WASH Situation in Pakistan
Know and Act

NATIONAL WATER FACTS

Pakistan is among the world’s **36** most water-stressed countries.¹

- **Per capita annual water availability** has dropped from **5,600 cubic meters** at independence to **1,017 cubic meters**
- **16 million people** in Pakistan have no choice but to collect **unsafe water from unsafe sources**.⁴
- An average of **84–89%** of water supplied is unsafe.⁵
- **1 out of every 3 schools** has no drinking water.⁶

NATIONAL SANITATION FACTS

- **25 million people** defecate in the open.⁷
- **32 people per square km**
- **Ranks 9th in the top ten countries with most people defecating in the open per square km.**⁸
- **Ranks 6th among the top ten countries with longest queues for toilet.**¹⁰
- **2 out of every 5 schools** are missing a toilet.¹¹

- **Ranks 4th in the top ten countries with most improved in access to sanitation between 1990 and 2015.**⁹

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¹² Issues in managing water challenges and policy instruments. IMF 2015
¹⁰ Alif Ailaan Regional Factsheets 2014 http://www.alifailaan.pk/fact_sheets
⁸/⁹/¹⁰ It’s no joke. State of the world toilets 2015. WaterAid
¹¹ Alif Ailaan Regional Factsheets 2014 http://www.alifailaan.pk/fact_sheets
NATIONAL HYGIENE FACTS

46% of the population does not have a handwashing facility at home with soap and water.12

23% of households have a garbage collection system.13

57% of households in urban areas have a garbage collection system.14

6% of households in rural areas have a garbage collection system.15

88% of diarrhoeal disease is attributed to unsafe water supply, inadequate sanitation and hygiene.16

In Pakistan, every year 39,000 children under the age of five die due to diarrhoea.17

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%.18

Improvement of drinking-water quality, such as point-of-use disinfection, can lead to a 45% reduction of diarrhoea episodes.19

WHO estimates that 50% of malnutrition is associated with repeated diarrhoea or intestinal worm infections as a direct result of inadequate WASH.20

30% of children under five are underweight, 45% are stunted, and 11% suffer from wasting.21

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21 Pakistan Demographic Health survey 2012-13
NATIONAL WATER COVERAGE

Total Water Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural Water</th>
<th>Urban Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>82% (63 Million)</td>
<td>96% (32 Million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>90% (104 Million)</td>
<td>94% (69 Million)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*An improved water source is defined as water that is supplied through a household connection, public standpipe, borehole well, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection.

PROVINCIAL WATER COVERAGE

Access to Improved Water

- RURAL
- URBAN

Availability of Drinking Water

(Primary Schools)

- SINDH: 90%, 91%
- BALOCHISTAN: 33%, 96%
- PUNJAB: 93%, 91%
- KP: 76%, 71%
- AJK: 80%, 85%
- GB: 63%, 57%
- FATA: 39%, 93%

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24 World Bank
NATIONAL SANITATION COVERAGE
Total Sanitation Coverage

1990
- Improved Facilities*: 24%
- Shared Facilities: 2%
- Other Unimproved Facilities: 25%
- Open Defecation: 49%

2015
- Improved Facilities*: 64%
- Shared Facilities: 9%
- Other Unimproved Facilities: 14%
- Open Defecation: 13%

*An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

Inequality in Access to Improved Sanitation

80% in the richest group and 13% in the poorest group have access to improved sanitation.

PROVINCIAL SANITATION COVERAGE
Households with no toilets

RURAL

URBAN

Availability of Toilets

(Primary Schools)

1990

2015

Rural Sanitation

Urban Sanitation

PROVINCIAL SANITATION COVERAGE

25% in the richest group and 13% in the poorest group have access to improved sanitation.

PROVINCIAL SANITATION COVERAGE

Households with no toilets

RURAL

URBAN

Availability of Toilets

(Primary Schools)

1990

2015

Rural Sanitation

Urban Sanitation

PROVINCIAL SANITATION COVERAGE

25% in the richest group and 13% in the poorest group have access to improved sanitation.


27Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2014-15


http://www.alifailaan.pk/district_rankings_2016