



Federal Ministry of Water Resources



Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping 2021



A Report of Findings

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Dimensions of WASH Services: Federal Government of Nigeria/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

The Water, Sanitation & Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM) is an annual survey that examines the status of WASH services across Nigeria. The WASHNORM was borne out of the need for comprehensive data on WASH towards effective monitoring of the advancement of SDGs targets 6.1 & 6.2. The prime goal is to make available **comprehensive and high-quality** data for iterative planning, priority setting, effective resource mobilization and other critical decision-making support in the WASH sector. It is in this regard that the Ministry, in collaboration with UNICEF and the National Bureau of Statistics, successfully implemented the first round of WASHNORM and launched the 2018 WASHNORM (NORM I) inaugural report in May 2019. **This survey was the first, the largest and most robust WASH survey ever implemented in the history of Nigeria across the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).** As the maiden survey, the NORM I became officially recognized as the standard benchmarking tool to gain perspective on where Nigeria stands in the WASH sector in relation to achieving the SDGs. Equally, between August 2019 and February 2020, the NORM II was commissioned, and the field exercise was successfully implemented throughout the country. The scope and methodology of the NORM 2018 were enhanced in the second round, thereby providing more comprehensive statistics for the Sector. Key among the modifications made in NORM II is the inclusion of water quality assessment, household WASH expenditure tracking and urban water utilities mapping, thereby further growing the stock of WASH data and information available in the sector. The current WASHNORM Survey covers 2021 and was able to build on the successes of the previous editions, incorporating COVID-19 indicators with a committed focus towards urban utility mapping.

Undoubtedly, WASHNORM has presented an unprecedented avalanche of data that has triggered demand for WASH data across the country, and we must sustainably respond to such demand. Leveraging on these modest achievements, there is a need for a coherent and continuous interface with other key Sector stakeholders in order to retool the WASH Sector to effectively respond to the ambitious demands of SDGs 6.1 & 6.2. Achieving total and sustainable access to safely managed WASH services requires systematic programming that responds to the dynamics of time and space, and WASHNORM has provided the much needed platform to track all the key indicators in Nigeria.

However, this noble quest to acquire WASH data across the country will only achieve the desired results if all the States commit to ownership of the acquired data and use them appropriately for planning and investment purposes. This will require continuous sensitization and advocacy to comprehensively popularize the WASHNORM 2021 Report so as to achieve a national consensus to prioritize WASH investments across the country.

Nevertheless, it is reassuring to note that the WASHNORM has been adopted by Joint Monitoring Programme **as the only reporting platform for the WASH Sector in Nigeria.** This strategic relevance of

WASHNORM confers responsibility on the Ministry and other stakeholders to continue to sustain and support future editions of WASH-NORM as the Joint Monitoring Programme has already populated the WASH-NORM data in the global WASH database.

Finally, I wish to commend the efforts of all the key partners who played active roles to ensure that the 2021 WASH-NORM Report and all the accompanying infographics and factsheets are ready for use today, notably NBS, UNICEF, and WHO. It is my hope that the findings in this Survey will serve the major purpose of attracting the attention of all policymakers and decision-makers in Governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Civil Society in general to the crucial need to intensify efforts towards the attainment of SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 respectively.




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The Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with the support of UNICEF and partners, has implemented the third round of WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM). This third edition of the survey tagged WASHNORM 2021 follows in the tradition of the previous surveys - NORM 2018 and NORM 2019. It applies sound statistical principles to collect and analyze WASH data at the national and sub-national levels. The survey x-rayed the sector, highlighting the situation of WASH services in Nigeria, the trends, challenges, and opportunities for growth. It is a testament to the commitment of the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and the state water agencies to improve access to WASH services and achieve SDG 6 by the year 2030.

While modest progress has been made, the WASHNORM 2021 survey has re-emphasized the challenges and gaps between current levels of access to WASH services and the goals set out in the National ODF road map, the Partnership for Expanded WASH (PEWASH), the National Action Plan for the Revitalization of the WASH sector and the SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2. For example, access to safely managed drinking water services is a critical requirement for achieving the SDG 6 goals; therefore, WASHNORM 2021 took a deeper look at safely managed water service provision in urban areas through the state urban utilities. WASHNORM findings showed that only 16 out of the 28 state urban water utilities are fully functional, while only eight per cent of urban water utility consumers are metered at the time of the survey.

Open defecation remains a challenge in the country, with data from the WASHNORM 2021 survey showing that as many as 48 million Nigerians practise open defecation, representing 23% of the population. Despite the efforts by government and partners at ending open defecation, the rapidly growing population is dwarfing the gains made so far.

The outbreak of COVID 19 was an opportunity for increased effort in hygiene promotion. While the knowledge of hand hygiene has increased, with 99% of household members having knowledge of the critical times for handwashing, this has not translated to the actual practice of handwashing at the household and public places as only 17% of households have access to basic hygiene service, and only eight per cent of household heads could demonstrate proper handwashing.

The data from WASHNORM 2021, when compared with data from NORM 2018 and NORM 2019, has clearly shown that only achievement of results at scale will make any significant difference in the WASH sector and move the country towards achieving SDG 6. Current strategies must be expanded, and new strategies developed were required.

I congratulate the FMWR for institutionalizing the WASHNORM survey in the WASH sector and using the data to inform decision making at the national and sub-national levels. It is my belief that as we continue to work together, we will make progress towards increasing the level of access to WASH services for Nigerians, especially the most vulnerable.

Jane Bevan

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The information contained in this publication is drawn from data collected under the 2021 WASHNORM survey. The WASHNORM 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, and the World Bank. The 2021 NORM survey design, implementation and reporting rely on the contributions of personnel from government Ministries Department and Agencies (MDAs), donor community and stakeholders, particularly the FMWR, NBS, UNICEF and the World Bank.

I. WASH NORM Technical Working Groups

The FMWR would like to offer deep appreciation to the WASHNORM 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 WASHNORM 2018 and WASHNORM 2019 and have been instrumental in providing the overall technical guidance for the design and implementation of WASHNORM, 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 WASHNORM.

Two other technical working groups worked alongside the central technical working group to design and implement the WASH Account and the Public Utilities Mapping. Gratitude goes to members of these working groups, particularly the lead consultant to the FMWR, Engr. Ayo Franklin, who led the Public Utilities' Mapping, and Mrs Elizabeth Ugoh, Deputy Director WASH Tracking & Documentation of the FMWR, who led the inter-ministerial working group for the WASH Account. Dr Kadiri also led the team at the national and sub-national levels to conduct the water quality analysis of the survey.

II. Federal Ministry of Water Resources

Immense gratitude is due to the staff and personnel of the FMWR, who, through their various units, made generous contributions to the WASHNORM 2021 survey. Most notably are the Director of Water Supply and Public-Private Partnerships, Engr. D. Madaki, who ensured the continuity of the WASHNORM survey upon taking over office from Engr. B. Ajisegiri; Director of Water Quality Control and Sanitation, Mr Emmanuel Olusola Awe; the national and subnational teams; and external resource persons and contacts who provided the support needed to conduct the survey.

III. NBS Project Team

Our deep appreciation and gratitude go to the NBS team, which spearheaded the survey process from conception to completion; undertook the fieldwork component and made valuable contributions to the

design, planning, compilation, and analysis of results, and drafting the 2021 WASHNORM report. We specially acknowledge Mr Austen Anyakorah for his leadership, Dr Abolade Surajudeen, and other staff of NBS for their efforts, commitment, and dedication to actualizing this edition of the WASHNORM survey.

IV. UNICEF Nigeria

We would like to express our special appreciation to UNICEF Nigeria for its commitment and support towards the technical and conceptual development, implementation and global dissemination of the WASHNORM. We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to Dr Jane Bevan, the Chief of WASH Nigeria, for her invaluable advice and overall technical guidance during the planning and implementation of the 2021 WASHNORM. Our heartfelt gratitude goes to key UNICEF staff Jonathan Ekhaton for leading the technical team in the survey data collection, analysis and report writing process of 2021 WASHNORM; and Ogochukwu Adimorah, who put in a great deal of effort and time in providing coordination support for the entire survey. Sincere gratitude to Zaid Jurji, former Chief of WASH UNICEF Nigeria, and Raphael Nwozor, former WASH Specialist with UNICEF Nigeria, for conceptualizing key technical areas of the WASHNORM survey and laying the foundation for the success of the 2021 WASHNORM.

V. Other Technical Advisory Support

Special thanks go to Robert Bain of UNICEF New York, Tom Slaymaker and Mr Mamadou Eli of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme Team; Dr Oyonga A. Oyonga, water quality consultant with UNICEF Nigeria; and Luis Andres from the World Bank, for their technical advisory support in integrating the Water Quality Assessment module in WASHNORM 2019, which was replicated in 2021 WASHNORM. We are also grateful to technical experts, including Dr Francis Nwachukwu Ukwijie of WHO Nigeria, for his valuable contributions in institutionalizing the household module of the WASH Account and estimation of the household out of pocket expenditure. Very special thanks to Peter Adanegbe, the lead data consultant from WASH section, UNICEF Nigeria, for providing the technical expertise in data collection and analysis.

VI. General Appreciation

The FMWR will also like to thank experts from the WASH Development Partners Group, including the AfDB, European Union, French Development Agency, Japan International Cooperation Agency, UNICEF, United Kingdom Department for International Development, United States Agency for International Development, WaterAid, World Bank, and all other stakeholders who lent their inputs, comments and contributions to the refinement and enhancement of the overall scope, tools and methodology for the conduct of WASHNORM surveys.

Finally, this report would not have been possible without the interviewees of all households, institutions, state water utilities, and those who took part by giving their valuable time to assist with, facilitate, or participate in the 2021 WASHNORM survey.

PREFACE

The Water Sanitation and Hygiene-National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASH_NORM) is an annual survey of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) executed in collaboration with NBS and UNICEF. The 2021 exercise is the third in the series of the annual survey designed to provide credible data needs for policy formulation, planning and monitoring of the WASH sector in the country. It is noteworthy to explain that the survey could not take place in 2020 as planned due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Key findings from the latest survey, reveal that only 10 % of Nigeria's population had access to integrated basic WASH services and that an estimated 48 million people were still practising open defecation, which has serious negative health and security implications on the populace as well as in the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No. 6. In addition, access to WASH services in institutions and public places were generally low, with 11%, 6 % and 4% recorded for access to WASH in schools, health facilities and markets/motor parks, respectively. This suggests a huge neglect of WASH programming in Nigerian institutions, thereby impacting educational attainment, health costs, livelihoods, and ultimately, the country's economic development. Consequently, the WASHNORM 2021 survey is an effort to continuously measure relevant indicators that can be used to track changes in various dimensions of WASH services to meet SDGs targets 6.1 and 6.2.

The survey collected data using six modules, namely:

- (i) Households, comprising Water Quality assessments and household WASH expenditures,
- (ii) Water Facilities,
- (iii) WASH in Educational Facilities,
- (iv) WASH in Health facilities
- (v) WASH in Public places (market and motor parks), and
- (vi) Water Utilities Study and Consumer Satisfaction Survey.

The report is divided into an Executive Summary and four key chapters. The chapters comprise first, the background and introduction; the second chapter summarizes the methodology; the third chapter deals with the presentation of major findings from the survey, while the fourth chapter discusses the implications of the 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 policymakers, practitioners, researchers, students, social advocates and other key stakeholders as they formulate innovative WASH policies, strategies and models to enable Nigeria to meet its national and global WASH agenda goals, 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, Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Engr. Suleiman Adamu; The Permanent Secretary, Mrs Esther Didi Walsou-Jack; The Director of Water Supply & PPP, Engr. D. Madaki; and the Director of Water Quality Control & Sanitation, Mr Emmanuel Awe, for collaborating with NBS in executing this project. Also, I wish to appreciate the efforts of the project coordinator at the FMWR, Mr Adebajo Adebayo, and other ministry staff, who contributed to the successful completion of this survey. In addition, my special thanks go to UNICEF, Nigeria Chief of WASH, Dr. Jane Bevan and Jonathan Ekhator, the UNICEF WASH Specialist, for their numerous inputs. I will not forget to register my appreciation to the Director of Social and Gender Statistics Department of NBS, Mr Tunde Adebisi, for his support; Augustine Anyakorah, the Project Coordinator from NBS; and all the Technical Working Group members for their commitment and dedication to the successful completion of the survey.



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Executive Summary



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Overview

The Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM) is an annual national household and facility-based survey encompassing a comprehensive range of key outcome indicators and parameters related to the WASH sector. It canvasses households, communities, institutions and public places, measuring the level of access to 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 WASHNORM 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 for evidence-based planning, decision making, investment mobilization and allocation of resources towards improving access to quality and sustainable WASH services in Nigeria.

The WASHNORM was first conducted in 2018, with the inaugural report launched in May 2019 by the Honourable Minister of Water Resources. This was followed by the second edition of the WASHNORM survey, conducted between August 2019 and February 2020. The report was launched in November 2020. Between May and November 2021, the third edition of the WASHNORM survey was commissioned by the FMWR and the field exercise was successfully implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Given the success of WASHNORM 2019, very little modification was made to the scope and methodology of WASHNORM 2021, however, a few questions were added to the household module on COVID 19. Similarly, the public utility mapping was expanded to include the energy requirement of urban waterworks.

The key objectives of the WASHNORM 2021 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. Gain insight from different stakeholders to help define national WASH sector priorities based on the SDG indicators and targets
- 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 an 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 the 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 developing 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 equity, 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 WASHNORM 2021 survey. The 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 WASHNORM 2021 survey.
3. **Key WASH findings**, which include demography and household characteristics, general findings on WASH services for households, communities, institution and public places and a summary of the urban utility mapping.
4. **Implications** of survey findings on policy and practice.

II. Methodology

The WASHNORM survey was carried out in all 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. Both urban and rural areas were canvassed. Data collection was conducted in the third and fourth quarter of 2021. The data analysis and report compilation were completed in the first quarter of 2022.

Sampling Methodology

The 2021 WASHNORM household sampling is nationally representative and was based on a similar sampling strategy adopted under the NORM 2019 and NORM 2018. 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 was 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, all water points within an EA were listed, and 8,200 households were selected out of the 24,600 households using a systematic approach across the states.

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

For the urban water utilities mapping exercise, all 36 state and the FCT water agencies (SWAs) and public urban water utilities or waterworks were targeted and mapped. With regards to the consumer experience survey, the consumer database was collected from the 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.

Data was collected from about 98.6 % of the targeted samples estimated to be covered from households and institutions. With regards to the utilities consumers' survey, data was collected from only 28 states which had functional and partially functional public urban water utilities. Therefore, a total of 5,600 households (i.e. 200 from each of the 28 urban water utilities) was covered out of the targeted 7,400. Table 1 below displays a summary of the actual number of samples assessed for the 2021 WASHNORM compared to those assessed in NORM 2019 and NORM 2018.

Table 1 : Summary of Samples Covered under the 2021 WASHNORM in comparison to NORM 2019 and NORM 2018

S/N	Household Survey	Households	Samples Covered 2021 NORM	Samples Covered NORM 2019	Samples Covered NORM 2018
1	Household Survey	Households	22,353	24,036	23,003
1a	Water Quality Assessments	Households	7,859	8,078	-
		Facilities	2,761	4,164	-
1b	Household WASH Expenditure	Households	22,353	24,036	-

2	Water Source Mapping	Water Facilities	3,587	2,713	1,873
3	WASH in Educational Facilities	Schools	2,016	1,996	955
4	WASH in Health Facilities	Health facilities	1,265	1,335	375
5	WASH in Markets and Motor Parks	Markets/Motor Parks	1,187	1,220	218
6	Urban Water Utilities Mapping	Water utilities	28	28	-
7	Urban Water Utilities Consumer Satisfaction Survey	Households	5,437	5,600	-

Data Tools

2021 WASHNORM used the same survey instruments as the NORM 2019 across all modules. The survey utilized six sets of questionnaires that broadly focus 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 WASHNORM uses globally recognized indicators and household survey questions developed by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). While some minor changes were made regarding the survey questions, the same parameters 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. The general household questionnaire included parameters to carry out households' drinking water quality assessments and capture household expenditure on WASH which provided data used to populate the National WASH Account.

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 characteristics and features of water facilities, accessibility, facility management, water quality status, and sanitary inspection. The institutional tools covered general information on institutional facilities and 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, installed capacity, capacity utilization, energy requirement, personnel and 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 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 Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) device were equally tested. During the field exercise, every observation and experience were documented and submitted to the technical working group to enhance and finalize the questionnaires and data collection methodologies.

It is worthy to note that the data from the WASHNORM survey is aggregated at the state level, analysed and used to provide national estimates. Therefore, the findings presents national and state level data, but does not provide local government and community level data.

Main Survey Field Data Collection

The 2021 WASHNORM sampled households who reside in both rural and urban areas across the 36 states and FCT. Like with previous NORM surveys, data was collected by 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 the 36 states and the FCT. Twelve (12) coordinators, six (6) Controllers, 37 state officers from NBS, and ten (10) resource persons from FMWR, served as trainers for the main survey. They also provided a supervisory function for quality assurance of the state-level training exercise and took responsibility for ensuring that the data collection process was smoothly kick-started with adequate arrangements, including intense field monitoring.

The Water Quality survey module was embedded in the standardized household questionnaire and recorded water quality data both at the household's point of collection and consumption or ingestion. To evaluate SDG 6.1, household water safety was assessed based on levels of thermotolerant coliform observed in the household water at the point of collection and consumption. The water quality assessments were carried out using Wagtech Palintest Water Quality mobile kits, which were used to check for the presence or absence of thermotolerant coliforms. The kit also tested the severity of contamination by thermotolerant coliform measured in coliform forming units per 100 ml (CFU/100ml). The team of enumerators conducting the household survey collected water samples from 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 state urban water utilities or State Water Agencies (SWA) were studied to obtain technical information on their waterworks. In addition, 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 28 water utilities.

Data Quality, Processing and Analysis

The overall response rate for the 2021 WASHNORM household survey was 98 % from a total of 24,600 households sampled. Raw data from the survey tools were processed and then edited to ascertain accuracy and completeness. Data were 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 resource 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 the ground and remotely. This was ensured through the thorough examination of all information provided by water utilities to ascertain the validity of the information provided. Enumerators submitted their data daily in line with the quality assurance requirements. Any errors and mistakes identified were returned for re-mapping. GIS-based tools were equally used for quality assurance purposes.

III. Key Findings of the Survey

The findings of the 2021 WASHNORM 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 the area of residence, geopolitical zones, states, household wealth quintiles, and other socio-demographic groups to highlight inequities in access to WASH services across all regions and groups.

For this report, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number (except for values between 0 % and 1 %).

Demography and Household Characteristics

The average household size in 2021 was found to be five persons per household. 19 % of households were headed by women, a 2 % increase from 17 % reported in 2019. Nearly 8 % of the population are children under five years of age, while 15 % 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 %, which amounts to about 11 million people in Nigeria living with disabilities.

At the time of the survey, slightly more than 65 % of households lived in rural areas, while 40 % of household members ranked among the poor to the poorest wealth quintiles. This indicates a moderate decrease in the number of people in core rural by 2 % and a 1 % decrease in household members ranked among the poor to the poorest wealth quintiles against the reported value in NORM 2019. Furthermore, from the findings, almost half of the country's population belongs to the poor and poorest wealth quintiles, with 55 % of the rural household members and 9 % of urban household members falling within these categories. The health status of households showed that residents in about 1 in 10 households (11 %) reported suffering from diarrhoea in the past two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-four (74) % of the household members who suffered diarrhoea cases are children under five.

Access to Water Supply Services

Up to 87 % (179 million) of Nigerians do not have access to safely managed drinking water services. Access to safely managed drinking water supply services remains inadequate in the North, with the Northeast having the lowest access at 2 %, while the Southwest has the highest at 29 %. Access for the rural population is at 6 %, four times lower than access levels for the urban population at 27 %. There are also notable differences in access between the richest and poorest households. The poorest households with only 2 % access are 17 times less likely to have access to safely managed water services than the richest households with 37 % access.

Access to basic water supply services is available to 67 % of the population. At 92 % access levels, the richest households are twice as likely to use basic water supply services than the poorest households, with 46 %. Disparities also exist between urban areas (86 %) and rural areas (57 %). The most common sources of drinking water recorded by households were boreholes/tubewells used by 37 % of the household members. Only 11 % of the population use pipe-borne water, and just 4 % use water from a source that is piped into their premises. Similar to figures reported for NORM 2019, about a quarter of the population (25 %) still depend on unimproved and surface water supply for their daily water needs.

About two-thirds of the population (68 %) use drinking water supplies contaminated by thermotolerant coliform at the point of collection. A similar proportion (70 %) ingest contaminated water at the point of

consumption within the household. The survey found that just 20 % of households pay any form of tariff to get water from their communal water sources. Thirty-two (32) % of the population have access to improved water supply within the premises. The average time to fetch water is 17 mins for households whose water points are not located within the premises. Eighty-four (84) % of the households expressed dissatisfaction with the level of water supply services primarily because of location and time spent fetching water.

Access to Sanitation Services

Access to sanitation indicators across the country shows a slight improvement, though open defecation is still prevalent. Evidently, 23 % of the population (48 million people) still defecate in the open. People in rural areas (31 %) are four times more likely to practice open defecation than those living in urban areas (8 %). The poorest households (48 %) are 48 times more likely to practice open defecation than the richest households (1 %). Forty-six (46) % of the population were found to have access to basic sanitation services in 2021 compared to 44 % in 2019, representing a 2 % (6.9 million people) increase in the number of persons accessing basic sanitation services. Of the number of people using at least a basic sanitation facility, 18 % use safely managed sanitation services, a three-%age point decrease from 2019 findings. Despite the increase in the number of people with access to basic sanitation services, the proportion of people practising open defecation has barely changed since 2019, with the number increasing from 46 million in 2019 to 48 million in 2021.

Only 13 % of the population use improved sanitation facilities with a proper handwashing station that has running water and soap. Fifty-one (51) % of persons living with disabilities find their household's improved latrines useable and accessible, while in 33 % of households with latrines, the latrine platforms were reported as unsafe for children to use.

Access to Hygiene Services

The survey showed a small increase in access to hygiene services between 2019 and 2021 as 17 % of the population used basic hygiene services in 2021 compared to 16 % in 2019, with notable disparities between urban (25 %) and rural (13 %) areas. Ninety-nine (99) % of households were reported to have knowledge of at least two critical times for handwashing, an 18 % increase from NORM 2019 reported figures of 81 %. However, this indicative high awareness pales compared to the just 17 % of the population with access to basic hygiene services or the 1 in 10 (11 %) of household heads who 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

All the thirty-six states in Nigeria and FCT continued to maintain specific organizations charged with the responsibility of providing urban water service. However, only 28 out of the 36 states have urban water utilities or State Water Agencies (SWA). At the point of survey, only 16 states had fully functioning

urban utilities or SWA, while 12 were partially functional. All urban utilities currently have an estimated combined staff strength of 19,019, consisting of 14,204 (75%) permanent staff, 459 (2%) contract staff and 4,356 (23%) casual staff. There are an estimated 1,395 waterworks across 36 states of Nigeria, including the FCT. In addition, there are other 17 waterworks facilitated by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources which are not captured in the state returns, thereby bringing the total waterworks in the country to 1,412.

The combined installed capacity of all waterworks assessed is estimated at 8 million cubic metres of water per day, while their combined operating capacity was discovered to be a mere 2 million cubic metres of water per day. About 21% of waterworks were functional, and 79% were either non-functional or partially functional during the survey period. Across geopolitical zones, functionality was highest in the Northeast and Southwest at 30% and lowest in the Southeast at 5.1%.

More than two-thirds (64%) of urban water utilities' consumers do not depend solely on their public tap water for drinking due to the poor water availability 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. Furthermore, only 8% of consumers of urban water utilities have metered services, while 87% of consumers with compound or household connections or taps 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 is 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 2.3 million water points in Nigeria, with about 60 % located in rural areas and 40% in urban areas. Thirty-one (31)% of these facilities are motorized boreholes, and about 1 in 10 (11%) of the motorized boreholes are solar-powered. Handpump boreholes, including force-lift hand pump boreholes, make up only 13 % of water points in Nigeria. Sixty-two (62%) of all water supply facilities were functional at the time of the survey. Furthermore, 68.5% of privately owned were reported as functional, while the functionality of publicly owned water points is estimated at 52.8%. The number of privately owned water points remained higher than those that are publicly owned at 1.3 million to 1 million.

About half (57%) of all water facilities are publicly used. Of these publicly used facilities, a third (30%) have some form of facility management committee in place, about half (51%) have water point facility caretakers in place, while only 7 % have water tariff systems in place.

The average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 10 litres per person per day. Disparities in per capita share exist across areas of residence as water facilities located in rural areas provide up to 12 litres per person per day, more than twice the volume provided by water facilities in urban areas, which provides only 5 litres per person per day. Northcentral and Northwest have 11 % each, while the Southsouth, Southeast and the Northeast are estimated at 10 % each. The Southwest has the least at 8 %.

Access to WASH in Schools

About a third of all schools (37 %) have basic water supply services, while 30 % of schools have access to basic sanitation services. Only 8 % of schools have girls' toilet compartments with provisions for menstrual hygiene management. Handwashing facilities are not available in 49 % of schools, while about three in ten schools (35 %) have access to basic hygiene services.

Composite analysis of access to WASH services in schools shows that only 17 % of schools have access to a combination of basic water and sanitation services. Specifically, only 19 % of schools have basic water and hygiene services, while 3% of schools were found to have basic gender-sensitive WASH services. Additionally, only 42% of schools get support from the school-based management committees/PTA/host community to maintain available WASH facilities, and nearly 15 % of schools have budgeted funds for maintenance of WASH facilities. This indicates poor investments in WASH services for schools by the education sector and host communities. Consequently, sustainability issues and progress towards attaining the SDGs water goal and targets remains a recurring challenge

Access to WASH in Health Facilities

While more than half (59%) of health facilities have basic water supply services, only about 1 in 10 health facilities (12%) have basic sanitation services which are separated for females and allow for menstrual hygiene management. About one in four health facilities (23 %) have improved toilets that are accessible to those with limited mobility.

Basic hand hygiene services are available in only 30 % of health facilities. About 1 in 3 health facilities (45 %) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care, while one-third (36 %) have handwashing stations with soap and running water at toilets. One-third of health facilities (37 %) 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 23 % of health facilities had combined access to basic water and hygiene services, 7 % have access to basic sanitation and hygiene services, while just 6 % have access to all three WASH services.

Management and sustainability of WASH services in health facilities is also a concern as only 31 % of health facilities with WASH facilities keep a dedicated budget for cleaning and maintaining the WASH facilities.

Hospital records showed that the average number of diarrhoea cases per month in the past 12 months is 35 %, while the rate of cases amongst under-five children within the same period is 33 %.

Access to WASH in Markets and Motor Parks

About 33 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic water supply services. Only 20 % of the markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within the premises that are accessible to people living with disabilities. 1 out of 5 markets and motor parks (20 %) have access to basic sanitation services.

Only 8 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic hygiene services. Composite analysis of WASH services in markets and motor parks showed that 13 % of markets and motor parks had combined access to water and sanitation services, while just 4 % have access to all three WASH services. Only 35 % of markets and motor parks have dedicated committees to serve as custodians and caretakers of WASH facilities who coordinate the operation and maintenance of the WASH facilities.

Household Expenditure on WASH Services¹

Results of the household expenditure for WASH assessment indicate that in 2021, total household expenditure for WASH was ₦3.4 trillion, which translates to \$8.5 billion. Of this amount, an estimated ₦546 billion (\$1.3 billion) was spent on capital projects or purchases by households in 2021. Expenditure by wealth quintile shows that in 2021, households in the richest wealth quintile spent \$12.97 billion on WASH, which is more than the WASH expense of those in the lowest wealth quintile at \$829 billion.

About ₦1.03 trillion or \$2.6 billion was spent on water supply services in 2021. A deeper analysis of the water supply expenses revealed that 14 % was spent on water treatment, 50 % on storage and transport and 31 % on bills and levies. Households spent a total of ₦66 billion or \$166 million on sanitation services in 2021, whereby 9 % was spent on bills and levies, 35 % on toilet emptying, and 33 % on construction. The sum of ₦2.3 trillion or \$5.9 billion was spent by households on hygiene services in 2021. Most of the hygiene expenses were spent on purchasing or replenishing bathing and laundry soaps (30 %) and washing materials and equipment (25 %).

¹ Conversion is calculated at NGN401 to US\$1

Conclusions

Although the findings from 2021 WASHNORM indicate mixed results, the overall situation of WASH services in the country remains far from achieving the SDG targets. The results present a sobering reality that Nigeria might miss the SDG 6.1 and 6.2 targets by 2030.

Sustainable and readily available climate-resilient, safely managed WASH services remain a critical need across the country. The government of Nigeria, through all relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), will need to adopt innovative and cost-effective approaches to provide safely managed WASH services in the country. Government should facilitate and ensure that systems and mechanisms to ensure efficient WASH service delivery are in place to guarantee adequacy, constant availability, and quality of services.

One area that will facilitate the provision of safely managed water and sanitation service at scale is a functional urban water and sanitation system through the State Water Agencies (SWAs). As data from the survey have shown, most of the SWAs are either not functioning or function far below their installed capacity. Therefore, the 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 the sustainable provision of water and sanitation services.

The dangers of using contaminated water supplies provide sufficient justification for increased focus on water quality. 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 drinking water contamination from source to the 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 the quality of water supplied through tap connections is of optimum quality.

There is a need for the expansion in the scope of sanitation service delivery across all levels in the country as well as its coordination and management. To accelerate progress, community influencers, the private sector, and institutions should support government and community efforts to eliminate open defecation through a behaviour change and communication intervention programme and supply of improved sanitation facilities. Such interventions should take into cognizance climate resilience, environmental, psychological and social factors. Additionally, performance monitoring and knowledge management strategies should be evolved to sustain all efforts put in by all stakeholders across the three tiers of government. This will contribute to outlined goals and targets and improve the quality and standard of living of the general populace.

The advent of Covid-19 contributed to slight improvement in handwashing and usage of hand sanitisers. However, as the pandemic enters its third year, fatigue has set in, further exacerbated by limited access

to water and rising inflation, which has seen the prices of sanitation materials increase significantly. This signals the need to boost the enabling conditions, including the availability and adequacy of water, sanitation facilities, and materials for sanitation and hygiene such as soaps, as these significantly limit hygiene practices. Also, gaps in handwashing skills and practices are significant enough to trigger strong national and sub-national campaigns or interventions for hand 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, diarrhoea and other WASH-related infections and the associated childhood morbidity and mortality rates will remain high above the regional and global average.

There is a significant disparity in access to basic water, hygiene and sanitation by wealth quintiles and across regions in the country. Achieving SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 by 2030 is predicated on a commitment to consistent funding and implementation of practical WASH interventions. Furthermore, intentional and rigorous efforts must be made towards actively reaching the most deprived and those in hard-to-reach areas with improved access to WASH services.

Furthermore, there is the necessity for an all-encompassing approach in service delivery which guarantees that every component within the scope of each WASH service (safe and reliable water systems, sanitation and hygiene) goes through exhaustive project management processes that include stakeholders from planning to evaluation. It is evident from the 2021 WASHNORM that spending on WASH by households across wealth quintiles and sectors increased between 2019 and 2021. A significant portion of this can be attributed to household expenditure on hygiene products in response to the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, there is a need for deep dive into the data to conclusively analyze and determine the financial burden this has put on households across different sectors, wealth quintiles, demographic and socio-economic groups. Household expenditure data, especially when used in combination with household income data, can be useful in informing a review of current WASH policies, strategies, and interventions to ensure they are affordable for the most vulnerable households. Additionally, such analysis can inform policies targeted at reforms on WASH tariffs and introduce different packages for subsidies, policy implementation and WASH budget tracking to promote affordability, efficiency and accountability.

Lastly, to improve the WASH status of households within the average to the poorest wealth quintiles, commitments made by government and stakeholders should be translated into action. Key policy initiatives already enacted at the national level such as the PEWASH programme, ODF roadmap with the Clean Nigeria Campaign, the WASH Fund and WASH sector Revitalization Plan should be adequately funded with required human resources supported to deliver on these mandates. Review of and decentralization of existing structures for management, coordination, implementation and, monitoring and evaluation of WASH services should be considered a priority. This will inform easy domestication and ownership of overarching policies and strategies at sub-national levels.



Federal Ministry of Water Resources

Water Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routine Mapping 2021

Summary of Survey Findings



THE WORLD BANK
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National Bureau of Statistics



Overview

Access to climate resilient safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene remains a recurring challenge in Nigeria. Progress in the sector, achieved through the collaborative efforts of Government and Development Partners is often dwarfed by the growing population. While the Covid-19 pandemic and the national cholera outbreak in 2021 presented an opportunity for investment in water sanitation and hygiene, with significant focus on hand hygiene, their impact on socio-economic activities has adversely affected gains in the WASH sector.

The 2021 WASH NORM is the third in the series of national assessments of the status of WASH Services launched in 2018, to provide reliable, comprehensive, and up-to-date WASH data to inform strategic decision making and address critical gaps in the sector. The vast amount of data collected under the WASH NORM can be used for strategic, efficient, and equitable budget allocation and use of resources; devising and implementing well-targeted, effective policies and programmes; and monitoring and reporting on progress towards achieving the global SDG 6.1 and 6.2, and in meeting national goals including the National Open Defecation Free Roadmap, Partnership for Expanded WASH (PEWASH) and National Action Plan for Revitalization of the WASH sector.

The survey collects and succinctly disaggregates WASH data across the different states and geopolitical zones, area of residence and demographic groups, gender, and wealth quintiles. In addition, it contains information on quality, dependability, and adequacy of WASH services, which are critical components of the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) definition of safely managed WASH services and sustainable access.

The 2021 WASH NORM was funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria and conducted under the overall leadership of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources. Technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF and the World Bank. The National Bureau of Statistics, the agency with the mandate to conduct national surveys in Nigeria, managed data collection and statistical analysis across the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory. This survey broadly focuses on three components: household assessments of WASH service levels, facility-based assessments of WASH infrastructure and mapping of urban water utilities. The exercise also included household expenditure parameters and water quality assessments.

This infographic summarizes the findings from the survey and complements the main report.



10%
Have access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services



67%
Use basic drinking water services



10 liters
Average per capita volume of water for rural population



46%
Use basic sanitation services



48 million
People practice open defecation



17%
Households have access to basic hygiene services



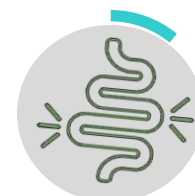
11%
Schools have basic water sanitation and hygiene services



6%
Health facilities have basic water sanitation and hygiene services



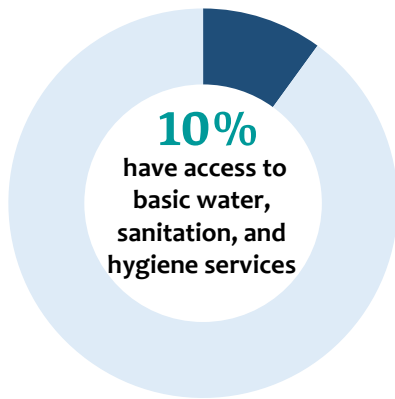
4%
Markets and Motor parks have basic water sanitation and hygiene services



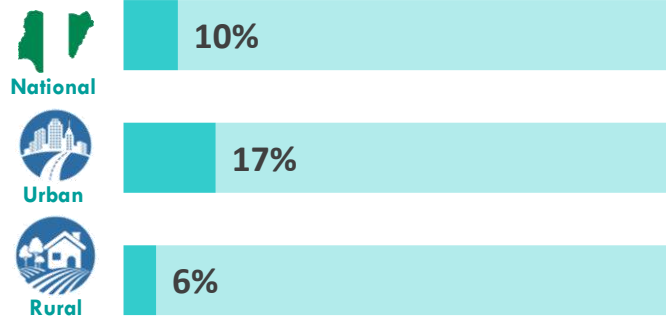
11%
Of households had at least one diarrhoea case in the past 2 weeks

Access to Basic WASH Services in Nigeria

The overall status of the WASH Sector in Nigeria is low. Only 10% of the population have access to complete basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services, using the global JMP definitions. Those living in rural areas are three times more disadvantaged than those in urban areas.



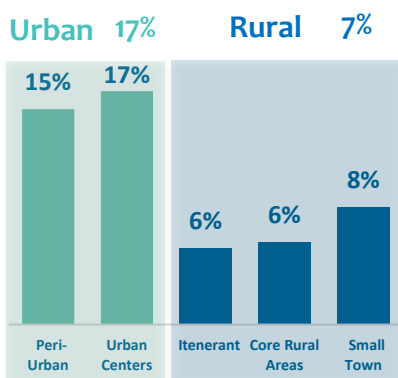
Access to WASH Services by Area of Residence



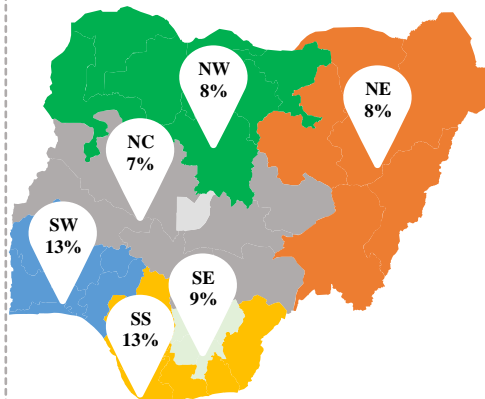
Equity in Access to Basic WASH Services

Disparities were observed in the use of 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 about ten times more likely to access basic WASH Services than the poorest households.

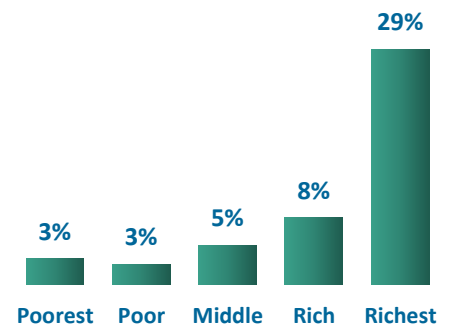
Access to WASH Services by Area of Residence



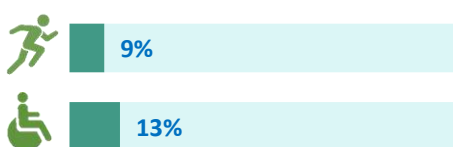
Access to WASH Services by Geopolitical Zones



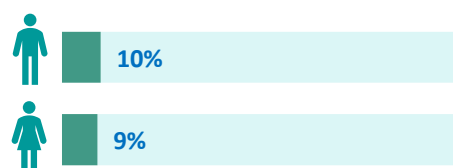
Access to WASH Services by Wealth Quintiles



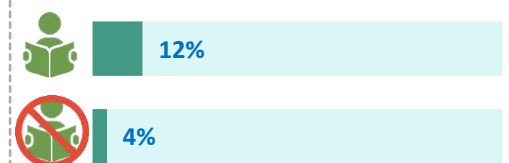
Access to WASH Services by Household with Persons Living with Disabilities



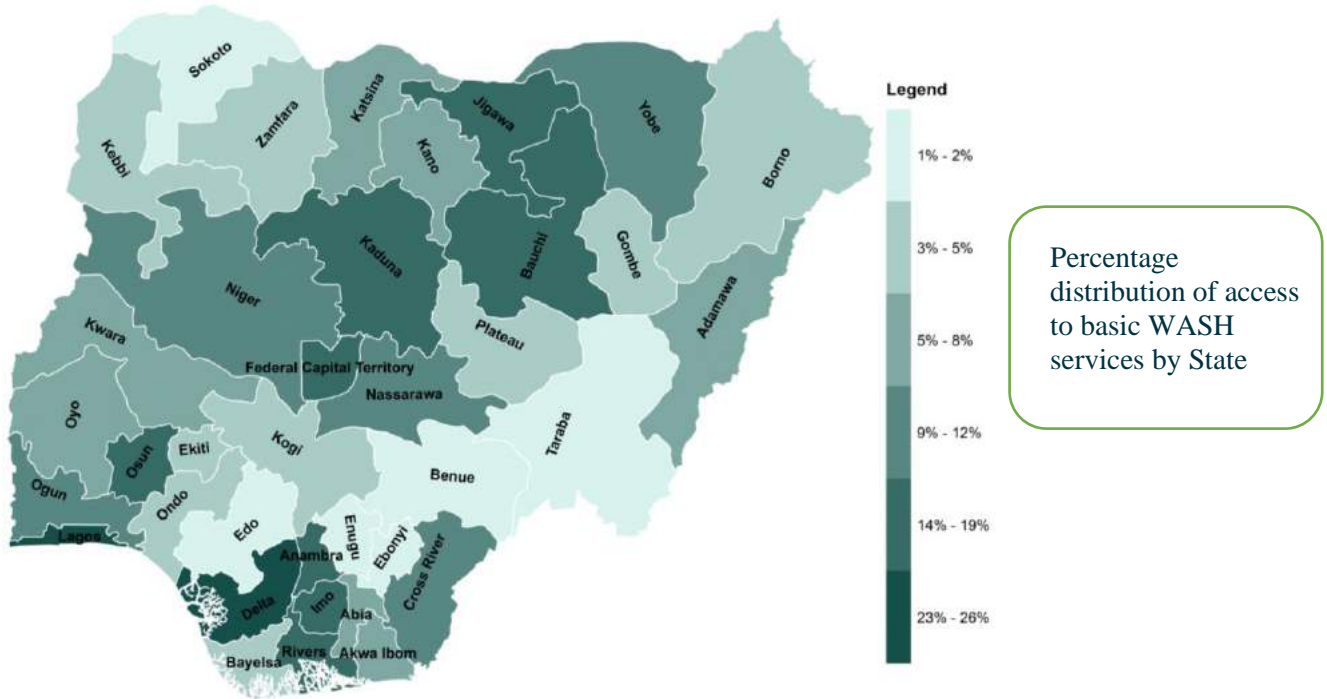
Access to WASH Services by Gender of Household Head



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

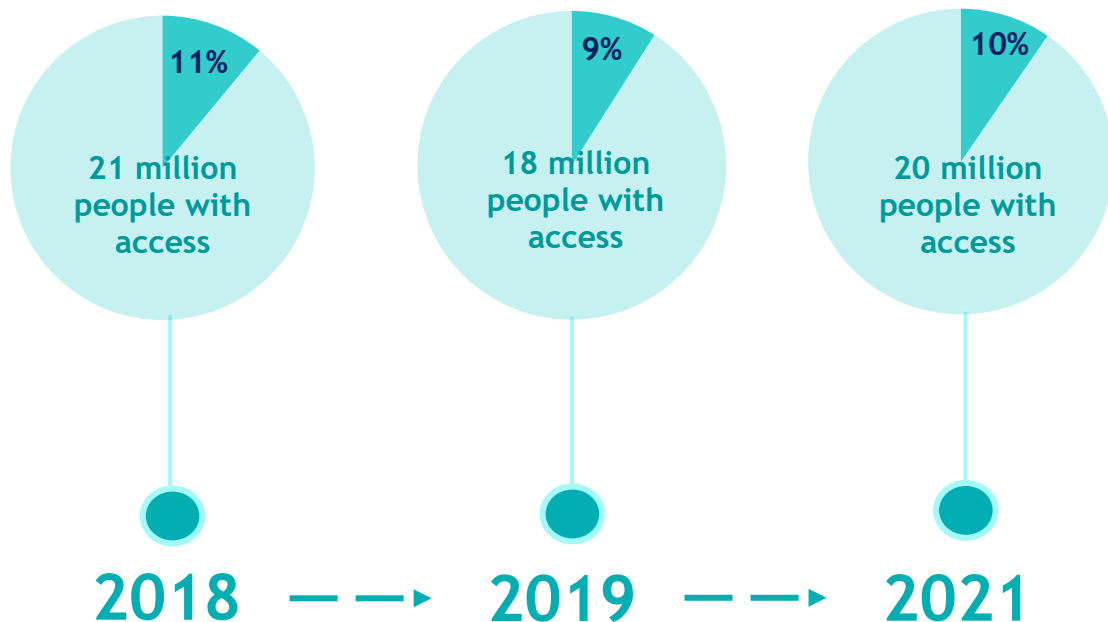


Area Value Map of Nigeria Showing Access to Basic WASH Services across States



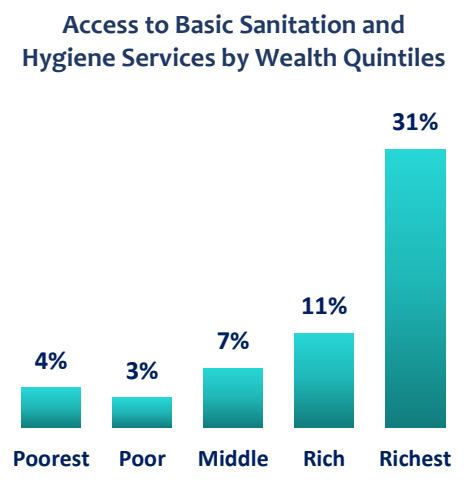
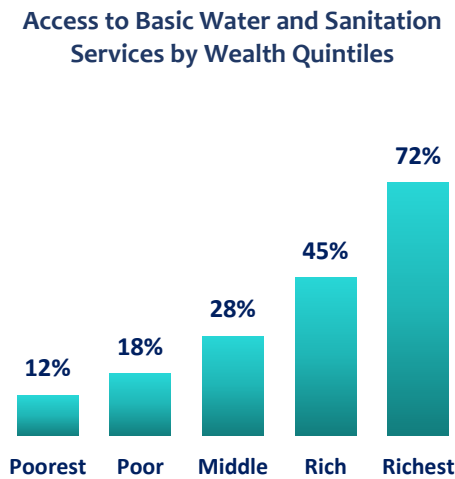
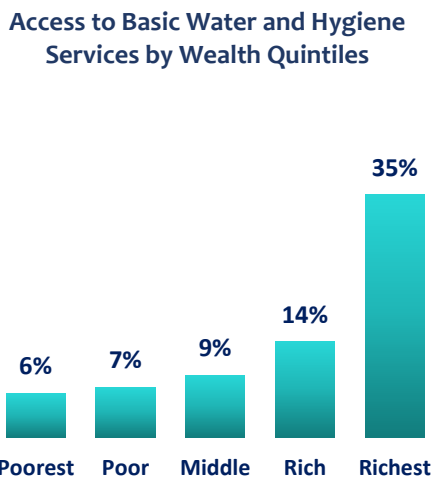
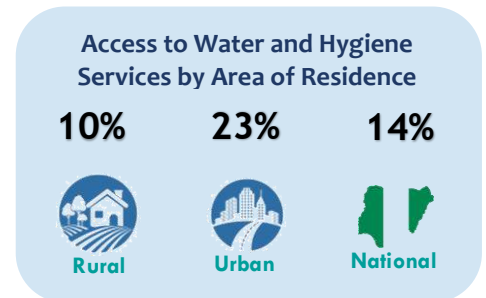
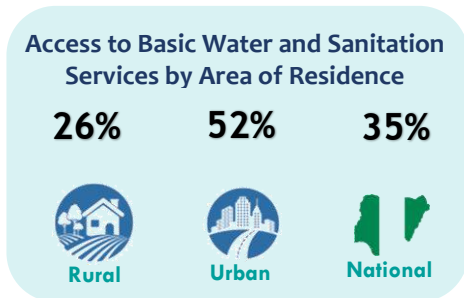
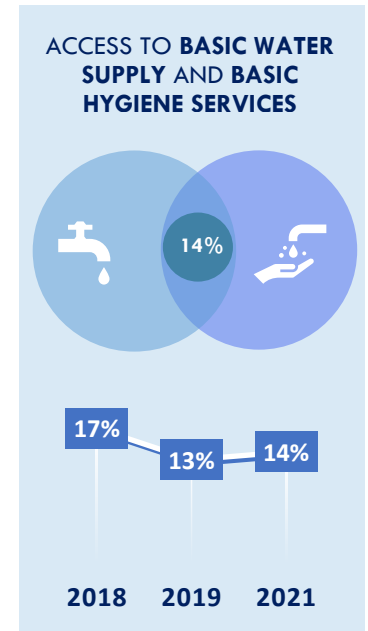
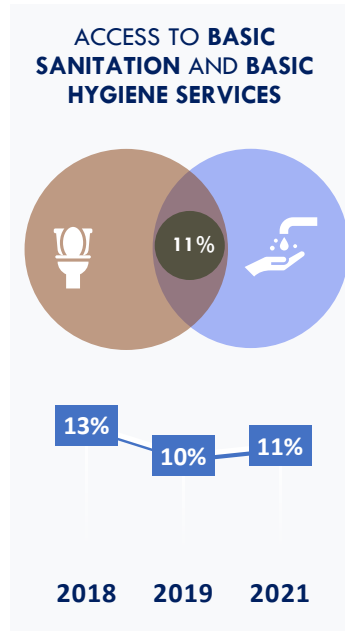
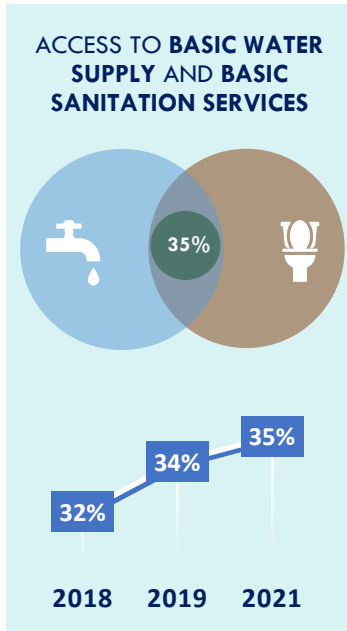
Trends in Access to Basic WASH Services

The trend shows a drop of 3 million in the number of people with access to basic WASH services from 21 million in 2018 to 18 million in 2019. However, an additional 2 million people gained access to basic WASH services between 2019 and 2021. In comparison, the population of Nigeria increased by 3 million from 198 million in 2018 to 201 million in 2019 and by an additional 5 million to 206 million in 2021. The modest gains in access to basic WASH services is dwarfed by the increasing population.



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 amongst the richest wealth quintiles.



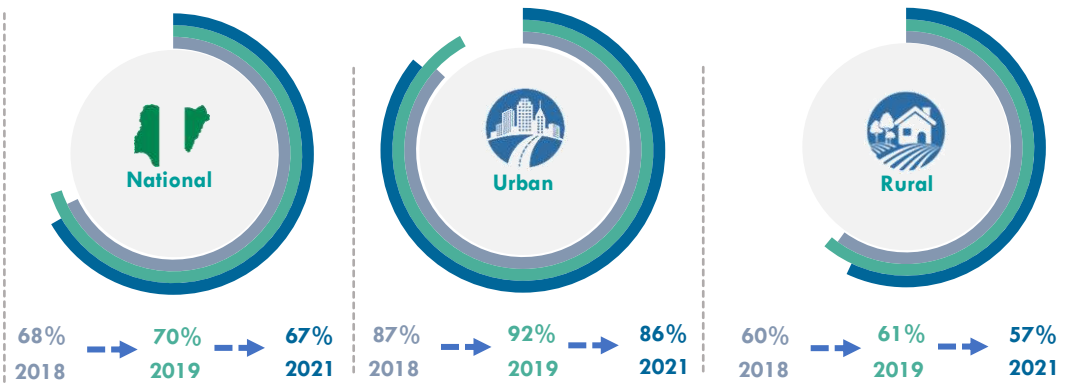
Access to Basic Drinking Water Supply Services

About 67% of Nigerians have access to basic drinking water supply services. This is a 3% decline from the 2019 WASH NORM data. This decline is also reflected amongst those living in the urban and rural areas as access level in 2019 was higher than 2021.



67%
Have access to basic drinking water supply services

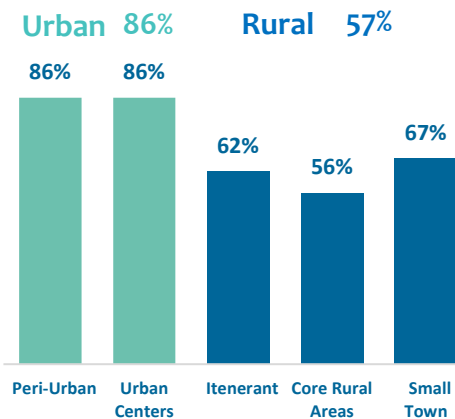
Trends in the use of basic drinking water supply (2018 – 2021)



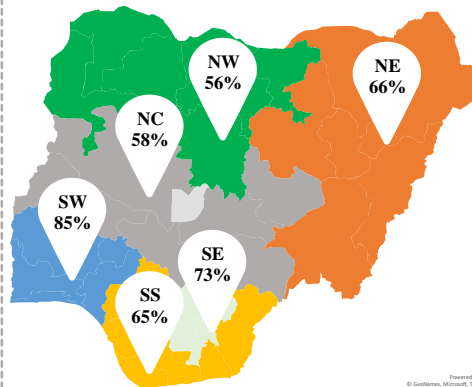
Equity in Access to Basic Water Supply Services

Access to basic water supply services amongst the richest household is twice higher than that of the poorest household. Access based on area of residence reveals that people in the rural areas have 29% less access than people in the urban areas.

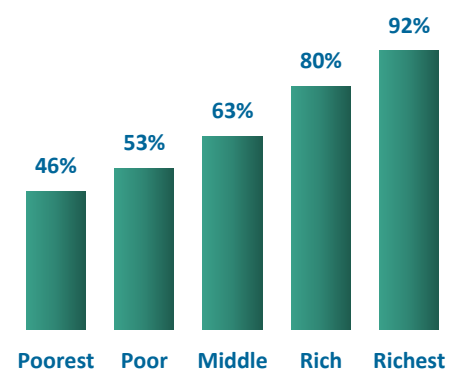
Access to Basic Water Supply Services by Area of Residence



Access to Basic Water Supply Services by Geopolitical Zones



Access to Basic Water Supply Services by Wealth Quintiles



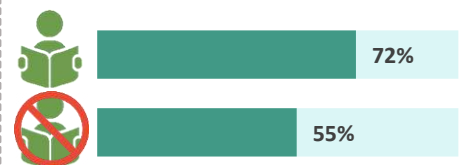
Access to Basic Water Supply Services by Household with Persons Living with Disabilities



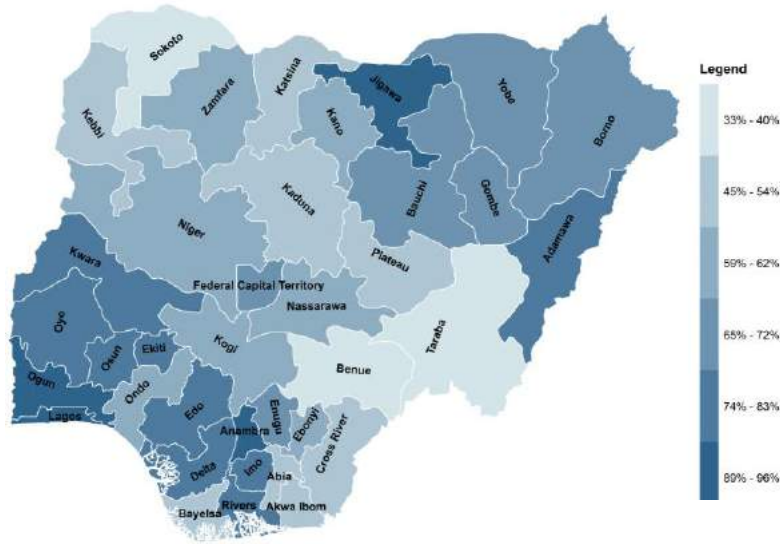
Access to Basic Water Supply Services by Gender of Household Head



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



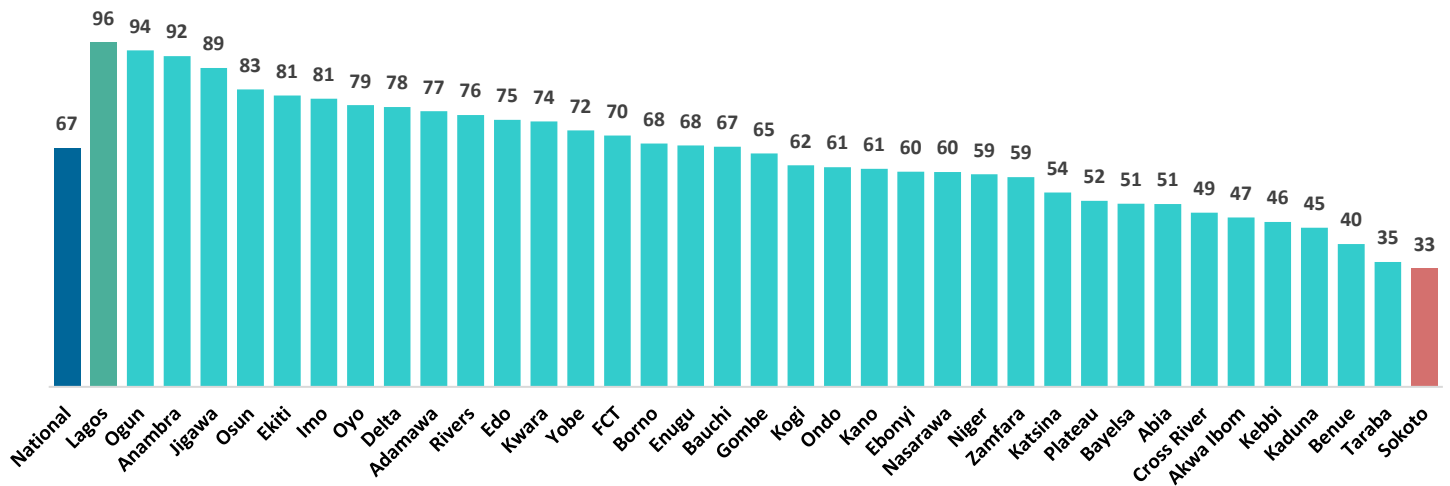
Area Value Map of Nigeria Showing Access to Basic Water Supply Services Across States



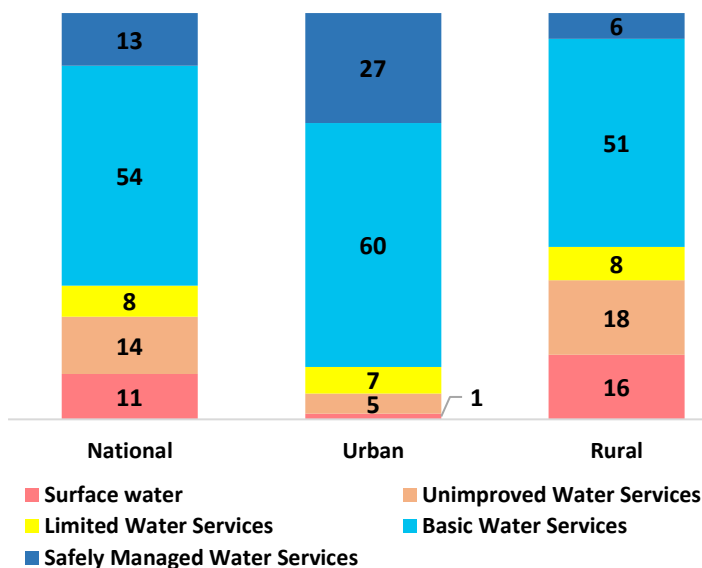
Access to Basic Water Supply Services by State

People in Lagos are three times more likely to use basic water supply than people living in Sokoto.

Access to Basic Water Supply Services by State



Water Supply Services Ladder



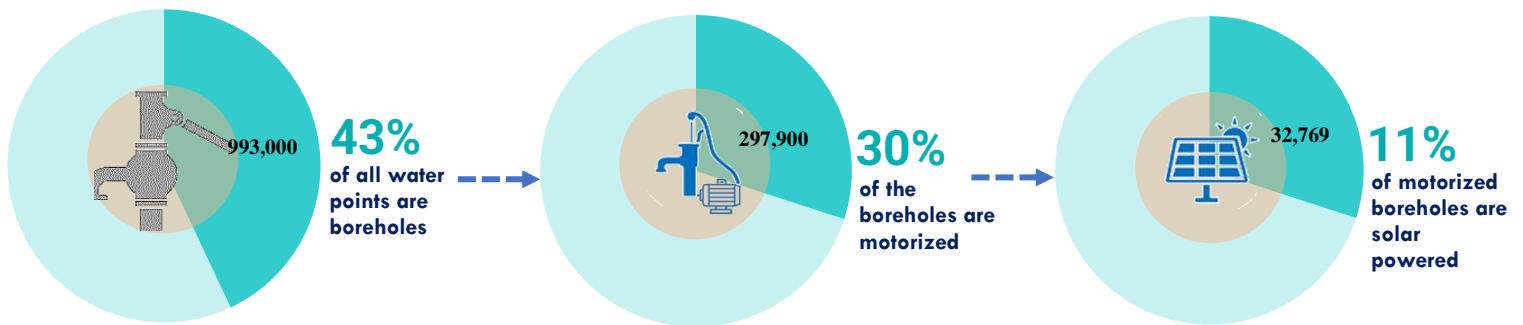
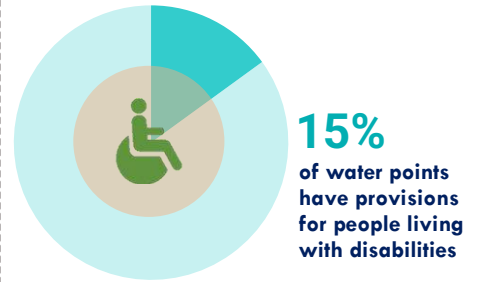
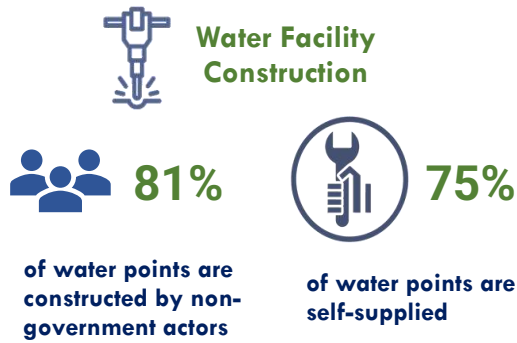
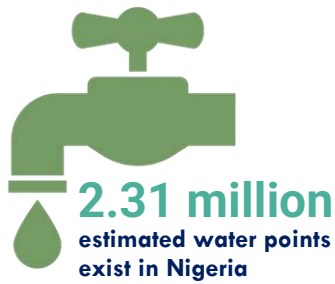
Notes:

Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions.

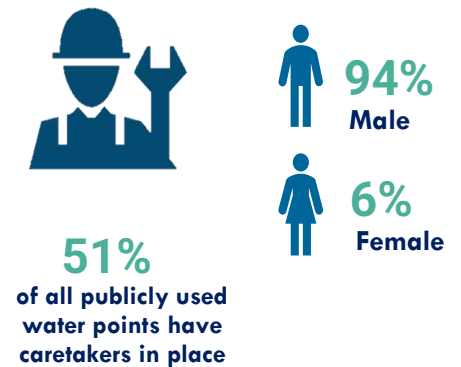
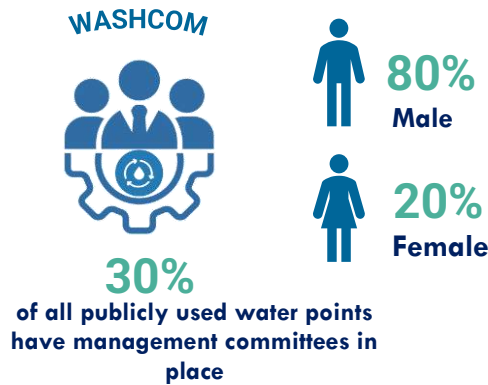
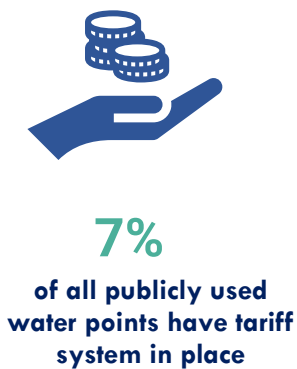
- **Safely Managed Services** are improved sources within premises, available when needed and free from fecal coliform
- **Basic Water Services** are improved drinking water sources in which collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
- **Limited Water Services** are 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 2.31 million water points in Nigeria, 75% are self-supplied, 43% of these are boreholes and less than one-fifth have provisions for people living with disabilities.

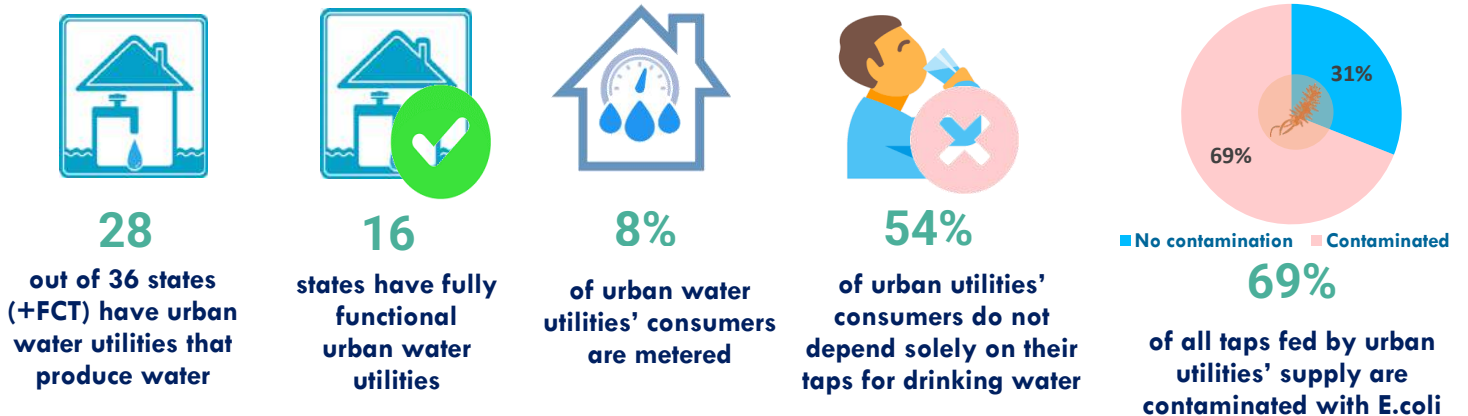


Management of Publicly used Water Points



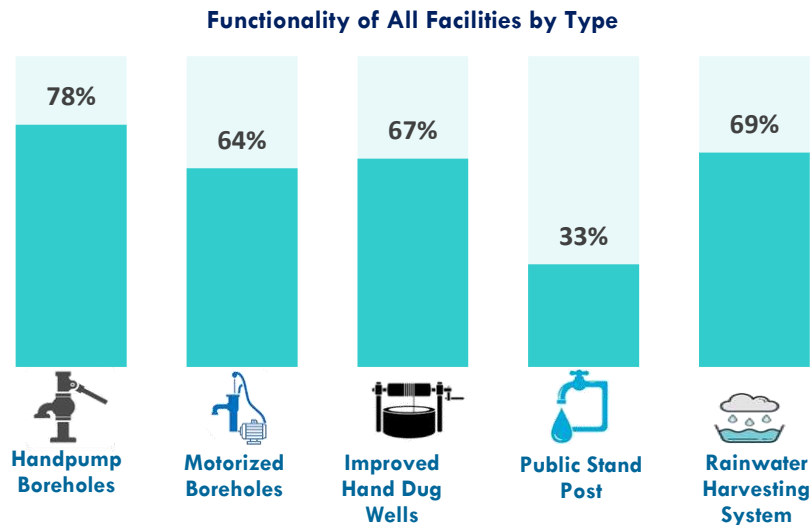
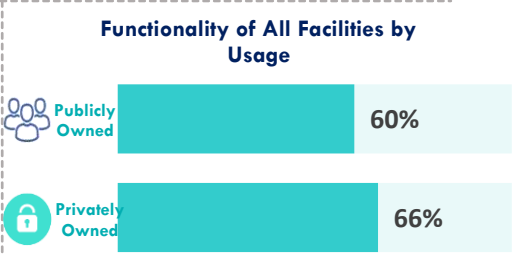
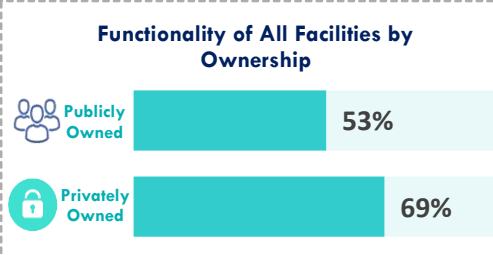
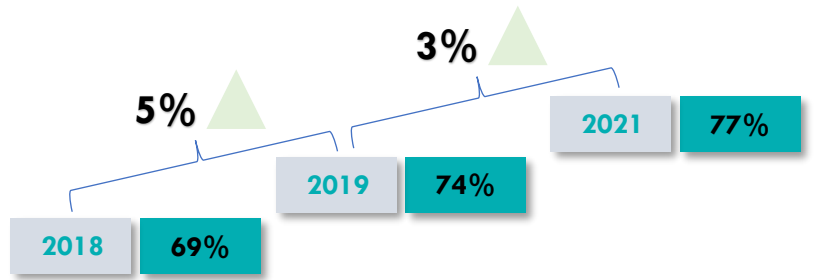
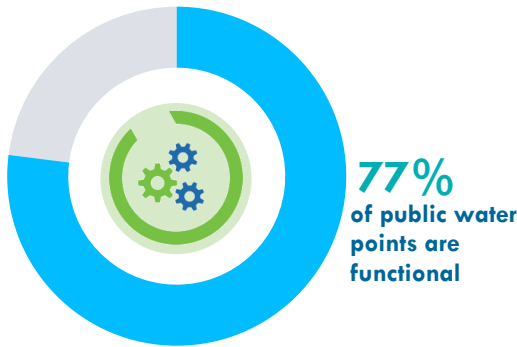
Status of Urban Water Utilities

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.



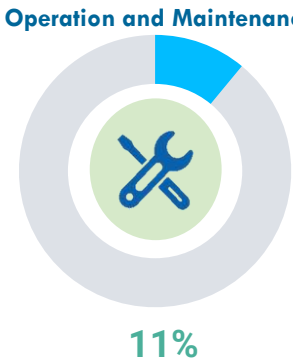
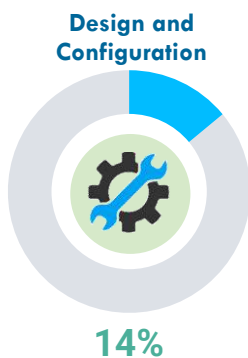
Functionality of Water Systems in Nigeria

Up to 77% of publicly owned water points are functional, an eight-percentage point cumulative increase from 2018. There are only minor disparities across area of residences, ownership, usage, and water facility type.



Dependability of Public Water Systems in Nigeria

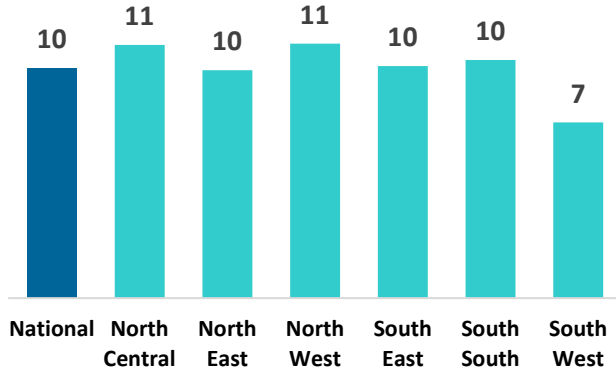
About 14% of water points are dependable with respect to their design and configuration, 59% are dependable with respect to their functionality and only 11% are dependable with respect to their operation and maintenance.



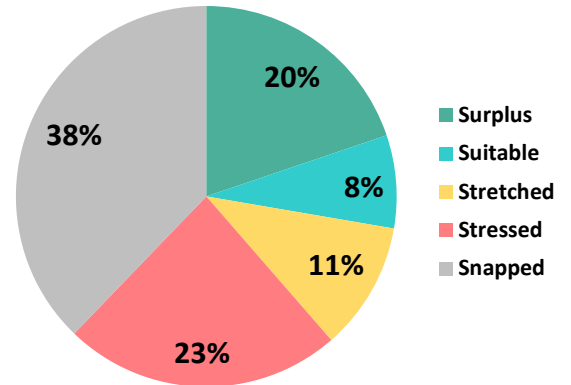
Adequacy of Water Systems in Nigeria

In rural areas, the average per capita share of drinking water is 9litres/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)



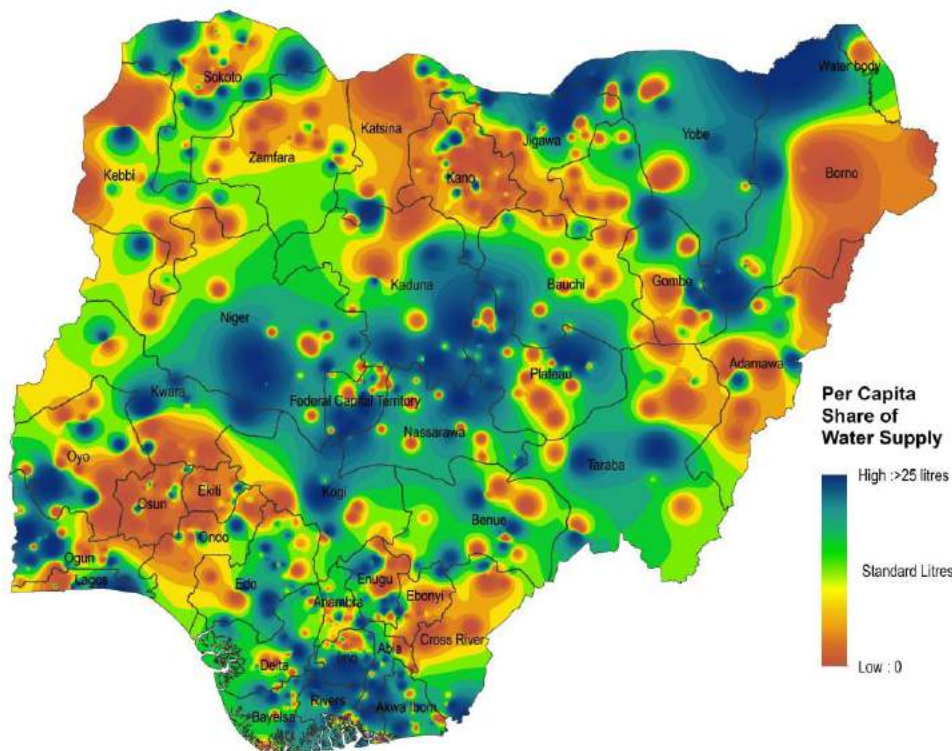
Per Capita Share of Water by Population Served



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 three 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

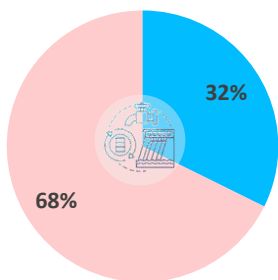


Per capita share of water supply across the country. Dark blue areas represent high levels of per capita share while dark orange areas represent low levels of per capita share

Status of Water Quality in Households in Nigeria

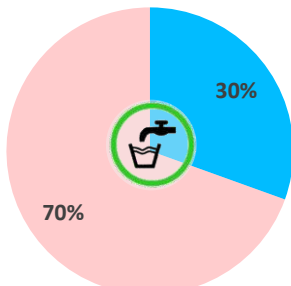
About 70% of drinking water at source and point of consumption within households are contaminated with E.coli. Rural dwellers are exposed to more contaminated drinking water than urban dwellers.

Quality of Drinking Water at the Source (All Sources)



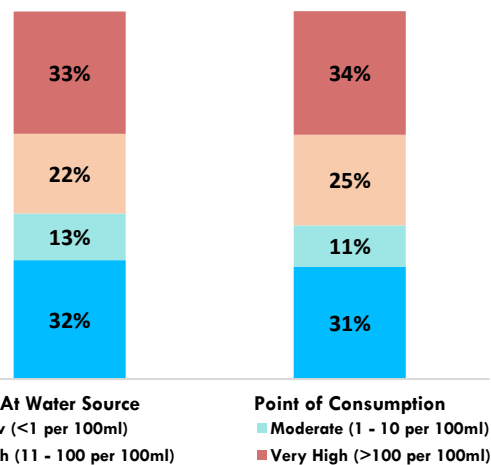
■ No contamination ■ Contaminated

Quality of Drinking Water at the Point of Consumption



■ No contamination ■ Contaminated

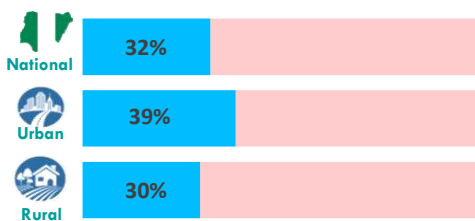
E. Coli Load at Water Source and Point of Consumption



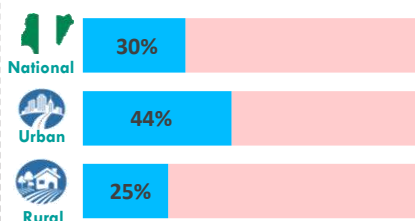
At Water Source
 ■ Low (<1 per 100ml)
 ■ Moderate (1 - 10 per 100ml)
 ■ High (11 - 100 per 100ml)
 ■ Very High (>100 per 100ml)

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

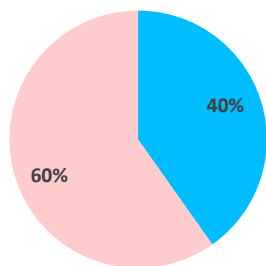
Proportion of uncontaminated drinking water at source by area of residence



Proportion of uncontaminated drinking water at point of consumption by area of residence



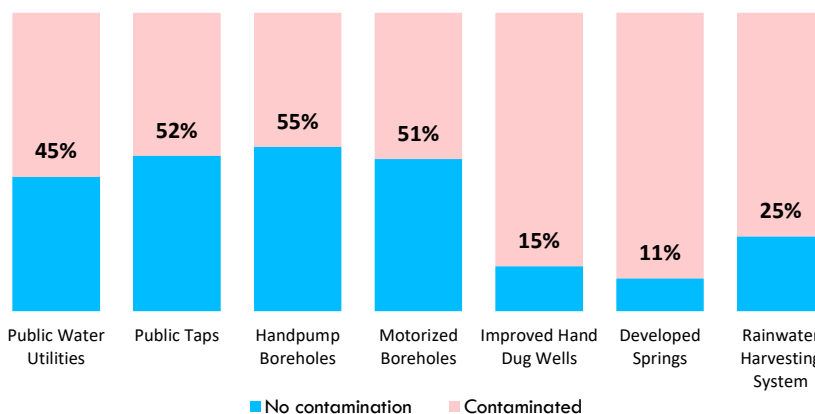
Quality of Improved Drinking Water Sources



■ No contamination ■ Contaminated

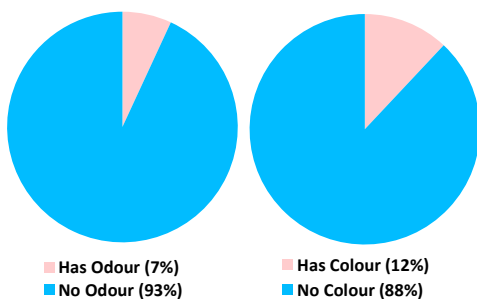
More than half of all improved drinking water sources are contaminated

Proportion of Uncontaminated Improved Drinking Water Sources by Household's Facility type

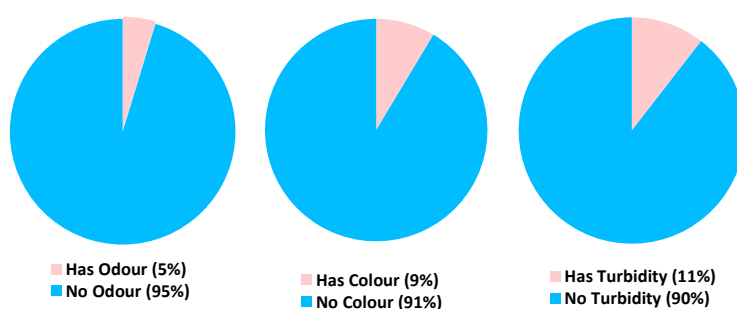


■ No contamination ■ Contaminated

Organoleptic Test at Drinking Water Source



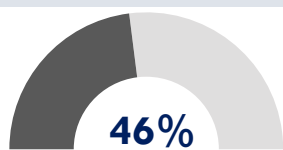
Organoleptic Test at Point of Consumption



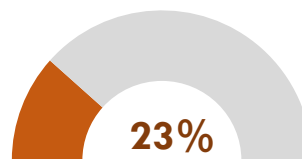
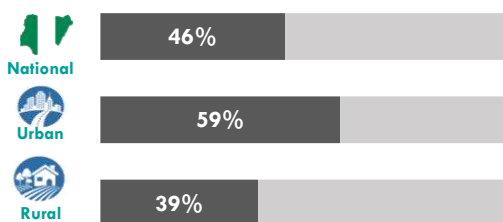
The organoleptic quality is the result of evaluating water based on smell, taste, color, and turbidity

Access to Basic Sanitation Services

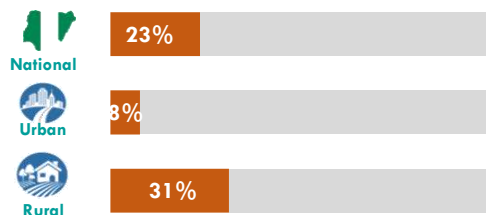
About 46% of the population have access to basic sanitation services, while 23% of Nigerians continue to practice open defecation. In comparison to 2019 WASHNORM data, there has been little progress in the achievement of universal access to basic sanitation services.



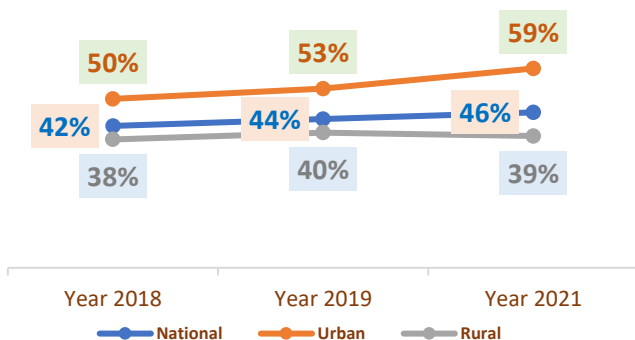
have access to basic sanitation services



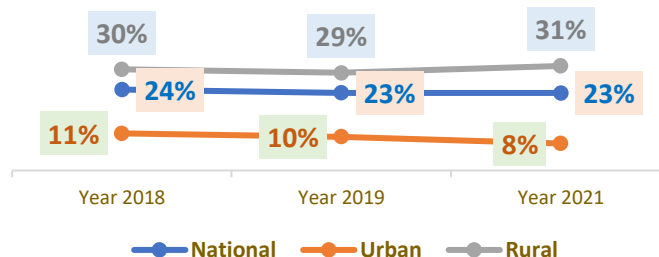
practice open defecation



Trends in the use of Basic Sanitation Services (2018 – 2021)

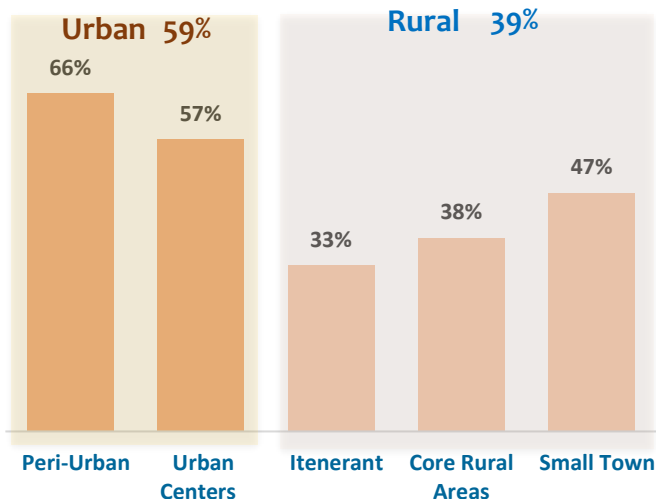


Trends in Open Defecation (2018 – 2021)

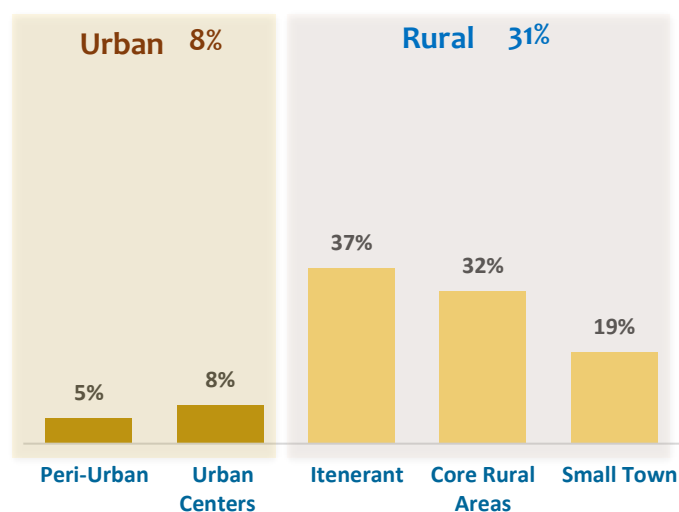


Equity in Access to Basic Sanitation Services

Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Area of Residence

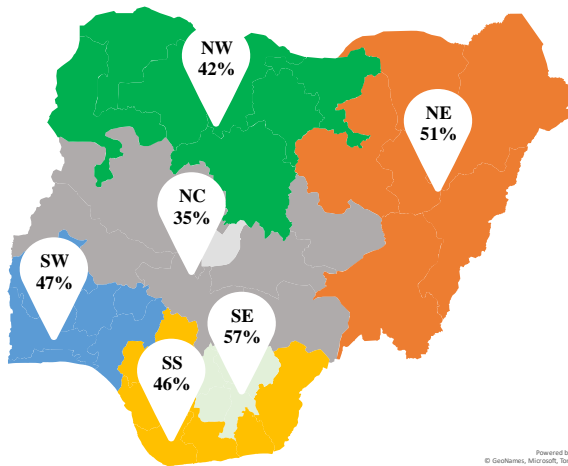


Open defecation by Area of Residence

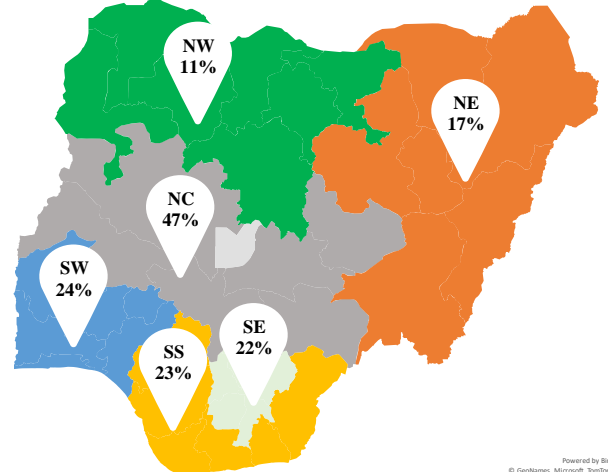


Equity in Access to Sanitation Services

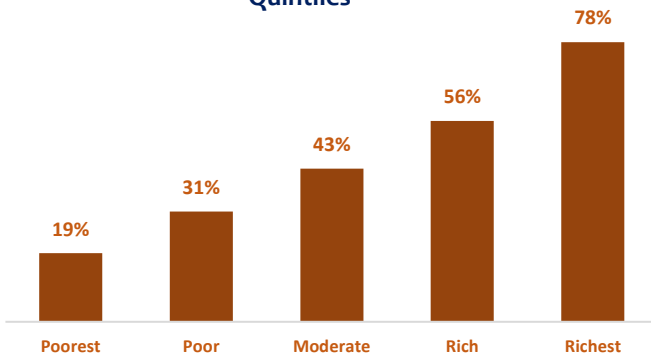
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Geopolitical



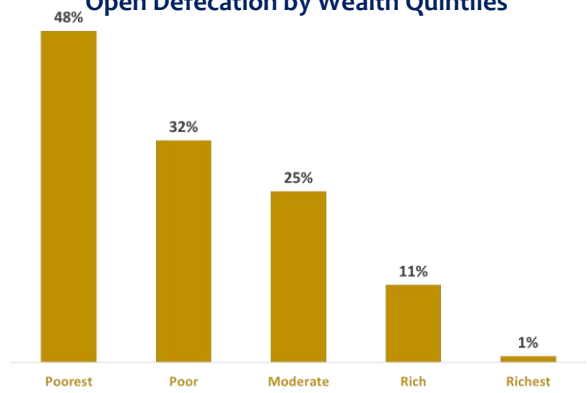
Open Defecation by Geopolitical Zones



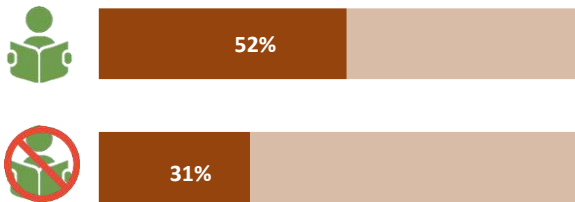
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by Wealth Quintiles



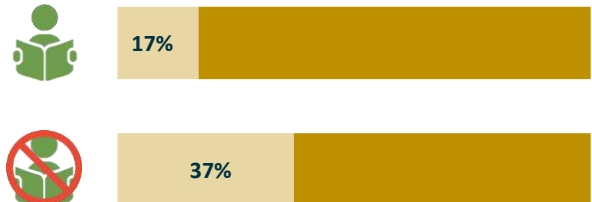
Open Defecation by Wealth Quintiles



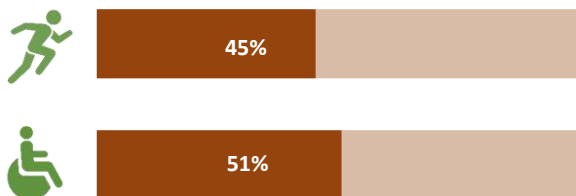
Access to Sanitation Services by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



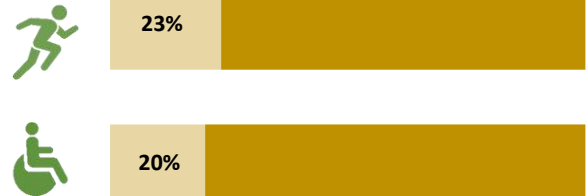
Open Defecation by Education of Household Head (Literate vs. Non-Literate)



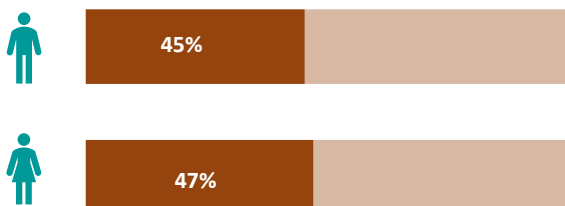
Access to Sanitation Services by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



Open Defecation by Households with Persons Living with Disabilities



Access to Sanitation Services by Gender of Head of Household

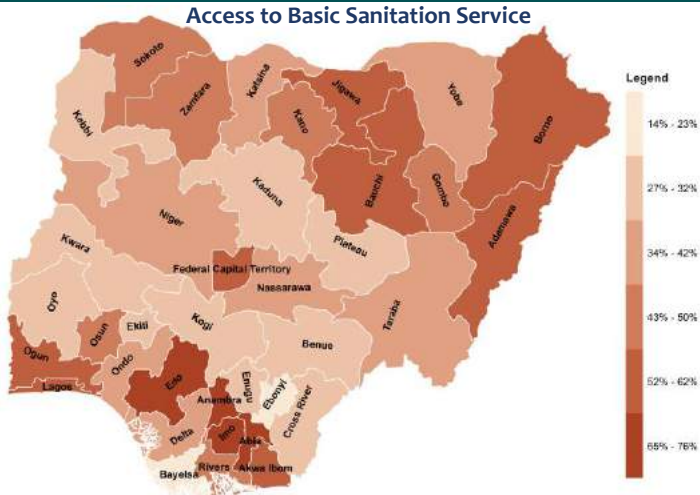


Open Defecation by Gender of Head of Household

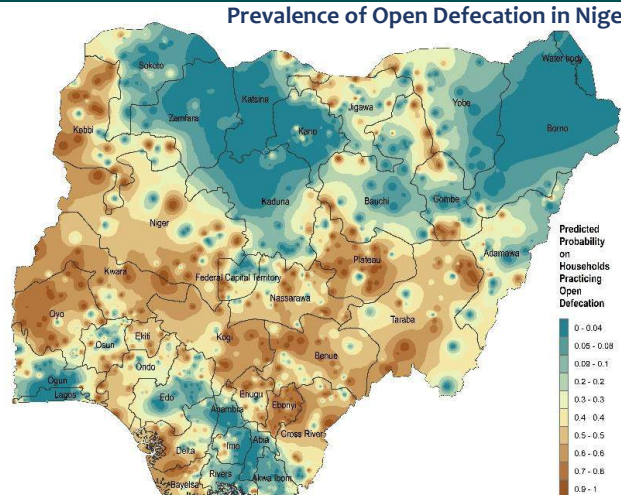


Equity in Access to Sanitation Services

Access to Basic Sanitation Service

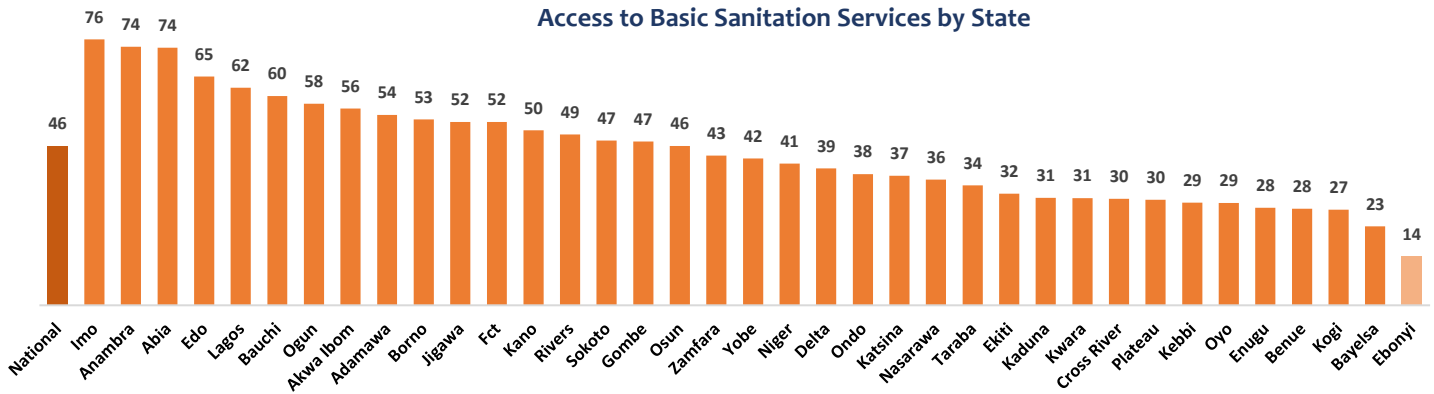


Prevalence of Open Defecation in Nigeria

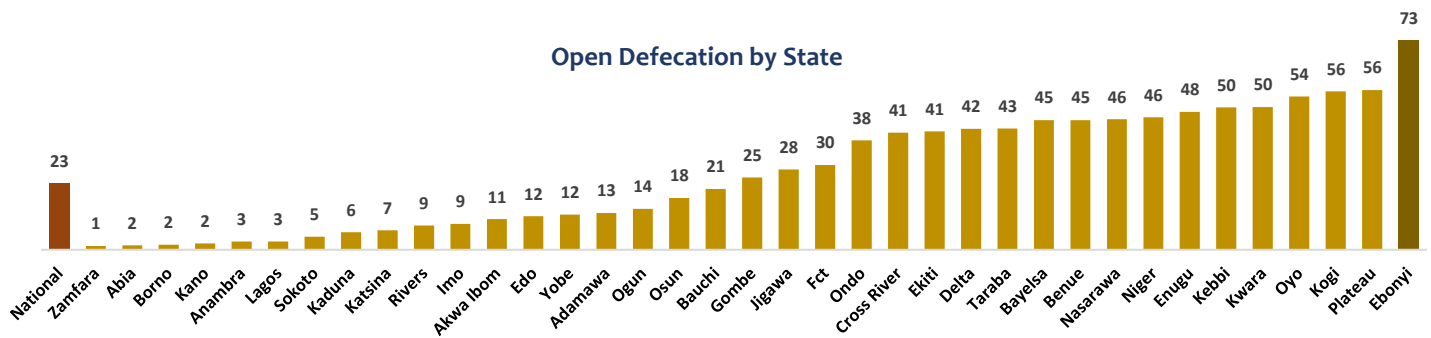


Access to Sanitation Services and Open Defecation by State

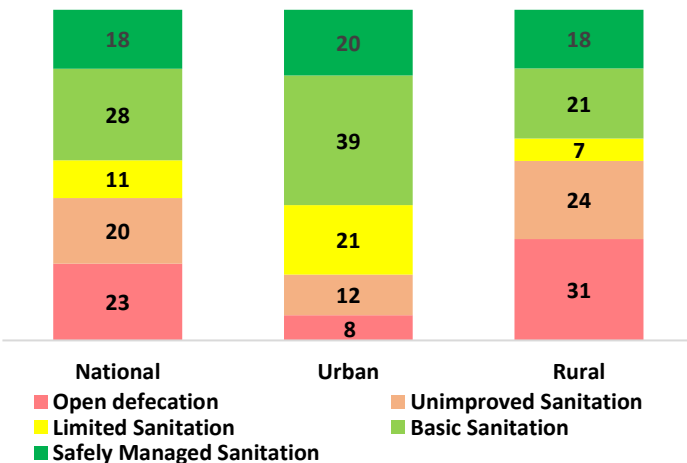
Access to Basic Sanitation Services by State



Open Defecation by State



Sanitation Service Ladder



Notes:

Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions.

- **Safely Managed Services** are improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excretes 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 buckets latrines
- **Open Defecation** is disposal of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, and other open space

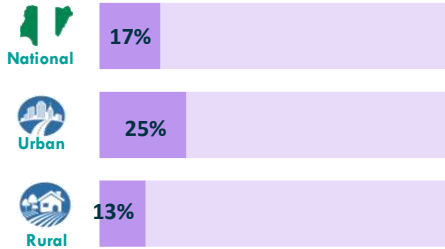
Hygiene Practices in Nigeria

About 17% of household members have access to basic hygiene services, this is a marginal increase of one percentage point when compared with 2019 WASHNORM figures.

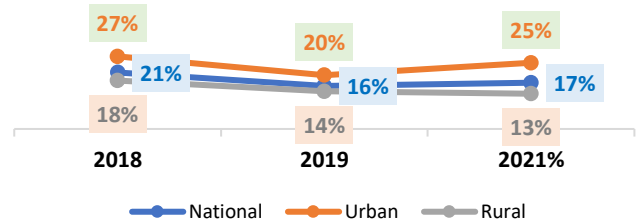


17%

Households have access to basic hygiene services

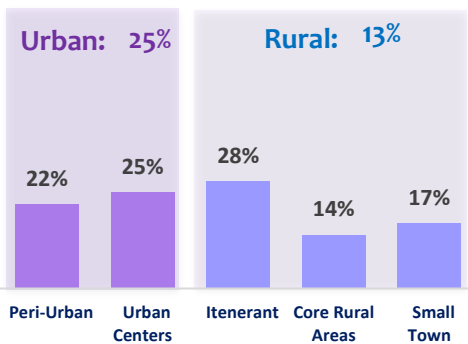


Trends in the use of Basic Hygiene Services by Area of Residence

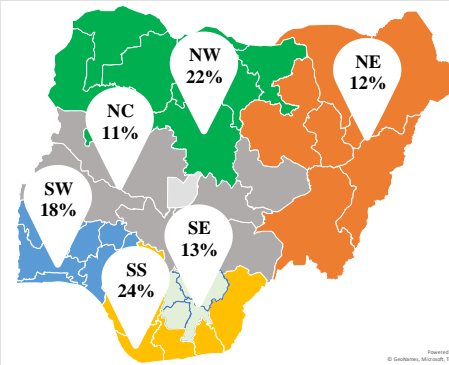


Equity in Access to Hygiene Services

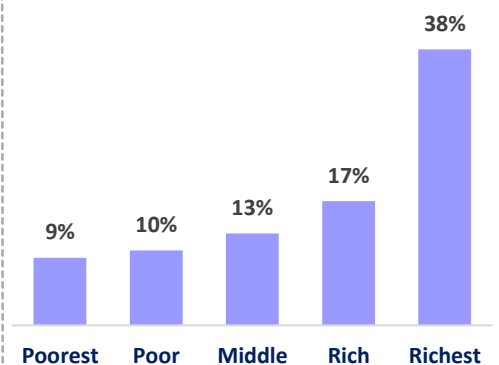
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Area of Residence



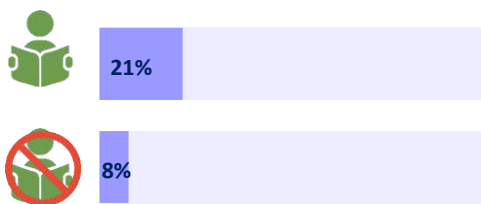
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Geopolitical Zones



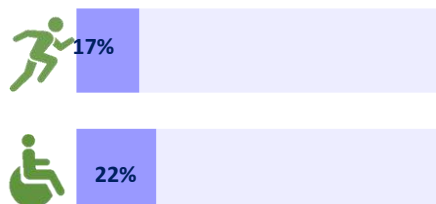
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Wealth Quintiles



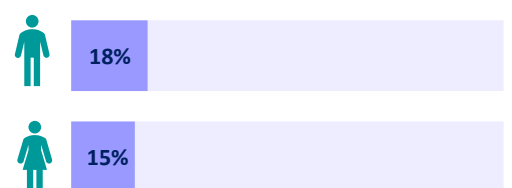
Access to Basic Hygiene Services by Education of Household Head (Literate vs non-Literate)



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



99%

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

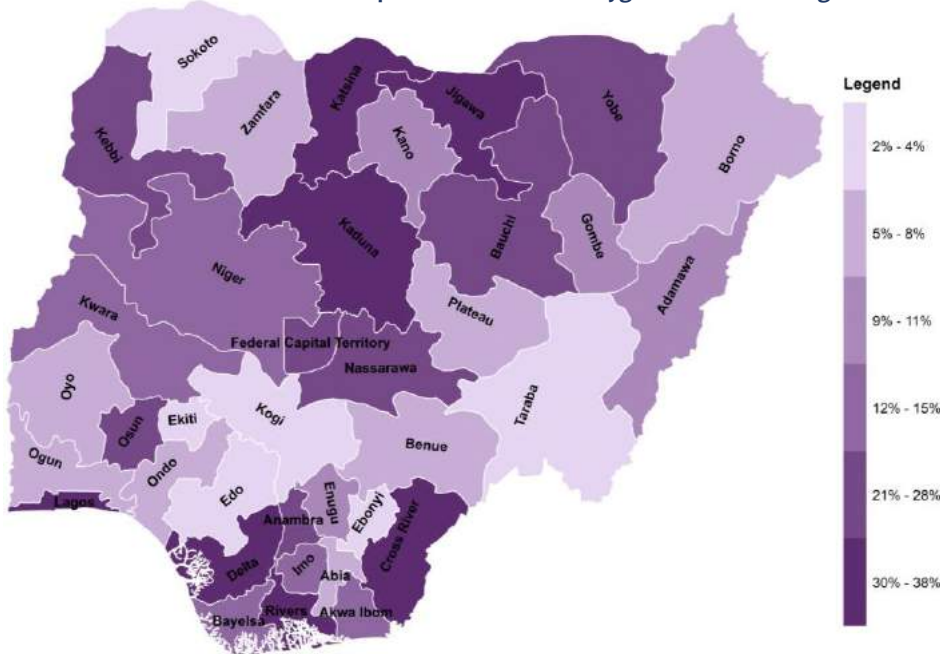


8%

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

Access to Basic Hygiene Services by State

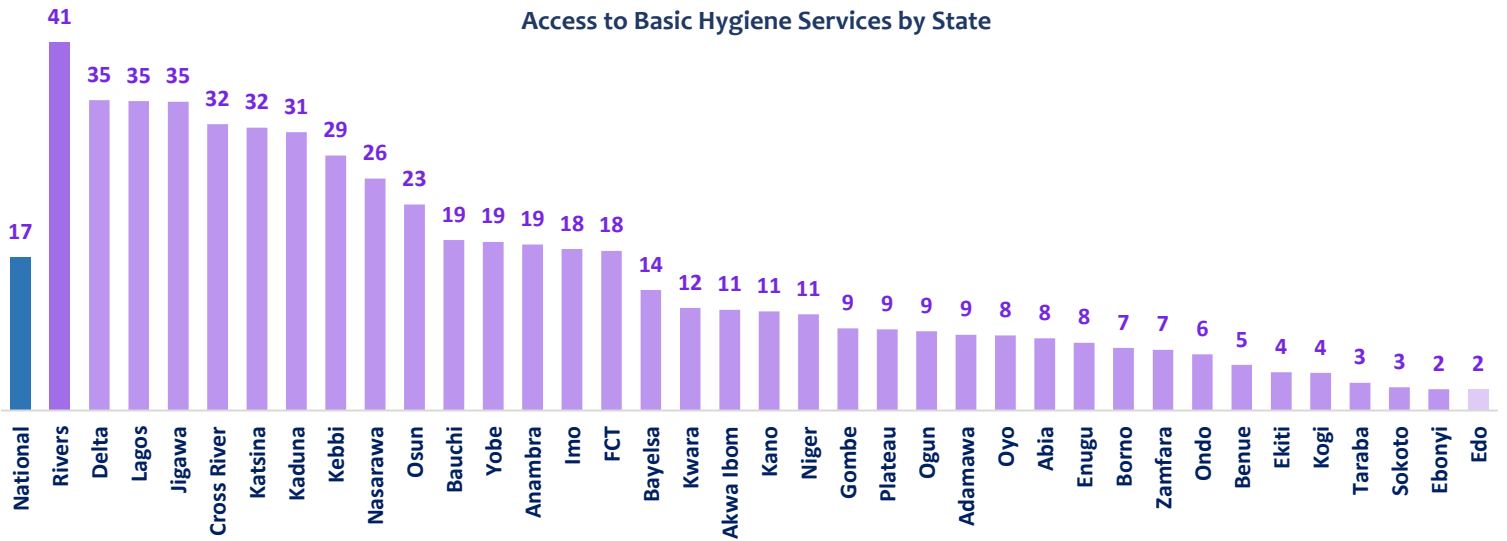
Area Value Map for Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Nigeria



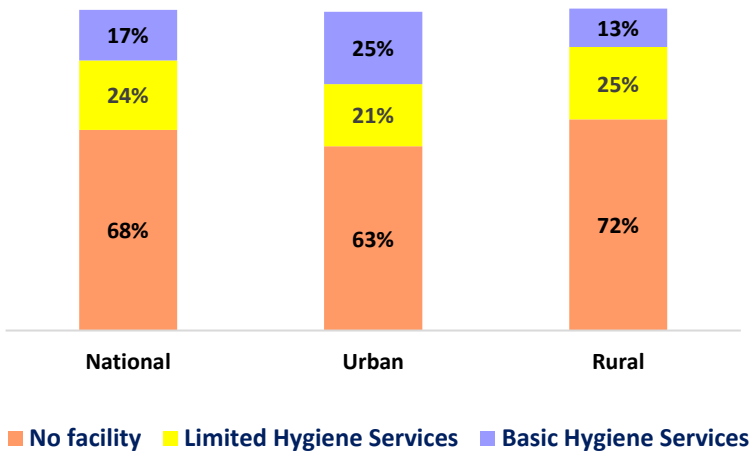
Distribution of basic hygiene services across the country. Dark purple areas represent a high level of service, while light purple areas represent low level of service

People in Rivers State (41%) are 20 times more likely to have access to basic hygiene services than people in Edo State at 2%.

Access to Basic Hygiene Services by State



Hygiene Service Ladder

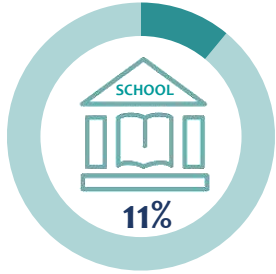


Notes:
Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions.

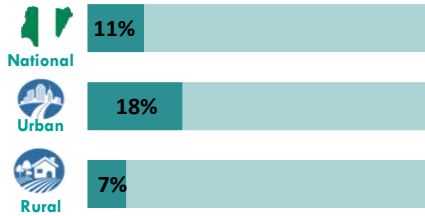
- Basic Hygiene Services** where handwashing facility is available on premises and with soap and water
- Limited Hygiene Services** where handwashing facility is available on premises without soap and water
- No Facility** where there is no handwashing facility on premises

WASH in Schools

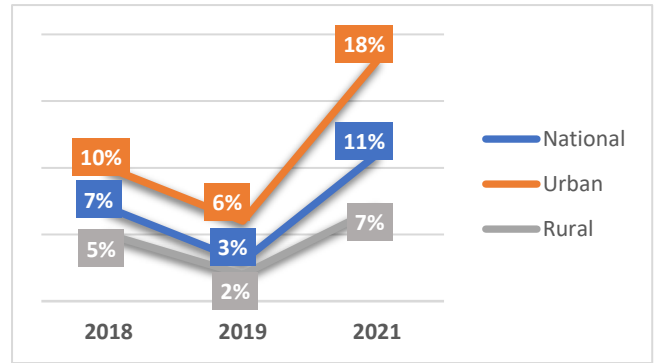
Only 11% of schools have basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services. At 18%, schools in urban areas are about twice as likely to have access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services than schools in the rural areas at 7%.



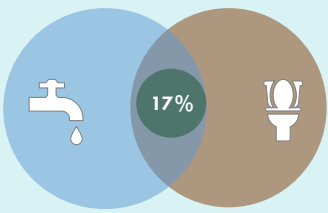
Schools have access to basic water supply, basic sanitation, and hygiene services



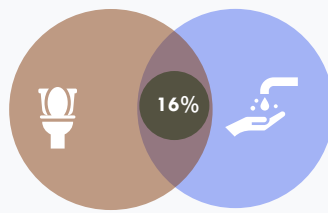
Trends in Access to Basic WASH Services in Schools



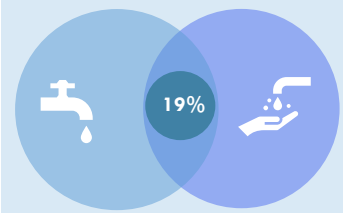
ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION SERVICES



ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION AND BASIC HYGIENE SERVICES



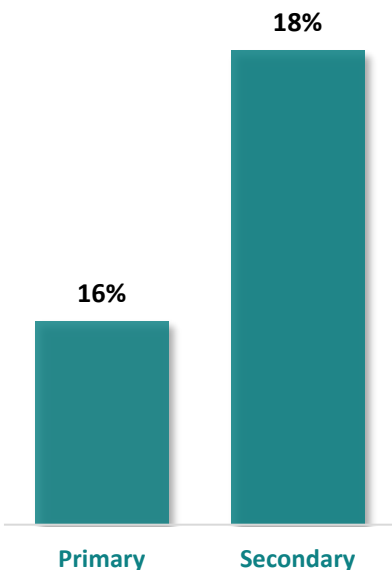
ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC HYGIENE SERVICES



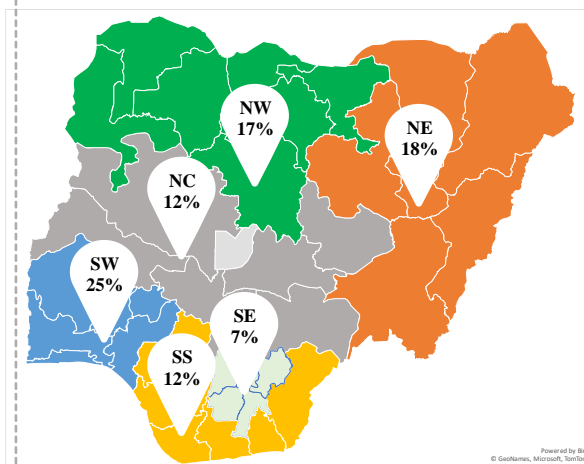
Disparities in Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Schools

Primary schools are more disadvantaged in access to basic water and sanitation services than secondary schools. Schools in the South-south and North-west are more likely to have access to basic water and sanitation services compare to other regions of the country.

Access to Basic Water and Sanitation Services in Schools by Type



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



3.4%

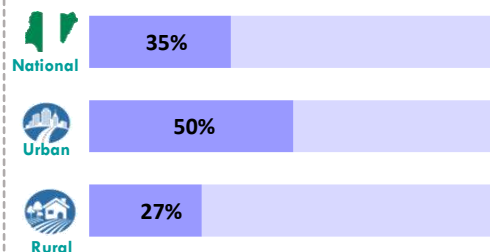
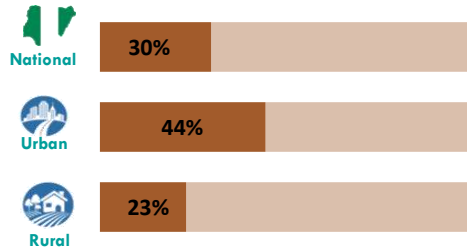
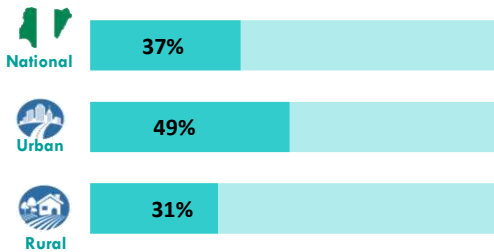
Schools have basic gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene services.



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

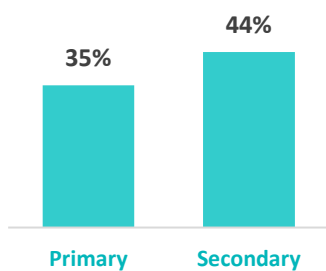
Access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Schools

Less than half of all schools in Nigeria have access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services. Schools in urban areas are more likely to have access to basic WASH services than schools in the rural areas, while secondary schools have more access than primary schools.

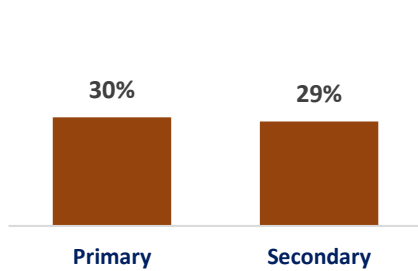


Disparities in Access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

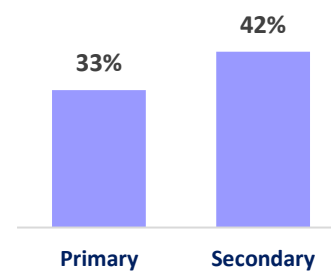
Access to Basic Water Supply Services in Schools by Type



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



8%

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

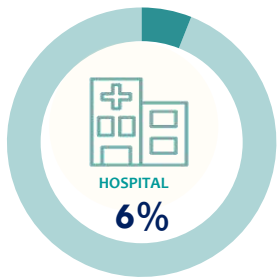


89%

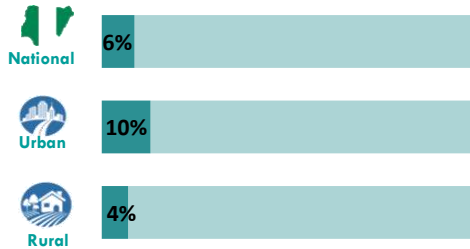
Schools dispose of their solid waste properly

WASH in Health Facilities

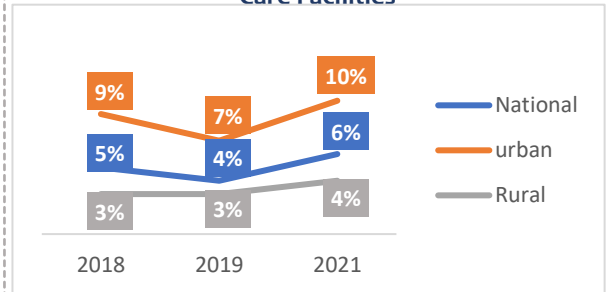
Only 6% of health care facilities have basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services. At 10%, health care facilities in urban areas are twice as likely to have access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services than health care facilities in the rural areas.



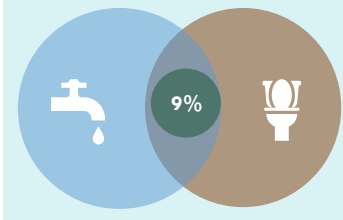
Health care facilities have access to basic water supply sanitation and hygiene services



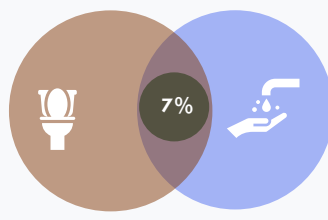
Trends in Access to Basic WASH Services in Health Care Facilities



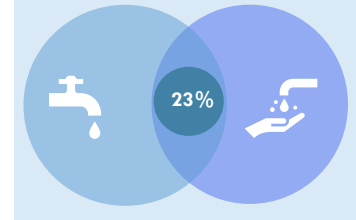
ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION SERVICES



ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION AND BASIC HYGIENE SERVICES



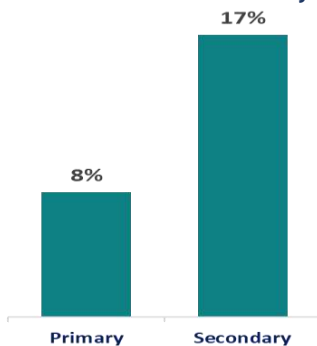
ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC HYGIENE SERVICES



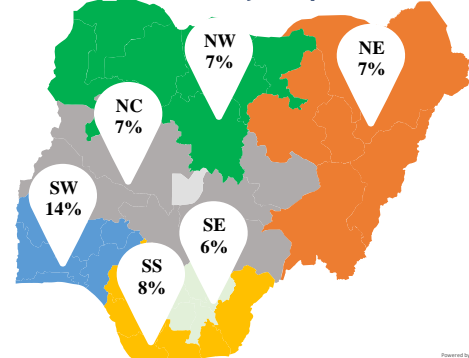
Disparities in Access to Water and Sanitation Services in Health Care Facilities

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



Prevalence of Diarrhoeal Disease

1 in 10

Households had at least one member who suffered diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks preceding the survey

74%

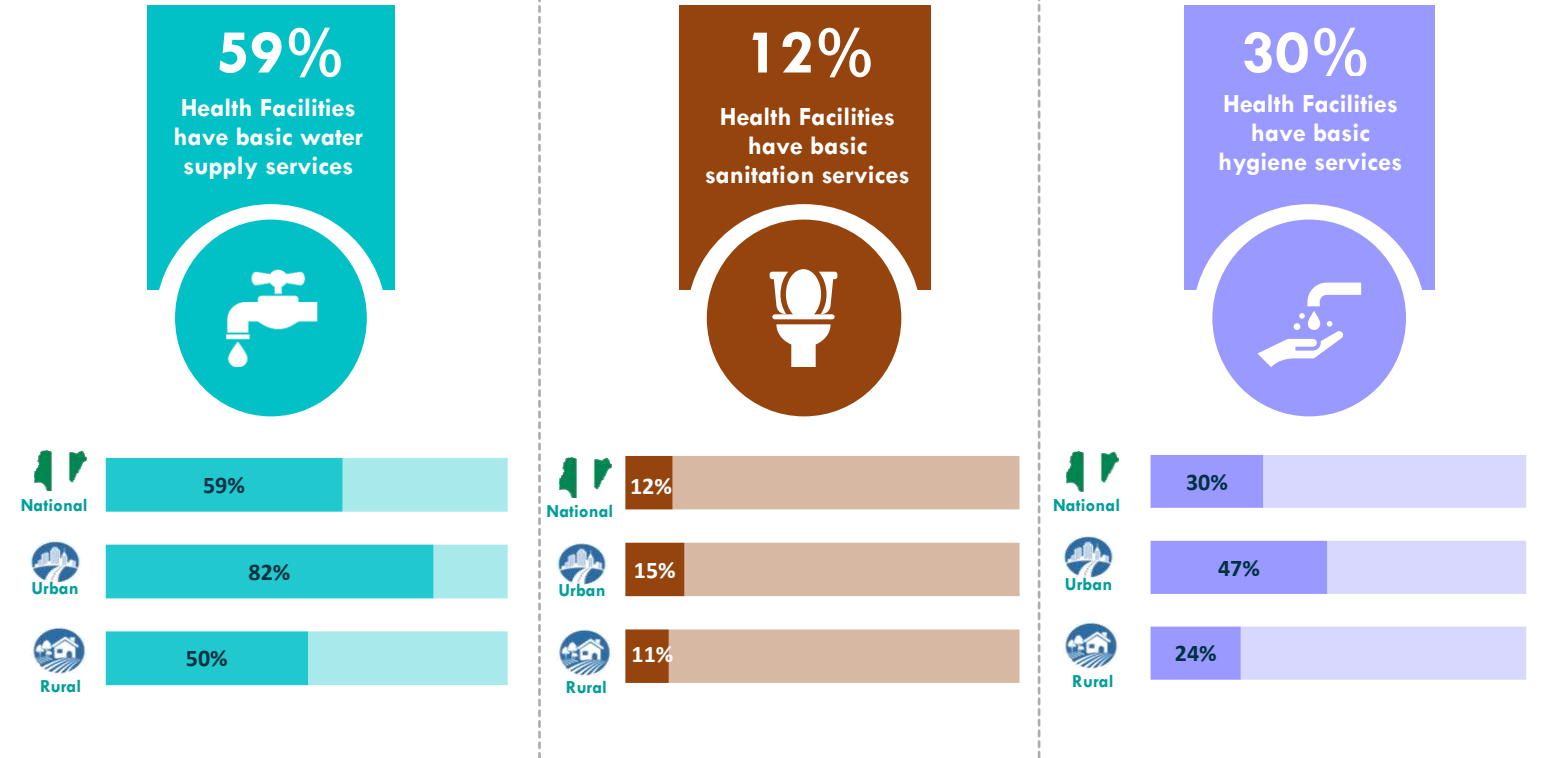
of household members who suffered diarrhoea are children under five years old

35%

of Hospital records of all sick reports are diarrhoea cases

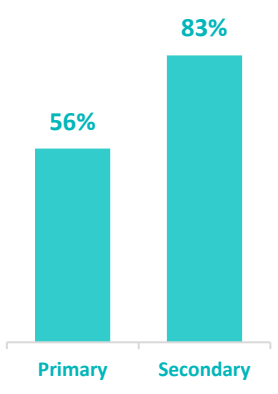
Access to Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Health Facilities

More than half of health facilities in Nigeria have basic water supply services, 1 in 10 (12%) health facilities have access to basic sanitation services and nearly one-third of 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.

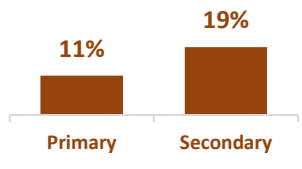


WASH in Health Care Facilities

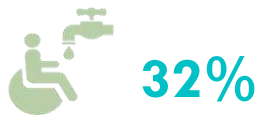
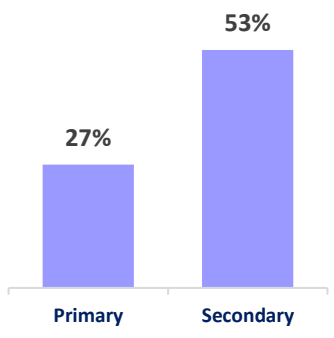
Access to Basic Water Supply Services in Health Facilities by Type



Access to Basic Sanitation Services in Health Facilities by Type



Access to Basic Hygiene Services in Health Facilities by Type



32%

Health facilities have improved water supply facility within the premises that are accessible to persons living with disabilities



23%

Health facilities have improved sanitation facility that are accessible to persons living with disabilities



37%

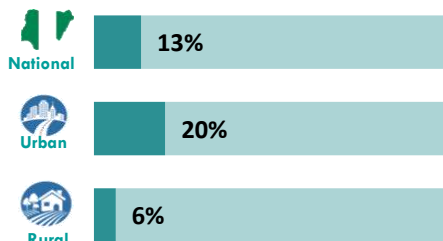
Health facilities have their garbage/waste separated into at least three labelled bins in the consultation areas and safely disposed

WASH in Markets and Motor Parks

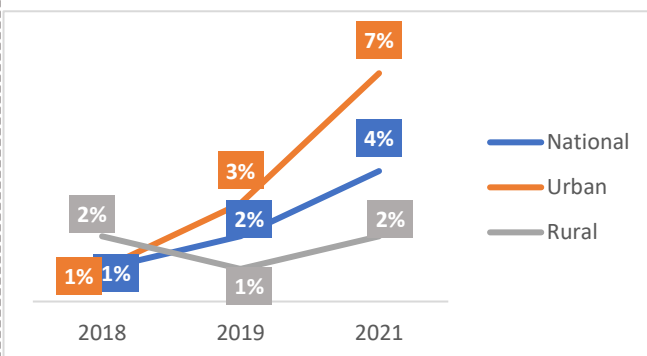
Only 4% of markets and motor parks have basic water supply, sanitation, and services. At 7%, markets and motor parks in urban areas are four times more likely to have access to basic water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services than those in rural areas.



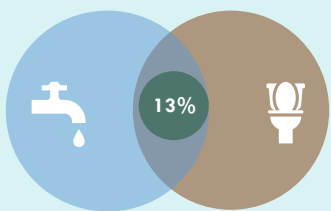
Markets/Motor parks have access to basic water supply sanitation and hygiene



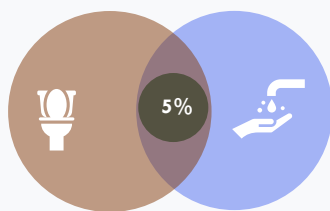
Trends in Access to Basic WASH Services in Markets/Motor Parks



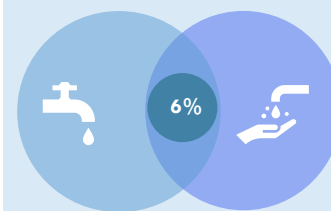
ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC SANITATION SERVICES



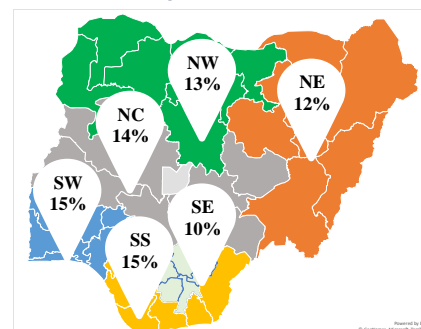
ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION AND BASIC HYGIENE SERVICES



ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY AND BASIC HYGIENE SERVICES



Access to Basic Water and Sanitation Services in Markets/Motor Parks by Geopolitical Zones



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

About one-third of the markets and motor parks in Nigeria have basic water supply services, 1 in 5 have access to basic sanitation services and only 8 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.

33%

Markets/Motor Parks have basic water supply services



20%

Markets/Motor Parks have basic sanitation services



8%

Markets/Motor Parks have basic hygiene services



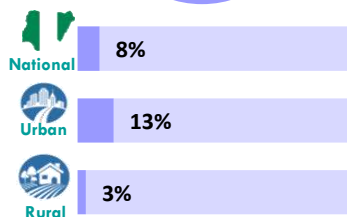
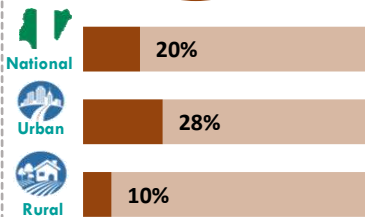
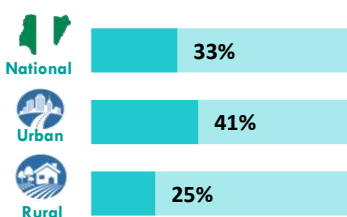
20%

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



20%

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



Household Expenditure on WASH

Households in Nigeria spent approximately ₦3.4 trillion or \$8.5 billion annually, on water, sanitation, and hygiene services in 2019 and 2020 (the two years recall period covered by the WASH Account Survey).

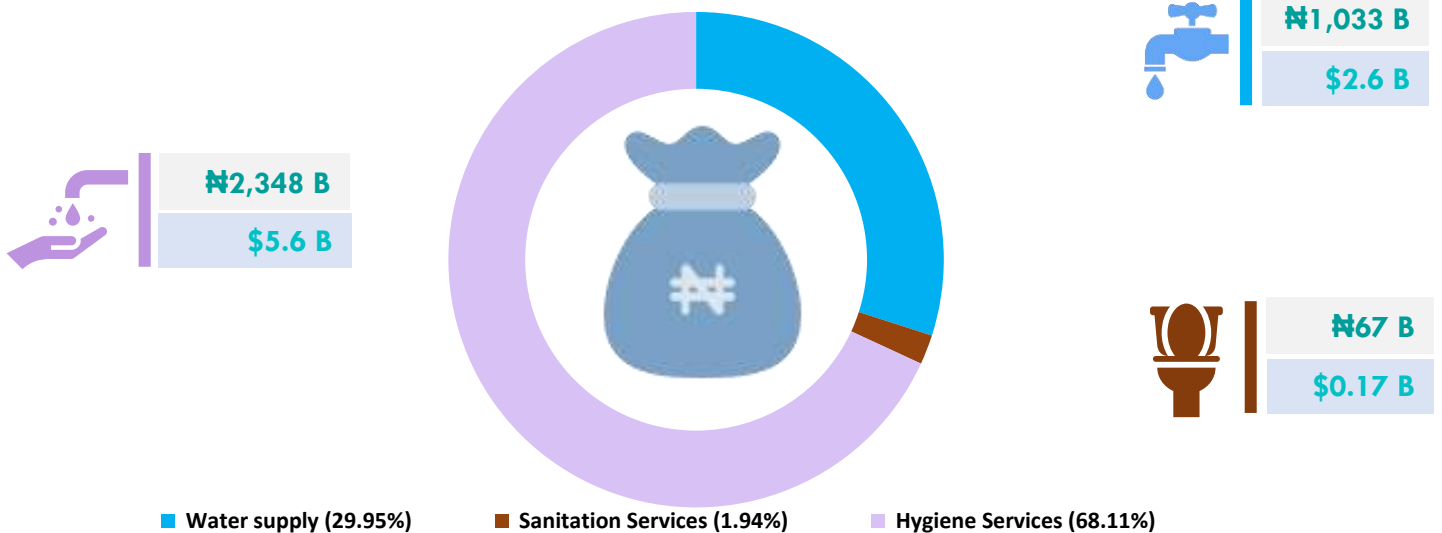


₦3.4 Trillion
\$8.5 Billion
is spent by households on water, sanitation, and hygiene services annually

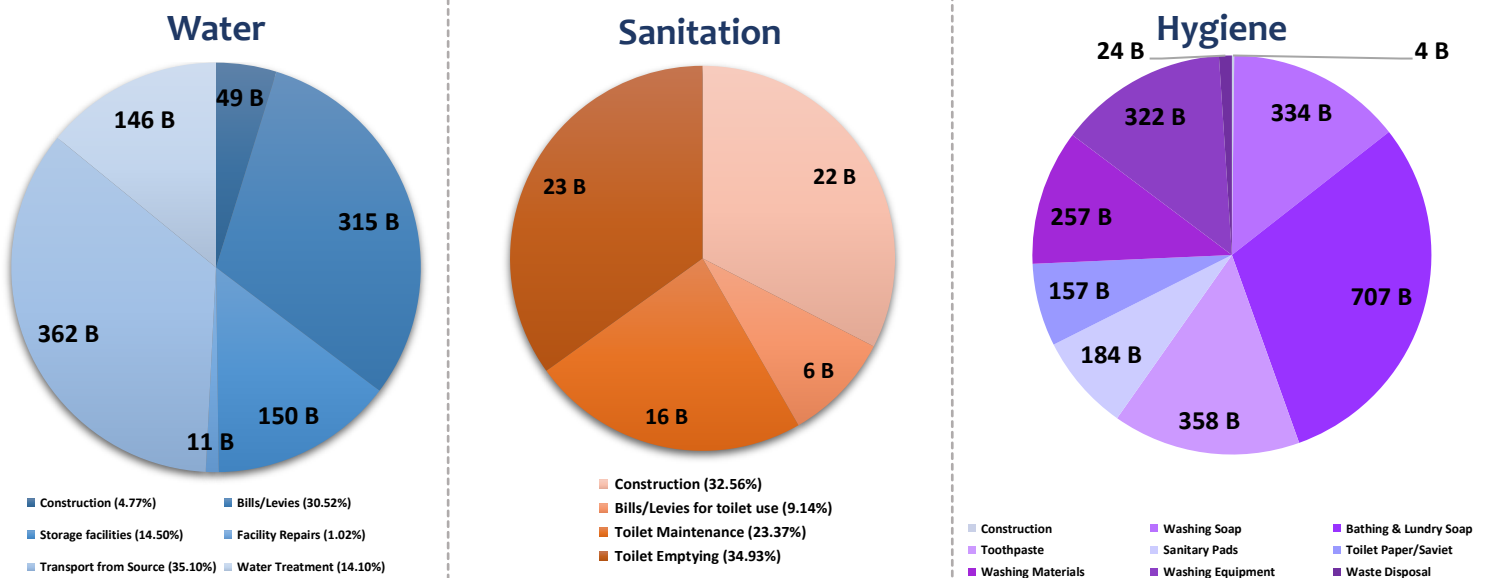
* At a working exchange rate of ₦400 to \$1

Cost Per Household	₦81,028
	\$202
Cost Per person	₦16,710
	\$42

Breakdown by Sector



Breakdown by Service Type (in Naira)



Background and Introduction



BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE WASH SECTOR

1.1.1 Impacts of Poor Access to WASH Services

Equitable access to climate-resilient, safely managed, and quality water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is a basic human right. To ensure duty-bearers uphold this right, the SDGs assigned WASH its specific goal and targets as WASH is a critical factor in achieving the other SDGs. Over the years, the indices for WASH in Nigeria have remained poor with notable regional and socio-economic disparity. Although government has attempted to address some of the systemic issues encumbering efficient service delivery, poor investment in the sector continues to impede desired outcomes. Other issues affecting progress in the sector include national and sub-national structure for WASH service delivery, WASH sector institutional structural and governance models, a weak social welfare system in the country, which has contributed to poverty predominantly in the rural areas.

The acceptable standard of access to adequate WASH services stipulates that an individual should have sufficient and potable water supply, appropriate, safe and secure sanitation facilities, and available handwashing equipment with soap and water for use. In the absence of any of this range of services, undesirable health issues coupled with stunted or struggling developmental outcomes (social, economic and environmental) becomes a consequence. In the long run, quality of life is affected as well-being, and the human rights of people are impacted.

- Over the decades, it has been clearly established that water supply, sanitation and health are closely knit. Therefore, the absence or limited access to WASH services results in serious health issues that can result in fatalities from preventable diseases amongst the poorest in any given community, with women and children being the most vulnerable and the most affected. Specifically, contaminated water when consumed may result in water-borne diseases including viral hepatitis, typhoid, cholera, dysentery and other diseases that cause diarrhoea
- without adequate quantities of water for personal hygiene, skin and eye infections (trachoma) spread easily
- water-based diseases and water-related vector-borne diseases can result from water supply projects (including dams and irrigation structures) that inadvertently provide habitats for mosquitoes and snails that are intermediate hosts of parasites that cause malaria, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis and Japanese encephalitis
- drinking water supplies that contain high amounts of certain chemicals (like arsenic and nitrates) can cause serious disease.

The 2021 WASHNORM shows that diarrhoea prevalence remains high in Nigeria, with 1 in 10 households having recorded at least one case prior to the survey, while 35% of all illness reported in health facilities annually are diarrhoea cases.

Subsequently, the limited access to comprehensive WASH services serves as a petri-dish for recurrent diarrhoea and other WASH-related illnesses among under-fives, resulting in malnutrition and other developmental challenges. The availability of complete WASH services (safely managed and accessible water supply; clean and safe sanitation facilities; hand hygiene facilities at points of care and at toilets; and appropriate waste disposal systems) in healthcare facilities is a priority, yet this is not always the case in some health care facilities in the country. This gap places healthcare workers, and the community at large are at increased risk of acquiring infections. Most significantly, it can contribute to undesirable maternal, infant and child outcomes. Schools are another environment where WASH services are in dire need. Some WASH interventions have used schools as entry points for improved water supply and sanitation facilities and for hygiene social mobilization communication. However, access to and the adequacy of WASH services remains a constraint in most schools. Reports have documented that these challenges have served as barriers to enrolment, retention, performance and completion among school children (Esteves Mills & Cumming, 2016). Pertinent to mention is that limited access to WASH exposes vulnerable groups—mostly women, girls and school children—directly to violence, child abuse and psychological trauma. Other outcomes of poor WASH services include high spending on healthcare expenditure, reduced productive capacity, and even premature deaths caused by WASH-related diseases due to poor water, sanitation, and hygiene.

1.1.2 Status of WASH Services in Nigeria before the 2021 NORM Survey

The overall outlook of the WASH sector indices is still below the desired progress towards the SDGs in Nigeria. Before the WASHNORM 2021 survey, the findings from the 2019 WASHNORM surveys showed that access to basic WASH services in the country stood at only 10%, while only 6% of health facilities and 16% of schools had basic water and sanitation services (FMWR & NBS, 2019). Furthermore, 68% or 62 million people did not have access to basic water supply services, while 27% or 51 million people depended on unsafe water sources such as rivers, unprotected wells, springs, and ponds. Open defecation constitutes a drawback to the country's attainment of an open defecation free society as 47 million Nigerians defecate in the open. With this data, Nigeria is the number one country in Africa and among the top two globally, with the largest number of people practising open defecation. Access to sufficient and potable water free from pathogen contaminations in households is a challenge. WASHNORM 2019 findings showed that 9 out of 10 families (91%) consume faecal-contaminated drinking water at home (NBS; UNICEF, 2019).

Similarly, just 3% of the population in rural areas have access to a minimum of 12 liters of water per person per day (FMWR & NBS, 2019). Meanwhile, 81% of Nigerians do not have access to safely managed sanitation facilities with proper sewerage systems, where faecal sludge is safely disposed of and properly treated. 79% of the population do not have proper handwashing facilities to enable them to practice good hygiene, which minimizes contamination of drinking water in households.

Inefficiency in management and continued dependency on external financing of water services continues to plague the provision of climate-resilient, adequate and safely managed WASH services across the country. To this end, functionality is affected; hence most water points experience incessant breakdown resulting from poor operation and maintenance of facilities. Evidence from the 2019 WASHNORM showed that an estimated 31% of all publicly used water schemes in Nigeria were nonfunctional. The same report also showed that slightly more than one in five water facilities broke down in their first year of operations, while more than half of public facilities did not have community WASH management systems in place. Furthermore, 1 in 3 do not have arrangements for water point facility caretakers, and Only 6% of public water systems are dependable with respect to their operations and maintenance system. Disparity is also noticed between the functionality of public and privately-owned, used and managed water systems. Privately owned water systems are about two times more dependable with respect to their design, configuration and systems' functionality than public water systems.

The importance of improved access to safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene services has been greatly magnified as the world contends with the COVID-19 pandemic. According to WHO, some 827,000 people in low- and middle-income countries die as a result of inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene each year, representing 60% of total diarrhoea deaths. The report further states that poor sanitation is believed to be the main cause in some 432,000 of these deaths and that diarrhoea remains a major killer despite being largely preventable². Most often than not, the undesirable consequences of these limitations are borne by the most economically disadvantaged in communities, especially women and children. The 2019 WASHNORM reports indicated disparities in access to WASH services between urban and rural dwellers, between wealth quintiles and across geographical zones and states in the country. 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. A general pattern observed in the report is that the farther the location is from the administrative and commercial nerve centre of the state, the more they are deprived of adequate WASH services. Furthermore, insecurity in the North, climate change associated emergencies across the country and other exigencies further limit access of people affected to WASH services.

1.1.3 Situational Analysis of the WASH Sector

1.1.3.1 Sector Governance and Institutional Challenges

Over the past couple of years, the WASH sector in Nigeria has witnessed changes in governance in respect of creating enabling environment, evidence generation, policy changes roll out of innovative strategies and behavioural change campaigns. This has happened in the face of institutional, financing, coordination, monitoring and implementation challenges, among others. Efforts are currently being made on decentralization to the sub-national levels, although systems and mechanisms remain constrained consequent upon the challenges mentioned above. Additional issues still being improved upon in the

² <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sanitation>

sector include insufficient human resource capacity, poor stakeholder engagement, particularly at the sub-national level, inadequate budgetary allocation and release, and limited investment mobilization across the board in the country. State Water Agencies (SWAs) responsible for establishing, operating and maintaining urban and semi-urban water supplies are still saddled with legal and regulatory restraints coupled with limited capacity and financial autonomy to cater for the urban population.

Despite developing the WASH sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) framework and establishing the WASHNORM with its extensive data repository, some gaps remain in the overall monitoring framework at the programme level. Additionally, the application and utilization of data for sector planning across national and sub-national levels require strengthening.

1.1.3.2 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 to eradicate open defecation by 2025 and achieve 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. Commitments to improving WASH services in the country have increased 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 (PEWASH) strategy, the National Open Defecation Free (ODF) Roadmap (2016); National WASH Sector Revitalization Action Plan (2018), the 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 (CLTS), Village Level Operation Maintenance (VLOM), WASH Committees (WASHCOMs), Water Safety Planning (WSP), Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (RDWQMS), and Revised Harmonized Procurement and Contracts Management Guidelines. The necessary political and administrative instruments and well-established coordination mechanisms are currently being created or strengthened to facilitate the transformation of existing initiatives into realities at state and local levels.

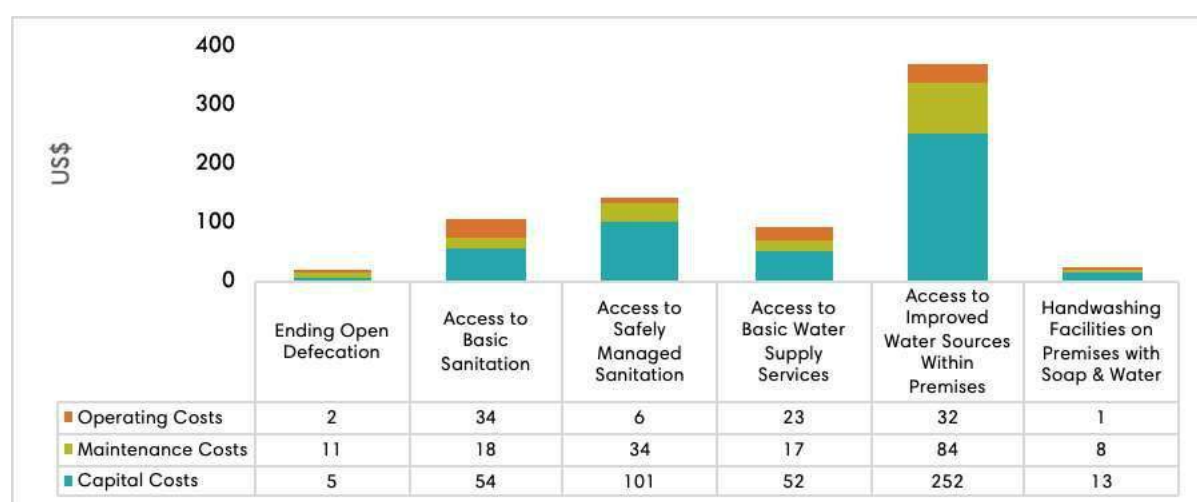
There has been significant progress in scaling up data availability within the sector due to the institutionalization of the WASH information management system (WASHIMS) and the WASH National Outcome Routine Monitoring (WASHNORM). However, there is still a great need to consolidate these gains through 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.

The commitment to achieve sustainable WASH, exhibited at the highest level of government, presents 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.

1.1.3.3 Sector Budgeting and Financing Needs

Figure 1: Per capita cost of achieving the SDG 6



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. 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). The national budget allocations for WASH have remained inadequate over the years, failing to meet required financing needs and targets to provide services to the unserved and maintain existing services. Only about 0.42% of the GDP was 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. Thus, the government will need to invest at least 8 times its current WASH budget and expenditure annually to achieve the SDGs.

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

1.2 THE 2021 m,NORM SURVEY

1.2.1 About the WASH NORM Survey

The National Outcome Routine Mapping of WASH services level in Nigeria (WASHNORM) 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. WASHNORM was borne out of the need for better capacity to collect and use WASH data routinely to monitor and evaluate the ambitious and data-intensive SDG 6 indicators and track national and regional WASH commitments. It is part of the efforts of the GoN to improve data management, availability of information, monitoring and learning mechanism in the sector to strengthen the WASH sector's enabling environment for improved WASH service delivery.

WASHNORM is a routine, 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 survey provides statistically sound estimates on WASH services levels for households, 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 behaviours, 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 the 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 WASH access for different population sub-groups, including families from different economic status, literacy levels, residential areas, people living with disabilities and children, thus making room for equitable planning towards achieving universality and equity in WASH policies, programmes and service delivery.

In May 2019, the report for the first WASHNORM conducted in 2018 was launched. The scale and scope of the survey earned it a place as the most comprehensive and wide-ranging WASH survey ever implemented in the country. Decisions were then made to ensure the WASHNORM serves as the standard tool for accessing data on WASH to inform policy formulation and decisions, interpretation, programming and the implementation of interventions for service delivery. Additionally, duty bearers opined that the survey results provided insights into Nigeria's progress towards achievement of the SDGs. Consequently, an Intervention Profiling tool was developed, enabling the use of WASHNORM data for sector-wide planning, perspective-based priority setting, and effective resource mobilization. The

government has now included the conduct of the WASHNORM in the annual WASH budget and set aside resources to conduct the survey on a routine basis, further institutionalizing it into the WASH sector system.

1.2.2 WASHNORM 2021 – A Brief Overview

Following the launch of NORM 2019, preparation for WASHNORM 2021 commenced in December of 2020. A technical working group meeting was convened comprising officers from the FMWR, NBS, UNICEF, and other key stakeholders. Key responsibilities of the team were to review the experience of conduct and launch of WASHNORM 2019, review the WASHNORM survey tools, prepare the budget and mobilize resources for the conduct of WASHNORM 2021 and finalize the modalities for field data collection, including data analysis and report writing. While the challenges and limitations in the conduct and implementation of WASHNORM 2019 were taken into consideration and addressed. No major modifications were made to the scope or survey tools for WASHNORM 2021, except for the inclusion of a few questions to the household module on COVID 19 and the separation of the listing process from the data collection phase in urban utilities mapping. These slight additions and refinements were made to improve the urban utilities survey and maintain the standard and comprehensiveness achieved in WASHNORM 2019.

Overall, the WASHNORM 2021 is comparable to the NORM 2018 and 2019 as sampling and data collection approaches were largely consistent, and household and institutional survey instruments and the topics covered by each module remained unchanged. Now in its third edition, the WASHNORM has greater potential to monitor and inform intervention tracking, commitments and corrective actions, planning and resource allocation, and contribute to better accountability by policymakers and sector stakeholders. The incredible depth of data reported under the WASHNORM 2021 is set to provide the country with the insight required to accelerate progress towards achieving national and global WASH targets as set out in the National ODF roadmap, the PEWASH strategy, the National WASH sector revitalization plan and the SDGs.

1.2.3 Objectives of the WASHNORM 2021 Survey

The broad objectives of the WASH NORM 2019 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 attaining key sector goals and targets.
- Serve as a basis for an iterative definition of sector priorities and targets to plan and coordinate interventions and support.

- Provide disaggregated data towards addressing structural and systemic deprivations and inequities in the 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 developing 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

1.2.4 The WASHNORM 2021 Coordination Structure

The WASHNORM 2021 was principally funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR), while the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) provided technical oversight for field data collection, analysis and report writing. UNICEF, African Development Bank and World Bank provided financial and technical support and critical members of the technical working group. A team of more than 500 personnel worked on WASHNORM 2021, including staff and resource persons from FMWR; and data collectors, analysts and processing specialists from the network of NBS offices across the country while specialists from UNICEF provided technical support and coordinated the process. A critical mass drawn from multi-stakeholder entities contributed specific expertise in the design and implementation of WASHNORM 2021. Below are specific roles played by stakeholders.

- 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 leadership of the FMWR was also instrumental in the design and analysis of the WASHNORM 2021 and aided in supporting the monitoring of fieldwork to provide extra quality support in the data collection.
- The FMWR inaugurated the WASHNORM 2021 technical working group** to provide advice and support for the survey. The group provided broad support on the survey's goals, objectives, and technical issues and ensured that the survey results were accepted and used widely by other national institutions, especially in the 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** is the recognized government entity responsible for generating socio-economic statistics on all dimensions of development in Nigeria. To this end, the NBS once again assumed the overall responsibility for implementing the WASHNORM 2021, which includes conducting the field survey and providing technical support for the survey design, sampling and quality assurance. Leveraging its offices across the 36 states and the FCT, fieldwork for WASHNORM was seamlessly conducted.

□ **The state and LGA WASH institutions** served as sub-national level lead to ultimately institutionalize the WASHNORM mechanism at the sub-national level. They also provided the bulk of the human resources required for the process.

□ **UNICEF, World Bank, Africa Development Bank and donor partners** provided technical assistance at critical stages of survey design, planning and implementation. This ensured that survey procedures were consistent with globally accepted technical standards and that survey activities progressed on schedule.

1.2.5 Structure of the WASHNORM 2021 Report

This report presents the national summary of findings of the 2021 WASHNORM and the implications of the survey results. The report is segmented into four chapters. The first chapter presents the introduction, background and rationale of the WASHNORM survey; the second chapter outlines the methodology adopted, while the third chapter provides a detailed illustration of findings drawn from the following six modules utilized to assess the overall status of WASH in the country:

Module 1: Household access to WASH Services, which includes the household water quality assessments and household expenditure tracking module

Module 2: Urban water utilities mapping and consumers' satisfaction survey

Module 3: Mapping of water sources in communities

Module 4: WASH in schools

Module 5: WASH in health facilities

Module 6: WASH in markets and motor parks (transportation hub)

The fourth and final chapter lays out conclusions and implications of the WASHNORM 2021 findings. Key findings from the survey are delineated into 7 segments, with each segment outlining contents from modules in the survey. The report also presents the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households in the country.

The sections on household access to WASH services presents the status of drinking water in the household, sanitation and hygiene services. The inequality in access to WASH between geopolitical zones, states, sub-sectors, genders, and juxtaposes findings with demographic and socio-economic status.

Other WASH parameters presented in this section include the overall status of the services households utilize to access quality drinking water in the household, household's satisfaction levels with respect to the status and quality of their WASH services, and highlights issues of adequacy, accessibility, operations and maintenance, affordability, functionality of services, and dependability of WASH services at household and community level.

The report also dedicates a section to present the status of water supply sources and quality of water services in Nigeria, water utilities mapping, and consumer satisfaction survey results. Other components of the section include a summary of the status of WASH in institutions and public places and, finally, the WASH Account module. Findings on WASH Account 2020 included in this report are limited to the household WASH expenditure results. A more detailed report of WASH Accounts for 2020 is presented in a separate report.

Across the report, key findings will be compared to the NORM 2019 and 2018 results. This report concludes by presenting the implications of the survey results, while the annexe tables provide further details of the data covered in the main body of the report.

Methodical Approach



METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The WASHNORM 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 WASHNORM 2021 was conducted in all 36 states and the FCT using a multi-stage survey design covering rural and urban households.

The survey 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

2.1 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the sampling methodology used by the WASHNORM 2021 survey to assess all modules.

2.1.1 Sampling and Selection of Households and Water Facilities

The WASHNORM 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.

2.1.1.1 Selection of Enumeration Areas

The WASHNORM survey used the frame of EAs used in NORM 2018 and 2019, 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 WASHNORM 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.

2.1.1.2 Listing Exercise

In order to implement the WASHNORM 2021, a national listing exercise of households and water points was conducted. The listing exercise is a key step in implementing the WASHNORM 2021 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. 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 the state and national levels for the estimation of the WASHNORM 2021 indicators 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 WASHNORM 2021 survey.

Table 2: Distribution of households listed by geographical zones

S/N	Geographical Zone	Household Listed
1	North Central	8,417
2	North East	9,010
3	North West	13,990
4	South East	5,445
5	South South	9,082
6	South West	9,593

Computerized listing forms were designed to provide information for 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 sample was developed for the WASHNORM 2021.

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 WASHNORM 2021.

Table 3: Distribution of water points listed by geopolitical zones

S/N	Geographical Zone	Water Point Listed
1	North Central	638
2	North East	401
3	North West	844
4	South East	692
5	South South	776
6	South West	1215

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 fieldwork for the listing exercise was carried out nationwide by a total of 410 field staff and lasted for 15 days.

2.1.1.3 Selection of Households for WASH Services and Water Quality Assessments

A sample of 15 households per EA was 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.

8,200 households were selected out of 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 to provide a negative control test as quality control check on the integrity of the microbial drinking water quality data collected by the analysts.

2.1.1.4 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.

2.1.2 Sampling and Selection of Institutions and Public Places

2.1.2.1 Educational Facilities

A comprehensive list of primary and secondary schools was collated from a current list developed and compiled by the Federal Ministry of Education to obtain the sampling frames for schools. 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. Systematic random sampling was used to select schools to be mapped to ensure adequate representativeness of the samples within the state.

2.1.2.2 Health Facilities

A comprehensive list of healthcare facilities was collated from the list developed and compiled by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) to obtain the sampling frames for health facilities. A total of 1,312 health facilities were sampled across the country, and the sample size was determined using a 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. Systematic random sampling was applied in selecting health facilities to be mapped and assessed to ensure adequate representativeness of the samples within the state and at the national level.

2.1.2.3 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. A representative sample size was taken from the frame, and a systematic sampling approach was used to select for appropriate estimates.

2.1.3 Sampling of Urban Water Utilities' Consumers

A comprehensive list of urban water utilities was obtained from the Federal Ministry of Water Resources. For the utilities' consumers' satisfaction survey, 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 the sampling frame for the consumer satisfaction survey.

A total of 200 households were selected from the list of consumers using a systematic random approach for adequate spread of sample points. 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 the samples assessed after completing the WASHNORM 2021 field exercise.

Table 4: 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

2.2 WASHNORM 2021 SURVEY TOOLS AND PARAMETERS

The WASH WASHNORM 2021 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 WASHNORM 2021 used seven questionnaires for the data collection process: 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 and 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 were comparable within Nigeria and across countries.

The household questionnaire included parameters to assess household drinking water quality and household WASH expenditures. 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 Urban Water Utilities Module sub-working group members. Table 4 provides the details of each of the questionnaires, while table 5 summarizes the number of parameters covered in WASHNORM 2021 and compares it with those covered in NORM 2018 and 2019.

Table 5: Key parameters assessed under the NORM 2021 modules

S/N	Questionnaire	Information Collected
1	Household Questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/> Household members and their personal details including age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of the household <input type="checkbox"/> Details of head of household <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit and housing characteristics <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction with public services <input type="checkbox"/> Disease prevalence <input type="checkbox"/> Safe disposal of feces <input type="checkbox"/> Handwashing facilities

S/N	Questionnaire	Information Collected
		<input type="checkbox"/> Water supply facilities
2	Water Utilities Consumer Satisfaction Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> General household information, <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of water supply service <input type="checkbox"/> Consumer satisfaction rating, <input type="checkbox"/> Redress mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> Water quality testing
3	Water point questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/> General characteristics/features, including facility type, power source, ownership, availability, functionality, seasonality etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Access to the facility <input type="checkbox"/> Facility management <input type="checkbox"/> Water quality status <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary inspection
4	Health, Facilities, Questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/> General facility information including type, ownership, functionality, number of workers employed, sick reports, in-patients. <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Handwashing facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply facilities
5	Educational Facilities Questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/> General facility information including type, ownership, number of pupils, number of teachers employed, number of pupils living with disabilities, perimeter fencing, for school. <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation Facilities Used by Teachers and Pupils <input type="checkbox"/> Handwashing facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning and maintenance budget <input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply
6	Public places questionnaire	<input type="checkbox"/> General facility information <input type="checkbox"/> Market/motor park association <input type="checkbox"/> Management committee <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Handwashing facilities

Table 6: Total number of parameters covered per module

S/N	Survey Modules	MICS-V	NORM 2018 Parameters	NORM 2019Parameters	WASHNORM 2021 Parameters
1	Household Survey	16	108	108	113
1a	Water Quality Assessments	10	0	9	9
1b	Household WASH Expenditure	0	0	30	30
2	Water Source Mapping	0	49	57	57
3	WASH in Educational Facilities	0	47	47	47
4	WASH in Health Facilities	0	38	38	38
5	WASH in Markets and Motor Parks	0	29	29	29
6	Urban Water Utilities Consumer Satisfaction Survey	0	0	55	55
TOTAL		26	271	365	378

The household surveys targeted head of the households or eligible respondents aged 18 and above. All questionnaires were administered in the principal language of the state and/or English.

2.3 THE PRE-TEST AND PILOT TEST

Pretesting of the survey instruments was conducted in Abuja. The pretest aimed to check for acceptability, length/administration time, understanding, order and structure of all the questionnaires and tools. Standardizing these qualities increases the validity and reliability of findings. Frames for EAs developed for the main survey and updated during the listing exercise were used as the sampling frames for selecting the EAs for the pre-test. Two EAs within Abuja were studied, covering both urban and rural settlements. The enumerators carried out a rapid household listing exercise for easy selection of households to be covered within each EA. Ten households were systematically selected in each EA, giving 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 orientation was organized to train enumerators on the application of the survey instruments.

The following are the survey instrument that was 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 to review and finalise the survey instruments. As expected, the pretest resulted in some modifications to the wording of some questions and length of the questionnaire to avoid interviewee fatigue.

Following the incorporation of lessons learnt during pretesting of the survey instruments, piloting testing of the data collection was conducted to ensure that all processes to be adopted during the conduct of the main survey were standardized. 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 were the same as those used in the NISH survey and developed by NBS, and the same was used for the pre-test and 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 fieldwork.

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 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.

A two-level training model was adopted to ensure a high-quality pilot test was carried out. The first-level training was the Training of Trainers (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 the state level. The second level training took place at the state level. The first-level trainers jointly trained the enumerators and the supervisors on the use of the survey tools with practical demonstration.

In a state, a minimum of five teams were formed to carry out the fieldwork 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 survey questionnaire structure with the skip instruction's programming control. 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 and data capturing templates were documented for correction before the commencement of the main survey. Observations and lessons learned during the exercise were used to finalize the main survey instrument, improve the data processing methodology, and strengthen the main survey's quality control measures and logistics plans.

2.4 MAIN SURVEY FIELDWORK

Two sets of field exercises were conducted during WASHNORM 2021. The first exercise was the conduct of the main survey for households and institutions, which took place from May to August 2021. The second was the assessment of urban water utilities undertaken from August to October 2021 and completed the fieldwork stage of the survey.

The main survey covered urban and rural settlements in all 36 states and FCT. 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.

2.4.1 Training

Training of field staff for data collection and monitoring for quality control during the main survey adopted the same two-level training method used for the pilot test. This approach was adopted to ensure process mismanagement and errors were significantly minimized during the field exercise. The first level of training was the Training of Trainers (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 using survey tools and CAPI devices and building all needed capacity for the conduct of the survey. Immediately following the ToT, all participants were deployed to the six geopolitical zones-two trainers per zone, to conduct the main survey training.

The second level training, which was the step-down training of enumerators, was conducted in eight locations, including the Southeast, Southsouth, Southwest, Northcentral, Northeast, Northwest, Lagos and Kano zones. 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 was to train the enumerators and supervisors on the survey objectives, design and protocol, the survey instruments and methodology for carrying out the WASHNORM 2021 survey. The training used a hands-on approach to review and explain the household, water facilities mapping, and institutional questionnaires to the participants. Demonstrations and role-plays were also used to facilitate participants' understanding of the interview procedures and the use of the CAPI device. Emphasis was made on survey implementation ethics and code of conduct. Additionally, approaches for enhancing consistency and minimizing errors in the interviewing procedures were also shared with participants. A field practise 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 CAPI questionnaires. This manual contained concepts and enumeration procedures and was used by trainers to facilitate training in all zones.

Following the conclusion of the training, participants were assessed through a written test. Successful participants were subsequently selected as enumerators premised on the following criteria; results of the written tests, observations of their performance during the entire training period, role play of interviews in the office, and the quality of their field interviews. Supervisors were also identified among the list of enumerators and received further training on coordination and organization of the fieldwork, briefing on field assignments for teams, and morale boosting for enumerators.

2.4.2 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 the pre-programmed 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 and warnings 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 fieldwork, 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 sanitation, handwashing and hygiene behaviours, 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 the 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 the UN population division and used to calculate the 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.

2.4.3 Method for Water Quality Testing

The water quality assessments were conducted as part of the main survey exercise. The water quality component of WASHNORM 2021 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 parameter for testing water quality as about 95% of thermotolerant coliform samples isolated from water are made up of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). *E. coli* is the recommended indicator for faecal contamination to provide the water quality information needed to assess SDG 6.1 indicators.

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 2021 NORM water quality assessments were developed considering the following:

- Efficiency: the ability of the method to be aligned to global strategies to assess safely managed water services in Nigeria effectively
- 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 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 analysing and entering test results on CAPI during the main survey fieldwork.

For the fieldwork 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 the point of collection. Six to ten water samples were collected from the households in each EA, translating to a maximum of 16,400 possible samples across the 1,640 EAs to be canvassed. Also, a blank test was collected in one household per EA as a 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 WASHNORM 2021 water sample tested amounted to 12,242 (8,078 households drinking water consumption points and 4,164 household's water collection sources), distributed across all the 36 states and FCT.

2.4.4 Monitoring and Data Quality Control

The importance of data quality in the WASHNORM survey cannot be overemphasized. Therefore, the exercise involved stringent monitoring and supervision protocols during the data collection process; the protocols involved multiple layers of data quality controls and checks. Eighty-two (82) supervisors were

training alongside the enumerators to directly supervise the fieldwork exercise. They received special training on coordination and organization of the fieldwork and briefing on field assignments for teams.

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 fieldwork commenced immediately after the state training, and each trainer in each state and FCT, Abuja, monitored the fieldwork 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 amended discrepancies.

2.5 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 WASHNORM 2021 survey attained an impressive response rate of 98 %. Raw data from the survey tools were processed and then edited to ascertain accuracy and completeness. Data were 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, %ages, pie charts and graph generation.

The WASHNORM 2021 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 %age points at the 95 % level of confidence. The survey may also have been influenced by interviewer bias or error, though this error was reduced to a bare minimum with adequate training.

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.

Survey Findings



SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND CHARACTERISTICS

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	The average household size is five (5) persons
<input type="checkbox"/>	19% of households are headed by women
<input type="checkbox"/>	8% of household members are children under five years of age, and 15% are adults above 50 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	6% of household members (11 million people) are living with at least one disability
<input type="checkbox"/>	66% of all households in Nigeria are in rural areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	A quarter of households (29%) are headed by individuals with no education, with the Northcentral zone having the highest proportion at 38%
<input type="checkbox"/>	40% of households are in the poor to the poorest wealth quintiles. 55% of these households are in rural areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	About 1 in 10 households (11%) reported suffering from diarrhoea in the past two weeks. Among these households, 74% of the household members who suffered diarrhoea cases are children under five

The availability of accurate, reliable and relevant desegregated data presents the dearth and disparities in access to WASH services within households and communities across the regions and states in Nigeria. Over the years, evidence has established the linkage between access to a comprehensive range of WASH services and health outcomes. The health status of under-fives and their families is significantly improved with adequate access to improved services across the WASH spectrum in any given household. For instance, improved access to safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services significantly decreases household members' chances of being affected by diarrhoea diseases, waterborne parasitosis, and others. Conversely, the dearth of access to safely managed WASH services predisposes people to health challenges and impacts household income due to unplanned expenditure on health care, thereby reducing the quality of life.

This section provides strategic information and data on household composition, key health indices, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

3.1.1 Household Size, Gender of Household Head and Age Distribution

3.1.1.1 Household Size

WASHNORM 2021 estimated that the total number of household members (population) in Nigeria is 206 million, and the total number of households in the country is 43 million, while the average household size is 4.8. There is minimal variation in household size across areas of residence, with only a 0.4 size difference between urban (4.6) and rural (5) areas.

3.1.1.2 Gender of Household Head

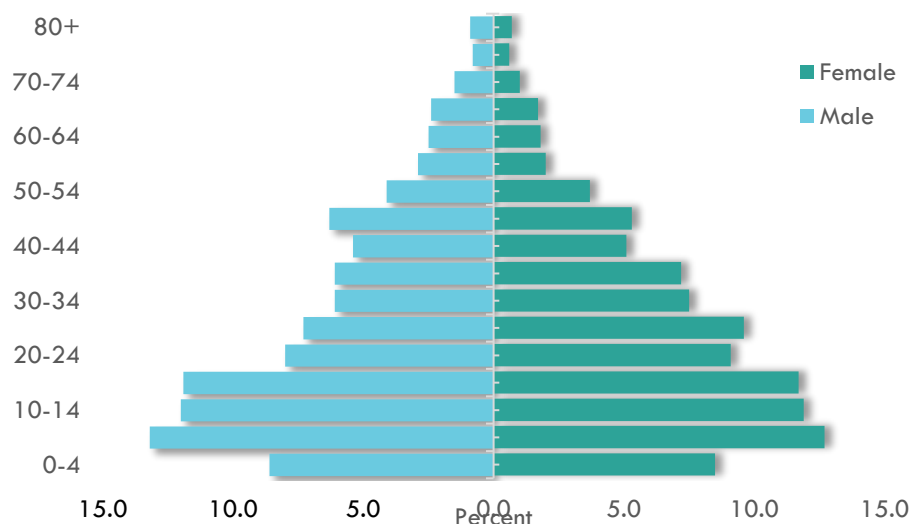
Many of the households in the country are headed by men, with only 19% of households headed by women. This data shows a 2% increase from 17% recorded in NORM 2019 and a 1% increase from 18% in NORM 2018.

Across the geopolitical zones, female-headed households are predominantly more in the south, with up to 30% female-headed households in the Southeast and 29% in the Southwest. Female-headed households are less common in the north, where the proportion is as low as 6% in the Northwest. Within the different areas of residence, urban areas at 24% have more female-headed households than rural areas at 16%.

3.1.1.3 Age Distribution of Household Members

As in the previous year, analysis of the demographic data reveals that slightly less than half of the population (47%) are in the 18 to 50 years category, about 1 in 10 (8%) are children under 5 years, while 15% are above 50 years old. Those under 5 and above 50 years together make up a quarter of the population (23%) and are considered the most vulnerable age group in the age distribution profile. Figure 4 below shows the age distribution of household members.

Figure 2: Age Distribution of household members



3.1.2 People living with disabilities

The ratification of the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act 2018 by the federal government and subsequent enactment of the law by 9 states has raised the consciousness of Nigerians on challenges encountered by People living with disabilities, which were often ignored. Aside from prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability and imposing sanctions including fines and prison sentences on those who contravene it, the law stipulates that public and private entities have to cater for the People living with disabilities, specifically employment, education and housing. WASH services are

all required in the aforementioned sectors. To this end, the FMWR has incorporated the tracking of access to basic WASH services for people living with disability in the monitoring framework, including the WASHNORM.

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.

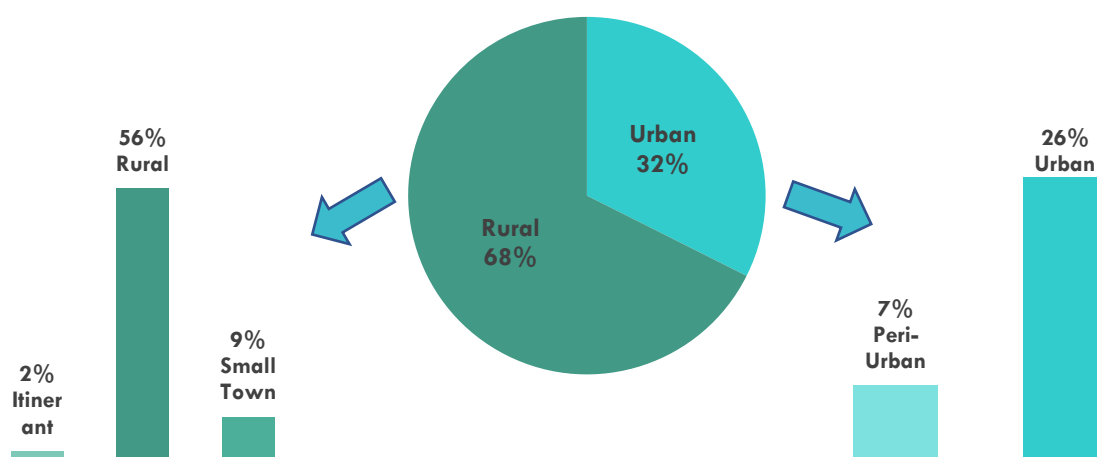
The WASHNORM 2021 showed that 6% of the population or 11 million people are living with disabilities, with no significant disparities across urban and rural areas. Across states, Jigawa at 18% and Anambra at 15% have among the highest proportion of people living with disabilities compared to Bauchi and Niger with only 1% of the population living with disabilities. At the household level, 1 in 10 households has at least one household member living with disabilities which is slightly higher in rural areas (12%) than in urban areas (11%).

3.1.3 Area of Residence

A key criterion for achieving the SDGs is the ability of a country to classify its population by urban or rural parameters. In 2020, there was a call to harmonize indicators for cities, urban and rural areas. This call was informed by the general lack of globally defined standards for classifying communities as rural or urban. This definition is imperative as it helps monitor progress towards achieving SDGs 6, which measures equitable access to WASH services. Over the years in Nigeria, access to WASH and other social development interventions has remained disproportionate between the rural and urban areas. Most evidence has shown that people living in rural areas are the most disadvantaged compared to their counterparts in urban areas. Therefore, it is important to establish and understand the level of access to WASH services by both urban and rural populations if Nigeria is to make appreciable progress towards achieving SDG 6.

WASHNORM 2021 examined both urban and rural residential areas, further disaggregating these areas into peri-urban and urban centres, while the rural areas were sub-classified into rural areas, small towns and itinerant communities. Figure 5 below shows the distribution of household members in each area of residence. 56% of all household members are in the core rural areas compared to 26% in urban centres. Peri-urban areas have 7%, small towns are 9%, and itinerant communities is 2%. Compared with the data from 2019, there is a 2% reduction in the proportion of people living in core rural areas and a 2% increase in urban population. From this data, it can be inferred that an estimated 2% of people have moved from rural to urban areas. Data on residents of peri-urban, small towns and itinerant communities have remained the same within this period.

Figure 3: Population distribution by area of residence



3.1.4 Literacy level

The educational attainment of household heads is one of the variables assessed in the WASHNORM using the literacy level, specifically the ability to read and write in English. Inclusion of this indicator is predicated on the fact that the household is a vital ecosystem for WASH intervention, and most of the developmental outcomes in WASH is significantly hinged on the educational level of the head of the household. For example, it is assumed that the higher the literacy level, the higher the chances for the household to appreciate and internalize health promotion messages acquire and use improved WASH services.

Overall, about one-third of households (31%) are headed by non-literate individuals. Across the country, the proportion of literate household heads is higher in the south than in the north, with the highest level of 77% in the Southsouth and 63% in the Northcentral. Literacy level of household heads is also higher in urban areas (82%) than in rural areas (62%).

3.1.5 Household wealth index

Sometimes referred to as household affluence, household wealth is a term used to describe the net worth of a specific household or the average net worth of households within a defined geographic area³. It is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living and standard derived from easy-to-collect data on household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water and sanitation facilities. Very importantly, wealth index constitutes one of the major characteristics that influence decision-making, which invariably affects the household's health and well-being.

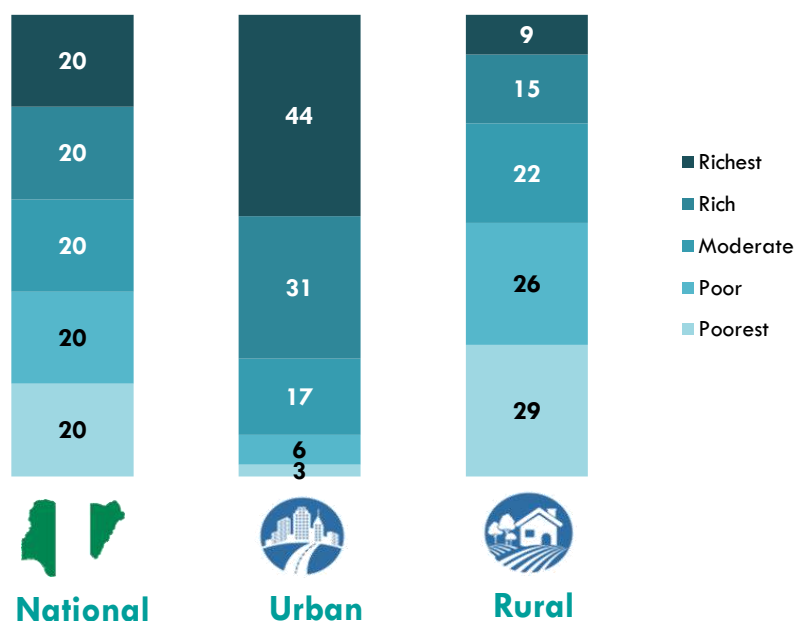
A significant contributor to health status and general wellbeing, the need for wealth index parameters is critical, particularly important for implementing WASH intervention. Consequently, WASHNORM

³ <https://www.smartcapitalmind.com/what-is-household-wealth.htm>

assessed several parameters 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. A cumulative index of household wealth category was generated based on these households' characteristics and the possession of a number of household items. WASHNORM 2021 places each household in five wealth quintiles as classified in NDHS and MICS using the same indicators.

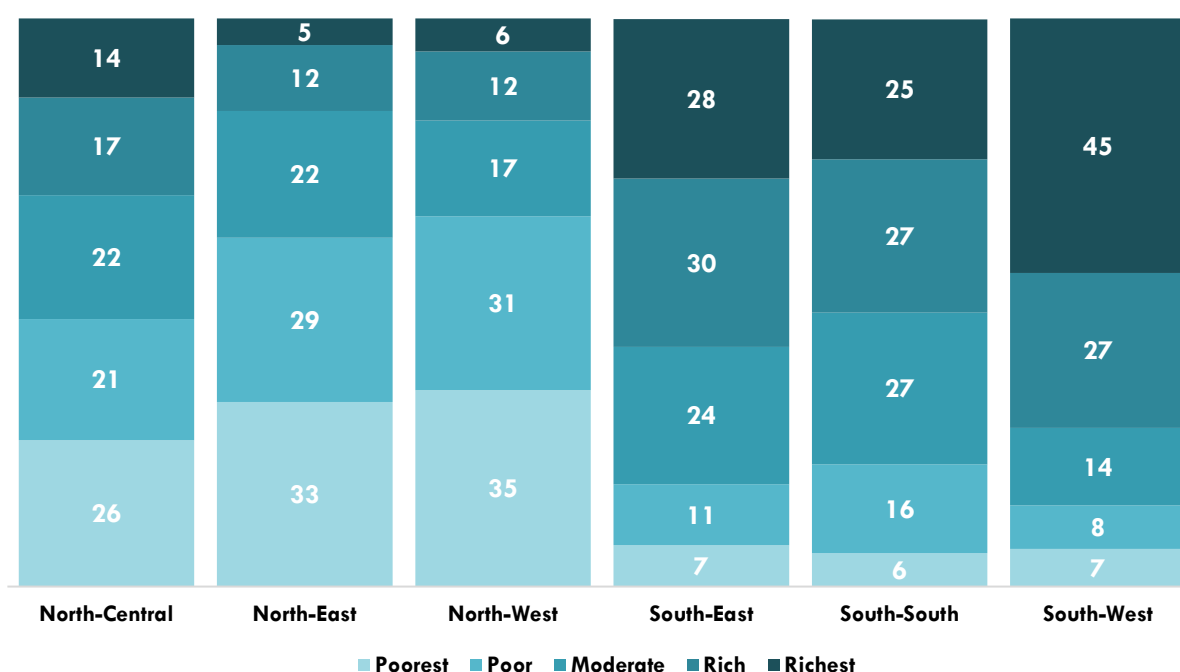
Figure 6 below shows the distribution of the population into these wealth quintiles and across areas of residence. The wealth index is a quintile, equally distributed across the sample population. Data from the survey showed that about 20% of Nigerians are in the richest wealth quintiles while 40% are in the poor to the poorest wealth quintile. However, disaggregation of the data by area of residence shows that 44% of households living in urban areas are from the richest wealth quintile, while as much as 29% of households in rural areas are in the poorest wealth quintile.

Figure 4: Distribution of households by wealth quintiles and area of residence



Furthermore, Figure 5 below shows the distribution of households on the wealth quintile across different geopolitical zones. Data from the survey showed that the Northeast, Northwest and Northcentral at 33%, 35% and 28% have more households within the poorest wealth quintile than the southern zones with 7% each in Southeast and Southwest and 6% in the Southsouth.

Figure 5: Distribution of households by wealth quintiles across geopolitical zones



3.1.6 Diarrhoea Incidence

According to a WHO report of 2019, diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death in children under five years old and was responsible for the deaths of 370,000 children in 2019. The report further indicated that a significant proportion of diarrhoea disease could be prevented by access to and usage of safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene.

Consequent upon the connection between poor wealth index, access to improved WASH services and occurrence of diarrhoea, WASHNORM 2021 interrogates the prevalence of diarrhoea cases to inform efficient planning of interventions to improve access and use of WASH services.

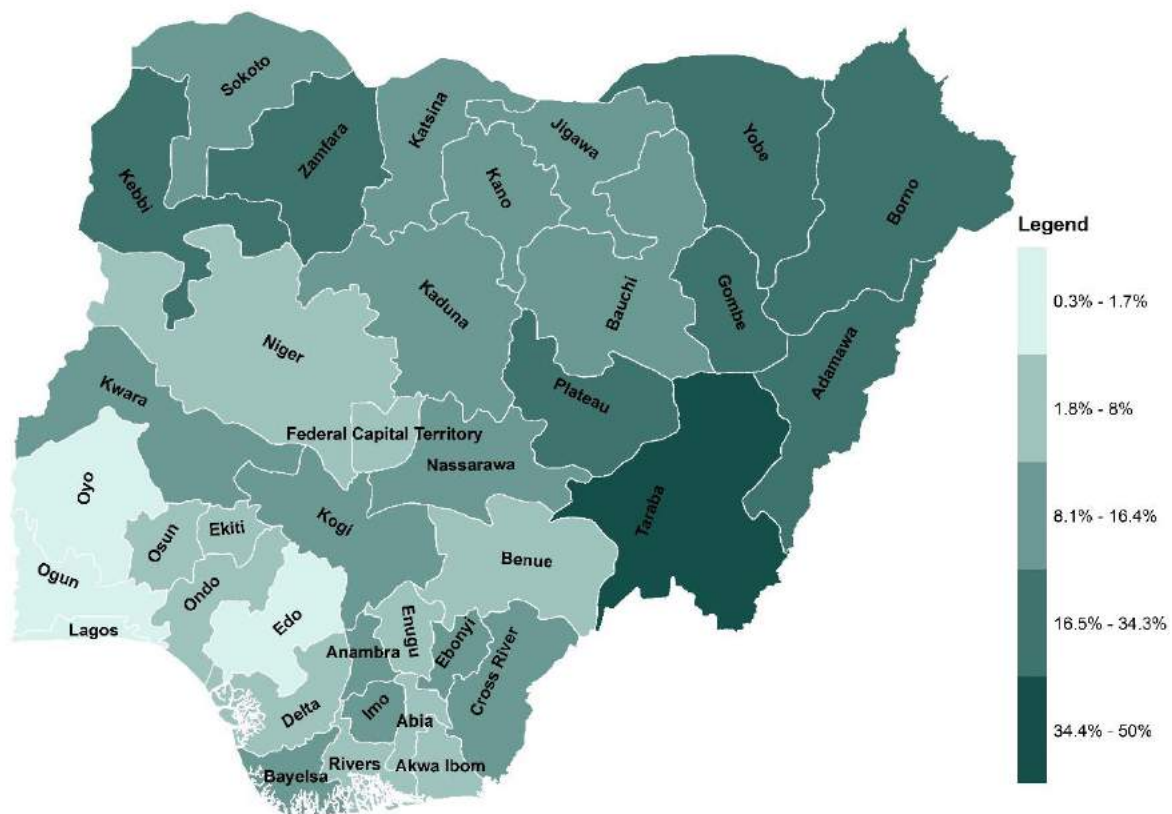
The WASHNORM 2021 survey collected data on the number of household members who suffered diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Children under 5 were assessed for diarrhoea prevalence because morbidity and mortality from diarrhoea are higher for this age group.

Results showed that about 1 in 10 households (11%) reported suffering from diarrhoea in the past two weeks. Among these households, 74% of the household members who suffered diarrhoea 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 diarrhoea.

To better understand the vulnerable populations for access to WASH services, the WASHNORM 2021 evaluated the association between socioeconomic status, area of residence and diarrhoea. About 16%

of households in the poorest quintile were afflicted with diarrhoea, while only 4% of households in the richest quintile reported a case of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Diarrhoea was more prevalent in rural areas (13%) than in urban areas (8%) and among the male-headed households (12%) than female-headed households (8%). Across zones, households in the northern zones are more likely to have a case of diarrhoea, at 28% in Northeast, than the people in the southern zones at 3% in the Southwest. Figure 6 below shows a map of diarrhoea incidence across Nigeria.

Figure 6: Map of Nigeria showing diarrhoea incidence recorded across Nigeria



3.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO WASH SERVICES

3.2.1 Access to Water Supply Services

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	86% of Nigerians (up to 179 million people) do not have access to safely managed drinking water supply services
<input type="checkbox"/>	67% of the population have access to basic water supply services
<input type="checkbox"/>	92% of the population use improved drinking water supply services, while only 55% have access to improved water supply within the premises
<input type="checkbox"/>	37% of the population use boreholes/tube wells as their main source of drinking water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 11% of the population use pipe-borne water, and just 4% use pipe-borne water on-premises
<input type="checkbox"/>	68% of drinking water used by the household is contaminated by E. coli at the source, and 70% is contaminated at the point of consumption
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 11% of the households take any measure to make their water safe for drinking
<input type="checkbox"/>	84% of the households are not satisfied with the level of their water supply services mainly due to the location and time spent on collection of water
<input type="checkbox"/>	The average time to fetch water is 17mins for households whose water points are not located within premises
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only about 1 in 5 (20%) households pay any form of tariff to get water from their communal (main) water sources

The United Nations General Assembly recognized access to water and sanitation as a human right through Resolution 64/292 of which Nigeria is a signatory, therefore, making access to safely managed water supply services a basic right for all Nigerians. Assignment of dedicated targets for WASH within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 6) indicates the pivotal role of WASH in efforts towards the attainment of the SDGs. To achieve the set targets, duty-bearers have the responsibility to facilitate unhindered access of all to safe water in a sustainable manner whenever needed, irrespective of location and socioeconomic status.

Monitoring the progress towards achieving the SDGs is as strategic to the goals as planning and implementing interventions to attain them. Accordingly, achieving SDG 6.1 would require monitoring and addressing core contributory factors such as wealth index, gender equality, adequacy, and affordability which impact access to sustainable and safely managed water services. To this end, SDG 6.1 is monitored by indicator 6.1.1, which is the %age of the population using safely managed drinking water free from microbiological and priority chemical contamination and available when needed.

The SDG 6.1 indicators are monitored using the WHO/UNICEF JMP Drinking Water Supply Services Ladder, as shown in figure 7 below. WASHNORM 2021 assess and presents findings on these indicators

with data disaggregated by household characteristics, wealth quintiles, area of residence and location in the country.

Figure 7: 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 fecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceed 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.

The report analyzes specific aspects of water supply services using information collated from the household. The information includes households’ access to improved drinking 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 point of consumption. Therefore, it is expected that the results will support assessment and monitoring of safely managed drinking water supply services for Nigeria are required under SDG 6.1.

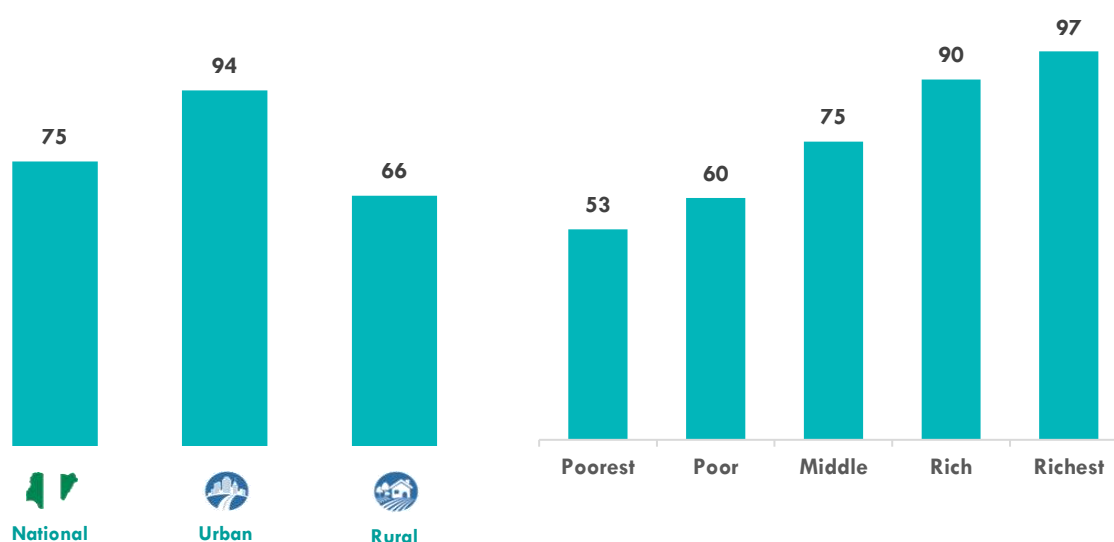
3.2.1.1 Use of Improved Drinking Water Supply Services

According to the JMP definition, an improved water source has the potential to provide the household with safe drinking water. Therefore, an improved water source includes any of the following types of water systems: piped water into a dwelling; piped water into a yard or compound; piped from neighbours dwelling; public taps, wells or boreholes; protected springs or dug wells; rainwater; bottled and sachet water. Therefore, improved water service is not a specific rung on the water services ladder;

rather, it is the baseline for determining limited, basic, and safely managed water services. A water source must first be improved before being assessed on limited, basic or safely managed criteria.

The survey revealed that three-quarters (75%) of the population use improved drinking water supply services. Those using improved services accessible within premises are 32.2%, while those using improved drinking water supply services available every day in the past two weeks preceding the survey is 66%. 94% of people living in urban areas have access to improve drinking water services, while 66% of those in rural areas have access. The survey further revealed that 97% of the richest households compared to 53% of the poorest households have access to improved drinking water. The level of access increased by 1.5% between WASHNORM 2021 and NORM 2019.

Figure 8: Distribution of improved water access by area of residence and wealth



3.2.1.2 Household's Main Sources of Drinking Water Supply Services

The main source of drinking water supply in Nigeria are tubewells/boreholes used by 37% of the population. This is followed by unprotected dug wells at 12% and both protected dug well and surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation) at 11%. The only variation to this trend is the southwest zone, where 1 in 3 persons (35%) use sachet water. The use of sachet water is also the predominant source of drinking water for households living in urban areas at 27%, and among the richest households at 35%.

3.2.1.3 Household's use of piped water sources

WASHNORM 2021 findings show that only about 1 in 10 people (11%) use pipe-borne water supply sources. These include those whose water is piped directly into the household dwelling (2.6%), piped into a household's yard or plot (1.1%), piped to a neighbour's yard or plot (1.0%) or obtained from a public tap or stand-pipe (5.9%). Access to piped water sources increases with wealth and across regions as

you move from rural to urban areas. 9% of People living in rural areas and 6% of households from the poorest wealth quintile are about twice more deprived of having access to pipe-borne water than those in urban areas with 15% and households from the richest wealth quintile with 14%.

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 at 6% are about two times more likely to use piped water on premises than those in rural areas at 3%. Also, households in the richest quintile with 10% are at least 14 times more likely to use piped water sources on-premises than those in the poorest quintile at about 1%.

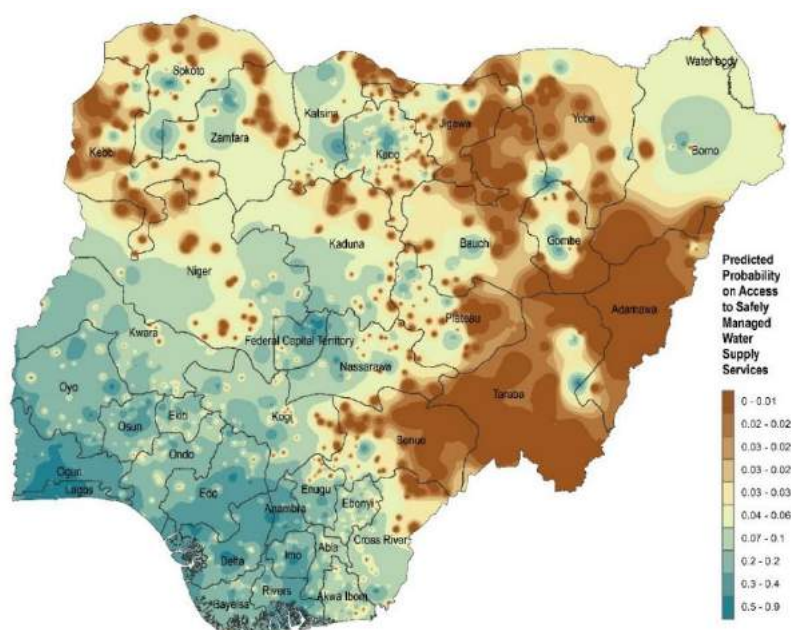
3.2.1.4 Levels of Drinking Water Supply Services

Access to Safely Managed Water Supply Services

The WHO/UNICEF JMP services ladder defines safely managed drinking water services as drinking water supply from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority contamination. The National Action Plan for Revitalization of the Nigeria's WASH sector launched in 2018 has a goal to ensure that all Nigerians have access to sustainable and safely-managed WASH services by 2030, in compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for Water (Goal 6.1) and Sanitation (Goal 6.2). Evidence provided by WASHNORM 2021 serves the purpose of monitoring progress towards attaining this goal and providing data for planning and implementation purposes.

Results from the WASHNORM 2021 revealed that 13% of the population have access to safely managed water sources. This represents a 1% decrease compared to the 14% recorded in NORM 2019. Figure 9 below shows the distribution of access to safely managed water supply services across Nigeria.

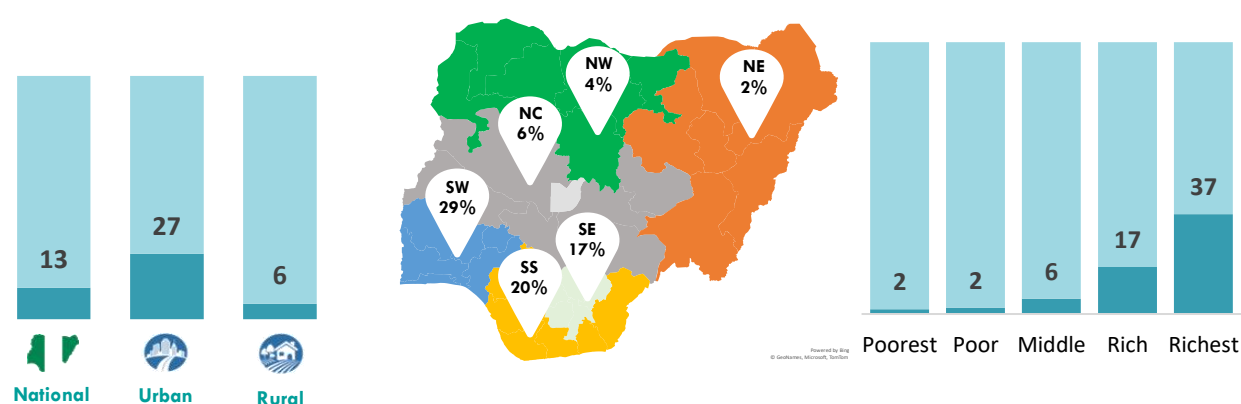
Figure 9: Access to safely managed water supply services across Nigeria



The WASHNORM 2021 findings revealed the disparity in access to safely managed drinking water by zone. Southwest zone has the highest level of access, with about one in every three persons (29%) having access to safely managed water. This is significantly higher than the Northeast, where only 2% of the population have access to safely managed drinking water supply services.

Similarly, wide disparities exist across urban and rural areas and different wealth quintiles. Across areas of residence, 27% of people living in urban areas have access to safely managed drinking water services, 4 times more than those in rural areas at 6%. Likewise, 37% of the richest households have access to safely managed water services compared to only 2% of the poorest households.

Figure 10: Access to safely managed water supply by residence, zone and wealth quintile

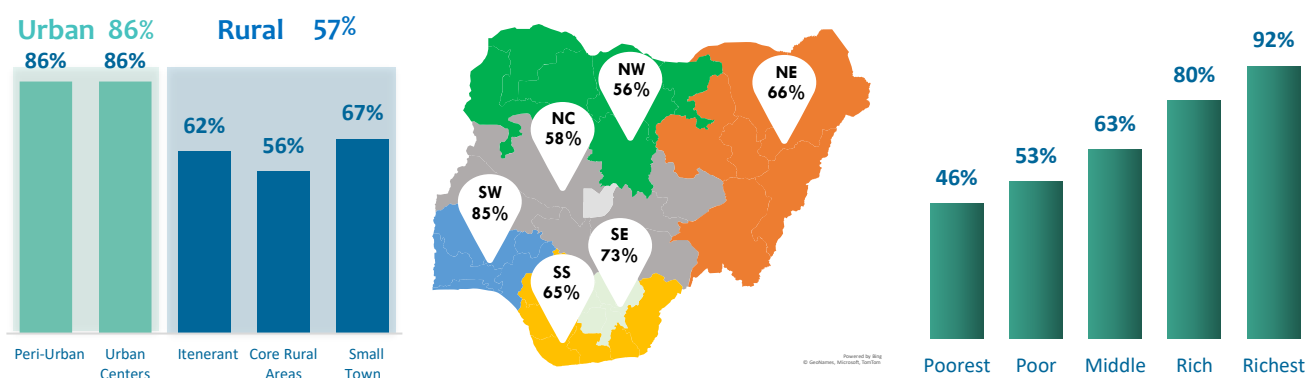


Access to Basic Water Supply Services

A basic water supply service is used to describe an improved water source, where collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. It is one of the most important measures of progress towards SDG 6.1 after a safely managed water supply service. According to the findings of WASHNORM 2021, overall, 67% of the population have access to at least a basic water supply service, a 3-%age point decrease from the NORM 2019 results of 70%. As shown in Figure 12 below, access to basic water supply services varies slightly across the geopolitical zones, with the highest recorded access being the Southwest at 84% and the lowest being the Northeast at 59%.

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

Figure 11: Access to basic water supply services by residence, zone and wealth quintile



A deeper analysis of access to basic water supply service reveals that while 67% of household members use basic water supply services, the proportion using basic water supply services that is free from faecal contamination is only 25%, while those using basic water supply services free from faecal contamination and available when needed is only 20%.

Access to limited water supply services

At the lowest level of improved water supply services is the limited water supply services, which are improved sources for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Data from WASHNORM 2021 shows that about 8% of the population use limited drinking water supply sources. 15% of people living in the Southsouth region use limited water supply services compared with only 4% in the Northcentral.

Use of unimproved water supply services and surface water

By definition, unimproved drinking water sources are those that do not provide safe drinking water. They include water from unprotected dug well or springs; water from tankers, trucks or cart with small tanker/drum; surface water (rivers, streams, dams, etc.). Whether by the location of their houses, economic and social standing, unimproved water sources remain the only option available for a proportion of the population.

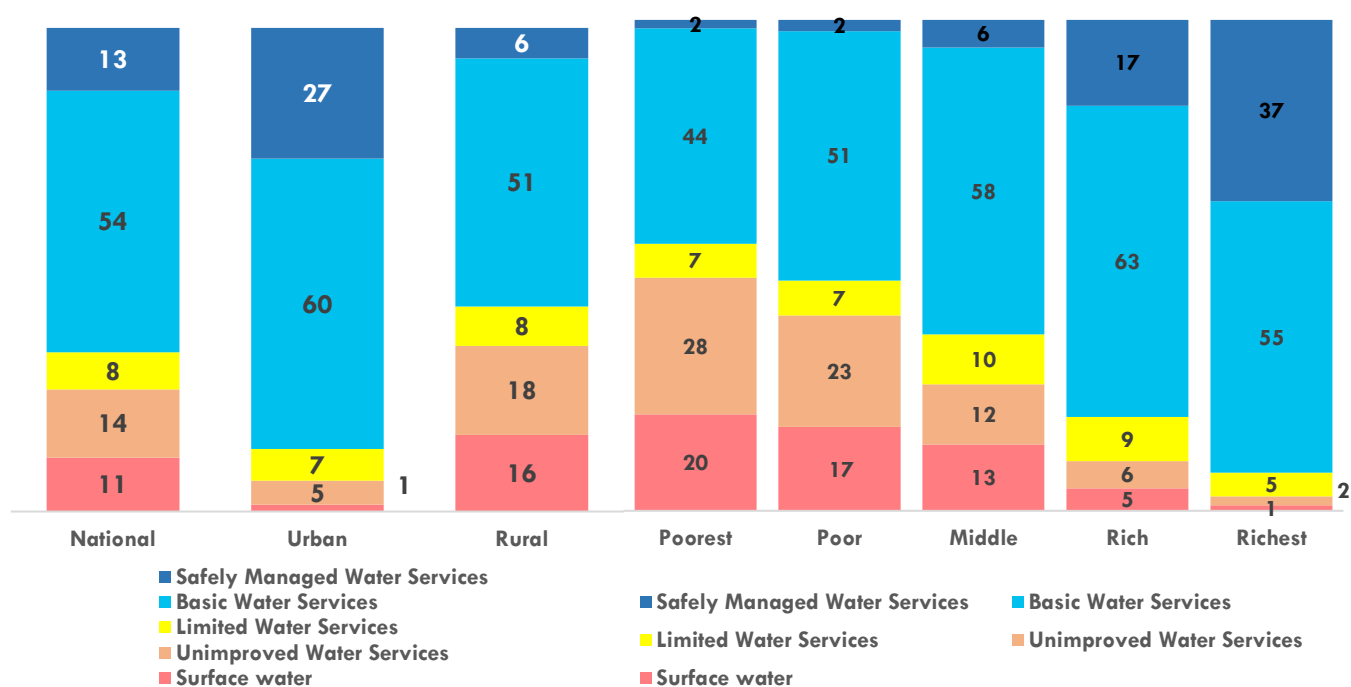
About a quarter of the population (14%) use unimproved water sources, including unprotected dug wells (12%), unprotected springs (1%) and surface water (11%) which is most detrimental of them and refer those whose drinking water is sourced from rivers, streams, dams, lakes, ponds, canals and irrigation 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 at 1% are 11 times less likely to use surface water

sources than those in rural areas at 16%. 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 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 12 below shows the access levels as analyzed above and disparities in access to each rung across area of residence, and the richest and poorest households.

Figure 12: The drinking water supply services ladder by residence and wealth quintiles



3.2.1.5 Water Collection

In WASHNORM 2021, like NORM 2019, attention was given to assessing gender disparity in collecting water for household use. Among all households whose water source is located elsewhere outside the premises, the average time to collect water from the source was 17 minutes. Household members make an average of 5 round trips per day to the water source to have enough water. About a quarter (26%) of households indicated that this responsibility for collecting water is borne by adult women and girls (age 15+ years). About another quarter (26%) of all households indicated that fetching water is borne by everyone within the household, while 20% of households revealed that the responsibility is borne by

adult men and boys (age 15+ years). Nearly one in ten households (7.3%) of all households leave water fetching to girls and boys under 15 years.

3.2.1.6 Quality and Treatment of Household's Drinking Water

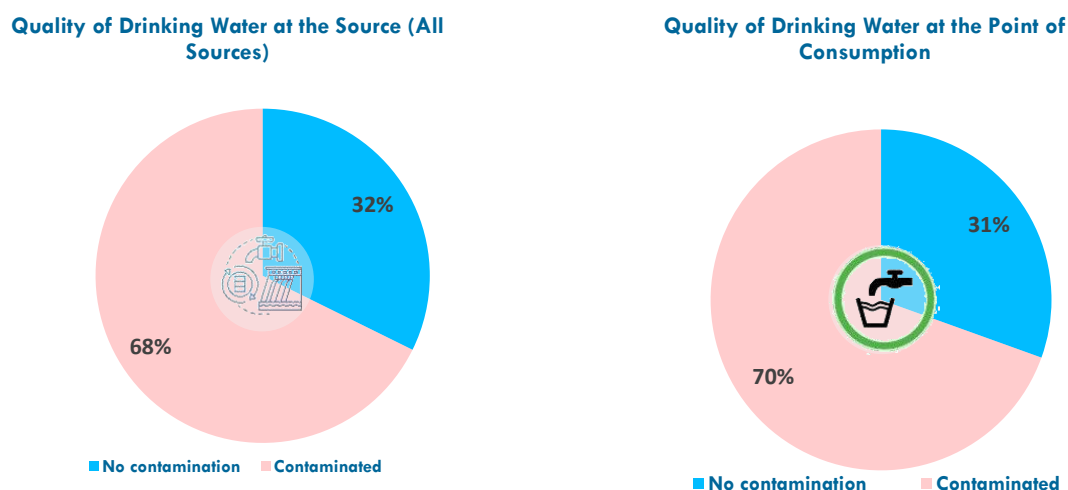
The WASHNORM 2021 collected data for assessing water quality using globally agreed indicators that measured thermotolerant coliform present in any isolated sample from water. According to recommendations by WHO, in order for household's drinking water supply to be considered safe to consume, it should be free from E. coli, that is having zero thermotolerant coliform forming units per 100 ml of water. WASHNORM 2021, following the protocol developed in NORM 2019, tested for the 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 WASHNORM 2021 revealed that at the national level, up to two-thirds of households (68%) use drinking water supplies contaminated by thermotolerant coliform at the point of collection and a similar proportion of households (70%) 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 increases between the point of collection and the point of consumption in the household.

Thermotolerant contamination at the point of water collection and consumption is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. For contamination at the point of consumption, findings indicate that it is higher in the northern part of the country than in the southern part. Figures 13 and 14 below show drinking water supply contamination levels across the country.

Figure 13: Proportion of households with contaminated drinking water supply



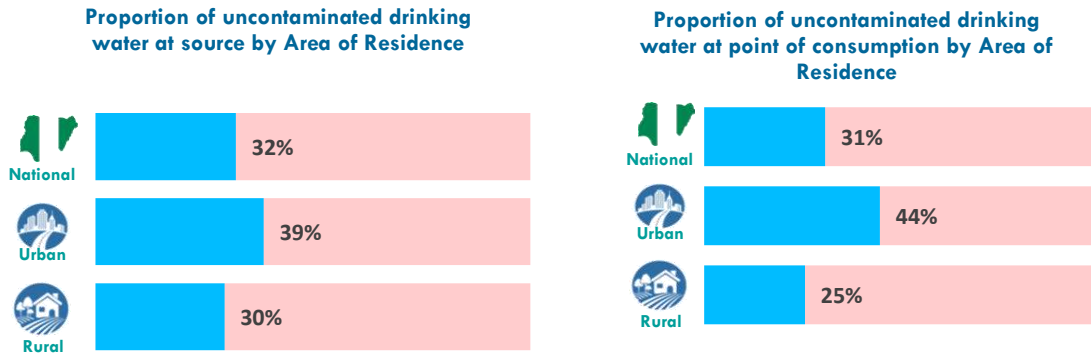
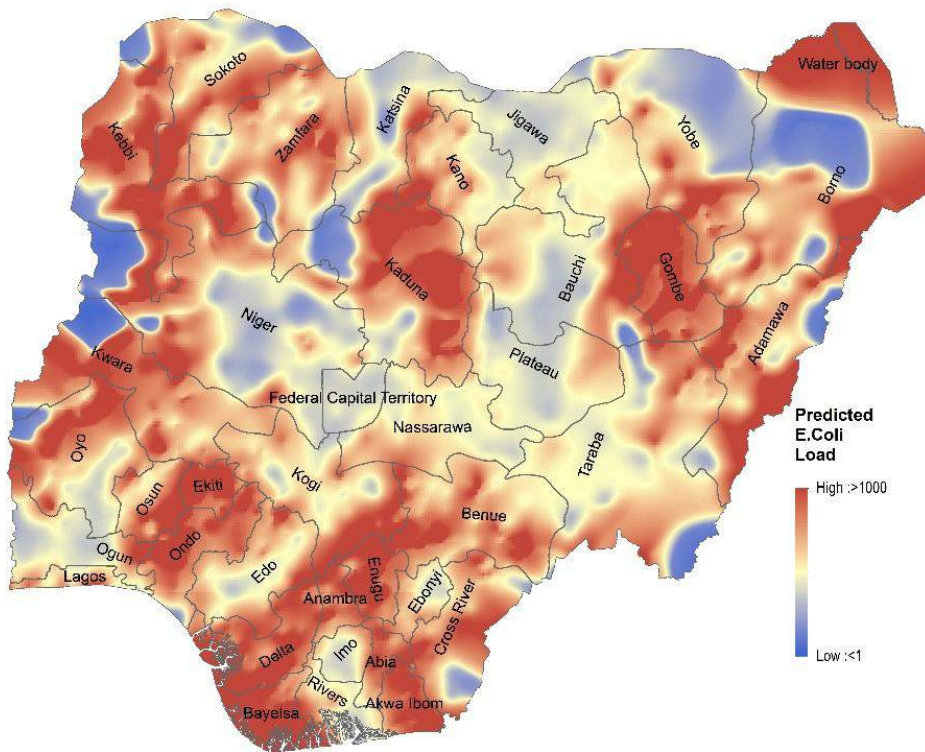


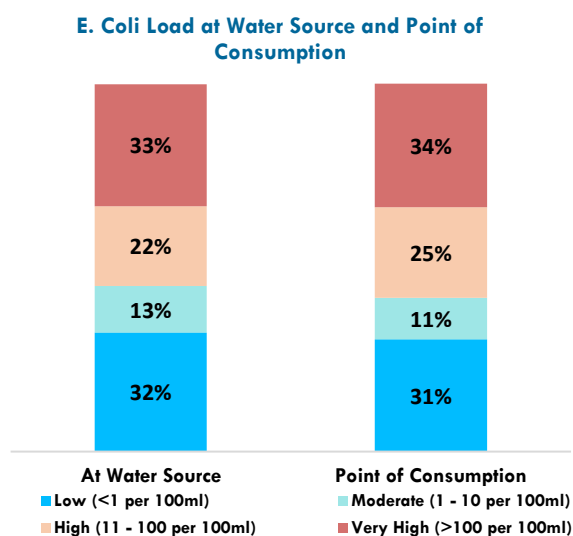
Figure 14: Concentrations of contamination in household drinking water across Nigeria



Thermotolerant Coliform Load

As shown in Figure 15 below, while only a third (31%) of the population use drinking water supplies source that is not contaminated or has < 1 CFU/100ml, the other 69% of the population use water from sources that contain above 1 to above 1,000 CFU/100ml. A similar trend is also noticed for water contamination as the point of consumption within the household. Most significantly, about 13% of water has above 1,000 CFU/100ml at source while 14% contain contamination rates of above 1,000 CFU/100ml at point of consumption.

Figure 15: Thermotolerant coliform load of household drinking water supply in Nigeria

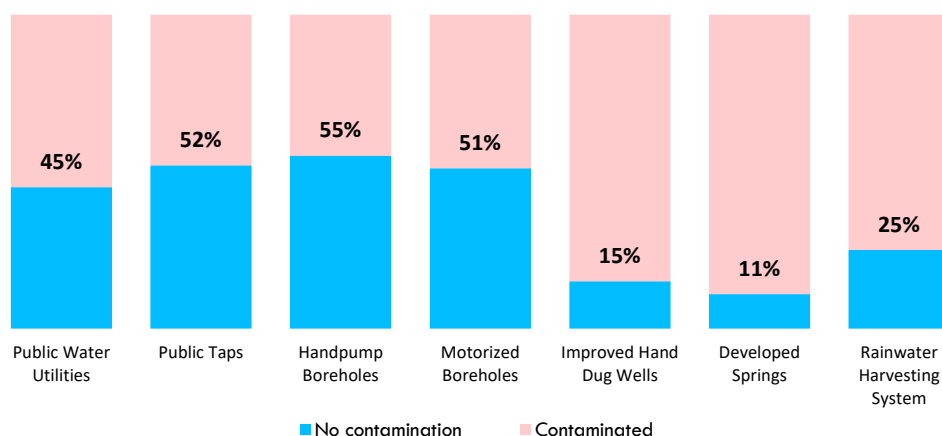


Quality of Improved Drinking Water Sources

Despite 75% of the population having access to improved drinking water sources, only 31% of these improved sources are free from thermotolerant coliform contamination. Across the zones, households in the South was found to have less contaminated water than in the North. Expectedly, areas with the lowest levels of access to basic drinking water had the highest levels of contamination in their water at source and point of consumption. For example, the Northwest with 56% access to basic water supply services has an average contamination rate of 79%, similar to the rate for the Northeast at 66% access to basic water and 83% contamination and Northcentral at 58% access to basic water and 75% contamination rate. Whereas in the South, the Southwest with 85% access to basic water has 52% average rate of contamination, similar to the rate for Southeast at 73% access to basic water and 62% contamination rate and Southsouth with 65% access to basic water and 65% contamination rate.

The type of distribution point for the household drinking water supply also influences the quality and safety of drinking water. The predominant sources of drinking water in Nigeria are boreholes and tube wells. The survey shows that handpump boreholes are more likely to be contaminated with thermotolerant coliform as up to 53% of these facilities were found to be contaminated. The risk of contamination reduces by 4% with motorized boreholes, as 49% of motorized boreholes were contaminated.

Figure 16: Quality of improved drinking water sources



Water Transportation and Storage Practices

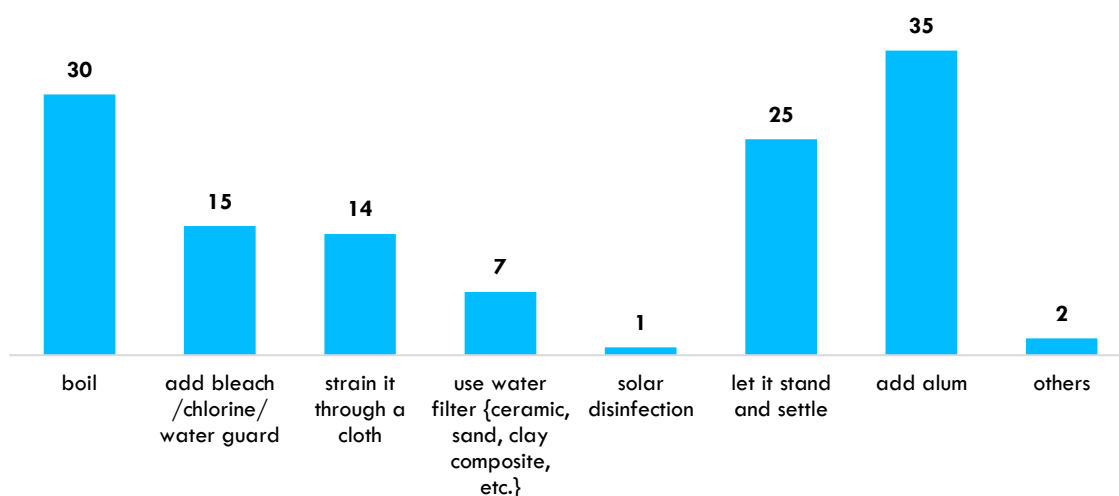
Even when water facilities are properly sited and well-managed, it is not guaranteed that safe water will be delivered to or used at households. Due to issues related to adequacy, continuity, and accessibility, most Nigerians still physically fetch water using drinking water containers, physically carry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

There are health risks associated with transporting and storing drinking water in open containers and using the same containers for collecting water used for general household domestic needs and water for drinking. WASHNORM 2021 shows that in 79% of households, the same container is used for collecting water for domestic use and drinking. One in five households (19%) collect drinking water with containers without cover, and one in five (19%) do not have a dedicated container for storing drinking water. However, in 95% of households drinking water was stored in containers with cover.

Household Treatment Methods

Information on individual household water treatment was collected through the household questionnaire. Findings indicate that only about 11% of households adopt any practice to make their water safer for drinking. Figure 18 below presents household water treatment strategies adopted by households to achieve the desired level of quality. The distribution of preferred methods are as follows; boiling of water- 30%, straining through a filtration-cloth-14% and chlorination- 15%, while stands and settle method was reported by 25% of households.

Figure 17: Household water treatment methods



3.2.1.7 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, and proper utilization of the facility. Findings from the WASHNORM 2021 showed that 63% of households' main water source is owned and used by the general public. Results also showed that 86% of households were not consulted during the siting of the water facility. Among those who were consulted, 60% 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. 1 in 5 (20%) households pay some form of tariff to get water from their communal (main) water sources. Tariff collection in rural areas is nearly three times less than in urban areas as only 13% of rural households pay for water collection compared with 34% of households in urban areas.

In terms of functionality, 20% of household water point facilities broke down in the last 6 months and slightly above one-third broke down more than twice out of those households whose water points have broken down. Among all households assessed, only 56% contributed for water facility repairs, while 70% of all households are willing to contribute towards the construction and expansion of their water supply service.

Figure 18: Proportion of household with Tarrif system for water collection by area of residence and wealth

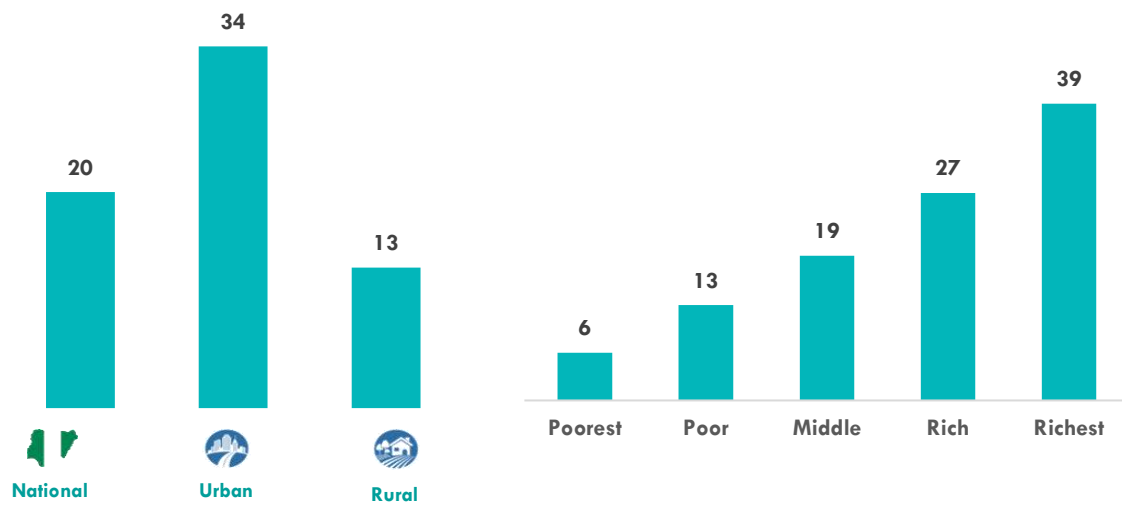


Figure 19: Breakdown of water facility points and contribution for repairs



3.2.1.8 Household's satisfaction with water supply services

42.3% of households are satisfied with the location of the water points used by the household, while 41.5% reported being satisfied with the time spent collecting water. Overall, the satisfaction levels with water facilities as reported by households increased from 49% in 2019 to 54% in 2021 after declining from 51% in 2018.

3.2.2 Access to Sanitation Services

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	23% of the population (48 million people) defecate in the open in Nigeria
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 18% of Nigerians (37 million people) have access to safely managed sanitation services
<input type="checkbox"/>	46% of the population use a basic sanitation service
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female-headed households at 47% are more likely to have access to basic sanitation service at 45%
<input type="checkbox"/>	72% of the population use improved sanitation facilities, while 25% of the population use shared latrines
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 51% of persons living with disabilities find their household's improved latrines useable and accessible
<input type="checkbox"/>	21% of households do not dispose of children's faeces safely
<input type="checkbox"/>	In 33% of households with latrines, the latrine platforms are not safe for children to use
<input type="checkbox"/>	11% of household members feel they are at risk while using their toilets/latrines
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 13% of the population use improved sanitation facilities that have a proper handwashing facility with soap and running water

Access to basic sanitation services remains a major challenge in the country. Over the past 4 years, the proportion of Nigerians defecating in the open has remained between 24% and 23%, with the absolute number of people maintained at 47 million and 46 million in 2018 and 2019, respectively. The proportion of people with access to basic sanitation services has also remained 42% and 44% in 2018 and 2019, respectively. By this data, it is evident that progress in access to basic sanitation services and elimination of open defecation is barely enough to catch up with the increasing population. The seemingly lack of progress in this regard is also impacted by economic hardships faced by mainly populations in the rural areas, as shown in the disparities between urban and rural areas and between the wealth quintiles across different states in the country.

Various studies have established that poor sanitation's direct and hidden cost is hydra-headed and huge, cutting across health, economy, and the environment. Additionally, there is also the unquantifiable effect of poor sanitation on one's dignity, safety, and gender equality. In reality, the real cost of poor sanitation cannot be fully measured by mortality and morbidity or by health care cost, lost income, decreased productivity, hindered access to education and environmental pollution alone.

WASHNORM 2021 survey collected and analysed data on access to sanitation services, different types of sanitation services, disparities in access to sanitation services across sectors, geopolitical zones, socioeconomic and demographic factors. Parameters assessed are fundamental for informed policymaking, planning and implementation of sanitation interventions for service delivery towards

achieving the sanitation target of SDG 6.2. The access levels to sanitation services are discussed in detail below using the JMP indicators as described in Figure 20.

Figure 20: WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	JMP DEFINITION
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

3.2.2.1 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. Improved sanitation service is the baseline for measuring access to limited, basic and safely managed sanitation services. 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.

WASHNORM 2021 survey revealed that 57% of the population use improved sanitation facilities, a 3-%age point decrease from NORM 2019 reported value of 60%. Minimizing the distance between sanitation facilities and handwashing stations can positively reinforce hand hygiene behaviour. However, findings from WASHNORM 2021 revealed that only 13% of those who use improved sanitation facilities

have a proper handwashing facility with soap which allows them to practice handwashing immediately after using the toilet. Data from WASHNORM 2021 also revealed the prevalence of structural defects with the improved sanitation facilities used by households. Only 22% of households use improved sanitation facilities that are not leaking, safely emptied and treated. Furthermore, 51% of the population living with disabilities find their household's improved latrines useable and accessible, while 33% of all improved sanitation facilities are not safe for use by children.

3.2.2.2 Household's Main Sanitation Type

Up to 32% of the population in Nigeria use flush or pour-flush systems to sewers, septic tanks and pit latrines. Flush or pour-flush to septic tank is the most predominant type of improved sanitation facilities in the country, and it is used by 18% of the household members. Rural inhabitants at 20% are two times less likely to use flush or pour-flush systems than their urban counterparts at 58%. Wide disparities is also observed in the type of household latrine across household wealth quintiles as 90% of persons from the richest households use a flush or pour-flush system, 45 times more than persons from the poorest households at 2%. While most people with access to an improved sanitation facility use flush or pour-flush systems, 24% of Nigerians with access to improved latrines use dry pit latrines with slabs.

3.2.2.3 Sanitation Services Levels

Safely Managed Sanitation Services

Safely managed sanitation service is the highest level in the JMP ladder of sanitation service. It is described as a sanitation facility that is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite. This is the services level that the government and people of Nigeria aim for to attain the SDG 6.2 targets. However, findings from WASHNORM 2021 reveal that only 18% of household members have access to safely managed sanitation services, a 3 % decrease from the 2019 levels of 21%.

As shown in Figure 21 below, there are significant disparities across wealth quintiles, as the poorest households at 8% have almost four times less access to safely managed sanitation services than the richest households at 23%. Across geopolitical zones, access to safely managed sanitation is highest in the Northeast zone at 29% and lowest in the Southwest zone at 13%. 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

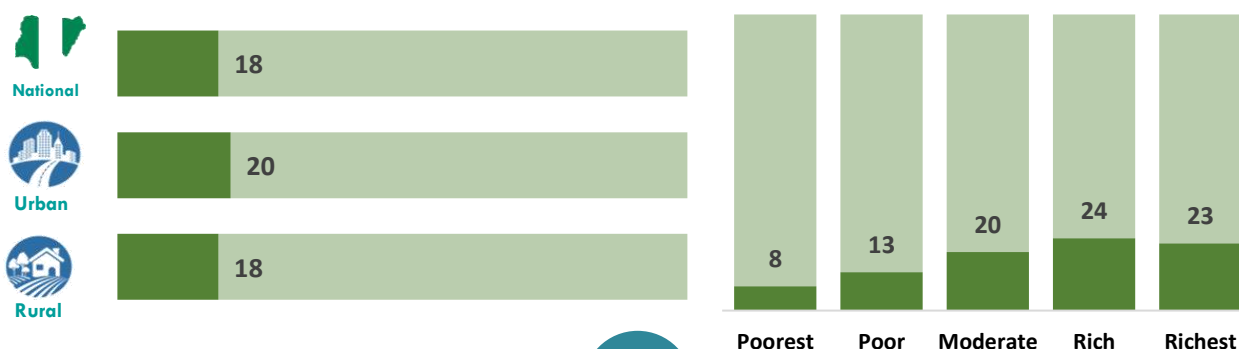
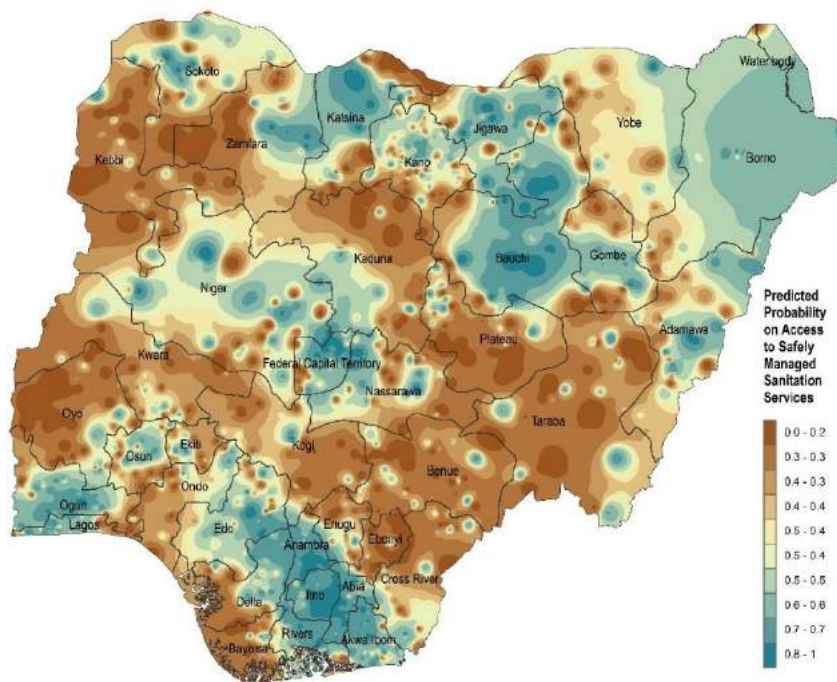


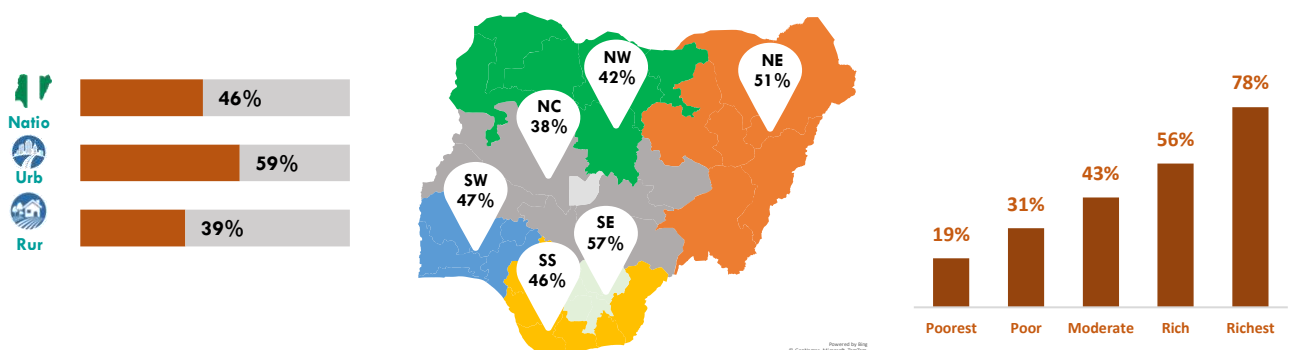
Figure 22: Access to safely managed sanitation services across states



Basic Sanitation Services

WASH WASHNORM 2021 results indicate that 46% 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 19% access and the richest with 78% 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. From the WASHNORM 2021 results, 11% of household members use limited sanitation services shared with other households in same compound, yard or houses in close proximity in the community. It was revealed that

many households in the Southwest, urban areas and among the richest wealth quintile use limited sanitation services more than those in the North, rural areas and in the lowest wealth quintile. In the Southwest 1 in 4 (25%) persons who have access to improved latrine, use a limited sanitation services compared to only 5% in the Northwest. Urban dwellers at 21% are about three times more likely to use limited sanitation facilities than those in the rural areas at 7%, while the richest households at 17% are 9 times more likely to use limited sanitation facilities than the poorest households (2%). These disparities highlight one of the critical sanitation challenges in urban areas where most of the people in the middle and highest wealth quintile lives.

Unimproved Sanitation Facilities

Nationally, 20% 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

23% of the population (48 million people) practice open defecation. These are 48 million Nigerians who defecate in open fields, forests, bushes, and bodies of water. While the proportion of people practicing open defecation have remained the same at 23% in 2019 and 2021, the absolute number of people have increased from 46 million in 2019 to 48 million in 2021.

Figure 24 shows the disparities in the prevalence of open defecation across different area of residence, regions and groups in the country. People living in the rural areas at 31% are four times more likely to practice open defecation than those in the urban areas at 8%. Similarly, the poorest households at 48% are 48 times more likely to practice open defecation than the richest households 1%. Figure 25 shows the prevalence of open defecation across Nigeria. The Northcentral zone have the highest prevalence of open defecation at 47%, while the lowest rate of open defecation was recorded in the Northwest at 11%.

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

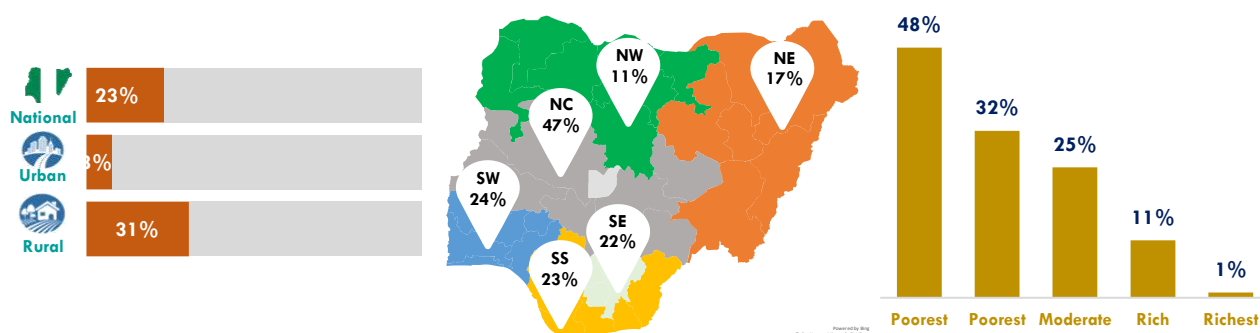
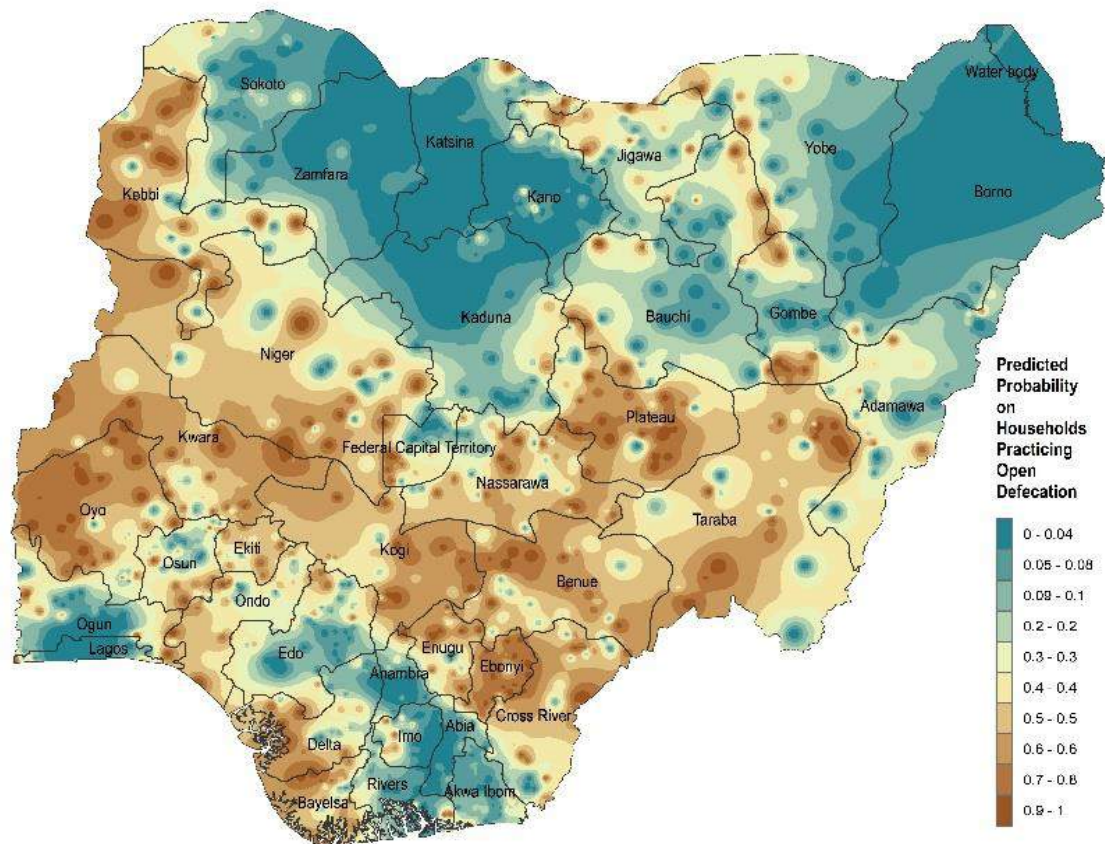


Figure 25: Prevalence of open defecation across Nigeria

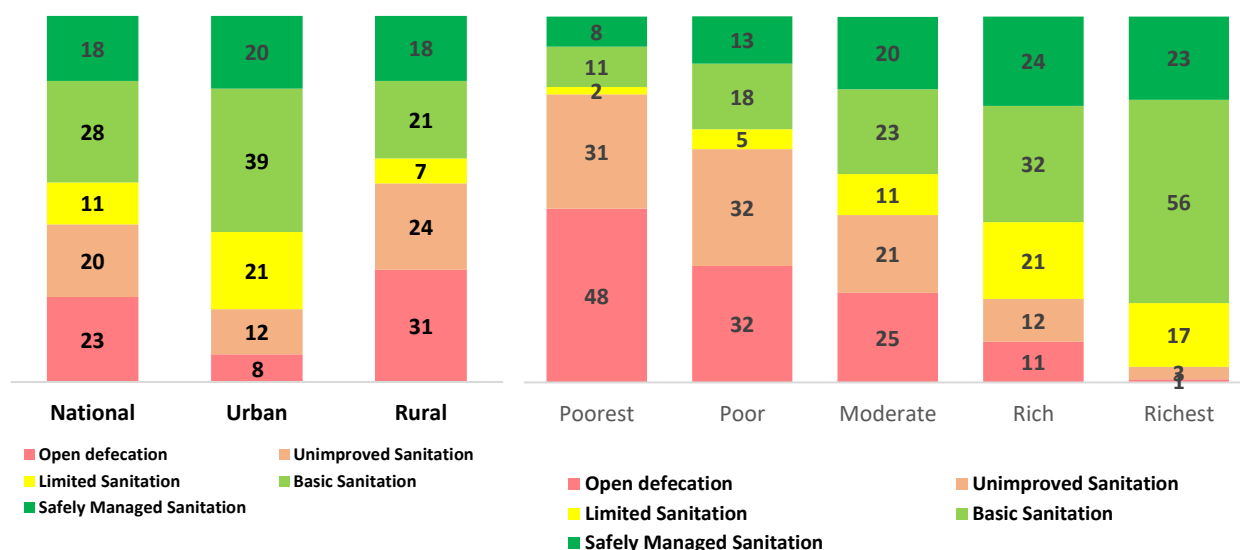


Summary of Access to Sanitation Services Using the Sanitation Services Ladder

The sanitation services levels are based on the WHO/UNICEF JMP classification of sanitation service ladder as described in Table 22 above. According to the ladder, sanitation services 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 sums up the levels of access, disparities in access for each level of services by area of residence, and wealth quintile as analyzed above.

In summary, access to safely managed and basic sanitation in Nigeria have decreased by 3% between 2019 and 2021, and there is an increase in the number of people practicing open defecation in the same period although this value has remained the same as a proportion of the population.

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



3.2.2.4 Privacy, Safety and Risk levels

Privacy, safety, and risk level are also indicators measured in WASHNORM. For the purpose of this report, privacy of latrines 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. The indicator for safety checks if the latrine is safe for children and persons living with disability while risk level explores the perception of users if they feel the latrine is stable, in a healthy environment and prevents the possibility of harassment especially for women and girls.

To this end, household members were asked if they feel their household toilets have adequate privacy. About 83% of those with access to a household latrine feel that the latrine provided adequate privacy and of the 17% that do not feel their latrine provided adequate privacy, 11% reported feeling exposed to risks during usage. Results on safety indicated that 33% of household latrines were found to have slabs/platforms or drop holes that are not safe for children to use while 56% were not safe for persons living with disabilities.

3.2.2.5 Faecal sludge management

Results from the WASHNORM 2021 show that about 12% of households with latrines reported wastewater leakage from the latrine or overflow of the septic tank. About 6 out of 10 (61%) of the households with pit or septic tank latrines reported that their toilet facilities had never been emptied of faecal sludge, and 41% of those who emptied their latrines did not know where the faecal sludge was disposed. Some 11% reported that their faecal sludge was emptied into water bodies or open pits and ground. Additionally, 25% reported that the sludge was buried in a covered pit while only 17% indicated that it was taken to a treatment facility.

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

About 13% of households do not dispose children's faeces safely instead discard it into the garbage, bury it, rinse it into the drain/ditch, or leave it in the open. During the survey, it was observed that one in three households (34%) had faeces clearly exposed in the compound, 26% of which were animal faeces.

Nearly half or 43% of households rear livestock, and among these households, up to 17% of livestock live in the same house/room unit where household members dwell, while 36% roam freely within the yard or plot where the household dwells.

Little over a quarter of households (26%) dispose their garbage by burning or burying it within the compound and another 26% dispose theirs at a government designated garbage disposal site. 31% dump their garbage elsewhere and 14% use informal or private sanitation service providers.

3.2.3 Access to Hygiene Services

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	17% households have access basic hygiene services
<input type="checkbox"/>	About 69% of households do not have handwashing facilities available on premises.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 8% of households have handwashing stations within households
<input type="checkbox"/>	4% of households consider handwashing after cleaning up child's faeces or changing a child's diaper a critical time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Households' knowledge of at least two critical times for handwashing was reported to be 99%, an 18-%age point increase from 2019 NORM reported figures of 81%
<input type="checkbox"/>	About a quarter (27%) of all households had soaps observed within their houses at the time of survey
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 8% of household heads interviewed were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 4% of the population are likely to practice proper handwashing with water and soap at critical times

SDG 6 through indicator 6.2.1 assess the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water. Progress towards attainment of this indicator as reported in the 2021 State of the World's Hand Hygiene indicates that three out of ten people, (2.3 billion people) globally, lack a handwashing facility with soap and running water available at the household level, and 670 million do not have handwashing facility at all. Numerous studies have proven that regular handwashing is foundational in the prevention and spread of contagions including diarrhoea and respiratory diseases, such as COVID-19.

Furthermore, data from the World's Hand Hygiene report shows that half a million people die each year from diarrhoea or acute respiratory infections noting that the deaths could have been prevented with good hand hygiene. Aside from health outcomes, hand hygiene has been established to impact educational and commercial productivity and invariably socio-economic status of households hence its strategic importance. Though water, sanitation and hygiene go side by side, hygiene services constitute a strategic component in attainment the over-arching goal for WASH. This is predicated on the fact that the absence of strategically targeted hygiene behaviour change interventions.

To effectively measure access to improved hygiene services, the presence of a handwashing facility with soap and water within the home, school, health facilities and community public places are the indicators assessed. Additional markers examined include knowledge and practices of hand hygiene among the the population. These proxy indicators helps to estimate the level of access to hygiene services given that having unhindered access to hand hygiene facilities does ot guarantee regular and proper utilization.

Figure 27 presents JMP indicators elucidating the levels of access to hygiene services. Findings from the WASHNORM 2021 are discussed below.

Figure 27: WHO/UNICEF JMP hygiene services ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	JMP DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premise with water and soap
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premise without water and soap
UNIMPROVED	No Facility where there is 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.

3.2.3.1 Quality and Access to Handwashing Facilities within households

Effective handwashing is one that is done with soap and running water. As a result, soap is key to the effective practice of hygiene and maintenance of personal hygiene. Therefore, handwashing must be done in a hygienic setting, using a variety of hygiene facilities ranging from tippy taps to facilities to wash hand basins.

Only 1 in 10 households (11%) has fixed handwashing stations on premises. Up to 21% of households use temporary items for handwashing including buckets, jugs, and kettles. Not all households surveyed had soap available in the household or at the handwashing station. WASHNORM 2021 data showed that while about a quarter (27%) of all households had soaps observed within their house at the time of the survey, only 18% had a fixed place for handwashing with water and soap present. However, more worrying is the finding that up to 69% of households did not have any form of handwashing facility.

3.2.3.2 Levels of Hygiene Services

As mentioned earlier, WASHNORM assess three levels of hygiene services as indicated in Figure 27 above. The highest level measures the availability, access to, and use of basic hygiene services by the household members. 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 situates households using limited hygiene services or handwashing facilities available on premises however, without soap and water. Lastly, the lowest hygiene services level of the JMP ladder places households with no handwashing facility available on premises.

Results from the WASHNORM 2021 show that the proportion of the population with basic hygiene services is 17% with disparities between urban (25%) and rural (13%) areas. Access to basic hygiene services increased 1-%age points when compared to results of the NORM 2019 which revealed that 17% of the population had access to basic hygiene services in 2019 and 21% in 2018.

Access to basic hygiene services for individuals within the richest wealth quintile (38%) was shown to be more than double the access for those in all other wealth quintiles. Across the states, 41% of households in Rivers state have access to basic hygiene services, the highest access in the country, while Ebonyi and state is 2.4%, the lowest access in the country.

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

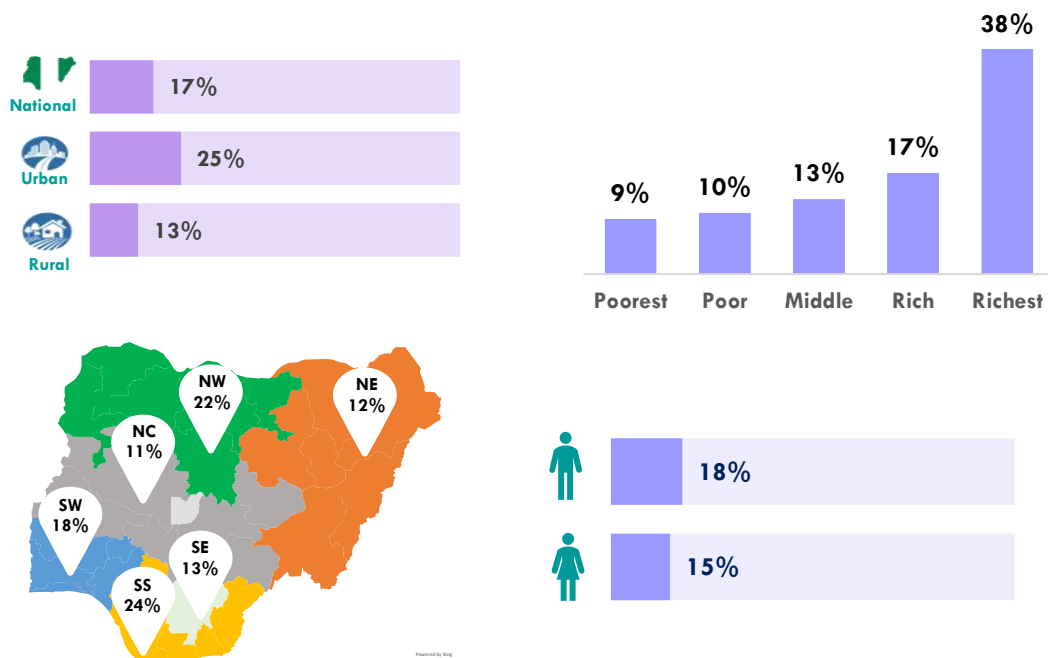
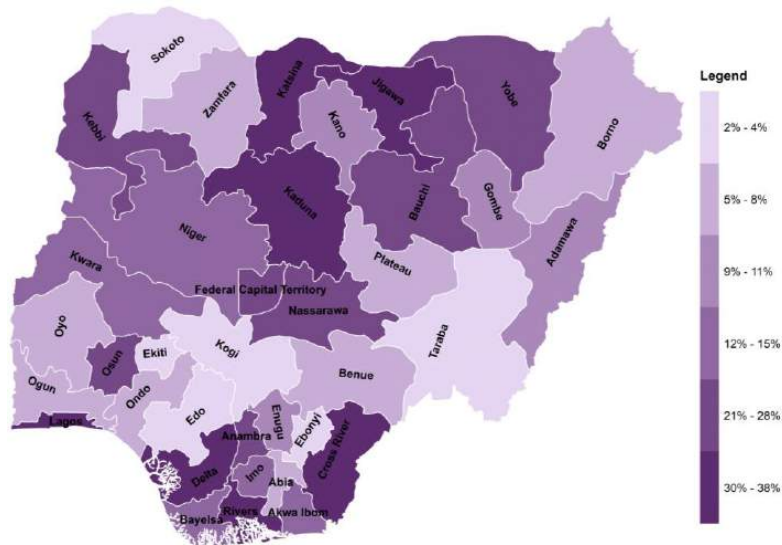


Figure 29: Access to basic hygiene services across states

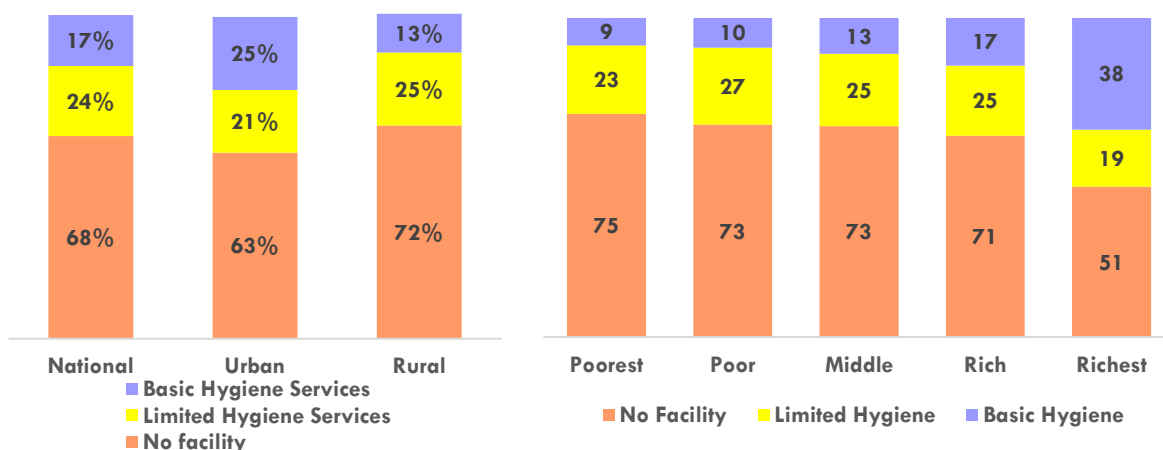


A quarter of the population (24%) have limited hygiene services. These are individuals who reside in households that have handwashing facilities without soap and/or water and about 68% of the population do not have a designated place for handwashing facilities within their households.

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 1-%age increase compared to 2019 NORM results, while limited hygiene services dropped by up to 2-%age point and the proportion of the population with no handwashing facility decreased by 0.6-%age 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



3.2.3.3 Knowledge of Handwashing at Critical Times

The WASHNORM 2021 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 2018 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



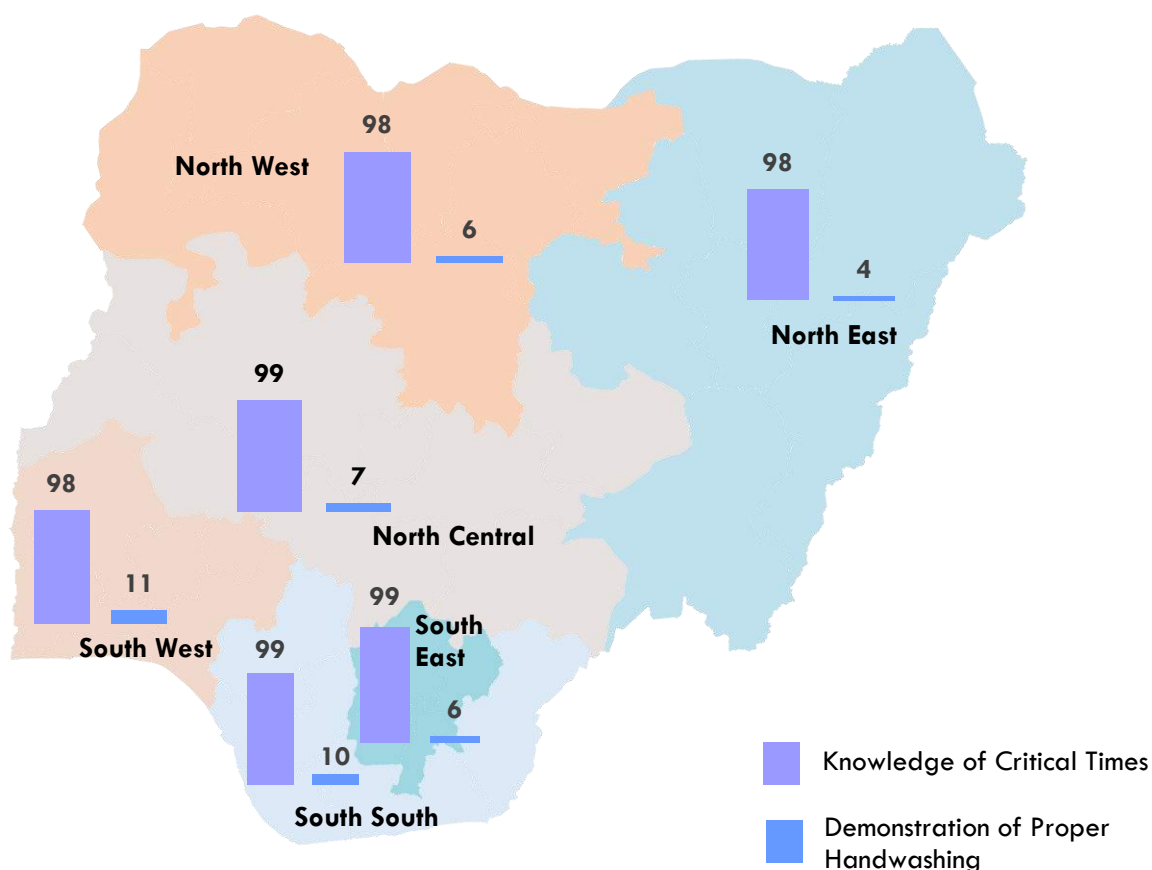
Following the statistical analysis of the above results on handwashing at critical times, it was revealed that 99% of households had knowledge of at least two critical times for handwashing, a 18-%age point increase from 2019 NORM reported figures of 81%. There were little to no disparities across all disaggregated parameters.

3.2.3.4 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 8% of household heads interviewed were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water. Both households in urban (13%) and rural (5%) areas had similar proportions of household heads that demonstrated proper handwashing.

Across the geopolitical zones, only 4% and 6% of households in the Northeast and Southeast, respectively, were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques compared with the Southwest where up to 11% of households demonstrated proper handwashing. Across areas of residence, the richest households (21%) were about ten times as likely to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques than the poorest households (2%).

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



3.2.3.5 Practice of Handwashing at Critical Times

Indicators measured on handwashing examines knowledge of heads of households on critical times when hands should be washed. The survey also assessed proper handwashing techniques as demonstrated by the respondent using hygiene enablers of which hardware, soap and water supply is available within the premises of the household.

It was estimated that only 4% 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.

3.2.4 Composite Analysis of Households' Access to WASH Services

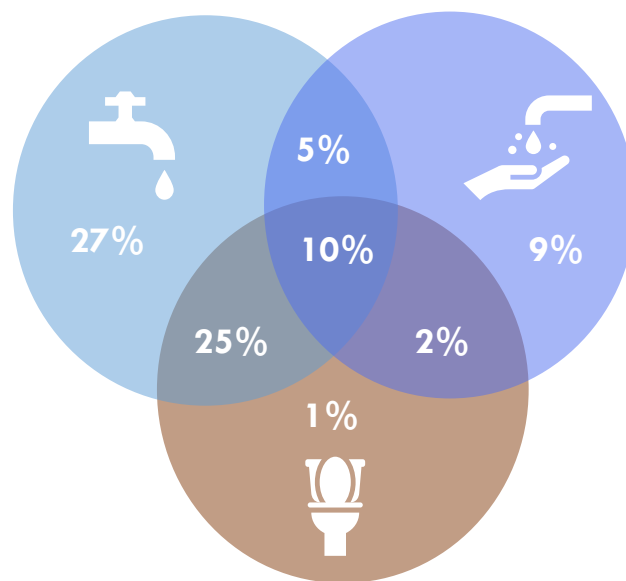
Community water systems and sanitation facilities are considered to be the necessary enabling environment for hygiene services to be effective and efficiently utilized. Without adequate water supply services, the full health outcomes of basic sanitation and hygiene services cannot be realized as sanitation 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 10% of the population now have access to basic WASH services, a 1-%age point increase from NORM 2019 results. In population figures, 2.7 million people have gained access to all of the WASH services between 2019 and 2021.

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 27% 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



3.3 URBAN WATER UTILITIES ASSESSMENT

Key Findings

- There are an estimated 1,395 waterworks connected to urban water utilities across the 36 states of Nigeria including the FCT serving urban settlements.
- 951 (67 %) of water works are not functional, while 157 (12 %) are partially functional.
- 28 out of 36 states plus the FCT have urban water utilities out of which only 16 are functional
- Only 249 LGAs out of the 744 LGAs in the country have piped water service from urban utilities
- Only 444,171 (8 %) of the 1,195,262 urban water service connections across the country are active
- More than two-thirds (54 %) of urban water utilities' consumers do not depend solely on their public tap water for drinking
- Combined installed capacity of all waterworks is 8,058,150m³ per day while the operating capacity of all waterworks is 1,975,073m³ per day representing a 25 % capacity utilization.
- 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
- 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% of this group 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.

3.3.1 Status of Urban Water Utilities

Findings from the WASHNORM 2021 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.

3.3.1.1 Inventory of Public Waterworks in Nigeria

Currently, there is an estimated 1,395 waterworks across the 36 states of Nigeria including the FCT serving urban settlements. In addition, there are other 17 waterworks facilitated by Federal Ministry of Water Resources which are not captured in the state returns, thereby bringing the total waterworks in

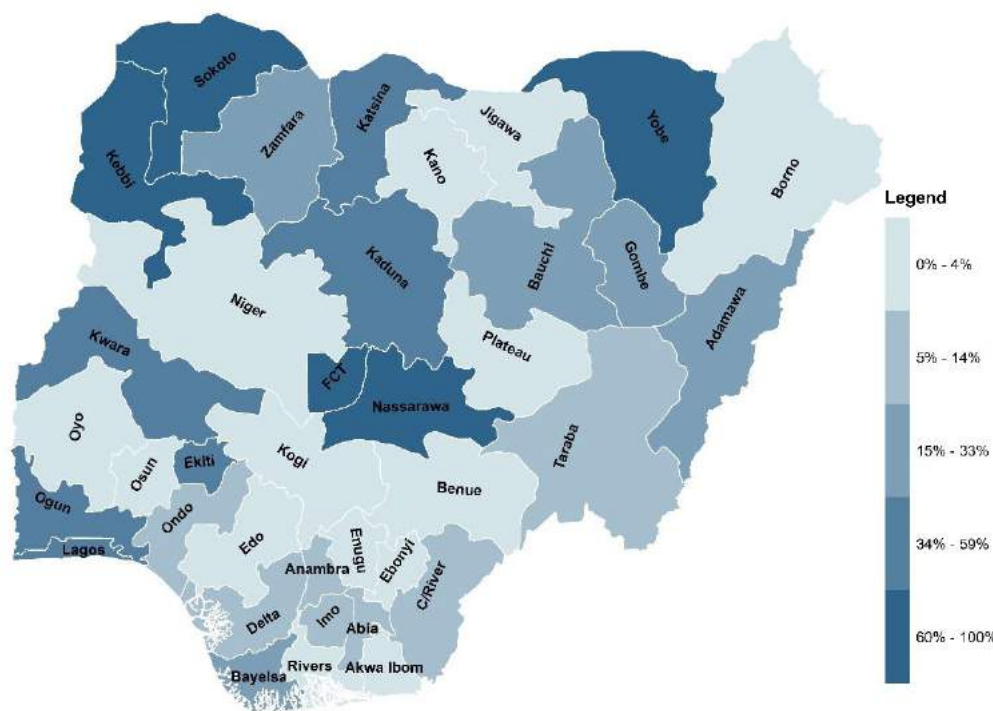
the country to 1,412. This practically remained the same when compared with similar figure of 1,413 for 2019.

3.3.1.2 Functionality

Combined installed capacity of all waterworks assessed is 8,058,150m³ per day, while their combined operating capacity is 1,975,073m³ per day. Capacity utilization in average statistical terms is about 25 %. This means that 75 % of the capacity of all waterworks in Nigeria are not being used. In terms of geopolitical variation, capacity utilization ranges from the Northeast with the highest capacity utilization at 43 % to the Southsouth with the lowest capacity utilization at 5 %.

It was revealed that about 21 % of waterworks were functional, 12 % are partially functional while 67 % were non-functional at the time of survey. Across geopolitical zones, functionality was highest in the Northeast and Southwest (30 % and 31 % respectively) and lowest in Southeast (5 %). When compared with similar data in the year 2019, a significant drop in functionality of waterworks and production capacity utilization, were noticed.

Figure 34: Functionality of urban waterworks across geopolitical zones



3.3.1.3 Capacity Utilization

The prescribed service standard is 24hrs/day, but actual service availability is far less due to many factors including power supply to the water works. There is also some concerns about the integrity of the transmission lines and transformers supplying power from the national grid to the waterworks. In many locations, the receiving end voltage were reported to be lower than the statutory power requirement of

the water works, therefore big pumps could not be operated. Lack of reliable power supply from the national grid to the waterworks, was reported to be one of the biggest factors for drop in capacity utilization in the year 2021. Others are staffing, ageing equipment low cost recovery, operational inefficiencies and low budgetary allocation and releases.

Figure 35: Current capacity utilization of waterworks in Nigeria

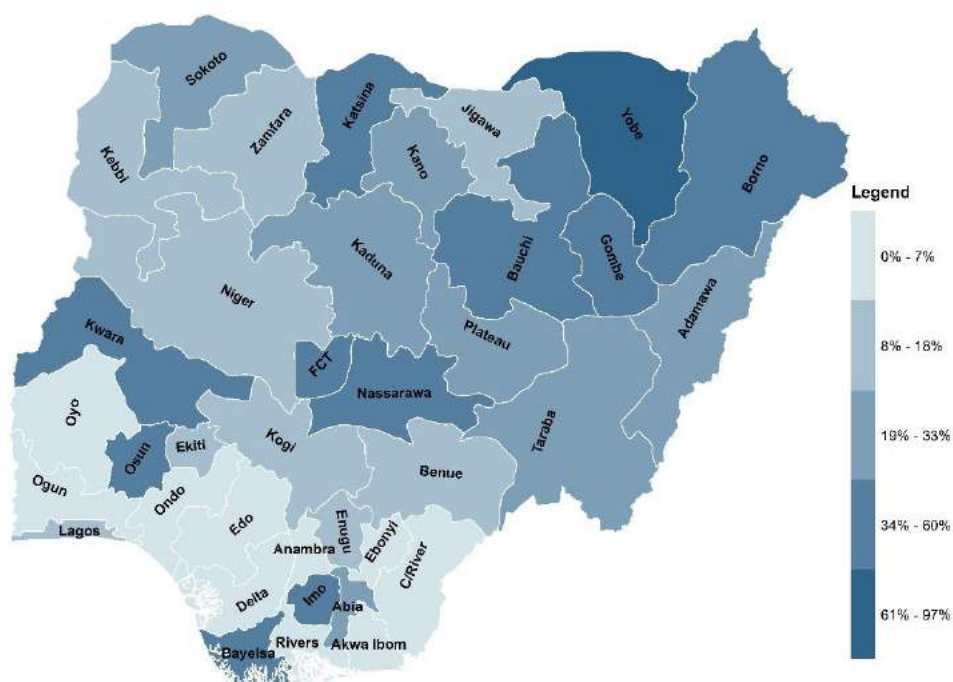


Table 6 and 7 below showcases the top ten waterworks in Nigeria according to their types, installed capacity and capacity utilization.

Table 7: Top ten groundwater systems, installed capacity and capacity utilization

S/N	Name of Waterworks	Location (States)	Installed Capacity (m3/d)	Operating Capacity (m3/d)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Primary Sources of Power
1	Rumola	Port Harcourt	72,900	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator
2	Oji	Engu	51,840	10584.0	20.42%	National Grid/Generator
3	Ariara	Abia	36,960	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator
4	Azare	Bauchi	28,350	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator
5	Crash Programme Boreholes	Enugu	28,800	2003.0	6.95%	National Grid/Generator
6	Jalingo	Taraba	26,774	15468.0	57.77%	National Grid/Generator
7	Wudil	Kano	22,000	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator

S/N	Name of Waterworks	Location (States)	Installed Capacity (m3/d)	Operating Capacity (m3/d)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Primary Sources of Power
8	Maru	Zamfara	17,280	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator
9	Isheri Oshun	Lagos	16,720	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator
10	GRA	Anambra	16,000	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator

Table 8: Top ten surface water systems, installed capacity and capacity utilization

S/N	Name of Waterworks	Location (States)	Installed Capacity (m3/d)	Operating Capacity (m3/d)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Primary Sources of Power
1	Lower Usman Dam, Abuja	FCT	600,000	268715.0	44.79%	National Grid/Generator
2	Adiyan	Lagos	293,480	12342.0	4.21%	National Grid/Generator
3	Kaduna North	Kaduna	240,000	107196.0	44.67%	National Grid/Generator
4	Challawa	Kano	210,000	56500.0	26.90%	National Grid/Generator
5	Zaria	Kaduna	210,000	15801.0	7.52%	National Grid/Generator
6	Asejire	Oyo	188,968	0.0	0.00%	National Grid/Generator
7	Iju	Lagos	187,440	90329.0	48.19%	National Grid/Generator
8	Ede	Osun	180,000	19080.0	10.60%	National Grid/Generator
9	Tambuwa	Kano	170,000	34576.0	20.34%	National Grid/Generator
10	Ilorin/Asa	Kwara	117,600	50500.0	42.94%	National Grid/Generator

3.3.1.4 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 are 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

Network geospatial maps were produced for selected service areas across Nigeria. Annex I shows maps of some selected service areas in Delta, Cross River, Kano, Jos, Kwara, Benue, Taraba, and Bauchi states. 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

Table 9: Internal Challenges as perceived by the utility

Milestones	NW	NE	NC	SW	SS	SE	Average
Inadequate &/Aged Infrastructure	75%	100%	86%	100%	83%	100%	91%
Inadequate Operational Support System	25%	0%	14%	0%	17%	40%	16%
Low Staff Productivity	0%	50%	100%	33%	67%	20%	45%
Inadequate MIS	75%	0%	29%	0%	50%	20%	29%
Low Operational Efficiency	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	20%	14%
Low Operational Resiliency	0%	0%	14%	0%	50%	20%	14%
Low Cost Recovery	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	40%	12%

Table 10: External Challenges as perceived by the utility

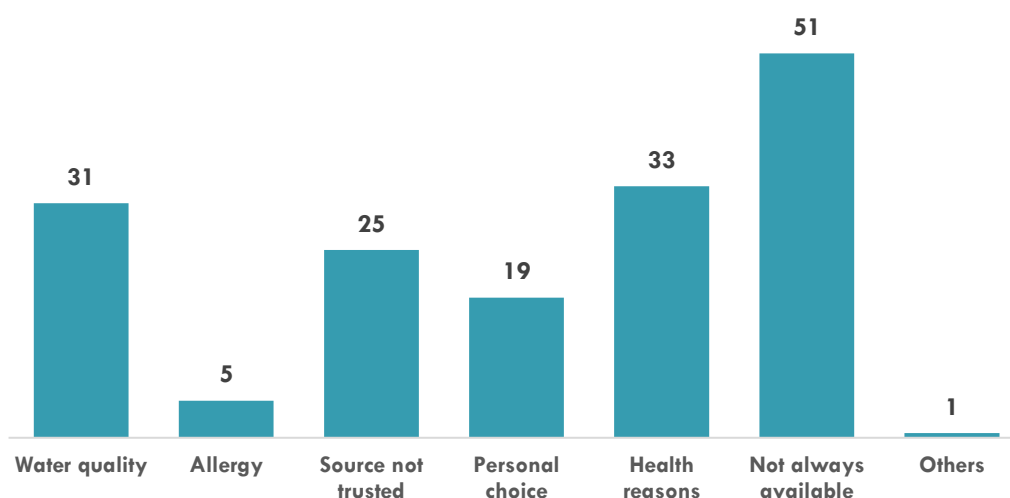
Milestones	NW	NE	NC	SW	SS	SE	Average
Poor Power Supply	75%	33%	43%	100%	50%	40%	57%
Unreliable Raw Water Resources	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	4%
Poor Funding	25%	67%	29%	83%	17%	60%	47%
Vandalization of Asset	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	3%
Poor Understanding by Stakeholders	0%	0%	71%	0%	17%	80%	28%
Operational Autonomy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Customers Unwillingness & Inability to Pay for Service	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

3.3.2 Accessibility, Quality and Safety of Urban Water Supply Services

The 2021 WASHNORM studied urban water utilities' consumers continuously living in their households for more than three months, who are connected to and active users of public water utilities services at the time of survey, and whose public water utilities supply connection is located within the household premises.

The survey revealed that 98 % of consumers who are connected to urban water utilities services, have connections to urban water supply within their household. 61% of these are active users of the public water utilities service while as much as 54 % do not depend on solely on urban utilities supply for their drinking water. 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 or sachet water (67 %) for their drinking water needs.

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



In about 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. 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 take actions like boiling or use of a filtration system to make their water supply safer to drink.

3.3.3 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, and their perception on the affordability of their urban water supply service.

Across the urban utilities, only 8 % of consumers are metered, while other get estimated billing or do not pay at all for their urban water supply services. The regional trend of current tariff as tabulated below shows that water tariff varies significantly from state to state and from one region to the other. However, the average monthly tariff across the nation is NGN1,723 per connection. Most of the tariff in the table were reviewed more than 5years ago. Most of the tariff system are flat rate and were last reviewed about 5 years ago.

Table 11: Current Approved Average Tariff (N)

Milestones	NW	NE	NC	SW	SS	SE	National Average
Average Monthly Flat Rate Per Connection	2,146	1,540	2,186	1,693	1,650	1,125	1,723
Average Volumetric (Metered Rate/m3)	64	175	150	194	113	180	146

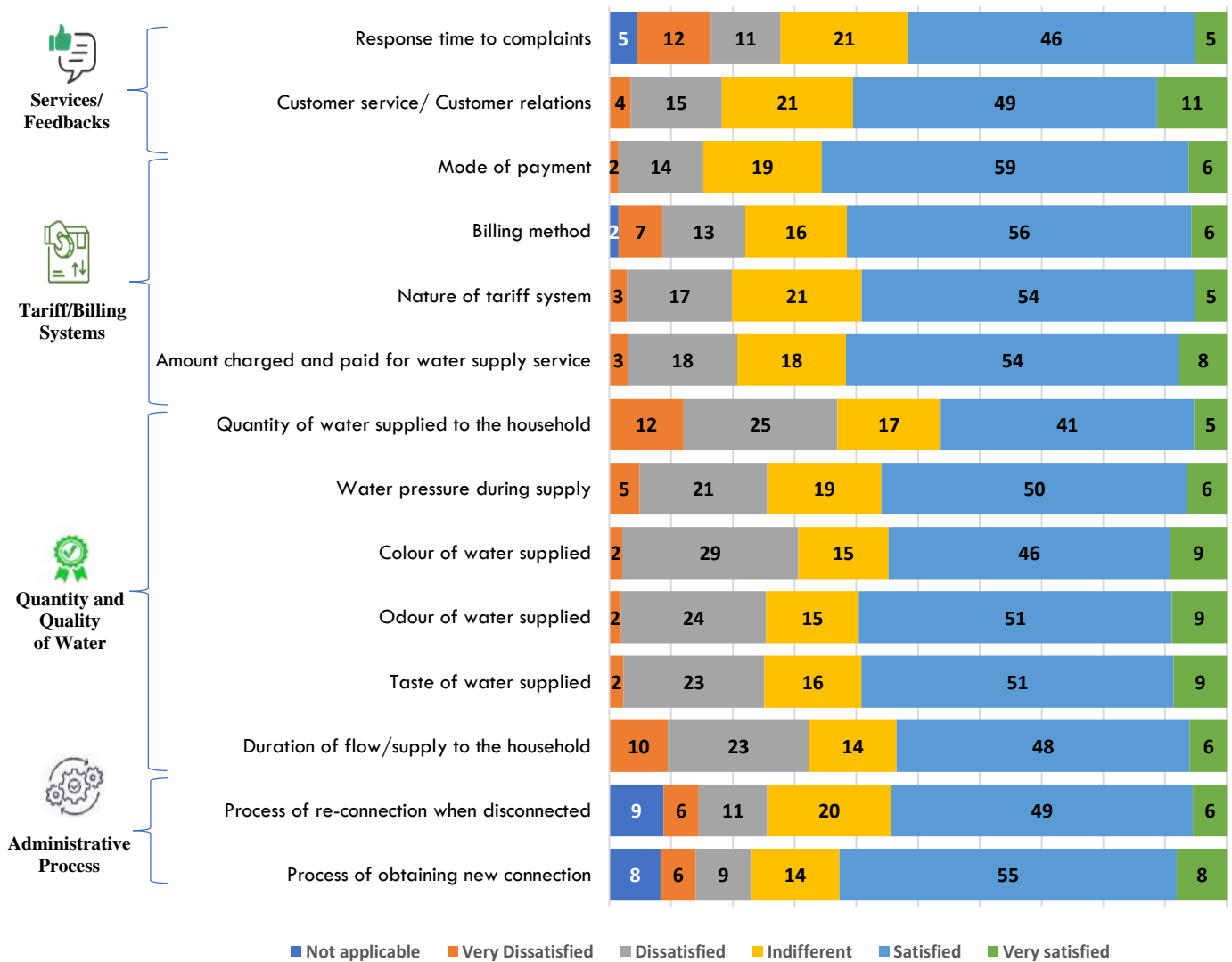
3.3.4 Household Satisfaction Levels with the Quality of Public Water Utilities Services

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 water quality in terms of taste, smell, color as the most highly rated service they will like to see. This was followed by mode of tariff payments, customer relations, duration of water flow and quantity of water supplied.

More than half of households (52 %), indicated that they were either indifferent or dissatisfied with the duration of water flow to households and the quantity of water supplied. 61 % were not satisfied with the process of reconnection when they are disconnected from service.

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



3.4 STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES IN COMMUNITIES

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	There are an estimated 2,313,566 water points in Nigeria, with about 60 % located in rural areas and 40 % in urban areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 % of all households use motorized boreholes. 11 % of all motorized boreholes are solar-powered
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 12 % of water points in Nigeria are handpump boreholes, while a majority (42 %) are hand dug wells
<input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 84 % of all water supply facilities were functional at the time of the survey. 48 % of non-functional facilities stopped working for more than a year preceding the survey
<input type="checkbox"/>	Functionality of privately-owned (69 %) water points is higher than functionality of publicly-owned systems at 53 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 15 % of water systems have provisions for people living with disabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	About two-thirds of the water points (75 %) are provided by individuals (i.e. households, private businesses, communities or philanthropists). While on 4 % of total water points are provided by donors
<input type="checkbox"/>	57 % of water facilities are publicly-used
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 % of all publicly-used water systems have some form of facility management committee in place, while 51% have water point facility caretakers in place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water tariff systems are in place in only 8 % of the facilities, with 70 % of the tariff system being “payment per container”
<input type="checkbox"/>	The average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 10 liters per person per day
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 2 % of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past 2 weeks preceding the survey

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 supply service in Nigeria. The survey findings for this module will enable policy makers and WASH practitioners carry out systematic assessments on the current situation of the water supply sub-sector for informed policy making and prioritization of resources.

The 2021 WASHNORM 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 service. This section provides a summary of the findings of the survey which can be used to update and track the status of water supply facilities in communities.

3.4.1 Water Facility Status and Types

The survey estimated that there is a total of 2,313,566 water points in Nigeria, with about 60 % located in rural areas and 40 % in urban areas. The majority of water facilities are improved hand dug wells and motorized borehole constituting about 42 % and 30 % of the total number of facilities respectively, while only 12 percent are hand pump boreholes. Improved hand dug wells are mainly prevalent in the Northcentral (61%) and Southwest (58 %). About 11% of all motorized boreholes are solar-powered.

Handpump boreholes are predominant in the Northern region as they are more likely to be found in the Northcentral (9 %), Northeast (27 %) and Northwest (24 %) than in the Southeast (4 %), Southsouth (3 %) and Southwest (4 %). Also, facilities located in rural areas (16 %) are nearly three times more likely to be hand pump boreholes than water facilities found in urban areas (6 %). Improved hand dug wells are also prevalent, as they make up 42 % of facilities found in communities.

Public stand post connected to regional scheme was widely available in the Southsouth (32, 132) and least used in the Southeast (1,353), while harvested rain water was predominant in the Southeast (117, 381), and not really used in the Northwest and Northeast. Developed spring accessed mainly by people in the Southsouth (2, 832).

3.4.2 Ownership, Operations and Maintenance

About 81 % of all community water points are provided by individual, communities, private businesses, or philanthropists and are not funded by government. The federal, state and local governments together provide 18 % of the water points, while donors provide only 4 % of total water points.

About half of all water points (57 %) are publicly-used. One in three (30 %) of these publicly-used water systems have some form of facility management committee in place, while 51 % have water point facility caretakers in place. Female representation within these water facility operations and management structures is low as only 20 % of facility management committees are females while as little as 6 % of water point facility caretakers are females.

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 7 % of publicly-used facilities, with the predominant tariff system being “per container” utilized by 70 % of facilities. One in ten households (11%) using functional water facilities reported that they are not able to consistently get water from their water sources, even though they will want to. The main reason given by 39 % of households, is that the water source is too far from them.

3.4.3 Accessibility, Availability and Quality of Water Facilities

Only 15 % of water systems have provisions for persons living with disabilities. In assessing availability of water systems, only 2 % of water facilities are available for at least 6 hours daily for the past two weeks preceding the survey. 28 % of water facilities are seasonal which means their flow, quality and availability fluctuate from rainy to dry season.

Clean water for the most part is expected to be colourless, tasteless and odourless therefore coloured, smelly water and water with taste is indicative of possible contamination from the source or the medium use for storage. As a result, water for consumption and other domestic or public use should be free from colour, taste and odour as occasioned by contaminants. The quality of drinking water is checked, with the aim of ensuring the physical, chemical and microbiological properties meet up with global standards. This is the premise on which the WASH NORM interrogate water quality as part of the survey. This is done by exploring the perception of water quality using organoleptic and rapid E.coli tests by the data collectors and monitors. The test measures the physical quality of water, which looks at the key elements mentioned above which are colour or clarity, taste, odour and temperature and the E.coli load in the water. Poor water quality can impact quantity and safety of water accessed by households as well as the available option of water source most especially in rural areas.

It was observed from the 2021 WASHNORM results that about 27 % of the water supply sources surveyed had a noticeable taste, 7 % had a perceivable odour and 12 % 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 32 % and 20 %, odor recorded 9 % and 4 % and colour 15 % and 7 %, respectively.

The 2021 WASHNORM 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 is 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 11 % of the water facilities had latrines/septic tanks located within a 30 meter radius of the water point, and 52 % of the facilities had latrines were uphill.

3.4.4 Functionality of water facilities

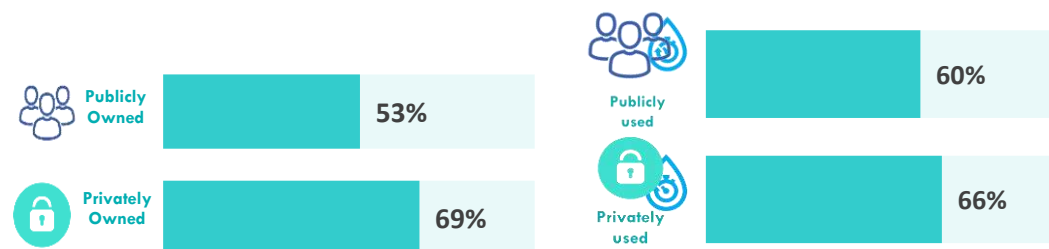
Of the estimated 2,313,566 water points documented during 2021 WASHNORM, 62% were observed to be functional nationwide as at the time of the survey while 38% were broken down. The level of breakdown based on type of water facilities are as follows: boreholes- 60%, public tap/water kiosk- 33%, improved hand dug well- 68% and rainwater/dev spring- 69%. The Northeast had more breakdown as against other zones- Northeast 37%, Northwest 31%, Northcentral 18%, Southwest 13%, Southsouth 10% and Southeast 8%. Furthermore, rural areas also had more facility breakdown 21% than the urban areas 18%.

Functionality of privately-owned (69%) water points stands higher than publicly-owned systems (53%). Little variations were observed in functionality status of privately-owned water points across geopolitical zones and areas of residence. It was also shown that 22% of public water points break down in their first year of operation.

Figure 38: Functionality of all water points by residence



Figure 39: Functionality of all water points by ownership and usage



3.4.5 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 as follows:

- Dependability of the system's design and configuration
- Dependability of the system's operation and maintenance
- Dependability of the system's functionality

To access these categories, a set of composite indicators were developed using complementary parameters for each of the category. A minimum benchmark score of 70 % was set for measuring the performance of each water facility against the composite indicators. Any facility that scored above 70 % was considered compliant for dependability and any facility that scored less was considered non-compliant or not dependable. The key parameters used for measurement and their ranking are explained below and listed in table 8, 9 and 10.

3.4.5.1 System's Design and Configuration

Dependability of the system's design and configuration covered checks on the seasonal conditionality of water points seeking to determine if water dries up at specific times of the year thereby limiting access. It also assess if the water points has factors that enables the comfort of all users, e.g. accessibility for persons living with disability, distance to the water point and waiting time during dry and wet seasons. Other variables are the siting, structure and quality of water from the water points. In 2021 WASHNORM, findings indicate that only 29 % of water facilities in the country are dependable when measured against the parameters of design and configuration. Table 8 shows the dependability parameters and weights for system's design and configuration.

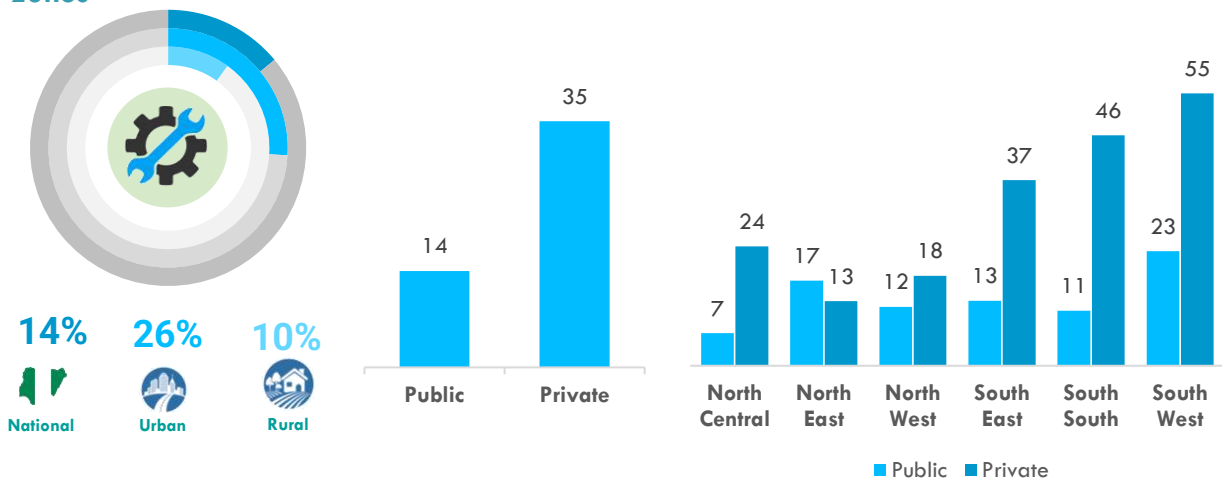
Table 12: Indicators and parameters for dependability of systems' design and configuration

Dependability of Design and Configuration of Water Systems's Parameter							
Indicator Weight	Variable Weights	Options	Scores				
Seasonal Confidence 10%	100%	Does water dry up?	yes	no			
		score%	0	100			
	10%	Disability Provisions	yes	no			
		score%	100	0			
Comfort 25%	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 min	11- 30 min	31-2hr	>2hr
		score%	100	90	80	50	0
	15%	Wait time (wet)	<5min	5-11min	11-31 min	31-2hr	>2hr
		score%	100	90	80	50	0
Siting and structure 25%	25%	Latrine in 30min	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			

Across the zones in Nigeria, 49 % for water point in the Southwest zone are dependable for design and configuration followed by the Southsouth and the Southeast at 37 % and 36 % respectively. Less than 20 % of water facilities in the Northeast, Northwest and Northcentral zones are dependable for design and configuration dependability. 38 % of urban water points were indicated to have good design and configuration while 22 % was reported for rural areas.

Figure 40 below shows dependability of water facilities with regards to their design and configuration across areas of residence, ownership and geopolitical zones.

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



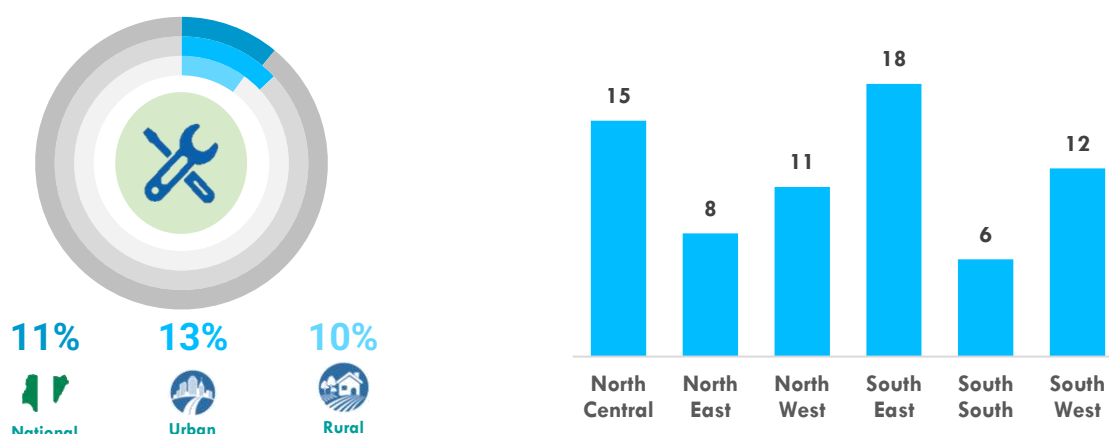
3.4.5.2 System's Operation and Maintenance

Dependability of the system's operation and maintenance assess the management of the water points by seeking to establish if a WASH Committee (WASHCOM) is available and operational in the community, gender ratio of membership of the WASHCOM, caretaker for each waterpoint, repairs which includes minor repairs technician and how easy is it to access required spare part. The set of parameters for assessing dependability by operation and maintenance also include workability of the waterpoint, the average length of time water is available from the water point in a day, a tariff system, type of tariff and households paying tariffs. Performance in the area of operations and maintenance showed that only 11 % of water points are considered to be dependable for operation and maintainance. Using these parameters, 18 % of water points in the the Southeast are dependable, followed by the Northcentral with 15 %. The Northeast and the Southsouth ranked low with 8 % and 6 % respectively. The Northwest and Southwest zones have intermediate performance, scoring 11 % and 12 % respectively. Table 9 below shows the O&M dependability parameters and their weights.

Table 13: Indicators and parameters for dependability of systems' operations and maintenance

Dependability of operations and Maintenance Parameters							
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		
	41%	Is there tariff system/	Yes	No	DON'T KNOW		
		score%	100	0	0		
Tariff System 40%	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	

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



3.4.5.3 System's Functionality

Dependability of the system's functionality are assessed using parameters that seek to determine how functional the waterpoint is. This explores when last the waterpoint broke down and if the waterpoint has been operational in the last 2 weeks from the date of the survey. Others include the status of services, facility downtime and durability.

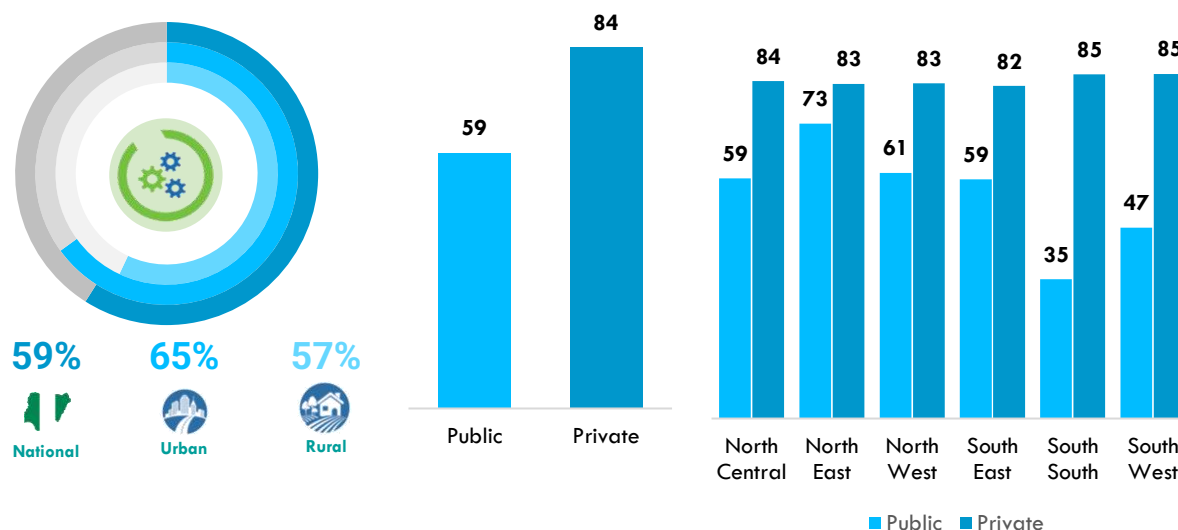
69 % of privately owned water facilities were assessed to be dependable for functionality as they are more functional than publicly water facilities which scored 53 %. At the regional level, private water facilities' average functionality was ranked 70 % while the average for public water facilities is 51 %. Publicly owned water points in rural areas were more functional than water points in urban centres 54.5%. Similar pattern was observed for privately owned water points, rural privately owned water points had better functionality result 72.6 % compared to 62.5 % in the urban areas.

Table 8 below presents results from the functionality dependability analysis and their weights for NORM 2022.

Table 14: Indicators and parameters for dependability of systems' functionality

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	6-Mar	7 - 10	more than 10	
	score%	100	90	80	50	0	

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



3.4.6 Adequacy of Water Facilities

Adequacy of water facilities is measured by coverage and daily per capita share of water. It 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. As with the 2019 NORM

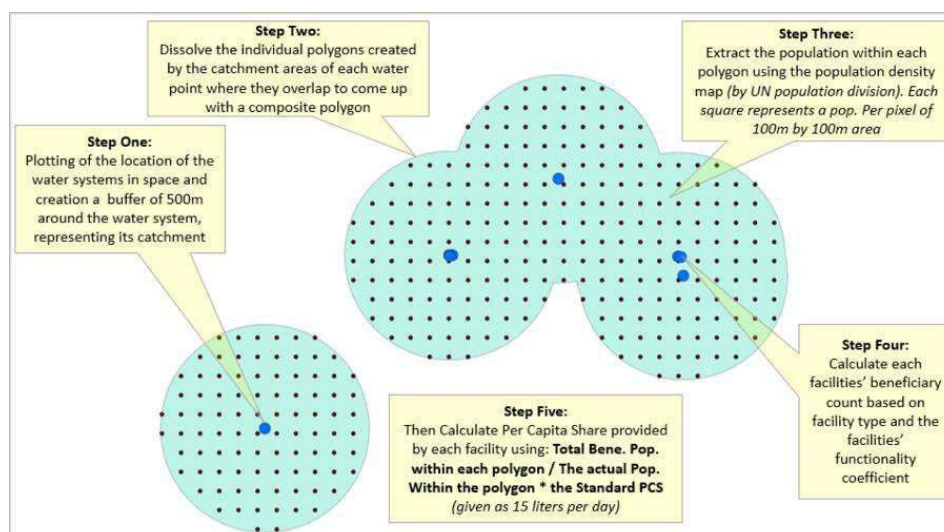
survey, adequacy analysis in the 2021 WASHNORM, cover both urban and rural areas as the sampling scope for water facilities was concurrently expanded.

To perform the adequacy analysis on water points, the standard number of persons served by each category of water point is estimated at 12 to 15 litres per person per day and was determined based on the estimated 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.

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



From the adequacy analysis, results show that the average per capita share of water in Nigeria is 10 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 12 lpd more than twice the volume provided by water facilities in urban areas, which provides only 5 lpd. At the zonal level, Northcentral and Northwest has

11 lpd, while the Southsouth has 10 lpd. The Southwest has the least at 8 lpd, while the Southeast and the Northeast is estimated at 10 lpd.

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

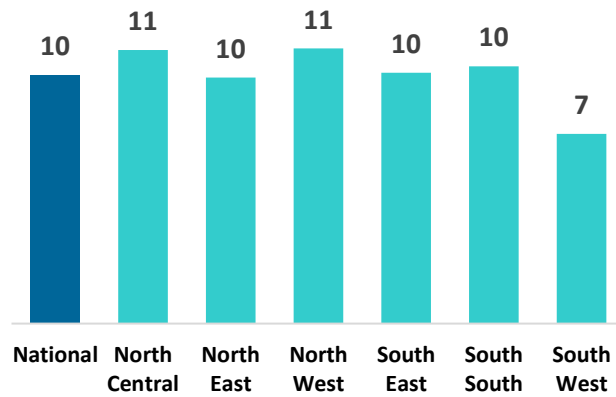
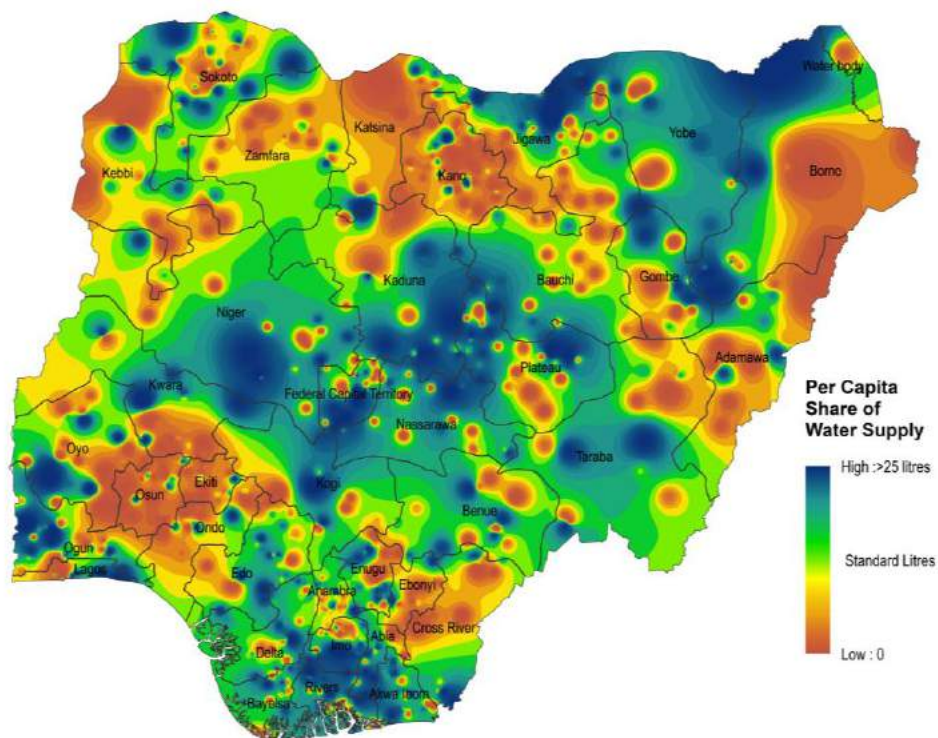


Figure 45: Per capita share distribution across Nigeria



From 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

Adequacy analysis showed that only 28 % of all functioning water facilities were found to meet the adequacy requirement which means they are of suitable and 20% were surplus capacity for the population they serve. Privately owned water points (22%) were found to be 10 % less adequate than public owned water point facilities 32%. Performance analysis of the other parameters showed that 24 % of functioning facilities were reported as being stressed just slightly above 22 % reported in 2018. 11 % was indicated as stretched and had no significant change from the 2018 findings of 10% while 38 % were found to have snapped in 2021 compared to 17 % in 2018.

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

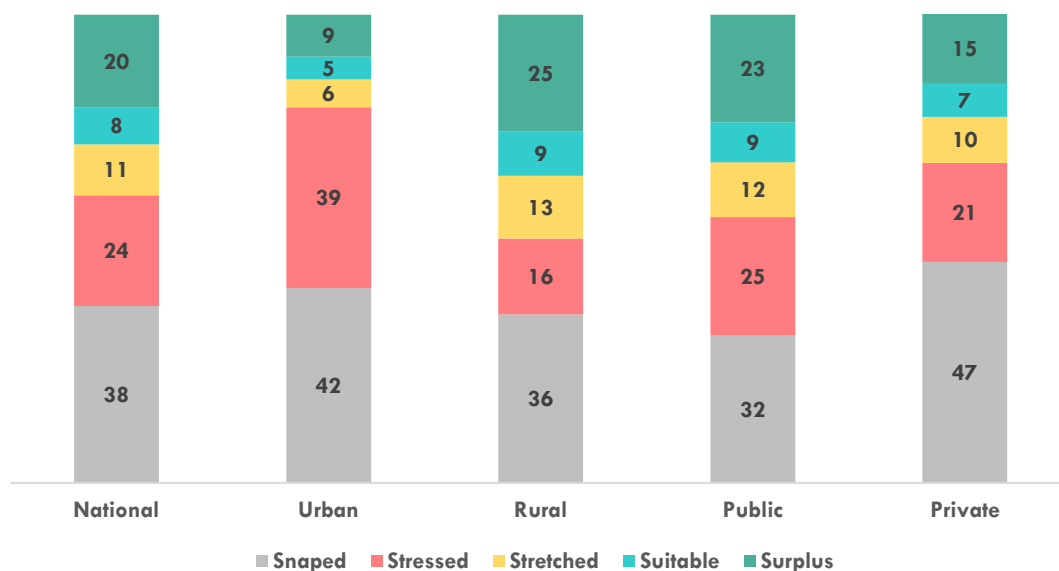
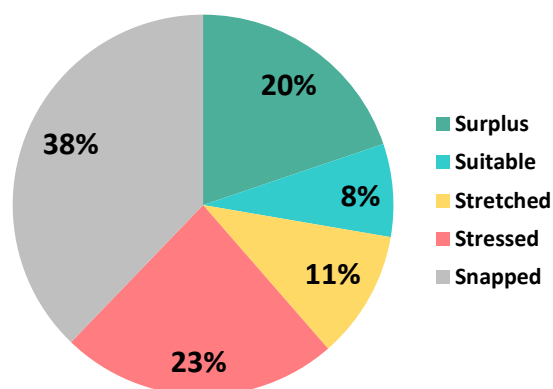


Figure 47: Distribution of the population by adequacy categories



3.5 ACCESS TO WASH IN INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC PLACES

3.5.1 Access to WASH Services in Schools

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 11 % of schools have access to gender sensitive basic WASH services
<input type="checkbox"/>	37 % of schools have basic water supply services, 35 % have access to basic sanitation services and 30 % to basic hygiene services
<input type="checkbox"/>	31 % of schools in rural areas have basic water supply services, while schools in urban areas is at 49 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	Access to basic sanitation services in schools in urban areas is 44 % and access for schools in rural areas is 23 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	The predominant water sources used by schools, are tube wells/boreholes, constituting up to 33 % of all water facilities found in schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	The predominant sanitation facility type used by schools that have toilets is the hanging latrine, making up 52 % of all toilet types
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 8 % of schools have separate girls' toilet compartments with provisions for menstrual hygiene management
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 4 % of schools safely desludge their toilet when it is filled up
<input type="checkbox"/>	Handwashing facilities are not available in 49 % of schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools in rural areas (27%) are about twice less likely to have access to basic hygiene services than schools in urban areas (50 %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group handwashing facilities are available within the school premises in 45 % of the schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 15 % of schools have on-budget funds for maintenance of WASH facilities

Though the household is the primary data point for Water, sanitation and hygiene services, availability of WASH services in public spaces such as schools, health care facilities, markets, motor-parks and other work places is also of great importance in the WASH sector. It is vital to note that the fulfillment of the rights to water, hygiene and sanitation for all cannot be achieved without unhindered access to safely managed WASH services public spaces. Therefore, access to WASH services is not only important at the household level but also in the school environment, influencing increase school enrolment, attendance, retention and completion as the child is free from illnesses such as diarrhoea and of recent the Corona Virus. The availability of WASH in schools promotes a healthy learning environment and contributes significantly to quality education as it reduces risk associated with the spread of infection as children actively interact in the school environment. Therefore, the school environment must have reliable and safely managed water supply, hygiene and safe sanitation facilities irrespective of location. Evidence abounds that rural areas already disadvantaged by limited development, have poor access

to WASH services at the household and in public places including schools. As a consequence, facilities when available are often poorly designed, built, and located farther into the bush in most cases. Most children in schools have to travel quite a distance to access water facilities or utilize private latrines when these are not provided in schools, thereby exposing them to risks and violence particularly for the girl child. Additionally, post-menarchal girls experience indignity in the management of their menstrual hygiene which in most cases affect attendance and completion. It is also germane to highlight the fact that the availability of WASH services in the school augmented by sustained behaviour change promotion invariably influences improved hygiene and sanitation practices at the household level. This in turn reduces WASH related disease burden in the wider community.

This section presents findings from the 2021 WASHNORM 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 survey 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
<p>Advanced service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity and accessibility to all users</p>	<p>Advanced Service: Additional criteria may include student per toilet ratios, menstrual hygiene facilities, cleanliness, accessibility to all users, and excreta management systems</p>	<p>Advanced Service: Additional criteria may include quality, quantity, continuity, and accessibility to all users.</p>
<p>Basic Service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of survey</p>	<p>Basic Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and useable (available, functional, and private) at the time of the survey</p>	<p>Basic Service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the school at the time of the survey</p>
<p>Limited service: Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of survey</p>	<p>Limited Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex and not useable at the time of the survey</p>	<p>Limited Service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available at the school at the time of the survey</p>
<p>No Service: drinking water from an unimproved source or no water source at the school</p>	<p>No service: Unimproved sanitation facilities or no sanitation facilities at the school</p>	<p>No Service: No handwashing facilities available or no water available at the school.</p>
<p>Note: Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs and packaged or delivered water. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells, unprotected springs and surface water.</p>	<p>Note: Improved facilities include flush/pour toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets and pit latrines with a slab or platform. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines</p>	<p>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</p>

3.5.1.1 General School Information

About 1 % of the schools in Nigeria are special needs schools. Only about a third of schools (34 %) of schools are fenced, with the rural sector having a lower percentage (19 %) than the urban sector (66 %). Only 42% of schools get support from the school-based management committees, PTAs and host communities for the maintenance of their WASH facilities, while only as little as 15 % have budget funds for maintenance of WASH facilities.

3.5.1.2 Water Supply Services in Schools

Types and status of water supply services

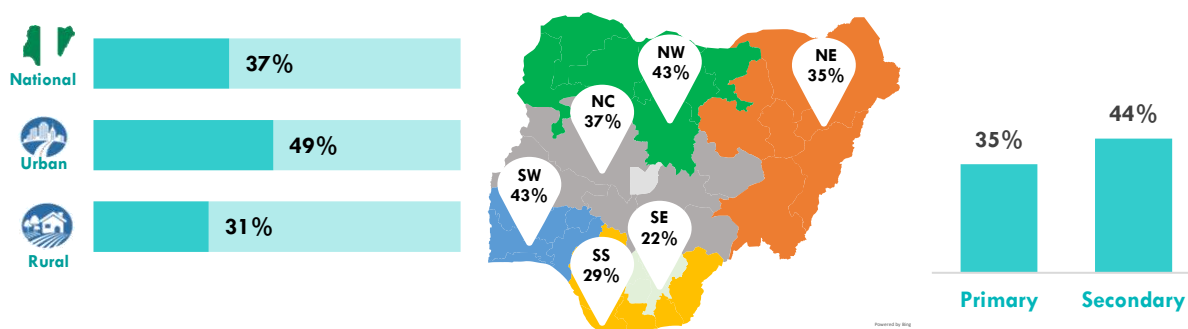
Tube wells/boreholes are the predominant water sources used by schools constituting up to 36 % of all facilities found in schools. Slightly less than half of all schools (53 %) have improved water supply facilities, while 1 in 3 schools (30 %) have improved water supply facilities within the premises. Urban schools have a higher proportion at 43 % than rural schools are at 23 %.

About 24 % 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, 76 % of them do not treat their drinking water or practice any water treatment methods to make their water safer to drink. With 0.5 % of the student population being People living with disabilities, only 18 % of schools have improved water supply facilities within the premises that is accessible to pupils/students living with disabilities.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Drinking water supply levels in Schools

Schools with basic water supply services stands at 37 %, a 5-%age point increase from 2019 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 31 %, while that of urban areas is at 49 %. Across geopolitical zones, the survey showed that access is highest in the Northwest zone at 43 %, while access is lowest in the Southeast zone at 22 %.

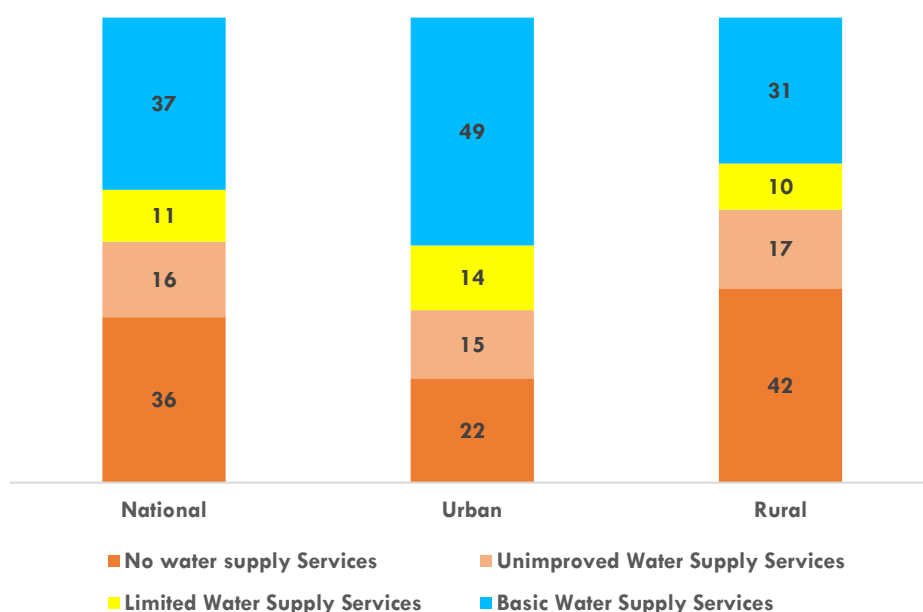
Figure 49: Access to basic water supply services in schools by residence, zone and type



About 11 % of the schools have limited access to water supply services, which is defined as water supply from an improved sources but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey. More than half (47 %) 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 WASHNORM 2021, the findings revealed that the proportion of schools with access to advanced basic water supply services is 22 %. 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.

3.5.1.3 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 61 %, while schools with improved latrines is 53 %. Only a quarter (26 %) have improved toilets within the school buildings, while one-third (35 %) 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 4 % of schools safely empty their toilets of faecal sludge.

The predominant sanitation facility used by schools that have toilets is the hanging latrine, making up 52 % of the toilet types. However, 41 % of the schools use flush and pour flush toilets, while up to 12% of schools that use unimproved systems use pit latrines without slabs.

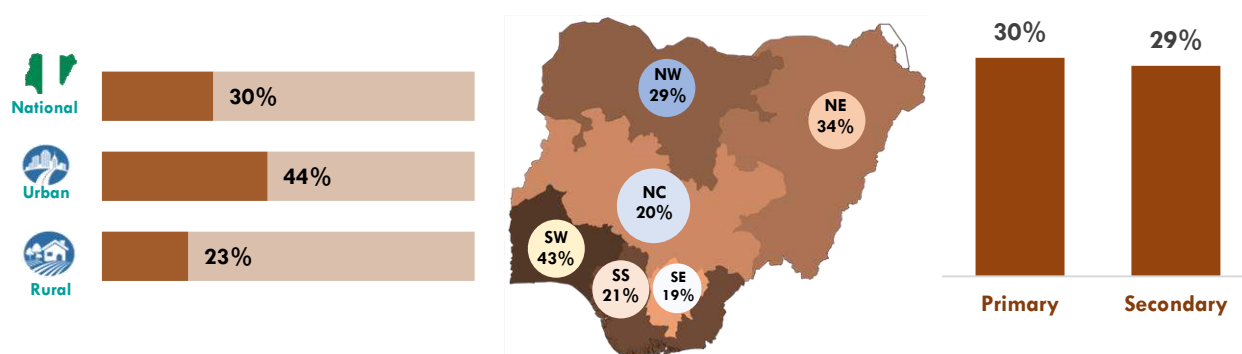
To support menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for pupils, toilets must be gender-segregated and have water and soap for handwashing with covered garbage bins. The NORM 2019 revealed that only slightly more than 3 in 10 schools (30 %) have separate blocks of improved toilets for males and females, while 8 % of schools have girls' toilet compartments that have provisions for MHM. Only 42 % 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 30 % of schools provide access to basic sanitation services, about 4-%age point increase in access from the 2019 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 44% and access for schools in rural areas are at 23 %. There were little disparities in access between primary and secondary schools.

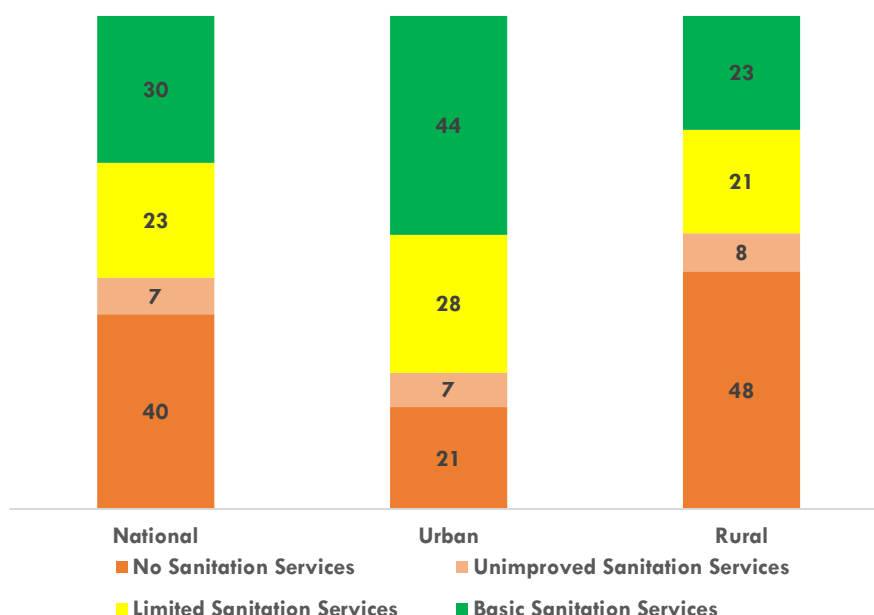
Figure 51: Access to basic sanitation services in schools by residence, zone and type



One in five (23 %) 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 (47 %) 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 2021 WASHNORM assessed schools with basic sanitation, integrating elements of availability, handwashing and Menstrual Health and Hygiene. Results showed that only 3 % 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 health and hygiene. Access is two times lower in the rural areas than in urban areas.

3.5.1.4 Hygiene Services in Schools

Types and status of hygiene services

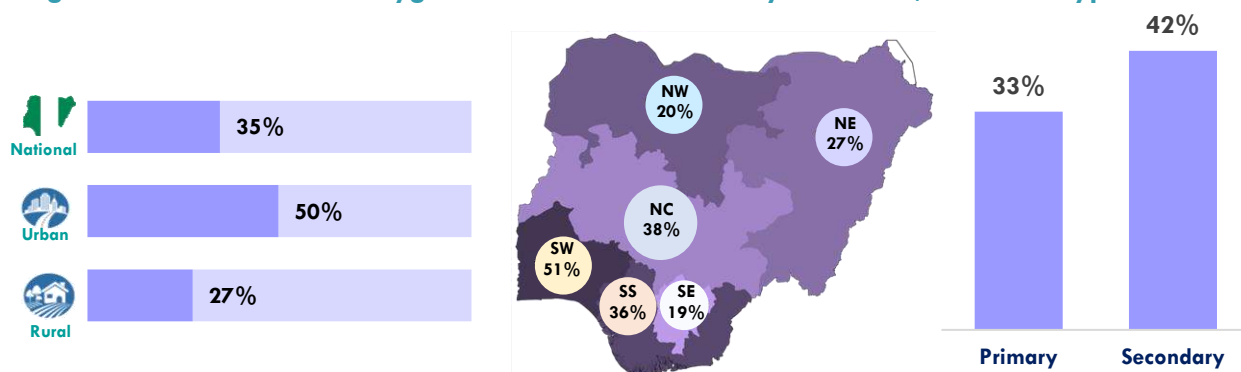
Handwashing facilities are not available in 49 % of schools. Group handwashing facilities are available within the school premises in 45 % of the schools. Out of these schools with group handwashing facilities, 69 % conduct group handwashing activities at least once each school day. Up to 50 % of schools have handwashing facilities that are not accessible to person's living with disabilities. Some 89 % of the schools dispose of their refuse or garbage properly, mainly through the gathering and burning of garbage in pits.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Hygiene Services Levels in Schools

Thirty-five % of schools have access to basic hygiene services, about three times more than the 2019 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 (27 %)

are twice less likely to have access to basic hygiene services than schools in urban areas (50 %). Across geopolitical zones, schools in the southern region have more access to basic hygiene services than schools in the northern region. Access to basic hygiene services in primary schools is 30 %, and in secondary school access is 29 %.

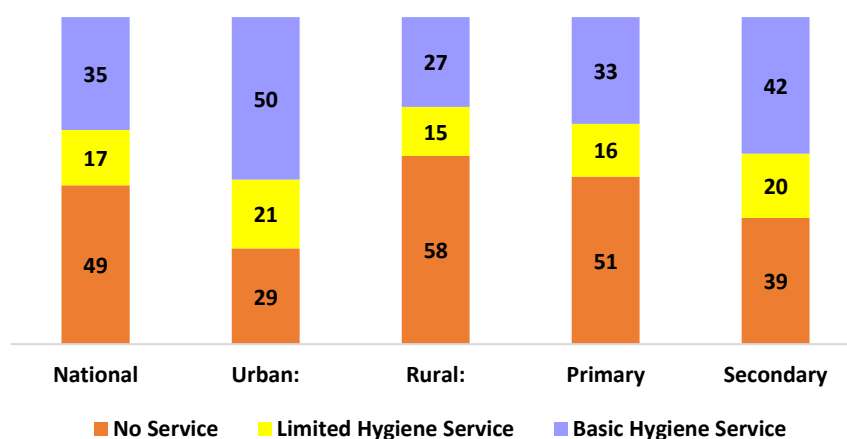
Figure 53: Access to basic hygiene services in schools by residence, zone and type



The proportion of schools with limited hygiene services stands at 23 %. These are schools that have handwashing facilities without soap and/or water at the time of the survey. 26 % of schools have access to handwashing facilities with water and soap available and evidently in use at the time of visit. 49 % of schools have no hygiene services, no handwashing facilities available or water at the school at 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



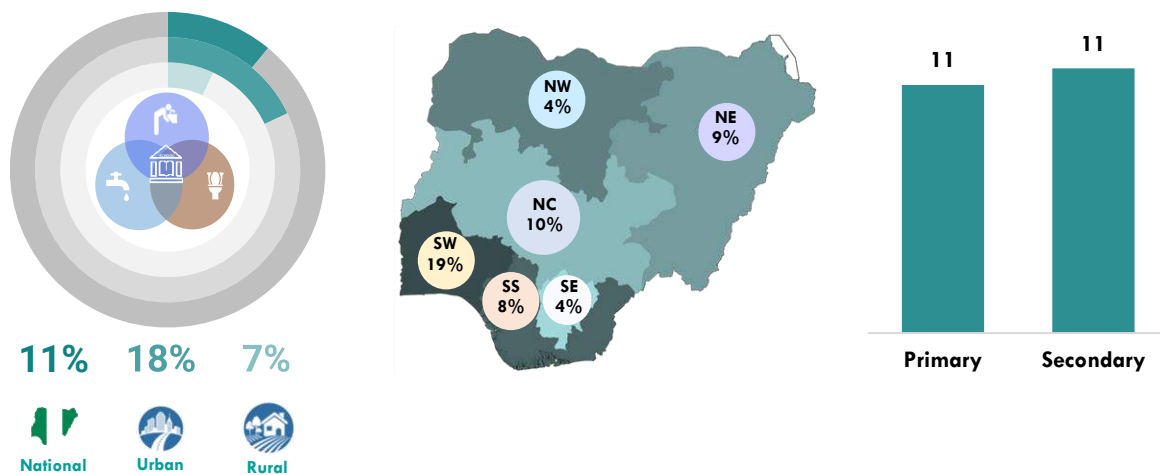
5.1.5 Composite Analysis of Access to WASH Facilities in Schools

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 17 %. Disparities exist between schools in urban and rural areas, with urban schools (28

%) being thrice as likely to have basic access to water supply and sanitation services as rural schools at 11 %. Disparities also exist across the zones with the Southwest (25 %) having the highest access, while the Southeast have the lowest at 7 %.

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 11 %, a 7-%age point increase from 2019 NORM results. Disparities exist between schools in urban and rural areas as well as type of schools, with urban (18 %) and secondary schools (11 %) being twice as likely to have basic access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene services as rural (7 %) and primary schools (11 %).

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



3.5.2 Access to WASH Services in Health Facilities

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 6 % of health care facilities have access to basic WASH services
<input type="checkbox"/>	59 % of health facilities have basic water supply services. Access to basic water supply services in urban health facilities is 82 %, while access for those in rural areas is 50 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	12 % of health facilities have basic sanitation services. Access in urban areas stands at 15 %, while in rural areas it stands at 11 %
<input type="checkbox"/>	30 % of health facilities have access to basic hand hygiene services. Access to basic hygiene services in health facilities in urban areas is 47%, almost twice the access level in rural health facilities at 24%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tube wells/boreholes are the predominant source of water in health facilities, constituting 52 % of the water facility types
<input type="checkbox"/>	17 % of hospitals do not have any water source at all and 18 % do not have toilets/latrines on premises
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flush/pour flush toilets were the predominant sanitation facilities in health facilities, making up 58 % of all toilet types
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 19 % of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual health and hygiene and 23 % have improved toilets which are accessible to those with limited mobility
<input type="checkbox"/>	About half of health facilities (47 %) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care, while 36 % have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at toilets
<input type="checkbox"/>	31 % of health facilities have handwashing facilities with soap and water and accessible to both staff and patients and evidently in use at the time of visit, with 24 % in rural areas and 50 % in urban areas
<input type="checkbox"/>	37 % of health care facilities safely separate their garbage and waste into at least 3 labelled bins in consultation area and safely dispose of garbage/waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	31 % of health facilities with WASH facilities keep a dedicated budget for cleaning and maintaining the WASH facilities

By nature of the services they render health care facilities are environments with the potential to harbour pathogens which causes infectious and transmissible diseases. The availability of uninterrupted WASH services in a health care facility contributes to the delivery of quality healthcare services; support infection prevention and control measures, protect patients from infections and avoidable deaths and protects health care personnel who are the front-line disease control. The

JMP 2020 WASH in Health Care Facilities (HCF) report showed that a quarter of all health care facilities globally have no basic water services translating to an estimated 712 million people who use HCFs without access to water. Data on access to sanitation also revealed that 10 % of health care facilities globally had no sanitation services and that 1 in 3 HCFs lacked adequate facilities for hand hygiene at a point of care. The report further revealed that 1 in 3 health care facilities were found not to segregate waste safely. In relation to maternal and neo-natal health, the report showed that infections associated with unclean births accounted for 26 % of neonatal deaths and 11 % of maternal mortality which translate to more than 1 million deaths yearly. It further stated that in some African countries, up to 20 % of women get a wound infection after a caesarean section. This underscores the importance of WASH in HCFs if the SDG 6 and others are to be achieved as scheduled.

From the above summation, it is evident that lack of or limited access to water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in any HCF predisposes staff, patients and visitors to hospital-acquired infections. Furthermore, several studies have established the linkage between absence of WASH services and catastrophic health spending and other wide-ranging undesirable health outcomes.

To this end, WASHNORM 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. Specifically, the survey studies the following parameters; 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. This section provides results of the 2021 WASHNORM survey with updates across all the indicators.

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

WATER	SANITATION	HAND HYGIENE
Advanced service: To be defined at national level	Advanced Service: To be Defined at National Level	Advanced service: To be defined at National level
Basic Service: Water is available from an improved source located on premises.	Basic Service: Improved sanitation facilities are useable 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 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 sources 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 buckets 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.

3.5.2.1 General Health Facility Information

The 2021 WASHNORM estimates, there are xxx number of health care facilities. About 88 % of health facilities accessed are primary health care centers. Only 31% of HFs with WASH facilities keep a dedicated budget for cleaning and maintaining the WASH facilities. Meanwhile, the average diarrhoea cases per month in the past 12 months is 35 %, while that amongst under five children within the same period is 33 %.

3.5.2.2 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 52 % of the water facility types. It was found that up to 17 % of hospitals did not have any water source at all.

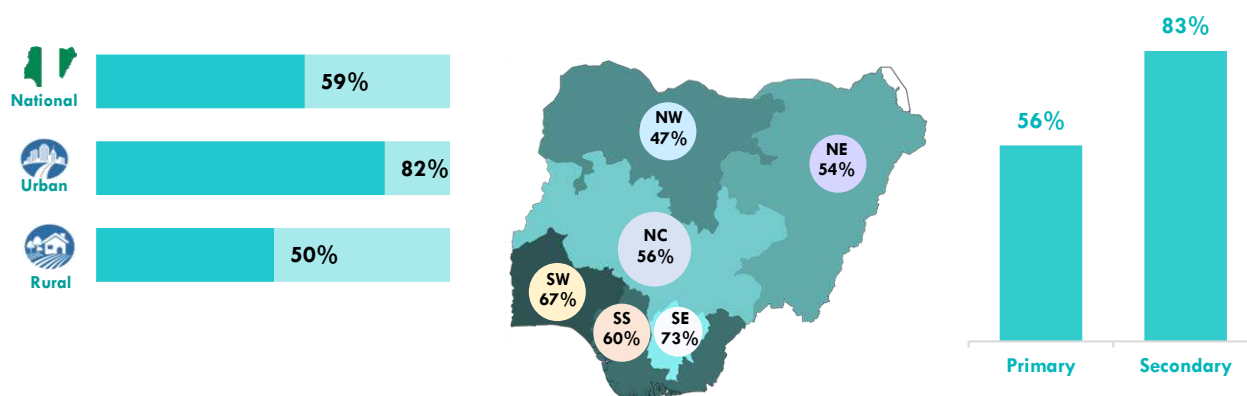
Up to 74 % of health facilities have access to an improved water supply service. About 1 in 3 health facilities (32 %) have improved water supply facilities located within the premises and accessible to

PLWD. About 1 in 5 health facilities (21%) 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

About 59 % 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 4-%age point increase from NORM 2019 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 82 %, while access for those in rural areas is 50 %.

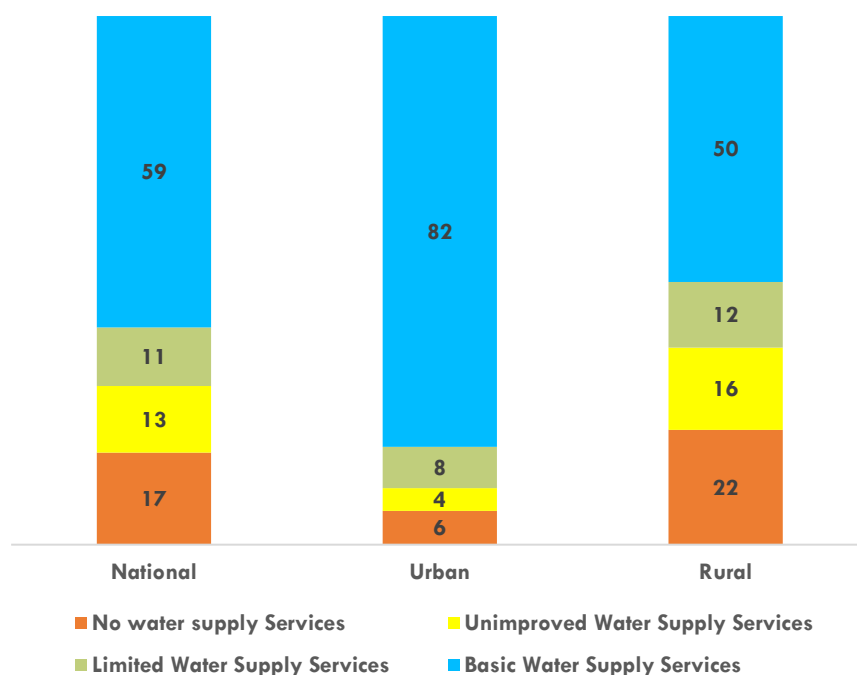
Figure 57: Access to basic water supply services in health facilities by residence, zone and type



11 % 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 using unimproved water services or without access to water facilities was found to be 26%.

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



3.5.2.3 Sanitation Services in Health Facilities

Types and Status of Sanitation Services

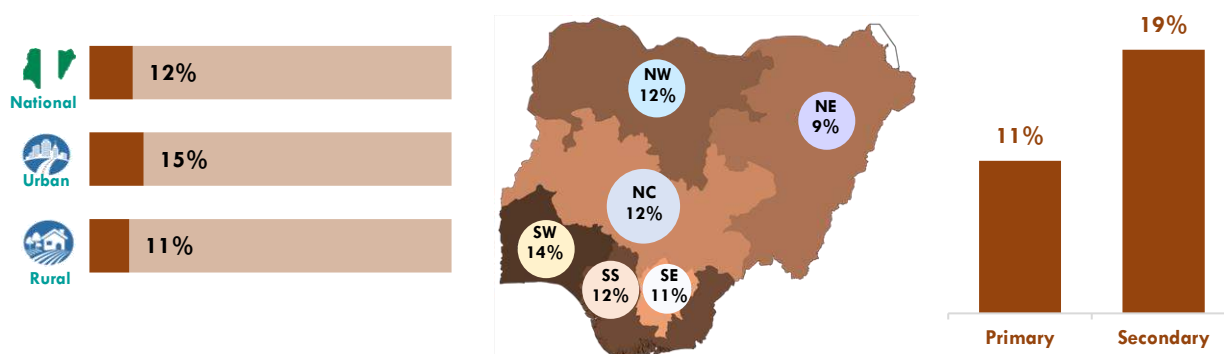
Three-quarters of all health facilities (75 %) have improved toilets within the hospital premises. At least one useable improved toilet/latrine was found within the premises in 64 % of all health facilities designated for staff use only, while only 23 % have improved latrines within premises designated for patients. Flush/pour flush toilets were the predominant sanitation facilities in health facilities, making up 58 % of all toilet types. Almost 1 in 5 (19 %) of health facilities use pit latrines with slabs, while 18 % of health facilities do not have toilets/latrines on premises.

One in five health facilities (23 %) have improved toilets which are accessible to those with limited mobility, while 37 % of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for patients and staff. As little as 19 % of health facilities have improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual health and hygiene.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Levels in Health Facilities

Only about 1 in 10 (12 %) 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 Southwest has the highest access to basic sanitation services in health facilities at 14 % and the Northeast has the lowest access at 9 %. Access in urban areas stands at 15 %, while in rural areas it stands at 11 %.

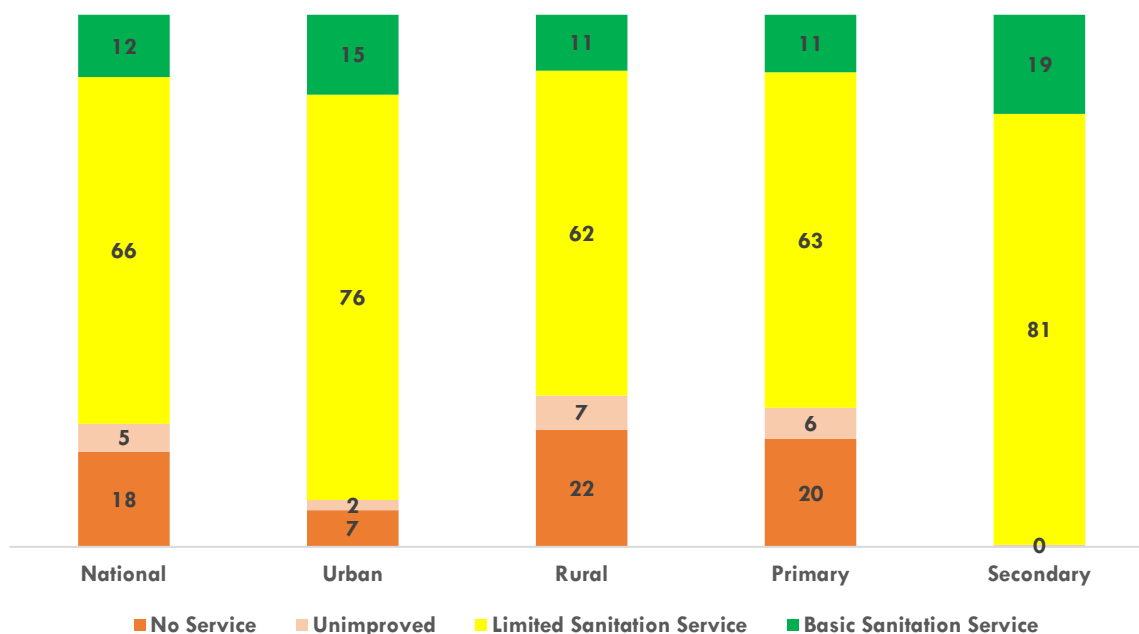
Figure 59: Access to basic sanitation services in health facilities by residence, zone and type



Health facilities with limited sanitation facilities stands at 66 %. 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 23 % of all health facilities.

Figure 60 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 2021 WASHNORM assessed health facilities with basic sanitation, integrating elements of accessibility for patients, handwashing and menstrual health and hygiene. Results showed that only 7 % 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 two times lower in the rural areas than in urban areas.

3.5.2.4 Hygiene services in health facilities

Types and Status of Hygiene Services

Almost half of health facilities (45 %) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care, while more than a third (36 %) have hand hygiene stations with soap and water at toilets.

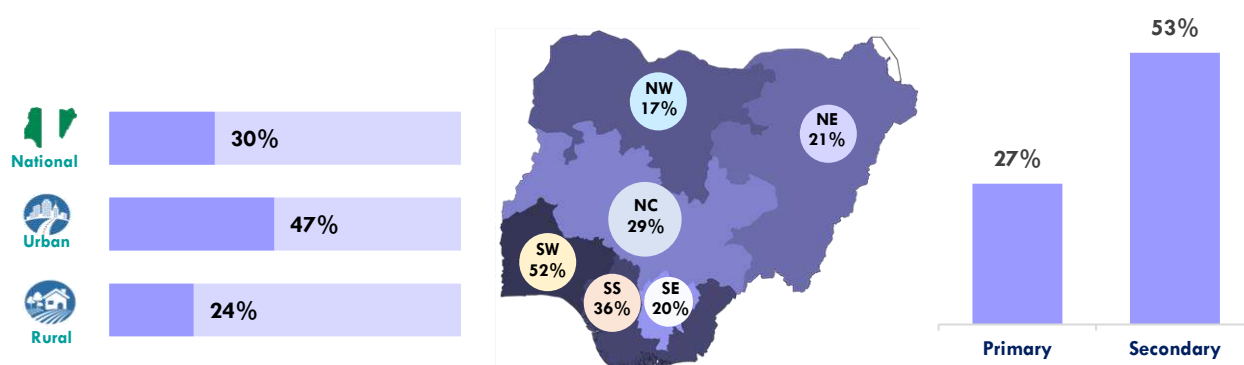
One in three health facilities (31%) have handwashing facilities with soap and water that is accessible to both staff and patients and is evidently in use at the time of visit. Disparities exist across areas of residence as access for rural health facilities is at 24 % and access for urban health facilities at 50 %. 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 37 %.

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.

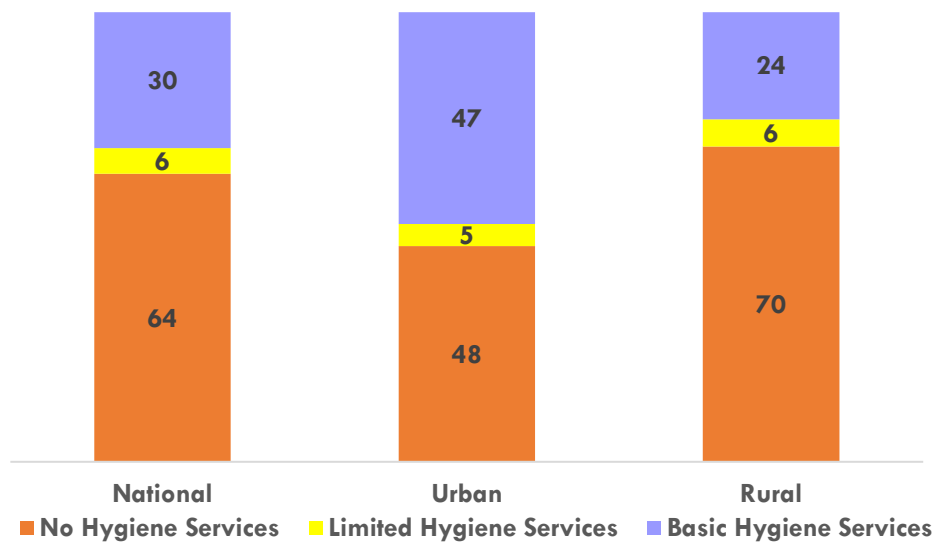
About 1 in 3 health facilities (30 %) have access to basic hand hygiene services. This is an 11 % increase in access to hygiene services in health facilities from access levels in 2019. There is a huge disparity across the zones with Southwest having the most access at 52 % and Northwest having the least at 17 %. Access to basic hygiene services in health facilities in urban areas is 47 %, twice the access level in rural health facilities at 24 %.

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



Limited access to hand hygiene service was noticed in 30 % 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

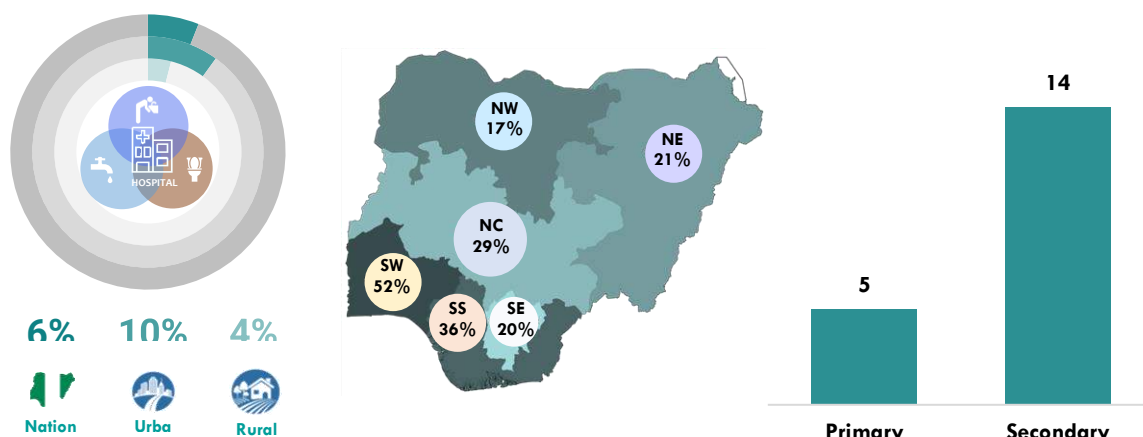


5.2.5 Composite Analysis of Access to WASH in health facilities

The proportion of health facilities with access to basic WASH services stands at 6 %. 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.

Nine % of health facilities were found to have access to basic water and sanitation services, while 7 % of health facilities have basic sanitation and hygiene services. 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.

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



3.5.3 Access to WASH Services in Public Places

Key Findings	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 4 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic gender-sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene services
<input type="checkbox"/>	13 % of markets and motor parks have basic gender-sensitive water supply and sanitation services
<input type="checkbox"/>	About 33 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic water supply services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Access for markets and motor parks in urban areas is 41%, while in rural areas is 25%
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tube wells/boreholes were the predominant water supply sources, constituting about half of all improved water sources in markets and motor parks
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 20 % of the markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within their premises that are accessible to People living with disabilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 17 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic sanitation services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Access for markets and motor parks in urban areas are (28 %), while those in rural areas (11 %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	The predominant latrine type in markets and motor parks are the flush and pour-flush systems constituting 57 % of all toilet facilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 8 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic hygiene services with only 13 % having handwashing facilities by the toilet blocks
<input type="checkbox"/>	One in five markets and motor parks (20 %) have improved and usable toilets that are cleaned at least once every day
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only 36 % of markets and motor parks have dedicated committees to serve as custodians and caretakers of WASH facilities in public places

Maintaining proper water sanitation and hygiene services in public places is a key factor in the prevention and containment of diseases that threatens public health and by extension socio-economic development. Therefore, no survey on WASH is complete without exhaustively examining availability and access to WASH services in public spaces considering the heavy traffic in markets and motor parks with multiple entry points.

Efforts geared towards achieving SDG 6 in any environment must encompass provision of up to par social amenities including WASH facilities in motor parks, markets and other public places frequented by people. For this reason, the WASHNORM looks at indicators standardized by the JMP as shown in Figure 64. Broadly the indicators include, access to water supply and toilets with handwashing stations

in public places. The following section presents the 2021 WASHNORM findings on WASH in public places to provide updates and progress on achieving full access to WASH and to support systematic reviews.

Figure 64: WHO/UNICEF JMP services ladder for WASH in public places

DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Basic Service: Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the public place at the time of survey	Basic Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the public place that are single-sex and useable (available, functional, and private) at the time of the survey	Basic Service: Handwashing facilities with water and soap available 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 survey	Limited Service: Improved sanitation facilities at the public place that are either not single-sex and not useable at the time of the survey	Limited Service: Handwashing facilities with water but no soap available 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 at the public place.
Note: Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, 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 or platform. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without 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.

3.5.3.1 General Markets and Motor Parks Information

Among all public places assessed, 68 % were markets and 32 % were motor parks. Management committees were available in 96 % of all facilities, while 85 % had markets and motor parks associations in place. With regards to management of WASH facilities, only 35 % of markets and motor parks have dedicated committees to serve as custodians and caretakers of WASH facilities in these public places.

3.5.3.2 Water supply services in public places

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

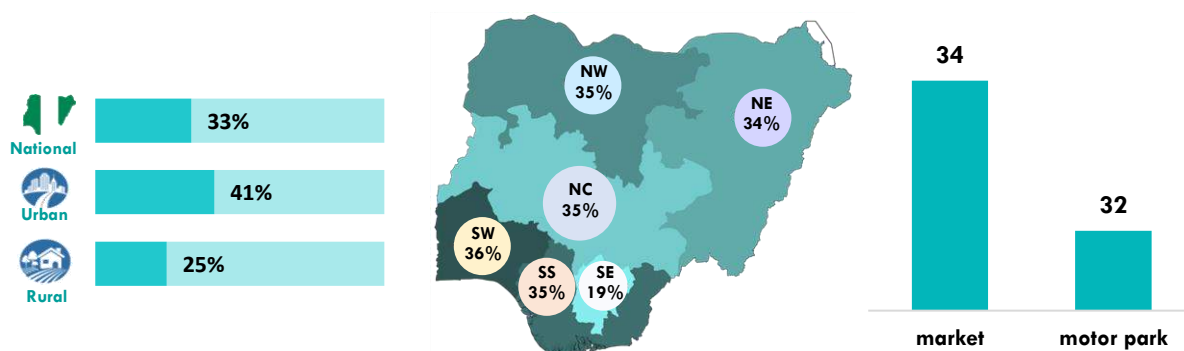
Less than half of all markets and motor parks (40 %) have improved water supply facilities. Of the markets/parks with improved water facilities, about 94 % of them have the water sources located within the premises. Tube wells/boreholes were the predominant sources of water supply, constituting half of the improved water sources. Only 20 % of the markets and motor parks have improved water supply facilities within the premises that are accessible to people living with disabilities.

Reliable and regular availability of water supply in markets and motor parks are almost not existent, as findings revealed that only 1% 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 33 % of markets and motor parks have access to basic water supply services. Disparities exist across the areas of residence with 41 % of markets and motor parks in urban areas having access compare to 25 % for markets and motor parks in rural areas.

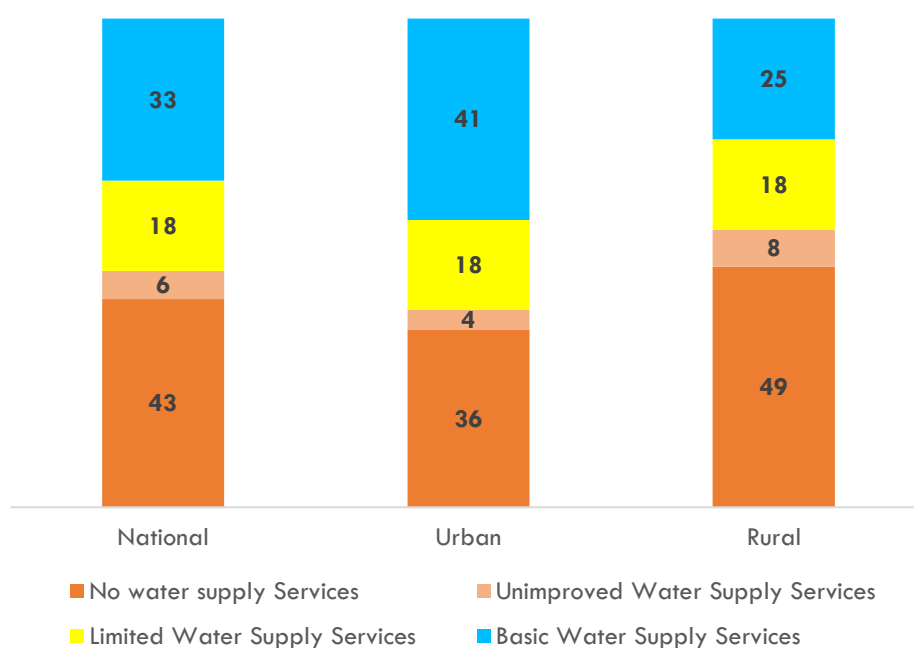
Figure 65: Basic water supply services in markets and motor parks by residence, zone and type



Seven % of markets and motor parks have limited access to water supply services. These are markets and motor parks with improved water supply facilities that are either not within the premises or available at the time of the survey. This is an improvement in access from 2019 as these market and motor parks moved from having no service to at least having a limited water supply service. About 60 % of markets and motor parks either provide unimproved water supply services or do not have any water facility within the premises.

Figure 66 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



3.5.3.3 Sanitation services in public places

Types and Status of Sanitation Services in Public Places

More than half (57 %) 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 57 % of all toilet facilities. Pit latrines with slab make up 36 % of toilet facilities. With no disparities across markets and motor parks, flush and pour-flush systems are more prevalent in urban areas (62 %) than rural areas (47 %), while pit latrines are more prevalent in rural areas (42 %) than urban areas (33 %).

Only 29 % 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 are only 16 %.

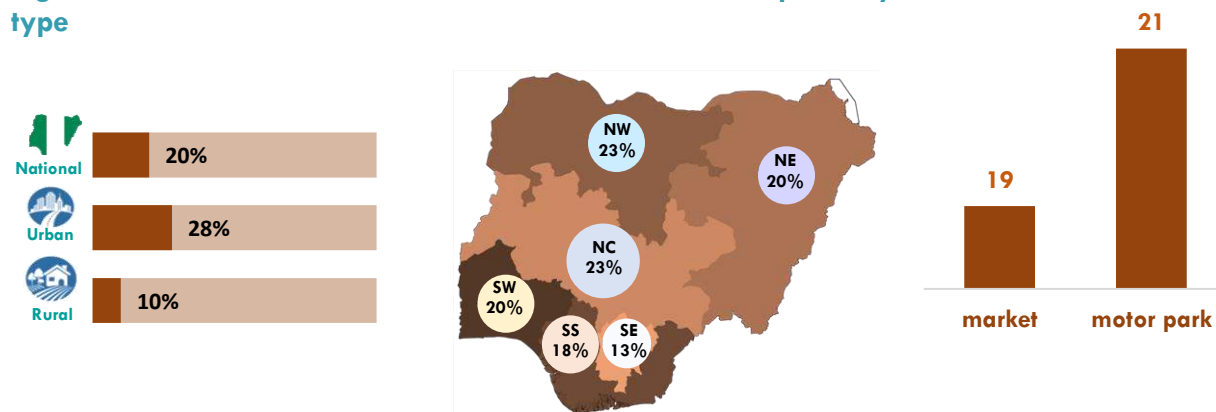
About 17 % of markets and motor parks provide improved and usable toilets within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females and accessible at all times, while only 4 % of markets and motor parks provide improved toilets that are not leaking and have been emptied with sludge disposed properly.

Only 5 % of markets and motor parks have gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene services, that is, they have access to useable improved toilet or latrines, within the premises with separate blocks for male and female, available at all times and have handwashing facilities that are evidently in use.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Sanitation Services Levels in Public Places

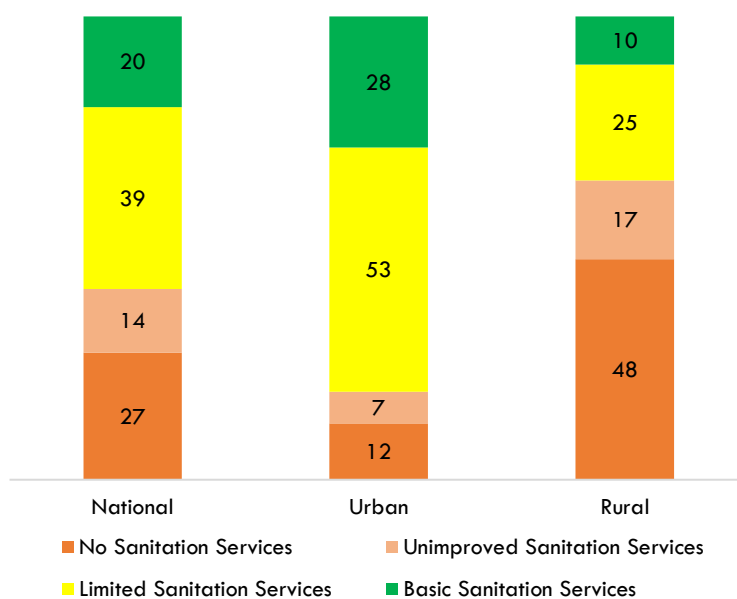
About 1 in 5 of markets and motor parks (20 %) have access to basic sanitation services. This is a markedly 4-percentage point decrease in access levels since 2019. Markets and motor parks in urban areas (28 %) are almost three times as likely to provide basic sanitation services than those in rural areas (10 %).

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 with 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



3.5.3.4 Hygiene services in public places

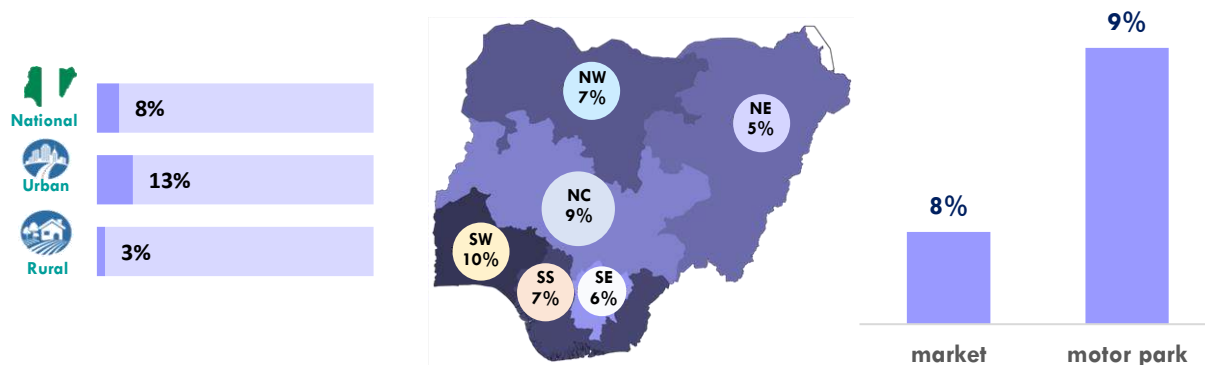
Types and Status of Hygiene Services in Public Places

Only about 13 % of markets and motor parks have handwashing facilities by toilet blocks. More than half of these handwashing facilities (66%) are accessible to People living with disabilities and a similar proportion (63 %) had water and soap available at the time of survey. One in five markets and motor parks (20 %) provide improved and useable toilets that are cleaned at least once every day.

WHO/UNICEF JMP Hygiene Services Levels in Public Places

Only 8 % 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 13%, while those in rural areas is 3 %, 4 times less.

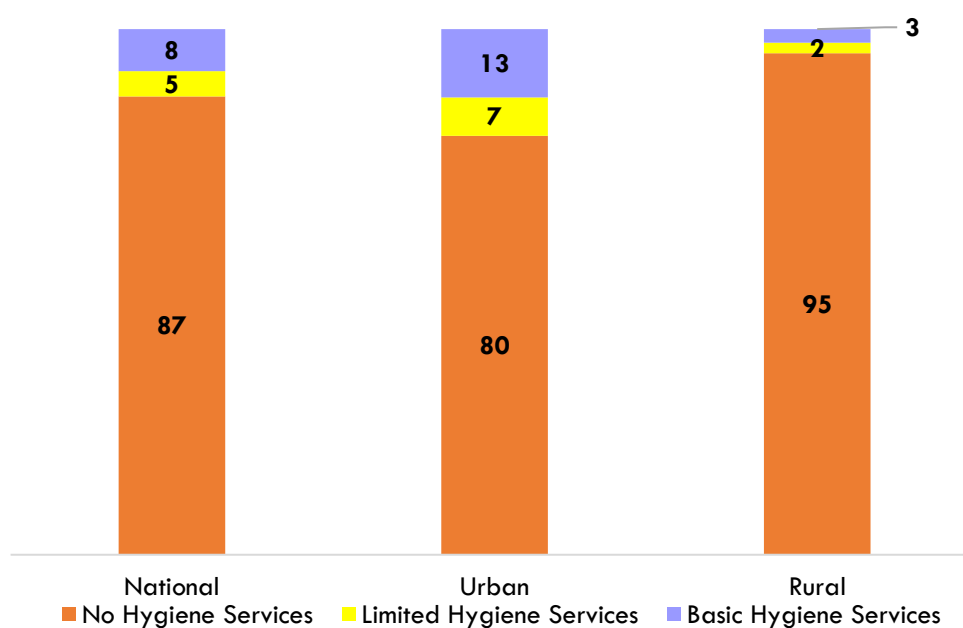
Figure 69: Basic hygiene services in markets and motor parks by residence, zone and type



Five % 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



3.5.3.5 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 13 %. Disparities exist across areas of residence with facilities in urban areas recording 20 %, while those in rural areas recording 6 %.

When considering access to basic WASH services combined, the national figure plunges to 4 %. This represents a near absence of full WASH services in public places, especially the availability of hand hygiene services which is worst hit.

3.6 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON WASH SERVICES

Key Findings

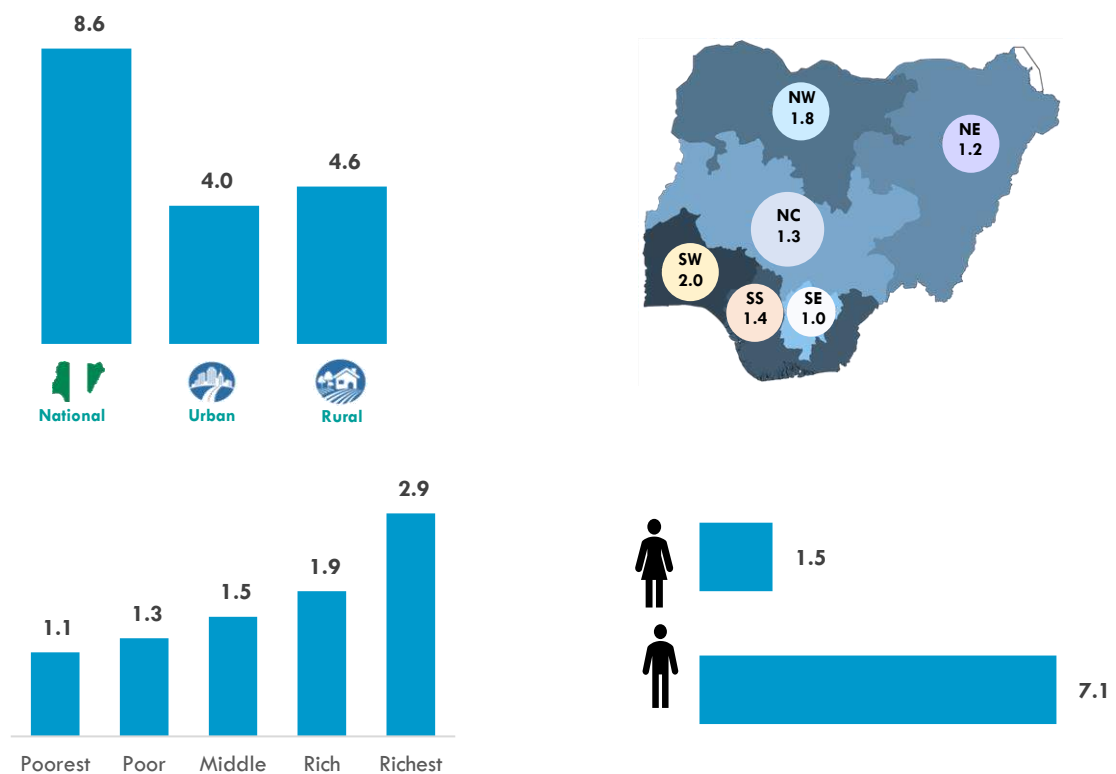
- Total WASH expenditure by households in 2020 is ₦3.4 trillion or \$8.5 billion and the per capita expenditure is ₦16,710
- 16 % was invested on capital cost while 84 % represent cost of non-capital or recurrent costs
- The expenditure pattern of rural households spending more than urban households continued in 2020; ₦1 trillion or \$3.3 billion a notable increase from 2018 from \$6.6 billion while urban households expended ₦909 billion or \$2.4 million compared to \$4.2 billion in 2018
- Expenditure for water supply services in 2020 is estimated to be ₦1 trillion or \$2.5 billion; prorated expenditure shows 35 % was spent on transportation to and from water points, 15 % on storage facilities and 14 % on water treatment
- ₦66 billion or \$165 million was spent on sanitation services by households in 2020 out of which 35 % was expended on toilet emptying and 33% on construction
- Hygiene spending was estimated at ₦2 trillion or \$5.5 billion in 2020 by households across the country. 30 % were expenses on bathing and laundry soap, 27 % on washing materials and equipment while 8 % was spent on sanitary pads

A report by UNICEF and WHO posits that to achieve SGD 6, countries must monitor and address affordability of WASH services. Albeit, there is no universal definition of affordability being that affordability extends beyond monetary capability. For proper policy making and implementation, there is need for reliable data on not just financial and other investment flow for WASH from global and national actors, there is also need for reliable data on household expenditure. Considering that inability to access WASH services as a direct result of economic hardship constitutes a barrier to achieving SGD 6, the parameter was introduced into WASH NORM 2018 and continued in 2019 and 2021 as well as the conduct of a holistic WASH Account. For the 2021 WASHNORM, variables in the questionnaire assessed household out of pocket financial expenditures and contributions to different service types including household investments in self-supply such as construction costs, tariffs and user fees, repairs and maintenance costs, and expenditure costs for fetching and water collection. This section provides a summary of findings from the 2021 WASHNORM survey. The exchange rate used for the out of pocket expenditure on WASH is \$1 to ₦401.00 which is the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Nigeria at the time of the survey.

3.6.1 National Household WASH Expenditure

42, 541, 141 households with a total of 206, 283, 338 population size were assessed and the recall period 2019 and 2020 for the WASH accounts. Results indicate that in 2020, ₦3.4 trillion as expenditure on WASH which translates to \$8.5 billion. A minimal increase can be observed when compared to the total expenditure recorded in 2018 which stood at ₦3.3 trillion or \$10.7 billion. Averagely, a household in Nigeria spent ₦81,027 or \$202 per household or ₦16,710 or \$41 per person on WASH in 2020. The expenditure pattern of rural households spending more than urban households continued in 2020; ₦1 trillion or \$3.3 billion a notable increase from 2018 from h \$6.6 billion while urban households expended ₦909 billion or \$2.4 million compared to \$4.2 billion in 2018. Expenditure by wealth quintile shows that in 2020, households in the richest wealth quintile (\$12.97 billion) had a bit more than double the WASH expense of those in the lowest wealth quintile (\$829 mbillion).

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



3.6.2 Household WASH Expenditure by Lifecycle WASH Costs

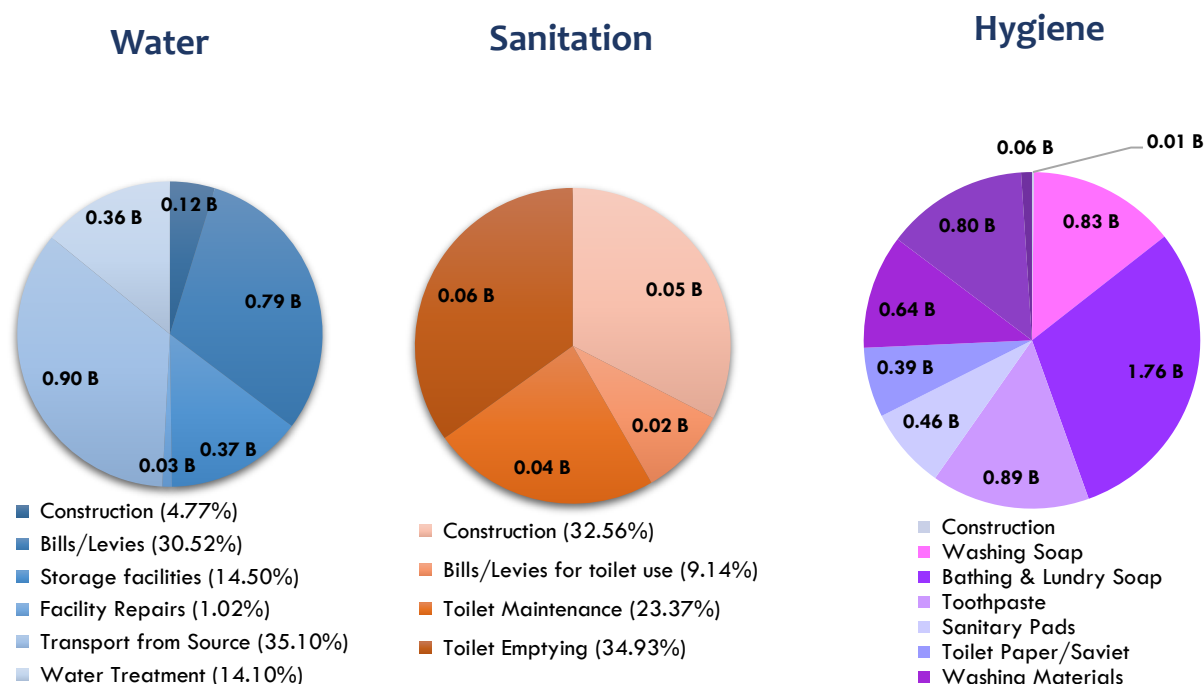
3.6.2.1 Household capital expenditure

The estimated amount spent on capital projects or purchases by households in 2020 is ₦547 billion or \$1.4 billion against the 2018 expenditure of ₦45 billion or \$123 million. At the household level ₦13,000 or \$32 was spent per household, while individual averagely spent ₦3,000 or \$7. The cost component of the capital expenditure includes constructing or installing water, sanitation and hygiene facilities including, but not limited to, boreholes, toilets, fixed and mobile handwashing stations in premises. This amounts to 16 % of the total household WASH expenditure in 2020 as against 1 % in 2018 as shown in Figure 72 below.

3.6.2.2 Household non-capital expenditure

Estimated average non-capital spending by households for 2020 totaled ₦3 trillion or \$7 billion. The average spending per household amounted to ₦68,000 or \$169, while average spent per individual was found to be ₦14,000 or ₦35. Spending in 2018 were estimated at a total of ₦3.2 trillion or \$10.6 billion of which a household spent ₦81,000 or \$264 per household and ₦16,000 or \$53 per individual. The constituent of non-capital expenditure for WASH measured in the 2021 WASHNORM are 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 percentage share of non capital expenditure is 84 %, a 15 % decrease from 2018 findings, as shown in Figure 72 below.

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



3.6.3 Household WASH Expenditure by Sub-sector and Service Type

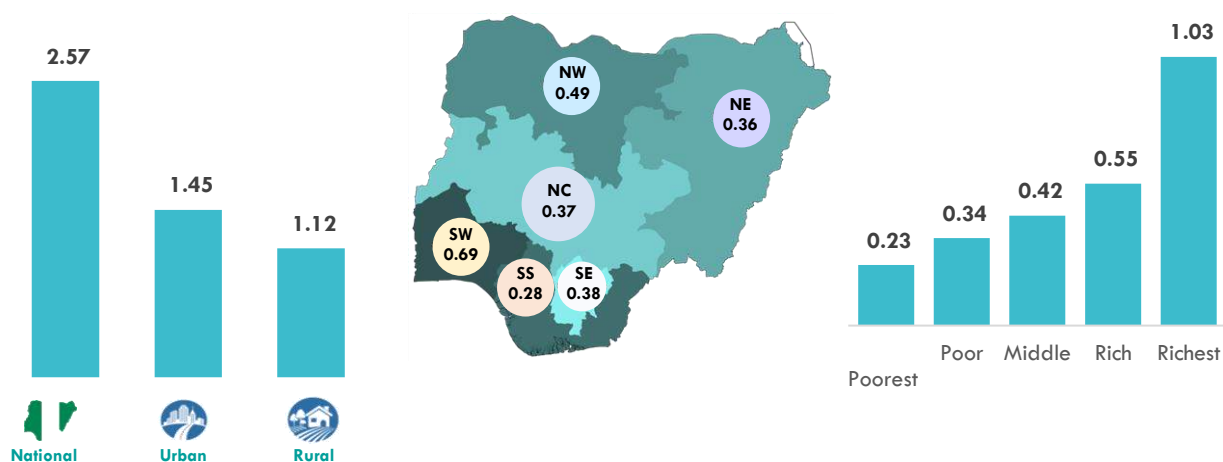
3.6.3.1 Water Supply Services

The total estimate for all WASH related expenditure captured in 2021 WASHNORM was found to be ₦1 trillion or \$2.5 billion spent on water supply services by households in 2020. Out of the stated amount, the highest expenditure at ₦362 billion was on transportation from water source followed by ₦315 billion spent on bills/levies, ₦149 billion for storage facilities, and ₦145 billion on water treatment. The least expenditure at ₦10 billion was on facility repairs.

The state with the highest overall household expenditure is Lagos, the estimated total is ₦194 billion out of which ₦80 billion was expended on transportation to and from water source, the second highest expenditure was on bills/levies which took ₦77 billion; facility repairs was the least expenditure at ₦811 million. Bauchi state is estimated to have spent the least amount with an overall total household expenditure of ₦6 billion out of which ₦2 billion was spent on storage facilities. The least amount being ₦12 million which was spent on construction.

The survey revealed that rural households spend ₦449 billion, while urban households spend ₦583 billion to access water; the richest households in the wealth quintile with an estimated expenditure of ₦415 billion spent almost five times more than the poorest households with an estimated ₦93 billion. Through the gender lens, expenditure in male headed households stood at ₦855 billion compared to ₦178 billion spent by female headed households. ₦329 billion was reported as expenditure by households with people living with disability while ₦33 billion was spent in households without people living with disability.

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



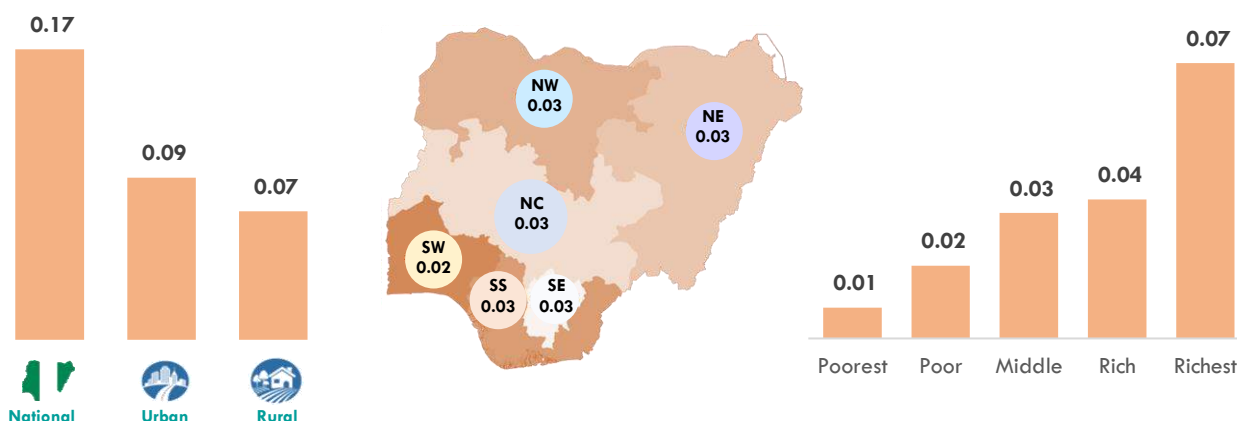
3.6.3.2 Sanitation Services

The total amount spent on sanitation services by households in 2020 is ₦67 billion or \$165 million, compared to the ₦61 billion or \$199 million expended in 2018 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Households spent an average of ₦1,600 or \$4, while the per capita expenditure is estimated at ₦324 or \$0.80. A breakdown of the expenditure shows that households expended 35 % of the total sum on toilet emptying and 9 %, being the least, on Bills/Levies for toilet use. The expenditure on other sanitation services were on construction which took 33 % of the budget the second highest and toilet maintenance which took 23.3% of household sanitation expenditure.

Regional expenditure pattern shows the Southeast spent more than any other region in the country with an estimated ₦13 billion or \$32 million, while the least estimated expenditure was recorded in the Southwest at ₦9 billion or \$23 million. Urban and rural expenditure estimates shows that the urban households spent ₦37 billion (56 %) on sanitation services as against ₦30 billion (44 %) spent by rural households.

The richest households spent almost nine times more than the poorest households on sanitation services. ₦29 billion or \$71 million was spent by the richest households against ₦3 billion or \$8 million spent by the poorest households. Significant disparity was also recorded between spending by male headed households compared to female households; males headed households spent 10 times more on sanitation services (₦60 billion) or \$148 million than females headed households who spent an estimated ₦7 billion or \$17 million on sanitation services. The cumulative expenditure reported by households with or without people living with disabilities indicate that households with people without disabilities spent almost 7 times (₦58 billion or \$144 million) the amount (₦9 billion or \$21 million) spent by households with persons living with disabilities spent almost 8 times (₦263,434,578,294 or \$652,065,787.86 less the amount spent by households without persons with disabilities (₦2,084,247,602,780 or \$ 5,159,028,719.75) See Figure 74 below presents the disparities mentioned above.

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



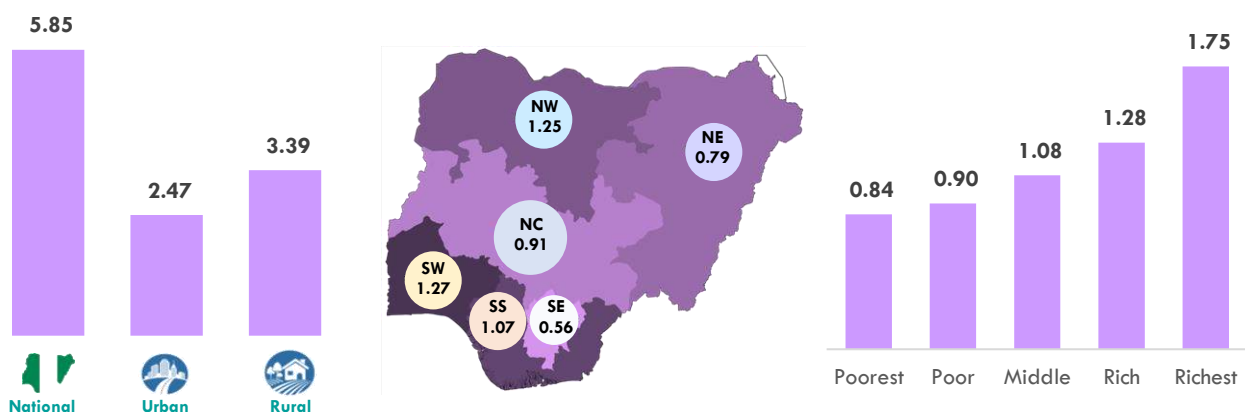
3.6.3.3 Hygiene Services

In 2020, the estimated expenditure for hygiene services by all 42, 541, 141 sampled households was ₦ 2 trillion or \$ 6 billion. The per capita spending is ₦11,000 or \$28 showing an increase from ₦10,000 or \$33 reported in 2018. Households spent ₦55,000 or \$137 a notable increase from ₦49,000 or \$160 estimated in 2018. The breakdown of expenditure shows that 30 % of hygiene expenses was on bathing and laundry soap followed by toothpaste at 15 %, then washing machine which at 13 % of the total expenditure. Waste disposal took 1.03 % of the total spending, while least services of which funds were expended is construction at 0.19 %. It pertinent to highlight that sanitary pad expenses represent 7.8% of the total spending on hygiene services for 2020.

₦509 billion or \$1.3 billion of the total spending on hygiene services was incurred by households in the Southwest followed by ₦500 million or \$ 1.2 billion.... The least expenditure was recorded in the Southeast at ₦227 billion or \$561 million. The three northern regions accounted for 50.3 % of expenditure on hygiene for 2020. Once again, evidence indicate that rural households bear more burden of hygiene expenditures. From the 2021 WASHNORM findings, they spent ₦1.4 trillion or \$3.4 billion (58 %) against ₦990 million or \$ 2.4 billion (42%) for urban households.

Spending by wealth quintiles, gender of household heads and accessibility for persons living with disability showed that in 2020, the richest households at ₦704 million spent a little more than twice the amount spent by the poorest households at ₦ 335 million on hygiene services while all households spent ₦ 432 billion; male headed households were recorded to have spent almost 2.5 times the amount spent by female headed households.

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



Conclusions



CONCLUSIONS

4.1 IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING

4.1.1 Status and Trends in Access to WASH Services

4.1.1.1 Water Supply Services

Trends in Access and Progress in Meeting the SDGs

Trend in Access to WASH

As at 2021, only 10 % of Nigeria had access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene service combine. A percentage increase from 9 % recorded in 2019. This represents 21 million people when compared with the 18 million in 2019. As the population grows, cities and rural settlements expands, impacting on the number of people gaining access to basic WASH services as a percentage of the population. Progress was also recorded in terms of access to safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene services. However, while there has been efforts by government to accelerate access to climate-resilient safely managed WASH services, progress have not gained the required momentum to catch up with the rapidly growing population.

Progress Towards Achieving SDGs

It is pertinent sector stakeholders recognize the uphill task at hand towards attaining SDG 6 come 2030. Recognizing that the availability of and access to safely managed WASH services is instrumental in achieving other SDGs, enabling environment to ramp up access to the full scope of WASH services irrespective of vicinity is critical.

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 about 2 in 10 persons (21 %) having access to pipe-borne water in 2021 and only 10 % of the population using water piped into their household premises. When analyzing trends from 2015, it can be observed that there is a slight improvements in piped water supplies, increasing from 12 % in 2015 to 21 % in 2021, representing a 9 percentage point increase over a 6 year period.

The water sector still experiences issues regarding availability, accessibility and sufficiency of water supply with a average per capita share of 10 litres. While 81 % always have water available from the main source of water supply services at least 42 % are not available for a full day in the two weeks preceding the survey. Location of water facilities and water collection times remain key issues affect availability, satisfaction and functionality of water facilities. The average time for collecting water for household whose water source is not located in the premises is 17 minutes, covering an average distance of 300 metres. Only 54 % of Nigerians are satisfied with their water services level with reasons attributed mainly to the location and time spent to fetch followed by quantity and quality of water.

Achieving the SDG 6.1 by 2030 will indeed require extraordinary efforts from the Nigerian government to reach more than 179 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 in 2015. 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 3.3 and 2.6 % annually 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 import of piped water to achieving the target of safely managed drinking water service cannot be overemphasized. Within the system in Nigeria, it is the responsibility of state water utilities to provide bulk water through piped system to the population especially in urban areas. Therefore, the key objectives of the urban water utilities mapping in the 2021 WASHNORM survey was to appraise 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. Expanding on WASHNORM 2019, the assessment of urban utilities in 2021 WASHNORM included accessing the power need and key challenges faced by urban utilities.

The network mapping made an attempt to ascertain existing network details of waterworks, their 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 at 25 %, a 10 % drop from 35 % in 2019. The factors responsible for low capacity utilization both observed and reported from the study were poor asset management in terms of organization strategy, staffing structure, old and obsolete facilities, 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, 75 % of installed production capacity of waterworks in their various states or about 6 million cubic metre of treated water every day.

The household survey component represents a 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, 54 % are not satisfied with the quantity of water they receive everyday. 51 % of household members who are connected to public water supply source do not depend on it for drinking water because water is not always available. 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.

Data from the urban utilities component of the 2021 WASHNORM shows that 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.

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 need to critically look into developing and implementing 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 2021 WASHNORM can be used to develop evidence-based resource mobilization strategies for SWAs.

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.

There has been improvement in the trend of drinking water quality status between 2016 and 2021, owing to several intervention by government and partners, including the development of the Rural Drinking Water Monitoring and Surveillance strategy. 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 2021 WASHNORM indicated that, 68 % of the water used by household members are contaminated at source, while 70 % are contaminated at point of consumption in the household, 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 67% of the population are accessing basic water services, 68 % of these sources are contaminated. This is compounded with the fact that up to 86 % of the population 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 47 % 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 following the Nigeria standard for drinking water quality and in line with global best practice 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.

4.1.1.2 Sanitation Services

Progress in access to basic sanitation services has been slow. A trend analysis shows that the proportion of the population with access to basic sanitation services moving 8 percentage point from 38 % in 2016 to 46 % in 2021. At this rate of less than 2 % every year, 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, with as much as 48 million (representing 23 %) of Nigerians still defecating in the open in 2021. Each year, national data from the MICS and WASHNORM has shown that a static proportion of nearly a quarter of the population still practice open defecation. At the time of completing this report, only 72 out of the 774 LGAs in Nigeria are validated open defecation free (ODF). This is only 9 % of all LGAs in Nigeria. The country will need to achieve 175 ODF LGAs per year to meet the 2025 targets or 78 LGAs/year to end open defecation by 2030.

About 169 million Nigeria are off the SDG sanitation targets as only about 1 in 5 Nigerians (18 %) use safely managed sanitation services. This is a 3 % drop against the 21 % recorded in 2019. Similar to piped water supply, flush/pour flush to sewage services are severely lagging nationally with as little as 5 % of the population using this form of sanitation service. This proportion has remained the same since 2018. It is clear from the 2021 WASHNORM findings that the effects of high population growth and emerging environmental and climate change, risk reducing or reversing the impact of WASH development initiatives and exacerbate WASH needs of the vulnerable.

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.

4.1.1.3 Hygiene Services

Access to basic hygiene services was observed to have remained relatively the same between the 16 % in 2019 and 17 % 2021. What remains promising about the results of the 2021 WASHNORM is the continued increase in the level of knowledge of the household heads. 99 % were knowledgeable of at least two critical times for handwashing an 18 % increase from the 81 % recorded in 2019.

The 2021 WASHNORM survey also revealed that only 10 % of household heads considered it 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 2021 WASHNORM it was further observed that high level of knowledge of handwashing practices does not translate into actual proper practice as only 8 % of household heads were able to demonstrate proper handwashing techniques with soap under running water. This indicated significant gaps among the population with regards to handwashing knowledge and practice. A lack of soap and running water was observed to be the main reason for this low level of practice as 46 % of household heads were able to demonstrate handwashing, however, there were no soap or running water available. While efforts is put into hygiene awareness programmes these should be integrated with efforts to provide handwashing facilities and demonstrations of proper handwashing with nudges to reinforcement hand hygiene messages across the country.

Only 32 % of households had a place for hand washing within their dwelling (8 %), in the yard (3 %) or mobile objects for handwashing (21 %). Of the households that have hand washing facilities in their households, 43 % did not have soap within their households, while up to 23 % did not have water available at the place of handwashing at the time of the survey. These lack of the enabling factors for handwashing remain major constraints in ensuring compliance with handwashing practices.

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 diarrhoeal 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 diarrhoea and other WASH-related infections, as well as the associated childhood morbidity and mortality rates will not be lowered.

4.1.2 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 data from the 2021 WASHNORM show that only 10 % 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 twice more in rural areas (7 %) than in urban areas (17 %) and people in the poorest quintile (3 %) are about 10 times less likely to have access to basic WASH services than people in the richest quintile (29 %). There are also wide disparities in access to WASH services across states and geographical areas. Meanwhile, in institutions, the WASH deprivation is in a highly critical state with only 11 % of schools and 6 % 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 diarrhoeal diseases. Indeed, diarrhoea burden remains high at 11 %, same with 2019 reports. In 2021 WASHNORM, one in ten households still report that at least one household member had suffered diarrhoea 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.

4.1.3 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 2021 WASHNORM 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 largely remained the same between 2019 and 2021.

Disability-disaggregated population data is important for informing and motivating evidence-based advocacy, policy and service planning for persons living with disabilities. People living with disabilities face many challenges including limited access to latrines even within their own homes. People who have physical disabilities, especially those with limited mobility, may find their boreholes difficult to operate or latrines inaccessible and unusable when latrines are not designed to accommodate person's living with disabilities 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 56 % of all household latrines assessed were constructed with platforms and drop holes that are not safe for people living with disabilities. A composite analysis of the results focusing on improved latrines being used by people living with disabilities show that only 35 % 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.

The report finds that progress towards gender equality is faltering and hard-won advances are being reversed. Rampant inequality, the climate emergency, conflict and the alarming rise of exclusionary politics all threaten future progress towards gender equality. The report flags the lack of effective action to boost women's representation at the tables of power and warns that the vision of the Beijing Platform for Action will never be realized if the most exclusion of women and girls are not acknowledged and inclusive actions prioritized.

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.

Inequalities in access to WASH services across the states are reflected strongly by large differences in all components of WASH. 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 2019 to 2021.

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 geo graphic 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 the PEWASH for water 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 context and solutions 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 serves 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.

4.1.4 Sustainability of WASH Services

The functionality of water systems in Nigeria has continued to witness improvements from 69 % in 2018 to 77 % in 2021, this represents an overall improvement in the sustainability of WASH services. However, despite these improvements, high breakdown rates are still experienced with about 38 % of all water facilities have brokendown at least once within their 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 working at an average capacity of 25 %.

Similar to the previous NORM surveys, 2021 WASHNORM observed that the predominant reasons for the non-functionality of water supply systems were 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.

4.1.5 Household Expenditure in WASH

Based on the success and relevance of the household WASH expenditure estimates included in NORM 2019, which provided the first comprehensive database for the aggregation of household WASH expenditures at the national level, the 2021 WASHNORM included WASH expenditure estimates covering 2019 and 2020. As opposed to only capturing household tariffs, as is common, the 2021 WASHNORM 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 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 contribution to WASH services, especially through tariffs and self-supply, provide the major source of financing for WASH in the sector. Household expenditure data from 2021 WASHNORM has helped to bring to the surface just how much households contribute. 2021 WASHNORM reveals that households spent ₦3.4 trillion (\$8.5 billion) on water sanitation and hygiene services in 2020. 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, in 2020, rural households spent less on WASH expenses as they recorded ₦449 billion in expenditure compared to urban households recording ₦583 billion. The richest households (₦414 billion) spent about 4 times more than the poorest households (₦93 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 ₦235 billion (\$5.6 billion) in 2020. For water supply services, expenditure was up to ₦103 billion (\$2.6 billion), while for sanitation services it was only ₦67 billion (\$0.17 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 ~~N~~21 billion 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 2021 WASHNORM reports very high spending for water supply and hygiene services, making up about 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.

Finally, The benefits of having access to an improved drinking water source can only be fully realized when there is also access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. Beyond the immediate, obvious advantages of people being hydrated and healthier, access to water, sanitation and hygiene – known collectively as WASH – has profound wider socio-economic impacts, particularly for women and girls.

Sustainable Development Goal 6 goes beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to also address the quality and sustainability of water resources, critical to the survival of people and the planet. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the centrality of water resources to sustainable development, and the vital role that improved drinking water, sanitation and hygiene play in progress in other areas, including health, education and poverty reduction.

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Household Tables



Table HH A-C1: Households Demography

Distribution of Household Population by Disability and Age											
	Percentage of HH members with Disability			Age Distribution							Number of Household members
	At least 1 disability	No 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	5.5	94.5	100	0.6	7.2	30.5	46.6	12.0	3.1	100	206,283,336
Geopolitical Zones											
North-Central	4.2	95.8	100	0.5	7.3	31.2	49.2	9.5	2.4	100	31,416,260
North-East	4.2	95.8	100	0.7	8.7	36.7	44.1	8.3	1.5	100	28,013,058
North-West	6.9	93.1	100	0.7	10.6	38.1	42.2	7.0	1.4	100	52,072,766
South-East	9.5	90.5	100	0.3	4.0	20.9	46.0	22.2	6.6	100	23,292,636
South-South	4.6	95.4	100	0.5	5.7	25.5	51.3	13.5	3.5	100	30,700,493
South-West	4.0	96.0	100	0.4	4.7	25.4	49.0	15.9	4.6	100	40,788,122
Sector											
Urban	5.6	94.4	100	0.4	5.8	27.6	49.0	13.9	3.2	100	66,860,633
Peri-Urban	6.6	93.4	100	0.4	5.3	27.1	49.4	14.9	3.0	100	14,033,147
Urban	5.3	94.7	100	0.4	5.9	27.8	49.0	13.7	3.2	100	52,827,486
Rural	5.5	94.5	100	0.6	7.9	31.9	45.5	11.1	3.0	100	139,422,703
Itinerant	5.1	94.9	100	0.4	6.2	32.6	46.8	11.7	2.3	100	4,813,255
Rural	5.4	94.6	100	0.6	7.9	31.9	45.4	11.1	3.1	100	115,418,235
Small Town	5.9	94.1	100	0.8	8.1	31.8	45.7	10.8	2.7	100	19,191,213
Sex of Household Member											
Male	6.0	94.0	100	0.6	7.2	31.0	44.4	13.4	3.4	100	105,663,936
Female	5.1	94.9	100	0.5	7.1	30.1	49.0	10.6	2.7	100	100,619,401
State											
Abia	8.9	91.1	100	0.6	5.9	26.5	39.5	20.1	7.4	100	3,939,790
Adamawa	3.7	96.3	100	0.1	3.1	27.2	52.1	15.8	1.7	100	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	8.3	91.7	100	0.5	5.0	26.5	52.4	12.9	2.7	100	5,861,745
Anambra	15.2	84.8	100	0.2	2.9	17.5	50.5	25.2	3.7	100	5,852,689
Bauchi	1.0	99.0	100	1.1	11.2	39.7	40.7	5.8	1.5	100	6,989,936
Bayelsa	2.9	97.1	100	0.1	4.7	22.7	60.3	10.5	1.6	100	2,415,866
Benue	4.3	95.7	100	0.3	7.2	33.2	47.2	9.8	2.2	100	6,099,511
Borno	8.3	91.7	100	0.3	7.7	37.9	44.5	8.4	1.3	100	6,265,922
Cross River	4.1	95.9	100	0.5	6.8	29.3	50.4	10.3	2.6	100	4,100,328
Delta	5.7	94.3	100	1.0	6.5	28.8	43.0	13.9	6.8	100	6,035,927
Ebonyi	3.5	96.5	100	0.0	4.5	27.3	46.8	15.6	5.6	100	3,049,669
Edo	5.4	94.6	100	0.3	5.9	23.1	46.6	19.9	4.2	100	4,477,006
Ekiti	6.4	93.6	100	0.6	6.2	27.6	43.1	13.5	8.9	100	3,480,278
Enugu	5.9	94.1	100	0.2	5.2	23.5	45.3	18.5	7.4	100	4,685,917
Gombe	4.1	95.9	100	1.3	10.9	39.8	40.0	6.4	1.7	100	3,471,222
Imo	10.3	89.7	100	0.6	2.7	14.9	45.8	27.2	8.7	100	5,764,571
Jigawa	17.9	82.1	100	1.5	11.6	36.8	41.2	7.8	1.2	100	6,180,993
Kaduna	13.2	86.8	100	0.1	9.9	35.3	47.5	6.0	1.2	100	8,766,461

Table HH A-C1: Households Demography

Distribution of Household Population by Disability and Age											
	Percentage of HH members with Disability			Age Distribution							Number of Household members
	At least 1 disability	No disability	Total	< 1 year	between 1- <5 years	5 to <18 years	18 to <50 years	50 years to <70	70 and above	Total	
Kano	3.1	96.9	100	1.5	11.4	40.1	38.8	6.8	1.4	100	13,959,784
Katsina	2.2	97.8	100	0.6	10.0	40.4	41.3	6.6	1.1	100	8,319,185
Kebbi	10.0	90.0	100	0.0	12.3	36.8	42.6	6.9	1.4	100	4,724,415
Kogi	5.9	94.1	100	0.2	7.6	27.9	48.4	12.3	3.5	100	4,752,174
Kwara	8.7	91.3	100	0.1	5.9	28.8	47.4	12.6	5.2	100	3,391,799
Lagos	3.7	96.3	100	0.1	3.7	24.7	52.3	17.1	2.0	100	13,376,240
Nasarawa	6.7	93.3	100	0.4	6.9	29.1	50.2	11.3	2.1	100	2,680,594
Niger	1.1	98.9	100	0.7	8.6	36.9	46.8	6.1	0.8	100	5,940,943
Ogun	4.9	95.1	100	0.0	3.1	25.6	53.5	13.3	4.4	100	5,569,993
Ondo	3.9	96.1	100	0.4	5.4	28.4	45.2	14.5	6.1	100	4,962,727
Osun	6.8	93.2	100	0.8	7.0	29.3	39.5	15.8	7.7	100	5,015,146
Oyo	1.5	98.5	100	0.7	4.8	21.5	51.2	17.7	4.1	100	8,383,738
Plateau	4.0	96.0	100	0.8	5.8	28.3	54.0	8.7	2.4	100	4,439,850
Rivers	1.2	98.8	100	0.3	5.3	22.2	57.3	12.7	2.2	100	7,809,622
Sokoto	2.8	97.2	100	0.4	9.1	37.6	42.9	8.5	1.6	100	5,309,454
Taraba	2.9	97.1	100	0.3	8.2	34.9	47.1	8.1	1.3	100	3,252,496
Yobe	5.2	94.8	100	1.5	10.7	39.4	41.0	5.8	1.7	100	3,527,851
Zamfara	2.2	97.8	100	0.1	8.7	37.4	44.2	7.2	2.3	100	4,812,475
FCT	1.4	98.6	100	0.5	8.3	30.1	52.0	7.8	1.3	100	4,111,389

Table HH. A-C2: Households Demography

Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex and Literacy of HH Head, Disability and Duration of Stay																			
	Average No. of persons per HH	Sex of Household Heads			Literacy of Head of HH			Household with Disability			Duration of Stay in the Community/Locality							Number of Household	
		Male	Female	Total	Literate	Non-Literate	Total	At least 1 disability	No disability	Total	less than 6 months	6 to 9 months	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	>5 years	Total		
National	4.8	81.4	18.6	100	69.0	31.0	100	11.3	88.7	100	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.1	11.9	82.3	100	42,541,141	
Zone																			
North-Central	5.1	86.8	13.2	100	62.8	37.2	100	9.8	90.2	100	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	6.6	89.9	100	6,213,175	
North-East	5.3	92.0	8.0	100	66.3	33.7	100	11.4	88.6	100	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	8.6	89.6	100	5,314,632	
North-West	5.4	94.5	5.5	100	63.5	36.5	100	12.6	87.4	100	4.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	7.1	85.9	100	9,595,568	
South-East	4.6	69.8	30.2	100	65.8	34.2	100	18.8	81.2	100	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	9.6	86.7	100	5,045,363	
South-South	4.5	72.3	27.7	100	76.8	23.2	100	10.3	89.7	100	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.8	12.4	82.2	100	6,849,154	
South-West	4.3	71.3	28.7	100	76.2	23.8	100	7.9	92.1	100	1.2	0.9	1.7	6.0	22.8	67.4	100	9,523,248	
Sector																			
Urban	4.6	76.5	23.5	100	82.1	17.9	100	11.1	88.9	100	1.4	0.9	1.5	5.7	19.5	71.1	100	14,820,701	
Peri-Urban	4.5	76.1	23.9	100	81.4	18.6	100	12.7	87.3	100	1.0	0.6	1.3	5.7	20.4	70.9	100	3,180,382	
Urban	4.7	76.6	23.4	100	82.3	17.7	100	10.7	89.3	100	1.4	0.9	1.5	5.6	19.3	71.2	100	11,640,319	
Rural	5.0	84.0	16.0	100	62.0	38.0	100	11.5	88.5	100	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.7	7.8	88.3	100	27,720,441	
Itinerant	5.0	90.6	9.4	100	61.1	38.9	100	10.3	89.7	100	2.8	0.4	0.4	2.0	6.9	87.5	100	974,239	
Rural	5.0	83.9	16.1	100	61.1	38.9	100	11.6	88.4	100	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.7	7.6	88.5	100	22,915,017	
Small Town	5.0	82.8	17.2	100	67.5	32.5	100	10.9	89.1	100	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.5	9.4	87.4	100	3,831,184	
State																			
Abia	4.6	63.0	37.0	100	74.3	25.7	100	19.5	80.5	100	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	6.1	91.0	100	852,364	
Adamawa	5.3	86.2	13.8	100	50.7	49.3	100	13.9	86.1	100	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	5.9	92.9	100	844,650	
Akwa Ibom	4.5	73.7	26.3	100	80.4	19.6	100	20.1	79.9	100	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	6.2	87.6	100	1,302,205	
Anambra	4.7	75.9	24.1	100	83.1	16.9	100	29.2	70.8	100	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.4	19.6	74.7	100	1,255,140	
Bauchi	5.4	97.2	2.8	100	69.8	30.2	100	3.1	96.9	100	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	99.0	100	1,299,500	
Bayelsa	4.7	71.5	28.5	100	68.2	31.8	100	6.1	93.9	100	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.1	8.2	87.9	100	519,294	
Benue	5.2	85.5	14.5	100	64.3	35.7	100	11.6	88.4	100	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	98.4	100	1,166,932	
Borno	5.1	88.8	11.2	100	74.0	26.0	100	19.0	81.0	100	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.0	19.8	75.6	100	1,228,616	
Cross River	4.2	69.8	30.2	100	63.7	36.3	100	7.8	92.2	100	1.0	0.4	1.1	5.7	13.3	78.5	100	973,284	
Delta	4.5	68.7	31.3	100	69.6	30.4	100	14.2	85.8	100	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.3	8.4	87.9	100	1,334,054	
Ebonyi	4.8	69.1	30.9	100	38.1	61.9	100	10.5	89.5	100	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	12.1	85.8	100	639,844	
Edo	4.5	71.5	28.5	100	79.7	20.3	100	10.3	89.7	100	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.3	17.5	76.1	100	988,830	
Ekiti	4.7	65.2	34.8	100	67.1	32.9	100	15.7	84.3	100	1.3	0.8	1.4	8.4	15.9	72.2	100	733,055	
Enugu	4.4	66.9	33.1	100	65.5	34.5	100	14.7	85.3	100	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.5	3.4	93.6	100	1,053,336	
Gombe	5.5	96.6	3.4	100	69.6	30.4	100	12.6	87.4	100	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	97.1	100	636,605	
Imo	4.6	71.2	28.8	100	57.0	43.0	100	15.5	84.5	100	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.5	6.0	90.4	100	1,244,680	
Jigawa	5.2	96.8	3.2	100	54.7	45.3	100	21.4	78.6	100	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	17.5	82.1	100	1,177,672	
Kaduna	5.3	92.7	7.3	100	70.6	29.4	100	23.9	76.1	100	0.9	0.9	2.2	4.2	8.9	82.9	100	1,664,333	
Kano	5.7	92.0	8.0	100	64.1	35.9	100	6.6	93.4	100	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	5.3	92.8	100	2,456,711	

Table HH. A-C2: Households Demography

Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex and Literacy of HH Head, Disability and Duration of Stay																		
Average No. of persons per HH	Sex of Household Heads			Literacy of Head of HH			Household with Disability			Duration of Stay in the Community/Locality						Number of Household		
	Male	Female	Total	Literate	Non-Literate	Total	At least 1 disability	No disability	Total	less than 6 months	6 to 9 months	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	>5 years		Total	
	Katsina	5.3	95.3	4.7	100	58.5	41.5	100	9.2	90.8	100	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.0		7.9	88.3
Kebbi	5.6	97.3	2.7	100	83.1	16.9	100	11.1	88.9	100	19.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	4.3	73.7	100	844,434
Kogi	5.1	76.6	23.4	100	57.2	42.8	100	15.0	85.0	100	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	3.5	94.1	100	934,868
Kwara	4.9	77.1	22.9	100	63.6	36.4	100	16.3	83.7	100	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.1	7.4	88.0	100	689,852
Lagos	4.0	73.3	26.7	100	86.2	13.8	100	7.4	92.6	100	1.3	1.3	2.2	7.3	26.3	61.6	100	3,330,768
Nasarawa	5.2	93.4	6.6	100	71.8	28.2	100	13.6	86.4	100	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	5.3	93.8	100	511,985
Niger	5.3	95.7	4.3	100	52.1	47.9	100	4.1	95.9	100	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	6.6	89.5	100	1,130,135
Ogun	4.2	69.9	30.1	100	66.9	33.1	100	9.8	90.2	100	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.7	27.5	67.0	100	1,333,972
Ondo	4.5	68.1	31.9	100	65.5	34.5	100	8.6	91.4	100	0.4	0.5	1.4	4.2	21.9	71.6	100	1,110,701
Osun	4.6	66.3	33.7	100	77.3	22.7	100	11.7	88.3	100	1.6	0.5	1.6	4.9	17.8	73.7	100	1,092,389
Oyo	4.4	75.6	24.4	100	74.1	25.9	100	1.9	98.1	100	1.9	1.4	2.0	5.4	19.4	69.9	100	1,922,364
Plateau	5.2	87.2	12.8	100	64.8	35.2	100	8.3	91.7	100	0.5	0.0	1.0	4.5	7.9	86.1	100	853,884
Rivers	4.5	76.3	23.7	100	87.9	12.1	100	2.7	97.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	17.9	77.6	100	1,731,487
Sokoto	5.3	94.8	5.2	100	54.2	45.8	100	9.5	90.5	100	20.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.4	75.8	100	1,006,167
Taraba	5.2	90.4	9.6	100	53.7	46.3	100	8.8	91.2	100	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	13.2	84.6	100	631,443
Yobe	5.2	92.5	7.5	100	74.1	25.9	100	11.4	88.6	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.9	90.8	100	673,818
Zamfara	5.4	97.0	3.0	100	60.9	39.1	100	7.1	92.9	100	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.0	97.0	100	887,743
FCT	4.4	90.9	9.1	100	72.5	27.5	100	3.5	96.5	100	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.7	15.5	78.4	100	925,519

Table HH. A-C2: Households Demography

Distribution of Household by Wealth Quintiles								
	Wealth Quintiles					Total	Number of Households	Members
	Poorest	Poor	Moderate	Rich	Richest			
National	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.1	19.9	100	206,283,336	
Zone								
North-Central	25.8	21.3	21.8	17.2	13.9	100	31,416,260	
North-East	32.5	28.9	22.3	11.6	4.7	100	28,013,058	
North-West	34.6	30.6	16.8	12.2	5.8	100	52,072,766	
South-East	7.3	10.7	24.2	29.6	28.1	100	23,292,636	
South-South	5.9	15.6	26.7	27.0	24.6	100	30,700,493	
South-West	6.6	7.7	13.6	27.3	44.8	100	40,788,122	
Sector								
Urban	2.6	6.4	16.5	30.9	43.6	100	66,860,633	
Peri-Urban	4.4	5.5	17.4	27.4	45.3	100	14,033,147	
Urban	2.1	6.7	16.3	31.8	43.2	100	52,827,486	
Rural	28.5	26.4	21.6	14.9	8.6	100	139,422,703	
Itinerant	45.5	10.6	13.8	20.0	10.1	100	4,813,255	
Rural	28.7	27.6	21.4	14.0	8.3	100	115,418,235	
Small Town	22.9	23.5	25.1	18.5	10.0	100	19,191,213	
State								
Abia	1.5	6.5	21.9	42.0	28.2	100	3,939,790	
Adamawa	25.2	22.7	23.2	20.4	8.4	100	4,505,632	
Akwa Ibom	11.7	20.9	40.2	16.9	10.3	100	5,861,745	
Anambra	0.6	5.1	19.6	30.7	44.0	100	5,852,689	
Bauchi	41.5	33.7	16.1	3.8	4.8	100	6,989,936	
Bayelsa	3.0	12.9	34.0	27.6	22.5	100	2,415,866	
Benue	50.0	17.8	19.6	10.6	2.0	100	6,099,511	
Borno	15.7	24.2	34.1	21.9	4.0	100	6,265,922	
Cross River	15.0	31.6	24.8	19.1	9.4	100	4,100,328	
Delta	3.0	13.7	25.9	26.5	30.9	100	6,035,927	
Ebonyi	34.9	24.9	20.4	13.7	6.1	100	3,049,669	
Edo	4.1	15.7	19.8	27.6	32.7	100	4,477,006	
Ekiti	5.6	12.7	28.9	33.5	19.2	100	3,480,278	
Enugu	9.8	15.1	28.8	24.1	22.3	100	4,685,917	
Gombe	45.6	26.3	15.6	7.9	4.6	100	3,471,222	
Imo	1.5	8.3	28.8	33.1	28.3	100	5,764,571	
Jigawa	68.2	16.8	5.5	6.6	2.9	100	6,180,993	
Kaduna	15.7	35.0	24.1	14.6	10.6	100	8,766,461	
Kano	30.4	34.5	17.9	9.9	7.3	100	13,959,784	
Katsina	27.7	27.3	15.0	21.8	8.2	100	8,319,185	
Kebbi	46.8	23.0	20.1	9.4	0.6	100	4,724,415	
Kogi	20.9	23.0	24.4	18.4	13.4	100	4,752,174	
Kwara	6.6	14.4	22.6	31.3	25.0	100	3,391,799	
Lagos	0.1	0.7	3.5	23.8	71.9	100	13,376,240	
Nasarawa	29.1	25.2	20.4	14.1	11.3	100	2,680,594	
Niger	22.3	23.2	25.5	14.1	14.9	100	5,940,943	
Ogun	0.4	5.6	22.6	31.5	39.9	100	5,569,993	
Ondo	15.2	15.9	19.8	23.4	25.7	100	4,962,727	
Osun	5.9	10.7	9.9	31.4	42.0	100	5,015,146	
Oyo	16.9	11.3	15.7	27.5	28.5	100	8,383,738	
Plateau	21.8	29.9	20.8	18.3	9.1	100	4,439,850	
Rivers	1.0	5.6	20.1	38.7	34.6	100	7,809,622	
Sokoto	34.1	33.7	18.8	10.9	2.6	100	5,309,454	
Taraba	41.3	38.1	15.3	1.9	3.4	100	3,252,496	
Yobe	32.7	30.1	25.7	9.5	1.9	100	3,527,851	
Zamfara	38.6	38.5	12.4	9.6	1.0	100	4,812,475	
FCT	18.5	15.7	17.9	19.2	28.6	100	4,111,389	

Table HH. D1-D3: Satisfaction with Public Services

Percentage Distribution of Households by Time Taken to get to Health and Education Facilities																					
	Travel Time to Health Facilities				Travel Time to Education Facilities																
					Children Travel Time to Primary School							Children Travel Time to Secondary School							Number of Household's Members		
	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	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 Geopolitical Zone	46.6	49.6	3.7	100	30.0	48.8	1.7	6.7	1.7	1.2	10.0	100	36.5	38.6	5.6	2.4	4.2	1.2		11.4	100
North-Central	42.8	55.3	1.8	100	27.2	55.0	1.2	7.0	1.0	1.0	7.6	100	38.7	40.7	6.3	1.2	3.7	0.9	8.6	100	31,416,260
North-East	54.5	44.9	0.6	100	44.3	47.0	1.9	2.0	2.9	0.1	1.8	100	47.9	37.8	5.5	3.9	1.1	0.1	3.7	100	28,013,058
North-West	52.2	47.1	0.7	100	35.0	57.1	1.7	1.5	2.5	0.5	1.5	100	42.6	42.8	5.8	3.7	1.6	0.6	3.0	100	52,072,766
South-East	45.3	48.3	6.4	100	20.5	46.5	2.2	11.5	1.6	3.0	14.8	100	23.8	41.0	6.3	2.0	7.5	3.3	16.1	100	23,292,636
South-South	46.0	45.2	8.7	100	33.6	37.8	1.4	5.4	0.8	1.3	19.7	100	39.2	29.1	2.9	1.5	3.0	1.2	23.2	100	30,700,493
South-West	38.3	55.7	5.9	100	18.5	44.4	1.7	14.4	1.1	1.9	18.0	100	24.3	38.2	6.8	1.4	9.0	2.0	18.2	100	40,788,122
Sector																					
Urban	39.9	55.8	4.3	100	24.8	47.9	2.0	10.3	1.3	1.4	12.3	100	30.4	41.2	6.2	1.9	6.4	1.4	12.5	100	66,860,633
Peri-Urban	37.6	56.4	6.0	100	17.7	48.4	1.6	14.7	1.3	1.1	15.1	100	25.5	42.8	5.6	1.7	9.0	1.3	14.1	100	14,033,147
Urban	40.5	55.7	3.8	100	26.7	47.8	2.1	9.1	1.3	1.5	11.5	100	31.7	40.8	6.3	1.9	5.7	1.5	12.1	100	52,827,486
Rural	49.9	46.7	3.5	100	32.5	49.3	1.5	4.9	1.9	1.1	8.8	100	39.4	37.4	5.4	2.6	3.2	1.1	10.9	100	139,422,703
Itinerant	66.7	31.1	2.2	100	42.7	30.1	1.0	6.5	7.5	2.6	9.5	100	45.4	28.2	4.4	7.6	2.5	2.8	9.1	100	4,813,255
Rural	51.3	45.3	3.4	100	32.9	49.0	1.5	4.8	1.8	1.0	9.0	100	40.2	36.8	5.3	2.4	3.1	1.0	11.2	100	115,418,235
Small Town	37.3	58.6	4.1	100	27.2	55.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	1.3	7.9	100	33.0	43.0	6.2	2.8	3.9	1.7	9.5	100	19,191,213
Wealth Index Quintile																					
Poorest	62.2	35.4	2.4	100	39.0	46.8	1.4	3.9	3.5	0.7	4.7	100	45.8	33.4	5.3	4.0	2.9	0.6	7.9	100	41,443,305
Poor	48.2	48.2	3.6	100	32.7	51.6	1.7	4.7	2.0	0.8	6.6	100	40.5	39.4	5.9	3.1	2.7	0.7	7.6	100	41,147,179
Moderate	42.1	53.9	4.0	100	31.4	50.3	1.9	5.0	1.1	1.3	9.1	100	38.3	39.5	5.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	10.3	100	41,224,838
Rich	43.1	52.6	4.3	100	28.4	49.1	1.5	6.6	0.9	1.9	11.7	100	33.4	40.2	6.1	1.1	4.0	2.1	13.0	100	41,360,542
Richest	37.5	58.2	4.3	100	18.3	46.5	1.8	13.2	1.1	1.4	17.7	100	24.4	40.6	5.2	1.5	8.6	1.5	18.2	100	41,107,472
Literacy of the HH Head																					
Literate	46.1	50.4	3.5	100	30.0	48.9	1.7	6.7	1.6	1.1	9.9	100	36.1	39.3	6.0	2.3	4.2	1.1	11.1	100	144,430,589
Non-Literate	47.9	47.9	4.2	100	29.9	48.7	1.5	6.6	1.9	1.4	10.1	100	37.5	37.1	4.8	2.6	4.2	1.5	12.3	100	61,852,748
Gender of HH Head																					
Male	47.4	49.2	3.3	100	31.2	49.8	1.7	5.9	1.8	1.0	8.6	100	37.7	38.8	6.0	2.5	3.6	1.0	10.4	100	176,301,267
Female	41.9	51.9	6.1	100	22.8	43.2	1.5	11.0	1.3	2.3	18.0	100	29.5	37.7	3.8	1.3	7.8	2.4	17.6	100	29,982,069
HHs with at least one disability																					
At least 1 disability	49.0	46.8	4.1	100	26.7	42.6	2.4	10.5	3.4	1.9	12.4	100	31.9	35.3	5.9	4.0	8.2	1.6	13.1	100	11,378,656
No disability	46.5	49.8	3.7	100	30.2	49.2	1.6	6.4	1.6	1.2	9.8	100	36.8	38.8	5.6	2.3	4.0	1.2	11.3	100	194,904,680
State																					
Abia	32.5	64.8	2.7	100	20.4	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	19.3	100	28.4	50.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	18.4	100	3,939,790
Adamawa	49.7	48.6	1.7	100	42.1	39.6	4.2	7.1	0.2	0.5	6.4	100	44.3	33.6	8.8	0.2	2.8	0.2	10.2	100	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	46.6	32.3	21.0	100	47.6	20.0	1.1	14.1	0.0	0.5	16.8	100	53.5	16.7	2.3	2.1	7.9	0.5	17.0	100	5,861,745
Anambra	47.5	48.6	3.8	100	7.9	43.5	4.9	22.3	1.0	4.2	16.2	100	11.4	38.7	11.0	2.5	14.7	4.8	16.9	100	5,852,689

Table HH. D1-D3: Satisfaction with Public Services

Percentage Distribution of Households by Time Taken to get to Health and Education Facilities																					
	Travel Time to Health Facilities				Travel Time to Education Facilities													Number of Household's Members			
					Children Travel Time to Primary School						Children Travel Time to Secondary School										
	More than 30 minutes	Not more than 30 minutes	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
Bauchi	48.7	50.3	1.0	100	31.6	67.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	100	44.0	50.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100	6,989,936
Bayelsa	38.7	53.2	8.1	100	19.7	38.1	0.9	9.6	0.3	0.1	31.3	100	27.4	31.3	5.8	0.3	3.1	0.1	31.9	100	2,415,866
Benue	59.9	39.5	0.6	100	38.5	50.7	0.7	3.0	0.9	1.9	4.3	100	52.9	34.9	2.7	0.5	3.1	1.0	4.8	100	6,099,511
Borno	53.2	46.6	0.2	100	51.3	33.9	3.5	2.6	8.5	0.1	0.2	100	48.7	31.2	7.4	10.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	100	6,265,922
Cross River	37.7	59.2	3.2	100	32.2	36.6	3.6	11.3	1.8	0.4	14.2	100	45.0	26.7	6.4	1.5	4.7	0.6	15.1	100	4,100,328
Delta	32.7	64.4	2.9	100	12.6	53.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	33.6	100	16.6	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	100	6,035,927
Ebonyi	71.7	22.2	6.1	100	47.5	26.6	1.3	10.7	2.1	4.3	7.6	100	47.8	21.1	6.7	2.1	10.0	3.5	8.9	100	3,049,669
Edo	35.1	50.6	14.3	100	20.5	63.5	3.8	1.9	3.5	1.0	5.8	100	26.2	52.1	7.0	4.3	3.7	0.4	6.3	100	4,477,006
Ekiti	35.7	53.5	10.8	100	21.4	49.7	2.0	13.0	2.2	2.4	9.3	100	25.1	37.3	11.0	2.5	8.3	2.9	13.0	100	3,480,278
Enugu	57.7	40.8	1.5	100	28.4	40.6	2.1	9.0	0.7	2.3	16.7	100	29.3	37.4	6.8	0.8	5.4	2.5	17.9	100	4,685,917
Gombe	55.6	44.3	0.1	100	41.6	49.7	1.6	1.3	3.7	0.0	2.2	100	45.2	37.2	7.6	6.4	1.0	0.0	2.6	100	3,471,222
Imo	27.5	56.8	15.7	100	12.5	56.8	1.4	10.8	3.4	2.3	12.7	100	16.3	50.1	5.0	3.6	5.6	3.2	16.0	100	5,764,571
Jigawa	53.8	45.3	0.9	100	34.1	56.8	1.3	0.3	3.4	0.4	3.6	100	42.0	42.9	3.9	4.2	0.4	0.9	5.8	100	6,180,993
Kaduna	49.2	50.0	0.7	100	33.6	60.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	100	47.6	37.1	8.2	2.2	2.8	0.8	1.4	100	8,766,461
Kano	45.7	53.9	0.4	100	24.0	69.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	2.2	100	29.7	54.2	5.3	4.0	1.3	0.5	4.9	100	13,959,784
Katsina	69.4	29.7	0.9	100	49.1	45.5	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	100	63.7	27.7	6.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.0	100	8,319,185
Kebbi	59.0	40.0	1.1	100	23.3	47.0	5.8	5.1	14.6	1.1	3.1	100	22.9	37.7	13.2	14.1	5.0	1.4	5.9	100	4,724,415
Kogi	34.9	63.1	2.0	100	27.0	54.4	0.9	7.1	2.5	0.5	7.6	100	33.0	45.6	7.8	1.7	2.7	0.8	8.4	100	4,752,174
Kwara	57.8	36.5	5.8	100	40.2	46.7	1.2	7.7	0.4	0.7	3.2	100	51.3	34.2	5.3	1.5	3.7	0.6	3.4	100	3,391,799
Lagos	39.6	54.1	6.3	100	15.4	35.3	1.3	19.8	1.0	0.3	26.9	100	25.5	33.0	5.0	1.0	11.8	0.5	23.2	100	13,376,240
Nasarawa	41.1	58.5	0.3	100	24.9	45.3	1.5	25.1	1.8	0.1	1.4	100	44.4	22.3	11.6	5.8	13.9	0.1	1.9	100	2,680,594
Niger	36.8	60.6	2.6	100	20.1	64.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	14.0	100	24.5	49.0	5.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	19.7	100	5,940,943
Ogun	38.3	53.7	8.0	100	13.8	35.6	0.9	13.8	1.3	5.3	29.4	100	19.4	27.2	7.2	3.3	8.0	6.3	28.7	100	5,569,993
Ondo	38.3	58.1	3.6	100	27.5	50.2	0.9	7.9	1.8	2.6	9.1	100	33.8	38.2	5.3	1.3	5.8	1.9	13.8	100	4,962,727
Osun	22.4	76.8	0.8	100	14.6	59.9	2.8	13.1	0.9	0.3	8.4	100	14.5	56.5	8.8	1.2	9.8	0.1	9.1	100	5,015,146
Oyo	46.8	46.7	6.5	100	22.4	50.1	2.4	11.2	0.6	2.4	10.8	100	25.8	43.1	7.2	0.7	7.1	2.6	13.5	100	8,383,738
Plateau	35.2	64.0	0.8	100	23.5	57.0	0.5	3.3	0.2	0.4	15.2	100	34.8	46.9	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	12.5	100	4,439,850
Rivers	68.8	27.3	3.9	100	52.0	24.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.0	18.5	100	53.9	17.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	3.7	23.4	100	7,809,622
Sokoto	42.1	57.3	0.6	100	44.0	51.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.5	0.3	100	46.3	44.7	3.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	100	5,309,454
Taraba	68.4	31.5	0.1	100	53.4	43.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.2	100	59.2	33.6	1.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	100	3,252,496
Yobe	60.1	39.7	0.2	100	54.5	40.1	1.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.0	100	51.2	35.0	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.1	8.7	100	3,527,851
Zamfara	49.8	50.0	0.1	100	47.9	52.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.8	49.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,812,475
FCT	32.5	66.5	1.0	100	15.9	60.5	2.5	14.2	1.4	3.1	2.4	100	35.0	41.8	10.0	0.8	6.6	3.0	2.8	100	4,111,389

Table HH. D4: Satisfaction with Public Services

Percentage Distribution of Households by Perceived Satisfaction with Services							
	Degree of Satisfaction with Public Services					Total	Number of Household's Members
	very happy	happy	indifferent	sad	very sad		
National	5.9	51.7	17.5	21.6	3.4	100	206,283,336
Geopolitical Zone							
North-Central	3.9	53.6	13.0	26.8	2.7	100	31,416,260
North-East	4.9	52.7	7.4	27.5	7.5	100	28,013,058
North-West	5.2	60.9	15.9	16.8	1.2	100	52,072,766
South-East	5.3	39.5	28.8	23.6	2.9	100	23,292,636
South-South	10.8	43.1	18.3	23.3	4.5	100	30,700,493
South-West	5.6	51.0	22.7	17.0	3.6	100	40,788,122
Sector							
Urban	6.7	53.3	20.8	17.1	2.1	100	66,860,633
Peri-Urban	7.3	51.6	19.0	18.4	3.6	100	14,033,147
Urban	6.6	53.8	21.3	16.7	1.7	100	52,827,486
Rural	5.5	50.9	15.9	23.7	4.1	100	139,422,703
Itinerant	4.9	41.5	17.8	32.2	3.5	100	4,813,255
Rural	5.5	50.2	15.5	24.6	4.2	100	115,418,235
Small Town	5.4	57.3	17.7	15.9	3.7	100	19,191,213
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	2.2	42.5	16.0	33.3	5.9	100	41,443,305
Poor	4.5	55.0	13.2	22.6	4.8	100	41,147,179
Moderate	5.1	55.3	17.4	19.6	2.6	100	41,224,838
Rich	8.1	50.6	19.8	19.3	2.2	100	41,360,542
Richest	9.6	55.0	20.9	12.9	1.6	100	41,107,472
Literacy of the HH Head							
Literate	6.9	53.7	16.3	20.0	3.1	100	144,430,589
Non-Literate	3.5	47.0	20.1	25.1	4.3	100	61,852,748
Gender of HH Head							
Male	5.9	52.3	16.6	21.8	3.4	100	176,301,267
Female	6.0	48.1	22.3	20.2	3.4	100	29,982,069
HHs with at least one disability							
At least 1 disability	4.7	46.7	21.4	23.8	3.4	100	11,378,656
No disability	6.0	52.0	17.2	21.4	3.4	100	194,904,680
State							
Abia	13.8	39.6	29.2	15.5	1.9	100	3,939,790

Table HH. D4: Satisfaction with Public Services

Percentage Distribution of Households by Perceived Satisfaction with Services							
	Degree of Satisfaction with Public Services					Total	Number of Household's Members
	very happy	happy	indifferent	sad	very sad		
Adamawa	7.1	41.6	5.8	30.9	14.6	100	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	6.6	42.4	20.0	26.3	4.6	100	5,861,745
Anambra	2.5	30.4	35.8	30.4	0.9	100	5,852,689
Bauchi	7.0	57.4	5.8	19.3	10.5	100	6,989,936
Bayelsa	15.2	41.4	10.3	30.9	2.2	100	2,415,866
Benue	1.4	54.0	6.9	36.1	1.6	100	6,099,511
Borno	0.3	55.4	1.6	37.6	5.1	100	6,265,922
Cross River	8.6	31.8	20.5	18.7	20.5	100	4,100,328
Delta	4.9	61.2	16.5	16.7	0.6	100	6,035,927
Ebonyi	2.8	35.8	17.8	36.5	7.1	100	3,049,669
Edo	0.5	28.2	40.7	27.2	3.5	100	4,477,006
Ekiti	1.1	52.1	32.7	13.1	1.0	100	3,480,278
Enugu	6.1	64.0	13.6	15.4	1.0	100	4,685,917
Gombe	2.3	48.2	18.7	29.7	1.0	100	3,471,222
Imo	3.0	30.6	39.5	21.9	5.1	100	5,764,571
Jigawa	4.9	60.7	9.5	24.8	0.1	100	6,180,993
Kaduna	7.4	57.2	16.1	19.2	0.0	100	8,766,461
Kano	4.4	71.4	11.4	12.7	0.2	100	13,959,784
Katsina	3.7	46.7	34.3	13.6	1.7	100	8,319,185
Kebbi	1.4	59.8	11.8	23.6	3.4	100	4,724,415
Kogi	3.7	61.6	4.7	28.3	1.8	100	4,752,174
Kwara	7.0	52.1	21.2	18.1	1.7	100	3,391,799
Lagos	7.0	53.4	17.4	17.9	4.4	100	13,376,240
Nasarawa	2.6	53.1	12.9	31.2	0.3	100	2,680,594
Niger	7.5	52.0	7.7	29.6	3.2	100	5,940,943
Ogun	11.7	42.0	34.6	11.4	0.4	100	5,569,993
Ondo	7.9	38.4	34.1	17.8	1.9	100	4,962,727
Osun	1.2	48.9	19.7	28.1	2.1	100	5,015,146
Oyo	2.7	61.6	14.2	13.9	7.5	100	8,383,738
Plateau	1.7	50.0	15.4	24.0	9.0	100	4,439,850
Rivers	24.5	44.7	6.7	23.9	0.2	100	7,809,622
Sokoto	13.5	57.1	16.5	12.8	0.1	100	5,309,454
Taraba	2.2	40.2	13.2	34.4	10.0	100	3,252,496
Yobe	11.0	69.0	6.0	13.3	0.7	100	3,527,851
Zamfara	1.1	67.6	8.7	17.1	5.6	100	4,812,475
FCT	3.2	51.3	30.5	14.8	0.2	100	4,111,389

Table HH. E1-E3: Disease Prevalence among Households

Percent Distribution of Household whose members with children under 5 suffered malaria and diarrhoea in the past 6 weeks															
	HHs whose at least one member suffered malaria in the past 6 weeks				Household who suffered Diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks				Number of Household's Members	Households with Diarrhoea cases in the past 2 weeks and amongst under 5 children				Number of Households with Children under 5 whose member(s) suffered diarrhoea in the past 6 weeks	
	yes	no	can't remember	Total	yes	no	can't remember	Total		yes	no	can't remember	Total		
National	34.6	64.0	1.3	100	11.1	87.0	1.8	100	206,283,336	73.6	25.4	1.1	100	8,241,828	
Geopolitical Zone															
North-Central	34.5	64.4	1.1	100	9.5	88.6	1.9	100	31,416,260	68.6	31.4	0.0	100	905,155	
North-East	50.1	49.7	0.2	100	27.7	71.9	0.3	100	28,013,058	79.3	19.4	1.4	100	2,772,905	
North-West	37.0	62.6	0.4	100	13.8	84.8	1.3	100	52,072,766	74.2	25.4	0.4	100	3,159,127	
South-East	36.7	57.9	5.4	100	8.2	85.0	6.8	100	23,292,636	57.4	37.4	5.2	100	550,107	
South-South	39.0	60.0	1.0	100	6.7	92.1	1.2	100	30,700,493	76.5	23.5	0.0	100	586,794	
South-West	16.7	82.0	1.3	100	2.5	96.5	1.0	100	40,788,122	50.4	46.0	3.6	100	267,741	
Sector															
Urban	28.0	70.8	1.2	100	7.9	90.7	1.4	100	66,860,633	68.8	30.7	0.5	100	1,821,352	
Peri-Urban	25.4	72.6	2.0	100	6.1	90.6	3.2	100	14,033,147	71.2	28.8	0.0	100	345,539	
Urban	28.7	70.3	1.0	100	8.3	90.7	0.9	100	52,827,486	68.2	31.1	0.7	100	1,475,813	
Rural	37.8	60.8	1.4	100	12.7	85.3	2.0	100	139,422,703	74.9	23.9	1.2	100	6,420,476	
Itinerant	38.0	60.8	1.2	100	14.9	83.4	1.7	100	4,813,255	84.8	15.2	0.0	100	251,962	
Rural	38.9	59.8	1.3	100	12.9	85.1	2.0	100	115,418,235	72.8	25.8	1.5	100	5,414,321	
Small Town	31.1	66.8	2.1	100	10.4	87.1	2.5	100	19,191,213	86.9	13.1	0.0	100	754,193	
Wealth Index Quintile															
Poorest	40.5	58.7	0.8	100	15.6	82.7	1.7	100	41,443,305	74.6	25.4	0.0	100	2,505,252	
Poor	39.1	59.3	1.6	100	16.2	81.5	2.3	100	41,147,179	76.0	22.0	2.0	100	2,516,354	
Moderate	37.7	61.1	1.2	100	11.9	86.2	1.9	100	41,224,838	76.8	21.7	1.5	100	1,899,650	
Rich	31.8	66.7	1.5	100	7.7	90.6	1.7	100	41,360,542	64.7	35.3	0.0	100	1,002,011	
Richest	24.1	74.4	1.6	100	4.2	94.3	1.6	100	41,107,472	54.1	42.8	3.1	100	318,560	
Literacy of the HH Head															
Literate	35.7	63.2	1.1	100	11.0	87.5	1.5	100	144,430,589	74.1	24.5	1.4	100	6,178,182	
Non-Literate	32.1	65.9	1.9	100	11.3	86.0	2.7	100	61,852,748	72.0	28.0	0.0	100	2,063,646	

Table HH. E1-E3: Disease Prevalence among Households

Percent Distribution of Household whose members with children under 5 suffered malaria and diarrhoea in the past 6 weeks															
	HHs whose at least one member suffered malaria in the past 6 weeks				Household who suffered Diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks				Number of Household's Members	Households with Diarrhoea cases in the past 2 weeks and amongst under 5 children				Number of Households with Children under 5 whose member(s) suffered diarrhoea in the past 6 weeks	
	yes	no	can't remember	Total	yes	no	can't remember	Total		yes	no	can't remember	Total		
Gender of HH Head															
Male	35.4	63.3	1.3	100	11.7	86.5	1.8	100	176,301,267	73.1	25.8	1.1	100	7,793,932	
Female	30.0	68.3	1.6	100	7.6	90.2	2.2	100	29,982,069	81.9	18.1	0.0	100	447,896	
HHs with at least one disability															
At least 1 disability	40.9	57.4	1.7	100	16.4	81.2	2.4	100	11,378,656	70.3	27.1	2.6	100	517,154	
No disability	34.3	64.4	1.3	100	10.8	87.4	1.8	100	194,904,680	73.8	25.3	1.0	100	7,724,674	
State															
Abia	21.8	77.7	0.5	100	5.2	94.4	0.4	100	3,939,790	51.3	48.7	0.0	100	61,975	
Adamawa	51.3	47.7	1.1	100	22.4	76.6	1.0	100	4,505,632	28.1	71.9	0.0	100	21,664	
Akwa Ibom	46.2	51.1	2.8	100	5.1	91.0	3.9	100	5,861,745	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,807	
Anambra	37.8	57.9	4.3	100	9.5	83.4	7.2	100	5,852,689	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	160,528	
Bauchi	31.3	68.7	0.0	100	14.9	84.8	0.3	100	6,989,936	73.5	26.5	0.0	100	554,826	
Bayelsa	40.1	59.5	0.5	100	12.5	87.1	0.3	100	2,415,866	66.6	33.4	0.0	100	47,052	
Benue	28.2	68.5	3.3	100	4.1	91.2	4.7	100	6,099,511	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	106,629	
Borno	51.8	48.2	0.0	100	34.3	65.5	0.2	100	6,265,922	88.2	11.8	0.0	100	752,070	
Cross River	52.9	46.9	0.2	100	9.7	90.0	0.3	100	4,100,328	72.4	27.6	0.0	100	174,362	
Delta	32.0	67.8	0.1	100	8.0	91.5	0.5	100	6,035,927	93.5	6.5	0.0	100	166,671	
Ebonyi	46.3	52.0	1.7	100	11.4	87.0	1.7	100	3,049,669	65.4	34.6	0.0	100	33,720	
Edo	14.7	84.3	1.1	100	0.3	97.6	2.0	100	4,477,006	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Ekiti	17.2	81.5	1.3	100	4.0	94.8	1.2	100	3,480,278	63.8	36.2	0.0	100	79,334	
Enugu	30.6	68.9	0.5	100	3.5	95.8	0.7	100	4,685,917	39.8	60.2	0.0	100	57,902	
Gombe	47.7	52.2	0.1	100	25.7	73.9	0.4	100	3,471,222	76.4	23.6	0.0	100	418,058	
Imo	45.6	38.6	15.8	100	11.0	70.4	18.6	100	5,764,571	33.2	54.6	12.2	100	235,981	
Jigawa	41.4	58.4	0.2	100	16.4	81.6	2.0	100	6,180,993	83.4	16.6	0.0	100	518,752	
Kaduna	34.6	65.3	0.1	100	9.3	90.0	0.7	100	8,766,461	73.6	26.4	0.0	100	354,036	
Kano	27.7	71.9	0.4	100	10.6	88.7	0.7	100	13,959,784	59.3	40.7	0.0	100	715,681	

Table HH. E1-E3: Disease Prevalence among Households

Percent Distribution of Household whose members with children under 5 suffered malaria and diarrhoea in the past 6 weeks															
	HHs whose at least one member suffered malaria in the past 6 weeks				Household who suffered Diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks				Number of Household's Members	Households with Diarrhoea cases in the past 2 weeks and amongst under 5 children				Number of Households with Children under 5 whose member(s) suffered diarrhoea in the past 6 weeks	
	yes	no	can't remember	Total	yes	no	can't remember	Total		yes	no	can't remember	Total		
Katsina	40.9	58.3	0.8	100	13.5	85.4	1.1	100	8,319,185	86.1	13.9	0.0	100	532,611	
Kebbi	44.1	54.9	1.1	100	22.6	75.5	1.8	100	4,724,415	68.5	29.1	2.4	100	486,240	
Kogi	38.7	60.1	1.2	100	9.3	90.3	0.4	100	4,752,174	39.0	61.0	0.0	100	144,629	
Kwara	26.4	73.4	0.2	100	9.9	89.6	0.5	100	3,391,799	66.9	33.1	0.0	100	49,540	
Lagos	15.3	82.9	1.8	100	1.7	96.7	1.6	100	13,376,240	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	12,909	
Nasarawa	47.6	52.1	0.3	100	16.2	82.4	1.4	100	2,680,594	80.3	19.7	0.0	100	156,151	
Niger	34.1	65.6	0.3	100	4.8	94.3	0.9	100	5,940,943	51.9	48.1	0.0	100	94,987	
Ogun	6.5	93.4	0.1	100	0.3	98.5	1.2	100	5,569,993	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Ondo	19.8	79.0	1.1	100	4.1	95.4	0.5	100	4,962,727	72.0	28.0	0.0	100	35,614	
Osun	17.3	80.8	1.9	100	6.9	93.1	0.0	100	5,015,146	44.7	47.9	7.4	100	131,303	
Oyo	23.3	75.4	1.3	100	1.1	98.1	0.8	100	8,383,738	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	8,581	
Plateau	38.6	59.9	1.5	100	23.7	72.8	3.5	100	4,439,850	68.1	31.9	0.0	100	324,804	
Rivers	45.4	53.8	0.8	100	7.2	92.6	0.2	100	7,809,622	65.9	34.1	0.0	100	184,901	
Sokoto	36.0	63.8	0.2	100	10.5	84.9	4.6	100	5,309,454	96.3	3.7	0.0	100	143,392	
Taraba	77.9	22.1	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	3,252,496	90.6	2.7	6.8	100	568,030	
Yobe	59.4	40.4	0.1	100	29.7	70.1	0.2	100	3,527,851	62.6	37.4	0.0	100	458,256	
Zamfara	50.3	49.7	0.0	100	23.6	76.4	0.0	100	4,812,475	72.6	27.4	0.0	100	408,417	
FCT	33.3	66.7	0.1	100	4.5	94.4	1.1	100	4,111,389	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	28,415	

Table HH. F1: Types of Sanitation Facilities

Percent of household members by Sanitation Facilities Used																	
State	Improved Sanitation facility							Unimproved Sanitation Facility							no facility/ bush/field	Total	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	container based sanitation	open drain	unknown place /not sure	twin pit without slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	bucket latrine	hanging latrine/hanging toilet	other			
Abia	13.6	21.1	2.8	3.6	47.8	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	100	3,939,790
Adamawa	13.9	1.1	2.0	0.0	28.0	10.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.9	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	100	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	0.0	12.5	1.5	0.2	57.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	100	5,861,745
Anambra	0.1	56.3	8.4	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.9	100	5,852,689
Bauchi	5.9	1.1	6.7	0.0	45.6	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	100	6,989,936
Bayelsa	2.4	26.7	3.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	15.4	0.0	45.4	100	2,415,866
Benue	0.6	2.5	10.4	0.0	16.3	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	45.4	100	6,099,511
Borno	9.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	43.0	5.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.8	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	6,265,922
Cross River	2.2	19.3	10.1	0.0	16.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	41.0	100	4,100,328
Delta	0.0	39.5	12.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	42.3	100	6,035,927
Ebonyi	0.7	8.2	4.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	73.3	100	3,049,669
Edo	5.4	31.4	28.1	0.0	14.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	100	4,477,006
Ekiti	0.0	13.9	15.3	0.0	24.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	41.4	100	3,480,278
Enugu	15.6	14.9	1.5	0.2	6.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	48.3	100	4,685,917
Gombe	0.0	1.9	2.8	4.4	46.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	25.3	100	3,471,222
Imo	15.4	19.3	25.5	0.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.9	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	9.1	100	5,764,571
Jigawa	0.6	0.6	6.6	0.1	44.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	100	6,180,993
Kaduna	5.0	4.9	13.7	0.2	12.0	5.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	5.5	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	100	8,766,461
Kano	0.2	2.8	13.5	0.0	36.1	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	38.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100	13,959,784
Katsina	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.0	26.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	100	8,319,185
Kebbi	0.0	2.7	6.6	2.9	19.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	11.8	2.2	0.5	0.0	49.9	100	4,724,415
Kogi	2.7	18.1	9.2	3.2	5.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.6	55.5	100	4,752,174
Kwara	1.2	30.3	10.5	0.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	50.0	100	3,391,799
Lagos	7.4	66.6	13.6	0.0	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	100	13,376,240

Table HH. F1: Types of Sanitation Facilities

Percent of household members by Sanitation Facilities Used																	
	Improved Sanitation facility							Unimproved Sanitation Facility							no facility/ bush/field	Total	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	container based sanitation	open drain	unknown place /not sure	twin pit without slab	pit latrine without slab/open pit	bucket latrine	hanging latrine/hanging toilet	other			
Nasarawa	0.1	9.1	21.2	0.0	15.8	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	100	2,680,594
Niger	8.0	11.3	8.4	0.0	16.8	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	100	5,940,943
Ogun	0.0	43.6	12.5	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	14.3	100	5,569,993
Ondo	5.7	21.9	10.8	0.0	17.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	100	4,962,727
Osun	6.3	38.6	19.6	0.1	16.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	18.1	100	5,015,146
Oyo	1.8	25.1	10.3	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	53.7	100	8,383,738
Plateau	2.8	14.4	5.6	0.0	11.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	55.9	100	4,439,850
Rivers	26.7	16.9	1.5	0.1	12.7	3.4	0.1	2.0	1.9	1.1	7.1	0.0	17.8	0.0	8.5	100	7,809,622
Sokoto	3.2	0.4	1.9	0.7	38.8	3.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.9	44.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	100	5,309,454
Taraba	0.2	4.6	4.7	0.0	33.0	3.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.5	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	42.5	100	3,252,496
Yobe	0.2	1.1	15.8	0.3	28.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.9	23.4	13.0	0.0	0.4	12.3	100	3,527,851
Zamfara	0.0	1.2	2.1	1.0	43.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	18.6	30.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	4,812,475
FCT	15.6	19.5	16.5	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	29.7	100	4,111,389

Table HH.HF5-8: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)												
Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing												
	Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater in Toilets/Latrines				Number of Households with latrines	Emptying of Toilet facility					Number of Households with pit/ septic tank latrines types	
	no, never	yes, sometimes	yes, frequently	Total		within the last 5 years	more than 5 years ago	don't know when	no, never emptied	don't know		Total
National	88.4	10.7	0.9	100	32,655,627	16.4	4.1	3.8	60.5	15.3	100	31,631,958
Geopolitical Zone												
North-Central	93.2	6.4	0.4	100	3,309,783	10.0	1.8	2.7	65.7	19.9	100	3,218,563
North-East	79.7	18.9	1.4	100	4,394,174	19.3	4.0	2.9	70.6	3.2	100	4,332,344
North-West	85.7	13.2	1.1	100	8,521,833	22.4	5.1	5.6	58.1	8.9	100	8,361,127
South-East	93.8	5.3	0.9	100	3,905,087	5.4	0.8	1.8	68.1	23.9	100	3,802,967
South-South	91.8	7.5	0.7	100	5,248,094	7.2	1.0	1.5	73.5	16.7	100	4,699,818
South-West	89.4	10.0	0.6	100	7,276,656	22.4	7.6	5.2	42.4	22.5	100	7,217,139
Sector												
Urban	87.0	12.1	0.9	100	13,317,825	23.5	6.2	5.0	48.2	17.2	100	12,880,462
Peri-Urban	85.1	13.4	1.5	100	2,929,707	21.6	7.1	4.5	49.4	17.3	100	2,841,063
Urban	87.5	11.7	0.8	100	10,388,118	24.0	6.0	5.1	47.9	17.1	100	10,039,399
Rural	89.3	9.8	0.9	100	19,337,802	11.5	2.6	3.0	68.9	14.0	100	18,751,496
Itinerant	96.1	3.9	0.0	100	610,057	6.6	2.1	2.0	71.3	17.9	100	533,792
Rural	89.3	9.7	1.0	100	15,637,927	11.7	2.8	3.2	68.3	13.9	100	15,174,413
Small Town	88.1	11.4	0.5	100	3,089,818	11.6	1.4	2.0	71.2	13.7	100	3,043,291
Wealth Index Quintile												
Poorest	86.1	13.1	0.8	100	4,090,731	12.9	4.3	5.9	65.6	11.3	100	4,058,196
Poor	85.7	13.1	1.2	100	5,387,640	16.2	3.6	3.6	67.2	9.4	100	5,281,398
Moderate	86.4	11.7	1.9	100	6,299,798	13.1	3.4	2.8	64.8	16.0	100	6,016,255
Rich	90.5	8.9	0.5	100	7,808,661	16.5	3.4	2.7	59.7	17.8	100	7,429,410
Richest	90.5	9.2	0.3	100	9,068,798	20.2	5.2	4.5	51.9	18.1	100	8,846,700
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	88.6	10.8	0.7	100	24,887,347	17.9	3.9	3.4	59.7	15.1	100	24,049,007
Non-Literate	87.8	10.6	1.6	100	7,768,280	11.5	4.6	5.0	63.1	15.8	100	7,582,951
Gender of HH Head												
Male	88.1	11.0	0.9	100	27,686,372	16.6	4.0	3.9	61.3	14.2	100	26,831,769
Female	89.9	9.3	0.8	100	4,969,255	15.1	4.4	3.1	56.0	21.4	100	4,800,189
HHs with at least one disability												
At least 1 disability	81.9	16.5	1.5	100	1,873,278	14.1	4.9	5.3	59.6	16.1	100	1,808,035
No disability	88.8	10.4	0.8	100	30,782,349	16.5	4.0	3.7	60.5	15.2	100	29,823,923
State												
Abia	95.3	4.6	0.1	100	839,448	1.9	0.0	0.5	82.3	15.3	100	835,771
Adamawa	76.0	23.8	0.1	100	735,697	7.9	14.0	9.5	63.3	5.4	100	728,440
Akwa Ibom	94.7	5.1	0.3	100	1,162,836	0.2	0.5	0.7	80.2	18.3	100	1,162,836
Anambra	89.4	8.2	2.4	100	1,219,190	8.5	1.8	1.8	73.1	14.8	100	1,153,976
Bauchi	93.2	6.5	0.3	100	1,022,397	5.8	0.2	2.5	89.4	2.1	100	1,011,702
Bayelsa	88.0	11.2	0.8	100	283,557	19.6	0.0	4.2	59.5	16.7	100	185,274
Benue	98.3	1.4	0.2	100	636,868	1.0	0.9	3.5	60.1	34.5	100	629,161
Borno	71.8	27.5	0.7	100	1,206,779	33.0	1.0	0.6	63.6	1.8	100	1,192,939
Cross River	97.8	2.2	0.0	100	574,562	5.9	0.1	0.6	86.5	7.0	100	566,075
Delta	91.8	7.9	0.2	100	769,116	10.5	3.7	2.4	62.0	21.4	100	765,099
Ebonyi	96.8	3.2	0.0	100	170,730	10.6	3.2	2.7	60.8	22.5	100	167,534
Edo	79.1	18.4	2.4	100	873,556	1.9	1.4	1.8	65.7	29.2	100	813,406
Ekiti	94.1	4.9	1.0	100	429,628	8.8	2.3	3.0	69.1	16.8	100	425,736
Enugu	88.4	10.7	0.9	100	544,655	9.2	0.9	2.0	72.1	15.7	100	539,060
Gombe	82.1	10.4	7.6	100	475,488	18.6	2.7	0.3	77.6	0.8	100	474,832
Imo	99.4	0.4	0.1	100	1,131,064	2.3	0.0	2.4	51.3	44.1	100	1,106,627
Jigawa	99.2	0.8	0.0	100	846,526	12.1	0.9	1.0	79.5	6.5	100	846,526
Kaduna	77.0	21.2	1.8	100	1,562,183	28.2	4.5	6.3	58.5	2.6	100	1,524,738
Kano	85.3	13.0	1.7	100	2,401,721	30.1	9.8	5.7	43.6	10.8	100	2,312,535
Katsina	99.0	0.8	0.2	100	1,451,976	32.5	3.0	0.3	54.1	10.1	100	1,451,976

Table HH.HF5-8: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)													
Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing													
	Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater in Toilets/Latrines				Number of Households with latrines	Emptying of Toilet facility					Number of Households with pit/ septic tank latrines types		
	no, never	yes, sometimes	yes, frequently	Total		within the last 5 years	more than 5 years ago	don't know when	no, never emptied	don't know		Total	
Kebbi	87.2	11.9	0.8	100	423,390	20.3	5.5	2.5	58.6	13.1	100	415,404	
Kogi	95.0	4.4	0.5	100	416,357	6.7	1.5	0.0	80.2	11.5	100	415,946	
Kwara	81.6	17.1	1.2	100	345,108	23.2	3.6	8.7	38.1	26.4	100	341,515	
Lagos	85.4	14.4	0.2	100	3,234,251	41.3	11.5	9.1	19.8	18.3	100	3,202,642	
Nasarawa	94.4	5.6	0.0	100	277,863	12.5	1.5	1.1	72.6	12.3	100	256,987	
Niger	94.7	4.9	0.3	100	605,994	11.5	3.1	3.6	74.5	7.3	100	569,881	
Ogun	93.2	6.4	0.4	100	1,142,792	0.9	6.8	2.7	60.3	29.3	100	1,142,792	
Ondo	87.6	11.2	1.2	100	685,458	3.5	2.9	2.0	65.4	26.3	100	681,511	
Osun	98.3	1.7	0.0	100	894,755	6.5	2.3	2.0	76.9	12.3	100	894,239	
Oyo	89.2	8.3	2.5	100	889,773	18.9	5.8	1.1	35.3	38.9	100	870,219	
Plateau	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	376,683	9.7	2.4	0.4	77.2	10.3	100	375,960	
Rivers	95.8	3.7	0.5	100	1,584,466	14.1	0.2	1.6	75.8	8.3	100	1,207,129	
Sokoto	85.6	13.4	1.0	100	959,803	1.9	3.2	4.8	87.4	2.7	100	935,858	
Taraba	85.8	12.8	1.4	100	363,177	16.4	2.4	3.5	77.2	0.5	100	346,156	
Yobe	71.7	27.0	1.3	100	590,637	31.1	6.5	2.2	51.2	8.9	100	578,274	
Zamfara	66.0	32.6	1.4	100	876,232	7.6	3.2	19.6	49.9	19.6	100	874,090	
FCT	94.7	4.7	0.6	100	650,910	11.5	0.4	1.5	58.9	27.6	100	629,114	

Table HH.HF5-8: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)
Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing

	Emptying and Disposal of Faecal Sludge									Number of Households who emptied their Latrines/Toilets
	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 (by the household)	to uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	others (Specify)	don't know	Total	
National	16.0	10.2	2.3	39.5	16.3	9.1	2.6	4.2	100	7,670,520
Geopolitical Zone										
North-Central	23.2	18.2	0.9	20.9	17.9	8.9	2.5	7.7	100	468,605
North-East	7.8	20.0	3.4	7.0	39.2	18.6	0.9	3.0	100	1,135,681
North-West	11.9	10.4	2.7	30.0	20.4	15.0	6.1	3.6	100	2,762,947
South-East	10.5	6.4	1.0	51.6	12.5	1.6	0.0	16.4	100	306,012
South-South	8.0	12.2	7.6	54.9	11.6	0.2	0.4	5.2	100	459,084
South-West	24.9	4.2	0.8	63.5	2.7	0.9	0.1	3.0	100	2,538,191
Sector										
Urban	20.2	8.6	1.4	51.4	8.4	3.9	1.5	4.7	100	4,459,762
Peri-Urban	17.8	5.9	1.1	67.3	4.3	2.6	0.1	1.1	100	944,928
Urban	20.8	9.4	1.5	47.1	9.5	4.3	1.8	5.7	100	3,514,834
Rural	10.1	12.3	3.5	23.0	27.3	16.3	4.0	3.4	100	3,210,757
Itinerant	8.5	4.1	2.8	16.0	42.9	13.1	9.9	2.6	100	57,357
Rural	10.9	12.4	3.9	24.4	26.3	15.2	3.3	3.6	100	2,695,837
Small Town	5.9	12.9	1.1	15.1	31.4	23.0	7.8	2.7	100	457,563
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	8.6	7.5	1.7	18.7	30.9	19.8	7.9	5.0	100	941,570
Poor	8.5	12.1	4.0	20.6	26.9	21.7	4.0	2.3	100	1,237,041
Moderate	9.0	17.0	1.6	23.5	27.2	13.1	4.0	4.6	100	1,159,465
Rich	17.4	12.9	2.8	41.0	16.1	4.0	1.2	4.5	100	1,678,274
Richest	24.2	5.5	1.7	61.6	1.6	0.9	0.2	4.4	100	2,654,170
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	16.0	9.8	2.4	42.2	15.9	8.2	1.5	3.9	100	6,071,061
Non-Literate	15.9	11.5	1.6	28.9	17.8	12.4	6.6	5.3	100	1,599,458
Gender of HH Head										
Male	15.0	10.6	2.5	36.9	17.8	10.3	2.8	4.1	100	6,587,574
Female	21.7	7.5	1.1	54.9	7.1	1.9	0.9	4.9	100	1,082,946
HHs with at least one disability										
At least 1 disability	11.1	8.9	3.5	37.5	19.6	12.0	2.2	5.2	100	438,941
No disability	16.3	10.3	2.2	39.6	16.1	8.9	2.6	4.1	100	7,231,578
State										
Abia	47.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	30.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	100	20,101
Adamawa	20.0	38.0	0.0	2.2	21.0	9.6	0.0	9.2	100	228,074
Akwa Ibom	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	18.6	100	16,964
Anambra	4.2	4.2	0.0	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	100	140,542
Bauchi	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	55.8	27.6	0.0	0.0	100	85,368
Bayelsa	2.9	0.0	0.0	77.2	10.4	2.0	0.0	7.4	100	44,175
Benue	13.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	60.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	100	38,512
Borno	0.6	14.6	1.6	2.7	52.6	27.0	0.0	0.8	100	412,087
Cross River	27.8	28.0	0.0	28.8	10.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	100	37,075
Delta	0.0	21.1	0.0	59.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	100	127,391
Ebonyi	7.8	2.9	0.0	32.5	20.3	0.0	0.0	36.5	100	27,848
Edo	1.3	4.0	0.0	84.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42,119
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	5.8	15.0	44.1	7.1	5.0	23.0	100	59,978
Enugu	22.1	19.5	4.6	34.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	100	65,688
Gombe	18.1	37.9	4.8	14.0	6.0	8.6	10.2	0.5	100	102,450
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	36.5	9.2	0.0	4.9	100	51,833
Jigawa	0.0	7.0	0.0	20.2	46.7	18.6	3.5	3.9	100	118,077
Kaduna	30.6	12.2	2.3	27.9	17.9	8.2	0.0	0.9	100	594,163
Kano	10.2	9.6	1.8	23.2	19.6	24.3	6.7	4.6	100	1,054,554
Katsina	6.0	5.9	5.7	34.8	25.7	2.9	14.2	4.6	100	519,641
Kebbi	3.3	1.6	7.6	22.1	0.0	46.9	17.4	1.1	100	117,650
Kogi	0.0	3.9	0.0	67.1	13.5	6.4	0.0	9.0	100	34,301
Kwara	18.3	38.5	0.0	20.3	5.7	3.0	0.4	13.8	100	121,174
Lagos	28.2	0.8	0.4	68.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.0	100	1,980,336
Nasarawa	1.9	13.7	3.8	34.9	33.3	11.9	0.5	0.0	100	38,762
Niger	16.4	14.1	2.6	10.4	27.6	23.7	1.9	3.3	100	103,867
Ogun	0.0	4.2	0.0	78.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	118,875
Ondo	14.4	24.8	0.0	21.6	17.7	1.2	0.0	20.3	100	57,037
Osun	16.2	32.2	2.9	24.0	8.8	9.2	0.0	6.7	100	97,056
Oyo	21.6	17.8	2.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100	224,909
Plateau	68.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	8.5	0.0	19.5	0.0	100	47,172
Rivers	7.0	8.8	18.1	49.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	100	191,361
Sokoto	3.9	16.3	0.0	2.9	58.1	9.0	0.0	9.8	100	92,596
Taraba	9.8	17.5	2.0	24.6	39.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	100	77,156
Yobe	6.4	6.1	11.3	13.0	41.5	17.8	0.0	4.0	100	230,545
Zamfara	0.0	21.3	0.6	69.5	3.0	3.3	0.0	2.3	100	266,265
FCT	36.5	16.2	0.0	28.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	14.9	100	84,817

Table HH.HF2-4: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage Distribution of Households Latrines/Toilets by Location and Status of Emptying

Location of the toilet facility	Sharing of HHs Toilet/Latrine			Total	Number of Households with latrines	Facility Shared with			Total	Number of Households with latrines	Facility Shared with other HHs			Total	Number of Households that use shared Toilets/Latrines		
	in own dwelling	in own yard or plot	elsewhere			Shared	Not Shared	only with HHs that we know			General Public	(less or equal to 10 HHs	more than 10 HHs			don't know	
National	31.9	36.4	31.7	100	42,541,141	20.2	79.8	100	32,655,627	85.0	15.0	100	72.4	13.5	14.0	100	6,589,535
Geopolitical Zone																	
North-Central	18.7	26.5	54.7	100	6,213,175	19.5	80.5	100	3,309,783	84.5	15.5	100	76.8	10.3	12.9	100	650,143
North-East	32.6	42.8	24.6	100	5,314,632	12.2	87.8	100	4,394,174	88.2	11.8	100	53.3	42.8	3.9	100	535,317
North-West	31.4	49.6	19.1	100	9,595,568	10.1	89.9	100	8,521,833	95.2	4.8	100	67.6	25.1	7.2	100	858,780
South-East	36.1	30.3	33.6	100	5,045,363	16.0	84.0	100	3,905,087	63.3	36.7	100	72.6	10.6	16.9	100	625,746
South-South	28.3	32.5	39.2	100	6,849,154	26.5	73.5	100	5,248,094	74.4	25.6	100	65.5	6.6	27.9	100	1,390,655
South-West	41.2	32.0	26.9	100	9,523,248	34.8	65.2	100	7,276,656	92.1	7.9	100	80.7	8.8	10.5	100	2,528,894
Sector																	
Urban	48.3	39.3	12.5	100	14,423,386	27.0	73.0	100	13,317,825	88.7	11.3	100	77.5	12.1	10.4	100	3,601,854
Peri-Urban	51.4	39.4	9.2	100	3,091,028	23.0	77.0	100	2,929,707	81.0	19.0	100	66.7	18.7	14.6	100	672,881
Urban	47.4	39.2	13.3	100	11,332,358	28.2	71.8	100	10,388,118	90.4	9.6	100	80.0	10.6	9.4	100	2,928,973
Rural	23.5	34.9	41.5	100	28,117,755	15.4	84.6	100	19,337,802	80.5	19.5	100	66.3	15.3	18.4	100	2,987,682
Itinerant	23.3	28.1	48.6	100	964,769	15.2	84.8	100	610,057	42.9	57.1	100	42.4	7.1	50.5	100	92,927
Rural	22.2	34.3	43.5	100	23,285,829	15.6	84.4	100	15,637,927	81.1	18.9	100	67.9	15.1	17.0	100	2,442,633
Small Town	31.5	40.3	28.3	100	3,867,157	14.6	85.4	100	3,089,818	85.0	15.0	100	62.5	17.7	19.8	100	452,121
Wealth Index Quintile																	
Poorest	8.7	30.7	60.6	100	8,009,388	10.5	89.5	100	4,090,731	86.9	13.1	100	59.8	25.5	14.7	100	432,012
Poor	19.8	36.4	43.7	100	8,105,264	15.1	84.9	100	5,387,640	85.9	14.1	100	62.7	21.9	15.4	100	815,793
Moderate	17.2	44.7	38.1	100	8,466,238	22.5	77.5	100	6,299,798	77.6	22.4	100	65.6	14.4	20.1	100	1,416,959
Rich	30.6	49.9	19.5	100	8,807,616	28.7	71.3	100	7,808,661	84.1	15.9	100	74.6	10.8	14.6	100	2,244,140
Richest	77.9	20.6	1.6	100	9,152,636	18.5	81.5	100	9,068,798	91.4	8.6	100	83.3	9.3	7.4	100	1,680,632
Literacy of the HH Head																	
Literate	37.3	37.8	24.9	100	30,026,688	21.1	78.9	100	24,887,347	86.3	13.7	100	72.6	14.8	12.5	100	5,259,877
Non-Literate	19.0	33.0	48.0	100	12,514,453	17.1	82.9	100	7,768,280	79.6	20.4	100	71.6	8.5	19.9	100	1,329,659

Table HH.HF2-4: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage Distribution of Households Latrines/Toilets by Location and Status of Emptying

Location of the toilet facility	Sharing of HHs Toilet/Latrine			Total	Number of Households with latrines	Facility Shared with			Total	Number of Households with latrines	Facility Shared with other HHs			Total	Number of Households that use shared Toilets/Latrines		
	in own dwelling	in own yard or plot	elsewhere			Shared	Not Shared	only with HHs that we know			General Public	(less or equal to 10 HHs	more than 10 HHs			don't know	
Gender of HH Head																	
Male	31.8	36.9	31.3	100	36,010,411	18.7	81.3	100	27,686,372	84.8	15.2	100	71.3	14.6	14.0	100	5,182,397
Female	32.5	33.7	33.8	100	6,530,730	28.3	71.7	100	4,969,255	85.4	14.6	100	76.4	9.5	14.0	100	1,407,139
HHs with at least one disability																	
At least 1 disability	27.2	43.4	29.3	100	2,333,336	20.0	80.0	100	1,873,278	81.5	18.5	100	72.5	13.3	14.2	100	373,728
No disability	32.2	36.0	31.8	100	40,207,805	20.2	79.8	100	30,782,349	85.2	14.8	100	72.4	13.5	14.0	100	6,215,807
State																	
Abia	27.9	56.9	15.1	100	852,364	17.6	82.4	100	839,448	77.6	22.4	100	73.6	17.6	8.8	100	148,074
Adamawa	36.0	46.5	17.5	100	844,650	2.0	98.0	100	735,697	59.9	40.1	100	78.4	0.0	21.6	100	14,887
Akwa Ibom	10.6	48.2	41.2	100	1,302,205	21.8	78.2	100	1,162,836	99.3	0.7	100	66.9	2.6	30.6	100	253,818
Anambra	55.5	38.2	6.4	100	1,255,140	12.3	87.7	100	1,219,190	70.4	29.6	100	82.8	10.2	7.0	100	149,374
Bauchi	25.3	38.5	36.3	100	1,299,500	2.1	97.9	100	1,022,397	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	21,024
Bayelsa	21.6	9.9	68.5	100	519,294	53.3	46.7	100	283,557	35.5	64.5	100	32.0	13.9	54.1	100	151,231
Benue	4.4	32.9	62.7	100	1,166,932	12.1	87.9	100	636,868	71.5	28.5	100	50.7	11.8	37.6	100	82,195
Borno	42.3	54.9	2.8	100	1,228,616	23.3	76.7	100	1,206,779	82.2	17.8	100	43.6	53.9	2.5	100	280,734
Cross River	13.0	36.2	50.7	100	973,284	38.7	61.3	100	574,562	77.1	22.9	100	75.6	14.2	10.2	100	222,107
Delta	34.4	26.1	39.5	100	1,334,054	31.1	68.9	100	769,116	89.9	10.1	100	94.5	2.4	3.1	100	239,091
Ebonyi	7.1	12.2	80.7	100	639,844	25.6	74.4	100	170,730	77.8	22.2	100	89.0	8.9	2.1	100	43,663
Edo	34.7	36.2	29.1	100	988,830	17.6	82.4	100	873,556	93.5	6.5	100	82.6	7.0	10.4	100	153,644
Ekiti	20.8	33.7	45.5	100	733,055	40.4	59.6	100	429,628	95.8	4.2	100	93.8	0.0	6.2	100	173,602
Enugu	33.6	10.9	55.5	100	1,053,336	38.0	62.0	100	544,655	33.3	66.7	100	54.4	10.1	35.5	100	207,089
Gombe	42.0	29.2	28.8	100	636,605	15.8	84.2	100	475,488	99.3	0.7	100	43.8	56.2	0.0	100	75,148
Imo	39.3	29.9	30.8	100	1,244,680	6.9	93.1	100	1,131,064	94.5	5.5	100	90.2	0.0	9.8	100	77,546

Table HH.HF2-4: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage Distribution of Households Latrines/Toilets by Location and Status of Emptying

Location of the toilet facility	Location of the toilet facility			Total	Number of Households with latrines	Sharing of HHs Toilet/Latrine		Total	Number of Households with latrines	Facility Shared with			Facility Shared with other HHs			Total	Number of Households that use shared Toilets/Latrines
	in own dwelling	in own yard or plot	elsewhere			Shar ed	Not Shar ed			only with HHs that we know	Gener al Public	Total	(less or equal to 10 HHs	more than 10 HHs	don't know		
Jigawa	11.2	55.9	32.9	100	1,177,672	7.8	92.2	100	846,526	100.0	0.0	100	73.8	26.2	0.0	100	66,437
Kaduna	35.3	57.4	7.3	100	1,664,333	19.1	80.9	100	1,562,183	94.7	5.3	100	55.2	44.8	0.0	100	298,823
Kano	44.7	47.4	7.9	100	2,456,712	8.2	91.8	100	2,401,721	95.8	4.2	100	80.4	8.3	11.3	100	197,382
Katsina	44.0	46.0	10.0	100	1,558,506	6.5	93.5	100	1,451,976	95.8	4.2	100	68.2	12.4	19.4	100	94,071
Kebbi	12.1	39.6	48.3	100	844,434	25.1	74.9	100	423,390	98.7	1.3	100	60.6	34.6	4.8	100	106,374
Kogi	18.6	16.9	64.5	100	934,868	30.6	69.4	100	416,357	76.7	23.3	100	67.9	16.3	15.8	100	127,281
Kwara	23.2	23.4	53.4	100	689,852	36.1	63.9	100	345,108	85.6	14.4	100	79.2	2.6	18.2	100	124,423
Lagos	61.8	34.2	4.0	100	3,330,768	34.0	66.0	100	3,234,251	92.5	7.5	100	75.3	15.2	9.5	100	1,101,245
Nasarawa	15.2	32.6	52.2	100	511,985	21.8	78.2	100	277,863	75.3	24.7	100	96.4	3.6	0.0	100	60,625
Niger	22.5	24.9	52.6	100	1,130,135	9.5	90.5	100	605,994	96.9	3.1	100	86.9	12.5	0.7	100	57,522
Ogun	26.5	53.8	19.8	100	1,333,972	25.7	74.3	100	1,142,792	83.9	16.1	100	71.1	2.4	26.5	100	294,031
Ondo	34.6	23.7	41.7	100	1,110,701	38.1	61.9	100	685,458	94.1	5.9	100	86.9	9.6	3.5	100	261,319
Osun	41.8	34.1	24.1	100	1,092,389	43.7	56.3	100	894,755	97.3	2.7	100	95.7	1.1	3.2	100	391,189
Oyo	26.9	15.9	57.2	100	1,922,364	34.6	65.4	100	889,773	88.3	11.7	100	77.6	6.4	16.0	100	307,509
Plateau	13.6	22.3	64.1	100	853,884	19.2	80.8	100	376,683	88.1	11.9	100	99.3	0.7	0.0	100	72,240
Rivers	43.8	28.1	28.1	100	1,731,487	23.4	76.6	100	1,584,466	53.7	46.3	100	46.6	4.2	49.2	100	370,765
Sokoto	14.5	52.6	32.9	100	1,006,167	1.9	98.1	100	959,803	43.1	56.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	17,877
Taraba	11.4	29.2	59.3	100	631,443	24.0	76.0	100	363,177	94.3	5.7	100	71.3	28.7	0.0	100	87,164
Yobe	35.6	50.0	14.4	100	673,818	9.5	90.5	100	590,637	96.6	3.4	100	62.1	18.6	19.3	100	56,361
Zamfara	28.9	44.9	26.2	100	887,743	8.9	91.1	100	876,232	98.3	1.7	100	79.1	0.0	20.9	100	77,815
FCT	35.7	33.0	31.3	100	925,519	19.3	80.7	100	650,910	96.4	3.6	100	73.6	18.5	7.9	100	125,856

Table HH.HF4: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percentage Distribution of Faecal Sludge Disposal Practices amongst Households with Emptied Latrines/Toilets										
Emptying and Disposal of Faecal Sludge										
	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 (by the household)	to uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	others (Specify)	don't know	Total	Number of Households who emptied their Latrines/Toilets
National Geopolitical Zone	16.7	9.8	2.3	40.7	15.2	8.6	2.4	4.3	100	7,005,380
North-Central	22.6	19.8	0.9	20.2	17.5	8.2	2.4	8.3	100	434,434
North-East	9.7	21.3	3.0	6.2	38.0	17.5	0.7	3.6	100	948,048
North-West	13.6	8.9	3.2	30.3	19.8	14.8	5.9	3.4	100	2,517,080
South-East	11.6	6.8	1.9	53.1	11.7	1.3	0.0	13.6	100	256,815
South-South	7.7	14.1	4.6	54.6	11.7	0.2	0.4	6.8	100	452,258
South-West	23.8	3.9	0.9	65.0	1.9	1.1	0.1	3.4	100	2,396,745
Sector										
Urban	20.9	8.0	1.4	52.6	7.5	3.6	1.3	4.8	100	4,158,787
Peri-Urban	19.2	4.9	1.0	67.6	3.9	2.1	0.1	1.2	100	793,811
Urban	21.3	8.7	1.5	49.1	8.3	3.9	1.6	5.7	100	3,364,977
Rural	10.5	12.4	3.5	23.2	26.5	16.1	4.1	3.6	100	2,846,592
Itinerant	9.5	3.7	2.0	22.7	41.4	11.1	7.1	2.4	100	52,236
Rural	10.9	12.7	3.9	25.0	25.4	15.0	3.4	3.7	100	2,391,697
Small Town	8.3	11.8	1.4	12.9	31.4	22.8	8.2	3.1	100	402,660
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	8.0	8.5	1.2	22.6	28.1	18.5	7.8	5.3	100	894,420
Poor	10.2	10.7	4.7	20.4	26.0	21.3	4.6	2.1	100	1,091,152
Moderate	9.8	16.6	2.0	22.5	27.6	13.1	3.7	4.8	100	970,382
Rich	17.8	12.2	2.4	43.4	14.6	3.6	0.7	5.3	100	1,545,434
Richest	24.5	5.7	1.5	61.4	1.5	1.0	0.2	4.2	100	2,503,992
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	17.1	9.5	2.3	43.3	14.6	8.1	1.2	4.0	100	5,444,208
Non-Literate	15.2	10.8	2.2	31.6	17.4	10.7	6.7	5.4	100	1,561,171
Gender of HH Head										
Male	15.8	10.2	2.5	38.1	16.7	10.0	2.7	4.0	100	5,873,104
Female	21.1	7.8	1.0	54.0	7.2	1.8	1.1	6.1	100	1,132,276
HHs with at least one disability										
At least 1 disability	14.9	8.9	2.8	34.3	16.7	13.0	4.0	5.5	100	929,280
No disability	16.9	9.9	2.2	41.7	15.0	8.0	2.2	4.2	100	6,076,100
State										
Abia	30.3	0.0	0.0	35.3	23.5	0.0	0.0	11.0	100	21,923
Adamawa	21.8	34.0	0.0	2.2	20.7	10.4	0.0	10.9	100	204,688
Akwa Ibom	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	12.1	100	12,813
Anambra	7.5	5.8	0.0	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	100	100,502
Bauchi	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	65.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	100	68,605
Bayelsa	6.5	0.0	0.0	66.5	10.4	2.5	0.0	14.2	100	29,869
Benue	16.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	64.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	100	34,326
Borno	0.7	14.7	1.2	2.8	51.7	27.6	0.0	1.2	100	340,071
Cross River	23.8	27.2	0.0	35.6	9.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	100	46,940
Delta	0.0	27.6	0.0	54.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	100	140,328
Ebonyi	11.8	3.6	0.0	43.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	23.8	100	27,799
Edo	4.6	4.6	0.0	65.6	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	36,057
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	6.5	25.6	28.7	12.0	4.9	22.4	100	43,597
Enugu	18.4	15.8	7.3	40.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	100	67,396
Gombe	22.7	41.4	3.3	8.5	6.6	8.4	8.2	0.7	100	82,978
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	38.3	8.2	0.0	4.5	100	39,195
Jigawa	0.0	5.0	0.0	15.2	47.7	19.0	6.9	6.2	100	96,506
Kaduna	36.2	8.9	3.9	26.6	14.5	9.1	0.0	0.8	100	589,470
Kano	10.4	10.1	2.0	21.7	19.6	24.5	7.1	4.5	100	942,350
Katsina	5.8	5.1	6.3	31.6	28.3	3.8	15.3	3.9	100	461,735
Kebbi	2.0	3.8	9.4	24.6	0.0	49.6	8.3	2.3	100	70,429
Kogi	0.0	5.7	0.0	61.1	11.8	9.4	0.0	12.1	100	28,936
Kwara	15.0	42.1	0.0	18.9	7.1	2.9	0.6	13.5	100	118,512
Lagos	25.8	1.0	0.7	69.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	100	1,890,383
Nasarawa	1.1	11.5	4.0	42.2	24.2	14.5	2.4	0.0	100	38,392
Niger	19.4	13.6	2.3	11.0	25.9	21.5	2.3	4.0	100	94,020
Ogun	0.0	5.4	0.0	78.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84,999
Ondo	11.4	21.9	0.0	17.7	23.4	4.1	0.0	21.5	100	50,953
Osun	20.3	29.0	1.8	29.8	6.1	6.5	0.0	6.5	100	99,530
Oyo	24.5	12.6	1.7	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100	227,283
Plateau	77.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.3	0.0	14.7	0.0	100	46,343
Rivers	6.2	5.7	11.2	58.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	10.6	100	186,250
Sokoto	2.9	11.3	0.0	4.0	61.1	11.7	0.0	9.0	100	76,327
Taraba	17.7	26.6	1.5	19.1	29.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	64,179
Yobe	7.9	9.6	10.9	13.3	38.8	15.9	0.0	3.6	100	187,527
Zamfara	0.0	12.6	0.6	79.1	2.1	3.3	0.0	2.3	100	280,262
FCT	27.6	19.4	0.0	27.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	100	73,905

Table HH.HF5-8: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)																	
Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing																	
	Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater in Toilets/Latrines				Number of Households with latrines (exclude those that use hanging latrine/toilet and Flush to open drains)	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	
	no, never	yes, sometimes	yes, frequently	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	87.9	11.1	0.9	100	32034778	21.1	78.9	100	32,834,703	84.9	15.1	100	73.9	11.1	15.0	100	6,933,139
Geopolitical Zone																	
North-Central	93.2	6.3	0.5	100	3433808	22.5	77.5	100	3,511,703	84.4	15.6	100	77.8	8.0	14.2	100	797,017
North-East	80.4	18.1	1.5	100	4310575	11.7	88.3	100	4,359,142	89.6	10.4	100	60.9	35.2	3.9	100	510,984
North-West	84.2	14.7	1.1	100	8319798	10.3	89.7	100	8,442,067	94.6	5.4	100	74.1	19.6	6.3	100	866,507
South-East	93.2	5.6	1.2	100	3797545	16.0	84.0	100	3,868,798	63.2	36.8	100	70.7	11.5	17.8	100	619,195
South-South	90.4	8.7	0.9	100	4868782	26.6	73.4	100	5,314,820	74.3	25.7	100	65.5	5.6	29.0	100	1,413,026
South-West	89.7	9.8	0.5	100	7304270	37.2	62.8	100	7,338,174	91.5	8.5	100	80.2	7.5	12.3	100	2,726,411
Sector																	
Urban	86.9	12.2	0.9	100	13377047	28.5	71.5	100	13,688,214	89.1	10.9	100	78.9	9.8	11.3	100	3,907,741
Peri-Urban	86.2	12.2	1.6	100	2918141	24.4	75.6	100	2,994,814	80.9	19.1	100	67.9	13.5	18.6	100	730,728
Urban	87.1	12.2	0.7	100	10458906	29.7	70.3	100	10,693,400	91.0	9.0	100	81.4	9.0	9.6	100	3,177,012
Rural	88.7	10.4	0.9	100	18657730	15.8	84.2	100	19,146,489	79.5	20.5	100	67.4	12.7	19.9	100	3,025,399
Itinerant	94.3	5.7	0.0	100	515726	14.9	85.1	100	590,719	48.1	51.9	100	42.9	7.8	49.3	100	88,024
Rural	88.6	10.4	1.0	100	15048833	16.1	83.9	100	15,441,394	80.0	20.0	100	69.1	12.6	18.2	100	2,484,493
Small Town	88.1	11.2	0.7	100	3093171	14.5	85.5	100	3,114,376	82.8	17.2	100	62.9	14.1	23.0	100	452,881
Wealth Index																	
Quintile																	
Poorest	86.0	13.3	0.7	100	4318814	10.2	89.8	100	4,347,626	82.3	17.7	100	62.5	19.0	18.5	100	446,699
Poor	85.8	12.8	1.4	100	5240705	15.3	84.7	100	5,313,096	84.0	16.0	100	66.1	17.8	16.1	100	810,298
Moderate	85.3	12.7	2.0	100	6037279	24.4	75.6	100	6,244,138	78.8	21.2	100	67.8	12.1	20.1	100	1,522,619
Rich	89.7	9.8	0.5	100	7710259	30.7	69.3	100	7,998,766	85.0	15.0	100	76.2	9.1	14.7	100	2,454,803
Richest	90.4	9.2	0.3	100	8727721	19.0	81.0	100	8,931,077	91.4	8.6	100	82.6	7.7	9.6	100	1,698,720
Literacy of the HH Head																	
Literate	88.2	11.1	0.7	100	23837669	22.0	78.0	100	24,488,468	86.3	13.7	100	74.1	11.9	13.9	100	5,403,027
Non-Literate	87.2	11.3	1.5	100	8197108	18.3	81.7	100	8,346,235	80.0	20.0	100	73.0	8.0	19.0	100	1,530,112
Gender of HH Head																	
Male	87.5	11.6	0.9	100	26145267	19.2	80.8	100	26,793,094	84.9	15.1	100	73.0	11.8	15.1	100	5,156,255
Female	90.1	9.0	0.9	100	5889511	29.4	70.6	100	6,041,609	85.0	15.0	100	76.3	8.9	14.8	100	1,776,884
HHs with at least one disability																	
At least 1 disability	81.6	17.1	1.3	100	3775900	20.8	79.2	100	3,841,383	84.7	15.3	100	71.3	15.0	13.7	100	799,126
No disability	88.8	10.3	0.9	100	28258878	21.1	78.9	100	28,993,320	84.9	15.1	100	74.2	10.6	15.2	100	6,134,013
State																	
Abia	94.6	5.3	0.1	100	831387	21.7	78.3	100	833,731	75.4	24.6	100	71.6	18.7	9.7	100	181,102
Adamawa	79.1	20.5	0.5	100	714691	1.9	98.1	100	720,670	59.8	40.2	100	81.4	0.0	18.6	100	13,523
Akwa Ibom	93.1	6.6	0.3	100	1186491	20.5	79.5	100	1,186,491	98.6	1.4	100	67.2	2.0	30.9	100	242,652
Anambra	87.9	9.0	3.1	100	1185475	8.2	91.8	100	1,237,901	70.9	29.1	100	84.1	9.3	6.6	100	102,076
Bauchi	93.6	6.1	0.3	100	1047278	1.9	98.1	100	1,058,213	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	20,207
Bayelsa	92.2	7.1	0.7	100	175734	49.7	50.3	100	264,930	27.3	72.7	100	24.8	14.8	60.4	100	131,676
Benue	98.3	1.4	0.3	100	645027	15.6	84.4	100	651,212	69.7	30.3	100	46.8	12.2	41.0	100	108,069
Borno	73.6	25.3	1.1	100	1196184	20.3	79.7	100	1,205,600	83.0	17.0	100	50.9	47.6	1.5	100	244,865
Cross River	97.5	2.5	0.0	100	585577	41.2	58.8	100	596,016	80.0	20.0	100	77.5	13.4	9.1	100	245,452
Delta	90.6	8.9	0.5	100	814920	32.2	67.8	100	816,622	90.9	9.1	100	96.6	0.9	2.5	100	263,243
Ebonyi	95.8	4.2	0.0	100	163947	25.1	74.9	100	163,947	73.0	27.0	100	89.0	9.4	1.6	100	41,215

Table HH.HF5-8: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)																	
Percent of household based on Toilet/Latrine leakage or wastage of wastewater and sanitation facility sharing																	
	Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater in Toilets/Latrines				Sharing of HHs Toilet/Latrine				Facility Shared with:			Facility Shared with other HHs			Number of Households that use shared Toilets/Latrines		
	no, never	yes, sometimes	yes, frequently	Total	Number of Households with latrines (exclude those that use hanging latrine/toilet and Flush to open drains)	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
Edo	74.1	22.8	3.1	100	854027	17.5	82.5	100	869,560	94.0	6.0	100	85.2	5.1	9.6	100	152,327
Ekiti	95.4	4.0	0.6	100	416815	40.7	59.3	100	418,445	94.9	5.1	100	92.8	0.0	7.2	100	170,101
Enugu	89.9	9.2	0.9	100	563102	38.6	61.4	100	563,102	37.0	63.0	100	52.9	11.1	36.0	100	217,149
Gombe	82.1	10.6	7.3	100	465683	15.4	84.6	100	467,152	98.8	1.2	100	54.4	45.6	0.0	100	71,998
Imo	99.4	0.3	0.3	100	1053633	7.3	92.7	100	1,070,117	93.0	7.0	100	91.2	0.0	8.8	100	77,652
Jigawa	99.0	1.0	0.0	100	839777	7.9	92.1	100	839,777	100.0	0.0	100	68.3	31.7	0.0	100	66,130
Kaduna	73.9	24.3	1.8	100	1541290	20.1	79.9	100	1,569,605	93.5	6.5	100	66.0	34.0	0.0	100	314,914
Kano	85.8	12.6	1.6	100	2332247	8.7	91.3	100	2,396,682	94.4	5.6	100	85.2	5.1	9.8	100	209,370
Katsina	98.9	0.9	0.1	100	1443413	7.1	92.9	100	1,443,413	95.8	4.2	100	77.1	10.7	12.2	100	101,992
Kebbi	81.3	17.1	1.7	100	362056	23.9	76.1	100	369,820	98.5	1.5	100	71.0	23.0	6.0	100	88,418
Kogi	94.2	5.0	0.8	100	423383	36.1	63.9	100	424,894	73.3	26.7	100	71.1	11.0	17.9	100	153,322
Kwara	83.4	15.2	1.5	100	368853	35.8	64.2	100	371,937	90.0	10.0	100	80.6	4.0	15.3	100	133,099
Lagos	85.4	14.4	0.1	100	3204831	35.4	64.6	100	3,215,048	92.1	7.9	100	76.2	12.5	11.3	100	1,137,548
Nasarawa	94.9	5.1	0.0	100	265140	22.2	77.8	100	286,071	77.6	22.4	100	96.9	3.1	0.0	100	63,638
Niger	94.5	5.2	0.3	100	637416	11.8	88.2	100	671,017	89.8	10.2	100	86.9	10.4	2.8	100	78,963
Ogun	92.8	6.8	0.4	100	1173759	32.6	67.4	100	1,173,759	85.3	14.7	100	64.6	3.1	32.3	100	382,399
Ondo	88.6	10.3	1.1	100	739353	38.6	61.4	100	739,353	93.8	6.2	100	90.5	7.2	2.3	100	285,194
Osun	97.8	2.2	0.0	100	872317	46.8	53.2	100	873,975	96.3	3.7	100	95.6	2.5	1.9	100	408,848
Oyo	91.5	6.9	1.6	100	897195	37.3	62.7	100	917,593	87.5	12.5	100	77.6	5.6	16.8	100	342,321
Plateau	85.3	14.7	0.0	100	405872	27.9	72.1	100	406,663	91.2	8.8	100	98.2	1.8	0.0	100	113,268
Rivers	95.2	4.2	0.6	100	1252032	23.9	76.1	100	1,581,199	51.9	48.1	100	41.1	3.0	55.9	100	377,676
Sokoto	83.9	15.3	0.9	100	925832	1.7	98.3	100	947,585	57.0	43.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	16,344
Taraba	84.0	15.3	0.7	100	315460	31.1	68.9	100	335,256	97.1	2.9	100	83.1	16.9	0.0	100	104,119
Yobe	68.7	29.9	1.3	100	571280	9.8	90.2	100	572,251	96.4	3.6	100	52.3	22.8	24.9	100	56,272
Zamfara	61.7	37.2	1.1	100	875184	7.9	92.1	100	875,184	97.0	3.0	100	76.2	0.0	23.8	100	69,339
FCT	96.1	3.4	0.5	100	688117	21.0	79.0	100	699,910	96.7	3.3	100	76.2	11.0	12.8	100	146,657

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			Number of Household members with toilet/latrines	Proportion of HH members that use their HH toilets at all Times:			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	Total		Yes, at all times	No, not all times	Total		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 (specify)	Total		
National	97.2	2.8	100.0	158,466,515	99.4	0.6	100.0	154,100,337	11.1	37.5	16.8	22.0	1.5	11.0	100.0	993,391	
Geopolitical Zone																	
North-Central	97.2	2.8	100.0	16,632,655	99.6	0.4	100.0	16,173,005	24.9	8.4	17.4	10.4	5.1	33.9	100.0	59,419	
North-East	96.9	3.1	100.0	23,134,135	99.3	0.7	100.0	22,426,691	5.8	10.1	57.6	20.9	1.3	4.3	100.0	161,341	
North-West	97.0	3.0	100.0	46,252,877	99.8	0.2	100.0	44,867,445	45.2	19.4	16.0	4.5	7.8	7.1	100.0	85,294	
South-East	96.7	3.3	100.0	18,040,246	98.4	1.6	100.0	17,455,829	13.3	36.2	0.0	49.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	287,466	
South-South	96.7	3.3	100.0	23,555,582	98.8	1.2	100.0	22,770,428	1.9	62.4	17.4	7.0	0.4	10.9	100.0	274,045	
South-West	98.6	1.4	100.0	30,851,020	99.6	0.4	100.0	30,406,939	3.5	47.5	1.4	11.2	1.9	34.5	100.0	125,826	
Sector																	
Urban	97.8	2.2	100.0	61,773,762	99.3	0.7	100.0	60,429,432	8.6	28.2	24.7	21.2	0.5	16.8	100.0	452,790	
Peri-Urban	97.5	2.5	100.0	13,269,708	99.1	0.9	100.0	12,939,856	25.6	36.7	0.0	28.3	0.0	9.4	100.0	111,408	
Urban	97.9	2.1	100.0	48,504,054	99.3	0.7	100.0	47,489,576	3.0	25.4	32.8	18.8	0.7	19.2	100.0	341,382	
Rural	96.9	3.1	100.0	96,692,753	99.4	0.6	100.0	93,670,906	13.3	45.3	10.1	22.8	2.4	6.2	100.0	540,601	
Itinerant	98.8	1.2	100.0	3,024,189	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,986,810	0.0	8.7	0.0	57.5	0.0	33.9	100.0	11,357	
Rural	96.8	3.2	100.0	78,180,789	99.5	0.5	100.0	75,688,357	15.4	55.0	10.7	10.4	2.4	6.1	100.0	408,534	
Small Town	96.8	3.2	100.0	15,487,775	99.2	0.8	100.0	14,995,738	7.4	15.9	8.8	61.5	2.6	3.8	100.0	120,711	
Wealth Index Quintile																	
Poorest	97.3	2.7	100.0	21,765,112	99.7	0.3	100.0	21,178,870	14.8	19.4	37.9	18.8	3.1	6.0	100.0	58,006	
Poor	96.6	3.4	100.0	28,080,538	99.5	0.5	100.0	27,114,806	15.7	32.8	29.0	11.7	7.0	3.8	100.0	131,440	
Moderate	96.1	3.9	100.0	31,119,527	98.7	1.3	100.0	29,915,275	11.0	32.6	19.6	32.4	1.1	3.2	100.0	395,841	
Rich	97.6	2.4	100.0	36,774,318	99.3	0.7	100.0	35,887,878	12.6	48.5	4.0	19.0	0.0	15.9	100.0	253,276	
Richest	98.2	1.8	100.0	40,727,019	99.6	0.4	100.0	40,003,508	3.6	42.8	12.0	10.6	0.0	31.1	100.0	154,827	
Literacy of the HH Head																	
Literate	97.3	2.7	100.0	119,673,514	99.4	0.6	100.0	116,412,789	9.4	34.0	14.9	26.8	1.7	13.2	100.0	746,652	
Non-Literate	97.2	2.8	100.0	38,793,001	99.3	0.7	100.0	37,687,548	16.2	48.2	22.3	7.7	1.0	4.5	100.0	246,739	
Gender of HH Head																	
Male	97.2	2.8	100.0	135,729,565	99.4	0.6	100.0	131,902,422	12.2	33.5	17.2	23.9	1.6	11.8	100.0	828,522	
Female	97.6	2.4	100.0	22,736,950	99.3	0.7	100.0	22,197,916	5.8	57.9	14.7	12.9	1.5	7.3	100.0	164,869	
HHs with at least one disability																	
At least 1 disability	93.2	6.8	100.0	9,101,367	98.3	1.7	100.0	8,485,718	23.7	36.6	11.9	16.4	0.0	11.5	100.0	144,941	
None disability	97.5	2.5	100.0	149,365,148	99.4	0.6	100.0	145,614,619	9.0	37.7	17.6	23.0	1.8	10.9	100.0	848,449	
State																	
Abia	99.3	0.7	100.0	3,880,092	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,852,681	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Adamawa	99.0	1.0	100.0	3,924,442	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,886,015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Akwa Ibom	97.2	2.8	100.0	5,234,387	99.9	0.1	100.0	5,089,122	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,373	
Anambra	94.5	5.5	100.0	5,685,055	95.0	5.0	100.0	5,374,170	11.0	36.1	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	267,076	

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			Number of Household members with toilet/latrines	Proportion of HH members that use their HH toilets at all Times:			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	Total		Yes, at all times	No, not all times	Total		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 (specify)	Total		
Bauchi	98.1	1.9	100.0	5,499,414	99.8	0.2	100.0	5,394,021	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	19.2	12.4	100.0	11,251	
Bayelsa	96.0	4.0	100.0	1,319,170	91.4	8.6	100.0	1,265,986	3.8	89.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	109,001	
Benue	98.5	1.5	100.0	3,328,885	99.9	0.1	100.0	3,279,116	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.6	100.0	4,624	
Borno	96.0	4.0	100.0	6,154,557	99.1	0.9	100.0	5,910,410	16.1	31.2	19.3	33.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	52,112	
Cross River	92.2	7.8	100.0	2,420,562	99.4	0.6	100.0	2,231,749	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	76.7	100.0	14,292	
Delta	95.0	5.0	100.0	3,479,865	97.8	2.2	100.0	3,307,511	0.0	90.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	74,240	
Ebonyi	96.5	3.5	100.0	813,744	99.9	0.1	100.0	785,355	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	893	
Edo	96.4	3.6	100.0	3,955,096	98.8	1.2	100.0	3,811,725	0.0	6.8	66.5	13.4	0.0	13.3	100.0	46,579	
Ekiti	97.2	2.8	100.0	2,039,715	99.7	0.3	100.0	1,982,857	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	6,599	
Enugu	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,422,978	100.0	0.0	100.0	2,413,380	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Gombe	92.6	7.4	100.0	2,592,694	99.8	0.2	100.0	2,401,609	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5,537	
Imo	95.9	4.1	100.0	5,238,376	99.6	0.4	100.0	5,030,243	44.6	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	100.0	19,497	
Jigawa	96.8	3.2	100.0	4,442,977	99.9	0.1	100.0	4,302,483	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	100.0	2,493	
Kaduna	95.2	4.8	100.0	8,228,409	99.6	0.4	100.0	7,829,611	43.1	32.6	16.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,088	
Kano	95.8	4.2	100.0	13,647,313	99.9	0.1	100.0	13,069,716	0.0	18.7	18.4	0.0	31.7	31.1	100.0	9,191	
Katsina	100.0	0.0	100.0	7,750,536	100.0	0.0	100.0	7,748,977	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Kebbi	98.2	1.8	100.0	2,368,771	98.8	1.2	100.0	2,326,518	70.5	8.1	4.2	4.2	13.1	0.0	100.0	28,665	
Kogi	94.8	5.2	100.0	2,116,447	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,007,380	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	35.2	21.1	100.0	8,569	
Kwara	95.3	4.7	100.0	1,696,795	99.0	1.0	100.0	1,617,336	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	100.0	16,880	
Lagos	99.3	0.7	100.0	12,988,632	99.8	0.2	100.0	12,896,679	6.5	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.1	100.0	21,207	
Nasarawa	99.1	0.9	100.0	1,454,807	99.0	1.0	100.0	1,441,822	20.0	0.0	73.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,064	
Niger	98.7	1.3	100.0	3,185,617	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,145,626	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,512	
Ogun	98.1	1.9	100.0	4,771,723	99.9	0.1	100.0	4,682,119	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,985	
Ondo	99.1	0.9	100.0	3,062,699	98.4	1.6	100.0	3,033,721	0.0	81.0	3.8	3.8	5.1	6.4	100.0	48,169	
Osun	97.6	2.4	100.0	4,107,809	99.7	0.3	100.0	4,008,182	25.2	0.0	0.0	74.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,058	
Oyo	98.0	2.0	100.0	3,880,442	99.1	0.9	100.0	3,803,381	0.0	24.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	65.9	100.0	33,808	
Plateau	95.0	5.0	100.0	1,958,599	99.3	0.7	100.0	1,861,028	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	100.0	12,270	
Rivers	98.9	1.1	100.0	7,146,503	99.7	0.3	100.0	7,064,336	0.0	0.0	57.6	8.2	0.0	34.2	100.0	23,561	
Sokoto	96.6	3.4	100.0	5,064,795	99.8	0.2	100.0	4,891,454	32.9	10.9	34.7	0.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	9,857	
Taraba	98.6	1.4	100.0	1,870,685	99.8	0.2	100	1,844,702	24.3	0.0	55.3	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,863	
Yobe	96.7	3.3	100.0	3,092,343	97.0	3.0	100	2,989,935	0.0	0.0	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88,579	
Zamfara	98.9	1.1	100.0	4,750,075	100.0	0.0	100	4,698,685	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
FCT	97.6	2.4	100.0	2,891,505	99.9	0.1	100	2,820,696	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,500	

Table HH.HF12-13: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)

Percent of Household toilet/latrines based on privacy and risk during usage

	Privacy of HH Toilets (prevent other people from seeing of hearing)		Total	Risks while using HH toilet		Total	Number of Household members with toilet/latrines
	Has privacy	No privacy		Risk Exists	No Risk		
National	82.9	17.1	100	10.6	89.4	100	158,466,515
Geopolitical Zone							
North-Central	85.0	15.0	100	9.5	90.5	100	16,632,655
North-East	77.6	22.4	100	15.9	84.1	100	23,134,135
North-West	80.1	19.9	100	10.6	89.4	100	46,252,877
South-East	83.5	16.5	100	13.2	86.8	100	18,040,246
South-South	80.3	19.7	100	13.3	86.7	100	23,555,582
South-West	91.8	8.2	100	3.8	96.2	100	30,851,020
Sector							
Urban	85.5	14.5	100	8.2	91.8	100	61,773,762
Peri-Urban	87.1	12.9	100	6.2	93.8	100	13,269,708
Urban	85.0	15.0	100	8.8	91.2	100	48,504,054
Rural	81.3	18.7	100	12.2	87.8	100	96,692,753
Itinerant	82.4	17.6	100	8.8	91.2	100	3,024,189
Rural	81.6	18.4	100	12.2	87.8	100	78,180,789
Small Town	79.4	20.6	100	12.7	87.3	100	15,487,775
Wealth Index Quintile							
Poorest	78.0	22.0	100	16.3	83.7	100	21,765,112
Poor	77.5	22.5	100	15.2	84.8	100	28,080,538
Moderate	79.7	20.3	100	13.5	86.5	100	31,119,527
Rich	83.4	16.6	100	9.2	90.8	100	36,774,318
Richest	91.3	8.7	100	3.5	96.5	100	40,727,019
Literacy of the HH Head							
Literate	83.9	16.1	100	9.9	90.1	100	119,673,514
Non-Literate	79.9	20.1	100	13.0	87.0	100	38,793,001
Gender of HH Head							
Male	82.7	17.3	100	10.7	89.3	100	135,729,565
Female	84.5	15.5	100	10.3	89.7	100	22,736,950
HHs with at least one disability							
At least 1 disability	78.2	21.8	100	11.5	88.5	100	9,101,367
No disability	83.2	16.8	100	10.6	89.4	100	149,365,148
State							
Abia	78.5	21.5	100	2.5	97.5	100	3,880,092
Adamawa	42.0	58.0	100	19.6	80.4	100	3,924,442
Akwa Ibom	79.8	20.2	100	12.6	87.4	100	5,234,387
Anambra	85.1	14.9	100	15.3	84.7	100	5,685,055
Bauchi	92.0	8.0	100	15.6	84.4	100	5,499,414
Bayelsa	67.0	33.0	100	19.5	80.5	100	1,319,170
Benue	81.9	18.1	100	13.4	86.6	100	3,328,885
Borno	91.1	8.9	100	10.7	89.3	100	6,154,557
Cross River	77.0	23.0	100	18.8	81.2	100	2,420,562
Delta	90.2	9.8	100	4.5	95.5	100	3,479,865
Ebonyi	79.1	20.9	100	16.9	83.1	100	813,744
Edo	50.2	49.8	100	1.1	98.9	100	3,955,096
Ekiti	93.0	7.0	100	3.5	96.5	100	2,039,715
Enugu	75.1	24.9	100	23.2	76.8	100	2,422,978
Gombe	93.8	6.2	100	14.1	85.9	100	2,592,694
Imo	89.9	10.1	100	13.5	86.5	100	5,238,376
Jigawa	80.2	19.8	100	5.4	94.6	100	4,442,977
Kaduna	75.5	24.5	100	13.7	86.3	100	8,228,409
Kano	83.3	16.7	100	6.9	93.1	100	13,647,313
Katsina	90.6	9.4	100	3.4	96.6	100	7,750,536
Kebbi	77.3	22.7	100	23.4	76.6	100	2,368,771
Kogi	76.5	23.5	100	13.7	86.3	100	2,116,447
Kwara	89.2	10.8	100	12.1	87.9	100	1,696,795
Lagos	97.7	2.3	100	1.8	98.2	100	12,988,632
Nasarawa	73.6	26.4	100	13.1	86.9	100	1,454,807
Niger	89.9	10.1	100	5.7	94.3	100	3,185,617
Ogun	95.8	4.2	100	4.4	95.6	100	4,771,723
Ondo	76.7	23.3	100	5.3	94.7	100	3,062,699
Osun	91.7	8.3	100	2.2	97.8	100	4,107,809
Oyo	78.7	21.3	100	10.3	89.7	100	3,880,442
Plateau	83.3	16.7	100	6.6	93.4	100	1,958,599
Rivers	96.2	3.8	100	21.7	78.3	100	7,146,503
Sokoto	86.7	13.3	100	5.9	94.1	100	5,064,795
Taraba	86.2	13.8	100	19.2	80.8	100	1,870,685
Yobe	51.2	48.8	100	21.8	78.2	100	3,092,343
Zamfara	55.8	44.2	100	31.4	68.6	100	4,750,075
FCT	93.7	6.3	100	5.0	95.0	100	2,891,505

Table HH.HF14: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of 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											
	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 (specify)	Total	Number of Households with Children under 5 years
National	20.3	64.6	3.7	6.7	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	100	7,856,889
Geopolitical Zone											
North-Central	13.7	60.4	3.2	16.4	2.7	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	100	780,460
North-East	23.2	63.9	6.4	2.5	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	100	1,502,693
North-West	21.7	62.6	3.2	7.3	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	100	3,511,657
South-East	16.8	65.8	5.6	4.8	3.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.1	100	347,292
South-South	18.5	68.7	2.5	5.5	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	767,594
South-West	19.1	73.1	1.4	4.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	100	947,193
Sector											
Urban	19.8	69.9	2.4	5.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	100	2,539,944
Peri-Urban	20.2	69.1	3.4	5.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100	486,882
Urban	19.7	70.1	2.1	5.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	100	2,053,062
Rural	20.6	62.1	4.3	7.2	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	100	5,316,945
Itinerant	25.0	55.8	5.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100	118,317
Rural	22.6	60.0	4.1	7.5	2.5	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	100	4,337,030
Small Town	10.0	73.4	4.8	4.6	4.6	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	100	861,598
Wealth Index											
Quintile											
Poorest	24.0	58.8	3.7	6.3	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.1	100	1,571,437
Poor	20.2	62.7	5.1	6.5	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	100	1,857,621
Moderate	20.2	60.4	4.4	8.9	2.7	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.7	100	1,565,492
Rich	18.8	70.6	3.2	5.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100	1,538,712
Richest	18.2	72.2	1.4	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100	1,323,627
Literacy of the HH Head											
Literate	18.5	67.2	3.6	6.3	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	100	6,076,554
Non-Literate	26.5	55.7	3.9	8.1	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	100	1,780,335
Gender of HH Head											
Male	19.9	64.6	3.8	6.8	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	100	7,333,788
Female	26.5	64.1	2.1	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	100	523,102
HHs with at least one disability											
At least 1 disability	20.9	56.0	6.2	9.5	4.5	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	100	468,243
None disability	20.3	65.2	3.5	6.5	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	100	7,388,646
State											
Abia	36.3	46.3	9.6	2.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	100	108,539
Adamawa	15.8	44.0	1.4	29.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	100	85,843
Akwa Ibom	62.2	14.4	0.0	8.2	7.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	146,783
Anambra	2.5	85.5	3.9	1.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87,038
Bauchi	37.7	43.3	14.6	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	444,346
Bayelsa	16.3	66.5	7.9	5.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29,108
Benue	8.5	50.3	1.5	20.8	12.8	5.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	123,659
Borno	9.8	83.5	0.0	0.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	384,572
Cross River	6.7	86.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	133,870
Delta	1.2	87.2	6.8	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	112,321
Ebonyi	6.9	50.9	0.0	31.3	3.1	3.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	100	22,317
Edo	17.1	79.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	123,907
Ekiti	28.5	57.1	2.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100	79,295
Enugu	28.3	48.7	5.3	2.5	0.0	6.2	6.6	0.0	2.5	100	53,940
Gombe	7.0	86.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	100	242,609
Imo	0.0	87.9	3.5	4.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	75,458
Jigawa	3.3	89.0	2.1	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	370,589
Kaduna	32.7	45.4	10.4	4.9	3.7	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	511,141
Kano	17.8	65.3	3.3	11.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	100	1,124,564
Katsina	27.4	68.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100	668,642
Kebbi	9.5	57.7	3.1	24.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	100	187,159
Kogi	7.0	72.7	4.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100	67,575
Kwara	5.7	62.5	6.8	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65,842
Lagos	13.2	77.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	351,842
Nasarawa	11.4	75.9	4.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	72,165
Niger	9.9	72.2	3.1	10.2	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100	195,901
Ogun	4.8	89.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100	89,507
Ondo	27.1	65.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80,168
Osun	27.3	66.8	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100	205,528
Oyo	21.2	73.6	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	140,853
Plateau	14.7	52.0	9.4	17.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	100	54,991
Rivers	6.5	78.2	2.5	7.9	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	100	221,606
Sokoto	25.2	52.7	1.3	11.8	4.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	320,014
Taraba	43.9	40.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.6	1.9	0.0	100	109,206
Yobe	27.1	66.1	5.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	236,115
Zamfara	30.3	51.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	1.0	8.5	2.2	0.0	100	329,548
FCT	26.0	46.8	0.8	22.2	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	200,326

Table HH.HF15-16: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)
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			Total	For PLWD				Total
	Safe	Not Safe	Was not possible to observe		Safe	Not safe	was not possible to observe		
National	58.0	33.2	8.8	100	34.9	55.5	9.6	100	32,834,703
Geopolitical Zone									
North-Central	64.8	26.4	8.9	100	42.8	47.8	9.4	100	3,511,703
North-East	63.1	35.2	1.7	100	42.4	55.9	1.6	100	4,359,142
North-West	53.0	42.7	4.3	100	23.4	72.0	4.6	100	8,442,067
South-East	45.2	37.4	17.4	100	28.4	52.1	19.5	100	3,868,798
South-South	50.4	37.8	11.8	100	34.2	51.9	13.9	100	5,314,820
South-West	69.7	18.9	11.4	100	44.0	44.3	11.7	100	7,338,174
Sector									
Urban	64.8	25.5	9.7	100	41.2	49.0	9.9	100	13,688,214
Peri-Urban	65.5	22.7	11.8	100	39.8	47.7	12.5	100	2,994,814
Urban	64.6	26.3	9.1	100	41.5	49.3	9.1	100	10,693,400
Rural	53.2	38.7	8.1	100	30.5	60.2	9.3	100	19,146,489
Itinerant	48.8	44.2	7.0	100	24.0	68.8	7.1	100	590,719
Rural	53.1	38.8	8.1	100	30.8	59.9	9.2	100	15,441,394
Small Town	54.2	37.0	8.7	100	29.9	59.7	10.4	100	3,114,376
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	48.8	43.8	7.4	100	25.4	67.0	7.7	100	4,347,626
Poor	52.0	42.1	5.9	100	28.0	65.8	6.2	100	5,313,096
Moderate	48.4	43.1	8.5	100	29.5	60.9	9.6	100	6,244,138
Rich	59.4	31.8	8.8	100	35.0	55.4	9.6	100	7,998,766
Richest	71.5	17.2	11.4	100	47.4	40.1	12.5	100	8,931,077
Literacy of the HH Head									
Literate	60.0	31.5	8.5	100	37.4	53.4	9.3	100	24,488,468
Non-Literate	52.1	38.3	9.6	100	27.8	61.8	10.5	100	8,346,235
Gender of HH Head									
Male	57.9	34.0	8.1	100	34.5	56.8	8.7	100	26,793,094
Female	58.6	29.6	11.7	100	36.9	49.8	13.3	100	6,041,609
HHs with at least one disability									
At least 1 disability	54.0	34.8	11.1	100	29.6	58.2	12.2	100	3,841,383
No disability	58.5	33.0	8.5	100	35.6	55.1	9.2	100	28,993,320
State									
Abia	55.2	23.3	21.6	100	35.1	42.2	22.7	100	833,731
Adamawa	53.8	45.6	0.5	100	30.2	69.1	0.7	100	720,670
Akwa Ibom	35.1	30.8	34.0	100	29.1	34.0	36.9	100	1,186,491
Anambra	38.6	45.7	15.7	100	27.6	57.6	14.8	100	1,237,901
Bauchi	76.5	22.9	0.6	100	53.6	45.8	0.6	100	1,058,213
Bayelsa	41.4	31.1	27.5	100	24.2	43.0	32.8	100	264,930
Benue	50.3	26.9	22.8	100	35.7	41.0	23.3	100	651,212
Borno	69.5	29.1	1.4	100	35.8	63.3	0.8	100	1,205,600
Cross River	47.4	49.7	2.9	100	31.9	66.4	1.8	100	596,016
Delta	81.5	17.4	1.1	100	21.3	70.9	7.8	100	816,622
Ebonyi	54.1	45.1	0.8	100	21.9	77.3	0.8	100	163,947
Edo	32.2	54.1	13.7	100	14.4	70.5	15.1	100	869,560
Ekiti	62.1	17.8	20.1	100	49.5	30.8	19.7	100	418,445
Enugu	43.9	38.1	18.0	100	12.6	66.8	20.6	100	563,102
Gombe	70.5	22.8	6.7	100	65.3	28.3	6.4	100	467,152
Imo	44.4	37.2	18.4	100	33.5	41.9	24.6	100	1,070,117
Jigawa	68.9	22.6	8.5	100	58.2	31.6	10.1	100	839,777
Kaduna	65.9	32.6	1.5	100	29.7	69.4	0.9	100	1,569,605
Kano	46.5	45.1	8.4	100	23.4	67.7	8.9	100	2,396,682
Katsina	78.7	20.4	0.9	100	5.8	93.0	1.2	100	1,443,413
Kebbi	51.2	39.5	9.4	100	19.4	70.7	9.9	100	369,820
Kogi	39.3	58.5	2.2	100	18.3	79.9	1.9	100	424,894
Kwara	72.1	26.8	1.0	100	37.9	59.2	2.9	100	371,937
Lagos	82.6	7.6	9.8	100	55.5	33.8	10.7	100	3,215,048
Nasarawa	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	5.3	94.3	0.4	100	286,071
Niger	69.2	18.5	12.4	100	57.6	29.0	13.4	100	671,017
Ogun	52.2	42.4	5.5	100	10.9	83.7	5.4	100	1,173,759
Ondo	35.2	40.2	24.6	100	27.7	45.9	26.4	100	739,353
Osun	81.4	13.1	5.6	100	44.2	50.0	5.9	100	873,975
Oyo	67.1	17.1	15.8	100	56.3	30.1	13.6	100	917,593
Plateau	76.6	14.8	8.7	100	54.1	37.3	8.6	100	406,663
Rivers	58.3	41.3	0.4	100	58.1	41.5	0.5	100	1,581,199
Sokoto	20.3	78.3	1.4	100	16.7	81.7	1.6	100	947,585
Taraba	55.1	44.6	0.3	100	53.1	46.9	0.0	100	335,256
Yobe	35.1	62.5	2.4	100	26.1	70.3	3.5	100	572,251
Zamfara	26.2	73.6	0.2	100	16.7	82.9	0.4	100	875,184
FCT	70.7	24.9	4.4	100	61.4	33.6	5.0	100	699,910

Table HH.HF17-19: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)													
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	yes, other evidence	no evidence	Total		
National	25.2	74.8	100	32,834,703	76.2	23.8	100	56.5	18.7	24.8	100	8,278,679	
Geopolitical Zone													
North-Central	26.7	73.3	100	3,511,703	76.6	23.4	100	41.7	25.2	33.1	100	937,124	
North-East	18.6	81.4	100	4,359,142	55.9	44.1	100	55.9	18.7	25.4	100	810,901	
North-West	28.0	72.0	100	8,442,067	69.3	30.7	100	53.9	17.9	28.2	100	2,359,896	
South-East	19.8	80.2	100	3,868,798	77.9	22.1	100	24.0	41.0	35.0	100	767,729	
South-South	30.0	70.0	100	5,314,820	84.3	15.7	100	65.2	11.1	23.8	100	1,595,863	
South-West	24.6	75.4	100	7,338,174	86.5	13.5	100	74.1	13.5	12.4	100	1,807,165	
Sector													
Urban	31.6	68.4	100	13,688,214	82.6	17.4	100	59.6	19.3	21.1	100	4,321,057	
Peri-Urban	26.9	73.1	100	2,994,814	80.8	19.2	100	53.2	29.9	17.0	100	804,634	
Urban	32.9	67.1	100	10,693,400	83.0	17.0	100	61.0	16.9	22.0	100	3,516,423	
Rural	20.7	79.3	100	19,146,489	69.4	30.6	100	53.2	17.9	28.9	100	3,957,622	
Itinerant	17.2	82.8	100	590,719	80.5	19.5	100	66.5	11.4	22.2	100	101,455	
Rural	20.4	79.6	100	15,441,394	68.4	31.6	100	51.4	18.0	30.5	100	3,147,114	
Small Town	22.8	77.2	100	3,114,376	71.9	28.1	100	59.2	18.4	22.4	100	709,053	
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	16.1	83.9	100	4,347,626	62.1	37.9	100	57.1	17.5	25.4	100	699,717	
Poor	16.5	83.5	100	5,313,096	53.3	46.7	100	42.3	21.0	36.7	100	879,111	
Moderate	16.3	83.7	100	6,244,138	60.6	39.4	100	49.5	18.9	31.6	100	1,018,687	
Rich	20.1	79.9	100	7,998,766	74.3	25.7	100	53.5	18.1	28.5	100	1,611,679	
Richest	45.6	54.4	100	8,931,077	88.3	11.7	100	62.5	18.5	19.0	100	4,069,485	
Literacy of the HH Head													
Literate	29.4	70.6	100	24,488,468	77.9	22.1	100	57.9	19.1	23.1	100	7,200,665	
Non-Literate	12.9	87.1	100	8,346,235	65.0	35.0	100	47.7	15.9	36.4	100	1,078,014	
Gender of HH Head													
Male	25.8	74.2	100	26,793,094	75.9	24.1	100	56.7	18.8	24.4	100	6,916,315	
Female	22.5	77.5	100	6,041,609	78.0	22.0	100	55.5	17.9	26.7	100	1,362,364	
HHs with at least one disability													
At least 1 disability	28.2	71.8	100	3,841,383	71.8	28.2	100	58.0	24.8	17.2	100	1,084,306	
No disability	24.8	75.2	100	28,993,320	76.9	23.1	100	56.3	17.7	26.0	100	7,194,373	
State													
Abia	10.7	89.3	100	833,731	83.5	16.5	100	41.8	10.8	47.4	100	89,168	
Adamawa	13.9	86.1	100	720,670	81.1	18.9	100	66.6	11.4	22.0	100	100,226	
Akwa Ibom	18.5	81.5	100	1,186,491	73.4	26.6	100	15.4	41.3	43.3	100	219,817	
Anambra	29.2	70.8	100	1,237,901	79.0	21.0	100	14.4	66.9	18.7	100	361,462	
Bauchi	22.3	77.7	100	1,058,213	85.1	14.9	100	58.2	29.1	12.7	100	235,780	
Bayelsa	16.7	83.3	100	264,930	73.7	26.3	100	48.4	29.4	22.2	100	44,357	
Benue	18.2	81.8	100	651,212	76.5	23.5	100	66.3	12.1	21.6	100	118,641	
Borno	24.7	75.3	100	1,205,600	27.5	72.5	100	62.0	11.7	26.4	100	298,362	
Cross River	27.4	72.6	100	596,016	90.2	9.8	100	89.5	6.2	4.2	100	163,114	
Delta	55.0	45.0	100	816,622	80.2	19.8	100	60.2	11.7	28.1	100	449,272	
Ebonyi	7.4	92.6	100	163,947	84.5	15.5	100	33.8	28.6	37.6	100	12,142	
Edo	5.6	94.4	100	869,560	72.7	27.3	100	19.9	18.2	61.9	100	48,695	
Ekiti	12.2	87.8	100	418,445	80.8	19.2	100	59.4	16.1	24.5	100	50,882	
Enugu	11.6	88.4	100	563,102	88.7	11.3	100	26.3	15.7	58.0	100	65,531	
Gombe	14.4	85.6	100	467,152	59.7	40.3	100	49.1	9.8	41.0	100	67,061	
Imo	22.4	77.6	100	1,070,117	71.0	29.0	100	30.8	20.7	48.5	100	239,426	
Jigawa	49.3	50.7	100	839,777	86.7	13.3	100	58.4	22.9	18.7	100	413,867	

Table HH.HF17-19: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)														
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	yes, other evidence	no evidence	Total			
Kaduna	52.6	47.4	100	1,569,605	55.6	44.4	100	73.2	22.7	4.1	100	825,791		
Kano	15.4	84.6	100	2,396,682	69.6	30.4	100	37.1	20.6	42.4	100	369,639		
Katsina	40.0	60.0	100	1,443,413	79.3	20.7	100	37.9	8.1	54.0	100	577,014		
Kebbi	22.8	77.2	100	369,820	77.0	23.0	100	59.9	17.4	22.7	100	84,203		
Kogi	16.1	83.9	100	424,894	66.8	33.2	100	36.3	21.3	42.4	100	68,286		
Kwara	35.9	64.1	100	371,937	86.2	13.8	100	56.1	2.2	41.7	100	133,350		
Lagos	35.8	64.2	100	3,215,048	91.0	9.0	100	81.4	11.1	7.5	100	1,151,184		
Nasarawa	34.3	65.7	100	286,071	99.2	0.8	100	54.8	41.3	3.9	100	97,999		
Niger	32.0	68.0	100	671,017	68.0	32.0	100	29.3	44.4	26.2	100	214,571		
Ogun	10.5	89.5	100	1,173,759	62.8	37.2	100	53.4	31.1	15.6	100	122,926		
Ondo	19.1	80.9	100	739,353	68.8	31.2	100	60.2	20.5	19.3	100	141,053		
Osun	21.8	78.2	100	873,975	84.2	15.8	100	62.5	15.2	22.3	100	190,476		
Oyo	16.4	83.6	100	917,593	92.6	7.4	100	68.3	7.4	24.4	100	150,644		
Plateau	13.9	86.1	100	406,663	66.6	33.4	100	47.2	20.9	31.9	100	56,669		
Rivers	42.4	57.6	100	1,581,199	90.6	9.4	100	83.3	0.2	16.5	100	670,609		
Sokoto	8.0	92.0	100	947,585	48.8	51.2	100	26.8	2.9	70.3	100	75,946		
Taraba	17.0	83.0	100	335,256	36.5	63.5	100	42.9	17.2	39.9	100	57,150		
Yobe	9.1	90.9	100	572,251	54.4	45.6	100	12.9	39.0	48.2	100	52,322		
Zamfara	1.5	98.5	100	875,184	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	13,436		
FCT	35.4	64.6	100	699,910	74.8	25.2	100	28.1	22.8	49.1	100	247,608		

Table HH.HF19-21: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)																		
Percent of household garbage disposal practice and observation of faecal matters in compounds.																		
	Evidence of faeces in the compound				Sweeping of Compounds				HH garbage disposal practice									
	Yes, human faeces	Yes, animal faeces	Yes, faeces but unsure of source	no evidence is seen	Total	seem obviously swept	does not seem obvious	obviously not swept	Total	collected by formal service	collected by informal service provider	disposed in designated area	disposal within household yard/plot (burnt or	disposed elsewhere	other (specify)	don't know	Total	Number of Household
Kaduna	15.9	36.6	7.8	39.7	100	41.6	48.6	9.8	100.0	12.3	12.5	22.5	25.5	26.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,664,333
Kano	12.6	37.8	2.5	47.1	100	38.0	44.1	17.9	100.0	4.1	8.0	27.2	27.0	31.2	0.6	1.9	100.0	2,456,711
Katsina	.0	45.7	0.0	54.3	100	45.3	26.5	28.2	100.0	2.2	0.2	25.0	11.5	27.6	29.8	3.7	100.0	1,558,506
Kebbi	2.0	69.2	5.2	23.6	100	51.8	29.1	19.1	100.0	3.5	6.6	12.0	47.4	27.0	0.9	2.5	100.0	844,434
Kogi	1.3	20.8	1.4	76.4	100	61.8	22.6	15.6	100.0	1.0	0.2	22.6	16.4	58.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	934,868
Kwara	1.2	36.0	1.4	61.5	100	64.1	21.4	14.5	100.0	11.4	3.1	34.2	21.7	26.8	0.4	2.3	100.0	689,852
Lagos	0.6	2.5	0.1	96.8	100	84.8	9.2	6.1	100.0	63.8	22.7	3.2	6.3	3.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,330,768
Nasarawa	20.6	38.0	1.6	39.9	100	26.2	41.4	32.3	100.0	0.6	0.4	16.9	27.8	54.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	511,985
Niger	5.5	28.8	0.9	64.8	100	58.2	30.1	11.6	100.0	3.4	4.2	30.5	20.7	40.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,130,135
Ogun	.2	17.9	12.2	69.6	100	37.1	45.3	17.6	100.0	8.7	5.2	18.9	29.6	37.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,333,972
Ondo	1.1	17.6	5.8	75.6	100	65.2	22.1	12.7	100.0	13.2	0.8	23.6	28.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,110,701
Osun	0.5	40.7	1.1	57.7	100	58.3	21.9	19.8	100.0	7.2	2.0	21.2	48.1	21.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,092,389
Oyo	1.3	11.0	0.0	87.7	100	51.9	38.4	9.7	100.0	11.2	3.1	13.7	33.3	37.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	1,922,364
Plateau	1.5	20.3	2.9	75.3	100	40.5	41.8	17.7	100.0	6.0	3.0	3.2	39.9	43.9	3.8	0.1	100.0	853,884
Rivers	14.7	7.6	0.9	76.8	100	91.2	5.0	3.8	100.0	5.8	1.6	59.8	20.7	10.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	1,731,487
Sokoto	5.6	28.4	9.5	56.5	100	27.5	43.0	29.5	100.0	0.7	1.5	34.3	42.6	20.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,006,167
Taraba	5.0	18.6	0.6	75.8	100	39.0	27.7	33.2	100.0	1.0	1.5	35.2	18.8	43.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	631,443
Yobe	25.5	48.4	3.9	22.2	100	47.7	33.4	18.9	100.0	4.3	2.6	23.4	15.3	51.5	1.0	2.0	100.0	673,818
Zamfara	0.7	75.5	1.1	22.7	100	63.8	23.5	12.7	100.0	1.5	8.1	25.6	0.9	63.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	887,743
FCT	0.6	11.0	4.4	84.1	100	77.6	14.4	8.0	100.0	16.9	18.5	5.5	40.2	10.6	0.0	8.4	100.0	925,519

Table HH.HF21-22: Sanitation (Safe Disposal of Faeces)													
Percent of household based on households rearing of livestock.													
State	Households' rearing of livestock			Number of Households	where livestock (cows, goats, birds, etc.) stay or sleep for households with livestock							Total	Number of Households that have/rear livestock
	yes	no	Total		in the same house/room unit(s) where the household members	in pens/stables within the yard/plot where the HH dwell	roam freely within the yard/plot where the HH dwell	in pens/stables in a different yard/plot	roam freely in a different yard/plot	bush/ forest/ elsewhere	don't know		
Abia	27.8	72.2	100	852,364	13.6	26.4	52.6	2.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	237,052
Adamawa	38.2	61.8	100	844,650	70.1	3.3	17.9	4.0	3.1	1.2	0.3	100	322,743
Akwa Ibom	26.2	73.8	100	1,302,205	1.0	20.0	23.4	24.9	17.0	13.7	0.0	100	341,755
Anambra	15.9	84.1	100	1,255,140	0.6	78.7	4.8	5.4	6.0	4.4	0.0	100	199,543
Bauchi	81.4	18.6	100	1,299,500	10.8	11.6	45.3	9.3	21.7	1.0	0.3	100	1,057,348
Bayelsa	13.9	86.1	100	519,294	7.2	13.4	36.8	17.3	13.0	8.4	3.9	100	72,075
Benue	66.3	33.7	100	1,166,932	0.4	32.3	50.9	8.8	7.1	0.0	0.5	100	773,105
Borno	55.2	44.8	100	1,228,616	17.7	13.8	57.5	2.2	5.4	3.5	0.0	100	678,588
Cross River	15.7	84.3	100	973,284	1.9	36.1	19.6	0.7	40.5	1.2	0.0	100	152,596
Delta	15.5	84.5	100	1,334,054	0.0	3.4	94.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100	206,595
Ebonyi	47.6	52.4	100	639,844	2.5	4.8	19.4	21.1	49.9	2.3	0.0	100	304,819
Edo	21.6	78.4	100	988,830	1.5	13.4	15.3	3.0	60.0	6.7	0.0	100	214,036
Ekiti	40.2	59.8	100	733,055	0.3	9.8	52.4	1.8	34.7	0.0	1.0	100	294,871
Enugu	31.4	68.6	100	1,053,336	7.9	40.0	19.7	6.4	18.5	7.5	0.0	100	330,768
Gombe	82.2	17.8	100	636,605	35.1	24.7	15.0	7.1	16.5	1.7	0.0	100	523,339
Imo	18.6	81.4	100	1,244,680	1.7	28.7	40.9	8.5	19.0	0.6	0.5	100	231,126
Jigawa	75.3	24.7	100	1,177,672	11.0	29.1	45.4	2.7	6.7	5.0	0.0	100	886,317
Kaduna	40.3	59.7	100	1,664,333	20.0	37.7	17.7	5.9	17.1	1.5	0.0	100	671,336
Kano	70.4	29.6	100	2,456,711	28.7	13.9	25.3	15.9	13.8	2.1	0.3	100	1,728,651
Katsina	76.7	23.3	100	1,558,506	5.2	43.0	31.6	7.5	10.3	2.1	0.4	100	1,195,197
Kebbi	72.6	27.4	100	844,434	29.6	31.6	9.9	12.3	8.8	7.4	0.3	100	612,892
Kogi	46.1	53.9	100	934,868	6.8	22.8	55.3	1.0	4.9	8.9	0.4	100	431,279
Kwara	57.7	42.3	100	689,852	2.6	26.3	49.2	7.6	10.5	1.8	2.1	100	397,982
Lagos	3.0	97.0	100	3,330,768	6.3	46.8	29.9	5.4	9.2	0.0	2.4	100	99,736
Nasarawa	60.9	39.1	100	511,985	3.5	24.9	38.7	5.4	21.9	5.5	0.0	100	311,870
Niger	51.9	48.1	100	1,130,135	0.6	12.5	42.9	7.5	35.4	1.1	0.0	100	586,280
Ogun	23.8	76.2	100	1,333,972	0.0	14.2	72.0	1.0	10.2	2.7	0.0	100	317,146
Ondo	39.5	60.5	100	1,110,701	6.6	24.1	39.3	8.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	100	438,314
Osun	46.7	53.3	100	1,092,389	35.2	7.8	44.4	2.8	7.3	0.7	1.8	100	510,346
Oyo	40.9	59.1	100	1,922,364	13.6	14.7	51.7	3.7	14.1	1.7	0.6	100	785,624
Plateau	53.5	46.5	100	853,884	0.0	22.6	27.5	10.2	34.9	4.9	0.0	100	456,535
Rivers	32.3	67.7	100	1,731,487	3.2	20.3	55.5	14.8	4.3	0.7	1.2	100	558,887
Sokoto	75.5	24.5	100	1,006,167	31.9	10.6	33.1	9.7	13.4	1.3	0.0	100	759,514
Taraba	44.8	55.2	100	631,443	24.8	13.2	31.0	4.0	25.6	1.4	0.0	100	282,949
Yobe	58.0	42.0	100	673,818	6.9	25.8	47.6	5.2	5.4	9.1	0.0	100	390,842
Zamfara	77.8	22.2	100	887,743	82.1	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100	690,307
FCT	37.0	63.0	100	925,519	7.5	39.9	13.1	5.4	29.9	0.0	4.2	100	342,271

Table HH.G1: Handwashing																					
Percent of household based on the most important times that handwashing is practiced																					
	First most important time for handwashing						Second most important time for handwashing						Third most important time for handwashing						Number of Households		
	after using the toilet	after changing a child's diaper	before eating	before preparing food	others (specify)	Total	after using the toilet	after changing a child's diaper	before eating	before preparing food	others (specify)	Total	after using the toilet	after changing a child's diaper	before eating	before preparing food	others (specify)	Total			
Kano	86.5	1.3	10.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	6.5	4.8	47.1	39.2	2.4	100.0	5.0	3.6	39.8	35	16.3	100	2,456,711		
Katsina	35.5	0.2	18.8	3.2	42.3	100.0	25.7	0.3	58.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	38.3	0.4	16.5	37	8.3	100	1,558,506		
Kebbi	77.2	11.9	6.9	3.8	0.3	100.0	10.8	11.8	42.2	34.7	0.6	100.0	7.2	9.3	45.5	37	1.1	100	844,434		
Kogi	73.6	2.1	15.7	6.8	1.8	100.0	19.2	1.3	47.9	30.4	1.2	100.0	7.1	5.5	28.9	33	25.2	100	934,868		
Kwara	73.8	1.0	19.7	5.1	0.4	100.0	12.4	6.1	56.1	25.2	0.2	100.0	12.8	4.7	21.1	57	4.9	100	689,852		
Lagos	85.5	0.4	9.1	4.5	0.5	100.0	7.2	1.3	59.4	29.5	2.7	100.0	6.7	1.8	27.9	51	13	100	3,330,768		
Nasarawa	75.8	0.8	20.1	1.1	2.2	100.0	8.7	4.3	55.7	27.3	4.1	100.0	15.0	14.6	22.0	38	10.6	100	511,985		
Niger	74.5	0.9	14.8	2.7	7.0	100.0	14.6	0.7	69.4	7.1	8.1	100.0	9.7	1.3	13.1	19	57.1	100	1,130,135		
Ogun	79.8	0.1	11.5	8.3	0.2	100.0	7.9	0.6	38.4	50.5	2.7	100.0	12.1	0.0	49.2	24	15	100	1,333,972		
Ondo	67.3	0.3	26.5	3.6	2.3	100.0	23.2	0.8	40.4	33.6	2.0	100.0	8.6	2.0	31.8	48	9.6	100	1,110,701		
Osun	67.7	1.3	26.4	3.5	1.0	100.0	18.2	4.5	48.7	27.2	1.5	100.0	12.4	2.7	24.7	49	11.5	100	1,092,389		
Oyo	88.1	0.0	7.1	2.5	2.3	100.0	6.6	0.5	63.5	27.6	1.9	100.0	4.9	0.8	27.6	56	11	100	1,922,364		
Plateau	52.2	0.7	41.7	4.1	1.3	100.0	23.1	0.8	42.4	33.2	0.4	100.0	22.7	3.5	14.9	36	22.7	100	853,884		
Rivers	72.8	0.2	26.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	25.9	2.2	53.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	2.0	19.2	63	14.9	100	1,731,487		
Sokoto	75.9	0.8	22.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	7.8	0.4	48.8	41.4	1.5	100.0	15.9	3.4	28.1	49	4	100	1,006,167		
Taraba	80.9	6.5	9.4	3.0	0.2	100.0	2.1	19.6	44.4	32.0	1.9	100.0	2.9	7.7	43.4	41	5.6	100	631,443		
Yobe	80.9	6.2	9.8	1.7	1.3	100.0	8.1	1.5	51.5	36.8	2.1	100.0	6.9	2.8	32.4	33	24.7	100	673,818		
Zamfara	65.0	1.4	27.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	21.8	15.1	46.3	16.8	0.0	100.0	12.3	18.5	24.6	45	0	100	887,743		
FCT	86.7	0.8	9.4	2.6	0.4	100.0	6.7	6.9	58.2	27.6	0.6	100.0	6.0	2.4	29.5	48	14.1	100	925,519		

Table HH.G2-G4: Handwashing																
Percent of household based on the availability and location of handwashing facilities in the households																
	Location for Handwashing in the Household							Total	Number of Households	Availability of Water at place of Handwashing		Availability of Soap, Detergent or Ash at place of Handwashing			Total	Number of households with fixed place for handwashing
	in dwelling	in yard/plot	mobile object for handwashing observed (bucket/jug/ke-ttle)	no handwashing place in dwelling/ yard/ plot	no permission to see	other reasons (specify)	water is available			water is not available	soap, detergent or ash available	soap, detergent or ash not available				
National	8.0	3.1	20.5	55.1	12.9	0.5	100.0	42,541,141	76.7	23.3	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	13,454,496	
Geopolitical Zone																
North-Central	6.7	1.5	17.5	65.2	8.7	0.3	100.0	6,213,175	71.2	28.8	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	1,601,578	
North-East	2.5	1.4	27.4	62.4	6.2	0.1	100.0	5,314,632	74.3	25.7	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	1,663,557	
North-West	5.2	2.8	33.3	45.0	13.6	0.1	100.0	9,595,568	77.6	22.4	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	3,966,445	
South-East	3.4	7.9	10.6	52.1	25.7	0.3	100.0	5,045,363	75.8	24.2	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0	1,106,747	
South-South	11.6	3.5	25.5	43.0	16.3	0.1	100.0	6,849,154	71.3	28.7	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	2,782,705	
South-West	14.4	2.6	7.5	64.8	9.3	1.5	100.0	9,523,248	87.3	12.7	100.0	77.0	23.0	100.0	2,333,464	
Sector																
Urban	15.8	4.5	16.9	50.9	11.3	0.6	100.0	14,820,701	82.8	17.2	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	5,508,633	
Peri-Urban	14.5	5.9	14.0	54.1	11.0	0.6	100.0	3,180,382	78.6	21.4	100.0	67.1	32.9	100.0	1,093,178	
Urban	16.1	4.2	17.7	50.0	11.4	0.6	100.0	11,640,319	83.8	16.2	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	4,415,455	
Rural	3.8	2.4	22.5	57.3	13.7	0.4	100.0	27,720,441	72.4	27.6	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	7,945,863	
Itinerant	6.2	1.5	25.8	55.0	11.1	0.4	100.0	974,239	71.2	28.8	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0	326,359	
Rural	3.7	2.4	22.0	58.0	13.6	0.3	100.0	22,915,017	71.6	28.4	100.0	46.9	53.1	100.0	6,418,256	
Small Town	3.7	2.8	24.7	53.6	14.7	0.5	100.0	3,831,184	77.3	22.7	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	1,201,248	
Wealth Index Quintile																
Poorest	1.8	1.1	22.3	64.4	9.8	0.6	100.0	8,329,055	67.0	33.0	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	2,103,210	
Poor	1.7	1.3	23.8	61.0	11.8	0.4	100.0	7,901,672	66.3	33.7	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	2,118,480	
Moderate	2.0	2.3	22.3	58.9	14.0	0.6	100.0	8,377,645	73.4	26.6	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	2,229,186	
Rich	4.5	3.0	21.3	57.0	13.7	0.5	100.0	8,926,852	73.9	26.1	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	2,567,405	
Richest	28.1	7.6	13.6	35.8	14.7	0.3	100.0	9,005,918	89.4	10.6	100.0	80.7	19.3	100.0	4,436,215	
Literacy of the HH Head																
Literate	10.3	3.8	22.2	49.9	13.4	0.5	100.0	29,353,386	80.3	19.7	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	10,650,393	
Non-Literate	2.8	1.7	16.8	66.6	11.7	0.5	100.0	13,187,755	62.7	37.3	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0	2,804,102	
Gender of HH Head																
Male	7.9	3.1	21.6	54.8	12.2	0.4	100.0	34,611,195	76.8	23.2	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0	11,311,636	
Female	8.0	3.4	15.6	56.5	15.9	0.6	100.0	7,929,946	76.2	23.8	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	2,142,860	
HHs with at least one disability																
At least 1 disability	6.6	4.7	22.7	52.6	13.2	0.3	100.0	4,825,745	78.8	21.2	100.0	57.3	42.7	100.0	1,640,800	
None disability	8.1	2.9	20.2	55.4	12.8	0.5	100.0	37,715,397	76.4	23.6	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	11,813,696	
State																
Abia	3.7	1.5	8.0	59.1	27.8	0.0	100.0	852,364	60.0	40.0	100.0	63.1	36.9	100.0	111,825	
Adamawa	7.4	0.5	5.9	74.9	11.0	0.3	100.0	844,650	87.8	12.2	100.0	69.8	30.2	100.0	117,380	
Akwa Ibom	6.8	5.3	31.0	28.2	28.6	0.0	100.0	1,302,205	39.3	60.7	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	561,636	
Anambra	5.1	23.8	11.5	53.3	5.9	0.4	100.0	1,255,140	76.4	23.6	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	507,837	
Bauchi	3.2	1.7	20.2	73.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,299,500	92.4	7.6	100.0	82.8	17.2	100.0	326,684	
Bayelsa	4.3	1.4	12.0	75.3	6.9	0.1	100.0	519,294	93.6	6.4	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	92,262	
Benue	0.9	0.8	4.5	81.7	12.1	0.0	100.0	1,166,932	89.1	10.9	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	72,129	
Borno	0.9	0.3	47.2	49.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,228,616	82.5	17.5	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	594,880	
Cross River	4.7	3.5	25.5	64.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	973,284	91.8	8.2	100.0	88.7	11.3	100.0	327,756	
Delta	24.1	2.7	25.6	41.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	1,334,054	89.3	10.7	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0	698,328	
Ebonyi	1.2	0.4	1.2	96.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	639,844	88.6	11.4	100.0	87.2	12.8	100.0	17,664	
Edo	1.4	0.6	4.3	72.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	988,830	53.5	46.5	100.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	61,665	
Ekiti	3.7	0.9	1.2	82.1	4.7	7.4	100.0	733,055	88.5	11.5	100.0	84.5	15.5	100.0	42,202	
Enugu	1.8	1.0	16.7	58.4	21.3	0.7	100.0	1,053,336	70.8	29.2	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0	205,813	
Gombe	0.6	0.9	41.9	55.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	636,605	49.2	50.8	100.0	26.7	73.3	100.0	276,175	
Imo	3.8	6.1	11.2	18.1	60.6	0.1	100.0	1,244,680	84.5	15.5	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	263,607	
Jigawa	1.5	3.7	44.7	44.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	1,177,672	98.2	1.8	100.0	75.4	24.6	100.0	587,129	

Table HH.G2-G4: Handwashing																
Percent of household based on the availability and location of handwashing facilities in the households																
	Location for Handwashing in the Household							Total	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 (bucket/jug/ke-ttle)	no handwashing place in dwelling/ yard/ plot	no permission to see	other reasons (specify)	water is available			water is not available	Total	soap, detergent or ash available	soap, detergent or ash not available	Total		
Kaduna	15.2	4.3	51.6	23.3	5.4	0.2	100.0	1,664,333	79.1	20.9	100.0	47.9	52.1	100.0	1,187,500	
Kano	2.0	1.9	29.4	54.6	11.9	0.2	100.0	2,456,711	66.5	33.5	100.0	35.3	64.7	100.0	816,821	
Katsina	0.7	1.2	40.4	38.8	19.0	0.0	100.0	1,558,506	84.7	15.3	100.0	72.2	27.8	100.0	658,150	
Kebbi	14.3	2.3	15.7	45.6	22.1	0.0	100.0	844,434	93.8	6.2	100.0	87.3	12.7	100.0	272,979	
Kogi	4.0	1.0	7.1	81.7	5.9	0.3	100.0	934,868	77.9	22.1	100.0	34.9	65.1	100.0	112,899	
Kwara	4.9	3.3	11.3	61.8	17.9	0.8	100.0	689,852	87.9	12.1	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	134,529	
Lagos	32.2	2.6	6.4	48.9	9.8	0.0	100.0	3,330,768	90.8	9.2	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	1,374,661	
Nasarawa	3.1	1.1	29.4	64.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	511,985	90.2	9.8	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	171,888	
Niger	4.5	3.1	31.8	56.9	3.6	0.2	100.0	1,130,135	71.2	28.8	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	444,853	
Ogun	5.4	3.0	12.3	75.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,333,972	67.2	32.8	100.0	42.4	57.6	100.0	276,146	
Ondo	6.6	1.6	2.2	82.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	1,110,701	83.9	16.1	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0	115,324	
Osun	6.0	4.8	20.9	58.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	1,092,389	91.2	8.8	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0	345,735	
Oyo	3.0	2.4	3.9	71.3	15.0	4.4	100.0	1,922,364	85.4	14.6	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	179,397	
Plateau	1.0	0.4	31.9	55.4	11.1	0.2	100.0	853,884	41.7	58.3	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	284,556	
Rivers	17.7	5.1	37.4	17.2	22.3	0.4	100.0	1,731,487	69.1	30.9	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	1,041,058	
Sokoto	4.3	0.7	0.6	71.4	23.0	0.0	100.0	1,006,167	64.9	35.1	100.0	55.8	44.2	100.0	56,070	
Taraba	1.0	5.3	16.3	73.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	631,443	20.0	80.0	100.0	20.5	79.5	100.0	142,925	
Yobe	1.1	0.3	29.1	45.4	24.1	0.0	100.0	673,818	85.3	14.7	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	205,513	
Zamfara	0.2	7.5	36.0	40.7	15.6	0.0	100.0	887,743	43.9	56.1	100.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	387,796	
FCT	28.3	1.2	11.7	49.7	8.6	0.6	100.0	925,519	73.5	26.5	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0	380,725	

Table HH.G5-G7: Handwashing														
Percent of household based on types of soap in households with handwashing facilities.														
	Type of Soap available at the place of handwashing					Number of households with soap at the fixed place for handwashing	Availability of Soap in Household			Available soap/detergent in households shown.			Number of Households where soap is available	
	bar soap	liquid soap	ash	others specify	Total		Available	Not available	Total	Number of Household	Seen	Not seen		Total
National	41.5	38.2	20.1	0.2	100.0	7,689,105	42.4	57.6	100.0	42,541,141	62.6	37.4	100.0	18,047,619
Geopolitical Zone														
North-Central	36.6	38.6	24.8	0.0	100.0	742,499	33.7	66.3	100.0	6,213,175	62.9	37.1	100.0	2,094,513
North-East	80.1	6.6	12.7	0.5	100.0	670,391	26.1	73.9	100.0	5,314,632	63.0	37.0	100.0	1,385,447
North-West	45.8	22.3	31.5	0.4	100.0	2,106,914	34.3	65.7	100.0	9,595,568	71.7	28.3	100.0	3,288,532
South-East	53.9	38.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	672,637	44.4	55.6	100.0	5,045,363	46.9	53.1	100.0	2,239,553
South-South	47.5	38.9	13.3	0.3	100.0	1,696,185	49.6	50.4	100.0	6,849,154	67.6	32.4	100.0	3,398,783
South-West	13.6	67.6	18.7	0.0	100.0	1,800,478	59.2	40.8	100.0	9,523,248	60.2	39.8	100.0	5,640,791
Sector														
Urban	27.7	52.1	20.1	0.1	100.0	3,843,212	55.7	44.3	100.0	14,820,701	65.6	34.4	100.0	8,248,286
Peri-Urban	26.0	60.8	13.0	0.1	100.0	733,035	50.5	49.5	100.0	3,180,382	62.7	37.3	100.0	1,605,246
Urban	28.1	50.1	21.7	0.1	100.0	3,110,177	57.1	42.9	100.0	11,640,319	66.3	33.7	100.0	6,643,040
Rural	55.3	24.2	20.2	0.3	100.0	3,845,894	35.4	64.6	100.0	27,720,441	60.0	40.0	100.0	9,799,333
Itinerant	55.5	19.9	24.6	0.0	100.0	187,727	32.7	67.3	100.0	974,239	73.4	26.6	100.0	318,305
Rural	54.9	25.4	19.3	0.4	100.0	3,013,100	34.9	65.1	100.0	22,915,017	59.6	40.4	100.0	7,990,399
Small Town	56.9	20.2	22.9	0.0	100.0	645,067	38.9	61.1	100.0	3,831,184	59.5	40.5	100.0	1,490,629
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	76.5	2.6	20.8	0.1	100.0	837,320	23.9	76.1	100.0	8,329,055	57.6	42.4	100.0	1,987,755
Poor	44.5	25.0	29.4	1.1	100.0	775,344	26.4	73.6	100.0	7,901,672	61.1	38.9	100.0	2,082,542
Moderate	56.3	19.3	24.1	0.3	100.0	1,009,300	36.0	64.0	100.0	8,377,645	56.6	43.4	100.0	3,015,228
Rich	43.5	31.1	25.1	0.3	100.0	1,483,944	49.5	50.5	100.0	8,926,852	60.1	39.9	100.0	4,414,344
Richest	27.7	57.6	14.8	0.0	100.0	3,583,198	72.7	27.3	100.0	9,005,918	69.0	31.0	100.0	6,547,750
Literacy of the HH Head														
Literate	38.5	41.2	20.1	0.2	100.0	6,614,647	49.2	50.8	100.0	29,353,386	64.5	35.5	100.0	14,435,852
Non-Literate	59.6	19.7	20.4	0.2	100.0	1,074,458	27.4	72.6	100.0	13,187,755	55.0	45.0	100.0	3,611,767
Gender of HH Head														
Male	42.8	36.9	20.1	0.2	100.0	6,431,948	41.3	58.7	100.0	34,611,195	63.9	36.1	100.0	14,284,727
Female	34.5	45.0	20.2	0.4	100.0	1,257,157	47.5	52.5	100.0	7,929,946	57.5	42.5	100.0	3,762,893
HHs with at least one disability														
At least 1 disability	58.1	24.9	16.3	0.7	100.0	940,819	42.2	57.8	100.0	4,825,745	64.2	35.8	100.0	2,037,214
No disability	39.2	40.0	20.7	0.1	100.0	6,748,286	42.5	57.5	100.0	37,715,397	62.4	37.6	100.0	16,010,405
State														
Abia	53.0	22.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	70,524	72.1	27.9	100.0	852,364	26.6	73.4	100.0	614,578
Adamawa	68.6	9.8	17.1	4.5	100.0	81,976	14.5	85.5	100.0	844,650	83.3	16.7	100.0	122,800
Akwa Ibom	21.6	70.2	5.6	2.6	100.0	174,094	41.0	59.0	100.0	1,302,205	43.9	56.1	100.0	533,643
Anambra	37.2	59.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	310,839	42.5	57.5	100.0	1,255,140	75.7	24.3	100.0	532,810
Bauchi	78.3	6.9	14.8	0.0	100.0	270,612	28.1	71.9	100.0	1,299,500	87.9	12.1	100.0	365,073
Bayelsa	19.2	32.2	48.6	0.0	100.0	80,073	52.0	48.0	100.0	519,294	41.0	59.0	100.0	270,194
Benue	77.4	8.2	14.4	0.0	100.0	66,329	48.4	51.6	100.0	1,166,932	62.8	37.2	100.0	564,284
Borno	81.5	8.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	75,764	29.9	70.1	100.0	1,228,616	29.7	70.3	100.0	367,581
Cross River	66.2	23.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	290,883	43.9	56.1	100.0	973,284	89.6	10.4	100.0	427,050
Delta	61.2	21.9	16.9	0.0	100.0	477,165	54.4	45.6	100.0	1,334,054	77.4	22.6	100.0	725,973
Ebonyi	41.8	58.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,399	17.5	82.5	100.0	639,844	83.4	16.6	100.0	112,138
Edo	12.6	87.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,810	32.1	67.9	100.0	988,830	24.3	75.7	100.0	317,530
Ekiti	13.1	41.1	45.8	0.0	100.0	35,679	41.5	58.5	100.0	733,055	43.7	56.3	100.0	304,096
Enugu	81.4	7.2	11.4	0.0	100.0	107,207	49.8	50.2	100.0	1,053,336	31.8	68.2	100.0	524,942
Gombe	60.3	15.7	24.0	0.0	100.0	73,858	39.7	60.3	100.0	636,605	52.0	48.0	100.0	252,840
Imo	68.6	23.7	7.8	0.0	100.0	168,668	36.6	63.4	100.0	1,244,680	49.2	50.8	100.0	455,085

Table HH.G5-G7: Handwashing														
Percent of household based on types of soap in households with handwashing facilities.														
	Type of Soap available at the place of handwashing					Number of households with soap at the fixed place for handwashing	Availability of Soap in Household			Available soap/detergent in households shown.				Number of Households where soap is available
	bar soap	liquid soap	ash	others specify	Total		Available	Not available	Total	Number of Household	Seen	Not seen	Total	
Jigawa	79.9	3.2	16.6	0.2	100.0	442,539	56.7	43.3	100.0	1,177,672	78.1	21.9	100.0	667,576
Kaduna	31.8	14.7	52.6	0.8	100.0	568,902	46.0	54.0	100.0	1,664,333	85.2	14.8	100.0	765,021
Kano	39.8	23.4	35.9	0.9	100.0	288,573	31.1	68.9	100.0	2,456,711	44.6	55.4	100.0	764,556
Katsina	36.7	59.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	475,360	38.1	61.9	100.0	1,558,506	84.6	15.4	100.0	593,246
Kebbi	51.8	1.1	47.0	0.0	100.0	238,253	21.4	78.6	100.0	844,434	87.1	12.9	100.0	180,615
Kogi	58.4	28.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	39,448	19.6	80.4	100.0	934,868	38.5	61.5	100.0	183,588
Kwara	15.9	14.5	69.6	0.0	100.0	85,991	43.9	56.1	100.0	689,852	78.4	21.6	100.0	302,904
Lagos	15.1	74.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	1,169,864	73.0	27.0	100.0	3,330,768	71.1	28.9	100.0	2,431,692
Nasarawa	32.3	33.4	34.3	0.0	100.0	137,568	61.5	38.5	100.0	511,985	83.0	17.0	100.0	314,752
Niger	27.1	47.0	25.9	0.0	100.0	141,650	17.9	82.1	100.0	1,130,135	62.4	37.6	100.0	202,823
Ogun	24.4	49.1	26.5	0.0	100.0	117,086	36.7	63.3	100.0	1,333,972	52.6	47.4	100.0	489,837
Ondo	23.5	53.1	23.4	0.0	100.0	73,136	50.8	49.2	100.0	1,110,701	32.4	67.6	100.0	564,151
Osun	6.9	57.0	36.1	0.0	100.0	239,391	70.5	29.5	100.0	1,092,389	52.7	47.3	100.0	769,711
Oyo	1.4	62.3	36.3	0.0	100.0	165,323	56.2	43.8	100.0	1,922,364	63.6	36.4	100.0	1,081,306
Plateau	76.2	14.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	75,810	29.0	71.0	100.0	853,884	54.8	45.2	100.0	247,881
Rivers	40.8	48.9	10.3	0.0	100.0	653,160	64.9	35.1	100.0	1,731,487	82.8	17.2	100.0	1,124,393
Sokoto	49.3	44.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	31,308	18.7	81.3	100.0	1,006,167	42.4	57.6	100.0	188,399
Taraba	81.3	0.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	29,356	29.5	70.5	100.0	631,443	73.2	26.8	100.0	186,089
Yobe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138,825	13.5	86.5	100.0	673,818	79.6	20.4	100.0	91,064
Zamfara	4.5	8.9	86.6	0.0	100.0	61,979	14.5	85.5	100.0	887,743	82.1	17.9	100.0	129,119
FCT	22.2	68.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	195,702	30.1	69.9	100.0	925,519	47.3	52.7	100.0	278,280

Table HH.G8: Handwashing								
Percent of household based on the demonstration of handwashing practice								
	Handwashing demonstration						Total	Number of household
	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	7.6	15.2	8.5	46.0	22.8	100	42,541,141	
Geopolitical Zone								
North-Central	7.3	14.3	6.6	53.0	18.8	100	6,213,175	
North-East	3.6	20.6	13.5	48.3	14.0	100	5,314,632	
North-West	5.8	15.2	13.3	46.4	19.3	100	9,595,568	
South-East	5.6	19.5	4.5	24.8	45.5	100	5,045,363	
South-South	9.6	15.1	9.5	43.0	22.8	100	6,849,154	
South-West	11.3	10.4	3.6	52.9	21.7	100	9,523,248	
Sector								
Urban	13.2	15.6	7.2	42.5	21.5	100	14,820,701	
Peri-Urban	9.4	12.3	8.2	46.4	23.7	100	3,180,382	
Urban	14.2	16.5	6.9	41.4	21.0	100	11,640,319	
Rural	4.6	14.9	9.2	47.8	23.5	100	27,720,441	
Itinerant	3.6	30.2	7.2	37.3	21.7	100	974,239	
Rural	4.6	14.2	9.7	48.5	23.0	100	22,915,017	
Small Town	4.8	15.7	6.8	46.1	26.6	100	3,831,184	
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	1.9	14.0	10.0	51.7	22.4	100	8,329,055	
Poor	2.8	11.9	11.0	52.9	21.3	100	7,901,672	
Moderate	4.3	15.4	8.6	45.8	25.9	100	8,377,645	
Rich	6.9	18.2	7.5	44.0	23.4	100	8,926,852	
Richest	20.7	15.8	5.9	36.6	21.0	100	9,005,918	
Literacy of the HH Head								
Literate	9.3	16.6	8.6	44.4	21.1	100	29,353,386	
Non-Literate	3.8	12.0	8.3	49.5	26.5	100	13,187,755	
Gender of HH Head								
Male	7.5	15.3	9.2	46.6	21.4	100	34,611,195	
Female	7.8	14.7	5.5	43.3	28.8	100	7,929,946	
HHs with at least one disability								
At least 1 disability	6.3	15.9	8.8	41.4	27.6	100	4,825,745	
No disability	7.7	15.1	8.5	46.5	22.2	100	37,715,397	
State								
Abia	4.2	11.8	2.0	29.2	52.9	100	852,364	
Adamawa	4.4	28.4	2.4	43.5	21.2	100	844,650	
Akwa Ibom	3.9	18.8	5.8	31.7	39.8	100	1,302,205	
Anambra	14.6	31.2	12.3	16.2	25.8	100	1,255,140	
Bauchi	3.3	19.3	16.9	60.0	0.5	100	1,299,500	
Bayelsa	6.0	5.8	10.9	60.6	16.6	100	519,294	
Benue	1.3	26.1	4.7	44.8	23.0	100	1,166,932	
Borno	1.6	6.2	11.8	48.8	31.8	100	1,228,616	
Cross River	3.6	21.3	1.4	69.6	4.1	100	973,284	
Delta	17.8	2.5	12.4	48.8	18.4	100	1,334,054	
Ebonyi	0.0	14.0	0.4	73.8	11.8	100	639,844	
Edo	2.7	5.8	5.0	41.9	44.6	100	988,830	
Ekiti	2.4	7.5	2.4	51.1	36.7	100	733,055	
Enugu	0.3	26.4	1.6	18.9	52.8	100	1,053,336	
Gombe	2.8	21.9	15.4	59.2	0.8	100	636,605	
Imo	5.0	9.9	3.1	10.4	71.5	100	1,244,680	
Jigawa	2.2	48.5	5.2	16.7	27.3	100	1,177,672	
Kaduna	8.8	15.1	13.6	44.4	18.1	100	1,664,333	
Kano	3.4	11.1	11.0	55.9	18.6	100	2,456,711	
Katsina	8.9	10.3	18.3	40.1	22.4	100	1,558,506	
Kebbi	13.1	15.7	9.7	38.2	23.3	100	844,434	
Kogi	2.3	17.7	2.1	69.2	8.8	100	934,868	
Kwara	8.9	17.8	5.8	38.3	29.3	100	689,852	
Lagos	21.1	11.4	2.2	44.7	20.6	100	3,330,768	
Nasarawa	14.5	16.9	10.9	41.5	16.2	100	511,985	
Niger	3.5	2.5	9.7	77.8	6.5	100	1,130,135	
Ogun	5.1	1.3	7.0	76.9	9.6	100	1,333,972	
Ondo	4.7	2.0	3.7	61.9	27.7	100	1,110,701	
Osun	13.2	16.9	8.4	51.0	10.6	100	1,092,389	
Oyo	4.9	17.4	1.4	47.0	29.3	100	1,922,364	
Plateau	2.4	14.8	8.3	56.9	17.7	100	853,884	
Rivers	15.9	26.5	16.7	27.6	13.3	100	1,731,487	
Sokoto	4.2	0.6	2.4	82.4	10.5	100	1,006,167	
Taraba	1.8	46.3	22.1	25.7	4.0	100	631,443	
Yobe	9.1	14.3	13.8	41.9	20.9	100	673,818	
Zamfara	1.2	7.2	36.3	41.2	14.0	100	887,743	
FCT	23.7	5.8	6.6	30.4	33.5	100	925,519	

Table HH.H1: Main Source of drinking Water																			
Percentage of Households drinking water sources																			
	Main source of drinking water																	Total	Number of Household members
	Piped Water					Improved Sources							Unimproved Sources						
	into dwelling	into yard/compound/plot	to neighbour	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 (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)	others (specify)			
National	2.6	1.1	1.0	5.9	36.8	11.1	0.3	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	10.8	11.9	1.1	11.1	0.9	100.0	206,283,336	
Geopolitical Zone																			
North-Central	2.8	0.6	0.3	5.1	32.2	13.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	4.3	10.7	1.4	25.2	0.6	100.0	31,416,260	
North-East	1.3	0.4	0.7	8.7	42.0	10.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	4.4	0.2	0.8	14.8	1.4	9.8	1.9	100.0	28,013,058	
North-West	1.5	0.8	0.5	6.0	37.3	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.1	2.1	29.3	1.1	5.1	1.5	100.0	52,072,766	
South-East	3.0	1.3	2.1	8.2	45.8	2.9	1.2	8.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	11.0	1.0	1.4	7.5	0.5	100.0	23,292,636	
South-South	5.4	3.2	2.3	6.4	39.1	5.5	0.3	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	9.7	3.8	1.0	18.7	0.2	100.0	30,700,493	
South-West	2.2	0.6	0.8	2.9	29.2	17.3	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.3	1.2	34.5	1.2	0.8	5.3	0.4	100.0	40,788,122	
Sector																			
Urban	4.2	1.5	1.5	6.7	35.1	11.4	0.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	26.9	3.6	0.3	1.4	1.0	100.0	66,860,633	
Peri-Urban	1.5	1.4	1.8	4.9	29.6	11.2	0.0	0.7	3.7	1.2	1.2	34.7	5.1	0.2	1.9	0.7	100.0	14,033,147	
Urban	4.9	1.5	1.4	7.2	36.6	11.5	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	24.8	3.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	100.0	52,827,486	
Rural	1.8	0.9	0.8	5.5	37.6	11.0	0.4	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.1	15.9	1.6	15.8	0.8	100.0	139,422,703	
Itinerant	1.2	2.4	0.2	12.3	31.3	17.7	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	11.5	4.9	13.1	0.1	100.0	4,813,255	
Rural	1.7	0.8	0.7	5.3	36.9	10.3	0.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.1	3.0	16.8	1.5	17.0	0.8	100.0	115,418,235	
Small Town	2.4	1.5	1.0	5.3	43.5	13.5	0.9	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	3.9	11.7	1.2	9.2	1.1	100.0	19,191,213	
Wealth Index Quintile																			
Poorest	0.3	0.4	0.3	4.6	31.1	11.9	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	24.3	2.6	19.6	0.9	100.0	41,443,305	
Poor	0.9	0.2	0.4	6.1	34.2	12.3	0.2	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	20.4	1.3	17.0	0.9	100.0	41,147,179	
Moderate	1.3	1.2	1.3	7.3	42.3	11.4	0.5	3.2	1.4	1.4	0.1	3.3	9.9	1.1	13.4	1.1	100.0	41,224,838	
Rich	2.4	2.1	1.8	8.3	42.6	12.3	0.4	2.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	14.7	4.0	0.5	4.5	0.9	100.0	41,360,542	
Richest	7.9	1.7	1.2	3.4	33.8	7.7	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.5	35.3	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	100.0	41,107,472	
Literacy of the HH Head																			
Literate	3.0	1.3	1.1	5.9	37.8	11.8	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.5	13.4	9.6	0.9	9.0	0.9	100.0	144,430,589	
Non-Literate	1.4	0.6	0.7	5.9	34.4	9.5	0.4	3.0	1.6	1.1	0.2	4.8	17.4	1.6	16.2	0.9	100.0	61,852,748	
Gender of HH Head																			
Male	2.5	1.0	1.0	6.1	36.5	11.3	0.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.4	9.7	13.3	1.1	11.2	0.9	100.0	176,301,267	
Female	3.0	1.6	0.9	4.8	38.6	9.9	0.5	4.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	17.3	3.9	1.2	10.7	0.9	100.0	29,982,069	
HHs with at least one disability																			
At least 1 disability	2.0	0.7	1.4	3.4	40.8	9.0	0.4	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.0	9.8	12.1	1.4	10.3	1.5	100.0	11,378,656	
No disability	2.6	1.1	1.0	6.1	36.5	11.3	0.3	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	10.9	11.9	1.1	11.2	0.9	100.0	194,904,680	
State																			
Abia	2.8	1.9	0.3	8.1	51.8	4.8	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.5	18.1	0.0	100.0	3,939,790	
Adamawa	3.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	54.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.1	8.9	0.5	100.0	4,505,632	
Akwai Ibom	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	65.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.2	25.1	0.0	100.0	5,861,745	
Anambra	1.4	1.3	6.2	1.4	49.5	1.7	0.0	5.1	3.8	0.4	2.7	26.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,852,689	
Bauchi	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.8	42.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	24.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	6,989,936	
Bayelsa	3.8	0.1	0.1	13.9	19.8	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	14.7	4.9	0.0	35.3	0.0	100.0	2,415,866	
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.4	26.4	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.4	11.4	0.1	45.2	0.4	100.0	6,099,511	
Borno	1.6	0.6	0.2	10.2	43.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	11.0	5.6	0.0	0.3	8.2	0.0	8.8	8.1	100.0	6,265,922	
Cross River	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.6	27.6	2.4	2.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	5.0	42.3	0.0	100.0	4,100,328	
Delta	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.6	45.9	4.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.0	4.2	1.4	14.7	0.3	100.0	6,035,927	
Ebonyi	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.3	38.6	8.7	0.6	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.9	7.3	2.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	3,049,669	
Edo	4.4	0.3	0.0	2.7	43.5	12.1	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	16.3	7.6	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	4,477,006	
Ekiti	0.3	0.3	1.2	5.2	38.8	26.6	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.2	1.3	1.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	3,480,278	
Enugu	0.0	0.3	0.5	9.7	18.1	2.6	2.4	24.8	17.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.9	11.8	2.3	100.0	4,685,917	
Gombe	1.8	0.0	3.2	6.9	36.3	15.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.8	2.2	12.0	0.0	17.2	0.4	100.0	3,471,222	

Table HH.H1: Main Source of drinking Water																			
Percentage of Households drinking water sources																			
	Main source of drinking water																		
	Improved Sources												Unimproved Sources				others (specify)	Total	Number of Household members
	Piped Water																		
	into dwelling	into yard/ compound/plot	to neighbour	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 (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)				
Imo	8.7	2.5	1.4	11.7	64.3	0.0	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	5,764,571	
Jigawa	4.5	3.1	0.0	6.9	71.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	6,180,993	
Kaduna	1.7	0.5	1.1	5.0	23.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.8	45.5	2.1	5.5	0.5	100.0	8,766,461	
Kano	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.7	44.4	11.8	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	4.4	24.0	0.3	5.6	1.2	100.0	13,959,784	
Katsina	0.4	0.6	0.0	17.1	39.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	2.2	15.9	2.4	4.9	3.4	100.0	8,319,185	
Kebbi	1.1	0.8	0.1	3.8	7.8	37.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	2.6	10.3	0.1	100.0	4,724,415	
Kogi	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	41.3	8.8	0.0	1.7	4.1	0.2	0.1	5.4	4.8	2.3	27.4	1.0	100.0	4,752,174	
Kwara	2.4	2.2	0.4	3.0	47.3	12.3	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.8	4.8	2.4	14.9	0.3	100.0	3,391,799	
Lagos	3.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	17.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.1	70.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	13,376,240	
Nasarawa	0.5	0.3	0.7	7.6	32.6	18.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	6.2	0.0	30.4	0.1	100.0	2,680,594	
Niger	9.1	0.8	0.8	2.8	31.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.1	4.9	24.5	0.5	13.8	0.2	100.0	5,940,943	
Ogun	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	51.6	14.2	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.3	25.6	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	5,569,993	
Ondo	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	22.1	23.6	0.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.5	1.6	3.1	19.9	1.7	100.0	4,962,727	
Osun	2.5	0.3	0.0	2.2	43.5	22.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.1	0.6	0.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	5,015,146	
Oyo	1.0	0.5	3.3	8.5	25.5	33.8	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	17.8	1.6	1.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	8,383,738	
Plateau	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	37.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	13.9	5.1	21.0	1.8	100.0	4,439,850	
Rivers	17.2	12.4	8.3	12.5	23.1	9.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.3	5.6	0.0	4.6	0.4	100.0	7,809,622	
Sokoto	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	27.2	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	62.1	0.2	0.7	2.4	100.0	5,309,454	
Taraba	0.1	2.5	1.5	2.3	22.4	7.9	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	1.5	16.6	6.3	35.6	0.0	100.0	3,252,496	
Yobe	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.6	45.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	24.9	0.6	0.4	19.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,527,851	
Zamfara	1.7	0.2	3.5	7.2	35.5	14.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.2	9.2	1.1	100.0	4,812,475	
FCT	5.5	0.9	0.0	22.2	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	4.4	0.5	9.2	0.6	0.0	19.2	0.2	100.0	4,111,389	

Table HH.H2: Main source of Cooking water for HHs 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					Other Improved Sources						Unimproved Sources					
	into dwelling	into yard/compound/plot	to neighbour	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 (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)	others			
National	10.0	1.4	4.5	4.9	44.0	19.2	0.1	1.6	3.9	4.8	2.8	0.3	1.3	1.1	100.0	23,140,124	
Geopolitical Zone																	
North-Central	7.7	3.0	0.0	9.3	28.8	22.0	0.9	0.3	5.3	12.0	5.1	0.0	4.1	1.7	100.0	1,399,416	
North-East	0.0	12.6	2.2	4.1	42.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.2	3.7	1.9	10.9	0.0	100.0	278,505	
North-West	8.4	4.4	0.0	7.4	35.0	13.6	0.5	0.0	11.2	11.6	3.8	0.0	0.7	3.5	100.0	1,128,907	
South-East	5.5	3.0	29.0	5.2	31.2	6.1	0.0	4.4	9.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.4	3.5	100.0	2,733,257	
South-South	4.3	0.4	0.1	10.1	60.3	7.8	0.0	7.7	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.6	3.6	1.7	100.0	3,043,658	
South-West	12.6	0.8	1.6	3.2	45.2	24.6	0.1	0.1	2.6	5.3	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	14,556,380	
Sector																	
Urban	12.1	1.6	5.0	4.4	42.9	19.5	0.1	1.1	4.4	5.5	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	18,690,543	
Peri-Urban	10.4	1.3	10.7	1.8	34.9	16.8	0.0	0.3	5.5	11.8	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,041,729	
Urban	12.7	1.8	2.9	5.4	45.9	20.5	0.2	1.4	4.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	13,648,814	
Rural	1.4	0.6	2.3	7.0	48.4	18.2	0.1	3.9	1.7	2.0	5.2	0.8	5.0	3.4	100.0	4,449,581	
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	14.2	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77,942	
Rural	1.4	0.7	1.0	7.9	48.4	16.8	0.2	4.8	1.9	2.1	5.0	1.0	5.9	3.1	100.0	3,592,543	
Small Town	1.6	0.0	8.5	0.8	52.1	24.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.8	0.0	1.4	5.2	100.0	779,096	
Wealth Index Quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	2.7	4.1	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	56.2	0.0	100.0	83,877	
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.5	22.9	0.0	6.0	5.9	20.1	13.4	3.5	7.9	7.9	100.0	315,036	
Moderate	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.7	38.1	23.4	0.0	6.6	3.9	1.8	8.5	0.5	7.5	4.6	100.0	1,383,645	
Rich	1.2	0.2	1.1	4.7	47.2	29.2	0.2	1.3	3.2	3.7	5.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	100.0	6,224,975	
Richest	14.8	2.0	6.3	5.2	44.0	14.8	0.1	1.2	4.1	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	15,132,591	
Literacy of the HH Head																	
Literate	11.3	1.3	4.1	4.9	44.0	19.3	0.2	1.5	3.9	5.3	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	20,017,981	
Non-Literate	2.0	2.1	7.0	4.9	44.0	18.7	0.0	2.3	3.7	1.6	6.6	0.4	4.3	2.4	100.0	3,122,143	
Gender of HH Head																	
Male	10.6	1.5	4.8	5.3	43.3	18.2	0.1	1.6	4.2	5.2	2.7	0.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	17,800,963	
Female	8.0	1.3	3.4	3.8	46.2	22.8	0.3	1.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.1	100.0	5,339,161	
HHs with at least one disability																	
At least 1 disability	13.3	1.3	20.9	4.0	34.5	10.4	0.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.8	100.0	1,231,926	
None disability	9.8	1.4	3.5	5.0	44.5	19.7	0.1	1.5	3.9	4.9	2.9	0.3	1.3	1.1	100.0	21,908,198	
State																	
Abia	0.0	18.3	0.0	26.2	14.6	7.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	2.0	100.0	175,276	
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,860	
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	345,597	
Anambra	6.7	2.4	46.0	0.9	35.6	2.6	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1,688,757	
Bauchi	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62,645	
Bayelsa	0.4	0.0	0.0	21.3	53.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	16.8	1.2	100.0	357,557	
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	13.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94,827	
Borno	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	18,115	
Cross River	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106,872	
Delta	3.6	0.0	0.0	12.7	65.2	3.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.8	2.6	0.9	100.0	1,050,029	
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	37.3	26.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182,102	
Edo	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	21.0	0.0	21.6	5.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	728,975	
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	63.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	2.5	100.0	397,910	
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	8.4	14.2	0.0	13.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	100.0	435,124	
Gombe	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.2	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	100.0	105,356	
Imo	15.4	4.2	6.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	251,998	

Table HH.H2: Main source of Cooking water for HHs 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 neighbour	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 (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)	others			
Jigawa	42.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	11.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,257	
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	45.8	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	284,565	
Kano	12.7	6.7	0.0	2.0	31.5	10.6	0.8	0.0	13.3	21.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	620,988	
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	183,965	
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	4.3	3.5	0.0	2.5	37.4	19.8	0.0	1.4	10.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	260,651	
Kwara	7.7	2.3	0.0	3.4	35.6	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	206,677	
Lagos	18.2	1.0	2.0	4.2	48.6	10.1	0.1	0.0	3.6	7.9	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,808,948	
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	24,519	
Niger	4.1	0.7	0.0	7.7	15.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	40.8	9.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	295,924	
Ogun	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.9	62.7	33.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,441,631	
Ondo	4.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	25.6	56.0	0.6	0.6	3.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	578,007	
Osun	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	37.4	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	826,326	
Oyo	0.7	0.0	0.2	2.6	22.2	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	1,503,559	
Plateau	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	41.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.9	10.7	0.0	5.7	4.7	100.0	117,241	
Rivers	0.0	2.6	0.9	21.9	64.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	454,628	
Sokoto	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	3,131	
Taraba	0.0	21.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	19.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53,134	
Yobe	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,395	
Zamfara	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	
FCT	16.6	6.5	0.0	22.1	35.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	399,576	

Table HH.H3-4: Water Supply														
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	elsewhere	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	16.6	22.8	60.6	100	42,541,141	49.0	33.8	7.3	2.2	1.4	2.4	3.9	100	25,777,513
Geopolitical Zone														
North-Central	9.9	16.9	73.2	100	6,213,175	47.9	37.9	7.9	2.1	1.3	0.5	2.5	100	4,547,364
North-East	2.4	21.4	76.2	100	5,314,632	43.3	45.7	7.9	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	100	4,047,932
North-West	3.9	31.1	65.0	100	9,595,568	54.5	26.6	5.6	2.0	2.2	6.8	2.3	100	6,236,419
South-East	18.1	29.2	52.7	100	5,045,363	46.5	30.0	9.3	2.6	1.2	2.6	7.8	100	2,656,852
South-South	16.1	21.6	62.3	100	6,849,154	51.0	29.9	6.9	2.2	2.3	0.7	7.0	100	4,268,829
South-West	41.3	16.5	42.2	100	9,523,248	47.2	34.9	7.3	3.0	0.9	1.6	5.1	100	4,020,116
Sector														
Urban	36.0	21.5	42.5	100	14,820,701	53.6	28.9	5.7	2.3	0.7	2.6	6.2	100	6,305,944
Peri-Urban	40.7	21.8	37.5	100	3,180,382	50.8	31.4	7.9	1.3	0.3	1.2	7.0	100	1,193,799
Urban	34.7	21.4	43.9	100	11,640,319	54.2	28.3	5.2	2.5	0.9	2.9	6.0	100	5,112,144
Rural	6.2	23.5	70.2	100	27,720,441	47.6	35.3	7.7	2.1	1.7	2.4	3.2	100	19,471,570
Itinerant	3.5	24.8	71.7	100	974,239	37.9	32.6	9.3	0.9	2.7	14.1	2.5	100	698,400
Rural	5.9	23.2	70.9	100	22,915,017	47.4	35.4	7.7	2.3	1.8	2.2	3.3	100	16,244,935
Small Town	9.1	24.9	66.0	100	3,831,184	51.5	36.0	7.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.6	100	2,528,235
Wealth Index Quintile														
Poorest	0.6	20.8	78.6	100	8,329,055	46.3	34.8	9.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.8	100	6,545,494
Poor	1.9	23.6	74.6	100	7,901,672	46.6	36.5	7.1	2.5	1.2	3.2	2.9	100	5,891,373
Moderate	6.3	22.8	70.8	100	8,377,645	49.4	32.4	7.6	1.7	1.4	2.1	5.5	100	5,933,785
Rich	21.3	23.0	55.8	100	8,926,852	52.1	32.8	6.0	1.4	0.8	1.9	5.0	100	4,976,926
Richest	49.2	23.8	27.0	100	9,005,918	55.2	29.9	4.2	2.5	0.5	1.6	6.1	100	2,429,935
Literacy of the HH Head														
Literate	20.4	22.9	56.7	100	29,353,386	48.9	34.1	6.8	2.2	1.3	2.5	4.2	100	16,641,596
Non-Literate	8.2	22.5	69.3	100	13,187,755	49.2	33.1	8.1	2.1	1.6	2.3	3.5	100	9,135,918
Gender of HH Head														
Male	15.2	23.2	61.5	100	34,611,195	49.2	33.6	7.3	2.2	1.5	2.6	3.6	100	21,296,600
Female	22.5	21.0	56.5	100	7,929,946	48.4	34.4	6.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	5.4	100	4,480,913
HHs with at least one disability														
At least 1 disability	14.0	24.9	61.1	100	4,825,745	50.6	31.6	8.0	1.9	1.1	1.8	4.9	100	2,947,797
No disability	16.9	22.5	60.5	100	37,715,397	48.8	34.0	7.2	2.2	1.5	2.5	3.8	100	22,829,717
State														
Abia	8.7	19.9	71.4	100	852,364	42.7	44.0	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	100	608,777
Adamawa	3.9	21.3	74.9	100	844,650	51.6	43.4	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	632,274
Akwa Ibom	7.1	9.3	83.5	100	1,302,205	44.4	37.2	4.7	3.9	1.3	2.5	6.1	100	1,087,754
Anambra	35.4	24.9	39.7	100	1,255,140	38.3	16.0	30.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	10.4	100	498,453
Bauchi	0.7	6.0	93.3	100	1,299,500	42.6	51.7	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	1,212,707
Bayelsa	16.8	8.6	74.5	100	519,294	34.4	29.3	12.4	0.2	16.7	0.0	6.9	100	386,982
Benue	2.6	21.5	75.9	100	1,166,932	34.3	35.9	16.0	5.4	1.8	0.6	6.1	100	885,543
Borno	2.4	26.7	70.9	100	1,228,616	61.0	28.2	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.5	100	870,820
Cross River	4.2	23.0	72.9	100	973,284	41.4	30.6	17.1	6.8	3.0	0.2	1.0	100	709,214
Delta	19.6	27.4	53.0	100	1,334,054	75.0	19.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100	707,019
Ebonyi	7.6	26.8	65.6	100	639,844	62.6	31.2	4.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100	419,427
Edo	18.2	27.1	54.7	100	988,830	37.3	32.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	100	540,513
Ekiti	13.5	23.6	62.9	100	733,055	41.5	27.0	10.3	8.1	0.0	0.4	12.7	100	460,819
Enugu	10.3	43.8	45.9	100	1,053,336	35.1	20.4	4.4	7.9	6.4	14.2	11.6	100	483,321
Gombe	4.3	9.5	86.2	100	636,605	20.2	59.3	13.8	5.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	100	548,553
Imo	19.3	28.8	52.0	100	1,244,680	54.3	34.0	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.4	100	646,874
Jigawa	3.1	14.3	82.5	100	1,177,672	89.8	6.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	1.4	100	972,135
Kaduna	6.3	34.9	58.9	100	1,664,333	66.3	20.7	9.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	979,557

Table HH.H3-4: Water Supply														
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	elsewhere	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
Kano	6.8	34.8	58.4	100	2,456,711	34.5	37.0	10.9	3.1	5.3	3.8	5.4	100	1,434,864
Katsina	2.6	17.9	79.5	100	1,558,506	41.2	21.6	3.6	2.3	2.6	27.7	0.9	100	1,239,428
Kebbi	0.6	59.1	40.2	100	844,434	28.8	44.8	6.4	6.7	5.0	3.1	5.2	100	339,783
Kogi	7.6	15.1	77.3	100	934,868	38.1	55.6	1.1	0.9	3.0	0.7	0.5	100	723,100
Kwara	9.5	21.6	68.9	100	689,852	63.5	28.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100	475,171
Lagos	77.7	11.8	10.5	100	3,330,768	66.3	22.3	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	100	349,933
Nasarawa	1.9	17.5	80.7	100	511,985	51.8	32.9	8.3	2.1	0.6	2.8	1.5	100	412,937
Niger	17.4	13.8	68.9	100	1,130,135	48.0	31.7	14.4	3.1	2.3	0.0	0.6	100	778,358
Ogun	33.5	11.8	54.7	100	1,333,972	53.9	42.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100	730,058
Ondo	16.2	26.0	57.8	100	1,110,701	54.3	24.9	5.6	3.8	0.7	5.3	5.4	100	642,273
Osun	22.4	18.4	59.2	100	1,092,389	51.8	29.3	6.5	4.0	3.9	1.5	2.8	100	646,844
Oyo	19.3	18.8	61.9	100	1,922,364	33.5	45.6	11.8	2.7	0.6	1.4	4.5	100	1,190,189
Plateau	4.8	12.2	83.0	100	853,884	44.2	50.6	3.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	100	709,145
Rivers	25.3	26.4	48.4	100	1,731,487	64.0	27.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	100	837,347
Sokoto	0.7	20.2	79.1	100	1,006,167	81.5	15.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.9	100	795,490
Taraba	1.6	14.1	84.3	100	631,443	27.0	55.5	12.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.7	100	532,562
Yobe	3.0	59.8	37.3	100	673,818	49.7	32.0	12.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	2.7	100	251,016
Zamfara	1.3	45.2	53.5	100	887,743	26.0	68.1	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	475,163
FCT	21.6	17.6	60.8	100	925,519	70.2	22.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.8	100	563,110

Table HH.H5-7: Water Supply												
Percent of household members who collects drinking water and time taken and daily average number of trips												
	Person usually collecting drinking water									Total	Number of trips each day (on the average) to collect water for the household	Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water
	Average Time it takes to go there, get water, and come back (Minutes)	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	16.9	25.7	20.2	2.6	2.6	15.1	7.3	25.8	0.7	100	5.0	21,981,484
Geopolitical Zone												
North-Central	20.5	36.8	10.3	2.3	1.1	23.6	5.2	20.3	0.3	100	5.7	4,253,038
North-East	16.8	26.0	26.7	1.7	4.2	8.8	12.4	20.0	0.2	100	6.3	3,861,951
North-West	18.7	18.0	29.4	3.2	2.9	6.2	8.5	31.3	0.6	100	4.7	5,508,183
South-East	16.8	16.1	18.6	2.8	3.5	19.6	5.9	32.7	0.7	100	5.1	1,720,056
South-South	19.6	20.1	13.1	2.7	2.5	22.0	6.1	32.2	1.4	100	4.1	3,271,265
South-West	10.1	34.4	18.0	2.6	1.9	17.2	4.0	20.8	1.0	100	4.2	3,366,991
Sector												
Urban	11.4	26.0	20.6	2.8	2.7	16.0	7.2	23.7	0.9	100	4.8	5,422,889
Peri-Urban	8.9	26.4	30.0	3.3	4.1	15.1	5.1	15.5	0.5	100	5.0	1,019,104
Urban	12.1	26.0	18.4	2.7	2.4	16.2	7.7	25.6	1.0	100	4.7	4,403,785
Rural	19.4	25.6	20.1	2.5	2.6	14.8	7.3	26.6	0.6	100	5.1	16,558,595
Itinerant	59.6	23.1	24.7	2.6	1.6	16.7	4.0	27.4	0.0	100	4.6	607,561
Rural	18.3	26.5	19.2	2.2	2.5	14.4	7.5	27.1	0.6	100	5.1	13,823,252
Small Town	15.6	20.6	24.1	4.2	3.1	17.1	7.3	22.8	0.7	100	5.0	2,127,782
Wealth Index Quintile												
Poorest	23.5	27.9	24.4	2.4	2.4	11.7	8.4	22.5	0.4	100	5.1	5,882,502
Poor	18.3	26.6	18.5	2.0	2.9	12.9	6.7	30.2	0.3	100	5.2	5,066,481
Moderate	17.0	23.1	17.9	3.4	3.1	16.4	6.5	28.5	1.1	100	5.1	4,806,357
Rich	13.7	25.0	20.6	2.8	2.2	17.0	7.7	23.7	1.0	100	4.5	4,183,001
Richest	9.0	24.6	17.0	2.3	2.2	23.5	6.8	22.8	0.7	100	5.3	2,043,143
Literacy of the HH Head												
Literate	15.5	24.9	20.0	2.6	2.7	15.9	8.0	25.1	0.7	100	5.1	14,194,536
Non-Literate	19.8	27.2	20.6	2.5	2.4	13.6	6.1	27.2	0.5	100	4.9	7,786,948
Gender of HH Head												
Male	17.2	24.7	22.1	2.4	2.6	14.4	7.4	25.8	0.6	100	5.1	18,420,424
Female	15.5	30.8	10.3	3.7	2.6	18.5	6.7	26.3	1.0	100	4.5	3,561,060
HHs with at least one disability												
At least 1 disability	18.4	25.8	16.0	2.8	2.9	14.5	9.2	27.7	1.0	100	5.1	2,509,833
No disability	16.7	25.7	20.7	2.5	2.6	15.2	7.1	25.6	0.6	100	5.0	19,471,651
State												
Abia	21.2	12.5	14.7	3.0	1.9	12.6	7.2	47.7	0.4	100	4.9	253,986
Adamawa	13.3	37.0	17.6	3.9	2.9	15.1	5.1	18.1	0.2	100	5.5	598,711
Akwa Ibom	19.9	16.0	14.9	4.8	5.0	15.9	2.4	38.4	2.6	100	3.8	554,920
Anambra	5.9	11.8	28.6	5.3	10.5	26.1	10.0	7.6	0.0	100	6.9	380,365
Bauchi	17.2	36.9	38.8	1.7	3.8	6.0	7.9	4.9	0.0	100	7.9	1,162,977
Bayelsa	10.9	6.3	2.9	0.7	0.0	8.7	0.8	73.8	6.7	100	4.4	327,243
Benue	26.2	8.2	5.3	2.4	1.5	20.6	18.3	43.2	0.5	100	3.7	783,199
Borno	16.5	10.4	25.2	0.1	1.6	5.1	15.0	42.4	0.1	100	5.3	838,285
Cross River	28.1	30.3	17.5	3.6	3.5	12.0	8.0	25.0	0.1	100	4.5	638,136
Delta	8.8	26.4	14.4	1.6	2.9	11.9	15.0	27.9	0.0	100	4.1	660,774
Ebonyi	29.5	27.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	30.8	6.9	30.1	3.0	100	3.3	394,541
Edo	31.4	18.4	19.5	2.2	1.0	28.7	1.4	27.1	1.6	100	3.2	495,140
Ekiti	17.2	25.8	22.5	2.8	1.3	30.9	1.9	13.8	0.9	100	3.1	432,041
Enugu	21.3	1.6	5.2	1.1	1.7	7.2	1.9	81.3	0.0	100	4.0	337,367

Table HH.H5-7: Water Supply												
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 Household 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			
Gombe	16.3	1.1	32.2	0.5	2.3	10.7	22.5	30.4	0.3	100	5.4	541,077
Imo	12.6	24.6	42.0	4.8	2.8	16.8	3.3	5.6	0.0	100	5.8	353,796
Jigawa	11.7	34.4	26.9	4.7	1.7	6.8	6.2	19.1	0.3	100	5.3	944,027
Kaduna	14.2	16.6	3.2	4.1	2.7	13.6	9.7	50.1	0.0	100	5.6	958,767
Kano	13.9	7.7	19.8	1.9	4.3	5.3	8.3	51.4	1.3	100	5.0	1,159,403
Katsina	42.2	3.6	65.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	12.2	11.3	1.2	100	2.7	1,005,099
Kebbi	19.9	64.2	15.5	2.9	0.3	0.4	3.4	12.8	0.5	100	6.4	271,214
Kogi	24.9	45.1	9.4	0.6	0.0	22.0	3.1	19.7	0.0	100	4.4	705,554
Kwara	17.0	35.3	6.4	1.8	0.8	10.2	5.1	39.1	1.3	100	4.5	464,229
Lagos	3.1	44.9	21.3	4.3	3.1	12.4	3.6	10.3	0.0	100	4.7	298,094
Nasarawa	22.6	41.8	17.1	0.1	0.0	21.2	1.1	18.1	0.5	100	5.5	402,077
Niger	15.1	52.8	9.0	2.8	2.2	31.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	100	8.2	770,623
Ogun	7.0	20.9	16.1	4.4	3.8	12.8	1.0	37.6	3.3	100	4.1	633,343
Ondo	19.8	39.5	18.0	1.9	0.4	15.5	2.4	22.2	0.0	100	3.4	437,015
Osun	12.5	40.1	12.3	2.7	3.2	22.3	10.2	7.8	1.3	100	3.5	617,407
Oyo	11.2	37.9	19.9	1.0	0.4	12.8	3.8	24.0	0.2	100	5.2	949,091
Plateau	23.1	38.7	7.8	3.0	0.3	42.0	1.9	6.4	0.0	100	6.0	700,119
Rivers	19.2	14.8	5.2	2.6	0.9	51.3	4.8	20.4	0.0	100	4.5	595,052
Sokoto	10.8	25.3	23.4	3.9	5.6	7.3	10.4	24.0	0.0	100	4.0	764,229
Taraba	24.1	46.9	6.5	1.3	1.4	10.3	20.5	12.7	0.5	100	7.5	502,599
Yobe	13.3	10.7	25.1	5.9	30.4	13.0	3.3	11.6	0.0	100	4.7	218,303
Zamfara	14.2	3.2	55.2	2.1	0.3	3.0	1.8	33.9	0.6	100	5.5	405,444
FCT	11.8	40.9	25.2	5.6	2.7	4.6	2.4	18.7	0.0	100	7.5	427,237

Table HH.H8-9: Water Supply

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)					Average size of container used by HH to fetch water	Same Container used to fetch drinking water			Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere and go to fetch and collect water
	0<10	10<20	20<30	30 and above	Total		Same	Not same	Total	
National	11.9	32.4	45.2	10.5	100	24	79.1	20.9	100	24,661,136
Geopolitical Zone										
North-Central	6.2	33.8	47.4	12.6	100	25	79.2	20.8	100	4,478,163
North-East	13.2	44.1	38.0	4.8	100	21	90.6	9.4	100	4,285,299
North-West	20.8	28.2	43.0	8.0	100	22	86.5	13.5	100	5,698,131
South-East	16.0	21.8	53.1	9.2	100	24	77.0	23.0	100	2,044,627
South-South	8.4	37.0	42.8	11.7	100	26	80.5	19.5	100	3,610,755
South-West	6.1	26.3	50.8	16.8	100	27	58.9	41.1	100	4,544,162
Sector										
Urban	12.0	29.2	44.5	14.3	100	25	66.7	33.3	100	7,120,083
Peri-Urban	13.0	30.6	43.1	13.3	100	25	59.8	40.2	100	1,418,486
Urban	11.7	28.9	44.8	14.6	100	25	68.4	31.6	100	5,701,597
Rural	11.9	33.7	45.5	9.0	100	24	84.2	15.8	100	17,541,053
Itinerant	10.5	30.5	49.4	9.6	100	25	85.2	14.8	100	629,378
Rural	11.4	33.6	46.4	8.6	100	24	84.4	15.6	100	14,609,710
Small Town	15.4	34.9	38.9	10.8	100	23	82.4	17.6	100	2,301,965
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	12.6	37.1	43.5	6.8	100	23	89.4	10.6	100	6,028,248
Poor	12.7	32.5	45.4	9.4	100	24	83.3	16.7	100	5,272,146
Moderate	12.4	33.1	44.7	9.8	100	24	81.1	18.9	100	5,170,562
Rich	11.0	29.6	46.7	12.7	100	25	74.0	26.0	100	5,066,229
Richest	10.1	26.1	46.5	17.3	100	27	57.2	42.8	100	3,123,951
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	11.1	32.1	45.4	11.5	100	25	77.9	22.1	100	16,228,446
Non-Literate	13.5	33.0	44.9	8.6	100	23	81.4	18.6	100	8,432,689
Gender of HH Head										
Male	12.3	32.1	45.3	10.3	100	24	79.9	20.1	100	20,472,238
Female	10.0	33.6	44.8	11.6	100	25	75.4	24.6	100	4,188,898
HHs with at least one disability										
At least 1 disability	15.8	34.8	40.8	8.5	100	23	77.7	22.3	100	2,792,175
No disability	11.4	32.1	45.8	10.8	100	24	79.3	20.7	100	21,868,961
State										
Abia	1.7	37.6	59.7	1.0	100	23	94.7	5.3	100	287,119
Adamawa	16.7	42.6	38.8	2.0	100	21	83.7	16.3	100	600,245
Akwa Ibom	4.7	18.4	66.5	10.5	100	26	80.2	19.8	100	595,331
Anambra	26.2	19.9	37.7	16.1	100	23	34.8	65.2	100	573,847
Bauchi	7.9	67.3	24.5	0.3	100	20	97.7	2.3	100	1,169,267
Bayelsa	4.1	64.2	31.1	0.5	100	21	87.0	13.0	100	373,169
Benue	1.2	29.6	50.1	19.0	100	28	91.9	8.1	100	798,798
Borno	19.6	36.8	36.5	7.2	100	21	94.4	5.6	100	1,086,524
Cross River	2.9	33.5	46.6	17.0	100	31	81.7	18.3	100	661,219
Delta	5.1	45.1	45.8	4.0	100	23	82.6	17.4	100	764,075
Ebonyi	3.6	17.4	66.8	12.2	100	30	89.4	10.6	100	419,816
Edo	4.6	45.1	34.5	15.8	100	26	67.2	32.8	100	514,275
Ekiti	1.0	21.0	45.2	32.8	100	34	51.6	48.4	100	489,746
Enugu	35.1	14.7	50.0	0.3	100	16	95.4	4.6	100	407,208
Gombe	7.2	37.5	51.9	3.4	100	23	79.5	20.5	100	574,190
Imo	3.7	25.2	59.8	11.3	100	26	94.6	5.4	100	356,636
Jigawa	30.8	49.3	16.1	3.8	100	17	93.7	6.3	100	946,167
Kaduna	53.2	17.7	18.3	10.9	100	17	67.4	32.6	100	988,077
Kano	6.3	28.9	57.1	7.7	100	24	90.4	9.6	100	1,244,807
Katsina	1.6	2.0	94.7	1.7	100	25	97.9	2.1	100	1,066,846
Kebbi	3.1	31.2	59.5	6.2	100	25	84.8	15.2	100	271,214
Kogi	7.2	31.4	52.8	8.6	100	25	90.0	10.0	100	743,089
Kwara	2.9	35.0	56.6	5.4	100	24	73.3	26.7	100	485,148
Lagos	10.6	24.6	58.1	6.6	100	24	34.9	65.1	100	872,092
Nasarawa	1.0	33.3	51.5	14.1	100	27	90.7	9.3	100	414,996
Niger	1.9	39.8	32.5	25.7	100	30	81.4	18.6	100	858,830
Ogun	6.9	28.6	48.6	15.9	100	26	51.1	48.9	100	858,599
Ondo	4.4	37.8	46.8	11.0	100	25	51.2	48.8	100	480,033
Osun	3.3	28.9	39.5	28.3	100	31	71.0	29.0	100	776,319
Oyo	6.7	21.2	59.3	12.9	100	27	82.7	17.3	100	1,067,373
Plateau	21.5	34.2	43.3	1.0	100	19	71.9	28.1	100	719,017
Rivers	26.1	26.5	28.0	19.5	100	26	83.8	16.2	100	702,687
Sokoto	13.8	54.0	22.2	10.0	100	23	86.4	13.6	100	775,576
Taraba	12.2	27.0	46.1	14.7	100	25	82.6	17.4	100	517,037
Yobe	16.9	26.7	51.9	4.5	100	21	96.7	3.3	100	338,037
Zamfara	37.4	20.4	17.2	25.0	100	29	74.8	25.2	100	405,444
FCT	5.2	32.3	54.1	8.4	100	24	42.6	57.4	100	458,285

Table HH.H10-11: Water Supply													
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							Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere and use different container for fetching drinking water	Container used for fetching drinking water with cover			Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere, within compound/yard and go to fetch and collect water	
	jerrycan	bucket	basin	pot	Others	dose not fetch drinking water	Total		With Cover	Without cover	Total		
National	33.0	36.6	9.8	3.2	0.7	16.7	100	12,670,848	80.9	19.1	100	30,061,815	
Geopolitical Zone													
North-Central	23.3	41.4	22.7	2.8	1.0	8.8	100	1,720,558	76.6	23.4	100	5,116,337	
North-East	40.0	34.1	12.9	9.3	0.9	2.8	100	924,193	80.5	19.5	100	4,779,941	
North-West	29.7	47.4	12.7	7.5	0.1	2.7	100	2,763,128	75.8	24.2	100	7,615,191	
South-East	58.5	19.7	3.5	1.2	2.2	15.0	100	1,506,345	88.1	11.9	100	2,854,221	
South-South	43.3	34.1	7.0	0.3	0.7	14.6	100	1,954,767	88.9	11.1	100	4,577,899	
South-West	22.6	35.2	5.2	1.0	0.3	35.8	100	3,801,857	81.8	18.2	100	5,118,225	
Sector													
Urban	28.8	30.4	6.1	1.7	0.9	32.1	100	5,372,747	84.3	15.7	100	8,398,727	
Peri-Urban	34.7	21.3	9.5	0.7	1.5	32.3	100	1,263,935	76.3	23.7	100	1,703,778	
Urban	27.0	33.2	5.1	2.0	0.7	32.0	100	4,108,812	86.3	13.7	100	6,694,948	
Rural	36.0	41.2	12.6	4.3	0.5	5.4	100	7,298,101	79.6	20.4	100	21,663,089	
Itinerant	44.8	39.5	5.4	4.4	1.3	4.6	100	243,914	85.4	14.6	100	768,672	
Rural	35.9	41.1	13.1	4.1	0.4	5.5	100	6,023,771	79.6	20.4	100	18,024,295	
Small Town	34.8	42.1	11.2	5.4	1.1	5.5	100	1,030,415	78.1	21.9	100	2,870,121	
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	30.9	46.4	17.7	4.3	0.2	0.6	100	1,699,820	74.0	26.0	100	7,077,571	
Poor	30.1	44.8	16.6	7.1	0.2	1.3	100	2,114,207	78.3	21.7	100	6,480,277	
Moderate	36.6	39.1	12.2	4.9	0.3	6.9	100	2,381,887	81.8	18.2	100	6,411,768	
Rich	34.8	36.6	6.1	1.5	0.8	20.2	100	3,193,864	86.0	14.0	100	6,298,697	
Richest	31.4	24.6	3.3	0.5	1.4	38.8	100	3,281,069	88.3	11.7	100	3,793,503	
Literacy of the HH Head													
Literate	33.6	34.9	8.9	2.3	0.7	19.6	100	8,988,949	83.7	16.3	100	19,873,461	
Non-Literate	31.4	40.8	12.2	5.3	0.5	9.8	100	3,681,898	75.3	24.7	100	10,188,354	
Gender of HH Head													
Male	33.5	36.7	10.2	3.5	0.6	15.4	100	10,205,170	80.3	19.7	100	24,985,950	
Female	30.5	36.5	8.2	1.8	0.8	22.2	100	2,465,678	83.8	16.2	100	5,075,866	
HHs with at least one disability													
At least 1 disability	35.2	33.6	10.8	3.9	1.3	15.2	100	1,503,605	78.2	21.8	100	3,444,741	
No disability	32.7	37.0	9.7	3.1	0.6	16.9	100	11,167,243	81.2	18.8	100	26,617,075	
State													
Abia	85.0	12.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	100	163,499	97.2	2.8	100	435,475	
Adamawa	45.8	41.2	9.7	1.9	0.0	1.4	100	227,547	84.6	15.4	100	726,744	
Akwa Ibom	71.5	9.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	17.5	100	196,745	85.1	14.9	100	639,796	
Anambra	62.0	6.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	26.6	100	649,272	83.7	16.3	100	676,539	
Bauchi	16.2	51.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	100	65,637	85.8	14.2	100	1,204,985	
Bayelsa	30.9	25.2	8.2	0.9	1.7	33.1	100	106,232	97.2	2.8	100	395,839	
Benue	24.3	61.4	12.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	100	296,900	81.4	18.6	100	1,027,243	
Borno	41.7	47.5	6.8	0.0	1.2	2.8	100	121,113	88.7	11.3	100	1,143,751	
Cross River	16.1	42.4	34.7	1.6	0.4	4.7	100	274,356	86.0	14.0	100	801,441	
Delta	45.0	28.9	1.1	0.0	2.1	23.0	100	498,197	87.8	12.2	100	1,014,673	

Table HH.H10-11: Water Supply												
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							Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere and use different container for fetching drinking water	Container used for fetching drinking water with cover			Number of Household with Water source location elsewhere, within compound/yard and go to fetch and collect water
	jerrycan	bucket	basin	pot	Others	dose not fetch drinking water	Total		With Cover	Without cover	Total	
Ebonyi	29.9	34.0	14.6	2.7	0.0	18.8	100	192,757	80.7	19.3	100	532,005
Edo	38.9	46.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	100	354,075	77.5	22.5	100	675,094
Ekiti	24.7	49.9	4.3	1.9	0.0	19.2	100	371,727	82.2	17.8	100	553,392
Enugu	30.1	59.2	1.8	0.0	4.1	4.8	100	199,841	88.7	11.3	100	578,808
Gombe	64.4	27.8	2.8	0.6	1.5	2.9	100	131,600	65.3	34.7	100	584,068
Imo	73.7	17.6	0.6	0.6	5.2	2.3	100	300,975	92.2	7.8	100	631,394
Jigawa	46.6	32.6	14.9	5.1	0.0	0.9	100	108,950	79.9	20.1	100	994,895
Kaduna	27.2	48.4	14.5	5.7	0.0	4.2	100	841,450	62.2	37.8	100	1,471,917
Kano	25.9	55.9	3.6	10.9	0.4	3.2	100	636,422	84.4	15.6	100	1,741,195
Katsina	58.1	22.6	4.3	1.8	0.0	13.2	100	126,339	78.2	21.8	100	1,154,212
Kebbi	28.2	24.3	30.3	17.0	0.0	0.2	100	414,422	52.7	47.3	100	643,560
Kogi	25.8	29.0	21.0	0.8	1.1	22.3	100	163,903	87.8	12.2	100	796,188
Kwara	31.0	49.0	12.7	0.0	1.8	5.4	100	232,377	81.1	18.9	100	575,326
Lagos	15.0	19.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	63.8	100	1,409,437	77.1	22.9	100	813,793
Nasarawa	21.8	54.6	20.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	100	94,027	72.0	28.0	100	469,654
Niger	13.7	13.6	51.1	0.0	0.7	20.9	100	259,672	59.0	41.0	100	904,854
Ogun	26.1	45.3	5.3	1.5	0.0	21.7	100	668,960	62.3	37.7	100	961,977
Ondo	34.8	53.9	5.4	0.4	0.7	4.9	100	416,627	89.7	10.3	100	642,080
Osun	22.9	41.0	4.6	0.0	1.1	30.3	100	420,388	83.4	16.6	100	843,908
Oyo	26.9	35.2	16.1	3.3	0.0	18.4	100	514,719	94.0	6.0	100	1,303,076
Plateau	12.0	60.5	19.8	0.0	2.0	5.7	100	297,977	77.0	23.0	100	798,307
Rivers	50.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	100	525,162	98.6	1.4	100	1,051,057
Sokoto	44.9	33.4	18.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100	239,806	84.5	15.5	100	910,248
Taraba	17.6	29.8	43.5	1.6	1.7	5.9	100	149,610	65.7	34.3	100	567,820
Yobe	41.0	21.4	0.7	34.5	1.1	1.3	100	228,687	78.0	22.0	100	552,573
Zamfara	19.4	76.2	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	395,740	83.5	16.5	100	699,165
FCT	32.7	27.2	20.9	11.7	0.5	7.0	100	375,703	79.2	20.8	100	544,766

Table HH.H12-13: Water Supply

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

	Where Drinking water for the household is usually kept/stored				Number of Households using water sources not connected into dwelling	Drinking water storage container covered			
	a dedicated container is used for storing drinking water	no dedicated container for storing drinking water	denied access and was not able to observe	Total		Covered	Not covered	Total	Number of households with dedicated container for storing drinking water
National	77.7	19.4	3.0	100	40,641,642	95.2	4.8	100	31,565,950
Geopolitical Zone									
North-Central	84.8	12.8	2.4	100	5,970,280	95.5	4.5	100	5,060,634
North-East	91.2	8.3	0.5	100	5,231,545	94.3	5.7	100	4,769,460
North-West	81.0	16.3	2.7	100	9,431,160	92.6	7.4	100	7,643,774
South-East	73.4	20.5	6.1	100	4,758,178	95.6	4.4	100	3,494,677
South-South	80.8	16.1	3.1	100	6,430,396	96.6	3.4	100	5,195,628
South-West	61.2	35.5	3.3	100	8,820,083	97.9	2.1	100	5,401,777
Sector									
Urban	67.4	29.2	3.4	100	13,521,858	96.9	3.1	100	9,116,387
Peri-Urban	59.2	38.2	2.6	100	2,987,311	95.9	4.1	100	1,768,120
Urban	69.8	26.7	3.6	100	10,534,547	97.2	2.8	100	7,348,268
Rural	82.8	14.5	2.7	100	27,119,784	94.5	5.5	100	22,449,563
Itinerant	90.8	7.1	2.2	100	958,100	91.5	8.5	100	869,720
Rural	83.1	14.0	2.9	100	22,466,283	94.7	5.3	100	18,669,560
Small Town	78.8	19.1	2.1	100	3,695,401	94.2	5.8	100	2,910,282
Wealth Index									
Quintile									
Poorest	84.2	13.6	2.2	100	8,301,437	93.3	6.7	100	6,988,381
Poor	82.9	13.5	3.6	100	7,840,295	93.3	6.7	100	6,499,533
Moderate	81.6	15.0	3.4	100	8,260,295	95.7	4.3	100	6,742,877
Rich	77.8	19.4	2.8	100	8,642,678	97.6	2.4	100	6,721,258
Richest	60.7	36.5	2.8	100	7,596,937	96.9	3.1	100	4,613,902
Literacy of the HH Head									
Literate	78.1	19.4	2.5	100	27,725,849	95.7	4.3	100	21,655,213
Non-Literate	76.7	19.3	4.0	100	12,915,793	94.1	5.9	100	9,910,737
Gender of HH Head									
Male	78.1	19.0	2.9	100	33,106,771	95.0	5.0	100	25,869,163
Female	75.6	21.2	3.2	100	7,534,871	96.1	3.9	100	5,696,787
HHS with at least one disability									
At least 1 disability	72.6	23.1	4.3	100	4,648,227	95.5	4.5	100	3,372,486
No disability	78.3	18.9	2.8	100	35,993,414	95.2	4.8	100	28,193,464
State									
Abia	95.9	1.1	3.0	100	820,586	99.6	0.4	100	787,046
Adamawa	95.6	3.6	0.8	100	812,697	92.9	7.1	100	776,993
Akwa Ibom	66.2	31.9	1.9	100	1,297,195	98.6	1.4	100	858,525
Anambra	49.9	45.0	5.1	100	1,187,305	91.2	8.8	100	592,658
Bauchi	91.6	7.9	0.5	100	1,294,143	98.8	1.2	100	1,185,166
Bayelsa	71.5	26.8	1.7	100	507,373	96.0	4.0	100	362,654
Benue	89.0	8.7	2.3	100	1,166,932	98.9	1.1	100	1,038,324
Borno	96.6	3.1	0.3	100	1,202,897	97.2	2.8	100	1,161,520
Cross River	95.9	3.3	0.8	100	962,916	98.6	1.4	100	923,177
Delta	82.9	15.5	1.6	100	1,323,696	97.1	2.9	100	1,097,811
Ebonyi	56.7	43.1	0.2	100	638,853	99.6	0.4	100	362,100
Edo	61.1	24.4	14.5	100	928,167	89.6	10.4	100	567,106
Ekiti	86.4	10.9	2.7	100	730,446	99.0	1.0	100	631,333
Enugu	83.0	13.2	3.9	100	1,053,336	99.4	0.6	100	874,065
Gombe	63.8	36.1	0.1	100	628,943	93.2	6.8	100	401,222
Imo	83.1	1.6	15.4	100	1,058,099	89.5	10.5	100	878,809
Jigawa	98.3	0.9	0.7	100	1,142,716	98.1	1.9	100	1,123,643
Kaduna	54.3	40.7	5.0	100	1,623,749	94.4	5.6	100	881,823
Kano	83.5	13.4	3.1	100	2,395,629	94.0	6.0	100	2,001,453
Katsina	89.5	8.4	2.1	100	1,553,721	96.5	3.5	100	1,389,870
Kebbi	87.8	8.3	4.0	100	839,128	86.3	13.7	100	736,341
Kogi	89.1	9.8	1.0	100	928,322	94.8	5.2	100	827,570
Kwara	84.2	7.5	8.3	100	669,875	88.8	11.2	100	564,101
Lagos	28.2	70.6	1.1	100	2,733,273	99.1	0.9	100	771,862
Nasarawa	93.8	6.0	0.2	100	509,305	95.4	4.6	100	477,619
Niger	86.7	11.6	1.7	100	1,005,585	96.9	3.1	100	871,834
Ogun	54.5	44.7	0.8	100	1,318,254	91.5	8.5	100	717,877
Ondo	81.4	10.8	7.8	100	1,074,203	98.4	1.6	100	874,738
Osun	79.7	18.3	2.0	100	1,062,666	99.5	0.5	100	847,049
Oyo	82.0	11.6	6.4	100	1,901,241	98.8	1.2	100	1,558,917
Plateau	66.8	30.9	2.2	100	850,036	95.2	4.8	100	568,244
Rivers	98.2	1.6	0.2	100	1,411,049	96.5	3.5	100	1,386,355
Sokoto	88.5	9.1	2.4	100	999,761	91.6	8.4	100	885,245
Taraba	96.6	3.2	0.2	100	629,071	90.2	9.8	100	607,713
Yobe	95.9	3.1	0.9	100	663,794	87.3	12.7	100	636,846
Zamfara	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	876,456	76.0	24.0	100	625,400
FCT	84.9	13.2	1.9	100	840,224	95.5	4.5	100	712,942

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			Total	Number of households	actions taken to make water safer (multiple response):									Number of households that take action(s) to make water safer
	yes	no	don't know			boil	add bleach /chlorine/ water guard	strain it through a cloth	use water filter (ceramic, sand, clay composite, etc.)	solar disinfection	let it stand and settle	add alum	other-specify		
National	10.9	86.2	2.9	100	42,541,141	29.7	14.7	13.8	7.2	0.9	24.6	34.7	1.9	4,620,020	
Geopolitical Zone															
North-Central	16.6	81.7	1.7	100	6,213,175	17.0	9.6	25.1	7.4	0.6	36.2	44.3	0.4	1,028,824	
North-East	5.8	93.6	0.6	100	5,314,632	13.2	13.9	5.4	11.0	1.4	27.1	46.1	12.3	308,405	
North-West	15.5	82.2	2.3	100	9,595,568	27.7	9.5	18.6	7.8	1.2	32.0	30.2	0.4	1,491,070	
South-East	4.4	86.0	9.6	100	5,045,363	43.8	19.9	11.5	12.1	3.2	16.6	16.9	3.8	222,744	
South-South	11.3	86.1	2.6	100	6,849,154	65.9	7.7	5.3	5.9	0.5	9.7	17.4	0.7	772,956	
South-West	8.4	89.3	2.3	100	9,523,248	17.1	36.8	2.4	4.5	0.0	11.3	48.2	3.1	796,022	
Sector															
Urban	10.6	87.0	2.5	100	14,820,701	31.5	25.2	10.1	6.4	0.5	17.3	28.7	2.7	1,568,419	
Peri-Urban	8.0	89.1	2.9	100	3,180,382	28.5	20.3	13.9	9.7	0.0	23.3	26.0	1.4	253,496	
Urban	11.3	86.4	2.3	100	11,640,319	32.1	26.2	9.3	5.8	0.6	16.1	29.2	2.9	1,314,924	
Rural	11.0	85.8	3.2	100	27,720,441	28.8	9.3	15.8	7.6	1.1	28.3	37.8	1.5	3,051,601	
Itinerant	13.4	83.9	2.7	100	974,239	30.1	12.9	43.4	3.0	4.3	15.0	18.1	4.1	130,315	
Rural	11.2	85.6	3.3	100	22,915,017	29.3	8.9	13.4	7.5	0.9	29.8	38.3	1.3	2,563,021	
Small Town	9.4	87.8	2.9	100	3,831,184	24.1	11.1	22.6	10.4	1.0	22.5	41.2	1.5	358,265	
Wealth Index Quintile															
Poorest	11.7	86.0	2.3	100	8,329,055	19.0	7.1	24.4	8.0	0.6	29.8	38.5	3.1	977,361	
Poor	10.0	87.4	2.6	100	7,901,672	19.3	5.3	12.7	8.5	0.9	41.1	39.8	1.5	788,102	
Moderate	11.4	85.2	3.4	100	8,377,645	30.4	8.3	14.6	5.9	1.3	26.4	43.7	0.7	954,095	
Rich	9.8	86.6	3.6	100	8,926,852	30.7	18.2	14.2	10.0	0.8	18.7	34.8	1.5	872,772	
Richest	11.4	85.9	2.7	100	9,005,918	46.4	32.3	3.6	4.5	0.7	10.2	18.8	2.5	1,027,691	
Literacy of the HH Head															
Literate	11.3	86.2	2.5	100	29,353,386	33.0	18.7	12.2	7.2	1.0	22.0	31.9	1.3	3,308,083	
Non-Literate	9.9	86.2	3.8	100	13,187,755	21.5	4.9	17.9	7.3	0.5	31.0	41.8	3.4	1,311,937	
Gender of HH Head															
Male	11.1	86.1	2.8	100	34,611,195	28.9	14.6	14.8	7.4	0.8	26.1	34.1	1.8	3,849,235	
Female	9.7	86.6	3.7	100	7,929,946	33.5	15.6	9.1	6.4	1.0	16.7	37.9	2.2	770,785	
HHs with at least one disability															
At least 1 disability	9.5	86.3	4.2	100	4,825,745	20.8	18.6	16.5	6.8	0.6	20.5	31.3	4.3	460,001	
No disability	11.0	86.2	2.8	100	37,715,397	30.7	14.3	13.5	7.3	0.9	25.0	35.1	1.6	4,160,019	
State															
Abia	2.7	92.3	5.1	100	852,364	34.0	37.9	0.0	9.3	10.6	3.9	4.5	0.0	22,748	
Adamawa	13.6	84.8	1.6	100	844,650	10.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	57.9	33.2	114,613	
Akwa Ibom	4.1	84.9	10.9	100	1,302,205	74.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	53,763	
Anambra	4.9	88.5	6.6	100	1,255,140	40.7	38.0	28.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	62,070	
Bauchi	1.8	97.8	0.4	100	1,299,500	29.3	64.8	17.7	17.7	0.0	9.4	24.3	0.0	23,003	
Bayelsa	11.9	87.0	1.1	100	519,294	26.3	34.4	23.2	10.2	4.1	7.0	58.3	1.6	61,755	

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			Total	actions taken to make water safer (multiple response):										Number of households that take action(s) to make water safer
	yes	no	don't know		Number of households	boil	add bleach (chlorine/ water guard)	strain it through a cloth	use water filter (ceramic, sand, clay composite, etc.)	solar disinfection	let it stand and settle	add alum	other-specify		
Benue	23.0	75.2	1.8	100	1,166,932	15.0	10.2	70.4		6.4	1.4	5.9	21.5	0.0	268,222
Borno	3.1	96.3	0.6	100	1,228,616	0.0	37.5	9.9		56.4	0.0	43.6	7.0	0.0	37,865
Cross River	7.1	92.3	0.6	100	973,284	40.2	27.4	17.5		14.1	1.4	19.9	17.6	0.0	69,081
Delta	7.1	92.9	0.0	100	1,334,054	10.7	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	21.8	67.4	0.0	94,222
Ebonyi	6.5	92.7	0.8	100	639,844	49.7	9.2	3.7		26.3	0.0	22.1	31.3	0.0	41,723
Edo	4.5	93.3	2.2	100	988,830	46.5	4.9	21.1		12.7	0.0	39.8	51.0	0.0	44,185
Ekiti	21.5	73.7	4.8	100	733,055	10.2	21.9	1.3		1.1	0.0	22.9	53.5	9.7	157,336
Enugu	3.7	95.7	0.6	100	1,053,336	26.8	13.0	7.0		14.7	9.1	26.4	31.5	22.0	38,905
Gombe	2.0	97.4	0.5	100	636,605	0.0	10.6	32.7		0.0	0.0	11.9	44.8	0.0	12,909
Imo	4.6	67.6	27.8	100	1,244,680	58.4	5.4	6.3		9.8	2.1	29.2	5.0	0.0	57,299
Jigawa	16.1	82.9	1.0	100	1,177,672	6.9	0.0	62.3		17.3	0.0	2.5	12.2	0.0	189,374
Kaduna	18.7	80.4	0.9	100	1,664,333	37.8	22.1	9.0		15.2	4.4	21.7	31.7	0.0	310,798
Kano	9.8	87.9	2.3	100	2,456,711	17.3	3.3	0.8		7.3	0.0	52.1	24.7	2.2	239,699
Katsina	2.9	90.3	6.8	100	1,558,506	4.3	6.3	43.9		0.0	0.0	8.6	41.1	0.0	45,137
Kebbi	29.5	67.7	2.8	100	844,434	40.4	22.3	27.9		0.3	0.0	15.2	50.7	0.0	249,461
Kogi	9.2	88.7	2.1	100	934,868	13.7	23.5	15.2		0.0	0.0	24.1	47.1	1.9	85,930
Kwara	22.0	76.1	1.8	100	689,852	28.8	16.6	20.2		8.1	1.1	29.3	50.1	0.9	151,831
Lagos	4.4	94.1	1.5	100	3,330,768	38.3	43.7	0.0		14.6	0.0	7.6	7.2	0.0	146,322
Nasarawa	25.2	74.6	0.2	100	511,985	2.3	1.4	1.7		0.0	0.8	86.6	55.5	0.0	128,911
Niger	17.9	81.9	0.2	100	1,130,135	24.4	3.0	11.4		1.8	0.0	49.9	53.6	0.7	202,436
Ogun	4.2	94.3	1.5	100	1,333,972	13.2	48.5	25.1		0.0	0.0	28.4	8.7	0.0	56,149
Ondo	14.6	80.1	5.3	100	1,110,701	18.8	27.8	0.7		2.3	0.0	13.8	63.3	3.1	162,058
Osun	8.7	89.4	1.9	100	1,092,389	11.7	28.6	2.2		7.1	0.0	1.5	70.5	1.0	94,922
Oyo	9.3	88.7	2.0	100	1,922,364	8.6	53.1	0.0		1.1	0.0	1.9	63.9	2.0	179,235
Plateau	14.9	84.4	0.7	100	853,884	18.2	14.6	0.0		25.5	0.0	28.5	64.2	0.0	127,301
Rivers	26.0	73.8	0.3	100	1,731,487	87.7	1.5	1.2		5.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.0	449,949
Sokoto	11.2	88.8	0.0	100	1,006,167	2.6	1.0	29.6		1.0	0.0	72.5	4.9	0.0	113,153
Taraba	11.1	88.6	0.3	100	631,443	4.4	1.6	1.4		0.0	2.1	54.2	40.7	0.0	69,967
Yobe	7.4	92.5	0.1	100	673,818	38.0	12.9	7.1		16.9	5.9	46.5	66.7	0.0	50,048
Zamfara	38.7	60.6	0.7	100	887,743	39.3	1.7	2.1		4.8	1.4	45.3	34.7	0.0	343,448
FCT	6.9	88.3	4.7	100	925,519	5.6	0.0	0.0		16.0	0.0	66.1	30.9	0.0	64,194

Table HH.H16-18: Water Supply

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				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	Total		Dry season	Rainy Season	
National	14.6	82.9	2.5	100	42,541,141	26	16	6,193,718
Geopolitical Zone								
North-Central	22.9	75.1	2.0	100	6,213,175	27	17	1,424,873
North-East	16.4	83.2	0.4	100	5,314,632	25	14	872,245
North-West	15.1	82.2	2.7	100	9,595,568	17	16	1,451,909
South-East	12.4	80.7	6.9	100	5,045,363	39	22	624,450
South-South	11.6	85.7	2.7	100	6,849,154	26	17	794,438
South-West	10.8	87.9	1.4	100	9,523,248	28	11	1,025,803
Sector								
Urban	12.4	85.9	1.8	100	14,820,701	22	14	1,836,579
Peri-Urban	10.4	87.2	2.4	100	3,180,382	20	12	330,398
Urban	12.9	85.5	1.6	100	11,640,319	22	15	1,506,180
Rural	15.7	81.4	2.9	100	27,720,441	27	17	4,357,140
Itinerant	13.1	84.0	2.9	100	974,239	24	16	127,345
Rural	16.3	80.8	2.9	100	22,915,017	28	17	3,731,557
Small Town	13.0	83.7	3.3	100	3,831,184	24	12	498,237
Wealth Index Quintile								
Poorest	17.5	80.3	2.1	100	8,329,055	28	16	1,461,375
Poor	18.1	78.8	3.1	100	7,901,672	30	18	1,433,567
Moderate	16.2	80.6	3.1	100	8,377,645	25	16	1,359,115
Rich	13.1	84.5	2.4	100	8,926,852	21	14	1,169,022
Richest	8.6	89.5	2.0	100	9,005,918	21	14	770,639
Literacy of the HH Head								
Literate	14.5	83.5	2.0	100	29,353,386	24	16	4,245,905
Non-Literate	14.8	81.5	3.7	100	13,187,755	30	16	1,947,814
Gender of HH Head								
Male	14.6	82.9	2.4	100	34,611,195	25	16	5,062,416
Female	14.3	82.9	2.9	100	7,929,946	27	17	1,131,302
HHs with at least one disability								
At least 1 disability	14.9	82.2	2.8	100	4,825,745	25	16	721,315
No disability	14.5	83.0	2.5	100	37,715,397	26	16	5,472,403
State								
Abia	5.4	91.9	2.6	100	852,364	19	17	46,207
Adamawa	26.6	72.0	1.5	100	844,650	17	10	224,271
Akwa Ibom	9.4	77.9	12.7	100	1,302,205	18	14	122,551
Anambra	3.0	90.6	6.4	100	1,255,140	30	7	37,312
Bauchi	9.8	90.0	0.2	100	1,299,500	46	14	127,135
Bayelsa	17.1	82.5	0.4	100	519,294	14	9	88,955
Benue	39.7	57.5	2.8	100	1,166,932	35	18	462,920
Borno	8.3	91.5	0.2	100	1,228,616	23	18	101,999
Cross River	24.6	74.8	0.6	100	973,284	47	21	239,695
Delta	7.8	92.2	0.0	100	1,334,054	13	12	103,959
Ebonyi	42.5	57.3	0.1	100	639,844	37	19	272,211
Edo	8.5	90.0	1.5	100	988,830	17	16	83,777
Ekiti	25.7	72.5	1.8	100	733,055	22	12	188,227
Enugu	18.8	80.8	0.4	100	1,053,336	53	39	198,535
Gombe	35.9	63.9	0.2	100	636,605	18	10	228,638
Imo	5.6	75.0	19.3	100	1,244,680	30	6	70,185
Jigawa	10.7	87.4	1.9	100	1,177,672	13	11	126,126
Kaduna	18.0	81.6	0.3	100	1,664,333	14	15	300,240
Kano	7.6	88.0	4.5	100	2,456,711	20	13	186,598
Katsina	17.0	78.3	4.7	100	1,558,506	26	27	264,869
Kebbi	8.7	86.3	5.0	100	844,434	12	10	73,430
Kogi	15.9	83.0	1.1	100	934,868	24	17	148,793
Kwara	17.6	79.1	3.3	100	689,852	15	11	121,452
Lagos	1.2	98.0	0.8	100	3,330,768	10	8	41,503
Nasarawa	38.7	61.2	0.1	100	511,985	30	19	197,897
Niger	18.8	80.9	0.3	100	1,130,135	18	10	212,855
Ogun	5.8	93.6	0.6	100	1,333,972	10	8	77,905
Ondo	24.1	72.3	3.6	100	1,110,701	57	10	267,654
Osun	16.0	83.4	0.7	100	1,092,389	18	12	174,319
Oyo	14.4	83.7	1.9	100	1,922,364	16	13	276,196
Plateau	28.2	71.7	0.1	100	853,884	25	23	240,747
Rivers	9.0	91.0	0.0	100	1,731,487	19	21	155,502
Sokoto	8.3	91.7	0.0	100	1,006,167	19	18	83,505
Taraba	20.2	79.8	0.0	100	631,443	33	19	127,609
Yobe	9.3	90.6	0.1	100	673,818	28	30	62,592
Zamfara	47.0	52.1	0.9	100	887,743	11	11	417,142
FCT	4.3	89.8	5.8	100	925,519	20.2	15.6	40,209

Table HH.H21-23: Water supply

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	not rarely available	Don't know	Yes, was not available for a full day				No, Not for a full day	Don't know				
National	81.2	10.6	6.9	0.5	0.8	100	42,541,141	25	52.2	42.0	5.8	100	8,004,787		
Geopolitical Zone															
North-Central	77.7	12.4	8.6	0.7	0.6	100	6,213,175	46	49.1	43.7	7.2	100	1,383,803		
North-East	56.9	25.9	16.9	0.3	0.1	100	5,314,632	22	59.3	40.3	0.4	100	2,291,337		
North-West	85.7	9.8	3.7	0.5	0.3	100	9,595,568	18	55.7	39.8	4.6	100	1,375,844		
South-East	78.8	7.7	10.1	1.2	2.2	100	5,045,363	14	38.1	49.9	12.0	100	1,070,434		
South-South	83.3	8.7	6.0	0.5	1.4	100	6,849,154	17	52.7	43.7	3.7	100	1,141,472		
South-West	92.2	4.4	2.5	0.3	0.6	100	9,523,248	38	49.7	33.7	16.6	100	741,897		
Sector															
Urban	84.5	8.2	5.9	0.6	0.8	100	14,820,701	35	54.5	39.6	6.0	100	2,292,574		
Peri-Urban	84.8	6.2	7.3	0.7	1.0	100	3,180,382	39	44.4	48.6	7.0	100	482,070		
Urban	84.4	8.7	5.5	0.6	0.7	100	11,640,319	34	57.2	37.2	5.7	100	1,810,504		
Rural	79.4	11.8	7.5	0.5	0.8	100	27,720,441	21	51.3	42.9	5.7	100	5,712,213		
Itinerant	82.5	11.1	4.0	0.3	2.0	100	974,239	17	61.5	28.4	10.1	100	170,172		
Rural	79.5	12.0	7.4	0.5	0.6	100	22,915,017	20	51.4	43.3	5.3	100	4,705,967		
Small Town	78.2	11.0	9.0	0.3	1.5	100	3,831,184	26	48.8	43.9	7.3	100	836,074		
Wealth Index Quintile															
Poorest	78.0	13.5	7.5	0.3	0.6	100	8,329,055	22	54.5	42.1	3.4	100	1,834,203		
Poor	77.0	12.1	9.9	0.5	0.5	100	7,901,672	24	53.2	42.5	4.3	100	1,814,114		
Moderate	77.5	11.9	8.7	0.9	1.0	100	8,377,645	24	52.2	39.6	8.2	100	1,888,257		
Rich	81.7	10.7	5.8	0.7	1.1	100	8,926,852	26	49.4	43.4	7.2	100	1,636,516		
Richest	90.8	5.1	3.2	0.2	0.7	100	9,005,918	38	50.8	43.1	6.2	100	831,697		
Literacy of the HH Head															
Literate	81.8	10.3	6.7	0.6	0.7	100	29,353,386	25	51.7	42.8	5.4	100	5,349,612		
Non-Literate	79.9	11.0	7.5	0.5	1.1	100	13,187,755	25	53.3	40.2	6.5	100	2,655,175		
Gender of HH Head															
Male	80.9	11.0	6.9	0.5	0.7	100	34,611,195	26	53.1	42.0	5.0	100	6,600,149		
Female	82.3	8.8	7.1	0.6	1.2	100	7,929,946	22	48.4	41.9	9.7	100	1,404,638		
HHs with at least one disability															
At least 1 disability	77.0	13.2	8.5	0.7	0.7	100	4,825,745	20	54.8	40.3	5.0	100	1,111,387		
No disability	81.7	10.2	6.7	0.5	0.8	100	37,715,397	26	51.8	42.2	5.9	100	6,893,400		
State															
Abia	92.7	3.7	2.3	0.2	1.2	100	852,364	4	13.0	59.5	27.5	100	62,444		
Adamawa	75.1	15.1	9.3	0.1	0.4	100	844,650	13	44.2	54.6	1.2	100	210,191		
Akwa Ibom	86.6	10.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	100	1,302,205	6	32.1	54.6	13.3	100	174,114		
Anambra	72.0	10.9	9.2	4.1	3.7	100	1,255,140	7	24.1	56.3	19.6	100	351,073		
Bauchi	75.5	16.9	7.3	0.2	0.0	100	1,299,500	30	41.9	58.1	0.0	100	318,057		
Bayelsa	93.1	1.8	3.6	0.1	1.4	100	519,294	27	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	35,708		
Benue	69.9	14.6	13.5	1.2	0.8	100	1,166,932	10	23.5	67.3	9.2	100	352,531		
Borno	29.4	38.8	31.4	0.4	0.0	100	1,228,616	21	69.9	29.6	0.5	100	867,329		
Cross River	59.4	23.3	15.4	1.1	0.8	100	973,284	12	57.3	38.6	4.1	100	395,612		
Delta	86.7	6.7	6.3	0.0	0.3	100	1,334,054	17	43.1	56.9	0.0	100	177,673		
Ebonyi	83.4	11.0	4.1	0.3	1.2	100	639,844	22	62.9	30.8	6.2	100	106,079		
Edo	82.2	5.2	3.7	1.6	7.3	100	988,830	32	49.5	50.1	0.5	100	176,232		
Ekiti	82.2	6.4	10.4	0.9	0.2	100	733,055	58	86.3	12.5	1.2	100	130,833		
Enugu	59.8	10.2	28.9	0.4	0.6	100	1,053,336	21	42.1	54.3	3.7	100	422,919		
Gombe	59.2	34.4	6.1	0.3	0.0	100	636,605	32	47.6	52.4	0.0	100	260,035		

Table HH.H21-23: Water supply

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	not rarely available	Don't know				Yes, was not available for a full day	No, Not for a full day	Don't know		
Imo	89.7	3.5	3.4	0.2	3.1	100	1,244,680	12	55.1	29.0	15.9	100	127,920
Jigawa	96.1	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	100	1,177,672	32	73.2	26.8	0.0	100	45,485
Kaduna	75.9	13.2	10.1	0.8	0.0	100	1,664,333	9	67.3	31.7	1.0	100	401,611
Kano	82.0	14.2	2.7	0.7	0.3	100	2,456,711	26	60.4	37.6	2.0	100	441,994
Katsina	91.3	6.1	1.3	0.4	0.9	100	1,558,506	18	33.0	48.1	19.0	100	136,141
Kebbi	96.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	100	844,434	4	47.8	26.0	26.1	100	29,698
Kogi	84.0	9.2	6.1	0.5	0.2	100	934,868	43	54.6	44.2	1.2	100	149,427
Kwara	66.4	20.5	11.6	0.6	0.9	100	689,852	34	50.5	33.0	16.4	100	232,021
Lagos	98.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	3,330,768	30	61.7	34.6	3.7	100	65,886
Nasarawa	79.9	7.1	11.4	1.6	0.0	100	511,985	20	64.7	35.3	0.0	100	103,053
Niger	76.6	14.6	7.8	0.8	0.2	100	1,130,135	152	68.9	29.5	1.6	100	264,969
Ogun	90.9	6.7	1.8	0.0	0.7	100	1,333,972	38	13.0	56.6	30.3	100	121,583
Ondo	80.8	9.2	7.2	0.4	2.4	100	1,110,701	21	39.0	31.4	29.6	100	213,365
Osun	88.9	6.8	3.3	0.4	0.6	100	1,092,389	44	43.7	49.9	6.4	100	121,220
Oyo	95.4	3.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	100	1,922,364	35	71.0	16.4	12.6	100	89,011
Plateau	76.6	13.0	9.3	0.1	1.0	100	853,884	8	60.5	35.1	4.4	100	200,167
Rivers	89.5	4.7	5.4	0.2	0.3	100	1,731,487	20	75.3	23.8	0.8	100	182,133
Sokoto	75.3	17.1	6.8	0.7	0.1	100	1,006,167	15	37.5	59.3	3.3	100	248,737
Taraba	47.4	26.6	25.8	0.2	0.0	100	631,443	20	70.5	29.5	0.0	100	332,082
Yobe	54.9	24.4	20.2	0.3	0.3	100	673,818	16	55.6	43.8	0.6	100	303,643
Zamfara	91.9	6.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	100	887,743	28	59.8	29.3	10.9	100	72,177
FCT	91.2	6.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	100	925,519	26	33.7	48.7	17.6	100	81,634

Table HH.H24-25: Water Supply

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			Consulted in the decision for the siting of the Water facility					
	Yes, publicly used and owned	Not Publicly used and owned	Don't know	Total	Number of Households	Consulted	Not Consulted	Total	Number of Households using communal water sources
National	62.9	33.5	3.6	100	42,541,141	14.2	85.8	100	26,780,536
Geopolitical Zone									
North-Central	64.6	30.0	5.5	100	6,213,175	15.3	84.7	100	4,035,015
North-East	76.5	23.4	0.1	100	5,314,632	17.0	83.0	100	4,066,232
North-West	70.3	27.9	1.8	100	9,595,568	19.6	80.4	100	6,746,054
South-East	42.8	50.0	7.2	100	5,045,363	6.6	93.4	100	2,159,064
South-South	52.7	44.1	3.2	100	6,849,154	15.4	84.6	100	3,608,146
South-West	64.7	30.8	4.4	100	9,523,248	7.7	92.3	100	6,166,025
Sector									
Urban	61.8	33.8	4.4	100	14,820,701	12.0	88.0	100	9,157,820
Peri-Urban	60.4	35.7	3.9	100	3,180,382	8.5	91.5	100	1,921,686
Urban	62.2	33.3	4.6	100	11,640,319	12.9	87.1	100	7,236,135
Rural	63.5	33.4	3.1	100	27,720,441	15.4	84.6	100	17,622,716
Itinerant	68.9	27.6	3.5	100	974,239	12.3	87.7	100	671,262
Rural	63.8	33.3	2.9	100	22,915,017	15.0	85.0	100	14,641,547
Small Town	60.3	35.5	4.3	100	3,831,184	18.2	81.8	100	2,309,907
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	74.3	23.2	2.5	100	8,329,055	13.9	86.1	100	6,207,055
Poor	65.5	32.0	2.6	100	7,901,672	14.8	85.2	100	5,175,071
Moderate	59.2	37.0	3.8	100	8,377,645	14.8	85.2	100	4,967,500
Rich	60.6	35.5	3.9	100	8,926,852	13.5	86.5	100	5,409,540
Richest	55.8	39.2	5.1	100	9,005,918	14.2	85.8	100	5,021,370
Literacy of the HH Head									
Literate	62.6	34.0	3.4	100	29,353,386	14.9	85.1	100	18,399,903
Non-Literate	63.5	32.4	4.1	100	13,187,755	12.6	87.4	100	8,380,633
Gender of HH Head									
Male	63.8	32.8	3.4	100	34,611,195	14.8	85.2	100	22,098,523
Female	59.0	36.4	4.5	100	7,929,946	11.2	88.8	100	4,682,013
HHs with at least one disability									
At least 1 disability	60.4	36.8	2.7	100	4,825,745	15.1	84.9	100	2,916,824
No disability	63.2	33.1	3.7	100	37,715,397	14.1	85.9	100	23,863,712
State									
Abia	43.7	54.0	2.3	100	852,364	5.3	94.7	100	372,137
Adamawa	66.4	33.1	0.5	100	844,650	17.8	82.2	100	561,147
Akwa Ibom	24.1	69.8	6.1	100	1,302,205	30.6	69.4	100	313,303
Anambra	31.1	63.2	5.7	100	1,255,140	6.2	93.8	100	390,950
Bauchi	89.3	10.7	0.0	100	1,299,500	9.1	90.9	100	1,160,029
Bayelsa	70.4	18.3	11.3	100	519,294	19.0	81.0	100	365,707
Benue	62.2	35.1	2.7	100	1,166,932	3.8	96.2	100	746,835
Borno	68.9	31.1	0.0	100	1,228,616	16.2	83.8	100	846,408
Cross River	68.8	29.5	1.7	100	973,284	8.1	91.9	100	669,483
Delta	36.6	61.5	2.0	100	1,334,054	3.4	96.6	100	487,689
Ebonyi	65.0	31.5	3.5	100	639,844	3.7	96.3	100	415,771
Edo	50.5	46.9	2.6	100	988,830	9.1	90.9	100	499,372
Ekiti	50.5	44.2	5.3	100	733,055	14.2	85.8	100	370,090
Enugu	58.2	41.2	0.6	100	1,053,336	9.3	90.7	100	612,731
Gombe	81.8	18.2	0.0	100	636,605	13.1	86.9	100	520,731
Imo	29.4	51.1	19.5	100	1,244,680	7.0	93.0	100	367,476
Jigawa	88.9	10.6	0.5	100	1,177,672	9.9	90.1	100	1,046,922
Kaduna	45.2	53.7	1.1	100	1,664,333	27.7	72.3	100	752,736
Kano	62.6	35.6	1.8	100	2,456,711	21.5	78.5	100	1,537,749
Katsina	77.0	18.2	4.8	100	1,558,506	25.3	74.7	100	1,200,050
Kebbi	69.5	27.0	3.5	100	844,434	28.9	71.1	100	586,829
Kogi	58.8	40.1	1.1	100	934,868	12.6	87.4	100	549,684
Kwara	74.0	22.2	3.8	100	689,852	21.2	78.8	100	510,544
Lagos	82.8	16.3	0.9	100	3,330,768	4.3	95.7	100	2,758,616
Nasarawa	76.7	23.3	0.1	100	511,985	13.1	86.9	100	392,458
Niger	67.4	28.9	3.7	100	1,130,135	24.0	76.0	100	762,058
Ogun	43.0	55.8	1.2	100	1,333,972	4.1	95.9	100	573,105
Ondo	53.8	41.8	4.4	100	1,110,701	10.1	89.9	100	597,978
Osun	53.0	41.3	5.7	100	1,092,389	16.0	84.0	100	578,706
Oyo	67.0	21.2	11.8	100	1,922,364	9.9	90.1	100	1,287,529
Plateau	81.4	17.3	1.3	100	853,884	11.0	89.0	100	694,848
Rivers	73.5	25.7	0.8	100	1,731,487	21.4	78.6	100	1,272,593
Sokoto	86.4	13.5	0.1	100	1,006,167	6.4	93.6	100	868,991
Taraba	67.8	32.2	0.0	100	631,443	15.3	84.7	100	427,991
Yobe	81.6	18.3	0.1	100	673,818	39.1	60.9	100	549,927
Zamfara	84.8	14.9	0.3	100	887,743	20.0	80.0	100	752,777
FCT	40.9	35.6	23.5	100	925,519	27.0	73.0	100	378,588

Table HH.H26-28: Water Facility Management																					
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						Payment for water collection by your Household						Payment for water collection apply to								
	yes, in cash	yes, in kind	yes, in cash and kind	no payment	Don' t know	Total	Number of Households using communal water sources who were consulted	Yes, pay	No Payment	Don' t know	Total	Number of Households using communal water sources	all	all but the poor and persons with disability	most HHs	Few HHs	Total	Number of Households that pay to collect water from communal sources			
Gombe	16.1	62.3	5.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	68,462	10.1	89.5	0.4	100.0	520,731	93.2	0.0	5.2	1.6	100.0	52,740			
Imo	57.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	19.0	100.0	25,757	40.0	47.5	12.4	100.0	367,476	68.3	2.7	19.9	9.1	100.0	147,094			
Jigawa	32.2	41.5	3.8	22.5	0.0	100.0	104,030	4.4	95.3	0.2	100.0	1,046,922	56.0	0.0	29.2	14.8	100.0	46,440			
Kaduna	22.3	53.9	9.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	208,307	8.2	90.8	1.0	100.0	752,736	81.0	8.9	0.0	10.1	100.0	62,065			
Kano	19.8	33.0	19.8	24.7	2.6	100.0	330,541	13.8	84.2	2.1	100.0	1,537,749	85.2	5.3	6.3	3.2	100.0	211,952			
Katsina	27.7	7.6	13.4	48.6	2.8	100.0	303,544	24.1	73.6	2.3	100.0	1,200,050	74.5	0.0	23.1	2.4	100.0	289,744			
Kebbi	5.2	39.8	37.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	169,752	2.1	93.1	4.8	100.0	586,829	73.3	0.0	0.0	26.7	100.0	12,319			
Kogi	35.2	4.8	7.5	52.5	0.0	100.0	69,429	20.5	78.6	0.9	100.0	549,684	89.1	0.0	3.5	7.4	100.0	112,411			
Kwara	14.8	47.4	24.1	13.7	0.0	100.0	108,225	12.1	82.6	5.3	100.0	510,544	96.6	0.0	2.2	1.1	100.0	61,790			
Lagos	31.3	0.9	24.1	36.8	6.9	100.0	120,344	57.6	40.8	1.7	100.0	2,758,616	91.0	0.9	7.3	0.8	100.0	1,587,834			
Nasarawa	24.9	31.1	22.9	21.2	0.0	100.0	51,216	37.5	61.8	0.7	100.0	392,458	92.1	1.2	5.2	1.5	100.0	147,046			
Niger	39.5	21.2	3.7	35.6	0.0	100.0	182,872	10.2	88.8	1.0	100.0	762,058	81.0	5.6	10.6	2.8	100.0	77,707			
Ogun	30.4	36.7	14.8	18.1	0.0	100.0	23,256	42.5	57.5	0.0	100.0	573,105	63.2	3.6	33.2	0.0	100.0	243,406			
Ondo	26.7	0.0	2.9	70.4	0.0	100.0	60,579	3.3	92.8	3.9	100.0	597,978	78.1	0.0	9.8	12.1	100.0	19,750			
Osun	31.3	7.5	34.5	26.6	0.0	100.0	92,538	11.3	87.4	1.3	100.0	578,706	96.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	65,149			
Oyo	41.0	0.0	2.4	56.6	0.0	100.0	127,656	11.9	85.5	2.6	100.0	1,287,529	78.9	2.0	10.7	8.4	100.0	153,042			
Plateau	17.3	9.2	5.1	66.8	1.5	100.0	76,637	8.7	89.2	2.2	100.0	694,848	83.3	6.7	8.1	2.0	100.0	60,198			
Rivers	30.4	0.0	0.4	68.2	1.0	100.0	272,074	10.7	85.6	3.7	100.0	1,272,593	93.5	0.0	1.5	5.0	100.0	135,544			
Sokoto	43.1	24.7	15.9	16.3	0.0	100.0	55,932	10.5	87.2	2.3	100.0	868,991	68.4	0.0	30.1	1.5	100.0	91,331			
Taraba	27.5	0.0	20.3	52.1	0.0	100.0	65,325	11.5	87.1	1.4	100.0	427,991	28.5	0.0	61.0	10.6	100.0	49,121			
Yobe	57.8	33.5	0.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	215,221	22.9	75.6	1.5	100.0	549,927	87.9	5.2	6.0	0.9	100.0	125,866			
Zamfara	12.8	37.1	3.3	37.7	9.1	100.0	150,289	1.3	96.5	2.1	100.0	752,777	54.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	100.0	10,067			
FCT	51.1	0.0	0.0	42.4	6.5	100.0	102,373	55.0	40.1	5.0	100.0	378,588	94.2	1.5	3.8	0.6	100.0	208,073			

Table HH.H31-32: Water Facility Management															
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	LCA staff	state govt. staff	never repaired	don' t know	Total	Contribution	No contribution	Don' t Know	Total	
National	25.8	23.5	33.1	7.4	3.3	2.2	0.4	1.0	3.3	100	55.7	42.4	1.9	100	5,300,586
Geopolitical Zone															
North-Central	37.0	17.3	20.1	14.2	4.3	1.6	1.2	0.6	3.7	100	57.1	41.3	1.6	100	681,917
North-East	20.0	30.5	30.2	9.2	5.1	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	100	50.0	48.1	2.0	100	1,856,849
North-West	20.9	20.3	48.3	4.9	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.3	3.0	100	66.3	31.5	2.2	100	1,818,771
South-East	11.0	21.2	30.7	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	26.4	100	27.5	70.9	1.6	100	200,568
South-South	46.5	24.2	11.5	2.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	6.8	3.4	100	34.4	63.6	2.0	100	328,180
South-West	45.6	16.1	19.5	4.5	9.7	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.0	100	62.8	35.9	1.3	100	414,301
Sector															
Urban	35.0	27.7	23.3	3.5	3.4	1.8	0.9	0.3	4.0	100	49.0	47.6	3.5	100	1,229,203
Peri-Urban	40.1	19.5	24.6	9.2	4.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	100	38.1	61.9	0.0	100	185,324
Urban	34.1	29.1	23.1	2.5	3.3	2.1	1.0	0.4	4.5	100	50.9	45.0	4.1	100	1,043,879
Rural	23.0	22.2	36.1	8.6	3.2	2.3	0.2	1.2	3.1	100	57.7	40.8	1.5	100	4,071,383
Itinerant	4.3	4.3	72.3	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.8	10.2	100	37.1	61.1	1.8	100	163,803
Rural	21.7	24.2	34.6	9.1	3.7	1.8	0.2	1.3	3.2	100	57.8	40.6	1.6	100	3,167,520
Small Town	32.8	17.5	34.4	7.9	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	100	61.9	37.2	0.9	100	740,060
Wealth Index Quintile															
Poorest	16.1	19.1	49.6	7.4	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	2.8	100	64.4	34.0	1.6	100	1,643,177
Poor	20.3	29.4	29.4	10.4	3.0	3.3	0.3	1.8	2.1	100	55.9	42.5	1.6	100	1,327,261
Moderate	30.0	24.4	27.6	7.4	2.6	2.3	0.4	1.1	4.1	100	48.8	49.0	2.1	100	1,029,130
Rich	37.2	24.7	20.8	3.1	5.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	5.5	100	46.9	50.1	3.1	100	821,939
Richest	46.0	17.6	20.1	6.7	2.8	2.1	0.8	0.6	3.3	100	55.1	43.4	1.6	100	479,079
Literacy of the HH Head															
Literate	29.2	25.7	31.0	4.6	3.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	3.4	100	56.0	41.8	2.3	100	3,528,053
Non-Literate	19.1	18.9	37.3	13.2	3.5	3.1	0.1	1.7	3.2	100	55.2	43.5	1.3	100	1,772,534
Gender of HH Head															
Male	24.9	23.9	33.8	7.6	3.2	2.1	0.4	0.9	3.1	100	55.8	42.2	1.9	100	4,743,710
Female	33.3	19.2	27.2	6.2	3.8	3.0	0.0	1.4	5.9	100	54.5	43.5	2.0	100	556,876
HHs with at least one disability															
At least 1 disability	20.7	19.6	45.7	6.2	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.6	3.3	100	50.9	47.0	2.1	100	672,854
No disability	26.6	24.0	31.3	7.6	3.5	2.2	0.4	1.0	3.4	100	56.4	41.7	1.9	100	4,627,732
State															
Abia	0.0	70.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	100	17.5	82.5	0.0	100	14,708
Adamawa	33.6	16.7	40.2	2.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74.9	24.7	0.4	100	189,823
Akwa Ibom	28.4	0.0	22.3	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	100	28.4	71.6	0.0	100	7,333
Anambra	5.0	4.7	12.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.2	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	45,577
Bauchi	18.8	27.8	40.7	6.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	71.3	28.0	0.7	100	519,777
Bayelsa	49.3	31.4	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	72.5	27.5	0.0	100	6,063

Table HH.H31-32: Water Facility Management															
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	LCA staff	state govt. staff	never repaired	don' t know	Total	Contribution	No contribution	Don' t Know		Total
Benue	29.1	18.6	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.0	100	68.1	31.9	0.0	100	14,366
Borno	16.2	38.4	13.0	17.8	8.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	100	25.0	72.4	2.6	100	636,444
Cross River	48.2	24.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	7.1	100	18.8	79.3	2.0	100	128,739
Delta	3.0	12.2	75.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	37.3	62.7	0.0	100	44,303
Ebonyi	0.0	23.7	56.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	14.8	3.4	100	50.7	49.3	0.0	100	58,743
Edo	44.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	38.0	55.2	6.8	100	59,515
Ekiti	19.5	42.4	4.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.8	7.7	17.6	100	70.1	29.9	0.0	100	47,737
Enugu	24.1	24.3	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	13.6	100	30.8	66.2	3.0	100	66,679
Gombe	10.4	31.3	40.0	6.9	8.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	100	39.4	59.7	0.9	100	153,872
Imo	24.3	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	100	14.9	77.0	8.1	100	14,861
Jigawa	19.7	3.6	73.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	69.7	29.8	0.5	100	470,886
Kaduna	39.2	35.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	100	43.5	56.5	0.0	100	85,389
Kano	14.7	30.0	37.8	9.1	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.4	3.4	100	66.2	28.8	5.0	100	552,364
Katsina	11.0	37.8	46.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	71.4	27.3	1.3	100	371,368
Kebbi	18.9	10.5	32.3	11.9	8.7	3.9	0.0	9.2	4.6	100	55.8	44.2	0.0	100	30,688
Kogi	14.7	3.3	48.9	18.0	10.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.6	100	60.0	40.0	0.0	100	92,566
Kwara	53.5	6.1	15.9	10.6	5.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	6.8	100	61.0	34.4	4.5	100	142,787
Lagos	65.7	6.8	16.7	0.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68.6	31.4	0.0	100	94,068
Nasarawa	57.3	11.6	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	100	41.7	57.4	0.9	100	85,359
Niger	29.1	27.4	7.2	25.8	6.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	100	62.2	37.8	0.0	100	173,628
Ogun	27.3	0.0	30.9	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13.1	86.9	0.0	100	35,821
Ondo	57.1	11.9	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	91.9	8.1	0.0	100	86,202
Osun	47.5	25.3	12.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	100	71.4	23.6	5.0	100	48,892
Oyo	34.8	17.3	20.6	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42.8	54.4	2.8	100	101,580
Plateau	9.5	52.3	22.3	0.0	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	6.7	100	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	69,170
Rivers	70.6	27.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	52.4	47.6	0.0	100	82,228
Sokoto	33.0	3.5	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100	69.8	25.1	5.1	100	109,615
Taraba	16.3	44.7	34.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	100	49.6	50.4	0.0	100	142,181
Yobe	31.8	16.2	37.1	2.7	0.3	2.2	1.3	2.9	5.5	100	58.3	35.3	6.4	100	214,752
Zamfara	45.5	4.6	31.5	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100	58.6	41.4	0.0	100	198,460
FCT	49.9	9.6	15.3	15.1	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	42.3	54.1	3.5	100	104,041

Table HH.H33-35: Water Supply

Percent of household based on satisfaction with status of water facility, aspect of dissatisfaction and willingness to contribute toward construction /expansion of service

State	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 point	the location	time spent to fetch	reliability/availability	others (specify)		Will Contribute	Will Not contribute			
																		Will Contribute
Abia	54.8	33.4	11.8	100	372,137	21.7	29.9	23.7	36.1	52.4	23.3	0.0	100.0	124,252	52.7	47.3	100	852,364
Adamawa	33.7	66.0	0.4	100	561,147	47.5	69.7	23.3	25.9	10.6	1.1	0.8	100.0	370,104	68.3	31.7	100	844,650
Akwa Ibom	38.3	28.1	33.6	100	313,303	47.1	24.3	14.0	51.3	49.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	87,961	75.5	24.5	100	1,302,205
Anambra	34.3	59.5	6.2	100	390,950	11.9	6.9	21.0	82.0	79.3	36.5	1.6	100.0	232,541	58.8	41.2	100	1,255,140
Bauchi	81.7	18.2	0.1	100	1,160,029	47.6	16.0	17.0	43.0	16.8	18.8	0.0	100.0	211,150	82.2	17.8	100	1,299,500
Bayelsa	31.7	68.1	0.2	100	365,707	21.4	78.7	45.7	39.0	36.9	6.6	1.8	100.0	248,958	73.5	26.5	100	519,294
Benue	24.1	68.4	7.5	100	746,835	30.9	45.2	22.7	44.1	35.2	49.4	0.0	100.0	510,757	94.4	5.6	100	1,166,932
Borno	49.9	49.2	0.9	100	846,408	52.4	46.6	9.6	44.4	69.9	12.2	0.0	100.0	416,669	44.7	55.3	100	1,228,616
Cross River	17.4	81.5	1.1	100	669,483	42.5	40.8	37.6	71.5	69.2	50.5	1.1	100.0	545,931	62.7	37.3	100	973,284
Delta	65.3	33.5	1.2	100	487,689	24.5	44.2	27.7	20.5	23.7	26.8	2.5	100.0	163,610	60.3	39.7	100	1,334,054
Ebonyi	40.7	52.3	7.1	100	415,771	69.9	27.4	20.8	54.0	55.8	18.4	0.0	100.0	217,342	46.9	53.1	100	639,844
Edo	34.0	61.7	4.3	100	499,372	40.3	37.1	8.9	47.6	25.7	32.9	0.0	100.0	307,940	41.3	58.7	100	988,830
Ekiti	34.9	63.6	1.5	100	370,090	26.9	20.2	16.2	52.5	34.0	27.8	2.9	100.0	235,329	84.7	15.3	100	733,055
Enugu	37.2	59.6	3.2	100	612,731	31.1	25.7	26.5	34.4	40.5	45.8	5.9	100.0	364,990	76.1	23.9	100	1,053,336
Gombe	58.1	41.6	0.3	100	520,731	47.9	51.9	32.7	39.0	41.2	34.1	0.8	100.0	216,371	93.4	6.6	100	636,605
Imo	48.8	37.8	13.4	100	366,271	15.3	2.7	4.0	72.0	27.7	22.3	4.1	100.0	138,359	20.6	79.4	100	1,244,680
Jigawa	85.1	13.9	1.0	100	1,046,922	43.5	35.8	20.5	49.7	60.7	8.3	0.7	100.0	145,258	89.7	10.3	100	1,177,672
Kaduna	58.7	41.3	0.0	100	752,736	57.4	35.2	34.6	37.4	40.6	20.6	0.8	100.0	311,155	51.7	48.3	100	1,664,333
Kano	54.2	44.1	1.8	100	1,537,749	23.7	9.6	42.9	34.9	37.2	27.5	0.7	100.0	677,543	67.3	32.7	100	2,456,711
Katsina	74.1	22.9	3.1	100	1,200,050	4.4	16.4	20.4	51.4	54.7	39.5	2.1	100.0	274,515	83.0	17.0	100	1,558,506
Kebbi	66.5	28.5	5.0	100	586,829	75.1	55.6	37.1	10.2	8.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	166,981	49.5	50.5	100	844,434
Kogi	39.0	60.0	1.0	100	549,684	29.0	51.0	33.2	61.5	30.4	22.0	0.0	100.0	329,672	76.7	23.3	100	934,868
Kwara	37.2	56.8	6.1	100	510,544	55.6	42.3	27.1	57.2	62.0	32.3	1.3	100.0	289,776	81.1	18.9	100	689,852
Lagos	72.4	24.6	3.0	100	2,758,616	34.8	21.3	14.8	31.5	24.0	31.3	17.9	100.0	679,100	77.8	22.2	100	3,330,768
Nasarawa	38.7	61.3	0.0	100	392,458	14.4	46.1	7.6	33.9	36.9	14.3	14.1	100.0	240,580	76.3	23.7	100	511,985
Niger	43.8	55.7	0.5	100	762,058	34.8	40.6	28.9	41.1	49.3	32.7	0.0	100.0	424,228	96.6	3.4	100	1,130,135
Ogun	78.4	19.6	2.0	100	573,105	24.2	5.8	2.9	58.5	39.4	35.9	14.4	100.0	112,255	61.0	39.0	100	1,333,972
Ondo	41.1	54.2	4.8	100	597,978	35.0	22.1	22.5	51.6	40.1	43.5	0.0	100.0	323,950	70.3	29.7	100	1,110,701
Osun	38.2	61.6	0.2	100	578,706	38.2	24.1	35.1	67.0	60.6	24.9	8.1	100.0	356,708	77.0	23.0	100	1,092,389
Oyo	68.5	30.3	1.2	100	1,287,529	32.4	16.1	7.9	10.3	53.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	389,837	78.7	21.3	100	1,922,364
Plateau	31.9	67.6	0.6	100	694,848	36.1	19.1	20.2	50.9	55.5	13.0	4.1	100.0	469,628	91.1	8.9	100	853,884
Rivers	50.7	47.8	1.5	100	1,272,593	35.5	29.0	19.3	24.5	20.7	10.2	1.0	100.0	608,148	68.7	31.3	100	1,731,467
Sokoto	63.6	34.8	1.6	100	868,991	61.5	18.2	20.4	57.3	57.4	3.2	0.0	100.0	302,294	78.8	21.2	100	1,006,167
Taraba	10.5	89.5	0.0	100	427,991	52.5	49.0	2.7	23.9	27.7	9.7	0.6	100.0	383,083	86.4	13.6	100	631,443
Yobe	69.1	30.5	0.4	100	549,927	50.4	15.6	35.6	31.9	52.2	49.5	0.0	100.0	167,641	70.6	29.4	100	673,818
Zamfara	53.8	42.8	3.4	100	752,777	23.2	56.2	7.9	24.2	31.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	322,214	81.0	19.0	100	887,743
FCT	53.9	33.4	12.7	100	378,588	40.4	25.2	22.5	36.2	33.3	19.3	0.0	100.0	126,440	44.9	55.1	100	925,519

Table HH.J1-5: Knowledge and Perception of Households on preventive behaviour toward COVID 19
Percent of household on knowledge and perception of COVID 19 prevention and behaviour

State	Since the outbreak of COVID 19, how often do you wash your hands when at work?					Total	Since the outbreak of COVID 19, how often do you wash your hands when at home?					Total	Do you ever encountered any difficulties to washing your hand in public places		Total Number of households	Difficulties you have encountered?					Total number of households who encountered difficulties in washing hand in public	
	very often	often	sometime	rarely	never		very often	often	sometime	rarely	never		Yes	No		no provision for washing hands	handwashing device difficult to use	handwashing device unclean	water not available	soap not present		
Abia	21.8	32.6	40.1	5.1	0.4	100	20.3	46.6	32.2	0.9	0	100	6.5	93.5	100	852,364	55.4	2.2	8.9	38	17	55,666
Adamawa	12	34	21	18	14.9	100	14.9	35	22.6	12.6	14.8	100	25	75	100	844,650	65.4	5	8.9	32.3	10.1	211,422
Akwa Ibom	36.3	31.2	28.2	4.1	0.2	100	32.5	35.1	28.1	4.3	0	100	29.1	70.9	100	1,302,205	73	13	15.1	12.7	3.5	379,410
Anambra	6.9	26.8	46.5	19.6	0.2	100	4.5	29.5	51.5	14.2	0.2	100	15.6	84.4	100	1,255,140	85.5	7.5	56.5	60.1	17.1	195,739
Bauchi	14.2	44.6	33.7	7.5	0.1	100	10.7	59.6	25	4.6	0.1	100	13.6	86.4	100	1,299,500	100	0	0	0	0	177,082
Bayelsa	6.1	12.8	68.3	12.4	0.5	100	5.1	20.1	59.3	15.2	0.3	100	22.3	77.7	100	519,294	50.3	51.1	52.6	37.1	9.4	116,050
Benue	10.7	24.8	45	19.2	0.3	100	10.2	22.7	47.9	19.1	0.2	100	15.3	84.7	100	1,166,932	25	4.6	5.3	77.5	8.1	179,080
Borno	1.7	5.6	74.1	14	4.6	100	1.5	2.2	77.1	14.2	5	100	9.9	90.1	100	1,228,616	26.9	3.4	16.8	56.5	7.1	122,074
Cross River	30.5	31.7	18.9	7.8	11.2	100	28.5	34.9	17.4	8	11.2	100	37.5	62.5	100	973,284	98.9	0.3	1.1	36.6	20.8	364,671
Delta	11.5	37.3	38.5	12.2	0.5	100	9.8	28.6	56	5.4	0.2	100	31.4	68.6	100	1,334,054	83.1	2.8	5.4	44.5	18.6	419,412
Ebonyi	6.9	18.6	53.7	16.5	4.3	100	5.7	16.6	61.6	14.6	1.4	100	6.5	93.5	100	639,844	90.8	3.3	19.3	74	22.1	41,513
Edo	20.7	35.5	39.9	3.7	0.2	100	20.8	40.2	35.4	3.1	0.5	100	4.5	95.5	100	988,830	69.5	30.7	36.2	38.1	8.6	44,786
Ekiti	9.8	32.1	50.1	7.3	0.6	100	9.2	27.7	58.4	4.3	0.4	100	21.7	78.3	100	733,055	98.5	4.5	3.4	8.8	5.9	159,108
Enugu	23.3	39.8	29.6	4.4	2.9	100	20.3	37.8	36.7	4.5	0.8	100	27.1	72.9	100	1,053,336	70.7	12.5	41.7	87.4	15.2	285,645
Gombe	5.1	35.4	44	8.4	7.2	100	6.5	27.3	39.1	17.6	9.6	100	3.5	96.5	100	636,605	33.6	27.4	3.7	59.9	4.1	22,423
Imo	10	31.9	31.5	12	14.5	100	11.3	26.2	25.2	23.8	13.5	100	44.7	55.3	100	1,244,680	79	13.2	18.1	66	59.2	556,403
Jigawa	7.5	25.9	26.4	32.2	8	100	7.4	29.8	32.6	29.1	1.1	100	0.9	99.1	100	1,177,672	42.8	12.6	12.6	23	31.9	10,067
Kaduna	25.4	42	22.5	9.4	0.6	100	39	29.6	27.6	3.5	0.4	100	18	82	100	1,664,333	84.1	9.9	8.7	35.3	3.4	299,613
Kano	12.7	30.9	36.5	17.9	2	100	10.9	36.3	38	13.2	1.6	100	14.7	85.3	100	2,456,711	74.3	11.2	8.4	39.1	18	362,162
Katsina	49.6	44.5	5.2	0.1	0.5	100	49.6	44.8	5	0.1	0.5	100	2.2	97.8	100	1,558,506	21	5.7	5.7	7.6	60	34,054
Kebbi	1.1	13.6	72.5	5.1	7.6	100	1.1	15	81.7	0.4	1.9	100	23.6	76.4	100	844,434	59.9	80.6	0.4	6.4	12.2	199,645
Kogi	13.1	45.5	32.6	5.7	3.2	100	17.6	50.3	27.7	4	0.5	100	1.9	98.1	100	934,868	91.4	8.6	7.5	70.2	49.7	17,563
Kwara	37.7	41.8	14.7	4.5	1.3	100	44.8	40.3	10.8	3.2	0.9	100	26.1	73.9	100	689,852	64.5	27.5	4.1	56.5	25.4	180,368
Lagos	33.7	44.5	15.1	6.2	0.5	100	29.5	36.3	25.1	8.6	0.5	100	13.8	86.2	100	3,330,768	68.9	5.2	6.6	28.3	7	460,516
Nasarawa	6.9	57.2	25.1	5.1	5.7	100	7.7	53.3	27.9	5.3	5.9	100	9.6	90.4	100	511,985	60.5	5.6	0	50.9	9.1	49,073
Niger	30.4	32.4	28.5	7	1.7	100	26.7	34.4	30.6	6.9	1.5	100	10.3	89.7	100	1,130,135	58.9	9.7	22	47.8	20.7	116,352
Ogun	28.1	54.3	14.5	3.1	0	100	26.5	54.4	16.9	2.1	0	100	6.5	93.5	100	1,333,972	65.1	6.2	2.3	37.6	35.5	87,274
Ondo	28.3	52.1	19.4	0.2	0	100	28.2	48.4	23.2	0.1	0	100	8.8	91.2	100	1,110,701	74	8.4	7.5	34.9	20.7	98,145
Osun	10	26.4	48.7	13.4	1.5	100	5.6	31	53.4	10	0	100	22.1	77.9	100	1,092,389	77.5	9.3	24	74.9	46.7	240,995
Oyo	21.6	39.9	32.3	5.4	0.9	100	22.8	35.3	37.5	3.6	0.8	100	2.1	97.9	100	1,922,364	9.7	0	0	71.4	37.7	40,774
Plateau	4.1	17.2	53.9	17.9	6.9	100	3	27.9	51.2	11.5	6.4	100	7.2	92.8	100	853,884	73.6	0	2.9	69.7	69.7	61,066
Rivers	19.2	43.7	36.6	0.3	0.3	100	28.6	36.3	34.7	0	0.3	100	39.2	60.8	100	1,731,487	83.9	37.8	37.3	35.6	24.7	678,179
Sokoto	13	33.9	40.4	12.3	0.5	100	18.9	33.9	34.5	12.5	0.1	100	4.6	95.4	100	1,006,167	97	4.2	7.4	23.1	24.7	45,926
Taraba	0.4	49.8	40.3	9	0.5	100	0.2	53.6	33.7	9.7	2.8	100	61.7	38.3	100	631,443	87.3	4	0.7	37.4	28.9	389,635
Yobe	26.6	18	45	6	4.4	100	25.5	18.3	44.2	7.3	4.8	100	40.1	59.9	100	673,818	27.2	12.2	2.5	21.7	58.2	270,018
Zamfara	1.5	41.1	49	4.5	3.9	100	0.9	41.4	48.9	4.7	4	100	30.4	69.6	100	887,743	80.3	62.6	65.5	75	55.2	269,566
FCT	18.8	46.9	27.2	5.8	1.3	100	21.2	34	40.1	4.7	0	100	11.5	88.5	100	925,519	73.6	4.9	5.2	19.3	6.2	106,089

Household Composite Tables



Composite Indicator 1: Access to Sanitation Services										
Percentage distribution of household population with safely managed sanitation services (population with improved functional, accessible, private, not leaking and safely emptied and treated sanitation services with handwashing facility and soap)										
	Percentage of HH members using improved sanitation facility	Percentage of HH members with limited access sanitation services	Percentage of HH members with basic sanitation services	Percentage of HH members using improved sanitation facilities with handwashing facility and Soap	Percentage of HH members using improved sanitation facilities that are not leaking, safely emptied and treated	Percentage of HH members with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage of HH members practicing open defecation	Number of household members	Percentage of HH members living with disabilities who find the HHs' improve latrine useable and accessible	Number of household members in HHs with PLWD and have improve toilets/latrines
National	56.9	11.4	45.5	12.7	22.2	17.8	23.2	206,283,336	50.6	11,378,656
Geopolitical Zone										
North-Central	43.3	8.7	34.6	10.0	23.6	19.0	47.1	31,416,260	27.7	1,320,406
North-East	56.3	5.7	50.6	7.5	31.9	29.2	17.4	28,013,058	48.8	1,178,407
North-West	46.5	4.4	42.1	11.5	17.2	15.7	11.2	52,072,766	45.0	3,609,756
South-East	66.8	9.6	57.3	11.4	18.6	16.1	22.5	23,292,636	67.0	2,218,469
South-South	61.2	14.9	46.2	17.3	17.7	13.5	23.3	30,700,493	43.8	1,405,040
South-West	72.0	24.8	47.2	16.9	20.7	13.4	24.4	40,788,122	65.9	1,646,578
Sector										
Urban:	80.2	21.1	59.1	22.6	27.0	19.9	7.6	66,860,633	71.9	3,712,862
Peri-Urban	84.2	18.0	66.2	20.8	21.7	17.1	5.4	14,033,147	76.3	920,852
Urban:	79.1	21.9	57.2	23.1	28.2	20.4	8.2	52,827,486	70.4	2,792,011
Rural:	45.7	6.8	38.9	7.9	20.7	17.7	30.6	139,422,703	40.2	7,665,794
Itinerant	37.3	4.9	32.5	7.5	20.1	17.4	37.2	4,813,255	38.6	247,231
Rural	44.5	6.6	37.9	7.4	20.1	17.2	32.3	115,418,235	37.6	6,290,008
Small Town	55.0	8.3	46.7	11.0	24.8	21.0	19.3	19,191,213	55.3	1,128,554
Wealth Index Quintile										
Poorest	21.2	2.0	19.2	3.8	9.0	8.2	47.5	41,443,305	23.2	2,339,037
Poor	36.4	5.4	30.9	2.9	15.2	12.9	31.8	41,147,179	30.6	2,166,274
Moderate	54.0	11.2	42.9	5.6	24.8	19.7	24.5	41,224,838	43.6	2,703,655
Rich	77.2	21.0	56.2	12.6	33.4	24.4	11.1	41,360,542	70.2	2,123,550
Richest	95.7	17.4	78.3	38.6	27.7	22.7	0.9	41,107,472	91.8	2,046,140
Literacy of The HH Head										
Literate	64.7	13.2	51.5	16.2	24.9	19.9	17.1	144,430,589	56.9	7,085,540
Non-Literate	38.6	7.2	31.4	4.4	15.8	12.9	37.3	61,852,748	40.2	4,293,116
Gender of HH Head										
Male	55.5	10.3	45.2	12.7	22.1	18.0	23.0	176,301,267	49.5	9,330,150
Female	64.9	17.9	47.0	12.2	22.1	16.0	24.2	29,982,069	55.3	2,048,506
HHs With At Least One PLWD										
HH with PLWD	61.7	11.2	50.5	15.7	21.3	17.3	20.0	11,378,656	50.6	11,378,656
HH Without PLWD	56.6	11.4	45.2	12.5	22.2	17.8	23.4	194,904,680	0.0	-
State										
Abia	90.3	16.8	73.6	8.8	68.1	55.5	1.5	3,939,790	76.2	351,449
Adamawa	55.5	1.1	54.4	8.2	36.1	35.4	12.9	4,505,632	53.0	167,379
Akwa Ibom	72.2	16.0	56.2	9.2	55.5	43.7	10.7	5,861,745	44.6	488,541
Anambra	84.2	10.3	73.9	17.1	6.7	5.9	2.9	5,852,689	80.3	891,979
Bauchi	61.5	1.6	59.8	12.7	41.8	41.1	21.3	6,989,936	67.5	69,434
Bayelsa	33.9	11.3	22.6	4.5	4.1	3.0	45.4	2,415,866	22.3	69,851
Benue	32.0	4.4	27.6	6.6	25.2	21.9	45.4	6,099,511	27.6	264,759
Borno	61.2	8.1	53.1	6.8	33.6	30.0	1.8	6,265,922	55.3	520,585
Cross River	48.7	18.3	30.4	14.5	31.8	19.9	41.0	4,100,328	30.5	168,959
Delta	56.1	17.0	39.1	26.1	17.9	12.6	42.3	6,035,927	54.6	346,368

Composite Indicator 1: Access to Sanitation Services										
Percentage distribution of household population with safely managed sanitation services (population with improved functional, accessible, private, not leaking and safely emptied and treated sanitation services with handwashing facility and soap)										
	Percentage of HH members using improved sanitation facility	Percentage of HH members with limited access sanitation services	Percentage of HH members with basic sanitation services	Percentage of HH members using improved sanitation facilities with handwashing facility and Soap	Percentage of HH members using improved sanitation facilities that are not leaking, safely emptied and treated	Percentage of HH members with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage of HH members practicing open defecation	Number of household members	Percentage of HH members living with disabilities who find the HHs' improve latrine useable and accessible	Number of household members in HHs with PLWD and have improve toilets/latrines
Ebonyi	18.4	4.5	13.9	1.4	5.5	4.3	73.3	3,049,669	9.5	106,393
Edo	79.0	13.6	65.4	4.0	9.7	7.9	11.7	4,477,006	42.0	241,217
Ekiti	54.0	22.1	31.9	6.5	22.4	13.4	41.4	3,480,278	48.6	223,253
Enugu	39.5	11.6	27.9	6.3	18.5	14.3	48.3	4,685,917	46.1	274,395
Gombe	56.2	9.3	46.8	4.5	27.9	23.7	25.3	3,471,222	44.4	143,744
Imo	81.0	5.0	76.0	16.8	29.4	27.6	9.1	5,764,571	61.6	594,252
Jigawa	55.2	2.8	52.4	25.1	29.3	27.8	28.1	6,180,993	51.6	1,106,863
Kaduna	40.8	10.1	30.7	18.8	17.8	12.7	6.1	8,766,461	50.8	1,156,316
Kano	54.1	4.0	50.0	8.1	18.2	16.9	2.2	13,959,784	52.7	433,591
Katsina	38.1	1.0	37.0	13.6	14.2	13.8	6.8	8,319,185	49.7	181,186
Kebbi	33.2	3.9	29.3	7.9	1.4	1.3	49.9	4,724,415	15.0	473,036
Kogi	39.9	12.5	27.3	5.0	6.6	4.6	55.5	4,752,174	12.1	281,075
Kwara	48.1	17.5	30.6	17.0	24.6	16.4	50.0	3,391,799	37.8	294,025
Lagos	93.5	31.3	62.2	31.9	23.3	15.0	2.9	13,376,240	93.1	491,782
Nasarawa	47.1	11.3	35.9	17.4	21.7	16.3	45.7	2,680,594	29.0	179,511
Niger	44.6	4.1	40.5	11.1	24.4	22.3	46.4	5,940,943	43.2	64,025
Ogun	78.7	21.1	57.6	7.5	15.8	11.5	14.3	5,569,993	60.1	270,414
Ondo	58.5	21.0	37.5	9.7	29.4	18.9	38.3	4,962,727	58.8	192,764
Osun	81.2	35.7	45.5	15.7	45.8	25.9	18.1	5,015,146	56.6	340,594
Oyo	43.0	13.8	29.2	8.6	15.2	10.2	53.7	8,383,738	38.6	127,772
Plateau	35.4	5.2	30.2	3.7	23.0	19.2	55.9	4,439,850	24.7	179,773
Rivers	61.5	12.7	48.8	29.7	15.6	12.8	8.5	7,809,622	45.3	90,103
Sokoto	48.0	0.9	47.1	2.8	33.4	33.3	4.6	5,309,454	18.8	151,305
Taraba	45.8	11.6	34.3	4.1	26.7	20.2	42.5	3,252,496	47.2	95,229
Yobe	48.1	6.1	42.0	3.6	19.7	17.2	12.3	3,527,851	23.7	182,037
Zamfara	49.7	6.9	42.8	0.0	9.8	8.5	1.3	4,812,475	44.4	107,458
FCT	64.4	12.0	52.4	15.9	34.6	28.2	29.7	4,111,389	41.2	57,238

Composite Indicator 2: Access to Water Supply											
Percentage distribution of household population with access to water services											
	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source accessible within the premises	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source available every day in the past two weeks	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source, accessible within the premises and available every day in the past two weeks	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply services (using improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Percentage of HH members using limited water supply services (using improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Percentage of HH members using unimproved water sources	Percentage of HH members using Safely Managed water supply services (using improved source within the premises, available when needed and free from faecal coliform)	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply services (using improved source free from faecal coliform, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply services (using improved source, 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 member
National	74.9	32.2	66.0	29.2	66.7	7.6	14.0	12.9	25.4	20.3	206,283,339
Geopolitical zone											
North central	62.1	22.0	54.2	19.3	58.0	3.6	12.7	5.6	16.0	12.3	31,416,260
North east	72.0	19.0	52.3	12.3	65.5	5.9	18.2	2.4	15.1	8.6	28,013,059
North west	63.1	20.6	57.1	19.0	56.0	6.6	31.8	4.3	14.3	11.0	52,072,768
South east	89.7	43.0	79.6	38.7	73.2	15.2	2.8	16.6	34.3	23.7	23,292,636
South-south	76.4	36.1	68.1	33.5	65.2	10.0	5.0	19.7	30.9	26.9	30,700,494
South west	92.3	54.9	86.8	52.6	85.2	6.8	2.4	29.3	44.6	39.5	40,788,123
Sector											
Urban:	93.6	53.0	84.0	49.7	86.3	6.5	4.9	26.8	40.3	33.9	66,275,648
Peri-Urban	92.1	56.8	84.1	53.4	86.3	4.8	6.0	33.5	46.0	37.7	13,385,879
Urban	94.0	52.0	84.0	48.7	86.3	6.9	4.7	25.1	38.9	32.9	52,889,769
Rural:	65.9	22.2	57.4	19.3	57.3	8.1	18.3	6.3	18.3	13.9	140,007,691
Itinerant	70.4	26.3	61.2	22.9	62.4	7.6	16.5	7.8	19.3	16.1	4,612,930
Rural	63.9	21.5	55.7	18.7	55.5	7.9	19.1	6.0	18.2	13.6	115,884,910
Small Town	76.8	25.5	66.9	22.0	66.7	9.7	14.0	7.3	18.7	15.0	19,509,851
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	52.6	12.9	44.7	10.5	45.5	6.9	27.8	1.7	10.2	7.9	40,894,270
Second	60.4	15.7	50.5	12.3	52.9	7.1	22.6	2.3	15.0	10.7	41,109,313
Middle	74.5	22.7	63.2	19.4	63.4	10.1	12.1	5.6	18.2	12.3	40,451,373
Fourth	90.0	39.7	80.1	36.1	80.0	8.9	5.5	17.3	32.8	26.8	41,937,726
Richest	97.1	70.2	91.8	67.7	91.7	4.8	1.8	36.7	49.9	42.9	41,890,657
Literacy of the HH Head											
Literate	79.6	36.6	70.8	33.7	71.6	7.4	11.4	15.9	29.0	23.7	144,704,647
Non-Literate	63.8	22.0	54.9	18.6	55.2	8.1	20.0	5.8	17.0	12.4	61,578,691
Gender of HH Head											
male	73.5	30.7	64.6	27.8	65.5	7.3	15.3	11.8	24.2	19.3	177,435,917
female	83.3	41.0	74.3	37.5	73.8	9.2	6.0	19.6	32.5	26.4	28,847,422
HHs with at least one PLWD											
HH with PLWD	74.7	31.4	65.9	28.4	66.3	7.7	15.0	11.4	23.7	18.3	11,468,034
HH without PLWD	74.9	32.3	66.0	29.2	66.7	7.6	13.9	12.9	25.5	20.4	194,815,305
State											
Abia	78.4	26.3	76.3	25.9	51.1	24.5	3.5	7.6	15.3	13.5	3,939,790
Adamawa	81.1	23.9	70.9	21.6	77.0	3.8	10.0	0.2	13.2	6.8	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	74.7	15.5	68.6	15.5	47.3	26.8	0.2	9.2	18.2	15.1	5,861,744

Composite Indicator 2: Access to Water Supply											
Percentage distribution of household population with access to water services											
	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source accessible within the premises	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source available every day in the past two weeks	Percentage of HH members using improved drinking water source, accessible within the premises and available every day in the past two weeks	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply services (using improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Percentage of HH members using limited water supply services (using improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Percentage of HH members using unimproved water sources	Percentage of HH members using Safely Managed water supply services (using improved source within the premises, available when needed and free from faecal coliform)	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply services (using improved source free from faecal coliform, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing)	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply services (using improved source, 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 member
Anambra	99.5	53.8	85.7	51.1	92.4	5.8	0.5	30.5	46.5	35.5	5,852,688
Bauchi	75.5	3.3	66.8	3.3	67.1	8.4	24.0	2.2	18.5	15.9	6,989,935
Bayelsa	59.8	28.9	56.8	26.9	51.2	5.8	4.9	7.4	12.8	11.1	2,415,866
Benue	42.9	21.0	39.9	18.4	39.9	3.0	11.9	1.0	2.9	1.9	6,099,511
Borno	74.9	23.7	34.4	8.4	68.0	5.6	16.3	4.2	25.9	8.6	6,265,922
Cross River	52.4	24.3	33.0	16.1	48.7	3.7	5.3	4.6	13.8	5.2	4,100,328
Delta	79.4	42.5	74.3	40.4	78.2	0.2	5.9	26.3	39.4	35.0	6,035,926
Ebonyi	78.6	25.2	68.5	20.5	60.1	18.2	9.6	6.9	15.8	14.5	3,049,669
Edo	82.9	41.1	74.2	40.0	74.6	7.9	7.6	25.6	43.8	37.5	4,477,006
Ekiti	92.0	34.9	75.8	29.1	81.4	10.6	2.5	9.9	24.2	19.5	3,480,278
Enugu	85.0	53.6	68.8	42.0	67.5	17.6	3.2	11.0	20.6	11.6	4,685,917
Gombe	70.3	11.2	53.3	9.0	65.2	5.1	12.4	3.2	8.2	7.7	3,471,222
Imo	97.1	44.0	90.4	42.0	80.5	14.7	0.8	18.3	55.5	33.5	5,764,572
Jigawa	93.8	16.9	90.9	14.5	89.1	4.1	6.0	2.1	17.4	16.1	6,180,994
Kaduna	46.5	17.1	39.7	15.3	44.5	1.6	48.1	1.9	9.5	6.0	8,766,461
Kano	68.9	26.9	58.3	24.6	60.9	7.5	25.5	6.2	16.4	11.7	13,959,784
Katsina	73.4	16.2	70.0	15.5	54.3	18.9	21.7	7.0	18.7	15.4	8,319,185
Kebbi	51.0	34.0	49.7	33.4	46.1	3.8	38.6	0.7	4.3	2.2	4,724,415
Kogi	64.5	19.4	60.0	17.4	61.9	2.7	8.1	7.5	18.2	16.5	4,752,174
Kwara	77.6	29.6	59.8	24.6	74.2	2.9	7.5	5.4	9.7	8.4	3,391,799
Lagos	98.0	88.1	96.5	87.2	96.2	1.7	2.0	55.2	63.8	57.3	13,376,240
Nasarawa	63.3	15.3	55.0	13.9	60.0	2.4	6.3	3.7	13.4	11.7	2,680,594
Niger	61.1	24.4	46.6	18.6	59.4	1.4	25.2	3.2	10.9	4.2	5,940,943
Ogun	97.4	40.4	94.1	39.5	94.0	3.4	0.3	34.0	59.9	54.4	5,569,993
Ondo	73.8	40.1	61.6	32.3	61.4	12.2	6.3	7.3	15.5	11.9	4,962,726
Osun	89.5	39.2	83.8	38.4	83.1	6.2	0.6	15.1	26.1	23.0	5,015,147
Oyo	92.6	37.9	87.7	36.4	78.7	13.1	3.1	14.4	40.4	35.7	8,383,738
Plateau	58.3	13.1	51.6	12.8	52.0	6.1	20.8	3.1	19.8	16.2	4,439,850
Rivers	89.3	52.2	81.2	49.2	76.0	10.9	6.1	30.9	41.2	39.6	7,809,623
Sokoto	34.6	6.1	27.9	5.0	33.0	1.4	64.7	2.0	13.4	11.6	5,309,454
Taraba	41.4	13.3	23.9	7.7	34.9	5.1	22.9	1.0	2.8	1.3	3,252,496
Yobe	78.2	48.4	56.5	32.3	71.7	5.8	21.7	3.3	10.0	3.7	3,527,851
Zamfara	62.4	24.3	59.1	22.8	58.6	3.6	28.3	7.2	15.7	11.7	4,812,475
FCT Abuja	80.0	30.8	77.3	30.3	70.2	7.4	0.8	17.7	42.8	34.1	4,111,389

Composite Indicator 3: Handwashing Practice										
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										
	Percentage of HH heads that have knowledge of at least 2 critical times for handwashing	Percentage of HHs with soap observed in their house	Percentage of HHs with fixed place for handwashing with water and soap present	Percentage of HH heads that demonstrated proper handwashing with water and soap under running water	Percentage of HHs where handwashing facility is not available on premises	Number of household	Percentage of HHs member 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)	Percentage of HHs member with limited Hygiene Services (where handwashing facility is available on premises without soap and water)	Percentage of HHs member with Basic Hygiene Services (where handwashing facility is available on premises and with soap and water)	Number of household member
National	98.6	26.6	17.5	7.6	68.4	42,541,141	4.1	23.7	17.2	206,283,336
Geopolitical zone										
North central	98.7	21.2	11.4	7.3	74.2	6,213,175	2.8	19.8	10.8	31,416,260
North east	98.3	16.4	12.1	3.6	68.7	5,314,632	1.5	29.6	11.6	28,013,058
North west	98.3	24.6	21.5	5.8	58.7	9,595,568	2.4	34.9	20.9	52,072,766
South east	99.2	20.8	12.6	5.6	78.1	5,045,363	2.6	15.3	12.4	23,292,636
South south	99.3	33.6	24.3	9.6	59.4	6,849,154	5.9	27.5	25.2	30,700,493
South west	98.3	35.7	18.0	11.3	75.5	9,523,248	8.6	10.2	18.3	40,788,122
Sector										
Urban:	98.5	36.5	25.1	13.2	62.8	14,820,701	8.3	21.2	24.6	66,860,633
Peri-Urban	97.4	31.7	21.7	9.4	65.6	3,180,382	4.5	19.4	21.6	14,033,147
Urban	98.8	37.8	26.0	14.2	62.1	11,640,319	9.3	21.7	25.4	52,827,486
Rural:	98.8	20.8	12.7	4.6	72.0	22,915,017	2.0	24.6	13.1	115,418,235
Itinerant	98.1	24.0	19.2	3.6	66.5	974,239	2.3	27.8	18.2	4,813,255
Rural	98.7	21.2	13.4	4.6	71.4	27,720,441	2.1	24.9	13.7	139,422,703
Small Town	98.2	23.2	16.3	4.8	68.8	3,831,184	2.5	25.7	16.5	19,191,213
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	97.8	13.7	9.7	1.9	74.7	8,329,055	0.3	22.9	9.2	41,443,305
Second	98.7	16.1	9.5	2.8	73.2	7,901,672	0.7	26.5	10.2	41,147,179
Middle	98.8	20.4	11.6	4.3	73.4	8,377,645	0.8	25.1	12.5	41,224,838
Fourth	99.2	29.7	16.0	6.9	71.2	8,926,852	3.4	24.8	16.9	41,360,542
Richest	98.5	50.2	38.6	20.7	50.7	9,005,918	15.4	19.2	37.6	41,107,472
Literacy of the HH Head										
Literate	98.9	31.7	21.8	9.3	63.7	29,353,386	5.3	25.7	21.4	144,430,589
Non-Literate	98.0	15.1	7.8	3.8	78.7	13,187,755	1.4	18.9	7.5	61,852,748
Gender of HH Head										
male	98.7	26.4	18.0	7.5	67.3	34,611,195	4.0	24.6	17.7	176,301,267
female	98.5	27.3	15.3	7.8	73.0	7,929,946	4.6	18.4	14.7	29,982,069
HHs with at least one PLWD										
HH with PLWD	98.3	27.1	18.9	6.3	66.0	4,825,745	3.6	27.7	21.6	11,378,656
HH without PLWD	98.7	26.5	17.3	7.7	68.7	37,715,397	4.1	23.5	17.0	194,904,680
State										
Abia	99.9	19.2	7.3	4.2	86.9	852,364	2.3	10.3	8.1	3,939,790
Adamawa	94.0	12.1	9.4	4.4	86.1	844,650	3.7	7.2	8.5	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	99.3	18.0	12.0	3.9	56.9	1,302,205	1.1	29.5	11.3	5,861,745
Anambra	99.8	32.1	24.4	14.6	59.5	1,255,140	5.1	19.9	18.6	5,852,689
Bauchi	99.9	24.7	20.6	3.3	74.9	1,299,500	1.6	21.1	19.1	6,989,936
Bayelsa	99.6	21.3	15.2	6.0	82.2	519,294	3.0	11.2	13.5	2,415,866
Benue	99.7	30.3	5.3	1.3	93.8	1,166,932	0.9	5.2	5.1	6,099,511
Borno	99.9	8.9	6.2	1.6	51.6	1,228,616	0.2	52.8	7.0	6,265,922
Cross River	100.0	39.3	29.9	3.6	66.3	973,284	1.3	27.9	32.1	4,100,328

Composite Indicator 3: Handwashing Practice										
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										
	Percentage of HH heads that have knowledge of at least 2 critical times for handwashing	Percentage of HHs with soap observed in their house	Percentage of HHs with fixed place for handwashing with water and soap present	Percentage of HH heads that demonstrated proper handwashing with water and soap under running water	Percentage of HHs where handwashing facility is not available on premises	Number of household	Percentage of HHs member 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)	Percentage of HHs member with limited Hygiene Services (where handwashing facility is available on premises without soap and water)	Percentage of HHs member with Basic Hygiene Services (where handwashing facility is available on premises and with soap and water)	Number of household member
Delta	97.9	42.1	34.8	17.8	47.7	1,334,054	13.5	28.6	34.8	6,035,927
Ebonyi	100.0	14.6	2.1	0.0	97.2	639,844	0.0	2.0	2.4	3,049,669
Edo	99.4	7.8	2.0	2.7	93.8	988,830	1.2	4.9	2.4	4,477,006
Ekiti	98.7	18.1	4.2	2.4	94.2	733,055	1.2	2.4	4.3	3,480,278
Enugu	98.0	15.8	8.8	0.3	80.5	1,053,336	0.4	16.3	7.6	4,685,917
Gombe	99.1	20.6	9.9	2.8	56.6	636,605	0.6	43.1	9.2	3,471,222
Imo	98.7	18.0	12.9	5.0	78.8	1,244,680	3.4	20.4	18.1	5,764,571
Jigawa	100.0	44.3	37.3	2.2	50.1	1,177,672	0.8	42.9	34.6	6,180,993
Kaduna	99.2	39.2	33.2	8.8	28.9	1,664,333	5.3	59.7	31.2	8,766,461
Kano	98.0	13.9	11.0	3.4	66.8	2,456,711	1.7	29.1	11.1	13,959,784
Katsina	94.0	32.2	30.5	8.9	57.8	1,558,506	5.2	41.8	31.7	8,319,185
Kebbi	98.8	18.6	28.0	13.1	67.7	844,434	0.9	20.4	28.6	4,724,415
Kogi	96.7	7.6	3.9	2.3	87.9	934,868	1.1	10.8	4.2	4,752,174
Kwara	99.0	34.4	12.2	8.9	80.5	689,852	3.4	11.1	11.5	3,391,799
Lagos	97.5	51.9	34.0	21.1	58.7	3,330,768	18.1	10.5	34.7	13,376,240
Nasarawa	98.8	51.0	26.4	14.5	66.4	511,985	5.4	29.7	26.0	2,680,594
Niger	98.0	11.2	11.8	3.5	60.6	1,130,135	2.1	29.0	10.8	5,940,943
Ogun	99.1	19.3	7.9	5.1	79.3	1,333,972	2.4	16.0	8.9	5,569,993
Ondo	98.5	16.5	6.1	4.7	89.6	1,110,701	1.9	5.3	6.3	4,962,727
Osun	99.3	37.2	21.5	13.2	68.4	1,092,389	11.5	22.3	23.1	5,015,146
Oyo	98.4	35.8	7.6	4.9	90.7	1,922,364	2.8	4.8	8.4	8,383,738
Plateau	99.3	15.9	7.8	2.4	66.7	853,884	1.8	34.7	9.1	4,439,850
Rivers	100.0	53.8	37.6	15.9	39.9	1,731,487	9.5	43.1	41.3	7,809,622
Sokoto	100.0	7.9	3.1	4.2	94.4	1,006,167	0.7	2.7	2.6	5,309,454
Taraba	97.2	21.6	3.0	1.8	77.4	631,443	0.0	16.3	3.1	3,252,496
Yobe	97.6	10.8	20.6	9.1	69.5	673,818	3.0	32.5	18.9	3,527,851
Zamfara	100.0	11.9	6.5	1.2	56.3	887,743	0.0	33.7	6.8	4,812,475
FCT Abuja	99.6	14.2	20.8	23.7	58.9	925,519	7.3	23.6	17.9	4,111,389

Composite Indicator 4: WASH Services					
	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply and basic sanitation Services	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply and basic hygiene Services	Percentage of HH members using basic sanitation and hygiene Services	Percentage of HH members using basic water supply, basic sanitation and hygiene Services	Number of household member
National	34.8	14.2	11.2	9.6	206,283,336
Geopolitical zone					
North central	27.4	8.6	7.7	6.7	31,416,260
North east	35.7	9.7	9.1	7.6	28,013,058
North west	27.3	15.4	10.8	8.0	52,072,766
South east	45.4	11.0	10.2	9.2	23,292,636
South south	34.2	20.5	14.4	12.5	30,700,493
South west	44.0	17.3	13.9	13.1	40,788,122
Sector					
Urban:	52.3	22.6	18.0	16.5	66,860,633
Peri-Urban	58.4	18.3	18.0	15.4	14,033,147
Urban	50.6	23.7	18.0	16.7	52,827,486
Rural:	26.4	10.2	7.9	6.3	139,422,703
Itinerant	27.5	14.0	6.3	5.5	4,813,255
Rural	25.1	9.7	7.4	5.9	115,418,235
Small Town	34.2	12.2	11.2	8.4	19,191,213
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	11.5	6.3	4.4	3.2	41,443,305
Second	17.6	7.2	3.3	2.5	41,147,179
Middle	28.3	8.9	6.6	4.9	41,224,838
Fourth	44.9	13.8	10.5	8.3	41,360,542
Richest	71.9	35.0	31.1	29.1	41,107,472
Literacy of the HH Head					
Literate	40.3	17.9	14.1	12.2	144,430,589
Non-Literate	22.0	5.6	4.3	3.5	61,852,748
Gender of HH Head					
Male	34.0	14.4	11.4	9.7	176,301,267
Female	39.4	13.0	9.9	8.9	29,982,069
HHs with at least one PLWD					
HH with PLWD	38.1	17.3	15.7	13.4	11,378,656
HH without PLWD	34.6	14.0	10.9	9.3	194,904,680
State					
Abia	39.4	5.5	7.6	5.5	3,939,790
Adamawa	47.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	31.3	8.2	8.4	6.5	5,861,745
Anambra	68.7	17.1	18.2	16.7	5,852,689
Bauchi	41.7	17.5	15.7	14.1	6,989,936
Bayelsa	16.9	8.1	5.1	4.3	2,415,866
Benue	15.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	6,099,511
Borno	35.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	6,265,922
Cross River	18.5	19.6	15.6	9.6	4,100,328
Delta	36.2	31.4	24.0	22.9	6,035,927
Ebonyi	10.1	2.4	.8	.8	3,049,669
Edo	48.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	4,477,006
Ekiti	29.4	4.0	3.6	3.5	3,480,278
Enugu	19.3	6.1	2.3	1.7	4,685,917
Gombe	34.6	6.6	4.9	4.3	3,471,222
Imo	65.6	17.2	15.3	14.5	5,764,571
Jigawa	45.6	28.1	22.7	18.6	6,180,993
Kaduna	21.0	20.5	16.6	13.6	8,766,461
Kano	33.6	9.1	6.9	5.5	13,959,784
Katsina	22.1	23.4	12.0	7.0	8,319,185
Kebbi	13.8	18.1	9.5	4.2	4,724,415
Kogi	21.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	4,752,174
Kwara	28.9	10.6	5.9	5.5	3,391,799
Lagos	61.1	34.4	25.6	25.5	13,376,240
Nasarawa	29.5	14.7	14.2	11.5	2,680,594
Niger	32.8	9.5	10.2	9.1	5,940,943
Ogun	56.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	5,569,993
Ondo	29.3	5.1	5.8	4.6	4,962,727
Osun	40.3	19.8	16.3	13.9	5,015,146
Oyo	25.3	6.7	6.5	5.2	8,383,738
Plateau	21.8	7.8	5.6	4.3	4,439,850
Rivers	40.2	35.8	20.7	18.6	7,809,622
Sokoto	17.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	5,309,454
Taraba	16.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	3,252,496
Yobe	28.3	13.1	14.6	9.3	3,527,851
Zamfara	29.9	6.1	5.1	4.4	4,812,475
FCT Abuja	46.8	17.1	15.9	15.1	4,111,389

Composite Indicator 1: Access to WASH Services V-diagram								
	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Water supply services only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Sanitation Service only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Hygiene Service only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Water and Basic Sanitation Services only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Water and Basic Hygiene Services only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Sanitation and Basic Hygiene Services only	Percentage of HH members with access to WASH Services	Number of household
National	27.2	9.0	1.4	25.2	4.6	1.6	9.6	206,283,336
Geopolitical zone								
North central	28.7	6.3	1.2	20.6	1.9	1.0	6.7	31,416,260
North east	27.8	13.5	0.5	28.0	2.0	1.4	7.6	28,013,058
North west	21.4	12.1	2.7	19.3	7.4	2.8	8.0	52,072,766
South east	26.0	10.8	0.3	36.2	1.9	1.1	9.2	23,292,636
South south	23.0	10.1	2.8	21.7	8.0	1.9	12.5	30,700,493
South west	37.1	2.4	0.2	30.8	4.1	0.8	13.1	40,788,122
Sector								
Urban:	28.0	5.2	0.5	35.8	6.1	1.6	16.5	66,860,633
Peri-Urban	25.0	5.3	0.7	42.9	2.9	2.5	15.4	14,033,147
Urban	28.7	5.2	0.4	33.9	6.9	1.3	16.7	52,827,486
Rural:	26.9	10.9	1.9	20.2	3.9	1.6	6.3	139,422,703
Itinerant	26.4	4.2	3.4	21.9	8.5	0.8	5.5	4,813,255
Rural	26.6	11.3	1.9	19.2	3.8	1.5	5.9	115,418,235
Small Town	28.8	9.7	1.4	25.7	3.8	2.8	8.4	19,191,213
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	30.9	6.4	1.6	8.3	3.1	1.3	3.2	41,443,305
Second	30.6	12.4	2.1	15.1	4.7	0.9	2.5	41,147,179
Middle	31.1	12.9	2.0	23.4	4.0	1.6	4.9	41,224,838
Fourth	29.6	9.0	0.9	36.6	5.5	2.3	8.3	41,360,542
Richest	13.9	4.4	0.5	42.8	5.9	2.1	29.1	41,107,472
Literacy of the HH Head								
Literate	25.6	9.2	1.6	28.1	5.7	2.0	12.2	144,430,589
Non-Literate	31.1	8.6	1.1	18.5	2.1	0.8	3.5	61,852,748
Gender of HH Head								
Male	26.7	9.5	1.5	24.3	4.7	1.7	9.7	176,301,267
Female	30.3	6.6	0.8	30.5	4.0	0.9	8.9	29,982,069
HHs with at least one PLWD								
HH with PLWD	24.2	10.0	2.0	24.8	3.9	2.4	13.4	11,378,656
HH without PLWD	27.4	9.0	1.4	25.3	4.7	1.6	9.3	194,904,680
State								
Abia	11.6	32.1	0.5	33.9	0.0	2.1	5.5	3,939,790
Adamawa	28.8	6.4	0.6	40.4	0.3	0.2	7.5	4,505,632
Akwa Ibom	14.3	23.1	1.2	24.8	1.7	1.8	6.5	5,861,745
Anambra	23.3	3.7	0.0	52.0	0.4	1.5	16.7	5,852,689
Bauchi	21.9	16.5	0.0	27.6	3.4	1.6	14.1	6,989,936
Bayelsa	30.6	4.9	4.6	12.5	3.8	0.8	4.3	2,415,866
Benue	23.1	10.6	1.4	14.1	0.8	1.1	1.8	6,099,511
Borno	31.5	17.1	0.2	30.6	1.5	1.0	4.4	6,265,922
Cross River	20.2	5.9	6.6	8.9	10.0	6.0	9.6	4,100,328
Delta	33.5	1.9	2.3	13.3	8.5	1.1	22.9	6,035,927
Ebonyi	48.4	3.8	0.0	9.3	1.6	0.0	0.8	3,049,669
Edo	26.2	17.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	4,477,006
Ekiti	51.5	2.4	0.2	25.9	0.5	0.1	3.5	3,480,278
Enugu	43.8	8.1	0.9	17.6	4.4	0.6	1.7	4,685,917
Gombe	28.2	11.5	1.9	30.4	2.4	0.7	4.3	3,471,222
Imo	12.1	9.6	0.1	51.1	2.7	0.8	14.5	5,764,571
Jigawa	34.0	2.7	2.3	27.0	9.6	4.1	18.6	6,180,993
Kaduna	16.6	6.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	3.1	13.6	8,766,461
Kano	23.6	14.9	0.5	28.2	3.6	1.5	5.5	13,959,784
Katsina	15.7	9.9	3.3	15.2	16.4	5.0	7.0	8,319,185
Kebbi	18.4	10.2	5.2	9.6	13.9	5.3	4.2	4,724,415

Composite Indicator 1: Access to WASH Services V-diagram								
	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Water supply services only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Sanitation Service only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Hygiene Service only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Water and Basic Sanitation Services only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Water and Basic Hygiene Services only	Percentage of HH members with access to Basic Sanitation and Basic Hygiene Services only	Percentage of HH members with access to WASH Services	Number of household
Kogi	40.0	5.5	0.4	18.3	0.2	0.2	3.4	4,752,174
Kwara	40.2	1.4	0.6	23.3	5.0	0.3	5.5	3,391,799
Lagos	26.1	0.9	0.0	35.7	9.0	0.2	25.5	13,376,240
Nasarawa	27.2	3.7	8.5	18.0	3.3	2.7	11.5	2,680,594
Niger	26.2	6.6	0.1	23.7	0.5	1.1	9.1	5,940,943
Ogun	37.3	1.3	0.0	47.8	0.4	0.0	8.5	5,569,993
Ondo	31.5	7.0	0.0	24.8	0.5	1.2	4.6	4,962,727
Osun	36.8	2.8	0.9	26.4	6.0	2.4	13.9	5,015,146
Oyo	51.8	2.5	0.4	20.2	1.5	1.3	5.2	8,383,738
Plateau	26.7	7.2	0.0	17.5	3.5	1.3	4.3	4,439,850
Rivers	18.6	6.5	3.4	21.6	17.2	2.0	18.6	7,809,622
Sokoto	15.3	29.2	0.0	15.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	5,309,454
Taraba	18.6	17.9	0.6	14.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	3,252,496
Yobe	39.6	8.5	0.5	18.9	3.8	5.2	9.3	3,527,851
Zamfara	27.0	12.2	0.0	25.5	1.7	0.7	4.4	4,812,475
FCT Abuja	21.4	4.8	0.0	31.7	2.0	0.8	15.1	4,111,389

Water Supply Tables



WF.B1: Facility Type Details											
Percent of Water Facility 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	rainwater harvesting system	public stand post connected to regional scheme	water kiosk connected to regional scheme	developed spring		
National	12.0	0.7	30.3	0.5	42.2	9.1	5.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,313,566
Geopolitical Zone											
North-Central	9.0	1.1	20.2	0.7	61.4	5.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	426,445
North-East	27.2	0.5	19.4	0.0	36.8	0.8	14.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	264,406
North-West	24.3	0.8	21.5	0.3	47.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	523,772
South-East	4.2	0.1	36.9	0.7	9.9	47.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	368,286
South-South	2.5	0.7	58.5	0.5	23.9	3.9	9.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	275,568
South-West	4.2	0.7	33.8	0.5	58.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	455,090
Sector											
Urban	6.3	0.3	37.2	0.9	48.7	1.6	4.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	917,937
Peri-Urban	6.5	0.5	34.4	1.2	51.6	2.9	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	271,131
Urban	5.8	0.3	38.7	0.8	47.4	1.0	5.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	636,760
Rural	15.9	0.9	25.8	0.2	37.9	14.1	5.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,395,629
Itinerant	8.3	2.2	23.3	0.0	35.1	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,573
Rural	17.3	1.0	27.2	0.2	32.9	17.0	4.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,011,209
Small Town	12.7	0.6	21.8	0.2	52.9	3.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	356,894
State											
Abia	1.3	0.0	84.2	1.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	46,328
Adamawa	23.1	0.0	10.6	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55,107
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100	38,607
Anambra	0.0	0.0	64.3	2.4	4.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68,155
Bauchi	51.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100	34,799
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	71.4	2.4	2.4	16.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	21,056
Benue	7.0	2.3	7.0	0.0	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65,521
Borno	14.9	0.0	42.6	0.0	14.9	2.1	23.4	2.1	0.0	100	47,121
Cross River	1.9	0.0	37.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	100	48,960
Delta	5.0	3.8	73.8	0.0	15.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	50,292
Ebonyi	66.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	18,938
Edo	0.4	0.0	32.7	0.4	57.4	7.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	100	81,510
Ekiti	5.6	1.1	12.2	0.0	78.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100	35,879
Enugu	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	21.4	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	117,575
Gombe	23.8	0.0	11.9	0.0	14.3	2.4	47.6	0.0	0.0	100	48,362
Imo	1.8	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.6	56.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100	117,290
Jigawa	59.5	0.0	17.7	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	1.3	100	52,166
Kaduna	11.3	0.0	26.2	0.0	59.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100	243,742
Kano	44.8	0.6	16.2	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81,439
Katsina	43.1	0.0	18.5	1.5	30.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100	45,069
Kebbi	10.7	6.7	16.0	1.3	46.7	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	100	47,106
Kogi	2.7	0.0	16.2	2.7	32.4	43.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	40,135
Kwara	6.8	0.6	28.4	1.2	56.2	2.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100	122,104
Lagos	0.4	0.8	70.1	0.8	27.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	39,903
Nasarawa	6.3	0.0	40.6	0.0	43.8	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	100	35,275
Niger	29.3	0.0	31.7	0.0	29.3	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	100	24,901
Ogun	3.5	1.2	65.1	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	56,976
Ondo	5.3	0.0	18.1	1.1	74.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	93,675
Osun	4.0	1.2	38.7	0.6	50.9	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	100	153,906
Oyo	5.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	80.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	74,751
Plateau	7.9	1.6	6.3	0.0	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	104,399
Rivers	9.1	0.0	77.9	1.3	7.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	100	35,142
Sokoto	7.5	0.6	15.7	0.0	65.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100	44,549
Taraba	20.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100	42,130
Yobe	38.5	0.0	46.2	0.0	10.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100	36,887
Zamfara	42.9	1.6	36.5	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,700
Fct Abuja	19.0	2.0	34.0	1.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34,111

WF.B2: Facility Type Details						
Percent of water supply facility based on power source for motorised boreholes						
	Power Source of Water Point					Estimated Number of Motorised boreholes
	Solar	Windmill	Generator	Public Power Supply	Total	
National	10.6	0.4	29.9	59.1	100	711,978
Geopolitical Zone						
North-Central	4.7	0.0	22.9	72.4	100	89,136
North-East	33.5	1.7	36.7	28.1	100	51,296
North-West	28.7	0.0	16.8	54.5	100	114,151
South-East	1.7	0.6	35.9	61.9	100	138,703
South-South	6.5	0.3	52.4	40.8	100	162,465
South-West	5.3	0.6	12.6	81.4	100	156,227
Sector						
Urban	6.6	0.0	23.1	70.3	100	349,709
Peri-Urban	6.7	0.0	31.9	61.4	100	96,586
Urban	6.6	0.0	19.4	73.9	100	251,153
Rural	14.4	0.9	36.5	48.2	100	362,269
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	53.2	46.8	100	8,761
Rural	15.4	0.8	41.9	41.9	100	276,984
Small Town	12.3	1.0	16.1	70.5	100	78,494
State						
Abia	1.5	0.0	30.8	67.7	100	39,623
Adamawa	36.4	0.0	36.4	27.3	100	5,829
Akwa Ibom	7.3	0.0	43.9	48.8	100	36,812
Anambra	0.0	1.8	25.0	73.2	100	45,437
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Bayelsa	3.2	0.0	74.2	22.6	100	15,541
Benue	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	4,571
Borno	25.0	0.0	60.0	15.0	100	20,052
Cross River	15.0	0.0	75.0	10.0	100	18,133
Delta	10.2	0.0	67.8	22.0	100	37,091
Ebonyi	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100	3,788
Edo	0.0	0.0	35.1	64.9	100	27,048
Ekiti	18.2	0.0	36.4	45.5	100	4,385
Enugu	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	100	2,799
Gombe	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100	5,757
Imo	0.0	0.0	50.7	49.3	100	47,056
Jigawa	64.3	0.0	14.3	21.4	100	9,245
Kaduna	13.5	0.0	8.1	78.4	100	63,961
Kano	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100	13,221
Katsina	53.8	0.0	38.5	7.7	100	9,014
Kebbi	69.2	0.0	15.4	15.4	100	8,165
Kogi	0.0	0.0	28.6	71.4	100	7,593
Kwara	0.0	0.0	6.3	93.8	100	36,179
Lagos	0.0	0.0	4.3	95.7	100	28,416
Nasarawa	7.7	0.0	53.8	38.5	100	14,330
Niger	15.4	0.0	0.0	84.6	100	7,895
Ogun	0.0	0.0	19.6	80.4	100	37,101
Ondo	16.7	5.6	33.3	44.4	100	17,938
Osun	4.4	0.0	2.9	92.6	100	60,495
Oyo	23.5	0.0	23.5	52.9	100	7,893
Plateau	12.5	0.0	37.5	50.0	100	6,629
Rivers	3.3	1.6	32.8	62.3	100	27,840
Sokoto	12.0	0.0	12.0	76.0	100	7,005
Taraba	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100	2,633
Yobe	38.9	0.0	22.2	38.9	100	17,025
Zamfara	43.5	0.0	52.2	4.3	100	3,541
Fct Abuja	8.6	0.0	48.6	42.9	100	11,939

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	1.20	9.00	10.50	11.90	58.40	9.00	100	2,313,566
Geopolitical Zone								
North-Central	1.6	6.6	9.8	14.7	63.2	4.1	100	426,445
North-East	1.6	16.0	12.2	12.7	55.9	1.6	100	264,406
North-West	2.0	9.2	9.0	10.7	62.7	6.4	100	523,772
South-East	0.7	10.3	12.6	11.2	50.1	15.2	100	368,286
South-South	1.0	9.5	14.2	13.5	54.9	6.8	100	275,568
South-West	0.1	5.7	7.9	9.8	59.1	17.3	100	455,090
Sector								
Urban	1.0	9.1	10.1	11.3	57.7	10.9	100	917,937
Peri-Urban	0.9	9.8	10.1	12.8	54.3	12.2	100	271,131
Urban	1.0	8.6	10.0	10.9	59.2	10.4	100	636,760
Rural	1.3	9.0	10.8	12.3	58.9	7.8	100	1,395,629
Itinerant	0.0	5.4	0.0	11.1	81.4	2.2	100	37,573
Rural	1.5	9.6	11.9	13.4	54.0	9.6	100	1,011,209
Small Town	0.9	8.0	8.8	9.1	70.0	3.2	100	356,894
State								
Abia	1.3	11.8	6.6	17.1	47.4	15.8	100	46,328
Adamawa	0.0	15.4	7.7	9.6	67.3	0.0	100	55,107
Akwa Ibom	0.0	7.0	20.9	14.0	53.5	4.7	100	38,607
Anambra	0.0	11.9	11.9	4.8	67.9	3.6	100	68,155
Bauchi	2.0	14.3	20.4	6.1	51.0	6.1	100	34,799
Bayelsa	2.4	11.9	7.1	14.3	35.7	28.6	100	21,056
Benue	4.7	2.3	14.0	20.9	53.5	4.7	100	65,521
Borno	0.0	29.8	23.4	17.0	29.8	0.0	100	47,121
Cross River	1.9	7.4	16.7	27.8	46.3	0.0	100	48,960
Delta	1.3	12.5	8.8	8.8	48.8	20.0	100	50,292
Ebonyi	0.0	13.3	6.7	13.3	66.7	0.0	100	18,938
Edo	0.4	10.3	12.6	5.4	70.9	0.4	100	81,510
Ekiti	0.0	10.0	6.7	4.4	74.4	4.4	100	35,879
Enugu	1.6	11.9	19.8	16.3	50.0	0.4	100	117,575
Gombe	0.0	11.9	7.1	16.7	61.9	2.4	100	48,362
Imo	0.0	6.6	9.0	7.2	38.3	38.9	100	117,290
Jigawa	1.3	2.5	3.8	16.5	51.9	24.1	100	52,166
Kaduna	2.8	12.1	8.5	6.4	61.7	8.5	100	243,742
Kano	1.9	7.8	11.0	13.0	66.2	0.0	100	81,439
Katsina	1.5	20.0	7.7	7.7	63.1	0.0	100	45,069
Kebbi	0.0	1.3	14.7	25.3	58.7	0.0	100	47,106
Kogi	2.7	8.1	8.1	18.9	59.5	2.7	100	40,135
Kwara	1.9	4.9	4.9	10.5	76.5	1.2	100	122,104
Lagos	0.4	3.0	6.1	15.9	58.0	16.7	100	39,903
Nasarawa	0.0	18.8	15.6	15.6	46.9	3.1	100	35,275
Niger	2.4	4.9	4.9	17.1	61.0	9.8	100	24,901
Ogun	0.0	5.8	12.8	18.6	62.8	0.0	100	56,976
Ondo	0.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	67.0	13.8	100	93,675
Osun	0.0	5.8	8.7	9.8	47.4	28.3	100	153,906
Oyo	0.6	3.7	6.2	6.8	64.0	18.6	100	74,751
Plateau	0.0	7.9	11.9	14.3	65.9	0.0	100	104,399
Rivers	1.3	7.8	19.5	18.2	51.9	1.3	100	35,142
Sokoto	0.6	3.1	7.5	9.4	79.2	0.0	100	44,549
Taraba	8.3	8.3	6.3	12.5	62.5	2.1	100	42,130
Yobe	0.0	15.4	10.3	12.8	61.5	0.0	100	36,887
Zamfara	1.6	3.2	19.0	17.5	58.7	0.0	100	9,700
Fct Abuja	0.0	3.0	12.0	12.0	49.0	24.0	100	34,111

WF.B6: Facility Type Details																						
Percent of Water Facility based on Seasonality of Water Supply Source																						
	Seasonal										Non Seasonal										Estimated Number of Non-seasonal Water Supply Source	
	Hand Pump Borehole	Force-lift Hand Pump Borehole	Motorized Borehole	Reticulated Motorized Borehole	Improved Hand Dug Well	Rainwater Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional scheme	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	Rainwater Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional scheme	Developed Spring		Total
National	9.1	0.8	8.1	0.2	54.1	23.6	4.1	0.1	0.0	100	580,291	13.0	0.6	37.8	0.5	38.2	4.3	5.3	0.1	0.2	100	1,733,275
Geopolitical Zone																						
North-Central	8.5	0.4	6.5	0.0	76.8	6.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	168,579	9.3	1.5	29.2	1.1	51.4	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	100	257,866
North-East	30.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	54.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100	41,853	26.7	0.6	21.0	0.0	33.4	1.0	16.8	0.5	0.0	100	222,554
North-West	17.4	3.4	12.6	0.0	59.4	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	84,242	25.6	0.3	23.2	0.3	45.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	100	439,530
South-East	4.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.4	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	139,467	3.9	0.2	58.6	1.2	10.2	24.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	100	228,818
South-South	0.7	0.0	17.5	0.0	55.8	12.0	12.7	1.1	0.0	100	64,057	3.1	0.9	70.9	0.6	14.2	1.5	8.3	0.0	0.6	100	211,511
South-West	5.2	1.1	9.6	1.2	76.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100	82,094	4.0	0.6	39.2	0.3	54.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	372,996
Sector																						
Urban	7.4	0.8	8.9	0.5	74.8	3.9	3.4	0.4	0.0	100	198,564	6.0	0.2	45.0	1.0	41.5	0.9	5.3	0.1	0.0	100	719,373
Peri-Urban	8.8	0.9	7.5	0.0	68.4	9.1	4.3	1.0	0.0	100	71,656	5.7	0.3	44.1	1.6	45.6	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	100	199,474
Urban	5.7	0.8	10.0	0.8	79.1	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	100	122,810	5.9	0.1	45.5	0.7	39.9	1.0	6.6	0.2	0.0	100	513,950
Rural	9.9	0.8	7.7	0.0	43.3	33.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	100	381,727	18.1	1.0	32.6	0.2	35.9	6.7	5.3	0.0	0.3	100	1,013,902
Itinerant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,052	11.0	2.9	30.7	0.0	21.3	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	28,521
Rural	10.3	0.7	8.0	0.0	37.7	39.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	100	308,722	20.4	1.1	35.7	0.2	30.7	7.0	4.4	0.0	0.5	100	702,486
Small Town	10.9	1.1	6.9	0.0	64.9	7.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	100	68,051	13.2	0.5	25.3	0.3	50.0	3.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	100	288,843
State																						
Abia	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,219	1.4	0.0	85.1	1.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	45,109
Adamawa	27.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,538	22.1	0.0	9.3	0.0	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	45,569
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,285	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100	32,322
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,434	0.0	0.0	66.7	2.5	3.7	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65,721
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	710	52.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100	34,089
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,008	0.0	0.0	80.6	2.8	2.8	5.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	18,048
Benue	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	36,570	10.5	5.3	15.8	0.0	68.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	28,951
Borno	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	8,021	12.8	0.0	48.7	0.0	7.7	2.6	25.6	2.6	0.0	100	39,101
Cross River	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100	10,880	2.4	0.0	45.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	100	38,080
Delta	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,772	5.4	4.1	77.0	0.0	10.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	46,520
Ebonyi	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,575	55.6	0.0	22.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	100	11,363
Edo	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	80.2	12.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	100	36,917	0.8	0.0	55.7	0.8	38.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100	44,593
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	5,581	6.6	1.3	14.5	0.0	76.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100	30,298
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	81,183	0.0	1.3	6.4	1.3	37.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	36,392
Gombe	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,757	18.9	0.0	13.5	0.0	10.8	2.7	54.1	0.0	0.0	100	42,604
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	47,056	3.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	1.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100	70,233
Jigawa	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,283	63.4	0.0	18.3	0.0	9.9	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.4	100	46,884
Kaduna	5.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	77.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100	31,116	12.2	0.0	28.5	0.0	56.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100	212,626
Kano	38.9	2.8	11.1	0.0	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19,038	46.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62,401
Katsina	15.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,014	50.0	0.0	21.2	1.9	19.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	100	36,056
Kebbi	8.3	25.0	8.3	0.0	41.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	7,537	11.1	3.2	17.5	1.6	47.6	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	100	39,569
Kogi	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	50.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15,186	4.3	0.0	21.7	4.3	21.7	43.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100	24,949
Kwara	12.3	1.8	14.0	0.0	63.2	5.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	42,962	3.8	0.0	36.2	1.9	52.4	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100	79,141
Lagos	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,383	0.4	0.9	75.7	0.9	21.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	35,520
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,819	8.3	0.0	45.8	0.0	41.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100	26,456
Niger	50.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	7,288	20.7	0.0	41.4	0.0	27.6	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	100	17,613

WF.B6: Facility Type Details
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	Rainwater Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional scheme	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	Rainwater Harvesting System	Public Stand Post connected to regional scheme	Water Kiosk connected to regional scheme	Developed Spring		Total
Ogun	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,650	3.7	1.2	67.1	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	54,326
Ondo	8.0	0.0	12.0	4.0	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	24,913	4.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	73.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	68,761
Osun	4.2	4.2	12.5	0.0	66.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	21,351	4.0	0.7	43.0	0.7	48.3	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	100	132,555
Oyo	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100	23,215	4.5	0.0	14.4	0.0	80.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	51,537
Plateau	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	48,885	13.4	3.0	11.9	0.0	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55,514
Rivers	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	57.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,195	8.6	0.0	84.3	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100	31,947
Sokoto	10.0	3.3	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,406	7.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	69.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100	36,144
Taraba	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14,043	18.8	0.0	9.4	0.0	62.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	100	28,087
Yobe	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,783	40.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	11.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100	33,104
Zamfara	36.0	4.0	44.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,849	47.4	0.0	31.6	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,851
Fct Abuja	34.6	0.0	11.5	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8,869	13.5	2.7	41.9	1.4	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25,242

WF.B7-8: Functionality of Water Supply Facility

Percent of Water facility based on functionality and duration of breakdown for non-functional facilities

	Non-Functional				Total	Estimated Number of Water Facilities	How long since it stopped working					Total	Estimated Number of Non-functional facilities that previously functioned
	Functional	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	84.1	9.0	3.4	3.5	100	2,313,566	8.3	15.3	14.8	13.1	48.4	100	207,827
Geopolitical Zone													
North-Central	83.7	10.3	0.8	5.2	100	426,445	7.7	11.9	22.7	13.7	44.0	100	44,049
North-East	93.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	100	264,406	3.3	23.3	14.4	13.2	45.8	100	15,905
North-West	80.6	13.2	3.4	2.9	100	523,772	10.1	21.7	9.4	13.5	45.3	100	68,953
South-East	87.6	5.7	2.6	4.1	100	368,286	3.8	7.3	25.5	7.8	55.6	100	21,084
South-South	75.0	10.5	8.4	6.0	100	275,568	3.1	5.6	8.3	13.0	70.0	100	28,993
South-West	86.1	6.3	4.8	2.8	100	455,090	16.2	16.3	14.8	15.3	37.3	100	28,842
Sector													
Urban	86.9	7.3	2.2	3.7	100	917,937	8.4	18.1	17.7	11.6	44.2	100	66,747
Peri-Urban	87.9	6.8	1.4	3.8	100	271,131	5.4	28.4	13.2	13.3	39.7	100	18,500
Urban	86.9	6.9	2.6	3.6	100	636,760	10.4	15.5	14.6	12.0	47.4	100	43,988
Rural	82.3	10.1	4.1	3.4	100	1,395,629	8.3	14.0	13.5	13.8	50.4	100	141,079
Itinerant	86.7	11.6	0.0	1.8	100	37,573	0.0	19.1	62.2	0.0	18.7	100	4,341
Rural	82.0	10.8	3.6	3.5	100	1,011,209	7.9	13.3	9.8	14.8	54.2	100	109,181
Small Town	81.9	8.9	5.8	3.4	100	356,894	9.6	13.7	27.0	10.4	39.3	100	31,817
State													
Abia	78.9	7.9	2.6	10.5	100	46,328	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	66.7	100	3,657
Adamawa	86.5	10.6	2.9	0.0	100	55,107	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	72.7	100	5,829
Akwa Ibom	74.4	18.6	2.3	4.7	100	38,607	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	100	7,183
Anambra	81.0	6.0	6.0	7.1	100	68,155	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100	4,057
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34,799	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bayelsa	64.3	19.0	7.1	9.5	100	21,056	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	75.0	100	4,011
Benue	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100	65,521	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	100	9,142
Borno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	47,121	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Cross River	40.7	9.3	33.3	16.7	100	48,960	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	100	4,533
Delta	67.5	18.8	8.8	5.0	100	50,292	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.3	80.0	100	9,430
Ebonyi	66.7	20.0	13.3	0.0	100	18,938	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100	3,788
Edo	93.7	3.6	0.0	2.7	100	81,510	0.0	25.0	12.5	37.5	25.0	100	2,924
Ekiti	84.4	12.2	2.2	1.1	100	35,879	27.3	27.3	18.2	9.1	18.2	100	4,385
Enugu	91.3	4.0	0.8	4.0	100	117,575	0.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	100	4,666
Gombe	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	100	48,362	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	100	4,606
Imo	94.6	4.2	0.6	0.6	100	117,290	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	42.9	100	4,916
Jigawa	84.8	13.9	0.0	1.3	100	52,166	18.2	0.0	18.2	9.1	54.5	100	7,264
Kaduna	89.4	7.8	1.4	1.4	100	243,742	9.1	54.5	0.0	9.1	27.3	100	19,015
Kano	70.1	25.3	2.6	1.9	100	81,439	15.4	7.7	17.9	10.3	48.7	100	20,624
Katsina	73.8	10.8	6.2	9.2	100	45,069	0.0	14.3	14.3	28.6	42.9	100	4,854
Kebbi	58.7	18.7	17.3	5.3	100	47,106	0.0	7.1	0.0	28.6	64.3	100	8,793
Kogi	94.6	2.7	2.7	0.0	100	40,135	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1,085
Kwara	79.0	6.2	0.6	14.2	100	122,104	10.0	0.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	100	7,537
Lagos	93.6	5.7	0.4	0.4	100	39,903	6.7	13.3	6.7	20.0	53.3	100	2,267
Nasarawa	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	100	35,275	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100	3,307
Niger	65.9	34.1	0.0	0.0	100	24,901	21.4	0.0	0.0	21.4	57.1	100	8,503
Ogun	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	100	56,976	14.3	28.6	14.3	0.0	42.9	100	4,638
Ondo	88.3	1.1	10.6	0.0	100	93,675	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	997
Osun	79.8	9.2	3.5	7.5	100	153,906	18.8	6.3	18.8	25.0	31.3	100	14,234
Oyo	88.8	3.1	7.5	0.6	100	74,751	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	2,321
Plateau	87.3	11.9	0.0	0.8	100	104,399	6.7	33.3	20.0	6.7	33.3	100	12,428

WF.B7-8: Functionality of Water Supply Facility
Percent of Water facility based on functionality and duration of breakdown for non-functional facilities

	Non-Functional				Total	Estimated Number of Water Facilities	How long since it stopped working					Total	Estimated Number of Non-functional facilities that previously functioned
	Functional	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		
Rivers	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	35,142	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	913
Sokoto	83.0	11.9	1.3	3.8	100	44,549	10.5	26.3	0.0	5.3	57.9	100	5,323
Taraba	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100	42,130	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	2,633
Yobe	89.7	7.7	2.6	0.0	100	36,887	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	100	2,837
Zamfara	52.4	31.7	6.3	9.5	100	9,700	5.0	10.0	25.0	20.0	40.0	100	3,079
Fct Abuja	78.0	6.0	4.0	12.0	100	34,111	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	100	2,047

WF.B7-8: Functionality of Water Supply Facility
Percent of Water facility based on functionality and duration of breakdown for non-functional facilities

	Non-Functional				Total	Estimated Number of Publicly owned Water Facilities	How long since it stopped working					Total	Estimated Number of Non-functional publicly owned facilities that previously functioned
	Functional	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	71.5	15.5	7.8	5.2	100	733,114	8.4	8.9	9.3	13.4	59.9	100	113,628
Geopolitical Zone													
North-Central	69.2	21.8	0.3	8.7	100	109,686	5.1	11.5	4.9	10.8	67.8	100	23,951
North-East	92.1	6.7	1.1	0.0	100	177,424	4.4	21.4	4.4	17.6	52.1	100	11,938
North-West	71.2	19.0	5.5	4.4	100	252,242	12.3	6.7	10.7	16.7	53.6	100	47,814
South-East	72.4	15.1	10.6	2.0	100	23,862	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	64.9	100	3,601
South-South	39.7	18.8	30.3	11.2	100	72,603	0.0	6.6	2.7	10.0	80.7	100	13,664
South-West	61.1	13.0	16.8	9.1	100	97,298	15.2	5.5	16.6	10.2	52.4	100	12,660
Sector													
Urban	75.7	13.4	4.8	6.1	100	184,039	6.0	5.6	11.9	10.8	65.8	100	24,704
Peri-Urban	73.4	18.5	2.1	5.9	100	49,572	6.6	5.8	0.0	21.8	65.8	100	9,170
Urban	77.0	10.8	6.0	6.3	100	131,395	6.1	6.0	16.1	4.7	67.2	100	14,180
Rural	70.1	16.2	8.8	4.9	100	549,074	9.1	9.9	8.5	14.2	58.3	100	88,924
Itinerant	88.1	4.1	0.0	7.9	100	8,382	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	341
Rural	69.0	18.3	8.1	4.6	100	401,184	9.4	9.6	7.3	12.7	60.9	100	73,329
Small Town	71.9	11.6	10.9	5.5	100	142,581	7.2	10.4	15.3	19.9	47.3	100	16,607
State													
Abia	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	3,657	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	610
Adamawa	83.8	13.2	2.9	0.0	100	36,032	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	66.7	100	4,769
Akwa Ibom	30.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	100	8,978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	4,489
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29,828	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Bayelsa	42.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	100	3,509	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	501
Benue	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,619	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	3,047
Borno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	31,080	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Cross River	12.5	9.4	56.3	21.9	100	29,013	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100	2,720
Delta	38.1	33.3	28.6	0.0	100	13,202	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	100	4,401
Ebonyi	63.6	18.2	18.2	0.0	100	13,888	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	2,525
Edo	83.3	12.5	0.0	4.2	100	8,772	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	1,097
Ekiti	69.6	17.4	8.7	4.3	100	9,169	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100	1,595
Enugu	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100	1,400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	467
Gombe	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	100	37,999	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	100	3,454
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,916	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Jigawa	83.3	15.3	0.0	1.4	100	47,544	18.2	0.0	18.2	9.1	54.5	100	7,264
Kaduna	75.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	100	69,147	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	50.0	100	10,372
Kano	65.0	29.0	3.0	3.0	100	52,883	13.8	6.9	20.7	6.9	51.7	100	15,336
Katsina	82.4	8.8	2.9	5.9	100	23,575	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100	2,080
Kebbi	46.0	22.0	24.0	8.0	100	31,404	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	63.6	100	6,909
Kogi	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	6,508	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1,085
Kwara	62.9	11.4	0.0	25.7	100	26,380	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100	3,015
Lagos	80.6	16.1	3.2	0.0	100	4,686	20.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	100	756
Nasarawa	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	100	18,740	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	2,205
Niger	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	100	17,005	16.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	58.3	100	7,288
Ogun	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	100	12,588	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	100	2,650
Ondo	35.7	0.0	64.3	0.0	100	13,952	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	56.1	14.6	7.3	22.0	100	36,475	33.3	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	100	5,338
Oyo	68.2	11.4	18.2	2.3	100	20,429	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	2,321
Plateau	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	100	23,200	0.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	62.5	100	6,629
Rivers	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100	9,128	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	456
Sokoto	80.8	15.1	1.4	2.7	100	20,453	18.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	72.7	100	3,082
Taraba	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100	13,166	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	878
Yobe	87.1	9.7	3.2	0.0	100	29,321	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	100	2,837
Zamfara	44.7	38.3	4.3	12.8	100	7,236	5.6	5.6	22.2	22.2	44.4	100	2,771
Fct Abuja	63.3	6.7	3.3	26.7	100	10,233	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	682

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

	Facility downtime before repair									Total	Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down
	Within 24 hours	At least 24 but less than 48 hours	At least 2 but less than 7 days	At least a week but less than 2 weeks	At least 2 but less than 4 weeks	At least a month but less than 3 months	At least 3 months	At least 6 months	Never repaired		
National	12.3	14.3	23.2	12.2	7.3	11.9	0.1	12.4	6.5	100	653,308
Geopolitical Zone											
North-Central	5.7	12.0	18.7	13.5	5.2	14.3	0.0	23.1	7.5	100	107,197
North-East	13.6	13.5	22.9	13.8	8.8	21.2	0.0	3.2	2.9	100	133,284
North-West	7.9	12.3	25.8	13.3	10.8	9.5	0.0	12.3	8.1	100	176,812
South-East	24.9	16.0	25.5	7.2	3.6	3.9	0.0	14.5	4.5	100	84,246
South-South	17.0	13.6	17.7	8.3	3.8	14.2	0.0	13.7	11.6	100	57,662
South-West	12.1	20.5	24.9	12.8	6.2	6.5	0.5	10.5	6.0	100	94,106
Sector											
Urban	14.9	19.7	18.2	15.8	5.2	8.9	0.0	10.0	7.3	100	218,275
Peri-Urban	11.5	23.8	15.7	21.3	6.4	6.8	0.0	8.0	6.6	100	73,293
Urban	16.7	18.2	19.2	13.4	4.8	10.3	0.0	9.8	7.4	100	140,194
Rural	11.0	11.5	25.6	10.3	8.3	13.5	0.1	13.6	6.1	100	435,033
Itinerant	10.5	5.4	35.5	15.9	5.2	7.1	0.0	15.1	5.4	100	15,426
Rural	11.8	12.1	25.7	9.8	7.2	13.9	0.1	13.5	5.9	100	332,597
Small Town	8.3	10.0	23.9	10.7	12.3	12.3	0.0	15.3	7.1	100	91,799
State											
Abia	63.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	100	16,459
Adamawa	7.4	14.8	18.5	14.8	7.4	3.7	0.0	18.5	14.8	100	14,307
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	35.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	14.3	100	12,570
Anambra	16.7	25.0	20.8	8.3	4.2	8.3	0.0	12.5	4.2	100	19,473
Bauchi	3.7	0.0	48.1	7.4	7.4	29.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	100	19,175
Bayelsa	0.0	15.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	23.1	0.0	23.1	15.4	100	6,517
Benue	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	0.0	100	16,761
Borno	6.5	29.0	29.0	12.9	3.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	31,080
Cross River	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	14.3	14.3	100	6,347
Delta	14.8	11.1	14.8	14.8	7.4	18.5	0.0	3.7	14.8	100	16,974
Ebonyi	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	100	8,838
Edo	71.4	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	100	10,234
Ekiti	20.0	20.0	13.3	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	26.7	6.7	100	5,980
Enugu	18.9	17.0	34.0	9.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	11.3	1.9	100	24,728
Gombe	33.3	6.7	6.7	23.3	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34,544
Imo	9.5	9.5	52.4	14.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	100	14,749
Jigawa	6.3	6.3	35.4	14.6	10.4	10.4	0.0	14.6	2.1	100	31,696
Kaduna	0.0	10.7	21.4	21.4	14.3	10.7	0.0	7.1	14.3	100	48,403
Kano	9.4	12.9	22.4	15.3	15.3	10.6	0.0	8.2	5.9	100	44,950
Katsina	16.7	23.3	33.3	0.0	3.3	10.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	100	20,801
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	19.0	9.5	4.8	9.5	0.0	42.9	14.3	100	13,190
Kogi	33.3	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6,508
Kwara	7.7	11.5	19.2	7.7	0.0	34.6	0.0	11.5	7.7	100	19,597
Lagos	13.8	29.8	22.3	8.5	11.7	8.5	0.0	4.3	1.1	100	14,208
Nasarawa	5.9	11.8	11.8	29.4	11.8	17.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	100	18,740
Niger	3.7	18.5	18.5	3.7	11.1	11.1	0.0	25.9	7.4	100	16,398
Ogun	9.1	6.1	51.5	21.2	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100	21,863
Ondo	16.7	44.4	5.6	0.0	11.1	16.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	100	17,938
Osun	3.3	10.0	23.3	20.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	20.0	16.7	100	26,689
Oyo	31.3	25.0	12.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	18.8	0.0	100	7,429
Plateau	0.0	11.1	37.0	11.1	3.7	7.4	0.0	7.4	22.2	100	22,371
Rivers	0.0	54.5	18.2	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	100	5,020
Sokoto	28.6	28.6	23.8	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	7.1	7.1	100	11,768
Taraba	0.0	16.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	10,532
Yobe	12.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100	23,646
Zamfara	15.4	7.7	28.2	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	6,005
Fct Abuja	10.0	20.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	100	6,822

WF.B11: Main reason for facility breakdown														
Percent of Water supply facility that have ever broke down by reasons for breakdown														
	Main reason for facility breakdown													Estimated Number of facilities that ever broke down
	facility was not well completed	poor quality of materials was 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	other (specify)	don't know	Total	
National	5.7	15.1	3.2	3.9	0.8	6.4	5.6	0.4	1.7	35.8	10.7	10.7	100	653,308
Geopolitical Zone														
North-Central	7.9	9.5	0.8	2.7	0.0	7.3	3.7	0.0	1.3	32.3	23.4	11.3	100	107,197
North-East	4.4	20.2	4.7	5.9	1.1	5.9	5.0	0.9	3.0	38.4	8.1	2.4	100	133,284
North-West	5.2	16.4	3.7	4.8	1.9	9.1	10.4	0.7	0.4	19.6	8.1	19.7	100	176,812
South-East	5.6	10.4	3.1	2.6	0.0	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.6	57.6	5.3	6.1	100	84,246
South-South	4.6	21.6	8.1	4.6	0.6	4.4	5.5	0.0	3.1	33.6	7.4	6.5	100	57,662
South-West	7.1	12.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.0	2.9	48.0	12.1	11.4	100	94,106
Sector														
Urban	5.5	12.5	2.8	2.3	0.5	6.1	5.0	0.3	0.9	35.9	12.8	15.4	100	218,275
Peri-Urban	4.0	12.8	5.5	1.8	0.5	2.9	5.5	0.0	1.7	33.4	11.8	20.1	100	73,293
Urban	6.5	12.4	1.5	2.7	0.5	7.6	4.3	0.4	0.5	38.0	12.1	13.5	100	140,194
Rural	5.9	16.4	3.4	4.7	1.0	6.6	5.9	0.4	2.1	35.7	9.7	8.3	100	435,033
Itinerant	9.7	27.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	8.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	18.7	18.3	5.4	100	15,426
Rural	5.3	16.5	3.5	5.3	0.8	6.7	6.8	0.6	1.9	36.3	9.5	6.7	100	332,597
Small Town	6.8	14.0	3.5	2.2	1.7	6.0	2.6	0.0	2.8	35.2	11.1	14.1	100	91,799
State														
Abia	0.0	7.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.4	7.4	3.7	100	16,459
Adamawa	3.7	18.5	7.4	7.4	3.7	3.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	7.4	22.2	100	14,307
Akwa Ibom	7.1	21.4	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	28.6	0.0	7.1	100	12,570
Anambra	8.3	20.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	45.8	8.3	4.2	100	19,473
Bauchi	3.7	22.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	100	19,175
Bayelsa	7.7	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	38.5	0.0	23.1	100	6,517
Benue	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	27.3	36.4	100	16,761
Borno	3.2	35.5	3.2	12.9	3.2	3.2	9.7	0.0	9.7	16.1	3.2	0.0	100	31,080
Cross River	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	100	6,347
Delta	0.0	25.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	3.7	0.0	100	16,974
Ebonyi	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	100	8,838
Edo	3.6	25.0	10.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	42.9	0.0	0.0	100	10,234
Ekiti	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	33.3	40.0	6.7	100	5,980
Enugu	7.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	1.9	62.3	3.8	9.4	100	24,728
Gombe	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	76.7	6.7	0.0	100	34,544
Imo	0.0	14.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	14.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	42.9	4.8	9.5	100	14,749
Jigawa	4.2	16.7	8.3	0.0	4.2	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	22.9	100	31,696
Kaduna	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	21.4	32.1	100	48,403
Kano	7.1	21.2	3.5	10.6	4.7	8.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	23.5	3.5	16.5	100	44,950
Katsina	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	43.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	6.7	6.7	100	20,801
Kebbi	23.8	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	4.8	0.0	4.8	14.3	4.8	9.5	100	13,190
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100	6,508
Kwara	19.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	53.8	11.5	3.8	100	19,597
Lagos	5.3	6.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.1	48.9	7.4	21.3	100	14,208
Nasarawa	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	35.3	0.0	100	18,740
Niger	0.0	11.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	48.1	14.8	11.1	100	16,398
Ogun	0.0	12.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	57.6	9.1	6.1	100	21,863
Ondo	5.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	5.6	5.6	100	17,938
Osun	16.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	13.3	100	26,689
Oyo	6.3	25.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	6.3	18.8	100	7,429
Plateau	11.1	11.1	3.7	7.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	33.3	7.4	100	22,371
Rivers	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	18.2	27.3	100	5,020
Sokoto	11.9	19.0	4.8	14.3	0.0	7.1	2.4	9.5	0.0	14.3	2.4	14.3	100	11,768
Taraba	25.0	16.7	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	25.0	0.0	100	10,532
Yobe	4.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	24.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	100	23,646
Zamfara	2.6	59.0	7.7	5.1	0.0	2.6	5.1	2.6	0.0	10.3	0.0	5.1	100	6,005
Fct Abuja	10.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	100	6,822

Facility breakdown

Percent of Water supply facility that have ever broke down by number of breakdown 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	27.6	39.9	20.5	7.0	5.0	100	466,092
Geopolitical Zone							
North-Central	17.2	53.4	20.4	4.7	4.3	100	70,605
North-East	40.6	27.4	24.5	3.6	4.0	100	111,557
North-West	29.7	27.8	23.1	11.6	7.9	100	146,155
South-East	17.0	69.3	11.0	2.7	0.0	100	55,396
South-South	19.6	47.3	20.4	8.7	4.0	100	38,190
South-West	25.0	47.0	13.7	8.0	6.2	100	44,189
Sector							
Urban	26.0	44.0	22.7	4.5	2.7	100	137,683
Peri-Urban	24.8	46.0	23.2	3.7	2.3	100	48,934
Urban	27.7	42.0	22.0	5.2	3.1	100	85,283
Rural	28.3	38.2	19.5	8.0	6.0	100	328,409
Itinerant	30.1	28.5	17.0	15.8	8.6	100	9,670
Rural	29.3	40.4	20.2	5.0	4.9	100	255,027
Small Town	22.7	32.6	17.8	17.8	9.2	100	67,179
State							
Abia	21.4	57.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	100	8,534
Adamawa	36.0	40.0	16.0	8.0	0.0	100	13,247
Akwa Ibom	23.1	0.0	46.2	23.1	7.7	100	11,672
Anambra	0.0	81.8	9.1	9.1	0.0	100	8,925
Bauchi	26.1	60.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	100	16,334
Bayelsa	28.6	57.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	100	3,509
Benue	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	100	9,142
Borno	41.4	20.7	27.6	6.9	3.4	100	29,075
Cross River	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	2,720
Delta	12.5	68.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	100	10,058
Ebonyi	16.7	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	7,575
Edo	11.1	83.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	100	6,579
Ekiti	38.5	38.5	15.4	7.7	0.0	100	5,183
Enugu	20.5	75.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	100	20,529
Gombe	52.0	16.0	20.0	0.0	12.0	100	28,787
Imo	21.4	71.4	0.0	7.1	0.0	100	9,833
Jigawa	22.5	27.5	40.0	5.0	5.0	100	26,413
Kaduna	41.7	33.3	16.7	4.2	4.2	100	41,488
Kano	21.9	24.7	24.7	21.9	6.8	100	38,604
Katsina	43.5	13.0	26.1	8.7	8.7	100	15,948
Kebbi	11.8	35.3	0.0	23.5	29.4	100	10,677
Kogi	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	3,254
Kwara	18.8	56.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	12,060
Lagos	10.3	61.5	20.5	7.7	0.0	100	5,895
Nasarawa	23.5	35.3	29.4	0.0	11.8	100	18,740
Niger	6.3	62.5	25.0	6.3	0.0	100	9,717
Ogun	27.3	54.5	0.0	18.2	0.0	100	7,288
Ondo	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5,979
Osun	26.7	40.0	20.0	6.7	6.7	100	13,344
Oyo	14.3	28.6	21.4	7.1	28.6	100	6,500
Plateau	12.5	62.5	12.5	6.3	6.3	100	13,257
Rivers	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,651
Sokoto	20.0	36.7	26.7	6.7	10.0	100	8,406
Taraba	42.9	14.3	42.9	0.0	0.0	100	6,144
Yobe	36.8	21.1	36.8	5.3	0.0	100	17,971
Zamfara	40.0	23.3	6.7	20.0	10.0	100	4,619
Fct Abuja	38.5	38.5	15.4	7.7	0.0	100	4,434

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				Total	Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Number of days water was not available each day for the past 2 weeks				Total	Average Number of Hours each day for the past 2 weeks water from source was available				Total	Water from source not available for 1 full day in the past 2 weeks				Total	Estimated Number of water supply facilities not available in the past 2 weeks
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable			14 days	10 to 13 days	5 to 9 days	Less than 5 days		12 hours and above	6 to 11 hours	3 to 5 hours	Less than 3 hours		Yes	No	Don't know			
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	
Sector																						
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	
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	-	

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				Total	Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Number of days water was not available each day for the past 2 weeks				Total	Average Number of Hours each day for the past 2weeks water from source was available				Total	Water from source not available for 1 full day in the past 2weeks			Total	Estimated Number of water supply facilities not available in the past 2 weeks
	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable			14 days	10 to 13 days	5 to 9 days	Less than 5 days		12 hours and above	6 to 11 hours	3 to 5 hours	Less than 3 hours		Yes	No	Don't know		
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	100.0	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				Total	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		Provided	Not Provided	Total	
National	46.5	26.3	12.1	15.2	100	14.8	85.2	100	1,946,332
Geopolitical Zone									
North-Central	51.1	21.7	10.0	17.2	100	12.4	87.6	100	356,935
North-East	18.7	32.2	21.4	27.7	100	21.5	78.5	100	245,966
North-West	35.3	23.0	19.2	22.5	100	4.9	95.1	100	422,150
South-East	71.1	17.1	4.9	7.0	100	14.4	85.6	100	322,652
South-South	49.3	31.8	8.7	10.2	100	18.3	81.7	100	206,783
South-West	50.0	34.8	8.4	6.8	100	21.9	78.1	100	391,846
Sector									
Urban	45.5	29.1	10.4	15.0	100	18.2	81.8	100	797,230
Peri-Urban	47.0	29.6	11.5	11.9	100	12.7	87.3	100	238,361
Urban	45.0	28.8	9.7	16.4	100	20.4	79.6	100	553,549
Rural	47.1	24.3	13.3	15.2	100	12.5	87.5	100	1,149,102
Itinerant	63.3	14.1	0.0	22.6	100	13.4	86.6	100	32,573
Rural	44.9	25.7	14.7	14.7	100	14.2	85.8	100	829,523
Small Town	51.4	21.6	11.2	15.7	100	7.8	92.2	100	292,326
State									
Abia	33.3	36.7	15.0	15.0	100	13.3	86.7	100	36,575
Adamawa	36.7	7.8	15.6	40.0	100	1.1	98.9	100	47,689
Akwa Ibom	56.3	28.1	6.3	9.4	100	53.1	46.9	100	28,731
Anambra	52.9	39.7	5.9	1.5	100	7.4	92.6	100	55,173
Bauchi	4.1	42.9	49.0	4.1	100	22.4	77.6	100	34,799
Bayelsa	40.7	25.9	14.8	18.5	100	22.2	77.8	100	13,536
Benue	70.3	18.9	2.7	8.1	100	2.7	97.3	100	56,378
Borno	10.6	6.4	31.9	51.1	100	10.6	89.4	100	47,121
Cross River	45.5	18.2	4.5	31.8	100	4.5	95.5	100	19,947
Delta	35.2	44.4	11.1	9.3	100	1.9	98.1	100	33,947
Ebonyi	0.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	100	30.0	70.0	100	12,625
Edo	60.8	29.7	4.8	4.8	100	8.1	91.9	100	76,392
Ekiti	46.1	38.2	7.9	7.9	100	13.2	86.8	100	30,298
Enugu	90.0	7.0	2.2	0.9	100	14.3	85.7	100	107,310
Gombe	13.2	50.0	13.2	23.7	100	55.3	44.7	100	43,756
Imo	82.3	8.9	1.9	7.0	100	16.5	83.5	100	110,969
Jigawa	10.4	29.9	40.3	19.4	100	23.9	76.1	100	44,242
Kaduna	51.6	14.3	10.3	23.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	217,812
Kano	24.1	32.4	20.4	23.1	100	6.5	93.5	100	57,113
Katsina	6.3	22.9	33.3	37.5	100	6.3	93.8	100	33,282
Kebbi	15.9	38.6	22.7	22.7	100	11.4	88.6	100	27,636
Kogi	65.7	22.9	0.0	11.4	100	8.6	91.4	100	37,966
Kwara	39.1	21.9	17.2	21.9	100	1.6	98.4	100	96,477
Lagos	64.4	26.3	4.9	4.5	100	17.4	82.6	100	37,333
Nasarawa	17.2	10.3	10.3	62.1	100	24.1	75.9	100	31,968
Niger	14.8	18.5	37.0	29.6	100	33.3	66.7	100	16,398
Ogun	22.8	53.2	20.3	3.8	100	8.9	91.1	100	52,339
Ondo	50.6	39.8	6.0	3.6	100	27.7	72.3	100	82,713
Osun	57.2	26.8	7.2	8.7	100	16.7	83.3	100	122,769
Oyo	51.0	32.2	6.3	10.5	100	41.3	58.7	100	66,394
Plateau	64.5	23.6	5.5	6.4	100	17.3	82.7	100	91,142
Rivers	37.3	37.3	17.3	8.0	100	34.7	65.3	100	34,229
Sokoto	30.3	38.6	28.0	3.0	100	3.8	96.2	100	36,984
Taraba	24.4	66.7	4.4	4.4	100	22.2	77.8	100	39,497
Yobe	20.0	28.6	17.1	34.3	100	20.0	80.0	100	33,104
Zamfara	9.1	36.4	24.2	30.3	100	0.0	100.0	100	5,081
Fct Abuja	50.0	34.6	11.5	3.8	100	34.6	65.4	100	26,606

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 to the construction of water system	Community/ Personal Dispute	Social barriers/stigma	Others Specify	Don't know		
National	10.7	78.0	11.3	100.0	1,946,332	6.3	38.9	10.4	2.6	8.3	26.7	6.8	100.0	208,304
Geopolitical Zone														
North-Central	8.8	80.6	10.6	100.0	356,935	0.0	51.0	9.9	2.7	9.5	22.9	4.1	100.0	31,255
North-East	18.0	75.0	7.1	100.0	245,966	6.4	59.1	6.5	1.2	2.0	22.7	2.1	100.0	44,224
North-West	9.3	82.5	8.2	100.0	422,150	11.5	48.3	3.3	3.7	16.5	6.2	10.5	100.0	39,237
South-East	10.2	68.1	21.7	100.0	322,652	4.6	32.6	35.7	2.1	2.1	15.6	7.1	100.0	32,769
South-South	10.1	77.5	12.4	100.0	206,783	11.5	32.1	11.3	8.1	2.2	30.0	4.8	100.0	20,874
South-West	10.2	81.3	8.5	100.0	391,846	4.5	6.5	1.1	0.4	14.5	61.5	11.4	100.0	39,945
Sector														
Urban	11.5	78.9	9.6	100.0	797,230	8.0	20.9	5.4	3.1	11.6	38.9	12.3	100.0	91,687
Peri-Urban	10.4	79.5	10.1	100.0	238,361	16.6	28.3	0.0	5.6	16.3	21.4	11.8	100.0	24,782
Urban	12.0	78.6	9.4	100.0	553,549	4.8	17.5	7.4	2.1	9.9	45.7	12.6	100.0	66,376
Rural	10.1	77.5	12.4	100.0	1,149,102	4.9	53.1	14.4	2.2	5.7	17.1	2.6	100.0	116,617
Itinerant	7.2	83.0	9.7	100.0	32,573	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,352
Rural	10.3	76.2	13.5	100.0	829,523	4.6	53.3	18.1	1.4	7.1	12.6	2.7	100.0	85,827
Small Town	9.9	80.5	9.6	100.0	292,326	6.1	49.4	4.4	4.7	1.8	31.3	2.3	100.0	28,967
State														
Abia	0.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	36,575	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Adamawa	17.8	64.4	17.8	100.0	47,689	0.0	93.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,478
Akwa Ibom	18.8	59.4	21.9	100.0	28,731	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	5,387
Anambra	5.9	73.5	20.6	100.0	55,173	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	3,245
Bauchi	10.2	89.8	0.0	100.0	34,799	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	3,551
Bayelsa	18.5	51.9	29.6	100.0	13,536	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	2,507
Benue	8.1	67.6	24.3	100.0	56,378	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	4,571
Borno	19.1	66.0	14.9	100.0	47,121	11.1	33.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	9,023
Cross River	9.1	63.6	27.3	100.0	19,947	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	1,813
Delta	11.1	88.9	0.0	100.0	33,947	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	100.0	3,772
Ebonyi	30.0	60.0	10.0	100.0	12,625	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,788
Edo	1.9	90.4	7.7	100.0	76,392	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	1,462
Ekiti	9.2	57.9	32.9	100.0	30,298	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	14.3	100.0	2,791
Enugu	4.3	83.5	12.2	100.0	107,310	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	100.0	4,666
Gombe	5.3	94.7	0.0	100.0	43,756	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	2,303
Imo	19.0	43.7	37.3	100.0	110,969	3.3	26.7	53.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	100.0	21,070
Jigawa	9.0	64.2	26.9	100.0	44,242	0.0	33.3	16.7	7	16.7	0.0	16.7	100.0	3,962
Kaduna	6.3	91.3	2.4	100.0	217,812	25.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	13,829
Kano	15.7	65.7	18.5	100.0	57,113	11.8	64.7	0.0	5.9	11.8	0.0	5.9	100.0	8,990
Katsina	14.6	79.2	6.3	100.0	33,282	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	42.9	100.0	4,854
Kebbi	4.5	93.2	2.3	100.0	27,636	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,256
Kogi	2.9	82.9	14.3	100.0	37,966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,085
Kwara	4.7	89.8	5.5	100.0	96,477	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,522
Lagos	4.5	87.0	8.5	100.0	37,333	9.1	0.0	27.3	9.1	36.4	18.2	0.0	100.0	1,663
Nasarawa	10.3	89.7	0.0	100.0	31,968	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	3,307
Niger	37.0	37.0	25.9	100.0	16,398	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	6,073
Ogun	1.3	93.7	5.1	100.0	52,339	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	663
Ondo	13.3	75.9	10.8	100.0	82,713	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	45.5	9.1	100.0	10,962
Osun	13.8	82.6	3.6	100.0	122,769	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.2	10.5	100.0	16,903
Oyo	10.5	83.2	6.3	100.0	66,394	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	20.0	100.0	6,964
Plateau	9.1	86.4	4.5	100.0	91,142	0.0	50.0	10.0	0	0.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	8,286
Rivers	17.3	70.7	12.0	100.0	34,229	0.0	61.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	15.4	0.0	100.0	5,933
Sokoto	15.9	73.5	10.6	100.0	36,984	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	81.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	5,884
Taraba	28.9	71.1	0.0	100.0	39,497	7.7	46.2	7.7	0.0	7.7	30.8	0.0	100.0	11,410
Yobe	28.6	65.7	5.7	100.0	33,104	10.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	9,458
Zamfara	9.1	87.9	3.0	100.0	5,081	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	462
Fct Abuja	12.8	67.9	19.2	100.0	26,606	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	100.0	3,411

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							
	Less than 100 meters	101 to 500 meters	501 to 1000 meters	1001 meters to 2000	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	Total		
National	61.9	24.1	9.0	3.0	1.9	100.0	39.2	37.2	19.1	4.2	0.3	100.0	33.1	35.3	25.3	5.6	0.7	100.0	1,946,332	
Geopolitical Zone																				
North-Central	55.4	20.4	13.8	6.3	4.1	100.0	27.7	41.4	25.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	22.1	34.3	33.1	9.4	1.2	100.0	356,935	
North-East	29.9	45.0	15.1	6.3	3.7	100.0	24.2	31.2	31.6	12.8	0.3	100.0	14.6	29.9	39.3	15.6	0.7	100.0	245,966	
North-West	63.1	21.8	11.5	1.8	1.8	100.0	43.2	33.1	19.2	4.0	0.6	100.0	41.7	34.5	20.3	3.2	0.3	100.0	422,150	
South-East	81.8	12.6	3.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	56.7	32.9	8.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	46.0	33.8	15.7	2.8	1.7	100.0	322,652	
South-South	73.6	21.1	2.9	2.2	0.2	100.0	40.0	37.8	20.6	1.4	0.2	100.0	39.4	36.2	22.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	206,783	
South-West	64.2	28.0	5.8	1.2	0.8	100.0	39.8	44.9	13.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	31.6	41.1	24.4	2.7	0.4	100.0	391,846	
Sector																				
Urban	64.5	23.3	7.1	2.8	2.3	100.0	39.9	38.4	19.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	33.1	38.2	25.3	3.3	0.2	100.0	797,230	
Peri-Urban	66.1	19.3	9.5	2.1	3.0	100.0	41.7	40.0	16.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	31.4	41.7	24.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	238,361	
Urban	63.9	24.9	6.0	3.2	2.0	100.0	39.1	37.8	21.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	33.9	36.7	25.6	3.6	0.2	100.0	553,549	
Rural	60.2	24.7	10.4	3.1	1.7	100.0	38.7	36.4	18.7	5.9	0.3	100.0	33.1	33.3	25.3	7.3	1.0	100.0	1,149,102	
Itinerant	67.5	11.8	10.0	3.5	7.2	100.0	51.3	28.9	13.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	47.3	21.3	19.3	9.5	2.5	100.0	32,573	
Rural	59.4	24.5	11.1	3.5	1.5	100.0	35.8	38.1	19.3	6.4	0.4	100.0	30.4	33.6	26.5	8.1	1.3	100.0	829,523	
Small Town	61.3	27.0	8.3	1.8	1.6	100.0	45.5	32.1	17.9	4.3	0.2	100.0	38.9	33.5	22.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	292,326	
State																				
Abia	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.3	51.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.3	46.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,575	
Adamawa	50.0	47.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.2	32.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.6	67.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	47,689	
Akwai Ibom	78.1	18.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.5	40.6	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.6	43.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	28,731	
Anambra	69.1	22.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	36.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	35.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	55,173	
Bauchi	14.3	46.9	30.6	4.1	4.1	100.0	0.0	20.4	53.1	24.5	2.0	100.0	0.0	8.2	61.2	28.6	2.0	100.0	34,799	
Bayelsa	66.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	29.6	40.7	22.2	7.4	0.0	100.0	33.3	29.6	33.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	13,536	
Benue	75.7	13.5	5.4	0.0	5.4	100.0	21.6	56.8	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.3	51.4	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	56,378	
Borno	36.2	36.2	19.1	4.3	4.3	100.0	19.1	23.4	27.7	29.8	0.0	100.0	19.1	23.4	31.9	25.5	0.0	100.0	47,121	
Cross River	68.2	18.2	4.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	45.5	36.4	13.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	27.3	40.9	22.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	19,947	
Delta	74.1	22.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	18.5	53.7	25.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	14.8	48.1	31.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	33,947	
Ebonyi	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	100.0	12,625	
Edo	85.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.8	24.9	14.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	59.8	24.4	15.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	76,392	
Ekiti	57.9	23.7	15.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	21.1	53.9	22.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	22.4	46.1	26.3	3.9	1.3	100.0	30,298	
Enugu	91.7	7.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.0	32.6	7.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	48.7	26.1	17.8	3.5	3.9	100.0	107,310	
Gombe	13.2	63.2	13.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.9	63.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.9	60.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	43,756	
Imo	80.4	12.7	3.8	0.6	2.5	100.0	72.2	25.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	47.5	36.7	13.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	110,969	
Jigawa	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.0	56.7	29.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	7.5	55.2	28.4	9.0	0.0	100.0	44,242	
Kaduna	72.2	16.7	6.3	2.4	2.4	100.0	61.9	27.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.1	27.0	10.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	217,812	
Kano	62.0	23.1	10.2	1.9	2.8	100.0	30.6	42.6	23.1	2.8	0.9	100.0	24.1	46.3	24.1	3.7	1.9	100.0	57,113	
Katsina	22.9	29.2	45.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	14.6	18.8	33.3	29.2	4.2	100.0	10.4	29.2	54.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	33,282	
Kebbi	13.6	47.7	36.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	6.8	31.8	47.7	11.4	2.3	100.0	13.6	38.6	43.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	27,636	
Kogi	68.6	25.7	2.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	28.6	48.6	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.4	51.4	37.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,966	
Kwara	40.6	12.5	18.8	18.0	10.2	100.0	35.2	36.7	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.6	22.7	40.6	1.6	1.6	100.0	96,477	
Lagos	84.6	13.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.7	28.3	13.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	56.7	31.2	10.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	37,333	
Nasarawa	27.6	17.2	48.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	24.1	27.6	24.1	24.1	0.0	100.0	13.8	10.3	41.4	31.0	3.4	100.0	31,968	
Niger	25.9	25.9	44.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	14.8	40.7	40.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.7	40.7	18.5	0.0	100.0	16,398	
Ogun	54.4	43.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.3	55.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.3	58.2	15.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	52,339	
Ondo	59.0	30.1	8.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	49.4	41.0	8.4	0.0	1.2	100.0	8.4	44.6	44.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	82,713	
Osun	65.9	32.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.9	49.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.7	39.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	122,769	
Oyo	66.4	15.4	10.5	5.6	2.1	100.0	38.5	38.5	16.1	6.3	0.7	100.0	44.1	28.7	16.8	10.5	0.0	100.0	66,394	
Plateau	60.0	31.8	4.5	2.7	0.9	100.0	21.8	39.1	26.4	12.7	0.0	100.0	10.9	36.4	30.0	20.9	1.8	100.0	91,142	
Rivers	49.3	41.3	8.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	20.0	48.0	30.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	26.7	44.0	28.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	34,229	
Sokoto	75.0	15.9	7.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	51.5	34.1	13.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	50.0	35.6	12.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	36,984	
Taraba	26.7	46.7	22.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	31.1	53.3	6.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	15.6	17.8	46.7	20.0	0.0	100.0	39,497	
Yobe	34.3	25.7	5.7	17.1	17.1	100.0	25.7	28.6	40.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	25.7	22.9	37.1	11.4	2.9	100.0	33,104	
Zamfara	54.5	24.2	18.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	72.7	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	51.5	42.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	5,081	
Fct Abuja	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.9	41.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.6	33.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	26,606	

WF.D1-D4: Water Supply Facility Management
Percent of water supply facility based on availability of management committee

	Water Point Management Committee				Estimated Number of water facilities that are publicly used	Membership of Management Committee			Estimated Number of management committee members
	In Place	Not in Place	Don't know	Total		Male	Female	Total	
National	29.7	66.5	3.8	100	1,209,051	80.3	19.7	100	1,944,141
Geopolitical Zone									
North-Central	21.0	76.1	2.8	100	213,420	73.3	26.7	100	252,225
North-East	64.7	35.3	0.0	100	196,108	84.1	15.9	100	655,825
North-West	37.4	60.2	2.4	100	353,530	82.4	17.6	100	851,182
South-East	7.4	75.8	16.8	100	91,606	66.0	34.0	100	29,516
South-South	27.5	65.7	6.8	100	102,279	67.5	32.5	100	67,086
South-West	8.1	88.5	3.4	100	252,109	65.8	34.2	100	88,306
Sector									
Urban	21.2	76.2	2.7	100	473,184	86	14	100	453,373
Peri-Urban	17.4	78.1	4.5	100	111,815	78.3	21.7	100	102,683
Urban	22.6	75.5	2.0	100	352,948	88.8	11.2	100	346,984
Rural	35.2	60.3	4.5	100	735,867	78	22	100	1,490,767
Itinerant	35.6	53.7	10.6	100	14,214	95.8	4.2	100	19,523
Rural	34.1	61.6	4.3	100	528,551	79.0	21.0	100	1,096,523
Small Town	37.0	58.3	4.7	100	201,524	75.7	24.3	100	378,428
State									
Abia	10.0	90.0	0.0	100	18,287	64	36	100	6,705
Adamawa	70.6	29.4	0.0	100	36,032	95	5	100	110,214
Akwa Ibom	4.8	76.2	19.0	100	18,855	25	75	100	3,591
Anambra	3.1	90.6	6.3	100	25,964	60	40	100	4,057
Bauchi	71.4	28.6	0.0	100	34,799	80	20	100	125,702
Bayelsa	11.8	82.4	5.9	100	8,523	100	0	100	2,005
Benue	9.5	85.7	4.8	100	31,998	52	48	100	38,093
Borno	60.6	39.4	0.0	100	33,085	85	15	100	62,160
Cross River	73.3	26.7	0.0	100	13,600	65	35	100	15,413
Delta	12.5	84.4	3.1	100	20,117	73	27	100	6,915
Ebonyi	18.2	63.6	18.2	100	13,888	50	50	100	10,100
Edo	11.4	77.3	11.4	100	16,083	83	17	100	2,193
Ekiti	14.5	83.6	1.8	100	21,926	65	35	100	6,777
Enugu	28.6	71.4	0.0	100	3,266	60	40	100	2,333
Gombe	62.5	37.5	0.0	100	46,059	81	19	100	278,656
Imo	2.3	60.5	37.2	100	30,200	100	0	100	6,321
Jigawa	58.1	37.8	4.1	100	48,865	82	18	100	266,775
Kaduna	21.7	78.3	0.0	100	159,037	82	18	100	200,525
Kano	48.0	45.1	6.9	100	53,940	92	8	100	157,590
Katsina	52.5	47.5	0.0	100	27,735	71	29	100	99,153
Kebbi	55.6	37.8	6.7	100	28,264	73	27	100	77,882
Kogi	8.3	91.7	0.0	100	13,017	100	0	100	1,085
Kwara	15.3	83.5	1.2	100	64,067	66	34	100	61,806
Lagos	16.9	71.4	11.7	100	11,638	65	35	100	5,139
Nasarawa	55.6	44.4	0.0	100	29,763	79	21	100	99,210
Niger	37.1	57.1	5.7	100	21,257	96	4	100	29,759
Ogun	8.8	76.5	14.7	100	22,526	100	0	100	3,975
Ondo	4.4	95.6	0.0	100	44,844	100	0	100	7,972
Osun	8.0	89.3	2.7	100	99,638	60	40	100	55,157
Oyo	6.3	91.9	1.8	100	51,537	60	40	100	9,286
Plateau	9.6	88.5	1.9	100	43,085	71	29	100	14,086
Rivers	47.3	50.9	1.8	100	25,102	69	31	100	36,968
Sokoto	25.7	72.3	2.0	100	28,299	100	0	100	18,772
Taraba	52.9	47.1	0.0	100	14,921	85	15	100	28,964
Yobe	63.6	36.4	0.0	100	31,212	83	17	100	50,129
Zamfara	77.1	18.8	4.2	100	7,390	88	12	100	30,485
Fct Abuja	23.3	60.0	16.7	100	10,233	79	21	100	8,187

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	51.0	44.7	4.3	100	1,209,051	94.3	5.7	100	616,125
Geopolitical Zone									
North-Central	58.5	38.6	2.9	100	213,420	93.5	6.5	100	124,938
North-East	75.1	23.6	1.3	100	196,108	97.5	2.5	100	147,269
North-West	51.9	45.4	2.7	100	353,530	99.0	1.0	100	183,595
South-East	34.8	45.8	19.5	100	91,606	85.9	14.1	100	31,857
South-South	45.1	50.3	4.7	100	102,279	89.7	10.3	100	46,088
South-West	32.7	62.8	4.5	100	252,109	85.4	14.6	100	82,379
Sector									
Urban	53.4	43.6	3.0	100	473,184	90.7	9.3	100	252,859
Peri-Urban	59.8	37.4	2.8	100	111,815	92.1	7.9	100	66,829
Urban	51.5	45.5	2.9	100	352,948	90.4	9.6	100	181,939
Rural	49.4	45.5	5.2	100	735,867	96.8	3.2	100	363,267
Itinerant	60.0	29.4	10.6	100	14,214	91.8	8.2	100	8,528
Rural	49.0	47.1	3.9	100	528,551	97.0	3.0	100	258,995
Small Town	49.5	42.3	8.1	100	201,524	96.3	3.7	100	99,834
State									
Abia	60.0	40.0	0.0	100	18,287	83.3	16.7	100	10,972
Adamawa	86.8	13.2	0.0	100	36,032	100.0	0.0	100	31,263
Akwa Ibom	9.5	76.2	14.3	100	18,855	100.0	0.0	100	1,796
Anambra	12.5	59.4	28.1	100	25,964	100.0	0.0	100	3,245
Bauchi	67.3	28.6	4.1	100	34,799	87.9	12.1	100	23,436
Bayelsa	64.7	35.3	0.0	100	8,523	72.7	27.3	100	5,515
Benue	23.8	61.9	14.3	100	31,998	100.0	0.0	100	7,619
Borno	60.6	39.4	0.0	100	33,085	100.0	0.0	100	20,052
Cross River	86.7	13.3	0.0	100	13,600	84.6	15.4	100	11,787
Delta	37.5	56.3	6.3	100	20,117	91.7	8.3	100	7,544
Ebonyi	54.5	45.5	0.0	100	13,888	83.3	16.7	100	7,575
Edo	27.3	70.5	2.3	100	16,083	91.7	8.3	100	4,386
Ekiti	47.3	49.1	3.6	100	21,926	61.5	38.5	100	10,365
Enugu	28.6	71.4	0.0	100	3,266	100.0	0.0	100	933
Gombe	85.0	12.5	2.5	100	46,059	100.0	0.0	100	39,150
Imo	30.2	34.9	34.9	100	30,200	84.6	15.4	100	9,130
Jigawa	63.5	33.8	2.7	100	48,865	100.0	0.0	100	31,036
Kaduna	42.4	57.6	0.0	100	159,037	97.4	2.6	100	67,418
Kano	56.9	32.4	10.8	100	53,940	100.0	0.0	100	30,672
Katsina	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	27,735	100.0	0.0	100	20,801
Kebbi	71.1	24.4	4.4	100	28,264	100.0	0.0	100	20,099
Kogi	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	13,017	87.5	12.5	100	8,678
Kwara	77.6	22.4	0.0	100	64,067	89.4	10.6	100	49,746
Lagos	44.2	41.6	14.3	100	11,638	76.5	23.5	100	5,139
Nasarawa	77.8	22.2	0.0	100	29,763	95.2	4.8	100	23,149
Niger	40.0	54.3	5.7	100	21,257	100.0	0.0	100	8,503
Ogun	41.2	52.9	5.9	100	22,526	85.7	14.3	100	9,275
Ondo	17.8	75.6	6.7	100	44,844	87.5	12.5	100	7,972
Osun	43.8	53.6	2.7	100	99,638	91.8	8.2	100	43,592
Oyo	11.7	84.7	3.6	100	51,537	84.6	15.4	100	6,036
Plateau	44.2	55.8	0.0	100	43,085	100.0	0.0	100	19,057
Rivers	60.0	38.2	1.8	100	25,102	97.0	3.0	100	15,061
Sokoto	26.7	70.3	3.0	100	28,299	100.0	0.0	100	7,565
Taraba	58.8	41.2	0.0	100	14,921	90.0	10.0	100	8,777
Yobe	78.8	21.2	0.0	100	31,212	100.0	0.0	100	24,592
Zamfara	81.3	14.6	4.2	100	7,390	97.4	2.6	100	6,005
Fct Abuja	80.0	16.7	3.3	100	10,233	91.7	8.3	100	8,187

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	
	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	34.0	14.2	16.2	5.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	20.6	5.7	100	30.6	12.3	15.9	5.5	3.9	2.4	1.2	22.1	6.1	100	1,209,051	
Geopolitical Zone																						
North-Central	40.1	11.6	15.1	3.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	15.2	10.3	100	36.6	9.6	16.6	4.6	3.4	1.1	0.5	16.3	11.3	100	213,420	
North-East	39.1	31.1	20.1	2.7	1.6	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	100	31.5	27.0	20.4	6.1	4.3	5.5	1.1	3.0	1.1	100	196,108	
North-West	23.2	11.7	27.4	4.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	25.9	3.0	100	20.6	9.6	24.3	4.5	3.7	4.2	2.1	27.8	3.2	100	353,530	
South-East	21.5	8.7	5.5	26.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	29.7	7.1	100	17.1	9.4	8.5	20.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	31.6	9.6	100	91,606	
South-South	42.4	17.7	5.5	12.9	2.5	1.0	0.0	11.6	6.5	100	41.2	15.3	4.7	6.7	11.2	1.0	1.2	13.0	5.8	100	102,279	
South-West	41.0	7.2	6.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	1.1	32.7	8.7	100	39.6	6.8	7.2	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.9	34.0	8.4	100	252,109	
Sector																						
Urban	45.1	12.3	9.3	3.9	2.5	0.6	1.4	18.5	6.6	100	45.6	9.2	9.7	3.4	3.4	0.9	1.4	20.1	6.3	100	473,184	
Peri-Urban	52.7	9.9	10.3	3.8	5.9	0.0	2.5	10.0	4.9	100	50.4	6.2	11.7	4.9	6.8	0.8	3.1	11.7	4.3	100	111,815	
Urban	42.9	13.3	9.0	3.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	21.0	7.1	100	44.5	10.4	9.1	2.8	2.5	0.7	0.7	22.5	6.9	100	352,948	
Rural	26.8	15.4	20.7	7.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	21.9	5.1	100	21.0	14.3	19.9	6.9	4.2	3.3	1.0	23.3	5.9	100	735,867	
Itinerant	9.5	19.8	21.7	13.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	25.6	4.9	100	2.4	9.5	24.1	13.8	0.0	9.3	4.6	25.6	10.6	100	14,214	
Rural	27.5	18.0	20.0	5.7	2.0	1.2	0.4	18.9	6.3	100	21.9	16.7	18.7	5.5	4.8	3.3	1.2	20.9	7.1	100	528,551	
Small Town	26.6	7.7	21.7	10.5	0.3	1.4	0.1	29.6	2.1	100	20.4	7.8	22.1	10.2	2.8	3.5	0.6	29.8	2.8	100	201,524	
State																						
Abia	56.7	6.7	10.0	3.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	10.0	100	53.3	6.7	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.3	100	18,287	
Adamawa	51.5	5.9	26.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.5	5.9	1.5	100	50.0	7.4	20.6	1.5	0.0	10.3	2.9	5.9	1.5	100	36,032	
Akwa Ibom	19.0	19.0	4.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	100	23.8	19.0	0.0	28.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	14.3	100	18,855	
Anambra	12.5	3.1	3.1	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	100	6.3	0.0	3.1	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	6.3	100	25,964	
Bauchi	55.1	18.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34.7	16.3	28.6	6.1	6.1	4.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	100	34,799	
Bayelsa	52.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	100	41.2	0.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	35.3	5.9	100	8,523	
Benue	4.8	4.8	14.3	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	38.1	28.6	100	4.8	4.8	14.3	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	38.1	28.6	100	31,998	
Borno	18.2	42.4	21.2	3.0	6.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	100	15.2	30.3	24.2	0.0	12.1	6.1	3.0	9.1	0.0	100	33,085	
Cross River	80.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	100	66.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	100	13,600	
Delta	21.9	3.1	12.5	34.4	12.5	3.1	0.0	9.4	3.1	100	18.8	6.3	6.3	3.1	50.0	3.1	0.0	9.4	3.1	100	20,117	
Ebonyi	27.3	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	100	9.1	36.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	9.1	100	13,888	
Edo	47.7	29.5	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	6.8	9.1	100	50.0	27.3	4.5	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	6.8	4.5	100	16,083	
Ekiti	52.7	18.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	18.2	7.3	100	49.1	20.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	18.2	9.1	100	21,926	
Enugu	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	100	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	100	3,266	
Gombe	27.5	57.5	7.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	20.0	57.5	7.5	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	46,059	
Imo	4.7	7.0	2.3	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	7.0	100	7.0	4.7	4.7	7.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	55.8	11.6	100	30,200	
Jigawa	12.2	14.9	52.7	0.0	1.4	2.7	2.7	6.8	6.8	100	8.1	13.5	41.9	1.4	0.0	14.9	5.4	6.8	8.1	100	48,865	
Kaduna	26.1	7.6	8.7	5.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	45.7	3.3	100	31.5	1.1	10.9	2.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	45.7	3.3	100	159,037	
Kano	36.3	19.6	25.5	4.9	1.0	4.9	1.0	4.9	2.0	100	16.7	26.5	27.5	11.8	1.0	6.9	2.0	5.9	2.0	100	53,940	
Katsina	20.0	20.0	52.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100	10.0	17.5	32.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.0	22.5	0.0	100	27,735	
Kebbi	20.0	6.7	46.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100	15.6	6.7	31.1	17.8	11.1	4.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	100	28,264	
Kogi	41.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	25.0	0.0	25.0	8.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	13,017	
Kwara	51.8	8.2	21.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.4	100	50.6	7.1	21.2	5.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.8	2.4	100	64,067	
Lagos	40.3	7.8	6.5	7.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	26.0	100	36.4	10.4	6.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	26.0	100	11,638	
Nasarawa	66.7	11.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	59.3	14.8	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	100	29,763	
Niger	20.0	20.0	8.6	14.3	11.4	0.0	0.0	11.4	14.3	100	17.1	14.3	14.3	17.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	11.4	14.3	100	21,257	
Ogun	29.4	5.9	11.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	23.5	100	32.4	0.0	11.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	20.6	100	22,526	
Ondo	35.6	6.7	4.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.2	42.2	2.2	100	31.1	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.2	44.4	2.2	100	44,844	
Osun	54.5	5.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	1.8	100	54.5	4.5	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	34.8	1.8	100	99,638	
Oyo	19.8	7.2	14.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.7	36.9	18.0	100	18.0	8.1	15.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	38.7	17.1	100	51,537	
Plateau	34.6	21.2	5.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	23.1	13.5	100	30.8	15.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	19.2	100	43,085	
Rivers	49.1	27.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	7.3	100	52.7	21.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	5.5	100	25,102	
Sokoto	6.9	5.9	47.5	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	31.7	3.0	100	5.0	6.9	46.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	31.7	3.0	100	28,299	
Taraba	47.1	29.4	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	41.2	29.4	23.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14,921	
Yobe	42.4	24.2	21.2	6.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100	36.4	12.1	24.2	15.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	100	31,212	
Zamfara	22.9	33.3	31.3	4.2	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	100	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	2.1	6.3	4.2	2.1	2.1	100	7,390	
Fct Abuja	63.3	13.3	10.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	100	63.3	3.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	100	10,233	

WF.D5-D6: Water Supply Facility Management														
Percent of water supply facility based on travel time to get spares and tariff system														
	Travel time to location of spares more than 1 hour drive				Water Tariff System in Place				Estimated Number of water facilities that are publicly used	Method of tariff collection				Estimated Number of water facilities with tariff system
	More than 1 hour	Not more than 1 hour	Don't know	Total	Tariff in Place	Tariff Not in place	Don't know	Total		HH flat rates	Per container	Metered rates	Total	
National	29.8	52.8	17.4	100	7.2	87.1	5.7	100	1,209,051	26.1	69.5	4.4	100	87,289
Geopolitical Zone														
North-Central	19.9	58.9	21.2	100	6.7	90.2	3.1	100	213,420	40.3	59.7	0.0	100	14,312
North-East	57.8	38.3	3.8	100	5.7	91.7	2.6	100	196,108	27.9	54.0	18.1	100	11,099
North-West	33.7	56.9	9.4	100	6.9	89.4	3.7	100	353,530	28.6	66.7	4.7	100	24,552
South-East	25.9	35.7	38.4	100	10.8	55.9	33.4	100	91,606	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	9,855
South-South	30.6	52.5	17.0	100	11.4	79.7	8.9	100	102,279	21.9	73.8	4.3	100	11,609
South-West	11.8	59.5	28.7	100	6.3	92.1	1.6	100	252,109	27.6	71.5	1.0	100	15,860
Sector														
Urban	17.9	62.4	19.8	100	7.5	90.3	2.2	100	473,184	22.8	71.1	6.1	100	35,264
Peri-Urban	22.8	55.1	22.1	100	10.5	88.1	1.4	100	111,815	20.1	79.9	0.0	100	11,727
Urban	16.0	65.1	18.9	100	6.7	90.8	2.5	100	352,948	24.1	66.8	9.2	100	23,537
Rural	37.4	46.6	15.9	100	7.1	85.0	7.9	100	735,867	28.4	68.4	3.2	100	52,024
Itinerant	27.7	42.8	29.5	100	0.0	84.4	15.6	100	14,214	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Rural	41.8	42.5	15.6	100	7.7	85.4	6.9	100	528,551	25.4	71.8	2.8	100	40,627
Small Town	26.2	57.7	16.1	100	5.7	84.6	9.7	100	201,524	38.9	56.5	4.6	100	11,397
State														
Abia	26.7	56.7	16.7	100	40.0	50.0	10.0	100	18,287	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	7,315
Adamawa	39.7	55.9	4.4	100	0.0	98.5	1.5	100	36,032	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Akwa Ibom	28.6	42.9	28.6	100	9.5	66.7	23.8	100	18,855	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1,796
Anambra	28.1	34.4	37.5	100	3.1	65.6	31.3	100	25,964	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	811
Bauchi	51.0	49.0	0.0	100	0.0	98.0	2.0	100	34,799	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Bayelsa	17.6	64.7	17.6	100	35.3	52.9	11.8	100	8,523	33.3	50.0	16.7	100	3,008
Benue	4.8	28.6	66.7	100	0.0	90.5	9.5	100	31,998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Borno	57.6	27.3	15.2	100	15.2	75.8	9.1	100	33,085	20.0	40.0	40.0	100	5,013
Cross River	40.0	33.3	26.7	100	33.3	60.0	6.7	100	13,600	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4,533
Delta	43.8	50.0	6.3	100	3.1	93.8	3.1	100	20,117	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	629
Ebonyi	54.5	27.3	18.2	100	9.1	63.6	27.3	100	13,888	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1,263
Edo	9.1	81.8	9.1	100	4.5	90.9	4.5	100	16,083	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	731
Ekiti	10.9	50.9	38.2	100	10.9	78.2	10.9	100	21,926	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	2,392
Enugu	14.3	14.3	71.4	100	14.3	85.7	0.0	100	3,266	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	467
Gombe	85.0	15.0	0.0	100	5.0	95.0	0.0	100	46,059	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	2,303
Imo	11.6	30.2	58.1	100	0.0	44.2	55.8	100	30,200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	45.9	25.7	28.4	100	8.1	90.5	1.4	100	48,865	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	3,962
Kaduna	22.8	75.0	2.2	100	3.3	95.7	1.1	100	159,037	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	5,186
Kano	43.1	41.2	15.7	100	5.9	76.5	17.6	100	53,940	0.0	83.3	16.7	100	3,173
Katsina	52.5	42.5	5.0	100	32.5	67.5	0.0	100	27,735	30.8	69.2	0.0	100	9,014
Kebbi	44.4	40.0	15.6	100	4.4	95.6	0.0	100	28,264	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	1,256
Kogi	16.7	58.3	25.0	100	8.3	91.7	0.0	100	13,017	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	1,085
Kwara	15.3	80.0	4.7	100	3.5	95.3	1.2	100	64,067	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	2,261
Lagos	20.8	27.3	51.9	100	15.6	81.8	2.6	100	11,638	0.0	91.7	8.3	100	1,814
Nasarawa	29.6	70.4	0.0	100	18.5	81.5	0.0	100	29,763	60.0	40.0	0.0	100	5,512
Niger	20.0	40.0	40.0	100	5.7	94.3	0.0	100	21,257	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	1,215
Ogun	17.6	70.6	11.8	100	35.3	64.7	0.0	100	22,526	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	7,950
Ondo	26.7	37.8	35.6	100	2.2	97.8	0.0	100	44,844	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	997
Osun	6.3	78.6	15.2	100	1.8	98.2	0.0	100	99,638	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,779
Oyo	5.4	47.7	46.8	100	1.8	95.5	2.7	100	51,537	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	929
Plateau	30.8	57.7	11.5	100	1.9	96.2	1.9	100	43,085	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	829
Rivers	34.5	49.1	16.4	100	3.6	90.9	5.5	100	25,102	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	913
Sokoto	26.7	70.3	3.0	100	6.9	91.1	2.0	100	28,299	28.6	71.4	0.0	100	1,961
Taraba	41.2	58.8	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	14,921	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Yobe	54.5	42.4	3.0	100	12.1	84.8	3.0	100	31,212	25.0	75.0	0.0	100	3,783
Zamfara	33.3	56.3	10.4	100	0.0	91.7	8.3	100	7,390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Fct Abuja	26.7	33.3	40.0	100	33.3	46.7	20.0	100	10,233	10.0	90.0	0.0	100	3,411

WF.D5-D6: Water Supply Facility Management													
Percent of water supply facility by tariff system													
	Average tariff rate (Naira)			HHs payments of tariff				Availability of Social Subsidy in tariff Setting				Estimated Number of water facilities with tariff system	
	For HH flat Rates: Amount collected per HH per Month	For per Container rate: Amount collected per 20	For Metered rate: Amount collected per M3	All Households	Most Households	Few Households	Total	Available	Not Available	Don't know	Total		
National	262	22	430	62.8	32.6	4.5	100.0	39.2	54.0	6.8	100.0	87,289	
Geopolitical Zone													
North-Central	165	12	.	83.7	11.1	5.3	100.0	23.6	71.2	5.3	100.0	14,312	
North-East	310	16	400	73.4	26.6	0.0	100.0	38.3	53.2	8.5	100.0	11,099	
North-West	208	39	588	61.2	37.7	1.1	100.0	35.0	62.3	2.7	100.0	24,552	
South-East	.	14	.	27.2	72.8	0.0	100.0	81.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	9,855	
South-South	380	14	10	84.8	7.5	7.7	100.0	40.3	59.7	0.0	100.0	11,609	
South-West	382	20	1,000	45.1	42.0	12.8	100.0	33.7	43.9	22.4	100.0	15,860	
Sector													
Urban	250	33	442	71.5	19.8	8.7	100.0	21.6	74.9	3.5	100.0	35,264	
Peri-Urban	164	15	.	69.5	24.0	6.4	100.0	24.6	75.4	0.0	100.0	11,727	
Urban	293	43	442	72.5	17.6	9.8	100.0	20.1	74.6	5.3	100.0	23,537	
Rural	269	14	413	56.9	41.4	1.7	100.0	51.2	39.9	9.0	100.0	52,024	
Itinerant	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Rural	218	14	560	56.9	40.9	2.2	100.0	52.8	38.7	8.5	100.0	40,627	
Small Town	386	15	100	56.9	43.1	0.0	100.0	45.2	44.1	10.7	100.0	11,397	
State													
Abia	.	12	.	8.3	91.7	0.0	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	7,315	
Adamawa	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Akwa Ibom	.	15	.	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,796	
Anambra	.	10	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	811	
Bauchi	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Bayelsa	10	13	10	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	3,008	
Benue	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Borno	100	8	400	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	100.0	5,013	
Cross River	.	14	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	4,533	
Delta	500	.	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	629	
Ebonyi	.	30	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,263	
Edo	.	10	.	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	731	
Ekiti	250	50	.	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	100.0	2,392	
Enugu	.	10	.	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	467	
Gombe	500	50	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,303	
Imo	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Jigawa	50	190	.	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	100.0	3,962	
Kaduna	500	10	.	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	5,186	
Kano	.	16	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	3,173	
Katsina	104	5	.	69.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	46.2	53.8	0.0	100.0	9,014	
Kebbi	.	.	999	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,256	
Kogi	.	20	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,085	
Kwara	350	20	.	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	2,261	
Lagos	.	27	1,000	75.0	16.7	8.3	100.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	100.0	1,814	
Nasarawa	53	8	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	5,512	
Niger	200	10	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,215	
Ogun	.	16	.	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	41.7	25.0	100.0	7,950	
Ondo	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	997	
Osun	500	.	.	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	1,779	
Oyo	.	20	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	929	
Plateau	.	10	.	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	829	
Rivers	500	.	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	913	
Sokoto	200	18	.	57.1	28.6	14.3	100.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	100.0	1,961	
Taraba	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Yobe	300	8	.	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	3,783	
Zamfara	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	-	
Fct Abuja	10	12	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	3,411	

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				Result of E.Coli Test							
	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	27.2	72.8	100	6.9	93.1	100	11.9	88.1	100.0	2.5	70.1	27.4	100	31.6	28.9	39.5	100	Estimated Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	2,154,159	Estimated Number of water facilities E.Coli	55,380
Geopolitical Zone																					
North-Central	25.9	74.1	100	8.8	91.2	100	17.6	82.4	100.0	1.3	80.2	18.5	100	40.5	28.2	31.3	100	400,984	6,814		
North-East	48.0	52.0	100	13.6	86.4	100	15.6	84.4	100.0	4.2	73.2	22.6	100	64.4	22.8	12.8	100	261,871	11,114		
North-West	48.6	51.4	100	3.6	96.4	100	9.9	90.1	100.0	3.9	71.3	24.8	100	12.9	22.3	64.8	100	491,103	19,154		
South-East	12.1	87.9	100	8.8	91.2	100	13.2	86.8	100.0	1.7	56.2	42.1	100	7.9	63.4	28.7	100	343,736	5,882		
South-South	12.4	87.6	100	7.1	92.9	100	8.5	91.5	100.0	4.0	60.4	35.6	100	44.6	20.8	34.6	100	235,776	9,537		
South-West	11.2	88.8	100	3.2	96.8	100	7.3	92.7	100.0	0.7	74.0	25.4	100	13.8	53.9	32.2	100	420,688	2,879		
Sector																					
Urban	20.4	79.6	100	4.1	95.9	100	7.2	92.8	100.0	2.8	74.2	23.0	100	18.3	29.8	51.9	100	863,978	23,926		
Peri-Urban	22.6	77.4	100	4.1	95.9	100	7.4	92.6	100.0	4.0	70.6	25.4	100	8.6	26.0	65.4	100	256,861	10,390		
Rural	31.8	68.2	100	8.8	91.2	100	15.0	85.0	100.0	2.3	67.3	30.3	100	41.7	28.2	30.1	100	1,290,181	31,453		
Itinerant	20.2	79.8	100	4.5	95.5	100	6.7	93.3	100.0	0.0	65.6	34.4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	36,913	0		
Rural	28.7	71.3	100	9.7	90.3	100	17.5	82.5	100.0	3.0	65.8	31.2	100	47.1	22.8	30.2	100	938,705	29,728		
Small Town	42.3	57.7	100	6.4	93.6	100	9.0	91.0	100.0	1.0	71.7	27.4	100	0.0	84.0	16.0	100	324,143	3,133		
State																					
Abia	4.5	95.5	100	1.5	98.5	100	1.5	98.5	100.0	3.0	81.8	15.2	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	40,232	1,219		
Adamawa	71.3	28.7	100	29.7	70.3	100	13.9	86.1	100.0	3.0	52.5	44.6	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	53,517	1,590		
Akwai Ibom	12.5	87.5	100	10.0	90.0	100	5.0	95.0	100.0	10.0	42.5	47.5	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	35,914	3,591		
Anambra	6.8	93.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	5.5	94.5	100.0	2.7	61.6	35.6	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	59,230	1,623		
Bauchi	49.0	51.0	100	22.4	77.6	100	22.4	77.6	100.0	4.1	71.4	24.5	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	34,799	1,420		
Bayelsa	11.4	88.6	100	8.6	91.4	100	14.3	85.7	100.0	14.3	62.9	22.9	100	40.0	0.0	60.0	100	17,547	2,507		
Benue	32.6	67.4	100	4.7	95.3	100	32.6	67.4	100.0	0.0	69.8	30.2	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	65,521	1,524		
Borno	29.8	70.2	100	10.6	89.4	100	14.9	85.1	100.0	0.0	97.9	2.1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	47,121	0		
Cross River	11.1	88.9	100	3.7	96.3	100	7.4	92.6	100.0	0.0	44.4	55.6	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	24,480	0		
Delta	8.7	91.3	100	4.3	95.7	100	2.9	97.1	100.0	4.3	69.6	26.1	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	43,377	1,886		
Ebonyi	30.8	69.2	100	30.8	69.2	100	7.7	92.3	100.0	0.0	7.7	92.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	16,413	0		
Edo	12.4	87.6	100	5.5	94.5	100	9.7	90.3	100.0	1.4	75.6	23.0	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	79,317	1,097		
Ekiti	12.6	87.4	100	4.6	95.4	100	11.5	88.5	100.0	1.1	69.0	29.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	34,683	399		
Enugu	7.9	92.1	100	5.0	95.0	100	8.3	91.7	100.0	0.8	66.7	32.5	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	111,976	933		
Gombe	23.8	76.2	100	4.8	95.2	100	9.5	90.5	100.0	0.0	64.3	35.7	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	48,362	0		
Imo	18.8	81.2	100	16.4	83.6	100	26.7	73.3	100.0	1.8	41.2	57.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	115,885	2,107		
Jigawa	26.9	73.1	100	6.4	93.6	100	6.4	93.6	100.0	3.8	33.3	62.8	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	51,506	1,981		
Kaduna	70.8	29.2	100	0.7	99.3	100	5.8	94.2	100.0	4.4	78.8	16.8	100	0.0	33.3	66.7	100	236,827	10,372		
Kano	27.9	72.1	100	4.1	95.9	100	9.5	90.5	100.0	1.4	63.3	35.4	100	0.0	50.0	50.0	100	77,737	1,058		
Katsina	43.6	56.4	100	0.0	100.0	100	10.9	89.1	100.0	10.9	56.4	32.7	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	38,136	4,160		
Kebbi	31.0	69.0	100	20.7	79.3	100	36.2	63.8	100.0	0.0	89.7	10.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	36,429	0		
Kogi	27.8	72.2	100	5.6	94.4	100	13.9	86.1	100.0	0.0	88.9	11.1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	39,050	0		
Kwara	7.2	92.8	100	1.4	98.6	100	5.8	94.2	100.0	0.7	92.0	7.2	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	104,014	754		
Lagos	13.0	87.0	100	3.4	96.6	100	8.8	91.2	100.0	0.0	57.3	42.7	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	39,601	0		
Nasarawa	43.8	56.3	100	25.0	75.0	100	25.0	75.0	100.0	3.1	90.6	6.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	35,275	1,102		
Niger	17.1	82.9	100	2.4	97.6	100	17.1	82.9	100.0	2.4	56.1	41.5	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	24,901	607		
Ogun	8.1	91.9	100	0.0	100.0	100	2.3	97.7	100.0	1.2	45.3	53.5	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	56,976	663		
Ondo	13.1	86.9	100	2.4	97.6	100	4.8	95.2	100.0	0.0	79.8	20.2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	83,709	0		
Osun	9.7	90.3	100	5.2	94.8	100	9.1	90.9	100.0	0.6	98.1	1.3	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	137,003	890		
Oyo	12.8	87.2	100	2.0	98.0	100	8.1	91.9	100.0	1.4	54.7	43.9	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	68,716	929		
Plateau	33.6	66.4	100	16.8	83.2	100	20.0	80.0	100.0	2.4	89.6	8.0	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	103,571	2,486		
Rivers	18.2	81.8	100	13.0	87.0	100	14.3	85.7	100.0	1.3	42.9	55.8	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	35,142	456		
Sokoto	7.9	92.1	100	2.6	97.4	100	14.6	85.4	100.0	2.6	87.4	9.9	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	42,308	1,121		
Taraba	45.8	54.2	100	4.2	95.8	100	31.3	68.8	100.0	12.5	85.4	2.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	42,130	5,266		
Yobe	71.1	28.9	100	7.9	92.1	100	2.6	97.4	100.0	7.9	71.1	21.1	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	35,942	2,837		
Zamfara	49.1	50.9	100	7.5	92.5	100	5.7	94.3	100.0	5.7	75.5	18.9	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	8,160	462		
Fct Abuja	33.3	66.7	100	6.0	94.0	100	14.3	85.7	100.0	1.2	23.8	75.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	28,653	341		

WF.F1-F3: Water Facility Sanitary Inspection												
Percent of Water facility based on sanitary inspection (location of latrine/septic tanks etc)												
	Latrine/Septic Tank Located within 30m radius of water source			Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Latrine Located Uphill of Water source			Estimated Number of water facilities with Latrine/ septic tank with 30m	Other sources of Pollution located within 30m radius of water source			Estimated Number of water facilities that have ever functioned
	Located	Not Located	Total		Located	Not Located	Total		Located	Not Located	Total	
National	11.3	88.7	100	2,154,159	51.9	48.1	100	243,571	13.2	86.8	100	2,154,159
Geopolitical Zone												
North-Central	9.1	90.9	100	400,984	49.6	50.4	100	36,623	10.8	89.2	100	400,984
North-East	18.7	81.3	100	261,871	51.8	48.2	100	48,887	29.1	70.9	100	261,871
North-West	10.3	89.7	100	491,103	53.7	46.3	100	50,441	15.5	84.5	100	491,103
South-East	10.7	89.3	100	343,736	29.8	70.2	100	36,614	6.3	93.7	100	343,736
South-South	12.6	87.4	100	235,776	72.8	27.2	100	29,796	9.7	90.3	100	235,776
South-West	9.8	90.2	100	420,688	56.5	43.5	100	41,210	10.2	89.8	100	420,688
Sector												
Urban	14.1	85.9	100	863,978	52.0	48.0	100	122,243	13.1	86.9	100	863,978
Peri-Urban	14.9	85.1	100	256,861	48.6	51.4	100	38,394	17.9	82.1	100	256,861
Urban	13.8	86.2	100	597,537	53.7	46.3	100	82,409	11.1	88.9	100	597,537
Rural	9.4	90.6	100	1,290,181	51.8	48.2	100	121,328	13.2	86.8	100	1,290,181
Itinerant	26.1	73.9	100	36,913	39.1	60.9	100	9,644	11.7	88.3	100	36,913
Rural	9.2	90.8	100	938,705	58.5	41.5	100	85,896	13.3	86.7	100	938,705
Small Town	8.4	91.6	100	324,143	34.8	65.2	100	27,228	12.9	87.1	100	324,143
State												
Abia	12.1	87.9	100	40,232	37.5	62.5	100	4,877	0.0	100.0	100	40,232
Adamawa	16.8	83.2	100	53,517	76.5	23.5	100	9,008	10.9	89.1	100	53,517
Akwa Ibom	7.5	92.5	100	35,914	66.7	33.3	100	2,694	10.0	90.0	100	35,914
Anambra	34.2	65.8	100	59,230	24.0	76.0	100	20,284	16.4	83.6	100	59,230
Bauchi	20.4	79.6	100	34,799	20.0	80.0	100	7,102	24.5	75.5	100	34,799
Bayelsa	8.6	91.4	100	17,547	66.7	33.3	100	1,504	8.6	91.4	100	17,547
Benue	9.3	90.7	100	65,521	50.0	50.0	100	6,095	2.3	97.7	100	65,521
Borno	12.8	87.2	100	47,121	33.3	66.7	100	6,015	27.7	72.3	100	47,121
Cross River	11.1	88.9	100	24,480	100.0	0.0	100	2,720	3.7	96.3	100	24,480
Delta	30.4	69.6	100	43,377	81.0	19.0	100	13,202	31.9	68.1	100	43,377
Ebonyi	0.0	100.0	100	16,413	0.0	0.0	0	-	7.7	92.3	100	16,413
Edo	1.8	98.2	100	79,317	0.0	100.0	100	1,462	2.8	97.2	100	79,317
Ekiti	16.1	83.9	100	34,683	42.9	57.1	100	5,581	18.4	81.6	100	34,683
Enugu	4.6	95.4	100	111,976	54.5	45.5	100	5,132	5.8	94.2	100	111,976
Gombe	11.9	88.1	100	48,362	20.0	80.0	100	5,757	45.2	54.8	100	48,362
Imo	5.5	94.5	100	115,885	22.2	77.8	100	6,321	3.6	96.4	100	115,885
Jigawa	6.4	93.6	100	51,506	40.0	60.0	100	3,302	20.5	79.5	100	51,506
Kaduna	7.3	92.7	100	236,827	60.0	40.0	100	17,287	12.4	87.6	100	236,827
Kano	21.1	78.9	100	77,737	67.7	32.3	100	16,394	16.3	83.7	100	77,737
Katsina	20.0	80.0	100	38,136	18.2	81.8	100	7,627	20.0	80.0	100	38,136
Kebbi	6.9	93.1	100	36,429	25.0	75.0	100	2,512	27.6	72.4	100	36,429
Kogi	5.6	94.4	100	39,050	50.0	50.0	100	2,169	13.9	86.1	100	39,050
Kwara	4.3	95.7	100	104,014	33.3	66.7	100	4,522	5.8	94.2	100	104,014
Lagos	11.8	88.2	100	39,601	38.7	61.3	100	4,686	5.0	95.0	100	39,601
Nasarawa	21.9	78.1	100	35,275	28.6	71.4	100	7,716	18.8	81.3	100	35,275
Niger	14.6	85.4	100	24,901	66.7	33.3	100	3,644	26.8	73.2	100	24,901
Ogun	4.7	95.3	100	56,976	0.0	100.0	100	2,650	9.3	90.7	100	56,976
Ondo	13.1	86.9	100	83,709	81.8	18.2	100	10,962	9.5	90.5	100	83,709
Osun	5.2	94.8	100	137,003	37.5	62.5	100	7,117	8.4	91.6	100	137,003
Oyo	14.9	85.1	100	68,716	72.7	27.3	100	10,214	14.2	85.8	100	68,716
Plateau	4.8	95.2	100	103,571	83.3	16.7	100	4,971	12.8	87.2	100	103,571

WF.F1-F3: Water Facility Sanitary Inspection												
Percent of Water facility based on sanitary inspection (location of latrine/septic tanks etc)												
	Latrine/Septic Tank Located within 30m radius of water source			Number of water facilities that have ever functioned	Latrine Located Uphill of Water source			Estimated Number of water facilities with Latrine/ septic tank with 30m	Other sources of Pollution located within 30m radius of water source			Estimated Number of water facilities that have ever functioned
	Located	Not Located	Total		Located	Not Located	Total		Located	Not Located	Total	
Rivers	23.4	76.6	100	35,142	66.7	33.3	100	8,215	2.6	97.4	100	35,142
Sokoto	5.3	94.7	100	42,308	75.0	25.0	100	2,241	11.3	88.7	100	42,308
Taraba	22.9	77.1	100	42,130	45.5	54.5	100	9,655	14.6	85.4	100	42,130
Yobe	31.6	68.4	100	35,942	83.3	16.7	100	11,350	57.9	42.1	100	35,942
Zamfara	13.2	86.8	100	8,160	57.1	42.9	100	1,078	15.1	84.9	100	8,160
Fct Abuja	26.2	73.8	100	28,653	50.0	50.0	100	7,504	13.1	86.9	100	28,653

Water Quality Tables



Table 1: Distribution of total samples analysed by location

	Sample Collection Location			Total Samples
	Point of Consumption	Source	Total	
National	74.1	25.9	100	10,455
Geopolitical Zone				
North Central	72.7	27.3	100	1,834
North East	76.2	23.8	100	1,433
North West	69.4	30.6	100	2,470
South East	75.8	24.2	100	1,221
South South	74.9	25.1	100	1,564
South West	78.0	22.0	100	1,933
Sector				
Urban	75.3	24.7	100	3,131
Rural	73.6	26.4	100	7,324
State				
Abia	75.4	24.6	100	256
Adamawa	71.1	28.9	100	228
Akwa Ibom	86.6	13.4	100	179
Anambra	74.9	25.1	100	223
Bauchi	78.5	21.5	100	270
Bayelsa	81.6	18.4	100	261
Benue	71.3	28.7	100	254
Borno	75.7	24.3	100	259
Cross River	69.3	30.7	100	287
Delta	73.0	27.0	100	267
Ebonyi	73.8	26.2	100	260
Edo	78.0	22.0	100	259
Ekiti	67.6	32.4	100	272
Enugu	85.1	14.9	100	221
Gombe	78.6	21.4	100	252
Imo	71.3	28.7	100	261
Jigawa	74.9	25.1	100	259
Kaduna	68.5	31.5	100	270
Kano	73.1	26.9	100	810
Katsina	82.6	17.4	100	230
Kebbi	65.6	34.4	100	291
Kogi	76.3	23.7	100	249
Kwara	71.4	28.6	100	280
Lagos	88.5	11.5	100	607
Nasarawa	71.1	28.9	100	273
Niger	79.1	20.9	100	230
Ogun	74.5	25.5	100	263
Ondo	76.2	23.8	100	256
Osun	72.0	28.0	100	271
Oyo	76.1	23.9	100	264
Plateau	72.4	27.6	100	272
Rivers	66.9	33.1	100	311
Sokoto	75.0	25.0	100	244
Taraba	75.6	24.4	100	217
Yobe	77.3	22.7	100	207
Zamfara	49.2	50.8	100	366
Fct Abuja	68.5	31.5	100	276

Table 2: Status of Water Test Results from Point of Consumption and Water Sources								
	Sample Collection Location							
	Point of Consumption Test Result			Total Samples	Water Source Test Result			Total Samples
	Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total		Free from contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National	30.5	69.5	100	7746	32.3	67.7	100	2709
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	24.8	75.2	100	1333	26.3	73.7	100	501
North East	16.7	83.3	100	1092	37.8	62.2	100	341
North West	20.9	79.1	100	1715	30.2	69.8	100	755
South East	38.3	61.7	100	926	42.4	57.6	100	295
South South	35.0	65.0	100	1172	34.9	65.1	100	392
South West	48.3	51.7	100	1508	29.2	70.8	100	425
Sector								
Urban	44.3	55.7	100	2359	38.7	61.3	100	772
Rural	24.5	75.5	100	5387	29.7	70.3	100	1937
State								
Abia	27.5	72.5	100	193	39.7	60.3	100	63
Adamawa	23.5	76.5	100	162	27.3	72.7	100	66
Akwa Ibom	23.2	76.8	100	155	25.0	75.0	100	24
Anambra	49.1	50.9	100	167	50.0	50.0	100	56
Bauchi	25.9	74.1	100	212	55.2	44.8	100	58
Bayelsa	22.5	77.5	100	213	0.0	100.0	100	48
Benue	8.3	91.7	100	181	12.3	87.7	100	73
Borno	24.0	76.0	100	196	57.1	42.9	100	63
Cross River	17.6	82.4	100	199	26.1	73.9	100	88
Delta	45.1	54.9	100	195	33.3	66.7	100	72
Ebonyi	24.5	75.5	100	192	7.4	92.6	100	68
Edo	46.0	54.0	100	202	47.4	52.6	100	57
Ekiti	27.2	72.8	100	184	25.0	75.0	100	88
Enugu	26.1	73.9	100	188	27.3	72.7	100	33
Gombe	8.1	91.9	100	198	24.1	75.9	100	54
Imo	66.7	33.3	100	186	77.3	22.7	100	75
Jigawa	17.0	83.0	100	194	76.9	23.1	100	65
Kaduna	16.2	83.8	100	185	15.3	84.7	100	85
Kano	23.6	76.4	100	592	29.4	70.6	100	218
Katsina	20.0	80.0	100	190	50.0	50.0	100	40
Kebbi	11.5	88.5	100	191	18.0	82.0	100	100
Kogi	27.4	72.6	100	190	13.6	86.4	100	59
Kwara	13.5	86.5	100	200	15.0	85.0	100	80
Lagos	65.9	34.1	100	537	44.3	55.7	100	70
Nasarawa	20.6	79.4	100	194	36.7	63.3	100	79
Niger	9.9	90.1	100	182	2.1	97.9	100	48
Ogun	61.7	38.3	100	196	38.8	61.2	100	67
Ondo	25.1	74.9	100	195	23.0	77.0	100	61
Osun	32.3	67.7	100	195	18.4	81.6	100	76
Oyo	45.3	54.7	100	201	27.0	73.0	100	63
Plateau	37.1	62.9	100	197	29.3	70.7	100	75
Rivers	52.9	47.1	100	208	55.3	44.7	100	103
Sokoto	27.9	72.1	100	183	24.6	75.4	100	61
Taraba	7.3	92.7	100	164	13.2	86.8	100	53
Yobe	8.8	91.3	100	160	48.9	51.1	100	47
Zamfara	24.4	75.6	100	180	25.8	74.2	100	186
Fct Abuja	56.1	43.9	100	189	58.6	41.4	100	87

Table 3: Status of E.Coli Test Results by Point of Consumption and Water Sources

	Point of Consumption								Water Sources							
	E.Coli Load (cfu)							Total number of samples	E. Coli Load (cfu)							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	30.5	11.3	24.6	7.4	12.8	13.4	100.0	7746	32.3	12.7	21.7	7.3	12.0	13.9	100.0	2709
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	24.8	10.2	27.9	10.3	18.4	8.4	100.0	1333	26.3	12.2	22.2	10.6	15.6	13.2	100.0	501
North East	16.7	9.2	26.6	9.4	21.2	16.9	100.0	1092	37.8	10.9	19.9	7.0	13.8	10.6	100.0	341
North West	20.9	11.0	33.2	8.0	13.7	13.2	100.0	1715	30.2	11.8	28.2	6.1	11.3	12.5	100.0	755
South East	38.3	11.1	21.1	5.9	9.8	13.7	100.0	926	42.4	11.5	18.3	7.5	11.5	8.8	100.0	295
South South	35.0	13.0	22.2	6.3	7.8	15.7	100.0	1172	34.9	17.6	18.4	3.1	7.1	18.9	100.0	392
South West	48.3	12.7	14.3	4.6	6.5	13.6	100.0	1508	29.2	12.9	16.7	9.6	12.5	19.1	100.0	425
Sector																
Urban	44.3	14.2	20.3	4.9	6.8	9.5	100.0	2359	38.7	15.0	19.4	7.0	7.5	12.3	100.0	772
Rural	24.5	10.0	26.4	8.5	15.4	15.1	100.0	5387	29.7	11.8	22.7	7.4	13.8	14.6	100.0	1937
State																
Abia	27.5	7.3	23.3	10.9	16.6	14.5	100.0	193	39.7	7.9	20.6	19.0	4.8	7.9	100.0	63
Adamawa	23.5	5.6	21.0	8.6	18.5	22.8	100.0	162	27.3	13.6	19.7	7.6	13.6	18.2	100.0	66
Akwa Ibom	23.2	14.8	26.5	8.4	7.1	20.0	100.0	155	25.0	12.5	29.2	12.5	4.2	16.7	100.0	24
Anambra	49.1	13.2	13.2	3.0	7.8	13.8	100.0	167	50.0	10.7	19.6	3.6	3.6	12.5	100.0	56
Bauchi	25.9	7.5	23.1	12.3	31.1	.0	100.0	212	55.2	12.1	15.5	5.2	12.1	0.0	100.0	58
Bayelsa	22.5	14.1	14.6	6.1	6.1	36.6	100.0	213	0.0	10.4	22.9	2.1	2.1	62.5	100.0	48
Benue	8.3	2.2	26.5	9.9	38.1	14.9	100.0	181	12.3	5.5	19.2	6.8	28.8	27.4	100.0	73
Borno	24.0	6.1	34.2	10.2	19.4	6.1	100.0	196	57.1	6.3	15.9	7.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	63
Cross River	17.6	13.6	38.2	9.0	13.6	8.0	100.0	199	26.1	23.9	23.9	6.8	9.1	10.2	100.0	88
Delta	45.1	11.3	20.0	1.5	0.0	22.1	100.0	195	33.3	20.8	13.9	1.4	0.0	30.6	100.0	72
Ebonyi	24.5	17.7	31.3	6.3	20.3	.0	100.0	192	7.4	14.7	29.4	7.4	41.2	0.0	100.0	68
Edo	46.0	11.9	18.3	6.9	10.9	5.9	100.0	202	47.4	8.8	10.5	1.8	21.1	10.5	100.0	57
Ekiti	27.2	12.0	17.9	8.2	4.3	30.4	100.0	184	25.0	9.1	18.2	6.8	5.7	35.2	100.0	88
Enugu	26.1	5.3	16.0	8.5	3.7	40.4	100.0	188	27.3	6.1	15.2	6.1	3.0	42.4	100.0	33
Gombe	8.1	2.0	10.6	4.5	23.2	51.5	100.0	198	24.1	11.1	14.8	5.6	9.3	35.2	100.0	54
Imo	66.7	12.4	20.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	186	77.3	14.7	6.7	1.3	0.0	.0	100.0	75
Jigawa	17.0	26.8	43.3	1.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	194	76.9	18.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	.0	100.0	65
Kaduna	16.2	2.7	35.1	1.1	5.9	38.9	100.0	185	15.3	9.4	29.4	0.0	15.3	30.6	100.0	85
Kano	23.6	7.9	30.6	13.0	17.4	7.4	100.0	592	29.4	10.1	30.3	11.5	14.7	4.1	100.0	218
Katsina	20.0	12.6	41.6	11.6	14.2	0.0	100.0	190	50.0	10.0	25.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	40
Kebbi	11.5	7.3	22.5	5.8	20.9	31.9	100.0	191	18.0	9.0	19.0	3.0	24.0	27.0	100.0	100
Kogi	27.4	11.1	28.9	10.5	12.1	10.0	100.0	190	13.6	28.8	23.7	15.3	11.9	6.8	100.0	59
Kwara	13.5	7.0	21.5	15.5	20.0	22.5	100.0	200	15.0	15.0	20.0	8.8	17.5	23.8	100.0	80
Lagos	65.9	14.3	10.6	1.9	1.3	6.0	100.0	537	44.3	27.1	15.7	2.9	4.3	5.7	100.0	70
Nasarawa	20.6	4.6	25.3	11.3	31.4	6.7	100.0	194	36.7	6.3	15.2	12.7	15.2	13.9	100.0	79
Niger	9.9	31.3	50.0	4.9	1.6	2.2	100.0	182	2.1	22.9	37.5	12.5	2.1	22.9	100.0	48
Ogun	61.7	14.3	11.2	2.0	9.2	1.5	100.0	196	38.8	19.4	16.4	9.0	14.9	1.5	100.0	67
Ondo	25.1	5.6	8.7	5.1	15.9	39.5	100.0	195	23.0	1.6	6.6	6.6	14.8	47.5	100.0	61
Osun	32.3	20.0	28.2	6.7	7.7	5.1	100.0	195	18.4	14.5	22.4	15.8	22.4	6.6	100.0	76
Oyo	45.3	7.5	15.9	8.5	9.5	13.4	100.0	201	27.0	4.8	19.0	17.5	14.3	17.5	100.0	63
Plateau	37.1	11.2	21.3	13.2	16.2	1.0	100.0	197	29.3	8.0	20.0	18.7	22.7	1.3	100.0	75
Rivers	52.9	12.5	17.3	6.3	9.1	1.9	100.0	208	55.3	19.4	16.5	0.0	5.8	2.9	100.0	103
Sokoto	27.9	10.9	27.3	4.4	15.3	14.2	100.0	183	24.6	11.5	29.5	4.9	16.4	13.1	100.0	61
Taraba	7.3	17.1	33.5	10.4	18.3	13.4	100.0	164	13.2	9.4	30.2	13.2	26.4	7.5	100.0	53
Yobe	8.8	20.0	40.0	10.6	13.1	7.5	100.0	160	48.9	12.8	25.5	2.1	8.5	2.1	100.0	47
Zamfara	24.4	14.4	37.8	7.8	2.2	13.3	100.0	180	25.8	14.5	38.7	6.5	1.6	12.9	100.0	186
Fct Abuja	56.1	4.8	23.3	5.8	9.0	1.1	100.0	189	58.6	6.9	25.3	2.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	87

Table 4: Outcome of 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	40.2	59.8	100	1961	11.5	88.5	100	748
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	36.6	63.4	100	331	6.5	93.5	100	170
North East	50.9	49.1	100	230	10.8	89.2	100	111
North West	41.7	58.3	100	496	8.1	91.9	100	259
South East	42.9	57.1	100	233	40.3	59.7	100	62
South South	40.4	59.6	100	314	12.8	87.2	100	78
South West	32.8	67.2	100	357	10.3	89.7	100	68
Sector								
Urban	42.4	57.6	100	681	11.0	89.0	100	91
Rural	39.1	60.9	100	1280	11.6	88.4	100	657
State								
Abia	44.4	55.6	100	54	11.1	88.9	100	9
Adamawa	36.4	63.6	100	44	9.1	90.9	100	22
Akwa Ibom	27.3	72.7	100	22	0.0	100.0	100	2
Anambra	50.9	49.1	100	53	33.3	66.7	100	3
Bauchi	59.3	40.7	100	54	0.0	100.0	100	4
Bayelsa	0.0	100.0	100	26	0.0	100.0	100	22
Benue	18.4	81.6	100	38	5.7	94.3	100	35
Borno	58.7	41.3	100	46	52.9	47.1	100	17
Cross River	32.3	67.7	100	62	11.5	88.5	100	26
Delta	32.1	67.9	100	56	37.5	62.5	100	16
Ebonyi	8.2	91.8	100	49	5.3	94.7	100	19
Edo	50.0	50.0	100	54	0.0	100.0	100	3
Ekiti	28.6	71.4	100	77	0.0	100.0	100	11
Enugu	32.1	67.9	100	28	0.0	100.0	100	5
Gombe	43.3	56.7	100	30	0.0	100.0	100	24
Imo	73.5	26.5	100	49	84.6	15.4	100	26
Jigawa	76.7	23.3	100	60	80.0	20.0	100	5
Kaduna	27.6	72.4	100	29	8.9	91.1	100	56
Kano	50.4	49.6	100	115	5.8	94.2	100	103
Katsina	62.5	37.5	100	32	0.0	100.0	100	8
Kebbi	39.5	60.5	100	38	4.8	95.2	100	62
Kogi	17.5	82.5	100	40	5.3	94.7	100	19
Kwara	18.6	81.4	100	59	4.8	95.2	100	21
Lagos	44.8	55.2	100	67	33.3	66.7	100	3
Nasarawa	68.3	31.7	100	41	2.6	97.4	100	38
Niger	3.6	96.4	100	28	0.0	100.0	100	20
Ogun	39.7	60.3	100	63	25.0	75.0	100	4
Ondo	27.5	72.5	100	40	14.3	85.7	100	21
Osun	22.6	77.4	100	62	0.0	100.0	100	14
Oyo	31.3	68.8	100	48	13.3	86.7	100	15
Plateau	34.0	66.0	100	47	21.4	78.6	100	28
Rivers	59.6	40.4	100	94	11.1	88.9	100	9
Sokoto	33.3	66.7	100	36	12.0	88.0	100	25
Taraba	35.3	64.7	100	17	2.8	97.2	100	36
Yobe	59.0	41.0	100	39	0.0	100.0	100	8
Zamfara	25.8	74.2	100	186	0.0	0.0	0	0
Fct Abuja	65.4	34.6	100	78	0.0	100.0	100	9

Table 5: Outcome of 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 Geopolitical Zone	46.9	53.1	100.0	1503	14.1	85.9	100.0	1206
North Central	48.9	51.1	100.0	227	7.7	92.3	100.0	274
North East	53.6	46.4	100.0	211	12.3	87.7	100.0	130
North West	44.0	56.0	100.0	434	11.5	88.5	100.0	321
South East	48.9	51.1	100.0	180	32.2	67.8	100.0	115
South South	48.9	51.1	100.0	221	17.0	83.0	100.0	171
South West	40.9	59.1	100.0	230	15.4	84.6	100.0	195
Sector								
Urban	50.0	50.0	100.0	528	14.3	85.7	100.0	244
Rural	45.2	54.8	100.0	975	14.0	86.0	100.0	962
State								
Abia	45.8	54.2	100.0	48	20.0	80.0	100.0	15
Adamawa	39.0	61.0	100.0	41	8.0	92.0	100.0	25
Akwa Ibom	27.3	72.7	100.0	22	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Anambra	59.4	40.6	100.0	32	37.5	62.5	100.0	24
Bauchi	65.3	34.7	100.0	49	0.0	100.0	100.0	9
Bayelsa	0.0	100.0	100.0	22	0.0	100.0	100.0	26
Benue	38.5	61.5	100.0	13	6.7	93.3	100.0	60
Borno	60.5	39.5	100.0	43	50.0	50.0	100.0	20
Cross River	48.0	52.0	100.0	25	17.5	82.5	100.0	63
Delta	39.5	60.5	100.0	38	26.5	73.5	100.0	34
Ebonyi	8.8	91.2	100.0	34	5.9	94.1	100.0	34
Edo	66.7	33.3	100.0	33	20.8	79.2	100.0	24
Ekiti	58.8	41.2	100.0	34	3.7	96.3	100.0	54
Enugu	44.4	55.6	100.0	18	6.7	93.3	100.0	15
Gombe	44.0	56.0	100.0	25	6.9	93.1	100.0	29
Imo	75.0	25.0	100.0	48	81.5	18.5	100.0	27
Jigawa	75.9	24.1	100.0	54	81.8	18.2	100.0	11
Kaduna	32.0	68.0	100.0	25	8.3	91.7	100.0	60
Kano	56.3	43.7	100.0	87	11.5	88.5	100.0	131
Katsina	66.7	33.3	100.0	30	0.0	100.0	100.0	10
Kebbi	40.5	59.5	100.0	37	4.8	95.2	100.0	63
Kogi	20.8	79.2	100.0	24	8.6	91.4	100.0	35
Kwara	25.6	74.4	100.0	39	4.9	95.1	100.0	41
Lagos	41.4	58.6	100.0	58	58.3	41.7	100.0	12
Nasarawa	77.1	22.9	100.0	35	4.5	95.5	100.0	44
Niger	5.0	95.0	100.0	20	0.0	100.0	100.0	28
Ogun	40.0	60.0	100.0	50	35.3	64.7	100.0	17
Ondo	46.2	53.8	100.0	13	16.7	83.3	100.0	48
Osun	24.4	75.6	100.0	45	9.7	90.3	100.0	31
Oyo	43.3	56.7	100.0	30	12.1	87.9	100.0	33
Plateau	60.0	40.0	100.0	20	18.2	81.8	100.0	55
Rivers	65.4	34.6	100.0	81	18.2	81.8	100.0	22
Sokoto	47.6	52.4	100.0	21	12.5	87.5	100.0	40
Taraba	37.5	62.5	100.0	16	2.7	97.3	100.0	37
Yobe	59.5	40.5	100.0	37	10.0	90.0	100.0	10
Zamfara	26.7	73.3	100.0	180	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
Fct Abuja	67.1	32.9	100.0	76	0.0	100.0	100.0	11

Dependability of Water Systems



Composite and Dependability of Water							
	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 hour daily for the past 2 weeks)	Proportion of the facilities are provided by non-government actors	Estimate total water points	Proportion of publicly owned water point facilities that broke down in their first one year	Estimated Publicly owned water points
National	10.6	6.5	2.3	81.0	2,313,566	19.0	681,236
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	8.5	4.9	2.6	88.6	426,445	16.5	102,930
North East	26.2	13.5	5.4	58.9	264,406	27.9	167,235
North West	15.8	11.9	2.7	69.7	523,772	19.0	234,141
South East	4.1	2.1	0.9	96.1	368,286	21.4	23,862
South South	4.7	4.6	0.9	82.7	275,568	6.2	68,914
South West	6.7	2.7	1.8	86.4	455,090	13.7	84,154
Sector							
Urban:	9.0	4.5	2.0	87.5	917,937	18.5	169,638
Peri-Urban	13.0	5.3	1.4	89.6	271,131	18.4	46,205
Urban	7.0	4.1	2.3	86.9	636,760	18.0	120,360
Rural:	11.7	7.9	2.5	76.7	1,395,629	19.1	511,598
Itenerant	15.7	10.6	0.0	81.5	37,573	31.0	8,382
Rural	12.6	7.6	2.5	76.0	1,011,209	21.4	371,027
Small Town	9.2	8.4	2.8	78.1	356,894	12.7	135,261
State							
Abia	3.9	3.9	2.6	98.7	46,328	16.7	3,657
Adamawa	4.8	5.8	2.9	51.9	55,107	6.0	35,502
Akwa Ibom	4.7	23.3	0.0	83.7	38,607	0.0	8,978
Anambra	7.1	2.4	1.2	100.0	68,155	0.0	-
Bauchi	28.6	6.1	2.0	63.3	34,799	26.5	24,146
Bayelsa	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	21,056	0.0	2,005
Benue	7.0	2.3	2.3	97.7	65,521	0.0	4,571
Borno	53.2	23.4	10.6	70.2	47,121	56.7	30,077
Cross River	3.7	1.9	3.7	48.1	48,960	3.2	28,107
Delta	12.5	3.8	1.3	81.3	50,292	14.3	13,202
Ebonyi	20.0	13.3	0.0	40.0	18,938	27.3	13,888
Edo	3.6	0.4	0.0	96.0	81,510	17.4	8,407
Ekiti	8.9	3.3	1.1	76.7	35,879	6.3	6,378
Enugu	2.0	0.8	0.4	99.2	117,575	0.0	1,400
Gombe	40.5	19.0	7.1	45.2	48,362	37.5	36,847
Imo	1.8	0.6	0.6	98.8	117,290	14.3	4,916
Jigawa	24.1	25.3	2.5	21.5	52,166	23.2	45,563
Kaduna	13.5	4.3	2.8	86.5	243,742	11.8	58,775
Kano	22.1	25.3	5.2	57.1	81,439	27.7	49,710
Katsina	16.9	15.4	1.5	58.5	45,069	21.9	22,188
Kebbi	5.3	12.0	0.0	56.0	47,106	8.2	30,776
Kogi	0.0	2.7	0.0	94.6	40,135	0.0	6,508
Kwara	4.9	2.5	1.2	85.8	122,104	5.7	26,380
Lagos	7.6	4.2	0.0	92.4	39,903	21.7	3,476
Nasarawa	21.9	21.9	3.1	93.8	35,275	31.3	17,637
Niger	19.5	12.2	17.1	68.3	24,901	22.2	16,398
Ogun	12.8	2.3	2.3	88.4	56,976	31.3	10,600
Ondo	6.4	0.0	.0	87.2	93,675	21.4	13,952
Osun	5.2	2.9	2.9	87.3	153,906	8.8	30,247
Oyo	3.7	5.0	2.5	83.2	74,751	7.1	19,500
Plateau	10.3	3.2	2.4	89.7	104,399	23.1	21,543
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	35,142	0.0	8,215
Sokoto	15.1	8.2	0.6	88.7	44,549	18.3	19,893
Taraba	10.4	6.3	6.3	83.3	42,130	21.4	12,288
Yobe	20.5	20.5	2.6	41.0	36,887	16.7	28,375
Zamfara	27.0	17.5	9.5	42.9	9,700	31.9	7,236
Fct	7.0	3.0	1.0	80.0	34,111	13.8	9,892

Water Point Dependability					
	Water Point Design and Configuration	Water Points Functionality	Estimated Water facility	Operation and Maintenance for publicly owned facilities	Estimated publicly owned and public used water point facilities
National	28.5	76.5	2,313,566	10.8	650,387
Geopolitical Zone					
North Central	19.7	77.6	426,445	15.3	98,633
North East	15.5	76.6	264,406	8.0	158,345
North West	15.2	73.1	523,772	11.0	227,821
South East	35.5	80.8	368,286	17.7	21,194
South South	37.3	72.5	275,568	6.3	64,100
South West	48.6	78.2	455,090	12.2	80,294
Sectors					
Urban	38.0	80.6	917,937	12.7	156,138
Peri-Urban	31.4	80.8	271,131	12.9	44,894
Urban	41.2	81.0	636,760	12.5	108,171
Rural	22.2	73.8	1,395,629	10.2	494,249
Itinerant	26.5	73.7	37,573	0.0	8,382
Rural	21.6	73.2	1,011,209	10.2	359,192
Small Town	23.5	74.8	356,894	11.2	129,748
State					
Abia	64.5	76.3	46,328	33.3	3,657
Adamawa	13.5	84.6	55,107	6.0	35,502
Akwa Ibom	55.8	74.4	38,607	0.0	8,978
Anambra	38.1	69.0	68,155	0.0	-
Bauchi	0.0	71.4	34,799	5.9	24,146
Bayelsa	26.2	61.9	21,056	0.0	2,005
Benue	14.0	76.7	65,521	0.0	4,571
Borno	19.1	78.7	47,121	11.1	27,070
Cross River	22.2	37.0	48,960	3.7	24,480
Delta	30.0	61.3	50,292	0.0	13,202
Ebonyi	13.3	53.3	18,938	20.0	12,625
Edo	42.6	92.4	81,510	4.8	7,676
Ekiti	26.7	85.6	35,879	43.8	6,378
Enugu	21.0	83.7	117,575	0.0	1,400
Gombe	35.7	66.7	48,362	6.7	34,544
Imo	40.7	91.0	117,290	0.0	3,512
Jigawa	20.3	67.1	52,166	8.7	45,563
Kaduna	12.8	84.4	243,742	6.1	57,046
Kano	16.2	58.4	81,439	5.6	47,065
Katsina	1.5	66.2	45,069	46.7	20,801
Kebbi	6.7	54.7	47,106	12.2	30,776
Kogi	32.4	91.9	40,135	20.0	5,424
Kwara	25.9	74.7	122,104	8.6	26,380
Lagos	63.6	79.5	39,903	5.6	2,721
Nasarawa	6.3	84.4	35,275	31.3	17,637
Niger	12.2	51.2	24,901	8.0	15,183
Ogun	59.3	67.4	56,976	28.6	9,275
Ondo	40.4	76.6	93,675	7.1	13,952
Osun	54.9	76.9	153,906	6.3	28,468
Oyo	40.4	87.0	74,751	7.1	19,500
Plateau	16.7	81.7	104,399	16.7	19,886
Rivers	42.9	96.1	35,142	35.3	7,759
Sokoto	45.3	78.6	44,549	5.8	19,333
Taraba	10.4	83.3	42,130	0.0	9,655
Yobe	7.7	71.8	36,887	13.8	27,429
Zamfara	7.9	41.3	9,700	6.4	7,236
Fct Abuja	22.0	73.0	34,111	17.9	9,551

Dependability of Water Systems (Private and Public Facilities)							
	Public Water Facilities				Private Water Facilities		
	Design and Configuration	Functionality	Operation and Maintenance	Estimated number of Publicly owned and used Water Facilities	Design and Configuration	Functionality	Estimated number of Privately owned
National	13.6	59.2	10.8	681,236	34.7	83.7	1,632,331
Geographical Zone							
North Central	6.5	59.4	15.3	102,930	23.9	83.5	323,515
North East	17.0	73.0	8.0	167,235	12.9	82.8	97,171
North West	11.8	60.8	11.0	234,141	18.0	83.0	289,631
South East	13.0	59.2	17.7	23,862	37.1	82.3	344,424
South South	11.0	34.5	6.3	68,914	46.1	85.2	206,653
South West	22.9	47.2	12.2	84,154	54.5	85.3	370,936
Sector							
Urban	25.6	65.1	12.7	169,638	40.8	84.2	748,299
Peri-Urban	15.6	65.8	12.9	46,205	34.7	83.8	224,925
Urban	29.6	65.1	12.5	120,360	43.9	84.7	516,400
Rural	9.6	57.2	10.2	511,598	29.6	83.4	884,031
Itinerant	7.9	74.9	0.0	8,382	31.8	73.4	29,191
Rural	8.2	55.2	10.2	371,027	29.3	83.6	640,181
Small Town	13.7	61.6	11.2	135,261	29.5	82.9	221,633
State							
Abia	50.0	66.7	33.3	3,657	65.7	77.1	42,671
Adamawa	11.9	82.1	6.0	35,502	16.2	89.2	19,605
Akwa Ibom	20.0	30.0	0.0	8,978	66.7	87.9	29,629
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	38.1	69.0	68,155
Bauchi	0.0	70.6	5.9	24,146	0.0	73.3	10,653
Bayelsa	25.0	25.0	0.0	2,005	26.3	65.8	19,051
Benue	0.0	33.3	0.0	4,571	15.0	80.0	60,949
Borno	26.7	76.7	11.1	30,077	5.9	82.4	17,044
Cross River	3.2	6.5	3.7	28,107	47.8	78.3	20,853
Delta	0.0	33.3	0.0	13,202	40.7	71.2	37,091
Ebonyi	9.1	45.5	20.0	13,888	25.0	75.0	5,050
Edo	30.4	78.3	4.8	8,407	44.0	94.0	73,103
Ekiti	12.5	62.5	43.8	6,378	29.7	90.5	29,500
Enugu	0.0	33.3	0.0	1,400	21.3	84.3	116,175
Gombe	31.3	65.6	6.7	36,847	50.0	70.0	11,515
Imo	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,916	42.5	90.6	112,373
Jigawa	18.8	65.2	8.7	45,563	30.0	80.0	6,603
Kaduna	8.8	67.6	6.1	58,775	14.0	89.7	184,967
Kano	7.4	52.1	5.6	49,710	30.0	68.3	31,730
Katsina	0.0	75.0	46.7	22,188	3.0	57.6	22,881
Kebbi	4.1	40.8	12.2	30,776	11.5	80.8	16,330
Kogi	16.7	83.3	20.0	6,508	35.5	93.5	33,627
Kwara	11.4	54.3	8.6	26,380	29.9	80.3	95,723
Lagos	39.1	60.9	5.6	3,476	66.0	81.3	36,427
Nasarawa	0.0	81.3	31.3	17,637	12.5	87.5	17,637
Niger	7.4	44.4	8.0	16,398	21.4	64.3	8,503
Ogun	56.3	50.0	28.6	10,600	60.0	71.4	46,376
Ondo	21.4	14.3	7.1	13,952	43.8	87.5	79,723
Osun	17.6	47.1	6.3	30,247	64.0	84.2	123,658
Oyo	14.3	61.9	7.1	19,500	49.6	95.8	55,251
Plateau	0.0	57.7	16.7	21,543	21.0	88.0	82,857
Rivers	22.2	94.4	35.3	8,215	49.2	96.6	26,927
Sokoto	42.3	77.5	5.8	19,893	47.7	79.5	24,656
Taraba	14.3	78.6	0.0	12,288	8.8	85.3	29,842
Yobe	10.0	66.7	13.8	28,375	0.0	88.9	8,512
Zamfara	6.4	34.0	6.4	7,236	12.5	62.5	2,463
Fct Abuja	13.8	58.6	17.9	9,892	25.4	78.9	24,219

Adequacy of Private and Public Water Points								
	Average	% Publicly Owned Water Points Capita Share					Estimated Publicly Owned Water Points	
	Per Capita Share	Snaped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Surplus		Total
National	10.6	31.5	25.3	11.7	8.5	23.0	100	1,382,080
Geographical Zone								
North Central	9.2	37.2	27.9	8.3	4.5	22.1	100	256,362
North East	9.2	18.2	51.9	4.5	14.2	11.2	100	73,845
North West	14.4	31.5	18.7	14.6	5.7	29.4	100	241,441
South East	10.4	36.6	14.8	14.0	10.6	24.1	100	343,890
South South	12.7	28.3	13.4	13.8	12.8	31.7	100	181,013
South West	8.2	25.9	41.7	10.0	7.8	14.6	100	285,529
Sector								
Urban	5.5	37.5	40.2	6.5	5.2	10.5	100	565,548
Peri-Urban	6.9	37.1	36.3	5.6	9.7	11.3	100	174,729
Urban	5.0	36.3	43.2	6.7	3.3	10.5	100	379,889
Rural	14.2	27.4	14.9	15.3	10.8	31.6	100	816,533
Itinerant	6.6	47.3	6.4	23.6	6.4	16.3	100	25,250
Rural	14.6	27.1	15.3	12.9	11.9	32.8	100	621,226
Small Town	13.0	29.0	13.9	22.3	6.8	28.0	100	180,987
State								
Abia	11.2	50.0	0.0	6.7	16.7	26.7	100	43,432
Adamawa	21.9	57.1	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	100	11,346
Akwa Ibom	15.8	19.0	4.8	4.8	14.3	57.1	100	28,955
Anambra	9.1	38.1	19.0	14.3	9.5	19.0	100	68,155
Bauchi	8.4	0.0	44.4	11.1	33.3	11.1	100	9,787
Bayelsa	11.9	50.0	8.3	0.0	12.5	29.2	100	18,048
Benue	10.8	26.7	26.7	6.7	6.7	33.3	100	54,600
Borno	8.6	0.0	77.8	0.0	11.1	11.1	100	13,680
Cross River	12.1	33.3	0.0	33.3	13.3	20.0	100	16,320
Delta	12.3	40.6	3.1	12.5	15.6	28.1	100	32,187
Ebonyi	9.3	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	5,411
Edo	9.8	27.0	21.6	18.9	13.5	18.9	100	62,830
Ekiti	3.6	28.6	46.4	17.9	7.1	0.0	100	23,919
Enugu	8.8	45.5	15.9	13.6	2.3	22.7	100	112,463
Gombe	0.5	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,636
Imo	12.4	22.5	15.0	17.5	17.5	27.5	100	114,429
Jigawa	9.6	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100	5,796
Kaduna	18.7	24.0	16.0	16.0	4.0	40.0	100	160,357
Kano	3.7	39.4	39.4	9.1	6.1	6.1	100	25,595
Katsina	1.9	68.8	12.5	12.5	6.3	0.0	100	20,031
Kebbi	12.7	33.3	33.3	16.7	8.3	8.3	100	11,305
Kogi	7.2	8.3	58.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	100	30,101
Kwara	7.2	55.3	15.8	10.5	2.6	15.8	100	79,999
Lagos	6.2	24.4	57.8	6.7	2.2	8.9	100	32,648
Nasarawa	5.5	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	14,110
Niger	29.5	28.6	42.9	14.3	0.0	14.3	100	5,810
Ogun	11.9	13.0	30.4	17.4	17.4	21.7	100	38,543
Ondo	9.0	10.5	42.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	100	57,413
Osun	7.8	42.5	30.0	5.0	2.5	20.0	100	99,294
Oyo	8.7	17.4	69.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	100	33,711
Plateau	10.3	36.4	27.3	9.1	4.5	22.7	100	54,685
Rivers	18.4	5.0	30.0	10.0	5.0	50.0	100	22,672
Sokoto	8.0	54.2	4.2	16.7	8.3	16.7	100	16,706
Taraba	7.4	20.0	50.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100	22,174
Yobe	7.2	0.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100	9,222
Zamfara	7.3	50.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	100	1,651
Fct Abuja	10.0	52.4	14.3	4.8	4.8	23.8	100	17,055

Water Points Adequacy								
	Average Per Capita Share	Level of Per Capita Share (%)					Total	Estimated Functional Water Points
		Snaped	Stressed	Stretched	Suitable	Surplus		
National	9.8	37.8	23.6	10.9	7.9	19.8	100	2,313,566
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	10.8	40.6	21.0	9.8	5.7	22.9	100	426,445
North East	9.7	17.7	44.4	10.9	8.7	18.3	100	264,406
North West	10.8	42.2	18.7	11.4	7.6	20.1	100	523,772
South East	9.9	37.4	16.1	14.1	9.9	22.5	100	368,286
South South	10.1	41.2	12.5	11.3	10.1	25.0	100	275,568
South West	7.5	40.1	32.3	8.8	7.0	11.9	100	455,090
Sector								
Urban	5.0	41.6	38.6	6.0	4.8	9.0	100	758,146
Peri-Urban	6.0	39.8	36.5	5.8	8.3	9.7	100	226,199
Urban	4.7	41.3	40.7	6.0	3.1	9.0	100	516,985
Rural	12.1	36.0	16.2	13.4	9.4	25.0	100	1,555,421
Itinerant	10.1	40.2	19.2	17.2	4.7	18.6	100	34,571
Rural	12.4	36.3	15.6	12.4	9.7	26.1	100	1,187,383
Small Town	10.9	36.4	17.5	16.2	9.1	20.7	100	348,429
State								
Abia	10.7	50.0	3.1	6.3	15.6	25.0	100	46,328
Adamawa	8.5	41.2	32.4	5.9	8.8	11.8	100	55,107
Akwa Ibom	11.8	39.3	3.6	3.6	10.7	42.9	100	38,607
Anambra	9.1	38.1	19.0	14.3	9.5	19.0	100	68,155
Bauchi	5.7	0.0	68.8	9.4	9.4	12.5	100	34,799
Bayelsa	11.0	53.6	7.1	0.0	10.7	28.6	100	21,056
Benue	9.9	33.3	22.2	5.6	11.1	27.8	100	65,521
Borno	12.5	0.0	54.8	12.9	6.5	25.8	100	47,121
Cross River	5.9	71.1	0.0	13.3	4.4	11.1	100	48,960
Delta	10.4	52.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	26.0	100	50,292
Ebonyi	5.2	35.7	35.7	21.4	0.0	7.1	100	18,938
Edo	9.7	29.2	20.8	16.7	14.6	18.8	100	81,510
Ekiti	5.3	33.3	35.7	16.7	9.5	4.8	100	35,879
Enugu	8.4	47.8	15.2	13.0	2.2	21.7	100	117,575
Gombe	8.0	21.1	47.4	15.8	0.0	15.8	100	48,362
Imo	12.2	22.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	26.8	100	117,290
Jigawa	14.1	26.7	37.8	8.9	13.3	13.3	100	52,166
Kaduna	13.7	39.5	13.2	10.5	7.9	28.9	100	243,742
Kano	5.1	43.8	28.6	15.2	3.8	8.6	100	81,439
Katsina	9.0	47.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	8.3	100	45,069
Kebbi	5.1	62.0	16.0	12.0	4.0	6.0	100	47,106
Kogi	13.0	12.5	43.8	12.5	6.3	25.0	100	40,135
Kwara	8.3	58.6	12.1	8.6	3.4	17.2	100	122,104
Lagos	9.1	30.9	50.9	5.5	1.8	10.9	100	39,903
Nasarawa	12.1	15.0	30.0	15.0	10.0	30.0	100	35,275
Niger	12.5	46.7	23.3	6.7	3.3	20.0	100	24,901
Ogun	14.3	20.6	26.5	20.6	11.8	20.6	100	56,976
Ondo	5.9	35.5	32.3	12.9	9.7	9.7	100	93,675
Osun	5.6	56.5	22.6	3.2	4.8	12.9	100	153,906
Oyo	8.3	35.3	45.1	3.9	5.9	9.8	100	74,751
Plateau	11.3	38.1	21.4	11.9	4.8	23.8	100	104,399
Rivers	14.2	6.5	38.7	12.9	6.5	35.5	100	35,142
Sokoto	10.5	42.2	9.4	12.5	7.8	28.1	100	44,549
Taraba	9.2	15.8	42.1	15.8	10.5	15.8	100	42,130
Yobe	14.5	20.0	25.0	5.0	20.0	30.0	100	36,888
Zamfara	6.2	63.8	10.6	8.5	0.0	17.0	100	9,700
Fct Abuja	14.6	52.4	11.9	9.5	2.4	23.8	100	34,111

Functionality of water points with respect to ownership and usage										
	Overall		Ownership				Usage			
	Functionality of water points	Estimated number of water points	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	Functionality of Publicly Used Water points	Estimated number of Publicly Used water points	Functionality of Privately Used Water points	Estimated number of Privately Used water points
National	62.2	2,313,566	52.8	931,486	68.5	1,382,080	60.2	1,467,453	65.7	846,113
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	59.4	426,445	54.3	170,083	62.8	256,362	57.5	262,887	62.6	163,558
North East	82.3	264,406	82.5	190,562	81.8	73,845	81.6	225,751	85.9	38,656
North West	57.8	523,772	48.5	282,331	68.5	241,441	58.8	383,310	54.8	140,461
South East	62.6	368,286	50.9	24,395	63.4	343,890	64.6	112,456	61.6	255,830
South South	58.8	275,568	34.1	94,554	71.7	181,013	47.6	151,591	72.6	123,977
South West	59.9	455,090	36.0	169,561	74.1	285,529	53.5	331,457	77.0	123,633
Sector										
Urban	58.4	758,146	46.4	192,598	62.5	565,548	57.6	448,338	59.7	309,808
Peri-Urban	60.2	226,199	51.0	51,470	62.9	174,729	66.8	124,125	52.2	102,075
Urban	58.7	516,985	44.9	137,096	63.7	379,889	55.1	311,807	64.1	205,178
Rural	64.0	1,555,421	54.5	738,888	72.6	816,533	61.3	1,019,115	69.1	536,305
Itinerant	59.8	34,571	78.8	9,321	52.7	25,250	72.3	17,441	47.0	17,130
Rural	63.7	1,187,383	53.7	566,158	72.9	621,226	62.3	779,357	66.6	408,026
Small Town	63.6	348,429	55.5	167,441	71.0	180,987	55.6	234,723	80.0	113,705
State										
Abia	50.0	46,328	50.0	2,895	50.0	43,432	72.7	15,925	38.1	30,403
Adamawa	58.8	55,107	63.0	43,761	42.9	11,346	58.6	47,003	60.0	8,104
Akwa Ibom	60.7	38,607	0.0	9,652	81.0	28,955	33.3	16,546	81.3	22,061
Anambra	61.9	68,155	0.0	-	61.9	68,155	52.0	40,569	76.5	27,587
Bauchi	100.0	34,799	100.0	25,012	100.0	9,787	100.0	34,799	0.0	-
Bayelsa	46.4	21,056	25.0	3,008	50.0	18,048	38.5	9,776	53.3	11,280
Benue	66.7	65,521	33.3	10,920	73.3	54,600	60.0	36,400	75.0	29,120
Borno	100.0	47,121	100.0	33,441	100.0	13,680	100.0	36,481	100.0	10,640
Cross River	28.9	48,960	10.0	32,640	66.7	16,320	26.3	41,344	42.9	7,616
Delta	48.0	50,292	27.8	18,105	59.4	32,187	38.5	26,152	58.3	24,140
Ebonyi	64.3	18,938	60.0	13,527	75.0	5,411	63.6	14,880	66.7	4,058
Edo	70.8	81,510	63.6	18,679	73.0	62,830	55.6	30,566	80.0	50,944
Ekiti	66.7	35,879	57.1	11,960	71.4	23,919	58.1	26,482	90.9	9,397
Enugu	52.2	117,575	0.0	5,112	54.5	112,463	50.0	15,336	52.5	102,239
Gombe	78.9	48,362	81.3	40,726	66.7	7,636	77.8	45,816	100.0	2,545
Imo	78.0	117,290	100.0	2,861	77.5	114,429	88.9	25,747	75.0	91,543
Jigawa	73.3	52,166	70.0	46,370	100.0	5,796	71.4	48,689	100.0	3,478
Kaduna	60.5	243,742	30.8	83,385	76.0	160,357	60.0	160,357	61.5	83,385
Kano	56.2	81,439	54.2	55,844	60.6	25,595	55.4	64,376	59.1	17,063
Katsina	52.8	45,069	70.0	25,039	31.3	20,031	72.7	27,542	21.4	17,527
Kebbi	38.0	47,106	28.9	35,801	66.7	11,305	34.1	41,453	66.7	5,653
Kogi	87.5	40,135	75.0	10,034	91.7	30,101	80.0	12,542	90.9	27,593
Kwara	41.4	122,104	35.0	42,105	44.7	79,999	41.7	75,789	40.9	46,315
Lagos	69.1	39,903	40.0	7,255	75.6	32,648	68.0	18,138	70.0	21,765
Nasarawa	85.0	35,275	91.7	21,165	75.0	14,110	88.2	29,983	66.7	5,291
Niger	53.3	24,901	47.8	19,091	71.4	5,810	50.0	23,241	100.0	1,660
Ogun	79.4	56,976	63.6	18,434	87.0	38,543	72.7	36,867	91.7	20,109
Ondo	64.5	93,675	25.0	36,261	89.5	57,413	47.4	57,413	91.7	36,261
Osun	43.5	153,906	18.2	54,612	57.5	99,294	43.1	126,600	45.5	27,306

Functionality of water points with respect to ownership and usage										
	Overall		Ownership				Usage			
	Functionality of water points	Estimated number of water points	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	Functionality of Publicly Used Water points	Estimated number of Publicly Used water points	Functionality of Privately Used Water points	Estimated number of Privately Used water points
Oyo	64.7	74,751	50.0	41,040	82.6	33,711	62.2	65,957	83.3	8,794
Plateau	61.9	104,399	60.0	49,714	63.6	54,685	61.5	64,628	62.5	39,771
Rivers	93.5	35,142	90.9	12,470	95.0	22,672	91.7	27,207	100.0	7,935
Sokoto	57.8	44,549	65.0	27,843	45.8	16,706	67.4	32,020	33.3	12,529
Taraba	84.2	42,130	88.9	19,956	80.0	22,174	83.3	26,608	85.7	15,522
Yobe	80.0	36,888	73.3	27,666	100.0	9,222	78.9	35,043	100.0	1,844
Zamfara	36.2	9,700	33.3	8,049	50.0	1,651	34.9	8,874	50.0	826
Fct Abuja	47.6	34,111	47.6	17,055	47.6	17,055	48.0	20,304	47.1	13,807

Functionality of water point and level of breakdown in their first one year												
	Overall		Ownership				Usage				Breakdown	
	Functionality of Water Point Boreholes	Estimated Number of Water Point Boreholes	Functionality of publicly owned water point boreholes	Total number of estimated Publicly owned water points boreholes	Functionality of Privately owned water point boreholes	Total number of estimated Privately owned water points boreholes	Functionality of publicly used water point borehole	Total number of estimated number of publicly used water points	Functionality of privately used water point borehole	Total number of estimated number of Privately used water points	Proportion of Borehole that breaks down in their first one year	Estimated Total Number of Boreholes
National	60.8	1,179,428	50.1	638,865	73.3	540,563	57.3	887,131	71.2	292,297	20.1	1,179,428
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	54.0	177,789	48.2	126,313	68.4	51,476	53.5	149,175	56.6	28,614	18.2	177,789
North East	78.3	161,720	76.0	132,662	88.8	29,057	76.5	142,381	91.6	19,338	37.1	161,720
North West	57.7	280,629	49.1	193,505	76.8	87,124	56.5	252,844	68.5	27,785	30.8	280,629
South East	66.3	179,346	48.1	23,043	69.0	156,304	63.3	93,116	69.6	86,231	8.3	179,346
South South	61.1	174,533	39.5	48,833	69.5	125,700	52.6	94,428	71.1	80,105	9.6	174,533
South West	51.9	205,411	29.1	114,509	80.6	90,902	44.1	155,187	76.1	50,224	13.2	205,411
Sector												
Urban	61.5	359,648	38.3	131,879	74.9	227,769	55.3	221,165	71.4	138,483	17.9	359,648
Peri-Urban	72.9	110,257	52.9	43,931	86.1	66,326	70.3	77,412	79.0	32,845	24.7	110,257
Urban	56.7	242,731	30.6	83,916	70.4	158,815	47.2	137,092	69.0	105,638	14.8	242,731
Rural	60.5	819,780	53.2	506,987	72.2	312,794	58.0	665,967	71.0	153,814	21.1	819,780
Itinerant	76.2	15,419	85.7	5,676	70.6	9,743	69.8	12,173	100.0	3,245	21.8	15,419
Rural	58.1	663,991	49.7	419,511	72.6	244,480	56.2	536,295	66.4	127,696	22.5	663,991
Small Town	68.8	147,032	67.5	85,832	70.6	61,200	64.3	124,159	92.9	22,873	14.9	147,032
State												
Abia	50.0	37,641	50.0	2,895	50.0	34,746	77.8	13,030	35.3	24,612	3.8	37,641
Adamawa	54.2	38,899	57.1	34,037	33.3	4,862	54.5	35,657	50.0	3,242	20.8	38,899
Akwa Ibom	65.4	35,850	0.0	6,894	81.0	28,955	40.0	13,788	81.3	22,061	7.7	35,850
Anambra	61.8	55,173	0.0	-	61.8	55,173	50.0	35,700	83.3	19,473	11.8	55,173
Bauchi	100.0	20,662	100.0	17,399	100.0	3,262	100.0	20,662	0.0	-	36.8	20,662
Bayelsa	50.0	13,536	100.0	752	47.1	12,784	50.0	6,016	50.0	7,520	0.0	13,536
Benue	66.7	21,840	33.3	10,920	100.0	10,920	60.0	18,200	100.0	3,640	0.0	21,840
Borno	100.0	24,321	100.0	15,200	100.0	9,120	100.0	16,721	100.0	7,600	81.3	24,321
Cross River	46.7	16,320	33.3	6,528	55.6	9,792	50.0	15,232	0.0	1,088	6.7	16,320
Delta	45.5	44,257	29.4	17,099	55.6	27,158	34.8	23,135	57.1	21,123	13.6	44,257
Ebonyi	58.3	16,233	55.6	12,175	66.7	4,058	60.0	13,527	50.0	2,705	25.0	16,233
Edo	60.0	33,962	40.0	8,491	66.7	25,472	37.5	13,585	75.0	20,377	20.0	33,962
Ekiti	63.6	9,397	60.0	8,543	100.0	854	60.0	8,543	100.0	854	0.0	9,397
Enugu	50.0	10,224	0.0	5,112	100.0	5,112	0.0	5,112	100.0	5,112	0.0	10,224
Gombe	72.7	27,999	72.7	27,999	0.0	-	72.7	27,999	0.0	-	36.4	27,999
Imo	85.7	60,075	100.0	2,861	85.0	57,214	88.9	25,747	83.3	34,329	4.8	60,075
Jigawa	80.0	40,574	78.1	37,096	100.0	3,478	79.4	39,415	100.0	1,159	31.4	40,574
Kaduna	61.1	115,457	33.3	57,728	88.9	57,728	56.3	102,628	100.0	12,829	33.3	115,457
Kano	54.9	55,068	51.8	43,434	66.7	11,634	52.9	52,742	100.0	2,327	32.4	55,068
Katsina	56.0	31,298	64.7	21,283	37.5	10,015	66.7	22,535	28.6	8,763	20.0	31,298
Kebbi	16.7	16,958	17.6	16,016	0.0	942	16.7	16,958	0.0	-	11.1	16,958
Kogi	75.0	10,034	66.7	7,525	100.0	2,508	66.7	7,525	100.0	2,508	0.0	10,034
Kwara	43.5	48,420	37.5	33,684	57.1	14,737	42.1	40,000	50.0	8,421	4.3	48,420
Lagos	70.7	29,746	33.3	6,530	81.3	23,216	60.0	14,510	81.0	15,236	9.8	29,746
Nasarawa	90.0	17,637	100.0	12,346	66.7	5,291	88.9	15,874	100.0	1,764	50.0	17,637
Niger	52.6	15,770	50.0	13,280	66.7	2,490	52.6	15,770	0.0	-	31.6	15,770
Ogun	76.9	43,570	63.6	18,434	86.7	25,137	73.7	31,840	85.7	11,730	19.2	43,570
Ondo	27.3	33,239	11.1	27,196	100.0	6,044	11.1	27,196	100.0	6,044	9.1	33,239
Osun	34.6	64,541	7.1	34,753	66.7	29,788	30.0	49,647	50.0	14,894	15.4	64,541

Functionality of water point and level of breakdown in their first one year													
	Overall		Ownership				Usage				Breakdown		
	Functionality of Water Point Boreholes	Estimated Number of Water Point Boreholes	Functionality of publicly owned water point boreholes	Total number of estimated Publicly owned water points boreholes	Functionality of Privately owned water point boreholes	Total number of estimated number of Privately owned water points boreholes	Functionality of publicly used water point borehole	Total number of estimated number of publicly used water points	Functionality of privately used water point borehole	Total number of estimated number of Privately used water points	Proportion of Borehole that breaks down in their first one year	Estimated Total Number of Boreholes	
Oyo	58.8	24,917	46.2	19,054	100.0	5,863	56.3	23,451	100.0	1,466	11.8	24,917	
Plateau	40.0	37,285	38.5	32,314	50.0	4,971	46.2	32,314	0.0	4,971	40.0	37,285	
Rivers	92.6	30,608	87.5	9,069	94.7	21,539	90.0	22,672	100.0	7,935	0.0	30,608	
Sokoto	42.1	13,226	50.0	11,137	0.0	2,088	50.0	11,137	0.0	2,088	52.6	13,226	
Taraba	90.0	22,174	87.5	17,739	100.0	4,435	85.7	15,522	100.0	6,652	40.0	22,174	
Yobe	73.3	27,666	63.6	20,288	100.0	7,378	71.4	25,821	100.0	1,844	20.0	27,666	
Zamfara	33.3	8,049	30.3	6,810	50.0	1,238	33.3	7,430	33.3	619	28.2	8,049	
Fct Abuja	51.5	26,801	50.0	16,243	53.8	10,558	50.0	19,492	55.6	7,309	6.1	26,801	

Functionality by Water Point Types								
	Borehole		Public Tap /water kiosk		Improve Hand Dug well		Rainwater /Dev Spring	
	%	Estimated Number	%	Estimated Number	%	Estimated Number	%	Estimated Number
National	60.4	1,186,272	33.1	119,810	67.4	851,409	69.4	156,075
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	54.0	177,789	22.8	11,400	64.0	216,232	78.1	21,025
North East	78.3	161,720	88.8	22,728	87.7	75,893	100.0	4,065
North West	57.7	280,629	20.4	28,018	62.7	215,124	0.0	-
South East	65.2	182,417	100.0	1,353	47.6	67,135	66.6	117,381
South South	60.8	175,285	5.7	32,132	77.1	57,029	86.5	11,122
South West	51.1	208,432	33.0	24,179	71.8	219,996	0.0	2,482
Sector								
Urban	60.8	363,422	54.4	34,317	56.7	340,091	50.0	20,316
Peri-Urban	72.4	111,009	39.5	6,225	50.2	101,298	33.3	7,668
Urban	56.0	245,752	57.7	28,092	60.9	233,048	75.4	10,092
Rural	60.2	822,851	24.6	85,493	74.5	511,318	72.2	135,759
Itinerant	76.2	15,419	0.0	-	41.6	17,529	100.0	1,623
Rural	58.0	665,438	28.7	48,352	78.1	349,385	67.6	124,208
Small Town	68.0	148,655	19.1	37,141	67.1	150,149	100.0	12,484
State								
Abia	48.1	39,089	0.0	-	60.0	7,239	0.0	-
Adamawa	54.2	38,899	0.0	-	70.0	16,208	0.0	-
Akwa Ibom	65.4	35,850	0.0	2,758	0.0	-	0.0	-
Anambra	60.0	56,796	0.0	-	66.7	4,868	75.0	6,491
Bauchi	100.0	20,662	100.0	1,087	100.0	13,050	0.0	-
Bayelsa	47.4	14,288	33.3	2,256	0.0	752	60.0	3,760
Benue	66.7	21,840	0.0	-	66.7	43,680	0.0	-
Borno	100.0	24,321	100.0	12,160	100.0	9,120	100.0	1,520
Cross River	46.7	16,320	4.2	26,112	83.3	6,528	0.0	-
Delta	45.5	44,257	0.0	1,006	80.0	5,029	0.0	-
Ebonyi	58.3	16,233	100.0	1,353	100.0	1,353	0.0	-
Edo	60.0	33,962	0.0	-	76.0	42,453	100.0	5,094
Ekiti	63.6	9,397	0.0	1,709	72.4	24,774	0.0	-
Enugu	50.0	10,224	0.0	-	42.9	53,675	61.9	53,675
Gombe	72.7	27,999	66.7	7,636	100.0	10,181	100.0	2,545
Imo	85.7	60,075	0.0	-	0.0	-	70.0	57,214
Jigawa	80.0	40,574	0.0	3,478	71.4	8,115	0.0	-
Kaduna	61.1	115,457	0.0	6,414	63.2	121,871	0.0	-
Kano	54.9	55,068	0.0	-	58.8	26,371	0.0	-
Katsina	56.0	31,298	100.0	1,252	40.0	12,519	0.0	-
Kebbi	16.7	16,958	33.3	11,305	60.0	18,842	0.0	-
Kogi	75.0	10,034	0.0	-	100.0	15,051	83.3	15,051
Kwara	43.5	48,420	0.0	6,316	43.3	63,157	50.0	4,210
Lagos	70.7	29,746	0.0	726	69.2	9,432	0.0	-
Nasarawa	90.0	17,637	100.0	1,764	75.0	14,110	100.0	1,764
Niger	52.6	15,770	25.0	3,320	71.4	5,810	0.0	-
Ogun	76.9	43,570	0.0	-	87.5	13,406	0.0	-
Ondo	25.0	36,261	100.0	3,022	88.9	54,392	0.0	-
Osun	34.6	64,541	50.0	9,929	51.6	76,953	0.0	2,482
Oyo	58.8	24,917	0.0	8,794	82.1	41,040	0.0	-
Plateau	40.0	37,285	0.0	-	74.1	67,114	0.0	-
Rivers	92.6	30,608	0.0	-	100.0	2,267	100.0	2,267
Sokoto	42.1	13,226	12.5	5,569	75.7	25,755	0.0	-
Taraba	90.0	22,174	0.0	-	77.8	19,956	0.0	-
Yobe	73.3	27,666	100.0	1,844	100.0	7,378	0.0	-
Zamfara	33.3	8,049	0.0	-	50.0	1,651	0.0	-
Fct Abuja	51.5	26,801	0.0	-	33.3	7,309	0.0	-

Functionality by Water Point Types														
	hand pump borehole		force-lift hand pump borehole		motorized borehole		improved hand dug well		rainwater harvesting system		public stand post connected to regional scheme		Developed spring	
	%	Estimated Total Number	%	Estimated Total Number	%	Estimated Total Number	%	Estimated Total Number	%	Estimated Total Number	%	Estimated Total Number	%	Estimated Total Number
National	58.1	418246	20.0	27369	63.8	733813	67.4	851409	68.8	153243	33.1	119810	100.0	2832
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	42.3	76217	36.5	9043	65.4	92529	64.0	216232	78.1	21025	22.8	11400	0.0	0
North East	75.7	109091	100.0	2175	83.1	50453	87.7	75893	100.0	4065	88.8	22728	0.0	0
North West	56.8	159978	0.0	5613	61.8	115039	62.7	215124	0.0	0	20.4	28018	0.0	0
South East	73.0	15035	0.0	2556	66.8	161755	47.6	67135	66.6	117381	100.0	1353	0.0	0
South South	70.8	10779	0.0	3018	61.6	160736	77.1	57029	81.9	8290	5.7	32132	100.0	2832
South West	39.5	47146	0.0	4965	57.4	153300	71.8	219996	0.0	2482	33.0	24179	0.0	0
Sector														
Urban	33.5	68866	0.0	1845	68.5	288937	56.7	340091	50.0	20316	54.4	34317	0.0	0
Peri-Urban	29.5	20876	0.0	942	83.9	88439	50.2	101298	33.3	7668	39.5	6225	0.0	0
Urban	37.2	45579	0.0	902	61.4	196249	60.9	233048	75.4	10092	57.7	28092	0.0	0
Rural	62.9	349380	21.4	25525	60.8	444876	74.5	511318	71.7	132927	24.6	85493	100.0	2832
Itinerant	100.0	4864	0.0	0	65.2	10555	41.6	17529	100.0	1623	0.0	0	0.0	0
Rural	59.4	287591	20.5	21390	59.4	355010	78.1	349385	66.8	121377	28.7	48352	100.0	2832
Small Town	74.3	59337	26.3	4135	66.9	83560	67.1	150149	100.0	12484	19.1	37141	0.0	0
State														
Abia	0.0	0	0.0	0	50.0	37641	60.0	7239	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Adamawa	52.9	27553	0.0	0	57.1	11346	70.0	16208	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0	0.0	0	65.4	35850	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2758	0.0	0
Anambra	0.0	0	0.0	0	61.8	55173	66.7	4868	75.0	6491	0.0	0	0.0	0
Bauchi	100.0	18487	100.0	2175	0.0	0	100.0	13050	0.0	0	100.0	1087	0.0	0
Bayelsa	0.0	0	0.0	0	50.0	13536	0.0	752	60.0	3760	33.3	2256	0.0	0
Benue	66.7	10920	0.0	3640	100.0	7280	66.7	43680	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Borno	100.0	9120	0.0	0	100.0	15200	100.0	9120	100.0	1520	100.0	12160	0.0	0
Cross River	100.0	1088	0.0	0	42.9	15232	83.3	6528	0.0	0	4.2	26112	0.0	0
Delta	50.0	4023	0.0	3018	48.6	37216	80.0	5029	0.0	0	0.0	1006	0.0	0
Ebonyi	66.7	12175	0.0	0	33.3	4058	100.0	1353	0.0	0	100.0	1353	0.0	0
Edo	0.0	0	0.0	0	60.0	33962	76.0	42453	100.0	3396	0.0	0	100.0	1698
Ekiti	80.0	4271	0.0	0	50.0	5126	72.4	24774	0.0	0	0.0	1709	0.0	0
Enugu	0.0	0	0.0	2556	66.7	7668	42.9	53675	61.9	53675	0.0	0	0.0	0
Gombe	66.7	22908	0.0	0	100.0	5091	100.0	10181	100.0	2545	66.7	7636	0.0	0
Imo	100.0	2861	0.0	0	85.0	57214	0.0	0	70.0	57214	0.0	0	0.0	0
Jigawa	76.7	34778	0.0	0	100.0	5796	71.4	8115	0.0	0	0.0	3478	0.0	0
Kaduna	50.0	51314	0.0	0	70.0	64143	63.2	121871	0.0	0	0.0	6414	0.0	0
Kano	56.4	42659	0.0	0	50.0	12410	58.8	26371	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Katsina	47.1	21283	0.0	0	75.0	10015	40.0	12519	0.0	0	100.0	1252	0.0	0
Kebbi	66.7	2826	0.0	4711	10.0	9421	60.0	18842	0.0	0	33.3	11305	0.0	0
Kogi	0.0	2508	0.0	0	100.0	7525	100.0	15051	83.3	15051	0.0	0	0.0	0
Kwara	22.2	18947	0.0	2105	61.5	27368	43.3	63157	50.0	4210	0.0	6316	0.0	0
Lagos	0.0	726	0.0	0	72.5	29020	69.2	9432	0.0	0	0.0	726	0.0	0
Nasarawa	100.0	1764	0.0	0	88.9	15874	75.0	14110	100.0	1764	100.0	1764	0.0	0
Niger	50.0	9960	0.0	0	57.1	5810	71.4	5810	0.0	0	25.0	3320	0.0	0
Ogun	100.0	3352	0.0	0	75.0	40219	87.5	13406	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Ondo	0.0	15109	0.0	0	50.0	18131	88.9	54392	0.0	0	100.0	3022	0.0	0
Osun	50.0	14894	0.0	4965	33.3	44682	51.6	76953	0.0	2482	50.0	9929	0.0	0
Oyo	50.0	8794	0.0	0	63.6	16123	82.1	41040	0.0	0	0.0	8794	0.0	0
Plateau	44.4	22371	100.0	2486	20.0	12428	74.1	67114	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Rivers	80.0	5668	0.0	0	95.5	24940	100.0	2267	100.0	1134	0.0	0	100.0	1134
Sokoto	25.0	2784	0.0	696	50.0	9745	75.7	25755	0.0	0	12.5	5569	0.0	0
Taraba	88.9	19956	0.0	0	100.0	2217	77.8	19956	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Yobe	66.7	11066	0.0	0	77.8	16599	100.0	7378	0.0	0	100.0	1844	0.0	0
Zamfara	42.9	4334	0.0	206	23.5	3508	50.0	1651	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Fct Abuja	41.7	9746	100.0	812	55.0	16243	33.3	7309	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

Consumer Satisfaction with Water Services



Table 1 : 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	1.7	2.6	5.7	18.6	71.3	100	243,528
Adamawa	5	0.0	0.0	0.5	20.0	79.5	100	1,167
Akwa Ibom	6	0.0	4.5	41.7	51.8	2.0	100	7,104
Bauchi	6	0.0	0.0	1.5	24.5	74.0	100	31,512
Benue	6	1.5	3.4	5.4	17.6	72.2	100	1,468
Borno	7	2.5	0.0	24.0	35.5	38.0	100	1,643
Delta	5	0.5	0.5	21.5	32.5	45.0	100	200
Ekiti	4	0.5	1.5	6.5	20.0	71.5	100	1,049
Enugu	4	0.6	0.0	0.6	16.2	82.7	100	9,618
Gombe	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	96.0	100	1,584
Jigawa	7	3.0	7.5	7.0	25.0	57.5	100	6,125
Kaduna	7	2.0	5.9	8.8	25.0	58.3	100	9,199
Kano	7	2.0	6.0	5.5	18.4	68.2	100	49,245
Katsina	8	0.0	0.5	4.0	7.5	88.0	100	20,666
Kebbi	6	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	93.5	100	5,081
Kogi	5	0.5	1.4	6.4	22.9	68.8	100	10,448
Lagos	7	0.0	2.6	7.7	32.3	57.4	100	7,877
Nasarawa	8	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.5	80.0	100	498
Niger	6	0.0	0.0	2.3	57.7	40.0	100	5,033
Ogun	4	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.9	82.6	100	9,072
Ondo	5	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.5	87.0	100	7,440
Osun	5	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.5	89.6	100	3,517
Oyo	4	0.0	0.5	1.5	18.1	79.9	100	6,853
Plateau	8	0.0	0.5	6.5	14.0	79.0	100	23,450
Sokoto	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	9,176
Taraba	8	0.0	1.5	4.5	8.5	85.5	100	567
Zamfara	9	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.5	90.0	100	3,040
FCT	4	25.0	12.7	14.2	8.3	39.7	100	10,897

Table 2: 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 consumer who are active
	Yes	No	Total		Yes	No	Total		Within the dwelling	Within the Compound/Ya rd	Elsewhere	Total	
National	95.9	4.1	100	243,528	86.4	13.6	100	233,467	41.6	55.5	2.9	100	201,721
Adamawa	98.5	1.5	100	1,167	56.9	43.1	100	1,150	23.2	76.8	0.0	100	654
Akwa Ibom	100.0	0.0	100	7,104	100.0	0.0	100	7,104	24.6	75.4	0.0	100	7,104
Bauchi	89.5	10.5	100	31,512	98.3	1.7	100	28,203	48.9	39.2	11.9	100	27,731
Benue	98.5	1.5	100	1,468	96.5	3.5	100	1,446	53.8	39.5	6.7	100	1,396
Borno	100.0	0.0	100	1,643	99.5	0.5	100	1,643	15.1	84.4	0.5	100	1,635
Delta	71.0	29.0	100	200	100.0	.0	100	142	44.4	55.6	0.0	100	142
Ekiti	65.0	35.0	100	1,049	31.5	68.5	100	682	39.0	58.5	2.4	100	215
Enugu	95.5	4.5	100	9,618	24.0	76.0	100	9,188	14.6	85.4	0.0	100	2,203
Gombe	77.5	22.5	100	1,584	96.8	3.2	100	1,228	30.0	70.0	0.0	100	1,188
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100	6,125	94.5	5.5	100	6,125	83.1	16.9	0.0	100	5,788
Kaduna	96.6	3.4	100	9,199	82.2	17.8	100	8,883	6.8	90.1	3.1	100	7,305
Kano	95.5	4.5	100	49,245	70.8	29.2	100	47,040	65.4	34.6	0.0	100	33,320
Katsina	100.0	0.0	100	20,666	100.0	0.0	100	20,666	5.0	94.5	0.5	100	20,666
Kebbi	99.0	1.0	100	5,081	90.4	9.6	100	5,030	97.8	1.7	.6	100	4,545
Kogi	90.4	9.6	100	10,448	70.1	29.9	100	9,442	11.6	88.4	0.0	100	6,614
Lagos	84.6	15.4	100	7,877	95.8	4.2	100	6,665	58.9	41.1	0.0	100	6,382
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	498	100.0	0.0	100	498	15.0	85.0	.0	100	498
Niger	96.3	3.7	100	5,033	86.5	13.5	100	4,846	23.5	53.6	22.9	100	4,190
Ogun	100.0	0.0	100	9,072	100.0	0.0	100	9,072	9.5	90.0	0.5	100	9,072
Ondo	100.0	0.0	100	7,440	99.5	0.5	100	7,440	22.6	77.4	0.0	100	7,403
Osun	100.0	0.0	100	3,517	62.7	37.3	100	3,517	32.5	65.9	1.6	100	2,205
Oyo	99.0	1.0	100	6,853	100.0	0.0	100	6,784	13.2	85.8	1.0	100	6,784
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100	23,450	100.0	0.0	100	23,450	35.0	65.0	.0	100	23,450
Sokoto	98.0	2.0	100	9,176	88.3	11.7	100	8,992	77.5	22.0	0.6	100	7,937
Taraba	99.0	1.0	100	567	94.9	5.1	100	562	97.9	1.6	0.5	100	533
Zamfara	96.5	3.5	100	3,040	100.0	0.0	100	2,934	2.6	67.4	30.1	100	2,934
FCI	98.5	1.5	100	10,897	91.5	8.5	100	10,737	96.2	3.8	0.0	100	9,829

Table 3: Quality of Water Supply Service - Application for public water connection by consumers							Total number of consumer's that applied for public water supply connection
How long did it take for your household to get connected after applying?							
Less than 1 week	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	5-6 weeks	>7 weeks	Total		
National	24.4	33.8	16.5	11.7	13.5	100	141,975
Adamawa	29.5	61.9	7.6	0.0	1.0	100	613
Akwa Ibom	0.0	5.9	54.1	37.3	2.7	100	6,605
Bauchi	1.4	43.1	15.3	13.9	26.4	100	22,689
Benue	38.9	49.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	100	809
Borno	47.7	8.2	37.9	5.6	0.5	100	1,602
Delta	30.4	33.9	22.3	8.9	4.5	100	112
Ekiti	9.1	39.4	30.3	18.2	3.0	100	173
Enugu	0.0	14.3	14.3	42.9	28.6	100	376
Gombe	21.2	21.2	15.3	4.4	38.0	100	1,085
Jigawa	60.8	35.2	3.2	0.0	0.8	100	3,828
Kaduna	3.7	32.1	58.0	2.5	3.7	100	3,652
Kano	50.4	40.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	100	28,175
Katsina	62.4	36.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	9,610
Kebbi	0.9	9.9	4.5	17.1	67.6	100	2,834
Kogi	9.8	49.0	25.5	9.8	5.9	100	2,444
Lagos	3.5	3.5	15.8	45.6	31.6	100	2,303
Nasarawa	0.0	48.9	45.6	4.4	1.1	100	224
Niger	0.0	0.9	37.7	34.2	27.2	100	2,669
Ogun	0.0	5.4	32.4	33.0	29.2	100	8,350
Ondo	0.0	3.1	13.2	41.9	41.9	100	4,799
Osun	1.9	11.1	25.9	22.2	38.9	100	1,890
Oyo	0.0	21.5	24.3	9.9	44.2	100	6,233
Plateau	40.0	32.1	14.3	8.6	5.0	100	16,415
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,891
Taraba	42.5	46.8	5.4	3.2	2.2	100	528
Zamfara	18.3	65.4	12.5	2.9	1.0	100	1,581
FCT	60.7	15.5	10.7	11.9	1.2	100	4,487

Table 4: Quality of Water Supply Services - Availability of water supply Services

	In the past two weeks, how many days have you NOT had water?				Average number of days NOT had water?	Total number of consumer without water supply at least for one full day
	< 5 days	5-9 days	10-14 days	Total		
National	36.4	23.0	40.6	100	8	140,684
Adamawa	97.8	2.2	0.0	100	4	531
Akwa Ibom	95.2	4.8	0.0	100	3	6,712
Bauchi	86.9	12.4	0.7	100	4	22,846
Benue	1.1	5.2	93.7	100	13	1,246
Borno	97.6	2.4	0.0	100	4	1,388
Delta	1.8	12.5	85.7	100	10	56
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	13	115
Enugu	22.2	36.1	41.7	100	9	1,934
Gombe	19.1	52.9	27.9	100	7	1,077
Jigawa	84.5	15.5	0.0	100	3	2,573
Kaduna	9.6	20.0	70.4	100	11	6,087
Kano	75.0	16.1	8.9	100	4	13,720
Katsina	9.3	60.8	29.9	100	9	20,046
Kebbi	89.2	10.8	0.0	100	3	1,660
Kogi	0.9	0.9	98.2	100	14	5,416
Lagos	15.3	32.2	52.5	100	10	4,767
Nasarawa	93.6	1.3	5.1	100	4	194
Niger	75.9	17.7	6.3	100	4	1,849
Ogun	0.5	2.0	97.5	100	13	8,891
Ondo	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	14	7,328
Osun	0.0	0.8	99.2	100	13	2,117
Oyo	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	14	6,439
Plateau	4.7	44.2	51.2	100	10	15,125
Sokoto	45.7	16.4	37.9	100	8	6,423
Taraba	11.7	18.7	69.6	100	10	485
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	7	1,657
FCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0

Table 5: Quality of Water Supply Services - Connectivity of water supply

	Was this cut peculiar to your locality?				Total	Total number of consumers in the past 6 months did not experience water supply cut off for more than 2 weeks
	Yes, only my locality	No, the entire system was shut down	Don't Know	Total		
National	65.5	27.0	7.5	100	76,771	
Adamawa	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	35	
Akwa Ibom	99.0	1.0	0.0	100	3,499	
Bauchi	92.3	5.6	2.1	100	22,374	
Benue	50.6	15.7	33.7	100	1,274	
Borno	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	115	
Delta	30.6	47.2	22.2	100	36	
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Enugu	40.0	60.0	0.0	100	269	
Gombe	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	24	
Jigawa	15.4	23.1	61.5	100	398	
Kaduna	95.7	3.2	1.1	100	4,194	
Kano	66.7	29.6	3.7	100	6,615	
Katsina	98.9	0.0	1.1	100	9,713	
Kebbi	40.9	4.5	54.5	100	562	
Kogi	6.9	89.7	3.4	100	1,390	
Lagos	16.0	18.3	65.6	100	5,292	
Nasarawa	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	10	
Niger	76.9	0.0	23.1	100	304	
Ogun	10.0	90.0	0.0	100	451	
Ondo	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	7,254	
Osun	13.3	26.7	60.0	100	262	
Oyo	0.5	98.4	1.0	100	6,577	
Plateau	94.0	6.0	0.0	100	5,862	
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	46	
Taraba	46.9	28.6	24.5	100	139	
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	76	

Table 6: Quality of Water Supply Services - Billing systems and average amount paid by consumer

	Monthly tariff billed to household in 2019					Average monthly tariff billed to household in 2020	Total number consumer that pays any form of bills/tariff for water systems
	Total	<N1,000	N1,000- N1,999	N2,000- N2,999	N3,000 and Above		
National	38.2	19.2	25.8	16.8	100.0	₦1,721	171,814
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	₦3,500	654
Akwa Ibom	0.5	1.5	66.3	31.6	100.0	₦3,034	6,997
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	₦500	24,422
Benue	10.2	80.5	3.9	5.5	100.0	₦1,280	916
Borno	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	₦300	1,618
Delta	4.5	37.5	51.8	6.3	100.0	₦1,833	112
Ekiti	5.0	2.5	82.5	10.0	100.0	₦2,000	210
Enugu	35.0	17.5	27.5	20.0	100.0	₦1,961	2,149
Gombe	0.7	25.0	55.1	19.1	100.0	₦2,132	1,077
Jigawa	91.4	2.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	₦538	5,359
Kaduna	3.4	4.1	12.8	79.7	100.0	₦4,056	6,674
Kano	0.8	8.3	87.2	3.8	100.0	₦2,324	32,585
Katsina	43.7	56.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	₦1,073	20,563
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	₦500	26
Kogi	8.3	66.7	25.0	0.0	100.0	₦1,208	575
Lagos	1.6	9.4	25.2	63.8	100.0	₦3,265	5,130
Nasarawa	43.0	55.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	₦878	498
Niger	34.4	29.8	35.9	0.0	100.0	₦1,259	3,067
Ogun	0.0	3.6	59.4	37.0	100.0	₦2,949	7,447
Ondo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	₦100	1,190
Osun	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	100.0	₦4,243	2,047
Oyo	97.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	100.0	₦204	6,474
Plateau	0.0	48.4	4.3	47.3	100.0	₦2,563	21,808
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	₦315	7,845
Taraba	6.2	21.3	37.6	34.8	100.0	₦2,652	505
Zamfara	16.4	67.2	14.2	2.2	100.0	₦1,417	2,037
FCT	73.4	25.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	₦708	9,829

Table 6b: Quality of Water Supply Services - Billing systems and average amount paid by consumer

	Total number consumer that pays any form of bills/tariff for water systems	What are the reasons for not paying any form of water bills/tariffs?							Estimated number of consumers who don't pay any form of water bills/tariffs
		Can't afford payment	Paid by someone not living in the household	Paid by government/organization	Don't feel like	Don't receive bills	No tariff system in place	Others	
National	16	15.1	8.8	0.9	68.6	1.0	15.8	5.6	20863.1
Adamawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akwabom	33	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.1
Bauchi	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	0	15.6	4.4	11.1	73.3	2.2	24.4	11.1	322.2
Borno	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2
Delta	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Ekiti	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enugu	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gombe	0	21.4	14.3	0.0	64.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	110.9
Jigawa	0	0.0	0.0	14.3	57.1	0.0	14.3	14.3	214.4
Kaduna	0	12.5	37.5	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	360.7
Kano	0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	735.0
Katsina	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kebbi	64	64.4	34.9	0.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3728.1
Kogi	0	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	8.9	0.0	5895.1
Lagos	67	44.4	22.2	11.1	22.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	727.1
Nasarawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8
Ogun	0	0.0	5.6	0.0	88.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	812.4
Ondo	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.2	0.0	40.1	2.4	6212.4
Osun	0	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0	0.0	16.7	105.0
Oyo	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plateau	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	8.3	8.3	41.7	1407.0
Sokoto	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taraba	11	0.0	11.1	11.1	33.3	0.0	22.2	22.2	25.5
Zamfara	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2
FCT	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7: Quality of Water Supply Services - Disconnection of water supply systems

	When disconnected due to non-payment of tariff/bills, how long did it take for y					Total	Total number of consumers who have experienced disconnection of water supply systems for not payment of water bills/tariff
	Less than 1 week	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	5-6 weeks	7 weeks above		
National	32.8	27.9	18.0	12.8	8.5	100	21,338
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	6
Akwa Ibom	0.0	1.1	42.1	51.6	5.3	100	3,392
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Benue	27.1	64.6	6.3	0.0	2.1	100	344
Borno	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Delta	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	2
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	16.7	66.7	16.7	100	31
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	54
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Jigawa	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	92
Kaduna	44.2	30.2	7.0	7.0	11.6	100	1,939
Kano	43.5	30.4	8.7	4.3	13.0	100	5,635
Katsina	75.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	100	2,893
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Lagos	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100	404
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Niger	0.0	11.1	44.4	0.0	44.4	100	211
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Ondo	44.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	335
Osun	4.8	38.1	23.8	14.3	19.0	100	367
Oyo	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	103
Plateau	12.9	38.7	25.8	12.9	9.7	100	3,635
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Taraba	30.0	30.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	100	57
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	15
FCT	41.2	44.1	14.7	0.0	0.0	100	1,816

Table 8: Quality of Water Supply Services - Households water consumption level, Water Quality Measure and challenges

	Water Safety Measure										Total number of consumer who do anything to this water to make it safer
	Boil	Add 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	
National	44.4	25.8	3.8	5.0	.4	61.3	21.7	.1	0.3	100	34,321
Adamawa	72.7	27.3	0.0	18.2	18.2	27.3	63.6	0.0	0.0	100	64
Akwa Ibom	97.1	8.8	0.0	2.9	2.9	26.5	5.9	2.9	0.0	100	1,214
Bauchi	3.6	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	100	4,412
Benue	31.0	27.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	79.3	41.4	3.4	0.0	100	208
Borno	0.0	33.3	11.1	44.4	0.0	11.1	55.6	0.0	0.0	100	74
Delta	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	6
Ekiti	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	16
Enugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	107
Gombe	100.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55
Jigawa	62.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	245
Kaduna	70.0	52.5	5.0	5.0	0.0	62.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100	1,804
Kano	50.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	100	15,190
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	207
Kebbi	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100	179
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Lagos	83.3	33.3	25.0	25.0	16.7	41.7	58.3	0.0	0.0	100	485
Nasarawa	95.3	42.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	93.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	100	264
Niger	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	23
Ogun	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	45
Ondo	0.0	60.0	48.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	930
Osun	0.0	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	0	-
Plateau	46.9	34.4	7.8	10.9	0.0	59.4	23.4	0.0	0.0	100	7,504
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	138
Taraba	67.9	3.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	10.7	100	79
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	593
FCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	481

Table 8: Quality of Water Supply Services - Households water consumption level, water quality measure and challenges

	What other water sources are used by the household for drinking purpose?							Total	Total number of consumers who have an alternative water source for drinking water
	Tube well / Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker-truck		
National	73.1	36.4	1.4	0.4	0.1	5.2	3.0	100	80,042
Adamawa	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	8.5	100	414
Akwa Ibom	99.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	100	3,641
Bauchi	94.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100	8,666
Benue	52.3	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	29.5	100	630
Borno	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	2
Ekiti	50.0	59.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	168
Enugu	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	75.0	100	645
Gombe	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	63.6	100	87
Jigawa	95.8	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	735
Kaduna	87.9	19.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100	4,464
Kano	31.9	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11,515
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,067
Kebbi	98.6	5.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,864
Kogi	53.8	76.3	2.2	2.2	0.0	3.2	2.2	100	4,457
Lagos	79.0	13.6	9.9	3.7	1.2	3.7	9.9	100	3,272
Nasarawa	100.0	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	254
Niger	43.2	54.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100	1,030
Ogun	93.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100	6,590
Ondo	85.5	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	100	6,138
Osun	80.6	23.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	100	1,627
Oyo	24.1	92.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.5	100	6,715
Plateau	81.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	100	7,621
Sokoto	100.0	5.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	100	7,387
Taraba	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	100	23
Zamfara	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	30
FCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-

Table 9: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Duration of flow/supply to the household							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	
	National	9.5	22.9	14.2	47.6	6.0	100.0	
Adamawa	0.0	40.2	7.1	52.7	0.0	100.0	3.1	654
Akwa								
Ibom	4.0	72.4	7.0	15.6	1.0	100.0	2.4	7,104
Bauchi	0.0	2.6	27.1	70.3	0.0	100.0	3.7	24,422
Benue	12.6	51.1	25.3	11.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	1,303
Borno	0.0	8.1	0.0	57.1	34.8	100.0	4.2	1,627
Delta	6.3	29.6	3.5	37.3	23.2	100.0	3.4	142
Ekiti	52.5	35.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	210
Enugu	17.1	24.4	2.4	51.2	4.9	100.0	3.0	2,203
Gombe	1.3	43.3	17.3	34.0	4.0	100.0	3.0	1,188
Jigawa	3.7	10.6	13.2	65.6	6.9	100.0	3.6	5,788
Kaduna	5.1	62.4	7.0	22.9	2.5	100.0	2.6	7,079
Kano	0.0	22.8	5.9	70.6	0.7	100.0	3.5	33,320
Katsina	0.5	5.0	23.1	52.3	19.1	100.0	3.8	20,563
Kebbi	0.0	5.1	24.9	56.5	13.6	100.0	3.8	4,520
Kogi	33.3	40.6	22.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	2.0	6,614
Lagos	24.7	46.8	7.0	11.4	10.1	100.0	2.4	6,382
Nasarawa	0.0	2.0	27.0	71.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	498
Niger	0.7	16.7	21.7	58.7	2.2	100.0	3.4	3,231
Ogun	41.5	50.0	4.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	9,027
Ondo	27.6	51.8	19.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	7,403
Osun	13.7	45.2	25.8	15.3	0.0	100.0	2.4	2,170
Oyo	29.7	26.2	31.3	9.2	3.6	100.0	2.3	6,715
Plateau	21.0	13.0	5.5	59.5	1.0	100.0	3.1	23,450
Sokoto	0.6	29.7	28.5	41.3	0.0	100.0	3.1	7,891
Taraba	3.2	31.0	1.1	64.2	0.5	100.0	3.3	530
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	2.2	73.3	24.4	100.0	4.2	2,052
FCT	0.0	0.5	0.0	60.9	38.6	100.0	4.4	9,829

Table 9: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply									
	Colour of water supplied							Mean scores	Total number of consumer's whose water supply connection is located within the compound or dwelling
	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total			
National	2.1	28.5	14.6	45.6	9.2	100.0	3.3	195,913	
Adamawa	0.0	19.6	5.4	74.1	0.9	100.0	3.6	654	
Akwa Ibom	3.5	64.8	7.0	24.6	0.0	100.0	2.5	7,104	
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	1.9	96.8	1.3	100.0	4.0	24,422	
Benue	4.4	6.6	15.4	73.6	0.0	100.0	3.6	1,303	
Borno	0.0	1.0	0.0	48.0	51.0	100.0	4.5	1,627	
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.7	47.9	51.4	100.0	4.5	142	
Ekiti	22.5	40.0	22.5	15.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	210	
Enugu	0.0	2.4	0.0	85.4	12.2	100.0	4.1	2,203	
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	36.7	100.0	4.4	1,188	
Jigawa	1.1	5.3	1.6	68.3	23.8	100.0	4.1	5,788	
Kaduna	8.3	73.9	4.5	10.2	3.2	100.0	2.3	7,079	
Kano	0.7	87.5	4.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	2.2	33,320	
Katsina	0.0	0.0	37.2	33.7	29.1	100.0	3.9	20,563	
Kebbi	0.0	1.7	20.9	66.7	10.7	100.0	3.9	4,520	
Kogi	0.7	1.4	46.4	29.0	22.5	100.0	3.7	6,614	
Lagos	19.0	55.7	8.2	10.8	6.3	100.0	2.3	6,382	
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	35.5	64.5	0.0	100.0	3.6	498	
Niger	0.0	0.7	1.4	96.4	1.4	100.0	4.0	3,231	
Ogun	3.5	13.0	44.0	39.5	0.0	100.0	3.2	9,027	
Ondo	5.5	22.6	58.3	13.1	0.5	100.0	2.8	7,403	
Osun	1.6	5.6	8.9	54.8	29.0	100.0	4.0	2,170	
Oyo	1.0	2.6	42.1	33.8	20.5	100.0	3.7	6,715	
Plateau	3.0	38.5	2.0	56.5	0.0	100.0	3.1	23,450	
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	16.9	83.1	0.0	100.0	3.8	7,891	
Taraba	0.5	33.7	1.1	63.6	1.1	100.0	3.3	530	
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.7	79.3	20.0	100.0	4.2	2,052	
FCT	0.0	1.1	0.0	62.0	37.0	100.0	4.3	9,829	

Table 9: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	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	
National	3.0	17.7	17.6	54.0	7.7	100	3.5	195,913
Adamawa	0.0	81.3	11.6	7.1	0.0	100	2.3	654
Akwa Ibom	6.0	76.9	8.5	8.5	0.0	100	2.2	7,104
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.4	0.0	100	4.0	24,422
Benue	3.3	15.4	37.4	42.3	1.6	100	3.2	1,303
Borno	0.0	1.0	0.0	37.4	61.6	100	4.6	1,627
Delta	0.0	3.5	14.1	45.1	37.3	100	4.2	142
Ekiti	15.0	52.5	22.5	10.0	0.0	100	2.3	210
Enugu	4.9	9.8	2.4	78.0	4.9	100	3.7	2,203
Gombe	2.0	15.3	45.3	35.3	2.0	100	3.2	1,188
Jigawa	2.6	9.5	15.9	62.4	9.5	100	3.7	5,788
Kaduna	4.5	19.7	50.3	19.7	5.7	100	3.0	7,079
Kano	0.0	30.9	22.1	46.3	0.7	100	3.2	33,320
Katsina	0.0	0.0	15.1	56.3	28.6	100	4.1	20,563
Kebbi	0.0	3.4	26.0	67.8	2.8	100	3.7	4,520
Kogi	5.1	13.0	65.2	15.2	1.4	100	2.9	6,614
Lagos	15.2	60.8	7.0	8.2	8.9	100	2.3	6,382
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	58.0	42.0	0.0	100	3.4	498
Niger	0.0	7.2	22.5	69.6	0.7	100	3.6	3,231
Ogun	13.0	36.0	7.0	44.0	0.0	100	2.8	9,027
Ondo	13.6	38.2	38.2	10.1	0.0	100	2.4	7,403
Osun	8.9	32.3	15.3	40.3	3.2	100	3.0	2,170
Oyo	4.6	7.7	47.2	19.5	21.0	100	3.4	6,715
Plateau	3.0	12.0	15.0	69.5	0.5	100	3.5	23,450
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	1.2	100	4.0	7,891
Taraba	0.5	21.9	0.5	75.4	1.6	100	3.6	530
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.7	79.3	20.0	100	4.2	2,052
FCT	0.5	3.8	1.1	55.4	39.1	100	4.3	9,829

Table 9: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Billing method								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	
National	1.5	7.1	13.4	16.4	55.8	5.7	100.0	3.4	195,913
Adamawa	0.0	8.9	64.3	12.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	2.3	654
Akwa Ibom	0.0	30.7	62.8	3.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	7,104
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	97.4	0.0	100.0	4.0	24,422
Benue	6.0	2.7	12.6	41.2	37.4	0.0	100.0	3.0	1,303
Borno	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	61.6	36.9	100.0	4.3	1,627
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.2	40.8	42.3	100.0	4.2	142
Ekiti	0.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	210
Enugu	4.9	2.4	14.6	2.4	73.2	2.4	100.0	3.4	2,203
Gombe	2.7	1.3	7.3	51.3	36.7	0.7	100.0	3.2	1,188
Jigawa	2.1	3.7	9.5	18.5	62.4	3.7	100.0	3.5	5,788
Kaduna	4.5	5.7	7.0	53.5	19.1	10.2	100.0	3.1	7,079
Kano	0.0	8.8	25.7	14.0	51.5	0.0	100.0	3.1	33,320
Katsina	0.0	0.5	0.0	13.1	72.9	13.6	100.0	4.0	20,563
Kebbi	0.0	1.1	8.5	24.3	59.3	6.8	100.0	3.6	4,520
Kogi	10.9	0.7	5.1	66.7	15.2	1.4	100.0	2.8	6,614
Lagos	5.1	29.7	43.0	5.7	12.0	4.4	100.0	2.0	6,382
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	1.0	34.5	64.5	0.0	100.0	3.6	498
Niger	0.0	0.0	4.3	26.8	67.4	1.4	100.0	3.7	3,231
Ogun	2.0	23.0	25.0	11.0	38.0	1.0	100.0	2.6	9,027
Ondo	4.5	18.6	20.1	50.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	2.4	7,403
Osun	1.6	6.5	34.7	16.9	37.1	3.2	100.0	2.9	2,170
Oyo	0.5	4.6	4.1	48.7	10.8	31.3	100.0	3.6	6,715
Plateau	2.0	6.0	10.5	11.5	70.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	23,450
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	7,891
Taraba	35.3	2.1	5.9	0.0	55.1	1.6	100.0	2.4	530
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	86.7	12.6	100.0	4.1	2,052
FCT	0.0	6.0	1.1	0.0	57.6	35.3	100.0	4.2	9,829

Table 9: Consumers rating of Level of Quality of Services rendered by Urban Water Supply

	Response time to complaints							Total	Mean Scores	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			
National	4.5	11.9	11.3	20.6	46.4	5.2	100.0	3.1	195,913	
Adamawa	0.0	4.5	17.0	27.7	50.9	0.0	100.0	3.3	654	
Akwa Ibom	1.0	37.2	60.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	7,104	
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	1.3	36.1	62.6	0.0	100.0	3.6	24,422	
Benue	7.7	19.2	15.9	31.9	24.7	0.5	100.0	2.5	1,303	
Borno	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	63.1	35.4	100.0	4.3	1,627	
Delta	0.7	4.2	14.1	18.3	51.4	11.3	100.0	3.5	142	
Ekiti	12.5	12.5	30.0	2.5	37.5	5.0	100.0	2.6	210	
Enugu	68.3	7.3	2.4	7.3	14.6	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,203	
Gombe	2.0	0.7	17.3	42.0	36.7	1.3	100.0	3.1	1,188	
Jigawa	13.2	4.2	13.2	22.2	45.0	2.1	100.0	2.9	5,788	
Kaduna	5.1	5.7	15.3	54.1	12.1	7.6	100.0	2.9	7,079	
Kano	2.9	4.4	12.5	22.8	57.4	0.0	100.0	3.3	33,320	
Katsina	0.5	0.5	0.0	9.5	76.9	12.6	100.0	4.0	20,563	
Kebbi	0.0	1.7	12.4	31.6	51.4	2.8	100.0	3.4	4,520	
Kogi	13.8	10.9	17.4	37.7	18.8	1.4	100.0	2.4	6,614	
Lagos	3.8	39.9	33.5	8.2	9.5	5.1	100.0	1.9	6,382	
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	1.5	49.5	49.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	498	
Niger	15.9	2.2	10.9	24.6	46.4	0.0	100.0	2.8	3,231	
Ogun	5.0	50.0	14.5	13.0	17.5	0.0	100.0	1.9	9,027	
Ondo	25.1	41.7	17.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	7,403	
Osun	6.5	12.1	36.3	23.4	21.0	0.8	100.0	2.4	2,170	
Oyo	0.0	0.0	4.6	46.2	18.5	30.8	100.0	3.8	6,715	
Plateau	3.5	27.0	10.5	7.0	52.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	23,450	
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	4.1	30.2	65.7	0.0	100.0	3.6	7,891	
Taraba	1.1	5.3	9.1	0.5	83.4	0.5	100.0	3.6	530	
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	82.2	15.6	100.0	4.1	2,052	
FCT	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	61.4	34.8	100.0	4.3	9,829	

Table 10: 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
National	34.1	11.2	10.0	36.9	6.2	1.6	100.0	15.7	23.7	20.3	13.4	7.3	5.4	14.1	100.0	57137
Adamawa	43.6	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	48.7	17.9	5.1	12.8	0.0	12.8	2.6	100.0	228
Akwa Ibom	18.6	1.0	14.4	66.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	43.3	47.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	3463
Bauchi	43.8	1.6	0.0	54.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	31.3	59.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10084
Benue	77.6	2.6	5.3	13.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	21.1	30.3	7.9	7.9	0.0	2.6	30.3	100.0	544
Borno	16.7	50.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Delta	31.8	0.0	0.0	59.1	4.5	4.5	100.0	31.8	27.3	31.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	22
Ekiti	34.4	21.9	12.5	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.4	31.3	18.8	3.1	12.5	3.1	21.9	100.0	168
Enugu	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
Gombe	17.2	0.0	10.3	55.2	17.2	0.0	100.0	20.7	13.8	13.8	10.3	13.8	3.4	24.1	100.0	230
Jigawa	38.5	15.4	3.8	26.9	15.4	0.0	100.0	26.9	30.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	30.8	7.7	100.0	796
Kaduna	27.0	37.8	8.1	16.2	8.1	2.7	100.0	10.8	2.7	13.5	2.7	18.9	32.4	18.9	100.0	1668
Kano	44.0	28.0	8.0	16.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	36.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	0.0	12.0	32.0	100.0	6125
Katsina	50.0	3.4	1.7	29.3	15.5	0.0	100.0	60.3	27.6	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	6.9	100.0	5993
Kebbi	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
Kogi	37.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	37.5	100.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	383
Lagos	16.2	24.3	13.5	35.1	10.8	0.0	100.0	2.7	8.1	29.7	27.0	8.1	10.8	13.5	100.0	1495
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
Niger	77.3	0.0	4.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	13.6	18.2	31.8	27.3	9.1	0.0	100.0	515
Ogun	1.5	3.8	23.8	57.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	10.0	12.3	2.3	29.2	20.0	11.5	14.6	100.0	5867
Ondo	0.0	5.9	11.8	82.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	70.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	632
Osun	14.7	3.2	31.6	21.1	27.4	2.1	100.0	13.7	33.7	7.4	12.6	4.2	7.4	21.1	100.0	1662
Oyo	14.3	0.0	21.4	14.3	50.0	0.0	100.0	14.3	42.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	482
Plateau	46.9	12.5	4.2	34.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	1.0	22.9	22.9	16.7	4.2	1.0	31.3	100.0	11256
Sokoto	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
Taraba	52.4	20.7	9.8	14.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	31.7	34.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	100.0	233
Zamfara	4.9	2.4	0.0	75.6	17.1	0.0	100.0	61.0	34.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	623
FCT	17.3	27.2	35.8	4.9	4.9	9.9	100.0	19.8	63.0	11.1	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4327

Table 11: Water Quality Test Results

	Colour			Turbidity			Total Coliform conducted (cfu/100ml)			Average Total Coliform result (cfu/100ml)	E. Coli Test Result Load (cfu/100ml)						Average E. Coli Test Result Load (cfu/100ml)	Water Quality Result Results			Estimated Total Consumers
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total		<1	1-10	11-100	101-200	201-100	Total		Free from Contamination	Contaminated	Total	
National	11.8	88.2	100	4.9	95.1	100	21.8	78.2	100	1828	51.3	16.7	24.5	3.1	4.5	100	177	50.7	49.3	100	75,276
Adamawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	16.9	83.1	100	2	59.3	32.2	6.8	1.7	0.0	100	4	59.3	40.7	100	344
Akwa																					
Ibom	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	45.0	55.0	100	8110	80.0	9.1	6.4	0.9	3.6	100	31	79.3	20.7	100	3,963
Bauchi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	14.3	85.7	100	1	43.9	19.4	21.4	2.0	13.3	100	119	43.9	56.1	100	15,441
Benue	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	31.6	68.4	100	1713	41.2	52.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	100	188	36.8	63.2	100	136
Borno	2.0	98.0	100	2.0	98.0	100	21.0	79.0	100	34	79.0	8.0	11.0	1.0	1.0	100	16	79.0	21.0	100	822
Delta	0.0	100.0	100	1.8	98.2	100	21.8	78.2	100	1676	54.9	15.7	19.6	9.8	0.0	100	750	50.9	49.1	100	55
Ekiti	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	18	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	11	75.0	25.0	100	21
Enugu	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	23.5	76.5	100	50005	47.1	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	100	27	47.1	52.9	100	913
Gombe	1.9	98.1	100	1.9	98.1	100	60.4	39.6	100	32	70.8	20.8	6.3	2.1	0.0	100	951	64.2	35.8	100	420
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	21.3	78.7	100	104	34.7	30.7	22.7	6.7	5.3	100	41	34.7	65.3	100	2,297
Kaduna	3.8	96.2	100	3.8	96.2	100	15.4	84.6	100	5004	81.0	7.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	100	1925	65.4	34.6	100	2,345
Kano	45.5	54.5	100	18.2	81.8	100	20.8	79.2	100	190	18.2	11.7	55.8	9.1	5.2	100	56	18.2	81.8	100	18,865
Katsina	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	24.7	75.3	100	6	70.6	25.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	100	2	70.6	29.4	100	8,783
Kebbi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	22.5	77.5	100	23	25.6	41.0	28.2	2.6	2.6	100	2517	25.0	75.0	100	1,021
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	.	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1	33.3	66.7	100	144
Lagos	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	100	.	0.0	0.0	0	-
Nasarawa	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	26.8	73.2	100	67	66.0	12.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	100	7	66.0	34.0	100	241
Niger	0.0	100.0	100	1.4	98.6	100	16.9	83.1	100	33	9.9	36.6	53.5	0.0	0.0	100	15	9.9	90.1	100	1,662
Ogun	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	25.0	75.0	100	0	62.5	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	9	62.5	37.5	100	361
Ondo	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0	100.0	0.0	100	298
Osun	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	20.0	80.0	100	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0	100.0	0.0	100	525
Oyo	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	.	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	.	100.0	0.0	100	310
Plateau	1.5	98.5	100	0.0	100.0	100	22.4	77.6	100	31	87.9	10.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100	24	86.6	13.4	100	7,856
Sokoto	7.7	92.3	100	15.4	84.6	100	61.5	38.5	100	19	53.8	7.7	38.5	0.0	0.0	100	14	53.8	46.2	100	596
Taraba	1.7	98.3	100	1.7	98.3	100	36.2	63.8	100	29	56.9	12.1	25.9	3.4	1.7	100	22	56.9	43.1	100	165
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	14.7	85.3	100	5638	55.7	11.3	33.0	0.0	0.0	100	1114	49.5	50.5	100	1,657
FCT	0	100	100	0	100	100	19.5	80.5	100	461	76.8	19.6	3.6	0	0	100	91	76.1	23.9	100	6036

Education Composites



Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Educational Facilities								
	Proportion of schools with basic handwashing service (handwashing facility with water and soap available at the time of visit)	Proportion of schools with limited handwashing service (handwashing facility without water and/or soap at the time of visit)	Proportion of schools with handwashing facility with water and soap available at the time of visit and evidently in use	Proportion of schools that dispose their solid waste properly	Proportion of schools with basic gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services (i.e 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)	Proportion of schools with Basic sanitation service (Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable at the time of the survey)	Proportion of schools with Limited service (Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey)	Number of Schools
National	34.5	16.9	26.4	88.8	3.4	29.8	23.3	130,211
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	38.2	9.3	27.9	88.4	2.6	20.1	20.1	28,907
North East	22.6	18.2	15.4	88.7	0.4	34.2	21.8	16,407
North West	20.2	19.8	11.5	85.5	1.6	29.4	23.7	22,569
South East	18.7	18.7	10.8	92.2	0.4	19.2	19.1	13,269
South South	36.3	21.9	27.2	93.7	4.7	21.2	32.8	13,641
South West	51.3	18.0	45.2	88.0	7.2	43.4	24.1	35,419
Sector								
Urban:	49.7	21.1	40.1	90.6	7.5	44.4	28.0	41,309
Peri-Urban	48.1	21.6	37.3	91.8	8.8	45.1	26.7	13,269
Urban	50.5	20.8	41.4	90.0	6.9	44.1	28.6	28,040
Rural:	27.4	15.0	20.0	87.9	1.5	23.1	21.0	88,902
Itinerant	24.2	13.7	16.9	88.2	0.8	19.5	20.6	68,239
Rural	25.3	13.7	21.2	86.2	4.8	17.7	29.4	3,727
Small Town	40.9	20.1	32.3	87.3	3.4	38.7	21.1	16,935
Category Of School								
Normal School	34.5	16.9	26.4	88.8	3.3	29.7	23.3	129,453
Special Needs School	42.6	16.9	31.2	91.2	14.5	52.8	10.9	758
Type Of School								
Primary	32.6	16.2	25.0	88.4	3.1	30.1	21.2	103,202
Secondary	41.7	19.7	31.7	90.3	4.4	29.0	31.0	27,009
State								
Abia	10.0	9.6	6.6	95.1	0.0	26.7	35.0	2,072
Adamawa	7.9	10.0	6.0	88.1	0.0	18.4	27.8	3,460
Akwa Ibom	43.7	13.0	30.1	89.8	6.5	21.9	23.2	2,373
Anambra	36.2	35.9	21.9	96.0	1.9	38.0	22.3	2,904
Bauchi	32.0	25.1	24.2	95.1	1.7	46.2	13.6	4,403
Bayelsa	18.6	11.1	6.9	82.2	0.0	2.4	28.7	1,165
Benue	55.0	6.0	39.1	100.0	2.3	38.6	17.2	5,066
Borno	20.4	20.6	15.9	86.4	0.0	61.5	11.4	2,666
Cross River	61.1	13.6	61.1	100.0	4.4	16.1	32.8	2,222
Delta	32.6	39.1	21.7	97.8	0.0	15.4	43.4	3,043
Ebonyi	20.4	14.6	14.1	91.9	0.0	8.3	10.2	2,187
Edo	34.1	24.9	19.4	100.0	10.1	29.0	38.0	3,108
Ekiti	47.9	18.1	29.8	100.0	2.3	25.3	16.0	1,700
Enugu	17.0	22.6	6.8	87.5	0.0	17.0	17.0	2,762
Gombe	25.3	20.3	14.9	83.6	0.0	8.9	24.6	1,957
Imo	9.2	9.0	5.0	91.0	0.0	7.0	13.9	3,344
Jigawa	19.8	29.0	4.7	90.1	0.0	31.1	17.5	1,575
Kaduna	33.9	15.2	31.6	83.5	2.2	15.2	13.0	4,614
Kano	24.0	14.3	8.7	87.1	2.2	35.0	24.7	7,388
Katsina	12.0	33.8	5.9	94.1	4.0	51.8	34.3	2,550
Kebbi	2.1	12.7	2.1	95.7	0.0	31.7	10.6	1,964
Kogi	46.8	6.1	40.3	75.3	0.0	4.4	11.1	4,958

Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Educational Facilities								
	Proportion of schools with basic handwashing service (handwashing facility with water and soap available at the time of visit)	Proportion of schools with limited handwashing service (handwashing facility without water and/or soap at the time of visit)	Proportion of schools with handwashing facility with water and soap available at the time of visit and evidently in use	Proportion of schools that dispose their solid waste properly	Proportion of schools with basic gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services (i.e 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)	Proportion of schools with Basic sanitation service (Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable at the time of the survey)	Proportion of schools with Limited service (Improved sanitation facilities at the school that are either not single-sex or not usable at the time of the survey)	Number of Schools
Kwara	9.3	16.0	6.5	87.4	0.0	16.8	13.7	4,360
Lagos	67.5	15.7	64.0	93.8	14.9	69.8	25.4	13,705
Nasarawa	41.5	13.9	37.3	82.5	0.0	12.3	12.7	2,264
Niger	35.0	2.7	15.5	94.8	3.9	18.1	29.9	4,996
Ogun	35.0	30.1	35.0	99.9	0.3	36.7	19.0	4,254
Ondo	65.9	8.7	48.5	97.5	7.3	35.8	27.0	3,661
Osun	33.4	33.7	23.2	91.5	0.0	21.1	38.2	4,188
Oyo	35.5	11.5	31.6	62.6	2.3	20.4	17.7	7,911
Plateau	24.5	13.5	21.9	84.4	2.1	10.7	25.9	5,023
Rivers	16.9	16.5	16.9	79.8	4.1	35.3	20.5	1,730
Sokoto	18.5	44.8	6.4	74.2	0.0	6.4	45.0	2,327
Taraba	27.8	19.3	12.5	95.6	0.0	23.8	25.6	2,597
Yobe	19.2	7.1	16.8	67.9	0.0	37.9	42.8	1,324
Zamfara	6.0	4.2	4.1	73.9	0.0	35.9	24.3	2,152
Fct	72.2	11.8	48.6	93.9	15.1	52.9	31.6	2,240

Access to Water Supply Services in Educational Facilities												
	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility	Proportion of schools with basic water supply services (Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of survey)	Proportion of schools with limited water supply services (Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey)	Proportion of schools with Basic Water Supply and Sanitation Services (i.e. schools with improved water source and improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable at the time of the survey)	Proportion of schools functional improved water supply facility within the premises	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility within the premises but not available at the time of the survey or facility not within the premises	Proportion of schools with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	Proportion of schools with improved water supply source within the premises and is typically available throughout the school year	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to pupils/students living with disability	Proportion of schools with access to basic water supply services (i.e. schools with functional improved water supply facility, within the school premises and available at all times during school days)	Number of Schools
National	53.3	37.0	11.2	16.5	29.7	23.6	35.5	27.0	23.9	18.4	22.3	130,211
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	48.3	36.9	8.9	11.9	24.8	23.5	34.2	22.1	19.9	16.5	19.1	28,907
North East	51.9	35.0	16.9	17.5	25.4	26.6	33.3	20.5	17.3	14.6	13.6	16,407
North West	54.3	43.2	10.6	16.9	32.6	21.7	41.1	29.1	26.7	25.8	25.0	22,569
South East	42.4	21.5	11.3	6.9	18.7	23.6	21.1	15.8	12.5	10.7	10.7	13,269
South South	51.1	29.0	12.7	11.8	22.7	28.4	26.0	21.7	20.2	20.1	19.8	13,641
South West	62.3	42.9	10.2	25.0	40.5	21.8	42.9	38.9	34.2	19.3	32.4	35,419
Sector												
Urban:	71.7	49.0	13.9	27.7	43.3	28.5	48.3	38.9	37.8	26.9	34.1	41,309
Peri-Urban	72.3	45.7	15.0	25.5	39.0	33.4	45.7	32.7	31.5	24.0	27.5	13,269
Urban	71.4	50.6	13.4	28.7	45.3	26.2	49.6	41.9	40.9	28.2	37.3	28,040
Rural:	44.7	31.4	9.9	11.3	23.3	21.4	29.5	21.4	17.4	14.5	16.8	88,902
Itinerant	39.0	26.4	9.8	8.2	18.5	20.5	24.6	16.8	13.7	12.9	13.2	68,239
Rural	47.9	30.3	4.4	6.1	28.2	19.7	28.2	26.8	20.8	11.1	19.4	3,727
Small Town	67.0	52.1	11.9	24.9	41.7	25.3	49.6	39.1	31.9	21.6	30.6	16,935
Category Of School												
Normal School	53.2	36.9	11.2	16.4	29.5	23.6	35.4	26.9	23.8	18.3	22.2	129,453
Special Needs School	70.4	56.2	9.2	41.3	47.3	23.1	51.1	44.3	41.4	45.4	39.0	758
Type Of School												
Primary	51.5	35.3	11.0	16.2	27.0	24.4	33.6	24.6	21.1	17.2	19.8	103,202
Secondary	60.2	43.6	12.0	17.8	39.6	20.6	42.7	36.1	34.6	23.3	31.6	27,009
State												
Abia	35.0	18.4	16.6	5.2	16.7	18.2	18.4	11.8	6.6	8.2	6.6	2,072
Adamawa	42.3	28.4	13.9	14.4	20.1	22.2	28.0	10.0	18.0	4.0	10.0	3,460
Akwa Ibom	45.7	35.4	9.7	12.0	23.4	22.3	28.9	23.4	24.0	20.1	23.4	2,373
Anambra	52.2	42.3	10.0	20.2	32.4	19.9	40.2	26.3	26.4	6.2	18.3	2,904
Bauchi	44.3	36.5	7.8	20.8	28.7	15.6	36.5	22.6	9.1	16.8	9.1	4,403
Bayelsa	24.9	4.8	8.7	0.0	4.8	20.1	4.8	4.8	2.4	7.3	2.4	1,165
Benue	55.0	43.7	9.0	20.6	37.0	18.0	41.5	34.7	24.1	30.2	24.1	5,066
Borno	75.1	45.6	29.5	32.0	34.3	40.9	38.8	29.6	29.8	22.8	18.3	2,666
Cross River	40.2	34.0	4.1	7.6	23.6	16.6	27.8	23.6	18.4	12.0	18.4	2,222
Delta	69.5	30.7	4.3	13.3	28.5	41.0	30.7	24.1	22.0	24.1	22.0	3,043
Ebonyi	55.1	32.9	14.6	4.2	30.8	24.3	32.9	28.7	22.4	18.8	22.4	2,187
Edo	54.2	30.3	22.4	14.7	25.8	28.5	28.8	25.7	24.2	19.4	24.1	3,108
Ekiti	52.3	42.9	7.0	18.3	38.3	13.9	42.9	33.9	36.0	26.9	33.9	1,700
Enugu	19.2	7.9	7.9	2.3	7.9	11.3	7.9	7.9	5.7	7.9	5.7	2,762

Access to Water Supply Services in Educational Facilities												
	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility	Proportion of schools with basic water supply services (Drinking water from an improved source and water is available at the school at the time of survey)	Proportion of schools with limited water supply services (Drinking water from an improved source but water is unavailable at the school at the time of the survey)	Proportion of schools with Basic Water Supply and Sanitation Services (i.e. schools with improved water source and improved sanitation facilities at the school that are single-sex and usable at the time of the survey)	Proportion of schools functional improved water supply facility within the premises	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility within the premises but not available at the time of the survey or facility not within the premises	Proportion of schools with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	Proportion of schools with improved water supply source within the premises and is typically available throughout the school year	Proportion of schools with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to pupils/students living with disability	Proportion of schools with access to basic water supply services (i.e. schools with functional improved water supply facility, within the school premises and available at all times during school days)	Number of Schools
Gombe	66.5	55.4	11.2	2.2	34.5	32.0	53.1	31.3	25.3	36.8	25.3	1,957
Imo	49.1	9.2	10.0	2.0	9.2	39.9	9.2	7.2	3.2	13.3	3.2	3,344
Jigawa	59.6	30.4	29.2	12.3	22.8	36.8	30.4	13.4	14.9	34.0	12.6	1,575
Kaduna	51.9	47.0	4.8	9.3	35.2	16.6	44.7	30.5	24.6	22.3	22.3	4,614
Kano	54.2	45.5	7.2	18.9	30.1	24.1	43.9	29.4	28.0	24.3	27.2	7,388
Katsina	63.8	55.8	7.9	39.8	49.9	13.9	49.9	45.9	40.0	32.0	38.0	2,550
Kebbi	48.8	38.2	10.6	16.9	36.1	12.7	38.2	29.5	31.6	38.2	25.3	1,964
Kogi	50.4	38.4	10.1	2.4	17.5	33.0	32.3	17.5	13.2	0.0	13.2	4,958
Kwara	34.9	12.1	13.7	4.8	12.1	22.8	12.1	7.6	5.8	0.2	5.8	4,360
Lagos	85.6	56.5	10.9	42.2	56.5	29.1	56.5	55.3	46.7	27.0	46.6	13,705
Nasarawa	42.0	24.5	15.0	4.5	13.6	28.4	22.1	9.4	9.4	2.7	9.4	2,264
Niger	46.8	40.3	5.2	10.3	19.4	27.4	40.1	15.5	19.4	16.8	15.5	4,996
Ogun	50.4	35.8	7.9	12.8	29.1	21.2	35.8	29.1	26.9	11.1	24.7	4,254
Ondo	49.6	25.7	12.2	18.5	25.7	23.9	25.7	21.1	23.1	11.9	18.5	3,661
Osun	44.3	27.0	17.2	10.2	27.0	17.2	27.0	27.0	18.5	16.4	18.5	4,188
Oyo	45.9	39.7	6.2	14.1	33.4	12.5	39.7	31.1	29.5	13.6	25.5	7,911
Plateau	35.8	35.8	0.0	8.7	24.0	11.8	31.1	23.9	23.9	24.0	23.9	5,023
Rivers	52.2	24.7	27.5	17.2	17.2	35.1	20.9	17.2	19.1	33.6	17.2	1,730
Sokoto	53.6	41.4	12.2	4.3	32.8	20.9	39.3	32.8	29.2	34.9	29.2	2,327
Taraba	29.1	13.6	15.5	9.0	11.4	17.7	13.6	11.4	9.2	5.1	9.2	2,597
Yobe	78.9	37.7	41.3	24.6	24.0	54.9	35.3	24.0	21.9	4.8	19.6	1,324
Zamfara	50.2	28.1	22.0	16.0	18.3	31.9	26.2	12.4	12.4	3.9	12.4	2,152
Fct	92.4	74.1	18.3	44.9	62.8	29.7	70.3	55.2	55.2	50.1	53.3	2,240

Education Composite for WASH Services					
Proportion of schools with access to WASH Services					
	Water Supply and Hygiene Services	Water Supply and Sanitation Services	Sanitation and Hygiene Services	WASH Services	Number of Schools
National	19.2	16.5	16.1	10.6	130,211
Geopolitical Zone					
North Central	21.9	11.9	12.8	10.1	28,907
North East	13.9	17.5	13.9	9.4	16,407
North West	11.8	16.9	6.4	4.3	22,569
South East	8.6	6.9	6.4	4.0	13,269
South South	18.0	11.8	10.6	7.5	13,641
South West	28.5	25.0	31.7	19.3	35,419
Sector					
Urban:	30.7	27.7	27.8	18.4	41,309
Peri-Urban	28.2	25.5	27.0	16.9	13,269
Urban	31.9	28.7	28.2	19.1	28,040
Rural:	13.8	11.3	10.6	7.0	88,902
Itinerant	10.4	8.2	7.0	4.2	68,239
Rural	12.0	6.1	10.1	3.3	3,727
Small Town	28.3	24.9	25.5	19.1	16,935
Category Of School					
Normal School	19.1	16.4	16.0	10.5	129,453
Special Needs School	32.2	41.3	31.5	26.2	758
Type Of School					
Primary	17.3	16.2	16.6	10.5	103,202
Secondary	26.5	17.8	14.0	11.2	27,009
State					
Abia	8.3	5.2	5.1	3.4	2,072
Adamawa	4.0	14.4	2.0	2.0	3,460
Akwa Ibom	24.2	12.0	14.4	12.0	2,373
Anambra	24.1	20.2	20.1	14.1	2,904
Bauchi	23.8	20.8	26.1	18.0	4,403
Bayelsa	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,165
Benue	28.0	20.6	26.6	17.6	5,066
Borno	13.7	32.0	20.4	13.7	2,666
Cross River	31.9	7.6	13.8	7.6	2,222
Delta	13.1	13.3	4.4	4.4	3,043
Ebonyi	6.3	4.2	4.2	2.1	2,187
Edo	19.6	14.7	18.1	11.7	3,108
Ekiti	29.6	18.3	23.0	16.1	1,700
Enugu	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	2,762
Gombe	18.6	2.2	2.2	0.0	1,957
Imo	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	3,344
Jigawa	7.6	12.3	4.1	1.8	1,575
Kaduna	18.8	9.3	5.7	4.6	4,614
Kano	15.3	18.9	12.5	8.1	7,388
Katsina	10.1	39.8	4.0	4.0	2,550
Kebbi	2.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	1,964
Kogi	23.9	2.4	4.4	2.4	4,958
Kwara	3.0	4.8	0.2	0.2	4,360
Lagos	44.4	42.2	55.2	36.0	13,705
Nasarawa	16.1	4.5	2.7	2.7	2,264
Niger	23.3	10.3	11.6	10.3	4,996
Ogun	12.8	12.8	15.5	2.2	4,254
Ondo	21.1	18.5	28.7	16.0	3,661
Osun	9.9	10.2	10.3	3.8	4,188
Oyo	22.5	14.1	14.1	10.2	7,911
Plateau	15.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	5,023
Rivers	8.0	17.2	6.1	4.2	1,730
Sokoto	9.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	2,327
Taraba	6.6	9.0	10.7	6.6	2,597
Yobe	15.1	24.6	15.1	10.9	1,324
Zamfara	2.0	16.0	3.9	2.0	2,152
Fct	58.5	44.9	47.2	39.2	2,240

Education Analyzed 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

	Perimeter fencing		School Shifts (Afternoon)			School Boarding				Estimated Number of Education Facilities
	Fenced	Not Fenced	Total	In Practice	Not in practice	Total	In Practice	Not in Practice	Total	
National	34.2	65.8	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	130,211
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	13.8	86.2	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	28,907
North East	24.8	75.2	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	16,407
North West	27.1	72.9	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	22,569
South East	31.2	68.8	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	13,269
South South	44.2	55.8	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	13,641
South West	57.1	42.9	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	35,419
Sector										
Urban	66.2	33.8	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	41,309
Peri-Urban	56.6	43.4	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	13,269
Urban	70.8	29.2	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	28,040
Rural	19.3	80.7	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	88,902
Itinerant	14.3	85.7	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	68,239
Rural	20.0	80.0	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	3,727
Small Town	39.7	60.3	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	16,935
Category Of School										
Normal School	34.1	65.9	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	129,453
Special Needs School	60.3	39.7	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	758
Type Of School										
Primary	32.2	67.8	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	103,202
Secondary	42.0	58.0	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	27,009
State										
Abia	31.6	68.4	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	2,072
Adamawa	26.0	74.0	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	3,460
Akwa Ibom	13.6	86.4	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	2,373
Anambra	58.6	41.4	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	2,904
Bauchi	10.0	90.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	4,403
Bayelsa	15.2	84.8	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	1,165
Benue	6.0	94.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	5,066
Borno	59.2	40.8	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	2,666
Cross River	21.3	78.7	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	2,222
Delta	86.7	13.3	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	3,043
Ebonyi	26.6	73.4	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	2,187
Edo	44.8	55.2	100.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	3,108
Ekiti	24.9	75.1	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	1,700
Enugu	19.2	80.8	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	98.9	100.0	2,762
Gombe	11.4	88.6	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	1,957
Imo	20.2	79.8	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	3,344
Jigawa	4.8	95.2	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,575
Kaduna	29.5	70.5	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	4,614
Kano	22.3	77.7	100.0	27.1	72.9	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	7,388
Katsina	30.5	69.5	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	2,550
Kebbi	21.4	78.6	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	1,964
Kogi	2.2	97.8	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	4,958
Kwara	8.7	91.3	100.0	2.8	97.2	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	4,360
Lagos	95.3	4.7	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	13,705
Nasarawa	6.9	93.1	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	2,264
Niger	18.1	81.9	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	4,996
Ogun	21.7	78.3	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	4,254
Ondo	36.3	63.7	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	3,661
Osun	42.1	57.9	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	4,188
Oyo	34.5	65.5	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	100.0	7,911
Plateau	17.2	82.8	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	5,023
Rivers	59.0	41.0	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	1,730
Sokoto	59.8	40.2	100.0	10.8	89.2	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	2,327
Taraba	19.7	80.3	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	0.7	99.3	100.0	2,597
Yobe	30.8	69.2	100.0	0.3	99.7	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	1,324
Zamfara	20.7	79.3	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	2,152
Fct Abuja	56.6	43.4	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	2,240

Table ED. B6-8: Details of Educational Facilities
Estimated Education facilities based on Students/Pupils and Teachers Population

	Total Student Pupil		Student/Pupil with disability		Teacher	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
National	31,066,279	29,814,094	171,801	120,212	764,506	1,041,326
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	4,408,196	4,190,252	19,022	12,808	196,130	216,255
North East	4,466,139	4,289,673	20,457	15,785	126,979	102,018
North West	9,022,413	7,679,519	75,027	42,777	192,806	116,417
South East	1,626,440	1,965,359	4,629	3,767	35,825	124,315
South South	3,855,917	3,915,476	14,652	9,302	74,023	149,227
South West	7,687,175	7,773,815	38,014	35,773	138,743	333,093
Sector						
Urban	13,942,237	13,824,094	79,554	56,564	279,045	542,043
Peri-Urban	3,361,512	3,510,628	28,167	22,765	87,280	155,178
Urban	10,580,725	10,313,466	51,387	33,799	191,765	386,865
Rural	17,124,043	15,990,000	92,247	63,648	485,461	499,283
Itinerant	12,903,397	11,893,100	70,167	43,196	367,691	340,155
Rural	825,702	778,667	3,565	1,598	19,383	24,677
Small Town	3,394,944	3,378,233	18,514	18,854	98,386	134,450
Category Of School						
Normal School	30,886,683	29,680,352	147,686	100,941	760,270	1,036,144
Special Needs School	179,596	133,742	24,115	19,271	4,236	5,182
Type Of School						
Primary	22,306,855	21,491,926	123,069	82,732	463,827	740,863
Secondary	8,759,424	8,322,168	48,732	37,480	300,678	300,462
State						
Abia	180,683	239,847	816	781	11,239	21,911
Adamawa	659,127	603,528	1,271	800	30,227	24,525
Akwa Ibom	1,302,980	1,392,458	3,559	2,561	12,689	25,873
Anambra	554,223	737,231	606	263	3,508	34,518
Bauchi	1,035,491	860,738	5,410	2,974	24,235	10,375
Bayelsa	156,484	168,640	729	578	7,142	7,533
Benue	646,775	654,410	991	644	28,479	38,006
Borno	1,515,091	1,696,779	3,792	2,192	29,618	34,740
Cross River	329,392	357,388	1,959	1,495	12,946	21,618
Delta	871,306	992,665	3,768	2,521	14,397	51,219
Ebonyi	279,454	325,282	1,337	991	7,751	17,077
Edo	772,924	607,834	4,323	2,147	19,584	29,030
Ekiti	226,514	257,377	232	235	6,380	16,587
Enugu	219,587	234,772	606	376	4,381	21,076
Gombe	470,192	409,456	3,520	2,768	13,547	11,588
Imo	392,492	428,227	1,265	1,356	8,946	29,733
Jigawa	448,903	393,363	1,968	1,042	7,864	1,778
Kaduna	1,826,805	1,538,558	2,921	1,578	25,484	32,984
Kano	2,348,489	2,201,511	25,162	15,032	43,982	21,691
Katsina	1,520,359	1,499,886	8,207	6,102	28,878	16,633
Kebbi	365,230	292,273	16,073	8,329	17,577	9,129
Kogi	330,354	356,894	1,015	943	19,318	19,752
Kwara	467,049	419,935	1,209	1,107	26,625	33,816
Lagos	3,869,663	3,854,400	13,996	13,049	46,305	165,854
Nasarawa	400,928	375,456	985	631	23,256	13,398
Niger	1,161,823	1,032,115	7,573	3,600	35,009	41,020
Ogun	857,425	913,999	5,388	4,470	15,998	31,875
Ondo	465,815	508,156	13,360	12,977	15,891	30,598
Osun	531,956	534,870	2,323	3,400	10,366	28,084
Oyo	1,735,802	1,705,014	2,716	1,642	43,803	60,094
Plateau	723,619	734,790	2,668	2,943	33,165	28,410
Rivers	422,830	396,490	313	0	7,264	13,955
Sokoto	1,543,637	1,249,081	7,673	4,253	37,837	20,684
Taraba	512,601	465,714	4,640	5,386	22,259	18,072
Yobe	273,637	253,456	1,823	1,665	7,093	2,718
Zamfara	968,990	504,847	13,022	6,441	31,184	13,517
Fct Abuja	677,649	616,651	4,581	2,940	30,279	41,853

Table ED.B9.10: Access to Sanitation

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Availability of toilet/latrine and type of facility

	Type of toilet facility used in school												Number of Schools with toilet/latrines
	toilets/latrine in the school			Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility					
	with toilet/latrine	without toilet/latrine	Total	Number of Education Facilities	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	60.9	39.1	100.0	130,211	41.0	45.8	0.5	11.7	52.0	0.1	0.3	100	79,258
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	50.1	49.9	100.0	28,907	34.8	45.4	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	14,484
North East	62.0	38.0	100.0	16,407	8.4	81.9	0.0	7.4	44.0	0.4	1.1	100	10,172
North West	68.2	31.8	100.0	22,569	10.1	67.4	0.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15,398
South East	44.1	55.9	100.0	13,269	44.7	40.3	1.7	11.2	8.0	0.1	0.0	100	5,850
South South	57.3	42.7	100.0	13,641	73.0	20.4	0.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7,815
South West	72.1	27.9	100.0	35,419	65.3	27.6	0.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	25,539
Sector													
Urban	79.5	20.5	100.0	41,309	56.2	34.4	0.5	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.4	100	32,853
Peri-Urban	79.9	20.1	100.0	13,269	50.5	37.9	1.5	10.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	100	10,598
Urban	79.4	20.6	100.0	28,040	58.9	32.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100	22,256
Rural	52.2	47.8	100.0	88,902	30.2	53.9	0.5	14.2	44.0	0.1	0.3	100	46,404
Itinerant	47.7	52.3	100.0	68,239	24.6	58.9	0.6	14.6	44.0	0.1	0.2	100	32,526
Rural	55.8	44.2	100.0	3,727	53.4	30.8	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,082
Small Town	69.7	30.3	100.0	16,935	41.5	44.3	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	11,797
Category Of School													
Normal School	60.8	39.2	100.0	129,453	40.9	45.8	0.5	11.7	44.0	0.1	0.3	100	78,715
Special Needs School	71.6	28.4	100.0	758	45.4	43.5	0.0	9.6	8.0	1.5	0.0	100	543
Type Of School													
Primary	58.7	41.3	100.0	103,202	39.4	47.5	0.4	11.9	52.0	0.1	0.0	100	60,619
Secondary	69.0	31.0	100.0	27,009	45.9	40.2	0.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	18,638
State													
Abia	63.4	36.6	100.0	2,072	21.0	76.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,313
Adamawa	52.2	47.8	100.0	3,460	11.5	77.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,805
Akwa Ibom	57.9	42.1	100.0	2,373	35.5	42.4	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,375
Anambra	74.2	25.8	100.0	2,904	56.8	24.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,154
Bauchi	59.9	40.1	100.0	4,403	6.2	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,637
Bayelsa	33.1	66.9	100.0	1,165	64.8	14.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	385
Benue	67.0	33.0	100.0	5,066	21.5	61.7	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,396
Borno	72.8	27.2	100.0	2,666	15.6	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,942
Cross River	48.9	51.1	100.0	2,222	67.6	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,087
Delta	63.2	36.8	100.0	3,043	79.3	13.8	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,922
Ebonyi	24.8	75.2	100.0	2,187	41.0	33.7	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	542
Edo	67.0	33.0	100.0	3,108	85.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,081
Ekiti	48.0	52.0	100.0	1,700	62.6	23.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	816
Enugu	36.2	63.8	100.0	2,762	62.4	31.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,000
Gombe	61.8	38.2	100.0	1,957	0.0	54.3	0.0	32.5	44.0	3.6	9.7	100	1,209
Imo	25.1	74.9	100.0	3,344	31.7	39.6	12.0	15.8	8.0	0.9	0.0	100	841
Jigawa	76.0	24.0	100.0	1,575	2.0	61.9	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,197
Kaduna	62.3	37.7	100.0	4,614	12.1	31.2	1.8	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,874
Kano	62.6	37.4	100.0	7,388	16.3	79.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4,625
Katsina	86.1	13.9	100.0	2,550	6.9	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,197

Table ED.B9.10: Access to Sanitation

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Availability of toilet/latrine and type of facility

	Type of toilet facility used in school												Total	Number of Schools with toilet/latrines
	toilets/latrine in the school			Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility					
	with toilet/latrine	without toilet/latrine	Total	Number of Education Facilities	Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines	No toilets/latrines on premises			
Kebbi	63.6	36.4	100.0	1,964	13.2	53.2	0.0	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,250
Kogi	22.3	77.7	100.0	4,958	39.4	30.3	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,106
Kwara	56.3	43.7	100.0	4,360	16.5	37.6	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,457
Lagos	96.4	3.6	100.0	13,705	85.1	12.3	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13,217
Nasarawa	38.5	61.5	100.0	2,264	6.4	58.8	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	871
Niger	53.2	46.8	100.0	4,996	14.6	75.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,657
Ogun	64.2	35.8	100.0	4,254	20.2	66.7	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,730
Ondo	62.8	37.2	100.0	3,661	44.9	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,299
Osun	67.8	32.2	100.0	4,188	62.4	25.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,837
Oyo	46.0	54.0	100.0	7,911	43.2	39.6	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100	3,640
Plateau	41.1	58.9	100.0	5,023	61.3	27.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,064
Rivers	55.8	44.2	100.0	1,730	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	965
Sokoto	80.6	19.4	100.0	2,327	1.8	62.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,875
Taraba	58.2	41.8	100.0	2,597	8.2	76.7	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,511
Yobe	80.7	19.3	100.0	1,324	5.5	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,068
Zamfara	64.1	35.9	100.0	2,152	6.1	87.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,380
Fct Abuja	86.3	13.7	100.0	2,240	91.2	6.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,934

Table ED.B10 12: Access to Sanitation

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Location of Toilets/Latrines

	Location of toilets/latrines located										Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable outside the school building
	Within the school building				Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable within the school building	Outside building but on premises					
	flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	Total		flush/pour-flush toilets	pit latrines with slab	compost toilets	Total		
National	58.4	41.0	0.6	100	34303	37.5	61.9	0.6	100	16186	
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	56.3	43.7	0.0	100	3828	41.7	58.3	0.0	100	3985	
North East	13.3	86.7	0.0	100	3496	8.4	91.6	0.0	100	3167	
North West	22.8	77.2	0.0	100	5125	8.3	91.7	0.0	100	3091	
South East	45.2	54.8	0.0	100	2728	61.5	27.9	10.7	100	943	
South South	81.5	17.7	0.8	100	3515	56.0	44.0	0.0	100	1011	
South West	77.9	20.9	1.1	100	15611	68.6	31.4	0.0	100	3989	
Sector											
Urban	72.6	26.5	0.9	100	18316	57.3	42.7	0.0	100	5796	
Peri-Urban	64.1	33.1	2.9	100	5702	61.2	38.8	0.0	100	2049	
Urban	76.5	23.5	0.0	100	12613	55.2	44.8	0.0	100	3748	
Rural	42.2	57.5	0.3	100	15988	26.4	72.6	1.0	100	10390	
Itinerant	31.7	68.0	0.3	100	10153	24.1	74.7	1.3	100	7812	
Rural	64.7	35.3	0.0	100	405	36.8	63.2	0.0	100	460	
Small Town	60.1	39.6	0.3	100	5430	32.9	67.1	0.0	100	2118	
Category Of School											
Normal School	58.4	41.0	0.6	100	33974	37.4	61.9	0.6	100	16078	
Special Needs School	58.8	41.2	0.0	100	329	43.4	56.6	0.0	100	108	
Type Of School											
Primary	56.5	42.8	0.7	100	26869	34.2	65.8	0.0	100	12554	
Secondary	65.6	34.2	0.2	100	7434	48.9	48.3	2.8	100	3633	
State											
Abia	23.5	76.5	0.0	100	1173	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	35	
Adamawa	33.0	67.0	0.0	100	419	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	356	
Akwa Ibom	52.0	48.0	0.0	100	594	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	168	
Anambra	72.4	27.6	0.0	100	1050	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	170	
Bauchi	6.3	93.7	0.0	100	1159	6.1	93.9	0.0	100	1478	
Bayelsa	54.7	30.4	14.9	100	188	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	50	
Benue	32.1	67.9	0.0	100	613	22.4	77.6	0.0	100	1870	
Borno	15.9	84.1	0.0	100	1154	22.1	77.9	0.0	100	545	
Cross River	69.5	30.5	0.0	100	924	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	71	
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	399	80.3	19.7	0.0	100	333	
Ebonyi	10.4	89.6	0.0	100	51	82.6	17.4	0.0	100	263	
Edo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	832	70.0	30.0	0.0	100	355	
Ekiti	75.5	24.5	0.0	100	469	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Enugu	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	188	66.6	33.4	0.0	100	375	
Gombe	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	87	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	87	
Imo	25.0	75.0	0.0	100	266	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	101	
Jigawa	5.4	94.6	0.0	100	291	3.0	97.0	0.0	100	289	
Kaduna	37.9	62.1	0.0	100	918	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	327	
Kano	34.1	65.9	0.0	100	1546	8.5	91.5	0.0	100	1441	
Katsina	15.7	84.3	0.0	100	966	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	457	
Kebbi	18.5	81.5	0.0	100	662	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	84	
Kogi	6.7	93.3	0.0	100	120	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	316	
Kwara	24.2	75.8	0.0	100	532	1.5	98.5	0.0	100	202	
Lagos	85.6	12.6	1.7	100	10306	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1431	
Nasarawa	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	128	36.6	63.4	0.0	100	151	
Niger	46.1	53.9	0.0	100	839	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	195	
Ogun	30.8	69.2	0.0	100	1489	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	74	
Ondo	62.5	37.5	0.0	100	993	37.1	62.9	0.0	100	858	
Osun	99.0	1.0	0.0	100	518	63.7	36.3	0.0	100	1264	
Oyo	75.8	24.2	0.0	100	1837	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	362	
Plateau	81.6	18.4	0.0	100	643	55.0	45.0	0.0	100	755	
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	578	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	33	
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	133	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	149	
Taraba	4.6	95.4	0.0	100	238	10.3	89.7	0.0	100	551	
Yobe	13.3	86.7	0.0	100	439	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	149	
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	608	24.6	75.4	0.0	100	345	
Fct Abuja	95.6	4.4	0.0	100	953	91.4	8.6	0.0	100	495	

Table ED. B17,18: Access to Sanitation												
Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on accessibility												
	Latrines/toilets usable			Estimated Number of schools with at least one improved toilet/latrines	Useable Toilets/Latrines accessible to PLWDs			Students' Access/Permission to use school Toilet/Latrine				Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	At least one useable	Non-useable	Total		At least one useable	Non-useable	Total	All times during the school day	During specific times during the school day	Never allowed to use toilets/Latrines	Total	
National	73.0	27.0	100	69,155	42.3	57.7	100	88.9	10.2	1.0	100	50,489
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	67.2	32.8	100	11,626	53.7	46.3	100	97.3	2.7	0.0	100	7,813
North East	72.5	27.5	100	9,186	40.4	59.6	100	93.7	5.8	0.5	100	6,663
North West	68.5	31.5	100	11,993	46.7	53.3	100	90.0	9.3	0.6	100	8,216
South East	72.4	27.6	100	5,071	36.6	63.4	100	62.5	35.8	1.7	100	3,671
South South	61.5	38.5	100	7,356	37.1	62.9	100	95.1	3.5	1.3	100	4,526
South West	81.9	18.1	100	23,924	38.7	61.3	100	86.9	11.7	1.4	100	19,601
Sector												
Urban	80.6	19.4	100	29,917	36.6	63.4	100	92.0	7.3	0.6	100	24,112
Peri-Urban	81.3	18.7	100	9,531	33.7	66.3	100	94.0	6.0	0.0	100	7,751
Urban	80.3	19.7	100	20,386	38.0	62.0	100	91.1	8.0	0.9	100	16,361
Rural	67.2	32.8	100	39,238	47.4	52.6	100	86.0	12.8	1.2	100	26,378
Itinerant	65.7	34.3	100	27,355	49.8	50.2	100	89.2	9.1	1.7	100	17,965
Rural	49.3	50.7	100	1,754	22.7	77.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	864
Small Town	74.5	25.5	100	10,129	44.5	55.5	100	76.6	23.0	0.4	100	7,548
Category Of School												
Normal School	72.9	27.1	100	68,673	42.0	58.0	100	88.8	10.2	1.0	100	50,052
Special Needs School	90.6	9.4	100	483	67.0	33.0	100	94.0	6.0	0.0	100	437
Type Of School												
Primary	74.5	25.5	100	52,932	42.3	57.7	100	87.6	11.1	1.2	100	39,423
Secondary	68.2	31.8	100	16,223	42.2	57.8	100	93.2	6.8	0.0	100	11,067
State												
Abia	94.5	5.5	100	1,278	60.3	39.7	100	20.3	79.7	0.0	100	1,208
Adamawa	48.5	51.5	100	1,599	0.0	100.0	100	98.3	1.7	0.0	100	775
Akwa Ibom	71.2	28.8	100	1,071	23.5	76.5	100	94.3	5.7	0.0	100	762
Anambra	69.7	30.3	100	1,751	19.4	80.6	100	71.3	28.7	0.0	100	1,220
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100	2,637	57.4	42.6	100	93.8	6.2	0.0	100	2,637
Bayelsa	65.8	34.2	100	363	23.6	76.4	100	67.1	21.1	11.8	100	239
Benue	87.9	12.1	100	2,826	44.9	55.1	100	95.4	4.6	0.0	100	2,484
Borno	87.5	12.5	100	1,942	53.5	46.5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,699
Cross River	91.5	8.5	100	1,087	29.8	70.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	995
Delta	41.0	59.0	100	1,789	27.1	72.9	100	91.1	8.9	0.0	100	733
Ebonyi	77.4	22.6	100	405	1.7	98.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	314
Edo	57.0	43.0	100	2,081	34.1	65.9	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,187
Ekiti	66.9	33.1	100	701	32.8	67.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	469
Enugu	60.0	40.0	100	938	66.6	33.4	100	88.9	0.0	11.1	100	563
Gombe	26.7	73.3	100	656	100.0	0.0	100	25.0	75.0	0.0	100	175
Imo	52.4	47.6	100	700	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	367
Jigawa	75.9	24.1	100	765	58.5	41.5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	581
Kaduna	95.9	4.1	100	1,298	63.3	36.7	100	65.0	35.0	0.0	100	1,245
Kano	67.7	32.3	100	4,413	35.6	64.4	100	94.8	3.4	1.8	100	2,987
Katsina	64.7	35.3	100	2,197	57.1	42.9	100	92.9	7.1	0.0	100	1,422

Table ED. B17,18: Access to Sanitation

Percentage distribution of Education facilities based on accessibility

	Latrines/toilets usable			Estimated Number of schools with at least one usable Improved toilet/latrines	Useable Toilets/Latrines accessible to PLWDs			Students' Access/Permission to use school Toilet/Latrine				Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable
	At least one useable	Non-useable	Total		At least one useable	Non-useable	Total	All times during the school day	During specific times during the school day	Never allowed to use toilets/Latrines	Total	
Kebbi	89.9	10.1	100	830	55.5	44.5	100	88.8	11.2	0.0	100	746
Kogi	56.5	43.5	100	771	22.9	77.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	435
Kwara	55.2	44.8	100	1,330	18.7	81.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	734
Lagos	89.9	10.1	100	13,054	42.6	57.4	100	80.4	19.6	0.0	100	11,736
Nasarawa	49.2	50.8	100	567	41.8	58.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	279
Niger	43.1	56.9	100	2,399	68.7	31.3	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,035
Ogun	65.9	34.1	100	2,373	25.4	74.6	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,563
Ondo	80.5	19.5	100	2,299	43.6	56.4	100	95.0	0.0	5.0	100	1,852
Osun	71.8	28.2	100	2,483	35.9	64.1	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,782
Oyo	72.9	27.1	100	3,014	26.7	73.3	100	91.8	0.0	8.2	100	2,199
Plateau	75.9	24.1	100	1,842	92.6	7.4	100	99.6	0.4	0.0	100	1,398
Rivers	63.3	36.7	100	965	89.3	10.7	100	94.7	0.0	5.3	100	610
Sokoto	23.6	76.4	100	1,195	70.5	29.5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	282
Taraba	61.5	38.5	100	1,284	1.4	98.6	100	92.8	7.2	0.0	100	789
Yobe	55.1	44.9	100	1,068	14.5	85.5	100	90.7	4.0	5.4	100	589
Zamfara	73.6	26.4	100	1,295	22.9	77.1	100	95.6	4.4	0.0	100	953
Fct Abuja	76.6	23.4	100	1,891	49.8	50.2	100	93.5	6.5	0.0	100	1,448

Table ED. B13-16: Access to Sanitation
Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Latrine and Urinal Blocks and Compartments

	Urinal compartment(s) available			Urinal compartment(s) useable		
	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both sexes
National	38,888	36,120	60,613	50,576	52,919	71,453
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	5,476	5,437	7,048	11,762	12,406	13,168
North East	2,238	1,869	2,486	1,983	1,748	1,880
North West	8,893	9,066	16,224	8,378	8,108	14,667
South East	2,601	2,783	3,825	2,714	3,431	4,370
South South	4,282	3,980	7,909	5,277	4,917	9,004
South West	15,398	12,983	23,121	20,461	22,309	28,364
Sector						
Urban	16,175	14,167	26,717	26,841	29,852	34,762
Peri-Urban	4,542	4,857	7,372	8,950	9,408	9,131
Urban	11,633	9,310	19,345	17,890	20,445	25,632
Rural	22,713	21,953	33,896	23,735	23,066	36,691
Itinerant	10,747	10,959	17,064	10,137	10,018	15,867
Rural	525	318	794	627	472	636
Small Town	11,440	10,676	16,037	12,971	12,576	20,188
Category Of School						
Normal School	38,439	35,575	59,817	50,212	52,562	70,913
Special Needs School	449	545	796	364	356	540
Type Of School						
Primary	28,100	25,921	41,462	34,468	32,438	48,107
Secondary	10,788	10,199	19,150	16,108	20,481	23,346
State						
Abia	848	572	1,342	1,082	775	1,575
Adamawa	346	138	.	277	277	-
Akwa Ibom	385	385	684	342	342	814
Anambra	566	570	849	113	1,015	1,128
Bauchi	237	237	359	237	237	-
Bayelsa	90	96	169	90	96	169
Benue	1,455	1,443	342	2,305	2,521	1,140
Borno	924	924	732	854	733	978
Cross River	749	820	1,423	749	749	1,423
Delta	999	999	1,933	2,637	2,637	4,095
Ebonyi	303	703	.	303	703	-
Edo	1,001	1,001	2,001	785	635	1,373
Ekiti	263	263	526	154	154	308
Enugu	684	407	903	684	407	934
Gombe	.	.	.	-	-	-
Imo	200	532	732	532	532	732
Jigawa	901	929	1,760	901	894	1,613
Kaduna	645	744	1,171	536	486	754
Kano	3,249	3,382	6,578	3,048	3,236	5,923
Katsina	303	915	.	404	353	-
Kebbi	867	700	1,526	785	785	1,361
Kogi	112	112	.	-	-	-
Kwara	3	3	.	372	741	-
Lagos	11,153	9,527	13,250	17,074	15,617	19,461
Nasarawa	882	937	1,575	1,033	1,088	1,796
Niger	1,031	1,031	2,062	1,160	1,160	2,319
Ogun	567	94	94	567	94	94
Ondo	2,071	1,399	4,010	1,810	1,846	3,656
Osun	237	329	1,942	329	329	1,942
Oyo	1,108	1,371	3,299	528	4,269	2,903
Plateau	122	122	.	732	732	12
Rivers	1,057	678	1,698	673	457	1,130
Sokoto	.	.	.	-	-	-
Taraba	392	449	965	387	443	614
Yobe	340	122	430	230	59	289
Zamfara	2,928	2,396	5,189	2,705	2,354	5,016
Fct Abuja	1,872	1,790	3,069	6,160	6,162	7,901

Table ED.B19-20: Sanitation and Hygiene practice

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	63.6	24.1	10.1	2.1	100	26.7	56.5	16.7	100	50,489
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	51.6	41.6	5.4	1.4	100	21.3	54.4	24.2	100	7,813
North East	38.6	41.0	15.6	4.8	100	7.6	77.8	14.7	100	6,663
North West	50.9	27.9	20.0	1.3	100	20.3	59.1	20.6	100	8,216
South East	61.6	23.2	13.5	1.7	100	15.0	65.4	19.6	100	3,671
South South	51.7	27.0	14.7	6.5	100	25.0	55.7	19.3	100	4,526
South West	85.3	9.4	4.4	.9	100	40.7	47.6	11.7	100	19,601
Sector										
Urban	75.3	18.7	5.6	0.4	100	32.0	57.7	10.3	100	24,112
Peri-Urban	71.1	20.7	8.2	0.0	100	28.7	61.0	10.3	100	7,751
Urban	77.3	17.8	4.3	0.6	100	33.5	56.1	10.4	100	16,361
Rural	52.9	29.1	14.3	3.7	100	21.9	55.5	22.6	100	26,378
Itinerant	42.6	34.8	18.3	4.3	100	14.4	59.1	26.6	100	17,965
Rural	43.1	41.5	15.3	0.0	100	20.7	53.6	25.7	100	864
Small Town	78.6	14.1	4.8	2.5	100	40.0	47.2	12.8	100	7,548
Category Of School										
Normal School	63.6	24.1	10.2	2.1	100	26.6	56.6	16.8	100	50,052
Special Needs School	66.6	28.9	3.6	0.9	100	42.0	53.5	4.5	100	437
Type Of School										
Primary	62.2	25.8	9.9	2.2	100	26.1	57.9	16.0	100	39,423
Secondary	68.6	18.2	11.2	2.0	100	29.1	51.6	19.3	100	11,067
State										
Abia	82.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	100	8.4	74.9	16.8	100	1,208
Adamawa	55.2	8.9	26.4	9.4	100	8.9	82.2	8.9	100	775
Akwa Ibom	82.9	5.7	11.4	0.0	100	34.8	50.6	14.6	100	762
Anambra	66.7	24.0	9.3	.0	100	14.8	61.5	23.8	100	1,220
Bauchi	13.0	71.2	15.8	0.0	100	3.6	76.6	19.8	100	2,637
Bayelsa	24.8	63.4	11.8	0.0	100	12.6	63.8	23.6	100	239
Benue	12.3	84.7	3.0	0.0	100	21.5	57.2	21.3	100	2,484
Borno	82.2	14.3	0.0	3.5	100	10.6	89.4	0.0	100	1,699
Cross River	42.6	28.2	24.6	4.6	100	0.0	92.3	7.7	100	995
Delta	27.9	36.1	27.0	8.9	100	46.0	27.2	26.8	100	733
Ebonyi	70.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	100	43.6	56.4	0.0	100	314
Edo	45.3	38.0	4.0	12.7	100	33.6	37.8	28.6	100	1,187
Ekiti	83.6	7.7	8.6	0.0	100	8.4	83.3	8.4	100	469
Enugu	27.7	11.1	50.0	11.1	100	0.0	77.7	22.3	100	563
Gombe	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	175
Imo	18.1	54.4	27.4	0.0	100	36.3	36.3	27.4	100	367
Jigawa	56.5	37.1	6.4	0.0	100	21.8	59.2	19.1	100	581
Kaduna	69.5	17.5	13.0	0.0	100	34.5	52.5	13.0	100	1,245
Kano	41.1	35.9	21.1	1.8	100	14.7	56.9	28.5	100	2,987
Katsina	43.0	21.5	32.0	3.6	100	0.0	78.7	21.3	100	1,422
Kebbi	83.2	11.2	5.6	0.0	100	60.8	28.0	11.2	100	746
Kogi	73.4	0.9	0.0	25.7	100	22.9	51.4	25.7	100	435
Kwara	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	100	0.7	55.4	43.9	100	734
Lagos	91.3	8.5	0.1	0.0	100	47.3	45.7	6.9	100	11,736
Nasarawa	56.3	14.6	29.1	0.0	100	19.8	36.5	43.7	100	279
Niger	24.9	75.1	0.0	0.0	100	24.9	62.6	12.5	100	1,035
Ogun	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.0	75.8	18.1	100	1,563
Ondo	75.7	10.2	14.1	0.0	100	51.7	29.2	19.1	100	1,852
Osun	60.2	19.2	20.6	0.0	100	4.4	60.2	35.3	100	1,782
Oyo	75.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	100	56.9	34.9	8.2	100	2,199
Plateau	75.7	8.5	15.9	0.0	100	7.9	46.6	45.6	100	1,398
Rivers	79.3	5.3	10.0	5.3	100	16.2	68.5	15.3	100	610
Sokoto	64.7	17.6	17.6	0.0	100	0.0	82.4	17.6	100	282
Taraba	28.1	43.2	28.8	0.0	100	8.6	77.7	13.7	100	789
Yobe	24.0	19.3	24.6	32.1	100	0.6	67.2	32.1	100	589
Zamfara	35.9	36.5	27.6	0.0	100	23.2	63.2	13.7	100	953
Fct Abuja	88.3	8.8	2.9	0.0	100	41.7	55.4	2.9	100	1,448

Table ED.B21.23: Sanitation and Hygiene Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank						Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater				Estimated Number of Schools with at least one latrines/toilets usable	
	yes, emptied within the last 5 years	yes, emptied more than 5 years ago	don't know when	no, flushed to sewer system	no, never emptied	don't know	Total	No, never	Yes, sometimes	Yes, frequently		Total
National	12.6	4.0	9.4	2.2	63.2	8.5	100	80.4	16.5	3.1	100	50,489
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	16.1	4.1	3.6	1.1	68.2	6.9	100	79.3	16.4	4.3	100	7,813
North East	5.8	0.9	7.5	2.0	76.7	7.2	100	82.4	16.6	1.0	100	6,663
North West	8.9	1.5	6.2	2.3	71.0	10.0	100	85.1	13.1	1.8	100	8,216
South East	10.7	6.8	7.8	1.0	59.2	14.5	100	91.4	8.6	0.0	100	3,671
South South	7.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	81.8	7.9	100	87.1	12.9	0.0	100	4,526
South West	16.8	6.2	15.6	3.5	49.9	8.0	100	74.7	20.2	5.1	100	19,601
Sector												
Urban	16.0	5.8	10.9	2.7	54.6	9.9	100	78.5	17.7	3.8	100	24,112
Peri-Urban	16.9	2.8	19.7	0.9	53.0	6.6	100	76.3	21.6	2.1	100	7,751
Urban	15.6	7.3	6.8	3.5	55.4	11.5	100	79.5	15.9	4.7	100	16,361
Rural	9.5	2.2	8.0	1.8	71.1	7.3	100	82.2	15.3	2.4	100	26,378
Itinerant	5.5	3.0	3.9	1.6	78.2	7.7	100	86.8	12.2	0.9	100	17,965
Rural	1.9	0.0	20.7	0.0	62.7	14.7	100	96.3	3.7	0.0	100	864
Small Town	19.9	0.5	16.3	2.7	55.2	5.4	100	69.7	24.1	6.2	100	7,548
Category Of School												
Normal School	12.6	4.0	9.5	2.3	63.2	8.6	100	80.4	16.5	3.1	100	50,052
Special Needs School	21.7	3.9	1.9	0.0	69.3	3.2	100	85.4	13.6	0.9	100	437
Type Of School												
Primary	12.6	4.7	10.4	2.0	62.8	7.5	100	78.8	17.9	3.3	100	39,423
Secondary	12.6	1.4	6.1	3.0	64.6	12.2	100	86.4	11.2	2.3	100	11,067
State												
Abia	2.9	5.5	8.4	2.9	60.3	20.0	100	94.2	5.8	0.0	100	1,208
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	26.6	100	72.9	26.6	0.5	100	775
Akwa Ibom	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	5.7	100	79.7	20.3	0.0	100	762
Anambra	23.8	9.6	9.9	0.0	51.6	5.2	100	90.4	9.6	0.0	100	1,220
Bauchi	3.6	0.0	6.8	2.8	80.6	6.2	100	89.8	10.2	0.0	100	2,637
Bayelsa	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	0.0	100	78.9	21.1	0.0	100	239
Benue	7.7	7.6	0.0	0.0	84.7	0.0	100	71.7	28.3	0.0	100	2,484
Borno	10.7	0.0	10.6	0.0	75.0	3.6	100	71.5	25.0	3.5	100	1,699
Cross River	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	90.7	4.6	100	99.5	0.5	0.0	100	995
Delta	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.0	100	73.0	27.0	0.0	100	733
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	12.7	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	314
Edo	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	87.3	4.0	100	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	1,187
Ekiti	0.0	8.6	0.3	16.7	74.3	0.0	100	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	469
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	33.2	100	88.9	11.1	0.0	100	563
Gombe	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	175
Imo	18.1	18.1	18.1	0.0	45.6	0.0	100	81.9	18.1	0.0	100	367
Jigawa	23.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	69.7	0.0	100	85.8	14.2	0.0	100	581
Kaduna	2.0	0.0	8.8	8.8	71.7	8.8	100	91.2	8.8	0.0	100	1,245
Kano	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	80.8	12.1	100	89.5	8.7	1.8	100	2,987
Katsina	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	100	96.4	0.1	3.6	100	1,422
Kebbi	55.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	0.0	100	88.8	11.2	0.0	100	746
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	435
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	27.5	100	39.3	33.6	27.1	100	734
Lagos	25.6	9.9	26.1	1.4	29.4	7.6	100	65.7	25.7	8.6	100	11,736
Nasarawa	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	100	97.9	2.1	0.0	100	279
Niger	62.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,035
Ogun	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	29.3	100	94.0	6.0	0.0	100	1,563
Ondo	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.0	100	84.9	15.1	0.0	100	1,852
Osun	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	89.4	5.1	100	90.1	9.9	0.0	100	1,782
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	73.8	6.0	100	85.8	14.2	0.0	100	2,199
Plateau	15.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	69.9	7.4	100	99.6	0.4	0.0	100	1,398
Rivers	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	36.0	100	88.5	11.5	0.0	100	610
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	17.6	100	47.1	52.9	0.0	100	282
Taraba	13.7	7.2	6.5	7.2	58.9	6.5	100	79.1	20.9	0.0	100	789
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	589
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	45.7	31.7	100	54.6	40.6	4.8	100	953
Fct Abuja	14.0	0.0	12.4	5.9	51.8	16.0	100	68.5	22.0	9.5	100	1,448

Table ED.B22: Sanitation and Hygiene

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	don't know where	emptied by the school/community buried in a covered pit	emptied by the school/community to uncovered pit, open ground	don't know			
National	31.4	15.8	20.3	12.6	6.7	0.4	12.7	100	8,374	
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	32.7	46.2	0.0	6.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100	1,579	
North East	52.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	100	442	
North West	26.9	43.1	0.0	9.2	16.5	4.3	0.0	100	852	
South East	30.1	0.0	10.3	54.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	100	641	
South South	37.5	18.4	18.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	12.0	100	363	
South West	29.5	2.2	34.8	10.6	0.2	0.0	22.7	100	4,498	
Sector										
Urban	21.2	11.8	30.4	14.1	2.3	0.0	20.2	100	5,276	
Peri-Urban	26.4	22.4	21.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	13.8	100	1,527	
Urban	19.1	7.4	33.9	13.5	3.3	0.0	22.8	100	3,748	
Rural	48.8	22.7	3.0	10.1	14.2	1.2	0.0	100	3,098	
Itinerant	28.0	34.6	0.0	9.1	25.9	2.4	0.0	100	1,537	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16	
Small Town	69.0	11.0	6.1	11.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	1,545	
Category Of School										
Normal School	31.3	15.6	20.5	12.7	6.7	0.4	12.7	100	8,262	
Special Needs School	38.9	29.4	6.4	7.7	6.4	0.0	11.1	100	112	
Type Of School										
Primary	30.0	14.1	23.0	11.4	5.9	0.5	15.1	100	6,818	
Secondary	37.7	23.4	8.5	18.0	10.3	0.0	2.1	100	1,556	
State										
Abia	0.0	0.0	65.3	0.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	100	101	
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	43	
Anambra	14.8	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	407	
Bauchi	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	100	95	
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3	
Benue	0.8	39.1	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	0.0	100	379	
Borno	33.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	100	182	
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	46	
Delta	32.7	33.4	33.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	200	
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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	41	
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	133	
Jigawa	47.0	1.1	0.0	21.0	9.9	21.0	0.0	100	176	
Kaduna	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25	
Kano	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	106	
Katsina	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	50	
Kebbi	8.2	58.6	0.0	8.4	24.8	0.0	0.0	100	495	
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	29.6	0.0	35.3	10.5	0.2	0.0	24.4	100	4,167	
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6	
Niger	25.1	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	777	
Ogun	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	94	
Ondo	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99	
Osun	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	100	97	
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	214	
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	70	
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Taraba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	165	
Yobe	0.0	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	0	-	
Fct Abuja	48.6	0.0	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	203	

Table ED.B24: Sanitation and Hygiene

Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Provision for Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools' Toilet/Latrine

	Provision for Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools' Toilet/Latrine				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	35.9	23.4	39.1	1.7	100	50,489
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	30.4	23.1	44.9	1.6	100	7,813
North East	29.2	30.8	40.0	0.0	100	6,663
North West	19.3	22.6	54.0	4.1	100	8,216
South East	28.3	35.0	35.9	0.8	100	3,671
South South	37.5	23.8	38.7	0.0	100	4,526
South West	48.3	19.1	30.8	1.7	100	19,601
Sector						
Urban	42.1	26.4	30.0	1.5	100	24,112
Peri-Urban	35.8	20.7	42.9	0.6	100	7,751
Urban	45.2	29.1	23.9	1.8	100	16,361
Rural	30.2	20.7	47.4	1.8	100	26,378
Itinerant	24.3	21.5	53.0	1.3	100	17,965
Rural	51.8	15.3	32.8	0.0	100	864
Small Town	41.6	19.3	35.7	3.4	100	7,548
Category Of School						
Normal School	35.8	23.3	39.2	1.7	100	50,052
Special Needs School	40.3	30.5	28.6	0.5	100	437
Type Of School						
Primary	34.9	22.7	41.4	0.9	100	39,423
Secondary	39.3	25.9	30.6	4.2	100	11,067
State						
Abia	34.2	37.7	28.0	0.0	100	1,208
Adamawa	8.9	44.6	46.5	0.0	100	775
Akwa Ibom	37.4	11.4	51.3	0.0	100	762
Anambra	28.7	43.2	28.1	0.0	100	1,220
Bauchi	29.4	17.8	52.8	0.0	100	2,637
Bayelsa	10.6	11.8	77.6	0.0	100	239
Benue	21.8	20.1	55.1	3.0	100	2,484
Borno	17.7	53.7	28.5	0.0	100	1,699
Cross River	45.1	4.6	50.3	0.0	100	995
Delta	45.4	36.7	17.9	0.0	100	733
Ebonyi	27.2	43.7	29.1	0.0	100	314
Edo	34.3	33.1	32.6	0.0	100	1,187
Ekiti	33.7	40.9	25.4	0.0	100	469
Enugu	22.3	5.5	66.8	5.5	100	563
Gombe	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100	175
Imo	18.1	36.3	45.6	0.0	100	367
Jigawa	10.6	32.6	56.8	0.0	100	581
Kaduna	34.5	0.0	61.3	4.2	100	1,245
Kano	26.3	14.3	54.4	5.0	100	2,987
Katsina	7.1	35.6	57.3	0.0	100	1,422
Kebbi	21.9	38.9	39.2	0.0	100	746
Kogi	73.4	0.9	25.7	0.0	100	435
Kwara	0.0	45.0	55.0	0.0	100	734
Lagos	58.6	16.1	22.4	2.9	100	11,736
Nasarawa	22.0	19.8	58.2	0.0	100	279
Niger	56.2	24.9	18.9	0.0	100	1,035
Ogun	17.6	35.3	47.0	0.0	100	1,563
Ondo	38.6	9.1	52.3	0.0	100	1,852
Osun	14.0	24.3	61.7	0.0	100	1,782
Oyo	54.7	22.9	22.4	0.0	100	2,199
Plateau	15.3	22.3	62.5	0.0	100	1,398
Rivers	32.7	41.3	26.0	0.0	100	610
Sokoto	0.0	64.7	35.3	0.0	100	282
Taraba	56.2	22.3	21.6	0.0	100	789
Yobe	52.6	10.7	36.7	0.0	100	589
Zamfara	4.8	27.3	54.0	14.0	100	953
Fct Abuja	45.3	24.1	27.0	3.6	100	1,448

Table ED.B25-26: Sanitation and Hygiene												
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			are menstrual hygiene materials (e.g. pads) provided by the school?				Estimated Number of Schools with Girls with improved latrines that are useable	
	Available	Not Available	Total	Available	Not Available	Total	yes, for free	yes, for purchase	no	Total		
National	24.4	75.6	100	21.9	78.1	100	6.8	5.8	87.4	100	49,656	
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	17.7	82.3	100	19.9	80.1	100	6.7	7.9	85.4	100	7,686	
North East	12.4	87.6	100	7.6	92.4	100	5.8	1.1	93.1	100	6,663	
North West	18.3	81.7	100	18.1	81.9	100	14.2	3.8	82.0	100	7,881	
South East	16.7	83.3	100	10.6	89.4	100	1.1	4.9	94.0	100	3,641	
South South	29.6	70.4	100	31.1	68.9	100	6.1	6.7	87.3	100	4,526	
South West	34.0	66.0	100	29.2	70.8	100	5.5	7.4	87.1	100	19,259	
Sector												
Urban	26.4	73.6	100	23.2	76.8	100	5.3	2.3	92.4	100	23,762	
Peri-Urban	24.2	75.8	100	25.5	74.5	100	6.2	2.2	91.6	100	7,702	
Urban	27.5	72.5	100	22.1	77.9	100	4.8	2.4	92.8	100	16,060	
Rural	22.5	77.5	100	20.7	79.3	100	8.3	9.0	82.7	100	25,893	
Itinerant	15.4	84.6	100	16.0	84.0	100	9.3	5.6	85.1	100	17,738	
Rural	39.6	60.4	100	29.2	70.8	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	864	
Small Town	37.8	62.2	100	31.2	68.8	100	6.8	18.4	74.7	100	7,291	
Category Of School												
Normal School	24.3	75.7	100	21.7	78.3	100	6.7	5.8	87.5	100	49,220	
Special Needs School	38.7	61.3	100	43.0	57.0	100	25.4	2.3	72.3	100	435	
Type Of School												
Primary	23.6	76.4	100	21.3	78.7	100	5.4	6.4	88.2	100	39,055	
Secondary	27.2	72.8	100	24.1	75.9	100	12.1	3.5	84.4	100	10,601	
State												
Abia	19.7	80.3	100	6.1	93.9	100	2.9	5.5	91.6	100	1,208	
Adamawa	17.8	82.2	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	775	
Akwa Ibom	48.1	51.9	100	42.4	57.6	100	11.4	5.7	82.9	100	762	
Anambra	14.2	85.8	100	14.5	85.5	100	0.3	0.0	99.7	100	1,220	
Bauchi	9.0	91.0	100	8.4	91.6	100	2.8	2.8	94.4	100	2,637	
Bayelsa	1.3	98.7	100	1.3	98.7	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	239	
Benue	18.9	81.1	100	23.8	76.2	100	9.5	14.2	76.3	100	2,410	
Borno	14.3	85.7	100	10.8	89.2	100	3.6	0.1	96.3	100	1,699	
Cross River	19.6	80.4	100	19.6	80.4	100	11.8	0.0	88.2	100	995	
Delta	27.3	72.7	100	36.4	63.6	100	9.1	18.1	72.8	100	733	
Ebonyi	1.7	98.3	100	1.7	98.3	100	0.0	14.6	85.4	100	314	
Edo	34.6	65.4	100	38.6	61.4	100	0.3	8.0	91.8	100	1,187	
Ekiti	17.0	83.0	100	8.6	91.4	100	8.4	0.3	91.4	100	469	
Enugu	23.6	76.4	100	11.8	88.2	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	532	
Gombe	25.0	75.0	100	25.0	75.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	175	
Imo	18.1	81.9	100	18.1	81.9	100	0.0	18.1	81.9	100	367	
Jigawa	9.7	90.3	100	12.3	87.7	100	6.4	0.0	93.6	100	581	
Kaduna	26.9	73.1	100	26.9	73.1	100	11.2	13.6	75.2	100	1,192	
Kano	16.6	83.4	100	12.9	87.1	100	18.8	0.0	81.2	100	2,838	
Katsina	18.0	82.0	100	18.0	82.0	100	18.2	3.6	78.3	100	1,422	

Table ED.B25-26: Sanitation and Hygiene												
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			are menstrual hygiene materials (e.g. pads) provided by the school?			Estimated Number of Schools with Girls with improved latrines that are useable		
	Available	Not Available	Total	Available	Not Available	Total	yes, for free	yes, for purchase	no		Total	
Kebbi	32.8	67.2	100	49.6	50.4	100	16.8	5.6	77.6	100	746	
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	435	
Kwara	0.0	100.0	100	0.4	99.6	100	0.7	0.0	99.3	100	734	
Lagos	46.1	53.9	100	41.8	58.2	100	5.8	11.6	82.5	100	11,395	
Nasarawa	0.0	100.0	100	19.8	80.2	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	279	
Niger	31.3	68.7	100	18.9	81.1	100	6.4	0.0	93.6	100	1,035	
Ogun	1.2	98.8	100	1.2	98.8	100	1.2	0.0	98.8	100	1,563	
Ondo	29.5	70.5	100	24.5	75.5	100	13.5	5.0	81.5	100	1,852	
Osun	4.4	95.6	100	8.9	91.1	100	4.4	0.0	95.6	100	1,782	
Oyo	26.2	73.8	100	8.6	91.4	100	0.4	0.0	99.6	100	2,199	
Plateau	7.9	92.1	100	7.9	92.1	100	7.9	0.0	92.1	100	1,398	
Rivers	26.9	73.1	100	26.9	73.1	100	0.0	5.3	94.7	100	610	
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	11.9	0.0	88.1	100	282	
Taraba	20.9	79.1	100	7.2	92.8	100	20.9	0.0	79.1	100	789	
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	589	
Zamfara	11.1	88.9	100	5.5	94.5	100	0.0	5.5	94.5	100	820	
Fct Abuja	33.4	66.6	100	42.5	57.5	100	7.7	18.9	73.4	100	1,396	

Table ED.B27-28: Sanitation and Hygiene												
Percentage distribution of Education Facilities based on Privacy in Girls' Toilet/Latrine or Urinals												
	Privacy of Girls' Toilet/Latrine				Total	Perception/Feeling of Privacy and Security in using School Toilet/Latrine and Urinals				Total	Estimated Number of Schools with Girls with improved latrines that are useable	
	full privacy	good privacy	some privacy	lacks privacy		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			
National	75.5	11.7	6.0	6.8	100	76.3	13.3	5.3	5.1	100	49,656	
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	76.6	13.0	8.9	1.5	100	78.0	17.4	3.2	1.4	100	7,686	
North East	67.7	16.3	6.4	9.6	100	70.8	16.0	3.2	10.1	100	6,663	
North West	82.5	9.7	4.9	2.9	100	82.0	10.6	4.2	3.2	100	7,881	
South East	92.1	1.6	1.8	4.5	100	86.8	5.3	3.4	4.5	100	3,641	
South South	79.4	5.8	7.8	7.0	100	78.4	7.0	7.6	7.0	100	4,526	
South West	71.0	13.6	5.5	9.9	100	72.7	14.8	7.1	5.4	100	19,259	
Sector												
Urban	80.4	10.2	3.4	6.0	100	79.9	10.3	6.1	3.7	100	23,762	
Peri-Urban	81.9	12.3	5.7	0.1	100	78.1	17.8	4.1	0.0	100	7,702	
Urban	79.6	9.2	2.3	8.9	100	80.7	6.8	7.0	5.5	100	16,060	
Rural	71.1	13.0	8.4	7.5	100	73.0	16.0	4.5	6.4	100	25,893	
Itinerant	69.4	12.6	9.6	8.4	100	72.2	16.2	3.9	7.7	100	17,738	
Rural	38.7	35.4	7.7	18.1	100	38.7	35.4	7.7	18.1	100	864	
Small Town	79.0	11.3	5.6	4.1	100	79.2	13.1	5.8	1.9	100	7,291	
Category Of School												
Normal School	75.5	11.7	6.0	6.8	100	76.3	13.2	5.3	5.1	100	49,220	
Special Needs School	75.4	9.6	9.9	5.0	100	73.4	18.3	4.2	4.1	100	435	
Type Of School												
Primary	74.6	11.7	6.3	7.4	100	75.7	14.0	4.7	5.6	100	39,055	
Secondary	79.0	11.6	5.0	4.4	100	78.8	10.6	7.5	3.2	100	10,601	
State												
Abia	94.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	100	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100	1,208	
Adamawa	73.1	17.5	0.5	8.9	100	73.1	18.0	0.0	8.9	100	775	
Akwa Ibom	92.5	0.0	5.7	1.8	100	86.8	0.0	11.4	1.8	100	762	
Anambra	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100	90.4	4.6	4.9	0.0	100	1,220	
Bauchi	61.0	15.2	6.8	17.0	100	67.8	11.8	3.4	17.0	100	2,637	
Bayelsa	45.5	21.6	32.9	0.0	100	45.5	24.0	30.5	0.0	100	239	
Benue	52.3	24.0	23.7	0.0	100	57.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,410	
Borno	68.0	14.2	14.3	3.5	100	68.0	21.3	3.5	7.2	100	1,699	
Cross River	48.3	21.4	16.4	13.9	100	48.3	26.1	11.8	13.9	100	995	
Delta	73.0	0.0	9.1	17.9	100	73.0	0.0	9.1	17.9	100	733	
Ebonyi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	314	
Edo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,187	
Ekiti	57.6	34.0	8.4	0.0	100	66.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	100	469	
Enugu	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	100	76.4	0.0	11.8	11.8	100	532	
Gombe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	175	
Imo	72.6	0.0	0.0	27.4	100	54.4	18.1	0.0	27.4	100	367	
Jigawa	81.9	6.4	11.7	0.0	100	81.9	0.0	16.6	1.5	100	581	
Kaduna	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	100	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	100	1,192	
Kano	73.5	15.3	7.5	3.7	100	73.5	17.2	3.7	5.6	100	2,838	
Katsina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,422	
Kebbi	32.9	39.2	11.2	16.6	100	49.7	22.4	16.8	11.0	100	746	
Kogi	48.6	22.9	26.6	1.8	100	48.6	22.9	27.5	0.9	100	435	
Kwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	734	
Lagos	79.4	10.3	0.1	10.1	100	82.2	7.7	4.3	5.9	100	11,395	

Table ED.B27-28: Sanitation and Hygiene												
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		
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100	279	
Niger	68.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	100	68.7	18.9	12.5	0.0	100	1,035	
Ogun	47.8	35.3	6.0	10.8	100	58.2	41.8	0.0	0.0	100	1,563	
Ondo	90.9	4.1	0.0	5.0	100	90.9	4.1	0.0	5.0	100	1,852	
Osun	39.8	29.8	30.5	0.0	100	19.9	60.6	14.3	5.1	100	1,782	
Oyo	55.1	6.0	16.4	22.4	100	63.3	0.0	28.5	8.2	100	2,199	
Plateau	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	100	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	100	1,398	
Rivers	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	100	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	100	610	
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	100	282	
Taraba	64.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	100	71.9	28.1	0.0	0.0	100	789	
Yobe	83.9	5.4	0.0	10.7	100	78.6	5.4	10.7	5.4	100	589	
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	820	
Fct Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,396	

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		Total
National	51.4	48.6	100	130,211	50.3	49.7	100	27.7	33.8	66.0	2.8	5.1	100.0	66,915
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	47.5	52.5	100	28,907	55.3	44.7	100	13.6	36.3	75.7	6.3	5.4	100.0	13,745
North East	40.8	59.2	100	16,407	56.0	44.0	100	46.6	32.8	47.9	5.4	10.3	100.0	6,689
North West	39.9	60.1	100	22,569	70.1	29.9	100	22.2	19.0	73.3	2.1	1.7	100.0	9,015
South East	37.4	62.6	100	13,269	46.3	53.7	100	13.6	51.3	60.9	0.0	2.5	100.0	4,967
South South	58.2	41.8	100	13,641	67.1	32.9	100	17.9	43.0	59.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	7,942
South West	69.3	30.7	100	35,419	34.2	65.8	100	38.4	31.6	65.7	1.6	6.8	100.0	24,557
Sector														
Urban	70.7	29.3	100	41,309	48.7	51.3	100	36.1	37.1	66.2	3.5	5.1	100.0	29,226
Peri-Urban	69.7	30.3	100	13,269	46.5	53.5	100	28.6	44.6	68.3	2.5	4.3	100.0	9,247
Urban	71.3	28.7	100	28,040	49.8	50.2	100	39.6	33.6	65.2	4.0	5.5	100.0	19,979
Rural	42.4	57.6	100	88,902	51.6	48.4	100	21.1	31.3	65.8	2.3	5.1	100.0	37,689
Itinerant	38.0	62.0	100	68,239	55.6	44.4	100	14.5	31.0	66.8	2.0	6.3	100.0	25,904
Rural	39.0	61.0	100	3,727	26.8	73.2	100	28.7	17.7	78.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,454
Small Town	61.0	39.0	100	16,935	45.1	54.9	100	36.7	34.0	61.5	3.2	2.7	100.0	10,331
Category Of School														
Normal School	51.3	48.7	100	129,453	50.1	49.9	100	27.6	33.8	66.0	2.8	5.1	100.0	66,464
Special Needs School	59.4	40.6	100	758	80.1	19.9	100	44.0	39.2	53.0	5.1	0.7	100.0	450
Type Of School														
Primary	48.8	51.2	100	103,202	52.0	48.0	100	29.2	33.8	66.8	3.0	4.0	100.0	50,337
Secondary	61.4	38.6	100	27,009	45.2	54.8	100	23.1	33.8	63.3	2.4	8.4	100.0	16,578
State														
Abia	19.5	80.5	100	2,072	83.7	16.3	100	17.4	0.0	82.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	405
Adamawa	17.9	82.1	100	3,460	0.0	100.0	100	44.3	11.2	44.5	11.2	33.1	100.0	618
Akwa Ibom	56.7	43.3	100	2,373	65.6	34.4	100	16.5	58.1	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,345
Anambra	72.1	27.9	100	2,904	11.0	89.0	100	16.7	69.3	58.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	2,094
Bauchi	57.1	42.9	100	4,403	65.4	34.6	100	47.4	21.0	49.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	2,514
Bayelsa	29.6	70.4	100	1,165	78.9	21.1	100	0.3	47.7	58.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	345
Benue	61.1	38.9	100	5,066	81.5	18.5	100	0.1	49.3	65.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,094
Borno	41.0	59.0	100	2,666	60.9	39.1	100	72.4	60.9	60.9	16.6	0.0	100.0	1,093
Cross River	74.7	25.3	100	2,222	49.6	50.4	100	24.3	77.6	46.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,660
Delta	71.7	28.3	100	3,043	78.8	21.2	100	15.5	12.3	90.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,180
Ebonyi	35.0	65.0	100	2,187	53.0	47.0	100	11.9	58.2	76.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	765
Edo	59.0	41.0	100	3,108	59.4	40.6	100	10.8	40.3	62.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,833
Ekiti	66.0	34.0	100	1,700	44.8	55.2	100	17.3	44.9	68.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	1,122
Enugu	39.6	60.4	100	2,762	71.4	28.6	100	2.8	28.5	68.7	0.0	5.7	100.0	1,095
Gombe	45.6	54.4	100	1,957	100.0	0.0	100	55.5	34.7	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	893
Imo	18.2	81.8	100	3,344	89.1	10.9	100	21.9	56.3	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	609

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		Total
Jigawa	48.8	51.2	100	1,575	92.9	7.1	100	25.4	54.8	82.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	769
Kaduna	49.2	50.8	100	4,614	58.3	41.7	100	11.8	26.2	65.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,268
Kano	38.2	61.8	100	7,388	64.8	35.2	100	29.6	7.5	75.8	3.6	3.8	100.0	2,824
Katsina	45.8	54.2	100	2,550	73.9	26.1	100	39.2	17.5	69.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,169
Kebbi	14.8	85.2	100	1,964	85.6	14.4	100	42.8	0.0	42.8	14.4	0.0	100.0	290
Kogi	52.9	47.1	100	4,958	11.4	88.6	100	0.3	52.4	60.3	0.0	20.4	100.0	2,625
Kwara	25.3	74.7	100	4,360	1.3	98.7	100	23.6	22.6	66.0	0.0	11.2	100.0	1,103
Lagos	83.2	16.8	100	13,705	40.0	60.0	100	67.3	22.2	79.5	3.5	3.0	100.0	11,404
Nasarawa	55.4	44.6	100	2,264	12.5	87.5	100	4.4	24.1	93.5	4.4	3.2	100.0	1,253
Niger	37.6	62.4	100	4,996	82.8	17.2	100	37.9	27.7	79.2	37.8	0.0	100.0	1,880
Ogun	65.1	34.9	100	4,254	17.0	83.0	100	20.7	40.4	62.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,771
Ondo	74.6	25.4	100	3,661	39.8	60.2	100	13.1	41.8	31.4	0.0	26.0	100.0	2,731
Osun	67.0	33.0	100	4,188	37.3	62.7	100	6.1	35.9	68.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	2,807
Oyo	47.1	52.9	100	7,911	19.5	80.5	100	11.9	39.4	48.7	0.0	10.6	100.0	3,723
Plateau	38.0	62.0	100	5,023	87.1	12.9	100	5.7	0.0	94.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,909
Rivers	33.4	66.6	100	1,730	94.4	5.6	100	45.3	29.6	42.9	12.2	5.6	100.0	578
Sokoto	63.4	36.6	100	2,327	87.6	12.4	100	2.3	10.1	93.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	1,475
Taraba	47.1	52.9	100	2,597	36.7	63.3	100	13.9	46.0	49.3	9.3	17.7	100.0	1,222
Yobe	26.4	73.6	100	1,324	27.1	72.9	100	54.9	18.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Zamfara	10.3	89.7	100	2,152	20.5	79.5	100	41.1	58.9	20.5	20.5	0.0	100.0	221
Fct Abuja	84.0	16.0	100	2,240	73.7	26.3	100	38.6	54.4	84.9	5.0	2.3	100.0	1,881

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	67.1	24.9	0.9	7.1	100	66.1	18.3	15.5	0.1	100.0	66,915
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	80.4	14.7	1.5	3.5	100	68.0	19.1	12.8	0.0	100.0	13,745
North East	55.3	33.7	0.0	11.0	100	55.2	28.2	16.6	0.0	100.0	6,689
North West	50.5	32.8	1.8	14.9	100	43.0	29.2	27.8	0.0	100.0	9,015
South East	49.9	41.0	1.2	7.9	100	42.1	30.3	26.3	1.3	100.0	4,967
South South	62.4	25.4	0.8	11.4	100	69.9	16.7	12.9	0.4	100.0	7,942
South West	74.0	21.9	0.4	3.7	100	80.0	9.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	24,557
Sector											
Urban	70.2	22.9	0.9	6.0	100	72.9	17.7	9.3	0.1	100.0	29,226
Peri-Urban	69.0	22.4	1.0	7.7	100	65.5	22.4	12.0	0.0	100.0	9,247
Urban	70.8	23.1	0.8	5.3	100	76.3	15.5	8.0	0.2	100.0	19,979
Rural	64.7	26.5	0.9	7.9	100	60.8	18.7	20.3	0.2	100.0	37,689
Itinerant	63.8	26.0	1.1	9.1	100	55.7	22.1	21.9	0.2	100.0	25,904
Rural	64.9	31.5	0.0	3.6	100	74.8	10.4	14.8	0.0	100.0	1,454
Small Town	67.1	27.0	0.4	5.5	100	71.7	11.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	10,331
Category Of School											
Normal School	67.1	24.9	0.9	7.1	100	66.1	18.2	15.5	0.1	100.0	66,464
Special Needs School	71.6	23.3	0.0	5.0	100	62.2	26.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	450
Type Of School											
Primary	66.9	25.3	0.6	7.2	100	66.2	18.5	15.1	0.2	100.0	50,337
Secondary	67.9	23.6	1.6	6.9	100	65.7	17.6	16.7	0.0	100.0	16,578
State											
Abia	51.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	17.4	32.6	0.0	100.0	405
Adamawa	44.3	55.7	0.0	0.0	100	78.1	11.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	618
Akwa Ibom	77.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	100	76.0	15.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	1,345
Anambra	50.2	47.0	2.9	0.0	100	47.3	47.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	2,094
Bauchi	56.1	27.4	0.0	16.6	100	48.9	37.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	2,514
Bayelsa	62.6	29.2	0.0	8.1	100	44.4	39.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	345
Benue	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	100	70.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,094
Borno	49.9	50.1	0.0	0.0	100	77.7	16.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,093
Cross River	81.8	8.3	0.0	9.8	100	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	1,660
Delta	45.5	33.4	3.0	18.1	100	63.8	24.2	12.0	0.0	100.0	2,180
Ebonyi	58.2	23.8	0.0	17.9	100	45.5	0.0	54.5	0.0	100.0	765
Edo	57.8	28.3	0.0	13.8	100	50.9	24.8	24.3	0.0	100.0	1,833
Ekiti	72.6	23.9	0.0	3.5	100	55.4	44.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,122
Enugu	42.9	40.0	0.0	17.2	100	22.9	28.5	42.9	5.7	100.0	1,095
Gombe	55.5	34.7	0.0	9.8	100	36.3	49.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	893
Imo	50.7	38.4	0.0	10.9	100	49.3	23.2	27.5	0.0	100.0	609
Jigawa	40.6	24.6	0.0	34.7	100	9.6	10.7	79.7	0.0	100.0	769
Kaduna	69.0	11.9	4.8	14.3	100	76.1	16.7	7.1	0.0	100.0	2,268
Kano	62.7	27.9	0.0	9.5	100	39.5	38.2	22.3	0.0	100.0	2,824
Katsina	26.3	52.1	4.3	17.3	100	39.1	30.7	30.2	0.0	100.0	1,169
Kebbi	14.0	86.0	0.0	0.0	100	42.8	28.4	28.8	0.0	100.0	290
Kogi	88.4	7.6	0.0	4.0	100	76.1	3.8	20.1	0.0	100.0	2,625
Kwara	36.8	40.4	11.2	11.7	100	48.0	0.0	52.0	0.0	100.0	1,103
Lagos	81.2	17.3	0.1	1.4	100	92.9	1.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	11,404
Nasarawa	75.0	15.3	3.2	6.5	100	77.0	12.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	1,253
Niger	92.9	3.5	0.0	3.5	100	44.8	51.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,880
Ogun	53.8	40.2	2.7	3.4	100	76.9	12.9	10.2	0.0	100.0	2,771
Ondo	88.3	6.2	0.0	5.5	100	68.5	26.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	2,731
Osun	49.8	40.4	0.0	9.8	100	50.0	12.8	37.2	0.0	100.0	2,807
Oyo	75.5	19.7	0.0	4.9	100	81.6	3.8	14.6	0.0	100.0	3,723
Plateau	64.4	35.6	0.0	0.0	100	80.9	0.0	19.1	0.0	100.0	1,909
Rivers	50.7	38.0	0.0	11.3	100	88.7	0.0	5.6	5.6	100.0	578
Sokoto	29.3	51.6	0.0	19.1	100	16.9	43.8	39.3	0.0	100.0	1,475
Taraba	59.1	27.0	0.0	14.0	100	40.0	18.6	41.4	0.0	100.0	1,222
Yobe	72.9	9.0	0.0	18.1	100	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Zamfara	58.9	41.1	0.0	0.0	100	60.3	0.0	39.7	0.0	100.0	221
Fct Abuja	86.0	6.8	2.3	5.0	100	69.2	25.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	1,881

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	45.4	54.6	100	66915	69.0	17.6	6.8	1.1	4.1	1.4	100	30382
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	48.4	51.6	100	13745	53.3	26.1	12.5	0.0	8.1	0.0	100	6652
North East	29.0	71.0	100	6689	60.5	32.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1938
North West	47.8	52.2	100	9015	72.3	14.8	9.6	0.0	2.5	0.9	100	4305
South East	36.0	64.0	100	4967	68.9	12.9	7.3	0.0	7.3	3.5	100	1790
South South	38.1	61.9	100	7942	45.4	27.3	7.9	0.0	13.9	5.4	100	3023
South West	51.6	48.4	100	24557	83.1	10.2	2.5	2.6	0.3	1.3	100	12673
Sector												
Urban	50.3	49.7	100	29226	74.9	13.3	5.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	100	14701
Peri-Urban	46.4	53.6	100	9247	84.4	8.3	4.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	100	4294
Urban	52.1	47.9	100	19979	71.0	15.4	6.2	3.2	2.0	2.2	100	10407
Rural	41.6	58.4	100	37689	63.5	21.6	7.8	0.0	5.8	1.2	100	15681
Itinerant	37.3	62.7	100	25904	51.7	27.7	12.3	0.0	6.6	1.6	100	9663
Rural	27.1	72.9	100	1454	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	393
Small Town	54.4	45.6	100	10331	81.3	12.7	0.7	0.0	4.7	0.7	100	5624
Category Of School												
Normal School	45.4	54.6	100	66464	69.1	17.6	6.7	1.1	4.1	1.4	100	30194
Special Needs School	41.6	58.4	100	450	60.3	11.3	24.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	100	188
Type Of School												
Primary	48.3	51.7	100	50337	67.4	19.8	7.7	1.4	2.5	1.2	100	24293
Secondary	36.7	63.3	100	16578	75.5	8.8	3.2	0.0	10.3	2.2	100	6089
State												
Abia	16.3	83.7	100	405	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	66
Adamawa	22.2	77.8	100	618	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	137
Akwa Ibom	49.8	50.2	100	1345	55.4	29.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	670
Anambra	39.0	61.0	100	2094	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	817
Bauchi	13.9	86.1	100	2514	77.6	1.4	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	350
Bayelsa	46.1	53.9	100	345	50.6	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	159
Benue	58.0	42.0	100	3094	42.8	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1793
Borno	61.1	38.9	100	1093	82.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	668
Cross River	57.6	42.4	100	1660	61.0	12.3	9.6	0.0	9.6	7.4	100	956
Delta	42.5	57.5	100	2180	29.2	35.4	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	100	927
Ebonyi	23.1	76.9	100	765	0.0	25.8	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	177
Edo	8.2	91.8	100	1833	0.0	68.6	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	150
Ekiti	34.3	65.7	100	1122	10.2	70.2	10.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	100	385
Enugu	51.4	48.6	100	1095	61.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	11.1	100	563
Gombe	42.4	57.6	100	893	11.5	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	379
Imo	27.5	72.5	100	609	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	0.0	100	167
Jigawa	66.0	34.0	100	769	31.2	45.3	14.5	0.0	1.7	7.3	100	508
Kaduna	75.2	24.8	100	2268	92.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1705
Kano	14.9	85.1	100	2824	36.9	50.5	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	420
Katsina	65.3	34.7	100	1169	53.7	19.9	13.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	100	763
Kebbi	57.2	42.8	100	290	74.8	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	166
Kogi	59.7	40.3	100	2625	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1566
Kwara	25.4	74.6	100	1103	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	100	280
Lagos	69.4	30.6	100	11404	80.9	10.5	2.3	4.2	0.0	2.1	100	7917
Nasarawa	41.5	58.5	100	1253	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	100	520
Niger	65.2	34.8	100	1880	10.5	31.5	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1226
Ogun	68.1	31.9	100	2771	85.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1887
Ondo	49.1	50.9	100	2731	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1341
Osun	6.1	93.9	100	2807	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	171
Oyo	26.1	73.9	100	3723	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	973
Plateau	29.8	70.2	100	1909	21.9	20.8	20.8	0.0	36.5	0.0	100	568
Rivers	27.9	72.1	100	578	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	100	161
Sokoto	41.6	58.4	100	1475	91.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	614
Taraba	13.5	86.5	100	1222	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	165
Yobe	68.6	31.4	100	349	72.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	239
Zamfara	58.9	41.1	100	221	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	130
Fct Abuja	37.1	62.9	100	1881	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	698

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	
National	10.5	68.1	8.2	7.8	2.0	3.5	100	19.4	80.6	100	130,211
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	0.9	82.0	5.5	6.2	0.0	5.4	100	12.9	87.1	100	28,907
North East	6.0	69.6	12.4	6.9	0.8	4.4	100	19.5	80.5	100	16,407
North West	3.9	63.2	13.6	11.7	4.9	2.8	100	22.2	77.8	100	22,569
South East	3.3	76.4	12.5	6.3	0.0	1.5	100	14.0	86.0	100	13,269
South South	6.4	79.4	7.1	5.4	0.8	0.9	100	17.9	82.1	100	13,641
South West	29.0	51.8	3.7	8.4	3.5	3.6	100	25.6	74.4	100	35,419
Sector											
Urban	19.7	60.3	6.1	5.2	4.5	4.2	100	28.9	71.1	100	41,309
Peri-Urban	21.5	63.3	6.4	5.1	0.6	3.1	100	25.3	74.7	100	13,269
Urban	18.8	58.8	6.0	5.3	6.3	4.7	100	30.6	69.4	100	28,040
Rural	6.2	71.7	9.1	9.0	0.9	3.1	100	15.0	85.0	100	88,902
Itinerant	1.8	75.3	10.3	8.6	0.9	3.2	100	11.8	88.2	100	68,239
Rural	18.3	57.3	10.6	11.1	0.0	2.7	100	10.8	89.2	100	3,727
Small Town	21.6	60.7	3.9	9.9	1.1	2.8	100	29.0	71.0	100	16,935
Category Of School											
Normal School	10.5	68.1	8.1	7.8	2.0	3.4	100	19.4	80.6	100	129,453
Special Needs School	12.7	64.2	11.0	3.3	3.2	5.5	100	22.3	77.7	100	758
Type Of School											
Primary	11.3	66.7	8.2	8.1	2.2	3.5	100	17.2	82.8	100	103,202
Secondary	7.5	73.4	8.2	6.4	1.3	3.3	100	27.8	72.2	100	27,009
State											
Abia	6.6	77.1	11.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	100	24.2	75.8	100	2,072
Adamawa	8.0	80.1	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	100	4.0	96.0	100	3,460
Akwa Ibom	3.7	70.3	14.0	10.2	1.8	0.0	100	6.5	93.5	100	2,373
Anambra	8.1	79.8	8.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	100	26.2	73.8	100	2,904
Bauchi	1.8	51.6	41.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	100	10.6	89.4	100	4,403
Bayelsa	2.7	70.4	9.2	6.7	0.0	11.1	100	4.3	95.7	100	1,165
Benue	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3.7	96.3	100	5,066
Borno	4.5	79.6	2.3	4.5	0.0	9.0	100	59.0	41.0	100	2,666
Cross River	3.4	88.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25.1	74.9	100	2,222
Delta	2.2	87.0	6.5	2.2	2.2	0.0	100	15.3	84.7	100	3,043
Ebonyi	0.2	71.3	20.4	6.3	0.0	1.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	2,187
Edo	6.5	92.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	39.2	60.8	100	3,108
Ekiti	2.3	81.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15.7	84.3	100	1,700
Enugu	2.3	64.7	20.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	100	9.1	90.9	100	2,762
Gombe	8.9	61.3	6.7	3.0	6.7	13.4	100	38.0	62.0	100	1,957
Imo	0.0	86.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	3.0	100	10.2	89.8	100	3,344
Jigawa	0.6	80.2	7.0	9.9	2.3	0.0	100	48.8	51.2	100	1,575
Kaduna	4.7	66.5	12.3	7.1	0.0	9.4	100	12.4	87.6	100	4,614
Kano	4.4	68.3	3.6	12.9	10.7	0.0	100	9.4	90.6	100	7,388
Katsina	2.0	47.8	40.3	5.9	4.0	0.0	100	27.9	72.1	100	2,550
Kebbi	4.3	70.3	12.8	2.1	8.4	2.1	100	48.7	51.3	100	1,964
Kogi	0.0	69.1	6.2	4.0	0.0	20.6	100	8.9	91.1	100	4,958
Kwara	0.0	76.5	10.9	10.9	0.0	1.7	100	1.7	98.3	100	4,360
Lagos	71.5	13.2	0.1	0.1	9.1	6.1	100	47.0	53.0	100	13,705
Nasarawa	0.0	82.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	6.0	100	14.3	85.7	100	2,264
Niger	1.3	93.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100	5.2	94.8	100	4,996
Ogun	8.1	81.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	15.5	84.5	100	4,254
Ondo	2.1	85.6	9.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	100	11.8	88.2	100	3,661
Osun	0.0	89.2	2.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	100	6.0	94.0	100	4,188
Oyo	0.0	60.9	1.7	31.8	0.0	5.6	100	12.9	87.1	100	7,911
Plateau	0.0	72.6	11.7	11.2	0.1	4.4	100	21.4	78.6	100	5,023
Rivers	23.4	50.4	5.8	20.2	0.2	0.0	100	0.2	99.8	100	1,730
Sokoto	4.3	54.2	15.7	19.4	0.0	6.4	100	41.3	58.7	100	2,327
Taraba	12.9	82.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100	10.5	89.5	100	2,597
Yobe	0.0	67.9	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	1,324
Zamfara	4.1	47.8	22.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	100	16.6	83.4	100	2,152
Fct Abuja	8.6	83.4	1.9	1.9	0.1	4.2	100	60.4	39.6	100	2,240

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 sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)	others (specify)	no water source		
National	4.1	36.1	5.2	0.0	0.4	2.3	5.1	3.5	1.1	4.2	2.3	35.6	100.0	130211
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	3.3	29.8	8.3	0.0	1.2	3.2	2.5	6.1	3.1	9.2	0.4	32.9	100.0	28907
North East	2.5	44.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	3.7	39.6	100.0	16407
North West	4.3	41.1	6.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	7.3	0.0	0.7	3.1	34.6	100.0	22569
South East	4.6	20.5	1.9	0.0	0.9	4.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.7	44.6	100.0	13269
South South	4.4	35.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	9.5	0.9	2.3	4.8	2.7	38.2	100.0	13641
South West	5.3	40.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.2	1.6	0.8	2.1	0.9	32.3	100.0	35419
Sector														
Urban	6.7	46.9	5.8	0.0	0.2	3.3	8.8	2.8	0.0	1.2	1.9	22.4	100.0	41309
Peri-Urban	8.8	41.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	11.6	5.7	0.0	2.3	1.8	17.9	100.0	13269
Urban	5.8	49.6	4.2	0.0	0.2	4.2	7.5	1.4	0.0	0.6	2.0	24.5	100.0	28040
Rural	2.9	31.1	4.9	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.4	3.8	1.7	5.6	2.5	41.8	100.0	88902
Itinerant	1.9	28.0	4.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.9	4.2	2.0	6.5	2.7	45.5	100.0	68239
Rural	1.1	29.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.2	41.4	100.0	3727
Small Town	7.5	43.9	8.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	2.8	1.3	26.6	100.0	16935
Category Of School														
Normal School	4.2	36.0	5.2	0.0	0.4	2.3	5.1	3.5	1.1	4.2	2.3	35.7	100.0	129453
Special Needs School	3.5	54.4	3.3	0.0	0.4	3.8	5.1	0.4	1.3	1.2	2.2	24.5	100.0	758
Type Of School														
Primary	4.4	34.1	4.7	0.0	0.5	2.5	5.2	3.8	1.4	4.4	2.4	36.6	100.0	103202
Secondary	3.2	43.9	6.9	0.0	0.3	1.4	4.6	2.3	0.3	3.5	2.0	31.7	100.0	27009
State														
Abia	11.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	11.9	48.3	100.0	2072
Adamawa	0.0	40.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	100.0	3460
Akwa Ibom	3.7	39.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	48.8	100.0	2373
Anambra	6.1	28.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	39.7	100.0	2904
Bauchi	0.0	42.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	47.9	100.0	4403
Bayelsa	2.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	7.2	0.0	39.5	9.2	19.2	100.0	1165
Benue	0.0	31.9	17.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	13.5	2.3	27.0	100.0	5066
Borno	13.6	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	9.0	13.6	100.0	2666
Cross River	0.0	35.8	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	51.5	100.0	2222
Delta	4.3	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	28.3	100.0	3043
Ebonyi	0.2	38.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	32.7	100.0	2187
Edo	11.2	39.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.4	33.3	100.0	3108
Ekiti	2.3	45.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	40.8	100.0	1700
Enugu	6.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	68.3	100.0	2762
Gombe	0.0	64.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	1957
Imo	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	35.0	100.0	3344
Jigawa	4.8	54.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	100.0	1575
Kaduna	2.4	31.7	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	2.4	9.4	28.2	100.0	4614

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													Estimated Number of Education Facilities
	Improved water source						Unimproved Water Source							
	pipelined 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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no water source	Total	
Kano	3.7	43.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	5.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	37.1	100.0	7388
Katsina	2.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	100.0	2550
Kebbi	8.5	27.6	10.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	100.0	1964
Kogi	2.3	31.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	26.9	100.0	4958
Kwara	0.0	21.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	100.0	4360
Lagos	10.7	52.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	12.0	100.0	13705
Nasarawa	0.0	22.1	6.0	0.0	7.2	4.2	2.4	1.8	5.4	19.2	0.0	31.6	100.0	2264
Niger	5.2	27.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	10.5	1.3	15.5	13.1	2.6	0.0	22.0	100.0	4996
Ogun	0.0	31.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.4	12.8	0.0	32.3	100.0	4254
Ondo	7.6	16.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	100.0	3661
Osun	1.9	31.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.9	2.2	0.0	43.2	100.0	4188
Oyo	0.0	39.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	100.0	7911
Plateau	0.0	29.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	2.4	4.9	0.0	41.1	100.0	5023
Rivers	0.0	48.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	100.0	1730
Sokoto	10.8	30.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	24.9	100.0	2327
Taraba	2.2	22.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	58.2	100.0	2597
Yobe	0.0	69.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	12.2	100.0	1324
Zamfara	2.1	46.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	100.0	2152
Fct Abuja	25.5	53.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.8	100.0	2240

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	11.6	65.7	17.1	5.5	100	76.8	23.2	100	62,763
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	3.6	59.6	28.3	8.5	100	80.7	19.3	100	13,233
North East	10.7	54.2	24.1	11.1	100	67.4	32.6	100	8,521
North West	9.7	67.4	17.7	5.3	100	80.4	19.6	100	12,141
South East	5.8	74.4	14.5	5.3	100	65.5	34.5	100	4,360
South South	14.3	60.9	15.5	9.3	100	69.6	30.4	100	5,684
South West	19.4	73.7	6.9	0.0	100	80.8	19.2	100	18,823
Sector									
Urban	16.3	69.4	11.8	2.5	100	77.9	22.1	100	25,976
Peri-Urban	9.7	73.6	15.9	0.8	100	75.3	24.7	100	8,057
Urban	19.2	67.6	9.9	3.3	100	79.1	20.9	100	17,919
Rural	8.3	63.1	20.9	7.7	100	76.0	24.0	100	36,786
Itinerant	4.1	63.7	23.3	8.9	100	73.0	27.0	100	24,660
Rural	3.3	83.7	6.9	6.1	100	87.3	12.7	100	1,293
Small Town	18.4	59.5	17.1	5.0	100	81.4	18.6	100	10,833
Category Of School									
Normal School	11.5	65.8	17.2	5.5	100	76.7	23.3	100	62,267
Special Needs School	21.7	61.6	9.0	7.7	100	85.9	14.1	100	495
Type Of School									
Primary	11.3	62.7	19.5	6.6	100	76.2	23.8	100	47,757
Secondary	12.6	75.5	9.7	2.2	100	78.5	21.5	100	15,006
State									
Abia	9.1	67.2	23.7	0.0	100	52.7	47.3	100	724
Adamawa	14.2	61.4	23.5	0.9	100	67.1	32.9	100	1,463
Akwa Ibom	10.4	50.9	20.3	18.5	100	78.4	21.6	100	1,071
Anambra	7.9	62.0	14.9	15.1	100	80.9	19.1	100	1,517
Bauchi	14.8	63.0	22.2	0.0	100	82.4	17.6	100	1,951
Bayelsa	0.0	85.9	14.1	0.0	100	35.6	64.4	100	158
Benue	2.8	75.9	17.1	4.3	100	82.9	17.1	100	2,672
Borno	12.3	48.5	15.1	24.2	100	60.7	39.3	100	2,003
Cross River	0.0	67.4	16.3	16.3	100	89.1	10.9	100	848
Delta	18.7	75.2	6.2	0.0	100	87.6	12.4	100	1,065
Ebonyi	0.5	86.3	13.2	0.0	100	69.2	30.8	100	1,039
Edo	18.9	60.4	14.9	5.8	100	57.5	42.5	100	1,639
Ekiti	18.1	72.6	9.2	0.0	100	86.0	14.0	100	849
Enugu	14.3	78.6	7.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	100	437
Gombe	0.0	55.2	38.0	6.7	100	83.2	16.8	100	1,302
Imo	0.0	89.6	10.4	0.0	100	48.0	52.0	100	643
Jigawa	4.1	78.3	16.6	0.9	100	51.0	49.0	100	939
Kaduna	12.4	60.3	18.2	9.1	100	90.7	9.3	100	2,392
Kano	5.3	62.4	29.2	3.0	100	86.3	13.7	100	3,897
Katsina	12.5	75.0	3.1	9.3	100	87.6	12.4	100	1,626
Kebbi	17.4	78.2	4.4	0.0	100	78.3	21.7	100	958
Kogi	0.0	44.4	38.9	16.6	100	79.2	20.8	100	2,401
Kwara	0.0	89.1	10.9	0.0	100	47.0	53.0	100	1,126
Lagos	27.8	70.4	1.8	0.0	100	83.8	16.2	100	9,243
Nasarawa	0.0	43.5	50.3	6.2	100	62.1	37.9	100	895
Niger	0.0	42.7	51.2	6.1	100	88.7	11.3	100	2,273
Ogun	5.1	74.6	20.3	0.0	100	81.9	18.1	100	1,860
Ondo	26.8	66.5	6.7	0.0	100	67.8	32.2	100	1,387
Osun	0.3	94.8	4.9	0.0	100	61.1	38.9	100	1,854
Oyo	12.5	73.9	13.6	0.0	100	86.4	13.6	100	3,631
Plateau	0.3	66.8	19.7	13.2	100	100.0	0.0	100	1,796
Rivers	21.3	46.7	21.2	10.8	100	47.3	52.7	100	904
Sokoto	10.6	69.3	12.1	8.0	100	77.2	22.8	100	1,248
Taraba	15.2	62.3	7.5	15.0	100	46.7	53.3	100	756
Yobe	5.2	31.2	40.2	23.3	100	47.7	52.3	100	1,045
Zamfara	12.1	68.3	15.7	3.9	100	56.1	43.9	100	1,079
Fct Abuja	19.4	59.2	12.8	8.7	100	80.2	19.8	100	2,071

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	90.2	9.8	100	48,189	62.4	23.0	14.6	100	62,763
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	87.4	12.6	100	10,673	66.2	22.0	11.8	100	13,233
North East	82.0	18.0	100	5,742	46.5	40.4	13.1	100	8,521
North West	89.3	10.7	100	9,756	64.1	21.3	14.6	100	12,141
South East	85.1	14.9	100	2,855	45.4	32.7	21.9	100	4,360
South South	92.5	7.5	100	3,955	65.8	16.9	17.3	100	5,684
South West	96.1	3.9	100	15,209	68.7	16.6	14.7	100	18,823
Sector									
Urban	90.6	9.4	100	20,239	67.0	18.0	15.0	100	25,976
Peri-Urban	86.3	13.7	100	6,065	57.7	23.3	19.0	100	8,057
Urban	92.4	7.6	100	14,174	71.1	15.7	13.2	100	17,919
Rural	89.9	10.1	100	27,949	59.1	26.5	14.3	100	36,786
Itinerant	87.8	12.2	100	18,005	55.2	28.8	16.0	100	24,660
Rural	95.3	4.7	100	1,129	66.1	27.0	6.9	100	1,293
Small Town	93.4	6.6	100	8,815	67.3	21.3	11.4	100	10,833
Category Of School									
Normal School	90.2	9.8	100	47,763	62.3	23.1	14.7	100	62,267
Special Needs School	89.5	10.5	100	426	75.1	18.5	6.4	100	495
Type Of School									
Primary	90.3	9.7	100	36,411	60.8	23.8	15.4	100	47,757
Secondary	89.9	10.1	100	11,778	67.3	20.6	12.1	100	15,006
State									
Abia	64.3	35.7	100	381	18.8	52.7	28.5	100	724
Adamawa	64.5	35.5	100	982	66.9	4.6	28.4	100	1,463
Akwa Ibom	91.9	8.1	100	840	87.8	4.1	8.1	100	1,071
Anambra	85.6	14.4	100	1,227	65.7	26.8	7.5	100	1,517
Bauchi	78.7	21.3	100	1,608	20.5	61.9	17.6	100	1,951
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100	56	17.8	28.9	53.3	100	158
Benue	94.9	5.1	100	2,216	58.5	38.7	2.8	100	2,672
Borno	84.9	15.1	100	1,217	48.8	48.2	3.0	100	2,003
Cross River	93.9	6.1	100	756	80.7	13.8	5.4	100	848
Delta	85.7	14.3	100	933	68.9	18.7	12.4	100	1,065
Ebonyi	93.6	6.4	100	719	56.0	39.6	4.4	100	1,039
Edo	94.6	5.4	100	942	48.9	20.2	31.0	100	1,639
Ekiti	89.7	10.3	100	730	76.8	9.2	14.0	100	849
Enugu	100.0	0.0	100	219	35.7	21.4	43.0	100	437
Gombe	94.2	5.8	100	1,084	61.6	38.4	0.0	100	1,302
Imo	78.4	21.6	100	308	16.9	20.7	62.4	100	643
Jigawa	69.2	30.8	100	479	37.7	25.0	37.2	100	939
Kaduna	84.9	15.1	100	2,169	61.1	25.0	13.9	100	2,392
Kano	94.9	5.1	100	3,363	74.4	17.3	8.4	100	3,897
Katsina	92.9	7.1	100	1,424	72.1	18.6	9.3	100	1,626
Kebbi	82.8	17.2	100	751	69.1	17.4	13.4	100	958
Kogi	83.6	16.4	100	1,902	65.4	22.1	12.5	100	2,401
Kwara	62.4	37.6	100	529	22.6	28.6	48.8	100	1,126
Lagos	97.9	2.1	100	7,747	69.3	18.4	12.3	100	9,243
Nasarawa	75.4	24.6	100	556	40.6	45.8	13.6	100	895
Niger	89.8	10.2	100	2,015	88.2	11.8	0.0	100	2,273
Ogun	100.0	0.0	100	1,523	71.7	24.3	4.0	100	1,860
Ondo	82.1	17.9	100	940	67.8	6.7	25.5	100	1,387
Osun	100.0	0.0	100	1,133	41.7	19.4	38.9	100	1,854
Oyo	94.2	5.8	100	3,137	77.8	12.2	10.0	100	3,631
Plateau	93.1	6.9	100	1,796	86.5	0.0	13.5	100	1,796
Rivers	100.0	0.0	100	427	61.3	24.8	14.0	100	904
Sokoto	100.0	0.0	100	964	70.4	17.7	11.9	100	1,248
Taraba	100.0	0.0	100	353	39.0	46.0	15.0	100	756
Yobe	81.0	19.0	100	498	48.9	33.8	17.3	100	1,045
Zamfara	72.0	28.0	100	605	32.5	35.8	31.7	100	1,079
Fct Abuja	84.7	15.3	100	1,660	69.9	16.8	13.2	100	2,071

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	48.6	51.4	100	62,763	15.2	76.1	8.7	100	41.5	53.9	4.6	100	130,211
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	52.8	47.2	100	13,233	11.5	81.0	7.5	100	45.8	49.8	4.4	100	28,907
North East	44.3	55.7	100	8,521	16.9	76.4	6.7	100	38.8	55.1	6.1	100	16,407
North West	58.1	41.9	100	12,141	17.8	74.1	8.1	100	48.5	47.5	4.0	100	22,569
South East	37.6	62.4	100	4,360	2.8	72.1	25.1	100	29.8	56.5	13.7	100	13,269
South South	67.6	32.4	100	5,684	17.2	77.0	5.9	100	34.7	62.6	2.6	100	13,641
South West	38.3	61.7	100	18,823	19.8	74.2	6.0	100	41.8	56.3	1.9	100	35,419
Sector													
Urban	49.2	50.8	100	25,976	19.5	73.1	7.4	100	46.3	51.0	2.7	100	41,309
Peri-Urban	46.0	54.0	100	8,057	18.8	76.7	4.4	100	46.6	51.2	2.2	100	13,269
Urban	50.6	49.4	100	17,919	19.8	71.4	8.8	100	46.1	50.9	3.0	100	28,040
Rural	48.2	51.8	100	36,786	13.3	77.4	9.3	100	39.3	55.2	5.5	100	88,902
Itinerant	51.5	48.5	100	24,660	10.3	79.9	9.8	100	35.5	58.5	5.9	100	68,239
Rural	45.0	55.0	100	1,293	12.2	77.2	10.6	100	44.9	47.1	8.1	100	3,727
Small Town	41.0	59.0	100	10,833	25.3	67.5	7.2	100	53.3	43.4	3.3	100	16,935
Category Of School													
Normal School	48.4	51.6	100	62,267	15.1	76.2	8.7	100	41.5	53.9	4.6	100	129,453
Special Needs School	77.8	22.2	100	495	34.4	59.0	6.6	100	39.8	53.7	6.5	100	758
Type Of School													
Primary	49.6	50.4	100	47,757	14.0	77.0	9.0	100	41.0	54.2	4.8	100	103,202
Secondary	45.3	54.7	100	15,006	19.9	72.5	7.7	100	43.4	52.7	3.9	100	27,009
State													
Abia	28.4	71.6	100	724	1.7	96.6	1.7	100	31.0	69.0	0.0	100	2,072
Adamawa	14.2	85.8	100	1,463	2.0	90.0	8.0	100	24.0	71.7	4.4	100	3,460
Akwa Ibom	79.3	20.7	100	1,071	12.2	86.0	1.8	100	15.2	81.9	2.9	100	2,373
Anambra	19.3	80.7	100	1,517	0.0	73.9	26.1	100	36.1	61.9	2.1	100	2,904
Bauchi	55.4	44.6	100	1,951	20.6	77.4	2.0	100	67.3	32.7	0.0	100	4,403
Bayelsa	54.0	46.0	100	158	2.7	93.5	3.8	100	25.7	72.4	1.9	100	1,165
Benue	65.9	34.1	100	2,672	11.4	86.4	2.3	100	27.2	72.8	0.0	100	5,066
Borno	45.4	54.6	100	2,003	18.2	72.7	9.1	100	40.9	47.7	11.4	100	2,666
Cross River	53.1	46.9	100	848	11.5	88.5	0.0	100	52.4	47.6	0.0	100	2,222
Delta	74.9	25.1	100	1,065	13.1	84.7	2.2	100	21.8	78.2	0.0	100	3,043
Ebonyi	39.5	60.5	100	1,039	3.9	61.1	35.0	100	43.1	38.6	18.3	100	2,187
Edo	48.3	51.7	100	1,639	36.9	61.6	1.5	100	49.3	49.2	1.5	100	3,108
Ekiti	53.9	46.1	100	849	11.4	86.4	2.1	100	33.6	66.4	0.0	100	1,700
Enugu	50.0	50.0	100	437	6.8	35.1	58.1	100	30.6	23.8	45.6	100	2,762
Gombe	96.6	3.4	100	1,302	35.8	59.0	5.2	100	35.0	62.8	2.2	100	1,957
Imo	79.3	20.7	100	643	2.0	93.0	5.0	100	14.2	82.8	3.0	100	3,344
Jigawa	73.6	26.4	100	939	27.3	69.8	2.9	100	69.5	30.5	0.0	100	1,575
Kaduna	61.1	38.9	100	2,392	32.9	64.8	2.4	100	44.8	50.5	4.7	100	4,614

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		
Kano	55.2	44.8	100	3,897	12.3	72.5	15.2	100	50.2	41.8	8.0	100	7,388	
Katsina	56.4	43.6	100	1,626	18.0	69.6	12.4	100	81.6	18.4	0.0	100	2,550	
Kebbi	82.6	17.4	100	958	27.5	66.0	6.6	100	38.0	57.5	4.4	100	1,964	
Kogi	0.0	100.0	100	2,401	12.6	83.4	4.0	100	19.1	76.9	4.0	100	4,958	
Kwara	0.8	99.2	100	1,126	2.9	76.9	20.2	100	32.1	51.2	16.7	100	4,360	
Lagos	40.1	59.9	100	9,243	37.3	55.9	6.8	100	55.0	43.6	1.4	100	13,705	
Nasarawa	11.4	88.6	100	895	2.7	95.5	1.8	100	54.4	45.6	0.0	100	2,264	
Niger	88.2	11.8	100	2,273	9.3	80.4	10.3	100	78.0	19.4	2.6	100	4,996	
Ogun	30.4	69.6	100	1,860	10.3	81.3	8.4	100	62.4	37.4	0.1	100	4,254	
Ondo	38.1	61.9	100	1,387	9.3	81.0	9.7	100	19.5	67.8	12.7	100	3,661	
Osun	37.0	63.0	100	1,854	7.9	92.1	0.0	100	33.5	66.5	0.0	100	4,188	
Oyo	34.7	65.3	100	3,631	7.4	87.0	5.6	100	24.6	75.4	0.0	100	7,911	
Plateau	93.4	6.6	100	1,796	17.3	75.9	6.8	100	54.8	40.7	4.4	100	5,023	
Rivers	96.4	3.6	100	904	13.0	52.4	34.6	100	41.5	45.5	12.9	100	1,730	
Sokoto	73.2	26.8	100	1,248	5.0	90.6	4.4	100	44.3	55.7	0.0	100	2,327	
Taraba	24.9	75.1	100	756	11.4	73.6	15.1	100	17.5	63.2	19.3	100	2,597	
Yobe	12.1	87.9	100	1,045	24.3	75.7	0.0	100	26.1	73.9	0.0	100	1,324	
Zamfara	11.8	88.2	100	1,079	2.1	97.9	0.0	100	10.1	89.9	0.0	100	2,152	
Fct Abuja	69.0	31.0	100	2,071	26.5	69.7	3.8	100	72.2	27.8	0.0	100	2,240	

Table ED.B44-45:

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.)	solar disinfection	let it stand and settle	add alum	add water tables/liquid	other-specify	Total		
National	24.0	76.0	100	68,747	3.2	57.9	1.2	9.2	0.4	7.8	4.6	11.2	4.6	100	16,469	
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	11.5	88.5	100	15,896	8.3	49.6	0.5	5.5	0.0	11.5	6.4	18.2	0.0	100	1,831	
North East	11.6	88.4	100	8,918	33.2	17.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	9.4	0.0	16.9	100	1,033	
North West	18.1	81.9	100	13,786	1.0	35.1	1.7	6.1	0.0	27.9	21.8	6.5	0.0	100	2,489	
South East	2.0	98.0	100	4,360	0.0	39.6	51.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	89	
South South	32.1	67.9	100	6,116	0.0	29.3	0.0	13.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	32.9	19.9	100	1,965	
South West	46.1	53.9	100	19,670	0.0	76.9	0.4	11.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.8	2.1	100	9,063	
Sector																
Urban	26.5	73.5	100	27,122	3.6	56.7	0.7	14.1	0.0	3.1	2.0	12.8	7.0	100	7,196	
Peri-Urban	29.4	70.6	100	8,815	0.0	59.9	1.5	19.8	0.0	1.9	1.4	6.7	8.9	100	2,592	
Urban	25.1	74.9	100	18,307	5.6	54.9	0.2	10.9	0.0	3.8	2.4	16.2	5.9	100	4,603	
Rural	22.3	77.7	100	41,625	2.8	58.9	1.6	5.3	0.7	11.4	6.6	10.0	2.7	100	9,274	
Itinerant	16.7	83.3	100	28,911	5.4	36.5	1.8	4.3	0.0	17.8	10.6	18.4	5.1	100	4,842	
Rural	42.8	57.2	100	1,491	0.0	84.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	639	
Small Town	33.8	66.2	100	11,223	0.0	83.1	1.5	7.2	1.7	4.3	1.1	1.0	0.0	100	3,793	
Category Of School																
Normal School	23.8	76.2	100	68,239	3.0	58.0	1.1	9.2	0.4	7.9	4.4	11.4	4.6	100	16,250	
Special Needs School	43.2	56.8	100	508	11.4	50.7	4.5	7.3	0.0	2.7	16.1	2.4	4.8	100	220	
Type Of School																
Primary	24.0	76.0	100	53,037	3.2	60.3	1.1	8.9	0.5	7.1	4.9	10.9	3.1	100	12,733	
Secondary	23.8	76.2	100	15,710	3.0	49.9	1.6	10.1	0.0	10.0	3.6	12.3	9.5	100	3,737	
State																
Abia	4.8	95.2	100	724	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	35	
Adamawa	0.0	100.0	100	1,531	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Akwa Ibom	7.2	92.8	100	1,201	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87	
Anambra	0.0	100.0	100	1,517	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Bauchi	1.8	98.2	100	1,951	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	35	
Bayelsa	11.6	88.4	100	242	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	28	
Benue	3.0	97.0	100	2,786	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	0.0	0.0	100	83	
Borno	20.7	79.3	100	2,064	56.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	100	428	
Cross River	88.1	11.9	100	1,032	0.0	33.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.0	100	910	
Delta	37.5	62.5	100	1,065	0.0	16.4	0.0	33.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	100	399	
Ebonyi	4.4	95.6	100	1,039	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	46	
Edo	18.8	81.2	100	1,639	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	100	308	
Ekiti	27.4	72.6	100	849	0.0	49.4	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	100	232	
Enugu	0.0	100.0	100	437	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	
Gombe	37.8	62.2	100	1,477	18.3	29.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	31.3	100	559	
Imo	1.2	98.8	100	643	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8	
Jigawa	0.0	100.0	100	1,013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	

Table ED.B44-45:
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.)	solar disinfection	let it stand and settle	add alum	add water tables/liquid	other-specify	Total	
Kaduna	56.8	43.2	100	2,772	1.6	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	27.7	10.3	0.0	100	1,573
Kano	6.5	93.5	100	4,268	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	38.3	0.0	0.0	100	277
Katsina	5.5	94.5	100	1,828	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	101
Kebbi	51.7	48.3	100	1,041	0.0	46.1	7.8	7.8	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	538
Kogi	8.3	91.7	100	2,401	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	200
Kwara	6.7	93.3	100	1,126	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	76
Lagos	57.1	42.9	100	9,243	0.0	80.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	5,275
Nasarawa	14.3	85.7	100	1,058	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	151
Niger	7.2	92.8	100	3,700	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.0	100	268
Ogun	48.0	52.0	100	2,049	0.0	80.8	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	100	984
Ondo	58.4	41.6	100	1,480	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	864
Osun	41.5	58.5	100	2,287	0.0	82.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	100	949
Oyo	20.1	79.9	100	3,763	0.0	23.9	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	0.0	100	758
Plateau	21.3	78.7	100	2,713	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	576
Rivers	24.9	75.1	100	936	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	55.8	0.0	100	233
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100	1,698	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Taraba	1.5	98.5	100	756	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11
Yobe	0.0	100.0	100	1,139	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100	1,167	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Fct Abuja	22.6	77.4	100	2,113	10.9	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	100	477

Health Care Facilities Composites



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	15.1	167.0	21.0	34.5	33.2	31,405	4.8	32,990
Geopolitical Zone								
North Central	11.3	165.0	19.0	17.8	11.7	6,481	4.6	6,792
North East	13.3	192.0	35.0	82.0	110.1	4,365	5.5	4,621
North West	11.3	164.0	23.0	74.7	54.4	6,393	4.0	6,662
South East	20.4	62.0	19.0	9.7	8.8	3,570	5.1	3,762
South South	18.7	156.0	20.0	8.6	9.6	3,600	5.3	3,800
South West	18.7	216.0	16.0	9.5	10.3	6,996	4.9	7,353
Sector								
Urban:	26.1	268.0	26.0	37.8	33.1	8,722	2.1	8,907
Urban	23.6	221.0	26.0	17.3	15.3	3,916	2.6	4,023
Peri-Urban	28.1	307.0	27.0	54.4	47.6	4,806	1.6	4,884
Rural:	11.1	130.0	20.0	33.2	33.3	22,683	5.8	24,083
Itinerant	10.0	131.0	19.0	28.3	20.8	17,653	6.8	18,943
Small Town	9.4	164.0	20.0	33.7	45.9	412	8.6	451
Rural	15.6	119.0	21.0	52.0	79.9	4,617	1.5	4,689
Type Of Health Facility								
Primary	9.1	120.0	19.0	34.1	33.2	27,635	5.0	29,088
Secondary	60.3	517.0	43.0	37.2	33.3	3,770	3.4	3,902
State								
Abia	9.9	30.0	5.0	5.9	4.2	614	0.0	614
Adamawa	15.3	126.0	30.0	28.1	18.4	893	13.0	1,026
Akwa Ibom	41.1	523.0	32.0	7.6	4.7	542	0.0	542
Anambra	4.1	107.0	11.0	36.6	26.8	383	0.0	383
Bauchi	8.8	209.0	36.0	55.8	30.9	1,032	0.0	1,032
Bayelsa	18.1	60.0	9.0	4.4	3.1	216	6.5	231
Benue	10.5	41.0	14.0	7.6	7.2	1,205	0.0	1,205
Borno	34.2	297.0	25.0	33.1	45.0	422	10.7	473
Cross River	12.3	95.0	20.0	7.9	10.0	712	2.7	732
Delta	16.7	128.0	15.0	9.1	11.3	906	0.0	906
Ebonyi	6.4	81.0	11.0	9.8	9.4	564	0.0	564
Edo	9.1	94.0	25.0	12.7	6.5	828	9.8	918
Ekiti	16.4	53.0	10.0	21.5	6.2	444	2.8	457
Enugu	39.8	94.0	28.0	8.8	10.4	674	22.1	866
Gombe	6.3	130.0	33.0	191.4	199.7	530	0.0	530
Imo	23.3	34.0	24.0	4.0	4.7	1,335	0.0	1,335
Jigawa	6.5	209.0	10.0	75.4	60.5	612	0.0	612
Kaduna	9.0	129.0	26.0	49.6	44.2	1,556	0.0	1,556
Kano	10.4	225.0	16.0	25.1	21.7	1,181	0.0	1,181
Katsina	9.2	116.0	21.0	46.0	28.6	1,306	12.6	1,495
Kebbi	16.6	190.0	42.0	307.0	131.4	399	3.0	411
Kogi	11.8	292.0	21.0	7.3	6.2	1,018	5.4	1,076
Kwara	11.1	140.0	9.0	6.4	6.3	699	5.4	739
Lagos	35.8	295.0	22.0	15.4	22.4	2,171	3.4	2,246
Nasarawa	15.2	199.0	29.0	72.5	34.1	851	6.2	907
Niger	9.7	165.0	17.0	19.2	15.8	1,232	7.6	1,334
Ogun	13.6	132.0	17.0	3.4	2.9	1,380	9.1	1,517
Ondo	14.9	95.0	17.0	6.9	4.8	809	0.0	809
Osun	4.5	149.0	1.0	5.3	5.0	1,091	0.0	1,091
Oyo	9.8	374.0	19.0	6.6	7.1	1,101	10.7	1,233
Plateau	7.3	124.0	19.0	6.3	5.3	826	6.3	882
Rivers	26.0	48.0	13.0	4.1	21.4	395	16.0	471
Sokoto	20.8	194.0	38.0	181.6	148.8	688	3.2	711
Taraba	9.3	162.0	44.0	133.6	279.6	1,044	0.0	1,044
Yobe	14.7	317.0	36.0	45.9	35.7	444	14.0	516
Zamfara	13.5	152.0	22.0	26.6	37.8	651	6.5	696
Fct Abuja	15.6	220.0	22.0	5.5	5.1	649	0.0	649

Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Health Facilities										
	Proportion of HF with Basic Sanitation Service (i.e Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facility and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.)	Proportion of HF with Limited Sanitation Service (i.e At least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic service are met.)	Proportion of HF with Basic Handwashing Service (i.e with functional hand washing facility with water and soap available at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilets)	Proportion of HF with Limited Handwashing Service (i.e with functional hand washing facility at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilets but without with water and soap available)	Proportion of HF with improved toilets, which are separated for patients and staff	Proportion of HF with improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual hygiene management	Proportion of HF with improved toilets, which are accessible to those with limited mobility	Proportion of HF with hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care'	Proportion of HF with hand hygiene stations with soap and water at the toilets	Number of functional Health Facilities
National	11.8	65.6	30.2	5.7	37.3	19.2	23.2	44.6	36.1	31,405
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	11.8	61.0	29.0	5.6	36.1	20.5	22.4	42.0	36.6	6,481
North East	9.0	65.9	20.8	5.7	30.3	17.4	18.7	37.3	22.3	4,365
North West	11.9	52.8	16.7	6.7	27.1	18.1	22.6	29.4	21.1	6,393
South East	10.6	71.6	19.9	4.4	37.9	15.3	26.9	38.9	23.4	3,570
South South	11.5	72.6	36.1	5.5	43.5	20.8	23.3	55.0	45.3	3,600
South West	14.3	74.5	51.9	5.8	48.6	21.5	25.5	62.9	59.7	6,996
Sector										
Urban:	15.0	76.0	47.1	4.9	47.3	24.3	28.4	62.3	53.9	8,722
Urban	13.9	77.5	34.6	4.7	45.0	21.9	28.9	53.4	40.4	3,916
Peri-Urban	15.8	74.7	57.2	5.0	49.1	26.2	27.9	69.5	64.9	4,806
Rural:	10.6	61.6	23.8	6.1	33.5	17.3	21.3	37.8	29.3	22,683
Itenerant	9.3	59.3	22.4	6.7	32.6	15.9	20.1	36.8	27.7	17,653
Small Town	8.2	65.6	13.0	0.0	30.2	8.2	16.3	25.5	24.1	412
Rural	16.0	69.8	29.8	4.1	37.3	23.7	26.1	42.6	35.7	4,617
Type Of Health Facility										
Primary	10.9	63.4	27.2	6.0	33.3	17.2	22.7	42.0	32.7	27,635
Secondary	18.7	81.3	52.5	4.0	66.9	34.5	27.0	63.3	60.9	3,770
State										
Abia	21.9	66.9	19.7	5.6	38.8	24.7	47.2	58.4	22.5	614
Adamawa	7.5	73.9	18.6	3.7	35.1	11.2	7.5	36.7	18.6	893
Akwa Ibom	0.0	71.9	23.0	2.3	57.9	14.0	11.5	27.7	46.2	542
Anambra	8.6	73.7	17.7	8.8	52.8	8.6	14.5	29.5	26.5	383
Bauchi	7.6	46.7	9.8	6.5	37.0	14.1	20.6	30.4	9.8	1,032
Bayelsa	0.0	96.5	21.2	3.5	51.1	7.4	36.4	28.1	50.7	216
Benue	28.5	56.1	13.9	6.1	29.3	35.5	43.9	32.4	20.1	1,205
Borno	19.9	68.1	36.0	8.0	39.9	36.1	35.9	44.0	40.0	422
Cross River	0.0	69.5	33.3	2.8	50.0	11.1	5.6	66.7	38.9	712
Delta	6.8	93.2	56.8	2.8	46.6	19.9	20.5	66.5	60.2	906
Ebonyi	0.0	59.0	15.8	10.6	49.5	0.0	10.6	34.7	18.9	564
Edo	14.5	67.3	25.4	7.3	34.7	18.1	21.8	60.1	29.0	828
Ekiti	11.5	59.8	32.8	8.6	12.7	11.5	39.8	38.5	47.1	444
Enugu	22.7	63.0	34.2	0.0	34.2	45.3	31.3	51.4	34.2	674
Gombe	7.4	63.1	16.8	14.7	11.1	14.7	26.3	27.9	20.5	530
Imo	4.3	82.8	15.1	2.2	30.1	4.3	25.8	28.0	19.4	1,335
Jigawa	20.7	50.0	6.5	7.7	44.6	23.9	40.2	19.5	16.3	612
Kaduna	7.0	51.1	21.0	4.9	16.1	10.5	24.5	38.5	25.2	1,556
Kano	7.6	50.2	24.3	4.1	38.3	20.0	14.8	40.5	31.3	1,181
Katsina	18.1	49.4	13.3	7.2	13.3	20.5	18.1	16.9	16.9	1,306
Kebbi	25.4	40.8	13.1	12.3	16.2	38.5	25.4	28.5	19.3	399

Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Health Facilities										
	Proportion of HF with Basic Sanitation Service (i.e Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facility and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.)	Proportion of HF with Limited Sanitation Service (i.e At least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic service are met.)	Proportion of HF with Basic Handwashing Service (i.e with functional hand washing facility with water and soap available at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilets)	Proportion of HF with Limited Handwashing Service (i.e with functional hand washing facility at the points of care and within 5 meters of the toilets but without with water and soap available)	Proportion of HF with improved toilets, which are separated for patients and staff	Proportion of HF with improved toilets, which are separated for females and allow for menstrual hygiene management	Proportion of HF with improved toilets, which are accessible to those with limited mobility	Proportion of HF with hand hygiene stations with soap and water at points of care'	Proportion of HF with hand hygiene stations with soap and water at the toilets	Number of functional Health Facilities
Kogi	0.0	57.4	31.8	5.7	43.2	20.4	0.0	37.5	37.5	1,018
Kwara	0.0	68.8	27.7	2.8	27.7	19.2	0.0	41.2	35.5	699
Lagos	36.8	63.2	62.3	0.0	59.9	43.7	48.3	73.8	73.3	2,171
Nasarawa	0.0	86.7	50.3	16.6	40.3	13.8	0.0	73.5	50.3	851
Niger	25.2	33.5	29.9	0.0	29.4	25.2	37.6	38.1	46.4	1,232
Ogun	3.3	90.0	50.2	10.0	37.0	13.3	6.6	56.9	60.2	1,380
Ondo	13.1	80.3	71.3	3.3	58.2	36.1	19.7	93.4	71.3	809
Osun	0.0	74.8	21.6	18.9	37.4	0.0	18.5	24.8	21.6	1,091
Oyo	0.0	78.5	57.0	0.0	59.4	2.4	9.6	73.7	66.6	1,101
Plateau	3.4	59.7	16.4	3.0	36.2	3.4	36.6	26.5	26.5	826
Rivers	59.1	30.0	41.8	18.2	19.1	62.7	73.6	49.1	52.7	395
Sokoto	3.1	56.7	13.2	13.2	36.4	6.5	29.7	26.6	13.2	688
Taraba	3.4	72.8	24.5	3.6	31.5	17.0	10.4	41.7	24.5	1,044
Yobe	20.3	79.7	32.4	0.0	16.2	24.3	31.1	48.6	39.2	444
Zamfara	11.9	74.3	15.3	3.5	41.6	22.3	15.3	25.7	15.3	651
Fct Abuja	12.3	87.7	40.8	6.5	53.9	15.8	24.6	53.5	43.8	649

Access to Water Supply Services in Health Facilities									
	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility	Proportion of HFs with Basic Water Supply Service (i.e HF with functional improved water supply facility within the premises (in building or compound))	Proportion of HFs with Limited Water Supply Service (i.e HF with improved water supply facility within 250m but not all requirements for basic service are met)	Proportion of HFs with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply source within the premises, available each day for the last 2 weeks and is typically available throughout the year	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility with water available at the time of the survey	Number of functional Health facilities
National	73.8	58.9	11.1	70.1	33.0	21.2	32.4	73.8	31,405
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	79.4	56.1	18.9	75.1	25.7	16.8	23.6	79.4	6,481
North East	67.3	53.8	12.2	66.0	26.1	15.8	25.0	67.3	4,365
North West	60.5	47.4	11.2	58.6	32.1	19.0	29.8	60.5	6,393
South East	83.2	73.0	8.6	81.5	47.3	25.8	42.2	83.2	3,570
South South	73.1	60.4	10.7	71.1	35.9	22.4	45.2	73.1	3,600
South West	80.4	67.3	4.7	72.0	35.9	27.9	36.1	80.4	6,996
Sector									
Urban:	90.6	81.5	7.8	89.2	43.5	33.9	50.0	90.6	8,722
Urban	93.3	81.2	9.6	90.8	44.0	34.0	52.8	93.3	3,916
Peri-Urban	88.3	81.6	6.3	87.9	43.1	33.8	47.7	88.3	4,806
Rural:	67.4	50.3	12.4	62.7	28.9	16.4	25.7	67.4	22,683
Itenerant	64.5	46.8	5.9	59.1	28.1	14.2	24.1	64.5	17,653
Small Town	34.3	34.3	0.0	34.3	31.4	26.7	31.4	34.3	412
Rural	81.2	64.7	14.3	79.0	32.0	23.8	31.4	81.2	4,617
Type Of Health Facility									
Primary	70.5	55.6	12.4	68.0	30.9	18.5	29.3	70.5	27,635
Secondary	98.3	83.0	2.2	85.1	48.4	41.4	55.5	98.3	3,770
State									
Abia	85.9	64.1	21.9	85.9	47.2	2.8	30.3	85.9	614
Adamawa	73.9	70.2	3.7	73.9	40.4	25.5	5.3	73.9	893
Akwa Ibom	60.2	46.2	7.0	53.2	9.4	7.0	32.4	60.2	542
Anambra	91.2	76.4	8.8	85.3	29.3	17.5	23.6	91.2	383
Bauchi	38.0	34.8	3.3	38.0	17.4	10.9	20.6	38.0	1,032
Bayelsa	50.7	50.7	0.0	50.7	32.5	21.6	50.7	50.7	216
Benue	69.3	53.9	9.2	63.1	15.4	6.1	29.3	69.3	1,205
Borno	72.0	64.0	8.0	72.0	19.9	12.0	44.0	72.0	422
Cross River	55.6	44.5	8.3	52.8	13.9	11.1	36.2	55.6	712
Delta	93.2	86.3	6.8	93.2	66.5	43.8	60.2	93.2	906
Ebonyi	74.8	55.8	15.8	71.6	20.0	13.7	16.9	74.8	564
Edo	74.6	52.8	21.8	74.6	39.1	13.7	31.9	74.6	828
Ekiti	79.9	62.7	14.3	77.1	36.9	27.1	39.8	79.9	444
Enugu	79.9	74.1	2.9	77.0	48.6	25.5	42.8	79.9	674
Gombe	81.6	44.7	33.2	77.9	31.6	14.7	37.3	81.6	530
Imo	84.9	82.8	2.2	84.9	63.4	44.0	63.4	84.9	1,335
Jigawa	67.4	41.4	26.1	67.4	30.5	17.4	28.3	67.4	612
Kaduna	47.6	46.9	0.7	47.6	39.9	10.5	24.5	47.6	1,556
Kano	74.3	50.6	21.6	72.2	25.3	21.2	34.2	74.3	1,181
Katsina	56.6	35.0	14.5	49.4	25.3	18.1	25.3	56.6	1,306
Kebbi	87.7	84.6	3.1	87.7	53.9	47.7	69.3	87.7	399
Kogi	77.3	46.0	28.4	74.4	5.7	0.0	13.1	77.3	1,018
Kwara	85.8	63.1	17.0	80.2	27.7	19.2	0.0	85.8	699
Lagos	96.5	95.4	1.2	96.5	49.5	43.7	54.1	96.5	2,171
Nasarawa	93.4	86.7	6.6	93.4	53.6	37.0	3.3	93.4	851

Access to Water Supply Services in Health Facilities									
	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility	Proportion of HFs with Basic Water Supply Service (i.e HF with functional improved water supply facility within the premises (in building or compound))	Proportion of HFs with Limited Water Supply Service (i.e HF with improved water supply facility within 250m but not all requirements for basic service are met)	Proportion of HFs with functional improved water supply facility within 250 meters	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility within the premises and available each day for the last 2 weeks at the time of the survey	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply source within the premises, available each day for the last 2 weeks and is typically available throughout the year	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Proportion of HFs with improved water supply facility with water available at the time of the survey	Number of functional Health facilities
Niger	75.2	34.0	41.3	75.2	12.9	4.6	25.7	75.2	1,232
Ogun	70.1	60.2	10.0	70.1	33.7	21.8	23.2	70.1	1,380
Ondo	86.9	86.9	0.0	86.9	28.7	22.9	60.7	86.9	809
Osun	65.8	56.3	9.5	65.8	41.0	31.5	28.4	65.8	1,091
Oyo	71.3	19.1	0.0	19.1	11.9	4.8	4.8	71.3	1,101
Plateau	76.5	50.0	10.1	60.1	30.2	26.9	50.0	76.5	826
Rivers	85.5	70.0	11.8	81.8	37.3	33.6	70.0	85.5	395
Sokoto	59.8	56.5	3.3	59.8	29.7	19.6	49.8	59.8	688
Taraba	69.4	51.7	14.1	65.8	21.1	10.9	31.3	69.4	1,044
Yobe	95.9	71.6	24.3	95.9	28.4	24.3	27.0	95.9	444
Zamfara	51.5	41.1	10.4	51.5	30.7	20.3	0.0	51.5	651
Fct Abuja	87.7	78.5	9.2	87.7	56.5	44.2	44.2	87.7	649

Composite of WASH Services in Health Care Facilities					
	Proportion of HF with access to Water and Hygiene Services	Proportion of HF with access to Water and Sanitation Services	Proportion of HF with access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services	Proportion of HF with access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services	Number of Functional Health Facilities
National	22.8	8.7	6.9	5.8	31,405
Geopolitical Zone					
North Central	22.0	6.8	6.0	4.3	6,481
North East	16.7	7.0	6.0	5.6	4,365
North West	11.4	7.4	4.8	2.8	6,393
South East	13.1	6.4	5.5	3.7	3,570
South South	28.7	8.2	6.7	5.3	3,600
South West	39.8	13.9	11.2	11.2	6,996
Sector					
Urban:	40.9	13.0	11.0	9.7	8,722
Urban	29.0	9.6	9.1	6.3	3,916
Peri-Urban	50.5	15.8	12.5	12.5	4,806
Rural:	15.9	7.0	5.4	4.2	22,683
Itinerant	13.2	5.6	4.1	3.0	17,653
Small Town	13.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	412
Rural	26.2	12.3	10.1	8.8	4,617
Type Of Health Facility					
Primary	20.6	7.5	5.8	4.6	27,635
Secondary	38.8	16.9	14.8	14.4	3,770
State					
Abia	8.4	5.6	5.6	2.8	614
Adamawa	18.6	7.5	3.7	3.7	893
Akwa Ibom	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	542
Anambra	11.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	383
Bauchi	9.8	7.6	6.5	6.5	1,032
Bayelsa	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	216
Benue	10.9	16.2	10.0	7.0	1,205
Borno	32.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	422
Cross River	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	712
Delta	56.8	6.8	3.4	3.4	906
Ebonyi	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	564
Edo	18.1	7.3	10.9	7.3	828
Ekiti	29.9	11.5	8.6	8.6	444
Enugu	25.5	19.8	19.8	16.9	674
Gombe	13.1	3.7	7.4	3.7	530
Imo	10.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	1,335
Jigawa	6.5	7.7	3.3	3.3	612
Kaduna	10.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	1,556
Kano	17.1	6.6	2.7	2.7	1,181
Katsina	9.7	10.8	10.8	7.2	1,306
Kebbi	13.1	25.4	6.1	6.1	399
Kogi	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,018
Kwara	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	699
Lagos	61.1	35.6	28.6	28.6	2,171
Nasarawa	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	851
Niger	13.4	12.9	12.9	8.7	1,232
Ogun	37.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	1,380
Ondo	64.8	13.1	9.8	9.8	809
Osun	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,091
Oyo	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,101
Plateau	10.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	826
Rivers	33.6	43.6	30.0	25.5	395
Sokoto	13.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	688
Taraba	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,044
Yobe	32.4	20.3	16.2	16.2	444
Zamfara	8.4	4.9	4.9	1.5	651
Fct Abuja	34.6	9.2	12.3	9.2	649

Analysed Tables for WASH in Health Care Facilities



Table HF.B1-B4: Description and Status of Health Facilities

Percentage Distribution of Health Facilities based on Types and Functionality, Number and Gender of Health Personnel

	Type of Health Facility			Functionality of the Health Facility			Estimated Number of Health Facilities	Estimated Number of Health Personnel	
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Functional	Non-Functional	Total		Male	Female
National	88.2	11.8	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	32,990	295,265	498,931
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	90.4	9.6	100.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	6,792	45,325	76,826
North East	96.4	3.6	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	4,621	30,595	61,467
North West	96.8	3.2	100.0	96.0	4.0	100.0	6,662	33,267	75,157
South East	72.1	27.9	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	3,762	47,659	76,792
South South	84.5	15.5	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	3,800	45,741	71,134
South West	83.2	16.8	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	7,353	92,678	137,556
Sector									
Urban	75.1	24.9	100.0	97.9	2.1	100.0	8,907	143,027	232,458
Peri-Urban	68.5	31.5	100.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	4,023	59,001	95,020
Urban	80.5	19.5	100.0	98.4	1.6	100.0	4,884	84,026	137,438
Rural	93.0	7.0	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	24,083	152,239	266,474
Itinerant	93.6	6.4	100.0	93.2	6.8	100.0	18,943	104,406	188,899
Rural	95.0	5.0	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0	451	2,212	4,231
Small Town	90.4	9.6	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	4,689	45,621	73,343
Type Of Health Facility									
Primary	88.4	11.6	100.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	32,344	288,733	487,459
Secondary	74.6	25.4	100.0	83.5	16.5	100.0	646	6,532	11,472
State									
Abia	84.4	15.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	614	4,094	6,046
Adamawa	97.3	2.7	100.0	87.0	13.0	100.0	1,026	8,483	15,667
Akwa Ibom	65.5	34.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	542	14,110	22,254
Anambra	91.4	8.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	383	1,400	1,578
Bauchi	97.9	2.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,032	3,503	9,028
Bayelsa	74.5	25.5	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	231	2,318	4,183
Benue	92.2	7.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,205	6,263	12,635
Borno	89.0	11.0	100.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	473	8,935	16,198
Cross River	81.0	19.0	100.0	97.3	2.7	100.0	732	6,006	9,020
Delta	88.7	11.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	906	10,354	15,108
Ebonyi	91.5	8.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	564	2,894	3,626
Edo	94.9	5.1	100.0	90.2	9.8	100.0	918	5,610	8,322
Ekiti	86.4	13.6	100.0	97.2	2.8	100.0	457	5,489	7,492
Enugu	60.5	39.5	100.0	77.9	22.1	100.0	866	19,116	34,470
Gombe	95.8	4.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	530	1,668	3,329
Imo	60.3	39.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,335	20,155	31,071
Jigawa	97.7	2.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	612	1,252	3,962
Kaduna	97.9	2.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,556	8,646	14,007
Kano	96.7	3.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,181	4,846	12,330
Katsina	97.9	2.1	100.0	87.4	12.6	100.0	1,495	5,474	13,821
Kebbi	92.5	7.5	100.0	97.0	3.0	100.0	411	3,059	6,828
Kogi	80.7	19.3	100.0	94.6	5.4	100.0	1,076	8,418	12,685
Kwara	77.8	22.2	100.0	94.6	5.4	100.0	739	6,429	8,225
Lagos	79.5	20.5	100.0	96.6	3.4	100.0	2,246	52,126	80,448
Nasarawa	96.4	3.6	100.0	93.8	6.2	100.0	907	8,064	13,753
Niger	99.1	0.9	100.0	92.4	7.6	100.0	1,334	6,482	12,990
Ogun	90.5	9.5	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	1,517	13,532	20,570
Ondo	95.1	4.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	809	8,843	12,011
Osun	94.5	5.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,091	4,553	4,935
Oyo	61.9	38.1	100.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	1,233	8,135	12,100
Plateau	94.4	5.6	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	882	3,665	6,403
Rivers	88.5	11.5	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	471	7,344	12,247
Sokoto	94.0	6.0	100.0	96.8	3.2	100.0	711	6,436	14,801
Taraba	98.7	1.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,044	4,844	9,685
Yobe	94.2	5.8	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	516	3,162	7,560
Zamfara	97.3	2.7	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	696	3,554	9,408
Fct Abuja	86.1	13.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	649	6,005	10,134

Table HF.B5-B5: Out and In Patient visit		
Average number of sick report and admission per month		
	Average number of sick report per month for the past one year	Average number of in-patients per month for the past one year
National	167	21
Geopolitical Zone		
North Central	165	19
North East	192	35
North West	164	23
South East	62	19
South South	156	20
South West	216	16
Sector		
Urban	268	26
Peri-Urban	221	26
Urban	307	27
Rural	130	20
Itinerant	131	19
Rural	164	20
Small Town	119	21
Type Of Health Facility		
Primary	120	19
Secondary	517	43
State		
Abia	126	30
Adamawa	523	32
Akwa Ibom	107	11
Anambra	209	36
Bauchi	60	9
Bayelsa	41	14
Benue	297	25
Borno	95	20
Cross River	128	15
Delta	81	11
Ebonyi	94	25
Edo	53	10
Ekiti	94	28
Enugu	130	33
Gombe	34	24
Imo	209	10
Jigawa	129	26
Kaduna	225	16
Kano	116	21
Katsina	190	42
Kebbi	292	21
Kogi	140	9
Kwara	295	22
Lagos	199	29
Nasarawa	165	17
Niger	132	17
Ogun	95	17
Ondo	149	1
Osun	374	19
Oyo	124	19
Plateau	48	13
Rivers	194	38
Sokoto	162	44
Taraba	317	36
Yobe	152	22
Zamfara	220	22
Fct Abuja		

Table HF.B7: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities

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	58.4	18.5	0.5	4.4	0.0	0.3	18.0	100	31,405
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	51.9	20.3	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	24.1	100	6,481
North East	43.4	30.0	1.5	7.7	0.0	1.8	15.6	100	4,365
North West	27.2	37.3	0.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	26.9	100	6,393
South East	74.1	7.7	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.5	14.3	100	3,570
South South	80.2	3.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	100	3,600
South West	83.0	5.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	100	6,996
Sector									
Urban	81.1	9.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	100	8,722
Peri-Urban	80.0	11.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	100	3,916
Urban	82.0	8.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	100	4,806
Rural	49.6	21.8	0.7	5.2	0.0	0.4	22.2	100	22,683
Itinerant	46.0	21.9	0.6	5.2	0.0	0.5	25.7	100	17,653
Rural	41.3	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	100	412
Small Town	64.2	20.5	1.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.5	100	4,617
Type Of Health Facility									
Primary	53.4	20.3	0.6	4.9	0.0	0.3	20.4	100	27,635
Secondary	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3,770
State									
Abia	74.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	100	614
Adamawa	47.8	33.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	100	893
Akwa Ibom	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	100	542
Anambra	70.5	8.8	2.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	11.8	100	383
Bauchi	34.8	19.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	42.4	100	1,032
Bayelsa	89.6	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100	216
Benue	60.0	21.5	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	100	1,205
Borno	36.0	36.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	100	422
Cross River	63.9	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	712
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	906
Ebonyi	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	37.9	100	564
Edo	74.6	7.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	14.5	100	828
Ekiti	59.8	8.6	2.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	22.9	100	444
Enugu	79.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	100	674
Gombe	41.0	29.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	14.7	3.7	100	530
Imo	78.5	8.6	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	100	1,335
Jigawa	38.1	32.6	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	22.8	100	612
Kaduna	32.2	25.9	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	100	1,556
Kano	23.9	33.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	39.1	100	1,181
Katsina	10.8	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	100	1,306
Kebbi	35.4	27.7	3.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	21.5	100	399
Kogi	35.8	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	100	1,018
Kwara	63.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	100	699
Lagos	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2,171
Nasarawa	43.7	43.1	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	100	851
Niger	29.9	28.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	37.1	100	1,232
Ogun	73.5	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	100	1,380
Ondo	90.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	100	809
Osun	74.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	18.9	100	1,091
Oyo	76.1	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	19.1	100	1,101
Plateau	56.3	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	30.2	100	826
Rivers	81.8	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	100	395
Sokoto	29.7	30.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	23.4	100	688
Taraba	49.0	27.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	100	1,044
Yobe	51.4	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	444
Zamfara	36.1	50.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	100	651
Fct Abuja	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	649

Table HF.B8.10.11: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities

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			Use of Staff Toilet/Latrine by Patients and their Families				Number of Staff Toilet/Latrine compartments available			Both sexes
	Yes, there is an improved type on premises	No, at least one of these criteria are not met	Total	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	Estimated Number of Improved Staff latrines in Health Facilities	Male	Female	
National	80.7	19.3	100	47.5	5.0	47.5	100	25,764	30,254	33,846	53,064
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	82.6	17.4	100	49.7	1.6	48.7	100	4,917	5,172	5,413	4,725
North East	74.6	25.4	100	52.4	8.7	38.9	100	3,685	3,803	3,490	3,389
North West	68.6	31.4	100	48.5	8.5	43.1	100	4,671	4,660	4,420	9,910
South East	89.5	10.5	100	46.3	7.0	46.7	100	3,059	5,485	6,823	12,312
South South	81.2	18.8	100	47.2	2.3	50.5	100	3,099	3,384	3,927	5,253
South West	87.2	12.8	100	42.8	3.5	53.7	100	6,333	7,749	9,773	17,475
Sector											
Urban	88.7	11.3	100	41.5	6.4	52.0	100	8,124	16,086	16,842	26,049
Peri-Urban	86.8	13.2	100	45.0	5.7	49.3	100	3,686	7,861	7,635	11,817
Urban	90.3	9.7	100	38.7	7.0	54.4	100	4,438	8,225	9,206	14,232
Rural	77.1	22.9	100	50.2	4.4	45.4	100	17,639	14,168	17,004	27,015
Itinerant	75.6	24.4	100	49.6	3.7	46.7	100	13,109	9,280	11,507	15,855
Rural	67.0	33.0	100	44.0	15.1	40.9	100	304	203	203	399
Small Town	82.2	17.8	100	52.4	5.9	41.7	100	4,226	4,684	5,294	10,762
Type Of Health Facility											
Primary	78.5	21.5	100	51.0	4.8	44.2	100	21,994	17,655	21,579	30,259
Secondary	93.8	6.2	100	26.6	6.5	66.9	100	3,770	12,599	12,267	22,806
State											
Abia	84.9	15.1	100	46.8	9.5	43.7	100	545	238	514	635
Adamawa Akwa Ibom	71.8	28.2	100	62.1	0.0	37.9	100	826	830	830	200
Anambra	71.0	29.0	100	19.5	0.0	80.5	100	390	538	540	841
Bauchi	76.6	23.4	100	36.8	3.3	59.9	100	338	100	360	538
Bayelsa	88.7	11.3	100	30.2	0.0	69.8	100	594	583	527	639
Benue	64.1	35.9	100	39.9	7.2	52.9	100	209	161	177	178
Borno	96.5	3.5	100	63.1	3.5	33.4	100	1,057	1,450	1,635	333
Cross River	90.9	9.1	100	18.2	36.5	45.3	100	372	577	680	67
Delta	77.8	22.2	100	33.3	0.0	66.7	100	534	1,111	436	376
Ebonyi	86.9	13.1	100	47.2	6.2	46.6	100	906	517	1,321	1,190
Edo	84.8	15.2	100	10.2	5.1	84.8	100	350	90	257	418
Ekiti	79.7	20.3	100	59.4	0.0	40.6	100	708	420	601	1,152
Enugu	55.8	44.2	100	76.1	7.4	16.5	100	342	229	331	484
Gombe	96.6	3.4	100	37.0	23.1	39.9	100	577	1,089	1,206	2,236
Imo	51.9	48.1	100	67.2	6.0	26.8	100	510	352	313	547
Jigawa	93.1	6.9	100	63.2	0.0	36.8	100	1,249	3,969	4,486	8,484
Kaduna	70.5	29.5	100	29.5	8.4	62.0	100	472	600	486	1,361
Kano	76.9	23.1	100	46.3	18.5	35.2	100	1,175	761	870	2,049
Katsina	79.7	20.3	100	35.5	0.0	64.5	100	719	931	846	1,814
Kebbi	46.5	53.5	100	80.3	0.0	19.7	100	881	868	821	142
Kogi	84.3	15.7	100	63.7	11.8	24.5	100	313	374	423	797
Kwara	100.0	0.0	100	24.8	0.0	75.2	100	584	751	838	145
Lagos	79.4	20.6	100	55.7	4.1	40.2	100	481	154	233	735
Nasarawa	95.4	4.6	100	37.7	2.3	59.9	100	2,171	5,434	6,041	10,849
Niger	82.3	17.7	100	53.2	0.0	46.8	100	794	879	879	527
Ogun	67.2	32.8	100	53.3	0.0	46.7	100	775	784	676	1,307
Ondo	85.8	14.2	100	53.3	7.1	39.6	100	1,288	1,190	1,779	2,277
Osun	89.5	10.5	100	35.1	2.6	62.3	100	756	657	995	1,785
Oyo	72.8	27.2	100	50.0	3.9	46.1	100	885	133	442	850
Plateau	94.1	5.9	100	26.6	0.0	73.4	100	891	105	184	1,229
Rivers	61.5	38.5	100	43.3	0.0	56.7	100	577	327	354	194
Sokoto	95.9	4.1	100	78.6	0.0	21.4	100	352	636	852	1,517
Taraba	47.5	52.5	100	26.2	13.1	60.6	100	527	333	381	2,317
Yobe	69.7	30.3	100	53.5	11.4	35.1	100	937	573	571	478
Zamfara	83.8	16.2	100	73.0	10.8	16.2	100	444	888	570	1,458
Fct Abuja	80.7	19.3	100	48.1	5.5	46.4	100	583	792	593	1,430
Fct Abuja	84.6	15.4	100	43.1	3.1	53.9	100	649	827	797	1,483

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities
Percentage distribution of Health Facilities based on Location and types of staff toilet/latrine facilities

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		
National	42	40	0	19	0	0	0	100	290
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	29
North East	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	91
North West	41	18	0	41	0	0	0	100	133
South East	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	11
South South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South West	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	26
Sector									
Urban	11	35	0	54	0	0	0	100	101
Peri-Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	11	35	0	54	0	0	0	100	101
Rural	58	42	0	0	0	0	0	100	189
Itinerant	67	33	0	0	0	0	0	100	165
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Town	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	24
Type Of Health Facility									
Primary	42	40	0	19	0	0	0	100	290
Secondary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State									
Abia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akwa Ibom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anambra	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	11
Bauchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayelsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ebonyi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enugu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gombe	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	20
Imo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jigawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaduna	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	100	109
Kano	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	24
Katsina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kebbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kogi	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	29
Kwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lagos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nasarawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ogun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ondo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oyo	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	26
Plateau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rivers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sokoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taraba	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	71
Yobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zamfara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fct Abuja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table HF.B12: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities

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	48.0	16.1	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.6	32.0	100	19,177
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	40.3	16.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	41.0	100	4,037
North East	37.6	27.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.2	30.2	100	2,436
North West	16.4	31.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	42.0	100	4,128
South East	59.6	7.8	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.8	28.0	100	2,153
South South	71.2	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	100	2,138
South West	74.3	5.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	20.1	100	4,285
Sector									
Urban	71.2	10.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	13.5	100	5,347
Peri-Urban	65.1	13.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	100	2,258
Urban	75.7	9.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	12.8	100	3,089
Rural	39.0	18.1	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.9	39.1	100	13,830
Itinerant	34.9	17.6	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.1	43.3	100	11,150
Rural	32.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	100	278
Small Town	58.9	19.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	19.9	100	2,402
Type Of Health Facility									
Primary	41.1	16.9	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.8	37.4	100	16,412
Secondary	88.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	2,766
State									
Abia	66.3	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	100	359
Adamawa	56.2	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	100	380
Akwa Ibom	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	100	466
Anambra	47.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	39.3	100	259
Bauchi	19.7	21.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	55.3	100	853
Bayelsa	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	100	133
Benue	51.9	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	100	538
Borno	28.6	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	100	355
Cross River	59.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	534
Delta	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	100	478
Ebonyi	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	47.1	100	528
Edo	63.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	29.5	100	407
Ekiti	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	100	184
Enugu	74.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	100	461
Gombe	31.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	10.5	100	187
Imo	57.9	15.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	15.8	100	546
Jigawa	18.4	39.5	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	29.5	100	472
Kaduna	22.6	18.3	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	37.6	100	1,012
Kano	17.6	32.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	48.5	100	926
Katsina	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	100	598
Kebbi	32.4	12.3	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	43.0	100	199
Kogi	28.5	18.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	49.7	100	873
Kwara	35.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	100	431
Lagos	96.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	1,351
Nasarawa	40.7	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	13.2	100	428
Niger	12.4	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	100	820
Ogun	56.6	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	100	693
Ondo	75.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	100	544
Osun	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	100	649
Oyo	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	100	865
Plateau	51.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	43.3	100	577
Rivers	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	100	119
Sokoto	7.8	41.9	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	33.5	100	550
Taraba	53.3	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	100	542
Yobe	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	120
Zamfara	24.4	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100	371
Fct Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	369

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities

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 Patients Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building	Patients Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise								Estimated No. of HF useable Patients 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	88.3	9.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	7304	43.4	48.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2864
Geopolitical Zone																		
North Central	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1254	39.9	55.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	632
North East	85.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100	616	40.5	55.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	868
North West	50.5	41.5	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	967	11.0	69.8	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	611
South East	93.5	5.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1143	59.4	23.2	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	331
South South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1009	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	164
South West	95.8	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2315	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	258
Sector																		
Urban	92.6	4.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3420	31.3	51.5	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	731
Peri-Urban	88.1	7.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1373	0.0	72.6	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	262
Urban	95.7	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2047	48.7	39.7	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	469
Rural	84.5	14.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100	3885	47.5	47.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2133
Itinerant	85.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100	2630	40.8	52.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1600
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	68	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34
Small Town	81.5	16.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1187	72.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	499
Type Of Health Facility																		
Primary	87.0	10.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100	5580	41.4	49.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2470
Secondary	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1724	56.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	394
State																		
Abia	79.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	255	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	35
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	180	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	133
Akwa Ibom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	201	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Anambra	83.2	8.4	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	135	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11
Bauchi	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	168	18.8	62.5	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	179
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88	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	205	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	185
Borno	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	34	33.4	66.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	254
Cross River	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	277	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	40
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	242	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Ebonyi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	226	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18
Edo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	144	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	69	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	211	87.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	153
Gombe	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	59	64.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	31
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	316	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	115
Jigawa	70.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67	13.6	59.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	147
Kaduna	50.0	34.4	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	348	0.0	16.8	0.0	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65
Kano	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	175	6.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	204

Table HF.B9: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities																		
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 Patients Toilet/Latrine facility within the Building	Patients Toilet/Latrine facility outside Building but within Premise								Estimated No. of HF useable Patients 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	
Katsina	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Kebbi	62.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	65	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	
Kogi	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	220	26.3	60.5	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	100	220	
Kwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	114	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	20	
Lagos	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1150	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	126	
Nasarawa	63.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	230	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	85	
Niger	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	102	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	51	
Ogun	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	419	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Ondo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	332	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	106	
Osun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Oyo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	105	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	26	
Plateau	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	56	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	52	
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
Sokoto	31.8	51.1	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	135	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	92	
Taraba	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73	71.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	253	
Yobe	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	102	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18	
Zamfara	31.1	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	145	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	90	
Fct Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	327	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	20	

Table HF.B13, 15-17: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities														
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	Non-useable	Total	
National	77.9	22.1	100	13045	14416	17287	31702	37.7	62.3	100	34.0	66.0	100	22396
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	79.2	20.8	100	2382	2912	3330	6243	36.5	63.5	100	33.6	66.4	100	4330
North East	87.3	12.7	100	1701	2512	2701	5213	29.3	70.7	100	29.2	70.8	100	3413
North West	65.8	34.2	100	2396	2516	2525	5041	37.7	62.3	100	40.9	59.1	100	3842
South East	95.1	4.9	100	1550	1565	1779	3344	37.4	62.6	100	33.2	66.8	100	2892
South South	73.7	26.3	100	1591	1266	1897	3163	47.5	52.5	100	31.8	68.2	100	2635
South West	75.1	24.9	100	3425	3645	5055	8700	39.2	60.8	100	33.8	66.2	100	5284
Sector														
Urban	89.7	10.3	100	4625	7633	9572	17204	38.9	61.1	100	33.9	66.1	100	7526
Peri-Urban	84.6	15.4	100	1933	2719	3342	6061	35.9	64.1	100	36.8	63.2	100	3293
Rural	71.5	28.5	100	8419	6783	7715	14498	37.1	62.9	100	34.0	66.0	100	14870
Urban	93.4	6.6	100	2693	4914	6230	11144	41.2	58.8	100	31.7	68.3	100	4233
Itinerant	66.9	33.1	100	6325	4500	4988	9488	37.2	62.8	100	34.8	65.2	100	10733
Rural	59.9	40.1	100	170	169	149	318	14.3	85.7	100	28.6	71.4	100	236
Small Town	87.6	12.4	100	1924	2114	2577	4691	38.0	62.0	100	31.9	68.1	100	3902
Type Of Health Facility														
Primary	78.3	21.7	100	10281	8353	9732	18085	36.2	63.8	100	34.2	65.8	100	19274
Secondary	76.6	23.4	100	2763	6063	7554	13617	47.0	53.0	100	32.6	67.4	100	3122
State														
Abia	100.0	0.0	100	290	296	334	630	59.5	40.5	100	53.2	46.8	100	545
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	100	313	550	683	1233	12.1	87.9	100	8.1	91.9	100	826
Akwa Ibom	83.8	16.2	100	314	487	538	1025	29.9	70.1	100	18.4	81.6	100	339
Anambra	92.8	7.2	100	157	135	157	292	33.1	66.9	100	20.6	79.4	100	270
Bauchi	91.2	8.8	100	381	706	728	1435	34.0	66.0	100	53.2	46.8	100	527
Bayelsa	79.7	20.3	100	110	73	81	154	18.0	82.0	100	45.9	54.1	100	171
Benue	100.0	0.0	100	390	840	914	1755	40.4	59.6	100	50.0	50.0	100	1057
Borno	89.5	10.5	100	321	458	491	949	47.7	52.3	100	47.4	52.6	100	355
Cross River	88.9	11.1	100	356	476	893	1370	28.0	72.0	100	8.0	92.0	100	495
Delta	67.9	32.1	100	448	31	186	216	50.0	50.0	100	25.4	74.6	100	731
Ebonyi	87.3	12.7	100	279	84	84	167	12.7	87.3	100	21.3	78.7	100	279
Edo	50.0	50.0	100	287	84	84	167	62.7	37.3	100	31.9	68.1	100	564
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	100	69	69	82	151	36.5	63.5	100	53.6	46.4	100	330
Enugu	100.0	0.0	100	364	706	745	1451	69.7	30.3	100	36.6	63.4	100	577
Gombe	53.3	46.7	100	167	192	192	384	36.2	63.8	100	45.8	54.2	100	432
Imo	93.8	6.3	100	460	345	460	805	18.9	81.1	100	28.3	71.7	100	1220
Jigawa	64.1	35.9	100	333	590	634	1224	52.8	47.2	100	81.1	18.9	100	353
Kaduna	65.5	34.5	100	631	207	207	414	22.7	77.3	100	45.4	54.6	100	958
Kano	79.6	20.4	100	476	788	715	1503	41.0	59.0	100	29.5	70.5	100	634
Katsina	18.4	81.6	100	174	160	160	320	42.6	57.4	100	31.9	68.1	100	740

Table HF.B13, 15-17: Access to Sanitation in Health Facilities

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			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	Estimated No. of HFs with patients Toilet/latrine available	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	Non-useable		Total
	Kebbi	67.6	32.4	100	114	117	136	252	60.1	39.9	100	36.7		63.3
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	439	561	665	1225	40.6	59.4	100	0.0	100.0	100	584
Kwara	77.2	22.8	100	174	258	551	810	70.4	29.6	100	0.0	100.0	100	402
Lagos	96.2	3.8	100	1326	2677	3633	6310	53.7	46.3	100	50.1	49.9	100	2095
Nasarawa	84.8	15.2	100	371	419	402	821	15.9	84.1	100	0.0	100.0	100	738
Niger	49.0	51.0	100	311	153	203	356	55.0	45.0	100	82.0	18.0	100	565
Ogun	75.3	24.7	100	556	392	621	1014	20.7	79.3	100	8.3	91.7	100	1105
Ondo	94.3	5.7	100	464	385	597	982	49.0	51.0	100	22.6	77.4	100	703
Osun	59.0	41.0	100	408	69	69	137	10.1	89.9	100	29.6	70.4	100	683
Oyo	21.9	78.1	100	602	53	53	105	50.0	50.0	100	28.6	71.4	100	368
Plateau	33.0	67.0	100	327	105	105	209	23.3	76.7	100	84.5	15.5	100	358
Rivers	76.2	23.8	100	76	115	115	230	78.5	21.5	100	87.1	12.9	100	334
Sokoto	62.2	37.8	100	365	405	428	834	37.4	62.6	100	62.2	37.8	100	365
Taraba	82.1	17.9	100	398	391	391	781	34.9	65.1	100	17.4	82.6	100	829
Yobe	100.0	0.0	100	120	216	216	432	24.3	75.7	100	31.1	68.9	100	444
Zamfara	77.6	22.4	100	303	248	245	493	32.5	67.5	100	19.4	80.6	100	515
Fct Abuja	93.9	6.1	100	369	577	490	1067	19.5	80.5	100	25.5	74.5	100	626

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					Cleanliness of Toilet/Latrines				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	Total	Clean	Somewhat Clean	Not Clean	Total		
National	64.4	23.0	8.8	3.8	100.0	39.7	50.0	10.3	100.0	22,396	
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	64.9	23.1	10.1	1.8	100.0	36.3	53.4	10.3	100.0	4,330	
North East	55.1	31.8	10.0	3.1	100.0	28.0	58.5	13.5	100.0	3,413	
North West	57.1	23.4	12.9	6.6	100.0	28.1	55.8	16.0	100.0	3,842	
South East	55.1	30.7	9.4	4.8	100.0	45.9	43.6	10.4	100.0	2,892	
South South	55.9	27.6	12.5	4.0	100.0	37.1	57.2	5.7	100.0	2,635	
South West	84.6	10.6	1.9	3.0	100.0	56.4	37.5	6.1	100.0	5,284	
Sector											
Urban	82.6	12.8	3.8	0.9	100.0	56.6	39.6	3.8	100.0	7,526	
Peri-Urban	84.0	13.6	1.1	1.4	100.0	52.8	42.7	4.6	100.0	3,293	
Urban	81.6	12.1	5.8	0.5	100.0	59.6	37.1	3.3	100.0	4,233	
Rural	55.2	28.2	11.4	5.2	100.0	31.1	55.3	13.5	100.0	14,870	
Itinerant	53.5	29.4	12.4	4.7	100.0	30.9	55.3	13.8	100.0	10,733	
Rural	27.9	40.8	31.3	0.0	100.0	8.5	68.4	23.1	100.0	236	
Small Town	61.4	24.2	7.4	7.0	100.0	33.1	54.7	12.2	100.0	3,902	
Type Of Health Facility											
Primary	60.7	24.9	10.2	4.1	100.0	35.6	53.9	10.6	100.0	19,274	
Secondary	86.9	11.3	0.3	1.5	100.0	65.2	26.3	8.4	100.0	3,122	
State											
Abia	65.8	25.3	0.0	8.8	100.0	28.5	50.0	21.5	100.0	545	
Adamawa	83.9	12.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	39.6	60.4	0.0	100.0	826	
Akwa Ibom	44.2	37.1	18.7	0.0	100.0	58.9	29.9	11.2	100.0	339	
Anambra	20.9	58.2	12.5	8.4	100.0	16.7	74.9	8.4	100.0	270	
Bauchi	14.9	85.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.3	72.4	6.4	100.0	527	
Bayelsa	71.6	23.5	4.9	0.0	100.0	26.8	68.9	4.4	100.0	171	
Benue	47.4	38.5	14.0	0.0	100.0	40.4	52.6	7.0	100.0	1,057	
Borno	81.0	14.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	14.2	85.8	0.0	100.0	355	
Cross River	68.0	20.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	12.0	88.0	0.0	100.0	495	
Delta	53.5	25.4	16.9	4.2	100.0	33.8	66.2	0.0	100.0	731	
Ebonyi	46.8	40.4	12.7	0.0	100.0	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0	279	
Edo	37.3	41.4	10.6	10.6	100.0	57.4	26.6	16.0	100.0	564	
Ekiti	69.1	15.5	3.9	11.6	100.0	15.5	63.5	21.0	100.0	330	
Enugu	29.8	43.3	20.2	6.7	100.0	46.6	30.3	23.1	100.0	577	
Gombe	61.3	25.1	13.6	0.0	100.0	11.6	47.7	40.7	100.0	432	
Imo	71.7	18.9	7.1	2.4	100.0	55.2	42.4	2.4	100.0	1,220	
Jigawa	28.2	49.2	0.0	22.6	100.0	18.9	52.8	28.2	100.0	353	
Kaduna	76.1	6.8	11.4	5.7	100.0	40.9	53.4	5.7	100.0	958	
Kano	57.9	26.8	11.5	3.8	100.0	33.3	53.3	13.4	100.0	634	
Katsina	23.5	38.3	25.5	12.8	100.0	6.4	61.7	31.9	100.0	740	
Kebbi	77.8	17.8	4.4	0.0	100.0	54.4	35.5	10.1	100.0	276	
Kogi	80.2	14.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	22.8	72.3	5.0	100.0	584	
Kwara	95.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	61.7	19.7	18.5	100.0	402	
Lagos	92.8	4.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	77.2	21.6	1.2	100.0	2,095	
Nasarawa	80.9	11.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	55.7	36.6	7.6	100.0	738	
Niger	46.0	36.0	18.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	89.9	0.0	100.0	565	
Ogun	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.5	56.2	8.3	100.0	1,105	

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		
Ondo	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	703
Osun	69.8	15.1	5.0	10.1	100.0	39.6	40.3	20.1	100.0	683
Oyo	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0	100.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	100.0	368
Plateau	37.9	38.8	23.3	0.0	100.0	7.8	61.2	31.1	100.0	358
Rivers	78.5	12.9	4.3	4.3	100.0	30.1	65.6	4.3	100.0	334
Sokoto	68.9	12.2	18.9	0.0	100.0	18.5	68.9	12.6	100.0	365
Taraba	48.3	34.6	12.9	4.3	100.0	48.0	39.1	12.9	100.0	829
Yobe	35.1	20.3	28.4	16.2	100.0	4.1	63.5	32.4	100.0	444
Zamfara	69.4	21.9	8.8	0.0	100.0	28.1	58.8	13.1	100.0	515
Fct Abuja	74.5	12.7	3.2	9.6	100.0	42.6	41.4	15.9	100.0	626

Table HF.B20.22: Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge in Health Facilities
Percentage distribution of health facilities based on Management/Emptying of Faecal Sludge

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank					Total	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater			Total	Estimated No. of HF with improved and useable 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	14.0	3.6	7.0	64.5	11.0	100	86.0	12.1	1.8	100	22,396
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	8.3	0.0	4.8	81.3	5.5	100	83.7	13.4	2.9	100	4,330
North East	11.2	5.2	9.2	65.0	9.4	100	77.4	21.6	1.0	100	3,413
North West	21.6	1.2	6.1	62.8	8.3	100	84.8	14.3	1.0	100	3,842
South East	2.0	2.2	5.6	74.5	15.7	100	90.1	7.2	2.7	100	2,892
South South	17.5	2.3	7.4	66.1	6.6	100	86.4	10.7	2.9	100	2,635
South West	19.5	8.5	8.5	45.6	17.9	100	92.0	6.8	1.2	100	5,284
Sector											
Urban	21.4	5.6	9.3	50.6	13.2	100	89.3	8.7	2.0	100	7,526
Peri-Urban	17.2	1.7	7.8	63.8	9.5	100	86.8	10.9	2.3	100	3,293
Urban	24.6	8.7	10.4	40.3	16.1	100	91.3	7.0	1.7	100	4,233
Rural	10.2	2.5	5.8	71.6	9.8	100	84.4	13.8	1.8	100	14,870
Itinerant	8.9	1.6	5.6	75.5	8.4	100	84.2	13.8	2.0	100	10,733
Rural	0.0	0.0	8.5	91.5	0.0	100	91.8	8.2	0.0	100	236
Small Town	14.5	5.2	6.3	59.7	14.3	100	84.4	14.3	1.3	100	3,902
Type Of Health Facility											
Primary	12.0	3.4	7.2	66.7	10.7	100	85.2	12.7	2.1	100	19,274
Secondary	26.2	4.8	5.5	51.0	12.5	100	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	3,122
State											
Abia	3.2	0.0	6.3	77.8	12.7	100	90.5	9.5	0.0	100	545
Adamawa	4.0	9.7	8.1	72.5	5.7	100	75.8	24.2	0.0	100	826
Akwa Ibom	36.8	0.0	0.0	59.5	3.7	100	92.5	7.5	0.0	100	339
Anambra	4.2	16.7	29.3	20.9	28.9	100	91.6	8.4	0.0	100	270
Bauchi	2.1	0.0	8.5	83.0	6.4	100	70.3	23.3	6.4	100	527
Bayelsa	0.0	18.0	9.3	54.1	18.6	100	73.2	26.8	0.0	100	171
Benue	0.0	0.0	8.9	91.1	0.0	100	86.0	14.0	0.0	100	1,057
Borno	9.6	4.7	9.6	52.3	23.7	100	81.0	19.0	0.0	100	355
Cross River	4.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	495
Delta	37.3	4.2	24.6	33.8	0.0	100	74.6	16.9	8.5	100	731
Ebonyi	0.0	6.4	0.0	55.4	38.2	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	279
Edo	5.3	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.0	100	94.7	5.3	0.0	100	564
Ekiti	7.7	3.9	0.0	69.1	19.3	100	84.5	11.6	3.9	100	330
Enugu	0.0	0.0	3.4	66.8	29.8	100	83.2	13.4	3.4	100	577
Gombe	29.7	18.1	22.6	11.6	18.1	100	70.3	29.7	0.0	100	432
Imo	2.4	0.0	2.4	92.9	2.4	100	90.6	4.7	4.7	100	1,220
Jigawa	13.3	0.0	11.3	69.8	5.6	100	90.4	9.6	0.0	100	353
Kaduna	35.2	0.0	0.0	53.4	11.4	100	94.3	5.7	0.0	100	958
Kano	3.8	1.9	7.7	81.2	5.4	100	92.3	3.8	3.8	100	634
Katsina	29.8	0.0	0.0	70.2	0.0	100	87.2	12.8	0.0	100	740
Kebbi	36.7	8.9	27.8	26.6	0.0	100	73.4	22.2	4.4	100	276
Kogi	17.8	0.0	0.0	82.2	0.0	100	72.3	27.7	0.0	100	584
Kwara	4.9	0.0	0.0	81.5	13.6	100	56.8	18.5	24.7	100	402
Lagos	36.9	11.5	19.2	18.0	14.4	100	91.6	6.0	2.4	100	2,095
Nasarawa	3.8	0.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	100	88.5	7.6	3.8	100	738
Niger	28.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	565
Ogun	8.3	4.1	4.1	52.1	31.4	100	95.9	4.1	0.0	100	1,105
Ondo	10.4	11.3	0.0	64.1	14.2	100	96.2	3.8	0.0	100	703
Osun	10.1	10.1	0.0	75.5	4.4	100	89.9	10.1	0.0	100	683
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	100	85.7	14.3	0.0	100	368
Plateau	7.8	0.0	15.5	53.4	23.3	100	84.5	15.5	0.0	100	358
Rivers	4.3	0.0	0.0	57.0	38.7	100	78.5	17.2	4.3	100	334
Sokoto	12.2	0.0	0.0	87.8	0.0	100	94.1	5.9	0.0	100	365
Taraba	13.4	0.3	8.6	72.9	4.8	100	78.0	22.0	0.0	100	829
Yobe	14.9	0.0	0.0	77.0	8.1	100	91.9	8.1	0.0	100	444
Zamfara	10.6	1.8	13.1	43.8	30.6	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	515
Fct Abuja	3.6	0.0	9.6	70.5	16.3	100	86.8	13.2	0.0	100	626

Table HF.B21: Management/Emptying of Health Facilities' faecal Sludge

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	19.4	12.6	2.9	42.7	3.3	1.2	0.9	17.1	100.0	5484
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	9.3	26.2	0.0	37.6	13.8	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	570
North East	14.8	24.6	2.2	27.9	3.2	0.0	1.3	26.0	100.0	876
North West	27.1	21.7	2.2	26.2	6.4	6.1	0.0	10.3	100.0	1109
South East	12.2	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	100.0	282
South South	1.2	0.0	2.1	65.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	25.9	100.0	720
South West	27.8	4.5	5.2	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	1927
Sector										
Urban	20.8	4.9	3.7	45.6	1.5	2.5	0.4	20.7	100.0	2727
Peri-Urban	25.9	5.2	0.0	48.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	17.8	100.0	879
Rural	17.9	20.3	2.1	39.7	5.0	0.0	1.4	13.5	100.0	2757
Itinerant	11.3	22.5	2.0	39.8	8.0	0.0	2.2	14.1	100.0	1722
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Small Town	29.5	17.0	2.4	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	1014
Type Of Health Facility										
Primary	18.2	14.8	3.7	42.5	3.5	1.5	0.9	14.9	100.0	4345
Secondary	23.8	4.4	0.0	43.3	2.5	0.0	1.0	25.2	100.0	1139
State										
Abia	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8	100.0	180
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	125
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	135
Bauchi	0.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	19.8	0.0	100.0	56
Bayelsa	18.0	0.0	32.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	47
Benue	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	94
Borno	0.0	39.5	0.0	20.3	20.3	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	85
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	484
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	30
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19
Gombe	29.3	12.9	6.4	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	100.0	304
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Jigawa	0.0	31.1	0.0	46.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Kaduna	67.8	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	100.0	337
Kano	0.0	14.3	0.0	57.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	85
Katsina	14.5	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.0	21.4	0.0	21.4	100.0	221
Kebbi	19.8	30.2	12.1	19.8	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Kwara	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Lagos	29.4	0.0	7.1	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	100.0	1416
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Niger	3.8	64.1	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
Ogun	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Ondo	47.9	34.8	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Osun	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	137
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Plateau	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	83
Rivers	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Taraba	21.8	59.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Zamfara	0.0	31.5	0.0	51.4	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Fct Abuja	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82

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	44.6	15.2	12.8	1.4	26.1	100	48.0	52.0	100	31,405
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	42.0	24.4	13.8	0.8	19.1	100	46.3	53.7	100	6,481
North East	37.3	9.5	18.4	2.3	32.4	100	35.4	64.6	100	4,365
North West	29.4	14.3	14.8	0.5	41.0	100	35.5	64.5	100	6,393
South East	38.9	14.7	10.2	0.5	35.7	100	32.5	67.5	100	3,570
South South	55.0	13.9	5.6	3.8	21.7	100	59.9	40.1	100	3,600
South West	62.9	11.9	11.4	1.4	12.4	100	70.6	29.4	100	6,996
Sector										
Urban	62.3	10.4	8.8	0.8	17.8	100	66.3	33.7	100	8,722
Peri-Urban	53.4	9.0	10.2	0.5	26.9	100	52.7	47.3	100	3,916
Urban	69.5	11.5	7.6	1.0	10.3	100	77.3	22.7	100	4,806
Rural	37.8	17.0	14.3	1.6	29.3	100	40.9	59.1	100	22,683
Itinerant	36.8	17.1	14.4	1.6	30.1	100	39.3	60.7	100	17,653
Rural	25.5	11.1	13.1	8.2	42.2	100	39.3	60.7	100	412
Small Town	42.6	17.3	13.9	1.0	25.2	100	47.4	52.6	100	4,617
Type Of Health Facility										
Primary	42.0	16.1	13.5	1.6	26.8	100	45.0	55.0	100	27,635
Secondary	63.3	8.8	7.1	0.0	20.8	100	69.5	30.5	100	3,770
State										
Abia	58.4	16.9	16.3	0.0	8.4	100	33.7	66.3	100	614
Adamawa	36.7	11.2	22.4	3.7	26.1	100	29.2	70.8	100	893
Akwa Ibom	27.7	34.9	2.3	2.3	32.7	100	53.2	46.8	100	542
Anambra	29.5	20.6	23.4	0.0	26.5	100	38.3	61.7	100	383
Bauchi	30.4	3.3	20.6	3.3	42.4	100	20.6	79.4	100	1,032
Bayelsa	28.1	46.8	3.5	0.0	21.6	100	57.6	42.4	100	216
Benue	32.4	43.0	9.2	0.0	15.4	100	26.2	73.8	100	1,205
Borno	44.0	8.0	15.9	0.0	32.1	100	55.9	44.1	100	422
Cross River	66.7	2.8	2.8	0.0	27.8	100	44.4	55.6	100	712
Delta	66.5	13.1	3.4	10.2	6.8	100	79.5	20.5	100	906
Ebonyi	34.7	31.5	13.7	0.0	20.0	100	39.0	61.0	100	564
Edo	60.1	3.6	7.3	3.6	25.4	100	46.4	53.6	100	828
Ekiti	38.5	20.1	14.3	2.9	24.2	100	65.6	34.4	100	444
Enugu	51.4	2.9	5.8	2.9	37.0	100	39.9	60.1	100	674
Gombe	27.9	3.7	40.6	0.0	27.9	100	55.8	44.2	100	530
Imo	28.0	10.8	4.3	0.0	56.9	100	23.7	76.3	100	1,335
Jigawa	19.5	9.8	20.7	3.3	46.7	100	40.2	59.8	100	612
Kaduna	38.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	45.4	100	40.6	59.4	100	1,556
Kano	40.5	21.6	9.1	0.0	28.8	100	41.4	58.6	100	1,181
Katsina	16.9	14.5	18.1	0.0	50.6	100	24.1	75.9	100	1,306
Kebbi	28.5	0.0	36.9	3.1	31.6	100	47.7	52.3	100	399
Kogi	37.5	36.9	8.5	2.8	14.2	100	43.2	56.8	100	1,018
Kwara	41.2	11.3	24.8	0.0	22.7	100	38.3	61.7	100	699
Lagos	73.8	13.4	2.3	2.3	8.1	100	78.0	22.0	100	2,171
Nasarawa	73.5	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	100	80.1	19.9	100	851
Niger	38.1	24.8	4.1	0.0	33.0	100	46.4	53.6	100	1,232

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		
Ogun	56.9	10.0	23.2	0.0	10.0	100	76.8	23.2	100	1,380	
Ondo	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	80.3	19.7	100	809	
Osun	24.8	12.2	28.4	3.2	31.5	100	46.8	53.2	100	1,091	
Oyo	73.7	11.9	4.8	0.0	9.6	100	66.6	33.4	100	1,101	
Plateau	26.5	20.2	26.5	0.0	26.9	100	36.2	63.8	100	826	
Rivers	49.1	10.9	18.2	0.0	21.8	100	81.8	18.2	100	395	
Sokoto	26.6	16.7	33.3	0.0	23.4	100	36.4	63.6	100	688	
Taraba	41.7	10.4	3.6	3.4	40.8	100	34.9	65.1	100	1,044	
Yobe	48.6	27.0	16.2	0.0	8.1	100	39.2	60.8	100	444	
Zamfara	25.7	6.9	15.3	0.0	52.0	100	22.3	77.7	100	651	
Fct Abuja	53.5	3.1	21.9	3.1	18.5	100	65.8	34.2	100	649	

Table HF.B25-27: Access to Handwashing Facilities.

Percentage distribution of health facilities based on access to handwashing facilities and evident usage of 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	Estimated Number of Health facilities with Handwashing Facility within or around the Toilet/latrine block
	yes, water and soap	water only	soap only	neither water nor soap		yes, there is dampness suggesting use	yes, other evidence	no evidence	not applicable		
National	75.3	16.9	0.4	7.4	100	75.8	14.4	9.4	0.4	100	15,067
Geopolitical Zone											
North Central	79.1	19.0	0.0	1.9	100	82.7	11.5	5.8	0.0	100	3,002
North East	63.1	28.4	0.0	8.5	100	68.7	23.4	8.0	0.0	100	1,544
North West	59.5	22.0	1.4	17.1	100	58.6	19.3	19.7	2.4	100	2,267
South East	72.1	21.2	0.0	6.7	100	66.6	18.1	15.3	0.0	100	1,159
South South	75.6	12.2	0.0	12.2	100	72.0	20.4	7.6	0.0	100	2,157
South West	84.6	10.9	0.5	4.0	100	85.7	7.5	6.8	0.0	100	4,937
Sector											
Urban	81.3	13.9	0.6	4.1	100	82.6	11.6	5.8	0.0	100	5,781
Peri-Urban	76.6	17.4	0.0	6.0	100	72.7	19.3	8.1	0.0	100	2,066
Urban	83.9	11.9	1.0	3.1	100	88.1	7.4	4.5	0.0	100	3,715
Rural	71.5	18.8	0.2	9.4	100	71.6	16.1	11.7	0.6	100	9,286
Itinerant	70.6	21.1	0.3	8.0	100	72.2	16.4	11.1	0.3	100	6,937
Rural	61.4	17.8	0.0	20.8	100	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	100	162
Small Town	75.4	11.6	0.0	13.1	100	68.7	15.2	14.6	1.5	100	2,188
Type Of Health Facility											
Primary	72.7	18.8	0.5	8.0	100	74.2	14.9	10.4	0.4	100	12,447
Secondary	87.6	8.0	0.0	4.4	100	83.5	11.7	4.7	0.0	100	2,620
State											
Abia	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100	207
Adamawa	63.8	36.2	0.0	0.0	100	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	100	261
Akwa Ibom	86.8	0.0	0.0	13.2	100	43.6	47.6	8.8	0.0	100	288
Anambra	69.2	23.1	0.0	7.7	100	61.5	30.8	7.7	0.0	100	147
Bauchi	47.4	31.6	0.0	21.0	100	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100	213
Bayelsa	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.4	18.8	30.8	0.0	100	124
Benue	76.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	316
Borno	71.5	21.4	0.0	7.1	100	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	100	236
Cross River	87.5	6.3	0.0	6.3	100	93.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	100	316
Delta	75.8	7.1	0.0	17.2	100	75.8	24.2	0.0	0.0	100	720
Ebonyi	48.6	43.3	0.0	8.1	100	48.6	24.3	27.1	0.0	100	220
Edo	62.6	23.5	0.0	13.9	100	70.4	23.5	6.1	0.0	100	384
Ekiti	71.9	13.1	0.0	15.0	100	54.4	26.2	19.4	0.0	100	291
Enugu	85.6	7.2	0.0	7.2	100	64.0	7.2	28.8	0.0	100	269
Gombe	36.8	39.7	0.0	23.6	100	16.9	52.9	30.2	0.0	100	296
Imo	81.8	9.1	0.0	9.1	100	72.7	18.2	9.1	0.0	100	316
Jigawa	40.5	19.0	8.1	32.4	100	16.2	27.1	48.6	8.1	100	246
Kaduna	62.1	8.6	0.0	29.3	100	81.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	100	631
Kano	75.6	11.9	2.5	9.9	100	53.7	31.3	14.9	0.0	100	489
Katsina	70.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	100	85.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	100	315
Kebbi	40.3	45.1	0.0	14.6	100	53.2	19.3	21.0	6.4	100	190
Kogi	86.8	6.6	0.0	6.6	100	80.2	13.2	6.6	0.0	100	439
Kwara	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100	92.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	100	268
Lagos	94.1	3.0	1.5	1.5	100	91.1	5.9	3.0	0.0	100	1,693
Nasarawa	62.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	100	95.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	100	681
Niger	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	73.3	17.8	8.9	0.0	100	571
Ogun	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	100	91.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	100	1,059
Ondo	88.8	7.2	0.0	4.1	100	80.6	19.4	0.0	0.0	100	650
Osun	46.2	33.6	0.0	20.2	100	59.7	13.4	26.9	0.0	100	511
Oyo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	733
Plateau	73.2	17.5	0.0	9.3	100	62.8	27.9	9.3	0.0	100	299
Rivers	64.5	26.7	0.0	8.9	100	77.8	4.4	17.8	0.0	100	324
Sokoto	36.2	45.4	0.0	18.4	100	18.4	54.0	18.4	9.2	100	250
Taraba	70.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	100	61.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	100	365
Yobe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	100	174
Zamfara	68.9	31.1	0.0	0.0	100	68.9	31.1	0.0	0.0	100	145
Fct Abuja	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	71.3	24.0	4.7	0.0	100	427

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											Total	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)			
National	52.8	42.0	5.1	100	4.3	7.7	9.0	39.3	3.9	2.8	11.5	2.5	10.5	8.4	100	31,405	
Geopolitical Zone																	
North Central	52.8	43.3	3.9	100	1.6	6.4	12.3	44.2	2.0	1.2	17.1	0.6	8.5	6.1	100	6,481	
North East	47.9	44.2	7.9	100	7.5	3.6	7.3	49.2	2.7	0.0	4.3	1.7	9.3	14.4	100	4,365	
North West	48.3	42.9	8.8	100	2.8	4.0	8.6	41.5	10.2	5.6	12.2	1.4	8.4	5.2	100	6,393	
South East	45.0	49.8	5.2	100	4.2	26.6	3.9	30.9	2.7	0.5	10.1	1.1	10.5	9.5	100	3,570	
South South	70.0	26.5	3.5	100	6.0	0.5	11.6	44.8	3.6	2.6	17.4	0.0	10.3	3.1	100	3,600	
South West	55.3	42.8	1.9	100	5.4	9.0	8.7	28.0	1.5	4.9	7.7	7.6	15.2	12.0	100	6,996	
Sector																	
Urban	61.1	36.4	2.5	100	6.5	15.1	11.5	23.2	3.5	4.3	9.3	4.0	14.0	8.6	100	8,722	
Peri-Urban	50.0	47.3	2.6	100	5.6	22.2	10.3	21.2	2.4	6.9	10.2	4.7	9.2	7.2	100	3,916	
Rural	70.1	27.5	2.4	100	7.2	9.4	12.4	24.9	4.4	2.2	8.6	3.4	17.8	9.7	100	4,806	
Rural																	
Itinerant	49.7	44.2	6.1	100	3.5	4.9	8.1	45.5	4.1	2.3	12.3	1.9	9.2	8.4	100	22,683	
Rural	46.8	47.3	5.8	100	2.1	3.9	7.8	49.2	4.5	2.0	13.8	1.2	8.0	7.6	100	17,653	
Small Town	39.5	57.5	3.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	13.2	4.7	3.0	11.1	8.2	26.3	100	412	
	61.4	31.1	7.5	100	9.1	9.0	9.7	32.3	1.9	3.1	7.4	3.6	13.9	9.9	100	4,617	
Type Of Health Facility																	
Primary	52.7	41.7	5.5	100	3.8	6.3	9.3	40.1	4.2	2.3	11.2	2.8	11.5	8.5	100	27,635	
Secondary	53.7	44.4	1.9	100	7.9	18.2	7.1	33.9	1.6	6.8	13.2	0.1	3.0	8.2	100	3,770	
State																	
Abia	69.7	30.3	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	5.6	28.1	7.8	0.0	5.6	2.8	22.5	27.5	100	614	
Adamawa	38.8	57.5	3.7	100	9.0	3.7	0.0	37.3	9.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	33.5	100	893	
Akwa Ibom	67.3	32.7	0.0	100	11.5	0.0	9.4	44.2	4.7	0.0	27.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	100	542	
Anambra	82.3	17.7	0.0	100	0.0	14.5	0.0	44.2	2.9	0.0	29.5	5.9	2.9	0.0	100	383	
Bauchi	54.3	42.4	3.3	100	1.1	3.3	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	3.3	13.0	30.4	100	1,032	
Bayelsa	78.8	6.9	14.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	3.5	14.7	0.0	18.2	38.5	100	216	
Benue	43.0	57.0	0.0	100	0.0	7.8	6.1	61.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.1	12.3	3.1	100	1,205	
Borno	59.9	36.1	4.0	100	0.0	12.0	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	100	422	
Cross River	69.5	19.4	11.1	100	2.8	2.8	22.2	44.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	19.4	0.0	100	712	
Delta	72.7	27.3	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	13.1	41.0	6.8	2.8	23.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	100	906	
Ebonyi	35.8	48.4	15.8	100	3.2	3.2	3.2	57.9	3.2	0.0	13.7	0.0	9.5	6.3	100	564	
Edo	58.0	42.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	10.9	57.3	0.0	7.3	17.3	0.0	3.6	3.6	100	828	
Ekiti	55.7	31.5	12.7	100	0.0	0.0	9.8	66.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	14.3	2.9	100	444	
Enugu	59.7	25.9	14.4	100	19.8	8.6	0.0	51.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	8.6	2.9	100	674	
Gombe	38.9	38.9	22.1	100	3.7	0.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	18.4	0.0	100	530	
Imo	19.4	80.6	0.0	100	0.0	61.2	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	100	1,335	
Jigawa	40.2	39.1	20.7	100	0.0	19.5	20.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	100	612	
Kaduna	47.6	41.9	10.5	100	3.5	3.5	4.2	14.7	21.0	3.5	17.5	3.5	17.5	11.2	100	1,556	

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										Total	Number of Functional Health Facilities	
	Safely segregated	Not Safely segregated	Not Observed	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)			
Kano	51.7	43.2	5.1	100	1.0	3.7	25.3	43.2	6.2	0.0	10.3	1.0	4.1	5.1	100	1,181
Katsina	56.6	32.5	10.8	100	2.4	0.0	0.0	50.6	7.2	21.7	3.6	0.0	7.2	7.2	100	1,306
Kebbi	72.3	21.5	6.1	100	9.2	9.2	3.1	69.3	6.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	399
Kogi	30.1	69.9	0.0	100	0.0	2.8	13.1	39.8	2.8	0.0	24.4	0.0	17.1	0.0	100	1,018
Kwara	30.5	61.0	8.5	100	0.0	0.0	5.7	46.8	2.8	5.7	22.0	0.0	8.5	8.5	100	699
Lagos	65.7	34.3	0.0	100	11.6	7.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	12.9	0.0	19.7	26.7	18.7	100	2,171
Nasarawa	93.4	6.6	0.0	100	0.0	3.3	21.8	46.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.9	16.6	100	851
Niger	75.2	24.8	0.0	100	0.0	4.6	20.6	37.6	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1,232
Ogun	60.2	39.8	0.0	100	0.0	13.3	19.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	18.5	3.3	3.3	16.6	100	1,380
Ondo	80.3	13.1	6.6	100	15.6	19.7	12.3	29.5	0.0	3.3	6.6	0.0	13.1	0.0	100	809
Osun	43.7	56.3	0.0	100	0.0	12.6	12.6	24.8	0.0	3.2	15.8	3.2	24.8	3.2	100	1,091
Oyo	21.5	76.1	2.4	100	0.0	0.0	2.4	73.7	4.8	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	14.3	100	1,101
Plateau	33.2	43.7	23.1	100	0.0	3.4	13.4	50.0	10.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	16.8	100	826
Rivers	89.1	7.3	3.6	100	33.6	0.0	0.0	40.0	10.9	0.0	7.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	100	395
Sokoto	39.7	53.6	6.7	100	6.7	0.0	0.0	63.4	10.0	3.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	688
Taraba	45.1	41.0	13.8	100	20.6	0.2	20.9	44.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	10.2	0.0	100	1,044
Yobe	56.8	43.2	0.0	100	0.0	8.1	23.0	60.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	444
Zamfara	29.2	70.8	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	6.9	54.9	10.4	0.0	20.8	3.5	3.5	0.0	100	651
Fct Abuja	60.0	40.0	0.0	100	15.8	27.7	0.0	18.8	0.0	6.2	15.8	0.0	12.7	3.1	100	649

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	3.6	5.8	6.9	46.3	3.1	2.9	14.9	2.7	8.2	5.7	100	14.4	1.0	47.9	29.9	6.8	100	31405	
Geopolitical Zone																			
North Central	1.2	4.3	10.6	48.8	2.5	1.4	20.5	1.0	6.6	3.1	100	3.6	0.3	66.3	27.2	2.6	100	6481	
North East	7.5	2.0	4.0	52.5	6.2	0.0	7.5	0.9	6.5	12.9	100	11.4	2.9	40.9	36.8	8.0	100	4365	
North West	3.1	4.5	5.5	51.5	6.0	5.7	12.7	2.6	6.2	2.3	100	8.1	0.5	37.0	45.3	9.1	100	6393	
South East	1.0	12.4	4.4	55.6	0.9	0.0	13.8	1.9	5.2	4.7	100	5.2	0.5	68.8	22.8	2.6	100	3570	
South South	1.5	5.9	7.7	41.1	1.7	2.4	30.3	0.5	8.0	0.8	100	12.5	1.6	52.9	29.8	3.2	100	3600	
South West	6.0	7.5	7.4	33.1	1.1	5.2	9.1	6.9	14.1	9.6	100	37.8	0.9	31.7	17.8	11.8	100	6996	
Sector																			
Urban	6.8	6.5	9.7	36.2	2.1	4.7	12.0	4.2	11.3	6.5	100	35.5	1.7	43.3	16.4	3.1	100	8722	
Peri-Urban	2.5	4.7	9.7	44.0	1.9	8.1	13.4	4.4	7.7	3.5	100	22.2	0.0	56.8	20.3	0.8	100	3916	
Urban	10.3	8.1	9.8	29.8	2.2	1.9	10.8	4.0	14.3	8.9	100	46.3	3.1	32.3	13.3	5.0	100	4806	
Rural	2.3	5.6	5.8	50.2	3.5	2.2	16.1	2.1	7.0	5.4	100	6.3	0.8	49.6	35.1	8.2	100	22683	
Itinerant	1.3	3.9	5.8	53.3	3.5	2.2	17.2	1.9	5.5	5.5	100	3.6	0.4	48.5	38.5	9.0	100	17653	
Rural	9.6	0.0	0.0	79.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	10.2	4.8	40.3	44.7	0.0	100	412	
Small Town	5.5	12.5	6.3	35.7	3.8	2.5	12.2	2.9	13.3	5.4	100	16.6	1.6	54.8	21.2	5.7	100	4617	
Type Of Health Facility																			
Primary	3.8	5.5	6.7	45.7	3.6	2.4	15.0	3.0	9.0	5.4	100	13.1	1.0	48.4	31.6	5.9	100	27635	
Secondary	2.1	8.4	7.9	50.7	0.0	6.8	14.4	0.0	1.7	8.0	100	23.9	1.2	44.0	17.8	13.2	100	3770	
State																			
Abia	0.0	0.0	5.6	38.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.8	19.7	27.5	100	2.8	0.0	33.7	57.8	5.6	100	614	
Adamawa	9.0	3.7	0.0	31.4	22.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	26.1	100	6.9	3.7	41.0	29.8	18.6	100	893	
Akwa Ibom	0.0	11.5	20.9	37.4	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16.2	0.0	35.1	46.4	2.3	100	542	
Anambra	0.0	5.9	2.9	38.3	2.9	0.0	44.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	100	17.5	0.0	44.2	32.4	5.9	100	383	
Bauchi	1.1	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	6.5	30.4	100	3.3	0.0	26.1	70.6	0.0	100	1032	
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	13.8	29.9	0.0	18.2	13.8	100	10.4	3.5	42.9	32.5	10.8	100	216	
Benue	0.0	7.8	0.0	70.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.1	9.2	0.0	100	3.9	0.0	71.5	24.6	0.0	100	1205	
Borno	0.0	12.0	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	4.0	100	24.0	0.0	39.9	28.0	8.1	100	422	
Cross River	5.6	0.0	11.1	47.3	0.0	0.0	19.4	2.8	13.9	0.0	100	5.6	2.8	77.8	11.1	2.8	100	712	
Delta	0.0	0.0	2.8	44.4	3.4	6.2	26.7	0.0	16.5	0.0	100	19.3	3.4	73.9	3.4	0.0	100	906	
Ebonyi	3.2	0.0	6.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	100	6.3	3.2	67.4	20.0	3.2	100	564	
Edo	0.0	3.6	7.3	53.6	3.6	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.5	0.0	35.5	50.8	7.3	100	828	
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	9.8	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	100	5.7	0.0	37.3	48.4	8.6	100	444	
Enugu	2.9	19.8	2.9	63.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.9	0.0	100	5.8	0.0	79.9	11.5	2.9	100	674	
Gombe	3.7	0.0	3.7	66.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	18.4	0.0	100	9.4	3.7	20.5	59.0	7.4	100	530	
Imo	0.0	21.5	4.3	56.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.2	0.0	87.1	10.8	0.0	100	1335	
Jigawa	0.0	16.3	10.9	37.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	3.3	16.3	0.0	100	0.0	3.3	60.9	26.1	9.8	100	612	
Kaduna	7.0	7.0	4.2	32.2	14.0	0.0	14.0	7.0	10.5	4.2	100	11.9	0.0	45.4	35.7	7.0	100	1556	
Kano	1.0	2.7	15.2	47.1	4.1	1.0	19.5	1.0	5.1	3.1	100	17.9	1.0	40.1	30.7	10.3	100	1181	

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
Katsina	2.4	0.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	100	2.4	0.0	28.9	61.4	7.2	100	1306
Kebbi	6.1	12.3	9.2	63.1	6.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16.2	0.0	46.9	27.7	9.2	100	399
Kogi	0.0	2.8	13.1	36.9	5.7	0.0	30.1	0.0	5.7	5.7	100	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	1018
Kwara	0.0	2.8	5.7	32.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	25.5	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100	699
Lagos	8.1	8.1	1.2	0.0	2.3	14.1	0.0	19.7	27.8	18.7	100	95.4	1.2	2.3	0.0	1.2	100	2171
Nasarawa	0.0	3.3	18.5	56.3	3.3	0.0	1.9	3.3	0.0	13.3	100	0.0	0.0	68.2	18.5	13.3	100	851
Niger	0.0	4.6	20.6	37.6	0.0	4.1	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	54.6	45.4	0.0	100	1232
Ogun	6.6	13.3	16.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	10.0	6.6	100	29.9	0.0	48.3	21.8	0.0	100	1380
Ondo	18.9	16.4	6.6	38.5	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	6.6	0.0	100	9.8	4.9	68.8	16.4	0.0	100	809
Osun	0.0	3.2	12.6	40.1	0.0	3.2	31.5	0.0	3.2	6.3	100	3.2	0.0	59.0	37.8	0.0	100	1091
Oyo	0.0	0.0	2.4	68.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	7.2	9.6	100	2.4	0.0	11.9	16.7	68.9	100	1101
Plateau	0.0	3.4	10.1	70.2	6.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	100	0.0	0.0	73.9	19.4	6.7	100	826
Rivers	3.6	30.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18.2	0.0	26.4	55.5	0.0	100	395
Sokoto	3.3	0.0	0.0	70.1	10.0	3.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	3.3	0.0	29.7	56.9	10.0	100	688
Taraba	20.6	0.2	6.8	58.7	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	100	24.0	7.3	58.5	10.2	0.0	100	1044
Yobe	0.0	0.0	18.9	60.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	59.5	16.2	24.3	100	444
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	3.5	0.0	24.3	3.5	3.5	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	6.9	79.2	13.9	100	651
Fct Abuja	12.3	3.1	3.1	28.5	3.1	6.2	31.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	100	28.9	3.1	58.8	9.2	0.0	100	649

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							
	pip 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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no water source		
National	5.9	51.6	6.4	0.1	2.3	6.2	1.4	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.9	17.4	100	31,405
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	4.5	46.8	14.6	0.0	3.3	9.7	0.4	2.9	2.0	6.0	1.0	8.7	100	6,481
North East	9.1	49.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.7	5.4	19.7	100	4,365
North West	6.8	43.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	5.4	1.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	31.4	100	6,393
South East	7.0	49.9	1.9	0.5	10.7	11.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.3	13.2	100	3,570
South South	3.2	53.9	5.0	0.0	3.2	4.4	3.4	1.5	0.9	7.0	1.6	15.9	100	3,600
South West	5.3	64.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.4	0.2	2.7	0.0	14.3	100	6,996
Sector														
Urban	7.1	68.4	5.6	0.0	0.8	6.1	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	6.4	100	8,722
Peri-Urban	6.1	70.4	7.3	0.0	0.3	7.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.4	100	3,916
Urban	8.0	66.8	4.1	0.0	1.2	5.2	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.3	8.7	100	4,806
Rural	5.5	45.1	6.7	0.1	2.9	6.2	0.9	3.7	0.7	4.4	2.1	21.7	100	22,683
Itinerant	3.6	43.3	6.1	0.1	3.5	7.0	0.9	4.2	0.9	5.1	2.2	23.1	100	17,653
Rural	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	100	412
Small Town	13.1	53.6	9.5	0.0	0.4	3.6	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.1	2.0	13.3	100	4,617
Type Of Health Facility														
Primary	5.3	47.7	6.9	0.1	2.6	6.3	1.5	3.4	0.6	3.8	2.1	19.6	100	27,635
Secondary	10.2	80.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	100	3,770
State														
Abia	0.0	44.4	0.0	2.8	19.7	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.8	5.6	100	614
Adamawa	0.0	55.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	100	893
Akwa Ibom	2.3	53.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.4	0.0	28.1	100	542
Anambra	8.8	41.3	2.9	0.0	5.9	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.9	100	383
Bauchi	10.9	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	16.3	35.9	100	1,032
Bayelsa	6.9	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	21.2	17.7	6.9	100	216
Benue	0.0	29.3	24.6	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	12.3	3.1	12.3	100	1,205
Borno	16.1	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	8.0	4.1	100	422
Cross River	0.0	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	36.1	100	712
Delta	0.0	65.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	10.2	13.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	100	906
Ebonyi	6.3	55.8	6.3	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	22.1	100	564
Edo	6.5	35.5	21.8	0.0	7.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	10.9	100	828
Ekiti	2.9	59.8	14.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	5.7	0.0	8.6	100	444
Enugu	22.7	28.4	2.9	0.0	20.1	5.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	100	674
Gombe	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	14.7	100	530
Imo	2.2	63.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	8.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	12.9	100	1,335
Jigawa	13.0	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	100	612
Kaduna	4.2	36.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	41.9	100	1,556
Kano	9.9	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	100	1,181
Katsina	0.0	38.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	39.7	100	1,306

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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no water source		
Kebbi	32.4	33.8	15.4	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	100	399
Kogi	0.0	44.3	2.8	0.0	2.8	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	5.7	100	1,018
Kwara	2.8	46.8	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	100	699
Lagos	8.8	79.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100	2,171
Nasarawa	16.6	37.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	100	851
Niger	0.0	54.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	4.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	12.4	100	1,232
Ogun	6.6	60.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	16.6	100	1,380
Ondo	6.6	50.8	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.6	100	809
Osun	0.0	59.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	100	1,091
Oyo	2.4	59.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	100	1,101
Plateau	3.4	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	10.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	10.1	100	826
Rivers	8.2	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.3	100	395
Sokoto	6.7	33.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	3.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	20.1	100	688
Taraba	20.6	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	3.4	13.6	100	1,044
Yobe	0.0	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	100	444
Zamfara	0.0	51.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	100	651
Fct Abuja	15.8	56.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	3.1	100	649

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
	Improved water source					
	Connected to the Health Facility building	Within the Health Facility compound	Elsewhere, within 250m	Elsewhere, more than 250m		
National	26.6	52.1	16.1	5.2	100	24,118
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	23.5	46.4	24.9	5.2	100	5,335
North East	24.2	55.8	17.1	2.9	100	3,108
North West	22.2	53.8	20.3	3.7	100	4,206
South East	45.9	41.2	10.9	2.0	100	2,990
South South	30.3	51.5	15.5	2.7	100	2,684
South West	22.2	59.9	7.5	10.4	100	5,795
Sector						
Urban	36.0	53.1	9.4	1.5	100	7,995
Peri-Urban	34.2	51.6	11.5	2.6	100	3,732
Urban	37.6	54.4	7.5	0.5	100	4,263
Rural	21.9	51.5	19.5	7.1	100	16,123
Itinerant	21.5	49.9	20.1	8.6	100	12,119
Rural	33.0	42.5	24.4	0.0	100	187
Small Town	22.7	57.3	17.3	2.7	100	3,817
Type Of Health Facility						
Primary	25.7	51.9	18.7	3.7	100	20,412
Secondary	31.6	52.8	2.2	13.4	100	3,706
State						
Abia	32.0	42.5	25.5	0.0	100	528
Adamawa	35.3	59.7	5.0	0.0	100	660
Akwa Ibom	3.9	72.8	11.7	11.7	100	326
Anambra	48.3	35.6	9.7	6.5	100	349
Bauchi	13.6	79.5	6.8	0.0	100	493
Bayelsa	39.2	60.8	0.0	0.0	100	117
Benue	4.2	74.5	12.7	8.5	100	872
Borno	36.3	45.6	9.1	9.1	100	371
Cross River	5.0	75.0	15.0	5.0	100	396
Delta	56.5	32.9	10.6	0.0	100	875
Ebonyi	12.7	62.0	21.1	4.2	100	422
Edo	8.7	62.2	29.2	0.0	100	618
Ekiti	10.4	65.4	17.3	6.9	100	368
Enugu	34.8	54.8	7.0	3.5	100	558
Gombe	2.5	52.3	40.7	4.5	100	432
Imo	69.6	27.9	2.5	0.0	100	1,134
Jigawa	8.8	51.5	39.6	0.0	100	453
Kaduna	15.1	83.5	1.4	0.0	100	794
Kano	25.8	39.6	32.0	2.6	100	950
Katsina	29.8	31.9	25.5	12.8	100	740
Kebbi	32.3	61.0	3.4	3.4	100	362
Kogi	35.3	24.3	36.8	3.7	100	787
Kwara	24.8	48.7	19.8	6.6	100	600
Lagos	28.5	70.3	1.2	0.0	100	2,120
Nasarawa	37.6	55.3	7.1	0.0	100	794
Niger	15.6	27.2	57.2	0.0	100	978
Ogun	11.6	70.3	18.1	0.0	100	1,014
Ondo	46.4	53.6	0.0	0.0	100	729
Osun	18.3	63.4	18.3	0.0	100	752
Oyo	6.5	19.4	3.2	70.8	100	812
Plateau	18.9	46.6	15.5	18.9	100	715
Rivers	53.1	29.6	13.3	4.1	100	352
Sokoto	21.9	60.6	13.1	4.4	100	527
Taraba	29.7	44.8	20.3	5.2	100	724
Yobe	21.1	53.5	25.4	0.0	100	426
Zamfara	20.3	55.9	23.8	0.0	100	380
Fct Abuja	34.7	51.7	13.6	0.0	100	589

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	95.5	4.5	100	55.8	44.2	100	64.8	22.0	13.2	100	52.6	47.4	100	24118
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	96.1	3.9	100	45.4	54.6	100	65.3	24.8	9.9	100	47.2	52.8	100	5335
North East	96.7	3.3	100	45.3	54.7	100	67.5	24.8	7.6	100	46.4	53.6	100	3108
North West	93.1	6.9	100	68.8	31.2	100	65.2	22.8	12.0	100	58.3	41.7	100	4206
South East	93.1	6.9	100	63.3	36.7	100	48.9	24.3	26.8	100	56.5	43.5	100	2990
South South	97.3	2.7	100	60.1	39.9	100	67.5	22.8	9.7	100	73.5	26.5	100	2684
South West	96.3	3.7	100	55.5	44.5	100	69.5	15.9	14.6	100	45.3	54.7	100	5795
Sector														
Urban	97.6	2.4	100	53.1	46.9	100	77.6	17.6	4.8	100	60.7	39.3	100	7995
Peri-Urban	97.6	2.4	100	53.5	46.5	100	74.1	20.2	5.7	100	65.4	34.6	100	3732
Rural	94.4	5.6	100	57.1	42.9	100	58.4	24.3	17.4	100	48.6	51.4	100	16123
Itinerant	93.2	6.8	100	59.9	40.1	100	55.4	24.4	20.3	100	48.8	51.2	100	12119
Rural	93.5	6.5	100	93.5	6.5	100	58.6	24.4	16.9	100	69.0	31.0	100	187
Small Town	98.3	1.7	100	46.2	53.8	100	67.9	23.9	8.1	100	47.1	52.9	100	3817
Type Of Health Facility														
Primary	94.7	5.3	100	54.3	45.7	100	63.4	24.2	12.3	100	51.5	48.5	100	20412
Secondary	99.6	0.4	100	63.5	36.5	100	72.1	10.0	18.0	100	58.9	41.1	100	3706
State														
Abia	96.7	3.3	100	70.5	29.5	100	16.4	64.7	18.9	100	57.5	42.5	100	528
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	100	54.6	45.4	100	79.8	15.1	5.0	100	7.2	92.8	100	660
Akwa Ibom	96.1	3.9	100	38.8	61.2	100	92.2	7.8	0.0	100	69.3	30.7	100	326
Anambra	90.3	9.7	100	35.3	64.7	100	70.9	19.4	9.7	100	25.9	74.1	100	349
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100	43.2	56.8	100	72.7	20.5	6.8	100	43.2	56.8	100	493
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100	66.4	33.6	100	60.0	40.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	117
Benue	91.5	8.5	100	29.7	70.3	100	53.3	17.0	29.7	100	57.5	42.5	100	872
Borno	95.5	4.5	100	36.3	63.7	100	63.7	22.7	13.6	100	77.2	22.8	100	371
Cross River	100.0	0.0	100	34.9	65.1	100	90.0	5.0	5.0	100	80.0	20.0	100	396
Delta	96.5	3.5	100	75.9	24.1	100	69.4	27.0	3.5	100	69.4	30.6	100	875
Ebonyi	100.0	0.0	100	39.5	60.5	100	57.8	25.3	16.9	100	26.8	73.2	100	422
Edo	95.1	4.9	100	71.9	28.1	100	31.9	38.9	29.2	100	57.3	42.7	100	618
Ekiti	96.5	3.5	100	55.0	45.0	100	81.2	11.9	6.9	100	65.4	34.6	100	368
Enugu	93.0	7.0	100	69.1	30.9	100	37.8	7.0	55.2	100	55.2	44.8	100	558
Gombe	97.5	2.5	100	56.8	43.2	100	67.8	29.7	2.5	100	86.4	13.6	100	432
Imo	89.9	10.1	100	74.6	25.4	100	59.4	15.2	25.4	100	77.2	22.8	100	1134
Jigawa	100.0	0.0	100	76.4	23.6	100	78.0	8.8	13.2	100	78.0	22.0	100	453
Kaduna	86.3	13.7	100	86.3	13.7	100	27.4	52.1	20.5	100	54.8	45.2	100	794
Kano	93.6	6.4	100	49.4	50.6	100	82.1	9.0	9.0	100	55.2	44.8	100	950
Katsina	93.6	6.4	100	76.5	23.5	100	74.5	25.5	0.0	100	57.4	42.6	100	740
Kebbi	86.5	13.5	100	66.1	33.9	100	69.5	13.5	16.9	100	83.1	16.9	100	362
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	25.7	74.3	100	50.0	42.6	7.4	100	24.3	75.7	100	787
Kwara	100.0	0.0	100	45.4	54.6	100	73.6	23.1	3.3	100	0.0	100.0	100	600
Lagos	96.4	3.6	100	50.7	49.3	100	86.9	11.9	1.2	100	55.4	44.6	100	2120
Nasarawa	92.9	7.1	100	61.0	39.0	100	68.1	28.4	3.5	100	3.5	96.5	100	794
Niger	100.0	0.0	100	31.8	68.2	100	68.8	31.2	0.0	100	79.2	20.8	100	978
Ogun	91.0	9.0	100	54.8	45.2	100	56.8	34.2	9.0	100	31.6	68.4	100	1014
Ondo	100.0	0.0	100	31.8	68.2	100	86.4	10.9	2.7	100	67.3	32.7	100	729
Osun	95.4	4.6	100	59.4	40.6	100	72.6	9.1	18.3	100	45.7	54.3	100	752
Oyo	100.0	0.0	100	87.0	13.0	100	16.2	16.2	67.6	100	6.5	93.5	100	812
Plateau	100.0	0.0	100	62.1	37.9	100	72.8	15.5	11.6	100	100.0	0.0	100	715
Rivers	100.0	0.0	100	45.9	54.1	100	79.6	12.2	8.2	100	100.0	0.0	100	352
Sokoto	95.6	4.4	100	60.6	39.4	100	69.4	21.9	8.7	100	78.1	21.9	100	527
Taraba	89.9	10.1	100	45.4	54.6	100	50.3	34.6	15.0	100	55.2	44.8	100	724
Yobe	100.0	0.0	100	29.6	70.4	100	74.6	25.4	0.0	100	28.2	71.8	100	426
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	100	70.3	29.7	100	58.4	17.8	23.8	100	0.0	100.0	100	380
Fct Abuja	86.4	13.6	100	75.8	24.2	100	76.3	10.2	13.6	100	52.1	47.9	100	589

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												Estimated No. of HF with alternative source of water
	Improved Water Source							Unimproved Water Source					
	pipled water supply	tube well / borehole	protected dug well	rainwater collection	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)	others (specify)	no alternate water source	Total	
National	1.9	27.8	9.7	5.8	16.2	9.5	7.0	0.9	7.7	3.4	9.9	100.0	3,309
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	0.0	27.2	21.5	0.0	10.4	3.5	17.6	0.0	16.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	577
North East	0.0	18.2	0.0	17.9	28.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	17.3	100.0	397
North West	4.6	37.1	4.5	0.0	15.1	9.7	4.4	0.0	8.2	4.4	11.9	100.0	794
South East	0.0	42.0	4.4	9.3	17.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.4	8.1	100.0	658
South South	0.0	4.5	0.0	18.7	25.1	9.3	19.2	9.3	9.3	0.0	4.5	100.0	322
South West	4.7	19.0	23.6	0.0	8.1	22.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	13.8	100.0	562
Sector													
Urban	2.1	33.6	12.0	1.9	13.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	590
Peri-Urban	3.4	38.1	12.4	0.0	8.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	365
Urban	0.0	26.4	11.2	5.0	21.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	225
Rural	1.9	26.6	9.2	6.7	16.9	5.4	8.6	1.1	9.4	4.2	10.2	100.0	2,719
Itinerant	1.7	24.9	7.3	6.5	19.1	5.0	8.8	1.3	9.7	4.5	11.2	100.0	2,249
Rural	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
Small Town	2.7	33.0	18.9	7.8	6.4	7.3	7.5	0.0	8.1	2.8	5.5	100.0	458
Type Of Health Facility													
Primary	2.0	25.8	9.9	6.2	16.8	10.1	7.5	1.0	6.6	3.6	10.5	100.0	3,125
Secondary	0.0	62.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
State													
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Adamawa	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	100
Akwa Ibom	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
Anambra	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Bayelsa	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
Benue	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	34
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Ebonyi	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	100.0	107
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
Ekiti	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	38
Enugu	0.0	74.6	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Gombe	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	100.0	70
Imo	0.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	288
Jigawa	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
Kaduna	0.0	62.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	174
Kano	0.0	23.1	7.7	0.0	46.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	100.0	158
Katsina	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	189
Kebbi	50.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	74

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												Estimated No. of HF with alternative source of water
	Improved Water Source						Unimproved Water Source						
	pipled water supply	tube well / borehole	protected dug well	rainwater collection	tanker-truck or cart	packaged bottle or sachet water	unprotected dug well	unprotected spring	surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation)	others (specify)	no alternate water source	Total	
Kogi	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Kwara	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Lagos	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	201
Nasarawa	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	56
Niger	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Ondo	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
Osun	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	172
Oyo	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	105
Plateau	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Rivers	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	29
Sokoto	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	92
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	142
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	68
Fct Abuja	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	120

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	31.0	62.9	6.1	100	24,118	34	33
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	33.4	63.2	3.4	100	5,335	18	12
North East	33.9	61.1	5.1	100	3,108	82	110
North West	34.5	60.2	5.3	100	4,206	75	54
South East	13.6	77.7	8.7	100	2,990	10	9
South South	35.8	57.9	6.3	100	2,684	9	10
South West	31.6	60.2	8.2	100	5,795	9	10
Sector							
Urban	39.1	54.7	6.2	100	7,995	38	33
Peri-Urban	28.6	68.0	3.4	100	3,732	17	15
Urban	48.3	43.0	8.6	100	4,263	54	48
Rural	27.0	66.9	6.1	100	16,123	33	33
Itinerant	23.8	68.9	7.3	100	12,119	28	21
Rural	18.0	75.5	6.5	100	187	34	46
Small Town	37.5	60.5	2.0	100	3,817	52	80
Type Of Health Facility							
Primary	28.9	65.2	5.9	100	20,412	34	33
Secondary	42.5	50.1	7.3	100	3,706	37	33
State							
Abia	16.4	77.1	6.5	100	528	6	4
Adamawa	12.2	77.7	10.1	100	660	28	18
Akwa Ibom	38.2	35.0	26.9	100	326	8	5
Anambra	16.2	67.7	16.2	100	349	37	27
Bauchi	29.5	70.5	0.0	100	493	56	31
Bayelsa	34.4	59.2	6.4	100	117	4	3
Benue	27.8	72.2	0.0	100	872	8	7
Borno	45.5	54.5	0.0	100	371	33	45
Cross River	5.0	95.0	0.0	100	396	8	10
Delta	36.4	60.1	3.5	100	875	9	11
Ebonyi	5.7	81.6	12.7	100	422	10	9
Edo	52.4	47.6	0.0	100	618	13	7
Ekiti	39.6	56.9	3.5	100	368	21	6
Enugu	27.4	51.7	20.9	100	558	9	10
Gombe	31.6	63.8	4.5	100	432	191	200
Imo	7.6	92.4	0.0	100	1,134	4	5
Jigawa	36.8	63.2	0.0	100	453	75	60
Kaduna	45.2	47.9	6.8	100	794	50	44
Kano	39.9	48.6	11.5	100	950	25	22
Katsina	23.5	70.2	6.4	100	740	46	29
Kebbi	62.7	33.9	3.4	100	362	307	131
Kogi	13.2	83.1	3.7	100	787	7	6
Kwara	34.7	65.3	0.0	100	600	6	6
Lagos	48.3	40.3	11.4	100	2,120	15	22
Nasarawa	43.2	53.2	3.5	100	794	72	34
Niger	63.6	36.4	0.0	100	978	19	16
Ogun	25.2	58.7	16.1	100	1,014	3	3
Ondo	35.5	64.5	0.0	100	729	7	5
Osun	9.1	86.3	4.6	100	752	5	5
Oyo	9.7	87.0	3.2	100	812	7	7
Plateau	22.4	66.0	11.6	100	715	6	5
Rivers	37.8	50.0	12.2	100	352	4	21
Sokoto	21.6	78.4	0.0	100	527	182	149
Taraba	30.4	59.8	9.8	100	724	134	280
Yobe	70.4	29.6	0.0	100	426	46	36
Zamfara	8.4	91.6	0.0	100	380	27	38
Fct Abuja	17.4	75.4	7.2	100	589	6	5

Composites for Public Places



Composite 1: Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Public Places							
	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with basic sanitation service (with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females)	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with limited sanitation service (with improved and either not useable, not within the premises or without separate blocks for males and females)	Proportion of 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)	Proportion of 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)	Proportion of markets/motor parks with basic Water Supply and Sanitation Services (i.e market/parks with functional improved water source and useable, sex-separated improved toilet/latrines located on premises and available at the time of the survey)
National	28.9	15.7	19.6	39.2	8.0	4.8	13.4
Geopolitical Zone							
North Central	36.6	23.9	22.9	49.8	9.4	5.6	13.9
North East	29.6	14.5	20.1	38.1	4.6	2.4	11.9
North West	38.1	19.7	23.3	47.9	7.4	9.4	12.6
South East	16.2	8.5	13.2	21.4	5.7	1.9	10.1
South South	25.3	12.6	17.5	36.5	7.4	5.1	14.7
South West	27.9	15.3	19.9	39.7	9.9	4.2	14.9
Sector							
Urban	40.5	21.9	28.3	52.7	13.0	7.3	20.3
Peri-Urban	26.8	19.6	16.0	40.5	9.3	4.6	11.8
Urban	45.3	22.6	32.6	57.0	14.3	8.3	23.2
Rural	16.6	9.2	10.4	25.0	2.6	2.0	6.2
Itinerant	16.4	9.0	11.7	22.1	2.2	1.3	6.5
Rural	4.0	4.0	4.0	29.4	10.6	0.0	0.0
Small Town	18.0	9.9	8.6	29.8	2.7	3.5	6.3
Type Of Facility							
Market	27.4	15.0	19.0	37.6	7.6	4.2	13.0
Motor Park	32.0	17.2	20.9	42.7	8.8	5.8	14.3
State							
Abia	19.8	9.7	7.0	32.6	0.0	9.3	3.5
Adamawa	16.7	6.2	9.7	37.7	9.4	0.0	6.6
Akwa Ibom	26.7	10.0	16.7	40.0	13.3	6.7	10.0
Anambra	38.9	14.8	34.3	43.5	9.7	2.3	24.5
Bauchi	33.3	19.9	26.7	36.7	3.2	0.0	20.0
Bayelsa	52.8	17.4	7.9	67.4	14.0	10.1	3.9
Benue	45.6	25.6	30.0	50.0	7.8	2.2	15.6
Borno	61.7	38.0	54.8	75.5	3.6	3.3	30.5
Cross River	19.8	6.7	9.7	36.3	9.7	6.4	6.4
Delta	27.3	10.1	17.0	48.2	6.9	3.4	17.0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edo	20.6	7.2	20.6	26.8	2.6	5.1	17.0
Ekiti	4.1	0.0	0.0	17.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Enugu	20.7	6.9	17.1	27.6	0.0	0.0	10.5
Gombe	3.7	3.7	3.7	24.3	3.7	3.7	0.0
Imo	6.8	6.8	6.8	9.9	6.8	0.0	6.8
Jigawa	50.0	39.8	19.9	59.9	9.9	13.3	13.3
Kaduna	43.0	15.3	20.1	43.0	13.7	15.3	16.9
Kano	28.0	13.5	16.9	39.0	6.7	1.1	6.7
Katsina	56.4	26.2	49.3	86.7	0.0	20.5	16.0
Kebbi	43.4	33.4	43.4	46.8	10.0	10.1	33.4
Kogi	20.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	6.7	0.0
Kwara	18.0	0.0	10.9	21.5	3.7	0.0	10.9
Lagos	43.4	20.1	28.4	54.1	25.9	8.1	19.2
Nasarawa	37.6	15.0	32.8	47.8	15.0	2.7	27.4
Niger	37.9	37.9	30.9	68.8	17.3	17.1	13.3
Ogun	36.7	18.4	36.7	56.3	11.0	6.5	29.4
Ondo	8.8	3.9	8.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.5
Osun	34.6	25.7	16.8	55.0	8.9	2.6	11.5
Oyo	23.5	16.7	16.6	30.0	0.0	3.3	16.6
Plateau	26.3	26.3	3.0	43.4	6.6	3.5	3.0
Rivers	36.2	36.2	23.8	42.6	12.1	2.9	23.8
Sokoto	13.6	13.6	0.0	13.6	3.5	7.1	0.0
Taraba	28.5	3.6	10.7	28.5	3.6	7.1	0.0
Yobe	62.1	38.3	38.9	69.8	7.7	0.0	26.8
Zamfara	40.0	6.7	30.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	23.3
FCT Abuja	86.4	54.1	56.8	86.4	6.5	3.3	49.7

Composite 1: Access to Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Public Places

	Proportion of markets/motor parks with basic Sanitation and Hygiene Services	Proportion of markets/motor parks with basic WASH Services	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines, within the premises, with separate blocks for males and females and accessible at all times)	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are cleaned at least once everyday	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are not leaking	Proportion of Markets/Motor parks with improved and useable toilets/latrines that are not leaking and have been emptied with sludge disposed properly	Proportion of 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	Proportion of markets/motor parks with gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene services	Number of markets/parks
National	4.9	4.4	16.9	20.0	10.1	3.9	5.3	3.9	6712
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	5.2	3.7	17.0	23.1	14.3	7.2	6.0	3.4	818
North East	1.9	1.9	19.3	10.9	4.3	3.0	1.8	0.7	802
North West	5.2	4.8	20.1	26.8	14.9	7.0	4.8	4.4	1015
South East	5.2	5.2	10.9	14.5	8.6	0.0	5.2	3.7	847
South South	3.7	3.7	12.2	14.9	5.0	2.2	5.1	3.0	920
South West	6.2	5.2	18.7	22.9	11.0	3.8	6.6	5.5	2310
Sector									
Urban	8.1	7.0	25.4	30.4	15.5	4.7	8.9	6.3	3450
Peri-Urban	5.6	5.2	13.8	18.9	10.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	896
Urban	9.0	7.7	29.4	34.4	17.4	5.1	10.6	7.1	2555
Rural	1.6	1.6	7.9	8.9	4.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	3262
Itinerant	1.1	1.1	8.3	7.6	2.7	1.6	0.9	.9	2015
Rural	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	87
Small Town	2.4	2.4	7.6	11.6	7.0	5.5	2.4	2.4	1159
Type Of Facility									
Market	4.5	3.8	16.6	18.3	8.7	3.7	5.0	4.2	4557
Motor Park	5.8	5.5	17.6	23.4	12.8	4.4	5.8	3.3	2155
State									
Abia	0.0	0.0	7.0	16.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	118
Adamawa	3.1	3.1	9.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	111
Akwa Ibom	6.7	6.7	16.7	26.7	13.3	10.0	6.7	6.7	62
Anambra	7.4	7.4	32.0	34.3	19.4	0.0	7.4	7.4	203
Bauchi	3.2	3.2	26.7	6.6	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	283
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	7.9	42.7	20.8	3.4	10.1	0.0	33
Benue	5.6	5.6	12.2	23.4	10.0	2.2	5.6	0.0	255
Borno	0.0	0.0	54.8	48.2	24.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	52
Cross River	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.4	3.0	0.0	6.4	3.4	212
Delta	6.9	6.9	13.7	27.3	13.7	3.4	6.9	6.9	115
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
Edo	0.0	0.0	9.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	352
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	249
Enugu	0.0	0.0	10.2	17.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	114
Imo	6.8	6.8	3.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	3.8	421
Jigawa	6.6	3.3	19.9	20.2	20.2	16.8	0.0	3.3	116
Kaduna	12.1	12.1	20.1	36.9	20.1	10.8	12.1	12.1	222
Kano	3.4	3.4	14.7	20.3	9.1	1.2	4.5	2.2	360
Katsina	0.0	0.0	36.0	39.5	26.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	148
Kebbi	10.0	10.0	36.7	40.0	20.1	6.7	10.0	10.0	61
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Kwara	3.7	3.7	10.9	10.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	90
Lagos	13.2	10.7	28.4	41.9	27.3	8.5	16.7	10.7	620
Nasarawa	7.5	7.5	30.1	32.2	12.3	0.0	12.3	7.5	90
Niger	7.0	0.0	30.9	13.8	27.6	17.3	10.6	7.0	169
Ogun	11.0	11.0	33.1	33.1	7.3	3.7	7.3	11.0	337
Ondo	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	315
Osun	8.9	6.3	14.1	20.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	263
Oyo	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	526
Plateau	3.0	3.0	3.0	26.3	13.6	13.6	3.0	3.0	146
Rivers	6.0	6.0	23.8	36.2	6.0	6.0	12.1	6.0	146
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Taraba	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.7	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	184
Yobe	4.0	4.0	34.9	15.4	4.0	0.0	7.7	4.0	58
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	26.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
FCT Abuja	6.5	6.5	56.8	86.4	34.9	14.2	6.5	6.5	26

Composite 2: Access to Water Supply Services in Public Places						
	Proportion of markets/motor parks with improved water supply facility	Proportion of markets/motor parks with basic water supply service (with improved water supply facility within the premises and available at the time of the survey)	Proportion of 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)	Proportion of 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	Proportion of markets/motor parks with improved water supply facility within the premises and accessible to PLWD	Number of markets/parks
National	40.4	33.2	7.3	1.4	20.2	6712
Geopolitical Zone						
North Central	40.6	34.8	5.8	0.6	19.9	818
North East	41.6	33.8	7.8	0.8	19.5	802
North West	44.6	35.1	9.4	2.6	24.4	1015
South East	25.9	19.0	6.9	1.7	12.9	847
South South	43.4	34.5	8.9	1.3	25.3	920
South West	42.3	36.2	6.1	1.3	19.3	2310
Sector						
Urban	48.8	41.2	7.6	1.9	25.5	3450
Peri-Urban	46.1	38.5	7.6	2.0	23.0	896
Urban	49.7	42.2	7.6	1.8	26.3	2555
Rural	31.6	24.7	6.9	0.8	14.6	3262
Itinerant	29.4	21.6	7.8	0.6	12.8	2015
Rural	22.9	8.2	14.7	0.0	8.2	87
Small Town	36.1	31.4	4.7	1.4	18.1	1159
Type Of Facility						
Market	41.5	33.9	7.6	1.4	21.1	4557
Motor Park	38.1	31.7	6.4	1.3	18.2	2155
State						
Abia	32.6	19.4	13.2	0.0	13.2	118
Adamawa	26.8	23.3	3.5	0.0	6.2	111
Akwa Ibom	30.0	23.3	6.7	0.0	10.0	62
Anambra	38.4	29.2	9.2	6.9	9.7	203
Bauchi	46.8	43.4	3.4	0.0	16.7	283
Bayelsa	41.5	37.6	3.9	0.0	28.1	33
Benue	36.7	34.5	2.2	0.0	11.1	255
Borno	55.1	44.6	10.5	3.6	23.7	52
Cross River	39.3	35.9	3.4	3.4	22.8	212
Delta	41.0	34.2	6.7	0.0	27.5	115
Ebonyi	29.9	16.5	13.4	0.0	13.4	75
Edo	40.2	26.8	13.4	0.0	13.4	352
Ekiti	36.2	33.0	3.2	0.0	22.5	249
Enugu	24.5	21.0	3.6	0.0	10.5	30
Gombe	43.9	32.8	11.1	3.7	36.5	114
Imo	17.4	14.4	3.1	0.0	14.4	421
Jigawa	63.2	49.8	13.3	3.3	39.8	116
Kaduna	41.7	40.1	1.6	0.0	21.6	222
Kano	44.3	35.4	8.9	2.2	24.3	360
Katsina	47.1	22.7	24.5	10.2	9.8	148
Kebbi	60.1	53.4	6.7	0.0	60.1	61
Kogi	26.7	20.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	42
Kwara	39.6	36.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	90
Lagos	48.9	42.7	6.2	4.7	23.1	620
Nasarawa	40.3	37.6	2.7	0.0	4.8	90
Niger	43.9	30.4	13.6	0.0	33.9	169
Ogun	60.0	56.3	3.7	0.0	17.6	337
Ondo	19.1	12.7	6.4	0.0	8.8	315
Osun	42.4	31.9	10.5	0.0	14.1	263
Oyo	39.9	33.2	6.7	0.0	23.2	526
Plateau	41.4	34.4	7.1	0.0	37.9	146
Rivers	64.9	55.4	9.6	3.2	61.7	146
Sokoto	13.9	10.6	3.3	0.0	13.9	78
Taraba	32.2	17.9	14.3	0.0	14.3	184
Yobe	58.0	50.0	8.0	0.0	38.3	58
Zamfara	33.3	26.7	6.7	0.0	13.3	30
FCT Abuja	79.3	79.3	0.0	0.0	68.3	26

Composite 3: WASH Services

	Water and Hygiene	Water and Sanitation	Hygiene and Sanitation	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Total Number of Public Places
National	6.2	13.4	4.9	4.4	6712
Geopolitical Zone					
North Central	6.6	13.9	5.2	3.7	818
North East	2.6	11.9	1.9	1.9	802
North West	6.7	12.6	5.2	4.8	1015
South East	5.2	10.1	5.2	5.2	847
South South	7.3	14.7	3.7	3.7	920
South West	7.1	14.9	6.2	5.2	2310
Sector					
Urban	10.2	20.3	8.1	7.0	3450
Peri-Urban	7.8	11.8	5.6	5.2	896
Urban	11.0	23.2	9.0	7.7	2555
Rural	2.0	6.2	1.6	1.6	3262
Itinerant	1.8	6.5	1.1	1.1	2015
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87
Small Town	2.6	6.3	2.4	2.4	1159
Type Of Facility					
Market	5.7	13.0	4.5	3.8	4557
Motor Park	7.4	14.3	5.8	5.5	2155
State					
Abia	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	118
Adamawa	3.1	6.6	3.1	3.1	111
Akwa Ibom	13.3	10.0	6.7	6.7	62
Anambra	7.4	24.5	7.4	7.4	203
Bauchi	3.2	20.0	3.2	3.2	283
Bayelsa	10.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	33
Benue	5.6	15.6	5.6	5.6	255
Borno	3.6	30.5	0.0	0.0	52
Cross River	9.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	212
Delta	6.9	17.0	6.9	6.9	115
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
Edo	2.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	352
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	249
Enugu	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	30
Gombe	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	114
Imo	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	421
Jigawa	6.6	13.3	6.6	3.3	116
Kaduna	13.7	16.9	12.1	12.1	222
Kano	6.7	6.7	3.4	3.4	360
Katsina	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	148
Kebbi	10.0	33.4	10.0	10.0	61
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Kwara	3.7	10.9	3.7	3.7	90
Lagos	17.7	19.2	13.2	10.7	620
Nasarawa	15.0	27.4	7.5	7.5	90
Niger	6.8	13.3	7.0	0.0	169
Ogun	11.0	29.4	11.0	11.0	337
Ondo	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	315
Osun	6.3	11.5	8.9	6.3	263
Oyo	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	526
Plateau	6.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	146
Rivers	12.1	23.8	6.0	6.0	146
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	184
Yobe	4.0	26.8	4.0	4.0	58
Zamfara	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	30
FCT Abuja	6.5	49.7	6.5	6.5	26

Public Places Analyzed Tables



Table PPM B1-B4: Disaggregation of Public Places (Markets and Motor Parks)															
Percentage distribution of Public Places based on types, class and availability of Management Committee an Association															
	Distribution of Public Places (Market & Motor Parks)			Class of Facility					Availability of Management Committee		Availability of Market & Park Association			Number of Public places (Markets/ Motor Parks)	
	Market	Motor park	Total	Daily	Trad. Week Calendar	Weekly	Fortnightly	Total	Available	Not available	Total	Available	Not available		Total
National	67.9	32.1	100.0	62.0	15.6	21.1	1.3	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	84.7	15.3	100.0	6423
Geopolitical Zone															
North Central	52.1	47.9	100.0	69.1	5.5	25.4	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	811
North East	67.1	32.9	100.0	64.2	1.9	33.9	0.0	100.0	97.2	2.8	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	779
North West	65.8	34.2	100.0	54.7	9.8	34.7	0.8	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	90.6	9.4	100.0	1004
South East	61.0	39.0	100.0	61.7	35.8	0.6	2.0	100.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	797
South South	76.1	23.9	100.0	49.4	19.9	24.9	5.7	100.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	84.8	15.2	100.0	868
South West	73.9	26.1	100.0	67.1	17.4	15.1	0.4	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	83.6	16.4	100.0	2162
Sector															
Urban	61.5	38.5	100.0	80.0	6.2	13.5	0.3	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	92.6	7.4	100.0	3328
Peri-Urban	59.1	40.9	100.0	67.5	9.5	23.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	93.8	6.2	100.0	853
Urban	62.4	37.6	100.0	84.4	5.0	10.1	0.4	100.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	92.1	7.9	100.0	2475
Rural	74.6	25.4	100.0	43.0	25.6	29.1	2.3	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	3094
Itinerant	78.3	21.7	100.0	36.0	30.7	29.6	3.7	100.0	96.1	3.9	100.0	71.9	28.1	100.0	1937
Rural	64.1	35.9	100.0	54.7	43.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	87
Small Town	68.9	31.1	100.0	54.2	15.4	30.3	0.1	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	84.2	15.8	100.0	1070
Type Of Facility															
Market	100.0	0.0	100.0	47.2	21.9	29.1	1.8	100.0	96.1	3.9	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	4379
Motor Park	0.0	100.0	100.0	93.4	2.2	4.1	0.3	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	2044
State															
Abia	62.7	37.3	100.0	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	10.5	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	106
Adamawa	59.5	40.5	100.0	82.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	100.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	108
Akwa Ibom	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	23.3	10.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0	88.5	11.5	100.0	54
Anambra	43.8	56.2	100.0	90.8	6.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	89.8	10.2	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	182
Bauchi	80.6	19.4	100.0	53.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	283
Bayelsa	39.4	60.6	100.0	80.3	0.0	15.8	3.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0	33
Benue	44.3	55.7	100.0	71.2	4.4	24.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	255
Borno	53.8	46.2	100.0	71.3	0.0	28.7	0.0	100.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	50
Cross River	91.0	9.0	100.0	32.6	20.2	40.5	6.7	100.0	96.6	3.4	100.0	89.5	10.5	100.0	205
Delta	53.9	46.1	100.0	83.2	10.1	0.0	6.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	7.1	100.0	115
Ebonyi	28.0	72.0	100.0	60.8	39.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	84.1	15.9	100.0	75
Edo	79.5	20.5	100.0	34.9	32.5	32.5	0.0	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	76.7	23.3	100.0	334
Ekiti	83.5	16.5	100.0	35.7	54.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	233
Enugu	50.0	50.0	100.0	61.0	35.5	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	29
Gombe	66.7	33.3	100.0	51.9	0.0	48.1	0.0	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	99
Imo	75.5	24.5	100.0	41.0	55.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	3.8	100.0	31.6	68.4	100.0	405
Jigawa	72.4	27.6	100.0	30.9	3.3	65.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	116
Kaduna	66.7	33.3	100.0	72.6	1.6	25.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	7.6	100.0	222
Kano	78.9	21.1	100.0	50.5	13.1	34.1	2.2	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	88.9	11.1	100.0	356
Katsina	53.4	46.6	100.0	34.6	24.9	40.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	148
Kebbi	42.6	57.4	100.0	83.4	3.4	13.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.1	9.9	100.0	61
Kogi	50.0	50.0	100.0	66.7	30.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	41
Kwara	22.2	77.8	100.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	90
Lagos	80.8	19.2	100.0	97.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	90.8	9.2	100.0	579
Nasarawa	43.3	56.7	100.0	75.3	4.8	19.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	86
Niger	74.0	26.0	100.0	50.7	7.0	42.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	169
Ogun	77.2	22.8	100.0	74.3	18.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0	271

Table PPM B1-B4: Disaggregation of Public Places (Markets and Motor Parks)															
Percentage distribution of Public Places based on types, class and availability of Management Committee an Association															
	Distribution of Public Places (Market & Motor Parks)			Class of Facility					Availability of Management Committee		Availability of Market & Park Association			Number of Public places (Markets/ Motor Parks)	
	Market	Motor park	Total	Daily	Trad. Week Calendar	Weekly	Fortnightly	Total	Available	Not available	Total	Available	Not available		Total
Ondo	77.8	22.2	100.0	37.8	15.6	46.7	0.0	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0	290
Osun	49.8	50.2	100.0	65.9	28.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	24.6	100.0	263
Oyo	69.0	31.0	100.0	60.3	13.1	26.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0	526
Plateau	63.7	36.3	100.0	65.6	3.5	30.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	13.6	100.0	146
Rivers	82.9	17.1	100.0	68.1	9.6	6.4	15.9	100.0	87.2	12.8	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0	127
Sokoto	29.5	70.5	100.0	83.6	6.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	75
Taraba	60.9	39.1	100.0	74.9	7.2	17.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	184
Yobe	48.3	51.7	100.0	67.8	4.0	28.2	0.0	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	83.6	16.4	100.0	56
Zamfara	80.0	20.0	100.0	30.0	3.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0	73.1	26.9	100.0	26
Fct Abuja	57.7	42.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	100.0	88.7	11.3	100.0	25

Table PPM B5-B7: Access to Sanitation in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

Percentage distribution of public places based on availability, types and location of toilet/latrine

	Type of toilet/latrine in Markets & Motor Parks							Location of Improved Toilet/Latrine in Public Places (Market & Motor Parks)				
	Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines	Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine	Within the Premises	Off-premises	Total	Number of Public places with improved toilet/latrine
National	57.4	35.9	1.4	4.4	0.4	0.5	100	2784	90.4	9.6	100	2634
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	50.8	41.6	2.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	100	429	93.3	6.7	100	408
North East	30.1	58.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	100	347	87.8	12.2	100	306
North West	42.5	50.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.2	100	521	93.1	6.9	100	486
South East	78.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100	184	90.3	9.7	100	182
South South	78.6	17.1	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.0	100	351	86.4	13.6	100	336
South West	66.6	27.0	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.7	100	952	90.1	9.9	100	918
Sector												
Urban	62.2	33.1	1.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	100	1886	91.2	8.8	100	1818
Peri-Urban	59.4	32.4	2.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	100	386	87.9	12.1	100	362
Urban	63.0	33.3	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	100	1500	92.0	8.0	100	1455
Rural	47.2	41.7	2.1	7.3	0.1	1.7	100	898	88.8	11.2	100	817
Itinerant	50.9	42.3	0.0	6.1	0.2	0.5	100	478	88.6	11.4	100	445
Rural	36.1	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	26	63.9	36.1	100	26
Small Town	43.3	39.6	4.7	9.2	0.0	3.2	100	395	90.9	9.1	100	346
Type Of Facility												
Market	58.8	34.8	2.1	4.0	0.0	0.2	100	1791	88.9	11.1	100	1715
Motor Park	54.7	37.9	0.0	5.1	1.1	1.1	100	992	93.2	6.8	100	919
State												
Abia	60.7	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	38	80.9	19.1	100	38
Adamawa	18.6	50.7	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	100	60	72.2	27.8	100	42
Akwa Ibom	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	25	91.7	8.3	100	25
Anambra	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88	89.4	10.6	100	88
Bauchi	63.4	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	104	90.9	9.1	100	104
Bayelsa	55.3	35.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	100	24	100.0	0.0	100	22
Benue	55.4	31.9	8.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	100	133	100.0	0.0	100	128
Borno	9.1	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	39	100.0	0.0	100	39
Cross River	62.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	77	54.6	45.4	100	77
Delta	73.2	20.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100	59	92.6	7.4	100	55
Ebonyi	35.5	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	100	7	100.0	0.0	100	5
Edo	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	100	103	100.0	0.0	100	94
Ekiti	50.0	15.2	15.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	100	53	100.0	0.0	100	42
Enugu	62.1	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8	87.9	12.1	100	8
Gombe	33.9	40.3	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	100	37	50.0	50.0	100	28
Imo	69.1	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42	100.0	0.0	100	42
Jigawa	64.9	24.9	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	100	77	89.0	11.0	100	69
Kaduna	29.7	63.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100	103	100.0	0.0	100	95
Kano	62.2	32.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	148	83.2	16.8	100	141
Katsina	19.0	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	128	100.0	0.0	100	128
Kebbi	42.2	31.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	15.8	100	39	92.8	7.2	100	29
Kogi	83.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100	17	81.8	18.2	100	15
Kwara	12.4	62.9	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	100	26	100.0	0.0	100	19
Lagos	77.9	14.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	342	80.2	19.8	100	335

Table PPM B5-B7: Access to Sanitation in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)
Percentage distribution of public places based on availability, types and location of toilet/latrine

	Type of toilet/latrine in Markets & Motor Parks							Location of Improved Toilet/Latrine in Public Places (Market & Motor Parks)				
	Flush/Pour-flush toilets	Pit latrines with slab	Compost Toilets	Pit Latrine without slab	Hanging Latrine	Bucket Latrines	Total	Number of Public places with toilet/latrine	Within the Premises	Off-premises	Total	Number of Public places with Improved toilet/latrine
Nasarawa	69.1	25.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100	45	94.4	5.6	100	43
Niger	24.8	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	116	85.4	14.6	100	116
Ogun	76.8	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	190	100.0	0.0	100	190
Ondo	41.9	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	48	100.0	0.0	100	48
Osun	72.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	145	95.2	4.8	100	145
Oyo	40.4	49.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	100	175	89.1	10.9	100	158
Plateau	64.5	27.9	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100	69	91.9	8.1	100	63
Rivers	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62	92.5	7.5	100	62
Sokoto	0.0	80.6	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	100	13	100.0	0.0	100	11
Taraba	10.0	70.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	66	100.0	0.0	100	52
Yobe	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	40	94.2	5.8	100	40
Zamfara	61.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	13	100.0	0.0	100	13
Fct Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	22	100.0	0.0	100	22

Table PPM B8-B12: Access to Sanitation in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)																	
Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of Useable latrine blocks, latrine compartments and accessibility																	
	Toilet/Latrine Useable		Total	Number of Public places with Improved toilet/latrine within the premises	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
	Yes, there is at least one toilet/latrine that met all criteria	No, at least one of these criteria are not met			Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Accessible	Not Accessible		All times	Specific times during the day		
National	81.4	18.6	100	2383	3525	2952	4486	5694	4826	6814	54.4	45.6	100	85.7	14.3	100	1940
Geopolitical Zone																	
North Central	78.8	21.2	100	380	390	359	641	628	575	1010	65.2	34.8	100	80.8	19.2	100	300
North East	88.6	11.4	100	268	408	319	500	545	528	663	48.8	51.2	100	95.3	4.7	100	238
North West	85.5	14.5	100	453	1095	735	1182	1929	1243	2040	51.8	48.2	100	86.0	14.0	100	387
South East	83.8	16.2	100	164	203	180	260	244	244	250	52.7	47.3	100	82.2	17.8	100	137
South South	80.2	19.8	100	290	412	405	636	479	493	856	49.9	50.1	100	71.0	29.0	100	233
South West	78.0	22.0	100	827	1017	954	1266	1870	1744	1994	54.9	45.1	100	90.2	9.8	100	645
Sector																	
Urban	84.3	15.7	100	1657	2544	2176	3203	4443	3872	4702	54.0	46.0	100	88.8	11.2	100	1397
Peri-Urban	75.3	24.7	100	318	499	329	726	738	573	1045	73.4	26.6	100	83.4	16.6	100	240
Urban	86.4	13.6	100	1339	2046	1847	2477	3706	3299	3656	50.0	50.0	100	90.0	10.0	100	1157
Rural	74.8	25.2	100	725	981	776	1282	1250	954	2112	55.3	44.7	100	77.5	22.5	100	542
Itinerant	83.9	16.1	100	394	712	541	710	921	663	1054	55.1	44.9	100	70.0	30.0	100	331
Rural	21.5	78.5	100	16	14	14	28	7	7	14	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	4
Small Town	66.2	33.8	100	315	254	220	544	323	284	1044	54.9	45.1	100	89.1	10.9	100	208
Type Of Facility																	
Market	81.9	18.1	100	1525	2337	1961	2907	3783	3271	4662	54.8	45.2	100	87.4	12.6	100	1249
Motor Park	80.6	19.4	100	857	1189	991	1579	1911	1555	2151	53.5	46.5	100	82.6	17.4	100	691
State																	
Abia																	
Adamawa	75.0	25.0	100	31	20	16	27	39	39	42	49.0	51.0	100	84.3	15.7	100	23
Akwa Ibom	61.5	38.5	100	30	14	14	8	18	18	39	37.3	62.7	100	100.0	0.0	100	19
Anambra	72.7	27.3	100	23	27	33	56	48	37	64	37.5	62.5	100	100.0	0.0	100	17
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	100	79	121	102	107	152	152	107	38.1	61.9	100	94.1	5.9	100	79
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	100	94	95	85	66	302	312	424	59.7	40.3	100	100.0	0.0	100	94
Benue	78.3	21.7	100	22	3	3	14	18	15	16	33.0	67.0	100	72.3	27.7	100	17
Borno	91.1	8.9	100	128	130	130	275	102	102	182	56.1	43.9	100	56.1	43.9	100	116
Cross River	81.7	18.3	100	39	82	71	42	122	130	7	61.6	38.4	100	100.0	0.0	100	32
Delta	100.0	0.0	100	42	21	21	42	48	55	174	34.0	66.0	100	51.0	49.0	100	42
Ebonyi	61.1	38.9	100	51	92	88	172	135	150	157	37.0	63.0	100	87.7	12.3	100	31
Edo	0.0	100.0	100	5							0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	77.0	23.0	100	94	222	222	265	69	69	112	35.0	65.0	100	47.4	52.6	100	73
Enugu	24.3	75.7	100	42	21			21			0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	10
Gombe	85.3	14.7	100	7	7	7	16	10	10	18	33.3	66.7	100	49.4	50.6	100	6
Imo	30.4	69.6	100	14	8	8					100.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	4
Jigawa	69.1	30.9	100	42	55	55	109	42	42	83	100.0	0.0	100	55.3	44.7	100	29
Kaduna	93.8	6.2	100	62	236	96	336	343	149	424	79.6	20.4	100	73.4	26.6	100	58
Kano	100.0	0.0	100	95	76	76	107	452	420	715	35.6	64.4	100	100.0	0.0	100	95
Katsina	86.3	13.7	100	117	486	283	497	428	262	678	48.0	52.0	100	88.3	11.7	100	101
Kebbi	65.1	34.9	100	128	104	99	15	533	322	36	46.4	53.6	100	76.4	23.6	100	84
Kogi	100.0	0.0	100	26	93	89	183	103	26	114	76.9	23.1	100	84.7	15.3	100	26
Kwara	66.7	33.3	100	13			13	8	8	56	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	8
Lagos	83.6	16.4	100	19	16	13	10	20	20	16	0.0	100.0	100	80.4	19.6	100	16
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	100	269	473	440	951	901	865	1175	46.3	53.7	100	100.0	0.0	100	269

Table PPM B8-B12: Access to Sanitation in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)																			
Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability of Useable latrine blocks, latrine compartments and accessibility																			
	Toilet/Laterine Useable		Total	Toilet/latrine Blocks available			Toilet/latrine compartments available			Accessibility of an improved useable Toilet/latrine to PLWDs			Access to Toilets/Latrines facilities			Number of Public places with Useable Improved toilet/latrine within the			
	Yes, there is at least one toilet/latrine that met all criteria	No, at least one of these criteria are not met		Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Male Only	Female Only	Both Sexes	Accessible	Not Accessible	Total	All times	Specific times during the day	Total				
Niger	83.3	16.7	100	41	89	86	31	196	187	109	40.0	60.0	100	92.8	7.2	100	34		
Ogun	64.5	35.5	100	99	76	64	122	170	140	298	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	64		
Ondo	65.2	34.8	100	190	173	173	124	446	446	359	50.0	50.0	100	90.0	10.0	100	124		
Osun	58.1	41.9	100	48	59	67	63	59	43	102	44.1	55.9	100	72.0	28.0	100	28		
Oyo	66.0	34.0	100	138	44	44	128	160	160	358	74.3	25.7	100	92.4	7.6	100	91		
Plateau	87.7	12.3	100	141	248	230		284	230		71.3	28.7	100	70.7	29.3	100	123		
Rivers	65.8	34.2	100	58	22	4	91	46	28	199	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	38		
Sokoto	91.9	8.1	100	58	48	39	87	162	167	333	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	53		
Taraba	100.0	0.0	100	11	77	77	8	41	41	22	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	11		
Yobe	100.0	0.0	100	52	59	59	151	33	26	86	12.5	87.5	100	100.0	0.0	100	52		
Zamfara	94.4	5.6	100	38	150	81	233	70	42	108	61.6	38.4	100	80.6	19.4	100	36		
Fct Abuja	92.3	7.7	100	13	22	15	37	28	23	51	16.7	83.3	100	75.0	25.0	100	12		

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	69.1	17.0	10.6	3.3	100	28.7	62.7	8.6	100	1940
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	63.2	31.7	5.1	0.0	100	35.8	57.8	6.4	100	300
North East	36.9	35.4	25.9	1.7	100	24.5	67.8	7.7	100	238
North West	70.4	16.1	11.1	2.4	100	30.7	54.8	14.5	100	387
South East	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	100	22.0	72.0	6.1	100	137
South South	59.0	10.0	31.1	0.0	100	35.5	62.9	1.7	100	233
South West	82.2	7.8	2.1	7.9	100	24.6	65.8	9.6	100	645
Sector										
Urban	75.1	15.7	6.9	2.4	100	29.4	63.3	7.3	100	1397
Peri-Urban	70.8	18.4	10.8	0.0	100	33.8	64.9	1.3	100	240
Rural	53.7	20.4	20.2	5.8	100	26.8	61.1	12.0	100	542
Itinerant	46.4	20.6	24.7	8.3	100	28.9	63.9	7.2	100	331
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	4
Small Town	64.4	20.3	13.4	1.9	100	24.1	57.8	18.1	100	208
Type Of Facility										
Market	66.9	18.2	13.4	1.5	100	27.2	65.2	7.6	100	1249
Motor Park	73.1	14.7	5.6	6.6	100	31.3	58.2	10.5	100	691
State										
Abia	84.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	100	31.4	52.9	15.7	100	23
Adamawa	60.5	18.6	20.9	0.0	100	39.5	41.8	18.6	100	19
Akwa Ibom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62.5	37.5	0.0	100	17
Anambra	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	100	26.3	67.8	5.9	100	79
Bauchi	19.8	70.1	10.1	0.0	100	19.8	80.2	0.0	100	94
Bayelsa	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	100	33.0	67.0	0.0	100	17
Benue	51.2	39.0	9.7	0.0	100	46.4	48.8	4.9	100	116
Borno	78.1	11.2	5.3	5.3	100	5.3	83.5	11.2	100	32
Cross River	32.0	17.0	51.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	42
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	74.7	13.0	12.3	100	31
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Edo	12.4	17.5	70.1	0.0	100	35.0	65.0	0.0	100	73
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	10
Enugu	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	6
Gombe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	29
Jigawa	40.4	46.4	13.2	0.0	100	13.2	46.7	40.1	100	58
Kaduna	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	100	49.7	32.6	17.8	100	95
Kano	72.3	15.9	7.8	3.9	100	32.1	64.0	3.9	100	101
Katsina	70.1	0.0	23.6	6.3	100	11.0	77.2	11.8	100	84
Kebbi	92.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	100	61.6	30.7	7.8	100	26
Kogi	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	8
Kwara	59.8	40.2	0.0	0.0	100	19.6	60.7	19.6	100	16
Lagos	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100	40.9	59.1	0.0	100	269
Nasarawa	85.6	7.2	7.2	0.0	100	72.8	27.2	0.0	100	34
Niger	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	100	17.9	82.1	0.0	100	64
Ogun	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100	20.0	70.0	10.0	100	124
Ondo	28.0	44.1	0.0	28.0	100	0.0	72.0	28.0	100	28
Osun	59.1	18.2	15.2	7.6	100	7.6	66.7	25.7	100	91
Oyo	70.7	0.0	0.0	29.3	100	14.0	71.3	14.7	100	123
Plateau	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11.5	61.5	27.0	100	38
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	53
Sokoto	75.9	0.0	24.1	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	11
Taraba	37.5	12.5	50.0	0.0	100	37.5	50.0	12.6	100	52
Yobe	24.9	12.4	56.2	6.5	100	18.4	68.7	13.0	100	36
Zamfara	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	12
Fct Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	42.5	57.5	0.0	100	22

Table PPM.B15.B17: Sanitation and Hygiene Practice in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank and leakage or overflow of wastewater

	Emptying of Pit/Septic Tank						Total	Toilet/Latrine Leakage or Overflow of Wastewater				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	42.0	2.6	4.6	40.6	10.1	100	1940	78.1	21.0	0.9	100.0	865	
Geopolitical Zone													
North Central	39.8	3.8	1.8	54.3	0.3	100	300	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	130	
North East	25.9	4.3	8.4	56.1	5.3	100	238	48.4	51.6	0.0	100.0	72	
North West	49.3	1.1	2.6	39.8	7.2	100	387	77.8	20.3	2.0	100.0	195	
South East	50.5	3.4	6.4	16.2	23.5	100	137	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	74	
South South	35.7	0.5	6.2	45.4	12.1	100	233	54.5	40.5	4.9	100.0	84	
South West	45.0	2.9	4.8	32.6	14.7	100	645	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	309	
Sector													
Urban	47.2	2.6	5.7	34.1	10.4	100	1397	77.0	21.8	1.1	100.0	696	
Peri-Urban	38.3	0.0	2.0	43.7	16.0	100	240	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92	
Rural	28.7	2.5	1.8	57.4	9.6	100	542	82.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	169	
Itinerant	24.1	1.3	3.0	65.2	6.5	100	331	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0	84	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	
Small Town	34.8	4.5	0.0	46.2	14.6	100	208	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	82	
Type Of Facility													
Market	38.8	2.9	6.4	43.0	8.9	100	1249	76.5	22.8	0.7	100.0	521	
Motor Park	47.8	2.0	1.4	36.4	12.5	100	691	80.5	18.3	1.2	100.0	344	
State													
Abia	15.7	0.0	33.3	51.0	0.0	100	23	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	
Adamawa	39.5	0.0	20.9	0.0	39.5	100	19	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	7	
Akwai Ibom	50.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	12.5	100	17	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	
Anambra	44.1	5.9	0.0	11.9	38.1	100	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39	
Bauchi	19.4	0.0	10.1	70.5	0.0	100	94	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	18	
Bayelsa	39.3	6.4	20.2	34.1	0.0	100	17	86.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	8	
Benue	12.2	9.7	0.0	78.1	0.0	100	116	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26	
Borno	44.2	11.2	0.0	28.1	16.5	100	32	70.2	29.8	0.0	100.0	18	
Cross River	32.0	0.0	17.0	51.0	0.0	100	42	47.0	53.0	0.0	100.0	13	
Delta	63.0	0.0	12.3	24.7	0.0	100	31	79.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	20	
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.5	17.5	100	73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Enugu	33.3	0.0	16.1	16.1	34.5	100	6	48.3	51.7	0.0	100.0	2	
Gombe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29	
Jigawa	67.1	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	100	58	60.3	29.9	9.8	100.0	39	
Kaduna	74.8	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	100	95	62.3	37.7	0.0	100.0	71	
Kano	28.2	4.2	7.8	39.7	20.1	100	101	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33	
Katsina	46.4	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0	100	84	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39	
Kebbi	46.2	0.0	0.0	46.0	7.8	100	26	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12	
Kogi	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	100	8	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	3	
Kwara	40.2	0.0	0.0	59.8	0.0	100	16	48.8	51.2	0.0	100.0	7	
Lagos	58.6	6.9	6.9	17.2	10.3	100	269	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	176	
Nasarawa	32.8	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.0	100	34	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11	
Niger	72.9	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	100	64	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47	
Ogun	50.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	100	124	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	62	
Ondo	44.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	28.0	100	28	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	12	
Osun	25.7	0.0	0.0	22.8	51.5	100	91	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23	
Oyo	28.7	0.0	0.0	71.3	0.0	100	123	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35	
Plateau	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100	38	69.3	30.7	0.0	100.0	29	
Rivers	65.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	25.5	100	53	25.4	62.7	12.0	100.0	35	
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.9	24.1	100	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	
Taraba	25.0	12.5	12.6	50.0	0.0	100	52	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	20	
Yobe	12.4	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	100	36	52.1	47.9	0.0	100.0	4	
Zamfara	8.3	0.0	16.7	50.0	25.0	100	12	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1	
Fct Abuja	40.4	0.0	24.7	30.5	4.5	100	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9	

Table PPM.B16: Sanitation and Hygiene Practice in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)
Percentage distribution of Public Places based on the disposal of Faecal sludge

	Pit/Septic Tank Emptied To								Total	Number of Public places with toilets/latrines 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	31.5	10.5	4.3	33.6	4.5	5.1	0.5	10.0	100.0	865
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	21.5	30.2	0.0	22.9	0.0	16.5	0.0	8.9	100.0	130
North East	60.3	10.0	9.1	13.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	72
North West	37.3	10.7	1.1	28.4	8.6	11.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	195
South East	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0	74
South South	52.3	4.6	0.0	22.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	18.4	100.0	84
South West	27.3	6.2	9.1	40.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	309
Sector										
Urban	24.2	10.2	5.0	37.5	5.0	5.0	0.7	12.5	100.0	696
Peri-Urban	2.2	8.2	0.0	31.3	26.3	4.4	0.0	27.7	100.0	92
Urban	27.5	10.5	5.8	38.4	1.8	5.1	0.8	10.1	100.0	604
Rural	61.8	11.5	1.2	17.7	2.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Itinerant	51.5	16.0	2.5	18.3	4.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Small Town	70.6	7.3	0.0	17.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
Type Of Facility										
Market	32.1	11.2	4.2	35.3	3.6	3.2	0.0	10.4	100.0	521
Motor Park	30.6	9.4	4.4	31.0	5.8	8.1	1.3	9.4	100	344
State										
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	4
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7
Akwa Ibom	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	8
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	100	39
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18
Bayelsa	13.9	0.0	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Benue	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	0.0	22.2	100	26
Borno	30.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	100	18
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	13
Delta	20.6	19.6	0.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	20
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0	0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	2
Gombe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	100	29
Jigawa	29.9	20.6	0.0	9.8	29.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	100	39
Kaduna	71.3	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	100	71
Kano	0.0	12.9	0.0	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	33
Katsina	23.7	11.9	0.0	0.0	13.6	39.0	11.9	0.0	100	39
Kebbi	0.0	33.2	16.8	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	7
Lagos	33.8	0.0	9.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	100	176
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	11
Niger	0.0	62.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	12.7	100	47
Ogun	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	62
Ondo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Osun	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	23
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	35
Plateau	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	29
Rivers	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	35
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Taraba	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	20
Yobe	47.9	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
Fct Abuja	40.7	0.0	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9

Table PPM B18-B20: Access to Handwashing Facilities in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

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			Number of Public Places (Markets/ Motor Parks)	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	13.3	86.7	100	6423	65.8	34.2	100	43.0	45.3	11.7	100	854
Geopolitical Zone												
North Central	15.2	84.8	100	811	77.6	22.4	100	50.7	44.7	4.6	100	123
North East	7.2	92.8	100	779	82.0	18.0	100	17.8	65.7	16.4	100	56
North West	17.0	83.0	100	1004	62.8	37.2	100	25.2	68.8	6.0	100	170
South East	8.1	91.9	100	797	70.8	29.2	100	36.2	58.1	5.7	100	64
South South	13.3	86.7	100	868	71.3	28.7	100	53.5	27.0	19.5	100	115
South West	15.0	85.0	100	2162	57.2	42.8	100	51.2	33.7	15.1	100	325
Sector												
Urban	21.1	78.9	100	3328	67.4	32.6	100	40.9	45.9	13.2	100	701
Peri-Urban	14.5	85.5	100	853	72.6	27.4	100	37.6	55.4	7.0	100	124
Urban	23.3	76.7	100	2475	66.2	33.8	100	41.6	43.9	14.5	100	577
Rural	4.9	95.1	100	3094	58.6	41.4	100	52.6	42.4	5.0	100	152
Itinerant	3.7	96.3	100	1937	70.2	29.8	100	62.8	26.5	10.7	100	71
Rural	10.6	89.4	100	87	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	9
Small Town	6.7	93.3	100	1070	54.6	45.4	100	49.1	50.9	0.0	100	72
Type Of Facility												
Market	12.3	87.7	100	4379	69.7	30.3	100	43.0	47.2	9.8	100	538
Motor Park	15.5	84.5	100	2044	59.2	40.8	100	43.0	42.0	15.1	100	316
State												
Abia	10.4	89.6	100	106	66.7	33.3	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	11
Adamawa	9.7	90.3	100	108	66.7	33.3	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	10
Akwa Ibom	23.1	76.9	100	54	16.7	83.3	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	12
Anambra	13.4	86.6	100	182	38.4	61.6	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	24
Bauchi	3.2	96.8	100	283	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	9
Bayelsa	24.1	75.9	100	33	58.2	41.8	100	72.1	27.9	0.0	100	8
Benue	10.0	90.0	100	255	100.0	0.0	100	55.7	22.2	22.2	100	26
Borno	7.1	92.9	100	50	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Cross River	16.7	83.3	100	205	81.4	18.6	100	39.5	21.0	39.5	100	34
Delta	10.3	89.7	100	115	65.5	34.5	100	67.2	32.8	0.0	100	12
Ebonyi	0.0	100.0	100	75	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Edo	8.1	91.9	100	334	66.7	33.3	100	33.3	33.3	33.3	100	27
Ekiti	3.4	96.6	100	233	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	8
Enugu	0.0	100.0	100	29	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Gombe	8.5	91.5	100	99	100.0	0.0	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	8
Imo	7.1	92.9	100	405	100.0	0.0	100	55.3	44.7	0.0	100	29
Jigawa	23.2	76.8	100	116	71.6	28.4	100	42.6	57.4	0.0	100	27
Kaduna	29.0	71.0	100	222	47.3	52.7	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	64
Kano	7.9	92.1	100	356	86.0	14.0	100	43.0	28.0	29.0	100	28
Katsina	20.5	79.5	100	148	50.0	50.0	100	34.8	65.2	0.0	100	30
Kebbi	20.2	79.8	100	61	100.0	0.0	100	49.8	33.5	16.7	100	12
Kogi	6.9	93.1	100	41	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	3
Kwara	3.7	96.3	100	90	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	3
Lagos	36.4	63.6	100	579	59.1	40.9	100	44.7	40.3	15.1	100	211
Nasarawa	18.6	81.4	100	86	0.0	100.0	100	42.4	57.6	0.0	100	16
Niger	34.4	65.6	100	169	90.5	9.5	100	50.4	49.6	0.0	100	58
Ogun	21.8	78.2	100	271	62.8	37.2	100	58.1	41.9	0.0	100	59
Ondo	0.0	100.0	100	290	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	11.5	88.5	100	263	54.5	45.5	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	30
Oyo	3.3	96.7	100	526	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	17
Plateau	10.1	89.9	100	146	100.0	0.0	100	65.0	35.0	0.0	100	15
Rivers	17.1	82.9	100	127	100.0	0.0	100	78.7	21.3	0.0	100	22
Sokoto	11.0	89.0	100	75	66.7	33.3	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	8
Taraba	10.7	89.3	100	184	66.7	33.3	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	20
Yobe	8.0	92.0	100	56	100.0	0.0	100	47.9	52.1	0.0	100	4
Zamfara	0.0	100.0	100	26	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Fct Abuja	10.1	89.9	100	25	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	3

Table PPM. B21.22: Access to Handwashing Facilities in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

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	62.6	27.9	0.0	9.5	100	75.9	13.7	10.4	100	854
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	62.8	36.0	0.0	1.1	100	64.9	23.6	11.6	100	123
North East	65.8	34.2	0.0	0.0	100	86.0	6.4	7.6	100	56
North West	44.0	24.8	0.0	31.2	100	80.7	10.4	9.0	100	170
South East	75.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	100	40.9	34.7	24.4	100	64
South South	59.2	32.0	0.0	8.9	100	76.7	10.0	13.3	100	115
South West	70.3	24.7	0.0	5.0	100	82.4	10.2	7.4	100	325
Sector										
Urban	64.0	29.8	0.0	6.2	100	78.0	12.7	9.3	100	701
Peri-Urban	67.1	29.9	0.0	3.1	100	81.7	15.2	3.1	100	124
Urban	63.3	29.8	0.0	6.8	100	77.2	12.2	10.6	100	577
Rural	56.1	19.1	0.0	24.8	100	65.9	18.3	15.8	100	152
Itinerant	62.9	22.0	0.0	15.1	100	40.4	34.3	25.3	100	71
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
Small Town	43.6	18.8	0.0	37.6	100	87.0	4.7	8.3	100	72
Type Of Facility										
Market	64.0	23.9	0.0	12.1	100	75.1	14.5	10.4	100	538
Motor Park	60.2	34.8	0.0	5.0	100	77.1	12.4	10.5	100	316
State										
Abia	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	11
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	10
Akwa Ibom	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	12
Anambra	80.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	100	42.4	38.4	19.2	100	24
Bauchi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
Bayelsa	58.2	41.8	0.0	0.0	100	55.8	44.2	0.0	100	8
Benue	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	26
Borno	52.1	47.9	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	4
Cross River	60.5	21.0	0.0	18.6	100	81.4	0.0	18.6	100	34
Delta	67.2	0.0	0.0	32.8	100	67.2	32.8	0.0	100	12
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Edo	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	0.0	33.3	100	27
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	8
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Gombe	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	8
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	55.3	44.7	0.0	100	29
Jigawa	42.6	0.0	0.0	57.4	100	28.4	14.9	56.8	100	27
Kaduna	47.3	10.9	0.0	41.8	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	64
Kano	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100	71.0	29.0	0.0	100	28
Katsina	0.0	82.6	0.0	17.4	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	30
Kebbi	49.8	50.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	12
Kogi	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	3
Kwara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	3
Lagos	76.1	19.5	0.0	4.4	100	88.1	11.9	0.0	100	211
Nasarawa	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	16
Niger	50.4	49.6	0.0	0.0	100	39.4	40.9	19.7	100	58
Ogun	62.8	37.2	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	59
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Osun	77.2	0.0	0.0	22.8	100	77.2	0.0	22.8	100	30
Oyo	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	17
Plateau	65.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	100	65.0	35.0	0.0	100	15
Rivers	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	22
Sokoto	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	8
Taraba	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	20
Yobe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Fct Abuja	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	3

Table PPM. B23: Access Water Supply in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

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									
	piped water supply	tube well / 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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no water source			
National	4.7	33.7	3.9	0.0	0.3	6.2	5.5	2.2	0.1	2.3	1.2	40.0	100	6423	
Geopolitical Zone															
North Central	6.2	28.7	6.0	0.0	1.4	17.8	4.2	1.2	0.0	4.1	1.7	28.8	100	811	
North East	5.0	35.6	2.2	0.0	0.8	14.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	2.8	3.6	33.7	100	779	
North West	6.7	33.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.3	9.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	32.2	100	1004	
South East	2.2	24.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	17.3	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	47.0	100	797	
South South	4.0	41.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	46.5	100	868	
South West	4.2	35.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	45.0	100	2162	
Sector															
Urban	6.1	41.4	3.1	0.0	0.2	8.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	34.1	100	3328	
Peri-Urban	10.8	36.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	36.8	100	853	
Urban	4.5	43.1	3.7	0.0	0.2	8.2	3.0	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.0	33.1	100	2475	
Rural	3.1	25.4	4.7	0.0	0.4	4.2	8.0	3.5	0.1	3.1	1.0	46.5	100	3094	
Itinerant	2.9	24.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	7.6	3.8	0.2	2.7	0.8	49.3	100	1937	
Rural	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	30.4	14.6	0.0	14.2	0.0	15.1	100	87	
Small Town	3.7	27.2	8.2	0.0	1.1	2.7	6.8	2.1	0.0	2.8	1.4	43.9	100	1070	
Type Of Facility															
Market	3.7	35.8	3.8	0.0	0.3	5.6	5.1	2.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	40.4	100	4379	
Motor Park	6.8	29.0	4.2	0.0	0.3	7.6	6.4	2.7	0.2	2.1	1.5	39.3	100	2044	
State															
Abia	3.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	3.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	41.1	100	106	
Adamawa	3.2	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	100	108	
Akwa Ibom	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	100	54	
Anambra	5.7	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	38.2	100	182	
Bauchi	0.0	43.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	40.0	100	283	
Bayelsa	3.4	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	7.3	100	33	
Benue	0.0	21.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	16.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.4	30.0	100	255	
Borno	17.7	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	14.0	100	50	
Cross River	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	100	205	
Delta	6.9	30.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	100	115	
Ebonyi	3.1	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	56.7	100	75	
Edo	6.5	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	50.0	100	334	
Ekiti	6.9	20.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	100	233	
Enugu	3.7	18.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	100	29	
Gombe	0.0	45.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	100	99	
Imo	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	100	405	
Jigawa	36.7	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	20.4	100	116	

Table PPM. B23: Access Water Supply in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

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								
	pipelined water supply	tube well / 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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no water source			
Kaduna	1.6	35.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	41.4	100	222	
Kano	1.1	36.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	10.2	6.7	10.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	23.8	100	356	
Katsina	0.0	43.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	43.6	100	148	
Kebbi	16.8	33.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	61	
Kogi	0.0	24.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	20.7	17.2	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	24.1	100	41	
Kwara	7.2	25.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	53.4	100	90	
Lagos	7.6	40.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	11.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	28.6	100	579	
Nasarawa	18.6	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	19.2	100	86	
Niger	10.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	100	169	
Ogun	0.0	61.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	9.1	100	271	
Ondo	2.7	9.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.2	4.2	68.2	100	290	
Osun	8.9	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	100	263	
Oyo	0.0	36.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	100	526	
Plateau	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	100	146	
Rivers	3.3	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	21.9	100	127	
Sokoto	3.7	7.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	14.1	3.7	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	100	75	
Taraba	14.3	17.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	21.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	10.7	0.0	28.6	100	184	
Yobe	0.0	56.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100	56	
Zamfara	15.4	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	100	26	
Fct Abuja	44.6	33.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100	25	

Table PPM. B23: Access Water Supply in Public Places (Markets/Motor Parks)

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on Location and Availability Main Source of Water Supply

	Location of Improved Water Source in Public Places				Availability Of Water From The Main Source at The Time of The Survey					Number of Public places with water source other than surface water
	Within the Premises	Elsewhere, within 250m	Elsewhere, more than 250m	Total	Number of Public places with improved water supply	Yes, observed	Yes, reported but not observed	Not available	Total	
National	94.0	6.0	0.0	100	2858	75.2	10.0	14.8	100	3610
Geopolitical Zone										
North Central	95.3	4.7	0.0	100	342	73.6	12.8	13.6	100	520
North East	90.3	9.7	0.0	100	340	76.7	9.4	13.8	100	461
North West	90.8	9.2	0.0	100	543	79.5	3.9	16.6	100	649
South East	91.7	8.3	0.0	100	220	65.6	14.4	20.0	100	408
South South	93.4	6.6	0.0	100	403	65.9	19.4	14.7	100	427
South West	97.1	2.9	0.0	100	1011	79.9	7.2	12.9	100	1145
Sector										
Urban	94.9	5.1	0.0	100	1718	78.6	7.6	13.8	100	2092
Peri-Urban	95.6	4.4	0.0	100	413	77.8	5.1	17.1	100	509
Urban	94.6	5.4	0.0	100	1305	78.8	8.4	12.8	100	1583
Rural	92.6	7.4	0.0	100	1140	70.6	13.2	16.2	100	1517
Itinerant	93.0	7.0	0.0	100	666	69.1	12.0	19.0	100	912
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	33	20.7	26.6	52.7	100	62
Small Town	91.5	8.5	0.0	100	441	78.9	13.7	7.3	100	543
Type Of Facility										
Market	94.1	5.9	0.0	100	1982	74.4	11.1	14.5	100	2449
Motor Park	93.7	6.3	0.0	100	876	77.0	7.5	15.5	100	1161
State										
Abia	89.3	10.7	0.0	100	38	49.3	32.3	18.4	100	62
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	30	65.8	5.8	28.4	100	67
Akwa Ibom	88.9	11.1	0.0	100	19	80.0	10.0	10.0	100	21
Anambra	82.0	18.0	0.0	100	78	80.9	4.5	14.6	100	103
Bauchi	92.8	7.2	0.0	100	132	86.6	6.7	6.7	100	142
Bayelsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	14	80.0	14.4	5.6	100	23
Benue	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	94	74.0	14.0	12.0	100	142
Borno	93.5	6.5	0.0	100	29	52.4	25.7	21.9	100	41
Cross River	91.4	8.6	0.0	100	83	82.8	17.2	0.0	100	83
Delta	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	51	56.1	19.0	24.8	100	63
Ebonyi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	22	54.7	0.0	45.3	100	27
Edo	91.0	9.0	0.0	100	142	39.7	36.0	24.3	100	142
Ekiti	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	90	83.2	9.4	7.4	100	109
Enugu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	7	56.3	29.1	14.6	100	7
Gombe	83.1	16.9	0.0	100	50	68.9	15.6	15.6	100	54
Imo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	73	64.6	15.3	20.1	100	207
Jigawa	89.9	10.1	0.0	100	77	86.3	4.7	9.0	100	85
Kaduna	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	110	86.6	0.0	13.4	100	127
Kano	91.6	8.4	0.0	100	195	82.8	1.5	15.7	100	255
Katsina	72.6	27.4	0.0	100	74	73.3	0.0	26.7	100	79
Kebbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	37	79.9	10.1	10.0	100	41
Kogi	87.5	12.5	0.0	100	11	63.2	21.1	15.8	100	27
Kwara	91.1	8.9	0.0	100	36	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	39
Lagos	91.0	9.0	0.0	100	322	83.1	10.7	6.2	100	407
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	36	75.3	0.0	24.7	100	67
Niger	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	74	60.3	26.7	13.0	100	134
Ogun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	202	77.1	9.4	13.5	100	234
Ondo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	68	70.5	0.0	29.5	100	68
Osun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	118	70.9	5.8	23.3	100	118
Oyo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	210	83.1	0.0	16.9	100	210
Plateau	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	70	77.5	5.8	16.7	100	88
Rivers	95.1	4.9	0.0	100	95	90.2	0.0	9.8	100	95
Sokoto	85.9	14.1	0.0	100	38	42.7	25.8	31.5	100	51
Taraba	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	66	87.5	0.0	12.5	100	105
Yobe	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	34	69.3	21.6	9.1	100	51
Zamfara	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	12	83.3	0.0	16.7	100	12
Fct Abuja	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	21	95.7	0.0	4.3	100	23

Table PPM. B25b: Access to Improved Water Supply in Public Places
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
	pipled water supply	tube well / 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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no alternate water source		
National	0.0	12.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	19.7	11.0	5.6	3.9	3.0	3.1	37.0	100	535
Geopolitical Zone														
North Central	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	34.5	100	71
North East	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	14.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	100	64
North West	0.0	22.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	33.4	2.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	21.5	100	108
South East	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	6.3	0.0	20.3	2.9	0.0	47.6	100	82
South South	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	6.5	0.0	20.3	29.7	100	63
South West	0.0	4.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	100	148
Sector														
Urban	0.0	13.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	17.1	6.3	0.0	1.6	1.4	34.1	100	289
Peri-Urban	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	33.5	100	87
Urban	0.0	11.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	23.0	16.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	34.4	100	202
Rural	0.0	11.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	3.7	4.8	8.4	4.6	5.2	40.4	100	245
Itinerant	0.0	12.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	14.5	1.5	5.7	11.9	3.3	7.4	34.7	100	173
Rural	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	88.3	100	33
Small Town	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	16.2	5.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	25.8	100	40
Type Of Facility														
Market	0.0	14.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	8.4	0.7	0.0	3.5	4.7	44.6	100	355
Motor Park	0.0	9.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	16.1	15.2	11.5	2.1	0.0	21.9	100	180
State														
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	100	11
Adamawa	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	19
Akwa Ibom	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	2
Anambra	0.0	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	15
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	10
Bayelsa	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
Benue	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	17
Borno	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	9
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
Delta	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	39.6	100	12
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	36.9	100	34
Ekiti	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	8
Enugu	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
Gombe	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	8
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	69.1	100	42
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	8
Kaduna	0.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	17
Kano	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	19.7	100	40
Katsina	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	21
Kebbi	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Kogi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100	4
Kwara	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
Lagos	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	25
Nasarawa	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	100	16
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	17

Table PPM. B25b: Access to Improved Water Supply in Public Places
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
	pipelined water supply	tube well / 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, irrigation)	others (specify)	no alternate water source		
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	100	32
Ondo	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	20
Osun	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100	28
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	100	35
Plateau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1	100	15
Rivers	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	9
Sokoto	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	17.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	16
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	100	13
Yobe	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
Zamfara	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
Fct Abuja	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

Table PPM. B26-B29: Access to Improved Water Supply in Public Places

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability and 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			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		Total
National	79.2	20.8	100	69.0	20.6	10.4	100	55.4	44.6	100	3610	35.3	57.8	7.0	100	6423
Geopolitical Zone																
North Central	77.7	22.3	100	69.5	24.6	5.9	100	57.3	42.7	100	520	43.7	50.4	5.9	100	811
North East	72.7	27.3	100	48.4	41.6	10.0	100	52.6	47.4	100	461	43.2	51.8	5.0	100	779
North West	78.4	21.6	100	73.0	16.4	10.6	100	60.2	39.8	100	649	39.1	52.9	8.0	100	1004
South East	68.8	31.2	100	65.9	17.1	17.0	100	67.2	32.8	100	408	16.1	67.0	16.9	100	797
South South	83.4	16.6	100	70.0	16.1	14.0	100	58.3	41.7	100	427	47.2	48.8	4.0	100	868
South West	85.2	14.8	100	75.4	15.7	8.8	100	47.6	52.4	100	1145	29.7	65.2	5.2	100	2162
Sector																
Urban	79.8	20.2	100	73.8	17.6	8.6	100	54.5	45.5	100	2092	45.3	48.4	6.3	100	3328
Peri-Urban	73.8	26.2	100	68.2	20.5	11.3	100	53.3	46.7	100	509	36.7	61.3	2.0	100	853
Urban	81.7	18.3	100	75.6	16.6	7.8	100	54.9	45.1	100	1583	48.3	43.9	7.8	100	2475
Rural	78.5	21.5	100	62.3	24.9	12.9	100	56.6	43.4	100	1517	24.4	67.9	7.7	100	3094
Itinerant	78.9	21.1	100	64.4	19.9	15.7	100	57.3	42.7	100	912	25.1	66.7	8.2	100	1937
Rural	75.2	24.8	100	32.3	67.7	0.0	100	58.0	42.0	100	62	4.0	96.0	0.0	100	87
Small Town	78.3	21.7	100	62.1	28.3	9.6	100	55.3	44.7	100	543	24.9	67.8	7.4	100	1070
Type Of Facility																
Market	79.5	20.5	100	68.8	20.8	10.4	100	56.6	43.4	100	2449	36.3	56.8	6.9	100	4379
Motor Park	78.7	21.3	100	69.4	20.3	10.3	100	52.9	47.1	100	1161	33.0	59.9	7.1	100	2044
State																
Abia	37.5	62.5	100	31.6	36.1	32.3	100	50.7	49.3	100	62	22.1	74.0	3.9	100	106
Adamawa	65.8	34.2	100	76.8	5.8	17.4	100	16.1	83.9	100	67	34.1	62.6	3.2	100	108
Akwa Ibom	100.0	0.0	100	90.0	10.0	0.0	100	40.0	60.0	100	21	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	54
Anambra	79.9	20.1	100	75.4	14.6	10.0	100	33.7	66.3	100	103	29.4	38.2	32.5	100	182
Bauchi	79.9	20.1	100	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	40.0	60.0	100	142	60.1	39.9	0.0	100	283
Bayelsa	63.2	36.8	100	64.0	30.4	5.6	100	49.6	50.4	100	23	57.3	39.3	3.4	100	33
Benue	78.0	22.0	100	60.0	32.0	8.0	100	54.0	46.0	100	142	42.2	57.8	0.0	100	255
Borno	64.9	35.1	100	30.9	60.4	8.7	100	47.2	52.8	100	41	28.3	54.0	17.7	100	50
Cross River	100.0	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	33.3	100	83	58.1	38.4	3.5	100	205
Delta	56.1	43.9	100	56.1	6.1	37.7	100	50.0	50.0	100	63	27.3	72.7	0.0	100	115
Ebonyi	63.2	36.8	100	54.7	8.5	36.8	100	36.8	63.2	100	27	6.5	60.4	33.0	100	75
Edo	75.7	24.3	100	39.7	36.0	24.3	100	33.3	66.7	100	142	39.7	56.5	3.8	100	334
Ekiti	77.9	22.1	100	48.4	36.9	14.7	100	68.4	31.6	100	109	6.9	93.1	0.0	100	233
Enugu	100.0	0.0	100	85.4	14.6	0.0	100	42.7	57.3	100	7	18.0	21.2	60.8	100	29
Gombe	74.4	25.6	100	51.1	48.9	0.0	100	92.2	7.8	100	54	21.3	78.7	0.0	100	99
Imo	72.3	27.7	100	72.3	13.9	13.9	100	93.8	6.2	100	207	10.3	82.6	7.1	100	405
Jigawa	81.8	18.2	100	77.3	13.7	9.0	100	72.7	27.3	100	85	60.0	36.7	3.3	100	116
Kaduna	51.9	48.1	100	59.7	26.8	13.4	100	54.2	45.8	100	127	43.3	56.7	0.0	100	222
Kano	84.3	15.7	100	76.4	9.5	14.1	100	59.3	40.7	100	255	25.9	60.7	13.4	100	356
Katsina	86.7	13.3	100	67.5	25.8	6.7	100	30.8	69.2	100	79	50.2	33.3	16.4	100	148
Kebbi	94.9	5.1	100	80.1	19.9	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	41	63.5	29.9	6.6	100	61
Kogi	89.5	10.5	100	68.4	26.3	5.3	100	10.5	89.5	100	27	41.4	51.7	6.9	100	41
Kwara	91.4	8.6	100	75.0	16.8	8.2	100	8.2	91.8	100	39	21.7	67.5	10.8	100	90
Lagos	93.2	6.8	100	89.3	8.5	2.3	100	55.4	44.6	100	407	48.1	50.3	1.6	100	579

Table PPM. B26-B29: Access to Improved Water Supply in Public Places

Percentage distribution of Public Places based on availability and 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			Availability of a Dedicated Committee for Management of WASH Facilities				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	Number of Public places with water source other than surface water	Available	Not available		Not applicable	Total
Nasarawa	82.6	17.4	100	75.3	24.7	0.0	100	20.3	79.7	100	67	53.0	47.0	0.0	100	86
Niger	65.4	34.6	100	65.4	34.6	0.0	100	74.0	26.0	100	134	65.3	34.7	0.0	100	169
Ogun	81.2	18.8	100	61.2	25.3	13.5	100	25.3	74.7	100	234	57.4	34.5	8.1	100	271
Ondo	47.6	52.4	100	59.0	11.5	29.5	100	41.0	59.0	100	68	6.9	84.7	8.4	100	290
Osun	82.5	17.5	100	76.7	17.5	5.8	100	31.4	68.6	100	118	25.7	66.5	7.9	100	263
Oyo	91.8	8.2	100	83.1	8.6	8.2	100	58.0	42.0	100	210	19.9	73.4	6.7	100	526
Plateau	77.5	22.5	100	77.5	5.8	16.7	100	94.2	5.8	100	88	22.7	53.5	23.7	100	146
Rivers	100.0	0.0	100	95.1	4.9	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	95	63.5	25.6	11.0	100	127
Sokoto	84.2	15.8	100	83.8	10.8	5.4	100	78.8	21.2	100	51	21.4	78.6	0.0	100	75
Taraba	62.5	37.5	100	43.8	31.3	25.0	100	75.0	25.0	100	105	35.7	50.0	14.3	100	184
Yobe	86.7	13.3	100	73.5	17.4	9.1	100	51.9	48.1	100	51	51.9	48.1	0.0	100	56
Zamfara	75.0	25.0	100	75.0	25.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	100	12	23.1	76.9	0.0	100	26
Fct Abuja	95.7	4.3	100	95.7	4.3	0.0	100	83.6	16.4	100	23	86.5	10.1	3.4	100	25

Summary Table of Household Out of Pocket Expenditure for WASH Services



State	Households Expenditure on WASH Services				Per Capita WASH Expenditure				Per Household Expenditure				Population	
	Water supply	Sanitation Services	Hygiene Services	Total Expenditure	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Overall	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Overall	Estimated Population	Estimated Total HHs
Abia	₦11,309,132,906	₦188,650,681	₦22,740,556,741	₦34,238,340,328	₦2,870	₦48	₦5,772	₦8,690	₦13,268	₦221	₦26,679	₦40,169	3,939,790	852,364
Adamawa	₦9,849,736,086	₦2,443,380,445	₦38,736,993,152	₦51,030,109,684	₦2,186	₦542	₦8,597	₦11,326	₦11,661	₦2,893	₦45,862	₦60,416	4,505,632	844,650
Akwa Ibo	₦13,104,631,832	₦442,734,468	₦39,339,238,811	₦52,886,605,111	₦2,236	₦76	₦6,711	₦9,022	₦10,063	₦340	₦30,210	₦40,613	5,861,745	1,302,205
Anambra	₦35,825,944,519	₦8,832,403,986	₦38,047,725,117	₦82,706,073,622	₦6,121	₦1,509	₦6,501	₦14,131	₦28,543	₦7,037	₦30,314	₦65,894	5,852,689	1,255,140
Bauchi	₦6,409,752,459	₦785,568,985	₦100,322,998,291	₦107,518,319,734	₦917	₦112	₦14,352	₦15,382	₦4,932	₦605	₦77,201	₦82,738	6,989,936	1,299,500
Bayelsa	₦12,788,669,950	₦1,031,795,396	₦34,556,025,071	₦48,376,490,418	₦5,294	₦427	₦14,304	₦20,024	₦24,627	₦1,987	₦66,544	₦93,158	2,415,866	519,294
Benue	₦20,669,328,694	₦388,762,228	₦39,639,148,470	₦60,697,239,392	₦3,389	₦64	₦6,499	₦9,951	₦17,713	₦333	₦33,969	₦52,014	6,099,511	1,166,932
Borno	₦75,929,730,155	₦4,909,634,505	₦75,424,578,506	₦156,263,943,166	₦12,118	₦784	₦12,037	₦24,939	₦61,801	₦3,996	₦61,390	₦127,187	6,265,922	1,228,616
Cross River	₦25,877,012,521	₦2,179,041,651	₦56,137,092,326	₦84,193,146,498	₦6,311	₦531	₦13,691	₦20,533	₦26,587	₦2,239	₦57,678	₦86,504	4,100,328	973,284
Delta	₦10,470,960,983	₦174,660,793	₦58,615,120,522	₦69,260,742,297	₦1,735	₦29	₦9,711	₦11,475	₦7,849	₦131	₦43,938	₦51,917	6,035,927	1,334,054
Ebonyi	₦8,911,175,991	₦566,070,792	₦18,672,935,752	₦28,150,182,536	₦2,922	₦186	₦6,123	₦9,231	₦13,927	₦885	₦29,184	₦43,995	3,049,669	639,844
Edo	₦17,351,562,090	₦799,618,706	₦45,791,425,573	₦63,942,606,369	₦3,876	₦179	₦10,228	₦14,282	₦17,548	₦809	₦46,309	₦64,665	4,477,006	988,830
Ekiti	₦15,657,672,605	₦1,332,677,377	₦45,609,061,511	₦62,599,411,492	₦4,499	₦383	₦13,105	₦17,987	₦21,359	₦1,818	₦62,218	₦85,395	3,480,278	733,055
Enugu	₦75,983,709,051	₦2,957,806,303	₦63,761,146,392	₦142,702,661,746	₦16,215	₦631	₦13,607	₦30,454	₦72,136	₦2,808	₦60,533	₦135,477	4,685,917	1,053,336
Gombe	₦11,549,174,296	₦320,917,842	₦33,072,928,745	₦44,943,020,883	₦3,327	₦92	₦9,528	₦12,947	₦18,142	₦504	₦51,952	₦70,598	3,471,222	636,605
Imo	₦20,539,258,300	₦461,818,479	₦83,251,174,228	₦104,252,251,006	₦3,563	₦80	₦14,442	₦18,085	₦16,502	₦371	₦66,886	₦83,758	5,764,571	1,244,680
Jigawa	₦13,625,847,239	₦415,046,850	₦50,837,431,765	₦64,878,325,853	₦2,204	₦67	₦8,225	₦10,496	₦11,570	₦352	₦43,168	₦55,090	6,180,993	1,177,672
Kaduna	₦52,755,878,752	₦3,571,526,533	₦109,577,768,355	₦165,905,173,641	₦6,018	₦407	₦12,500	₦18,925	₦31,698	₦2,146	₦65,839	₦99,683	8,766,461	1,664,333
Kano	₦59,490,187,067	₦2,949,220,664	₦133,034,520,099	₦195,473,927,831	₦4,262	₦211	₦9,530	₦14,003	₦24,215	₦1,200	₦54,151	₦79,567	13,959,784	2,456,712
Katsina	₦27,613,880,175	₦2,327,624,536	₦75,164,978,996	₦105,106,483,707	₦3,319	₦280	₦9,035	₦12,634	₦17,718	₦1,493	₦48,229	₦67,441	8,319,185	1,558,506
Kebbi	₦17,063,726,894	₦1,070,096,586	₦69,105,101,895	₦87,238,925,376	₦3,612	₦227	₦14,627	₦18,466	₦20,207	₦1,267	₦81,836	₦103,311	4,724,415	844,434
Kogi	₦12,982,979,112	₦692,350,035	₦40,081,335,018	₦53,756,664,165	₦2,732	₦146	₦8,434	₦11,312	₦13,887	₦741	₦42,874	₦57,502	4,752,174	934,868
Kwara	₦19,358,416,926	₦2,206,317,562	₦53,215,711,202	₦74,780,445,690	₦5,707	₦650	₦15,690	₦22,047	₦28,062	₦3,198	₦77,141	₦108,401	3,391,799	689,852
Lagos	₦194,232,684,877	₦5,136,252,593	₦258,267,624,301	₦457,636,561,770	₦14,521	₦384	₦19,308	₦34,213	₦58,315	₦1,542	₦77,540	₦137,397	13,376,240	3,330,768

State	Households Expenditure on WASH Services				Per Capita WASH Expenditure				Per Household Expenditure				Population	
	Water supply	Sanitation Services	Hygiene Services	Total Expenditure	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Overall	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	Overall	Estimated Population	Estimated Total HHs
Nasarawa	₦19,268,601,994	₦1,460,622,506	₦40,912,611,849	₦61,641,836,348	₦7,188	₦545	₦15,263	₦22,996	₦37,635	₦2,853	₦79,910	₦120,398	2,680,594	511,985
Niger	₦24,896,283,909	₦769,184,273	₦75,773,628,393	₦101,439,096,576	₦4,191	₦129	₦12,754	₦17,075	₦22,029	₦681	₦67,048	₦89,758	5,940,943	1,130,135
Ogun	₦14,628,469,045	₦1,139,844,557	₦43,276,271,660	₦59,044,585,262	₦2,626	₦205	₦7,770	₦10,600	₦10,966	₦854	₦32,442	₦44,262	5,569,993	1,333,972
Ondo	₦19,155,011,311	₦303,137,504	₦32,707,941,051	₦52,166,089,867	₦3,860	₦61	₦6,591	₦10,512	₦17,246	₦273	₦29,448	₦46,967	4,962,727	1,110,701
Osun	₦11,897,895,114	₦813,055,758	₦36,396,577,213	₦49,107,528,086	₦2,372	₦162	₦7,257	₦9,792	₦10,892	₦744	₦33,318	₦44,954	5,015,146	1,092,389
Oyo	₦20,286,263,582	₦484,677,749	₦92,904,733,466	₦113,675,674,797	₦2,420	₦58	₦11,082	₦13,559	₦10,553	₦252	₦48,328	₦59,133	8,383,738	1,922,364
Plateau	₦9,042,210,320	₦220,472,736	₦35,754,605,982	₦45,017,289,039	₦2,037	₦50	₦8,053	₦10,139	₦10,590	₦258	₦41,873	₦52,721	4,439,850	853,884
Rivers	₦33,428,513,995	₦6,490,236,488	₦195,103,456,787	₦235,022,207,270	₦4,280	₦831	₦24,982	₦30,094	₦19,306	₦3,748	0	₦135,734	7,809,622	1,731,487
Sokoto	₦11,815,538,787	₦451,137,109	₦42,101,896,758	₦54,368,572,654	₦2,225	₦85	₦7,930	₦10,240	₦11,743	₦448	₦41,844	₦54,035	5,309,454	1,006,167
Taraba	₦10,308,709,459	₦539,758,910	₦28,876,470,859	₦39,724,939,228	₦3,169	₦166	₦8,878	₦12,214	₦16,326	₦855	₦45,731	₦62,911	3,252,496	631,443
Yobe	₦29,703,031,014	₦2,511,826,097	₦39,463,107,815	₦71,677,964,926	₦8,420	₦712	₦11,186	₦20,318	₦44,082	₦3,728	₦58,566	₦106,376	3,527,851	673,818
Zamfara	₦14,909,262,387	₦213,817,747	₦20,343,760,289	₦35,466,840,423	₦3,098	₦44	₦4,227	₦7,370	₦16,795	₦241	₦22,916	₦39,952	4,812,475	887,743
FCT	₦43,842,918,730	₦5,209,710,302	₦81,064,498,114	₦130,117,127,145	₦10,664	₦1,267	₦19,717	₦31,648	₦47,371	₦5,629	₦87,588	₦140,588	4,111,389	925,519
Total Expenditure	₦1,032,533,763,127	₦66,791,459,733	₦2,347,682,181,074	₦3,447,007,403,934	₦5,005	₦324	₦11,381	₦16,710	₦24,271	₦1,570	₦55,186	₦81,028	206,283,338	42,541,141

	Water Supply Services			Sanitation Services			Hygiene Services		
	Total Expenditure	Per HHs	Per Capita	Total Expenditure	Per HHs	Per Capita	Total Expenditure	Per HHs	Per Capita
National	₦1,032,533,763,127	₦24,271	₦5,005	₦66,791,459,733	₦1,570	₦324	₦2,347,682,181,074	₦55,186	₦11,381
Geopolitical Zone									
North Central	₦150,060,739,685	₦24,152	₦4,777	₦10,947,419,642	₦1,762	₦348	₦366,441,539,028	₦58,978	₦11,664
North East	₦143,750,133,468	₦27,048	₦5,132	₦11,511,086,785	₦2,166	₦411	₦315,897,077,368	₦59,439	₦11,277
North West	₦197,274,321,302	₦20,559	₦3,788	₦10,998,470,025	₦1,146	₦211	₦500,165,458,156	₦52,125	₦9,605
South East	₦152,569,220,767	₦30,239	₦6,550	₦13,006,750,240	₦2,578	₦558	₦226,473,538,230	₦44,887	₦9,723
South South	₦113,021,351,371	₦16,502	₦3,681	₦11,118,087,503	₦1,623	₦362	₦429,542,359,089	₦62,715	₦13,991
South West	₦275,857,996,533	₦28,967	₦6,763	₦9,209,645,538	₦967	₦226	₦509,162,209,202	₦53,465	₦12,483
Sector									
urban	₦583,395,155,019	₦39,364	₦8,726	₦37,270,683,686	₦2,515	₦557	₦990,187,759,070	₦66,811	₦14,810
peri urban	₦131,635,383,351	₦41,390	₦9,380	₦10,971,969,180	₦3,450	₦782	₦209,756,555,763	₦65,953	₦14,947
urban	₦451,759,771,668	₦38,810	₦8,552	₦26,298,714,506	₦2,259	₦498	₦780,431,203,307	₦67,046	₦14,773
rural	₦449,138,608,108	₦19,600	₦3,891	₦29,520,776,047	₦1,288	₦256	₦1,357,494,422,004	₦59,240	₦11,762
itinerant	₦14,537,115,942	₦14,922	₦3,020	₦980,627,815	₦1,007	₦204	₦60,220,033,382	₦61,812	₦12,511
rural	₦368,653,345,798	₦13,299	₦2,644	₦24,008,124,571	₦866	₦172	₦1,098,786,592,628	₦39,638	₦7,881
small town	₦65,948,146,367	₦17,214	₦3,436	₦4,532,023,661	₦1,183	₦236	₦198,487,795,995	₦51,808	₦10,343
Wealth Quintiles									
poorest	₦93,629,483,632	₦11,241	₦2,259	₦3,189,974,991	₦383	₦77	₦335,199,351,258	₦40,245	₦8,088
poor	₦135,264,422,853	₦17,118	₦3,287	₦7,559,846,013	₦957	₦184	₦362,606,017,556	₦45,890	₦8,812
moderate	₦169,839,204,697	₦20,273	₦4,120	₦13,016,095,475	₦1,554	₦316	₦432,337,887,999	₦51,606	₦10,487
rich	₦218,902,227,123	₦24,522	₦5,293	₦14,437,980,389	₦1,617	₦349	₦513,880,940,255	₦57,566	₦12,424
richest	₦414,898,424,822	₦46,070	₦10,093	₦28,587,562,865	₦3,174	₦695	₦703,657,984,006	₦78,133	₦17,118
Household Head									
Male	₦854,811,185,836	₦24,698	₦4,849	₦60,045,897,198	₦1,735	₦341	₦1,947,551,087,294	₦56,269	₦11,047
Female	₦177,722,577,290	₦22,412	₦5,928	₦6,745,562,535	₦851	₦225	₦400,131,093,780	₦50,458	₦13,346
PLW									
HH with PLWD	₦119,225,873,014	₦24,706	₦10,478	₦8,459,880,980	₦1,753	₦743	₦263,434,578,294	₦54,589	₦23,152
HH without PLWD	₦913,307,890,113	₦24,216	₦4,686	₦58,331,578,753	₦1,547	₦299	₦2,084,247,602,780	₦55,263	₦10,694



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