

Sindh 2018-19



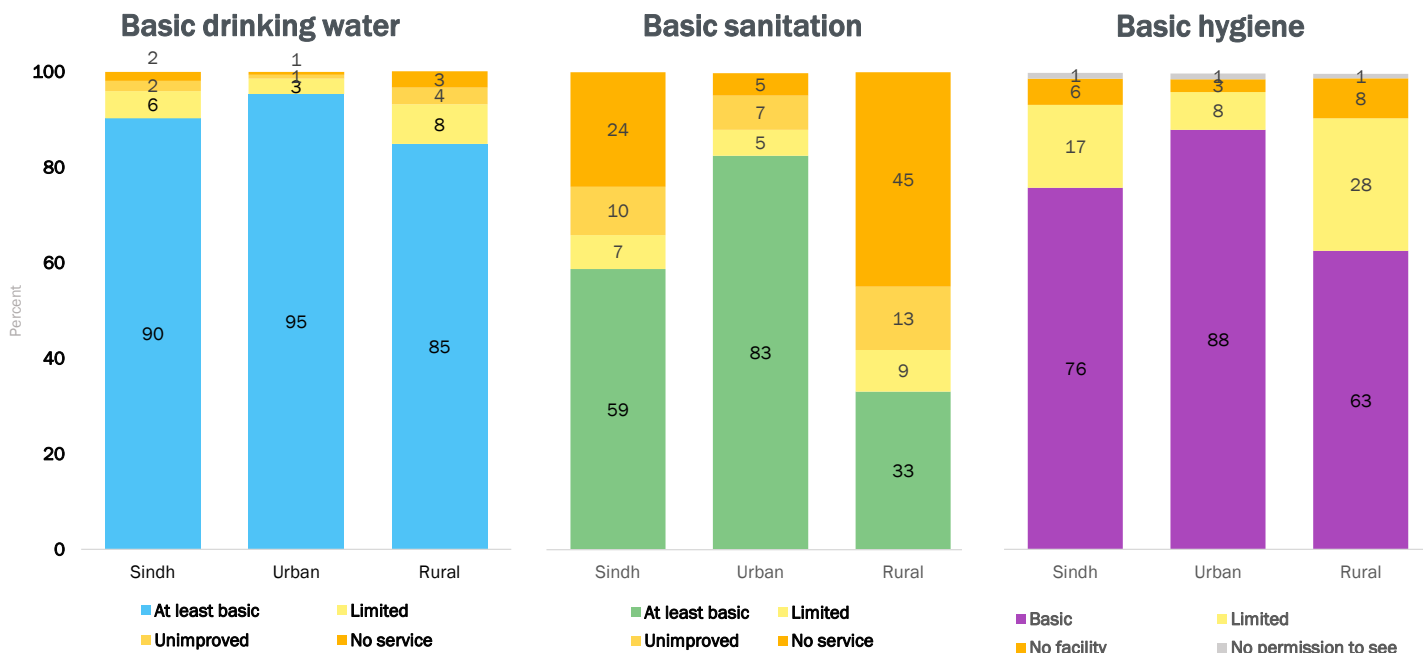
Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh



Percent of population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage

Drinking water ladder: At least basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. **Limited** refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. **Unimproved** sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. **No service** refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

Sanitation ladder: At least basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. **Limited** sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. **Unimproved** sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. **No service** refers to the practice of open defecation.

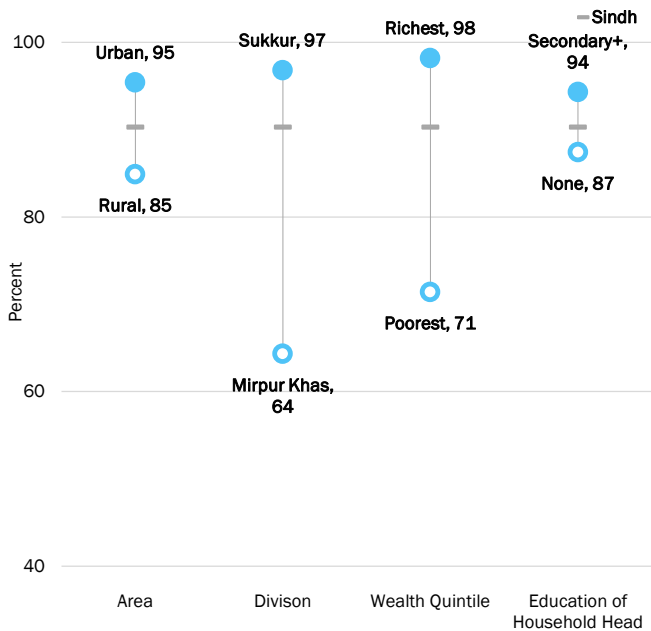
Hygiene ladder: A basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. **Limited** hygiene service refers to a facility lacking water and/or soap. **No facility** means there is no handwashing facility on the household's premises.

Key Messages

- Overall, 90% of the population in Sindh province has access to an improved source of drinking water that requires not more than 30 minutes for collection; 59% have access to an improved sanitation facility that is not shared; and 76% have access to a place for handwashing with soap and water available on premises.
- People who live in urban and wealthy households or whose household head has a secondary or higher education are more likely to have access to basic sanitation and hygiene compared to people who live in rural and poor households or whose household head has no education.
- While most of the population in Sindh province had access to improved drinking water, only 24% had access to safely managed drinking water.
- Adult women in households with no drinking water on premise are more likely to be primarily responsible for collecting drinking water compared to other members of the household.
- More than 8 out of 10 people (84%) in poor households defecate in the open compared to none in the richest households.
- Only 57% of women in poor households have access to appropriate menstrual hygiene materials and have a private place to wash and change at home.
- Over one-third of women in all age groups across Sindh province experienced exclusion from activities during their last menstruation prior to this MICS.

WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

Basic Drinking Water



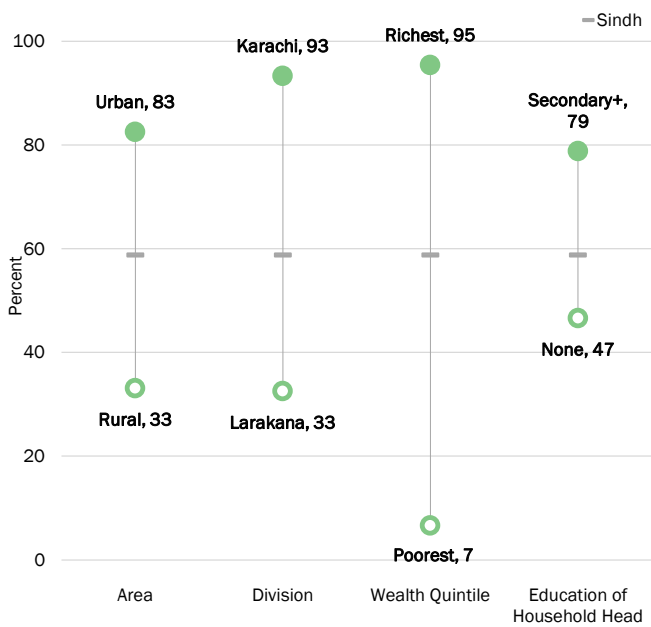
Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

Divisional Data on Basic Services

Division	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
Sindh	90.3	58.8	75.8
Hyderabad	85.6	44.8	66.9
Karachi	96.5	93.3	87.9
Larkana	90.4	32.5	79.5
Mirpur Khas	64.3	35.4	44.8
Shaheed Benazir Abad	95.9	52.9	68.8
Sukkur	96.8	43.5	85.3

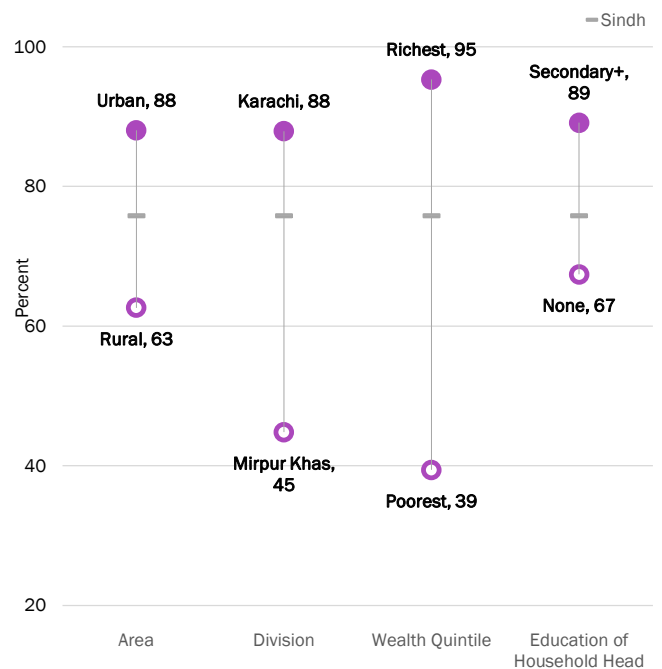
Percent of population using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services by division

Basic Sanitation



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

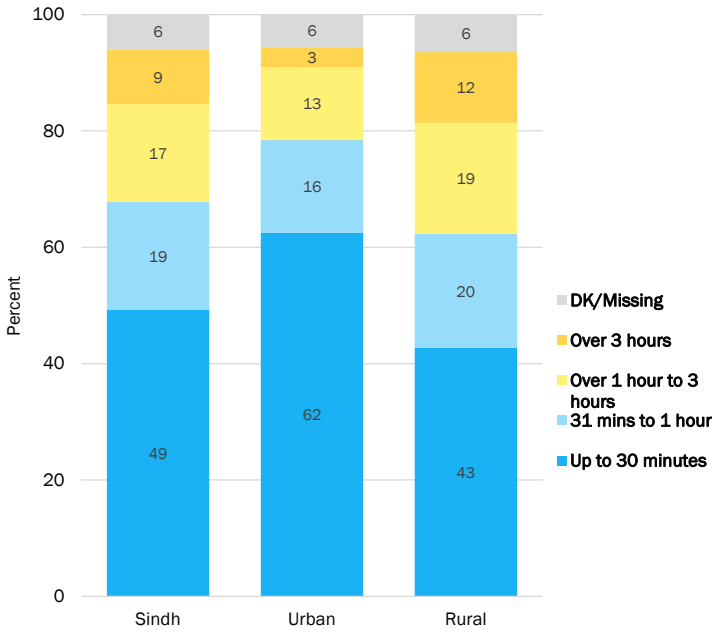
Basic Hygiene



Percent of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics

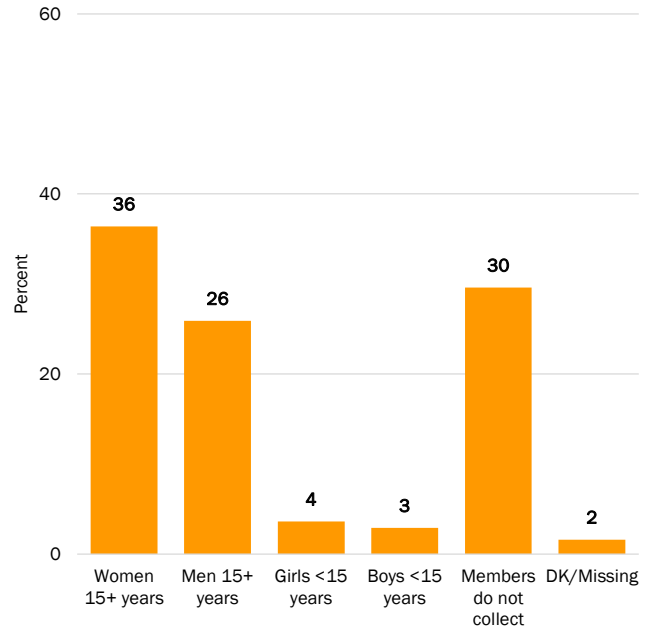
Accessibility of Water & Sanitation Facilities

Time Spent Each Day Collecting Water



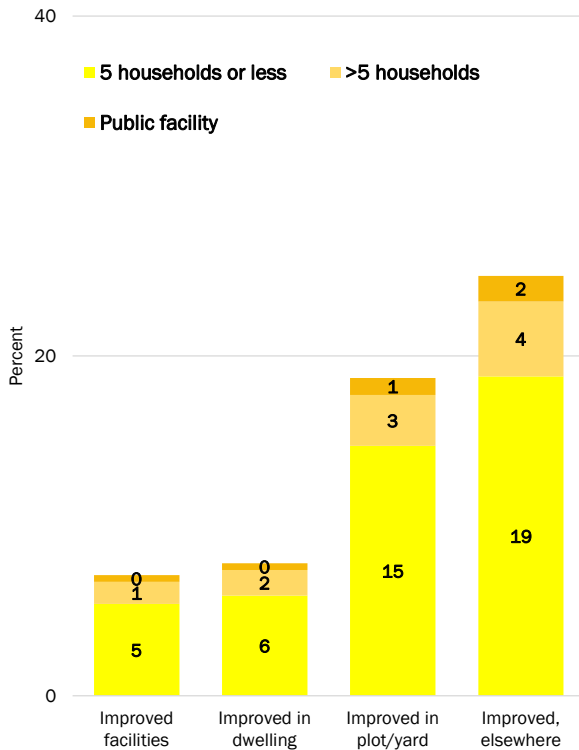
Percent of population by mean time person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water each day in households without water on premises

Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household



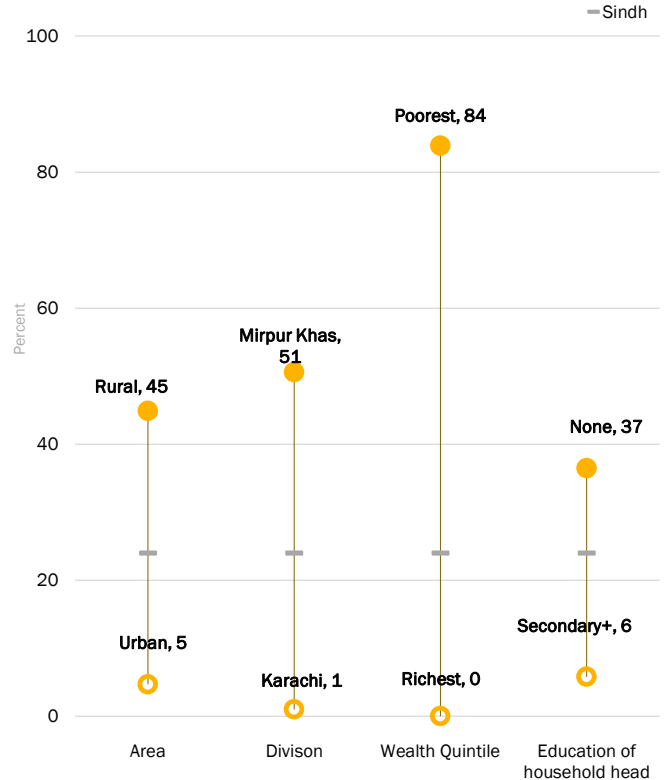
Percent of population by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water in households without water on premises

Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy



Percent of the population sharing improved sanitation facilities, by location of sanitation facility

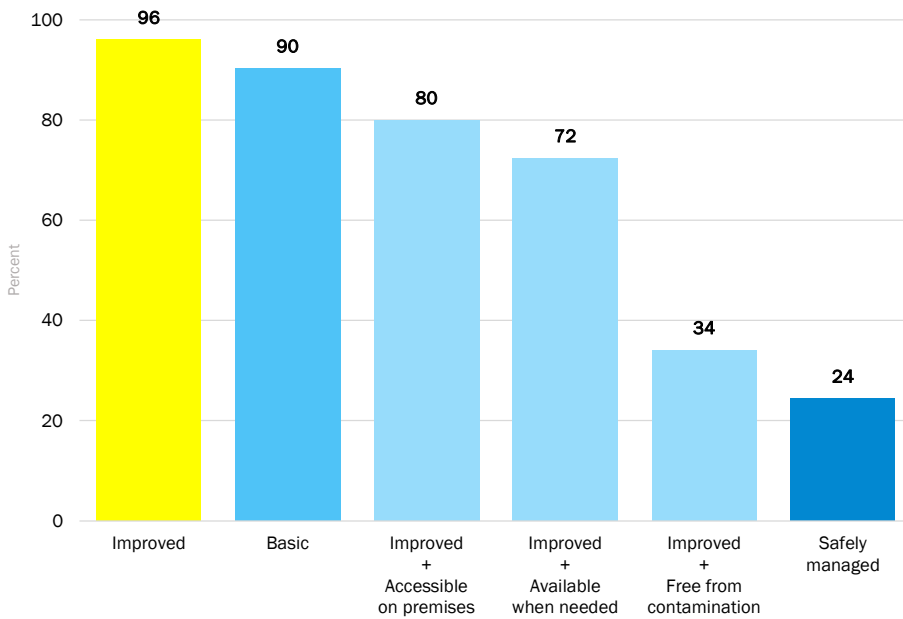
Open Defecation



Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

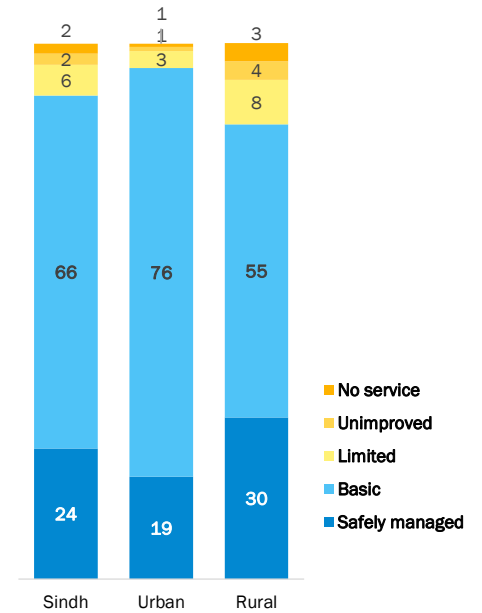
Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water



Percent of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services

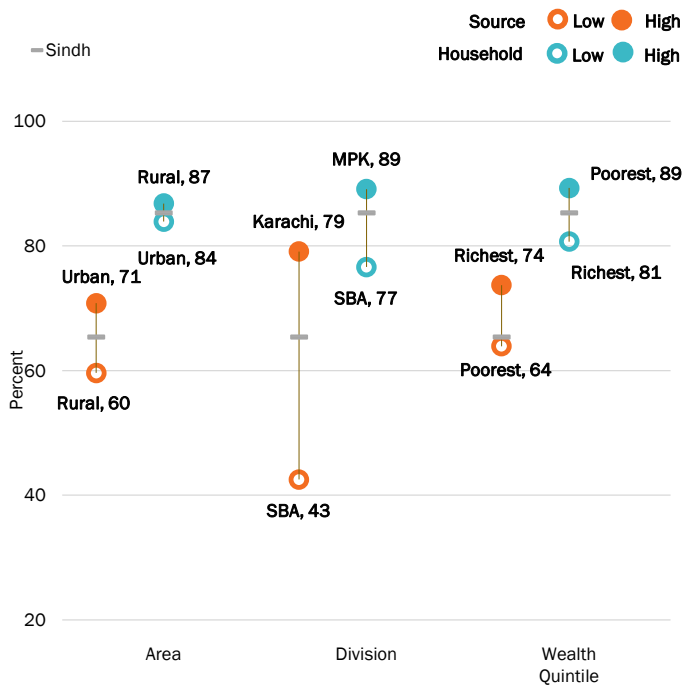
Drinking water coverage: Sindh, urban & rural



Percent of population by drinking water coverage

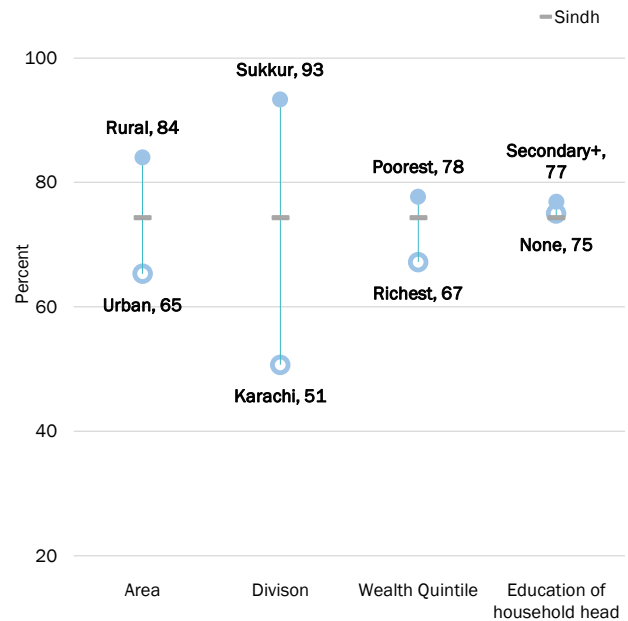
Safely managed (SDG 6.1) are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home



Percent of population using drinking water sources with *E. coli* (orange) and proportion with *E. coli* in glass of drinking water in household drinking water (teal)
Water Quality Testing response rates for Household and Source testing are 99.7% and 79% respectively

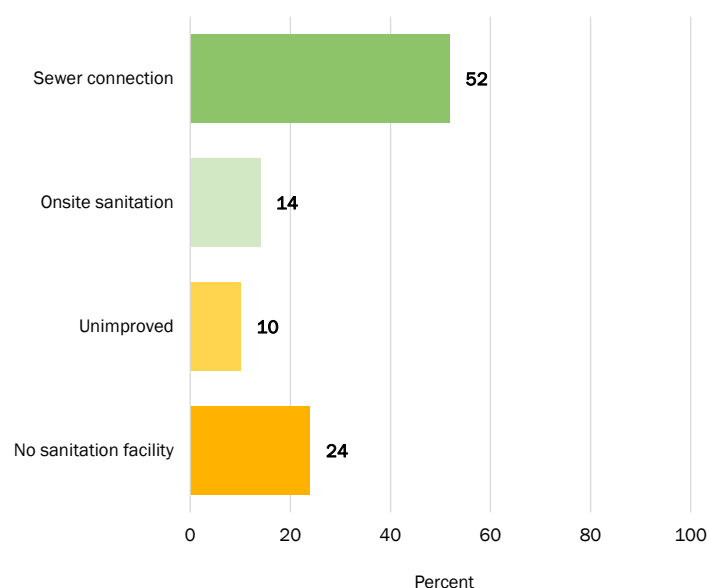
Availability of Drinking Water



Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

Types of Sanitation Facility



Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

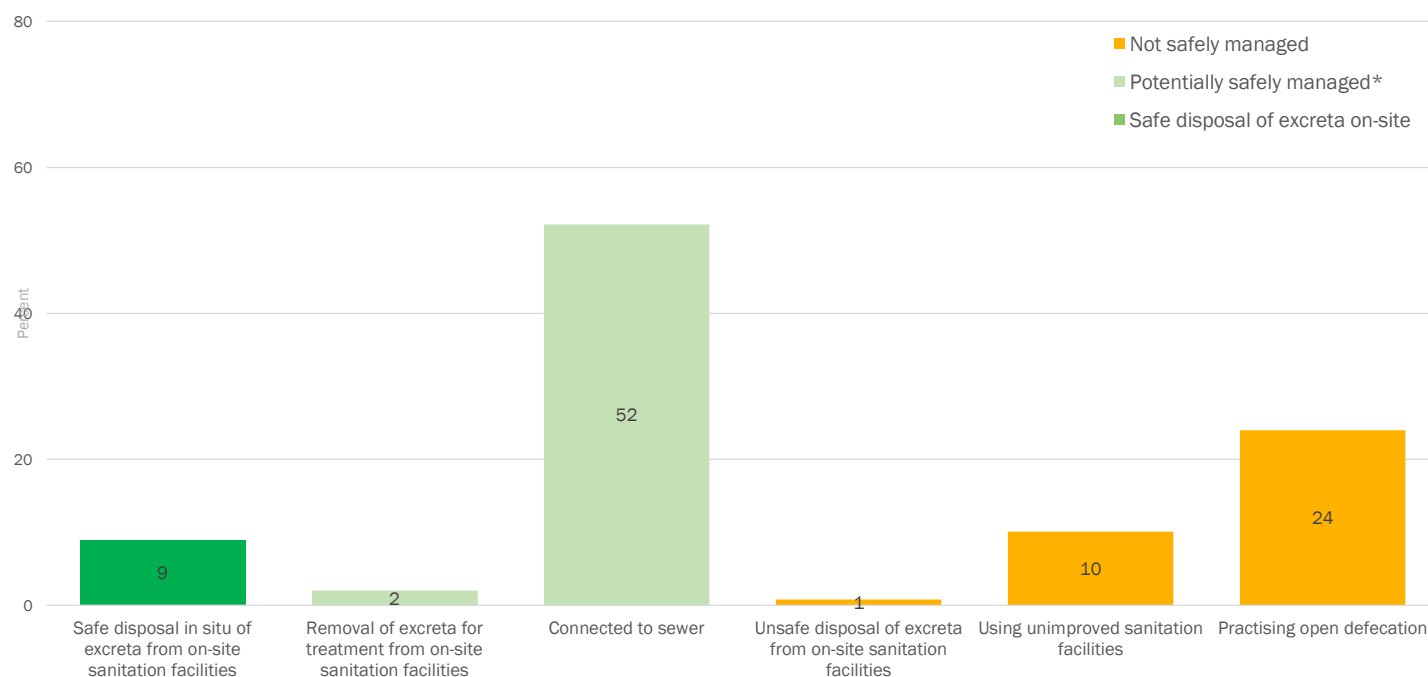
Sewer connections include "Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system" and "Flush to DK where"
Onsite sanitation facilities include "Flush/pour flush to septic", "Flush/pour flush to latrine", "Ventilated improved pit latrine", "Pit latrine with slab" and "Composting toilet"

Types of Sanitation Facility by Divisions

Division	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
Sindh	51.9	14.0
Hyderabad	37.1	12.2
Karachi	89.0	9.4
Larkana	26.4	14.2
Mirpur Khas	16.6	21.3
Shaheed Benazir Abad	39.7	19.7
Sukkur	45.0	18.5

Percent of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by Division

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

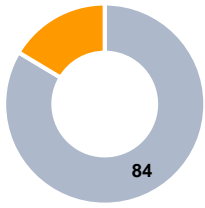


Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

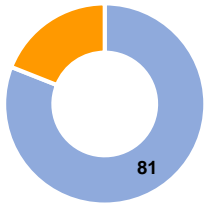
*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. The MICS survey collected information on the management of excreta from onsite facilities. For households where excreta are transported offsite (sewer connection, removal for treatment), further information is needed on the transport and treatment of excreta to calculate the proportion that are safely managed.

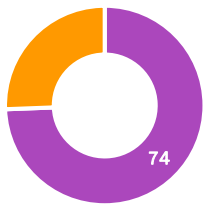
Menstrual Hygiene Management



Women with a private place to wash & change at home



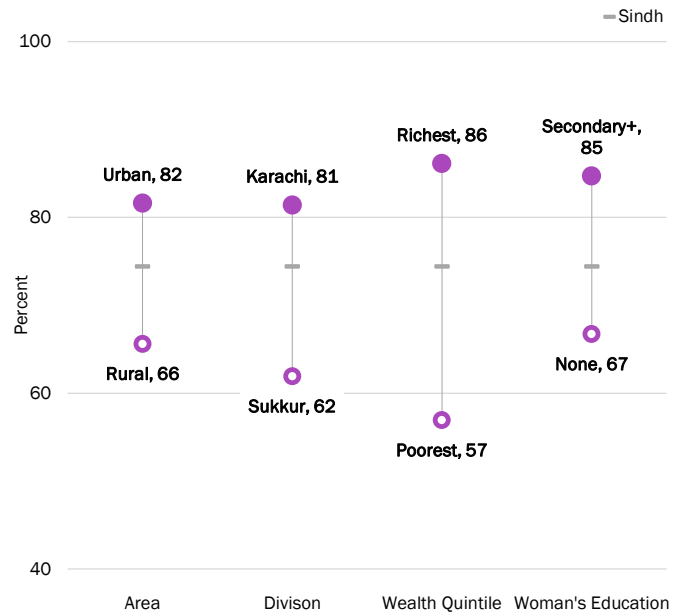
Women with appropriate materials



Women with appropriate materials & a private place to wash & change at home

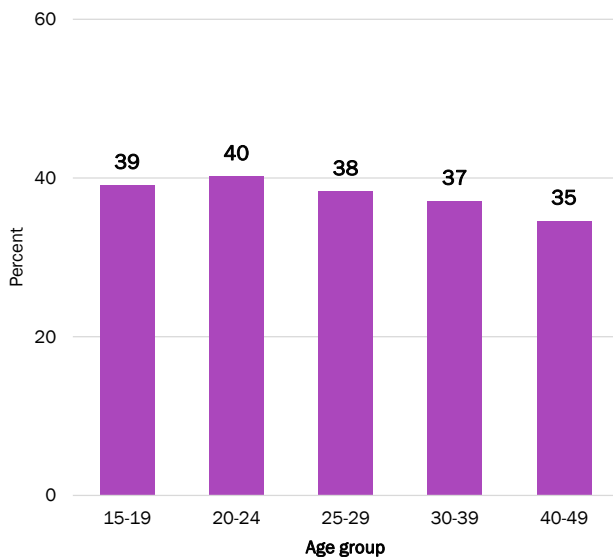
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

Inequities in Access to Appropriate Materials & Private Place to Wash & Change at Home



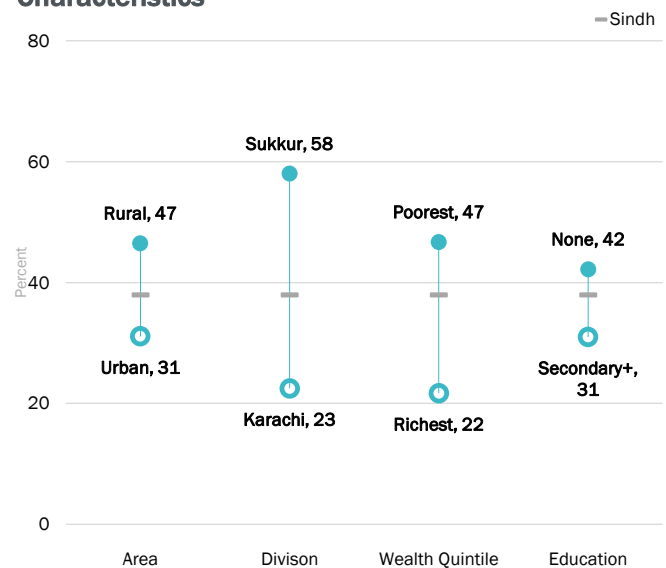
Percent of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation



Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by age, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation by Various Characteristics



Percent of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by area, wealth quintile, education and division, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-19 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Sindh provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Sindh MICS 2018-19 related to Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene - WASH. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS1.1 to WS4.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on www.sindhbos.gov.pk and www.mics.unicef.org/surveys.