

PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

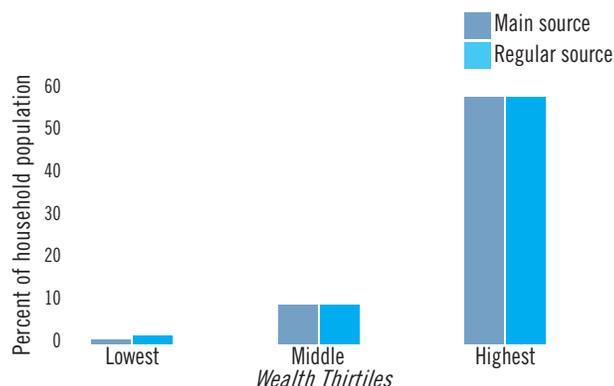
PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Niger, which was conducted only in Niamey for the first round of data collection, is led by the Institut National de la Statistique (INS) in Niger. Overall direction and support is provided by the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute and the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>.



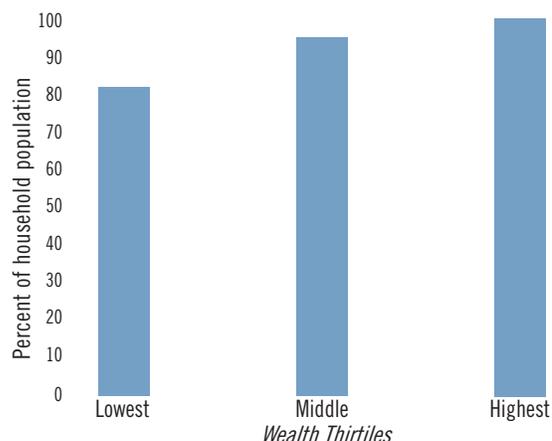
Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Household Access to Piped Drinking Water on Premises



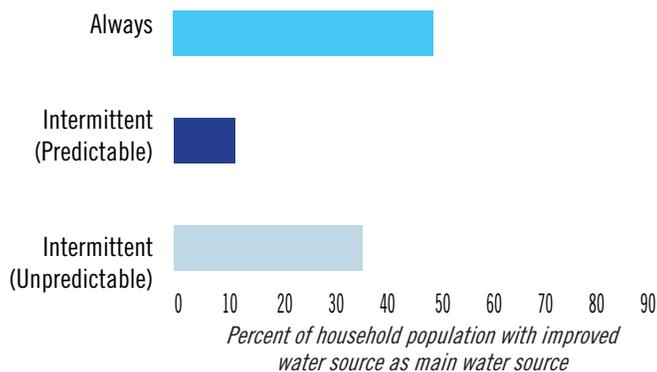
Access to piped water on household premises (into the dwelling or into the yard) is markedly higher among the wealthiest households. Households in the lowest thirtile who reported using piped water as a regular drinking water source did not always report using it as their main drinking water source.

Household Use of Improved Drinking Water Source



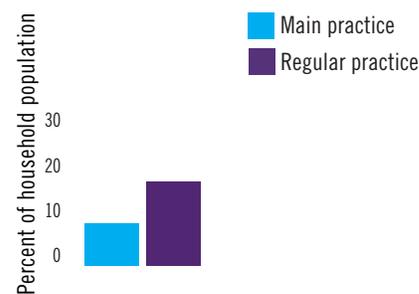
The percent of households who report using an improved water source as their main drinking water source is higher among the wealthiest households and lower for the poorest households.

Reliability of Main Household Water Source



Among household residents whose main water source is improved, more than half report it is always available.

Open Defecation by Residence

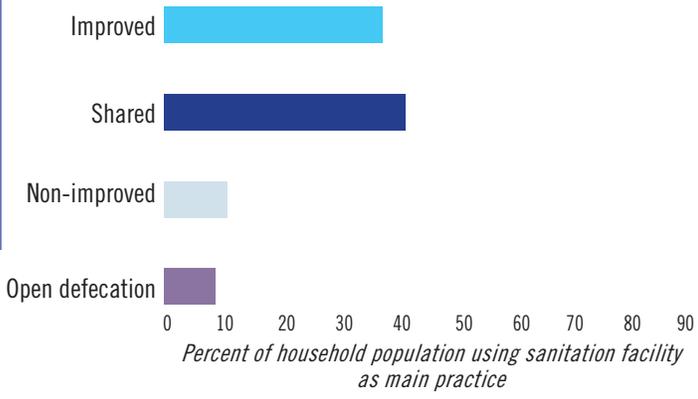


A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than a main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

PMA2015/NIAMEY-R1

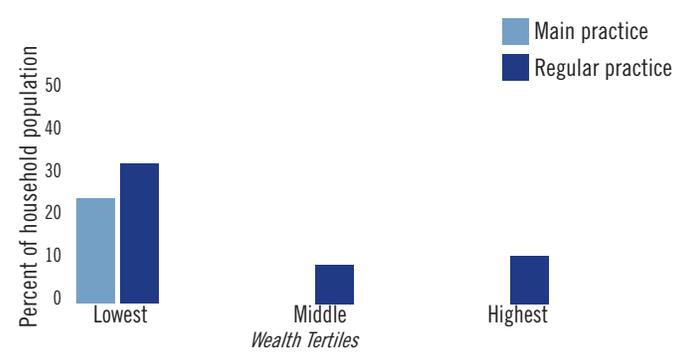
INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Main Sanitation Facility



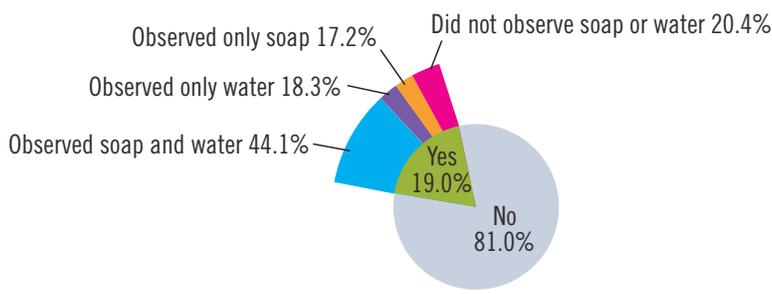
The use of shared facilities, non-improved facilities and open defecation make up 62% of main facility usage in Niamey.

Open Defecation by Household Wealth Tertile



The practice of open defecation is inversely related to household wealth. Across all wealth tertiles, the percent of the household population regularly practicing open defecation is greater than the percent reporting open defecation as their main practice.

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station



Only 19% of household residents in Niamey can access a dedicated handwashing station. Among households that have a dedicated handwashing station, 44% had both soap and water and the handwashing station at the time of the interview.

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2015/Niamey-R1 used a sampling strategy stratified by Niamey's 5 communes to select a total of 33 enumeration areas (EA) drawn from the sampling frame provided by the fourth General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH) conducted by Niger's National Statistics Institute (INS) in 2012. The sampling frame is made up of primary sampling units (PSU), which themselves are made up of 3 to 5 enumeration areas (EA). 33 PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size among these strata. Once the PSUs were selected, EAs within each PSU that were too small (<150 households) were regrouped with contiguous EAs, and EAs too large (≥ 600 households) were divided further as needed before selecting an EA (or cluster/segment of EAs) from each selected PSU using the probability proportional to size of that EA. Households were randomly selected after the listing phase. Selected households were contacted in order to obtain consent for the household as well as from eligible women, i.e. women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Data collection took place July 10 through August 24, 2015. The final national sample included 1,336 individuals living in 1,129 households. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follows the definitions used in the 2012 Niger Demographic and Health Survey.

Photo credit: Shani Turke (2015), PMA2020

