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.
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.

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

2018: 21 million people with access
2019: 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.
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.

70% have access to basic drinking 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 Supply 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
People living in Lagos are three times more likely to use basic water supply services than those living in Taraba.
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.

**Characteristics of Water Supply Systems In Nigeria**

- **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
- **49%** of all publicly-used water facilities have water point facility caretakers in place

**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.

- **41%** of all taps fed by urban utilities' supply are contaminated with E. coli
- **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
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 residence, ownership, usage and water facility type.

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.
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.

- **Notes:**
  - "Snapped" water facilities refer 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 per capita share.
  - "Suitable" systems meet the prescribed per capita share in line with National Standards and providing between 12 and 16 liters per capita share.
  - "Sufficient" water facilities are systems meeting the per capita share of 16 liters and above.
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)**

- **Proportion of uncontaminated drinking water at source by Area of Residence**
  - National: 34%
  - Urban: 42%
  - Rural: 31%

- **Quality of Improved Drinking Water Sources**
  - **Proportion of uncontaminated improved drinking water sources by household’s facility type**
    - Public Water Utilities: 45%
    - Public Taps: 52%
    - Handpump Boreholes: 55%
    - Motorized Boreholes: 51%
    - Improved Hand Dug Wells: 15%
    - Developed Springs: 11%
    - Rainwater Harvesting System: 25%

- **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**

- **No Odor (96%)**
- **Has Odor (4%)**
- **No Color (93%)**
- **Has Color (7%)**
- **No Turbidity (93%)**
- **Is Turbid (7%)**

**Organoleptic Tests at Point of Consumption**

- **No Odor (95%)**
- **Has Odor (5%)**
- **No Color (90%)**
- **Has Color (10%)**
- **No Turbidity (91%)**
- **Is Turbid (9%)**

More than half of all improved drinking water sources are contaminated.
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.
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
Open Defecation

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

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

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

81%
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
Only 14 per cent of schools have basic water supply and sanitation 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
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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 mensural 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.

### Access to Basic Water Supply Services in Schools

- **National**: 33%
- **Urban**: 49%
- **Rural**: 28%

### Access to Basic Sanitation Services in Schools by Type

- **Primary**: 25%
- **Secondary**: 28%

### Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Schools by Type

- **Primary**: 9%
- **Secondary**: 14%

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

- **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.
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
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
- **Primary**: 54%
- **Secondary**: 81%

#### Access to Basic Sanitation Services in Health Facilities by Type
- **Primary**: 9%
- **Secondary**: 17%

#### Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Health Facilities by Type
- **Primary**: 19%
- **Secondary**: 35%

- **34%** Health facilities have basic water supply services that are accessible to persons living with disabilities
- **21%** Health facilities have basic sanitation services that are accessible to persons living with disabilities
- **33%** Health facilities have their garbage/waste separated into at least three labeled bins in the consultation areas and safely disposed
WASH in Markets and Motor Parks

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

- National: 14%
  - Urban: 21%
  - Rural: 6%

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

- National
  - 2018: 9%
  - 2019: 14%
- Urban
  - 2018: 21%
  - 2019: 24%
- Rural
  - 2018: 6%
  - 2019: 6%

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.

- National
  - 2018: 27%
  - 2019: 24%
- Urban
  - 2018: 36%
  - 2019: 35%
- Rural
  - 2018: 18%
  - 2019: 14%

Markets and Motor Parks have basic water supply services that are accessible to persons living with disabilities

- National: 14%
  - Urban: 21%
  - Rural: 6%

Markets and Motor Parks have latrines that are cleaned at least once a day

- National: 5%
  - Urban: 8%
  - Rural: 2%
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

Water

Hygiene

Sanitation

Breakdown by Service Type (in Naira)

Water

Sanitation

Hygiene

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%)