



WHO / UNICEF

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

Coverage Estimates

Improved Drinking Water

Updated in July 2008

Afghanistan

Afghanistan

Survey

MICS	1997	
	Urban	Rural
WATER		
Domestic connection	7.7	0
Communal tap	3.9	0.1
Protected well	3.8	2.6
Borehole with pump	0.5	0.1
Open well	66.1	29
Spring	6.6	17.1
Stream	5.9	31.8
Canal	2.1	3.9
River	0.6	12.3
Pond	2.1	2.6
TOTAL	99.3	99.5
Ratio of domestic connection among tap	0.66	0.00
All Springs	6.6	17.1
% Safe Springs, based on MICS03	1.0	4.0
Safe drinking water (excl. Springs)	15.9	2.8
Safe drinking water (incl.all Springs)	23	20
Access to improved drinking water sources	17%	7%
% House connections	8%	0%

Source: MICS 1997, Afghanistan

MICS East Afghanistan		
WATER	Urban	Rural
Piped into the yard		0.5
Public tap		1.6
Tubewell with pump		20
Protected dug well		14.9
Protected spring		5.8
Rainwater collection		0.1
Unprotected dug well		13.7
Unprotected spring		7.4
Pond, river or stream		35.8
Other		0.3
TOTAL		100.1
Access to improved drinking water sources		43%

Source: MICS 2000, East Afghanistan. This MICS was conducted in the Eastern part of Afghanistan covering only rural areas, hence the absence of

MICS			2003		
WATER	Urban	Rural			
Piped water	21.1	1.7			
Bored well	34.0	19.9			
Slow sand filtration	0.1	0.1			
Protected spring	1.5	5.7			
Unprotected well	20.9	20.1			
Unprotected spring	8.1	18.4			
River	13.7	33.0			
Others	0.7	1.1			
TOTAL	100.1	100.0			
Ratio of protected springs	0.16	0.24			
Access to improved drinking water sources	57%	27%			
Estimation of House connections	14%	0%			

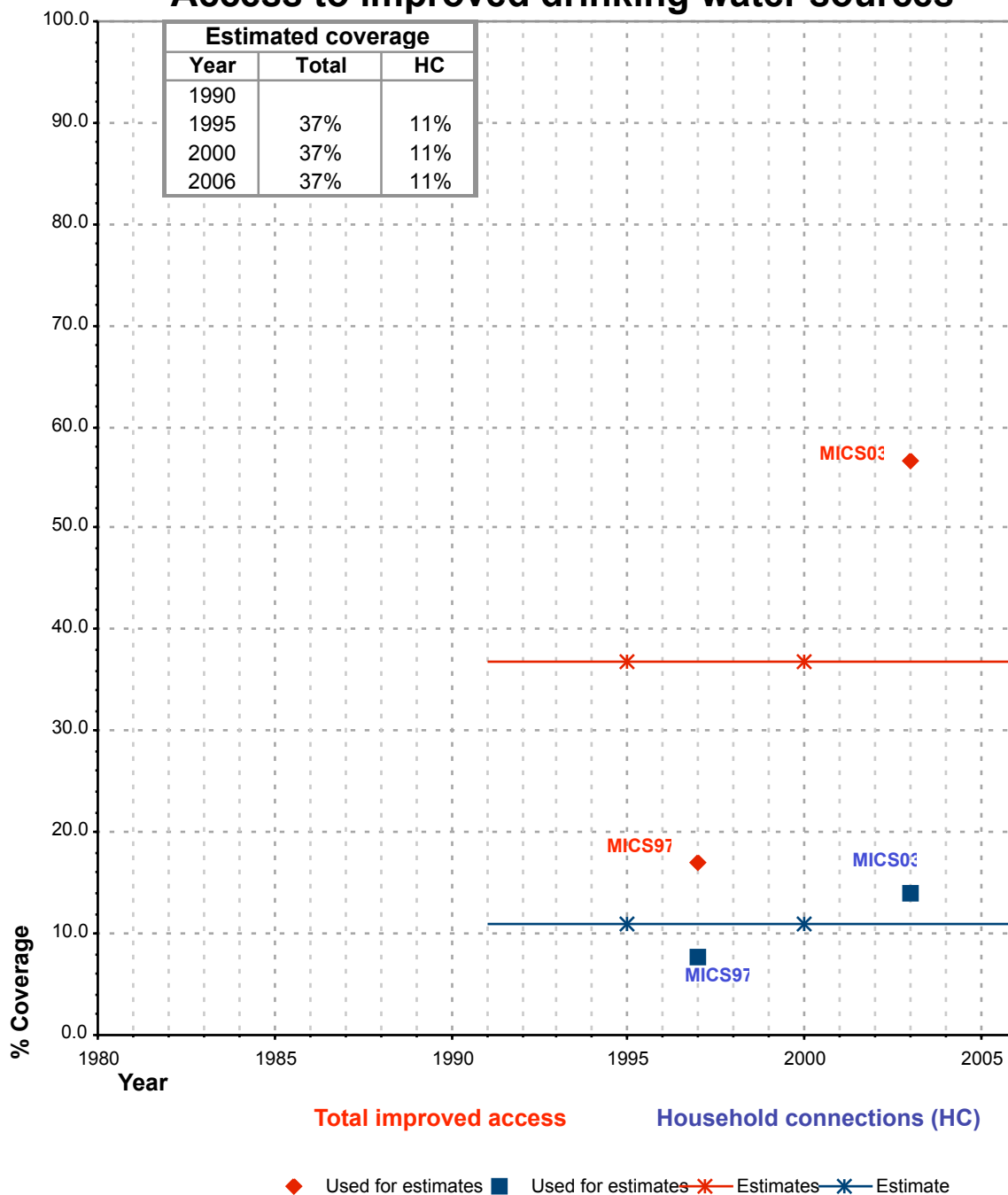
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003.

Estimate	
FORM-6/WHO	1999
Population in thousands	
WATER	Urban
Population served with household connection	736.8
Population without household connection but with reasonable access to a public water point	1'394.3
Total population served	2'131.1
Total population unserved	2'793.9
Total population	4'925.0
Population with safe drinking water	43%
% House connections	15%

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

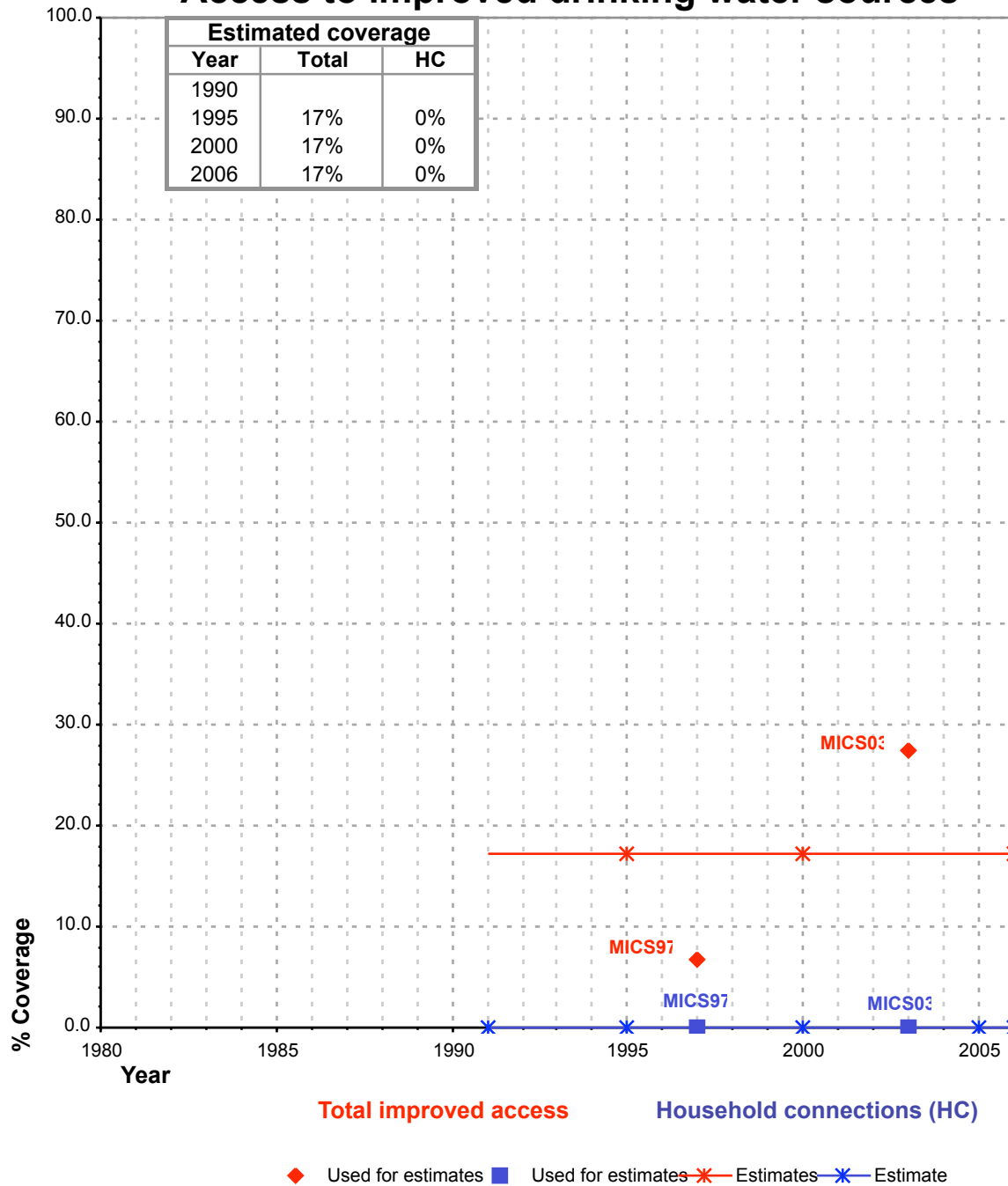
Afghanistan			DRINKING WATER							
			URBAN				RURAL			
			HC		Total		HC		Total	
Source	Code	Year	Used for estimates	Not used for estimates	Used for estimates	Not used for estimates	Used for estimates	Not used for estimates	Used for estimates	Not used for estimates
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of National Baseline Data (as at December 1980). WHO 1984	WHO80	1980		7.0		28.0				8.0
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of Mid-Decade Progress (as at December 1985). WHO 1987.	WHO85	1985		18.0		38.0				17.0
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of National Progress (as at December 1988). WHO 1990.	WHO88	1988		18.0		39.0				17.0
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. End of Decade Review (as at December 1990). WHO1992.	WHO90	1990		20.0		40.0				19.0
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report 1993 (Sector Status as of 31 December 1991)	JMP93	1991				79.0				79.0
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report - 1996. Sector Status as of 31 December 1994. WHO/UNICEF 1996.	JMP96	1994				39.0				5.0
MICS 1997, Afghanistan	MICS97	1997	7.7		16.9		0.0		6.8	
Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Questionnaire - 1999. (Form 6 sent to WHO)	JMP99	1999		15.0		43.0		0.0		24.0
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2003.	MICS03	2003	14.0		56.6		0.0		27.4	

Afghanistan - urban - Access to improved drinking water sources



Total access + Household connections :
 The MICS 97 and MICS03 surveys have been averaged as neither was fully nationally representative based on a trendline based on these two data points are considered less accurate.

Afghanistan - rural - Access to improved drinking water sources



Total access + Household connections :
 The MICS 97 and MICS03 surveys have been averaged as neither was fully nationally representative based on a trendline based on these two data points are considered less accurate.