

# WASH situation in Pakistan

## Know and act

### National WASH access

Percentage of people with access<sup>1</sup>

**89%**  
Drinking water

**58%**  
Sanitation

**60%**  
Hygiene

### National water facts

**21 million** people lack access to clean water close to home.<sup>2</sup>

1947

2017

2047

**5300**  
cm<sup>3</sup>

No stress

**1000**  
cm<sup>3</sup>

Scarcity

**<500**  
cm<sup>3</sup>

Absolute scarcity

Per capita availability of water in Pakistan<sup>3</sup>



Pakistan is among the top 10 countries with the greatest number of people living without access to safe water.<sup>4</sup>

**90%** of drinking water is extracted from the ground.<sup>5</sup>

**4 out of 10** schools has no drinking water.<sup>6</sup>



**79 million** people lack decent toilets.<sup>7</sup>

**11.5%** of people defecate in the open.<sup>8</sup>

### National sanitation facts

**1 out of 3** schools is missing a toilet.<sup>9</sup>

**Only 8%** of wastewater is treated, the rest is released into rivers and drains untreated.<sup>10</sup>



## National hygiene facts

**46%** of the population does not have a handwashing facility at home with soap and water. <sup>11</sup>

Rural  
56%

Urban  
26%

**23%** of households have a garbage collection system. <sup>12</sup>

Privately 6% | Municipality 17%

**57%** of urban households have a garbage collection system. <sup>13</sup>

Privately 9% | Municipality 48%

**6%** of rural households have a garbage collection system. <sup>14</sup>



## Implications of unsafe water, sanitation & hygiene

**19,500** children under five die each year from related diarrhoeal diseases. <sup>15</sup>

Improved water sources reduce diarrhoea morbidity by 21%; and the simple act of washing hands at critical times can reduce the number of diarrhoea cases by 35%. <sup>16</sup>

**43%** reduction in school absenteeism due to better health by handwashing with soap. <sup>17</sup>

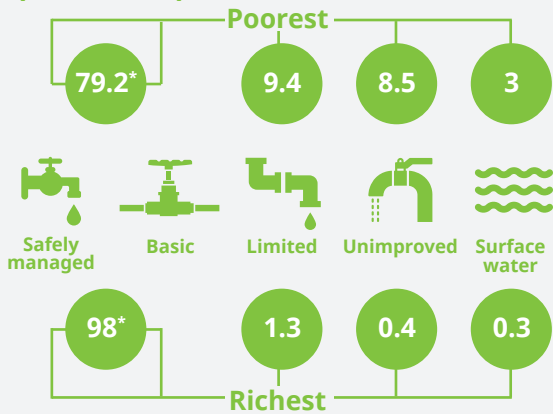
**50%** of malnutrition is associated with repeated diarrhoea or intestinal worm infections as a direct result of inadequate WASH. <sup>18</sup>



**45%** of children under five are stunted. <sup>19</sup>

# National water coverage

## Coverage by income status (% in 2013)<sup>20</sup>

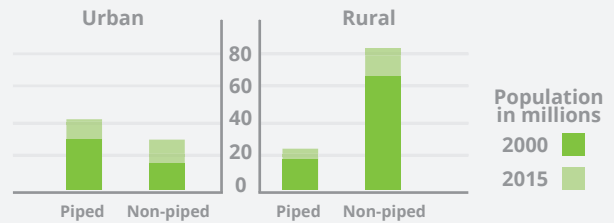


\*The disaggregate information is not available for safely managed and basic categories in JMP data

## Coverage by ladder (% in 2015)<sup>21</sup>

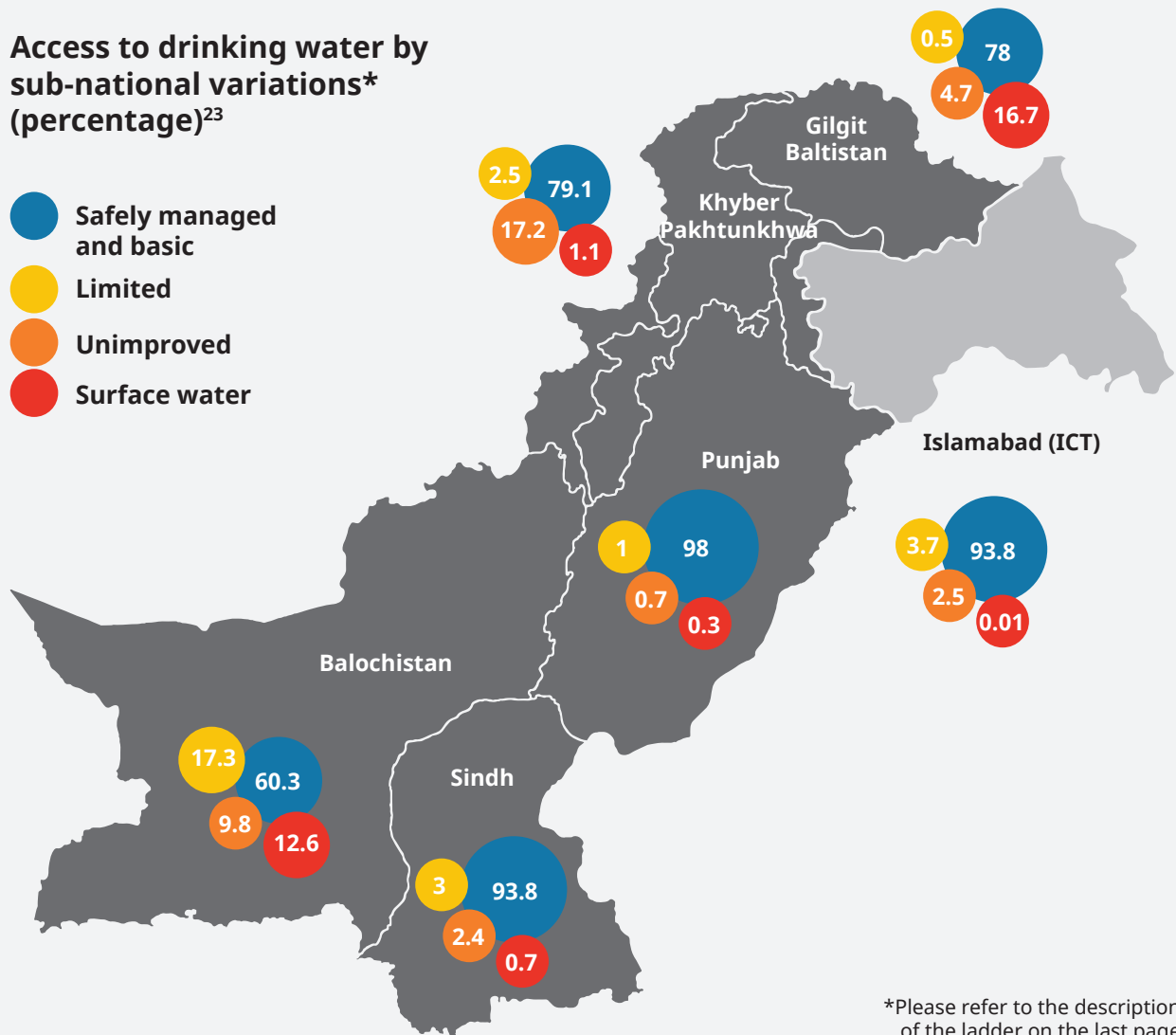


## Change in Coverage by Facility Type<sup>22</sup>



## Access to drinking water by sub-national variations\* (percentage)<sup>23</sup>

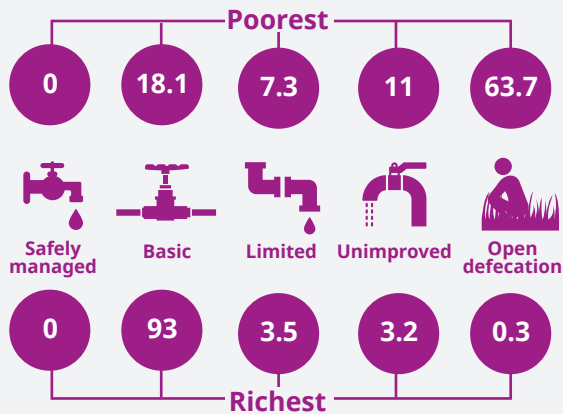
- Safely managed and basic
- Limited
- Unimproved
- Surface water



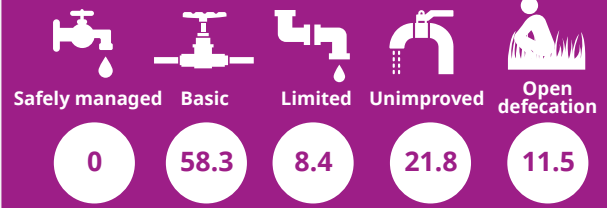
\*Please refer to the description of the ladder on the last page

## National sanitation coverage

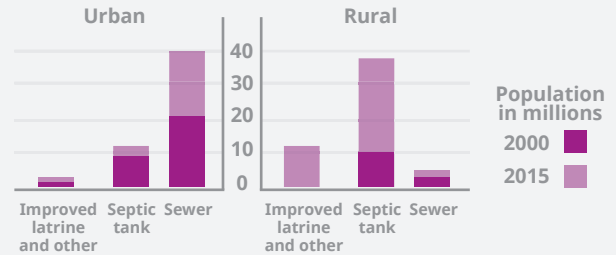
Coverage by income status  
(% in 2013)<sup>24</sup>



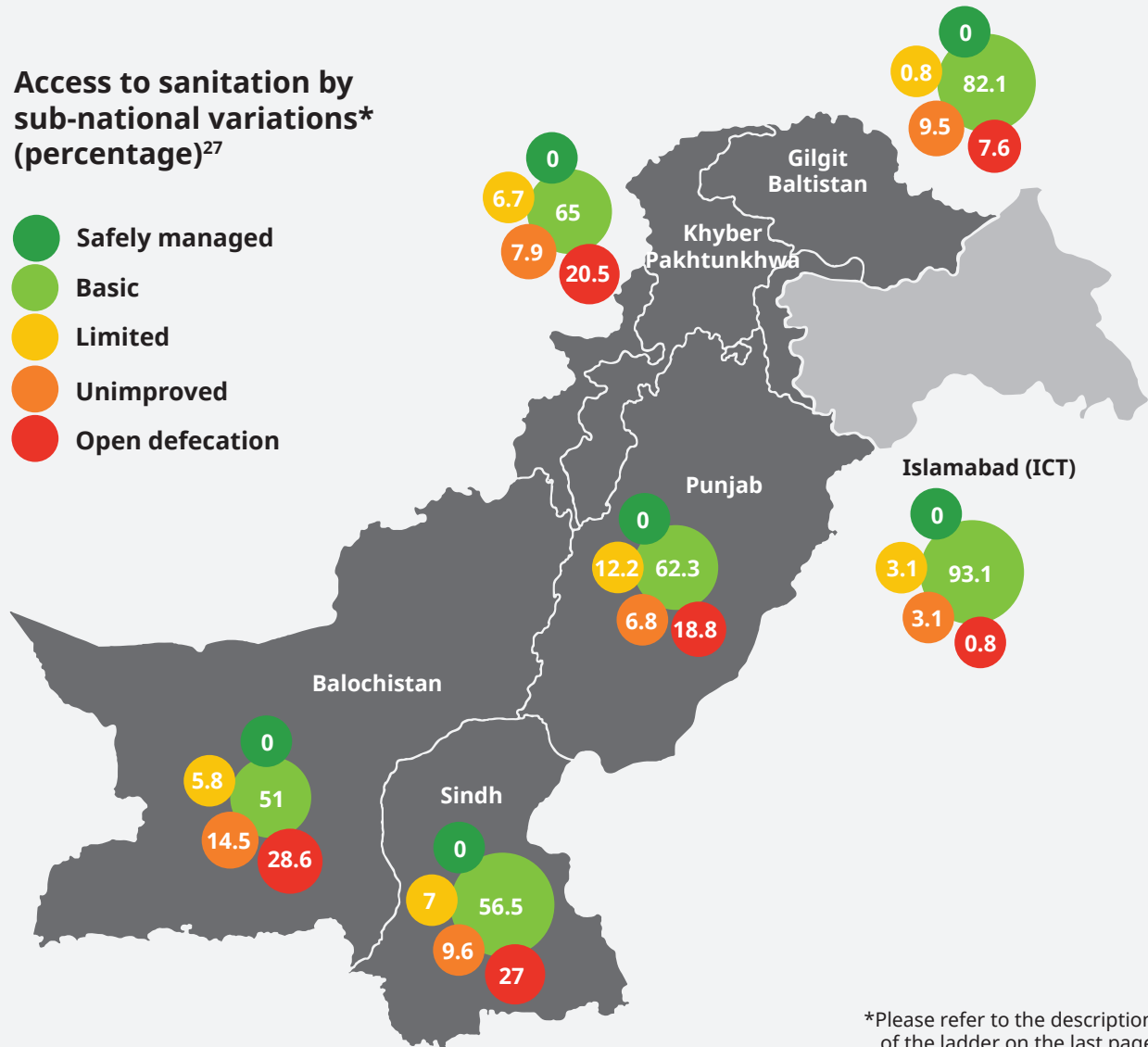
Coverage by ladder (% in 2015)<sup>25</sup>



Change in Coverage by Facility Type<sup>26</sup>

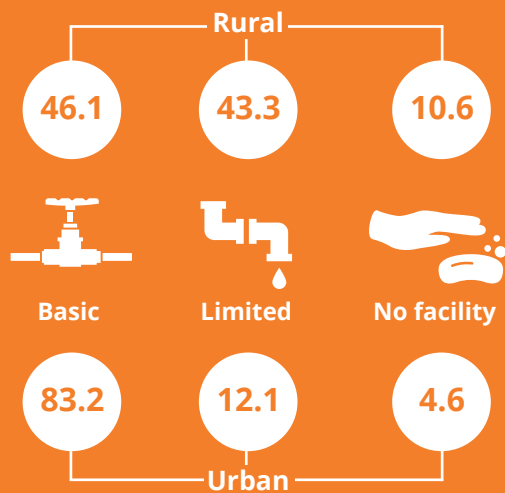


Access to sanitation by sub-national variations\*  
(percentage)<sup>27</sup>

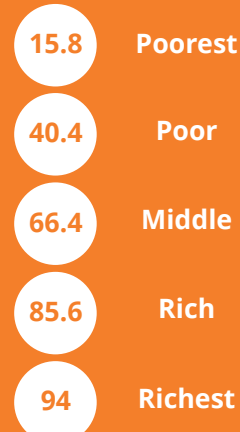


\*Please refer to the description of the ladder on the last page

### Coverage by ladder (% in 2015)<sup>28</sup>



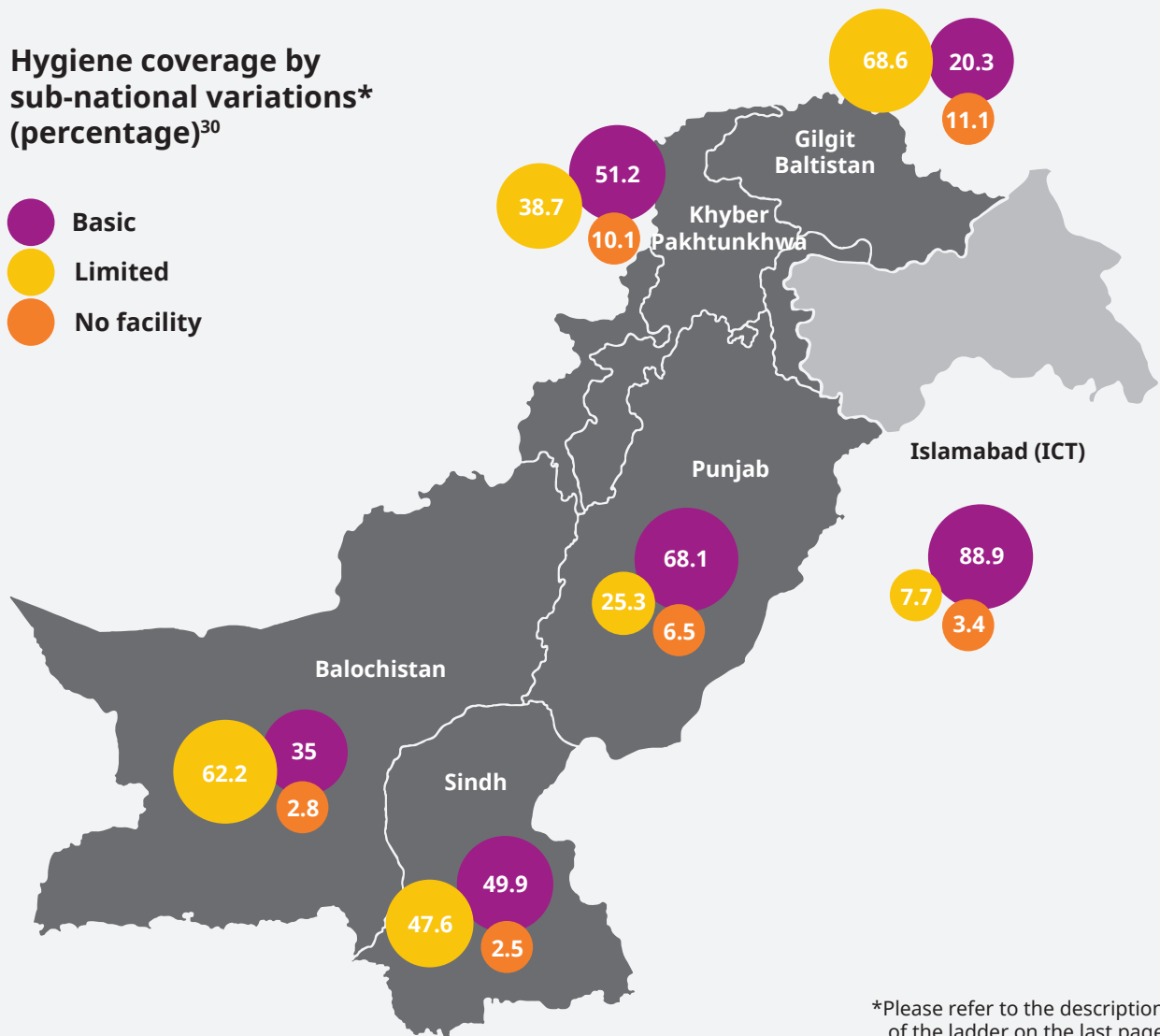
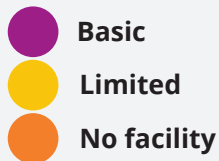
### Coverage by income status (% in 2013)<sup>29</sup>



### National hygiene coverage



### Hygiene coverage by sub-national variations\* (percentage)<sup>30</sup>



\*Please refer to the description of the ladder on the last page



### Drinking water ladder <sup>31</sup>




-  **Safely managed**  
Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
-  **Basic**  
Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
-  **Limited**  
Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
-  **Unimproved**  
Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
-  **Surface Water**  
Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal



### Sanitation ladder <sup>32</sup>

-  **Safely managed**  
Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site
-  **Basic**  
Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
-  **Limited**  
Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
-  **Unimproved**  
Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
-  **Open defecation**  
Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

### Hygiene/ handwashing ladder <sup>33</sup>

-  **Basic**  
Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
-  **Limited**  
Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
-  **No facility**  
No handwashing facility on premises

<sup>1</sup> WHO/UNICEF - JMP (2017). <https://washdata.org/>

<sup>2</sup> WaterAid (2018). The Water Gap – state of the world's water in Water security, Equality and non-discrimination. <https://goo.gl/EZ9BR2>

<sup>3</sup> UNDP (2017). The Vulnerability of Pakistan's Water Sector to the Impacts of Climate Change: Identification of gaps and recommendations for action. <https://goo.gl/UQXhET>

<sup>4</sup> WaterAid (2018). The Water Gap – state of the world's water in Water security, Equality and non-discrimination. <https://goo.gl/EZ9BR2>

<sup>5</sup> PCRWR (2017). Groundwater Investigations and Mapping in the Upper Indus.

<sup>6</sup> Alif Ailan (2016). The State of Education in Pakistan: Alif Ailan Fact Sheet 2016

<sup>7</sup> WaterAid (2017). Out of Order – The State of the World's Toilets 2017. <https://goo.gl/nuK4ou>

<sup>8</sup> WHO/UNICEF - JMP (2017). <https://washdata.org/>

<sup>9</sup> Alif Ailan (2016). The State of Education in Pakistan: Alif Ailan Fact Sheet 2016

<sup>10</sup> World Bank (2017). Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy Paper. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/8343>

<sup>11</sup> WHO/UNICEF - JMP (2017). <https://washdata.org/>

<sup>12/13/14</sup> MOCC (2016). Country Paper on Sanitation. Pakistan. SACOSAN VI.

<sup>15</sup> WaterAid (2017). Out of Order – The State of the World's Toilets 2017. <https://goo.gl/nuK4ou>

<sup>16</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Global WASH Fast Facts. [https://www.cdc.gov/healthy-water/global/wash\\_statistics.html#seven](https://www.cdc.gov/healthy-water/global/wash_statistics.html#seven)

<sup>17</sup> Om Prasad Gautam (2017). Handwashing with soap: why should we care? WaterAid.

<sup>18</sup> WHO (2008). Safer water, better health: Costs, benefits and sustainability of interventions to protect & promote health. [http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596435\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241596435_eng.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> World Bank (2017). Child Undernutrition in Pakistan What Do We Know?

<sup>20-33</sup> WHO/UNICEF - JMP (2017). <https://washdata.org/>

