

Monitoring City-level Inequalities In Access To WASH Services: Assessment Of Low-income Communities In Six African Cities

Presented by
Jonathan Stokes

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A world map with a light blue background and dark blue landmasses. Five locations are marked with white dots and connected to text boxes by thin white lines. The locations are: Bangladesh (Dhaka), Kenya (Nakuru), Zambia (Lusaka), Mozambique (Maputo), and Madagascar (Antananarivo, Mahajanga, Toliara).

WSUP's citywide surveys

Bangladesh
Dhaka

Kenya
Nakuru

Zambia
Lusaka

Madagascar
Antananarivo
Mahajanga
Toliara

Mozambique
Maputo

WSUP's citywide surveys

- Baseline surveys within **WSUP's Business Plan 2016-2020**
- End-line in 2019/2020
- Strong understanding of **water and sanitation service levels**
- Estimate proportion of people in **JMP ladder categories**
- Mainly focused in **low-income areas** across the 7 cities
- **600 to 1,200 households** per city

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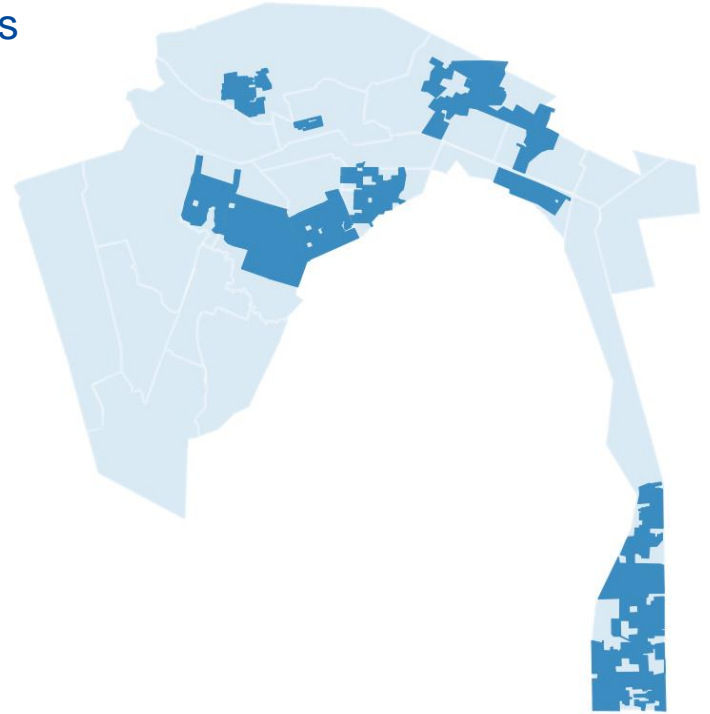
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Methodology I

- **mWater** online data collection tool
- Questionnaire with **over 100 closed-ended** questions
 - Water, sanitation, FSM, menstrual hygiene management, handwashing and poverty likelihood assessment
- **Third party data** for estimations of safely managed services
 - Key informant interviews with city council, utilities and regulators
 - Water quality testing
 - Literature reviews

Methodology II

- **Systematic spatial sampling** (very accurate maps of low-income communities required)
- **1,210** households
- **11** enumeration areas with **110 households** each
 - 9 groupings of **low-income communities**
 - **1 middle-income community**
 - **1 high-income community**
- **Not-proportional** to population size (accurate population data is not always available)





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Nakuru

A map of Kenya is shown in the background, with the Nakuru region highlighted in a darker shade of blue. A white line connects the highlighted region to the 'Key overall results' box on the right.

- **2,046,395** (population projection for 2017)
- Population growth: **4.5%** per annum
- **50% of the population lives in low income communities**

Key overall results for low-income communities in Nakuru:

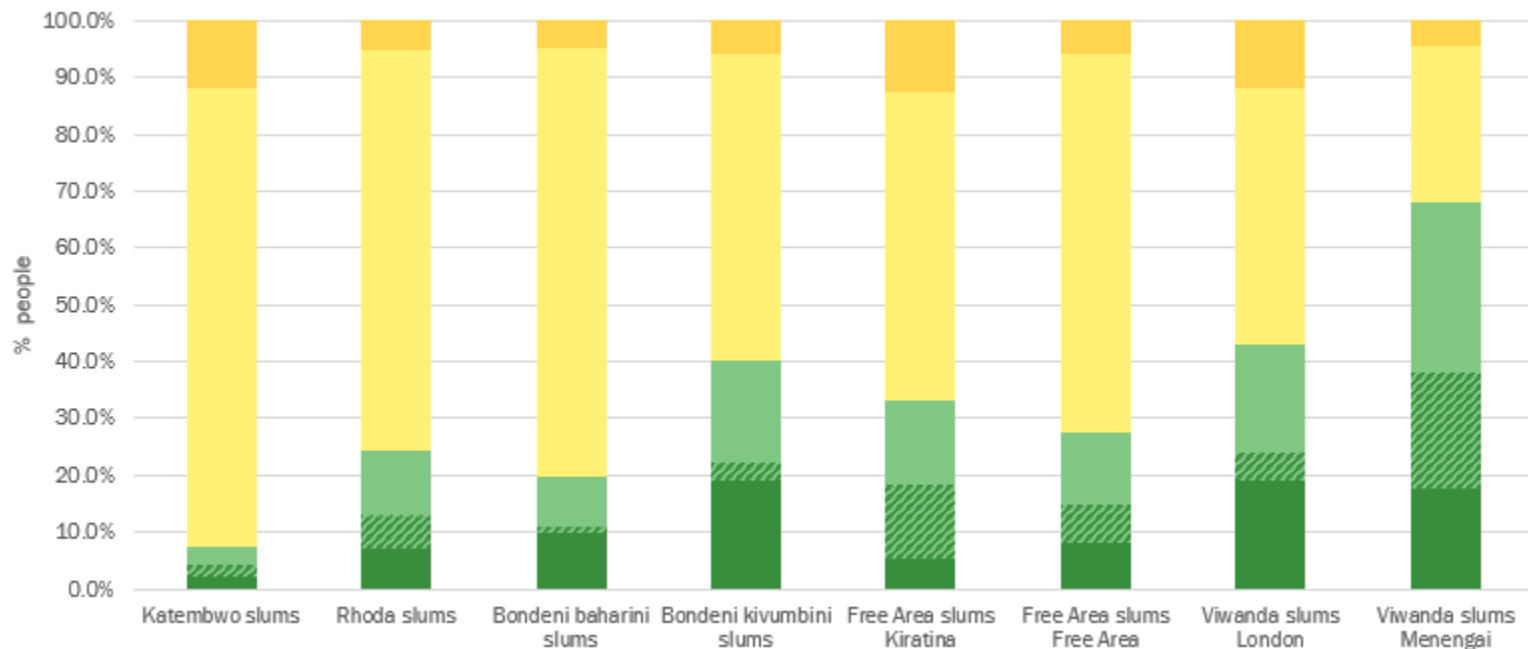
- **91.3%** basic water services
- **61.21%** limited sanitation services
- **19.8%** basic handwashing services
- **80%** have access to piped water on premises
- **39.89%** connected to sewer system



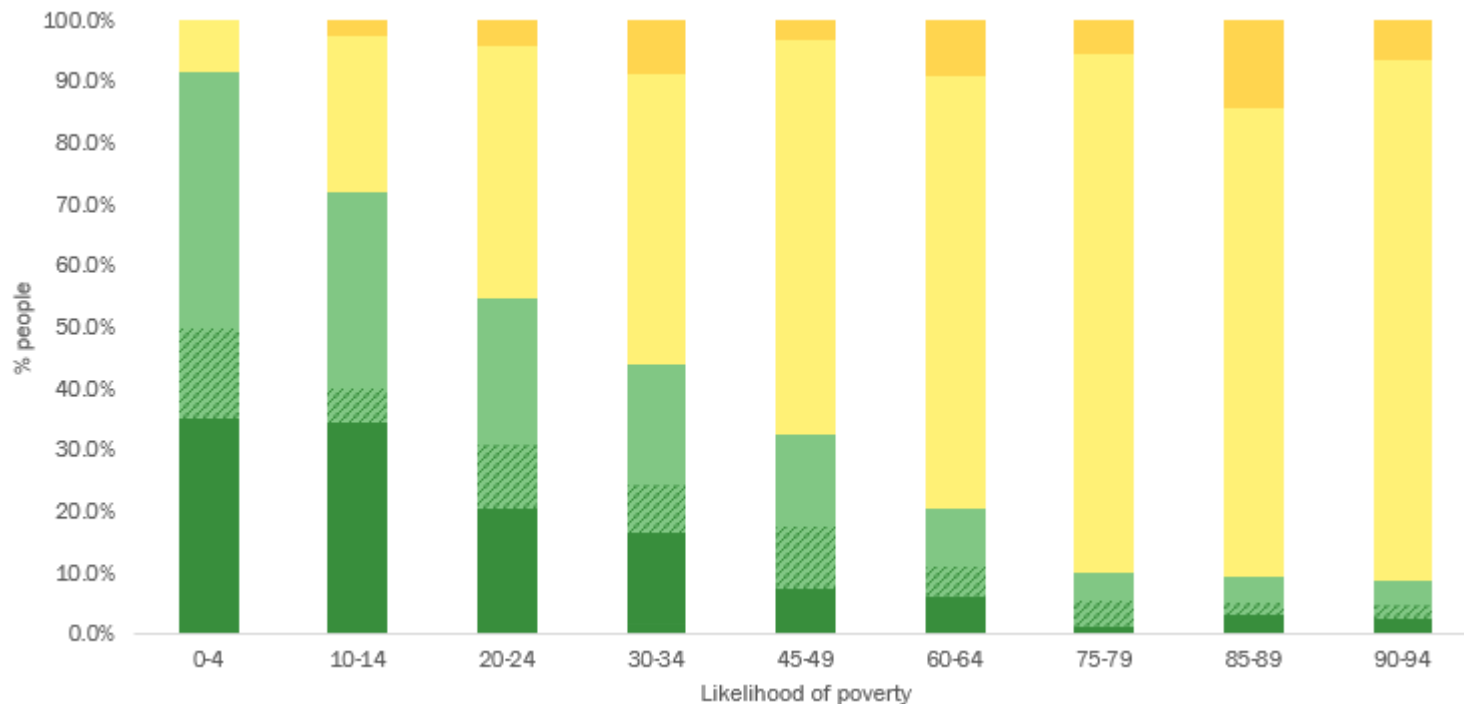
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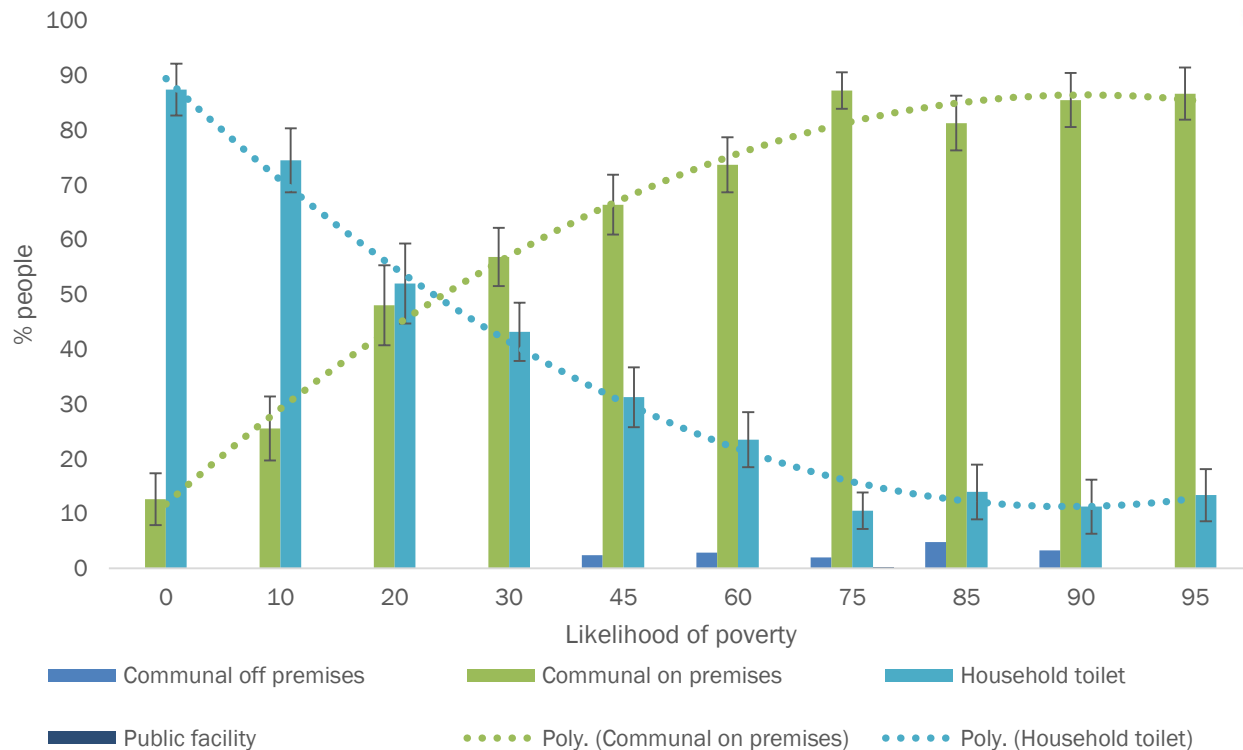
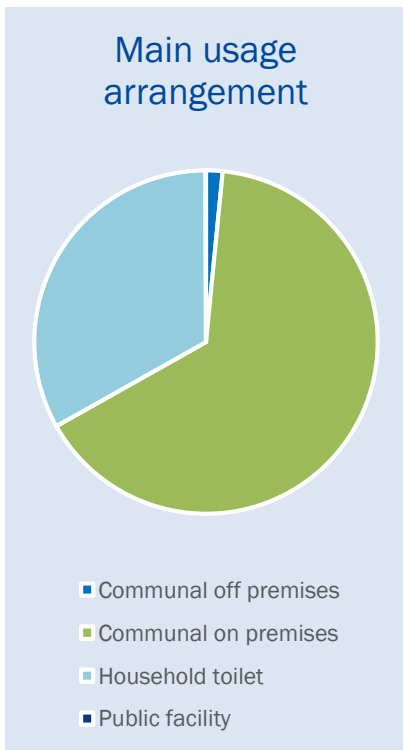
Sanitation service ladders by low-income area



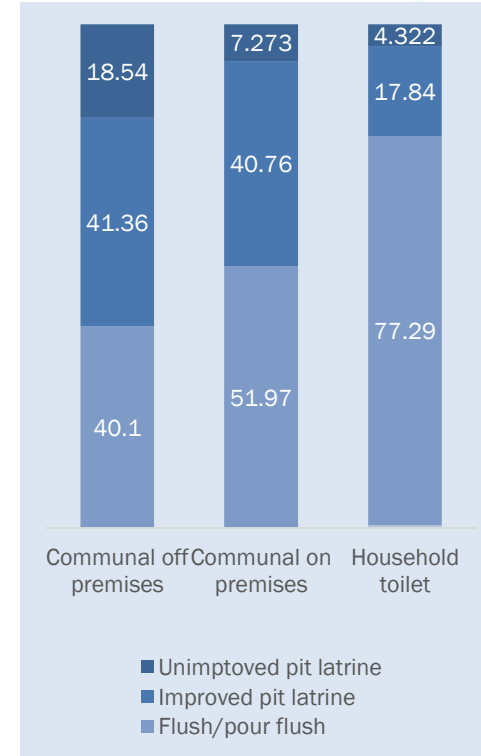
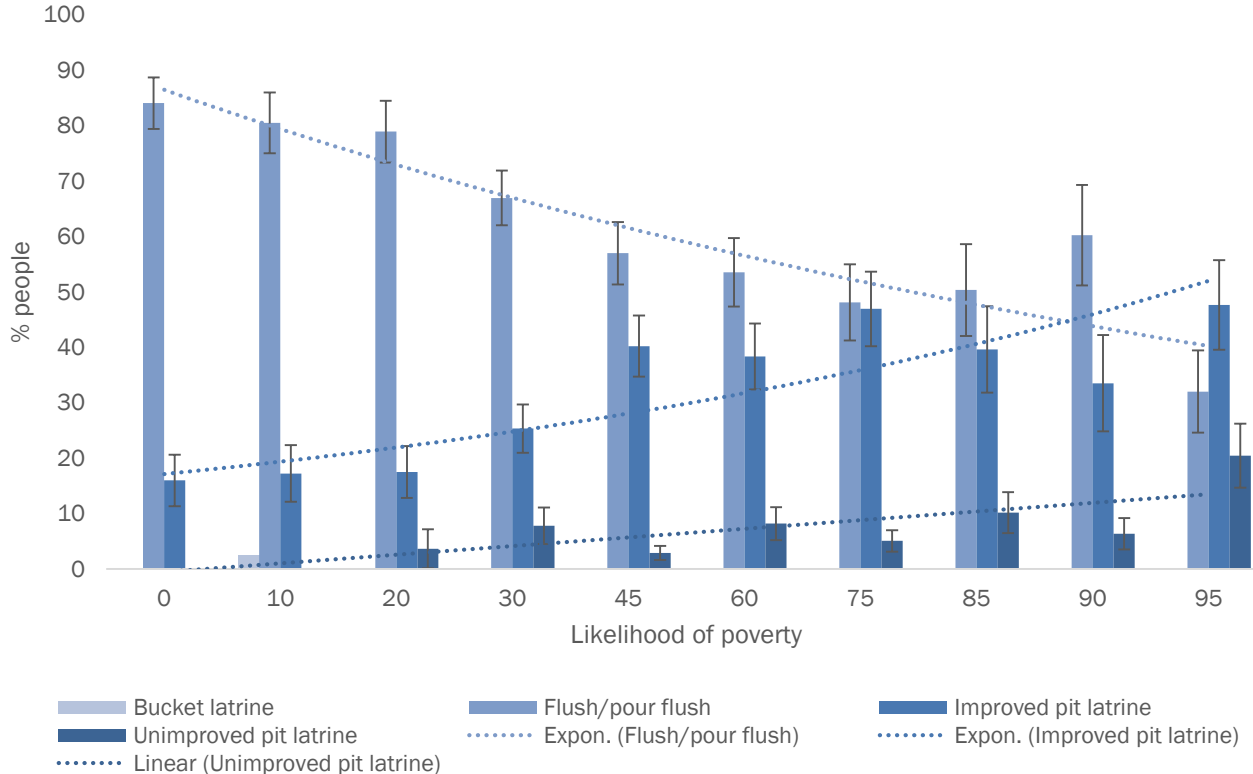
Sanitation service ladder by likelihood of poverty



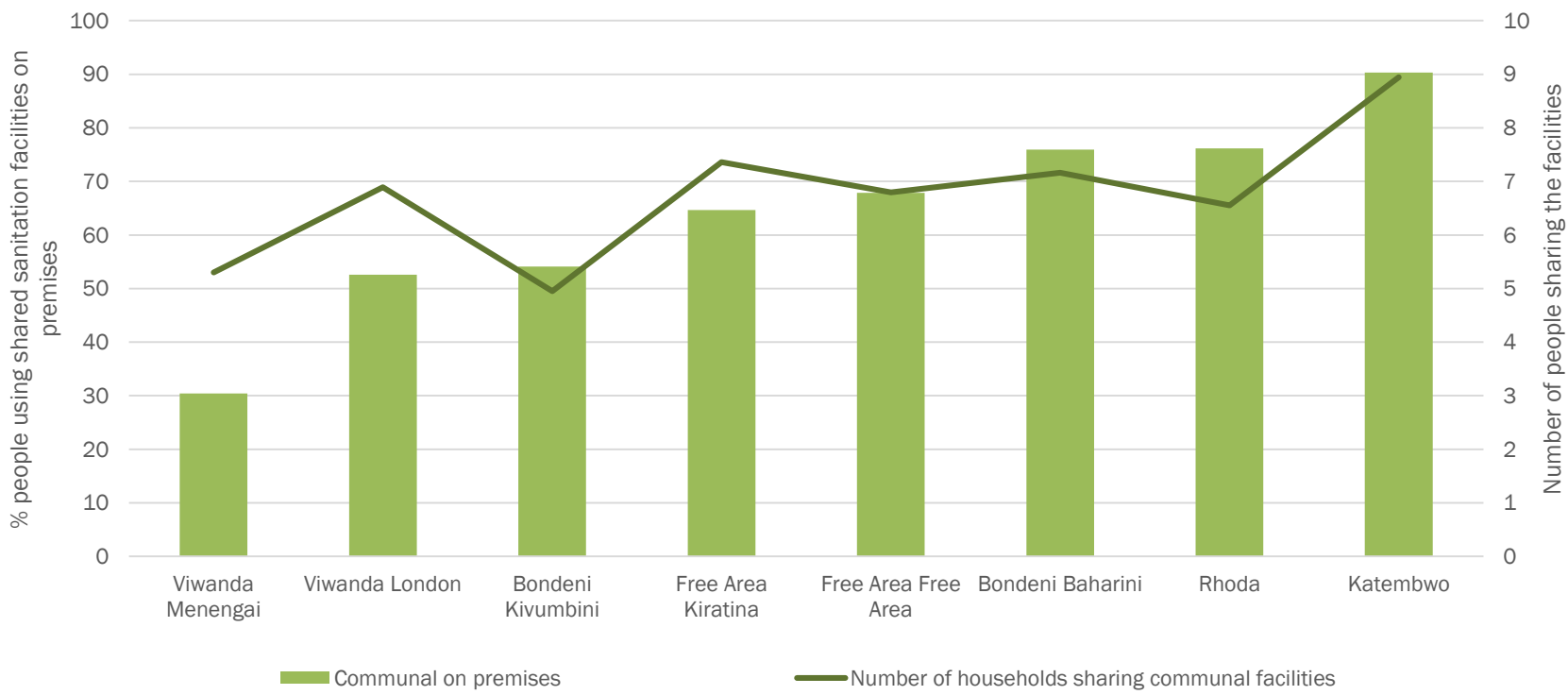
Usage arrangement for sanitation facilities



Main user interface



Number of households sharing communal sanitation facilities

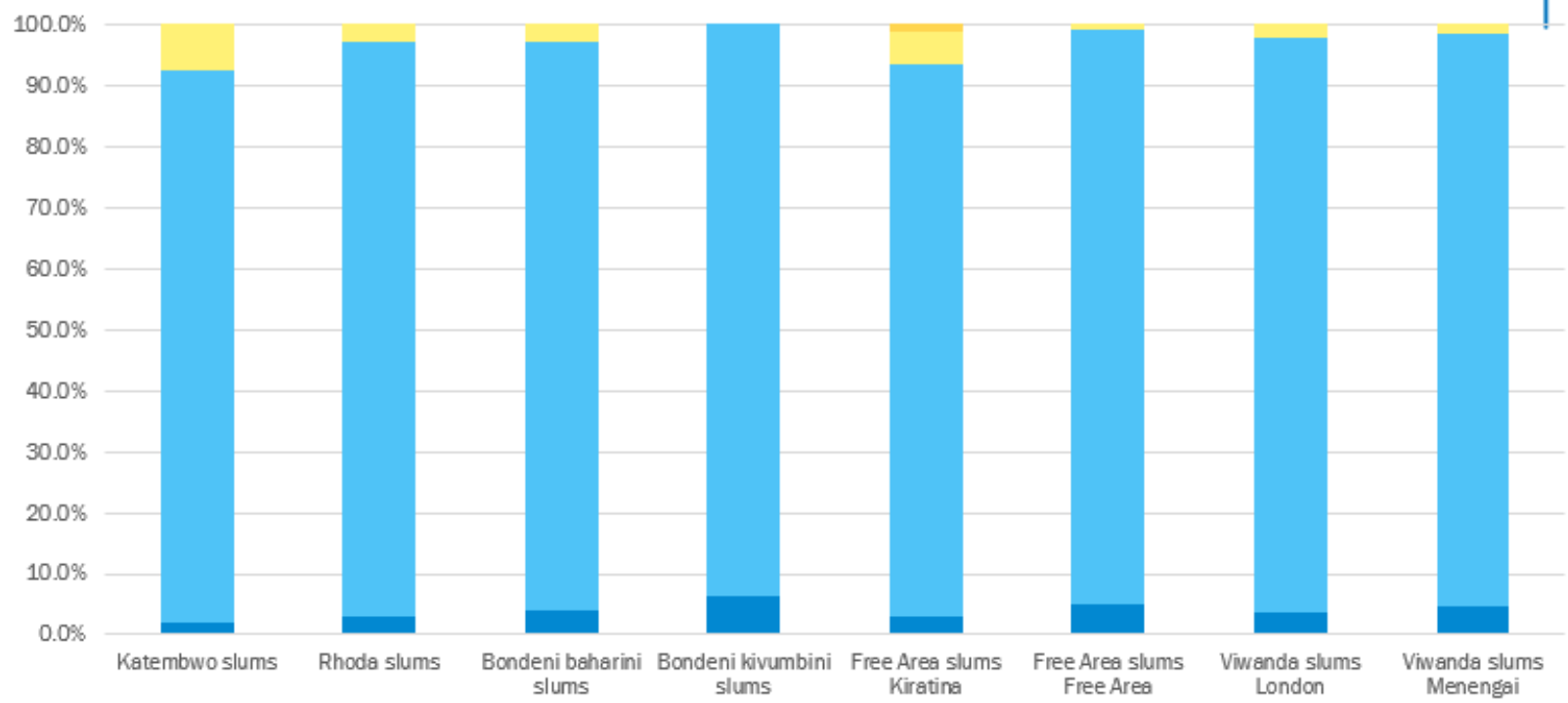


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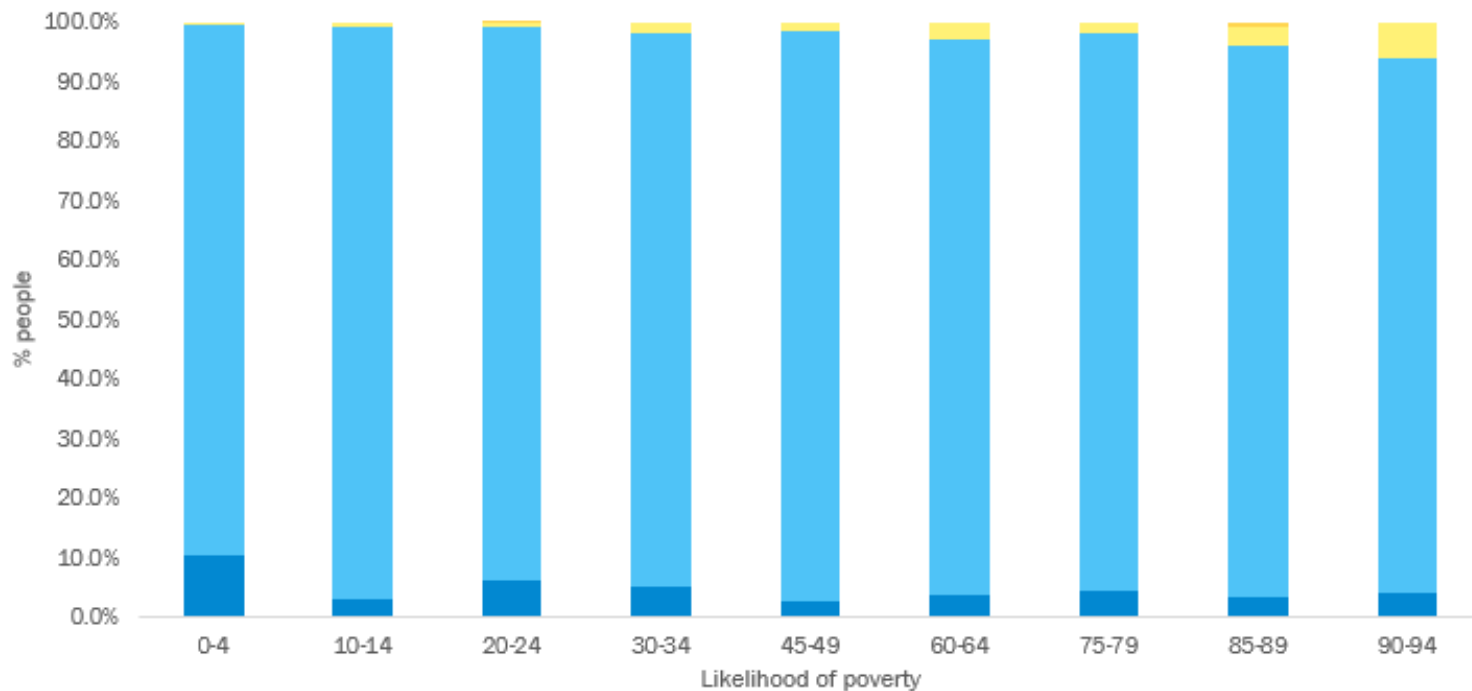
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Drinking water service ladders

88.2% covered by NAWASSCO

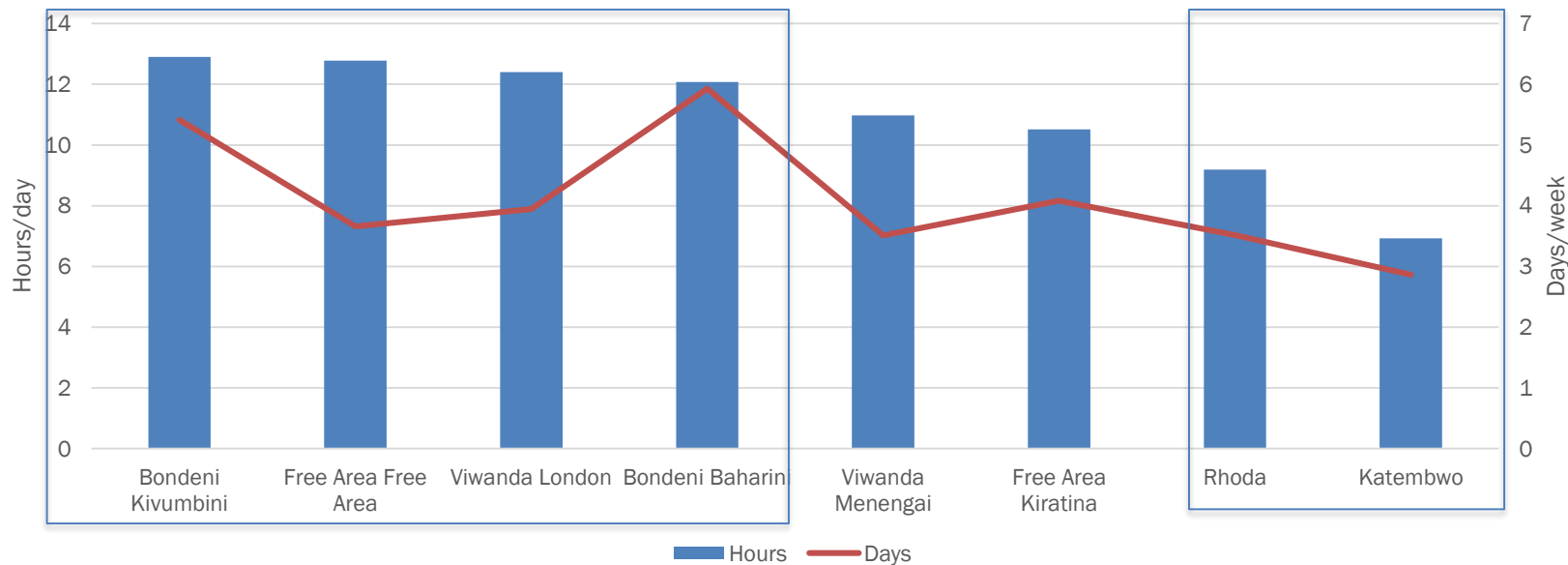


Drinking water service ladders by likelihood of poverty





Drinking water services: daily and weekly water supply



63% experience problems during the dry season

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How can the WASH sector get better at “tracking inequalities”?

- Overall aggregates are useful for global monitoring of progress
- There are dramatic differences in quality of service within those considered “poor”
- Further disaggregation of data is required
- Need to identify key indicators to monitor inequalities within low-income areas

Thank you

