

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- The world, except sub-Saharan Africa, is on track to meet the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved drinking water
- From 1986 to 2007, the 195 countries that are currently party to the Montreal Protocol have achieved a 55 per cent reduction in the consumption of CFCs
- To date, 177 parties to the Montreal Protocol have put in place national regulations or legislation to phase out CFCs
- From 1990 to 2006, 1.1 billion people in the developing world gained access to toilets, latrines and other forms of improved sanitation

CHALLENGES:

- In 2006, global carbon dioxide emissions continued their upward trend, reaching 29 billion metric tonnes
- Even though the world is ahead of schedule in meeting the 2015 drinking water target, the number of people without access to improved drinking water is still 1.1 billion
- An additional 1.4 billion people will require access to toilets, latrines and other forms of improved sanitation by 2015
- Inequality in access to drinking water is very common. A person living in an urban area of the developed world has access to improved drinking water, while a person living in a rural area of the developing world does not