

# Eswatini 2021-2022



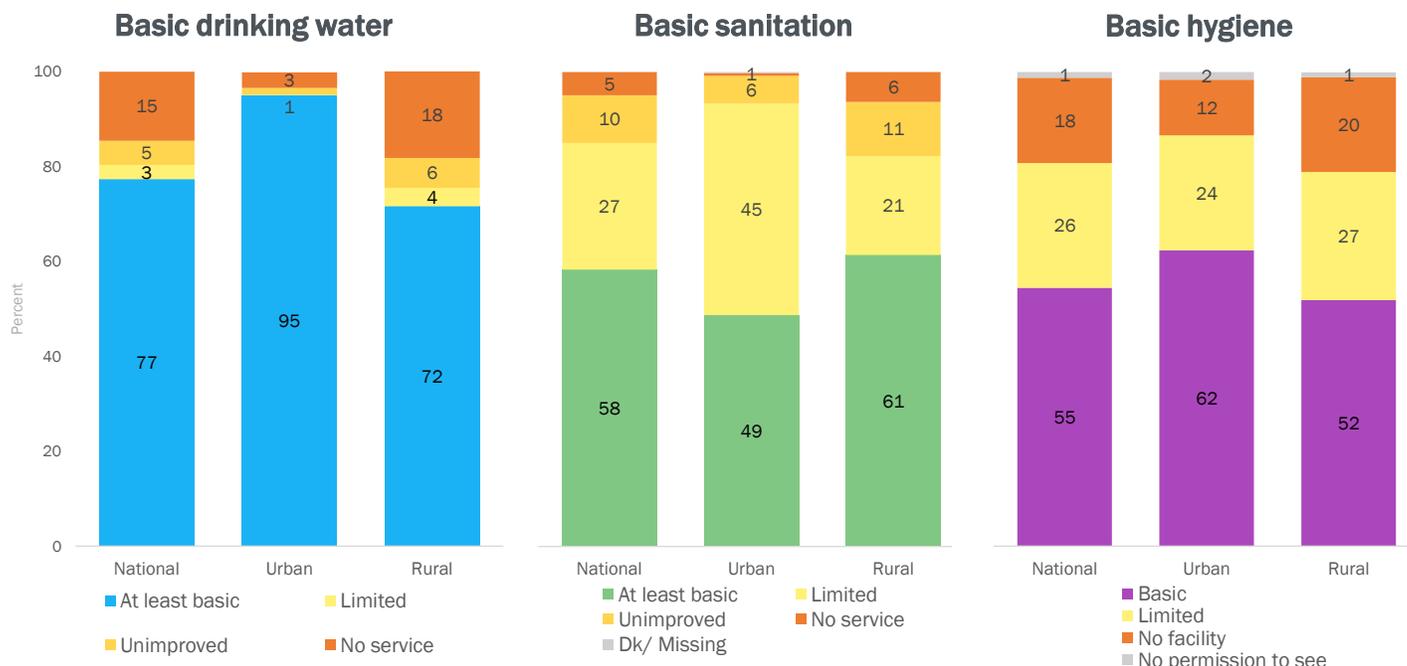
## Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



unicef  
for every child

### 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 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.

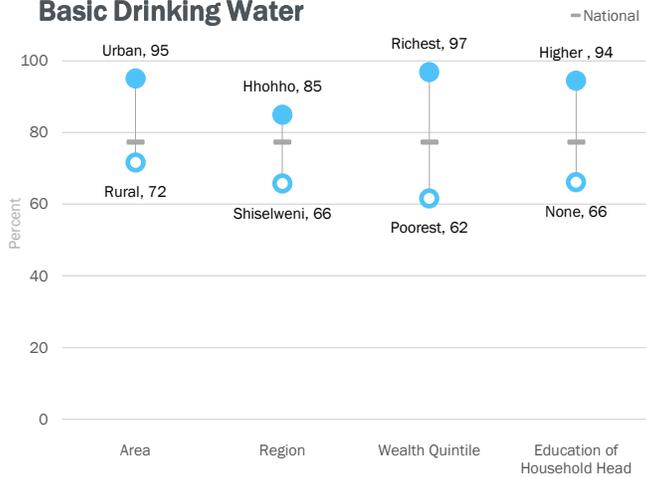
**Hygiene ladder:** A **basic** hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for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

- Almost 8 in 10 households use drinking water from improved source which is accessible within 30 minutes.
- Use of basic drinking water is more in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (72%);
- About 1 in 2 households obtain water within premises and collection of water is primarily the responsibility of women (57%);
- Overall, 58% household population use basic sanitation that are not shared with other households and the use of this basic service is more in rural areas (61%) than in urban areas (49%);
- Availability of a handwashing facilities on premises with soap and water is more in urban than in rural areas (62% vs 52%);
- Open defecation is at 4.6% nationally, people in rural areas are 6 times more likely to use open defecation than those in rural areas. Lubombo region (10%) has the highest proportion of population using open defecation
- The quality of water source is poor. The quality of the source in rural areas is worse than those in urban areas (73% vs 36%). Those with low economic status and living in Hhohho region are highly likely to use poor quality water source

# WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

## Basic Drinking Water



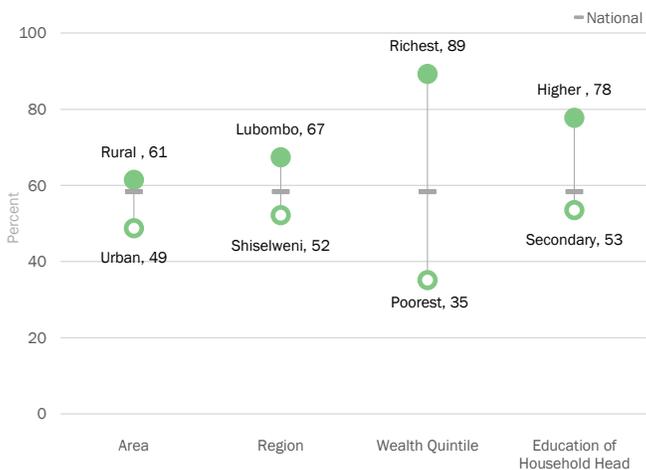
Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

## Regional Data on Basic Services

Region	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
<b>National</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>
Hhohho	85	61	59
Manzini	83	53	50
Shiselweni	66	52	55
Lubombo	69	67	54

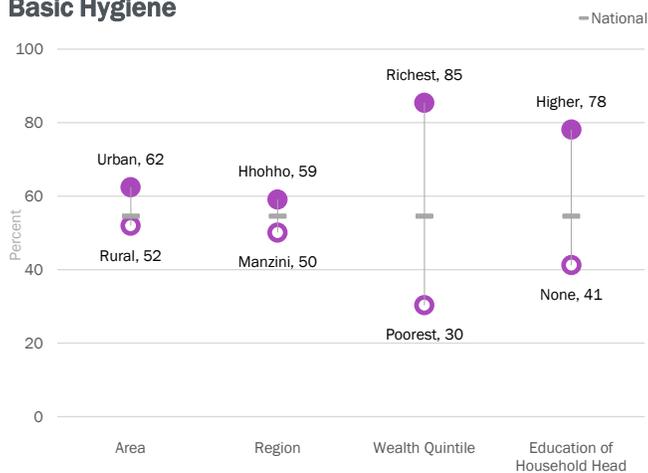
Percent of population using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services by region

## Basic Sanitation

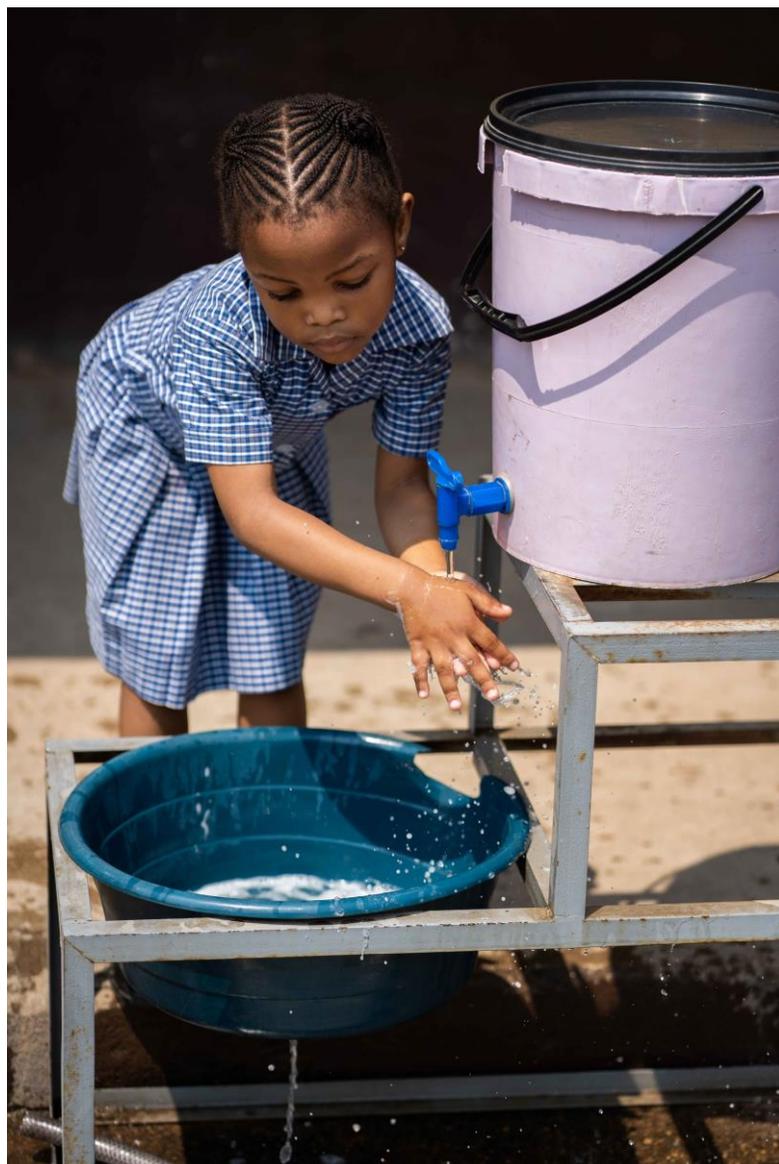


Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

## Basic Hygiene

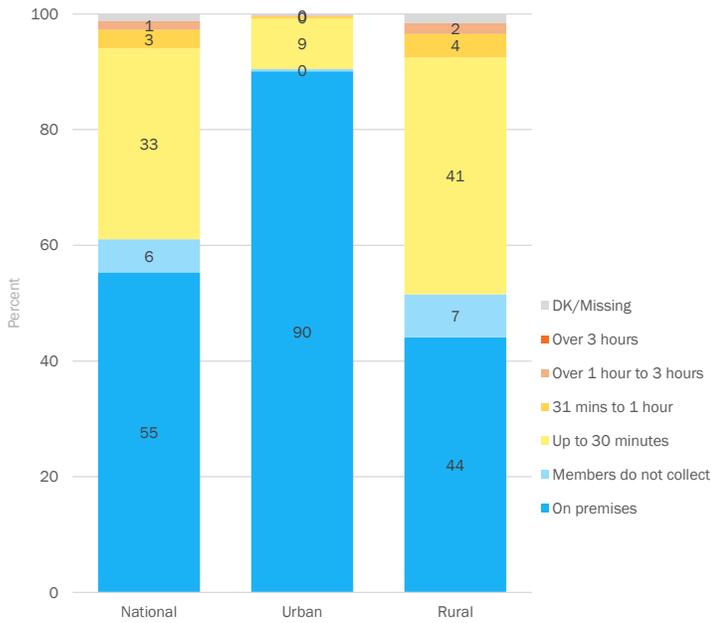


Percent of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics



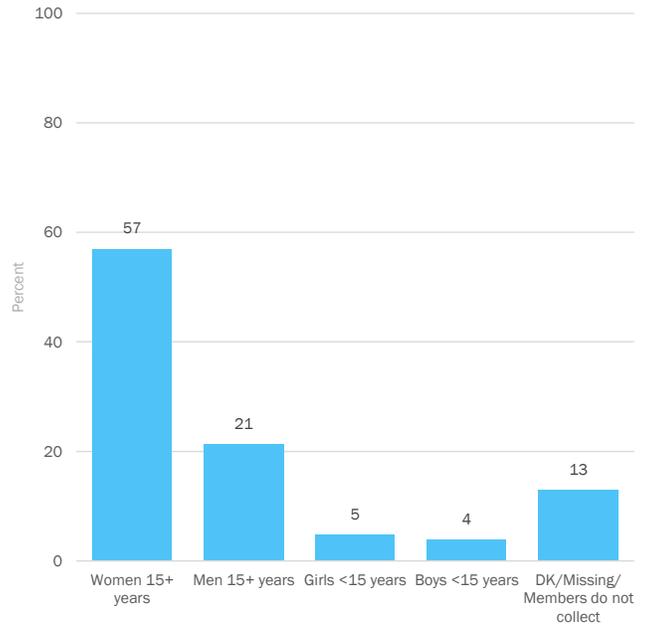
# Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

## Accessibility of drinking water



Percent of population by average time spent per day by household members collecting drinking water

## Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household



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

## Shared sanitation



Shared sanitation in urban areas

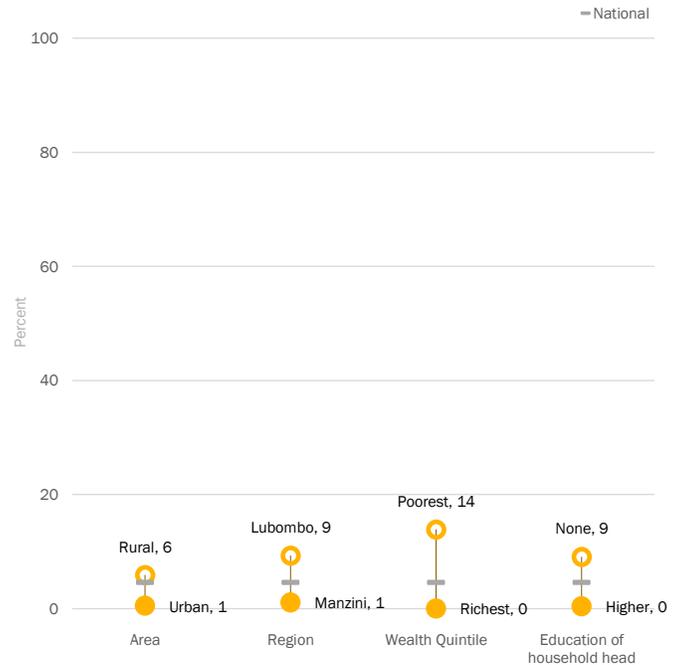
- Shared (improved and unimproved)
- Not shared (improved and unimproved)
- Open defecation



Shared sanitation in rural areas

Percent of the population sharing sanitation facilities, by residence

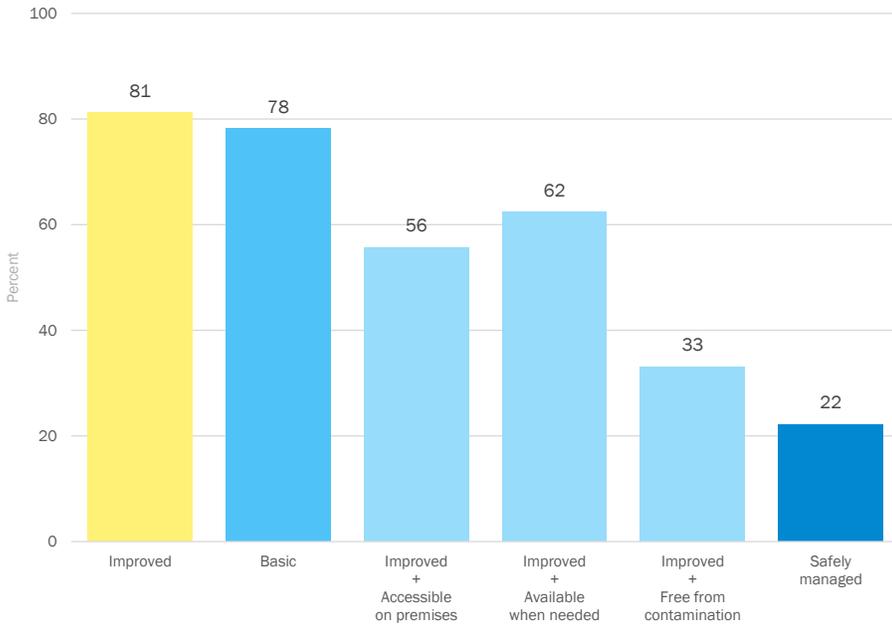
## Open Defecation



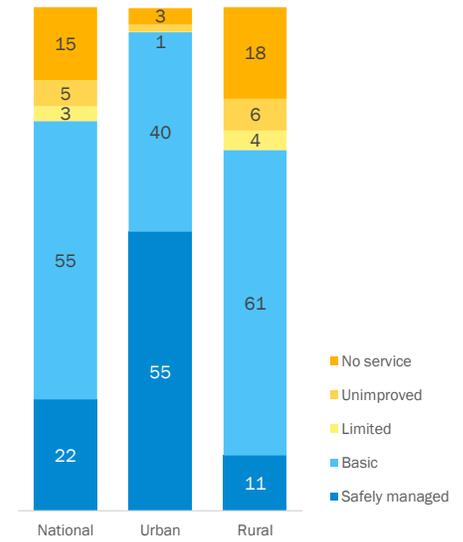
Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

# Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

## Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water



## Drinking water coverage: National, urban & rural

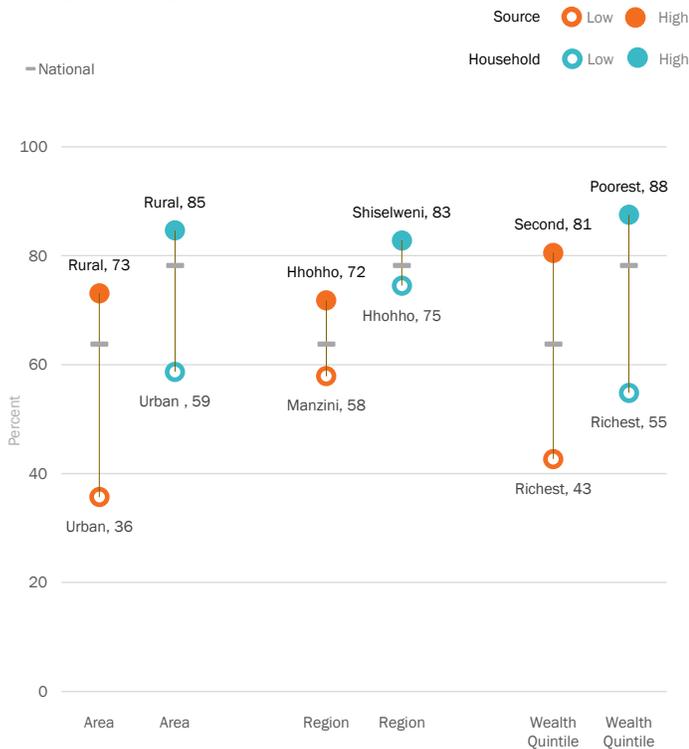


Percent of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services

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



## Availability of Drinking Water

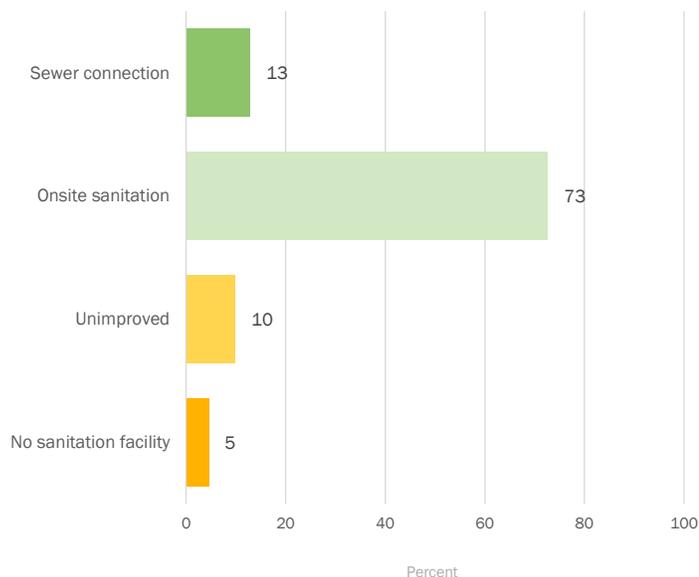


Percent of population using drinking water sources with *E. coli* (orange) and proportion with *E. coli* in glass of drinking water in household drinking water (teal) Water Quality Testing response rates for Household and Source testing are 94% and 90% respectively

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

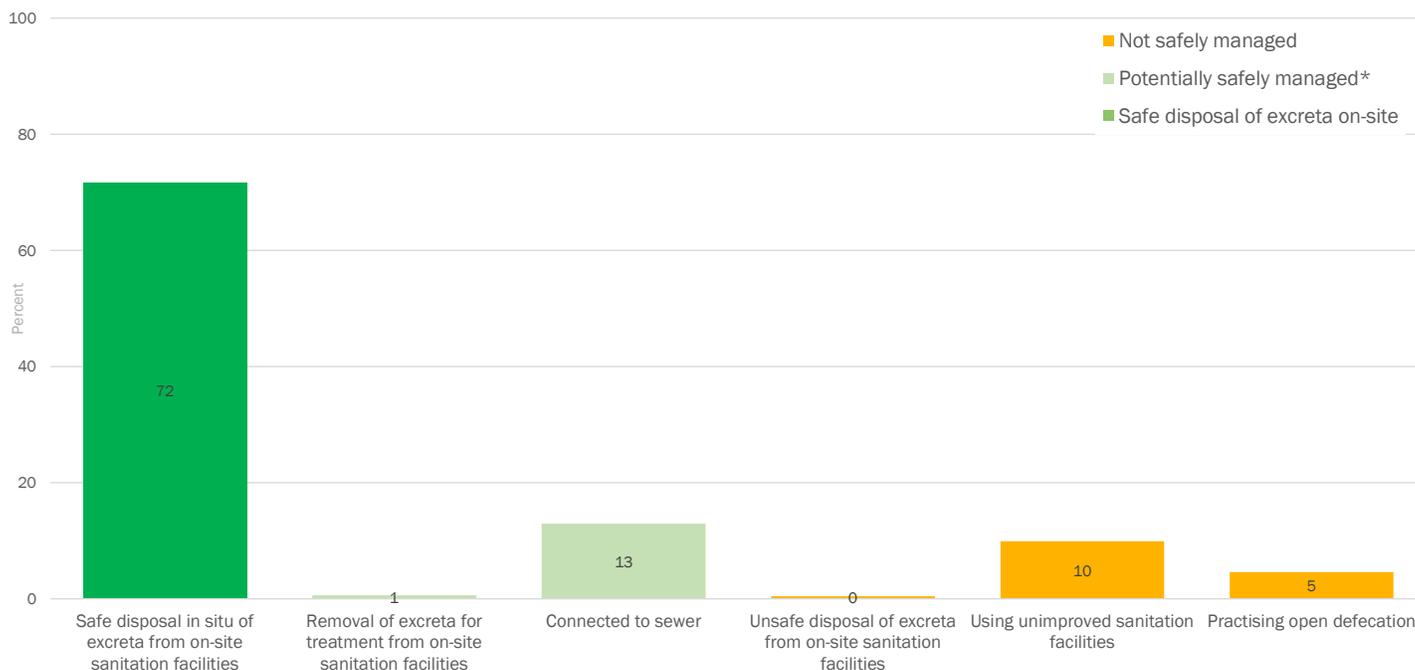
**Sewer connections** include “Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system” and “Flush to DK where”  
**Onsite sanitation facilities** include “Flush/pour flush to septic”, “Flush/pour flush to latrine”, “Ventilated improved pit latrine”, “Pit latrine with slab” and “Composting toilet”

### Types of Sanitation Facility by Region

Region	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
<b>National</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>73</b>
Hhohho	13	73
Manzini	14	77
Shiselweni	5	72
Lubombo	17	66

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

## Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

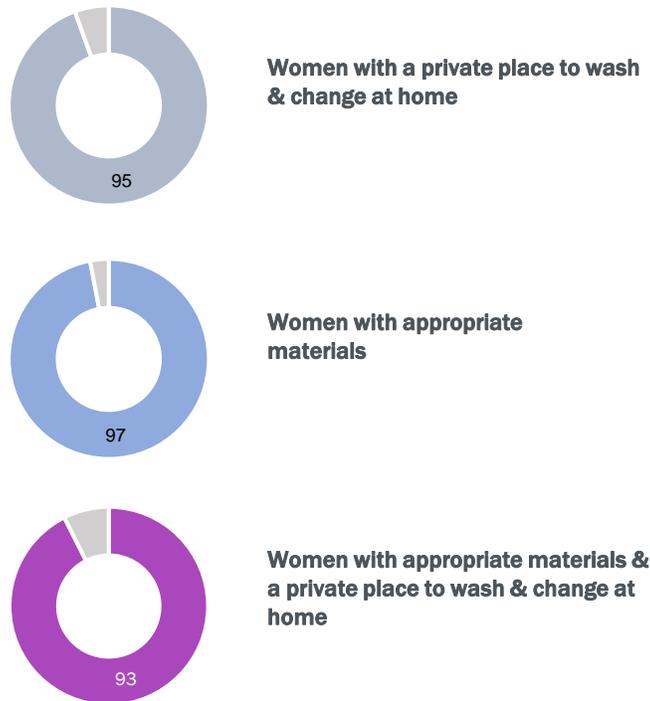


Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

\*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



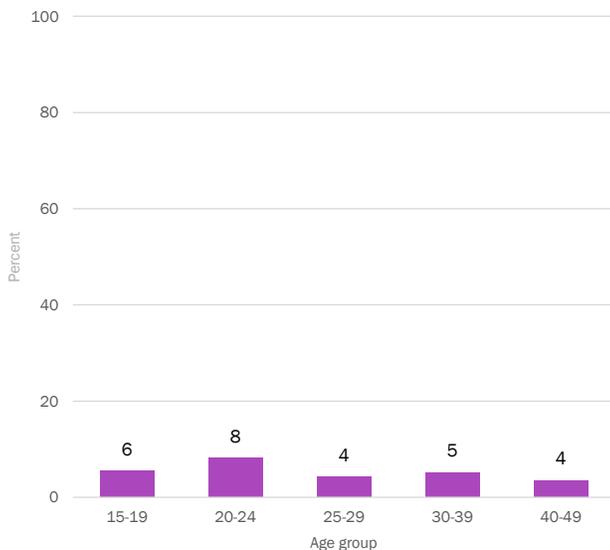
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

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

The Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2021-2022 by the Central Statistical Office as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Eswatini and other partners provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Eswatini MICS 2021-2022 related to Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.1 to WS.4.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

For further information on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene indicator definitions and methods please visit [washdata.org](https://washdata.org).