

DPR Korea 2017



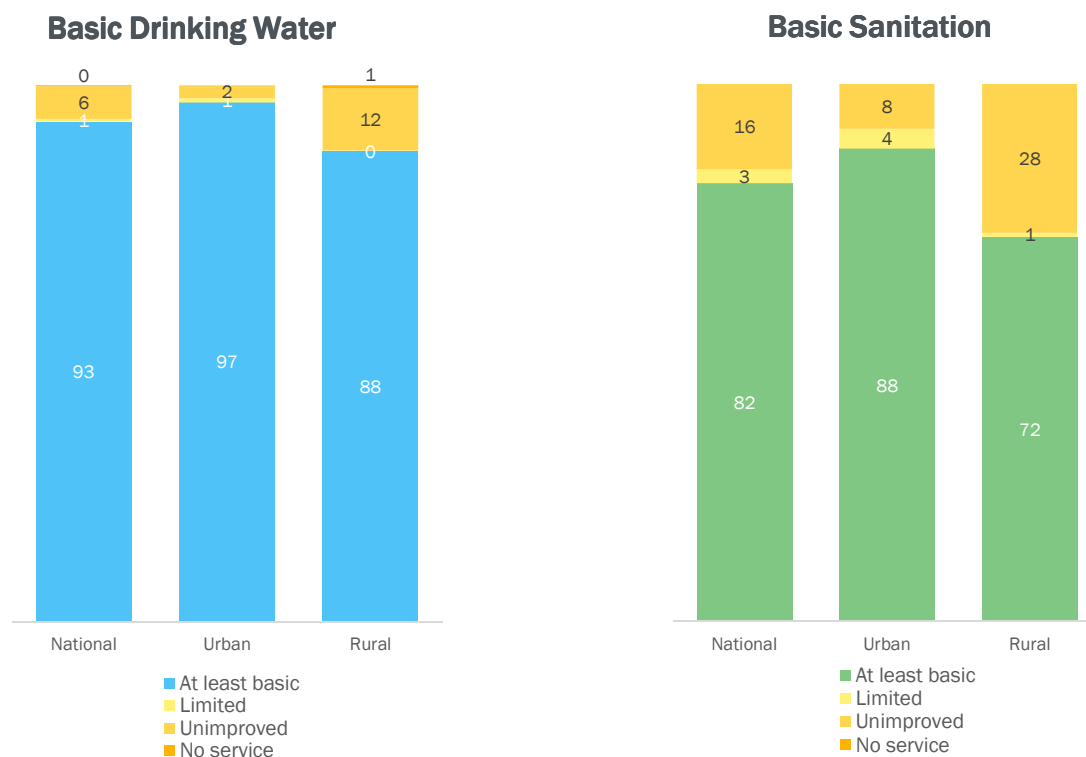
Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene - WASH

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



unicef

Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



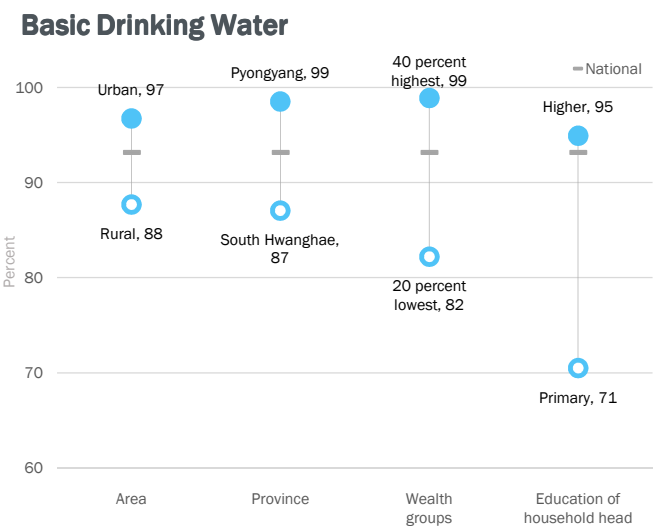
Note: Some figures in this snapshot do not add up to 100 percent because of rounding.

Definitions

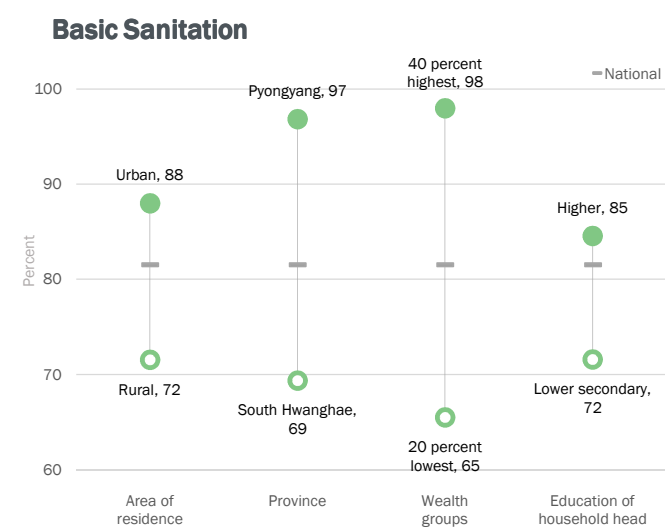
Drinking water ladder: **At least basic** drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their 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. **Safely managed drinking water service** represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.1. Safely managed drinking water services are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

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. **Safely managed sanitation service** represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is an indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities not shared with other households with wastes disposed of in situ, emptied and treated or wastewater treated.

WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services



Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

Province Data on Basic Services

Province	Basic drinking Water	Basic sanitation
National	93	82
Ryanggang	94	85
North Hamgyong	92	85
South Hamgyong	95	83
Kangwon	92	78
Jagang	96	79
North Pyongan	91	79
South Pyongan	94	76
North Hwanghae	90	84
South Hwanghae	87	69
Pyongyang	99	97

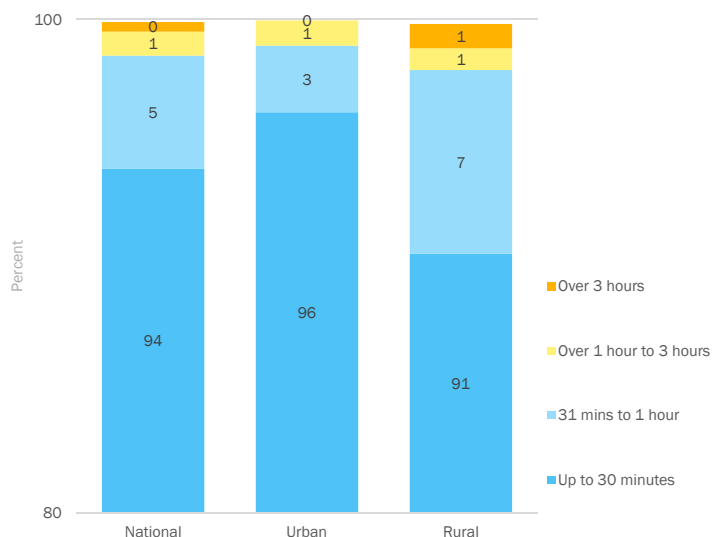
Proportion of population using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services by province

Key Messages – Drinking Water

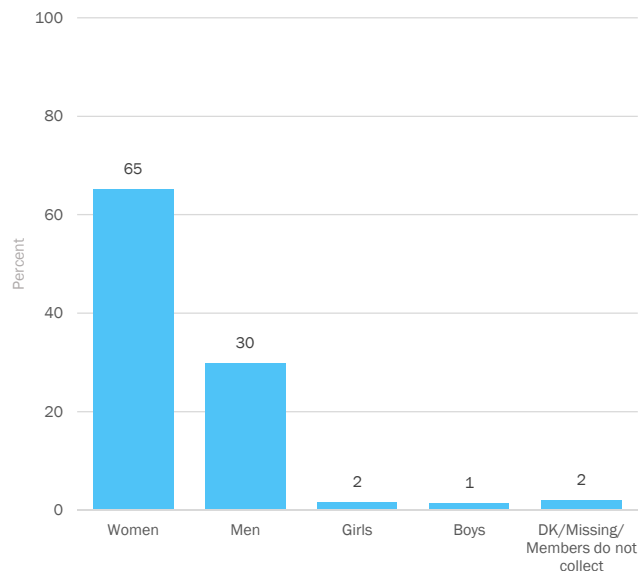
- Access to at least basic drinking water is a reality for more than nine out of ten people in DPRK. However, the disparity between urban and rural areas is 11 percentage points.
- In rural areas only one household in three use water piped directly into the dwelling as main source of drinking water. In urban areas just over two thirds of households use water piped into the dwelling as main source of drinking water .
- Access to at least basic drinking water ranges from 87 per cent in South Hwanghae to 99 in Pyongyang.
- The disparity between the highest and lowest wealth groups is 17 percentage points. 82 percent of the population have access to at least basic drinking water service in the lowest wealth group.
- In households without access to drinking water on premise, the burden of water collection falls primarily on women (65 percent) and in three percent of cases children under 15.
- 6 percent of the population without access to drinking water on premise spend more than 30 minutes each day to collect water.

Accessibility of Water & Sanitation Facilities

Time Spent Each Day Collecting Water

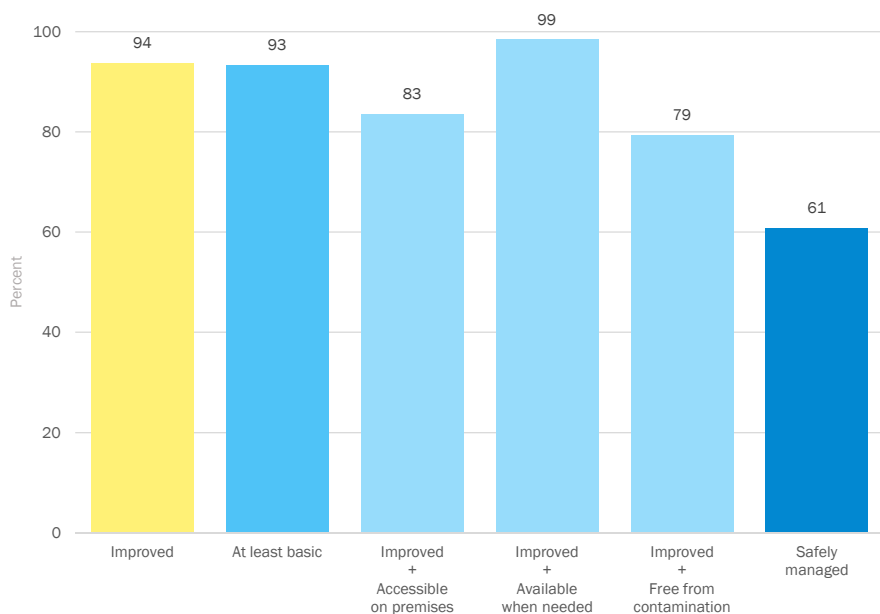


Who Primarily Collects Water for The Household



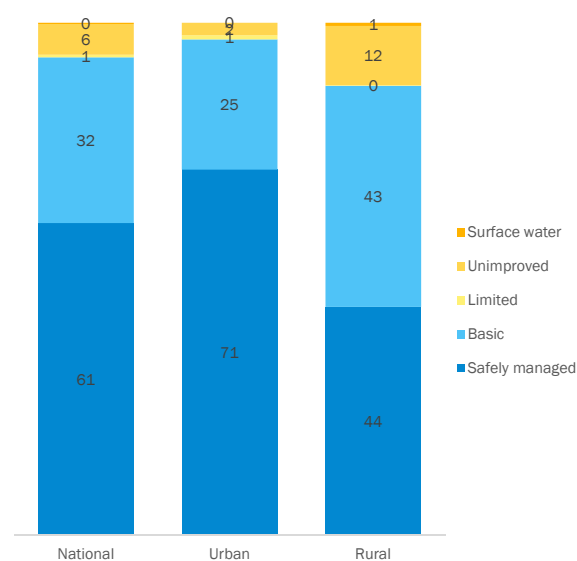
Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

Improved, Basic And Safely Managed Drinking Water



Proportion of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services
See Definitions below

National, Urban And Rural Drinking Water Coverage



Drinking water ladder, urban and rural
Note: calculation based on household members with information on water quality

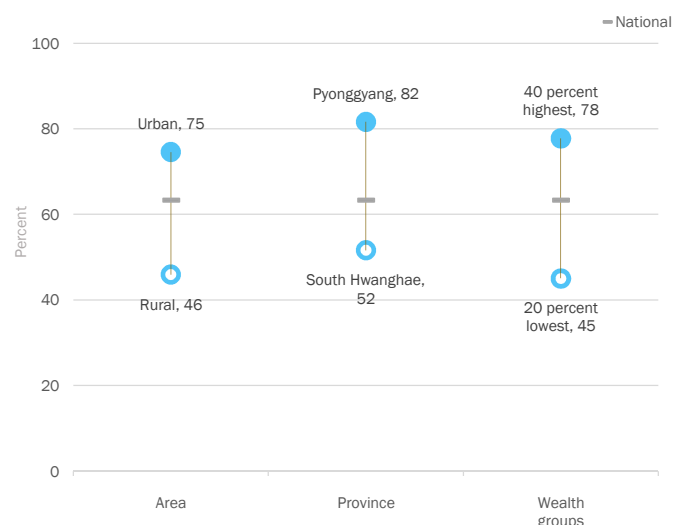
Safely managed represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.1. Safely managed drinking water services are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

Drinking Water Quality at Source



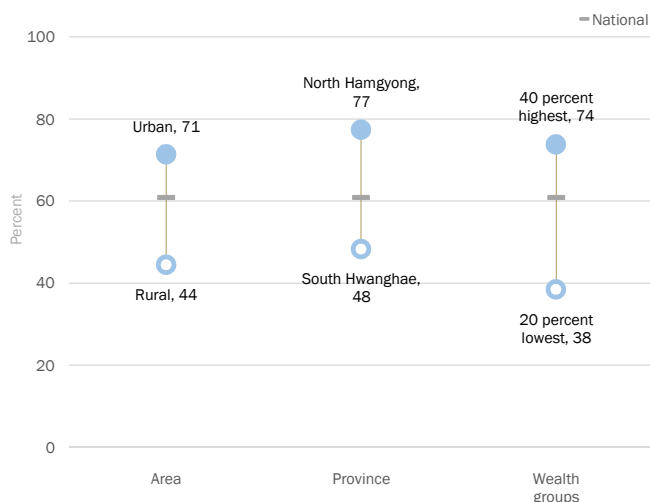
Proportion of population using drinking water sources free from Thermotolerant Coliform (TTC)

Drinking Water Quality at Home



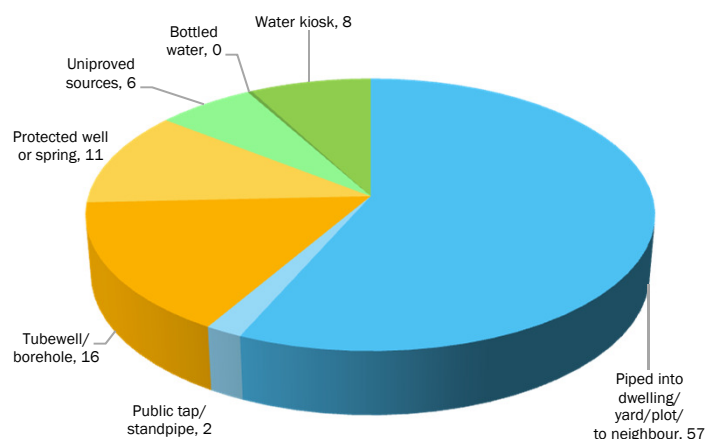
Proportion of population using drinking water in glass within the home free from Thermotolerant Coliform (TTC)

Safely Managed Drinking Water



Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of TTC and available when needed

Use of Improved and Unimproved Water Sources



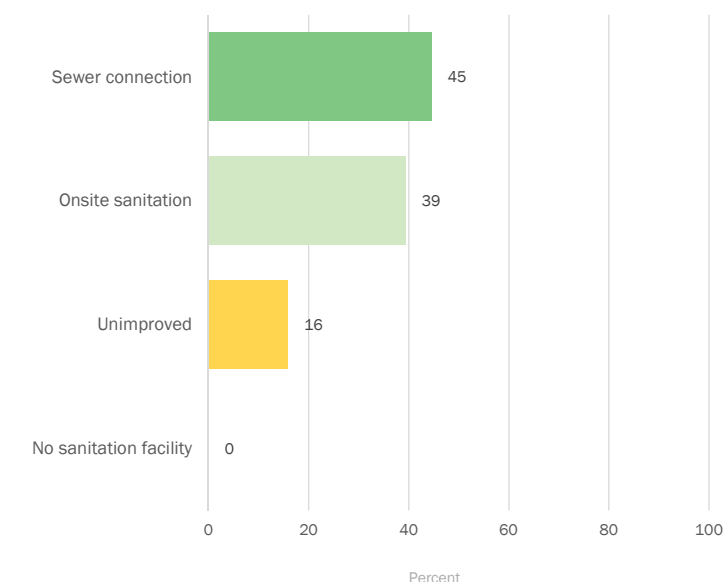
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water

Key Messages – Safely Managed Drinking Water

- In 2017, 61 percent of the population used safely managed drinking water services.
- In urban areas 71 per cent of the population have access to safely managed drinking water, and only 44 per cent rural areas.
- Disparities between provinces are also marked: almost four out of five people have access to safely managed drinking water in North Hamgyong. In South Hwanghae only half the population has access.
- The population in the highest wealth group has double the level of access to safely managed drinking water compared to the population in the lowest wealth group (74 percent and 38 percent respectively).
- In the lowest wealth group, 55 per cent of the household members have access to a water source free from Coliform, as compared to 90 percent in the highest wealth group.
- 90 percent of the population in urban areas have access to a water source free from Coliform, compared to 55 percent of the population living in rural areas.
- Irrespective of the source, water gets contaminated during handling and storage at the household level.

Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

Types of Sanitation Facility



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

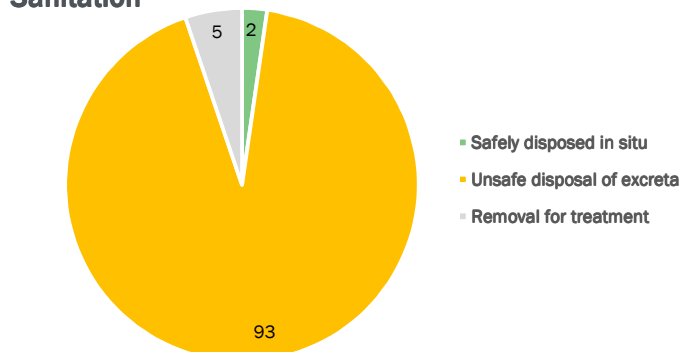
Types of Sanitation Facility by Province

Province	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
National	45	40
Ryganggang	24	61
North Hamgyong	45	43
South Hamgyong	36	49
Kangwon	34	49
Jagang	57	22
North Pyongan	46	34
South Pyongan	43	38
North Hwanghae	30	55
South Hwanghae	28	45
Pyongyang	83	16

Proportion of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by province

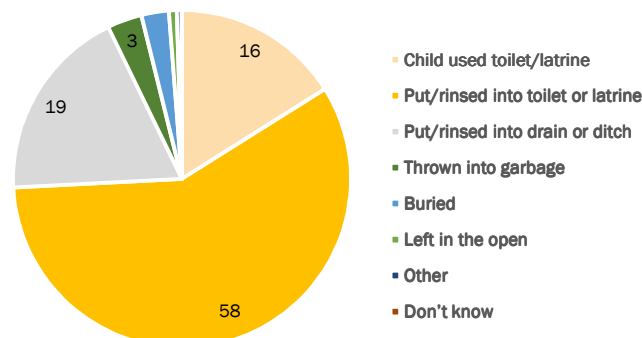
Management of Improved Onsite Sanitation Services and Disposal of Child's Faeces

Disposal of Excreta From Onsite Sanitation



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

Child Faeces Disposal



Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools

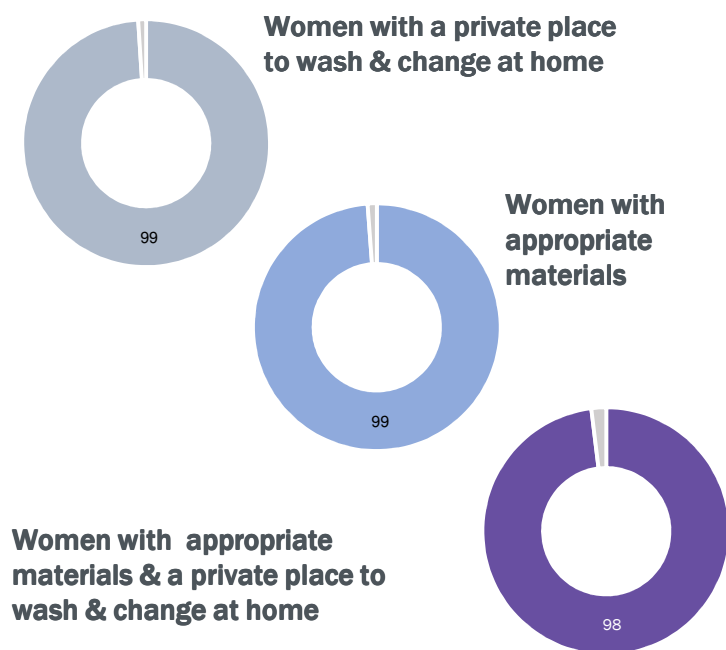
Key Messages – Sanitation

- Access to basic sanitation is a reality for eight out of ten people in DPRK. However, the disparity between urban and rural areas is 16 percentage points (72 percent in rural areas compared to 88 percent in urban areas).
- 97 percent of Pyongyang residents compared with 69 percent of residence in South Hwanghae use at least a basic sanitation service.
- 16 percent of people use unimproved sanitation facilities and there is a notable disparity between rural (28 percent) and urban areas (8 percent).
- 3 percent of people use a limited sanitation service, that is, improved facilities shared with other households.
- 45 percent have a sewer connection and 40

- percent of the population have access to improved on-site sanitation. Only 10 percent of the rural population has sewer connection compared to 67 percent of the urban population. Differences between provinces are also observed, with Pyongyang at 83 percent and Ryganggang at 24 percent.
- The excreta of 93 percent of people living in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities (improved pit latrines or septic tank) are partially treated/unsafely disposed of to agricultural field, uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere.
- Unsafe disposal from on-site sanitation services in rural areas is 97 percent and 85 percent in urban areas.
- In total, nine out of ten population in rural

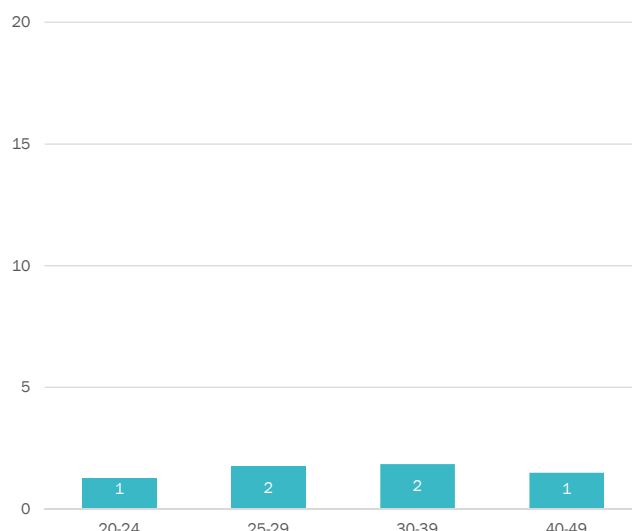
- areas and three out of ten in urban areas live in environments carrying potential health risks from unsafe disposal of human excreta and use of unimproved sanitation facilities.
- 9 percent of the population from the highest wealth group compared to 96 percent from the lowest wealth group use improved on-site sanitation facilities with unsafe disposal of excreta or use unimproved sanitation facilities (virtual open defecation environment).
- 74 percent of the population live in households where children's last stools were disposed of safely. The rate is lowest in South Hwanghae at 59 percent.

Menstrual Hygiene Management



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

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation



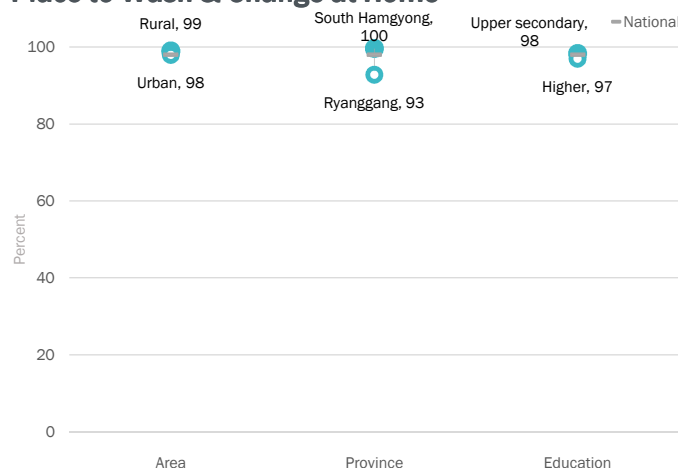
Percentage of ever married women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by age, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Disparities in Access to Reusable Materials



Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 using reusable hygiene materials, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months, by background characteristics

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



Percentage of ever married 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

Key Messages

- 43 percent of women in urban areas and 74 percent of women in rural areas used reusable materials for menstrual management during last menstruation,

which indicates a high disparity in the access to non-re-usable materials

- Less than one out of ten women in Pyongyang used reusable materials

compared to eight out of ten women in South Hamgyong and North Pyongan.

The **DPR Korea** Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2017 by the 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 DPR Korea MICS 2017 related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Data from this snapshot can be found in table WS.1.1 to WS.4.2.

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