Title: Water Access and Sanitation in Africa: A Case Study

Objective: To analyze data, identify patterns and propose informed, data-driven recommendations that governments and stakeholders can implement to effectively improve water access and sanitation in African Communities.

INTRODUCTION

The project was analyzed using structured query language (SQL) in SQL server Management Studio (SSMS).

After creating a database, the dataset was uploaded through the SQL Server import and export wizard.

The queries were written and executed followed by a screenshot of the result.

Some results which are large enough were exported to excel and uploaded to a drive.

The link to the results are provided under each solution.

1. Average water availability (Liters per capita per day) for each country.

QUERY

SELECT

Country,

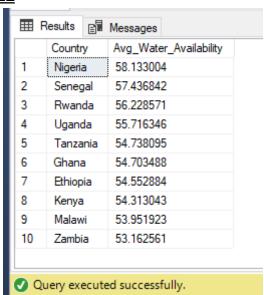
AVG ([Water Availability (liters per capita per day)]) AS Avg_Water_Availability

FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa

GROUP BY Country

ORDER BY Avg_Water_Availability DESC;

TABLE



EXPLANATION

This query calculates the average water availability in liters per capita per day for each country arranged in descending order. The results show that Nigeria has the highest average, while Zambia has the lowest.

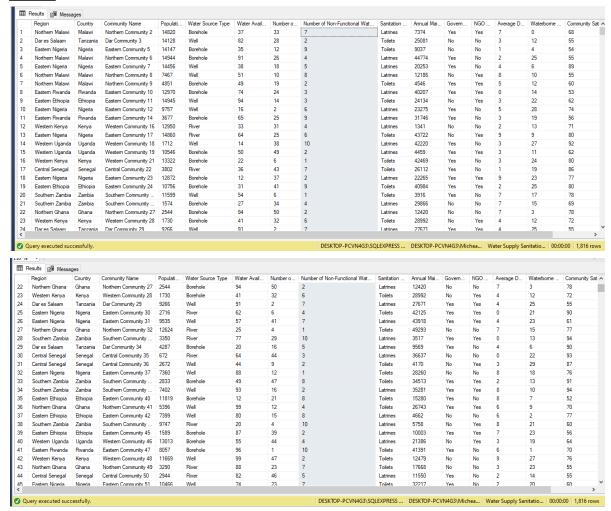
2. Details of communities where at least one water point is non-functional

QUERY

SELECT*

FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa
WHERE [Number of Non-Functional Water Points] >= 1;

TABLE



EXPLANATION

The query above filters the dataset to display only locations where at least one water point is non-functional.

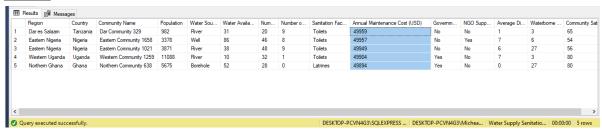
The output consists of 1,816 records. The tables above only display a sample of the data. Please, find attached the link to the complete data in spreadsheet (Excel) format: Communities where at least one water point is non-functional

3. Top five communities with the highest annual sanitation maintenance costs.

QUERY

SELECT TOP 5 *
FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa
ORDER BY [Annual Maintenance Cost (USD)] DESC;

TABLE



EXPLANATION

This query retrieves the top five communities with the highest annual sanitation maintenance costs. The results show that Dar Community 329 (Tanzania) has the highest cost at \$49,959, followed closely by two communities in Eastern Nigeria.

4. Total numbers of functional and non-functional water points per country

QUERY

SELECT

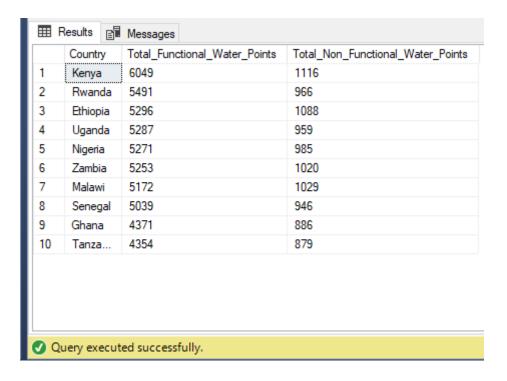
Country,

SUM([Number of Functional Water Points]) AS Total_Functional_Water_Points,

SUM([Number of Non-Functional Water Points]) AS Total_Non_Functional_Water_Points FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa

GROUP BY Country

ORDER BY Total Functional Water Points DESC;



This query provides an analysis of the total number of functional and non-functional water points in each country. The results reveal that:

- Kenya has the highest number of functional water points (6,049), followed by Rwanda (5,491) and Ethiopia (5,296).
- Tanzania has the lowest number of functional water points (4,354) among the listed countries.
- Non-functional water points are also highest in Kenya (1,116), followed by Ethiopia (1,088).
- 5. Communities with a high incidence of waterborne disease (>20%)

QUERY

SELECT

[Community Name],

[Waterborne Diseases Incidence Rate (%)]

FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa

WHERE [Waterborne Diseases Incidence Rate (%)] > 20

ORDER BY [Waterborne Diseases Incidence Rate (%)] DESC;

Ⅲ	Results 📳 Messages	
	Community Name	Waterborne Diseases Incidence Rate (%)
1	Central Community 36	29
2	Eastern Community 73	29
3	Southern Community 141	29
4	Eastern Community 153	29
5	Southern Community 178	29
6	Central Community 193	29
7	Western Community 218	29
8	Eastern Community 284	29
9	Northern Community 308	29
10	Western Community 349	29
11	Northern Community 365	29
12	Northern Community 394	29
13	Southern Community 380	29
14	Eastern Community 402	29
15	Eastern Community 413	29
16	Eastern Community 434	29
17	Northern Community 459	29
18	Western Community 484	29
19	Southern Community 541	29
20	Western Community 557	29
21	Dar Community 566	29
22	Eastern Community 629	29
23	Northern Community 632	29
24	Eastern Community 639	29
25	Fastern Community 653	29

	Community Name	Waterborne Diseases Incidence Rate (%
592	Western Community 14.	. 21
593	Western Community 14.	. 21
594	Eastern Community 1412	2 21
595	Northern Community 13.	21
596	Eastern Community 156	1 21
597	Northern Community 15.	21
598	Northern Community 15.	21
599	Eastern Community 1463	3 21
600	Western Community 14.	. 21
601	Eastern Community 1599	5 21
602	Southern Community 1	21
603	Eastern Community 155	7 21
604	Northern Community 15.	21
605	Northern Community 16.	21
606	Central Community 1645	21
607	Eastern Community 1619	9 21
608	Northern Community 16.	21
609	Eastern Community 1663	3 21
610	Central Community 1906	21
611	Southern Community 1	21
612	Dar Community 1812	21
613	Eastern Community 1933	3 21
614	Western Community 19.	. 21
615	Eastern Community 1960	21

The query filters communities where the waterborne disease incidence rate is above 20%.

- The fields included are the community name and waterborne disease incidence (%).
- Results are ordered in descending order to highlight the most affected communities.
- There are 615 records but the photo depicts a sample of the record.

Please find attached the link to the complete table in spreadsheet (excel) format: <u>Communities</u> with high incidence of waterborne disease (>20%)

6. Average distance to the water source for each region

QUERY

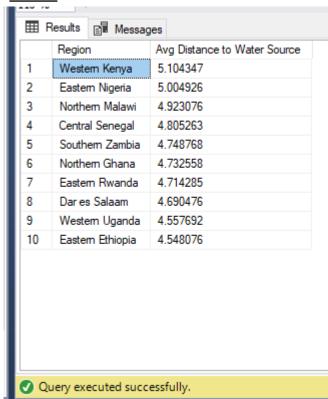
SELECT

[Region],

AVG ([Average Distance to Water Source (km)]) as "Avg Distance to Water Source (km)" FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa

GROUP BY [Region]
ORDER BY [Avg Distance to Water Source] DESC;

TABLE



EXPLANATION

The query returns the average distance to the water source for each region. It also assigns the name "Avg Distance to Water Source" to the new field.

- The result is ordered by the average distance arranged in descending order to show the highest distance as the first.
- Western kenya has the highest distance of 5.104347km, followed by Eastern Nigeria with a distance of approximately 5.004926km.
- 7. Communities receiving both government and NGO support

QUERY

SELECT

[Community Name],

[Government Support],

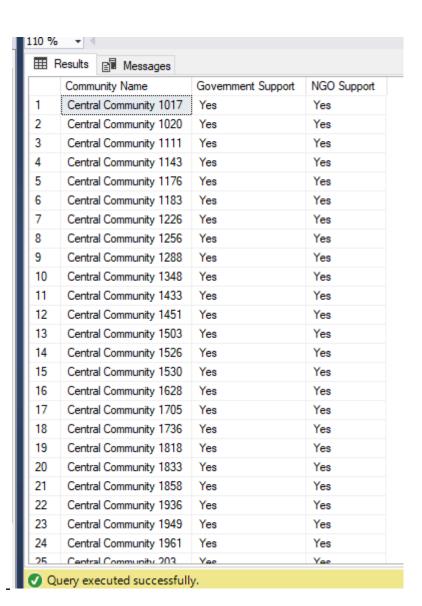
[NGO Support]

FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa

WHERE [Government Support] = 'Yes'

AND [NGO Support] = 'Yes'

ORDER BY [Community Name] ASC;



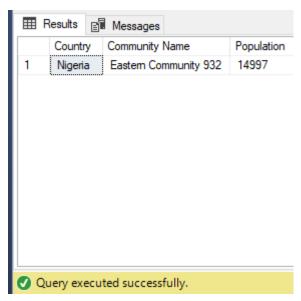


The query returns all the communities receiving both government and NGO support. There are 478 records but the table above shows a sample of the data returned, displaying the first 25 records and the last 24 records in ascending order by the Community name. Please, find attached the link to the complete dataset in spreadsheet (excel) format; Communities receiving both Government and NGO Support.

8. Community with the highest population per country

QUERY

SELECT TOP 1
Country,
[Community Name],
Population
FROM Water_Supply_Sanitation_Africa
ORDER BY Population DESC;



The query above returned the community with the highest population per country.

From the syntax, the data was ordered in descending manner with the highest on top, then the first record was selected to be displayed as top 1.

The table shows that Eastern Community 932 of Nigeria has the highest population of 14,997.

INSIGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improve Water Availability in Low-Supply Countries Insight:

Nigeria has the highest average water availability, while Zambia has the lowest.

Recommendations:

- Prioritize the construction of new water supply systems in Zambia and other low-availability regions.
- Invest in efficient water management techniques, such as rainwater harvesting and improved water storage solutions.
- Introduce water conservation policies to reduce wastage, such as fixing leaks and improving irrigation methods.

2. Restore Non-Functional Water Points

Insight:

Several communities have at least one non-functional water point, with significant numbers in certain regions.

Recommendations:

- Implement a water infrastructure rehabilitation program in high-failure areas, including regular maintenance and repair funding.
- Train local maintenance teams to ensure water points remain functional.
- Encourage public-private partnerships for long-term sustainability and management of water points.

3. Reduce the High Cost of Water Sanitation Maintenance Insight:

The top 5 highest maintenance cost communities are in Tanzania and Nigeria (up to \$49,959 per year).

Recommendations:

- Conduct a cost audit to understand why these costs are high and explore ways to reduce inefficiencies.
- Encourage use of local materials and labor for sanitation projects to lower costs.
- Seek alternative funding through NGOs and micro-financing to assist communities in sustaining sanitation infrastructure.

4. Reduce Non-Functional Water Points

Insight:

Some countries have a high number of non-functional water points, with Kenya, Ethiopia, and Tanzania being the worst affected.

Recommendations:

- Establish a routine inspection and maintenance program to detect and repair faulty water points before complete failure.
- Create government and community maintenance funds for sustainable repairs.
- Invest in more durable infrastructure, particularly in Tanzania, which has the lowest number of functional water points.

5. Health Interventions for Communities with High Waterborne Disease Rates Insight:

615 communities have a waterborne disease incidence rate above 20%.

Recommendations:

- Implement immediate clean water initiatives in affected communities.
- Provide free or subsidized chlorine tablets and filtration kits to at-risk populations.
- Run regular health awareness campaigns on proper sanitation, hygiene, and waterborne disease prevention.

6. Reduce Distance to Water Sources

Insight:

Western Kenya (5.10 km) and Eastern Nigeria (highest distance: 5+ km) have the longest distances to water sources.

Recommendations:

- Construct local water access points to reduce long travel distances, prioritizing the worst-affected regions.
- Expand piped water systems to provide easier access in remote and rural areas.
- Improve water transportation solutions, such as community-managed water delivery services for households far from main water points.

7. Expand Government and NGO Support

Insight:

Only 478 communities receive both government and NGO support, leaving many without adequate resources.

Recommendations:

 Increase collaboration between government agencies and NGOs to reach more underserved communities.

- Develop a data-driven funding system that prioritizes the most water-insecure areas for new projects.
- Establish community-led committees to advocate for additional support and improve fund allocation transparency.

8. Address High Water Demand in Densely Populated Communities Insight:

The largest communities in each country face the highest water demand.

Recommendations:

- Build additional water reservoirs and treatment plants in high-density communities.
- Encourage the use of water-efficient technology in urban areas to reduce water waste.
- Implement water rationing policies in high-demand areas to prevent shortages.