

State of Palestine 2019 - 2020

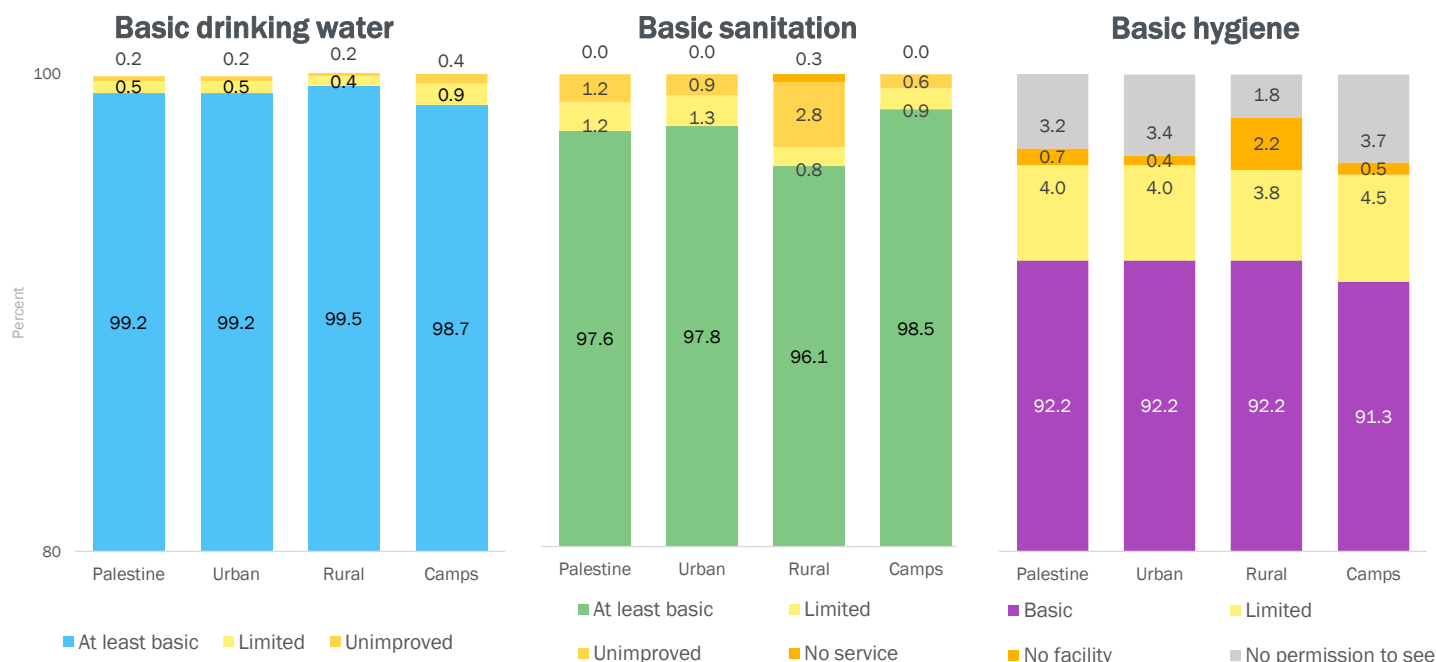


Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services

Palestinian Central
Bureau of Statistics



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. **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.

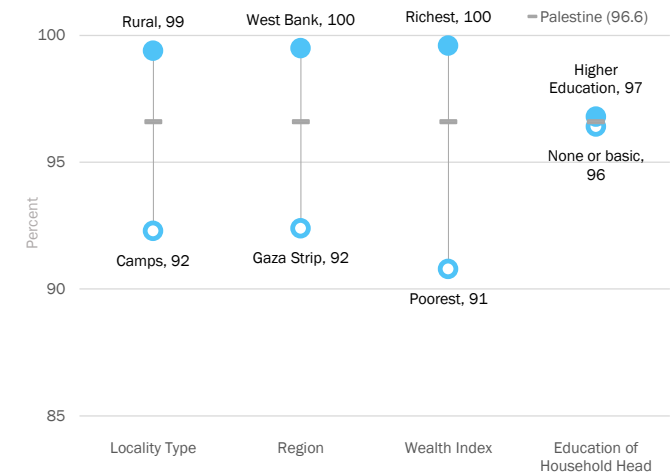
Key Messages

- The basic water services in The State of Palestine are considered high, but it appears that the camps are the least fortunate in the availability of basic drinking water services, as well as the general sanitation services, even though they are the most fortunate in the availability of basic sanitation services.
- Fetching drinking water is more prominent in rural areas compared to other residential areas, where the responsibility for fetching water is usually the responsibility of men, but it also appears that children of less than 15 years old also have a share in this work.
- Despite the high availability of basic water services in Palestine, the drinking water

quality indicator raises alarm bells; Whereas about 19% of families have their drinking water sources contaminated with E-COLI, which is the highest in the West Bank and rural areas, and about 34% of families have their drinking water inside the dwelling contaminated with E-COLI, which is the highest in the Gaza Strip. And camps.

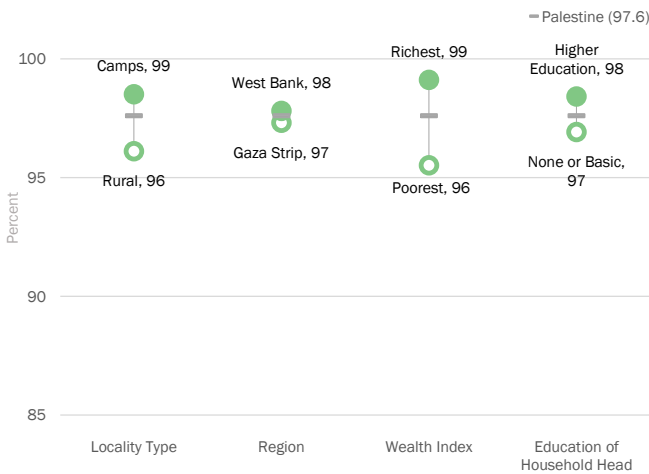
WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

Basic Drinking Water



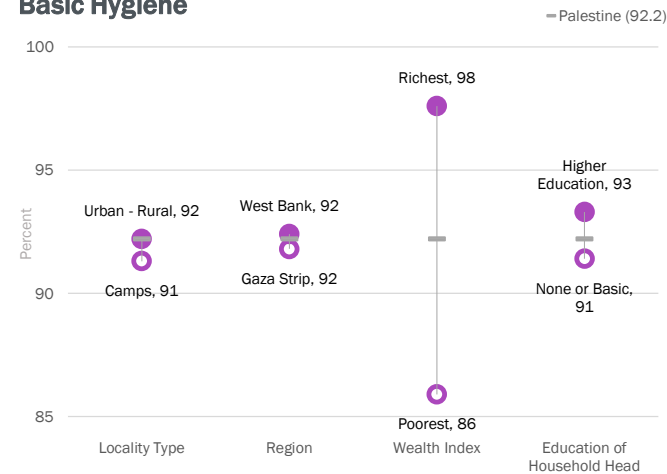
Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

Basic Sanitation



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

Basic Hygiene



Percent of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics

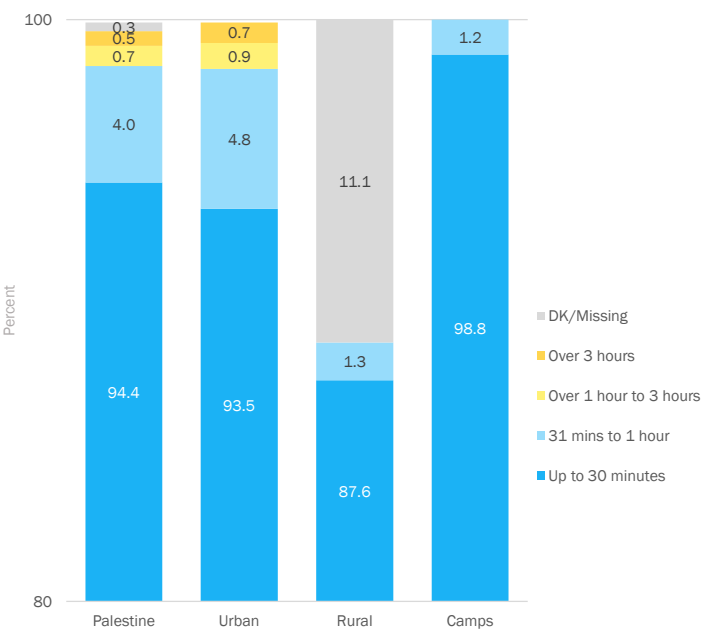
Regional Data on Basic Services

Region / Locality Type	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
National	96.6	97.6	92.2
Region			
West Bank	99.5	97.8	92.4
Gaza Strip	92.4	97.3	91.8
Locality Type			
Urban	96.5	97.8	92.2
Rural	99.4	96.1	92.2
Camps	92.3	98.5	91.3

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

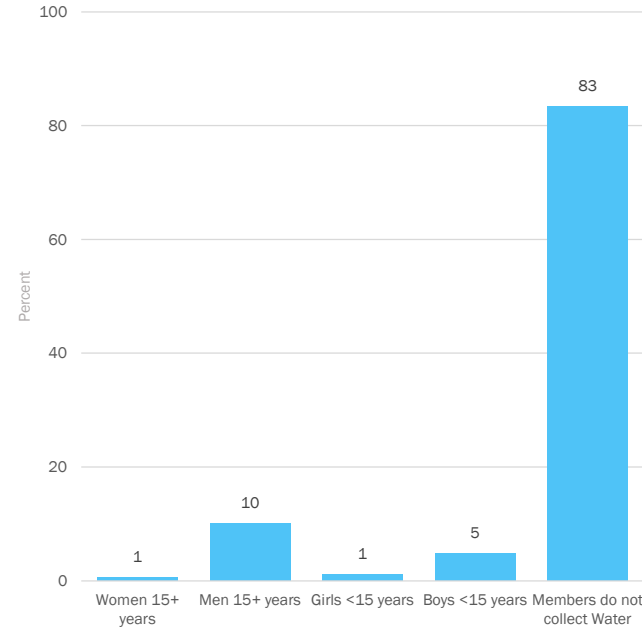
Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

Time Spent Each Day Collecting Drinking Water



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

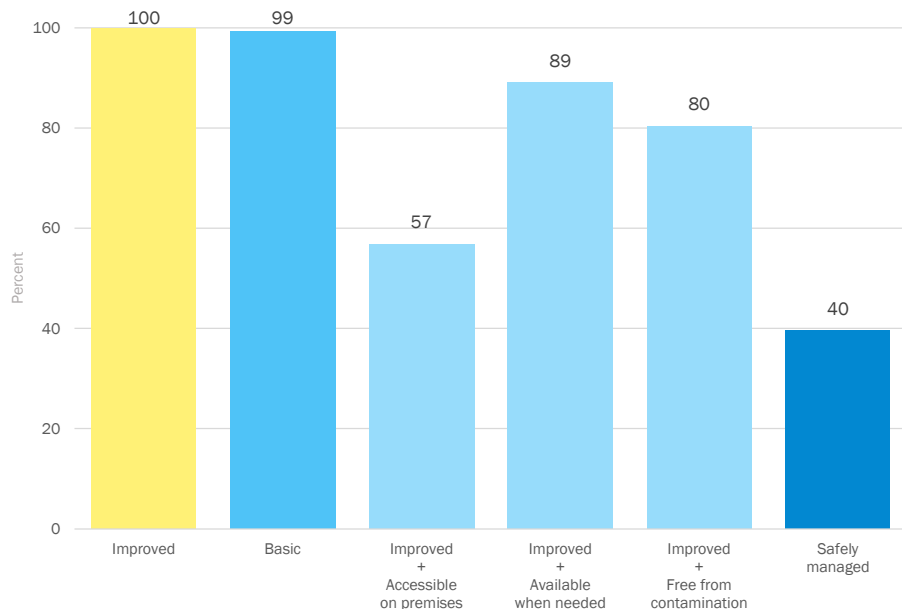
Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household



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

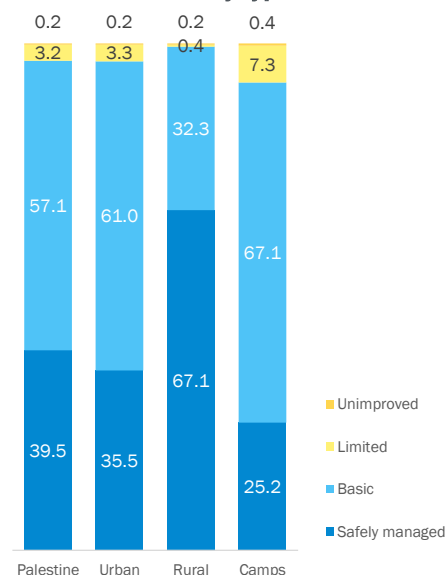
Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water



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

Drinking water coverage: National & Locality type



Percent of population by drinking water coverage

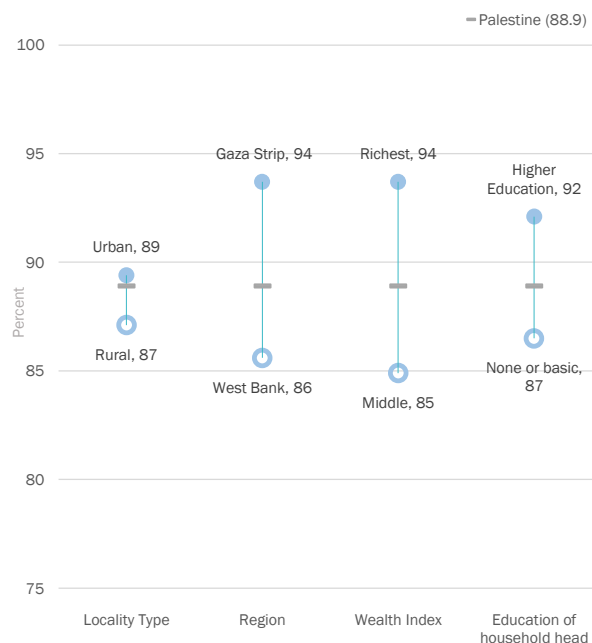
Safely managed (SDG 6.1) are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

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 93.9% and 92.4% respectively

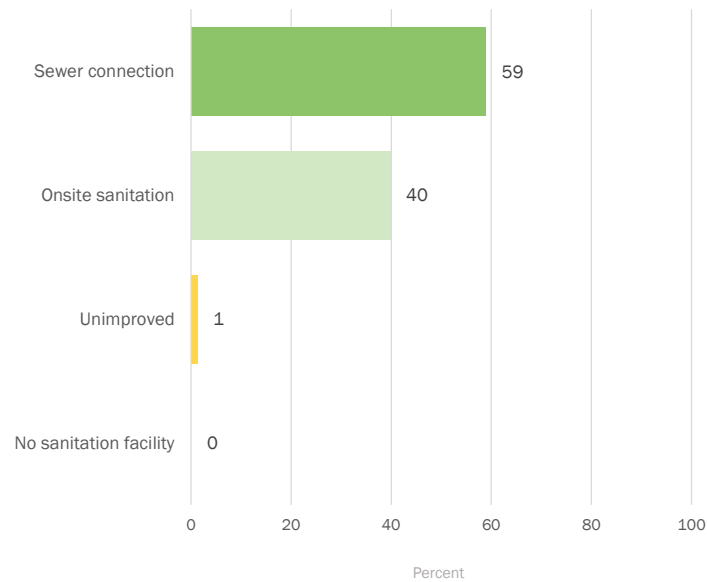
Availability of Drinking Water



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



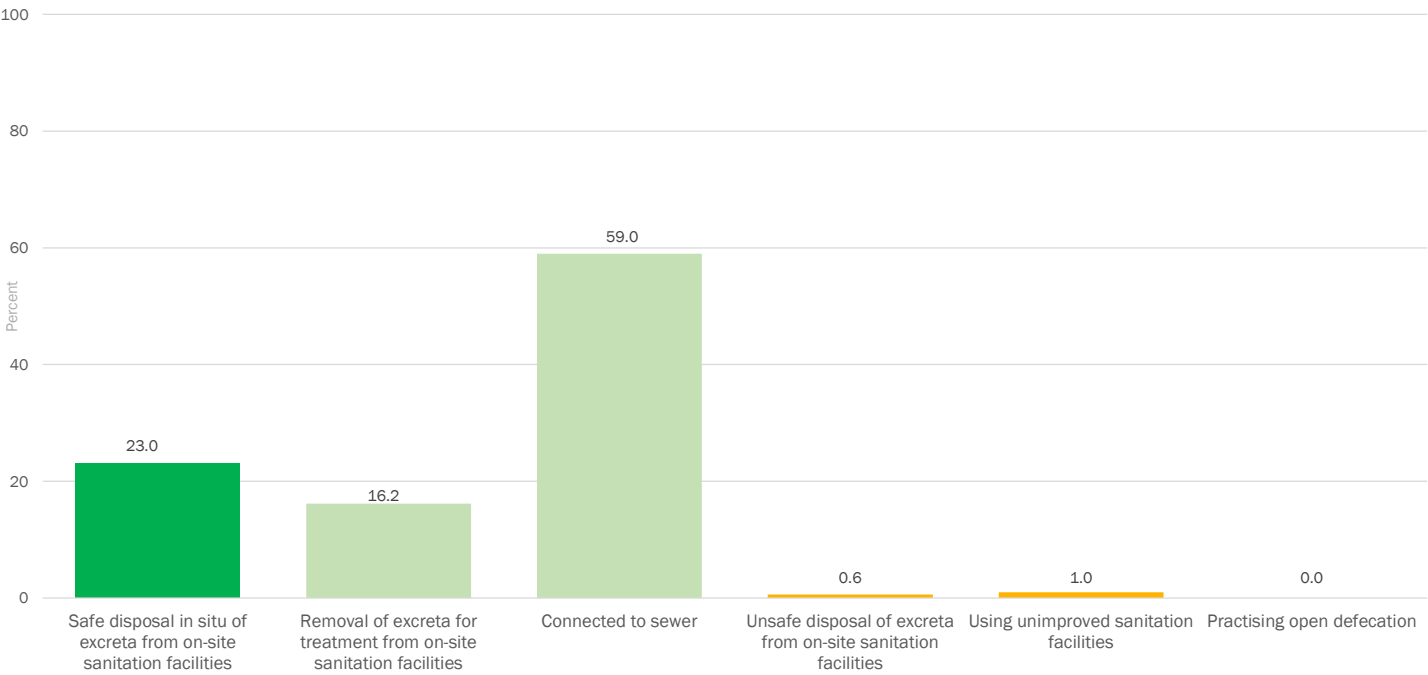
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

Types of Sanitation Facility by Region

Region/ Locality Type	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
Palestine	59	40
Region		
West Bank	41	58
Gaza Strip	86	14
Locality Type		
Urban	64	35
Rural	11	86
Camps	96	4

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

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

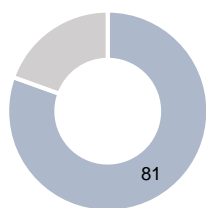


Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

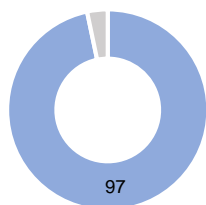
Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and 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

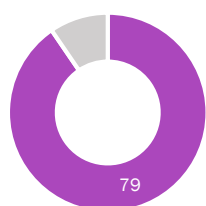
Inequities in Access to Appropriate menstrual hygiene Materials & Private Place to Wash & Change at Home



Women with a private place to wash & change at home

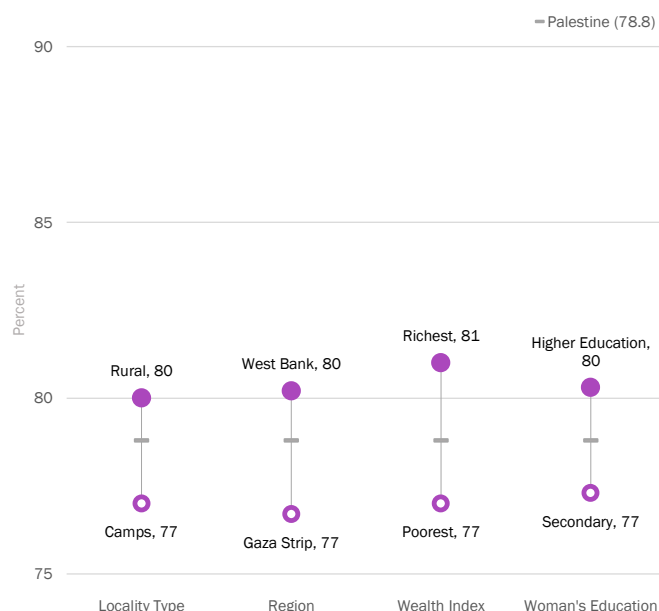


Women with appropriate menstrual hygiene materials



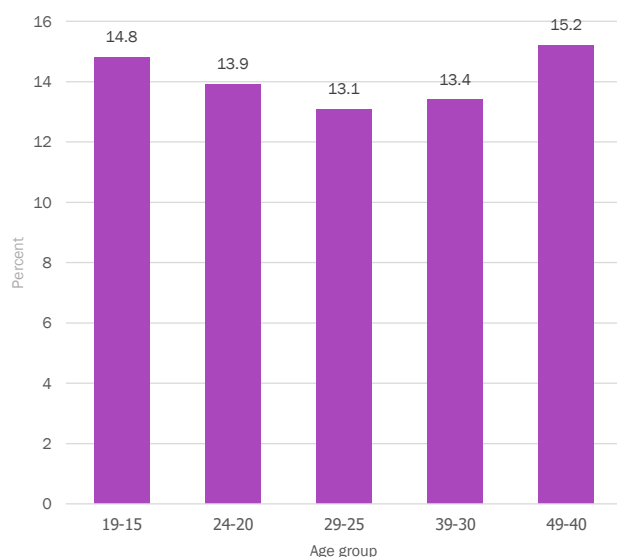
Women with appropriate menstrual hygiene materials & a private place to wash & change at home

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



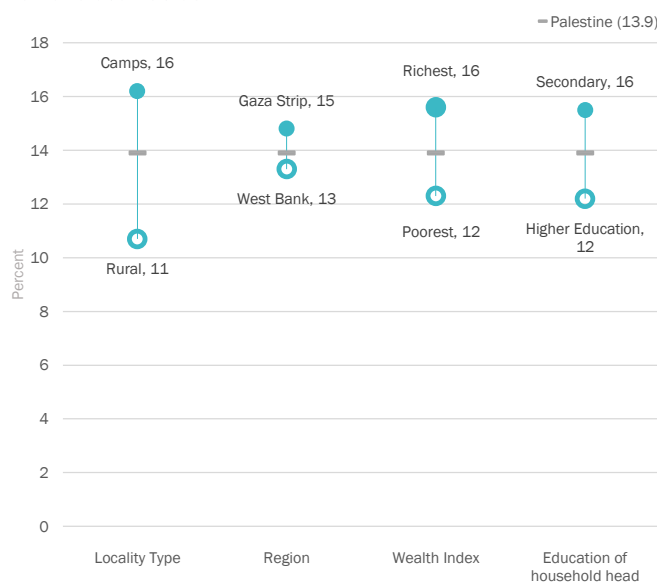
Percent of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

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 residence, wealth quintile, education and region, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

The State of Palestine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 - 2020 by the Palestinian Central 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 State of Palestine MICS 2019-2022 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.