

A Snapshot of Sanitation in Africa

A special tabulation for AfricaSan based on preliminary data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation



**AfricaSan: Second African Conference
on Sanitation and Hygiene
Durban, South Africa
18-20 February 2008**



**World Health
Organization**



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Data used in this document are subject to revision

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Definitions of access to sanitation

The Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 7C calls on countries to “Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”.

The indicator used in this document to assess the proportion of people with access to basic sanitation is the official MDG indicator: ***The proportion of the population that uses an improved sanitation facility, urban and rural.***

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. To allow for international comparability of estimates, JMP uses the following classification to differentiate between improved and unimproved types of sanitation facilities. Note that JMP considers only users of 'improved' sanitation facilities as having 'access to sanitation'.

Improved sanitation facilities ³	Unimproved sanitation facilities
Flush or pour-flush to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piped sewer system - septic tank - pit latrine Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) Pit latrine with slab Composting toilet	Flush or pour-flush to elsewhere ⁴ Pit latrine without slab or open pit Bucket Hanging toilet or hanging latrine No facilities or bush or field (open defecation)

The population estimates presented here and the urban/rural distribution by country are those estimated by the United Nations Population Division (2006 revision). The regional analyses presented here follow five geographical sub-regions according to the UN Population Division's classification.

Due to differences in definitions of access, and population estimates, used by countries and JMP respectively, the sanitation coverage estimates presented here may differ from those used nationally, even though drawn from the same original data sources.

Basic Facts and Figures: All Africa

	Population using improved sanitation			Population using shared sanitation			Population using unimproved ⁵ sanitation			Population practising open defecation		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	52%	23%	33%	24%	8%	13%	16%	25%	22%	8%	44%	32%
2000	52%	26%	36%	27%	9%	16%	13%	25%	21%	8%	40%	28%
2006	52%	28%	38%	28%	10%	17%	12%	26%	21%	7%	36%	25%
2015	-	-	66%*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* MDG target

Main findings

In 2006, 38 per cent of the population in Africa used an improved sanitation facility - an increase from 33 per cent in 1990. Less than a third of the African rural population, and just over half of the urban population used improved sanitation.

In 16 of the 54 African countries less than 25 per cent of the population uses an improved sanitation facility. Africa as a continent is not on track for meeting the MDG sanitation target.

Only five of the 54 countries are on track.

It is encouraging to note that the proportion of the population practising open defecation has dropped from 32 per cent in 1990 to 25 per cent in 2006.

³ Only facilities which are not shared or public are considered improved.

⁴ Excreta are flushed to the street, yard or plot, open sewer, a ditch, a drainage way or other location.

⁵ Excluding shared sanitation and open defecation

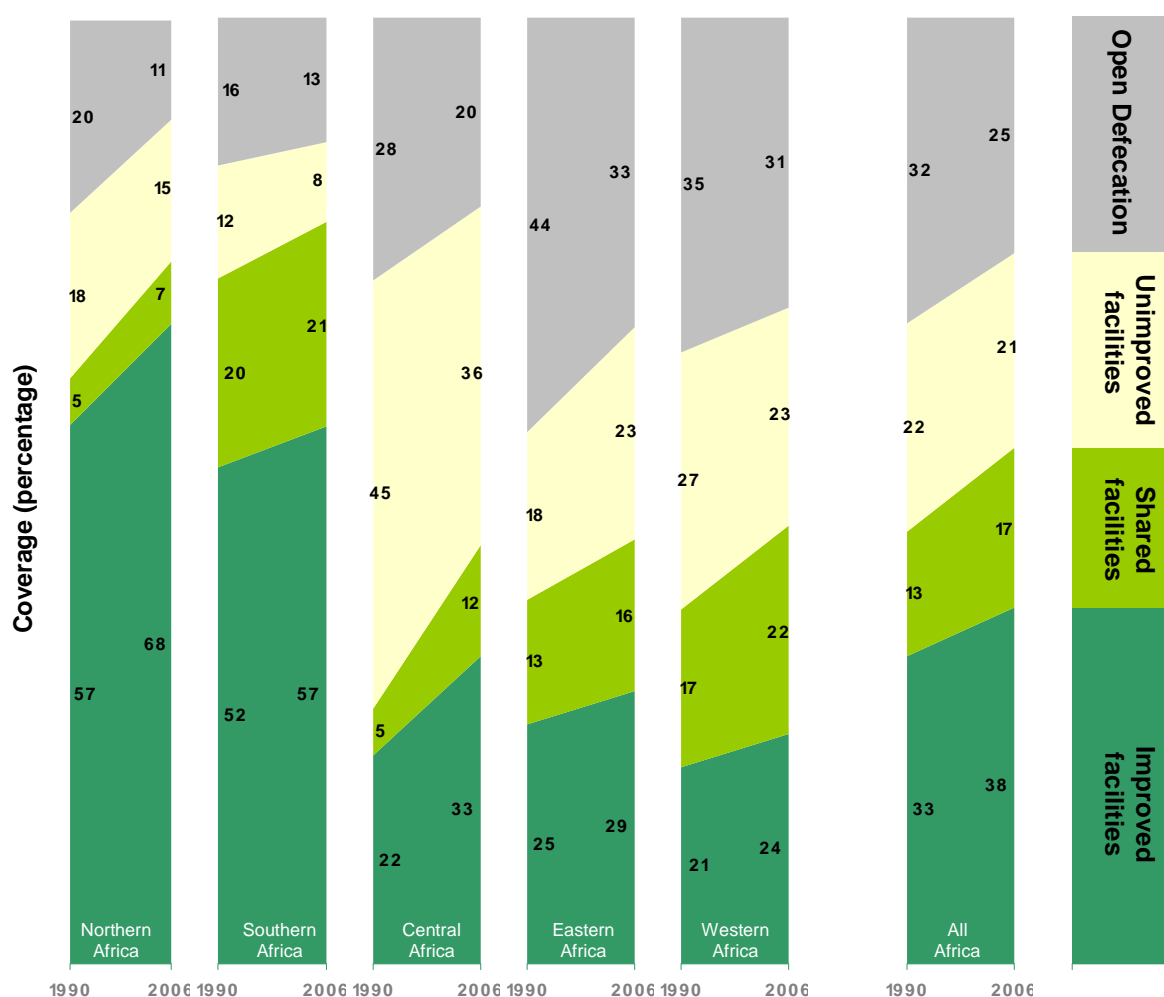
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Over half the population in Africa use an improved or shared sanitation facility; but one in four practises open defecation

Figure 2: Trends in the proportion of population using either an improved, or shared, or unimproved sanitation facility, or practising open defecation, by sub-regions, 1990 – 2006



The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility throughout Africa was 38 per cent in 2006. The largest proportion is in Northern Africa, at 68 per cent, and lowest in Western Africa at 24 per cent. In Western and Southern Africa the proportion sharing sanitation facilities is largest - 22 and 21 per cent respectively. Open defecation is highest in Eastern Africa where 33 per cent of the population does not use any type of sanitation facility. Eastern Africa however saw a 25 per cent decline in open defecation since 1990 - from 44 to 33 per cent. One in four people in Africa still practise open defecation.

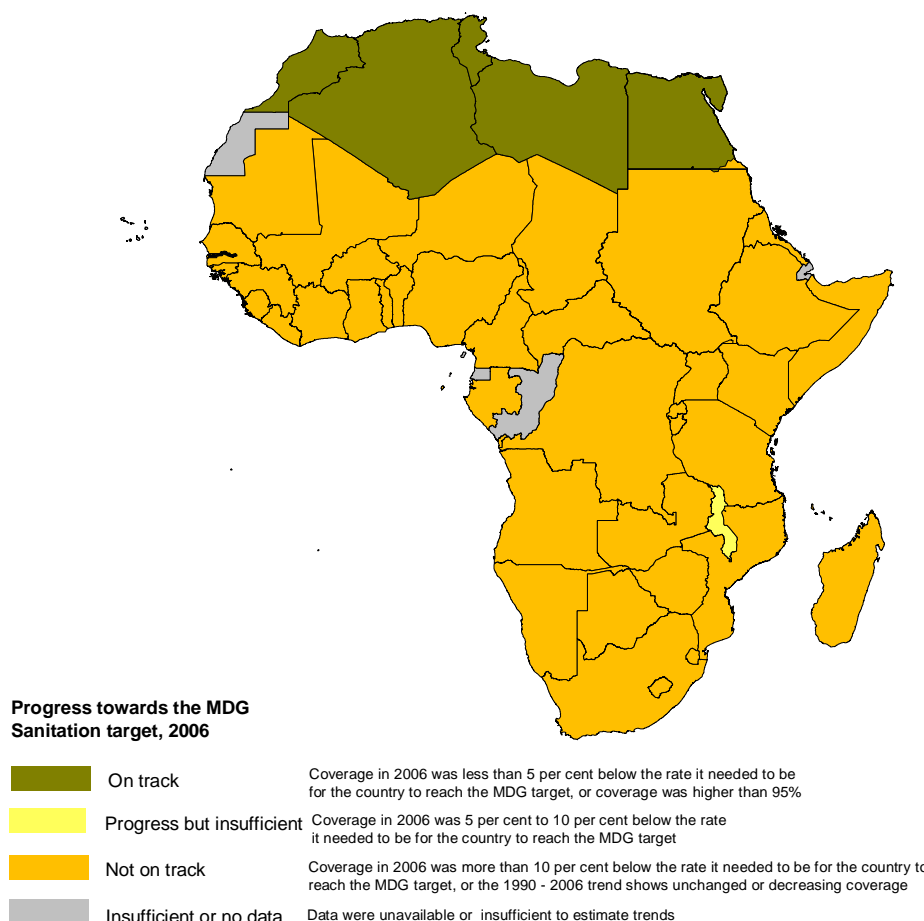
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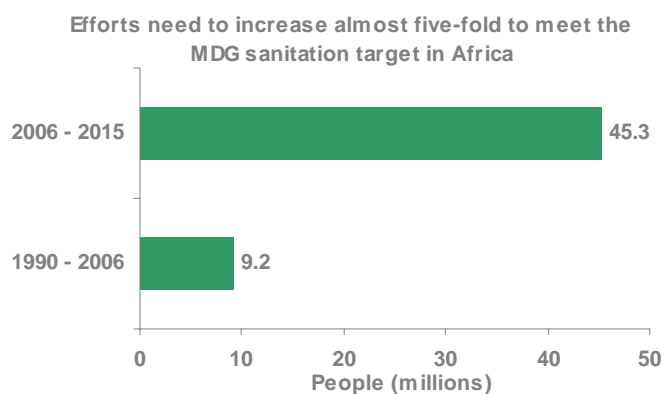
A special tabulation for AfricaSan: Second African Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene

Five countries in Africa are on track to meet the MDG sanitation target

Figure 3: Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, by country, 2006



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and WHO.



■ Average number of people that gained or need to gain access to improved sanitation, 1990 - 2006 and 2006 - 2015

Meeting the MDG sanitation target in Africa requires at least a quadrupling in the average number of people served over the past 16 years. In the nine years from 2006 to 2015 just over 400 million African people need to gain access to improved sanitation - more than the 354 million people in Africa that had access by 2006.

Figure 4: Average number of people per year who have gained access or need to gain access to improved sanitation, 1990 - 2006 and 2006 - 2015.

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Trends in population without access to sanitation

Over the period 1990 – 2006, 146 million people in Africa gained access to sanitation. However, due largely to population growth, the number of people without sanitation increased by 159 million, from 430 million in 1990 to 589 million people in 2006.

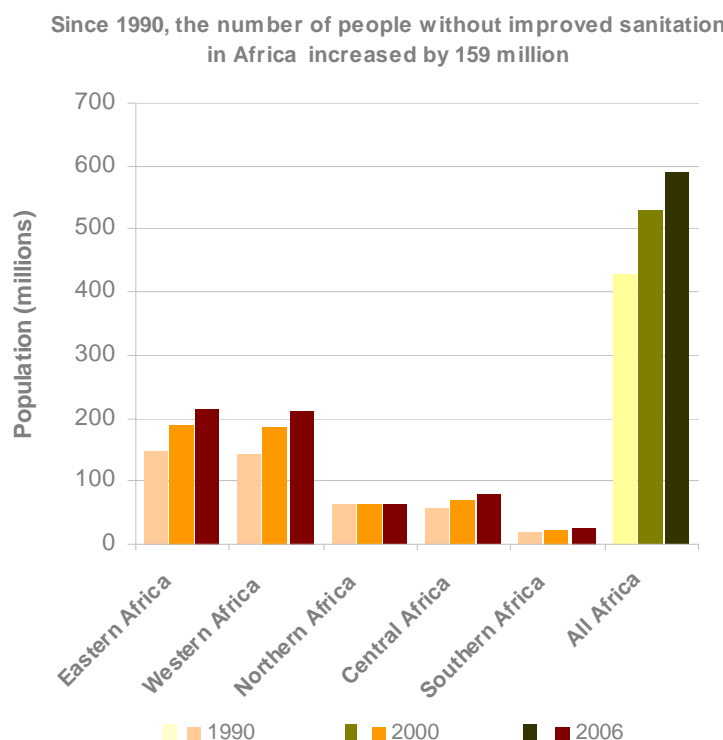


Figure 5: Population without access to improved sanitation by sub-region and Africa 1990, 2000, 2006 (millions)

234 million people in Africa practise open defecation

	Population using improved sanitation (millions)			Population using shared sanitation (millions)			Population using unimproved ⁶ sanitation (millions)			Population practising open defecation (millions)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	106	102	208	47	33	80	34	110	144	17	189	206
2000	155	137	292	77	47	124	43	132	175	23	207	230
2006	190	164	354	100	54	154	50	150	201	26	209	234
2015	-	-	762*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* MDG target

In 2006, 354 million people in Africa used an improved sanitation facility. Of the 589 million people without access, 154 million shared, and 201 million used an unimproved sanitation facility. Some 234 million practised open defecation.

In order to meet the MDG sanitation target the current number of people in Africa with improved sanitation needs to more than double - from 354 million in 2006 to 762 million in 2015.

⁶ Excluding shared sanitation and open defecation

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All Africa: Slow overall progress, urban progress stagnating

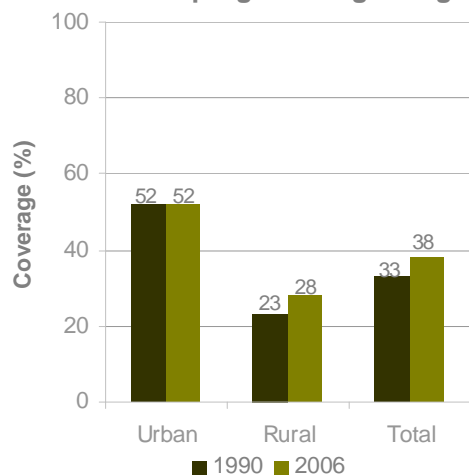


Figure 6: Coverage with improved sanitation, urban, rural, total, 1990 and 2006 (%)

Africa: 589 million people without improved sanitation

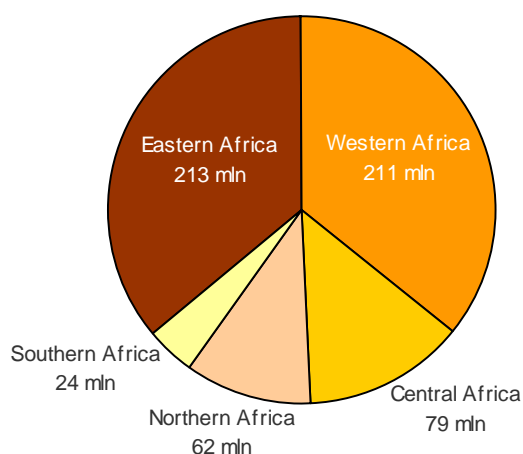


Figure 7: Population without improved sanitation, among sub-regions (millions)

Urban Africa: 190 million people used an improved sanitation facility; another 100 million shared a sanitation facility

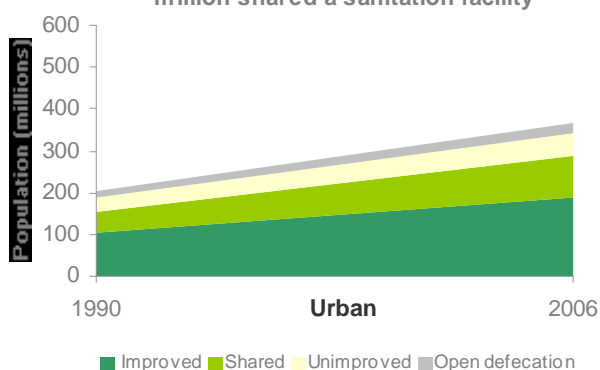


Figure 8: Distribution of urban population in Africa using different sanitation options 1990-2006

Rural Africa: 62 million people gained access to improved sanitation; over 200 million practised open defecation

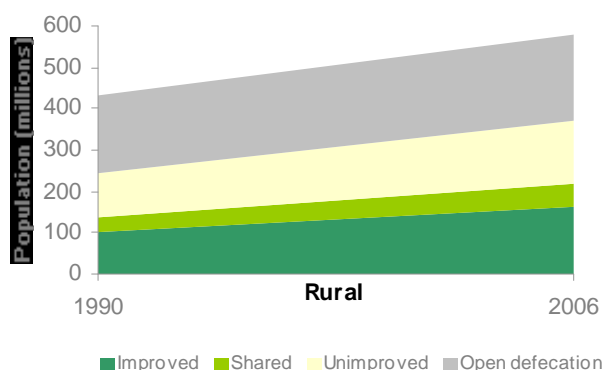


Figure 9: Distribution of rural population in Africa using different sanitation options 1990 - 2006

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Africa is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target

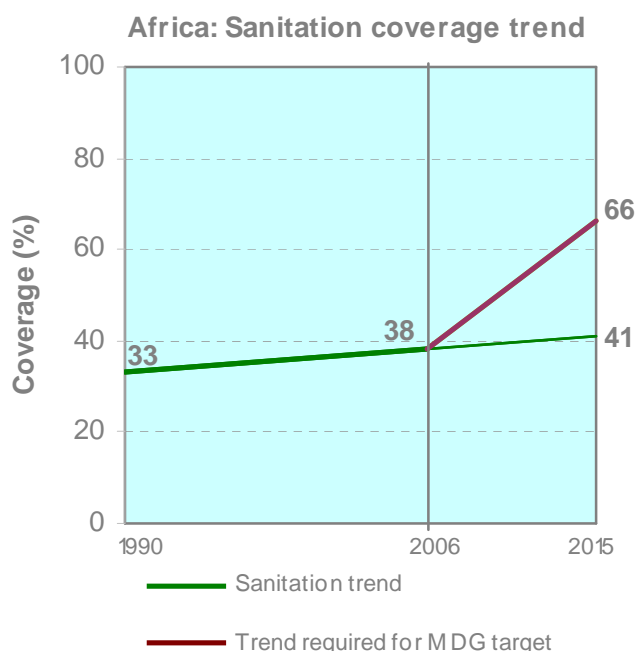


Figure 10: Sanitation coverage trend 1990 – 2015 and coverage trend required to meet the MDG sanitation target, 2006 -2015

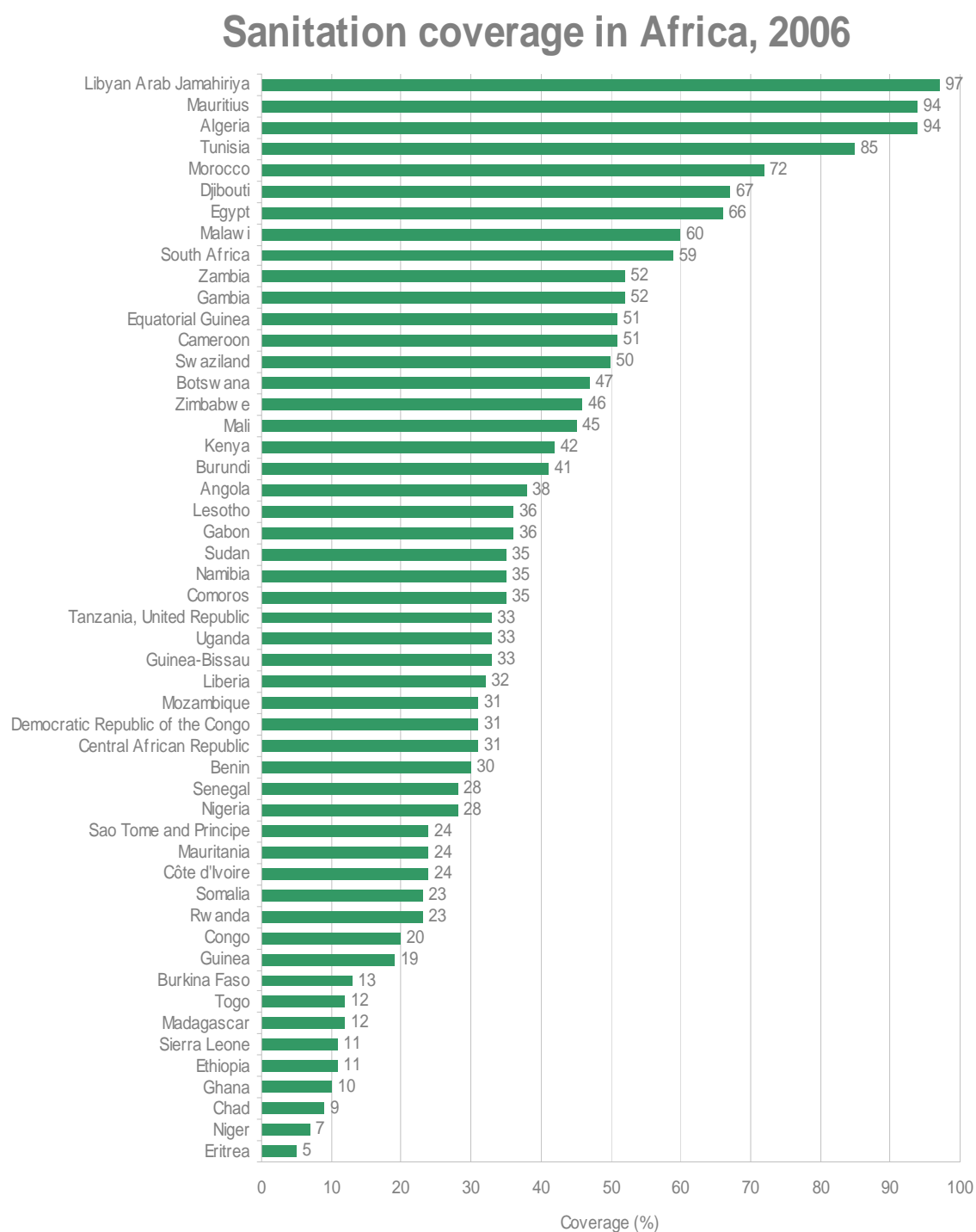
But some countries have made good progress

Countries making rapid progress in sanitation				
Country	Sanitation Coverage (%)		% increase	
	1990	2006	1990-2006	
Central African Republic	11	31	182	
Benin	12	30	150	
Comoros	18	35	94	
Guinea	13	19	46	
Morocco	52	72	38	
Namibia	26	35	35	
Egypt	50	66	32	
Cameroon	39	51	31	
Malawi	46	60	30	
Mali	35	45	29	

Figure 11: Countries that increased coverage by at least 25% between 1990 and 2006 and that had at least 10% coverage in 1990. Table includes only countries for which data were sufficient to estimate trends

Some countries have made better progress in urban than in rural areas and vice versa.

Figure 12: Coverage with improved sanitation by country in 2006



Central Africa – Sanitation Summary Sheet 2006

WHO/UNICEF – JMP special tabulation for AfricaSan – February 2008

---- Preliminary estimates, 2006 ----

Data sources

JMP based its 2006 coverage estimates on data from nationally representative household surveys and censuses for the nine countries that make up this region: Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe; Estimates are based on a linear regression of the available data points. The sanitation coverage estimates here are based on the JMP definitions.

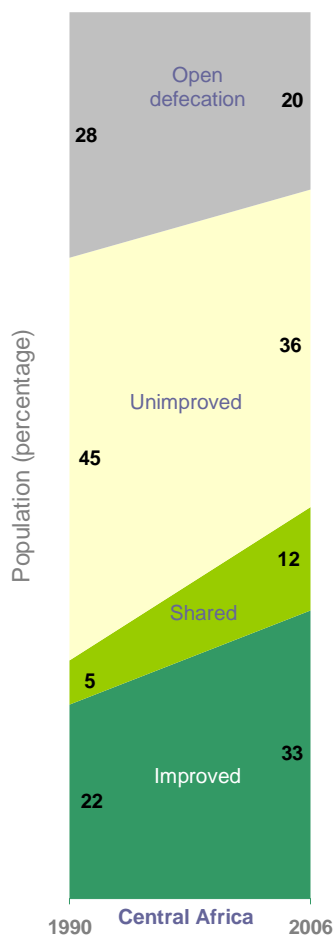
Basic facts and figures

	% Population using improved sanitation			% Population using shared sanitation			% Population using unimproved sanitation			% Population practising open defecation		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	50	9	22	9	3	5	30	52	45	11	36	28
2000	46	18	29	17	6	10	29	45	39	8	30	22
2006	46	24	33	18	7	12	29	40	36	7	29	20
2015	-	-	61*	-	-	-						

*MDG target

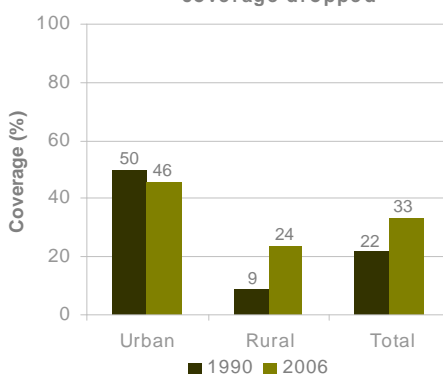
Sanitation practices

Sanitation coverage in Central Africa increased by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2006

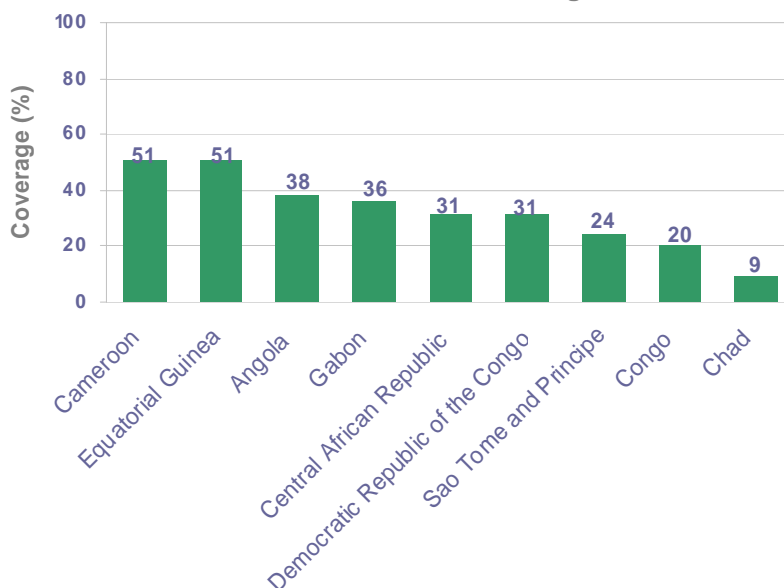


Trends in coverage

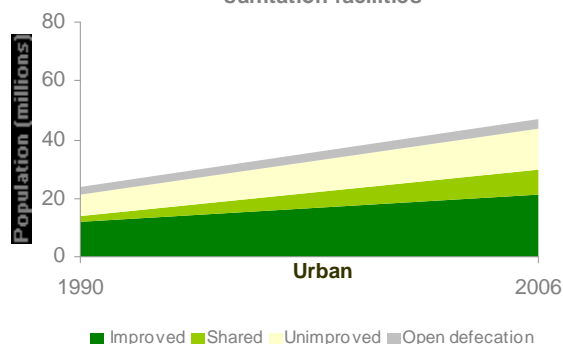
Central Africa: Total coverage increased by 50 per cent but urban coverage dropped



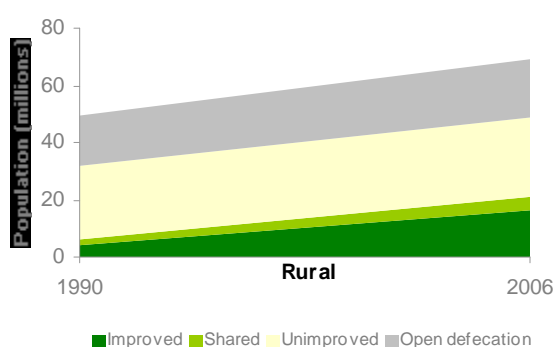
Central Africa: Sanitation coverage, 2006



Central Africa: More than half of the urban population uses improved or shared sanitation facilities



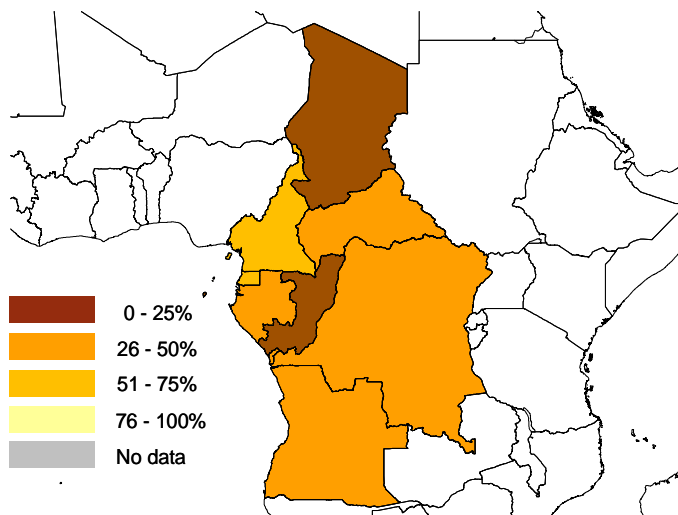
Central Africa: Two out of seven people in rural areas practise open defecation



Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility, Central Africa, 2006

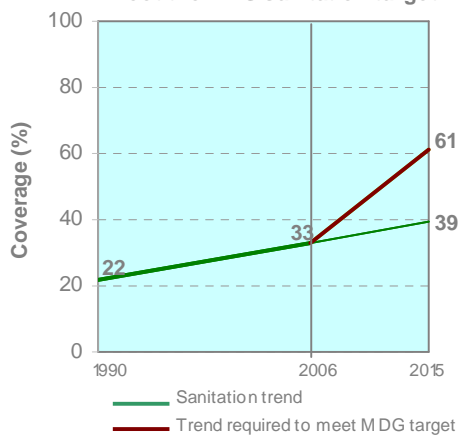
78 million people in Central Africa without improved sanitation, 2006	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	42.1
Angola	10.3
Chad	9.5
Cameroon	8.9
Congo	3.0
Central African Republic	3.0
Gabon	0.8
Equatorial Guinea	0.2
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1

Population without improved sanitation in Central African countries, 2006 (millions)

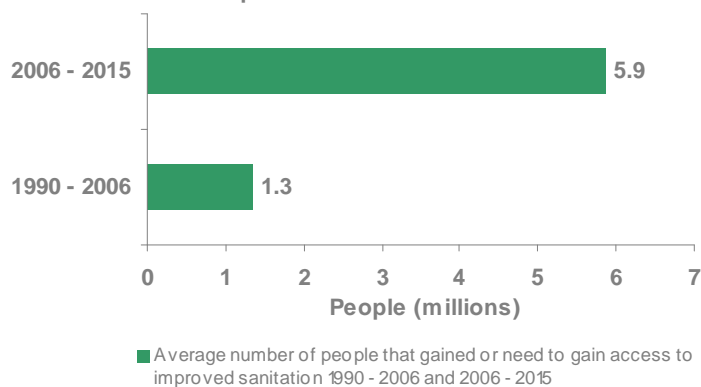


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and WHO.

Central Africa is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



6 million people per year need to gain access to improved sanitation in Central Africa



Eastern Africa – Sanitation Summary Sheet 2006

WHO/UNICEF – JMP special tabulation for AfricaSan – February 2008

---- Preliminary estimates, 2006 ----

Data sources

JMP based the 2006 coverage estimates on data from nationally representative household surveys and censuses for the 16 countries that make up this region: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Estimates are based on a linear regression of the available data points. The sanitation coverage estimates here are based on the JMP definitions.

Basic facts and figures

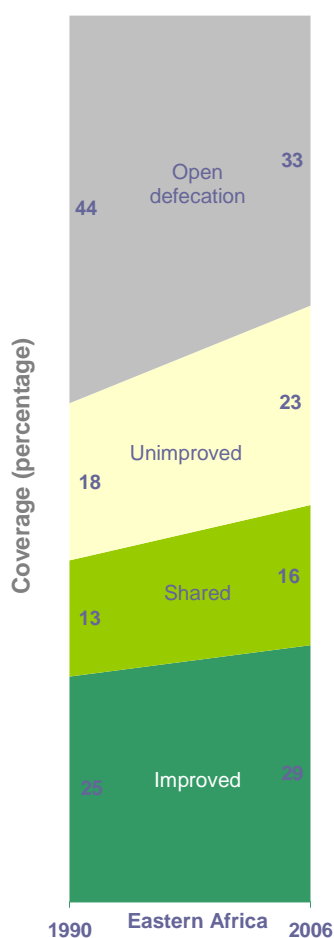
	% Population using improved sanitation			% Population using shared sanitation			% Population using unimproved* sanitation			% Population practising open defecation		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	31	24	25	33	9	13	18	18	18	18	49	44
2000	36	25	27	34	10	15	17	20	19	13	46	39
2006	37	27	29	36	10	16	20	23	23	8	40	33
2015	-	-	63**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Excludes shared sanitation and open defecation

** MDG target

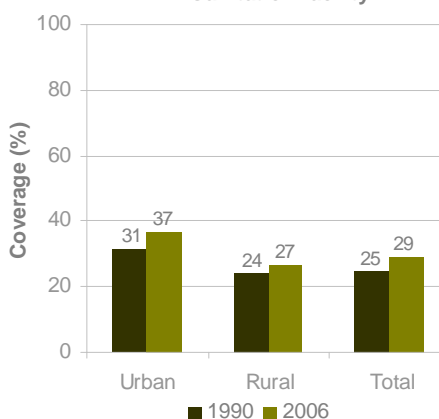
Sanitation practices

Open defecation in Eastern Africa reduced by 25 per cent from 44 percent in 1990, to 33 per cent in 2006

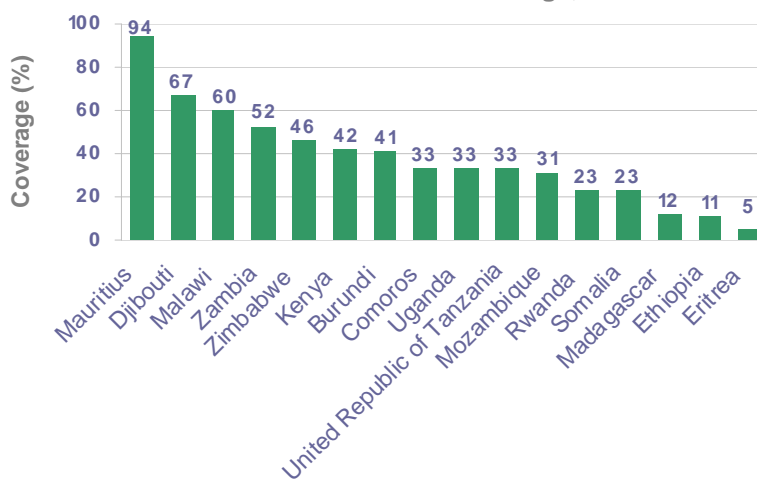


Trends in coverage

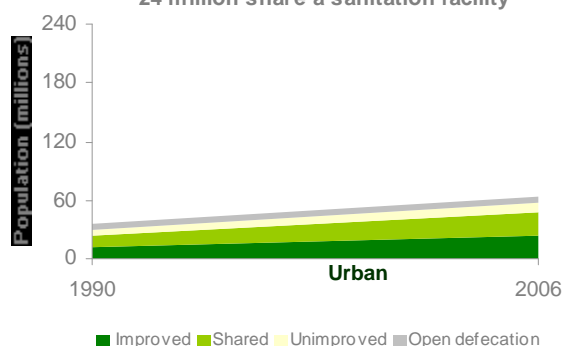
Eastern Africa: Three out of 10 people in Eastern Africa use an improved sanitation facility



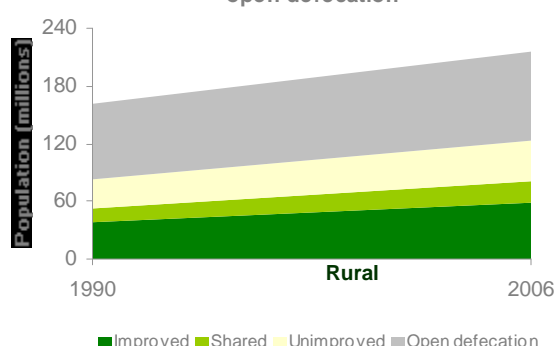
Eastern Africa: Sanitation coverage, 2006



Eastern Africa; 23 million urban dwellers use an improved sanitation facility, while 24 million share a sanitation facility



Eastern Africa is predominantly rural with 93 million people still practising open defecation

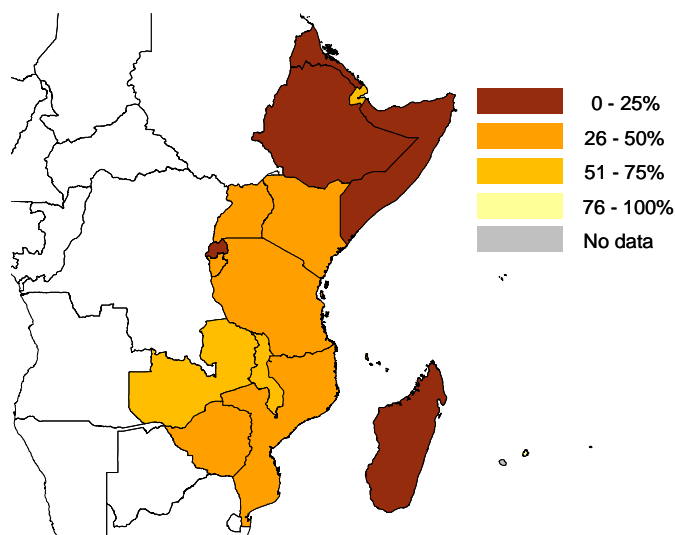


213 million people in Eastern Africa without improved sanitation, 2006

Ethiopia	72.0
United Republic of Tanzania	26.3
Kenya	21.2
Uganda	19.9
Madagascar	16.8
Mozambique	14.5
Rwanda	7.3
Zimbabwe	7.1
Somalia	6.5
Zambia	5.6
Malawi	5.4
Burundi	4.8
Eritrea	4.4
Comoros	0.5
Djibouti	0.3
Mauritius	0.1

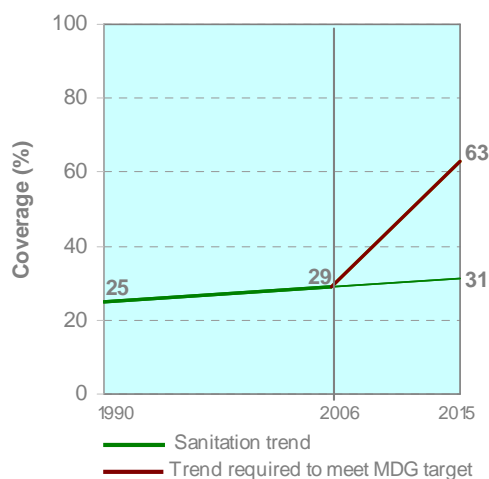
Population without improved sanitation in Eastern African countries, 2006 (millions)

Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility, Eastern Africa, 2006

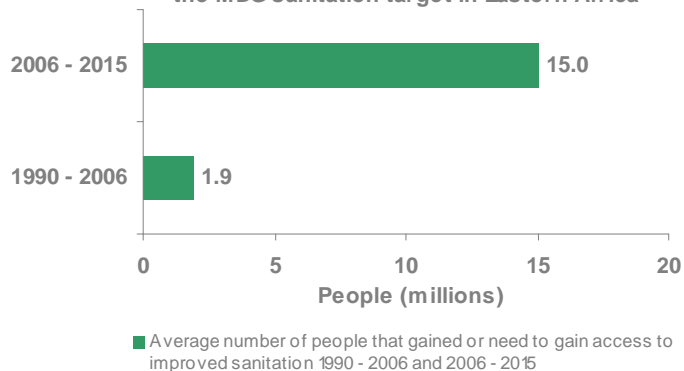


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and WHO.

Eastern Africa is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



Efforts need to increase at least seven-fold to meet the MDG sanitation target in Eastern Africa



Northern Africa – Sanitation Summary Sheet 2006

WHO/UNICEF – JMP special tabulation for AfricaSan – February 2008

---- Preliminary estimates, 2006 ----

Data sources

JMP based its 2006 coverage estimates on data from nationally representative household surveys and censuses for the six countries that make up this region: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia. Estimates are based on a linear regression of the available data points. The sanitation coverage estimates here are based on the JMP definitions.

Basic facts and figures

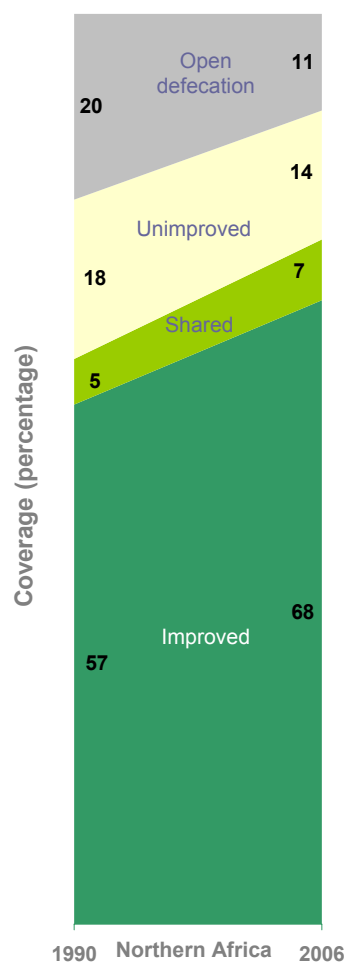
	% Population using improved sanitation			% Population using shared sanitation			% Population using unimproved* sanitation			% Population practising open defecation		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	79	40	57	6	5	5	13	21	18	3	35	20
2000	82	47	64	6	7	6	9	22	16	3	25	14
2006	84	51	68	6	7	7	8	23	14	3	19	11
2015	-	-	79**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Excludes shared sanitation and open defecation

** MDG target

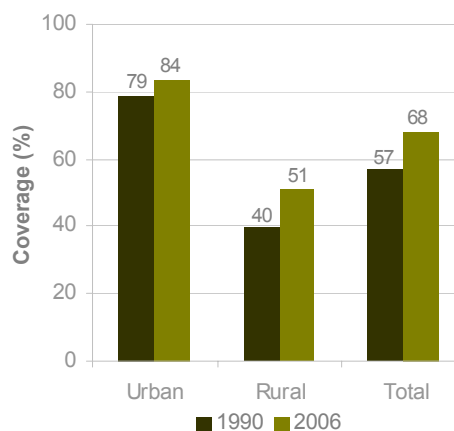
Sanitation practices

Almost 7 out of 10 people in Northern Africa use an improved sanitation facility

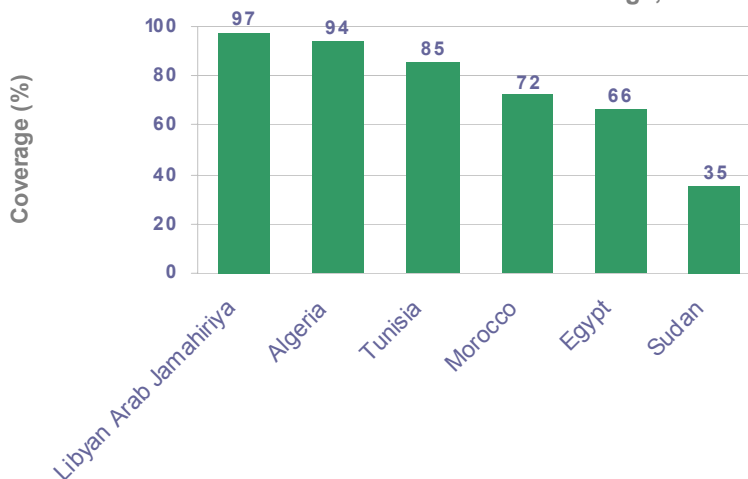


Trends in coverage

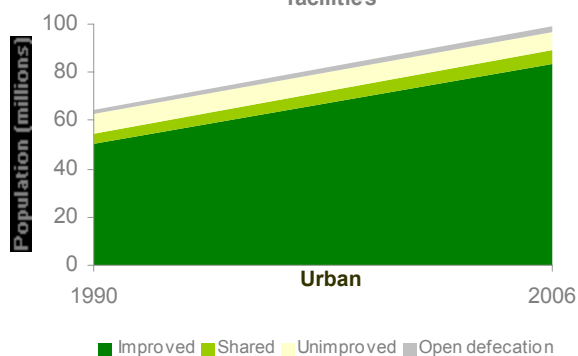
Northern Africa: Urban residents are one-and-a-half times more likely to have sanitation than rural residents



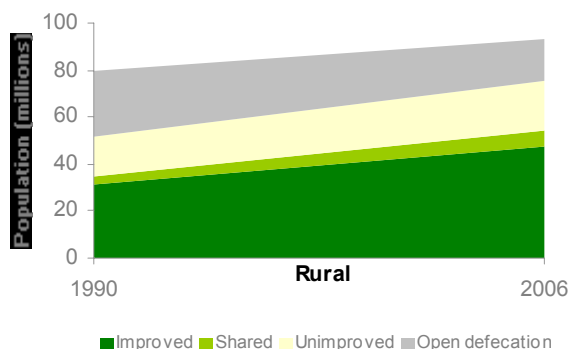
Northern Africa: Sanitation coverage, 2006



Northern Africa: 89 of the 99 million urban dwellers use improved sanitation facilities



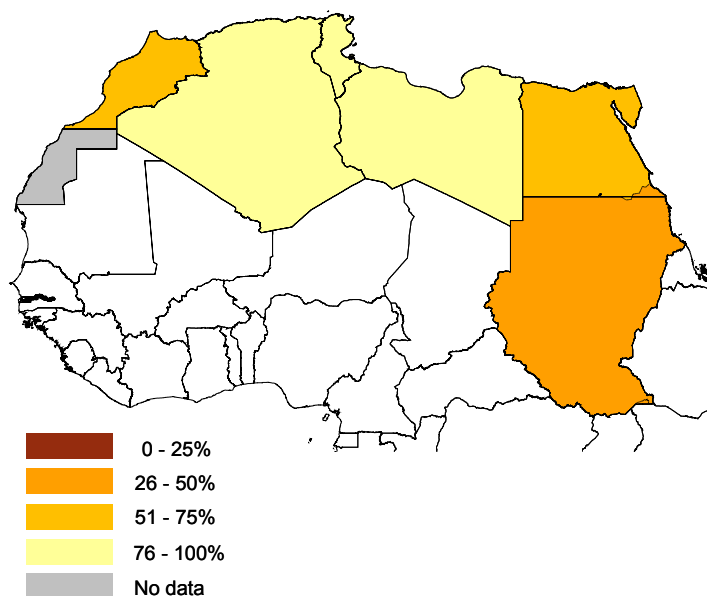
Northern Africa: Population practising open defecation in rural areas decreased from 27 mln in 1990 to 18 mln in 2006



Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility, Northern Africa, 2006

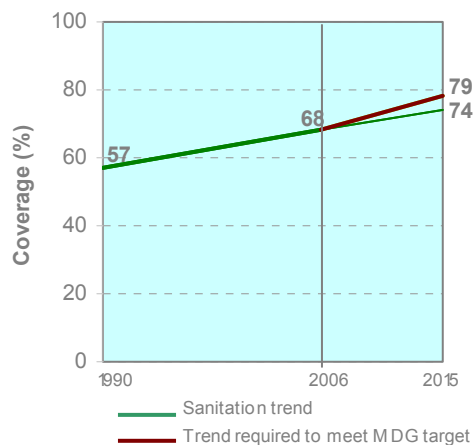
62 million people in Northern Africa without improved sanitation, 2006	
Egypt	25.1
Sudan	24.6
Morocco	8.5
Algeria	2.0
Tunisia	1.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.2
Western Sahara	-

Population without improved sanitation in Northern African countries, 2006 (millions)

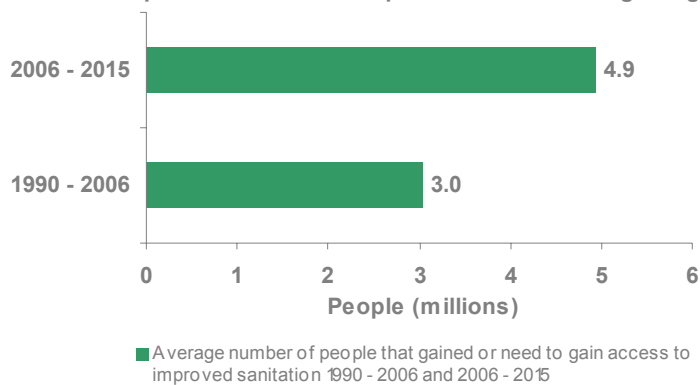


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and WHO.

Northern Africa is just on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



Though just on track in 2006, increased efforts are required to meet the 79 per cent MDG coverage target



Southern Africa – Sanitation Summary Sheet 2006

WHO/UNICEF – JMP special tabulation for AfricaSan – February 2008

---- Preliminary estimates, 2006 ----

Data sources

JMP based its 2006 coverage estimates on data from nationally representative household surveys and censuses for the five countries that make up this region: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. Estimates are based on a linear regression of the available data points. The sanitation coverage estimates here are based on the JMP definitions.

Basic facts and figures

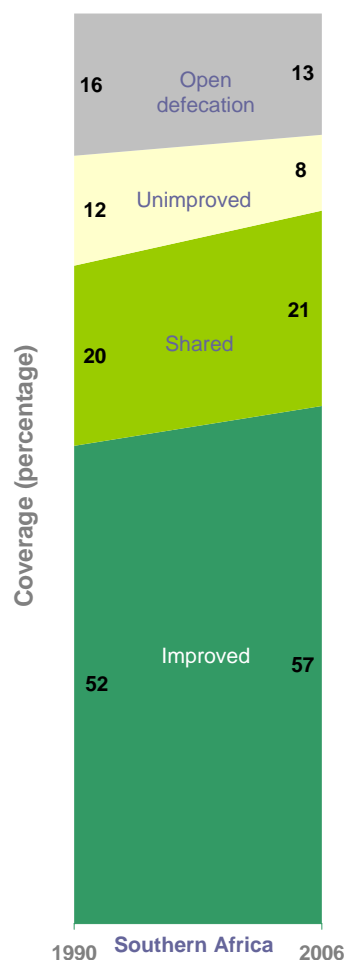
	% Population using improved sanitation			% Population using shared sanitation			% Population using unimproved* sanitation			% Population practising open defecation		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	64	41	52	24	16	20	10	14	12	1	29	16
2000	65	44	55	25	17	21	8	12	10	2	27	14
2006	66	46	57	25	17	21	6	11	8	3	26	13
2015	-	-	76**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Excludes shared sanitation and open defecation

** MDG target

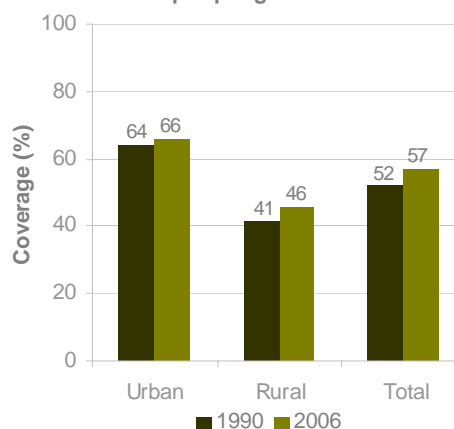
Sanitation practices

78 percent of the population in Southern Africa use improved or shared sanitation

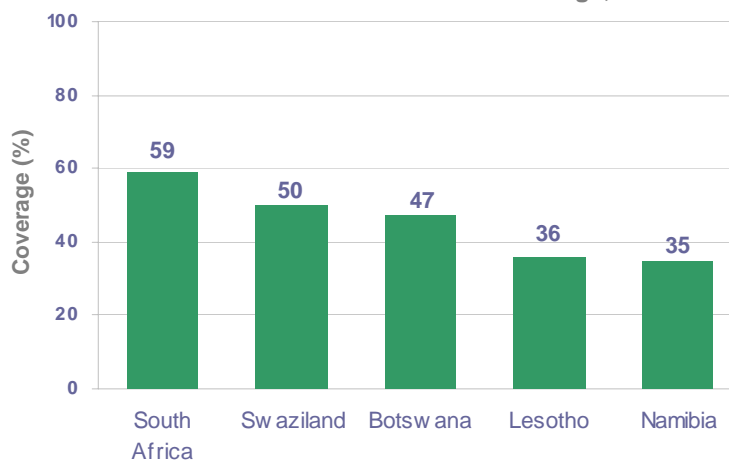


Trends in coverage

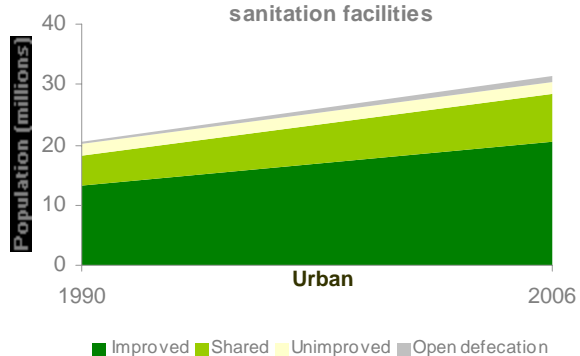
Southern Africa: Only modest increase in coverage although many people gained access



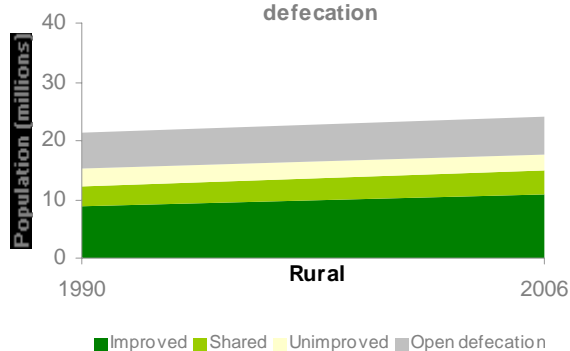
Southern Africa: Sanitation coverage, 2006



Southern Africa: Nine out of ten people in urban areas use improved or shared sanitation facilities



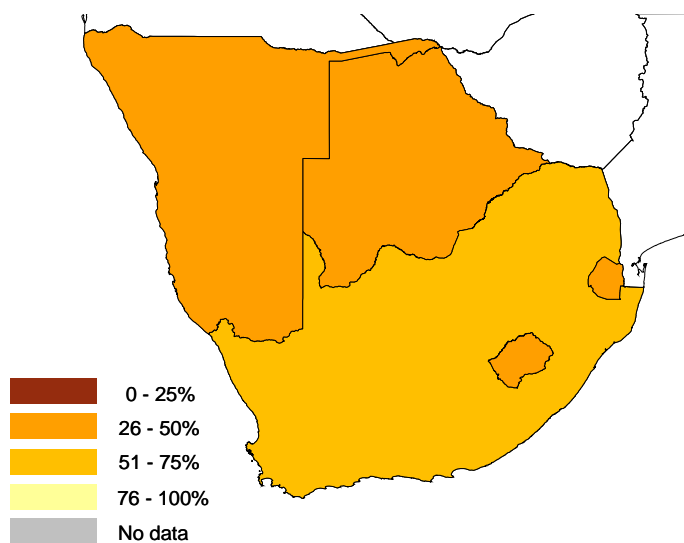
Southern Africa: Just over a quarter of the rural population practises open defecation



Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility, Southern Africa, 2006

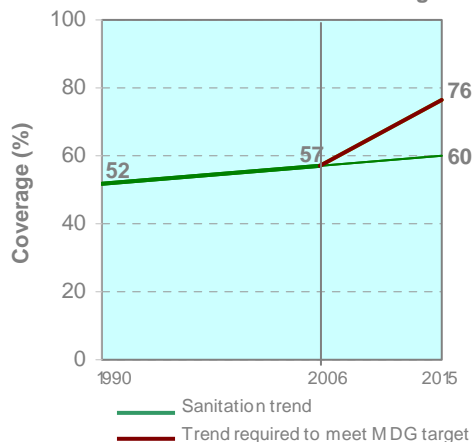
24 million people in Southern Africa without improved sanitation, 2006	
South Africa	19.7
Namibia	1.3
Lesotho	1.3
Botswana	1.0
Swaziland	0.6

Population without improved sanitation, in Southern African countries, 2006 (millions)

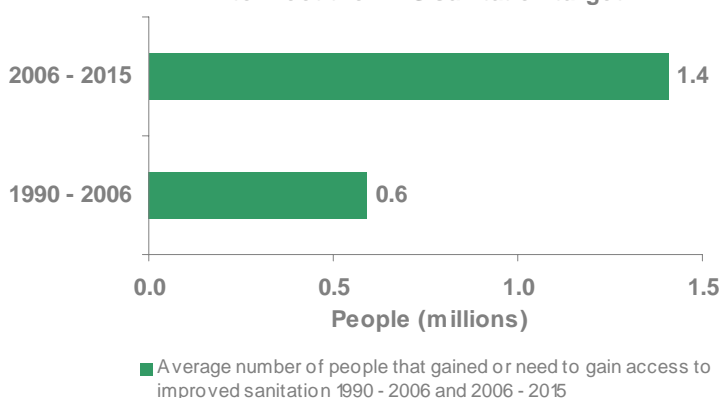


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and WHO.

Southern Africa is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



Southern Africa needs to more than double its efforts to meet the MDG sanitation target



Western Africa – Sanitation Summary Sheet 2006

WHO/UNICEF – JMP special tabulation for AfricaSan – February 2008

---- Preliminary estimates, 2006 ----

Data sources

JMP based its 2006 coverage estimates on data from nationally representative household surveys and censuses for 15 of the 16 countries that make up this region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. Data for Cape Verde were insufficient to derive a 2006 estimate. Estimates are based on a linear regression of the available data points. The sanitation coverage estimates here are based on the JMP definitions.

Basic facts and figures

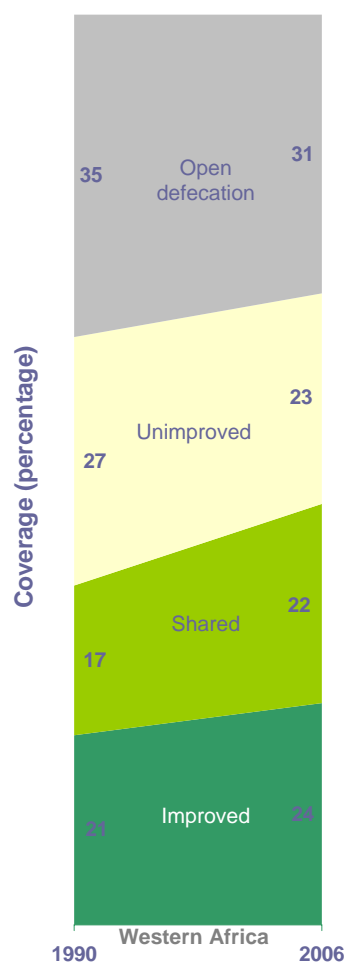
	% Population using improved sanitation			% Population using shared sanitation			% Population using unimproved* sanitation			% Population practising open defecating		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	32	15	21	34	8	17	23	29	27	10	48	35
2000	33	16	23	37	9	20	19	29	25	11	46	32
2006	34	17	24	38	10	22	17	28	23	12	45	31
2015	-	-	60**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Excludes shared sanitation and open defecation

** MDG target

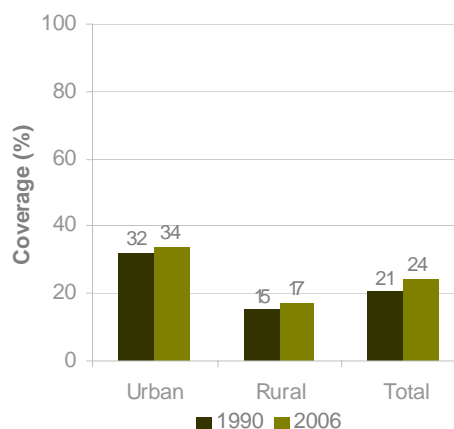
Sanitation practices

31 per cent of the population in Western Africa still practise open defecation

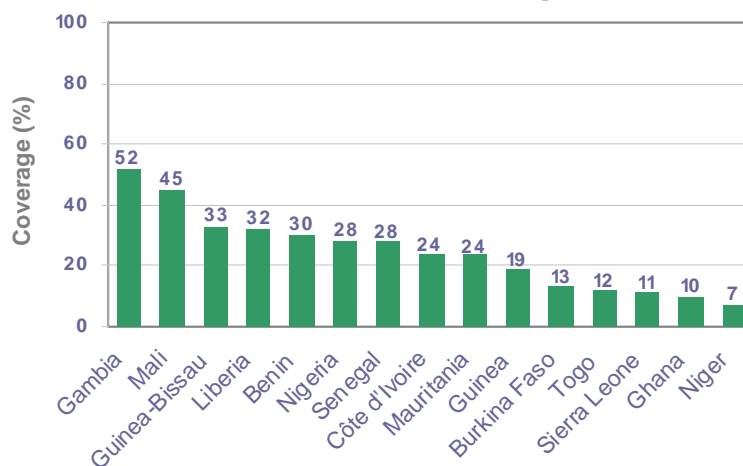


Trends in coverage

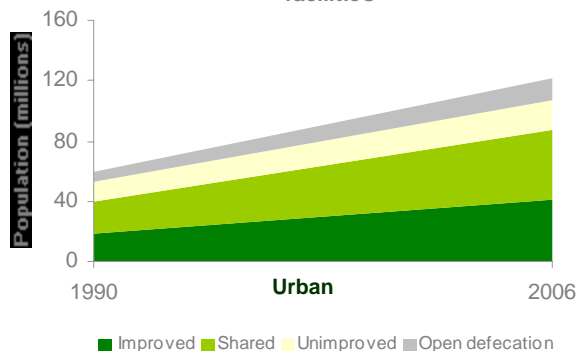
Western Africa: Rural sanitation coverage is lowest in Africa



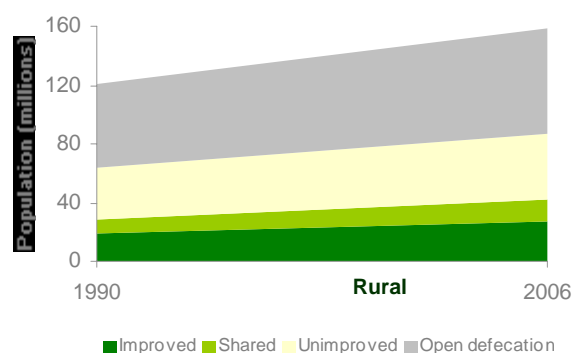
Western Africa: Sanitation coverage, 2006



Western Africa: 78 million in urban areas use improved or shared sanitation facilities



Western Africa: 72 million people in rural areas practise open defecation

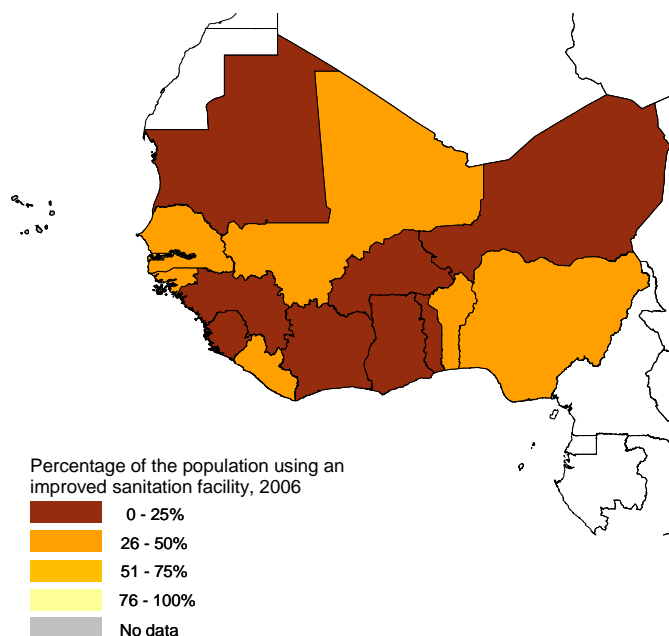


211 million people in Western Africa without improved sanitation, 2006

Nigeria	104.3
Ghana	20.6
Côte d'Ivoire	14.4
Niger	12.8
Burkina Faso	12.6
Senegal	8.7
Guinea	7.4
Mali	6.6
Benin	6.1
Togo	5.7
Sierra Leone	5.1
Liberia	2.4
Mauritania	2.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.1
Gambia	0.8
Cape Verde	-

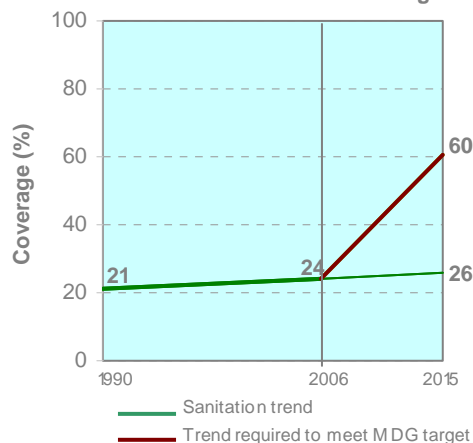
Population without improved sanitation in Western African countries, 2006 (millions)

Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility, Western Africa, 2006

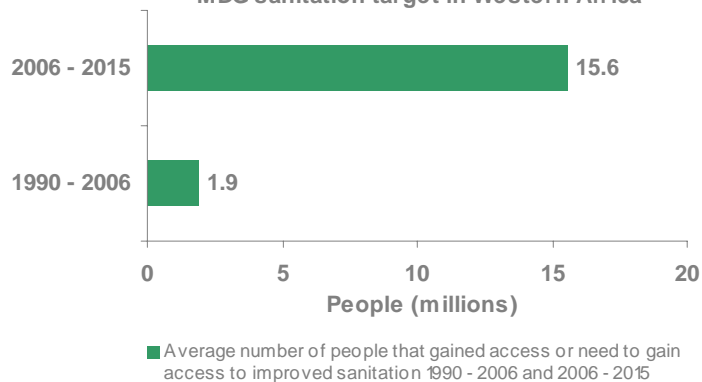


Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and WHO.

Western Africa is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target



Efforts need to increase at least eight-fold to meet the MDG sanitation target in Western Africa



Sanitation coverage: Country and regional estimates by type of sanitation facility (1990 and 2006)

Countries Areas & Territories	Year	Total Population (millions)	% Urban Population	Urban (%)				Rural (%)				Total (%)			
				Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation
Algeria	1990	25,283	52.1	99	-	1	0	77	-	5	18	88	-	3	9
	2006	33,351	64	98	-	1	0	87	-	2	11	94	-	1	5
Angola	1990	10,534	37.1	61	-	6	33	18	-	15	67	34	-	12	54
	2006	16,557	54	56	-	23	21	16	-	9	75	38	-	17	46
Benin	1990	5,179	34.5	32	-	17	51	2	-	4	94	12	-	8	79
	2006	8,760	40.5	59	-	6	35	11	-	4	85	30	-	5	65
Botswana	1990	1,367	41.9	60	4	24	12	22	4	21	53	38	2	22	36
	2006	1,858	58.2	60	4	36	0	30	5	31	34	47	4	34	14
Burkina Faso	1990	8,871	13.8	23	7	58	12	2	1	9	88	5	1	16	78
	2006	14,359	18.7	41	13	38	8	6	3	8	83	13	5	14	69
Burundi	1990	5,692	6.3	41	18	40	1	44	4	49	3	44	1	48	3
	2006	8,173	10.3	44	20	34	2	41	3	55	1	41	5	53	1
Cameroon	1990	12,239	40.7	47	7	46	0	34	4	56	6	39	3	52	4
	2006	18,175	55.5	58	9	32	1	42	5	39	14	51	7	35	7
Cape Verde	1990	355	44.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	519	58.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	1990	3,008	36.8	21	12	57	10	5	2	44	49	11	4	49	35
	2006	4,265	38.2	40	23	33	4	25	13	29	33	31	17	31	22
Chad	1990	6,113	20.8	19	15	39	27	1	2	3	94	5	5	10	80
	2006	10,468	25.7	23	19	44	14	4	4	8	84	9	8	17	66
Comoros	1990	527	28.2	34	2	62	2	12	1	81	6	18	1	76	5
	2006	818	37.7	49	3	48	0	26	2	72	0	35	2	63	0
Congo	1990	2,422	54.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	3,689	60.6	19	45	33	3	21	24	37	18	20	37	35	9
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	12,780	39.7	39	25	30	6	8	8	20	64	20	15	24	41
	2006	18,914	45.4	38	25	33	4	12	13	24	51	24	18	28	30
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	37,942	27.8	53	-	41	6	1	-	74	25	15	-	65	20
	2006	60,644	32.7	42	-	55	3	25	-	62	13	31	-	60	10
Djibouti	1990	561	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	819	86.6	76	6	15	3	11	1	12	76	67	5	15	13
Egypt	1990	55,137	43.5	68	2	29	1	37	5	40	18	50	4	35	11
	2006	74,167	42.9	85	2	13	0	52	7	41	0	66	5	29	0
Equatorial Guinea	1990	340	34.8	60	-	40	-	46	-	54	-	51	-	49	-
	2006	496	39	60	-	40	-	46	-	54	-	51	-	49	-
Eritrea	1990	3,158	15.8	20	24	26	30	0	0	0	100	3	4	4	89
	2006	4,692	19.8	14	18	25	43	3	0	2	95	5	4	7	85
Ethiopia	1990	51,148	12.6	19	25	0	56	2	0	2	96	4	3	2	91
	2006	81,021	16.2	27	35	27	11	8	2	16	74	11	7	18	64
Gabon	1990	918	69.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	1,311	84.2	37	40	21	2	30	24	41	5	36	37	24	2
Gambia	1990	962	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	1,663	54.8	50	43	6	1	55	23	15	7	52	34	10	4
Ghana	1990	15,579	36.5	11	47	31	11	3	19	47	31	6	29	41	24
	2006	23,008	48.6	15	69	8	8	6	34	28	32	10	51	18	20
Guinea	1990	6,033	28	19	22	53	6	10	2	36	52	13	8	41	39
	2006	9,181	33.4	33	39	27	1	12	3	47	38	19	15	40	26
Guinea-Bissau	1990	1,017	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	1,646	29.6	48	8	41	3	26	1	26	47	33	3	30	34
Kenya	1990	23,447	18.2	18	71	8	3	44	24	8	24	39	33	8	20
	2006	36,553	21	19	77	2	2	48	26	12	14	42	37	10	11
Lesotho	1990	1,601	17.2	-	-	-	-	30	4	15	51	-	-	-	-
	2006	1,995	18.9	43	37	11	9	34	5	10	51	36	11	10	43
Liberia	1990	2,137	45.3	59	-	41	-	24	-	76	-	40	-	60	-
	2006	3,579	58.8	49	-	51	-	7	-	93	-	32	-	68	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1990	4,364	78.6	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-
	2006	6,039	85.1	97	-	3	-	96	-	4	-	97	-	3	-
Madagascar	1990	12,033	23.6	15	25	27	33	6	10	7	77	8	14	12	67
	2006	19,159	27	18	28	37	17	10	16	29	45	12	19	31	37
Malawi	1990	9,446	11.6	50	39	7	4	46	13	6	35	46	16	6	31
	2006	13,571	17.6	51	40	7	2	62	18	7	13	60	22	7	11
Mali	1990	7,669	23.3	53	4	40	3	30	3	32	35	35	3	34	28
	2006	11,968	31	59	5	32	4	39	4	29	28	45	4	30	21

Countries Areas & Territories	Year	Total Population (millions)	% Urban Population	Urban (%)				Rural (%)				Total (%)			
				Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation
Mauritania	1990	1,945	39.7	33	9	31	27	11	8	45	36	20	8	39	32
	2006	3,044	40.6	44	12	26	18	10	7	8	75	24	9	15	52
Mauritius	1990	1,057	43.9	95	5	0	0	94	6	0	0	94	6	0	0
	2006	1,252	42.4	95	5	0	0	94	6	0	0	94	6	0	0
Morocco	1990	24,808	48.4	80	14	1	5	25	3	4	68	52	8	3	38
	2006	30,853	59.3	85	15	0	0	54	6	6	34	72	11	2	14
Mozambique	1990	13,544	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	20,971	35.3	53	-	26	21	19	-	18	63	31	-	21	48
Namibia	1990	1,417	27.7	73	12	5	10	8	2	4	86	26	5	4	65
	2006	2,047	35.7	66	11	4	19	18	4	9	69	35	6	7	51
Niger	1990	2,047	35.7	16	17	41	26	1	1	3	95	3	3	9	84
	2006	13,737	17	27	29	25	19	3	1	4	92	7	6	8	80
Nigeria	1990	94,454	35	32	39	21	8	22	8	35	35	26	19	30	26
	2006	144,720	49	32	39	16	13	24	9	35	32	28	24	26	23
Rwanda	1990	7,294	5.4	31	19	47	3	29	12	53	6	29	12	53	6
	2006	9,464	20.2	34	21	42	3	20	8	68	4	23	11	63	4
Sao Tome and Principe	1990	116	43.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	155	58.9	29	4	14	53	18	5	9	68	24	4	12	59
Senegal	1990	7,896	39	52	22	17	9	9	9	24	58	26	14	21	39
	2006	12,072	41.8	54	23	19	4	9	9	43	39	28	15	33	24
Sierra Leone	1990	4,087	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	5,743	41.4	20	44	30	6	5	13	40	42	11	26	36	27
Somalia	1990	6,717	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	8,445	35.6	51	29	16	4	7	6	6	81	23	14	10	54
South Africa	1990	36,577	52	64	25	10	1	45	18	14	23	55	22	12	12
	2006	48,282	59.8	66	26	5	3	49	19	11	21	59	23	7	10
Sudan	1990	25,933	26.6	53	-	37	10	26	-	26	48	33	-	29	38
	2006	37,707	41.7	50	-	36	14	24	-	23	53	35	-	28	37
Swaziland	1990	865	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	1,134	24.3	64	28	5	3	46	21	8	25	50	23	7	20
Togo	1990	3,961	30.1	25	46	5	24	8	16	2	74	13	25	3	59
	2006	6,410	40.8	24	44	9	23	3	6	13	78	12	22	11	56
Tunisia	1990	8,219	59.6	95	2	0	3	44	6	4	46	74	4	2	20
	2006	10,215	65.7	96	2	2	0	64	8	14	14	85	4	6	5
Uganda	1990	17,841	11.1	27	27	43	3	29	10	39	22	29	12	39	20
	2006	29,899	12.7	29	30	39	2	34	11	40	15	33	13	40	13
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	25,494	18.9	29	22	46	3	36	9	44	11	35	11	44	9
	2006	39,459	24.6	31	24	44	1	34	9	43	14	33	13	43	11
Western Sahara	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1990	8,122	39.4	49	34	14	3	38	7	10	45	42	18	12	28
	2006	11,696	35.1	55	39	3	3	51	9	7	33	52	20	6	22
Zimbabwe	1990	10,487	29	65	34	1	0	35	17	0	48	44	22	0	34
	2006	13,228	36.3	63	33	1	3	37	18	6	39	46	23	4	26

(sub-) Regional Sanitation Estimates

Region	Year	Total Population (millions)	% Urban Population	Urban (%)				Rural (%)				Total (%)			
				Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open Defecation
Africa	1990	637,421	32.0	52	24	16	8	23	8	25	44	33	13	22	32
	2006	943,300	38.7	52	28	12	7	28	10	26	36	38	17	21	25
Central Africa	1990	73,632	32.5	50	9	30	11	9	3	52	36	22	5	45	28
	2006	115,760	40.4	46	18	29	7	24	7	40	29	33	12	36	20
Eastern Africa	1990	197,244	18.0	31	33	18	18	24	9	18	49	25	13	18	44
	2006	300,103	22.4	37	36	20	8	27	10	23	40	29	16	23	33
Northern Africa	1990	143,963	44.8	79	6	13	3	40	5	21	35	57	5	18	20
	2006	192,793	51.6	84	6	8	3	51	7	23	19	68	7	14	11
Southern Africa	1990	41,828	49.0	64	24	10	1	41	16	14	29	52	20	12	16
	2006	55,316	56.8	66	25	6	3	46	17	11	26	57	21	8	13
Western Africa	1990	180,754	32.8	32	34	23	10	15	8	29	48	21	17	27	35
	2006	279,329	43.0	34	38	17	12	17	10	28	45	24	22	23	31