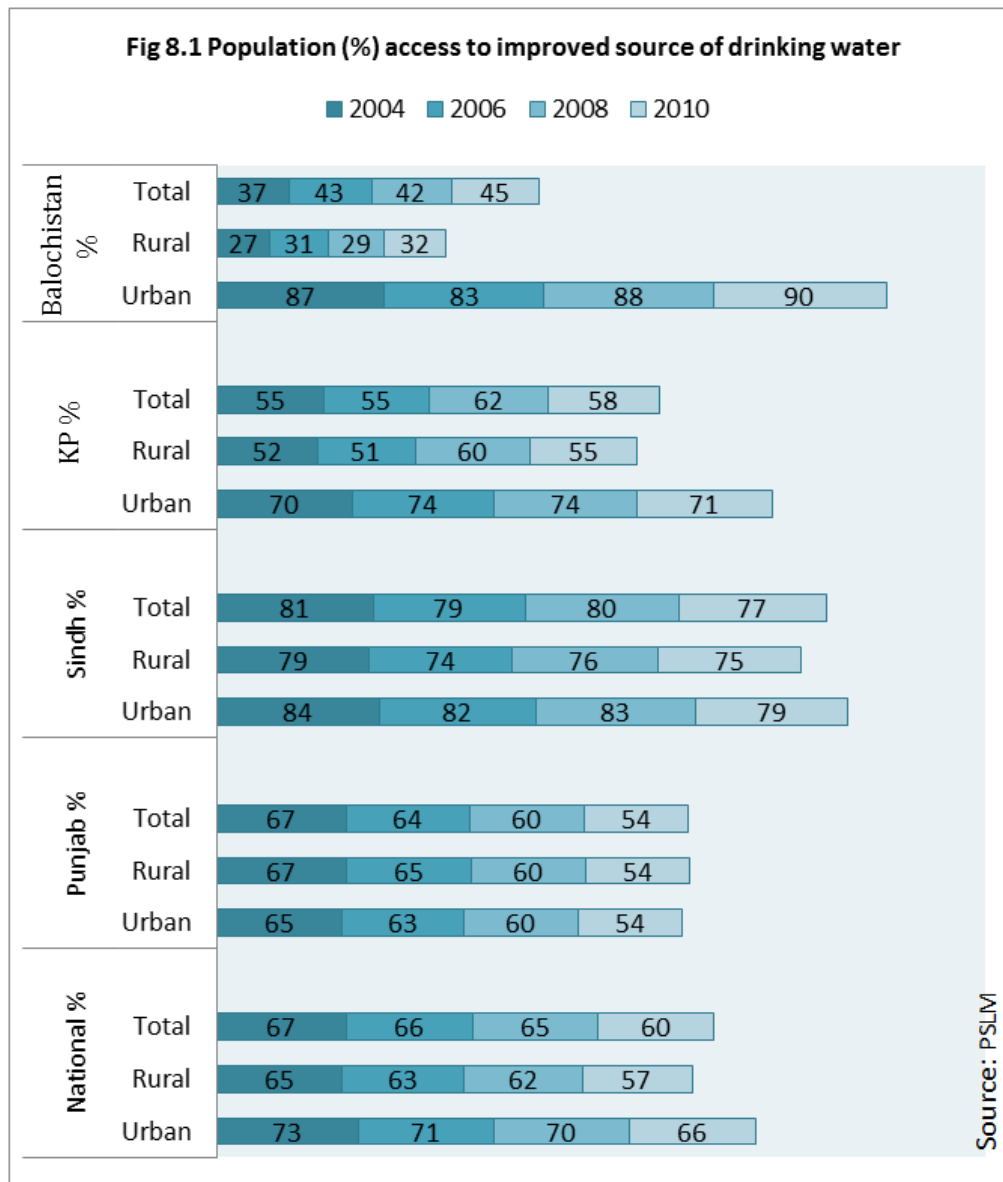


# Chapter 8

## Water and Sanitation



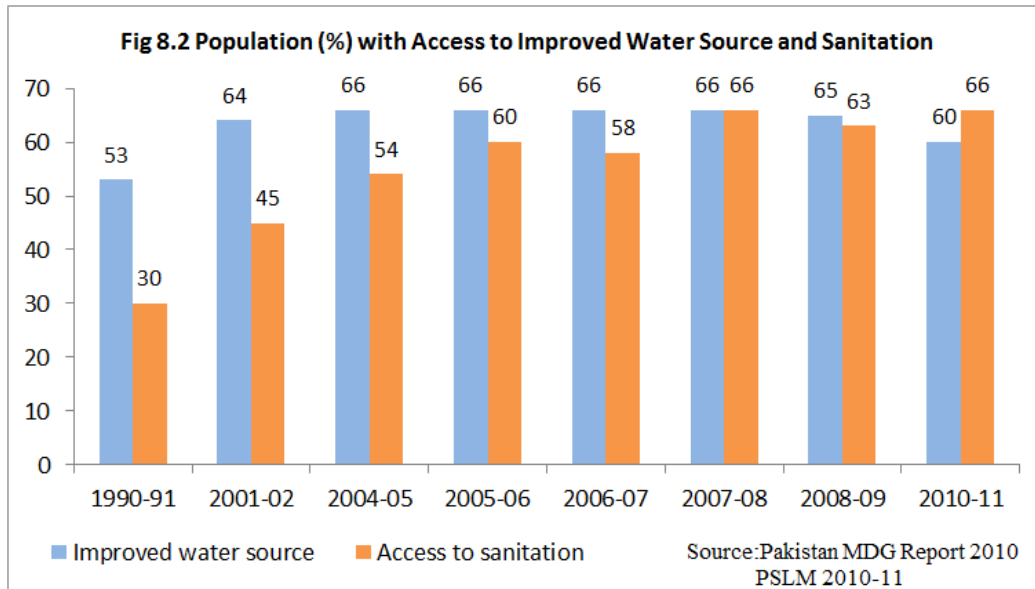
## Population with access to improved water sources by region



Provincial and rural/urban disparities in access to improved water sources are glaringly apparent in Fig. 8 - a sad indicator of government priorities.

Urban /rural disparities are prominent in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while in Sindh and Punjab a similar proportion of the urban and rural population benefit from improved water sources. Amongst all the provinces, Punjab has the lowest proportion of urban population with access to improved water sources, worse than rural Sindh.

## Population with access to improved sanitation and water 1990-2010



Improved water sources (PSLM 2010-11):

Tap water	32% of households
Hand pumps	28% of households
Motor pumps	27% of households

This adds up to 87%<sup>113</sup> of the population with access to improved water sources against the Pakistan Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) target of 76%.

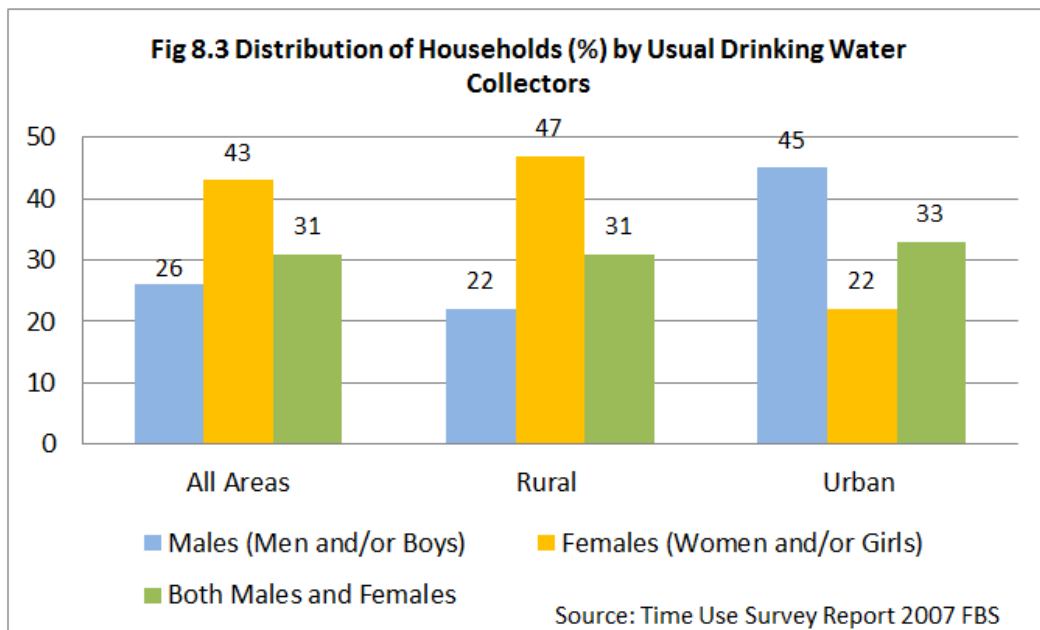
The remaining 13% use dug wells or other sources.

The slight reduction in those having access to improved drinking water in 2010 can be attributed to the floods that year which displaced thousands of families and polluted drinking water supplies.

The proportion of population with access to improved sanitation is noted in Annex 8 Table 8.1

113 If motor pump as a means of getting drinking water is not included, the total is only 60%, as noted in the Figure 8.1.

## Who collects drinking water?



Gender disaggregated data is not available for water and sanitation. However the Time Use Survey 2007, reported on who collected the drinking water and the time spent on the activity. In rural areas, women (47%) are often responsible for the drinking water, often walking within a kilometer distance to fetch it. In urban areas, men are primary water collectors, almost 45%, from within a distance of less than a hundred meters.

# ANNEXES TO CHAPTER 8

## Annex 1

Table 8.1: Percentage of Population with access to improved sanitation by residence

	2004-05			2006-07			2008-09			2010-11		
	Urban	Rural	Over-all	Urban	Rural	Over-all	Urban	Rural	Over-all	Urban	Rural	Over-all
<b>Pakistan</b>												
Flush	86	30	54	92	41	58	95	47	63	96	51	66
Non-Flush	7	30	20	4	21	15	3	21	15	3	22	15
No Toilet	6	40	26	4	39	27	2	33	22	2	27	18
<b>Punjab</b>												
Flush	91	43	66	93	49	64	96	56	69	97	61	72
Non-Flush	2	7	5	2	7	5	1	5	4	1	7	5
No Toilet	7	50	30	5	44	31	3	39	28	2	33	23
<b>Sindh</b>												
Flush	88	17	51	93	16	55	95	25	60	95	26	62
Non-Flush	7	56	32	5	57	31	4	55	29	3	60	31
No Toilet	5	27	16	2	27	15	1	20	10	1	14	8
<b>KP</b>												
Flush	81	32	48	84	45	52	89	49	56	91	56	62
Non-Flush	13	36	28	7	19	17	7	26	21	6	23	20
No Toilet	6	32	24	9	36	31	4	25	21	3	21	18
<b>Balochistan</b>												
Flush	63	7	23	78	9	25	75	10	24	84	16	31
Non-Flush	33	48	44	19	62	52	21	66	56	15	68	56
No Toilet	4	45	33	3	29	33	5	24	20	2	16	13

Source: PSLM 2008-09, Table 4.8 and PSLM 2010-11, Table 4.8