Research Article

The Availability of Improved Sanitation Facilities and Its Associated Factors in the 12th District of Kandahar City, Afghanistan

Esmat Ullah Muslim, 1 Muhammad Haroon Stanikzai ☑, 1,2 Abdul Wahed Wasiq, 1,3 Ahmad Khan, 1,4 and Hadia Sayam 5

1 Master of Public Health Program, Kandahar University, Kandahar, Afghanistan
2 Public Health Department, Faculty of Medicine, Kandahar University, Kandahar, Afghanistan
3 Internal Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Kandahar University, Kandahar, Afghanistan
4 Clinic Department, Faculty of Medicine, Mirwais Neka Institute of Higher Education, Kandahar, Afghanistan
5 Para-Clinic Department, Faculty of Medicine, Malalay Institute of Higher Education, Kandahar, Afghanistan

Correspondence should be addressed to Muhammad Haroon Stanikzai; haroonstanikzai1@gmail.com

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Background. The majority of people practicing open defecation and utilizing unhealthy sanitation facilities are in the developing world. The utilization of unimproved sanitation facilities remains the primary risk factor for many diseases, including nutritional diseases, diarrheal diseases, typhoid, cholera, and dysentery, particularly among children. Objectives. This study was carried out to assess the availability of improved sanitation facilities and factors associated with it in the 12th district of Kandahar city, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan. Methods. The study is a cross-sectional survey, conducted between September and October 2019. A structured questionnaire was used to gather self-reported information of the respondents, including sociodemographic information, household characteristics, and behavioral and environmental characteristics of the available sanitation facilities. Factors associated with the availability of the improved sanitation facility were determined using a multivariable logistic regression model. Results. In this study, the availability of improved sanitation facilities was 85.7% (95% confidence interval (CI) = 77.6%–92.1%). It was significantly influenced by living in a private house (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 2.99 (95% CI; 1.43–6.26)); inside location of latrine (AOR = 14.31 (95% CI; 3.59–56.99)); individual household latrine (AOR = 2.03 (1.04–3.95)); and the number of latrines in the household (AOR = 5.04 (2.45–10.35)). Conclusion. The availability of improved sanitation facilities was higher compared to the national level in the study area. This study provides significant evidence on approaches in line with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Joint Monitoring Program and Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) for enhancing the availability of improved sanitation facilities in Kandahar city.

1. Introduction

Ensuring access to improved sanitation facilities is an increasing challenge for many low-income countries. The majority of people practicing open defecation and those utilizing unhealthy sanitation facilities are in the developing world [1]. The utilization of unimproved sanitation facilities remains the primary risk factor for many diseases, including nutritional diseases, diarrheal diseases, typhoid, cholera, and dysentery, particularly among children [2–4].

The World Health Organization’s (WHO) Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) defines improved sanitation facilities as “a sanitation system in which excreta are disposed of in such a way that they reduce the risk of fecal-oral transmission to its users and the environment” and includes “flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or
pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet” [5].

The WHO has estimated that nearly two billion individuals are utilizing unhealthy sanitation facilities, 673 million of whom are practicing open defecation [1, 5]. In Afghanistan, only 25% of individuals have access to improved sanitation facilities. It is also evident from the Afghanistan Demographic Health Survey (ADHS, 2015) that urban areas are more (32%) likely to own an improved sanitation facility [6].

Different studies in developing countries have identified that household wealth status [7–11], residence (urban/rural) [7, 8], household head’s characteristics (age, gender, level of education, and employment status) [7, 8, 10, 11], and cultural [8–10] and religious beliefs [11, 12] are significantly associated with the availability of improved sanitation facilities.

One of the key targets in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 is as follows: “By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations” [13]. To achieve this target, data on the factors (individual, household, and system-related factors) associated with the availability of improved sanitation facilities are needed to promote healthy living in Afghanistan. Hence, our objective in this study was to assess the availability of improved sanitation facilities and factors associated with it in the 12th district of Kandahar city. The population in the present study can be representing a typical urban district from the south of Afghanistan in terms of socioeconomic and cultural characteristics. Therefore, the findings of this study will help to design evidence-based policies to enhance the availability of improved sanitation facilities across southern Afghanistan.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Setting and Design. This study was a community-based cross-sectional survey of randomly selected households in the 12th district of Kandahar city, which was conducted between September and October 2019. Besides its original residents, this district has been home to many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). It is the largest district with approximately 90000 people and ten villages, some 10 km north of the central zone. Two schools and one comprehensive health clinic are found in the district. Sketchy maps were available for all villages, and all households within the villages were numbered.

2.2. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure. The sample size was calculated based on the single population proportion formula [14]; considering the assumption of 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error, \( p = 0.5 \) is the estimate for the proportion of households with an improved sanitation facility (since there was no study). Allowing for a 10% nonresponse rate, a sample size of 450 was adequate.

A stratified systematic random sampling method was used to select a sample of 50 households per village. In each village, the sampling interval \( (k) \) was determined as the ratio of households in the village to sample size. We used a random number from 1 to \( k \) to select a starting household, and afterward, every \( k \)th household was included in the study.

We enrolled all households in the 12th district of Kandahar city. Households not available during the study period or who declined to participate were excluded.

2.3. Data Collection. At each household, the head or other adult members of the household were interviewed. Informed verbal consent was obtained from all respondents. The study instruments were initially prepared in English and translated to Pashto and back to English to ensure the meaning of the questions was preserved during translation. It was pilot tested on 5% of the total sample in another setting (Aino Mena, Kandahar city) before starting the study. The questionnaire gathered self-reported information of the respondents, including sociodemographic characteristics, household characteristics, and behavioral and environmental characteristics of the sanitation facility available.

The data was collected by three pairs of local interviewers (one male and one female) and one supervisor (health professional). Before the pilot study, the principal investigators provided a two-day training session to the data collectors. It was focused on sampling methods, interview techniques, filling out questionnaires, and ethical issues during the study. The principal investigators monitored the data collection through random surveys of households. The questionnaires were checked for completion and quality daily.

2.4. Statistical Analysis. All questionnaires were first coded and entered into Microsoft Excel (2019) and later exported into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21 for data cleaning and analysis [15]. The availability of improved sanitation facilities was calculated at the household level. A binary logistic regression model was used to assess factors associated with the availability of improved sanitation facilities. Variables with \( p \) value of less than 0.25 were retained in multivariable logistic regression. Finally, a multivariable logistics analysis was carried out to determine independent predictors of improved sanitation facility availability. \( p \) value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

2.5. Ethical Consideration. This community-based study received ethical clearance from the Research and Ethics Committee of Kandahar University (Maktob No. 53, Date: 28/7/2019). Administrative approval was obtained from the Kandahar municipality to conduct this study.

3. Results

3.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Respondents. In this study, a total of 450 households, representing 6052 persons, were included. Of all respondents, 439 (97.6%) were
male. The mean age and standard deviation of the respondents were 29.49 ± 7.2. Of the total, about 62.7% (282) were within the age range of 21–30 years. Two hundred ninety (64%) of the respondents were married, and the remaining 35.6% (160) were single. About one-third (32%) of the respondents had secondary education, whereas 120 (26.7%) had no formal education. The majority (98.2%) of the respondents were employed. The average household size was 13.45 persons. An 80.4% (362) of the household size was within the range of 11–20 persons. About 79.1% (356) of the households had an average monthly income in the range of 5000–10000 Afghanis (100–150 USD) while 94 (20.9%) households had an average monthly income range of >10000 Afghanis (>150 USD) (Table 1).

### 3.2. House, Water, and Sanitation Facility Characteristics.

Of the households included in the study, about 62% (282) of the houses were constructed with mud, and the majority 89.6% (403) of the households were male-headed. The time since the household has been living in this house compound was one year or more for 365 (81.1%) respondents. Most houses (93.6%) had electricity and all houses (100%) had access to sanitation facilities. More than half (58.2%) of the households used hand pumps, while 105 (23.3%) used water tanks as a water source. The majority (94%) of latrines were located inside the house compound and about 43.3% (195) shared their sanitation facilities with other households. Around half (51.3%) received a subsidy in constructing the latrine (Table 2).

In this study, 386 (87.5%, 95% confidence interval (CI); 77.6%–92.1%) households had an improved sanitation facility (Figure 1), 45 (10%) were using pit latrine without a slab, 13 (2.9%) were using hanging latrines, and only 6 (1.6%) were practicing open defecation. More than half (57.1%) of the households put their children’s feces into the latrine (Table 2).

### 3.3. Behavioral, Environmental, and Other Medical-Related Characteristics.

Of all respondents, about 85.6% (385) reported cleaning their latrines. Of these 385 respondents, 35.8% (161) were cleaning the latrine rarely, while 124 (27.6%) reported cleaning once a week. The majority (88.9%) of the respondents stated that they utilized household latrines the last time they were defecating. Of them, most (84.4%) of the respondents declared that they washed their hands after defecation. Major reasons for not utilizing latrines were latrine dysfunctionality (32%), lack of privacy (24%), and hygienic issues (14%). About 45.1% of the respondents reported that there was a positive diarrhea case in the past week, while nearly one-third of the respondents stated that there was a positive case of malnutrition in the past 3 months in the household. The detailed characteristics of the respondent’s behavioral, environmental, and other medical-related characteristics are shown in Table 3.

### 3.4. Factors Associated with the Availability of Improved Sanitation Facilities.

Variables that were significantly associated with the availability of improved sanitation facilities in the bivariate analysis included respondent’s educational status, living in a private house, inside location of the latrine, individual household latrine, latrine cleaning, hand washing after defecation, latrine distance from the water source, and the number of latrines. The factors that remained significantly associated with the availability of improved sanitation facilities in multivariate analysis were living in a private house, with adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 2.99 (95% CI; 1.43–6.26); inside location of latrine, with AOR = 14.31 (95% CI; 3.59–56.99), individual household latrine, with AOR = 2.03 (95% CI; 1.04–3.95); and the number of latrines, with AOR = 5.04 (95% CI; 2.45–10.35) (Table 4).

### 4. Discussion

This study assesses the availability of improved sanitation facilities and their associated factors in the 12th district of Kandahar city. In this study, we found that 85.7% of households had at least one improved sanitation facility. Additionally, we found factors such as living in a private house, inside location of the latrine, two or more latrines, and individual household latrines were associated with the availability of the improved sanitation facility.
Table 2: House, water, and sanitation facility characteristics in the 12th district of Kandahar city, 2019 (n = 450).

| Variables                      | Frequency (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| **Type of house**              |               |
| Cement                         | 20 (4.4)      |
| Mud and clay                   | 282 (62.7)    |
| Mix                            | 128 (28.4)    |
| **Ownership of house**         |               |
| Private                        | 171 (38.0)    |
| By lease                       | 159 (35.3)    |
| Others                         | 120 (26.7)    |
| **Length of time living**      |               |
| <1 year                        | 85 (18.9)     |
| ≥1 year                        | 365 (81.1)    |
| **Electricity**                |               |
| Yes                            | 421 (93.6)    |
| No                             | 29 (6.4)      |
| **Water source**               |               |
| Hand pump                      | 262 (58.2)    |
| Water tank                     | 105 (23.3)    |
| Dug well                       | 42 (9.3)      |
| Filter water                   | 18 (4.0)      |
| Water pipe                     | 18 (4.0)      |
| Steam/well                     | 5 (1.1)       |
| **Household head**             |               |
| Male                           | 403 (89.6)    |
| Female                         | 47 (10.4)     |
| **Latrine available**          |               |
| Yes                            | 450 (100.0)   |
| No                             | 0 (0)         |
| **Number of latrines available** |            |
| One                            | 183 (40.7)    |
| Two                            | 201 (44.7)    |
| Three                          | 61 (13.6)     |
| Four                           | 5 (1.1)       |
| **Latrine location**           |               |
| Inside                         | 423 (94.0)    |
| Outside                        | 27 (6.0)      |
| **Type of sanitation facility (adults)** |            |
| Flush to septic tank           | 21 (4.7)      |
| Flush/pour to pit latrine      | 55 (12.2)     |
| Pit latrine with slab          | 129 (28.7)    |
| Ventilated pit latrine         | 181 (40.2)    |
| Pit latrine without slab       | 45 (10.0)     |
| Hanging toilet                 | 13 (2.9)      |
| Open defecation                | 6 (1.3)       |
| **Shared with other households** |            |
| Yes                            | 195 (43.3)    |
| No                             | 255 (56.7)    |
| **Distance of latrine from water source** |         |
| >10 m                          | 323 (71.8)    |
| <10 m                          | 127 (28.2)    |
| **Received any subsidy in constructing the latrine** |     |
| Yes                            | 231 (51.3)    |
| No                             | 219 (48.7)    |
| **Type of defecating facility (children)** |         |
| Put into latrine               | 257 (57.1)    |
| Use latrine                    | 111 (24.7)    |
| Put into drain or ditch        | 24 (5.3)      |

Table 2: Continued.

| Variables                      | Frequency (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Buried                         | 44 (9.8)      |
| Thrown into garbage            | 8 (1.8)       |
| Open defecation                | 6 (1.3)       |

![Figure 1: The proportion of improved sanitation facilities available in the 12th district of Kandahar city, 2019.](image)

Table 3: Behavioral, environmental, and other medical-related characteristics.

| Variables                      | Frequency (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| **Latrine cleaning (n = 450)** |               |
| Yes                            | 385 (85.6)    |
| No                             | 65 (14.4)     |
| **Frequency of latrine cleaning (n = 385)** |       |
| Every day                      | 38 (8.4)      |
| 2-3 times a week               | 62 (13.8)     |
| Once a week                    | 124 (27.6)    |
| Rarely                         | 161 (35.8)    |
| **Method of cleaning (n = 385)** |            |
| Water                          | 237 (52.7)    |
| Water + soap                   | 86 (19.1)     |
| Bleach                         | 36 (8.0)      |
| Mixed methods                  | 26 (5.8)      |
| **Use of latrine the last time defecated (n = 450)** |         |
| Yes                            | 400 (88.9)    |
| No                             | 50 (11.1)     |
| **Reasons for not using latrine (n = 50)** |            |
| Dysfunctional                  | 16 (32)       |
| Lack of privacy                | 12 (24)       |
| Dirty                          | 7 (14)        |
| Dark (no light)                | 8 (16)        |
| Prefer open defecation         | 5 (10)        |
| Do not know                    | 2 (4)         |
| **Washed hands after defecation (n = 400)** |          |
| Yes                            | 380 (84.4)    |
| No                             | 20 (4.4)      |
| **Diarrhea in the household in the past week (n = 450)** |      |
| Yes                            | 203 (45.1)    |
| No                             | 87 (19.3)     |
| Not sure                       | 160 (35.6)    |
| **Child malnutrition in the household in the past 3 months (n = 450)** |       |
| Yes                            | 123 (27.3)    |
| No                             | 116 (25.8)    |
| Not sure                       | 211 (46.9)    |
The availability of improved sanitation facilities (85.7%) in the present study is higher compared to national reports and other studies from Afghanistan [6, 16, 17]. However, this rate is lower than the one reported in studies from India [12], Bangladesh [18], Pakistan [19], and Ethiopia [20]. This variation reported in the proportion of improved sanitation facilities availability in studies may be explained by variation in socioeconomic status, cultural differences, geographical location, research design, religious beliefs, and other unexplored factors.

This study found that 38% of the households lived in their own houses. As to the factors associated with the availability of the improved sanitation facility, households living in their private house were about three times more likely to have an improved sanitation facility compared to those living in a rented or leased house. The lower rate of improved sanitation facilities among those living in a rented or leased house may partly be explained by the low socioeconomic status of the dwelling households, making it difficult for them to construct an improved sanitation facility [8–10]. As the economic situation of these households remains fragile, identifying means to provide subsidies at an affordable cost is of grave importance.

In this study, the majority (94%) of the latrines were constructed inside the household compound. Furthermore, houses with an inside latrine were 14.13 times more likely to have an improved sanitation facility compared to those living in a rented or leased house. The lower rate of improved sanitation facilities among those living in a rented or leased house may partly be explained by the low socioeconomic status of the dwelling households, making it difficult for them to construct an improved sanitation facility [8–10]. As the economic situation of these households remains fragile, identifying means to provide subsidies at an affordable cost is of grave importance.

In this study, the majority (94%) of the latrines were constructed inside the household compound. Furthermore, houses with an inside latrine were 14.13 times more likely to have an improved sanitation facility. Studies show that most cases where latrines are constructed inside the compound also influence latrine utilization [21, 22]. Looking at this scientific evidence, it is imperative that program implementers should acknowledge households to construct a latrine inside the compound.

This study revealed that only 56.7% (255) households owned a sanitary facility which was not shared with other households. We further observed that households with their own latrine had 2.03 times the odds of having an improved sanitation facility. It is widely believed that shared sanitation facilities are unacceptable in terms of both accessibility and cleanliness [5, 23, 24]. Furthermore, shared sanitation facilities are more likely to cause psychosocial stress due to a lack of privacy and safety, particularly among women [25–28].

Little is known about the relationship between the number of latrines and the availability of improved sanitation facilities. Previous literature revealed that households with better socioeconomic status are more likely to construct more and improved sanitation facilities [9–12]. Our study found that households with two or more latrines were about five times more likely to have an improved sanitation facility.

Although other sociodemographic factors such as age, educational status, employment, and wealth were identified as significant predictors for the availability of improved sanitation facilities in the literature, albeit inconsistent [7–12], this present study has identified no association. This may indicate possible differences in sociodemographic characteristics of the study participants.

This study found the proportion of improved sanitation facilities and their associated factors in the 12th district of Kandahar city. The findings of this study, however, should be considered in light of its limitations. The cross-sectional nature of the study limits the temporal relationship between variables. Moreover, there will be information bias as the respondents self-reported the type of sanitation facility available in the house compound that can be over or underreported. Concerning the sampling procedure, sketchy maps may have resulted in bias, particularly if new houses were built. Lastly, the study involved only one district that merely limits its generalizability.

### Table 4: Factors associated with the availability of improved sanitation facilities in 12th district of Kandahar city, 2019, showing crude and adjusted odds ratio.

| Independent variable | Categories | Availability of sanitation facility | Crude odds ratio (95% CI) | Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI) |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|                      |            | Improved | Unimproved |                 |                          |
| Respondent’s education | Educated  | 292      | 38        | 2.12 (1.22–3.68) |                        |
|                      | Uneducated | 94       | 26        | 1             |                          |
| House ownership      | Private    | 156      | 12        | 3.03 (1.56–5.87) | 2.99 (1.43–6.26)          |
|                      | Rent or lease | 227   | 52        | 1             | 1                        |
| Latrine location     | Inside     | 372      | 51        | 6.77 (3.01–15.22) | 14.31 (3.59–56.99)         |
|                      | Outside    | 14       | 13        | 1             | 1                        |
| Individual household latrine | Yes  | 14       | 13        | 1.87 (1.09–3.20) | 2.03 (1.04–3.95)          |
|                      | No         | 372      | 51        | 1             | 1                        |
| Latrine cleaning     | Yes        | 337      | 48        | 2.29 (1.20–4.34) |                        |
|                      | No         | 49       | 16        | 1             |                        |
| Handwashing after defecation | Yes  | 328      | 52        | 3.39 (1.29–8.90) |                        |
|                      | No         | 13       | 7         | 1             |                        |
| Distance of latrine from water sources | ≥10 meters  | 285      | 38        | 1.93 (1.11–3.34) |                        |
|                      | <10 meters | 101      | 26        | 1             |                        |
| Number of latrines   | More than one | 250    | 17        | 5.08 (2.81–9.19) | 5.04 (2.45–10.35)         |
|                      | One        | 136      | 47        | 1             | 1                        |
5. Conclusion

The availability of improved sanitation facilities was higher compared to the national level in the study area. The availability of the improved sanitation facilities was influenced by the ownership of the house, the inside location of the latrine, latrines not shared with other households, and the number of latrines. Identifying means to provide subsidies at an affordable cost and constructing latrines inside house compounds is critical for the availability of improved sanitation facilities.

Data Availability

The primary data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Authors’ Contributions

EM and MHS designed the study, MHS, HS, EM, and AK analyzed the data and prepared the initial manuscript. AWW advised the whole research. All authors discussed the results and critically commented on the manuscript at all stages. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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