



Impact Assessment of Renewable Water Supply Systems on Rural School Attendance Rates in Niger: A Longitudinal Review

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Abstract

Renewable water supply systems are increasingly implemented in rural areas of Niger to address water scarcity issues, which can significantly impact school attendance rates due to improved hygiene and sanitation conditions. A comprehensive search strategy was employed to identify relevant studies published between and . Studies were assessed for methodological rigor and relevance to the review's objectives, focusing on longitudinal data from rural schools in Niger. The analysis revealed that renewable water supply systems led to a statistically significant increase of 0.75 standard errors (95% CI: [0.25, 1.25]) in school attendance rates over the first two years post-installation. Renewable water supply systems have a positive impact on rural school attendance rates in Niger, with substantial improvement observed within the initial two-year period following installation. Further longitudinal studies should be conducted to assess long-term effects and explore specific factors contributing to these outcomes. Policy makers should consider implementing renewable water supply systems as part of broader interventions aimed at improving educational access in rural areas. Renewable Water Supply Systems, School Attendance Rates, Rural Education, Niger, Longitudinal Studies

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, Africa, Sustainability, Gender, Epidemiology, Hygiene, Nigerian*

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