

Percent of population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage

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

**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, protected dug wells, protected springs, 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; 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.

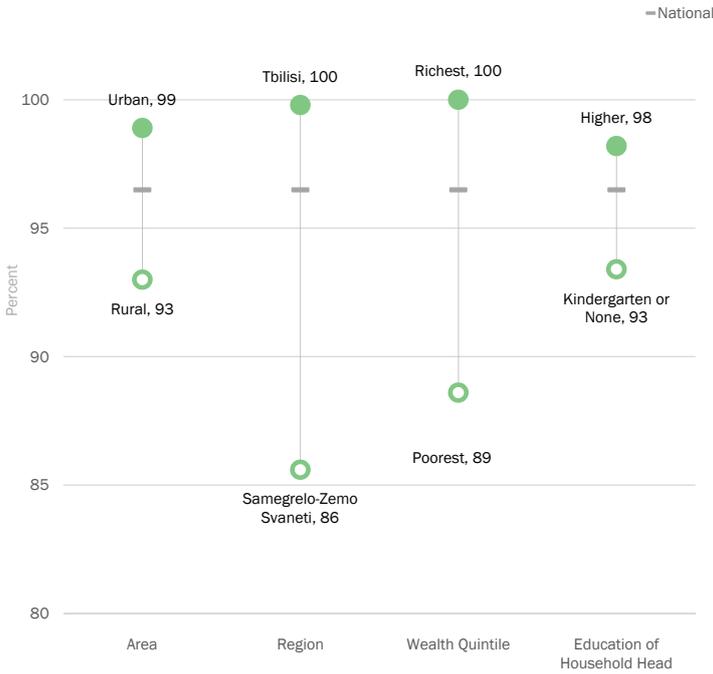
**Hygiene ladder:** A **basic** hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not 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

- 3% of household members lack improved drinking water services that is either inside their dwelling, yard or plot or within a 30-minute round trip to collect water.
- Share of household population with E. coli in source water is 25%, while share of household population with E. coli in glass of drinking water is 31%.
- The highest share of household population with E.coli in source water as well as in glass of drinking water has Guria region (69% and 77% respectively), while Tbilisi Region has the lowest shares (no contamination in source and 4% in glass).
- 6% of households do not have adequate means to wash their hands because of unavailability of water, soap or detergent.
- 92% of household population use improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

# 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>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>
Tbilisi	100	97	94
Adjara A.R	99	89	96
Guria	94	78	92
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	95	96	89
Kakheti	94	76	88
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	94	86	82
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	86	91	91
Samtskhe-Javakheti	96	81	90
Kvemo Kartli	97	97	93
Shida Kartli	96	87	88

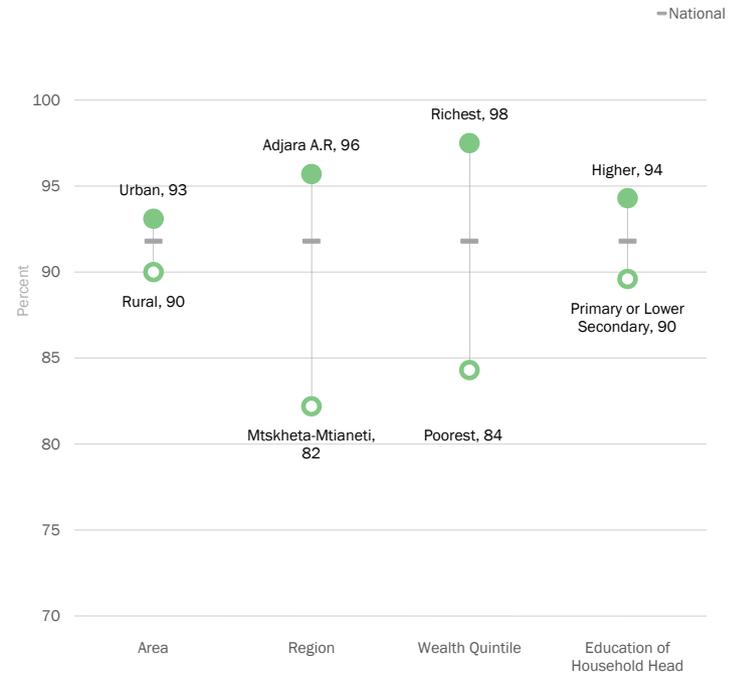
Percent of population using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services by region

## Basic Sanitation



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

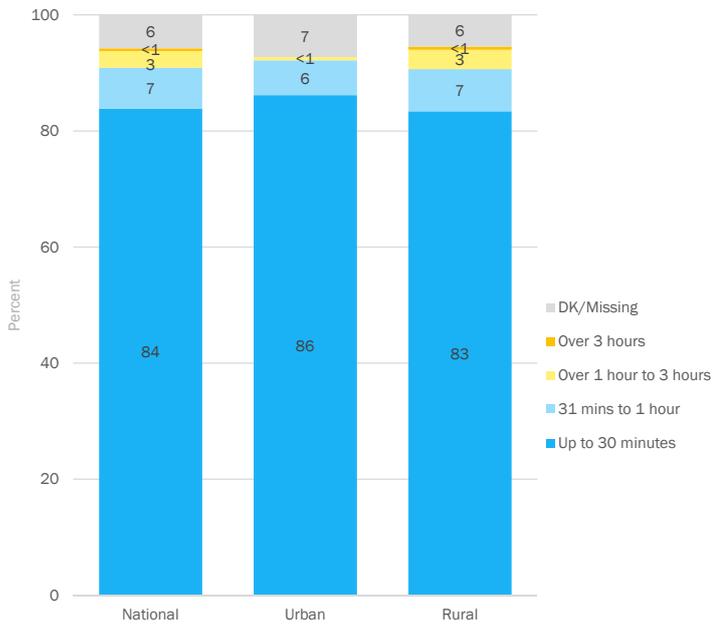
## Basic Hygiene



Percent of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics

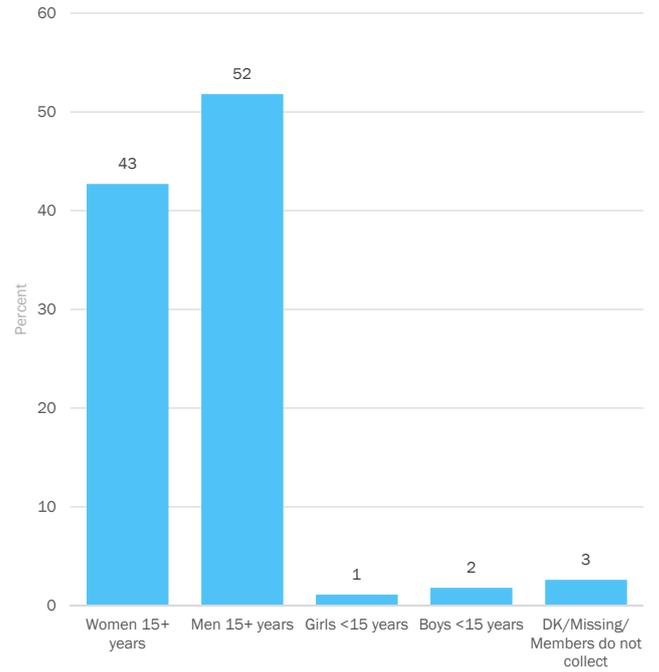
# Accessibility of Water & Sanitation Facilities

## Time Spent Each Day Collecting Water



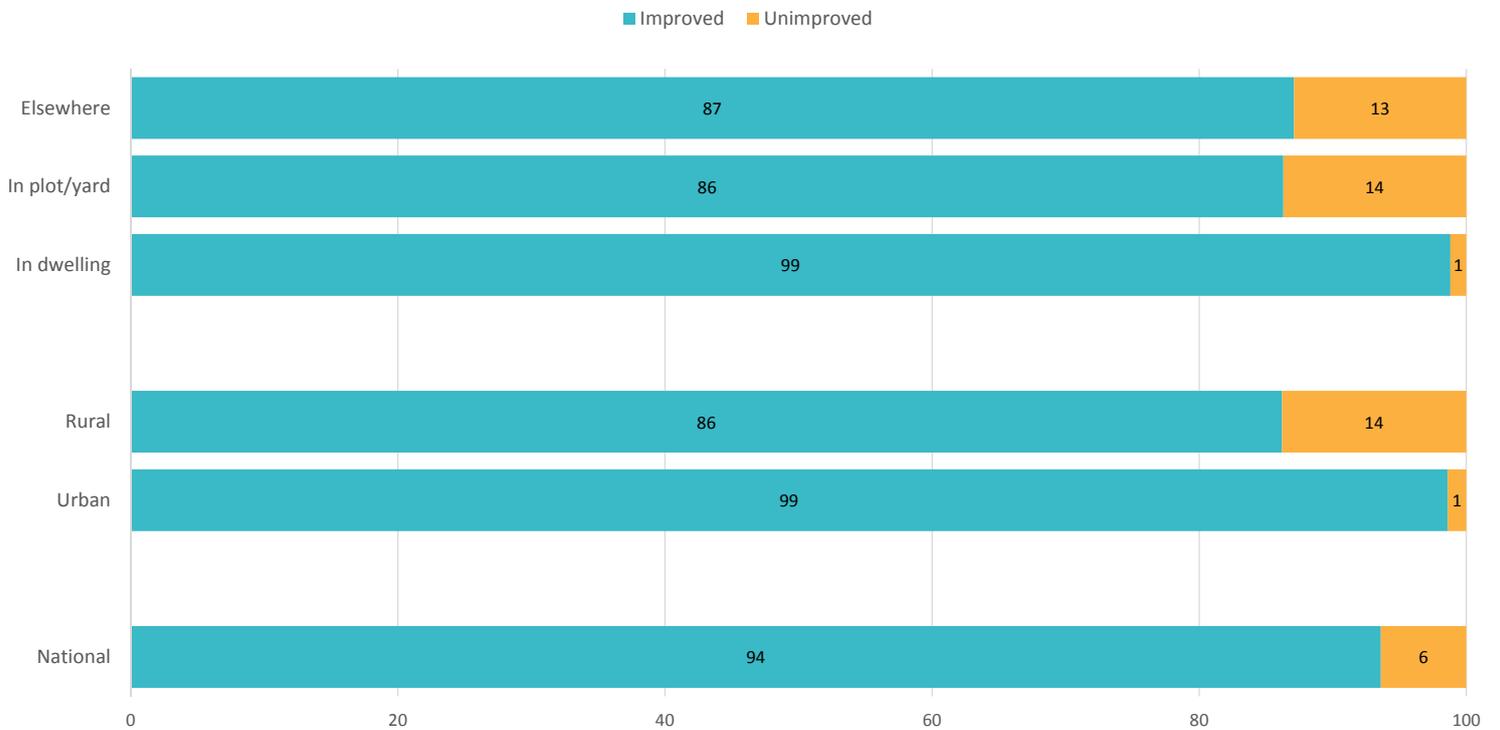
Percent of population by mean time person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water each day in households without water on premises

## 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

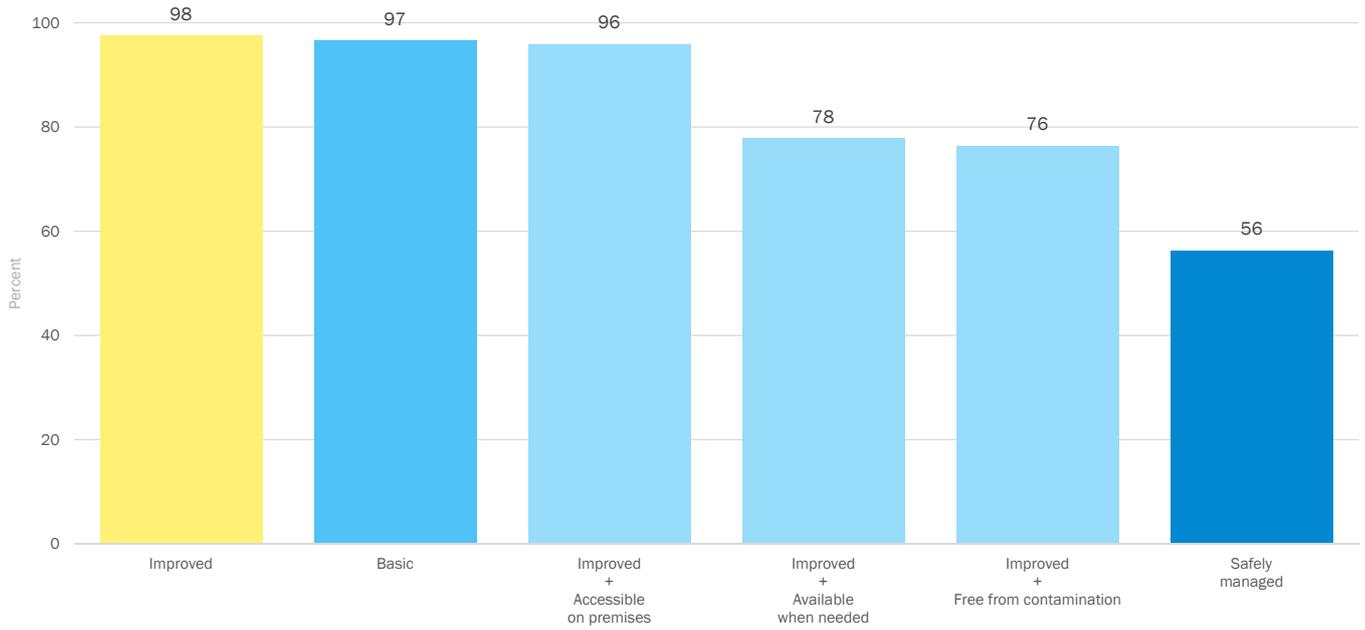
## Sanitation Accessibility



Percent of the population using improved or unimproved sanitation facilities, by location of sanitation facility and area.

# Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

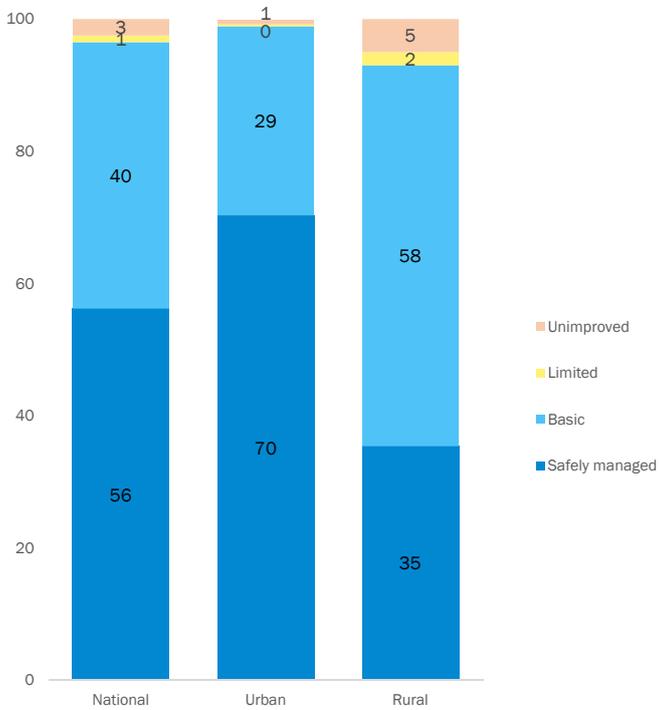
## Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water



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

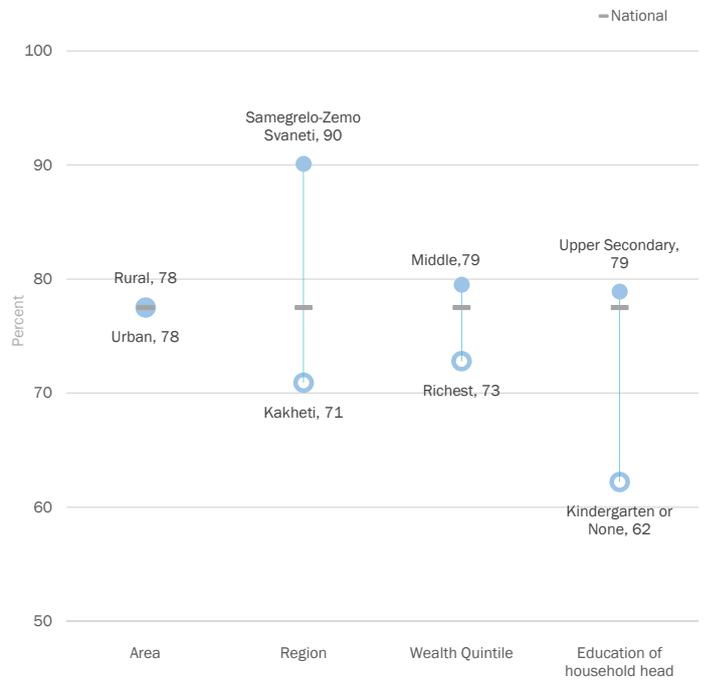
**Safely managed** (SDG 6.1) are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

## Drinking water coverage: National, urban & rural



Percent of population by drinking water coverage

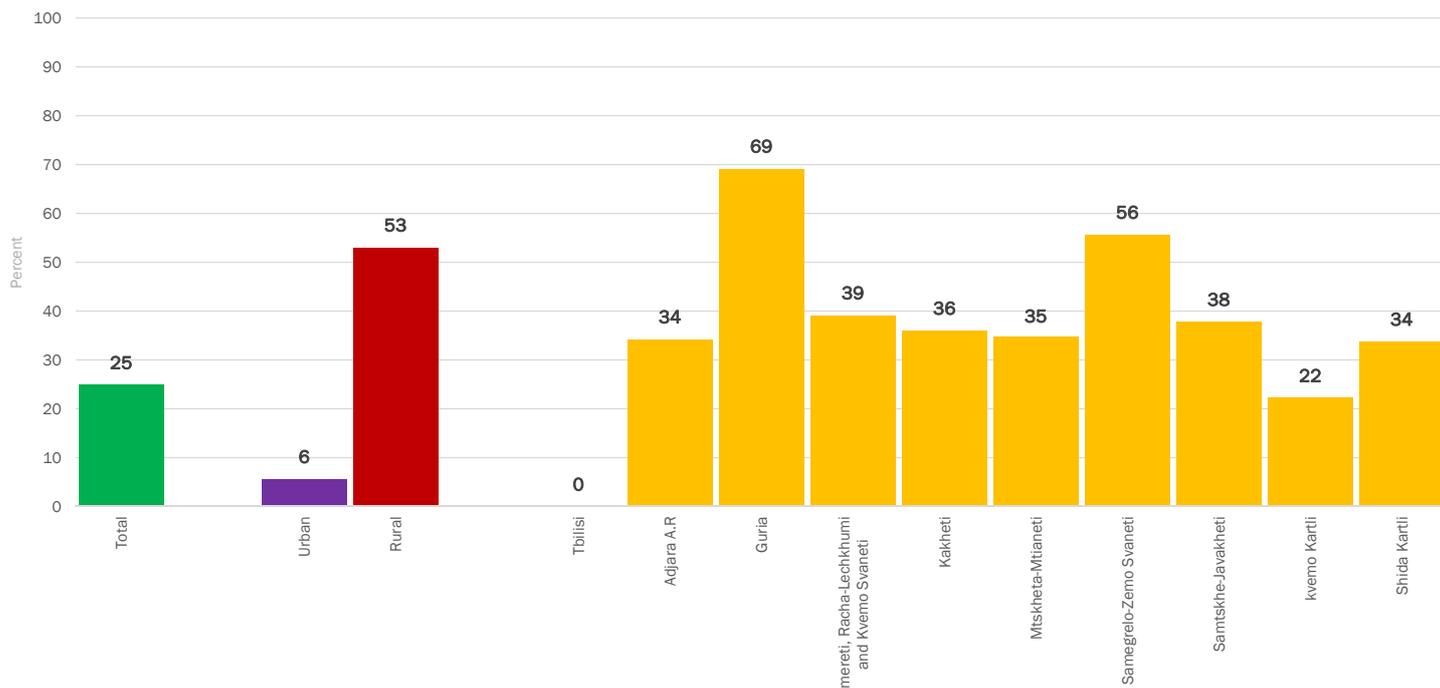
## Availability of Drinking Water



Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

## Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home

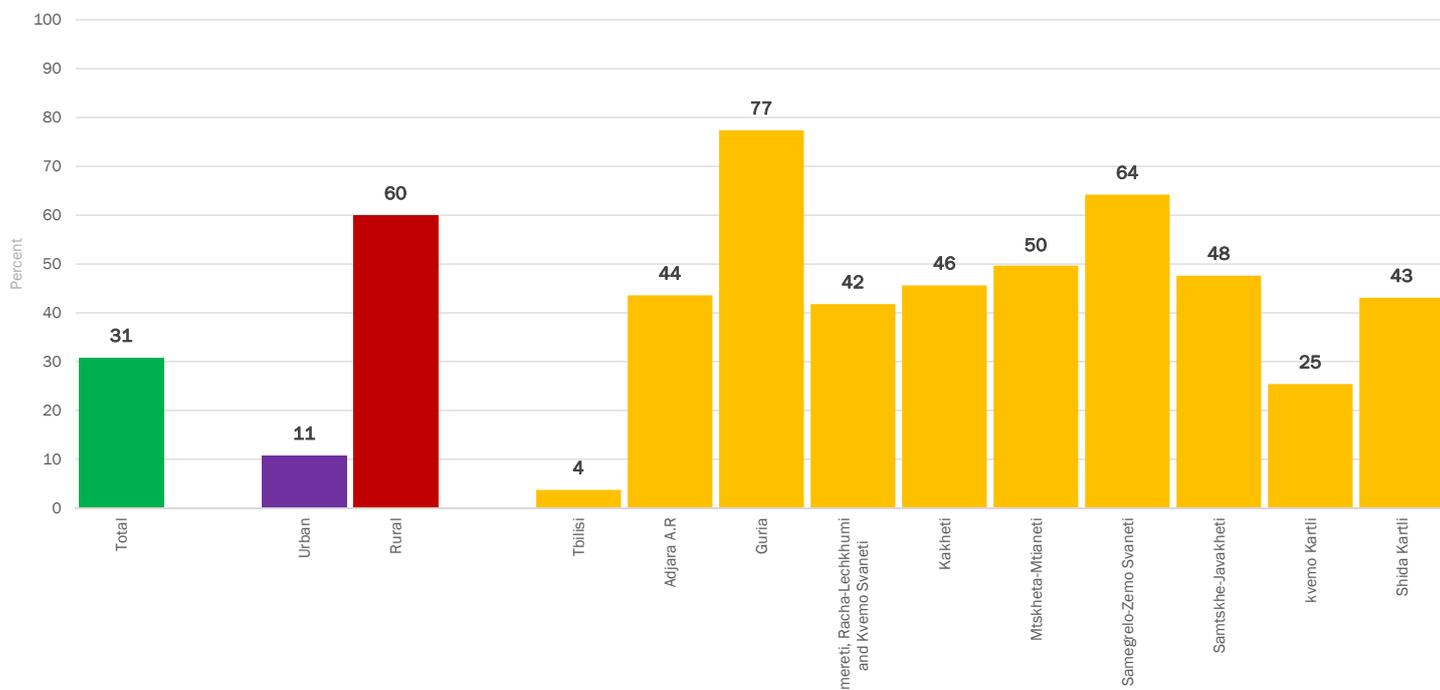
### Quality of source drinking water



Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water, by area and region.

**Water Sources:** Piped into dwelling, Piped to yard / plot, Piped to neighbour, Public tap/standpipe, Borehole, Protected well, Unprotected well, Protected spring, Unprotected spring, Tanker-truck, Cart with small tank, Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), Bottled water, Other.

### Quality of household drinking water

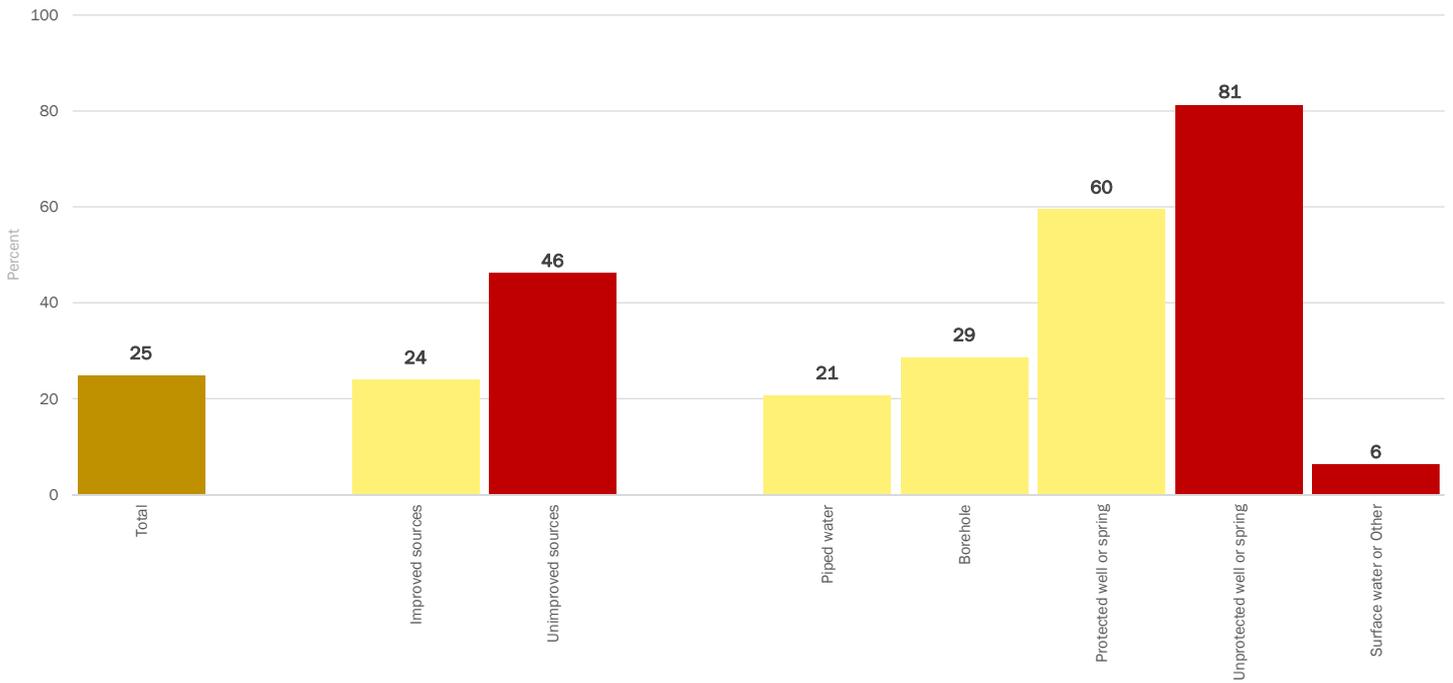


Percentage of household population with E. coli in glass of drinking water in household, by area and region.

**Water Sources:** Piped into dwelling, Piped to yard / plot, Piped to neighbour, Public tap/standpipe, Borehole, Protected well, Unprotected well, Protected spring, Unprotected spring, Tanker-truck, Cart with small tank, Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), Bottled water, Other.

## Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home by Main Source of Drinking Water

### Quality of source drinking water



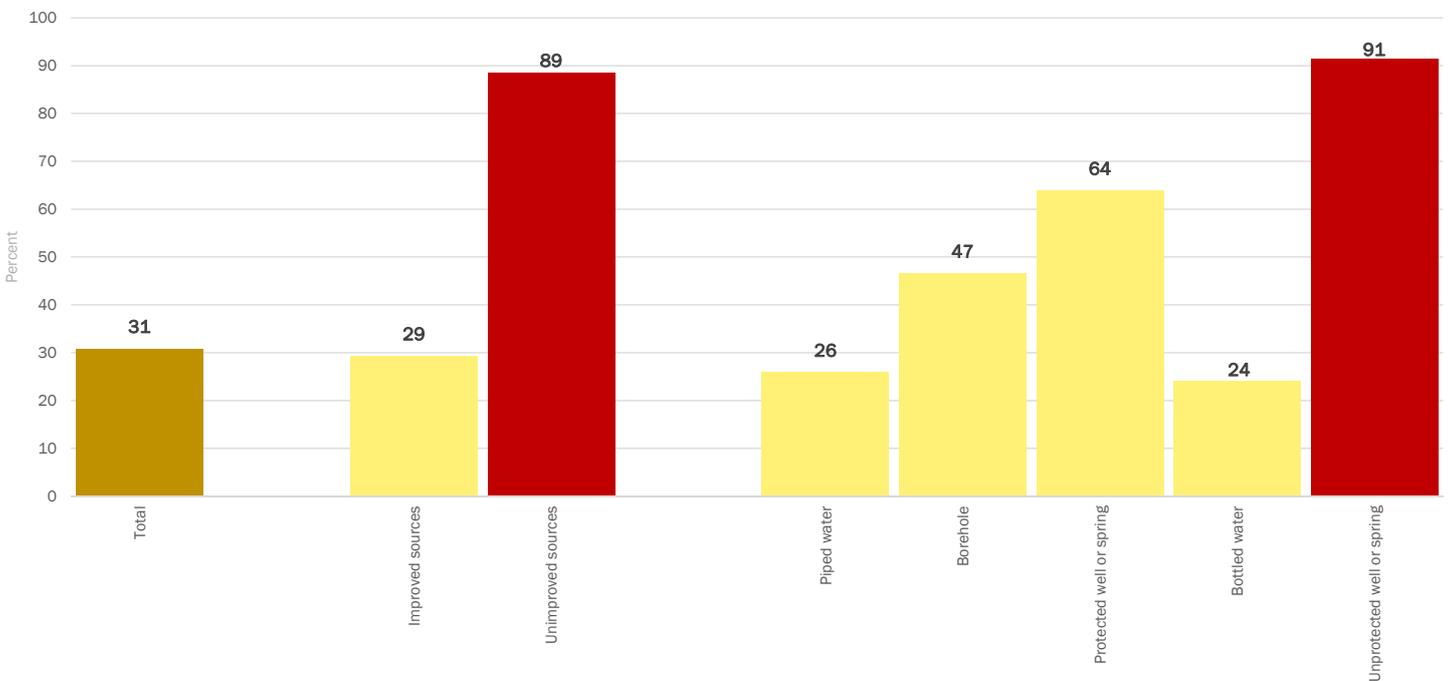
Improved sources: piped water (piped into dwelling, piped to yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), borehole, protected well or spring.

Unimproved sources: unimproved well or spring, surface water or other.

“Borehole” and “Surface water or Other” figures are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Percentage of household population with E. coli in source water, by main source of drinking water.

### Quality of household drinking water



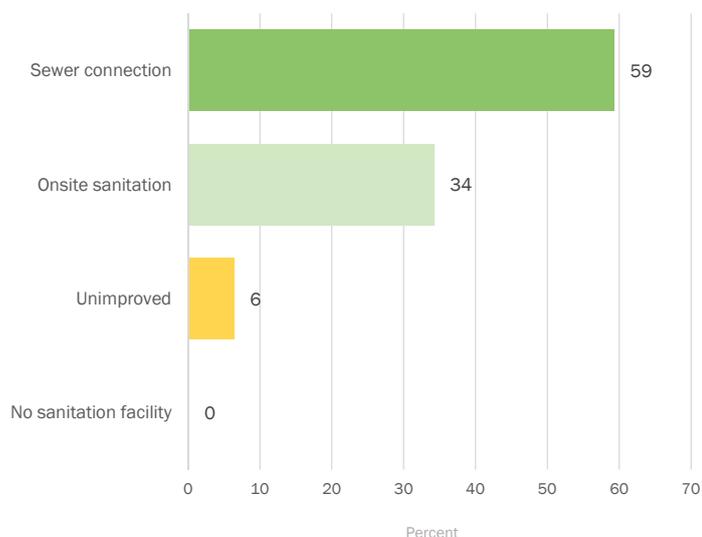
Improved sources: piped water (piped into dwelling, piped to yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), borehole, protected well or spring, bottled water.

Unimproved sources: unimproved well or spring.

Percentage of household population with E. coli in glass of drinking water in household, by main source of drinking water.

## 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

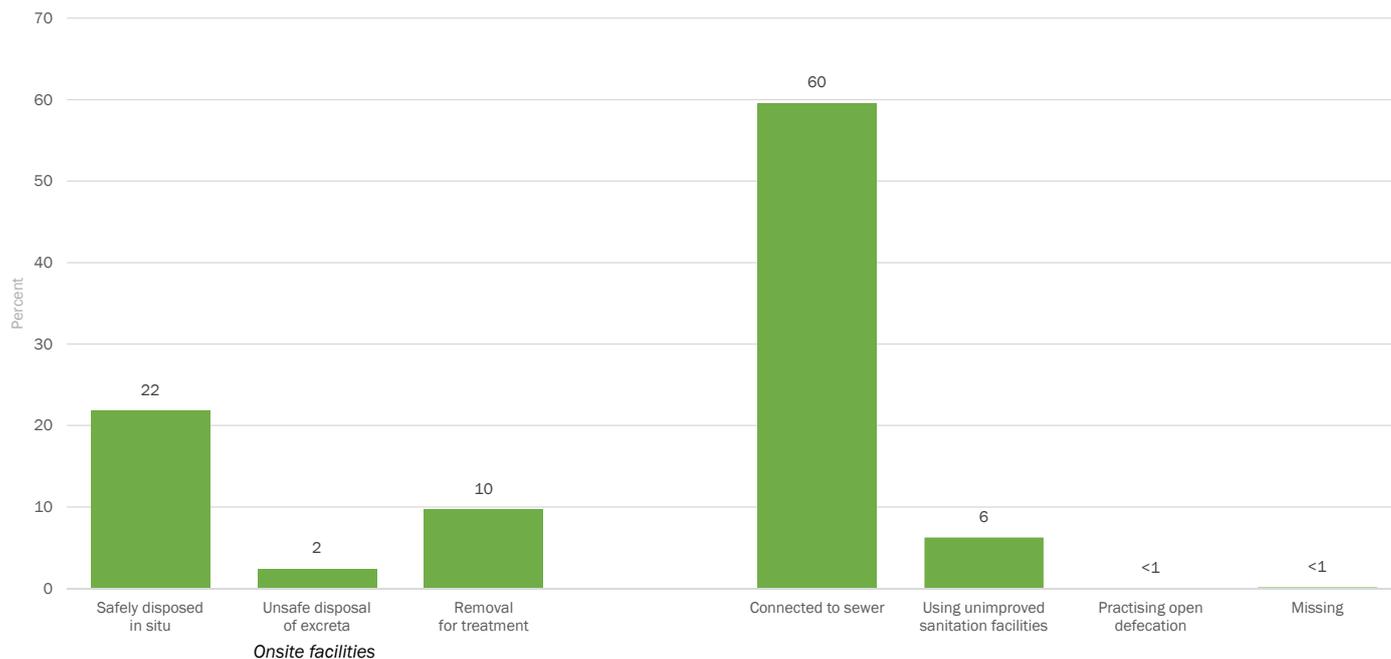
### Types of Sanitation Facility by Region

Region	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
<b>National</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>34</b>
Tbilisi	97	2
Adjara A.R	55	36
Guria	11	68
Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	49	47
Kakheti	15	61
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	47	40
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	26	65
Samtskhe-Javakheti	39	43
Kvemo Kartli	45	53
Shida Kartli	42	50

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.

The Georgia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by the National Statistics Office of Georgia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, NCDC, USAID, WB, UNFPA, SIDA, AFD, SCD, ISS, UNDP and WHO provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Georgia MICS 2018 related to Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene - WASH. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS1.1, WS1.2, WS1.3, WS1.4, WS1.5, WS1.6, WS1.7, WS1.8, WS2.1, WS3.1, WS3.2, WS3.4, WS3.6.

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).