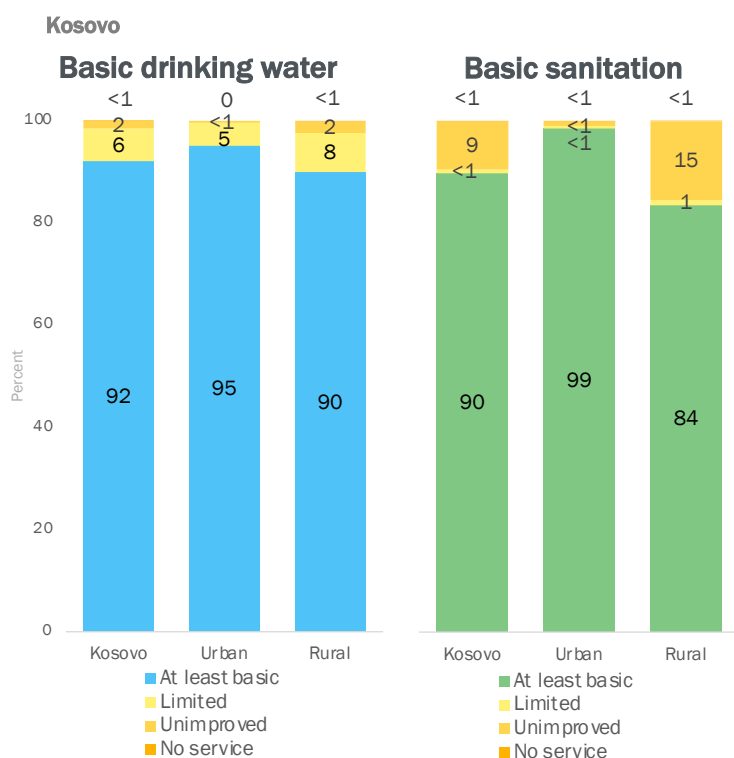
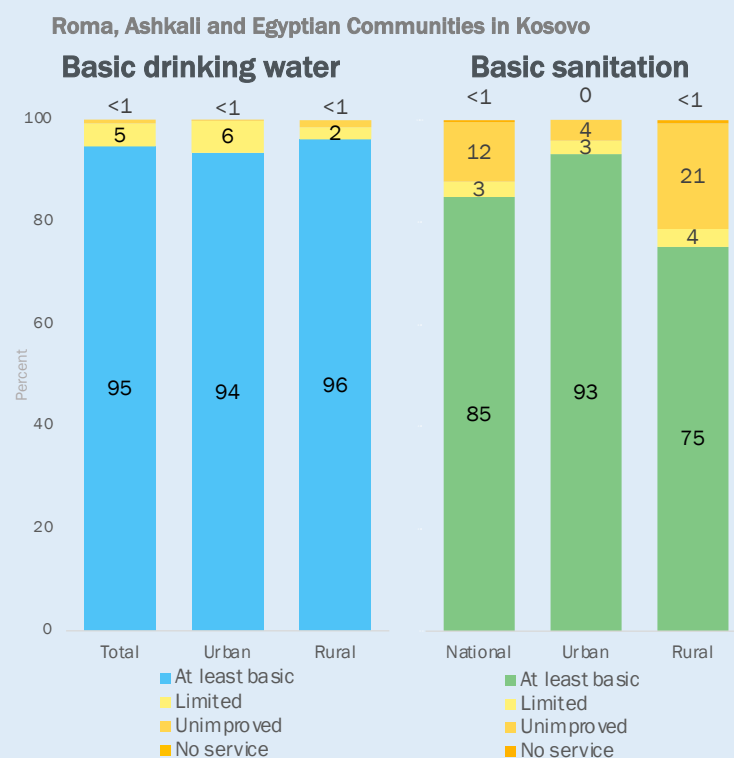


### Basic Drinking Water & Sanitation Services



Percent of population by drinking water and sanitation coverage  
There were no cases of household members having no basic drinking water services in urban areas  
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent due to rounding



Percent of population by drinking water and sanitation coverage  
There were no cases of household members having no basic drinking water services and no basic sanitation services  
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent due to 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 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.

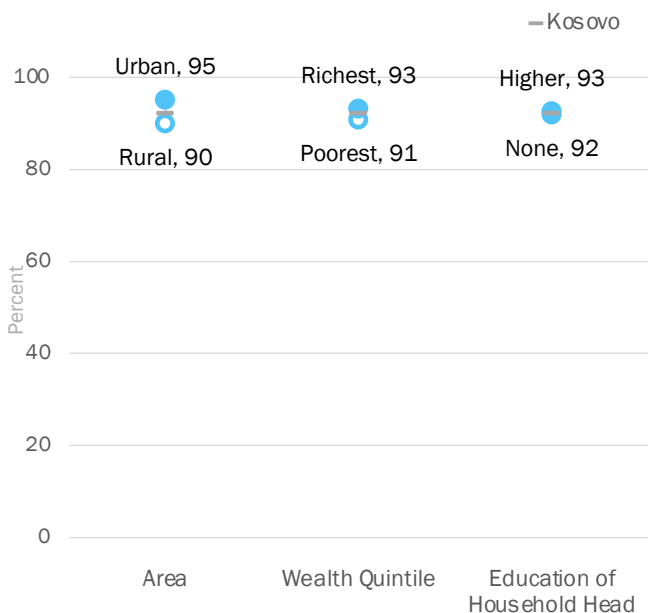
**Sanitation ladder:** **At least basic** sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer 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.

### Key Messages

- The majority of the household population in Kosovo has basic drinking water services and basic sanitation services (92 percent and 90 percent, respectively).
- Whereas 92 percent of the household population in Kosovo has access to basic drinking water, slightly more than half (55 percent) are using safely managed drinking water sources – improved sources that are accessible on premises, available when needed and are free from contamination. The proportions are similar for the population living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (95 percent and 49 percent, respectively), while the differences, in both survey populations, are more pronounced in urban areas.
- While 9 percent of the household population in Kosovo has unimproved sanitation services – predominantly those living in rural areas (15 percent) – the proportion is higher (21 percent) among the household population living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in rural areas.
- E. coli* contamination in drinking water is more common among the population living in rural areas and poorest households in Kosovo, both at the source and in the household.
- 4 percent of the population in households without water on premises spend 31 minutes to 1 hour collecting water each day in Kosovo. In three-quarters of cases, the household member primarily responsible for collecting drinking water is a man age 15 years or more for households both in the general population and in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- The population living in poorer households in the general population and in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is more likely to have been without sufficient drinking water in the month before the survey.
- While 87 percent of the household population in Kosovo has **potentially safely managed sanitation services** (sewer connection, removal for treatment), only 3 percent has **safely managed sanitation services** (improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite).
- Among women age 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months preceding the surveys, 1 in 10 women in the general population and 2 in 10 women living in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months.

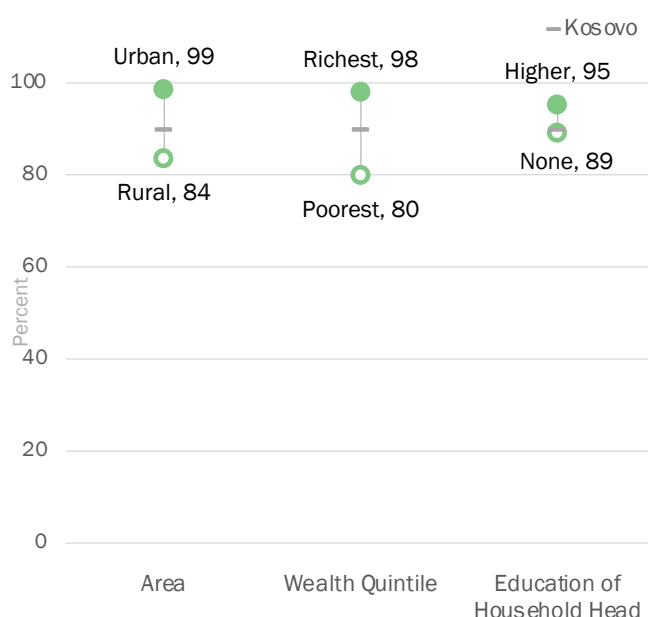
## WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

### Basic Drinking Water



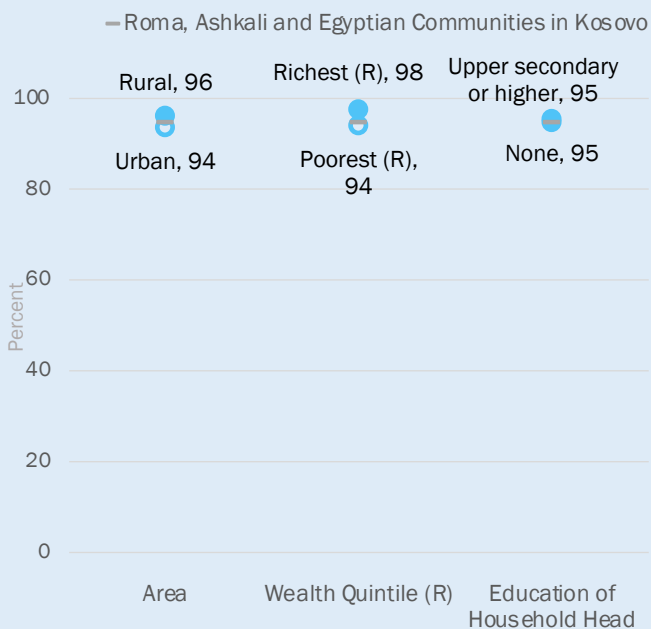
Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

### Basic Sanitation



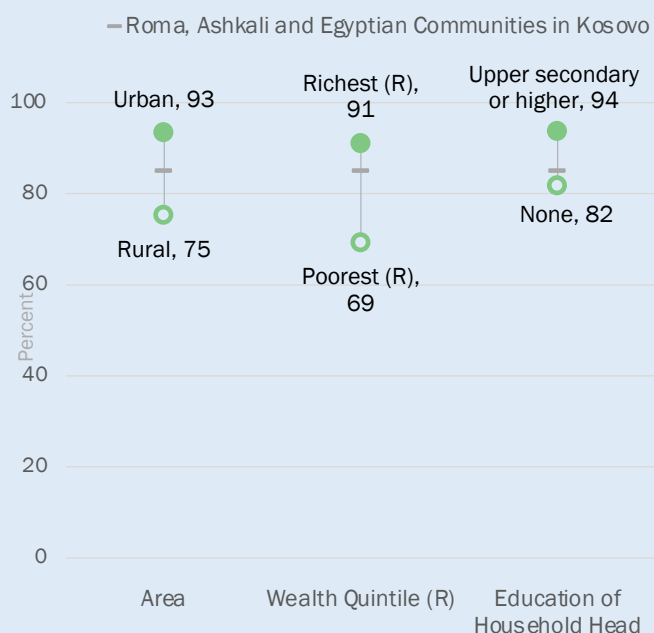
Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

### Basic Drinking Water



Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

### Basic Sanitation

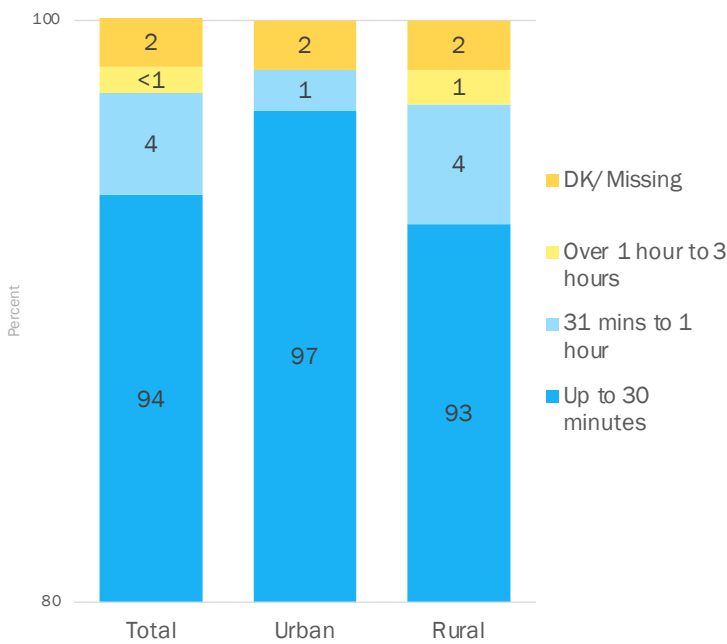


Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the sample for the Kosovo MICS and the sample for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics for each respective sample. The wealth scores calculated are therefore applicable for only the particular dataset they are based on and differ for the two surveys. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are indicated with an '(R)' in the charts.

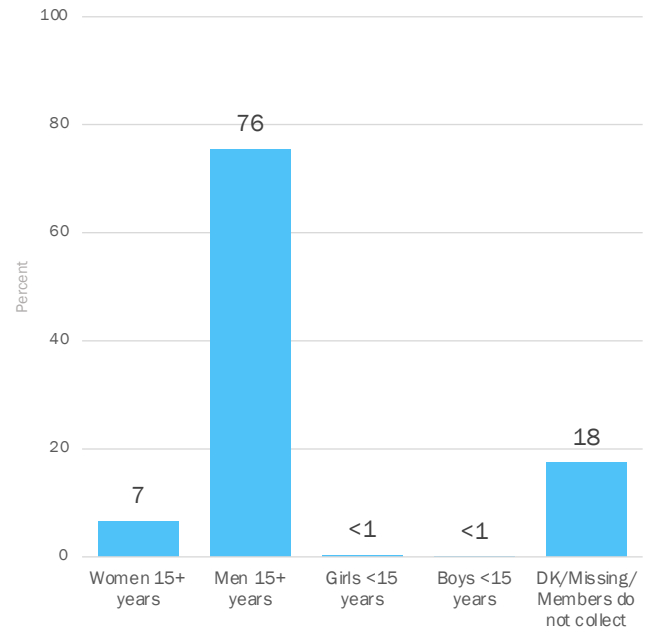
## Accessibility of Drinking Water

### Time Spent Each Day Collecting Drinking Water Kosovo



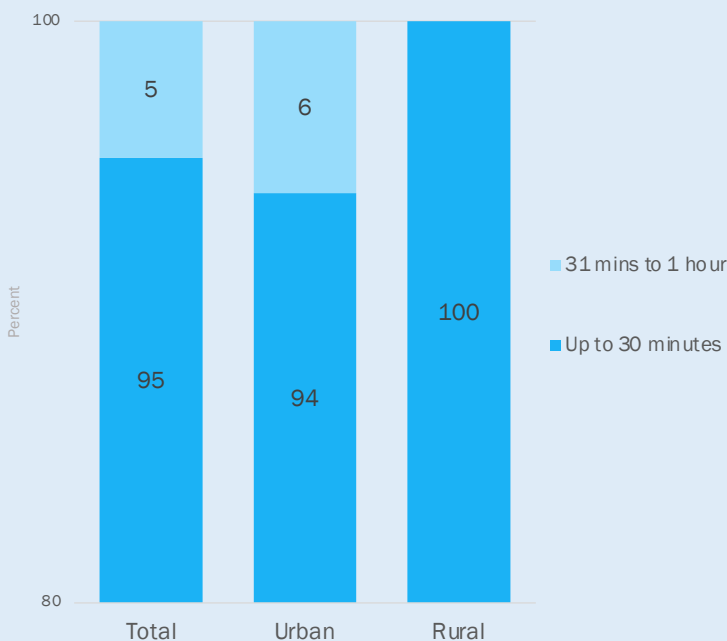
Percent of population by average time the person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water per day in households without water on premises  
There were no cases of household members spending over 3 hours each day collecting drinking water

### Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household Kosovo



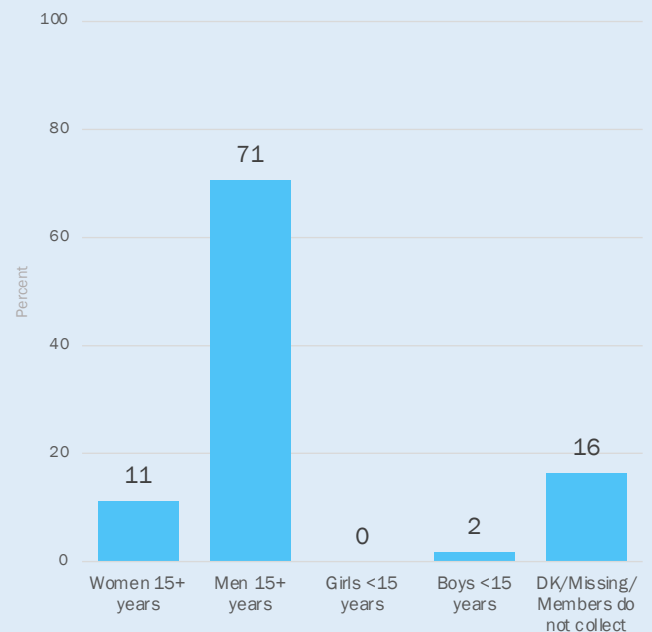
Percent of population by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water in households without water on premises

### Time Spent Each Day Collecting Drinking Water Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent of population by average time the person primarily responsible for water collection spends collecting water per day in households without water on premises  
There were no cases of household members spending over 1 hour to 3 hours and over 3 hours each day collecting drinking water

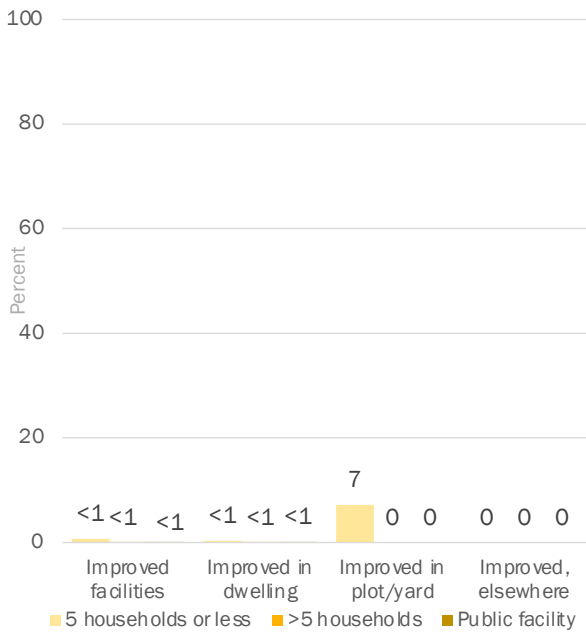
### Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent of population by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water in households without water on premises  
The figures do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding

## Accessibility of Sanitation Facilities

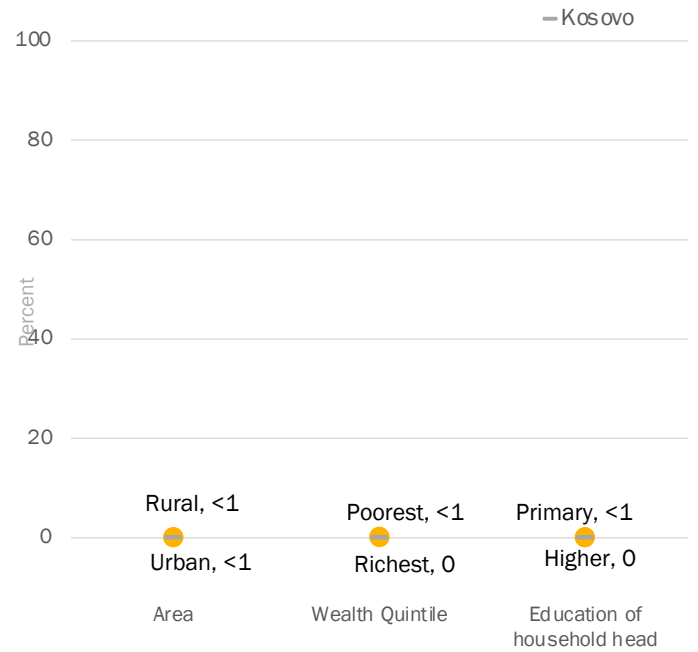
### Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy: Shared improved sanitation Kosovo



Percent of the population sharing improved sanitation facilities, by location of sanitation facility Household members not sharing facilities and those using unimproved sanitation facilities are not shown

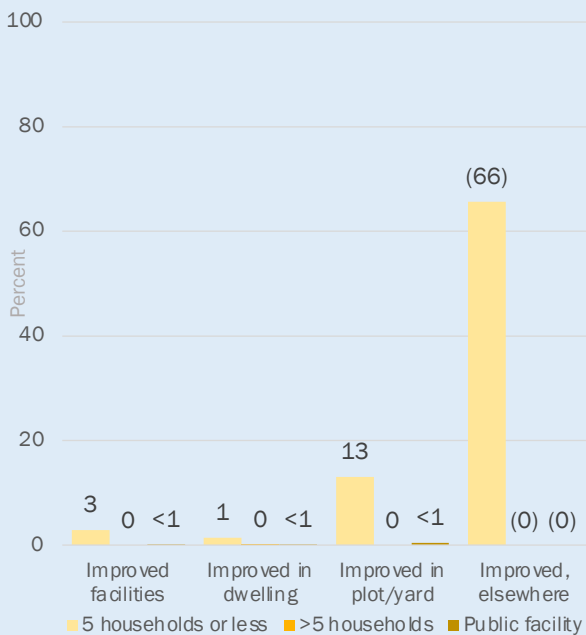
There were no cases of household members sharing improved facilities with >5 households in their plots/yards and sharing public facilities, and no cases of household members sharing improved sanitation facilities elsewhere

### Open Defecation



Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

### Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy: Shared improved sanitation Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

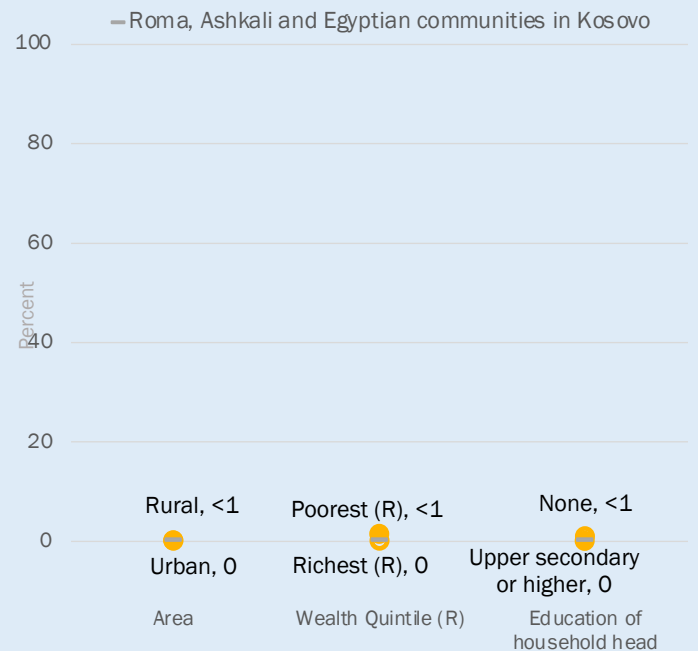


Percent of the population sharing improved sanitation facilities, by location of sanitation facility Household members not sharing facilities and those using unimproved sanitation facilities are not shown

There were no cases of household members sharing improved facilities with >5 households and no cases of household members sharing public facilities

Data for the category 'Improved, elsewhere' are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

### Open Defecation

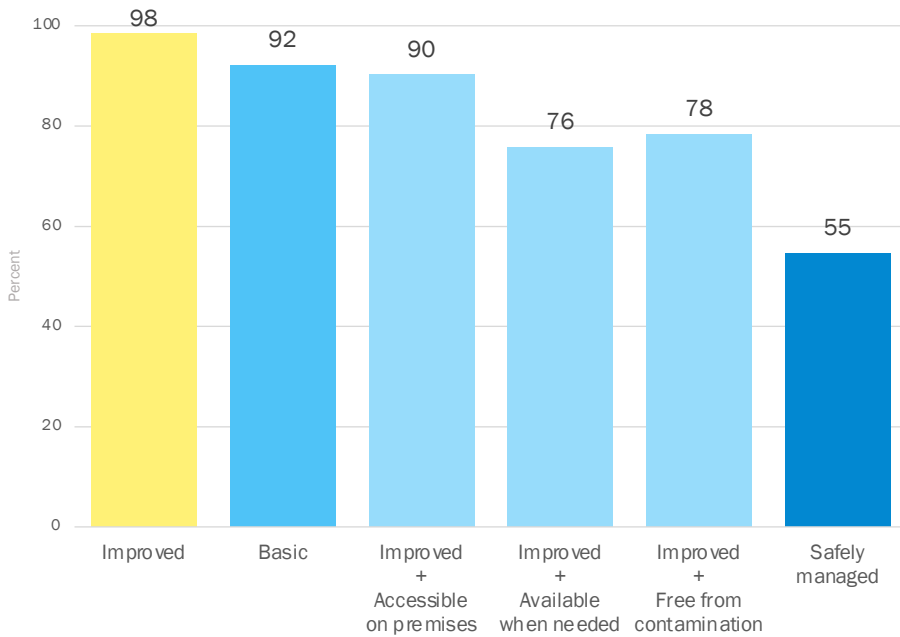


Percent of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

## Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

### Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water

Kosovo

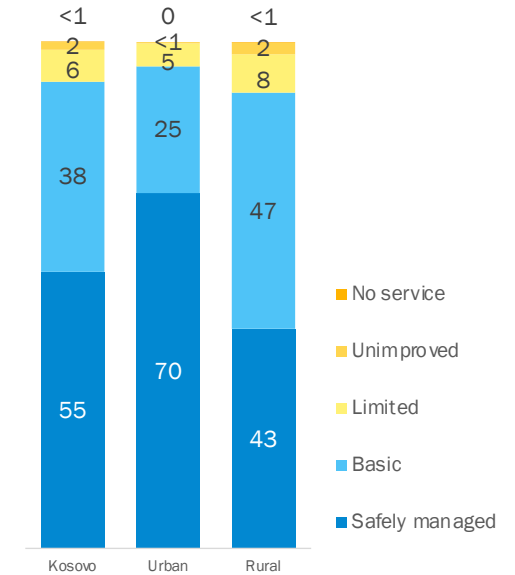


Percent of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services

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

### Drinking water coverage: Total, urban & rural

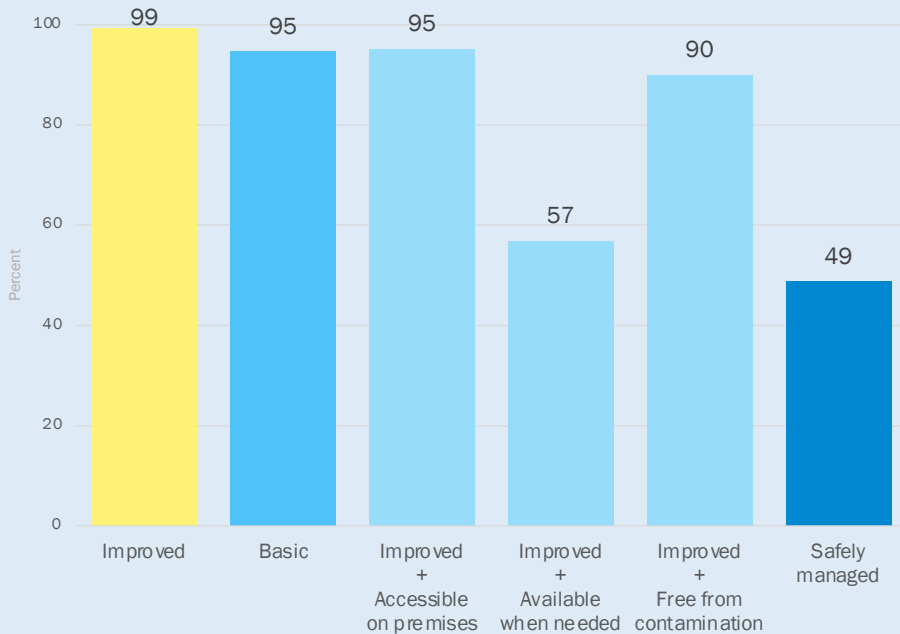
Kosovo



Percent of population by drinking water coverage  
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent due to rounding

### Improved, basic & safely managed drinking water

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

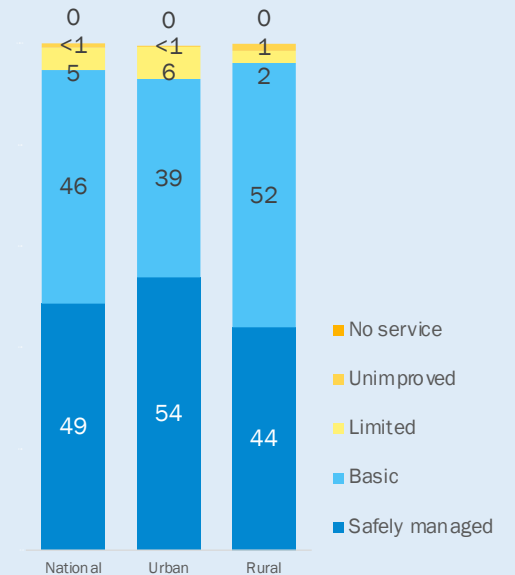


Percent of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services

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

### Drinking water coverage: Total, urban & rural

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent of population by drinking water coverage  
There were no cases of household members having no basic sanitation services  
The figures do not always add up to 100 percent due to rounding

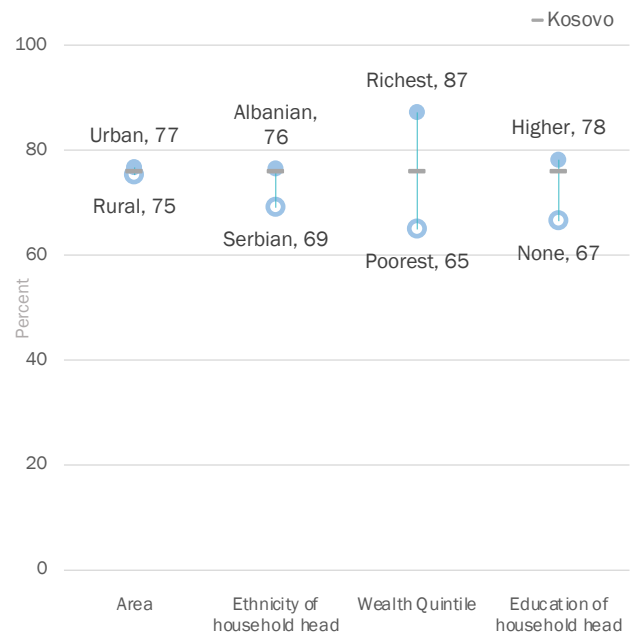
# Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

## Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home



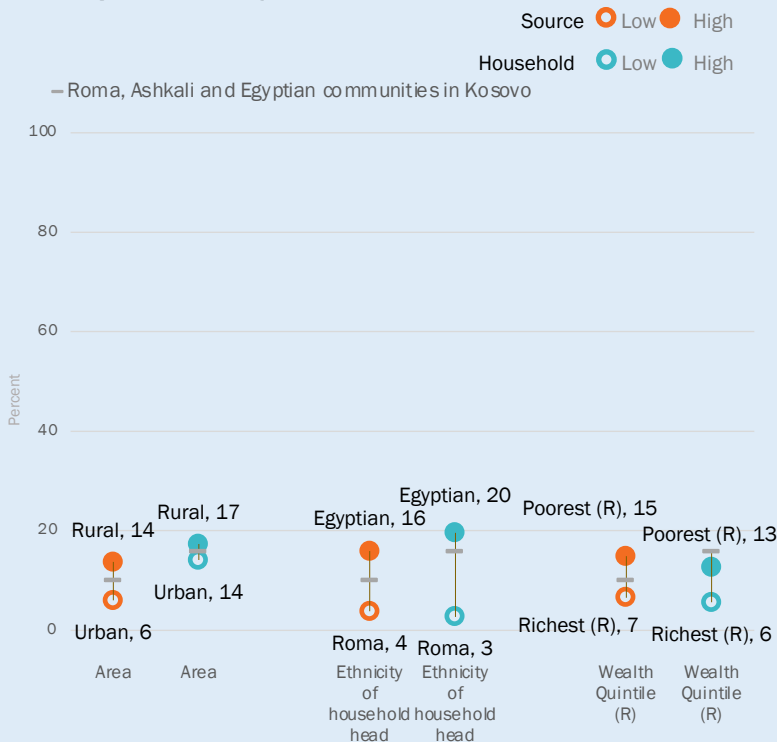
Percent of population using drinking water sources with *E. coli* (orange) and proportion with *E. coli* in glass of drinking water in household drinking water (teal)  
Water Quality Testing response rates for Household and Source testing are 83 percent and 77 percent, respectively

## Availability of Drinking Water



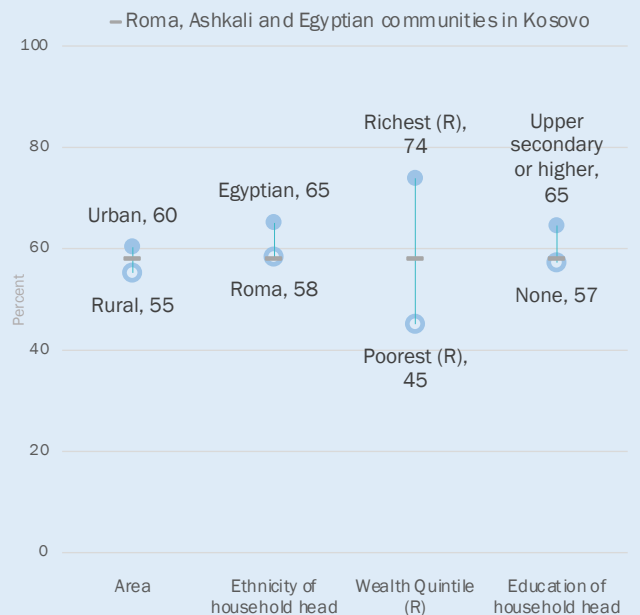
Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

## Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home



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 89 percent and 88 percent, respectively

## Availability of Drinking Water

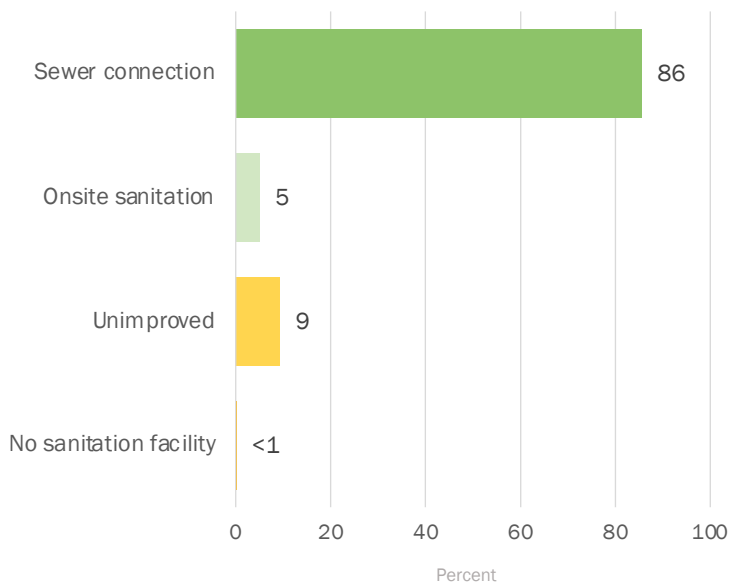


Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month

## Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

### Types of Sanitation Facility

Kosovo



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'

No cases of 'Ventilated improved pit latrine', 'Composting toilet' or 'Bucket' were found

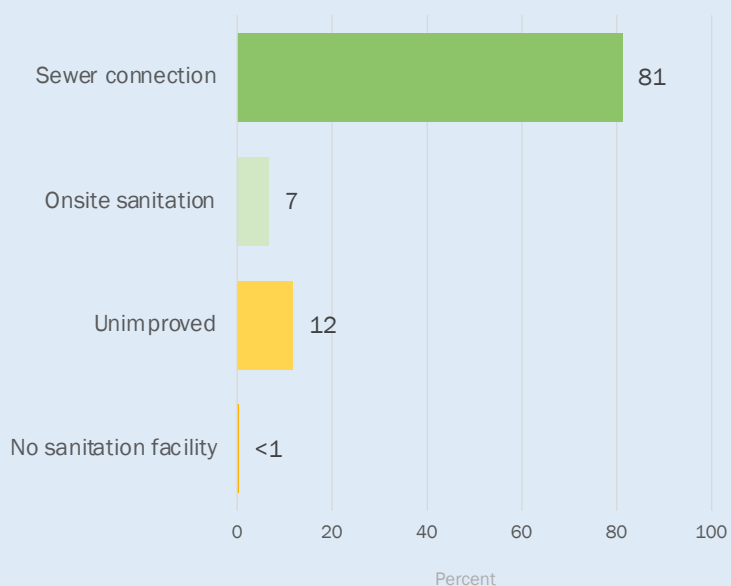
### Types of Sanitation Facility by Area

Area	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>
Urban	98	<1
Rural	76	8

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

### Types of Sanitation Facility

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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'

No cases of 'Ventilated improved pit latrine', 'Composting toilet' or 'Bucket' were found

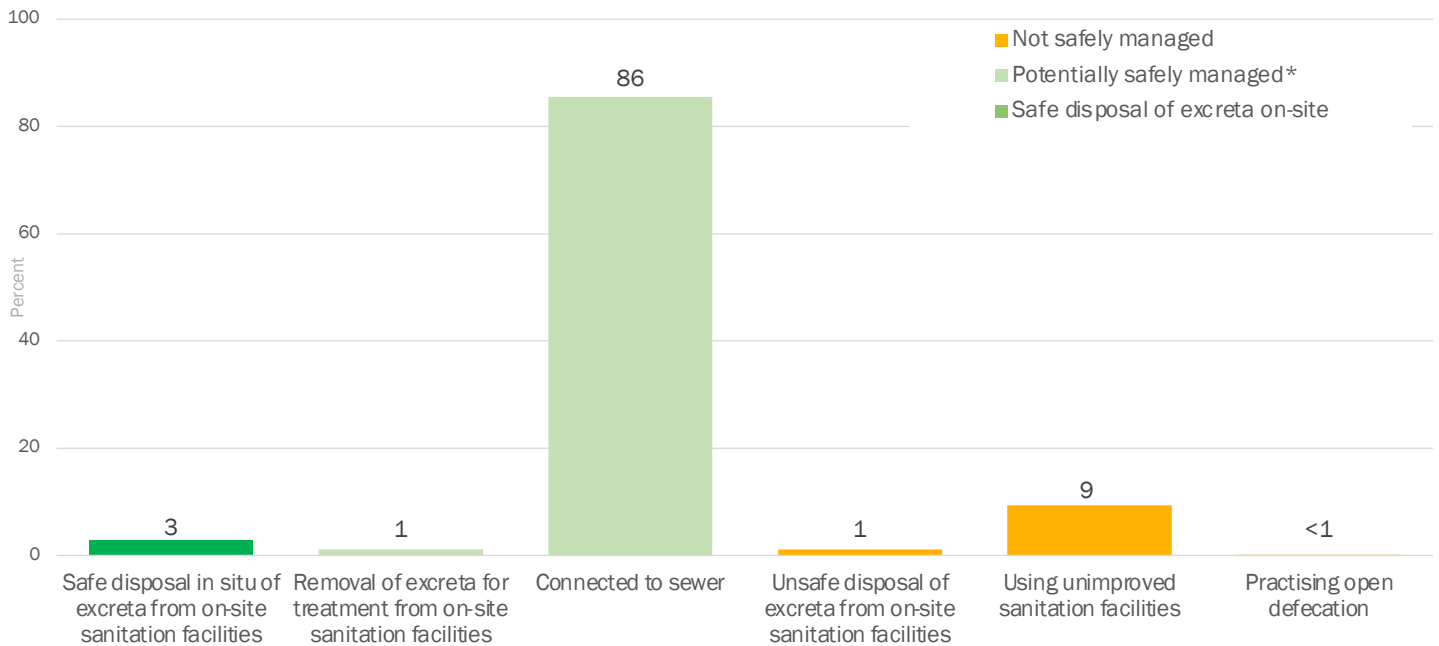
### Types of Sanitation Facility by Area

Area	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
<b>Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>7</b>
Urban	95	2
Rural	66	13

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

## Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

### Kosovo

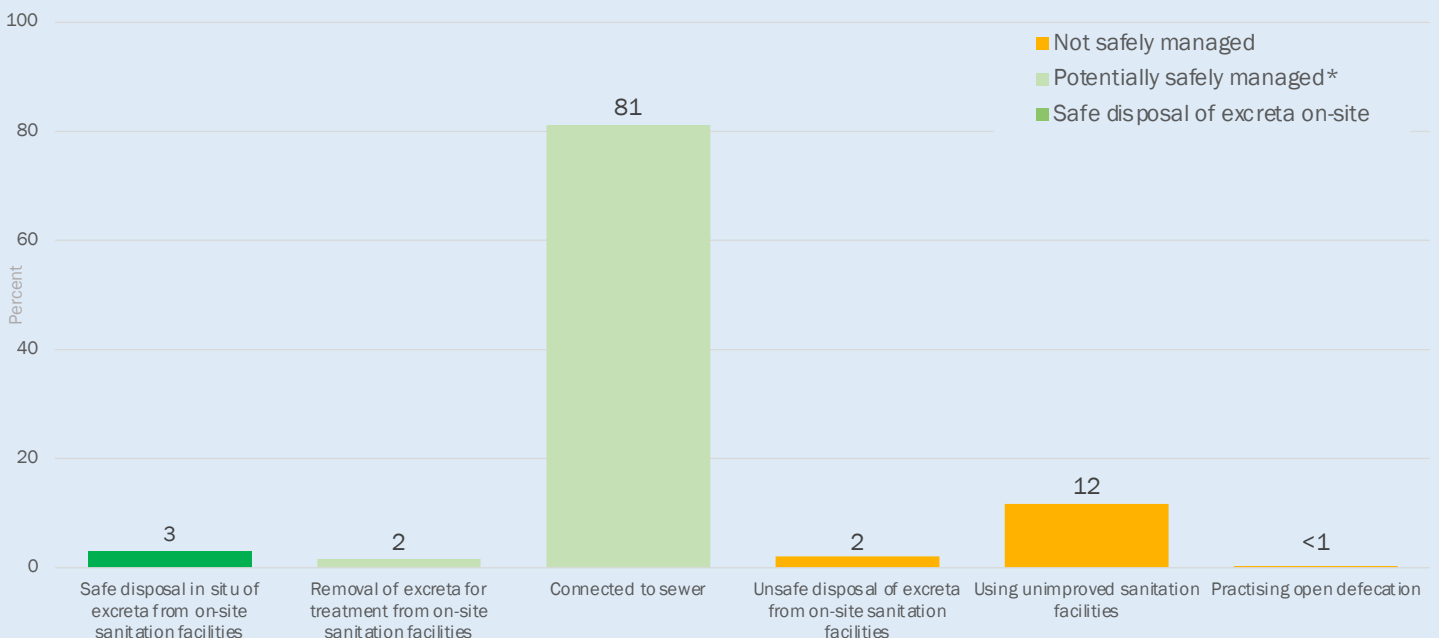


Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

\*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.

### Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

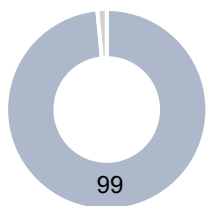
\*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.



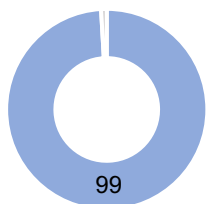
# Menstrual Hygiene Management

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

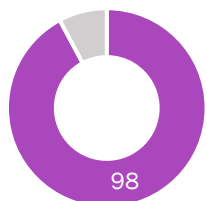
Kosovo



Women with a private place to wash & change at home

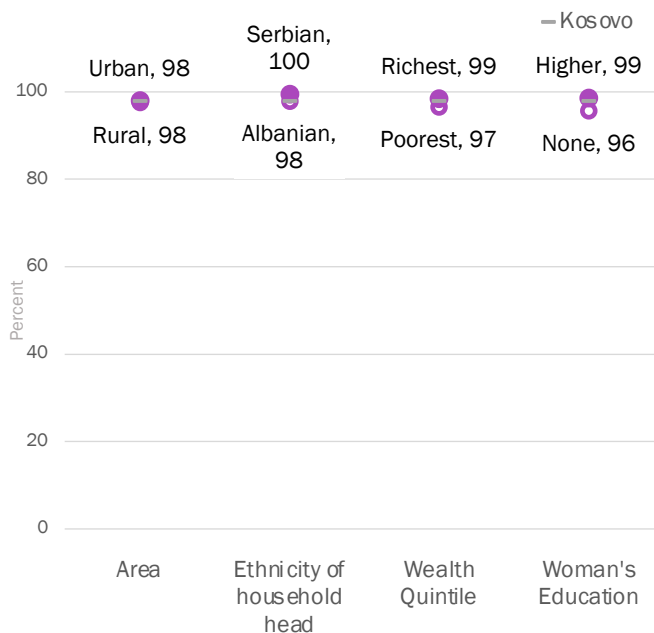


Women with appropriate materials



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

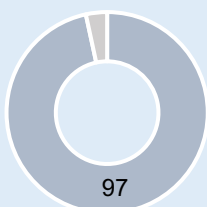
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women age 15–49 years who reported menstruating in the last 12 months



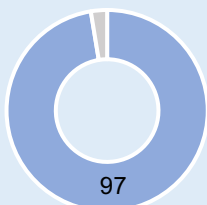
Percent of women age 15–49 years using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

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

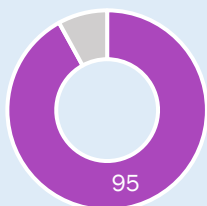
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Women with a private place to wash & change at home

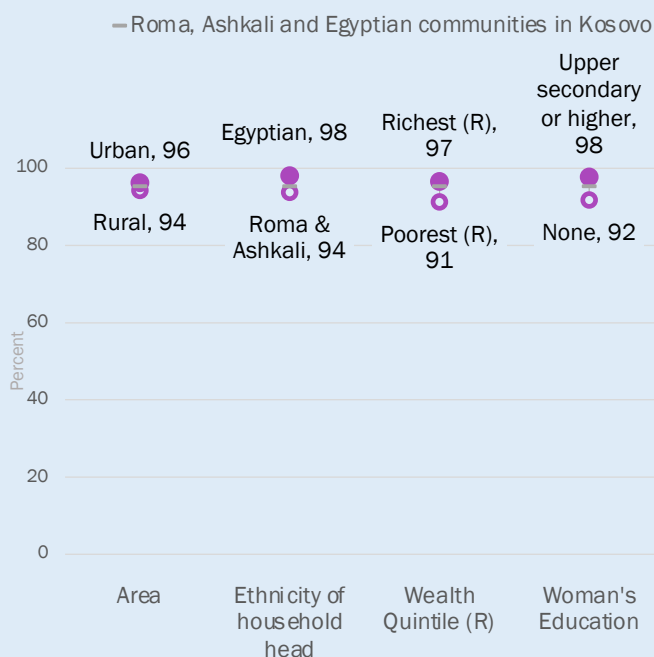


Women with appropriate materials



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

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

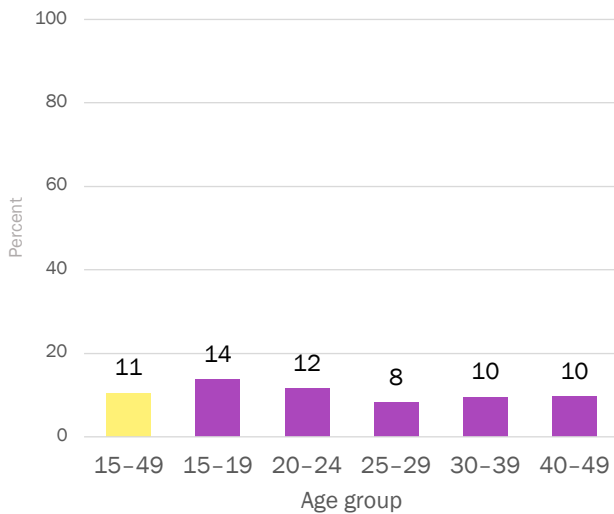


Percent of women age 15–49 years using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

## Menstrual Hygiene Management

### Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation

Kosovo



Percent of women age 15-49 years 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

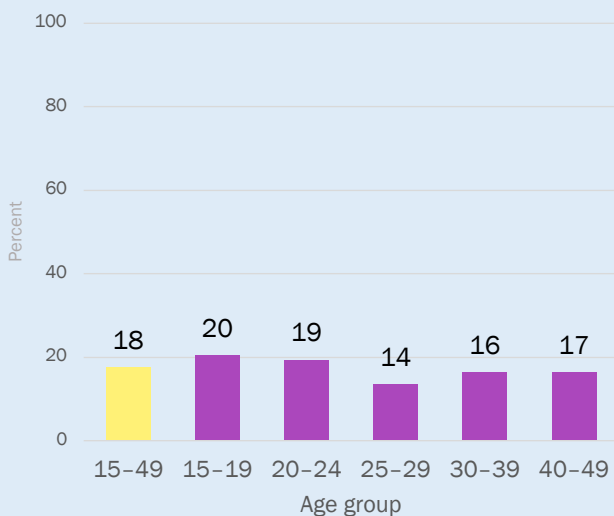
### Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation by Various Characteristics



Percent of women age 15-49 years 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 ethnicity of household head, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

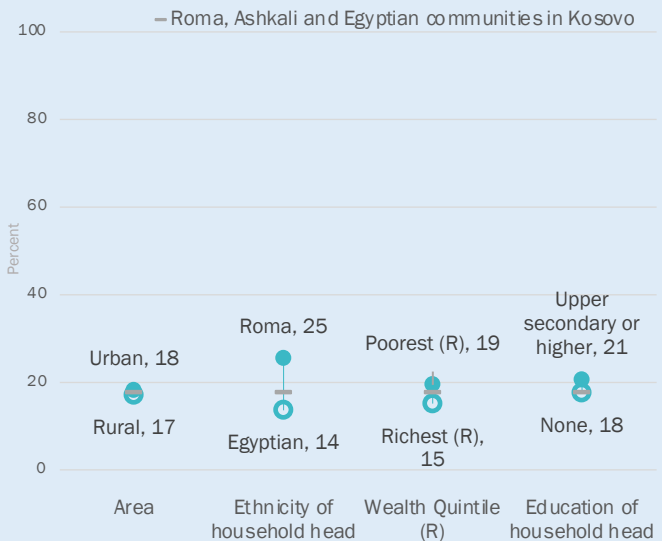
### Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent of women age 15-49 years 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 age 15-49 years 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 ethnicity of household head, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2019-2020 by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with funding provided by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Government of Luxembourg, the Millennium Foundation Kosovo (MFK), UNICEF, the United Nations Kosovo Team (UNKT), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019-2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019-2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS related to Drinking Water & Sanitation (WASH). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.1 to WS.4.2 (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) 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).