Chronic malnutrition prevalence was considered ‘very high’ at 47 percent in Balochistan and 46 percent in Sindh. Fewer than 4 percent of children aged 6–23 months received a minimum acceptable diet (NNS, June 2019). Poor water supply, sanitation and hygiene, and high levels of waterborne diseases – reflecting the widespread contamination of water supplies by sewage effluent – contributed to the high levels of childhood stunting (WB, December 2018).