

Regional Water Team Days of SDC

Highlights of WSS Service Inequality from WASH Poverty Diagnostic

May 24, 2019

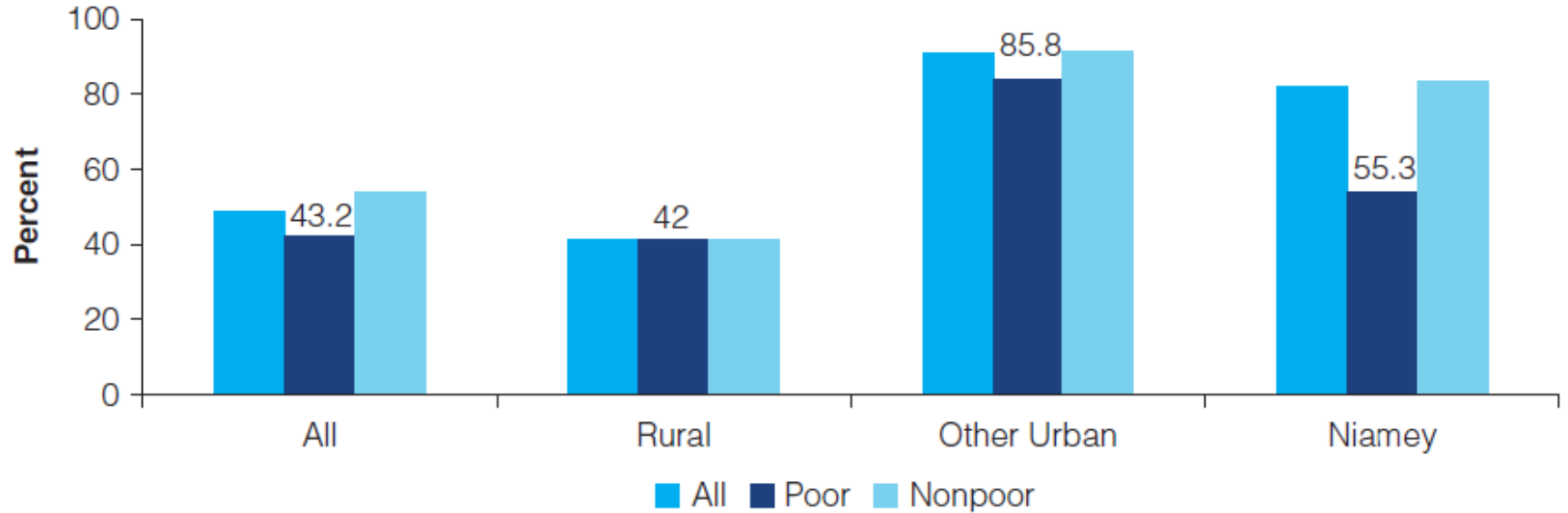


WORLD BANK GROUP
Water

How the WASH diagnostic is conducted

1. Who and where are the poor and bottom 40 percent of the national distribution (consumption)?
2. What is the level of access and quality of WASH services experienced by the poor and bottom 40 percent as compared to the non-poor and to the top 60 percent?
3. What are the linkages and synergies between WASH and other sectors?
4. What are the WASH service-delivery constraints and potential solutions to improving services to the poor and bottom 40 percent?

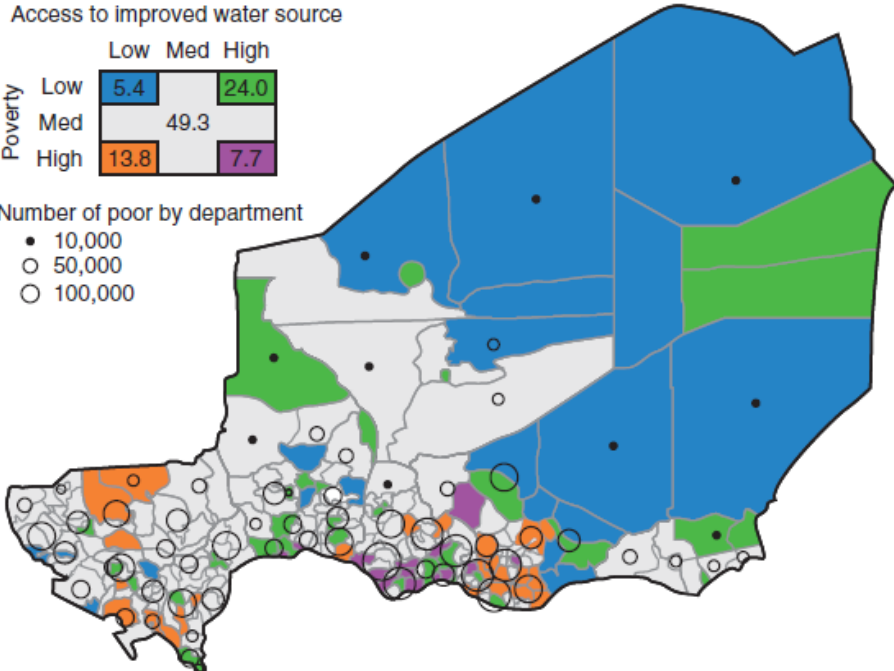
Access to improved water by poverty status (Expenditure)



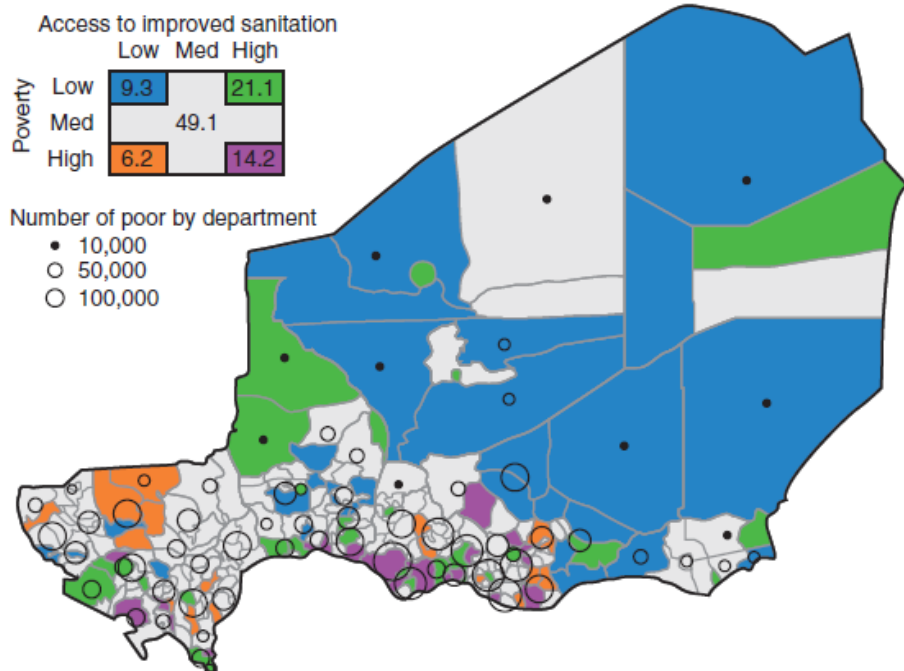
Source: World Bank calculation using 2014 LSMS.

Outliers in Poverty and Access to WASH at the Commune Level, Niger

a. Poverty and access to improved water

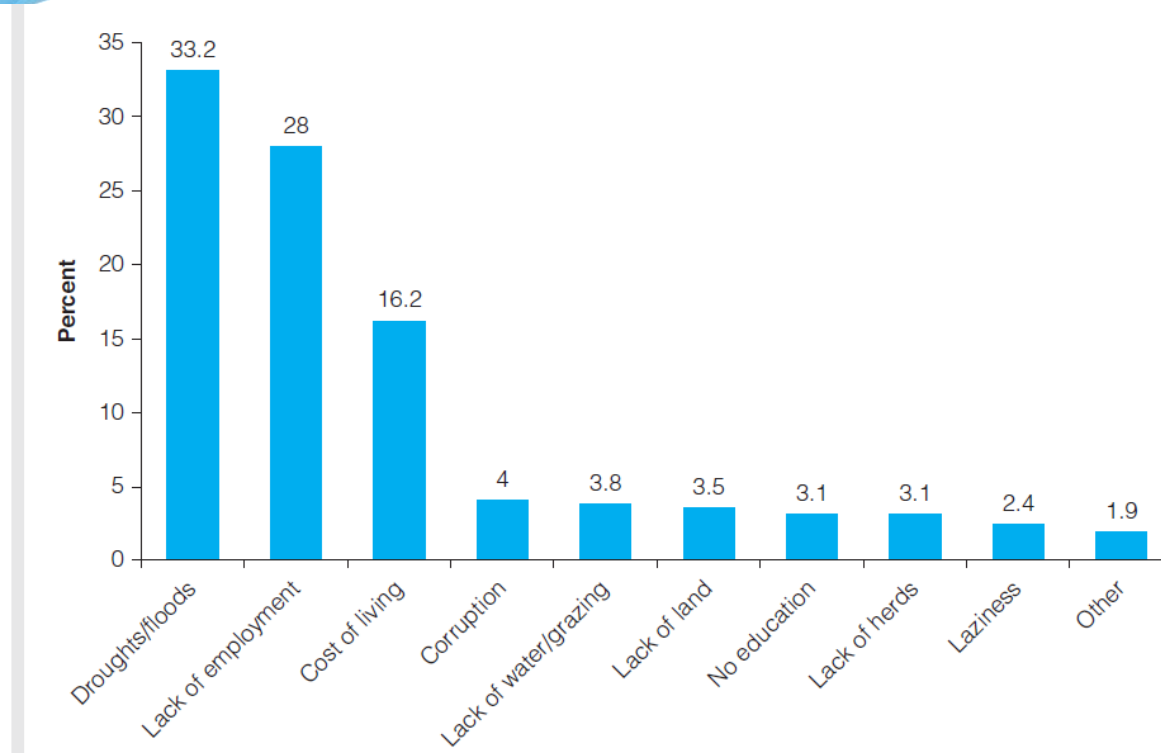


b. Poverty and access to improved sanitation



Source: Census 2012; LSMS 2013.

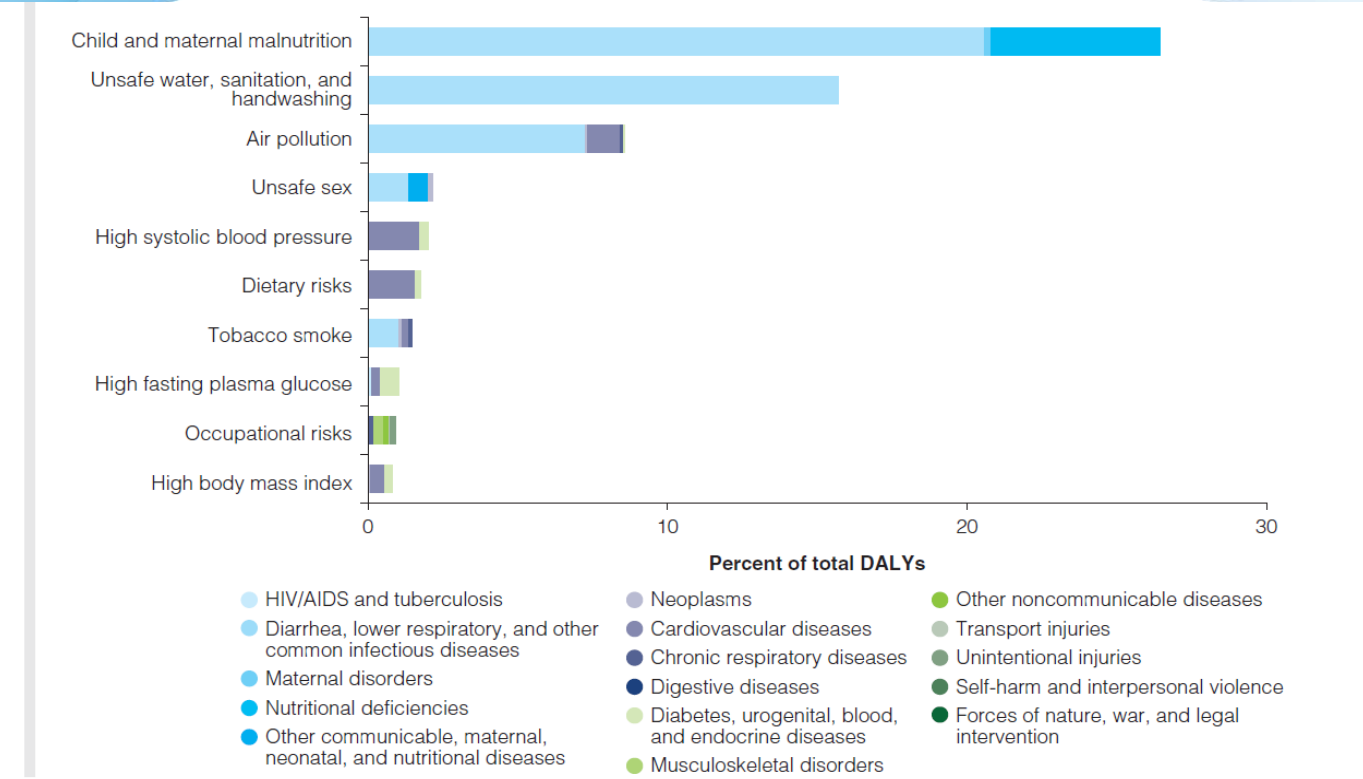
Household Reasons for Poverty in Niger, 2011



Source: World Bank calculations based on LSMS-ISA 2011.

Note: Households identify shocks as the main reason for their poverty status.

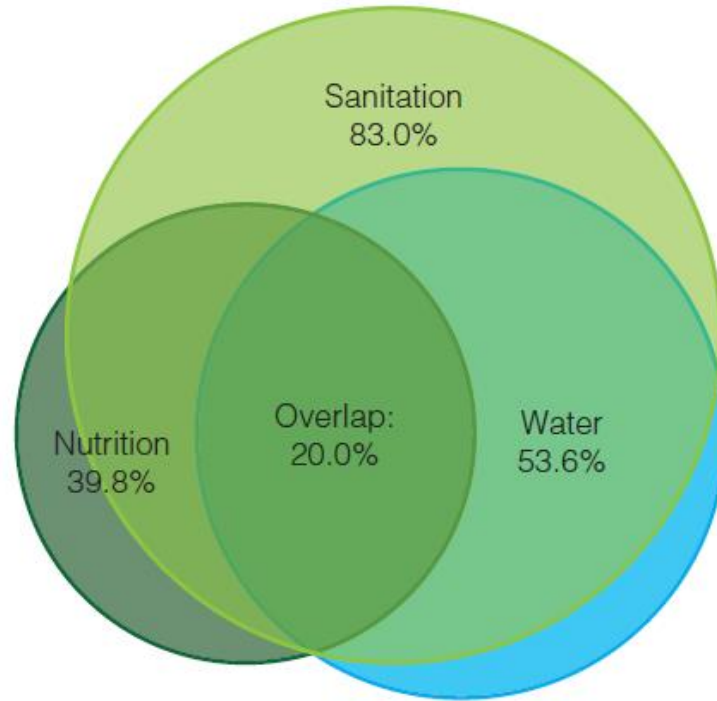
WASH is the second of death and handicap risk factors in Niger, 2015



Source: IHME 2015.

Note: As the data show, WASH is second only to malnutrition in the risks factors driving death and disability in Niger. DALYs = disability-adjusted life years.

Percentage of Children Facing Deprivation in Single and Overlapping Dimensions, 2012



Source: UNICEF MODA using 2012 DHS.

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