



WHO / UNICEF

**Joint Monitoring Programme
for Water Supply and Sanitation**

Coverage Estimates
Improved Sanitation

Updated in July 2008

Afghanistan

Afghanistan

Survey

| MICS | 1997 | |
|--|------------|------------|
| SANITATION | Urban | Rural |
| Vault latrine closed | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Vault latrine open | 52.2 | 45.3 |
| Flush latrine | 6.1 | 0.4 |
| Pit latrine | 17.1 | 6.2 |
| Deran* | 9.3 | 11.8 |
| Open field toilet | 13.5 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 99.5 |
| 50% pit latrine estimated to be improved | 34.7 | 25.8 |
| Access to improved sanitation | 42% | 28% |

| MICS East Afghanistan | 2000 | |
|--|-------|------------|
| SANITATION | Urban | Rural |
| Flush to sewage/septic system | | 1 |
| Improved pit latrine | | 1.3 |
| Traditional pit latrine | | 41.4 |
| Open pit | | 4.2 |
| Deran | | 11.3 |
| Bucket | | 0.3 |
| No facilities, bush or field | | 40 |
| Other | | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | | 100 |
| 50% traditional latrine estimated to be improved | | 20.7 |
| Access to improved sanitation | | 23% |

% Open defecation 14% 34%

Source: MICS 1997, Afghanistan

% Open defecation 40%

Source: MICS 2000, East Afghanistan

*compounds use a small paved area surrounded on 3 sides by low walls; excreta build up, dry and are eventually moved.

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The sum of vault open latrines and pit latrines corresponds to the category traditional pit latrines of MICS 2003. The vault latrines are the traditional composting latrines used for decades in Afghanistan. With shortages of fertilizer under the Taliban rule - many households started using fresh excreta from these latrines as fertilizer. For that reason we have considered 50% of the Vault latrines as improved

| MICS | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2003 | | |
| SANITATION | Urban | Rural |
| Flush to sewage | 8.2 | 0.4 |
| Traditional pit | 72.0 | 51.2 |
| Open pit | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Bush/Field | 12.8 | 39.2 |
| Others | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 50% of Pit considered Improved | 36.0 | 25.6 |
| Access to improved sanitation | 44% | 26% |
| % House connections | 8% | 0% |
| % Open defecation | 13% | 39% |

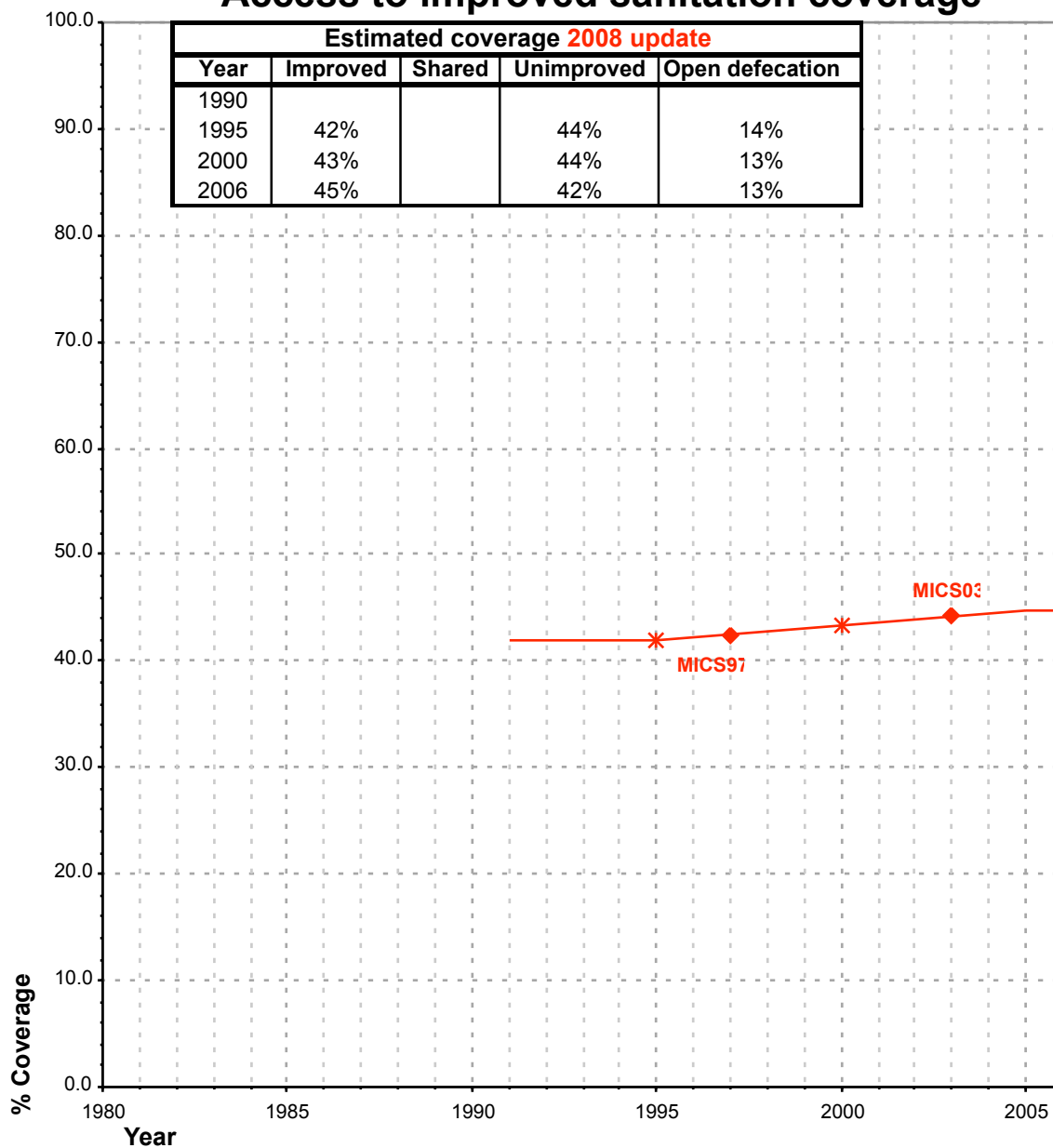
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003.

| Estimate | |
|---|----------------|
| FORM6/WHO | 1999 |
| Population in thousands | |
| SANITATION | Urban |
| Population served with household connections to conventional sewers | 50.0 |
| Population without household connections but served with adequate, private or shared on-site system | 1'353.0 |
| Total population served | 1'403.0 |
| Total population unserved | 3'522.0 |
| Total population | 4'925.0 |
| Population with adequate sanitation | 28% |
| % House connections | 1% |
| % Open defecation | |

Source: Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Questionnaire - 1999 (Form 6 -sent to WHO)

| Afghanistan | | | SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | OPEN DEFECACTION | | | |
|---|--------|------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | | | URBAN | | | | RURAL | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | HC | | Total | | HC | | Total | | Urban | | Rural | | | |
| Source | Code | Year | Used for estimates | Not used for estimates | Used for estimates | Not used for estimates | Used for estimates | Not used for estimates | Used for estimates | Not used for estimates | Used for estimates | Not used for estimates | Used for estimates | Not used for estimates | | |
| The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of National Baseline Data (as at December 1980). WHO 1984 | WHO80 | 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of Mid-Decade Progress (as at December 1985). WHO 1987. | WHO85 | 1985 | | 2.0 | | 5.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of National Progress (as at December 1988). WHO 1990. | WHO88 | 1988 | | 17.0 | | 20.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. End of Decade Review (as at December 1990). WHO1992. | WHO90 | 1990 | | 4.0 | | 13.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report 1993 (Sector Status as of 31 December 1991) | JMP93 | 1991 | | | | 71.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report - 1996. Sector Status as of 31 December 1994. WHO/UNICEF 1996. | JMP96 | 1994 | | | | 38.0 | | | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| MICS 1997, Afghanistan | MICS97 | 1997 | | | 42.5 | | | 28.0 | | 13.5 | | 34.0 | | | | |
| Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Questionnaire - 1999. (Form 6 sent to WHO) | JMP99 | 1999 | | 1.0 | | 28.0 | | 0.0 | 6.0 | | | | | | | |
| Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003. | MICS03 | 2003 | 8.2 | | 44.2 | | 0.4 | | 26.0 | | 12.8 | | 39.2 | | | |

Afghanistan - urban - Access to improved sanitation coverage



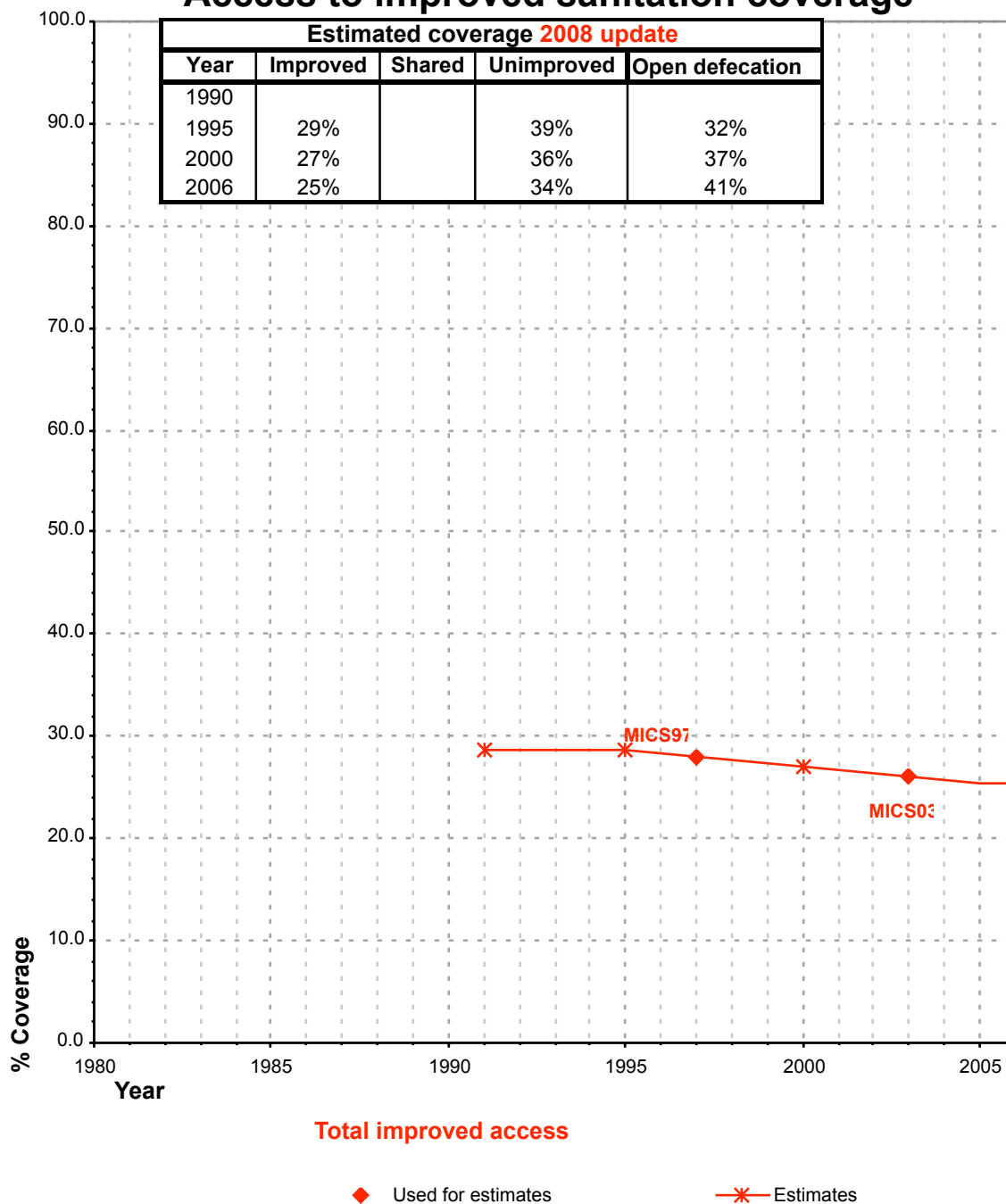
Total improved access

◆ Used for estimates

✱ Estimates

Total access :

Afghanistan - rural - Access to improved sanitation coverage



Total access :