EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Habitat Initiative (GHI) entered into a cooperative agreement with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to implement The Project for Improved Sustainability of Integrated WASH Services (I-WASH) in 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 six Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Sokoto State with each LGA having ten (10) wards. The baseline survey provides current and detailed information about the status of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services in communities, schools, health centers, and public spaces.

For each LGA, a total of 15 households were sampled in each ward. In addition, two schools and two health centers were sampled per ward. Standard survey instruments were deployed to collect relevant data on demographics, WASH services, and facilities in households, healthcare centers, schools, and public spaces.

Table 1: Summary of WASH services accessibility in HHs (Source: WASH Baseline Survey in 6 LGAs, 2022)

LGAs	HHs with Access to basic water supply (%)	HHs With Access to Basic sanitation Facility (%)	HHs with access to Basic Hygiene facility (%)
Binji	39.6	17.6	16.3
Bodinga	33.7	15	3.2
Kware	27.8	6.5	1.1
Silame	27.2	7.3	2.6
Wamakko	33.9	4.5	24.9
Yabo	31.4	0.9	0.7
Average	32.5	9.6	7.5

Findings from the survey show that 32.5% of Households (HHs) have access to basic drinking water, 9.6% have access to basic sanitation services and only 7.5% have access to basic hygiene services across the study area. HHs in Binji (39.6%), Bodinga (33.7%), and Wamakko (33.9%) LGAs have the most access to basic water supply across the study area. HHs in Binji (17.6%) and Bodinga (15%) have the most access to basic sanitation facilities while HHs in Binji (16.3%) and Wamakko (24.9%) have the most access to basic hygiene facilities.

Table 2: Summary of WASH services accessibility in Schools and Health-centers (Source: WASH Baseline Survey in 6 LGAs, 2022)

Schools	LGAs	Access to Basic Water facility (%)	Access to Basic Sanitation facility (%)	Access to Basic Hygiene facility (%)	ers	Access to Basic Water facility (%)	Access to Basic Sanitation facility (%)	Access to Basic Hygiene facility (%)
	Binji	33.3	44.64	22.4	nte	24	61.6	47.6
	Bodinga	20.0	28.52	16.6	Health-Ce	4	41.2	29.1
	Kware	11.3	33.6	5.5		9	56.3	81.8
	Silame	50.3	38.88	2.8		11	50.4	24.8
	Wamakko	25.4	22.23	11		5	60	40
	Yabo	39.4	53	5.2		3	89.3	23.5
	Average	29.9	36.81	10.58		9.33	59.79	41.14

As shown in table 2, for the schools surveyed, over 29% have access to basic drinking water facilities, 37% have access to basic sanitation facilities and 11% have access to basic hygiene facilities. For Health-centers across the study area, 9.3% of the HCs were found to have access to basic drinking water facilities, 60 % have access to basic sanitation facilities and 41.1% have access to hygiene facilities.

According to the WASHNORM II 2019 report, the national average of access to basic water supply stood at 56% and Sokoto State average stood at 38%. Access to basic sanitation stood at 44% across the nation and 41% had access in Sokoto State. As for hygiene, 15% of the population had access to basic hygiene services across the nation while 34% had access to basic hygiene services in Sokoto State.

Table 3: Summary of WASH services accessibility (Source: WASHNORM II 2019)

Domain	Access to basic water supply (%)	Access to Basic sanitation Facility (%)	Access to Basic Hygiene facility (%)	
National Average (WASHNORM II 2019)	56	44	15	
Sokoto Average (WASHNORM II 2019)	38	41	34	
Sokoto (6 LGAs) Average (I-WASH BASELINE SURVEY 2022)	32.5	9.6	7.5	