



WASH fact sheet

Niger



In July 2018 the Government of Niger will report on their progress towards SDG 6 at the High Level Political Forum at the United Nations. WASHwatch have produced this factsheet to share key messages on WASH progress in Niger and encourage data based advocacy by civil society.

1. Niger is not on track to achieve the water, sanitation or hygiene targets in the sustainable development goals



Water

Based on current progress, Niger will reach 100% with 'at least basic' water in **2119**

There is **no data** on 'safely managed water'

10, 459, 999 Nigerians don't have access to 'at least basic' water

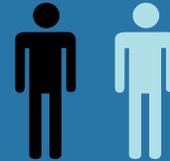
46%

Have access to 'at least basic water' (2015)

36% rural

89% urban

That's over one in two



Sanitation

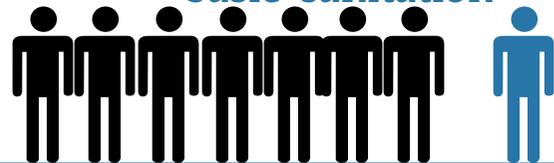
Based on current progress, Niger will reach 100% with 'at least basic' sanitation in **2203**

9% of the population have access to 'safely managed' sanitation

71% of the population defecate in the open

17, 324, 706 Nigerians don't have access to 'at least basic' sanitation

That's seven in eight



13%

Have access to 'at least basic sanitation' (2015)

6% rural

44% urban

9%

Have access to 'basic' hygiene (2010)



Hygiene

Based on current progress, Niger will reach 100% with 'basic' hygiene services in **2350**

14, 776, 835

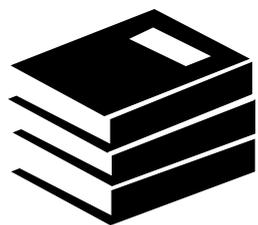
Nigerians do not have access to 'basic' hygiene services

That's ten in eleven



5% rural

30% urban



2. Lack of WASH impacts education

Only one in seven schools have water or sanitation services

1, 238, 286 children of primary school age are currently not in school

The adult literacy rate of Niger is **19%**

3. Lack of WASH access is causing negative health impacts



11, 524 children under 5 die every year because of preventable diarrhoeal diseases caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene.

43% of Nigerian children under 5 are stunted

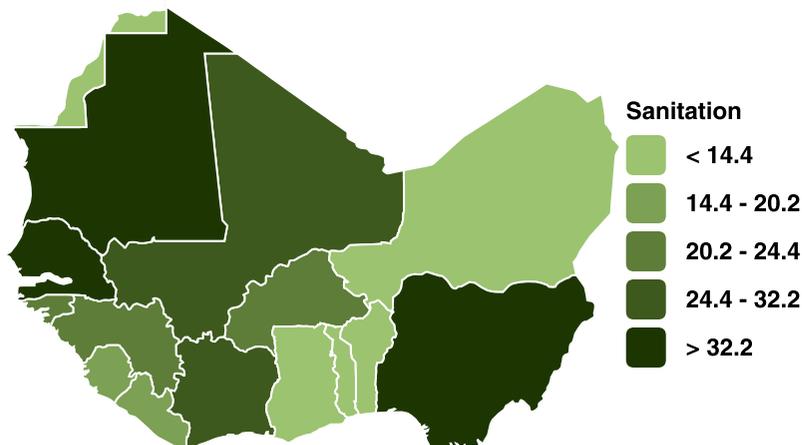
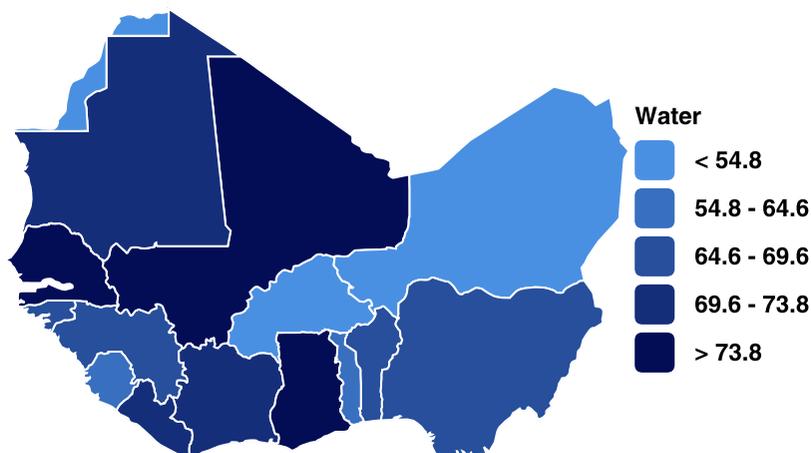
Half of these cases of stunting are due to a lack of water, sanitation and hygiene

There have been nearly **12, 500 cholera cases reported** in the past 10 years
Cholera is caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene.

4. Niger has worse WASH access than similar countries in Sub Saharan Africa

At least basic water

Niger has lower basic water access than its neighbouring countries. It is lower than Sub Saharan Africa's average of 57%

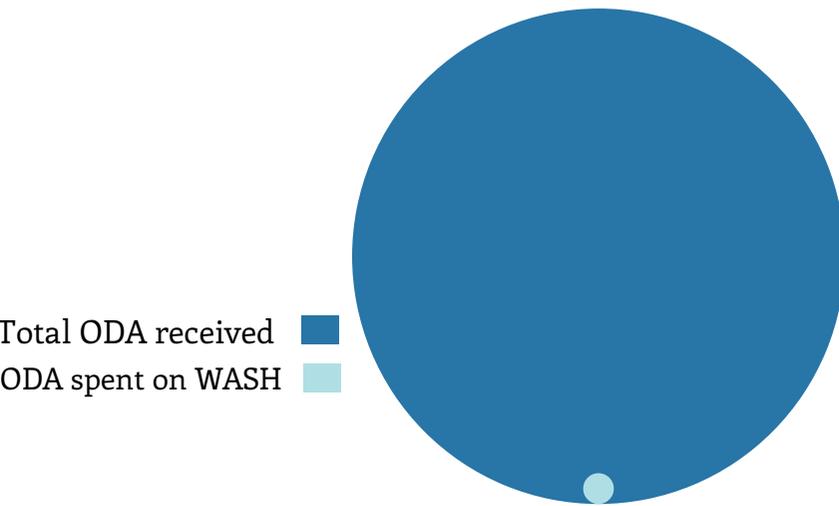


At least basic sanitation

Niger has similar basic sanitation access figures as Ghana, Togo and Benin. It is lower than Sub Saharan Africa's regional average of 28%

5. WASH in not being prioritized domestically...

The Government of Niger spent 1.5% of gross domestic product on WASH in 2014.



...or in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

Just 6% of the \$1 billion Niger receives for ODA goes to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Top WASH Development Partners

1. World Bank



\$18,619,710

2. Denmark



\$10,709,608

3. European Union



\$9,274,109

4. France



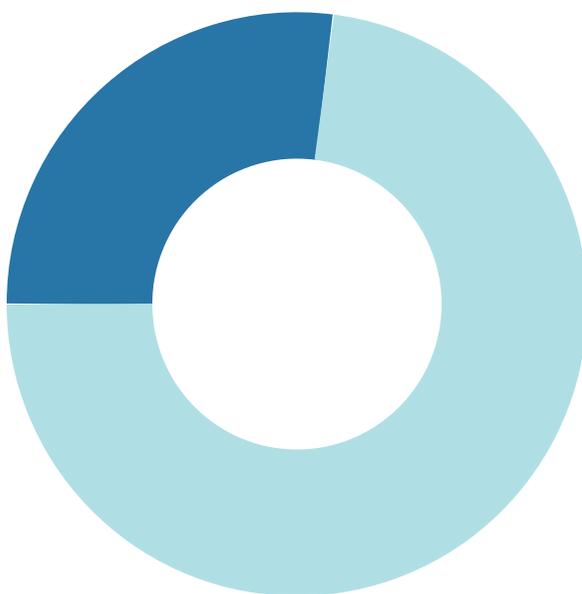
\$9,243,454

5. Switzerland



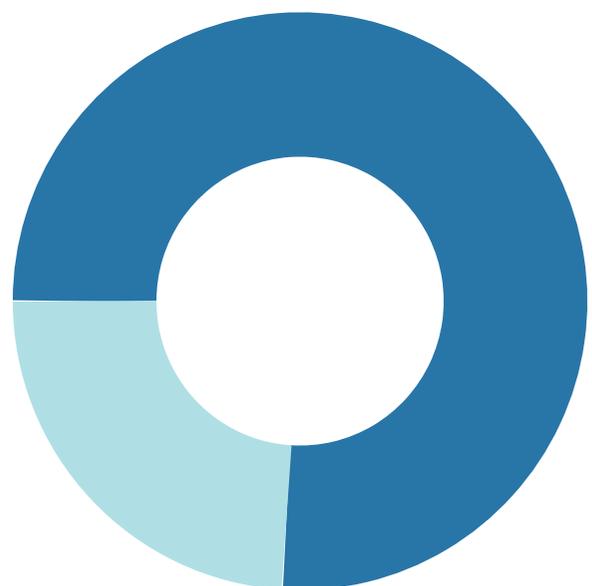
\$5,846,731

Niger's WASH ODA by systems



■ Large systems (27%) ■ Basic systems (73%)

Niger's WASH ODA by channels



■ Public Sector (76%) ■ NGOs & Civil Society (24%)

6. Niger's track record on delivering WASH commitments

⊘ No data

✓ On track/Achieved

! Marginally off track

✗ Very off track/Not achieved

Sustainable Development Goals ✗

- ✗ 1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have access to **basic water**
- ✗ 1.4 By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have access to **basic sanitation**
- ⊘ 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safely managed drinking water** for all
- ✗ 6.2 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safely managed sanitation** for all
- ⊘ 6.2 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **basic hygiene** for all
- ✗ 6.2 By 2030, end **open defecation**

Millennium Development Goals ✗

- ✗ 7C. To halve the proportion of people without **improved sanitation**
- ! 7C. To halve the proportion of people without **improved water**

Rights to Water and Sanitation !

! To support the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential to the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Recognising this right in own national policies and the United Nations.

Sanitation and Water for All commitments ✓

eThekwini 2015 commitments ✓

eThekwini 2013 commitments !

WASH Definitions Source: Joint Monitoring Programme

Safely managed water: Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination

At least basic water: Improved water source within 30 minute round trip. (Includes safely managed estimates where available)

Safely managed sanitation: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other houses and where excreta is safely managed

At least basic sanitation: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households

Basic hygiene: Availability of hand washing facility on premises with soap and water

Data sources, methodologies and more can be found at: <https://washwatch.org/>

