

Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021

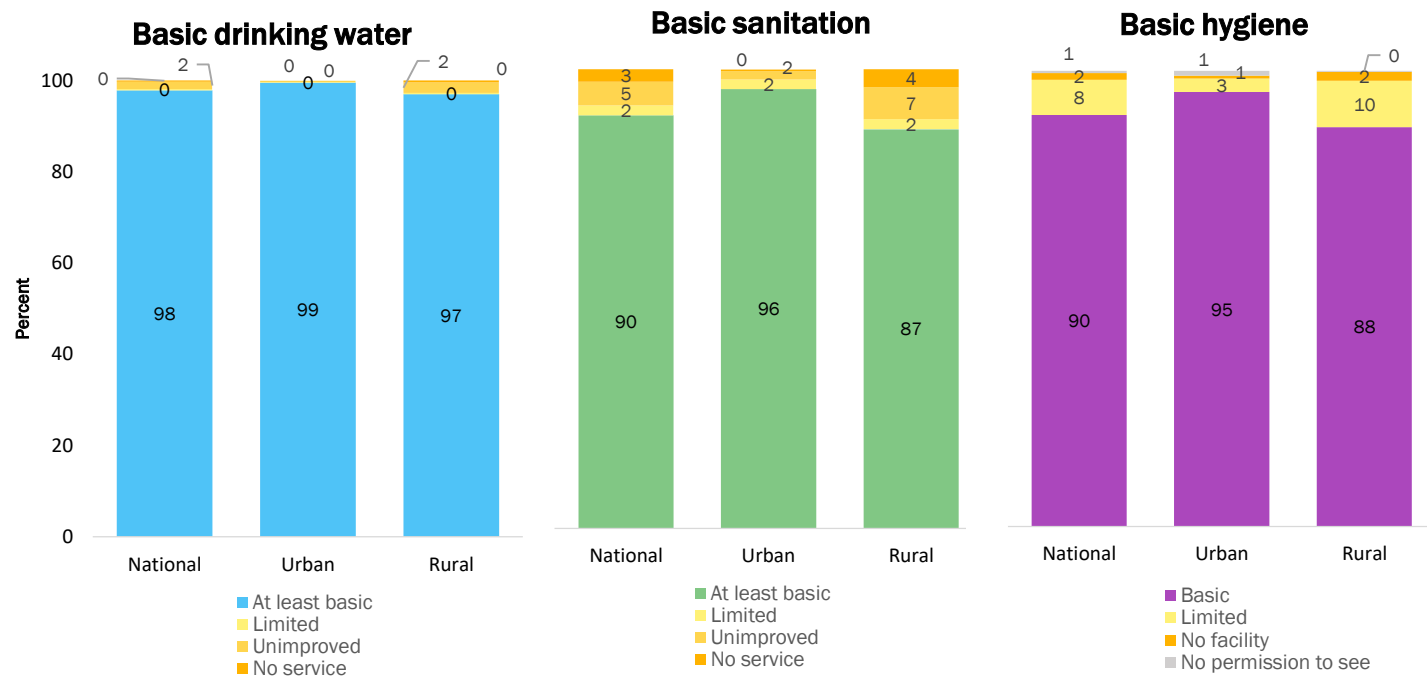


Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Basic WASH Services

Percent of population by basic drinking water, basic sanitation and basic hygiene coverage



Drinking water ladder: **At least basic** drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refers 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 of 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 water such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

Sanitation ladder: **At least basic** sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refers 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 with soap and water at home. 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.

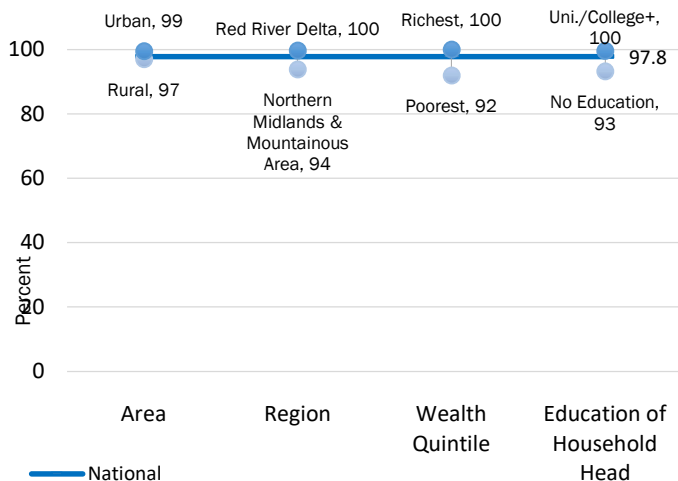
Key Messages

- Viet Nam has quite a high proportion of household population using a basic drinking water service (97.8 percent), basic sanitation service (89.9 percent) or basic handwashing facility (90.3 percent). Combining these three indicators, 82.1 percent of household population use all three basic services.
- For SDG 6.1.1 on safely managed drinking water services, 54.0 percent of household population use improved water sources accessible on premises with enough water available when needed and free from *E.coli*. This indicator varies widely by region, urban-rural area, ethnicity, education level of household head and household's wealth quintile. Among improved water sources, piped water and bottled/sachet water are most likely to be safely managed.
- In Viet Nam, 77.4 percent of household population safely dispose of excreta in situ; 8.0 percent report removing excreta for treatment off-site but additional information is needed to determine whether this is safe.
- There are still 2.7 percent of the population practicing open defecation.

WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

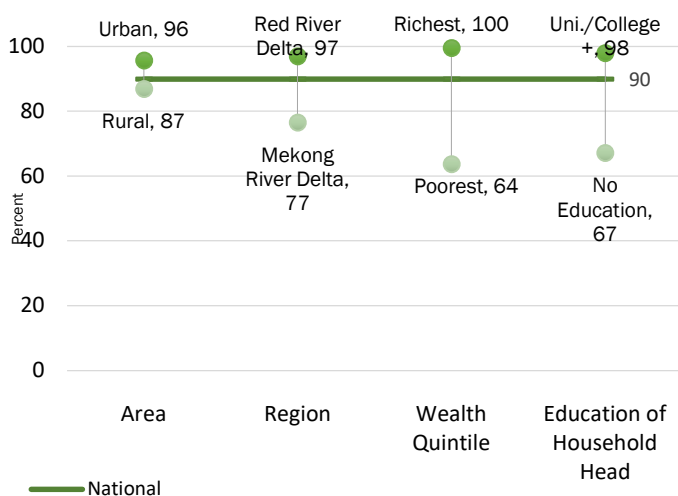
Basic Drinking Water

Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics



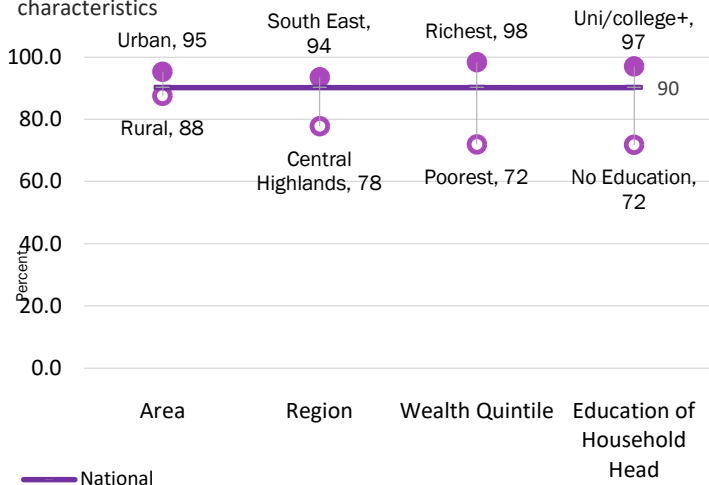
Basic Sanitation

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

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

Region	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
National	97.8	89.9	90.3
Red River Delta	99.6	97.0	91.6
Northern Midlands & Mountainous Area	93.8	85.0	84.9
Northern Central and Central Coastal Area	97.3	93.3	92.0
Central Highlands	94.2	79.4	77.8
South East	99.3	96.3	93.5
Mekong River Delta	98.5	76.6	91.2

Data on Basic Services by Ethnicity

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

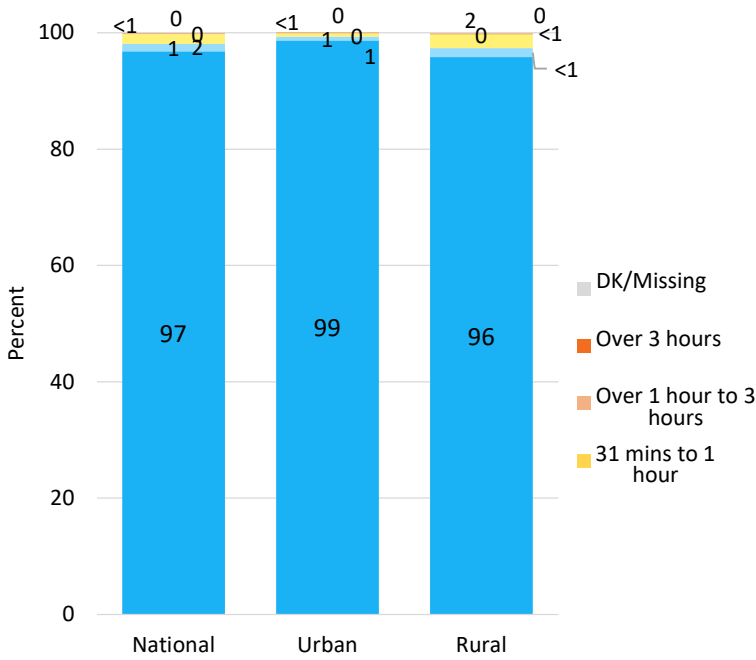
Ethnicity	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygiene
National	97.8	89.9	90.3
Kinh/Hoa	99.0	92.8	92.9
Tay, Thai, Muong Nung	90.7	86.2	81.9
Khmer	99.9	69.7	85.1
Mong	82.8	39.5	49.8
Other	90.3	63.9	67.3

- There are significant differences across regions, ethnic groups and urban-rural areas for the use of all three basic services. Urban areas (91.3 percent) outscore rural areas (77.3 percent), as does the Kinh/Hoa group (86.3 percent) over other ethnic minority groups, especially the Mong ethnic group (22.7 percent).
- The percentage of household members using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services increases with the level of education of the household head. A similar trend is observed in households in the richest quintile (97.8 percent), with almost universal use of basic services compared to less than a half of the population in the poorest quintile (46.6 percent).

Accessibility of Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

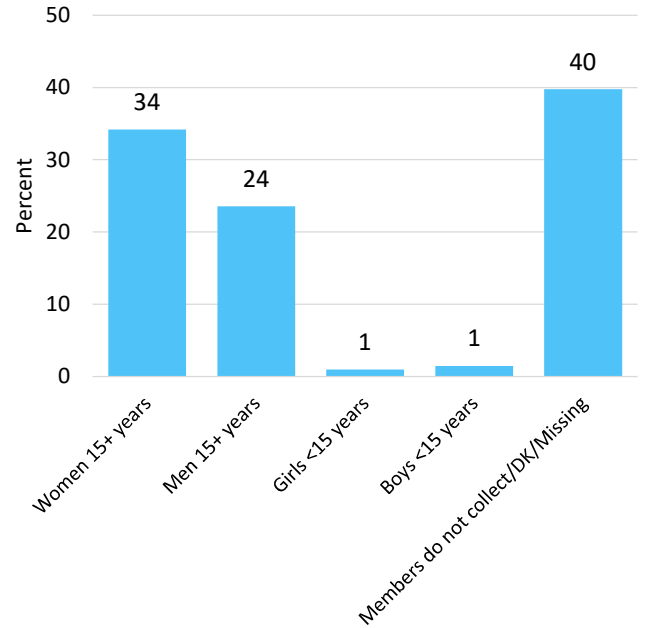
Accessibility of drinking water

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

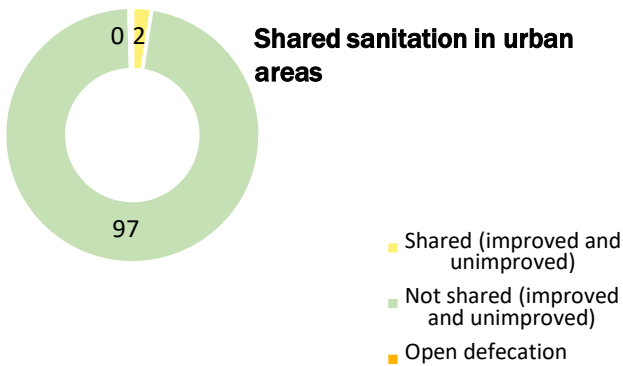


Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household

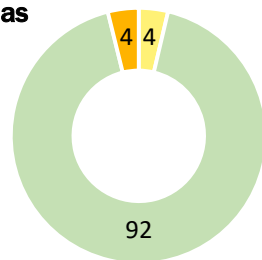
Percent of population in households without drinking water on premises, by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water



Shared sanitation

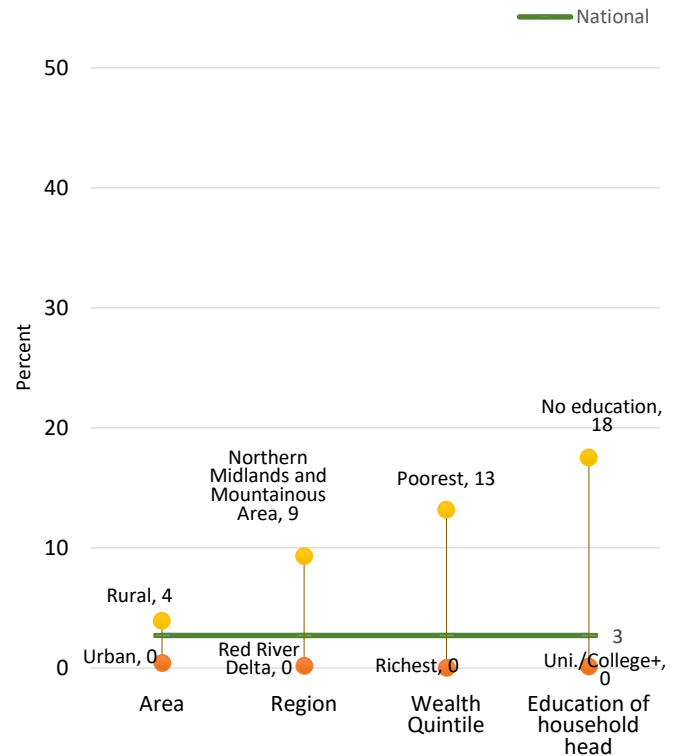


Shared sanitation in rural areas



Percent of the population sharing sanitation facilities, by residence

Open Defecation

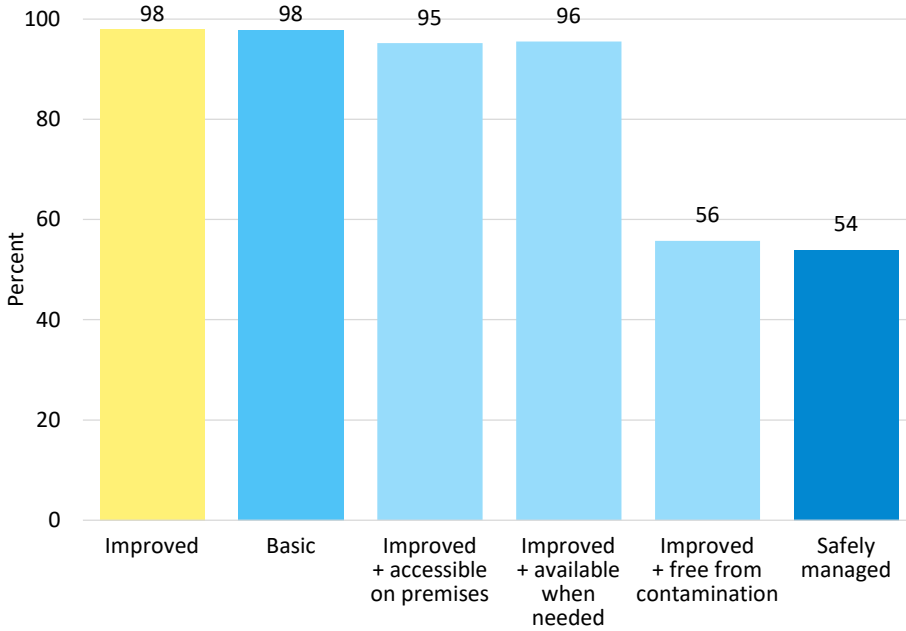


Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

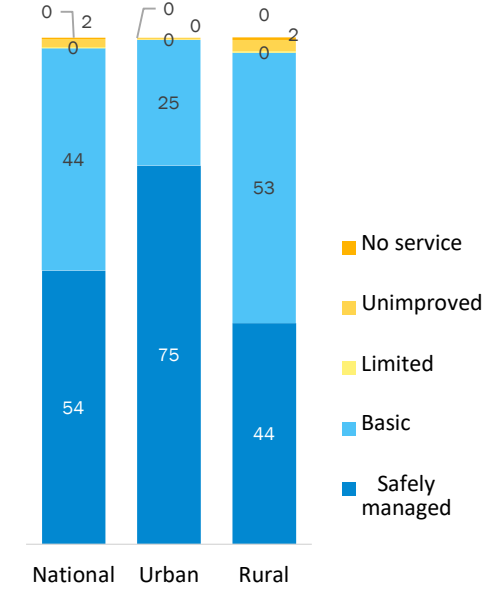
Improved, basic and safely managed drinking water

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



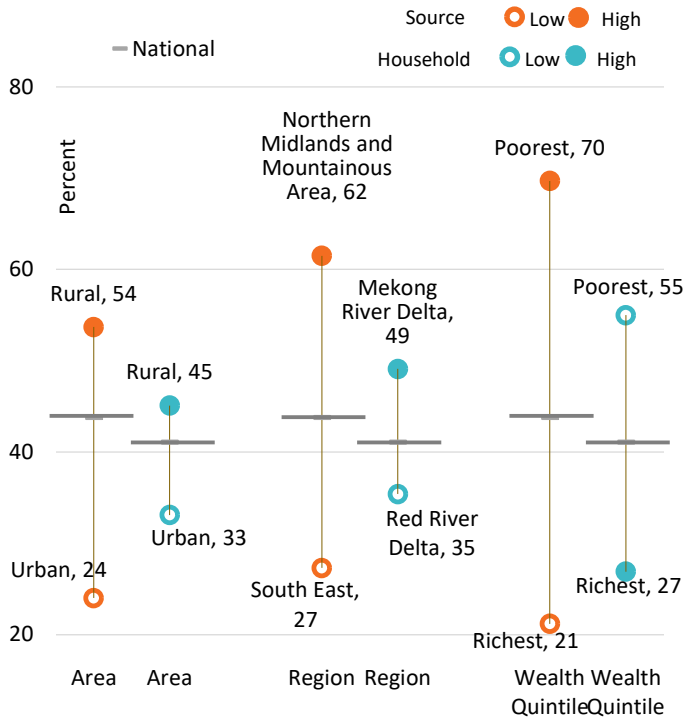
Drinking water coverage: National, urban and rural

Percent of population by drinking water coverage



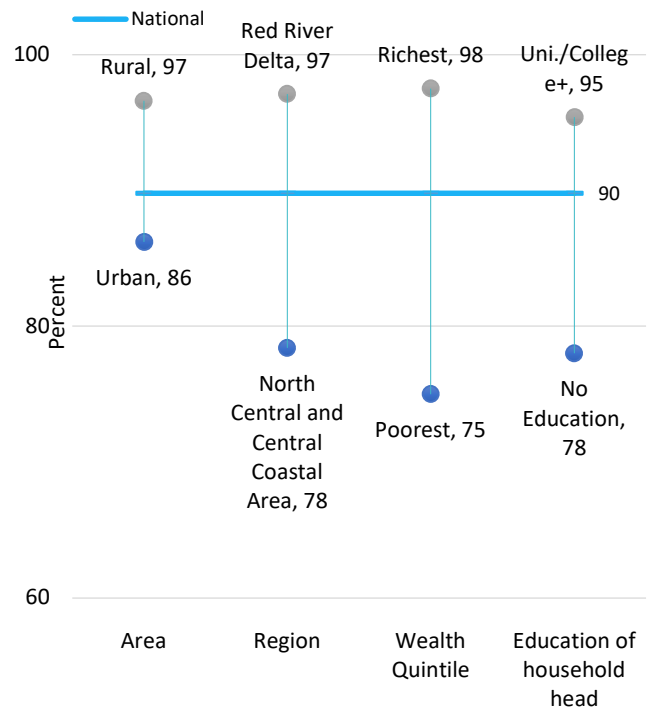
Safely managed drinking water (SDG 6.1) sources are improved sources which are accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination

Drinking Water Quality at Source and 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 98.2 percent and 98.1 percent, respectively

Availability of Drinking Water



Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last 12 months

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

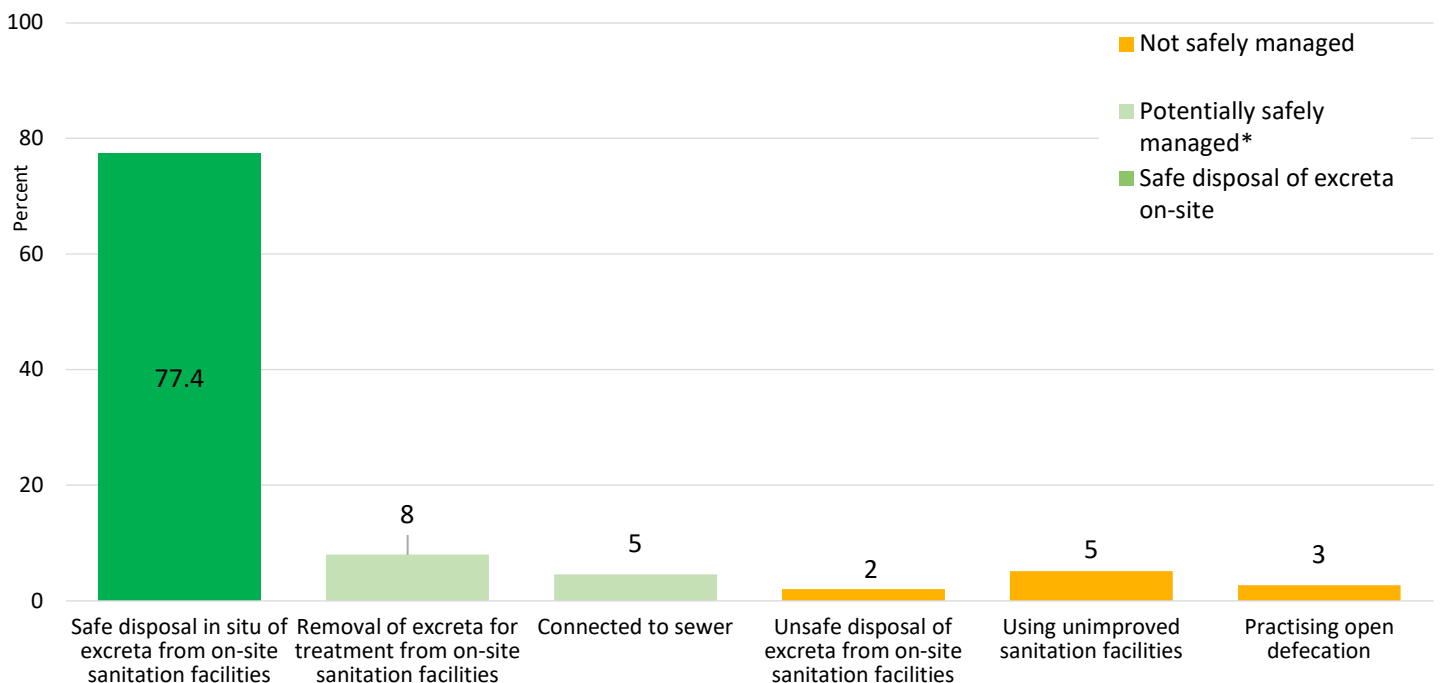
Percent of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by region

Region	Sewer connection (%)	Onsite sanitation (%)
National	5	87
Red River Delta	5	94
Ha Noi	9	90
Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas	0	87
North Central and Central Coastal Area	12	83
Central Highlands	0	83
South East	3	95
Ho Chi Minh City	5	94
Mekong River Delta	1	77

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”

Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

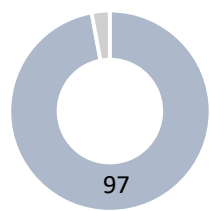


Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

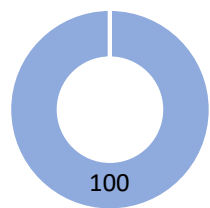
*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

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 is safely managed.

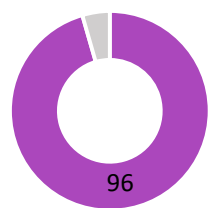
Menstrual Hygiene Management



Women with a private place to wash and change at home



Women with appropriate materials



Women with appropriate materials and a private place to wash and change at home

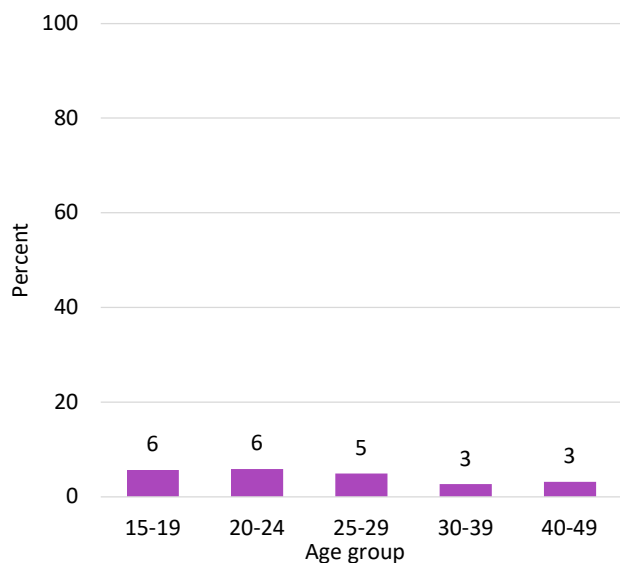
Denominator for all three indicators: women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

Inequities in Access to Appropriate Materials and Private Place to Wash and Change at Home



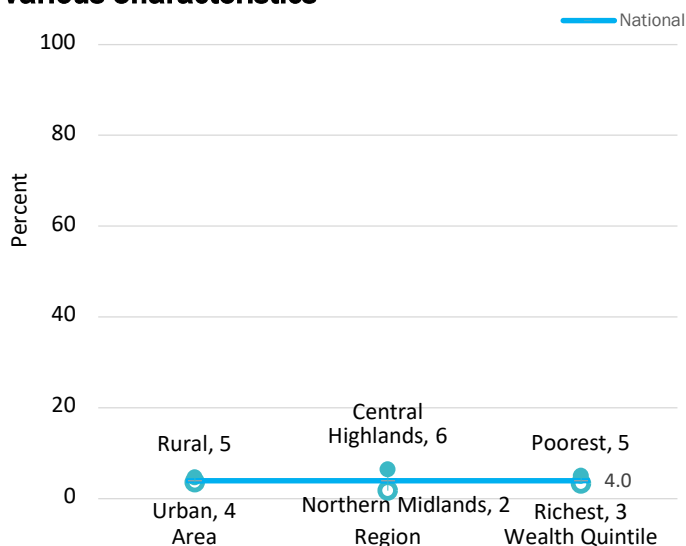
Percent of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

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 Survey measuring Sustainable Development Goal Indicators on Children and Women (SDGCW) Viet Nam was carried out in 2020-2021 by the General Statistics Office as part of the global MICS programme of UNICEF. Technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF and UNFPA.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Viet Nam SDGCW Survey 2020-2021 related to Drinking Water, Sanitation and 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 at 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.