



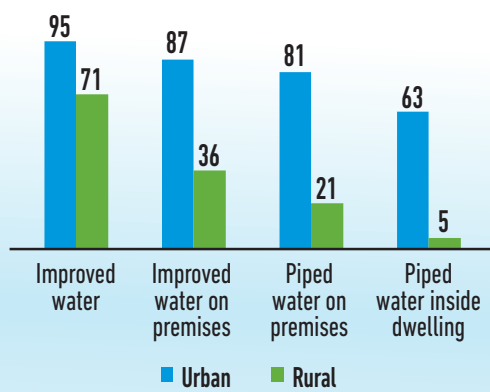
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Conditions in Tajikistan



Access to improved water sources

increased from 55% to 74% of the population during 2000-2016

Access to improved water remains uneven



Population with poorest water conditions are concentrated in districts with high poverty rates, particularly Khatlon and Sughd.

1 in 4 HOUSEHOLDS

Unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed

1 in 5 HOUSEHOLDS

Report service outages lasting a week or longer



Cause of Outages

- 65%** Water unavailable at the source
- 42%** Broken pipes or pumps
- 9%** Electricity outages or other reasons

Access to improved sanitation facilities

increased from 10% of households in 2000 to 34% in 2016



Dushanbe accounts for more than 80 percent of sewer connections while GBAO and Khatlon have the lowest share



Only 1.7% of rural households have access to sewer connections



2 in 3 households have no running water or a place in/around their toilets to wash hands

Conditions in schools



55% Schools have a piped water source in the yard, compound, or plot

Only **3% of schools** have special facilities for children with disabilities



59% of schools have an improved toilet facility...but only 32% of urban schools and 0% of rural schools have a flush toilet connected to the sewer system

Only 1% of schools have covered bins for disposal of female personal hygiene waste

Only 2% of schools have water available in girls' latrines for female personal hygiene management

Poor WASH conditions

have significant costs on well-being



Aquiring Water

17.4 minutes – average time households spend to reach their water source, collect water, and come back home

81% of water collection trips take place on foot

Responsibility for fetching water falls primarily on **women** (63%) and **young girls** (15%)

4.19 trips household members take to fetch water on a typical day



Quality of Water

75% of households treat their water before consumption

97% that treat their water either boil it or let it settle

Only **less than 2%** of households that treat their water use chlorine or water filters



Effects on Health

Poor WASH conditions are associated with higher risk of **diarrhea, stunting, wasting, and being underweight**

The **disease burden** disproportionately falls on **children from poor households** in rural areas

Constraints to effective service delivery

include the complex institutional structure of the WASH sector and large capital investments required to upgrade the degraded infrastructure



Institutional gaps and overlapping authorities



Underfunded budgets and unsustainable tariffs



Lack of proper accountability mechanisms