

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910965277703321
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Titolo	Residential Piped Water in Uganda
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : The World Bank, , 2016
ISBN	9781464807091 1464807094
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (118 pages)
Collana	World Bank Studies
Disciplina	333.91
Soggetti	Water resources development Municipal water supply - Uganda Municipal water supply - Economic aspects Uganda
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- About the Editors -- Executive Summary -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1 Introduction -- PART 1 Coverage -- Chapter 2 Trend in Residential Piped Water Coverage -- Introduction -- Utility Data on Coverage -- Household Survey Data on Coverage -- Alternative Sources of Drinking Water -- Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 3 Demand and Supply Constraints to Piped water Coverage -- Introduction -- Methodology -- Empirical Results -- Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 4 Piped Water Coverage, Time Use, and Poverty -- Introduction -- Basic Statistics -- Econometric Analysis and Simulations -- Conclusion -- Note -- References -- PART 2 Tariffs, Subsidies, and Affordability -- Chapter 5 Who Benefits from Subsidies for Piped Water? -- Introduction -- Methodology for Consumption Subsidies -- Targeting Performance of Consumption Subsidies -- Potential Targeting Performance of Connection Subsidies -- Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 6 Targeting Performance of Piped water Subsidies in Africa -- Introduction -- Methodology and Data -- Consumption Subsidies -- Connection Subsidies -- Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 7 Tariff Increase and Affordability -- Introduction -- Household Survey Analysis -- Qualitative Fieldwork -- Conclusion -- Note -- References --

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Sommario/riassunto

This World Bank Study provides a basic diagnostic of residential piped water coverage and affordability in Uganda and its relationship with poverty using a series of nationally representative household surveys for the period 2002-13. The study first analyzes trends in piped water

coverage using both administrative and survey data. Demand-side and supply-side factors reducing the take-up of piped water service by households in areas where the service is available are estimated. The study also documents the extent to which piped water coverage enables households to shift time use away from domestic tasks toward market work, and the beneficial effect that this may have on poverty. The targeting performance to the poor of water subsidies is estimated and results obtained for Uganda are compared with estimates for other countries. Finally, the study analyzes issues related to affordability-including the impact of the tariff increase of 2012 on household consumption, poverty, and piped water affordability-as well as the cost for households to connect to the piped water network.
