

Bangladesh 2019

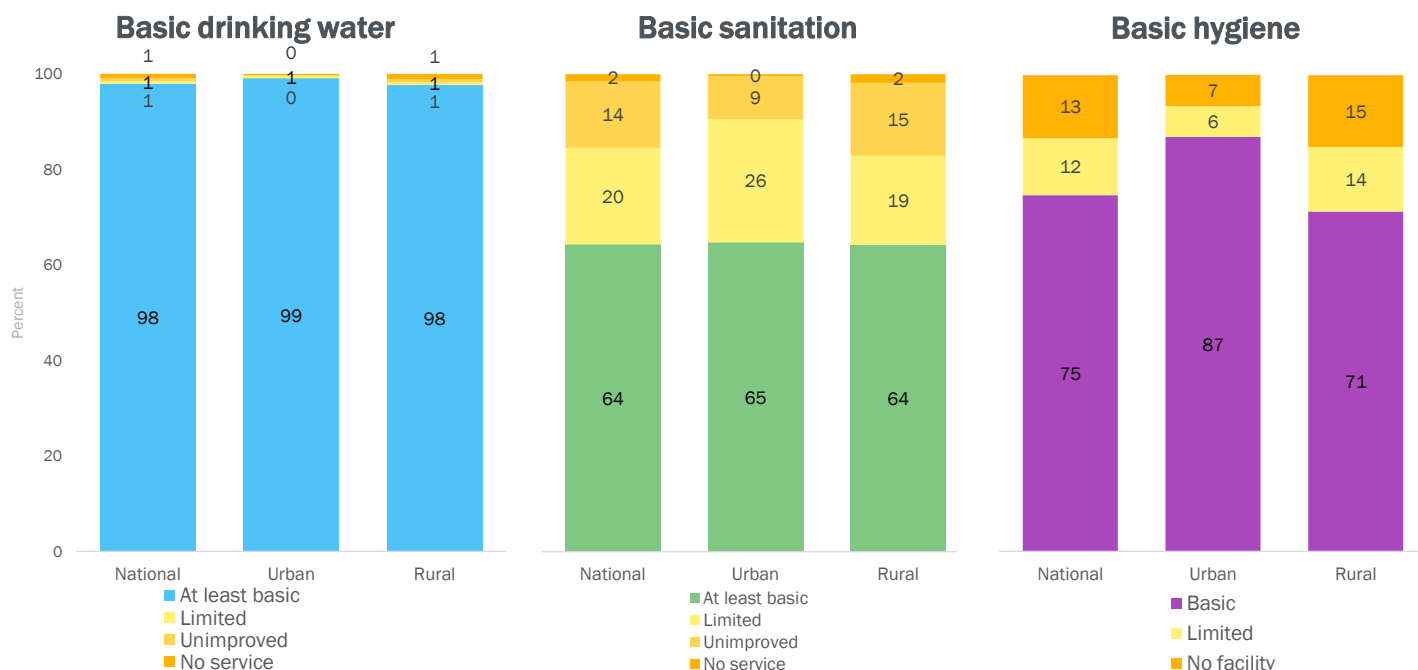


Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



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 tube wells, 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.

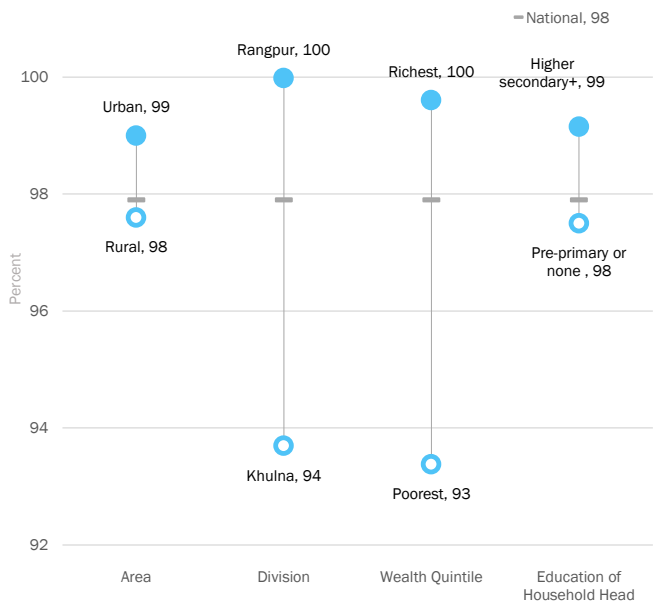
Hygiene ladder: A **basic** hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. 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

- The majority of the population of Bangladesh has access to basic drinking water (98%), but only 64% of households have access to basic sanitation (46% of the poorest households). Nationally, 75% of households have access to basic hygiene, although urban households have higher proportions of access to basic hygiene (87%) than rural households (71%). Access to clean water and basic sanitation and hygiene are easy and cost-effective interventions that dramatically reduce childhood illness. Many families in Bangladesh require education related to the importance of basic sanitation and hygiene and assistance to acquire these life-saving facilities.
- While many households in Bangladesh have access to basic drinking water and most report access to adequate amounts of water, this water overwhelmingly contaminated with E-coli at both the source and household level. In the poorest households in Bangladesh, 86% of household water contaminated with E-coli. E-coli contamination amongst the richest households is also high.
- Most households in Bangladesh (77%) spend less than 30 minutes each day collecting water; however, women and young girls (90%) are overwhelmingly responsible for water collection. While only 7% of households in Bangladesh connected to a sewer line, the majority of households safely dispose of excreta (70%) in situ. More work is needed to educate households that currently dispose of excreta unsafely, use unimproved sanitation facilities or practice open defecation on the health risks associated with unsafe disposal of excreta and support them to build sanitation facilities and use methods that safely dispose of excreta.
- Bangladesh has made good progress towards eliminating open defecation, with only 2% of households practicing it. However, open defecation is more common in some divisions than in others. Resources directed towards the complete elimination of open defecation, with priority on divisions with higher proportions of open defecation, are required.
- While most women 15-49 years in Bangladesh reported having appropriate materials and a private place to wash and change at home (94%), 7-10% of women from all age groups reported excluded from activities during menstruation. Women who do not have access to adequate materials for menstruation or a safe and private place to wash and change during menstruation have reduced educational, vocational, and social opportunities, which all citizens are entitled.

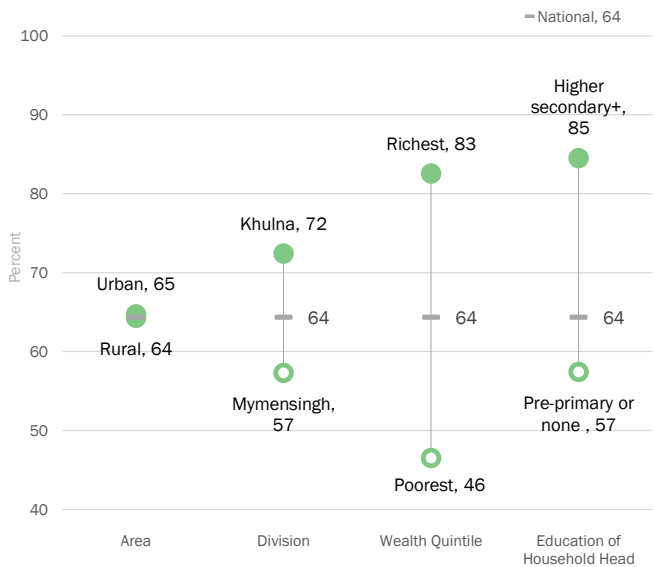
WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services (lowest vs highest)

Basic Drinking Water



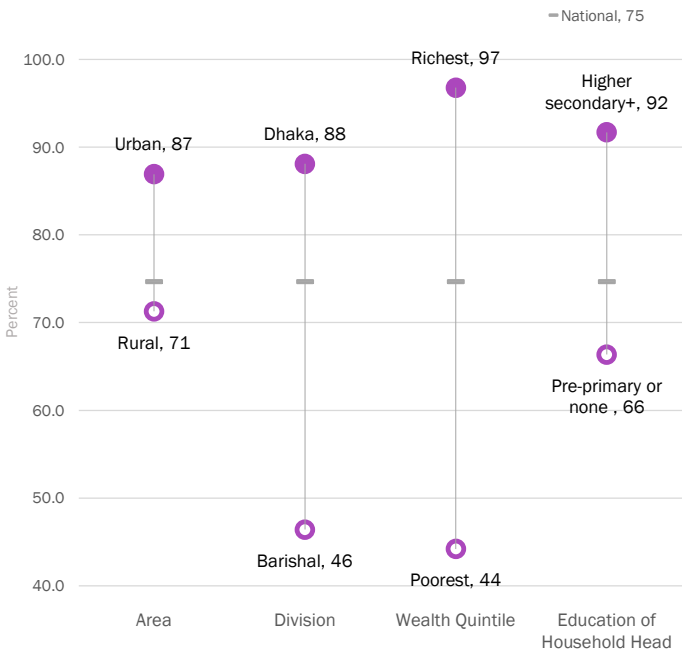
Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

Basic Sanitation



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

Basic Hygiene



Percent of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics

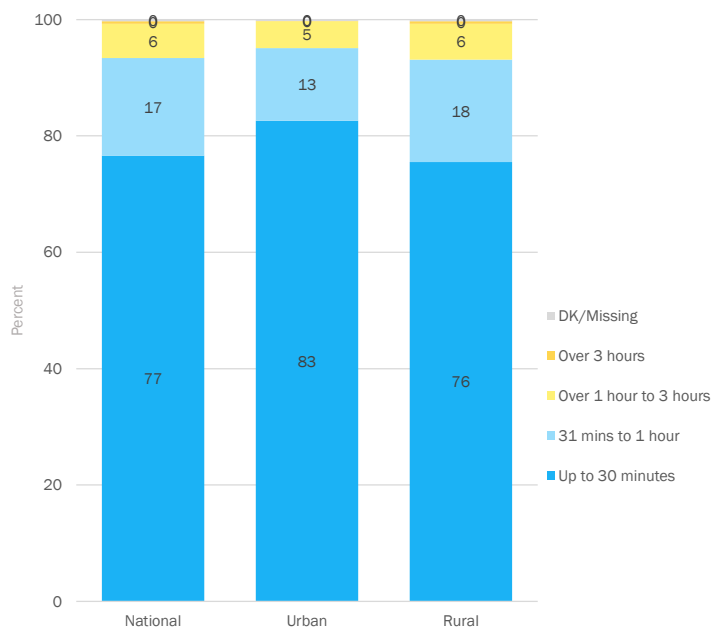
Divisional Data on Basic Services

Division	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
National	98	64	75
Barishal	98	66	46
Chattogram	96	66	69
Dhaka	100	61	88
Khulna	94	72	75
Mymensingh	100	57	63
Rajshahi	100	62	69
Rangpur	100	66	85
Sylhet	96	66	75

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

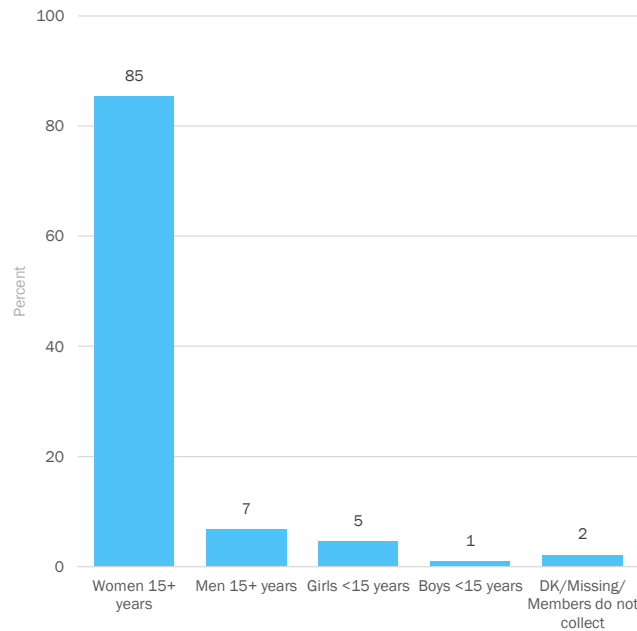
Accessibility of Water & Sanitation Facilities

Time Spent Each Day Collecting Water



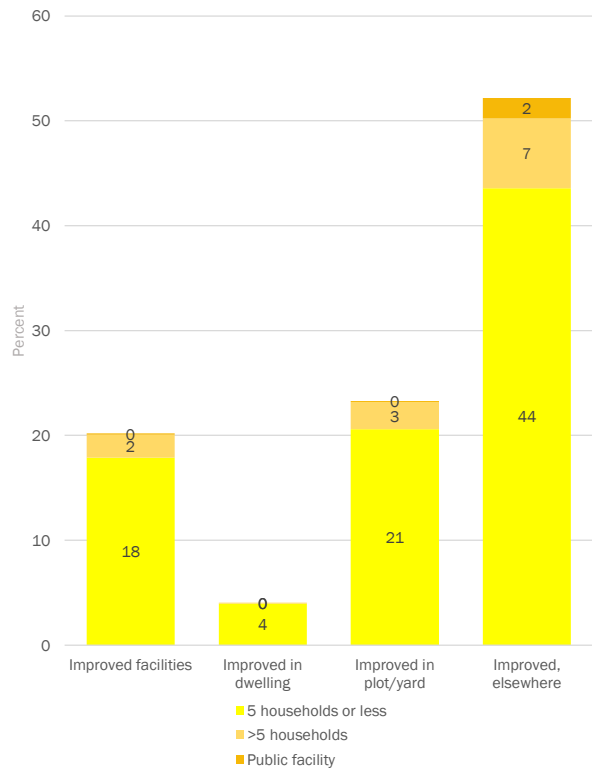
Percent of population by mean time person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water each day in households without water on premises

Who Primarily Collects Water for the Household



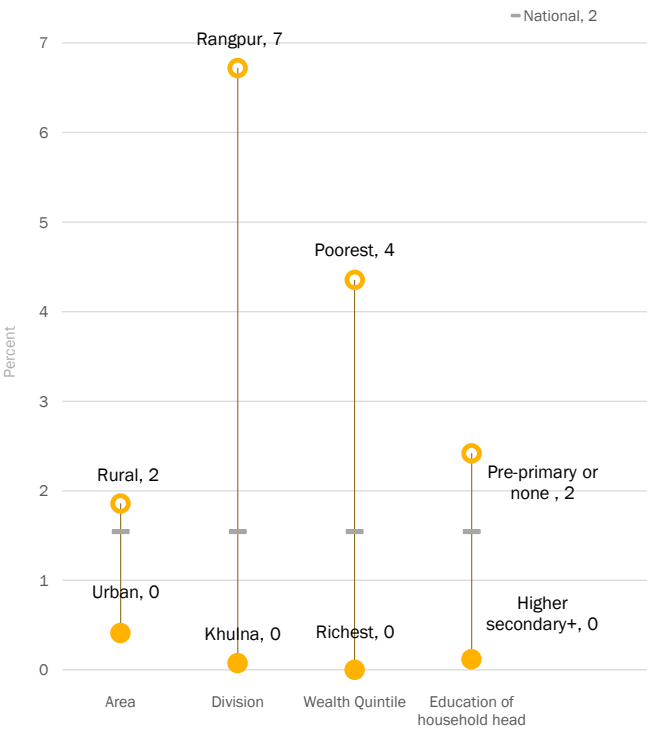
Percent of population by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water in households without water on premises

Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy



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

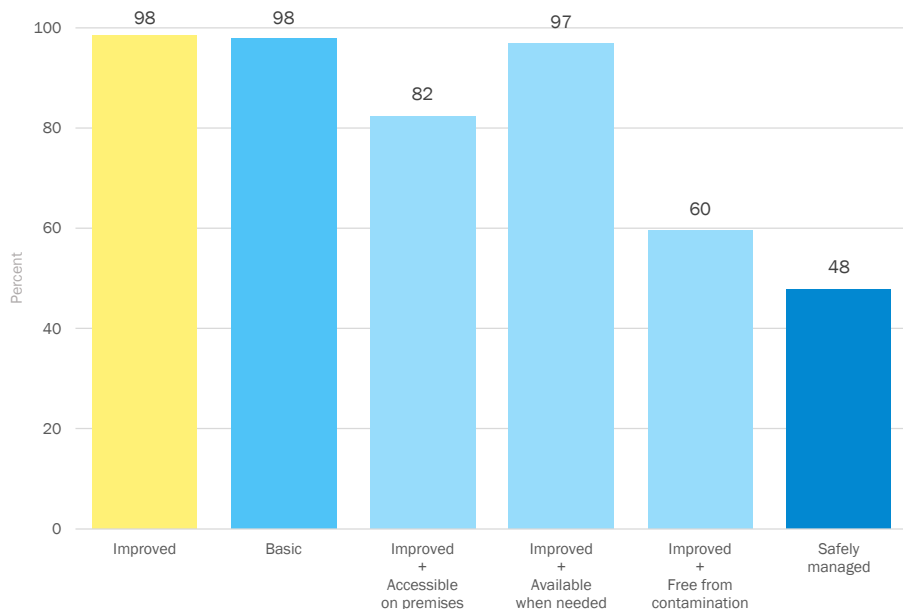
Open Defecation



Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

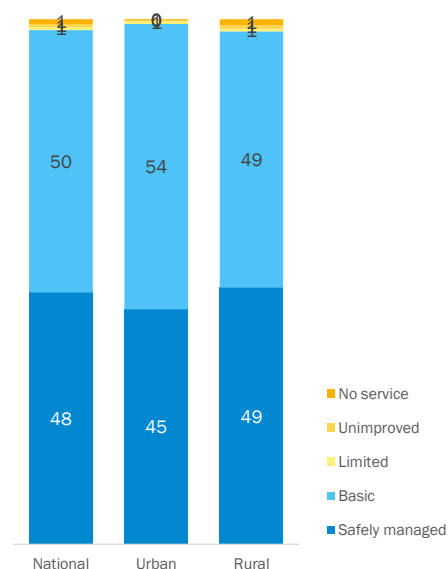
Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water



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

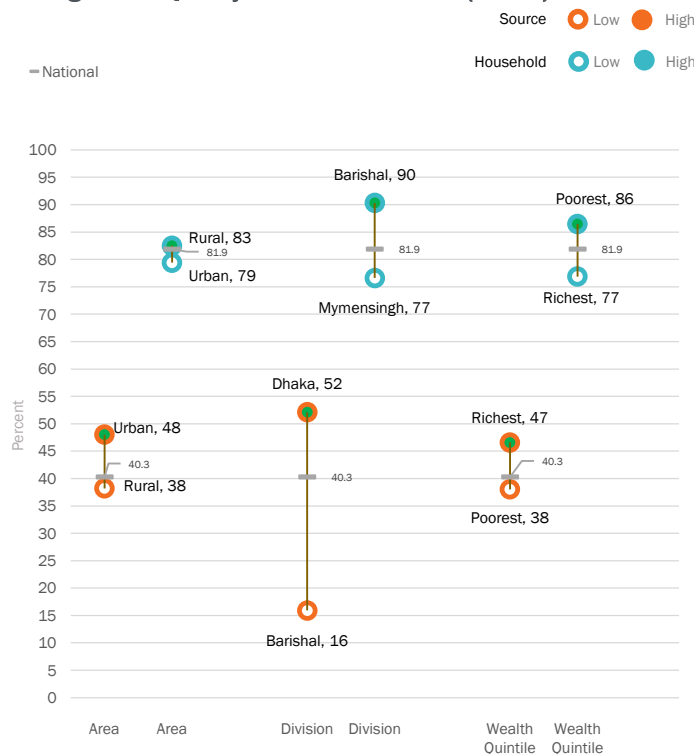
Drinking water coverage: National, urban & rural



Percent of population by drinking water coverage

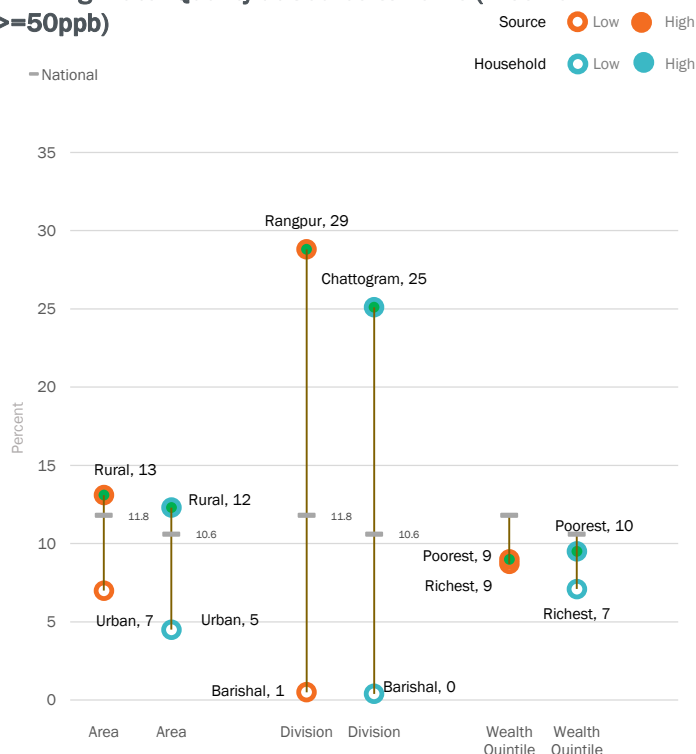
Safely managed (SDG 6.1) are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home (*E. coli*)



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 is 98.7%.

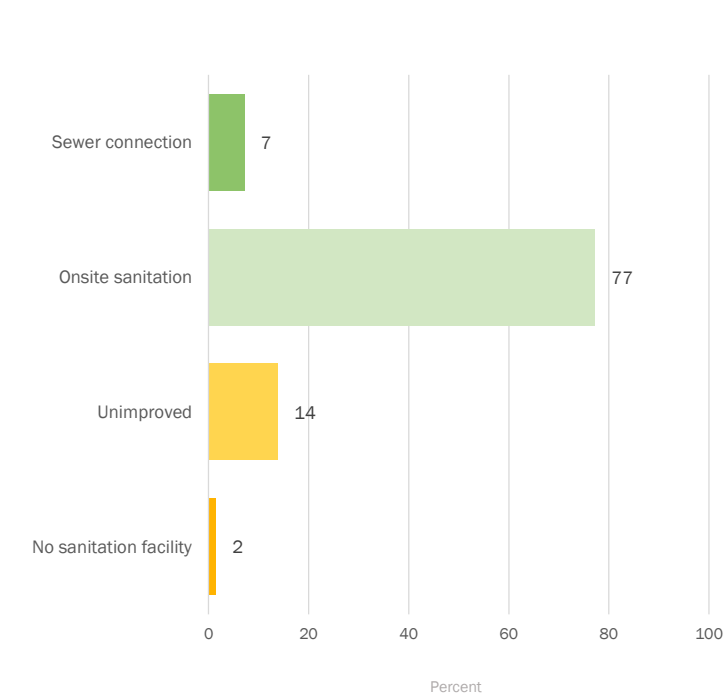
Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home (Arsenic >=50ppb)



Percent of population using drinking water sources with Arsenic (orange) and proportion with Arsenic in glass of drinking water in household drinking water (teal) Water Quality Testing response rates for Household and Source testing are 99.9% and 98.5% respectively

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

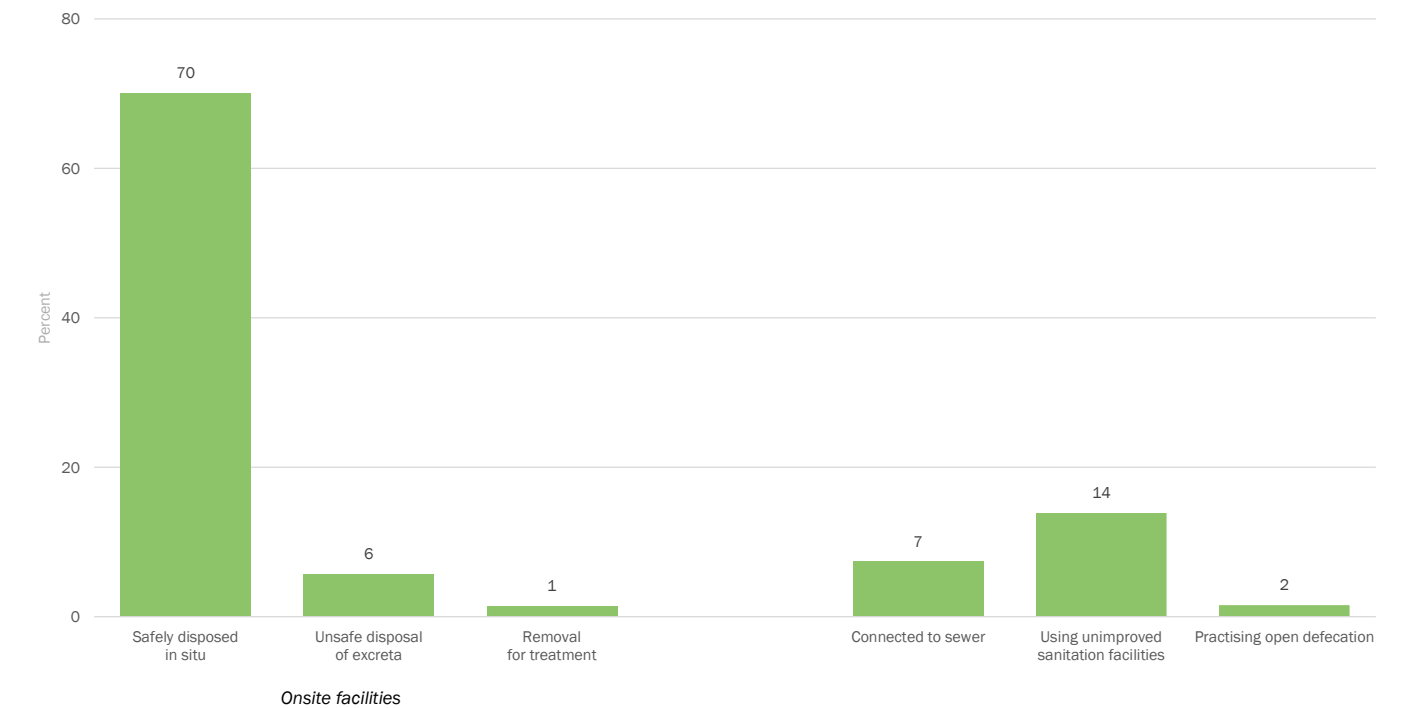
Types of Sanitation Facility by Division

Division	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
National	7.2	77
Barishal	0.6	75
Chattogram	2.2	78
Dhaka	26.8	60
Khulna	1.0	94
Mymensingh	0.8	78
Rajshahi	0.0	85
Rangpur	0.1	87
Sylhet	1.1	78

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

Management of Sanitation Services

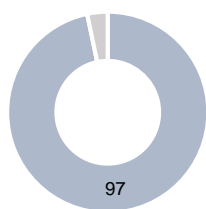
Disposal of excreta



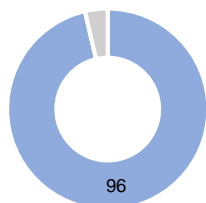
Percent of population using onsite improved sanitation facilities, by final disposal of excreta

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.

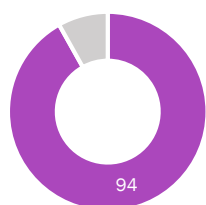
Menstrual Hygiene Management



Women with a private place to wash & change at home



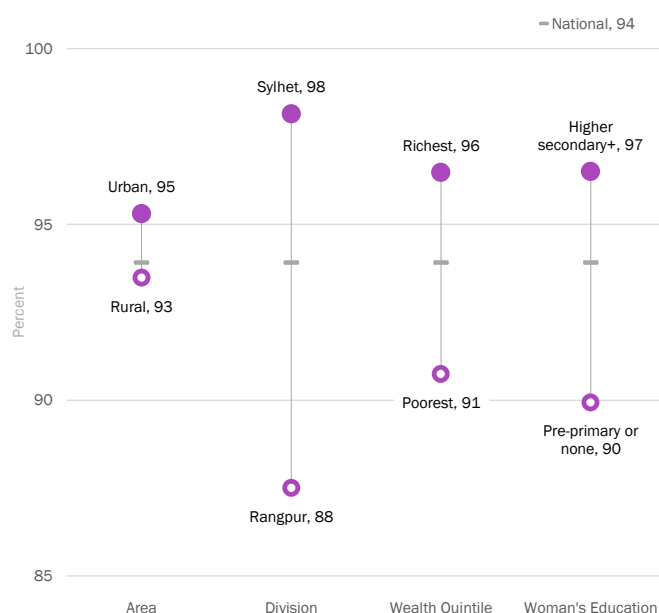
Women with appropriate materials



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

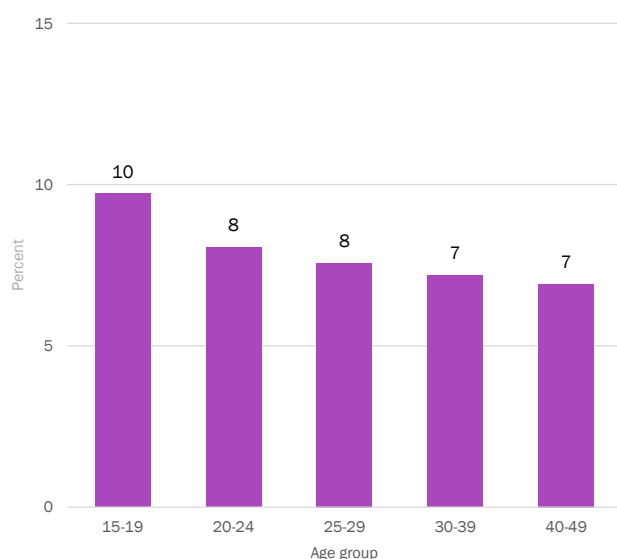
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

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



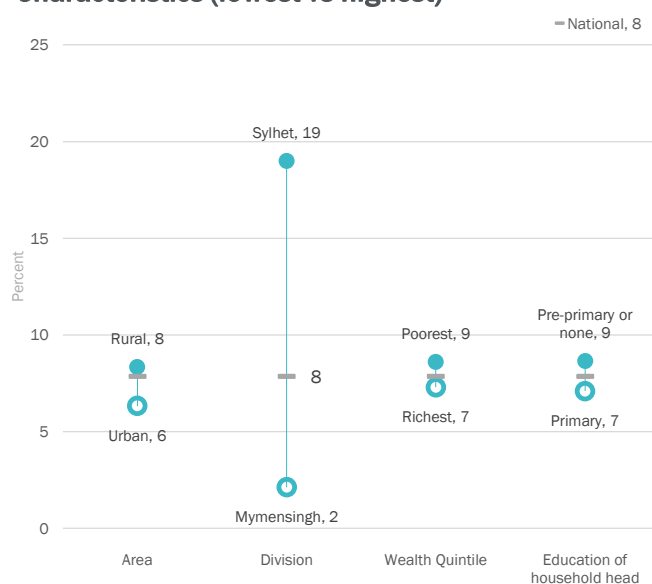
Percent of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

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 (lowest vs highest)



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

The Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics as part of the global MICS programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Bangladesh MICS 2019 related to Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene - WASH. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS1.1 to WS4.2.

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