 132	26	31	39	30	59	<1	41	87	10	3	60	14	26	-	-	-	52	<1	48	-	-	53
	2025	10 229	32	23	42	35	61	17	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	20	19	-	-	-
Malta	2015	65	94	13	38	49	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	63	96	14	41	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Marshall Islands	2015	17	75	16	46	39	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	50	-	-
	2025	12	79	7	44	49	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	81	-	-
Mauritania	2015	1 639	52	23	40	37	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	56
	2025	2 193	61	22	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	2015	271	40	11	39	51	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	210	39	12	37	51	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Mexico	2015	33 497	77	20	40	40	59	30	11	-	-	3	-	-	24	61	29	10	59	30	12	44	43	13
	2025	33 803	80	21	39	40	71	17	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	17	12	84	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2015	37	22	20	39	41	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	89	-	-
	2025	36	22	20	40	40	90	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	5	2	86	6	8

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Monaco	2015	5	100	21	34	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	5	100	21	35	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Mongolia	2015	851	68	32	30	38	74	24	2	85	15	<1	73	25	2	-	-	-	73	24	3	73	25	1
	2025	1 174	71	24	34	42	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	2015	126	65	18	29	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	126	66	18	31	51	82	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	2015	1	9	13	50	36	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1	9	15	45	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Morocco	2015	8 830	61	15	43	41	82	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	12	16	91	<1	9
	2025	9 211	63	14	43	44	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	97	-	-
Mozambique	2015	10 870	32	24	47	29	-	-	68	-	-	52	43	<1	57	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-
	2025	14 385	37	23	48	29	36	<1	63	-	-	37	-	-	54	-	-	-	29	<1	71	72	<1	28
Myanmar	2015	11 797	30	15	38	47	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	82	-	-
	2025	11 486	31	15	39	46	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2015	725	46	16	49	35	78	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
	2025	956	51	17	52	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	2015	4	100	26	41	33	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	4	100	14	44	42	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Nepal	2015	8 815	65	13	34	53	30	47	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	74	-	-
	2025	7 885	67	14	35	51	65	10	25	78	<1	22	80	<1	20	70	<1	30	60	13	27	68	14	19
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2015	3 104	90	18	37	46	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	2 988	96	19	37	44	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Niger	2015	8 120	16	25	40	35	23	<1	77	-	-	59	17	<1	83	47	2	51	21	<1	79	-	-	50
	2025	11 925	18	22	40	38	36	<1	64	-	-	72	-	-	74	47	7	46	34	<1	66	16	33	51
Nigeria	2015	62 861	56	9	50	40	36	13	52	48	4	48	30	24	47	-	-	-	32	14	54	48	20	33
	2025	78 208	64	8	48	44	36	25	40	48	40	12	30	12	58	-	-	-	32	23	45	48	20	33
Niue	2015	0	36	8	46	47	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	0	37	6	38	57	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Norway	2015	1 011	81	19	43	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 031	84	18	43	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Oman	2015	758	77	18	44	37	97	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 178	79	16	33	51	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Pakistan	2015	74 655	36	16	37	47	38	28	34	-	-	21	59	8	33	-	-	-	50	15	35	30	55	15
	2025	84 259	40	15	36	49	38	-	-	75	<1	25	59	-	-	-	-	-	50	22	28	30	60	10

Key: - No estimate

NA Not applicable

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Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Palau	2015	4	80	20	40	40	93	7	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	11	<1	96	4	<1
	2025	3	79	18	39	43	93	7	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	11	<1	96	4	<1
Panama	2015	1 074	66	21	40	39	19	59	22	-	-	1	-	-	46	-	-	-	29	47	24	49	30	21
	2025	1 062	66	14	44	43	73	12	15	-	-	<1	-	-	45	-	-	-	23	55	23	28	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2015	3 157	13	28	38	35	47	6	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	58	46	6	48	65	16	19
	2025	3 658	16	27	38	35	47	6	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	58	46	6	48	65	35	<1
Paraguay	2015	1 835	61	20	39	40	64	26	10	-	-	2	-	-	16	-	-	-	67	24	10	-	-	3
	2025	1 940	70	21	41	38	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
Peru	2015	7 788	81	22	44	34	69	11	20	81	13	6	55	9	36	71	12	17	68	13	19	77	7	15
	2025	7 729	86	21	42	37	74	14	12	78	15	7	68	13	19	73	15	13	75	13	12	68	22	10
Philippines	2015	25 364	51	10	55	35	32	21	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	21	48	37	21	43
	2025	29 940	56	7	46	47	66	24	11	68	20	12	54	25	21	-	-	-	66	24	10	66	24	10
Poland	2015	6 181	60	27	36	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	5 382	60	29	28	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Portugal	2015	1 579	61	19	39	42	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 402	61	18	39	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Puerto Rico	2015	644	94	18	39	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	420	94	14	37	49	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	38	-	-
Qatar	2015	291	99	24	44	32	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	443	99	22	43	35	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Republic of Korea	2015	7 558	82	18	36	46	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	5 966	81	18	37	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Republic of Moldova	2015	498	40	29	26	45	84	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
	2025	510	44	27	26	46	88	<1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
Romania	2015	3 381	54	18	31	51	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	64	-	-	85	-	-
	2025	2 942	52	18	35	47	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2015	22 756	74	30	27	43	97	<1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	25 955	75	23	29	48	98	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2015	4 132	18	22	43	35	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	39	-	-	51	-	-
	2025	4 929	31	21	41	38	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	66	-	-	82	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	9	31	11	49	39	83	17	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	22	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	8	32	14	52	34	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Saint Lucia	2015	37	20	12	48	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	30	29	14	49	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1

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Palau	2015	93	7	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	11	<1	96	4	<1	91	<1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	8	<1	97	3	<1	
	2025	93	7	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	11	<1	96	4	<1	91	<1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	8	<1	97	3	<1	
Panama	2015	24	56	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	34	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	2025	24	56	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	34	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Papua New Guinea	2015	46	12	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	13	42	46	12	42	69	<1	31	12	43	46	6	44	50	8	42	50	12	41	46	11	43	46	16	44	40
	2025	46	12	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	13	42	46	12	42	69	31	<1	12	43	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	41	46	11	43	46	16	44	40
Paraguay	2015	81	-	-	86	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	90	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	
	2025	94	-	-	93	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peru	2015	64	29	7	78	19	3	46	42	11	61	32	7	65	29	6	69	28	3	-	-	28	-	-	19	-	-	40	-	-	27	-	-	27	-	-	26
	2025	93	3	4	94	2	3	84	13	3	91	4	5	90	7	2	92	1	7	48	29	23	-	-	11	-	-	34	-	-	24	50	28	22	46	38	16
Philippines	2015	44	48	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	53	8	73	20	7	54	<1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	<1	78	54	<1	46	54	4	42
	2025	87	-	-	81	18	1	74	23	3	-	-	-	85	-	-	93	-	-	84	10	5	86	8	7	77	8	15	-	-	-	86	10	4	79	15	6
Poland	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Portugal	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Puerto Rico	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2025	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	38	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	43	-	-
Qatar	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Republic of Korea	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Republic of Moldova	2015	81	19	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	88	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	96	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	92	8	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	3	<1	91	9	<1
Romania	2015	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-	87	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-	87	-	-
	2025	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Russian Federation	2015	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rwanda	2015	70	19	12	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	10	67	22	10	73	13	13	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	48	-	-	36
	2025	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	83	17	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	22	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Saint Lucia	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	99	1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	24	47	14	49	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1
	2025	21	48	12	50	38	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1
Samoa	2015	71	19	16	42	42	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	82	18	14	42	44	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
San Marino	2015	5	97	19	32	49	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	5	97	15	29	57	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	77	67	22	43	35	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	16	-	-	5
	2025	87	69	21	40	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2015	6 993	83	23	40	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	7 989	85	20	42	39	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Senegal	2015	5 900	46	22	39	38	-	-	34	-	-	13	-	-	44	-	-	63	-	-	38	-	-	19
	2025	7 234	56	20	38	42	73	25	3	70	30	<1	76	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	<1
Serbia	2015	1 113	60	24	25	51	59	39	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	91	-	-
	2025	1 046	63	24	25	50	98	<1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	2015	18	43	15	41	44	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	26	45	14	41	46	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Sierra Leone	2015	2 876	41	22	39	39	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	39	-	-	24
	2025	3 359	46	20	38	41	39	9	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	37	12	51	49	13	38
Singapore	2015	516	100	21	46	33	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	588	100	23	46	31	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Slovakia	2015	893	54	20	25	55	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	813	53	22	27	51	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Slovenia	2015	315	54	21	37	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	322	56	19	44	37	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Solomon Islands	2015	246	24	22	39	39	30	30	40	-	-	-	14	39	47	47	10	43	33	34	32	42	38	20
	2025	309	31	20	39	41	53	37	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2015	5 730	44	23	42	35	49	<1	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	<1	52	57	2	41
	2025	8 068	55	25	29	46	53	42	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	47	<1	57	23	21
South Africa	2015	16 566	63	27	43	30	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
	2025	17 487	64	27	42	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2015	4 293	19	25	42	33	51	9	40	61	4	35	48	11	41	-	-	-	51	7	42	-	-	-
	2025	4 630	22	19	38	42	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	36	-	-	23

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	99	1	<1	
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1	
Samoa	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	69	31	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	39	<1	77	23	<1	
San Marino	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Sao Tome and Principe	2015	76	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	73	19	8	-	-	11	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	<1	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1		
Saudi Arabia	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Senegal	2015	5	68	27	-	-	11	-	-	32	-	-	42	<1	72	28	30	52	18	20	<1	80	-	-	66	-	-	81	-	-	-	17	<1	83	9	-	-
	2025	86	11	3	-	-	<1	-	-	6	-	-	-	84	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	40	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	55
Serbia	2015	71	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	92	-	-	62	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	91	-	-	
	2025	99	<1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Seychelles	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Sierra Leone	2015	24	31	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	58	-	-	35	34	<1	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	42	-	-	
	2025	49	37	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	42	18	53	39	9	39	14	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	10	54	42	12	46	
Singapore	2015	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Slovakia	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Slovenia	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Solomon Islands	2015	29	1	69	-	-	-	25	11	64	8	27	65	23	11	66	39	8	53	6	13	81	-	-	-	17	17	66	19	13	68	<1	10	90	3	8	89
	2025	12	43	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	8	<1	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	
Somalia	2015	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
South Africa	2015	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
South Sudan	2015	37	22	42	67	22	11	40	23	37	-	-	32	37	19	44	-	-	19	18	1	80	45	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	18	1	80	-	-	-	
	2025	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	34	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Spain	2015	7 022	79	20	42	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	7 333	81	18	41	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Sri Lanka	2015	5 306	19	13	34	52	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	24	14	-	-	21	-	-	16
	2025	5 189	20	13	32	55	86	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7
State of Palestine*	2015	1 541	85	17	30	53	95	2	3	82	16	2	85	14	1	-	-	2	96	<1	3	97	<1	3
	2025	1 880	87	15	31	54	95	5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Sudan	2015	13 963	34	17	48	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	2025	17 733	35	17	44	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2015	1 746	87	27	38	35	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 933	89	27	37	36	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Switzerland	2015	1 238	76	13	39	48	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 290	86	14	40	47	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	7 746	76	22	42	36	39	58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	59	2	42	56	2
	2025	7 428	72	18	34	47	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	96	-	-
Tajikistan	2015	2 882	26	31	26	43	81	8	11	93	4	3	73	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2025	3 672	26	29	29	42	68	7	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2015	12 643	47	18	39	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	11 137	63	19	40	42	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Timor-Leste	2015	462	30	20	42	38	65	6	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	5	33	65	5	30	66	7	28
	2025	475	29	20	41	38	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	91	-	-
Togo	2015	3 027	40	23	39	38	13	27	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	66	39	9	52
	2025	3 790	44	21	39	40	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	82	-	-
Tokelau	2015	1	0	13	40	46	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	81	<1	19	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1	0	13	37	49	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	>99	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Tonga	2015	35	23	14	42	44	96	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	95	5	<1
	2025	36	21	13	39	48	96	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	95	5	<1
Tunisia	2015	2 823	68	21	37	42	70	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	70	19	12	>99	<1	<1
	2025	3 167	71	17	40	42	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	>99	<1	<1
Turkmenistan	2015	1 712	47	24	26	51	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	2 267	47	21	29	49	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	6	92	15	45	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	7	94	16	46	38	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Tuvalu	2015	4	59	21	38	41	54	46	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	42	<1	51	49	<1
	2025	3	65	19	41	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1

Key: - No estimate NA Not applicable **Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

*WHO reports refer to 'occupied Palestinian territory (including east Jerusalem)'.

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)						
		>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Spain	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Sri Lanka	2015	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	89	9	2	-	-	9	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	87	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	21		
State of Palestine*	2015	94	5	<1	79	21	<1	83	17	<1	-	-	<1	96	4	<1	98	2	<1	26	71	3	17	76	7	31	66	3	-	-	-	22	73	5	29	68	3
	2025	96	4	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1
Sudan	2015	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	10	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sweden	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Switzerland	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Syrian Arab Republic	2015	45	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	22	33	44	16	40	<1	48	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	49	51	<1	51	49	
	2025	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	94	-	-	>99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	>99	-	-	
Tajikistan	2015	47	35	18	58	36	6	43	35	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	61	41	15	44	20	12	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	2025	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Thailand	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Timor-Leste	2015	38	28	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	14	47	37	29	34	43	35	22	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	64	-	-	
	2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	-	-	60	-	-	
Togo	2015	21	24	54	-	-	-	21	26	52	-	-	-	17	31	52	22	25	53	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	
	2025	18	30	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	36	47	22	44	34	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	>99	-	-	
Tokelau	2015	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	>99	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	>99	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Tonga	2015	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	95	5	<1	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	89	11	<1	
	2025	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	95	5	<1	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	89	11	<1	
Tunisia	2015	63	28	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	63	28	9	98	<1	2	38	56	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	57	<1	88	56	6	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	4	>99	<1	<1	
Turkmenistan	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Turks and Caicos Islands	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	
Tuvalu	2015	76	24	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	32	<1	84	16	<1	98	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	92	8	<1	
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	>99	<1	<1	95	5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	7	<1	97	3	<1	

Country, area or territory	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Türkiye	2015	19 017	87	20	27	54	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	19 296	89	18	27	55	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Uganda	2015	17 320	25	22	46	32	66	22	12	75	17	8	60	27	13	-	-	2	79	9	12	-	-	8
	2025	21 761	32	22	45	34	55	33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	42	14	-	-	-
Ukraine	2015	5 784	69	24	30	45	91	<1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	5	5	90	2	9	93	<1	6
	2025	5 487	70	17	27	57	91	8	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	4	89	8	2	90	5	5	93	<1	6
United Arab Emirates	2015	1 217	84	15	41	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	1 618	86	15	31	54	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
United Republic of Tanzania	2015	19 790	31	16	50	34	50	12	38	72	5	23	51	10	38	49	14	37	42	17	41	69	3	29
	2025	23 858	37	9	53	38	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	75	-	-
United States of America	2015	61 732	81	19	40	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	62 095	80	18	39	43	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Uruguay	2015	744	95	19	39	42	98	<1	2	-	-	<1	-	-	19	-	-	-	98	<1	2	>99	<1	<1
	2025	689	96	20	40	41	>99	<1	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Uzbekistan	2015	9 038	51	28	24	48	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	14
	2025	10 515	51	31	27	42	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	26
Vanuatu	2015	89	25	17	43	41	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
	2025	118	22	15	43	42	88	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015	8 039	89	21	43	35	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	7 671	89	20	43	36	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2015	21 355	32	21	34	45	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	51	-	-
	2025	23 840	39	18	34	48	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	51	-	-
Yemen	2015	11 949	32	23	41	36	36	26	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
	2020	13 502	36	24	41	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
Zambia	2015	7 038	42	30	44	26	79	2	19	-	-	7	79	3	18	-	-	-	78	7	15	94	2	4
	2025	8 912	46	28	44	28	-	-	12	-	-	7	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	13
Zimbabwe	2015	5 575	34	16	49	35	59	29	12	86	13	1	60	30	9	-	-	-	58	28	13	59	30	10
	2025	6 486	40	14	48	38	70	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	23	10	69	19	12

Key: - No estimateNA Not applicable**Notes:** For countries lacking 2025 data, estimates from the latest available year are used and referenced. For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Country, area or territory	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

Annex 4

WASH in schools estimates by region

Region	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
World	2015	1 850 109	50	19	39	42	67	14	19	-	-	10	59	18	23	-	-	-	67	13	20	71	17	12
	2025	1 962 168	54	17	39	44	78	9	13	-	-	9	70	8	22	-	-	17	76	8	16	81	8	11
SDG regions																								
Australia and New Zealand	2015	5 354	87	14	46	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	5 868	87	13	46	40	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Central and Southern Asia	2015	555 341	35	19	34	47	56	28	17	60	29	11	58	27	15	-	-	-	55	28	17	59	30	10
	2025	550 069	38	18	34	48	86	10	4	90	<1	9	87	7	7	92	2	6	86	4	10	82	10	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	430 608	56	19	41	40	87	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	5	8	89	-	-
	2025	433 624	63	15	42	43	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	5	4	89	7	4
Europe and Northern America	2015	185 668	76	21	35	44	98	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	99	<1	<1
	2025	187 851	77	19	35	46	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	155 592	78	18	38	43	73	10	17	-	-	5	67	<1	33	66	15	19	74	7	18	76	13	12
	2025	149 185	80	18	39	43	68	18	14	-	-	4	-	-	26	-	-	18	68	19	14	73	20	7
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	137 183	62	18	41	41	73	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	11	10	82	13	4
	2025	161 291	62	16	40	43	94	<1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	4	5	91	7	2
Oceania	2015	4 210	21	25	38	36	52	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	8	54	51	8	41	68	15	17
	2025	4 781	23	24	38	37	55	7	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	58	54	5	41	70	29	<1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	371 794	39	20	44	36	42	11	47	62	7	31	46	9	45	-	-	31	39	12	49	48	19	34
	2025	465 353	44	19	43	38	46	14	39	60	20	21	-	-	49	-	-	-	43	15	42	59	9	32

Key: - No estimate NA Not applicable **Notes:** For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Region	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)						
World	2015	67	9	23	73	17	11	48	24	29	-	-	-	67	16	17	74	13	13	59	9	32	-	-	16	37	15	48	-	-	-	58	12	31	63	15	22
	2025	77	11	12	85	7	8	63	16	21	-	-	-	75	11	14	79	11	10	72	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	71	10	19	72	16	13
SDG regions																																					
Australia and New Zealand	2015	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Central and Southern Asia	2015	57	17	26	64	19	17	56	18	27	-	-	-	57	17	26	61	18	21	49	8	43	55	23	22	51	12	38	-	-	-	46	10	44	51	20	29
	2025	75	13	12	85	2	13	72	13	15	78	3	19	77	9	14	76	13	11	-	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	15	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	-	5
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2015	73	<1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	16	4	84	12	4	82	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	5	14	82	6	13
	2025	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2	4	96	<1	4	94	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	1	4	93	2	5
Europe and Northern America	2015	98	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	2	<1	>99	<1	<1	96	3	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	3	<1	99	1	<1
	2025	99	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
Latin America and the Caribbean	2015	77	12	11	85	10	4	65	20	15	-	-	7	80	11	9	84	11	6	59	25	17	58	33	9	42	22	36	-	-	17	58	30	12	63	26	11
	2025	80	15	5	82	15	3	-	-	16	-	-	5	81	16	4	-	-	4	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	69	26	5
Northern Africa and Western Asia	2015	81	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	<1	9	95	<1	4	51	9	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	84	7	10
	2025	99	<1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	<1	88	12	<1	83	<1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	4	<1	93	7	<1
Oceania	2015	49	13	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	14	43	49	14	37	69	4	27	20	35	45	14	41	44	12	39	49	13	37	50	19	34	47	26	35	40
	2025	51	13	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	13	42	51	12	36	74	26	<1	19	35	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	41	46	18	37	44	28	38	33
Sub-Saharan Africa	2015	43	25	33	50	30	20	36	31	33	-	-	-	41	26	33	57	17	26	24	16	60	41	19	41	15	12	74	-	-	-	24	16	60	31	25	44
	2025	43	25	32	62	18	20	-	-	38	-	-	-	38	26	36	49	25	26	39	7	53	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	4	57	44	11	45

Region	Year	School-age population (thousands)	% urban	% pre-primary	% primary	% secondary	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
							Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic water services (improved and available)	Limited water services (improved, not available)	No water service (no facility or unimproved)
Other regional groupings																								
Landlocked developing countries	2015	177 524	30	22	40	43	46	15	39	-	-	14	48	15	37	-	-	-	43	13	44	50	22	29
	2025	214 516	34	21	40	43	54	13	33	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	15	36	62	9	29
Least developed countries	2015	355 313	32	21	41	41	50	6	44	-	-	18	59	8	32	-	-	-	49	4	47	64	5	30
	2025	429 254	37	20	41	43	61	3	36	-	-	18	-	-	31	-	-	-	58	3	39	72	<1	28
Small island developing States	2015	17 753	52	21	39	36	69	<1	31	-	-	22	-	-	50	-	-	53	70	<1	30	76	<1	24
	2025	17 941	52	20	40	37	72	1	27	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	6	20	81	18	<1
Highly and extremely fragile	2015	588 238	39	19	42	36	48	11	41	64	9	27	57	9	34	-	-	-	47	9	44	53	21	26
	2025	699 864	44	18	41	38	53	11	36	65	17	18	58	2	41	-	-	-	52	10	39	60	16	25
Income groupings																								
Low- and middle-income	2015	1 568 873	47	19	39	42	64	15	20	-	-	12	61	18	21	-	-	-	64	14	22	69	18	13
	2025	1 673 029	51	17	39	44	77	9	14	78	12	10	70	8	22	-	-	18	75	7	18	79	9	13
Low-income	2015	189 399	33	22	42	35	48	6	45	-	-	28	49	14	37	-	-	-	51	2	47	55	8	37
	2025	241 883	37	21	41	38	54	4	42	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	50	6	44	59	<1	41
Lower-middle- income	2015	821 005	38	18	38	44	53	23	24	59	24	17	57	23	20	-	-	-	51	22	27	59	26	15
	2025	866 236	43	17	38	46	77	11	12	80	9	10	82	4	14	90	<1	10	74	9	17	77	12	11
Upper-middle- income	2015	558 469	64	19	39	42	87	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	<1	13	90	1	8
	2025	564 911	70	16	41	43	89	<1	11	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	<1	12	92	<1	8
High-income	2015	231 272	79	20	37	43	98	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	233 245	80	19	37	45	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1

Key: - No estimate NA Not applicable **Notes:** For unrounded estimates see (<https://washdata.org>).

Region	Year	Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary			Total			Urban			Rural			Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
		Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic sanitation services (improved, usable and single-sex)	Limited sanitation services (improved, not usable or not single-sex)	No sanitation service (no facility or unimproved)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)	Basic hygiene services (facility with water and soap)	Limited hygiene services (facility with water, but no soap)	No hygiene service (no facility or no water)						
Other regional groupings																																					
Landlocked developing countries	2015	52	23	25	-	-	17	38	39	23	-	-	-	49	23	28	67	10	23	28	13	59	-	-	-	14	11	75	-	-	-	25	17	59	32	17	51
	2025	48	23	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	22	34	56	19	25	40	14	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	13	50	49	12	39
Least developed countries	2015	48	26	26	49	39	12	38	42	21	-	-	-	47	25	27	65	17	18	25	23	52	43	32	24	23	19	58	-	-	-	24	25	51	26	39	35
	2025	53	20	27	-	-	16	60	15	26	-	-	-	49	20	31	61	18	21	41	4	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	<1	55	54	5	41
Small island developing States	2015	59	10	31	78	<1	22	-	-	41	-	-	-	68	<1	32	72	<1	28	65	11	24	-	-	-	18	32	50	-	-	-	64	11	25	70	9	20
	2025	69	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	6	21	81	19	<1	63	11	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	13	23	69	14	17
Highly and extremely fragile	2015	47	23	30	45	35	19	36	37	27	-	-	-	47	21	32	54	26	20	26	23	50	39	31	30	20	20	59	-	-	-	24	23	52	27	36	38
	2025	50	21	29	70	10	20	45	25	29	-	-	-	48	19	33	51	30	18	45	<1	55	50	16	34	25	15	60	-	-	-	43	<1	57	49	7	44
Income groupings																																					
Low- and middle-income	2015	58	16	26	63	24	13	49	22	29	-	-	-	59	22	19	65	20	15	46	18	35	49	31	20	38	16	46	-	-	-	45	22	33	51	25	24
	2025	73	13	14	80	11	9	63	16	21	-	-	20	72	14	14	75	15	10	67	14	19	-	-	14	-	-	29	-	-	-	67	14	19	66	21	13
Low-income	2015	47	23	30	-	-	17	49	24	27	-	-	-	48	22	30	58	14	29	21	19	60	-	-	-	22	14	64	-	-	-	22	25	53	23	35	42
	2025	50	21	29	-	-	-	42	20	38	-	-	-	46	21	32	52	24	24	35	9	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	11	56	39	21	41
Lower-middle-income	2015	56	18	26	59	21	19	51	20	29	-	-	-	56	18	27	63	16	21	47	6	48	52	19	29	44	12	43	-	-	-	43	6	51	50	16	34
	2025	73	10	16	80	6	14	69	14	17	78	4	19	73	8	19	73	14	13	62	22	16	56	29	15	-	-	21	-	-	10	61	19	19	63	22	15
Upper-middle-income	2015	68	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	29	4	75	22	3	64	26	9	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	28	9	68	23	8
	2025	87	8	5	85	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	13	3	-	-	3	85	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	12	4	82	14	4
High-income	2015	98	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	98	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1
	2025	99	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	>99	<1	<1	>99	<1	<1



Students walk up the wheelchair access ramp to the newly installed bathroom at Sre Chhouk Primary School in Sre Chhouk village, Sambo district, Cambodia.
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UN-Water reports and other relevant publications

UN-Water coordinates the efforts of United Nations entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues. By doing so, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of the support provided to Member States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water and sanitation. UN-Water publications draw on the experience and expertise of UN-Water's Members and Partners.

Periodic reports

United Nations World Water Development Report

The United Nations World Water Development Report is UN-Water's flagship report on water and sanitation issues, focusing on a different theme each year. The report is published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on behalf of UN-Water, and its production is coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). The report gives insight on the main trends concerning the state, use and management of fresh water and sanitation, based on work done by the Members and Partners of UN-Water. Launched in conjunction with World Water Day, the report provides decision-makers with knowledge and tools to formulate and implement sustainable water policies. It also offers best practices and in-depth analyses to stimulate ideas and actions for better stewardship in the water sector and beyond.

United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation

After the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/77/334 requested "the Secretary-General to present a United Nations system-wide water and sanitation strategy in consultation with Member States before the end of the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly". The goal of the Strategy is to enhance United Nations system-wide coordination and delivery of water-related priorities resulting in more strategic, effective, coherent and efficient support to Member States in their efforts to accelerate progress on national plans and priorities, internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, and transformative solutions to current and future water-related challenges. The Strategy was launched in July 2024 at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York.

Collaborative Implementation Plan

The Collaborative Implementation Plan outlines how the United Nations system will jointly implement the United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation. Covering the period 2025–2028, it identifies shared priorities and actions to strengthen coordination, align agency workplans and deliver more coherent and effective support to Member States.

UN-Water Policy and Analytical Briefs

UN-Water's Policy Briefs provide short and informative policy guidance on the most pressing freshwater-related issues that draw upon the combined expertise of the United Nations system. Analytical Briefs provide an analysis of emerging issues and may serve as a basis for further research and discussion and future policy guidance.

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The GLAAS report is produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resources base, and international and national finance streams in support of water and sanitation. It is a substantive input to the activities of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) as well as the progress reporting on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.

Progress reports of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)

The JMP is affiliated with UN-Water and is responsible for global monitoring of progress towards SDG 6 targets for universal access to safe and affordable drinking-water and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services. Every two years, the JMP releases updated estimates and progress reports for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene in households (as part of the progress reporting on SDG 6), schools and health care facilities.

United Nations SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation

The SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation is a publication of the United Nations prepared by UN-Water that is strategically timed as an input to the periodic in-depth review of SDG 6 during the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. By identifying gaps, trends and priority actions, the reports help governments, United Nations entities and partners to understand what is needed to accelerate progress and ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

UN-Water Country Acceleration Case Studies

To speed up the achievement of SDG 6 targets as part of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework, UN-Water releases SDG 6 Country Acceleration Case Studies to explore countries' pathways to achieving faster progress on SDG 6 at the national level. The case studies document replicable good practices for achieving the SDG 6 targets as well as looking at how progress can be accelerated across SDG 6 targets in a country. Since 2022, studies have been released from Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Ghana, Jordan, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia and Senegal.

More information: www.unwater.org/publications

Key messages

Drinking water in schools in 2025

- A total of 142 countries and all SDG regions had estimates for basic drinking water services in schools.
- Globally, 78% of schools had basic drinking water services, 9% had limited services, and 13% had no service.
- There was no basic drinking water service at school for 429 million school-age children, including 258 million whose school still had no water service at all.
- Achieving universal access (>99%) to basic drinking water services in schools by 2030 would require a fourfold increase in the current rate of progress.

Sanitation in schools in 2025

- A total of 146 countries and all SDG regions had estimates for basic sanitation services in schools.
- Globally, 77% of schools had basic sanitation services, 11% had limited services, and 12% had no service.
- There was no basic sanitation service at school for 460 million school-age children, including 244 million whose school still had no sanitation service at all.
- Achieving universal access to basic sanitation services in schools by 2030 would require a fivefold increase in the current rate of progress.

Hygiene in schools in 2025

- A total of 136 countries and all SDG regions had estimates for basic hygiene services in schools.
- Globally, 72% of schools had basic hygiene services, 9% had limited services, and 18% had no service.
- There was no basic hygiene service at school for 545 million school-age children, including 362 million whose school still had no hygiene service at all.
- Achieving universal access to basic hygiene services in schools by 2030 would require a fivefold increase in the current rate of progress.

A seven-year-old student washes her hands at Blantyre Girls Primary School in Blantyre, southern Malawi.
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