



WHO / UNICEF

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

Coverage Estimates
Improved Sanitation

Updated in July 2008

Egypt

Egypt

DHS		1989		
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total	
Modern flush toilet	36.4	2.1	16.3	
Traditional with tank flush	4.6	1.8	2.9	
Traditional with bucket flush	52.1	58.8	56.0	
Pit	1.0	14.2	8.7	
Bucket	0.1	1.2	0.7	
Other	0.0	1.1	0.6	
No facilities	1.2	18.3	11.2	
Not applicable	4.7	2.6	3.5	
Total	100.1	100.1	99.9	
50% of traditional latrines with bucket flush and pits considered to be improved	26.6	36.5	32.4	
Access to improved sanitation	67%	40%	52%	
% House connections	36%	2%		

Source: Special tabulation from DHS89 database

DHS		1992		
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total	
Modern flush toilet	46.3	5.7	27.0	
Traditional with tank flush	3.7	1.5	2.7	
Traditional with bucket flush	44.7	50.2	47.3	
Pit toilet/ latrine	3.6	24.3	13.4	
Barrel/tank	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	
No facilities	1.6	17.9	9.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
50% of traditional latrines with bucket flush and pits considered to be improved	24.2	37.3	30.4	
Access to improved sanitation	74%	44%	60%	
% House connections	46%	6%		

DHS		1995		
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total	
Modern flush toilet	50.4	6.2	28.7	
Traditional with tank flush	1.9	1.4	1.7	
Traditional with bucket flush	44.9	63.3	53.9	
Pit toilet/ latrine	1.6	17.8	9.5	
Other	0.2	1.7	0.9	
No facilities	0.9	9.6	5.2	
Total	99.9	100.0	99.9	
50% of traditional latrines with bucket flush and pits considered to be improved	23.3	40.6	31.7	
Access to improved sanitation	76%	48%	62%	
% House connections	50%	6%		

Survey

MICS			1996	
Sanitation	Urban	Rural		
connection to sewerage/ septic tank/ deep hole inside or within 100 meters of dwelling	98.2	78.9		
No information on what other facilities are in use by the rest of the population				
Access to improved sanitation*	98%	79%		

* these are underestimates compared to other data because in general a wider definition of "improved sanitation" was used

DHS				2000		
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total			
Modern flush toilet	59.2	7.8	33.4			
Traditional with tank flush	3.4	3.7	3.6			
Traditional with bucket flush	36.6	78.1	57.5			
Pit toilet/ latrine	0.5	5.4	3.0			
No facilities	0.3	4.9	2.6			
Total	100.0	99.9	100.1			
50% of traditional latrines with bucket flush and pits considered to be improved	18.6	41.8	30.3			
Access to improved sanitation	81%	53%	67%			
% House connections	59%	8%				

Source: Egypt DHS, 2000

DHS				2003		
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total			
Modern flush toilet	67.8	13.0	40.4			
Traditional with tank flush	1.0	2.0	1.5			
Traditional with bucket flush	30.5	78.9	54.7			
Pit toilet/ latrine	0.4	3.5	1.9			
No facilities	0.2	2.7	1.5			
Total	99.9	100.1	100.0			
50% of traditional latrines with bucket flush and pits considered to be improved	15.5	41.2	28.3			
Access to improved sanitation	84%	56%	70%			
% House connections	68%	13%				

Source: Egypt Intrim DHS, 2003

Urban and

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Census

DHS		2005	
Proportion shared improved facilities/all improved facilities			
	0.03	0.12	
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total
Modern flush toilet	71.2	17.1	43.0
Traditional with tank flush	1.5	2.3	1.9
Traditional with bucket flush	27.0	76.6	52.9
Pit latrine toilet/bucket latrine	0.1	1.8	1.0
No facilities	0.1	0.2	0.1
other/missing	0.1	2.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
50% of traditional latrines with bucket flush and pits considered to be improved	13.6	39.2	27.0
Access to improved sanitation	86%	59%	72%
% House connections	71%	17%	

Source: Egypt DHS, 2005

Census		1996	
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	
public sewer connection	12'251.00	3'278.00	
other (private sewer connection, septic tank, shared latrine)	9'984.00	25'080.00	
no facility	3'234.00	3'380.00	
TOTAL	25'469.00	31'738.00	
access to improved sanitation			
Access to improved sanitation	?	?	
% House connections	48%	10%	

Note: because the "other" category is a mixture of improved and unimproved sanitation, no total access could be calculated

Rural Water - Egypt

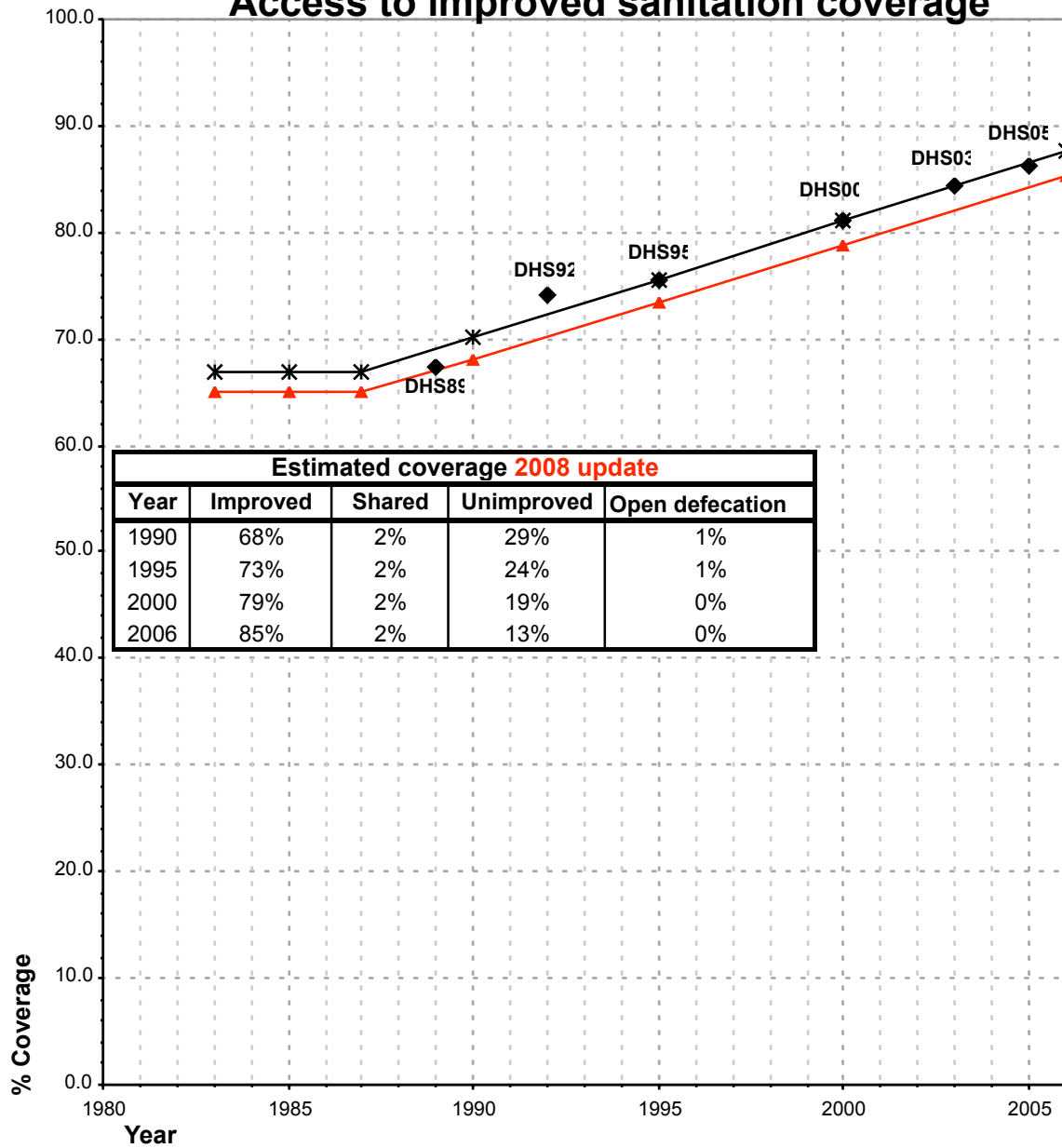
Estimate

FORM6/WHO		1999	
Sanitation	Urban	Rural	
Population served with household connections to conventional sewers	12'252.00	3'279.00	
Population without household connections but served with adequate, private or shared on-site system	9'985.00	25'080.00	
Total population served	22'237.00	28'359.00	
Total population unserved	3'234.00	5'442.00	
Total population	25'471.00	33'801.00	
Access to improved sanitation	87%	84%	
% House connections	48%	10%	

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

Egypt			SANITATION								OPEN DEFECACTION			
			URBAN				RURAL				Urban		Rural	
			HC		Total		HC		Total		Used for estimates	Not used for estimates	Used for estimates	Not used for estimates
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		
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of National Baseline Data (as at December 1980). WHO 1984	WHO80	1980				45.0				10.0				
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Review of National Progress (as at December 1988). WHO 1990.	WHO88	1988		32.0		100.0				34.0				
The Egypt Demographic and Health Survey carried out fieldwork from October 1988 to January 1989, with a national coverage sample size of nearly 9,000 households.	DHS89	1989	36.4		67.5		2.1		40.4		1.2	18.3		
The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. End of Decade Review (as at December 1990). WHO1992.	WHO90	1990		75.0		80.0				26.0				
The Egypt Demographic and Health Survey carried out fieldwork from November to December 1992, with a national coverage sample size of nearly 10,000 households.	DHS92	1992	46.3		74.2		5.7		44.5		1.6	17.9		
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report - 1996. Sector Status as of 31 December 1994. WHO/UNICEF 1996.	JMP96	1993				20.0				5.0				
The Egypt Demographic and Health Survey carried out fieldwork from November 1995 to January 1996, with a national coverage sample size of nearly 15,000 households.	DHS95	1995	50.4		75.6		6.2		48.2		0.9	9.6		
The Egypt Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out fieldwork in May 1996, with a national coverage sample size of about 11,000 households.	MICS96	1996				98.0				79.0				
Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Q	JMP99	1999		48.1		87.0		9.7		84.0				
Egypt, Demographic and Health Survey, 2000	DHS00	2000	59.2		81.2		7.8		53.3		0.3	4.9		
	CEN96	1996	48.1				10.3					12.7		
Egypt, Intrim Demographic and Health Survey, 2000	DHS03	2003	67.8		84.3		13.0		56.1		0.2	2.7		
Egypt, Demographic and Health Survey, 2005	DHS05	2005	71.2		86.3		17.1		58.6		0.1	0.2		

Egypt - urban - Access to improved sanitation coverage



Improved plus shared

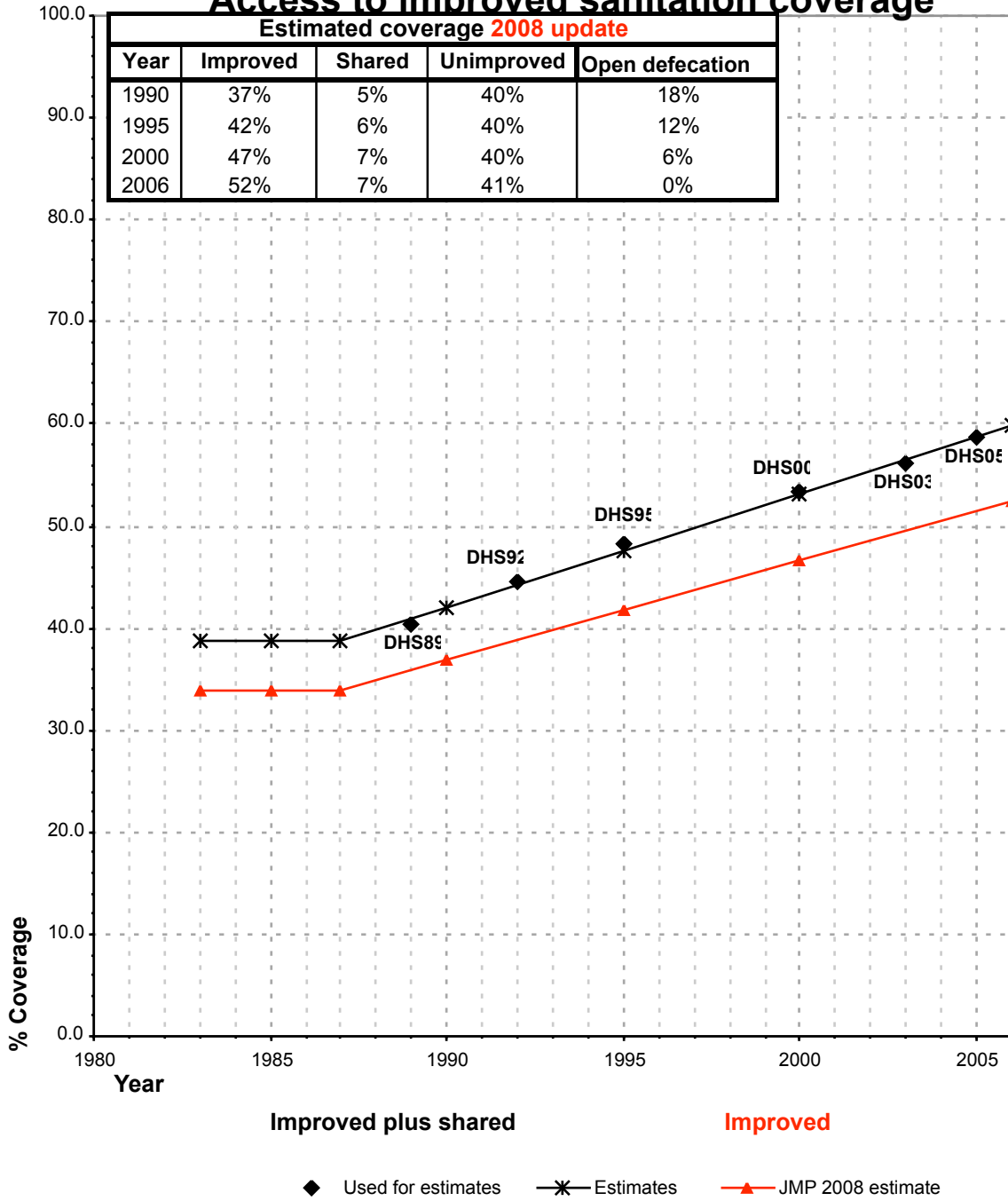
Improved

◆ Used for estimates * Estimates ▲ JMP 2008 estimate

Shared facilities :

The proportion of the population using a shared improved sanitation facility is based on the DHS05

Egypt - rural - Access to improved sanitation coverage



Shared facilities :
The proportion of the population using a shared improved sanitation facility is based on the DHS05