

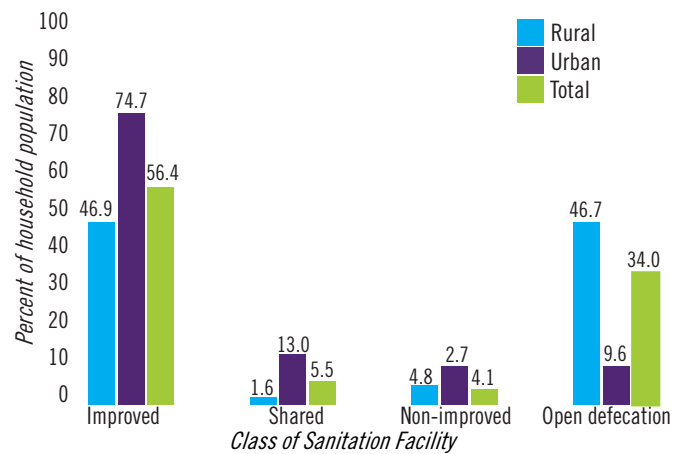
**Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020)** uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning. The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/India is implemented by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) University in Jaipur, with endorsement and technical support provided by the International Institute for Population Sciences and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information, please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>.



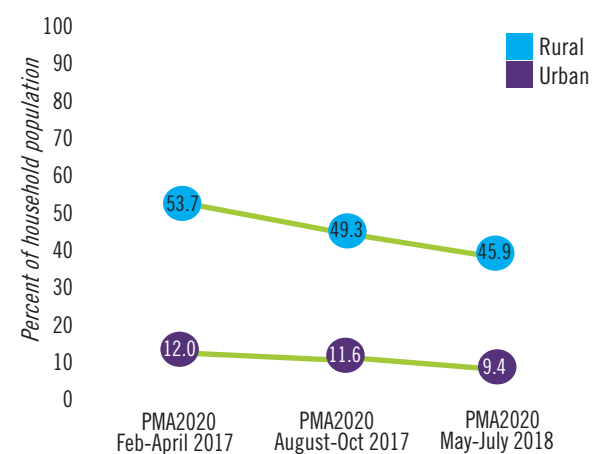
## Key Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

**Main Household Sanitation Facility (n=4,690)**



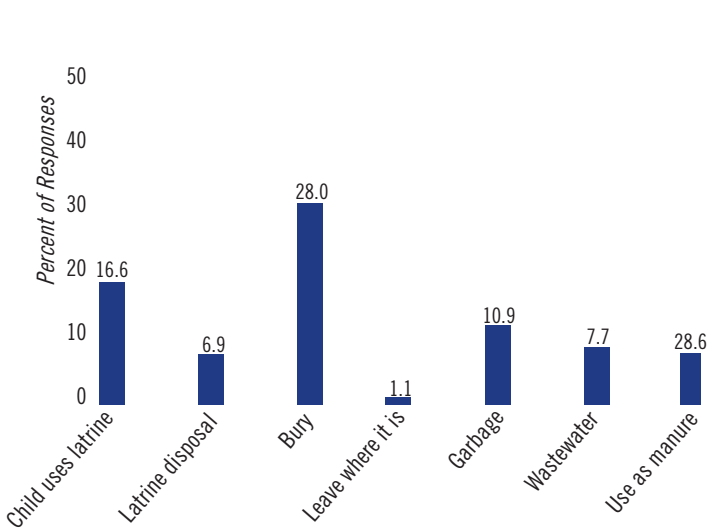
The use of sanitation facilities, both improved and shared, is higher in urban areas. The practice of open defecation is higher in rural areas.

**Practice of Open Defecation (n=4,772)**

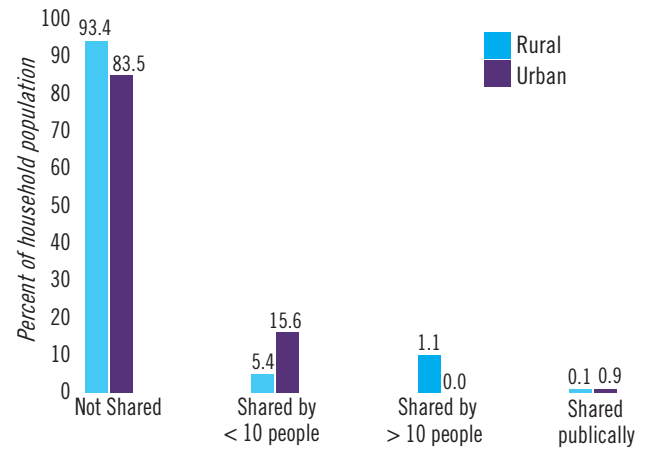


The practice of open defecation has continued to decrease between rounds of data collection, most notably in rural areas.

**Management of Child Feces (Under 5 Years Old) (n=1,894)**



**Sharing of Household Sanitation Facilities (n=3,062)**

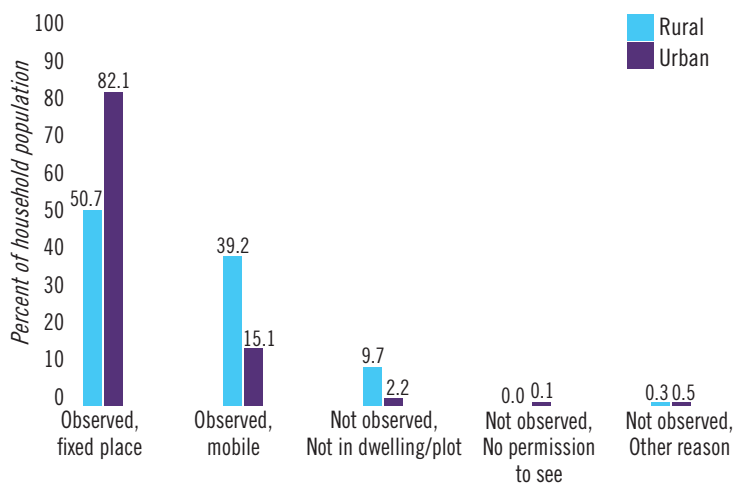


The majority of household residents in Rajasthan are not sharing a sanitation facility with other people.

# PMA2020/RAJASTHAN, INDIA

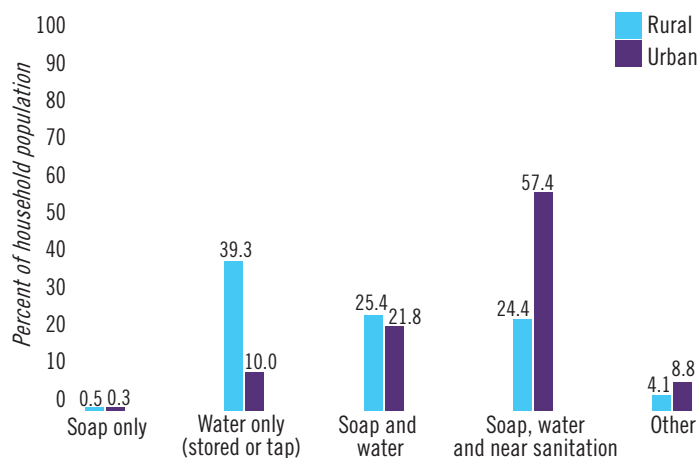
## INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Type of Handwashing Station (n=4,772)



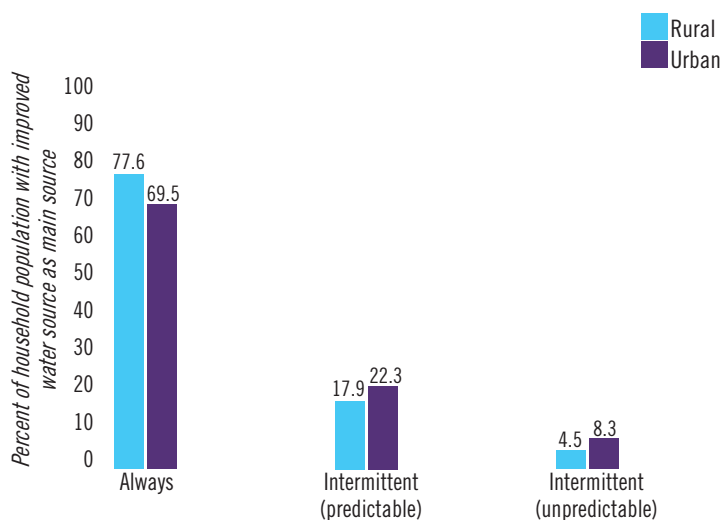
82.1% of urban households and 50.7% of rural households had a fixed handwashing station; lower percentages had mobile handwashing stations.

Handwashing Station Characteristics (n=4,336)



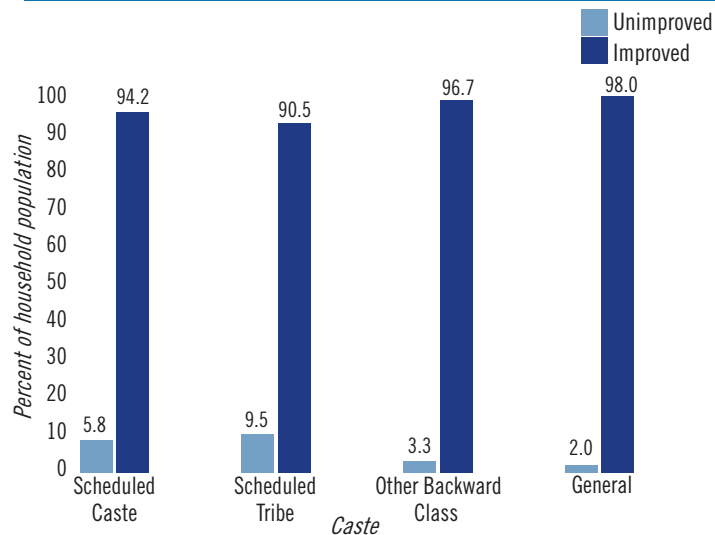
For households where a handwashing place was observed, 57.4% of urban households and 24.4% of rural households had soap and water at their handwashing station, and it was also near a sanitation facility.

Reliability of Main Household Drinking Water Source (n=4,772)



Among household residents whose main water source is improved, 74.8% report that water is always available.

Main Drinking Water Class by Caste (n=4,772)



The majority of households in Rajasthan rely on an improved drinking water source as their main household water source.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

The PMA2018/Rajasthan Round 4 survey used a two-stage cluster design. A sample of 147 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn by the International Institute for Population Sciences from a master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final completed sample included 4,933 households (98.3% response rate), 5,832 females (98.4% response rate) and 610 health service delivery points (97.6% response rate). All estimates are weighted. Data collection was conducted between May and July 2018. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used by the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

Photo Credit: Rajat Kumar Das (2007), Courtesy of Photoshare