

Pro-Poorness of Households' Access to Safe Drinking Water in Rural and Urban Nigeria

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ABSTRACT Enhancing households' access to safe drinking water is a development objective that is universally embraced. This study analyzed the extent of pro-poorness of households' access to safe drinking water in the geopolitical zone, states and rural/urban areas in Nigeria. The data used were the demographic and health surveys of 1999, 2003 and 2008. Fuzzy set approach was used to aggregate welfare attributes before computing the pro-poor policy indices (PPPI). Results show that access to safe drinking water was largely anti-poor in rural areas, while it is pro-poor in urban areas. In the urban areas, Enugu and Zamfara states had the worst results (anti-poor). States with speedy water programme interventions Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Nasarawa, Niger, Ondo, Osun, Anambra, Enugu and Imo. It is concluded that meeting the MDG target on safe water is daisy for Nigeria and a steady and consistent effort in addressing problems related is required.