



Water, Sanitation, Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping

Nigeria
2019



A Report of Findings





Federal Government of Nigeria

2019

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping Exercise

A REPORT OF SURVEY FINDINGS



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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA. Young school children drinking water from a water facility provided under the Federal Ministry of Water Resources/UNICEF WASH programme



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
CAPI	Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing
CFU	Coliform Forming Unit
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
EA	Enumeration Areas
E. COLI	Escherichia coli
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLAAS	UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water
GoN	Government of Nigeria
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HHH	Head of Household
HHWT	Household Water Treatment
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
LGA	Local Government Area
LPD	Liters per person per day
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NIHS	National Integrated Survey of Households
NORM	National Outcome Routine Mapping
NPopC	National Population Commission
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PCS	Per Capita Share
PEWASH	Partnership for Expanded Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PLWD	Persons Living with Disabilities
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SWA	State Water Agencies
ToT	Training of the trainers
TrackFin	Financial Tracking
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

Access to safe water and sanitation is a universal need and a basic human right. It is an essential element of human development and poverty alleviation and constitutes an indispensable component of primary health care. Inadequate sanitation, hygiene and water result in sickness and death, as well as in higher health costs; lower workforce productivity, school enrollment and retention rates of girls; and the denial of the rights of all people to live in dignity.

The need for credible WASH data for policy formulation and decision making prompted the Ministry, in 2018, to conduct the inaugural WASH NORM (NORM I) in collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF. The huge success recorded by the NORM I, judging by its acceptability by the wider spectrum of WASH stakeholders across the country and beyond led to the rebirth of NORM II in 2019. The disaggregation, granularity, accuracy, precision, consistency, completeness and comprehensiveness of NORM data have now changed the way we manage WASH in Nigeria.

As a result, the WASH NORM has now eventually developed into an implementable programme on a yearly basis that will span from now till 2025. This is premised on the need to closely monitor all the development drives in the water sector, most especially as the nation seeks to end Open Defecation (OD) by 2025 through the “Clean Nigeria Campaign”. It is our firm conviction that the NORM data will sustain the ongoing initiatives towards attainment of the SDGs and will assist in evidence-based decision support for the revitalization of the Nation’s water sector through focused implementation of the National WASH Action Plan.

The current NORM II leveraged on the successes of NORM I with slight improvements in the survey frame and methodology all geared towards addressing the SDGs. Significant amongst the key additions is the survey of public water utilities, inclusion of water quality assessment in the survey frame to address safely managed access to water supply services and development of a WASH

Account to determine the level of investment in the WASH sector vis-à-vis value for money. In order to ensure real-time and seamless flow of WASH data, the innovative NORM dashboard and NORM Intervention Profiling Tool are now available at www.washims.gov.ng with associated factsheet that clearly captures the WASH situation at subnational levels.

Undoubtedly, these innovations have indeed revolutionized the way and manner we manage the WASH sector, most especially now that the world is faced with the existential threat of the COVID-19 pandemic and palpable economic downturn. The centrality of water in fighting this plague calls for prudent management of resources based on informed data which hitherto was absent before the advent of this current Administration.

It is my hope that the findings of this important assessment survey will serve its major purpose of attracting the attention of all policy makers and decision-makers in governments, donor agencies, NGOs and civil society in general, to the crucial need to intensify efforts towards the attainment of SDGs 6.



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The information contained in this publication is drawn from data collected under the 2019 WASH NORM survey. The WASH NORM was commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) and carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with technical and financial support from UNICEF, African Development Bank (AfDB), and the World Bank. The 2019 NORM survey design, implementation and reporting relies on the contributions of a large number of personnel, and key government and donor stakeholders from FMWR, NBS, UNICEF, World Bank, and other Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) across numerous sectors at various stages of the survey.

I. WASH NORM Technical Working Groups

The FMWR would like to offer deep appreciation to the WASH NORM technical working group consisting of staff and representatives from FMWR, NBS, Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MB&NP), Federal Ministry of Education's Department for Education Support Services, National Population Commission, Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN), National Primary Health Care Development Agency, and WaterAid. The members of the working group reprised the same roles played in the NORM I and have been instrumental in providing the overall technical guidance for the design and implementation of WASH NORM, including the development and revision of the survey plan, methodology and tools; implementation of the survey; and capacity development support at the subnational level towards institutionalization of WASH NORM.

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Finally, this report would not have been possible without the interviewees of all households, institutions and state water utilities and all those who took part by giving their valuable time to assist with, facilitate or participate in the 2019 WASH NORM survey.



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PREFACE

The WASH NORM is an annual survey of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) executed in collaboration with the NBS and UNICEF. The 2019 exercise is the second edition of the annual survey designed to provide credible data needs for policy formulation, planning and monitoring of the WASH sector in the country.

Key findings from the 2018 WASH NORM revealed that only 11% of the population in Nigeria had access to integrated basic WASH services and an estimated 47 million people are still practicing open defecation, which has serious negative health and security implications of Nigerians, as well as for the achievement of the SDGs 6. Also, access to WASH services in institutions and public places were generally low, with 7.2%, 5.2% and 1.4% recorded for access to WASH in schools, health facilities and markets/motor parks, respectively. This suggests a huge neglect of WASH programming in institutions in Nigeria, impacting educational attainment, health costs, livelihoods and ultimately, the economic development of the country.

Consequently, this 2019 WASH NORM II survey is an effort to regularly measure relevant indicators which Nigeria can use to track changes in various dimensions of WASH services with the view of meeting SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2. The survey collected data using six modules: (1) Households, comprising Water Quality assessments and household WASH expenditures, (2) Water Facilities, (3) WASH in Educational Facilities, (4) WASH in Health facilities and (5) WASH in Public places (market and motor parks), and (6) Water Utilities Study and Consumer Satisfaction Survey. The report is divided into four key chapters: the first which is the Executive Summary; the second is the introductory chapter; the third chapter summarizes the methodology; the fourth chapter deals with presentation of major findings from the survey; while the fifth chapter discusses the implications of these findings on WASH policies and programming.

It is my firm belief that the findings of this survey will go a long way towards meeting the needs of policy makers, practitioners, researchers, students, social

advocates and other key stakeholders as they formulate innovative WASH policies, strategies and models to enable Nigeria meet its national and global WASH agenda, as well as tackle the country's WASH-related problems, especially in light of the ongoing global coronavirus pandemic.

At this juncture, I would like to register my profound appreciation to the Honourable Minister of Water Resources, Engr. Suleiman Adamu; Permanent Secretary, Mrs. Comfort Ekaro; Director of Water Supply & PPP, Engr. Benson Ajisegiri; and Director of Water Quality Control & Sanitation, Mr. Emmanuel Awe, for collaborating with NBS in executing this project. Not forgetting the efforts of the project coordinator of FMWR, Mr. Adebajo Adebayo and the Ministry staff who contributed to the successful completion of this survey.

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Executive Summary

I. Overview

The WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping (NORM) is an annual national household and facility-based survey encompassing a comprehensive range of key outcome indicators and parameters related to the WASH sector, canvassing access for households, communities, institutions and public places, as well as WASH services for different areas and subgroups. It also assesses determinants of sustainability, and user perceptions of service levels, participation and satisfaction with WASH services. The WASH NORM was developed as a key strategy by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) to improve data management and availability of information in the sector to will aid in driving evidence-based planning, decision making, investment mobilization and allocation of resources towards improving access to quality and sustainable WASH services in Nigeria.

The NORM was first conducted in 2018, with the inaugural report launched in May 2019 by the Honourable Minister of Water Resources. Between August 2019 and February 2020, the NORM II was commissioned by the FMWR and the field exercise was successfully implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). In view of the limitations of the scope and applications of the NORM I, modifications were introduced to the NORM II exercise. The scope and methodology were enhanced in this second round under the following areas:

1. **The sampling frame for institutions** was increased in order to be able to effectively disaggregate data at the state level
2. **Mapping of water supply facilities** was expanded. All water facilities within an enumeration area (EA) were mapped across both urban and rural areas
3. **Mapping of urban water utilities** and **utilities' consumer satisfaction survey** were carried out to aid in providing additional data to enhance analysis on the quality of water services
4. **A national water quality assessment** was introduced to provide data for analyzing access to safely managed water supply services
5. **A WASH Account module** was integrated to provide information on the level, types and sources of investments in the sector

The key objectives of the NORM II are to:

- a. Make available up-to-date, multidimensional and detailed data to support sector-wide planning, management, informed decision-making and facilitate implementation
- b. Avail multiplicity of sharp perspectives to define sector priorities on the basis of different criteria sets
- c. Provide and publish routine updates on progress of key sector outcome indicators to inform programming and drive performance improvement in WASH services delivery
- d. Serve as a reference dashboard for systematic monitoring of progress towards attainment of key sector goals and targets
- e. Serve as a basis for iterative definition of sector priorities and targets to be used in planning and coordination of interventions and support
- f. Provide disaggregated data towards addressing structural and systemic deprivations and inequities in distribution of WASH services
- g. Contribute data input for growing the WASH Information Management System and sector databank
- h. Build capacity of WASH institutions at all levels to institute systematic monitoring and tracking of WASH results and outcomes
- i. Promote sector marketability and provide the basis for development of state-wide WASH investment plans.

- j. Institute government-led evidence generation, knowledge management and sector learning.
- k. Understand the pathways for WASH expenditure and funding
- l. Promote equitability, governance, accountability, value for money and overall sector sustainability through enhanced monitoring of funding allocation, financing strategies and funding commitments made by sector actors.

This report presents the findings of the NORM II survey. The NORM II survey report is presented in four broad sections:

1. **An introduction**, which gives a current view of the sector and background of the survey.
2. The detailed **methodology** of the NORM II
3. **Key WASH findings** which includes demography and household characteristics, and general findings for WASH services for households, communities, institution and public places
4. **Implications** of survey findings on policy and practice

II. Methodology

The WASH NORM survey was carried out in all 36 states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. Both urban and rural areas were canvassed, and data collection was conducted in the fourth quarter of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020.

Sampling Methodology

The NORM II household sampling is nationally representative and was based on a similar sampling strategy adopted under the NORM I. Just as the NORM I, it used the Enumeration Areas (EAs) as demarcated by the National Population Commission for the 2006 Housing and Population Census and the sampling frame used by the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) 2014-2019. A two-stage sampling methodology was used in selecting the EAs and the households. The first stage required updating the sampling frame for the EAs, while the second stage involved the selection of households listed from each EA selected. The total number of EAs covered was 1,640 EAs in all 36 states plus the FCT; 40 EAs each in 34 states and the FCT, and 120 EAs each in Kano and Lagos states.

A national listing exercise of households and water points was conducted across the 36 states and FCT, Abuja. A sample of 15 households per EA were selected systematically using computerized spreadsheets, 600 households were canvassed in each of the 34 states and FCT, giving a total of 21,000 households, while 1,800 households each were canvassed in Lagos and Kano, giving a grand total of 24,600 households for all 36 states and the FCT estimated to be surveyed. For the water quality assessment, a total of 8,200 households were selected out the 24,600 households using a systematic approach across the states. All water points within an EA were listed.

Specific frames were developed for schools, health facilities, urban water utilities and markets and motor parks. For health facilities, schools and urban water utilities, sampling frames were developed from comprehensive lists of institutions provided by the Federal Ministries of Health, Education and Water Resources, respectively. A total of 2,050 primary and secondary schools and 1,312 health facilities were listed across the country. The sampling frames for markets and motor parks were developed alongside the household listing exercise in each state. A total of 1,250 markets and motor parks were estimated to be covered.

For the utilities mapping exercise, all 37 state water agencies (SWAs) and public urban water utilities or water works covered by each SWA were targeted to be mapped. Out of the 37 SWAs, 16 were found to be fully functional and 12 partially functional. Mapping exercise was conducted on only the fully functional SWAs. With regards to the consumer experience survey, the consumer database was to be collected from 37 fully

functional major public urban water utilities representing each state to form a frame. For each utility, 200 consumers were systematically selected from the utility's database to give a total of 7,400 households to be covered.

Out of all the samples estimated to be covered from the households and institutions, data was collected from about 98.6% of the targeted samples. With regards to the utilities consumers' survey, data was collected from only 28 states which had functional and partially functional public urban water utilities to form a frame for the consumer database. For each utility, 200 consumers were systematically selected from the utility's database to give a total of 5,600 households that was covered. Table 1 below displays a summary of all samples assessed for the NORM II and this has been placed in comparison with those assessed in NORM I to appreciate the scope of the NORM II.

Table 1: Summary of samples covered under the NORM II

S/N	Survey Modules Covered	Sample Type	Samples Covered NORM II	Samples Covered NORM I
1	Household Survey	Households	24,036	23,003
1a	Water Quality Assessments	Households	8,078	-
		Facilities	4,164	-
1b	Household WASH Expenditure	Households	24,036	-
2	Water Source Mapping	Water Facilities	2,713	1,873
3	WASH in Educational Facilities	Schools	1,996	955
4	WASH in Health Facilities	Health facilities	1,335	375
5	WASH in Markets and Motor Parks	Markets/Motor Parks	1,220	218
6	Urban Water Utilities Mapping	Water utilities	28	-
7	Urban Water Utilities Consumer Satisfaction Survey	Households	5,600	-

Data Tools

The NORM II used the same survey instruments as the NORM I across all modules. The survey utilized **six** sets of questionnaires that broadly focuses on two components: household-based assessments of WASH service levels, and facility-based assessments of WASH infrastructure in communities, education and health institutions and public places (markets and motor Parks). The WASH NORM uses globally recognized indicators and household survey questions developed by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP).

While some minor changes were made with regards to the survey questions, the same parameter topics were covered and content for key issues unchanged, allowing for suitable data comparability across each module. However, it is important to note that a questionnaire was developed specifically for the urban water utilities mapping and consumers' satisfaction survey, and the general Household questionnaire was expanded to include parameters to carry out households' drinking water quality assessments and capture household expenditure on WASH used to populate the National WASH Account. These are the most significant amendments to the NORM II tools.

The household survey questionnaire covered parameters on household characteristics, WASH facilities' coverage, functionality, availability, accessibility, quality, user participation, satisfaction, determinants of sustainability, access to and satisfaction with public water utilities, and household expenditure on WASH

services. The water facilities mapping module covered general facilities characteristics and features, accessibility, facility management, water quality status, and sanitary inspection. The institutional tools covered general institutional facilities information and information on access to WASH services. The water utilities network mapping tool covered a range of technical information on Intake, Treatment Plants, Storage facilities, Booster Stations and Pipe Networks, as well as general information on treatment installations, capacity, staffing, connections and tariff system in place. Meanwhile, the water utilities consumers' satisfaction survey covered general information of the household, quality of water supply services, customer satisfaction ratings on the quality of services, redress mechanisms and a section on water quality testing.

A pre-test and pilot test of the survey were conducted for the NORM II household and Institutional tools with samples of listed households and respondents prior to the main survey to assess the suitability and appropriateness of the questionnaires and survey implementation modalities. These exercises provided a clear understanding of the flow, sequence, suitability and coherence of the questions. Logic and skip patterns of questions and administration mechanisms using the CAPI device were equally tested. Every observation and experience during the field exercise were documented and submitted to the technical work group for the enhancement and finalization of the questionnaires and data collection methodologies.

Main Survey Field Data Collection

The NORM II sampled households across the 36 states and FCT who reside in both rural and urban areas. Like the previous survey, data for the NORM II was collected by about 533 field personnel through face-to-face interviews with household respondents using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) devices. The survey collected data from households and facilities in 1,640 enumeration areas selected from all the 36 states and the FCT. Twelve (12) coordinators, 6 Controllers and 37 state officers from NBS, and 10 high-level resource persons from FMWR, served as trainers for the main survey, provided supervisory services to guarantee quality of the state-level training exercise, and were also responsible for ensuring that data collection process is smoothly kick-started with adequate arrangements, in addition to providing intense 3-5 days field monitoring.

The Water Quality survey was embedded in the standardized household questionnaire and recorded water quality data both at the household point of collection and the point of consumption or ingestion within the household. For the purposes of evaluating SDG 6.1, household water safety was assessed based on levels of thermotolerant coliform that were observed. The water quality assessments were carried out using Wagtech Palintest Water Quality mobile kits which was used to check for presence or absence of thermotolerant coliforms, as well as severity of contamination by thermotolerant coliform as coliform forming units per 100 ml (CFU/100ml). The team of enumerators conducting the NORM household survey collected water samples in 6 households per EA selected through systematic random sampling, with one household serving as a negative control test.

For mapping of urban water utilities and their consumers, a total of 16 fully and 12 partially functional SWAs were studied to obtain technical information on their waterworks. In addition to that, 5,600 consumers within the SWA's networks were systemically targeted for the consumer satisfaction survey module. Water quality assessments were also conducted for utility consumers at the point of consumption within their household premises. Altogether, 74 field personnel (two per state) were trained to collect data from the urban water utilities and selected households served by these utilities, whereas 40 (30 enumerators, 10 supervisors) were deployed to the 28 targeted utilities.

Data Quality, Processing and Analysis

The overall response rate for the NORM II household survey was 98% from a total of 24,600 households sampled. Raw data from the survey tools was processed and then edited to ascertain accuracy and completeness. Data was then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and STATA. Key

data quality control measures utilized include recruitment and intense training of enumerators; the use of mobile data collection techniques with built-in filters and controls to minimize data entry and skip pattern errors in the questionnaires; continuous data quality checks of submitted data during collection by the NBS data specialists at the country level; and continuous monitoring and supervision of all survey process, by coordinators, supervisors, technical specialists and resources persons from NBS, UNICEF and FMWR, both at the field and remotely via dedicated online Chat rooms.

With regards to the water utilities mapping exercise, data quality control was carried out through the resource persons and supervisors both on ground and remotely. This was ensured through the thorough examination of all information provided by water utilities to ascertain validity of information provided. Enumerators submitted their data daily in line with the quality assurance requirements and any errors and mistakes required re-mapping. GIS-based tools were equally used for quality assurance purposes.

III. Key Findings of the Survey

The findings of the NORM II provide an analysis of household's access to basic WASH services, including quality of drinking water, and access and satisfaction levels with water supply services; assessment of water facilities in communities; WASH in schools, hospitals, markets and motor parks; and household expenditure on WASH services. The findings are disaggregated according to area of residence, geopolitical zones, states, household wealth quintiles, and other socio-demographic groups in order to highlight inequities in access to WASH services across all regions and groups.

For the purposes of this report, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number (with the exception of any values between 0% and 1%).

Demography and Household Characteristics

Demography indicators showed little change when compared to results from the 2018 NORM survey. The average household size in 2019 was found to be five persons, 17% of households were headed by women. Nearly 9% of the population are children under five years of age, while 14% are adults over 50 years. The findings show that 1 in 10 households have at least one person living with disabilities, while the proportion of the entire population living with disabilities is 6%. This amounts to about 11 million people in Nigeria living with disabilities.

At the time of the survey, slightly more than 58% of households lived in core rural areas, while 41% households ranked among the poor to the poorest wealth quintiles. It was observed from the findings that 56% of the rural households, only 8% of the urban households, and at least half of the population in the North Central (48%), North East (63%) and North West (67%) belong to the poor and poorest wealth quintiles. The health status of households showed that about 1 in 10 households (11%) reported suffering from diarrhea in the past six weeks preceding the survey. Among these households, 72% of the household members who suffered diarrhea cases are children under five.

Access to Water Supply Services

Up to 171 million people are off the SDG target for access to safely managed drinking water supply services with only 14% of the population having access to safely managed drinking water supply services. Safely managed drinking water supply services increases from the North to the South, with the North East having the lowest access at 2% and the South West having the highest at 31%. Access for the rural population is at 7%, four times lower than access levels for the urban population at 29%. There are notable differences between the richest and poorest households. The poorest households (2%) are 22 times less likely to have access to safely managed services than the richest households (43%).

Access to basic water supply services is available to 70% of the population. The richest households at 95% access levels are twice as likely to use basic water supply services than the poorest households at 48%. Disparities also exist between urban areas (92%) and rural areas (61%). The most common sources of drinking water recorded by households were boreholes/tube wells used by 39% of the population. Only 9% of the population use pipe-borne water and just 4% use pipe-borne water on premises. Similar to 2018, about a quarter of the population (24%) still depend on unimproved and surface water supply.

Two-thirds of the population (66%) use drinking water supplies contaminated by thermotolerant coliform at the point of collection and a similar proportion (63%) ingest contaminated water at the point of consumption within the household. The survey found that just 18% of households pay some form of tariff to get water from their communal water sources. While only 31% of the population have access to improved water supply within the premises and the average time to fetch water 19mins for households whose water points are not located within premises; up to half (49%) of the households are not satisfied with the level of the water supply services mainly due to the location and time spent to fetch.

Access to Sanitation Services

Access to sanitation indicators across the country shows a slight improvement though open defecation is still very high. This is evident as 44% of the population were found to have access to basic sanitation services in 2019 compared with 42% in 2018. In terms of population numbers, this is a 6.6 million increase in number of persons accessing basic sanitation services. Of the number of people using at least a basic sanitation facility, 21% use safely managed sanitation services, a two-percentage point increase from 2018 findings. Despite these progress, the number of people practicing open defecation barely changed since 2018, as about a quarter of the population (23%) or 46 million people still defecate in the open. People in rural areas (29%) are three times more likely to practice open defecation than those in the urban areas (10%) and the poorest households (36%) are 9 times more likely to practice open defecation than the richest households (4%).

Only 17% of the population use improved sanitation facilities that have a proper handwashing facilities and soap. Just 42% of persons living with disabilities (PLWD) find their household's improved latrines useable and accessible, while in 32% of households with latrines, the latrine platforms are not safe for children to use.

Access to Hygiene Services

The survey showed a decrease in access to hygiene services between 2018 and 2019 as 16% of the population were found to use basic hygiene services in 2019 compared with 21% in 2018. There were disparities between urban (20%) and rural (14%) areas. Households' knowledge of at least two critical times for handwashing was reported to be 81%, a 10-percentage point decline from 2018 NORM reported figures of 91%. Despite this high awareness of handwashing times, only 12% of household heads consider handwashing after cleaning up a child's faeces or changing a child's diaper and only 1 in 10 household heads were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water.

Findings of the Urban Public Water Utilities Mapping Exercise and Customer Experience Survey

Significant coordination and technical challenges were encountered in the utilities mapping exercises which resulted in constraints in achieving the key study objectives. Analysis of urban water utilities showed that 28 out of 36 states plus the FCT have urban water utilities that produce water. Of the 28 states, only 16 have functional urban water utilities. There are an estimated 1,239 waterworks across 36 states of Nigeria including the FCT serving urban settlements, an increase from 1,000 waterworks recorded in year 2000. These waterworks comprised 891 (72%) groundwater schemes and 348 (28%) are surface water scheme. Slightly

less than half (42%) of all waterworks were functional at the time of survey. Capacity utilization of all waterworks in average statistical terms is 35%.

More than two-thirds (64%) of urban water utilities' consumers do not depend solely on their public tap water for drinking due mainly to the poor availability of water reported by 41% of households. This situation aligns with the fact that in 1 out of 10 households, water is never available from their connection or tap, only 16% of households report that they always receive sufficient quantities of water each day from their public water utilities connections or taps, and 48% are satisfied with the quantity of water supplied. Only 8% urban water utilities' consumers have metered services. While 87% of consumers with compound/household connection/tap pay a form of fee or tariff to use their water system, only slightly more than half (52%) assessed are always able to raise funds for and pay their monthly water bills. About 41% of all taps fed by urban water utilities' supply are contaminated with thermotolerant coliform with an average coliform forming units per 100ml at 234 CFU/100ml.

Status of Water Supply Facilities in Communities

There are an estimated 2,041,389 water points in Nigeria, with about 65% located in rural areas and 35% in urban areas. Almost half (44%) of households use motorized boreholes and about 1 in 10 (11%) motorized boreholes are solar-powered. Handpump boreholes make up only 17% of water points in Nigeria.

Up to 83% of all water supply facilities were functional at the time of the survey. Almost three-quarters (74%) of all publicly-owned water points are functional. Functionality of privately-owned water points at 89% stands higher than publicly-owned systems. Only 1 in 5 water systems (19%) have provisions for people living with disabilities. Ownership of water facilities remains high among private owners as about two-thirds (64%) of the water points are provided by individual households, private businesses, communities or philanthropists. Donors provide only 5% of total water points.

Half (49%) of all water facilities are publicly-used. Of these publicly-used facilities, a third (33%) have some form of facility management committee in place, half (49%) have water point facility caretakers in place, while only 6% have water tariff systems in place.

The average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 9 liters per person per day. Only 3% of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past two weeks preceding the survey. The proportion of water points with water system's design and configuration dependability composite meeting or exceeding set threshold (70%) is 31%, public water system's operation and maintenance dependability is 9%, while water system's functionality dependability is 76%.

Access to WASH in Schools

About a third of all schools (33%) have basic water supply services while 26% of schools provide access to basic sanitation services. As little as 3% of schools have girls' toilet compartments that have provisions for menstrual hygiene management. Handwashing facilities are not available in 76.4% of schools while about one in ten schools (10%) have access to basic hygiene services.

Composite analysis of access to WASH services in schools show that only 14% of schools have combined access to basic water and sanitation services, 5% have basic water and hygiene services, while 3% schools with basic gender-sensitive WASH services. Only 33% of schools get support from the school-based management committees/ PTA/Host-Community in the maintenance of their WASH and nearly 1 in 10 schools (10%) have on-budget funds for maintenance of WASH facilities, raising major concerns with regards to management and sustainability of WASH services.

Access to WASH in Health Facilities

More than half (55%) of health facilities have basic water supply services while 17% of hospitals did not have any water source at all. Only 1 in 10 health facilities (10%) have basic sanitation services and slightly more than a quarter of health facilities (26%) do not have toilets/latrines on premises. As little as 15% of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual hygiene management, while one in five health facilities (21%) have improved toilets which are accessible to those with limited mobility.

Basic hand hygiene services are available in only 20% of health facilities. About 1 in 3 health facilities (32%) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care, while a quarter (26%) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at toilets. One-third of health facilities (33%) safely separate their garbage and waste into at least three labelled bins in consultation areas and safely dispose of garbage/waste. Composite analysis of WASH services in health facilities showed that 14% of health facilities have combined access to basic water and hygiene services, 5% have access to basic sanitation and hygiene services, while just 4% have access to all three WASH services.

Management and sustainability of WASH services in health facilities is also a concern as 28% of health facilities with WASH facilities keep a dedicated budget for cleaning and maintaining the WASH facilities. Hospital records showed that the average diarrhea cases per month in the past 12 months is 43%, while that amongst under five children within the same period is 47%.

Access to WASH in Markets and Motor Parks

About 27% of markets and motor parks have access to basic water supply services. Accessibility for persons living with disabilities is low as only 17% of the markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within the premises and accessible to PLWDs. About a quarter of markets and motor parks (24%) have access to basic sanitation services and slightly more than half (53%) of markets and motor parks did not have toilets for public use.

Only 5% of markets and motor parks have access to basic hygiene services. Composite analysis of WASH services in markets and motor parks showed that 14% of markets and motor parks have combined access to water and sanitation services, while just 2% have access to all three WASH services. Findings on operations and maintenance services in markets and motor parks showed that only 38% of markets and motor parks have dedicated committees to serve as custodians and caretakers of WASH facilities in public places.

Household Expenditure on WASH Services

Total WASH expenditure by households in 2018 is ₦3.3 trillion or \$10.7 billion; 1.3% are capital expenses while 98.7% are non-capital expenditures, including recurrent costs. On average, rural households had about 1.57 times household WASH expenditures than urban households and those from the richest wealth quintile have double WASH expenditures than those from rural areas and the poorest wealth quintile. The average per capita spending for all WASH services is ₦16,524 (\$46) and the average per household spending is ₦80,309 (\$223).

About ₦1.2 trillion or \$4 billion was spent on water supply services in 2018. For water supply expenses, 40% is spent on water treatment, 37% on storage and transport and 20% on bills and levies. Households spent a total of ₦61 billion or \$199 million on sanitation services in 2018 whereby 38% was spent on bills and levies, 30% on toilet emptying and 21% on construction. All households spent the sum of ₦2 trillion or \$6.6 billion in 2018 on hygiene services. The bulk of hygiene expenses were spent on purchasing or replenishing bathing and laundry soaps (44%) and washing materials and equipment (23%).

Conclusions

- Despite the mixed results presented in the NORM II, the general status of WASH services remains far below the SDG targets, dimming the prospects of achieving the SDG 6.1 and 6.2 by 2030.
- Achieving the SDG 6.1 by 2030 will indeed require extraordinary efforts from the Nigerian government to reach more than 171 million people with safely managed water supply services, and 157 million with safely managed sanitation services. Expansion of improved water supply services and resources to populations within their homes is highly needed and must be provided with efficient mechanisms in place to guarantee adequacy, constant availability and quality of water supplied.
- The water utilities' consumers satisfaction survey conducted is expected to provide information on the performance and efficiency of the urban utilities on an annual basis which would give the FMWR data that will inform the ongoing reform programme of state water boards and public water utilities agencies. Data presented on the status and quality of these utilities should feed into interventions aimed at enhancing the institutional and operational efficiencies of these public agencies to support sustainable provision of water and sanitation services.
- The dangers of the use of contaminated water supplies provide sufficient justification for increased focus on water quality and a conscious effort must be made to combine expansion of access to improved water sources with appropriate practices to ensure that water safety measures that minimize sources of drinking water contamination from source to point of use are in place. Water utilities must also be supported with fully equipped and well-funded water quality monitoring and management systems to ensure quality of water supplied through tap connections is of utmost quality.
- For sanitation, the critical focus should be on providing sufficient coverage and quality of on-site sanitation in order to improve the health and living conditions of the populations, as well as reduce contamination of groundwater and water bodies. Continuous efforts are needed towards understanding and collapsing the barriers and drivers to adoption and usage of improved sanitation facilities and develop effective behavior change interventions to curb open defecation.
- Gaps in handwashing should immediately be seen as a public health issue. This signals the need for boosting the availability enabling conditions including the availability and adequacy of water, sanitation facilities and materials for sanitation and hygiene such as soaps as these limits significantly hygiene practices. Also gaps in handwashing skills and practices are significant enough to trigger strong national and sub-national campaigns or interventions for hygiene promotion backed with efficient monitoring and supervision activities to effectively imbibe appropriate hygiene skills, boost hand hygiene compliance and reinforce proper hygiene practices. Without addressing these needs, rates of diarrhea and other WASH-related infections, as well as the associated childhood morbidity and mortality rates will not be lowered.
- Status of basic water, hygiene and sanitation are different between the socio-economic strata, but also between regions. This implies that real inequalities persist, with particularly disadvantaged pockets of poverty. The SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 will never be achieved by 2030 if the access gaps between the rich and poor, and those living in urban and rural areas are not closed. Interventions must support the groups being left behind, the most deprived and those in hard-to-reach areas in accessing WASH services.
- The dismal status of integrated WASH services within households, institutions and in communities unmask the need for a comprehensive approach to WASH which must include expanding safe and reliable

water systems, providing direct investments or promoting household investments in sanitation facilities and carrying out community-level health and hygiene awareness campaigns.

- Finally, the in-depth details on household expenditure on WASH provided under the NORM II is particularly relevant in analyzing the financial burden set on different households across sectors, wealth quintiles demographic and socio-economic groups. Household expenditure data, especially when used in combination with household income data or other service level indicators, can be used to inform WASH policies or interventions geared towards mitigating affordability issues and supporting low-income and vulnerable households access adequate and sustainable WASH services. It can also be applied to policies seeking to reform WASH tariffs and introduce different packages for subsidies, as well as track the effects of WASH initiatives that require out-of-pocket expenditure from households, on household wellbeing, especially poor households, thereby promoting equity. Efforts should be made to ensure that these household financial statistics be adequately employed to inform relevant WASH policies and interventions.
- To address all the challenges above-mentioned and meet the WASH needs of the population, while striving to achieve the SDG 6, the constraints associated with the WASH enabling environment including weak governance, coordination, technical capacities, policy and institutional arrangements, and budgeting and financial allocations to the WASH sector, must be overcome.
- In light of this unenviable WASH status, stronger high-level commitments with policy initiatives based on evidence-informed interventions to close the gaps in access to WASH services are needed. Some key policy initiatives have already been enacted at the national level, including the PEWASH programme, ODF roadmap with the Clean Nigeria Campaign, the WASH Fund and WASH sector Revitalization Plan. The challenge remains to sustain commitments made at the national level, and efficiently and sustainably domesticate them at sub-national levels and across critical ministries where WASH implementation takes place to ensure Nigeria achieves its WASH goals. Also, these ambitious targets and strong commitments shown by the government must be backed by substantial budgets at all levels.

IV. An Infographic Summary of Key Findings



National Outcome routine mapping of water, sanitation and hygiene services levels

Nigeria

Summary of Survey Findings 2019



Overview

Inadequate access to quality water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services continues to plague Nigeria, contributing to a range of negative health, socioeconomic and environmental consequences. Reliable, comprehensive and up-to-date WASH data is key to guide decisions of policymakers and practitioners to adequately address the complex and multidimensional WASH issues the country is facing, as well as monitor the ambitious WASH goals of the SDGs.

Launched in 2018, the annual WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASH-NORM) is a national assessment of the status of the WASH services which seeks to cover the data gaps in the sector. It integrates users' perception of service levels with assessments of WASH facilities to produce a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of national WASH coverage. The WASH-NORM collects a vast amount of data that can be used to track progress towards the attainment of national goals as captured in the National Open Defecation Free Roadmap, the Partnership for Expanded Water, Sanitation and Hygiene framework and the WASH Sector Revitalization Action Plan. The survey also effectively disaggregates data across different geopolitical zones, area of residence and demographic groups which can be used to target unserved and under-served people with appropriate policies and adequate resources that promote equity in access to WASH. The study also contains information on topics such as quality, dependability and adequacy of WASH services, which are of relevance to ensuring full coverage and sustainable access.

This is the second round of the WASH-NORM survey. Under the overall leadership of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, with technical and financial support from UNICEF, the World Bank and African Development Bank, data collection for NORM II was successfully carried out by National Bureau of Statistics. The survey was carried out in all the 36 states of the federation and federal capital territory, Abuja. This survey broadly focuses on two components: household based assessments of WASH levels and facility-based assessments of WASH infrastructure. Among other enhancements to the exercise, the incorporation of a household expenditure tool and water quality assessments were introduced as key components of NORM II. The following chart pack summarizes the findings from the survey.

Key Findings



9%

Have access to basic water, sanitation, hygiene services



70%

Use basic drinking water services



9 liters

Average per capita volume of water per day for the rural population



44%

Use basic sanitation services



46 million

Practice open defecation



16%

Households have access to basic hygiene services



14%

Schools have basic water and sanitation services



7%

Health facilities have basic water and sanitation services



14%

Markets and Motor Parks have basic water and sanitation services



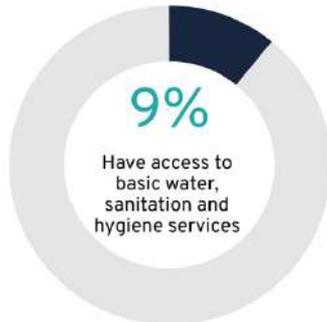
11%

of households had at least one diarrhea case in the past 6 weeks

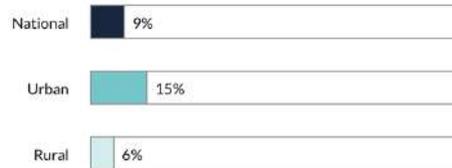
Access to Basic WASH Services in Nigeria



The overall status of the WASH sector in Nigeria is low. Only 9 per cent of the population have access to complete basic WASH services. Those living in rural areas are two times more disadvantaged than those in urban areas.

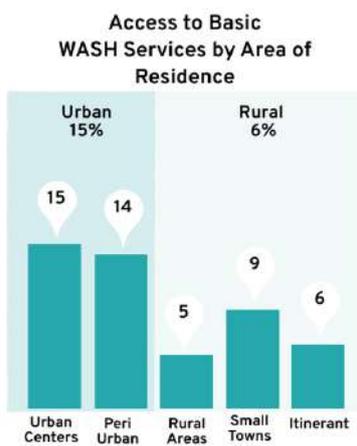


Access to Basic WASH Services by Area of Residence



Equity in Access to Basic WASH Services

Disparities were observed in the use of combined basic WASH services across different areas of residence, geopolitical zones and socioeconomic lines. The most significant disparities are related to wealth. The wealthiest households are more than eight times more likely to access basic WASH services than the poorest households.



Access to Basic WASH Services by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



Access to Basic WASH Services by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



Access to Basic WASH Services by Gender of Head of Household

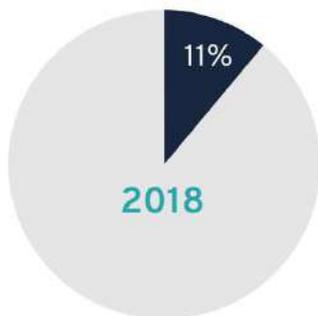
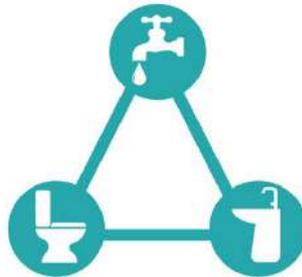


Area Value Map of Nigeria Showing Access to Basic WASH Services across States

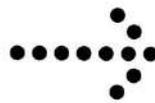


Trends in Access to Basic WASH Services

Fewer people have access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services in 2019 than in 2018.



21 million people with access

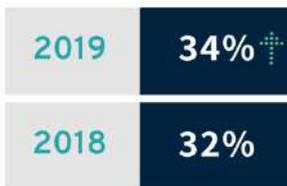
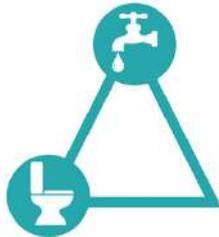


18 million people with access

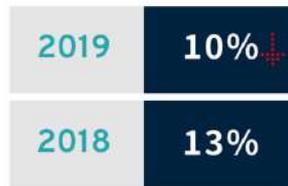
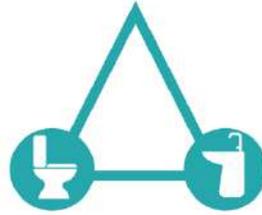
Access to Basic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Nigeria

Access to different combinations of basic water, sanitation and hygiene also show an overall low WASH status in Nigeria with WASH services more accessible to people living in urban areas and those among the richest wealth quintile.

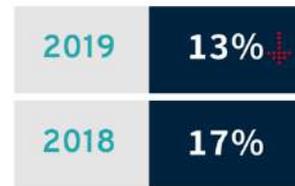
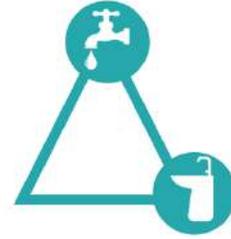
Access to Basic Water Supply and Sanitation services



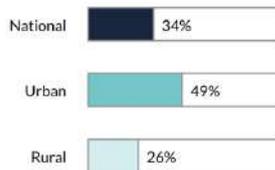
Access to Basic Sanitation and Hygiene Services



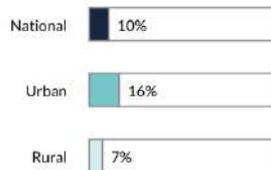
Access to Basic Water and Hygiene Services



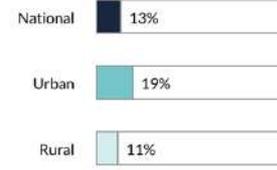
Access to Basic Water and Sanitation Services by Area of Residence



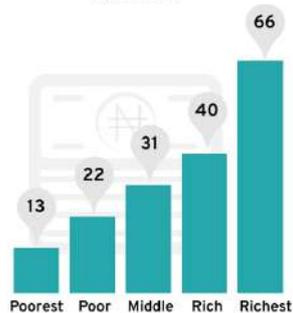
Access to Basic Sanitation and Hygiene Services by Area of Residence



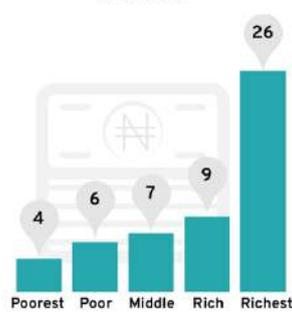
Access to Basic Water and Hygiene Services by Area of Residence



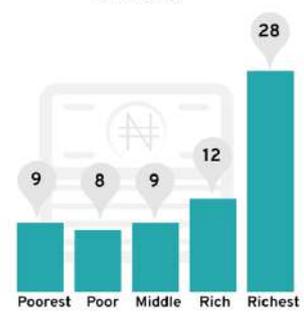
Access to Basic Water and Sanitation Services by Wealth Quintiles



Access to Basic Sanitation and Hygiene Services by Wealth Quintiles



Access to Basic Water and Hygiene Services by Wealth Quintiles

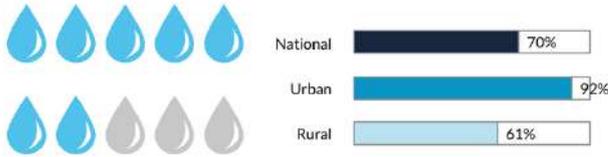


Access to Basic Drinking Water Services



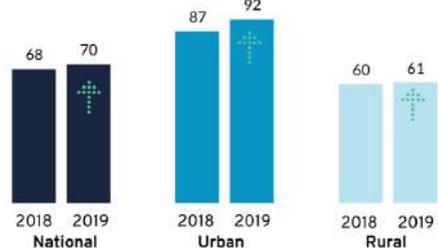
About 70 per cent of Nigerians have access to basic drinking water supply services. In comparison 2018 WASH NORM data, there has been a slight progress in the achievement of universal and equitable access to the use of basic drinking water services, especially for those living in urban areas.

Access to Basic Drinking Water Supply Services



70% have access to basic drinking water supply services

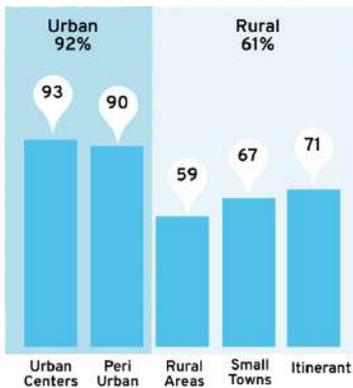
Trends in the use of basic drinking water supply (2018 - 2019)



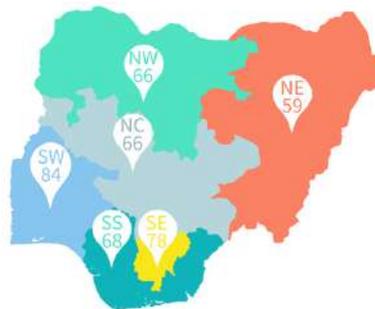
Equity in Access to Basic Water Supply Services

There are stark disparities in access to basic water supply services with regards to the wealth quintiles. People from the poorest households are about two times less likely to have access to basic water supply services than those from the richest households.

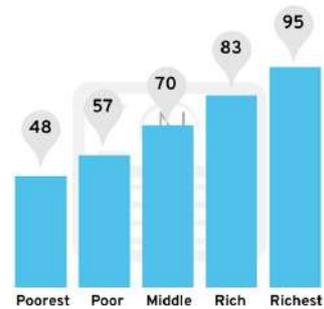
Access to Basic Water Services by Area of Residence



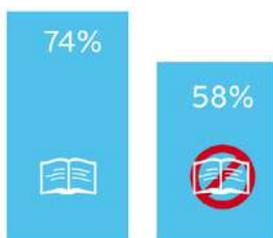
Access to Basic Water Services by Geopolitical Zones



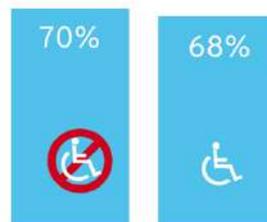
Access to Basic Water Services by Wealth Quintiles



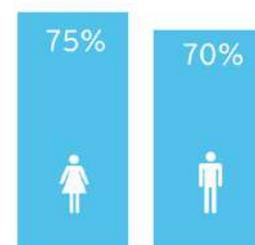
Access to Basic Water Services by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



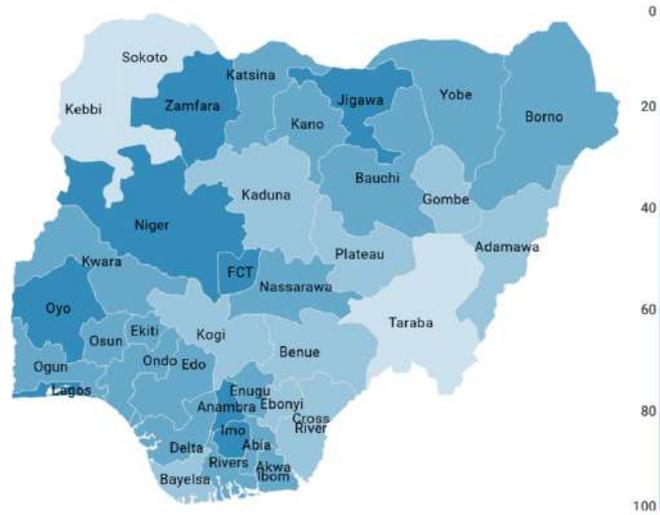
Access to Basic Water Services by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



Access to Basic Water Services by Gender of Head of Household



Area Value Map for Access to Basic Water Supply Services in Nigeria



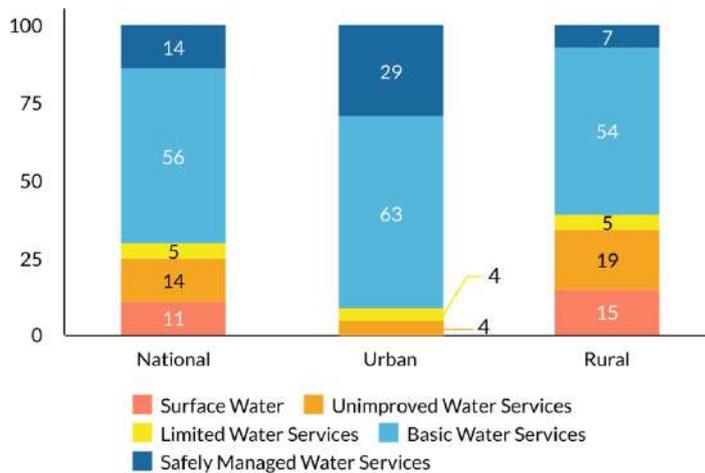
Access to Basic Water Services by State

People living in Lagos are three times more likely to use basic water supply services than those living in Taraba.

Access to Basic Water Supply Services by State



Water Supply Services Ladder



Notes:

- Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions,
- **Safely managed services** are improved sources within premises, available when needed and free from fecal coliform
 - **Basic water services** are improved drinking water sources in which collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
 - **Limited water services** are improved drinking water sources for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
 - **Unimproved water services** are drinking water sources from an unprotected well or unprotected spring
 - **Surface water** are drinking water sources from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, or irrigation canal

Characteristics of Water Supply Systems In Nigeria

There are 2.04 million water facilities in Nigeria, 70% are self-supplied, 1 out of 5 have provisions for persons living with disabilities and two-thirds are boreholes.



2.04 M

estimated water facilities exist in Nigeria



70%

of water facilities are constructed by non-government actors, 64% are self-supplied



19%

of water facilities have provisions for people living with disabilities



67%

of all water facilities are boreholes



32%

boreholes are motorized



11%

of motorized boreholes are solar-powered

Management of Publicly-used Water Facilities



6%

of all publicly-used water facilities have tariff system in place



33%

of all publicly-used water facilities have water point management committees in place

19% Female **81%** Male



49%

of all publicly-used water facilities have water point facility caretakers in place

3% Female **97%** Male

Status of Urban Water Utilities

Public water utilities are currently producing water in only 28 out of 36 states, plus the federal capital territory. In 16 states, the public utilities are classified as functional, that is, consistently producing water, supplying to active consumers and collecting user fees.



28

out of 36 states (+ FCT) have urban water utilities that produce water



16

states have fully functional urban water utilities



8%

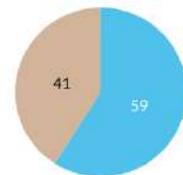
of urban water utilities' consumers are metered



64%

of urban utilities' consumers do not depend solely on their taps for drinking water

41% of all taps fed by urban utilities' supply are contaminated with E. coli



No Contamination (59%)
Contaminated (41%)

Functionality of Water Systems In Nigeria

Up to 74 per cent of publicly-owned water facilities are functional, a 5 percentage point increase from 2018. There are only minor disparities across area of residences, ownership, usage and water facility type.



74%

of public water facilities are functional

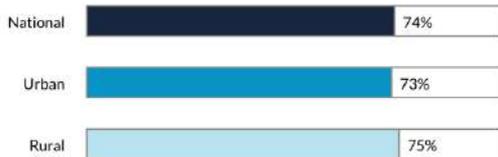
2019

74% ↑

2018

69%

Functionality by Area of Residence



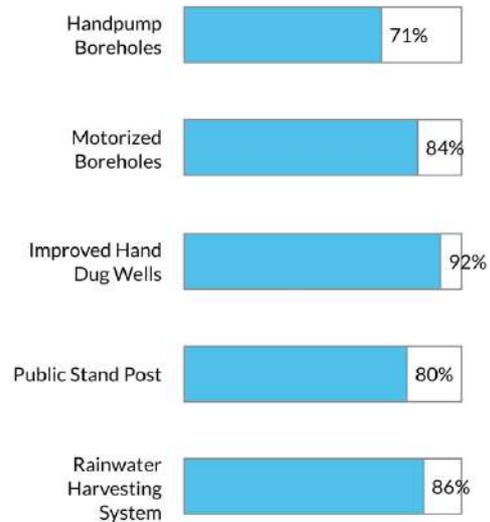
Functionality of All Facilities by Ownership



Functionality of All Facilities by Usage



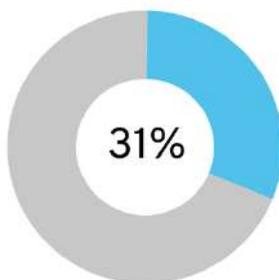
Functionality of All Water Facilities by Type



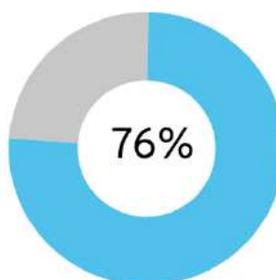
Dependability of Public Water Systems in Nigeria

Only 1 in 5 water points are dependable with respect to their design and configuration, 64 per cent are dependable with respect to their functionality and only 8 per cent are dependable with respect to their operations and maintenance.

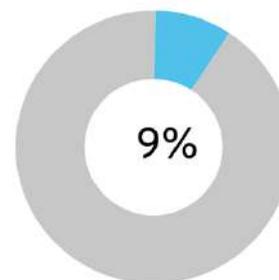
Design and Configuration



Functionality



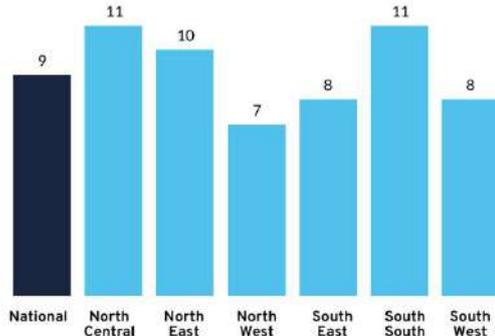
Operations and Maintenance



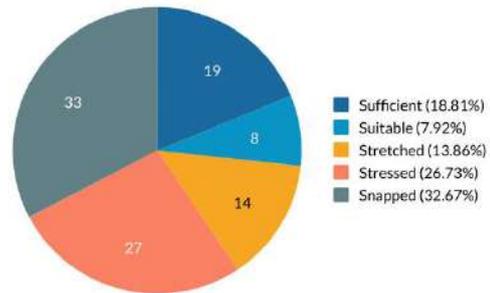
Adequacy of Water Systems In Nigeria

In rural areas, the average per capita share of drinking water is 8.6 liters/person/day. Only 19% of the population are using water supply systems in rural areas that meet the adequacy threshold of providing "sufficient" quantities of water or a minimum of 16 liters of water per person per day for those living within 500 meters from the water system.

Per Capita Share of Water by Geopolitical Zones
(liters/person/day)

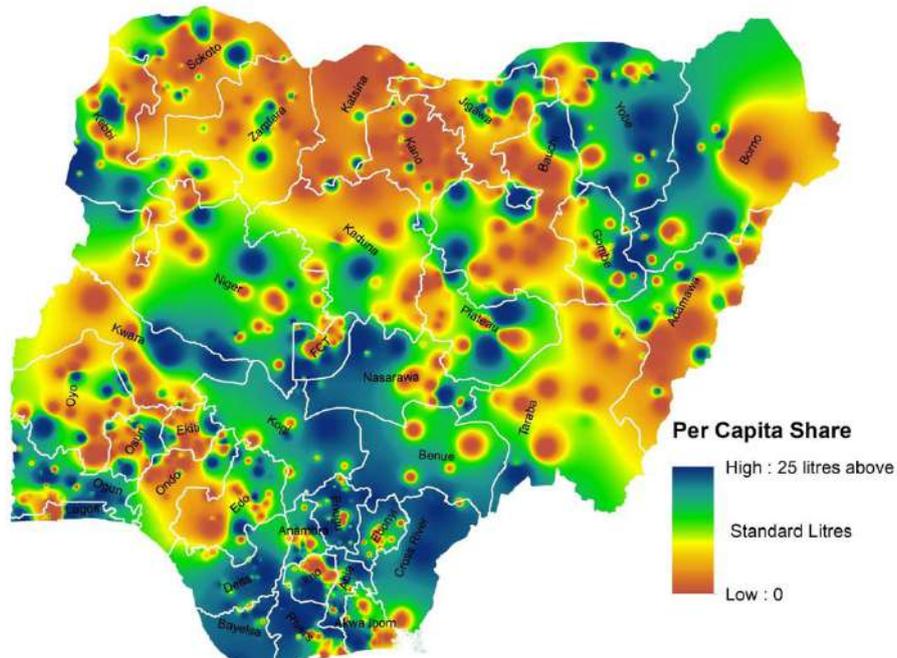


Per Capita Share of Water by Population Served



- **Notes:**
- "Snapped" water facilities refers to systems that are not contributing to per capita share due to non-functionality
- "Stressed" water facilities are systems that are serving more than 3 times the population they should serve and providing less than 5 liters per capita share
- "Stretched" water facilities are systems that are serving about twice the population they should serve and providing between 5 and 12 liters in per capita share
- "Suitable" systems meet the prescribed per capita share in line with National Standards and providing between 12 and 16 liters in per capita share
- "Sufficient" water facilities are systems meeting the per capita share of 16 liters and above

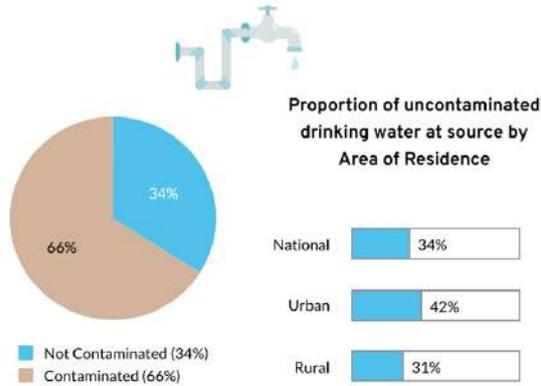
Map Showing the Per Capita Share of Water across Nigeria



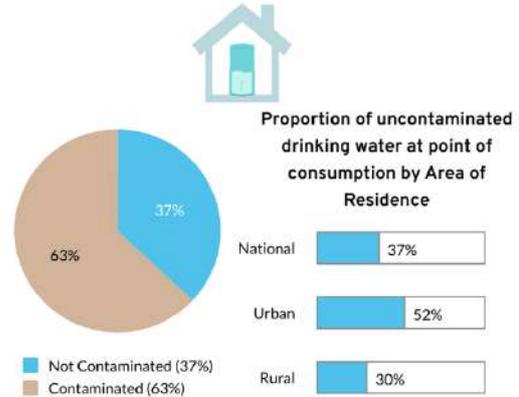
Status of Water Quality in Households in Nigeria

Slightly more than a third of drinking water from sources and from points of consumption within households are free from contamination. Rural dwellers are exposed to more contaminated drinking water than urban dwellers.

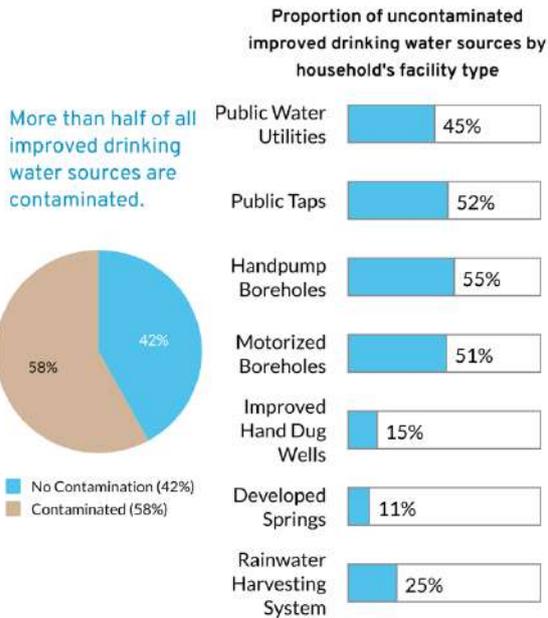
Quality of Drinking Water at the Source (All Sources)



Quality of Drinking Water at the Point of Consumption

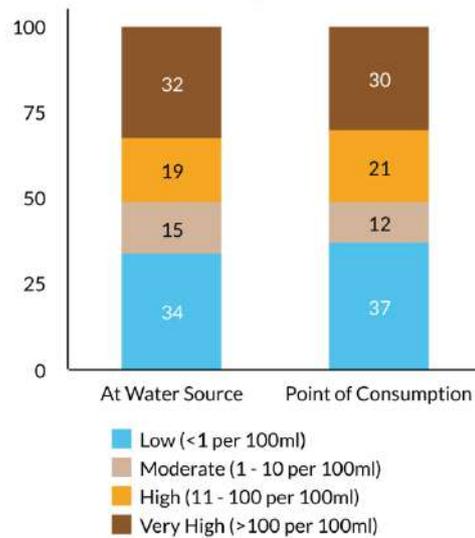


Quality of Improved Drinking Water Sources

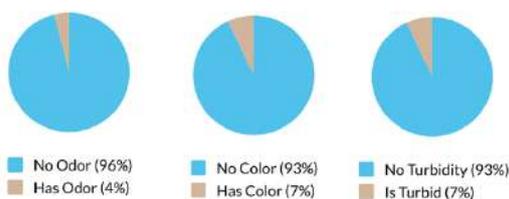


E. Coli Load at Water Source and Point of Consumption

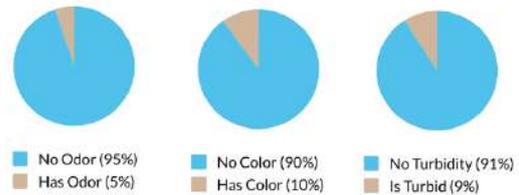
About a third of all drinking water both at the source and within the household contain high E. coli concentrations



Organoleptic Tests at Drinking Water Sources



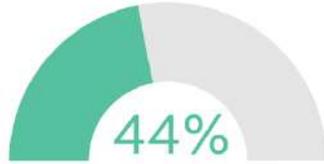
Organoleptic Tests at Point of Consumption



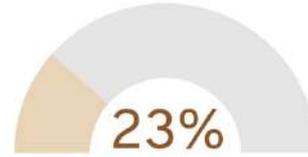
Access to Basic Sanitation Services



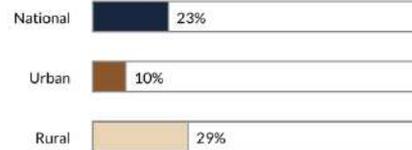
About 44 per cent of the population have access to basic sanitation services, while 23 per cent of Nigerians continue to practice open defecation. In comparison 2018 WASH NORM data, there has been little progress in the achievement of universal access to basic sanitation services.



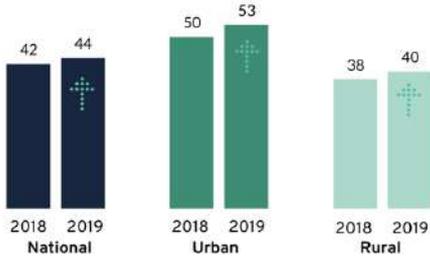
Have access to basic sanitation services



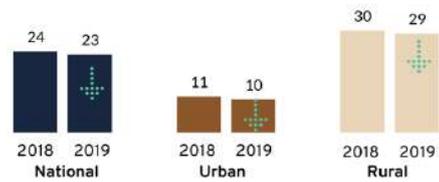
Practice open defecation



Trends in the use of basic sanitation services (2018 - 2019)

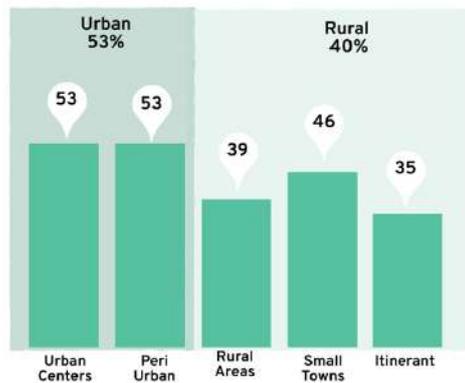


Trends in open defecation (2018 - 2019)

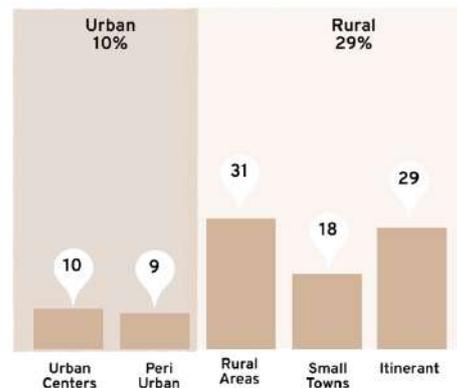


Equity in Access to Basic Sanitation Services

Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Area of Residence



Open Defecation by Area of Residence



Equity in Access to Sanitation Services

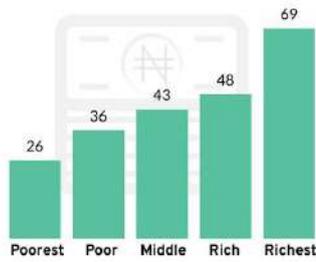
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Geopolitical Zones



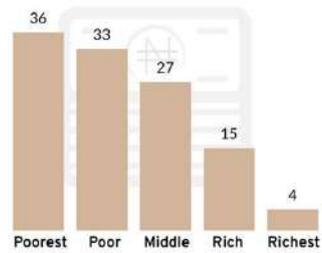
Open Defecation by Geopolitical Zones



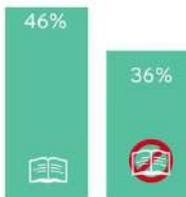
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Wealth Quintiles



Open Defecation by Wealth Quintiles



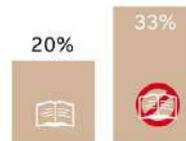
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



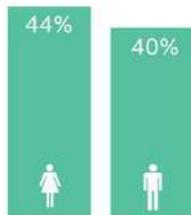
Open Defecation by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



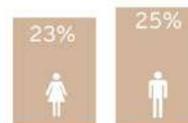
Open Defecation by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



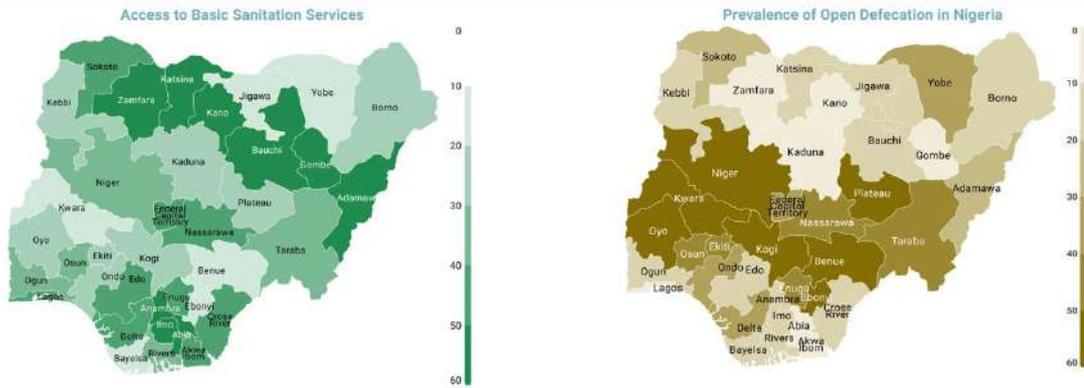
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Gender of Head of Household



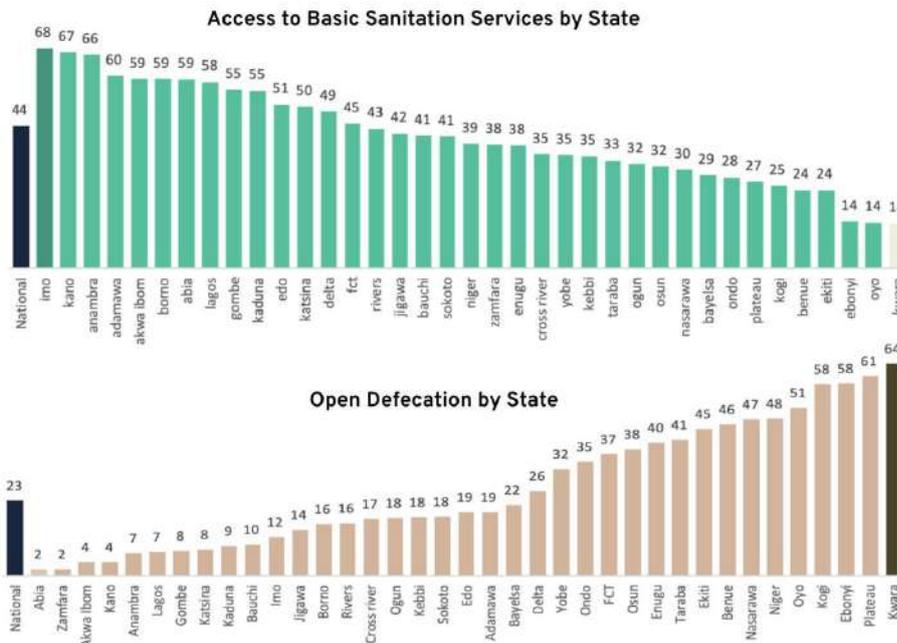
Open Defecation by Gender of Head of Household



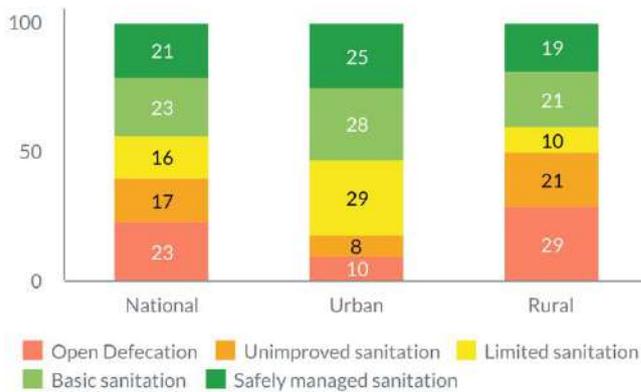
Equity in Access to Sanitation Services



Access to Basic Sanitation Services and Open Defecation by State



Sanitation Services Ladder



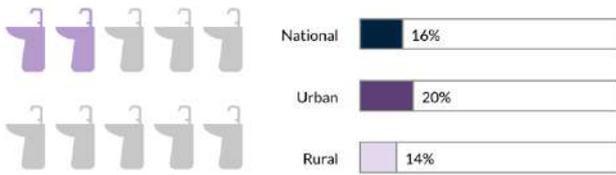
Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions,

- **Safely managed services** are improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely emptied and treated
- **Basic sanitation services** are improved facilities which are not shared with other households
- **Limited sanitation services** are improved facilities shared by two or more households
- **Unimproved sanitation services** are pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
- **Open defecation** is disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open space

Hygiene Practices in Nigeria

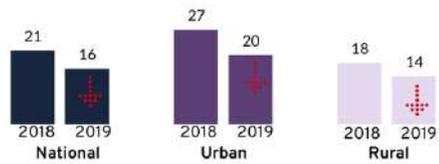


Only 16 per cent of Nigerians have access to basic sanitation services, a 5 percentage point decline from 2018 NORM findings.



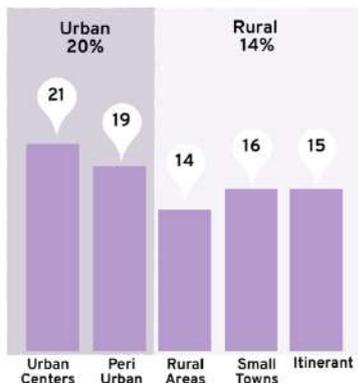
16% have access to basic hygiene services

Trends in the use of Basic Hygiene Services by Area of Residence



Equity in Access to Hygiene Service

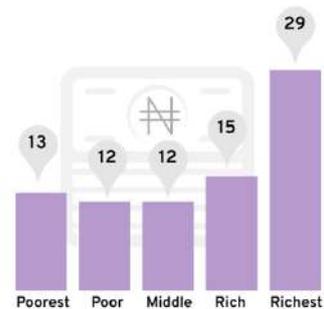
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Area of Residence



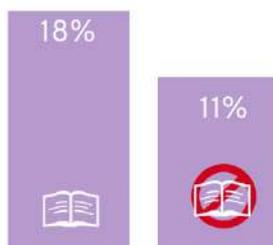
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Geopolitical Zones



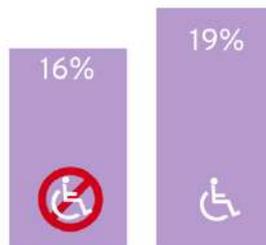
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Wealth Quintiles



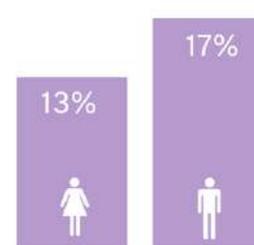
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Gender of Head of Household



Knowledge and Practice of Handwashing

81%

Heads of Households have knowledge of at least 2 critical times for handwashing

10%

Heads of Households demonstrated proper handwashing with water and soap under running

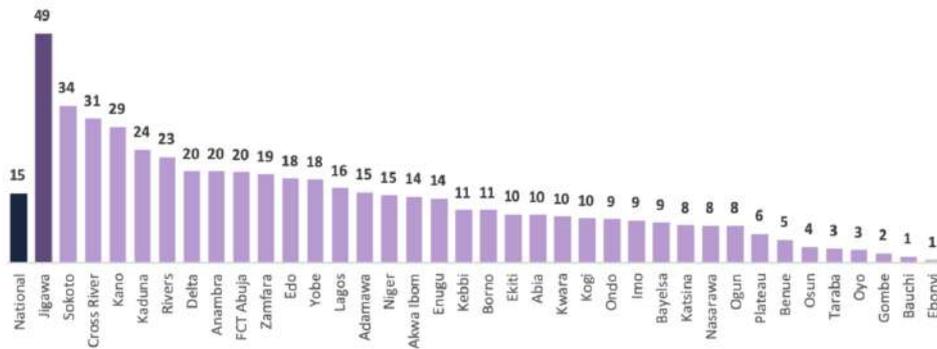
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by State

Area Value Map for Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Nigeria

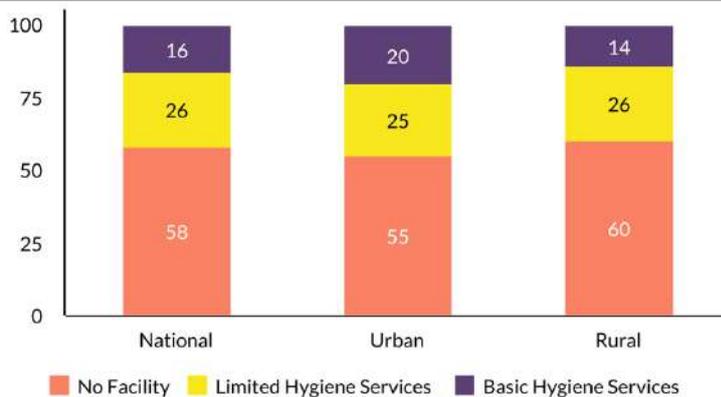


Almost half of Jigawa population has access to basic hygiene services compared to only 1% of citizens in Ebonyi state.

Access to Basic Hygiene Services by State



Hygiene Services Ladder



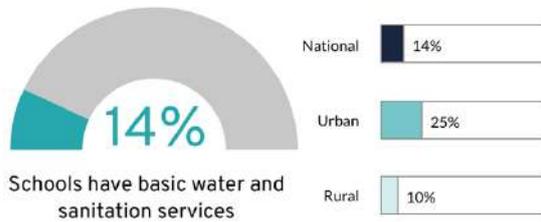
Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions,

- **Basic hygiene services** where handwashing facility is available on premises and with soap and water
- **Limited hygiene services** where handwashing facility is available on premises without soap and water
- **No Facility** where there is no handwashing facility on premises

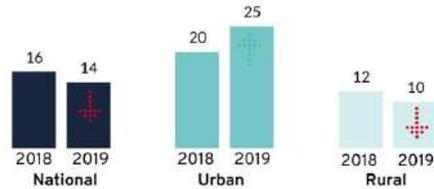
WASH in Schools



Only 14 per cent of schools have basic water supply and sanitation services.



Trends in access to basic water supply and sanitation services in schools



Access to Basic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services



Access to Basic Sanitation and Hygiene services



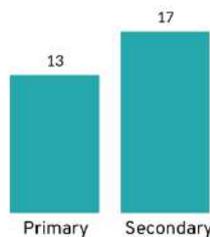
Access to Basic Water and Hygiene services



Disparities in Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Schools

Primary schools are more disadvantaged in access to basic water and sanitation services than secondary schools. Schools in the northwest and northeast are more likely to have access to basic water and sanitation services.

Access to Basic Water and Sanitation Services in Schools by Type



Access to Basic Water and Sanitation services in Schools by Geopolitical Zones

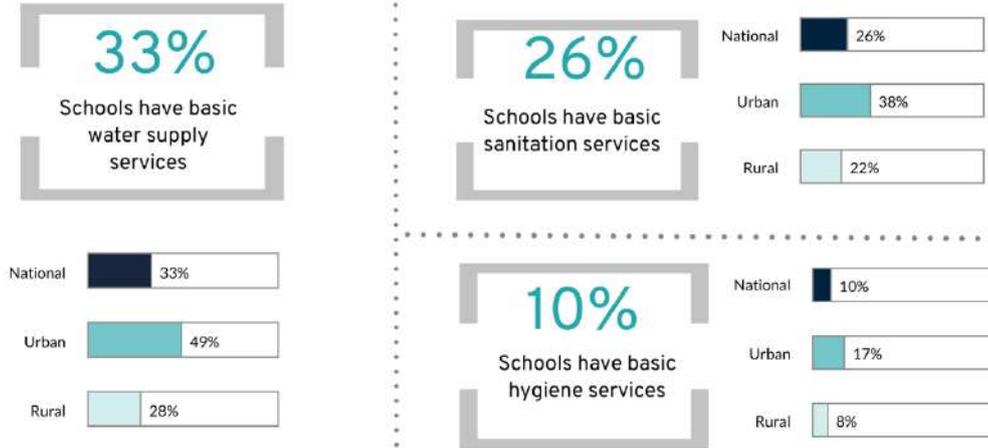


1.2%

Schools have basic gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene service. These are schools with useable improved toilet/latrines with separate blocks for males and females, available at all times during school days and has facilities for handwashing and menstrual hygiene management

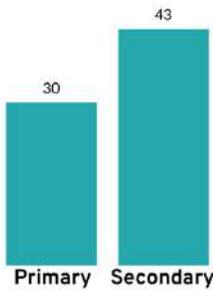
Access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Schools

Only a third of schools have basic water supply services, slightly more than a quarter have access to basic sanitation services and 1 in 10 schools have access to basic hygiene services. Schools in rural areas are more disadvantaged in access to WASH services than their counterparts in urban areas.

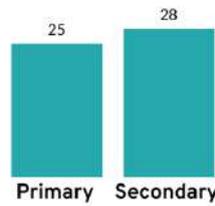


Disparities in Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Schools

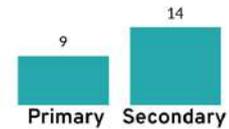
Access to Basic Water Supply Services in Schools



Access to Basic Sanitation Services in Schools by Type



Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Schools by Type



19%

Schools have basic water supply services that are accessible to pupils/students living with disabilities



3%

Schools have girls' toilet compartments with provisions for menstrual hygiene management



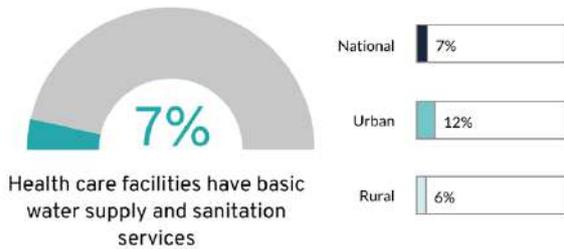
83%

schools dispose of their solid waste properly

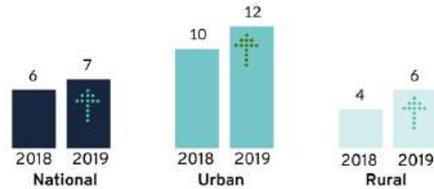
WASH in Health Facilities



Only 7 per cent of health facilities have basic water supply and sanitation services.



Trends in access to basic water supply and sanitation services in health care facilities



Access to Basic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services



Access to Basic Sanitation and Hygiene services



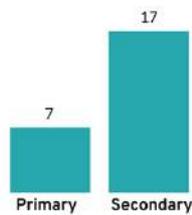
Access to Basic Water and Hygiene services



Disparities in Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Health Care Facilities

Primary health facilities are more disadvantaged in access to basic water and sanitation services than secondary facilities. Access to basic water and sanitation services is generally low across all geopolitical zones.

Access to Basic Water and Sanitation Services in Health Facilities by Type



Access to basic Water and Sanitation services in health care facilities by Geopolitical Zones

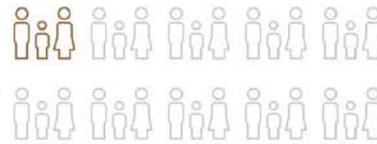


Diarrhea Prevalence in Nigeria

1 in 10

Households had at least one member who suffered diarrhea in the past 6 weeks preceding the survey

Hospital records showed 54% of all sick reports are diarrhea cases



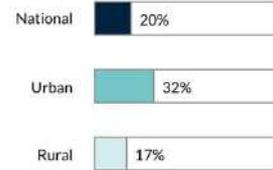
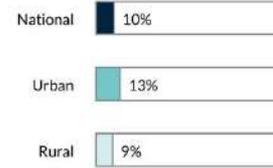
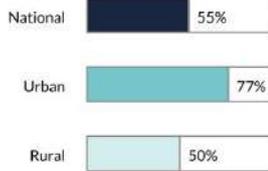
72%

of household members who suffered diarrhea are children under five years old



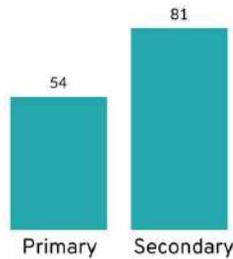
Access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Health Facilities

Slightly more than half of health facilities in Nigeria have basic water supply services, 1 in 10 health facilities have access to basic sanitation services and 1 in 5 health facilities have access to basic hygiene services. Health facilities in rural areas are more disadvantaged in access to WASH services than their counterparts in urban areas.

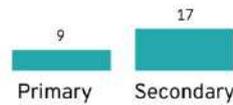


Disparities in Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Health Care Facilities

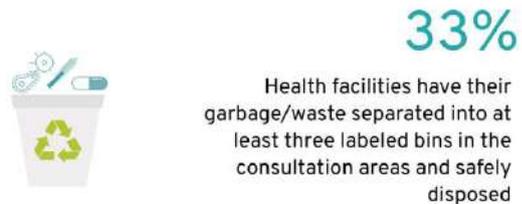
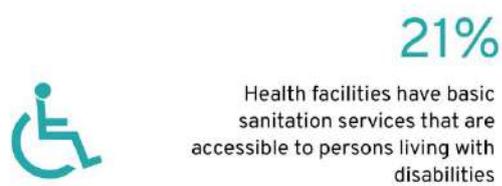
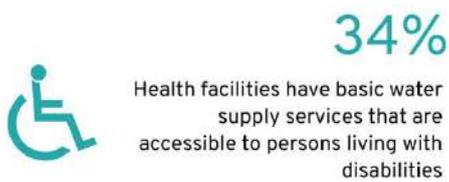
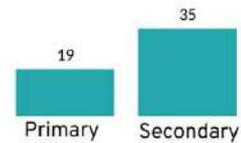
Access to Basic Water Supply Services in Health Facilities by Type



Access to Basic Sanitation Services in Health Facilities by Type



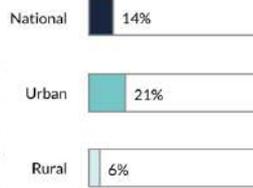
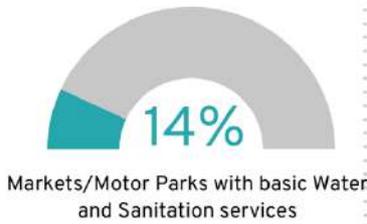
Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Health Facilities by Type



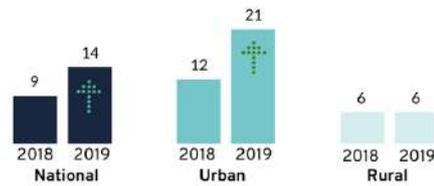
WASH in Markets and Motor Parks



Only 14 per cent of markets and motor parks have basic water supply and sanitation services



Trends in access to basic water supply and sanitation services in markets/motor parks



Only 2% of all markets and motor parks have access to combined basic water, sanitation and hygiene services

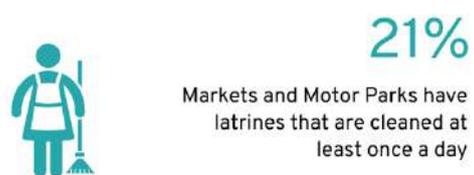
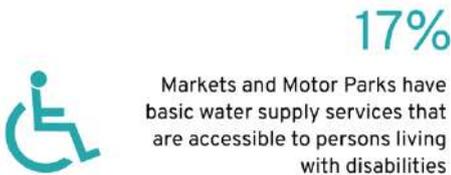
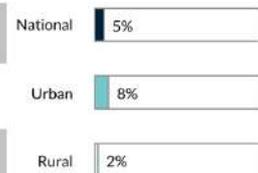
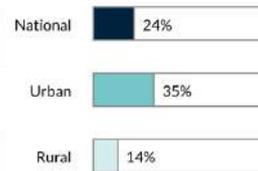
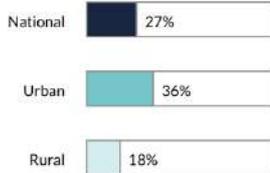


Access to basic Water and Sanitation services in Markets and Motor Parks by Geopolitical Zones



Access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Markets and Motor Parks

About 27 per cent of markets and motor parks in Nigeria have basic water supply services, a quarter have access to basic sanitation services and only 5 per cent have access to basic hygiene services. Markets and motor parks in rural areas are more disadvantaged in access to WASH services than their counterparts in urban areas.



Household Expenditure on WASH



Households in Nigeria spent up to ₦3.3 trillion or \$9 billion on water, sanitation and hygiene services in 2019.



₦3,282 Billion
\$11 Billion

is spent by households on water, sanitation and hygiene services annually

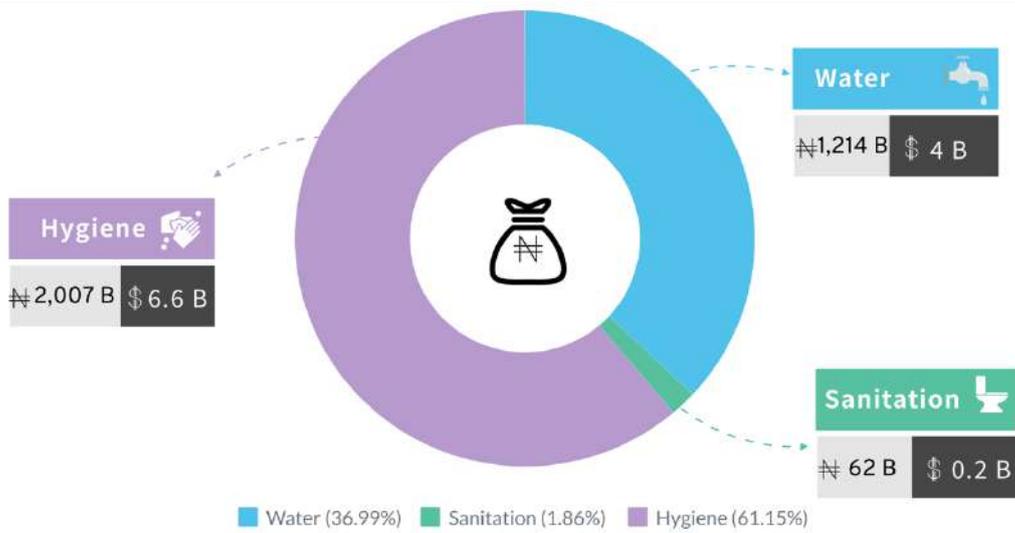
Cost per Household



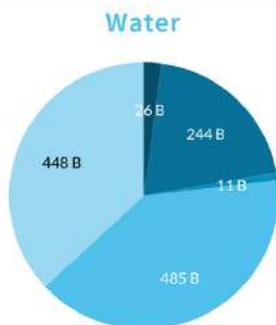
Cost per Person



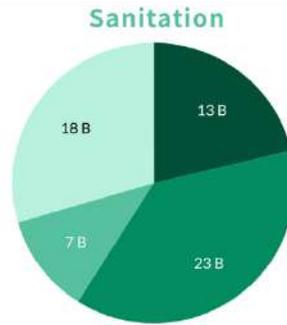
Breakdown by Sector



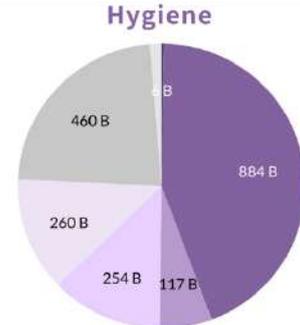
Breakdown by Service Type (in Naira)



- Construction (2.14%)
- Bills/Levies (20.1%)
- Facility Repairs (0.91%)
- Water Treatment (39.95%)
- Storage and Transport (36.9%)



- Construction (21.31%)
- Bills/Levies (37.7%)
- Toilet Maintenance (11.48%)
- Toilet Emptying (29.51%)



- Construction (0.3%)
- Bathing and Laundry Soap (44.1%)
- Toilet Paper (5.83%)
- Sanitary Pads (12.66%)
- Toothpaste (12.95%)
- Washing Materials & Equip (22.92%)
- Waste Disposal (1.3%)

Chapter 1

Background and Introduction

1. OVERVIEW OF THE WASH SECTOR

1.1 Impacts of Poor Access to WASH Services

Good quality drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is a basic human right with dedicated targets within the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and is fundamental to the wellbeing of all Nigerians. In the past decades, Nigeria has suffered from gross deficits in access to WASH services, partly sustained by deep-seated core governance, structural and institutional factors and pervasive poverty.

By global definition, to have access to adequate WASH services means to have sufficient and potable water supply; appropriate, safe and secure sanitation facilities; and available handwashing equipment with soap and water for use. Lack of access to any of these components results in a range of negative health, developmental, social, economic and environmental outcomes that impinge on the well-being, livelihoods, resilience and human rights of people.

Health impacts include many WASH-related infections including, but not limited to, diarrheal diseases, viral hepatitis, skin and respiratory infections, malaria, and some neglected tropical diseases such as onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis. A large proportion of these WASH-related diseases are related to diarrhea which is one of the leading contributors to the high morbidity and mortality rate among children under five and is a major determinant and risk factor of death and disability among all Nigerians (HealthData, 2017). As it stands, the 2018 WASH NORM revealed that diarrhea prevalence remains high in Nigeria, with 1 in 10 households having recorded at least one case prior to the survey, while 13% of cases reported in health facilities annually are diarrhea cases.

Frequent episodes of diarrhea and other WASH-related illnesses in turn fuels vicious cycles of infectious diseases, malnutrition and other developmental issues among children under five. Poor access to WASH in health care facilities, especially in delivery settings, negatively affects maternal and newborn health through multiple direct and indirect mechanisms, and increases the risks of hospital-acquired infections for other patients and visitors. There is also robust evidence to show that lack of access to appropriate WASH services in schools poses challenges and barriers associated with enrolment, attendance, cognitive learning and performance among school children (Eteves Mills & Cumming, 2016). In addition to that, inadequate access to WASH can expose vulnerable groups—particularly women, girls and school children—directly to violence, child abuse and psychological trauma. Moreover, WASH-related diseases due to poor sanitation alone results in high health-related expenditures, undermines work productivity and causes premature deaths which contributes to poverty and costs the country about 1.3% of her GDP annually (World Bank; WSP, 2012).

1.2 Current Status of WASH Services in Nigeria

Generally, WASH sector indices are poor in Nigeria. Findings from the 2018 WASH NORM (NORM I) showed that access to basic WASH services in the country stood at only 11%, and only 6% of health facilities and 16% of schools have basic water and sanitation services (FMWR & NBS, 2018). About 68% or 62 million people do not have access to basic water supply services, while 27% or 51 million people depend on unsafe water sources such as rivers, unprotected wells and springs, ponds, etc. Open defecation remains a menace to the country as 47 million people still practice it, making Nigeria the second country with the largest number of people practicing open defecation globally. Access to sufficient and potable water free from pathogen contaminations in households is a challenge as 9 out of 10 families (91%) consume fecal-contaminated drinking water at home (NBS; UNICEF, 2017) and just 3% of the population in rural areas access a minimum of 12 liters

of water per person per day (FMWR & NBS, 2018). Meanwhile, 81% do not have access to safely managed sanitation facilities with proper sewerage systems whereby fecal sludge is safely disposed of and properly treated, and 79% of the population do not have proper handwashing facilities to enable them practice good hygiene which minimizes contamination of drinking water in households.

Water services suffer from functionality and sustainability issues and frequent breakdown, due largely to poor community management systems. The 2018 NORM revealed that as many as 31% of all publicly-used water schemes in Nigeria are nonfunctional. The inaugural NORM survey further exposed Nigeria's sustainability issues by showing that slightly more than one in five water facilities broke down their first one year of operations, more than half of public facilities do not have community WASH management systems in place, while 1 in 3 do not have arrangements for water point facility caretakers in place. Only 6% of public water systems are dependable with respect to their operations and maintenance system, and privately-owned, used and managed water systems are about two times more dependable with respect to their design, configuration and systems' functionality than public water systems.

The consequences of inadequate access to water and sanitation services and poor hygiene practices disproportionately affects the poor, children, women, people living within rural areas in Nigeria and other disadvantaged populations (The World Bank, 2017). In the country's present situation, inequities exist between the rural and urban areas and among the rich and poor households. The WASH services deprivation is about two times more in rural areas than in urban areas and people in the poorest quintile are ten times less likely to have access to basic WASH services than people in the richest quintile. Access to different components of WASH services vary highly from state to state and by geographical areas, meanwhile WASH services for people living in vulnerable situations in the North, Middle Belt and flood-prone states are constantly being disrupted due to various kinds of emergencies, including incessant conflict and seasonal flooding.

1.3 Situational Analysis of the WASH Sector

1.3.1 Sector Governance and Institutional Challenges

The WASH sector is still burdened by inherent sector challenges that span over institutional, financing and policy making dimensions. Cascading down sound policies developed at the national and sub-national level is weak and progressing at a slow pace due to issues of weak sub-national political will, poor planning, coordination and implementation capacities, budgeting and investment mobilization. Governance issues, weak systems and institutions, in addition to insufficient financial, human and institutional capacities for maintenance, have compromised the quality and sustainability of WASH services and delivery. Coordination and engagement with other stakeholders, including NGOs, CSOs and the private sector is still growing, with vast resources yet to be harnessed. State Water Agencies (SWA) responsible for establishing, operating and maintaining urban and semi-urban water supplies face legal and regulatory restraints and have very limited capacity and financial autonomy to cater for the urban population.

Despite the establishment of the WASH NORM with its extensive data repository, there still remains gaps in the overall monitoring framework at the programme level. Moreover, the application and use of data for sector planning across national and sub-national levels needs to be strengthened.

1.3.2 Nigeria's Visioning and Strategies to Achieve the SDGs 6

The vision of the Government of Nigeria (GoN) is strongly aligned with the SDGs and aims at eradicating open defecation by 2025 and achieving universal access to equitable and sustainable basic WASH services by 2030. Government responses to date have contributed to widespread interest and momentum in the sector at different levels and by different stakeholders. The country's commitments have resounded strongly since the ratification of the SDGs through key interventions to boost the WASH enabling environment and improve sector

policy gaps, governance, coordination and accountability challenges, including the launching of the Partnership for Expanded WASH Framework and National Open Defecation Free (ODF) Roadmap in 2016; National WASH Sector Revitalization Action Plan, Presidential Declaration of the State of Emergency in 2018; and the National ODF campaign - 'Clean Nigeria: Use the Toilet' Campaign in 2019. These initiatives are currently being implemented.

To boost institutional capacities and WASH service delivery, Nigeria has also institutionalized proven approaches and strategies at the national level, key among them are the Community-Led Total Sanitation, Village Level Operation Management, WASH management committees, Water Safety Planning, Rural Drinking Water Quality Management, and Revised Harmonized Procurement and Contracts Management Guidelines. The necessary political and administrative instruments, along with well-established coordination mechanisms are currently being created or strengthened to enable existing initiatives be transformed into realities at state and local levels.

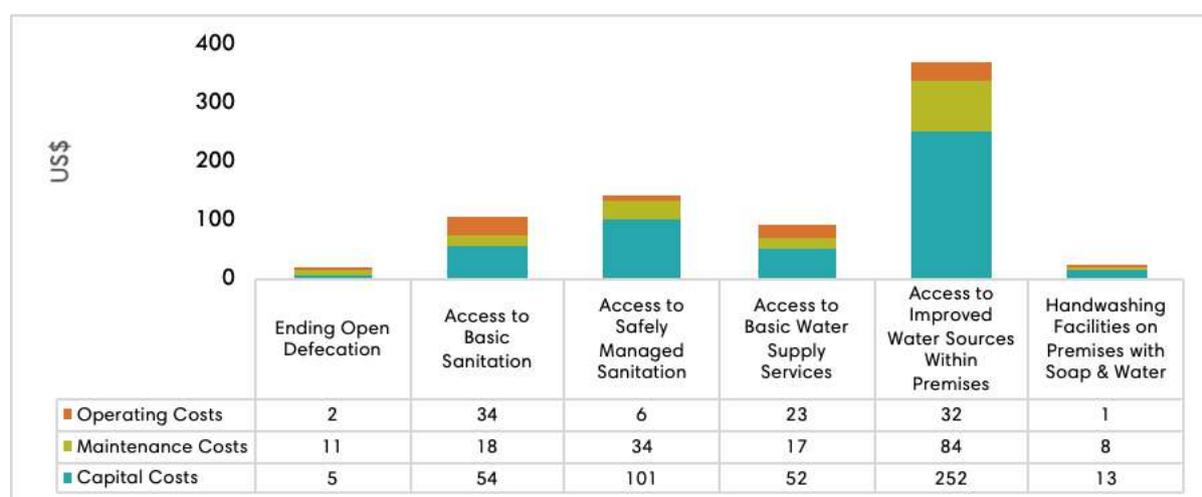
There has been significant progress in scaling up data availability within the sector as a result of the institutionalization of the WASH information management system (WASHIMS) and the WASH National Outcome Routine Monitoring (WASH NORM). However, there is still great need to consolidate these gains through continuous and consistent effort to institutionalize and scale-up the use of evidence for systematic sector reviews and planning and to inform decision making and budgeting in the sector both at the national and the sub-national levels.

These commitments to achieve sustainable WASH which has been exhibited at the highest level of government present fertile ground for promoting reform strategies and effecting real change in the sector. However, these commitments need to be adopted, replicated and sustained at sub-national levels and across critical ministries where WASH implementation takes place to ensure Nigeria achieves its WASH goals.

1.3.3 Sector Budgeting and Financing Needs

Based on the WASH sector Intervention Profiling SDG costing tool, Nigeria requires US\$93 billion (US\$7.8 billion or 1.7% of the GDP per annum) to provide and maintain full basic WASH packages¹ to the 36 states and FCT (FMWR, 2018). As shown below, per capita cost values have been generated for each core area of intervention using available data.

Figure 1: Per capita costs of achieving the SDG 6



¹ Basic water supply services and safely managed sanitation services were assessed. Costs are based on 2019 population and cost prices

To achieve safely managed WASH services under the SDG 6.1 and 6.2, Nigeria must invest up to 2.7% of its current GDP or US\$10 billion annually.² About half of this investment is needed from the public sector and will mostly target WASH capital expenditure to expand services. Significant contributions from households, communities and private businesses are needed in the rural WASH sector, despite low family incomes and poor subsidies in rural areas³ (FMWR, 2016).

Generally, the national budget allocations for WASH have grossly been inadequate over the years to meet these required financing needs and targets to provide services to the unserved, as well as to maintain existing services. Only about 0.42% of the GDP has been invested in the sector between 2006 and 2010 (WHO, 2014). The estimated proportion of Government WASH budget for 2013, 2016 and 2018 was 0.15%, 0.16% and 0.14%, respectively (WHO, 2017), (WHO, 2019). In 2018, WASH expenditure was only 64% of the budget, with water and sanitation aid commitment amounting to half of it. Thus, the government will need to invest at least 8 times its current WASH budget and expenditure.

Generating revenue through tariffs to cover basic operations and maintenance (O&M) of water facilities in both rural areas is often difficult, while a majority of SWAs lack of efficient mechanisms for effective cost recovery or to cover costs of operations (WHO, 2017), (Berta Macheve, 2015).

2. THE 2019 NORM SURVEY

2.1 About the WASH NORM Survey

The National Outcome Routine Mapping of WASH services level in Nigeria (WASH NORM) is designed to provide a reliable and comprehensive view of the WASH sector to inform national WASH policy reform and support evidence-based decision making, investment mobilization and planning. The NORM was borne out of the need for better capacity to collect and use monitoring and evaluation data on a frequent basis for monitoring the ambitious and data-intensive SDG 6 indicators and tracking national and regional WASH commitments. It is part of the efforts of the GoN to improve on data management, availability of information, monitoring and learning in the sector in order to strengthen the WASH sector's enabling environment for improved WASH service delivery.

NORM is an annual standardized national household- and facility-based survey which collects a wide range of WASH data, including internationally-accepted WASH indicators, to effectively track and monitor changes in access to and quality of WASH services. The NORM provides statistically sound estimates on WASH services levels for household, communities, health and education institutions, as well as user's perception, satisfaction and knowledge of the quality and service levels of their WASH services. By so doing, the NORM threads together WASH access and consumer behaviors, making it the first of its kind designed to address both the supply and demand side of the sector at the national level in Nigeria.

Another major strength of the NORM is that it provides indicators to track proxies for sustainability of WASH systems. Key among them are dependability, adequacy and functionality indicators. By providing these additional indicators, WASH NORM gives a more in-depth perspective of the status of WASH in the country to inform intricate and sustainable evidence-based decision-making and planning of WASH policies and interventions. It also captures relevant dimensions of inequalities that must be addressed to achieve the SDGs on WASH. These include tracking of WASH access for different population sub-groups including families from different economic status, literacy levels, residential areas, people living with disabilities and children, thus

² Calculations derived from 2018 World Bank – WASH Sector Revitalization Action Plan.

³ Up to 75% of sanitation costs and most of water supply recurrent costs are to be borne by households

making room for equitable planning towards achieving universality and equity in WASH policies, programmes and service delivery.

With UNICEF’s support, the government successfully implemented the first round of NORM in 2018 and launched the inaugural report in May 2019. This survey was the largest and most robust WASH survey ever implemented in Nigeria. As the maiden survey, the NORM I officially became recognized as the standard benchmarking tool used to gain perspective on where Nigeria stands in the WASH sector in relation to achieving the SDG 6, and database that collates vital statistics for monitoring the progress of WASH and its related indicators in sector. To complement the release of the NORM I, an Intervention Profiling tool was developed which enables the use of NORM data for sector-wide planning, perspective-based priority setting and effective resource mobilization. The government has now included the NORM in the annual WASH budget and set aside resources to conduct the survey on an annual basis, further institutionalizing NORM into the WASH sector system.

2.2 NORM 2019 – A Brief Overview

Following the launch of the NORM I, the second round of NORM was kickstarted in July 2019. Through joint consultations and deliberations between the FMWR, NBS, UNICEF and key stakeholders, a strong concept for NORM II materialized. In view of the limitations of the scope and applications of the NORM I, modifications and enhancements were introduced to the NORM II exercise to address some of those limitations.

The sampling frame for households were interrogated and reviewed to ensure suitability with the new additions in the concept. Minor modifications were also made to the questionnaire and the survey methodology, which should be kept in mind when comparing data between 2018 and 2019 NORM data. Specific frames were developed for schools, health facilities, markets and motor parks and all water facilities within each EA was mapped for both urban and rural areas. In addition to that, water quality assessments, household WASH expenditure tracking and urban water utilities mapping exercise were included into the exercise, thereby further growing the stock of WASH data and information available in the sector to make. The modifications to the NORM II scope and methodology are summarized below in the table below.

Table 2: Key Modifications to the NORM	
I.	<p>Sampling Frame for Institutions and Public Places</p> <p>The sampling frame for institutions was expanded to enable disaggregation of data at the state-level. Previously during sampling, institutions and public places were identified on the basis that they by chance fall within an enumeration area (EA). Some EAs had institutions present in them, while others lacked adequate amounts of institutions for assessments and analysis. As a result of this, the NORM I was unable to have representative data at the state level, thereby limiting the use and application of data for WASH in Institutions. In the second round of the NORM, specific frames were developed for schools, health facilities, markets and motor parks. By so doing, these institutions had their own sample populations and representative frames were developed from them.</p>
II.	<p>Mapping of Water facilities</p> <p>All water facilities within each EA were mapped for both urban and rural areas. In NORM I, urban water facilities were inadequately featured as the NORM I picked a sample of water facilities located within an EA and 500 meters radius of its catchment area. A considerable and unbalanced amount of water sources sampled and analyzed were rural water points and some EAs in rural areas had densely populated water</p>

facilities, while others in urban areas did not. This prompted the manual capping of the number of water facilities that was assessed for each EA. As a result, in urban areas, the number of facilities that were mapped did not accurately represent the number of facilities in those areas. In depth analysis, especially those related to assessments of adequacy of urban water points were excluded.

The NORM II aimed at intentionally selecting all water facilities within an EA for both urban and rural areas for mapping to aid in balancing the number of water points selected. Every water facility within an EA was captured. This is an enhancement to the scope of the statistics obtained and the methodology in comparison to NORM I, especially for EAs in urban areas.

III. Water Quality Assessments

Understanding the importance of having access to safe drinking water as a basic human right and basic necessity for good health, the GoN was heavily driven to incorporate water quality assessments to the NORM II. The main aim of including water quality testing is to provide iterative and regular data for analyzing access to safely managed water supply services under the SDG 6.1, as well as to inform policy and planning entities on the drinking water quality in households. While an important information to collect, water quality assessments were not covered in NORM I. The FMWR supported by UNICEF, the World Bank and WHO, devised a country-tailored internationally acceptable methodology for implementing a national household water quality survey in Nigeria which was then integrated into the NORM II exercise.

IV. WASH Account Module – Household WASH Expenditure Tracking

The FMWR justifiably included a WASH Account tool to provide accurate data and information on the level, types and sources of investment in the sector, which is generally lacking. The National WASH Account tool was developed to track resources and investments that are being channeled into the sector across all stakeholders and government entities. The tool draws on globally-accepted financial tracking methodologies developed by WHO and adapted from the GLAAS TrackFin and Nigeria's Health Account. The NORM II was designed to include the Household WASH Expenditure Tracking module within its household survey which generates specific indicators to track household expenditure on different components of WASH services to feed into the National WASH Account. The WASH Account tool thus presents a possible way forward to boost governance, accountability, and value for money in the sector.

V. Urban Water Utilities Mapping Exercise and Consumer Satisfaction Survey

An urban water utilities mapping exercise and consumer satisfaction survey was conducted across the country to provide insight into the services levels of public water utilities as well as improved and comprehensive data for analyzing users' experience and satisfaction with the services provided by these utilities. This study was prompted by the gross lack of reiterative statistical evidence on urban water utilities services at the national level, despite the fact that urban water utilities are meant to serve at least half of the population.

This exercise was carried out to complement the survey field work. The first component of the exercise focused on mapping water pipe networks, treatment plants, distribution sites, reservoirs and storage facilities of one major functioning water utility per state. The consumer satisfaction survey sought to ascertain the levels of satisfaction and perceptions, as well as the quality of water supply services from public water utilities in each state.

Even with these modifications, overall the NORM II is comparable to the NORM I as sampling and data collection approaches were largely consistent, and household and institutional survey instruments, as well as their topics covered and content on key information remained unchanged.

Also, based on these revisions, the NORM II thus produces data on seven thematic areas: status of access to WASH services in households, WASH facilities coverage and functionality, Gender and inclusion, Quality of services, User participation and satisfaction, WASH expenditure tracking and Sustainability practices. With the new improvements, the NORM now has greater potential to monitor and inform intervention tracking, commitments and corrective actions, planning and resource allocation, and contribute to better accountability by policy makers and sector stakeholders. The incredible depth of data reported under the NORM is set to drive change and the SDGs can only be realized if the country can use and sustain reliable and accurate data produced from the NORM.

2.3 Objectives of the NORM II Survey

The broad objectives of the WASH NORM II are to:

- Make available up-to-date data to support management decision-making and facilitate sector-wide planning and implementation.
- Provide and publish routine updates on progress of key sector outcome indicators to inform programming and drive performance improvement in WASH services delivery.
- Serve as a reference dashboard for systematic monitoring of progress towards attainment of key sector goals and targets.
- Serve as a basis for iterative definition of sector priorities and targets to be used in planning and coordination of interventions and support.
- Provide disaggregated data towards addressing structural and systemic deprivations and inequities in distribution of WASH services.
- Contribute data input for growing the WASH Information Management System and sector databank.
- Build capacity of WASH institutions at all levels to institute systematic monitoring and tracking of WASH results and outcomes.
- Promote sector marketability and provide the basis for development of state-wide WASH investment plans.
- Institute government-led evidence generation, knowledge management and sector learning.
- Understand the pathways for WASH expenditure and funding
- Promote equitability, governance, accountability, value for money and overall sector sustainability through enhanced monitoring of funding allocation, financing strategies and funding commitments made by sector actors

2.4 The NORM II Coordination Structure

The NORM II is jointly funded by Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), UNICEF, African Development Bank and World Bank. It is implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with technical support from UNICEF and the World Bank. The NORM II was executed by a team of more than 500 personnel including staff and resource persons from FMWR; and data collectors, analysts and processing specialists from the network of NBS offices across the country; all amply supported by specialists from UNICEF. The design and delivery of this survey takes a multi-stakeholder approach with the following key roles and actions from different agencies contributing to its strong concept and successful implementation:

- **The FMWR** is the overall lead for the development, resource mobilization and institutionalization of this system. As the main users of the survey results, the involvement of the FMWR was also instrumental

in the design and analysis of the NORM and aided in supporting monitoring of field work to provide extra quality support in the data collection.

- **The NORM II technical working group** was established by the FMWR to provide advice and support for the survey. The group provided broad support on goals, objectives and technical issues of the survey and in ensuring that the survey results are accepted and used widely by other national institutions, especially in health and education sector. Membership includes representatives from governmental and non-governmental institutions, donor agencies and international organizations. Smaller technical committees were organized and composed of mid-level staff from NBS, FMWR, UNICEF and other donor organizations, all of whom have expertise in a specific subject matter of the survey to provide input on different aspects of survey design, implementation and fieldwork, such as those created for the household WASH expenditure tracking and water utilities mapping exercise.
- **The NBS**, with in-depth experience in the execution of national-level surveys, has the overall responsibility for executing the NORM and thus conducted the field survey and provided technical support for the survey design, sampling and quality assurance. Through their network of offices in the major administrative areas in all the 36 states and FCT in the country, field work for the NORM was efficiently and effortlessly facilitated.
- **The state and LGA WASH institutions** provided the sub-national level lead for the institutionalization of this system, as well as the bulk of the human resources required for the process.
- **UNICEF and the World Bank** provided technical assistance at critical stages of survey design, planning and implementation in order to ensure that survey procedures are consistent with the globally accepted technical standards and that survey activities progressed on schedule.
- **The donor partners**, UNICEF, World Bank and African Development Bank, provided financial support for the design, deployment and institutionalization of the survey.

2.5 Structure of the NORM II Report

This report presents a national summary of the results of the 2019 NORM and the implications of the survey results. The NORM II report can be internalized in four chapters, the first involves the introduction, background and rationale of the NORM, the second chapter deals with the NORM II methodology and the third provides a detailed illustration of findings which cut across the following six modules to assess the overall status of WASH in the country:

1. Household access to WASH Services which includes the household water quality assessments and household expenditure tracking module
2. Urban water utilities mapping and consumers' satisfaction survey
3. Mapping of water sources in communities
4. WASH in schools
5. WASH in health facilities
6. WASH in markets and motor Parks

The fourth and final chapter provides conclusions and implications of the NORM II findings.

The reporting on key findings are split into 7 sections. Each section covers a module aspect of the WASH NORM, including a section on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households in Nigeria. The sections on household access to WASH services presents the status of household's drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services. It highlights significant disparities in access to WASH across various lines, including: states, geopolitical zones, sub-sectors, genders, and other demographic and socio-economic status.

This section also presents general status of the quality of household's drinking water services, assesses the satisfaction levels of households with respect to the status and quality of their WASH services and explores some key aspects of the quality of WASH services as they relate to adequacy, accessibility, operations and maintenance, affordability, functionality of services, and dependability of WASH services.

The other sections provide an overview of the status of water supply sources and quality of their services in Nigeria; results of the water utilities mapping and consumer satisfaction survey; summary of the status of WASH in institutions and public places and finally, the WASH Account module. For the purposes of the NORM II report, reporting on the WASH Account will only be limited to the results of the household WASH expenditure. A separate detailed technical report of findings will be developed for this module to provide a more expansive analysis of methodology and findings.

Across the report, key findings will be compared to the NORM I results, findings from the 2018 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), and the 2016/2017 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). This report concludes by presenting the implications of the survey results, while the annex tables provide further details to that covered in the main body of the report.

Chapter 2

Methodological Approach

The WASH NORM survey is an indicator-based survey that provides systematic data on access, use and quality of WASH services through two broad approaches: household-based assessment and facility-based assessment. Facility-based, in this context, means water facilities in urban and rural areas, and WASH facilities in public and private education and health care Institutions, and public places, specifically, markets and motor parks. The NORM II was conducted in all 36 states and the FCT using a multi-stage survey design, covering rural and urban households.

The NORM II sample was designed to assess WASH services across the following domains and groups:

1. National level
2. State level
3. Geopolitical Zones
4. Areas of Residence – Urban, rural, peri-urban, small towns and itinerant communities
5. Household wealth quintiles
6. Socio-demographic characteristics of Households – Gender and Education
7. Persons' living with disabilities

1. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the sampling methodology used by the NORM II survey to assess all modules.

1.1 Sampling and Selection of Households and Water Facilities

The NORM household module is nationally representative and involves two stages of sampling. The first stage required an updated sampling frame for enumeration areas (EAs), while the second stage involved implementing a listing exercise and systematic selection of households and water facilities.

1.1.1 Selection of Enumeration Areas

The WASH NORM survey used the frame of EAs used in the first round of NORM, which in turn was established using the same frame demarcated by the National Population Commission for the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) 2014-2019. The NISH was constructed from the frame of EAs used for the 2006 Housing and Population Census.

For the NORM frame, 200 EAs were randomly selected from 20 independent replicates within the sampling frame list of the NISH with each replicate containing 10 EAs. Five EAs were drawn (with equal probability) from each LGA across the 36 states and the FCT. Four replicates containing 40 EAs each were studied in 34 states and the FCT. In Lagos and Kano, 40 EAs were studied in each senatorial district, giving a total of 120 EAs for each of the two states. The total number of EAs covered was 1,640 EAs in all 36 states plus the FCT.

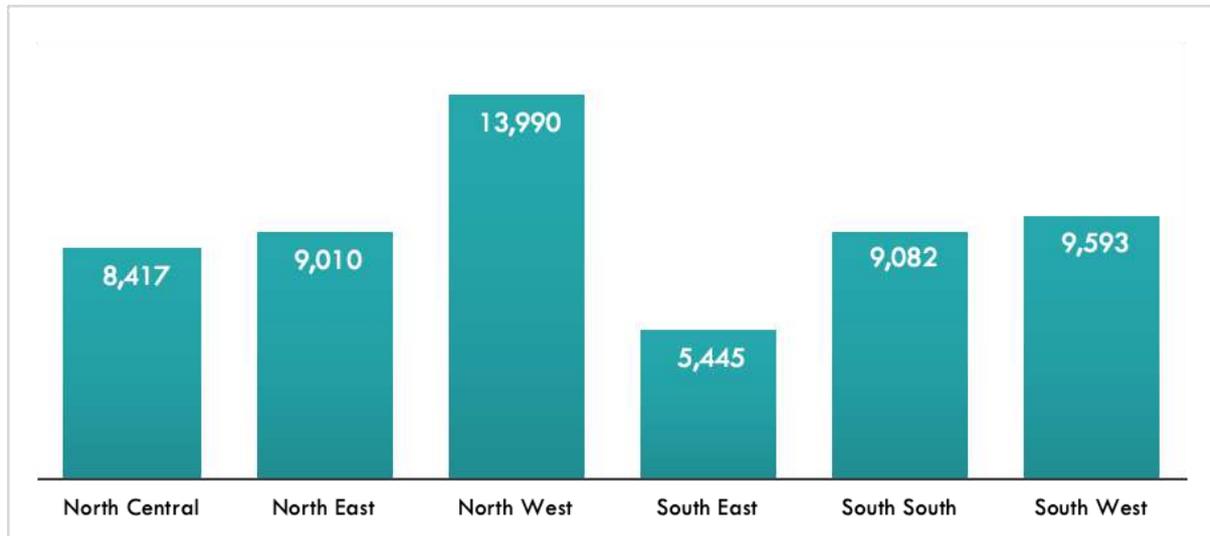
1.1.2 Listing Exercise

In order to implement the NORM II, a national listing exercise of households and water points was conducted. The listing exercise is a key step in the implementation of the NORM II and is generally aimed at obtaining an accurate and nationally representative list of households and water facilities from which the households survey sampling is based upon. The listing exercise was used to locate, identify and update EA boundaries, features

and descriptions in the sketch maps. The exercise also aided in calculating the sampling weight at state and national level for the estimation of the NORM II indicators in order to reduce bias in sampling.

A comprehensive listing was carried out across the 36 states and FCT, Abuja and a total of 1,640 EAs were covered nationally. Figure 2 below shows the distribution of households listed across 1,640 EAs for NORM II survey.

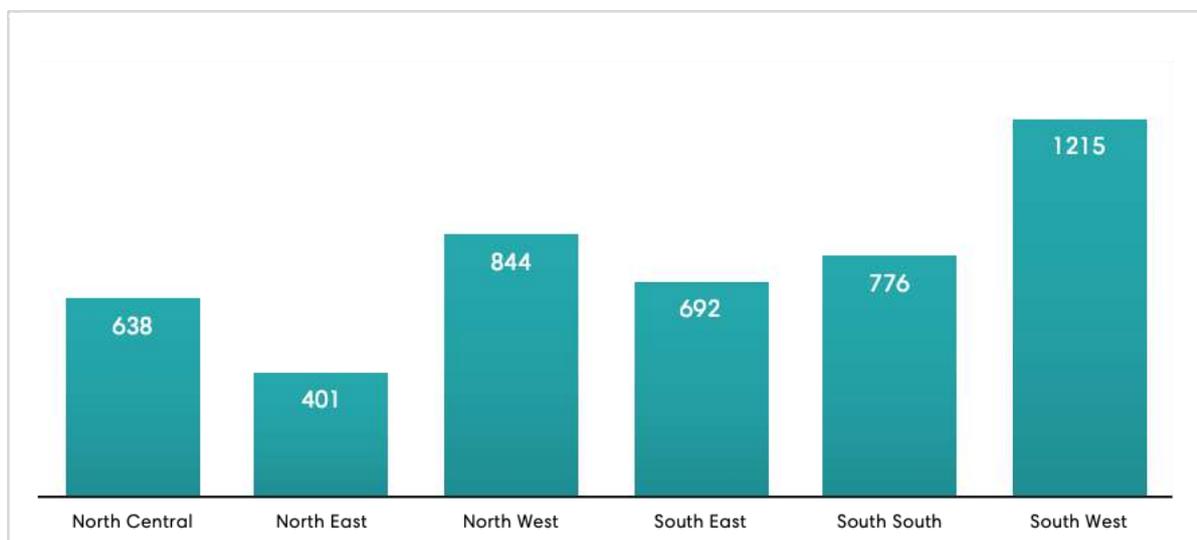
Figure 2: Distribution of households listed by geopolitical zones



Computerized listing forms were designed to provide information for the purpose of identifying households during data collection. Some information collected during the listing of households include address of the building, name of head of household, serial number of housing unit, serial number of households, state, local government, name of town/locality, settlement (urban/rural), EA and EA code, replicate identification code and GPS coordinates. A National frame for household's sample was developed for the NORM II.

All water points within an EA were listed to generate the following information: General characteristics/features of the water points, access to facility, facility management, water quality status, sanitation inspection and GPS coordinate. Figure 3 below shows the distribution of water points listed across the 1,640 EAs for the NORM II.

Figure 3: Distribution of water points listed by geopolitical zones



Due to the criticality of the listing exercise to the overall survey estimates, a two-level training model was adopted to ensure that capacities of all resources persons and coordinators were well-built to conduct the exercise. This included the Training of Trainers (TOT) at the NBS headquarters and Training of Enumerators at the states. The National Bureau of Statistics engaged all state officers within the 36 states and FCT to support the training and field exercise, while 12 coordinators from NBS and one RUWASSA desk officer also provided some technical support in the area of monitoring and management of the process. The field work for the listing exercise was carried out nationwide by a total of 410 field staff and lasted for 15 days.

1.1.3 Selection of Households for WASH Services and Water Quality Assessments

A sample of 15 households per EA were selected systematically using computerized spreadsheets, 600 households were canvassed in each of the 34 states and FCT, giving a total of 21,000 households, while 1,800 households each were canvassed in Lagos and Kano, giving a grand total of 24,600 households for all 36 states and the FCT to be surveyed.

A total of 8,200 households were selected out the 24,600 households using a systematic approach across the states for water quality tests. Five households were selected for water quality tests in each of the selected EAs giving a total of 200 households per state and FCT, except Lagos and Kano state with a total of 600 households for water quality test. A sixth household was also systematically selected for the purpose of providing a negative control test as quality control check on the integrity of the microbial drinking water quality data collected by the analysts.

1.1.4 Selection of Household Respondents

The next stage of sampling was the selection at the household level. Respondents were selected who met at least two of the following criteria:

- The head of the household
- The main decision maker
- The most knowledgeable about the health and WASH of the household, including usage, maintenance, expenditures, utilization, etc.

1.2 Sampling and Selection of Institutions and Public Places

1.2.1 Educational Facilities

To obtain the sampling frames for schools, a comprehensive list of primary and secondary schools was collated from a current list developed and compiled by Federal Ministry of Education across the country. This served as the sampling frame for educational facilities. A total of 2,050 primary and secondary schools were covered across the country which was based on the outcome of a statistical formula with the following parameters:

1. Population size of 76,443 primary and secondary schools
2. Estimated variation based on 2018 NORM of 12.7% using the Basic Hygiene indicator
3. A 2% Margin of error
4. A 95% confidence interval
5. A 90% response rate.

An average of 50 schools were listed and mapped in each state and FCT, Abuja. A systematic random sampling was used in the selection of schools to be mapped in order to ensure adequate representativeness of the samples within the state.

1.2.2 Health Facilities

To obtain the sampling frames for health facilities, a comprehensive list of health care facilities was collated from the list developed and compiled by Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) in 2011 across the country. A total of 1,312 health facilities were sampled across the country and the sample size was determined using statistical formula with the following parameters:

1. Population size of 21,808 PHCs (FMoH 2011)
2. Estimated variation based on 2018 NORM of 14.7% using the Basic Sanitation indicator
3. A 2% Margin of error
4. A 95% confidence interval
5. A 95% response rate

On average, a total of **32 health facilities** were listed and mapped in each state including the FCT, Abuja. A systematic random sampling was applied in the selection of health facilities to be mapped and assessed in order to ensure adequate representativeness of the samples within the state and at national level.

1.2.3 Market Places and Motor parks

The sampling frames for markets and motor parks were developed alongside the households listing exercise in each state and FCT, Abuja, whereby all markets and motor parks within the 1,640 enumeration areas were listed and mapped. From the frame, a representative sample size was taken and systematic sampling approach used to select for appropriate estimates.

1.3 Sampling of Urban Water Utilities' Consumers

A comprehensive list of urban water utilities was obtained across the country from the Federal Ministry of Water Resources. For the purposes of the utilities' consumers' satisfaction survey, a total of 16 fully and 12 partially functional urban water utilities from 28 states were studied nationwide and the list of consumers served by each utility was obtained from the state water boards. The consumer list served as sampling frame for the consumer satisfaction survey.

A total of 200 households were selected from the list of consumers using systematic random approach for adequate spread of sample points. A total of 5,600 households served by the urban utilities were estimated to be covered across the 28 selected states.

The table below shows the total samples estimated to be covered and samples actually assessed following the completion of the NORM II field exercise.

Table 3: Sampling summary for all modules covered

S/N	Survey Modules Covered	Sample Type	Estimated Samples to be Covered	Samples Assessed
1	Household Survey	Households	24,600	24,036
1a	Water Quality Assessments	Households	8,200	8,078
		Facilities	8,200	4,164
1b	Household WASH Expenditure	Households	24,600	24,036
2	Water Source Mapping	Water Facilities	4,566	2,713
3	WASH in Educational Facilities	Schools	2,050	1,996
4	WASH in Health Facilities	Health facilities	1,312	1,335
5	WASH in Markets and Motor Parks	Markets/Motor Parks	1,640	1,220
6	Urban water Utilities	Households	5,600	5,641

2. WASH NORM II SURVEY TOOLS AND PARAMETERS

The WASH NORM II cut across 6 modules to assess the overall status of WASH in the country:

1. Household access to WASH Services which includes parameters for the water quality assessments and household WASH expenditure
2. Water utilities mapping and consumer satisfaction survey
3. Mapping of water sources in communities
4. WASH in schools
5. WASH in health facilities
6. WASH in markets and motor parks

WASH NORM II made use of seven questionnaires for the data collection process namely: Households, Water Supply Infrastructure, Urban Water Utilities Mapping, Urban Water Utilities' Consumer Survey, Schools, Health Facilities, and Public Places (Markets and Motor Parks). The survey included key measures adapted from the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) WHO/UNICEF Core Questions on drinking Water and Sanitation for Household Surveys and WASH in Schools and Health Facilities, as well as the MICS survey. Questions on household WASH expenditures were adapted from globally-accepted financial tracking methodologies developed by WHO GLAAS TrackFin and Nigeria's Health Account. This ensured that all the key indicators and resulting data to be produced are comparable within Nigeria and across countries.

The household questionnaire was reviewed and revised in the second round of NORM to reflect the needs of Nigeria as well as to include parameters to assess household drinking water quality and household WASH expenditures in 2018. Also, a separate questionnaire was developed for the Urban Water Utilities' Consumer Satisfaction Survey module to assess consumer access to and satisfaction levels with their urban water utilities services. This tool was put together in collaboration with technical consultants from the FMWR and the members of the Urban Water Utilities Module sub-working group. Table 4 provides the details of the each of the questionnaires, while table 5 summarizes the number of parameters covered in NORM II and compares it with those covered in NORM I.

Table 4: Key parameters assessed under the NORM II modules

S/N	Questionnaire	Information Collected
1	Household Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household members and their personal details including age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of the household • Details of head of household • Dwelling unit and housing characteristics • Satisfaction with public services • Disease prevalence • Safe disposal of feces • Handwashing facilities • Water supply facilities • Household expenditure on WASH services

S/N	Questionnaire	Information Collected
2	Water Utilities Consumers' Satisfaction Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General household information • Quality of water supply service • Consumer satisfaction rating • Redress mechanism • Water quality testing
3	Water point questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General characteristics/features, including facility type, power source, ownership, availability, functionality, seasonality etc. • Access to the facility • Facility management • Water quality status • Sanitary inspection
4	Health Facilities Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General facility information including type, ownership, functionality, number of workers employed, sick reports, in-patients • Sanitation facilities • Handwashing facilities • Waste Management Practices • Water Supply facilities • Cleaning and maintenance budget • Cases of diarrhea among children under the age of five
5	Educational Facilities Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General facility information including type, ownership, number of pupils, number of teachers employed, number of pupils living with disabilities, perimeter fencing for school • Sanitation Facilities Used by Teachers and Pupils • Handwashing facilities • Waste Management Practices • Cleaning and maintenance budget • Water Supply
6	Public places questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General facility information • Market/motor park association • Management committee • Sanitation facilities • Water supply facilities • Handwashing facilities

Table 5: Total number of parameters covered per module

S/N	Survey Modules	MICS-V	NORM I Parameters	NORM II Parameters
1	Household Survey	16	108	108
1a	Water Quality Assessments	10	0	9
1b	Household WASH Expenditure	0	0	30
2	Water Source Mapping	0	49	57
3	WASH in Educational Facilities	0	47	47
4	WASH in Health Facilities	0	38	38
5	WASH in Markets and Motor Parks	0	29	29
6	Urban Water Utilities Consumer Satisfaction Survey	0	0	55
	TOTAL	26	271	365

The household surveys involved an interview with the head of the household or eligible respondent aged 18 and above. All questionnaires were administered in the principal language of the state and/or English.

3. THE PRE-TEST AND PILOT TEST

A pre-test was carried out on each survey instrument in Abuja for checking acceptability, length, understanding, order and structure of all the questionnaires and tools. Frames for EAs developed for the main survey and updated during the listing exercise were used as the sampling frames for the selection of the EAs for the pre-test. Two EAs within Abuja were studied covering both urban and rural settlements. A rapid household listing exercise was carried out by the enumerators for easy selection of households to be covered within each EA. Ten households were systematically selected in each EA giving a total of 20 households to be covered for the pre-test. Six public places and institutions were studied within Abuja; 2 schools (1 Primary and 1 Secondary), 2 health facilities (1 urban and 1 rural), and 2 public places (1 Motor park and 1 Market place). Ten enumerators were engaged to carry out the pre-test data collection and a 1-day briefing was organized to train the enumerators on the use of the survey instruments.

The following are the survey instrument that were pre-tested:

1. Household questionnaire
2. Educational questionnaire
3. Health facilities questionnaire
4. Public places (Motor park and Market) questionnaire
5. Water facility questionnaire
6. Designed data capturing templates of each questionnaire outlined above using the CAPI device

As part of quality assurance process, debriefing was held with the resource persons and field personnel after the pre-test data collection. Shared experiences from the enumerators and supervisors were documented and submitted to the technical working group for the enhancement and finalization of the survey instrument. The pretest resulted in some modifications to question wording and length.

A pilot test was conducted to ensure that all the processes to be adopted during the main survey are tried-and-tested. The adequacy of the survey instruments used for the pre-test, strategy for administering the questionnaires, data processing and logistical arrangements were all piloted. The pilot test was conducted in two states: 1 southern state in Ondo and 1 northern state in Nasarawa, covering both urban and rural settlements.

The EA sampling frames used for the main survey which are those used in the NISH and developed by NBS were used as the EA sampling frame for the pilot test. One replicate was studied in each state and a comprehensive listing of households was carried out in each of the selected EAs to have an updated frame of households for smooth administration of the field work.

Twenty-six (26) households were selected and assessed across the two selected states and all the water points within each EA were fully mapped. Fifteen (15) households were systematically selected and covered in each EA and 195 households were interviewed in each state, making a total of 390 households covered in both states. Twenty-four (24) public places and institutions, including 6 schools, 4 health care facilities, 1 motor park and 1 market, in each state were covered across the two selected states. Water quality tests were also carried out in the selected EAs.

To ensure a high-quality pilot test was carried out, a two-level training model was adopted. The first-level training was the ToT whereby resource persons and curated experts from NBS headquarters were trained on the survey instruments and methodologies for the sole purpose of serving as trainers for the enumerators and supervisors at state level. The second level training took place at the state level. The enumerators and the supervisors were jointly trained by the first-level trainers on the use of the survey tools with practical demonstration.

In a state, a minimum of five teams were formed to carry out the field work exercise and each team was made up of two supervisors (field staff). An expert water quality analyst was engaged in each state for water quality analysis and the expert was positioned in a centralized location for easy collection and receiving of samples from the field.

Data capture templates were designed to mirror each of the survey questionnaire structure with programming control of the skip instruction. Data was synchronized to the server after data collection every day to enable access to the data collected for reviews and feedback at the server side. Observations on the performance of CAPI devices as well as data capturing templates were documented for correction before the commencement of the main survey.

The experiences learned during the exercise were used to finalize the main survey instrument, improve the data processing methodology, and strengthen quality control measures and logistics plans for the main survey.

4. MAIN SURVEY FIELD WORK

Two sets of field exercises were conducted during the second round of NORM. The first entailed carrying out the main survey for households and institutions which took place from October to December 2019. The second survey involved the assessment of urban water utilities carried out from January to February 2020.

The main survey covered all the 36 states and FCT, across both urban and rural settlements. A total of 492 (82 supervisors and 410 enumerators) field personnel were recruited and engaged to carry out the data collection across the country. The recruitment of the field staff was based on their level of education, previous experiences on data collection with NBS and any other recognized institutions within the last 2 to 5 years, and the ability to speak the local language. A total of 41 water quality experts were sourced from regional and state government laboratories across the country and their selection was solely based on their competency levels in the area of water quality test.

4.1 Training

The main survey training of the field staff for the data collection and monitoring exercise adopted the same two-level training method used for the pilot test in order to avoid mismanagement and minimize the chances of errors occurring during the field exercise. The first level training was the ToT which took place in FCT, Abuja. A total of 49 trainers, 18 coordinators and CAPI managers from NBS, FMWR, NPopC and UNICEF were engaged in a 4-day training on the use of survey tools and CAPI devices and to build all needed capacity for the conduct of the survey. Immediately following the ToT, all participants were deployed to the six geopolitical zones and two states to conduct the main survey training, serving as trainers and monitors.

The second level training which was the step-down training of enumerators was conducted in eight locations including the South East, South South, South West, North Central, North East, North West, Lagos and Kano zones and a total of 492 (82 supervisors and 410 enumerators), 10 resource persons including CAPI managers, NBS zonal controllers and state officers, 12 coordinators, 49 trainers and 41 water quality experts from NBS, FMWR, UNICEF and national water quality laboratories were trained for 4 days.

The four-day step-down training for the field staff aimed to develop the capacity of the enumerators and supervisors on the survey objectives, design and protocol, and the various tools of the WASH NORM II and methodology for carrying out the survey. The training used a hands-on approach to review and acquaint participants on the NORM household, water facilities mapping and institutional PAPI questionnaires; explain, demonstrate and role-play the interview procedures; and provide step-by-step guide on using the CAPI device. The training also familiarized the participants with survey implementation ethics and code of conduct, and focused on enhancing uniformity and minimizing errors in the interviewing procedures. A field practice of survey procedures, interviews and water quality assessments was conducted. An Enumerators' Instructions Manual was also developed by NBS and distributed to participants, alongside the PAPI questionnaires. This manual contained concepts and enumeration procedures and was used by trainers to facilitate training at all zones.

A written test was then administered to participants and the final selection of enumerators was based on their performance on the results of the written tests, observations of their performance during entire training period, as well as the practice interviews in the office and the quality of their field interviews. Supervisors were also identified among the list of enumerators and received special training on coordination and organization of the fieldwork, briefing on field assignments for teams, and provision of morale development for enumerators.

4.2 Data Collection Process

The Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) devices running on Android operating systems were used for data capture for the pre-test, pilot test and main survey. This involved the interviewer using a tablet to administer the survey and record responses directly into the system. Data capturing templates were designed using CSPro Software with appropriate skip and consistency logics as well as Warning and Out-of-range messages built in to mirror questionnaires for data collection and improve data quality with fewer errors. Checks for inconsistencies and missing values were pre-built into the system and optimized based on lessons learned from the pre-test and pilot test.

Prior to the field work, letters of introduction and NBS State coordinators were sent to the Chairmen of sensitive local government areas, village/ward heads, particularly in the northern part of Nigeria for briefing and awareness.

Data collection was carried out by about 533 field personnel: 287 persons were engaged in the household interview through face-to-face interviews with the household respondent using the CAPI device; 164 persons were engaged in carrying out assessments in schools, health facilities, market/public places; 41 persons were engaged in the lodgment and retrieval of establishment questionnaires; while 41 water quality analysts carried out the water quality test. A visual evaluation was used to assess some sanitation, handwashing and hygiene behaviors while the six sets of questionnaires were used to collect data on all other aspects of the household and facility-based components. Also, samples of household drinking water sources from point of collection and within the households were collected by enumerators and a household WASH expenditure module was included to capture household investments on various WASH services and expenditure types.

The respective GPS coordinates of surveyed facilities were recorded and maps were produced using ArcGIS software. Nigerian population density maps were obtained from UN population division and used for calculation of per capita share of water. Other household characteristics captured, such as functionality and accessibility of WASH facilities, from the questionnaire and observation checklists were incorporated into the maps.

4.3 Method for Water Quality Testing

The water quality assessments were conducted as part of the main survey exercise. The water quality component of NORM II has the overall objective of assessing the quality of water delivered to the rural and urban populace across Nigeria in line with the mandate of the SDGs. Thermotolerant or faecal coliforms were assessed as the main water quality parameter as about 95% of thermotolerant coliform samples isolated from water are made up of the *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *E. coli* is the recommended indicator for faecal contamination to provide the water quality information needed for the assessment of the SDG 6.1 (WHO, 2004).

Water quality assessments were conducted using Wagtech Palintest Water Quality Mobile Kits to check for both the presence or absence of thermotolerant coliforms and the severity of contamination as coliform forming units per 100ml (CFU/100ml). The methodology option utilized for the 2019 NORM water quality assessments were developed considering the:

- **Efficiency:** ability for the method to be aligned to global strategies in order to effectively assess safely managed water services in Nigeria
- **Cost-effectiveness:** Have a reasonable and cost-effective budget for the Nigerian context
- **User-friendly:** Manageable and straightforward for the enumerators to grasp

To aptly analyze the water samples collected at the household, it was imperative to source for and train water quality analysts from National Reference Laboratories and state water agencies on the use of the recommended water quality testing equipment and the associated Standard Operating Procedures developed by UNICEF.

The capacity building component was achieved through two zonal trainings organized for analysts in the Northern and Southern states, with Kano and Enugu National Water Quality Reference Laboratories, respectively as the training venues. A total of 49 analysts were selected based on their level of competency in the area of water quality testing. These analysts were trained in the two zones with the support of the WHO/UNICEF JMP, UNICEF Nigeria and FMWR. The zonal training covered essential aspects including testing methods, quality control, equipment and parameters, activities in the field, sharing of responsibilities and coordination mechanisms and key milestones in the field. Following a post-training evaluation, 41 water quality

analysts were selected and deployed to different states to serve as analysts for the drinking water quality testing. These analysts were responsible for the analysis and entry of test results on CAPI during the main survey fieldwork.

For the field work water quality test, water samples were collected in five households in each of the 1,640 EAs which were systematically selected within the sampled households in each EA. This makes a total of 8,200 households. For each household, two samples were collected by the team of enumerators for the household survey; one at the point of consumption and the other at point of collection. Six to ten water samples were collected from the households in each EA translating to maximum of 16,400 possible samples across the 1,640 EAs that were to be canvassed. Also, a blank test was collected in one household per EA as quality control check on the integrity of the microbial drinking water quality data collected by the analysts, giving a total of 1,640 blank tests carried out nationwide.

Water samples were collected by enumerators using sterilized sample bottles and taken to respective water quality analysts at dedicated laboratory testing areas for analysis. All water testing by analysts commenced within 8 to 24 hours of sample collection. Results were transcribed on CAPI devices and synchronized.

Out of a maximum of 16,400 samples to be collected across the 1,640 EAs canvassed, a total sample size of the WASH NORM water quality tests amounted to 8,078 households drinking water consumption points and 4,164 household's water collection sources, distributed across all the 36 states and FCT.

4.4 Monitoring and Data Quality Control

Huge emphasis on data quality is paramount to the NORM survey, as such, much attention was paid to providing sufficient monitoring and supervision of the data collection process. The NORM survey employed several levels of data quality controls and checks. Eighty-two (82) supervisors were properly training alongside the enumerators to directly support in supervising the field work exercise. They received special training on coordination and organization of the fieldwork, briefing on field assignments for teams, and provision of morale development for enumerators.

Twelve (12) coordinators, 6 Controllers and 37 state officers from NBS and 10 high-level resource persons from FMWR not only served as trainers, but were also responsible for ensuring the quality of the state-level training exercise, and data collection process is smoothly kick-started with adequate arrangements, in addition to providing intense 3-5 days field monitoring. With support from UNICEF, these high-level officers joined the trainers to monitor the data collection from households and institutions for quality assurance. Monitoring of field work commenced immediately after the state training and each trainer in each state and FCT, Abuja monitored the field work for a reasonable number of days.

For quality control during the data collection, back checks and spot checks were carried out by both field supervisors and monitoring officers to ensure the interviewers abided by the proper fieldwork guidelines during data collection, and recorded the appropriate answers to their questions, the selected households were actually visited for the interview, and all members of the household listing were part of the household composition and had equal opportunity to be respondents. Program checks were developed and embedded into the data capturing templates as a quality control measure to ensure all skip instructions are strictly followed during data collection process. The programme analyst from NBS carried out day-to-day monitoring and reviews on each of the synchronized data sent from the field for quality assurance, ensuring captured data are free from errors such as invalid or wrong entries, inconsistencies and unrealistic information. Where there were discrepancies or errors in data shared, supervisors and monitors in the field liaised with data analysts and CAPI managers at NBS Data Processing Center in Abuja to follow-up and amend discrepancies.

5. URBAN WATER UTILITIES MAPPING & CONSUMERS' SATISFACTION SURVEY EXERCISE

5.1 Urban Water Utilities Mapping Exercise

An urban water utility mapping exercise was undertaken to complement the 2019 WASH NORM II survey field work. The exercise was focused on mapping of water pipe networks, treatment plants, distribution sites, reservoirs and storage facilities of major public water utilities serving urban and semi-urban areas in each state. The aim of the mapping exercise was to collect technical data on the number and operational conditions of all water schemes in each state.

The National Bureau of Statistics provided 74 field staff (two per state) to serve as enumerators and support the data collection and utility mapping across the state. Due to the technicality of the mapping exercise, NBS provided experienced University Graduates with Science, Engineering or related backgrounds to ensure adequate comprehension of the exercise and high quality data is collected. These enumerators supported the updates of the distribution network serving the focal service area, mapping of water scheme(s) feeding the focal service area, conducted opinion survey in the pre-selected households, and collected water samples at designated points including from taps in each of the pre-selected households.

Twelve (12) high-level experts on water utilities were engaged from the FMWR and other relevant institutions to carry out the utility mapping. These resource persons were specialists with background knowledge of urban water utilities in Nigeria, and the strategic context in which they are operating and the overall sector governance and accountability mechanisms. Each resource person was tasked with engaging with the water boards management to collect and update the required administrative, technical and commercial data ensure infrastructure mapping of utilities or groundtruthing and validation of all secondary technical data already collected (ie the list of all water schemes in the state). They also had responsibility of liaising with the waterboards management to collect full records of consumers for the service area to be studied; detailed inventory of water schemes serving the focal service area; identify key staff to work as enumerators for network updating, water schemes)mapping and household survey; participate in key planning and preparatory meetings; support training and supervision of enumerators; and manage overall data collection exercise under each SWA in the assigned state.

Briefing of resource persons took place at the FCT to discuss, review and strengthen capacities on key activities on water utilities mapping; role of the enumerators; consumer satisfaction survey tool, urban water works network mapping tool; CAPI device; methodology for water sample collection; quality assurance mechanisms and plans for field work and logistics. Resource persons were transferred to the field to conduct zonal training in six states across the six geopolitical zones whereby all topics discussed at the National level were cascaded down to the field level where training of the enumerators took place. Training was delivered by the 12 experts or resource persons, 12 FMWR coordinators and 12 water quality analysts, with support from NBS and UNICEF.

Twelve high-level FMWR staff were engaged as monitors for the mapping exercise. The 12 Resource persons and 12 FMWR monitors were tasked with coordinating the exercise in the 36 States and the FCT and each resource person and FMWR monitor was assigned an average of three states. Resource persons also liaised with each SWA to identify two utility staff to serve as guides in the process to identify locations of all installations and networks and where required provide needed technical information, support the network mapping exercise and provide overall oversight and management of the field exercise.

5.1.1 Fieldwork Methodology for the Mapping Exercise

One major scheme in each state (36 states and FCT) was selected and canvassed and infrastructure mapping was conducted for the selected waterworks covering; the intake, treatment, storage, network, etc. Out of the 36 states, a total of 16 urban water utilities selected were found to be functional and 12 partially functional. Infrastructure mapping was conducted for the fully functional utilities covering the intake, treatment, storage, network.

Collection and collation of administrative and secondary data from SWAs was conducted by the enumerators, alongside resource persons. A PAPI questionnaire was used to pull key administrative and secondary data from the SWAs. A questionnaire was completed for every intake, treatment plant, storage facility and booster station connected to all waterworks in a SWAs distribution network.

To create geospatial maps of selected networks, water transmission and distribution network map of a selected service area was obtained from the respective state SWA management and each resource person worked with their SWA board counterparts to update these maps, which included identification of primary, secondary and tertiary connection types and labelling of start, intermediate and end points of each pipeline on the map. For outdated maps, enumerators and resource persons were required to go to the field to update and label the maps in collaboration with SWA waterboard counterparts.

Updated network maps and consumers' database were obtained and transmitted to the GIS experts to conduct GIS-based delineation of the services area, network mapping and calculation of coverage and GIS-based clustering of service area and sampling of consumers for consumer experience survey. Base maps for the service areas and pipe network maps were developed and shared back to the field to facilitate the groundtruthing exercise; sampling of consumers; and calculation of service coverage potentials and current access.

At the SWA office level, the enumerators worked with the board staff to classify existing waterworks within the state as functional, that is, producing water, supplying to active consumers and collecting user fees; partially functional, that is, producing water intermittently, supplying to designated consumers with no fees collected; and nonfunctional which defines the waterworks as having not produced water in the last one month. Other topics reviewed where the service mandates of the SWAs, the national service standard, the water distribution strategies and the layout of the networks put in place, size of the selected service area, land mass covered by the network, and review their customer database (the service connections), their spatial locations and the level of metering.

At the field level, network mapping and groundtruthing took place. The teams of enumerators and waterboard staff were engaged in capturing details of major installations such as, intake, treatment plant, storage facilities, booster stations, etc. The teams also traced and mapped the primary and secondary pipelines and other priority pipe networks. The updated maps were used to locate and map all the intakes, treatment plants, storage facilities, booster stations, pipe networks connected to the water utility facility and coordinates and pictures and questions on pipe Networks were collected using the CAPI device.

All information collected on PAPI were reviewed by the resource persons and FMWR supervisors for validity and transferred to the CAPI device and data sent to the national office for analysis. Enumerators were required to submit CAPI data to the national server daily in line with quality assurance requirements. Errors and mistakes called for remapping.

5.1.2 Limitations of the Network Mapping Exercise

It was observed that most states did not have good network maps of service areas, the pipe data (exact location, material condition, effective diameter and daily extension) were poorly documented, customer records in many cases were handwritten and could not be subjected to computer analysis, in few cases where

maps are available, they were very old and did not reflect the actual state of the infrastructure. This resulted in production of geospatial network maps in selected service areas in only 12 states. Also, due to limitations in capacities of resource persons and enumerators, several key objectives of the exercise were not achieved. Lessons learned have been well-documented and will be factored into the next round of the urban utilities assessment exercise.

5.2 Urban Water Utilities Consumer Satisfaction Survey

The distribution network drawing of one key service area being served by a functional waterworks in each state and a detailed inventory of the particular functional water scheme's consumer database was obtained and shared with data analysis experts at the national level for systematic selection of consumers. Customer data was studied to ensure that it contains information about geographical locations, metering, and if customers are tied to a particular reservoir or hydraulic zone. A consumer satisfaction survey was then carried out to obtain information on their level of satisfaction and perceptions of water supply services.

5.2.1 Fieldwork Methodology for the Consumer Satisfaction Survey

All waterworks under a SWA were listed and categorized into Fully functional, Partially functional and Non-functional. A sample of 28 utilities were selected from the list of fully (16) and partially functional (12) utilities. The consumer database was collected from each of these utilities to form a frame for household selection and 200 households from each utility's database was selected. Mapping of consumer service experiences was done for the 200 households connected to each utility network, making a total of 5,600 household surveys conducted.

Water quality assessment were also conducted for utility consumers and covered the utility consumers. Water quality assessment for utilities only focused on collecting samples at the households' taps, and where water was not flowing at the time of the survey, the stored water directly sourced from tap connected to urban water utility was collected and reported accordingly. Water quality assessment for utilities was conducted for 200 Utility consumers for each major waterworks across all the States and covered the 5,600 samples collected from the faucets/spouts only using the same trained personnel from FMWR reference laboratories and methodology as the household water quality testing. A blank test for each batch of 10 samples were collected as well.

6. DATA PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND LIMITATIONS

Survey data were entered directly into the CAPI devices and archived on the hard drive to standard databases at the national level. The CAPI survey data and water samples were tracked with unique numeric identification codes specific to households and water points, generated from the sample listing of households and water facilities. Only authorized survey personnel within NBS had access to survey forms and electronic data. The dataset was examined for consistency using measures of central tendency, ranges, and distributions of continuous variables. Frequency tables were created for categorical variables to identify outliers and data inconsistencies.

The WASH NORM II survey attained an impressive response rate of 98 percent. Raw data from the survey tools was processed and then edited to ascertain accuracy and completeness. Data was then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and STATA. Weights were applied to the raw data to ensure that estimates presented represent the total population, as much as possible. Key variables indicators were identified for frequency of tables, percentages, pie charts and graph generation.

The NORM II survey, like all household surveys, is subject to normal potential sampling errors; that is, the results may differ from those which would be obtained if the entire population of Nigeria were interviewed. The margin of sampling error for the entire survey is plus or minus 4 percent points at the 95 percent level of confidence. The survey may also have been influenced by interviewer bias or error, though with adequate training, this error was reduced to a bare minimum.

The NORM sampling methodology and sample size were constructed to provide data at the state level. Any further analysis below the state level will not be statistically representative. Caution should also be placed when analyzing, interpreting and comparing data affected by seasonality, especially the quality of water services.

Chapter 3

Survey Findings

1. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND CHARACTERISTICS

Key Messages

- The average household size is five persons
- 17% households are headed by women
- 9% of household members are children under five years of age, 14% are adults above 50 years
- 1 in 10 households (11%) have at least one person living with disabilities, while the proportion of household members living with disabilities is 6%. This amounts to about 11 million people in Nigeria living with disabilities
- Most households (58%) live in core rural areas
- A quarter of households (24%) are headed by individuals with no education with the North Central zone as high as 30%
- 41% of households are ranked among the poor to the poorest wealth quintiles
- 56% of rural households and only 8% of urban households belong to the poor to poorest quintiles
- About half of the population in the North Central (48%), North East (63%), North West (67%) belong to the poor to poorest quintiles
- About 1 in 10 households (11%) reported suffering from diarrhea in the past six weeks. Among these households, 72% of the household members who suffered diarrhea cases are children under five

To critically comprehend the level of access to or deprivation of WASH services in Nigeria, it is imperative to systematically collect information on the background and characteristics of the population being considered. Different groups within different demographic and socioeconomic domains do not have the same level of access to WASH services. Also, numerous studies have shown the reciprocal association between access to WASH services and household health and characteristics. Household access to and use of an adequate WASH facility is sometimes determined in large part by socioeconomic status, family size, households with children under five years of age, and history of diarrheal diseases, among others. Conversely, adoption of proper WASH practices has been widely shown to improve health, socioeconomic status, and well-being of household members.

This section provides information and data on household composition, key health statistics, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of households.

1.1 Household Size, Gender of Household Head and Age Distribution

1.1.1 Household Size

Based on the NORM II data, the average household size in Nigeria is 4.9, similar to the results of the NORM I (4.9) and the 2018 NDHS (4.7). Household size showed minimal variation across areas of residence, with only a 0.3 size difference between urban (4.7) and rural (5) areas.

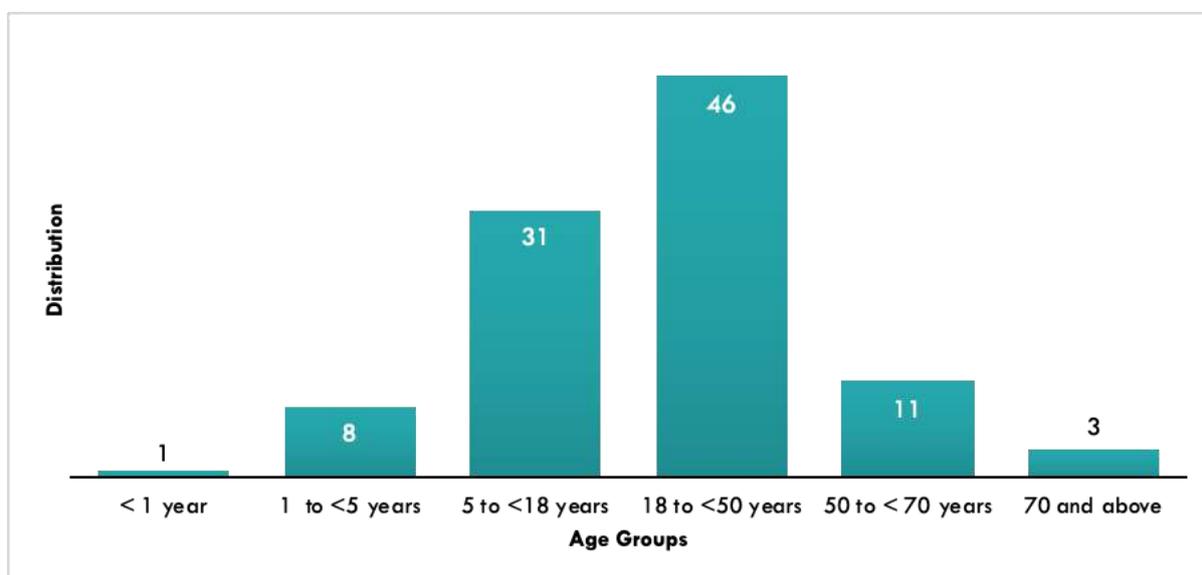
1.1.2 Gender of Household Head

A large proportion of households are headed by men. Only 17% of households are headed by women, consistent with the findings of the NORM I and the 2018 NDHS, which found that 18% of households are headed by women in both studies. Across the geopolitical zones, female-headed households are predominant in the south, with up to 31% female-headed households in the South East. Female-headed households are less common in the north with the proportion as low as 3% in the North West. Within the different areas of residence, urban areas (22%) have more female-headed households compared to rural areas (15%).

1.1.3 Age Distribution of Household Members

As in the previous year, analysis of the demographic data reveals that slightly less than half of the population (46%) were found to be in the 18 to 50 years category, the economically active group. About 1 in 10 (9%) were children under 5 years, while 14% were above 50 years old. These groups together, make up a quarter of the population (23%) and can be considered as dependent and most vulnerable age group in the age distribution profile. Figure 4 below shows the age distribution of household members.

Figure 4: Age Distribution of household members



1.2 People living with disabilities

Prompted by the severity of social stigma and exclusion faced by many person's living with disabilities, Nigeria passed into law the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 in January 2019, which seeks to eliminate any form of discrimination against person's based on their disabilities. This Act prohibits

exclusion of all persons living with disabilities (PLWD) from basic social services, including critical WASH services. It is in this premise that the FMWR is resolved to continuously track PLWD under the WASH NORM and assess their access to basic WASH services.

The questions on disabilities were adopted from the Washington Group on Disability Statistics questions and the WHO framework for International Classifications of Functioning, Disability, and Health (The Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2017). The household questionnaire assessed different classifications including difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, climbing, carrying out self-care activities, remembering or concentrating and communicating.

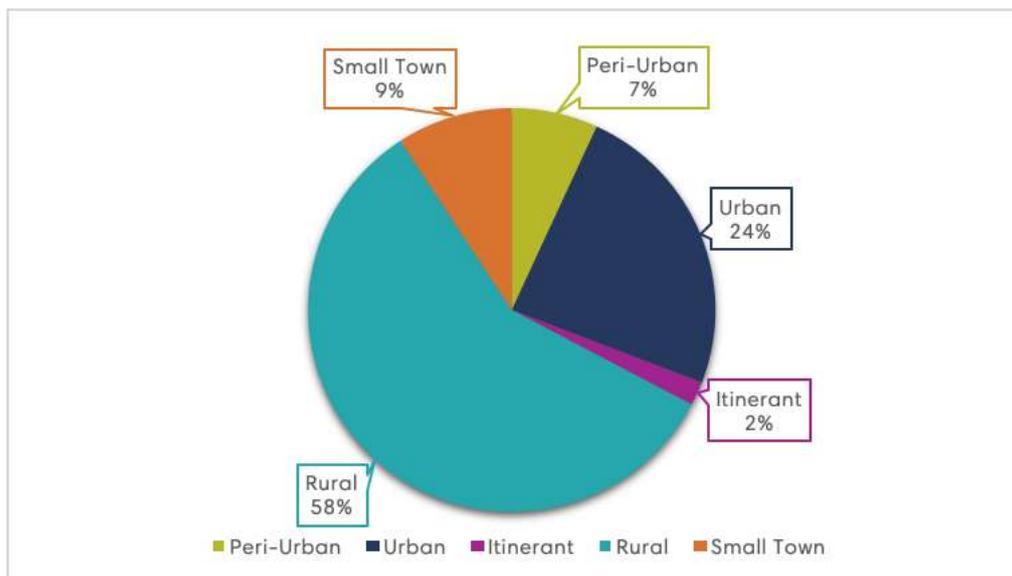
The NORM II showed that 6% of the population or 11 million people are living with disabilities, with little disparities across urban (5%) and rural (6%) areas. Across states, slightly more than 1 in 10 persons in Adamawa (12%) and Imo (11%) are persons living with disabilities, compared to only 1% of the population in Zamfara and 2% in Bauchi and FCT living with disabilities. At the household level, 1 in 10 households have at least one member living with disabilities which is slightly higher in rural areas (12%) than in urban areas (9%).

1.3 Area of Residence

As commonly observed in Nigeria and in many countries, there are striking disparities in access to WASH services and infrastructure across rural and urban areas, with people living in rural areas often disadvantaged compared to their counterparts in urban areas. This thus warrants the examination of the populations living within these two groups in order to fully ascertain the level of gaps in access to WASH services.

The NORM covered both urban and rural residential and went further to disaggregate these areas, with urban broken down into peri-urban and urban centers, while rural sub-classified into rural areas, small towns and itinerant communities. Figure 5 below shows the distribution of households in each region. Results indicate that the majority of households live in core rural areas (58%) compared to urban centers (24%), peri-urban areas (7%), small towns (9%) and itinerant communities (2%). A similar distribution can be observed from NORM 2018, with only a slight increase in the population living in small towns.

Figure 5: Population distribution by area of residence



1.4 Literacy level

The NORM assesses educational attainment using the literacy level of the household head. The literacy level of the head of the household serves as an indication of both social and economic development as it has often been associated with improved individual status, income and access to social services.

Within the context of the WASH sector, the educational level of household members is often linked to factors that influence health-seeking behaviors, access and use of WASH services, knowledge and exposure to different messages, and overall status of health. The NORM II assessed heads of households' literacy level through their ability to read and write.

Overall, about a quarter of households surveyed (24%) are headed by individuals who are non-literate. With little variations in proportions, literacy level increases when moving from the northern geopolitical zones to the southern zones with the North Central having 70% households headed by literates, while the South East having the highest proportion at 81%. Literacy level of household heads is also higher in urban areas (85%) than in rural areas (71%).

1.5 Household wealth index

Household wealth is a key characteristic that influences household decision-making regarding health and wellbeing. It has been well documented that greater household wealth is positively correlated with better outcomes of health interventions (including WASH interventions) compared to those with lesser wealth.

Similar to the methodology adopted by the NDHS and MICS, the WASH NORM uses indicators of wealth including the assets, amenities, utilities and some socioeconomic indicators to construct the socioeconomic status which is then grouped into different quintiles. The WASH NORM assessed several parameters which were used to create a composite household wealth index. These include the occupation of respondents, household type and materials used to build households, assets owned, fuel used for cooking, ownership of land, means of transportation, and many more. Based on these households' characteristics and a possession of a number of household items, a cumulative index of household wealth class was generated. NORM II places each household in five wealth quintiles just as classified in NDHS and MICS.

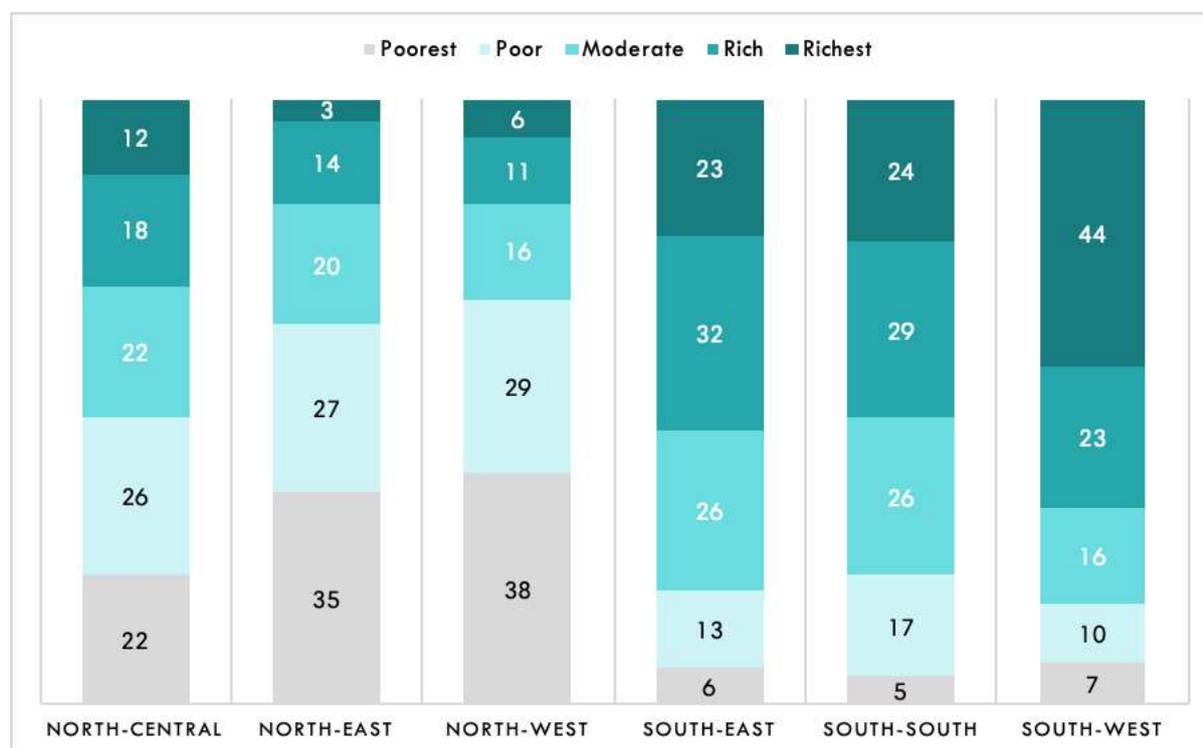
Figure 6 below shows the population distribution into these wealth quintiles and across areas of residence. The wealth index is a quintile so it is equally distributed across the sample population at the national level. The results of the survey show that at the national level, wealth is distributed nearly equally among the population. However, disaggregation by area of residence shows that a majority (46%) of households living in urban areas are from the richest wealth quintile, while the reverse case can be observed for households living in rural areas where a majority (29%) of the households are from the poorest wealth quintile.

Figure 6: Distribution of households by wealth quintiles and area of residence



Figure 7 below shows the distribution of households across different geopolitical zones. The northern zones (North East—35%, North West—38% and North Central—22%) recorded more households within the poorest quintile than the southern zones (South East—6%, South West—7% and South South—5%).

Figure 7: Distribution of households by wealth quintiles across geopolitical zones



1.6 Diarrhea Incidence

Diarrhea is the leading cause of high morbidity and mortality rates among children under five in Nigeria (WHO, 2018). The World Health Organization estimates that 88 per cent of disease burden caused by

diarrhea is caused by ingesting unsafe water, lack of proper sanitation and practice poor hygiene behavior (Prüss-Üstün A., 2008). The health implications and socioeconomic consequences related to diarrheal diseases are enormous. As a result of these implications, as well as the strong links between a majority of diarrheal diseases and poor WASH services, it is imperative to track the prevalence of diarrhea cases in any WASH study.

The NORM II survey collected data on the number of household members who suffered diarrhea in the past 6 weeks preceding the survey. Children under 5 were assessed for diarrhea prevalence as the morbidity is high for this group.

Results showed that about 1 in 10 households (11%) reported suffering from diarrhea in the past six weeks, same as the results of the NORM I. Among these households, 72% of the household members who suffered diarrhea are children under five, with minimal variations across geopolitical zones, area of residence or any other parameter. This shows the vulnerability of this group of population to diarrhea.

To better understand the vulnerable populations for access to WASH services, the NORM II evaluated the association between socioeconomic status, area of residence and diarrhea. About 17% of households in the poorest quintile were afflicted with diarrhea, while only 3% of households in the richest quintile reported the sickness in the past 6 weeks preceding the survey. Diarrhea was more prevalent in rural areas (12%) than in urban areas (7%), and among the male headed households (11%) than female-headed households (6%). Moving across zones, the northern zones had, on average, experienced three times more diarrhea cases that the people in the southern zones. Figure 8 below shows a map of diarrhea incidence across Nigeria.

Figure 8: Map of Nigeria showing Diarrhea incidence recorded across Nigeria



2. HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO WASH SERVICES

2.1 Access to Water Supply Services

Key Messages

- Up to 171 million people are off the SDG target for access to safely managed drinking water supply services
- Only 14% of the population have access to safely managed drinking water supply services
- Safely managed drinking water supply services increases from the North to the South, with the North East having the lowest access at 2% and the South West having the highest at 31%
- Access for the rural population is at 7%, 4 times lower than access for the urban population (29%)
- The poorest households (2%) are 22 times less likely to have access to safely managed services than the richest households (43%)
- Access to basic water supply services is used by 70% of the population. The richest households at 95% are twice as likely to use basic services than the poorest households at 48%. Inequalities also exist between urban areas (92%) and rural areas (61%)
- 75% of the population use improved drinking water supply services, while only 31% of the population have access to improved water supply within the premises
- The most common sources of drinking water recorded by households were boreholes/tube wells used by 39% of the population
- Only 9% of the population use pipe-borne water and just 4% use pipe-borne water on premises.
- Two-thirds of the population (66%) use drinking water supplies contaminated by E. coli at the point of collection and a similar proportion ingest contaminated water at the point of consumption within the household (63%)
- 64% of the households do something to make their water safer to drink
- Up to 68% of households use improved drinking water supply services available every day in the past two weeks
- 49% of the households are not satisfied with the level of their water supply services mainly due to the location and time spent to fetch

- The average time to fetch water is 19mins for households whose water points are not located within premises
-
- Slightly less than 1 in 5 (18%) households pay some form of tariff to get water from their communal (main) water sources
-

Access to safe water supply services in Nigeria is a basic need and human right for all. It is highly crucial for stimulating and ensuring socio-economic development, and sustaining life and the environment. With the ratification of the SDGs, the new ambitious global targets set for sustainable development have been endorsed by the Government of Nigeria (GoN). Under the SDGs 6.1, improving water supply services moves beyond expanding coverage or beyond accessibility to include providing universal and equitable access to safe, adequate and affordable water supply services by 2030. In fulfillment of the requirements for the SDGs and human rights to water, provision of access to water must: ensure that water is available within reach and is accessible when needed by all; be equitable, meeting the needs of all; be sufficient for drinking and maintaining a hygienic environment; is of good quality (that is, free from contamination); and is sustainable for future generations.

SDG 6.1 is monitored by indicator 6.1.1, which is the percentage of population using safely managed drinking water free from microbiological and priority chemical contamination and available when needed. Achieving the SDGs 6.1 would require monitoring and addressing issues that determine or are beyond accessibility. These include issues of inequities in access to water, adequacy, continuity, safety, affordability, sustainability.

Steps to achieve the indicator the SDG 6.1 are monitored using the WHO/UNICEF JMP Drinking Water Supply Services Ladder as shown in figure 9 below. Indicators tracking progress in meeting the safely managed service level of the SDGs 6.1 are now being monitored under the NORM.

Figure 9: WHO/UNICEF JMP drinking water supply services ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	JMP DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal
Definition of Key Terms	Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

This section provides key findings of the NORM II on the status of household's access to water supply services in 2019. The NORM II analyzes various aspects of water supply services using information received at the household levels, including households' access to improved drinking water and sources, water sources located on premises, sources available every day in the last two weeks preceding the survey and household drinking water quality tests at both the source and at the household level, which were not carried out in the NORM I. Thus, the section presents the results that will aid in assessing and monitoring safely managed drinking water supply services for Nigeria as required under the SDG 6.1.

2.1.1 Use of Improved Drinking Water Supply Services

The population using improved sources of drinking water includes those who use drinking water sources that by nature of its construction adequately protects the source from outside contamination, in particular, faecal matter. Improved water sources include any of the following types of water systems: piped water into dwelling; piped water into yard or compound; piped from neighbors dwelling; public taps, wells or boreholes; protected springs or dug wells; rain water; bottled and sachet water.

The survey revealed that three-quarter (75%) of the population use improved drinking water supply services. Those using improved services accessible within premises are 31%, while those using improved drinking water supply services available every day in the past two weeks preceding the survey is 68%. Across all three above-mentioned indicators, the populations living in urban areas and those from the richest households are two or more times likely to access these improved services than their counterparts in the rural areas and the poorest households.

2.1.2 Household's Main Sources of Drinking Water Supply Services

The main drinking water supply sources in Nigeria are tubewells/boreholes used by 39% of the population. The second and third main sources of household drinking water are protected dug wells (13%) and sachet water (10%), respectively. Across the geopolitical zones, the predominant source of drinking water is the tubewells/borehole, except in the South West in which every 1 in 3 persons (31%) use sachet water compared to a quarter which use tubewells boreholes. Among all households living in urban areas (27%) and the richest households (37%), the use of sachet water is heavily common and even the predominant source of water for the richest households.

2.1.3 Household's use of piped water sources

NORM II findings show that only close to 1 in 10 people (9%) use pipe-borne water supply sources. These persons include those whose water is piped directly into household dwelling (1.6%), piped into a household's yard or plot (1.3%), piped to a neighbor's yard or plot (0.6%), or obtained from a public tap or stand-pipe (5.6%). Access to piped water sources increases with wealth and across regions when moving from rural to urban areas. People living in rural areas (7%) and households from the poorest wealth quintile (6%) are about twice more deprived of having access to pipe-borne water than those in urban areas (14%) and households from the richest wealth quintile (13%).

Only 4% of the population use pipe-borne water on the premises, while 6% have to fetch water from public taps. Households in urban areas (7%) are about three times more likely to use piped water on premises than those in rural areas (2%). Also, households in the richest quintile (9%) are at least 9 times more likely to use piped water sources on premises than those in the poorest quintile (0.4%).

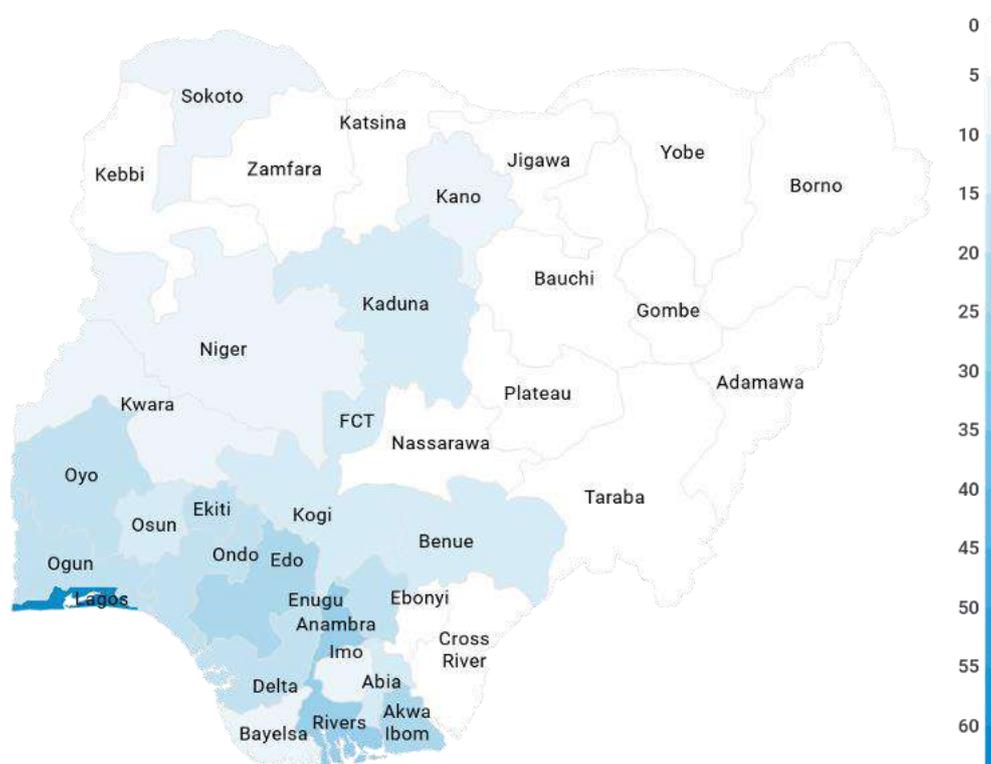
2.1.4 Levels of Drinking Water Supply Services

Access to Safely Managed Water Supply Services

According to the WHO/UNICEF JMP services ladder, safely managed drinking water services are defined as drinking water supply from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority contamination. Nigeria aspires to achieve universal access to safely managed water supply services by 2030 as monitored by the global indicator, SDG 6.1.

Results from the NORM II revealed that 14% of the population have access to safely managed water sources. In comparison with the MICS 2016/2017 which records safely managed access at 4%, it would appear that safely managed water has improved significantly over the time period. Figure 10 below shows the distribution of access to safely managed water supply services across Nigeria.

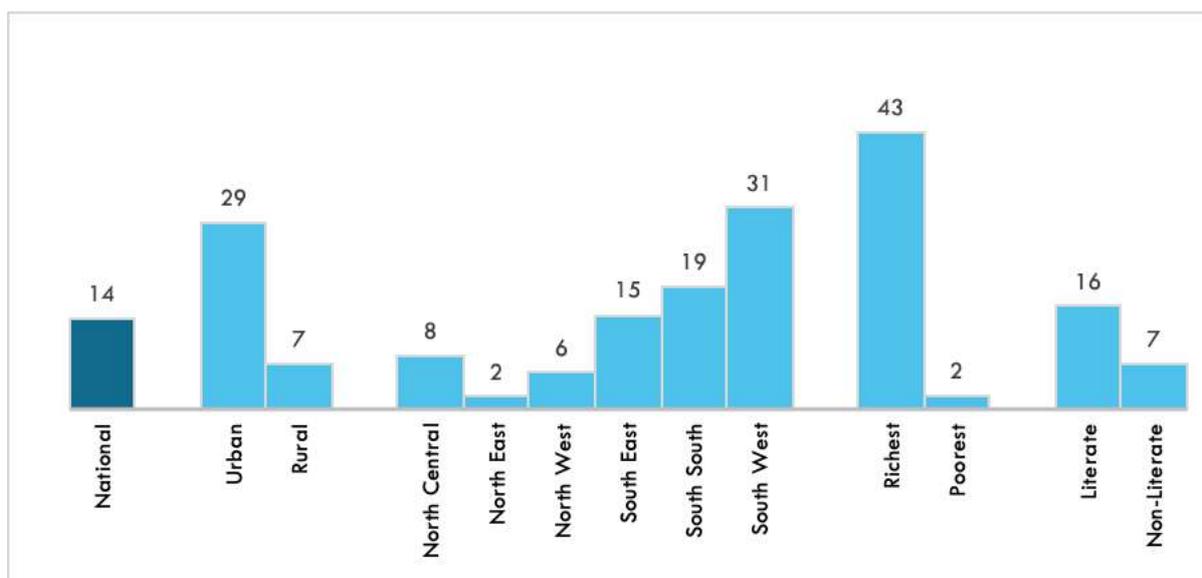
Figure 10: Access to safely managed water supply services across Nigeria



As displayed in Figures 10 and 11, safely managed drinking water reduces moving from the south to the north. The zone with the highest recorded access is the South West geopolitical zone where one in every three persons (31%) have access to safely managed water. This is significantly higher than the North east where only 2% of the population living there have access to safely managed drinking water supply services.

Wide disparities exist across urban and rural areas as well as different wealth quintiles. Across areas of residence, people living in urban areas (29%) have 4 times more access to safely managed services than those in rural areas (7%). Likewise, almost half (43%) of the richest households have access to safely managed water services compared to only 2% of the poorest.

Figure 11: Access to safely managed water supply by residence, zone and wealth quintile

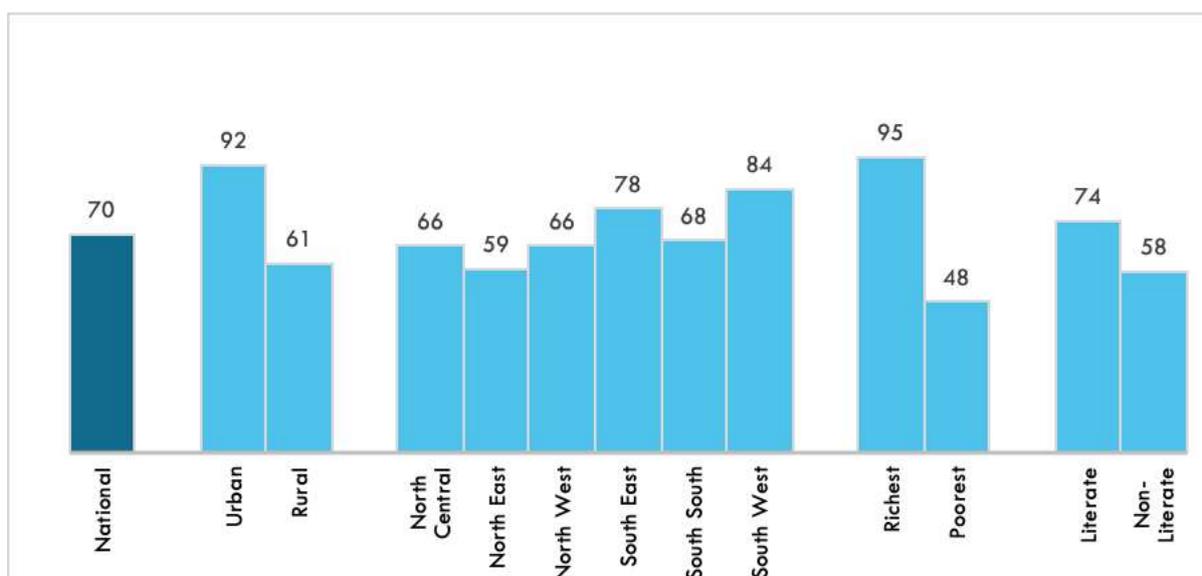


Access to Basic Water Supply Services

Use of basic water supply services indicator assesses persons using improved water sources, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Overall, 70% of the population have access to at least a basic water supply service, a 2-percentage point increase from the 2018 NORM results. As shown in Figure 12 below, access to basic water supply services vary slightly across the geopolitical zones, with the highest recorded access being the South West at 84% and the lowest being the North East at 59%.

The urban population (92%) have higher access to basic water supply services than the rural population (61%). Other disparities in access also exist across wealth quintiles, educational levels and gender of the household head. The starkest of the disparities is access for rich and poor households. The richest households (95%) have two times more access to basic water supply services than the poorest households (48%).

Figure 12: Access to basic water supply services by residence, zone and wealth quintile



It is important to note that while 70% of household members use basic water supply services, the proportion using portable basic water supply services that is free from faecal contamination is only 29%, while those using basic water supply services free from faecal contamination and available when needed is only 24%.

Access to limited water supply services

Up to 5% of the population use limited drinking water supply sources which are improved sources for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Disparities in access to limited water supply exist, especially across geopolitical zones which shows that 1 in 10 persons (10%) living in the North East use limited water supply services compared with only 2% in the South west.

Use of unimproved water supply services and surface water

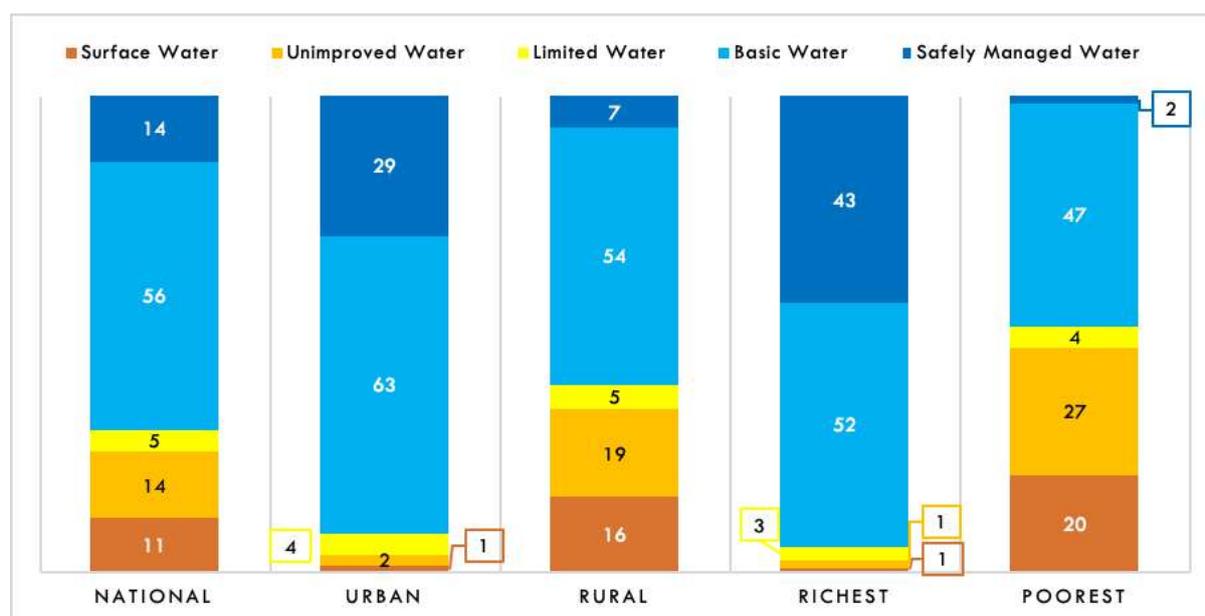
Those who use unimproved sources of drinking water includes populations who use any of the following: unprotected dug well or springs; water from tankers, trucks or cart with small tanker/drum; surface water (rivers, streams, dams, etc.).

About a quarter of the population (24%) use unimproved water sources including unprotected dug wells (12%), unprotected springs (1%) and surface water (11%). Most detrimental of them are the use of surface water which are drinking water sourced from rivers, streams, dams, lakes, ponds, canals and irrigation systems. This is the lowest and most harmful level of service and households who obtain drinking water directly from surface water are categorized as having no service at all according to the WHO/UNICEF JMP Services Ladder. Those living in urban areas (1%) are 11 times less likely to use surface water sources than those in rural areas (17%). One in five (20%) households in the poorest quintile use surface water, 4 times more than in the richest quintile, where only 1% of the richest use surface water.

The WHO/JMP Drinking Water Supply Services Ladder

The drinking water supply services levels are based on the WHO/UNICEF JMP classification of sanitation service ladders as described in Figure 9 above. Drinking water supply services have been grouped into five categories: safely managed, basic, limited, unimproved and open defecation. Safely managed services are the basis for tracking progress towards SDG targets 6.1. Figure 13 below shows the levels of access as analyzed above and disparities in access to each rung across area of residence, and the richest and poorest households.

Figure 13: The drinking water supply services ladder by residence and wealth quintiles



2.1.5 Water Collection

Among all households whose water source location is elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water, the average time it takes to go to their water source location, fetch their drinking water and come back is 19 minutes with an average of 5 trips per household each day. About a quarter (26%) of all households indicated that the responsibility for fetching water is borne by everyone within the household. Another quarter (24%) indicated that this responsibility is borne by adult women and girls (age 15+ years), while 40% of households revealed that the responsibility is borne by adult men and boys 15+ years and adult women. One in ten households (9.5%) leave the fetching of water to girls and boys under 15 years. Almost half (49%) of household members that are not satisfied with the status of the water supply services mainly due to the location (49%) and time spent to fetch (45%).

2.1.6 Quality and Treatment of Household's Drinking Water

While the previous NORM did not carry out household drinking water quality tests, water quality assessments were introduced within the second round. Escherichia coli (E. coli) is the recommended indicator of faecal contamination which is a major concern for human health and is used to indicate water potability for establishing data for safely managed water supply services. The NORM II collected data on globally agreed indicators using thermotolerant coliform, which in most cases contains about 95% E. coli from any sample isolated from water. According to recommendations by WHO, in order for household's drinking water supply to be considered safe to consume, it should be free from E. coli, that is having zero thermotolerant coliform forming units per 100 ml of water. The NORM II tested presence or absence of thermotolerant coliforms as well as concentrations of CFU per 100 ml of water. A drinking water supply sample with less than 1 CFU per 100 ml is considered low risk. Samples between 1 to 10 CFU/100ml is considered moderate risk, those with 11 to 100 CFU/100ml is considered high, and more than 100 CFU/100ml is considered critically high risk.

Thermotolerant presence/absence tests

The NORM II revealed that at the national level, up to two-thirds of households (66%) use drinking water supplies contaminated by thermotolerant coliform at the point of collection and a similar proportion of households (63%) ingest contaminated water at the point of consumption within the household. This shows that

the proportion of samples with detectable thermotolerant levels in drinking water decreases between the point of collection and the point of consumption in the household.

Thermotolerant contamination both at collection and point of consumption is generally higher across the northern geopolitical zones and within rural areas than in the southern zones and in urban areas. Figure 14 below shows contamination levels across geopolitical zones and areas of residence, while figure 15 shows drinking water supply contamination levels across the country.

Figure 14: Proportion of households with contaminated drinking water supply

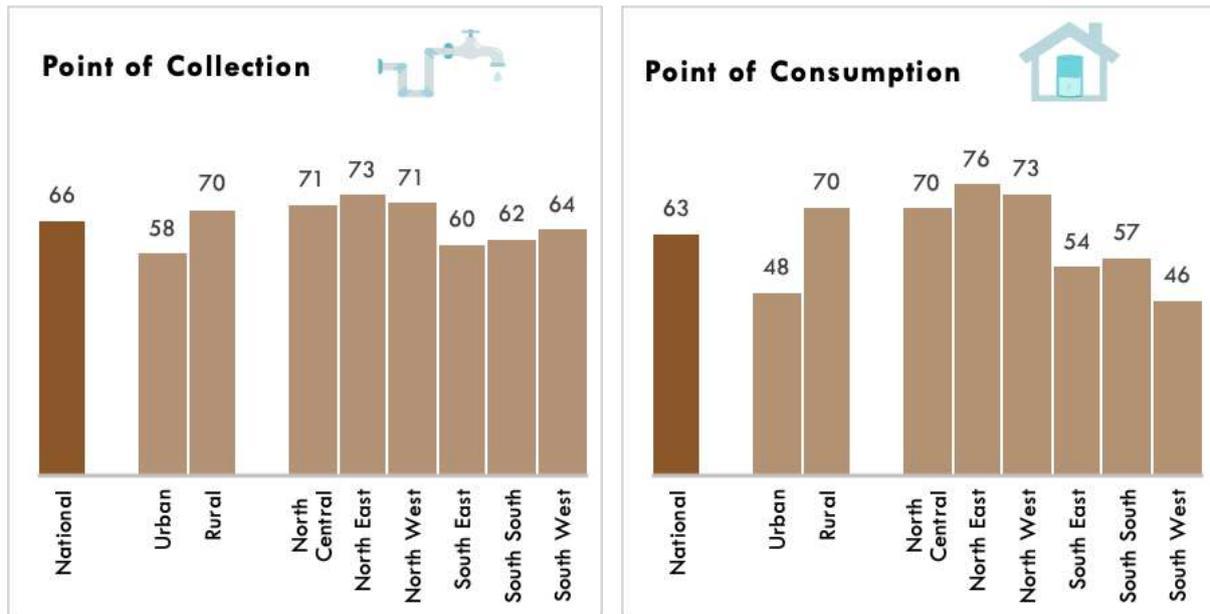
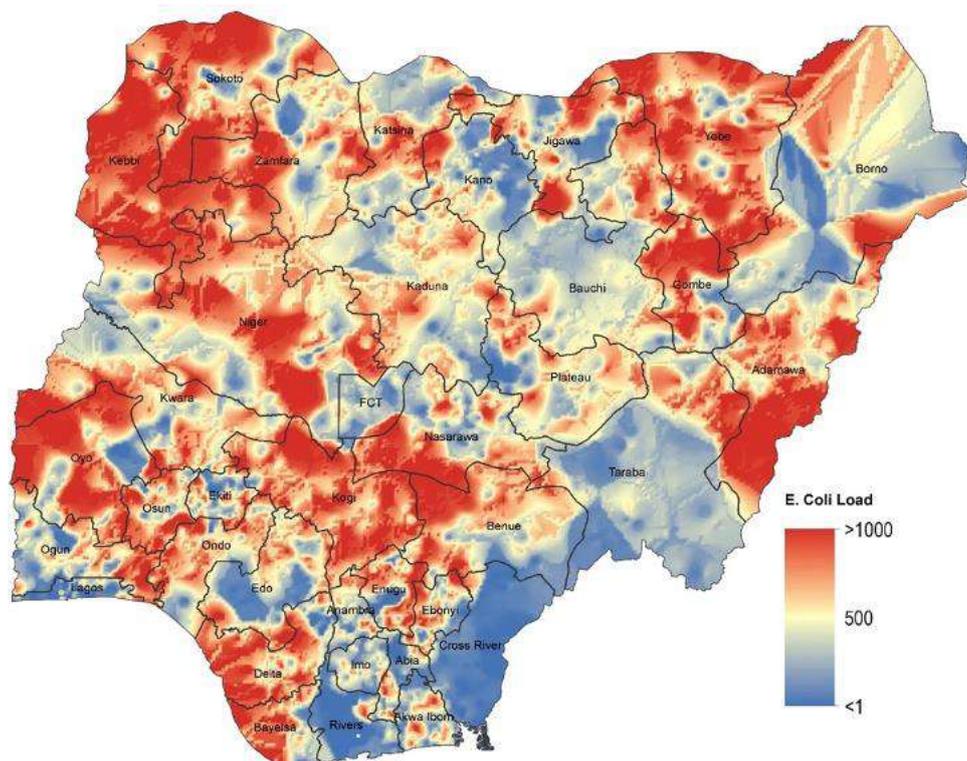


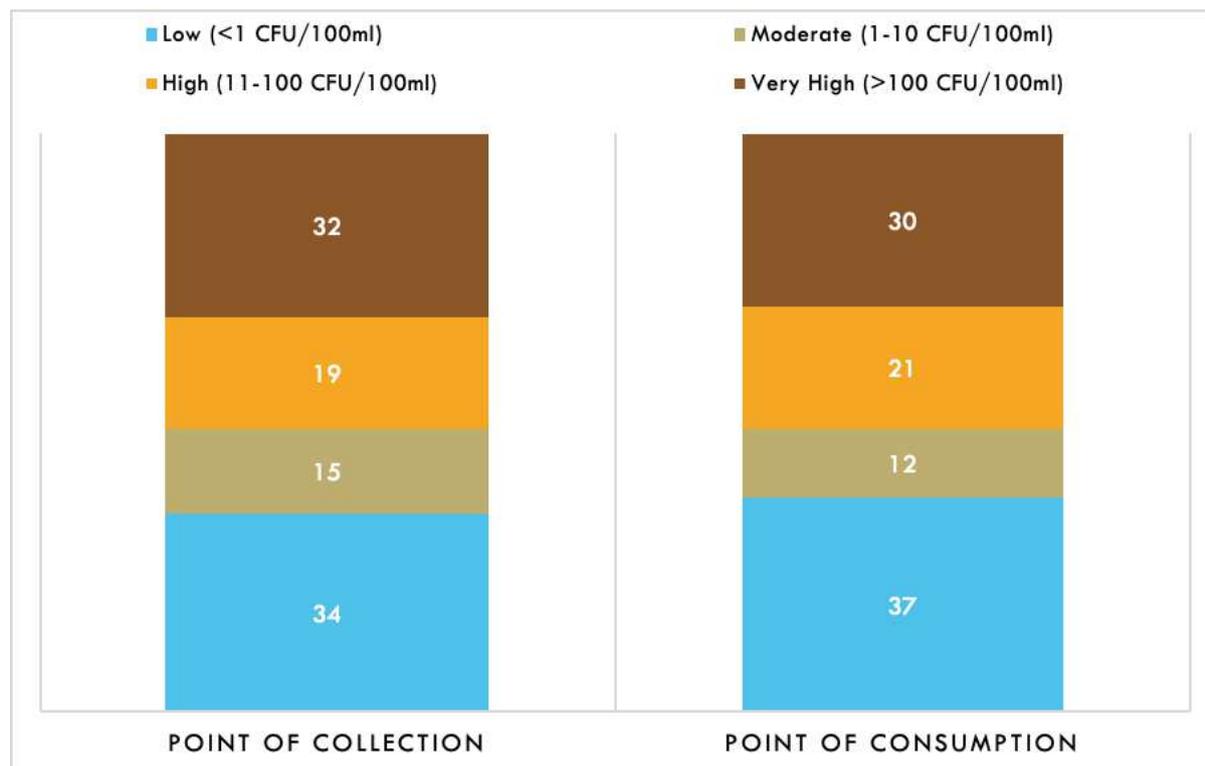
Figure 15: Concentrations of contamination in household drinking water across Nigeria



Thermotolerant Coliform Load

As shown in Figure 15 below, more than a third of the population use drinking water supplies that poses low risk to health at 1 CFU/100ml or less both at the point of collection (34%) and at the point of consumption within the household (37%), while slightly more than half of the population (51%) use drinking water sources at the point of collection and point of consumption with high to very high concentrations of thermotolerant coliform. The figure also illustrates that at the national level, 3% of households in Nigeria using drinking water supplies with previously moderate and/or high-risk levels at point of collection become a lower risk at point of consumption.

Figure 16: Thermotolerant coliform load of household drinking water supply in Nigeria

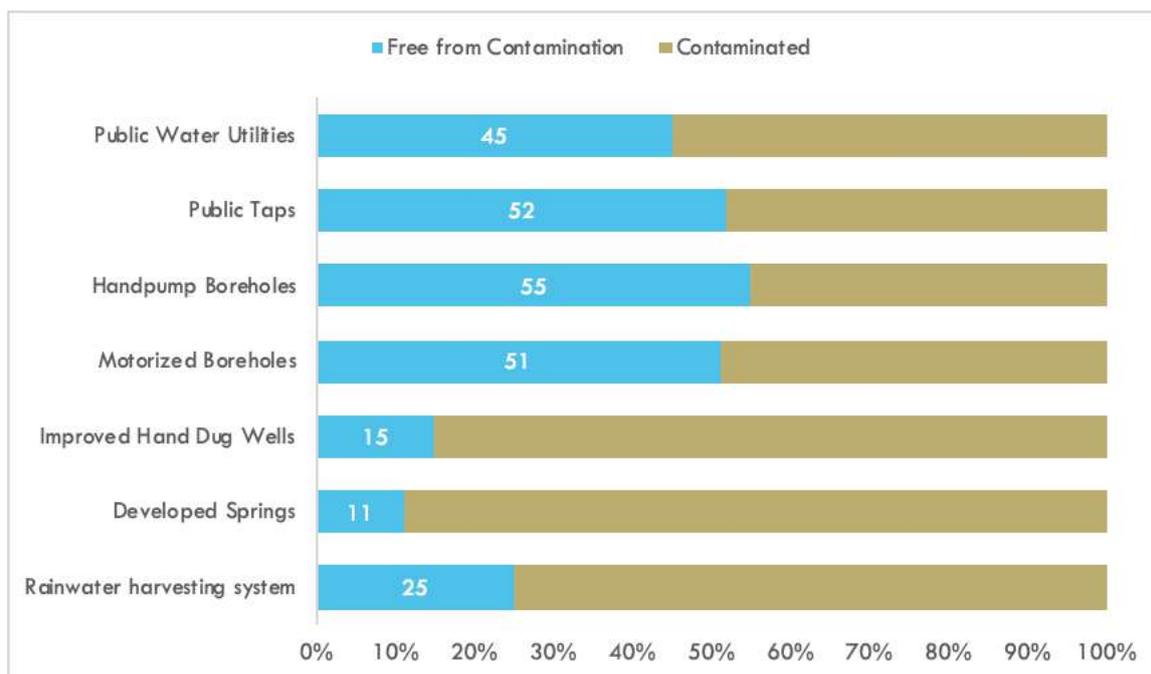


Quality of Improved Drinking Water Sources

Despite 75% of the population having access to improved drinking water sources, only 42% of these improved sources are free from thermotolerant coliform contamination. Quality of improved drinking water sources does not vary significantly across geopolitical zones and areas of residence.

The type of distribution point for the household drinking water supply also influences the quality and therefore safety of drinking water. The primary sources of drinking water in Nigeria are the boreholes. The survey shows that handpump boreholes are the least likely to be contaminated with thermotolerant coliform as up to 55% of these facilities are free from contamination. The risk of contamination increases by 4% with motorized boreholes, whereby 51% of these boreholes were found to be free from contamination. More than half (52%) of all public water points and 45% of public water utilities assessed produce drinking water free from thermotolerant coliform contamination.

Figure 17: Quality of improved drinking water sources



Water Transportation and Storage Practices

Even when water facilities are properly sited and well-managed, it is not guaranteed that safe water will be delivered to or used at households. Due to issues related to adequacy, continuity, and accessibility, most Nigerians still physically fetch water using drinking water containers, physically carry the water from source to households and then store it in the same container until it is needed. Studies have shown that improper water transportation and storage practices can heighten the likelihood of fecal contamination.

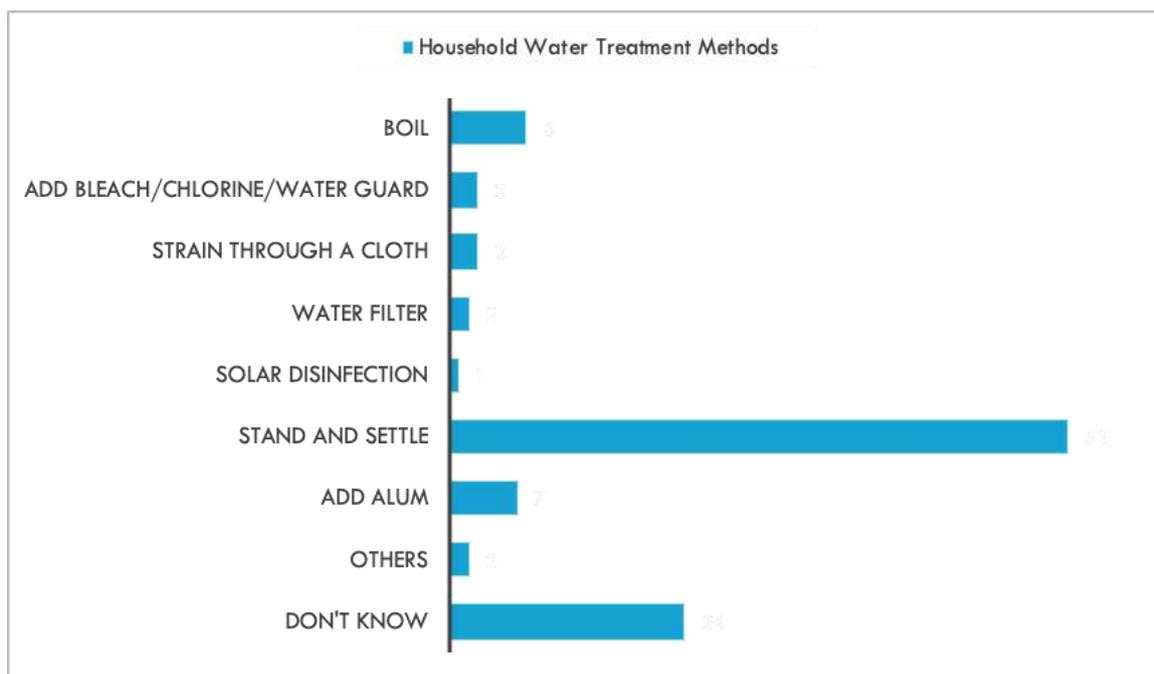
There are health risks associated with transporting and storing drinking water in open containers and using the same containers for fetching general household domestic water as those for fetching drinking water. NORM II shows that the same container used for fetching general water for domestic use is the same used for fetching drinking water in 74% of households. One in five households (21%) fetch drinking water with containers without cover and one in five (19%) do not have a dedicated container for storing drinking water. However, in 93% of households cover their drinking water storage containers.

Household Treatment Methods

Information regarding individual household water treatment was collected through the household questionnaire. Up to 64% of households adopt practices to make their water safer to drink. This is a significant improvement in awareness of water safety compared with results from NORM I which showed that only 15% of households do something to make their water safer to drink. This also correlates with the results of the thermotolerant coliform tests which showed that the quality of drinking water supplies at the level of consumption within the household is slightly better than the quality at point of collection.

Figure 18 below shows household water treatment strategies used to obtain the desired level of quality. Boiling of water, straining through a cloths, chlorination and household level filters are some of the drinking water treatment practices used at the household level. Contrary to NORM I where a majority of households utilized boiling as the most preferred method of water treatment; in NORM II, up to 63% of households reported using the “stand and settle” method to make their water safer to drink. Households who use boiling method drastically reduced from 30% in 2018 to 8% in 2019.

Figure 18: Household water treatment methods



2.1.7 Ownership, Usage and Maintenance of Water Supply Services

Ownership of households' drinking water facilities plays a role in determining how well the facility will be used and managed. Also consulting beneficiaries of a water facility before it is sited, contributes to ownership, equity in access as well as proper utilization of the facility. Findings from the NORM II showed that slightly more than half (53%) of households' main water source is owned and used by the general public. Results also showed that 84% of households were not consulted during the siting of the water facility. Among those who were consulted, only 58% contributed in cash or kind towards the construction of the water facility.

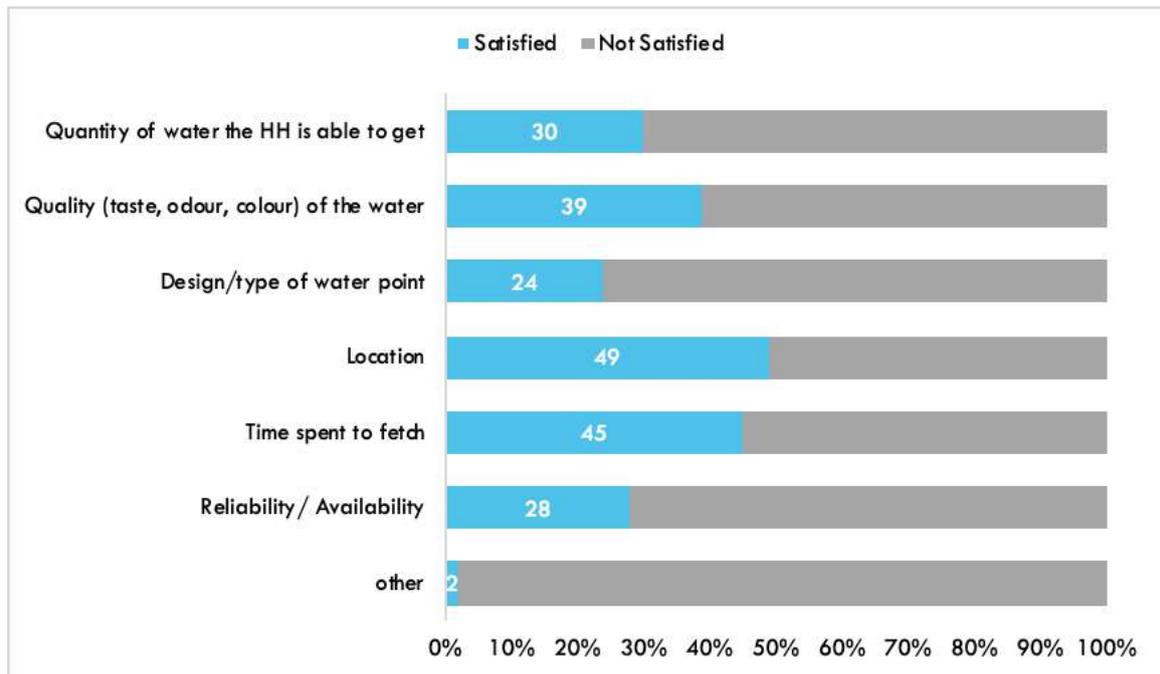
Tariffs for water collection or use are important for enhancing cost recovery for operations and maintenance of the sources. Slightly less than 1 in 5 (18%) households pay some form of tariff to get water from their communal (main) water sources. Tariff collection in rural areas is two times less than in urban areas as only 14% of rural households pay for water collection compared with 30% of households in urban areas.

In terms of functionality, 15% of household water point facilities broke down in the last 6 months and two-thirds broke down more than twice. Out of those households whose water points have broken down. Among all households assessed, only 64% contributed for water facility repairs, while 68% of all households are willing to contribute towards the construction and expansion of their water supply service.

2.1.8 Household's satisfaction with water supply services

About half (49%) of all households are not satisfied with the level of the water supply services mainly due to the location and time spent to fetch. Satisfaction levels declined from last year's figure from 51% to 49%.

Figure 19: Household satisfaction with their water supply services



2.2 Access to Sanitation Services

Key Messages

- 157 million Nigerians are off the SDG sanitation target with access to safely managed sanitation services at 21%
- Across wealth quintiles, the poorest households (12%) have almost three times less access to safely managed sanitation services than the richest households (33%)
- Access to basic sanitation services reaches 44% of the population. Significant disparities exist between the richest (69%) and poorest (26%) households
- 60% of the population use improved sanitation facilities and 28% of the population use shared latrines
- Up to 43% of the population in Nigeria use flush or pour flush systems to sewers, septic tanks and pit latrines, while about a third (32%) use dry pit latrines with slabs
- One in four Nigerians (23%) still defecate in the open. This amounts to 46 million people defecating in the open and 15 million from the North Central zone
- People in rural areas (29%) are three times more likely to practice open defecation than those in the urban areas (10%)
- The poorest households (36%) are 9 times more likely to practice open defecation than the richest households (4%)
- Only 42% of persons living with disabilities find their household's improved latrines useable and accessible
- 15% of households do not dispose children's faeces safely
- In 32% of households with latrines, the latrine platforms are not safe for children to use
- 11% of household members feel they are at risk while using their toilets/latrines
- Only 17% of the population use improved sanitation facilities that have a proper handwashing facility and soap

Access to basic sanitation services is still a major challenge in Nigeria. As of 2018, the WASH NORM showed that Nigeria is home to about 112 million people who lack access to basic sanitation services and almost a quarter of the population practice open defecation. Not to mention, large disparities exist between urban and rural areas, wealth quintiles, and across different states with regards to access to sanitation services and the prevalence of open defecation.

The enormous costs of poor sanitation span across human, economic and environmental dimensions, contributing to different diarrheal diseases, child developmental issues, environmental degradation and economic loss equivalent to about 1.4% of Nigeria’s GDP.

The NORM II survey assessed household access to different types of sanitation services. It also examines disparities in access to sanitation services across sectors, geopolitical zones, and socioeconomic and demographic factors in order to enable policy makers and practitioners to identify and understand gaps and areas that require intervention and special focus towards achieving the sanitation SDGs. The levels of access to sanitation services are discussed in details below using the JMP indicators as described in Figure 20.

Figure 20: WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Ladder

SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECACTION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste
Definition of Key Terms	Note: improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

2.2.1 Use of Improved Sanitation Services

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the use of sanitation facilities that ensures proper hygienic separation of excreta and other hazardous waste from human contact to avoid exposure to contamination. The sanitation technology options that are considered improved according to the WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions include those that have flush or pour flush systems to piped sewer connections, septic systems or pit latrines, simple pit latrines with a slab, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, and composting toilets.

The NORM II survey revealed that the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities is 60%, a 3-percentage point increase from NORM I results. Minimizing the distance between sanitation facilities and handwashing stations has been shown to positively reinforce hygiene behavior. Yet, the NORM II revealed that only 17% of the population use improved sanitation facilities that have a proper handwashing facility with soap which allows them to practice handwashing immediately after latrine usage or to practice proper menstrual hygiene management. Only 28% use improved sanitation facilities that are not leaking, safely emptied and treated. The NORM II results also found that 42% of the population living with disabilities find their household’s improved latrines useable and accessible.

2.2.2 Household's Main Sanitation Type

Up to 43% of the population in Nigeria use flush or pour flush systems to sewers, septic tanks and pit latrines. The prevalent type of flush or pour flush systems used is the septic tank with 25% of the population using this system. Rural inhabitants (30%) are two times less likely to use flush or pour flush systems than their urban counterparts (66%). The disparities across household wealth quintiles is wide as persons from the poorest households (9%) have 10 times less access than persons from the richest households (89%). While the majority of the population use flush or pour flush systems, a good number of persons use pit latrines. Findings showed that up to a third (32%) of Nigerians were revealed to use dry pit latrines with slabs.

2.2.3 Sanitation Services Levels

Safely Managed Sanitation Services

The highest level of sanitation service the Nigerian government seeks to attain are safely managed services which requires that the sanitation facility be improved, not shared with other households and faecal waste must either be treated and properly disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied and transported for treatment offsite, or transported through a sewer with waste water and then treated offsite. In Nigeria, 21% of household members have access to safely managed sanitation services, a 2-percentage point increase from the 2018 status.

As can be observed in Figure 21 below, the disparities between urban and rural areas are not significant. However, across wealth quintiles, the poorest households (12%) have almost three times less access to safely managed sanitation services than the richest households (33%). Across geopolitical zones, access to safely managed sanitation is highest in the South East zone at 26% and lowest in the North Central zone at 14%. Figure 22 shows the disparities in access to safely managed sanitation services across states.

Figure 21: Access to safely managed sanitation by residence, zone and wealth quintile

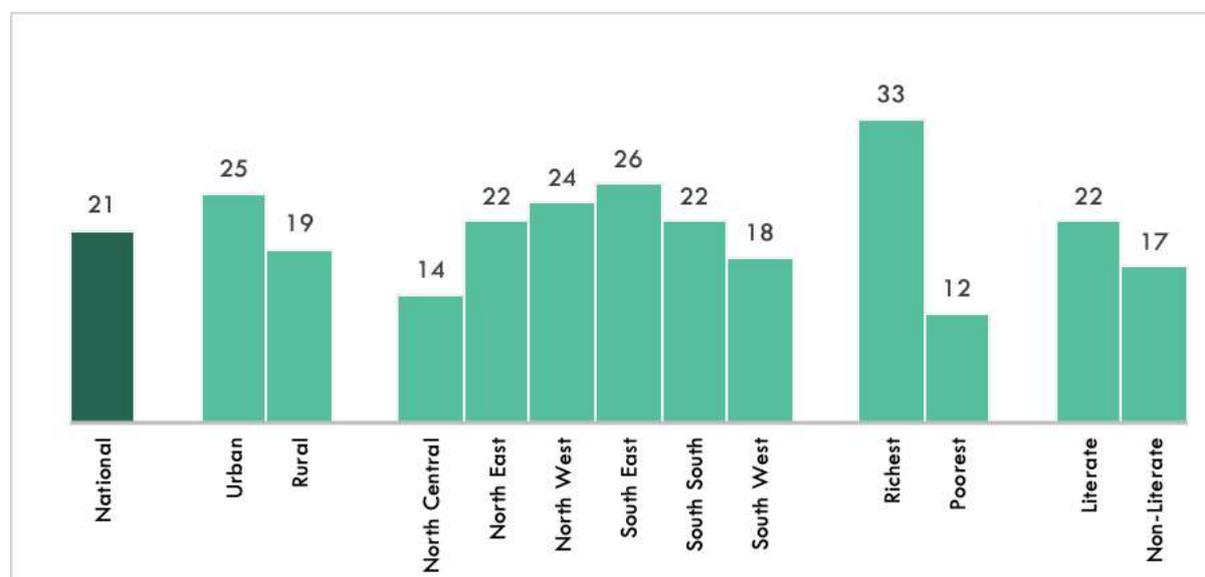
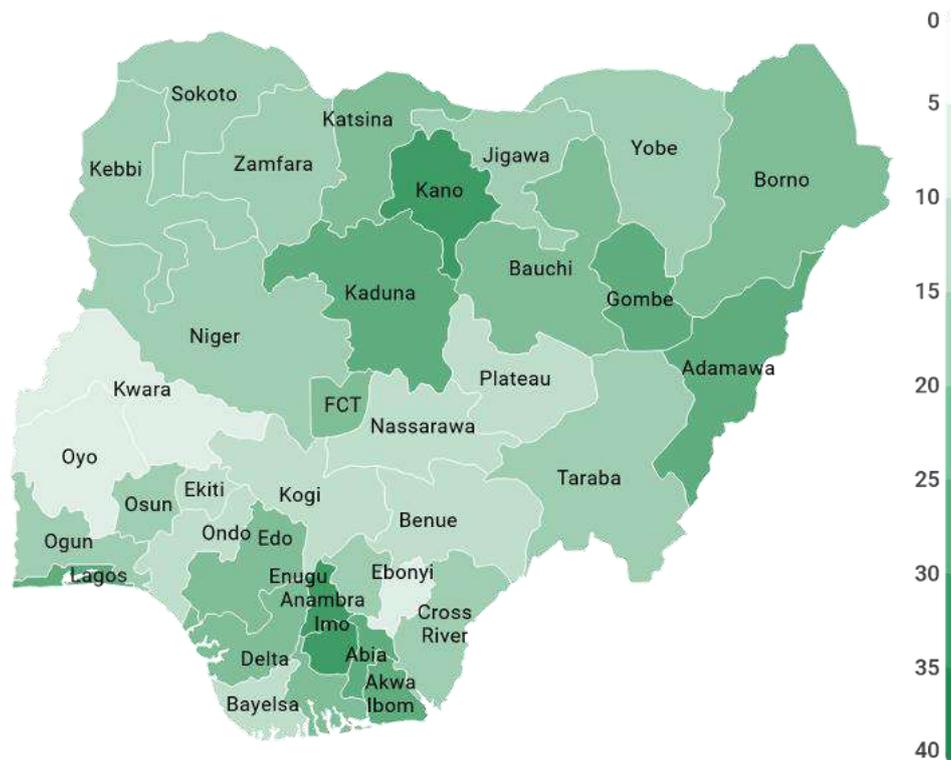


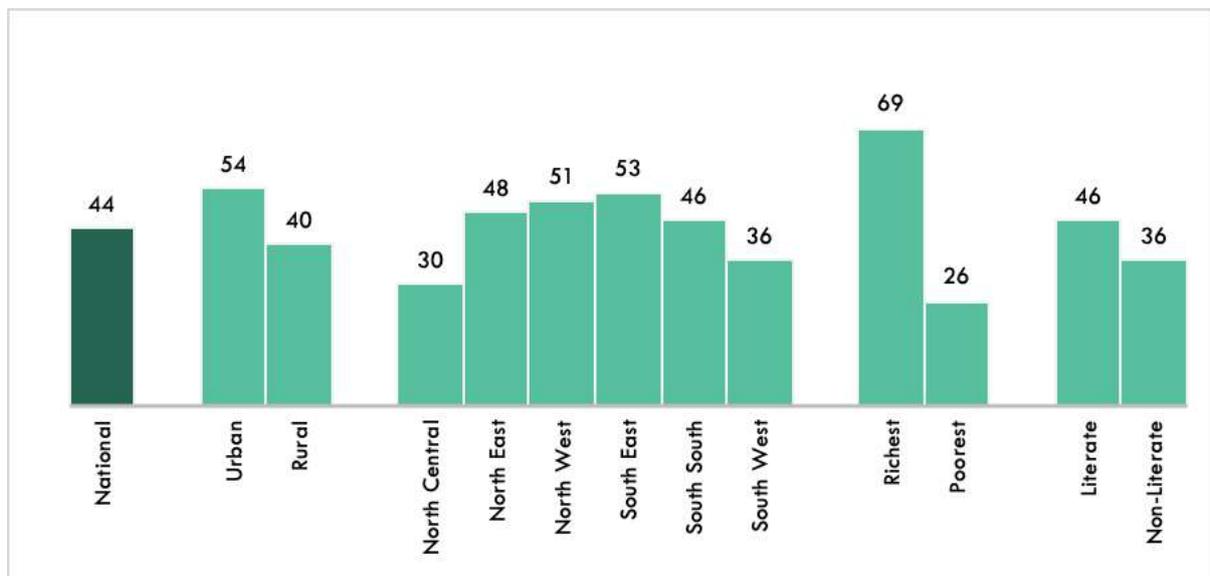
Figure 22: Access to safely managed sanitation services across states



Basic Sanitation Services

WASH NORM II results indicate that 44% of the population have access to basic sanitation which are improved latrines that are not shared with other households. Similar to safely managed services, the starkest disparities in access are among households from different wealth quintiles. Use of basic sanitation services increases according to the wealth of the households with the poorest household having 26% access and the richest with 69% access.

Figure 23: Access to basic sanitation services by residence, zone, wealth quintile



Limited Sanitation Services

Limited sanitation services are improved facilities that are shared with other households which does not does not fully guarantee hygienic separation of faecal matter. From the NORM II results, the percentage of household members with access to shared improved sanitation facilities in Nigeria stands at 16%. It was revealed that many households in the South West, urban areas and among the richest wealth quintile use limited sanitation services. One in three (33%) persons in the South West have access to limited sanitation services compared with 5% in the North East. Urban dwellers (29%) are about three times more likely to utilize limited sanitation facilities than those in the rural areas (11%), while the richest households (25%) are 6 times more likely to use improved shared facilities than the poorest households (4%).

Unimproved Sanitation Facilities

Nationally, 22% of the population rely on unimproved sanitation facilities which includes pit latrines without a slab, pour flush systems to drains or to somewhere else, bucket and hanging toilets. With unimproved sanitation facilities, there is little to no hygienic separation of human faeces from human contact.

Open Defecation

Nearly one-quarter or 23% of the population practice open defecation. These are 46 million Nigerians who defecate in open fields, forests, bushes and bodies of water.

Figure 24 shows disparities in the prevalence of open defecation across different regions and groups. People living in the North Central recorded the highest proportion of open defecators at 51%, while the lowest was recorded by people in the North West at 9%. People living in the rural areas (10%) are three times more likely to practice open defecation than those in the urban areas (29%). Also, the poorest households (36%) are 9 times more likely to practice open defecation than the richest households (4%). Figure 25 shows the prevalence of open defecation across Nigeria.

Figure 24: Open defecation by residence, zone, wealth quintile

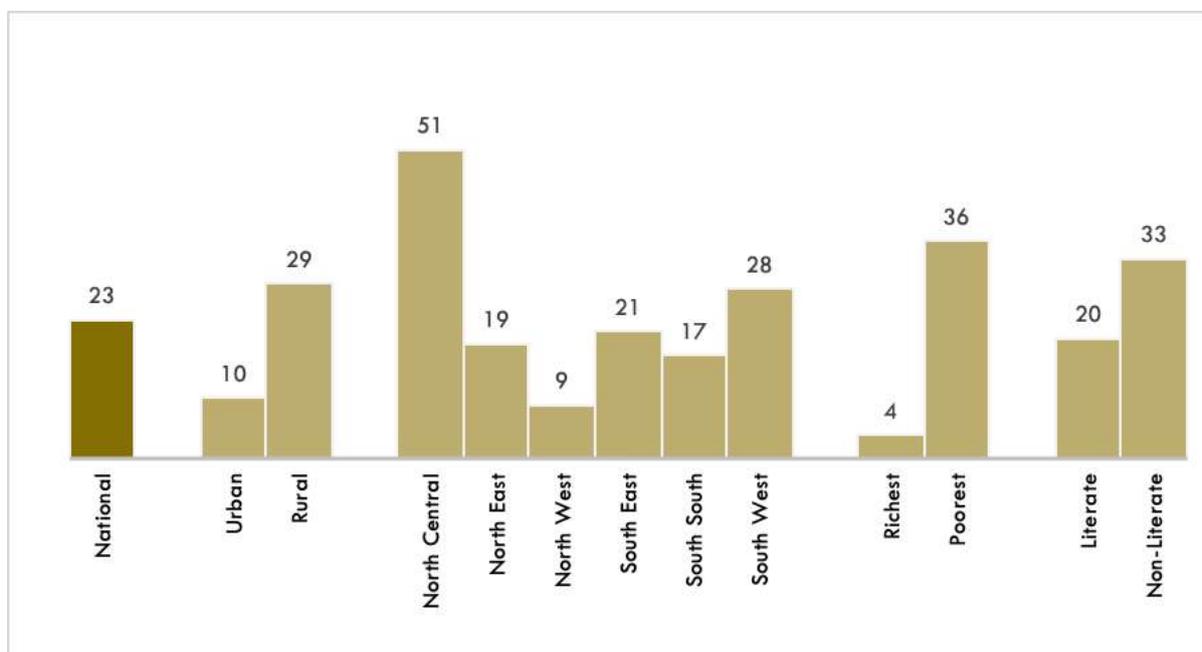


Figure 25: Prevalence of open defecation across Nigeria

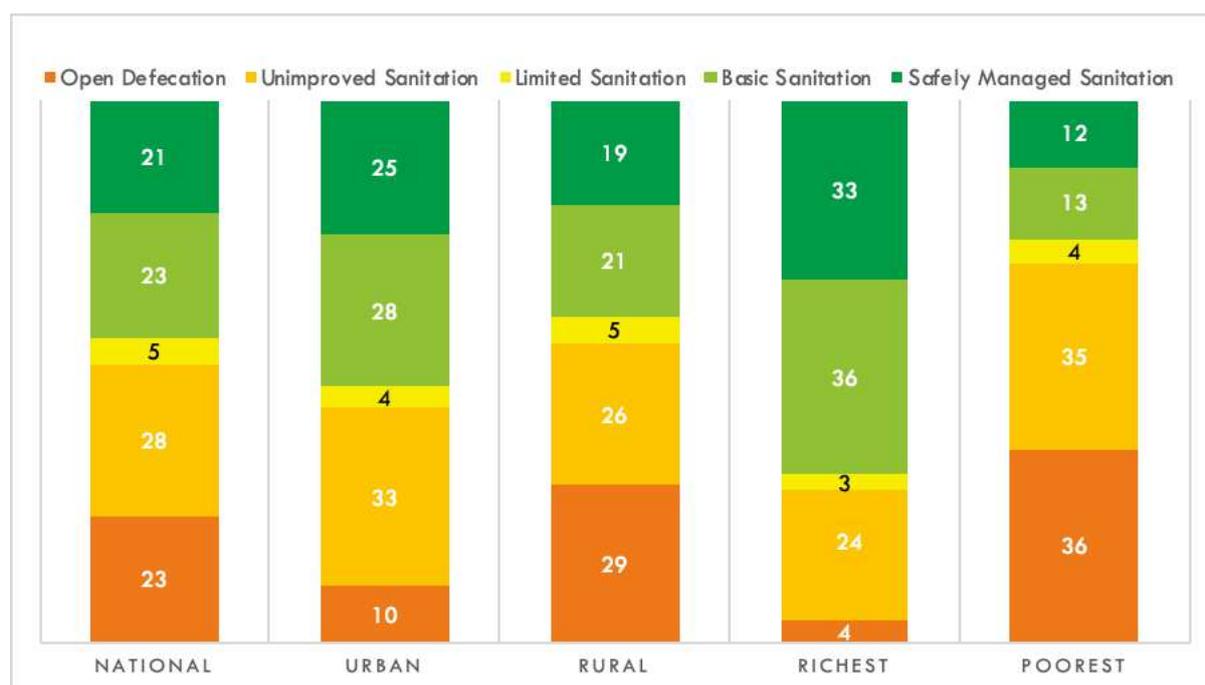


The WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Ladder

The sanitation services levels are based on the WHO/UNICEF JMP classification of sanitation service ladder as described in Table 22 above. Sanitation services have been grouped into five categories: safely managed, basic, limited, unimproved and open defecation. Safely managed services are the basis for tracking progress towards SDG targets 6.2. Figure 26 below shows the levels of access as analyzed above and disparities in access in each rung across area of residence, and the richest and poorest households.

Access to safely managed and basic sanitation in Nigeria increased by 2% between 2018 and 2019, but the practice of open defecation only reduced by 1%. In terms of population figures, up to two million additional persons are now off the SDG 6.2 target for access to safely managed sanitation services as 155 million Nigerians did not have access in 2018 and now 157 million do not have access.

Figure 26: The sanitation services ladder by residence and wealth quintiles



2.2.4 Location, usage and sharing of latrines

The survey showed that up to 93% of household toilets are located within the households' yards or plots. As much as 96% of the population use their household toilets and almost all (99%) use it at all times. Meanwhile, 28% of households share their latrines with other households and half (14%) of these households share their latrines with the public (including households they do not know).

2.2.5 Privacy, Safety and Risk levels

Privacy of latrines under WASH NORM refers to latrines that are designed to prevent other people from seeing or hearing what a user does within the latrine space. This is usually achieved by ensuring good cover for the latrine, and where possible to have separate latrines for males and females. Household members were asked if they feel their household toilets have adequate privacy, 17% of households reported that their latrines did not have adequate privacy.

Risks may include those associated with health, harassment or other factors. The survey indicated that 11% of household members feel they are exposed to risks during usage. With respect to the use of latrines by children, it was observed that 32% of household latrines had slabs/platforms or drop holes that were not safe for children to use and 52% were not safe for persons living with disabilities

2.2.6 Fecal sludge management

NORM II results show that about 7% of households with latrines reported waste water leakage or overflow of their household latrines. About half (57%) of the households with pit or septic tank latrines reported that their toilet facilities had never been emptied of faecal sludge, and 32% of those who emptied their latrines did not know where the faecal sludge was disposed. Some 10% reported that their faecal sludge was emptied into water bodies or open pits and ground. Others reported that sludge was either buried in a covered pit (34%) or taken to a treatment facility (14%).

2.2.7 Disposal of child's faeces, animal waste and solid waste

About 15% of households do not dispose children's faeces safely but rather throw it into the garbage, bury it, rinse it into the drain/ditch, used as manure or leave it in the open. One in three households (30%) had faeces evidently exposed in the compound, most of which was animal faeces (22%).

Nearly half or 43% of households rear livestock, and among these households, up to 18% of livestock live in the same house/room unit where household members dwell, while 34% roam freely within the yard or plot where the household dwells.

The predominant household garbage disposal practice is to burn or bury garbage within the compound practiced by 30% of households. Up to 29% dump garbage elsewhere, 25% dispose in designated areas and 13% use formal and informal service providers to dispose of their garbage.

2.3 Access to Hygiene Services

Key Messages

- The proportion of households with basic hygiene services is 16% with disparities between urban (20%) and rural (14%) areas
- About 69% of households do not have handwashing facilities available on premises. Only 6% of households have handwashing stations within households
- Only 12% of households consider handwashing after cleaning up child's faeces or changing a child's diaper a critical time
- Households' knowledge of at least two critical times for handwashing was reported to be 81%, a 10-percentage point decline from 2018 NORM reported figures of 91%
- About a quarter (26%) of all households had soaps observed within their houses at the time of survey
- Only 10% of household heads interviewed were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water
- Only 5% of the population are likely to practice proper handwashing with water and soap at critical times

Hygiene services are highly critical to preserve health and wellbeing of the population. Key hygiene practices such as handwashing have been shown to prevent the spread and occurrence of various diseases related to water and sanitation including diarrheal diseases. In fact, handwashing with soap is widely agreed to be the top recommended hygiene practice for improving health outcomes, and studies have shown it reduces the risks of diarrheal diseases by almost 50% (Global Handwashing Partnership, 2018). In addition to that, good hygiene has been linked to enhanced child nutrition, educational improvement, economic development and other poverty reduction strategies. Hygiene services are also pivotal to a successful WASH intervention. It has been demonstrated that water and sanitation interventions when provided without proper hygiene awareness campaigns and provision of hygiene infrastructure, has lesser impact in reducing diarrheal incidences than when hygiene services are provided (WHO, 2004).

Hygiene services are central to the achievement of the SDG 6. The closest proxy and reliable indicator to measuring access to improved hygiene services is the presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water. Hygiene is integrated in SDG 6.2 which states that by 2030, country's should achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. The indicator SDG 6.2.1 which states that the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services with the presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water should be assessed to count towards SDG 6.2.

The NORM effectively measures the availability of handwashing facilities for households within their homes and goes further to assess gaps in knowledge and practices of the population as possession of hygiene facilities

alone does not guarantee proper and consistent usage. The levels of access to hygiene services are discussed in detail below using the JMP indicators as described in Figure 27. The levels of access to hygiene services in 2019 are provided in detail in this section.

Figure 27: WHO/UNICEF JMP hygiene services ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	JMP DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises
Definition of Key Terms	Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

2.3.1 Quality and Access to Handwashing Facilities within households

Availability of soap is key to the effective practice of hygiene and maintenance of personal hygiene, especially during menstruation. Lack of soap at home indicates the inadequacy of one of the key WASH components needed to maintain personal hygiene. Handwashing must be done in a hygienic setting, using a variety of different hygiene facilities. Handwashing can range from tippy taps to facilities that have running water.

Among all households in Nigeria, only 1 in 10 households (9%) of households have fixed handwashing stations on premises. Up to 21.6% of households utilize mobile objects for handwashing including buckets, jugs and kettles. Not all households surveyed had soap available in the household or at place of handwashing. About a quarter (26%) of all households had soaps observed within their house at the time of survey. Only 15% had a fixed place for handwashing with water and soap present, while up to 69% did not have any form of handwashing facility on premises.

2.3.2 Levels of Hygiene Services

The WASH NORM assesses three levels of hygiene services. The highest level which counts towards the SDG 6.2 measures the use of basic hygiene services by the population. These are the proportion of the population where handwashing facilities are available on premises with soap and water. The mid-level rung of the ladder constitutes households using limited hygiene services or handwashing facilities available on premises without soap and water. The lowest hygiene services level of the JMP ladder encompasses households where no handwashing facility is available on premises.

Results from the NORM II show that the proportion of the population with basic hygiene services is 16% with disparities between urban (20%) and rural (14%) areas. Access to basic hygiene services dropped 5-

percentage points when compared to results of the NORM I which revealed that 21% of the population had access to basic hygiene services in 2018.

Access to basic hygiene services for individuals within the richest wealth quintile (29%) was shown to be more than double the access for those in all other wealth quintiles. Across the states, 49% of households in Jigawa state have access to basic hygiene services, the highest access in the country, while Ebonyi state is 0.7%, the lowest access in the country.

Figure 28: Access to basic hygiene services by residence, zones, wealth quintiles and gender

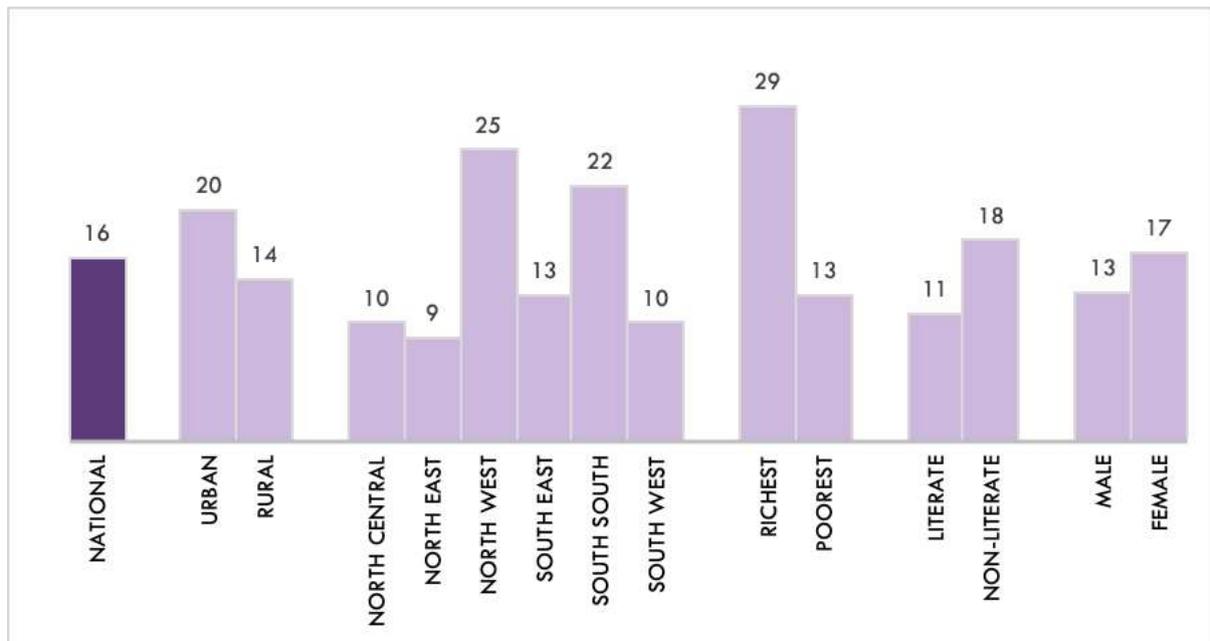
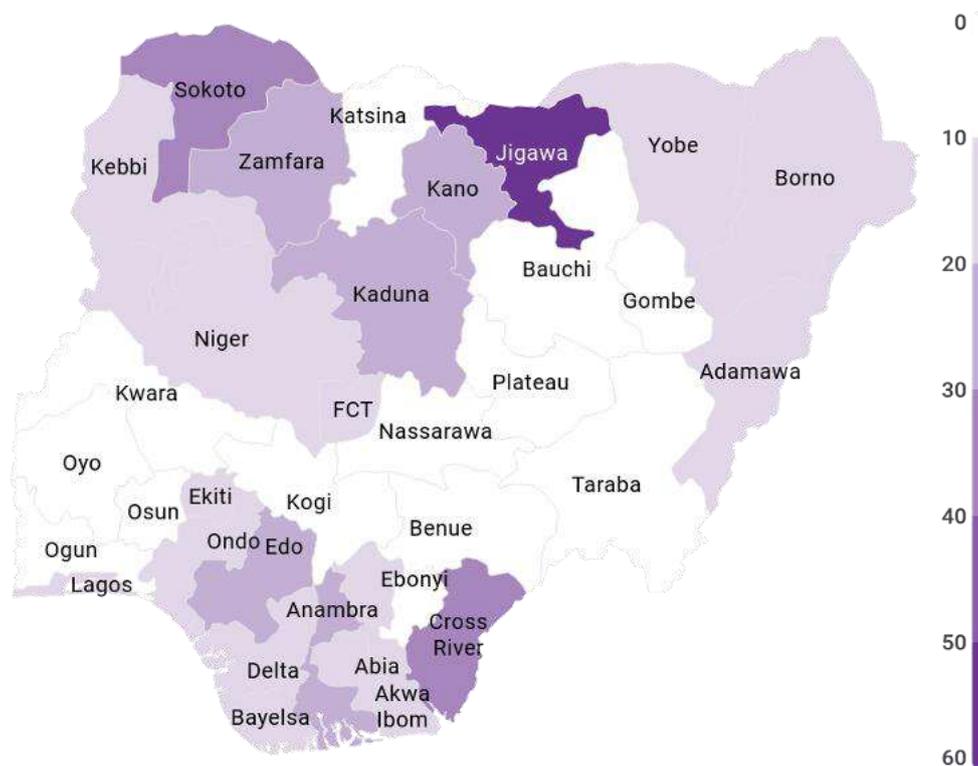


Figure 29: Access to basic hygiene services across states

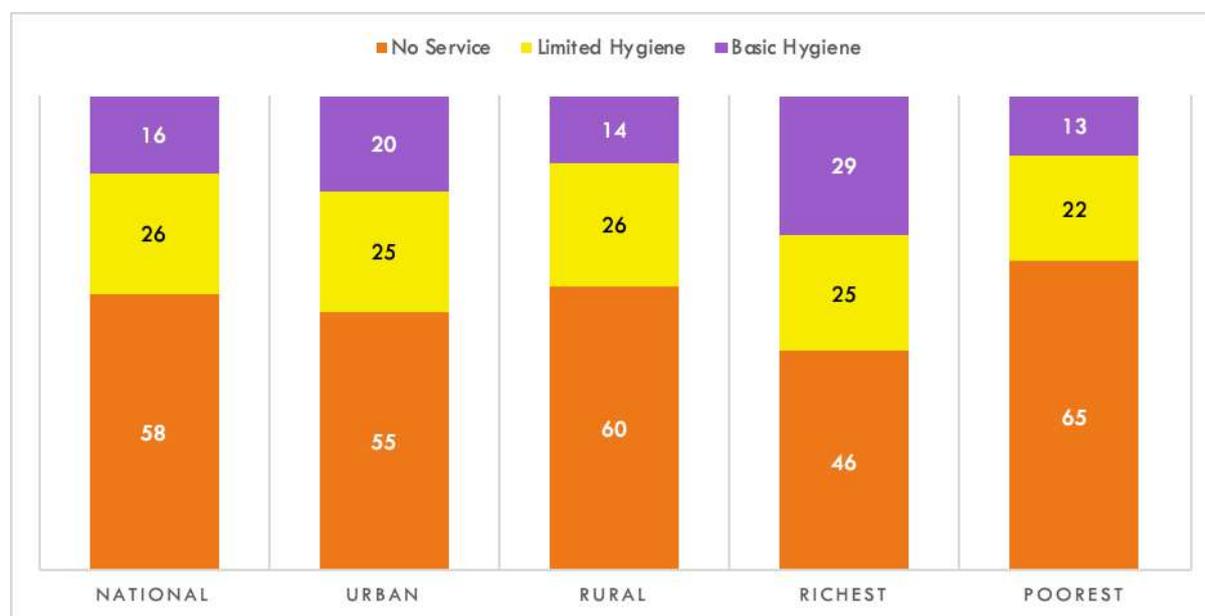


Nearly a quarter of the population (26%) have limited hygiene services. These are individuals who reside in households that have handwashing facilities without soap and/or water. About 58% of the population do not have a designated place for handwashing facilities within their households.

The WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Ladder

Figure 30 shows the access distribution across hygiene services levels based on the WHO/UNICEF JMP classification of hygiene service ladder. National access results for basic hygiene services reveal a 5-percentage reduction in comparison to 2018 NORM results, while limited hygiene services dropped by up to 23-percentage point and proportion of the population with no handwashing facility increased by 28.5-percentage points. This indicates that almost a third of the population lost any form of access to hygiene services within the time period between 2018 and 2019. This drop in access figures can be witnessed across urban and rural areas, as well as among the richest and poorest households.

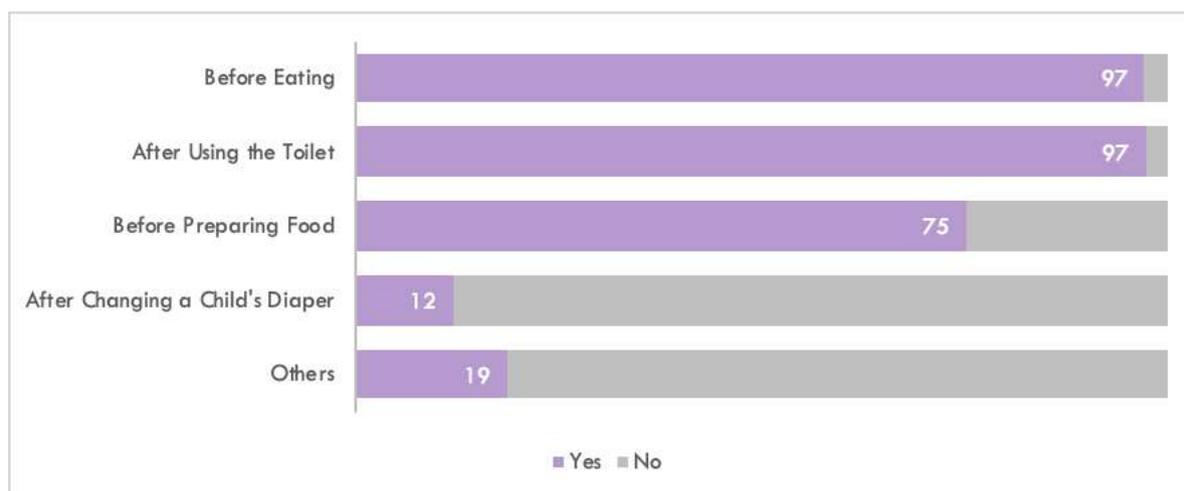
Figure 30: The hygiene services ladder by residence and wealth quintiles



2.3.3 Knowledge of Handwashing at Critical Times

The NORM II study assessed handwashing at critical times including after defecation, after changing a child's diaper, before eating and before preparing food. The study results reflect a high level of awareness of handwashing at critical times by all households surveyed. The study also revealed that most households practice handwashing at critical times. As displayed in figure 31 below, about 97% of households practice handwashing before eating, 97% wash hands after using the toilet, 75% wash hands before preparing food. Similar to NORM I results, the survey revealed that only 12% of households consider handwashing after cleaning up child's faeces or changing a child's diaper a critical time, indicating little progress during the time period in addressing this issue. It means that the notion across many communities in Nigeria that child faeces are harmless is still prevalent. As such, mothers and caregivers rarely practice handwashing after cleaning up children's faeces.

Figure 31: Knowledge of critical times for handwashing



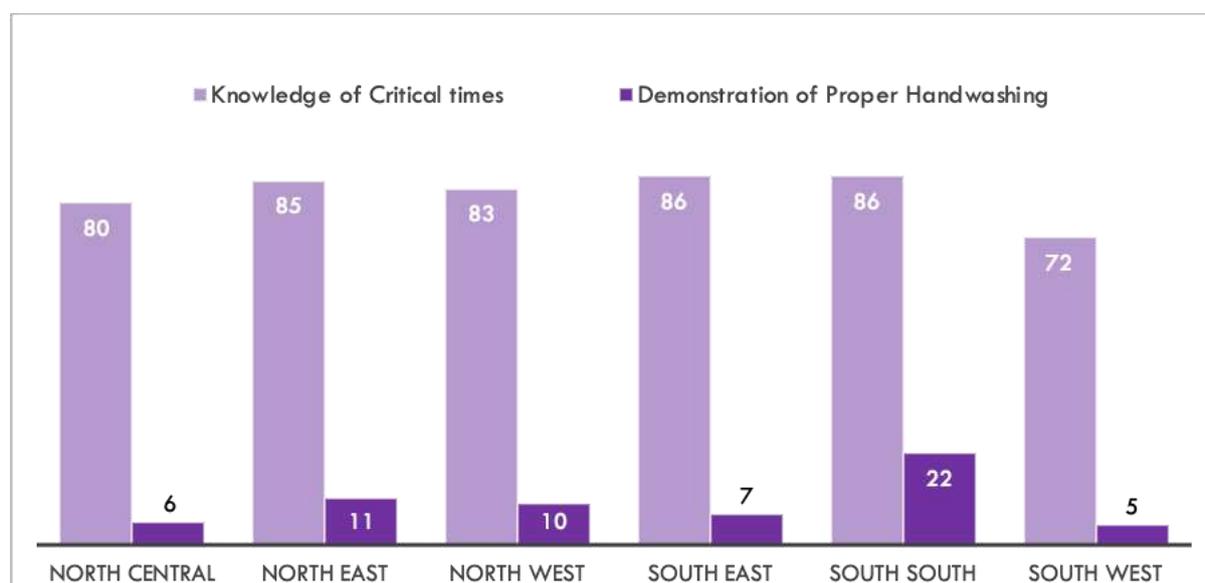
Following a statistical analysis of the above results of handwashing at critical times, it was revealed that 81% of households had knowledge of at least two critical times for handwashing, a 10-percentage point decline from 2018 NORM reported figures of 91%. There were little to no disparities across all disaggregated parameters.

2.3.4 Demonstration of Handwashing at critical times

Despite high awareness and assertions of practice of handwashing at critical times by household heads, this was not effectively translated into proper demonstration at the time of the survey. Only 10% of household heads interviewed were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water. Both households in urban (12%) and rural (9%) areas had similar proportions of household heads that demonstrated proper handwashing.

Across the geopolitical zones, only 5% and 6% of households in the South West and North Central, respectively, were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques compared with the South South where up to 22% of households demonstrated proper handwashing. Across areas of residence, the richest households (16%) were about twice as likely to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques than the poorest households (6%).

Figure 32: Knowledge and Demonstration of handwashing techniques by geopolitical zones



2.3.5 Practice of Handwashing at Critical Times

Considering the proportion of household heads with knowledge of handwashing at critical times and those demonstrating proper handwashing techniques, in addition to the presence of the key hardware hygiene enablers including presence of soap and availability of water supply within the household premises, it was estimated that only 5% of the population are likely to practice proper handwashing with water and soap at critical times. This low figure can be attributed to many factors including: lack of education about proper handwashing, poor understanding of the linkages between health and hygiene practices, and lack of improved water facilities close to households, amongst others.

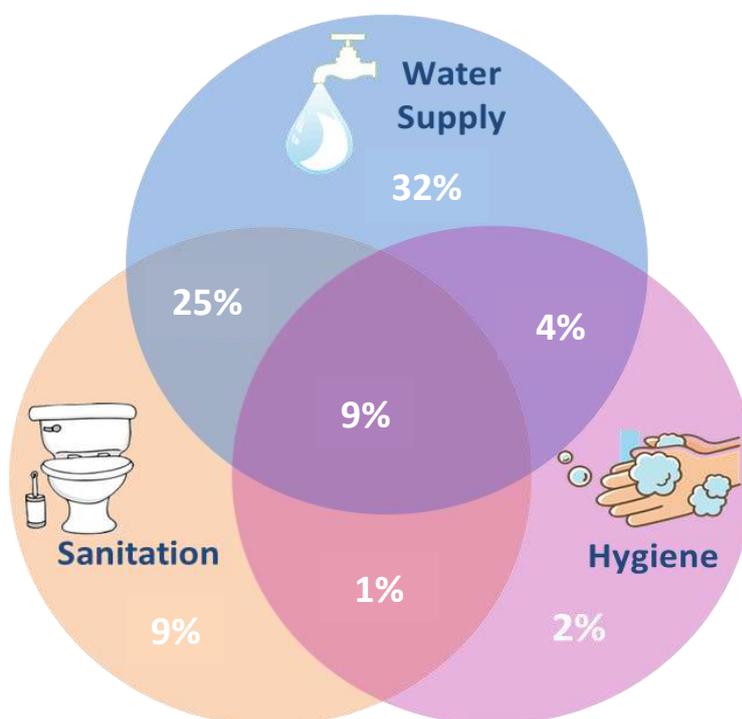
2.4 Composite Analysis of Households' Access to WASH Services

Community water systems and sanitation facilities are considered to be the necessary enabling environment for hygiene services to be effective and efficiently utilized. Without adequate water supply services, the full health outcomes of basic sanitation and hygiene services cannot be realized as sanitation facilities and handwashing stations cannot be effectively used. The same can be said with access to sanitation services; without basic toilets, the spread of infections cannot be curbed with only water supply and hygiene services.

From a composite analysis of household access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, it was revealed that only 9% of the population now have access to basic WASH services, a 2-percentage point decrease from NORM 2018 results. In population figures, 2 million people have lost access to either one of the WASH services between 2018 and 2019.

As neither WASH component can be effective in protecting and promoting health and wellbeing without the other, special attention should be placed on households which have access to only one of each component of WASH services. These include the 32% of the population with access to basic water supply services only, 2% of the population with basic hygiene services only and 9% of the population with basic sanitation services only.

Figure 33: Composite analysis of households' access to WASH services



3. URBAN WATER UTILITIES ASSESSMENT

Key Messages

- 28 out of 36 states plus the FCT have urban water utilities that produce water. Of the 28 states, only 16 have functional urban water utilities
- There are an estimated 1,239 waterworks connected to urban water utilities across the 36 states of Nigeria including the FCT serving urban settlements.
- This is an increase in the number of waterworks in Nigeria from 1,000 waterworks in year 2000
- These waterworks comprised 891 (72%) groundwater schemes and 348 (28%) are surface water scheme
- It was revealed that about 42% of waterworks were functional and 58% were nonfunctional at the period of survey.
- About 40% of all waterworks fed by groundwater sources are functional, and 48% of waterworks fed by surface water sources are functional.
- More than two-thirds (64%) of urban water utilities' consumers do not depend solely on their public tap water for drinking
- The predominant reason cited for not drinking their tap water is that water was not always available, reported by 41% of households
- Combined installed capacity of all waterworks assessed is 7,723,383m³ per day or 6,607m³ per day per waterworks
- Combined operating capacity of all waterworks is 2,694,007 m³ per day and 2,174m³ per day per waterworks
- Capacity utilization of all waterworks in average statistical terms is 35%
- In 1 out of 10 households, water is never available from their connection or taps fed by urban water utilities
- About 41% of all taps fed by urban water utilities' supply are contaminated with thermotolerant coliform.
- The average thermotolerant coliform forming units for all urban water utilities' supplies assessed is 234 CFU/100ml, while the total coliform forming units is 1,461 CFU/100ml
- Only 16% of households report that they always receive sufficient quantities of water each day from their urban water utilities connections or taps and 48% are satisfied with the quantity of water supplied

The key objectives of the urban water utilities mapping study is to benchmark the level and quality of water supply services provided by urban water utilities in Nigeria and measure individual perceptions and attitudes about their water supply services.

This section provides information on the general status of urban water utilities focuses on the level of user satisfaction with characteristics of their tap water services supplied by urban water utilities, including the accessibility, the quality of the water provided and the amount of water that is available and used.

3.1 Status of Urban Water Utilities

Findings from the NORM II showed that 28 out of 36 states plus the FCT have urban water utilities that produce water. Of the 28 states, only 16 have fully functional urban water utilities.

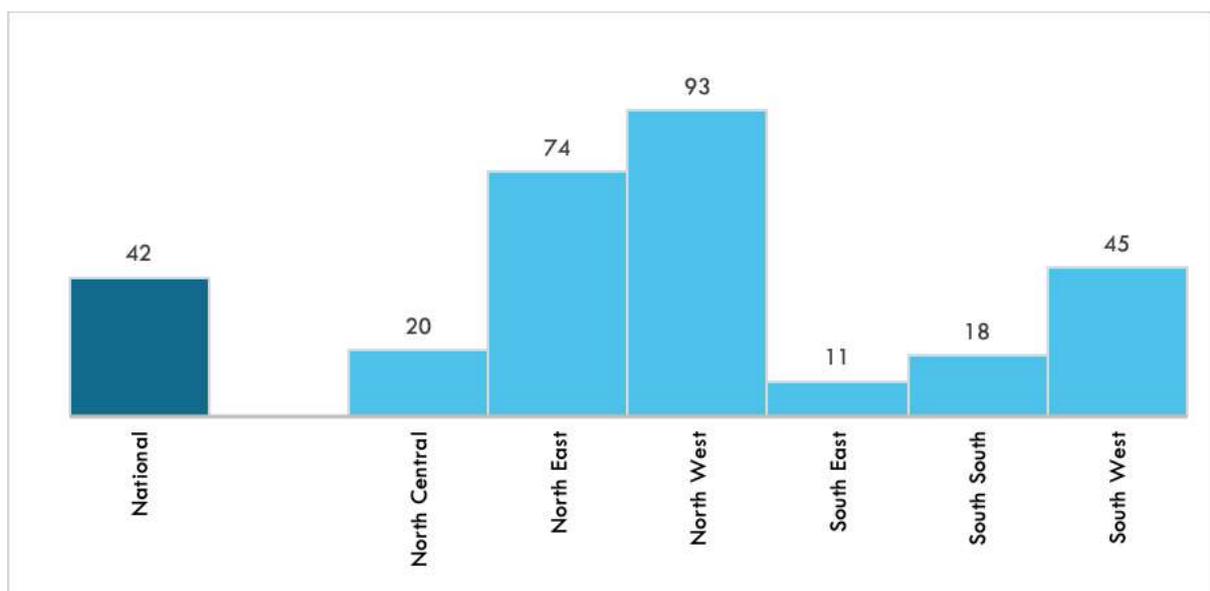
3.1.1 Inventory of Public Waterworks in Nigeria

Information obtained from state water boards revealed that there are an estimated 1,239 waterworks connected to urban water utilities across the 36 states of Nigeria including the FCT serving urban settlements. This is an increase in the number of waterworks in Nigeria from 1,000 waterworks in year 2000. This number has not significantly increased in the last 20 years, whereas the urban population has nearly doubled, having grown at the annual rate of 3%. These waterworks comprised 891 (72%) groundwater schemes and 348 (28%) are surface water schemes which are those abstracting water supply directly from rivers or other impending reservoirs. Most waterworks in the South South use groundwater sources. Some of these public waterworks were observed to be run by local communities as opposed to the state water agencies (SWAs).

3.1.2 Functionality

All waterworks assessed across all states were listed as “fully functional”, “partially functional” and “nonfunctional.” It was revealed that about 42% of waterworks were functional and 58% were nonfunctional at the period of survey. About 40% of all waterworks fed by groundwater sources are functional, and 48% of waterworks fed by surface water sources are functional. Across geopolitical zones, functionality was highest in the North East (74%) and North West (93%).

Figure 34: Functionality of urban waterworks across geopolitical zones



3.1.3 Capacity Utilization

Combined installed capacity of all waterworks assessed is 7,723,383m³ per day or 6,607m³ per day per waterworks, while their combined operating capacity is 2,694,007 m³ per day and 2,174m³ per day per waterworks. Capacity utilization in average statistical terms is about 35%. This means that 65% of the capacity of all waterworks in Nigeria are not being used. In terms of geopolitical variation, capacity utilization ranges from the North West with the highest capacity utilization at 50% to the South East with the lowest capacity utilization at 7%.

Figure 35: Current capacity utilization of waterworks in Nigeria

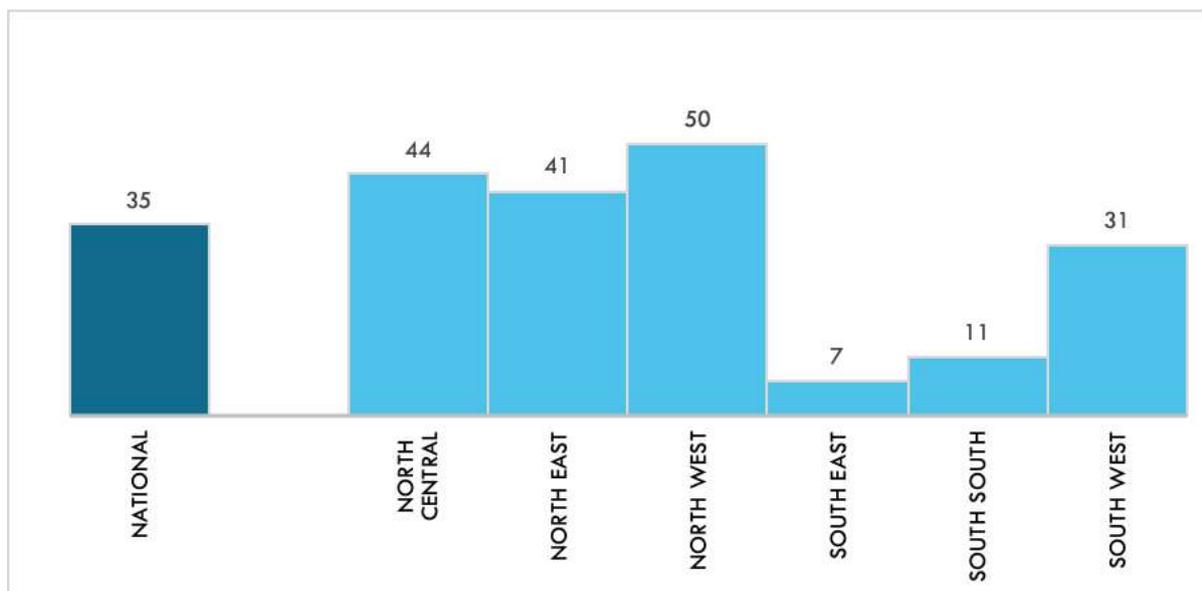


Table 6 and 7 below showcases the top ten waterworks in Nigeria according to their types, installed capacity and capacity utilization.

Table 6: Top ten groundwater systems, installed capacity and capacity utilization

S/N	Top Ten Waterworks	Installed capacity in m ³ /day	Capacity Utilization (%)
1	Rumola PH	50,400	0%
2	Oji, Enugu	50,000	0%
3	Ariara, Abia	36,960	0%
4	9 th Mile, Enugu	28,000	0%
5	Jalingo	22,800	20%
6	CKC, Abia	15,840	0%
7	Uyo, East	14,400	16%
8	Okaka, Yenagoa	14,400	0%
9	Epe, Lagos	13,635	3%
10	Ako, Gombe	10,384	33%

Table 7: Top ten surface water systems, installed capacity and capacity utilization

S/N	Top Ten Waterworks	Installed capacity in m ³ /day	Capacity Utilization (%)
1	Adiyan	320,000	70%
2	Challawa	220,000	43%
3	Iju	204,525	60%
4	Asejire	186,000	40%
5	Ede	180,000	44%
6	Yemoji	172,000	16%
7	Tambuwa	150,000	33%
8	Kaduna North	150,000	85%
9	Zaria	150,000	85%
10	Ilorin/Asa	112,500	37%

3.1.4 Waterworks Mapping in Selected Settlements and Study Limitation

Efforts were made to carry out a network assessment of SWAs and produce geospatial maps of major functional waterworks in selected settlements (mostly state capitals) in each state of Nigeria. The criteria for settlement selection includes:

- The plant serving the settlement must be functional at the time of survey
- The service area should be well defined and preferably consist of a mix of different socioeconomic groups
- A good network distribution map and customer database must be available

Altogether, 12 network geospatial maps were produced for selected service areas in Akwa Ibom, Delta, Cross River, Kano, Niger, Jos, Kogi, Kwara, Benue, Yobe, Taraba, Borno, Bauchi and Gombe states (see Appendix III). The study assessed the selected waterworks' production plants and transmission systems to document water intake, technology, plant power, sources of supply, predominant technology of the pumping stations, the materials of the pipelines and the volume of the storage tanks, station power requirements and the sources of the supply. Despite limitations in data obtained, field reports from the study revealed significant challenges facing these water production plants in Nigeria including:

1. Aged infrastructure and pipelines
2. Water leakages along pipelines resulting in unaccounted for or non-revenue water
3. Obstructed and inaccessible transmission main corridors
4. Low technology injection
5. Declining quantity of water due to reservoir sedimentation
6. Declining quality of raw water due to poor watershed management
7. Unreliable public power supply
8. High production and pumping costs
9. Operators with obsolete skills

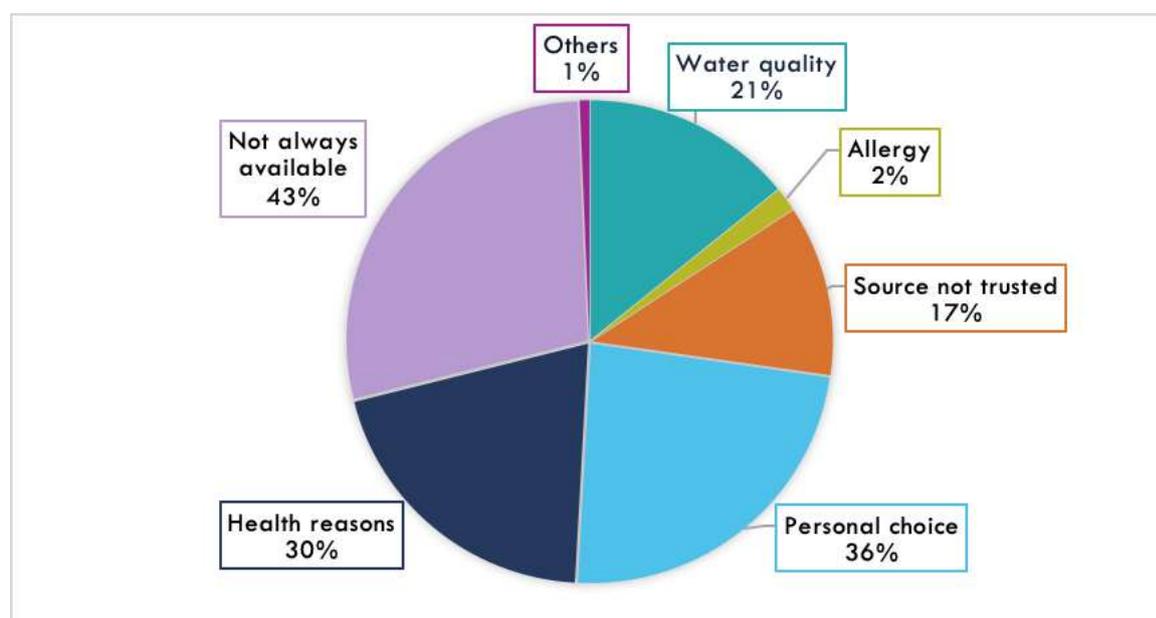
3.2 Accessibility, Quality and Safety of Urban Water Supply Services

The NORM studied urban water utilities' consumers continuously living in their households for more than three months, who are connected to public water utilities, who were active users of the public water utilities' supply services at the time of survey, and whose public water utilities supply connection is located within the household premises.

The NORM revealed that only 87% of consumers assessed are connected to urban water utilities, 61% are active users of the public water utilities service and only 98% have urban water utilities connections within their household premises.

More than two-thirds (64%) of urban water utilities' consumers do not depend on their public tap water for drinking. As can be observed in Figure 36 below, the predominant reasons cited for not drinking their tap water is that water was not always available, reported by 43% of households. Households who do not always consume tap water for drinking rely mostly on tubewells/boreholes (67%) for their drinking water needs.

Figure 36: Reasons for not drinking from taps connected to urban water utilities



In 1 out of 10 households (9%), water is never available from their connection or tap, while 73% report that they receive fluctuating availability. For those who have ever had availability issues, 32% of consumers have had their water supply cut off for more than 2 weeks in the past 3 months. Up to 28% of households hosting about 5 persons per household consume an average of 400 liters or more of water per day from their tap connections, yet only 16% of households report that they always receive sufficient quantities of water each day.

About 41% of all taps fed by urban water utilities' supply are contaminated with thermotolerant coliform with an average coliform forming units per 100ml at 234 CFU/100ml and total coliform forming units at 1,461 CFU/100ml. Only 16% households do something to make their water supply safer to drink.

3.3 Tariffs and Billing Services

This section gives an overview of the ways in which households pay for their water services provided by urban water utilities. In addition, the perception of these users related to the affordability of their water services is explored.

Only 8% urban water utilities' consumers have metered services. Up to 87% of consumers with compound/household connections or tap pay a form of fee or tariff to use their water system. While the

average monthly tariff billed to households in 2019 is ₦1,935, the average monthly tariff paid by households is ₦2,238. Slightly more than half (51%) of households that pay water tariffs are always able to raise funds for and pay their monthly water bills. Others may find issues either raising funds for and/or paying the household's monthly water bills.

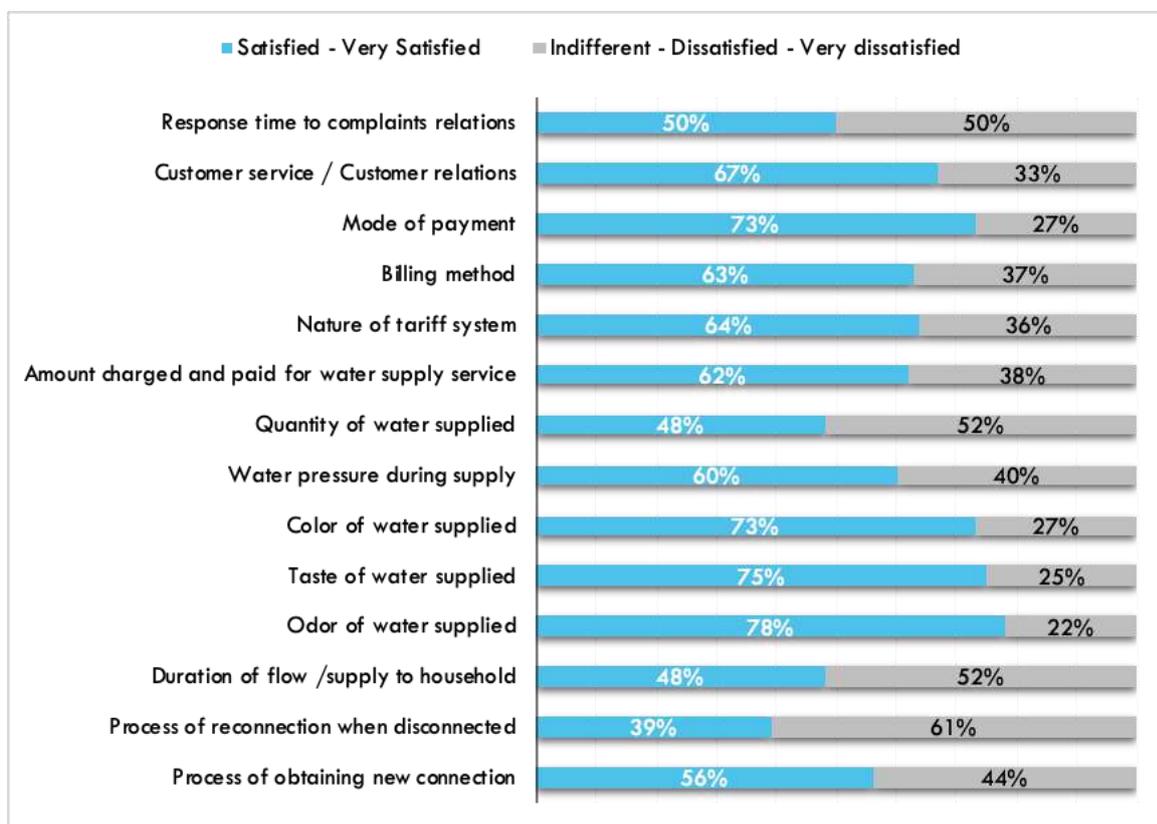
The predominant reason cited for households not paying their monthly water bills/tariffs is that they do not receive their bills, cited by 54% of households. Disconnections do occur among active users with water supply connections in their premises. This was reported in 14% of households and the main reason reported for disconnections is non-payment of bills/tariffs with 65% of responses. When disconnected, it takes as much as two weeks for most of these households to be reconnected.

3.4 Household Satisfaction Levels with the Quality of Public Water Utilities Services

Urban water utilities consumers were asked to rate their satisfaction levels of different components of water services. These “characteristics” included both quality and quantity attributes, as well as attributes associated with the quality of customer services of water utilities. Respondents ranked the organoleptic features of their water supply (taste, smell, color) as the most highly rated service aspect. Mode of tariff payments and customer relations were also highly rated by households. More than half of households indicated that they were either indifferent or dissatisfied (somewhat or very) with the duration of water flow or supply to households (52%), with the quantity of water supplied (52%), and the utilities’ process of reconnection when disconnected from service (61%).

Figure 37 below shows the satisfaction levels of consumers on the different services being provided by their public water utilities.

Figure 37: Consumers’ satisfaction with the quality of public water utilities services



4. STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN COMMUNITIES

Key Messages

- There are an estimated 2,041,389 water points in Nigeria, with about 65% located in rural areas and 35% in urban areas
- Almost half (44%) of all households use motorized boreholes. About 1 in 10 (11%) motorized boreholes are solar-powered
- Handpump boreholes make up only 17% of water points in Nigeria
- Up to 83% of all water supply facilities were functional at the time of the survey. 43% of non-functional facilities stopped working for more than a year preceding the survey
- Functionality of privately-owned (89%) water points stands higher than functionality publicly-owned systems at 74%
- Only 1 in 5 water systems (19%) have provisions for people living with disabilities
- About two-thirds of the water points (64%) are provided by individual households, private businesses, communities or philanthropists. Donors provide only 5% of total water points
- Almost half (49%) of water facilities are publicly-used
- One in three (33%) of these publicly-used water systems have some form of facility management committee in place, while 49% have water point facility caretakers in place.
- Water tariff systems are in place in only 6% of the facilities, with the predominant tariff system being "household flat rates" (54%)
- The average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 9 liters per person per day
- Only 3% of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past 2 weeks preceding the survey
- The proportion of water points with Dependability above Benchmark of 70% with respect to water system's design and configuration is 31%
- The proportion of water points with Dependability above Benchmark of 70% with respect to publicly-owned water system's operation and maintenance is 9%

- The proportion of water points with Dependability above Benchmark of 70% with respect to water system's functionality is 76%

The water facilities mapping in communities exercise was conducted to improve the evidence base on small and medium-scale water supply facilities and gain a comprehensive view of the status of water supplies in Nigeria. Routine data collection for this module will enable policy makers and WASH practitioners carry out systematic assessments on the current situation of the water supply sector for better informed policy making and prioritization of resources.

The NORM II analyzes various determinants of sustainable access to community water supply services. Key aspects that are tracked are functionality, dependability, adequacy and availability of water supply services. This section provides a summary of the findings of the 2019 WASH NORM which can be used to update and track the status of water supply facilities in communities.

4.1 Water Facility Status and Types

The survey estimated that there is a total of 2,041,389 water points in Nigeria, with about 65% located in rural areas and 35% in urban areas. The majority of water facilities are motorized boreholes constituting about 44% of the total number of facilities. Motorized boreholes are mainly prevalent in the South South (76%) and South west (61%). About 1 in 10 (11%) motorized boreholes are solar-powered.

The next predominant facility type in Nigeria are handpump boreholes which make up 17% of all water facilities. Handpump boreholes are prevalent in the Northern region as they are four or more times likely to be found in the North Central (23%), North East (35%) and North West (34%) than in the South East (7%), South South (6%) and South West (6%). Also, facilities located in rural areas (22%) are two times more likely to be handpump boreholes than water facilities found in urban areas (9%). Improved hand dug wells are also prevalent, as they make up 15% of facilities found in communities.

4.2 Ownership, Operations and Maintenance

About 70% of all community water points are provided by non-government actors. Of these facilities, 64% are self-supplied, which means they are provided by the private sector, either as individual households, private businesses, communities or philanthropists. The federal, state and local governments together provide 29% of the water points, while donors provide only 5% of total water points.

About half of all water points (49%) are publicly-used. One in three (33%) of these publicly-used water systems have some form of facility management committee in place, while 49% have water point facility caretakers in place. Female representation within these water facility operations and management structures is low as only 19% of females make up the facility management committees in place, while as little as 3% of females constitute the water point facility caretakers in place.

Most communities (30%) travel for more than one hour in search of spares for repairs of water points. Water tariff systems are in place in only 6% of publicly-used facilities, with the predominant tariff system being "household flat rates" utilized by 54% of facilities. One in ten households (11%) using functional water facilities reported that they would want to but are not able to fetch water from their water sources. The main reason recorded is that the water source is too far from the households, cited by 45% of households.

4.3 Accessibility, Availability and Quality of Water Facilities

Only 19% of water systems have provisions for persons living with disabilities. In assessing availability of water systems, only 3% of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past two weeks preceding

the survey. One in five (20%) water facilities are seasonal which means their flow, quality and availability fluctuate from rainy to dry season. In addition, 24% of the water points dry up in the dry season.

As water quality assessments on community facilities were already carried out at the household level, quality of water supplied by community water points was limited to organoleptic tests and sanitary inspection. These proxies are components of a holistic water safety plan that provides an idea of how safe water supplied from a community is.

The perception of the water quality using organoleptic tests was provided by the data collectors and monitors. These tests measure the physical quality of water, which includes color or clarity, taste, odour, temperature etc. Poor physical quality of water has been identified as a key concern in water quality as it influences people's choices in water sources used for drinking. A visually unpleasant or unattractive water source may, in most cases, indicate contamination of the source. In cases where the said sources are not actually contaminated, the displeasing aesthetics of the water source may push people to use different water sources that may be less sanitary and of poorer quality. Thus, organoleptic tests are important in governing the overall portability of water sources to a water user.

For water to be of acceptable physical quality, it must be clear in appearance, the color of the water must be low in concentration so as not to distract the consumer's attention. The water must be free from objectionable taste and odors that may be caused by either undesirable chemicals or organisms or that may be produced upon the addition of chlorine or other household treatments additives.

It was observed from the NORM II results that about 23% of the water supply sources surveyed had a detectable taste, 8% had a perceivable odour and 10% had visible color. Across rural and urban sectors, urban facilities had overall better organoleptic features than those in rural areas. Facilities in rural and urban areas whose water had taste recorded 28% and 15%, odor recorded 10% and 3% and colour 13% and 5%, respectively.

The NORM II water quality assessments indicate that a large number of sources used by people for drinking are not adequately protected from fecal contamination. This is in part due to poor siting of water facilities. When water sources are situated in close proximity (30 meters or less) to or downhill from latrines or septic tanks, cross-contamination of water sources and wastewater occurs. Also, gross contamination can occur if facilities are located close to (30 meters or less) other sources of pollution such as household waste collection points or livestock watering points.

Sanitary inspection of the water points and surroundings showed that 9% of the water facilities had latrines/septic tanks located within a 30 meter radius of the water point, and 55% of the facilities had latrines were uphill.

4.4 Functionality of water facilities

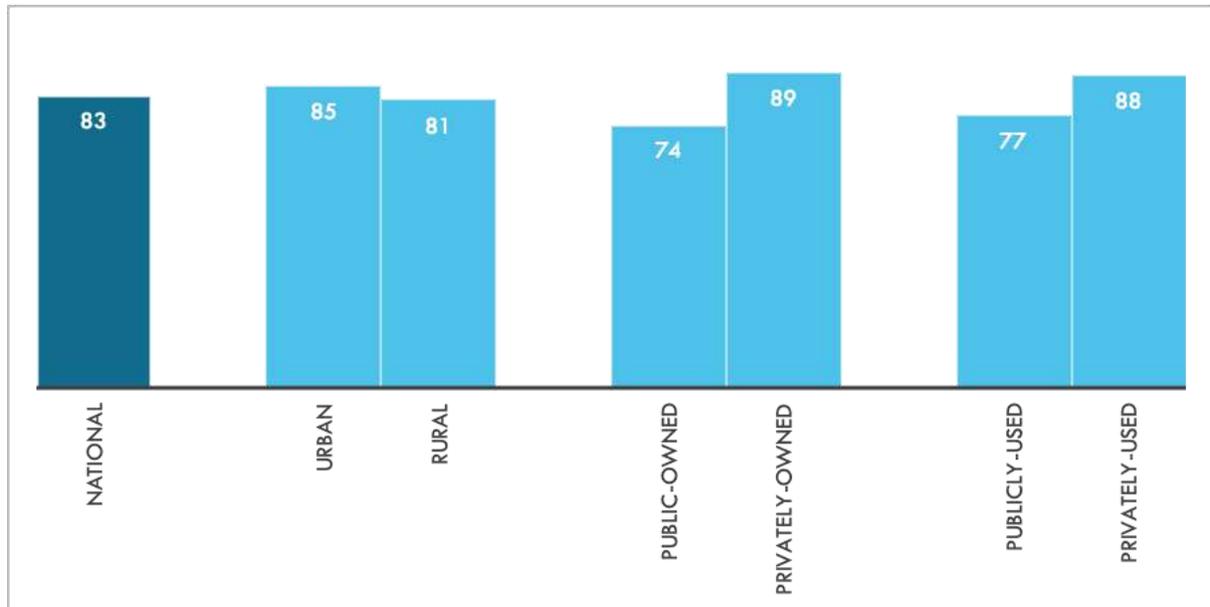
Up to 83% of all water facilities are functional with little variation across areas of residence and geopolitical zones. About 13% functioned previously and 4% never functioned or were not completed. About 1 in 10 facilities (11%) broke down their first one year of operation. Within 6 months preceding the survey, up to 6% of facilities have broken down more than twice. Of facilities that were not functional, 56% have been down for more than six months. Among the facilities that ever broke down, only 20% of rehabilitated facilities were repaired within 48 hours of breakdown, indicating very high facility downtime for 80% of water facilities.

Almost three-quarters (74%) of all publicly-owned water points are functional, about a 5-percentage point increase in functionality from NORM I results which recorded 69% functionality of publicly-owned water points. Across geopolitical zones, the South West has the lowest proportion of functional systems reported at 54%, while the North Central has the highest reported proportion of functional systems, at 82%. There are little

disparities across areas of residence. It was also shown that about 18% of publicly-owned water points breakdown their first one year of operation

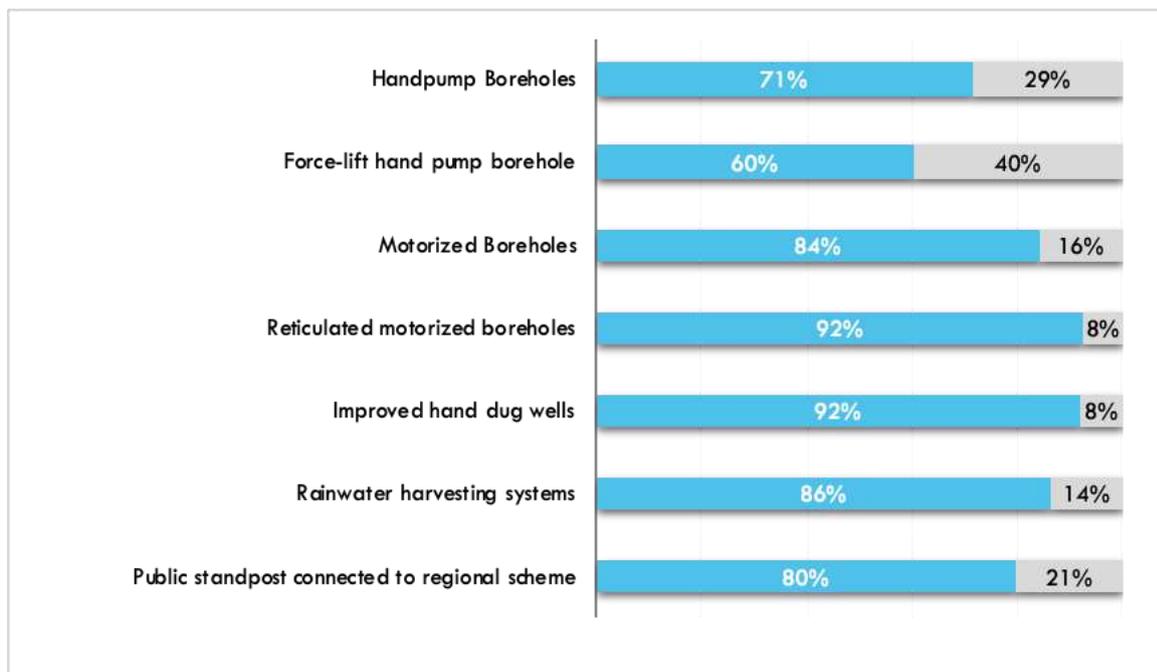
Functionality of privately-owned (89%) water points stands higher than publicly-owned systems. Little variations were observed in functionality status of water points across geopolitical zones and areas of residence.

Figure 38: Functionality of all water points by residence, ownership and usage



Functionality of water points by water facility types shows that reticulated motorized boreholes and improved hand dug wells have the highest functionality at 92% each.

Figure 39: Functionality of publicly-owned water points by water facility type



4.5 Dependability of Water Facilities

Dependability of a water supply systems is a measure of reliance on or likelihood of performance of the system over a period of time with regards to its ability to deliver water supply services in line with prescribed national minimum service standards. It is used to measure how dependable a system is to deliver quality services and/or adhere to a certain standard.

Dependability under WASH NORM is analyzed across three categories, namely:

1. Dependability of the system's design and configuration
2. Dependability of the system's operation and maintenance
3. Dependability of the system's functionality

To compute these, a set of complementary parameters were used to develop composite indicators for assessing and scoring each facility across these categories. The compliance of each facility was defined by a minimum performance score of 70%. Thus, facilities that score above 70% were considered compliant or dependable, while facilities that scored less than 70% were considered non-compliant or not dependable. The set of parameters that make up the respective composite indicators across the various categories, including dependability parameters and their weights are highlighted in Tables 8, 9 and 10 below.

4.5.1 System's Design and Configuration

The dependability analysis for systems' design and configuration covered seasonality, ease of use/access or comfort, water quality, siting and structure of the system. The parameters contributing to these were weighted and scored for each of the water points with water points scoring above 70% considered as dependable. Table 8 shows the dependability parameters and weights for system's design and configuration.

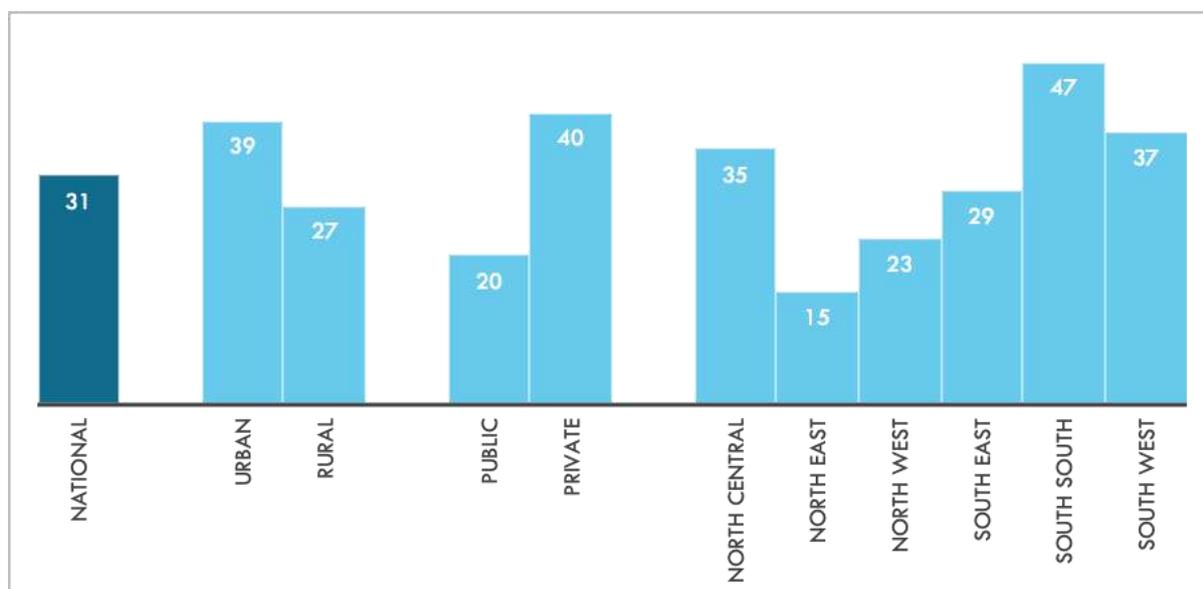
Table 8: Indicators and parameters for dependability of systems' design and configuration

Dependability of Design and Configuration of Water System's Parameter							
Indicator Weight	Variable Weights	Options	Scores				
Seasonal Confidence 10%	100%	Does water dry up?	yes	no			
		score%	0	100			
Comfort 25%	10%	Disability provisions	yes	no			
		score%	100	0			
	30%	Distance to HHs	<100	101-500	501-1000	1001-2000	>2000m
		score%	100	50	0	0	0
	45%	Wait time (dry)	<5min	5-10	11-30	31-2hr	>2hr
		score%	100	90	80	50	0
15%	Wait time (wet)	<5min	5-11	11-31	31-2hr	>2hr	
	score%	100	90	80	50	0	
Siting and Structure 25%	25%	Latrine in 30m	yes	no			
		score%	0	100			
	25%	Latrine uphill	yes	no			
		score%	0	100			
	25%	Cracked platform	yes	no	In case system is not a handpump the weight is distributed to the first 2 parameter.		
		score%	0	100			

Dependability of Design and Configuration of Water System's Parameter						
Indicator Weight	Variable Weights	Options	Scores			
	25%	Platform <.75m	yes	no		
		score%	0	100		
Water Quality 40%	15%	Taste	yes	no		
		score%	0	100		
	15%	Odour	yes	no		
		score%	0	100		
	15%	Color	yes	no		
		score%	0	100		
	15%	E.Coli test in last 6 month	yes	no	DON'T KNOW	
		score%	100	0	0	
40%	E.Coli result in last 6 month	Positive	Negative	DON'T KNOW		
	score%	0	100	0		

Figure 40 below shows dependability of water facilities with regards to their design and configuration across areas of residence, ownership and geopolitical zones. The analysis showed that 31% of all water supply systems are dependable with respect to their design and configuration. The dependability of the systems varied across the zones and across ownership of the facilities. Privately-owned facilities (40%) were twice as dependable as publicly-owned facilities (20%).

Figure 40: Dependability of facilities' design/configuration by residence, ownership, zones



4.5.2 System's Operation and Maintenance

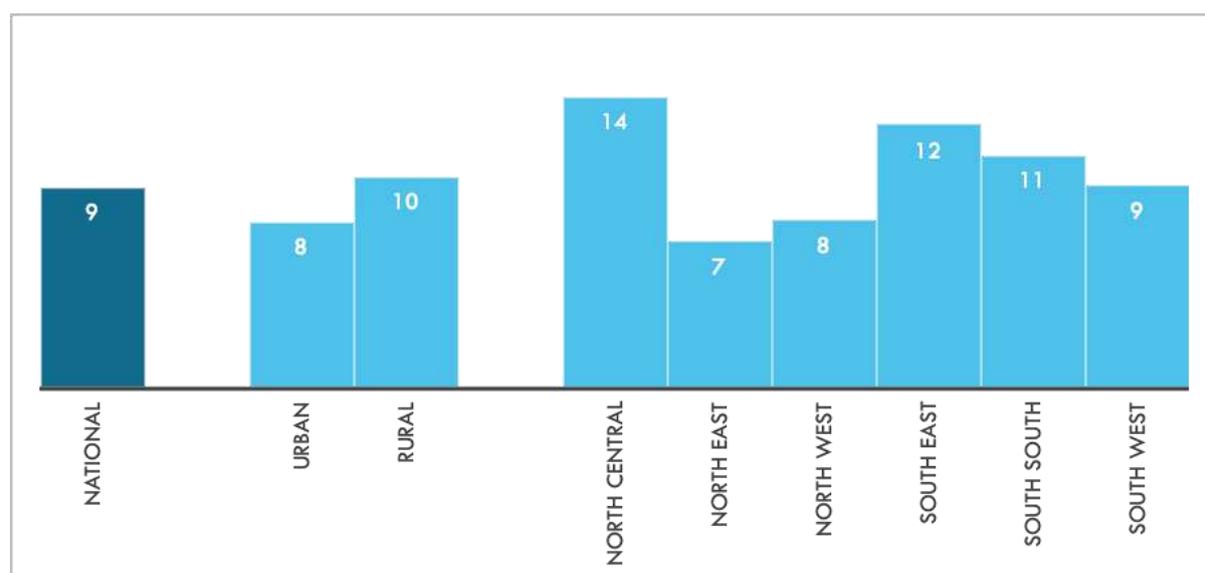
The dependability analysis for publicly-owned and used water facilities operation and maintenance (O&M) systems covered responsibility and responsiveness, water availability and the tariff system in place. The parameters contributing to these were weighted and scored for each of the water points with water points scoring above 70% considered as dependable. Table 9 below shows the O&M dependability parameters and their weights.

Table 9: Indicators and parameters for dependability of systems' operations and maintenance

Dependability of Operations and Maintenance parameter								
Theme and Indicator Weight	Variable Weights	Options	Scores					
Facility Management 30%	25%	Time needed to repair	24 Hrs	1-2 days	2-7 days	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks	
		score%	100	75	50	25	0	
	20%	Is there a WASHCOM	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW			
		score%	100	0	0			
	15%	Gender Balance Ratio	M/F ≤1.5	1.5 < M/F ≤ 3	3 < M/F ≤ 5	5 < M/F	Ratio of M/F	
		score%	100	75	25	0	0	
	10%	Is there Water point caretaker?	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW			
		score%	100	0	0			
	20%	Who carries minor repairs?	1-5	6	7	8	9	
		score%	100	20	10	100	0	
	10%	Travel time for spares (one way)	> 1 hour	≤1 hour	DON'T KNOW			
		score%	0	100	0			
Water Availability 30%	50%	No. of days in last 2 week when facility not working	0	2	>2			
		score%	100	50	0			
	50%	Average daily hours over last 2 weeks when water is available	≥6	<6 but ≥3	<3			
		score%	100	50	0			
Tariff System 40%	41%	Is there tariff system/	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW			
		score%	100	0	0			
	18%	Tariff type	Flat	Metered	Per container	If answer to Tariff availability is No, DON'T KNOW.		
		score%	50	100	100	0		
	41%	HH paying tariff	all	most	few	If answer to Tariff availability is No, DON'T KNOW.		
		score%	100	80	20	0		

Results showed that only 9% of publicly-used water facilities were found to be dependable with respect to the systems' operations and maintenance requirements with a marginal difference between urban and rural facilities.

Figure 41: Dependability of facilities' O&M by residence, ownership and zones



4.5.3 System's Functionality

This dependability analysis for water systems' functionality covered the status of services, facility downtime and durability. Table 8 below shows the functionality dependability parameters and their weights.

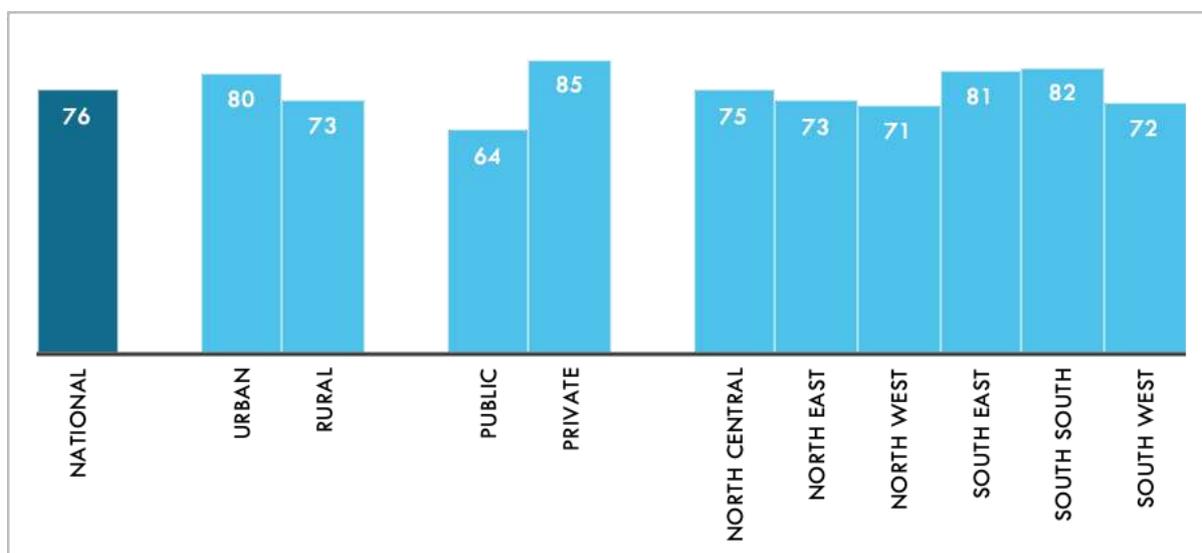
Table 10: Indicators and parameters for dependability of systems' functionality

Functionality Parameter							
Variable Weights	Options	Scores					
20%	Is facility functional	Yes	Not now but previously	Never	Abandoned /not completed		
	score%	100	50	0	0		
10%	When did it break?	N/A (if above is Yes)	<1 m	1-3 m	3-6 m	6-12 m	>1 y
	score%	100	60	50	25	10	0
10%	Water always available in past 2 weeks	Yes	No	Don't Know			
	score%	100	0	0			
20%	Time needed to repair	24 Hrs	1-2 days	2-7 days	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks	
	score%	100	75	50	25	0	
	Has facility ever broken down?	Yes	No				
score%	0	100					
20%	How long facility functioned before 1st breakdown?	N/A (if above is No)	<2 y	1-2 y	6-12 m	3-6 m	<3 m
	score%	100	90	75	60	40	25
20%	Number of breakdowns in past 6 months	N/A or none	2 or below	3-6	7-10	more than 10	
	score%	100	90	80	50	0	

The analysis showed that 76% of all facilities were found to be dependable with respect to functionality. The dependability of systems varied across ownership of the facilities. Privately-used facilities are more dependable with regards to their system's functionality than publicly-used facilities. This is another indicator that shows that investments in water systems are far less efficient than they should be since almost 36% of all installed systems are unlikely to function. It is worth mentioning that the functionality indicator, standing at 76%,

represents a snapshot of whether the systems were functional on the day of the visit, while dependability of functionality is a measurement of the likelihood of systems functionality over a certain span of time.

Figure 42: Dependability of facilities' functionality across residence, ownership and zones



4.6 Adequacy of Water Facilities

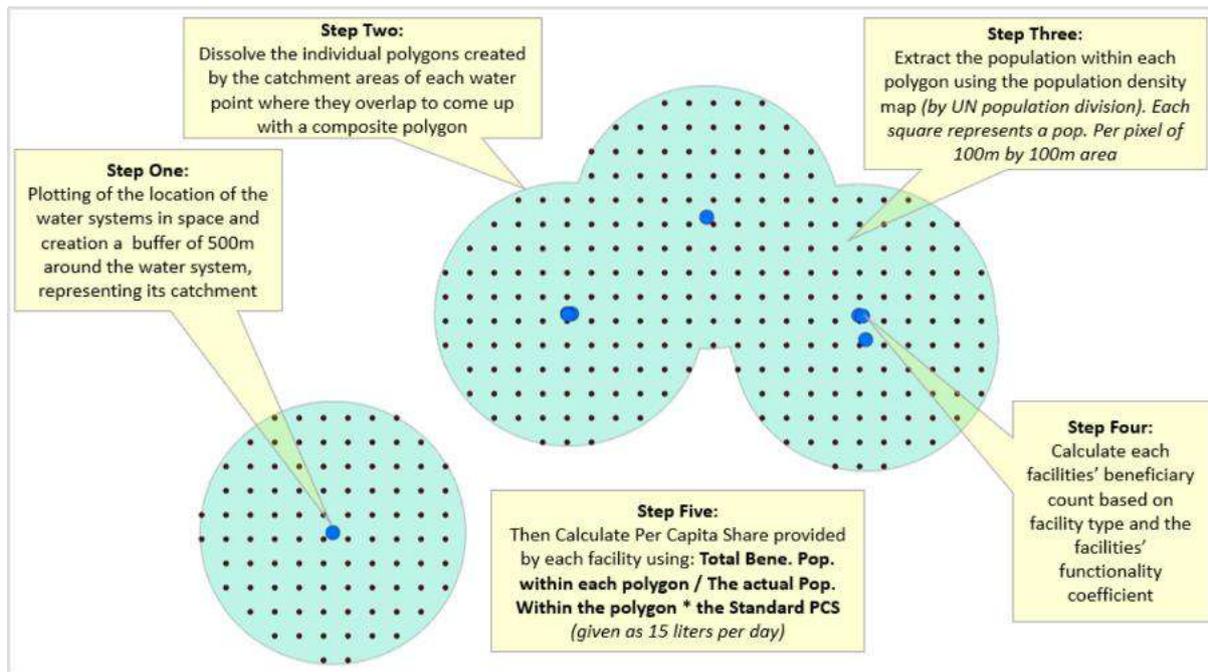
In addition to coverage indicators, another adequacy indicator was introduced and that is the daily per capita share of water. Adequacy is a measure of the ability of water supply systems to sustainably provide a minimum of 12-15 liters of water per person day (per capita share) to those living within 500 m of the water system. In the inaugural NORM survey, adequacy assessments were covered for rural areas only. In the NORM II, adequacy analysis was expanded to cover both urban and rural areas as the sampling scope for water facilities was concurrently expanded. This thus limits the comparability of NORM I and NORM II results.

To perform the adequacy analysis on water points, the standard number of persons each category of water point will be able to serve an estimated 12 L to 15 L per person per day was determined based on the water production capacity of the various water point types. Ultimately, each water point was classified into five categories of adequacy ratings and the average per capita share was derived.

To undertake this analysis the number of people within 500 m of each water point was generated using the UN population division's population density map for Nigeria to extract the population within the polygons created from a 500 m buffer around these water points.

Based on the standard beneficiary count for each facility type and their coefficient of functionality (derived by functionality dependability parameters) the number of beneficiary population for each water point was determined. The Per Capita Share (PCS) of water obtainable from each facility is calculated using: Total Beneficiary Population within each polygon divided by the actual population within the polygon multiplied by the Standard PCS (given as 15 L per day). These steps are shown in Figure 43 below. This analysis involved a population value extracted from 93,000 population density pixel points within 835 polygons created out of 4,538 water points.

Figure 43: Steps for conducting adequacy analysis for water systems



Based on the adequacy analysis, the results show that the average per capita share of water in Nigeria is 9 liters per person per day. Disparities in per capita share exist across areas of residence as water facilities located in rural areas provide up to 10 lpd twice as much volume provided by water facilities in urban areas, which provides only 5 lpd.

Figure 44: Average per capita share of water supply in Nigeria

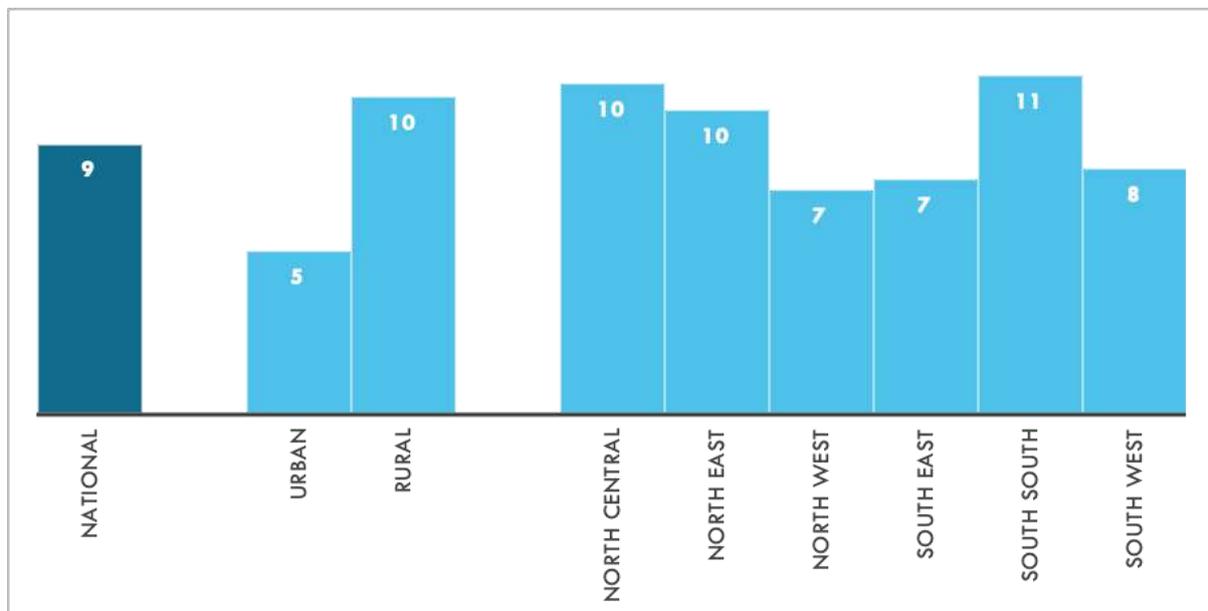
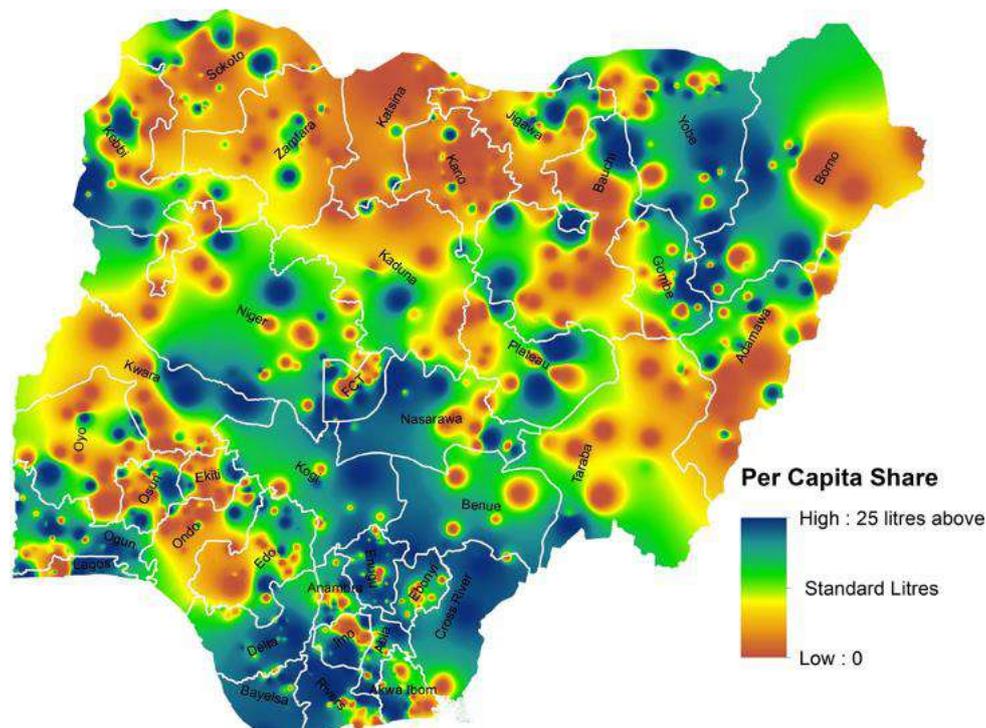


Figure 45: Per capita share distribution across Nigeria

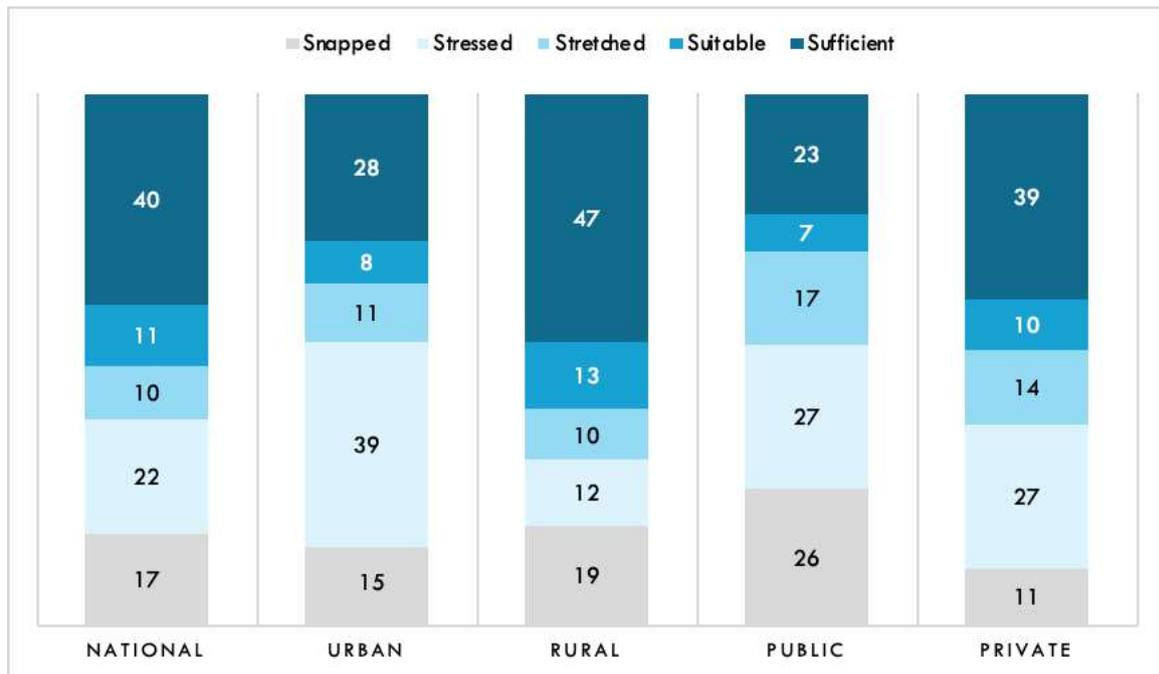


Based on this analysis the various water systems were classified into 5-S categories, namely:

1. Snapped: These are systems that are not contributing to PCS due to non-functionality
2. Stressed: These are systems that are serving more than three times the population they should serve (providing less than 5 L PCS)
3. Stretched: These are systems that are serving about twice the population they should serve (providing between 5 L and 12 L PCS)
4. Suitable: These are systems within the PCS prescribed by National Standards for Rural Areas (providing between 12 L and 15 L PCS)
5. Sufficient: These are systems meeting the PCS of 15 L and above

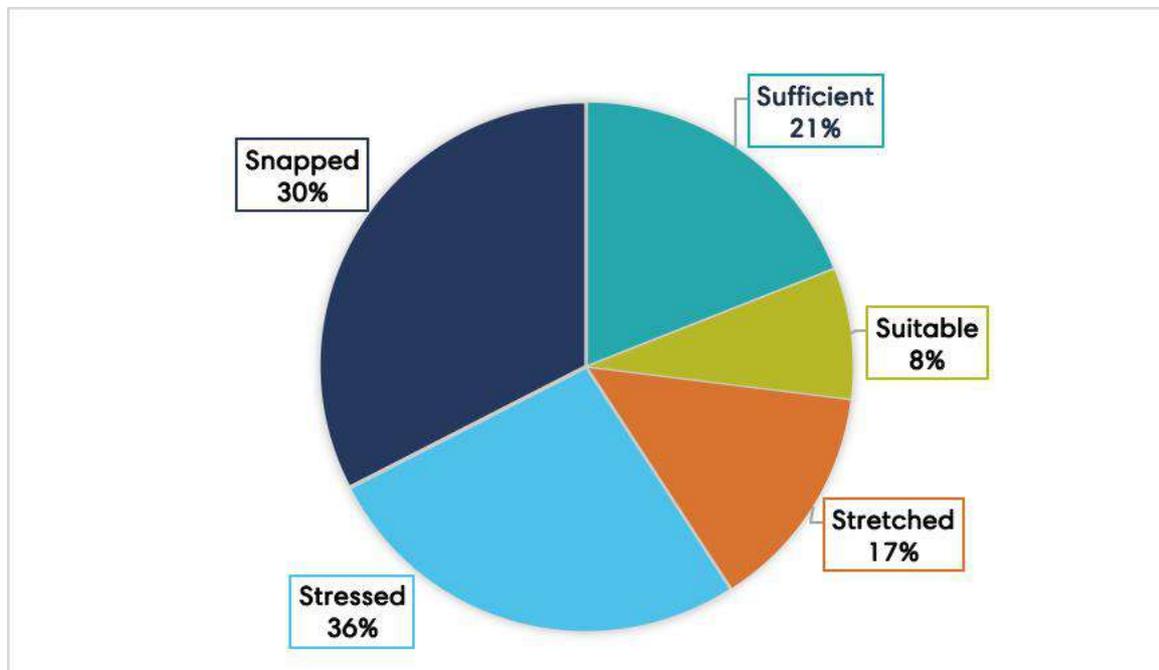
Results of the analysis showed that only 51% of all functioning water facilities were found to meet the adequacy requirement which means they are of suitable (11%) and sufficient (40%) capacity for the population they serve. About 10% of all water supply systems are stretched, 22% are stressed, and 17% are snapped. Up to 48% of privately-owned water points meet the adequacy requirements, compared to only 30% of publicly-owned water facilities.

Figure 46: Distribution of water systems by adequacy categories by residence and ownership



In terms of population figures, only 27% of the population use facilities that meet the adequacy requirement of being suitable or sufficient, while a majority (59%) of the population use either stressed or snapped systems.

Figure 47: Distribution of the population by adequacy categories



5. ACCESS TO WASH IN INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC PLACES

5.1 Access to WASH Services in Schools

Key Messages

- 1 in 3 schools (33%) have basic water supply services
- Basic water supply services in rural areas stands at 28%, while that of urban areas is at 49%
- Tube wells/boreholes are the predominant water sources used by schools, constituting up to 33% of all facilities found in schools
- Only 26% of schools provide access to basic sanitation services
- Access to basic sanitation services in schools in urban areas is 38% and access for schools in rural areas is 22%
- The predominant sanitation facility type used by schools that have toilets is the pit latrine with slab, making up 49% of all toilet types
- As little as 3% of schools have girls' toilet compartments with provisions for menstrual hygiene management
- Only 2% of schools safely empty their toilets of faecal sludge
- Handwashing facilities are not available in 76% of schools
- About 1 in 10 schools have access to basic hygiene services
- Schools in rural areas (8%) are two times less likely to provide access to basic hygiene services than schools in urban areas (17%)
- Group handwashing facilities are available within the school premises in 35% of the schools
- Only 3% schools have basic gender-sensitive WASH services
- 14% schools with basic gender-sensitive water supply and sanitation services
- 1 in 10 schools (10%) have on-budget funds for maintenance of WASH facilities

Water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools are key foundations that make up an optimal learning environment for children. Without adequate WASH facilities in schools, children are at a high risk of WASH-related infectious and debilitating illnesses that adversely affects their enrollment, attendance, and performance levels within schools, as well as their general growth, development and wellbeing. Schools are known for being high-risk environments for transmission of infection due to the constant uncontrolled contact between children. When appropriate WASH services are not provided, children are exposed to all the possible range of WASH-related diseases that compromise their health and education. Without reliable water supply, proper latrines and handwashing facilities, both boys and girls in rural areas may need to travel far distances to access water facilities or utilize private latrines when these are not provided in schools thereby getting exposed to risks and violence. Girls post-menarche are unable to practice proper menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and may be absent or even drop out of school. This not only affects attendance and learning outcomes, but also poses security concerns for children.

In addition to improving learning outcomes and healthy development in children, good WASH practices, if properly inculcated in young minds through provision of adequate WASH facilities and hygiene promotion in schools, play a crucial role in promoting practices that will help prevent WASH-related diseases both in the schools, and by extension, the households and community at large. School children have widely served as change agents in many hygiene promotion interventions through schools.

Owing to the current dearth of national data on WASH services in schools, the WASH NORM sought to contribute to building the evidence base for advocating for WASH in schools. The WASH NORM I showed that only 7% of schools in Nigeria have water, sanitation and hygiene services. This section presents findings from the NORM II and provides updates on key indicators to enable the country monitor progress in achieving full coverage of WASH services in educational facilities. The WASH NORM also shows possible associations among and differences between key variables in the context of WASH in schools in line with the JMP indicators for measuring WASH services in schools as shown in Figure 48.

Figure 48: WHO/UNICEF JMP services ladder for WASH in schools

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Advanced Service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users	Advanced Service: Additional criteria may include student per toilet ratios, menstrual hygiene facilities, cleanliness, accessibility to all users, and excreta management systems	Advanced Service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users
Basic Service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of survey	Basic Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey	Basic Service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey
Limited Service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey	Limited Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex and not usable at the time of the survey	Limited Service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey
No Service: Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school	No Service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school	No Service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school
Note: Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water.	Note: Improved facilities include flush/pour toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab of platform. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines	Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile, and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents

5.1.1 General School Information

About 79% of schools are primary schools. Only a quarter of schools (26%) of schools in Nigeria are fenced, with the rural sector having a lower percentage (15%) than the urban (58%). Only 35% of schools get support from the school-based management committees, PTAs and host communities for the maintenance of their WASH facilities, while as little as 1 in 10 schools (10%) have on-budget funds for maintenance of WASH facilities.

5.1.2 Water Supply Services in Schools

Types and status of water supply services

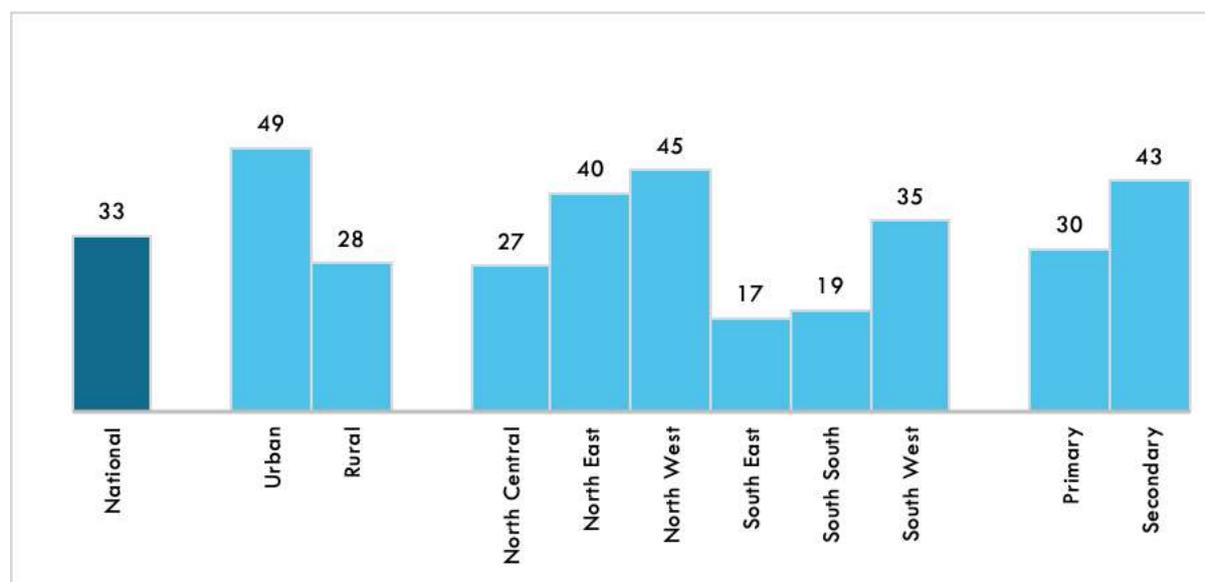
Tube wells/boreholes are the predominant water sources used by schools constituting up to 33% of all facilities found in schools. Slightly less than half of all schools (47%) have improved water supply facilities, while a quarter (25%) of schools have improved water supply facilities within the premises. Urban schools have a higher proportion at 39% than rural schools are at 23%.

About 23% of schools have improved water supply sources within the premises that is typically available throughout the school year. Among schools with any form of water facility, 82% of schools do not treat their drinking water or practice any water treatment methods to make their water safer to drink. With 1% of the student population being PLWDs, only 19% of schools have improved water supply facilities within the premises and accessible to pupils/students living with disabilities.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Drinking water supply levels in Schools

Access to schools with basic water supply services stands at 33%, a 2-percentage point reduction from 2018 NORM results. These are water supplied from improved sources where water is available at the school during the time of the survey. There are disparities across areas of residence as the proportion of schools with basic water supply services in rural areas stands at 28%, while that of urban areas is at 49%. Across geopolitical zones, the survey showed that access is highest in the North West zone at 45%, while access is lowest in the South east zone at 17%.

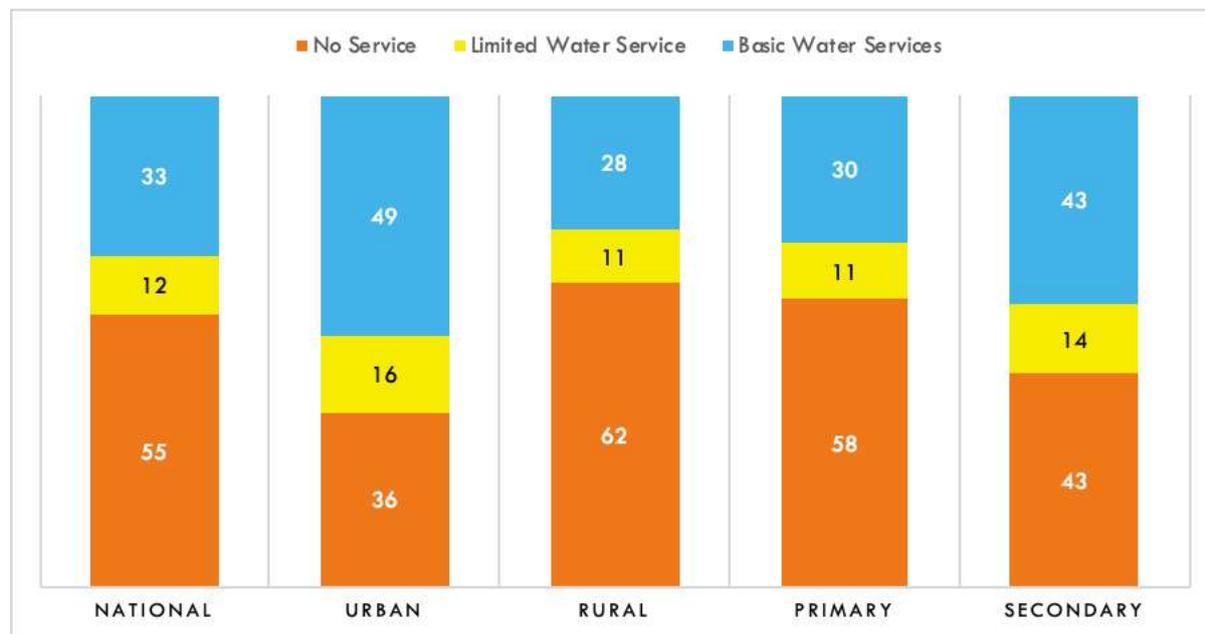
Figure 49: Access to basic water supply services in schools by residence, zone and type



About 12% of the schools have limited access to water supply services, which is defined as drinking water supply from improved sources but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey. More than half (55%) of all schools either have unimproved water sources or no water supply services. These schools are classified as having no water supply services according to the WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions.

Figure 50 below shows the current access to water supply services in schools according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 50: The water supply services ladder in schools by residence, zone and type



As recommended by the JMP, countries can go further in assessing WASH services in institutions by incorporating additional criteria, including quality, quantity, continuity and accessibility to all users. Based on advanced indicators tracked under the NORM II, the findings revealed that the proportion of schools with access to advanced basic water supply services is 20%. These are schools with functional, improved water supply facilities within the school premises and available at all times during the school days. Schools within urban areas have twice as much access to these advanced basic services than those in rural areas.

5.1.3 Sanitation services in Schools

Types and status of sanitation services

Among all educational facilities assessed, the proportion of schools with toilets or latrines was found to be 58%, while schools with improved latrines is 46%. Only a quarter (25%) have improved toilets within the school buildings, while less than one-third (31%) schools have at least one improved toilet that is useable and available at all times during the school day. With regards to fecal sludge management, only 2% of schools safely empty their toilets of faecal sludge.

The predominant sanitation facility used by schools that have toilets is the pit latrine with slab, making up 49% of the toilet types. However, 30% of the schools use flush and pour flush toilets, while up to 19% of schools that use unimproved systems use pit latrines without slabs.

To support menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for pupils, toilets must be gender-segregated and have water and soap for handwashing with covered garbage bins. The NORM II revealed that only slightly more than 1 in 4 schools (26%) have separate blocks of improved toilets for males and females, while 3% of schools

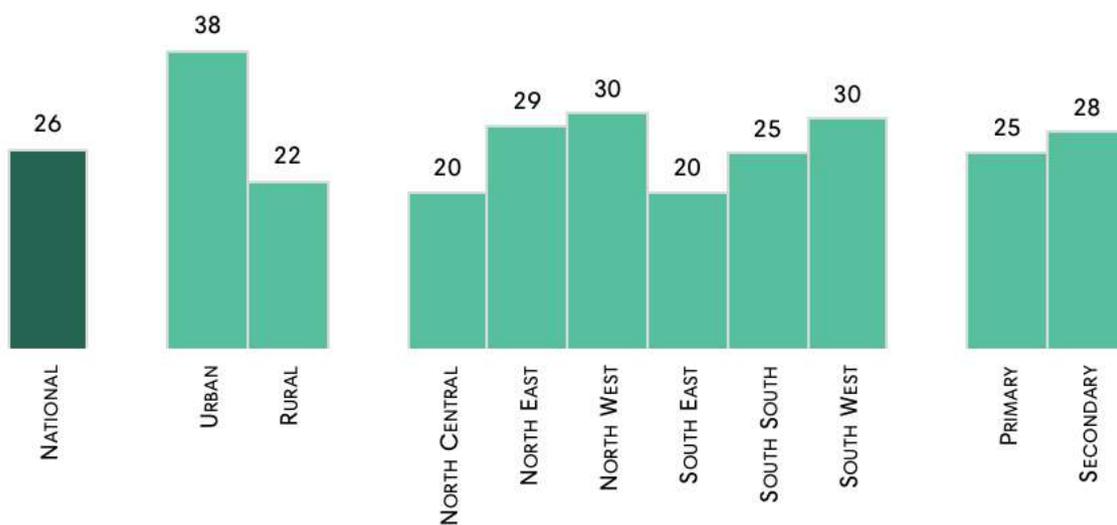
have girls' toilet compartments that have provisions for MHM. Only 38% of the schools with latrines have at least one compartment that is usable and accessible to pupils/students living with disabilities.

Across all the sanitation services indicators, it is revealed that schools in rural areas are more deprived in access to sanitation services than schools in urban areas.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Levels in Schools

Only 26% of schools provide access to basic sanitation services, about 7-percentage point decrease in access from the 2018 results. These are improved sanitation facilities at the school which are single-sex and usable at the time of the survey. Disparities exist across areas of residence as access for schools in urban areas stand at 38% and access for schools in rural areas are at 22%. There were little disparities in access between primary and secondary schools.

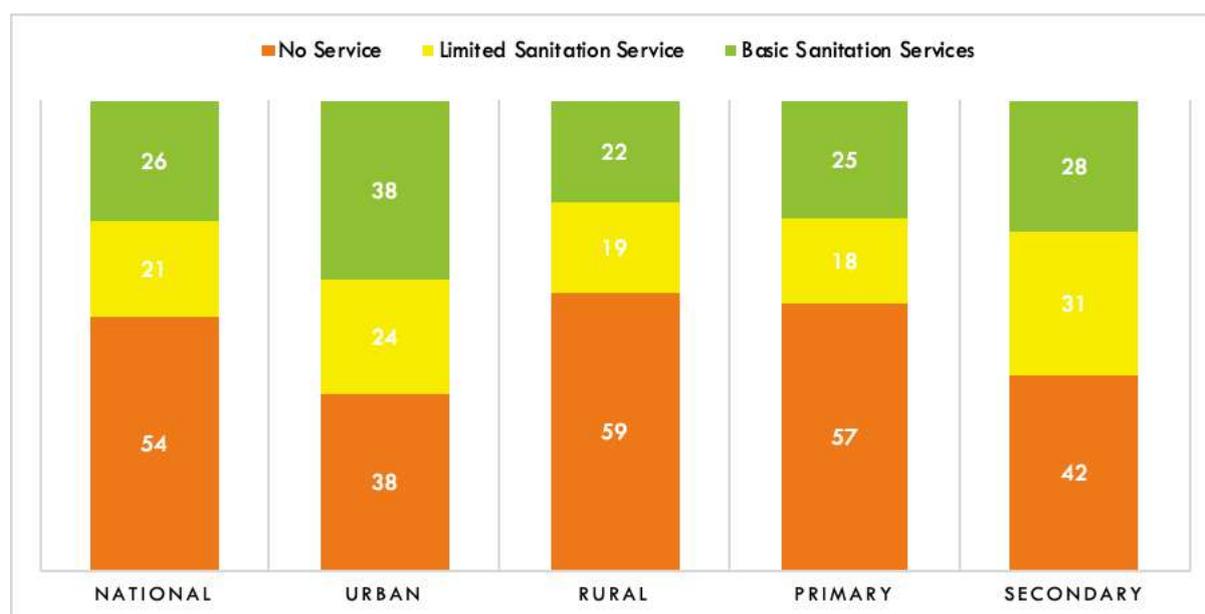
Figure 51: Access to basic sanitation services in schools by residence, zone and type



One in five (21%) of the schools have limited access to sanitation services. These are schools that have improved sanitation facilities that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey. Slightly more than half (54%) of all schools either have unimproved sanitation facilities or no toilet. These schools are classified as having no sanitation services according to the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 52 below shows the current access to sanitation services in schools according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 52: The sanitation services ladder in schools by area residence and type



The NORM II assessed schools with basic sanitation, integrating elements of availability, handwashing and MHM. Results showed that only 1.2% of schools have basic gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene services which are schools with useable improved toilets with separate blocks for males and females, available at all times during the school day and have facilities for handwashing and menstrual hygiene management. Access is three times lower in the rural areas than in urban areas.

5.1.4 Hygiene Services in Schools

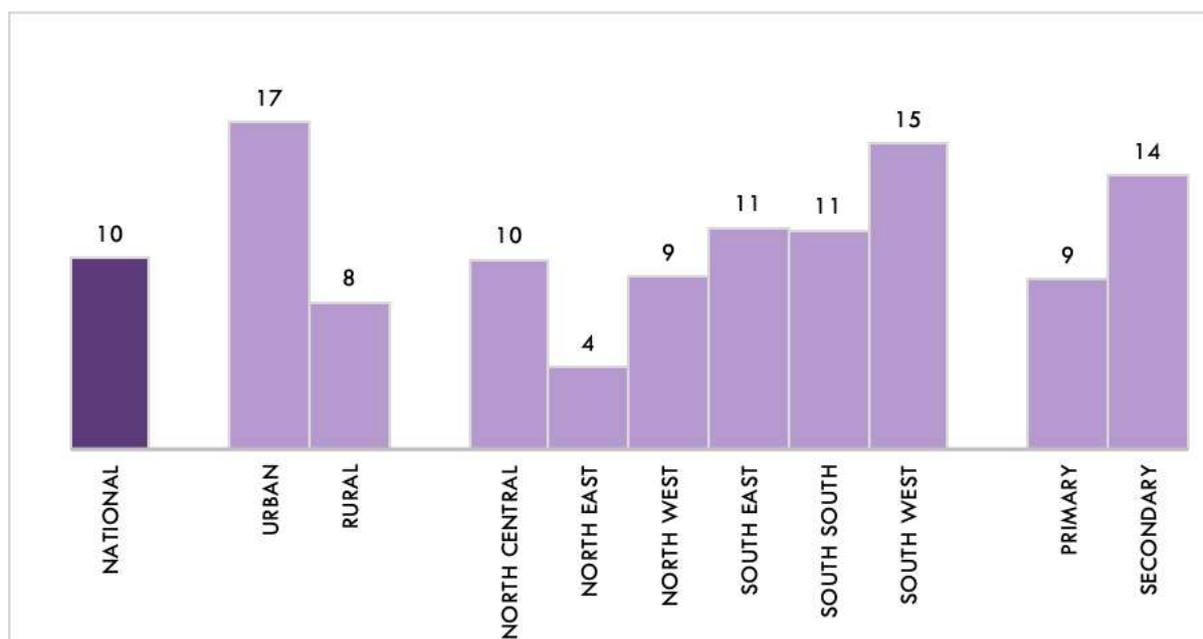
Types and status of hygiene services

Handwashing facilities are not available in 76% of schools. Group handwashing facilities are available within the school premises in 35% of the schools. Out of these schools with group handwashing facilities, just 43% conduct group handwashing activities at least once each school day. Up to 48% of schools have handwashing facilities that are not accessible to person's living with disabilities. Some 83% of the schools dispose of their refuse or garbage properly, mainly through the gathering and burning of garbage in pits. Most schools (85%) do not have provisions for environmental health.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Hygiene Services Levels in Schools

About one in ten schools (10%) have access to basic hygiene services, about three times less than the 2018 status of hygiene services. These are schools that provide handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the time of visit. Disparities exist across areas of residence as schools in rural areas (8%) are two times less likely to provide access to basic hygiene services than schools in urban areas (17%). Across geopolitical zones, schools in the southern region provide more access to basic hygiene services than schools in the northern region. Access to basic hygiene services in primary schools is 9%, and in secondary school access is 14%.

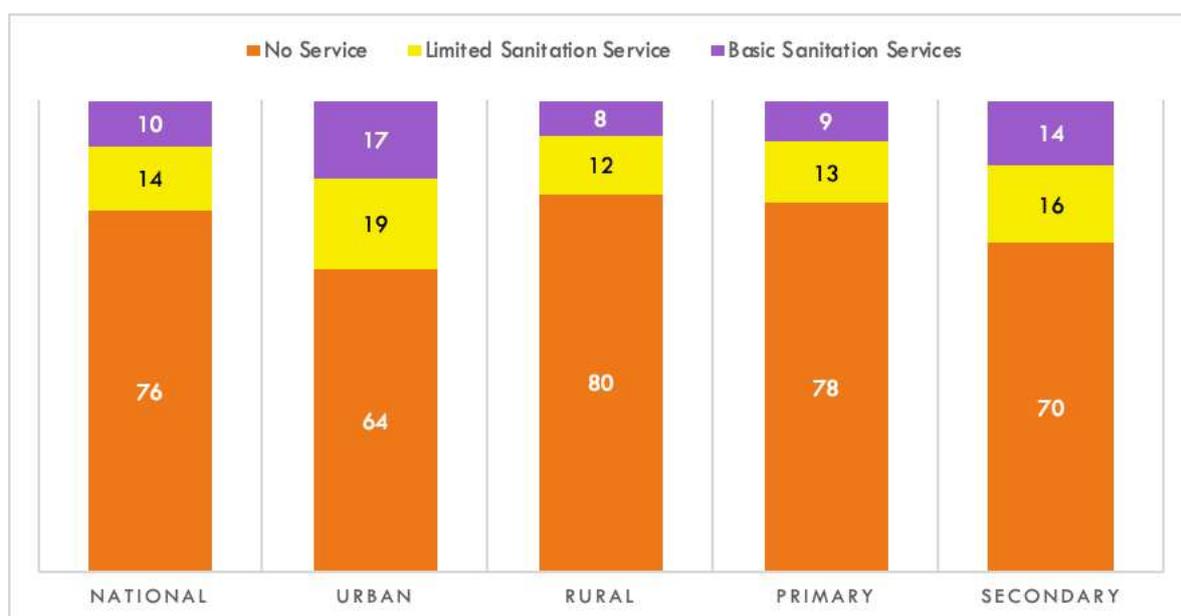
Figure 53: Access to basic hygiene services in schools by residence, zone and type



The proportion of schools providing limited hygiene services stands at only 14%. These are schools that provide handwashing facilities without soap and/or water at the time of the survey. Proportion of schools with handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the time of visit and evidently in use is 7%. Only 76% of schools that have no hygiene services, or schools with no handwashing facilities available or schools without available water at the school during the time of visit.

Figure 54 below shows the current access to hygiene services in schools according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 54: The hygiene services ladder in schools by area of residence and type

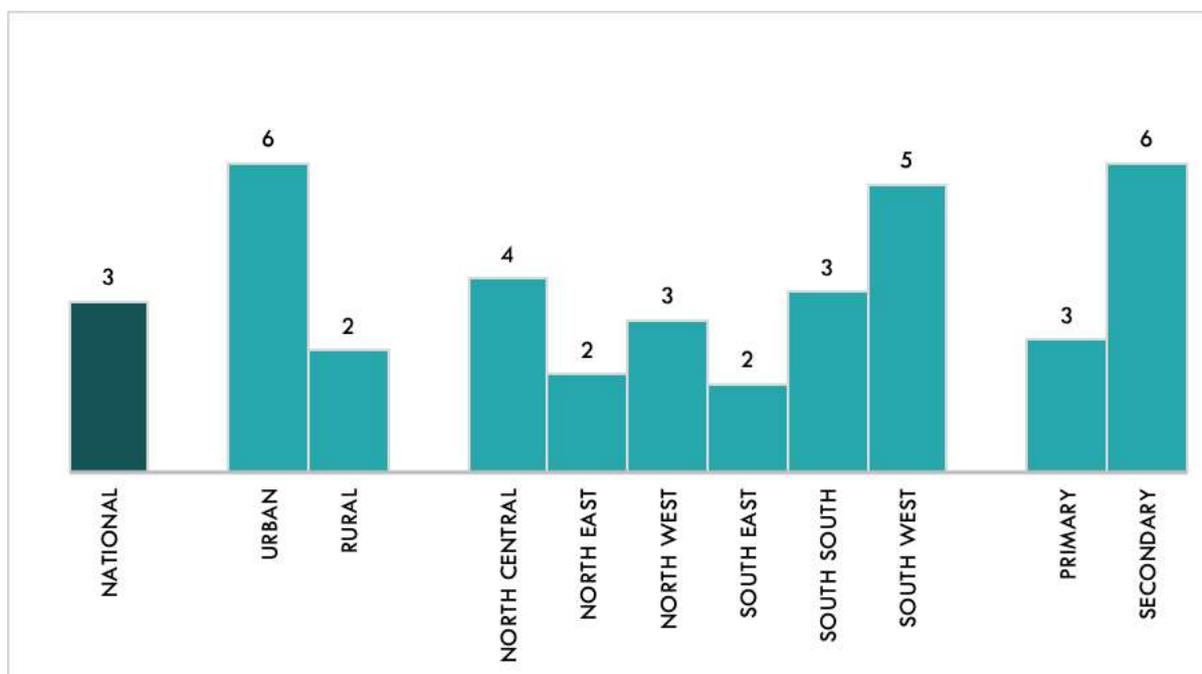


5.1.5 Composite Analysis of Access to WASH Facilities in Schools

The proportion of schools with access to basic water supply and sanitation services, meaning schools with improved water sources and sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable at the time of the survey, is 14%. Disparities exist between schools in urban and rural areas, with urban schools (25%) being twice as likely to have basic access to water supply and sanitation services as rural schools at 10%. Disparities also exist across the zones with the North East (21%) having the highest access, while the South East having the lowest at 8%.

The proportion of schools with basic gender-sensitive WASH services, that is, schools with improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities that are single-sex with usable toilets and handwashing facilities with water and soap available, is 3%, a 4-percentage point reduction from 2018 NORM results. Disparities exist between schools in urban and rural areas as well as type of schools, with urban (6%) and secondary schools (6%) being twice as likely to have basic access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene services as rural (2%) and primary schools (3%).

Figure 55: Access to basic WASH services in schools by residence, zone and type



5.2 Access to WASH Services in Health Facilities

Key Messages

- 55% of health facilities have basic water supply services. Access to basic water supply services in urban health facilities is 77%, while access for those in rural areas is 50%
- Tube wells/boreholes are the predominant source of water in health facilities, constituting 46% of the water facility types
- 17% of hospitals do not have any water source at all
- 1 in 10 health facilities have basic sanitation services. Access in urban areas stands at 13%, while in rural areas it stands at 9%
- Flush/pour flush toilets were the predominant sanitation facilities in health facilities, making up 45% of all toilet types
- Slightly more than a quarter of health facilities (26%) do not have toilets/latrines on premises
- As little as 15% of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual hygiene management
- One in five health facilities (21%) have improved toilets which are accessible to those with limited mobility
- About 1 in 5 health facilities (20%) have access to basic hand hygiene services. Access to basic hygiene services in health facilities in urban areas is 32%, twice the access level in rural health facilities at 17%
- About 1 in 3 health facilities (32%) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care, while a quarter (26%) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at toilets
- 20% of health facilities have handwashing facilities with soap and water and accessible to both staff and patients and evidently in use with 17% in rural areas and 37% in urban areas
- One in three health facilities (33%) safely separate their garbage and waste into at least 3 labelled bins in consultation area and safely dispose of garbage/waste
- 28% of health facilities with WASH facilities keep a dedicated budget for cleaning and maintaining the WASH facilities

Good health and access to adequate health care services cannot be realized without proper WASH services in health facilities. According to WHO, healthcare facilities (HF) have been deemed high-risk areas as they are centers for sick people with a high prevalence of infectious disease agents and with very high possibility of secondary infections if adequate safety measures are not in place.

Inadequate water and sanitation facilities, as well as poor hand hygiene services in health facilities have been associated with increased risks of hospital-acquired infections affecting staff, caregivers and vulnerable patients including neonates, infants and pregnant women, especially in countries such as Nigeria where infectious diseases are prevalent. Lack of WASH services have been associated with increased health care costs for patients, subpar quality of health service delivery by health facility staff and caregivers, and wider impacts on health outcomes by negatively influencing on care-seeking behavior especially among those looking for maternity services such as antenatal care services, thus leading to adverse negative health outcomes.

In Nigeria, there has generally been a lack of reliable national evidence on the WASH infrastructure in HFs. The WASH NORM sought to address this issue by incorporating the WASH in HFs module within its scope. The NORM tracks the status of WASH services in healthcare facilities in Nigeria using core indicators developed by the WHO/UNICEF JMP as shown in Figure 56.

The WASH NORM studies different parameters including availability of clean and potable water supplies; well-maintained, private, disability-friendly improved toilet facilities; a safe and hygienic way to dispose of infectious waste; and the availability of hand hygiene facilities with water and soap across secondary and primary healthcare settings and different geopolitical zones and areas of residence, thereby enabling Nigeria to effectively embed WASH in HFs into the national and global SDGs monitoring frameworks. The WASH NORM I findings show that only 5% of health facilities have access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services which brings to light the criticality of the poor status of WASH services in healthcare facilities in Nigeria. This section provides results of the NORM II with updates on all indicators presented in the first round of NORM.

Figure 56: WHO/UNICEF JMP services ladder for WASH in health facilities

Water	Sanitation	Hand hygiene
Advanced Service	Advanced Service	Advanced Service
To be defined at national level	To be defined at national level	To be defined at national level
Basic service Water is available from an improved source located on premises.	Basic Service Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.	Basic Service Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within 5 metres of toilets.
Limited service An improved water is within 500metres of the facility, but not all requirements for basic services are met.	Limited service At least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic service are met	Limited service Functional hand hygiene facilities are available at either points of care or toilets, but not both.
No service Water is taken from unprotected dug wells or springs, or surface water sources; or an improved source that is more than 500m from the facility; or the facility has no water source.	No service Toilet facilities are unimproved (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines), or there are no toilets or latrines at the facility.	No service No functional hand hygiene facilities are available at either points of care or toilets.

5.2.1 General Health Facility Information

About 96% of health facilities accessed are primary health care centers. Only 28% of HFs with WASH facilities keep a dedicated budget for cleaning and maintaining the WASH facilities. Meanwhile, the average diarrhea cases per month in the past 12 months is 43%, while that amongst under five children within the same period is 47%.

5.2.2 Water supply services in health facilities

Types and Status of Water Supply Services

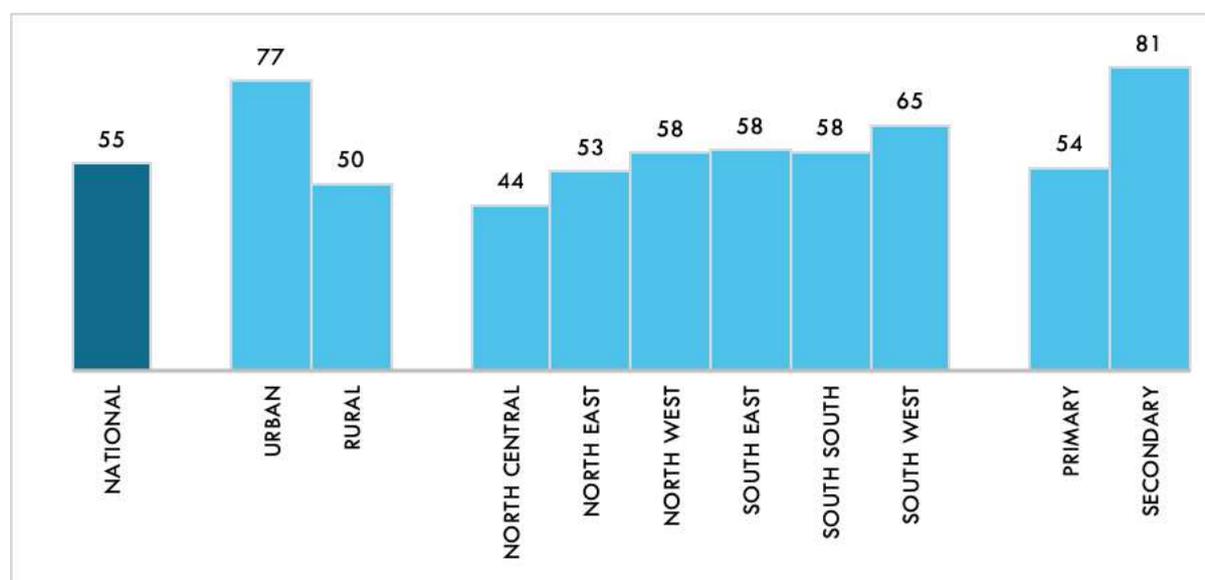
Tube wells/boreholes are the predominant source of water in health facilities, constituting 46% of the water facility types. It was found that up to 17% of hospitals did not have any water source at all.

Up to 69% of health facilities have improved water supply facilities. Three-quarters of all health facilities (75%) have improved toilets within the hospital premises. About 1 in 3 health facilities (34%) have improved water supply facilities within the premises and accessible to PLWD. About 1 in 5 health facilities (19%) have improved water supply sources within the premises, available each day for the last two weeks and is typically available throughout the year.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Water Supply Services Levels in Health Facilities

Slightly more than half (55%) of health facilities have basic water supply services. These are health facilities with functional improved water supply facilities within the hospital premises. This is almost a 10-percentage point increase from NORM I findings. There are disparities in access to basic water supply services across area of residence as access to basic water supply services in urban health facilities is 77%, while access for those in rural areas is 50%.

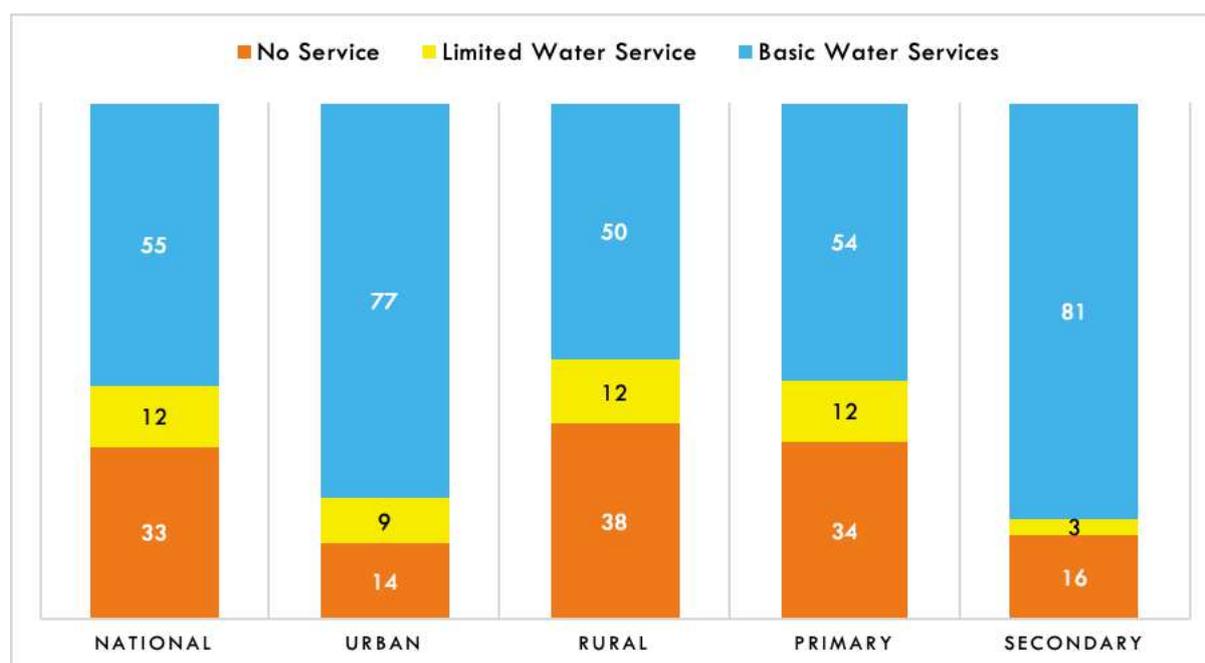
Figure 57: Access to basic water supply services in health facilities by residence, zone and type



Only 1 in 10 (12%) health facilities have limited access to water supply services or improved water facilities within 500 meters of the premises whereby not all requirements for basic services were met. The proportion of health facilities either utilizing unimproved services or without access to water facilities was found to be 39%.

Figure 58 below shows the current access to water supply services in health facilities according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 58: The water supply services ladder in health facilities by residence and type



5.2.3 Sanitation services in health facilities

Types and Status of Sanitation Services

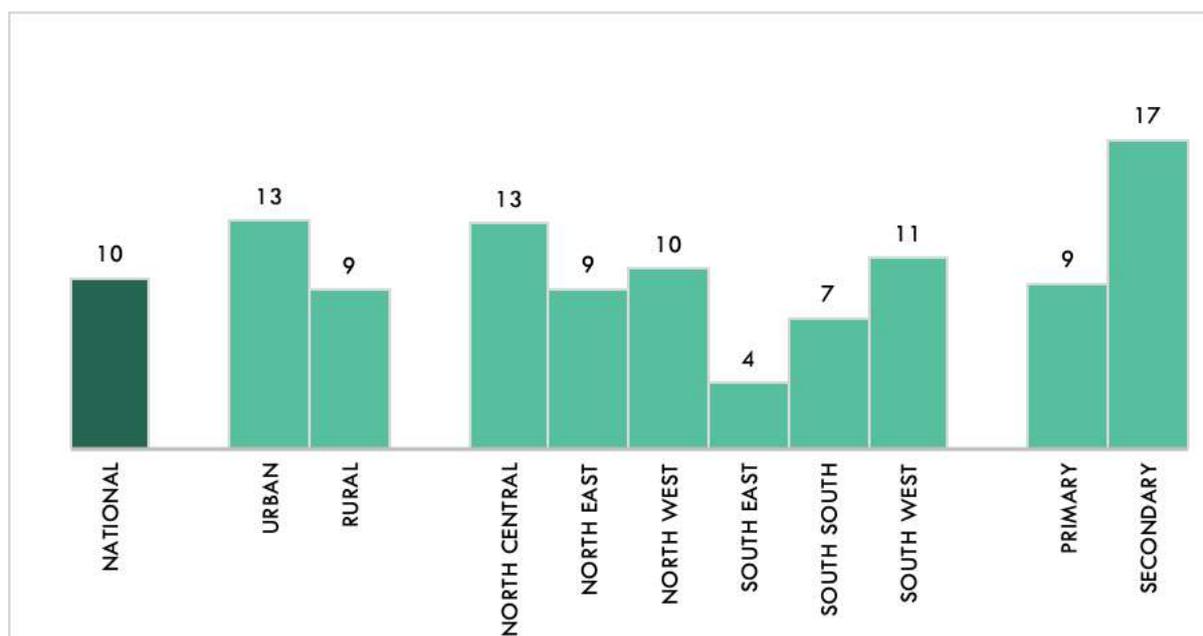
At least one useable improved toilet/latrine was found within the premises in 43% of all health facilities designated for staff use, while only 18% have improved latrines within premises designated for patients. Flush/pour flush toilets were the predominant sanitation facilities in health facilities, making up 45% of all toilet types. Almost a quarter (23%) of health facilities use pit latrines with slabs. Slightly more than a quarter of health facilities (26%) do not have toilets/latrines on premises.

One in five health facilities (21%) have improved toilets which are accessible to those with limited mobility, while 29% of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for patients and staff. As little as 15% of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual hygiene management.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Levels in Health Facilities

Only about 1 in 10 health facilities have basic sanitation services, which includes improved sanitation facilities that are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility. There are disparities across the geopolitical zones as the North Central has the highest access to basic sanitation services in health facilities at 13% and the South East has the lowest access at 4%. Access in urban areas stands at 13%, while in rural areas it stands at 9%.

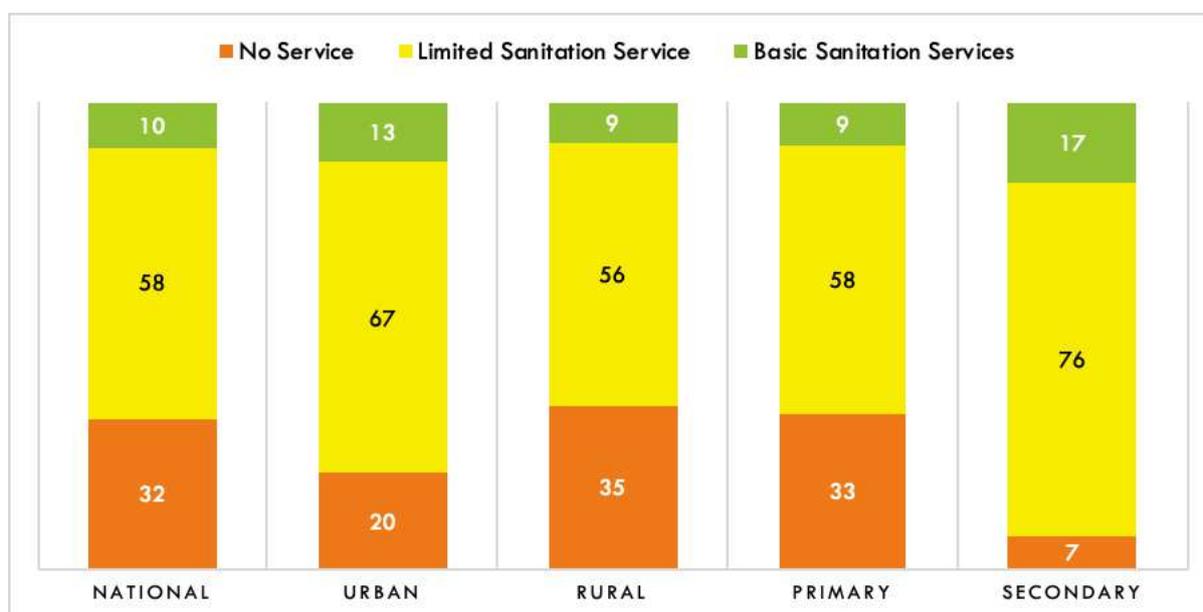
Figure 59: Access to basic sanitation services in health facilities by residence, zone and type



Health facilities with limited sanitation facilities stands at 58%. These health facilities have at least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic services are met. At the bottom of the services levels are hospitals without any toilets or which have unimproved toilets constituting about 32% of all health facilities.

Figure 59 below shows the current access to sanitation services in health facilities according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 60: The sanitation services ladder in health facilities by area of residence and type



The NORM II assessed health facilities with basic sanitation, integrating elements of accessibility for patients, handwashing and MHM. Results showed that only 3% of health facilities have basic gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene services which are health facilities with useable improved toilets with separate blocks for males

and females, available for both staff and patients, and has facilities for handwashing and menstrual hygiene management. Access is five times lower in the rural areas than in urban areas.

5.2.4 Hygiene services in health facilities

Types and Status of Hygiene Services

About 1 in 3 health facilities (32%) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care, while a quarter (26%) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at toilets.

One in five health facilities (20%) have handwashing facilities with soap and water that is accessible to both staff and patients and is evidently in use. Disparities exist across areas of residence as access for rural health facilities is at 17% and access for urban health facilities at 37%.

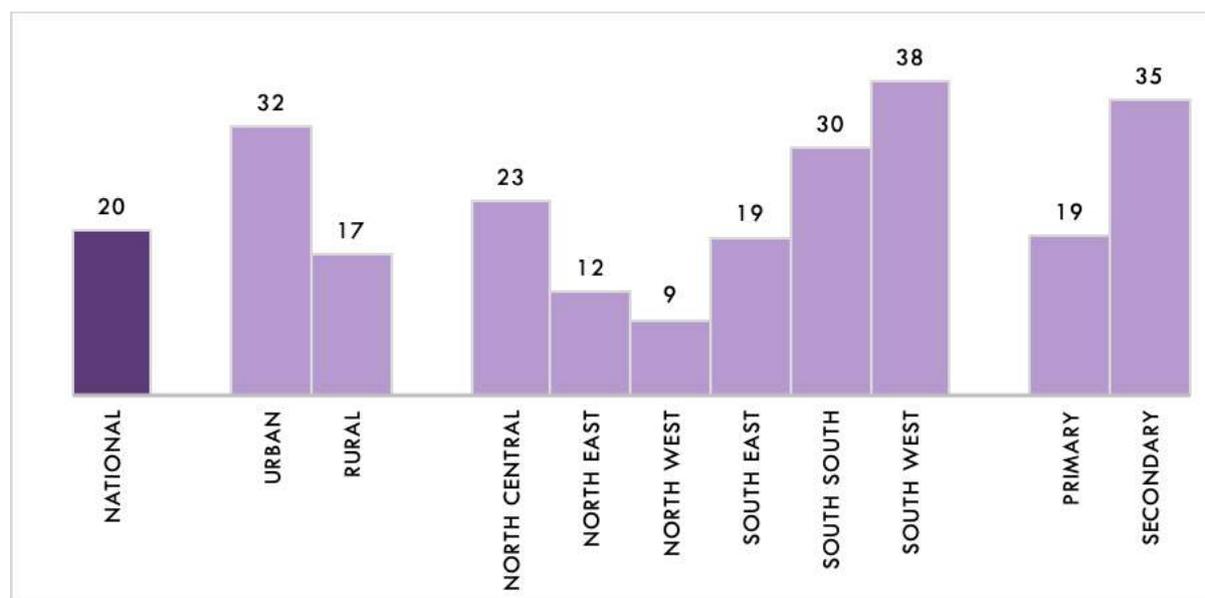
The proportion of health facilities where garbage and waste are safely separated into at least 3 labelled bins in consultation areas and safely disposed is 33%.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Hygiene Services Levels in Health Facilities

Basic hygiene services in health facilities require that functional handwashing facilities be available with soap and water at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilets. Handwashing facilities, especially those situated around consultation areas and sanitation facilities, are very essential for the control of infections and spread of diseases in the health facilities.

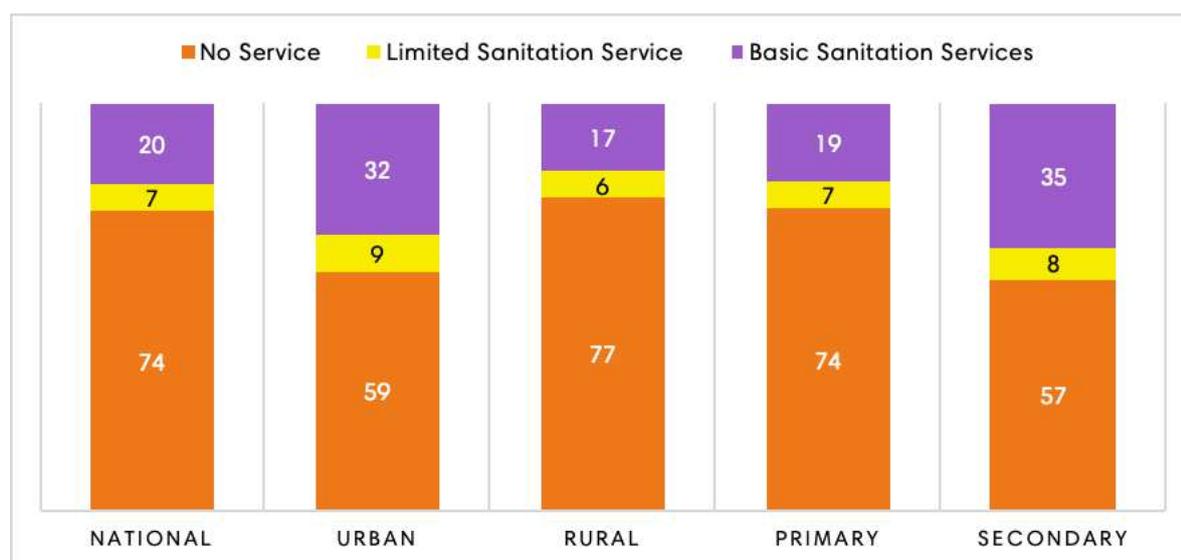
About 1 in 5 health facilities (20%) have access to basic hand hygiene services. This is a 50% reduction in access to hygiene services in health facilities from access levels in 2018. There is a huge disparity across the zones with South West having the most access at 38% and North West having the least at 9%. Access to basic hygiene services in health facilities in urban areas is 32%, twice the access level in rural health facilities at 17%.

Figure 61: Access to basic hygiene services in health facilities by residence, zone and type



Limited access to hand hygiene service reaches 17% of the health facilities. These health facilities have functional handwashing facilities at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilet but are without soap and water. At the time of the survey, 74% of health facilities did not have functional handwashing facilities at either the points of care or toilets.

Figure 62: The hygiene services ladder in health facilities by residence and type

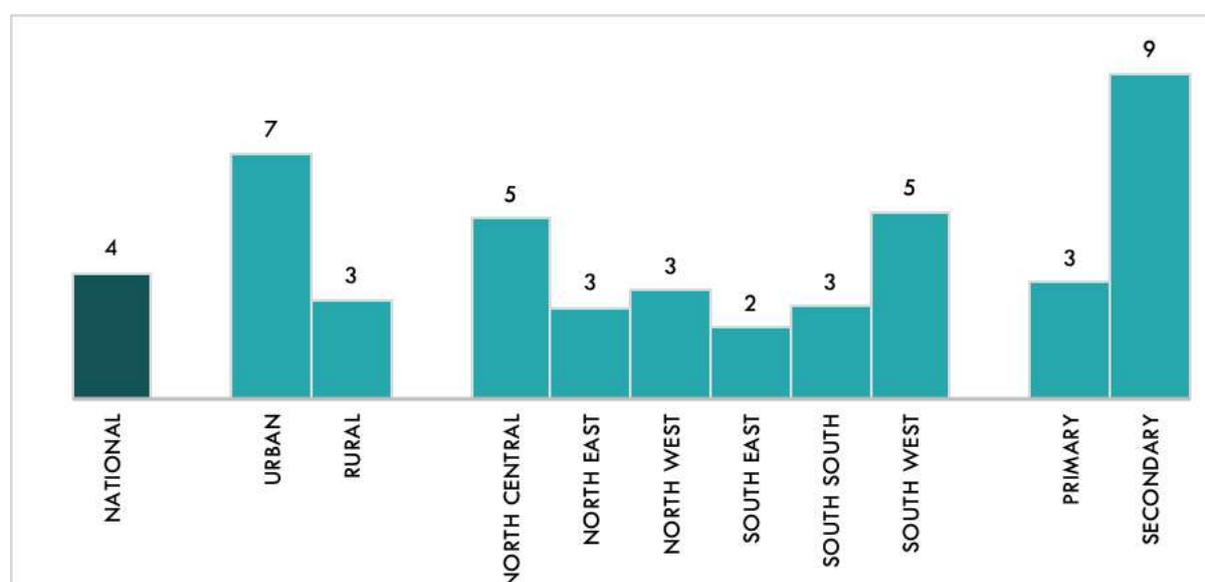


5.2.5 Composite Analysis of Access to WASH in health facilities

For the composite indicator for basic access to water and sanitation services, 7% of health facilities were found to have access to basic water and sanitation services. The proportion of health facilities with basic sanitation and hygiene services is 5%. These are health facilities with improved sanitation facilities that are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facility, at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility, and with functional handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilet.

The proportion of health facilities with access to basic WASH services stands at 4%. These are health facilities with functional improved water supply facilities within the premises and with improved sanitation facilities that are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, at least one toilet accessible by people with limited mobility, and with functional handwashing facility with water and soap available at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilet.

Figure 63: Access to basic WASH services in health facilities by residence, zone and type



5.3 Access to WASH Services in Public Places

Key Messages

- About 27% of markets and motor parks have access to basic water supply services
- Access for markets and motor parks in urban areas is 36%, while in rural areas is 18%
- Tube wells/boreholes were the predominant water supply sources, constituting half of the improved water sources
- Only 17% of the markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within the premises and accessible to PLWDs
- About a quarter of markets and motor parks (24%) have access to basic sanitation services.
- Access for markets and motor parks in urban areas are (35%), while those in rural areas (14%)
- Slightly more than half (53%) of markets and motor parks did not have toilets for public use
- The predominant latrine type in markets and motor parks are the flush and pour-flush systems constituting 56% of all toilet facilities
- Only 5% of markets and motor parks have access to basic hygiene services
- Only 1 in 10 markets and motor parks provide handwashing facilities by toilet blocks
- One in five markets and motor parks (21%) provide improved and usable toilets that are cleaned at least once every day
- Only 2% of markets and motor parks have access to basic gender-sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene services
- 14% of markets and motor parks have basic gender-sensitive water supply and sanitation services
- Only 38% of markets and motor parks have dedicated committees to serve as custodians and caretakers of WASH facilities in public places

For WASH assessments in public places, the NORM focuses only on assessing WASH services in markets and motor parks, which are the most prevalent and frequently visited public spaces in Nigeria. Without WASH services in these public spaces, it is impossible to achieve universal and sustainable community-wide access to basic WASH. Due to the high human and animal traffic and the number of economic activities that are carried out within markets and motor parks which require direct human, animal and food contact, unhealthy practices which cause increased risks of disease transmission such as open defecation and poor personal and food hygiene would thrive when there is no access to adequate water supply and toilets with handwashing stations. This will have detrimental effects on the health, safety, dignity, livelihoods and overall wellbeing on individuals.

In Nigeria, the WASH NORM established the first and the only national baseline data on the status of WASH services in public places in its inaugural exercise in 2018. WASH NORM tracks the status of WASH services in markets and motor parks in Nigeria using core indicators adapted from the WHO/UNICEF JMP as shown in Figure 64.

Figure 64: Access to basic WASH services in health facilities by residence, zone and type

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Basic Service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the public place at the time of the survey.	Basic Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the public place that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey.	Basic Service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available by the toilet/latrine at the public place at the time of the survey.
Limited Service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the public place at the time of the survey.	Limited Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the public place that are either not single-sex and not usable at the time of the survey.	Limited Service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available by the toilet/latrine at the public place at the time of the survey.
No Service: Drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the public place.	No Service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the public place.	No Service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available by the toilet/latrine at the public place.
Note: Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water.	Note: Improved facilities include flush/pour toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab of platform. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.	Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile, and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

The WASH NORM studies the status of WASH facilities in markets and motor parks to enable Nigeria to embed WASH interventions in public places into the overall sector programming in line with national and global goals. The NORM I established that most markets and motor parks in Nigeria are faced with various WASH challenges revealing that only 9% of all markets and motor parks have access to basic sanitation and hygiene services, while 1.4% have access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services. The following section presents the 2019 NORM findings on WASH in public places to provide updates and progress on achieving full access to WASH in communities to support sectoral systematic reviews.

5.3.1 General Markets and Motor Parks Information

Among all public places assessed, 61% were markets and 39% were motor parks. Management committees were available in 55% of all facilities, while 88% had markets and motor parks associations in place. With regards to management of WASH facilities, only 38% of markets and motor parks have dedicated committees to serve as custodians and caretakers of WASH facilities in public places.

5.3.2 Water supply services in public places

Types and Status of Water Supply Services in Markets and Motor Parks

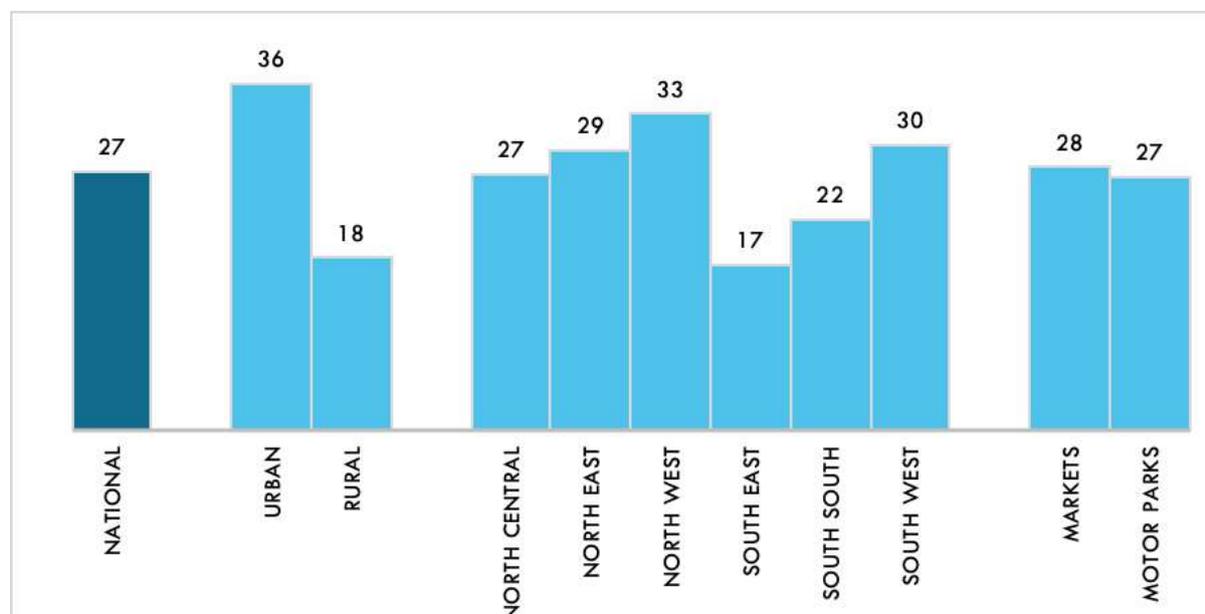
More than half of all markets and motor parks (54%) have improved water supply facilities. Of the markets/parks with improved water facilities, about three-quarters (76%) of them have the water sources located within the premises. Tube wells/boreholes were the predominant sources of water supply, constituting half of the improved water sources. Only 17% of the markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within the premises and accessible to PLWDs.

Reliable and regular availability of water supply in markets and motor parks are almost deficient. Findings revealed that only 5% of markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within the premises that is available each day for the two weeks preceding the survey and is typically available throughout the year.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Water Supply Services Levels in Markets and Motor Parks

About 27% of markets and motor parks have access to basic water supply services. Disparities exist across the areas of residence with markets and motor parks in urban areas at 36% having double access rates than markets and motor parks in rural areas at 18%.

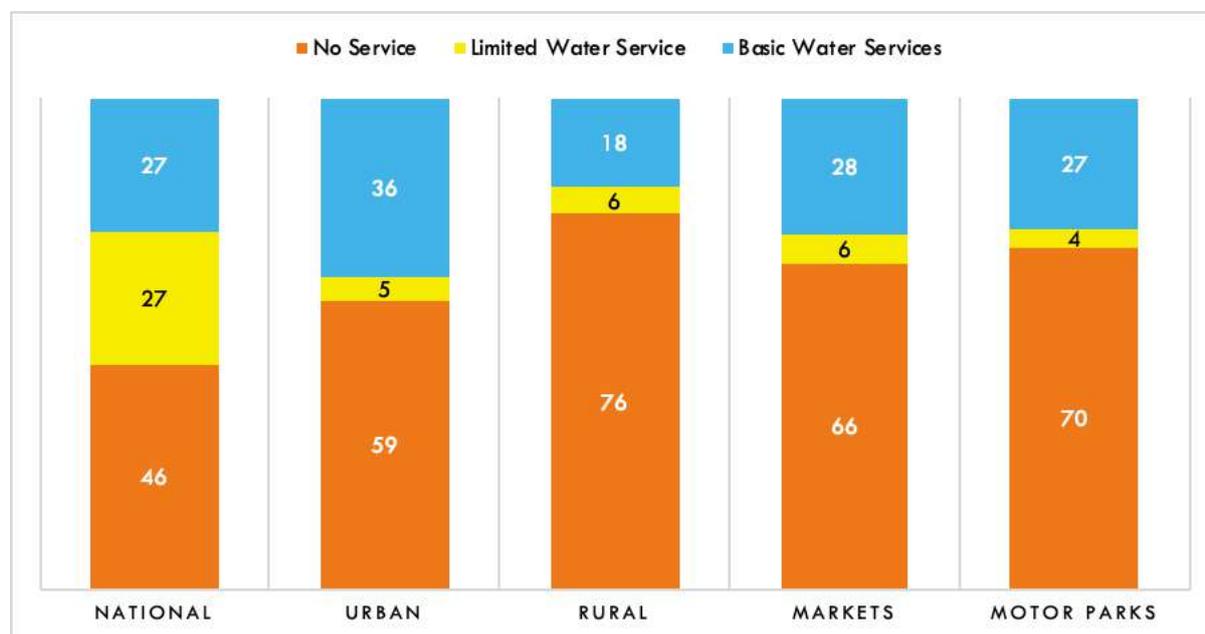
Figure 65: Basic water supply services in markets and motor parks by residence, zone and type



Up to 27% of markets and motor parks have limited access to water supply services, these are locations with improved water supply facilities that are either not within the premises or available at the time of the survey. This is a 17-percentage point improvement in access from 2018 as these market and motor parks moved from having no service to at least having a limited water supply service. About 46% of markets and motor parks either provide unimproved water supply services or do not have any water facility within the premises.

Figure 65 below shows the current access to water supply services in markets and motor parks according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 66: The water supply services ladder for markets and motor parks by residence, type



5.3.3 Sanitation services in public places

Types and Status of Sanitation Services in Public Places

Slightly more than half (53%) of markets and motor parks did not have toilets for public use. In public places that have toilets, the predominant latrine type are the flush and pour-flush systems constituting 56% of all toilet facilities. Pit latrines with slab make up 33% of toilet facilities. With no disparities across markets and motor parks, flush and pour-flush systems are more prevalent in urban areas (64%) than rural areas (39%), while pit latrines are more prevalent in rural areas (46%) than urban areas (26%).

Only 30% of markets and motor parks have improved and useable toilets within the premises. Those with improved and useable toilets within the premises and accessible to person's living with disabilities is only 13%.

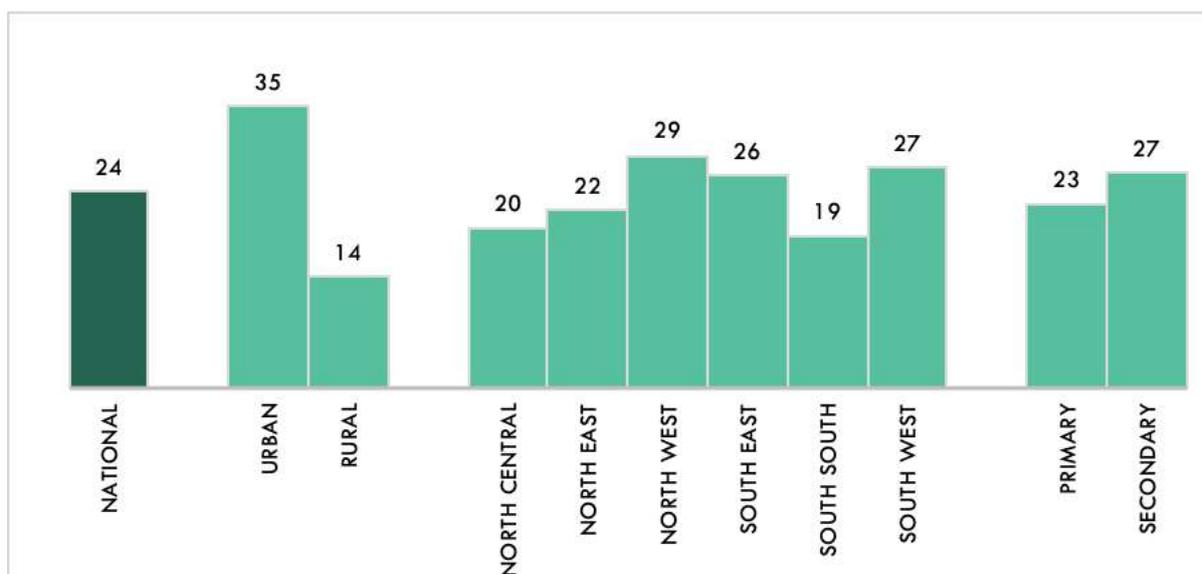
About 1 in 5 markets and motor parks provide improved and usable toilets within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females and accessible at all times, while only 4% of markets and motor parks provide improved toilets that are not leaking and have been emptied with sludge disposed properly.

As little as 2% of markets and motor parks provide gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene services that is they provide useable improved toilet or latrines, within the premises with separate blocks for males and females, available at all times and has handwashing facilities that are evidently in use.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Levels in Public Places

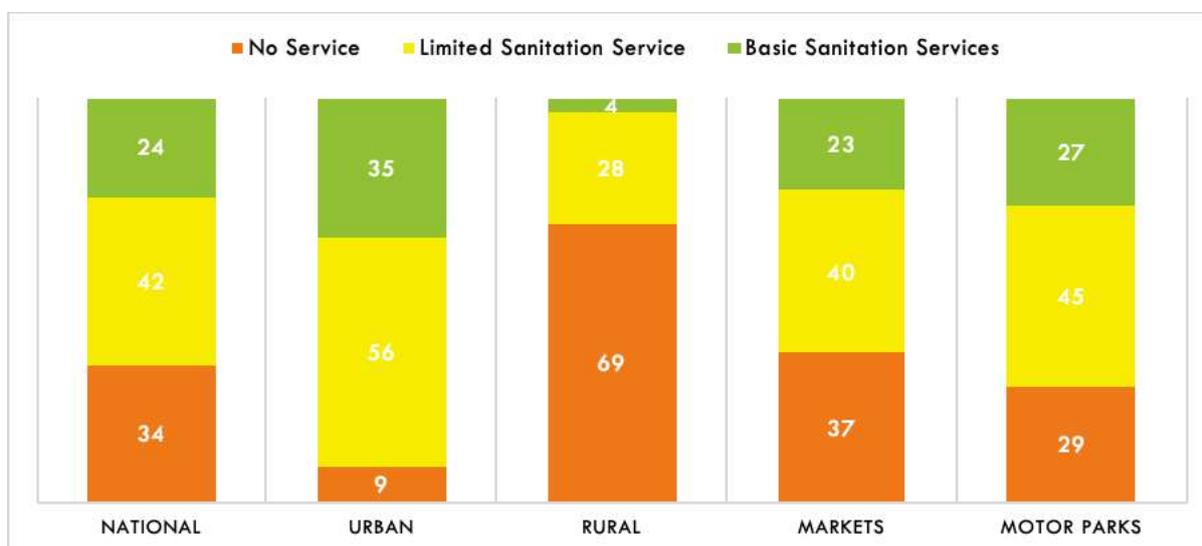
About a quarter of markets and motor parks (24%) have access to basic sanitation services. This is a markedly 9-percentage point increase in access levels since 2018. Markets and motor parks in urban areas (35%) are almost three times as likely to provide basic sanitation services than those in rural areas (14%).

Figure 67: Basic sanitation services in markets and motor parks by residence, zone and type



About 42% of the markets and motor parks have limited access to sanitation services, these are places with improved sanitation facilities at the markets and motor parks that are either not useable, not within the premises or without separate blocks for males and females. The proportion of markets and motor parks providing unimproved sanitation services or those that do not have any sanitation services at all is 34%. Figure 68 below shows the current access to sanitation services in markets and motor parks according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 68: The sanitation services ladder by area of residence and type



5.3.4 Hygiene services in public places

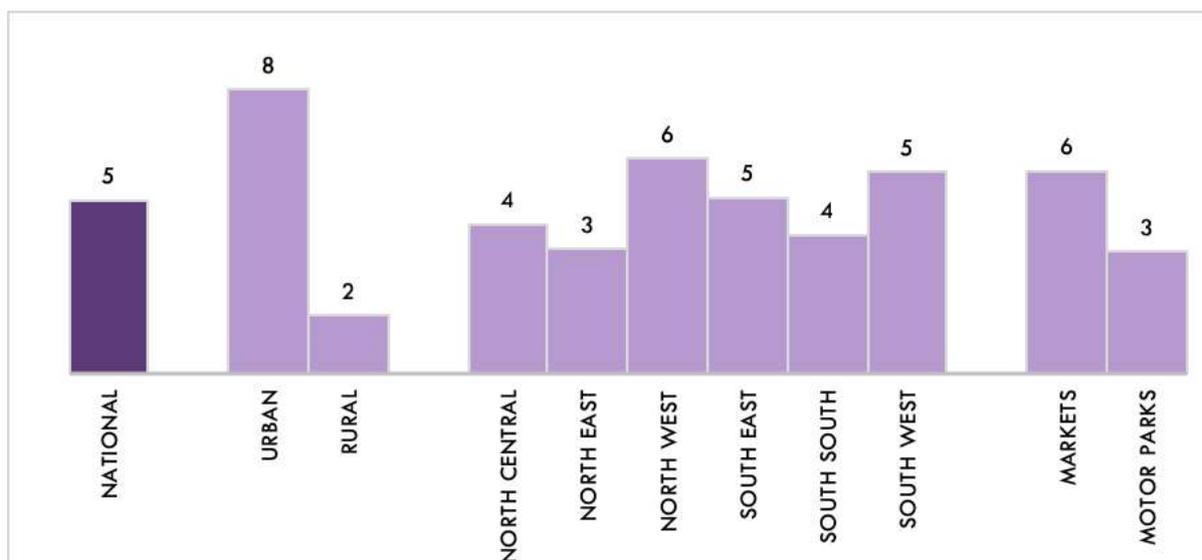
Types and Status of Hygiene Services in Public Places

Only 1 in 10 markets and motor parks (10%) provide handwashing facilities by toilet blocks. More than half of these handwashing facilities (58%) are accessible to PLVDs and a similar proportion (56%) had water and soap available at the time of survey. One in five markets and motor parks (21%) provide improved and useable toilets that are cleaned at least once every day.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Hygiene Services Levels in Public Places

Similar to NORM 2018 results, only 5% of markets and motor parks have access to basic hygiene services. These are markets and motor parks where handwashing facilities with water and soap were available by the toilet at the public place at the time of the survey. There are large disparities in access to basic hygiene services across areas of residence as access to hygiene services in markets and motor parks in urban areas is at 8%, while those in rural areas is 2%, 5 times less.

Figure 69: Basic hygiene services in markets and motor parks by residence, zone and type



As little as 4% of markets and motor parks have limited hygiene services. These are public places with handwashing facilities by the latrine that have no water or soap available for handwashing at the time of the survey. Up to 92% do not have any handwashing facilities by their toilets within the public place.

Figure 70 below shows the current access to hygiene services in markets and motor parks according to the categories of the WHO/UNICEF JMP ladder.

Figure 70: The hygiene services ladder for markets and motor parks by residence and type



5.3.5 Composite Access to WASH in public places

The proportion of markets and motor parks with access to basic water supply and sanitation services, that is market and motor parks with functional improved water sources and useable, sex-separated improved toilet/latrines located on premises and available at the time of the survey, is 14%. Disparities exist across areas of residence with facilities in urban areas recording 21%, while those in rural areas recording 6%.

When considering access to basic WASH services combined, the national figure plunges to 2%. This represents a near absence of full WASH services in public places, especially the availability of hand hygiene services which is worst hit.

6. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON WASH SERVICES

Key Messages

- Total WASH expenditure by households in 2018 is ₦3.3 trillion or \$10.7 billion
- 1.3% are capital costs while 98.7% are non-capital or recurrent costs
- Rural households had about 1.57 times household WASH expenditures than urban households and those from the richest wealth quintile have double WASH expenditures than those from rural areas and the poorest wealth quintile
- ₦1.2 trillion or \$4 billion was spent on water supply services in 2018
- For water supply expenses, 40% is spent on water treatment, 37% on storage and transport and 20% on bills and levies
- Households spent a total of ₦61 billion or \$199 million on sanitation services in 2018
- For sanitation expenses, 38% is spent on bills and levels, 30% on toilet emptying and 21% on construction
- All households spent the sum of ₦2 trillion or \$6.6 billion in 2018 on hygiene services
- For hygiene expenses, 44% are spent on bathing and laundry soap and 23% on washing materials and equipment

The overarching objective of the WASH Account survey is to evaluate the volume and flow of expenditures and investments in the WASH sector. Capturing household expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene is under-investigated and WASH expenditure data information at both the national and subnational level is lacking in Nigeria.

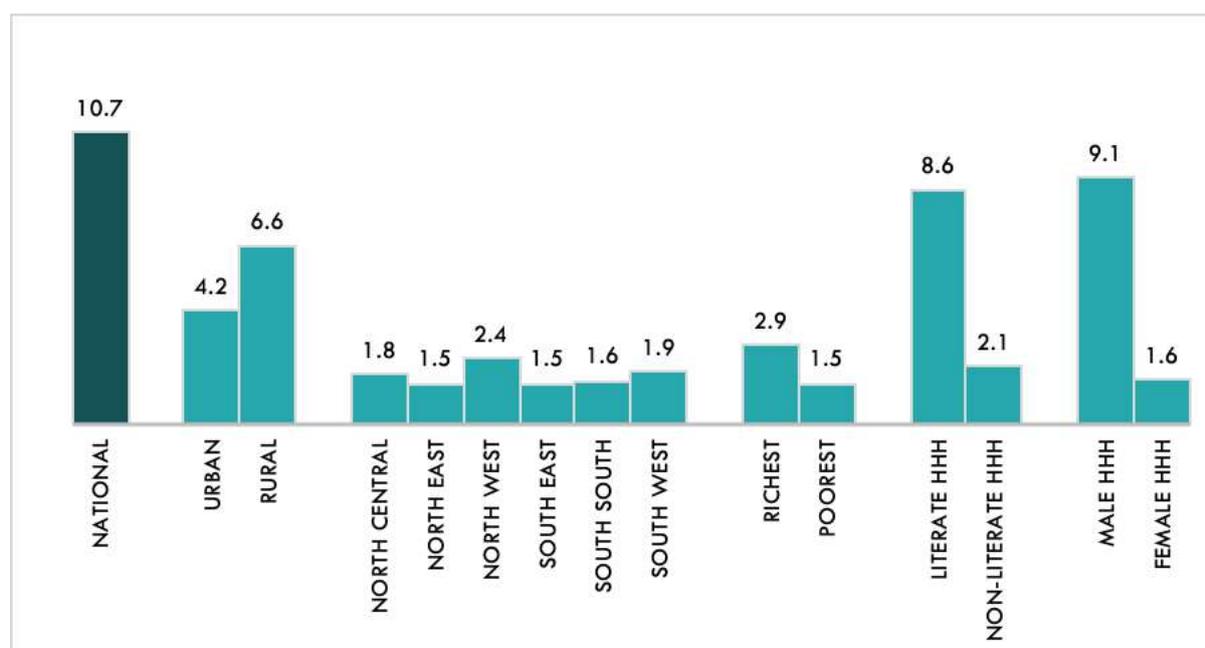
The non-availability of household expenditure data in addition to government expenditure data was addressed in the NORM II which aims at improving monitoring of financial flows within the WASH sector. The methodology for the WASH Account was adapted from the WHO GLAAS TrackFin initiative and experiences from the already-established Nigerian Health Account. The financial expenditure of households aimed at capturing two categories of costs derived from WASH life-cycle costs. These include the Capital costs which are one-time expenditures on WASH services and Non-capital costs which include recurrent expenditures, maintenance costs and expenditures for operations.

Questions to obtain information on WASH capital and non-capital costs were embedded within the WASH NORM II Household questionnaire. The WASH Account household parameters also assessed household financial expenditures and contributions to different service types including household investments in self-supply such as construction costs, household tariffs and user fees, repairs and maintenance costs, expenditure costs for fetching and water collection. This section provides a summary of findings from the NORM II survey. The exchange rate used throughout the document is \$1 to ₦306 which is the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Nigeria.

6.1 National Household WASH Expenditure

The total expenditure on WASH borne by households in 2018 is ₦3.3 trillion or \$10.7 billion. This is an average of ₦80,309 or \$262 per household or ₦16,525 or \$54 per person. Rural households with \$6.6 billion WASH expenses had about two times higher total financial expenditure than urban households (\$4.2 billion) and households in the richest wealth quintile (\$2.9 billion) had double WASH expenses than those in the lowest wealth quintile (\$1.5 billion).

Figure 71: Household WASH expenditure by residence, zone, wealth, gender and literacy
(in billion US\$)



6.2 Household WASH Expenditure by Lifecycle WASH Costs

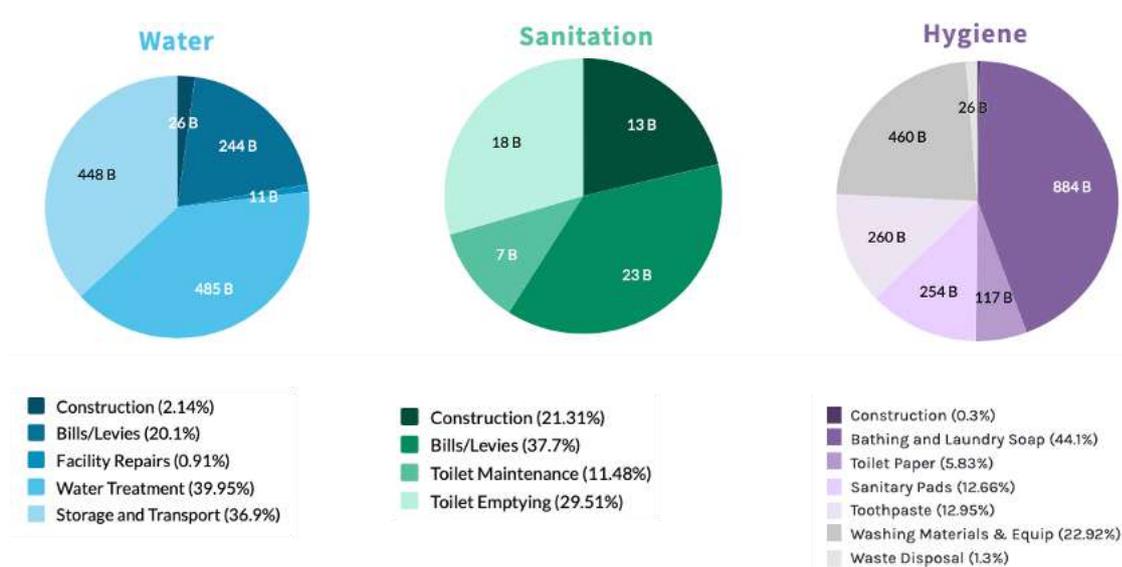
6.2.1 Household capital expenditure

The national average of household capital expenditure was found to be ₦44,214,671,998 or \$122,818,533. This is an average of ₦1,105 or \$3 per household and ₦223 or \$0.62 per individual. This expenditure includes costs of constructing or installing water, sanitation and hygiene facilities including, but not limited to, boreholes, toilets, fixed and mobile handwashing stations in premises, amounting to 1.3% of the total household WASH expenditure in 2018. Please refer to Figure 72 below.

6.2.2 Household non-capital expenditure

Non-capital costs include recurrent costs such as costs of levies/bills, user fees, maintenance and repairs of WASH facilities, water transportation, treatment and storage, latrine desludging, waste disposal and purchases on expendable hygiene items such as soaps, toothpastes, sanitary pads, toilet papers, washing materials and equipment. The NORM findings revealed that households spend about ₦3.2 trillion or \$10.6 billion on non-capital expenditures. This is an average of ₦80,892 or \$264 per household and ₦16,301 or \$53 per individual and makes up 99% of all household WASH expenditures. Please refer to Figure 72 below.

Figure 72: Breakdown of household WASH expenditure by service type (in US\$)

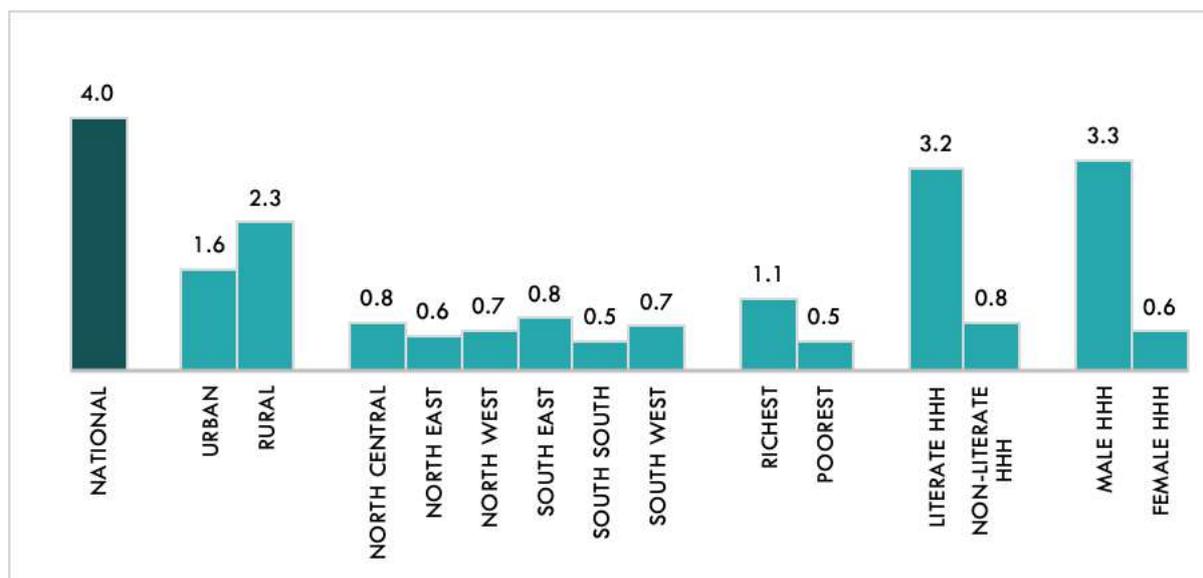


6.3 Household WASH Expenditure by Sub-sector and Service Type

6.3.1 Water Supply Services

In total, households spent ₦1.2 trillion or \$4 billion on water supply services in 2018, about 37% of the total National household WASH expenditure. Estimated expenditure per household is ₦29,708 or \$97 and expenditure per person is ₦6,113 or \$20. Rural households spent about 1.43 times more on water supply services than urban households in 2018. A majority of household water supplies expenditure is spent on water treatment (40%) and water storage and transport costs (37%), while only 2% of water supply costs are spent on construction works.

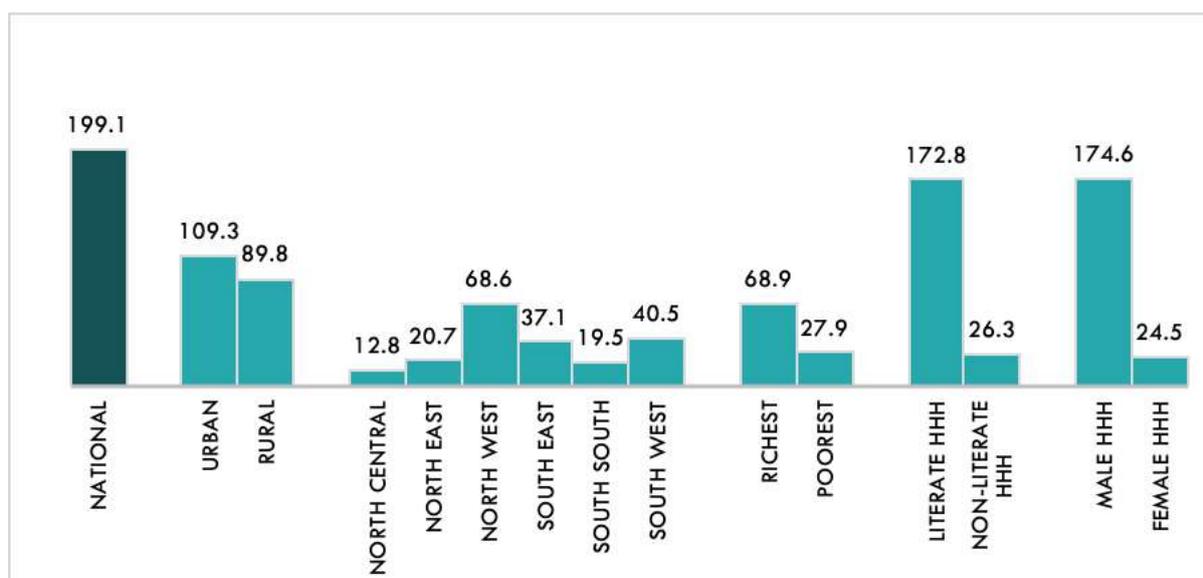
Figure 73: Expenditure on water services by residence, zone, wealth, gender and literacy
(in billion US\$)



6.3.2 Sanitation Services

Households spent a total of ₦60.9 billion or \$199.1 million on sanitation services in 2018. Estimated expenditure per household is ₦1,491 or \$5 and expenditure per person is ₦307 or \$1. Unexpectedly, most households' sanitation costs are spent on bills and levies (38%). Other costs go towards emptying toilets (30%) and construction works (21%). Huge disparities are observed across households with different wealth quintiles, and literacy levels and gender of household heads as shown in Figure 74 below.

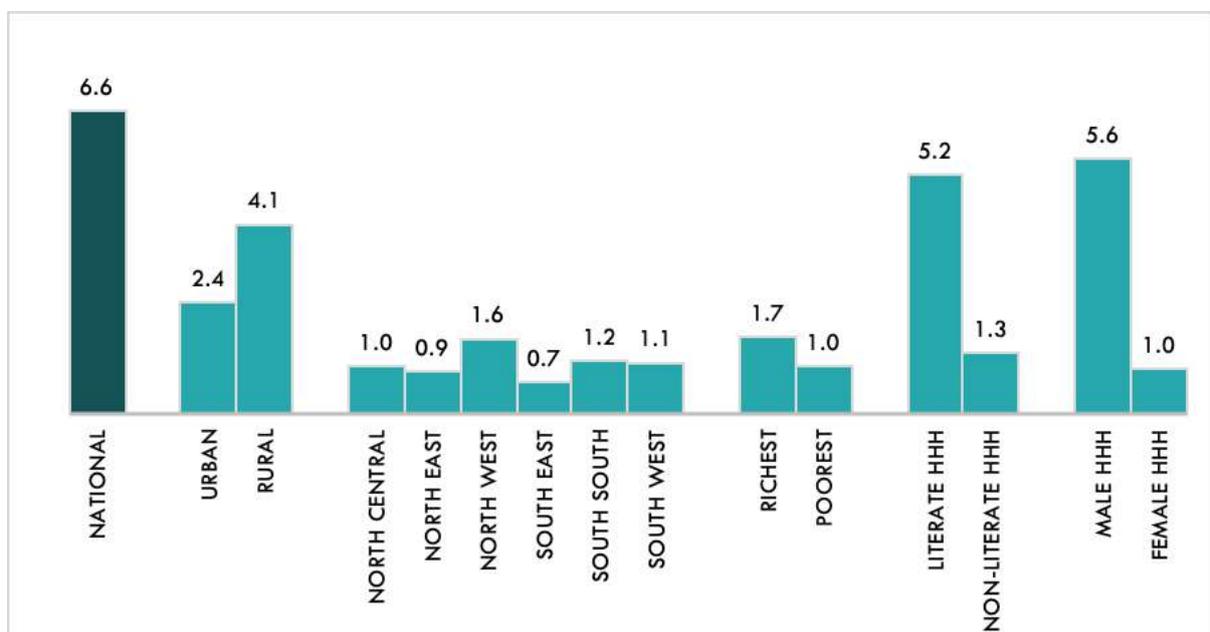
Figure 74: Expenditure on sanitation services by residence, zone, wealth, gender and literacy
(in billion US\$)



6.3.3 Hygiene Services

For hygiene services, all households spent the sum of \$6.6 billion or ₦2 trillion in 2018. Each household spent ₦49,110 or \$160, while each person spent ₦10,105 or \$33. In the case of hygiene services, it was revealed that 44% (₦884 billion) of hygiene expenditure are used to purchase bathing, washing (example, hand soaps) and laundry soaps. A sizeable chunk (13% or ₦254 billion) goes into sanitary pads for maintaining menstrual hygiene. Huge disparities are observed across households with different wealth quintiles, and literacy levels and gender of household heads. Rural households bear more burden of hygiene expenditures with about \$4.1 billion expenditure compared to \$2.4 billion spent by households in urban areas. It is also observed that household with literate heads and males spend at least 4 times more than non-literate and female household heads.

Figure 75: Expenditure on hygiene services by residence, zone, wealth, gender and literacy
(in billion US\$)



Chapter 4

Conclusions

1. IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING

1.1 Status and Trends in Access to WASH Services

1.1.1 Water Supply Services

Trends in Access and Progress in Meeting the SDGs

The percentage of the population with access to basic water supply services has steadily but slowly increased since the end of the MDGs, moving from 67% in 2015 to 68% in 2018, and stands now at 70% in 2019. In terms of population figures these changes equate to about 9 million more people gaining access to basic water supply services between 2018 and 2019 as reported by the NORM.

Access to safely managed water supply services, currently at 14%, presents a positive overarching picture of a drastic improvement in access compared to the results presented by the 2016/2017 MICS which reported safely managed water supply services as 3.7%. In population figures, this amounts to 28 million people having gained access to safely managed water supply services in 2019 from 7 million in 2016. Despite this improvement, trends analysis between 2016 and 2019 shows that at the current rate, Nigeria will not meet the SDGs 6.1 by 2030, only meeting at most 50% of the population in the next 11 years.

The global movement towards the use of piped drinking water supplies on premises is not being experienced or enjoyed by most Nigerians. The proportion of the population reporting using pipe-borne water is significantly low with less than 1 in 10 persons (9%) having access to pipe-borne water in 2019 and only a third of the population using piped water within their household premises. When analyzing trends from 2015, it can be observed that improvements in piped water supplies is slow, declining from 12% in 2015 to 8% in 2018 and 9% in 2019.

The water sector still experiences issues regarding availability, accessibility and sufficiency of water supplied. At the moment, only a third (31%) of the population are using improved drinking water supply services within their household premises. While daily availability of water supply services is at 68%, only 3% of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past two weeks preceding the survey. Average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 9 liters per person per day. Issues regarding location of water facilities and water collection times resurfaced in the second round of NORM. Though the average water collection time reduced by about 5 mins between 2018 to 2019, up to half (49%) of household members reported that they are dissatisfied with their water services level with reasons attributed mainly to the location and time spent to fetch.

Achieving the SDG 6.1 by 2030 will indeed require extraordinary efforts from the Nigerian government to reach more than 171 million people with safely managed water supply services. Expansion of improved water supply services and resources to populations within their homes is highly needed and must be provided with efficient mechanisms in place to guarantee adequacy, constant availability and quality of water supplied.

Indeed, many tube wells/boreholes have been constructed in Nigeria since the commencement of the SDGs. However, the government has faced many challenges in translating outputs into outcomes. This is in part due to the country's fast-growing population which grows at a rate of 2.6% per annum which has undermined the effects of economic gains and has reduced the impact of WASH development initiatives, in addition to sector challenges hampering sustainable and effective service delivery to cater for the growing population. The low score of the dependability of functionality indicator is a good evidence.

Status of Public Urban Water Utilities and Level of Services

The key objectives of the urban water utilities mapping study was to benchmark the status, level and quality of water supply services provided by urban water utilities in Nigeria and measure individual perceptions about their water supply services. Despite the NORM II's inability to achieve all desired objectives of the study, some key feats and evidences were attained.

The network mapping made an attempt to ascertain existing network details of waterworks and current functionality, coverage, production capacities and general operational statistics of SWAs. In summary, it can be deduced that the status of water supplied by urban public utilities is far less than optimum. About 100 million people live in areas served by SWAs, though very little proportion of the population are provided with full services. Only a limited number of states (16 states) in Nigeria have fully functional urban water utilities producing water to households. Capacity utilization of functioning waterworks in Nigeria is critically low (35%). The factors responsible for low capacity utilization both observed and reported from the study were poor asset management in terms of organization strategy, structure, shared values and procedure; inadequate operational support system, unreliable public power supply, poor funding, weak supervision and accountability (including annual audited reports). These factors combine to deny up to 20 million Nigerians, 65% of installed production capacity of waterworks in their various states or about 5,029,376m³ of treated water every day.

The household survey component represents the first comprehensive assessment to report clear quantitative information from households on their perceptions, attitudes and opinions about the quality of their urban water supply service. From the information reported by consumers, availability is poor with 83% reporting that they receive water with fluctuating availability. About two-thirds of households do not depend on their public tap water for drinking. Only 17% of households report that they always receive sufficient quantities of water each day from their public water utilities connections or taps. In terms of household satisfactory levels, generally, up to three-quarters of consumers expressed satisfaction with the quality of the water they accessed. Water users were less satisfied with the quantity and duration of flow of their water services. With regards to the quality of administrative, operational and customer services of water utilities, the process of reconnection when disconnected was cited as the main service customers were very dissatisfied with.

In 2019, an estimated 51% of Nigeria's inhabitants lived in urban areas with an annual urban population growth rate of 4.2%. SWAs will not be able to meet the needs of the increasing urban population if strategic and evidence-based actionable reforms are not immediately implemented. Data presented on the status and quality of these utilities should feed into interventions aimed at enhancing the institutional and operational efficiencies of these public agencies to support sustainable provision of good quality drinking water and sanitation services. The recommendations for SWA in order to improve water production, include the need to pursue improved asset management, renewable energy supplies for powering their waterworks, metering of water production, non-revenue water reduction programme, technical capacity building of human resources (especially on network mapping), sustained product quality, operational optimization, security and integrity of the transmission pipelines, financial viability, operational resiliency; and greater transparency and better reporting of their performance. There is also need for the capacity building of the utility agencies in the development of water networks digital maps for policy articulation, maintenance, assessments and monitoring of water systems. These factors need to urgently be addressed and distribution networks rehabilitated in order to regain lost capacity and reach unserved Nigerians in urban areas with adequate water supply services.

Relatively little is known regarding user satisfaction with urban drinking water services in Nigeria. There is need to establish proper regulatory and monitoring mechanisms so that utilities can collect and act on consumer information on a regular basis in order to feed into annual planning as well as performance targeting and tariff-setting. By better incorporating the demand side of water utilities data, policy and decision makers will be able to understand the driving forces for consumers' satisfaction and SWAs will act in accordance with the principles of integrated water resource management enshrined under SDG 6.5 and ensure that Nigerians enjoy

good quality water resources in a sustainable way. Furthermore, access to monitoring data could enable households to realistically demand for better services.

The country is in the process of setting up a National WASH Fund, with contributions from federation account, grants, taxes and levies, as well as donors' contribution. The WASH Fund is aimed at incentivizing states to prioritize WASH with defined criteria for eligibility to draw from the Fund. The WASH Fund is envisioned to be used to finance household sanitation, the PEWASH and sub-national ODF Roadmaps, as well as develop and implement the necessary institutional and regulatory reforms for building commercial and technical efficiencies, as well as tariff setting and recovering costs for state SWAs. The water utilities' study conducted is expected to provide information on the performance and efficiency of the urban utilities on an annual basis which would give the FMWR data that will inform the ongoing reform programme of state water agencies and public water utilities. Output provided by the NORM II can be used to develop evidence-based resource mobilization strategies for the WASH Fund in targeting states and SWAs in most need.

Water Quality Status

Safe drinking water, or water free from pathogens and toxic chemicals at elevated levels, is a fundamental necessity for sustaining human life, health, development, livelihood and general wellbeing. The most typical life-threatening contaminants of drinking water in Nigeria, especially in rural areas, are byproducts of fecal contamination arising from various sources and activities including, but not limited to, open defecation practices, improper siting of sanitation facilities, unregulated and unhygienic disposal and inadequate treatment of human and livestock wastes, agricultural practices and unsafe solid waste discharge. Use of contaminated drinking water and poor sanitary conditions poses serious life-threatening health risks which have manifested debilitating health and socio-economic costs to the country with further costs to the environment.

Water quality status between 2016 and 2019 has exhibited an improving trend. In 2016, 77% of the population accessed contaminated water from their household's drinking water source, while 9 out of 10 persons (91%) were found to consume drinking water contaminated by E. coli within their households. Results from the NORM II indicated that up to two-thirds of the population drink contaminated water at source (66%) and within their households (63%), equating to a general reduction in the proportion of people using contaminated water.

Despite these improvements, national water quality status is still critically poor. Even as 75% of the population are accessing improved water sources, about half of these improved sources (58%) are contaminated. This is compounded with the fact that up to a third of the population (36%) do not do anything to make their water safer to drink. The quality of water supplied by public utilities is also of major concern as well. About 41% of all taps fed by public water utilities' supply are contaminated with E. coli with an average thermotolerant coliform forming unit of 234 CFU/100ml.

The poor quality status of drinking water in Nigeria is still a national issue of concern and is expected to deteriorate due to the impacts of expansion of human settlements, and agricultural and industrial activities associated with Nigeria's high population growth rate, and natural disasters resulting from climate change. The dangers of the use of contaminated water supplies provide sufficient justification for increased focus on water quality and conscious efforts must be made to combine expansion of access to improved water services that meet quality standards are in place.

To ensure that the water quality is maintained at the WHO standards and to meet the SDG criteria for safe water, the protection and treatment of drinking water from source to household through a risk-based approach is of utmost importance and should not be compromised. It is imperative that the government strengthen action and stakeholder focus on enhancing the quality of water through a National Water Safety Plan and National Drinking Water Quality Management system to nationally acceptable health standards in this regard. Water

utilities must be supported with fully equipped and well-funded water quality monitoring and management systems to ensure quality of water supplied through tap connections is of utmost quality.

1.1.2 Sanitation Services

Progress in access to basic sanitation services post-MDGs also lacks momentum, moving from 38% in 2016 to 42% in 2018, and now 44% in 2019. This equates to an average of 2% each year. At this rate, the country may only have provided about 65% of the population basic sanitation services by 2030. Meanwhile, data analysis on trends in ending open defecation has shown negligible changes in the number of people practicing open defecation since 2015. Each year, national data from the MICS, JMP and NORM has shown that a static proportion of nearly a quarter of the population still practice open defecation. So far, and as this report is being written, Nigeria has reached 30 out of 774 LGAs since the start of the SDGs in 2015 (5 years). This is only 3.9% of all LGAs in Nigeria and an average of achieving 6 ODF LGAs per year. The country will need to achieve 125 ODF LGAs per year to meet the 2025 targets or 63 LGAs/year to end open defecation by 2030.

About 157 million Nigeria are off the SDG sanitation targets as only 1 in 5 Nigerians use safely managed sanitation services. These proportions have remained unchanged since 2018. Similar to piped water supply, flush/pour flush to piped sewage services are severely lagging nationally with as little as 5% of the population using this form of sanitation service. More so, the effects of high population growth and emerging environmental and climate change which risk reducing or reversing the impact of WASH development initiatives exacerbate these needs.

Critical focus should be on providing sufficient coverage and quality of on-site sanitation in order to improve the health and living conditions of the populations, as well as reduce contamination of groundwater and water bodies. Continuous efforts are needed towards understanding and collapsing the barriers and drivers to adoption and usage of improved sanitation facilities and develop effective behavior change interventions to curb open defecation. Interventions to reach the poorest households and other vulnerable households with sanitation services, including sanitation marketing and financing, must be taken into account.

1.1.3 Hygiene Services

Access to basic hygiene services was observed to reduce markedly in one year moving from 21% in 2018 to 16% in 2019. From JMP data placing basic hygiene at 42% in 2015, it can be generally inferred that a downward trend is being exhibited for access to basic hygiene in Nigeria.

What remains promising about the results of the NORM though, is that it revealed that a majority of the household heads (81%) were knowledgeable of at least two critical times for handwashing. Notwithstanding, household heads who had knowledge of at least two critical times in 2018 was 91%, indicating a reduction in hygiene knowledge indicators.

Issues with household heads identifying handwashing after cleaning up child's faeces or changing a child's diaper as a critical time also resurfaced again in 2019. Only 12% of household heads consider this as a critical time, indicating that many caregivers may neglect handwashing after contact with a child's feces. This may be due to the lack of awareness among caregivers of the level of contamination of child's feces as well as the high possibility of transmission of diseases from children's fecal matter.

From the results of the NORM II, it was further observed that high level of knowledge of handwashing practices does not translate into actual proper practice. Households showed poor handwashing techniques, as only 1 in 10 household heads were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water, indicating significant gaps among the population with regards to handwashing skills and practice. This may be

due to the possibility of inadequate or inefficient hygiene awareness programmes and/or poor demonstration and reinforcement of hygiene education across the country.

The enabling factors and resources for proper handwashing practice were lacking in many households. Only a quarter of households had soaps observed within their households, 9% had handwashing facilities within their household premises, while up to 32% did not have water available at the place of handwashing. These remain major constraints in ensuring compliance with handwashing practices. Using this information, in addition to reported knowledge and skills of proper hygiene practices, the NORM II revealed that only 5% of the population are likely to practice proper handwashing with water and soap at critical times.

Proper hygiene practices are important to protecting and promoting health and well-being. Among all personal hygiene practices, hand hygiene is commonly known to be the top preventive measures for the spread of infections. The low access to basic hygiene services as well as the analysis on the likelihood of hygiene practice will negatively impact the achievement of the SDG 6.2 and compromises the populations ability to control infection and curb the spread of diarrheal diseases.

Gaps in handwashing should immediately be seen as a public health issue. This signals the need for boosting the availability of enabling conditions including the availability and adequacy of water, sanitation facilities and materials for sanitation and hygiene, such as soaps, as these significantly limit uninterrupted hygiene practices. Also gaps in handwashing skills and practices are significant enough to trigger intense national and sub-national campaigns or interventions for hygiene promotion. In order to creating linkages between knowledge and actual proper practice of handwashing at critical times (especially after coming in contact with child's faeces), interventions at the grass-root level should be developed with efficient monitoring and supervision activities to effectively imbibe appropriate hygiene skills, boost hand hygiene compliance and reinforce proper hygiene practices. Without addressing these needs, rates of diarrhea and other WASH-related infections, as well as the associated childhood morbidity and mortality rates will not be lowered.

1.2 Integrated WASH Programming in Households and Communities

Integrated WASH services in both household and non-household settings is paramount to the achievement of the SDG 6 and key to substantially lessening these disease burdens in households and institutions. For instance, within the household setting, water quality and safety, the type of sanitation facility utilized, and sanitation and hygiene practices are all inter-related. Lower water quality has been associated with open defecation, or the use of unimproved sanitation facilities. Inadequate water supply facilities negatively impact the proper use of sanitation facilities and practice of hygiene. Lack of integrated WASH in schools, health care facilities, markets and motor parks impact health, wellbeing, learning opportunities and productivity of children, patients, staff and caregivers and the population in general.

While no WASH component can be effective in protecting and promoting the health and wellbeing of children without the other, a composite perspective of the WASH sector should always be adopted to address sectoral gaps. Recent statistics from the 2019 NORM show that only a paltry 9% of the population have access to all three services. The rural and low-income households are the worst affected as the WASH deprivation is about three times more in rural areas than in urban areas and people in the poorest quintile are ten times less likely to have access to basic WASH services than people in the richest quintile. The North East suffers the most deprivation as only 5% of the population have access to WASH services. There are also wide disparities in access to WASH services across states and hydrogeological areas. Meanwhile, in institutions, the WASH deprivation is in a highly critical state with only 3% of schools and 4% of health care facilities having basic WASH services.

The combination of poor hygiene practices, poor water quality, open defecation and low level of safely managed water facilities indicate considerable risks from WASH-related infectious diseases, especially diarrheal diseases. Indeed, diarrhea burden remains high at 11%, same with 2018 reports. One in ten households still report that at least one household member had suffered diarrhea in the past six weeks prior to the survey and children under five make up three-quarters of these populations

The dismal status of integrated WASH services within households, institutions and in communities unmask the need for a comprehensive approach to WASH which must include expanding safe and reliable water systems, providing direct investments or promoting household investments in sanitation facilities and carrying out community-level health and hygiene awareness campaigns.

1.3 Progress in Closing the Equity Gap

Different groups within different demographic and socio-economic domains do not have the same level of access to WASH services. The NORM II revealed wide disparities in access to integrated WASH services especially across areas of residence and across different household wealth quintiles. The gaps between those living in rural areas and those in urban areas, as well as the poorest and richest households are most prominent. Regional disparities also exist as shown in the wide variations in access between states and geopolitical zones. The Northern geopolitical zones suffer, in most WASH indices, more than the Southern geopolitical zones.

With regards to integrated WASH services, gaps between the poorest and richest populations have dropped by 9-percentage points since 2018. As shown in figure 76 below, minimal reductions in gaps can be seen across rural and urban areas as well as the weakest and strongest states were also observed.

Figure 76: Percentage-point gaps in access to basic WASH services (2018-2019)



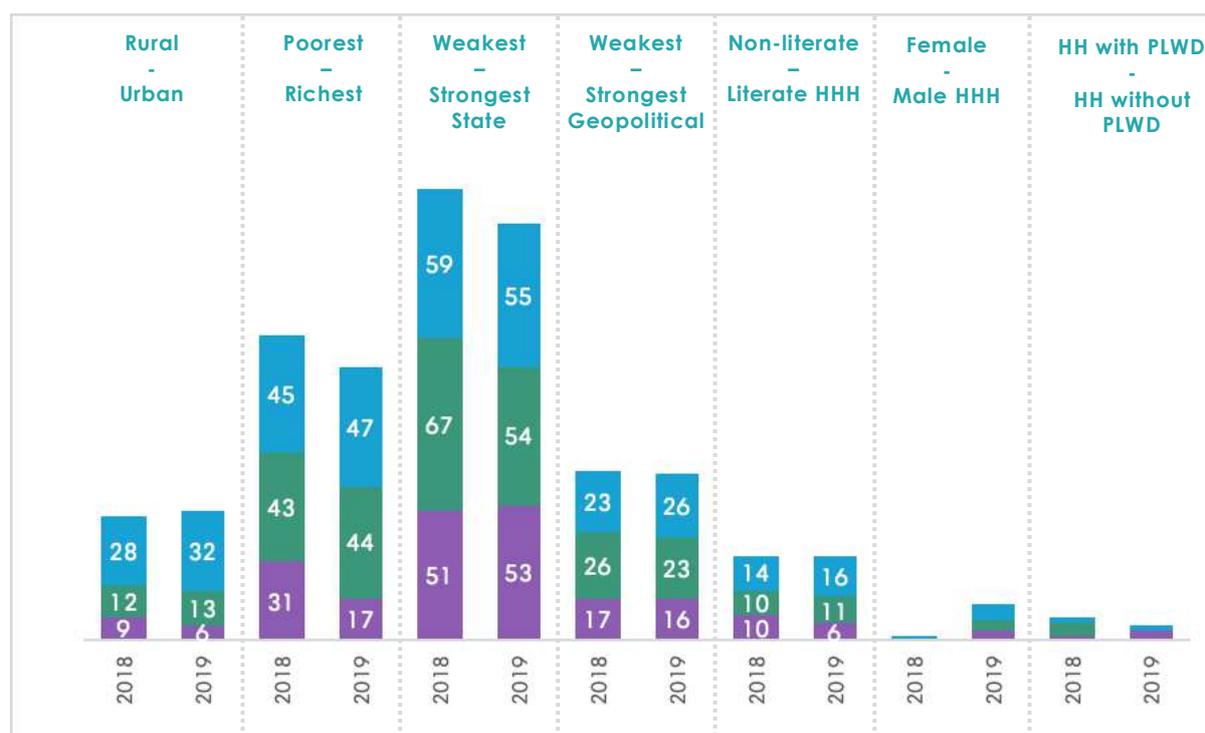
Disability-disaggregated population data is important for informing and motivating evidence-based advocacy, policy and service planning for persons living with disabilities (PLWD). People living with disabilities face many challenges including limited access to latrines even within their own homes. People who have physical disabilities, especially those that limit their mobilities, may find their boreholes difficult to operate or latrines inaccessible and unusable when latrines are not designed to accommodate person's living with disabilities

(PLWDs) or when there is no nearby support when the need to use latrines arises. Access gaps for basic water, sanitation and hygiene services for both households with and without a person with a disability were minimal. However, up to 42% of all household latrines assessed were constructed with platforms and drop holes that are not safe for PLWDs. A composite analysis of the results focusing on improved latrines being used by PLWDs show that only 42% of household members living with disabilities found their improved latrines useable and accessible in Nigeria, while only 1 in 5 water systems (19%) have provisions for people living with disabilities.

In disintegrating the components of WASH services, service delivery for water supply in rural areas and for households from the poorest quintile regarding basic access, piped water access, adequacy and reliability, and quality was found to be below that of urban areas. Basic sanitation and other sanitation services follow the same pattern. Open defecation is more prevalent in rural areas and among the poorest households than in urban areas and among the richest households. The same can also be said for access to hygiene services though the variations are less significant than other WASH services.

State inequalities are reflected strongly by large differences in all components of WASH services. Literacy level of household heads play a large part in determining access levels to WASH services as observed in Figure 77. Gaps in WASH services varied very little by gender of household head, these gaps increased moving from 2018 to 2019.

Figure 77: Percentage-point gaps in access to disaggregated basic WASH services (2018-2019)



The SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 will not be achieved by 2030 if the access gaps between the rich and poor, and those living in urban and rural areas are not closed. Interventions and policies should always consider socioeconomic and geographic inequalities and support the groups being left behind, the most deprived and those in hard-to-reach areas in accessing WASH services, curb ODF and reduce inequalities needed to meet the SDGs and guarantee universal and sustainable access to WASH services. Water supply and sanitation interventions should promote more active participation of the rural populations and poor households, placing them at the helm of activities during planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision.

Nigeria has indeed made immense efforts to reduce inequalities among these two domains through its robust engagement with development partners working in the rural sector, as well as through initiatives such as subsidies for water tariffs and sanitation microfinance/state revolving loans which target poor households. Efforts should be made in scaling up these interventions and devising more approaches to reduce disparities in access to water and sanitation services.

Judging from the high variations in access to WASH services across states and geopolitical zones, WASH policy makers and practitioners must refrain from employing a one size fits all approach for all states in Nigeria and consider local conditions in different states. This brings to the forefront on the policy and decision-making arena in the WASH sector, the need for a national tool or decision-support strategy to guide and inform identification of intervention areas based on a multi-dimensional analysis for need. The Intervention Profiling tool seeks to serve this purpose and should be utilized by the sector in identifying the highest-burden regions and groups in Nigeria for the most cost-effective and efficient use of resources. Utilization of this tool will help to factor in the local situation and direct efforts to areas most in need in order to avoid improper targeting of intervention programmes to regions that are already advantaged, thus reinforcing inequalities.

1.4 Sustainability of WASH Services

Nigeria showed improved performance in terms of sustainability relative to functionality. Water system functionality of public water facilities increased from 68.5% in 2018 to 74.4% in 2019. In fact, dependability of water points with respect the system's functionality was revealed to be 75.5%. Functionality of privately-owned (89.3%) water points still stands higher than publicly-owned systems at 74.4%.

Despite these improvements, high breakdown rates are still experienced with about 17.7% (22% in 2018) of publicly-owned water facilities reportedly broke down within the first year of operation. Functionality of urban water utilities is low as well with only 16 states having functional urban water utilities that are supplying water to households.

Similar to the NORM I, the predominant reasons for the non-functionality of water supply systems can be attributed to the absence of ownership, poor deployment of technology options, lack of viable operations and maintenance (O&M) system, inadequate tariff systems for cost recovery and sparse community participation and accountability. Low dependability indicators with regards to design and configuration are indicative of inefficient investments that result in sub-standard services. The gap between private and public facilities also underlines the important skills, despite being underutilized, the private sector could offer to the WASH sector. Dependability of water systems with respect to their operations and maintenance system is critically low and in urgent need of attention as only dependable O&M systems could lead into the sustainability of water systems and into the conservation of capital investments used in building those systems.

Nigeria should continue to seek to establish genuinely sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services. WASH policy issues addressing sustainability of WASH services must always be given priority. The poor O&M regime in Nigeria threatens the sustainability of water supply services, hence the National Village Level Operation and Maintenance (VLOM) system ratified at the national level should be established in each Local Government Area (LGA). Tariff reforms, adjusted to consider the most marginalized groups, should be prioritized at the national, sub-national and local government to promote efficiency and cost recovery. Other initiatives to help drive standardization, user participation and ownership should equally be explored and promoted.

1.5 Household Expenditure in WASH

The NORM II provided the first and only comprehensive database for the aggregation of household WASH expenditures at the national level. As opposed to only capturing household tariffs, as is common, the NORM collects expenditure figures on a range of WASH service types including construction, operations and maintenance (O&M), tariffs, levies, water treatment, transport etc.; and analyzes the costs incurred by households from different wealth quintiles and those living in different areas of residence, thereby filling key data gaps in the sector.

The sole purpose of conducting the household WASH expenditure survey is to inform the National WASH Account by providing household contributions to the total WASH expenditure in the sector, and analyze the pathway for WASH funding. In addition to this, the in-depth details into household expenditure on WASH provided under the NORM II is particularly relevant in analyzing the financial burden set on different households across sectors, wealth quintiles demographic and socioeconomic groups.

Quantifying household expenditures on different components of WASH services, especially households from rural areas or among the poorest quintile, has several policy implications. Household expenditure data, especially when used in combination with household income data or other service level indicators, can be used to inform WASH policies or interventions geared towards mitigating affordability issues and supporting low-income and vulnerable households access adequate and sustainable WASH services. It will inform the FMWR strategies to come up with key priority financing options to improve the budget and financing climate and close the current financing gaps in the sector. It can also be applied to policies seeking to reform WASH tariffs and introduce different packages for subsidies, as well as track the effects of WASH initiatives that require out-of-pocket expenditure from households, on household wellbeing, especially poor households, thereby promoting equity.

It is commonly presumed that household contributions to WASH services, especially through tariffs and self-supply, provide the major source of financing for WASH in the sector. In fact, the NORM reveals that 64% of all water facilities are self-supplied. The NORM II reported a substantially high amount of sector spending by households, at \$9 billion in 2018. Expenditure patterns for total WASH expenditure showed that the richest households and those headed by literate and male heads of households spend more than their counterparts. Interestingly, rural households bear the brunt of the burden of WASH expenses as they recorded \$6.6 billion expenditure compared to urban households recording \$4.2 billion. The richest households (\$2.9 billion) spent two times more than the poorest households (\$1.5 billion), with the per capita level allocated to WASH increasing as the income level of households increases.

When WASH components are disaggregated, it is observed that the share of household WASH expenditure devoted to hygiene materials and resources was generally significant, constituting about \$6.6 billion in 2018. For water supply services, expenditure was up to \$4 billion, while for sanitation services it was only \$0.199 billion. By analyzing the WASH expenditures by area of residence and quintile groups, it provides useful information of the relative importance of each WASH service to the different subgroups. Households in rural areas bear more burden of the expenditure than those in urban areas for water and hygiene services only. While for sanitation services, expenditure is low in rural areas and among the poorest households.

As per the ODF Roadmap, it is expected that latrine financing is mainly funded by the households in the absence of intervention programmes. The significantly low sanitation expenditure compared to hygiene and water supply, especially by the rural households, may suggest that household WASH expenditure priorities may not include the construction or enhancement of latrines. It resonates with the popular notion that many rural and poor households deprioritize sanitation uptake and even when community-led total sanitation is successfully employed in a rural community, only traditional latrines are built and making necessary improvements is usually not prioritized. It may also point to the fact that acquisition of latrines is particularly difficult for the poorest

rural households due to the large financial burden, as many of them practice open defecation or utilize shared latrines.

As the burden of out-of-pocket expenses on the poor is usually greater, since it typically accounts for a larger share of their total expenditures, targeted efforts to reduce out-of-pocket expenses of the poor and those living in rural areas (many of whom are poor) should be developed. This may be effective in substantially improving access and reducing hardship for these vulnerable groups. By reviewing the average expenditures for latrine construction, it appears that households have financing capacity for sanitation, even if it is limited for the poorest households living in rural areas. Households spent at least 21% or \$35 million on constructing latrines. Thus, even if payment capacity is purportedly weak for rural and poor households, it nevertheless exists. Sanitation interventions, such as CLTS, should focus on communications campaigns that encourage the uptake of latrines, while integrating subsidies or systems of credit such as sanitation marketing and financing schemes that expand financing strategies, improve capacities and provide incentives for rural and poor households to pay for and acquire sanitation services

The NORM reports very high spending for water supply and hygiene services, making up 98% of the total household WASH expenses. For the high spending in water supply and hygiene, the GoN should consider mechanisms to maximize the quality of spending by households in order to accrue efficiency gains in spending. Strategies could include tackling the prevalent challenges being faced by the WASH sector and the deficiencies in quality and accessibility of services brought to light by the NORM. These may include addressing the high breakdown rates of water points, strengthening the supply chain of equipment and parts, fast-tracking tariff reforms at all levels, ensuring better regulation of the private sector companies responsible for management and maintenance of public WASH facilities, focusing increased investments on sub-national institutional capacity building, improving financial and operational performance of water utilities, and ensuring the use of the WASH Account for longer-term planning.

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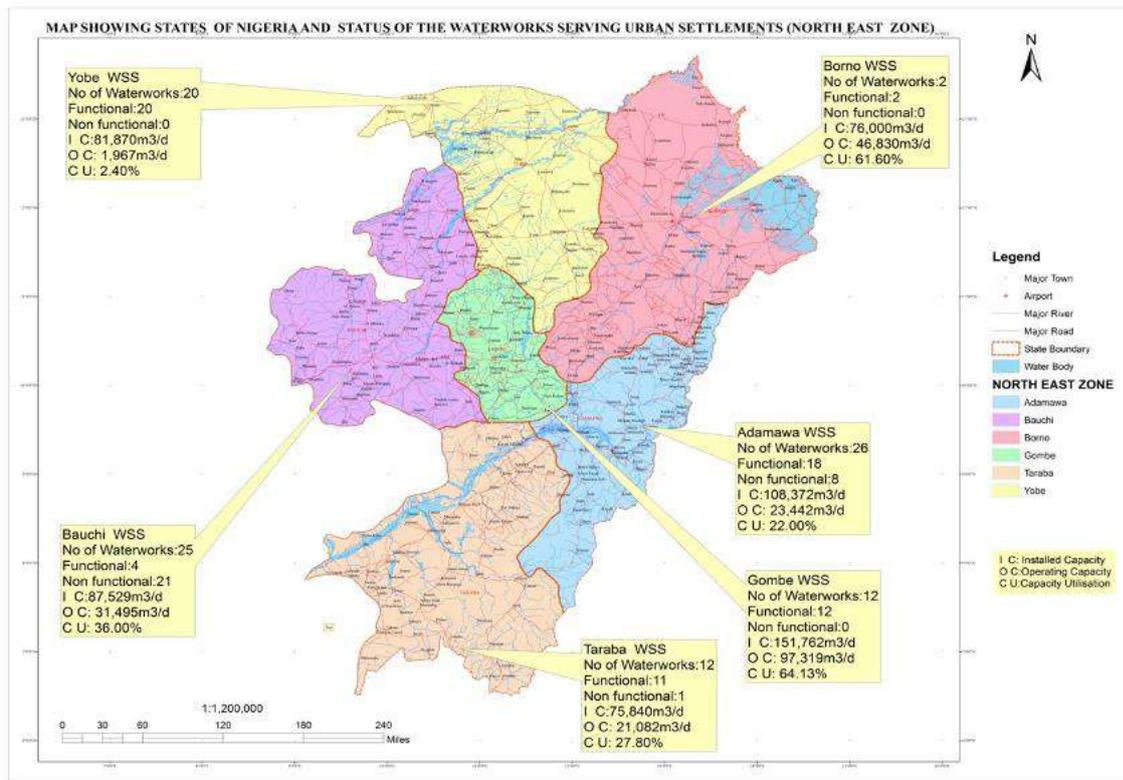
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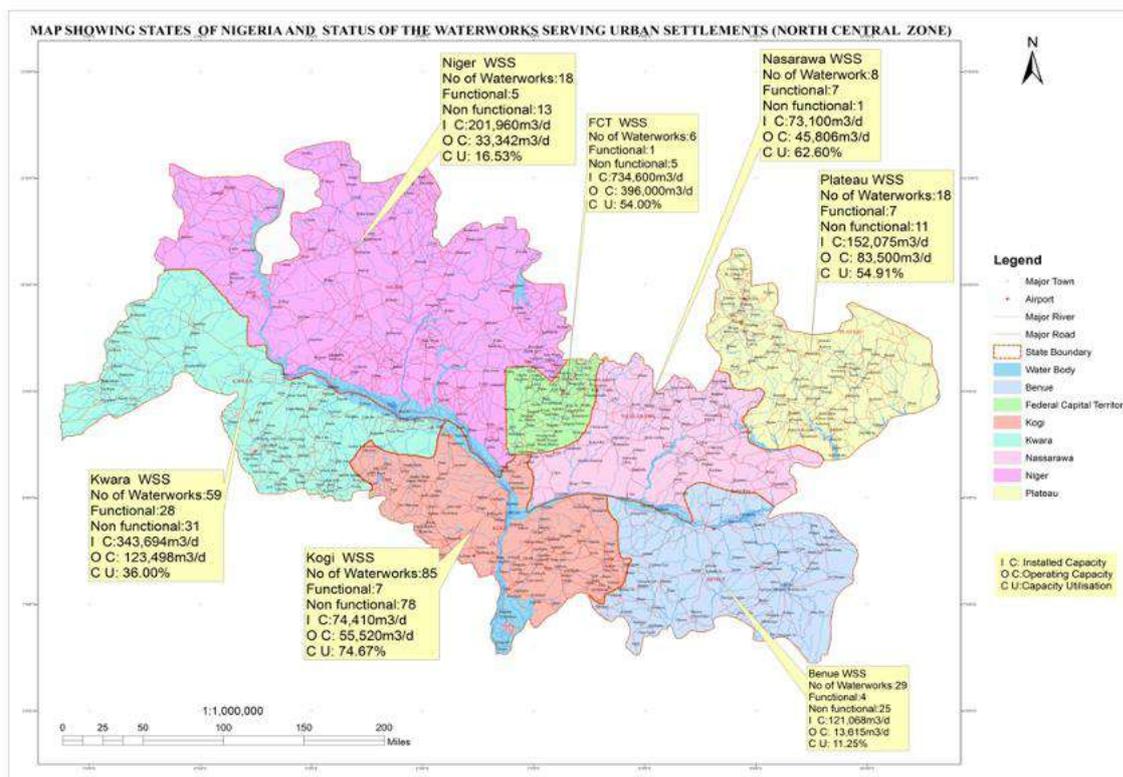
Annex I

Status and Maps of Waterworks Assessed

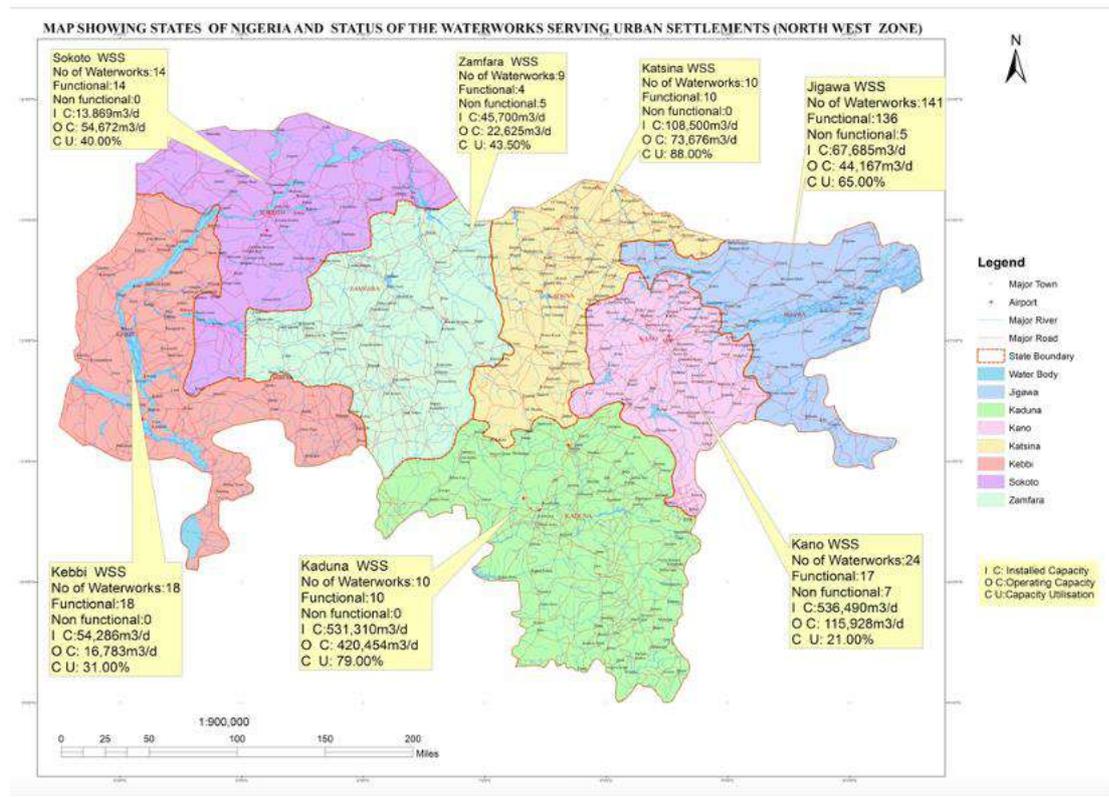
North East Zone



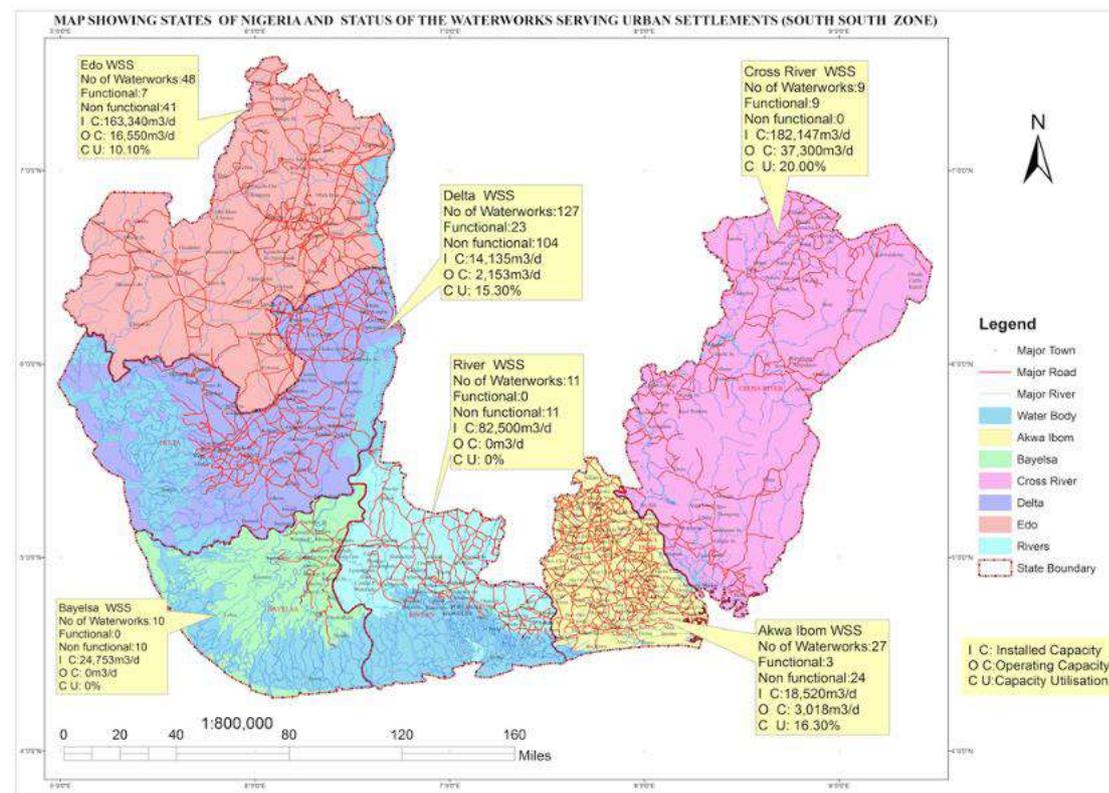
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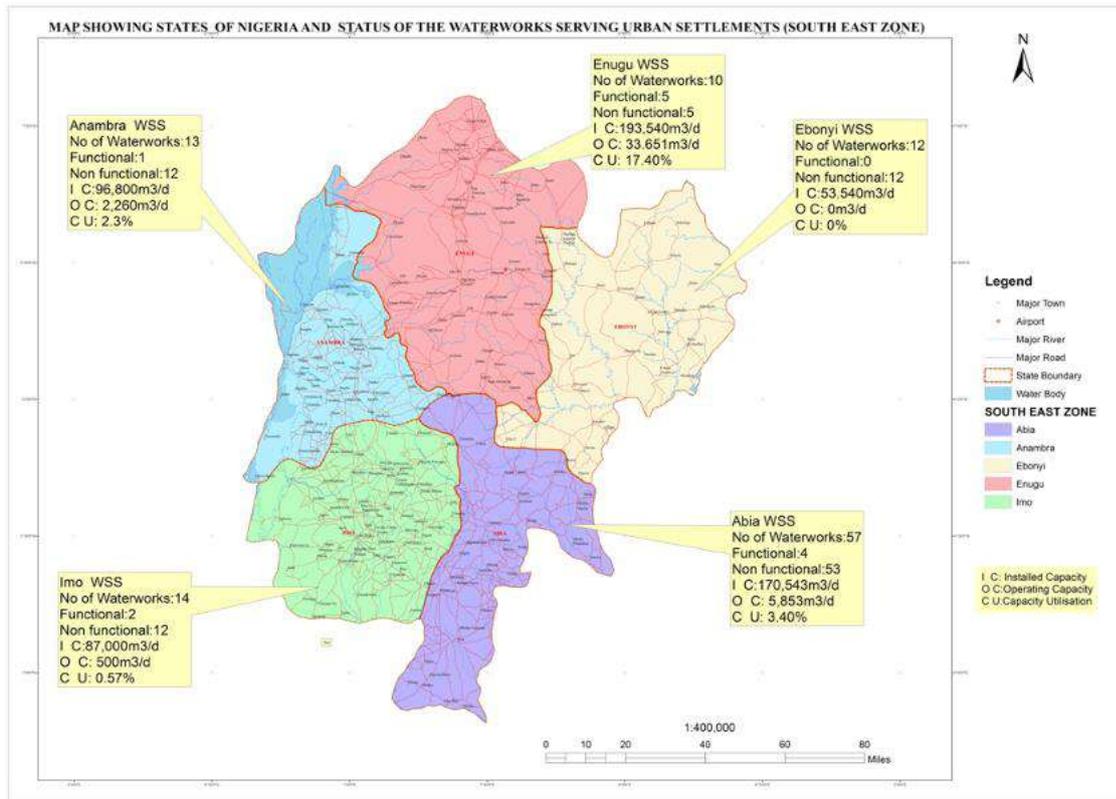
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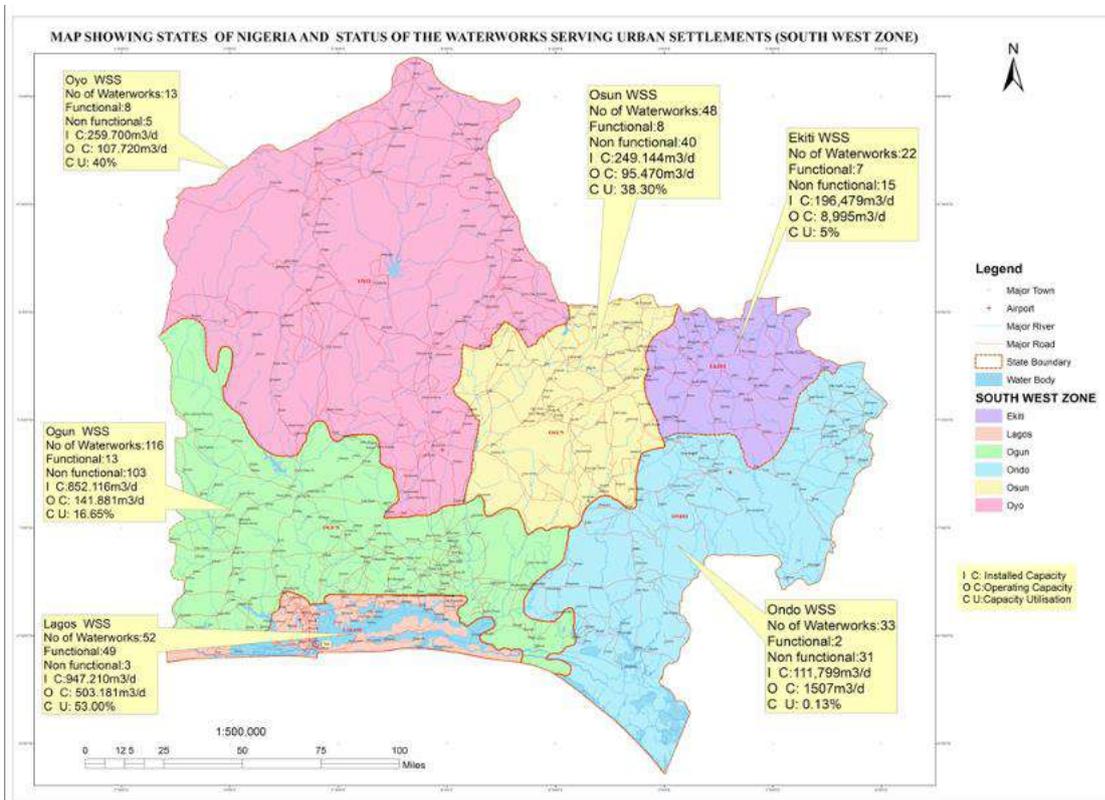
South South Zone



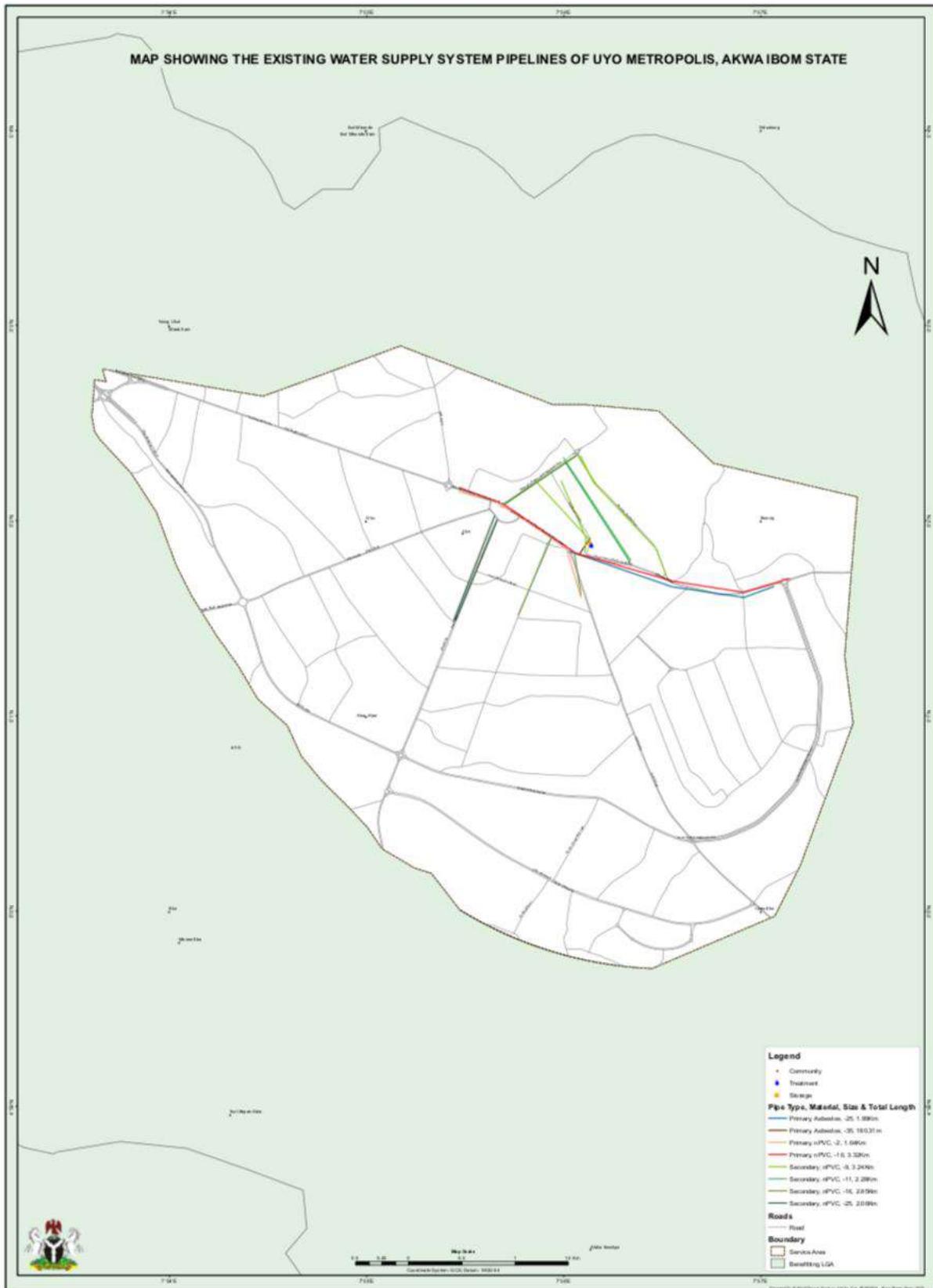
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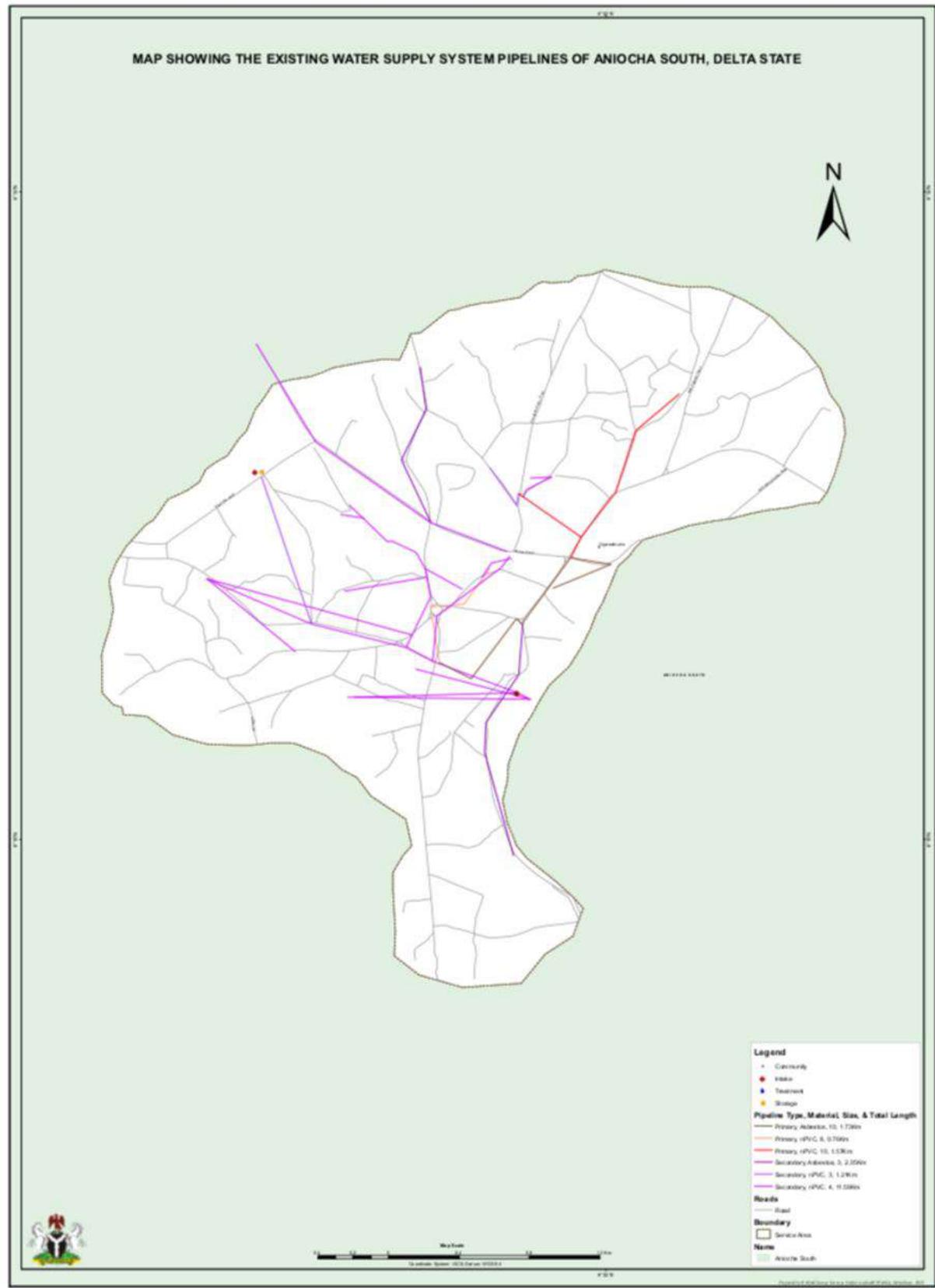
South West Zone



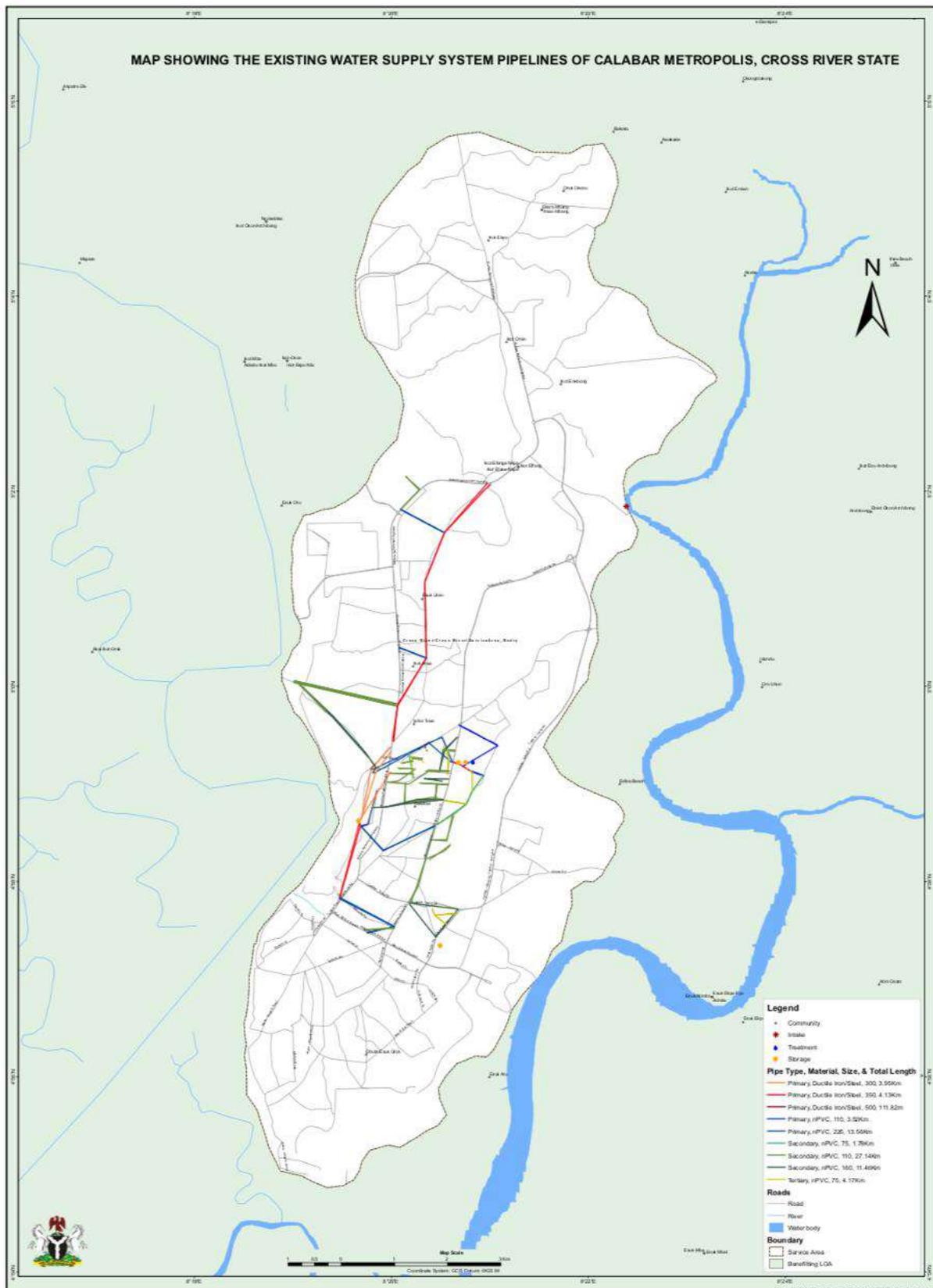
UYO METROPOLIS, AKWA IBOM STATE NETWORK MAP



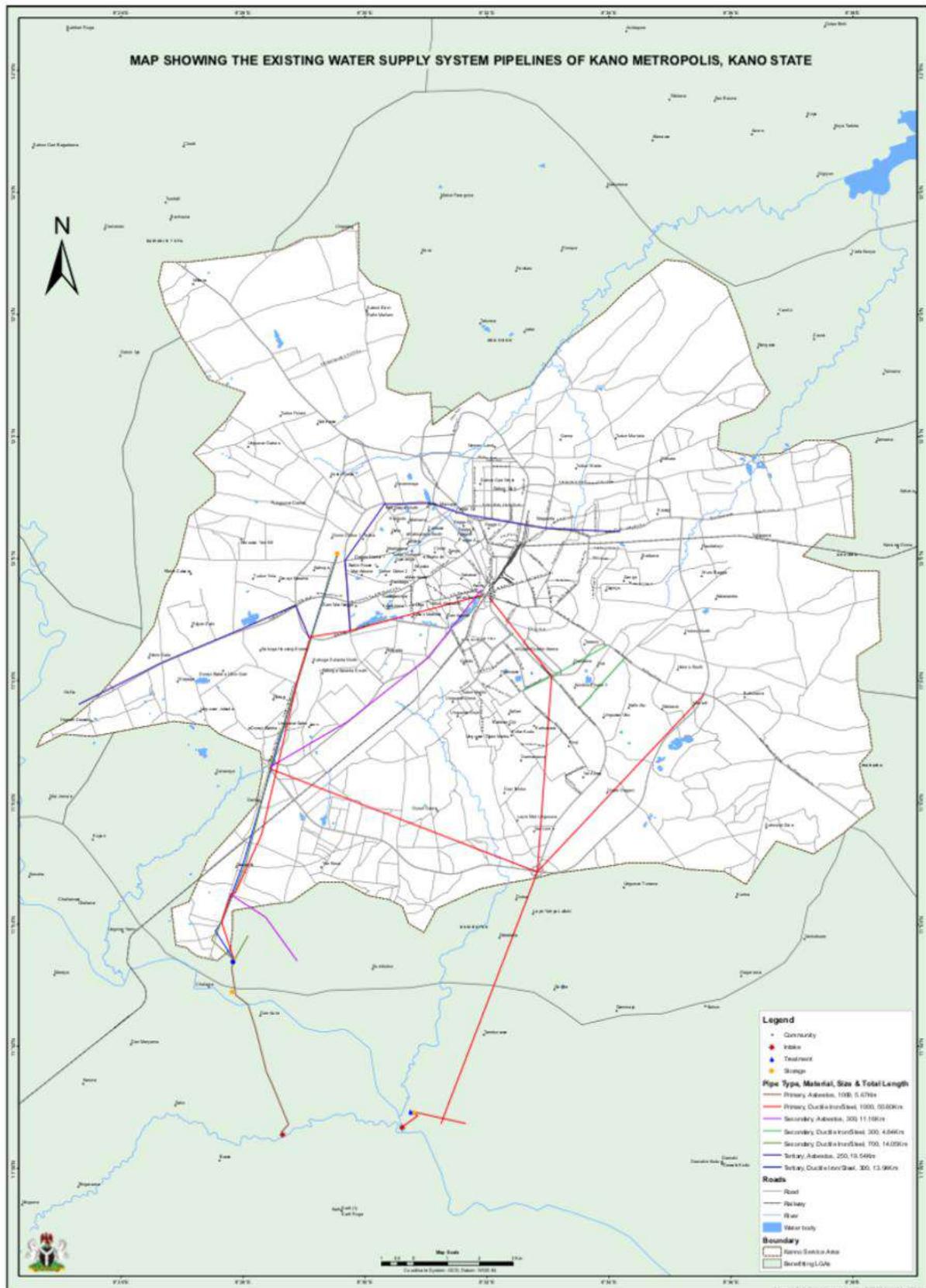
ANIOCHA SOUTH, DELTA STATE NETWORK MAP



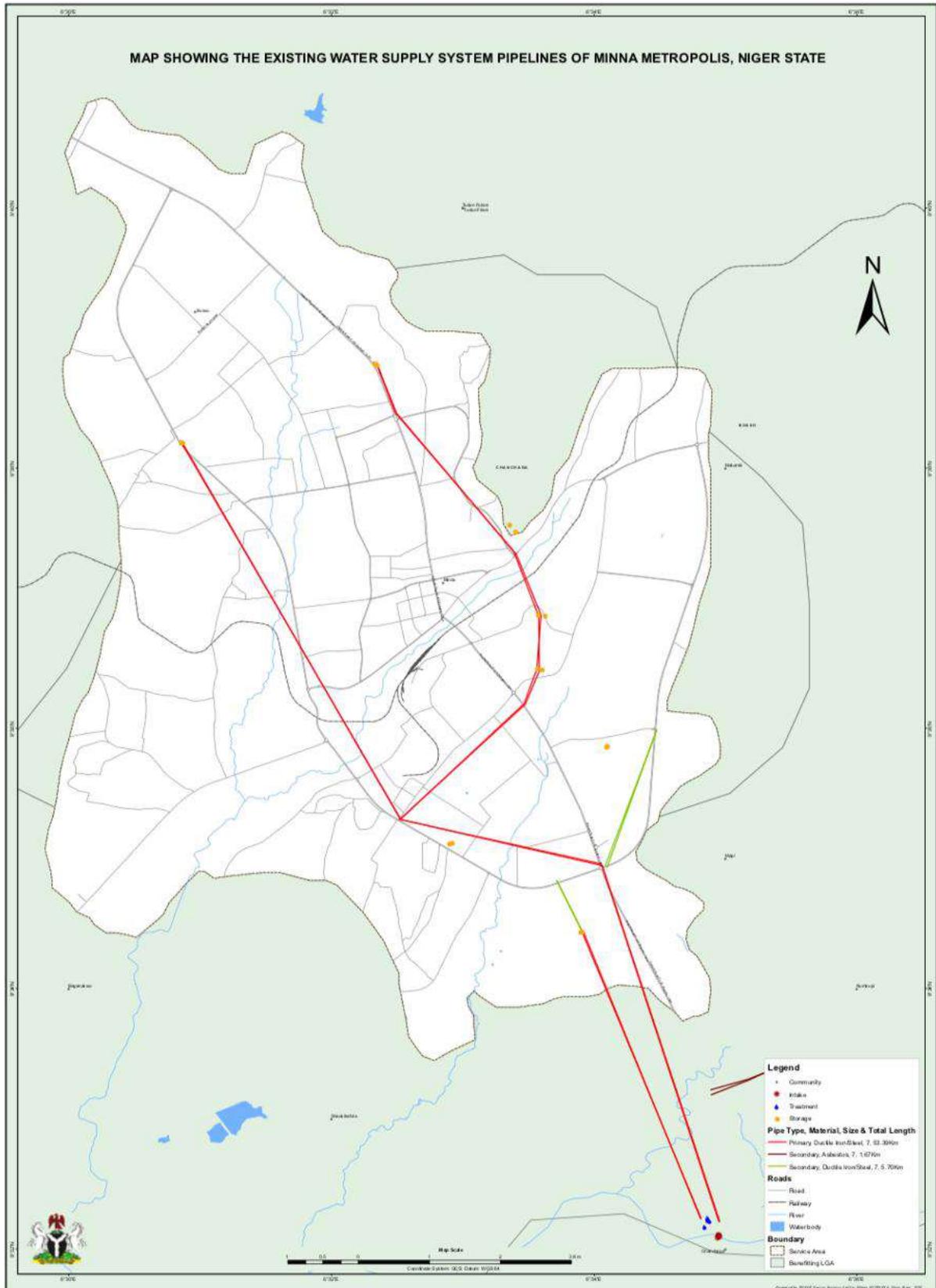
CALABAR METROPOLIS, CROSS RIVER STATE



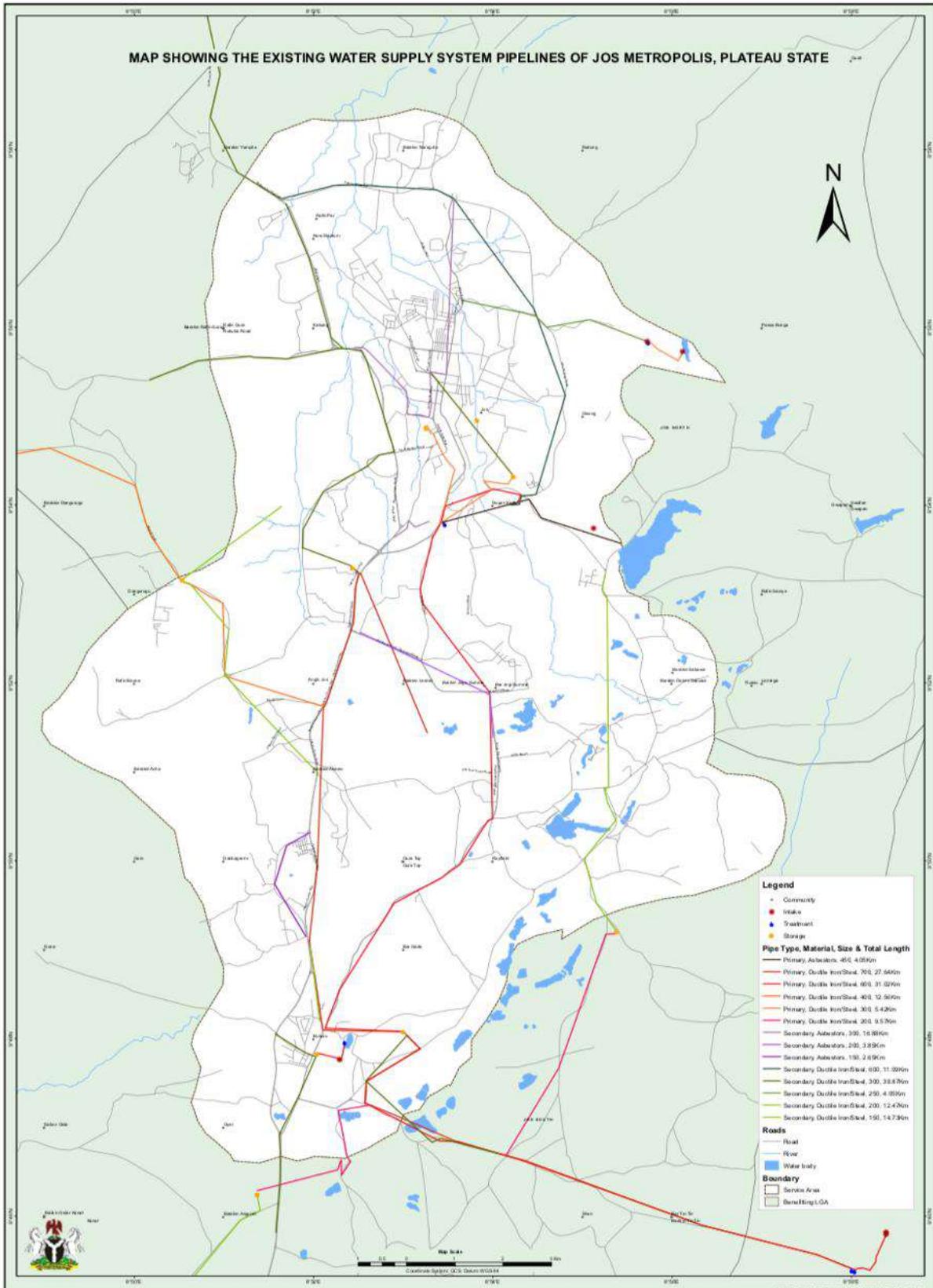
KANO METROPOLIS, KANO NETWORK MAP



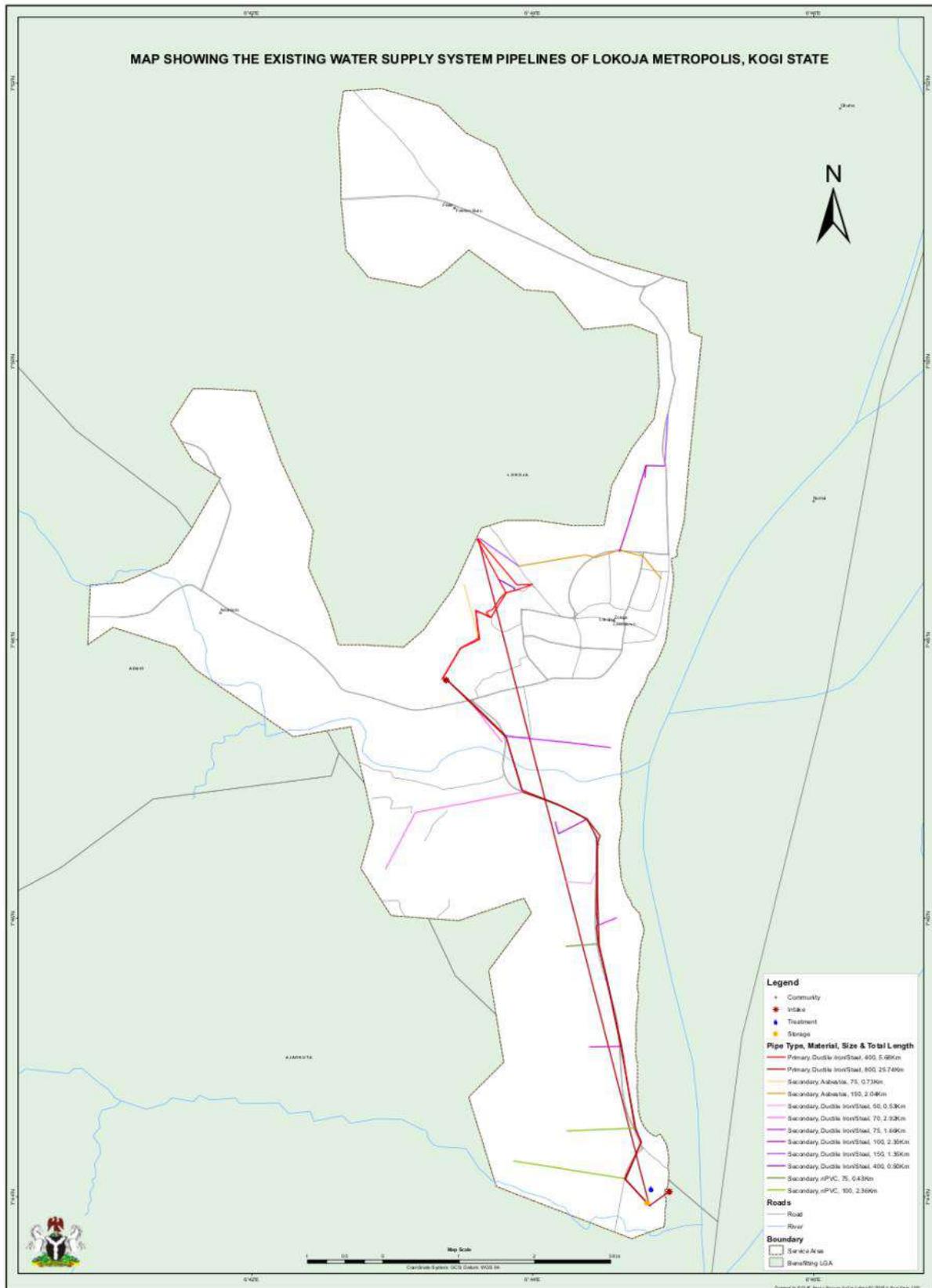
MINNA METROPOLIS, NIGER STATE NETWORK MAP



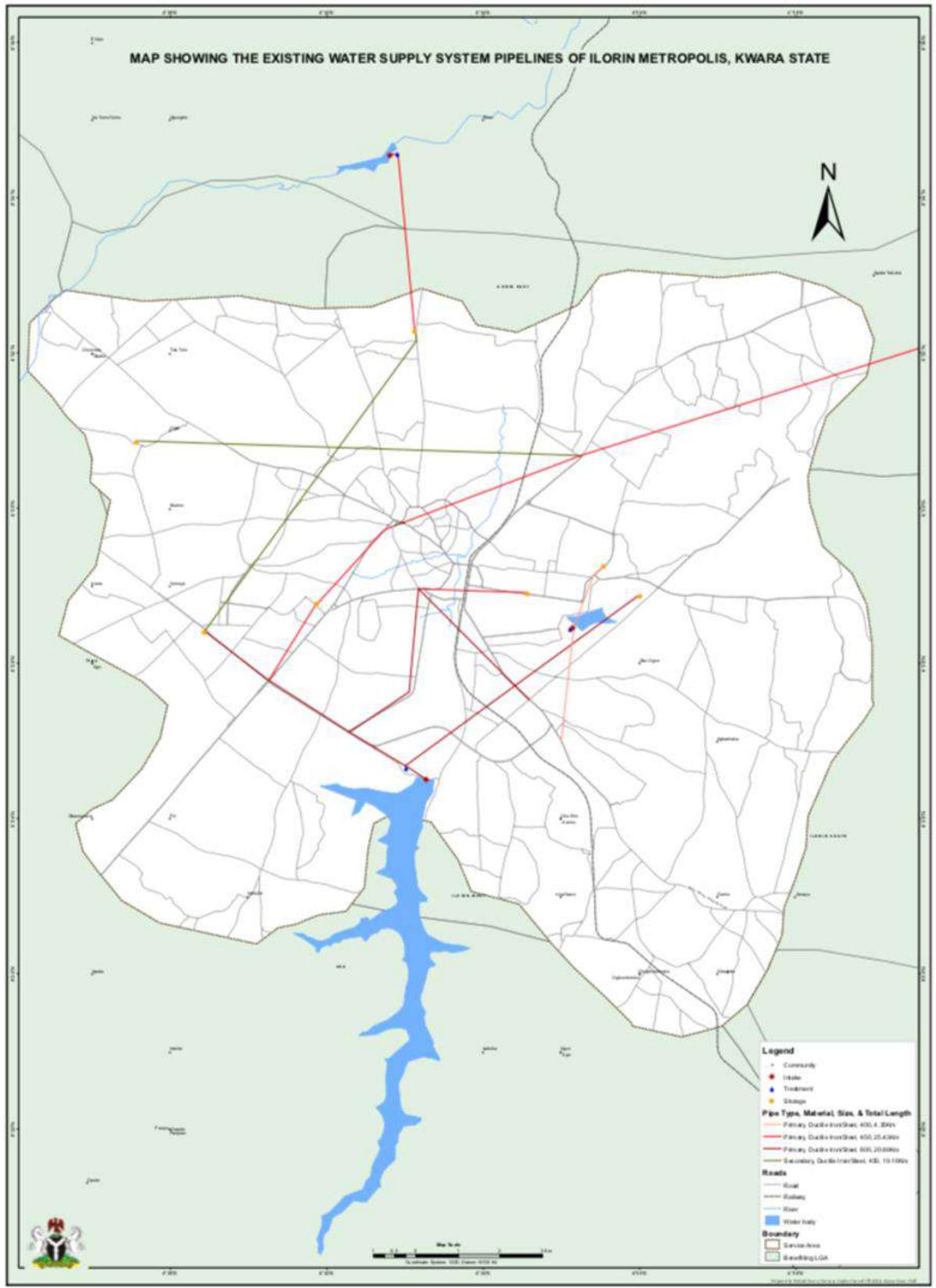
JOS METROPOLIS, JOS STATE NETWORK MAP



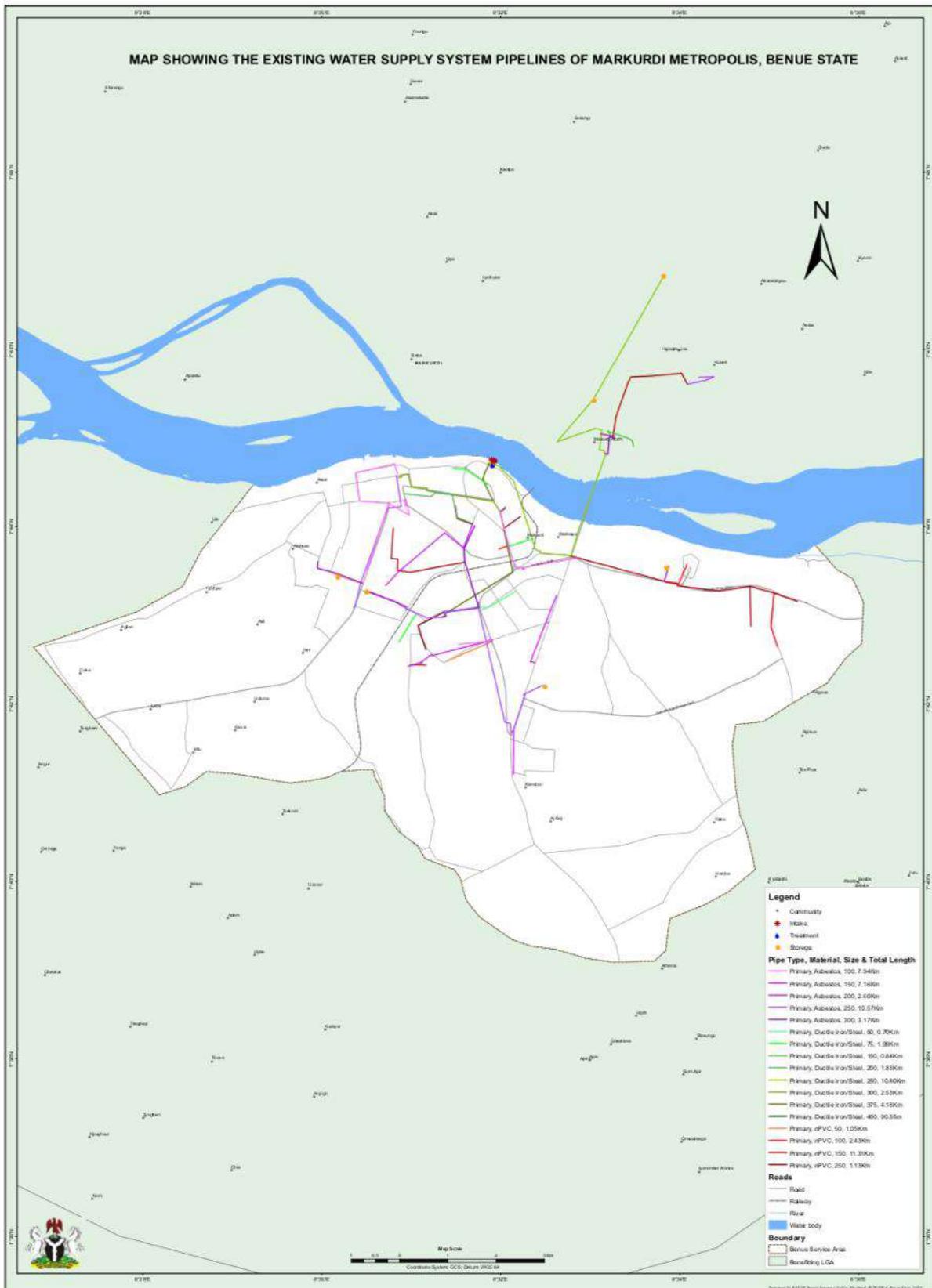
LOKOJA METROPOLIS, KOGI STATE NETWORK MAP



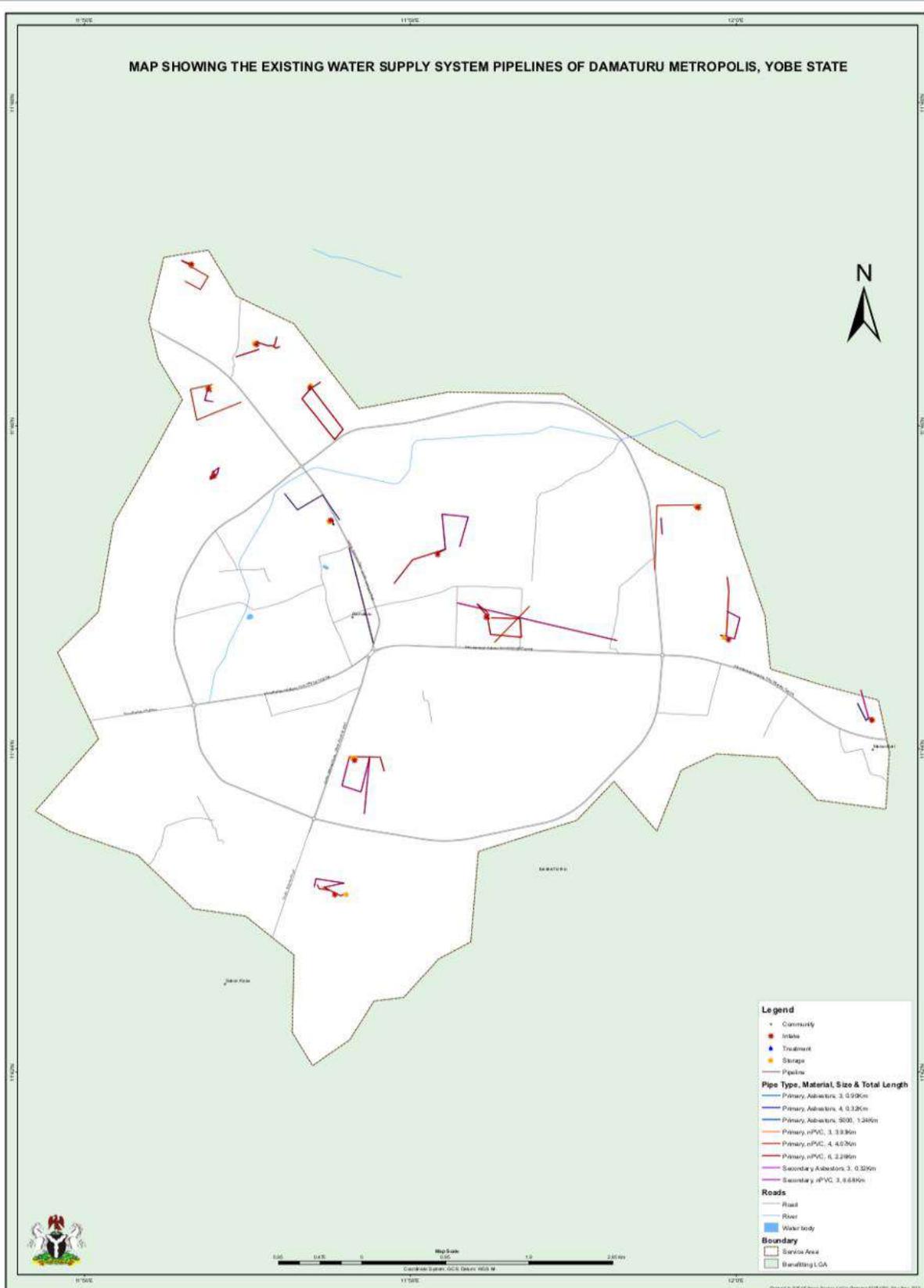
ILLORIN METROPOLIS, KWARA STATE NETWORK MAP



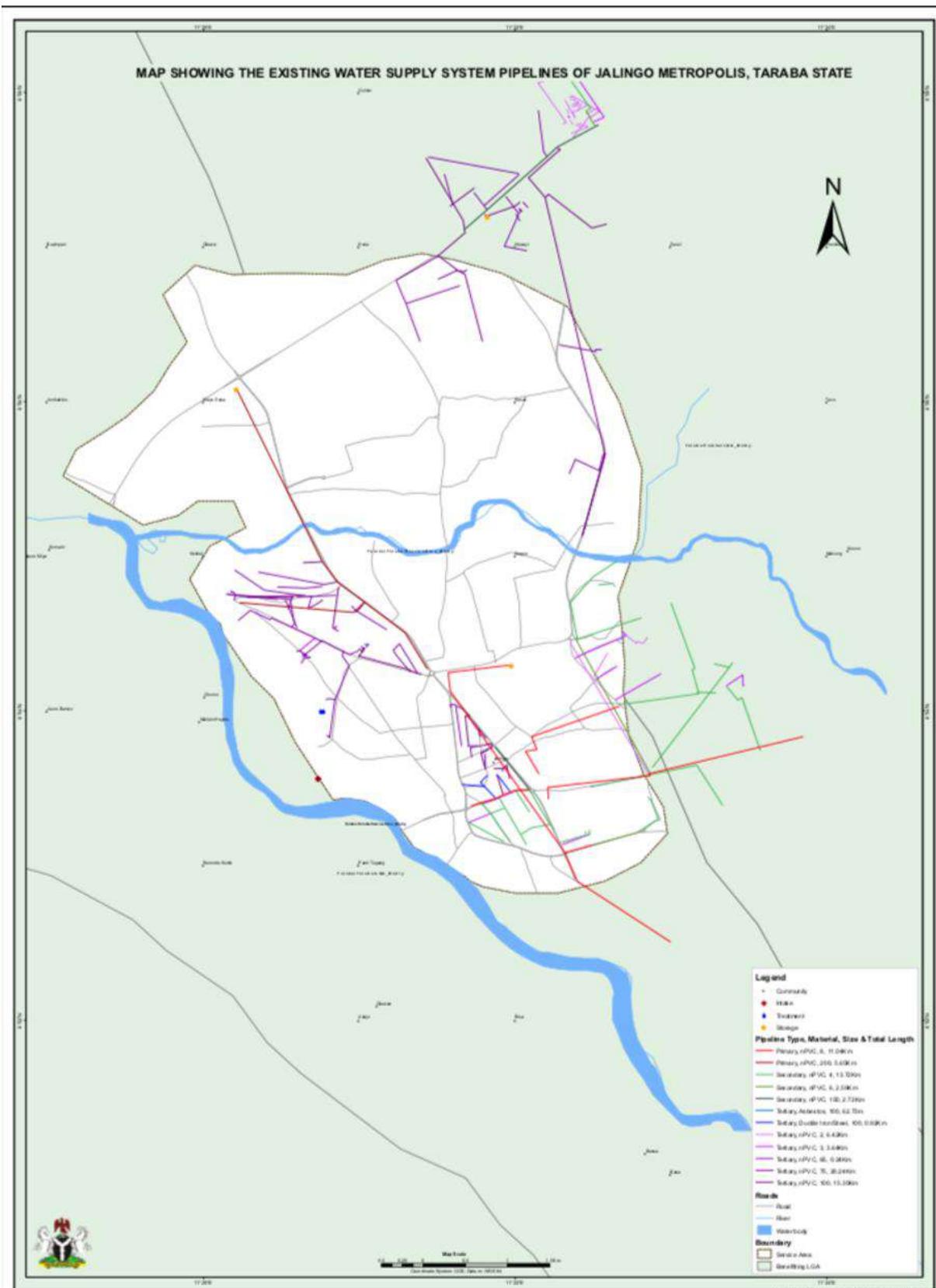
MARKURDI METROPOLIS, BENUE STATE NETWORK MAP



DAMATURU METROPOLIS, YOBE STATE NETWORK MAP



JALINGO METROPOLIS, TARABA STATE NETWORK MAP



Annex II

Composite Indicators Tables

Composite Indicator Table 1: Access to Water Supply Services

	HH members using improved drinking water sources within the premises	HH members using improved drinking water sources accessible within the premises	HH members using improved drinking water sources available every day in the past two weeks	HH members using improved drinking water sources, accessible within the premises and available every day in the past two weeks	HH members using basic water supply services	HH members using limited water supply services	HH members using unimproved water sources	HH members using safely managed water supply services (using improved sources within the premises, available when needed and free from faecal coliform)	HH members using basic+ water supply services (improved sources free from faecal coliform, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	HH members using basic++ water supply services (improved sources available when needed, free from faecal coliform and provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Number of household members
National	74.6	31.2	67.5	28.6	70.0	4.9	14.1	13.6	28.6	23.5	198,628,229
Geopolitical zone											
North Central	70.7	25.8	64.7	23.8	66.0	5.2	8.1	8.4	22.2	17.6	30,086,557
North East	68.3	17.5	54.9	12.6	58.8	10.2	21.3	1.9	15.6	11.7	26,962,787
North West	68.2	24.0	60.5	21.3	66.1	2.4	28.5	5.7	18.7	14.7	50,219,804
South East	86.8	32.7	77.1	28.6	78.3	9.9	5.0	14.6	32.5	24.1	22,492,627
South South	71.3	35.6	65.8	33.7	67.8	4.2	9.5	18.9	37.7	28.9	29,591,609
South West	85.8	50.2	83.3	48.9	84.3	1.9	4.1	31.3	45.9	42.9	39,274,845
Sector											
Urban	94.9	56.0	88.0	52.2	92.2	4.1	3.6	29.2	46.2	40.0	61,289,115
Peri-Urban	93.1	49.3	85.9	45.8	90.2	4.2	6.0	27.2	46.1	40.8	13,620,539
Urban	95.5	57.9	88.7	54.1	92.8	4.1	3.0	29.8	46.2	39.7	47,668,576
Rural	65.6	20.2	58.4	18.1	60.5	5.3	18.8	6.7	20.8	16.2	137,339,114
Itinerant	76.9	25.5	69.8	22.1	71.0	6.9	14.4	4.4	21.5	12.6	3,795,144
Rural	64.0	20.1	57.3	18.1	59.2	5.0	19.3	6.6	20.5	16.0	115,275,193
Small Town	73.5	20.0	63.0	17.0	66.7	7.0	16.7	7.6	22.1	18.0	18,268,777
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	52.7	13.3	46.9	12.0	48.3	4.4	26.9	1.6	12.1	9.9	40,647,771
Second	63.1	14.8	55.7	12.5	57.3	6.0	21.5	2.9	16.9	12.1	41,392,836
Middle	75.3	22.4	66.3	19.6	70.3	5.4	12.2	6.9	23.2	18.1	39,643,052
Fourth	87.9	38.5	79.7	35.2	83.3	5.8	6.3	15.3	34.1	27.1	39,654,932
Richest	96.7	70.7	91.4	67.2	94.9	2.9	2.4	43.3	58.6	52.2	37,289,637
Literacy of the HH Head											
Literate	78.0	35.0	70.3	31.9	74.0	4.6	12.1	15.7	31.4	25.9	152,421,710
Non-Literate	63.5	19.0	58.2	17.7	58.2	5.8	21.0	6.5	18.8	15.4	46,206,519
Gender of HH Head											
Male	73.8	30.6	66.6	27.9	69.6	4.8	15.1	12.8	27.2	22.3	173,023,279
Female	80.2	35.8	73.8	33.6	75.4	5.5	7.9	18.9	37.7	31.5	25,604,950
HHs with at least one PLWD											
HH with PLWD	72.3	28.4	63.9	24.9	68.2	4.4	16.1	11.6	27.8	20.4	11,318,074
HH without PLWD	74.8	31.4	67.7	28.9	70.4	4.9	14.0	13.7	28.6	23.7	187,310,155
State											
Abia	80.6	24.2	76.7	23.4	76.5	4.1	11.4	12.3	28.6	25.3	3,814,312
Adamawa	61.5	13.7	48.0	12.4	52.8	10.4	29.4	2.2	11.9	9.8	4,343,611
Akwa Ibom	75.7	28.3	59.2	24.5	65.8	10.0	4.1	22.2	43.0	26.3	5,636,762
Anambra	98.5	38.6	93.9	35.7	87.0	14.2	0.3	26.2	45.4	39.8	5,651,329

Composite Indicator Table 1: Access to Water Supply Services

	HH members using improved drinking water sources	HH members using improved drinking water sources accessible within the premises	HH members using improved drinking water sources available every day in the past two weeks	HH members using improved drinking water sources, accessible within the premises and available every day in the past two weeks	HH members using basic water supply services	HH members using limited water supply services	HH members using unimproved water sources	HH members using safely managed water supply services (using improved sources within the premises, available when needed and free from faecal coliform)	HH members using basic+ water supply services (improved sources free from faecal coliform, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	HH members using basic++ water supply services (improved sources available when needed, free from faecal coliform and provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Number of household members
National	74.6	31.2	67.5	28.6	70.0	4.9	14.1	13.6	28.6	23.5	198,628,229
Bauchi	72.4	14.9	70.3	14.2	61.6	10.8	20.1	1.1	8.6	8.6	6,721,471
Bayelsa	50.3	32.0	47.5	30.0	49.5	1.4	6.4	7.2	11.6	8.9	2,334,455
Benue	45.7	27.9	44.7	27.7	42.7	3.9	10.0	11.2	18.4	15.3	5,887,528
Borno	88.5	28.2	51.9	12.0	76.4	12.8	4.3	3.9	35.9	23.4	6,023,494
Cross River	57.5	17.9	54.9	17.4	51.0	6.7	8.0	1.6	11.1	9.4	3,962,416
Delta	69.4	28.3	68.9	28.2	68.6	1.9	15.9	19.1	43.2	40.6	5,815,583
Ebonyi	66.2	17.2	52.1	13.5	51.5	15.2	14.6	3.0	26.0	19.9	2,949,067
Edo	76.4	42.8	72.9	40.3	74.1	4.7	8.8	22.0	37.7	28.4	4,334,284
Ekiti	82.9	28.0	79.1	26.4	78.0	4.9	4.4	15.0	29.2	27.2	3,355,959
Enugu	79.7	44.5	67.2	36.1	71.6	11.3	0.5	17.6	35.7	19.7	4,523,266
Gombe	50.5	8.0	46.5	7.1	42.0	8.5	34.3	0.3	9.7	7.3	3,342,925
Imo	95.8	30.9	81.7	26.7	90.2	5.6	4.2	8.0	23.0	13.0	5,554,653
Jigawa	94.6	40.0	84.3	36.5	91.7	2.9	5.4	2.4	14.9	14.1	5,974,087
Kaduna	57.9	34.2	51.0	29.9	56.4	1.5	39.3	14.8	22.3	20.4	8,458,698
Kano	69.4	20.9	59.4	17.9	67.1	3.1	28.7	6.3	22.3	16.4	13,438,702
Katsina	80.1	29.4	70.5	25.7	77.0	3.3	16.0	2.1	20.2	9.1	8,030,040
Kebbi	40.4	13.2	38.5	12.4	39.1	1.3	50.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	4,556,058
Kogi	56.8	24.2	50.1	22.4	54.6	2.9	7.5	12.0	19.6	17.0	4,586,986
Kwara	73.0	20.9	69.2	19.5	70.4	2.9	8.9	6.0	20.7	19.2	3,272,959
Lagos	96.5	83.0	94.1	81.1	96.2	1.3	3.3	61.5	71.1	66.6	12,887,082
Nasarawa	82.0	22.1	47.2	13.3	79.2	3.0	10.6	4.8	29.9	16.8	2,588,157
Niger	90.2	22.3	87.6	21.0	82.8	7.9	1.4	5.4	21.2	15.3	5,712,791
Ogun	76.5	28.0	73.4	27.3	76.0	0.8	5.3	18.1	40.6	38.9	5,361,227
Ondo	74.3	31.8	73.6	31.4	73.5	1.1	6.2	18.3	36.9	35.5	4,789,934
Osun	78.7	38.2	74.2	35.2	76.0	2.7	7.0	12.5	30.9	24.0	4,823,189
Oyo	87.1	39.7	85.3	39.6	84.9	2.2	1.5	17.4	30.1	29.9	8,057,418
Plateau	65.4	18.1	64.1	17.0	58.3	7.3	16.2	4.8	23.7	21.5	4,298,089
Rivers	80.2	52.9	75.7	51.0	79.5	1.1	10.9	27.3	51.7	38.8	7,508,109
Sokoto	39.6	13.1	38.1	12.2	38.0	1.8	59.0	5.4	18.5	18.5	5,125,726
Taraba	39.4	14.0	30.4	10.7	36.4	4.6	34.6	1.0	5.0	3.1	3,142,198
Yobe	77.5	20.9	69.5	18.3	67.1	10.7	18.1	1.6	13.4	11.7	3,389,087
Zamfara	88.1	6.7	78.7	6.7	86.1	2.0	4.5	3.0	21.9	19.4	4,636,494
FCT Abuja	93.7	45.3	87.7	42.8	86.7	7.1	4.1	12.6	27.4	20.7	3,740,047

Composite Indicator Table 2: Access to Sanitation Services

	HH members using improved sanitation facilities	HH members with limited sanitation services	HH members with basic sanitation services	HH members using improved sanitation facilities with handwashing facility and soap	HH members using improved sanitation facilities that are not leaking, safely emptied and treated	HH members with access to safely managed sanitation services	HH members practicing open defecation	Number of household members	HH members living with disabilities who find their HHs' improved toilets useable and accessible	Number of household members in HHs with PLWD and have improved toilets
National	59.9	16.1	43.8	16.7	28.4	20.9	23.1	198,628,229	41.6	11,318,074
Geopolitical zones										
North Central	39.9	10.5	29.5	11.1	18.8	14.0	51.2	30,086,557	27.7	1,129,193
North East	53.0	4.9	48.1	11.8	24.1	22.2	18.9	26,962,787	39.8	1,584,634
North West	59.3	8.4	51.0	20.6	27.8	24.1	9.3	50,219,804	38.4	2,908,804
South East	70.6	17.7	52.9	17.2	34.3	26.0	20.8	22,492,627	48.3	1,744,945
South South	67.8	21.6	46.1	23.6	32.3	22.3	16.8	29,591,609	39.3	2,189,834
South West	68.5	32.9	35.6	13.7	33.0	17.5	28.1	39,274,845	53.9	1,760,665
Area of Residence										
Urban	81.4	28.6	52.8	23.8	38.1	24.9	10.2	61,289,115	64.4	2,894,871
Peri-Urban	79.4	26.1	53.3	22.5	36.7	24.8	9.3	13,620,539	61.3	600,794
Urban	82.0	29.3	52.7	24.2	38.4	24.9	10.4	47,668,576	65.2	2,294,076
Rural	50.3	10.5	39.8	13.5	24.1	19.2	28.9	137,339,114	33.8	8,423,204
Itinerant	45.3	10.7	34.6	11.9	22.6	17.2	29.0	3,795,144	40.3	233,630
Rural	48.9	10.0	38.9	12.9	23.3	18.8	30.5	115,275,193	32.8	7,145,625
Small Town	60.1	13.9	46.2	17.6	29.1	22.3	18.4	18,268,777	39.0	1,043,948
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	29.5	3.9	25.6	8.2	14.0	12.2	35.5	40,647,771	15.6	2,198,750
Poor	44.4	8.0	36.3	12.6	20.9	17.4	32.8	41,392,836	29.0	2,693,193
Moderate	58.6	16.1	42.5	11.7	27.7	20.2	26.7	39,643,052	40.2	2,775,809
Rich	76.3	28.5	47.7	14.6	36.0	22.7	14.7	39,654,932	59.9	2,111,818
Richest	94.2	25.2	69.1	37.9	44.9	33.3	3.8	37,289,637	78.5	1,538,504
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	63.3	17.1	46.2	18.7	29.9	22.0	20.2	152,421,710	43.9	8,476,058
Non-Literate	48.5	12.7	35.7	9.9	23.2	17.3	32.7	46,206,519	34.7	2,842,016
Gender of HH Head										
Male	59.3	15.0	44.3	17.0	28.0	21.2	22.8	173,023,279	40.1	9,112,854
Female	63.7	23.7	40.0	14.8	30.7	19.4	25.2	25,604,950	48.1	2,205,221
HHs with at least one PLWD										
HH with PLWD	60.0	16.6	43.5	18.5	27.1	19.5	20.9	11,318,074	41.6	11,318,074
HH without PLWD	59.9	16.1	43.8	16.6	28.5	21.0	23.2	187,310,155	0.0	-
State										
Abia	87.2	28.6	58.5	21.3	42.5	28.4	2.0	3,814,312	50.9	373,676
Adamawa	64.9	5.2	59.7	11.7	31.4	28.9	19.4	4,343,611	51.3	504,099
Akwa ibom	72.8	14.1	58.7	19.4	34.2	28.2	4.3	5,636,762	41.7	779,134
Anambra	83.6	17.4	66.2	27.1	41.7	33.3	6.9	5,651,329	68.0	224,753
Bauchi	43.6	2.5	41.1	10.7	21.7	20.5	9.7	6,721,471	37.1	104,954
Bayelsa	43.9	15.2	28.7	21.0	18.4	12.9	21.6	2,334,455	16.8	230,461
Benue	32.2	8.1	24.1	3.5	15.3	11.3	45.9	5,887,528	25.4	463,757
Borno	62.5	3.9	58.6	9.6	22.9	22.8	15.9	6,023,494	54.7	272,698
Cross River	70.6	35.3	35.4	33.4	34.5	17.1	17.4	3,962,416	34.5	232,753

Composite Indicator Table 2: Access to Sanitation Services

	HH members using improved sanitation facilities	HH members with limited sanitation services	HH members with basic sanitation services	HH members using improved sanitation facilities with handwashing facility and soap	HH members using improved sanitation facilities that are not leaking, safely emptied and treated	HH members with access to safely managed sanitation services	HH members practicing open defecation	Number of household members	HH members living with disabilities who find their HHs' improved toilets useable and accessible	Number of household members in HHs with PLWD and have improved toilets
National	59.9	16.1	43.8	16.7	28.4	20.9	23.1	198,628,229	41.6	11,318,074
Delta	68.1	19.4	48.6	26.9	33.8	24.4	25.9	5,815,583	32.9	262,739
Ebonyi	21.8	7.3	14.5	3.5	9.8	6.7	58.3	2,949,067	9.9	240,355
Edo	70.5	19.8	50.8	23.2	31.3	23.8	19.3	4,334,284	56.0	208,181
Ekiti	50.0	25.9	24.1	9.1	24.7	12.0	44.6	3,355,995	39.5	242,675
Enugu	54.2	16.1	38.1	9.8	23.7	17.3	40.4	4,523,266	26.6	311,695
Gombe	64.7	9.3	55.4	23.2	31.6	27.7	7.6	3,342,925	26.1	274,115
Imo	85.3	17.2	68.1	17.7	42.9	34.2	11.9	5,554,653	66.2	594,466
Jigawa	42.8	1.1	41.7	25.8	20.1	19.5	14.0	5,974,087	29.4	244,310
Kaduna	75.3	20.3	55.0	22.8	36.8	27.3	9.2	8,458,698	51.4	412,797
Kano	71.7	4.8	66.8	27.2	33.8	31.6	4.3	13,438,702	35.9	1,205,721
Katsina	65.3	15.2	50.1	13.3	28.7	22.2	8.2	8,030,040	48.5	652,934
Kebbi	41.4	6.7	34.7	10.6	20.5	17.1	17.8	4,556,058	17.5	139,457
Kogi	39.8	14.4	25.5	13.0	18.3	12.3	58.1	4,586,986	31.8	94,454
Kwara	34.0	20.1	13.8	7.4	15.8	6.2	64.4	3,272,959	27.9	100,878
Lagos	89.5	31.7	57.8	25.4	42.4	28.0	7.4	12,887,082	75.2	446,693
Nasarawa	37.8	7.4	30.5	7.5	16.5	13.3	47.5	2,588,157	21.0	107,757
Niger	45.6	7.1	38.6	18.9	21.4	18.2	47.8	5,712,791	12.8	148,825
Ogun	77.1	44.9	32.2	7.3	39.0	16.3	17.7	5,361,227	60.0	397,037
Ondo	62.6	34.5	28.2	10.4	29.1	13.8	34.7	4,789,934	43.2	249,488
Osun	60.0	28.4	31.6	5.6	30.2	16.0	38.5	4,823,189	52.7	142,246
Oyo	45.5	31.4	14.0	8.0	21.5	6.7	51.0	8,057,418	33.8	282,525
Plateau	32.7	5.9	26.8	7.6	15.4	12.6	60.6	4,298,089	45.2	146,526
Rivers	68.0	24.8	43.2	19.8	33.3	21.1	16.0	7,508,109	44.7	476,566
Sokoto	43.4	2.5	40.8	10.7	18.6	18.5	18.1	5,125,726	23.2	199,835
Taraba	37.3	3.9	33.4	7.5	17.4	15.7	41.3	3,142,198	23.6	305,733
Yobe	42.8	7.7	35.1	10.7	20.2	16.5	32.4	3,389,087	32.7	123,035
Zamfara	40.5	2.3	38.2	24.5	20.1	19.0	2.0	4,636,494	26.6	53,749
FCT	58.6	13.7	44.9	18.9	29.2	22.4	37.0	3,740,047	43.6	66,995

Composite Indicator Table 3: Access to Hygiene Services

Percentage distribution of households where facility for handwashing was observed, with water and soap at the place of handwashing and were able to demonstrate proper handwashing

	HH heads that have knowledge of at least 2 critical times for handwashing	HHs with soap observed in their house	HHs with fixed place for handwashing with water and soap present	HH heads that demonstrated proper handwashing with water and soap under running water	HHs where handwashing facility is not available on premises	Number of households	HHs members that are likely to practice proper handwashing (with water and soap) at critical times (After using the toilet, After changing child's diaper, before eating and before preparing food)	HHs member with limited hygiene services (where handwashing facility is available on premises without soap and water)	HHs member with basic hygiene services (where handwashing facility is available on premises and with soap and water)	Number of household members
National	81.3	25.9	15.1	10.0	69.0	40,868,506	4.6	25.7	16.0	198,628,229
Geopolitical zone										
North Central	80.0	19.3	10.5	5.6	77.5	5,932,995	2.1	17.6	10.3	30,086,557
North East	85.2	11.1	8.3	11.3	74.0	5,109,056	2.5	24.3	9.0	26,962,787
North West	83.3	29.8	25.4	10.1	59.1	9,256,328	6.0	32.2	25.4	50,219,804
South East	86.1	26.8	11.9	7.2	61.1	4,853,794	2.5	32.8	12.8	22,492,627
South South	86.2	32.9	20.0	21.8	61.4	6,576,094	11.2	32.8	22.3	29,591,609
South West	71.8	29.0	9.7	5.0	80.4	9,140,239	2.4	15.1	10.3	39,274,845
Area of Residence										
Urban	80.4	33.2	18.8	11.5	66.2	13,157,586	6.0	25.0	20.2	61,289,115
Peri-Urban	82.8	30.5	17.0	10.9	65.5	3,020,644	4.2	27.9	18.7	13,620,539
Urban	79.7	34.0	19.3	11.7	66.4	10,136,942	6.6	24.1	20.7	47,668,576
Rural	81.7	22.4	13.4	9.3	70.3	27,710,920	3.9	26.0	14.1	137,339,114
Itinerant	88.8	30.5	14.8	11.4	70.7	795,869	5.7	23.9	15.1	3,795,144
Rural	82.1	21.6	13.1	9.3	70.3	23,350,999	4.0	25.8	13.8	115,275,193
Small Town	77.2	26.4	15.1	8.6	70.7	3,564,053	3.2	27.5	16.2	18,268,777
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	83.4	17.2	12.0	8.8	75.0	8,185,631	4.4	22.2	12.7	40,647,771
Poor	80.9	17.3	11.2	7.4	73.3	8,177,820	2.2	25.8	12.3	41,392,836
Moderate	80.8	22.3	10.9	7.0	71.7	8,188,709	2.2	26.9	12.2	39,643,052
Rich	80.6	30.6	14.0	10.7	68.5	8,148,337	4.8	29.0	14.6	39,654,932
Richest	80.7	42.2	27.4	16.1	56.5	8,168,009	9.8	24.5	29.3	37,289,637
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	80.4	28.6	16.6	9.8	67.1	30,893,478	4.8	27.0	17.5	152,421,710
Non-Literate	84.1	17.7	10.6	10.6	74.9	9,975,028	3.8	21.4	11.1	46,206,519
Gender of HH Head										
Male	80.5	26.2	15.8	10.2	68.6	33,864,149	4.7	25.8	16.5	173,023,279
Female	84.9	24.7	12.1	9.0	71.0	7,004,357	3.7	25.2	13.0	25,604,950
HHs with at least one PLWD										
HH with PLWD	78.5	26.6	15.5	11.0	66.4	4,566,018	6.0	33.6	19.4	11,318,074
HH without PLWD	81.6	25.8	15.1	9.9	69.3	36,302,488	4.5	25.2	15.8	187,310,155
State										
Abia	91.4	25.4	10.4	4.5	55.2	826,043	1.9	40.3	11.2	3,814,312
Adamawa	73.4	27.5	15.2	9.6	50.1	814,884	5.3	45.5	14.1	4,343,611
Akwa Ibom	98.1	17.7	14.3	29.7	48.4	1,251,431	4.2	48.2	17.0	5,636,762
Anambra	97.4	32.7	19.7	9.4	48.7	1,213,111	4.1	39.1	21.1	5,651,329
Bauchi	97.8	1.5	1.4	19.9	97.2	1,247,363	0.0	2.1	1.7	6,721,471
Bayelsa	64.3	35.1	8.7	1.2	74.2	501,082	0.6	26.1	10.0	2,334,455
Benue	75.0	13.2	5.0	1.6	88.3	1,130,321	0.2	11.4	4.7	5,887,528

Composite Indicator Table 3: Access to Hygiene Services

Percentage distribution of households where facility for handwashing was observed, with water and soap at the place of handwashing and were able to demonstrate proper handwashing

	HH heads that have knowledge of at least 2 critical times for handwashing	HHs with soap observed in their house	HHs with fixed place for handwashing with water and soap present	HH heads that demonstrated proper handwashing with water and soap under running water	HHs where handwashing facility is not available on premises	Number of households	HHs members that are likely to practice proper handwashing (with water and soap) at critical times (After using the toilet, After changing child's diaper, before eating and before preparing food)	HHs member with limited hygiene services (where handwashing facility is available on premises without soap and water)	HHs member with basic hygiene services (where handwashing facility is available on premises and with soap and water)	Number of household members
National	81.3	25.9	15.1	10.0	69.0	40,868,506	4.6	25.7	16.0	198,628,229
Borno	79.5	6.1	11.3	10.1	64.9	1,180,500	1.0	36.0	14.0	6,023,494
Cross River	98.4	45.5	31.1	15.5	52.1	943,165	13.9	45.8	35.1	3,962,416
Delta	77.0	22.9	19.7	11.7	68.3	1,286,630	7.1	21.5	18.6	5,815,583
Ebonyi	92.3	13.8	0.7	0.2	89.9	620,251	0.1	7.3	0.8	2,949,067
Edo	92.3	36.3	18.2	22.5	75.3	956,686	18.4	20.6	24.3	4,334,284
Ekiti	74.7	29.4	10.5	1.8	61.4	704,601	0.9	36.9	12.1	3,355,995
Enugu	85.1	27.1	13.9	11.2	78.0	1,018,042	3.9	18.3	14.6	4,523,266
Gombe	90.1	6.2	2.1	2.7	83.6	610,740	0.4	17.4	3.2	3,342,925
Imo	68.4	28.2	9.2	7.2	48.2	1,176,347	1.2	46.7	10.2	5,554,653
Jigawa	98.2	62.2	49.4	35.6	29.4	1,138,460	31.0	56.6	53.7	5,974,087
Kaduna	67.5	24.5	24.4	2.9	54.1	1,611,871	1.3	36.3	23.4	8,458,698
Kano	78.2	32.7	29.3	7.2	54.8	2,362,811	3.9	34.1	27.8	13,438,702
Katsina	86.1	8.1	8.1	0.3	75.9	1,501,684	0.2	21.8	8.5	8,030,040
Kebbi	99.6	25.2	11.4	7.4	79.3	811,513	1.8	20.2	12.0	4,556,058
Kogi	49.4	14.0	9.7	1.2	67.3	901,488	0.7	28.5	9.9	4,586,986
Kwara	95.5	23.5	10.0	2.6	76.8	663,189	1.4	17.3	8.9	3,272,959
Lagos	73.1	28.0	16.1	4.9	70.3	3,209,182	3.5	19.3	17.7	12,887,082
Nasarawa	88.6	25.6	8.0	9.9	64.8	487,397	3.7	37.5	9.7	2,588,157
Niger	78.6	17.5	14.6	1.6	75.3	1,085,238	0.6	22.2	18.4	5,712,791
Ogun	82.9	26.4	8.0	3.8	90.6	1,285,349	1.7	6.7	8.1	5,361,227
Ondo	91.3	37.7	9.5	14.9	82.8	1,075,058	4.4	14.9	10.5	4,789,934
Osun	46.5	19.2	3.5	6.1	94.5	1,017,342	2.2	3.0	4.2	4,823,189
Oyo	63.5	32.8	2.8	0.9	89.0	1,848,707	0.6	12.4	2.7	8,057,418
Plateau	90.0	16.7	6.3	9.8	85.1	824,606	1.3	7.5	5.8	4,298,089
Rivers	80.5	42.4	22.9	33.2	59.2	1,637,099	17.3	32.3	25.0	7,508,109
Sokoto	85.6	31.0	33.9	8.5	65.4	972,603	7.5	30.7	32.2	5,125,726
Taraba	84.1	9.3	3.1	5.5	80.4	607,811	2.2	18.9	5.1	3,142,198
Yobe	82.4	24.8	18.0	12.8	60.7	647,759	8.9	31.8	17.7	3,389,087
Zamfara	83.7	29.4	19.2	19.9	64.2	857,386	0.4	18.8	21.0	4,636,494
FCT Abuja	94.5	30.9	19.5	16.5	77.0	840,755	9.1	5.2	14.1	3,740,047

Composite Indicator Table 4: Access to WASH Services

	HH members using basic water supply and basic sanitation Services	HH members using basic water supply and basic hygiene Services	HH members using basic sanitation and hygiene Services	HH members using basic water supply, basic sanitation and hygiene Services	Number of household members
National	33.5	13.1	10.0	8.6	198,628,229
Geopolitical zone					
North Central	23.8	9.1	6.7	6.1	30,086,557
North East	31.3	7.6	6.0	5.2	26,962,787
North West	35.5	19.2	13.8	10.9	50,219,804
South East	44.3	11.3	8.7	8.1	22,492,627
South South	34.4	17.9	14.7	12.4	29,591,609
South West	33.1	9.6	7.5	7.3	39,274,845
Area of Residence					
Urban	49.4	19.0	15.7	15.0	61,289,115
Peri-Urban	49.5	17.5	14.7	13.9	13,620,539
Urban	49.4	19.5	16.0	15.3	47,668,576
Rural	26.4	10.5	7.4	5.8	137,339,114
Itinerant	25.8	11.4	7.8	5.9	3,795,144
Rural	25.1	10.2	6.8	5.2	115,275,193
Small Town	34.7	12.3	11.2	8.9	18,268,777
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	12.9	8.8	3.6	2.6	40,647,771
Poor	21.6	8.4	6.4	4.5	41,392,836
Moderate	30.6	9.3	6.5	5.1	39,643,052
Rich	39.7	12.0	9.0	7.4	39,654,932
Richest	65.8	28.2	25.6	24.7	37,289,637
Literacy of the HH Head					
Literate	36.8	14.4	11.4	10.0	152,421,710
Non-Literate	22.6	8.7	5.2	4.2	46,206,519
Gender of HH Head					
Male	33.6	13.4	10.3	8.8	173,023,279
Female	32.9	11.1	7.8	7.0	25,604,950
HHs with at least one PLWD					
HH with PLWD	32.4	14.6	11.0	8.5	11,318,074
HH without PLWD	33.6	13.0	9.9	8.6	187,310,155
State					
Abia	46.4	10.0	10.2	9.1	3,814,312
Adamawa	37.8	10.5	10.1	7.9	4,343,611
Akwa Ibom	37.5	13.5	10.3	8.3	5,636,762
Anambra	56.7	19.9	14.6	13.9	5,651,329
Bauchi	26.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	6,721,471
Bayelsa	19.0	9.2	6.1	5.9	2,334,455
Benue	13.9	2.5	1.9	1.3	5,887,528
Borno	45.2	13.8	7.9	7.9	6,023,494
Cross River	20.1	18.9	19.2	11.9	3,962,416
Delta	37.2	17.0	14.2	13.1	5,815,583
Ebonyi	8.6	.3	.2	.1	2,949,067
Edo	39.6	19.3	17.7	13.7	4,334,284
Ekiti	20.0	9.9	6.1	5.1	3,355,995
Enugu	28.4	10.2	6.1	4.7	4,523,266
Gombe	26.3	2.3	2.7	2.2	3,342,925
Imo	62.1	10.2	8.3	8.3	5,554,653
Jigawa	37.9	50.1	23.8	21.8	5,974,087
Kaduna	33.4	19.0	14.9	12.2	8,458,698
Kano	48.3	19.9	21.4	16.3	13,438,702
Katsina	38.2	6.4	5.3	4.2	8,030,040
Kebbi	15.1	4.4	7.7	3.1	4,556,058
Kogi	19.4	7.8	6.5	5.2	4,586,986
Kwara	12.8	8.8	4.8	4.8	3,272,959
Lagos	56.7	17.3	15.4	15.1	12,887,082
Nasarawa	24.0	9.2	4.0	3.5	2,588,157
Niger	33.9	17.2	11.3	10.9	5,712,791
Ogun	27.1	7.8	4.8	4.8	5,361,227
Ondo	23.4	8.6	4.7	4.4	4,789,934
Osun	27.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4,823,189
Oyo	14.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	8,057,418
Plateau	20.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	4,298,089
Rivers	39.1	23.2	17.0	16.4	7,508,109
Sokoto	20.0	14.5	6.3	4.3	5,125,726
Taraba	15.8	3.5	4.4	3.2	3,142,198
Yobe	26.7	14.4	11.0	9.6	3,389,087
Zamfara	32.1	19.2	6.1	5.7	4,636,494
FCT Abuja	42.5	12.8	12.9	11.8	3,740,047

Composite Indicator Table 5: Water Systems in Communities

	Proportion of facilities that broke down in their first one year	Proportion of facilities that have broken down more than twice in the last 6 months	Availability (facilities that are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past 2 weeks)	Proportion of facilities provided by non-government actors	Estimated total water points	Proportion of public water point facilities that broke down in their first one year	Estimated Publicly owned water points
National	11.2	6.0	2.6	70.2	2,041,389	17.7	898,804
Geopolitical zone							
North Central	10.6	2.3	2.8	65.9	268,677	11.0	161,531
North East	16.0	9.1	2.2	43.0	235,252	15.0	194,554
North West	23.0	14.0	2.9	49.7	406,500	27.8	299,026
South East	6.3	1.9	1.8	96.8	386,754	27.0	23,478
South South	6.3	3.7	3.3	87.6	279,702	5.4	59,357
South West	5.6	4.3	2.8	71.7	464,504	12.0	160,858
Area of Residence							
Urban	7.8	4.1	2.5	76.7	712,872	12.6	230,760
Peri-Urban	9.0	4.3	5.2	70.6	136,539	8.5	54,071
Urban	7.6	4.1	1.9	78.0	567,472	14.2	172,953
Rural	13.0	7.0	2.7	66.7	1,328,517	19.4	668,043
Itinerant	9.1	5.1	1.2	76.5	41,380	17.9	21,055
Rural	12.7	7.1	2.7	67.7	1,075,524	19.7	522,230
Small Town	14.3	6.4	2.6	60.7	220,475	18.2	128,495
State							
Abia	9.4	3.5	0.0	97.6	33,883	16.7	2,392
Adamawa	8.4	2.4	0.0	45.8	37,187	9.0	30,018
Akwa ibom	6.7	6.7	4.4	95.6	30,576	0.0	2,038
Anambra	4.7	0.0	0.0	96.2	80,862	14.3	5,340
Bauchi	13.0	14.8	3.7	40.7	70,540	12.0	65,315
Bayelsa	19.5	9.8	7.3	97.6	13,035	33.3	1,908
Benue	11.8	0.0	11.8	82.4	30,143	0.0	15,958
Borno	20.0	16.0	2.0	64.0	44,925	16.1	27,854
Cross river	2.5	2.5	2.5	30.0	22,999	3.2	17,824
Delta	16.2	4.1	0.0	85.1	49,220	18.8	10,642
Ebonyi	30.8	15.4	7.7	30.8	7,738	33.3	7,143
Edo	3.4	3.4	1.7	92.4	54,598	0.0	5,090
Ekiti	2.1	4.3	0.0	68.1	35,854	5.6	13,731
Enugu	5.9	3.2	2.3	98.6	109,760	12.5	3,991
Gombe	14.9	2.1	2.1	21.3	33,566	15.2	32,852
Imo	5.5	1.0	2.5	99.0	154,510	50.0	4,612
Jigawa	54.2	32.7	3.7	16.8	82,146	54.5	76,004
Kaduna	10.0	4.0	4.0	64.0	115,161	14.7	78,310
Kano	15.3	20.7	1.8	60.4	50,827	16.5	36,174
Katsina	22.8	19.3	3.5	38.6	33,810	25.0	26,099
Kebbi	21.0	4.8	1.6	48.4	69,081	25.6	43,454
Kogi	0.0	3.3	3.3	76.7	17,399	0.0	6,380

Composite Indicator Table 5: Water Systems in Communities

	Proportion of facilities that broke down in their first one year	Proportion of facilities that have broken down more than twice in the last 6 months	Availability (facilities that are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past 2 weeks)	Proportion of facilities provided by non-government actors	Estimated total water points	Proportion of public water point facilities that broke down in their first one year	Estimated Publicly owned water points
National	11.2	6.0	2.6	70.2	2,041,389	17.7	898,804
Kwara	7.0	1.8	1.8	64.9	111,708	11.8	66,633
Lagos	7.2	3.6	4.3	93.9	31,059	17.4	2,579
Nasarawa	6.9	0.0	0.0	86.2	23,929	0.0	10,727
Niger	15.2	18.2	9.1	42.4	15,716	20.8	11,430
Ogun	6.7	4.4	4.4	88.9	63,824	18.2	7,801
Ondo	7.7	7.7	.0	64.1	82,195	20.0	31,613
Osun	5.3	2.6	3.9	77.6	174,942	13.6	50,641
Oyo	4.4	4.4	2.2	44.4	76,631	6.3	54,493
Plateau	17.2	0.0	0.0	79.3	35,077	11.1	21,772
Rivers	2.5	2.5	5.0	95.0	109,274	0.0	21,855
Sokoto	10.7	8.3	1.7	77.7	45,920	14.1	29,601
Taraba	32.4	10.8	5.4	24.3	19,450	35.7	14,719
Yobe	17.4	0.0	0.0	50.0	29,585	16.2	23,796
Zamfara	25.0	12.5	0.0	16.1	9,555	25.5	9,384
FCT Abuja	20.0	2.5	0.0	32.5	34,706	18.2	28,632

Composite Indicator Table 6A: Water Point Dependability

	Water Point Design and Configuration	Water Points Functionality	Estimated number of water facilities	Operations and Maintenance for publicly owned facilities	Estimated publicly owned and public used water point facilities
National	31.4	75.5	2,041,389	9.3	797,255
Geopolitical Zone					
North Central	35.1	75.5	268,677	13.5	150,800
North East	15.5	72.6	235,252	6.8	172,818
North West	22.7	71.2	406,500	7.8	263,600
South East	29.3	81.2	386,754	12.2	20,750
South South	47.1	82.3	279,702	10.8	51,051
South West	37.4	72	464,504	9.4	138,237
Area of Residence					
Urban	39	80.4	712,872	7.7	196,808
Peri-urban	39.9	78.7	136,539	5.4	41,847
Urban	38.4	80.5	567,472	8.5	151,224
Rural	27.3	72.9	1,328,517	9.8	600,447
Itinerant	43.1	70.4	41,380	12.9	15,187
Rural	26.4	73.6	1,075,524	9.8	471,385
Small town	30.7	71.2	220,475	9	117,612
State					
Abia	55.3	71.8	33,883	0	2,392
Adamawa	7.2	71.1	37,187	4	22,402
Akwa ibom	55.6	68.9	30,576	0	2,038
Anambra	44.3	89.6	80,862	28.6	5,340
Bauchi	13	79.6	70,540	8	65,315
Bayelsa	34.1	85.4	13,035	40	1,590
Benue	29.4	82.4	30,143	0	14,185
Borno	14	76	44,925	6.7	26,955
Cross river	22.5	77.5	22,999	3.7	15,524
Delta	35.1	85.1	49,220	6.7	9,977
Ebonyi	0	30.8	7,738	0	5,952
Edo	35.6	85.6	54,598	22.2	4,164
Ekiti	48.9	83	35,854	6.3	12,206
Enugu	9.5	82.3	109,760	25	3,991
Gombe	42.6	61.7	33,566	8.3	25,710
Imo	31.3	80.6	154,510	0	3,075
Jigawa	1.9	66.4	82,146	12	70,630
Kaduna	34	70	115,161	0	62,187
Kano	15.3	73	50,827	5.6	32,969
Katsina	24.6	82.5	33,810	31.4	20,760
Kebbi	25.8	64.5	69,081	2.9	38,997
Kogi	20	83.3	17,399	27.3	6,380
Kwara	42.1	71.9	111,708	9.7	60,754
Lagos	62.1	71.8	31,059	15	2,243
Nasarawa	31	82.8	23,929	0	9,076
Niger	24.2	54.5	15,716	19	10,001
Ogun	51.1	77.8	63,824	44.4	6,382
Ondo	25.6	61.5	82,195	0	23,183
Osun	32.9	75	174,942	5.6	41,434
Oyo	33.3	66.7	76,631	12.9	52,790
Plateau	10.3	79.3	35,077	50	21,772
Rivers	62.5	83.8	109,274	15.4	17,757
Sokoto	34.7	85.1	45,920	6.6	28,842
Taraba	10.8	48.6	19,450	8	13,142
Yobe	6.5	80.4	29,585	3.3	19,294
Zamfara	16.1	60.7	9,555	7.4	9,213
FCT Abuja	57.5	77.5	34,706	0	28,632

Composite Indicator Table 6B: Dependability of Water Points by Ownership

	Public Water Facilities				Private Water Facilities		
	Design and Configuration	Functionality	Operation and Maintenance	Publicly-owned Water Facilities	Design and Configuration	Functionality	Privately-owned Facilities
National	20.4	64	8.2	898,804	40.1	84.6	1,142,585
Geopolitical Zones							
North Central	30.1	75.5	12.6	161,531	42.5	75.4	107,146
North East	13.9	71.2	6	194,554	23.1	79.1	40,699
North West	20.1	66.1	6.9	299,026	29.7	85.5	107,473
South East	9.9	50.2	10.7	23,478	30.6	83.2	363,276
South South	24.5	65.7	9.3	59,357	53.1	86.8	220,346
South West	18.9	41.3	8.1	160,858	47.2	88.3	303,646
Area of Residence							
Urban	26.6	64.2	6.6	230,760	45	88.2	482,112
Peri-urban	22.7	69.9	4.2	54,071	51.1	84.5	82,468
Urban	27	61.6	7.4	172,953	43.4	88.8	394,518
Rural	18.2	64	8.8	668,043	36.5	82	660,474
Itinerant	28.9	61.8	9.3	21,055	57.8	79.3	20,325
Rural	16.8	64.8	8.8	522,230	35.4	81.9	553,294
Small towns	23.4	62	8.2	128,495	40.9	83.9	91,980
State							
Abia	33.3	33.3	0	2,392	57	74.7	31,492
Adamawa	3	67.2	3	30,018	25	87.5	7,169
Akwa ibom	33.3	66.7	0	2,038	57.1	69	28,538
Anambra	28.6	100	28.6	5,340	45.5	88.9	75,522
Bauchi	14	80	8	65,315	0	75	5,225
Bayelsa	50	66.7	33.3	1,908	31.4	88.6	11,127
Benue	0	88.9	0	15,958	62.5	75	14,185
Borno	3.2	77.4	6.5	27,854	31.6	73.7	17,072
Cross river	9.7	74.2	3.2	17,824	66.7	88.9	5,175
Delta	6.3	50	6.3	10,642	43.1	94.8	38,578
Ebonyi	0	33.3	0	7,143	0	0	595
Edo	45.5	54.5	18.2	5,090	34.6	88.8	49,509
Ekiti	27.8	61.1	5.6	13,731	62.1	96.6	22,123
Enugu	0	62.5	25	3,991	9.9	83.0	105,769
Gombe	43.5	60.9	6.5	32,852	0	100	714
Imo	0	16.7	0	4,612	32.3	82.6	149,898
Jigawa	2	64.6	11.1	76,004	0	87.5	6,142
Kaduna	29.4	61.8	0	78,310	43.8	87.5	36,852
Kano	15.2	70.9	5.1	36,174	15.6	78.1	14,653
Katsina	31.8	84.1	25	26,099	0	76.9	7,711
Kebbi	20.5	51.3	2.6	43,454	34.8	87	25,627
Kogi	27.3	90.9	27.3	6,380	15.8	78.9	11,019
Kwara	32.4	67.6	8.8	66,633	56.5	78.3	45,075
Lagos	30.4	52.2	13	2,579	65	73.6	28,480
Nasarawa	46.2	76.9	0	10,727	18.8	87.5	13,202
Niger	20.8	54.2	16.7	11,430	33.3	55.6	4,286
Ogun	18.2	63.6	36.4	7,801	55.7	79.7	56,023
Ondo	6.7	6.7	0	31,613	37.5	95.8	50,581
Osun	13.6	40.9	4.5	50,641	40.7	88.9	124,301
Oyo	28.1	53.1	12.5	54,493	46.2	100	22,138
Plateau	11.1	83.3	50	21,772	9.1	72.7	13,305
Rivers	37.5	68.8	12.5	21,855	68.8	87.5	87,420
Sokoto	38.5	83.3	6.4	29,601	27.9	88.4	16,319
Taraba	3.6	35.7	7.1	14,719	33.3	88.9	4,731
Yobe	5.4	81.1	2.7	23,796	11.1	77.8	5,788
Zamfara	16.4	60	7.3	9,384	0	100	171
FCT Abuja	54.5	84.8	0	28,632	71.4	42.9	6,073

Composite Indicator Table 7A: Per Capita Share of Water Supply by Population Served						
	Per Capita Share					Estimated Population
	Snapped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Sufficient	
National	32.6	26.6	13.9	8.0	19.0	198,628,229
Geopolitical Zones						
North Central	23.9	32.6	10.5	5.6	27.5	30,086,557
North East	38.4	26.2	11.0	6.5	17.9	26,962,787
North West	34.6	26.6	16.7	11.2	10.8	50,219,803
South East	37.7	31.8	9.9	5.9	14.7	22,492,627
South South	28.4	14.2	20.1	9.9	27.4	29,591,609
South West	35.5	31.8	10.1	4.3	18.2	39,274,845
State						
Abia	38.7	19.4	9.7	0.0	32.3	3,814,312
Adamawa	31.7	36.6	7.3	2.4	22.0	4,343,610
Akwa ibom	27.6	20.7	27.6	6.9	17.2	5,636,762
Anambra	32.4	29.4	5.9	8.8	23.5	5,651,329
Bauchi	24.3	45.9	10.8	0.0	18.9	6,721,472
Bayelsa	25.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	35.0	2,334,455
Benue	18.2	36.4	9.1	0.0	36.4	5,887,528
Borno	18.8	34.4	12.5	9.4	25.0	6,023,494
Cross river	42.1	10.5	5.3	10.5	31.6	3,962,416
Delta	28.1	3.1	21.9	15.6	31.3	5,815,583
Ebonyi	25.0	50.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	2,949,067
Edo	34.9	34.9	9.3	7.0	14.0	4,334,284
Ekiti	24.0	56.0	4.0	0.0	16.0	3,355,995
Enugu	54.8	19.4	8.1	3.2	14.5	4,523,266
Gombe	38.1	23.8	23.8	0.0	14.3	3,342,926
Imo	37.5	23.2	17.9	7.1	14.3	5,554,653
Jigawa	41.5	26.4	11.3	5.7	15.1	5,974,087
Kaduna	47.8	8.7	21.7	17.4	4.3	8,458,698
Kano	21.1	46.1	18.4	6.6	7.9	13,438,701
Katsina	21.4	39.3	17.9	17.9	3.6	8,030,040
Kebbi	38.2	23.5	17.6	2.9	17.6	4,556,058
Kogi	14.3	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	4,586,986
Kwara	43.8	18.8	9.4	3.1	25.0	3,272,959
Lagos	35.6	36.8	3.4	4.6	19.5	12,887,082
Nasarawa	17.6	23.5	11.8	17.6	29.4	2,588,157
Niger	42.9	21.4	7.1	3.6	25.0	5,712,791
Ogun	27.0	13.5	21.6	10.8	27.0	5,361,227
Ondo	42.9	28.6	10.7	3.6	14.3	4,789,934
Osun	45.0	25.0	7.5	2.5	20.0	4,823,188
Oyo	33.3	48.5	3.0	3.0	12.1	8,057,419
Plateau	25.0	43.8	12.5	0.0	18.8	4,298,089
Rivers	23.1	28.2	17.9	0.0	30.8	7,508,109
Sokoto	28.6	34.7	10.2	14.3	12.2	5,125,726
Taraba	60.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	3,142,198
Yobe	13.3	24.4	17.8	11.1	33.3	3,389,087
Zamfara	17.6	41.2	8.8	11.8	20.6	4,636,494
FCT Abuja	12.9	38.7	12.9	6.5	29.0	3,740,047

Composite Indicator Table 7B: Per Capita Share of Water Supply by Water Points

	Average Per Capita Share	Level of Per Capita Share (%)						Estimated Number of Functional Water Points
		Snapped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Sufficient	Total	
National	8.6	17.2	21.7	10	11.2	39.9	100	2,022,474
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	10.5	18.3	20.6	6.2	15.9	39	100	265,131
North East	9.7	18.2	21.5	12.7	7.9	39.7	100	222,273
North West	7.1	18.3	20.8	11.3	17.6	32	100	404,879
South East	7.5	12.5	18.7	10.9	9.2	48.8	100	385,985
South South	10.8	13.2	15.7	6.9	15.1	49.1	100	279,702
South West	7.8	21.7	29.2	10.7	3.8	34.6	100	464,504
Area of Residence								
Urban	5.2	14.5	39	10.8	8.1	27.6	100	707,048
Peri-urban	5.8	17.3	28.2	8.1	9.7	36.6	100	136,539
Urban	4.8	14.1	41.2	11.5	7.9	25.4	100	561,647
Rural	10.1	18.7	12.4	9.5	12.9	46.6	100	1,315,427
Itinerant	10.5	21.9	13.9	11.6	1.4	51.2	100	41,380
Rural	10.1	19.2	11.4	9.1	11.5	48.8	100	1,062,433
Small towns	10.1	15.1	19	11	20.8	34.1	100	220,475
State								
Abia	10.3	14.1	17.6	9.4	0	58.8	100	33,883
Adamawa	7.9	21	30.6	14.5	9.7	24.2	100	27,778
Akwa ibom	9.1	17.8	2.2	22.2	17.8	40	100	30,576
Anambra	8	10.4	23.6	12.3	0	53.8	100	80,862
Bauchi	7.9	16.7	27.8	18.5	7.4	29.6	100	70,540
Bayelsa	13.7	12.2	2.4	19.5	2.4	63.4	100	13,035
Benue	10.5	13.3	20	26.7	0	40	100	26,597
Borno	11.8	12	22	12	4	50	100	44,925
Cross river	10.6	20	12.5	2.5	0	65	100	22,999
Delta	13.5	12.2	1.4	6.8	20.3	59.5	100	49,220
Ebonyi	4.8	23.1	46.2	7.7	0	23.1	100	7,738
Edo	7.2	12.7	37.3	8.5	11	30.5	100	54,598
Ekiti	5.8	12.8	48.9	4.3	0	34	100	35,854
Enugu	6	15.5	10.9	4.1	9.1	60.5	100	109,760
Gombe	6.7	19	7.1	2.4	9.5	61.9	100	29,995
Imo	7.7	10.5	20.5	15.5	16.5	37	100	153,741
Jigawa	7.4	20.8	17	12.3	11.3	38.7	100	81,378
Kaduna	6.3	22	8	6	36	28	100	115,161
Kano	5.8	14.4	42.3	18.9	9	15.3	100	50,827
Katsina	6.5	10.5	45.6	12.3	14	17.5	100	33,810
Kebbi	7.6	21	9.7	11.3	12.9	45.2	100	69,081
Kogi	8.4	6.7	26.7	3.3	33.3	30	100	17,399
Kwara	8.6	24.6	21.1	0	19.3	35.1	100	111,708
Lagos	8.7	11.2	49.8	10.5	5.1	23.5	100	31,059
Nasarawa	12.9	10.3	13.8	0	6.9	69	100	23,929
Niger	9.5	36.4	21.2	0	15.2	27.3	100	15,716
Ogun	11.7	11.1	7.8	13.3	8.9	58.9	100	63,824
Ondo	6	30.8	25.6	25.6	5.1	12.8	100	82,195
Osun	6.3	23.7	18.4	7.9	2.6	47.4	100	174,942
Oyo	5.8	24.4	57.8	2.2	2.2	13.3	100	76,631
Plateau	8.9	13.8	13.8	10.3	20.7	41.4	100	35,077
Rivers	12.3	11.3	17.5	1.3	18.8	51.3	100	109,274
Sokoto	7.6	11.6	31.4	14	3.3	39.7	100	45,920
Taraba	5.5	40.5	2.7	16.2	16.2	24.3	100	19,450
Yobe	14.9	13	23.9	6.5	6.5	50	100	29,585
Zamfara	9.6	11.8	35.3	7.8	11.8	33.3	100	8,702
FCT Abuja	13.9	10	27.5	15	10	37.5	100	34,706

Composite Indicator Table 7C: Per Capita Share of Water Supply Facilities by Ownership

	Average Per Capita Share	% Privately-owned Water Points Capita Share						Estimated Privately owned Water Points	% Publicly-owned Water Points Capita Share						Estimated Publicly Owned Water Points
		Snapped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Sufficient	Total		Snapped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Sufficient	Total	
National	8.6	10.7	27	14	9.6	38.6	100	1,140,207	25.6	27.4	17.3	7.1	22.6	100	882,268
Geographical Zone															
North Central	10.5	18.7	30.2	14.2	8.4	28.5	100	107,146	18.1	25.5	19.2	5.3	31.9	100	157,985
North East	9.7	11.9	45	14	1.3	27.8	100	39,089	19.5	30.2	16.4	5.4	28.5	100	183,184
North West	7.1	7.9	21.1	19.5	29.5	22	100	107,473	22	28.5	24.2	10.6	14.7	100	297,406
South East	7.5	11.9	22.5	13.3	9.9	42.3	100	362,507	20.2	35.6	6.4	15.6	22.2	100	23,478
South South	10.8	8.8	20.5	16.5	8.2	45.9	100	220,346	29.4	16.1	10.2	5.6	38.7	100	59,357
South West	7.8	8.8	35.9	11	4.5	39.8	100	303,646	45.9	26.9	7.6	3.8	15.8	100	160,858
Area of Residence															
Urban	5.2	8.5	40.9	13.7	10.1	26.9	100	481,215	27.4	51.4	8.5	4.7	8.1	100	225,832
Peri-urban	5.8	12.6	25.7	4.4	22.6	34.8	100	82,468	24.4	46.7	7.4	9.7	11.7	100	54,071
Urban	4.8	7.7	43.8	15.8	7.2	25.5	100	393,622	28.9	52.6	8.5	3.2	6.8	100	168,025
Rural	10.1	12.4	16.9	14.3	9.2	47.2	100	658,991	25	19.1	20.3	8	27.6	100	656,435
Itinerant	10.5	10.5	16.2	6.7	3.5	63.1	100	20,325	32.9	28	2.8	0	36.3	100	21,055
Rural	10.1	13.4	16.7	13.4	8.8	47.7	100	551,811	25.3	16.9	18.8	8.5	30.5	100	510,622
Small towns	10.1	6	21.2	20.2	14.2	38.5	100	91,980	21.7	27.7	29.2	6.8	14.6	100	128,495
State															
Abia	10.3	11.4	21.5	6.3	0	60.8	100	31,492	50	0	16.7	0	33.3	100	2,392
Adamawa	7.9	14.3	64.3	0	0	21.4	100	6,272	22.9	39.6	12.5	2.1	22.9	100	21,506
Akwa ibom	9.1	16.7	21.4	21.4	7.1	33.3	100	28,538	33.3	33.3	0	0	33.3	100	2,038
Anambra	8	11.1	28.3	9.1	15.2	36.4	100	75,522	0	14.3	0	28.6	57.1	100	5,340
Bauchi	7.9	25	50	0	0	25	100	5,225	16	46	16	0	22	100	65,315
Bayelsa	13.7	11.4	2.9	25.7	22.9	37.1	100	11,127	16.7	0	0	0	83.3	100	1,908
Benue	10.5	12.5	37.5	12.5	0	37.5	100	14,185	14.3	42.9	0	0	42.9	100	12,412
Borno	11.8	10.5	42.1	10.5	0	36.8	100	17,072	12.9	29	9.7	12.9	35.5	100	27,854
Cross river	10.6	11.1	55.6	11.1	0	22.2	100	5,175	22.6	0	0	9.7	67.7	100	17,824
Delta	13.5	3.4	0	6.9	20.7	69	100	38,578	43.8	6.3	31.3	6.3	12.5	100	10,642
Ebonyi	4.8	0	0	0	0	100	100	595	25	50	8.3	8.3	8.3	100	7,143
Edo	7.2	9.3	47.7	10.3	11.2	21.5	100	49,509	45.5	27.3	0	18.2	9.1	100	5,090
Ekiti	5.8	3.4	55.2	3.4	0	37.9	100	22,123	27.8	38.9	5.6	0	27.8	100	13,731
Enugu	6	15.1	9	3.8	9.4	62.7	100	105,769	25	62.5	12.5	0	0	100	3,991
Gombe	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	19	11.9	28.6	0	40.5	100	29,995
Imo	7.7	10.3	29.4	23.7	9.8	26.8	100	149,129	16.7	33.3	0	33.3	16.7	100	4,612
Jigawa	7.4	0	50	0	0	50	100	6,142	22.4	24.5	15.3	10.2	27.6	100	75,236
Kaduna	6.3	6.3	0	31.3	56.3	6.3	100	36,852	29.4	11.8	47.1	8.8	2.9	100	78,310
Kano	5.8	9.4	34.4	25	18.8	12.5	100	14,653	16.5	49.4	19	7.6	7.6	100	36,174
Katsina	6.5	23.1	30.8	7.7	38.5	0	100	7,711	6.8	59.1	15.9	15.9	2.3	100	26,099
Kebbi	7.6	4.3	26.1	17.4	0	52.2	100	25,627	30.8	17.9	17.9	7.7	25.6	100	43,454
Kogi	8.4	10.5	21.1	42.1	10.5	15.8	100	11,019	0	45.5	18.2	27.3	9.1	100	6,380

Composite Indicator Table 7C: Per Capita Share of Water Supply Facilities by Ownership

	Average Per Capita Share	% Privately-owned Water Points Capita Share						Estimated Privately-owned Water Points	% Publicly-owned Water Points Capita Share						Estimated Publicly Owned Water Points
		Snapped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Sufficient	Total		Snapped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Sufficient	Total	
National	8.6	10.7	27	14	9.6	38.6	100	1,140,207	25.6	27.4	17.3	7.1	22.6	100	882,268
Kwara	8.6	21.7	26.1	17.4	17.4	17.4	100	45,075	26.5	17.6	20.6	2.9	32.4	100	66,633
Lagos	8.7	9.8	50	11	5.5	23.6	100	28,480	26.1	47.8	4.3	0	21.7	100	2,579
Nasarawa	12.9	0	12.5	0	0	87.5	100	13,202	23.1	15.4	15.4	23.1	23.1	100	10,727
Niger	9.5	44.4	22.2	22.2	0	11.1	100	4,286	33.3	29.2	4.2	4.2	29.2	100	11,430
Ogun	11.7	8.9	15.2	19	13.9	43	100	56,023	27.3	0	9.1	27.3	36.4	100	7,801
Ondo	6	4.2	33.3	37.5	8.3	16.7	100	50,581	73.3	13.3	6.7	0	6.7	100	31,613
Osun	6.3	13	29.6	0	0	57.4	100	124,301	50	13.6	13.6	4.5	18.2	100	50,641
Oyo	5.8	0	92.3	0	0	7.7	100	22,138	34.4	46.9	3.1	3.1	12.5	100	54,493
Plateau	8.9	27.3	45.5	0	0	27.3	100	13,305	5.6	22.2	33.3	0	38.9	100	21,772
Rivers	12.3	7.8	14.1	21.9	0	56.3	100	87,420	25	31.3	12.5	0	31.3	100	21,855
Sokoto	7.6	11.6	32.6	4.7	32.6	18.6	100	16,319	11.5	42.3	12.8	17.9	15.4	100	29,601
Taraba	5.5	0	11.1	77.8	11.1	0	100	4,731	53.6	3.6	3.6	17.9	21.4	100	14,719
Yobe	14.9	11.1	55.6	0	0	33.3	100	5,788	13.5	18.9	21.6	13.5	32.4	100	23,796
Zamfara	9.6	0	100	0	0	0	100	171	12	42	12	16	18	100	8,531
FCT Abuja	13.9	28.6	71.4	0	0	0	100	6,073	6.1	36.4	21.2	6.1	30.3	100	28,632

Composite Indicator Table 8A: Access to Water Supply Services in Educational Facilities

	Schools with improved water supply facility	Schools with basic water supply services	Schools with limited water supply services	Schools with basic water supply and sanitation services	Schools with functional improved water supply facility within the premises	Schools with improved water supply facility within the premises but not available at the time of the survey or facility not within the premises	Schools with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	Schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	Schools with improved water supply source within the premises and is typically available throughout the school year	Schools with improved access to basic + water supply services (schools with functional improved water supply facility, within the school premises and available at all times during school days)	Number of Schools	
National	47.0	32.7	12.0	13.7	25.2	21.8	31.0	22.4	22.5	18.6	86,173	
Geopolitical zones												
North Central	39.8	26.9	10.1	9.2	19.5	20.3	25.5	18.6	17.4	12.0	22,023	
North East	51.6	40.4	11.1	21.1	28.5	23.1	37.4	23.5	26.2	25.0	13,560	
North West	56.2	44.7	11.1	17.6	34.3	21.9	41.7	30.7	28.7	30.6	20,750	
South East	29.2	17.4	10.4	7.7	13.8	15.4	16.6	11.9	12.1	9.0	9,134	
South South	34.8	18.8	11.8	9.2	14.7	20.0	18.5	12.9	14.8	7.9	8,392	
South West	60.6	35.3	19.2	14.3	32.0	28.6	34.9	28.5	30.1	17.8	12,314	
Area of Residence												
Urban:	68.5	48.8	15.7	25.3	38.5	30.1	46.5	34.6	35.1	27.3	20,999	
Peri-Urban	61.4	42.5	15.3	20.2	28.7	32.7	39.3	26.7	27.8	21.8	6,146	
Urban	71.5	51.4	15.9	27.4	42.5	29.0	49.4	37.9	38.2	29.6	14,853	
Rural:	40.0	27.5	10.8	9.9	20.9	19.1	26.0	18.5	18.4	15.8	65,174	
Itinerant	42.9	34.8	7.7	19.5	24.6	18.2	31.1	24.2	19.2	21.5	2,506	
Rural	38.4	26.4	10.4	8.0	19.6	18.8	24.8	17.5	17.7	14.2	50,070	
Small Towns	46.0	30.6	12.8	15.8	25.4	20.6	29.5	21.3	21.3	21.2	12,598	
Type of School												
Primary	43.7	30.2	11.4	12.9	22.3	21.3	28.1	19.8	19.2	16.7	68,463	
Secondary	59.8	42.6	14.2	16.7	36.2	23.5	42.0	32.5	35.3	26.3	17,710	
State												
Abia	21.9	14.0	2.0	2.0	11.9	9.9	14.0	11.9	11.9	8.0	1,089	
Adamawa	41.8	33.4	8.4	10.4	20.8	20.9	31.4	20.8	25.0	18.8	2,850	
Akwa ibom	30.1	19.9	8.1	17.9	15.8	14.3	19.9	15.8	15.8	9.8	1,429	
Anambra	51.0	32.7	16.2	20.5	22.4	28.6	30.7	18.3	20.2	6.0	2,058	
Bauchi	62.5	50.0	12.4	25.1	33.5	29.0	45.9	33.5	31.4	33.5	3,207	
Bayelsa	18.0	2.0	8.1	0.0	2.0	15.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	904	
Benue	39.3	22.9	10.7	6.7	19.1	20.2	22.9	19.1	19.1	8.8	5,045	
Borno	87.0	71.5	15.4	54.5	63.4	23.6	69.1	40.7	49.6	50.4	2,545	
Cross river	29.0	14.7	11.9	8.5	8.5	20.5	14.7	8.5	10.5	8.5	1,401	
Delta	35.2	22.8	8.6	9.5	22.8	12.4	22.8	14.6	14.6	6.0	1,508	
Ebonyi	26.1	20.0	6.0	5.9	18.0	8.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	1,889	
Edo	41.1	16.2	16.6	4.1	14.0	27.1	16.2	14.0	20.4	5.7	1,950	
Ekiti	57.4	37.4	20.0	4.1	29.5	28.0	37.4	29.5	27.6	17.6	1,084	
Enugu	29.0	15.5	11.8	9.7	11.8	17.2	15.5	8.4	10.1	7.6	1,524	
Gombe	45.0	26.8	18.3	8.3	16.5	28.5	20.6	16.5	12.4	14.4	1,509	
Imo	17.4	5.9	11.5	0.0	5.9	11.5	5.9	5.9	3.9	13.5	2,574	
Jigawa	77.7	69.3	7.8	20.5	59.0	18.7	64.4	58.4	56.0	50.6	1,492	

Composite Indicator Table 8A: Access to Water Supply Services in Educational Facilities

	Schools with improved water supply facility	Schools with basic water supply services	Schools with limited water supply services	Schools with basic water supply and sanitation services	Schools with functional improved water supply facility within the premises	Schools with improved water supply facility within the premises but not available at the time of the survey or facility not within the premises	Schools with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	Schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	Schools with improved water supply source within the premises and is typically available throughout the school year	Schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to pupils/students living with disability	Schools with access to basic + water supply services (schools with functional improved water supply facility, within the school premises and available at all times during school days)	Number of Schools
National	47.0	32.7	12.0	13.7	25.2	21.8	31.0	22.4	22.5	18.6	19.6	86,173
Kaduna	58.6	54.3	4.3	20.7	45.7	12.9	54.3	41.4	33.6	32.3	33.6	4,549
Kano	59.5	41.7	16.3	12.9	28.8	30.6	35.9	24.6	22.5	27.5	19.7	6,332
Katsina	55.4	34.3	21.1	26.8	32.2	23.2	34.3	28.9	28.9	34.3	28.9	2,431
Kebbi	46.5	40.3	6.1	12.6	34.2	12.3	40.3	25.6	32.1	34.2	23.6	1,798
Kogi	14.0	4.0	7.9	0.0	4.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4,220
Kwara	68.4	44.8	17.8	12.0	38.6	29.9	44.8	36.4	33.0	8.2	26.5	2,204
Lagos	81.8	46.3	25.2	37.3	45.6	36.1	45.6	40.3	38.6	14.1	35.3	1,649
Nasarawa	37.4	19.4	16.0	3.9	11.5	25.9	13.4	11.5	9.6	15.8	9.6	2,028
Niger	45.1	38.9	4.1	16.5	21.8	23.3	34.8	17.7	8.8	13.5	8.8	3,527
Ogun	65.4	25.2	37.0	11.8	18.2	47.2	25.2	18.2	26.9	8.7	18.2	1,627
Ondo	68.1	49.7	8.8	14.5	44.9	23.1	49.7	40.1	44.2	37.7	37.7	2,247
Osun	56.0	34.4	21.6	15.0	30.0	26.1	32.2	30.0	21.5	21.3	19.2	1,765
Oyo	48.5	26.4	14.1	8.2	26.4	22.1	26.4	20.2	24.3	10.2	16.2	3,942
Plateau	42.9	32.7	10.2	10.2	22.5	20.4	32.7	22.5	26.5	16.3	22.5	4,221
Rivers	48.8	33.9	15.0	14.7	21.3	27.5	31.7	19.2	19.2	15.1	17.0	1,199
Sokoto	28.3	20.6	7.7	9.2	12.8	15.5	14.3	10.7	10.7	12.2	9.2	2,234
Taraba	17.5	13.0	4.5	4.5	2.1	15.4	10.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2,172
Yobe	40.9	32.7	8.2	12.2	22.5	18.5	30.7	18.4	22.5	22.5	16.3	1,275
Zamfara	66.0	58.0	8.0	26.0	34.0	32.0	56.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	1,914
FCT Abuja	68.1	59.9	8.2	42.3	45.5	22.6	53.7	45.5	43.5	36.2	43.5	778

Composite Indicator Table 8B: Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Educational Facilities

	Schools with improved toilet/latrine	Schools with improved toilet/latrine within the building	Schools with at least one improved toilet/latrine that is useable and available all times during the school day	Schools with separate blocks of improved toilet/latrine for males and females	Schools with girls' toilet/latrine compartments that has provision for menstrual hygiene management (having water and soap for handwashing and covered bins)	Schools with basic handwashing service	Schools with limited handwashing service	Schools with handwashing facility with water and soap available at the time of visit and evidently in use	Schools that dispose their solid waste properly	Schools with basic sanitation service	Schools with limited service	Number of Schools
National	46.2	24.5	30.7	25.7	2.9	9.7	13.9	6.7	83.4	25.7	20.5	86,173
Geopolitical zone												
North Central	31.8	18.3	18.8	20.0	3.9	9.6	10.7	7.2	79.9	20.0	11.8	22,023
North East	50.8	23.2	33.5	28.6	1.1	4.2	11.9	1.8	72.8	28.6	22.2	13,560
North West	48.6	29.7	37.0	30.3	1.8	8.7	7.9	6.8	82.7	30.3	18.4	20,750
South East	44.0	18.4	26.6	20.1	1.2	11.3	20.9	8.7	94.0	20.1	23.9	9,134
South South	55.5	26.6	35.0	25.1	4.5	11.1	20.1	7.3	89.8	25.1	30.4	8,392
South West	58.0	31.7	38.3	29.7	5.0	15.5	22.5	9.2	90.2	29.5	28.5	12,314
Area of Residence												
Urban:	62.4	42.3	47.3	38.5	7.0	16.6	19.3	12.0	87.7	38.4	24.0	20,999
Peri-Urban	51.5	26.0	33.8	30.4	3.5	11.7	17.2	7.2	86.4	30.1	21.5	6,146
Urban	66.9	49.1	52.9	41.8	8.5	18.7	20.1	14.0	88.2	41.8	25.0	14,853
Rural:	41.0	18.8	25.3	21.6	1.6	7.5	12.2	5.0	82.0	21.6	19.4	65,174
Itinerant	51.5	33.7	36.3	44.0	5.6	9.9	16.3	9.3	80.9	44.0	7.5	2,506
Rural	39.3	17.4	23.4	19.8	1.0	6.1	11.4	4.3	80.5	19.8	19.5	50,070
Small Towns	45.7	21.6	30.6	24.5	2.8	12.4	14.6	6.6	88.0	24.5	21.2	12,598
Type of School												
Primary	43.0	22.8	29.1	25.2	2.8	8.6	13.3	6.0	82.0	25.2	17.8	68,463
Secondary	58.6	31.4	36.8	27.8	3.3	13.9	16.3	9.4	88.7	27.8	30.7	17,710
State												
Abia	52.1	20.1	24.1	20.1	2.0	14.0	16.1	14.0	88.1	20.1	32.0	1,089
Adamawa	33.3	10.4	25.0	25.0	0.0	4.2	2.1	2.2	60.5	25.0	8.4	2,850
Akwa ibom	71.1	44.3	69.0	48.4	8.1	7.9	28.0	6.0	85.4	48.4	22.7	1,429
Anambra	69.3	38.5	52.9	32.9	4.1	6.2	34.8	2.1	100.0	32.9	36.4	2,058
Bauchi	56.4	16.8	33.5	29.3	0.0	8.3	18.8	2.1	81.2	29.3	27.1	3,207
Bayelsa	35.6	12.0	16.0	7.9	0.0	1.9	12.0	0.0	72.1	7.9	27.8	904
Benue	38.2	21.8	19.1	19.1	8.6	25.0	17.0	20.2	78.2	19.1	19.1	5,045
Borno	82.1	61.8	69.9	59.3	4.9	2.4	19.5	2.4	90.2	59.3	22.8	2,545
Cross river	51.4	29.2	36.7	30.7	10.2	18.5	20.5	12.2	81.5	30.7	20.7	1,401
Delta	49.0	16.3	23.6	18.0	0.0	9.5	14.2	5.6	97.9	18.0	30.9	1,508
Ebonyi	20.0	10.0	14.0	12.0	0.0	8.0	10.1	5.9	92.0	12.0	8.0	1,889
Edo	61.4	26.0	24.5	16.2	2.3	12.8	8.6	8.6	100.0	16.2	45.2	1,950
Ekiti	44.3	10.2	22.4	10.2	2.0	4.1	16.3	4.1	94.1	10.2	34.1	1,084
Enugu	42.0	18.1	30.3	30.3	0.0	5.9	18.1	2.1	95.8	30.3	11.8	1,524
Gombe	36.9	20.6	24.7	14.4	0.0	6.2	16.3	2.0	73.5	14.4	22.5	1,509
Imo	39.1	7.9	13.7	9.9	0.0	19.7	21.4	17.7	92.1	9.9	29.2	2,574
Jigawa	38.6	16.2	33.1	30.7	4.2	17.5	15.7	17.5	84.9	30.7	7.8	1,492
Kaduna	40.1	31.9	31.9	20.7	0.0	7.8	7.8	3.4	79.3	20.7	19.4	4,549
Kano	40.3	23.3	27.6	22.2	3.6	9.6	8.6	6.8	78.7	22.2	18.1	6,332

Composite Indicator Table 8B: Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Educational Facilities

	Schools with improved toilet/latrines	Schools with improved toilet/latrines within the building	Schools with at least one improved toilet/latrines that is useable and available all times during the school day	Schools with separate blocks of improved toilet/latrines for males and females	Schools with girls' toilet/latrines compartments that has provision for menstrual hygiene management (having water and soap for handwashing and covered bins)	Schools with basic handwashing service	Schools with limited handwashing service	Schools with handwashing facility with water and soap available at the time of visit and evidently in use	Schools that dispose their solid waste properly	Schools with basic sanitation service	Schools with limited service	Number of Schools
National	46.2	24.5	30.7	25.7	2.9	9.7	13.9	6.7	83.4	25.7	20.5	86,173
Katsina	94.6	57.2	82.8	73.2	3.3	18.1	14.8	18.1	74.7	73.2	21.4	2,431
Kebbi	31.4	22.9	22.9	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	20.8	10.6	1,798
Kogi	5.9	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	2.0	4.0	4,220
Kwara	36.1	14.2	18.1	18.1	2.2	4.1	22.9	1.9	86.5	18.1	18.1	2,204
Lagos	94.5	68.9	79.4	71.8	14.2	27.0	31.5	23.5	96.5	70.3	24.2	1,649
Nasarawa	27.8	24.1	22.0	24.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	58.1	24.1	3.8	2,028
Niger	36.3	20.7	25.4	25.4	6.2	6.2	2.1	4.1	71.4	25.4	10.9	3,527
Ogun	63.0	49.6	49.6	46.5	10.2	21.3	15.8	7.1	92.9	46.5	16.6	1,627
Ondo	47.3	33.7	33.7	19.2	8.8	17.6	25.7	4.8	80.9	19.2	28.1	2,247
Osun	58.2	17.0	45.3	21.5	0.0	6.6	30.3	4.4	86.9	21.5	36.8	1,765
Oyo	50.4	20.2	20.2	20.2	0.0	14.2	18.0	10.1	92.0	20.2	30.2	3,942
Plateau	36.7	20.4	18.4	26.5	2.0	8.2	18.4	6.1	91.8	26.5	10.2	4,221
Rivers	55.3	27.5	38.2	27.4	6.5	12.8	42.4	8.6	91.5	27.4	28.0	1,199
Sokoto	42.0	15.5	23.2	23.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	89.6	23.2	18.7	2,234
Taraba	24.2	4.3	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	11.1	13.0	2,172
Yobe	75.6	26.5	28.5	20.3	2.0	2.0	16.3	2.0	85.7	20.3	55.2	1,275
Zamfara	70.0	44.0	54.0	42.0	0.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	90.0	42.0	28.0	1,914
FCT Abuja	81.5	57.3	64.0	59.3	8.8	21.6	19.6	9.3	91.8	59.3	22.2	778

Composite Indicator 8C: Access to WASH Services in Educational Facilities					
	Schools with basic water supply and hygiene Services	Schools with basic water supply and sanitation services	Schools with basic sanitation and hygiene services	Schools with basic WASH services	Number of Schools
National	5.1	13.7	5.5	3.2	86,173
Geopolitical zone					
North Central	5.0	9.2	6.3	3.6	22,023
North East	2.6	21.1	2.5	1.8	13,560
North West	5.6	17.6	3.9	2.9	20,750
South East	3.6	7.7	4.4	1.7	9,134
South South	4.8	9.2	6.6	3.4	8,392
South West	8.8	14.3	9.8	5.4	12,314
Area of Residence					
Urban:	10.3	25.3	9.1	5.8	20,999
Peri-Urban	5.0	20.2	4.4	2.0	6,146
Urban	12.5	27.4	11.1	7.4	14,853
Rural:	3.5	9.9	4.3	2.3	65,174
Itinerant	3.4	19.5	8.2	1.7	2,506
Rural	2.5	8.0	3.3	1.4	50,070
Small Towns	7.4	15.8	7.3	6.1	12,598
Type of School					
Primary	4.1	12.9	5.0	2.5	68,463
Secondary	9.1	16.7	7.3	5.8	17,710
State					
Abia	6.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	1,089
Adamawa	2.2	10.4	4.2	2.2	2,850
Akwa ibom	3.7	17.9	5.8	3.7	1,429
Anambra	2.1	20.5	2.1	0.0	2,058
Bauchi	4.2	25.1	2.1	2.1	3,207
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	904
Benue	11.6	6.7	13.4	6.7	5,045
Borno	2.4	54.5	2.4	2.4	2,545
Cross river	4.3	8.5	14.2	4.3	1,401
Delta	3.4	9.5	6.0	1.7	1,508
Ebonyi	5.9	5.9	3.9	3.9	1,889
Edo	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.3	1,950
Ekiti	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.0	1,084
Enugu	3.8	9.7	5.9	3.8	1,524
Gombe	4.1	8.3	4.1	2.1	1,509
Imo	2.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2,574
Jigawa	10.2	20.5	10.2	3.0	1,492
Kaduna	5.6	20.7	3.4	3.4	4,549
Kano	5.4	12.9	0.7	0.7	6,332
Katsina	11.7	26.8	13.9	9.6	2,431
Kebbi	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	1,798
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,220
Kwara	4.1	12.0	1.9	1.9	2,204
Lagos	17.3	37.3	24.3	16.6	1,649
Nasarawa	0.0	3.9	2.1	0.0	2,028
Niger	4.1	16.5	6.2	4.1	3,527
Ogun	5.5	11.8	15.8	3.2	1,627
Ondo	15.2	14.5	11.2	8.8	2,247
Osun	4.4	15.0	2.2	2.2	1,765
Oyo	6.1	8.2	6.1	2.0	3,942
Plateau	4.1	10.2	6.1	4.1	4,221
Rivers	12.8	14.7	8.5	8.5	1,199
Sokoto	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	2,234
Taraba	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2,172
Yobe	2.0	12.2	2.0	2.0	1,275
Zamfara	6.0	26.0	6.0	6.0	1,914
FCT Abuja	15.5	42.3	19.0	12.9	778

Composite Indicator Table 9A: Health Facilities Service Records

	Average number of health workers in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities	Average monthly sick report in PHC facilities	Average monthly in-patients in PHC facilities	Average diarrhoea cases per month in the past 12 months	Average diarrhoea cases per month in the past 12 months amongst under 5 years	Number of functional Health facilities	Proportion of health facilities that are NOT functional	Number of Health facilities
National	10.9	86.5	240.1	42.8	46.6	21,873	4.5	22,909
Geopolitical zone								
North Central	9.3	79.1	191.4	26.7	60.3	4,790	6.0	5,093
North East	13.7	106.9	301.4	54.6	41.9	3,985	6.2	4,248
North West	10.1	99.2	345.6	91.9	86.3	5,685	3.9	5,916
South East	8.0	38.1	62.1	10.0	8.9	2,150	1.6	2,186
South South	11.9	86.5	184.0	9.0	10.7	2,419	1.9	2,466
South West	12.3	80.5	204.1	9.0	10.3	2,844	5.2	3,000
Area of Residence								
Urban:	20.5	155.0	387.9	71.0	72.7	4,126	3.2	4,261
Peri-Urban	15.7	80.0	165.5	64.4	47.5	1,594	1.9	1,624
Urban	23.5	201.2	524.9	75.3	89.2	2,533	3.9	2,637
Rural:	8.7	70.9	206.4	36.4	40.7	17,747	4.8	18,648
Itinerant	8.9	85.9	329.1	100.7	70.4	676	10.6	756
Rural	8.5	71.2	213.1	35.4	43.7	13,828	4.8	14,521
Small Towns	9.6	66.0	150.1	27.3	21.5	3,242	3.8	3,371
Type of health facility								
Primary	9.1	64.2	203.6	38.8	43.0	20,938	4.6	21,953
Secondary	53.1	599.8	1078.5	134.8	129.9	935	2.2	956
State								
Abia	6.9	28.1	12.2	4.7	6.7	485	0.0	485
Adamawa	15.1	100.2	347.4	71.1	38.1	957	0.0	957
Akwa ibom	17.1	137.2	240.2	5.6	5.2	395	0.0	395
Anambra	3.7	44.8	7.3	4.8	3.1	383	0.0	383
Bauchi	12.0	126.7	143.9	44.4	65.7	942	3.0	971
Bayelsa	14.6	47.3	205.6	9.8	17.6	189	9.2	208
Benue	13.9	61.6	459.4	12.5	8.9	639	18.9	788
Borno	17.3	219.9	513.9	140.9	52.9	432	4.3	451
Cross river	4.9	75.1	41.8	9.1	9.0	597	0.0	597
Delta	8.5	88.6	19.2	14.5	17.8	497	0.0	497
Ebonyi	5.9	57.6	102.3	13.1	12.2	397	0.0	397
Edo	8.4	42.5	138.7	2.1	7.2	345	3.1	356
Ekiti	20.1	79.3	400.1	1.0	1.1	269	13.7	312
Enugu	12.2	28.8	64.4	19.9	15.7	475	2.2	486
Gombe	10.5	65.4	111.3	17.1	10.4	452	2.7	465
Imo	10.3	35.9	126.7	6.4	5.5	410	5.8	435
Jigawa	7.4	101.3	205.0	236.9	238.3	606	0.0	606
Kaduna	11.1	116.4	340.2	62.5	37.2	1,040	0.0	1,040

Composite Indicator Table 9A: Health Facilities Service Records

	Average number of health workers in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities	Average monthly sick report in PHC facilities	Average monthly in-patients in PHC facilities	Average diarrhoea cases per month in the past 12 months	Average diarrhoea cases per month in the past 12 months amongst under 5 years	Number of functional Health facilities	Proportion of health facilities that are NOT functional	Number of Health facilities
National	10.9	86.5	240.1	42.8	46.6	21,873	4.5	22,909
Kano	10.6	94.9	332.0	56.0	94.3	1,034	3.3	1,069
Katsina	7.0	97.8	261.9	92.5	62.7	1,390	3.4	1,439
Kebbi	13.1	90.1	253.9	23.6	19.1	368	5.7	390
Kogi	4.7	114.1	42.3	26.3	13.8	878	0.0	878
Kwara	10.3	118.6	125.0	98.2	133.1	538	0.0	538
Lagos	27.0	232.3	559.9	22.1	19.5	281	1.2	284
Nasarawa	11.0	73.6	312.1	40.0	303.9	606	3.2	626
Niger	7.9	70.7	195.1	11.1	7.1	1,198	9.0	1,316
Ogun	15.5	58.8	299.0	1.9	2.5	440	12.6	503
Ondo	12.4	62.2	108.0	11.2	10.7	460	0.0	460
Osun	5.8	64.2	96.8	5.7	3.9	708	3.3	732
Oyo	7.2	64.3	81.2	13.7	21.7	687	3.1	709
Plateau	9.2	36.8	28.6	8.0	9.2	755	0.0	755
Rivers	22.6	110.0	562.2	11.0	9.7	397	4.0	413
Sokoto	14.4	94.2	758.7	113.9	77.3	586	15.1	690
Taraba	13.4	63.4	420.5	40.5	38.2	769	15.2	906
Yobe	14.9	97.0	288.7	18.2	26.7	433	13.0	498
Zamfara	10.6	91.2	311.0	76.4	104.0	661	3.0	682
FCT Abuja	14.3	122.8	180.0	6.6	2.7	176	8.2	192

Composite Indicator Table 9B: Access to Water Supply Services in Health Facilities

	HFs with improved water supply facility	HFs with Basic Water Supply Service	HFs with Limited Water Supply Service	HFs with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	HFs with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	HFs with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to PLWD	HFs with improved water supply facility with water available at the time of the survey	Number of functional Health facilities
National	68.8	54.9	11.7	66.6	28.3	33.7	68.8	21,873
Geopolitical zone								
North Central	68.4	44.0	20.8	64.8	26.4	28.1	68.4	4,790
North East	69.6	52.9	14.9	67.7	27.5	42.0	69.6	3,985
North West	67.6	57.7	8.1	65.8	29.5	40.1	67.6	5,685
South East	66.3	58.5	5.3	63.8	26.5	28.4	66.3	2,150
South South	66.2	58.0	7.1	65.2	29.0	27.6	66.2	2,419
South West	74.8	65.2	7.8	73.0	30.9	28.2	74.8	2,844
Area of Residence								
Urban:	87.3	76.8	8.8	85.6	40.6	43.7	87.3	4,126
Peri-Urban	89.4	73.9	11.8	85.7	39.1	37.8	89.4	1,594
Urban	86.0	78.6	6.9	85.5	41.5	47.4	86.0	2,533
Rural:	64.5	49.8	12.4	62.2	25.4	31.4	64.5	17,747
Itinerant	71.1	50.9	10.8	61.7	32.2	31.8	71.1	676
Rural	63.0	48.3	12.8	61.1	24.9	30.3	63.0	13,828
Small Towns	69.3	56.0	10.8	66.8	26.3	36.1	69.3	3,242
Type of health facility								
Primary	68.0	53.8	12.1	65.8	27.9	33.1	68.0	20,938
Secondary	86.0	80.5	3.3	83.8	36.8	48.5	86.0	935
State								
Abia	60.8	54.4	6.4	60.8	32.0	48.0	60.8	485
Adamawa	90.2	77.1	13.1	90.2	57.5	77.1	90.2	957
Akwa ibom	70.1	60.8	6.2	67.0	38.1	13.4	70.1	395
Anambra	77.9	71.6	6.3	77.9	33.7	3.2	77.9	383
Bauchi	66.4	39.0	27.5	66.4	17.6	35.9	66.4	942
Bayelsa	53.0	46.2	6.7	53.0	20.2	9.9	53.0	189
Benue	52.4	36.8	7.8	44.6	21.2	9.6	52.4	639
Borno	77.4	72.9	4.5	77.4	22.6	45.8	77.4	432
Cross river	59.0	40.4	18.6	59.0	28.0	34.2	59.0	597
Delta	70.7	70.7	0.0	70.7	25.3	19.1	70.7	497
Ebonyi	48.5	35.7	6.4	42.1	11.4	3.2	48.5	397
Edo	74.2	71.0	3.2	74.2	25.8	32.3	74.2	345
Ekiti	62.0	46.1	14.2	60.3	25.4	17.6	62.0	269
Enugu	69.7	61.8	4.5	66.3	29.2	29.2	69.7	475
Gombe	78.2	52.8	16.9	69.8	16.9	38.7	78.2	452

Composite Indicator Table 9B: Access to Water Supply Services in Health Facilities

	HF with improved water supply facility	HF with Basic Water Supply Service	HF with Limited Water Supply Service	HF with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	HF with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	HF with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to PLWD	HF with improved water supply facility with water available at the time of the survey	Number of functional Health facilities
National	68.8	54.9	11.7	66.6	28.3	33.7	68.8	21,873
Imo	75.4	69.2	3.1	72.3	24.6	52.3	75.4	410
Jigawa	69.6	59.4	10.1	69.6	31.4	52.7	69.6	606
Kaduna	62.5	59.4	3.1	62.5	29.7	29.7	62.5	1,040
Kano	65.3	45.8	12.7	58.5	24.1	34.7	65.3	1,034
Katsina	64.8	61.3	3.5	64.8	32.7	40.2	64.8	1,390
Kebbi	76.0	73.0	0.0	73.0	15.7	70.0	76.0	368
Kogi	50.0	18.8	25.0	43.8	12.5	15.6	50.0	878
Kwara	81.5	73.6	7.9	81.5	26.2	18.3	81.5	538
Lagos	88.7	88.7	0.0	88.7	44.7	52.6	88.7	281
Nasarawa	79.9	69.9	6.7	76.6	56.5	59.9	79.9	606
Niger	72.8	40.8	32.1	72.8	30.9	30.5	72.8	1,198
Ogun	96.4	89.2	7.2	96.4	49.6	21.2	96.4	440
Ondo	92.9	85.7	7.1	92.9	32.1	57.1	92.9	460
Osun	71.0	50.4	13.7	64.1	27.4	17.1	71.0	708
Oyo	52.3	49.2	3.2	52.3	18.2	19.1	52.3	687
Plateau	72.4	37.9	31.0	69.0	10.3	31.0	72.4	755
Rivers	67.0	60.3	3.3	63.6	33.0	47.1	67.0	397
Sokoto	64.4	57.2	7.1	64.4	25.1	21.4	64.4	586
Taraba	46.4	41.9	0.0	41.9	13.4	15.1	46.4	769
Yobe	55.1	28.9	26.2	55.1	23.8	25.2	55.1	433
Zamfara	81.2	56.1	22.0	78.0	40.4	52.9	81.2	661
FCT Abuja	91.1	64.4	14.8	79.2	49.5	49.5	91.1	176

Composite Indicator Table 9C: Sanitation Services in Health Facilities

	HF with at least one useable (functional, assessable and private) improved toilet/latrines within the premises and designated for staff use	HF with improved toilet/latrines for staff within the building	HF with separate latrine/toilet compartment for males and females staff	HF with at least one useable (functional, assessable and private) improved toilet/latrines within the premises and used by patients and their families	HF with improved toilet/latrines within the building	HF with separate latrine/toilet compartment for males and females' patients	HF with useable improved toilet/latrines with separate blocks for males and females, available for both Staff and Patients and has facilities for handwashing and MHM)	HF with Basic Sanitation Service	HF with Limited Sanitation Service	HF with improved toilets, which are separated for patients and staff	HF with improved toilets, which are accessible to those with limited mobility	Number of functional Health Facilities
National	53.6	42.6	38.3	24.9	18.1	19.0	3.0	9.6	58.2	29.4	21.3	21,873
Geopolitical zone												
North Central	45.1	37.0	30.7	21.1	16.1	18.3	3.0	12.7	44.1	23.9	19.6	4,790
North East	54.4	37.5	43.5	28.2	13.6	25.2	2.1	9.0	67.0	37.6	28.4	3,985
North West	45.2	32.9	40.4	17.1	11.1	15.4	2.8	10.1	47.7	22.8	22.4	5,685
South East	59.9	49.3	36.1	37.2	29.9	23.3	0.9	3.6	66.9	38.5	15.6	2,150
South South	61.9	57.2	39.1	30.7	28.0	20.4	3.3	7.4	72.6	33.0	10.2	2,419
South West	71.4	60.9	40.6	27.9	24.0	14.5	6.3	10.7	72.1	30.1	25.3	2,844
Area of Residence												
Urban:	69.2	61.1	50.1	42.7	33.3	31.4	8.4	12.8	66.9	40.4	29.5	4,126
Peri-Urban	61.1	51.8	44.1	34.5	25.2	23.9	3.0	11.1	61.6	31.1	25.3	1,594
Urban	74.3	67.0	53.9	48.0	38.4	36.2	11.8	13.9	70.2	46.3	32.2	2,533
Rural:	49.9	38.3	35.5	20.7	14.5	16.2	1.8	8.9	56.2	26.8	19.3	17,747
Itinerant	58.5	33.2	38.1	11.6	4.3	11.6	0.0	7.2	56.7	8.4	42.9	676
Rural	47.5	36.3	34.2	20.1	13.7	15.6	1.8	9.0	54.6	26.3	17.9	13,828
Small Towns	58.3	47.9	40.7	25.2	20.0	19.4	2.2	8.5	63.1	32.8	20.6	3,242
Type of health facility												
Primary	52.1	40.9	36.6	23.1	16.5	17.3	2.4	9.3	57.5	27.9	20.9	20,938
Secondary	87.0	81.5	76.6	63.4	53.1	58.7	16.8	17.4	75.6	62.5	28.4	935
State												
Abia	68.0	58.4	42.0	45.6	36.0	26.4	0.0	9.6	64.8	48.8	35.2	485
Adamawa	70.6	51.0	64.1	37.9	18.3	41.2	3.3	19.6	77.1	44.5	42.5	957
Akwa ibom	67.0	63.9	52.6	28.9	28.9	28.9	4.2	2.1	74.2	27.8	5.2	395
Anambra	68.5	52.7	16.9	36.8	30.5	21.1	5.3	2.2	75.8	27.4	11.6	383
Bauchi	45.1	29.8	35.9	14.5	6.1	11.5	0.0	9.2	54.2	29.8	30.5	942
Bayelsa	69.6	62.9	46.4	56.2	56.2	36.1	3.4	0.0	96.6	49.8	0.0	189
Benue	48.5	36.8	21.2	17.3	8.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	60.2	40.7	8.7	639
Borno	59.4	45.8	50.4	39.4	30.3	30.3	4.5	0.0	86.5	39.4	16.8	432
Cross river	56.5	50.3	37.9	19.2	19.2	9.9	3.1	18.6	50.3	19.2	18.6	597
Delta	51.6	48.4	28.8	38.6	25.6	19.1	0.0	9.5	77.7	45.1	16.0	497
Ebonyi	45.3	40.4	38.9	32.5	30.7	26.0	0.0	3.2	51.8	30.7	6.4	397
Edo	71.0	64.6	35.6	16.2	16.2	6.4	0.0	3.2	83.9	16.1	6.4	345
Ekiti	76.3	62.0	30.2	20.7	20.7	4.7	0.0	11.2	74.6	15.9	36.6	269

Composite Indicator Table 9C: Sanitation Services in Health Facilities

	HF with at least one useable (functional, assessable and private) improved toilet/latrines within the premises and designated for staff use	HFs with improved toilet/latrines for staff within the building	HFs with separate latrine/toilet compartment for males and females staff	HFs with at least one useable (functional, assessable and private) improved toilet/latrines within the premises and used by patients and their families	HFs with patients improved toilet/latrines within the building	HFs with separate latrine/toilet compartment for males and females' patients	HF with useable improved toilet/latrines with separate blocks for males and females, available for both Staff and Patients and has facilities for handwashing and MHM)	HF with Basic Sanitation Service	HF with Limited Sanitation Service	HF with improved toilets, which are separated for patients and staff	HF with improved toilets, which are accessible to those with limited mobility	Number of functional Health Facilities
National	53.6	42.6	38.3	24.9	18.1	19.0	3.0	9.6	58.2	29.4	21.3	21,873
Enugu	67.4	59.6	51.7	29.2	20.2	22.5	0.0	2.2	69.7	30.3	6.7	475
Gombe	55.6	35.9	50.0	35.9	19.8	35.0	5.6	11.3	63.3	55.6	27.4	452
Imo	47.7	32.3	26.2	41.6	32.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	53.9	15.4	410
Jigawa	45.9	32.4	52.7	7.8	1.0	11.1	0.0	24.7	31.4	24.7	32.4	606
Kaduna	37.5	37.5	25.0	28.2	18.8	21.9	1.6	3.1	40.7	28.2	15.6	1,040
Kano	25.1	19.9	32.6	12.9	12.2	15.1	4.5	9.0	31.0	18.2	14.1	1,034
Katsina	68.3	39.7	50.8	8.5	1.5	8.5	0.0	11.1	64.3	15.1	32.7	1,390
Kebbi	36.4	27.4	42.4	24.4	18.4	27.4	20.0	23.0	25.3	39.4	26.7	368
Kogi	31.3	28.1	21.9	21.9	15.6	18.8	3.1	6.3	28.1	21.9	12.5	878
Kwara	65.6	60.3	12.8	28.9	26.2	18.3	0.0	0.0	78.9	36.6	15.6	538
Lagos	88.7	87.5	65.4	54.3	51.8	40.8	17.0	15.7	77.9	51.8	37.8	281
Nasarawa	73.2	66.5	73.2	46.5	36.4	46.5	10.0	29.7	53.5	20.1	33.1	606
Niger	35.8	20.6	30.9	6.2	3.3	11.1	1.3	20.6	30.0	8.7	20.6	1,198
Ogun	89.2	85.6	71.2	35.6	32.0	21.2	10.4	14.0	78.8	21.6	28.4	440
Ondo	85.7	78.6	42.9	32.1	32.1	14.3	10.7	17.9	71.4	39.3	46.4	460
Osun	48.7	31.6	15.3	12.8	9.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	65.8	31.6	3.4	708
Oyo	65.0	52.3	39.6	27.8	18.2	15.0	5.5	12.7	71.4	24.6	22.2	687
Plateau	27.6	24.1	17.2	13.8	12.1	3.4	1.7	5.2	39.7	20.7	17.2	755
Rivers	66.1	62.8	39.7	40.5	40.5	33.9	9.9	0.0	76.9	50.4	3.3	397
Sokoto	53.7	35.8	53.5	25.0	17.8	17.8	0.0	3.6	75.0	43.0	3.6	586
Taraba	31.3	31.3	22.3	15.1	4.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	55.3	28.5	6.2	769
Yobe	73.8	28.9	38.8	40.2	12.6	25.2	1.4	7.5	77.6	35.0	44.9	433
Zamfara	37.2	32.7	31.0	21.6	17.1	15.3	3.1	6.3	52.9	9.0	29.6	661
FCT Abuja	79.2	76.2	73.3	52.5	49.5	49.5	15.8	49.5	41.6	64.4	64.4	176

Composite Indicator Table 9D: Hygiene Services in Health Facilities

	HFs with Handwashing facilities with soap and water and accessible to both Staff and patients and evidently in use	HFs where garbage/waste is safely separated into at least 3 labelled bins in consultation area and safely disposed	HF with useable improved toilet/latrines with separate blocks for males and females, available for both Staff and Patients and has facilities for handwashing and MHM	HF with hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care	HF with hand hygiene stations with soap and water at the toilets	Number of functional Health Facilities
National	20.4	33.2	3.0	31.7	26.1	21,873
Geopolitical zone						
North Central	22.1	31.1	3.0	34.4	28.9	4,790
North East	12.9	32.6	2.1	30.2	19.2	3,985
North West	10.8	37.0	2.8	15.7	13.9	5,685
South East	21.5	36.0	0.9	30.0	27.2	2,150
South South	35.0	40.4	3.3	41.5	37.8	2,419
South West	33.7	21.9	6.3	54.0	44.8	2,844
Area of Residence						
Urban:	36.5	32.6	8.4	44.5	42.4	4,126
Peri-Urban	26.1	28.5	3.0	33.9	32.7	1,594
Urban	43.0	35.1	11.8	51.1	48.4	2,533
Rural:	16.6	33.4	1.8	28.7	22.4	17,747
Itinerant	12.7	41.9	0.0	22.5	12.7	676
Rural	16.3	33.7	1.8	27.6	22.1	13,828
Small Towns	18.8	30.1	2.2	34.6	25.7	3,242
Type of health facility						
Primary	19.5	32.9	2.4	31.2	25.3	20,938
Secondary	39.1	40.4	16.8	42.9	43.9	935
State						
Abia	9.6	16.4	0.0	35.2	22.4	485
Adamawa	15.1	31.4	3.3	73.9	21.6	957
Akwa ibom	29.9	59.8	4.2	42.3	33.0	395
Anambra	21.1	54.7	5.3	11.6	30.5	383
Bauchi	12.2	27.5	0.0	9.2	12.2	942
Bayelsa	16.5	6.5	3.4	6.5	16.5	189
Benue	11.7	35.9	0.0	52.4	36.8	639
Borno	4.5	22.6	4.5	7.8	12.3	432
Cross river	46.6	24.9	3.1	49.7	46.6	597
Delta	26.1	32.6	0.0	32.3	29.3	497
Ebonyi	22.5	46.8	0.0	35.4	25.7	397
Edo	26.0	45.2	0.0	42.1	26.0	345
Ekiti	22.3	31.8	0.0	50.8	24.0	269
Enugu	22.5	19.1	0.0	29.2	22.5	475
Gombe	16.9	55.6	5.6	35.9	21.8	452
Imo	33.8	50.8	0.0	36.9	36.9	410
Jigawa	21.3	34.8	0.0	24.7	21.3	606
Kaduna	14.1	65.6	1.6	15.7	17.2	1,040
Kano	13.0	28.9	4.5	21.2	21.2	1,034
Katsina	0.0	39.7	0.0	14.1	3.5	1,390
Kebbi	38.7	36.4	20.0	44.7	42.4	368
Kogi	6.3	3.1	3.1	15.6	6.3	878
Kwara	18.1	41.8	0.0	36.6	23.3	538
Lagos	63.6	2.5	17.0	53.8	67.3	281
Nasarawa	43.5	36.4	10.0	56.5	43.5	606
Niger	33.3	35.8	1.3	30.5	35.8	1,198
Ogun	49.6	17.2	10.4	85.6	64.0	440
Ondo	42.9	35.7	10.7	64.3	60.7	460
Osun	17.1	10.3	0.0	30.8	20.5	708
Oyo	26.9	31.8	5.5	52.3	46.0	687
Plateau	13.8	39.7	1.7	25.9	27.6	755
Rivers	50.4	66.1	9.9	56.2	60.3	397
Sokoto	3.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	586
Taraba	13.4	37.4	0.0	19.6	22.3	769
Yobe	12.6	23.8	1.4	15.0	27.6	433
Zamfara	5.9	15.3	3.1	0.0	9.0	661
FCT Abuja	36.6	33.7	15.8	42.6	39.6	176

Composite Indicator Table 9E: WASH Services in Health Facilities

	Proportion of HF with Basic Water and Hygiene Services	Proportion of HF with Basic Water and Sanitation Services	Proportion of HF with Basic Sanitation and Hygiene Services	Proportion of HF with Basic WASH Service	Number of Functional Health Facilities
National	14.0	7.1	4.9	3.6	21,873
Geopolitical zone					
North Central	13.0	8.2	9.5	5.2	4,790
North East	9.4	6.6	3.0	2.6	3,985
North West	7.1	7.9	3.7	3.1	5,685
South East	13.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	2,150
South South	21.5	5.8	3.4	2.6	2,419
South West	30.2	8.7	5.8	5.3	2,844
Area of Residence					
Urban:	28.7	12.0	7.1	7.0	4,126
Peri-Urban	19.7	10.8	4.6	4.3	1,594
Urban	34.3	12.7	8.7	8.7	2,533
Rural:	10.6	6.0	4.4	2.8	17,747
Itinerant	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	676
Rural	10.9	5.8	5.1	3.2	13,828
Small Towns	10.8	8.2	2.3	1.9	3,242
Type of health facility					
Primary	13.1	6.7	4.7	3.3	20,938
Secondary	34.5	17.4	9.3	9.3	935
State					
Abia	16.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	485
Adamawa	18.3	13.1	6.5	6.5	957
Akwa ibom	23.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	395
Anambra	6.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	383
Bauchi	9.2	9.2	3.1	3.1	942
Bayelsa	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	189
Benue	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	639
Borno	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	432
Cross river	21.7	12.4	12.4	9.3	597
Delta	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	497
Ebonyi	12.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	397
Edo	22.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	345
Ekiti	11.2	6.4	4.7	0.0	269
Enugu	15.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	475
Gombe	10.5	11.3	2.8	2.8	452
Imo	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	410
Jigawa	14.5	17.9	11.1	7.8	606
Kaduna	7.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	1,040
Kano	11.9	5.6	6.8	5.6	1,034
Katsina	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1,390
Kebbi	29.7	23.0	19.3	19.3	368
Kogi	6.3	6.3	3.1	3.1	878
Kwara	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	538
Lagos	48.9	15.7	12.0	12.0	281
Nasarawa	30.1	26.4	20.1	16.7	606
Niger	5.8	5.8	20.6	5.8	1,198
Ogun	49.6	14.0	6.8	6.8	440
Ondo	46.4	17.9	14.3	14.3	460
Osun	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	708
Oyo	23.7	6.4	3.2	3.2	687
Plateau	15.5	5.2	3.4	3.4	755
Rivers	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	397
Sokoto	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	586
Taraba	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	769
Yobe	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	433
Zamfara	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	661
FCT Abuja	21.8	40.6	18.8	12.9	176

Composite Indicator Table 10A: Access to Water Supply Services in Public Places

	Markets/motor parks with improved water supply facility	Markets/motor parks with basic water supply service (with improved water supply facility within the premises and available at the time of the survey)	Markets/motor parks with limited water supply service (with improved water supply facility and either not within the premises or available at the time of the survey)	Markets/motor parks with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks and typically available throughout the year	Markets/motor parks with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Number of markets/motor parks
National	54.2	27.2	27.0	5.2	16.6	1220
Geopolitical zone						
North Central	51.8	26.9	24.9	2.5	15.2	197
North East	61.6	29.4	32.2	4.5	20.9	177
North West	58.0	33.2	24.8	6.9	27.7	274
South East	44.9	17.4	27.5	6.0	9.0	167
South South	46.5	22.2	24.3	2.7	8.1	185
South West	59.1	30.0	29.1	7.7	13.2	220
Area of Residence						
Urban:	65.0	36.3	28.8	4.9	20.4	612
Peri-Urban	56.3	27.1	29.2	5.2	14.6	192
Urban	69.0	40.5	28.6	4.8	23.1	420
Rural:	43.3	18.1	25.2	5.6	12.7	608
Itinerant	40.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10
Rural	41.6	17.4	24.2	5.1	13.1	413
Small Towns	47.0	19.5	27.6	6.5	11.9	185
Type of facility						
Markets	53.9	27.6	26.3	6.2	17.5	742
Motor Parks	54.6	26.6	28.0	3.8	15.1	478
State						
Abia	60.0	26.7	33.3	6.7	20.0	30
Adamawa	67.6	41.2	26.5	0.0	23.5	34
Akwa ibom	37.9	24.1	13.8	3.4	3.4	29
Anambra	45.2	19.4	25.8	0.0	6.5	31
Bauchi	59.3	48.1	11.1	3.7	40.7	27
Bayelsa	61.3	22.6	38.7	0.0	3.2	31
Benue	26.5	8.8	17.6	0.0	2.9	34
Borno	59.3	14.8	44.4	3.7	7.4	27
Cross river	48.3	17.2	31.0	3.4	20.7	29
Delta	39.4	21.2	18.2	0.0	6.1	33
Ebonyi	24.2	18.2	6.1	3.0	3.0	33
Edo	40.0	6.7	33.3	10.0	0.0	30
Ekiti	16.7	4.2	12.5	8.3	4.2	24
Enugu	59.5	14.3	45.2	11.9	4.8	42
Gombe	76.7	20.0	56.7	10.0	13.3	30
Imo	32.3	9.7	22.6	6.5	12.9	31
Jigawa	66.7	50.0	16.7	6.7	43.3	30
Kaduna	63.6	33.3	30.3	12.1	27.3	33
Kano	50.0	26.7	23.3	8.9	22.2	90
Katsina	56.7	26.7	30.0	3.3	20.0	30
Kebbi	55.2	48.3	6.9	0.0	34.5	29
Kogi	56.7	23.3	33.3	0.0	23.3	30
Kwara	68.8	34.4	34.4	6.3	0.0	32
Lagos	72.7	42.9	29.9	9.1	14.3	77
Nasarawa	52.0	44.0	8.0	0.0	20.0	25
Niger	65.8	31.6	34.2	5.3	28.9	38
Ogun	71.0	35.5	35.5	12.9	6.5	31
Ondo	53.3	20.0	33.3	10.0	26.7	30
Osun	55.6	29.6	25.9	3.7	18.5	27
Oyo	54.8	22.6	32.3	0.0	6.5	31
Plateau	26.7	13.3	13.3	3.3	6.7	30
Rivers	51.5	39.4	12.1	0.0	15.2	33
Sokoto	63.9	30.6	33.3	2.8	27.8	36
Taraba	51.9	22.2	29.6	7.4	7.4	27
Yobe	53.1	28.1	25.0	3.1	31.3	32
Zamfara	65.4	30.8	34.6	11.5	30.8	26
FCT Abuja	100.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	50.0	8

Composite Indicator 10B: Access to Sanitation Services in Public Places

	Markets /Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises	Markets /Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Markets/ Motor parks with basic sanitation service (with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females)	Markets/ Motor parks with limited sanitation service (improved and either not useable, not within the premises or without separate blocks for males and females)	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females accessible at all times	Markets/mMotor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are cleaned at least once everyday	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are not leaking	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are not leaking and have been emptied with sludge disposed properly	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines with handwashing facility (with water and soap and evidently in use) within or around the latrine block	Markets /motor parks with gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services (useable improved toilet/latrines, within the premises with separate blocks for males and females, available at all times and has handwashing facilities that are evidently in use)	Number of markets/Motor Parks
National	30.0	13.0	24.3	41.9	20.9	21.2	8.5	4.3	2.3	2.3	1220
Geopolitical zone											
North Central	23.4	11.2	19.8	33.0	15.2	17.3	4.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	197
North East	31.1	22.6	22.0	51.4	19.2	14.7	9.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	177
North West	34.7	18.6	28.8	44.2	23.7	22.3	12.8	9.9	2.2	2.2	274
South East	29.3	7.2	26.3	36.5	22.8	25.1	8.4	3.6	3.6	1.8	167
South South	28.1	5.4	18.9	43.2	16.8	19.5	4.9	2.7	3.2	3.2	185
South West	31.4	10.9	27.3	42.3	25.9	27.3	9.5	2.3	3.6	4.1	220
Area of Residence											
Urban:											
Urban	42.0	17.5	34.8	56.2	30.4	33.3	13.1	6.4	4.1	3.6	612
Peri-Urban	30.2	14.6	22.4	43.8	17.7	20.8	5.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	192
Rural:											
Rural	17.9	8.6	13.7	27.5	11.3	9.0	3.9	2.3	0.5	1.0	608
Itinerant	10.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	.0	10
Rural	17.7	9.2	12.8	26.9	10.4	8.0	4.4	2.9	0.2	1.0	413
Small Towns	18.9	7.6	15.7	28.6	13.5	11.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	185
Type of facility											
Markets	27.9	12.9	22.8	40.2	19.3	19.4	7.1	4.0	2.6	2.8	742
Motor Parks	33.3	13.2	26.6	44.6	23.4	24.1	10.7	4.8	1.9	1.5	478
State											
Abia	50.0	20.0	50.0	63.3	43.3	40.0	20.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	30
Adamawa	35.3	29.4	32.4	52.9	32.4	29.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Akwa ibom	37.9	3.4	27.6	51.7	27.6	34.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	29
Anambra	35.5	3.2	25.8	41.9	22.6	32.3	12.9	3.2	9.7	6.5	31
Bauchi	14.8	11.1	7.4	55.6	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Bayelsa	41.9	6.5	22.6	51.6	16.1	25.8	9.7	0.0	3.2	3.2	31
Benue	29.4	20.6	26.5	47.1	14.7	17.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Borno	33.3	11.1	11.1	44.4	11.1	14.8	18.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	27
Cross river	31.0	10.3	20.7	41.4	17.2	17.2	3.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	29
Delta	21.2	6.1	18.2	39.4	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	33
Ebonyi	18.2	9.1	15.2	27.3	12.1	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30

Composite Indicator 10B: Access to Sanitation Services in Public Places

	Markets /Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises	Markets /Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Markets/ Motor parks with basic sanitation service (with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females)	Markets/ Motor parks with limited sanitation service (improved and either not useable, not within the premises or without separate blocks for males and females)	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females and accessible at all times	Markets/mMotor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are cleaned at least once everyday	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are not leaking	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are not leaking and have been emptied with sludge disposed properly	Markets/ Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines with handwashing facility (with water and soap and evidently in use) within or around the latrine block	Markets /motor parks with gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services (useable improved toilet/latrines, within the premises with separate blocks for males and females, available at all times and has handwashing facilities that are evidently in use)	Number of markets/Motor Parks
National	30.0	13.0	24.3	41.9	20.9	21.2	8.5	4.3	2.3	2.3	1220
Ekiti	8.3	4.2	4.2	12.5	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Enugu	38.1	4.8	38.1	42.9	33.3	38.1	7.1	4.8	2.4	2.4	42
Gombe	30.0	26.7	16.7	40.0	6.7	13.3	10.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	30
Imo	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Jigawa	63.3	46.7	43.3	66.7	36.7	60.0	46.7	36.7	6.7	6.7	30
Kaduna	33.3	18.2	18.2	42.4	18.2	21.2	12.1	6.1	3.0	0.0	33
Kano	22.2	7.8	18.9	32.2	16.7	11.1	5.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	90
Katsina	56.7	40.0	53.3	70.0	23.3	16.7	10.0	6.7	3.3	3.3	30
Kebbi	24.1	20.7	24.1	27.6	24.1	20.7	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	29
Kogi	23.3	10.0	10.0	23.3	10.0	16.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Kwara	6.3	3.1	3.1	15.6	3.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32
Lagos	50.6	14.3	48.1	58.4	46.8	49.4	18.2	2.6	9.1	10.4	77
Nasarawa	36.0	8.0	36.0	44.0	28.0	32.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	25
Niger	21.1	15.8	21.1	28.9	18.4	13.2	7.9	2.6	2.6	7.9	38
Ogun	25.8	3.2	25.8	54.8	25.8	22.6	12.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	31
Ondo	33.3	26.7	23.3	36.7	20.0	16.7	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	30
Osun	14.8	0.0	3.7	22.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Oyo	19.4	9.7	19.4	35.5	19.4	19.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Plateau	13.3	0.0	10.0	23.3	3.3	6.7	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	30
Rivers	36.4	6.1	24.2	51.5	24.2	24.2	12.1	12.1	6.1	6.1	33
Sokoto	36.1	8.3	33.3	52.8	30.6	27.8	22.2	22.2	2.8	5.6	36
Taraba	18.5	7.4	18.5	33.3	14.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	27
Yobe	50.0	43.8	40.6	78.1	37.5	12.5	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	32
Zamfara	30.8	11.5	30.8	38.5	30.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26
FCT Abuja	75.0	37.5	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8

Composite Indicator Table 10C: Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Public Places

	Markets/Motor parks with basic hygiene service (with Handwashing facilities with water and soap available by the toilet/latrine at the public place at the time of the survey)	Markets/Motor parks with limited hygiene service (with handwashing facilities with water but no soap available by the toilet/latrine at the public place at the time of the survey)	Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines with handwashing facility (with water and soap and evidently in use) within or around the latrine block	Markets/Motor parks with gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services (useable improved toilet/latrines, within the premises with separate blocks for males and females, available at all times and has handwashing facilities that are evidently in use)	Number of markets/motor Parks
National	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	1220
Geopolitical zone					
North Central	4.1	2.5	1.0	2.0	197
North East	3.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	177
North West	5.8	4.7	2.2	2.2	274
South East	4.8	3.0	3.6	1.8	167
South South	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	185
South West	5.5	2.3	3.6	4.1	220
Area of Residence					
Urban:	7.7	5.1	4.1	3.6	612
Peri-Urban	6.3	3.6	1.6	1.6	192
Urban	8.3	5.7	5.2	4.5	420
Rural:	1.6	2.1	0.5	1.0	608
Itinerant	0.0	10.0	0.0	.0	10
Rural	1.9	2.7	0.2	1.0	413
Small Towns	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	185
Type of facility					
Markets	5.5	3.8	2.6	2.8	742
Motor Parks	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.5	478
State					
Abia	10.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	30
Adamawa	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Akwa ibom	3.4	10.3	3.4	3.4	29
Anambra	9.7	3.2	9.7	6.5	31
Bauchi	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	27
Bayelsa	6.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	31
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Borno	7.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	27
Cross river	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	29
Delta	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	33
Ebonyi	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	33
Edo	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	30
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Enugu	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	42
Gombe	3.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	30
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Jigawa	10.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	30
Kaduna	6.1	6.1	3.0	0.0	33
Kano	6.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	90
Katsina	3.3	6.7	3.3	3.3	30
Kebbi	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	29
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Kwara	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	32
Lagos	11.7	3.9	9.1	10.4	77
Nasarawa	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	25
Niger	15.8	2.6	2.6	7.9	38
Ogun	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Ondo	3.3	6.7	3.3	3.3	30
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Plateau	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	30
Rivers	6.1	3.0	6.1	6.1	33
Sokoto	5.6	0.0	2.8	5.6	36
Taraba	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	27
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32
Zamfara	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	26
FCT Abuja	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	8

Composite Indicator Table 10D: Access to WASH Services in public places					
	Markets / Motor Parks with Basic Water and Hygiene Services	Markets/ Motor Parks with Basic Water and Sanitation Services	Markets / Motor Parks with Basic Hygiene and Sanitation Services	Markets / Motor Parks with WASH Services	Total number of Markets / Motor Parks
National	3.1	13.9	2.5	1.8	1220
Geopolitical zone					
North Central	2.5	11.2	2.0	1.5	197
North East	1.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	177
North West	5.1	18.2	2.2	2.2	274
South East	3.0	10.2	3.0	2.4	167
South South	2.2	12.4	3.2	2.2	185
South West	3.2	17.7	4.1	2.3	220
Area of Residence					
Urban:	4.9	21.2	3.9	2.6	612
Peri-Urban	3.1	12.5	2.1	1.6	192
Urban	5.7	25.2	4.8	3.1	420
Rural:	1.3	6.4	1.0	1.0	608
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Rural	1.5	5.8	1.0	1.0	413
Small Towns	1.1	8.1	1.1	1.1	185
Type of facility					
Markets	3.6	14.2	3.0	2.2	742
Motor Parks	2.3	13.4	1.7	1.3	478
State					
Abia	6.7	26.7	6.7	6.7	30
Adamawa	2.9	23.5	0.0	0.0	34
Akwa ibom	0.0	20.7	3.4	0.0	29
Anambra	9.7	12.9	6.5	6.5	31
Bauchi	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	27
Bayelsa	3.2	9.7	3.2	3.2	31
Benue	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	34
Borno	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Cross river	0.0	10.3	3.4	0.0	29
Delta	3.0	12.1	3.0	3.0	33
Ebonyi	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	33
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
Enugu	0.0	9.5	2.4	0.0	42
Gombe	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	30
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
Jigawa	6.7	40.0	6.7	6.7	30
Kaduna	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	33
Kano	6.7	8.9	1.1	1.1	90
Katsina	3.3	20.0	3.3	3.3	30
Kebbi	3.4	20.7	0.0	0.0	29
Kogi	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	30
Kwara	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	32
Lagos	7.8	32.5	10.4	6.5	77
Nasarawa	4.0	28.0	4.0	4.0	25
Niger	7.9	13.2	7.9	5.3	38
Ogun	3.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	31
Ondo	0.0	10.0	3.3	0.0	30
Osun	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	27
Oyo	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	31
Plateau	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	30
Rivers	6.1	21.2	6.1	6.1	33
Sokoto	5.6	27.8	5.6	5.6	36
Taraba	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	27
Yobe	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	32
Zamfara	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	26
FCT Abuja	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	8

Annex III

Household Tables

Table A-C1: Demography of households – Disability and Age

Distribution of Household population by disability and age

	Percentage of HH members with a Disability			Age Distribution							Number of household members
	At least 1 disability	None disability	Total	< 1 year	between 1- <5 years	5 to <18 years	18 to <50 years	50 years to <70	70 and above	Total	
National	5.7	94.3	100	0.9	8.2	30.7	45.9	11.0	3.2	100	198,628,229
Geopolitical Zones											
North Central	3.8	96.2	100	1.0	8.1	29.9	49.8	9.0	2.2	100	30,086,557
North East	5.9	94.1	100	0.6	9.5	33.9	46.0	8.6	1.4	100	26,962,787
North West	5.8	94.2	100	1.0	10.8	38.1	41.4	7.2	1.5	100	50,219,804
South East	7.8	92.2	100	0.7	6.9	26.5	42.7	17.1	6.1	100	22,492,627
South South	7.4	92.6	100	0.7	6.7	26.0	50.0	12.6	4.0	100	29,591,609
South West	4.5	95.5	100	1.2	6.0	25.6	47.6	14.4	5.2	100	39,274,845
Area of Residence											
Urban	4.7	95.3	100	0.9	7.0	28.4	48.4	11.8	3.6	100	61,289,115
Peri-Urban	4.4	95.6	100	0.5	7.8	27.7	49.9	10.9	3.2	100	13,620,539
Urban	4.8	95.2	100	1.0	6.7	28.7	47.9	12.1	3.7	100	47,668,576
Rural	6.1	93.9	100	0.9	8.8	31.7	44.9	10.7	3.1	100	137,339,114
Itinerant	6.2	93.8	100	0.3	7.5	32.1	47.0	10.8	2.4	100	3,795,144
Rural	6.2	93.8	100	0.9	8.7	31.5	44.9	10.8	3.1	100	115,275,193
Small Town	5.7	94.3	100	0.9	9.3	32.7	44.4	9.7	2.9	100	18,268,777
Sex of Household Member											
Male	5.8	94.2	100	0.9	8.3	31.2	44.3	11.9	3.5	100	102,103,487
Female	5.6	94.4	100	0.9	8.2	30.2	47.7	10.1	2.9	100	96,524,742
State											
Abia	9.8	90.2	100	0.7	8.8	27.5	37.8	17.5	7.6	100	3,814,312
Adamawa	11.6	88.4	100	0.9	6.6	29.3	50.0	11.4	1.8	100	4,343,611
Akwa Ibom	13.8	86.2	100	0.0	3.5	17.9	56.7	17.0	4.9	100	5,636,762
Anambra	4.0	96.0	100	0.3	4.3	22.1	50.1	18.6	4.6	100	5,651,329
Bauchi	1.6	98.4	100	0.7	10.4	40.1	40.8	6.7	1.4	100	6,721,471
Bayelsa	9.9	90.1	100	1.2	8.7	32.1	48.1	8.0	1.9	100	2,334,455
Benue	7.9	92.1	100	1.3	8.9	31.0	47.6	8.1	3.0	100	5,887,528
Borno	4.5	95.5	100	0.0	9.5	29.3	49.8	11.0	0.5	100	6,023,494
Cross River	5.9	94.1	100	0.4	6.0	28.2	51.1	11.8	2.4	100	3,962,416
Delta	4.5	95.5	100	1.0	7.8	26.8	46.3	12.2	5.9	100	5,815,583
Ebonyi	8.2	91.8	100	0.2	6.5	30.0	46.4	13.4	3.5	100	2,949,067
Edo	4.8	95.2	100	0.8	7.1	26.8	44.9	15.6	4.8	100	4,334,284

Table A-C1: Demography of households – Disability and Age

Distribution of Household population by disability and age

	Percentage of HH members with a Disability			Age Distribution							Number of household members
	At least 1 disability	None disability	Total	< 1 year	between 1- <5 years	5 to <18 years	18 to <50 years	50 years to <70	70 and above	Total	
National	5.7	94.3	100	0.9	8.2	30.7	45.9	11.0	3.2	100	198,628,229
Ekiti	7.2	92.8	100	0.8	7.1	28.6	37.7	15.9	10.0	100	3,355,995
Enugu	6.9	93.1	100	0.6	8.2	24.7	43.8	17.0	5.6	100	4,523,266
Gombe	8.2	91.8	100	1.4	11.2	39.6	39.9	6.4	1.4	100	3,342,925
Imo	10.7	89.3	100	1.3	7.4	30.1	35.6	17.4	8.3	100	5,554,653
Jigawa	4.1	95.9	100	1.6	11.3	40.2	38.5	6.6	1.7	100	5,974,087
Kaduna	4.9	95.1	100	1.2	11.7	38.2	40.9	6.4	1.6	100	8,458,698
Kano	9.0	91.0	100	1.4	11.4	38.1	39.6	8.0	1.5	100	13,438,702
Katsina	8.1	91.9	100	0.3	8.3	38.0	45.3	6.5	1.5	100	8,030,040
Kebbi	3.1	96.9	100	0.6	9.6	37.4	43.3	7.2	1.9	100	4,556,058
Kogi	2.1	97.9	100	0.4	8.7	29.0	48.3	11.1	2.6	100	4,586,986
Kwara	3.1	96.9	100	1.2	7.1	35.9	40.2	11.0	4.5	100	3,272,959
Lagos	3.5	96.5	100	0.9	5.2	21.9	56.0	13.6	2.4	100	12,887,082
Nasarawa	4.2	95.8	100	1.5	7.1	21.0	60.8	8.6	1.0	100	2,588,157
Niger	2.6	97.4	100	1.0	8.6	30.4	50.6	8.2	1.2	100	5,712,791
Ogun	7.4	92.6	100	1.6	5.7	27.8	40.3	18.1	6.5	100	5,361,227
Ondo	5.2	94.8	100	1.0	5.7	26.1	45.5	15.6	6.2	100	4,789,934
Osun	2.9	97.1	100	1.6	6.9	27.5	44.3	13.9	5.8	100	4,823,189
Oyo	3.5	96.5	100	1.4	6.8	27.4	46.2	12.3	6.0	100	8,057,418
Plateau	3.4	96.6	100	1.2	8.4	31.7	47.0	9.7	2.0	100	4,298,089
Rivers	6.3	93.7	100	0.8	7.7	28.0	50.8	9.7	2.9	100	7,508,109
Sokoto	3.9	96.1	100	0.6	12.0	39.9	38.7	7.6	1.1	100	5,125,726
Taraba	9.7	90.3	100	1.0	8.9	34.2	45.7	7.6	2.6	100	3,142,198
Yobe	3.6	96.4	100	0.2	10.1	30.0	50.6	7.7	1.2	100	3,389,087
Zamfara	1.2	98.8	100	0.3	11.2	33.5	45.6	8.0	1.5	100	4,636,494
FCT	1.8	98.2	100	0.5	6.3	27.4	58.2	6.9	0.7	100	3,740,047

Table HH. A-C2: Demography of Households - Sex, Literacy, Disabilities, Duration of Stay

Percentage distribution of households by sex and literacy of household head, disability and duration of stay

	Avg. No. of persons per HH	Sex of household heads			Literacy of household heads			Households with disabilities			Duration of stay in the community/locality							Number of Households	
		Male	Female	Total	Literate	Non-Literate	Total	At least 1 disability	None disability	Total	Less than 6 months	6 – 9 months	Less than 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Total		
National	4.9	82.9	17.1	100	75.6	24.4	100	11.2	88.8	100	1.2	0.7	1.3	4.0	10.5	82.4	100	40,868,506	
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	5.1	87.1	12.9	100	69.9	30.1	100	8.8	91.2	100	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.8	9.0	84.6	100	5,932,995	
North East	5.3	92.9	7.1	100	72.4	27.6	100	12.4	87.6	100	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.9	93.8	100	5,109,056	
North West	5.4	96.7	3.3	100	73.0	27.0	100	8.3	91.7	100	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	5.7	92.2	100	9,256,328	
South East	4.6	69.1	30.9	100	81.3	18.7	100	17.2	82.8	100	1.3	1.2	1.2	3.3	10.3	82.7	100	4,853,794	
South South	4.5	72.9	27.1	100	80.4	19.6	100	15.6	84.4	100	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.8	10.3	83.1	100	6,576,094	
South West	4.3	74.9	25.1	100	77.2	22.8	100	8.5	91.5	100	3.6	1.2	2.8	8.3	20.2	63.9	100	9,140,239	
Sector																			
Urban	4.7	78.4	21.6	100	84.6	15.4	100	9.4	90.6	100	2.4	1.6	2.8	8.7	18.1	66.4	100	13,157,586	
Peri-Urban	4.5	80.0	20.0	100	82.3	17.7	100	8.7	91.3	100	1.9	1.6	2.7	9.5	17.5	66.9	100	3,020,644	
Urban	4.7	77.9	22.1	100	85.3	14.7	100	9.7	90.3	100	2.6	1.6	2.8	8.5	18.2	66.3	100	10,136,942	
Rural	5.0	85.0	15.0	100	71.3	28.7	100	12.0	88.0	100	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.7	6.9	90.0	100	27,710,920	
Itinerant	4.8	85.8	14.2	100	73.3	26.7	100	8.9	91.1	100	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.3	8.8	86.1	100	795,869	
Rural	4.9	84.9	15.1	100	70.5	29.5	100	12.3	87.7	100	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.6	6.7	90.4	100	23,350,999	
Small Town	5.1	85.2	14.8	100	76.1	23.9	100	10.6	89.4	100	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.3	7.5	87.9	100	3,564,053	
State																			
Abia	4.6	66.8	33.2	100	76.4	23.6	100	21.8	78.2	100	1.3	0.4	1.4	5.0	8.3	83.6	100	826,043	
Adamawa	5.3	87.0	13.0	100	79.1	20.9	100	19.4	80.6	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.8	92.1	100	814,884	
Akwa Ibom	4.5	73.0	27.0	100	65.8	34.2	100	26.2	73.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	6.7	92.1	100	1,251,431	
Anambra	4.7	74.2	25.8	100	87.6	12.4	100	6.7	93.3	100	2.9	3.5	2.9	5.9	14.4	70.5	100	1,213,111	
Bauchi	5.4	96.9	3.1	100	80.2	19.8	100	6.2	93.8	100	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	99.2	100	1,247,363	
Bayelsa	4.7	73.8	26.2	100	82.3	17.7	100	18.5	81.5	100	0.9	0.3	0.9	2.6	7.4	87.8	100	501,082	
Benue	5.2	84.4	15.6	100	54.3	45.7	100	19.1	80.9	100	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	10.5	87.3	100	1,130,321	
Borno	5.1	92.0	8.0	100	78.9	21.1	100	9.6	90.4	100	0.6	0.0	1.2	3.7	5.5	88.9	100	1,180,500	
Cross River	4.2	71.4	28.6	100	81.4	18.6	100	11.7	88.3	100	0.7	0.5	1.8	6.9	10.8	79.3	100	943,165	
Delta	4.5	70.3	29.7	100	73.5	26.5	100	10.0	90.0	100	0.6	0.3	0.9	3.7	10.3	84.2	100	1,286,630	
Ebonyi	4.8	70.2	29.8	100	97.7	2.3	100	22.4	77.6	100	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	24.4	74.7	100	620,251	
Edo	4.5	73.9	26.1	100	89.7	10.3	100	11.6	88.4	100	1.1	1.2	1.7	4.4	17.9	73.8	100	956,686	

Table HH. A-C2: Demography of Households - Sex, Literacy, Disabilities, Duration of Stay

Percentage distribution of households by sex and literacy of household head, disability and duration of stay

	Avg. No. of persons per HH	Sex of household heads			Literacy of household heads			Households with disabilities			Duration of stay in the community/locality							Number of Households
		Male	Female	Total	Literate	Non-Literate	Total	At least 1 disability	None disability	Total	Less than 6 months	6 – 9 months	Less than 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	
National	4.9	82.9	17.1	100	75.6	24.4	100	11.2	88.8	100	1.2	0.7	1.3	4.0	10.5	82.4	100	40,868,506
Ekiti	4.8	68.1	31.9	100	59.3	40.7	100	11.1	88.9	100	2.2	1.8	2.2	10.3	13.4	70.2	100	704,601
Enugu	4.4	67.9	32.1	100	73.4	26.6	100	14.7	85.3	100	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.8	4.2	90.2	100	1,018,042
Gombe	5.5	96.5	3.5	100	74.8	25.2	100	13.1	86.9	100	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.0	97.3	100	610,740
Imo	4.7	66.0	34.0	100	76.4	23.6	100	24.2	75.8	100	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.3	5.2	92.3	100	1,176,347
Jigawa	5.2	97.5	2.5	100	70.8	29.2	100	8.0	92.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	99.0	100	1,138,460
Kaduna	5.2	97.0	3.0	100	66.2	33.8	100	10.2	89.8	100	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.9	94.3	100	1,611,871
Kano	5.7	96.5	3.5	100	78.6	21.4	100	11.0	89.0	100	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	5.1	91.9	100	2,362,811
Katsina	5.3	95.5	4.5	100	78.0	22.0	100	6.4	93.6	100	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.6	11.0	86.2	100	1,501,684
Kebbi	5.6	96.8	3.2	100	58.4	41.6	100	3.3	96.7	100	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	5.3	92.6	100	811,513
Kogi	5.1	77.8	22.2	100	76.4	23.6	100	5.4	94.6	100	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.3	93.8	100	901,488
Kwara	4.9	77.5	22.5	100	46.6	53.4	100	6.8	93.2	100	1.9	0.4	0.9	3.5	8.8	84.4	100	663,189
Lagos	4.0	76.3	23.7	100	91.7	8.3	100	5.9	94.1	100	2.0	1.1	3.2	12.2	27.2	54.4	100	3,209,182
Nasarawa	5.3	94.4	5.6	100	75.8	24.2	100	8.6	91.4	100	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.2	8.4	87.1	100	487,397
Niger	5.3	96.8	3.2	100	82.3	17.7	100	5.9	94.1	100	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	6.8	92.4	100	1,085,238
Ogun	4.2	69.9	30.1	100	62.9	37.1	100	13.5	86.5	100	1.1	0.2	0.6	3.8	19.4	75.0	100	1,285,349
Ondo	4.5	72.4	27.6	100	58.4	41.6	100	8.8	91.2	100	1.6	1.4	3.7	4.5	20.4	68.4	100	1,075,058
Osun	4.7	71.5	28.5	100	67.4	32.6	100	5.8	94.2	100	18.7	3.0	3.7	11.9	14.3	48.4	100	1,017,342
Oyo	4.4	81.9	18.1	100	85.2	14.8	100	10.0	90.0	100	1.8	0.7	2.9	4.1	14.3	76.2	100	1,848,707
Plateau	5.2	90.3	9.7	100	64.3	35.7	100	8.4	91.6	100	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.9	94.5	100	824,606
Rivers	4.6	74.7	25.3	100	90.3	9.7	100	15.5	84.5	100	1.7	2.3	0.9	4.3	9.3	81.5	100	1,637,099
Sokoto	5.3	95.9	4.1	100	70.0	30.0	100	11.0	89.0	100	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	7.9	90.8	100	972,603
Taraba	5.2	89.5	10.5	100	43.8	56.2	100	26.5	73.5	100	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	4.6	93.5	100	607,811
Yobe	5.2	94.1	5.9	100	62.1	37.9	100	6.9	93.1	100	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	7.2	91.6	100	647,759
Zamfara	5.4	98.7	1.3	100	81.3	18.7	100	2.6	97.4	100	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	6.4	91.7	100	857,386
FCT	4.4	88.5	11.5	100	88.6	11.4	100	4.7	95.3	100	0.5	3.0	6.4	19.0	21.0	50.0	100	840,755

Table HH. A-C2: Demography of Households – Wealth Quintiles

Distribution of Household by Wealth Quintiles							
	Wealth Quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Poor	Moderate	Rich	Richest		
National	20.5	20.8	20.0	20.0	18.8	100	198,628,229
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	21.7	25.8	21.7	18.3	12.4	100	30,086,557
North East	35.3	27.4	20.0	13.8	3.5	100	26,962,787
North West	38.1	29.0	15.9	10.8	6.3	100	50,219,804
South East	5.9	13.2	26.1	32.1	22.7	100	22,492,627
South South	4.6	16.7	26.0	29.1	23.6	100	29,591,609
South West	7.0	9.7	15.7	23.3	44.2	100	39,274,845
Sector							
Urban	2.4	5.6	15.2	30.8	46.0	100	61,289,115
Peri-Urban	2.3	8.3	18.0	29.7	41.7	100	13,620,539
Urban	2.4	4.8	14.4	31.1	47.2	100	47,668,576
Rural	28.5	27.6	22.1	15.1	6.6	100	137,339,114
Itinerant	29.4	18.6	17.3	24.5	10.2	100	3,795,144
Rural	29.5	28.7	22.0	13.8	6.0	100	115,275,193
Small Town	22.3	23.1	23.5	21.2	10.0	100	18,268,777
State							
Abia	1.4	6.7	26.1	39.1	26.7	100	3,814,312
Adamawa	15.6	23.2	28.2	25.8	7.2	100	4,343,611
Akwa Ibom	7.1	26.4	27.9	21.0	17.6	100	5,636,762
Anambra	0.0	4.4	13.1	38.9	43.5	100	5,651,329
Bauchi	53.3	25.0	11.8	8.3	1.6	100	6,721,471
Bayelsa	3.4	20.0	31.2	29.2	16.3	100	2,334,455
Benue	52.2	19.4	12.7	10.8	4.9	100	5,887,528
Borno	19.2	32.0	30.2	16.3	2.3	100	6,023,494
Cross River	9.8	23.1	33.4	21.0	12.7	100	3,962,416
Delta	3.3	18.2	24.3	28.6	25.6	100	5,815,583
Ebonyi	34.7	31.8	20.1	10.2	3.2	100	2,949,067
Edo	5.9	17.3	21.5	26.1	29.3	100	4,334,284
Ekiti	8.9	11.1	27.9	31.7	20.5	100	3,355,995
Enugu	5.5	20.1	33.1	28.2	13.1	100	4,523,266
Gombe	37.2	32.7	18.2	9.6	2.3	100	3,342,925
Imo	0.1	11.0	37.0	35.1	16.9	100	5,554,653
Jigawa	69.3	19.2	5.5	2.4	3.6	100	5,974,087
Kaduna	21.0	33.9	18.6	13.5	13.1	100	8,458,698
Kano	29.8	31.4	18.4	14.2	6.2	100	13,438,702
Katsina	32.0	26.6	18.7	14.8	7.8	100	8,030,040
Kebbi	41.0	31.6	21.8	4.7	0.8	100	4,556,058
Kogi	9.0	20.1	30.1	28.0	12.7	100	4,586,986
Kwara	14.6	20.4	26.6	26.7	11.7	100	3,272,959
Lagos	0.1	1.1	3.5	15.3	80.0	100	12,887,082
Nasarawa	11.2	25.7	25.4	25.2	12.5	100	2,588,157
Niger	9.1	35.7	27.3	14.5	13.4	100	5,712,791
Ogun	10.2	9.5	19.1	27.6	33.6	100	5,361,227
Ondo	12.8	17.4	23.1	28.6	18.1	100	4,789,934
Osun	8.3	13.3	24.3	25.2	28.8	100	4,823,189
Oyo	11.0	16.3	18.5	25.5	28.7	100	8,057,418
Plateau	31.3	31.4	17.0	14.3	6.0	100	4,298,089
Rivers	0.8	3.4	23.0	41.6	31.3	100	7,508,109
Sokoto	48.5	27.1	10.1	10.2	4.1	100	5,125,726
Taraba	46.7	30.2	12.7	5.1	5.3	100	3,142,198
Yobe	41.4	21.2	16.0	17.4	4.1	100	3,389,087
Zamfara	49.2	28.8	12.5	6.5	2.9	100	4,636,494
FCT	10.9	26.3	15.8	16.6	30.4	100	3,740,047

Table HH. D1-D3: Satisfaction with Public Services – Travel Time to Facilities

Percent distribution of households by time taken to get to health and educational facilities

	Travel Time to Health Facility				Travel Time to Educational Facility																Number of household members	
					Children's Travel Time to Primary School								Children's Travel Time to Secondary School									
	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	Don't know	Total	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	Child not up to primary school age	Child not attending school yet	Child more than primary school age	Don't know	Not applicable	Total	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	Child not up to secondary school age	Child not up to Secondary School age	Child already finished secondary school	Don't know	Not applicable	Total		
National	46.2	48.9	4.9	100	26.5	50.5	2.2	6.4	2.1	1.0	11.3	100	34.0	36.6	8.0	2.9	4.1	1.1	13.3	100	198,628,229	
Geopolitical Zone																						
North Central	44.6	53.4	1.9	100	27.1	50.4	2.9	6.9	2.5	1.1	9.1	100	31.0	40.2	10.2	2.8	4.0	1.3	10.6	100	30,086,557	
North East	58.8	37.6	3.6	100	38.7	48.4	1.8	3.2	2.3	0.8	4.8	100	45.3	36.7	4.3	3.2	2.4	1.0	7.0	100	26,962,787	
North West	53.9	45.3	0.9	100	30.5	57.3	2.6	2.2	3.5	0.5	3.4	100	43.0	35.0	9.5	4.6	1.7	0.5	5.7	100	50,219,804	
South East	58.3	37.3	4.4	100	31.9	39.7	1.3	5.9	0.8	0.9	19.5	100	36.7	27.0	5.8	1.5	5.1	1.0	22.8	100	22,492,627	
South South	33.7	60.5	5.8	100	19.6	57.1	1.7	7.7	1.0	0.3	12.6	100	29.0	45.0	6.2	1.1	4.9	0.3	13.5	100	29,591,609	
South West	31.5	55.5	13.0	100	14.7	44.8	2.3	12.9	1.3	2.1	21.9	100	19.5	34.7	9.7	2.6	7.2	2.3	23.9	100	39,274,845	
Area of Residence																						
Urban	33.7	57.8	8.4	100	20.7	49.4	1.9	9.9	1.2	1.8	15.1	100	27.2	39.1	7.6	2.2	5.5	1.8	16.6	100	61,289,115	
Peri-Urban	41.3	51.3	7.4	100	25.9	44.7	1.9	9.3	0.9	2.2	15.1	100	31.5	34.7	7.2	1.2	5.7	2.2	17.5	100	13,620,539	
Urban	31.5	59.7	8.8	100	19.2	50.8	1.9	10.1	1.2	1.7	15.1	100	26.0	40.3	7.8	2.5	5.5	1.7	16.3	100	47,668,576	
Rural	51.8	44.8	3.4	100	29.1	51.0	2.3	4.9	2.5	0.6	9.7	100	37.1	35.4	8.2	3.2	3.4	0.8	11.9	100	137,339,114	
Itinerant	56.0	41.9	2.2	100	37.8	40.3	2.0	6.4	5.1	0.9	7.4	100	45.6	30.2	6.0	5.5	4.4	1.0	7.2	100	3,795,144	
Rural	52.3	44.1	3.6	100	29.1	51.1	2.4	4.7	2.3	0.6	9.8	100	36.7	35.5	8.6	3.0	3.5	0.8	11.9	100	115,275,193	
Small Town	47.6	50.1	2.3	100	26.8	52.9	1.8	5.6	3.0	0.8	9.2	100	38.0	35.9	6.3	3.4	3.1	0.9	12.4	100	18,268,777	
Wealth Index Quintile																						
Poorest	62.1	34.2	3.7	100	35.7	45.8	2.3	2.1	4.7	0.5	8.8	100	44.0	28.6	8.7	5.6	1.5	0.9	10.8	100	40,647,771	
Poor	51.7	45.6	2.7	100	30.2	53.2	2.2	4.2	2.5	0.7	7.0	100	39.7	36.3	7.6	3.0	3.0	0.9	9.5	100	41,392,836	
Moderate	44.8	51.5	3.8	100	24.2	54.0	2.2	6.7	1.2	0.7	10.9	100	33.9	39.0	7.9	1.6	4.3	0.7	12.5	100	39,643,052	
Rich	39.5	55.7	4.8	100	23.7	52.0	2.2	7.3	1.0	0.8	13.0	100	29.4	39.7	7.8	2.3	4.7	0.9	15.2	100	39,654,932	
Richest	31.6	58.4	10.0	100	17.7	47.4	2.0	12.4	0.8	2.2	17.5	100	21.9	39.6	8.2	1.7	7.3	2.2	19.2	100	37,289,637	
Literacy of HH Head																						
Literate	44.6	50.2	5.2	100	26.1	50.4	2.3	6.9	1.7	1.0	11.6	100	33.6	36.7	8.1	2.7	4.2	1.0	13.8	100	152,421,710	
Non-Literate	51.6	44.4	4.0	100	27.7	51.2	1.9	5.0	3.1	0.8	10.3	100	35.5	36.1	7.9	3.5	3.9	1.3	11.9	100	46,206,519	
Gender of HH Head																						
Male	47.1	48.4	4.6	100	27.5	51.5	2.3	5.6	2.2	0.9	10.0	100	34.8	36.6	8.6	3.1	3.5	1.0	12.4	100	173,023,279	
Female	40.6	52.2	7.2	100	19.8	44.2	1.1	12.1	1.2	1.5	20.2	100	28.8	36.2	4.3	1.5	7.7	1.6	19.9	100	25,604,950	
HHs with at least one PLWDs																						
At least 1 PLWD	49.8	45.5	4.7	100	24.8	42.2	2.6	8.8	3.0	1.1	17.5	100	32.7	28.6	7.1	3.8	7.1	1.3	19.5	100	11,318,074	
No PLWD	46.0	49.1	4.9	100	26.6	51.0	2.2	6.3	2.0	1.0	11.0	100	34.1	37.0	8.1	2.8	3.9	1.1	12.9	100	187,310,155	
State																						
Abia	41.2	54.1	4.7	100	21.6	40.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	34.6	100	36.3	23.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	39.3	100	3,814,312	
Adamawa	63.6	36.2	0.2	100	35.5	41.3	1.3	12.9	1.9	1.5	5.5	100	40.2	29.8	5.3	4.6	8.5	2.1	9.5	100	4,343,611	
Akwa Ibom	62.0	35.9	2.2	100	42.8	34.1	1.2	13.1	0.8	0.3	7.8	100	51.3	25.0	5.0	0.2	9.9	0.4	8.2	100	5,636,762	
Anambra	69.8	28.7	1.5	100	37.2	29.1	0.7	11.3	0.3	0.3	21.1	100	38.4	25.9	3.8	0.3	6.9	0.5	24.3	100	5,651,329	
Bauchi	65.6	24.9	9.5	100	48.1	46.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	100	63.3	27.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	7.9	100	6,721,471	

Table HH. D1-D3: Satisfaction with Public Services – Travel Time to Facilities

Percent distribution of households by time taken to get to health and educational facilities

	Travel Time to Health Facility				Travel Time to Educational Facility																Number of household members
					Children's Travel Time to Primary School								Children's Travel Time to Secondary School								
	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	Don't know	Total	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	Child not up to primary school age	Child not attending school yet	Child more than primary school age	Don't know	Not applicable	Total	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	Child not up to secondary school age	Child not up to Secondary School age	Child already finished secondary school	Don't know	Not applicable	Total	
National	46.2	48.9	4.9	100	26.5	50.5	2.2	6.4	2.1	1.0	11.3	100	34.0	36.6	8.0	2.9	4.1	1.1	13.3	100	198,628,229
Bayelsa	21.1	76.7	2.2	100	6.5	65.4	4.3	13.8	1.1	0.0	8.9	100	11.1	53.6	16.6	1.4	6.8	0.0	10.4	100	2,334,455
Benue	56.2	41.9	1.8	100	44.6	39.3	3.0	1.8	2.4	0.3	8.6	100	40.5	30.9	12.4	5.0	1.6	0.3	9.3	100	5,887,528
Borno	57.0	41.8	1.2	100	45.8	48.5	2.3	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0	100	46.3	46.8	3.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	100	6,023,494
Cross River	36.2	63.4	0.4	100	20.7	61.3	3.6	8.2	2.2	0.0	4.0	100	44.4	40.7	5.4	1.8	3.9	0.0	3.8	100	3,962,416
Delta	15.5	80.1	4.4	100	6.8	66.0	1.0	2.8	0.3	0.6	22.5	100	13.0	55.2	5.0	0.7	2.4	0.3	23.5	100	5,815,583
Ebonyi	77.9	20.5	1.6	100	50.0	28.3	2.7	7.7	2.4	0.4	8.5	100	46.4	20.8	8.3	5.6	6.5	0.4	12.1	100	2,949,067
Edo	37.2	52.9	9.9	100	23.4	50.3	1.4	6.2	1.1	1.1	16.6	100	31.9	37.7	6.0	1.6	3.8	1.1	17.8	100	4,334,284
Ekiti	47.1	45.8	7.1	100	18.6	50.0	2.4	15.8	1.4	0.1	11.8	100	31.9	26.2	14.4	2.6	11.0	0.2	13.8	100	3,355,995
Enugu	42.6	48.7	8.8	100	23.2	54.8	1.4	6.0	0.5	2.6	11.5	100	24.6	43.6	11.4	0.4	4.0	2.7	13.3	100	4,523,266
Gombe	52.7	47.3	0.0	100	34.0	55.1	2.5	1.3	4.3	0.0	2.7	100	33.7	43.3	9.3	6.0	0.9	0.1	6.6	100	3,342,925
Imo	60.9	34.1	5.0	100	31.1	43.6	1.0	3.1	0.4	1.0	19.8	100	39.9	20.6	5.6	2.2	7.0	1.1	23.5	100	5,554,653
Jigawa	57.3	42.0	0.7	100	29.0	60.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	6.8	100	48.8	27.9	8.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	11.7	100	5,974,087
Kaduna	47.4	52.5	0.1	100	21.2	64.0	3.5	4.5	2.1	0.4	4.3	100	51.7	19.8	14.5	1.0	3.5	0.6	8.9	100	8,458,698
Kano	55.5	43.6	0.9	100	27.5	60.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.5	5.2	100	33.8	45.2	7.4	3.0	1.5	0.4	8.6	100	13,438,702
Katsina	60.3	39.7	0.1	100	35.1	52.9	1.3	2.6	6.8	0.5	0.8	100	55.3	25.3	6.9	10.1	1.2	0.4	0.8	100	8,030,040
Kebbi	55.2	43.5	1.2	100	38.8	49.2	4.8	2.4	4.1	0.5	0.3	100	49.4	25.1	15.7	7.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	100	4,556,058
Kogi	37.4	61.2	1.4	100	25.2	46.2	2.6	9.8	1.2	0.0	15.0	100	32.6	33.8	11.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	18.1	100	4,586,986
Kwara	53.1	46.6	0.3	100	22.2	60.0	1.3	5.9	3.2	0.0	7.4	100	34.4	46.8	5.1	3.9	3.0	0.0	6.8	100	3,272,959
Lagos	24.1	58.6	17.2	100	9.4	41.4	2.9	18.4	0.6	5.1	22.2	100	13.6	38.6	9.3	0.9	9.5	5.2	22.8	100	12,887,082
Nasarawa	22.7	75.4	1.9	100	9.8	62.4	6.9	13.4	0.6	1.0	5.8	100	15.6	50.7	13.2	2.2	11.6	0.8	5.9	100	2,588,157
Niger	49.2	46.8	4.0	100	27.8	49.7	3.2	7.9	5.1	0.2	6.2	100	32.3	40.3	11.8	3.4	4.4	0.5	7.3	100	5,712,791
Ogun	35.2	58.6	6.1	100	16.3	51.7	0.5	5.0	0.8	1.3	24.4	100	24.2	37.3	5.0	0.8	3.2	1.0	28.6	100	5,361,227
Ondo	33.4	63.8	2.8	100	17.5	51.1	3.1	16.2	1.2	1.4	9.5	100	26.1	36.7	12.9	0.7	10.7	3.3	9.6	100	4,789,934
Osun	18.3	47.2	34.6	100	9.5	47.3	4.0	9.7	1.1	0.0	28.4	100	10.0	38.2	15.6	0.8	5.7	0.0	29.6	100	4,823,189
Oyo	41.1	52.6	6.3	100	21.9	38.1	0.9	8.3	2.8	0.3	27.7	100	22.3	27.2	6.0	8.6	3.6	0.4	31.9	100	8,057,418
Plateau	50.7	48.6	0.7	100	30.8	52.3	1.9	4.6	1.7	0.3	8.4	100	31.9	46.4	6.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	10.4	100	4,298,089
Rivers	27.2	61.5	11.2	100	13.5	66.6	0.9	6.1	1.0	0.0	11.9	100	20.6	56.0	5.5	1.1	3.5	0.0	13.3	100	7,508,109
Sokoto	43.3	53.0	3.7	100	30.4	56.3	4.6	1.3	5.6	0.3	1.5	100	23.7	54.0	9.7	7.9	2.9	0.4	1.4	100	5,125,726
Taraba	56.6	39.2	4.2	100	34.7	53.3	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.3	100	49.0	33.3	5.7	3.5	2.3	2.4	3.8	100	3,142,198
Yobe	50.9	45.7	3.4	100	19.4	50.7	3.7	4.3	5.6	0.4	16.1	100	22.3	42.4	6.9	6.5	3.8	0.5	17.7	100	3,389,087
Zamfara	55.7	44.1	0.1	100	41.7	49.0	1.8	0.8	4.6	0.0	2.2	100	39.5	47.9	5.5	4.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	100	4,636,494
FCT	29.1	68.5	2.3	100	12.8	55.5	2.2	8.9	1.6	7.1	11.9	100	18.7	42.2	8.7	0.5	7.2	7.5	15.2	100	3,740,047

Table HH. D4: Satisfaction With Public Services – Degree of Satisfaction

	Degree of Satisfaction with Public Services						Number of household members
	Very happy	Happy	Indifferent	Sad	Very sad	Total	
National	5.8	50.0	16.3	24.8	3.1	100	198,628,229
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	4.2	45.9	14.7	29.7	5.5	100	30,086,557
North East	6.1	51.6	16.3	23.7	2.3	100	26,962,787
North West	7.1	55.7	11.5	23.4	2.4	100	50,219,804
South East	7.5	53.9	5.7	27.3	5.6	100	22,492,627
South South	5.3	42.1	15.4	33.7	3.4	100	29,591,609
South West	4.6	48.2	30.3	15.5	1.3	100	39,274,845
Area of Residence							
Urban	7.2	54.1	20.2	16.9	1.6	100	61,289,115
Peri-Urban	5.4	52.0	23.7	17.0	1.9	100	13,620,539
Urban	7.7	54.7	19.3	16.8	1.5	100	47,668,576
Rural	5.2	48.1	14.5	28.4	3.8	100	137,339,114
Itinerant	3.5	51.6	7.4	32.2	5.4	100	3,795,144
Rural	5.4	47.0	14.8	28.9	4.0	100	115,275,193
Small Town	4.4	54.4	14.5	24.5	2.2	100	18,268,777
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	4.6	43.1	14.5	33.1	4.7	100	40,647,771
Poor	4.4	46.6	15.4	28.9	4.6	100	41,392,836
Moderate	6.0	50.0	16.0	25.0	3.0	100	39,643,052
Rich	6.3	55.8	15.8	20.2	1.8	100	39,654,932
Richest	7.8	54.8	20.0	15.9	1.5	100	37,289,637
Literacy of the HH Head							
Literate	5.5	51.5	15.6	24.3	3.1	100	152,421,710
Non-Literate	6.8	44.9	18.6	26.5	3.2	100	46,206,519
Gender of HH Head							
Male	6.0	50.3	16.0	24.6	3.2	100	173,023,279
Female	4.8	47.6	17.9	26.6	3.1	100	25,604,950
HHs with at least one PLWD							
At least 1 PLWD	6.7	45.8	14.9	29.5	3.1	100	11,318,074
No PLWD	5.8	50.2	16.4	24.5	3.1	100	187,310,155
State							
Abia	9.0	47.8	5.9	33.4	3.9	100	3,814,312
Adamawa	10.0	50.5	15.2	23.0	1.3	100	4,343,611
Akwa Ibom	14.7	25.7	16.2	36.9	6.5	100	5,636,762
Anambra	9.7	73.8	0.5	16.1	0.0	100	5,651,329
Bauchi	4.9	43.9	25.0	26.2	0.1	100	6,721,471
Bayelsa	2.7	55.3	15.8	25.3	0.9	100	2,334,455
Benue	0.6	36.0	11.9	47.7	3.8	100	5,887,528
Borno	2.9	71.9	8.6	16.5	0.0	100	6,023,494
Cross River	3.5	46.3	2.0	45.3	2.9	100	3,962,416
Delta	4.8	51.1	23.2	19.0	1.9	100	5,815,583
Ebonyi	1.9	60.6	5.3	27.5	4.7	100	2,949,067
Edo	2.5	36.0	11.6	43.4	6.5	100	4,334,284
Ekiti	13.5	56.0	15.7	13.6	1.3	100	3,355,995
Enugu	2.5	31.2	11.2	35.0	20.1	100	4,523,266
Gombe	3.9	54.9	18.7	16.9	5.6	100	3,342,925
Imo	11.5	52.7	6.5	28.3	1.0	100	5,554,653
Jigawa	17.0	55.2	12.5	14.3	1.1	100	5,974,087
Kaduna	1.6	63.7	11.8	22.7	0.1	100	8,458,698
Kano	6.2	58.0	16.9	17.0	1.9	100	13,438,702
Katsina	5.0	43.2	5.4	42.2	4.1	100	8,030,040
Kebbi	6.2	68.4	10.7	13.0	1.6	100	4,556,058
Kogi	11.5	44.6	13.1	21.7	9.0	100	4,586,986
Kwara	2.5	59.4	12.5	25.5	0.1	100	3,272,959
Lagos	2.4	47.3	27.8	20.0	2.5	100	12,887,082
Nasarawa	1.9	62.1	14.9	20.9	0.2	100	2,588,157
Niger	7.9	64.2	5.5	19.0	3.5	100	5,712,791
Ogun	4.0	33.0	45.5	16.0	1.4	100	5,361,227
Ondo	4.3	62.0	16.5	17.0	0.3	100	4,789,934
Osun	4.1	44.8	45.6	5.3	0.2	100	4,823,189
Oyo	5.5	50.6	29.4	14.1	0.4	100	8,057,418
Plateau	2.3	33.1	21.7	34.5	8.4	100	4,298,089
Rivers	2.2	44.8	17.8	33.7	1.5	100	7,508,109
Sokoto	12.9	37.2	8.3	32.7	8.9	100	5,125,726
Taraba	8.6	30.8	11.2	38.9	10.5	100	3,142,198
Yobe	8.7	48.5	16.1	25.3	1.4	100	3,389,087
Zamfara	4.8	64.0	8.7	22.1	0.3	100	4,636,494
FCT	0.4	26.9	29.0	31.6	12.1	100	3,740,047

Table HH. E1-E3: Disease Prevalence among Households

Percent distribution of households whose members suffered malaria and diarrhea in the past 6 weeks

	HHs with at least one member who suffered malaria in the past 6 weeks				HHs with at least one member who suffered diarrhea in the past 6 weeks				Total of number of household members	HHs with at least one member who suffered diarrhea in the past 6 weeks amongst whom are under-5 children				Total number of Under-5 children
	Yes	No	Can't remember	Total	Yes	No	Can't remember	Total		Yes	No	Can't remember	Total	
National	42.7	56.4	0.9	100	10.6	87.9	1.5	100	198,628,229	72.2	26.0	1.8	100	7,554,891
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	40.7	58.4	0.9	100	9.6	88.6	1.8	100	30,086,557	69.2	25.9	4.9	100	920,026
North East	53.5	44.9	1.5	100	24.0	73.1	2.9	100	26,962,787	71.9	26.9	1.2	100	2,005,343
North West	54.2	45.4	0.4	100	15.0	84.2	0.8	100	50,219,804	72.8	26.1	1.1	100	3,222,485
South East	47.5	51.1	1.4	100	6.8	91.2	2.0	100	22,492,627	62.2	32.1	5.7	100	504,791
South South	43.3	56.4	0.2	100	5.7	94.1	0.2	100	29,591,609	73.9	26.1	0.0	100	464,052
South West	18.6	79.9	1.4	100	2.5	95.5	2.0	100	39,274,845	84.7	15.3	0.0	100	438,194
Area of Residence														
Urban	33.0	65.8	1.2	100	7.3	91.1	1.5	100	61,289,115	71.8	27.2	1.0	100	1,444,520
Peri-Urban	36.2	63.0	0.8	100	6.8	92.0	1.2	100	13,620,539	71.5	28.5	0.0	100	336,990
Urban	32.0	66.6	1.3	100	7.5	90.9	1.6	100	47,668,576	71.9	26.8	1.2	100	1,107,530
Rural	47.0	52.2	0.8	100	12.0	86.4	1.6	100	137,339,114	72.3	25.8	2.0	100	6,110,371
Itinerant	44.4	54.1	1.5	100	10.2	89.2	0.6	100	3,795,144	99.0	1.0	0.0	100	173,064
Rural	46.9	52.3	0.8	100	11.6	86.7	1.7	100	115,275,193	72.7	25.3	2.0	100	4,886,182
Small Town	48.2	51.3	0.5	100	15.2	83.8	1.0	100	18,268,777	65.9	31.8	2.3	100	1,051,125
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	51.1	48.3	0.6	100	17.1	80.9	2.0	100	40,647,771	71.6	26.4	1.9	100	2,460,762
Poor	48.2	50.5	1.2	100	14.0	84.2	1.7	100	41,392,836	72.2	25.7	2.1	100	2,164,369
Moderate	44.6	54.4	1.0	100	11.2	87.5	1.3	100	39,643,052	72.0	28.0	0.0	100	1,543,602
Rich	40.3	58.7	1.0	100	6.9	91.5	1.6	100	39,654,932	74.2	21.7	4.1	100	1,038,463
Richest	27.6	71.6	0.8	100	2.9	96.0	1.0	100	37,289,637	70.8	29.2	0.0	100	347,695
Literacy of the HH Head														
Literate	43.3	55.8	0.9	100	9.7	89.1	1.2	100	152,421,710	72.9	25.2	1.9	100	5,339,230
Non-Literate	40.5	58.4	1.1	100	13.7	83.8	2.5	100	46,206,519	70.4	28.0	1.6	100	2,215,662
Gender of HH Head														
Male	43.7	55.3	0.9	100	11.2	87.2	1.5	100	173,023,279	72.3	26.0	1.7	100	7,347,931
Female	35.3	63.7	1.1	100	6.2	92.2	1.6	100	25,604,950	67.0	26.4	6.7	100	206,961
HHs with at least one disability														
At least 1 PLWD	52.1	47.0	0.9	100	13.8	84.7	1.5	100	11,318,074	70.8	27.2	1.9	100	574,297
No PLWD	42.1	57.0	0.9	100	10.4	88.1	1.5	100	187,310,155	72.3	25.9	1.8	100	6,980,594
State														
Abia	48.2	51.5	0.3	100	5.2	94.6	0.3	100	3,814,312	71.3	28.7	0.0	100	85,871
Adamawa	42.7	55.1	2.2	100	18.8	78.6	2.6	100	4,343,611	76.7	23.3	0.0	100	168,356
Akwa Ibom	30.1	69.7	0.3	100	5.8	93.8	0.4	100	5,636,762	75.3	24.7	0.0	100	95,396
Anambra	42.1	57.4	0.5	100	1.3	98.7	0.0	100	5,651,329	44.4	55.6	0.0	100	32,098
Bauchi	51.2	46.7	2.1	100	5.8	88.7	5.5	100	6,721,471	83.9	16.1	0.0	100	171,138
Bayelsa	32.5	67.2	0.2	100	5.4	94.4	0.2	100	2,334,455	81.4	18.6	0.0	100	67,019
Benue	44.3	54.6	1.1	100	13.9	81.5	4.7	100	5,887,528	54.5	42.6	2.9	100	262,435

Table HH. E1-E3: Disease Prevalence among Households

Percent distribution of households whose members suffered malaria and diarrhea in the past 6 weeks

	HHs with at least one member who suffered malaria in the past 6 weeks				HHs with at least one member who suffered diarrhea in the past 6 weeks				Total of number of household members	HHs with at least one member who suffered diarrhea in the past 6 weeks amongst whom are under-5 children				Total number of Under-5 children
	Yes	No	Can't remember	Total	Yes	No	Can't remember	Total		Yes	No	Can't remember	Total	
National	42.7	56.4	0.9	100	10.6	87.9	1.5	100	198,628,229	72.2	26.0	1.8	100	7,554,891
Borno	50.7	48.8	0.5	100	48.9	50.1	1.0	100	6,023,494	64.4	32.5	3.2	100	771,432
Cross River	61.1	38.7	0.2	100	3.9	96.0	0.1	100	3,962,416	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	29,500
Delta	33.3	66.6	0.1	100	4.5	95.4	0.1	100	5,815,583	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	43,209
Ebonyi	52.2	44.6	3.2	100	14.9	76.9	8.1	100	2,949,067	54.2	31.2	14.6	100	93,350
Edo	32.7	66.4	0.8	100	11.9	87.4	0.7	100	4,334,284	62.3	37.7	0.0	100	201,705
Ekiti	31.4	68.6	0.0	100	4.4	95.6	0.0	100	3,355,995	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	27,658
Enugu	47.7	48.9	3.4	100	10.1	86.5	3.4	100	4,523,266	71.3	28.7	0.0	100	174,700
Gombe	67.4	31.7	0.9	100	17.1	81.7	1.3	100	3,342,925	78.8	21.2	0.0	100	326,098
Imo	50.0	49.5	0.5	100	6.4	92.6	1.0	100	5,554,653	53.4	33.7	12.9	100	118,772
Jigawa	61.3	38.6	0.1	100	21.0	78.1	0.8	100	5,974,087	72.2	27.8	0.0	100	639,303
Kaduna	61.7	38.0	0.3	100	12.9	86.9	0.3	100	8,458,698	61.3	38.7	0.0	100	499,849
Kano	58.6	41.1	0.3	100	16.3	83.1	0.6	100	13,438,702	70.9	29.1	0.0	100	984,727
Katsina	44.3	54.8	0.9	100	12.0	86.8	1.2	100	8,030,040	81.7	13.7	4.6	100	300,500
Kebbi	44.5	55.0	0.5	100	22.6	76.2	1.2	100	4,556,058	76.2	23.8	0.0	100	270,222
Kogi	37.9	61.8	0.3	100	5.7	94.1	0.3	100	4,586,986	77.3	0.0	22.7	100	89,852
Kwara	30.0	69.8	0.2	100	5.7	94.1	0.2	100	3,272,959	32.7	67.3	0.0	100	72,439
Lagos	16.4	82.0	1.6	100	2.4	95.2	2.3	100	12,887,082	96.6	3.4	0.0	100	222,502
Nasarawa	36.8	62.5	0.7	100	13.1	85.9	1.1	100	2,588,157	80.7	15.8	3.5	100	124,136
Niger	45.9	52.5	1.6	100	8.7	89.4	1.9	100	5,712,791	52.0	38.2	9.8	100	130,555
Ogun	22.1	77.7	0.2	100	1.7	98.1	0.2	100	5,361,227	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	26,374
Ondo	24.5	74.8	0.6	100	2.2	88.9	8.9	100	4,789,934	82.9	17.1	0.0	100	45,391
Osun	12.2	81.9	5.9	100	1.1	98.4	0.6	100	4,823,189	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	7,432
Oyo	15.0	84.7	0.4	100	3.3	96.5	0.2	100	8,057,418	59.2	40.8	0.0	100	108,838
Plateau	46.5	52.9	0.6	100	9.3	90.5	0.2	100	4,298,089	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	121,976
Rivers	61.3	38.7	0.0	100	4.0	96.0	0.0	100	7,508,109	67.6	32.4	0.0	100	27,223
Sokoto	53.0	46.8	0.2	100	9.9	89.7	0.4	100	5,125,726	72.3	19.3	8.4	100	270,858
Taraba	64.4	34.9	0.7	100	25.1	73.9	0.9	100	3,142,198	74.5	25.5	0.0	100	181,390
Yobe	53.3	43.8	2.9	100	28.0	66.6	5.4	100	3,389,087	72.5	27.5	0.0	100	386,929
Zamfara	46.6	53.0	0.4	100	10.4	88.1	1.6	100	4,636,494	90.2	9.8	0.0	100	257,026
FCT	36.0	62.6	1.4	100	10.1	86.8	3.2	100	3,740,047	93.1	6.9	0.0	100	118,633

Table HH.H1: Main Source of Drinking Water

Percentage of Households drinking water sources

	Main source of drinking water															Total	Number of Household members		
	Improved Sources										Unimproved Sources								
	Piped Water					Other Improved Sources					Unprotected		Surface water		Others				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/compound/plot	To neighbor	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tanker/drum	Bottled water	Sachet water	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Others			
National	1.6	1.3	0.6	5.6	38.7	12.9	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	10.2	11.8	1.2	11.2	1.1	100	198,623,237	
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	1.8	0.4	0.2	2.6	39.8	18.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.7	6.4	1.3	21.2	0.3	100	30,086,557	
North East	1.1	0.6	1.4	8.4	47.4	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	19.2	1.6	10.4	0.4	100	26,962,787	
North West	1.1	1.4	0.3	8.9	36.3	16.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	2.8	26.1	0.8	3.2	1.6	100	50,214,812	
South East	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.9	61.3	2.7	0.7	7.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	9.9	1.6	1.9	8.2	1.5	100	22,492,627	
South South	3.2	3.5	1.8	7.4	34.6	5.8	1.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.9	6.9	1.5	19.2	1.1	100	29,591,609	
South West	1.5	0.8	0.3	2.5	25.3	19.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	1.9	30.6	2.3	0.6	10.1	1.3	100	39,274,845	
Area of Residence																			
Urban	3.6	2.2	0.9	7.3	35.1	14.0	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	26.5	2.7	0.2	1.4	0.8	100	61,284,122	
Peri-Urban	2.6	0.8	1.0	9.6	36.5	14.4	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.9	22.9	5.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	100	13,620,539	
Urban	3.9	2.5	0.8	6.6	34.7	13.9	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	27.6	2.0	0.1	1.5	0.8	100	47,663,583	
Rural	0.6	0.8	0.5	4.9	40.3	12.4	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.9	15.9	1.6	15.6	1.3	100	137,339,114	
Itinerant	0.9	3.3	1.4	8.4	28.7	26.2	0.2	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	14.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	100	3,795,144	
Rural	0.6	0.8	0.5	4.2	40.4	11.7	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	16.4	1.7	16.8	1.2	100	115,275,193	
Small Town	0.7	0.6	0.6	8.1	42.5	14.1	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.2	13.0	1.8	9.9	1.8	100	18,268,777	
Wealth Index Quintile																			
Poorest	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.1	33.1	13.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.6	1.9	20.4	1.4	100	40,647,771	
Poor	0.2	0.4	0.5	5.0	38.9	14.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	18.4	1.8	15.4	1.3	100	41,392,836	
Moderate	0.4	1.0	0.7	7.1	43.7	15.0	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	3.5	10.1	1.2	12.5	0.9	100	39,643,052	
Rich	1.4	2.3	1.4	7.1	44.5	13.6	0.6	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.2	11.9	4.6	0.6	5.8	1.1	100	39,654,932	
Richest	6.1	2.5	0.6	3.5	33.2	8.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	2.4	36.9	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	100	37,284,644	
Literacy of the HH Head																			
Literate	1.7	1.5	0.7	5.7	39.9	12.4	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	12.1	10.2	1.0	9.9	0.8	100	152,416,718	
Non-Literate	0.9	0.5	0.3	5.4	34.7	14.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.0	17.1	1.9	15.5	2.0	100	46,206,519	
Gender of HH Head																			
Male	1.5	1.2	0.6	5.7	38.7	13.1	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	9.6	12.8	1.2	11.1	1.1	100	173,018,286	
Female	1.6	1.3	1.3	5.2	38.6	11.6	0.8	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	14.5	5.2	1.3	12.0	1.3	100	25,604,950	
HHs with at least one disability																			
At least 1 PLWD	1.0	2.1	0.8	5.4	37.3	12.9	1.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	7.5	13.4	1.6	11.7	1.1	100	11,318,074	
No PLWD	1.6	1.2	0.6	5.6	38.8	12.9	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	10.4	11.7	1.2	11.2	1.1	100	187,305,162	
State																			
Abia	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	74.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	6.0	8.0	5.3	100	3,814,312	
Adamawa	1.8	0.0	0.6	4.8	38.5	7.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.0	4.5	28.2	1.2	9.1	0.0	100	4,343,611	
Akwa Ibom	1.9	8.3	1.4	2.2	53.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.5	2.7	20.2	1.0	100	5,636,762	
Anambra	1.6	1.4	0.0	1.8	65.1	2.1	0.6	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.5	17.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100	5,651,329	
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.5	54.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.1	7.5	0.8	100	6,721,471	
Bayelsa	1.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	19.0	1.3	0.0	11.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	5.6	0.0	43.4	0.8	100	2,334,455	
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.7	29.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.9	9.0	0.9	44.3	0.0	100	5,887,528	

Table HH.H1: Main Source of Drinking Water

Percentage of Households drinking water sources

	Main source of drinking water																Total	Number of Household members
	Improved Sources											Unimproved Sources						
	Piped Water																	
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ compound /plot	To neighbor	Public tap / standpipe	Tube well / borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tanker / drum	Bottled water	Sachet water	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Others		
National	1.6	1.3	0.6	5.6	38.7	12.9	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	10.2	11.8	1.2	11.2	1.1	100	198,623,237
Borno	3.0	0.7	2.9	17.6	55.0	7.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	7.2	0.7	100	6,023,494
Cross River	1.7	0.3	0.0	11.0	18.3	10.0	10.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.9	7.0	34.6	0.0	100	3,962,416
Delta	3.8	0.1	0.3	9.0	38.6	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.8	13.8	0.3	14.6	1.8	100	5,815,583
Ebonyi	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	45.6	8.3	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	11.1	3.5	19.2	0.0	100	2,949,067
Edo	1.3	0.3	0.3	7.4	30.3	7.8	2.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	23.9	7.8	0.0	14.8	1.0	100	4,334,284
Ekiti	0.9	0.1	0.2	13.2	20.0	38.7	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.4	0.0	12.7	0.0	100	3,355,995
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	28.0	3.0	0.8	18.8	5.3	1.0	0.4	16.2	0.5	0.0	19.8	0.0	100	4,523,266
Gombe	0.0	2.5	0.6	4.0	38.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	28.5	5.3	15.2	0.5	100	3,342,925
Imo	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	83.9	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.5	100	5,554,653
Jigawa	2.7	0.2	0.2	24.0	56.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,974,087
Kaduna	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	19.8	26.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.5	36.2	2.1	2.8	1.0	100	8,458,698
Kano	1.0	1.4	0.3	2.9	42.4	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	5.3	22.8	0.5	1.8	5.4	100	13,433,709
Katsina	0.4	4.8	0.2	13.5	32.5	27.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.4	1.5	3.9	0.0	100	8,030,040
Kebbi	1.3	0.3	0.1	16.1	9.9	12.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.3	9.1	0.0	100	4,556,058
Kogi	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	31.4	12.2	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.6	1.9	35.7	0.0	100	4,586,986
Kwara	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	38.1	26.2	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	6.3	0.4	18.1	2.2	100	3,272,959
Lagos	3.2	2.5	0.3	1.1	18.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.1	60.5	1.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	100	12,887,082
Nasarawa	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	55.6	21.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	9.5	0.3	7.4	0.8	100	2,588,157
Niger	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	63.9	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	6.2	1.1	0.3	8.4	0.0	100	5,712,791
Ogun	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	45.9	8.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.6	5.2	0.1	18.2	0.0	100	5,361,227
Ondo	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.6	21.7	33.0	0.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.8	3.7	19.5	0.6	100	4,789,934
Osun	1.7	0.1	1.1	4.4	22.2	28.4	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	17.0	0.3	0.5	14.3	6.2	100	4,823,189
Oyo	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	29.4	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.6	1.4	0.1	11.4	0.0	100	8,057,418
Plateau	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	30.0	19.8	0.6	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.0	4.2	14.2	2.0	18.4	0.0	100	4,298,089
Rivers	6.4	7.2	5.7	9.1	33.2	5.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.4	9.3	0.1	8.9	1.5	100	7,508,109
Sokoto	0.2	1.0	1.0	3.3	29.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	58.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	100	5,125,726
Taraba	0.6	1.3	0.5	2.8	22.3	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.1	1.7	29.8	4.9	26.0	0.0	100	3,142,198
Yobe	0.3	0.0	4.3	7.6	64.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	18.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	100	3,389,087
Zamfara	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.9	62.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	100	4,636,494
FCT Abuja	7.8	0.2	0.0	8.0	64.1	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	4.9	0.3	3.8	2.2	0.0	100	3,740,047

Table HH.H2: Main Source of Cooking Water for Households that Drink Packaged Water

Percent of household members according to main source of water for cooking and handwashing for HHs that drink packaged water.

	Improved Sources										Unimproved Sources				Total	Number of household members that drink packaged water
	Piped Water				Improved Sources						Unimproved Sources					
	Into dwelling	Into yard/compound/plot	To neighbor	Public tap / standpipe	Tube well / borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tanker / drum	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Others		
National	7.0	2.1	1.2	4.2	44.6	23.3	0.4	1.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	0.2	1.6	3.1	100.0	21,259,417
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	7.6	4.0	0.0	8.3	19.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.9	5.8	0.6	1.9	1.0	100.0	1,479,912
North East	0.0	1.5	2.2	16.8	51.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.0	8.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	296,743
North West	6.9	5.4	0.8	4.2	50.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,430,281
South East	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	60.0	7.8	0.0	9.4	10.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	6.3	1.6	100.0	2,289,161
South South	4.6	4.3	2.2	7.7	51.6	8.5	0.3	4.9	0.4	1.7	4.0	0.0	5.0	4.7	100.0	2,985,241
South West	8.7	1.2	1.4	3.4	42.3	28.7	0.5	0.1	2.1	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.2	3.5	100.0	12,778,079
Area of Residence																
Urban	8.2	2.1	1.4	4.6	44.4	24.6	0.4	0.9	3.5	4.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	3.1	100.0	17,126,095
Peri-Urban	5.0	2.0	2.1	6.1	49.4	19.6	0.5	0.9	5.0	4.7	2.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	100.0	3,245,908
Urban	9.0	2.1	1.2	4.3	43.2	25.8	0.4	0.9	3.2	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	13,880,187
Rural	1.9	2.1	0.7	2.7	45.5	18.1	0.2	5.2	2.1	0.2	9.6	0.5	8.1	3.1	100.0	4,133,322
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	15.5	0.0	29.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.9	100.0	177,895
Rural	2.3	2.7	0.9	2.2	46.7	16.1	0.0	4.2	0.6	0.2	10.8	0.6	8.8	3.8	100.0	3,174,971
Small Town	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	47.1	26.8	1.2	3.8	3.7	0.4	6.8	0.0	3.9	0.4	100.0	780,457
Wealth Index Quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	13.9	100.0	12,737
Poor	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.5	36.4	19.3	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.0	7.7	3.7	16.4	4.2	100.0	399,429
Moderate	1.3	0.6	0.5	2.5	33.4	36.5	0.0	2.7	0.9	2.0	6.8	0.5	9.4	2.8	100.0	1,395,770
Rich	0.4	2.0	1.0	6.2	39.1	28.7	0.4	3.1	4.3	3.2	6.7	0.4	1.4	3.2	100.0	4,779,168
Richest	9.9	2.3	1.4	3.7	47.8	20.4	0.4	1.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	0.0	0.6	3.0	100.0	14,672,313
Literacy of the HH Head																
Literate	7.4	2.3	1.3	4.2	44.9	22.8	0.4	1.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	0.2	1.5	2.6	100.0	19,357,705
Non-Literate	2.7	0.0	0.6	4.8	41.6	28.3	0.0	3.2	2.1	0.8	5.7	0.1	2.7	7.4	100.0	1,901,712
Gender of HH Head																
Male	6.7	2.2	1.3	4.0	45.5	23.5	0.2	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.6	0.2	1.5	2.8	100.0	17,395,022
Female	8.1	1.8	1.0	5.1	40.7	22.3	1.1	2.0	4.4	2.4	4.6	0.1	2.3	4.1	100.0	3,864,395
HHs with at least one PLWD																
At least 1 PLWD	7.0	2.9	1.4	4.7	41.5	24.7	0.4	3.9	2.3	2.5	3.0	0.0	1.5	4.2	100.0	873,692
No PLWD	7.0	2.1	1.2	4.2	44.8	23.3	0.4	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	0.2	1.7	3.0	100.0	20,385,725
State																
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	140,912
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	51.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194,871
Akwa Ibom	16.2	13.0	2.2	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	223,371
Anambra	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	75.9	2.8	0.0	8.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	996,725
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,215
Bayelsa	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	57.9	10.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.3	100.0	285,874

Table HH.H2: Main Source of Cooking Water for Households that Drink Packaged Water

Percent of household members according to main source of water for cooking and handwashing for HHs that drink packaged water.

	Improved Sources										Unimproved Sources				Total	Number of household members that drink packaged water
	Piped Water															
	Into dwelling	Into yard/compound/plot	To neighbor	Public tap / standpipe	Tube well / borehole	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tanker / drum	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Others		
National	7.0	2.1	1.2	4.2	44.6	23.3	0.4	1.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	0.2	1.6	3.1	100.0	21,259,417
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	46.3	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	18.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	307,266
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cross River	0.0	13.8	0.0	12.5	3.7	8.4	11.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84,191
Delta	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.6	64.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.2	0.0	3.6	6.9	100.0	526,352
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	49.1	16.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.0	9.7	4.5	100.0	59,191
Edo	6.5	1.3	0.0	13.1	49.9	13.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,051,181
Ekiti	2.8	0.6	2.3	1.8	8.7	70.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	233,044
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	16.5	0.0	11.6	24.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	17.8	0.5	100.0	752,361
Gombe	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,149
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	5.1	0.0	9.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	339,972
Jigawa	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54,321
Kaduna	2.0	5.3	0.0	0.9	49.5	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	552,485
Kano	11.4	5.5	0.0	6.7	49.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	15.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	714,822
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57,360
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	14.3	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	259,780
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132,236
Lagos	13.0	1.8	2.0	4.1	46.0	17.3	0.2	0.0	2.7	5.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	2.9	100.0	8,448,467
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	24.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,662
Niger	10.1	10.1	0.0	8.6	31.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	368,998
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	46.1	41.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	998,573
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.1	63.1	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.9	17.2	100.0	432,380
Osun	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.5	65.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	13.7	100.0	846,648
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	43.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,818,967
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	9.0	73.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	181,616
Rivers	3.3	8.8	7.6	7.1	43.9	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.2	5.9	0.0	2.0	12.4	100.0	814,273
Sokoto	11.1	0.0	23.0	13.2	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49,141
Taraba	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	47.6	23.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.7	4.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	88,418
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,090
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,152
FCT Abuja	38.0	11.4	0.0	11.1	29.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	199,355

Table HH.H3-4: Water Supply – Location and Distance to Source

Percent of household based on water source location and distance covered to source for drinking water

	Water source location				Number of Households	Distance covered to source for drinking water								Number of Households water source located elsewhere
	Within the dwelling	Within the compound/ yard	Else where	Total		Less than 100m	More than 100m but less than 500m	More than 500m but less than 1km	More than 1km but less than 2km	More than 2km but less than 4km	More than 4km	Don't know	Total	
National	13.0	20.4	66.6	100	35,352,693	54.9	33.1	5.7	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.8	100	29,755,489
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	11.7	22.8	65.5	100	4,603,169	56.0	33.2	4.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.0	100	4,488,954
North East	10.9	12.0	77.1	100	4,520,393	46.0	36.0	10.0	3.0	1.3	2.5	1.2	100	4,155,345
North West	18.3	16.6	65.1	100	8,815,076	51.9	36.0	6.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	3.1	100	6,357,403
South East	11.5	17.1	71.4	100	4,347,428	52.1	37.8	8.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	100	3,638,548
South South	11.3	27.4	61.4	100	5,212,279	62.1	30.0	4.5	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.3	100	4,967,734
South West	11.1	25.1	63.8	100	7,854,349	59.2	27.8	2.6	1.5	0.3	1.8	6.8	100	6,147,505
Area of Residence														
Urban	16.7	24.5	58.8	100	12,280,523	61.4	26.5	3.2	0.6	0.4	1.7	6.2	100	8,400,084
Peri-Urban	13.5	25.1	61.3	100	2,856,006	61.3	29.7	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	4.7	100	1,968,504
Urban	17.6	24.3	58.1	100	9,424,517	61.4	25.5	3.3	0.6	0.5	2.1	6.7	100	6,431,580
Rural	11.1	18.2	70.8	100	23,072,170	52.4	35.7	6.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	100	21,355,405
Itinerant	7.8	23.6	68.6	100	711,261	52.6	32.6	11.3	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	100	623,222
Rural	11.6	18.5	69.9	100	19,196,989	52.6	35.1	6.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.5	100	17,873,928
Small Town	8.7	15.0	76.3	100	3,163,921	50.7	40.2	5.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	100	2,858,254
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	14.8	12.8	72.4	100	6,445,678	45.5	37.6	9.3	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.1	100	6,418,780
Poor	8.5	17.0	74.5	100	6,794,420	52.0	36.3	5.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.3	100	6,484,710
Moderate	8.2	18.7	73.1	100	7,098,343	54.6	35.3	5.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.2	100	6,390,271
Rich	10.0	23.2	66.8	100	7,507,600	59.5	29.9	4.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	3.7	100	5,935,050
Richest	23.1	28.7	48.2	100	7,506,653	67.1	23.4	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	100	4,526,678
Literacy of the HH Head														
Literate	13.8	21.4	64.8	100	26,956,915	56.5	32.1	5.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	3.4	100	21,940,031
Non-Literate	10.5	17.0	72.4	100	8,395,778	50.5	36.0	7.4	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	100	7,815,458
Gender of HH Head														
Male	13.6	20.1	66.3	100	29,357,335	54.3	33.5	5.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.7	100	24,567,238
Female	10.3	21.4	68.3	100	5,995,359	57.8	31.0	5.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	3.5	100	5,188,251
HHs with at least one PLWD														
At least 1 PLWD	11.3	21.4	67.3	100	3,872,882	52.2	35.6	7.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	2.2	100	3,399,360
No PLWD	13.2	20.2	66.5	100	31,479,811	55.3	32.8	5.6	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.9	100	26,356,128
State														
Abia	11.8	13.2	75.0	100	753,652	59.3	34.8	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	100	642,974
Adamawa	11.6	5.0	83.5	100	707,704	60.0	37.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	718,981
Akwa Ibom	8.1	21.3	70.6	100	924,864	64.3	27.4	6.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	100	1,095,230
Anambra	9.3	16.2	74.5	100	1,147,768	65.9	31.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	935,701
Bauchi	11.0	16.9	72.1	100	1,149,365	70.9	24.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	926,400
Bayelsa	22.0	22.1	55.9	100	291,033	38.1	53.5	6.4	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100	377,233
Benue	15.0	42.2	42.7	100	601,161	25.1	49.3	9.6	4.6	8.9	2.6	0.0	100	785,983
Borno	19.5	7.6	73.0	100	1,091,115	26.6	39.5	11.5	4.3	5.8	11.2	1.1	100	917,901

Table HH.H3-4: Water Supply – Location and Distance to Source

Percent of household based on water source location and distance covered to source for drinking water

	Water source location				Number of Households	Distance covered to source for drinking water								Number of Households water source located elsewhere
	Within the dwelling	Within the compound/ yard	Else where	Total		Less than 100m	More than 100m but less than 500m	More than 500m but less than 1km	More than 1km but less than 2km	More than 2km but less than 4km	More than 4km	Don't know	Total	
National	13.0	20.4	66.6	100	35,352,693	54.9	33.1	5.7	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.8	100	29,755,489
Cross River	3.8	20.8	75.5	100	605,405	36.8	47.6	11.3	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	100	811,088
Delta	11.9	21.4	66.7	100	1,131,147	92.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	100	968,955
Ebonyi	9.8	20.0	70.2	100	502,364	47.2	47.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	471,236
Edo	13.4	29.0	57.5	100	799,670	53.1	30.7	4.0	1.5	5.0	0.0	5.8	100	618,850
Ekiti	7.2	25.5	67.3	100	604,272	71.7	20.4	4.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	100	509,227
Enugu	15.1	24.1	60.8	100	767,297	34.4	48.2	13.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.7	100	717,177
Gombe	2.6	9.3	88.1	100	513,585	41.1	42.8	12.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	563,447
Imo	11.8	14.6	73.5	100	1,176,347	49.1	32.5	17.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	100	871,459
Jigawa	34.8	1.5	63.7	100	1,126,994	50.3	36.0	8.9	2.2	0.4	0.2	2.1	100	761,914
Kaduna	14.7	40.0	45.2	100	1,550,426	56.6	37.9	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	100	788,492
Kano	11.1	18.2	70.8	100	2,243,268	52.9	35.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	6.8	100	1,739,654
Katsina	19.5	14.7	65.8	100	1,424,150	53.9	31.5	7.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	3.7	100	1,076,314
Kebbi	25.3	15.6	59.1	100	734,962	46.9	45.5	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	522,363
Kogi	11.9	21.9	66.2	100	577,675	53.4	39.7	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.3	100	712,160
Kwara	2.6	23.8	73.6	100	553,223	32.9	56.8	4.9	0.0	0.5	2.7	2.2	100	528,935
Lagos	15.8	33.5	50.7	100	2,825,140	60.9	27.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.8	100	1,625,301
Nasarawa	3.7	20.2	76.0	100	447,158	42.7	47.8	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100	382,717
Niger	6.8	13.9	79.3	100	987,345	79.7	16.2	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	887,878
Ogun	6.1	15.2	78.7	100	1,080,541	69.2	28.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	1,060,755
Ondo	5.3	28.8	65.9	100	858,378	57.6	29.9	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	5.8	100	795,733
Osun	7.7	24.7	67.6	100	900,001	24.4	33.4	5.9	4.5	2.5	8.7	20.6	100	741,007
Oyo	12.5	15.2	72.3	100	1,586,019	64.3	26.5	1.0	3.6	0.0	2.9	1.7	100	1,415,481
Plateau	13.8	14.6	71.5	100	646,155	61.6	27.8	1.0	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.6	100	679,666
Rivers	12.6	38.7	48.7	100	1,460,161	65.1	31.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	100	1,096,377
Sokoto	25.0	7.5	67.5	100	942,643	59.3	36.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	675,917
Taraba	5.1	19.7	75.2	100	442,862	27.6	40.2	20.8	7.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	100	508,605
Yobe	5.8	15.2	78.9	100	615,762	39.9	38.3	18.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	520,011
Zamfara	5.5	3.1	91.4	100	792,632	41.1	36.0	19.3	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.2	100	792,749
FCT Abuja	24.2	27.2	48.6	100	790,452	92.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	100	511,614

Table HH.H5-7: Water Supply – Time to collect water, person collecting water and number of trips

Percent of household members who collects drinking water and time taken and daily average number of trips

	Average Time it takes to go there, get water, and come back (Minutes)	Person usually collecting drinking water								Total	Number of trips each day (on the average) to collect water for the household	Number of households with Water source location elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water
		Adult women and girls (age 15+ years)	Adult men and boys (age 15+ years)	Girls (under 15 years)	Boys (under 15 years)	Adult women and men (age 15+ years)	Boys and girls (under 15 years)	Everyone	Don't know			
National	19	24.0	22.9	2.0	2.3	16.6	5.2	25.5	1.4	100	5	28,228,202
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	22	39.0	12.4	1.7	1.5	21.9	3.8	18.7	1.1	100	4	4,245,238
North East	27	20.8	27.9	1.2	1.4	15.5	3.9	28.4	0.9	100	5	4,037,279
North West	16	10.8	26.5	2.0	2.4	11.0	8.7	36.9	1.8	100	5	6,050,665
South East	22	25.8	23.1	3.2	5.0	13.6	5.7	22.6	1.0	100	4	3,587,350
South South	22	21.2	26.3	1.9	2.4	17.8	4.1	25.9	0.4	100	5	4,461,078
South West	13	30.0	20.6	2.0	1.8	20.4	4.1	18.3	2.7	100	4	5,846,593
Area of Residence												
Urban	15	25.8	23.4	2.1	2.0	18.7	4.6	19.9	3.5	100	5	7,494,015
Peri-Urban	14	25.4	21.7	1.7	1.1	16.8	5.3	25.4	2.7	100	5	1,823,941
Urban	16	25.9	24.0	2.3	2.2	19.3	4.4	18.1	3.7	100	5	5,670,074
Rural	21	23.3	22.7	1.9	2.4	15.9	5.4	27.6	0.7	100	5	20,734,187
Itinerant	20	21.0	18.8	1.1	1.3	12.2	8.7	34.6	2.3	100	5	572,785
Rural	21	24.0	21.9	2.0	2.5	16.4	5.4	27.3	0.6	100	5	17,369,688
Small Town	20	20.1	28.7	1.7	2.2	13.5	5.0	28.1	0.6	100	5	2,791,713
Wealth Index Quintile												
Poorest	22	20.6	22.8	1.6	1.8	15.4	6.0	31.1	0.7	100	5	6,347,650
Poor	21	25.8	21.2	1.8	2.2	15.2	5.5	27.4	0.9	100	5	6,359,974
Moderate	19	24.8	22.8	2.1	2.8	18.7	5.6	22.0	1.2	100	5	6,225,784
Rich	19	24.2	24.3	2.4	2.5	18.4	5.0	21.7	1.5	100	4	5,566,339
Richest	14	24.9	24.0	2.0	2.3	15.1	3.2	24.7	3.9	100	5	3,728,455
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	19	22.8	23.8	2.0	2.2	16.7	5.1	25.8	1.6	100	5	20,710,479
Non-Literate	22	27.2	20.3	2.0	2.6	16.5	5.7	24.9	0.8	100	5	7,517,723
Gender of HH Head												
Male	19	21.8	25.0	1.6	2.0	16.5	5.3	26.3	1.3	100	5	23,314,605
Female	20	34.2	12.8	3.5	3.6	17.2	5.1	21.8	2.0	100	4	4,913,597
HHs with at least one PLWD												
At least 1 PLWD	21	25.5	20.7	2.5	3.3	19.1	5.7	21.9	1.3	100	5	3,227,012
No PLWD	19	23.8	23.2	1.9	2.2	16.3	5.2	26.0	1.4	100	5	25,001,190
State												
Abia	25	25.1	15.0	5.7	8.2	18.6	4.6	22.8	0.0	100	3	635,919
Adamawa	23	40.7	32.2	0.6	0.3	13.1	1.4	11.4	0.2	100	4	697,775
Akwa Ibom	40	9.8	20.5	1.9	3.0	23.5	2.0	38.8	0.6	100	7	943,500
Anambra	22	27.3	32.8	0.7	0.9	10.2	2.4	24.9	0.7	100	4	900,373
Bauchi	20	19.2	22.4	1.0	2.2	3.2	6.6	44.5	0.9	100	6	911,846
Bayelsa	9	26.7	39.8	1.6	1.1	14.0	2.1	14.7	0.0	100	5	367,485
Benue	40	52.9	14.7	0.3	0.8	17.7	7.0	6.5	0.2	100	3	783,573
Borno	37	8.9	26.9	0.1	0.0	43.0	0.2	19.9	1.1	100	5	885,464

Table HH.H5-7: Water Supply – Time to collect water, person collecting water and number of trips

Percent of household members who collects drinking water and time taken and daily average number of trips

	Average Time it takes to go there, get water, and come back (Minutes)	Person usually collecting drinking water								Total	Number of trips each day (on the average) to collect water for the household	Number of households with Water source location elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water
		Adult women and girls (age 15+ years)	Adult men and boys (age 15+ years)	Girls (under 15 years)	Boys (under 15 years)	Adult women and men (age 15+ years)	Boys and girls (under 15 years)	Everyone	Don't know			
National	19	24.0	22.9	2.0	2.3	16.6	5.2	25.5	1.4	100	5	28,228,202
Cross River	22	35.9	36.1	2.7	5.1	13.6	5.4	1.1	0.0	100	4	791,530
Delta	10	20.8	13.2	1.6	2.1	21.0	3.3	38.0	0.1	100	3	901,210
Ebonyi	25	36.1	20.8	2.9	2.0	11.0	3.5	23.4	0.2	100	4	468,684
Edo	19	18.8	29.8	0.2	0.0	14.5	0.7	35.0	1.0	100	3	601,707
Ekiti	16	45.2	5.9	3.4	4.6	28.4	1.4	10.5	0.6	100	3	494,516
Enugu	25	14.8	7.6	1.5	2.7	23.1	8.6	37.8	3.9	100	4	717,177
Gombe	28	11.7	26.8	2.1	2.1	4.7	6.4	46.1	0.1	100	5	548,601
Imo	17	28.2	33.1	5.5	10.5	6.8	8.8	7.0	0.1	100	4	865,197
Jigawa	15	0.9	71.4	1.8	0.6	1.3	4.5	19.1	0.3	100	6	712,975
Kaduna	14	22.9	6.6	2.6	2.3	20.4	9.3	33.9	2.0	100	5	751,526
Kano	14	12.4	30.8	0.6	2.2	8.0	13.1	31.2	1.8	100	4	1,643,078
Katsina	22	8.5	18.5	0.3	3.1	15.1	5.7	45.6	3.3	100	6	1,012,630
Kebbi	15	22.8	12.6	2.0	0.5	4.3	9.5	44.7	3.5	100	5	488,095
Kogi	21	33.9	12.7	1.7	2.3	26.2	3.1	20.1	0.0	100	4	693,204
Kwara	21	52.3	11.7	1.0	1.9	17.5	3.2	12.3	0.0	100	4	491,527
Lagos	8	25.0	23.4	1.9	0.9	12.5	1.8	26.6	8.0	100	5	1,422,641
Nasarawa	14	30.8	9.5	2.7	2.0	11.2	1.7	36.3	5.9	100	4	377,647
Niger	12	42.3	18.2	1.0	0.0	29.5	2.2	5.8	0.9	100	6	860,889
Ogun	11	39.8	16.5	2.9	3.6	25.8	2.6	8.5	0.4	100	4	1,049,007
Ondo	16	22.5	23.7	1.3	1.4	17.5	4.0	29.0	0.5	100	3	749,051
Osun	18	20.4	17.7	1.5	2.0	25.0	14.4	17.9	1.2	100	4	722,669
Oyo	12	31.5	25.9	1.7	0.5	20.9	3.2	14.5	1.7	100	5	1,408,709
Plateau	24	27.9	7.3	3.5	1.9	26.4	1.7	30.9	0.5	100	5	640,598
Rivers	22	19.7	29.5	2.6	1.7	15.9	9.6	20.2	0.8	100	5	855,645
Sokoto	16	8.4	19.7	6.6	6.6	14.6	5.4	37.3	1.3	100	5	660,311
Taraba	26	43.7	13.7	1.4	0.2	10.3	5.7	22.2	2.8	100	5	488,329
Yobe	26	5.0	48.6	2.8	4.1	9.8	4.8	24.4	0.6	100	5	505,263
Zamfara	13	2.1	20.7	2.6	1.0	12.7	9.1	51.7	0.2	100	8	782,049
FCT Abuja	20	22.6	6.6	2.4	2.8	14.5	8.3	40.1	2.8	100	4	397,800

Table HH.H8-9: Water Supply – Container for fetching water I

Percent of household based on container sizes used for fetching water										
	Container used for fetching water for the household (Observed and Measured Container Size in Litres)				Total	Average size of container used by HH to fetch water	Same Container used to fetch drinking water		Total	Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water
	0<10	10<20	20<30	30 and above			Same	Not same		
National	11.9	33.1	47.1	7.9	100	23	74.2	25.8	100	28,228,202
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	14.3	34.8	43.1	7.8	100	22	79.5	20.5	100	4,245,238
North East	25.8	34.3	30.7	9.2	100	21	86.0	14.0	100	4,037,279
North West	14.4	31.9	48.3	5.4	100	22	82.0	18.0	100	6,050,665
South East	2.8	21.5	68.9	6.7	100	25	80.5	19.5	100	3,587,350
South South	7.5	41.9	44.0	6.6	100	23	73.8	26.2	100	4,461,078
South West	6.8	32.5	49.2	11.5	100	25	50.7	49.3	100	5,846,593
Area of Residence										
Urban	8.8	31.7	50.3	9.3	100	24	55.4	44.6	100	7,494,015
Peri-Urban	9.0	28.3	53.8	8.8	100	24	57.9	42.1	100	1,823,941
Urban	8.7	32.8	49.1	9.5	100	25	54.6	45.4	100	5,670,074
Rural	13.0	33.6	46.0	7.4	100	23	81.0	19.0	100	20,734,187
Itinerant	12.7	34.3	48.6	4.3	100	22	82.7	17.3	100	572,785
Rural	12.7	33.2	46.4	7.7	100	23	80.6	19.4	100	17,369,688
Small Town	15.0	35.9	42.8	6.2	100	22	83.3	16.7	100	2,791,713
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	17.7	34.0	41.4	6.8	100	22	84.3	15.7	100	6,347,650
Poor	15.3	32.3	45.2	7.2	100	22	80.6	19.4	100	6,359,974
Moderate	10.8	34.7	45.4	9.2	100	24	77.7	22.3	100	6,225,784
Rich	7.1	32.5	52.0	8.5	100	25	69.5	30.5	100	5,566,339
Richest	5.0	30.9	55.9	8.2	100	25	47.5	52.5	100	3,728,455
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	10.0	33.8	48.1	8.1	100	24	73.8	26.2	100	20,710,479
Non-Literate	16.9	31.1	44.7	7.4	100	22	75.6	24.4	100	7,517,723
Gender of HH Head										
Male	12.5	32.3	47.2	8.1	100	23	75.3	24.7	100	23,314,605
Female	8.9	36.7	47.0	7.3	100	23	69.1	30.9	100	4,913,597
HHs with at least one PLWD										
At least 1 PLWD	8.9	39.5	43.8	7.8	100	23	77.8	22.2	100	3,227,012
No PLWD	12.2	32.2	47.6	8.0	100	23	73.8	26.2	100	25,001,190
State										
Abia	1.7	23.9	66.8	7.5	100	26	92.3	7.7	100	635,919
Adamawa	24.9	53.6	15.1	6.3	100	19	92.5	7.5	100	697,775
Akwa Ibom	11.5	21.8	51.2	15.4	100	25	55.5	44.5	100	943,500
Anambra	2.0	15.7	78.3	4.0	100	25	70.6	29.4	100	900,373
Bauchi	46.3	30.0	23.8	0.0	100	13	75.6	24.4	100	911,846
Bayelsa	19.3	42.1	31.2	7.4	100	21	77.9	22.1	100	367,485
Benue	32.1	35.5	28.6	3.8	100	17	75.7	24.3	100	783,573
Borno	25.6	16.6	28.5	29.4	100	28	85.1	14.9	100	885,464
Cross River	3.1	45.7	45.6	5.6	100	24	80.3	19.7	100	791,530
Delta	4.1	42.9	48.7	4.3	100	24	73.1	26.9	100	901,210
Ebonyi	3.8	46.7	47.4	2.2	100	23	78.0	22.0	100	468,684

Table HH.H8-9: Water Supply – Container for fetching water I

Percent of household based on container sizes used for fetching water

	Container used for fetching water for the household (Observed and Measured Container Size in Litres)				Total	Average size of container used by HH to fetch water	Same Container used to fetch drinking water		Total	Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water
	0<10	10<20	20<30	30 and above			Same	Not same		
National	11.9	33.1	47.1	7.9	100	23	74.2	25.8	100	28,228,202
Edo	11.3	17.9	69.6	1.2	100	22	78.6	21.4	100	601,707
Ekiti	9.8	27.0	48.2	14.9	100	25	66.0	34.0	100	494,516
Enugu	4.1	16.7	68.6	10.6	100	26	69.9	30.1	100	717,177
Gombe	30.7	33.8	33.7	1.8	100	17	95.3	4.7	100	548,601
Imo	2.9	16.2	72.6	8.3	100	26	92.3	7.7	100	865,197
Jigawa	2.3	36.7	59.8	1.2	100	24	94.7	5.3	100	712,975
Kaduna	8.7	47.2	40.1	4.0	100	22	57.3	42.7	100	751,526
Kano	13.4	24.5	58.8	3.3	100	22	76.5	23.5	100	1,643,078
Katsina	22.3	27.1	48.1	2.5	100	20	91.9	8.1	100	1,012,630
Kebbi	8.8	45.6	21.8	23.8	100	26	69.7	30.3	100	488,095
Kogi	2.1	67.8	29.2	0.9	100	21	81.7	18.3	100	693,204
Kwara	2.1	40.9	56.7	0.3	100	23	90.6	9.4	100	491,527
Lagos	6.2	29.5	61.0	3.3	100	23	22.2	77.8	100	1,422,641
Nasarawa	12.3	25.2	54.9	7.6	100	23	81.3	18.7	100	377,647
Niger	24.2	18.4	30.2	27.2	100	23	74.8	25.2	100	860,889
Ogun	3.7	43.4	31.1	21.8	100	28	70.7	29.3	100	1,049,007
Ondo	22.7	12.3	41.6	23.4	100	28	46.9	53.1	100	749,051
Osun	3.9	23.4	68.9	3.8	100	24	41.0	59.0	100	722,669
Oyo	1.6	44.6	45.1	8.7	100	25	66.4	33.6	100	1,408,709
Plateau	4.8	23.7	68.3	3.2	100	24	88.7	11.3	100	640,598
Rivers	2.9	76.4	17.0	3.7	100	22	83.4	16.6	100	855,645
Sokoto	18.3	26.2	55.5	0.0	100	20	97.2	2.8	100	660,311
Taraba	4.9	39.5	47.1	8.5	100	26	82.8	17.2	100	488,329
Yobe	5.2	41.8	49.7	3.3	100	23	90.7	9.3	100	505,263
Zamfara	23.1	30.5	34.6	11.8	100	21	88.0	12.0	100	782,049
FCT Abuja	11.8	30.6	54.7	3.0	100	22	63.1	36.9	100	397,800

Table HH.H10-11: Water Supply – Container for fetching water II

Percent of household based on the type of container used to fetch/collect drinking water for the household

	Type of container usually used to fetch/collect for HHs that use different container for fetching drinking water						Total	Number of households with Water source location elsewhere and use different container for fetching drinking water	Container used for fetching drinking water with cover		Total	Number of households with water source location elsewhere, within compound/yard and go to fetch and collect water
	Jerrycan	Bucket	Basin	Pot	Others	Those not fetch drinking water			With Cover	Without cover		
National	29.9	36.1	10.1	3.2	1.5	19.2	100	14,470,430	78.6	21.4	100	32,654,275
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	32.0	35.0	22.8	2.5	1.8	6.0	100	1,919,405	72.4	27.6	100	5,180,253
North East	44.7	38.4	11.0	4.1	0.4	1.5	100	1,105,643	76.4	23.6	100	4,561,768
North West	24.0	46.5	10.5	10.7	0.8	7.5	100	2,551,723	79.1	20.9	100	7,324,733
South East	38.3	38.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	17.7	100	1,442,589	95.2	4.8	100	4,075,748
South South	46.2	32.5	4.6	0.6	1.2	14.8	100	2,596,042	86.6	13.4	100	5,503,356
South West	17.6	31.8	10.1	1.2	1.9	37.3	100	4,855,028	66.6	33.4	100	6,008,417
Area of Residence												
Urban	24.8	29.4	7.0	1.1	2.2	35.5	100	6,346,365	79.9	20.1	100	8,246,043
Peri-Urban	30.9	28.9	7.3	0.5	1.5	30.9	100	1,486,219	82.1	17.9	100	2,082,942
Urban	22.9	29.6	6.9	1.3	2.4	36.9	100	4,860,146	79.2	20.8	100	6,163,101
Rural	34.0	41.3	12.5	4.9	1.0	6.4	100	8,124,065	78.2	21.8	100	24,408,232
Itinerant	31.1	41.3	6.4	10.4	1.1	9.7	100	267,040	85.4	14.6	100	714,611
Rural	33.6	41.2	13.4	5.0	1.0	5.9	100	6,916,311	78.4	21.6	100	20,513,426
Small Town	37.7	41.9	8.1	2.3	0.7	9.2	100	940,714	75.7	24.3	100	3,180,196
Wealth Index Quintile												
Poorest	28.5	41.2	18.1	11.3	0.6	0.2	100	1,822,077	72.7	27.3	100	7,171,445
Poor	28.8	47.3	16.7	4.9	0.2	2.1	100	2,387,262	74.1	25.9	100	7,463,304
Moderate	34.5	41.9	10.6	3.1	1.0	8.8	100	2,713,003	81.5	18.5	100	7,311,998
Rich	32.5	35.8	8.0	1.4	2.1	20.2	100	3,438,778	85.1	14.9	100	6,611,371
Richest	26.1	23.6	4.1	0.4	2.5	43.4	100	4,109,310	81.8	18.2	100	4,096,158
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	30.2	34.3	9.2	2.5	1.5	22.2	100	11,203,374	80.7	19.3	100	23,994,131
Non-Literate	29.0	42.0	13.1	5.7	1.4	8.8	100	3,267,056	73.0	27.0	100	8,660,144
Gender of HH Head												
Male	30.3	36.1	10.3	3.6	1.3	18.5	100	11,667,346	78.4	21.6	100	27,068,790
Female	28.6	35.9	9.4	1.8	2.4	21.9	100	2,803,084	80.0	20.0	100	5,585,485
HHs with at least one PLWD												
At least 1 PLWD	32.8	37.2	9.8	3.7	2.0	14.5	100	1,546,374	79.1	20.9	100	3,832,342
No PLWD	29.6	35.9	10.1	3.2	1.4	19.7	100	12,924,056	78.6	21.4	100	28,821,933
State												
Abia	59.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.7	100	148,304	98.3	1.7	100	717,872
Adamawa	31.0	33.3	29.3	2.7	0.0	3.7	100	87,495	89.7	10.3	100	729,640
Akwa Ibom	83.5	8.5	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	100	616,694	80.9	19.1	100	1,139,514
Anambra	25.9	47.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	24.7	100	451,238	96.8	3.2	100	975,275
Bauchi	35.1	57.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	416,923	72.3	27.7	100	1,102,743
Bayelsa	26.8	36.9	5.7	1.9	8.4	20.3	100	145,517	89.9	10.1	100	402,277
Benue	21.6	49.9	22.4	0.0	3.6	2.5	100	443,983	71.7	28.3	100	1,026,589
Borno	73.7	16.1	2.8	7.0	0.4	0.0	100	214,900	85.3	14.7	100	968,016
Cross River	31.4	48.1	13.8	3.0	1.1	2.7	100	282,005	84.8	15.2	100	909,807

Table HH.H10-11: Water Supply – Container for fetching water II

Percent of household based on the type of container used to fetch/collect drinking water for the household

	Type of container usually used to fetch/collect for HHs that use different container for fetching drinking water						Total	Number of households with Water source location elsewhere and use different container for fetching drinking water	Container used for fetching drinking water with cover		Total	Number of households with water source location elsewhere, within compound/yard and go to fetch and collect water
	Jerrycan	Bucket	Basin	Pot	Others	Those not fetch drinking water			With Cover	Without cover		
National	29.9	36.1	10.1	3.2	1.5	19.2	100	14,470,430	78.6	21.4	100	32,654,275
Delta	32.3	45.7	1.8	0.6	0.5	19.1	100	484,114	80.4	19.6	100	1,050,993
Ebonyi	35.9	47.8	4.7	6.5	1.4	3.7	100	203,562	91.5	8.5	100	561,698
Edo	49.2	12.5	4.6	0.0	0.4	33.2	100	360,672	86.5	13.5	100	713,914
Ekiti	19.2	57.2	11.8	2.8	1.2	7.7	100	322,646	68.2	31.8	100	624,092
Enugu	34.3	38.7	1.7	2.8	3.9	18.7	100	400,564	92.1	7.9	100	827,200
Gombe	23.2	51.7	21.6	2.3	1.1	0.0	100	73,821	69.6	30.4	100	596,552
Imo	57.4	17.8	0.0	1.4	5.1	18.3	100	238,921	96.2	3.8	100	993,704
Jigawa	68.4	17.4	3.1	4.8	4.2	2.1	100	54,667	81.5	18.5	100	728,636
Kaduna	17.4	57.7	14.6	0.7	1.2	8.5	100	941,988	62.4	37.6	100	1,292,285
Kano	23.0	30.9	8.6	25.5	0.8	11.2	100	794,178	88.0	12.0	100	1,962,388
Katsina	34.0	47.6	0.0	13.6	0.4	4.3	100	290,331	84.8	15.2	100	1,208,868
Kebbi	21.8	68.0	8.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	100	262,816	55.4	44.6	100	600,360
Kogi	33.7	46.4	4.0	1.0	1.5	13.4	100	253,072	94.1	5.9	100	785,631
Kwara	23.0	43.9	15.6	1.1	4.7	11.6	100	177,999	70.0	30.0	100	602,716
Lagos	17.2	18.1	4.4	0.1	1.4	58.7	100	2,053,573	64.8	35.2	100	1,164,933
Nasarawa	25.1	31.3	33.9	6.5	0.0	3.2	100	161,050	53.0	47.0	100	463,054
Niger	20.7	27.3	40.0	7.0	1.3	3.7	100	354,712	59.6	40.4	100	985,479
Ogun	23.2	28.6	15.4	0.7	1.6	30.4	100	471,465	40.7	59.3	100	1,069,511
Ondo	13.1	62.5	10.5	2.3	0.5	11.2	100	644,942	71.8	28.2	100	924,436
Osun	16.4	41.2	14.3	0.3	6.0	21.8	100	648,417	78.6	21.4	100	803,427
Oyo	19.5	25.7	18.2	3.9	0.9	31.8	100	713,985	76.7	23.3	100	1,422,019
Plateau	39.4	37.0	12.0	1.3	0.0	10.3	100	166,921	77.9	22.1	100	717,921
Rivers	31.7	47.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	18.9	100	707,039	97.2	2.8	100	1,286,851
Sokoto	26.5	53.4	10.1	5.5	0.0	4.6	100	89,075	80.4	19.6	100	726,881
Taraba	23.9	42.0	21.6	8.2	1.7	2.5	100	171,535	48.5	51.5	100	571,413
Yobe	73.5	8.1	6.2	8.2	0.0	4.0	100	140,969	86.7	13.3	100	593,403
Zamfara	42.4	19.5	25.3	11.6	0.0	1.1	100	118,668	90.0	10.0	100	805,315
FCT Abuja	59.0	12.4	23.2	1.5	0.2	3.8	100	361,667	76.9	23.1	100	598,864

Table HH.H12-13: Water Supply – HH water storage practices

Percent of household based on storage of drinking water for the household

	Where Drinking water for the household is usually kept/stored			Total	Number of Households using water sources not connected into dwelling	Drinking water storage container covered		Total	Number of households with dedicated container for storing drinking water
	a dedicated container is used for storing drinking water	no dedicated container for storing drinking water	denied access and was not able to observe			Covered	Not covered		
National	76.8	19.3	3.9	100	39,325,247	93.3	6.7	100	5,198,248
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	84.2	12.7	3.0	100	5,675,304	90.8	9.2	100	1,048,806
North East	71.8	26.3	1.9	100	5,016,340	90.4	9.6	100	705,059
North West	85.4	12.1	2.5	100	9,022,844	88.0	12.0	100	862,813
South East	82.1	15.7	2.3	100	4,802,865	97.9	2.1	100	730,448
South South	79.1	18.5	2.4	100	6,254,681	97.1	2.9	100	984,999
South West	61.0	30.0	9.0	100	8,553,213	95.8	4.2	100	866,122
Area of Residence									
Urban	64.4	29.0	6.6	100	12,029,942	95.9	4.1	100	1,367,776
Peri-Urban	68.3	25.6	6.1	100	2,844,061	94.3	5.7	100	311,101
Urban	63.2	30.0	6.8	100	9,185,880	96.3	3.7	100	1,056,675
Rural	82.3	15.1	2.7	100	27,295,305	92.4	7.6	100	3,830,472
Itinerant	76.1	18.3	5.6	100	785,759	74.7	25.3	100	108,796
Rural	82.8	14.5	2.7	100	22,993,581	93.1	6.9	100	3,297,179
Small Town	80.3	18.2	1.5	100	3,515,965	91.9	8.1	100	424,497
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	80.5	17.4	2.2	100	8,123,079	86.5	13.5	100	1,119,448
Poor	81.7	14.9	3.4	100	8,081,957	91.7	8.3	100	1,050,261
Moderate	82.5	14.6	2.9	100	8,109,195	95.9	4.1	100	1,233,665
Rich	79.0	17.1	3.8	100	7,946,855	96.8	3.2	100	1,191,304
Richest	57.9	34.6	7.4	100	7,064,161	96.7	3.3	100	603,570
Literacy of the HH Head									
Literate	74.8	21.8	3.5	100	29,606,606	94.9	5.1	100	3,894,479
Non-Literate	82.9	11.9	5.2	100	9,718,641	88.7	11.3	100	1,303,769
Gender of HH Head									
Male	77.1	19.3	3.6	100	32,623,296	92.7	7.3	100	4,127,748
Female	75.5	19.3	5.1	100	6,701,951	95.7	4.3	100	1,070,500
HHs with at least one PLWD									
At least 1 PLWD	82.7	14.5	2.8	100	4,441,179	93.1	6.9	100	646,125
No PLWD	76.0	19.9	4.0	100	34,884,068	93.3	6.7	100	4,552,123
State									
Abia	85.9	12.8	1.2	100	824,557	97.9	2.1	100	129,543
Adamawa	78.7	20.7	0.6	100	793,678	100.0	0.0	100	31,859
Akwa Ibom	85.0	10.2	4.8	100	1,194,053	100.0	0.0	100	22,312
Anambra	85.7	12.3	2.0	100	1,172,481	100.0	0.0	100	145,498
Bauchi	53.2	45.3	1.5	100	1,232,809	81.2	18.8	100	104,585
Bayelsa	78.3	20.4	1.3	100	491,209	98.7	1.3	100	148,232
Benue	90.9	7.9	1.3	100	1,127,911	94.1	5.9	100	327,419

Table HH.H12-13: Water Supply – HH water storage practices

Percent of household based on storage of drinking water for the household

	Where Drinking water for the household is usually kept/stored			Total	Number of Households using water sources not connected into dwelling	Drinking water storage container covered		Total	Number of households with dedicated container for storing drinking water
	a dedicated container is used for storing drinking water	no dedicated container for storing drinking water	denied access and was not able to observe			Covered	Not covered		
National	76.8	19.3	3.9	100	39,325,247	93.3	6.7	100	5,198,248
Borno	81.8	17.7	0.5	100	1,154,139	89.7	10.3	100	172,184
Cross River	92.6	5.6	1.7	100	923,608	97.8	2.2	100	54,765
Delta	74.7	21.2	4.1	100	1,219,800	91.2	8.8	100	132,825
Ebonyi	75.0	23.9	1.0	100	617,700	93.4	6.6	100	10,101
Edo	52.8	45.5	1.7	100	927,578	100.0	0.0	100	77,383
Ekiti	80.7	16.2	3.1	100	688,139	95.1	4.9	100	192,157
Enugu	78.7	17.4	3.8	100	1,018,042	94.9	5.1	100	99,280
Gombe	75.6	23.7	0.7	100	609,894	96.5	3.5	100	155,911
Imo	82.4	15.1	2.5	100	1,170,084	98.0	2.0	100	346,027
Jigawa	90.8	5.5	3.7	100	1,089,521	96.5	3.5	100	481,200
Kaduna	90.8	7.3	1.9	100	1,573,716	87.8	12.2	100	44,905
Kano	89.5	8.2	2.3	100	2,273,457	95.3	4.7	100	110,335
Katsina	56.6	37.5	5.9	100	1,490,395	100.0	0.0	100	7,881
Kebbi	94.3	4.6	1.1	100	780,803	54.5	45.5	100	164,055
Kogi	91.7	7.9	0.4	100	882,533	96.7	3.3	100	336,419
Kwara	86.3	13.5	0.2	100	634,659	53.9	46.1	100	38,815
Lagos	29.9	55.4	14.7	100	2,718,117	85.3	14.7	100	29,249
Nasarawa	65.2	29.1	5.7	100	482,326	100.0	0.0	100	3,370
Niger	84.2	9.0	6.9	100	1,054,119	55.7	44.3	100	32,329
Ogun	82.0	17.5	0.5	100	1,273,601	100.0	0.0	100	27,096
Ondo	71.8	9.9	18.3	100	1,032,030	94.8	5.2	100	235,787
Osun	68.3	25.8	5.9	100	999,390	98.6	1.4	100	235,998
Oyo	75.1	19.8	5.1	100	1,841,935	95.0	5.0	100	145,836
Plateau	93.6	5.8	0.7	100	785,538	88.3	11.7	100	255,406
Rivers	86.2	13.4	0.3	100	1,498,433	97.5	2.5	100	549,483
Sokoto	87.1	12.1	0.8	100	964,375	95.7	4.3	100	31,436
Taraba	78.4	12.4	9.2	100	592,809	87.6	12.4	100	53,120
Yobe	71.5	27.5	1.0	100	633,011	90.4	9.6	100	187,400
Zamfara	97.8	1.7	0.4	100	850,577	100.0	0.0	100	23,000
FCT Abuja	65.1	28.1	6.8	100	708,218	92.9	7.1	100	55,046

Table HH.H15-16: Seasonality of Water Supply and Safe treatment

Percent of households that treat water and treatment method(s) used															
	Done anything to make water safer to drink			Number of households	Actions taken to make water safer (multiple response):										Number of households that take action(s) to make water safer
	Yes	No	Total		Boil	Add bleach /chlorine/ water guard	Strain it through a cloth	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, clay composite.	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Add alum	Others	Don't know		
National	63.7	36.3	100	40,868,506	7.6	2.6	2.9	1.8	0.5	62.8	7.2	1.8	24.1	26,027,504	
Geopolitical Zone															
North Central	66.3	33.7	100	5,932,995	7.5	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	72.1	6.2	2.0	11.3	3,931,922	
North East	58.6	41.4	100	5,109,056	5.3	1.6	2.6	4.9	0.5	49.9	5.4	1.6	34.4	2,993,871	
North West	76.3	23.7	100	9,256,328	5.3	2.4	4.5	0.6	0.5	65.7	9.3	1.5	23.2	7,061,568	
South East	67.4	32.6	100	4,853,794	7.4	1.5	2.5	1.6	0.2	59.9	2.3	1.6	31.5	3,273,434	
South South	63.5	36.5	100	6,576,094	13.3	4.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	69.1	5.5	2.5	18.4	4,176,384	
South West	50.2	49.8	100	9,140,239	7.6	3.4	2.2	1.3	0.2	55.2	10.9	1.7	29.5	4,590,324	
Area of Residence															
Urban	51.5	48.5	100	13,157,586	12.6	3.9	3.0	2.7	0.4	50.7	8.1	2.1	30.1	6,780,713	
Peri-Urban	56.6	43.4	100	3,020,644	11.4	4.2	4.3	2.8	0.2	52.7	4.9	2.3	30.1	1,710,472	
Urban	50.0	50.0	100	10,136,942	13.0	3.9	2.5	2.7	0.5	50.0	9.1	2.0	30.1	5,070,241	
Rural	69.5	30.5	100	27,710,920	5.8	2.1	2.9	1.5	0.5	67.1	6.9	1.7	21.9	19,246,791	
Itinerant	65.3	34.7	100	795,869	6.1	0.3	4.8	1.6	0.6	65.8	2.8	4.5	23.2	519,668	
Rural	69.6	30.4	100	23,350,999	6.1	2.1	3.1	1.4	0.5	68.1	7.0	1.6	20.8	16,256,349	
Small Town	69.3	30.7	100	3,564,053	4.3	2.4	1.2	2.4	0.6	60.8	6.6	1.3	29.4	2,470,773	
Wealth Index Quintile															
Poorest	68.1	31.9	100	8,185,631	1.8	2.2	4.2	1.1	0.2	69.8	7.2	1.6	21.4	5,575,866	
Poor	70.8	29.2	100	8,177,820	4.9	1.3	2.9	1.0	0.6	68.2	7.3	1.9	22.1	5,786,243	
Moderate	68.5	31.5	100	8,188,709	6.9	1.1	2.4	1.8	0.5	64.8	6.9	1.4	24.5	5,611,902	
Rich	64.7	35.3	100	8,148,337	9.1	3.0	2.8	2.0	0.7	57.7	7.8	1.8	26.7	5,272,847	
Richest	46.3	53.7	100	8,168,009	19.1	6.7	2.2	4.0	0.4	48.5	6.5	2.4	26.8	3,780,646	
Literacy of the HH Head															
Literate	61.5	38.5	100	30,893,478	7.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	0.5	61.5	6.9	1.9	24.5	18,999,331	
Non-Literate	70.5	29.5	100	9,975,028	6.7	2.1	3.4	1.6	0.4	66.3	8.0	1.4	22.9	7,028,172	
Gender of HH Head															
Male	64.5	35.5	100	33,864,149	7.1	2.6	3.0	1.9	0.5	62.7	7.4	1.8	24.1	21,832,281	
Female	59.9	40.1	100	7,004,357	10.4	2.5	2.6	1.7	0.4	63.2	6.2	2.0	23.8	4,195,223	
HHs with at least one PLWD															
At least 1 PLWD	69.0	31.0	100	4,566,018	7.8	1.6	3.8	3.9	0.6	62.0	6.0	1.9	23.6	3,151,051	
No PLWD	63.0	37.0	100	36,302,488	7.6	2.7	2.8	1.5	0.5	62.9	7.3	1.8	24.1	22,876,453	
State															
Abia	70.6	29.4	100	826,043	8.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	66.2	0.7	0.0	23.9	583,357	
Adamawa	73.1	26.9	100	814,884	1.5	1.5	0.9	21.3	0.5	57.3	6.5	0.1	17.8	595,416	
Akwa Ibom	83.7	16.3	100	1,251,431	18.7	8.0	0.2	1.8	0.4	65.7	0.3	1.3	20.4	1,047,434	
Anambra	71.2	28.8	100	1,213,111	8.6	0.3	0.4	2.9	0.0	73.6	0.3	0.5	18.5	863,316	
Bauchi	45.8	54.2	100	1,247,363	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	58.5	6.1	0.9	36.2	570,798	
Bayelsa	50.6	49.4	100	501,082	2.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	7.0	39.1	51.3	2.3	4.4	253,575	
Benue	63.4	36.6	100	1,130,321	0.2	1.4	13.8	2.9	0.0	69.5	4.6	2.3	9.3	716,791	
Borno	67.6	32.4	100	1,180,500	12.5	3.0	5.2	0.5	0.1	10.1	5.7	3.2	63.2	797,807	

Table HH.H15-16: Seasonality of Water Supply and Safe treatment

Percent of households that treat water and treatment method(s) used

	Done anything to make water safer to drink			Number of households	Actions taken to make water safer (multiple response):										Number of households that take action(s) to make water safer
	Yes	No	Total		Boil	Add bleach /chlorine/ water guard	Strain it through a cloth	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, clay composite.	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Add alum	Others	Don't know		
National	63.7	36.3	100	40,868,506	7.6	2.6	2.9	1.8	0.5	62.8	7.2	1.8	24.1	26,027,504	
Cross River	89.1	10.9	100	943,165	5.8	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.0	93.2	4.8	3.3	4.8	840,155	
Delta	62.9	37.1	100	1,286,630	6.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	40.4	4.2	2.1	52.6	808,774	
Ebonyi	74.2	25.8	100	620,251	6.6	1.1	9.2	1.4	0.4	76.4	11.1	0.9	15.3	460,423	
Edo	44.1	55.9	100	956,686	39.9	6.4	3.8	3.4	0.0	80.1	0.4	0.5	7.1	422,132	
Ekiti	57.5	42.5	100	704,601	1.1	5.9	4.8	0.6	0.3	44.7	20.1	5.6	33.1	405,049	
Enugu	71.1	28.9	100	1,018,042	5.5	0.0	4.8	2.2	0.2	26.8	2.0	3.0	66.8	723,740	
Gombe	51.3	48.7	100	610,740	3.8	1.1	4.1	0.3	1.8	82.7	9.3	2.0	8.0	313,106	
Imo	54.6	45.4	100	1,176,347	7.5	6.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	61.0	0.4	3.6	27.7	642,599	
Jigawa	49.4	50.6	100	1,138,460	1.9	0.9	8.2	0.5	0.7	67.7	5.0	6.8	19.9	562,211	
Kaduna	87.0	13.0	100	1,611,871	3.3	0.4	11.1	0.4	0.0	65.4	3.1	0.6	21.9	1,402,368	
Kano	84.1	15.9	100	2,362,811	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	72.5	9.4	0.8	21.9	1,985,954	
Katsina	56.8	43.2	100	1,501,684	13.2	0.0	4.7	1.6	1.0	66.9	38.1	1.1	23.4	852,952	
Kebbi	74.0	26.0	100	811,513	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	67.9	6.4	0.7	26.5	600,197	
Kogi	57.3	42.7	100	901,488	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	65.7	20.9	4.1	11.6	516,248	
Kwara	82.0	18.0	100	663,189	9.4	2.8	2.2	1.4	0.0	86.8	5.9	0.0	0.5	543,944	
Lagos	26.5	73.5	100	3,209,182	29.6	9.4	5.3	3.1	0.3	33.9	6.4	1.8	30.8	849,291	
Nasarawa	64.5	35.5	100	487,397	14.6	3.1	4.6	8.1	2.5	66.4	4.2	0.4	24.9	314,544	
Niger	80.1	19.9	100	1,085,238	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	86.1	2.7	1.3	9.0	869,584	
Ogun	80.6	19.4	100	1,285,349	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	60.9	7.8	1.1	31.1	1,035,870	
Ondo	51.2	48.8	100	1,075,058	3.0	7.4	3.6	4.1	0.0	68.0	8.2	0.8	11.3	550,489	
Osun	44.8	55.2	100	1,017,342	2.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	92.7	6.6	1.4	2.0	456,275	
Oyo	70.0	30.0	100	1,848,707	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	49.2	15.9	1.3	43.5	1,293,351	
Plateau	62.0	38.0	100	824,606	7.5	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	82.3	2.9	5.0	4.9	511,320	
Rivers	49.1	50.9	100	1,637,099	10.6	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	80.8	2.4	4.5	5.7	804,315	
Sokoto	86.0	14.0	100	972,603	9.6	17.4	7.8	0.0	1.2	59.2	3.7	2.8	4.7	836,376	
Taraba	71.3	28.7	100	607,811	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.9	79.6	2.0	1.7	16.7	433,422	
Yobe	43.7	56.3	100	647,759	3.2	2.0	4.2	4.9	0.6	46.9	1.6	1.2	40.7	283,322	
Zamfara	95.8	4.2	100	857,386	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	52.4	0.6	0.7	47.7	821,511	
FCT Abuja	54.7	45.3	100	840,755	25.6	3.2	0.3	11.5	0.2	31.9	4.5	0.8	29.2	459,492	

Table HH.H16-18: Water Supply – Seasonality and Fetching Time

Percent distribution of household based on disparity of water sources used during the dry and rainy season and average minutes to fetch water

	Different sources of drinking water during the dry and rainy seasons			Total	Number of households	Average Number of Minutes for fetching		Number of households that use different water sources in the dry and rainy seasons
	Different sources	No other source	Don't know			Dry season	Rainy Season	
National	16.9	80.9	2.2	100	40,868,506	25	14	6,901,271
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	23.5	74.6	1.8	100	5,932,995	25	14	1,395,606
North East	22.5	74.0	3.5	100	5,109,056	31	18	1,147,086
North West	14.4	82.9	2.6	100	9,256,328	23	12	1,334,803
South East	15.8	82.5	1.6	100	4,853,794	26	14	768,757
South South	17.8	81.5	0.7	100	6,576,094	27	18	1,171,511
South West	11.9	85.5	2.7	100	9,140,239	22	11	1,083,508
Area of Residence								
Urban	13.3	84.0	2.7	100	13,157,586	19	11	1,744,097
Peri-Urban	11.5	85.0	3.5	100	3,020,644	16	9	347,321
Urban	13.8	83.8	2.5	100	10,136,942	20	12	1,396,777
Rural	18.6	79.4	2.0	100	27,710,920	27	15	5,157,174
Itinerant	11.1	86.6	2.3	100	795,869	29	14	88,099
Rural	18.4	79.6	2.0	100	23,350,999	27	15	4,303,665
Small Town	21.5	76.7	1.9	100	3,564,053	27	18	765,409
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	18.3	79.1	2.6	100	8,185,631	31	17	1,496,784
Poor	21.2	76.4	2.4	100	8,177,820	26	15	1,736,930
Moderate	18.9	79.5	1.6	100	8,188,709	25	14	1,544,295
Rich	16.8	81.7	1.5	100	8,148,337	22	13	1,366,895
Richest	9.3	87.9	2.9	100	8,168,009	19	10	756,367
Literacy of the HH Head								
Literate	16.2	81.8	2.0	100	30,893,478	23	14	5,003,956
Non-Literate	19.0	78.1	2.9	100	9,975,028	31	16	1,897,315
Gender of HH Head								
Male	17.1	80.7	2.2	100	33,864,149	25	14	5,797,249
Female	15.8	82.0	2.2	100	7,004,357	25	15	1,104,022
HHS with at least one PLWD								
At least 1 PLWD	19.9	78.6	1.5	100	4,566,018	26	16	906,994
No PLWD	16.5	81.2	2.3	100	36,302,488	25	14	5,994,277
State								
Abia	13.0	86.6	0.3	100	826,043	25	25	107,737
Adamawa	13.9	85.7	0.4	100	814,884	30	20	113,660
Akwa Ibom	27.0	72.1	0.8	100	1,251,431	46	20	338,490
Anambra	6.0	92.9	1.1	100	1,213,111	28	15	72,298
Bauchi	36.9	59.0	4.0	100	1,247,363	22	17	460,664
Bayelsa	36.4	63.4	0.2	100	501,082	8	8	182,416
Benue	18.9	81.0	0.1	100	1,130,321	29	20	213,410
Borno	6.0	88.1	5.9	100	1,180,500	78	37	70,510
Cross River	36.1	63.4	0.6	100	943,165	30	28	340,281

Table HH.H16-18: Water Supply – Seasonality and Fetching Time

Percent distribution of household based on disparity of water sources used during the dry and rainy season and average minutes to fetch water

	Different sources of drinking water during the dry and rainy seasons			Total	Number of households	Average Number of Minutes for fetching		Number of households that use different water sources in the dry and rainy seasons
	Different sources	No other source	Don't know			Dry season	Rainy Season	
National	16.9	80.9	2.2	100	40,868,506	25	14	6,901,271
Delta	7.2	92.4	0.3	100	1,286,630	9	9	93,092
Ebonyi	32.2	67.2	0.6	100	620,251	28	16	199,654
Edo	9.3	88.4	2.3	100	956,686	23	15	88,708
Ekiti	18.0	81.1	1.0	100	704,601	35	14	126,540
Enugu	27.4	67.0	5.6	100	1,018,042	29	11	278,997
Gombe	36.9	62.9	0.2	100	610,740	32	14	225,379
Imo	9.4	90.5	0.1	100	1,176,347	13	11	110,070
Jigawa	9.9	86.2	4.0	100	1,138,460	22	10	112,308
Kaduna	15.4	83.4	1.2	100	1,611,871	21	9	248,840
Kano	14.3	83.6	2.2	100	2,362,811	20	12	336,952
Katsina	25.1	71.0	3.9	100	1,501,684	18	8	377,582
Kebbi	3.0	93.7	3.3	100	811,513	47	33	24,388
Kogi	36.0	64.0	0.0	100	901,488	24	13	324,541
Kwara	33.5	66.1	0.4	100	663,189	39	18	222,377
Lagos	2.2	93.4	4.3	100	3,209,182	10	13	71,896
Nasarawa	13.1	84.1	2.8	100	487,397	34	17	63,877
Niger	25.7	73.4	1.0	100	1,085,238	12	9	278,441
Ogun	8.1	91.0	0.9	100	1,285,349	15	10	104,023
Ondo	31.9	62.6	5.4	100	1,075,058	23	6	343,458
Osun	13.0	87.0	0.0	100	1,017,342	26	19	132,171
Oyo	16.5	81.9	1.6	100	1,848,707	19	11	305,420
Plateau	22.2	76.4	1.4	100	824,606	19	17	183,383
Rivers	7.9	92.1	0.0	100	1,637,099	16	9	128,525
Sokoto	16.1	83.9	0.0	100	972,603	42	23	156,114
Taraba	32.3	60.9	6.8	100	607,811	34	22	196,587
Yobe	12.4	85.3	2.3	100	647,759	36	14	80,287
Zamfara	9.2	85.8	5.0	100	857,386	16	11	78,619
FCT Abuja	13.0	78.6	8.4	100	840,755	24.6	4.8	109,577

Table HH.H19-20: Water Supply - Sufficiency

Percent of household based on meeting of drinking water quantity needs and reasons for not meeting the needs

	Household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed			Total	Number of Households	Main reason household was unable to access sufficient quantities of water when needed					Total	Number of Households unable to access sufficient quantity of water when needed
	yes, at least once	no, always sufficient	don't know			water not available from source	water too expensive	source not accessible	others	don't know		
National	14.4	80.1	5.4	100	40,868,506	74.8	5.2	13.6	0.2	6.2	100	5,874,465
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	11.8	82.7	5.5	100	5,932,995	83.5	6.5	7.0	0.0	3.0	100	696,019
North East	19.9	71.5	8.7	100	5,109,056	75.2	9.9	11.5	0.0	3.3	100	1,001,480
North West	15.9	77.0	7.1	100	9,256,328	86.9	2.2	6.9	0.3	3.7	100	1,468,619
South East	20.9	74.8	4.2	100	4,853,794	59.6	6.4	25.9	0.2	7.9	100	1,016,425
South South	19.8	75.8	4.4	100	6,576,094	72.7	3.8	15.7	0.2	7.7	100	1,296,002
South West	4.4	92.4	3.2	100	9,140,239	60.4	3.9	15.8	1.3	18.6	100	395,921
Area of Residence												
Urban	11.7	83.0	5.3	100	13,157,586	73.5	7.7	12.7	0.3	5.8	100	1,515,135
Peri-Urban	11.8	84.3	3.9	100	3,020,644	73.1	7.8	12.8	.0	6.3	100	358,158
Urban	11.7	82.6	5.7	100	10,136,942	73.6	7.7	12.6	0.4	5.7	100	1,156,977
Rural	15.7	78.8	5.5	100	27,710,920	75.3	4.3	13.9	0.2	6.3	100	4,359,330
Itinerant	17.1	70.2	12.7	100	795,869	81.7	5.0	8.9	0.0	4.4	100	136,309
Rural	15.8	78.9	5.3	100	23,350,999	74.7	4.6	14.5	0.3	6.0	100	3,694,113
Small Town	14.9	80.0	5.1	100	3,564,053	77.7	2.3	10.9	0.0	9.0	100	528,908
Wealth Index Quintile												
Poorest	13.4	80.4	6.3	100	8,185,631	82.7	1.9	10.9	0.0	4.4	100	1,094,002
Poor	16.0	78.2	5.7	100	8,177,820	75.7	6.1	13.3	0.4	4.5	100	1,309,012
Moderate	16.6	77.5	5.8	100	8,188,709	72.5	5.9	14.2	0.2	7.1	100	1,353,237
Rich	15.4	79.6	5.0	100	8,148,337	70.9	5.6	15.9	0.4	7.3	100	1,249,267
Richest	10.8	84.9	4.3	100	8,168,009	73.0	6.3	12.8	0.1	7.8	100	868,947
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	14.4	80.8	4.8	100	30,893,478	74.6	5.4	13.3	0.2	6.6	100	4,437,834
Non-Literate	14.5	78.1	7.5	100	9,975,028	75.5	4.7	14.3	0.5	4.9	100	1,436,631
Gender of HH Head												
Male	14.5	80.0	5.5	100	33,864,149	76.7	4.8	12.5	0.2	5.8	100	4,874,930
Female	14.3	80.6	5.1	100	7,004,357	65.6	7.4	18.9	0.2	7.9	100	999,536
HHs with at least one PLWD												
At least 1 PLWD	18.2	76.0	5.9	100	4,566,018	74.5	6.5	13.1	0.2	5.7	100	823,637
No PLWD	14.0	80.7	5.4	100	36,302,488	74.9	5.0	13.6	0.2	6.2	100	5,050,829
State												
Abia	6.2	91.4	2.3	100	826,043	74.4	2.6	4.9	0.0	18.2	100	51,481
Adamawa	8.6	81.4	10.0	100	814,884	72.1	2.5	11.6	0.0	13.7	100	69,914
Akwa Ibom	39.4	54.3	6.3	100	1,251,431	78.6	5.6	12.0	0.0	3.8	100	492,597
Anambra	7.4	88.1	4.6	100	1,213,111	65.7	4.4	29.9	0.0	.0	100	89,240
Bauchi	10.2	84.8	5.0	100	1,247,363	78.0	4.8	13.2	0.0	4.1	100	127,502
Bayelsa	12.3	87.6	0.1	100	501,082	80.4	4.8	3.6	0.0	11.2	100	61,662
Benue	3.7	90.8	5.5	100	1,130,321	87.1	.0	10.3	0.0	2.6	100	42,228
Borno	38.8	54.0	7.2	100	1,180,500	74.0	13.9	9.8	.0	2.3	100	457,847

Table HH.H19-20: Water Supply - Sufficiency

Percent of household based on meeting of drinking water quantity needs and reasons for not meeting the needs

	Household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed			Total	Number of Households	Main reason household was unable to access sufficient quantities of water when needed					Total	Number of Households unable to access sufficient quantity of water when needed
	yes, at least once	no, always sufficient	don't know			water not available from source	water too expensive	source not accessible	others	don't know		
National	14.4	80.1	5.4	100	40,868,506	74.8	5.2	13.6	0.2	6.2	100	5,874,465
Cross River	19.1	80.2	0.7	100	943,165	31.5	1.2	36.9	0.0	30.4	100	176,680
Delta	6.8	91.0	2.2	100	1,286,630	75.6	8.4	12.3	0.0	3.7	100	87,343
Ebonyi	30.1	63.3	6.7	100	620,251	36.1	1.2	51.8	1.1	9.7	100	186,506
Edo	10.6	71.3	18.0	100	956,686	68.8	8.4	12.4	0.0	10.4	100	101,711
Ekiti	5.2	92.3	2.4	100	704,601	70.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	7.0	100	36,918
Enugu	20.8	73.1	6.2	100	1,018,042	50.0	20.2	29.4	0.0	0.4	100	211,483
Gombe	20.5	73.3	6.2	100	610,740	87.0	2.1	8.8	0.0	2.2	100	114,506
Imo	40.6	57.2	2.2	100	1,176,347	70.2	3.2	15.8	0.0	10.8	100	477,714
Jigawa	6.9	84.5	8.6	100	1,138,460	93.6	3.5	2.9	.0	0.0	100	78,973
Kaduna	19.1	78.5	2.4	100	1,611,871	92.0	0.6	5.5	0.5	1.4	100	308,231
Kano	25.4	71.5	3.1	100	2,362,811	85.6	2.6	4.8	.4	6.6	100	598,257
Katsina	17.3	57.9	24.7	100	1,501,684	89.0	4.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	260,407
Kebbi	3.5	93.0	3.5	100	811,513	76.1	0.0	17.4	0.0	6.5	100	28,605
Kogi	9.9	89.0	1.1	100	901,488	92.4	1.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	89,228
Kwara	8.7	88.1	3.2	100	663,189	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100	55,094
Lagos	4.9	91.3	3.8	100	3,209,182	56.3	3.5	16.3	0.0	23.9	100	157,911
Nasarawa	21.1	59.8	19.1	100	487,397	68.4	21.8	7.5	0.0	2.2	100	102,968
Niger	15.9	74.7	9.3	100	1,085,238	80.4	5.8	7.4	0.0	6.3	100	172,966
Ogun	2.6	95.1	2.2	100	1,285,349	47.2	0.0	13.3	15.7	23.8	100	33,718
Ondo	2.9	94.7	2.4	100	1,075,058	72.2	7.8	14.9	0.0	5.2	100	30,745
Osun	10.3	86.3	3.4	100	1,017,342	73.7	0.0	4.5	.0	21.8	100	94,310
Oyo	2.3	94.2	3.5	100	1,848,707	39.7	17.5	35.6	0.0	7.3	100	42,319
Plateau	8.0	89.7	2.3	100	824,606	86.4	6.1	5.7	.0	1.8	100	66,024
Rivers	23.0	76.9	0.1	100	1,637,099	83.4	0.0	14.4	0.6	1.7	100	376,009
Sokoto	5.3	92.9	1.8	100	972,603	58.1	0.0	36.0	.0	5.9	100	51,143
Taraba	26.9	56.9	16.1	100	607,811	66.0	12.3	19.3	0.0	2.5	100	163,648
Yobe	11.0	77.0	12.0	100	647,759	83.5	7.7	6.5	.0	2.4	100	68,062
Zamfara	16.5	79.7	3.8	100	857,386	86.1	.5	8.9	.0	4.4	100	143,002
FCT Abuja	19.9	77.7	2.4	100	840,755	85.9	4.2	6.7	0.0	3.2	100	167,512

Table HH.H21-23: Water supply - Availability
Percent of household based on availability of water from the main water source

	Water always available from the main water source					Total	Number of Households	Average number of Hours the water from the main source water was NOT available each day in the past two weeks	Water from the main source NOT available for at least 1 full day in the past two weeks			Total	Number of Households where water from the main source is not always available
	Yes, always	No, most of the time	No some of the time	No rarely available	Don't know				Yes, was not available for a full day	No, not for a full day	Don't know		
National	83.4	8.4	5.7	1.1	1.4	100	40,723,981	24	43.7	47.3	9.1	100	6,967,275
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	87.0	5.9	4.2	0.8	2.1	100	5,913,539	17	36.0	56.3	7.7	100	785,671
North East	72.1	13.2	9.5	1.8	3.4	100	5,034,180	24	34.7	53.8	11.6	100	1,496,534
North West	80.1	9.8	6.6	2.1	1.4	100	9,233,857	17	38.5	49.4	12.1	100	1,857,710
South East	78.9	8.3	10.2	1.4	1.2	100	4,852,473	20	49.2	45.6	5.3	100	1,043,680
South South	81.4	12.2	5.3	0.6	0.4	100	6,576,094	26	60.3	38.5	1.2	100	1,223,607
South West	94.3	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.8	100	9,113,838	64	49.2	32.1	18.8	100	560,073
Area of Residence													
Urban	87.3	6.2	4.1	0.9	1.5	100	13,058,811	45	48.0	39.4	12.6	100	1,782,265
Peri-Urban	87.3	5.9	4.0	0.8	2.0	100	3,018,790	28	38.4	45.2	16.4	100	384,536
Urban	87.2	6.3	4.2	0.9	1.4	100	10,040,021	50	50.7	37.8	11.6	100	1,397,729
Rural	81.5	9.4	6.4	1.3	1.4	100	27,665,169	17	42.2	50.0	7.9	100	5,185,010
Itinerant	79.8	14.3	3.3	1.5	1.1	100	795,869	10	59.0	28.1	12.9	100	160,734
Rural	81.9	9.2	6.4	1.2	1.3	100	23,330,642	16	42.5	50.2	7.3	100	4,279,827
Small Town	79.7	9.9	7.2	1.3	1.9	100	3,538,659	25	36.4	53.3	10.3	100	744,450
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	82.0	8.7	5.9	1.8	1.6	100	8,167,616	14	31.9	55.0	13.1	100	1,486,433
Poor	82.3	8.4	6.5	1.0	1.8	100	8,158,179	18	38.7	52.0	9.3	100	1,473,943
Moderate	81.0	9.7	7.1	0.9	1.3	100	8,164,061	22	47.2	47.5	5.2	100	1,581,355
Rich	82.7	8.8	5.8	1.3	1.4	100	8,097,044	31	51.7	40.0	8.4	100	1,468,973
Richest	88.8	6.3	3.3	0.7	1.0	100	8,137,081	44	51.3	38.7	10.0	100	956,571
Literacy of the HH Head													
Literate	83.3	8.4	5.7	1.2	1.4	100	30,807,432	24	44.2	47.1	8.7	100	5,292,367
Non-Literate	83.7	8.3	5.6	0.9	1.5	100	9,916,548	27	42.0	47.8	10.2	100	1,674,908
Gender of HH Head													
Male	83.1	8.5	5.8	1.2	1.5	100	33,738,470	23	42.3	48.5	9.2	100	5,862,902
Female	84.6	7.8	5.5	0.9	1.2	100	6,985,511	33	51.1	40.4	8.4	100	1,104,373
HHs with at least one PLWD													
At least 1 PLWD	79.4	10.6	7.6	1.1	1.3	100	4,551,471	21	49.4	45.1	5.5	100	955,307
No PLWD	83.9	8.1	5.5	1.1	1.4	100	36,172,509	25	42.8	47.6	9.6	100	6,011,968
State													
Abia	91.7	2.5	4.8	0.2	0.8	100	824,722	30	65.4	31.6	3.0	100	88,183
Adamawa	75.1	11.8	7.7	1.3	4.1	100	814,884	7	20.9	63.1	16.0	100	202,700
Akwa Ibom	63.2	28.1	7.7	0.1	1.0	100	1,251,431	22	50.7	48.2	1.1	100	460,959
Anambra	94.1	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.6	100	1,213,111	7	18.5	76.9	4.5	100	71,627
Bauchi	92.7	3.8	0.4	0.4	2.7	100	1,244,918	11	31.3	35.3	33.4	100	108,091
Bayelsa	90.5	5.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	100	501,082	43	70.1	29.0	0.9	100	47,776
Benue	92.9	0.4	5.3	0.6	0.8	100	1,130,321	10	37.8	62.2	0.0	100	80,349

Table HH.H21-23: Water supply - Availability
Percent of household based on availability of water from the main water source

	Water always available from the main water source					Total	Number of Households	Average number of Hours the water from the main source water was NOT available each day in the past two weeks	Water from the main source NOT available for at least 1 full day in the past two weeks			Total	Number of Households where water from the main source is not always available
	Yes, always	No, most of the time	No some of the time	No rarely available	Don't know				Yes, was not available for a full day	No, not for a full day	Don't know		
National	83.4	8.4	5.7	1.1	1.4	100	40,723,981	24	43.7	47.3	9.1	100	6,967,275
Borno	46.1	28.2	22.0	1.3	2.4	100	1,180,500	9	30.7	66.0	3.4	100	636,256
Cross River	86.1	6.0	7.3	0.0	0.5	100	943,165	23	34.0	64.6	1.4	100	131,204
Delta	93.7	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.5	100	1,286,630	38	86.3	10.7	3.0	100	81,529
Ebonyi	67.9	18.8	11.6	1.0	0.7	100	620,251	6	33.9	61.8	4.3	100	198,819
Edo	86.3	7.2	5.1	1.0	0.4	100	956,686	46	66.5	29.9	3.6	100	131,386
Ekiti	91.1	4.0	2.8	0.7	1.4	100	701,099	43	47.8	42.1	10.1	100	65,751
Enugu	78.9	9.2	6.6	1.6	3.7	100	1,018,042	12	30.4	50.8	18.8	100	214,831
Gombe	76.2	9.3	11.8	1.6	1.0	100	586,812	51	53.0	32.9	14.1	100	164,430
Imo	60.0	13.6	25.3	0.9	0.2	100	1,176,347	31	65.8	34.2	0.0	100	470,220
Jigawa	75.4	5.1	4.3	10.5	4.7	100	1,138,460	17	37.3	43.1	19.6	100	280,237
Kaduna	80.3	13.3	5.2	0.5	0.7	100	1,611,871	11	30.5	65.9	3.6	100	318,326
Kano	71.2	13.9	12.2	1.7	0.9	100	2,358,299	19	49.6	45.2	5.2	100	681,874
Katsina	80.0	11.5	7.1	0.1	1.4	100	1,501,684	7	27.3	36.3	36.4	100	301,025
Kebbi	92.2	5.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	100	811,513	6	16.7	81.1	2.2	100	63,633
Kogi	82.9	3.3	13.0	0.8	0.0	100	901,488	11	23.0	73.3	3.7	100	153,901
Kwara	91.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	0.0	100	653,011	61	53.7	46.3	0.0	100	66,436
Lagos	94.2	3.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	100	3,209,182	98	59.5	21.9	18.6	100	185,256
Nasarawa	51.3	28.2	1.9	0.3	18.3	100	487,397	5	12.6	70.9	16.5	100	237,450
Niger	89.4	7.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	100	1,085,238	21	73.6	23.4	3.0	100	114,807
Ogun	94.5	1.5	3.2	0.3	0.4	100	1,285,349	8	5.0	42.2	52.8	100	70,621
Ondo	97.1	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	1,075,058	33	88.7	11.3	0.0	100	30,884
Osun	90.1	5.2	4.1	0.0	0.6	100	994,443	84	55.2	31.8	13.0	100	140,044
Oyo	96.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	100	1,848,707	25	37.8	49.7	12.5	100	67,517
Plateau	96.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	100	824,606	10	45.7	43.5	10.7	100	32,189
Rivers	77.4	16.2	4.6	1.9	0.0	100	1,637,099	20	72.3	27.7	0.0	100	370,753
Sokoto	94.6	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	972,603	6	30.5	69.5	0.0	100	52,255
Taraba	63.5	12.9	10.0	6.4	7.2	100	607,811	14	30.9	44.5	24.6	100	221,825
Yobe	80.9	9.0	3.9	1.9	4.3	100	599,256	102	56.4	40.3	3.4	100	163,232
Zamfara	83.0	5.9	6.2	3.0	1.9	100	839,427	49	41.5	51.0	7.5	100	160,360
FCT Abuja	89.0	5.8	3.9	0.4	0.9	100	831,476	33	51.8	39.8	8.4	100	100,538

Table HH.H24-25: Water Supply – Ownership and household participation in water facility siting

Percent of household based on publicly owned and used water source and consultation during siting

	Household's main water source publicly owned and publicly used (communal) water supply facility				Number of Households	Consulted in the decision for the siting of the Water facility			Number of Households using communal water sources
	Yes, publicly used and owned	Not Publicly used and owned	Don't know	Total		Consulted	Not Consulted	Total	
National	53.0	44.0	3.0	100	40,802,587	15.8	84.2	100	21,611,561
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	61.6	36.2	2.1	100	5,920,872	15.4	84.5	100	3,649,092
North East	62.6	35.2	2.2	100	5,080,778	19.4	80.6	100	3,182,284
North West	61.4	36.7	1.9	100	9,254,956	24.7	75.3	100	5,681,874
South East	55.6	42.9	1.4	100	4,848,512	11.5	88.5	100	2,697,175
South South	55.1	43.9	1.1	100	6,572,530	8.0	92.0	100	3,621,015
South West	30.5	62.1	7.5	100	9,124,940	8.3	91.7	100	2,780,121
Area of Residence									
Urban	40.4	54.1	5.5	100	13,110,891	13.8	86.2	100	5,303,091
Peri-Urban	41.9	51.9	6.1	100	3,020,644	11.8	88.2	100	1,267,024
Urban	40.0	54.7	5.3	100	10,090,247	14.4	85.6	100	4,036,067
Rural	58.9	39.2	1.9	100	27,691,696	16.5	83.5	100	16,308,469
Itinerant	68.0	30.5	1.5	100	795,869	15.3	84.7	100	541,211
Rural	58.5	39.8	1.7	100	23,340,100	16.6	83.3	100	13,663,984
Small Town	59.2	37.7	3.2	100	3,555,728	15.5	84.4	100	2,103,275
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	61.9	35.9	2.2	100	8,179,005	20.3	79.7	100	5,063,623
Poor	61.8	36.3	2.0	100	8,170,798	17.6	82.4	100	5,047,028
Moderate	58.1	39.6	2.3	100	8,184,801	12.2	87.8	100	4,755,813
Rich	50.4	46.4	3.1	100	8,122,863	14.0	86.0	100	4,097,739
Richest	32.5	61.9	5.6	100	8,145,120	13.1	86.9	100	2,647,357
Literacy of the HH Head									
Literate	51.9	44.9	3.2	100	30,851,122	15.9	84.1	100	16,011,918
Non-Literate	56.3	41.2	2.6	100	9,951,465	15.6	84.4	100	5,599,643
Gender of HH Head									
Male	54.0	43.2	2.8	100	33,806,730	17.2	82.8	100	18,255,301
Female	48.0	47.9	4.1	100	6,995,857	8.2	91.8	100	3,356,259
HHs with at least one PLWD									
At least 1 PLWD	58.7	39.5	1.8	100	4,560,035	22.3	77.7	100	2,675,757
No PLWD	52.2	44.6	3.2	100	36,242,552	14.9	85.1	100	18,935,803
State									
Abia	45.1	54.1	0.8	100	820,761	4.0	95.7	100	370,134
Adamawa	75.3	23.1	1.6	100	814,884	10.5	89.5	100	613,567
Akwa Ibom	50.4	49.6	0.0	100	1,251,431	14.3	85.7	100	631,061
Anambra	57.5	41.9	0.6	100	1,213,111	14.7	85.3	100	697,248
Bauchi	60.0	37.9	2.1	100	1,247,363	31.4	68.6	100	748,368
Bayelsa	60.5	38.6	0.8	100	501,082	1.2	98.8	100	303,300
Benue	68.9	29.0	2.1	100	1,130,321	18.0	82.0	100	778,272
Borno	55.1	42.2	2.7	100	1,180,500	10.2	89.8	100	649,926
Cross River	69.3	30.6	0.1	100	939,601	4.8	95.2	100	650,989
Delta	51.1	47.2	1.7	100	1,286,630	1.8	98.2	100	657,641

Table HH.H24-25: Water Supply – Ownership and household participation in water facility siting

Percent of household based on publicly owned and used water source and consultation during siting

	Household's main water source publicly owned and publicly used (communal) water supply facility				Number of Households	Consulted in the decision for the siting of the Water facility			Number of Households using communal water sources
	Yes, publicly used and owned	Not Publicly used and owned	Don't know	Total		Consulted	Not Consulted	Total	
National	53.0	44.0	3.0	100	40,802,587	15.8	84.2	100	21,611,561
Ebonyi	82.1	17.2	0.7	100	620,251	19.0	81.0	100	509,415
Edo	46.4	50.9	2.6	100	956,686	17.0	83.0	100	444,097
Ekiti	71.2	28.2	0.6	100	701,099	8.9	91.1	100	499,204
Enugu	58.8	37.8	3.4	100	1,018,042	7.6	92.4	100	598,322
Gombe	84.2	15.8	0.0	100	602,158	16.6	83.4	100	507,102
Imo	44.4	54.2	1.4	100	1,176,347	9.6	90.4	100	522,057
Jigawa	58.7	33.8	7.6	100	1,138,460	41.6	58.4	100	668,060
Kaduna	34.0	65.5	0.5	100	1,611,871	16.0	84.0	100	548,289
Kano	68.9	29.1	2.1	100	2,361,439	20.6	79.4	100	1,626,358
Katsina	75.2	24.1	0.7	100	1,501,684	12.8	87.2	100	1,128,946
Kebbi	46.0	52.4	1.7	100	811,513	26.1	73.9	100	372,976
Kogi	65.9	34.1	0.0	100	901,488	10.7	89.3	100	594,166
Kwara	56.4	43.6	0.0	100	656,851	19.0	80.6	100	370,734
Lagos	11.9	77.7	10.4	100	3,209,182	10.0	90.0	100	381,267
Nasarawa	43.1	46.3	10.6	100	487,397	18.2	81.8	100	210,209
Niger	62.1	35.6	2.3	100	1,085,238	14.0	86.0	100	673,600
Ogun	23.9	58.2	17.9	100	1,285,349	5.5	94.5	100	306,873
Ondo	49.4	50.0	0.6	100	1,075,058	6.7	93.3	100	531,065
Osun	53.5	42.6	4.0	100	1,005,545	13.3	86.7	100	537,492
Oyo	28.4	68.1	3.6	100	1,848,707	4.9	95.1	100	524,219
Plateau	51.3	48.1	0.6	100	824,606	21.8	78.2	100	423,427
Rivers	57.0	42.0	1.0	100	1,637,099	8.4	91.6	100	933,926
Sokoto	62.8	37.2	0.0	100	972,603	62.7	37.3	100	610,994
Taraba	55.9	38.9	5.2	100	607,811	34.0	66.0	100	339,665
Yobe	51.5	46.9	1.5	100	628,062	16.1	83.3	100	323,655
Zamfara	84.7	14.6	0.7	100	857,386	10.6	89.4	100	726,250
FCT Abuja	71.7	25.7	2.6	100	834,970	10.6	89.4	100	598,684

Table HH.H26-28: Water Facility Management I
Percent of household based on contribution for the construction of water facility and payment for water collection by household

	Contributed to construction of water facility						Number of Households using communal water sources who were consulted	Payment for water collection by your Household				Number of Households using communal water sources	Payment for water collection apply to					Number of Households that pay to collect water from communal sources	
	yes, in cash	yes, in kind	yes, in cash and kind	no payment	Don't know	Total		Yes, pay	No Payment	Don't know	Total		all	all but the poor and persons with disability	most HHs	Few HHs	Total		
National	29.9	18.6	9.3	40.6	1.6	100	3,529,253	18.1	78.4	3.5	100	21,619,307	80.3	3.8	9.6	6.3	100	4,037,469	
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	48.6	14.9	5.1	30.4	1.1	100	569,644	18.5	78.3	3.2	100	3,649,885	78.0	1.3	11.6	9.0	100	680,889	
North East	21.4	16.2	9.1	50.9	2.4	100	663,454	17.3	78.5	4.2	100	3,171,981	75.7	9.7	5.5	9.1	100	603,171	
North West	27.6	19.8	11.5	40.2	0.9	100	1,420,741	11.2	83.8	5.0	100	5,690,853	70.6	4.6	13.4	11.4	100	654,836	
South East	31.1	22.3	7.4	36.0	3.2	100	323,931	40.2	57.2	2.5	100	2,702,457	88.6	1.5	6.8	3.1	100	1,095,048	
South South	31.2	18.9	4.9	42.8	2.2	100	290,325	16.4	81.3	2.2	100	3,621,015	90.6	3.4	4.7	1.3	100	595,091	
South West	20.1	22.2	14.1	42.7	0.9	100	261,158	13.6	84.0	2.4	100	2,783,117	69.4	4.7	21.0	4.9	100	408,434	
Area of Residence																			
Urban	34.8	12.3	9.1	41.6	2.0	100	802,068	30.1	66.0	3.9	100	5,315,688	80.0	3.8	8.3	8.0	100	1,666,401	
Peri-Urban	35.8	8.3	12.9	41.8	1.2	100	151,017	31.6	65.1	3.4	100	1,267,024	87.6	1.4	4.4	6.7	100	401,978	
Urban	34.6	13.3	8.3	41.6	2.2	100	651,051	29.6	66.3	4.1	100	4,048,663	77.5	4.5	9.6	8.4	100	1,264,423	
Rural	28.4	20.5	9.3	40.3	1.4	100	2,727,184	14.3	82.4	3.3	100	16,303,620	80.6	3.8	10.5	5.1	100	2,371,067	
Itinerant	20.9	24.3	27.2	23.8	3.8	100	82,692	11.0	85.6	3.4	100	541,211	68.2	0.0	17.0	14.8	100	59,571	
Rural	29.4	21.0	9.1	39.4	1.0	100	2,305,033	13.5	83.3	3.2	100	13,659,328	82.0	3.6	10.2	4.2	100	1,882,897	
Small Town	23.7	15.9	6.1	50.9	3.4	100	339,459	19.8	75.8	4.3	100	2,103,081	76.1	5.4	11.0	7.5	100	428,599	
Wealth Index Quintile																			
Poorest	24.8	17.7	11.2	46.2	0.1	100	1,037,196	5.2	90.9	3.8	100	5,063,773	74.7	3.9	15.1	6.3	100	271,562	
Poor	26.9	25.5	7.7	38.6	1.3	100	903,374	13.2	82.9	3.9	100	5,039,758	81.9	5.0	8.5	4.5	100	688,504	
Moderate	29.8	19.5	8.0	40.8	1.9	100	600,813	19.3	77.2	3.5	100	4,758,102	76.4	4.3	10.7	8.6	100	940,483	
Rich	38.4	13.5	8.6	37.7	1.9	100	616,030	27.3	70.0	2.7	100	4,104,654	81.8	3.9	8.7	5.6	100	1,159,282	
Richest	37.4	11.8	11.1	34.6	5.1	100	371,839	36.1	61.1	2.9	100	2,653,020	82.7	2.3	8.9	6.1	100	977,638	
Literacy of the HH Head																			
Literate	29.3	16.9	8.7	43.3	1.9	100	2,625,860	19.4	77.6	3.0	100	16,021,081	81.9	3.3	8.5	6.3	100	3,185,360	
Non-Literate	31.7	23.8	11.0	32.8	0.6	100	903,393	14.7	80.7	4.7	100	5,598,226	74.4	5.5	13.9	6.2	100	852,108	
Gender of HH Head																			
Male	29.8	18.5	9.7	40.5	1.6	100	3,235,211	17.8	78.7	3.5	100	18,263,136	79.1	3.8	10.2	6.9	100	3,345,657	
Female	31.0	20.8	4.8	42.2	1.2	100	294,042	20.0	76.6	3.4	100	3,356,171	86.3	3.8	6.7	3.2	100	691,812	
HHs with at least one PLWD																			
At least 1 PLWD	21.2	14.4	7.9	55.3	1.2	100	607,294	18.9	77.4	3.7	100	2,675,356	86.3	2.9	7.3	3.5	100	514,633	
No PLWD	31.7	19.5	9.6	37.6	1.6	100	2,921,959	18.0	78.5	3.4	100	18,943,951	79.4	3.9	10.0	6.7	100	3,522,836	
State																			
Abia	52.6	27.1	8.3	8.1	4.0	100	29,233	41.1	56.0	2.8	100	375,415	81.1	8.1	10.7	0.0	100	162,240	
Adamawa	42.5	15.4	4.1	23.0	15.0	100	64,210	18.1	76.4	5.5	100	613,567	92.0	0.0	6.9	1.1	100	110,934	
Akwa Ibom	30.8	46.5	1.6	21.2	0.0	100	90,140	32.2	67.5	0.2	100	631,061	76.9	7.4	13.4	2.3	100	203,354	
Anambra	19.8	8.6	1.9	62.2	7.5	100	102,167	59.6	39.6	0.7	100	697,248	90.3	0.0	3.2	6.5	100	415,892	
Bauchi	7.3	7.7	0.3	83.6	1.1	100	242,512	6.3	92.0	1.7	100	738,586	16.3	23.1	9.3	51.2	100	63,557	
Bayelsa	57.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	100	3,767	15.3	83.1	1.6	100	303,300	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100	46,387	

Table HH.H26-28: Water Facility Management I
Percent of household based on contribution for the construction of water facility and payment for water collection by household

	Contributed to construction of water facility					Total	Number of Households using communal water sources who were consulted	Payment for water collection by your Household				Number of Households using communal water sources	Payment for water collection apply to					Number of Households that pay to collect water from communal sources
	yes, in cash	yes, in kind	yes, in cash and kind	no payment	Don't know			Yes, pay	No Payment	Don't know	Total		all	all but the poor and persons with disability	most HHs	Few HHs	Total	
National	29.9	18.6	9.3	40.6	1.6	100	3,529,253	18.1	78.4	3.5	100	21,619,307	80.3	3.8	9.6	6.3	100	4,037,469
Benue	51.3	17.8	4.0	27.0	0.0	100	139,928	3.5	96.0	0.5	100	778,272	90.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100	27,282
Borno	57.9	5.8	2.4	32.1	1.8	100	66,135	34.2	58.1	7.7	100	649,926	95.7	2.9	0.0	1.4	100	222,134
Cross River	29.2	7.7	7.6	55.5	0.0	100	30,962	20.1	78.9	0.9	100	650,989	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	131,102
Delta	38.6	0.0	25.5	35.9	0.0	100	11,511	6.5	90.3	3.2	100	657,641	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42,724
Ebonyi	20.0	50.8	10.9	16.5	1.8	100	96,743	3.1	91.6	5.3	100	509,415	54.7	0.0	21.8	23.5	100	15,903
Edo	19.6	0.0	0.0	80.4	0.0	100	75,425	20.1	73.9	6.1	100	444,097	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100	89,092
Ekiti	30.9	2.0	40.6	26.6	0.0	100	44,275	3.8	89.3	6.9	100	498,328	45.6	4.5	2.6	47.4	100	19,637
Enugu	54.1	5.4	0.0	40.5	0.0	100	45,771	51.2	46.2	2.5	100	598,322	97.5	0.4	1.6	0.5	100	306,428
Gombe	29.4	31.6	34.7	4.3	0.0	100	98,564	16.5	82.3	1.2	100	508,950	75.1	9.9	11.1	4.0	100	96,654
Imo	42.3	7.7	17.9	32.1	0.0	100	50,016	37.3	60.7	2.0	100	522,057	79.9	0.9	18.2	0.9	100	194,584
Jigawa	4.6	11.5	4.2	79.7	0.0	100	278,029	12.5	83.5	3.9	100	668,060	76.3	0.0	14.9	8.7	100	83,839
Kaduna	35.6	22.4	14.0	28.1	0.0	100	87,941	2.4	92.3	5.3	100	548,289	62.8	0.0	5.4	31.8	100	13,125
Kano	12.6	31.6	1.4	53.0	1.4	100	335,507	13.8	83.0	3.2	100	1,626,358	74.4	3.2	12.4	10.1	100	224,474
Katsina	70.7	1.3	10.7	14.2	3.1	100	144,000	16.1	72.3	11.6	100	1,128,946	70.0	0.6	20.6	8.8	100	182,261
Kebbi	40.2	17.4	27.8	13.5	1.1	100	97,314	11.9	84.6	3.5	100	372,976	85.6	0.0	12.0	2.4	100	44,372
Kogi	37.3	2.8	12.0	47.9	0.0	100	63,782	9.4	88.3	2.4	100	594,166	96.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	100	55,568
Kwara	38.1	34.2	1.3	26.4	0.0	100	74,259	13.9	82.6	3.5	100	369,198	69.6	0.0	30.4	0.0	100	55,020
Lagos	22.0	23.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	100	37,966	47.1	49.2	3.8	100	381,267	91.2	1.0	7.8	0.0	100	179,425
Nasarawa	41.7	39.9	2.2	15.4	0.8	100	38,270	62.2	36.7	1.1	100	210,209	86.2	0.0	10.2	3.5	100	130,798
Niger	59.6	11.9	11.8	15.3	1.3	100	94,216	8.2	83.6	8.2	100	673,600	77.0	0.0	9.6	13.4	100	55,406
Ogun	10.9	37.7	25.9	25.5	0.0	100	16,822	31.7	67.2	1.2	100	306,873	22.8	0.0	67.2	10.0	100	97,200
Ondo	35.0	0.0	14.6	43.5	6.9	100	35,463	4.7	94.3	0.9	100	531,065	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25,024
Osun	13.9	35.6	9.3	41.2	0.0	100	101,017	0.9	98.0	1.1	100	541,363	32.9	49.7	17.4	0.0	100	32,933
Oyo	8.0	24.0	0.0	68.0	0.0	100	25,616	10.3	89.2	0.5	100	524,219	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	54,214
Plateau	48.6	4.0	0.9	46.5	0.0	100	92,510	20.4	78.3	1.3	100	423,427	85.4	1.6	10.4	2.6	100	86,496
Rivers	41.3	13.4	9.6	27.4	8.2	100	78,519	8.8	89.0	2.2	100	933,926	91.9	4.0	0.0	4.1	100	82,433
Sokoto	32.5	21.7	19.9	25.2	0.9	100	382,796	6.9	92.6	0.5	100	610,994	76.7	7.4	9.6	6.3	100	42,088
Taraba	16.6	12.8	15.1	54.1	1.4	100	115,464	8.4	84.9	6.7	100	339,665	44.1	5.9	11.3	38.7	100	28,536
Yobe	14.2	38.3	4.5	42.3	0.7	100	76,569	17.8	80.0	2.2	100	321,287	57.2	32.3	6.7	3.8	100	81,358
Zamfara	42.5	22.8	16.8	17.9	0.0	100	95,154	6.4	89.6	4.1	100	735,230	38.9	29.0	0.0	32.1	100	64,677
FCT Abuja	53.6	3.5	3.0	32.9	7.0	100	66,679	44.8	51.4	3.8	100	601,014	68.4	2.9	12.2	16.5	100	270,319

Table HH.H29-30: Water Facility Management II

Percent of household based on breakdown of water source and the frequency of breakdowns in the last 6 months													
	Breakdown of water point facility in last 6 months			Total	Number of Households using communal water sources	Number of breakdowns of water facility in last 6 months						Total	Number of Households using communal water sources that broke down in the past 6 months
	Breakdown	No breakdown	Don't know			once	twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	over 5 times		
National	14.9	71.4	13.7	100	21,615,061	33.7	29.2	19.0	5.6	4.3	8.2	100	3,233,197
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	10.3	77.2	12.5	100	3,652,560	38.5	34.2	18.3	3.5	1.3	4.2	100	377,758
North East	17.6	68.7	13.7	100	3,173,690	35.8	26.7	17.6	10.6	7.5	1.7	100	563,596
North West	24.8	64.3	10.9	100	5,681,874	27.3	27.9	20.9	3.8	6.0	14.2	100	1,410,827
South East	11.2	57.2	31.6	100	2,695,855	45.8	24.3	10.5	13.1	1.0	5.4	100	301,851
South South	7.2	86.1	6.7	100	3,621,015	27.0	43.5	20.8	4.0	0.8	3.8	100	260,621
South West	11.4	75.9	12.6	100	2,790,066	46.3	26.9	21.1	1.6	0.0	4.1	100	318,545
Area of Residence													
Urban	12.0	68.2	19.8	100	5,319,216	37.2	28.3	17.8	3.8	3.8	9.1	100	649,106
Peri-Urban	7.2	70.9	21.9	100	1,267,024	28.5	24.8	19.3	5.0	5.6	16.9	100	91,206
Urban	13.6	67.4	19.1	100	4,052,191	38.6	28.9	17.5	3.6	3.6	7.8	100	557,900
Rural	15.8	72.5	11.7	100	16,295,845	32.8	29.5	19.4	6.1	4.4	8.0	100	2,584,091
Itinerant	4.6	82.3	13.1	100	541,211	26.3	37.2	19.2	4.3	0.0	12.9	100	24,871
Rural	15.9	72.8	11.3	100	13,655,327	32.8	28.1	20.1	6.6	3.8	8.5	100	2,171,539
Small Town	18.4	68.0	13.6	100	2,099,307	33.0	36.5	15.0	3.2	7.6	4.6	100	387,681
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	18.6	73.1	8.3	100	5,061,099	26.0	26.3	20.6	9.3	7.4	10.5	100	943,090
Poor	16.1	72.9	10.9	100	5,040,284	28.3	32.2	22.8	5.0	3.9	7.8	100	812,983
Moderate	14.2	70.8	15.0	100	4,753,794	40.2	31.8	14.7	4.7	3.8	4.8	100	679,521
Rich	13.1	70.5	16.3	100	4,106,231	44.5	25.5	18.7	2.8	1.6	6.9	100	542,298
Richest	9.5	67.8	22.7	100	2,653,652	38.8	32.2	13.6	2.4	0.8	12.2	100	255,305
Literacy of the HH Head													
Literate	15.7	71.3	12.9	100	16,019,731	32.4	29.6	16.9	6.4	5.0	9.7	100	2,526,822
Non-Literate	12.6	71.6	15.8	100	5,595,330	38.1	28.0	26.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	100	706,375
Gender of HH Head													
Male	15.7	70.9	13.4	100	18,260,762	33.2	29.0	19.1	5.7	4.5	8.4	100	2,881,168
Female	10.5	74.2	15.3	100	3,354,299	37.8	31.2	18.4	4.4	2.0	6.2	100	352,029
HHs with at least one PLWD													
At least 1 PLWD	16.4	71.2	12.4	100	2,677,973	42.8	27.6	17.7	4.7	2.5	4.7	100	445,013
No PLWD	14.7	71.4	13.9	100	18,937,088	32.2	29.5	19.3	5.7	4.6	8.7	100	2,788,184
State													
Abia	13.9	63.2	22.9	100	368,813	27.8	56.3	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51,262
Adamawa	18.3	59.0	22.7	100	613,567	53.8	19.8	9.7	10.5	6.1	0.0	100	112,248
Akwa Ibom	13.9	79.1	7.0	100	631,061	26.9	49.0	18.9	3.5	0.0	1.7	100	87,571
Anambra	4.3	52.6	43.1	100	697,248	57.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	19.6	100	29,911
Bauchi	23.5	72.1	4.4	100	741,032	24.5	18.6	21.3	19.4	16.1	0.0	100	173,865
Bayelsa	8.6	86.9	4.5	100	303,300	6.2	38.1	26.8	10.8	8.0	10.1	100	25,992
Benue	1.6	97.6	0.8	100	778,272	52.5	28.6	0.0	8.8	0.0	10.1	100	12,276
Borno	12.5	69.7	17.8	100	649,926	40.0	48.1	4.7	2.5	0.0	4.7	100	81,322
Cross River	5.8	91.2	3.0	100	650,989	20.8	37.2	33.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	100	37,816
Delta	7.7	78.1	14.2	100	657,641	47.7	30.6	7.5	9.3	0.0	4.9	100	50,801
Ebonyi	15.5	75.2	9.3	100	509,415	18.5	20.1	11.2	45.8	0.8	3.5	100	79,023

Table HH.H29-30: Water Facility Management II

Percent of household based on breakdown of water source and the frequency of breakdowns in the last 6 months													
	Breakdown of water point facility in last 6 months			Total	Number of Households using communal water sources	Number of breakdowns of water facility in last 6 months						Total	Number of Households using communal water sources that broke down in the past 6 months
	Breakdown	No breakdown	Don't know			once	twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	over 5 times		
National	14.9	71.4	13.7	100	21,615,061	33.7	29.2	19.0	5.6	4.3	8.2	100	3,233,197
Edo	4.2	87.4	8.3	100	444,097	4.8	75.1	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18,676
Ekiti	11.6	78.1	10.3	100	498,328	53.2	16.4	21.9	5.1	0.0	3.4	100	57,991
Enugu	4.7	35.0	60.3	100	598,322	48.3	12.3	8.4	0.0	4.0	27.0	100	27,989
Gombe	20.5	64.4	15.1	100	511,988	26.9	32.9	22.5	8.6	6.3	2.9	100	109,839
Imo	21.8	67.1	11.1	100	522,057	69.2	17.0	10.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100	113,666
Jigawa	60.0	34.2	5.8	100	668,060	18.0	19.5	27.8	5.6	14.0	15.2	100	400,908
Kaduna	12.6	79.6	7.7	100	548,289	46.3	13.5	18.1	0.0	16.9	5.3	100	69,169
Kano	40.1	45.1	14.7	100	1,626,358	21.4	31.7	21.5	3.6	2.1	19.7	100	655,708
Katsina	7.4	70.3	22.3	100	1,128,946	19.0	53.8	19.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	100	83,773
Kebbi	10.3	88.1	1.6	100	372,976	62.8	35.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	38,552
Kogi	7.7	78.5	13.7	100	594,166	42.5	38.8	7.6	3.6	0.0	7.6	100	45,932
Kwara	18.4	73.6	8.0	100	373,038	60.1	31.4	8.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	69,473
Lagos	12.7	61.4	25.9	100	381,267	53.3	16.2	8.7	2.7	0.0	19.1	100	48,476
Nasarawa	12.3	60.0	27.8	100	210,209	33.7	52.8	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25,770
Niger	16.7	71.7	11.6	100	673,600	33.6	44.7	12.1	3.8	0.0	5.8	100	112,281
Ogun	5.7	69.1	25.2	100	306,873	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	100	17,436
Ondo	9.4	88.8	1.8	100	531,065	35.7	42.7	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50,098
Osun	10.8	73.7	15.5	100	548,313	62.2	22.2	13.9	1.3	0.0	0.5	100	59,275
Oyo	16.3	77.8	5.9	100	524,219	23.6	39.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85,268
Plateau	12.2	72.7	15.1	100	423,427	50.1	22.8	15.7	0.0	5.2	6.2	100	51,746
Rivers	4.3	92.0	3.7	100	933,926	30.9	42.8	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	39,765
Sokoto	13.7	83.8	2.6	100	610,994	71.1	16.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	83,586
Taraba	22.2	68.5	9.3	100	339,665	44.0	21.2	28.8	3.8	0.9	1.3	100	75,494
Yobe	3.2	85.0	11.8	100	317,513	34.9	41.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	100	10,827
Zamfara	10.9	85.5	3.6	100	726,250	52.1	32.3	2.8	0.0	4.8	7.9	100	79,131
FCT Abuja	9.9	66.9	23.2	100	599,849	9.0	17.1	57.5	9.8	3.9	2.6	100	60,280

Table HH.H31-32: Water Facility Management III

Percent of household based on who does water facilities' repairs and contribution for repairs

	Facility Repair done by										Households' Contribution for water facility repairs			Number of Households whose facilities ever broke down in the last 6 months
	Facility caretaker	Volunteers	Community artisan	Local area mechanic	Service contractor	LGA staff	State govt. staff	Never repaired	Don't know	Total	Contribution	No contribution	Total	
National	21.4	19.6	37.9	3.8	7.5	3.2	1.6	0.6	4.5	100	64.2	35.8	100	3,339,984
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	22.6	15.0	41.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	13.0	100	66.2	33.8	100	380,087
North East	16.5	39.1	26.0	5.8	4.6	3.0	0.6	0.4	4.0	100	59.3	40.7	100	615,935
North West	13.7	16.0	48.0	4.6	8.2	5.4	1.4	0.1	2.5	100	73.9	26.1	100	1,428,785
South East	40.2	13.2	29.4	2.9	3.5	0.8	1.3	1.9	6.9	100	44.5	55.5	100	316,375
South South	53.2	16.6	17.1	1.5	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	4.9	100	37.9	62.1	100	260,621
South West	18.4	14.5	35.4	1.8	21.6	0.0	5.6	0.7	2.0	100	68.0	32.0	100	338,182
Area of Residence														
Urban	26.8	14.9	35.6	1.9	7.0	0.1	4.9	0.9	7.9	100	53.7	46.3	100	703,214
Peri-Urban	20.3	7.0	36.9	2.7	7.7	1.1	7.0	0.0	17.4	100	55.0	45.0	100	93,060
Urban	27.8	16.2	35.4	1.8	6.9	0.0	4.5	1.0	6.4	100	53.5	46.5	100	610,155
Rural	20.0	20.7	38.5	4.2	7.6	4.0	0.8	0.5	3.7	100	67.0	33.0	100	2,636,770
Itinerant	7.4	41.3	21.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	19.1	100	60.0	40.0	100	24,871
Rural	19.3	20.8	40.9	4.4	7.2	2.4	0.8	0.6	3.6	100	68.0	32.0	100	2,209,068
Small Town	24.8	18.9	26.4	3.4	9.6	12.8	0.6	0.0	3.4	100	61.8	38.2	100	402,831
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	9.4	19.4	48.2	7.7	7.2	4.3	1.1	0.4	2.2	100	70.1	29.9	100	952,841
Poor	18.6	21.3	38.4	3.2	8.5	5.1	0.5	0.7	3.7	100	72.9	27.1	100	835,384
Moderate	25.1	20.4	32.7	2.3	9.2	2.1	1.4	0.3	6.4	100	63.1	36.9	100	703,300
Rich	30.7	19.7	33.0	1.0	5.1	1.2	2.4	1.2	5.7	100	52.9	47.1	100	574,915
Richest	44.3	12.0	23.0	0.7	5.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	8.6	100	43.2	56.8	100	273,545
Literacy of the HH Head														
Literate	20.8	21.7	34.1	3.9	8.1	3.9	1.9	0.7	4.9	100	62.6	37.4	100	2,601,986
Non-Literate	23.4	12.0	51.6	3.1	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	3.1	100	69.8	30.2	100	737,999
Gender of HH Head														
Male	20.5	20.1	38.4	3.9	7.3	3.5	1.7	0.5	4.0	100	66.1	33.9	100	2,966,903
Female	28.8	15.1	33.9	2.3	8.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	8.7	100	48.5	51.5	100	373,082
HHs with at least one PLWD														
At least 1 PLWD	20.0	22.2	31.9	2.0	5.2	6.9	4.2	0.5	7.2	100	57.8	42.2	100	451,619
No PLWD	21.6	19.1	38.9	4.0	7.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	4.1	100	65.2	34.8	100	2,888,365
State														
Abia	10.5	25.1	42.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	100	55.4	44.6	100	65,786
Adamawa	12.0	36.4	25.7	6.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	100	58.0	42.0	100	112,248
Akwa Ibom	79.0	10.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	42.1	57.9	100	87,571
Anambra	80.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	100	12.6	87.4	100	29,911
Bauchi	2.5	80.9	5.0	1.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	62.5	37.5	100	188,539
Bayelsa	64.4	5.5	9.7	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100	8.1	91.9	100	25,992
Benue	39.7	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	25.2	100	58.3	41.7	100	12,276

Table HH.H31-32: Water Facility Management III

Percent of household based on who does water facilities' repairs and contribution for repairs

	Facility Repair done by										Households' Contribution for water facility repairs			Number of Households whose facilities ever broke down in the last 6 months
	Facility caretaker	Volunteers	Community artisan	Local area mechanic	Service contractor	LGA staff	State govt. staff	Never repaired	Don't know	Total	Contribution	No contribution	Total	
National	21.4	19.6	37.9	3.8	7.5	3.2	1.6	0.6	4.5	100	64.2	35.8	100	3,339,984
Borno	62.5	9.2	12.2	0.0	3.4	5.4	0.0	2.6	4.7	100	22.6	77.4	100	81,322
Cross River	27.0	9.3	44.6	0.0	9.4	6.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	100	35.0	65.0	100	37,816
Delta	59.0	8.1	10.1	4.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	100	45.0	55.0	100	50,801
Ebonyi	0.0	18.4	57.0	7.9	4.8	3.2	2.1	4.7	2.0	100	82.3	17.7	100	79,023
Edo	39.4	31.1	13.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	100	26.7	73.3	100	18,676
Ekiti	8.0	2.9	73.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100	73.5	26.5	100	58,867
Enugu	39.3	2.5	12.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.4	7.3	13.0	100	50.2	49.8	100	27,989
Gombe	15.2	16.2	57.5	1.2	7.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	100	60.0	40.0	100	119,454
Imo	71.1	8.0	16.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	18.7	81.3	100	113,666
Jigawa	3.2	3.7	71.9	3.0	14.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88.2	11.8	100	400,908
Kaduna	0.0	21.1	49.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	17.6	100	74.5	25.5	100	69,169
Kano	16.6	20.2	39.0	6.9	3.1	9.2	2.7	0.0	2.3	100	66.3	33.7	100	655,708
Katsina	51.4	24.4	9.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	100	41.5	58.5	100	83,773
Kebbi	49.7	46.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68.5	31.5	100	38,552
Kogi	17.2	40.5	4.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.8	19.1	100	40.3	59.7	100	45,932
Kwara	14.9	11.3	68.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	71.2	28.8	100	69,473
Lagos	38.6	12.8	17.4	0.0	11.4	0.0	14.2	0.0	5.6	100	46.4	53.6	100	48,476
Nasarawa	38.4	26.5	15.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	7.5	100	63.6	36.4	100	25,770
Niger	5.0	0.0	65.3	2.0	2.2	3.7	1.8	0.0	20.1	100	74.9	25.1	100	112,281
Ogun	19.2	9.6	54.9	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	52.5	47.5	100	17,436
Ondo	6.0	46.8	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	13.1	0.0	2.5	100	70.9	29.1	100	50,098
Osun	12.4	15.2	37.3	9.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.8	100	59.0	41.0	100	78,037
Oyo	25.4	4.9	35.4	0.0	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86.2	13.8	100	85,268
Plateau	35.5	20.6	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	20.1	100	78.2	21.8	100	51,746
Rivers	13.2	48.2	25.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100	47.3	52.7	100	39,765
Sokoto	9.6	15.9	55.3	2.9	15.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	83,586
Taraba	9.9	15.1	46.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100	82.3	17.7	100	75,494
Yobe	0.0	21.4	6.2	37.9	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	17.1	100	78.1	21.9	100	38,878
Zamfara	1.7	16.1	54.5	0.0	23.3	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.7	100	74.1	25.9	100	97,089
FCT Abuja	47.0	21.3	26.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100	57.0	43.0	100	62,609

Table HH.H33-35: Water Supply – Satisfaction with water services and willingness to pay

Percent of household based on satisfaction with status of water facility, aspect of dissatisfaction and willingness to contribute toward construction /expansion of service																		
	Satisfaction with status of water facility			Total	Number of Households using communal water sources	Aspect of dissatisfaction with present status of water supply							Number of Households not satisfied with the service level	Willingness to contribute toward construction/ expansion of service			Total	Number of Households
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Don't know			Quantity of water the HH is able to get	The quality (taste, odour, colour) of the water	The design/type of water	The location	Time spent to fetch	Reliability/availability	other		Will Contribute	Will Not contribute			
	48.5	49.2	2.3			100	21,629,023	30.4	39.0	24.0	49.3	44.8		27.6	1.8	10,629,778		
National	48.5	49.2	2.3	100	21,629,023	30.4	39.0	24.0	49.3	44.8	27.6	1.8	10,629,778	68.4	31.6	100	40,700,458	
Geopolitical Zone																		
North Central	38.7	58.2	3.1	100	3,648,721	23.7	45.8	28.3	39.4	45.1	19.5	2.8	2,122,129	70.6	29.4	100	5,913,539	
North East	48.7	47.7	3.6	100	3,168,363	31.6	44.0	31.2	52.4	51.7	35.8	0.9	1,499,866	61.6	38.4	100	5,018,661	
North West	61.4	36.7	1.9	100	5,693,970	35.6	33.6	23.5	48.8	46.7	30.9	1.2	2,085,732	71.5	28.5	100	9,233,857	
South East	48.1	49.9	2.0	100	2,695,855	29.1	32.3	17.2	53.8	53.9	27.8	2.2	1,343,787	74.8	25.2	100	4,852,473	
South South	37.0	61.7	1.2	100	3,621,015	34.7	45.5	21.1	45.9	33.7	24.5	1.8	2,235,817	67.9	32.1	100	6,572,530	
South West	49.8	47.9	2.3	100	2,801,100	25.6	26.6	21.2	63.2	43.3	30.7	2.1	1,342,447	64.6	35.4	100	9,109,398	
Area of Residence																		
Urban	55.0	41.6	3.5	100	5,331,928	31.7	27.9	14.4	46.3	47.4	32.5	3.2	2,211,099	64.2	35.8	100	13,049,962	
Peri-Urban	51.8	43.8	4.4	100	1,267,024	25.2	38.1	12.5	38.4	45.5	29.2	3.0	554,125	65.5	34.5	100	3,018,790	
Urban	56.0	40.9	3.2	100	4,064,904	33.8	24.5	15.0	48.9	48.1	33.6	3.3	1,656,974	63.8	36.2	100	10,031,171	
Rural	46.3	51.7	1.9	100	16,297,095	30.0	41.9	26.5	50.1	44.2	26.2	1.5	8,418,679	70.4	29.6	100	27,650,496	
Itinerant	48.7	50.5	0.8	100	541,211	46.1	37.1	16.5	49.0	46.0	22.8	2.7	273,432	69.3	30.7	100	795,869	
Rural	45.5	52.5	2.0	100	13,657,332	29.3	42.8	26.3	49.0	42.5	25.3	1.6	7,163,007	70.7	29.3	100	23,315,969	
Small Town	51.2	46.9	1.8	100	2,098,553	31.2	36.1	30.4	57.8	56.0	33.9	0.6	982,241	68.5	31.5	100	3,538,659	
Wealth Index Quintile																		
Poorest	45.7	52.6	1.7	100	5,061,509	29.0	47.9	28.1	53.5	47.0	26.2	1.0	2,662,583	65.5	34.5	100	8,167,616	
Poor	44.1	53.2	2.7	100	5,042,289	29.6	38.3	29.4	50.6	45.5	26.8	1.2	2,678,066	69.6	30.4	100	8,145,952	
Moderate	47.3	50.5	2.2	100	4,760,214	30.5	36.9	23.7	47.3	43.1	24.7	2.4	2,399,232	70.4	29.6	100	8,161,615	
Rich	53.3	44.7	2.0	100	4,109,985	28.3	34.6	16.6	45.5	40.7	28.1	2.6	1,831,818	69.7	30.3	100	8,096,198	
Richest	56.5	40.0	3.5	100	2,655,026	39.2	30.4	13.3	46.3	49.0	38.4	3.0	1,058,078	66.8	33.2	100	8,129,077	
Literacy of the HH Head																		
Literate	49.1	48.5	2.3	100	16,032,253	30.5	38.7	24.0	47.0	44.4	29.9	2.1	7,766,670	68.9	31.1	100	30,783,910	
Non-Literate	46.6	51.2	2.2	100	5,596,770	30.0	39.6	23.8	55.3	46.0	21.1	1.1	2,863,108	66.9	33.1	100	9,916,548	
Gender of HH Head																		
Male	49.1	48.6	2.3	100	18,266,216	30.1	39.4	23.7	48.5	45.0	27.3	1.8	8,857,237	68.6	31.4	100	33,717,393	
Female	45.0	52.7	2.3	100	3,362,807	31.7	36.8	25.0	53.2	43.9	28.7	1.9	1,772,541	67.6	32.4	100	6,983,065	
HHs with at least one PLWD																		
At least 1 PLWD	43.6	54.4	2.0	100	2,673,822	30.7	43.8	23.0	42.5	39.1	20.8	1.5	1,455,376	73.7	26.3	100	4,551,471	
No PLWD	49.1	48.5	2.4	100	18,955,201	30.3	38.2	24.1	50.3	45.8	28.6	1.9	9,174,402	67.7	32.3	100	36,148,987	
State																		
Abia	57.2	40.3	2.5	100	368,813	16.2	7.1	12.5	43.5	44.0	17.3	3.1	148,674	66.9	33.1	100	824,722	
Adamawa	43.8	54.1	2.1	100	613,567	27.9	73.6	33.5	39.4	29.0	25.6	0.0	331,971	58.6	41.4	100	814,884	
Akwa Ibom	38.9	59.4	1.7	100	631,061	45.4	28.1	10.6	55.2	21.6	7.3	3.0	374,712	72.8	27.2	100	1,251,431	
Anambra	72.4	26.2	1.4	100	697,248	1.8	41.4	2.9	32.1	90.8	12.6	0.0	182,590	70.3	29.7	100	1,213,111	

Bauchi	67.5	32.2	0.3	100	741,032	17.0	28.5	27.1	36.8	39.4	35.2	2.5	232,521	64.0	36.0	100	1,230,245
Bayelsa	21.5	77.3	1.2	100	303,300	20.3	71.0	16.5	13.9	17.4	7.2	5.3	234,424	71.0	29.0	100	501,082
Benue	21.9	77.8	0.3	100	778,272	18.8	64.0	41.2	37.9	31.2	10.8	4.0	605,570	90.9	9.1	100	1,130,321
Borno	37.8	49.6	12.6	100	649,926	20.5	15.3	25.9	60.7	65.5	30.1	1.0	320,442	42.4	57.6	100	1,180,500
Cross River	32.3	67.7	0.0	100	650,989	21.0	32.0	20.2	59.4	42.5	30.0	0.0	440,928	69.6	30.4	100	939,601
Delta	39.8	59.6	0.5	100	657,641	25.7	53.0	29.5	17.8	24.1	18.4	2.5	392,235	76.3	23.7	100	1,286,630
Ebonyi	17.9	79.6	2.4	100	509,415	28.7	47.5	18.7	58.7	43.4	33.5	0.2	404,875	92.5	7.5	100	620,251
Edo	25.4	70.2	4.4	100	444,097	46.4	48.8	36.1	55.7	47.7	35.5	0.0	311,553	40.0	60.0	100	956,686
Ekiti	45.8	54.2	0.0	100	498,328	33.5	32.5	25.1	79.7	53.9	26.9	0.0	270,291	82.8	17.2	100	700,224
Enugu	36.6	59.8	3.6	100	598,322	29.3	42.5	28.1	57.5	49.4	26.9	6.2	356,422	85.0	15.0	100	1,018,042
Gombe	44.0	55.5	0.5	100	507,415	39.7	48.2	26.0	61.7	64.9	42.3	0.0	281,410	81.4	18.6	100	585,966
Imo	51.6	48.1	0.3	100	522,057	56.8	1.3	12.5	62.5	56.5	37.1	0.7	251,226	66.7	33.3	100	1,176,347
Jigawa	68.2	30.8	1.0	100	668,060	52.1	5.1	12.9	26.1	74.1	51.3	2.5	205,935	38.4	61.6	100	1,138,460
Kaduna	55.8	42.2	1.9	100	548,289	26.3	37.4	4.4	72.0	43.3	25.2	0.0	231,450	96.8	3.2	100	1,611,871
Kano	60.2	38.5	1.3	100	1,624,986	25.6	30.6	20.5	25.8	20.0	25.0	2.8	624,851	76.4	23.6	100	2,358,299
Katsina	55.9	40.3	3.9	100	1,128,946	37.1	13.2	6.6	79.9	84.2	18.4	0.8	454,417	43.7	56.3	100	1,501,684
Kebbi	64.3	35.0	0.7	100	372,976	11.6	76.3	28.2	31.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	130,561	72.3	27.7	100	811,513
Kogi	26.0	73.4	0.6	100	594,166	31.4	45.3	29.9	41.0	51.5	38.2	0.3	436,103	83.2	16.8	100	901,488
Kwara	48.6	51.4	0.0	100	369,198	20.7	35.3	48.4	60.8	61.9	5.5	2.0	189,931	79.8	20.2	100	653,011
Lagos	43.3	53.2	3.4	100	381,267	29.0	31.5	14.1	62.6	64.9	68.4	4.4	202,953	61.4	38.6	100	3,209,182
Nasarawa	44.6	49.5	6.0	100	210,209	17.5	14.7	28.1	38.8	65.0	20.9	16.3	103,953	41.6	58.4	100	487,397
Niger	64.4	30.9	4.8	100	673,600	33.5	30.4	18.6	33.4	45.8	27.0	2.4	207,843	75.4	24.6	100	1,085,238
Ogun	64.1	31.8	4.1	100	306,873	18.3	24.3	20.3	27.6	36.3	5.6	1.4	97,469	48.6	51.4	100	1,285,349
Ondo	52.7	47.3	0.0	100	531,065	15.0	33.2	30.0	59.2	30.3	16.1	1.3	251,449	57.9	42.1	100	1,075,058
Osun	50.7	46.0	3.2	100	559,346	13.2	9.8	28.2	83.8	31.9	9.0	2.8	257,570	66.3	33.7	100	990,879
Oyo	45.9	50.1	4.0	100	524,219	39.8	28.0	7.7	43.5	42.2	50.0	2.7	262,715	77.2	22.8	100	1,848,707
Plateau	28.6	70.8	0.6	100	423,427	19.6	51.9	8.2	47.4	44.1	6.9	2.0	299,642	66.6	33.4	100	824,606
Rivers	47.6	51.6	0.8	100	933,926	45.8	50.9	15.8	58.4	41.9	39.1	1.4	481,964	72.0	28.0	100	1,637,099
Sokoto	55.1	44.7	0.1	100	610,994	53.0	53.0	65.0	61.9	49.3	43.9	0.0	269,304	87.3	12.7	100	972,603
Taraba	30.9	66.4	2.7	100	339,665	59.7	60.3	56.3	60.2	75.0	67.9	0.5	225,552	72.1	27.9	100	607,811
Yobe	63.7	35.1	1.2	100	316,758	27.6	26.3	10.0	60.7	24.5	1.3	2.6	107,970	68.4	31.6	100	599,256
Zamfara	73.9	22.9	3.2	100	739,719	52.0	64.4	50.2	37.9	40.2	72.6	0.0	169,214	85.1	14.9	100	839,427
FCT Abuja	43.3	46.8	10.0	100	599,849	23.6	30.8	12.8	21.7	46.7	26.3	0.5	279,087	36.8	63.2	100	831,476

HH Water Quality Table 1 – Distribution of Samples

Distribution of total samples analyzed by location				
	Sample Collection Location		Total	Total Samples
	Point of Consumption	Point of Collection		
National	69.5	30.5	100	12029
Geopolitical Zone				
North Central	74.2	25.8	100	1985
North East	78.0	22.0	100	1664
North West	67.5	32.5	100	2676
South East	57.1	42.9	100	1780
South South	66.3	33.7	100	1741
South West	74.1	25.9	100	2183
Sector				
Urban	72.3	27.7	100	3588
Rural	68.4	31.6	100	8425
State				
Abia	55.0	45.0	100	416
Adamawa	74.5	25.5	100	326
Akwa Ibom	62.2	37.8	100	370
Anambra	59.5	40.5	100	370
Bauchi	74.3	25.7	100	265
Bayelsa	63.6	36.4	100	327
Benue	70.8	29.2	100	312
Borno	82.8	17.2	100	267
Cross River	75.9	24.1	100	199
Delta	59.5	40.5	100	284
Ebonyi	54.7	45.3	100	214
Edo	68.7	31.3	100	284
Ekiti	67.3	32.7	100	275
Enugu	59.2	40.8	100	368
Gombe	82.0	18.0	100	245
Imo	56.3	43.7	100	412
Jigawa	70.3	29.7	100	236
Kaduna	62.5	37.5	100	328
Kano	72.5	27.5	100	874
Katsina	71.4	28.6	100	220
Kebbi	54.5	45.5	100	424
Kogi	78.8	21.2	100	255
Kwara	73.3	26.7	100	322
Lagos	84.6	15.4	100	726
Nasarawa	78.8	21.2	100	260
Niger	80.0	20.0	100	270
Ogun	64.3	35.7	100	370
Ondo	80.3	19.7	100	213
Osun	61.2	38.8	100	327
Oyo	76.8	23.2	100	272
Plateau	62.4	37.6	100	314
Rivers	72.9	27.1	100	277
Sokoto	68.5	31.5	100	321
Taraba	72.8	27.2	100	276
Yobe	82.5	17.5	100	285
Zamfara	71.1	28.9	100	273
FCT Abuja	78.6	21.4	100	252

HH Water Quality Table 2 – Status of Water Quality Test

Status of Water Test Results from Point of Consumption and Point of Collection

	Sample Collection Location							Total Samples
	Point of Consumption Test Result			Total Samples	Point of Collection Test Result			
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total		Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National Geopolitical Zone	36.8	63.2	100	8366	33.6	66.4	100	3663
North Central	30.3	69.7	100	1473	29.3	70.7	100	512
North East	24.2	75.8	100	1298	26.8	73.2	100	366
North West	26.6	73.4	100	1807	28.9	71.1	100	869
South East	45.7	54.3	100	1016	39.8	60.2	100	764
South South	43.3	56.7	100	1155	38.4	61.6	100	586
South West	54.3	45.7	100	1617	35.9	64.1	100	566
Sector								
Urban	52.0	48.0	100	2595	42.0	58.0	100	993
Rural	30.0	70.0	100	5760	30.5	69.5	100	2665
State								
Abia	45.4	54.6	100	229	52.4	47.6	100	187
Adamawa	21.4	78.6	100	243	15.7	84.3	100	83
Akwa Ibom	45.2	54.8	100	230	45.7	54.3	100	140
Anambra	58.6	41.4	100	220	52.7	47.3	100	150
Bauchi	22.3	77.7	100	197	38.2	61.8	100	68
Bayelsa	27.9	72.1	100	208	21.0	79.0	100	119
Benue	32.1	67.9	100	221	12.1	87.9	100	91
Borno	43.0	57.0	100	221	52.2	47.8	100	46
Cross River	21.9	78.1	100	151	27.1	72.9	100	48
Delta	55.0	45.0	100	169	33.9	66.1	100	115
Ebonyi	39.3	60.7	100	117	20.6	79.4	100	97
Edo	42.6	57.4	100	195	37.1	62.9	100	89
Ekiti	50.3	49.7	100	185	24.4	75.6	100	90
Enugu	52.8	47.2	100	218	24.7	75.3	100	150
Gombe	22.4	77.6	100	201	34.1	65.9	100	44
Imo	30.2	69.8	100	232	38.9	61.1	100	180
Jigawa	15.1	84.9	100	166	58.6	41.4	100	70
Kaduna	32.2	67.8	100	205	17.9	82.1	100	123
Kano	33.9	66.1	100	634	46.7	53.3	100	240
Katsina	21.7	78.3	100	157	9.5	90.5	100	63
Kebbi	3.5	96.5	100	231	3.1	96.9	100	193
Kogi	25.9	74.1	100	201	27.8	72.2	100	54
Kwara	29.7	70.3	100	236	41.9	58.1	100	86
Lagos	75.6	24.4	100	614	58.0	42.0	100	112
Nasarawa	35.6	64.4	100	205	45.5	54.5	100	55
Niger	26.4	73.6	100	216	16.7	83.3	100	54
Ogun	52.9	47.1	100	238	40.2	59.8	100	132
Ondo	32.2	67.8	100	171	16.7	83.3	100	42
Osun	36.0	64.0	100	200	36.2	63.8	100	127
Oyo	32.5	67.5	100	209	15.9	84.1	100	63
Plateau	28.1	71.9	100	196	15.3	84.7	100	118
Rivers	63.9	36.1	100	202	68.0	32.0	100	75
Sokoto	35.5	64.5	100	220	31.7	68.3	100	101
Taraba	15.9	84.1	100	201	17.3	82.7	100	75
Yobe	19.6	80.4	100	235	14.0	86.0	100	50
Zamfara	27.8	72.2	100	194	40.5	59.5	100	79
FCT Abuja	34.3	65.7	100	198	66.7	33.3	100	54

HH Water Quality Table 3: Status of E. Coli Test Results by Point of Consumption and Point of Collection

	Point of Consumption							Sample Collection Location								Total number of Samples
	Thermotolerant of Coliform forming units/100ml							Total number of samples	Thermotolerant of Coliform forming units/100ml							
	<1	1-10	11-100	101-200	201-1000	1000 Above	Total		<1	1-10	11-100	101-200	201-1000	1000 Above	Total	
National	36.8	12.3	21.3	6.9	13.1	9.6	100.0	8366	33.6	15.2	19.3	7.0	14.1	10.7	100.0	3663
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	30.3	9.2	21.9	10.2	18.1	10.4	100.0	1473	29.3	14.8	21.1	7.4	16.8	10.5	100.0	512
North East	24.2	10.2	27.2	9.7	15.0	13.7	100.0	1298	26.8	12.0	24.0	10.4	12.8	13.9	100.0	366
North West	26.6	10.9	26.5	8.1	15.8	12.2	100.0	1807	28.9	10.7	20.0	10.4	15.9	14.2	100.0	869
South East	45.7	18.1	18.3	3.7	9.3	4.9	100.0	1016	39.8	22.6	17.1	2.2	12.7	5.5	100.0	764
South South	43.3	17.7	21.4	3.5	5.6	8.5	100.0	1155	38.4	18.6	16.4	5.6	8.2	12.8	100.0	586
South West	54.3	10.7	12.2	4.8	11.7	6.2	100.0	1617	35.9	11.1	19.6	6.9	18.0	8.5	100.0	566
Sector																
Urban	52.0	12.8	16.2	5.2	8.3	5.5	100.0	2595	42.0	15.6	17.7	6.6	12.3	5.7	100.0	993
Rural	30.0	12.0	23.6	7.7	15.2	11.4	100.0	5760	30.5	15.0	19.9	7.1	14.8	12.6	100.0	2665
State																
Abia	45.4	20.1	21.4	2.6	2.2	8.3	100.0	229	52.4	26.2	15.5	1.1	1.6	3.2	100.0	187
Adamawa	21.4	4.9	21.8	9.5	25.5	16.9	100.0	243	15.7	8.4	20.5	7.2	14.5	33.7	100.0	83
Akwa Ibom	45.2	13.9	17.8	6.1	9.1	7.8	100.0	230	45.7	12.9	15.7	10.0	10.0	5.7	100.0	140
Anambra	58.6	14.1	15.0	1.8	2.7	7.7	100.0	220	52.7	27.3	10.0	2.0	3.3	4.7	100.0	150
Bauchi	22.3	8.1	35.5	17.8	15.7	.5	100.0	197	38.2	4.4	19.1	10.3	27.9	0.0	100.0	68
Bayelsa	27.9	13.0	28.8	5.3	10.6	14.4	100.0	208	21.0	12.6	19.3	9.2	20.2	17.6	100.0	119
Benue	32.1	6.8	18.1	8.6	20.8	13.6	100.0	221	12.1	12.1	19.8	7.7	36.3	12.1	100.0	91
Borno	43.0	15.8	26.2	5.9	8.1	.9	100.0	221	52.2	19.6	19.6	6.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	46
Cross River	21.9	40.4	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	151	27.1	54.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Delta	55.0	10.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	100.0	169	33.9	14.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	115
Ebonyi	39.3	28.2	8.5	0.9	23.1	.0	100.0	117	20.6	26.8	11.3	1.0	40.2	0.0	100.0	97
Edo	42.6	16.9	24.1	5.1	10.8	.5	100.0	195	37.1	22.5	20.2	9.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	89
Ekiti	50.3	8.1	19.5	6.5	13.5	2.2	100.0	185	24.4	7.8	34.4	13.3	17.8	2.2	100.0	90
Enugu	52.8	8.3	10.6	2.8	19.3	6.4	100.0	218	24.7	4.7	20.0	1.3	30.7	18.7	100.0	150
Gombe	22.4	10.0	21.9	7.5	17.9	20.4	100.0	201	34.1	11.4	18.2	11.4	9.1	15.9	100.0	44
Imo	30.2	24.1	30.6	9.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	232	38.9	27.8	25.6	5.0	2.2	.6	100.0	180
Jigawa	15.1	24.7	25.9	4.8	23.5	6.0	100.0	166	58.6	14.3	12.9	2.9	11.4	.0	100.0	70
Kaduna	32.2	9.3	19.0	7.3	31.7	.5	100.0	205	17.9	8.1	13.8	18.7	41.5	0.0	100.0	123
Kano	33.9	13.1	33.3	6.8	10.6	2.4	100.0	634	46.7	16.3	21.3	6.3	7.1	2.5	100.0	240
Katsina	21.7	8.3	40.8	10.8	13.4	5.1	100.0	157	9.5	15.9	39.7	9.5	20.6	4.8	100.0	63
Kebbi	3.5	0.4	19.9	16.0	19.5	40.7	100.0	231	3.1	2.1	20.7	19.7	13.5	40.9	100.0	193
Kogi	25.9	10.0	19.4	2.5	13.4	28.9	100.0	201	27.8	16.7	14.8	7.4	9.3	24.1	100.0	54
Kwara	29.7	11.4	28.8	6.8	23.3	0.0	100.0	236	41.9	18.6	24.4	2.3	12.8	0.0	100.0	86
Lagos	75.6	13.0	5.9	1.8	2.6	1.1	100.0	614	58.0	21.4	9.8	0.9	7.1	2.7	100.0	112
Nasarawa	35.6	6.8	20.0	8.8	28.8	0.0	100.0	205	45.5	18.2	10.9	5.5	20.0	0.0	100.0	55
Niger	26.4	9.3	16.2	11.1	18.1	19.0	100.0	216	16.7	16.7	18.5	5.6	16.7	25.9	100.0	54
Ogun	52.9	12.2	14.3	5.9	2.5	12.2	100.0	238	40.2	16.7	21.2	1.5	2.3	18.2	100.0	132
Ondo	32.2	6.4	15.8	8.8	36.8	0.0	100.0	171	16.7	4.8	16.7	19.0	42.9	0.0	100.0	42
Osun	36.0	13.5	18.0	6.0	26.5	0.0	100.0	200	36.2	3.1	18.1	8.7	33.9	0.0	100.0	127
Oyo	32.5	5.3	13.9	6.7	12.4	29.2	100.0	209	15.9	6.3	17.5	7.9	22.2	30.2	100.0	63

HH Water Quality Table 3: Status of E. Coli Test Results by Point of Consumption and Point of Collection

	Point of Consumption							Sample Collection Location								Point of Collection						
	Thermotolerant of Coliform forming units/100ml							Total number of samples	Thermotolerant of Coliform forming units/100ml							Total number of Samples						
	<1	1-10	11-100	101-200	201-1000	1000 Above	Total		<1	1-10	11-100	101-200	201-1000	1000 Above	Total							
National	36.8	12.3	21.3	6.9	13.1	9.6	100.0	8366	33.6	15.2	19.3	7.0	14.1	10.7	100.0	3663						
Plateau	28.1	11.7	24.0	10.7	13.8	11.7	100.0	196	15.3	14.4	32.2	12.7	11.9	13.6	100.0	118						
Rivers	63.9	17.3	14.9	2.5	.5	1.0	100.0	202	68.0	17.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75						
Sokoto	35.5	3.2	13.6	8.2	21.8	17.7	100.0	220	31.7	13.9	8.9	5.0	22.8	17.8	100.0	101						
Taraba	15.9	17.4	41.8	10.9	6.5	7.5	100.0	201	17.3	13.3	40.0	17.3	8.0	4.0	100.0	75						
Yobe	19.6	6.0	18.7	7.7	14.9	33.2	100.0	235	14.0	20.0	22.0	8.0	12.0	24.0	100.0	50						
Zamfara	27.8	17.0	23.2	4.6	0.0	27.3	100.0	194	40.5	7.6	29.1	1.3	0.0	21.5	100.0	79						
FCT Abuja	34.3	8.6	26.3	23.7	6.6	.5	100.0	198	66.7	7.4	13.0	7.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	54						

HH Water Quality Table 4: Water Quality Test Results for Improved and Unimproved Sources

	Improved Sources				Unimproved Sources			
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	Total Samples	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	Total Samples
National	41.6	58.4	100	2689	11.6	88.4	100	974
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	35.0	65.0	100	389	11.4	88.6	100	123
North East	41.6	58.4	100	214	5.9	94.1	100	152
North West	39.1	60.9	100	560	10.4	89.6	100	309
South East	44.9	55.1	100	637	14.2	85.8	100	127
South South	48.0	52.0	100	425	13.0	87.0	100	161
South West	39.7	60.3	100	464	18.6	81.4	100	102
Sector								
Urban	44.1	55.9	100	873	26.7	73.3	100	120
Rural	40.4	59.6	100	1815	9.5	90.5	100	850
State								
Abia	56.2	43.8	100	146	39.0	61.0	100	41
Adamawa	27.3	72.7	100	44	2.6	97.4	100	39
Akwa Ibom	52.0	48.0	100	100	30.0	70.0	100	40
Anambra	54.1	45.9	100	146	0.0	100.0	100	4
Bauchi	81.3	18.8	100	32	0.0	100.0	100	36
Bayelsa	33.3	66.7	100	66	5.7	94.3	100	53
Benue	15.2	84.8	100	46	8.9	91.1	100	45
Borno	53.3	46.7	100	45	0.0	100.0	100	1
Cross River	36.1	63.9	100	36	0.0	100.0	100	12
Delta	42.4	57.6	100	92	0.0	100.0	100	23
Ebonyi	28.8	71.2	100	66	3.2	96.8	100	31
Edo	42.9	57.1	100	63	23.1	76.9	100	26
Ekiti	24.1	75.9	100	54	25.0	75.0	100	36
Enugu	34.6	65.4	100	104	2.2	97.8	100	46
Gombe	46.2	53.8	100	26	16.7	83.3	100	18
Imo	40.0	60.0	100	175	0.0	100.0	100	5
Jigawa	60.6	39.4	100	66	25.0	75.0	100	4
Kaduna	25.7	74.3	100	70	7.5	92.5	100	53
Kano	61.9	38.1	100	155	18.8	81.2	100	85
Katsina	10.7	89.3	100	56	0.0	100.0	100	7
Kebbi	1.9	98.1	100	53	3.6	96.4	100	140
Kogi	41.2	58.8	100	34	5.0	95.0	100	20
Kwara	48.6	51.4	100	70	12.5	87.5	100	16
Lagos	59.3	40.7	100	108	25.0	75.0	100	4
Nasarawa	51.1	48.9	100	47	12.5	87.5	100	8
Niger	22.2	77.8	100	36	5.6	94.4	100	18
Ogun	45.5	54.5	100	99	24.2	75.8	100	33
Ondo	18.9	81.1	100	37	0.0	100.0	100	5
Osun	39.7	60.3	100	116	0.0	100.0	100	11
Oyo	18.0	82.0	100	50	7.7	92.3	100	13
Plateau	16.2	83.8	100	111	0.0	100.0	100	7
Rivers	75.0	25.0	100	68	0.0	100.0	100	7
Sokoto	31.8	68.2	100	88	30.8	69.2	100	13
Taraba	40.0	60.0	100	20	9.1	90.9	100	55
Yobe	14.9	85.1	100	47	0.0	100.0	100	3
Zamfara	41.7	58.3	100	72	28.6	71.4	100	7
FCT Abuja	68.9	31.1	100	45	55.6	44.4	100	9

HH Water Quality Table 5: Water Quality Test Results on Public Tap/Borehole and Other water sources

	Public Tap & Borehole				Other Sources			
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	Total Samples	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	Total Samples
National	51.8	48.2	100.0	1925	13.5	86.5	100.0	1738
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	52.7	47.3	100.0	184	16.2	83.8	100.0	328
North East	44.8	55.2	100.0	181	9.2	90.8	100.0	185
North West	57.8	42.2	100.0	334	10.8	89.2	100.0	535
South East	47.1	52.9	100.0	554	20.5	79.5	100.0	210
South South	51.7	48.3	100.0	375	14.7	85.3	100.0	211
South West	57.6	42.4	100.0	297	11.9	88.1	100.0	269
Sector								
Urban	55.3	44.7	100.0	629	19.0	81.0	100.0	364
Rural	50.1	49.9	100.0	1295	12.0	88.0	100.0	1370
State								
Abia	55.6	44.4	100.0	144	41.9	58.1	100.0	43
Adamawa	30.0	70.0	100.0	40	2.3	97.7	100.0	43
Akwa Ibom	52.5	47.5	100.0	99	29.3	70.7	100.0	41
Anambra	56.2	43.8	100.0	130	30.0	70.0	100.0	20
Bauchi	81.3	18.8	100.0	32	0.0	100.0	100.0	36
Bayelsa	42.9	57.1	100.0	49	5.7	94.3	100.0	70
Benue	33.3	66.7	100.0	9	9.8	90.2	100.0	82
Borno	54.5	45.5	100.0	33	46.2	53.8	100.0	13
Cross River	48.1	51.9	100.0	27	0.0	100.0	100.0	21
Delta	43.7	56.3	100.0	87	3.6	96.4	100.0	28
Ebonyi	23.3	76.7	100.0	43	18.5	81.5	100.0	54
Edo	46.3	53.7	100.0	54	22.9	77.1	100.0	35
Ekiti	39.1	60.9	100.0	23	19.4	80.6	100.0	67
Enugu	43.1	56.9	100.0	65	10.6	89.4	100.0	85
Gombe	47.6	52.4	100.0	21	21.7	78.3	100.0	23
Imo	40.7	59.3	100.0	172	0.0	100.0	100.0	8
Jigawa	66.7	33.3	100.0	60	10.0	90.0	100.0	10
Kaduna	43.8	56.3	100.0	32	8.8	91.2	100.0	91
Kano	74.4	25.6	100.0	121	18.5	81.5	100.0	119
Katsina	8.3	91.7	100.0	24	10.3	89.7	100.0	39
Kebbi	0.0	100.0	100.0	5	3.2	96.8	100.0	188
Kogi	46.7	53.3	100.0	15	20.5	79.5	100.0	39
Kwara	72.5	27.5	100.0	40	15.2	84.8	100.0	46
Lagos	61.8	38.2	100.0	102	20.0	80.0	100.0	10
Nasarawa	64.7	35.3	100.0	34	14.3	85.7	100.0	21
Niger	17.6	82.4	100.0	34	15.0	85.0	100.0	20
Ogun	51.2	48.8	100.0	82	22.0	78.0	100.0	50
Ondo	50.0	50.0	100.0	12	3.3	96.7	100.0	30
Osun	70.5	29.5	100.0	61	4.5	95.5	100.0	66
Oyo	47.1	52.9	100.0	17	4.3	95.7	100.0	46
Plateau	8.3	91.7	100.0	12	16.0	84.0	100.0	106
Rivers	76.3	23.7	100.0	59	37.5	62.5	100.0	16
Sokoto	60.0	40.0	100.0	35	16.7	83.3	100.0	66
Taraba	42.1	57.9	100.0	19	8.9	91.1	100.0	56
Yobe	19.4	80.6	100.0	36	0.0	100.0	100.0	14
Zamfara	45.6	54.4	100.0	57	27.3	72.7	100.0	22
FCT Abuja	72.5	27.5	100.0	40	50.0	50.0	100.0	14

HH Water Quality Table 6A: Water quality of point of consumption

	Point of consumption									Total Samples collected at the point of consumption
	Odour			Colour			Turbidity			
	yes (positive)	no (negative)	Total	yes (positive)	no (negative)	Total	yes (positive)	no (negative)	Total	
National	4.1	95.9	100	7.0	93.0	100	7.4	92.6	100	8364
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	6.3	93.7	100	11.1	88.9	100	6.0	94.0	100	1471
North East	1.8	98.2	100	12.7	87.3	100	15.5	84.5	100	1298
North West	2.1	97.9	100	.8	99.2	100	8.0	92.0	100	1807
South East	3.5	96.5	100	6.2	93.8	100	7.2	92.8	100	1016
South South	11.9	88.1	100	10.3	89.7	100	5.0	95.0	100	1155
South West	.9	99.1	100	3.7	96.3	100	3.4	96.6	100	1617
Sector										
Urban	1.2	98.8	100	1.9	98.1	100	2.5	97.5	100	2594
Rural	5.4	94.6	100	9.3	90.7	100	9.6	90.4	100	5759
State										
Abia	4.8	95.2	100	6.6	93.4	100	16.6	83.4	100	229
Adamawa	1.6	98.4	100	10.7	89.3	100	10.3	89.7	100	243
Akwa Ibom	48.7	51.3	100	3.9	96.1	100	3.9	96.1	100	230
Anambra	.9	99.1	100	1.8	98.2	100	.5	99.5	100	220
Bauchi	7.6	92.4	100	35.5	64.5	100	38.6	61.4	100	197
Bayelsa	1.0	99.0	100	23.1	76.9	100	4.3	95.7	100	208
Benue	0.0	100.0	100	19.0	81.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	221
Borno	0.0	100.0	100	3.2	96.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	221
Cross River	0.0	100.0	100	6.0	94.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	151
Delta	7.7	92.3	100	21.3	78.7	100	15.4	84.6	100	169
Ebonyi	4.3	95.7	100	4.3	95.7	100	10.3	89.7	100	117
Edo	.5	99.5	100	3.6	96.4	100	7.2	92.8	100	195
Ekiti	2.2	97.8	100	8.6	91.4	100	8.6	91.4	100	185
Enugu	8.3	91.7	100	17.9	82.1	100	10.1	89.9	100	218
Gombe	1.0	99.0	100	.5	99.5	100	11.4	88.6	100	201
Imo	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	232
Jigawa	.6	99.4	100	.6	99.4	100	11.4	88.6	100	166
Kaduna	0.0	100.0	100	1.0	99.0	100	15.6	84.4	100	205
Kano	1.4	98.6	100	.8	99.2	100	9.8	90.2	100	634
Katsina	2.5	97.5	100	.6	99.4	100	12.7	87.3	100	157
Kebbi	3.5	96.5	100	.9	99.1	100	3.0	97.0	100	231
Kogi	13.9	86.1	100	13.4	86.6	100	13.9	86.1	100	201
Kwara	4.2	95.8	100	9.3	90.7	100	1.3	98.7	100	236
Lagos	.8	99.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	1.0	99.0	100	614
Nasarawa	4.9	95.1	100	5.4	94.6	100	5.4	94.6	100	205
Niger	13.4	86.6	100	.9	99.1	100	3.2	96.8	100	216
Ogun	0.0	100.0	100	5.5	94.5	100	.4	99.6	100	238
Ondo	2.9	97.1	100	7.0	93.0	100	5.3	94.7	100	171
Osun	0.0	100.0	100	2.5	97.5	100	0.0	100.0	100	200
Oyo	0.0	100.0	100	6.7	93.3	100	11.0	89.0	100	209
Plateau	4.1	95.9	100	27.2	72.8	100	17.4	82.6	100	195
Rivers	4.5	95.5	100	5.0	95.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	202
Sokoto	2.3	97.7	100	0.0	100.0	100	1.8	98.2	100	220
Taraba	1.0	99.0	100	22.4	77.6	100	20.9	79.1	100	201
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100	6.8	93.2	100	14.9	85.1	100	235
Zamfara	5.7	94.3	100	2.1	97.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	194
FCT Abuja	3.6	96.4	100	3.0	97.0	100	2.5	97.5	100	197

HH Water Quality Table 6B: Water quality of point of collection

	Point of Collection									Total Samples collected at water source
	Odour			Colour			Turbidity			
	yes (positive)	no (negative)	Total	yes (positive)	no (negative)	Total	yes (positive)	no (negative)	Total	
National	5.3	94.7	100	10.1	89.9	100	9.3	90.7	100	3662
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	6.3	93.8	100	14.1	85.9	100	7.0	93.0	100	512
North East	5.2	94.8	100	21.6	78.4	100	23.2	76.8	100	366
North West	1.6	98.4	100	1.4	98.6	100	6.6	93.4	100	868
South East	5.0	95.0	100	10.3	89.7	100	11.1	88.9	100	764
South South	14.2	85.8	100	17.9	82.1	100	10.1	89.9	100	586
South West	1.4	98.6	100	4.2	95.8	100	3.5	96.5	100	566
Sector										
Urban	2.2	97.8	100	2.9	97.1	100	3.4	96.6	100	992
Rural	6.4	93.6	100	12.8	87.2	100	11.5	88.5	100	2665
State										
Abia	3.2	96.8	100	8.0	92.0	100	16.6	83.4	100	187
Adamawa	8.4	91.6	100	21.7	78.3	100	22.9	77.1	100	83
Akwa Ibom	45.7	54.3	100	10.0	90.0	100	10.0	90.0	100	140
Anambra	1.3	98.7	100	4.7	95.3	100	1.3	98.7	100	150
Bauchi	14.7	85.3	100	51.5	48.5	100	52.9	47.1	100	68
Bayelsa	1.7	98.3	100	40.3	59.7	100	9.2	90.8	100	119
Benue	0.0	100.0	100	16.5	83.5	100	0.0	100.0	100	91
Borno	0.0	100.0	100	6.5	93.5	100	0.0	100.0	100	46
Cross River	0.0	100.0	100	2.1	97.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	48
Delta	12.2	87.8	100	27.8	72.2	100	20.0	80.0	100	115
Ebonyi	11.3	88.7	100	17.5	82.5	100	30.9	69.1	100	97
Edo	3.4	96.6	100	9.0	91.0	100	11.2	88.8	100	89
Ekiti	3.3	96.7	100	7.8	92.2	100	7.8	92.2	100	90
Enugu	12.7	87.3	100	26.7	73.3	100	14.7	85.3	100	150
Gombe	4.5	95.5	100	4.5	95.5	100	11.4	88.6	100	44
Imo	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	180
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	5.7	94.3	100	70
Kaduna	0.0	100.0	100	4.1	95.9	100	16.3	83.7	100	123
Kano	.4	99.6	100	1.3	98.8	100	8.3	91.7	100	240
Katsina	3.2	96.8	100	1.6	98.4	100	7.9	92.1	100	63
Kebbi	2.6	97.4	100	1.0	99.0	100	2.6	97.4	100	192
Kogi	20.4	79.6	100	18.5	81.5	100	20.4	79.6	100	54
Kwara	2.3	97.7	100	7.0	93.0	100	3.5	96.5	100	86
Lagos	3.6	96.4	100	0.9	99.1	100	4.5	95.5	100	112
Nasarawa	3.6	96.4	100	3.6	96.4	100	3.6	96.4	100	55
Niger	16.7	83.3	100	0.0	100.0	100	1.9	98.1	100	54
Ogun	0.0	100.0	100	6.8	93.2	100	0.8	99.2	100	132
Ondo	2.4	97.6	100	2.4	97.6	100	2.4	97.6	100	42
Osun	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	127
Oyo	0.0	100.0	100	9.5	90.5	100	9.5	90.5	100	63
Plateau	5.1	94.9	100	33.1	66.9	100	15.3	84.7	100	118
Rivers	0.0	100.0	100	2.7	97.3	100	1.3	98.7	100	75
Sokoto	4.0	96.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	3.0	97.0	100	101
Taraba	0.0	100.0	100	24.0	76.0	100	24.0	76.0	100	75
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100	6.0	94.0	100	14.0	86.0	100	50
Zamfara	2.5	97.5	100	1.3	98.7	100	0.0	100.0	100	79
FCT Abuja	3.7	96.3	100	0.0	100.0	100	1.9	98.1	100	54

HH Water Quality Table 7A: Water quality test results of collection points I - Boreholes

	Hand pump boreholes			Total number of Hand pump boreholes	Motorized borehole			Total number of Motorized boreholes
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total		Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National	54.9	45.1	100.0	501	51.2	48.8	100.0	1305
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	46.2	53.8	100.0	91	60.3	39.7	100.0	73
North East	46.2	53.8	100.0	104	43.7	56.3	100.0	71
North West	67.3	32.7	100.0	196	46.9	53.1	100.0	113
South East	37.3	62.7	100.0	51	49.2	50.8	100.0	482
South South	58.8	41.2	100.0	17	51.0	49.0	100.0	335
South West	57.1	42.9	100.0	42	57.1	42.9	100.0	231
Sector								
Urban	53.1	46.9	100.0	96	55.6	44.4	100.0	482
Rural	55.4	44.6	100.0	404	48.6	51.4	100.0	823
State								
Abia	83.3	16.7	100.0	6	54.3	45.7	100.0	138
Adamawa	31.3	68.8	100.0	32	25.0	75.0	100.0	8
Akwa Ibom	61.5	38.5	100.0	13	51.2	48.8	100.0	86
Anambra	0.0	100.0	100.0	3	57.5	42.5	100.0	127
Bauchi	81.5	18.5	100.0	27	75.0	25.0	100.0	4
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	39.4	60.6	100.0	33
Benue	42.9	57.1	100.0	7	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Borno	55.6	44.4	100.0	9	54.2	45.8	100.0	24
Cross River	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	47.8	52.2	100.0	23
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	43.7	56.3	100.0	87
Ebonyi	20.6	79.4	100.0	34	33.3	66.7	100.0	9
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	43.8	56.3	100.0	48
Ekiti	38.9	61.1	100.0	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Enugu	87.5	12.5	100.0	8	44.4	55.6	100.0	36
Gombe	66.7	33.3	100.0	3	41.2	58.8	100.0	17
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	40.7	59.3	100.0	172
Jigawa	70.5	29.5	100.0	44	75.0	25.0	100.0	12
Kaduna	58.3	41.7	100.0	12	35.3	64.7	100.0	17
Kano	79.1	20.9	100.0	91	66.7	33.3	100.0	21
Katsina	14.3	85.7	100.0	7	6.3	93.8	100.0	16
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100.0	1	38.5	61.5	100.0	13
Kwara	81.8	18.2	100.0	11	69.0	31.0	100.0	29
Lagos	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	62.4	37.6	100.0	101
Nasarawa	65.6	34.4	100.0	32	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
Niger	18.5	81.5	100.0	27	16.7	83.3	100.0	6
Ogun	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	52.5	47.5	100.0	80
Ondo	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	66.7	33.3	100.0	9
Osun	100.0	0.0	100.0	15	53.6	46.4	100.0	28
Oyo	50.0	50.0	100.0	4	46.2	53.8	100.0	13
Plateau	10.0	90.0	100.0	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rivers	100.0	0.0	100.0	1	75.9	24.1	100.0	58
Sokoto	66.7	33.3	100.0	6	58.6	41.4	100.0	29
Taraba	46.2	53.8	100.0	13	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Yobe	15.0	85.0	100.0	20	25.0	75.0	100.0	16
Zamfara	47.2	52.8	100.0	36	46.2	53.8	100.0	13
FCT Abuja	66.7	33.3	100.0	3	77.3	22.7	100.0	22

HH Water Quality Table 7B: Water quality test results of collection points – Hand dug wells

	Improved hand dug well			Total number of improved hand dug well	Traditional hand dug well			Total number of traditional hand dug well
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total		Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National	14.6	85.4	100.0	650	11.0	89.0	100.0	417
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	19.1	80.9	100.0	199	7.3	92.7	100.0	55
North East	23.3	76.7	100.0	30	3.7	96.3	100.0	107
North West	11.7	88.3	100.0	214	13.3	86.7	100.0	165
South East	23.8	76.2	100.0	21	0.0	100.0	100.0	18
South South	33.3	66.7	100.0	21	21.4	78.6	100.0	28
South West	7.9	92.1	100.0	165	22.7	77.3	100.0	44
Sector								
Urban	14.5	85.5	100.0	227	19.4	80.6	100.0	62
Rural	14.7	85.3	100.0	423	9.6	90.4	100.0	353
State								
Abia	100.0	0.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Adamawa	0.0	100.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	100.0	21
Akwa Ibom	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Anambra	25.0	75.0	100.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33
Bayelsa	0.0	100.0	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Benue	11.1	88.9	100.0	36	10.7	89.3	100.0	28
Borno	50.0	50.0	100.0	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cross River	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Delta	20.0	80.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ebonyi	30.0	70.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	100.0	15
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	35.3	64.7	100.0	17
Ekiti	12.9	87.1	100.0	31	24.1	75.9	100.0	29
Enugu	0.0	100.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Gombe	50.0	50.0	100.0	4	23.1	76.9	100.0	13
Imo	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	100.0	6	25.0	75.0	100.0	4
Kaduna	10.5	89.5	100.0	38	7.8	92.2	100.0	51
Kano	15.6	84.4	100.0	32	20.8	79.2	100.0	72
Katsina	12.5	87.5	100.0	32	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Kebbi	2.6	97.4	100.0	38	3.8	96.2	100.0	26
Kogi	43.8	56.3	100.0	16	20.0	80.0	100.0	5
Kwara	16.7	83.3	100.0	30	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Lagos	16.7	83.3	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Nasarawa	15.4	84.6	100.0	13	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Niger	100.0	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	14
Ogun	17.6	82.4	100.0	17	21.4	78.6	100.0	14
Ondo	4.2	95.8	100.0	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Osun	5.6	94.4	100.0	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Oyo	3.0	97.0	100.0	33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Plateau	16.5	83.5	100.0	97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rivers	75.0	25.0	100.0	8	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Sokoto	13.2	86.8	100.0	53	12.5	87.5	100.0	8
Taraba	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	2.5	97.5	100.0	40
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100.0	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Zamfara	26.7	73.3	100.0	15	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
FCT Abuja	40.0	60.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

HH Water Quality Table 7C: Water quality test results of collection points - Springs

	Developed spring			Total number of Developed Spring	Traditional spring			Total Number of Traditional springs
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total		Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National	10.5	89.5	100.0	19	39.4	60.6	100.0	33
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	50.0	50.0	100.0	4
North East	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
North West	0.0	100.0	100.0	10	66.7	33.3	100.0	3
South East	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	26.1	73.9	100.0	23
South South	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
South West	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sector								
Urban	0.0	100.0	100.0	3	50.0	50.0	100.0	6
Rural	12.5	87.5	100.0	16	37.0	63.0	100.0	27
State								
Abia	100.0	0.0	100.0	1	54.5	45.5	100.0	11
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Anambra	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Borno	50.0	50.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cross River	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
Gombe	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kano	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kebbi	0.0	100.0	100.0	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Osun	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	66.7	33.3	100.0	3
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2

HH Water Quality Table 7D: Water quality test results of collection points – Streams and Rivers

	Stream			Total Number of streams	River			Total number of Rivers
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total		Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National	14.2	85.8	100.0	197	2.8	97.2	100.0	176
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	4.3	95.7	100.0	23	0.0	100.0	100.0	29
North East	11.1	88.9	100.0	18	0.0	100.0	100.0	17
North West	18.2	81.8	100.0	11	0.0	100.0	100.0	21
South East	12.7	87.3	100.0	71	33.3	66.7	100.0	6
South South	20.8	79.2	100.0	48	3.6	96.4	100.0	83
South West	15.4	84.6	100.0	26	0.0	100.0	100.0	20
Sector								
Urban	40.0	60.0	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	100.0	7
Rural	13.5	86.5	100.0	192	3.0	97.0	100.0	168
State								
Abia	32.0	68.0	100.0	25	40.0	60.0	100.0	5
Adamawa	0.0	100.0	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	100.0	8
Akwa Ibom	27.8	72.2	100.0	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Anambra	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Bauchi	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	6.0	94.0	100.0	50
Benue	16.7	83.3	100.0	6	0.0	100.0	100.0	11
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Cross River	0.0	100.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23
Ebonyi	0.0	100.0	100.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Edo	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0	8
Ekiti	50.0	50.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Enugu	2.7	97.3	100.0	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Gombe	0.0	100.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Kano	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Katsina	0.0	100.0	100.0	2	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100.0	9	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Niger	0.0	100.0	100.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ogun	20.0	80.0	100.0	10	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
Ondo	0.0	100.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Osun	0.0	100.0	100.0	3	0.0	100.0	100.0	8
Oyo	0.0	100.0	100.0	4	0.0	100.0	100.0	5
Plateau	0.0	100.0	100.0	5	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Rivers	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Taraba	28.6	71.4	100.0	7	0.0	100.0	100.0	4
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Zamfara	33.3	66.7	100.0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1

HH Water Quality Table 7E: Water quality test results of collection points – Utilities and Rainwater Harvesting Systems

	Public water utility			Rain water harvesting system			Others			Total number of other sources		
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	Total number of rain water harvesting systems	Free from contamination	Contaminated		Total	
National	45.4	54.6	100	119	25.3	74.7	100	95	41.7	58.3	100	24
Geopolitical Zone												
North	55.0	45.0	100	20	16.7	83.3	100	6	100.0	0.0	100	2
Central												
North East	33.3	66.7	100	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100	2
North West	32.0	68.0	100	25	50.0	50.0	100	2	11.1	88.9	100	9
South East	23.8	76.2	100	21	32.2	67.8	100	59	50.0	50.0	100	2
South South	56.5	43.5	100	23	11.1	88.9	100	27	0.0	0.0	0	0
South West	62.5	37.5	100	24	0.0	100.0	100	1	55.6	44.4	100	9
Sector												
Urban	56.9	43.1	100	51	28.6	71.4	100	14	81.8	18.2	100	11
Rural	36.8	63.2	100	68	24.7	75.3	100	81	8.3	91.7	100	12
State												
Abia	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100	2
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100	10	0.0	100.0	100	1
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bayelsa	50.0	50.0	100	16	8.3	91.7	100	12	0.0	0.0	0	0
Benue	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0
Borno	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Cross River	100.0	0.0	100	1	0.0	100.0	100	5	0.0	0.0	0	0
Delta	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0	0	46.2	53.8	100	13	100.0	0.0	100	1
Edo	66.7	33.3	100	6	22.2	77.8	100	9	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	40.0	60.0	100	5	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Enugu	23.8	76.2	100	21	22.9	77.1	100	35	0.0	0.0	0	0
Gombe	100.0	0.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Imo	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	100	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kaduna	33.3	66.7	100	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kano	44.4	55.6	100	9	50.0	50.0	100	2	11.1	88.9	100	9
Katsina	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	1	0.0	100.0	100	3	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	50.0	50.0	100	2
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100	1
Niger	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100	1
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0.0	100	3
Ondo	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	72.2	27.8	100	18	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	25.0	75.0	100	4
Plateau	0.0	100.0	100	2	50.0	50.0	100	2	0.0	0.0	0	0
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0	0
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Taraba	0.0	100.0	100	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Zamfara	37.5	62.5	100	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
FCT Abuja	66.7	33.3	100	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table HH.HF1: Types of Sanitation Facilities

Percentage distribution of household members by sanitation facilities used

	Improved Sanitation Facility						Unimproved Sanitation Facility										Total	no facility/ bush/field	Number of Household Members
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Flush/Pour flush to:						Total	no facility/ bush/field					
	sewer system	septic tank	pit latrine	composting toilet	pit latrine with slab	twin pit with slab	open drain	unknown place /not sure	twin pit without slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	bucket latrine	hanging latrine/ hanging toilet			container based sanitation	other			
National	4.7	25.0	13.1	0.3	32.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	17.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	100	23.1	198,628,229		
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	10.0	26.4	19.7	0.0	25.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.2	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51.2	30,086,557		
North East	1.3	2.7	11.5	2.0	44.8	5.1	0.5	0.3	2.1	29.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	18.9	26,962,787		
North West	0.4	7.8	8.4	0.0	44.9	4.0	0.3	0.9	2.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	9.3	50,219,804		
South East	4.9	42.8	11.5	0.0	27.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	9.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	20.8	22,492,627		
South South	12.5	29.9	18.8	0.0	19.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	9.7	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.5	100	16.8	29,591,609		
South West	4.6	53.8	14.8	0.0	20.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	28.1	39,274,845		
Area of Residence																			
Urban	5.5	42.9	17.1	0.1	23.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	6.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	10.2	61,289,115		
Peri-Urban	4.2	43.0	17.3	0.0	21.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	9.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	9.3	13,620,539		
Urban	5.8	42.9	17.1	0.1	23.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	6.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	10.4	47,668,576		
Rural	4.3	14.9	10.9	0.4	37.6	3.0	0.4	0.4	1.8	24.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	100	28.9	137,339,114		
Itinerant	5.9	19.2	7.2	0.0	30.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	4.2	21.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.9	100	29.0	3,795,144		
Rural	4.3	14.3	11.3	0.2	37.6	2.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	24.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	100	30.5	115,275,193		
Small Town	3.7	17.5	9.5	1.8	38.5	4.4	1.1	0.1	1.6	20.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	100	18.4	18,268,777		
Wealth Index																			
Quintile																			
Poorest	0.5	2.4	5.6	0.4	34.3	2.9	0.2	0.5	3.2	48.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	100	35.5	40,647,771		
Poor	1.0	4.9	9.3	0.8	46.4	4.4	0.5	0.6	2.3	27.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.1	100	32.8	41,392,836		
Moderate	4.2	11.1	16.2	0.3	45.2	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	15.2	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.4	100	26.7	39,643,052		
Rich	7.2	25.2	20.7	0.2	33.7	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	6.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	100	14.7	39,654,932		
Richest	8.6	68.3	12.0	0.0	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	3.8	37,289,637		
Literacy of the HH Head																			
Literate	4.8	28.4	13.0	0.4	30.5	2.7	0.5	0.4	1.1	16.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	100	20.2	152,421,710		
Non-Literate	4.4	12.0	13.6	0.1	39.8	2.3	0.5	0.6	2.1	23.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	100	32.7	46,206,519		
Gender of HH Member																			
Male	4.6	23.5	12.7	0.3	33.3	2.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	18.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	100	22.8	173,023,279		
Female	5.4	35.5	16.5	0.1	26.4	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	11.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.2	100	25.2	25,604,950		
HHs with at least one PLWD																			
At least 1 PLWD	4.3	20.5	13.9	0.3	33.3	3.8	0.7	0.4	1.8	18.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	100	20.9	11,318,074		
No PLWD	4.7	25.3	13.1	0.3	32.4	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	17.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	100	23.2	187,310,155		
State																			
Abia	3.3	37.6	3.0	0.0	38.2	6.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	2.0	3,814,312		
Adamawa	4.2	5.7	5.0	0.0	63.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	17.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19.4	4,343,611		
Akwa Ibom	15.3	7.3	15.4	0.0	35.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	23.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	4.3	5,636,762		
Anambra	6.9	54.5	14.0	0.0	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.9	5,651,329		
Bauchi	0.0	0.6	12.7	0.0	31.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	47.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9.7	6,721,471		
Bayelsa	9.0	29.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	38.4	0.3	2.9	100	21.6	2,334,455		
Benue	13.2	13.0	11.9	0.0	20.8	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.1	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	45.9	5,887,528		

Table HH.HF1: Types of Sanitation Facilities

Percentage distribution of household members by sanitation facilities used

	Improved Sanitation Facility						Unimproved Sanitation Facility										Total	no facility/ bush/field	Number of Household Members
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Flush/Pour flush to:												
	sewer system	septic tank	pit latrine	composting toilet	pit latrine with slab	twin pit with slab	open drain	unknown place /not sure	twin pit without slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	bucket latrine	hanging latrine/ hanging toilet	container based sanitation	other					
National	4.7	25.0	13.1	0.3	32.4	2.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	17.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	100	23.1	198,628,229		
Borno	0.2	1.2	18.7	8.5	42.0	12.3	1.8	0.7	2.2	11.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	15.9	6,023,494		
Cross River	0.0	34.4	26.3	0.0	21.8	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	8.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100	17.4	3,962,416		
Delta	3.4	40.1	28.8	0.0	19.5	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	25.9	5,815,583		
Ebonyi	0.0	21.2	12.0	0.0	14.8	4.3	1.0	0.0	5.5	33.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.8	100	58.3	2,949,067		
Edo	16.5	33.5	18.9	0.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19.3	4,334,284		
Ekiti	0.9	29.0	25.0	0.0	34.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	44.6	3,355,995		
Enugu	1.2	50.9	11.5	0.2	26.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	5.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	40.4	4,523,266		
Gombe	1.1	0.4	3.7	0.0	62.5	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7.6	3,342,925		
Imo	7.1	35.3	15.1	0.0	38.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11.9	5,554,653		
Jigawa	2.2	4.2	5.0	0.0	37.4	1.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14.0	5,974,087		
Kaduna	0.0	27.0	8.6	0.0	44.1	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9.2	8,458,698		
Kano	0.4	6.3	9.5	0.0	55.5	3.2	0.2	2.2	3.4	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	4.3	13,438,702		
Katsina	0.0	2.8	10.0	0.0	56.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	100	8.2	8,030,040		
Kebbi	0.0	2.3	11.5	0.1	33.5	3.0	0.0	0.4	14.3	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17.8	4,556,058		
Kogi	0.5	48.2	7.3	0.0	38.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	58.1	4,586,986		
Kwara	0.0	48.4	14.7	0.0	31.2	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	64.4	3,272,959		
Lagos	1.4	78.0	10.7	0.1	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7.4	12,887,082		
Nasarawa	11.4	20.4	14.3	0.0	23.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	47.5	2,588,157		
Niger	11.1	19.8	34.0	0.0	21.8	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	47.8	5,712,791		
Ogun	0.4	31.5	15.4	0.0	44.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17.7	5,361,227		
Ondo	12.2	41.0	20.5	0.0	21.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34.7	4,789,934		
Osun	0.0	47.0	10.9	0.0	35.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	38.5	4,823,189		
Oyo	17.8	32.7	20.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51.0	8,057,418		
Plateau	12.4	23.1	19.7	0.0	27.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	60.6	4,298,089		
Rivers	21.7	38.4	11.3	0.0	9.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.8	100	16.0	7,508,109		
Sokoto	0.5	2.3	6.7	0.0	40.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18.1	5,125,726		
Taraba	3.0	14.2	6.7	0.0	36.1	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	41.3	3,142,198		
Yobe	1.5	0.9	17.2	0.0	41.1	2.6	0.1	0.9	2.5	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	32.4	3,389,087		
Zamfara	0.0	1.1	4.7	0.0	19.2	16.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.0	4,636,494		
FCT	14.4	29.9	28.1	0.2	20.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	37.0	3,740,047		

Table HH.HF2-4: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage distribution of household latrines/toilets by location and status of emptying

	Location of the toilet facility				Number of Households with latrines	Sharing of HHs Toilet/Latrine			Number of Households with latrines	Facility Shared with:			Facility Shared with other HHs			Number of households that use shared Toilets/Latrines	
	In own dwelling	In own yard or plot	Elsewhere	Total		Shared	Not Shared	Total		Only with HHs that we know	General Public	Total	Less or equal to 10 HHs	More than 10 HHs	Don't know		Total
National	42.9	49.6	7.5	100	30,940,054	28.3	71.7	100	30,940,054	85.9	14.1	100	75.4	11.1	13.5	100	8,752,133
Geopolitical Zone																	
North Central	38.9	53.1	7.9	100	2,902,449	27.6	72.4	100	2,902,449	87.0	13.0	100	79.5	11.5	9.0	100	802,247
North East	46.5	46.9	6.7	100	4,027,552	8.7	91.3	100	4,027,552	92.9	7.1	100	73.8	19.0	7.2	100	349,590
North West	51.8	46.4	1.8	100	8,311,477	16.3	83.7	100	8,311,477	87.8	12.2	100	48.6	12.5	38.9	100	1,351,853
South East	35.8	51.8	12.4	100	3,799,958	27.8	72.2	100	3,799,958	82.3	17.7	100	82.6	10.1	7.4	100	1,057,248
South South	32.6	47.8	19.6	100	5,371,067	37.9	62.1	100	5,371,067	71.0	29.0	100	73.6	15.2	11.1	100	2,035,081
South West	43.6	53.8	2.5	100	6,527,550	48.4	51.6	100	6,527,550	94.8	5.2	100	84.7	7.3	8.0	100	3,156,114
Area of Residence																	
Urban	49.5	47.4	3.1	100	11,702,425	37.1	62.9	100	11,702,425	91.0	9.0	100	80.6	8.3	11.1	100	4,339,665
Peri-Urban	42.6	53.9	3.5	100	2,717,980	36.6	63.4	100	2,717,980	90.4	9.6	100	84.2	7.2	8.5	100	995,601
Urban	51.6	45.5	3.0	100	8,984,445	37.2	62.8	100	8,984,445	91.2	8.8	100	79.5	8.7	11.8	100	3,344,064
Rural	38.9	50.9	10.3	100	19,237,628	22.9	77.1	100	19,237,628	80.9	19.1	100	70.3	13.9	15.8	100	4,412,468
Itinerant	40.1	47.6	12.4	100	568,776	32.2	67.8	100	568,776	68.4	31.6	100	44.9	16.1	39.0	100	182,976
Rural	38.2	51.4	10.4	100	15,900,857	22.3	77.7	100	15,900,857	79.7	20.3	100	70.2	13.9	16.0	100	3,545,229
Small Town	42.6	48.5	8.9	100	2,767,996	24.7	75.3	100	2,767,996	90.3	9.7	100	77.6	13.3	9.1	100	684,263
Wealth Index Quintile																	
Poorest	41.9	49.9	8.2	100	5,086,917	16.5	83.5	100	5,086,917	82.5	17.5	100	57.8	15.8	26.4	100	838,153
Poor	33.9	56.2	9.9	100	5,291,991	20.7	79.3	100	5,291,991	82.9	17.1	100	66.9	15.2	18.0	100	1,096,930
Moderate	29.9	57.6	12.5	100	5,865,805	30.0	70.0	100	5,865,805	81.6	18.4	100	71.1	13.2	15.7	100	1,760,471
Rich	33.3	58.5	8.1	100	6,876,282	41.4	58.6	100	6,876,282	86.2	13.8	100	79.9	10.1	10.0	100	2,843,847
Richest	67.7	31.0	1.3	100	7,819,058	28.3	71.7	100	7,819,058	91.7	8.3	100	83.8	7.1	9.1	100	2,212,732
Literacy of the HH Head																	
Literate	43.7	48.6	7.7	100	24,294,039	29.3	70.7	100	24,294,039	85.2	14.8	100	74.4	11.6	14.0	100	7,109,029
Non-Literate	39.9	53.2	6.9	100	6,646,015	24.7	75.3	100	6,646,015	89.0	11.0	100	79.6	9.2	11.2	100	1,643,104
Gender of HH Member																	
Male	44.3	48.8	6.9	100	25,751,799	26.1	73.9	100	25,751,799	85.8	14.2	100	73.2	11.8	15.0	100	6,730,205
Female	35.9	53.4	10.7	100	5,188,254	39.0	61.0	100	5,188,254	86.2	13.8	100	82.5	9.1	8.4	100	2,021,928
HHs with at least one PLWD																	
At least 1 PLWD	35.6	53.9	10.5	100	3,450,086	27.6	72.4	100	3,450,086	83.3	16.7	100	77.2	12.8	10.0	100	953,399
No PLWD	43.8	49.0	7.2	100	27,489,968	28.4	71.6	100	27,489,968	86.2	13.8	100	75.2	10.9	13.9	100	7,798,734
State																	
Abia	27.0	55.1	17.9	100	805,103	36.3	63.7	100	805,103	91.1	8.9	100	89.9	7.2	2.8	100	292,170
Adamawa	34.2	64.1	1.7	100	628,920	9.6	90.4	100	628,920	100.0	0.0	100	79.4	12.3	8.2	100	60,400
Akwa Ibom	24.9	61.6	13.6	100	1,189,607	21.1	78.9	100	1,189,607	96.0	4.0	100	87.4	10.5	2.2	100	251,537
Anambra	49.8	47.3	2.9	100	1,123,999	22.9	77.1	100	1,123,999	90.4	9.6	100	87.6	3.5	8.9	100	257,698
Bauchi	52.1	36.2	11.7	100	1,115,854	3.7	96.3	100	1,115,854	90.5	9.5	100	54.0	36.5	9.5	100	40,921
Bayelsa	34.3	21.4	44.3	100	379,555	60.4	39.6	100	379,555	21.9	78.1	100	33.7	55.0	11.2	100	229,274

Table HH.HF2-4: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage distribution of household latrines/toilets by location and status of emptying

	Location of the toilet facility				Sharing of HHs Toilet/Latrine			Facility Shared with:			Facility Shared with other HHs			Number of households that use shared Toilets/Latrines			
	In own dwelling	In own yard or plot	Elsewhere	Total	Number of Households with latrines	Shared	Not Shared	Total	Number of Households with latrines	Only with HHs that we know	General Public	Total	Less or equal to 10 HHs		More than 10 HHs	Don't know	Total
National	42.9	49.6	7.5	100	30,940,054	28.3	71.7	100	30,940,054	85.9	14.1	100	75.4	11.1	13.5	100	8,752,133
Benue	21.3	59.9	18.8	100	584,288	23.7	76.3	100	584,288	86.2	13.8	100	82.0	4.6	13.4	100	138,637
Borno	63.7	30.8	5.6	100	973,419	4.3	95.7	100	973,419	79.1	20.9	100	62.4	24.7	12.9	100	41,984
Cross River	21.1	58.5	20.4	100	768,105	55.9	44.1	100	768,105	85.3	14.7	100	86.4	10.6	3.0	100	429,186
Delta	43.5	39.6	16.8	100	962,943	28.1	71.9	100	962,943	88.3	11.7	100	86.4	10.0	3.6	100	271,007
Ebonyi	23.0	28.1	48.9	100	257,833	38.4	61.6	100	257,833	31.9	68.1	100	37.8	40.3	21.9	100	99,013
Edo	28.3	58.3	13.4	100	739,223	30.2	69.8	100	739,223	98.2	1.8	100	89.9	3.6	6.5	100	223,075
Ekiti	35.4	62.0	2.7	100	380,875	49.8	50.2	100	380,875	93.7	6.3	100	97.8	2.2	0.0	100	189,492
Enugu	33.1	52.1	14.8	100	573,223	31.6	68.4	100	573,223	64.0	36.0	100	66.9	20.1	13.0	100	181,112
Gombe	26.2	68.4	5.3	100	563,885	15.3	84.7	100	563,885	92.2	7.8	100	95.6	3.2	1.2	100	86,318
Imo	32.3	59.8	7.9	100	1,039,799	21.9	78.1	100	1,039,799	98.4	1.6	100	99.4	0.0	0.6	100	227,255
Jigawa	75.9	22.3	1.8	100	956,998	2.5	97.5	100	956,998	100.0	0.0	100	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	24,386
Kaduna	28.4	69.7	2.0	100	1,459,075	32.1	67.9	100	1,459,075	99.1	0.9	100	66.6	16.7	16.7	100	468,259
Kano	43.5	55.0	1.6	100	2,236,003	7.4	92.6	100	2,236,003	90.0	10.0	100	78.4	4.0	17.6	100	165,803
Katsina	72.7	25.5	1.7	100	1,370,881	21.3	78.7	100	1,370,881	80.0	20.0	100	35.7	5.0	59.4	100	292,450
Kebbi	70.1	26.9	3.0	100	655,528	15.4	84.6	100	655,528	100.0	0.0	100	17.5	1.4	81.1	100	100,694
Kogi	29.6	66.0	4.4	100	390,910	39.6	60.4	100	390,910	89.7	10.3	100	68.1	27.4	4.5	100	154,903
Kwara	39.6	50.7	9.8	100	263,913	59.8	40.2	100	263,913	96.7	3.3	100	96.5	3.5	0.0	100	157,731
Lagos	53.9	45.2	0.9	100	2,962,565	37.5	62.5	100	2,962,565	98.9	1.1	100	82.2	7.7	10.0	100	1,111,988
Nasarawa	37.3	57.4	5.3	100	250,924	17.2	82.8	100	250,924	78.9	21.1	100	82.3	0.0	17.7	100	43,280
Niger	47.5	49.1	3.4	100	539,074	19.7	80.3	100	539,074	68.0	32.0	100	60.0	10.2	29.8	100	106,398
Ogun	37.1	59.0	3.9	100	1,054,959	58.0	42.0	100	1,054,959	99.3	0.7	100	90.4	7.0	2.6	100	612,298
Ondo	27.7	70.9	1.4	100	691,222	56.8	43.2	100	691,222	93.4	6.6	100	98.3	1.7	0.0	100	392,319
Osun	27.2	67.5	5.3	100	628,751	45.5	54.5	100	628,751	66.1	33.9	100	58.8	8.7	32.5	100	286,189
Oyo	44.7	49.6	5.6	100	809,178	69.7	30.3	100	809,178	97.9	2.1	100	82.5	11.9	5.6	100	563,828
Plateau	33.5	63.3	3.2	100	319,060	22.6	77.4	100	319,060	98.1	1.9	100	91.0	5.9	3.1	100	71,975
Rivers	40.2	37.0	22.8	100	1,331,635	47.4	52.6	100	1,331,635	52.1	47.9	100	62.8	12.2	25.0	100	631,002
Sokoto	50.5	49.0	0.5	100	791,797	17.3	82.7	100	791,797	38.6	61.4	100	10.8	4.2	85.0	100	137,071
Taraba	31.7	59.6	8.8	100	333,834	11.9	88.1	100	333,834	89.7	10.3	100	73.6	11.5	14.9	100	39,713
Yobe	48.9	48.1	3.1	100	411,639	19.5	80.5	100	411,639	98.5	1.5	100	62.2	32.9	4.9	100	80,254
Zamfara	40.2	57.0	2.8	100	841,194	19.4	80.6	100	841,194	99.4	0.6	100	34.3	36.9	28.8	100	163,190
FCT	59.3	34.4	6.3	100	554,279	23.3	76.7	100	554,279	85.0	15.0	100	78.6	17.4	4.0	100	129,324

Table HH.HF 3-5: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage distribution of households based on toilet/latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing

	Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water in Toilets/Latrines				Emptying of Toilet facility						Emptying and Disposal of Faecal Sludge										Number of households who emptied their Latrines/Toilets	
	Yes, frequently	No, never	Total	Number of households with latrines	Within the last 5 years	More than 5 years	Don't know when	No, never emptied	Don't know	Total	Number of Households with pit/septic tank latrine types	To a treatment plant	Buried in a covered pit by service provider	Emptied in a body of water	Don't know where	Buried in covered pit by HH	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground or elsewhere	others (Specify)	Don't know	Total		
National	6.8	93.2	100	30,940,054	15.4	4.7	3.8	56.9	19.3	100	28,830,814	13.7	14.5	1.5	32.4	19.2	8.1	1.7	8.9	100	6,887,587	
Geopolitical Zones																						
North Central	6.3	93.7	100	2,902,449	9.1	2.9	4.6	62.3	21.0	100	2,520,257	6.8	18.1	2.5	34.8	18.9	7.1	0.5	11.2	100	419,532	
North East	9.0	91.0	100	4,027,552	11.9	3.6	5.7	66.2	12.5	100	3,924,893	15.9	25.9	2.3	13.5	31.7	7.2	0.0	3.5	100	835,536	
North West	8.8	91.2	100	8,311,477	22.0	10.2	4.8	49.6	13.4	100	8,181,892	16.1	12.5	0.8	23.6	25.2	12.2	3.2	6.4	100	3,027,757	
South East	4.4	95.6	100	3,799,958	4.9	1.2	2.1	76.9	14.9	100	3,620,020	10.5	11.1	1.6	50.7	13.6	3.4	0.3	8.8	100	298,743	
South South	6.4	93.6	100	5,371,067	8.0	0.8	2.4	71.1	17.8	100	4,351,287	6.3	25.2	1.2	25.7	23.8	9.6	0.4	7.9	100	485,809	
South West	5.0	95.0	100	6,527,550	22.6	3.4	3.2	36.7	34.1	100	6,232,466	12.7	9.3	2.2	54.0	3.3	2.2	0.9	15.5	100	1,820,210	
Area of Residence																						
Urban	7.3	92.7	100	11,702,425	22.5	3.9	4.4	40.9	28.3	100	10,876,421	11.4	16.1	1.7	46.3	9.3	2.7	0.2	12.4	100	3,354,852	
Peri-Urban	6.4	93.6	100	2,717,980	17.5	3.4	4.8	42.6	31.7	100	2,554,472	12.5	13.6	2.3	45.2	13.2	2.8	0.1	10.2	100	656,838	
Urban	7.6	92.4	100	8,984,445	24.1	4.0	4.3	40.3	27.3	100	8,321,949	11.1	16.7	1.5	46.6	8.3	2.7	0.2	12.9	100	2,698,015	
Rural	6.5	93.5	100	19,237,628	11.0	5.2	3.5	66.6	13.8	100	17,954,393	15.8	12.9	1.3	19.2	28.7	13.2	3.2	5.6	100	3,532,735	
Itinerant	2.1	97.9	100	568,776	6.3	1.6	1.7	68.9	21.5	100	490,336	7.8	39.4	0.0	16.7	8.2	14.8	1.9	11.2	100	47,426	
Rural	6.9	93.1	100	15,900,857	11.2	5.4	3.1	67.2	13.0	100	14,850,615	16.5	12.6	1.4	18.8	29.7	12.4	3.2	5.3	100	2,939,357	
Small Town	5.1	94.9	100	2,767,996	10.8	4.3	5.8	62.2	17.0	100	2,613,443	13.0	12.4	0.7	21.4	24.8	17.0	3.5	7.1	100	545,951	
Wealth Index Quintile																						
Poorest	7.6	92.4	100	5,086,917	15.7	8.0	3.9	60.1	12.3	100	5,008,288	17.8	13.7	1.2	15.7	33.8	11.5	2.8	3.4	100	1,383,837	
Poor	7.9	92.1	100	5,291,991	13.8	6.4	3.4	63.1	13.3	100	5,089,718	14.0	14.9	1.5	16.8	31.7	11.8	4.3	4.9	100	1,199,852	
Moderate	6.8	93.2	100	5,865,805	11.5	4.0	4.5	64.8	15.2	100	5,465,850	13.8	20.2	1.0	23.5	19.1	12.4	0.8	9.2	100	1,095,253	
Rich	6.8	93.2	100	6,876,282	14.0	3.1	3.4	57.6	21.9	100	6,184,327	11.7	16.6	1.8	36.6	14.3	6.4	1.3	11.2	100	1,269,377	
Richest	5.5	94.5	100	7,819,058	20.5	2.9	3.9	43.3	29.3	100	7,082,631	11.7	10.1	1.8	56.2	4.4	2.0	0.1	13.8	100	1,939,269	
Literacy of the HH Head																						
Literate	7.1	92.9	100	24,294,039	16.4	4.6	3.6	56.1	19.3	100	22,592,104	14.6	13.8	1.4	34.4	17.1	8.4	0.8	9.3	100	5,561,442	
Non-Literate	5.9	94.1	100	6,646,015	11.8	4.8	4.7	59.6	19.1	100	6,238,710	9.7	17.1	1.7	24.0	27.9	6.7	5.5	7.4	100	1,326,145	
Gender of HH Head																						
Male	7.2	92.8	100	25,751,799	16.0	5.0	3.9	56.6	18.4	100	24,073,785	14.1	14.5	1.5	30.3	20.4	8.7	2.0	8.6	100	6,004,594	
Female	5.0	95.0	100	5,188,254	12.5	2.8	3.3	58.1	23.4	100	4,757,030	10.8	14.1	1.3	46.8	11.2	4.1	0.2	11.4	100	882,992	
HHs with at least one PLWD																						
At least 1 PLWD	10.7	89.3	100	3,450,086	15.6	7.7	3.5	61.8	11.5	100	3,186,005	14.9	20.0	2.7	31.6	17.3	6.1	2.6	4.9	100	853,396	
None PLWD	6.3	93.7	100	27,489,968	15.4	4.3	3.9	56.2	20.2	100	25,644,810	13.5	13.7	1.3	32.5	19.5	8.4	1.6	9.5	100	6,034,191	
State																						
Abia	4.9	95.1	100	805,103	2.8	1.6	2.8	82.1	10.7	100	777,066	5.8	5.0	0.0	38.8	9.1	11.7	0.0	29.6	100	56,317	
Adamawa	4.5	95.5	100	628,920	5.8	3.5	3.5	79.0	8.2	100	589,023	0.0	1.9	3.5	59.6	31.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	75,701	
Akwa Ibom	8.1	91.9	100	1,189,607	0.8	1.5	0.6	89.8	7.2	100	1,016,498	2.5	0.0	5.5	12.9	65.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	100	30,070	
Anambra	1.3	98.7	100	1,123,999	5.2	0.5	2.0	74.1	18.2	100	1,068,884	7.6	36.6	0.0	45.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82,614	

Table HH.HF 3-5: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage distribution of households based on toilet/latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing

	Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water in Toilets/Latrines			Emptying of Toilet facility							Emptying and Disposal of Faecal Sludge										Number of households who emptied their Latrines/Toilets
	Yes, frequently	No, never	Total	Number of households with latrines	Within the last 5 years	More than 5 years	Don't know when	No, never emptied	Don't know	Total	Number of Households with pit/septic tank latrine types	To a treatment plant	Buried in a covered pit by service provider	Emptied in a body of water	Don't know where	Buried in covered pit by HH	Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground or elsewhere	others (Specify)	Don't know	Total	
National	6.8	93.2	100	30,940,054	15.4	4.7	3.8	56.9	19.3	100	28,830,814	13.7	14.5	1.5	32.4	19.2	8.1	1.7	8.9	100	6,887,587
Bauchi	3.1	96.9	100	1,115,854	10.6	0.8	0.7	79.1	8.7	100	1,115,854	5.4	23.5	0.0	6.2	57.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	100	135,354
Bayelsa	17.1	82.9	100	379,555	22.0	2.0	3.0	54.0	19.0	100	203,329	22.2	13.5	2.8	33.7	2.7	17.2	3.6	4.3	100	54,976
Benue	4.0	96.0	100	584,288	3.3	2.3	5.6	78.7	10.1	100	482,298	3.7	37.1	0.0	18.6	8.1	3.7	0.0	28.8	100	54,134
Borno	25.2	74.8	100	973,419	23.4	3.5	15.4	34.4	23.3	100	943,446	26.3	30.5	2.0	8.2	18.6	9.3	0.0	5.2	100	399,487
Cross River	4.1	95.9	100	768,105	10.1	0.3	2.4	84.0	3.2	100	729,682	17.2	31.7	0.7	21.6	17.8	6.5	0.0	4.5	100	93,621
Delta	2.1	97.9	100	962,943	3.0	1.3	6.1	57.5	32.1	100	894,139	1.4	12.0	0.0	24.9	47.9	4.0	0.0	9.8	100	93,106
Ebonyi	8.0	92.0	100	257,833	7.2	1.8	2.3	79.4	9.3	100	235,220	29.5	0.0	0.0	22.7	35.2	9.6	0.0	3.0	100	26,526
Edo	12.0	88.0	100	739,223	13.7	0.5	0.5	43.9	41.4	100	615,997	0.0	7.1	2.2	36.0	36.8	10.3	0.0	7.5	100	90,490
Ekiti	1.9	98.1	100	380,875	5.9	4.3	1.6	76.0	12.2	100	377,920	8.5	12.9	2.9	40.1	2.5	2.6	6.6	24.0	100	44,594
Enugu	14.1	85.9	100	573,223	13.0	3.5	4.3	45.5	33.7	100	561,875	12.0	0.0	4.1	69.9	5.6	1.0	0.0	7.5	100	117,101
Gombe	3.3	96.7	100	563,885	8.9	9.9	1.1	76.1	3.9	100	554,740	9.5	32.9	1.0	11.7	33.8	10.0	0.0	1.2	100	110,654
Imo	1.1	98.9	100	1,039,799	1.2	0.3	0.2	93.2	5.1	100	976,975	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	70.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	100	16,184
Jigawa	7.6	92.4	100	956,998	15.5	10.0	0.9	65.7	7.9	100	907,479	3.0	10.4	0.0	9.6	74.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	239,808
Kaduna	2.6	97.4	100	1,459,075	24.7	9.1	8.8	40.8	16.7	100	1,456,267	2.9	5.3	0.0	36.2	26.7	15.1	8.6	5.1	100	619,011
Kano	9.9	90.1	100	2,236,003	27.3	8.5	1.4	50.7	12.1	100	2,172,538	34.4	14.9	1.5	23.4	6.3	7.2	2.8	9.3	100	807,979
Katsina	13.1	86.9	100	1,370,881	25.4	5.9	9.6	32.5	26.7	100	1,369,177	16.1	23.8	1.6	41.0	4.3	1.2	0.0	12.0	100	559,437
Kebbi	1.7	98.3	100	655,528	16.7	11.6	0.6	60.0	11.1	100	653,214	1.9	15.9	0.0	1.8	27.8	51.4	0.0	1.3	100	188,887
Kogi	8.1	91.9	100	390,910	10.5	0.8	0.6	81.8	6.4	100	389,212	0.0	25.0	0.0	16.2	44.7	7.5	0.0	6.6	100	46,141
Kwara	7.8	92.2	100	263,913	19.2	6.7	6.9	51.3	15.9	100	260,782	8.4	17.7	4.6	59.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85,576
Lagos	6.2	93.8	100	2,962,565	33.5	4.1	4.6	13.9	43.9	100	2,889,594	14.8	2.0	2.1	66.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	13.9	100	1,220,639
Nasarawa	11.8	88.2	100	250,924	3.0	3.8	4.1	61.1	28.1	100	216,255	0.0	40.3	4.3	22.2	17.7	8.5	0.0	7.0	100	23,368
Niger	6.5	93.5	100	539,074	13.2	6.4	5.2	46.2	28.9	100	457,141	4.7	3.1	2.9	30.3	28.9	11.2	1.9	16.9	100	113,726
Ogun	0.4	99.6	100	1,054,959	12.1	2.6	0.6	62.6	22.1	100	1,052,120	8.5	15.5	7.9	32.9	14.5	0.0	8.1	12.5	100	161,066
Ondo	7.7	92.3	100	691,222	10.8	3.1	1.8	57.5	26.6	100	593,614	2.7	38.0	0.0	26.4	12.7	10.6	0.6	9.0	100	93,985
Osun	1.4	98.6	100	628,751	4.4	1.1	2.7	49.8	42.0	100	628,751	16.4	34.2	0.0	23.7	1.2	2.1	0.0	22.4	100	51,407
Oyo	8.3	91.7	100	809,178	28.9	3.5	3.5	41.4	22.6	100	690,467	9.1	24.5	0.0	26.5	6.2	8.8	0.0	24.9	100	248,520
Plateau	8.0	92.0	100	319,060	13.4	0.9	2.4	64.8	18.6	100	259,138	20.0	28.2	0.0	18.2	16.4	17.2	0.0	0.0	100	43,205
Rivers	3.8	96.2	100	1,331,635	12.1	0.0	1.8	75.5	10.7	100	891,641	0.0	54.7	0.0	21.3	0.0	14.4	0.0	9.6	100	123,547
Sokoto	22.8	77.2	100	791,797	18.8	3.5	2.6	73.8	1.3	100	782,920	41.4	9.0	0.0	11.0	21.9	6.6	9.3	0.8	100	194,382
Taraba	5.1	94.9	100	333,834	5.8	1.0	1.4	77.5	14.3	100	320,727	14.4	31.6	10	3.7	29.2	3.3	0.0	7.5	100	26,217
Yobe	5.4	94.6	100	411,639	6.7	5.4	9.8	63.7	14.3	100	401,102	7.4	19.1	5.4	14.6	49.9	1.1	0.0	2.4	100	88,123
Zamfara	2.9	97.1	100	841,194	12.6	29.1	8.1	41.9	8.4	100	840,296	2.3	4.8	0.4	5.7	59.7	22.9	0.8	3.4	100	418,254
FCT	2.7	97.3	100	554,279	4.5	0.5	6.7	50.0	38.3	100	455,430	9.6	7.8	4.4	55.9	3.8	4.4	0.0	14.1	100	53,381

Table HH.HF1,4 (I) : Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage distribution of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	Flush/Pour flush to Septic Tank									Households population that used flush to septic tank sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, waterbody	Others	Don't know	Total	
National	13.6	11.8	1.4	53.7	4.9	3.6	0.1	11.0	100.0	9,370,438
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	7.7	16.4	1.4	45.5	14.1	6.2	0.0	8.6	100.0	794,007
North East	21.5	37.1	0.0	7.0	5.5	7.9	0.0	21.1	100.0	93,185
North West	11.8	21.7	0.0	42.4	10.5	5.0	0.5	8.1	100.0	881,619
South East	9.8	5.9	1.2	71.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	801,881
South South	6.1	25.2	1.9	36.4	12.5	10.2	0.0	7.5	100.0	1,374,963
South West	17.1	6.5	1.5	59.3	1.0	1.8	.0	12.8	100.0	5,424,783
Area of Residence										
Urban	15.1	11.0	1.3	54.9	4.0	1.8	0.0	12.0	100.0	7,553,345
Peri-urban	18.7	6.3	2.7	48.2	9.9	1.4	0.0	12.9	100.0	1,522,526
Urban	14.2	12.2	1.0	56.6	2.5	1.8	0.0	11.7	100.0	6,030,819
Rural	7.4	15.0	1.6	48.8	8.8	11.3	0.2	6.9	100.0	1,817,093
Itinerant	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	43.0	100.0	59,048
Rural	9.0	12.0	.7	52.6	9.6	10.3	0.3	5.6	100.0	1,362,396
Small town	3.1	21.2	5.0	42.8	5.4	16.4	0.0	6.2	100.0	395,649
Wealth Index										
Poorest	14.8	32.7	1.8	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	135,858
Poor	17.0	24.7	0.0	36.6	15.1	1.8	0.0	4.8	100.0	253,316
Moderate	16.7	16.9	0.0	42.0	9.6	10.8	0.0	4.0	100.0	493,710
Rich	7.8	20.5	1.5	42.6	9.3	8.1	0.0	10.2	100.0	1,400,987
Richest	14.4	8.8	1.5	57.4	3.5	2.3	0.1	12.0	100.0	7,086,566
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	13.8	10.6	1.4	54.1	5.0	3.7	0.1	11.4	100.0	8,701,463
Non-Literate	11.4	26.9	1.0	48.5	3.9	2.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	668,974
Gender of HH Head										
Male	12.6	12.3	1.5	54.4	5.1	3.9	0.1	10.3	100.0	7,493,334
Female	17.8	9.7	1.0	50.9	4.1	2.5	0.0	13.9	100.0	1,877,103
HHs with at least one PLWD										
At least 1 PLWD	10.2	15.8	1.1	51.9	9.2	2.3	0.1	9.5	100.0	493,255
No PLWD	13.8	11.5	1.4	53.8	4.7	3.7	0.1	11.1	100.0	8,877,182
State										
Abia	6.6	7.8	0.0	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	100.0	203,544
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8,442
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Anambra	14.6	13.3	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237,197
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Bayelsa	30.7	2.7	7.6	44.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	9.2	100.0	117,359
Benue	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62,921
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Cross River	15.4	34.1	0.0	20.7	18.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	312,486
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	63.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	156,476

Table HH.HF1,4 (I) : Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage distribution of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	Flush/Pour flush to Septic Tank									Households population that used flush to septic tank sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, waterbody	Others	Don't know	Total	
National	13.6	11.8	1.4	53.7	4.9	3.6	0.1	11.0	100.0	9,370,438
Ebonyi	81.9	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,117
Edo	0.0	5.0	6.1	53.2	5.8	15.4	0.0	14.5	100.0	288,037
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	49,404
Enugu	6.0	0.0	3.1	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	304,396
Gombe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,927
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41,627
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,305
Kaduna	11.0	18.3	0.0	41.5	15.2	3.8	0.0	10.3	100.0	519,913
Kano	12.1	13.5	0.0	53.2	3.1	7.8	2.0	8.3	100.0	214,546
Katsina	0.0	78.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,744
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	26.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,816
Kogi	0.0	17.7	0.0	22.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	121,860
Kwara	7.0	13.4	5.1	68.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	226,234
Lagos	18.1	1.6	1.6	64.0	.2	.7	0.0	13.7	100.0	4,345,574
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29,276
Niger	5.5	0.0	0.0	26.0	15.0	29.2	0.0	24.3	100.0	168,764
Ogun	7.7	32.3	4.6	31.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	235,320
Ondo	4.8	54.4	0.0	20.3	10.2	3.7	0.3	6.3	100.0	266,895
Osun	34.9	17.8	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	151,395
Oyo	14.9	9.1	0.0	53.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.0	100.0	376,195
Plateau	27.6	19.8	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78,803
Rivers	0.0	44.5	0.0	37.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	10.2	100.0	500,606
Sokoto	62.3	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33,842
Taraba	16.8	44.4	0.0	8.4	6.6	9.4	0.0	14.4	100.0	77,815
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26,454
FCT	13.5	0.0	0.0	60.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	106,148

Table HH.HF1,4 (II): Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	Flush/pour flush - Flush to pit latrine								Total	Households population that used flush to pit latrine sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - Don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, water body	Others	Don't know		
National	10.1	26.5	1.8	38.2	11.5	3.7	.9	7.4	100.0	4,092,599
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	10.4	24.3	4.1	31.7	8.9	4.2	0.0	16.4	100.0	600,393
North East	7.8	19.0	0.0	27.7	43.2	.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	607,116
North West	9.2	34.4	0.0	44.3	.8	4.5	3.2	3.5	100.0	1,210,158
South East	18.9	40.4	0.0	23.5	7.0	.4	0.0	9.8	100.0	341,923
South South	19.0	21.3	0.0	37.6	14.2	.3	0.0	7.7	100.0	450,910
South West	4.4	19.3	5.4	47.4	6.5	7.5	0.0	9.4	100.0	882,101
Area of Residence										
Urban	9.7	24.8	1.9	46.0	4.4	3.3	.5	9.3	100.0	2,726,417
Peri-urban	12.7	22.2	.3	50.3	3.4	3.6	0.0	7.4	100.0	581,111
Urban	8.9	25.6	2.3	44.9	4.6	3.2	.6	9.8	100.0	2,145,306
Rural	10.7	29.7	1.5	22.6	25.7	4.4	1.8	3.6	100.0	1,366,183
Itinerant	0.0	25.5	0.0	12.6	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,150
Rural	11.9	34.7	1.8	21.2	21.6	2.3	2.2	4.4	100.0	1,124,472
Small town	6.0	2.6	0.0	32.3	53.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	202,560
Wealth Index										
Poorest	9.4	20.9	0.0	30.5	29.8	0.0	7.2	2.2	100.0	289,486
Poor	4.9	48.5	0.0	13.0	18.5	12.4	0.0	2.7	100.0	411,160
Moderate	15.4	27.3	1.9	24.7	16.2	4.2	0.0	10.4	100.0	639,650
Rich	8.4	28.3	1.9	39.0	10.6	4.4	.9	6.5	100.0	1,537,012
Richest	11.2	17.6	2.5	54.6	3.5	.4	.3	9.8	100.0	1,215,291
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	10.3	24.7	1.6	38.4	12.2	3.9	1.1	7.7	100.0	3,385,196
Non-Literate	9.0	34.8	2.4	37.3	8.1	2.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	707,403
Gender of HH Head										
Male	10.4	26.7	1.9	37.6	11.3	3.9	1.1	7.2	100.0	3,633,068
Female	7.1	24.9	.6	43.0	13.5	2.2	0.0	8.7	100.0	459,532
HHs with at least one PLWD										
At least 1 PLWD	11.8	28.3	1.0	32.2	14.3	4.2	0.0	8.1	100.0	236,399
No PLWD	9.9	26.3	1.8	38.6	11.3	3.7	1.0	7.3	100.0	3,856,200
State										
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21,273
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	41.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0	29,434
Anambra	0.0	82.0	0.0	8.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168,398

Table HH.HF1,4 (II): Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	Flush/pour flush - Flush to pit latrine								Total	Households population that used flush to pit latrine sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - Don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, water body	Others	Don't know		
National	10.1	26.5	1.8	38.2	11.5	3.7	.9	7.4	100.0	4,092,599
Bauchi	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190,143
Bayelsa	25.5	16.1	0.0	53.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96,119
Benue	10.6	31.7	0.0	31.5	0.0	10.6	0.0	15.7	100.0	144,471
Borno	6.8	24.3	0.0	40.8	24.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	296,301
Cross River	47.1	11.2	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8	100.0	119,371
Delta	2.6	32.0	0.0	27.6	24.3	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	192,402
Ebonyi	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66,383
Edo	0.0	39.6	0.0	20.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	30.8	100.0	13,584
Ekiti	8.7	27.9	4.6	47.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.7	100.0	44,020
Enugu	34.4	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	15.6	100.0	78,019
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,382
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,849
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72,825
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	0.0	1.9	8.8	0.0	100.0	236,614
Kano	31.6	26.3	0.0	22.3	0.0	14.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	287,263
Katsina	0.0	56.8	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	320,929
Kebbi	0.0	82.8	0.0	0.0	5.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86,351
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Kwara	82.8	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,145
Lagos	7.3	1.2	5.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	454,057
Nasarawa	0.0	49.2	12.6	18.2	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	48,254
Niger	0.0	10.8	9.3	30.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	27.3	100.0	197,745
Ogun	2.5	0.0	26.6	18.2	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87,934
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	55.1	100.0	24,275
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,271
Oyo	0.0	56.8	0.0	11.3	4.1	19.8	0.0	8.0	100.0	269,544
Plateau	29.1	59.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82,022
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Sokoto	0.0	60.7	0.0	32.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73,505
Taraba	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,434
Yobe	34.4	30.4	0.0	13.8	18.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	79,856
Zamfara	15.8	32.4	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	8.6	100.0	132,672
FCT Abuja	0.0	6.6	0.0	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	100.0	99,756

Table HH.HF1,4 (III) : Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	Dry Pit Latrine: pit latrine with slab									Households population that used pit latrine with slab sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - Don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, water body	Others	Don't know	Total	
National	14.2	14.5	1.5	24.2	20.9	10.5	4.8	9.3	100.0	13,168,720
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	3.3	19.8	4.9	16.2	27.1	11.8	2.5	14.4	100.0	682,814
North East	18.0	34.5	1.3	14.6	25.8	3.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	2,432,310
North West	15.2	7.7	1.3	26.3	18.8	14.6	6.6	9.5	100.0	8,152,460
South East	0.0	6.4	0.0	32.7	42.3	12.1	1.7	4.8	100.0	183,912
South South	5.6	.9	0.0	5.8	80.1	.6	0.0	7.0	100.0	220,194
South West	11.2	19.7	1.6	33.7	10.5	.7	5.0	17.6	100.0	1,497,031
Area of Residence										
Urban	10.4	21.3	1.1	35.6	16.9	2.2	.3	12.2	100.0	4,979,852
Peri-urban	5.5	33.3	2.8	30.7	18.8	2.7	0.0	6.3	100.0	770,611
Urban	11.4	19.1	.8	36.5	16.6	2.1	.4	13.3	100.0	4,209,242
Rural	16.6	10.4	1.7	17.3	23.4	15.6	7.5	7.6	100.0	8,188,867
Itinerant	25.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	29.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	61,476
Rural	16.0	8.8	2.2	16.8	26.7	14.9	7.6	7.0	100.0	6,533,057
Small town	18.6	16.0	0.0	20.3	10.3	17.6	7.0	10.2	100.0	1,594,334
Wealth Index										
Poorest	18.3	13.9	.6	19.7	25.0	11.2	7.7	3.6	100.0	2,274,397
Poor	14.1	11.6	3.8	16.7	27.4	13.0	9.5	3.9	100.0	3,521,217
Moderate	13.4	21.6	.2	21.9	18.4	15.5	1.2	7.9	100.0	3,210,791
Rich	13.7	12.1	1.5	31.6	16.4	5.2	2.7	16.8	100.0	3,014,755
Richest	10.3	11.2	0.0	43.5	12.4	1.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	1,147,559
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	16.1	14.7	1.2	24.0	21.0	10.9	2.0	10.0	100.0	10,151,713
Non-Literate	7.9	13.7	2.4	25.0	20.8	9.1	14.3	6.9	100.0	3,017,006
Gender of HH Head										
Male	14.4	14.6	1.4	23.3	21.1	11.0	5.1	9.1	100.0	12,411,312
Female	11.9	12.9	3.2	39.7	17.5	1.9	.3	12.5	100.0	757,408
HHs with at least one PLWD										
At least 1 PLWD	15.7	14.6	4.5	24.0	23.8	8.3	4.7	4.5	100.0	702,902
No PLWD	14.2	14.5	1.3	24.3	20.8	10.6	4.8	9.6	100.0	12,465,818
State										
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	31.4	38.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	44,002
Adamawa	0.0	2.2	0.0	58.1	39.4	0.0	0.0	.3	100.0	369,914
Akwa Ibom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,226
Anambra	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,834
Bauchi	0.0	14.1	0.0	18.6	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	260,536
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	66.9	100.0	55,267
Borno	32.9	46.9	1.4	0.0	9.6	4.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	1,104,804

Table HH.HF1,4 (III) : Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	Dry Pit Latrine: pit latrine with slab									Households population that used pit latrine with slab sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - Don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, water body	Others	Don't know	Total	
National	14.2	14.5	1.5	24.2	20.9	10.5	4.8	9.3	100.0	13,168,720
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	18.2	0.0	32.2	100.0	7,339
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	21.6	100.0	60,145
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	21.1	0.0	7.0	100.0	25,606
Edo	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.6	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140,483
Ekiti	11.7	14.4	0.0	6.2	4.9	0.0	21.1	41.7	100.0	87,036
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	70,892
Gombe	13.0	52.2	0.0	6.6	22.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	382,618
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	31,578
Jigawa	20.0	6.5	0.0	23.1	44.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	190,343
Kaduna	3.7	2.2	0.0	29.7	25.9	15.6	19.6	3.3	100.0	1,888,885
Kano	22.4	5.8	.5	32.8	8.2	12.5	5.2	12.6	100.0	2,741,455
Katsina	25.9	14.3	5.3	28.7	5.5	.8	0.0	19.5	100.0	1,786,970
Kebbi	1.4	15.2	0.0	.9	29.5	50.8	0.0	2.3	100.0	865,420
Kogi	0.0	47.9	0.0	6.1	26.3	15.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	108,136
Kwara	0.0	36.3	6.2	34.9	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152,313
Lagos	12.1	4.5	0.0	70.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	354,036
Nasarawa	0.0	67.5	0.0	10.0	12.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,349
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	42.7	0.0	8.5	28.2	100.0	199,489
Ogun	11.3	14.9	5.6	31.0	18.5	0.0	13.0	5.8	100.0	437,782
Ondo	0.0	7.6	0.0	41.0	28.9	7.2	0.0	15.2	100.0	89,096
Osun	0.0	59.6	0.0	11.1	2.3	4.0	0.0	23.0	100.0	107,885
Oyo	15.5	30.8	0.0	15.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	30.5	100.0	421,196
Plateau	13.0	18.6	0.0	9.2	17.3	41.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100,999
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Sokoto	7.4	8.6	0.0	12.6	57.0	7.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	318,544
Taraba	21.2	24.3	13.6	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	92,547
Yobe	2.4	24.2	1.0	30.4	36.4	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	221,891
Zamfara	4.5	0.0	0.0	22.8	54.2	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	360,843
FCT Abuja	15.8	4.9	42.2	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57,260

Table HH.HF1,4 (IV) : Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	composting toilet: twin pit with slab									Households population that used Composting toilet twin pit with slap sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - Don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, water body	Others	Don't know	Total	
National	12.5	13.9	2.0	23.0	25.6	18.5	0.0	4.4	100.0	1,593,065.52
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	49.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,547.99
North East	6.7	13.2	0.0	21.1	33.3	12.6	0.0	13.1	100.0	446,485.93
North West	14.4	14.7	3.2	22.5	20.0	24.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	956,108.67
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,381.13
South South	0.0	35.9	5.5	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	32,940.45
South West	16.0	12.4	0.0	68.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82,601.34
Area of Residence										
Urban	5.1	18.3	4.0	54.2	11.6	2.9	0.0	3.7	100.0	472,633.67
Peri-urban	12.0	14.5	0.0	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	110,160.31
Urban	3.0	19.5	5.2	48.4	15.2	3.8	0.0	4.9	100.0	362,473.36
Rural	15.7	12.0	1.2	9.8	31.5	25.1	0.0	4.7	100.0	1,120,431.85
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,701.34
Rural	18.4	16.6	1.6	11.5	25.5	26.1	0.0	.3	100.0	810,840.05
Small town	8.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	48.4	20.6	0.0	16.7	100.0	301,890.46
Wealth Index										
Poorest	18.1	14.0	1.5	5.2	22.0	35.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	321,184.98
Poor	10.8	12.0	1.0	17.8	32.7	21.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	661,791.93
Moderate	15.7	24.5	6.0	18.1	17.5	9.7	0.0	8.5	100.0	316,285.37
Rich	9.3	4.1	.8	50.5	29.9	4.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	220,229.69
Richest	0.0	13.9	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73,573.54
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	13.9	14.8	2.5	24.8	21.9	19.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	1,270,723.54
Non-Literate	7.1	10.1	0.0	15.9	40.1	13.9	0.0	12.8	100.0	322,341.97
Gender of HH Head										
Male	12.4	13.3	2.1	23.3	26.1	18.4	0.0	4.3	100.0	1,536,002.41
Female	14.8	28.4	0.0	15.2	11.3	22.6	0.0	7.8	100.0	57,063.11
HHs with at least one PLWD										
At least 1 PLWD	35.4	31.3	7.9	10.5	12.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	231,727.97
No PLWD	8.6	10.9	1.0	25.1	27.9	21.2	0.0	5.2	100.0	1,361,337.54
State										
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,986.53
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,927.26
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Bauchi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44,944.21
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Borno	8.5	3.9	0.0	15.3	42.0	15.9	0.0	14.3	100.0	353,466.88
Cross River	0.0	73.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	16,013.19

Table HH.HF1,4 (IV) : Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of waste water and sanitation facility sharing

	composting toilet: twin pit with slab								Total	Households population that used Composting toilet twin pit with slap sanitation facility type and empty their toilet
	Removed by service provider - to a treatment plant	Removed by service provider - buried in a covered pit	Removed by service provider - emptied in a body of water	Removed by service provider - Don't know where	Emptied by the household - buried in a covered pit	Emptied by the household - to uncovered pit, open ground, water body	Others	Don't know		
National	12.5	13.9	2.0	23.0	25.6	18.5	0.0	4.4	100.0	1,593,065.52
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	34.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,916.29
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,554.98
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,464.84
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	44,088.32
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,952.15
Kaduna	8.7	0.0	0.0	62.3	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	163,125.43
Kano	39.9	25.2	5.9	22.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	309,286.18
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	20.6	0.0	21.1	100.0	45,641.37
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	47.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	56,569.63
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	994.88
Lagos	21.3	16.6	0.0	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61,933.33
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,811.00
Niger	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,742.11
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,113.03
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Sokoto	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,346.82
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Zamfara	0.0	16.2	3.7	0.0	20.7	59.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	329,187.09
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

Table HH.HF9-11: Usage of sanitation facilities

Percentage Distribution of Latrine Usage by members in Households with Toilets/Latrines and reasons for not using latrines at all times																
	Proportion of Household Members that use their HH toilets		Total	Number of Household members with toilet/latrines	Proportion of HH members that use their HH toilets at all Times:		Total	Number of Household members that use toilet/latrines	Reasons for not using the toilets							Number of Household members that do not use the Toilets/Latrines at all times
	Yes	No			Yes, at all times	No, not all times			Unable to use the toilet	Unable to access the toilet	Toilet not always available	Toilet not clean most times	Toilet not safe to use	Other	Total	
National	96.4	3.6	100.0	132,100,807	99.3	0.7	100.0	127,307,784	8.5	48.6	5.8	22.5	3.2	11.4	100.0	835,345
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	97.3	2.7	100.0	13,248,716	99.0	1.0	100.0	12,887,686	5.3	38.8	1.5	41.8	1.5	11.2	100.0	132,738
North East	97.1	2.9	100.0	17,113,993	99.8	0.2	100.0	16,623,159	33.5	19.1	28.7	16.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	35,342
North West	96.6	3.4	100.0	39,261,697	99.8	0.2	100.0	37,937,455	36.4	6.1	4.8	21.7	0.0	31.0	100.0	72,449
South East	95.1	4.9	100.0	15,639,579	98.9	1.1	100.0	14,868,982	5.9	33.3	3.0	39.5	8.2	10.2	100.0	168,673
South South	95.9	4.1	100.0	20,056,871	99.7	0.3	100.0	19,231,184	22.5	52.4	0.0	13.8	0.0	11.3	100.0	54,170
South West	96.2	3.8	100.0	26,779,952	98.6	1.4	100.0	25,759,317	0.9	69.5	7.5	10.0	3.1	9.0	100.0	371,973
Area of Residence																
Urban	96.8	3.2	100.0	53,820,365	99.1	0.9	100.0	52,092,760	5.2	57.5	6.0	16.6	3.0	11.7	100.0	491,380
Peri-urban	96.6	3.4	100.0	11,888,731	99.2	0.8	100.0	11,480,762	6.0	35.4	2.5	51.3	0.0	4.9	100.0	88,330
Urban	96.9	3.1	100.0	41,931,634	99.0	1.0	100.0	40,611,998	5.0	62.3	6.8	8.9	3.7	13.2	100.0	403,049
Rural	96.1	3.9	100.0	78,280,442	99.5	0.5	100.0	75,215,024	13.1	35.8	5.4	31.1	3.6	10.9	100.0	343,966
Itinerant	96.8	3.2	100.0	2,235,080	100.0	0.0	100.0	2,162,518	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rural	96.0	4.0	100.0	63,222,797	99.5	0.5	100.0	60,672,721	10.7	37.9	5.8	31.2	3.8	10.6	100.0	325,285
Small town	96.5	3.5	100.0	12,822,566	99.8	0.2	100.0	12,379,786	56.1	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	15.5	100.0	18,680
Wealth Index																
Poorest	96.8	3.2	100.0	17,814,514	99.5	0.5	100.0	17,246,232	11.4	10.3	0.0	68.2	3.9	6.2	100.0	83,034
Poor	96.2	3.8	100.0	22,664,195	99.3	0.7	100.0	21,793,700	16.2	31.1	2.0	29.0	9.3	12.6	100.0	156,587
Moderate	96.5	3.5	100.0	24,840,905	99.5	0.5	100.0	23,968,340	5.7	67.0	4.5	15.4	0.0	7.4	100.0	123,247
Rich	95.6	4.4	100.0	31,575,252	99.0	1.0	100.0	30,186,088	9.5	49.1	12.2	20.6	1.8	6.8	100.0	287,797
Richest	96.9	3.1	100.0	35,205,941	99.5	0.5	100.0	34,113,425	0.8	67.6	2.5	4.3	2.2	22.5	100.0	184,680
Literacy of the HH Head																
Literate	96.4	3.6	100.0	107,190,610	99.3	0.7	100.0	103,322,361	7.2	51.5	6.2	20.3	3.1	11.7	100.0	688,777
Non-Literate	96.3	3.7	100.0	24,910,198	99.4	0.6	100.0	23,985,423	14.2	34.9	4.1	33.0	3.7	10.1	100.0	146,568
Gender of HH Head																
Male	96.2	3.8	100.0	115,371,232	99.4	0.6	100.0	111,035,744	9.6	44.9	6.5	24.4	3.6	11.0	100.0	707,370
Female	97.3	2.7	100.0	16,729,576	99.2	0.8	100.0	16,272,040	2.4	68.7	1.9	12.4	1.2	13.3	100.0	127,975
HHs with at least one PLWD																
At least 1 PLWD	86.8	13.2	100.0	7,735,309	98.5	1.5	100.0	6,717,078	10.8	37.8	2.0	19.8	2.6	27.0	100.0	102,725
No PLWD	97.0	3.0	100.0	124,365,498	99.4	0.6	100.0	120,590,706	8.1	50.1	6.3	22.9	3.3	9.2	100.0	732,620
State																
Abia	94.9	5.1	100.0	3,361,635	98.1	1.9	100.0	3,189,080	0.0	71.3	3.3	15.2	0.0	10.2	100.0	62,167
Adamawa	96.4	3.6	100.0	3,500,014	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,373,832	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Akwa Ibom	96.1	3.9	100.0	4,789,176	99.3	0.7	100.0	4,604,519	9.8	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31,463
Anambra	99.3	0.7	100.0	5,259,733	99.8	0.2	100.0	5,220,487	43.8	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	35.2	100.0	12,080
Bauchi	99.5	0.5	100.0	3,358,690	99.8	0.2	100.0	3,340,546	40.1	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,943
Bayelsa	92.9	7.1	100.0	851,459	98.9	1.1	100.0	791,311	9.5	0.0	0.0	57.0	0.0	33.4	100.0	8,309
Benue	95.9	4.1	100.0	2,887,206	98.3	1.7	100.0	2,768,318	0.0	16.2	0.0	80.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	46,921
Borno	96.0	4.0	100.0	4,237,246	100.0	0.0	100.0	4,066,114	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Cross River	95.8	4.2	100.0	2,671,896	99.8	0.2	100.0	2,558,813	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.0	31.8	100.0	4,003

Table HH.HF9-11: Usage of sanitation facilities

Percentage Distribution of Latrine Usage by members in Households with Toilets/Latrines and reasons for not using latrines at all times

	Proportion of Household Members that use their HH toilets		Total	Number of Household members with toilet/latrines	Proportion of HH members that use their HH toilets at all Times:		Total	Number of Household members that use toilet/latrines	Reasons for not using the toilets						Number of Household members that do not use the Toilets/Latrines at all times	
	Yes	No			Yes, at all times	No, not all times			Unable to use the toilet	Unable to access the toilet	Toilet not always available	Toilet not clean most times	Toilet not safe to use	Other		Total
National	96.4	3.6	100.0	132,100,807	99.3	0.7	100.0	127,307,784	8.5	48.6	5.8	22.5	3.2	11.4	100.0	835,345
Delta	93.7	6.3	100.0	3,190,914	99.7	0.3	100.0	2,989,081	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,344
Ebonyi	93.8	6.2	100.0	753,963	89.7	10.3	100.0	707,551	6.3	8.0	4.2	63.8	16.8	0.8	100.0	73,002
Edo	93.8	6.2	100.0	3,497,687	99.9	0.1	100.0	3,280,644	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,050
Ekiti	92.9	7.1	100.0	1,565,212	98.4	1.6	100.0	1,453,414	0.0	70.5	10.6	7.6	11.3	0.0	100.0	23,387
Enugu	90.4	9.6	100.0	1,718,395	99.4	0.6	100.0	1,553,233	0.0	65.5	0.0	18.5	16.0	0.0	100.0	9,155
Gombe	95.4	4.6	100.0	2,278,442	99.4	0.6	100.0	2,174,317	5.4	3.0	75.8	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,398
Imo	92.4	7.6	100.0	4,545,852	99.7	0.3	100.0	4,198,630	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	0.0	48.5	100.0	12,268
Jigawa	99.2	0.8	100.0	4,006,375	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,974,224	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kaduna	96.2	3.8	100.0	6,899,335	99.7	0.3	100.0	6,639,007	0.0	19.6	0.0	30.6	0.0	49.8	100.0	17,868
Kano	94.3	5.7	100.0	11,597,961	99.7	0.3	100.0	10,933,295	78.1	0.0	10.3	2.8	0.0	8.9	100.0	33,765
Katsina	98.6	1.4	100.0	7,232,990	99.8	0.2	100.0	7,132,337	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	64.2	100.0	16,449
Kebbi	97.8	2.2	100.0	2,278,396	99.8	0.2	100.0	2,229,359	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,439
Kogi	98.5	1.5	100.0	1,921,734	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,892,316	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kwara	98.4	1.6	100.0	1,165,916	99.2	0.8	100.0	1,146,769	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	90.2	100.0	9,547
Lagos	96.4	3.6	100.0	11,937,766	99.9	0.1	100.0	11,510,993	0.0	57.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	100.0	15,760
Nasarawa	97.3	2.7	100.0	1,037,025	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,008,725	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,123
Niger	96.9	3.1	100.0	2,185,196	99.8	0.2	100.0	2,117,013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,846
Ogun	95.6	4.4	100.0	3,621,510	98.6	1.4	100.0	3,462,377	0.0	40.5	46.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	49,546
Ondo	95.5	4.5	100.0	2,742,955	99.7	0.3	100.0	2,619,938	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	8,793
Osun	95.4	4.6	100.0	2,966,681	99.0	1.0	100.0	2,829,051	0.0	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	100.0	27,453
Oyo	98.4	1.6	100.0	3,945,828	93.6	6.4	100.0	3,883,545	1.3	80.4	0.0	11.8	0.0	6.5	100.0	247,034
Plateau	98.7	1.3	100.0	1,694,662	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,672,365	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,163
Rivers	99.0	1.0	100.0	5,055,738	100.0	0.0	100.0	5,006,817	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Sokoto	96.3	3.7	100.0	3,643,996	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,508,155	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Taraba	98.8	1.2	100.0	1,449,069	99.8	0.2	100	1,431,251	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	100.0	2,411
Yobe	97.7	2.3	100.0	2,290,531	99.4	0.6	100	2,237,099	64.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,589
Zamfara	97.7	2.3	100.0	3,602,645	100.0	0.0	100	3,521,078	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	927
FCT Abuja	96.8	3.2	100.0	2,356,977	97.3	2.7	100	2,282,180	8.0	70.6	3.1	15.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	62,138

Table HH.HF12-13: Sanitation – Privacy and Risks

Percent of Household toilet/latrines based on privacy and risk during usage							
	Privacy of HH Toilets (prevent other people from seeing or hearing)			Risks while using HH toilet			Number of household members using toilet/latrines facilities
	Has privacy	No privacy	Total	Risk Exists	No Risk	Total	
National	82.9	17.1	100	11.4	88.6	100	152,747,892
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	73.5	26.5	100	12.5	87.5	100	14,668,416
North East	72.7	27.3	100	8.9	91.1	100	21,859,608
North West	86.5	13.5	100	12.3	87.7	100	45,536,874
South East	84.4	15.6	100	12.2	87.8	100	17,811,910
South South	84.3	15.7	100	18.0	82.0	100	24,616,023
South West	88.0	12.0	100	4.9	95.1	100	28,255,061
Area of Residence							
Urban	85.3	14.7	100	7.2	92.8	100	55,060,943
Peri-urban	84.5	15.5	100	10.7	89.3	100	12,351,530
Urban	85.5	14.5	100	6.2	93.8	100	42,709,412
Rural	81.6	18.4	100	13.8	86.2	100	97,686,949
Itinerant	73.5	26.5	100	12.9	87.1	100	2,694,171
Rural	81.9	18.1	100	14.3	85.7	100	80,094,590
Small town	81.6	18.4	100	11.0	89.0	100	14,898,188
Wealth Index							
Poorest	77.8	22.2	100	13.8	86.2	100	26,201,462
Poor	78.8	21.2	100	16.6	83.4	100	27,810,309
Moderate	81.6	18.4	100	14.0	86.0	100	29,058,323
Rich	83.9	16.1	100	11.3	88.7	100	33,809,847
Richest	90.2	9.8	100	3.6	96.4	100	35,867,950
Literacy of the HH Head							
Literate	84.4	15.6	100	11.2	88.8	100	121,647,125
Non-Literate	77.3	22.7	100	12.3	87.7	100	31,100,767
Gender of HH Head							
Male	82.7	17.3	100	11.4	88.6	100	133,599,327
Female	84.8	15.2	100	11.5	88.5	100	19,148,565
HHs with at least one PLWD							
At least 1 PLWD	81.5	18.5	100	17.0	83.0	100	8,951,782
No PLWD	83.0	17.0	100	11.0	89.0	100	143,796,110
State							
Abia	89.3	10.7	100	10.1	89.9	100	3,737,731
Adamawa	90.0	10.0	100	11.0	89.0	100	3,500,014
Akwa Ibom	73.7	26.3	100	22.9	77.1	100	5,395,792
Anambra	84.4	15.6	100	8.1	91.9	100	5,259,733
Bauchi	70.6	29.4	100	0.0	100.0	100	6,069,324
Bayelsa	87.7	12.3	100	37.6	62.4	100	1,829,890
Benue	67.6	32.4	100	21.1	78.9	100	3,185,241
Borno	58.0	42.0	100	14.4	85.6	100	5,066,540
Cross River	79.3	20.7	100	10.4	89.6	100	3,272,708
Delta	88.9	11.1	100	6.1	93.9	100	4,311,549
Ebonyi	55.2	44.8	100	19.5	80.5	100	1,228,446
Edo	92.7	7.3	100	24.4	75.6	100	3,497,687
Ekiti	90.2	9.8	100	8.8	91.2	100	1,859,340
Enugu	82.6	17.4	100	16.6	83.4	100	2,694,014
Gombe	89.7	10.3	100	11.3	88.7	100	3,088,867
Imo	89.1	10.9	100	14.1	85.9	100	4,891,986
Jigawa	85.0	15.0	100	3.5	96.5	100	5,140,182
Kaduna	98.0	2.0	100	28.9	71.1	100	7,680,506
Kano	89.6	10.4	100	10.9	89.1	100	12,859,653
Katsina	74.5	25.5	100	5.3	94.7	100	7,374,323
Kebbi	72.9	27.1	100	3.7	96.3	100	3,743,804
Kogi	86.5	13.5	100	4.1	95.9	100	1,921,734
Kwara	88.8	11.2	100	2.8	97.2	100	1,165,916
Lagos	93.7	6.3	100	4.4	95.6	100	11,937,766
Nasarawa	76.4	23.6	100	21.3	78.7	100	1,359,808
Niger	63.5	36.5	100	2.4	97.6	100	2,984,079
Ogun	95.0	5.0	100	2.9	97.1	100	4,414,564
Ondo	75.9	24.1	100	4.6	95.4	100	3,130,021
Osun	73.3	26.7	100	5.7	94.3	100	2,967,541
Oyo	82.5	17.5	100	6.7	93.3	100	3,945,828
Plateau	71.3	28.7	100	24.9	75.1	100	1,694,662
Rivers	87.1	12.9	100	16.7	83.3	100	6,308,396
Sokoto	78.1	21.9	100	18.8	81.2	100	4,196,486
Taraba	71.4	28.6	100	23.4	76.6	100	1,844,331
Yobe	62.4	37.6	100	2.6	97.4	100	2,290,531
Zamfara	98.4	1.6	100	10.9	89.1	100	4,541,920
FCT Abuja	75.7	24.3	100	11.3	88.7	100	2,356,977

Table HH. HF15-16: Sanitation – Safety of Latrine

Percent of household based on the safety of household latrine platforms and drop holes for children and people living with disabilities.

	Safety of Latrine Platform & Drop hole:									Number of Households with latrines
	For Children				For PLWD					
	Safe	Not Safe	Not possible to observe	Total	Safe	Not safe	Not possible to observe	Total		
National	58.8	32.3	8.9	100	37.6	52.4	10.1	100	152,747,892	
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	62.6	32.7	4.7	100	46.3	46.4	7.3	100	14,668,416	
North East	57.7	37.8	4.6	100	49.4	45.7	4.9	100	21,859,608	
North West	59.5	27.9	12.5	100	44.1	42.8	13.2	100	45,536,874	
South East	57.3	38.3	4.4	100	28.6	66.9	4.5	100	17,811,910	
South South	61.4	34.7	3.8	100	29.4	65.6	5.1	100	24,616,023	
South West	55.4	28.9	15.7	100	26.1	55.5	18.3	100	28,255,061	
Area of Residence										
Urban	62.1	27.4	10.5	100	36.4	51.3	12.3	100	55,060,943	
Peri-urban	61.5	29.2	9.4	100	30.4	59.0	10.6	100	12,351,530	
Urban	62.3	26.9	10.8	100	38.1	49.1	12.8	100	42,709,412	
Rural	57.0	35.0	8.0	100	38.2	53.0	8.8	100	97,686,949	
Itinerant	53.4	37.4	9.2	100	39.1	49.9	11.0	100	2,694,171	
Rural	56.2	35.6	8.1	100	36.9	54.3	8.8	100	80,094,590	
Small town	61.8	31.3	6.9	100	45.1	46.2	8.7	100	14,898,188	
Wealth Index										
Poorest	54.4	36.3	9.4	100	43.8	46.2	10.0	100	26,201,462	
Poor	51.9	39.6	8.6	100	37.1	53.4	9.5	100	27,810,309	
Moderate	55.3	37.1	7.7	100	34.4	57.2	8.3	100	29,058,323	
Rich	61.5	31.7	6.9	100	36.7	55.0	8.2	100	33,809,847	
Richest	68.0	20.4	11.6	100	36.7	49.7	13.7	100	35,867,950	
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	59.2	32.3	8.5	100	37.5	52.9	9.6	100	121,647,125	
Non-Literate	57.4	32.3	10.3	100	37.7	50.3	12.0	100	31,100,767	
Gender of HH Head										
Male	58.7	32.2	9.0	100	38.5	51.3	10.2	100	133,599,327	
Female	59.8	32.5	7.7	100	31.0	59.7	9.3	100	19,148,565	
HHs with at least one PLWD										
at least 1 PLWD	48.8	43.6	7.6	100	29.8	61.6	8.6	100	8,951,782	
No PLWD	59.5	31.6	9.0	100	38.0	51.8	10.2	100	143,796,110	
State										
Abia	64.6	33.8	1.6	100	29.5	66.9	3.6	100	3,737,731	
Adamawa	57.0	36.1	7.0	100	43.6	48.2	8.3	100	3,500,014	
Akwa Ibom	60.9	35.6	3.5	100	12.8	81.8	5.4	100	5,395,792	
Anambra	68.3	26.5	5.2	100	43.6	52.7	3.7	100	5,259,733	
Bauchi	68.5	31.2	0.3	100	57.1	42.9	0.0	100	6,069,324	
Bayelsa	46.1	47.8	6.1	100	26.2	65.3	8.5	100	1,829,890	
Benue	48.3	43.2	8.5	100	35.7	56.9	7.4	100	3,185,241	
Borno	34.1	64.0	2.0	100	34.4	64.6	1.0	100	5,066,540	
Cross River	63.8	33.8	2.4	100	15.7	82.0	2.3	100	3,272,708	
Delta	57.1	41.6	1.3	100	19.3	77.4	3.3	100	4,311,549	
Ebonyi	31.9	45.6	22.6	100	14.6	62.7	22.7	100	1,228,446	
Edo	51.8	47.1	1.1	100	60.0	38.1	1.9	100	3,497,687	
Ekiti	71.8	23.2	5.1	100	45.4	49.8	4.8	100	1,859,340	
Enugu	41.0	57.3	1.7	100	19.4	78.5	2.1	100	2,694,014	
Gombe	71.3	19.2	9.4	100	63.5	26.8	9.7	100	3,088,867	
Imo	55.3	42.0	2.7	100	20.6	76.8	2.7	100	4,891,986	
Jigawa	74.7	24.3	1.0	100	74.2	24.6	1.3	100	5,140,182	
Kaduna	71.6	16.1	12.3	100	25.8	60.9	13.3	100	7,680,506	
Kano	56.4	27.9	15.7	100	41.1	42.7	16.2	100	12,859,653	
Katsina	36.5	43.7	19.8	100	30.7	48.6	20.8	100	7,374,323	
Kebbi	62.4	30.6	7.1	100	53.1	39.1	7.8	100	3,743,804	
Kogi	65.1	22.7	12.2	100	38.4	47.1	14.5	100	1,921,734	
Kwara	89.4	10.6	0.0	100	66.6	33.4	0.0	100	1,165,916	
Lagos	58.2	19.5	22.3	100	15.4	60.2	24.4	100	11,937,766	
Nasarawa	41.4	55.7	2.9	100	25.3	71.4	3.4	100	1,359,808	
Niger	71.2	26.7	2.1	100	54.2	31.5	14.3	100	2,984,079	
Ogun	43.5	43.0	13.5	100	33.3	47.2	19.5	100	4,414,564	
Ondo	78.9	20.5	0.6	100	61.8	33.5	4.7	100	3,130,021	
Osun	37.8	38.8	23.5	100	13.3	64.0	22.6	100	2,967,541	
Oyo	47.1	43.6	9.3	100	22.7	64.5	12.8	100	3,945,828	
Plateau	55.8	43.0	1.2	100	42.4	56.8	0.8	100	1,694,662	
Rivers	73.4	19.2	7.4	100	41.5	50.4	8.2	100	6,308,396	
Sokoto	42.0	35.2	22.9	100	41.8	35.1	23.1	100	4,196,486	
Taraba	58.9	36.5	4.7	100	57.8	37.8	4.3	100	1,844,331	
Yobe	62.9	25.8	11.3	100	45.4	38.7	15.9	100	2,290,531	
Zamfara	82.1	17.6	0.3	100	65.6	33.6	0.8	100	4,541,920	
FCT Abuja	72.9	24.5	2.5	100	61.7	35.2	3.2	100	2,356,977	

Table HH.HF14: Sanitation - Safe Disposal of Child's Faeces

Percent of household based on the safe disposal of children's faeces in the households with Children under 5 years												
	Disposal of Children's faeces in the households with Children under 5 years										Total	Number of Children under 5 years
	Child used toilet	Put or rinsed into toilet	Put or rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Used as manure	Eaten by animal	Other			
National	19.6	63.7	4.3	7.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	100	53,025,663	
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	18.1	58.3	6.1	10.4	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.6	3.4	100	4,402,406	
North East	34.1	45.7	5.2	8.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.7	100	8,703,557	
North West	17.4	71.1	3.2	5.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	100	21,599,056	
South East	9.1	67.3	5.3	10.4	4.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.6	100	4,326,757	
South South	13.6	59.8	4.7	14.9	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	4.1	100	6,332,513	
South West	21.2	67.8	4.4	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	100	7,661,375	
Area of Residence												
Urban	23.5	64.0	3.6	5.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	100	16,703,943	
Peri-urban	20.5	62.2	4.5	8.1	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.4	100	3,766,882	
Urban	24.3	64.5	3.3	4.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.0	100	12,937,061	
Rural	17.9	63.6	4.7	8.6	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.3	100	36,321,721	
Itinerant	25.5	55.0	2.9	4.2	3.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	798,116	
Rural	16.6	64.7	4.7	8.9	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.4	100	29,570,638	
Small town	23.4	59.4	4.7	8.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	100	5,952,966	
Wealth Index												
Poorest	23.1	61.4	3.2	7.4	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	100	11,707,338	
Poor	20.3	60.2	5.0	9.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	100	11,578,127	
Moderate	18.9	61.1	6.0	8.3	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	100	9,259,788	
Rich	15.1	69.0	3.2	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.6	100	10,729,463	
Richest	20.4	67.6	4.4	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.3	100	9,750,946	
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	20.4	63.0	4.6	7.3	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	100	42,236,375	
Non-Literate	16.8	66.5	3.1	9.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	100	10,789,289	
Gender of HH Head												
Male	19.9	63.7	4.3	7.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	100	50,000,429	
Female	15.7	65.1	4.5	6.2	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.4	3.9	100	3,025,234	
HHs with at least one PLWD												
At least 1 PLWD	18.0	63.5	4.4	8.6	1.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	100	2,807,098	
No PLWD	19.7	63.8	4.3	7.6	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	100	50,218,565	
State												
Abia	6.9	53.9	9.5	19.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100	1,206,209	
Adamawa	9.2	76.8	0.7	5.0	4.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.4	100	1,023,176	
Akwa Ibom	17.3	44.4	4.6	19.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	100	746,804	
Anambra	11.7	72.6	3.0	8.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100	761,628	
Bauchi	60.3	27.0	2.4	2.6	6.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,989,638	
Bayelsa	21.9	30.7	14.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	100	615,849	
Benue	2.8	61.2	5.0	14.4	1.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	100	981,396	
Borno	20.8	20.5	20.8	23.8	4.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	100	1,545,219	
Cross River	18.1	70.3	4.1	6.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	771,814	
Delta	5.9	65.3	6.8	15.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	1,404,206	
Ebonyi	9.6	43.6	5.5	17.3	7.3	2.7	1.2	3.5	9.2	100	378,991	

Table HH.HF14: Sanitation - Safe Disposal of Child's Faeces

Percent of household based on the safe disposal of children's faeces in the households with Children under 5 years

	Disposal of Children's faeces in the households with Children under 5 years										Number of Children under 5 years
	Child used toilet	Put or rinsed into toilet	Put or rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Buried	Left in the open	Used as manure	Eaten by animal	Other	Total	
National	19.6	63.7	4.3	7.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.3	100	53,025,663
Edo	4.4	71.9	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	981,206
Ekiti	15.8	71.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	100	555,991
Enugu	2.0	85.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100	641,512
Gombe	20.0	63.2	2.2	12.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100	1,539,869
Imo	12.9	74.4	5.4	1.9	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	100	1,338,417
Jigawa	31.9	62.9	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100	2,672,432
Kaduna	6.9	84.1	3.7	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	4,298,755
Kano	7.9	83.0	4.3	3.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	6,165,240
Katsina	37.6	45.7	0.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	100	2,509,078
Kebbi	22.6	73.3	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,594,766
Kogi	7.0	58.9	3.9	23.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.6	100	508,454
Kwara	16.5	77.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	315,448
Lagos	13.5	73.8	1.2	5.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	2,577,319
Nasarawa	20.2	71.2	2.0	5.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	351,911
Niger	34.1	48.0	2.7	8.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	3.7	100	1,255,917
Ogun	6.2	77.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,132,849
Ondo	14.9	72.9	7.4	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	821,874
Osun	16.9	76.9	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	1,017,516
Oyo	53.0	40.8	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,555,826
Plateau	26.5	45.1	4.8	16.3	4.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	382,099
Rivers	18.3	60.8	2.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.4	100	1,812,635
Sokoto	30.1	40.9	3.8	14.3	6.8	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.6	100	2,150,739
Taraba	38.7	51.0	2.1	0.5	3.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100	608,276
Yobe	21.1	78.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	997,379
Zamfara	8.2	79.8	2.6	6.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.4	100	2,208,045
FCT Abuja	13.2	65.6	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	607,181

Table HH.HF17-19: Sanitation – Proximity of Handwashing Facilities

Percent of household based on availability and evidence of use of handwashing facilities

	Handwashing close (within 10 metre) to Latrine			Number of Households with latrine	Availability of Soap/Detergent/Ash attached to handwashing facility by the latrine			Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities by household latrines				Number of Households with latrines and handwashing facilities within 10metres
	Close	Not close	Total		Yes	No	Total	Yes, there is dampness suggesting use			Total	
								Yes, other evidences	No evidence	Total		
National	26.3	73.7	100	152,747,892	77.6	22.4	100	44.4	31.0	24.7	100	40,162,534
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	25.1	74.9	100	14,668,416	79.6	20.4	100	43.3	39.2	17.6	100	3,676,660
North East	18.2	81.8	100	21,859,608	56.2	43.8	100	26.0	28.1	45.9	100	3,972,071
North West	33.6	66.4	100	45,536,874	79.6	20.4	100	40.1	39.7	20.2	100	15,301,400
South East	23.5	76.5	100	17,811,910	73.8	26.2	100	45.2	32.6	22.2	100	4,185,280
South South	30.6	69.4	100	24,616,023	81.8	18.2	100	63.4	14.7	21.9	100	7,537,463
South West	19.4	80.6	100	28,255,061	83.4	16.6	100	43.6	24.4	32.0	100	5,489,660
Area of Residence												
Urban	28.0	72.0	100	55,060,943	81.5	18.5	100	44.0	30.8	25.1	100	15,442,046
Peri-urban	26.0	74.0	100	12,351,530	78.6	21.4	100	40.6	32.0	27.5	100	3,213,159
Urban	28.6	71.4	100	42,709,412	82.3	17.7	100	44.9	30.5	24.5	100	12,228,886
Rural	25.3	74.7	100	97,686,949	75.2	24.8	100	44.6	31.1	24.4	100	24,720,488
Itinerant	18.5	81.5	100	2,694,171	81.2	18.8	100	67.6	14.6	17.8	100	497,843
Rural	25.5	74.5	100	80,094,590	75.2	24.8	100	44.5	31.3	24.2	100	20,461,549
Small town	25.2	74.8	100	14,898,188	74.3	25.7	100	42.2	32.1	25.8	100	3,761,096
Wealth Index												
Poorest	26.1	73.9	100	26,201,462	72.6	27.4	100	27.9	49.5	22.5	100	6,845,144
Poor	25.5	74.5	100	27,810,309	71.4	28.6	100	40.5	30.9	28.7	100	7,082,070
Moderate	18.9	81.1	100	29,058,323	73.9	26.1	100	46.7	26.5	26.8	100	5,495,789
Rich	18.9	81.1	100	33,809,847	76.6	23.4	100	46.9	26.0	27.1	100	6,404,271
Richest	40.0	60.0	100	35,867,950	85.0	15.0	100	52.1	26.1	21.8	100	14,335,261
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	27.8	72.2	100	121,647,125	78.2	21.8	100	44.0	30.8	25.1	100	33,841,711
Non-Literate	20.3	79.7	100	31,100,767	74.5	25.5	100	46.1	31.8	22.1	100	6,320,823
Gender of HH Head												
Male	27.0	73.0	100	133,599,327	77.7	22.3	100	44.0	31.5	24.6	100	36,023,086
Female	21.6	78.4	100	19,148,565	76.8	23.2	100	47.8	26.6	25.6	100	4,139,448
HHs with at least one PLWD												
At least 1 PLWD	28.9	71.1	100	8,951,782	74.9	25.1	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	2,585,835
No PLWD	26.1	73.9	100	143,796,110	77.8	22.2	100	44.0	31.4	24.6	100	37,576,699
State												
Abia	22.3	77.7	100	3,737,731	66.0	34.0	100	40.4	24.5	35.1	100	834,273
Adamawa	17.7	82.3	100	3,500,014	68.0	32.0	100	32.4	39.2	28.4	100	618,425
Akwa Ibom	24.5	75.5	100	5,395,792	87.3	12.7	100	73.6	9.3	17.0	100	1,320,942
Anambra	32.7	67.3	100	5,259,733	74.9	25.1	100	24.4	57.7	17.9	100	1,718,283
Bauchi	14.6	85.4	100	6,069,324	67.4	32.6	100	12.6	18.6	68.8	100	886,262
Bayelsa	33.3	66.7	100	1,829,890	66.0	34.0	100	61.0	5.2	33.8	100	610,154
Benue	8.3	91.7	100	3,185,241	72.3	27.7	100	21.2	40.7	38.1	100	263,072
Borno	14.1	85.9	100	5,066,540	38.3	61.7	100	21.8	30.2	48.0	100	716,702
Cross River	43.1	56.9	100	3,272,708	85.6	14.4	100	60.4	27.3	12.3	100	1,411,382
Delta	37.7	62.3	100	4,311,549	76.2	23.8	100	41.2	15.9	42.9	100	1,624,704

Table HH.HF17-19: Sanitation – Proximity of Handwashing Facilities

Percent of household based on availability and evidence of use of handwashing facilities

	Handwashing close (within 10 metre) to Latrine			Number of Households with latrine	Availability of Soap/Detergent/Ash attached to handwashing facility by the latrine			Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities by household latrines				Number of Households with latrines and handwashing facilities within 10metres
	Close	Not close	Total		Yes	No	Total	Yes, there is dampness suggesting use			Total	
								Yes, other evidences	No evidence			
National	26.3	73.7	100	152,747,892	77.6	22.4	100	44.4	31.0	24.7	100	40,162,534
Ebonyi	9.4	90.6	100	1,228,446	70.7	29.3	100	37.3	42.5	20.2	100	115,783
Edo	29.2	70.8	100	3,497,687	74.2	25.8	100	66.9	7.6	25.5	100	1,020,866
Ekiti	16.4	83.6	100	1,859,340	79.6	20.4	100	63.6	6.9	29.5	100	304,048
Enugu	19.4	80.6	100	2,694,014	85.9	14.1	100	73.5	11.9	14.6	100	522,242
Gombe	30.8	69.2	100	3,088,867	38.9	61.1	100	39.7	15.9	44.4	100	952,544
Imo	20.3	79.7	100	4,891,986	72.5	27.5	100	71.2	5.7	23.2	100	994,698
Jigawa	61.3	38.7	100	5,140,182	86.2	13.8	100	35.6	48.0	16.4	100	3,149,115
Kaduna	26.3	73.7	100	7,680,506	79.2	20.8	100	62.7	14.0	23.3	100	2,018,492
Kano	35.7	64.3	100	12,859,653	79.7	20.3	100	59.9	17.9	22.1	100	4,596,106
Katsina	15.5	84.5	100	7,374,323	47.1	52.9	100	18.2	63.7	18.1	100	1,142,352
Kebbi	13.5	86.5	100	3,743,804	74.0	26.0	100	17.2	42.7	40.1	100	505,958
Kogi	32.6	67.4	100	1,921,734	63.4	36.6	100	63.3	13.2	23.5	100	626,971
Kwara	21.0	79.0	100	1,165,916	89.3	10.7	100	76.3	7.6	16.1	100	244,672
Lagos	28.2	71.8	100	11,937,766	85.8	14.2	100	42.7	26.5	30.8	100	3,368,152
Nasarawa	19.5	80.5	100	1,359,808	44.3	55.7	100	77.8	8.6	13.5	100	264,544
Niger	40.3	59.7	100	2,984,079	92.7	7.3	100	20.9	72.6	6.5	100	1,203,783
Ogun	9.1	90.9	100	4,414,564	96.7	3.3	100	11.0	38.3	50.7	100	401,286
Ondo	15.9	84.1	100	3,130,021	76.8	23.2	100	78.4	8.6	12.9	100	496,384
Osun	9.1	90.9	100	2,967,541	87.7	12.3	100	36.7	50.2	13.1	100	269,472
Oyo	16.5	83.5	100	3,945,828	68.1	31.9	100	35.3	14.2	50.5	100	650,318
Plateau	20.3	79.7	100	1,694,662	84.2	15.8	100	62.6	23.9	13.4	100	344,351
Rivers	24.6	75.4	100	6,308,396	90.9	9.1	100	79.3	15.2	5.6	100	1,549,414
Sokoto	36.9	63.1	100	4,196,486	96.7	3.3	100	6.9	83.9	9.1	100	1,548,915
Taraba	17.2	82.8	100	1,844,331	57.9	42.1	100	22.9	40.8	36.3	100	317,434
Yobe	21.0	79.0	100	2,290,531	80.4	19.6	100	23.1	44.3	32.6	100	480,705
Zamfara	51.5	48.5	100	4,541,920	76.6	23.4	100	25.3	51.7	23.0	100	2,340,462
FCT Abuja	30.9	69.1	100	2,356,977	82.1	17.9	100	38.2	34.7	27.1	100	729,267

Table HH.HF19-21: Sanitation – Garbage Disposal Practice

Percent of household garbage disposal practice and observation of faecal matters in compounds.

	Evidence of faeces in the compound				Total	Sweeping of Compounds			Total	HH garbage disposal practice								Total	Number of Households	
	Yes, human faeces	Yes, animal faeces	Yes, faeces but unsure of source	No evidence is seen		Seem obviously swept	Does not seem obvious	Obviously not swept		Total	Collected by formal service provider	Collected by informal service provider	Disposed in designated area	Disposed within household			Don't know			Total
														yard/plot (burnt or buried)	Disposed elsewhere	Other				
National	5.6	22.4	2.2	69.7	100	58.0	26.3	15.6	100	7.7	5.7	25.4	30.3	28.6	1.1	1.3	100	40,868,506		
Geopolitical Zone																				
North Central	7.7	26.1	3.3	62.9	100	53.5	30.8	15.7	100	3.1	3.1	22.9	39.7	30.4	0.3	0.6	100	5,932,995		
North East	10.1	34.2	2.8	52.9	100	43.4	39.5	17.0	100	4.6	4.3	27.9	25.6	35.0	0.1	2.5	100	5,109,056		
North West	11.3	40.2	3.0	45.5	100	45.4	30.2	24.4	100	1.7	6.9	31.9	25.1	32.0	0.6	1.8	100	9,256,328		
South East	3.2	7.9	1.1	87.9	100	74.2	14.2	11.5	100	3.9	1.7	22.4	43.2	27.6	0.8	0.4	100	4,853,794		
South South	1.4	9.6	2.1	86.9	100	72.1	14.8	13.1	100	4.2	1.5	28.0	30.7	31.3	3.9	0.3	100	6,576,094		
South West	0.5	12.4	1.0	86.1	100	63.2	26.8	10.0	100	23.0	12.1	18.6	25.0	19.0	0.7	1.6	100	9,140,239		
Area of Residence																				
Urban	5.0	11.7	1.5	81.8	100	65.7	24.1	10.2	100	20.3	14.8	25.9	20.3	16.8	0.6	1.3	100	13,157,586		
Peri-urban	5.1	13.0	1.6	80.3	100	60.6	25.5	13.9	100	20.6	9.5	21.6	29.9	15.7	1.2	1.6	100	3,020,644		
Urban	4.9	11.3	1.5	82.3	100	67.3	23.7	9.1	100	20.2	16.3	27.2	17.5	17.2	0.4	1.2	100	10,136,942		
Rural	5.9	27.5	2.6	64.0	100	54.4	27.4	18.2	100	1.7	1.4	25.1	35.0	34.2	1.3	1.2	100	27,710,920		
Itinerant	1.4	36.3	1.6	60.7	100	50.0	27.9	22.0	100	0.1	0.0	21.1	28.2	42.9	1.2	6.4	100	795,869		
Rural	6.5	26.9	2.5	64.1	100	54.1	27.2	18.7	100	1.8	1.3	24.9	36.1	33.5	1.4	1.0	100	23,350,999		
Small town	3.4	29.7	2.9	64.1	100	57.3	28.3	14.5	100	1.6	2.4	27.0	29.5	36.7	1.0	1.8	100	3,564,053		
Wealth Index																				
Poorest	9.4	39.3	2.9	48.4	100	38.2	35.5	26.3	100	1.4	1.8	22.0	37.0	35.7	0.5	1.8	100	8,185,631		
Poor	7.4	31.9	2.7	58.0	100	48.7	31.3	20.0	100	0.9	1.4	26.2	33.4	35.4	1.2	1.4	100	8,177,820		
Moderate	5.8	21.4	2.4	70.4	100	58.7	26.6	14.8	100	2.2	2.0	25.8	34.2	33.5	1.1	1.2	100	8,188,709		
Rich	3.2	13.6	1.9	81.3	100	68.5	21.6	9.9	100	7.3	6.1	29.5	29.1	25.3	1.8	0.9	100	8,148,337		
Richest	2.4	5.9	1.1	90.7	100	76.2	16.6	7.1	100	26.8	17.2	23.3	17.6	13.1	0.9	1.0	100	8,168,009		
Literacy of the HH Head																				
Literate	5.9	20.2	2.2	71.8	100	60.2	26.1	13.7	100	9.1	6.7	25.8	29.5	26.7	1.1	1.2	100	30,893,478		
Non-Literate	4.8	29.3	2.4	63.5	100	51.3	26.9	21.8	100	3.5	2.6	24.1	32.7	34.6	1.1	1.5	100	9,975,028		
Gender of HH Head																				
Male	6.2	24.2	2.3	67.3	100	56.1	27.5	16.5	100	7.3	5.7	25.8	29.9	29.2	0.9	1.3	100	33,864,149		
Female	2.7	14.0	1.8	81.5	100	67.5	20.9	11.6	100	9.7	5.9	23.3	32.3	25.9	1.8	1.1	100	7,004,357		
HHs with at least one PLWD																				
At least 1 PLWD	7.7	19.8	2.9	69.6	100	61.4	23.2	15.4	100	4.6	4.2	27.6	34.1	26.7	1.9	0.9	100	4,566,018		
No PLWD	5.4	22.7	2.1	69.8	100	57.6	26.7	15.7	100	8.1	5.9	25.1	29.8	28.8	1.0	1.3	100	36,302,488		
State																				
Abia	1.2	0.3	1.2	97.4	100	82.4	13.1	4.5	100	6.3	4.8	35.7	30.6	22.6	0.0	0.0	100	826,043		
Adamawa	7.2	22.6	1.0	69.2	100	63.1	25.8	11.1	100	1.1	6.0	23.9	28.1	39.2	0.7	1.0	100	814,884		
Akwa Ibom	0.8	2.9	1.8	94.5	100	82.8	8.5	8.7	100	5.1	2.9	30.0	56.0	5.7	0.3	0.0	100	1,251,431		
Anambra	.7	1.1	.3	97.9	100	83.1	6.0	10.9	100	7.9	3.1	22.9	60.0	4.4	0.7	0.9	100	1,213,111		
Bauchi	0.6	56.3	.9	42.2	100	44.3	39.4	16.2	100	1.5	0.0	13.7	44.2	39.2	0.0	1.4	100	1,247,363		
Bayelsa	0.8	0.6	1.5	97.1	100	59.2	23.3	17.4	100	0.8	1.0	26.2	16.4	41.3	14.0	0.3	100	501,082		
Benue	0.3	8.0	2.5	89.2	100	58.1	29.4	12.5	100	0.5	0.2	10.0	71.5	17.7	0.1	0.0	100	1,130,321		
Borno	27.2	15.2	3.8	53.8	100	29.3	49.0	21.8	100	16.2	6.4	47.5	11.0	11.6	0.0	7.2	100	1,180,500		
Cross River	2.2	0.5	4.0	93.3	100	83.4	10.5	6.1	100	4.3	0.0	30.2	10.3	55.2	0.0	0.0	100	943,165		
Delta	2.4	6.5	1.6	89.5	100	69.0	10.6	20.4	100	1.1	1.4	19.0	24.2	45.3	8.4	0.6	100	1,286,630		

Table HH.HF19-21: Sanitation – Garbage Disposal Practice

Percent of household garbage disposal practice and observation of faecal matters in compounds.

	Evidence of faeces in the compound				Total	Sweeping of Compounds			Total	HH garbage disposal practice								Total	Number of Households
	Yes , human faeces	Yes , animal faeces	Yes , faeces but unsure of source	No evidence is seen		Seem obviously swept	Does not seem obvious	Obviously not swept		Total	Collected by formal service provider	Collected by informal service provider	Disposed in designated area	Disposed within household			Don't know		
														yard/plot (burnt or buried)	Disposed elsewhere	Other			
National	5.6	22.4	2.2	69.7	100	58.0	26.3	15.6	100	7.7	5.7	25.4	30.3	28.6	1.1	1.3	100	40,868,506	
Ebonyi	1.5	16.7	3.6	78.1	100	70.9	17.4	11.7	100	1.1	0.1	9.3	42.0	47.1	0.3	0.1	100	620,251	
Edo	1.0	22.6	0.5	76.0	100	63.9	11.6	24.5	100	9.6	1.8	13.7	49.2	24.5	0.4	0.8	100	956,686	
Ekiti	1.2	62.8	.5	35.4	100	43.9	39.8	16.3	100	1.9	0.4	28.4	56.2	12.8	0.2	0.1	100	704,601	
Enugu	2.5	24.8	1.3	71.3	100	54.7	25.0	20.3	100	3.4	0.4	10.5	29.1	55.6	0.3	0.7	100	1,018,042	
Gombe	1.0	55.6	2.6	40.8	100	42.9	40.2	16.9	100	1.3	0.6	24.2	22.1	51.8	0.0	0.0	100	610,740	
Imo	8.5	0.9	.2	90.3	100	78.0	12.6	9.5	100	0.0	0.0	30.0	47.5	20.3	2.1	0.0	100	1,176,347	
Jigawa	13.7	41.2	2.2	42.9	100	44.2	37.2	18.6	100	0.3	1.4	38.2	39.5	20.3	0.0	0.3	100	1,138,460	
Kaduna	3.6	26.4	4.2	65.8	100	61.6	18.0	20.4	100	0.1	13.3	6.5	39.4	38.3	2.1	0.4	100	1,611,871	
Kano	6.9	34.8	1.3	57.0	100	47.6	28.1	24.3	100	1.4	8.2	52.9	18.4	17.5	0.4	1.1	100	2,362,811	
Katsina	4.9	45.4	4.8	44.9	100	40.0	23.8	36.2	100	0.1	1.6	42.7	12.2	43.4	0.0	0.2	100	1,501,684	
Kebbi	1.5	69.8	2.5	26.2	100	36.6	40.6	22.7	100	1.2	1.1	3.1	39.3	39.8	0.0	15.5	100	811,513	
Kogi	.6	52.6	1.2	45.5	100	65.1	28.5	6.3	100	0.8	0.0	41.0	22.4	35.3	0.5	0.0	100	901,488	
Kwara	1.9	56.8	0.4	40.9	100	71.2	19.4	9.5	100	3.3	1.7	38.8	30.6	25.2	0.3	0.2	100	663,189	
Lagos	0.1	2.5	1.1	96.3	100	65.9	23.5	10.6	100	52.9	26.4	6.5	7.3	4.3	1.0	1.6	100	3,209,182	
Nasarawa	4.5	38.8	5.2	51.5	100	41.0	32.3	26.7	100	0.5	0.5	22.4	27.7	47.9	0.0	1.0	100	487,397	
Niger	11.9	8.8	7.5	71.8	100	46.6	35.5	17.9	100	0.7	3.8	26.1	29.7	38.5	0.5	0.8	100	1,085,238	
Ogun	.4	7.3	0.0	92.3	100	83.3	10.0	6.6	100	6.8	11.0	25.1	27.9	27.1	1.5	0.5	100	1,285,349	
Ondo	.4	23.2	1.9	74.5	100	49.1	35.4	15.5	100	11.4	0.6	18.0	25.4	40.2	0.2	4.2	100	1,075,058	
Osun	0.4	20.2	2.5	76.9	100	44.3	46.9	8.8	100	4.9	1.8	37.3	24.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	100	1,017,342	
Oyo	0.9	3.0	0.6	95.5	100	70.5	23.4	6.1	100	7.3	5.1	21.1	41.5	22.4	0.5	2.1	100	1,848,707	
Plateau	28.3	26.3	.1	45.3	100	52.2	24.8	23.0	100	6.2	0.5	7.6	50.2	34.0	0.4	1.1	100	824,606	
Rivers	.9	17.7	2.7	78.7	100	68.7	24.7	6.6	100	3.8	1.5	41.3	21.8	27.1	4.2	0.2	100	1,637,099	
Sokoto	31.7	41.3	3.5	23.5	100	40.4	34.4	25.2	100	11.2	8.8	31.7	23.0	23.7	1.5	0.0	100	972,603	
Taraba	1.6	23.5	6.8	68.1	100	41.9	35.3	22.7	100	1.5	3.3	7.7	20.9	65.4	0.0	1.1	100	607,811	
Yobe	17.1	30.9	3.3	48.6	100	44.7	43.1	12.3	100	0.0	10.9	46.8	20.7	19.8	0.0	1.8	100	647,759	
Zamfara	32.0	40.9	3.8	23.3	100	33.7	46.2	20.1	100	0.3	10.9	21.7	8.8	57.8	0.0	0.5	100	857,386	
FCT Abuja	6.3	12.3	5.6	75.8	100	38.4	43.3	18.3	100	10.8	14.4	19.4	32.0	22.1	0.0	1.3	100	840,755	

Table HH.HF21-22: Sanitation – Livestock Rearing Practices

Percent distribution of households based on households rearing of livestock

	Households' rearing of livestock			Where livestock (cows, goats, birds, etc.) stay or sleep for households with livestock									Number of households that have/rear livestock
	Yes	No	Total	Number of Households	In the same	In pens/stables	Roam freely	In pens/	Roam freely in	Bush/ forest/ elsewhere	Don't know	Total	
					house/room unit(s) where the household members	within the yard/plot where the HH dwell	within the yard/plot where the HH dwell	stables in a different yard/plot	a different yard/plot				
National	42.8	57.2	100	40,868,506	17.9	22.1	33.5	8.0	13.8	4.4	0.3	100	17,482,017
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	48.9	51.1	100	5,932,995	10.1	17.4	44.6	5.7	19.9	2.3	0.0	100	2,900,760
North East	57.3	42.7	100	5,109,056	24.4	15.1	32.4	8.2	12.8	6.5	0.6	100	2,926,994
North West	70.7	29.3	100	9,256,328	27.3	27.2	23.6	9.5	6.7	5.5	0.3	100	6,546,657
South East	33.9	66.1	100	4,853,794	3.0	28.0	44.2	7.0	14.7	3.0	0.1	100	1,643,821
South South	20.0	80.0	100	6,576,094	6.3	28.2	42.8	10.5	10.7	1.1	0.5	100	1,312,015
South West	23.5	76.5	100	9,140,239	9.4	14.3	36.7	5.3	29.9	4.1	0.3	100	2,151,770
Area of Residence													
Urban	22.1	77.9	100	13,157,586	17.7	23.9	34.0	7.3	15.2	1.4	0.6	100	2,910,205
Peri-urban	24.6	75.4	100	3,020,644	14.6	21.7	43.8	9.4	8.4	1.4	0.6	100	742,753
Urban	21.4	78.6	100	10,136,942	18.7	24.6	30.6	6.6	17.5	1.4	0.6	100	2,167,452
Rural	52.6	47.4	100	27,710,920	17.9	21.7	33.5	8.1	13.5	5.0	0.2	100	14,571,812
Itinerant	55.5	44.5	100	795,869	12.8	17.8	33.2	14.1	9.9	12.2	0.0	100	441,982
Rural	52.8	47.2	100	23,350,999	18.0	21.4	34.0	7.6	13.9	4.9	0.2	100	12,322,219
Small town	50.7	49.3	100	3,564,053	18.8	25.0	30.0	10.0	12.0	3.9	0.3	100	1,807,611
Wealth Index													
Poorest	70.7	29.3	100	8,185,631	22.5	17.1	33.3	6.1	13.8	7.0	0.2	100	5,789,394
Poor	58.4	41.6	100	8,177,820	20.0	21.4	31.4	9.0	13.7	4.3	0.2	100	4,772,408
Moderate	41.2	58.8	100	8,188,709	14.1	24.3	36.8	7.6	14.2	2.9	0.1	100	3,373,048
Rich	29.0	71.0	100	8,148,337	12.2	27.1	33.8	9.6	15.2	1.9	0.3	100	2,363,157
Richest	14.5	85.5	100	8,168,009	9.1	33.0	33.5	11.0	10.7	1.2	1.4	100	1,184,011
Literacy of the HH Head													
Literate	39.9	60.1	100	30,893,478	15.8	23.0	34.0	8.2	14.0	4.7	0.3	100	12,324,550
Non-Literate	51.7	48.3	100	9,975,028	22.9	19.9	32.4	7.4	13.3	3.7	0.3	100	5,157,468
Gender of HH Head													
Male	45.9	54.1	100	33,864,149	19.0	22.8	32.1	8.0	13.3	4.7	0.2	100	15,532,248
Female	27.8	72.2	100	7,004,357	9.5	16.7	45.0	7.7	18.3	2.1	0.7	100	1,949,769
HHS with at least one PLWD													
At least 1 PLWD	45.1	54.9	100	4,566,018	11.4	23.8	36.8	11.5	13.0	3.1	0.3	100	2,058,198
No PLWD	42.5	57.5	100	36,302,488	18.8	21.9	33.1	7.5	13.9	4.6	0.3	100	15,423,820
State													
Abia	12.2	87.8	100	826,043	3.1	40.2	37.8	1.9	7.2	9.8	0.0	100	100,994
Adamawa	49.2	50.8	100	814,884	48.6	21.1	12.3	2.2	6.1	9.3	0.4	100	400,637
Akwa Ibom	39.8	60.2	100	1,251,431	6.7	29.7	44.4	12.4	5.2	0.8	0.9	100	498,182
Anambra	25.6	74.4	100	1,213,111	8.4	51.7	30.3	7.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	100	310,533
Bauchi	80.0	20.0	100	1,247,363	35.8	4.5	30.7	9.1	14.2	5.6	0.2	100	997,306
Bayelsa	3.8	96.2	100	501,082	23.3	37.5	4.2	8.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	100	19,194
Benue	47.8	52.2	100	1,130,321	11.9	12.5	47.8	3.3	23.8	0.7	0.0	100	539,758
Borno	30.5	69.5	100	1,180,500	4.4	9.4	55.5	8.0	16.7	4.1	1.9	100	360,414

Table HH.HF21-22: Sanitation – Livestock Rearing Practices

Percent distribution of households based on households rearing of livestock

	Households' rearing of livestock			Where livestock (cows, goats, birds, etc.) stay or sleep for households with livestock									Number of households that have/rear livestock
	Yes	No	Total	Number of Households	In the same	In pens/stables	Roam freely	In pens/	Roam freely in	Bush/ forest/ elsewhere	Don't know	Total	
					house/room unit(s) where the household members	within the yard/plot where the HH dwell	within the yard/plot where the HH dwell	stables in a different yard/plot	a different yard/plot				
National	42.8	57.2	100	40,868,506	17.9	22.1	33.5	8.0	13.8	4.4	0.3	100	17,482,017
Cross River	11.5	88.5	100	943,165	20.8	34.7	16.3	14.5	10.0	3.7	0.0	100	108,561
Delta	15.2	84.8	100	1,286,630	6.3	41.2	23.8	10.2	16.8	1.7	0.0	100	195,643
Ebonyi	67.7	32.3	100	620,251	3.9	17.2	48.5	14.4	11.7	4.3	0.0	100	420,079
Edo	28.2	71.8	100	956,686	2.3	16.2	54.8	2.8	22.3	1.1	0.5	100	269,656
Ekiti	48.4	51.6	100	704,601	20.5	9.8	35.5	8.6	20.5	5.1	0.0	100	341,005
Enugu	42.4	57.6	100	1,018,042	0.9	16.1	43.0	4.1	30.9	5.0	0.0	100	431,378
Gombe	76.8	23.2	100	610,740	10.8	33.9	31.3	12.6	6.4	5.0	0.0	100	468,829
Imo	32.4	67.6	100	1,176,347	0.0	31.0	53.6	3.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	100	380,837
Jigawa	71.0	29.0	100	1,138,460	41.7	24.3	26.1	1.9	2.2	3.8	0.0	100	808,375
Kaduna	66.4	33.6	100	1,611,871	14.0	41.6	19.6	18.6	4.2	1.7	0.1	100	1,069,880
Kano	62.4	37.6	100	2,362,811	25.7	27.8	23.5	9.3	12.4	1.0	0.4	100	1,475,160
Katsina	74.0	26.0	100	1,501,684	19.8	14.9	22.6	18.5	4.8	19.0	0.5	100	1,111,531
Kebbi	86.1	13.9	100	811,513	49.2	13.4	32.6	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.7	100	698,665
Kogi	59.7	40.3	100	901,488	0.8	7.8	53.9	2.2	32.8	2.4	0.0	100	537,819
Kwara	50.4	49.6	100	663,189	4.2	10.9	41.8	6.6	31.8	4.7	0.0	100	334,140
Lagos	4.7	95.3	100	3,209,182	7.6	25.2	55.7	0.0	5.5	6.1	0.0	100	152,355
Nasarawa	59.5	40.5	100	487,397	3.2	16.5	70.2	3.8	5.3	1.0	0.0	100	289,890
Niger	41.8	58.2	100	1,085,238	25.6	37.0	12.9	13.4	8.0	3.1	0.0	100	453,752
Ogun	21.7	78.3	100	1,285,349	0.0	21.1	21.1	6.1	48.2	3.5	0.0	100	279,348
Ondo	30.6	69.4	100	1,075,058	2.0	19.7	48.6	10.8	11.2	6.3	1.4	100	329,358
Osun	29.6	70.4	100	1,017,342	1.8	25.5	43.5	5.3	22.3	1.7	0.0	100	301,126
Oyo	40.5	59.5	100	1,848,707	14.5	4.9	31.2	2.1	43.6	3.5	0.3	100	748,577
Plateau	67.3	32.7	100	824,606	10.9	24.5	47.3	6.8	9.9	0.6	0.0	100	555,340
Rivers	13.5	86.5	100	1,637,099	1.6	24.0	57.9	13.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	220,779
Sokoto	70.5	29.5	100	972,603	32.8	26.7	32.1	1.3	2.5	4.6	0.0	100	686,114
Taraba	53.6	46.4	100	607,811	3.2	10.6	39.0	11.7	27.1	8.2	0.2	100	325,579
Yobe	57.8	42.2	100	647,759	23.0	22.5	32.2	4.0	8.0	8.7	1.6	100	374,230
Zamfara	81.3	18.7	100	857,386	19.1	40.8	11.0	5.6	15.9	7.6	0.0	100	696,932
FCT Abuja	22.6	77.4	100	840,755	12.5	4.2	43.1	1.5	31.4	7.4	0.0	100	190,062

Table HH.G1: Handwashing – Critical Times for Handwashing

Percent of household based on the most important times that handwashing is practiced

	After using the toilet		Total 100	After changing a child's diaper		Total 100	Before eating		Total 100	Before preparing food		Total 100	Others		Total 100	Number of Household 40,868,506
	Yes 97.1	No 2.9		Yes 12.0	No 88.0		Yes 97.0	No 3.0		Yes 75.1	No 24.9		Yes 18.7	No 81.3		
National																
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	94.7	5.3	100	7.8	92.2	100	97.1	2.9	100	80.4	19.6	100	20.0	80.0	100	5,932,995
North East	94.4	5.6	100	24.1	75.9	100	95.3	4.7	100	71.4	28.6	100	14.8	85.2	100	5,109,056
North West	97.9	2.1	100	17.4	82.6	100	98.3	1.7	100	69.6	30.4	100	16.7	83.3	100	9,256,328
South East	98.1	1.9	100	6.1	93.9	100	97.9	2.1	100	84.0	16.0	100	13.9	86.1	100	4,853,794
South South	98.2	1.8	100	7.2	92.8	100	97.7	2.3	100	83.1	16.9	100	13.8	86.2	100	6,576,094
South West	98.1	1.9	100	9.1	90.9	100	95.7	4.3	100	68.9	31.1	100	28.2	71.8	100	9,140,239
Area of Residence																
Urban	97.9	2.1	100	12.8	87.2	100	96.2	3.8	100	73.5	26.5	100	19.5	80.5	100	13,157,586
Peri-urban	98.3	1.7	100	12.8	87.2	100	96.6	3.4	100	75.2	24.8	100	17.2	82.8	100	3,020,644
Urban	97.8	2.2	100	12.8	87.2	100	96.1	3.9	100	73.0	27.0	100	20.3	79.7	100	10,136,942
Rural	96.8	3.2	100	11.6	88.4	100	97.4	2.6	100	75.9	24.1	100	18.3	81.7	100	27,710,920
Itinerant	95.0	5.0	100	12.5	87.5	100	97.6	2.4	100	83.7	16.3	100	11.2	88.8	100	795,869
Rural	96.6	3.4	100	11.5	88.5	100	97.5	2.5	100	76.5	23.5	100	17.9	82.1	100	23,350,999
Small town	98.0	2.0	100	12.0	88.0	100	96.9	3.1	100	70.2	29.8	100	22.8	77.2	100	3,564,053
Wealth Index																
Poorest	94.9	5.1	100	17.5	82.5	100	97.2	2.8	100	73.7	26.3	100	16.6	83.4	100	8,185,631
Poor	97.2	2.8	100	12.1	87.9	100	97.5	2.5	100	74.1	25.9	100	19.1	80.9	100	8,177,820
Moderate	97.0	3.0	100	9.8	90.2	100	97.3	2.7	100	76.6	23.4	100	19.2	80.8	100	8,188,709
Rich	97.6	2.4	100	9.8	90.2	100	97.3	2.7	100	75.9	24.1	100	19.4	80.6	100	8,148,337
Richest	98.9	1.1	100	10.9	89.1	100	95.7	4.3	100	75.2	24.8	100	19.2	80.8	100	8,168,009
Literacy of the HH Head																
Literate	97.4	2.6	100	12.2	87.8	100	96.9	3.1	100	73.8	26.2	100	19.6	80.4	100	30,893,478
Non-Literate	96.1	3.9	100	11.6	88.4	100	97.3	2.7	100	79.1	20.9	100	15.9	84.1	100	9,975,028
Gender of HH Head																
Male	97.2	2.8	100	13.2	86.8	100	96.9	3.1	100	73.3	26.7	100	19.5	80.5	100	33,864,149
Female	97.0	3.0	100	6.4	93.6	100	97.4	2.6	100	84.1	15.9	100	15.1	84.9	100	7,004,357
HHs with at least one PLWD																
At least 1 PLWD	96.5	3.5	100	8.9	91.1	100	97.0	3.0	100	76.0	24.0	100	21.5	78.5	100	4,566,018
No PLWD	97.2	2.8	100	12.4	87.6	100	97.0	3.0	100	75.0	25.0	100	18.4	81.6	100	36,302,488
State																
Abia	97.2	2.8	100	10.5	89.5	100	99.7	0.3	100	84.0	16.0	100	8.6	91.4	100	826,043
Adamawa	91.1	8.9	100	8.0	92.0	100	97.7	2.3	100	76.7	23.3	100	26.6	73.4	100	814,884
Akwa Ibom	98.5	1.5	100	4.2	95.8	100	98.2	1.8	100	97.1	2.9	100	1.9	98.1	100	1,251,431
Anambra	99.5	0.5	100	2.1	97.9	100	99.5	0.5	100	96.2	3.8	100	2.6	97.4	100	1,213,111
Bauchi	98.7	1.3	100	41.7	58.3	100	96.9	3.1	100	60.6	39.4	100	2.2	97.8	100	1,247,363
Bayelsa	96.7	3.3	100	4.9	95.1	100	94.8	5.2	100	68.0	32.0	100	35.7	64.3	100	501,082
Benue	85.0	15.0	100	8.9	91.1	100	96.5	3.5	100	84.5	15.5	100	25.0	75.0	100	1,130,321
Borno	96.8	3.2	100	36.3	63.7	100	91.1	8.9	100	55.3	44.7	100	20.5	79.5	100	1,180,500
Cross River	96.3	3.7	100	11.3	88.7	100	98.1	1.9	100	92.7	7.3	100	1.6	98.4	100	943,165
Delta	99.1	0.9	100	5.7	94.3	100	99.4	0.6	100	72.8	27.2	100	23.0	77.0	100	1,286,630
Ebonyi	98.5	1.5	100	9.9	90.1	100	92.9	7.1	100	90.9	9.1	100	7.7	92.3	100	620,251

Table HH.G1: Handwashing – Critical Times for Handwashing

Percent of household based on the most important times that handwashing is practiced

National	After using the toilet			After changing a child's diaper			Before eating			Before preparing food			Others			Number of Household 40,868,506
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
	97.1	2.9	100	12.0	88.0	100	97.0	3.0	100	75.1	24.9	100	18.7	81.3	100	
Edo	99.1	0.9	100	18.4	81.6	100	95.9	4.1	100	78.9	21.1	100	7.7	92.3	100	956,686
Ekiti	91.6	8.4	100	5.1	94.9	100	97.7	2.3	100	80.4	19.6	100	25.3	74.7	100	704,601
Enugu	98.3	1.7	100	6.7	93.3	100	98.0	2.0	100	82.2	17.8	100	14.9	85.1	100	1,018,042
Gombe	98.9	1.1	100	2.7	97.3	100	99.8	0.2	100	88.6	11.4	100	9.9	90.1	100	610,740
Imo	96.8	3.2	100	4.6	95.4	100	97.6	2.4	100	69.4	30.6	100	31.6	68.4	100	1,176,347
Jigawa	99.5	0.5	100	12.4	87.6	100	99.4	0.6	100	86.9	13.1	100	1.8	98.2	100	1,138,460
Kaduna	99.3	0.7	100	7.1	92.9	100	98.2	1.8	100	63.0	37.0	100	32.5	67.5	100	1,611,871
Kano	99.4	0.6	100	5.9	94.1	100	97.6	2.4	100	75.3	24.7	100	21.7	78.3	100	2,362,811
Katsina	98.8	1.2	100	33.6	66.4	100	99.9	0.1	100	53.8	46.2	100	13.9	86.1	100	1,501,684
Kebbi	89.6	10.4	100	53.4	46.6	100	97.8	2.2	100	58.8	41.2	100	0.4	99.6	100	811,513
Kogi	98.3	1.7	100	3.2	96.8	100	95.3	4.7	100	52.6	47.4	100	50.6	49.4	100	901,488
Kwara	86.0	14.0	100	16.1	83.9	100	96.9	3.1	100	96.4	3.6	100	4.5	95.5	100	663,189
Lagos	98.9	1.1	100	12.5	87.5	100	92.7	7.3	100	68.9	31.1	100	26.9	73.1	100	3,209,182
Nasarawa	99.1	0.9	100	8.1	91.9	100	97.8	2.2	100	83.6	16.4	100	11.4	88.6	100	487,397
Niger	99.7	0.3	100	2.7	97.3	100	98.2	1.8	100	78.0	22.0	100	21.4	78.6	100	1,085,238
Ogun	99.7	0.3	100	1.9	98.1	100	98.2	1.8	100	83.1	16.9	100	17.1	82.9	100	1,285,349
Ondo	98.2	1.8	100	5.6	94.4	100	98.8	1.2	100	88.6	11.4	100	8.7	91.3	100	1,075,058
Osun	96.0	4.0	100	3.7	96.3	100	93.9	6.1	100	52.9	47.1	100	53.5	46.5	100	1,017,342
Oyo	99.2	0.8	100	14.9	85.1	100	97.5	2.5	100	52.0	48.0	100	36.5	63.5	100	1,848,707
Plateau	97.9	2.1	100	5.9	94.1	100	98.7	1.3	100	87.5	12.5	100	10.0	90.0	100	824,606
Rivers	98.5	1.5	100	2.6	97.4	100	97.5	2.5	100	81.9	18.1	100	19.5	80.5	100	1,637,099
Sokoto	94.4	5.6	100	23.6	76.4	100	98.2	1.8	100	69.4	30.6	100	14.4	85.6	100	972,603
Taraba	92.2	7.8	100	20.8	79.2	100	91.2	8.8	100	79.8	20.2	100	15.9	84.1	100	607,811
Yobe	84.0	16.0	100	11.2	88.8	100	96.5	3.5	100	90.8	9.2	100	17.6	82.4	100	647,759
Zamfara	99.5	0.5	100	5.8	94.2	100	96.7	3.3	100	81.8	18.2	100	16.3	83.7	100	857,386
FCT Abuja	98.9	1.1	100	13.0	87.0	100	96.5	3.5	100	86.2	13.8	100	5.5	94.5	100	840,755

Table HH.G2-G4: Handwashing – Location and Availability of Water and Soap

Percent of household based on the availability and location of handwashing facilities in the households

	Location for Handwashing in the Household							Number of households	Availability of Water at place of Handwashing			Availability of Soap, Detergent or Ash at place of Handwashing			Number of households with fixed place for handwashing
	In dwelling	In yard /plot	Mobile object for handwashing observed	No handwashing place in dwelling/ yard/ plot	No permission to see	Other reasons	Total		Water is available	Water is not available	Total	Soap, detergent or ash available	Soap, detergent or ash not available	Total	
National	6.2	3.3	21.6	57.0	11.4	0.6	100	40,867,134	67.6	32.4	100	52.9	47.1	100	12,667,473
Geopolitical Zone															
North Central	6.7	2.1	13.7	69.1	6.1	2.2	100	5,932,995	67.7	32.3	100	49.5	50.5	100	1,337,273
North East	1.8	3.4	20.9	61.5	12.2	0.2	100	5,109,056	53.0	47.0	100	33.8	66.2	100	1,329,895
North West	6.4	4.6	29.9	41.4	17.3	0.4	100	9,254,956	81.8	18.2	100	63.8	36.2	100	3,783,569
South East	7.2	2.8	28.9	57.4	3.5	0.2	100	4,853,794	52.3	47.7	100	36.9	63.1	100	1,888,208
South South	7.6	3.2	27.8	50.1	10.8	0.5	100	6,576,094	66.2	33.8	100	57.7	42.3	100	2,540,557
South West	6.4	2.9	10.3	67.0	13.2	0.2	100	9,140,239	66.7	33.3	100	56.8	43.2	100	1,787,971
Area of Residence															
Urban	11.6	4.8	17.4	50.8	14.7	0.7	100	13,156,214	71.5	28.5	100	62.1	37.9	100	4,447,992
Peri-urban	10.9	3.9	19.6	53.6	11.8	0.1	100	3,020,644	66.6	33.4	100	53.4	46.6	100	1,041,085
Urban	11.9	5.0	16.7	50.0	15.5	0.8	100	10,135,570	73.0	27.0	100	64.7	35.3	100	3,406,907
Rural	3.6	2.6	23.5	59.9	9.9	0.6	100	27,710,920	65.5	34.5	100	47.9	52.1	100	8,219,481
Itinerant	3.6	3.1	22.6	56.7	13.8	0.2	100	795,869	67.9	32.1	100	52.2	47.8	100	232,840
Rural	3.7	2.6	23.5	60.2	9.4	0.6	100	23,350,999	64.6	35.4	100	46.8	53.2	100	6,943,184
Small town	2.7	2.2	24.3	58.5	12.0	0.3	100	3,564,053	71.2	28.8	100	54.7	45.3	100	1,043,457
Wealth Index															
Poorest	2.1	2.1	20.8	60.5	13.9	0.6	100	8,185,631	68.1	31.9	100	48.9	51.1	100	2,048,262
Poor	1.9	2.2	22.6	62.2	10.8	0.4	100	8,177,820	63.5	36.5	100	43.9	56.1	100	2,181,654
Moderate	1.7	2.2	24.3	62.7	8.3	0.7	100	8,188,709	59.8	40.2	100	41.7	58.3	100	2,315,898
Rich	3.1	3.0	25.4	58.7	9.2	0.6	100	8,148,337	64.2	35.8	100	50.0	50.0	100	2,566,797
Richest	22.0	6.9	14.7	40.8	15.0	0.6	100	8,166,636	77.4	22.6	100	70.2	29.8	100	3,554,861
Literacy of the HH Head															
Literate	6.7	3.6	22.6	55.0	11.5	0.6	100	30,892,106	68.9	31.1	100	54.8	45.2	100	10,164,846
Non-Literate	4.6	2.2	18.3	63.0	11.3	0.5	100	9,975,028	62.5	37.5	100	45.1	54.9	100	2,502,626
Gender of HH Head															
Male	6.5	3.3	21.6	56.2	11.9	0.5	100	33,862,777	68.6	31.4	100	54.0	46.0	100	10,638,658
Female	4.5	3.2	21.2	61.0	9.2	0.8	100	7,004,357	62.5	37.5	100	46.9	53.1	100	2,028,815
HHs with at least one PLWD															
At least 1 PLWD	4.9	2.2	26.4	57.3	8.6	0.5	100	4,566,018	64.0	36.0	100	50.8	49.2	100	1,532,167
No PLWD	6.3	3.4	21.0	56.9	11.8	0.6	100	36,301,116	68.1	31.9	100	53.2	46.8	100	11,135,306
State															
Abia	10.2	1.3	33.2	50.6	4.5	0.1	100	826,043	64.0	36.0	100	27.2	72.8	100	369,824
Adamawa	1.5	3.8	44.6	41.3	7.7	1.1	100	814,884	56.1	43.9	100	30.9	69.1	100	406,791
Akwa Ibom	4.0	2.6	45.0	38.2	8.9	1.2	100	1,251,431	46.2	53.8	100	29.8	70.2	100	646,122
Anambra	12.1	6.6	32.6	45.6	3.0	0.1	100	1,213,111	48.9	51.1	100	43.9	56.1	100	622,520
Bauchi	0.6	0.5	1.7	65.2	32.0	0.0	100	1,247,363	67.3	32.7	100	50.3	49.7	100	34,842
Bayelsa	2.3	2.0	21.4	72.2	1.6	0.4	100	501,082	65.5	34.5	100	36.8	63.2	100	129,162
Benue	0.3	0.1	11.3	85.2	3.0	0.0	100	1,130,321	56.3	43.7	100	42.9	57.1	100	132,581
Borno	2.7	7.8	24.6	59.4	5.2	0.3	100	1,180,500	44.6	55.4	100	35.0	65.0	100	414,595
Cross River	5.7	2.1	40.1	37.3	14.8	0.0	100	943,165	70.4	29.6	100	68.7	31.3	100	452,202

Table HH.G2-G4: Handwashing – Location and Availability of Water and Soap
Percent of household based on the availability and location of handwashing facilities in the households

	Location for Handwashing in the Household							Number of households	Availability of Water at place of Handwashing			Availability of Soap, Detergent or Ash at place of Handwashing			Number of households with fixed place for handwashing
	In dwelling	In yard /plot	Mobile object for handwashing observed	No handwashing place in dwelling/ yard/ plot	No permission to see	Other reasons	Total		Water is available	Water is not available	Total	Soap, detergent or ash available	Soap, detergent or ash not available	Total	
National	6.2	3.3	21.6	57.0	11.4	0.6	100	40,867,134	67.6	32.4	100	52.9	47.1	100	12,667,473
Delta	12.4	1.4	17.9	52.9	15.3	0.0	100	1,286,630	91.1	8.9	100	65.2	34.8	100	408,378
Ebonyi	1.4	0.2	8.5	84.3	4.5	1.1	100	620,251	46.2	53.8	100	8.2	91.8	100	62,804
Edo	5.1	9.2	10.5	52.5	22.8	0.0	100	956,686	83.0	17.0	100	83.2	16.8	100	236,697
Ekiti	3.3	0.5	34.7	56.7	4.5	0.2	100	704,601	29.0	71.0	100	36.3	63.7	100	271,697
Enugu	2.3	1.6	18.1	72.0	6.0	0.0	100	1,018,042	77.5	22.5	100	66.5	33.5	100	224,011
Gombe	0.6	0.5	15.3	81.6	2.0	0.0	100	610,740	39.1	60.9	100	13.9	86.1	100	99,942
Imo	7.4	2.4	42.0	47.6	0.6	0.0	100	1,176,347	39.9	60.1	100	27.9	72.1	100	609,049
Jigawa	17.1	1.8	51.8	7.4	21.6	0.4	100	1,138,460	82.0	18.0	100	70.8	29.2	100	803,661
Kaduna	7.9	1.1	36.9	46.8	7.2	0.1	100	1,611,871	75.6	24.4	100	55.0	45.0	100	740,157
Kano	4.6	8.7	31.9	48.9	4.9	1.0	100	2,361,439	85.1	14.9	100	66.7	33.3	100	1,067,193
Katsina	1.5	2.0	20.5	33.5	42.5	0.0	100	1,501,684	60.4	39.6	100	36.0	64.0	100	361,285
Kebbi	3.7	0.0	17.0	60.6	18.7	0.0	100	811,513	76.3	23.7	100	55.6	44.4	100	167,944
Kogi	5.2	0.6	26.9	51.2	2.4	13.6	100	901,488	70.8	29.2	100	32.1	67.9	100	294,666
Kwara	6.0	7.7	9.5	75.1	0.9	0.8	100	663,189	52.1	47.9	100	48.8	51.2	100	153,779
Lagos	13.6	6.8	9.3	45.9	24.2	0.2	100	3,209,182	73.4	26.6	100	62.2	37.8	100	951,695
Nasarawa	1.8	2.4	31.1	46.3	18.3	0.1	100	487,397	56.6	43.4	100	26.6	73.4	100	171,666
Niger	5.0	2.4	17.2	61.9	13.4	0.0	100	1,085,238	76.8	23.2	100	63.2	36.8	100	267,776
Ogun	2.4	0.9	6.1	87.0	3.6	0.0	100	1,285,349	96.0	4.0	100	88.3	11.7	100	120,626
Ondo	3.0	1.9	12.4	64.0	18.8	0.0	100	1,075,058	81.3	18.7	100	56.7	43.3	100	184,943
Osun	3.1	0.3	2.0	85.7	8.9	0.0	100	1,017,342	71.9	28.1	100	68.1	31.9	100	55,453
Oyo	1.5	0.5	8.9	85.2	3.1	0.7	100	1,848,707	53.5	46.5	100	37.2	62.8	100	203,558
Plateau	10.3	3.2	1.4	81.6	3.0	0.5	100	824,606	49.2	50.8	100	45.7	54.3	100	123,070
Rivers	10.8	2.4	27.6	56.4	2.0	0.8	100	1,637,099	61.7	38.3	100	67.5	32.5	100	667,997
Sokoto	1.9	0.7	32.0	57.0	7.8	0.6	100	972,603	98.3	1.7	100	99.5	0.5	100	336,431
Taraba	2.1	2.3	15.1	68.8	11.6	0.0	100	607,811	62.3	37.7	100	19.6	80.4	100	118,871
Yobe	3.6	4.0	31.8	57.7	2.9	0.0	100	647,759	60.8	39.2	100	48.7	51.3	100	254,854
Zamfara	10.3	17.3	8.2	33.9	30.3	0.0	100	857,386	94.5	5.5	100	53.9	46.1	100	306,896
FCT Abuja	19.0	0.7	3.4	72.3	4.6	0.0	100	840,755	92.3	7.7	100	84.6	15.4	100	193,736

Table HH. G5-G7: Handwashing – Type and Availability of Soap
Percent of household based on types of soap in households with handwashing facilities.

	Type of Soap available at the place of handwashing				Total	Number of households with soap at the fixed place for handwashing	Availability of Soap in Household		Total	Number of Household	Available soap/detergent in households shown		Total	Number of Households where soap is available
	bar soap	liquid soap	ash	others specify			Available	Not available			Seen	Not seen		
National	54.2	22.2	22.8	0.8	100	6,700,586	40.4	59.6	100	40,867,134	64.2	35.8	100	16,494,382
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	29.1	44.8	25.6	0.6	100	661,673	30.4	69.6	100	5,932,995	63.4	36.6	100	1,802,105
North East	60.6	21.8	17.5	0.0	100	449,382	16.2	83.8	100	5,109,056	68.7	31.3	100	828,709
North West	60.1	9.6	30.3	0.1	100	2,412,025	42.2	57.8	100	9,254,956	70.5	29.5	100	3,908,182
South East	53.7	27.1	14.8	4.4	100	697,654	45.0	55.0	100	4,853,794	59.5	40.5	100	2,183,834
South South	72.6	15.9	11.2	0.3	100	1,464,799	47.0	53.0	100	6,576,094	70.0	30.0	100	3,091,125
South West	27.6	43.6	27.8	1.0	100	1,015,052	51.2	48.8	100	9,140,239	56.7	43.3	100	4,680,426
Area of Residence														
Urban	38.3	37.6	23.6	0.4	100	2,760,654	52.9	47.1	100	13,156,214	62.7	37.3	100	6,959,302
Peri-urban	42.7	36.7	20.5	0.0	100	555,463	48.4	51.6	100	3,020,644	63.1	36.9	100	1,461,374
Urban	37.2	37.9	24.3	0.5	100	2,205,191	54.2	45.8	100	10,135,570	62.6	37.4	100	5,497,928
Rural	65.3	11.4	22.2	1.0	100	3,939,932	34.4	65.6	100	27,710,920	65.2	34.8	100	9,535,080
Itinerant	69.8	20.3	9.9	0.0	100	121,655	39.9	60.1	100	795,869	76.5	23.5	100	317,368
Rural	64.5	10.4	24.4	0.7	100	3,247,532	33.8	66.2	100	23,350,999	63.8	36.2	100	7,884,203
Small town	69.3	15.2	12.4	3.1	100	570,744	37.4	62.6	100	3,564,053	70.7	29.3	100	1,333,509
Wealth Index														
Poorest	58.5	2.4	38.7	0.4	100	1,001,442	24.8	75.2	100	8,185,631	69.1	30.9	100	2,033,417
Poor	70.4	4.5	24.8	0.2	100	957,145	27.8	72.2	100	8,177,820	62.2	37.8	100	2,274,343
Moderate	69.7	8.4	21.5	0.4	100	965,201	35.7	64.3	100	8,188,709	62.5	37.5	100	2,923,021
Rich	62.5	18.8	17.4	1.2	100	1,282,574	48.4	51.6	100	8,148,337	63.2	36.8	100	3,942,673
Richest	36.0	44.1	18.9	1.0	100	2,494,224	65.2	34.8	100	8,166,636	64.7	35.3	100	5,320,928
Literacy of the HH Head														
Literate	54.0	24.0	21.2	0.8	100	5,571,078	44.4	55.6	100	30,892,106	64.4	35.6	100	13,706,179
Non-Literate	55.5	13.4	30.7	0.5	100	1,129,508	28.0	72.0	100	9,975,028	63.2	36.8	100	2,788,203
Gender of HH Head														
Male	54.2	21.6	23.6	0.7	100	5,748,060	40.0	60.0	100	33,862,777	65.4	34.6	100	13,540,866
Female	54.3	26.2	18.0	1.5	100	952,526	42.2	57.8	100	7,004,357	58.5	41.5	100	2,953,516
HHs with at least one PLWD														
At least 1 PLWD	64.9	11.8	21.2	2.1	100	778,094	41.7	58.3	100	4,566,018	63.7	36.3	100	1,905,334
No PLWD	52.8	23.6	23.0	0.6	100	5,922,492	40.2	59.8	100	36,301,116	64.2	35.8	100	14,589,047
State														
Abia	43.4	38.3	15.9	2.5	100	100,626	41.5	58.5	100	826,043	61.2	38.8	100	343,061
Adamawa	41.5	29.5	29.0	0.0	100	125,702	32.7	67.3	100	814,884	84.1	15.9	100	266,743
Akwa Ibom	88.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	100	192,697	38.9	61.1	100	1,251,431	45.5	54.5	100	487,333
Anambra	60.6	34.8	4.0	0.6	100	273,173	50.1	49.9	100	1,213,111	65.2	34.8	100	607,821
Bauchi	41.5	14.0	44.6	0.0	100	17,515	7.9	92.1	100	1,247,363	18.9	81.1	100	98,386
Bayelsa	60.5	29.6	9.9	0.0	100	47,509	43.3	56.7	100	501,082	81.1	18.9	100	217,134
Benue	51.3	10.9	37.9	0.0	100	56,860	21.7	78.3	100	1,130,321	60.5	39.5	100	245,761
Borno	80.0	15.6	4.4	0.0	100	144,953	9.8	90.2	100	1,180,500	62.3	37.7	100	115,624
Cross River	81.3	15.5	2.5	0.7	100	310,690	51.9	48.1	100	943,165	87.7	12.3	100	489,645
Delta	38.0	26.9	35.1	0.0	100	266,355	42.5	57.5	100	1,286,630	53.8	46.2	100	547,395

Table HH. G5-G7: Handwashing – Type and Availability of Soap
Percent of household based on types of soap in households with handwashing facilities.

	Type of Soap available at the place of handwashing				Total	Number of households with soap at the fixed place for handwashing	Availability of Soap in Household		Total	Number of Household	Available soap/detergent in households shown		Total	Number of Households where soap is available
	bar soap	liquid soap	ash	others specify			Available	Not available			Seen	Not seen		
National	54.2	22.2	22.8	0.8	100	6,700,586	40.4	59.6	100	40,867,134	64.2	35.8	100	16,494,382
Ebonyi	53.7	46.3	0.0	0.0	100	5,138	36.3	63.7	100	620,251	38.1	61.9	100	225,405
Edo	76.8	7.1	16.1	0.0	100	196,958	37.6	62.4	100	956,686	96.5	3.5	100	359,957
Ekiti	43.6	21.2	35.1	0.0	100	98,716	47.0	53.0	100	704,601	62.5	37.5	100	331,098
Enugu	60.1	13.5	26.4	0.0	100	148,971	42.5	57.5	100	1,018,042	63.8	36.2	100	432,811
Gombe	36.7	22.9	40.5	0.0	100	13,843	13.4	86.6	100	610,740	46.0	54.0	100	81,839
Imo	43.2	19.2	21.7	15.8	100	169,747	48.9	51.1	100	1,176,347	57.8	42.2	100	574,736
Jigawa	44.6	2.2	52.8	0.4	100	568,866	69.0	31.0	100	1,138,460	90.1	9.9	100	785,426
Kaduna	76.5	15.1	8.4	0.0	100	407,456	37.7	62.3	100	1,611,871	64.9	35.1	100	608,398
Kano	62.0	10.5	27.5	0.0	100	712,197	49.9	50.1	100	2,361,439	65.5	34.5	100	1,179,385
Katsina	21.2	30.2	48.6	0.0	100	129,957	21.2	78.8	100	1,501,684	38.1	61.9	100	317,667
Kebbi	75.7	0.0	24.3	0.0	100	93,364	36.9	63.1	100	811,513	68.3	31.7	100	299,777
Kogi	26.7	52.7	20.6	0.0	100	94,482	25.0	75.0	100	901,488	55.8	44.2	100	225,709
Kwara	8.5	55.0	33.6	2.9	100	75,057	28.8	71.2	100	663,189	81.6	18.4	100	190,977
Lagos	19.5	57.1	21.7	1.7	100	591,522	57.5	42.5	100	3,209,182	48.8	51.2	100	1,843,796
Nasarawa	46.2	22.7	31.2	0.0	100	45,665	54.3	45.7	100	487,397	47.1	52.9	100	264,720
Niger	35.8	25.5	37.6	1.1	100	169,350	32.3	67.7	100	1,085,238	54.0	46.0	100	350,955
Ogun	19.6	36.9	43.5	0.0	100	106,527	42.2	57.8	100	1,285,349	62.6	37.4	100	541,874
Ondo	64.6	20.0	15.4	0.0	100	104,791	47.3	52.7	100	1,075,058	79.7	20.3	100	508,080
Osun	51.5	43.2	5.3	0.0	100	37,771	37.0	63.0	100	1,017,342	51.9	48.1	100	376,810
Oyo	18.4	9.8	71.8	0.0	100	75,725	58.4	41.6	100	1,848,707	56.2	43.8	100	1,078,768
Plateau	24.9	50.6	24.5	0.0	100	56,280	22.2	77.8	100	824,606	75.3	24.7	100	183,040
Rivers	79.9	16.7	3.0	0.5	100	450,590	60.5	39.5	100	1,637,099	70.1	29.9	100	989,662
Sokoto	66.6	11.6	21.9	0.0	100	334,866	43.0	57.0	100	972,603	72.0	28.0	100	418,413
Taraba	50.7	32.2	17.1	0.0	100	23,274	11.3	88.7	100	607,811	82.3	17.7	100	68,605
Yobe	64.6	20.4	15.0	0.0	100	124,094	30.5	69.5	100	647,759	81.2	18.8	100	197,511
Zamfara	73.0	2.5	24.5	0.0	100	165,319	34.9	65.1	100	857,386	84.1	15.9	100	299,117
FCT Abuja	21.9	71.3	6.8	0.0	100	163,980	40.6	59.4	100	840,755	76.2	23.8	100	340,944

Table HH.G8: Handwashing – Demonstration of Technique

Percent of household based on the demonstration of handwashing practice

	Handwashing demonstration					Total	Number of households
	Demonstrated handwashing with soap under running water	Demonstrated handwashing with soap but not under running water	Demonstrated handwashing under running water but without soap	Demonstrated handwashing without running water and without soap	Not willing to demonstrate		
National	10.0	14.0	7.1	48.1	20.8	100.0	40,867,134
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	5.6	8.7	5.7	59.5	20.6	100.0	5,932,995
North East	11.3	14.7	8.1	53.4	12.5	100.0	5,109,056
North West	10.2	12.5	11.3	44.2	21.9	100.0	9,254,956
South East	7.2	10.3	10.8	55.7	15.9	100.0	4,853,794
South South	21.8	20.9	5.0	28.4	23.9	100.0	6,576,094
South West	5.0	15.5	2.7	51.7	25.0	100.0	9,140,239
Area of Residence							
Urban	11.5	14.8	5.9	43.0	24.8	100.0	13,156,214
Peri-urban	10.9	14.5	8.0	45.3	21.3	100.0	3,020,644
Urban	11.7	14.9	5.3	42.3	25.8	100.0	10,135,570
Rural	9.3	13.6	7.7	50.5	19.0	100.0	27,710,920
Itinerant	11.4	24.5	10.8	36.6	16.7	100.0	795,869
Rural	9.3	13.3	7.8	50.1	19.4	100.0	23,350,999
Small town	8.6	12.8	6.4	55.6	16.6	100.0	3,564,053
Wealth Index							
Poorest	8.8	12.1	8.0	49.7	21.3	100.0	8,185,631
Poor	7.4	13.3	7.6	53.0	18.6	100.0	8,177,820
Moderate	7.0	14.7	7.4	50.3	20.6	100.0	8,188,709
Rich	10.7	16.0	6.9	46.0	20.3	100.0	8,148,337
Richest	16.1	13.7	5.5	41.3	23.4	100.0	8,166,636
Literacy of the HH Head							
Literate	9.8	14.7	7.5	47.6	20.3	100.0	30,892,106
Non-Literate	10.6	11.6	6.0	49.4	22.4	100.0	9,975,028
Gender of HH Head							
Male	10.2	13.8	7.3	48.3	20.4	100.0	33,862,777
Female	9.0	14.7	6.3	47.1	22.8	100.0	7,004,357
HHs with at least one PLWD							
At least 1 PLWD	11.0	12.8	7.4	45.5	23.3	100.0	4,566,018
No PLWD	9.9	14.1	7.1	48.4	20.5	100.0	36,301,116
State							
Abia	4.5	8.1	4.4	64.4	18.5	100.0	826,043
Adamawa	9.6	18.0	5.5	42.9	24.1	100.0	814,884
Akwa Ibom	29.7	21.2	5.9	15.2	28.0	100.0	1,251,431
Anambra	9.4	23.7	18.6	35.7	12.6	100.0	1,213,111
Bauchi	19.9	3.7	1.1	65.5	9.8	100.0	1,247,363

Table HH.G8: Handwashing – Demonstration of Technique

Percent of household based on the demonstration of handwashing practice

	Handwashing demonstration					Total	Number of households
	Demonstrated handwashing with soap under running water	Demonstrated handwashing with soap but not under running wat	Demonstrated handwashing under running water but without soap	Demonstrated handwashing without running water and without soap	Not willing to demonstrate		
National	10.0	14.0	7.1	48.1	20.8	100.0	40,867,134
Bayelsa	1.2	16.1	9.8	68.2	4.6	100.0	501,082
Benue	1.6	5.2	2.3	54.9	36.0	100.0	1,130,321
Borno	10.1	15.7	13.4	51.0	9.9	100.0	1,180,500
Cross River	15.5	23.2	2.1	29.1	30.2	100.0	943,165
Delta	11.7	17.3	8.8	29.4	32.9	100.0	1,286,630
Ebonyi	0.2	0.8	3.1	69.9	25.9	100.0	620,251
Edo	22.5	27.0	1.8	24.0	24.7	100.0	956,686
Ekiti	1.8	27.9	0.4	55.1	14.8	100.0	704,601
Enugu	11.2	1.4	9.4	56.4	21.6	100.0	1,018,042
Gombe	2.7	3.0	9.4	79.3	5.6	100.0	610,740
Imo	7.2	10.8	12.8	61.9	7.3	100.0	1,176,347
Jigawa	35.6	14.0	6.2	13.5	30.7	100.0	1,138,460
Kaduna	2.9	0.1	10.3	62.9	23.8	100.0	1,611,871
Kano	7.2	14.8	5.6	53.1	19.3	100.0	2,361,439
Katsina	0.3	1.7	18.1	37.0	42.9	100.0	1,501,684
Kebbi	7.4	20.3	8.7	59.2	4.4	100.0	811,513
Kogi	1.2	10.9	1.6	76.6	9.7	100.0	901,488
Kwara	2.6	14.2	2.1	65.3	15.8	100.0	663,189
Lagos	4.9	9.4	2.1	43.7	39.9	100.0	3,209,182
Nasarawa	9.9	7.7	7.6	65.1	9.6	100.0	487,397
Niger	1.6	11.7	17.3	53.7	15.7	100.0	1,085,238
Ogun	3.8	10.9	2.0	72.9	10.5	100.0	1,285,349
Ondo	14.9	15.3	6.1	37.1	26.5	100.0	1,075,058
Osun	6.1	26.6	3.8	36.2	27.3	100.0	1,017,342
Oyo	0.9	18.7	2.6	66.8	10.9	100.0	1,848,707
Plateau	9.8	8.7	2.6	55.7	23.2	100.0	824,606
Rivers	33.2	20.0	3.5	27.6	15.6	100.0	1,637,099
Sokoto	8.5	26.6	19.0	30.3	15.7	100.0	972,603
Taraba	5.5	21.5	9.4	38.6	25.1	100.0	607,811
Yobe	12.8	34.2	12.7	37.4	2.9	100.0	647,759
Zamfara	19.9	22.6	17.8	39.1	0.5	100.0	857,386
FCT Abuja	16.5	3.0	4.5	50.6	25.4	100.0	840,755

Annex IV

Urban Water Utilities Tables

Urban Utilities Table 1: Functionality and sources of water of Water Works													
	Functionality			Sources of Water			Total Number of Water Works	Ground Water		Total number of water works with ground water sources	Surface Water		Total number of water works with surface water sources
	% Functional	% Non-Functional	Total	Ground Water	Surface water	Total		Functional	Non-functional		Functional	Non-functional	
National	42.3	57.7	100	71.9	28.1	100	1239	40.1	59.9	891	48.0	52.0	348
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	20.2	79.8	100	55.5	44.5	100	238	8.3	91.7	132	34.9	65.1	106
North East	74.2	25.8	100	63.9	36.1	100	97	74.2	25.8	62	74.3	25.7	35
North West	93.0	7.0	100	77.2	22.8	100	228	94.3	5.7	176	88.5	11.5	52
South East	10.8	89.2	100	78.4	21.6	100	111	11.5	88.5	87	8.3	91.7	24
South South	18.3	81.7	100	95.0	5.0	100	279	15.1	84.9	265	78.6	21.4	14
South West	45.1	54.9	100	59.1	40.9	100	286	49.7	50.3	169	38.5	61.5	117
State													
Abia	6.7	93.3	100	91.7	8.3	100	60	7.3	92.7	55	0.0	100.0	5
Adamawa	69.2	30.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	26	0.0	0.0	0	69.2	30.8	26
Akwa Ibom	33.3	66.7	100	100.0	0.0	100	27	33.3	66.7	27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anambra	15.4	84.6	100	92.3	7.7	100	13	16.7	83.3	12	0.0	100.0	1
Bauchi	36.0	64.0	100	96.0	4.0	100	25	33.3	66.7	24	100.0	0.0	1
Bayelsa	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	30	0.0	100.0	30	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	12.5	87.5	100	37.5	62.5	100	32	0.0	100.0	12	20.0	80.0	20
Borno	100.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	2	100.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	1
Cross River	88.9	11.1	100	0.0	100.0	100	9	0.0	0.0	0	88.9	11.1	9
Delta	21.3	78.7	100	100.0	0.0	100	127	21.3	78.7	127	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ebonyi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
Edo	14.6	85.4	100	89.6	10.4	100	48	9.3	90.7	43	60.0	40.0	5
Ekiti	27.3	72.7	100	36.4	63.6	100	22	25.0	75.0	8	28.6	71.4	14
Enugu	41.7	58.3	100	58.3	41.7	100	12	42.9	57.1	7	40.0	60.0	5
FCT	26.7	73.3	100	0.0	100.0	100	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	73.3	15
Gombe	100.0	0.0	100	91.7	8.3	100	12	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	1
Imo	7.1	92.9	100	92.9	7.1	100	14	7.7	92.3	13	0.0	100.0	1
Jigawa	96.4	3.6	100	98.6	1.4	100	140	96.4	3.6	138	100.0	0.0	2
Kaduna	92.3	7.7	100	0.0	100.0	100	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	7.7	13
Kano	79.2	20.8	100	29.2	70.8	100	24	71.4	28.6	7	82.4	17.6	17
Katsina	100.0	0.0	100	20.0	80.0	100	10	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	8
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	100	77.8	22.2	100	18	100.0	0.0	14	100.0	0.0	4
Kogi	4.6	95.4	100	83.9	16.1	100	87	2.7	97.3	73	14.3	85.7	14
Kwara	28.8	71.2	100	54.2	45.8	100	59	28.1	71.9	32	29.6	70.4	27

Urban Utilities Table 1: Functionality and sources of water of Water Works													
	Functionality			Sources of Water			Total Number of Water Works	Ground Water		Total number of water works with ground water sources	Surface Water		Total number of water works with surface water sources
	% Functional	% Non-Functional	Total	Ground Water	Surface water	Total		Functional	Non-functional		Functional	Non-functional	
National	42.3	57.7	100	71.9	28.1	100	1239	40.1	59.9	891	48.0	52.0	348
Lagos	92.3	7.7	100	92.3	7.7	100	52	91.7	8.3	48	100.0	0.0	4
Nasarawa	87.5	12.5	100	12.5	87.5	100	8	0.0	100.0	1	100.0	0.0	7
Niger	26.3	73.7	100	26.3	73.7	100	19	0.0	100.0	5	35.7	64.3	14
Ogun	47.0	53.0	100	70.9	29.1	100	117	41.0	59.0	83	61.8	38.2	34
Ondo	5.9	94.1	100	61.8	38.2	100	34	9.5	90.5	21	0.0	100.0	13
Osun	16.7	83.3	100	14.6	85.4	100	48	14.3	85.7	7	17.1	82.9	41
Oyo	76.9	23.1	100	15.4	84.6	100	13	50.0	50.0	2	81.8	18.2	11
Plateau	38.9	61.1	100	50.0	50.0	100	18	0.0	100.0	9	77.8	22.2	9
Rivers	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	38	0.0	100.0	38	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100	78.6	21.4	100	14	100.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.0	3
Taraba	91.7	8.3	100	50.0	50.0	100	12	100.0	0.0	6	83.3	16.7	6
Yobe	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	20	100.0	0.0	20	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zamfara	44.4	55.6	100	44.4	55.6	100	9	25.0	75.0	4	60.0	40.0	5

Urban Utilities Table 2: Distribution of Water Works by Total installed and current capacity

	Total Installed Capacity (m3/day)	Average Installed Capacity(m3/day) per Water Works	Total Current Capacity (m3/day)	Average Current Capacity(m3/day) per Water Works	% Utilization
National	7,723,383	6,607	2,694,007	2,174	34.9
North Central	1,695,298	8,035	749,464	3,149	44.2
North East	540,438	5,572	222,135	2,290	41.1
North West	1,505,612	6,604	746,819	3,276	49.6
South East	637,931	6,379	42,264	381	6.6
South South	539,362	2,132	59,027	212	10.9
South West	2,804,742	10,017	874,299	3,057	31.2
State					
Abia	169,051	3,190	5,853	98	3.5
Adamawa	108,372	4,168	23,442	902	21.6
Akwa-ibom	18,520	686	3,018	112	16.3
Anambra	96,800	7,446	2,260	174	2.3
Bauchi	87,529	3,501	31,495	1,260	36.0
Bayelsa	58,100	1,937	-	-	0.0
Benue	120,759	3,774	13,535	423	11.2
Borno	76,000	38,000	46,830	23,415	61.6
Cross River	182,147	20,239	37,300	4,144	20.5
Delta	14,294	142	2,159	17	15.1
Ebonyi	93,540	9,354	-	-	0.0
Edo	163,340	3,403	16,550	345	10.1
Ekiti	196,479	8,931	12,097	550	6.2
Enugu	191,540	19,154	33,651	2,804	17.6
FCT	729,600	104,229	396,000	26,400	54.3
Gombe	151,762	12,647	97,319	8,110	64.1
Imo	87,000	6,214	500	36	0.6
Jigawa	65,457	468	42,682	305	65.2
Kaduna	531,310	40,870	420,454	32,343	79.1
Kano	562,490	23,437	115,927	4,830	20.6
Katsina	108,500	10,850	73,676	7,368	67.9
Kebbi	54,286	3,016	16,783	932	30.9
Kogi	74,410	855	55,520	638	74.6
Kwara	343,694	8,592	121,761	2,064	35.4
Lagos	947,210	18,216	503,181	9,677	53.1
Nasarawa	73,100	9,138	45,806	5,726	62.7
Niger	201,660	10,614	33,342	1,755	16.5
Ogun	1,040,410	9,373	158,681	1,356	15.3
Ondo	111,799	3,288	150	4	0.1
Osun	249,144	5,191	95,470	1,989	38.3
Oyo	259,700	19,977	104,720	8,055	40.3
Plateau	152,075	8,449	83,500	4,639	54.9
Rivers	102,961	2,710	-	-	0.0
Sokoto	137,869	9,848	54,672	3,905	39.7
Taraba	75,840	6,320	21,082	1,757	27.8
Yobe	40,935	2,047	1,967	98	4.8
Zamfara	45,700	5,078	22,625	2,514	49.5

Urban Utilities Table 3: Average households size and number of years living in the building								
	Average household size	How long have you been living continuously in this building?					Total	Estimated Number of Customers
		<3 months	3months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	>5 years		
National	6	1.0	2.0	7.8	17.0	72.2	100	266,560
Adamawa	7	0.0	0.0	4.5	8.5	87.1	100	1,173
Bauchi	5	0.0	3.0	10.5	16.0	70.5	100	31,512
Benue	5	9.7	22.4	20.9	18.9	28.1	100	1,403
Borno	7	.5	7.4	9.6	13.3	69.1	100	1,544
Cross River	4	.5	1.0	10.0	21.5	67.0	100	40,128
Delta	5	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.5	91.5	100	200
Edo	6	0.0	.5	1.5	2.0	96.0	100	591
Ekiti	3	0.0	4.0	4.5	19.1	72.4	100	1,044
Enugu	5	0.0	.5	0.0	8.5	91.0	100	10,746
Gombe	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	98.0	100	1,584
Jigawa	9	3.0	3.5	4.5	8.0	81.0	100	6,125
Kaduna	9	.6	3.6	1.2	17.9	76.8	100	7,575
Kano	6	0.0	.5	8.0	19.1	72.4	100	48,755
Katsina	8	0.0	.5	3.5	10.6	85.4	100	20,563
Kebbi	10	0.0	0.0	2.1	11.1	86.8	100	4,826
Kogi	5	1.4	4.1	2.7	14.9	76.9	100	10,592
Kwara	5	2.0	5.0	3.0	12.5	77.5	100	1,640
Lagos	10	0.0	1.8	4.2	16.8	77.2	100	6,746
Nasarawa	7	1.2	2.9	10.5	22.1	63.4	100	428
Niger	8	0.0	0.0	7.5	29.5	63.0	100	4,682
Ogun	4	0.0	.5	5.0	10.9	83.7	100	9,117
Osun	5	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.3	90.6	100	3,150
Oyo	4	0.0	1.5	5.0	13.6	79.9	100	6,853
Plateau	9	0.0	1.0	6.8	20.0	72.2	100	24,036
Sokoto	7	.5	1.5	4.5	27.6	65.8	100	9,130
Taraba	8	0.0	4.6	7.7	21.0	66.7	100	553
Yobe	8	0.0	1.0	4.0	19.1	75.9	100	3,425
FCT Abuja	5	20.9	17.1	44.3	15.8	1.9	100	8,440

Urban Utilities Table 4: Consumer's level of connection, active and location of public water supply

	Are you connected to the public water supply?			Total number of Consumers who have leaved in the building more than 3 months	Are you an active user of the public water supply service at the moment?			Total number of consumers who are connected to public water supply	Where is the public water supply connection located?				Total number of consumers who are active
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total		Within the dwelling	Within the Compound/Yard	Elsewhere	Total	
National	85.4	14.6	100	263,996	60.5	39.5	100	225,434	58.2	39.7	2.1	100	136,328
Adamawa	78.1	21.9	100	1,173	41.4	58.6	100	916	7.7	86.2	6.2	100	379
Bauchi	95.0	5.0	100	31,512	95.8	4.2	100	29,936	70.9	28.0	1.1	100	28,676
Benue	92.7	7.3	100	1,267	61.6	38.4	100	1,174	51.5	39.6	8.9	100	723
Borno	94.1	5.9	100	1,536	73.3	26.7	100	1,446	45.7	53.5	.8	100	1,060
Cross River	72.4	27.6	100	39,927	0.0	100.0	100	28,892	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Delta	100.0	0.0	100	200	100.0	0.0	100	200	4.0	96.0	0.0	100	200
Edo	100.0	0.0	100	591	99.5	.5	100	591	35.7	64.3	0.0	100	588
Ekiti	91.0	9.0	100	1,044	72.9	27.1	100	949	10.6	89.4	0.0	100	692
Enugu	84.5	15.5	100	10,746	66.9	33.1	100	9,080	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	6,071
Gombe	91.5	8.5	100	1,584	62.8	37.2	100	1,449	35.7	64.3	0.0	100	911
Jigawa	94.8	5.2	100	5,941	40.2	59.8	100	5,635	54.1	45.9	0.0	100	2,266
Kaduna	73.1	26.9	100	7,530	77.0	23.0	100	5,501	53.2	46.8	0.0	100	4,239
Kano	74.9	25.1	100	48,755	65.8	34.2	100	36,505	73.5	26.5	0.0	100	24,010
Katsina	88.4	11.6	100	20,563	15.3	84.7	100	18,186	55.6	44.4	0.0	100	2,790
Kebbi	89.4	10.6	100	4,826	94.7	5.3	100	4,315	94.4	5.0	.6	100	4,086
Kogi	81.2	18.8	100	10,448	74.0	26.0	100	8,483	45.0	45.0	9.9	100	6,279
Kwara	93.9	6.1	100	1,607	45.1	54.9	100	1,509	42.2	54.2	3.6	100	681
Lagos	95.8	4.2	100	6,746	87.5	12.5	100	6,463	45.0	54.3	.7	100	5,655
Nasarawa	87.1	12.9	100	423	35.1	64.9	100	368	61.5	36.5	1.9	100	129
Niger	100.0	0.0	100	4,682	90.0	10.0	100	4,682	10.0	90.0	0.0	100	4,214
Ogun	98.0	2.0	100	9,117	96.5	3.5	100	8,936	45.5	51.8	2.6	100	8,621
Osun	96.7	3.3	100	3,150	54.0	46.0	100	3,045	56.4	43.6	0.0	100	1,645
Oyo	93.0	7.0	100	6,853	38.9	61.1	100	6,370	38.9	61.1	0.0	100	2,479
Plateau	95.6	4.4	100	24,036	68.4	31.6	100	22,981	55.2	44.0	.7	100	15,711
Sokoto	89.9	10.1	100	9,084	63.5	36.5	100	8,167	99.1	.9	0.0	100	5,184
Taraba	96.9	3.1	100	553	99.5	.5	100	536	53.7	45.2	1.1	100	533
Yobe	89.9	10.1	100	3,425	88.8	11.2	100	3,081	41.5	58.5	0.0	100	2,736
FCT Abuja	90.4	9.6	100	6,677	95.6	4.4	100	6,036	65.7	10.2	24.1	100	5,769

Urban Utilities Table 5: Application for public water connection by consumers

	Did your household apply for the public water connection?				Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	How long did it take for your household to get connected after applying?						Total number of consumer's that applied for public water supply connection
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total		Less than 1 week	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	5-6 weeks	>7 weeks	Total	
National	65.5	19.4	15.1	100	133,463	35.9	33.8	16.2	9.0	5.1	100	87,362
Adamawa	90.2	3.3	6.6	100	356	74.5	21.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	321
Bauchi	40.6	40.6	18.9	100	28,361	71.2	27.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100	11,502
Benue	41.3	57.6	1.1	100	659	28.9	55.3	15.8	0.0	0.0	100	272
Borno	75.0	24.2	0.8	100	1,052	19.8	71.9	7.3	1.0	0.0	100	789
Delta	99.5	0.5	0.0	100	200	0.0	17.6	53.3	21.1	8.0	100	199
Edo	92.5	2.5	5.0	100	588	9.8	68.5	18.5	1.6	1.6	100	544
Ekiti	89.4	2.3	8.3	100	692	1.7	39.0	39.8	16.9	2.5	100	619
Enugu	31.9	67.3	0.9	100	6,071	0.0	36.1	30.6	22.2	11.1	100	1,934
Gombe	99.1	0.9	0.0	100	911	23.7	42.1	26.3	7.9	0.0	100	903
Jigawa	73.0	27.0	0.0	100	2,266	59.3	37.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	100	1,654
Kaduna	86.2	12.8	1.1	100	4,239	71.6	27.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	3,652
Kano	81.6	10.2	8.2	100	24,010	48.8	37.5	8.8	3.8	1.3	100	19,600
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,790	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,790
Kebbi	12.6	11.9	75.5	100	4,060	20.0	55.0	20.0	0.0	5.0	100	511
Kogi	69.5	11.9	18.6	100	5,655	0.0	54.9	19.5	11.0	14.6	100	3,930
Kwara	35.0	6.3	58.8	100	656	25.0	28.6	7.1	21.4	17.9	100	230
Lagos	64.0	30.9	5.0	100	5,615	61.8	6.7	9.0	15.7	6.7	100	3,595
Nasarawa	80.4	15.7	3.9	100	127	41.5	17.1	31.7	9.8	0.0	100	102
Niger	80.0	1.7	18.3	100	4,214	0.7	6.3	27.1	35.4	30.6	100	3,371
Ogun	99.5	0.5	0.0	100	8,395	0.0	11.4	52.4	27.6	8.6	100	8,350
Osun	86.2	0.0	13.8	100	1,645	3.7	18.5	60.5	17.3	0.0	100	1,417
Oyo	18.1	56.9	25.0	100	2,479	0.0	23.1	61.5	15.4	0.0	100	448
Plateau	63.9	2.3	33.8	100	15,594	17.6	65.9	10.6	3.5	2.4	100	9,966
Sokoto	82.3	17.7	0.0	100	5,184	24.7	49.5	23.7	2.2	0.0	100	4,267
Taraba	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	528	45.7	46.2	7.0	0.0	1.1	100	528
Yobe	81.8	11.9	6.3	100	2,736	34.6	14.6	6.9	9.2	34.6	100	2,237
FCT Abuja	82.9	0.0	17.1	100	4,380	5.9	35.3	30.9	20.6	7.4	100	3,632

Urban Utilities Table 6: Availability of water supply Services

	Is water always available from your household connection / tap?						Total no. of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	In the past two weeks, how many hours have you NOT had water?						Avg. hours without water supply for the past two weeks	In the past two weeks, was water from this source NOT available for at least 1 full day				Total no. of consumers who water not always available from household connection / tap	In the past two weeks, how many days have you NOT had water?				Avg. no. of days NOT had water	Total no. of consumers without water supply at least for one full day
	Yes, always	Yes, most times	Yes, sometimes	Yes, seldomly	No	Total		< 24hrs	24-48hrs	50-99hrs	100-200hrs	>200hrs	Total		Yes	No	Don't know	Total		< 5 days	5-9 days	10-14 days	Total		
National	17.8	17.2	44.6	11.5	9.0	100	133,463	9.4	9.0	11.9	25.2	44.5	100	180	86.3	9.8	3.9	100	109,771	16.5	29.1	54.4	100	11	94,753
Adamawa	36.1	4.9	32.8	1.6	24.6	100	356	12.8	7.7	5.1	7.7	66.7	100	218	97.4	2.6	0.0	100	228	13.2	7.9	78.9	100	11	222
Bauchi	0.0	3.9	58.9	28.3	8.9	100	28,361	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.6	94.4	100	270	91.1	7.8	1.1	100	28,361	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	12	25,840
Benue	0.0	12.0	33.7	32.6	21.7	100	659	2.2	2.2	35.9	5.4	54.3	100	215	97.8	0.0	2.2	100	659	33.3	12.2	54.4	100	10	644
Borno	66.4	15.6	17.2	0.0	0.8	100	1,052	37.2	2.3	18.6	0.0	41.9	100	137	41.9	58.1	0.0	100	353	50.0	44.4	5.6	100	6	148
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Delta	2.5	4.5	2.0	28.0	63.0	100	200	40.0	2.6	5.6	15.9	35.9	100	137	97.4	2.6	0.0	100	195	8.9	10.5	80.5	100	11	190
Edo	4.0	6.5	48.7	2.0	38.7	100	588	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	312	94.8	5.2	0.0	100	564	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	13	535
Ekiti	1.5	7.6	39.4	17.4	34.1	100	692	44.6	2.3	24.6	26.9	1.5	100	60	56.9	41.5	1.5	100	682	6.8	14.9	78.4	100	11	388
Enugu	2.7	23.9	69.0	0.9	3.5	100	6,071	0.9	6.4	9.1	55.5	28.2	100	180	84.5	15.5	0.0	100	5,910	16.1	59.1	24.7	100	8	4,997
Gombe	0.9	40.9	39.1	11.3	7.8	100	911	0.0	22.8	23.7	14.0	39.5	100	154	99.1	0.9	0.0	100	903	45.1	18.6	36.3	100	7	895
Jigawa	83.8	9.5	4.1	2.7	0.0	100	2,266	58.3	33.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	100	29	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	368	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	7	123
Kaduna	3.2	44.7	46.8	4.3	1.1	100	4,239	8.8	8.8	53.8	23.1	5.5	100	93	95.6	4.4	0.0	100	4,103	56.3	31.0	12.6	100	5	3,923
Kano	18.4	27.6	39.8	10.2	4.1	100	24,010	20.0	21.3	13.8	32.5	12.5	100	105	81.3	17.5	1.3	100	19,600	33.8	33.8	32.3	100	7	15,925
Katsina	37.0	40.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	100	2,790	0.0	23.5	35.3	23.5	17.6	100	125	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,757	58.8	17.6	23.5	100	5	1,757
Kebbi	3.1	17.6	71.1	1.3	6.9	100	4,060	13.0	4.5	9.7	11.0	61.7	100	185	6.5	14.9	78.6	100	3,932	0.0	10.0	90.0	100	13	255
Kogi	23.7	17.8	55.9	2.5	0.0	100	5,655	1.1	14.4	36.7	38.9	8.9	100	124	97.8	2.2	0.0	100	4,313	44.3	46.6	9.1	100	6	4,218
Kwara	0.0	0.0	11.3	70.0	18.8	100	656	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	98.8	100	313	91.3	8.8	0.0	100	656	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	13	599
Lagos	30.2	20.9	25.9	10.1	12.9	100	5,615	40.2	24.7	7.2	24.7	3.1	100	69	50.5	41.2	8.2	100	3,918	32.7	55.1	12.2	100	6	1,979
Nasarawa	2.0	51.0	31.4	11.8	3.9	100	127	0.0	34.0	44.0	20.0	2.0	100	85	96.0	2.0	2.0	100	124	60.4	22.9	16.7	100	5	119
Niger	0.0	21.7	75.0	1.7	1.7	100	4,214	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100	178	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,214	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	7	4,214
Ogun	0.5	4.8	45.2	10.2	39.2	100	8,395	0.0	1.6	14.6	16.2	67.6	100	243	99.5	0.5	0.0	100	8,350	2.2	23.4	74.5	100	12	8,305
Osun	19.1	33.0	19.1	7.4	21.3	100	1,645	0.0	2.6	13.2	43.4	40.8	100	181	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,330	10.5	32.9	56.6	100	9	1,330
Oyo	1.4	0.0	23.6	15.3	59.7	100	2,479	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	88.7	100	313	97.2	2.8	0.0	100	2,445	0.0	10.1	89.9	100	13	2,376
Plateau	21.1	18.8	50.4	7.5	2.3	100	15,594	7.6	5.7	13.3	56.2	17.1	100	142	97.1	1.9	1.0	100	12,311	10.8	50.0	39.2	100	9	11,959
Sokoto	58.4	18.6	11.5	1.8	9.7	100	5,184	61.7	6.4	10.6	2.1	19.1	100	84	87.2	12.8	0.0	100	2,156	22.0	48.8	29.3	100	8	1,881
Taraba	10.8	14.5	64.5	7.5	2.7	100	528	1.2	0.0	42.8	56.0	0.0	100	106	99.4	0.6	0.0	100	471	0.6	43.6	55.8	100	10	468
Yobe	41.5	32.7	18.2	3.1	4.4	100	2,736	1.1	25.8	32.3	11.8	29.0	100	139	88.2	11.8	0.0	100	1,601	50.0	18.3	31.7	100	7	1,411
FCT	93.9	2.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	4,380	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	20.0	20.0	60.0	100	267	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	53

Urban Utilities Table 7: Connectivity of water supply

	In the past 3 months has there been a time your water supply was cut off for more than two weeks				Total number of consumers whose water not always available from household connection / tap	In the past 6 months has there been a time your water supply was cut off for more than two weeks				Total number of consumers in the past 3 months did not experience water supply cut off for more than 2 weeks	Was this cut peculiar to your locality?				Total number of consumers in the past 6 months did not experience water supply cut off for more than 2 weeks
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total		Yes	No	Don't know	Total		Yes, only my locality	No, the entire system was shut down	Don't Know	Total	
Total	32	61.7	6.3	100	109,771	8.5	80.6	10.9	100	74,608	48.4	36	15.5	100	41,503
Adamawa	43.6	56.4	0	100	228	13.6	86.4	0	100	128	10	35	55	100	117
Bauchi	8.9	82.8	8.3	100	28,361	3	87.8	9.1	100	25,840	0	47.6	52.4	100	3,309
Benue	81.5	15.2	3.3	100	659	70.6	29.4	0	100	122	40.2	2.3	57.5	100	623
Borno	0	100	0	100	353	0	100	0	100	353	0	0	0	0	-
Delta	37.4	62.6	0	100	195	1.6	98.4	0	100	122	85.3	8	6.7	100	75
Edo	46.6	53.4	0	100	564	1	99	0	100	301	2.2	97.8	0	100	266
Ekiti	1.5	97.7	0.8	100	682	2.3	96.9	0.8	100	671	60	0	40	100	26
Enugu	1.8	98.2	0	100	5,910	0	100	0	100	5,803	100	0	0	100	107
Gombe	7.9	91.2	0.9	100	903	1	98.1	1	100	832	100	0	0	100	79
Jigawa	8.3	91.7	0	100	368	0	100	0	100	337	100	0	0	100	31
Kaduna	46.2	53.8	0	100	4,103	20.4	79.6	0	100	2,209	44.2	1.9	53.8	100	2,345
Kano	66.3	33.8	0	100	19,600	44.4	55.6	0	100	6,615	63.1	33.8	3.1	100	15,925
Katsina	88.2	11.8	0	100	1,757	50	50	0	100	207	75	25	0	100	1,653
Kebbi	5.2	14.3	80.5	100	3,932	4.1	10.3	85.6	100	3,728	7.1	71.4	21.4	100	357
Kogi	67.8	32.2	0	100	4,313	0	100	0	100	1,390	0	100	0	100	2,924
Kwara	15	83.8	1.3	100	656	0	98.5	1.5	100	558	75	8.3	16.7	100	98
Lagos	32	56.7	11.3	100	3,918	3	77.3	19.7	100	2,666	18.2	36.4	45.5	100	1,333
Nasarawa	22	76	2	100	124	10.3	87.2	2.6	100	97	26.7	73.3	0	100	37
Niger	87.8	11.7	0.6	100	4,214	27.3	40.9	31.8	100	515	63.4	36.6	0	100	3,839
Ogun	12.4	87	0.5	100	8,350	0.6	99.4	0	100	7,312	91.7	0	8.3	100	1,083
Osun	5.3	94.7	0	100	1,330	1.4	98.6	0	100	1,260	100	0	0	100	87
Oyo	70.4	29.6	0	100	2,445	9.5	90.5	0	100	723	11.5	88.5	0	100	1,791
Plateau	24.8	69.5	5.7	100	12,311	13.9	67.1	19	100	9,263	56.8	5.4	37.8	100	4,338
Sokoto	29.8	70.2	0	100	2,156	3	97	0	100	1,514	80	13.3	6.7	100	688
Taraba	7.2	92.8	0	100	471	1.3	98.1	0.6	100	437	42.9	57.1	0	100	40
Yobe	9.7	90.3	0	100	1,601	4.8	95.2	0	100	1,446	46.2	53.8	0	100	224
FCT Abuja	40	20	40	100	267	0	33.3	66.7	100	160	0	50	50	100	107

Urban Utilities Table 8A: Billing systems and Average amount paid by consumers

	Does your household pay any form of fee/tariff to use this water system?				Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	What kind of tariff system is in place?					Monthly tariff billed to household in 2019					Average monthly tariff billed to household in 2019	Total number consumer that pay any form of bills/tariff for water systems
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total		Metered Billing	Estimated Billing	Household Flat Rate	Household/Community Levies	Total	<N1,000	N1,000-N1,999	N2,000-N2,999	N3,000 and Above	Total		
Total	86.6	7.9	5.5	100.0	133,463	7.8	18.5	73.6	.1	100.0	23.3	44.2	11.4	21.0	100.0	1935	115580
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	356	0.0	37.7	62.3	0.0	100.0	90.2	8.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	697	356
Bauchi	85.0	11.7	3.3	100.0	28,361	0.0	5.2	94.8	0.0	100.0	45.8	53.6	.7	0.0	100.0	884	24107
Benue	76.1	22.8	1.1	100.0	659	0.0	5.7	91.4	2.9	100.0	0.0	20.0	2.9	77.1	100.0	9269	501
Borno	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,052	0.0	.8	99.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	300	1052
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200	19.5	80.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.0	1.5	19.0	1.5	100.0	1019	200
Edo	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	588	0.0	55.1	44.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665	526
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	692	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0	68.2	26.5	4.5	.8	100.0	769	692
Enugu	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	6,071	1.8	96.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	43.2	9.0	42.3	5.4	100.0	1738	5964
Gombe	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	911	0.0	35.6	64.4	0.0	100.0	63.5	23.1	7.7	5.8	100.0	904	824
Jigawa	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	2,266	2.8	45.8	48.6	2.8	100.0	97.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	300	2205
Kaduna	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	4,239	29.4	0.0	70.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	3.5	41.2	55.3	100.0	3412	3833
Kano	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	24,010	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.2	17.7	2.1	100.0	1724	23520
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,790	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1017	2790
Kebbi	3.8	10.7	85.5	100.0	4,060	16.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	100.0	1642	153
Kogi	39.0	48.3	12.7	100.0	5,655	0.0	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	2.2	91.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	1061	2205
Kwara	88.8	7.5	3.8	100.0	656	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	14.1	77.5	5.6	100.0	2031	582
Lagos	82.0	12.2	5.8	100.0	5,615	73.7	14.0	11.4	.9	100.0	1.8	6.1	14.0	78.1	100.0	5038	4605
Nasarawa	90.2	7.8	2.0	100.0	127	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	91.3	4.3	2.2	100.0	1093	114
Niger	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,214	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1000	4214
Ogun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,395	0.0	50.5	49.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	36.6	25.3	38.2	100.0	2685	8395
Osun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,645	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	71.3	5.3	23.4	100.0	1878	1645
Oyo	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	2,479	81.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.3	29.0	33.3	17.4	100.0	2102	2376
Plateau	91.0	1.5	7.5	100.0	15,594	0.0	8.3	91.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.9	.8	65.3	100.0	2806	14187
Sokoto	68.1	31.0	.9	100.0	5,184	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	2.6	0.0	6.5	100.0	543	3533
Taraba	99.5	.5	0.0	100.0	528	73.0	16.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	4.3	37.8	12.4	45.4	100.0	4000	525
Yobe	98.1	.6	1.3	100.0	2,736	0.0	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	98.7	.6	.6	0.0	100.0	456	2685
FCT	86.6	1.2	12.2	100.0	4,380	50.7	46.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.8	4.2	93.0	100.0	5497	3793

Urban Utilities Table 8B: Billing systems and Average amount paid by consume

	Monthly tariff paid by household in 2019								Total number consumer that pay any form of bills/ tariff for water systems	Are you readily able to raise funds for and pay the households? monthly water bi						Total number consumer that pay any form of bills/ tariff for water systems	What are the reasons for not paying any form of water bills/tariffs?						
	No Payment	<N1,000	N1,000- N1,999	N2,000- N2,999	N3,000 - N5,000	Above N5,000	Total	Average monthly tariff paid by your household in 2019		Yes, always	Yes = most times	Yes, sometimes	Yes, seldomly	No	Total		Can't afford payment	Paid by someone not living in the	Paid by govt/ organization	Don't feel like	Don't receive bills	No tariff system in place	Others
Total	.8	25.1	41.4	9.5	17.4	5.8	100.0	2238	115580	51.2	22.4	21.8	3.1	1.4	100.0	115580	5.1	13.0	1.3	3.6	53.5	11.0	28.1
Adamawa	0.0	90.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	697	356	78.7	0.0	16.4	1.6	3.3	100.0	356	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bauchi	2.0	57.5	39.9	.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	788	24107	51.6	12.4	33.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	24107	0.0	19.0	0.0	4.8	33.3	0.0	57.1
Beneue	1.4	1.4	35.7	4.3	12.9	44.3	100.0	5636	501	45.7	21.4	27.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	501	9.5	19.0	4.8	0.0	66.7	14.3	38.1
Borno	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299	1052	72.7	23.4	2.3	.8	.8	100.0	1052	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delta	0.0	80.0	2.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	989	200	71.5	15.0	3.0	8.0	2.5	100.0	200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	44.9	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	366	526	37.6	28.7	28.7	1.7	3.4	100.0	526	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ekiti	.8	75.0	18.9	4.5	.8	0.0	100.0	698	692	24.2	34.1	18.2	20.5	3.0	100.0	692	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enugu	.9	41.4	9.9	41.4	5.4	.9	100.0	1751	5964	61.3	14.4	22.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	5964	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Gombe	1.0	88.5	7.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	461	824	32.7	42.3	24.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	824	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	0.0	97.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	300	2205	90.3	6.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2205	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	74.1	5.9	100.0	3876	3833	21.2	37.6	40.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	3833	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	88.9	11.1	0.0
Kano	0.0	0.0	82.3	13.5	0.0	4.2	100.0	1929	23520	43.8	35.4	16.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	23520	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Katsina	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1017	2790	85.2	7.4	3.7	0.0	3.7	100.0	2790	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	0.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	828	153	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	16.7	100.0	153	11.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.0
Kogi	0.0	2.2	91.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1061	2205	45.7	43.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2205	0.0	14.0	1.8	3.5	80.7	7.0	0.0
Kwara	14.1	9.9	21.1	52.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	1511	582	21.1	26.8	39.4	8.5	4.2	100.0	582	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	33.3
Lagos	0.0	2.6	8.8	16.7	55.3	16.7	100.0	5052	4605	50.9	24.6	10.5	3.5	10.5	100.0	4605	52.9	35.3	11.8	11.8	29.4	5.9	11.8
Nasarawa	0.0	2.2	91.3	4.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	1093	114	54.3	19.6	21.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	114	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1000	4214	8.9	56.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4214	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ogun	0.0	2.7	37.1	24.7	28.5	7.0	100.0	2526	8395	51.6	24.7	13.4	8.6	1.6	100.0	8395	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	97.9	100.0	23388	1645	79.8	8.5	5.3	5.3	1.1	100.0	1645	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oyo	1.4	27.5	31.9	18.8	15.9	4.3	100.0	1730	2376	29.0	10.1	26.1	14.5	20.3	100.0	2376	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
Plateau	0.0	0.0	34.7	.8	58.7	5.8	100.0	2796	14187	45.5	17.4	33.9	2.5	.8	100.0	14187	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Sokoto	0.0	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	391	3533	87.0	6.5	5.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	3533	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	25.7	8.6
Taraba	.5	3.8	31.4	16.2	24.9	23.2	100.0	3912	525	44.9	18.9	28.1	3.8	4.3	100.0	525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Yobe	0.0	50.6	10.3	1.3	26.9	10.9	100.0	2295	2685	79.5	19.9	0.0	0.0	.6	100.0	2685	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
FCT	0.0	2.8	4.2	7.0	62.0	23.9	100.0	4449	3793	90.1	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3793	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Urban Utilities Table 9: Disconnection of water supply systems

	Have you ever been disconnected?				Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	What was the reason for the disconnection?						Total number of consumer's who have experienced disconnection of water supply systems	When disconnected due to non-payment of tariff/bills, how long did it take for y					Total number of consumer's who have experienced disconnection of water supply systems for not payment of water bills/tariff	
	Yes	No	Can't remember	Total		Non-payment of bills/tariff	Construction /repair works by the service provider	Local dispute	Voluntary disconnection	Others (specify)	Total		Less than 1 week	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	5-6 weeks	7 weeks above		Total
National	13.5	78.3	8.2	100	133,463	65.2	29.8	0.2	2.0	2.7	100	18,031	26.7	32.7	26.6	9.9	4.1	100	11,751
Adamawa	3.3	96.7	0.0	100	356	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Bauchi	3.9	86.7	9.4	100	28,361	0.0	57.1	0.0	14.3	28.6	100	1,103	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Benue	38.0	47.8	14.1	100	659	88.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.7	100	251	35.5	61.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	222
Borno	4.7	95.3	0.0	100	1,052	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	49	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	41
Delta	2.5	97.5	0.0	100	200	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Edo	49.2	50.3	0.5	100	588	10.2	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	290	20.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	100	30
Ekiti	11.4	83.3	5.3	100	692	53.3	40.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	100	79	12.5	25.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	100	42
Enugu	5.3	94.7	0.0	100	6,071	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	322	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	54
Gombe	12.2	87.8	0.0	100	911	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	6.8	91.9	1.4	100	2,266	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100	153	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Kaduna	55.3	44.7	0.0	100	4,239	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,345	63.5	32.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	100	2,345
Kano	19.4	79.6	1.0	100	24,010	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,655	13.3	33.3	33.3	20.0	0.0	100	3,675
Katsina	11.1	85.2	3.7	100	2,790	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	310	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	207
Kebbi	3.8	18.9	77.4	100	4,060	16.7	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	100	153	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	26
Kogi	17.8	82.2	0.0	100	5,655	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,006	42.9	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	100	335
Kwara	23.8	72.5	3.8	100	656	68.4	26.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	100	156	23.1	38.5	15.4	15.4	7.7	100	107
Lagos	5.0	79.9	15.1	100	5,615	57.1	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	100	283	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	100	162
Nasarawa	37.3	51.0	11.8	100	127	42.1	47.4	0.0	10.5	0.0	100	47	12.5	37.5	25.0	25.0	0.0	100	20
Niger	21.1	62.2	16.7	100	4,214	39.5	57.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	100	890	13.3	60.0	13.3	13.3	0.0	100	351
Ogun	5.4	93.5	1.1	100	8,395	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100	451	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100	181
Osun	17.0	83.0	0.0	100	1,645	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	280	43.8	25.0	6.3	0.0	25.0	100	280
Oyo	15.3	84.7	0.0	100	2,479	45.5	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	379	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	100	172
Plateau	21.8	66.2	12.0	100	15,594	72.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,400	14.3	28.6	47.6	4.8	4.8	100	2,462
Sokoto	0.9	99.1	0.0	100	5,184	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Taraba	14.0	86.0	0.0	100	528	84.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	100	74	13.6	59.1	13.6	4.5	9.1	100	62
Yobe	11.9	87.4	0.6	100	2,736	84.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	327	31.3	62.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	100	275
FCT	19.5	56.1	24.4	100	4,380	75.0	18.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	100	855	8.3	8.3	75.0	8.3	0.0	100	641

Urban Utilities Table 10A: Households water consumption level, water quality and challenges

	What is the average quantity of water consumed by your household each day						Is this quantity of water consumed by your household sufficient for your household each day?						Have you or any other household member done anything to this water to make it safer				Water Safety Measure										Total number of consumers who do anything to make their water safer			
	<100 ltrs	100-199 ltrs	200-299 ltrs	300-399 ltrs	400 ltrs and above	Total	What is the average quantity of water consumed by your household each day	Yes, always	Yes = most times	Yes, sometimes	Yes, seldomly	No	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Total number consumer's who water supply connection is located within the compound dwelling	Water Safety Measure											
																			Boil	H bleach /Chlorine/ Water Guard	Strain it through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it Stand and settle	Add alum	Other-Specify		Don't Know		
Total	17.9	23.9	19.4	11.0	27.8	100	397	16.2	19.3	38.6	12.5	13.4	100	15.7	78.2	6.1	100	133,463	56.2	5.9	.6	3.0	.9	46.2	15.3	.5	2.3	100	20,686	
Adamawa	3.3	4.9	21.3	57.4	13.1	100	323	49.2	6.6	31.1	3.3	9.8	100	3.3	96.7	0.0	100	356	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Bauchi	1.1	16.7	20.6	11.7	50.0	100	432	1.7	4.4	48.3	31.1	14.4	100	16.1	71.7	12.2	100	28,361	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,569
Benue	4.3	19.6	30.4	30.4	15.2	100	260	3.3	6.5	29.3	15.2	45.7	100	22.8	67.4	9.8	100	659	23.8	14.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	90.5	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	100	150
Borno	12.5	4.7	7.8	8.6	66.4	100	538	71.1	14.1	11.7	1.6	1.6	100	3.9	96.1	0.0	100	1,052	20.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	41
Delta	52.5	12.5	11.5	19.5	4.0	100	153	5.5	2.5	1.5	25.5	65.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Edo	56.8	26.6	7.0	7.0	2.5	100	109	10.6	19.1	53.3	2.0	15.1	100	0.5	99.5	0.0	100	588	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Ekiti	82.6	6.8	6.8	1.5	2.3	100	88	3.8	12.1	36.4	30.3	17.4	100	16.7	83.3	0.0	100	692	13.6	13.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	50.0	31.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	100	115
Enugu	1.8	54.0	23.0	15.9	5.3	100	197	12.4	22.1	38.9	0.0	26.5	100	8.0	92.0	0.0	100	6,071	88.9	0.0	0.0	66.7	22.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	484
Gombe	2.6	13.9	32.2	8.7	42.6	100	361	6.1	35.7	42.6	9.6	6.1	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	911	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	25.7	35.1	28.4	6.8	4.1	100	171	86.5	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	100	0.0	98.6	1.4	100	2,266	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Kaduna	0.0	14.9	43.6	21.3	20.2	100	277	12.8	44.7	36.2	2.1	4.3	100	26.6	73.4	0.0	100	4,239	48.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	100	1,127
Kano	17.3	35.7	15.3	13.3	18.4	100	223	8.2	37.8	33.7	12.2	8.2	100	42.9	56.1	1.0	100	24,010	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	10,045
Katsina	3.7	29.6	25.9	7.4	33.3	100	307	29.6	44.4	25.9	0.0	0.0	100	7.4	92.6	0.0	100	2,790	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	207
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	60.4	3.8	35.8	100	1183	1.9	11.9	69.8	5.7	10.7	100	5.0	22.6	72.3	100	4,060	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	204
Kogi	65.3	32.2	1.7	0.8	0.0	100	82	23.7	22.9	48.3	3.4	1.7	100	2.5	97.5	0.0	100	5,655	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	144
Kwara	18.8	42.5	21.3	6.3	11.3	100	221	0.0	1.3	2.5	43.8	52.5	100	26.3	72.5	1.3	100	656	4.8	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	4.8	4.8	9.5	0.0	100	172
Lagos	0.7	10.8	9.4	11.5	67.6	100	1115	8.6	23.7	22.3	10.8	34.5	100	5.8	84.2	10.1	100	5,615	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100	323
Nasarawa	9.8	11.8	39.2	17.6	21.6	100	299	9.8	47.1	31.4	9.8	2.0	100	13.7	78.4	7.8	100	127	28.6	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	100	17
Niger	0.0	0.0	18.9	26.7	54.4	100	407	2.2	20.0	68.9	8.3	0.6	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4,214	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Ogun	77.4	21.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	70	0.0	2.7	46.2	12.4	38.7	100	2.2	95.7	2.2	100	8,395	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	181
Osun	42.6	33.0	7.4	9.6	7.4	100	155	8.5	22.3	18.1	9.6	41.5	100	8.5	90.4	1.1	100	1,645	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	140
Oyo	38.9	36.1	13.9	4.2	6.9	100	133	1.4	4.2	19.4	11.1	63.9	100	4.2	95.8	0.0	100	2,479	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	103
Plateau	32.3	31.6	26.3	4.5	5.3	100	158	22.6	21.8	47.4	6.0	2.3	100	12.0	87.2	0.8	100	15,594	43.8	6.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,876
Sokoto	1.8	12.4	22.1	25.7	38.1	100	593	60.2	15.0	14.2	2.7	8.0	100	1.8	98.2	.0	100	5,184	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	92
Taraba	26.3	17.7	19.4	18.3	18.3	100	222	7.0	20.4	60.2	9.1	3.2	100	7.5	92.5	0.0	100	528	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	40
Yobe	1.9	27.7	16.4	13.8	40.3	100	535	41.5	25.8	27.7	1.9	3.1	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	2,736	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
FCT	1.2	2.4	13.4	12.2	70.7	100	1991	90.2	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	14.6	74.4	11.0	100	4,380	83.3	66.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	100	641

Urban Utilities Table 10B: Households water consumption level, Water Quality Measure and challenges

	Do your household members use the water from your public water supply connection for drinking						Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	Reason(s) for not drinking from the tap water								Total number of consumers who do not depend on tap water for drinking	What other water sources are used by the household for drinking purpose?								Total number of consumers who have an alternative water source for drinking water
	Yes, always	Yes, most times	Yes, sometimes	Yes, seldomly	No	Total		Water quality	Allergy	Source not trusted	Personal choice	Health reasons	Not always available	Others	Total		Tube well / Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker-truck	Total	
Total	36.0	8.9	17.0	9.2	28.9	100	133,463	21.3	2.4	17.3	35.5	30.4	42.5	1.0	100	85,423	67.1	27.7	2.8	0.5	0.7	12.8	6.2	100	29,844
Adamawa	55.7	3.3	26.2	1.6	13.1	100	356	0.0	0.0	7.4	51.9	0.0	77.8	0.0	100	158	58.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	47.1	11.8	100	99
Bauchi	1.1	1.7	16.7	15.0	65.6	100	28,361	9.6	1.1	15.2	59.6	12.4	53.4	1.1	100	28,046	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	11.7	100	9,454
Benue	13.0	12.0	33.7	15.2	26.1	100	659	0.0	0.0	3.8	15.0	10.0	95.0	1.3	100	573	48.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	17.9	100	401
Borno	83.6	.8	6.3	0.0	9.4	100	1,052	4.8	0.0	19.0	71.4	33.3	9.5	0.0	100	173	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Delta	48.0	1.5	11.0	35.0	4.5	100	200	0.0	0.0	1.0	66.3	82.7	96.2	0.0	100	104	7.2	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	47.8	100	69
Edo	10.6	28.6	57.3	0.0	3.5	100	588	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	100	526	71.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.1	0.8	100	361
Ekiti	20.5	18.9	18.2	5.3	37.1	100	692	76.2	1.0	29.5	3.8	3.8	61.0	2.9	100	551	27.8	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	378
Enugu	75.2	7.1	14.2	0.9	2.7	100	6,071	3.6	.0	10.7	85.7	10.7	7.1	0.0	100	1,504	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	54
Gombe	91.3	8.7	0.0	.0	0.0	100	911	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	94.6	1.4	2.7	0.0	1.4	100	2,266	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	123	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	123
Kaduna	11.7	21.3	11.7	2.1	53.2	100	4,239	54.9	0.0	34.1	18.3	6.1	1.2	4.9	100	3,698	69.8	32.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,939
Kano	17.3	21.4	23.5	10.2	27.6	100	24,010	45.7	0.0	6.2	3.7	60.5	14.8	0.0	100	19,845	33.3	44.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,205
Katsina	59.3	11.1	22.2	0.0	7.4	100	2,790	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	72.7	18.2	0.0	100	1,137	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	103
Kebbi	6.3	16.4	65.4	5.0	6.9	100	4,060	2.7	8.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	89.9	0.0	100	3,805	97.0	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	3,371
Kogi	81.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	11.0	100	5,655	9.1	9.1	31.8	54.5	36.4	31.8	0.0	100	1,054	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	96
Kwara	17.5	3.8	13.8	20.0	45.0	100	656	24.2	0.0	50.0	4.5	25.8	80.3	7.6	100	541	80.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	2.9	100	287
Lagos	15.8	11.5	5.8	12.2	54.7	100	5,615	34.2	19.7	45.3	52.1	41.9	12.8	6.0	100	4,726	79.6	31.5	7.4	1.9	9.3	13.0	14.8	100	2,181
Nasarawa	37.3	13.7	9.8	15.7	23.5	100	127	68.8	0.0	15.6	46.9	25.0	18.8	0.0	100	80	92.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100	62
Niger	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,214	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Ogun	2.7	10.8	43.0	38.7	4.8	100	8,395	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.6	3.9	92.3	0.0	100	8,169	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,805
Osun	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100	1,645	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Oyo	59.7	1.4	4.2	0.0	34.7	100	2,479	24.1	0.0	3.4	3.4	6.9	75.9	3.4	100	999	65.5	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	100	999
Plateau	51.9	5.3	15.8	5.3	21.8	100	15,594	20.3	4.7	56.3	70.3	67.2	35.9	0.0	100	7,504	29.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	4.2	100	5,628
Sokoto	88.5	0.9	0.9	1.8	8.0	100	5,184	7.7	0.0	0.0	46.2	53.8	61.5	0.0	100	596	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	92
Taraba	79.0	2.7	5.9	0.5	11.8	100	528	33.3	0.0	5.1	38.5	30.8	2.6	2.6	100	111	20.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	100	43
Yobe	69.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	20.8	100	2,736	0.0	0.0	12.5	81.3	52.1	14.6	0.0	100	826	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34
FCT	90.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	4,380	0.0	0.0	62.5	87.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	100	427	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	53

Urban Utilities Table 11A: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Process of obtaining new connection								Process of re-connection when disconnected								Duration of flow/supply to the household								Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling
	Not applicable	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Not applicable	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores		
National	20.0	2.5	7.6	13.1	45.6	11.3	100.0	3.0	34.5	1.8	8.4	15.6	35.9	3.7	100.0	2.3	8.5	31.8	11.4	43.8	4.5	100.0	3.0	133,463	
Adamawa	3.3	0.0	3.3	1.6	73.8	18.0	100.0	4.0	21.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	59.0	18.0	100.0	3.3	1.6	19.7	0.0	62.3	16.4	100.0	3.7	356	
Bauchi	48.9	0.6	0.6	12.2	15.6	22.2	100.0	2.1	81.1	1.1	0.6	11.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	0.6	25.0	50.6	12.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	2.1	28,361	
Benue	34.8	1.1	3.3	16.3	38.0	6.5	100.0	2.4	18.5	2.2	5.4	7.6	62.0	4.3	100.0	3.1	23.9	45.7	8.7	17.4	4.3	100.0	2.3	659	
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	84.4	13.3	100.0	4.1	2.3	0.0	1.6	2.3	76.6	17.2	100.0	4.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	77.3	19.5	100.0	4.1	1,052	
Delta	0.0	7.0	31.0	11.5	50.5	0.0	100.0	3.1	0.0	9.0	35.5	11.0	44.0	0.5	100.0	2.9	56.5	35.0	1.5	6.5	0.5	100.0	1.6	200	
Edo	6.0	24.6	12.1	14.6	39.7	3.0	100.0	2.7	40.2	12.1	5.5	14.1	20.6	7.5	100.0	1.9	49.2	8.0	5.5	16.6	20.6	100.0	2.5	588	
Ekiti	15.2	0.8	7.6	4.5	71.2	0.8	100.0	3.2	37.1	2.3	13.6	6.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	2.1	4.5	59.1	9.8	26.5	0.0	100.0	2.6	692	
Enugu	15.0	3.5	16.8	8.8	54.0	1.8	100.0	2.9	23.0	5.3	17.7	9.7	43.4	0.9	100.0	2.5	0.9	54.0	0.9	41.6	2.7	100.0	2.9	6,071	
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	44.3	51.3	100.0	4.5	1.7	2.6	5.2	28.7	27.0	34.8	100.0	3.8	0.0	18.3	8.7	57.4	15.7	100.0	3.7	911	
Jigawa	1.4	4.1	0.0	6.8	59.5	28.4	100.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	16.2	55.4	20.3	100.0	3.8	0.0	2.7	8.1	68.9	20.3	100.0	4.1	2,266	
Kaduna	1.1	1.1	6.4	7.4	81.9	2.1	100.0	3.7	12.8	0.0	4.3	12.8	70.2	0.0	100.0	3.3	0.0	11.7	10.6	76.6	1.1	100.0	3.7	4,239	
Kano	9.2	3.1	3.1	10.2	66.3	8.2	100.0	3.5	17.3	2.0	6.1	10.2	60.2	4.1	100.0	3.1	0.0	21.4	4.1	73.5	1.0	100.0	3.5	24,010	
Katsina	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	55.6	37.0	100.0	4.2	14.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	55.6	25.9	100.0	3.6	3.7	22.2	0.0	66.7	7.4	100.0	3.5	2,790	
Kebbi	0.0	14.5	27.7	11.3	41.5	5.0	100.0	2.9	0.0	11.9	33.3	22.0	31.4	1.3	100.0	2.8	1.9	44.7	26.4	26.4	0.6	100.0	2.8	4,060	
Kogi	15.3	0.8	5.1	7.6	66.1	5.1	100.0	3.2	16.9	0.8	4.2	11.9	62.7	3.4	100.0	3.1	0.8	27.1	2.5	66.9	2.5	100.0	3.4	5,655	
Kwara	48.8	7.5	18.8	1.3	18.8	5.0	100.0	1.5	55.0	7.5	20.0	5.0	8.8	3.8	100.0	1.2	22.5	62.5	2.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	2.1	656	
Lagos	2.9	8.6	12.9	12.2	43.9	19.4	100.0	3.4	26.6	6.5	23.0	24.5	11.5	7.9	100.0	2.1	5.8	38.8	12.9	21.6	20.9	100.0	3.1	5,615	
Nasarawa	3.9	0.0	5.9	2.0	86.3	2.0	100.0	3.7	3.9	0.0	13.7	0.0	78.4	3.9	100.0	3.6	0.0	7.8	5.9	74.5	11.8	100.0	3.9	127	
Niger	0.6	6.1	75.0	16.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	2.1	3.9	1.1	50.6	42.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	2.4	0.0	33.3	44.4	21.7	0.6	100.0	2.9	4,214	
Ogun	0.0	0.5	14.5	75.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	2.9	0.5	0.5	11.3	77.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	3.0	9.7	43.5	41.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	2.4	8,395	
Osun	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	11.7	100.0	1.3	69.1	0.0	1.1	3.2	14.9	11.7	100.0	1.3	9.6	25.5	22.3	37.2	5.3	100.0	3.0	1,645	
Oyo	20.8	2.8	2.8	44.4	29.2	0.0	100.0	2.6	36.1	0.0	5.6	41.7	15.3	1.4	100.0	2.0	12.5	29.2	11.1	34.7	12.5	100.0	3.1	2,479	
Plateau	33.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	61.7	0.8	100.0	2.6	55.6	0.0	3.8	0.8	39.8	0.0	100.0	1.7	9.0	29.3	1.5	57.1	3.0	100.0	3.2	15,594	
Sokoto	0.0	1.8	5.3	3.5	80.5	8.8	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.9	8.0	7.1	77.0	7.1	100.0	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.2	78.8	7.1	100.0	3.8	5,184	
Taraba	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.0	67.7	29.0	100.0	4.2	69.9	5.9	10.2	0.5	13.4	0.0	100.0	0.8	3.2	25.8	4.3	62.9	3.8	100.0	3.4	528	
Yobe	15.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	82.4	0.6	100.0	3.4	42.1	0.0	0.6	2.5	54.7	0.0	100.0	2.3	1.9	5.0	33.3	59.1	0.6	100.0	3.5	2,736	
FCT	9.8	0.0	6.1	6.1	41.5	36.6	100.0	3.8	11.0	0.0	12.2	8.5	50.0	18.3	100.0	3.4	0.0	3.7	6.1	52.4	37.8	100.0	4.2	4,380	

Urban Utilities Table 11B: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Taste of water supplied							Odour of water supplied							Colour of water supplied							Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling
	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean scores	
National	2.0	10.0	11.4	68.0	8.5	100.0	3.7	1.4	9.9	8.9	71.1	8.7	100.0	3.8	1.4	15.4	9.5	64.9	8.8	100.0	3.6	133,463
Adamawa	0.0	1.6	1.6	82.0	14.8	100.0	4.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	83.6	13.1	100.0	4.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	86.9	9.8	100.0	4.0	356
Bauchi	0.6	3.9	19.4	67.2	8.9	100.0	3.8	0.6	4.4	19.4	67.2	8.3	100.0	3.8	1.1	19.4	14.4	56.7	8.3	100.0	3.5	28,361
Benue	1.1	1.1	7.6	60.9	29.3	100.0	4.2	1.1	1.1	5.4	57.6	34.8	100.0	4.2	1.1	1.1	3.3	53.3	41.3	100.0	4.3	659
Borno	0.0	3.9	2.3	72.7	21.1	100.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	82.8	14.8	100.0	4.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	84.4	13.3	100.0	4.1	1,052
Delta	1.0	5.0	9.5	83.5	1.0	100.0	3.8	1.0	2.5	7.0	88.5	1.0	100.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	6.5	89.5	1.5	100.0	3.9	200
Edo	2.5	7.5	5.0	11.1	73.9	100.0	4.5	4.5	7.5	2.0	12.1	73.9	100.0	4.4	4.0	8.0	2.0	10.6	75.4	100.0	4.5	588
Ekiti	5.3	49.2	6.8	38.6	0.0	100.0	2.8	6.8	49.2	6.8	37.1	0.0	100.0	2.7	4.5	64.4	4.5	26.5	0.0	100.0	2.5	692
Enugu	0.0	3.5	0.0	90.3	6.2	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	88.5	10.6	100.0	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	91.2	8.0	100.0	4.1	6,071
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	4.3	911
Jigawa	0.0	1.4	8.1	47.3	43.2	100.0	4.3	0.0	1.4	5.4	47.3	45.9	100.0	4.4	0.0	1.4	5.4	44.6	48.6	100.0	4.4	2,266
Kaduna	1.1	12.8	17.0	68.1	1.1	100.0	3.6	0.0	14.9	13.8	71.3	0.0	100.0	3.6	0.0	19.1	10.6	70.2	0.0	100.0	3.5	4,239
Kano	1.0	14.3	13.3	70.4	1.0	100.0	3.6	0.0	9.2	3.1	87.8	0.0	100.0	3.8	0.0	20.4	15.3	64.3	0.0	100.0	3.4	24,010
Katsina	0.0	3.7	0.0	63.0	33.3	100.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	4.3	2,790
Kebbi	3.8	37.1	28.9	27.0	3.1	100.0	2.9	1.9	39.6	20.8	34.0	3.8	100.0	3.0	1.3	37.7	20.1	36.5	4.4	100.0	3.1	4,060
Kogi	0.0	7.6	11.9	78.0	2.5	100.0	3.8	0.0	4.2	5.9	88.1	1.7	100.0	3.9	0.0	2.5	7.6	87.3	2.5	100.0	3.9	5,655
Kwara	1.3	21.3	31.3	46.3	0.0	100.0	3.2	1.3	17.5	23.8	57.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	1.3	17.5	12.5	67.5	1.3	100.0	3.5	656
Lagos	10.1	36.0	25.9	18.7	9.4	100.0	2.8	5.8	28.8	32.4	25.9	7.2	100.0	3.0	4.3	36.0	23.7	25.9	10.1	100.0	3.0	5,615
Nasarawa	2.0	9.8	13.7	68.6	5.9	100.0	3.7	2.0	19.6	15.7	56.9	5.9	100.0	3.5	2.0	13.7	15.7	64.7	3.9	100.0	3.5	127
Niger	0.0	0.0	1.1	96.7	2.2	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	96.7	1.7	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	4.0	4,214
Ogun	0.0	2.2	11.3	85.5	1.1	100.0	3.9	0.0	1.6	10.2	87.1	1.1	100.0	3.9	0.0	4.3	12.4	82.3	1.1	100.0	3.8	8,395
Osun	0.0	3.2	3.2	24.5	69.1	100.0	4.6	0.0	2.1	2.1	18.1	77.7	100.0	4.7	0.0	1.1	2.1	12.8	84.0	100.0	4.8	1,645
Oyo	2.8	9.7	5.6	65.3	16.7	100.0	3.8	1.4	11.1	6.9	61.1	19.4	100.0	3.9	4.2	5.6	4.2	62.5	23.6	100.0	4.0	2,479
Plateau	9.0	17.3	3.0	66.2	4.5	100.0	3.4	7.5	27.8	1.5	58.6	4.5	100.0	3.2	6.8	25.6	1.5	61.7	4.5	100.0	3.3	15,594
Sokoto	0.0	2.7	2.7	83.2	11.5	100.0	4.0	0.0	2.7	1.8	82.3	13.3	100.0	4.1	0.0	2.7	1.8	81.4	14.2	100.0	4.1	5,184
Taraba	0.0	10.2	1.1	83.3	5.4	100.0	3.8	0.0	9.7	0.5	84.9	4.8	100.0	3.8	1.6	38.7	0.5	55.9	3.2	100.0	3.2	528
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	4.0	2,736
FCT	0.0	1.2	3.7	68.3	26.8	100.0	4.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	63.4	31.7	100.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	69.5	28.0	100.0	4.3	4,380

Urban Utilities Table 11C: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Water pressure during supply							Quantity of water supplied to the household							Amount charged and paid for water supply service							Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling
	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	
National	4.2	21.2	13.6	55.1	5.9	100.0	3.4	9.2	31.4	11.8	41.9	5.6	100.0	3.0	2.0	15.3	19.9	57.5	5.3	100.0	3.5	133,463
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	6.6	85.2	8.2	100.0	4.0	0.0	27.9	11.5	54.1	6.6	100.0	3.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	88.5	8.2	100.0	4.0	356
Bauchi	15.6	39.4	12.8	31.1	1.1	100.0	2.6	27.2	51.7	11.1	8.9	1.1	100.0	2.1	3.3	11.7	40.0	42.8	2.2	100.0	3.3	28,361
Benue	17.4	20.7	20.7	35.9	5.4	100.0	2.9	16.3	43.5	8.7	27.2	4.3	100.0	2.6	4.3	8.7	38.0	46.7	2.2	100.0	3.3	659
Borno	0.8	0.0	1.6	87.5	10.2	100.0	4.1	0.8	0.0	1.6	71.1	26.6	100.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	86.7	12.5	100.0	4.1	1,052
Delta	26.0	30.5	5.0	38.5	0.0	100.0	2.6	56.0	26.0	0.5	16.5	1.0	100.0	1.8	4.0	8.0	34.0	53.5	0.5	100.0	3.4	200
Edo	30.7	15.1	2.5	14.6	37.2	100.0	3.1	47.2	10.1	3.0	15.6	24.1	100.0	2.6	22.1	32.2	2.5	27.1	16.1	100.0	2.8	588
Ekiti	0.0	37.9	9.1	53.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	2.3	60.6	12.1	25.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	0.0	29.5	8.3	61.4	0.8	100.0	3.3	692
Enugu	1.8	29.2	0.0	66.4	2.7	100.0	3.4	1.8	54.0	1.8	41.6	0.9	100.0	2.9	1.8	31.0	0.9	65.5	0.9	100.0	3.3	6,071
Gombe	5.2	5.2	4.3	39.1	46.1	100.0	4.2	0.0	8.7	7.0	40.0	44.3	100.0	4.2	0.0	0.9	8.7	71.3	19.1	100.0	4.1	911
Jigawa	0.0	1.4	6.8	48.6	43.2	100.0	4.3	0.0	1.4	5.4	54.1	39.2	100.0	4.3	0.0	2.7	5.4	62.2	29.7	100.0	4.2	2,266
Kaduna	1.1	12.8	8.5	77.7	0.0	100.0	3.6	1.1	12.8	8.5	76.6	1.1	100.0	3.6	0.0	12.8	7.4	79.8	0.0	100.0	3.7	4,239
Kano	0.0	16.3	8.2	75.5	0.0	100.0	3.6	2.0	18.4	7.1	72.4	0.0	100.0	3.5	0.0	8.2	4.1	85.7	2.0	100.0	3.8	24,010
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	22.2	100.0	4.2	0.0	29.6	0.0	59.3	11.1	100.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	4.4	2,790
Kebbi	1.9	41.5	18.2	35.8	2.5	100.0	3.0	1.9	34.0	25.2	29.6	9.4	100.0	3.1	1.9	41.5	23.3	30.8	2.5	100.0	2.9	4,060
Kogi	0.8	24.6	4.2	69.5	0.8	100.0	3.4	1.7	24.6	4.2	62.7	6.8	100.0	3.5	0.0	2.5	42.4	54.2	0.8	100.0	3.5	5,655
Kwara	5.0	27.5	6.3	60.0	1.3	100.0	3.3	7.5	77.5	8.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	2.1	1.3	48.8	23.8	26.3	0.0	100.0	2.8	656
Lagos	2.2	43.2	16.5	22.3	15.8	100.0	3.1	4.3	45.3	20.9	16.5	12.9	100.0	2.9	5.0	46.0	15.8	18.7	14.4	100.0	2.9	5,615
Nasarawa	0.0	9.8	9.8	72.5	7.8	100.0	3.8	0.0	5.9	9.8	72.5	11.8	100.0	3.9	2.0	2.0	3.9	86.3	5.9	100.0	3.9	127
Niger	0.0	1.7	90.6	7.8	0.0	100.0	3.1	0.0	32.2	52.2	15.6	0.0	100.0	2.8	0.0	4.4	21.1	74.4	0.0	100.0	3.7	4,214
Ogun	0.5	33.9	46.2	19.4	0.0	100.0	2.8	12.9	37.6	40.3	9.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	0.5	21.5	47.3	30.1	0.5	100.0	3.1	8,395
Osun	0.0	3.2	13.8	54.3	28.7	100.0	4.1	0.0	3.2	18.1	52.1	26.6	100.0	4.0	6.4	17.0	4.3	46.8	25.5	100.0	3.7	1,645
Oyo	6.9	6.9	4.2	61.1	20.8	100.0	3.8	22.2	29.2	8.3	30.6	9.7	100.0	2.8	11.1	13.9	27.8	38.9	8.3	100.0	3.2	2,479
Plateau	0.8	6.0	3.0	86.5	3.8	100.0	3.9	6.8	35.3	2.3	54.1	1.5	100.0	3.1	3.8	25.6	12.8	57.1	0.8	100.0	3.3	15,594
Sokoto	0.0	5.3	4.4	76.1	14.2	100.0	4.0	4.4	5.3	3.5	69.0	17.7	100.0	3.9	0.0	3.5	9.7	68.1	18.6	100.0	4.0	5,184
Taraba	1.6	11.8	2.2	82.3	2.2	100.0	3.7	0.0	24.2	2.2	71.0	2.7	100.0	3.5	1.1	30.1	1.1	66.1	1.6	100.0	3.4	528
Yobe	1.3	5.0	35.2	57.9	0.6	100.0	3.5	0.6	3.1	28.3	66.7	1.3	100.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0	4.0	2,736
FCT	0.0	0.0	2.4	62.2	35.4	100.0	4.3	0.0	2.4	3.7	58.5	35.4	100.0	4.3	0.0	11.0	17.1	48.8	23.2	100.0	3.8	4,380

Urban Utilities Table 11D: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Nature of tariff system							Billing method							Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	
	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Not applicable	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total		Mean Scores
National	1.4	11.7	22.9	59.5	4.5	100.0	3.5	5.7	3.5	9.5	19.4	56.5	5.4	100.0	3.3	133,463
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	86.9	6.6	100.0	3.9	356
Bauchi	1.7	4.4	42.8	47.8	3.3	100.0	3.5	23.9	2.2	5.6	30.0	35.0	3.3	100.0	2.6	28,361
Benue	6.5	25.0	27.2	38.0	3.3	100.0	3.1	4.3	7.6	28.3	25.0	31.5	3.3	100.0	2.8	659
Borno	0.0	0.8	0.8	91.4	7.0	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	93.0	5.5	100.0	4.0	1,052
Delta	0.0	10.0	36.0	54.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	0.0	2.0	5.5	37.0	55.0	0.5	100.0	3.5	200
Edo	16.6	35.7	3.5	30.7	13.6	100.0	2.9	6.0	36.2	7.0	4.5	33.7	12.6	100.0	2.6	588
Ekiti	0.8	21.2	5.3	72.0	0.8	100.0	3.5	0.0	3.0	17.4	3.0	76.5	0.0	100.0	3.5	692
Enugu	0.0	27.4	8.8	62.8	0.9	100.0	3.4	0.0	11.5	17.7	6.2	61.9	2.7	100.0	3.3	6,071
Gombe	0.0	0.0	8.7	86.1	5.2	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	76.5	13.9	100.0	4.0	911
Jigawa	0.0	2.7	9.5	58.1	29.7	100.0	4.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	9.5	64.9	23.0	100.0	4.1	2,266
Kaduna	0.0	5.3	10.6	81.9	2.1	100.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	11.7	83.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	4,239
Kano	0.0	3.1	2.0	92.9	2.0	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.1	87.8	5.1	100.0	4.0	24,010
Katsina	0.0	3.7	0.0	63.0	33.3	100.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	63.0	33.3	100.0	4.3	2,790
Kebbi	1.3	46.5	30.2	22.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	0.0	8.8	42.1	26.4	22.0	0.6	100.0	2.6	4,060
Kogi	0.0	5.9	49.2	44.9	0.0	100.0	3.4	2.5	0.8	5.9	42.4	47.5	0.8	100.0	3.3	5,655
Kwara	0.0	30.0	33.8	36.3	0.0	100.0	3.1	2.5	8.8	23.8	32.5	31.3	1.3	100.0	2.9	656
Lagos	9.4	41.0	15.1	30.9	3.6	100.0	2.8	4.3	14.4	30.2	14.4	26.6	10.1	100.0	2.7	5,615
Nasarawa	0.0	2.0	9.8	86.3	2.0	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	90.2	2.0	100.0	3.9	127
Niger	0.0	7.8	29.4	62.8	0.0	100.0	3.6	0.6	2.2	8.3	24.4	64.4	0.0	100.0	3.5	4,214
Ogun	0.5	19.9	53.2	26.3	0.0	100.0	3.1	0.0	8.1	18.8	51.6	21.5	0.0	100.0	2.9	8,395
Osun	5.3	11.7	11.7	41.5	29.8	100.0	3.8	0.0	3.2	12.8	14.9	46.8	22.3	100.0	3.7	1,645
Oyo	8.3	11.1	38.9	37.5	4.2	100.0	3.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	40.3	43.1	0.0	100.0	3.1	2,479
Plateau	2.3	19.5	18.8	58.6	0.8	100.0	3.4	0.8	4.5	9.0	15.8	69.9	0.0	100.0	3.5	15,594
Sokoto	0.0	2.7	12.4	64.6	20.4	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.6	65.5	20.4	100.0	4.0	5,184
Taraba	1.1	16.7	1.1	79.6	1.6	100.0	3.6	5.9	4.3	10.2	0.5	75.3	3.8	100.0	3.5	528
Yobe	0.0	0.6	3.8	95.6	0.0	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	97.5	0.6	100.0	4.0	2,736
FCT	0.0	12.2	14.6	59.8	13.4	100.0	3.7	0.0	2.4	22.0	11.0	41.5	23.2	100.0	3.6	4,380

Urban Utilities Table 11E: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Mode of payment							Customer service/ Customer relations							Response time to complaints							Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	
	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total	Mean Scores	Not applicable	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total		Mean Scores
National	1.0	8.7	17.8	64.8	7.7	100	3.7	1.0	9.3	22.7	60.4	6.7	100	3.6	21.2	4.1	8.9	16.1	45.1	4.6	100	2.7	133,463
Adamawa	0.0	1.6	1.6	91.8	4.9	100	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	93.4	4.9	100	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	6.6	100	4.1	356
Bauchi	0.6	5.0	30.0	49.4	15.0	100	3.7	0.6	0.0	56.7	38.3	4.4	100	3.5	75.0	1.1	1.7	14.4	7.8	0.0	100	0.8	28,361
Benue	4.3	29.3	27.2	35.9	3.3	100	3.0	3.3	16.3	19.6	56.5	4.3	100	3.4	13.0	16.3	14.1	10.9	42.4	3.3	100	2.6	659
Borno	0.0	0.0	2.3	92.2	5.5	100	4.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	90.6	6.3	100	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	93.8	3.1	100	4.0	1,052
Delta	0.0	6.5	37.0	56.0	0.5	100	3.5	6.5	35.5	15.5	41.5	1.0	100	3.0	3.5	19.5	23.5	9.5	44.0	0.0	100	2.7	200
Edo	8.5	35.7	2.5	29.1	24.1	100	3.2	13.1	38.7	3.0	18.1	27.1	100	3.1	38.2	48.7	8.5	1.5	3.0	0.0	100	0.8	588
Ekiti	0.0	15.2	4.5	80.3	0.0	100	3.7	0.0	7.6	5.3	84.8	2.3	100	3.8	20.5	13.6	14.4	4.5	46.2	0.8	100	2.4	692
Enugu	0.0	19.5	5.3	73.5	1.8	100	3.6	0.0	30.1	7.1	62.8	0.0	100	3.3	0.9	6.2	36.3	1.8	54.9	0.0	100	3.0	6,071
Gombe	0.0	0.0	8.7	47.0	44.3	100	4.4	0.0	0.9	28.7	67.0	3.5	100	3.7	0.0	1.7	18.3	35.7	41.7	2.6	100	3.3	911
Jigawa	1.4	0.0	8.1	60.8	29.7	100	4.2	0.0	4.1	23.0	48.6	24.3	100	3.9	5.4	1.4	8.1	20.3	39.2	25.7	100	3.6	2,266
Kaduna	0.0	1.1	11.7	87.2	0.0	100	3.9	0.0	1.1	8.5	87.2	3.2	100	3.9	4.3	0.0	2.1	12.8	80.9	0.0	100	3.7	4,239
Kano	0.0	3.1	1.0	93.9	2.0	100	3.9	0.0	2.0	4.1	89.8	4.1	100	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.1	14.3	72.4	7.1	100	3.8	24,010
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100	4.3	29.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	55.6	7.4	100	2.7	2,790
Kebbi	2.5	44.7	26.4	25.8	0.6	100	2.8	1.3	45.9	26.4	24.5	1.9	100	2.8	0.0	9.4	40.3	25.2	25.2	0.0	100	2.7	4,060
Kogi	0.8	3.4	43.2	52.5	0.0	100	3.5	0.0	1.7	30.5	66.9	0.8	100	3.7	7.6	0.0	2.5	34.7	53.4	1.7	100	3.3	5,655
Kwara	1.3	28.8	33.8	35.0	1.3	100	3.1	6.3	30.0	31.3	32.5	0.0	100	2.9	5.0	21.3	17.5	25.0	31.3	0.0	100	2.6	656
Lagos	10.1	43.9	18.0	18.0	10.1	100	2.7	5.8	28.8	16.5	38.1	10.8	100	3.2	20.9	12.9	20.1	16.5	16.5	12.9	100	2.3	5,615
Nasarawa	0.0	5.9	5.9	82.4	5.9	100	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	86.3	7.8	100	4.0	2.0	0.0	11.8	2.0	80.4	3.9	100	3.7	127
Niger	0.0	10.0	29.4	60.6	0.0	100	3.5	2.2	52.8	38.9	6.1	0.0	100	2.5	47.8	2.2	4.4	41.1	4.4	0.0	100	1.5	4,214
Ogun	0.0	7.0	58.1	34.9	0.0	100	3.3	0.0	3.2	45.7	50.0	1.1	100	3.5	0.0	0.5	5.9	44.1	48.9	0.5	100	3.4	8,395
Osun	0.0	5.3	3.2	66.0	25.5	100	4.1	0.0	1.1	6.4	41.5	51.1	100	4.4	3.2	0.0	2.1	13.8	46.8	34.0	100	4.0	1,645
Oyo	5.6	5.6	44.4	36.1	8.3	100	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	41.7	100	4.4	25.0	0.0	26.4	22.2	19.4	6.9	100	2.3	2,479
Plateau	0.8	4.5	3.8	90.2	0.8	100	3.9	3.0	13.5	7.5	75.2	0.8	100	3.6	2.3	13.5	13.5	9.0	60.9	0.8	100	3.2	15,594
Sokoto	0.0	2.7	10.6	66.4	20.4	100	4.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	81.4	15.0	100	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.7	80.5	15.0	100	4.1	5,184
Taraba	0.5	9.7	0.5	86.0	3.2	100	3.8	1.6	14.5	0.0	70.4	13.4	100	3.8	43.5	9.1	9.1	1.6	36.0	0.5	100	1.8	528
Yobe	0.0	0.6	1.3	98.1	0.0	100	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0	0.0	100	3.9	5.0	0.0	0.6	8.8	85.5	0.0	100	3.7	2,736
FCT	1.2	19.5	9.8	52.4	17.1	100	3.6	1.2	20.7	9.8	42.7	25.6	100	3.7	1.2	4.9	19.5	7.3	43.9	23.2	100	3.6	4,380

Urban Utilities Table 12A: Redress mechanisms

	Do you know of any channels for lodgement of complaints or expressing dissatisfaction			Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling	Have you ever used any of these channels to seek redress on the quality of service			Total number of consumers who know of any channels for lodgement of complaints or expressing dissatisfaction
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total	
National	62.9	37.1	100.0	133463	37.6	62.4	100.0	83957
Adamawa	57.4	42.6	100.0	356	48.6	51.4	100.0	204
Bauchi	46.1	53.9	100.0	28361	9.6	90.4	100.0	13077
Benue	70.7	29.3	100.0	659	32.3	67.7	100.0	465
Borno	40.6	59.4	100.0	1052	9.6	90.4	100.0	427
Delta	1.0	99.0	100.0	200	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Edo	95.0	5.0	100.0	588	15.3	84.7	100.0	558
Ekiti	68.9	31.1	100.0	692	47.3	52.7	100.0	477
Enugu	49.6	50.4	100.0	6071	53.6	46.4	100.0	3009
Gombe	88.7	11.3	100.0	911	26.5	73.5	100.0	808
Jigawa	47.3	52.7	100.0	2266	80.0	20.0	100.0	1072
Kaduna	29.8	70.2	100.0	4239	92.9	7.1	100.0	1263
Kano	62.2	37.8	100.0	24010	29.5	70.5	100.0	14945
Katsina	66.7	33.3	100.0	2790	44.4	55.6	100.0	1860
Kebbi	50.9	49.1	100.0	4060	1.2	98.8	100.0	2068
Kogi	44.1	55.9	100.0	5655	26.9	73.1	100.0	2492
Kwara	57.5	42.5	100.0	656	52.2	47.8	100.0	377
Lagos	38.8	61.2	100.0	5615	64.8	35.2	100.0	2181
Nasarawa	68.6	31.4	100.0	127	65.7	34.3	100.0	87
Niger	84.4	15.6	100.0	4214	29.6	70.4	100.0	3558
Ogun	87.6	12.4	100.0	8395	54.6	45.4	100.0	7357
Osun	81.9	18.1	100.0	1645	62.3	37.7	100.0	1347
Oyo	26.4	73.6	100.0	2479	52.6	47.4	100.0	654
Plateau	97.0	3.0	100.0	15594	54.3	45.7	100.0	15125
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100.0	5184	4.4	95.6	100.0	5184
Taraba	85.5	14.5	100.0	528	12.6	87.4	100.0	451
Yobe	46.5	53.5	100.0	2736	5.4	94.6	100.0	1274
FCT	82.9	17.1	100.0	4380	94.1	5.9	100.0	3632

Urban Utilities Table 12B: Consumer's Knowledge on Redress Mechanisms when dissatisfied

	What issue did you seek redress for?							How long did it take for you to get a response?								Total number of Consumers that have ever used any of these channels to seek redress on the quality of service you received
	Cut in supplies	Water quality	Over billing	Breakages/leakages	customer relations	others (specify)	Total	Within 24 hours	Within 7 days	Within 14 days	Within 30 days	Within 60 days	Over 60 days	Never	Total	
Total	32.4	11.7	13.4	34.4	6.7	1.4	100.0	13.7	43.5	15.3	11.4	3.9	7.3	5.0	100.0	31555
Adamawa	5.9	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
Bauchi	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1260
Benue	52.4	4.8	0.0	33.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	19.0	66.7	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	150
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Edo	27.6	13.8	3.4	41.4	13.8	0.0	100.0	10.3	10.3	27.6	13.8	3.4	3.4	31.0	100.0	86
Ekiti	23.3	4.7	14.0	53.5	0.0	4.7	100.0	11.6	9.3	11.6	30.2	7.0	11.6	18.6	100.0	226
Enugu	16.7	20.0	26.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	56.7	30.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	1612
Gombe	22.2	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	25.9	3.7	7.4	22.2	3.7	25.9	100.0	214
Jigawa	10.7	17.9	0.0	32.1	35.7	3.6	100.0	67.9	17.9	7.1	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	858
Kaduna	73.1	19.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	34.6	61.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1172
Kano	61.1	0.0	11.1	22.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	4410
Katsina	75.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	100.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	827
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	26
Kogi	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	671
Kwara	41.7	8.3	4.2	41.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	12.5	16.7	12.5	16.7	12.5	12.5	16.7	100.0	197
Lagos	14.3	37.1	20.0	14.3	5.7	8.6	100.0	2.9	17.1	22.9	31.4	2.9	2.9	20.0	100.0	1414
Nasarawa	26.1	0.0	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.2	21.7	13.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	57
Niger	24.4	0.0	0.0	73.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	88.9	8.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1053
Ogun	27.0	1.1	30.3	40.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	6.7	32.6	29.2	10.1	11.2	7.9	2.2	100.0	4017
Osun	16.7	0.0	6.3	58.3	16.7	2.1	100.0	35.4	20.8	14.6	14.6	2.1	4.2	8.3	100.0	840
Oyo	40.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	344
Plateau	20.0	24.3	8.6	38.6	8.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	42.9	11.4	15.7	5.7	14.3	10.0	100.0	8207
Sokoto	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	229
Taraba	70.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	40.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	57
Yobe	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
FCT	23.4	9.4	28.1	21.9	12.5	4.7	100.0	17.2	37.5	28.1	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3419

Urban Utilities Table 13: Water Quality Test Results

	Colour			Turbidity			Total Coliform conducted (cfu/100ml)			Averaged Total Coliform result (cfu/100ml)	Thermotolerant Coliform Test Result Load (cfu/100ml)						Average E. Coli Test Result Load (cfu/100ml)	Water Quality Results			Estimated Total Consumers	
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total		<1	1-10	11-100	101-200	201-1000	Above 1000		Total	Free from Contamination	Contaminated		Total
	9.7	90.3	100	16.9	83.1	100	26.3	73.7	100	1461	59.4	20.2	16.6	2.2	1.2	.4	100	234	59.4	40.6	100	219,631
Adamawa	0.0	100.0	100	5.6	94.4	100	50.0	50.0	100	30	16.7	61.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7	16.7	83.3	100	1,173
Bauchi	1.2	98.8	100	36.0	64.0	100	10.5	89.5	100	42	25.6	19.8	39.5	10.5	4.7	0.0	100	45	25.6	74.4	100	31,572
Benue	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	26.7	73.3	100	34	6.7	60.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18	6.7	93.3	100	1,404
Borno	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	21.2	78.8	100	10	78.8	12.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	78.8	21.2	100	1,545
Delta	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	28.6	71.4	100	5	42.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100	14287	42.9	57.1	100	200
Edo	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	28.6	71.4	100	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0	100.0	0.0	100	591
Ekiti	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	42.9	57.1	100	33411	42.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	100	42882	42.9	57.1	100	1,044
Enugu	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	20.0	80.0	100	9	70.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5	70.0	30.0	100	10,746
Gombe	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	7.7	92.3	100	0	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		92.3	7.7	100	1,584
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	27.9	72.1	100	60	62.8	23.3	11.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	11	62.8	37.2	100	6,123
Kaduna	0.0	100.0	100	10.0	90.0	100	25.0	75.0	100	1363	15.0	20.0	30.0	15.0	15.0	5.0	100	193	15.0	85.0	100	7,575
Kano	24.2	75.8	100	27.3	72.7	100	33.3	66.7	100	85	42.4	36.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	42.4	57.6	100	48,753
Katsina	15.0	85.0	100	15.0	85.0	100	40.0	60.0	100	1270	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		90.0	10.0	100	20,563
Kebbi	4.5	95.5	100	13.6	86.4	100	27.3	72.7	100	14	72.7	9.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	72.7	27.3	100	4,826
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	15.4	84.6	100	1	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1	92.3	7.7	100	10,592
Kwara	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	33.3	66.7	100	14	16.7	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	16.7	83.3	100	1,640
Lagos	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	25.0	75.0	100	9	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8	50.0	50.0	100	6,748
Nasarawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	18.2	81.8	100	9999	4.5	0.0	77.3	9.1	4.5	4.5	100	518	4.5	95.5	100	428
Niger	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	30.0	70.0	100	3359	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	10.0	90.0	100	4,682
Ogun	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0	100.0	0.0	100	9,117
Osun	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	33.3	66.7	100		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0	100.0	0.0	100	3,150
Plateau	23.8	76.2	100	23.8	76.2	100	9.5	90.5	100	0	95.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1	95.2	4.8	100	24,031
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100	23.0	77.0	100	47.5	52.5	100	10	55.7	27.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5	55.7	44.3	100	9,124
Taraba	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	13.0	87.0	100	3337	52.2	30.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	52.2	47.8	100	553
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	42.9	57.1	100	33365	14.3	42.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9	14.3	85.7	100	3,425
FCT	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	21.1	78.9	100	0	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		97.4	2.6	100	8,444

Annex V

Water Point Facilities Tables

WF.B1: Facility Type Details											
Percent of Water Facilities according to types											
	Type of Water Point									Total	Estimated Number of Water Facility
	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rain Water Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional scheme	Developed Spring		
National	17.3	2.1	44.1	3.2	15.3	10.5	7.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,041,389
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	23.0	2.2	38.0	5.6	20.1	4.6	4.4	0.9	1.2	100.0	268,677
North East	35.3	6.0	25.5	4.3	18.8	1.2	7.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	235,252
North West	33.8	1.7	25.2	0.5	24.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	406,500
South East	6.9	0.5	35.2	6.5	2.1	48.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	386,754
South South	5.7	0.0	76.3	2.6	1.6	4.6	8.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	279,702
South West	6.1	2.9	61.4	1.4	22.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	464,504
Sector											
Urban	9.1	1.1	59.4	3.8	16.4	2.5	7.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	712,872
Peri-Urban	12.4	0.0	52.0	4.0	19.8	3.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	136,539
Urban	8.3	1.4	61.5	3.4	15.9	2.4	6.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	567,472
Rural	21.7	2.6	35.8	2.9	14.6	14.9	7.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,328,517
Itinerant	17.4	0.0	49.8	7.4	8.7	11.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	41,380
Rural	21.5	2.4	35.3	2.4	14.9	17.4	5.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,075,524
Small Town	22.9	3.8	35.8	5.6	13.6	2.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	220,475
State											
Abia	10.6	0.0	87.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	33,883
Adamawa	59.0	8.4	21.7	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	37,187
Akwa ibom	0.0	0.0	91.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	30,576
Anambra	0.9	0.0	52.8	21.7	0.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	80,862
Bauchi	42.6	13.0	5.6	3.7	31.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	70,540
Bayelsa	12.2	0.0	63.4	0.0	0.0	17.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	100	13,035
Benue	23.5	0.0	29.4	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	30,143
Borno	12.0	0.0	58.0	14.0	12.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	44,925
Cross river	2.5	0.0	40.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	100	22,999
Delta	9.5	0.0	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	49,220
Ebonyi	61.5	23.1	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,738
Edo	11.9	0.0	55.1	8.5	3.4	19.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	100	54,598
Ekiti	8.5	6.4	14.9	0.0	61.7	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100	35,854
Enugu	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	5.9	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	109,760
Gombe	23.4	0.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	100	33,566
Imo	10.9	0.0	38.3	5.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	154,510
Jigawa	44.9	4.7	18.7	0.0	12.1	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	100	82,146
Kaduna	36.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100	115,161
Kano	56.8	0.0	13.5	1.8	26.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	50,827

WF.B1: Facility Type Details

Percent of Water Facilities according to types

	Type of Water Point									Total	Estimated Number of Water Facility
	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rain Water Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional scheme	Developed Spring		
National	17.3	2.1	44.1	3.2	15.3	10.5	7.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,041,389
Katsina	36.8	0.0	19.3	0.0	17.5	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	100	33,810
Kebbi	16.1	3.2	32.3	0.0	27.4	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	100	69,081
Kogi	3.3	0.0	26.7	0.0	13.3	50.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	17,399
Kwara	24.6	1.8	40.4	12.3	14.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	111,708
Lagos	0.7	0.0	92.8	5.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	31,059
Nasarawa	10.3	6.9	62.1	0.0	10.3	6.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	23,929
Niger	45.5	9.1	24.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100	15,716
Ogun	3.3	0.0	93.3	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	63,824
Ondo	5.1	5.1	48.7	0.0	35.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100	82,195
Osun	3.9	3.9	71.1	1.3	11.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100	174,942
Oyo	15.6	0.0	35.6	2.2	37.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	100	76,631
Plateau	24.1	0.0	6.9	3.4	48.3	0.0	3.4	6.9	6.9	100	35,077
Rivers	2.5	0.0	86.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100	109,274
Sokoto	2.5	1.7	26.4	1.7	59.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	45,920
Taraba	62.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	100	19,450
Yobe	19.6	6.5	47.8	4.3	19.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29,585
Zamfara	57.1	0.0	25.0	1.8	14.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100	9,555
FCT Abuja	25.0	2.5	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	100	34,706

WF.B2: Facility Type Details

Percent of water supply facility based on power source for motorised boreholes

	Power Source of Water Point				Total	Estimated Number of Motorised boreholes
	Solar	Windmill	Generator	Public Power Supply		
National	11.3	0.0	40.9	47.8	100	965,219
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	7.9	0.0	25.1	67.0	100	117,149
North East	34.9	0.0	45.0	20.2	100	70,194
North West	33.2	0.0	23.3	43.5	100	104,262
South East	0.9	0.0	59.6	39.5	100	161,228
South South	3.7	0.0	60.7	35.6	100	220,787
South West	10.7	0.0	27.1	62.2	100	291,600
Sector						
Urban	7.6	0.0	29.1	63.3	100	450,547
Peri-Urban	12.2	0.0	33.3	54.5	100	76,438
Urban	6.8	0.0	28.1	65.1	100	368,319
Rural	14.5	0.0	51.1	34.3	100	514,671
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	57.5	42.5	100	23,679
Rural	13.5	0.0	51.3	35.2	100	405,557
Small Town	21.8	0.0	48.3	29.9	100	91,227
State						
Abia	2.7	0.0	60.8	36.5	100	29,499
Adamawa	44.4	0.0	27.8	27.8	100	8,065
Akwa ibom	0.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	100	29,897
Anambra	0.0	0.0	36.7	63.3	100	60,265
Bauchi	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100	6,531
Bayelsa	3.8	0.0	61.5	34.6	100	8,266
Benue	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	100	8,866
Borno	13.9	0.0	61.1	25.0	100	32,346
Cross river	41.2	0.0	58.8	0.0	100	9,774
Delta	7.6	0.0	80.3	12.1	100	43,899
Ebonyi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	595
Edo	1.3	0.0	33.3	65.3	100	34,702
Ekiti	28.6	0.0	28.6	42.9	100	5,340
Enugu	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100	3,991
Gombe	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100	5,713
Imo	0.0	0.0	79.3	20.7	100	66,878
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15,354
Kaduna	25.0	0.0	18.8	56.3	100	36,852
Kano	29.4	0.0	29.4	41.2	100	7,784
Katsina	36.4	0.0	27.3	36.4	100	6,525
Kebbi	10.0	0.0	35.0	55.0	100	22,284
Kogi	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	100	4,640
Kwara	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	100	58,794
Lagos	0.0	0.0	21.0	79.0	100	30,386
Nasarawa	16.7	0.0	38.9	44.4	100	14,852
Niger	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100	3,810
Ogun	3.5	0.0	28.2	68.2	100	60,278
Ondo	31.6	0.0	26.3	42.1	100	40,044
Osun	3.6	0.0	29.1	67.3	100	126,603
Oyo	35.3	0.0	23.5	41.2	100	28,949
Plateau	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	3,629
Rivers	0.0	0.0	63.8	36.2	100	94,249
Sokoto	5.9	0.0	41.2	52.9	100	12,903
Taraba	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	100	2,103
Yobe	41.7	0.0	50.0	8.3	100	15,436
Zamfara	93.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	100	2,559
FCT Abuja	19.2	0.0	23.1	57.7	100	22,559

WF.B3-4: Facility Type Details

Percent of facility types based on construction support and ownership with respect to usage

	Facility Construction by Support											Ownership with respect to usage			Estimated Number of Water Facility	
	Fed. Govt.	State Govt.	Local Govt.	Donor	Civil Society	Cooperate Organization	Community	Private Business	Private owner	Philanthropist	Others (Specify)	Total	Public	Private		Total
National	7.1	12.6	9.2	4.7	0.3	1.2	9.2	2.9	50.8	1.0	1.0	100	49.3	50.7	100	2,041,389
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	15.0	7.1	10.2	6.6	0.6	1.6	18.7	5.0	31.4	1.9	1.8	100	67.7	32.3	100	268,677
North East	14.0	25.2	15.6	8.9	1.2	0.3	16.9	5.1	9.7	0.8	2.2	100	80.2	19.8	100	235,252
North West	6.3	23.6	19.2	10.5	0.2	2.0	12.8	1.0	22.3	0.9	1.2	100	76.4	23.6	100	406,500
South East	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	2.8	90.4	0.8	0.6	100	9.4	90.6	100	386,754
South South	2.0	8.8	1.5	1.2	0.2	2.1	7.5	2.7	73.8	0.1	0.2	100	26.5	73.5	100	279,702
South West	8.0	11.2	8.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	3.5	2.5	61.0	1.3	0.7	100	46.2	53.8	100	464,504
Sector																
Urban	7.0	8.7	6.7	3.8	0.1	1.2	5.0	4.2	61.4	1.0	0.9	100	43.2	56.8	100	712,872
Peri-Urban	11.5	8.7	7.5	4.4	0.0	2.2	6.2	1.8	54.6	1.4	1.8	100	46.0	54.0	100	136,539
Urban	6.1	8.9	6.3	3.7	0.1	1.0	4.4	4.6	63.2	1.0	0.7	100	42.5	57.5	100	567,472
Rural	7.1	14.6	10.5	5.2	0.4	1.2	11.5	2.3	45.1	1.0	1.1	100	52.5	47.5	100	1,328,517
Itinerant	1.3	20.4	1.9	8.1	0.0	3.3	19.3	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	100	40.0	60.0	100	41,380
Rural	7.7	13.7	9.6	4.6	0.5	1.1	11.5	2.1	47.0	0.9	1.3	100	50.7	49.3	100	1,075,524
Small Town	5.1	17.3	16.6	7.5	0.0	1.4	10.6	3.7	36.3	1.3	0.3	100	63.5	36.5	100	220,475
State																
Abia	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.5	7.1	84.7	1.2	0.0	100	16.5	83.5	100	33,883
Adamawa	2.4	14.5	31.3	22.9	3.6	0.0	6.0	3.6	9.6	0.0	6.0	100	65.1	34.9	100	37,187
Akwa ibom	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	11.1	80.0	0.0	0.0	100	8.9	91.1	100	30,576
Anambra	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.8	89.6	0.0	0.9	100	9.4	90.6	100	80,862
Bauchi	11.1	20.4	25.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	5.6	1.9	1.9	100	98.1	1.9	100	70,540
Bayelsa	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	85.4	2.4	0.0	100	17.1	82.9	100	13,035
Benue	5.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	23.5	5.9	29.4	0.0	11.8	100	64.7	35.3	100	30,143
Borno	16.0	12.0	6.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	2.0	100	76.0	24.0	100	44,925
Cross river	5.0	65.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	100	72.5	27.5	100	22,999
Delta	0.0	10.8	2.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	6.8	5.4	70.3	0.0	1.4	100	35.1	64.9	100	49,220
Ebonyi	30.8	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	15.4	0.0	100	76.9	23.1	100	7,738
Edo	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.5	87.3	0.0	0.0	100	16.9	83.1	100	54,598
Ekiti	12.8	17.0	2.1	6.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.1	55.3	0.0	0.0	100	89.4	10.6	100	35,854
Enugu	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	95.0	0.0	0.0	100	11.4	88.6	100	109,760
Gombe	17.0	55.3	6.4	4.3	0.0	2.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	78.7	21.3	100	33,566
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	93.0	1.0	1.0	100	3.0	97.0	100	154,510
Jigawa	8.4	32.7	42.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100	86.9	13.1	100	82,146
Kaduna	2.0	10.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	24.0	2.0	4.0	100	68.0	32.0	100	115,161
Kano	10.8	13.5	15.3	11.7	0.0	3.6	17.1	0.9	24.3	2.7	0.0	100	89.2	10.8	100	50,827
Katsina	8.8	45.6	7.0	8.8	1.8	3.5	5.3	8.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	100	70.2	29.8	100	33,810

WF.B3-4: Facility Type Details

Percent of facility types based on construction support and ownership with respect to usage

	Facility Construction by Support											Total	Ownership with respect to usage			Estimated Number of Water Facility
	Fed. Govt.	State Govt.	Local Govt.	Donor	Civil Society	Cooperate Organization	Community	Private Business	Private owner	Philanthropist	Others (Specify)		Public	Private	Total	
National	7.1	12.6	9.2	4.7	0.3	1.2	9.2	2.9	50.8	1.0	1.0	100	49.3	50.7	100	2,041,389
Kebbi	3.2	40.3	8.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	100	66.1	33.9	100	69,081
Kogi	6.7	13.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.3	60.0	3.3	0.0	100	43.3	56.7	100	17,399
Kwara	12.3	10.5	12.3	5.3	0.0	1.8	17.5	0.0	38.6	1.8	0.0	100	63.2	36.8	100	111,708
Lagos	0.4	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	6.5	83.8	1.4	1.4	100	7.9	92.1	100	31,059
Nasarawa	0.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	20.7	44.8	10.3	3.4	0.0	100	51.7	48.3	100	23,929
Niger	0.0	6.1	51.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.0	24.2	3.0	0.0	100	75.8	24.2	100	15,716
Ogun	6.7	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	11.1	73.3	0.0	1.1	100	16.7	83.3	100	63,824
Ondo	12.8	20.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0	100	64.1	35.9	100	82,195
Osun	5.3	7.9	7.9	2.6	0.0	1.3	3.9	0.0	68.4	1.3	1.3	100	31.6	68.4	100	174,942
Oyo	11.1	17.8	26.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	2.2	26.7	4.4	0.0	100	80.0	20.0	100	76,631
Plateau	3.4	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	41.4	0.0	27.6	3.4	3.4	100	89.7	10.3	100	35,077
Rivers	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	15.0	0.0	76.3	0.0	0.0	100	23.8	76.3	100	109,274
Sokoto	3.3	9.1	9.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	40.5	1.7	33.1	0.0	0.0	100	80.2	19.8	100	45,920
Taraba	51.4	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	100	73.0	27.0	100	19,450
Yobe	4.3	37.0	6.5	8.7	2.2	0.0	19.6	8.7	8.7	2.2	2.2	100	69.6	30.4	100	29,585
Zamfara	42.9	35.7	3.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	96.4	3.6	100	9,555
FCT Abuja	65.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	100	82.5	17.5	100	34,706

WF.B5: Facility Type Details

Percent of Water facilities according to their year of completion from date of data collection

	Period of completion from date of data collection						Total	Estimated Number of Water Facility
	Less than a year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-6 years	7 years and above	Don't know		
National	5.54	14.21	15.73	13.47	43.64	7.41	100	2,041,389
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	12.6	11.3	16.0	9.5	44.7	6.0	100	268,677
North East	3.3	11.1	13.2	13.4	40.9	18.1	100	235,252
North West	7.9	18.9	12.4	15.6	42.5	2.7	100	406,500
South East	4.0	16.0	19.5	13.1	42.9	4.5	100	386,754
South South	4.2	13.9	20.7	11.9	41.0	8.3	100	279,702
South West	2.6	12.1	13.7	15.2	47.6	8.8	100	464,504
Sector								
Urban	5.0	14.4	18.8	12.3	43.3	6.2	100	712,872
Peri-Urban	6.4	17.5	23.6	8.6	39.1	4.9	100	136,539
Urban	4.3	13.0	18.0	13.3	44.8	6.6	100	567,472
Rural	5.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	43.8	8.1	100	1,328,517
Itinerant	0.0	24.7	13.6	16.9	41.5	3.3	100	41,380
Rural	6.4	13.5	14.3	13.3	45.4	7.1	100	1,075,524
Small Town	5.1	16.7	12.5	17.1	35.2	13.4	100	220,475
State								
Abia	7.1	8.2	22.4	11.8	47.1	3.5	100	33,883
Adamawa	1.2	3.6	19.3	8.4	49.4	18.1	100	37,187
Akwa ibom	0.0	8.9	8.9	13.3	55.6	13.3	100	30,576
Anambra	2.8	17.0	27.4	18.9	32.1	1.9	100	80,862
Bauchi	1.9	7.4	13.0	13.0	48.1	16.7	100	70,540
Bayelsa	14.6	17.1	22.0	12.2	34.1	0.0	100	13,035
Benue	5.9	17.6	11.8	0.0	52.9	11.8	100	30,143
Borno	4.0	32.0	16.0	18.0	28.0	2.0	100	44,925
Cross river	2.5	5.0	62.5	0.0	30.0	0.0	100	22,999
Delta	9.5	8.1	14.9	9.5	58.1	0.0	100	49,220
Ebonyi	15.4	0.0	23.1	7.7	53.8	0.0	100	7,738
Edo	3.4	10.2	13.6	14.4	50.8	7.6	100	54,598
Ekiti	10.6	14.9	6.4	10.6	53.2	4.3	100	35,854
Enugu	3.2	11.8	16.8	11.4	55.9	0.9	100	109,760
Gombe	10.6	2.1	6.4	17.0	61.7	2.1	100	33,566
Imo	4.0	20.9	16.4	11.9	37.8	9.0	100	154,510
Jigawa	15.0	20.6	9.3	10.3	44.9	0.0	100	82,146
Kaduna	10.0	28.0	18.0	14.0	28.0	2.0	100	115,161
Kano	4.5	18.0	13.5	12.6	38.7	12.6	100	50,827
Katsina	3.5	14.0	12.3	33.3	36.8	0.0	100	33,810
Kebbi	6.5	9.7	8.1	19.4	53.2	3.2	100	69,081
Kogi	3.3	20.0	13.3	3.3	60.0	0.0	100	17,399
Kwara	3.5	5.3	14.0	15.8	61.4	0.0	100	111,708
Lagos	1.1	10.1	11.6	11.9	43.3	22.0	100	31,059
Nasarawa	10.3	31.0	10.3	6.9	17.2	24.1	100	23,929
Niger	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.1	78.8	12.1	100	15,716
Ogun	5.6	23.3	2.2	22.2	44.4	2.2	100	63,824
Ondo	0.0	5.1	2.6	7.7	79.5	5.1	100	82,195
Osun	2.6	14.5	28.9	22.4	28.9	2.6	100	174,942
Oyo	0.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	57.8	28.9	100	76,631
Plateau	69.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	6.9	13.8	100	35,077
Rivers	2.5	21.3	21.3	13.8	27.5	13.8	100	109,274
Sokoto	0.8	11.6	8.3	14.9	64.5	0.0	100	45,920
Taraba	2.7	16.2	21.6	24.3	35.1	0.0	100	19,450
Yobe	0.0	4.3	4.3	2.2	13.0	76.1	100	29,585
Zamfara	0.0	17.9	16.1	10.7	55.4	0.0	100	9,555
FCT Abuja	2.5	20.0	50.0	10.0	17.5	0.0	100	34,706

WF.B6: Facility Type Details - Seasonality

Percent of Water Facility based on Seasonality of Water Supply Source

	Seasonality of water supply source																				Estimated Number of Non-seasonal Water Supply Source		
	Seasonal										Non-Seasonal												
	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rain Water Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional	Developed Spring	Total	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rain Water Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional	Water Kiosk connected to regional	Developed Spring	Total			
National	17.3	2.5	12.5	0.4	21.5	39.3	6.2	0.2	0.0	100	417,389	17.3	1.9	52.2	3.9	13.6	3.2	7.2	0.2	0.4	100	1,624,000	
Geopolitical Zone																							
North Central	18.7	0.0	18.0	1.7	47.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	70,977	24.6	3.0	45.2	6.9	10.4	1.0	5.9	1.2	1.7	100	197,700	
North East	48.2	9.4	8.8	0.0	30.1	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	41,559	32.6	5.3	29.1	5.3	16.3	1.0	9.3	0.0	1.1	100	193,694	
North West	35.9	1.9	10.2	0.0	39.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	76,769	33.3	1.6	28.7	0.6	20.4	0.0	15.4	0.1	0.0	100	329,731	
South East	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.3	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	150,712	10.7	0.8	55.8	10.7	2.6	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100	236,042	
South South	5.5	0.0	25.6	1.7	0.0	27.1	37.4	2.7	0.0	100	34,406	5.8	0.0	83.9	2.7	1.9	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100	245,296	
South West	19.1	12.0	34.9	0.0	26.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100	42,967	4.8	2.0	64.1	1.5	21.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	421,537	
Area of Residence																							
Urban	14.5	0.9	29.3	1.4	24.3	13.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	100	84,770	8.4	1.1	63.7	4.1	15.4	1.0	5.6	0.4	0.4	100	628,102	
Peri-Urban	12.0	0.0	19.3	5.3	10.4	16.1	36.9	0.0	0.0	100	22,883	12.5	0.0	58.6	3.7	21.6	0.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	113,655	
Urban	15.5	1.2	33.0	0.0	29.5	12.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	100	61,887	7.5	1.4	65.2	3.9	14.2	1.1	5.8	0.5	0.5	100	505,585	
Rural	18.0	3.0	8.3	0.2	20.8	45.8	3.8	0.3	0.0	100	332,619	22.9	2.4	45.0	3.8	12.6	4.5	8.2	0.0	0.5	100	995,899	
Itinerant	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,076	17.9	0.0	55.3	8.2	9.6	3.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	37,304	
Rural	17.0	1.3	7.9	0.2	20.8	49.8	2.6	0.3	0.0	100	288,549	23.2	2.8	45.4	3.2	12.8	5.5	6.6	0.0	0.6	100	786,975	
Small Town	25.5	15.1	11.7	0.0	22.7	12.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	100	39,994	22.3	1.3	41.1	6.9	11.6	0.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	100	180,481	
State																							
Abia	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,595	11.1	0.0	86.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100	32,289	
Adamawa	75.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,584	57.3	9.3	22.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	33,602	
Akwa ibom	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	679	0.0	0.0	90.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	29,897	
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12,968	1.1	0.0	62.9	25.8	1.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	100	67,894	
Bauchi	46.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16,982	41.5	9.8	7.3	4.9	31.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	100	53,558	
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,908	14.3	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	100	11,127	
Benue	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12,412	30.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17,731	
Borno	14.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,290	11.6	0.0	60.5	16.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	38,636	
Cross river	3.7	0.0	18.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	100	15,524	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,475	
Delta	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,995	7.0	0.0	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	47,224	
Ebonyi	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,786	60.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,952	
Edo	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	100	11,567	15.1	0.0	62.4	10.8	4.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	43,031	
Ekiti	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,051	9.3	4.7	14.0	0.0	65.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100	32,803	
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81,322	1.8	0.0	12.3	0.0	15.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	28,438	

WF.B6: Facility Type Details - Seasonality

Percent of Water Facility based on Seasonality of Water Supply Source

	Seasonality of water supply source																					Estimated Number of Non-seasonal Water Supply Source
	Seasonal										Non-Seasonal											
	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rain Water Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional	Developed Spring	Total	Estimated Number of Seasonal Water Supply Source	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rain Water Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional	Water Kiosk connected to regional	Developed Spring	Total	
National	17.3	2.5	12.5	0.4	21.5	39.3	6.2	0.2	0.0	100	417,389	17.3	1.9	52.2	3.9	13.6	3.2	7.2	0.2	0.4	100	1,624,000
Gombe	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,142	22.7	0.0	18.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	100	31,423
Imo	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	53,041	16.7	0.0	56.8	7.6	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	101,469
Jigawa	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	100	17,658	48.8	6.0	23.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	100	64,488
Kaduna	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	23,032	35.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	100	92,129
Kano	58.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	10,990	56.3	0.0	14.9	2.3	24.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	39,838
Katsina	37.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,745	36.7	0.0	18.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	100	29,064
Kebbi	40.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11,142	11.5	1.9	36.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	57,939
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,699	6.7	0.0	53.3	0.0	26.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	100	8,699
Kwara	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	27,437	23.3	2.3	44.2	16.3	4.7	2.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	100	84,271
Lagos	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	224	0.7	0.0	93.1	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	30,835
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,426	15.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100	16,502
Niger	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,381	39.3	10.7	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	13,335
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	3.3	0.0	93.3	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	63,824
Ondo	25.0	12.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	16,860	0.0	3.2	48.4	0.0	45.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100	65,334
Osun	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,207	2.8	2.8	73.6	1.4	11.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	165,734
Oyo	12.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,623	16.2	0.0	37.8	2.7	32.4	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	100	63,007
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	10,886	35.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	100	24,191
Rivers	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,732	2.6	0.0	87.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	100	106,543
Sokoto	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	100	8,349	3.0	1.0	32.3	2.0	56.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100	37,571
Taraba	78.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	10.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	9,988	44.4	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.0	100	9,462
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,573	21.4	7.1	52.4	4.8	11.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	27,012
Zamfara	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	853	58.8	0.0	27.5	2.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100	8,702
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,735	21.1	2.6	68.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.6	100	32,970

WF.B7-8: Functionality of Water Supply Facility

Percent of Water facility based on functionality and duration of breakdown for non-functional facilities

	Functional	Non-Functional			Total	Estimated Number of Water Facilities	How long since it stopped working					Total	Estimated Number of Non-functional facilities that previously functioned
		Not now but previously	Never Functioned	Abandoned / Not completed			less than 1 month	between 1 to 3 months	between 3 to 6 months	between 6 to 12 months	more than 1 year		
National	82.7	13.3	2.2	1.8	100	2,041,389	11.5	15.7	16.8	12.7	43.3	100	270,627
Geopolitical Zone													
North-Central	81.9	14.5	2.9	0.7	100	268,677	12.4	6.7	19.9	18.7	42.3	100	38,983
North-East	81.2	13.4	2.0	3.4	100	235,252	18.8	21.3	21.8	6.8	31.3	100	31,595
North-West	81.8	14.6	2.8	0.8	100	406,500	14.2	21.2	12.6	15.4	36.5	100	59,275
South-East	87.6	10.3	1.2	1.0	100	386,754	17.8	8.5	36.3	2.9	34.4	100	39,688
South-South	86.8	10.5	2.6	0.0	100	279,702	4.9	25.3	6.2	19.8	43.8	100	29,459
South-West	78.3	15.4	1.9	4.4	100	464,504	4.6	13.7	9.8	12.3	59.5	100	71,628
Sector													
Urban	85.4	9.9	2.1	2.5	100	712,872	4.2	21.4	20.8	16.9	36.7	100	70,777
Peri-Urban	82.7	15.4	1.3	0.7	100	136,539	6.2	12.5	24.0	15.5	41.8	100	20,982
Urban	85.8	8.8	2.3	3.0	100	567,472	3.3	25.2	19.5	17.5	34.6	100	49,795
Rural	81.3	15.0	2.2	1.4	100	1,328,517	14.0	13.7	15.4	11.3	45.6	100	199,851
Itinerant	78.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	100	41,380	8.5	0.0	8.4	5.8	77.3	100	9,048
Rural	80.8	15.2	2.3	1.7	100	1,075,524	14.7	12.8	15.5	11.6	45.4	100	163,400
Small Town	84.9	12.4	2.2	0.5	100	220,475	12.1	23.6	16.8	11.2	36.3	100	27,403
State													
Abia	85.9	7.1	3.5	3.5	100	33,883	0.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3	100	2,392
Adamawa	75.9	4.8	3.6	15.7	100	37,187	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1,792
Akwa ibom	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	100	30,576	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100	5,436
Anambra	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100	80,862	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,391
Bauchi	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	70,540	44.4	11.1	22.2	0.0	22.2	100	11,757
Bayelsa	87.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	100	13,035	20.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100	1,590
Benue	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	100	30,143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	3,546
Borno	88.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	100	44,925	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	3,594
Cross river	80.0	2.5	17.5	0.0	100	22,999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	575
Delta	87.8	8.1	4.1	0.0	100	49,220	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	50.0	100	3,991
Ebonyi	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	100	7,738	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	1,786
Edo	87.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	100	54,598	6.7	73.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	100	6,940
Ekiti	87.2	6.4	6.4	0.0	100	35,854	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100	2,289
Enugu	84.5	10.0	3.2	2.3	100	109,760	36.4	27.3	22.7	0.0	13.6	100	10,976
Gombe	80.9	12.8	0.0	6.4	100	33,566	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	66.7	100	4,285
Imo	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100	154,510	19.0	0.0	9.5	4.8	66.7	100	16,143
Jigawa	79.4	14.0	6.5	0.0	100	82,146	33.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	100	11,516
Kaduna	78.0	20.0	2.0	0.0	100	115,161	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	100	23,032
Kano	85.6	9.9	0.9	3.6	100	50,827	0.0	27.3	9.1	0.0	63.6	100	5,037

WF.B7-8: Functionality of Water Supply Facility

Percent of Water facility based on functionality and duration of breakdown for non-functional facilities

	Functional	Non-Functional			Total	Estimated Number of Water Facilities	How long since it stopped working					Total	Estimated Number of Non-functional facilities that previously functioned
		Not now but previously	Never Functioned	Abandoned / Not completed			less than 1 month	between 1 to 3 months	between 3 to 6 months	between 6 to 12 months	more than 1 year		
National	82.7	13.3	2.2	1.8	100	2,041,389	11.5	15.7	16.8	12.7	43.3	100	270,627
Katsina	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100	33,810	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	100	3,559
Kebbi	79.0	16.1	3.2	1.6	100	69,081	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	50.0	100	11,142
Kogi	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	17,399	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	1,160
Kwara	75.4	17.5	5.3	1.8	100	111,708	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	100	19,598
Lagos	88.8	10.5	0.7	0.0	100	31,059	13.8	17.2	48.3	3.4	17.2	100	3,252
Nasarawa	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	100	23,929	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100	2,475
Niger	63.6	30.3	6.1	0.0	100	15,716	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	60.0	100	4,762
Ogun	88.9	7.8	0.0	3.3	100	63,824	57.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	100	4,964
Ondo	69.2	25.6	2.6	2.6	100	82,195	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	100	21,076
Osun	76.3	13.2	1.3	9.2	100	174,942	0.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	60.0	100	23,019
Oyo	75.6	22.2	2.2	0.0	100	76,631	0.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	50.0	100	17,029
Plateau	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	100	35,077	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,838
Rivers	88.8	10.0	1.3	0.0	100	109,274	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	75.0	100	10,927
Sokoto	88.4	8.3	2.5	0.8	100	45,920	0.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100	3,795
Taraba	59.5	32.4	8.1	0.0	100	19,450	0.0	25.0	25.0	8.3	41.7	100	6,308
Yobe	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100	29,585	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,859
Zamfara	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	9,555	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,194
Fct abuja	90.0	7.5	2.5	0.0	100	34,706	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,603

WF.B10,13,16: Duration of Functionality before its first breakdown

Percent of Functional facilities based on duration of facility before its first breakdown and facility down time

	Previous Breakdown of functional facilities			Duration of facility functionality before its first breakdown							Facility downtime before repair										Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down		
	Broken Down at Least Once	Never	Total	Estimated Number of Functional Facilities	Less than 3 month	At least 3 but less than 6	At least 6 but less than 12	1 to 2 Years	More than 2 Years	Don't Know	Total	Facility downtime before repair											
												Within 24 hours	At least 24 but less than 48	At least 2 but less than 7	At least a week but less	At least 2 but less than 4	At least a month but less	At least 3 months	At least 6 months	Never repaired		Total	
National	21.3	78.7	100	1,688,852	18.2	8.3	9.6	16.3	34.6	13.0	100	9.0	10.9	20.4	6.9	11.0	11.0	5.1	3.8	22.0	100	630,856	
Geopolitical Zone																							
North	20.8	79.2	100	220,035	14.9	6.0	12.5	26.6	29.9	10.0	100	0.7	4.3	24.8	13.0	20.0	3.6	5.9	1.7	26.2	100	84,805	
Central																							
North East	24.3	75.7	100	190,973	28.0	11.6	8.8	9.9	31.0	10.7	100	13.6	9.4	19.3	7.9	7.8	14.0	10.4	2.4	15.1	100	77,935	
North West	34.5	65.5	100	332,397	22.5	16.2	15.0	14.2	22.3	9.8	100	10.4	13.0	25.2	6.1	10.6	10.4	1.6	6.1	16.6	100	173,981	
South East	16.5	83.5	100	338,687	15.9	1.4	8.1	11.3	50.9	12.3	100	8.7	14.6	19.0	6.7	8.5	15.6	3.9	0.4	22.6	100	95,536	
South South	17.4	82.6	100	242,857	11.2	6.0	7.5	10.6	43.2	21.6	100	18.8	10.7	12.5	4.2	18.8	16.1	5.5	0.9	12.4	100	71,750	
South West	15.2	84.8	100	363,903	14.0	3.3	3.3	23.4	39.4	16.5	100	4.6	10.5	17.0	4.7	5.0	8.8	6.8	6.9	35.7	100	126,849	
Area of Residence																							
Urban	15.6	84.4	100	608,943	17.0	7.7	8.8	22.9	30.8	12.8	100	11.1	17.9	18.5	6.2	10.8	11.5	2.7	6.0	15.3	100	165,953	
Peri-Urban	15.2	84.8	100	112,936	14.3	7.9	9.8	17.7	39.7	10.6	100	13.4	13.8	15.8	4.9	0.6	17.4	1.2	13.4	19.6	100	38,199	
Urban	16.0	84.0	100	487,145	17.8	7.7	8.5	24.5	28.0	13.5	100	10.5	19.1	19.3	6.5	13.9	9.7	3.2	3.8	14.0	100	127,642	
Rural	24.5	75.5	100	1,079,909	18.6	8.5	10.0	14.0	35.9	13.1	100	8.3	8.3	21.1	7.1	11.1	10.9	6.0	3.0	24.3	100	464,903	
Itinerant	21.0	79.0	100	32,332	16.7	3.3	3.7	17.3	45.8	13.1	100	3.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	40.0	4.8	11.9	0.0	23.2	100	15,826	
Rural	23.6	76.4	100	869,346	16.5	9.4	11.3	14.5	36.9	11.4	100	8.0	7.6	21.9	5.9	11.2	11.5	6.0	3.0	24.8	100	368,155	
Small	28.7	71.3	100	187,093	28.6	5.4	4.8	10.9	29.7	20.6	100	10.4	10.0	21.4	13.8	4.8	9.3	4.4	3.6	22.3	100	81,034	
Town State																							
Abia	26.0	74.0	100	29,100	32.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	28.0	20.0	100	0.0	28.0	24.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	16.0	100	9,966	
Adamawa	20.6	79.4	100	28,226	23.5	5.9	11.8	0.0	41.2	17.6	100	0.0	29.4	17.6	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	23.5	100	7,617	
Akwa ibom	29.7	70.3	100	25,140	0.0	5.3	10.5	5.3	68.4	10.5	100	5.3	0.0	21.1	5.3	21.1	36.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	100	12,910	
Anambra	5.3	94.7	100	72,471	25.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	68.8	0.0	100	0.0	25.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12,206	
Bauchi	15.6	84.4	100	58,783	31.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	6.3	100	6.3	12.5	31.3	12.5	6.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	12.5	100	20,901	
Bayelsa	16.7	83.3	100	11,445	18.2	27.3	27.3	18.2	9.1	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	36.4	9.1	18.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	100	3,497	
Benue	13.3	86.7	100	26,597	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	7,093	
Borno	36.4	63.6	100	39,534	40.0	5.0	5.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	100	40.0	10.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	100	17,970	
Cross river	9.4	90.6	100	18,399	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	100	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	100	2,300	
Delta	27.7	72.3	100	43,233	29.2	16.7	4.2	4.2	20.8	25.0	100	33.3	25.0	8.3	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	16.7	100	15,963	

WF.B10,13,16: Duration of Functionality before its first breakdown

Percent of Functional facilities based on duration of facility before its first breakdown and facility down time

	Previous Breakdown of functional facilities			Duration of facility functionality before its first breakdown							Facility downtime before repair										Total	Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down	
	Broken Down at Least Once	Never	Total	Estimated Number of Functional Facilities	Less than 3 month	At least 3 but less than 6	At least 6 but less than 12	1 to 2 Years	More than 2 Years	Don't Know	Total	Within 24 hours	At least 24 but less than 48	At least 2 but less than 7	At least a week but less	At least 2 but less than 4	At least a month but less	At least 3 months	At least 6 months	Never repaired			Total
National	21.3	78.7	100	1,688,852	18.2	8.3	9.6	16.3	34.6	13.0	100	9.0	10.9	20.4	6.9	11.0	11.0	5.1	3.8	22.0	100	630,856	
Ebonyi	70.0	30.0	100	5,952	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	100	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100	5,952	
Edo	11.7	88.3	100	47,658	11.1	0.0	3.7	7.4	18.5	59.3	100	55.6	18.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	100	12,493	
Ekiti	12.2	87.8	100	31,277	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	50.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	37.5	12.5	100	6,103	
Enugu	17.7	82.3	100	92,797	10.9	0.0	12.7	10.9	38.2	27.3	100	21.8	21.8	18.2	3.6	1.8	5.5	3.6	0.0	23.6	100	27,440	
Gombe	34.2	65.8	100	27,138	10.5	21.1	5.3	15.8	36.8	10.5	100	0.0	5.3	15.8	5.3	10.5	21.1	36.8	0.0	5.3	100	13,569	
Imo	17.2	82.8	100	138,367	13.5	1.9	5.8	11.5	61.5	5.8	100	5.8	3.8	26.9	9.6	11.5	7.7	3.8	0.0	30.8	100	39,973	
Jigawa	67.1	32.9	100	65,256	38.9	27.8	13.9	12.5	2.8	4.2	100	15.3	13.9	33.3	8.3	11.1	5.6	1.4	1.4	9.7	100	55,276	
Kaduna	15.4	84.6	100	89,826	12.5	0.0	18.8	12.5	37.5	18.8	100	12.5	6.3	0.0	6.3	12.5	12.5	0.0	18.8	31.3	100	36,852	
Kano	45.3	54.7	100	43,501	13.0	11.1	7.4	25.9	27.8	14.8	100	13.0	16.7	25.9	9.3	3.7	5.6	1.9	7.4	16.7	100	24,727	
Katsina	27.5	72.5	100	30,251	20.0	30.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	100	5.0	15.0	50.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100	11,863	
Kebbi	32.7	67.3	100	54,596	11.5	19.2	19.2	11.5	30.8	7.7	100	0.0	11.5	23.1	0.0	15.4	23.1	3.8	0.0	23.1	100	28,969	
Kogi	21.4	78.6	100	16,239	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	62.5	12.5	100	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	25.0	100	4,640	
Kwara	20.9	79.1	100	84,271	10.5	5.3	5.3	21.1	52.6	5.3	100	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	36.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	31.6	100	37,236	
Lagos	33.3	66.7	100	27,583	3.6	3.6	10.8	12.6	22.5	46.8	100	7.2	20.7	29.7	9.0	7.2	11.7	0.0	0.9	13.5	100	12,446	
Nasarawa	19.2	80.8	100	21,453	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	100	0.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	100	6,601	
Niger	33.3	66.7	100	10,001	5.9	17.6	5.9	17.6	35.3	17.6	100	0.0	5.9	5.9	23.5	17.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	35.3	100	8,096	
Ogun	21.3	78.8	100	56,732	16.7	4.2	4.2	29.2	29.2	16.7	100	29.2	12.5	4.2	4.2	8.3	8.3	25.0	0.0	8.3	100	17,020	
Ondo	14.8	85.2	100	56,904	14.3	0.0	7.1	35.7	35.7	7.1	100	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.1	21.4	57.1	100	29,506	
Osun	8.6	91.4	100	133,508	20.0	6.7	0.0	20.0	53.3	0.0	100	0.0	20.0	26.7	0.0	6.7	13.3	6.7	0.0	26.7	100	34,528	
Oyo	17.6	82.4	100	57,899	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	37.5	100	0.0	6.3	18.8	12.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	100	27,246	
Plateau	8.0	92.0	100	30,238	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	7,257	
Rivers	14.1	85.9	100	96,981	5.6	0.0	5.6	16.7	61.1	11.1	100	0.0	5.6	11.1	5.6	38.9	22.2	5.6	0.0	11.1	100	24,587	
Sokoto	17.8	82.2	100	40,607	31.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	51.7	3.4	100	10.3	24.1	41.4	0.0	6.9	3.4	3.4	0.0	10.3	100	11,006	
Taraba	50.0	50.0	100	11,565	34.8	13.0	4.3	8.7	26.1	13.0	100	17.4	0.0	4.3	8.7	0.0	13.0	4.3	4.3	47.8	100	12,091	
Yobe	7.5	92.5	100	25,726	11.1	11.1	66.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,788	
Zamfara	49.0	51.0	100	8,360	12.9	3.2	29.0	19.4	16.1	19.4	100	3.2	12.9	35.5	16.1	6.5	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,289	
FCT Abuja	36.1	63.9	100	31,235	0.0	12.5	37.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	12.5	56.3	12.5	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,882	

WF.B11: Main reason for facility breakdown

Percent of Water supply facility that have ever broken down by reasons for breakdown

	Main reason for facility breakdown												Total	Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down
	Facility was not well completed	Poor quality of materials were used during the construction	No training was done on operation and maintenance	No management committee	No tariff system	Lack of spare parts	Vandalization of the facility	Community conflict/crisis	Lack of participation/ownership	Typical wear and tear / breakdown	Others (specify)	Don't know		
National	5.0	17.7	7.4	6.6	0.4	4.9	3.9	1.0	1.4	32.4	7.8	11.5	100	630,856
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	2.3	23.4	9.0	2.9	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	3.5	49.8	3.1	2.8	100	84,805
North East	11.2	24.3	4.3	6.3	2.3	7.4	3.7	2.3	1.7	24.8	2.6	9.1	100	77,935
North West	4.3	17.5	15.2	10.2	0.6	5.7	4.4	0.7	1.5	25.1	3.3	11.6	100	173,981
South East	2.5	17.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	43.3	14.7	11.3	100	95,536
South South	5.5	12.9	4.4	11.3	0.0	5.8	9.0	1.9	2.8	31.3	3.4	11.8	100	71,750
South West	5.4	12.7	3.1	6.5	0.0	4.7	2.1	1.4	0.0	27.9	17.5	18.7	100	126,849
Area of Residence														
Urban	4.1	18.8	4.0	6.7	0.9	5.7	2.7	1.1	0.8	32.5	8.9	13.8	100	165,953
Peri-Urban	6.3	15.8	4.9	3.2	0.0	13.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	20.5	14.4	18.0	100	38,199
Urban	3.4	19.7	3.8	7.7	1.2	3.5	2.3	1.4	1.0	36.1	7.3	12.6	100	127,642
Rural	5.3	17.3	8.6	6.6	0.3	4.6	4.4	0.9	1.6	32.4	7.3	10.7	100	464,903
Itinerant	0.0	8.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	51.5	0.0	10.8	100	15,826
Rural	5.6	19.6	10.0	4.7	0.3	3.9	4.4	0.6	2.1	32.3	7.3	9.1	100	368,155
Small Town	4.8	8.5	3.8	12.8	0.0	8.7	2.8	2.6	0.0	29.0	9.0	17.9	100	81,034
State														
Abia	4.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	16.0	24.0	100	9,966
Adamawa	5.9	23.5	5.9	11.8	0.0	5.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	100	7,617
Akwa ibom	0.0	21.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	10.5	100	12,910
Anambra	0.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100	12,206
Bauchi	6.3	37.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	6.3	0.0	6.3	12.5	6.3	0.0	100	20,901
Bayelsa	9.1	0.0	9.1	27.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	18.2	0.0	100	3,497
Benue	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,093
Borno	25.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	25.0	100	17,970
Cross river	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,300
Delta	0.0	20.8	4.2	12.5	0.0	12.5	16.7	0.0	12.5	8.3	8.3	4.2	100	15,963
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	100	5,952
Edo	7.4	14.8	7.4	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	14.8	3.7	40.7	100	12,493
Ekiti	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100	6,103
Enugu	1.8	7.3	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	52.7	1.8	23.6	100	27,440
Gombe	10.5	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	47.4	5.3	5.3	100	13,569
Imo	3.8	9.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	51.9	25.0	1.9	100	39,973

WF.B11: Main reason for facility breakdown

Percent of Water supply facility that have ever broken down by reasons for breakdown

	Main reason for facility breakdown												Total	Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down
	Facility was not well completed	Poor quality of materials were used during the construction	No training was done on operation and maintenance	No management committee	No tariff system	Lack of spare parts	Vandalization of the facility	Community conflict/crisis	Lack of participation/ownership	Typical wear and tear / breakdown	Others (specify)	Don't know		
National	5.0	17.7	7.4	6.6	0.4	4.9	3.9	1.0	1.4	32.4	7.8	11.5	100	630,856
Jigawa	1.4	25.0	38.9	16.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	4.2	4.2	100	55,276
Kaduna	6.3	12.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	37.5	6.3	12.5	100	36,852
Kano	1.9	9.3	3.7	9.3	0.0	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	42.6	3.7	13.0	100	24,727
Katsina	5.0	15.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	15.0	100	11,863
Kebbi	7.7	15.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	11.5	100	28,969
Kogi	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	12.5	100	4,640
Kwara	5.3	26.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	100	37,236
Lagos	0.9	4.5	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	38.7	12.6	34.2	100	12,446
Nasarawa	0.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	100	6,601
Niger	0.0	17.6	29.4	5.9	0.0	17.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	11.8	100	8,096
Ogun	0.0	12.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	33.3	0.0	100	17,020
Ondo	7.1	21.4	7.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	100	29,506
Osun	13.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	100	34,528
Oyo	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	31.3	12.5	37.5	100	27,246
Plateau	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	7,257
Rivers	11.1	5.6	0.0	16.7	0.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	44.4	0.0	5.6	100	24,587
Sokoto	10.3	27.6	0.0	20.7	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	27.6	100	11,006
Taraba	8.7	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	4.3	100	12,091
Yobe	0.0	11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	5,788
Zamfara	0.0	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	3.2	35.5	100	5,289
FCT Abuja	0.0	18.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,882

WF.B13: Frequency of water facility breakdown

Percent of Water supply facility that have ever brokedown by number of breakdowns in the past 6 months

	Number of breakdowns in the past 6 months					Total	Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down
	None	1 to 2 times	3 to 4 times	5-6 times	Above 6 times		
National	26.2	52.2	10.9	5.4	5.3	100	630,856
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	26.0	64.9	5.7	0.6	2.8	100	84,805
North East	21.7	50.9	17.1	7.4	2.8	100	77,935
North West	14.1	50.7	17.5	10.5	7.2	100	173,981
South East	32.3	54.9	4.7	1.8	6.2	100	95,536
South South	21.9	58.8	8.3	4.9	6.2	100	71,750
South West	43.4	40.9	7.7	3.3	4.7	100	126,849
Area of Residence							
Urban	32.1	49.3	11.3	4.0	3.4	100	165,953
Peri-Urban	39.8	43.6	9.7	5.6	1.2	100	38,199
Urban	29.8	50.9	11.8	3.5	4.1	100	127,642
Rural	24.1	53.3	10.8	5.9	6.0	100	464,903
Itinerant	46.1	31.8	8.6	4.9	8.6	100	15,826
Rural	20.8	55.4	11.9	5.5	6.5	100	368,155
Small Town	34.8	48.0	6.2	7.8	3.3	100	81,034
State							
Abia	44.0	44.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,966
Adamawa	41.2	47.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	100	7,617
Akwa ibom	31.6	42.1	10.5	5.3	10.5	100	12,910
Anambra	68.8	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12,206
Bauchi	25.0	25.0	37.5	6.3	6.3	100	20,901
Bayelsa	18.2	45.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	100	3,497
Benue	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,093
Borno	10.0	50.0	10.0	25.0	5.0	100	17,970
Cross river	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	2,300
Delta	16.7	66.7	8.3	4.2	4.2	100	15,963
Ebonyi	30.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100	5,952
Edo	18.5	66.7	7.4	3.7	3.7	100	12,493
Ekiti	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100	6,103
Enugu	9.1	63.6	9.1	3.6	14.5	100	27,440
Gombe	42.1	52.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	13,569
Imo	34.6	59.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	100	39,973
Jigawa	2.8	48.6	29.2	16.7	2.8	100	55,276
Kaduna	25.0	56.3	0.0	6.3	12.5	100	36,852
Kano	9.3	44.4	20.4	14.8	11.1	100	24,727
Katsina	5.0	40.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	100	11,863
Kebbi	26.9	57.7	11.5	0.0	3.8	100	28,969
Kogi	62.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	4,640
Kwara	21.1	73.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	37,236
Lagos	42.3	47.7	4.5	2.7	2.7	100	12,446
Nasarawa	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,601
Niger	11.8	35.3	17.6	5.9	29.4	100	8,096
Ogun	33.3	50.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	100	17,020
Ondo	57.1	21.4	7.1	0.0	14.3	100	29,506
Osun	40.0	46.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	100	34,528
Oyo	43.8	43.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	27,246
Plateau	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,257
Rivers	22.2	61.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	100	24,587
Sokoto	17.2	48.3	20.7	10.3	3.4	100	11,006
Taraba	8.7	73.9	17.4	0.0	0.0	100	12,091
Yobe	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,788
Zamfara	22.6	54.8	12.9	3.2	6.5	100	5,289
FCT Abuja	31.3	62.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	100	13,882

WF.B14-17: Availability of Water Supply Facilities

Percent of Water supply facility available in the past 2 weeks and level of availability

	Water availability in past two weeks					Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Number of days water was not available each day for the past 2 weeks					Average Number of Hours each day for the past 2weeks water from source was available					Water from source not available for 1 full day in the past 2weeks				Estimated Number of water supply facilities not available in the past 2 weeks	
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable	Total		14 days	10 to 13 days	5 to 9 days	Less than 5 days	Total	12 hours and above	6 to 11 hours	3 to 5 hours	Less than 3 hours	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total		
National	81.8	13.8	1.6	2.8	100.0	1,959,480	52.4	15.6	13.4	18.5	100.0	14.1	23.5	12.1	50.3	100.0	62.0	34.1	3.9	100.0	270,736	
Geopolitical Zone																						
North Central	84.7	12.7	1.6	1.1	100.0	259,018	70.5	21.2	5.9	2.4	100.0	20.0	4.7	6.0	69.3	100.0	73.8	26.2	0.0	100.0	32,885	
North East	74.1	18.8	3.3	3.7	100.0	222,567	3.9	35.4	38.4	22.3	100.0	12.2	33.6	14.0	40.3	100.0	32.1	62.7	5.1	100.0	41,817	
North West	79.8	15.9	1.9	2.4	100.0	391,672	49.8	16.4	17.2	16.6	100.0	15.1	19.4	20.6	44.9	100.0	64.3	25.4	10.3	100.0	62,283	
South East	84.9	13.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	378,375	73.6	2.9	4.0	19.6	100.0	8.7	23.9	11.7	55.7	100.0	65.7	31.7	2.6	100.0	52,446	
South South	86.1	11.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	272,316	37.4	20.6	23.4	18.6	100.0	36.8	30.6	9.1	23.4	100.0	48.3	49.5	2.2	100.0	30,910	
South West	80.2	11.6	1.1	7.1	100.0	435,531	47.8	14.0	10.4	27.8	100.0	2.4	27.5	6.3	63.7	100.0	80.9	19.1	0.0	100.0	50,397	
Area of Residence																						
Urban	85.3	10.5	1.9	2.3	100.0	679,720	30.9	17.6	23.5	28.0	100.0	9.9	28.3	9.2	52.5	100.0	65.3	34.7	0.0	100.0	71,152	
Peri-Urban	79.9	17.4	1.9	0.9	100.0	133,918	32.3	11.6	27.5	28.6	100.0	8.6	35.8	6.6	49.0	100.0	60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0	23,255	
Urban	86.5	8.9	1.9	2.7	100.0	536,941	30.2	20.1	21.9	27.8	100.0	10.6	24.7	10.5	54.2	100.0	67.7	32.3	0.0	100.0	47,897	
Rural	79.9	15.6	1.4	3.1	100.0	1,279,760	60.6	14.9	9.6	14.9	100.0	15.6	21.7	13.2	49.5	100.0	60.8	33.8	5.3	100.0	199,584	
Itinerant	73.9	23.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	41,380	46.8	0.0	32.2	21.0	100.0	36.3	44.1	8.0	11.6	100.0	24.8	75.2	0.0	100.0	9,617	
Rural	80.0	15.5	1.4	3.0	100.0	1,032,746	63.1	15.1	7.7	14.1	100.0	13.8	21.7	12.2	52.3	100.0	61.2	33.6	5.2	100.0	160,303	
Small Town	81.2	13.8	1.0	4.0	100.0	214,495	50.8	15.7	15.9	17.6	100.0	18.4	14.4	20.2	47.0	100.0	70.7	21.5	7.8	100.0	29,664	
State																						
Abia	89.9	5.1	1.3	3.8	100.0	31,492	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	1,595	
Adamawa	74.6	6.0	13.4	6.0	100.0	30,018	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	1,792	
Akwa ibom	73.3	24.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	30,576	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	18.2	36.4	27.3	18.2	100.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	100.0	7,474	
Anambra	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	80,862	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	84.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	9,917	
Bauchi	83.3	13.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	70,540	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	42.9	14.3	14.3	28.6	100.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	9,144	
Bayelsa	78.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,035	50.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	100.0	0.0	33.3	11.1	55.6	100.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	2,861	
Benue	76.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,143	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	7,093	
Borno	72.9	22.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	43,128	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	72.7	100.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	100.0	9,884	
Cross river	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,974	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	575	
Delta	93.0	5.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	47,224	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	2,661	
Ebonyi	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,738	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	1,786	
Edo	88.1	4.2	4.2	3.4	100.0	54,598	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,313	
Ekiti	93.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	100.0	33,565	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	763	
Enugu	87.5	11.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	103,773	53.3	13.3	0.0	33.3	100.0	13.0	17.4	4.3	65.2	100.0	65.2	34.8	0.0	100.0	11,475	
Gombe	56.8	34.1	0.0	9.1	100.0	31,423	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	6.7	53.3	33.3	6.7	100.0	13.3	86.7	0.0	100.0	10,712	
Imo	81.1	17.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	154,510	81.8	0.0	3.0	15.2	100.0	8.3	5.6	11.1	75.0	100.0	91.7	5.6	2.8	100.0	27,673	
Jigawa	83.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	100.0	76,772	75.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	100.0	50.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,142	
Kaduna	77.6	20.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	112,858	57.1	14.3	28.6	0.0	100.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	70.0	10.0	20.0	100.0	23,032	

WF.B14-17: Availability of Water Supply Facilities

Percent of Water supply facility available in the past 2 weeks and level of availability

	Water availability in past two weeks					Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Number of days water was not available each day for the past 2 weeks					Average Number of Hours each day for the past 2weeks water from source was available					Water from source not available for 1 full day in the past 2weeks				Estimated Number of water supply facilities not available in the past 2 weeks
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable	Total		14 days	10 to 13 days	5 to 9 days	Less than 5 days	Total	12 hours and above	6 to 11 hours	3 to 5 hours	Less than 3 hours	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	
	National	81.8	13.8	1.6	2.8		100.0	1,959,480	52.4	15.6	13.4	18.5	100.0	14.1	23.5	12.1	50.3	100.0	62.0	34.1	
Kano	89.6	7.5	0.9	1.9	100.0	48,538	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	25.0	100.0	50.0	37.5	12.5	100.0	3,663
Katsina	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33,810	33.3	16.7	0.0	50.0	100.0	12.5	25.0	37.5	25.0	100.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	4,745
Kebbi	66.1	25.4	5.1	3.4	100.0	65,738	50.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	100.0	6.7	26.7	20.0	46.7	100.0	53.3	46.7	0.0	100.0	16,713
Kogi	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,399	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	3,480
Kwara	83.0	15.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	103,869	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	15,678
Lagos	86.2	9.1	3.6	1.1	100.0	30,835	83.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	100.0	44.0	4.0	4.0	48.0	100.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	2,803
Nasarawa	86.2	6.9	3.4	3.4	100.0	23,929	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,650
Niger	67.7	16.1	3.2	12.9	100.0	14,764	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,381
Ogun	89.7	5.7	2.3	2.3	100.0	61,696	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	3,546
Ondo	67.6	21.6	0.0	10.8	100.0	77,980	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	16,860
Osun	82.4	14.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	156,527	50.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	100.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	50.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	23,019
Oyo	72.7	4.5	2.3	20.5	100.0	74,928	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,406
Plateau	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,077	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Rivers	84.8	13.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	107,909	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	63.6	27.3	0.0	9.1	100.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	100.0	15,025
Sokoto	84.6	14.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	44,402	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	11.8	11.8	29.4	47.1	100.0	35.3	64.7	0.0	100.0	6,452
Taraba	52.9	32.4	8.8	5.9	100.0	17,873	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	63.6	9.1	27.3	100.0	27.3	54.5	18.2	100.0	5,782
Yobe	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	29,585	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	85.7	100.0	85.7	0.0	14.3	100.0	4,502
Zamfara	82.1	16.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	9,555	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	77.8	100.0	77.8	11.1	11.1	100.0	1,536
FCT Abuja	89.7	7.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	33,838	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,603

WF.C1, C4: Access to Water Supply Facilities

Percent of Water Supply Facility by HHs that depend on it and provision for people living with disabilities

	Number of HHs that depend on the Water point					Water Facilities with Provisions for PLWDs			Estimated Number of water facilities that are functional
	Less than 10 HHs	10 to 30 HHs	31 to 50 HHs	More than 50 HHs	Total	Provided	Not Provided	Total	
National	35.0	31.2	15.7	18.1	100	19.1	80.9	100	1,688,852
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	29.3	38.0	15.8	16.9	100	29.3	70.7	100	220,035
North East	13.1	19.1	24.8	43.0	100	18.2	81.8	100	190,973
North West	11.4	39.5	20.5	28.6	100	24.8	75.2	100	332,397
South East	63.8	20.4	9.8	5.9	100	10.0	90.0	100	338,687
South South	44.8	29.4	15.6	10.2	100	30.9	69.1	100	242,857
South West	38.3	37.1	11.8	12.7	100	8.7	91.3	100	363,903
Area of Residence									
Urban	37.0	32.9	13.9	16.2	100	17.5	82.5	100	608,943
Peri-Urban	42.2	29.5	15.2	13.2	100	12.6	87.4	100	112,936
Urban	35.9	33.8	13.4	16.9	100	18.9	81.1	100	487,145
Rural	34.0	30.2	16.7	19.2	100	20.0	80.0	100	1,079,909
Itinerant	44.6	35.2	2.4	17.8	100	34.0	66.0	100	32,332
Rural	37.5	28.9	15.8	17.8	100	20.8	79.2	100	869,346
Small Town	15.5	35.4	23.6	25.4	100	12.8	87.2	100	187,093
State									
Abia	50.7	20.5	12.3	16.4	100	24.7	75.3	100	29,100
Adamawa	14.3	38.1	20.6	27.0	100	4.8	95.2	100	28,226
Akwa ibom	21.6	40.5	21.6	16.2	100	27.0	73.0	100	25,140
Anambra	53.7	23.2	15.8	7.4	100	1.1	98.9	100	72,471
Bauchi	2.2	24.4	35.6	37.8	100	2.2	97.8	100	58,783
Bayelsa	50.0	25.0	13.9	11.1	100	22.2	77.8	100	11,445
Benue	53.3	13.3	26.7	6.7	100	6.7	93.3	100	26,597
Borno	13.6	4.5	9.1	72.7	100	34.1	65.9	100	39,534
Cross river	6.3	3.1	84.4	6.3	100	3.1	96.9	100	18,399
Delta	43.1	30.8	12.3	13.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	43,233
Ebonyi	0.0	10.0	20.0	70.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	5,952
Edo	60.2	27.2	6.8	5.8	100	53.4	46.6	100	47,658
Ekiti	43.9	29.3	17.1	9.8	100	43.9	56.1	100	31,277
Enugu	86.6	11.3	0.0	2.2	100	1.6	98.4	100	92,797
Gombe	36.8	23.7	15.8	23.7	100	60.5	39.5	100	27,138
Imo	59.4	25.6	12.2	2.8	100	17.8	82.2	100	138,367
Jigawa	9.4	24.7	24.7	41.2	100	34.1	65.9	100	65,256
Kaduna	12.8	53.8	17.9	15.4	100	15.4	84.6	100	89,826
Kano	5.3	30.5	24.2	40.0	100	17.9	82.1	100	43,501
Katsina	2.0	23.5	9.8	64.7	100	39.2	60.8	100	30,251
Kebbi	24.5	46.9	10.2	18.4	100	12.2	87.8	100	54,596
Kogi	46.4	28.6	3.6	21.4	100	14.3	85.7	100	16,239
Kwara	25.6	51.2	7.0	16.3	100	46.5	53.5	100	84,271
Lagos	61.8	25.6	8.1	4.5	100	2.4	97.6	100	27,583
Nasarawa	11.5	38.5	11.5	38.5	100	3.8	96.2	100	21,453
Niger	0.0	33.3	14.3	52.4	100	19.0	81.0	100	10,001
Ogun	30.0	53.8	8.8	7.5	100	8.8	91.3	100	56,732
Ondo	25.9	44.4	7.4	22.2	100	18.5	81.5	100	56,904
Osun	50.0	34.5	6.9	8.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	133,508
Oyo	17.6	29.4	29.4	23.5	100	2.9	97.1	100	57,899
Plateau	56.0	20.0	20.0	4.0	100	44.0	56.0	100	30,238
Rivers	50.7	32.4	7.0	9.9	100	40.8	59.2	100	96,981
Sokoto	9.3	41.1	36.4	13.1	100	43.9	56.1	100	40,607
Taraba	31.8	4.5	27.3	36.4	100	13.6	86.4	100	11,565
Yobe	2.5	10.0	37.5	50.0	100	2.5	97.5	100	25,726
Zamfara	2.0	49.0	24.5	24.5	100	24.5	75.5	100	8,360
FCT Abuja	5.6	47.2	36.1	11.1	100	16.7	83.3	100	31,235

WF.C2-C3: Access to Water Supply Facilities

Percent of Water Supply facility by ability to access and reasons for not being able to access facility

	Existence of HHs that would want to but not able to fetch from water source			Total	Estimated Number of water facilities that are functional	Main Reason for HHs that would want to but not able to fetch from water source								Total	Estimated Number of water facilities that some HHs are not able to access
	Such HHs Exist	Such don't Exist	Don't know			Did not pay water tariff/levy	Source too far from the HHs	Did not contribute in the construction of water system	Community/Personal Dispute	Social barriers/stigma	Others Specify	Don't know			
National	11.4	76.0	12.6	100.0	1,688,852	12.4	45.0	14.8	4.1	1.3	17.5	4.9	100.0	192,311	
Geopolitical Zone															
North Central	15.5	75.5	9.1	100.0	220,035	17.1	50.6	5.2	5.2	0.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	33,997	
North East	10.3	69.9	19.7	100.0	190,973	0.0	74.2	6.5	0.0	3.6	4.6	11.1	100.0	19,737	
North West	8.7	78.9	12.4	100.0	332,397	5.5	68.1	3.4	7.9	1.6	12.9	0.6	100.0	28,935	
South East	15.7	78.6	5.7	100.0	338,687	3.8	23.6	40.6	6.4	0.0	22.2	3.3	100.0	53,316	
South South	13.1	80.7	6.1	100.0	242,857	20.1	50.6	8.3	1.0	1.5	17.2	1.5	100.0	31,881	
South West	6.7	71.4	21.8	100.0	363,903	32.6	25.5	0.5	0.5	3.8	17.6	19.6	100.0	24,444	
Area of Residence															
Urban	10.6	71.8	17.6	100.0	608,943	17.7	47.4	10.6	0.2	0.9	17.6	5.6	100.0	64,548	
Peri-Urban	10.7	77.6	11.6	100.0	112,936	10.1	60.9	20.2	0.0	3.8	0.9	4.1	100.0	12,133	
Urban	10.5	70.5	19.0	100.0	487,145	18.5	45.4	8.6	0.0	0.2	21.2	6.0	100.0	51,161	
Rural	11.8	78.4	9.8	100.0	1,079,909	9.7	43.7	16.9	6.1	1.6	17.5	4.5	100.0	127,763	
Itinerant	1.5	98.5	0.0	100.0	32,332	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	499	
Rural	13.7	77.2	9.1	100.0	869,346	9.4	42.3	18.2	6.2	1.7	17.4	4.9	100.0	118,735	
Small Town	5.2	80.0	14.8	100.0	187,093	20.3	57.3	0.0	6.1	0.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	9,784	
State															
Abia	8.2	74.0	17.8	100.0	29,100	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	2,392	
Adamawa	9.5	49.2	41.3	100.0	28,226	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,688	
Akwa ibom	35.1	45.9	18.9	100.0	25,140	15.4	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,833	
Anambra	18.9	76.8	4.2	100.0	72,471	11.1	55.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,731	
Bauchi	2.2	86.7	11.1	100.0	58,783	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,306	
Bayelsa	22.2	63.9	13.9	100.0	11,445	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	62.5	0.0	100.0	2,543	
Benue	53.3	46.7	0.0	100.0	26,597	0.0	62.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	14,185	
Borno	25.0	61.4	13.6	100.0	39,534	0.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.1	100.0	9,884	
Cross river	3.1	90.6	6.3	100.0	18,399	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	575	
Delta	4.6	84.6	10.8	100.0	43,233	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	1,995	
Ebonyi	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	5,952	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	595	
Edo	23.3	73.8	2.9	100.0	47,658	37.5	16.7	20.8	0.0	4.2	16.7	4.2	100.0	11,105	
Ekiti	4.9	95.1	0.0	100.0	31,277	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	1,526	
Enugu	22.0	66.1	11.8	100.0	92,797	2.4	14.6	61.0	7.3	0.0	9.8	4.9	100.0	20,455	
Gombe	2.6	86.8	10.5	100.0	27,138	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	714	
Imo	11.7	88.3	0.0	100.0	138,367	0.0	4.8	28.6	9.5	0.0	52.4	4.8	100.0	16,143	
Jigawa	2.4	91.8	5.9	100.0	65,256	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,535	
Kaduna	5.1	64.1	30.8	100.0	89,826	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	4,606	
Kano	9.5	81.1	9.5	100.0	43,501	11.1	44.4	0.0	22.2	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	4,121	
Katsina	9.8	84.3	5.9	100.0	30,251	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	2,966	
Kebbi	2.0	93.9	4.1	100.0	54,596	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,114	
Kogi	14.3	85.7	0.0	100.0	16,239	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	2,320	
Kwara	9.3	90.7	0.0	100.0	84,271	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	7,839	
Lagos	10.2	62.2	27.6	100.0	27,583	12.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	2,803	
Nasarawa	0.0	73.1	26.9	100.0	21,453	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Niger	4.8	57.1	38.1	100.0	10,001	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	476	
Ogun	11.3	73.8	15.0	100.0	56,732	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	33.3	100.0	6,382	
Ondo	11.1	81.5	7.4	100.0	56,904	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	6,323	
Osun	1.7	60.3	37.9	100.0	133,508	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,302	
Oyo	8.8	76.5	14.7	100.0	57,899	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	5,109	
Plateau	16.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	30,238	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,838	
Rivers	7.0	91.5	1.4	100.0	96,981	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	6,830	
Sokoto	35.5	61.7	2.8	100.0	40,607	2.6	92.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	14,421	
Taraba	0.0	86.4	13.6	100.0	11,565	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Yobe	20.0	42.5	37.5	100.0	25,726	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	5,145	
Zamfara	2.0	93.9	4.1	100.0	8,360	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	171	
FCT Abuja	13.9	52.8	33.3	100.0	31,235	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,338	

WF.C5-C7: Access to Water Supply Facility

Percent of Water Facility by Distance from farthest household, average seasonal waiting time

	Distance from farthest HH					Total	Average Waiting Time in:										Total	Estimated Number of water facilities that are functional		
							rainy season					dry season								
	Less than 100 meters	101 to 500 meters	501 to 1000 meters	1001 meters to 2000 meters	More than 2000 meters		Less than 5 minutes	5 to 10 minutes	11 to 30 minutes	31 minutes to 2 hours	more than 2 hours	Total	Less than 5 minutes	5 to 10 minutes	11 to 30 minutes	31 minutes to 2 hours			more than 2 hours	
National	56.5	31.6	7.6	2.9	1.5	100.0	36.5	38.0	20.6	4.6	0.3	100.0	29.0	35.2	27.7	7.7	0.4	100.0	1,688,852	
Geopolitical Zone																				
North Central	52.9	33.8	6.2	4.7	2.4	100.0	27.3	47.2	18.9	5.8	0.7	100.0	23.5	29.7	31.4	13.6	1.8	100.0	220,035	
North East	47.5	26.3	15.4	7.4	3.3	100.0	34.7	30.3	24.1	10.7	0.2	100.0	31.0	26.9	30.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	190,973	
North West	42.1	43.1	10.0	3.3	1.6	100.0	22.2	45.0	27.3	4.8	0.7	100.0	18.9	38.2	35.4	7.1	0.4	100.0	332,397	
South East	73.9	20.9	3.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	58.2	24.8	14.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	39.8	36.3	18.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	338,687	
South South	67.7	27.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	100.0	38.7	40.3	18.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	41.1	40.6	15.0	3.0	0.3	100.0	242,857	
South West	52.8	35.8	9.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	34.5	40.7	20.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	22.3	35.5	33.8	8.1	0.2	100.0	363,903	
Area of Residence																				
Urban	60.8	28.0	7.1	2.4	1.6	100.0	35.7	39.6	21.9	2.6	0.2	100.0	27.9	36.1	27.6	8.0	0.4	100.0	608,943	
Peri-Urban	72.8	22.1	3.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	43.9	29.9	25.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	35.4	36.2	24.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	112,936	
Urban	57.9	29.6	8.0	2.5	2.0	100.0	34.1	41.6	20.9	3.1	0.3	100.0	26.2	36.3	28.0	9.0	0.5	100.0	487,145	
Rural	54.0	33.7	7.8	3.1	1.3	100.0	37.0	37.1	19.9	5.7	0.4	100.0	29.6	34.7	27.7	7.6	0.4	100.0	1,079,909	
Itinerant	68.5	19.1	4.7	5.3	2.4	100.0	38.0	26.8	23.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	38.0	27.2	18.8	16.0	0.0	100.0	32,332	
Rural	54.3	33.2	7.6	3.5	1.5	100.0	40.1	35.6	18.9	5.1	0.3	100.0	31.2	35.5	25.9	6.9	0.5	100.0	869,346	
Small Town	51.3	37.7	8.9	1.6	0.5	100.0	21.3	46.3	24.4	7.3	0.8	100.0	20.5	31.6	38.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	187,093	
State																				
Abia	72.6	21.9	4.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	38.4	47.9	12.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	34.2	42.5	21.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	29,100	
Adamawa	20.6	47.6	14.3	11.1	6.3	100.0	14.3	46.0	31.7	6.3	1.6	100.0	9.5	39.7	41.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	28,226	
Akwa ibom	45.9	51.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	32.4	43.2	18.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	32.4	45.9	13.5	5.4	2.7	100.0	25,140	
Anambra	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.2	16.8	32.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	13.7	43.2	31.6	11.6	0.0	100.0	72,471	
Bauchi	71.1	11.1	13.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	55.6	22.2	17.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	46.7	26.7	15.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	58,783	
Bayelsa	44.4	47.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	36.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	27.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,445	
Benue	40.0	13.3	6.7	26.7	13.3	100.0	20.0	26.7	13.3	40.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	13.3	20.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	26,597	
Borno	31.8	36.4	15.9	9.1	6.8	100.0	31.8	25.0	25.0	18.2	0.0	100.0	29.5	27.3	31.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	39,534	
Cross river	50.0	43.8	0.0	3.1	3.1	100.0	3.1	93.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	53.1	43.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,399	
Delta	83.1	15.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.2	41.5	32.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.2	60.0	10.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	43,233	
Ebonyi	20.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	5,952	
Edo	80.6	16.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	34.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.9	37.9	24.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	47,658	
Ekiti	68.3	19.5	9.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	46.3	34.1	17.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	46.3	24.4	19.5	7.3	2.4	100.0	31,277	
Enugu	93.0	5.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	13.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	51.1	32.8	10.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	92,797	
Gombe	63.2	15.8	13.2	5.3	2.6	100.0	42.1	36.8	13.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	42.1	23.7	26.3	7.9	0.0	100.0	27,138	
Imo	65.0	25.6	7.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	55.0	30.6	13.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	48.3	34.4	16.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	138,367	
Jigawa	22.4	56.5	15.3	3.5	2.4	100.0	14.1	35.3	41.2	9.4	0.0	100.0	10.6	35.3	44.7	9.4	0.0	100.0	65,256	
Kaduna	56.4	41.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	23.1	38.5	33.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	25.6	17.9	43.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	89,826	

WF.C5-C7: Access to Water Supply Facility

Percent of Water Facility by Distance from farthest household, average seasonal waiting time

	Distance from farthest HH						Average Waiting Time in:													Estimated Number of water facilities that are functional
							rainy season					dry season					Total			
	Less than 100 meters	101 to 500 meters	501 to 1000 meters	1001 meters to 2000 meters	More than 2000 meters	Total	Less than 5 minutes	5 to 10 minutes	11 to 30 minutes	31 minutes to 2 hours	more than 2 hours	Total	Less than 5 minutes	5 to 10 minutes	11 to 30 minutes	31 minutes to 2 hours		more than 2 hours		
National	56.5	31.6	7.6	2.9	1.5	100.0	36.5	38.0	20.6	4.6	0.3	100.0	29.0	35.2	27.7	7.7	0.4	100.0	1,688,852	
Kano	32.6	42.1	13.7	8.4	3.2	100.0	12.6	56.8	24.2	5.3	1.1	100.0	8.4	44.2	42.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	43,501	
Katsina	62.7	27.5	5.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	29.4	54.9	9.8	3.9	2.0	100.0	17.6	58.8	15.7	3.9	3.9	100.0	30,251	
Kebbi	26.5	55.1	14.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	38.8	44.9	12.2	2.0	2.0	100.0	34.7	44.9	18.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	54,596	
Kogi	67.9	21.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.6	35.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.7	28.6	32.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	16,239	
Kwara	39.5	55.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.6	69.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	25.6	44.2	18.6	4.7	100.0	84,271	
Lagos	80.1	12.6	6.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.8	19.1	5.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	70.7	24.4	4.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	27,583	
Nasarawa	34.6	26.9	15.4	15.4	7.7	100.0	65.4	23.1	3.8	0.0	7.7	100.0	73.1	23.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,453	
Niger	42.9	52.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.1	42.9	14.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	42.9	42.9	9.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	10,001	
Ogun	53.8	41.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.0	51.3	12.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	8.8	52.5	37.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	56,732	
Ondo	51.9	37.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.6	48.1	18.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	14.8	37.0	48.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	56,904	
Osun	44.8	37.9	12.1	3.4	1.7	100.0	22.4	41.4	31.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	13.8	27.6	41.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	133,508	
Oyo	50.0	44.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.2	35.3	17.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	26.5	47.1	20.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	57,899	
Plateau	64.0	28.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.0	36.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	44.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,238	
Rivers	66.2	25.4	1.4	2.8	4.2	100.0	49.3	32.4	12.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	56.3	31.0	8.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	96,981	
Sokoto	56.1	28.0	13.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	15.9	52.3	29.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	8.4	52.3	35.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	40,607	
Taraba	54.5	22.7	0.0	18.2	4.5	100.0	36.4	36.4	13.6	13.6	0.0	100.0	40.9	18.2	18.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	11,565	
Yobe	27.5	35.0	30.0	5.0	2.5	100.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	20.0	57.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	25,726	
Zamfara	51.0	16.3	28.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	22.4	59.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	59.2	22.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,360	
FCT Abuja	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	38.9	47.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	8.3	41.7	47.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	31,235	

WF.D1-D4: Water Supply Facility Management

Percent of Water Supply facility based on availability of management committee

	Water Point Management Committee			Total	Estimated Number of water facilities that are publicly used	Membership of Management Committee		Total	Estimated Number of management committee members
	In Place	Not in Place	Don't know			Male	Female		
National	33.3	59.1	7.6	100	975,983	81.2	18.8	100	1,499,289
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	23.3	71.6	5.1	100	179,915	70.9	29.1	100	210,527
North East	39.3	49.5	11.2	100	186,051	76.3	23.7	100	316,270
North West	51.9	41.9	6.1	100	295,646	89.7	10.3	100	727,901
South East	22.1	71.4	6.5	100	42,544	71.3	28.7	100	36,281
South South	19.2	64.7	16.1	100	67,424	75.2	24.8	100	47,773
South West	16.7	77.2	6.1	100	204,402	70.3	29.7	100	160,538
Area of Residence									
Urban	22.6	69.1	8.3	100	296,126	83	17	100	288,654
Peri-Urban	26.6	72.5	0.9	100	62,959	77.3	22.7	100	75,030
Urban	20.9	68.6	10.5	100	229,051	84.8	15.2	100	204,411
Rural	37.9	54.7	7.3	100	679,857	81	19	100	1,210,635
Itinerant	24.2	75.8	0.0	100	17,316	68.9	31.1	100	27,049
Rural	40.0	51.5	8.5	100	533,762	80.8	19.2	100	988,463
Small Town	32.1	64.6	3.4	100	132,895	82.7	17.3	100	204,335
State									
Abia	0.0	80.0	20.0	100	3,986				0
Adamawa	11.5	44.2	44.2	100	23,298	57	43	100	24,194
Akwa ibom	25.0	25.0	50.0	100	2,718	100	0	100	679
Anambra	9.5	90.5	0.0	100	16,020	71	29	100	5,340
Bauchi	28.3	69.8	1.9	100	69,234	80	20	100	96,666
Bayelsa	42.9	57.1	0.0	100	2,225	67	33	100	4,769
Benue	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	19,504				0
Borno	66.7	30.6	2.8	100	32,346	88	12	100	45,824
Cross river	12.5	87.5	0.0	100	9,200	67	33	100	3,450
Delta	21.7	52.2	26.1	100	15,298	85	15	100	8,647
Ebonyi	10.0	70.0	20.0	100	5,952	100	0	100	1,786
Edo	11.5	76.9	11.5	100	12,030	67	33	100	11,105
Ekiti	17.9	82.1	0.0	100	29,751	60	40	100	36,617
Enugu	41.7	58.3	0.0	100	11,974	70	30	100	11,475
Gombe	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	24,996	71	29	100	122,122
Imo	50.0	33.3	16.7	100	4,612	70	30	100	17,680
Jigawa	68.6	26.7	4.7	100	66,024	91	9	100	192,697
Kaduna	45.5	39.4	15.2	100	76,007	98	2	100	145,103
Kano	39.4	55.3	5.3	100	43,043	90	10	100	77,386
Katsina	82.5	17.5	0.0	100	23,726	82	18	100	123,969
Kebbi	50.0	47.4	2.6	100	42,340	97	3	100	83,566
Kogi	53.8	46.2	0.0	100	7,540	97	3	100	19,139
Kwara	20.0	80.0	0.0	100	68,593	88	13	100	47,035
Lagos	6.7	60.0	33.3	100	3,364	67	33	100	1,009
Nasarawa	20.0	60.0	20.0	100	12,377	80	20	100	8,251
Niger	17.4	47.8	34.8	100	10,954	71	29	100	13,335
Ogun	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	12,765	70	30	100	21,275
Ondo	4.2	83.3	12.5	100	50,581	100	0	100	10,538
Osun	23.8	76.2	0.0	100	48,339	63	37	100	62,150
Oyo	14.3	77.1	8.6	100	59,602	88	12	100	28,949
Plateau	46.2	50.0	3.8	100	31,448	55	45	100	102,811
Rivers	21.1	63.2	15.8	100	25,953	79	21	100	19,123
Sokoto	31.2	68.8	0.0	100	35,294	76	24	100	85,388
Taraba	50.0	30.8	19.2	100	13,668	69	31	100	15,245
Yobe	20.0	54.3	25.7	100	22,510	100	0	100	12,220
Zamfara	53.7	44.4	1.9	100	9,213	87	13	100	19,792
FCT Abuja	17.6	76.5	5.9	100	29,500	83	17	100	19,956

WF.D1-D4: Water Supply Facility Management

Percent of Water Supply facility by availability of facility caretaker

	Water Point Facility Caretaker				Estimated Number of water facilities that are publicly used	Sex of Facility Caretaker			Estimated Number of water facilities with caretaker
	In Place	Not in Place	Don't know	Total		Male	Female	Total	
National	49.2	44.1	6.7	100	975,983	97.1	2.9	100	480,582
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	55.5	39.6	4.9	100	179,915	99.4	0.6	100	99,846
North East	49.7	40.3	10.0	100	186,051	97.9	2.1	100	92,486
North West	56.4	37.8	5.8	100	295,646	99.9	0.1	100	166,784
South East	61.5	35.3	3.2	100	42,544	88.1	11.9	100	26,173
South South	45.5	43.1	11.4	100	67,424	96.0	4.0	100	30,689
South West	31.6	62.8	5.6	100	204,402	89.0	11.0	100	64,605
Area of Residence									
Urban	45.9	47.5	6.6	100	296,126	95.2	4.8	100	135,947
Peri-Urban	44.6	53.7	1.7	100	62,959	93.7	6.3	100	28,091
Urban	45.5	46.5	8.1	100	229,051	95.4	4.6	100	104,120
Rural	50.7	42.6	6.7	100	679,857	97.8	2.2	100	344,636
Itinerant	37.4	62.6	0.0	100	17,316	100.0	0.0	100	6,476
Rural	51.0	41.2	7.7	100	533,762	97.2	2.8	100	272,431
Small Town	52.3	44.4	3.3	100	132,895	100.0	0.0	100	69,464
State									
Abia	60.0	40.0	0.0	100	3,986	100.0	0.0	100	2,392
Adamawa	25.0	17.3	57.7	100	23,298	100.0	0.0	100	5,824
Akwa ibom	75.0	0.0	25.0	100	2,718	100.0	0.0	100	2,038
Anambra	76.2	23.8	0.0	100	16,020	93.8	6.3	100	12,206
Bauchi	41.5	56.6	1.9	100	69,234	100.0	0.0	100	28,739
Bayelsa	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	2,225	100.0	0.0	100	1,590
Benue	36.4	54.5	9.1	100	19,504	100.0	0.0	100	7,093
Borno	72.2	25.0	2.8	100	32,346	96.2	3.8	100	23,361
Cross river	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,200	93.8	6.3	100	9,200
Delta	39.1	39.1	21.7	100	15,298	88.9	11.1	100	5,986
Ebonyi	30.0	60.0	10.0	100	5,952	66.7	33.3	100	1,786
Edo	19.2	73.1	7.7	100	12,030	100.0	0.0	100	2,313
Ekiti	35.9	61.5	2.6	100	29,751	57.1	42.9	100	10,680
Enugu	62.5	37.5	0.0	100	11,974	86.7	13.3	100	7,484
Gombe	57.1	42.9	0.0	100	24,996	100.0	0.0	100	14,283
Imo	50.0	33.3	16.7	100	4,612	66.7	33.3	100	2,306
Jigawa	64.0	29.1	7.0	100	66,024	100.0	0.0	100	42,224
Kaduna	54.5	33.3	12.1	100	76,007	100.0	0.0	100	41,458
Kano	56.4	42.6	1.1	100	43,043	100.0	0.0	100	24,269
Katsina	90.0	10.0	0.0	100	23,726	100.0	0.0	100	21,353
Kebbi	52.6	42.1	5.3	100	42,340	100.0	0.0	100	22,284
Kogi	92.3	7.7	0.0	100	7,540	91.7	8.3	100	6,960
Kwara	57.1	42.9	0.0	100	68,593	100.0	0.0	100	39,196
Lagos	70.0	13.3	16.7	100	3,364	90.5	9.5	100	2,355
Nasarawa	33.3	46.7	20.0	100	12,377	100.0	0.0	100	4,126
Niger	13.0	56.5	30.4	100	10,954	100.0	0.0	100	1,429
Ogun	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	12,765	100.0	0.0	100	6,382
Ondo	25.0	58.3	16.7	100	50,581	100.0	0.0	100	12,645
Osun	28.6	71.4	0.0	100	48,339	83.3	16.7	100	13,811
Oyo	31.4	65.7	2.9	100	59,602	100.0	0.0	100	18,732
Plateau	61.5	34.6	3.8	100	31,448	100.0	0.0	100	19,353
Rivers	36.8	52.6	10.5	100	25,953	100.0	0.0	100	9,562
Sokoto	29.0	69.9	1.1	100	35,294	100.0	0.0	100	10,247
Taraba	73.1	19.2	7.7	100	13,668	89.5	10.5	100	9,988
Yobe	45.7	45.7	8.6	100	22,510	100.0	0.0	100	10,290
Zamfara	53.7	42.6	3.7	100	9,213	96.6	3.4	100	4,948
FCT Abuja	73.5	26.5	0.0	100	29,500	100.0	0.0	100	21,691

WF.D5-D6: Water Supply Facility Management

Percent of Water Facility based on responsibility for major and minor repairs

	Responsibility for Minor repairs										Responsibility for Major repairs										Estimated Number of water facilities that are publicly used
	Facility Caretaker	Volunteers	Community artisan	Local Area Mechanic	Service Contractor	LGA Staff	State Govt. Staff	Never repaired	Don't Know	Total	Facility Caretaker	Volunteers	Community artisan	Local Area Mechanic	Service Contractor	LGA Staff	State Govt. Staff	Never repaired	Don't Know	Total	
National	15.2	25.7	21.3	3.8	1.9	3.1	1.7	19.5	7.9	100	10.7	23.0	21.9	4.2	3.2	5.1	2.5	19.6	9.7	100	975,983
Geopolitical Zone																					
North Central	18.3	21.2	29.3	0.6	3.3	4.3	0.0	13.3	9.6	100	12.1	22.2	30.4	2.7	5.2	5.2	0.0	13.1	9.2	100	179,915
North East	18.1	42.9	14.0	4.6	1.0	1.2	0.5	8.2	9.6	100	10.3	43.3	15.5	4.4	3.3	3.0	1.6	8.0	10.7	100	186,051
North West	9.3	26.7	28.9	4.3	1.1	5.9	2.9	15.9	4.9	100	8.2	25.4	23.8	5.1	1.2	9.1	4.5	16.2	6.6	100	295,646
South East	28.0	7.6	37.7	2.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	18.1	3.7	100	23.3	3.9	44.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.0	18.3	3.7	100	42,544
South South	30.8	6.4	19.3	10.0	6.4	0.0	4.1	13.8	9.3	100	24.6	4.6	26.5	7.0	6.5	0.0	6.1	17.8	6.9	100	67,424
South West	10.6	22.5	7.0	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	42.8	9.6	100	6.5	12.0	11.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	41.6	15.9	100	204,402
Area of Residence																					
Urban	16.1	27.0	13.8	3.4	2.0	2.8	2.4	23.6	9.0	100	12.6	21.4	16.4	4.6	2.8	4.2	2.7	21.4	13.8	100	296,126
Peri-Urban	24.8	35.2	5.3	5.1	1.1	0.0	1.9	24.4	2.3	100	17.2	33.6	11.6	3.9	1.1	0.9	1.9	24.8	4.9	100	62,959
Urban	14.0	23.9	16.3	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.5	23.6	10.8	100	11.3	17.1	18.0	4.9	3.3	5.2	3.0	20.7	16.5	100	229,051
Rural	14.8	25.1	24.5	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.3	17.8	7.4	100	9.9	23.8	24.3	4.0	3.4	5.5	2.4	18.8	7.9	100	679,857
Itinerant	11.3	12.9	47.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	13.3	10.9	0.0	100	3.4	6.4	51.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	17.1	17.4	0.0	100	17,316
Rural	14.7	25.3	24.9	4.2	2.2	3.3	0.9	16.1	8.4	100	9.5	23.5	25.3	4.4	4.1	5.7	1.3	17.0	9.1	100	533,762
Small Town	15.3	27.3	19.3	3.5	0.5	2.8	1.3	25.2	4.8	100	12.6	28.5	16.2	3.1	1.0	4.7	4.5	25.8	3.7	100	132,895
State																					
Abia	50.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100	50.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100	3,986
Adamawa	11.5	28.8	9.6	9.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.9	34.6	100	3.8	26.9	9.6	9.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	5.8	32.7	100	23,298
Akwa ibom	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,718
Anambra	0.0	9.5	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	100	4.8	4.8	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	100	16,020
Bauchi	5.7	81.1	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.9	100	5.7	83.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	100	69,234
Bayelsa	71.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100	57.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100	2,225
Benue	18.2	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	100	18.2	45.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	100	19,504
Borno	38.9	25.0	16.7	2.8	5.6	0.0	2.8	2.8	5.6	100	25.0	33.3	13.9	2.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	11.1	100	32,346
Cross river	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,200
Delta	13.0	8.7	8.7	26.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	8.7	100	8.7	4.3	17.4	13.0	13.0	0.0	8.7	30.4	4.3	100	15,298
Ebonyi	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	100	10.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	100	5,952
Edo	19.2	3.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	23.1	15.4	26.9	100	15.4	3.8	7.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	23.1	15.4	30.8	100	12,030
Ekiti	10.3	35.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	41.0	2.6	100	10.3	33.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	43.6	2.6	100	29,751
Enugu	45.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	33.3	8.3	100	29.2	4.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	29.2	8.3	100	11,974
Gombe	17.1	22.9	34.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100	8.6	14.3	28.6	0.0	17.1	5.7	2.9	20.0	2.9	100	24,996
Imo	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,612

WF.D5-D6: Water Supply Facility Management

Percent of Water Facility based on responsibility for major and minor repairs

	Responsibility for Minor repairs										Responsibility for Major repairs										Estimated Number of water facilities that are publicly used
	Facility Caretaker	Volunteers	Community artisan	Local Area Mechanic	Service Contractor	LGA Staff	State Govt. Staff	Never repaired	Don't Know	Total	Facility Caretaker	Volunteers	Community artisan	Local Area Mechanic	Service Contractor	LGA Staff	State Govt. Staff	Never repaired	Don't Know	Total	
National	15.2	25.7	21.3	3.8	1.9	3.1	1.7	19.5	7.9	100	10.7	23.0	21.9	4.2	3.2	5.1	2.5	19.6	9.7	100	975,983
Jigawa	1.2	24.4	31.4	2.3	3.5	17.4	8.1	8.1	3.5	100	1.2	24.4	30.2	3.5	0.0	18.6	9.3	10.5	2.3	100	66,024
Kaduna	3.0	42.4	15.2	6.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	18.2	9.1	100	3.0	39.4	9.1	6.1	3.0	9.1	0.0	15.2	15.2	100	76,007
Kano	9.6	25.5	21.3	8.5	1.1	2.1	3.2	28.7	0.0	100	8.5	20.2	16.0	12.8	0.0	8.5	3.2	30.9	0.0	100	43,043
Katsina	27.5	0.0	60.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100	17.5	2.5	62.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	0.0	2.5	100	23,726
Kebbi	13.2	31.6	31.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	2.6	100	18.4	36.8	7.9	2.6	0.0	2.6	7.9	21.1	2.6	100	42,340
Kogi	23.1	0.0	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	7.7	100	15.4	0.0	23.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	30.8	7.7	100	7,540
Kwara	5.7	8.6	42.9	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	17.1	8.6	100	8.6	8.6	37.1	0.0	11.4	8.6	0.0	17.1	8.6	100	68,593
Lagos	43.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	3.3	6.7	13.3	100	53.3	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	10.0	13.3	100	3,364
Nasarawa	40.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	33.3	100	33.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	26.7	100	12,377
Niger	13.0	13.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	13.0	26.1	100	13.0	8.7	8.7	4.3	0.0	26.1	0.0	13.0	26.1	100	10,954
Ogun	11.1	5.6	11.1	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	22.2	33.3	100	16.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	11.1	22.2	0.0	27.8	5.6	100	12,765
Ondo	4.2	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	62.5	0.0	100	0.0	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	50.0	29.2	100	50,581
Osun	14.3	19.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	52.4	4.8	100	9.5	4.8	14.3	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	57.1	4.8	100	48,339
Oyo	11.4	17.1	14.3	8.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	25.7	20.0	100	2.9	8.6	20.0	11.4	5.7	2.9	0.0	25.7	22.9	100	59,602
Plateau	19.2	23.1	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	3.8	100	15.4	19.2	53.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	100	31,448
Rivers	21.1	5.3	36.8	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	5.3	100	10.5	5.3	47.4	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	100	25,953
Sokoto	17.2	9.7	37.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	21.5	9.7	100	14.0	10.8	37.6	0.0	1.1	2.2	3.2	20.4	10.8	100	35,294
Taraba	26.9	0.0	15.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	11.5	100	15.4	3.8	19.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	15.4	100	13,668
Yobe	28.6	14.3	11.4	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	11.4	22.9	100	8.6	8.6	31.4	8.6	0.0	2.9	5.7	14.3	20.0	100	22,510
Zamfara	24.1	29.6	33.3	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.3	100	5.6	3.7	55.6	5.6	1.9	16.7	1.9	0.0	9.3	100	9,213
FCT Abuja	38.2	41.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100	2.9	61.8	29.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100	29,500

WF.E1-E6: Water Quality Status

Percent of Water facility based on quality status

	With Taste			With odour			With Colour			Water source tested for E.Coli in the last 6months				Estimated Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Result of E.Coli Test				Estimated Number of water facilities E.Coli Tested in 6 months
	With Taste	Without Taste	Total	With odour	Without Odour	Total	With Colour	Without Colour	Total	Tested	Not Tested	Don't know	Total		Positive	Negative	Don't know	Total	
National	23.1	76.9	100	7.5	92.5	100	10.1	89.9	100.0	5.0	66.3	28.7	100	1,959,480	31.7	35.5	32.8	100	97,883
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	17.5	82.5	100	5.7	94.3	100	12.1	87.9	100.0	13.2	57.4	29.4	100	259,018	20.2	74.5	5.2	100	34,192
North East	47.8	52.2	100	12.0	88.0	100	20.7	79.3	100.0	3.1	56.9	40.0	100	222,567	31.6	25.8	42.6	100	6,969
North West	39.1	60.9	100	9.6	90.4	100	11.7	88.3	100.0	4.2	63.8	32.0	100	391,672	69.1	6.8	24.1	100	16,369
South East	20.2	79.8	100	11.9	88.1	100	12.7	87.3	100.0	0.3	72.8	26.8	100	378,375	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	1,196
South South	6.1	93.9	100	4.6	95.4	100	3.4	96.6	100.0	11.5	69.1	19.4	100	272,316	17.1	14.1	68.8	100	31,262
South West	12.7	87.3	100	2.2	97.8	100	3.9	96.1	100.0	1.8	71.2	27.0	100	435,531	56.3	19.3	24.4	100	7,894
Area of Residence																			
Urban	14.9	85.1	100	3.3	96.7	100	4.5	95.5	100.0	6.4	66.4	27.2	100	679,720	31.2	41.2	27.6	100	43,252
Peri-Urban	14.7	85.3	100	5.3	94.7	100	5.8	94.2	100.0	8.2	63.5	28.3	100	133,918	29.3	23.6	47.0	100	11,009
Urban	14.8	85.2	100	2.7	97.3	100	4.1	95.9	100.0	6.0	66.7	27.3	100	536,941	31.8	47.2	21.0	100	32,243
Rural	27.5	72.5	100	9.7	90.3	100	13.1	86.9	100.0	4.3	66.2	29.5	100	1,279,760	32.1	30.9	37.0	100	54,631
Itinerant	14.1	85.9	100	3.1	96.9	100	8.4	91.6	100.0	0.0	79.9	20.1	100	41,380	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Rural	28.7	71.3	100	10.6	89.4	100	14.2	85.8	100.0	4.5	65.7	29.8	100	1,032,746	35.0	32.6	32.4	100	46,335
Small Town	24.0	76.0	100	6.5	93.5	100	8.5	91.5	100.0	3.9	67.0	29.1	100	214,495	15.7	21.7	62.6	100	8,296
State																			
Abia	5.1	94.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	3.8	60.8	35.4	100	31,492	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	1,196
Adamawa	58.2	41.8	100	34.3	65.7	100	40.3	59.7	100.0	3.0	38.8	58.2	100	30,018	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	896
Akwa ibom	2.2	97.8	100	4.4	95.6	100	2.2	97.8	100.0	17.8	57.8	24.4	100	30,576	25.0	75.0	0.0	100	5,436
Anambra	5.7	94.3	100	2.8	97.2	100	3.8	96.2	100.0	0.0	87.7	12.3	100	80,862	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bauchi	48.1	51.9	100	3.7	96.3	100	13.0	87.0	100.0	1.9	96.3	1.9	100	70,540	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,306
Bayelsa	17.1	82.9	100	12.2	87.8	100	19.5	80.5	100.0	9.8	80.5	9.8	100	13,035	25.0	25.0	50.0	100	1,272
Benue	11.8	88.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	30,143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Borno	45.8	54.2	100	12.5	87.5	100	14.6	85.4	100.0	6.3	56.3	37.5	100	43,128	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	2,696
Cross river	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	78.8	18.2	3.0	100	18,974	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	14,949
Delta	9.9	90.1	100	2.8	97.2	100	2.8	97.2	100.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	100	47,224	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ebonyi	30.8	69.2	100	53.8	46.2	100	53.8	46.2	100.0	0.0	69.2	30.8	100	7,738	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Edo	6.8	93.2	100	5.1	94.9	100	3.4	96.6	100.0	5.1	75.4	19.5	100	54,598	83.3	0.0	16.7	100	2,776
Ekiti	18.2	81.8	100	11.4	88.6	100	15.9	84.1	100.0	9.1	68.2	22.7	100	33,565	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	3,051
Enugu	31.3	68.8	100	26.0	74.0	100	28.4	71.6	100.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	100	103,773	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Gombe	40.9	59.1	100	4.5	95.5	100	18.2	81.8	100.0	4.5	34.1	61.4	100	31,423	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1,428
Imo	22.9	77.1	100	7.5	92.5	100	7.5	92.5	100.0	0.0	74.6	25.4	100	154,510	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

WF.E1-E6: Water Quality Status

Percent of Water facility based on quality status

	With Taste			With odour			With Colour			Water source tested for E.Coli in the last 6months				Estimated Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Result of E.Coli Test				Estimated Number of water facilities E.Coli Tested in 6 months
	With Taste	Without Taste	Total	With odour	Without Odour	Total	With Colour	Without Colour	Total	Tested	Not Tested	Don't know	Total		Positive	Negative	Don't know	Total	
National	23.1	76.9	100	7.5	92.5	100	10.1	89.9	100.0	5.0	66.3	28.7	100	1,959,480	31.7	35.5	32.8	100	97,883
Jigawa	83.0	17.0	100	32.0	68.0	100	38.0	62.0	100.0	0.0	68.0	32.0	100	76,772	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kaduna	12.2	87.8	100	8.2	91.8	100	6.1	93.9	100.0	2.0	44.9	53.1	100	112,858	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	2,303
Kano	29.2	70.8	100	2.8	97.2	100	6.6	93.4	100.0	9.4	52.8	37.7	100	48,538	90.0	0.0	10.0	100	4,579
Katsina	42.1	57.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	5.3	94.7	100.0	3.5	78.9	17.5	100	33,810	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1,186
Kebbi	52.5	47.5	100	1.7	98.3	100	1.7	98.3	100.0	3.4	79.7	16.9	100	65,738	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2,228
Kogi	30.0	70.0	100	16.7	83.3	100	33.3	66.7	100.0	3.3	76.7	20.0	100	17,399	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	580
Kwara	17.0	83.0	100	1.9	98.1	100	7.5	92.5	100.0	18.9	54.7	26.4	100	103,869	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	19,598
Lagos	9.1	90.9	100	2.5	97.5	100	2.2	97.8	100.0	10.2	36.0	53.8	100	30,835	92.9	0.0	7.1	100	3,140
Nasarawa	3.4	96.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	3.4	96.6	100.0	0.0	62.1	37.9	100	23,929	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Niger	12.9	87.1	100	12.9	87.1	100	16.1	83.9	100.0	0.0	32.3	67.7	100	14,764	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ogun	4.6	95.4	100	1.1	98.9	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	55.2	44.8	100	61,696	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ondo	18.9	81.1	100	2.7	97.3	100	5.4	94.6	100.0	0.0	59.5	40.5	100	77,980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	11.8	88.2	100	1.5	98.5	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	91.2	8.8	100	156,527	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Oyo	13.6	86.4	100	0.0	100.0	100	9.1	90.9	100.0	2.3	70.5	27.3	100	74,928	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1,703
Plateau	31.0	69.0	100	20.7	79.3	100	24.1	75.9	100.0	27.6	62.1	10.3	100	35,077	62.5	25.0	12.5	100	9,676
Rivers	5.1	94.9	100	5.1	94.9	100	2.5	97.5	100.0	6.3	79.7	13.9	100	107,909	20.0	0.0	80.0	100	6,830
Sokoto	24.8	75.2	100	2.6	97.4	100	7.7	92.3	100.0	13.7	82.1	4.3	100	44,402	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,072
Taraba	52.9	47.1	100	32.4	67.6	100	32.4	67.6	100.0	0.0	35.3	64.7	100	17,873	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Yobe	43.5	56.5	100	4.3	95.7	100	23.9	76.1	100.0	2.2	19.6	78.3	100	29,585	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	643
Zamfara	16.1	83.9	100	1.8	98.2	100	3.6	96.4	100.0	0.0	60.7	39.3	100	9,555	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
FCT Abuja	15.4	84.6	100	2.6	97.4	100	17.9	82.1	100.0	12.8	20.5	66.7	100	33,838	20.0	80.0	0.0	100	4,338

Functionality of Public Water Points (respect to ownership and usage)				
	Ownership			
	Functionality of Publicly Owned Water points	Estimated number of Publicly owned water points	Functionality of Privately Owned Water points	Estimated number of Privately owned water points
National	74.4	898,804	89.3	1,142,585
Geopolitical Zone				
North Central	82.3	161,531	81.3	107,146
North East	79.6	194,554	88.6	40,699
North West	78.1	299,026	92.1	107,473
South East	79.8	23,478	88.1	363,276
South South	70.6	59,357	91.2	220,346
South West	54.1	160,858	91.2	303,646
Area of Residence				
Urban	72.6	230,760	91.5	482,112
Peri-Urban	75.6	54,071	87.4	82,468
Urban	71.1	172,953	92.3	394,518
Rural	75.0	668,043	87.6	660,474
Itinerant	67.1	21,055	89.5	20,325
Rural	74.7	522,230	86.6	553,294
Small Town	78.3	128,495	94.0	91,980
State				
Abia	50.0	2,392	88.6	31,492
Adamawa	73.1	30,018	87.5	7,169
Akwa ibom	66.7	2,038	83.3	28,538
Anambra	100.0	5,340	88.9	75,522
Bauchi	84.0	65,315	75.0	5,225
Bayelsa	83.3	1,908	88.6	11,127
Benue	88.9	15,958	87.5	14,185
Borno	87.1	27,854	89.5	17,072
Cross river	77.4	17,824	88.9	5,175
Delta	56.3	10,642	96.6	38,578
Ebonyi	75.0	7,143	100.0	595
Edo	54.5	5,090	90.7	49,509
Ekiti	72.2	13,731	96.6	22,123
Enugu	75.0	3,991	84.9	105,769
Gombe	80.4	32,852	100.0	714
Imo	83.3	4,612	89.7	149,898
Jigawa	77.8	76,004	100.0	6,142
Kaduna	70.6	78,310	93.8	36,852
Kano	83.5	36,174	90.6	14,653
Katsina	93.2	26,099	76.9	7,711
Kebbi	69.2	43,454	95.7	25,627
Kogi	100.0	6,380	89.5	11,019
Kwara	73.5	66,633	78.3	45,075
Lagos	73.9	2,579	90.2	28,480
Nasarawa	76.9	10,727	100.0	13,202
Niger	66.7	11,430	55.6	4,286
Ogun	72.7	7,801	91.1	56,023
Ondo	26.7	31,613	95.8	50,581
Osun	50.0	50,641	87.0	124,301
Oyo	65.6	54,493	100.0	22,138
Plateau	94.4	21,772	72.7	13,305
Rivers	75.0	21,855	92.2	87,420
Sokoto	88.5	29,601	88.4	16,319
Taraba	46.4	14,719	100.0	4,731
Yobe	86.5	23,796	88.9	5,788
Zamfara	87.3	9,384	100.0	171
FCT Abuja	93.9	28,632	71.4	6,073

Annex VI

WASH in Schools Tables

Table ED. B1-5: Details of Educational Facilities
Percentage distribution of Schools based on Types of Schools, Perimeter fencing, Afternoon Shift and School Boarding

	Type of School		Total	Perimeter fencing		Total	School Shifts (Afternoon)			School Boarding			Estimated Number of Education Facilities
	Primary	Secondary		Fenced	Not Fenced		In Practice	Not in practice	Total	In Practice	Not in Practice	Total	
National	79.4	20.6	100	25.8	74.2	100	5.0	95.0	100	1.8	98.2	100	86,173
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	78.9	21.1	100	14.9	85.1	100	3.7	96.3	100	2.0	98.0	100	22,023
North East	80.5	19.5	100	26.2	73.8	100	6.9	93.1	100	1.0	99.0	100	13,560
North West	88.3	11.7	100	22.9	77.1	100	11.2	88.8	100	2.2	97.8	100	20,750
South East	73.6	26.4	100	26.3	73.7	100	1.2	98.8	100	3.4	96.6	100	9,134
South South	73.3	26.7	100	34.8	65.2	100	0.5	99.5	100	1.5	98.5	100	8,392
South West	72.7	27.3	100	43.4	56.6	100	0.7	99.3	100	0.8	99.2	100	12,314
Area of Residence													
Urban	70.9	29.1	100	58.3	41.7	100	7.5	92.5	100	3.2	96.8	100	20,999
Peri-urban	71.1	28.9	100	36.2	63.8	100	3.4	96.6	100	1.7	98.3	100	6,146
Urban	70.9	29.1	100	67.5	32.5	100	9.3	90.7	100	3.8	96.2	100	14,853
Rural	82.2	17.8	100	15.4	84.6	100	4.2	95.8	100	1.4	98.6	100	65,174
Itinerant	90.4	9.6	100	9.5	90.5	100	2.3	97.7	100	1.7	98.3	100	2,506
Rural	83.6	16.4	100	14.3	85.7	100	4.0	96.0	100	0.9	99.1	100	50,070
Small town	74.8	25.2	100	20.9	79.1	100	5.4	94.6	100	3.2	96.8	100	12,598
Type of School													
Primary	100.0	0.0	100	22.4	77.6	100	4.8	95.2	100	0.5	99.5	100	68,463
Secondary	0.0	100.0	100	39.0	61.0	100	5.7	94.3	100	6.8	93.2	100	17,710
State													
Abia	78.7	21.3	100	27.8	72.2	100	2.0	98.0	100	1.9	98.1	100	1,089
Adamawa	80.5	19.5	100	24.9	75.1	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	2,850
Akwa ibom	83.2	16.8	100	1.9	98.1	100	0.0	100.0	100	3.7	96.3	100	1,429
Anambra	66.2	33.8	100	36.6	63.4	100	0.0	100.0	100	6.0	94.0	100	2,058
Bauchi	78.8	21.2	100	8.4	91.6	100	16.8	83.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	3,207
Bayelsa	61.2	38.8	100	14.0	86.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	904
Benue	92.6	7.4	100	9.7	90.3	100	0.0	100.0	100	2.9	97.1	100	5,045
Borno	80.6	19.4	100	76.4	23.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	2,545
Cross river	79.7	20.3	100	17.0	83.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,401
Delta	70.7	29.3	100	72.1	27.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	1.7	98.3	100	1,508
Ebonyi	76.4	23.6	100	20.0	80.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	1,889
Edo	66.2	33.8	100	40.0	60.0	100	2.3	97.7	100	2.3	97.7	100	1,950
Ekiti	81.5	18.5	100	29.8	70.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,084
Enugu	79.9	20.1	100	21.0	79.0	100	3.3	96.7	100	1.7	98.3	100	1,524
Gombe	81.1	18.9	100	16.4	83.6	100	6.2	93.8	100	2.1	97.9	100	1,509
Imo	71.6	28.4	100	25.2	74.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	3.9	96.1	100	2,574
Jigawa	94.1	5.9	100	9.6	90.4	100	8.4	91.6	100	1.2	98.8	100	1,492
Kaduna	88.4	11.6	100	12.5	87.5	100	5.6	94.4	100	0.0	100.0	100	4,549
Kano	86.8	13.2	100	35.2	64.8	100	24.3	75.7	100	4.1	95.9	100	6,332

Table ED. B1-5: Details of Educational Facilities**Percentage distribution of Schools based on Types of Schools, Perimeter fencing, Afternoon Shift and School Boarding**

	Type of School		Total	Perimeter fencing		Total	School Shifts (Afternoon)			School Boarding			Estimated Number of Education Facilities
	Primary	Secondary		Fenced	Not Fenced		In Practice	Not in practice	Total	In Practice	Not in Practice	Total	
National	79.4	20.6	100	25.8	74.2	100	5.0	95.0	100	1.8	98.2	100	86,173
Katsina	92.8	7.2	100	25.6	74.4	100	5.4	94.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	2,431
Kebbi	87.9	12.1	100	21.6	78.4	100	2.0	98.0	100	2.4	97.6	100	1,798
Kogi	76.5	23.5	100	6.0	94.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	4,220
Kwara	67.4	32.6	100	12.8	87.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	4.3	95.7	100	2,204
Lagos	60.9	39.1	100	90.1	9.9	100	5.5	94.5	100	3.3	96.7	100	1,649
Nasarawa	66.1	33.9	100	15.8	84.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	3.8	96.2	100	2,028
Niger	86.8	13.2	100	22.7	77.3	100	12.4	87.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	3,527
Ogun	91.9	8.1	100	50.4	49.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.8	99.2	100	1,627
Ondo	83.6	16.4	100	28.1	71.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	1.6	98.4	100	2,247
Osun	77.6	22.4	100	37.0	63.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,765
Oyo	59.0	41.0	100	36.4	63.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	3,942
Plateau	71.5	28.5	100	20.4	79.6	100	6.1	93.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	4,221
Rivers	77.8	22.2	100	55.2	44.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,199
Sokoto	89.5	10.5	100	17.0	83.0	100	10.4	89.6	100	4.2	95.8	100	2,234
Taraba	81.1	18.9	100	4.5	95.5	100	9.2	90.8	100	2.4	97.6	100	2,172
Yobe	83.3	16.7	100	22.5	77.5	100	8.1	91.9	100	4.1	95.9	100	1,275
Zamfara	81.9	18.1	100	22.0	78.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	1,914
FCT Abuja	73.9	26.1	100	36.2	63.8	100	4.1	95.9	100	5.2	94.8	100	778

Table ED. B6-8: Details of Educational Facilities

Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on Students/Pupils and Teachers Population

	Total Student Pupil		Student/Pupil with disability		Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
National	37,800,421	19,512,141	210,345	121,608	593,460	642,207
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	6,621,581	3,472,575	17,042	10,725	161,376	174,318
North East	6,307,701	3,323,512	30,061	19,512	125,183	81,197
North West	13,953,278	7,390,150	60,967	37,214	177,611	92,245
South East	2,671,365	1,207,407	43,889	23,597	25,521	87,258
South South	3,377,079	1,681,040	14,459	7,576	43,060	84,261
South West	4,869,416	2,437,456	43,927	22,985	60,709	122,929
Area of Residence						
Urban	14,868,334	7,577,789	75,115	40,038	194,517	297,914
Peri-urban	3,809,975	1,888,898	8,388	4,539	53,189	65,220
Urban	11,058,359	5,688,890	66,727	35,499	141,328	232,695
Rural	22,932,087	11,934,352	135,230	81,570	398,943	344,293
Itinerant	984,418	444,116	3,687	2,037	12,755	11,112
Rural	16,766,372	8,893,308	101,563	63,670	293,433	241,679
Small town	5,181,297	2,596,928	29,980	15,863	92,755	91,501
Type of School						
Primary	27,565,636	14,289,112	163,328	96,884	375,127	450,280
Secondary	10,234,785	5,223,029	47,017	24,724	218,332	191,927
State						
Abia	183,497	91,575	959	524	2,166	11,358
Adamawa	1,507,749	778,079	8,678	7,302	29,708	23,189
Akwa ibom	820,114	428,559	7,724	3,526	6,987	12,888
Anambra	722,304	339,298	891	593	3,242	24,719
Bauchi	1,156,435	619,652	7,825	4,888	22,208	10,444
Bayelsa	171,775	83,203	347	255	6,080	5,067
Benue	1,170,700	612,092	2,279	1,261	30,331	33,193
Borno	1,680,728	880,845	5,940	3,353	30,087	24,310
Cross river	423,654	211,464	1,829	958	8,117	14,880
Delta	619,916	310,830	2,816	1,650	7,114	17,876
Ebonyi	628,130	299,507	1,512	756	11,600	14,300
Edo	892,140	428,328	789	568	8,745	24,502
Ekiti	259,855	134,841	522	414	4,146	10,705
Enugu	384,960	170,716	12,054	4,847	4,322	15,095
Gombe	586,240	295,451	1,201	771	14,122	7,633
Imo	752,474	306,311	28,473	16,877	4,191	21,786
Jigawa	777,894	396,163	4,297	2,636	10,727	3,562
Kaduna	2,630,905	1,309,623	7,453	4,217	24,607	26,166
Kano	4,323,148	2,129,109	21,123	12,098	52,901	24,983
Katsina	2,969,097	1,527,769	9,674	6,159	35,759	19,126
Kebbi	552,937	344,174	10,955	6,728	12,498	3,805
Kogi	671,177	307,606	1,518	1,013	21,376	24,971
Kwara	456,569	224,837	2,502	1,296	14,700	28,767
Lagos	1,225,298	607,678	2,136	1,130	11,484	22,674
Nasarawa	765,156	415,706	1,132	690	22,370	9,969
Niger	1,631,694	898,918	4,236	3,030	25,092	30,144
Ogun	575,560	284,481	18,117	9,755	6,589	13,861
Ondo	541,280	268,822	14,237	7,182	11,293	22,863
Osun	423,112	208,393	1,346	856	5,009	14,954
Oyo	1,844,311	933,241	7,570	3,648	22,188	37,871
Plateau	1,519,489	793,319	5,001	3,190	36,167	34,036
Rivers	449,480	218,657	954	619	6,017	9,047
Sokoto	1,247,112	702,692	3,058	2,234	19,505	5,790
Taraba	685,477	381,635	5,116	2,419	19,526	10,993
Yobe	691,072	367,851	1,300	779	9,532	4,627
Zamfara	1,452,185	980,619	4,406	3,142	21,615	8,813
FCT Abuja	406,797	220,097	374	245	11,339	13,238

Table ED.B9,10: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Availability and Type of Latrines

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Availability of toilet/latrine and type of facility

	toilets/latrine in the school		Total	Number of Education Facilities	Type of toilet facility used in school						No toilets/latrines on premises	Total	Number of Schools with toilet/latrines
	with toilet /latrine	without toilet/latrine			Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility					
					Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines			
National	57.7	42.3	100	86,173	30.3	49.3	0.4	18.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	100	49,757
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	43.0	57.0	100	22,023	29.6	44.2	0.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	9,465
North East	61.9	38.1	100	13,560	8.5	72.0	1.6	16.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	100	8,400
North West	69.2	30.8	100	20,750	9.6	60.4	0.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	14,359
South East	51.4	48.6	100	9,134	39.1	46.4	0.0	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	100	4,697
South South	58.7	41.3	100	8,392	68.6	26.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100	4,927
South West	64.2	35.8	100	12,314	63.1	27.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	7,909
Area of Residence													
Urban	75.5	24.5	100	20,999	45.0	37.6	0.0	15.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	100	15,864
Peri-urban	68.8	31.2	100	6,146	37.3	37.6	0.0	21.3	0.5	0.0	3.3	100	4,230
Urban	78.3	21.7	100	14,853	47.8	37.6	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	100	11,634
Rural	52.0	48.0	100	65,174	23.5	54.7	0.6	20.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	33,892
Itinerant	61.6	38.4	100	2,506	29.9	53.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	1,545
Rural	50.2	49.8	100	50,070	21.1	56.9	0.2	20.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	25,143
Small town	57.2	42.8	100	12,598	30.4	47.5	2.1	19.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	7,204
Type of School													
Primary	54.8	45.2	100	68,463	27.1	51.1	0.3	20.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	100	37,496
Secondary	69.2	30.8	100	17,710	40.3	43.7	0.6	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	12,261
State													
Abia	60.2	39.8	100	1,089	36.7	49.9	0.0	10.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	656
Adamawa	45.8	54.2	100	2,850	4.7	68.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	100	1,306
Akwa ibom	73.2	26.8	100	1,429	35.2	62.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,046
Anambra	79.5	20.5	100	2,058	43.6	43.5	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	100	1,635
Bauchi	73.0	27.0	100	3,207	2.9	68.6	5.7	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,341
Bayelsa	37.7	62.3	100	904	79.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100	341
Benue	51.5	48.5	100	5,045	39.2	35.1	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,597
Borno	85.4	14.6	100	2,545	21.0	75.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,173
Cross river	55.4	44.6	100	1,401	60.0	32.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	100	776
Delta	53.2	46.8	100	1,508	78.2	13.7	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	803
Ebonyi	22.0	78.0	100	1,889	36.2	54.7	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	415
Edo	65.2	34.8	100	1,950	81.5	12.7	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,272
Ekiti	50.4	49.6	100	1,084	83.8	4.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	546
Enugu	47.9	52.1	100	1,524	45.6	42.1	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	730
Gombe	47.1	52.9	100	1,509	0.0	78.5	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	710
Imo	49.0	51.0	100	2,574	31.7	48.2	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,260
Jigawa	62.0	38.0	100	1,492	17.5	44.7	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	925
Kaduna	60.8	39.2	100	4,549	25.5	40.4	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	2,764
Kano	73.5	26.5	100	6,332	7.7	46.1	1.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	4,651
Katsina	96.7	3.3	100	2,431	0.0	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,350

Table ED.B9,10: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Availability and Type of Latrines

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Availability of toilet/latrine and type of facility

	toilets/latrine in the school		Total	Number of Education Facilities	Type of toilet facility used in school						No toilets/latrines on premises	Total	Number of Schools with toilet/latrines
	with toilet /latrine	without toilet/latrine			Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility					
					Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines			
National	57.7	42.3	100	86,173	30.3	49.3	0.4	18.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	100	49,757
Kebbi	58.7	41.3	100	1,798	13.9	39.6	0.0	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,056
Kogi	13.9	86.1	100	4,220	0.0	42.7	0.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	100	586
Kwara	58.6	41.4	100	2,204	11.1	50.6	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,291
Lagos	95.9	4.1	100	1,649	87.7	10.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	1,580
Nasarawa	33.8	66.2	100	2,028	41.1	41.1	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	686
Niger	55.5	44.5	100	3,527	18.6	46.8	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,956
Ogun	68.5	31.5	100	1,627	43.7	48.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,115
Ondo	54.5	45.5	100	2,247	54.5	32.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	100	1,224
Osun	69.1	30.9	100	1,765	65.5	18.7	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,221
Oyo	56.4	43.6	100	3,942	53.6	35.8	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	2,223
Plateau	38.8	61.2	100	4,221	36.9	57.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,636
Rivers	57.5	42.5	100	1,199	88.7	7.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	690
Sokoto	51.8	48.2	100	2,234	0.0	81.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,157
Taraba	41.7	58.3	100	2,172	5.7	52.3	0.0	36.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	100	906
Yobe	75.6	24.4	100	1,275	8.1	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	964
Zamfara	76.0	24.0	100	1,914	0.0	92.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,455
FCT Abuja	91.8	8.2	100	778	55.1	31.5	2.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	100	714

Table ED.B10-12: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Location of Toilets
Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Location of Toilets/Latrines

	Location of toilets/latrines located									
	Within the school building				Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable within the school building	Outside building but on premises				Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets useable outside the school building
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	Total		flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	Total	
National	44.6	55.4	0.1	100	21150	27.9	69.8	2.3	100	7727
Geopolitical Zone										
North	43.5	56.1	0.4	100	4022	37.5	62.5	0.0	100	1401
Central										
North East	16.4	83.6	0.0	100	3149	4.2	87.4	8.3	100	1612
North West	20.2	79.8	0.0	100	6157	0.0	97.5	2.5	100	1851
South East	55.7	44.3	0.0	100	1677	34.4	65.6	0.0	100	827
South South	79.2	20.8	0.0	100	2235	45.4	54.6	0.0	100	973
South West	82.0	18.0	0.0	100	3909	78.5	21.5	0.0	100	1063
Area of Residence										
Urban	58.3	41.7	0.0	100	8890	51.1	48.9	0.0	100	1981
Peri-urban	53.2	46.8	0.0	100	1599	57.0	43.0	0.0	100	776
Urban	59.4	40.6	0.0	100	7291	47.4	52.6	0.0	100	1204
Rural	34.6	65.3	0.1	100	12259	19.8	77.0	3.1	100	5746
Itinerant	38.8	61.2	0.0	100	845	15.3	84.7	0.0	100	259
Rural	32.1	67.9	0.0	100	8699	17.5	81.4	1.1	100	4149
Small town	41.2	58.2	0.6	100	2716	27.8	62.1	10.1	100	1338
Type of School										
Primary	41.4	58.5	0.1	100	15581	25.2	73.0	1.8	100	6267
Secondary	53.4	46.6	0.0	100	5569	39.3	56.0	4.7	100	1460
State										
Abia	59.8	40.2	0.0	100	219	51.0	49.0	0.0	100	43
Adamawa	20.8	79.2	0.0	100	297	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	474
Akwa ibom	48.8	51.2	0.0	100	633	15.5	84.5	0.0	100	384
Anambra	58.3	41.7	0.0	100	792	25.1	74.9	0.0	100	339
Bauchi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	538	12.7	62.1	25.1	100	535
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	109	67.2	32.8	0.0	100	54
Benue	56.7	43.3	0.0	100	1102	41.8	58.2	0.0	100	583
Borno	29.0	71.0	0.0	100	1573	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	269
Cross river	85.5	14.5	0.0	100	409	42.9	57.1	0.0	100	195
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	246	81.8	18.2	0.0	100	143
Ebonyi	79.8	20.2	0.0	100	188	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	76
Edo	84.1	15.9	0.0	100	508	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	44
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	110	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	175
Enugu	32.5	67.5	0.0	100	275	58.9	41.1	0.0	100	218
Gombe	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	311	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	61
Imo	50.6	49.4	0.0	100	202	32.2	67.8	0.0	100	151
Jigawa	37.0	63.0	0.0	100	242	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	261
Kaduna	44.6	55.4	0.0	100	1451	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	98
Kano	24.4	75.6	0.0	100	1473	0.0	90.0	10.0	100	454
Katsina	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1391	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	674
Kebbi	35.8	64.2	0.0	100	411	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kogi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	83	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	85
Kwara	45.8	54.2	0.0	100	313	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	133
Lagos	96.1	3.9	0.0	100	1135	69.6	30.4	0.0	100	231
Nasarawa	57.8	42.2	0.0	100	488	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	38
Niger	30.0	70.0	0.0	100	729	44.0	56.0	0.0	100	166
Ogun	55.6	44.4	0.0	100	807	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ondo	81.0	19.0	0.0	100	758	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	300	84.3	15.7	0.0	100	499
Oyo	89.9	10.1	0.0	100	798	49.0	51.0	0.0	100	158
Plateau	20.0	80.0	0.0	100	861	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	345
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	330	66.3	33.7	0.0	100	154
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	346	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	173
Taraba	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	93	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	195
Yobe	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	338	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	78
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	842	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	191
FCT Abuja	69.4	27.0	3.6	100	446	69.4	30.6	0.0	100	52

Table ED. B17,18: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Usability and Accessibility
Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on accessibility

	latrines/toilets usable			Estimated Number of Improved toilet/latrines in schools	Useable Toilets/Latrine accessible to PLWDs			Students' Access/Permission to use school Toilet/Latrine			Total	Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	At least one useable	None useable	Total		At least one useable	None useable	Total	All times during the school day	During specific times during the school day	Never allowed to use toilets/Latrines		
National	72.5	27.5	100	39804	37.8	62.2	100	91.6	6.6	1.8	100	28,877
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	77.4	22.6	100	7004	38.1	61.9	100	76.4	19.4	4.2	100	5,423
North East	69.1	30.9	100	6894	52.1	47.9	100	95.4	3.4	1.2	100	4,761
North West	79.4	20.6	100	10088	45.2	54.8	100	95.8	4.2	0.0	100	8,009
South East	62.3	37.7	100	4018	18.4	81.6	100	97.0	3.0	0.0	100	2,504
South South	68.8	31.2	100	4659	16.6	83.4	100	91.6	4.3	4.1	100	3,207
South West	69.3	30.7	100	7141	35.3	64.7	100	95.3	2.7	2.0	100	4,972
Area of Residence												
Urban	82.8	17.2	100	13100	35.8	64.2	100	91.6	6.7	1.7	100	10,871
Peri-urban	74.3	25.7	100	3166	46.0	54.0	100	88.4	8.2	3.4	100	2,375
Urban	85.5	14.5	100	9934	32.9	67.1	100	92.5	6.3	1.2	100	8,496
Rural	67.4	32.6	100	26704	39.0	61.0	100	91.6	6.5	1.9	100	18,006
Itinerant	85.5	14.5	100	1291	59.4	40.6	100	82.4	4.6	13.0	100	1,104
Rural	65.4	34.6	100	19654	36.7	63.3	100	91.4	7.3	1.3	100	12,848
Small town	70.4	29.6	100	5758	41.0	59.0	100	95.1	4.3	0.6	100	4,054
Type of School												
Primary	74.1	25.9	100	29434	37.1	62.9	100	91.3	7.6	1.1	100	21,848
Secondary	67.8	32.2	100	10370	40.1	59.9	100	92.7	3.2	4.0	100	7,029
State												
Abia	46.1	53.9	100	568	33.6	66.4	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	262
Adamawa	81.1	18.9	100	950	69.1	30.9	100	92.4	0.0	7.6	100	771
Akwa ibom	100.0	0.0	100	1016	11.1	88.9	100	97.1	0.0	2.9	100	1,016
Anambra	79.3	20.7	100	1426	11.0	89.0	100	96.2	3.8	0.0	100	1,131
Bauchi	59.4	40.6	100	1808	75.1	24.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,073
Bayelsa	50.4	49.6	100	322	10.8	89.2	100	89.2	0.0	10.8	100	162
Benue	87.4	12.6	100	1929	17.6	82.4	100	57.2	37.1	5.7	100	1,685
Borno	88.1	11.9	100	2090	28.1	71.9	100	96.6	3.4	0.0	100	1,842
Cross river	84.0	16.0	100	720	24.3	75.7	100	84.9	5.2	9.9	100	605
Delta	52.6	47.4	100	738	31.6	68.4	100	91.7	8.3	0.0	100	388
Ebonyi	70.0	30.0	100	377	42.8	57.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	264
Edo	46.0	54.0	100	1198	14.6	85.4	100	86.6	13.4	0.0	100	552
Ekiti	59.4	40.6	100	480	31.0	69.0	100	85.2	7.7	7.1	100	285
Enugu	77.0	23.0	100	641	6.5	93.5	100	93.5	6.5	0.0	100	493
Gombe	66.9	33.1	100	557	58.4	41.6	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	373
Imo	35.1	64.9	100	1007	29.0	71.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	353

Table ED. B17,18: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Usability and Accessibility
Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on accessibility

	latrines/toilets usable			Estimated Number of Improved toilet/latrines in schools	Useable Toilets/Latrine accessible to PLWDs			Students' Access/Permission to use school Toilet/Latrine			Total	Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	At least one useable	None useable	Total		At least one useable	None useable	Total	All times during the school day	During specific times during the school day	Never allowed to use toilets/Latrines		
National	72.5	27.5	100	39804	37.8	62.2	100	91.6	6.6	1.8	100	28,877
Jigawa	87.5	12.5	100	575	55.3	44.7	100	98.3	1.7	0.0	100	503
Kaduna	85.0	15.0	100	1823	70.9	29.1	100	93.7	6.3	0.0	100	1,549
Kano	75.6	24.4	100	2549	27.9	72.1	100	90.6	9.4	0.0	100	1,928
Katsina	89.8	10.2	100	2299	60.3	39.7	100	97.5	2.5	0.0	100	2,065
Kebbi	72.8	27.2	100	565	35.8	64.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	411
Kogi	67.0	33.0	100	250	49.3	50.7	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	168
Kwara	56.0	44.0	100	797	0.0	100.0	100	89.3	0.0	10.7	100	446
Lagos	86.2	13.8	100	1558	25.2	74.8	100	97.5	2.5	0.0	100	1,366
Nasarawa	93.2	6.8	100	564	60.9	39.1	100	84.8	15.2	0.0	100	526
Niger	69.9	30.1	100	1279	59.3	40.7	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	895
Ogun	78.7	21.3	100	1025	27.1	72.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	807
Ondo	71.3	28.7	100	1063	38.1	61.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	758
Osun	77.8	22.2	100	1028	42.9	57.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	800
Oyo	48.1	51.9	100	1987	49.7	50.3	100	83.4	8.1	8.4	100	956
Plateau	77.8	22.2	100	1550	42.8	57.2	100	64.3	28.6	7.1	100	1,206
Rivers	72.9	27.1	100	664	10.4	89.6	100	94.6	0.0	5.4	100	484
Sokoto	55.4	44.6	100	938	9.0	91.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	519
Taraba	54.9	45.1	100	525	33.9	66.1	100	83.9	16.1	0.0	100	288
Yobe	43.1	56.9	100	964	75.0	25.0	100	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	415
Zamfara	77.2	22.8	100	1340	25.9	74.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,034
FCT Abuja	78.5	21.5	100	634	64.4	35.6	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	498

Table ED.B13-16: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Sex segregation

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Latrine and Urinal Blocks and Compartments

	Toilet/Latrine block(s) available			Toilet/Latrine compartment(s) available			Urinal compartment(s) available			Urinal compartment(s) useable		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes
National	44,658	43,402	62,197	61,837	60,561	84,926	23,686	24,316	32,513	21,834	22,833	31,244
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	7,634	8,343	13,445	10,884	10,190	14,002	6,188	6,231	8,965	4,836	6,046	7,761
North East	6,864	6,872	9,455	7,239	7,535	9,021	1,330	1,268	2,391	898	1,146	2,086
North West	16,232	13,810	17,103	16,060	18,420	22,502	7,131	6,347	8,238	8,263	6,930	8,805
South East	2,850	3,196	4,068	6,195	4,542	6,141	2,583	4,044	2,744	2,194	3,779	3,206
South South	3,542	3,486	6,612	6,854	6,257	10,961	2,161	2,208	4,046	1,988	1,586	3,256
South West	7,535	7,696	11,514	14,604	13,617	22,300	4,293	4,218	6,128	3,654	3,346	6,129
Area of Residence												
Urban	18,593	17,462	23,435	27,409	27,534	42,895	10,635	11,405	15,772	9,799	9,398	15,757
Peri-urban	3,399	3,301	4,634	4,787	5,640	6,925	3,170	3,430	3,710	2,181	2,275	3,357
Urban	15,194	14,161	18,802	22,622	21,894	35,970	7,465	7,975	12,061	7,619	7,123	12,400
Rural	26,065	25,940	38,762	34,428	33,028	42,032	13,051	12,911	16,742	12,035	13,435	15,487
Itinerant	1,584	1,584	2,280	2,207	2,002	3,574	439	439	1,136	919	1,073	1,315
Rural	17,536	16,989	26,434	22,409	22,546	26,332	9,636	9,456	11,818	9,038	8,909	10,643
Small town	6,945	7,367	10,048	9,813	8,479	12,126	2,976	3,016	3,788	2,078	3,453	3,529
Type of School												
Primary	31,882	31,694	46,653	41,356	40,647	59,053	17,505	17,681	25,092	15,103	16,440	22,140
Secondary	12,776	11,708	15,544	20,481	19,914	25,873	6,181	6,635	7,421	6,731	6,393	9,103
State												
Abia	284	417	459	461	821	1,151	175	175	241	131	131	197
Adamawa	1,188	1,130	2,083	712	712	1,365	177	177	235	118	118	118
Akwa ibom	1,211	1,051	1,555	1,749	1,539	1,868	692	749	918	573	630	829
Anambra	971	1,257	1,509	3,780	2,186	2,455	1,504	2,854	1,259	1,383	2,773	2,090
Bauchi	1,945	2,012	3,424	809	1,011	2,088	133	133	334	334	334	736
Bayelsa	71	90	73	435	361	-	74	74	-	74	74	-
Benue	1,971	2,257	4,133	4,292	3,953	4,123	1,918	1,632	1,717	869	1,918	668
Borno	2,463	2,649	2,917	3,809	3,809	4,594	808	746	1,491	311	559	870
Cross river	657	808	1,416	1,221	1,046	1,420	366	394	506	227	199	255
Delta	369	330	667	900	912	1,599	563	589	997	499	557	932
Ebonyi	603	451	753	415	415	643	341	341	454	264	264	340
Edo	750	750	1,989	1,323	1,272	4,187	-	44	618	-	-	729
Ekiti	243	243	699	442	486	684	155	155	353	155	155	243
Enugu	685	717	789	947	915	1,096	409	377	340	211	211	179

Table ED.B13-16: Access to Sanitation in Schools – Sex segregation

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Latrine and Urinal Blocks and Compartments

	Toilet/Latrine block(s) available			Toilet/Latrine compartment(s) available			Urinal compartment(s) available			Urinal compartment(s) useable		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes
National	44,658	43,402	62,197	61,837	60,561	84,926	23,686	24,316	32,513	21,834	22,833	31,244
Gombe	249	249	343	622	528	716	32	32	123	32	32	155
Imo	307	353	558	592	205	797	154	297	451	205	400	400
Jigawa	1,068	987	1,754	1,276	1,310	2,168	358	358	576	358	358	432
Kaduna	2,725	1,353	1,567	1,941	2,665	2,272	1,725	1,275	687	1,921	1,471	785
Kano	3,746	2,942	6,007	3,131	4,588	7,174	1,030	723	1,617	1,774	814	2,368
Katsina	4,950	5,228	6,151	6,188	5,734	10,435	2,475	3,046	5,112	2,937	3,456	5,060
Kebbi	658	658	37	294	294	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
Kogi	248	248	85	418	418	-	248	248	-	83	83	83
Kwara	717	898	1,174	313	271	457	191	48	239	239	96	335
Lagos	2,288	2,353	3,549	5,578	5,710	10,014	1,512	1,357	2,827	1,517	1,102	2,618
Nasarawa	1,014	1,094	1,689	1,331	1,178	2,394	1,017	1,094	2,111	927	972	1,658
Niger	1,114	1,114	1,459	1,498	1,498	1,313	915	1,134	1,021	988	988	1,313
Ogun	1,538	1,525	2,718	949	1,806	1,872	1,189	1,227	575	384	422	460
Ondo	955	902	1,673	1,478	1,264	2,697	325	325	540	523	469	613
Osun	667	667	650	2,290	2,100	1,243	391	352	157	430	391	430
Oyo	1,845	2,006	2,226	3,867	2,252	5,789	720	801	1,677	646	808	1,764
Plateau	1,722	1,980	3,702	1,809	1,636	3,531	1,550	1,809	3,359	1,464	1,723	3,187
Rivers	484	458	913	1,227	1,127	1,887	465	358	1,008	615	126	512
Sokoto	979	1,072	326	1,046	953	186	354	447	93	354	447	47
Taraba	391	340	93	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yobe	628	492	596	389	576	259	181	181	207	104	104	207
Zamfara	2,106	1,569	1,263	2,184	2,876	229	1,189	497	153	920	382	76
FCT Abuja	849	752	1,203	1,223	1,236	2,185	348	267	518	267	267	518

Table ED.B19-20: Sanitation and Hygiene practices in Schools

Percentage of Schools based on frequency of Cleaning and cleanliness of Students' Toilet/Latrine											
	Frequency of Cleaning					Total	Cleanliness of Toilet/Latrines			Total	Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	At least once per day	2-4 days per week	Once per week	Less than once per week			Clean	Somewhat Clean	Not Clean		
National	53.4	30.5	11.6	4.4		100	30.2	52.1	17.7	100	28,877
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	43.1	46.3	6.2	4.4		100	27.6	49.3	23.2	100	5,423
North East	45.2	24.4	18.8	11.6		100	25.2	49.9	24.9	100	4,761
North West	41.7	41.7	14.1	2.5		100	18.4	64.2	17.3	100	8,009
South East	64.7	21.3	7.6	6.4		100	27.7	56.0	16.3	100	2,504
South South	56.9	20.4	18.9	3.8		100	42.6	43.6	13.8	100	3,207
South West	83.4	12.5	3.9	.2		100	50.1	41.5	8.4	100	4,972
Area of Residence											
Urban	69.7	18.9	9.3	2.1		100	41.1	46.6	12.3	100	10,871
Peri-urban	72.4	14.1	9.0	4.5		100	41.0	54.6	4.4	100	2,375
Urban	69.0	20.2	9.4	1.4		100	41.1	44.4	14.5	100	8,496
Rural	43.6	37.6	13.0	5.9		100	23.6	55.5	20.9	100	18,006
Itinerant	47.9	39.0	8.8	4.3		100	23.7	53.7	22.6	100	1,104
Rural	40.7	37.5	14.8	6.9		100	21.8	57.3	20.9	100	12,848
Small town	51.3	37.4	8.3	3.0		100	29.5	50.1	20.4	100	4,054
Type of School											
Primary	51.1	32.4	11.7	4.8		100	29.3	53.5	17.2	100	21,848
Secondary	60.7	24.7	11.1	3.4		100	33.1	47.8	19.1	100	7,029
State											
Abia	50.0	33.6	16.4	0.0		100	24.8	58.4	16.8	100	262
Adamawa	38.5	15.3	23.3	22.9		100	46.2	15.3	38.5	100	771
Akwa ibom	79.8	8.5	8.8	2.9		100	50.6	43.6	5.9	100	1,016
Anambra	73.9	18.7	7.4	.0		100	22.6	48.0	29.4	100	1,131
Bauchi	62.5	31.3	6.2	0.0		100	6.2	81.3	12.5	100	1,073
Bayelsa	44.9	21.6	33.5	0.0		100	11.4	55.1	33.5	100	162
Benue	25.8	51.6	11.3	11.3		100	31.4	37.1	31.4	100	1,685
Borno	56.2	21.3	7.9	14.6		100	34.8	42.7	22.5	100	1,842
Cross river	28.3	42.8	24.3	4.6		100	28.9	56.0	15.1	100	605
Delta	53.3	38.3	8.3	0.0		100	51.7	31.6	16.6	100	388
Ebonyi	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0		100	28.8	71.2	0.0	100	264
Edo	56.1	0.0	37.3	6.7		100	50.6	36.0	13.4	100	552
Ekiti	84.5	7.7	7.7	0.0		100	38.7	53.5	7.7	100	285
Enugu	55.8	19.5	13.0	11.7		100	19.5	74.0	6.5	100	493
Gombe	33.4	16.4	41.9	8.2		100	16.7	66.9	16.4	100	373
Imo	42.8	28.3	0.0	29.0		100	56.5	43.5	0.0	100	353
Jigawa	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0		100	14.3	42.8	42.9	100	503
Kaduna	31.7	54.4	13.9	0.0		100	16.4	73.4	10.1	100	1,549
Kano	58.0	20.8	16.5	4.7		100	23.0	44.2	32.8	100	1,928
Katsina	31.6	47.2	21.3	0.0		100	13.8	83.7	2.5	100	2,065
Kebbi	35.8	35.8	28.4	0.0		100	0.0	91.1	8.9	100	411
Kogi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100	0.0	50.7	49.3	100	168
Kwara	59.5	29.8	0.0	10.7		100	9.5	51.2	39.3	100	446
Lagos	89.0	10.1	0.0	0.9		100	46.2	45.6	8.3	100	1,366
Nasarawa	15.2	76.8	8.0	0.0		100	14.5	63.0	22.5	100	526
Niger	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0		100	16.3	75.6	8.1	100	895
Ogun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100	95.2	4.8	0.0	100	807
Ondo	73.9	19.0	7.1	0.0		100	35.8	57.1	7.1	100	758
Osun	56.0	29.4	14.7	0.0		100	29.0	42.5	28.6	100	800
Oyo	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0		100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	956
Plateau	42.8	50.0	7.2	0.0		100	42.8	42.9	14.3	100	1,206
Rivers	52.5	26.1	16.1	5.4		100	36.8	42.5	20.7	100	484
Sokoto	51.2	42.3	0.0	6.5		100	0.0	57.7	42.3	100	519
Taraba	0.0	16.1	66.1	17.8		100	16.1	50.0	33.9	100	288
Yobe	6.2	49.9	37.6	6.2		100	6.2	49.9	43.8	100	415
Zamfara	37.0	51.9	3.7	7.4		100	40.7	51.9	7.4	100	1,034
FCT Abuja	72.6	24.2	3.2	0.0		100	37.0	42.0	21.0	100	498

Table ED.B21,23: Sanitation in Schools – Safe Disposal of Faeces I

Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge												
	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank						Total	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water			Total	Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	yes emptied within the last 5	yes emptied more than 5	Don't know when	no, flushed to sewer system	no, never emptied	Don't know		No, never	Yes, sometimes	Yes, frequently		
National	9.3	3.5	4.0	0.8	75.8	6.7	100	85.9	12.5	1.5	100	28,877
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	4.9	6.9	3.2	0.0	77.8	7.2	100	80.9	18.4	0.7	100	5,423
North East	18.8	3.5	8.2	1.2	66.9	1.4	100	86.2	12.5	1.2	100	4,761
North West	6.0	2.5	0.6	0.6	86.2	4.1	100	91.5	8.5	0.0	100	8,009
South East	9.0	2.5	4.6	0.0	71.9	12.0	100	86.6	10.9	2.5	100	2,504
South South	5.4	0.5	1.7	1.6	82.2	8.6	100	82.5	14.0	3.4	100	3,207
South West	12.9	3.9	7.5	1.2	63.5	11.1	100	84.1	12.5	3.4	100	4,972
Area of Residence												
Urban	17.7	4.7	4.0	1.2	64.3	8.1	100	83.7	14.0	2.2	100	10,871
Peri-urban	7.4	1.0	4.5	1.6	75.5	9.9	100	86.5	13.5	0.0	100	2,375
Urban	20.6	5.7	3.9	1.1	61.1	7.6	100	83.0	14.2	2.9	100	8,496
Rural	4.2	2.8	4.0	0.5	82.8	5.8	100	87.3	11.6	1.1	100	18,006
Itinerant	1.0	3.3	1.0	0.0	92.3	2.5	100	97.6	2.4	0.0	100	1,104
Rural	4.4	2.3	4.3	0.7	82.4	5.9	100	86.9	11.7	1.3	100	12,848
Small town	4.5	4.2	3.6	0.0	81.5	6.2	100	85.6	13.8	0.6	100	4,054
Type of School												
Primary	7.6	2.5	3.4	0.8	78.3	7.3	100	87.0	11.7	1.3	100	21,848
Secondary	14.5	6.7	5.7	0.5	68.1	4.6	100	82.5	15.2	2.3	100	7,029
State												
Abia	16.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	75.2	0.0	100	75.2	16.4	8.4	100	262
Adamawa	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	84.4	0.0	100	69.5	22.9	7.6	100	771
Akwa ibom	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	8.5	100	94.1	2.9	2.9	100	1,016
Anambra	11.0	3.6	7.4	0.0	74.2	3.8	100	85.4	11.0	3.6	100	1,131
Bauchi	12.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	74.8	6.3	100	93.7	6.3	0.0	100	1,073
Bayelsa	22.2	10.8	33.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	100	44.3	55.7	0.0	100	162
Benue	3.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.0	100	88.7	11.3	0.0	100	1,685
Borno	31.5	9.0	13.5	0.0	46.1	0.0	100	89.9	10.1	0.0	100	1,842
Cross river	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	13.8	100	94.8	5.2	0.0	100	605
Delta	15.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	70.0	8.3	100	68.4	23.3	8.3	100	388
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	43.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	264
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	13.4	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	552
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	92.3	7.7	0.0	100	285
Enugu	11.7	0.0	6.5	0.0	62.3	19.5	100	88.3	11.7	0.0	100	493
Gombe	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.8	0.0	100	75.1	24.9	0.0	100	373
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.2	13.8	100	86.2	13.8	0.0	100	353
Jigawa	16.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	66.1	0.0	100	98.3	1.7	0.0	100	503
Kaduna	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	0.0	100	83.6	16.4	0.0	100	1,549
Kano	13.9	2.4	0.0	2.4	79.0	2.4	100	92.9	7.1	0.0	100	1,928
Katsina	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	100	97.5	2.5	0.0	100	2,065
Kebbi	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	55.3	35.8	100	82.1	17.9	0.0	100	411
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	168
Kwara	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	60.7	9.5	100	69.0	31.0	0.0	100	446
Lagos	29.3	6.8	20.5	1.6	22.7	19.0	100	65.2	28.0	6.8	100	1,366
Nasarawa	15.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	45.7	15.9	100	70.9	21.8	7.3	100	526
Niger	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	59.3	24.4	100	83.7	16.3	0.0	100	895
Ogun	20.6	12.7	0.0	4.8	61.9	0.0	100	87.3	12.7	0.0	100	807
Ondo	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	81.0	7.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	758
Osun	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.2	9.8	100	85.7	4.9	9.4	100	800
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.4	16.6	100	91.9	8.1	0.0	100	956
Plateau	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	100	92.8	7.2	0.0	100	1,206
Rivers	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	89.3	0.0	100	47.1	42.9	10.0	100	484
Sokoto	6.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	57.7	26.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	519
Taraba	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	83.9	0.0	100	83.9	16.1	0.0	100	288
Yobe	6.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	87.3	0.0	100	93.8	6.2	0.0	100	415
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	85.2	14.8	0.0	100	1,034
FCT Abuja	11.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	70.9	9.6	100	68.5	31.5	0.0	100	498

Table ED.B22: Sanitation in Schools – Safe Disposal of Faeces II

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge

	Pit/Septic Tank Emptied To							Total	Number of Schools that have ever emptied their faecal sludge
	removed by service provider to a treatment plant	removed by service provider buried in a covered pit	removed by service provider emptied in a body of water		emptied by the school /community buried in a covered pit	emptied by the school/ community to uncovered pit, open ground			
			Don't know where	Don't know					
National	18.0	10.4	2.9	48.2	13.5	5.2	1.9	100	3,696
Geopolitical Zone									
North	24.9	0.0	0.0	23.7	51.4	0.0	0.0	100	639
Central									
North East	5.9	14.2	0.0	74.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	100	1,061
North West	16.2	0.0	2.6	40.4	22.1	13.3	5.4	100	682
South East	35.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	100	288
South South	23.1	36.7	0.0	30.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	100	191
South West	22.5	19.5	10.6	43.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	100	835
Area of Residence									
Urban	20.3	13.0	3.9	55.3	3.0	3.2	1.3	100	2,436
Peri-urban	10.9	25.6	5.3	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	201
Urban	21.1	11.9	3.8	55.1	3.3	3.4	1.4	100	2,234
Rural	13.5	5.3	0.9	34.3	33.7	9.3	2.9	100	1,260
Itinerant	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	100	47
Rural	9.9	2.0	1.4	39.1	34.0	13.6	0.0	100	862
Small town	21.2	14.0	0.0	27.2	27.2	0.0	10.5	100	351
Type of School									
Primary	16.1	12.0	1.6	45.6	17.5	5.5	1.7	100	2,211
Secondary	20.8	8.0	4.8	52.0	7.4	4.9	2.2	100	1,486
State									
Abia	66.2	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Akwa ibom	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	53
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	24.7	0.0	100	165
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	135
Bayelsa	32.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	100	54
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	64.3	0.0	0.0	100	148
Borno	8.3	16.7	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	745
Cross river	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	58
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Enugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	58
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	66.3	0.0	100	94
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	21.1	0.0	10.3	26.3	42.3	0.0	0.0	100	170
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	98
Kano	14.5	0.0	0.0	42.2	14.5	28.9	0.0	100	314
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	37
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Lagos	20.4	4.4	18.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	100	493
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	79.3	0.0	0.0	100	202
Niger	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	146
Ogun	19.1	52.4	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	269
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Osun	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Plateau	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	86
Rivers	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	26
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Yobe	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	27
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	57

Table ED.B24: Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools – Menstrual Hygiene Management I

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Provision for Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools' Toilet/Latrine						
	Provision for Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools'				Total	Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	Yes, water and soap	Water, but no soap	No water	No girls in school		
National	22.1	29.5	46.0	2.5	100	28,877
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	31.7	24.4	43.5	0.4	100	5,423
North East	11.5	36.5	51.5	0.6	100	4,761
North West	17.4	25.7	51.5	5.4	100	8,009
South East	13.5	32.6	51.7	2.1	100	2,504
South South	24.0	30.5	41.6	3.9	100	3,207
South West	32.2	32.5	34.3	1.0	100	4,972
Area of Residence						
Urban	30.7	33.2	32.5	3.6	100	10,871
Peri-urban	16.8	40.9	37.8	4.5	100	2,375
Urban	34.6	31.0	31.0	3.4	100	8,496
Rural	16.8	27.3	54.1	1.8	100	18,006
Itinerant	21.0	26.1	53.0	0.0	100	1,104
Rural	13.6	26.5	59.0	0.9	100	12,848
Small towns	26.1	30.2	38.8	4.9	100	4,054
Type of School Facility						
Primary	22.5	27.0	49.1	1.4	100	21,848
Secondary	20.8	37.3	36.1	5.8	100	7,029
State						
Abia	8.4	25.2	58.4	8.1	100	262
Adamawa	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0	100	771
Akwa ibom	11.4	28.1	57.6	2.9	100	1,016
Anambra	11.1	51.8	37.0	0.0	100	1,131
Bauchi	31.1	43.9	24.9	0.0	100	1,073
Bayelsa	0.0	22.7	77.3	0.0	100	162
Benue	45.9	5.7	48.4	0.0	100	1,685
Borno	6.7	38.2	55.0	0.0	100	1,842
Cross river	52.6	19.1	28.3	0.0	100	605
Delta	6.7	68.4	0.0	24.9	100	388
Ebonyi	14.0	28.4	57.5	0.0	100	264
Edo	37.3	22.6	40.1	0.0	100	552
Ekiti	15.5	30.3	54.2	0.0	100	285
Enugu	31.2	18.2	44.2	6.5	100	493
Gombe	16.7	16.7	66.6	0.0	100	373
Imo	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	353
Jigawa	33.9	23.2	42.9	0.0	100	503
Kaduna	16.4	31.7	48.1	3.8	100	1,549
Kano	21.2	30.3	35.2	13.4	100	1,928
Katsina	16.3	24.1	59.6	0.0	100	2,065
Kebbi	8.9	26.8	64.2	0.0	100	411
Kogi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	168
Kwara	20.2	10.7	69.0	0.0	100	446
Lagos	43.7	36.9	18.6	0.9	100	1,366
Nasarawa	8.0	45.7	46.4	0.0	100	526
Niger	32.6	40.7	26.7	0.0	100	895
Ogun	46.0	20.7	28.5	4.8	100	807
Ondo	26.1	35.8	38.1	0.0	100	758
Osun	9.8	32.7	57.5	0.0	100	800
Oyo	32.8	33.8	33.4	0.0	100	956
Plateau	28.5	28.6	42.9	0.0	100	1,206
Rivers	21.4	31.1	47.5	0.0	100	484
Sokoto	6.5	42.3	51.2	0.0	100	519
Taraba	0.0	16.1	83.9	0.0	100	288
Yobe	6.2	37.4	49.9	6.4	100	415
Zamfara	14.8	3.7	70.3	11.2	100	1,034
FCT Abuja	36.2	46.1	13.7	4.1	100	498

Table ED.B25-26: Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools – Menstrual Hygiene Management II

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Menstrual Hygiene management facilities							
	Covered Bins for Menstrual Hygiene Management in Girls' Toilet/Latrine			Disposal Mechanism for Menstrual Hygiene Waste			Estimated Number of Schools with Girls with improved latrines that are useable
	Available	Not Available	Total	Available	Not Available	Total	
National	15.1	84.9	100	11.8	88.2	100	28,168
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	18.2	81.8	100	10.9	89.1	100	5,403
North East	7.6	92.4	100	7.0	93.0	100	4,735
North West	9.7	90.3	100	8.9	91.1	100	7,577
South East	23.8	76.2	100	17.6	82.4	100	2,451
South South	21.3	78.7	100	22.2	77.8	100	3,081
South West	19.2	80.8	100	12.5	87.5	100	4,922
Area of Residence							
Urban	20.6	79.4	100	15.7	84.3	100	10,479
Peri-urban	21.4	78.6	100	11.1	88.9	100	2,269
Urban	20.4	79.6	100	17.0	83.0	100	8,211
Rural	11.9	88.1	100	9.5	90.5	100	17,689
Itinerant	12.8	87.2	100	26.0	74.0	100	1,104
Rural	10.8	89.2	100	8.4	91.6	100	12,728
Small towns	15.3	84.7	100	8.5	91.5	100	3,857
Type of School Facility							
Primary	14.2	85.8	100	11.0	89.0	100	21,548
Secondary	18.2	81.8	100	14.5	85.5	100	6,620
State							
Abia	18.2	81.8	100	18.2	81.8	100	241
Adamawa	15.3	84.7	100	7.6	92.4	100	771
Akwa ibom	29.5	70.5	100	26.5	73.5	100	986
Anambra	29.4	70.6	100	22.0	78.0	100	1,131
Bauchi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,073
Bayelsa	11.4	88.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	162
Benue	25.8	74.2	100	23.3	76.7	100	1,685
Borno	10.1	89.9	100	13.5	86.5	100	1,842
Cross river	32.9	67.1	100	32.9	67.1	100	605
Delta	8.9	91.1	100	20.0	80.0	100	292
Ebonyi	28.4	71.6	100	14.4	85.6	100	264
Edo	8.0	92.0	100	15.9	84.1	100	552
Ekiti	7.7	92.3	100	7.7	92.3	100	285
Enugu	7.0	93.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	461
Gombe	8.5	91.5	100	0.0	100.0	100	373
Imo	28.3	71.7	100	28.3	71.7	100	353
Jigawa	12.4	87.6	100	26.7	73.3	100	503
Kaduna	13.2	86.8	100	6.6	93.4	100	1,491
Kano	16.3	83.7	100	13.4	86.6	100	1,670
Katsina	6.4	93.6	100	5.0	95.0	100	2,065
Kebbi	17.9	82.1	100	0.0	100.0	100	411
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	168
Kwara	10.7	89.3	100	10.7	89.3	100	446
Lagos	28.5	71.5	100	20.0	80.0	100	1,354
Nasarawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	526
Niger	32.6	67.4	100	8.1	91.9	100	895
Ogun	21.7	78.3	100	11.7	88.3	100	769
Ondo	38.1	61.9	100	31.0	69.0	100	758
Osun	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	800
Oyo	8.4	91.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	956
Plateau	7.1	92.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,206
Rivers	16.1	83.9	100	16.1	83.9	100	484
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100	15.4	84.6	100	519
Taraba	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	288
Yobe	6.7	93.3	100	6.7	93.3	100	389
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100	4.2	95.8	100	918
FCT Abuja	26.1	73.9	100	16.1	83.9	100	477

Table ED.B27-28: Sanitation in Schools – Privacy

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Privacy in Girls' Toilet/Latrine or Urinals											
	Privacy of Girls' Toilet/Latrine					Perception/Feeling of Privacy and Security in using School Toilet/Latrine and Urinals					Estimated Number of Schools with Girls with improved latrines that are useable
	full privacy	good privacy	some privacy	lacks privacy	Total	full privacy and all the girls feel secure	good privacy and most of the girls feel secure	some privacy but many girls don't feel secure	lacks privacy and most girls don't feel secure	Total	
National	69.8	14.4	8.0	7.8	100	71.1	15.6	5.2	8.1	100	28,168
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	67.9	10.5	16.4	5.2	100	69.8	11.5	10.1	8.5	100	5,403
North East	65.4	15.1	9.7	9.8	100	66.4	17.0	4.9	11.8	100	4,735
North West	68.1	16.9	5.7	9.2	100	67.7	19.2	5.0	8.0	100	7,577
South East	67.1	15.7	3.4	13.8	100	72.4	12.4	3.0	12.1	100	2,451
South South	74.1	11.8	4.2	10.0	100	82.4	6.8	3.3	7.5	100	3,081
South West	77.3	15.4	5.2	2.2	100	74.6	20.3	2.5	2.7	100	4,922
Area of Residence											
Urban	75.4	13.9	6.1	4.6	100	77.2	13.0	4.3	5.5	100	10,479
Peri-urban	79.2	12.0	3.5	5.3	100	80.2	12.9	1.7	5.3	100	2,269
Urban	74.3	14.5	6.8	4.5	100	76.4	13.0	5.0	5.6	100	8,211
Rural	66.5	14.7	9.1	9.7	100	67.5	17.1	5.7	9.7	100	17,689
Itinerant	36.7	37.5	7.5	18.4	100	41.4	37.0	6.0	15.7	100	1,104
Rural	70.7	10.9	7.8	10.6	100	71.1	13.8	4.7	10.4	100	12,728
Small towns	60.9	21.0	14.0	4.2	100	63.1	22.5	8.8	5.6	100	3,857
Type of School Facility											
Primary	67.9	15.6	7.4	9.0	100	70.4	15.9	4.7	9.1	100	21,548
Secondary	75.7	10.5	9.8	3.9	100	73.6	14.7	6.6	5.1	100	6,620
State											
Abia	63.9	27.4	0.0	8.8	100	73.0	18.2	0.0	8.8	100	241
Adamawa	84.7	7.6	7.6	0.0	100	69.5	30.5	0.0	0.0	100	771
Akwa ibom	52.4	26.5	3.0	18.1	100	73.2	8.7	6.0	12.1	100	986
Anambra	63.0	25.9	0.0	11.1	100	70.3	18.5	3.6	7.5	100	1,131
Bauchi	43.9	31.0	12.5	12.5	100	56.3	24.9	6.2	12.5	100	1,073
Bayelsa	65.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	100	65.9	22.7	11.4	0.0	100	162
Benue	71.7	17.0	5.7	5.7	100	83.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	100	1,685
Borno	68.5	13.5	4.5	13.5	100	68.5	13.5	4.5	13.5	100	1,842
Cross river	80.9	0.0	9.2	9.9	100	85.5	4.6	0.0	9.9	100	605
Delta	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	100	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	100	292
Ebonyi	71.2	0.0	0.0	28.8	100	71.2	0.0	0.0	28.8	100	264
Edo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	552
Ekiti	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	100	285
Enugu	73.6	5.5	7.0	13.9	100	79.1	0.0	7.0	13.9	100	461
Gombe	83.3	0.0	8.5	8.2	100	83.3	0.0	8.5	8.2	100	373
Imo	71.0	0.0	14.5	14.5	100	71.0	14.5	0.0	14.5	100	353
Jigawa	78.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	100	71.4	21.5	7.2	0.0	100	503
Kaduna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	96.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	100	1,491
Kano	62.1	18.8	2.7	16.3	100	67.4	16.3	0.0	16.3	100	1,670
Katsina	46.5	28.7	12.4	12.4	100	48.9	33.7	7.4	9.9	100	2,065
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100	411
Kogi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	168
Kwara	59.5	10.7	19.0	10.7	100	59.5	10.7	9.5	20.2	100	446
Lagos	71.6	12.4	10.9	5.1	100	72.6	16.5	5.0	6.0	100	1,354
Nasarawa	46.4	7.3	23.2	23.2	100	46.4	0.0	30.5	23.2	100	526
Niger	73.3	8.1	18.5	0.0	100	81.5	10.4	8.1	0.0	100	895
Ogun	79.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	100	78.2	20.1	0.0	1.7	100	769
Ondo	66.8	19.0	14.2	0.0	100	47.8	45.1	7.1	0.0	100	758
Osun	71.4	23.7	0.0	4.9	100	75.9	19.2	0.0	4.9	100	800
Oyo	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	100	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	100	956
Plateau	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	100	78.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	100	1,206
Rivers	73.9	10.4	5.0	10.7	100	78.9	5.4	5.0	10.7	100	484
Sokoto	64.2	0.0	17.9	17.9	100	64.2	0.0	17.9	17.9	100	519
Taraba	48.2	17.8	33.9	0.0	100	32.2	17.8	17.8	32.2	100	288
Yobe	66.7	6.7	13.3	13.3	100	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	100	389
Zamfara	58.3	29.1	4.2	8.3	100	54.2	37.5	4.2	4.2	100	918
FCT Abuja	54.7	25.2	16.7	3.3	100	39.5	27.7	18.5	14.3	100	477

ED.B29-31: Access to Handwashing Facilities

Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on Availability of handwashing Facilities and location of handwashing facilities

	Availability of Handwashing Facilities			Estimated Number of Education Facilities	Accessibility of Handwashing Facility to PLWDs			Location of Handwashing facilities					Estimated Number of Schools with handwashing facilities
	Available	Not Available	Total		Accessible	Not Accessible	Total	Close to the toilet/latrine	Classroom	School yard	Food Consumption area		
											Others		
National	23.6	76.4	100		52.5	47.5	100	39.8	35.6	30.1	0.8	4.7	20,346
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	20.4	79.6	100	22,023	35.8	64.2	100	37.8	38.4	25.5	0.0	7.1	4,489
North East	16.1	83.9	100	13,560	82.1	17.9	100	55.3	16.0	36.2	0.0	1.4	2,180
North West	16.7	83.3	100	20,750	78.4	21.6	100	39.5	21.8	55.3	0.0	3.7	3,460
South East	32.1	67.9	100	9,134	42.4	57.6	100	21.4	74.0	9.8	0.0	5.8	2,935
South South	31.2	68.8	100	8,392	32.6	67.4	100	57.8	24.6	19.6	2.5	4.0	2,622
South West	38.0	62.0	100	12,314	53.2	46.8	100	36.3	34.2	31.4	2.1	4.3	4,660
Area of Residence													
Urban	35.9	64.1	100	20,999	56.4	43.6	100	46.2	32.8	30.4	1.6	2.6	7,547
Peri-urban	28.9	71.1	100	6,146	57.2	42.8	100	42.4	35.5	33.6	0.0	1.0	1,777
Urban	38.8	61.2	100	14,853	56.2	43.8	100	47.4	31.9	29.5	2.1	3.1	5,770
Rural	19.7	80.3	100	65,174	50.2	49.8	100	36.1	37.2	29.8	0.3	5.9	12,799
Itinerant	26.2	73.8	100	2,506	61.3	38.7	100	48.3	10.9	30.3	0.0	10.5	656
Rural	17.5	82.5	100	50,070	45.7	54.3	100	36.2	40.6	28.0	0.4	5.9	8,765
Small towns	27.0	73.0	100	12,598	59.8	40.2	100	33.4	33.4	34.3	0.3	5.2	3,378
Type of School Facility													
Primary	21.9	78.1	100	68,463	53.8	46.2	100	35.0	39.4	31.6	0.9	5.2	14,989
Secondary	30.2	69.8	100	17,710	49.0	51.0	100	53.3	24.8	25.8	0.4	3.1	5,357
State													
Abia	30.2	69.8	100	1,089	46.5	53.5	100	19.8	73.5	0.0	0.0	6.7	329
Adamawa	6.3	93.7	100	2,850	100.0	0.0	100	67.2	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	179
Akwa ibom	35.9	64.1	100	1,429	21.4	78.6	100	54.3	33.5	11.6	0.0	5.8	514
Anambra	41.0	59.0	100	2,058	25.1	74.9	100	44.8	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	843
Bauchi	27.1	72.9	100	3,207	92.3	7.7	100	61.6	15.3	38.4	0.0	0.0	869
Bayelsa	14.0	86.0	100	904	29.2	70.8	100	56.9	14.6	14.6	0.0	13.9	126
Benue	42.0	58.0	100	5,045	32.0	68.0	100	32.0	55.0	13.5	0.0	13.5	2,120
Borno	22.0	78.0	100	2,545	77.8	22.2	100	55.6	11.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	559
Cross river	38.9	61.1	100	1,401	53.2	46.8	100	37.2	25.6	31.4	0.0	5.8	545
Delta	23.6	76.4	100	1,508	27.2	72.8	100	74.6	16.4	45.4	18.1	0.0	356
Ebonyi	18.0	82.0	100	1,889	33.0	67.0	100	10.9	77.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	340
Edo	21.4	78.6	100	1,950	8.8	91.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418
Ekiti	20.4	79.6	100	1,084	50.0	50.0	100	22.2	44.4	33.3	0.0	11.1	199
Enugu	23.9	76.1	100	1,524	17.6	82.4	100	40.3	68.5	26.4	0.0	0.0	365
Gombe	22.4	77.6	100	1,509	63.9	36.1	100	9.0	45.5	54.5	0.0	9.0	339
Imo	41.1	58.9	100	2,574	66.6	33.4	100	0.0	86.0	14.5	0.0	14.0	1,058

ED.B29-31: Access to Handwashing Facilities

Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on Availability of handwashing Facilities and location of handwashing facilities

	Availability of Handwashing Facilities			Estimated Number of Education Facilities	Accessibility of Handwashing Facility to PLWDs			Location of Handwashing facilities					Estimated Number of Schools with handwashing facilities
	Available	Not Available	Total		Accessible	Not Accessible	Total	Close to the toilet/latrine	Classroom	School yard	Food Consumption area		
											Others		
National	23.6	76.4	100		52.5	47.5	100	39.8	35.6	30.1	0.8	4.7	20,346
Jigawa	33.1	66.9	100	1,492	78.2	21.8	100	47.2	1.8	45.5	0.0	7.3	494
Kaduna	15.5	84.5	100	4,549	63.9	36.1	100	8.3	27.8	63.9	0.0	0.0	706
Kano	18.1	81.9	100	6,332	88.4	11.6	100	38.6	27.4	49.8	0.0	4.0	1,148
Katsina	32.8	67.2	100	2,431	74.3	25.7	100	55.0	29.4	67.9	0.0	0.0	798
Kebbi	0.0	100.0	100	1,798	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	4,220	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Kwara	27.0	73.0	100	2,204	7.1	92.9	100	55.4	44.6	16.1	0.0	0.0	595
Lagos	58.5	41.5	100	1,649	33.7	66.3	100	68.5	17.9	25.6	4.7	2.2	964
Nasarawa	2.1	97.9	100	2,028	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Niger	8.3	91.7	100	3,527	50.0	50.0	100	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	292
Ogun	37.0	63.0	100	1,627	51.1	48.9	100	12.7	63.8	17.1	0.0	6.4	602
Ondo	43.3	56.7	100	2,247	74.1	25.9	100	29.7	36.9	39.0	5.5	0.0	972
Osun	37.0	63.0	100	1,765	35.5	64.5	100	34.5	30.0	29.5	0.0	18.0	653
Oyo	32.2	67.8	100	3,942	62.6	37.4	100	31.3	31.0	37.7	0.0	0.0	1,270
Plateau	26.5	73.5	100	4,221	46.2	53.8	100	23.1	23.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	1,120
Rivers	55.2	44.8	100	1,199	42.8	57.2	100	42.0	38.6	15.4	0.0	3.9	662
Sokoto	2.1	97.9	100	2,234	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	47
Taraba	0.0	100.0	100	2,172	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Yobe	18.3	81.7	100	1,275	66.8	33.2	100	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	234
Zamfara	14.0	86.0	100	1,914	100.0	0.0	100	71.4	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	268
FCT Abuja	41.2	58.8	100	778	56.1	43.9	100	52.5	10.0	27.6	0.0	10.0	321

Table ED.B32, 33: Access to Handwashing Facilities

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on availability of soap and water and evidence of usage of Handwashing facilities										
	Availability of Soap and Water				Total	Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities				Number of Schools with handwashing facilities
	Yes, water and soap	Water only	Soap only	Neither water or soap		Yes, there is dampness suggesting use	Yes, other evidence	No Evidence	NOT applicable	
National	41.1	42.6	0.4	15.9	100	53.1	24.6	21.3	1.0	20,368
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	47.3	39.7	0.0	12.9	100	51.9	32.0	16.1	0.0	4,489
North East	26.1	49.8	0.0	24.1	100	40.2	33.5	26.3	0.0	2,180
North West	52.4	30.6	0.0	17.1	100	61.3	13.4	25.4	0.0	3,460
South East	35.0	50.3	1.1	13.6	100	58.9	14.8	23.9	2.4	2,935
South South	35.7	46.7	1.2	16.4	100	52.4	22.2	24.4	1.1	2,622
South West	40.7	43.7	0.5	15.1	100	50.9	29.1	17.5	2.5	4,682
Area of Residence										
Urban	46.3	42.6	0.3	10.8	100	60.2	21.3	16.9	1.5	7,547
Peri-urban	40.4	45.2	0.0	14.4	100	55.0	27.8	15.7	1.4	1,777
Urban	48.2	41.8	0.4	9.6	100	61.8	19.3	17.3	1.5	5,770
Rural	38.1	42.6	0.5	18.9	100	48.9	26.5	23.8	0.8	12,821
Itinerant	37.8	37.9	0.0	24.3	100	47.2	38.6	14.3	0.0	656
Rural	35.0	44.3	0.7	20.0	100	48.7	21.7	28.7	0.9	8,765
Small towns	45.9	39.1	0.0	15.1	100	49.8	36.5	13.1	0.6	3,400
Type of School Facility										
Primary	39.3	43.4	0.4	16.9	100	53.0	23.8	21.9	1.3	15,011
Secondary	46.1	40.3	0.6	13.0	100	53.2	26.8	19.6	0.5	5,357
State										
Abia	46.5	40.1	0.0	13.4	100	73.3	0.0	13.4	13.4	329
Adamawa	67.2	32.8	0.0	0.0	100	34.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	179
Akwa ibom	22.0	72.9	0.0	5.2	100	33.5	43.9	22.6	0.0	514
Anambra	15.2	69.9	0.0	14.9	100	45.1	25.1	29.9	0.0	843
Bauchi	30.8	38.6	0.0	30.6	100	30.8	46.1	23.1	0.0	869
Bayelsa	13.9	43.8	0.0	42.4	100	14.6	43.1	42.4	0.0	126
Benue	59.5	27.0	0.0	13.5	100	61.5	34.0	4.5	0.0	2,120
Borno	11.1	66.7	0.0	22.2	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	559
Cross river	47.4	41.6	5.8	5.1	100	62.8	21.9	10.2	5.1	545
Delta	40.0	43.6	0.0	16.4	100	49.1	7.3	43.6	0.0	356
Ebonyi	44.2	44.7	0.0	11.2	100	88.8	0.0	11.2	0.0	340
Edo	59.7	19.3	0.0	21.0	100	49.2	19.3	31.5	0.0	418
Ekiti	20.0	50.0	0.0	30.0	100	60.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	221
Enugu	24.5	42.1	8.8	24.5	100	42.1	33.3	17.6	7.0	365
Gombe	27.4	63.6	0.0	9.0	100	36.1	54.8	9.0	0.0	339
Imo	47.9	42.4	0.0	9.7	100	61.7	9.7	28.6	0.0	1,058
Jigawa	52.8	18.1	0.0	29.1	100	63.6	7.3	29.1	0.0	494
Kaduna	50.0	13.9	0.0	36.1	100	36.1	0.0	63.9	0.0	706
Kano	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	100	69.0	23.1	7.9	0.0	1,148
Katsina	55.0	25.7	0.0	19.3	100	80.7	0.0	19.3	0.0	798
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Kwara	15.2	60.7	0.0	24.1	100	38.4	30.4	31.3	0.0	595
Lagos	46.1	49.0	2.4	2.4	100	72.0	10.4	17.6	0.0	964
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Niger	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	292
Ogun	57.5	36.2	0.0	6.4	100	21.4	46.7	25.5	6.4	602
Ondo	40.7	27.9	0.0	31.4	100	29.7	50.0	20.3	0.0	972
Osun	18.0	64.5	0.0	17.5	100	53.5	23.0	23.5	0.0	653
Oyo	44.0	43.5	0.0	12.5	100	62.3	25.2	6.4	6.1	1,270
Plateau	30.8	61.5	0.0	7.7	100	46.2	23.1	30.8	0.0	1,120
Rivers	23.2	50.1	0.0	26.6	100	69.5	11.5	19.1	0.0	662
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	47
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Yobe	11.1	44.3	0.0	44.6	100	22.2	11.1	66.8	0.0	234
Zamfara	57.1	28.6	0.0	14.3	100	42.8	42.9	14.3	0.0	268
FCT Abuja	52.5	27.6	0.0	19.9	100	28.9	41.2	29.9	0.0	321

Table ED 34, 35: Access to Handwashing Facilities

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Group handwashing facility within school premises and conduct of group handwashing activities

	Group Handwashing Facility within School Premises		Total	Estimated Number of Schools with handwashing facilities	Conduct of group Handwashing Activities							Total	Estimated Number of Schools with group handwashing facilities
	Available	Not Available			At least once per school day	2-4 days per week	Once per week	Less than once per week	Rarely Happens	Never Happened			
National	35.1	64.9	100	20368	42.7	23.5	21.6	2.8	6.9	2.6	100	7141	
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	37.7	62.3	100	4489	49.4	18.8	24.0	0.9	6.9	0.0	100	1693	
North East	43.2	56.8	100	2180	36.5	43.9	2.8	0.0	9.8	7.1	100	941	
North West	53.5	46.5	100	3460	29.3	25.7	37.3	2.5	5.2	0.0	100	1852	
South East	11.1	88.9	100	2935	40.3	26.7	11.4	0.0	9.9	11.7	100	324	
South South	34.8	65.2	100	2622	50.7	27.7	7.9	2.8	8.0	2.8	100	913	
South West	30.3	69.7	100	4682	51.6	9.3	21.8	7.8	5.7	3.8	100	1417	
Area of Residence													
Urban	31.7	68.3	100	7547	67.1	11.8	10.9	1.9	6.0	2.2	100	2395	
Peri-urban	35.8	64.2	100	1777	66.8	18.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	637	
Urban	30.5	69.5	100	5770	67.2	9.3	9.7	2.6	8.2	3.1	100	1759	
Rural	37.0	63.0	100	12821	30.4	29.4	26.9	3.2	7.3	2.7	100	4745	
Itinerant	43.2	56.8	100	656	64.5	9.8	18.1	3.8	3.8	0.0	100	283	
Rural	34.5	65.5	100	8765	24.5	34.5	26.8	2.4	7.6	4.3	100	3027	
Small towns	42.2	57.8	100	3400	36.1	22.7	29.0	4.9	7.4	0.0	100	1434	
Type of School Facility													
Primary	37.6	62.4	100	15011	39.6	25.7	24.9	3.1	3.8	2.8	100	5647	
Secondary	27.9	72.1	100	5357	54.4	15.1	9.0	1.4	18.3	1.7	100	1494	
State													
Abia	20.1	79.9	100	329	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66	
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	100	179	32.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	100	179	
Akwa ibom	28.9	71.1	100	514	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100	149	
Anambra	5.1	94.9	100	843	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	43	
Bauchi	53.7	46.3	100	869	28.8	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	100	467	
Bayelsa	28.5	71.5	100	126	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	48.8	0.0	100	36	
Benue	36.0	64.0	100	2120	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	763	
Borno	22.2	77.8	100	559	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	124	
Cross river	67.9	32.1	100	545	31.2	61.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	370	
Delta	25.4	74.6	100	356	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	100	91	
Ebonyi	22.1	77.9	100	340	0.0	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	50.6	100	75	
Edo	21.0	79.0	100	418	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88	
Ekiti	40.0	60.0	100	221	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88	
Enugu	24.5	75.5	100	365	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	100	90	
Gombe	27.4	72.6	100	339	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	100	93	
Imo	4.8	95.2	100	1058	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51	
Jigawa	63.6	36.4	100	494	39.9	0.0	45.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	100	314	
Kaduna	27.8	72.2	100	706	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	196	
Kano	42.2	57.8	100	1148	62.5	9.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	485	
Katsina	87.2	12.8	100	798	0.0	33.7	58.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	100	696	
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Kwara	53.6	46.4	100	595	56.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	30.0	0.0	100	319	
Lagos	46.0	54.0	100	964	34.7	7.7	34.9	12.7	9.9	0.0	100	444	
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	42	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42	
Niger	0.0	100.0	100	292	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Ogun	49.1	50.9	100	602	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	296	
Ondo	44.5	55.5	100	972	45.7	8.5	12.4	12.4	8.5	12.4	100	433	
Osun	24.0	76.0	100	653	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	157	
Oyo	0.0	100.0	100	1270	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Plateau	46.2	53.8	100	1120	50.0	16.6	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	517	
Rivers	27.2	72.8	100	662	42.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	0.0	100	180	
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	47	
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Yobe	33.2	66.8	100	234	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	78	
Zamfara	42.8	57.2	100	268	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	115	
FCT Abuja	16.3	83.7	100	321	30.6	0.0	0.0	30.6	38.9	0.0	100	52	

Table ED 36, 37: Sanitation and Hygiene Practice

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Management of Solid Waste (Garbage) and Environmental health in schools											
	Management of Solid Waste (Garbage)							Environmental Health in Schools			Number of Education Facilities
	Collected by municipal waste system	Burnt on Premises	Buried and covered on premises	Openly dumped on premises	Informal Service Provider	Others	Total	Available	Not available	Total	
	3.4	70.3	8.5	12.9	1.2	3.7	100	14.8	85.2	100	
National											
Geopolitical Zone											
North	0.3	72.8	6.7	15.9	0.2	4.2	100	9.9	90.1	100	22,023
Central											
North East	1.8	57.9	12.0	26.5	1.1	0.7	100	9.3	90.7	100	13,560
North West	3.3	67.4	9.6	11.4	2.4	5.9	100	24.1	75.9	100	20,750
South East	4.3	80.7	8.0	3.2	1.0	2.8	100	12.9	87.1	100	9,134
South South	2.2	77.9	8.8	6.3	1.0	3.9	100	11.6	88.4	100	8,392
South West	11.1	71.9	6.0	7.1	1.2	2.7	100	17.4	82.6	100	12,314
Area of Residence											
Urban	11.3	66.2	7.5	9.4	2.6	2.9	100	23.7	76.3	100	20,999
Peri-urban	2.8	74.8	8.1	10.8	0.7	2.8	100	25.0	75.0	100	6,146
Urban	14.8	62.7	7.3	8.8	3.4	3.0	100	23.2	76.8	100	14,853
Rural	0.9	71.7	8.8	14.1	0.7	3.9	100	11.9	88.1	100	65,174
Itinerant	0.5	68.7	11.7	11.2	0.0	7.9	100	26.6	73.4	100	2,506
Rural	0.9	71.0	8.2	15.1	0.4	4.4	100	10.9	89.1	100	50,070
Small towns	0.7	75.0	10.4	10.7	1.9	1.3	100	12.8	87.2	100	12,598
Type of School Facility											
Primary	3.0	69.3	8.4	13.9	1.3	4.1	100	12.7	87.3	100	68,463
Secondary	5.1	74.3	8.9	9.3	0.5	1.9	100	22.8	77.2	100	17,710
State											
Abia	4.0	76.1	8.0	6.1	0.0	5.9	100	10.0	90.0	100	1,089
Adamawa	0.0	35.4	25.1	39.5	0.0	0.0	100	2.1	97.9	100	2,850
Akwa ibom	0.0	75.5	10.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	100	6.2	93.8	100	1,429
Anambra	10.3	85.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	30.5	69.5	100	2,058
Bauchi	0.0	79.1	2.1	16.7	0.0	2.1	100	10.5	89.5	100	3,207
Bayelsa	2.0	62.2	5.9	8.0	1.9	19.9	100	9.8	90.2	100	904
Benue	0.0	69.5	8.6	14.3	0.0	7.6	100	5.7	94.3	100	5,045
Borno	9.8	58.5	19.5	9.8	2.4	0.0	100	4.9	95.1	100	2,545
Cross river	4.0	67.3	10.2	12.2	0.0	6.2	100	23.9	76.1	100	1,401
Delta	0.0	91.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	100	15.5	84.5	100	1,508
Ebonyi	4.0	72.0	15.9	6.0	0.0	2.0	100	10.0	90.0	100	1,889
Edo	1.9	92.4	3.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	100	6.4	93.6	100	1,950
Ekiti	0.0	92.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	100	15.9	84.1	100	1,084
Enugu	4.2	71.8	13.9	4.2	5.9	0.0	100	7.1	92.9	100	1,524
Gombe	0.0	73.5	0.0	24.5	0.0	2.0	100	8.3	91.7	100	1,509
Imo	0.0	90.1	2.0	1.9	0.0	6.0	100	5.7	94.3	100	2,574
Jigawa	1.2	68.1	15.7	10.2	0.0	4.8	100	69.9	30.1	100	1,492
Kaduna	0.0	66.8	12.5	20.7	0.0	0.0	100	22.9	77.1	100	4,549
Kano	7.8	48.9	14.2	9.9	7.9	11.4	100	17.5	82.5	100	6,332
Katsina	4.2	66.3	4.2	12.6	0.0	12.6	100	47.6	52.4	100	2,431
Kebbi	2.0	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	24.0	76.0	100	1,798
Kogi	0.0	79.9	2.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	4,220
Kwara	0.0	60.5	26.0	7.7	0.0	5.8	100	18.6	81.4	100	2,204
Lagos	73.1	21.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	3.5	100	53.1	46.9	100	1,649
Nasarawa	0.0	58.1	0.0	33.8	0.0	8.1	100	7.9	92.1	100	2,028
Niger	0.0	71.4	0.0	22.4	0.0	6.2	100	15.6	84.4	100	3,527
Ogun	3.2	75.6	13.4	7.1	0.8	0.0	100	4.0	96.0	100	1,627
Ondo	0.0	66.5	9.6	11.9	4.8	7.2	100	19.2	80.8	100	2,247
Osun	2.0	82.6	2.2	6.6	0.0	6.5	100	10.7	89.3	100	1,765
Oyo	2.0	84.1	5.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	100	10.2	89.8	100	3,942
Plateau	0.0	83.7	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	100	10.2	89.8	100	4,221
Rivers	6.2	64.1	19.0	6.5	2.2	2.0	100	8.5	91.5	100	1,199
Sokoto	0.0	86.0	3.6	6.2	0.0	4.2	100	5.1	94.9	100	2,234
Taraba	0.0	32.7	11.1	51.9	4.3	0.0	100	11.6	88.4	100	2,172
Yobe	0.0	77.6	8.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	100	28.7	71.3	100	1,275
Zamfara	2.0	82.0	6.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.0	94.0	100	1,914
FCT Abuja	7.3	75.7	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.1	100	34.7	65.3	100	778

Table ED.38: Access to Improved Drinking Water in Schools

Percentage of Education Facilities based on Main source of drinking water.

	Main Source of Drinking Water												Total	Estimated Number of Education Facilities
	Improved water source							Unimproved Water Source						
	pipd water supply	tube well / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	rainwater collection	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or bucket water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, etc)	others (specify)	no water source		
National	2.6	33.1	6.8	0.0	0.2	1.9	2.3	4.6	0.4	7.2	2.0	38.9	100	86,173
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	1.4	27.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.8	1.0	11.1	0.2	44.1	100	22,023
North East	5.8	38.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.9	1.4	31.7	100	13,560
North West	2.5	44.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	8.1	0.0	1.8	1.4	32.4	100	20,750
South East	2.6	21.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	6.4	2.1	59.9	100	9,134
South South	2.5	25.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2	3.7	0.0	13.1	4.0	44.5	100	8,392
South West	1.6	34.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.1	0.8	0.0	4.0	5.6	28.9	100	12,314
Area of Residence														
Urban	6.5	44.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.0	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.7	26.3	100	20,999
Peri-urban	3.7	42.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.6	2.7	0.6	2.4	2.2	30.7	100	6,146
Urban	7.6	45.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.4	24.6	100	14,853
Rural	1.4	29.5	5.8	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.7	5.5	0.4	9.0	2.1	42.9	100	65,174
Itinerant	1.4	40.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	41.8	100	2,506
Rural	1.3	28.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.5	5.8	0.5	9.6	2.3	43.3	100	50,070
Small towns	1.7	31.4	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	2.6	3.7	0.3	6.7	1.7	41.5	100	12,598
Type of School Facility														
Primary	2.5	31.1	5.8	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.1	4.4	0.4	7.9	2.0	41.6	100	68,463
Secondary	3.1	41.0	10.8	0.0	0.2	1.6	3.0	5.1	0.4	4.4	2.1	28.2	100	17,710
State														
Abia	2.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	9.8	2.0	66.3	100	1,089
Adamawa	4.1	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	12.4	0.0	37.5	100	2,850
Akwa ibom	2.1	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	63.6	100	1,429
Anambra	6.1	32.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	6.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	46.9	100	2,058
Bauchi	2.1	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	27.1	100	3,207
Bayelsa	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	16.1	17.9	48.1	100	904
Benue	1.9	22.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.7	1.9	0.0	7.6	0.0	51.3	100	5,045
Borno	20.3	43.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	8.1	100	2,545
Cross river	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	52.9	4.0	12.2	100	1,401
Delta	1.7	25.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.0	0.0	2.1	6.4	50.2	100	1,508
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.9	6.0	4.0	54.0	100	1,889
Edo	0.0	24.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.3	5.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	51.4	100	1,950
Ekiti	2.0	39.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	40.5	100	1,084
Enugu	5.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.7	2.1	0.0	20.6	0.0	48.3	100	1,524
Gombe	2.1	30.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	22.4	0.0	10.1	2.0	20.4	100	1,509
Imo	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	78.6	100	2,574
Jigawa	10.2	62.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	15.1	100	1,492
Kaduna	0.0	47.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	28.0	100	4,549
Kano	2.1	46.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.4	5.7	0.0	2.2	3.4	29.3	100	6,332
Katsina	0.0	53.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	100	2,431
Kebbi	2.0	34.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	100	1,798
Kogi	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	34.0	0.0	46.1	100	4,220
Kwara	1.9	36.1	22.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	5.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	27.7	100	2,204
Lagos	8.0	60.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	12.6	100	1,649
Nasarawa	3.9	23.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	100	2,028
Niger	0.0	38.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	14.5	0.0	38.3	100	3,527
Ogun	2.4	34.7	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	8.7	11.8	100	1,627
Ondo	0.0	21.6	34.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	9.6	2.4	0.0	7.2	0.0	22.4	100	2,247
Osun	0.0	47.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	37.3	100	1,765
Oyo	0.0	22.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	39.6	100	3,942
Plateau	0.0	32.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	44.9	100	4,221
Rivers	12.7	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	4.3	2.0	38.3	100	1,199
Sokoto	3.6	14.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	20.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	49.4	100	2,234
Taraba	0.0	13.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	26.1	0.0	54.0	100	2,172
Yobe	4.1	32.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	52.9	100	1,275
Zamfara	6.0	46.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	30.0	100	1,914
FCT Abuja	10.8	47.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	4.7	17.0	100	778

Table ED.39-40: Access to Improved Drinking Water in Schools

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on location of water source and availability of water from water source.									
	Location of Water Source				Total	Water from Main Source Currently Available			Estimated Number of schools with improved water facilities
	Connected to the school building	Within the school compound	Elsewhere, within 250m	Elsewhere, more than 250m		Available	Not available	Total	
National	10.9	63.3	18.6	7.2	100	73.2	26.8	100	38,533
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	8.3	62.9	21.5	7.3	100	72.6	27.4	100	8,156
North East	12.4	52.3	23.1	12.3	100	78.4	21.6	100	6,992
North West	11.3	63.0	18.0	7.7	100	80.2	19.8	100	11,569
South East	6.5	73.4	14.1	6.1	100	62.7	37.3	100	2,537
South South	9.0	66.4	21.5	3.2	100	61.5	38.5	100	2,564
South West	14.2	70.6	12.2	3.0	100	64.7	35.3	100	6,714
Area of Residence									
Urban	14.8	63.3	15.7	6.2	100	75.6	24.4	100	13,550
Peri-urban	6.8	62.7	21.0	9.6	100	73.5	26.5	100	3,552
Urban	17.7	63.5	13.9	5.0	100	76.3	23.7	100	9,998
Rural	8.7	63.3	20.2	7.8	100	71.8	28.2	100	24,983
Itinerant	3.9	58.5	21.7	15.8	100	81.9	18.1	100	1,064
Rural	10.0	61.0	21.2	7.8	100	71.7	28.3	100	18,443
Small towns	5.4	71.9	16.7	6.0	100	70.5	29.5	100	5,476
Type of School Facility									
Primary	10.4	60.3	20.8	8.5	100	72.5	27.5	100	28,471
Secondary	12.3	71.8	12.4	3.6	100	75.0	25.0	100	10,062
State									
Abia	0.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	100	87.4	12.6	100	174
Adamawa	0.0	59.8	25.2	15.1	100	80.0	20.0	100	1,191
Akwa ibom	7.4	56.3	36.3	0.0	100	71.1	28.9	100	401
Anambra	12.7	57.9	21.1	8.3	100	66.8	33.2	100	1,007
Bauchi	0.0	56.9	33.2	10.0	100	80.1	19.9	100	2,004
Bayelsa	20.2	59.6	0.0	20.2	100	20.2	79.8	100	91
Benue	6.2	79.4	11.3	3.1	100	68.1	31.9	100	1,696
Borno	35.5	52.3	9.3	2.8	100	82.2	17.8	100	2,214
Cross river	8.5	60.7	30.8	0.0	100	55.2	44.8	100	374
Delta	6.8	93.2	0.0	0.0	100	72.7	27.3	100	473
Ebonyi	7.7	84.6	0.0	7.7	100	76.8	23.2	100	492
Edo	18.4	62.1	13.7	5.8	100	49.5	50.5	100	640
Ekiti	3.2	65.2	28.1	3.5	100	65.2	34.8	100	623
Enugu	0.0	63.0	29.2	7.7	100	56.9	43.1	100	416
Gombe	0.0	45.6	18.2	36.2	100	59.5	40.5	100	680
Imo	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.7	66.3	100	448
Jigawa	0.0	82.8	7.0	10.2	100	89.8	10.2	100	1,150
Kaduna	0.0	81.6	18.4	0.0	100	92.6	7.4	100	2,666
Kano	19.5	46.1	20.9	13.5	100	71.9	28.1	100	3,674
Katsina	7.6	84.8	3.8	3.8	100	62.0	38.0	100	1,347
Kebbi	22.8	59.6	17.6	0.0	100	86.8	13.2	100	835
Kogi	0.0	50.4	33.2	16.4	100	33.6	66.4	100	505
Kwara	6.5	77.3	16.2	0.0	100	71.5	28.5	100	1,381
Lagos	32.8	64.3	1.0	2.0	100	64.8	35.2	100	1,179
Nasarawa	5.8	54.8	16.5	22.8	100	54.8	45.2	100	717
Niger	9.6	45.9	30.1	14.4	100	90.4	9.6	100	1,518
Ogun	34.2	35.5	30.3	0.0	100	40.6	59.4	100	1,012
Ondo	0.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	100	84.9	15.1	100	1,314
Osun	3.6	76.9	11.6	7.9	100	61.4	38.6	100	989
Oyo	10.1	85.0	0.0	4.9	100	65.2	34.8	100	1,596
Plateau	14.3	57.1	28.6	0.0	100	76.2	23.8	100	1,809
Rivers	0.0	61.1	34.5	4.4	100	69.3	30.7	100	586
Sokoto	5.3	52.7	12.7	29.4	100	72.7	27.3	100	633
Taraba	0.0	25.7	50.0	24.3	100	74.3	25.7	100	381
Yobe	14.9	45.1	25.1	14.9	100	80.0	20.0	100	522
Zamfara	21.2	39.5	36.3	3.0	100	87.9	12.1	100	1,264
FCT Abuja	6.0	63.8	15.1	15.1	100	87.9	12.1	100	530

Table ED.41-42: Access to Improved Drinking Water in Schools

Percentage distribution of education facilities based on availability of water from main source in the past 2 weeks and throughout the school year

	Water From Main Source Available Throughout in the Last 2 weeks			Estimated Number of schools with Water From Main Source Currently Available	Water From Main Source Typically Available through the School Year			Total	Estimated Number of schools with improved water facilities
	Available	Not Available	Total		Yes, always	Mostly, unavailable for not more than 30 days	No, unavailable for more than 30 days		
National	89.0	11.0	100	28,192	67.0	18.0	15.1	100	38,533
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	95.9	4.1	100	5,923	64.9	19.8	15.3	100	8,156
North East	83.9	16.1	100	5,484	77.3	18.2	4.4	100	6,992
North West	88.8	11.2	100	9,273	67.0	18.3	14.7	100	11,569
South East	81.7	18.3	100	1,591	55.5	17.5	26.9	100	2,537
South South	90.6	9.4	100	1,576	64.5	17.7	17.8	100	2,564
South West	88.7	11.3	100	4,345	63.8	15.3	20.9	100	6,714
Area of Residence									
Urban	89.1	10.9	100	10,245	69.2	18.7	12.1	100	13,550
Peri-urban	91.0	9.0	100	2,611	69.1	15.7	15.3	100	3,552
Urban	88.4	11.6	100	7,633	69.2	19.8	11.0	100	9,998
Rural	89.0	11.0	100	17,948	65.8	17.6	16.6	100	24,983
Itinerant	93.6	6.4	100	871	60.6	19.1	20.3	100	1,064
Rural	90.0	10.0	100	13,216	66.2	16.3	17.5	100	18,443
Small towns	84.4	15.6	100	3,861	65.5	21.6	13.0	100	5,476
Type of School Facility									
Primary	89.2	10.8	100	20,646	65.3	19.4	15.4	100	28,471
Secondary	88.6	11.4	100	7,546	71.7	14.1	14.2	100	10,062
State									
Abia	100.0	0.0	100	152	87.4	0.0	12.6	100	174
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	100	953	94.8	0.0	5.2	100	1,191
Akwa ibom	100.0	0.0	100	285	78.5	6.6	14.8	100	401
Anambra	74.7	25.3	100	673	53.8	37.9	8.3	100	1,007
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100	1,605	83.4	13.3	3.3	100	2,004
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100	18	20.2	40.4	39.4	100	91
Benue	100.0	0.0	100	1,155	62.5	17.5	20.0	100	1,696
Borno	60.2	39.8	100	1,821	62.6	34.6	2.8	100	2,214
Cross river	100.0	0.0	100	207	62.7	7.5	29.8	100	374
Delta	64.2	35.8	100	344	46.7	26.0	27.3	100	473
Ebonyi	90.0	10.0	100	378	69.1	7.7	23.2	100	492
Edo	100.0	0.0	100	316	75.8	17.3	6.9	100	640
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	100	406	65.8	23.9	10.3	100	623
Enugu	64.9	35.1	100	237	66.2	6.1	27.7	100	416
Gombe	92.2	7.8	100	404	72.8	13.7	13.5	100	680
Imo	100.0	0.0	100	151	22.3	0.0	77.7	100	448
Jigawa	95.7	4.3	100	1,033	82.8	17.2	0.0	100	1,150
Kaduna	92.1	7.9	100	2,470	72.0	13.2	14.7	100	2,666
Kano	83.1	16.9	100	2,640	51.1	24.5	24.3	100	3,674
Katsina	90.3	9.7	100	835	56.0	28.8	15.2	100	1,347
Kebbi	68.7	31.3	100	725	86.8	13.2	0.0	100	835
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	170	66.4	16.8	16.8	100	505
Kwara	90.3	9.7	100	988	52.7	31.9	15.4	100	1,381
Lagos	88.4	11.6	100	764	54.0	26.8	19.2	100	1,179
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	393	55.3	16.5	28.2	100	717
Niger	89.4	10.6	100	1,372	50.7	44.5	4.8	100	1,518
Ogun	100.0	0.0	100	411	69.7	3.8	26.5	100	1,012
Ondo	85.6	14.4	100	1,117	87.7	4.1	8.2	100	1,314
Osun	100.0	0.0	100	607	42.2	15.2	42.6	100	989
Oyo	76.7	23.3	100	1,040	60.1	20.0	19.8	100	1,596
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100	1,379	85.7	0.0	14.3	100	1,809
Rivers	93.6	6.4	100	406	65.2	21.8	13.0	100	586
Sokoto	89.9	10.1	100	460	65.3	20.0	14.7	100	633
Taraba	83.6	16.4	100	283	87.8	12.2	0.0	100	381
Yobe	81.2	18.8	100	417	74.9	20.0	5.1	100	522
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100	1,110	87.9	3.0	9.1	100	1,264
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	100	466	84.9	0.0	15.1	100	530

Table ED. 43,46,47: Access to Improved Drinking Water in Schools

Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on accessibility of water source by PLWDs, availability of On-Budget Funds for WASH and Support from third parties

	Water Source Accessible to PWDs			Estimated Number of schools with improved water facilities	On-Budget Funds for Maintenance of WASH Facilities				Support From SBMC/PTA/Community for Maintenance of WASH Facilities				Estimated Number of Education Facilities
	Accessible	Not Accessible	Total		Available	Not available	Not Applicable	Total	Available	Not Available	Not Applicable	Total	
National	56.3	43.7	100	38,533	10.3	73.0	16.8	100	34.6	54.7	10.7	100	86,173
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	53.8	46.2	100	8,156	9.5	71.7	18.8	100	29.0	58.8	12.1	100	22,023
North East	72.3	27.7	100	6,992	12.3	81.6	6.1	100	35.1	61.7	3.1	100	13,560
North West	69.0	31.0	100	11,569	9.7	80.1	10.1	100	51.6	42.7	5.7	100	20,750
South East	33.4	66.6	100	2,537	5.7	66.9	27.4	100	29.6	53.6	16.8	100	9,134
South South	37.2	62.8	100	2,564	9.7	80.2	10.1	100	21.9	70.7	7.4	100	8,392
South West	36.8	63.2	100	6,714	14.1	53.3	32.7	100	27.9	49.8	22.3	100	12,314
Area of Residence													
Urban	53.6	46.4	100	13,550	20.8	62.9	16.3	100	38.2	54.5	7.3	100	20,999
Peri-urban	53.4	46.6	100	3,552	16.9	62.2	20.9	100	38.2	52.7	9.2	100	6,146
Urban	53.7	46.3	100	9,998	22.4	63.2	14.4	100	38.2	55.3	6.5	100	14,853
Rural	57.8	42.2	100	24,983	6.9	76.2	16.9	100	33.5	54.8	11.7	100	65,174
Itinerant	76.6	23.4	100	1,064	8.9	73.1	18.0	100	38.3	45.1	16.6	100	2,506
Rural	56.2	43.8	100	18,443	6.1	77.3	16.7	100	34.2	54.2	11.6	100	50,070
Small towns	59.7	40.3	100	5,476	9.6	72.6	17.8	100	29.7	58.9	11.4	100	12,598
Type of School Facility													
Primary	56.6	43.4	100	28,471	8.3	75.1	16.6	100	34.0	55.1	10.9	100	68,463
Secondary	55.6	44.4	100	10,062	17.9	64.6	17.5	100	37.2	53.1	9.7	100	17,710
State													
Abia	62.6	37.4	100	174	10.0	52.1	37.9	100	16.1	54.0	29.9	100	1,089
Adamawa	70.1	29.9	100	1,191	6.4	85.3	8.3	100	29.1	60.5	10.4	100	2,850
Akwa ibom	49.6	50.4	100	401	3.9	79.8	16.2	100	10.2	71.3	18.5	100	1,429
Anambra	12.4	87.6	100	1,007	4.1	91.8	4.1	100	20.4	79.6	0.0	100	2,058
Bauchi	86.7	13.3	100	2,004	18.8	75.0	6.2	100	16.7	81.2	2.1	100	3,207
Bayelsa	20.2	79.8	100	91	6.0	74.1	19.9	100	2.0	78.0	20.0	100	904
Benue	35.0	65.0	100	1,696	6.9	74.2	18.9	100	14.3	74.4	11.3	100	5,045
Borno	70.1	29.9	100	2,214	24.4	73.1	2.4	100	35.0	65.0	0.0	100	2,545
Cross river	62.7	37.3	100	374	18.7	77.3	4.0	100	43.2	56.8	0.0	100	1,401
Delta	19.2	80.8	100	473	14.6	73.8	11.6	100	9.5	78.9	11.6	100	1,508
Ebonyi	30.5	69.5	100	492	8.0	45.9	46.0	100	28.0	52.0	20.0	100	1,889
Edo	24.2	75.8	100	640	2.3	87.2	10.5	100	34.3	65.7	0.0	100	1,950
Ekiti	44.8	55.2	100	623	8.1	75.7	16.1	100	38.3	59.6	2.0	100	1,084
Enugu	27.7	72.3	100	416	11.3	73.6	15.1	100	57.6	34.5	8.0	100	1,524
Gombe	50.2	49.8	100	680	2.0	85.7	12.2	100	57.1	38.7	4.1	100	1,509
Imo	77.7	22.3	100	448	0.0	64.6	35.4	100	27.5	45.0	27.6	100	2,574
Jigawa	75.8	24.2	100	1,150	23.5	73.5	3.0	100	66.3	30.7	3.0	100	1,492
Kaduna	69.9	30.1	100	2,666	7.8	82.3	9.9	100	67.2	28.5	4.3	100	4,549
Kano	63.5	36.5	100	3,674	13.8	72.7	13.5	100	43.8	46.2	10.0	100	6,332
Katsina	65.8	34.2	100	1,347	2.1	90.4	7.5	100	58.4	35.2	6.3	100	2,431
Kebbi	82.4	17.6	100	835	17.1	56.0	27.0	100	50.2	43.3	6.5	100	1,798
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	505	0.0	65.9	34.1	100	16.0	49.9	34.1	100	4,220
Kwara	13.1	86.9	100	1,381	18.3	61.9	19.8	100	38.6	55.7	5.8	100	2,204
Lagos	20.7	79.3	100	1,179	43.8	47.1	9.0	100	57.3	37.8	5.0	100	1,649
Nasarawa	78.2	21.8	100	717	1.9	86.1	12.0	100	35.4	64.6	0.0	100	2,028
Niger	76.0	24.0	100	1,518	8.3	89.7	2.1	100	30.1	65.8	4.1	100	3,527
Ogun	21.5	78.5	100	1,012	16.6	60.6	22.8	100	14.1	66.2	19.7	100	1,627
Ondo	72.7	27.3	100	1,314	18.5	56.0	25.5	100	45.7	54.3	0.0	100	2,247
Osun	38.0	62.0	100	989	4.3	91.3	4.4	100	28.3	65.1	6.6	100	1,765
Oyo	25.1	74.9	100	1,596	4.1	28.0	67.9	100	8.1	36.1	55.8	100	3,942
Plateau	57.2	42.8	100	1,809	20.4	59.2	20.4	100	44.9	46.9	8.2	100	4,221
Rivers	44.0	56.0	100	586	14.7	85.3	0.0	100	21.6	78.4	0.0	100	1,199
Sokoto	48.6	51.4	100	633	3.6	94.3	2.1	100	35.1	64.9	0.0	100	2,234
Taraba	24.3	75.7	100	381	6.9	91.0	2.1	100	45.7	54.3	0.0	100	2,172
Yobe	94.9	5.1	100	522	6.2	85.7	8.1	100	51.1	48.9	0.0	100	1,275
Zamfara	81.8	18.2	100	1,264	0.0	98.0	2.0	100	40.0	58.0	2.0	100	1,914
FCT Abuja	68.2	31.8	100	530	18.7	62.9	18.5	100	61.4	32.5	6.2	100	778

Table ED.B44-45: Water Treatment Practices

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on treatment of water and method of treatment

	Treatment of Water			Estimated No. of School with water facility	Method of Treatment								Estimated Number of Schools that do something to their water to make it safe to drink	
	Treated	Not Treated	Total		boil	add bleach /chlorine/ water Guard	strain it through a cloth	use water filter (ceramic, sand, clay composite, etc.)	let it stand and settle	add alum	add water tabley/liquid	other-specify		Total
National	17.8	82.2	100		1.8	44.1	1.9	10.4	8.5	6.0	21.5	5.7	100	7,627
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	17.4	82.6	100	9,211	5.4	9.7	9.2	5.9	19.9	8.6	39.0	2.3	100	1,605
North East	12.2	87.8	100	7,872	0.0	50.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	15.4	22.2	0.0	100	957
North West	11.6	88.4	100	13,259	2.7	58.8	0.0	15.0	0.0	8.7	8.8	5.9	100	1,534
South East	10.3	89.7	100	2,757	0.0	39.5	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	20.5	100	283
South South	24.9	75.1	100	2,871	0.0	60.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	100	715
South West	37.2	62.8	100	6,818	0.4	50.5	0.0	13.0	8.7	1.5	16.0	9.8	100	2,533
Area of Residence														
Urban	24.4	75.6	100	13,951	1.5	49.2	0.0	7.8	7.0	3.2	27.6	3.6	100	3,397
Peri-urban	11.0	89.0	100	3,758	0.0	65.2	0.0	8.2	12.9	0.0	13.6	0.0	100	415
Urban	29.3	70.7	100	10,193	1.8	47.0	0.0	7.8	6.2	3.7	29.5	4.1	100	2,983
Rural	14.7	85.3	100	28,838	2.0	40.1	3.5	12.4	9.8	8.2	16.5	7.4	100	4,230
Itinerant	10.2	89.8	100	1,239	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	61.4	0.0	17.5	12.6	100	126
Rural	13.5	86.5	100	21,620	3.0	46.3	5.1	7.7	7.0	7.7	16.8	6.4	100	2,916
Small towns	19.9	80.1	100	5,978	0.0	28.1	0.0	25.4	11.2	10.4	15.7	9.3	100	1,187
Type of School Facility														
Primary	16.4	83.6	100	31,748	1.7	41.5	1.8	12.2	11.6	7.0	20.8	3.3	100	5,192
Secondary	22.1	77.9	100	11,041	2.2	49.7	2.2	6.5	2.0	3.9	22.8	10.7	100	2,435
State														
Abia	37.4	62.6	100	174	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	100	65
Adamawa	4.1	95.9	100	1,430	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	59
Akwa ibom	43.0	57.0	100	401	0.0	51.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	100	172
Anambra	4.2	95.8	100	1,007	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	43
Bauchi	3.0	97.0	100	2,204	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67
Bayelsa	0.0	100.0	100	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Benue	32.5	67.5	100	1,791	0.0	9.1	25.5	16.4	32.7	0.0	16.4	0.0	100	583
Borno	14.9	85.1	100	2,214	0.0	81.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	100	331
Cross river	36.6	63.4	100	402	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	147
Delta	4.6	95.4	100	563	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	26
Ebonyi	22.1	77.9	100	680	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	24.7	100	150
Edo	11.7	88.3	100	750	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88

Table ED.B44-45: Water Treatment Practices

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on treatment of water and method of treatment

	Treatment of Water			Estimated No. of School with water facility	Method of Treatment									Estimated Number of Schools that do something to their water to make it safe to drink
	Treated	Not Treated	Total		boil	add bleach /chlorine/ water guard	strain it through a cloth	use water filter {ceramic, sand, clay composite, etc.}	let it stand and settle	add alum	add water tablet/liquid	other-specify	Total	
National	17.8	82.2	100		1.8	44.1	1.9	10.4	8.5	6.0	21.5	5.7	100	7,627
Ekiti	59.3	40.7	100	623	0.0	23.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	47.3	17.9	100	369
Enugu	5.7	94.3	100	448	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25
Gombe	39.5	60.5	100	1,018	0.0	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	100	402
Imo	0.0	100.0	100	448	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	3.0	97.0	100	1,186	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	36
Kaduna	29.5	70.5	100	3,117	0.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	6.4	0.0	100	921
Kano	5.4	94.6	100	4,034	19.0	39.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	100	220
Katsina	3.5	96.5	100	1,479	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51
Kebbi	0.0	100.0	100	1,056	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	753	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Kwara	47.0	53.0	100	1,423	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	79.4	0.0	100	669
Lagos	34.7	65.3	100	1,191	2.6	32.8	0.0	56.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	100	413
Nasarawa	5.3	94.7	100	797	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42
Niger	0.0	100.0	100	1,591	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Ogun	22.7	77.3	100	1,012	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	230
Ondo	25.2	74.8	100	1,368	0.0	68.9	0.0	15.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	345
Osun	60.0	40.0	100	1,028	0.0	49.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	37.6	0.0	100	617
Oyo	35.0	65.0	100	1,596	0.0	57.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	28.9	100	559
Plateau	11.1	88.9	100	2,326	33.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	258
Rivers	42.4	57.6	100	664	0.0	81.6	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	100	282
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100	1,085	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Taraba	10.7	89.3	100	432	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	46
Yobe	9.0	91.0	100	574	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	52
Zamfara	23.5	76.5	100	1,302	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100	306
FCT Abuja	9.9	90.1	100	530	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	100	52

Annex VII

WASH in Health Facilities Tables

Table HF.B7: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Type of Toilet

Percentage distribution of Health facilities based on types of staff toilets/latrines

	Type of staff toilets/latrines at the Health Facility							Total	Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises		
National	45.0	22.9	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	100	21,782
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	40.5	15.9	0.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	37.4	100	4,770
North East	34.2	41.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	19.9	100	3,985
North West	21.2	36.8	0.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	29.6	100	5,653
South East	64.2	6.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	25.6	100	2,150
South South	76.6	3.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	17.6	100	2,411
South West	73.9	9.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	12.2	100	2,813
Area of Residence									
Urban	67.3	13.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	12.6	100	4,065
Peri-urban	58.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	100	1,594
Urban	73.4	12.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	9.3	100	2,472
Rural	39.8	25.1	0.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	28.5	100	17,716
Itinerant	17.9	45.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	29.9	100	676
Rural	39.8	23.6	0.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	29.7	100	13,814
Small towns	44.8	27.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	23.2	100	3,226
Type of Health Facility									
Primary	43.2	23.5	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	26.5	100	20,875
Secondary	86.1	9.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	100	907
State									
Abia	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	100	485
Adamawa	51.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100	957
Akwa ibom	74.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	18.9	100	387
Anambra	68.4	9.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	18.9	100	383
Bauchi	20.6	42.7	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	27.5	100	942
Bayelsa	93.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100	189
Benue	45.1	15.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	27.5	100	633
Borno	38.2	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	100	432
Cross river	62.7	6.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	100	597
Delta	83.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	100	497
Ebonyi	48.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	100	397
Edo	83.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	100	345
Ekiti	66.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	100	269
Enugu	69.7	2.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	23.6	100	475
Gombe	38.7	35.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	22.6	100	452
Imo	56.9	15.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	15.4	100	410
Jigawa	32.4	23.6	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	33.8	100	606
Kaduna	38.8	6.4	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	35.4	100	1,008
Kano	19.2	20.3	0.3	21.8	0.0	0.0	38.4	100	1,034
Katsina	4.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	100	1,390
Kebbi	33.8	14.9	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	32.7	100	368
Kogi	28.3	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	100	878
Kwara	72.9	8.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	16.3	100	524

Table HF.B7: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Type of Toilet

Percentage distribution of Health facilities based on types of staff toilets/latrines

	Type of staff toilets/latrines at the Health Facility							Total	Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises		
National	45.0	22.9	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	100	21,782
Lagos	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	266
Nasarawa	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	606
Niger	16.0	34.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	34.6	100	1,198
Ogun	82.0	10.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	440
Ondo	85.2	7.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	100	444
Osun	55.6	10.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	27.4	100	708
Oyo	74.6	9.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	100	687
Plateau	24.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	100	755
Rivers	76.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	19.8	100	397
Sokoto	39.2	39.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.7	100	586
Taraba	33.0	22.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	35.7	100	769
Yobe	20.1	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	100	433
Zamfara	1.3	57.8	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	28.3	100	661
FCT Abuja	85.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	100	176

Table HF.B8,10,11: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Usability and Availability

Percentage distribution of Health facilities by Designated improved staff toilet/latrines that are useable, Number of Staff toilet/latrines compartments available and use of staff toilet/latrine by patients and their families											
	Designated improved Staff Toilet/Latrines that are useable		Total	Use of Staff Toilet/Latrine by Patients and their Families				Estimated Number of Improved Staff latrines in Health Facilities	Number of Staff Toilet/latrine compartments available		
	Yes, there is an improved type on premises	No, at least one of these criteria are not met		Yes, all latrines are uses by both staff and patients	Yes, they use staff toilets/latrines and there are also other toilet/latrines for patients	No, staff and patients do not share latrine	Total		Male	Female	Both sexes
National	76.8	23.2	100	49.7	7.7	42.6	100	16,226	16,535	20,134	26,406
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	77.6	22.4	100	49.7	10.0	40.3	100	2,987	2,620	2,750	3,892
North East	71.2	28.8	100	46.2	4.8	48.9	100	3,195	3,513	3,771	5,544
North West	74.2	25.8	100	54.2	6.8	38.9	100	3,982	5,109	6,376	6,441
South East	82.6	17.4	100	39.4	6.3	54.3	100	1,600	1,205	2,011	2,605
South South	75.8	24.2	100	51.7	7.6	40.7	100	1,989	1,818	2,476	2,996
South West	84.2	15.8	100	52.3	10.8	36.9	100	2,474	2,271	2,751	4,928
Area of Residence											
Urban	83.5	16.5	100	40.2	9.3	50.5	100	3,559	5,587	7,263	8,163
Peri-urban	81.2	18.8	100	46.3	8.9	44.8	100	1,315	1,246	1,250	2,089
Urban	84.8	15.2	100	36.6	9.6	53.8	100	2,244	4,340	6,013	6,073
Rural	74.9	25.1	100	52.4	7.2	40.4	100	12,667	10,949	12,871	18,243
Itinerant	89.9	10.1	100	74.4	13.7	11.8	100	474	530	531	929
Rural	72.7	27.3	100	51.7	7.3	40.9	100	9,715	8,441	9,980	14,180
Small towns	80.8	19.2	100	50.8	5.3	43.9	100	2,478	1,977	2,360	3,134
Type of Health Facility											
Primary	75.8	24.2	100	51.4	7.4	41.2	100	15,350	13,347	15,902	22,756
Secondary	93.5	6.5	100	20.4	12.1	67.5	100	876	3,188	4,232	3,650
State											
Abia	91.4	8.6	100	34.4	0.0	65.6	100	361	283	452	751
Adamawa	73.0	27.0	100	54.0	0.0	46.0	100	926	915	1,008	1,767
Akwa ibom	84.4	15.6	100	59.7	5.2	35.1	100	314	564	609	374
Anambra	84.4	15.6	100	50.6	15.6	33.8	100	311	149	508	238
Bauchi	70.5	29.5	100	54.7	0.0	45.3	100	683	678	765	1,414
Bayelsa	72.4	27.6	100	34.5	13.8	51.7	100	183	144	207	56
Benue	67.5	32.5	100	32.5	0.0	67.5	100	459	242	317	174
Borno	68.8	31.2	100	38.9	15.6	45.5	100	373	836	991	1,594
Cross river	78.4	21.6	100	64.8	8.6	26.6	100	430	489	582	663
Delta	59.2	40.8	100	48.3	0.0	51.7	100	433	158	401	624
Ebonyi	82.4	17.6	100	29.3	14.9	55.9	100	218	218	244	437
Edo	82.1	17.9	100	71.4	10.7	17.9	100	312	201	323	715
Ekiti	89.0	11.0	100	75.8	5.5	18.6	100	231	111	116	330
Enugu	94.1	5.9	100	54.4	5.9	39.7	100	363	352	518	625
Gombe	75.6	24.4	100	25.6	2.5	71.9	100	350	390	359	89
Imo	59.9	40.1	100	25.5	0.0	74.5	100	347	202	290	555
Jigawa	79.6	20.4	100	57.7	0.0	42.3	100	401	862	733	1,554
Kaduna	80.1	19.9	100	34.9	5.0	60.1	100	650	654	1,991	423
Kano	57.3	42.7	100	50.9	4.6	44.5	100	638	922	695	1,359

Table HF.B8,10,11: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Usability and Availability

Percentage distribution of Health facilities by Designated improved staff toilet/latrines that are useable, Number of Staff toilet/latrines compartments available and use of staff toilet/latrine by patients and their families											
	Designated improved Staff Toilet/Latrines that are useable		Total	Use of Staff Toilet/Latrine by Patients and their Families				Estimated Number of Improved Staff latrines in Health Facilities	Number of Staff Toilet/latrine compartments available		
	Yes, there is an improved type on premises	No, at least one of these criteria are not met		Yes, all latrines are uses by both staff and patients	Yes, they use staff toilets/latrines and there are also other toilet/latrines for patients	No, staff and patients do not share latrine	Total		Male	Female	Both sexes
National	76.8	23.2	100	49.7	7.7	42.6	100	16,226	16,535	20,134	26,406
Katsina	90.7	9.3	100	70.0	10.0	20.0	100	1,048	1,523	1,544	2,578
Kebbi	64.7	35.3	100	41.0	0.0	59.0	100	247	279	257	5
Kogi	91.0	9.0	100	27.1	9.0	63.9	100	302	385	439	110
Kwara	83.8	16.2	100	51.9	0.0	48.1	100	438	304	509	536
Lagos	94.8	5.2	100	37.7	6.5	55.8	100	263	559	719	1,271
Nasarawa	88.0	12.0	100	44.2	31.7	24.1	100	504	727	727	1,434
Niger	73.6	26.4	100	79.2	7.5	13.2	100	784	518	370	848
Ogun	96.4	3.6	100	57.2	21.2	21.6	100	440	695	642	1,170
Ondo	92.3	7.7	100	46.2	7.7	46.2	100	427	312	394	854
Osun	67.1	32.9	100	47.1	0.0	52.9	100	514	175	375	411
Oyo	78.1	21.9	100	53.6	18.2	28.1	100	600	418	505	891
Plateau	61.5	38.5	100	38.5	15.4	46.2	100	338	247	195	442
Rivers	82.3	17.7	100	20.6	12.3	67.1	100	318	262	354	563
Sokoto	72.1	27.9	100	43.9	8.0	48.1	100	523	480	814	335
Taraba	55.6	44.4	100	41.7	7.0	51.3	100	494	378	343	137
Yobe	86.8	13.2	100	44.0	14.8	41.2	100	368	316	304	542
Zamfara	56.3	43.8	100	65.6	13.1	21.3	100	475	389	342	187
FCT Abuja	87.0	13.0	100	29.2	0.0	70.8	100	161	197	192	348

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Location and Types of Toilets

Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on Location and types of staff toilet/latrines facilities

	Location of staff toilets/latrines																												
	Staff Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building								Staff Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise								Staff Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but outside the premises							Estimated Number of Health Facilities with Improved Staff toilet/latrine outside the premises					
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises	Total	Estimated Number of Health Facilities of staff toilet/latrine within the building	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises	Total	Estimated Number of Health Facilities with Improved staff toilet/latrine outside the building but within premises	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine		bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises	Total		
National	78.9	18.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9526	31.7	49.7	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2868	32	51	0	17	0		0	0	0	100	74
Geopolitical Zone																													
North	83.9	14.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1803	33.6	40.8	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central																													
North East	70.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1495	14.8	71.7	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North West	47.0	47.1	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1986	10.0	61.3	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	950	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	23
South East	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1061	81.5	9.9	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	248	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	13
South South	97.9	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1395	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	12
South West	92.7	4.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1787	81.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	273	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	26
Area of Residence																													
Urban	91.9	7.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2549	37.8	39.7	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	49	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	25
Peri-urban	89.8	8.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	841	23.7	37.3	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203	49	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	25
Urban	93.0	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1708	52.2	42.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	74.2	23.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6977	30.8	51.4	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2468	24	50	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	100	49
Itinerant	32.1	56.3	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	254	14.2	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	75.1	22.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5134	35.8	45.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1897	32	32	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	100	36
Small towns	77.9	19.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1589	14.3	67.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	401	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	13
Type of Health Facility																													
Primary	77.9	19.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8760	31.0	50.2	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2815	32	51	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	100	74
Secondary	91.0	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	766	72.1	23.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State																													
Abia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	283	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	80.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	488	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akwa ibom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	253	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	12
Anambra	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	202	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bauchi	59.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	281	0.0	71.4	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	119	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benue	78.8	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	235	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	53.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	198	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross river	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	300	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	240	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ebonyi	84.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	160	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edo	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	234	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekiti	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	167	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	26

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Location and Types of Toilets

Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on Location and types of staff toilet/latrines facilities

	Location of staff toilets/latrines																												
	Staff Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building								Staff Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise								Staff Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but outside the premises						Estimated Number of Health Facilities with Improved Staff toilet/latrine outside the premises						
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises	Total	Estimated Number of Health Facilities of staff toilet/latrine within the building	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises	Total	Estimated Number of Health Facilities with Improved staff toilet/latrine outside the building but within premises	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab		hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no toilets/latrines on premises	Total		
National	78.9	18.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9526	31.7	49.7	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2868	32	51	0	17		0	0	0	0	100	74
Enugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	283	63.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gombe	76.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	162	12.5	75.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imo	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	132	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	13	
Jigawa	71.7	18.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	217	20.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaduna	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	390	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kano	49.4	23.2	1.2	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	279	23.1	23.1	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	23	
Katsina	8.9	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	552	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kebbi	78.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	101	19.1	38.3	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kogi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	247	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwara	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	325	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lagos	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	245	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	403	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Niger	46.5	42.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	276	21.3	39.3	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ogun	80.6	11.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	408	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ondo	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	361	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Osun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	223	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oyo	94.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	381	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plateau	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	182	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	249	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sokoto	63.3	27.6	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	231	28.6	42.9	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Taraba	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	240	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yobe	43.5	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	125	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zamfara	4.2	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	217	0.0	58.9	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	134	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table HF.B12: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Types of Patients' Toilets

Percentage distribution of Health facilities based on types of patients' toilet/latrine

	Type of Patients toilet/latrine at the Health Facility							Total	Number of health facilities where staff and patients' toilet are separate
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no patients? toilets/latrines within the premises		
National	32.2	16.5	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	46.0	100	13,520
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	30.2	7.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	60.6	100	3,249
North East	16.0	44.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.5	31.1	100	2,409
North West	14.6	20.1	0.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	55.6	100	3,445
South East	51.3	10.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	36.2	100	1,519
South South	63.8	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	31.5	100	1,372
South West	54.2	4.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	39.6	100	1,526
Area of Residence									
Urban	54.1	18.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.5	21.3	100	2,594
Peri-urban	44.3	18.8	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	28.8	100	955
Urban	59.9	17.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.8	16.9	100	1,639
Rural	27.0	16.1	0.0	4.8	0.1	0.1	51.9	100	10,926
Itinerant	13.9	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	100	324
Rural	24.6	17.5	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.2	52.1	100	8,634
Small towns	39.5	10.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	47.7	100	1,968
Type of Health Facility									
Primary	30.2	16.5	0.0	5.2	0.1	0.2	47.8	100	12,794
Secondary	66.8	16.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	14.9	100	726
State									
Abia	65.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	100	361
Adamawa	24.7	54.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	6.8	100	457
Akwa ibom	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	100	187
Anambra	46.4	16.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	32.1	100	225
Bauchi	6.0	46.3	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	35.8	100	482
Bayelsa	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100	125
Benue	33.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	100	484
Borno	25.4	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	100	287
Cross river	35.9	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	52.5	100	319
Delta	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	100	288
Ebonyi	34.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	53.7	100	333
Edo	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	100	122
Ekiti	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	100	94
Enugu	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	100	278
Gombe	18.3	39.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.7	36.5	100	350
Imo	52.9	23.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	19.6	100	322

Table HF.B12: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Types of Patients' Toilets

Percentage distribution of Health facilities based on types of patients' toilet/latrine

	Type of Patients toilet/latrine at the Health Facility							Total	Number of health facilities where staff and patients' toilet are separate
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no patients? toilets/latrines within the premises		
National	32.2	16.5	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	46.0	100	13,520
Jigawa	1.6	10.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	82.0	100	375
Kaduna	25.2	12.5	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	41.6	100	780
Kano	13.6	11.1	0.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	61.7	100	710
Katsina	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	100	608
Kebbi	30.2	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	61.6	100	266
Kogi	20.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.7	100	796
Kwara	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	100	282
Lagos	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	100	166
Nasarawa	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	100	383
Niger	6.0	12.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	71.8	100	577
Ogun	74.7	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	100	188
Ondo	80.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	100	246
Osun	19.5	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	75.3	100	466
Oyo	52.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	100	365
Plateau	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.6	100	599
Rivers	68.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	23.7	100	331
Sokoto	35.2	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	100	356
Taraba	12.2	26.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	48.8	100	563
Yobe	14.2	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	100	271
Zamfara	0.0	40.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	47.5	100	350
FCT Abuja	63.7	12.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	16.1	100	129

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Location of Patients’ Toilets

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on location and types patients’ toilet/latrines

	Location of Patients toilets/latrines																	
	Patients Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building								Estimated No. of HF with useable Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building	Patients Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise								Estimated No. of HF useable Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no patients? toilets/latrines within the premises	Total		flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no patients? toilets/latrines within the premises	Total	
National	81.7	16.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4028	31.0	54.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	1752
Geopolitical Zone																		
North Central	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	772	64.7	15.4	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	297
North East	58.9	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	542	4.9	86.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	100	633
North West	54.4	35.6	0.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	700	9.6	59.5	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	487
South East	88.6	9.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	654	74.6	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	158
South South	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	678	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65
South West	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	681	80.6	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	112
Area of Residence																		
Urban	81.4	13.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1442	34.5	52.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	100	446
Peri-urban	78.0	19.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	413	33.3	43.7	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	192
Urban	82.8	11.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1029	35.4	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100	254
Rural	81.8	17.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2586	29.9	54.4	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1306
Itinerant	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	49
Rural	80.0	19.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1897	27.6	54.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1081
Small towns	86.2	12.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	660	51.7	43.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	177
Type of Health Facility																		
Primary	80.5	17.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3532	31.7	52.9	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	1647
Secondary	90.0	9.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	497	19.9	71.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	105
State																		
Abia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	175	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	47
Adamawa	46.5	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	175	14.3	71.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	219
Akwa ibom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	114	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Anambra	71.9	18.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	129	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
Bauchi	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	58	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Benue	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55
Borno	55.3	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	131	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	39
Cross river	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	115	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	127	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65
Ebonyi	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	122	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Location of Patients' Toilets

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on location and types patients' toilet/latrines

	Location of Patients toilets/latrines																	
	Patients Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building								Estimated No. of HF with useable Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building	Patients Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise								Estimated No. of HF useable Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no patients? toilets/latrines within the premises	Total		flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	pit latrine without slab	hanging latrine	bucket latrines	no patients? toilets/latrines within the premises	Total	
National	81.7	16.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4028	31.0	54.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	1752
Edo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Enugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	43
Gombe	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	89	0.0	77.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	100	95
Imo	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	132	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	38
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Kaduna	71.5	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	228	16.7	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	195
Kano	54.5	27.8	2.2	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	150	18.1	18.1	0.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18
Katsina	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	21	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	98
Kebbi	86.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	79	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22
Kogi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	137	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55
Kwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	141	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14
Lagos	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	145	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	221	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	61
Niger	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	40	36.9	0.0	0.0	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	94
Ogun	77.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	141	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16
Ondo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	148	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24
Oyo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	125	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66
Plateau	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	91	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	161	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Sokoto	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	104	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42
Taraba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82
Yobe	70.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	119
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	113	0.0	58.9	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51
FCT Abuja	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5

Table HF.B13, 15-17: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Types, of Patients’ Toilets, MHM and Accessibility for PLWDs

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on types of toilet/latrines, availability of designated facility for menstrual hygiene management and access to facility by PLWDs

	Improved useable Toilet/latrine available for patients		Total	Estimated No. of HFs with Toilet/latrine available	Toilet/Latrine compartment(s) available for patients			Improved Toilet/latrine with facility for management of menstrual Hygiene needs		Total	Toilet/latrine useable or accessible to PLWDs		Total	Estimated No. of HF with improved and useable Patients Toilet/Latrine facility
	Yes, there is an improved type on premises	No, at least one of these criteria are not met			Male	Female	Both sexes	Yes, there is at least one toilet/latrine that met all criteria	No, at least one of these criteria are not met		At least one useable	None useable		
National	79.1	20.9	100	7308	8432	9178	17610	35.6	64.4	100	36.2	63.8	100	14053
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	83.4	16.6	100	1282	1701	1822	3523	43.1	56.9	100	41.8	58.2	100	2590
North East	70.8	29.2	100	1660	2043	2035	4079	24.3	75.7	100	44.8	55.2	100	2751
North West	77.8	22.2	100	1526	2103	2106	4209	38.0	62.0	100	42.6	57.4	100	3395
South East	83.9	16.1	100	968	764	1026	1790	28.6	71.4	100	24.0	76.0	100	1454
South South	78.8	21.2	100	943	894	1065	1959	38.0	62.0	100	13.8	86.2	100	1782
South West	85.5	14.5	100	928	927	1123	2050	39.9	60.1	100	35.4	64.6	100	2081
Area of Residence														
Urban	92.3	7.7	100	2046	3525	3856	7381	37.7	62.3	100	38.2	61.8	100	3360
Peri-urban	88.9	11.1	100	681	698	724	1422	25.2	74.8	100	34.7	65.3	100	1244
Urban	94.0	6.0	100	1365	2828	3132	5959	45.0	55.0	100	40.2	59.8	100	2116
Rural	74.0	26.0	100	5262	4907	5322	10228	34.9	65.1	100	35.6	64.4	100	10693
Itinerant	82.6	17.4	100	95	142	142	284	34.9	65.1	100	67.4	32.6	100	430
Rural	72.0	28.0	100	4138	3669	3936	7606	34.7	65.3	100	34.5	65.5	100	8168
Small towns	81.3	18.7	100	1029	1095	1243	2339	35.6	64.4	100	33.7	66.3	100	2095
Type of Health Facility														
Primary	77.4	22.6	100	6691	6123	6776	12900	34.8	65.2	100	36.4	63.6	100	13271
Secondary	97.6	2.4	100	617	2309	2402	4710	48.2	51.8	100	34.0	66.0	100	782
State														
Abia	87.7	12.3	100	252	144	268	411	31.4	68.6	100	49.4	50.6	100	345
Adamawa	92.7	7.3	100	425	601	570	1170	35.0	65.0	100	45.4	54.6	100	894
Akwa ibom	100.0	0.0	100	114	262	274	536	49.4	50.6	100	6.5	93.5	100	314
Anambra	100.0	0.0	100	153	158	218	375	46.8	53.2	100	14.3	85.7	100	311
Bauchi	44.3	55.7	100	310	274	325	599	24.1	75.9	100	62.6	37.4	100	597
Bayelsa	89.3	10.7	100	119	142	142	285	7.3	92.7	100	0.0	100.0	100	170
Benue	59.8	40.2	100	185	156	156	312	19.1	80.9	100	30.9	69.1	100	260
Borno	81.3	18.7	100	209	463	463	925	18.6	81.4	100	23.0	77.0	100	315
Cross river	75.6	24.4	100	152	78	78	155	81.1	18.9	100	28.3	71.7	100	393
Delta	80.2	19.8	100	239	141	238	379	23.3	76.7	100	19.9	80.1	100	401
Ebonyi	83.5	16.5	100	154	154	167	322	19.9	80.1	100	13.2	86.8	100	193
Edo	83.4	16.6	100	67	22	44	67	16.0	84.0	100	8.0	92.0	100	278
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	100	56	13	38	51	24.1	75.9	100	42.7	57.3	100	231
Enugu	92.9	7.1	100	150	214	203	417	24.6	75.4	100	9.2	90.8	100	347

Table HF.B13, 15-17: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities – Types, of Patients' Toilets, MHM and Accessibility for PLWDs

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on types of toilet/latrines, availability of designated facility for menstrual hygiene management and access to facility by PLWDs

	Improved useable Toilet/latrine available for patients			Estimated No. of HFs with Toilet/latrine available	Toilet/Latrine compartment(s) available for patients			Improved Toilet/latrine with facility for management of menstrual Hygiene needs			Toilet/latrine useable or accessible to PLWDs			Estimated No. of HF with improved and useable Patients Toilet/Latrine facility
	Yes, there is an improved type on premises	No, at least one of these criteria are not met	Total		Male	Female	Both sexes	Yes, there is at least one toilet/latrine that met all criteria	No, at least one of these criteria are not met	Total	At least one useable	None useable	Total	
National	79.1	20.9	100	7308	8432	9178	17610	35.6	64.4	100	36.2	63.8	100	14053
Gombe	82.8	17.2	100	222	280	255	535	22.3	77.7	100	47.8	52.2	100	286
Imo	65.9	34.1	100	259	95	170	265	14.6	85.4	100	29.3	70.7	100	259
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100	67	108	149	258	50.0	50.0	100	65.7	34.3	100	299
Kaduna	92.9	7.1	100	455	541	574	1115	20.1	79.9	100	25.0	75.0	100	650
Kano	61.6	38.4	100	273	507	480	987	38.2	61.8	100	41.6	58.4	100	492
Katsina	54.8	45.2	100	217	328	349	678	45.0	55.0	100	50.4	49.6	100	901
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	100	101	240	229	468	41.8	58.2	100	54.0	46.0	100	202
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	192	357	385	742	40.0	60.0	100	40.0	60.0	100	274
Kwara	91.6	8.4	100	169	232	275	507	32.2	67.8	100	21.2	78.8	100	397
Lagos	95.7	4.3	100	159	286	388	673	46.7	53.3	100	42.1	57.9	100	252
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	281	574	612	1187	47.8	52.2	100	39.7	60.3	100	504
Niger	81.8	18.2	100	163	133	133	267	53.0	47.0	100	48.4	51.6	100	754
Ogun	90.8	9.2	100	172	141	141	281	80.6	19.4	100	34.5	65.5	100	408
Ondo	69.2	30.8	100	214	115	115	230	47.6	52.4	100	61.9	38.1	100	345
Osun	78.9	21.1	100	115	24	48	73	0.0	100.0	100	7.3	92.7	100	333
Oyo	89.7	10.3	100	213	349	393	742	31.8	68.2	100	29.8	70.2	100	512
Plateau	57.1	42.9	100	182	91	104	195	35.0	65.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	260
Rivers	63.7	36.3	100	252	249	289	538	23.2	76.8	100	5.8	94.2	100	226
Sokoto	63.6	36.4	100	230	146	146	292	44.4	55.6	100	22.2	77.8	100	376
Taraba	40.3	59.7	100	288	240	206	446	10.7	89.3	100	14.7	85.3	100	322
Yobe	84.3	15.7	100	206	185	218	403	16.2	83.8	100	57.9	42.1	100	336
Zamfara	88.7	11.3	100	184	232	179	410	35.0	65.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	475
FCT Abuja	85.5	14.5	100	108	157	157	314	70.0	30.0	100	81.3	18.7	100	140

Table HF.B18-19: Sanitation and Hygiene practice in Health Facilities
Percentage of health facilities based on frequency and cleanliness of toilets/latrines

	Frequency of Cleaning				Total	Cleanliness of Toilet/Latrines			Total	No. of HF with improved and useable Patients Toilet/Latrine facility
	At least once per day	2-4 days per week	Once per week	Less than once per week		Clean	Somewhat Clean	Not Clean		
National	60.2	22.7	13.3	3.9	100	39.9	47.1	13.0	100.0	14,053
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	58.6	26.2	11.4	3.8	100	31.9	51.0	17.1	100.0	2,590
North East	54.3	28.8	12.4	4.5	100	40.2	50.9	8.9	100.0	2,751
North West	50.8	20.3	21.8	7.1	100	15.8	61.1	23.1	100.0	3,395
South East	69.6	17.6	10.1	2.7	100	47.1	46.2	6.7	100.0	1,454
South South	64.2	25.0	9.4	1.4	100	56.0	37.6	6.4	100.0	1,782
South West	75.2	15.5	8.3	1.0	100	69.8	22.9	7.2	100.0	2,081
Area of Residence										
Urban	78.5	14.9	5.6	1.0	100	55.8	37.5	6.7	100.0	3,360
Peri-urban	73.2	18.4	5.7	2.6	100	43.4	45.6	11.0	100.0	1,244
Urban	81.6	12.8	5.6	0.0	100	63.1	32.8	4.1	100.0	2,116
Rural	54.5	25.1	15.7	4.8	100	34.9	50.1	15.1	100.0	10,693
Itinerant	46.2	22.7	31.1	0.0	100	12.0	76.4	11.6	100.0	430
Rural	52.5	26.4	15.1	6.0	100	32.9	50.0	17.1	100.0	8,168
Small towns	63.6	20.5	14.7	1.2	100	47.4	44.8	7.8	100.0	2,095
Type of Health Facility										
Primary	59.2	23.3	13.5	4.0	100	38.4	47.9	13.6	100.0	13,271
Secondary	77.1	11.5	9.2	2.1	100	64.3	32.5	3.2	100.0	782
State										
Abia	91.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	100	53.9	41.6	4.5	100.0	345
Adamawa	61.5	35.0	3.5	0.0	100	61.5	35.0	3.5	100.0	894
Akwa ibom	68.9	19.5	3.9	7.8	100	49.4	38.9	11.7	100.0	314
Anambra	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	100	32.5	51.9	15.5	100.0	311
Bauchi	56.7	19.3	19.3	4.8	100	32.6	43.3	24.1	100.0	597
Bayelsa	59.2	26.0	14.8	0.0	100	29.4	52.3	18.3	100.0	170
Benue	33.1	19.1	38.3	9.6	100	9.6	80.9	9.6	100.0	260
Borno	69.1	30.9	0.0	0.0	100	54.0	39.8	6.2	100.0	315
Cross river	61.4	23.6	15.0	0.0	100	57.5	37.8	4.7	100.0	393
Delta	47.5	48.4	4.0	0.0	100	55.9	40.1	4.0	100.0	401
Ebonyi	63.2	0.0	30.1	6.6	100	36.8	56.6	6.6	100.0	193
Edo	76.1	4.0	20.0	0.0	100	56.1	39.9	4.0	100.0	278
Ekiti	55.7	22.2	22.2	0.0	100	37.1	46.3	16.6	100.0	231
Enugu	52.3	30.8	13.8	3.1	100	52.3	41.5	6.2	100.0	347
Gombe	53.5	21.0	21.0	4.5	100	22.3	59.8	17.8	100.0	286
Imo	51.2	39.0	9.8	0.0	100	56.1	43.9	0.0	100.0	259
Jigawa	77.4	8.9	13.7	0.0	100	10.9	54.8	34.3	100.0	299
Kaduna	75.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	100	35.1	55.0	10.0	100.0	650
Kano	55.4	10.1	10.1	24.3	100	16.6	47.6	35.8	100.0	492
Katsina	24.0	32.6	38.0	5.4	100	0.8	82.9	16.3	100.0	901
Kebbi	66.1	12.1	16.3	5.4	100	16.3	72.8	10.9	100.0	202
Kogi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	30.0	50.0	20.0	100.0	274
Kwara	71.3	17.9	7.2	3.6	100	24.8	64.5	10.7	100.0	397
Lagos	86.3	10.9	1.4	1.4	100	62.6	36.1	1.4	100.0	252

Table HF.B18-19: Sanitation and Hygiene practice in Health Facilities

Percentage of health facilities based on frequency and cleanliness of toilets/latrines

	Frequency of Cleaning				Total	Cleanliness of Toilet/Latrines			Total	No. of HF with improved and useable Patients Toilet/Latrine facility
	At least once per day	2-4 days per week	Once per week	Less than once per week		Clean	Somewhat Clean	Not Clean		
National	60.2	22.7	13.3	3.9	100	39.9	47.1	13.0	100.0	14,053
Nasarawa	51.8	44.2	4.0	0.0	100	63.8	20.1	16.1	100.0	504
Niger	58.8	21.6	11.8	7.8	100	17.0	59.5	23.5	100.0	754
Ogun	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	100	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	408
Ondo	85.7	9.5	0.0	4.8	100	90.5	4.8	4.8	100.0	345
Osun	56.3	14.6	29.1	0.0	100	63.6	21.8	14.6	100.0	333
Oyo	70.2	25.6	4.3	0.0	100	57.4	34.1	8.5	100.0	512
Plateau	30.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	100	40.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	260
Rivers	81.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	100	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	226
Sokoto	33.3	50.0	11.1	5.6	100	5.6	55.6	38.9	100.0	376
Taraba	10.7	32.0	32.0	25.4	100	10.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	322
Yobe	59.6	30.7	9.6	0.0	100	27.7	72.3	0.0	100.0	336
Zamfara	54.4	8.7	28.1	8.7	100	28.1	45.6	26.2	100.0	475
FCT Abuja	66.3	30.0	3.7	0.0	100	47.5	45.0	7.5	100.0	140

Table HF.B20,22: Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge in Health Facilities I

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank					Total	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water			Total	Estimated No. of HF with improved and useable Patients Toilet/Latrine facility
	Within the last 5 years	More than 5 years ago	Don't know when	No, Never Emptied	Don't Know		no, never	yes, sometimes	frequently		
National	9.9	4.8	5.1	71.3	8.9	100	81.6	15.1	3.3	100	14,053
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	7.2	5.1	6.9	69.8	11.0	100	84.1	12.9	3.0	100	2,590
North East	11.4	7.8	5.7	70.5	4.6	100	78.5	17.6	3.9	100	2,751
North West	10.4	3.0	3.0	76.4	7.2	100	90.1	8.5	1.4	100	3,395
South East	7.8	3.8	4.9	67.5	16.0	100	80.4	15.3	4.3	100	1,454
South South	11.1	4.4	6.9	68.3	9.3	100	64.3	29.4	6.3	100	1,782
South West	11.2	4.4	4.2	70.8	9.4	100	84.3	13.0	2.7	100	2,081
Area of Residence											
Urban	20.4	7.3	6.1	56.3	9.9	100	76.3	21.2	2.4	100	3,360
Peri-urban	9.9	12.1	4.8	61.8	11.4	100	74.0	21.6	4.4	100	1,244
Urban	26.5	4.4	7.0	53.1	9.1	100	77.7	21.0	1.3	100	2,116
Rural	6.6	4.0	4.8	76.0	8.6	100	83.2	13.2	3.6	100	10,693
Itinerant	4.8	0.0	0.0	90.5	4.8	100	83.7	16.3	0.0	100	430
Rural	5.6	3.9	5.0	76.6	8.8	100	83.7	12.0	4.3	100	8,168
Small towns	10.9	5.4	5.0	70.4	8.3	100	81.5	17.2	1.4	100	2,095
Type of Health Facility											
Primary	8.5	5.0	4.9	73.0	8.6	100	81.9	14.7	3.4	100	13,271
Secondary	33.9	2.0	9.0	41.0	14.2	100	76.0	21.6	2.4	100	782
State											
Abia	13.5	0.0	0.6	72.5	13.5	100	73.0	18.0	9.0	100	345
Adamawa	16.1	7.0	7.0	66.4	3.5	100	89.5	10.5	0.0	100	894
Akwa ibom	18.2	3.9	2.6	75.3	0.0	100	65.0	27.3	7.8	100	314
Anambra	6.5	0.0	3.9	79.1	10.4	100	79.1	20.9	0.0	100	311
Bauchi	3.7	14.4	4.8	72.2	4.8	100	75.9	14.4	9.6	100	597
Bayelsa	18.1	29.8	18.3	33.8	0.0	100	33.6	51.4	15.0	100	170
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	9.6	100	90.4	0.0	9.6	100	260
Borno	27.5	12.4	6.2	54.0	0.0	100	64.6	35.4	0.0	100	315
Cross river	4.7	0.0	0.0	75.5	19.8	100	95.3	4.7	0.0	100	393
Delta	15.6	4.0	12.1	52.2	16.1	100	40.1	47.8	12.1	100	401
Ebonyi	6.6	6.6	6.6	59.6	20.5	100	93.4	6.6	0.0	100	193
Edo	0.0	0.0	8.1	83.9	8.1	100	88.0	12.0	0.0	100	278
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	66.8	33.2	0.0	100	231
Enugu	6.2	12.3	9.2	63.1	9.2	100	90.8	9.2	0.0	100	347
Gombe	8.9	8.9	4.5	65.6	12.1	100	79.0	21.0	0.0	100	286
Imo	4.9	0.0	4.9	58.5	31.7	100	68.3	19.5	12.2	100	259
Jigawa	22.6	22.6	0.0	48.0	6.9	100	86.3	13.7	0.0	100	299

Table HF.B20,22: Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge in Health Facilities I

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank					Total	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water		frequently	Total	Estimated No. of HF with improved and useable Patients Toilet/Latrine facility
	Within the last 5 years	More than 5 years ago	Don't know when	No, Never Emptied	Don't Know		no, never	yes, sometimes			
National	9.9	4.8	5.1	71.3	8.9	100	81.6	15.1	3.3	100	14,053
Kaduna	15.1	0.0	0.0	84.9	0.0	100	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	650
Kano	12.5	0.7	3.7	59.5	23.7	100	85.1	14.9	0.0	100	492
Katsina	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	100	89.1	5.4	5.4	100	901
Kebbi	37.6	5.4	0.0	44.8	12.1	100	89.1	10.9	0.0	100	202
Kogi	20.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	274
Kwara	3.6	7.2	14.3	57.0	17.9	100	53.7	39.1	7.2	100	397
Lagos	27.6	2.7	16.4	26.0	27.3	100	82.0	15.2	2.8	100	252
Nasarawa	12.1	4.0	16.1	51.8	16.1	100	87.9	8.0	4.0	100	504
Niger	3.9	3.9	3.9	80.4	7.8	100	88.2	11.8	0.0	100	754
Ogun	30.6	15.5	7.3	46.6	0.0	100	84.5	15.5	0.0	100	408
Ondo	4.8	0.0	0.0	90.5	4.8	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	345
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100	70.9	14.6	14.6	100	333
Oyo	4.3	4.3	3.1	79.8	8.5	100	91.5	8.5	0.0	100	512
Plateau	10.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	10.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	260
Rivers	13.1	0.0	5.8	81.1	0.0	100	46.4	47.9	5.8	100	226
Sokoto	5.6	0.0	16.7	66.7	11.1	100	94.4	5.6	0.0	100	376
Taraba	10.7	0.0	10.7	78.7	0.0	100	53.3	36.0	10.7	100	322
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	9.6	100	90.4	4.8	4.8	100	336
Zamfara	4.4	4.4	4.4	78.1	8.7	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	475
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	7.5	76.2	16.3	100	61.2	35.0	3.7	100	140

Table HF.B21: Management/Emptying of Health Facilities' Faecal Sludge II

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on emptying of faecal sludge

	Pit/Septic Tank Emptied To:								Total	Estimated Number of health facilities that have ever emptied their faecal sludge
	to a treatment plant	buried in a covered pit	emptied in a body of water	Don't know where	buried in a covered pit	to uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	others (specify)	Don't know		
National	9.6	11.6	4.9	44.7	8.7	3.9	0.1	16.5	100.0	2789
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	0.0	16.3	0.0	50.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	23.6	100.0	497
North East	4.6	8.9	7.4	42.0	17.9	6.4	0.0	12.6	100.0	684
North West	5.4	20.9	5.7	42.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0	556
South East	4.4	10.9	0.0	43.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0	241
South South	26.4	4.0	7.7	37.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	16.9	100.0	401
South West	21.6	5.3	5.9	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.5	100.0	412
Area of Residence										
Urban	15.7	6.1	7.1	53.8	5.9	1.8	0.3	9.1	100.0	1135
Peri-urban	1.8	1.8	10.0	58.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0	334
Urban	21.5	8.0	6.0	51.9	3.2	2.6	0.4	6.4	100.0	801
Rural	5.4	15.3	3.4	38.5	10.7	5.3	0.0	21.5	100.0	1654
Itinerant	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Rural	3.7	14.8	4.7	43.8	6.5	5.7	0.0	20.8	100.0	1188
Small towns	10.0	12.7	0.0	26.1	22.3	4.5	0.0	24.4	100.0	446
Type of Health Facility										
Primary	8.9	11.4	4.9	44.8	9.4	4.1	0.1	16.4	100.0	2439
Secondary	14.5	12.7	5.1	44.0	4.3	2.3	0.0	17.1	100.0	351
State										
Abia	0.0	32.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	100.0	49
Adamawa	7.1	0.0	11.6	46.5	23.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	269
Akwa ibom	63.1	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	37.3	0.0	0.0	37.3	100.0	32
Bauchi	0.0	16.1	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	100.0	137
Bayelsa	22.3	0.0	27.3	33.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	11.3	100.0	112
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Borno	0.0	26.9	13.4	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
Cross river	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
Delta	0.0	12.7	0.0	50.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0	127
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	22
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Enugu	11.1	11.1	0.0	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	96
Gombe	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25
Jigawa	0.0	50.0	15.2	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	135
Kaduna	0.0	16.8	0.0	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Kano	28.0	14.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	83
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	12.6	21.2	25.3	0.0	0.0	40.8	100.0	87

Table HF.B21: Management/Emptying of Health Facilities' Faecal Sludge II

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on emptying of faecal sludge

	Pit/Septic Tank Emptied To:								Total	Estimated Number of health facilities that have ever emptied their faecal sludge
	to a treatment plant	buried in a covered pit	emptied in a body of water	Don't know where	buried in a covered pit	to uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	others (specify)	Don't know		
National	9.6	11.6	4.9	44.7	8.7	3.9	0.1	16.5	100.0	2789
Kogi	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	100
Lagos	9.9	0.0	20.5	45.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	21.6	100.0	118
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	100.0	162
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	100.0	89
Ogun	35.5	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	218
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Oyo	0.0	36.6	0.0	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	100.0	60
Plateau	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Rivers	30.7	0.0	0.0	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Zamfara	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10

Table HF.B23-24: Access to Handwashing Facilities
Percentage distribution of health facilities based on access to functional handwashing facilities at the point of care and within or around the toilet/latrine block

	Availability of Functional Handwashing Facilities at the point of care on the day of the survey					Total	Availability of Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/latrine block		Total	Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities
	yes, with water and soap at all points of care	yes, with water and soap at some points of care	with water only	with soap only	neither water nor soap		Available	Not available		
National	31.8	14.2	14.9	1.2	37.9	100	42.6	57.4	100	21,778
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	34.5	13.0	11.0	0.0	41.5	100	41.2	58.8	100	4,770
North East	30.2	16.2	24.0	1.8	27.8	100	38.4	61.6	100	3,985
North West	15.8	12.6	13.3	2.4	55.9	100	27.9	72.1	100	5,653
South East	30.0	20.1	16.2	0.0	33.6	100	51.4	48.6	100	2,150
South South	41.7	15.6	13.4	0.0	29.2	100	59.9	40.1	100	2,411
South West	54.7	10.7	12.3	1.6	20.7	100	58.6	41.4	100	2,810
Area of Residence										
Urban	45.2	16.0	19.3	1.4	18.1	100	62.0	38.0	100	4,062
Peri-urban	33.9	12.1	25.3	2.9	25.9	100	57.9	42.1	100	1,594
Urban	52.5	18.5	15.5	0.5	13.1	100	64.6	35.4	100	2,468
Rural	28.8	13.8	13.9	1.1	42.5	100	38.1	61.9	100	17,716
Itinerant	22.5	27.8	19.6	3.0	27.1	100	44.0	56.0	100	676
Rural	27.6	13.1	13.3	0.9	45.1	100	36.3	63.7	100	13,814
Small towns	34.8	13.6	15.4	1.6	34.5	100	44.6	55.4	100	3,226
Type of Health Facility										
Primary	31.3	14.0	15.0	1.2	38.5	100	41.7	58.3	100	20,871
Secondary	44.3	18.4	12.6	0.0	24.7	100	63.0	37.0	100	907
State										
Abia	35.2	9.6	35.2	0.0	20.0	100	45.2	54.8	100	485
Adamawa	73.9	3.3	9.8	3.3	9.8	100	44.5	55.5	100	957
Akwa ibom	43.2	12.6	9.5	0.0	34.7	100	52.7	47.3	100	387
Anambra	11.6	36.8	18.9	0.0	32.7	100	65.2	34.8	100	383
Bauchi	9.2	15.3	39.0	0.0	36.6	100	24.4	75.6	100	942
Bayelsa	6.5	10.1	32.9	0.0	50.4	100	59.7	40.3	100	189
Benue	52.9	15.7	3.9	0.0	27.5	100	41.1	58.9	100	633
Borno	7.8	52.9	18.1	9.0	12.3	100	48.4	51.6	100	432
Cross river	49.7	9.3	9.3	0.0	31.6	100	59.0	41.0	100	597
Delta	32.3	25.6	19.5	0.0	22.6	100	68.1	31.9	100	497
Ebonyi	35.4	9.6	8.2	0.0	46.8	100	50.0	50.0	100	397
Edo	42.1	12.9	9.7	0.0	35.4	100	42.1	57.9	100	345
Ekiti	50.8	14.2	14.2	0.0	20.7	100	28.8	71.2	100	269
Enugu	29.2	9.0	10.1	0.0	51.7	100	41.6	58.4	100	475
Gombe	35.9	7.6	25.4	0.0	31.1	100	52.8	47.2	100	452
Imo	36.9	40.0	6.2	0.0	16.9	100	58.4	41.6	100	410
Jigawa	24.7	0.0	13.5	6.8	55.1	100	41.6	58.4	100	606

Table HF.B23-24: Access to Handwashing Facilities
Percentage distribution of health facilities based on access to functional handwashing facilities at the point of care and within or around the toilet/latrine block

	Availability of Functional Handwashing Facilities at the point of care on the day of the survey						Availability of Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/Latrine block			Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities
	yes, with water and soap at all points of care	yes, with water and soap at some points of care	with water only	with soap only	neither water nor soap	Total	Available	Not available	Total	
National	31.8	14.2	14.9	1.2	37.9	100	42.6	57.4	100	21,778
Kaduna	16.2	22.6	6.4	3.2	51.6	100	38.7	61.3	100	1,008
Kano	21.2	4.8	6.3	2.3	65.4	100	26.0	74.0	100	1,034
Katsina	14.1	17.6	18.6	0.0	49.7	100	28.6	71.4	100	1,390
Kebbi	44.7	18.7	3.0	0.0	33.7	100	45.4	54.6	100	368
Kogi	15.6	3.1	6.2	0.0	75.0	100	18.8	81.2	100	878
Kwara	37.5	2.7	32.6	0.0	27.2	100	56.6	43.4	100	524
Lagos	57.5	22.8	14.4	0.0	5.2	100	88.2	11.8	100	263
Nasarawa	56.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	26.8	100	56.5	43.5	100	606
Niger	30.5	15.2	7.4	0.0	46.9	100	43.2	56.8	100	1,198
Ogun	85.6	3.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	100	74.8	25.2	100	440
Ondo	66.7	18.5	3.7	0.0	11.1	100	66.7	33.3	100	444
Osun	30.8	8.5	19.6	3.4	37.6	100	37.6	62.4	100	708
Oyo	52.3	6.4	9.5	3.2	28.6	100	65.0	35.0	100	687
Plateau	25.9	22.4	20.7	0.0	31.0	100	34.5	65.5	100	755
Rivers	56.2	20.7	9.9	0.0	13.2	100	73.6	26.4	100	397
Sokoto	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	85.7	100	0.0	100.0	100	586
Taraba	19.6	17.9	26.8	0.0	35.7	100	33.0	67.0	100	769
Yobe	15.0	16.3	22.4	0.0	46.3	100	40.2	59.8	100	433
Zamfara	0.0	12.1	34.5	6.3	47.1	100	15.3	84.7	100	661
FCT Abuja	42.6	14.8	15.8	0.0	26.7	100	70.3	29.7	100	176

Table HF.B25-27: Access to Handwashing Facilities

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on access to handwashing facilities and evident usage of facilities

	Accessibility of Handwashing Facilities to both staff and patients			Availability of Soap and Water at the Handwashing Facility by the Toilet/Latrine Block					Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities by the Toilet/Latrine					Estimated Number of Health facilities with Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/latrine block	
	Accessible	Not accessible	Total	yes, water and soap			neither water nor soap	Total	yes, there is dampness suggesting use			no evidence	not applicable		Total
				water only	soap only				yes, other evidence						
National	78.3	21.7	100	61.8	22.1	1.7	14.4	100	60.6	20.9	17.4	1.2	100	9,278	
Geopolitical Zone															
North Central	74.5	25.5	100	70.5	15.1	1.0	13.4	100	62.2	22.6	13.7	1.5	100	1,965	
North East	69.3	30.7	100	49.9	33.2	3.3	13.5	100	48.6	29.2	22.1	0.0	100	1,531	
North West	79.8	20.2	100	50.8	34.5	0.7	14.0	100	58.9	15.8	23.9	1.5	100	1,598	
South East	80.0	20.0	100	53.6	25.0	0.0	21.4	100	59.1	17.6	22.0	1.4	100	1,092	
South South	88.7	11.3	100	63.3	15.4	2.2	19.1	100	67.2	15.9	15.2	1.8	100	1,444	
South West	79.6	20.4	100	77.4	11.9	2.8	7.8	100	66.7	22.5	9.8	1.0	100	1,647	
Area of Residence															
Urban	85.3	14.7	100	70.0	20.2	2.6	7.2	100	63.3	26.0	10.1	0.6	100	2,526	
Peri-urban	87.8	12.2	100	56.5	27.1	5.0	11.4	100	49.2	37.1	12.0	1.7	100	922	
Urban	83.9	16.1	100	77.8	16.2	1.2	4.9	100	71.4	19.6	9.1	0.0	100	1,604	
Rural	75.7	24.3	100	58.8	22.8	1.4	17.0	100	59.6	18.9	20.1	1.4	100	6,752	
Itinerant	74.4	25.6	100	29.0	39.7	0.0	31.3	100	66.9	0.0	24.8	8.4	100	298	
Rural	75.1	24.9	100	60.8	20.8	1.5	16.9	100	59.4	18.3	21.3	1.1	100	5,016	
Small towns	78.0	22.0	100	57.9	26.3	1.4	14.3	100	58.8	25.2	14.9	1.1	100	1,438	
Type of Health Facility															
Primary	77.8	22.2	100	61.2	22.5	1.8	14.5	100	59.5	21.6	17.6	1.3	100	8,706	
Secondary	86.1	13.9	100	71.8	15.5	0.0	12.7	100	76.9	10.0	13.1	0.0	100	572	
State															
Abia	70.8	29.2	100	49.5	28.3	0.0	22.1	100	42.5	14.2	36.3	7.1	100	219	
Adamawa	63.3	36.7	100	48.6	36.7	7.3	7.3	100	48.6	36.7	14.7	0.0	100	425	
Akwa ibom	88.0	12.0	100	64.0	12.0	0.0	24.0	100	40.1	30.0	24.0	6.0	100	204	
Anambra	89.8	10.2	100	49.2	30.5	0.0	20.3	100	54.3	15.2	30.5	0.0	100	238	
Bauchi	87.5	12.5	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	100	230	
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100	27.6	27.6	0.0	44.8	100	50.2	16.3	33.6	0.0	100	113	
Benue	38.3	61.7	100	90.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	100	61.7	28.7	0.0	9.6	100	260	
Borno	74.6	25.4	100	25.4	46.6	9.3	18.7	100	25.4	37.3	37.3	0.0	100	209	
Cross river	94.7	5.3	100	78.9	10.5	5.3	5.3	100	78.9	15.8	5.3	0.0	100	352	
Delta	90.4	9.6	100	43.0	23.9	0.0	33.1	100	71.3	4.8	23.9	0.0	100	339	
Ebonyi	67.8	32.2	100	51.5	29.3	0.0	19.3	100	80.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	100	198	
Edo	84.7	15.3	100	61.7	15.3	0.0	23.0	100	61.6	15.5	23.0	0.0	100	145	
Ekiti	83.5	16.5	100	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	100	44.7	49.5	5.8	0.0	100	77	

Table HF.B25-27: Access to Handwashing Facilities

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on access to handwashing facilities and evident usage of facilities

	Accessibility of Handwashing Facilities to both staff and patients			Availability of Soap and Water at the Handwashing Facility by the Toilet/Latrine Block					Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities by the Toilet/Latrine					Estimated Number of Health facilities with Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/latrine block	
	Accessible	Not accessible	Total	yes, water and soap			neither water nor soap	Total	yes, there is dampness suggesting use			no evidence	not applicable		Total
				water only	soap only				yes, other evidence						
National	78.3	21.7	100	61.8	22.1	1.7	14.4	100	60.6	20.9	17.4	1.2	100	9,278	
Enugu	91.9	8.1	100	54.1	21.6	0.0	24.3	100	75.7	5.4	18.9	0.0	100	198	
Gombe	58.8	41.2	100	41.2	32.1	0.0	26.7	100	46.5	32.1	21.4	0.0	100	239	
Imo	78.9	21.1	100	63.2	15.8	0.0	21.1	100	47.4	31.6	21.1	0.0	100	240	
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100	51.2	24.4	0.0	24.4	100	51.2	16.3	32.5	0.0	100	252	
Kaduna	83.4	16.6	100	45.8	45.8	0.0	8.3	100	66.7	16.6	16.6	0.0	100	390	
Kano	71.6	28.4	100	81.5	14.2	0.0	4.3	100	68.5	5.5	17.3	8.6	100	269	
Katsina	63.2	36.8	100	12.3	63.2	0.0	24.6	100	38.6	24.6	36.8	0.0	100	398	
Kebbi	91.9	8.1	100	93.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	100	80.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	100	167	
Kogi	83.3	16.7	100	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	165	
Kwara	76.0	24.0	100	42.4	38.4	0.0	19.2	100	66.4	24.0	9.6	0.0	100	296	
Lagos	89.6	10.4	100	81.5	11.0	0.0	7.4	100	86.6	7.4	6.0	0.0	100	232	
Nasarawa	88.8	11.2	100	77.0	5.3	5.9	11.8	100	70.4	17.8	11.8	0.0	100	342	
Niger	82.9	17.1	100	82.9	5.7	0.0	11.4	100	60.0	22.8	17.1	0.0	100	518	
Ogun	95.2	4.8	100	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100	32.6	53.0	9.6	4.8	100	329	
Ondo	72.2	27.8	100	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	296	
Osun	81.8	18.2	100	54.5	27.3	9.1	9.1	100	72.7	18.2	9.1	0.0	100	266	
Oyo	65.8	34.2	100	70.7	4.9	4.9	19.5	100	70.7	9.8	19.5	0.0	100	447	
Plateau	60.0	40.0	100	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	70.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	100	260	
Rivers	77.5	22.5	100	82.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	100	76.4	19.1	0.0	4.5	100	292	
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	21	
Taraba	72.9	27.1	100	67.8	18.7	0.0	13.6	100	67.8	13.6	18.7	0.0	100	253	
Yobe	62.8	37.2	100	68.6	9.3	0.0	22.1	100	50.0	9.3	40.7	0.0	100	174	
Zamfara	79.5	20.5	100	58.9	20.5	0.0	20.5	100	58.9	0.0	41.1	0.0	100	101	
FCT Abuja	91.6	8.4	100	56.3	22.5	0.0	21.1	100	16.9	53.5	25.3	4.2	100	124	

Table HF.B28A-28B: Management of Health Facility Waste
Sorting, Treatment and Disposal Methods of Health Facilities Waste

	Waste is safely segregated into at least 3 labelled bins in the consultation area				Treatment and/or disposal of sharps waste											Number of Functional Health Facilities
	Safely segregated	Not Safely segregated	Not Observed	Total	Autoclaved	Incinerated (two chamber, 850-1000C incinerator)	Incinerated (brick incinerator)	Open burning	Open dumping without treatment	Chemical disinfection with hypochlorite	Not treated, but buried in lined, protected pit	Not treated and added to general waste	Not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal	Other (specify)	Total	
National	50.3	44.5	5.3	100	3.2	5.4	7.6	50.1	8.4	0.5	8.9	2.0	7.8	6.2	100	21,766
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	46.6	50.2	3.1	100	2.0	6.0	8.2	43.4	13.5	0.0	13.2	1.3	5.5	6.9	100	4,770
North East	42.1	54.4	3.5	100	0.0	4.1	10.2	51.5	12.2	0.7	12.5	1.6	6.1	1.0	100	3,985
North West	49.0	46.1	4.9	100	1.3	6.3	6.6	61.3	8.6	0.2	6.8	2.4	5.6	1.0	100	5,653
South East	52.0	36.0	12.0	100	1.6	3.8	6.3	56.7	3.2	1.1	9.0	2.4	4.4	11.5	100	2,138
South South	62.2	30.7	7.1	100	3.9	2.8	3.0	52.7	3.2	1.1	7.3	3.1	11.5	11.4	100	2,411
South West	58.9	35.4	5.7	100	14.2	7.6	9.8	29.6	2.6	0.4	2.2	1.8	17.7	14.2	100	2,810
Area of Residence																
Urban	60.8	33.0	6.2	100	8.0	9.6	6.8	41.1	5.7	1.4	3.3	3.8	14.3	6.0	100	4,050
Peri-urban	54.9	37.2	7.9	100	2.7	10.1	3.5	38.2	2.9	0.4	5.4	2.0	25.2	9.6	100	1,594
Urban	64.6	30.3	5.1	100	11.5	9.3	9.0	43.0	7.6	2.0	1.9	4.9	7.2	3.6	100	2,456
Rural	47.8	47.1	5.1	100	2.1	4.4	7.8	52.1	9.1	0.3	10.2	1.6	6.3	6.2	100	17,716
Itinerant	61.2	31.4	7.4	100	0.0	0.0	5.4	61.6	9.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	12.3	3.6	100	676
Rural	47.1	48.3	4.6	100	2.3	4.3	7.4	52.8	9.1	0.3	10.8	2.1	5.6	5.2	100	13,814
Small towns	48.3	45.3	6.4	100	1.8	5.7	9.8	47.1	8.7	0.0	8.1	0.0	7.7	11.1	100	3,226
Type of Health Facility																
Primary	49.6	45.1	5.3	100	3.3	5.0	7.6	50.2	8.5	0.4	9.1	2.0	7.5	6.3	100	20,859
Secondary	64.7	30.4	5.0	100	2.4	13.4	8.1	46.4	7.4	0.9	4.1	2.4	12.6	2.3	100	907
State																
Abia	58.0	35.6	6.4	100	0.0	9.6	0.0	32.8	0.0	3.2	16.0	0.0	3.2	35.2	100	485
Adamawa	41.2	58.8	0.0	100	0.0	8.5	6.5	35.9	22.9	0.0	13.1	6.5	6.5	0.0	100	957
Akwa ibom	71.6	22.1	6.3	100	12.6	0.0	4.2	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100	387
Anambra	56.5	26.0	17.5	100	0.0	3.3	5.5	79.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.5	100	371
Bauchi	39.7	54.2	6.1	100	0.0	0.0	6.1	60.3	3.1	0.0	21.4	0.0	6.1	3.1	100	942
Bayelsa	26.8	70.0	3.2	100	0.0	6.5	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	30.2	13.5	100	189
Benue	40.2	59.8	0.0	100	7.9	9.6	39.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	7.9	3.9	100	633
Borno	36.1	63.9	0.0	100	0.0	4.5	9.0	60.6	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	100	432
Cross river	72.0	15.5	12.4	100	0.0	0.0	9.3	31.1	13.0	0.0	12.4	6.2	3.1	24.9	100	597
Delta	42.3	51.2	6.5	100	0.0	3.3	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	13.0	6.3	25.8	9.8	100	497
Ebonyi	58.2	22.5	19.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	6.4	0.0	12.9	1.8	6.4	0.0	100	397
Edo	58.1	35.4	6.4	100	12.9	0.0	0.0	80.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	100	345

Table HF.B28A-28B: Management of Health Facility Waste

Sorting, Treatment and Disposal Methods of Health Facilities Waste

	Waste is safely segregated into at least 3 labelled bins in the consultation area				Treatment and/or disposal of sharps waste											Number of Functional Health Facilities
	Safely segregated	Not Safely segregated	Not Observed	Total	Autoclaved	Incinerated (two chamber, 850-1000C incinerator)	Incinerated (brick incinerator)	Open burning	Open dumping without treatment	Chemical disinfection with hypochlorite	Not treated, but buried in lined, protected pit	Not treated and added to general waste	Not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal	Other (specify)	Total	
National	50.3	44.5	5.3	100	3.2	5.4	7.6	50.1	8.4	0.5	8.9	2.0	7.8	6.2	100	21,766
Ekiti	36.6	63.4	0.0	100	0.0	38.0	14.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	20.7	100	269
Enugu	30.3	57.3	12.4	100	4.5	2.2	0.0	60.7	9.0	0.0	5.6	6.7	11.2	0.0	100	475
Gombe	61.3	35.9	2.8	100	0.0	2.8	5.6	66.9	2.8	2.8	16.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	100	452
Imo	60.0	33.8	6.2	100	3.1	3.1	27.7	44.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	12.3	100	410
Jigawa	65.2	34.8	0.0	100	0.0	4.4	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	27.0	0.0	100	606
Kaduna	80.7	19.3	0.0	100	0.0	22.6	19.3	38.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.2	9.7	0.0	100	1,008
Kano	44.2	38.3	17.5	100	2.3	1.1	9.0	49.5	5.9	1.1	15.8	7.9	4.0	3.4	100	1,034
Katsina	50.3	46.2	3.5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	24.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,390
Kebbi	49.0	39.0	12.0	100	8.7	12.7	3.0	54.6	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100	368
Kogi	9.4	90.6	0.0	100	3.1	0.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	9.4	6.2	100	878
Kwara	67.4	27.2	5.4	100	0.0	5.0	5.4	67.9	2.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	100	524
Lagos	72.4	17.1	10.5	100	0.0	1.8	5.2	7.9	6.6	3.9	0.0	14.4	50.9	9.2	100	263
Nasarawa	66.5	30.1	3.3	100	3.3	13.4	16.4	30.1	3.3	0.0	13.4	0.0	16.7	3.3	100	606
Niger	45.7	49.4	4.9	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	32.1	0.0	17.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	100	1,198
Ogun	56.8	32.4	10.8	100	50.4	0.0	3.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	14.4	100	440
Ondo	81.5	14.8	3.7	100	29.6	7.4	7.4	33.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	100	444
Osun	43.6	53.0	3.4	100	3.4	10.3	6.8	25.6	3.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	29.9	13.7	100	708
Oyo	65.0	28.6	6.4	100	3.2	0.0	18.2	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	18.2	100	687
Plateau	63.8	32.8	3.4	100	0.0	15.5	0.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	100	755
Rivers	83.5	13.2	3.3	100	0.0	9.9	0.0	52.9	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0	10.8	13.2	100	397
Sokoto	21.4	78.6	0.0	100	0.0	7.1	10.7	71.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	586
Taraba	46.4	44.7	8.9	100	0.0	4.5	13.4	50.8	17.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	100	769
Yobe	27.6	72.4	0.0	100	0.0	3.7	27.6	42.5	3.7	3.7	15.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100	433
Zamfara	15.3	84.7	0.0	100	3.1	0.0	1.4	76.7	12.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	100	661
FCT Abuja	58.4	32.7	8.9	100	0.0	0.0	8.9	45.5	3.0	0.0	8.9	3.0	15.8	14.8	100	176

Table HF. 28C, 29: Management of Health Facility Waste

Percentage distribution of Health facilities based on Treatment and/or disposal of infectious waste and solid waste

	Treatment and/or disposal of infectious waste											Disposal of solid waste (garbage) from the health facility						Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities	
	autoclaved	incinerated (two chamber, 850-1000c incinerator)	incinerated (brick incinerator)	open burning	open dumping without treatment	chemical disinfection with hypochlorite	not treated, but buried in lined, protected pit	not treated and added to general waste	not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal	other (specify)	Total	collected by municipal waste system	autoclaved	incinerated/ burned on premises	buried and covered on premises	openly dumped on premises	Total		
National	3.1	3.4	6.7	53.4	8.4	1.7	11.0	2.1	6.3	3.9	100	10.8	2.3	47.7	29.9	9.3	100	21766	
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	1.4	3.9	6.0	45.4	16.4	0.1	15.8	0.6	5.1	5.3	100	8.6	1.1	34.4	41.7	14.2	100	4770	
North East	0.9	3.3	7.4	53.7	12.5	3.0	14.1	1.6	3.6	0.0	100	6.5	0.0	44.9	39.8	8.7	100	3985	
North West	1.9	2.8	6.8	64.7	7.2	0.6	7.0	1.6	6.4	1.2	100	9.1	0.4	55.6	23.3	11.6	100	5653	
South East	2.5	1.9	5.9	51.8	2.1	2.4	14.1	2.5	6.1	10.8	100	11.4	1.1	54.0	29.7	3.9	100	2138	
South South	1.9	2.4	5.8	50.5	2.9	4.6	12.1	6.5	8.2	5.2	100	14.8	0.0	51.6	27.6	6.0	100	2411	
South West	13.3	5.8	8.5	47.2	1.1	1.9	3.4	2.0	10.3	6.4	100	20.4	14.1	49.9	11.5	4.1	100	2810	
Area of Residence																			
Urban	7.2	6.4	6.0	46.7	6.0	3.5	5.8	3.0	10.2	5.3	100	28.8	6.0	43.5	14.8	6.9	100	4050	
Peri-urban	3.0	5.3	3.7	51.8	2.7	2.5	6.7	3.1	13.2	8.1	100	21.0	2.0	56.8	16.9	3.2	100	1594	
Urban	9.9	7.1	7.6	43.3	8.1	4.1	5.3	2.9	8.2	3.5	100	33.8	8.6	34.9	13.4	9.3	100	2456	
Rural	2.2	2.7	6.9	54.9	9.0	1.3	12.2	1.9	5.4	3.6	100	6.7	1.4	48.6	33.4	9.8	100	17716	
Itinerant	0.0	2.4	7.3	56.0	16.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	65.3	23.0	11.8	100	676	
Rural	1.8	2.4	7.2	55.5	8.8	1.1	13.0	2.3	4.1	3.7	100	7.4	1.3	48.1	33.2	10.0	100	13814	
Small towns	4.2	4.0	5.4	51.9	8.2	2.6	9.9	0.5	9.3	3.9	100	5.3	2.2	47.1	36.5	8.9	100	3226	
Type of Health Facility																			
Primary	3.2	3.2	6.8	53.6	8.4	1.8	11.2	1.9	6.2	3.9	100	10.2	2.2	47.8	30.2	9.5	100	20859	
Secondary	2.4	9.0	6.3	48.6	8.3	0.5	6.2	6.1	8.3	4.6	100	25.2	3.3	44.5	23.4	3.6	100	907	
State																			
Abia	6.4	3.6	0.0	32.4	0.0	3.2	9.6	0.0	12.8	32.0	100	6.4	0.0	32.0	61.2	0.4	100	485	
Adamawa	0.0	6.5	0.0	44.5	22.9	6.5	9.8	6.5	3.3	0.0	100	18.3	0.0	19.6	52.3	9.8	100	957	
Akwa ibom	0.0	0.0	7.4	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	100	15.8	0.0	31.6	47.3	5.3	100	387	
Anambra	0.0	3.3	7.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	100	7.7	0.0	79.3	13.0	0.0	100	371	
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	3.1	72.5	3.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	100	6.1	0.0	42.0	33.6	18.3	100	942	
Bayelsa	0.0	6.5	0.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	30.2	10.1	100	36.7	0.0	53.2	6.7	3.4	100	189	
Benue	3.9	4.8	35.4	32.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	7.9	3.9	100	3.9	0.0	68.6	15.7	11.8	100	633	
Borno	0.0	4.5	4.5	56.1	25.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3.2	0.0	87.7	9.0	0.0	100	432	
Cross river	0.0	3.1	18.6	15.5	9.9	0.0	18.6	15.5	3.1	15.5	100	12.4	0.0	40.4	31.1	16.1	100	597	
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	19.5	13.0	9.3	9.8	0.0	100	6.5	0.0	80.5	13.0	0.0	100	497	
Ebonyi	3.2	0.0	3.2	69.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	5.0	3.2	0.0	100	12.9	3.2	43.6	33.9	6.4	100	397	
Edo	12.9	0.0	0.0	74.1	3.3	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	100	22.6	0.0	64.5	6.5	6.4	100	345	
Ekiti	0.0	42.7	14.2	34.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.7	100	9.5	0.0	76.3	9.5	4.7	100	269	
Enugu	2.2	2.2	4.5	61.8	6.7	2.2	6.7	4.5	9.0	0.0	100	22.5	2.2	49.4	16.8	9.0	100	475	

Table HF. 28C, 29: Management of Health Facility Waste

Percentage distribution of Health facilities based on Treatment and/or disposal of infectious waste and solid waste

	Treatment and/or disposal of infectious waste											Disposal of solid waste (garbage) from the health facility					Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities	
	autoclaved	incinerated (two chamber, 850-1000c incinerator)	incinerated (brick incinerator)	open burning	open dumping without treatment	chemical disinfection with hypochlorite	not treated, but buried in lined, protected pit	not treated and added to general waste	not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal	other (specify)	Total	collected by municipal waste system	autoclaved	incinerated/burned on premises	buried and covered on premises	openly dumped on premises		Total
National	3.1	3.4	6.7	53.4	8.4	1.7	11.0	2.1	6.3	3.9	100	10.8	2.3	47.7	29.9	9.3	100	21766
Gombe	0.0	0.0	5.6	47.2	0.0	8.5	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.8	0.0	56.5	37.9	2.8	100	452
Imo	0.0	0.0	15.4	47.7	3.1	6.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	15.4	100	6.2	0.0	72.3	18.5	3.1	100	410
Jigawa	0.0	4.4	0.0	55.1	3.4	3.4	10.1	0.0	23.7	0.0	100	14.5	0.0	55.1	27.0	3.4	100	606
Kaduna	0.0	9.7	19.3	54.8	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	100	14.5	0.0	58.0	24.2	3.2	100	1008
Kano	0.0	1.1	9.0	51.6	6.8	1.1	13.5	6.8	5.6	4.5	100	19.5	0.0	43.7	27.8	9.0	100	1034
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.9	21.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	68.3	7.0	24.6	100	1390
Kebbi	17.7	0.7	3.0	54.6	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100	14.0	6.7	33.7	45.6	0.0	100	368
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.6	28.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	9.4	3.1	100	9.4	3.1	43.7	28.1	15.6	100	878
Kwara	0.0	2.5	0.0	78.7	2.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	100	0.0	0.0	48.4	32.6	19.0	100	524
Lagos	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.2	0.0	9.2	2.6	14.4	53.5	8.4	100	84.3	0.0	10.5	3.9	1.3	100	263
Nasarawa	6.7	3.3	9.7	33.5	6.7	0.0	20.1	0.0	6.7	13.4	100	30.1	0.0	19.7	40.1	10.0	100	606
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	37.0	0.0	20.2	2.5	0.0	2.5	100	4.9	0.0	18.1	57.2	19.7	100	1198
Ogun	50.4	0.0	3.6	31.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	100	17.6	50.4	7.2	21.2	3.6	100	440
Ondo	29.6	11.1	7.4	37.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.4	100	3.7	29.6	44.4	18.5	3.7	100	444
Osun	0.0	0.0	3.4	76.9	0.0	3.4	10.3	2.5	0.0	3.4	100	6.0	0.0	90.6	3.4	0.0	100	708
Oyo	3.2	0.0	15.9	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	14.2	100	27.8	6.4	43.6	12.7	9.5	100	687
Plateau	0.0	15.5	0.0	56.9	3.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	6.9	6.9	100	3.4	3.4	17.2	69.0	6.9	100	755
Rivers	0.0	6.6	0.0	49.6	0.0	3.3	26.4	0.0	10.8	3.3	100	10.8	0.0	39.7	49.6	0.0	100	397
Sokoto	3.6	3.6	14.3	71.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	3.6	0.0	53.5	39.4	3.6	100	586
Taraba	4.5	4.5	8.9	50.8	17.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	22.3	68.7	8.9	100	769
Yobe	0.0	3.7	35.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	92.5	7.5	0.0	100	433
Zamfara	3.1	0.0	0.0	87.4	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	100	1.4	0.0	57.8	18.8	22.0	100	661
FCT Abuja	0.0	3.0	3.0	60.4	5.9	3.0	8.9	0.0	9.9	5.9	100	18.8	0.0	59.4	12.9	8.9	100	176

Table HF.B30: Access to Water in Health Facilities

Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on Access to Improved Water

	Main Source of Water												Total	Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities
	Improved Water Source						Unimproved Water Source							
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	rainwater collection	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irriga	others (specify)	no water source		
National	5.2	46.2	8.2	0.2	2.2	6.3	0.9	5.0	0.4	6.6	1.6	17.2	100	21,766
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	5.0	43.2	14.0	0.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.0	0.9	15.0	100	4,770
North East	9.3	45.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	1.6	8.0	0.3	6.9	0.9	14.3	100	3,985
North West	3.1	52.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.2	8.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	20.1	100	5,653
South East	4.2	32.4	3.2	0.0	12.7	11.7	2.5	1.0	0.6	7.0	1.3	23.4	100	2,138
South South	7.2	43.5	9.4	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	9.6	1.3	18.0	100	2,411
South West	3.3	51.6	16.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.0	4.3	0.5	2.8	2.8	13.9	100	2,810
Area of Residence														
Urban	12.9	58.8	9.9	0.0	1.6	5.4	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.6	6.9	100	4,050
Peri-urban	7.8	61.6	11.4	0.0	4.2	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.1	2.8	5.9	100	1,594
Urban	16.2	56.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.9	7.5	100	2,456
Rural	3.5	43.3	7.8	0.3	2.3	6.5	1.0	5.7	0.5	8.0	1.6	19.6	100	17,716
Itinerant	0.0	58.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.1	0.0	17.8	100	676
Rural	3.1	41.3	8.3	0.3	2.7	6.2	1.2	6.8	0.6	7.9	1.7	19.9	100	13,814
Small towns	5.7	48.3	6.2	0.0	1.1	7.9	0.5	2.0	0.0	8.2	1.7	18.5	100	3,226
Type of Health Facility														
Primary	5.0	45.3	8.4	0.2	2.0	6.5	0.9	5.0	0.5	6.9	1.7	17.7	100	20,859
Secondary	10.1	66.8	2.7	0.0	5.8	3.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	7.1	100	907
State														
Abia	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	16.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.4	26.0	100	485
Adamawa	16.3	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.5	100	957
Akwa ibom	17.9	47.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	25.2	100	387
Anambra	3.3	20.7	13.0	0.0	8.7	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	100	371
Bauchi	3.1	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100	942
Bayelsa	6.7	23.0	6.7	0.0	6.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	6.7	13.5	100	189
Benue	0.0	17.5	27.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	3.9	31.4	100	633
Borno	18.1	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	100	432
Cross river	6.2	43.5	3.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	21.7	3.1	13.0	100	597
Delta	0.0	57.7	9.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	22.8	100	497
Ebonyi	0.0	43.6	1.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	41.8	100	397
Edo	3.2	19.4	35.5	0.0	3.2	12.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	16.1	100	345
Ekiti	1.7	41.3	14.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.5	4.7	19.0	100	269
Enugu	13.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	24.7	9.0	2.2	4.5	0.0	15.7	0.0	10.1	100	475
Gombe	5.6	50.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	18.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	452
Imo	3.1	50.8	3.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	21.5	100	410

Table HF.B30: Access to Water in Health Facilities
Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on Access to Improved Water

	Main Source of Water													Estimated Number of Functional Health Facilities
	Improved Water Source						Unimproved Water Source							
	pipew water supply	tube well / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	rainwater collection	tanker- truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irriga	others (specify)	no water source	Total	
National	5.2	46.2	8.2	0.2	2.2	6.3	0.9	5.0	0.4	6.6	1.6	17.2	100	21,766
Jigawa	3.4	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.4	6.8	13.5	100	606
Kaduna	3.2	45.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	16.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	16.1	100	1,008
Kano	1.1	54.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.5	0.0	2.6	4.5	23.2	100	1,034
Katsina	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	31.7	100	1,390
Kebbi	18.7	50.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	12.0	100	368
Kogi	12.5	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	34.4	0.0	12.5	100	878
Kwara	2.7	51.1	27.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	100	524
Lagos	3.9	80.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	263
Nasarawa	6.7	63.2	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.7	100	606
Niger	5.4	42.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	2.5	2.5	19.7	0.0	2.5	100	1,198
Ogun	3.6	85.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	440
Ondo	3.7	51.9	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	444
Osun	3.4	53.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	100	708
Oyo	3.2	20.5	12.7	3.2	3.2	9.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.2	9.5	28.6	100	687
Plateau	0.0	48.3	17.2	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	24.1	100	755
Rivers	10.8	52.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	100	397
Sokoto	3.6	28.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100	586
Taraba	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	26.8	0.0	17.9	100	769
Yobe	18.7	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	41.1	100	433
Zamfara	3.1	56.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	100	661
FCT Abuja	5.9	67.3	3.0	0.0	3.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.9	100	176

Table HF. B31: Access to Improved Water in Health Facilities

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on water source and location of water source

	Location of Water Source				Total	Estimated No. of HF with Improved water points
	Connected to the Health Facility building	Improved water source Within the Health Facility compound	Elsewhere, within 250m	Elsewhere, more than 250m		
National	15.1	60.1	20.8	4.0	100	14,557
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	11.6	49.1	32.8	6.4	100	3,126
North East	19.5	44.5	31.5	4.5	100	2,539
North West	9.2	71.6	15.6	3.7	100	3,924
South East	25.2	60.0	10.0	4.7	100	1,144
South South	18.8	66.0	13.6	1.5	100	1,650
South West	17.2	68.9	11.5	2.4	100	2,173
Area of Residence						
Urban	26.0	60.7	11.3	2.0	100	3,441
Peri-urban	19.0	62.7	14.0	4.3	100	1,366
Urban	30.6	59.4	9.5	0.6	100	2,075
Rural	11.7	59.9	23.8	4.7	100	11,116
Itinerant	6.3	62.1	16.9	14.7	100	432
Rural	10.6	59.5	25.6	4.3	100	8,641
Small towns	17.5	61.2	17.3	4.0	100	2,042
Type of Health Facility						
Primary	14.1	60.0	21.8	4.1	100	13,757
Secondary	32.3	61.3	3.8	2.6	100	800
State						
Abia	16.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	100	186
Adamawa	39.0	44.7	16.3	0.0	100	769
Akwa ibom	19.1	67.6	8.8	4.4	100	277
Anambra	19.1	66.7	14.2	0.0	100	170
Bauchi	17.8	33.6	44.8	3.7	100	770
Bayelsa	23.1	61.1	15.7	0.0	100	81
Benue	7.4	62.8	14.9	14.9	100	335
Borno	17.9	73.1	9.0	0.0	100	217
Cross river	20.0	50.0	30.0	0.0	100	371
Delta	30.2	69.8	0.0	0.0	100	368
Ebonyi	6.6	66.9	13.2	13.2	100	193
Edo	5.1	89.9	5.0	0.0	100	223
Ekiti	0.0	74.3	23.0	2.7	100	167
Enugu	50.0	37.5	7.1	5.3	100	299
Gombe	3.4	49.0	34.0	13.6	100	376
Imo	21.3	70.2	4.3	4.3	100	296
Jigawa	1.4	80.1	18.5	0.0	100	442
Kaduna	8.7	78.3	13.0	0.0	100	748
Kano	15.5	52.4	22.1	10.0	100	698
Katsina	0.0	94.3	5.7	0.0	100	852
Kebbi	18.4	78.0	0.0	3.5	100	313
Kogi	12.5	18.7	50.0	18.7	100	439
Kwara	19.8	70.1	10.1	0.0	100	424
Lagos	45.7	51.5	2.8	0.0	100	249
Nasarawa	20.5	67.0	8.4	4.2	100	484
Niger	11.3	35.9	52.8	0.0	100	784
Ogun	44.0	48.6	7.5	0.0	100	424
Ondo	7.7	84.6	7.7	0.0	100	427
Osun	3.2	71.3	17.0	8.5	100	569
Oyo	6.5	80.6	12.9	0.0	100	338
Plateau	0.0	50.0	45.0	5.0	100	521
Rivers	12.9	63.3	19.8	4.0	100	331
Sokoto	10.0	60.0	20.0	10.0	100	418
Taraba	0.0	44.2	37.2	18.6	100	185
Yobe	2.7	46.4	50.9	0.0	100	223
Zamfara	18.3	45.1	32.0	4.6	100	454
FCT Abuja	8.8	57.5	18.7	15.0	100	140

Table HF. B32A,33,34,35: Access to Improved Water Source in Health Facilities

Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on availability of water from main source and accessibility of water source to PLWDs

	Availability of Water from The Main Source at The Time of The Survey			Availability of Water From the Main Source Throughout each day of the Last 2weeks			Water from Main Source Typically Available throughout the year				Accessibility of Water Source to PLWDs			Estimated No. of HF with Improved water points
	Yes, both staff and patients	No for staff only	Total	Available	Available	Total	Yes, always	Mostly, unavailable for not more than 30 days	No, unavailable for more than 30 days	Total	Yes	No	Total	
National	94.9	5.1	100	52.0	48.0	100	71.3	18.7	10.0	100	60.1	39.9	100	161 24
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	98.0	2.0	100	58.8	41.2	100	75.4	16.9	7.7	100	66.4	33.6	100	3333
North East	90.7	9.3	100	48.5	51.5	100	72.1	23.7	4.2	100	74.4	25.6	100	3090
North West	92.9	7.1	100	52.4	47.6	100	72.8	15.7	11.4	100	65.9	34.1	100	4291
South East	93.2	6.8	100	46.2	53.8	100	50.8	30.6	18.7	100	44.0	56.0	100	1447
South South	97.2	2.8	100	53.8	46.2	100	63.1	24.9	12.0	100	48.2	51.8	100	1714
South West	99.1	0.9	100	48.4	51.6	100	80.4	7.9	11.7	100	39.7	60.3	100	2249
Area of Residence														
Urban	97.5	2.5	100	51.8	48.2	100	77.3	14.3	8.4	100	55.8	44.2	100	3673
Peri-urban	97.3	2.7	100	52.3	47.7	100	74.1	18.0	7.9	100	50.3	49.7	100	1437
Urban	97.7	2.3	100	51.5	48.5	100	79.4	11.9	8.7	100	59.4	40.6	100	2235
Rural	94.1	5.9	100	52.1	47.9	100	69.5	20.0	10.5	100	61.4	38.6	100	12452
Itinerant	94.3	5.7	100	66.2	33.8	100	67.9	29.1	3.0	100	57.2	42.8	100	481
Rural	94.5	5.5	100	53.0	47.0	100	68.1	20.4	11.5	100	61.0	39.0	100	9658
Small towns	92.2	7.8	100	45.4	54.6	100	75.3	16.6	8.1	100	64.0	36.0	100	2312
Type of Health Facility														
Primary	94.9	5.1	100	52.2	47.8	100	70.6	19.2	10.1	100	60.2	39.8	100	15294
Secondary	95.4	4.6	100	48.1	51.9	100	82.7	9.3	8.0	100	58.4	41.6	100	831
State														
Abia	94.7	5.3	100	57.9	42.1	100	47.4	36.8	15.8	100	84.2	15.8	100	295
Adamawa	96.4	3.6	100	71.0	29.0	100	89.1	3.6	7.2	100	96.4	3.6	100	863
Akwa ibom	95.6	4.4	100	63.2	36.8	100	42.7	39.7	17.6	100	19.1	80.9	100	277
Anambra	93.2	6.8	100	43.2	56.8	100	52.8	27.0	20.2	100	4.0	96.0	100	299
Bauchi	92.5	7.5	100	47.7	52.3	100	77.6	22.4	0.0	100	81.3	18.7	100	770
Bayelsa	93.6	6.4	100	50.9	49.1	100	30.7	50.2	19.1	100	25.1	74.9	100	100
Benue	92.6	7.4	100	40.5	59.5	100	55.4	29.7	14.9	100	25.7	74.3	100	335
Borno	85.0	15.0	100	27.5	72.5	100	50.4	44.1	5.5	100	67.0	33.0	100	354
Cross river	95.0	5.0	100	70.0	30.0	100	85.0	5.0	10.0	100	85.0	15.0	100	371
Delta	100.0	0.0	100	34.3	65.7	100	47.8	34.6	17.6	100	25.8	74.2	100	368
Ebonyi	86.8	13.2	100	36.8	63.2	100	60.3	26.5	13.2	100	6.6	93.4	100	193
Edo	95.8	4.2	100	37.4	62.6	100	70.9	20.8	8.3	100	41.7	58.3	100	267
Ekiti	92.3	7.7	100	56.3	43.7	100	77.0	0.0	23.0	100	31.1	68.9	100	167

Table HF. B32A,33,34,35: Access to Improved Water Source in Health Facilities

Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on availability of water from main source and accessibility of water source to PLWDs

	Availability of Water from The Main Source at The Time of The Survey			Availability of Water From the Main Source Throughout each day of the Last 2weeks			Water from Main Source Typically Available throughout the year				Accessibility of Water Source to PLWDs			Estimated No. of HF with Improved water points	
	Yes, both staff and patients	No for staff only	Total	Available	Available	Total	Yes, always	Mostly, unavailable for		No, unavailable for more than 30 days	Total	Yes	No		Total
								not more than 30 days	30 days						
National	94.9	5.1	100	52.0	48.0	100	71.3	18.7	10.0	100	60.1	39.9	100	16124	
Enugu	89.4	10.6	100	56.1	43.9	100	39.4	39.4	21.2	100	42.4	57.6	100	352	
Gombe	94.2	5.8	100	22.4	77.6	100	66.0	23.2	10.8	100	48.5	51.5	100	439	
Imo	100.0	0.0	100	32.6	67.4	100	59.2	20.4	20.4	100	69.4	30.6	100	309	
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	86.7	13.3	0.0	100	86.7	13.3	100	463	
Kaduna	92.0	8.0	100	58.0	42.0	100	68.0	20.0	12.0	100	42.0	58.0	100	813	
Kano	90.3	9.7	100	56.0	44.0	100	80.2	9.7	10.1	100	67.0	33.0	100	722	
Katsina	89.1	10.9	100	55.8	44.2	100	38.8	34.1	27.1	100	67.4	32.6	100	901	
Kebbi	96.5	3.5	100	18.4	81.6	100	85.9	10.6	3.5	100	92.9	7.1	100	313	
Kogi	94.1	5.9	100	64.7	35.3	100	53.0	35.3	11.8	100	82.4	17.6	100	467	
Kwara	96.8	3.2	100	35.4	64.6	100	71.1	22.4	6.5	100	22.4	77.6	100	438	
Lagos	97.3	2.7	100	49.7	50.3	100	76.1	13.3	10.6	100	56.9	43.1	100	259	
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	74.9	25.1	100	79.1	12.6	8.4	100	74.9	25.1	100	484	
Niger	100.0	0.0	100	80.3	19.7	100	90.2	9.8	0.0	100	86.3	13.7	100	902	
Ogun	100.0	0.0	100	58.9	41.1	100	92.5	3.7	3.7	100	25.7	74.3	100	424	
Ondo	100.0	0.0	100	42.3	57.7	100	88.5	7.7	3.8	100	61.5	38.5	100	427	
Osun	100.0	0.0	100	46.8	53.2	100	65.9	12.8	21.3	100	29.8	70.2	100	569	
Oyo	100.0	0.0	100	41.9	58.1	100	83.8	5.4	10.8	100	37.9	62.1	100	403	
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100	28.6	71.4	100	81.0	4.8	14.3	100	71.4	28.6	100	547	
Rivers	100.0	0.0	100	63.3	36.7	100	76.2	19.8	4.0	100	68.3	31.7	100	331	
Sokoto	96.2	3.8	100	57.8	42.2	100	84.4	3.8	11.7	100	34.5	65.5	100	544	
Taraba	75.8	24.2	100	40.4	59.6	100	51.5	48.5	0.0	100	43.5	56.5	100	425	
Yobe	93.2	6.8	100	63.6	36.4	100	72.9	27.1	0.0	100	86.4	13.6	100	239	
Zamfara	92.3	7.7	100	49.7	50.3	100	96.1	3.9	0.0	100	96.1	3.9	100	537	
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	100	77.2	22.8	100	80.4	16.3	3.3	100	70.7	29.3	100	161	

Table HF.32C: Access to Improved Water Source in Health Facilities

Percentage of Health facilities based on Alternative sources of Water apart from the main source of water

	Alternative Source of Water Apart from the Main Source of Water												Total	Estimated No. of HF with alternative source of water
	Improved Water Source							Unimproved Water Source						
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	rainwater collection	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irriga	others (specify)	no water source		
National	5.2	46.2	8.2	0.2	2.2	6.3	0.9	5.0	0.4	6.6	1.6	17.2	100	21,766
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	5.0	43.2	14.0	0.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	13.0	0.9	15.0	100	4,770
North East	9.3	45.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	1.6	8.0	0.3	6.9	0.9	14.3	100	3,985
North West	3.1	52.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.2	8.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	20.1	100	5,653
South East	4.2	32.4	3.2	0.0	12.7	11.7	2.5	1.0	0.6	7.0	1.3	23.4	100	2,138
South South	7.2	43.5	9.4	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	9.6	1.3	18.0	100	2,411
South West	3.3	51.6	16.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	0.0	4.3	0.5	2.8	2.8	13.9	100	2,810
Area of Residence														
Urban	12.9	58.8	9.9	0.0	1.6	5.4	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.6	6.9	100	4,050
Peri-urban	7.8	61.6	11.4	0.0	4.2	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.1	2.8	5.9	100	1,594
Urban	16.2	56.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.9	7.5	100	2,456
Rural	3.5	43.3	7.8	0.3	2.3	6.5	1.0	5.7	0.5	8.0	1.6	19.6	100	17,716
Itinerant	0.0	58.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.1	0.0	17.8	100	676
Rural	3.1	41.3	8.3	0.3	2.7	6.2	1.2	6.8	0.6	7.9	1.7	19.9	100	13,814
Small towns	5.7	48.3	6.2	0.0	1.1	7.9	0.5	2.0	0.0	8.2	1.7	18.5	100	3,226
Type of Health Facility														
Primary	5.0	45.3	8.4	0.2	2.0	6.5	0.9	5.0	0.5	6.9	1.7	17.7	100	20,859
Secondary	10.1	66.8	2.7	0.0	5.8	3.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	7.1	100	907
State														
Abia	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	16.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.4	26.0	100	485
Adamawa	16.3	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.5	100	957
Akwa ibom	17.9	47.4	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	25.2	100	387
Anambra	3.3	20.7	13.0	0.0	8.7	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	100	371
Bauchi	3.1	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100	942
Bayelsa	6.7	23.0	6.7	0.0	6.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	6.7	13.5	100	189
Benue	0.0	17.5	27.5	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	3.9	31.4	100	633
Borno	18.1	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	100	432
Cross river	6.2	43.5	3.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	21.7	3.1	13.0	100	597
Delta	0.0	57.7	9.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	22.8	100	497
Ebonyi	0.0	43.6	1.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	41.8	100	397
Edo	3.2	19.4	35.5	0.0	3.2	12.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	16.1	100	345
Ekiti	1.7	41.3	14.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	9.5	4.7	19.0	100	269
Enugu	13.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	24.7	9.0	2.2	4.5	0.0	15.7	0.0	10.1	100	475
Gombe	5.6	50.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	18.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	452

Table HF.32C: Access to Improved Water Source in Health Facilities

Percentage of Health facilities based on Alternative sources of Water apart from the main source of water

	Alternative Source of Water Apart from the Main Source of Water												Total	Estimated No. of HF with alternative source of water
	Improved Water Source						Unimproved Water Source							
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	rainwater collection	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irriga	others (specify)	no water source		
National	5.2	46.2	8.2	0.2	2.2	6.3	0.9	5.0	0.4	6.6	1.6	17.2	100	21,766
Imo	3.1	50.8	3.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	21.5	100	410
Jigawa	3.4	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	3.4	6.8	13.5	100	606
Kaduna	3.2	45.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	16.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	16.1	100	1008
Kano	1.1	54.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.5	0.0	2.6	4.5	23.2	100	1034
Katsina	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	31.7	100	1390
Kebbi	18.7	50.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	12.0	100	368
Kogi	12.5	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	34.4	0.0	12.5	100	878
Kwara	2.7	51.1	27.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	100	524
Lagos	3.9	80.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	263
Nasarawa	6.7	63.2	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.7	100	606
Niger	5.4	42.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.9	2.5	2.5	19.7	0.0	2.5	100	1198
Ogun	3.6	85.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	440
Ondo	3.7	51.9	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	444
Osun	3.4	53.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	100	708
Oyo	3.2	20.5	12.7	3.2	3.2	9.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	3.2	9.5	28.6	100	687
Plateau	0.0	48.3	17.2	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	24.1	100	755
Rivers	10.8	52.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	100	397
Sokoto	3.6	28.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100	586
Taraba	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	26.8	0.0	17.9	100	769
Yobe	18.7	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	41.1	100	433
Zamfara	3.1	56.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	100	661
FCT Abuja	5.9	67.3	3.0	0.0	3.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.9	100	176

Table HFB 36-38: WASH in Health Facilities

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on availability of dedicated/on-budget fund for cleaning and maintenance of WASH Facilities and Average number of diarrhoea cases

	Availability of a Dedicated/on-budget Fund for Cleaning and Maintaining of WASH Facilities			Total	Estimated No. of HF with Improved water points	Average Number of:	
	Available	Not available	Not applicable			Diarrhoea cases per month for the past 12 months	Diarrhoea cases per month for the past 12 months amongst under 5 years
National	28.1	63.7	8.1	100	16113	43	47
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	29.9	63.4	6.7	100	3333	27	60
North East	31.6	65.7	2.7	100	3090	55	42
North West	23.6	71.1	5.3	100	4280	92	86
South East	18.0	68.9	13.1	100	1447	10	9
South South	31.3	60.2	8.5	100	1714	9	11
South West	33.4	47.0	19.5	100	2249	9	10
Area of Residence							
Urban	40.8	49.8	9.5	100	3661	71	73
Peri-urban	31.1	56.5	12.3	100	1437	64	47
Urban	47.0	45.4	7.6	100	2224	75	89
Rural	24.4	67.9	7.7	100	12452	36	41
Itinerant	5.7	85.2	9.1	100	481	101	70
Rural	23.0	68.6	8.5	100	9658	35	44
Small towns	34.2	61.3	4.4	100	2312	27	21
Type of Health Facility							
Primary	26.6	65.1	8.2	100	15282	39	43
Secondary	55.8	38.1	6.1	100	831	135	130
State							
Abia	15.8	52.6	31.6	100	295	5	7
Adamawa	45.7	54.3	0.0	100	863	71	38
Akwa ibom	28.0	58.8	13.2	100	277	6	5
Anambra	10.8	85.1	4.0	100	299	5	3
Bauchi	14.9	77.6	7.5	100	770	44	66
Bayelsa	31.1	68.9	0.0	100	100	10	18
Benue	7.4	85.1	7.4	100	335	13	9
Borno	42.5	57.5	0.0	100	354	141	53
Cross river	35.0	60.0	5.0	100	371	9	9
Delta	21.4	78.6	0.0	100	368	15	18
Ebonyi	13.2	59.6	27.1	100	193	13	12
Edo	16.8	54.0	29.2	100	267	2	7
Ekiti	33.3	51.3	15.3	100	167	1	1
Enugu	31.8	59.1	9.1	100	352	20	16
Gombe	36.1	58.1	5.8	100	439	17	10
Imo	14.3	85.7	0.0	100	309	6	6
Jigawa	32.3	58.9	8.9	100	463	237	238
Kaduna	24.0	68.0	8.0	100	813	63	37
Kano	14.5	74.7	10.8	100	710	56	94
Katsina	12.4	87.6	0.0	100	901	93	63
Kebbi	71.8	14.1	14.1	100	313	24	19
Kogi	11.8	82.3	5.9	100	467	26	14
Kwara	54.6	38.9	6.5	100	438	98	133
Lagos	59.6	27.9	12.5	100	259	22	20
Nasarawa	49.8	46.0	4.2	100	484	40	304
Niger	18.1	78.7	3.3	100	902	11	7
Ogun	29.5	41.1	29.5	100	424	2	2
Ondo	61.5	19.2	19.2	100	427	11	11
Osun	12.8	87.2	0.0	100	569	6	4
Oyo	20.2	36.5	43.3	100	403	14	22
Plateau	42.9	42.9	14.3	100	547	8	9
Rivers	52.5	43.5	4.0	100	331	11	10
Sokoto	15.4	84.6	0.0	100	544	114	77
Taraba	8.1	91.9	0.0	100	425	40	38
Yobe	52.5	47.5	0.0	100	239	18	27
Zamfara	26.5	73.5	0.0	100	537	76	104
FCT Abuja	23.9	66.3	9.8	100	161	7	3

Annex VIII

WASH in Markets and Motor Parks Tables

Table PPM B5-B7: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability, Types and Location of Toilets
Percentage distribution of public places based on availability, types and location of toilet/latrine

	Availability of toilets/latrines in the Market/Motor Park for public use			Number of Public places (Markets/Motor Parks)	Type of toilet/latrine in Markets & Motor Parks						Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine	Location of Improved Toilet/Latrine in Public Places (Market & Motor Parks)			Total	Number of Public places with Improved toilet/latrine
	Available	Not Available	Total		Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines			Within the Premises	Off-premises	Total		
	National	47.1	52.9		100	1220.0	55.5	32.9	0.5	10.4			0.3	0.3	100		
Geopolitical Zone																	
North Central	38.1	61.9	100	197.0	54.7	32.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	100	75	89.2	10.8	100	65	
North East	61.6	38.4	100	177.0	18.3	63.3	1.8	15.6	0.0	0.9	100	109	89.0	11.0	100	91	
North West	52.2	47.8	100	274.0	44.1	40.6	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	100	143	93.4	6.6	100	121	
South East	38.9	61.1	100	167.0	76.9	16.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100	65	90.2	9.8	100	61	
South South	45.9	54.1	100	185.0	75.3	17.6	1.2	4.7	1.2	0.0	100	85	88.8	11.3	100	80	
South West	44.5	55.5	100	220.0	82.7	12.2	0.0	3.1	1.0	1.0	100	98	92.5	7.5	100	93	
Area of Residence																	
Urban	62.3	37.7	100	612.0	64.0	26.0	0.3	8.7	0.5	0.5	100	381	91.6	8.4	100	344	
Peri-urban	49.0	51.0	100	192.0	48.9	39.4	1.1	9.6	1.1	0.0	100	94	81.0	19.0	100	84	
Urban	68.3	31.7	100	420.0	69.0	21.6	0.0	8.4	0.3	0.7	100	287	95.0	5.0	100	260	
Rural	31.9	68.1	100	608.0	38.7	46.4	1.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	100	194	89.2	10.8	100	167	
Itinerant	30.0	70.0	100	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3	66.7	33.3	100	3	
Rural	31.5	68.5	100	413.0	33.8	50.8	0.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	100	130	88.3	11.7	100	111	
Small towns	33.0	67.0	100	185.0	50.8	34.4	1.6	13.1	0.0	0.0	100	61	92.5	7.5	100	53	
Type of facility																	
Market	45.1	54.9	100	742.0	55.5	32.8	0.6	10.4	0.3	0.3	100	335	89.3	10.7	100	298	
Motor park	50.2	49.8	100	478.0	55.4	32.9	0.4	10.4	0.4	0.4	100	240	93.0	7.0	100	213	
State																	
Abia	63.3	36.7	100	30.0	73.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19	84.2	15.8	100	19	
Adamawa	67.6	32.4	100	34.0	13.0	65.2	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	100	23	100.0	0.0	100	18	
Akwa ibom	51.7	48.3	100	29.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15	86.7	13.3	100	15	
Anambra	45.2	54.8	100	31.0	85.7	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	14	100.0	0.0	100	13	
Bauchi	70.4	29.6	100	27.0	10.5	63.2	5.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	100	19	80.0	20.0	100	15	
Bayelsa	51.6	48.4	100	31.0	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16	87.5	12.5	100	16	
Benue	47.1	52.9	100	34.0	81.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16	100.0	0.0	100	16	
Borno	55.6	44.4	100	27.0	6.7	73.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	15	91.7	8.3	100	12	
Cross river	44.8	55.2	100	29.0	46.2	46.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	100	13	83.3	16.7	100	12	
Delta	42.4	57.6	100	33.0	71.4	14.3	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	14	84.6	15.4	100	13	
Ebonyi	27.3	72.7	100	33.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9	88.9	11.1	100	9	
Edo	23.3	76.7	100	30.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7	85.7	14.3	100	7	

Table PPM B5-B7: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability, Types and Location of Toilets
Percentage distribution of public places based on availability, types and location of toilet/latrine

	Availability of toilets/latrines in the Market/Motor Park for public use			Number of Public places (Markets/Motor Parks)	Type of toilet/latrine in Markets & Motor Parks							Number of Public places with toilet/latrine	Location of Improved Toilet/Latrine in Public Places (Market & Motor Parks)			Number of Public places with Improved toilet/latrine
	Available	Not Available	Total		Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines	Total		Within the Premises	Off-premises	Total	
	National	47.1	52.9		100	1220.0	55.5	32.9	0.5	10.4	0.3		0.3	100	575	
Ekiti	12.5	87.5	100	24.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3	100.0	0.0	100	3
Enugu	45.2	54.8	100	42.0	84.2	10.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	19	88.9	11.1	100	18
Gombe	40.0	60.0	100	30.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	75.0	25.0	100	12
Imo	12.9	87.1	100	31.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	100.0	0.0	100	2
Jigawa	73.3	26.7	100	30.0	72.7	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100	22	95.0	5.0	100	20
Kaduna	45.5	54.5	100	33.0	60.0	33.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	15	92.9	7.1	100	14
Kano	44.4	55.6	100	90.0	42.5	30.0	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	100	40	82.8	17.2	100	29
Katsina	70.0	30.0	100	30.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	21	100.0	0.0	100	21
Kebbi	34.5	65.5	100	29.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	10	100.0	0.0	100	8
Kogi	30.0	70.0	100	30.0	33.3	44.4	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100	9	100.0	0.0	100	7
Kwara	28.1	71.9	100	32.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	100	9	60.0	40.0	100	5
Lagos	63.6	36.4	100	77.0	83.7	8.2	0.0	4.1	2.0	2.0	100	49	95.6	4.4	100	45
Nasarawa	48.0	52.0	100	25.0	83.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	12	81.8	18.2	100	11
Niger	36.8	63.2	100	38.0	35.7	42.9	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	100	14	90.9	9.1	100	11
Ogun	54.8	45.2	100	31.0	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17	94.1	5.9	100	17
Ondo	40.0	60.0	100	30.0	83.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	12	90.9	9.1	100	11
Osun	22.2	77.8	100	27.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	100.0	0.0	100	6
Oyo	35.5	64.5	100	31.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11	72.7	27.3	100	11
Plateau	23.3	76.7	100	30.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7	100.0	0.0	100	7
Rivers	60.6	39.4	100	33.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	100	20	100.0	0.0	100	17
Sokoto	61.1	38.9	100	36.0	31.8	54.5	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	100	22	100.0	0.0	100	19
Taraba	55.6	44.4	100	27.0	26.7	26.7	6.7	33.3	0.0	6.7	100	15	88.9	11.1	100	9
Yobe	78.1	21.9	100	32.0	32.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25	92.0	8.0	100	25
Zamfara	50.0	50.0	100	26.0	30.8	46.2	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	100	13	90.0	10.0	100	10
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	100	8.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8	75.0	25.0	100	8

Table PPM B8-B12: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Usability, Sex Segregation, Accessibility to PLWDs, Accessibility

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of Useable latrine blocks, latrine compartments and accessibility

	Toilet/Latrine Useable		Total	Toilet/latrine Blocks available			Toilet/latrine compartments available			Accessibility of an improved useable Toilet/latrine to PLWDs		Total	Access to Toilets/Latrines facilities		Total	Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/latrine within the premises	
	Yes, there is at least one toilet/latrine that met all	No, at least one of these criteria are not met		Number of Public places with Improved toilet/latrine within the premises	Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Accessible		Not Accessible	All times			Specific times during the day
National	78.9	21.1	100	464	853	725	1269	1358	1183	1880	43.4	56.6	100	86.1	13.9	100	366
Geopolitical Zone																	
North Central	79.3	20.7	100	58	116	108	240	190	189	350	47.8	52.2	100	78.3	21.7	100	46
North East	67.9	32.1	100	81	105	90	140	189	155	188	72.7	27.3	100	89.1	10.9	100	55
North West	84.1	15.9	100	113	334	247	370	360	276	403	53.7	46.3	100	81.1	18.9	100	95
South East	89.1	10.9	100	55	103	101	183	111	107	204	24.5	75.5	100	87.8	12.2	100	49
South South	73.2	26.8	100	71	70	63	101	297	245	341	19.2	80.8	100	90.4	9.6	100	52
South West	80.2	19.8	100	86	125	116	235	211	211	394	34.8	65.2	100	91.3	8.7	100	69
Area of Residence																	
Urban	81.6	18.4	100	315	685	575	1037	1120	967	1622	41.6	58.4	100	86.4	13.6	100	257
Peri-urban	85.3	14.7	100	68	125	114	181	208	184	299	48.3	51.7	100	82.8	17.2	100	58
Urban	80.6	19.4	100	247	560	461	856	912	783	1323	39.7	60.3	100	87.4	12.6	100	199
Rural	73.2	26.8	100	149	168	150	232	238	216	258	47.7	52.3	100	85.3	14.7	100	109
Itinerant	50.0	50.0	100	2	1	1	1	5	5	5	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	1
Rural	74.5	25.5	100	98	111	100	152	163	139	158	52.1	47.9	100	83.6	16.4	100	73
Small towns	71.4	28.6	100	49	56	49	79	70	72	95	40.0	60.0	100	88.6	11.4	100	35
Type of facility																	
Market	77.8	22.2	100	266	539	453	875	877	756	1389	46.4	53.6	100	84.5	15.5	100	207
Motor park	80.3	19.7	100	198	314	272	394	481	427	491	39.6	60.4	100	88.1	11.9	100	159
State																	
Abia	93.8	6.3	100	16	32	33	60	45	45	83	40.0	60.0	100	86.7	13.3	100	15
Adamawa	66.7	33.3	100	18	40	31	56	24	24	46	83.3	16.7	100	100.0	0.0	100	12
Akwa ibom	84.6	15.4	100	13	9	9	5	28	28	40	9.1	90.9	100	90.9	9.1	100	11
Anambra	84.6	15.4	100	13	16	17	33	18	19	42	9.1	90.9	100	90.9	9.1	100	11
Bauchi	33.3	66.7	100	12	5	3	8	24	4	28	75.0	25.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	4
Bayelsa	92.9	7.1	100	14	8	8	6	41	43	0	15.4	84.6	100	84.6	15.4	100	13
Benue	62.5	37.5	100	16	16	16	23	21	20	28	70.0	30.0	100	60.0	40.0	100	10
Borno	81.8	18.2	100	11	7	7	15	37	37	51	33.3	66.7	100	100.0	0.0	100	9
Cross river	90.0	10.0	100	10	15	16	30	23	23	25	33.3	66.7	100	88.9	11.1	100	9
Delta	63.6	36.4	100	11	7	7	13	26	26	48	28.6	71.4	100	85.7	14.3	100	7
Ebonyi	75.0	25.0	100	8	14	17	30	11	10	20	50.0	50.0	100	83.3	16.7	100	6
Edo	0.0	100.0	100	6							0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	66.7	33.3	100	3	1	1	3	14	15	9	50.0	50.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	2

Table PPM B8-B12: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Usability, Sex Segregation, Accessibility to PLWDs, Accessibility

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of Useable latrine blocks, latrine compartments and accessibility

	Toilet/Latrine Useable		Total	Toilet/latrine Blocks available			Toilet/latrine compartments available			Accessibility of an improved useable Toilet/latrine to PLWDs		Total	Access to Toilets/Latrines facilities		Total	Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/latrine within the premises	
	Yes, there is at least one toilet/latrine that met all	No, at least one of these criteria are not met		Number of Public places with Improved toilet/latrine within the premises	Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Accessible		Not Accessible	All times			Specific times during the day
National	78.9	21.1	100	464	853	725	1269	1358	1183	1880	43.4	56.6	100	86.1	13.9	100	366
Enugu	100.0	0.0	100	16	41	34	59	34	30	53	12.5	87.5	100	87.5	12.5	100	16
Gombe	100.0	0.0	100	9	7	5	5	29	20	16	88.9	11.1	100	66.7	33.3	100	9
Imo	50.0	50.0	100	2	0	0	1	3	3	6	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	1
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100	19	57	49	106	90	58	154	73.7	26.3	100	89.5	10.5	100	19
Kaduna	84.6	15.4	100	13	14	7	11	37	26	9	54.5	45.5	100	81.8	18.2	100	11
Kano	83.3	16.7	100	24	105	81	179	82	76	162	35.0	65.0	100	85.0	15.0	100	20
Katsina	81.0	19.0	100	21	74	47	61	69	45	70	70.6	29.4	100	41.2	58.8	100	17
Kebbi	87.5	12.5	100	8	20	14	5	14	11	0	85.7	14.3	100	100.0	0.0	100	7
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	7	4	4	5	8	8	43	42.9	57.1	100	85.7	14.3	100	7
Kwara	66.7	33.3	100	3	2	1	4	6	8	14	50.0	50.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	2
Lagos	90.7	9.3	100	43	75	69	140	147	145	295	28.2	71.8	100	97.4	2.6	100	39
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	9	45	44	125	50	50	99	22.2	77.8	100	77.8	22.2	100	9
Niger	80.0	20.0	100	10	23	19	40	17	17	30	75.0	25.0	100	87.5	12.5	100	8
Ogun	50.0	50.0	100	16	31	28	54	18	20	38	12.5	87.5	100	100.0	0.0	100	8
Ondo	100.0	0.0	100	10	8	8	18	11	11	16	80.0	20.0	100	80.0	20.0	100	10
Osun	66.7	33.3	100	6	1	1	6	5	5	7	0.0	100.0	100	25.0	75.0	100	4
Oyo	75.0	25.0	100	8	9	9	14	16	15	29	50.0	50.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	6
Plateau	57.1	42.9	100	7	6	4	12	7	5	14	0.0	100.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	4
Rivers	70.6	29.4	100	17	31	23	47	179	125	228	16.7	83.3	100	100.0	0.0	100	12
Sokoto	68.4	31.6	100	19	31	27	7	51	44	7	23.1	76.9	100	92.3	7.7	100	13
Taraba	62.5	37.5	100	8	22	20	37	23	21	36	40.0	60.0	100	80.0	20.0	100	5
Yobe	69.6	30.4	100	23	24	24	19	52	49	11	87.5	12.5	100	87.5	12.5	100	16
Zamfara	88.9	11.1	100	9	33	22	1	17	16	1	37.5	62.5	100	100.0	0.0	100	8
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	100	6	20	20	31	81	81	122	50.0	50.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	6

Table PPM B13-B14: Sanitation and Hygiene Practice in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

Percentage distribution of Public places based on frequency of cleaning and cleanliness of the toilets/latrines

	Frequency of Cleaning				Total	Cleanliness of Toilets/Latrines			Total	Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/latrine within the premises
	At least once per day	2-4 days per week	Once per week	Less than once per week		Clean	Somewhat Clean	Not Clean		
National	70.8	16.4	8.2	4.6	100	33.9	52.2	13.9	100	366
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	73.9	13.0	8.7	4.3	100	28.3	43.5	28.3	100	46
North East	47.3	21.8	16.4	14.5	100	29.1	49.1	21.8	100	55
North West	64.2	23.2	9.5	3.2	100	15.8	72.6	11.6	100	95
South East	85.7	10.2	2.0	2.0	100	32.7	55.1	12.2	100	49
South South	69.2	21.2	5.8	3.8	100	50.0	38.5	11.5	100	52
South West	87.0	5.8	5.8	1.4	100	55.1	40.6	4.3	100	69
Area of Residence										
Urban	79.4	12.5	5.8	2.3	100	35.4	54.1	10.5	100	257
Peri-urban	69.0	20.7	6.9	3.4	100	27.6	56.9	15.5	100	58
Urban	82.4	10.1	5.5	2.0	100	37.7	53.3	9.0	100	199
Rural	50.5	25.7	13.8	10.1	100	30.3	47.7	22.0	100	109
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1
Rural	45.2	23.3	17.8	13.7	100	23.3	50.7	26.0	100	73
Small towns	62.9	31.4	5.7	0.0	100	45.7	42.9	11.4	100	35
Type of facility										
Market	69.6	15.5	10.1	4.8	100	33.3	54.6	12.1	100	207
Motor park	72.3	17.6	5.7	4.4	100	34.6	49.1	16.4	100	159
State										
Abia	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	60.0	6.7	100	15
Adamawa	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	12
Akwa ibom	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	100	45.5	45.5	9.1	100	11
Anambra	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	100	18.2	63.6	18.2	100	11
Bauchi	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	0.0	50.0	50.0	100	4
Bayelsa	61.5	23.1	7.7	7.7	100	30.8	53.8	15.4	100	13
Benue	60.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	100	30.0	70.0	0.0	100	10
Borno	44.4	0.0	22.2	33.3	100	22.2	44.4	33.3	100	9
Cross river	55.6	33.3	11.1	0.0	100	33.3	55.6	11.1	100	9
Delta	71.4	14.3	0.0	14.3	100	71.4	0.0	28.6	100	7
Ebonyi	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	100	50.0	33.3	16.7	100	6
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	2
Enugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	37.5	56.3	6.3	100	16
Gombe	44.4	33.3	22.2	0.0	100	11.1	77.8	11.1	100	9
Imo	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1
Jigawa	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	100	15.8	68.4	15.8	100	19

Table PPM B13-B14: Sanitation and Hygiene Practice in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

Percentage distribution of Public places based on frequency of cleaning and cleanliness of the toilets/latrines

	Frequency of Cleaning				Total	Cleanliness of Toilets/Latrines			Total	Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/latrine within the premises
	At least once per day	2-4 days per week	Once per week	Less than once per week		Clean	Somewhat Clean	Not Clean		
National	70.8	16.4	8.2	4.6	100	33.9	52.2	13.9	100	366
Kaduna	63.6	27.3	9.1	0.0	100	18.2	63.6	18.2	100	11
Kano	50.0	35.0	10.0	5.0	100	5.0	85.0	10.0	100	20
Katsina	29.4	41.2	29.4	0.0	100	17.6	76.5	5.9	100	17
Kebbi	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	100	28.6	71.4	0.0	100	7
Kogi	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	42.9	57.1	100	7
Kwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
Lagos	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	56.4	38.5	5.1	100	39
Nasarawa	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100	33.3	33.3	33.3	100	9
Niger	62.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	100	12.5	37.5	50.0	100	8
Ogun	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Ondo	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	100	60.0	30.0	10.0	100	10
Osun	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4
Oyo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	6
Plateau	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	4
Rivers	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	12
Sokoto	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	100	15.4	69.2	15.4	100	13
Taraba	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100	40.0	20.0	40.0	100	5
Yobe	25.0	37.5	12.5	25.0	100	31.3	43.8	25.0	100	16
Zamfara	62.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	100	25.0	62.5	12.5	100	8
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	6

Table PPM.B15,B17: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Safe Disposal of Faeces I

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank and leakage or overflow of waste water

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank					Total	Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/ latrine within the premises	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water			Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine Emptied
	Yes, Within the last 5 years	Yes, More than 5 years ago	Yes, don't know when	No, Never Emptied	Don't Know			no, never	yes, sometimes	yes, frequently		
National	32.0	5.7	4.9	46.7	10.7	100	366	75.4	21.0	3.6	100	138
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	21.7	2.2	8.7	54.3	13.0	100	46	81.8	18.2	0.0	100	11.0
North East	34.5	1.8	0.0	60.0	3.6	100	55	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	20.0
North West	32.6	9.5	1.1	48.4	8.4	100	95	87.5	5.0	7.5	100	40.0
South East	36.7	6.1	10.2	40.8	6.1	100	49	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	21.0
South South	30.8	5.8	11.5	42.3	9.6	100	52	47.4	47.4	5.3	100	19.0
South West	33.3	5.8	2.9	36.2	21.7	100	69	77.8	18.5	3.7	100	27.0
Area of Residence												
Urban	35.4	6.6	5.4	41.6	10.9	100	257	74.1	22.2	3.7	100	108.0
Peri-urban	22.4	8.6	10.3	53.4	5.2	100	58	55.6	38.9	5.6	100	18.0
Urban	39.2	6.0	4.0	38.2	12.6	100	199	77.8	18.9	3.3	100	90.0
Rural	23.9	3.7	3.7	58.7	10.1	100	109	80.0	16.7	3.3	100	30.0
Itinerant	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
Rural	28.8	1.4	1.4	60.3	8.2	100	73	81.8	13.6	4.5	100	22.0
Small towns	14.3	5.7	8.6	57.1	14.3	100	35	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	7.0
Type of facility												
Market	29.0	5.8	4.8	49.3	11.1	100	207	73.6	22.2	4.2	100	72.0
Motor park	35.8	5.7	5.0	43.4	10.1	100	159	77.3	19.7	3.0	100	66.0
State												
Abia	40.0	0.0	6.7	46.7	6.7	100	15	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.0
Adamawa	33.3	0.0	0.0	58.3	8.3	100	12	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4.0
Akwa ibom	18.2	9.1	27.3	45.5	0.0	100	11	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	3.0
Anambra	54.5	9.1	0.0	36.4	0.0	100	11	57.1	42.9	0.0	100	7.0
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Bayelsa	53.8	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	100	13	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	9.0
Benue	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	100	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
Borno	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	9	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	6.0
Cross river	11.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	22.2	100	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
Delta	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.9	100	7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1.0
Ebonyi	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	100	6	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2.0
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Enugu	25.0	12.5	25.0	37.5	0.0	100	16	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	6.0
Gombe	33.3	11.1	0.0	55.6	0.0	100	9	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4.0
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Jigawa	42.1	31.6	0.0	21.1	5.3	100	19	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	14.0

Table PPM.B15,B17: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Safe Disposal of Faeces I

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank and leakage or overflow of waste water

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank					Total	Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/ latrine within the premises	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Waste Water			Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine Emptied
	Yes, Within the last 5 years	Yes, More than 5 years ago	Yes, don't know when	No, Never Emptied	Don't Know			no, never	yes, sometimes	yes, frequently		
National	32.0	5.7	4.9	46.7	10.7	100	366	75.4	21.0	3.6	100	138
Kaduna	45.5	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	100	11	80.0	0.0	20.0	100	5.0
Kano	15.0	15.0	5.0	45.0	20.0	100	20	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	6.0
Katsina	29.4	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	100	17	60.0	0.0	40.0	100	5.0
Kebbi	14.3	0.0	0.0	57.1	28.6	100	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
Kogi	28.6	0.0	14.3	57.1	0.0	100	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.0
Kwara	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1.0
Lagos	43.6	5.1	5.1	12.8	33.3	100	39	73.7	21.1	5.3	100	19.0
Nasarawa	22.2	0.0	0.0	66.7	11.1	100	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.0
Niger	37.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0	100	8	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4.0
Ogun	25.0	25.0	0.0	37.5	12.5	100	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4.0
Ondo	20.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	100	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.0
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Oyo	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	100	6	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2.0
Plateau	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	100	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
Rivers	41.7	0.0	8.3	50.0	0.0	100	12	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	5.0
Sokoto	69.2	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	100	13	88.9	11.1	0.0	100	9.0
Taraba	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	100	5	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3.0
Yobe	18.8	0.0	0.0	75.0	6.3	100	16	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	3.0
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	100	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0

Table PPM.B16: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Safe Disposal of Faeces II

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on the disposal of Faecal sludge

	Pit/Septic Tank Emptied To							Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine Emptied	
	To a treatment plant	Buried in a covered pit (Service Provider)	Emptied in a body of water	Don't know where	Buried in a covered pit (Local Artisans)	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Others (Specify)			Don't Know
National	32.6	6.5	6.5	31.9	7.2	5.1	0.0	10.1	100.0	138
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	27.3	9.1	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
North East	15.0	10.0	5.0	45.0	15.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	20
North West	47.5	7.5	2.5	15.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	40
South East	33.3	4.8	0.0	23.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	28.6	100.0	21
South South	36.8	10.5	10.5	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	19
South West	22.2	0.0	18.5	37.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	18.5	100.0	27
Area of Residence										
Urban	30.6	4.6	8.3	30.6	8.3	5.6	0.0	12.0	100.0	108
Peri-urban	22.2	11.1	16.7	22.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	11.1	100.0	18
Urban	32.2	3.3	6.7	32.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	12.2	100.0	90
Rural	40.0	13.3	0.0	36.7	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	100.0	30
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Rural	50.0	9.1	0.0	36.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Small towns	14.3	28.6	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	7
Type of facility										
Market	30.6	8.3	5.6	27.8	8.3	4.2	0.0	15.3	100.0	72
Motor park	34.8	4.5	7.6	36.4	6.1	6.1	0.0	4.5	100	66
State										
Abia	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	6
Adamawa	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Akwa ibom	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	3
Anambra	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	100	7
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bayelsa	33.3	0.0	22.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
Cross river	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Enugu	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	100	4

Table PPM.B16: Sanitation in Markets/Motor Parks – Safe Disposal of Faeces II

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on the disposal of Faecal sludge

	Pit/Septic Tank Emptied To							Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine Emptied	
	To a treatment plant	Buried in a covered pit (Service Provider)	Emptied in a body of water	Don't know where	Buried in a covered pit (Local Artisans)	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Others (Specify)			Don't Know
National	32.6	6.5	6.5	31.9	7.2	5.1	0.0	10.1	100.0	138
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Jigawa	28.6	14.3	7.1	7.1	35.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	14
Kaduna	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Kano	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	100	6
Katsina	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Lagos	10.5	0.0	26.3	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	100	19
Nasarawa	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Niger	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Ogun	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Ondo	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	2
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Oyo	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Plateau	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Rivers	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
Taraba	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Yobe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table PPM B18-B20: Hygiene in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability, Accessibility to PLWD, Location

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of Handwashing facilities and Location of handwashing facilities

	Availability of Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/latrine block			Accessibility of Handwashing Facilities for PLWDs			Location of Handwashing Facilities				Number of Public Places with Handwashing Facility close to the toilet/latrine	
	Available	Not Available	Total	Accessible	Not Accessible	Total	In the toilet/latrine block	Close to the toilet/latrine block	Others	Total		
									(Specify)			
National	10.3	89.7	100	992	58.4	41.6	100	51.5	43.6	5.0	100	101
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	8.0	92.0	100	162	69.2	30.8	100	69.2	30.8	0.0	100	13
North East	12.0	88.0	100	142	75.0	25.0	100	12.5	81.3	6.3	100	16
North West	13.2	86.8	100	219	89.7	10.3	100	41.4	51.7	6.9	100	29
South East	9.4	90.6	100	139	30.8	69.2	100	69.2	23.1	7.7	100	13
South South	8.6	91.4	100	152	23.1	76.9	100	61.5	38.5	0.0	100	13
South West	9.6	90.4	100	178	29.4	70.6	100	70.6	23.5	5.9	100	17
Area of Residence												
Urban	16.8	83.2	100	463	57.7	42.3	100	53.8	42.3	3.8	100	78
Peri-urban	12.5	87.5	100	152	52.6	47.4	100	36.8	57.9	5.3	100	19
Urban	19.0	81.0	100	311	59.3	40.7	100	59.3	37.3	3.4	100	59
Rural	4.5	95.5	100	529	60.9	39.1	100	43.5	47.8	8.7	100	23
Itinerant	10.0	90.0	100	10	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Rural	5.5	94.5	100	362	68.4	31.6	100	36.8	52.6	10.5	100	19
Small towns	1.9	98.1	100	157	33.3	66.7	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3
Type of facility												
Market	11.5	88.5	100	607	63.8	36.2	100	55.1	39.1	5.8	100	69
Motor park	8.3	91.7	100	385	46.9	53.1	100	43.8	53.1	3.1	100	32
State												
Abia	19.0	81.0	100	21	50.0	50.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	4
Adamawa	3.8	96.2	100	26	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1
Akwa ibom	19.0	81.0	100	21	25.0	75.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4
Anambra	14.8	85.2	100	27	25.0	75.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Bauchi	17.4	82.6	100	23	50.0	50.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4
Bayelsa	7.4	92.6	100	27	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Benue	0.0	100.0	100	25	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Borno	25.0	75.0	100	24	80.0	20.0	100	40.0	60.0	0.0	100	5
Cross river	9.5	90.5	100	21	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Delta	3.7	96.3	100	27	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1
Ebonyi	6.9	93.1	100	29	0.0	100.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	2
Edo	3.3	96.7	100	30	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Ekiti	0.0	100.0	100	22	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Enugu	9.4	90.6	100	32	33.3	66.7	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3
Gombe	12.0	88.0	100	25	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	66.7	33.3	100	3
Imo	0.0	100.0	100	30	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table PPM B18-B20: Hygiene in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability, Accessibility to PLWD, Location

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of Handwashing facilities and Location of handwashing facilities

	Availability of Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/latrine block			Accessibility of Handwashing Facilities for PLWDs			Location of Handwashing Facilities				Number of Public Places with Handwashing Facility close to the toilet/latrine	
	Available	Not Available	Total	Accessible	Not Accessible	Total	In the toilet/latrine block	Close to the toilet/latrine block	Others (Specify)	Total		
	National	10.3	89.7	100	992	58.4	41.6	100	51.5	43.6		5.0
Jigawa	28.0	72.0	100	25	71.4	28.6	100	42.9	57.1	0.0	100	7
Kaduna	14.8	85.2	100	27	100.0	0.0	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	4
Kano	10.5	89.5	100	76	87.5	12.5	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	8
Katsina	16.7	83.3	100	18	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	3
Kebbi	17.4	82.6	100	23	100.0	0.0	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	4
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	25	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kwara	6.5	93.5	100	31	0.0	100.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
Lagos	21.1	78.9	100	57	8.3	91.7	100	58.3	33.3	8.3	100	12
Nasarawa	11.1	88.9	100	18	50.0	50.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Niger	20.6	79.4	100	34	100.0	0.0	100	85.7	14.3	0.0	100	7
Ogun	7.4	92.6	100	27	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Ondo	13.6	86.4	100	22	66.7	33.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Osun	0.0	100.0	100	23	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Oyo	0.0	100.0	100	27	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Plateau	3.7	96.3	100	27	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1
Rivers	11.5	88.5	100	26	33.3	66.7	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	3
Sokoto	6.3	93.8	100	32	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	2
Taraba	12.0	88.0	100	25	66.7	33.3	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	3
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100	19	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Zamfara	5.6	94.4	100	18	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
FCT Abuja	50.0	50.0	100	2	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1

Table PPM. B21,22: Hygiene in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability of Soap and Water, Evidence of Usage

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of soap and water and evidence of use of Handwashing facilities

	Availability of Soap and Water at the Handwashing Facility by the Toilet/Latrine Block				Total	Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities by the Toilet/Latrine			Total	Number of Public Places with Handwashing Facility close to the toilet/latrine
	Yes, water and soap	Water only	Soap only	Neither water or soap		yes, there is dampness suggesting use	yes, other evidence	no evidence		
National	56.4	37.6	1.0	5.0	100	63.4	25.7	10.9	100	101
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	61.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	100	69.2	30.8	0.0	100	13
North East	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	100	37.5	50.0	12.5	100	16
North West	55.2	34.5	3.4	6.9	100	89.7	3.4	6.9	100	29
South East	61.5	30.8	0.0	7.7	100	23.1	53.8	23.1	100	13
South South	53.8	38.5	0.0	7.7	100	69.2	15.4	15.4	100	13
South West	70.6	23.5	0.0	5.9	100	64.7	23.5	11.8	100	17
Area of Residence										
Urban	60.3	35.9	1.3	2.6	100	67.9	24.4	7.7	100	78
Peri-urban	63.2	31.6	5.3	0.0	100	63.2	26.3	10.5	100	19
Urban	59.3	37.3	0.0	3.4	100	69.5	23.7	6.8	100	59
Rural	43.5	43.5	0.0	13.0	100	47.8	30.4	21.7	100	23
Itinerant	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Rural	42.1	47.4	0.0	10.5	100	42.1	36.8	21.1	100	19
Small towns	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	3
Type of facility										
Market	59.4	34.8	1.4	4.3	100	63.8	26.1	10.1	100	69
Motor park	50.0	43.8	0.0	6.3	100	62.5	25.0	12.5	100	32
State										
Abia	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	50.0	50.0	100	4
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1
Akwa ibom	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	4
Anambra	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4
Bauchi	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	25.0	75.0	0.0	100	4
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Borno	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100	40.0	20.0	40.0	100	5
Cross river	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	2
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Ebonyi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	2
Edo	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Enugu	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	0.0	66.7	33.3	100	3
Gombe	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Jigawa	42.9	14.3	14.3	28.6	100	85.7	0.0	14.3	100	7

Table PPM. B21,22: Hygiene in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability of Soap and Water, Evidence of Usage

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of soap and water and evidence of use of Handwashing facilities

	Availability of Soap and Water at the Handwashing Facility by the Toilet/Latrine Block				Total	Evidence of Usage of Handwashing Facilities by the Toilet/Latrine			Total	Number of Public Places with Handwashing Facility close to the toilet/latrine
	Yes, water and soap	Water only	Soap only	Neither water or soap		yes, there is dampness suggesting use	yes, other evidence	no evidence		
National	56.4	37.6	1.0	5.0	100	63.4	25.7	10.9	100	101
Kaduna	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4
Kano	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Katsina	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Kebbi	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kwara	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Lagos	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	12
Nasarawa	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
Niger	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	100	57.1	42.9	0.0	100	7
Ogun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
Ondo	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100	33.3	0.0	66.7	100	3
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Plateau	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Rivers	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Taraba	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	3
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1
FCT Abuja	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1

Table PPM. B23: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Main Source of Water

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Main Source of Water Supply

	Main Source of Water												Total	Number of Public places (Markets/Motor Parks)
	Improved Water Source						Unimproved Water Source							
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	unprotected spring	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	rainwater collection	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irriga	others (specify)	no water source		
National	5.0	31.7	4.4	0.3	0.4	9.0	3.4	4.3	0.2	2.6	1.8	36.7	100	1220
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	3.0	26.9	7.1	0.0	1.0	9.6	5.1	4.1	0.0	3.6	1.5	38.1	100	197
North East	4.0	33.9	2.8	1.1	0.6	16.9	2.8	4.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	29.9	100	177
North West	8.4	34.7	4.7	0.4	0.0	9.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	32.1	100	274
South East	7.2	25.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	6.6	3.6	0.0	0.6	3.0	2.4	49.1	100	167
South South	5.4	29.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.2	1.6	0.5	7.0	3.8	41.1	100	185
South West	1.4	37.3	6.8	0.5	0.5	5.9	6.8	5.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	33.6	100	220
Area of Residence														
Urban	7.0	38.9	4.6	0.2	0.7	11.1	2.9	3.9	0.3	1.0	2.0	27.5	100	612
Peri-urban	7.3	29.7	5.2	0.0	1.6	8.9	4.7	3.6	0.5	2.1	2.1	34.4	100	192
Urban	6.9	43.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	12.1	2.1	4.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	24.3	100	420
Rural	3.0	24.5	4.3	0.5	0.2	6.9	3.9	4.6	0.2	4.3	1.6	46.1	100	608
Itinerant	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	10
Rural	3.1	24.2	3.9	0.2	0.0	6.1	4.1	4.6	0.0	5.1	1.7	47.0	100	413
Small towns	2.7	25.4	5.4	1.1	0.5	8.6	3.8	4.3	0.0	2.7	1.6	43.8	100	185
Type of facility														
Market	4.7	33.7	4.2	0.4	0.7	8.0	2.7	4.2	0.3	3.2	1.6	36.4	100	742
Motor park	5.4	28.7	4.8	0.2	0.0	10.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	1.7	2.1	37.2	100	478
State														
Abia	10.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	36.7	100	30
Adamawa	2.9	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	100	34
Akwa ibom	13.8	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	55.2	100	29
Anambra	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	51.6	100	31
Bauchi	7.4	44.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	33.3	100	27
Bayelsa	6.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.5	22.6	100	31
Benue	0.0	8.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	17.6	0.0	5.9	5.9	44.1	100	34
Borno	11.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	27
Cross river	0.0	44.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	6.9	34.5	100	29
Delta	6.1	30.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.1	3.0	48.5	100	33
Ebonyi	6.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	63.6	100	33
Edo	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	100	30
Ekiti	4.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.8	100	24
Enugu	14.3	19.0	7.1	0.0	2.4	11.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	33.3	100	42
Gombe	3.3	30.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	100	30
Imo	3.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	64.5	100	31

Table PPM. B23: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Main Source of Water

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Main Source of Water Supply

	Main Source of Water												Total	Number of Public places (Markets/Motor Parks)
	Improved Water Source						Unimproved Water Source							
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	unprotected spring	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	rainwater collection	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irriga	others (specify)	no water source		
National	5.0	31.7	4.4	0.3	0.4	9.0	3.4	4.3	0.2	2.6	1.8	36.7	100	1220
Jigawa	30.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	20.0	100	30
Kaduna	9.1	39.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	33
Kano	4.4	37.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	40.0	100	90
Katsina	10.0	26.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	100	30
Kebbi	3.4	34.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	31.0	100	29
Kogi	0.0	33.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	36.7	100	30
Kwara	3.1	28.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	100	32
Lagos	2.6	49.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	2.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	24.7	100	77
Nasarawa	8.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	100	25
Niger	2.6	34.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	2.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	23.7	100	38
Ogun	0.0	45.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	100	31
Ondo	0.0	23.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	10.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	36.7	100	30
Osun	0.0	40.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	100	27
Oyo	0.0	29.0	6.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	16.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	6.5	22.6	100	31
Plateau	0.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	63.3	100	30
Rivers	6.1	42.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	12.1	3.0	27.3	100	33
Sokoto	0.0	27.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	100	36
Taraba	0.0	22.2	3.7	7.4	3.7	14.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	3.7	29.6	100	27
Yobe	0.0	40.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	37.5	100	32
Zamfara	11.5	38.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	100	26
FCT Abuja	25.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8

Table PPM. B23: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Location and Availability of Water

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Location and Availability Main Source of Water Supply

	Location of Improved Water Source in Public Places			Total	Number of Public places with improved water supply	Availability of Water from The Main Source at The Time of The Survey			Total	Number of Public places with water source other than surface water
	Within the Premises	Elsewhere, within 250m	Elsewhere, more than 250m			Yes, observed	Yes, reported but not observed	Not available		
National	76.1	19.1	4.8	100	561	72.2	7.9	19.9	100	713
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	76.5	18.5	4.9	100	81	78.2	6.4	15.5	100	110
North East	74.1	18.5	7.4	100	81	69.8	9.5	20.7	100	116
North West	76.1	19.4	4.5	100	155	79.7	6.0	14.3	100	182
South East	63.8	27.6	8.6	100	58	60.0	13.3	26.7	100	75
South South	79.5	15.1	5.5	100	73	67.4	5.6	27.0	100	89
South West	81.4	17.7	0.9	100	113	69.5	8.5	22.0	100	141
Area of Residence										
Urban	80.1	15.5	4.5	100	336	76.3	7.3	16.4	100	422
Peri-urban	69.7	24.7	5.6	100	89	74.8	9.6	15.7	100	115
Urban	83.8	12.1	4.0	100	247	76.9	6.5	16.6	100	307
Rural	70.2	24.4	5.3	100	225	66.3	8.6	25.1	100	291
Itinerant	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Rural	71.8	22.8	5.4	100	149	66.5	8.9	24.6	100	191
Small towns	66.7	27.8	5.6	100	72	64.2	8.4	27.4	100	95
Type of facility										
Market	74.1	21.0	4.8	100	352	71.5	8.4	20.2	100	431
Motor park	79.4	15.8	4.8	100	209	73.4	7.1	19.5	100	282
State										
Abia	73.3	26.7	0.0	100	15	72.2	11.1	16.7	100	18
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	16	78.3	0.0	21.7	100	23
Akwa ibom	72.7	18.2	9.1	100	11	72.7	0.0	27.3	100	11
Anambra	80.0	10.0	10.0	100	10	42.9	0.0	57.1	100	14
Bauchi	82.4	11.8	5.9	100	17	82.4	5.9	11.8	100	17
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	9	57.9	5.3	36.8	100	19
Benue	70.0	30.0	0.0	100	10	66.7	13.3	20.0	100	15
Borno	50.0	40.0	10.0	100	10	66.7	11.1	22.2	100	18
Cross river	71.4	21.4	7.1	100	14	64.3	0.0	35.7	100	14
Delta	71.4	21.4	7.1	100	14	78.6	7.1	14.3	100	14
Ebonyi	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	8	75.0	12.5	12.5	100	8
Edo	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	6	58.3	16.7	25.0	100	12
Ekiti	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	7	85.7	0.0	14.3	100	7
Enugu	35.3	41.2	23.5	100	17	64.0	16.0	20.0	100	25
Gombe	64.3	28.6	7.1	100	14	53.8	3.8	42.3	100	26
Imo	62.5	37.5	0.0	100	8	40.0	30.0	30.0	100	10
Jigawa	76.2	14.3	9.5	100	21	81.8	9.1	9.1	100	22
Kaduna	76.2	23.8	0.0	100	21	77.3	4.5	18.2	100	22

Table PPM. B23: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Location and Availability of Water

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Location and Availability Main Source of Water Supply

	Location of Improved Water Source in Public Places			Total	Number of Public places with improved water supply	Availability of Water from The Main Source at The Time of The Survey			Total	Number of Public places with water source other than surface water
	Within the Premises	Elsewhere, within 250m	Elsewhere, more than 250m			Yes, observed	Yes, reported but not observed	Not available		
National	76.1	19.1	4.8	100	561	72.2	7.9	19.9	100	713
Kano	63.8	27.7	8.5	100	47	77.4	9.4	13.2	100	53
Katsina	92.9	7.1	0.0	100	14	63.2	0.0	36.8	100	19
Kebbi	94.4	5.6	0.0	100	18	89.5	10.5	0.0	100	19
Kogi	63.6	27.3	9.1	100	11	76.5	0.0	23.5	100	17
Kwara	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	18	73.9	4.3	21.7	100	23
Lagos	82.2	15.6	2.2	100	45	75.9	8.6	15.5	100	58
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	84.6	0.0	15.4	100	13
Niger	66.7	27.8	5.6	100	18	92.3	3.8	3.8	100	26
Ogun	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	20	69.6	0.0	30.4	100	23
Ondo	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	12	64.7	11.8	23.5	100	17
Osun	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	13	66.7	13.3	20.0	100	15
Oyo	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	16	52.4	14.3	33.3	100	21
Plateau	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	5	75.0	0.0	25.0	100	8
Rivers	94.7	0.0	5.3	100	19	73.7	5.3	21.1	100	19
Sokoto	84.2	15.8	0.0	100	19	79.3	3.4	17.2	100	29
Taraba	66.7	22.2	11.1	100	9	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	14
Yobe	66.7	20.0	13.3	100	15	72.2	16.7	11.1	100	18
Zamfara	66.7	26.7	6.7	100	15	94.4	0.0	5.6	100	18
FCT Abuja	71.4	0.0	28.6	100	7	62.5	37.5	0.0	100	8

Table PPM. B25b: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Alternate Water Source

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Alternate Source of Water

	Alternate Source of Water												Total	Number of Public places that use packaged or delivered water sources not available at the time of the survey
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	unprotected spring	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	rainwater collection	surface water river, stream dam, lake pond, canal irrig	others (specify)	no alternate water source		
National Geopolitical Zone	0.0	10.6	3.5	0.0	0.7	33.8	20.4	4.9	1.4	3.5	3.5	17.6	100	142
North Central	0.0	11.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	11.8	23.5	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	29.4	100	17
North East	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	37.5	20.8	12.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	100	24
North West	0.0	7.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	11.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	11.5	100	26
South East	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	30.0	100	20
South South	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	29.2	100	24
South West	0.0	12.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	29.0	35.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.5	100	31
Area of Residence														
Urban	0.0	5.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	40.6	24.6	4.3	1.4	4.3	2.9	11.6	100	69
Peri-urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	16.7	100	18
Urban	0.0	7.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	43.1	21.6	2.0	2.0	5.9	2.0	9.8	100	51
Rural	0.0	15.1	2.7	0.0	1.4	27.4	16.4	5.5	1.4	2.7	4.1	23.3	100	73
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Rural	0.0	14.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	19.1	8.5	0.0	2.1	6.4	19.1	100	47
Small towns	0.0	15.4	3.8	0.0	3.8	26.9	11.5	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	30.8	100	26
Type of facility														
Market	0.0	13.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	31.0	19.5	5.7	2.3	4.6	3.4	17.2	100	87
Motor park	0.0	5.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	38.2	21.8	3.6	0.0	1.8	3.6	18.2	100	55
State														
Abia	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	3
Adamawa	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Akwa ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100	3
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100	8
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	100	3
Borno	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	4
Cross river	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100	5
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Ebonyi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100	3
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100	5
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100	11
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100	3
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	4
Kano	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	100	7
Katsina	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	100	7

Table PPM. B25b: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Alternate Water Source

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Alternate Source of Water

	Alternate Source of Water												Total	Number of Public places that use packaged or delivered water sources not available at the time of the survey
	pipewater supply	tubewell / borehole	protected dug well	protected spring	unprotected spring	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	rainwater collection	surface water river, stream dam, lake pond, canal irrig	others (specify)	no alternate water source		
National	0.0	10.6	3.5	0.0	0.7	33.8	20.4	4.9	1.4	3.5	3.5	17.6	100	142
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kogi	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	100	4
Kwara	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100	5
Lagos	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
Nasarawa	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	2
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Ogun	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	4
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Oyo	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	100	7
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Rivers	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	100	4
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
FCT Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table PPM. B26-B29: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability, Accessibility, Management Committees

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability, accessibility of Water supply and Committee																
	Availability of Water from the Main Source Throughout each day of the Last 2weeks			Water from Main Source Typically Available throughout the year				Accessibility of Water Source to PLWDs			Number of Public places with water source other than surface water	Availability of a Dedicated Committee for Management of WASH Facilities			Total	Number of Public places (Markets/Motor Parks)
	Available	Not available	Total	Yes, always	Mostly, unavailable for not more than 30 days	No, unavailable for more than 30 days	Total	Accessible	Not Accessible	Total		Available	Not available	Not applicable		
National	77.1	22.9	100	70.0	15.4	14.6	100	52.6	47.4	100	713	37.5	49.8	12.7	100	1220
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	84.5	15.5	100	61.8	22.7	15.5	100	60.0	40.0	100	110	25.4	65.5	9.1	100	197
North East	72.4	27.6	100	70.7	21.6	7.8	100	67.2	32.8	100	116	37.3	58.8	4.0	100	177
North West	83.5	16.5	100	78.6	11.0	10.4	100	70.3	29.7	100	182	44.2	49.6	6.2	100	274
South East	68.0	32.0	100	61.3	20.0	18.7	100	41.3	58.7	100	75	34.1	32.3	33.5	100	167
South South	71.9	28.1	100	66.3	16.9	16.9	100	30.3	69.7	100	89	37.8	53.0	9.2	100	185
South West	75.2	24.8	100	71.6	7.1	21.3	100	31.9	68.1	100	141	42.3	39.5	18.2	100	220
Area of Residence																
Urban	79.1	20.9	100	73.0	14.9	12.1	100	50.5	49.5	100	422	48.0	44.0	8.0	100	612
Peri-urban	75.7	24.3	100	71.3	14.8	13.9	100	53.0	47.0	100	115	39.6	47.4	13.0	100	192
Urban	80.5	19.5	100	73.6	15.0	11.4	100	49.5	50.5	100	307	51.9	42.4	5.7	100	420
Rural	74.2	25.8	100	65.6	16.2	18.2	100	55.7	44.3	100	291	26.8	55.8	17.4	100	608
Itinerant	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	40.0	60.0	100	5	20.0	70.0	10.0	100	10
Rural	74.9	25.1	100	69.6	12.0	18.3	100	55.0	45.0	100	191	26.6	56.7	16.7	100	413
Small towns	71.6	28.4	100	55.8	25.3	18.9	100	57.9	42.1	100	95	27.6	53.0	19.5	100	185
Type of facility																
Market	76.6	23.4	100	70.1	13.9	16.0	100	53.1	46.9	100	431	38.3	49.5	12.3	100	742
Motor park	78.0	22.0	100	69.9	17.7	12.4	100	51.8	48.2	100	282	36.2	50.4	13.4	100	478
State																
Abia	77.8	22.2	100	61.1	27.8	11.1	100	66.7	33.3	100	18	63.3	13.3	23.3	100	30
Adamawa	87.0	13.0	100	78.3	8.7	13.0	100	60.9	39.1	100	23	38.2	58.8	2.9	100	34
Akwa ibom	72.7	27.3	100	72.7	0.0	27.3	100	9.1	90.9	100	11	34.5	55.2	10.3	100	29
Anambra	35.7	64.3	100	42.9	21.4	35.7	100	14.3	85.7	100	14	19.4	58.1	22.6	100	31
Bauchi	76.5	23.5	100	64.7	29.4	5.9	100	82.4	17.6	100	17	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	27
Bayelsa	73.7	26.3	100	63.2	21.1	15.8	100	21.1	78.9	100	19	32.3	58.1	9.7	100	31
Benue	73.3	26.7	100	40.0	26.7	33.3	100	46.7	53.3	100	15	17.6	61.8	20.6	100	34
Borno	72.2	27.8	100	61.1	33.3	5.6	100	55.6	44.4	100	18	22.2	74.1	3.7	100	27
Cross river	71.4	28.6	100	50.0	14.3	35.7	100	57.1	42.9	100	14	72.4	27.6	0.0	100	29
Delta	50.0	50.0	100	57.1	28.6	14.3	100	21.4	78.6	100	14	24.2	48.5	27.3	100	33
Ebonyi	50.0	50.0	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	100	25.0	75.0	100	8	21.2	24.2	54.5	100	33
Edo	75.0	25.0	100	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	100	12	6.7	86.7	6.7	100	30
Ekiti	85.7	14.3	100	85.7	0.0	14.3	100	14.3	85.7	100	7	12.5	54.2	33.3	100	24

Table PPM. B26-B29: Water Supply in Markets/Motor Parks – Availability, Accessibility, Management Committees

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability, accessibility of Water supply and Committee																
	Availability of Water from the Main Source Throughout each day of the Last 2weeks			Water from Main Source Typically Available throughout the year				Accessibility of Water Source to PLWDs			Number of Public places with water source other than surface water	Availability of a Dedicated Committee for Management of WASH Facilities			Total	Number of Public places (Markets/Motor Parks)
	Available	Not available	Total	Yes, always	Mostly, unavailable for not more than 30 days	No, unavailable for more than 30 days	Total	Accessible	Not Accessible	Total		Available	Not available	Not applicable		
National	77.1	22.9	100	70.0	15.4	14.6	100	52.6	47.4	100	713	37.5	49.8	12.7	100	1220
Enugu	80.0	20.0	100	76.0	12.0	12.0	100	32.0	68.0	100	25	40.5	33.3	26.2	100	42
Gombe	50.0	50.0	100	65.4	30.8	3.8	100	61.5	38.5	100	26	40.0	46.7	13.3	100	30
Imo	80.0	20.0	100	60.0	20.0	20.0	100	70.0	30.0	100	10	25.8	32.3	41.9	100	31
Jigawa	90.9	9.1	100	90.9	4.5	4.5	100	86.4	13.6	100	22	83.3	10.0	6.7	100	30
Kaduna	90.9	9.1	100	72.7	13.6	13.6	100	59.1	40.9	100	22	48.5	48.5	3.0	100	33
Kano	84.9	15.1	100	69.8	15.1	15.1	100	73.6	26.4	100	53	34.4	57.8	7.8	100	90
Katsina	57.9	42.1	100	68.4	10.5	21.1	100	57.9	42.1	100	19	33.3	63.3	3.3	100	30
Kebbi	73.7	26.3	100	94.7	5.3	0.0	100	78.9	21.1	100	19	41.4	44.8	13.8	100	29
Kogi	64.7	35.3	100	29.4	47.1	23.5	100	100.0	0.0	100	17	23.3	66.7	10.0	100	30
Kwara	87.0	13.0	100	60.9	34.8	4.3	100	17.4	82.6	100	23	34.4	53.1	12.5	100	32
Lagos	87.9	12.1	100	84.5	6.9	8.6	100	32.8	67.2	100	58	58.4	35.1	6.5	100	77
Nasarawa	92.3	7.7	100	84.6	7.7	7.7	100	38.5	61.5	100	13	20.0	80.0	0.0	100	25
Niger	92.3	7.7	100	73.1	15.4	11.5	100	88.5	11.5	100	26	26.3	71.1	2.6	100	38
Ogun	65.2	34.8	100	69.6	0.0	30.4	100	17.4	82.6	100	23	51.6	35.5	12.9	100	31
Ondo	82.4	17.6	100	76.5	11.8	11.8	100	58.8	41.2	100	17	53.3	43.3	3.3	100	30
Osun	66.7	33.3	100	60.0	6.7	33.3	100	46.7	53.3	100	15	25.9	51.9	22.2	100	27
Oyo	47.6	52.4	100	38.1	14.3	47.6	100	19.0	81.0	100	21	19.4	29.0	51.6	100	31
Plateau	87.5	12.5	100	62.5	0.0	37.5	100	50.0	50.0	100	8	13.3	76.7	10.0	100	30
Rivers	84.2	15.8	100	73.7	15.8	10.5	100	36.8	63.2	100	19	57.6	42.4	0.0	100	33
Sokoto	86.2	13.8	100	79.3	17.2	3.4	100	55.2	44.8	100	29	41.7	58.3	0.0	100	36
Taraba	85.7	14.3	100	78.6	14.3	7.1	100	50.0	50.0	100	14	37.0	59.3	3.7	100	27
Yobe	72.2	27.8	100	77.8	11.1	11.1	100	94.4	5.6	100	18	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	32
Zamfara	94.4	5.6	100	88.9	0.0	11.1	100	83.3	16.7	100	18	46.2	46.2	7.7	100	26
FCT Abuja	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	75.0	25.0	100	8	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	8

Annex IX

Household WASH Expenditures Tables

HH Expenditure Table 1: Estimated Households Expenditure on Water Supply									
	Water Point Construction	Water Bills/Levies	Storage Facility	Repairs of water facility	Transport- from point of collection	Water Treatment	Total Sanitation	Expenditure per Households	Per Capita Expenditure
National	25,602,697,910	243,994,006,364	300,129,563,217	11,251,325,016	148,143,373,887	485,016,082,307	1,214,137,048,701	29,708	6,113
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	2,069,065,761	30,075,473,205	79,693,127,704	1,205,785,338	22,521,639,443	95,991,778,401	231,556,869,853	39,029	7,696
North East	291,650,442	22,360,598,285	18,498,294,572	721,049,005	43,640,220,577	82,295,150,014	167,806,962,894	32,845	6,224
North West	5,664,277,393	46,366,074,980	39,802,806,323	3,477,056,993	29,650,580,574	73,952,315,324	198,913,111,588	21,489	3,961
South East	4,656,285,274	43,337,766,715	77,489,606,971	2,399,016,662	12,420,371,192	113,886,511,364	254,189,558,178	52,369	11,301
South South	10,110,731,919	29,812,516,517	39,530,827,129	1,629,110,844	10,795,257,429	54,510,310,577	146,388,754,415	22,261	4,947
South West	2,810,687,120	72,041,576,661	45,114,900,518	1,819,306,175	29,115,304,672	64,380,016,628	215,281,791,774	23,553	5,481
Area of Residence									
Urban	14,437,708,659	150,488,805,192	122,360,106,764	4,745,593,368	77,779,956,224	128,038,660,777	497,850,830,984	37,838	8,123
Rural	11,164,989,251	93,505,201,172	177,769,456,453	6,505,731,648	70,363,417,664	356,977,421,529	716,286,217,717	25,849	5,215
Gender of HHH									
Male	25,144,204,908	199,926,173,633	248,053,122,295	10,424,178,144	122,533,332,637	414,325,832,825	1,020,406,844,442	30,132	5,898
Female	458,493,002	44,067,832,731	52,076,440,922	827,146,872	25,610,041,250	70,690,249,482	193,730,204,259	27,659	7,566
HHs with at least on PLWD									
HH with PLWD	3,755,680,332	27,743,901,228	35,425,964,783	1,432,662,593	14,247,457,273	60,266,506,016	142,872,172,225	31,290	12,623
HH without PLWD	21,847,017,577	216,250,105,136	264,703,598,434	9,818,662,423	133,895,916,614	424,749,576,291	1,071,264,876,476	29,509	5,719
Wealth Quintile									
Poorest	444,557,972	14,355,283,951	50,042,413,376	1,077,389,842	16,663,477,401	63,045,734,590	145,628,857,133	17,791	3,583
Poor	382,598,003	25,827,270,366	41,637,333,988	1,590,912,816	21,146,007,059	107,801,817,045	198,385,939,278	24,259	4,793
Moderate	1,270,792,018	40,631,089,717	49,164,811,168	1,516,342,858	30,001,572,884	116,685,180,608	239,269,789,252	29,219	6,036
Rich	5,683,911,056	60,257,335,966	70,541,274,330	2,123,288,827	36,340,063,569	106,310,815,571	281,256,689,318	34,517	7,093
Richest	17,820,838,861	102,923,026,364	88,743,730,355	4,943,390,674	43,992,252,973	91,172,534,493	349,595,773,721	42,801	9,375
State									
Abia	-	6,297,886,871	5,250,282,184	239,789,289	2,900,051,495	8,911,771,362	23,599,781,201	28,570	6,187
Adamawa	83,282,995	2,989,584,579	2,836,051,025	17,493,759	5,703,602,951	2,213,826,190	13,843,841,498	16,989	3,187
Akwa ibom	16,282,073	3,553,955,146	1,983,206,268	105,159,088	2,406,693,642	16,043,499,866	24,108,796,083	19,265	4,277
Anambra	831,491,163	13,175,020,042	25,078,462,372	218,837,022	2,325,830,877	29,681,446,515	71,311,087,989	58,784	12,618
Bauchi	385,040	1,385,700,728	2,295,629,547	13,710,542	2,368,625,385	716,452,127	6,780,503,369	5,436	1,009
Bayelsa	41,998,146	4,196,361,577	2,772,044,620	442,941,877	884,360,175	1,620,016,424	9,957,722,820	19,872	4,266
Benue	775,682,427	1,125,286,413	44,844,373,777	56,941,699	1,394,598,182	2,273,148,997	50,470,031,496	44,651	8,572
Borno	26,692,377	6,465,288,018	7,669,331,082	46,727,187	18,173,483,892	63,001,093,156	95,382,615,713	80,799	15,835
Cross river	3,522,593,679	6,018,048,751	3,880,886,708	439,148,346	5,232,727,901	14,712,523,218	33,805,928,603	35,843	8,532
Delta	1,993,919,608	4,398,392,469	18,338,388,614	213,357,812	943,651,217	6,491,887,014	32,379,596,734	25,166	5,568
Ebonyi	13,942,141	187,979,745	2,540,982,448	81,472,695	479,673,922	13,323,707,941	16,627,758,892	26,808	5,638
Edo	681,594,383	9,523,335,304	8,177,419,720	196,256,982	325,505,596	734,999,118	19,639,111,105	20,528	4,531
Ekiti	100,442,349	246,290,963	2,262,032,825	301,827,171	1,421,975,952	4,294,026,512	8,626,595,771	12,243	2,571
Enugu	1,014,859,943	16,836,307,506	24,108,159,703	111,962,746	6,415,908,851	16,865,763,835	65,352,962,583	64,195	14,448
Gombe	87,977,878	3,648,907,992	2,734,709,599	280,379,768	3,947,400,414	3,761,290,790	14,460,666,441	23,677	4,326

Imo	2,795,992,028	6,840,572,551	20,511,720,264	1,746,954,911	298,906,048	45,103,821,711	77,297,967,513	65,710	13,916
Jigawa	135,513,355	5,288,611,518	2,660,902,498	334,555,894	3,379,626,178	3,659,279,932	15,458,489,374	13,578	2,588
Kaduna	2,261,398,634	2,225,661,011	2,620,803,521	633,120,774	792,794,417	2,697,648,157	11,231,426,515	6,968	1,328
Kano	368,481,338	16,427,590,344	6,108,232,470	638,715,218	8,376,875,357	39,892,878,358	71,812,773,085	30,393	5,344
Katsina	890,534,010	7,503,565,747	22,476,581,817	695,489,863	2,409,630,912	10,696,483,404	44,672,285,752	29,748	5,563
Kebbi	120,572,915	971,309,433	1,653,854,403	168,573,593	6,021,918,219	4,084,826,760	13,021,055,323	16,045	2,858
Kogi	357,045,363	2,481,678,235	2,757,948,791	203,773,013	2,918,322,627	3,623,702,896	12,342,470,925	13,691	2,691
Kwara	472,329,899	1,374,098,142	2,433,909,563	506,415,808	1,486,241,099	751,557,957	7,024,552,469	10,592	2,146
Lagos	481,191,871	48,201,591,267	26,143,733,381	1,094,760,950	21,757,847,858	27,263,666,709	124,942,792,036	38,933	9,695
Nasarawa	57,671,627	7,017,675,542	2,679,135,533	59,062,682	11,727,249,577	3,145,686,163	24,686,481,124	50,650	9,538
Niger	63,303,048	5,203,051,875	8,666,352,882	240,257,372	3,808,726,103	80,987,752,375	98,969,443,656	91,196	17,324
Ogun	1,347,004,631	12,679,356,322	10,286,006,819	110,997,141	807,032,562	6,611,240,350	31,841,637,825	24,773	5,939
Ondo	98,360,237	964,882,384	1,110,637,903	153,217,582	3,624,316,354	2,412,583,563	8,363,998,023	7,780	1,746
Osun	8,018,975	1,369,140,848	1,812,965,212	40,444,412	610,679,620	817,161,641	4,658,410,709	4,579	966
Oyo	775,669,057	8,580,314,878	3,499,524,378	118,058,918	893,452,326	22,981,337,852	36,848,357,409	19,932	4,573
Plateau	127,014,835	3,842,963,117	6,316,243,148	99,505,179	1,186,501,855	1,633,384,919	13,205,613,054	16,014	3,072
Rivers	3,854,344,030	2,122,423,269	4,378,881,198	232,246,739	1,002,318,899	14,907,384,935	26,497,599,071	16,186	3,529
Sokoto	1,822,678,732	12,088,108,008	2,013,371,889	753,634,832	3,462,755,965	8,039,091,872	28,179,641,298	28,973	5,498
Taraba	68,338,373	3,153,878,917	1,863,674,856	178,215,479	5,101,291,458	7,539,869,895	17,905,268,980	29,459	5,698
Yobe	24,973,778	4,717,238,050	1,098,898,463	184,522,268	8,345,816,477	5,062,617,855	19,434,066,892	30,002	5,734
Zamfara	65,098,409	1,861,228,920	2,269,059,724	252,966,819	5,206,979,526	4,882,106,842	14,537,440,240	16,956	3,135
FCT Abuja	216,018,562	9,030,719,879	11,995,164,010	39,829,585	-	3,576,545,093	24,858,277,129	29,567	6,647

HH Expenditure Table 2: Estimated households Expenditure on Sanitation Services							
	Construction of Sanitation facility	Bills/Levies for the use of toilet	Maintenance Cost	Emptying of toilet facility	Total Expenditure	Per HHs	Per Capita
National	12,533,852,158	22,994,146,307	7,295,661,036	18,100,187,820	60,923,847,321	1,491	307
Geopolitical Zone					-		
North Central	1,082,132,723	1,182,712,390	769,204,832	890,774,092	3,924,824,036	662	130
North East	456,769,467	2,171,673,853	356,104,668	3,334,979,215	6,319,527,202	1,237	234
North West	3,044,937,382	11,690,845,725	1,886,246,451	4,359,247,406	20,981,276,965	2,267	418
South East	4,942,531,045	3,263,098,920	1,517,643,444	1,620,474,832	11,343,748,241	2,337	504
South South	1,593,874,493	2,031,877,834	1,008,068,297	1,325,942,694	5,959,763,319	906	201
South West	1,413,607,048	2,653,937,585	1,758,393,344	6,568,769,582	12,394,707,558	1,356	316
Area of Residence					-		
Urban	5,125,425,614	9,959,183,711	4,764,737,508	13,599,902,738	33,449,249,571	2,542	546
Rural	7,408,426,544	13,034,962,596	2,530,923,528	4,500,285,082	27,474,597,749	991	200
Gender of HHH					-		
Male	11,008,132,353	20,903,924,142	6,034,057,580	15,478,582,010	53,424,696,086	1,578	309
Female	1,525,719,804	2,090,222,165	1,261,603,456	2,621,605,810	7,499,151,235	1,071	293
HHs with at least on PLWD					-		
HH with PLWD	1,214,396,747	3,701,553,273	1,243,056,971	1,943,886,508	8,102,893,499	1,775	716
HH without PLWD	11,319,455,411	19,292,593,034	6,052,604,065	16,156,301,312	52,820,953,822	1,455	282
Wealth Quintile					-		
Poorest	843,110,463	5,477,259,840	532,091,536	1,679,303,817	8,531,765,657	1,042	210
Poor	1,008,566,892	3,434,935,974	595,193,696	1,529,011,596	6,567,708,157	803	159
Moderate	2,047,898,448	4,551,057,377	856,359,506	2,143,697,631	9,599,012,962	1,172	242
Rich	4,051,230,954	4,225,499,917	2,235,174,799	4,631,184,093	15,143,089,763	1,858	382
Richest	4,583,045,401	5,305,393,199	3,076,841,499	8,116,990,683	21,082,270,782	2,581	565
State					-		
Abia	331,009,830	560,255,283	611,908,617	389,504,628	1,892,678,358	2,291	496
Adamawa	1,231,684	-	40,609,481	169,909,819	211,750,984	260	49
Akwa ibom	165,412,656	646,034,748	64,642,168	259,441,295	1,135,530,867	907	201
Anambra	479,270,620	613,695,201	87,141,971	243,546,911	1,423,654,703	1,174	252
Bauchi	76,338,991	23,253,107	32,416,196	66,043,491	198,051,785	159	29
Bayelsa	44,002,709	48,073,489	21,039,935	122,246,825	235,362,958	470	101
Benue	-	261,831,133	30,778,462	38,606,267	331,215,862	293	56
Borno	98,263,592	1,420,410,052	72,907,859	2,859,469,606	4,451,051,109	3,770	739
Cross river	955,908,704	859,208,835	89,400,010	156,719,122	2,061,236,672	2,185	520
Delta	251,925,587	-	371,575,140	170,483,658	793,984,385	617	137
Ebonyi	262,136	85,477,310	14,772,238	25,241,950	125,753,634	203	43
Edo	152,371,818	-	50,627,603	83,507,517	286,506,939	299	66
Ekiti	114,396,477	49,202,952	34,944,599	4,377,765	202,921,793	288	60
Enugu	2,984,186,121	876,374,174	538,034,035	844,001,952	5,242,596,282	5,150	1,159
Gombe	88,552,076	48,107,519	69,695,349	77,949,212	284,304,157	466	85
Imo	1,147,802,338	1,127,296,951	265,786,583	118,179,391	2,659,065,264	2,260	479
Jigawa	35,907,208	-	46,908,685	277,033,619	359,849,512	316	60

HH Expenditure Table 2: Estimated households Expenditure on Sanitation Services							
	Construction of Sanitation facility	Bills/Levies for the use of toilet	Maintenance Cost	Emptying of toilet facility	Total Expenditure	Per HHs	Per Capita
National	12,533,852,158	22,994,146,307	7,295,661,036	18,100,187,820	60,923,847,321	1,491	307
Kaduna	1,561,902,321	1,138,757,509	506,678,853	952,454,736	4,159,793,420	2,581	492
Kano	627,407,546	3,495,226,272	621,298,165	1,238,124,997	5,982,056,981	2,532	445
Katsina	42,473,687	6,110,575	111,579,899	373,826,866	533,991,027	356	66
Kebbi	114,777,227	522,195,365	90,027,316	84,900,717	811,900,624	1,000	178
Kogi	7,440,231	-	114,989,498	236,775,591	359,205,320	398	78
Kwara	157,767,637	-	145,372,674	122,982,565	426,122,876	643	130
Lagos	903,071,212	2,597,164,710	1,404,077,957	4,767,159,481	9,671,473,361	3,014	750
Nasarawa	89,991,994	706,573,830	129,071,049	202,001,518	1,127,638,391	2,314	436
Niger	217,189,987	58,717,594	233,752,888	104,535,523	614,195,991	566	108
Ogun	-	7,569,922	136,526,700	380,828,590	524,925,212	408	98
Ondo	324,324,983	-	133,591,617	185,080,250	642,996,851	598	134
Osun	71,814,375	-	23,364,219	272,786,670	367,965,265	362	76
Oyo	-	-	25,888,252	958,536,825	984,425,076	532	122
Plateau	546,032,983	45,570,340	72,262,976	52,133,164	715,999,462	868	167
Rivers	24,253,019	478,560,762	410,783,442	533,544,276	1,447,141,499	884	193
Sokoto	436,665,401	5,601,882,723	487,703,646	1,250,486,292	7,776,738,062	7,996	1,517
Taraba	124,574,733	342,507,373	124,289,196	78,374,043	669,745,345	1,102	213
Yobe	67,808,391	337,395,803	16,186,586	83,233,043	504,623,822	779	149
Zamfara	225,803,991	926,673,281	22,049,887	182,420,179	1,356,947,338	1,583	293
FCT Abuja	63,709,892	110,019,492	42,977,286	133,739,463	350,446,133	417	94

HH Expenditure Table 3: Estimated Household Expenditure on Hygiene Services												
	Construction of Hygiene facility	Soap for general cleaning	Bathing Soap	Toothpaste	Pads	Toilet paper	Washing Materials	Washing Equip	Waste Disposal	Total Expenditure	Per HH	Per Capita
National	6,078,121,930	232,017,332,330	652,309,208,769	259,710,461,540	254,434,388,222	116,661,057,311	218,889,833,989	240,863,232,015	26,095,275,695	2,007,058,911,802	49,110	10,105
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	280,508,606	40,348,103,457	89,489,152,337	37,361,445,160	43,929,255,040	25,587,190,900	42,767,885,682	34,687,909,914	1,961,029,741	316,412,480,838	53,331	10,517
North East	479,596,637	47,900,305,511	105,645,574,439	39,691,644,731	24,001,759,010	12,166,507,536	23,693,444,535	28,200,665,237	1,574,223,318	283,353,720,954	55,461	10,509
North West	3,699,622,890	59,188,107,015	194,925,719,259	61,990,363,312	65,481,154,516	16,245,169,055	43,785,994,953	47,820,760,727	9,678,685,153	502,815,576,880	54,321	10,012
South East	495,589,029	19,064,043,987	53,850,878,312	25,616,349,491	37,595,305,312	19,778,928,032	25,019,405,434	24,976,797,013	1,120,160,128	207,517,456,738	42,754	9,226
South South	571,156,780	35,772,173,125	91,022,978,631	46,895,054,270	43,170,594,831	26,579,496,678	48,362,796,627	57,101,090,065	1,344,000,992	350,819,342,000	53,348	11,855
South West	551,647,988	29,744,599,235	117,374,905,790	48,155,604,575	40,256,319,513	16,303,765,109	35,260,306,758	48,076,009,059	10,417,176,365	346,140,334,393	37,870	8,813
Area of Residence												
Urban	2,771,388,528	77,382,009,922	223,542,310,314	94,257,745,280	92,932,687,754	44,451,463,374	87,401,675,991	96,826,090,539	19,537,184,758	739,102,556,461	56,173	12,059
Rural	3,306,733,402	154,635,322,408	428,766,898,455	165,452,716,259	161,501,700,469	72,209,593,937	131,488,157,998	144,037,141,476	6,558,090,938	1,267,956,355,341	45,757	9,232
Gender of HHH												
Male	5,765,034,434	201,103,638,148	565,727,686,618	221,011,343,081	211,488,372,135	96,196,299,685	182,184,176,244	199,845,066,486	21,756,762,623	1,705,078,379,454	50,351	9,855
Female	313,087,497	30,913,694,182	86,581,522,151	38,699,118,459	42,946,016,087	20,464,757,626	36,705,657,745	41,018,165,529	4,338,513,072	301,980,532,348	43,113	11,794
HHs with at least on PLWD												
HH with PLWD	556,350,872	26,449,537,595	69,846,483,067	30,211,075,619	31,384,270,182	14,128,468,037	25,426,204,609	25,829,828,536	2,927,531,920	226,759,750,438	49,662	20,035
HH without PLWD	5,521,771,059	205,567,794,735	582,462,725,702	229,499,385,920	223,050,118,040	102,532,589,274	193,463,629,380	215,033,403,479	23,167,743,775	1,780,299,161,363	49,041	9,505
Wealth Quintile												
Poorest	1,903,615,137	39,929,114,251	121,484,629,057	40,281,334,683	35,157,801,153	12,863,406,257	27,334,801,552	34,080,014,062	2,532,332,959	315,567,049,111	38,551	7,763
Poor	496,205,343	48,142,720,846	129,619,212,708	49,244,100,694	45,646,765,752	19,055,840,398	37,006,975,042	40,692,444,985	2,865,632,081	372,769,897,849	45,583	9,006
Moderate	644,341,471	48,913,697,782	124,573,871,077	53,521,238,792	56,274,825,460	24,386,074,080	42,040,931,271	43,849,024,386	2,985,327,386	397,189,331,705	48,505	10,019
Rich	1,111,994,877	46,020,672,608	128,839,103,852	53,548,697,837	54,852,073,327	26,223,312,426	47,604,272,579	48,655,707,504	4,023,379,942	410,879,214,953	50,425	10,361
Richest	1,921,965,103	49,011,126,843	147,792,392,075	63,115,089,533	62,502,922,531	34,132,424,150	64,902,853,544	73,586,041,080	13,688,603,327	510,653,418,184	62,519	13,694
State												
Abia	-	1,870,891,086	9,606,273,366	4,340,448,237	4,374,939,194	2,868,497,272	2,774,587,449	3,913,418,931	129,826,042	29,878,881,576	36,171	7,833
Adamawa	1,332,720	8,232,826,095	17,876,325,909	7,542,955,454	5,624,873,168	2,530,701,303	5,682,597,961	4,413,460,712	80,129,779	51,985,203,102	63,795	11,968
Akwa ibom	5,895,591	7,594,014,920	12,641,155,789	11,873,942,677	10,150,078,636	6,893,653,692	11,860,575,392	14,075,210,791	121,458,379	75,215,985,867	60,104	13,344
Anambra	96,084,354	4,455,538,449	11,959,133,129	7,211,300,472	8,273,031,104	5,782,130,030	6,475,850,223	6,923,018,487	238,589,381	51,414,675,629	42,382	9,098
Bauchi	82,744,642	2,656,535,904	33,855,612,425	7,230,882,771	1,700,906,571	622,916,928	2,531,856,011	4,059,845,989	-	52,741,301,241	42,282	7,847
Bayelsa	6,514,027	1,780,210,008	7,633,055,318	3,446,904,270	2,545,925,178	1,018,416,485	2,532,459,075	3,190,904,378	52,132,648	22,206,521,386	44,317	9,513
Benue	1,367,932	4,938,657,594	12,882,594,430	5,656,085,524	6,274,454,869	2,512,347,097	4,192,680,555	3,460,282,954	-	39,918,470,954	35,316	6,780
Borno	321,726,179	31,921,286,990	18,943,136,927	11,481,641,917	8,778,610,532	5,927,828,320	10,777,550,522	9,353,252,028	577,144,795	98,082,178,211	83,085	16,283
Cross river	193,966,464	4,876,526,569	14,041,852,431	7,501,730,905	6,673,546,994	4,992,039,591	4,287,251,555	5,349,208,567	2,033,855	47,918,156,932	50,806	12,093
Delta	211,008,636	7,488,655,158	15,892,887,651	6,206,485,671	6,384,189,558	3,854,389,098	7,363,417,942	6,435,136,639	379,078,659	54,215,249,011	42,137	9,322
Ebonyi	-	2,405,064,631	6,502,067,896	2,993,580,704	6,314,099,068	1,937,059,841	1,931,447,503	2,973,081,757	30,669,914	25,087,071,315	40,447	8,507

HH Expenditure Table 3: Estimated Household Expenditure on Hygiene Services

	Construction of Hygiene facility	Soap for general cleaning	Bathing Soap	Toothpaste	Pads	Toilet paper	Washing Materials	Washing Equip	Waste Disposal	Total Expenditure	Per HH	Per Capita
National	6,078,121,930	232,017,332,330	652,309,208,769	259,710,461,540	254,434,388,222	116,661,057,311	218,889,833,989	240,863,232,015	26,095,275,695	2,007,058,911,802	49,110	10,105
Edo	15,921,800	5,447,731,548	18,010,013,381	7,113,092,124	4,999,198,442	4,485,282,326	12,087,378,309	15,454,961,059	674,205,224	68,287,784,213	71,380	15,755
Ekiti	8,976,222	2,989,269,274	6,782,533,301	3,112,924,428	1,352,737,688	321,219,141	1,662,750,271	2,133,235,938	4,727,986	18,368,374,250	26,069	5,473
Enugu	323,452,948	5,010,843,845	10,761,968,394	4,715,859,399	7,781,301,484	4,351,692,080	9,107,553,198	6,275,920,795	721,074,791	49,049,666,933	48,180	10,844
Gombe	6,943,644	966,440,055	10,964,252,093	3,561,538,774	1,774,254,809	700,168,094	1,059,694,444	2,042,420,011	42,612,737	21,118,324,660	34,578	6,317
Imo	76,051,727	5,321,705,975	15,021,435,526	6,355,160,679	10,851,934,462	4,839,548,811	4,729,967,061	4,891,357,043	-	52,087,161,284	44,279	9,377
Jigawa	114,038,010	4,564,774,863	14,391,166,309	5,433,728,856	8,037,615,296	1,399,271,266	7,061,777,310	6,709,274,582	182,469,023	47,894,115,515	42,069	8,017
Kaduna	144,689,933	5,213,286,811	35,909,116,301	13,475,577,206	10,874,836,040	2,277,527,402	6,439,824,710	4,986,245,682	765,350,727	80,086,454,813	49,685	9,468
Kano	95,770,829	24,088,149,793	63,613,847,998	21,508,938,079	26,632,202,951	6,343,088,295	16,446,233,704	16,452,169,768	4,812,081,194	179,992,482,611	76,177	13,394
Katsina	-	7,896,266,282	25,939,916,984	7,884,648,553	11,333,016,492	3,033,492,973	5,684,710,353	9,723,134,473	1,045,683,341	72,540,869,450	48,306	9,034
Kebbi	6,079,815	3,132,116,820	15,673,779,937	3,988,832,946	1,269,074,913	251,414,308	830,156,303	3,309,265,701	707,857,447	29,168,578,190	35,943	6,402
Kogi	7,631,715	3,420,022,341	10,049,929,530	4,282,926,520	4,439,378,395	1,843,959,581	4,375,149,686	3,899,071,603	7,312,188	32,325,381,559	35,858	7,047
Kwara	1,022,793	1,763,426,239	11,057,203,922	3,323,703,391	2,288,576,940	592,764,664	1,225,852,323	1,602,731,109	81,477,403	21,936,758,784	33,078	6,702
Lagos	438,310,183	13,966,509,313	50,390,853,797	21,310,598,972	19,561,812,192	10,822,001,942	23,942,625,087	32,587,835,987	8,807,899,259	181,828,446,732	56,659	14,109
Nasarawa	39,136,027	5,158,518,140	14,183,883,941	4,282,592,375	4,901,738,971	4,286,785,932	7,458,229,126	7,090,082,307	250,180,113	47,651,146,931	97,767	18,411
Niger	-	14,806,779,929	16,070,831,251	9,839,194,883	12,715,886,702	8,181,961,395	11,212,468,111	7,460,087,252	206,362,428	80,493,571,952	74,171	14,090
Ogun	-	4,251,966,042	19,539,656,368	5,734,375,556	7,010,968,074	1,597,335,564	2,012,141,361	2,155,487,054	514,053,584	42,815,983,602	33,311	7,986
Ondo	1,239,534	2,402,079,557	9,530,627,517	5,091,306,020	2,310,452,016	853,951,810	1,871,902,265	2,654,706,250	605,761,665	25,322,026,635	23,554	5,287
Osun	-	1,715,821,287	6,973,486,241	4,362,541,748	3,277,390,309	769,311,234	2,936,184,749	4,082,720,077	114,671,346	24,232,126,992	23,819	5,024
Oyo	103,122,048	4,418,953,761	24,157,748,565	8,543,857,851	6,742,959,233	1,939,945,418	2,834,703,025	4,462,023,754	370,062,524	53,573,376,181	28,979	6,649
Plateau	8,459,618	3,341,958,847	12,388,139,804	3,531,703,902	6,448,328,927	3,978,889,182	4,007,542,076	4,937,525,629	29,925,556	38,672,473,541	46,898	8,998
Rivers	137,850,261	8,585,034,922	22,804,014,061	10,752,898,624	12,417,656,024	5,335,715,487	10,231,714,354	12,595,668,632	115,092,226	82,975,644,591	50,685	11,051
Sokoto	3,333,619,518	7,944,745,316	25,087,358,145	5,293,654,891	4,777,294,239	2,395,565,045	4,392,240,416	3,018,891,298	1,738,488,280	57,981,857,147	59,615	11,312
Taraba	64,544,211	2,314,164,819	15,935,966,849	6,428,170,979	2,449,833,398	862,707,756	1,955,807,312	5,822,195,298	798,804,518	36,632,195,139	60,269	11,658
Yobe	2,305,241	1,809,051,648	8,070,280,236	3,446,454,836	3,673,280,532	1,522,185,134	1,685,938,286	2,509,491,200	75,531,488	22,794,518,600	35,190	6,726
Zamfara	5,424,785	6,348,767,131	14,310,533,586	4,404,982,780	2,557,114,586	544,809,767	2,931,052,156	3,621,779,224	426,755,140	35,151,219,155	40,998	7,581
FCT Abuja	222,890,521	6,918,740,368	12,856,569,460	6,445,238,565	6,860,890,236	4,190,483,048	10,295,963,805	6,238,129,060	1,385,772,053	55,414,677,117	65,911	14,817