CHAPTER 2

Water Supply Coverage: Progress and Prospects

THE WATER SUPPLY INDICATOR of Target 10 calls for halving by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water supply. In 2002, 82% of the region's population had gained access to improved water supplies, an increase of approximately 758 million people since 1990 (Table 2).[13] The most dramatic improvement was in urban water supply coverage, where 368 million people, an overall increase of 35%, gained access to improved drinking water supplies.

Despite progress made between 1990 and 2002, approximately 669 million people in the region were without access to safe drinking water, with nearly half of them in East and Northeast Asia. This is still a large number of people, representing the majority of the estimated 1.1 billion people globally without adequate water supplies. These aggregate figures also mask dramatic disparities between the subregions, between nations within subregions, and between urban and rural areas within countries.

It is important to clarify what qualifies as safe water, which Target 10 specifically calls for. It is, unfortunately, extremely difficult to confidently and statistically assure *safe* water. Countries may at the national level, and certainly at the local level, test to ensure that a water supply is in fact safe. Large scale and widespread analysis, such as what this report attempts to gather, relies on specific types of technology as the best means of measuring whether newly covered areas are most likely delivering clean water. Box 2 on page 13 discusses these types of technology that greatly increase the likelihood that the water delivered from them is safe. For these reasons, this report prefers the language of "improved" water supply and uses the WHO's definition[14] of improved water supply as being characterized by (i) a significant increased probability that the water is safe, (ii) that it is more accessible, and (iii) some measures against contamination are being taken to protect the water source (e.g., stand post, borehole, protected spring or well, or collected rainwater).

Of course, *improved* water supply does not guarantee *safe* water supply, but it assumes a greater likelihood that a source is clean because of the level of technology used. Improved water supply is simply the *best measurable standard*. Therefore, the coverage and cost projections in this report are based on standards of improved access for both water supply and sanitation. There are many places where water quality is a concern, with the water available not meeting international guidelines for bacterial or chemical pollutants.[15] Similarly, in urban areas in particular, supplies are often rarely 24 hours a day. For example, in Delhi, only 1% of those people with water supply connections enjoy 24-hour service availability. In Karachi, Dhaka, and Kathmandu, the figure is less than 1%.[16] It is typically low-income areas that have the most unreliable access, with the only alternative being to buy water from informal vendors at prices much higher than those

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Table 2. DRINKING WATER COVERAGE ESTIMATES FOR SUBREGIONS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1990 and 2002 (in million)

Subregion	1990								
	Population[a]			Served Population[b]			Unserved Population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
East and Northeast Asia	1,351	446	905	994	445	549	357	1	356
North and Central Asia	215	140	75	196	135	61	19	5	14
Pacific	27	19	8	24	19	5	3	-	3
South and Southwest Asia	1,232	345	887	875	310	568	357	35	319
Southeast Asia	440	141	299	321	128	194	119	13	105
Totals	**3,265**	**1,091**	**2,174**	**2,410**	**1,037**	**1,377**	**855**	**54**	**797**

Subregion	2002								
	Population[a]			Served Population[b]			Unserved Population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
East and Northeast Asia	1,502	631	871	1,202	591	604	300	40	260
North and Central Asia	216	135	81	197	133	68	19	2	17
Pacific	32	23	9	28	23	5	4	-	4
South and Southwest Asia	1,551	481	1,070	1,318	457	871	233	24	209
Southeast Asia	536	220	316	423	201	226	113	19	94
Totals	**3,837**	**1,490**	**2,347**	**3,168**	**1,405**	**1,774**	**669**	**85**	**584**
Increase from 1990 to 2002	**572**	**399**	**173**	**758**	**368**	**397**	**(186)**	**31**	**(213)**

a Breakdown of population was based on data provided by the WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation.
b Refer to Annex B for regional percentages of access to water supply; access rates were computed from figures given in the WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation.
Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding.

charged by utilities.

The WHO defines improved sanitation[17] as generally involving better, private access and safer disposal of excreta through a septic tank, pour-flush, simple pit latrine, small bore sewer, or ventilated improved pit latrine. The facilities used for both improved water supply and sanitation are basic and low technology, but must be properly constructed and properly maintained.

The analysis done for this report is based on the coverage rates for 1990 and 2002, the most recent data for most countries, and projected coverage rates for 2015.[18] Analysis is provided for total, urban, and rural rates of change. Not all countries had baseline data in 1990, so most of the analysis is limited to the 34 countries with baseline data. Countries that either lack baseline data or have already achieved 100% coverage in 2002 are most often excluded from the analysis.

The mixed picture of progress and prospects begins to appear as one takes a closer look at the trends in coverage rates between Asia and the Pacific's five subregions, the countries within those subregions and between urban and rural areas (See Table 3). Of the 34 countries that provided baseline data in 1990 for the water supply indicator and did not have 100% coverage in 2002, only 10 countries will likely achieve or exceed the water supply indicator of Target 10 for both rural and urban coverage: Azerbaijan, India, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, PRC, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Tuvalu. Of those 10 countries, four countries are projected to achieve 100% improved water supply coverage in both urban and rural areas before 2015: India, Micronesia, Myanmar, and Tuvalu. Based on data trends from 1990 to 2002, more countries are likely to meet the water supply indicator in urban areas than in their rural areas.

Several countries are actually showing a decline in coverage rates (Annex C). Of the 34 baseline countries, five countries are regressing in urban coverage (Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Nepal, and PRC) and two countries are regressing in rural coverage (Northern Mariana Islands and Palau). Four countries are regressing in both urban and rural coverage—Maldives, Marshall Islands, the Philippines, and Samoa. A regression in coverage should not be mistaken as a case of a country not making any progress in expanding coverage. Most likely, coverage rates are increasing but not at a rate that keeps pace with

population growth. In areas where populations are rapidly swelling, particularly urban areas, coverage rates must expand at an even faster rate to maintain course for Target 10. Worth noting, though, is that coverage rates in the small Pacific island countries may be slightly skewed because certain areas cannot be as definitively categorized as either rural or urban.

Population wise, the PRC and India dominate their subregions and the whole of the Asia and the Pacific region. Collectively, in 2002, they accounted for 60% of the region's population and 38% of the global population. Both countries have made remarkable progress in water supply coverage during the 12-year period. Yet, the question remains whether this rate of progress is enough for these two countries to meet Target 10 of the MDGs.

East and Northeast Asia

With baseline data: CHINA, PEOPLE'S REP. OF • MONGOLIA
Without baseline data: CHINA, HONG KONG (SAR) • CHINA, MACAO (SAR) • JAPAN • KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF • KOREA, REP. OF

This region is home to some of the more prosperous Asian countries and territories, yet is also home to around 15% of the world's population who lack water. In 2002, 300 million people in the subregion still did not have access to improved water supplies. When excluding those countries with 100% coverage or no baseline data, the regional analysis zeroes in on only two countries, the PRC and Mongolia.

The PRC dominates this subregion in geographic and population size, accounting for 86% of the subregional population. Yet, a subregional analysis of the growth in water supply coverage is solely a reflection of the PRC; Mongolia has not improved upon its 1990 numbers. At best, any expansion in coverage is only going as far as the population growth rate. Mongolia's lack of progress, however, is likely related to its sparse population that is largely spread out in rural areas.

The PRC extended access to total improved water supplies on an annual compounded rate of less than a percent—just 0.8%, which still amounts to a 10% total increase in total supply coverage between 1990 and 2002. The PRC's urban coverage has declined at an annual compounded rate of 0.7% for a total regression of 8% over the 12-year period. Despite the declining coverage rate, the actual number of served populace has actually increased at an annual rate of over 3% between 1990 and 2002. This translates to an additional 141 million people gaining access to improved water supply in the 12-year period. Assuming this rate is maintained in the next 12 years, urban coverage in the PRC will reach approximately 98% in 2015, a remarkable feat given the rapid urbanization predicted for the country over the next decade or so.

Progress in the PRC's rural areas is the result of over 1% compounded annual increase, which has meant a 9% total increase in the past 12 years. Projections put the PRC's rural coverage at 85% by 2015 if past coverage rates continue.

Beyond the incredible percentage growth in the rural areas, the greatest gains in real numbers were made in the cities. Specifically, over 141 million people in urban areas received improved water supply services between 1990 and 2002, compared to the 48 million people in the rural areas.

North and Central Asia

With baseline data: AZERBAIJAN • KAZAKHSTAN • RUSSIAN FEDERATION • UZBEKISTAN
Without baseline data: ARMENIA • GEORGIA • KYRGYZ REPUBLIC • KYRGYZSTAN • TAJIKISTAN • TURKMENISTAN

Historically, improved water supply coverage in North and Central Asia has always been high and remains the highest in Asia and the Pacific. The region also has some of the lowest disparities between urban and rural coverage, and their respective average annual rates of increase.

No other country in the subregion comes close to Azerbaijan's performance over the 12-year period in both urban and rural coverage expansion. Since 1990, Azerbaijan has increased its total coverage by 16% at a compounded annual in-

Overall, the region's picture of stymied progress is a reflection of compounding factors—pollution, overexploitation of ground water, dilapidated systems, and insufficient levels of investment.

crease of over 1%. Urban water supply coverage has increased annually at under 2% for a total increase of 17%, making it an early achiever of Target 10's water supply indicator. Its rate of increased coverage in rural areas registered an impressive 19% change since 1990.

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan show no change. The declining coverage in the other countries within this subregion is characteristic of the overall economic decline and disruption of many service institutions in the former Soviet Union countries during the early years of independence.

The Pacific

With baseline data: COOK ISLANDS • FRENCH POLYNESIA • GUAM • KIRIBATI • MARSHALL ISLANDS • MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF • NIUE • NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS • PALAU • PAPUA NEW GUINEA • SAMOA • SOLOMON ISLANDS • TOKELAU • TONGA • TUVALU • VANUATU
Without baseline data: AMERICAN SAMOA • AUSTRALIA • FIJI ISLANDS • NAURU • NEW CALEDONIA • NEW ZEALAND

The Pacific subregion represents by far the smallest population of the subregions, accounting for only 1% of the total regional population. It also hosts great disparities in coverage between countries and between urban and rural areas.

There has been a lack of any change in coverages of Papua New Guinea, the most populous country in the subregion after Australia and New Zealand. Papua New Guinea's total coverage in 2002 was only 39%, with 88% coverage in urban areas, but only 32% coverage in rural areas, one of the lowest figures globally. Projections for 2015 see little change in coverage of Papua New Guinea.

The Marshall Islands has been experiencing an unusually substantial reversal. From already high coverage rates in 1990, coverage rates are dramatically regressing. From 94% total water supply coverage in 1990, Marshall Islands lost coverage at an average 1% annually, totaling a 12% decline. The country's urban coverage rates fell at an even faster rate at 1.4% to imply a 17% decrease in urban rates, resting at just 80% coverage. Fortunately, its rural rates show only—yet still unacceptably—an annual regression of 0.2% for a total 2% drop from 1990 figures, resting at 95% coverage. Several countries that once trailed this former leader in the subregion for water supply coverage now surpass it. Samoa also experienced regression in all categories, but did not suffer as much of a setback as the Marshall Islands.

Despite many disappointing cases of performance in this subregion, there are instances of progress. Kiribati's average annual growth rates put it on track to meet the Target 10 indicator in rural areas, but is slow in cities. Kiribati is making inroads in rural coverage, reaching 53% in 2002, which is still low but a noteworthy increase from 33% coverage in 1990. Kiribati's progress in urban coverage, however, is not experiencing the same growth, up only 1% in 2002 to 77%. Micronesia is excelling in both urban and rural coverage at rates that make it an early achiever of the Target 10 water supply indicator. Tuvalu is on track to meet the water supply indicator in both urban and rural areas, but could easily achieve 100% total coverage given its high rate of coverage in 1990 and moderate rate of increased coverage over the 12 years.

Overall, the region's picture of stymied progress is a reflection of compounding factors—pollution, overexploitation of ground water, dilapidated systems, and insufficient levels of investment. The failure to even come remotely close to achieving Target 10 weakens the Pacific's defense against overall poverty.

South and Southwest Asia

With baseline data: BANGLADESH • INDIA • IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF • MALDIVES • NEPAL • PAKISTAN • SRI LANKA
Without baseline data: AFGHANISTAN • BHUTAN • TURKEY

South and Southwest Asia is the most populous subregion. Similar to China's, India's geographic and population size dominates in this subregion, accounting for almost 70% of the region's total population. India has made advances in both its urban and rural water supply coverage since 1990, when it posted one of the lowest coverage figures. By 2002, however,

BOX 2: Definition of "Improved" Water Supply and Sanitation

The WHO report on the "Evaluation of the Costs and Benefits of Water and Sanitation Improvements at the Global Level" (by Hutton and Haller) categorizes which types of services are "improved" and which are considered "unimproved."

In terms of basic technology improvements to the WSS services:

- "Improved" water supply does not automatically mean that the water is safe. Rather, it denotes that water is more accessible, and some measures have been taken to protect the water source from contamination.
- "Improved" sanitation generally involves better access and safer disposal of excreta.

Intervention	Improved	Unimproved
Water Supply	house connection standpost/pipe borehole protected spring or well collected rainwater water disinfected at the point-of-use	unprotected well unprotected spring vendor-provided water bottled water water provided by tanker or truck
Sanitation	sewer connection septic tank pour-flush simple pit latrine ventilated improved pit latrine	service or bucket latrines public latrines latrines with an open pit

Source: Hutton, G. and Haller, L. *Evaluation of the Costs and Benefits of Water and Sanitation Improvement at the Global Level*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2004. (WHO/SDE/WSH/04.04)

India had made some of the greatest improvements in the Asia and Pacific region.

India's total compounded annual rate of change is impressive at 2% annually and 24% total over the 12-year period. India's urban coverage increased from 88% to 96%, while over the same period, its rural coverage leapt from 61% to 82%—the result of under 3% average annual rate of increase, the most rapid rural coverage growth rate in Asia and the Pacific. India's progress in this 12-year period brought access to 88.5 million people in urban areas and a staggering 237 million people in rural areas. It is on track to provide 100% coverage countrywide by 2015.

Bangladesh is the only country in the subregion projected to miss the Target 10 water supply indicator for both urban and rural water supply. Bangladesh would have also shown dramatic improvements, from around 70% to over 90%, if groundwater sources in some areas had not been identified for arsenic contamination, leading to the reclassification of many hand pumps as being unsafe. Maldives has also experienced an unfortunate severe downturn in its nearly 100% coverage levels in 1990. Its once respectable rural coverage level of 99% in 1990 is just 78% in 2002. Rural coverage in Maldives decreased on an average 2% annually to a total decrease of 24% in rural supply. To a far lesser degree, its urban water supply decreased by only 1%, yet the total effect of the country's regression meant that total water supply coverage decreased by 16% over the 12 years.

All countries, except for Bangladesh, Iran, and Maldives, had increased rural water supply coverage in excess of 10% and ranging through to 34% (Annex C). Recent data for Nepal, however, shows reversing trends that threaten its chance of meeting the Target 10 water supply indi-

Countries in Southeast Asia are by far more likely to achieve the water supply indicator in their urban areas than rural areas.

cator. Between 2000 and 2002, Nepal's rate of increase for total coverage fell from 4% to less than 1%. Further threatening Nepal's progress is a civil conflict that began in the mid 1990s, which led to restricted access to many parts of the country, particularly in the western region.

Southeast Asia

With baseline data: INDONESIA • MALAYSIA • MYANMAR • PHILIPPINES • THAILAND • VIET NAM
Without baseline data: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM • CAMBODIA • LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REPUBLIC • SINGAPORE • TIMOR-LESTE

Countries in Southeast Asia are by far more likely to achieve the water supply indicator in their urban areas than rural areas. Projections based on past coverage growth rates indicate that Malaysia and Thailand are likely to either approach or reach 100% coverage in urban areas by 2015, but their rural areas will elude Target 10 achievement. No country in this subregion is likely to meet the indicator in rural areas. A further area of concern is that while Indonesia and the Philippines both had relatively high urban coverage in 1990, both regressed (although their actual numbers of people with access may have increased). Both countries are also regressing in rural coverage levels. Viet Nam shows no change.

Table 3-A: COVERAGE AND PROJECTIONS for 2015 – URBAN WATER SUPPLY (in thousand)

Subregion/Country	Urban Population		Served Urban Population				Projections for 2015			Target 10 Achievement Prospects
	1990	2002	1990 Served Pop.	1990 Coverage (%)	2002 Served Pop.	2002 Coverage (%)	Urban Pop.	Served Urban Pop.	Coverage (%)	
East and Northeast Asia										
China, People's Republic of	311,932	492,049	311,932	100	452,686	92	694,139	680,256	98	♦
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	11,574	13,750	11,574	100	13,750	100	15,571	15,571	100	♦
Korea, Republic of[a]	31,723	37,944	30,771	97	36,806	97	41,251	41,251	100	♦
Mongolia	1,263	1,459	1,099	87	1,269	87	1,845	1,476	80	○
Japan[a]	77,916	100,295	77,916	100	100,295	100	86,114	86,114	100	♦
North and Central Asia										
Armenia[a]	2,375	1,997	2,351	99	1,977	99	1,926	1,907	99	♦
Azerbaijan	3,884	4,149	3,107	80	3,941	95	4,874	4,874	100	♦
Kazakhstan	9,581	8,663	9,198	96	8,316	96	8,905	8,548	96	♦
Kyrgyz Republic[a]	1,670	1,723	1,637	98	1,688	98	2,089	2,047	98	♦
Russian Federation	108,253	105,180	105,006	97	104,128	99	99,116	99,116	100	♦
Uzbekistan	8,206	9,511	7,960	97	9,226	97	11,359	10,791	95	○
Pacific										
Australia[a]	14,357	17,929	14,357	100	17,929	100	20,593	20,593	100	♦
Cook Islands	10	12	10	99	12	98	14	14	100	♦
French Polynesia	109	125	109	100	125	100	155	146	94	♦
Guam	122	152	122	100	152	100	185	185	100	♦
Kiribati	25	40	19	76	31	77	62	52	83	○
Marshall Islands	29	34	27	95	27	80	70	28	40	○
Micronesia, Fed. States of	25	31	23	93	30	95	35	35	100	♦
New Zealand[a]	2,890	3,376	2,890	100	3,376.0	100	3,654	3,654.0	100	♦
Niue	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	1	100	♦
Northern Mariana Is.	39	71	38	98	70	98	94	94	100	♦
Palau	11	14	7	71	11	79	14	14	100	♦
Papua New Guinea	535	726	471	88	639	88	1,044	890	85	○
Samoa	34	39	33	99	35	91	49	38	76	○
Tonga	31	34	31	100	34	100	38	38	100	♦
Tuvalu	4	5	3	92	5	94	7	7	100	♦
Vanuatu	28	46	26	93	39	85	86	59	69	○
South and Southwest Asia										
Bangladesh	21,880	34,514	18,161	83	28,302	82	53,694	45,766	85	○
India	220,069	293,874	193,660	88	282,119	96	401,341	401,341	100	♦
Iran, Islamic Republic of	31,754	44,926	31,119	98	44,028	98	60,155	60,155	100	♦
Maldives	56	87	56	100	86	99	141	138	98	♦
Nepal	1,676	3,691	1,576	94	3,433	93	6,560	6,232	95	♦
Pakistan	34,379	50,970	32,660	95	48,421	95	80,778	74,183	92	○
Sri Lanka	3,534	3,971	3,216	91	3,931	99	4,635	4,635	100	♦
Turkey	33,980	46,410	31,261	92	44,553	96	59,030	59,030	100	♦
Southeast Asia										
Indonesia	56,456	95,538	51,940	92	85,028	89	144,731	124,469	86	○
Malaysia	8,923	15,098	8,566	96	14,494	96	21,016	21,016	100	♦
Myanmar	10,127	14,167	7,392	73	13,459	95	20,981	20,981	100	♦
Philippines	29,941	47,148	27,845	93	42,433	90	66,640	57,976	87	○
Singapore[a]	3,016	4,170	3,016	100	4,170	100	4,815	4,815	100	♦
Thailand	15,773	19,902	13,722	87	18,907	95	25,543	25,543	100	♦
Viet Nam	13,215	20,070	12,290	93	18,665	93	30,683	29,351	96	♦

Legend: ♦ = on track ○ = off track

a Does not have complete baseline data

Notes: 1. Blanks indicate unavailability of data. 2. "On track" means that the country has either a) reached the target, b) exceeded the target, or c) is within 3–5% of the target.

Table 3-B: COVERAGE AND PROJECTIONS for 2015 – RURAL WATER SUPPLY (in thousand)

Subregion/Country	Rural Population		Served Rural Population				Projections for 2015			Target 10 Achievement Prospects
	1990	2002	1990 Served Pop.	1990 Coverage (%)	2002 Served Pop.	2002 Coverage (%)	Rural Pop.	Served Rural Pop.	Coverage (%)	
East and Northeast Asia										
China, People's Republic of	843,373	802,818	497,590	59	545,916	68	708,162	601,937	85	♦
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	8,382	8,791	8,382	100	8,791	100	8,129	8,129	100	♦
Korea, Republic of[a]	11,146	9,486			6,735	71	8,449		-	
Mongolia	953	1,100	286	30	330	30	1,256	389	31	○
Japan[a]	45,621	27,145	45,621	100	27,145	100	41,086	41,086	100	
North and Central Asia										
Azerbaijan	3,308	4,149	1,621	49	2,448	59	4,627	3,239	70	♦
Kazakhstan	7,228	6,806	5,204	72	4,901	72	6,395	4,591	72	○
Russian Federation	40,039	38,902	34,433	86	34,234	88	34,284	30,855	90	♦
Uzbekistan	12,309	16,194	10,340	84	13,603	84	19,341	16,246	84	○
Pacific										
Australia[a]	2,516	1,730	2,516	100	1,730	100	1,107	1,107	100	♦
Cook Islands	8	6	7	87	5	88	3	2.7	89	○
French Polynesia	86	116	86	100	116	100	136	136	100	♦
Guam	22	16	22	100	16	100	9	9	100	♦
Kiribati	47	47	15	33	25	53	38	38	100	♦
Marshall Islands	15	18	15	97	17	95	31	19	62	○
Micronesia, Fed. States of	71	77	60	85	72	94	65	65	100	♦
New Zealand[a]	520	563	520	100	563	100	546	546	100	♦
Niue	1	1	1	100	1	100	1	1	100	♦
Northern Mariana Is.	5	5	5	100	4	97	4	3.8	94	○
Palau	5	6	4	99	6	94	7	6	89	○
Papua New Guinea	3,579	4,860	1,145	32	1,555	32	6,156	2,166	35	○
Samoa	126	137	112	89	121	88	151	130	86	○
Tonga	68	69	68	100	69	100	62	62	100	♦
Tuvalu	5	5	5	89	4	92	4	4	100	♦
Vanuatu	121	161	64	53	84	52	214	113	53	○
South and Southwest Asia										
Bangladesh	87,522	109,295	59,515	68	78,692	72	127,706	97,056	76	○
India	626,349	755,675	382,073	61	619,654	82	845,059	845,059	100	♦
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	24,949	23,144	20,708	83	19,209	83	21,245	17,708	83	○
Maldives	160	222	158	99	174	78	259	192	74	○
Nepal	16,949	20,918	11,356	67	17,152	82	25,440	21,624	85	♦
Pakistan	76,522	98,941	59,687	78	86,079	87	123,723	111,350	90	♦
Sri Lanka	13,296	14,939	8,243	62	10,756	72	15,965	14,349	90	♦
Turkey	23,613	23,908	15,349	65	20,800	87	23,070	19,609	85	♦
Southeast Asia										
Indonesia	125,661	121,593	77,910	62	83,899	69	105,669	80,308	76	○
Myanmar	30,380	34,685	12,152	40	25,667	74	34,819	24,373	70	♦
Philippines	31,163	31,432	25,554	82	24,203	77	29,660	22,819	77	○
Thailand	38,616	42,291	30,121	78	33,833	80	44,057	36,127	82	○
Viet Nam	52,859	60,209	35,416	67	40,340	67	64,017	46,450	73	○

Legend: ♦ = on track ○ = off track

a Does not have complete baseline data

Notes: 1. Blanks indicate unavailability of data. 2. "On track" means that the country has either a) reached the target, b) exceeded the target, or c) is within 3–5% of the target.