

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Habitat Initiative (GHI) entered into a cooperative agreement with USAID to implement The Project for Improved Sustainability of Integrated WASH Services (I-WASH) in Nigeria, targeting mainly Kebbi and Sokoto States. The project's primary goal is to reduce waterborne diseases and associated socioeconomic challenges through an integrated, participatory, and innovative approach that focuses on improving reliable and inclusive access to WASH services in health centers, schools, and unserved/underserved communities within Kebbi and the Sokoto States.

This report presents the baseline survey of WASH services that was conducted in 10 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Kebbi State. The baseline survey provides current and detailed information about the state of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in communities, schools, health centers and public spaces.

METHODOLOGY

For each LGA, six wards (representing more than 50% of wards per LGA) were surveyed. A total of 25 households were sampled in each ward, representing about 10% of the sample size (total average of sampling population per ward is less than 500). Standard survey instruments were employed to collect relevant data on demographics, WASH services and facilities in households, healthcare centers, schools and public spaces. In addition, one school and one primary health care centers (PHCs) were sampled in each ward, making a total of 6 schools and 6 per LGA, respectively.

RESULTS

(a) Households- results showed that most respondents are male (head of households) between 26-45 years of age. Monthly household income across the 10 LGAs ranged between ₦30,000 to ₦60,000, and most households have children below five years. In the ten (10) LGAs, the average number of people per HH is 13. In Argungu, the average household size is 10, with Augie 12, Koko-Besse 8, Maiyamma 10, Gwandu 10, Kalgo 12, Bunza 18, Dandi 10, Ngaski 15, and Suru 21. Also, over 50% of respondents mentioned farming as their primary occupation, with Quranic education as the main type of education. The literacy level was found to be generally low.

As for the main source of water, groundwater is the primary source of drinking water across the 10 LGAs. It is typically harnessed using tube wells, motorized boreholes, open dug wells, etc. The proportion of households obtaining drinking water from unprotected sources is very high across the 10 LGAs. For example, in Gwandu LGA, up to 49.7% of respondents obtain water from unprotected sources, with the worst case observed in Dandi LGA (69.4%). Kalgo and Gwandu LGAs have a high proportion of households with inadequate water supply. In addition, the access to basic water supply across the 10 LGAs is 38%, with safely managed and limited at 7% and 27% respectively.

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from unimproved sources, with the worst case observed in Gwandu LGA (57%).

As for sanitation, more than 40% of HHs across the 10 LGAs have access to basic sanitation facilities. The best numbers were seen for basic sanitation services in Dandi (57%), Maiyamma (56%), Bunza (51%), and Gwandu (51%), with Suru and Ngaski LGAs having the least access to basic sanitation services while the rest of the LGAs all have 46% or less access. Open defecation was the typical coping strategy across the board. Furthermore, infant feces were mostly found to be disposed of in open waterways. Generally, communities do not empty their pit latrines except in Gwandu, where 99% of respondents empty their pit latrines. This may be associated with the high-water table in the LGA.

With regards to hygiene, 44% of HHs across the ten LGAs have handwashing facility on premises with soap and water (basic), while 34% have handwashing facility on premises without soap and water (limited) and 22% of households do not have access to hygiene facilities.

TABLE 2: WASH BASELINE DATA FOR HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS TEN LGAs

LGA	Water Supply		Sanitation		Hygiene	
	Basic%	Safely managed%	Basic%	Safely managed%	Basic%	Limited%
Argungu	46	2	32	1	31	19
Augie	50	3	46	0	41	14
Koko-Besse	61	1	44	0	71	29
Maiyamma	53	6	56	0	51	22
Gwandu	20	6	51	0	34	31
Kalgo	23	16	45	1	48	33
Bunza	37	18	51	1	55	42
Dandi	30	4	57	0	35	27

Ngaski	27	2	24	0	58	37
Suru	33	9	16	0	13	86

Regarding the availability of local area mechanics (LAMs), Argungu, Maiyamma, Gwandu, Kalgo, Bunza, and Suru LGAs, representing over 50% of the studied locations, have borehole mechanics. Concerning willingness to pay for improved water supply, most LGAs showed a strong willingness to pay for the operation and maintenance of water facilities.

(b) Health Centers- About 36% of healthcare centers were found to be without a functional water facility and over 50% of HCs have access to basic hygiene facilities with soap and water at handwashing stations. Generally, water for handwashing spots is fetched from the facilities' water source rather than been directly connected to the handwashing stations. In terms of sanitation, around 78 percent of HCs have access to improved sanitation facilities, however utilization is mostly limited due to inadequate water supply.

78% of the studied healthcare centers have no reliable and steady budgetary allocations for WASH services. Also, 92% of healthcare centers have no written operation and maintenance plan for WASH facilities. Cases of waterborne diseases were highest in Gwandu having a weekly average of 550 cases over a 12-week period with Maiyamma and Kalgo LGAs trailing with an average of 242 and 212 cases respectively.

TABLE 3: WASH BASELINE DATA FOR HEALTH CENTERS (HC) ACROSS 10 LGAs

LGA	HCs with Improved Water Supply (%)	HCs with Improved Sanitation Facilities (%)	HCs with Basic Hygiene Facilities (%)
Argungu	83	83	69
Augie	75	75	33
Koko-Besse	90	75	50
Maiyamma	88	50	69
Gwandu	100	67	100
Kalgo	35	64	100
Bunza	25	44	90
Dandi	100	33	100
Ngaski	91	24	39
Suru	33	34	27

(c) Public Schools- The sex composition in schools across the 10 LGAs showed that 98.31% of schools in Kebbi State are mixed. Ngaski, Gwandu, and Augie LGAs have the highest number of females enrolled in school with an estimated figure of 5,222, 4,038, and 3,440 pupils, respectively. Male enrollment in these three LGAs is 7,158, 6,128, and 4907, respectively. These figures represent less than a 2:1 ratio of males to females, respectively. The least enrollment number was in Koko-Besse, with only about 650 female pupils and 1,264 male pupils.

For water supply in schools, 53.1% of schools use unimproved water sources as their primary source of drinking water with 46.9% having access to improved water supply across the 10 LGAs throughout the year. On sanitation, only 12.5% of schools have access to improved sanitation facilities while 87.5% of schools lacked access to improved sanitation facilities. About 81% of respondents in schools across the 10 LGAs mentioned open defecation as the main coping strategy for the inadequacy or non-functionality of toilets.

Furthermore, only 6.6% of schools have access to basic hygiene facilities. While most schools have dedicated handwashing spots within the premises, soap is mostly missing at the handwashing spots thereby rendering 93.4% of the schools to having limited access to hygiene facilities. Most schools lack separate toilets for female students. Consequently, 92% of female students are not comfortable with the use of toilet facilities and around 92% of schools in Kebbi State have no dedicated budget for the operation and maintenance of WASH services.

TABLE 4: WASH BASELINE DATA FOR SCHOOLS ACROSS 10 LGAs

LGA	% of Schools with Access to Improved Water Sources	% of Schools with Access to Basic sanitation facilities	% of Schools with Basic hygiene Facilities
Argungu	50	7	11
Augie	50	14	2
Koko-Besse	50	17	3
Maiyamma	83	13	7
Gwandu	100	42	6
Kalgo	33	11	3
Bunza	33	0	0
Dandi	83	14	8
Ngaski	100	17	15
Suru	33	0	0

(d) Community WASH Infrastructure and Functionality- In public spaces, such as community centers, markets, town squares, etc., 64% of water supply facilities are motorized boreholes, 24% are hand pumps. Furthermore, pipe-borne water from the state water board constituted 3%, and others constituted 9%. From these, 89% are not functional. From the percentage of non-functional facilities, 80% were found to be repairable. Over 93% of public water supply facilities have no established monitoring team from the state or local government levels.

The rate of water facility repairs is generally low. About 40% of WASH facilities are not accessible to people with special needs. The functionality of public toilets is fair at 58%. However, these are mostly unimproved facilities with limited water supply. Most of the sanitation/hygiene facilities (53%) in the studied LGAs are separated based on Gender.

e) Summary of WASH Indicators- Across the 10 LGAs, only 7% of households have access to safely managed drinking water, while 38% have access to basic water supply. On the other hand, up to 27% have limited access to water supply, while about 28% rely on unimproved water sources services.

For sanitation services across the 10 LGAs, 42% of households have access to basic sanitation facilities, 0.2% are safely managed, 41% use improved facilities which are shared between two or more households (limited), and 16.8% of households practice open defecation. In terms of hygiene services across the 10 LGAs, 44% of the households have handwashing facility on premises with soap and water (basic), 34% have handwashing facility on premises without soap and water (limited), and in contrast, 22% have no hygiene facilities.