

## Social indicators

### Statistics on water supply and sanitation

Country or area	Est. % of population with access to improved drinking water sources, 2005			Est. % of population with access to improved sanitation facilities, 2000		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Algeria	89	94	82	92	99	81
Angola	38	34	40	44	70	30
Benin	63	74	55	23	46	6
Botswana	95	100	90	66	88	43
Burkina Faso	42	66	37	29	39	27
Burundi	78	91	77	88	68	90
Cameroon	58	78	39	79	92	66
Cape Verde	74	64	89	71	95	32
Central African Rep.	70	89	57	25	38	16
Chad	27	31	26	29	81	13
Congo	51	71	17	-	14	-
Côte d'Ivoire	81	92	72	52	71	35
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	45	89	26	21	54	6
Djibouti	100	100	100	91	99	50
Egypt	97	99	96	98	100	96
Equatorial Guinea	44	45	42	53	60	46
Eritrea	46	63	42	13	66	1
Ethiopia	24	81	12	12	33	7
Gabon	86	95	47	53	55	43
Gambia	62	80	53	37	41	35
Ghana	73	91	62	72	74	70
Guinea	48	72	36	58	94	41
Guinea-Bissau	56	79	49	56	95	44
Kenya	57	88	42	87	96	82
Lesotho	78	88	74	49	72	40
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	72	72	68	97	97	96
Madagascar	47	85	31	42	70	30
Malawi	57	95	44	76	96	70
Mali	65	74	61	69	93	58
Mauritania	37	34	40	33	44	19
Mauritius	100	100	100	99	100	99
Morocco	80	98	56	68	86	44
Mozambique	57	81	41	43	68	26
Namibia	77	100	67	41	96	17
Niger	59	70	56	20	79	5
Nigeria	62	78	49	54	66	45
Papua New Guinea	42	88	32	82	92	80
Rwanda	41	60	40	8	12	8
Senegal	78	92	65	70	94	48
Sierra Leone	57	75	46	66	88	53
South Africa	86	99	73	87	93	80
Sudan	75	86	69	62	87	48
Togo	54	85	38	34	69	17
Tunisia	80	92	58	84	96	62
Uganda	52	80	47	79	93	77
United Rep. of Tanzania	68	90	57	90	99	86
Zambia	64	88	48	78	99	64
Zimbabwe	83	100	73	62	71	57

#### Special thanks to our sources

- \* The United Nations secretariat = demographic and social statistics unit.
- \* All African Countries and Governments who made informations available to the UN
- \* All NGO's, individuals and organizations that supported the UN in their various capacities.

Margin of error: limited

Access to water and sanitation is defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services afforded. Water this include house connections, public standpipes, boreholes with hand pumps, protected dug wells, „reasonable access“ was broadly defined as the availability of 20 liters per person a day from a source not more than one kilometre from abode.

Sanitation was defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour... flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable local technologies.

Note: type of water source and excreta disposal facility can be associated with acceptable quality, but not applicable in population coverage of „safe water“ or of „sanitary excreta“ disposal.

Access to water and sanitation does not imply that the quality of water is „adequate“ or „safe“.

The assessment did not provide a standard definition of urban or rural areas. The countries own working definition of urban and rural was used.

#### Compare the G8

Great 8	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany	100	100	100	100	100	100
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cypres	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100	100
Switzerland	100	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Grave 8

Angola	38	34	40	44	70	30
Chad	27	31	26	29	81	13
Ethiopia	24	81	12	12	33	7
Burkina Faso	42	66	37	29	39	27
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	45	89	26	21	54	6
Equatorial Guinea	44	45	42	53	60	46
Mauritania	37	34	40	33	44	19
Rwanda	41	60	40	8	12	8