

Water Sanitation
and Hygiene
Sector-Wide
Sustainability
Checks

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FOREWORD

The Sustainable Development Goals include a commitment to provide universal access to sanitation and



drinking water services by 2030. Specifically, targets 6.1 and 6.2 on drinking water and sanitation seek to measure safely managed services, which include closing the water and sanitation loop to ensure treatment and reuse and making safe drinking water available when needed. In the current universal development agenda, sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene services refers to the durability of services over time. In other words, sustainability is understood as the continued provision of a service, with certain agreed characteristics, to meet our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

However, several studies have confirmed that lack of sustainability culture is one of the critical challenges constraining progress in the WASH Sector in Nigeria. The 2021 WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping Report shows that the average per capita share for water supply in Nigeria is 10 liters per day and only 77% of all public water points are functional at any given time. In terms of dependability, the report further revealed that the proportion of water points with system's design and configuration is 14% while operation and maintenance is only 11%. With this huge efficiency gap, there is need to put in place a system to identify sustainability factors, service and behaviours that are lacking, with the view to informing state and non-state actors to take appropriate proactive measures to improve functionality and sustainability of WASH systems across the country.

To address this challenge, the Sustainability Check Report undertook a multi-disciplinary approach by developing innovative methods to fully appreciate the impacts of inadequate services on human development outcomes and address the binding constraints to service delivery. I am aware that this is the first

sustainability check conducted at country scale aimed at providing the much-needed reforms that will assist decision makers identify and prioritize what, when and where interventions are needed to improve sector-wide programming and implementation. This will equally ensure accountability and generate political, public and private sector support for actual investments that are needed in the WASH Sector with concomitant approach to clearly outline how to provide more sustainable services and equally raise the profile of sustainability of WASH systems in our National Agenda.

I wish to reinstate that the Federal Ministry of Water Resources places premium importance to issues of sustainability. The success that we have recorded in producing this report could not have been accomplished without the privileged support and collaboration with UNICEF-Nigeria and I am, indeed, sincerely grateful to them. Let me particularly express my profound gratitude to all the Resource Persons and other members of the Technical Working Group who worked assiduously to make this report a reality. This unique partnership depicts clearly that a lot could be achieved with limited resources and I truly appreciate all the invaluable contributions. It is my firm belief that this Sustainability Checks Report will become a reference point for the much needed knowledge for the country to steer sustainability reporting in the implementation of all WASH programmes and projects across Nigeria. It is my hope that the findings in this Report 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.

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The Nigeria Water Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Wide Sustainability Check (SWSC) was developed with the invaluable funding support of the Government of the Netherlands through the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) and the Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA) programme. This SWSC which is first of its kind in Nigeria, was prepared by a technical team comprising UNICEF, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and the Federal Ministry of Water Resource (FMWR), with the support of the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). The process followed the guidelines for sector wide sustainability checks provided by UNICEF.

We extend our special thanks to UNICEF Nigeria, particularly Jane Bevan, the Chief of WASH Section, for their continuous support of the FMWR and their unwavering commitment to strengthening WASH systems and institutions in Nigeria. We also acknowledge the immense contributions of Michael Forson - WASH Manager, Jonathan Ekhator - WASH Specialist, and Peter Adanegbe - data analyst consultant

from UNICEF, for their technical guidance and support in interpreting the guidelines, conducting the data analysis, and developing the report.

We also express our gratitude to the representatives of the states and local governments, colleagues from different ministries, department and agencies, our partners in the WASH sector, development and donor agencies, sector practitioners, civil society organizations, and members of the private sector, who dedicated their time and resources to enrich this document by contributing their perspective, and wealth of experience and by their participation in the process.

This document marks only the beginning of our journey towards a more sustainable WASH sector at the national and sub-national level. We look forward to your continued support when we call on you to develop the sector-side sustainability compact which is the next step in the process as we march forward.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sustainability of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems is critical for ensuring that communities have access to clean water, proper sanitation, and hygiene facilities, and for meeting the national and sustainable development goals targets. In Nigeria, the sustainability of WASH facilities, which is the capacity of these facilities to function at optimal capacity overtime is measured using the criteria of functionality and dependability.

According to the 2021 WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM)¹, 23% of all publicly owned water facilities are currently non-functional. Even more worrisome is the dependability values for these water facilities in terms of design and configuration and operation and maintenance. The 2021 WASHNORM estimated the dependability of water facilities in terms of design and configuration at 14% while dependability with respect to operation and maintenance was 11%. This means that only 14% of water facilities are constructed according to the standard technical design and configuration that ensures sustainability and only 11% have dependable operation and maintenance systems in place.

While the WASHNORM has provided data on the functionality of WASH systems, it is not able to systematically monitor and track the factors that contribute to the sustainability of these systems, and there is yet no tool in the country for this purpose. Therefore, this Sector-wide Sustainability Check (SwSC) is the first attempt by the government of Nigeria, with the support of UNICEF and other partners in the WASH sector to assess and quantify the sustainability factors of WASH services at different levels (household/community and institutions (schools, health care facilities and public places).

A Sector-wide Sustainability Check (SwSC) is a systematic study to assess the sustainability of WASH facilities, services and behaviours. It periodically monitors a set of indicators and factors against the dimensions of rural and

urban water supply and sanitation services, WASH services in schools, health care facilities and public places. The SwSC is national in scope and covers country wide data, which is disaggregated at the state level on the sustainability of WASH systems.

Therefore, the overall purpose of the sector-wide sustainability check is to assess and analyze the current degree of sustainability of water and sanitation facilities and services in the area of study, and the sustainability of behavioral change and social norms newly created (for example the absence of open defecation, and practice of hand washing with soap); assess the underlying factors influencing the likelihood and level of future sustainability; and provide information on key sustainability challenges and recommendations to the Government, the sector partners and UNICEF on how sustainability and the underlying factors can be improved to deliver more sustainable and resilient programme and sector outcomes.

As expected, the data from the national sector-wide sustainability checks will support evidence-based sustainable WASH programming in Nigeria across the geographical zones comprising all the thirty-six (36) States including the Federal Capital Territory. It will also provide a measure to gauge the success of WASH sustainability interventions and which areas of the WASH sustainability spectrum should receive more focus.

The process for this sector-wide sustainability check started in 2021 and relies on the data from the 2021 WASHNORM, guided by the UNICEF guidance note on the conduct of sector-wide sustainability checks. The analysis relies on the existing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National Outcome Routing Mapping (WASHNORM) Survey 2021 and covers all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja.

Data from the 2021 WASHNORM upon which the analysis is based was collected from a

¹ [WASHNORM 2021](#)

sample size of 24,600 households, 2,050 schools, 1,312 health facilities, and 1,250 markets/motor parks. A total of 5,466 improved water points were accessed and mapped across the country.

All indicators provided in the Sustainability Implementation guidelines were carefully reviewed with the stakeholders from government and partners based on the availability of data from the WASHNORM Survey and country peculiarity. Forty-seven (47) indicators from the guidelines were identified; 32 indicators for households' information, 7 indicators for Wash in Schools and 8 indicators for Wash in Health Facilities. Three levels of weighting – factor, indicator, and parameter - were statistically applied to the selected forty-seven (47) indicators to produce a composite index for the country and for each level of service.

A summary of findings reveals that the overall sustainability index for WASH services in Nigeria is 46%. This means that 64% of all the WASH systems in Nigeria are unsustainable. To further understand the index, the result is broken down into the respective components. For household water supply services, the sustainability index is 44%, while the household sanitation and hygiene index is 39%. The sustainability index for WASH in health care facilities is highest at 53% and that for schools is 46%. The details and interpretation of these findings are presented in this report, with illustrative graphs, tables, and charts.

The government has set an ambitious target to improve sustainability of WASH facilities, and to meet the SDG 6.1 and 6.2 for water, sanitation, and hygiene. To this end, this SwSC report offers an outlook and data to chart the course forward in the implementation of specific strategies for the sustainability of WASH facilities.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	=	African Development Bank
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
HWTS	=	Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
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
MHH	=	Menstrual Health Hygiene
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
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
WHO	=	World Health Organization
WB	=	World Bank

INTRODUCTION

● Introduction ● Sustainability Programming ● Objective

Access to climate-resilient, equitable and safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services remains low in Nigeria. Nigeria has a federal system of government distributed between the national government at the federal level and the state government at the sub-national level, which can be clustered into non-administrative zones or regions². The responsibility for WASH services delivery rest on the state government at the sub-national level, while the federal government through the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) is responsible for national WASH policies, regulation, guidelines, and strategies.

The 2021 WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM) estimates the current levels of access to at least basic services nationally at 67% for water supply services, 46% for sanitation services and 17% for hygiene services. While 77% of publicly used water facilities are functional at the time of the survey (a cumulative increase of 8% since 2018), a deeper look at the critical element of the dependability of these water facilities remain low. For example, only 14% of these water facilities are constructed according to standard designs and configuration and only 11% have adequate structures for operation and maintenance.

Furthermore, the country invests NGN312 billion per year in capital expenditure for water including new services, and only NGN3 billion on operation and maintenance for water facilities. Thus, at any given time only about 77% of existing water facilities are functioning adequately, representing a 23% loss of capital investment in water. Hence there is a financial basis for investing in the sustainability of existing systems which may be more cost-effective than building new ones.

Across the country, most water facilities do not remain functional for long as they soon breakdown and in some cases fall into

disrepair. Consequently, household, schools, and healthcare facilities access to hygiene, sanitation and water supply services is negatively impacted.

The consistent and premature failure of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in households and institutions and the poor level of services by service providers have resulted in the increasing emphasis for sustainability of WASH infrastructure. In Nigeria, this has led the development and implementation of the national village level operation and maintenance strategy. The implementation of the strategy encompasses training of local area mechanics, establishment of a spare parts supply pipeline and the development of a facility management model at the community level.

Thus, this Sector-wide Sustainability Check (SwSC), the first of its kind, is designed to accomplish two goals. First is to x-ray the sustainability of WASH infrastructure at the community and institutional level, which includes water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities meant for communal or household use, schools, and health care facilities. Second is to collate and disseminate knowledge (data and analysis) and an action plan on the 'how to' of improving sustainability of WASH facilities, to all stakeholders from the household, communities, schools, healthcare facilities to the government at the national and sub-national level.

The specific objectives of the SwSC are to a) strengthen and reinforce the accountability links between key sets of players; policy makers, service providers and the people that use those services, to improve the ways in which services are delivered; and b) to assess the sustainability of hygiene, sanitation and water supply services in households (HH), schools, and healthcare facilities, across the thirty-six (36) States of the Federation and the FCT and, by

² See appendix 1 for a map showing the states and zones



doing so, recommend any necessary actions to improve sustainability outcomes.

The Sector-Wide Sustainability Checks put emphasis on the sectoral bottlenecks, including climate risks, and – through a sectoral response plan – they increase accountability for the necessary response by the government, both at

national and subnational levels. This will improve sector sustainability levels. The checks will also help to steer a sector-wide shift to climate resilient WASH programming by contributing to the development of baselines and helping actors understand the importance of climate resilient interventions as opposed to business as usual.

METHODOLOGY

- Sample Frame
- Sampling Techniques
- Sample Size
- Weight Application

The sector-wide sustainability checks analysis was based on data collected from the WASH NORM survey carried out in all 36 states of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja in 2021. The survey covered households, educational institutions (primary and secondary), health care facilities, markets/motor parks, water points facilities and urban water supply utilities.

Sampling Frame

The Enumeration Area (EAs) that were demarcated by the National Population Commission for the purpose of carrying out the 2006 housing and Population were adopted as the sampling frame for households. Household listing was carried out in each selected enumeration areas across the states.

Frames of health care facilities and schools were obtained from Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education respectively, the list of markets/motor parks was obtained from Ministry of Local Government in the respective states.

Sampling Methods

The survey adopted two (2) stage sampling methods in selecting the EAs and the households using systematic sampling techniques at every stage of selection.

Sample Size

A total of 1,640 EAs were covered in all 36 states and FCT; 40 EAs each was selected from each State except Lagos and Kano with 120 EAs selected in each due to their peculiarity in terms of population and economics activities.

A total of 24,600 households were sampled for the survey. A breakdown of the selection includes 15 households systematically selected for interview in each EAs giving a total of 600 households per states except for Kano and Lagos with 1800 households. A total of 8,200 households were systematically selected from the 24,600 households for water quality assessment. 2,050 schools, 1,312 health

facilities and 1,250 markets/motor parks were covered across the country.

All improved water points within the selected EAs (1,640) were accessed.

Data Collection Method and Tools Used

Data was collected by 533 field personnel through face-to-face interviews with household respondents using questionnaires through computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) devices. The survey collected data from households and WASH 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 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.

Data Analysis Procedures

The sustainability-check implementation guidelines were meticulously reviewed to identify indicators based on data availability from WASHNORM Survey. A total of 47 indicators from the guidelines document were selected, including a general summary for WASH in urban areas. These indicators were categorized into four components: sanitation and hygiene services, water supply services, WASH in schools, and WASH in health facilities. The number of indicators for each component is as follows:

- 32 indicators for WASH at the household level
- 7 indicators for WASH in Schools
- 8 indicators for WASH in Health Facilities

To further analyse these indicators, they were grouped by the dimensions of service quality and factors of WASH service sustainability they contribute to. A list of these factors by component is presented below.

Weight Application

To generate a single variable index score for assessing the sustainability of the WASH sector in Nigeria, statistical weighting was applied in the computation of values for the sector wide sustainability check. While a simple average of all selected indicators could have been used, the approach of choice was the use of weighting. This was done to prioritize certain indicators based on Nigeria's specific context and challenges in the sector. For instance, although access to improved water supply is over 70%, drinking water contamination remains high at 69%, and up to 27% of water facilities are non-functional according to WASHNORM 2021. Using a simple average of percentages would skew the results in favour of the high level of access and functionality, while neglecting the critical indicator of water quality.

Therefore, a weighting scale ranging from 0 to 100 was applied to each indicator based on its relative impact on and contribution to the sustainability factor. The weight scale used an interval of 5 units, with 0 being the least impact and 100 being the highest impact. By applying this weight scale, the index score is able to effectively consider the relative importance of each indicator, leading to a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of the sustainability of the WASH sector in Nigeria. An example of how weight is applied to the factor of functionality of water facilities is shown in the table below.

SN	Indicator of functionality	Weight
1	Facility is constructed according to standard design	30
2	Management committee is in place	50
3	Average down time after breaking down	20
	Total	100

Computing the Index Score

Data for the 47 indicators analysed were taken from the WASHNORM survey conducted in 2021. The value for these indicators are represented in percentages and mean values, such as the average breakdown of water facilities, average distance to a water source, and average litres of water per person per day.

These factors were combined to measure sector wide sustainability in terms of water supply, sanitation and hygiene, WASH in schools, and WASH in healthcare facilities. The composite indicators for sustainability were computed in a manner similar to that used for other indices, such as the Poverty Index and Inflation Index. Three levels of index scores were created, starting with the factors index, which is applicable when a factor is made up of two or more indicators. For example, the sanitation service level index score is computed from the indicator values for access to basic sanitation and open defecation.

The second level is the component index, which aggregates the scores for the factors under each component. For instance, the water supply index score is computed by aggregating several factor scores, including functionality, quality, availability, quantity, and accessibility.

Finally, the sector index score is calculated by aggregating the score for each of the four components of the WASH sector: sanitation service, water supply, WASH in schools, and WASH in healthcare facilities.

The formula used to compute the various index scores takes into account the weight application and the number of parameters involved in the computation. The formula is as follows

Index scores =

$$Wt_1 * (\text{factor}\%1/100) + Wt_2 * (\text{factor}\%2/100) \dots + Wt_n * (\text{factor}\%n/100)$$

Where:

Wt1 = weighting score for factor 1

Wtn = weighting score for factor to the nth term

Factor%1/100 = percentage contribution of factor to the index

Performance Index Thresholds		
Colour Scale	Range	Description
	< 50%	Poor

	50% - 60%	Fair
	61% - 80%	Good
	80% above	Excellent

Table 1: Performance Index Thresholds



Sustainability checks weight tables

S/n	HH Water Supply Services Factors	Factor Weight
1	Functionality	15
2	Accessibility	15
3	Availability (including reliability, seasonality, and continuity)	5
4	Quantity	5
5	Water quality	15
6	preliminary studies and planning adapted to the local context	5
7	Alignment with users' preferences, also including their participation in decision- making throughout the process	5
8	Service provider capacities, resources, and performance	10
9	Access to external supplies and technical support	5
10	Financial sustainability of service provider, including implementation of subsidies and other pro- poor tariff systems	20
	Total	100

S/n	HH Sanitation and Hygiene Services Factors	Factor Weight
1	Open defecation free (ODF) status	10
2	Sanitation service levels	15
3	Hygiene and behaviour change	15
4	Resilient construction of latrines	20
5	Legal formalization and registration of the service provision	20
6	Sanitation service chain	20
	Total	100

S/n	WASH in Schools Factors	Factor Weight
1	Proportion of schools with a basic drinking water service	20
2	Proportion of schools with a basic sanitation service	10
3	Percentage of functional toilet cubicles at the time of visit	10
4	Proportion of schools with a basic hygiene service	10
5	Percentage of functional and available handwashing stations/taps at the time of visit	20
6	Percentage of schools with annual budget allocated for WASH services or student fees are effectively/regularly collected and properly managed	18
7	Support From SBMC/PTA/Community for Maintenance of WASH Facilities	12
	Total	100

S/n	WASH in Health Care Sustainability Factors	Factor weight
1	Proportion of HCF with a basic drinking water service	5
2	Percentage of functional water points at the time of visit	15
3	Proportion of HCF with a basic sanitation service	5
4	Percentage of usable toilet cubicles at the time of visit	15
5	Proportion of HCF with a basic hygiene service	5
6	Percentage of functional hand washing stations/taps at the time of visit	15
7	Proportion of HCF with basic health care waste management services	10
8	Percentage of health care facilities with annual budget allocated for WASH services, which are properly managed	30
	Total	100

Table 2: Sustainability check weight tables

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

- Summary of Findings
- Households Sanitation/Hygiene
- Household Water Supply Services
- WASH in Schools
- WASH in Health Care Facilities
- Urban WASH Services

Summary of Findings

The Nigeria WASH Sector-wide Sustainability Check (SwSC) is an assessment of the sustainability of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services in households, healthcare facilities, and schools. A composite index was used to estimate the sustainability index for WASH services in Nigeria, which was found to be 46% based on an average of the index of each component. The breakdown of this index into different components shows that the household water supply index is 44%, the household sanitation index is 39%, the WASH in healthcare facilities index is 53%, and the WASH in schools index is 46%. However, the urban water supply and sanitation services were not included in this index as there was insufficient data for a representative estimate. Nonetheless, a summary of urban WASH services in Nigeria is included in the report.

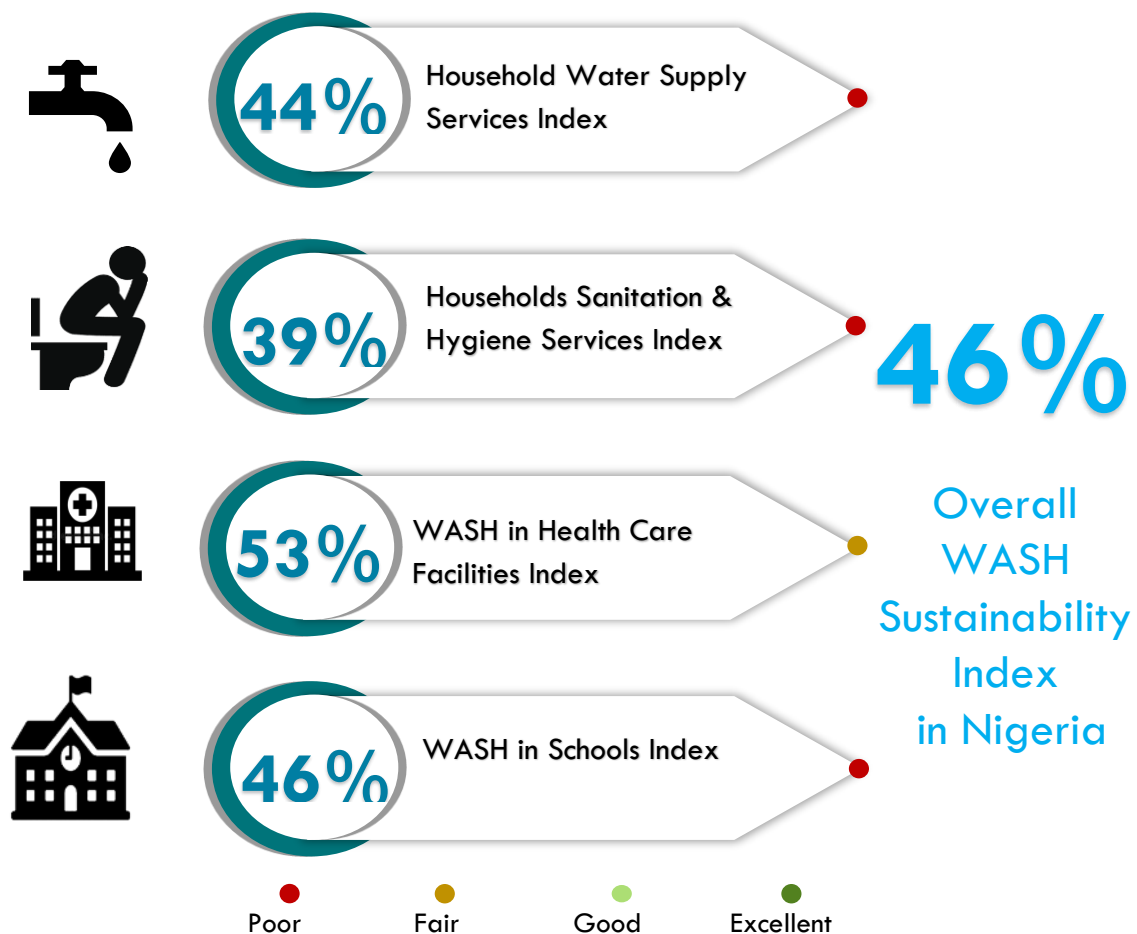


Figure 1: Overall WASH Sustainability Index in Nigeria

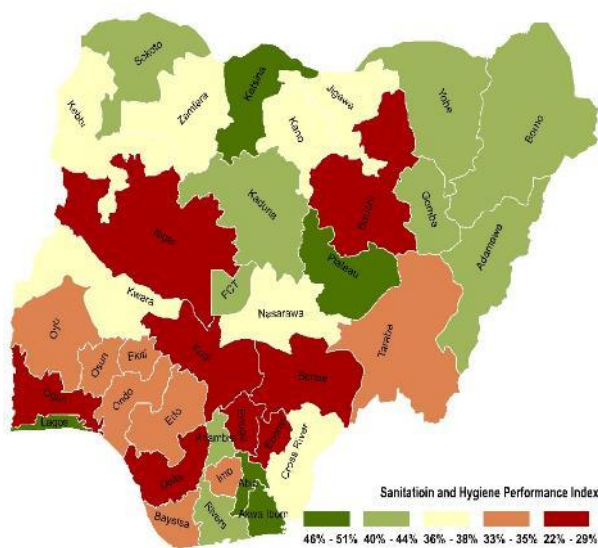
Households Sanitation and Hygiene Services

S/n	HH Sanitation and Hygiene Services Factors	Sustainability Index
1	Open defecation free (ODF) status	77%
2	Sanitation service levels	25%
3	Hygiene and behaviour change	44%
4	Resilient construction of latrines	53%
5	Legal formalization and registration of the service provision	17%
6	Sanitation service chain	34%
Overall sustainability index for household sanitation and hygiene service		39%



Table 3: Sustainability Index HH Sanitation and Hygiene

Households Sanitation Index Score Map



Households Sanitation Index Score by Zone

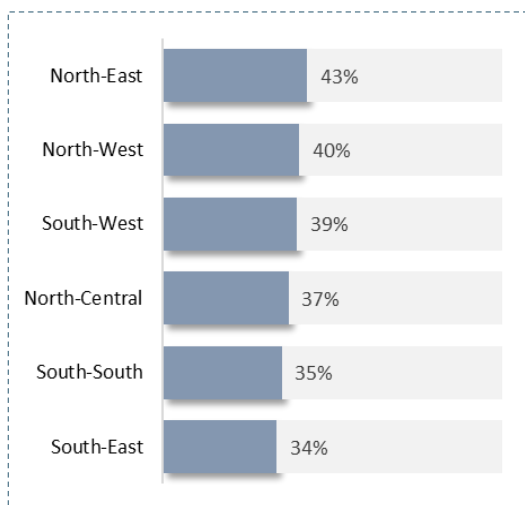


Figure 2: Overall Sustainability Index for Households Sanitation and Hygiene Services by State/Zone

Detailed information on Household Sanitation / Hygiene sustainability factors³

The household sanitation and hygiene sustainability index is 39%. This index is made up of 6 factors aggregated from 12 indicators with data from the WASHNORM. The details and index score for each of these factors are explained below.

Prevalence of Open Defecation

This measures the proportion of people in the country that are not practicing open defecation. Here the factor includes only one indicator and one value calculated from the percentage of people practicing open defecation which was estimated at 23.4% according to the 2021 WASHNORM. However, beyond this singular value, it also considered other data points which were used to test and validate the index. These include the proportion of people in communities that have had specific sanitation interventions {i.e., Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering, Open Defecation Free (ODF) verification and certification} as documented in the national WASH Information Management System (WASHIMS) and the national ODF dashboard over the last 5 years, and the people living in communities that are self-declared ODF (not certified) and the ODF conversion rate (i.e., the rate at which CLTS triggered communities become ODF verified, validated and certified).

Therefore, the National ODF status is presently at 77%, with the North-Central accounting for the lowest at 53% and two states (Kogi and Plateau) in the North-Central scoring 44% and 45% respectively. The state with the lowest status is Ebonyi at 27% while Abia and Zamfara accounted for the highest ODF score of 99% each.

77%
Of
Population
do not
Defecate in
the Open

Sanitation Service Levels

This is a measure of the percentage of households with shared latrines; percentage of households with access to basic latrines (improved, not shared); percentage of households with safely managed service level (as per the JMP definition). The national sanitation service level is 25%, with the North-East recording the highest services level at 33%. Across the states, results indicated a low level of HH sanitation service with Abia State having the highest level at 57%.

25%
Sanitation
Service Level
in Nigeria

Hygiene and Behaviour Change

This measures percentage of households that have sufficient access to water to clean the toilet; percentage of households that have access to cleaning materials to clean the toilet; and percentage of households with hand washing station with soap and water and proportion of household members that wash their hands at least after using the toilet. At the National level sustainability index for hand hygiene behavior was 44%. The South-East zone has the lowest index at 34%, while the South-south zone had the highest at 47%.

Resilient Construction of Toilets

This factor measures the sustainability of household toilets by their resilience to floods, droughts or other climatic impacts putting an index score to assess how well household toilets can withstand extreme weather events. In Nigeria, this was measured by the proportion of household toilets that are constructed using resilient construction materials, percentage of household toilets that were damaged due to heavy rains, soil collapse, strong wind, floods or other elements and proportion of damaged toilets

53%
Resilient
Construction
of Toilets in
Nigeria

³ Detailed result and tables for the states and the zones are in the annex

that were repaired or rebuilt after damage. The National sustainability index for resilient household toilets stands at 53% with the highest value in the North-Central at 55% and North-East zone 55%. Abia State has an average of 55%. Katsina State has the highest resilience at 70%.

Legal and Regulatory Framework for Service Provision

This factor looks at the overall regulation of sanitation service providers through formalization of their processes and their registration. For Nigeria, drawing on data from the WASHNORM, the indicator measured the proportion of toilets with faecal sludge management services operated by a formalized service provider, number of service providers that are officially registered with the government and proportion of service providers that report safe treatment and disposal of fecal sludge. The national average score on this factor is as low as 17% across the zones of the federation. Legal formalization is completely absent in the following states of Bauchi, Delta, Ekiti, Imo, Jigawa, Kogi, Ogun and Zamfara State.

17%
Legal Formalization and Registration of Service Provision

Sanitation Service Chain

This factor of sanitation service chain includes household sanitation service provision related to the containment, evacuation, treatment, management and disposal of excreta and liquid waste. The sanitation service chain evolves around the sanitation technology employed in a given area and is critical for achieving safely managed sanitation services (SMS). Indicators and parameters used for this factor were drawn from WASHNORM data that measures fecal sludge disposal practices amongst household members who have emptied their toilets in the last one year, and the proportion of households with safely managed sanitation, i.e., with a sanitation service provided from containment to fecal sludge management. The National sustainability index for sanitation service chain is 34%. The highest index is in the North-East zone at 47%. Borno State ranked highest with 54% closely followed by Sokoto at 53% and Katsina at 53%. Niger and Ebonyi States ranked the lowest with 6% and 8% respectively.

34%
Sanitation Service Chain in Nigeria





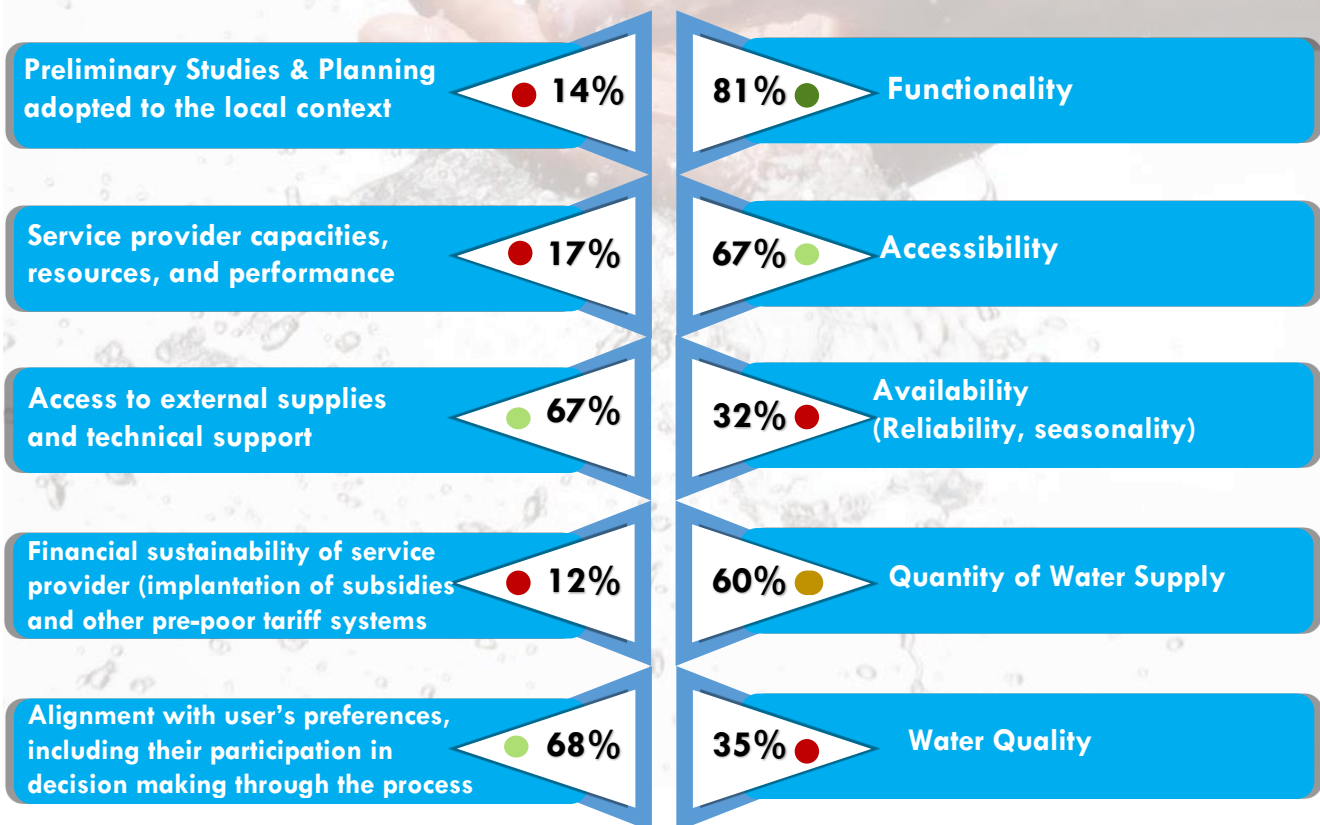
Household Water Supply Services

Sustainability Index for Household Water Supply Services.

The sustainability check analysis shows the national sustainability index for household water supply services is 44%. This is a combination of ten (10) sustainability factors which include functionality, accessibility, availability, quantity of water supply, water quality, planning of water facilities, capacity of service providers, access to technical support, financial, and participation of beneficiaries in decision making. The diagram below shows the index score for each of these factors as aggregated from the different parameters that make up the factors.



Water Supply Services Sustainability Factor Scores



● Poor ● Fair ● Good ● Excellent

Figure 3: Sustainability Index for HH Water Supply

Water Supply Performance Index Map by State

Water Supply Performance Index by Zone

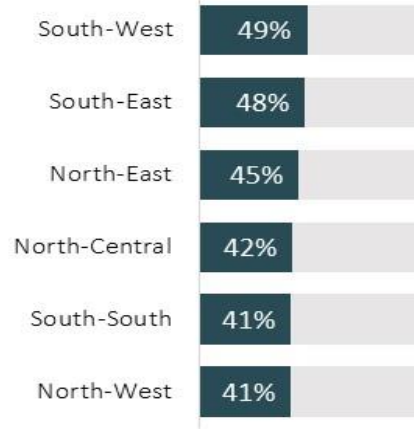
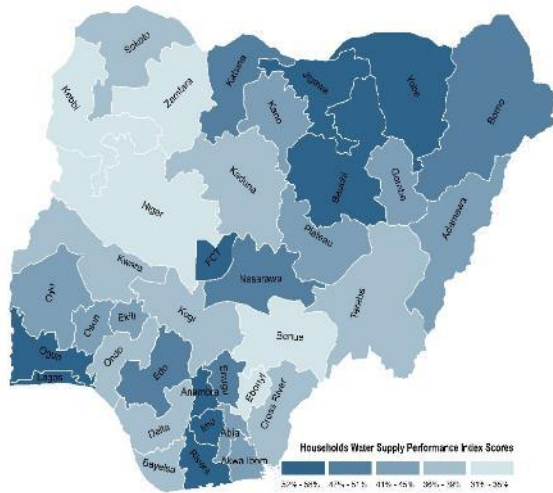


Figure 4: Water Supply performance Index

Detailed information on household water supply sustainability factors

Household (HH) Water Supply

Households use water for many purposes: drinking, cooking, hygiene, watering animals, irrigation and for other commercial activities. There are different sources of water which may be used for different activities, and the water sources available may be seasonal. WASHNORM data revealed that 67% of Nigerians have access to at least basic water supply services, and 23% of all facilities breakdown in their first year of operation. The sustainability of water services depends on a number of factors. A composite of these factors was used to determine the sustainability index for household water supply services under the sector wide sustainability check.

The national households water supply index of 44% is a combination of 10 factor scores: functionality; accessibility; availability; quantity of water; water quality; preliminary studies & planning adopted to the local context; service provider capacities, resources and performance,

44%

Household Water Supply Index

financial sustainability of service provider (use of subsidies and/or other pro-poor tariff systems), access to external supplies and technical support, and alignment with user’s preferences, including their participation in decision making. In the zones, the South-East and the South-West have the highest sustainability index for household water supply at 48%, and 49% respectively, while the North-West and South-South ranked lowest at 41% each. Similarly, the state index scores also showed Ogun, Lagos and FCT to have the highest household water supply sustainability index at 58%, 57% and 55% respectively. States with the lowest household water supply services index are Benue, with 31%, Kebbi and Niger 34% each. Below is a deeper look at each of the factors.

Functionality

A functional water supply is one that is able to provide household members with potable water in sufficient quantity. At the national level, the functionality of water facilities is determined by measuring the proportion of water facilities that are producing water according to design at the time of survey and

84%

Functionality Index of Household Water Supply Facilities in Nigeria

a combination of other parameters like the dependability and adequacy of the construction of the water facility. Nationally, according to the sustainability factor, this is estimated at 84%. At the state level, Bauchi and Borno have the

highest level of functionality score at 100% respectively, while Bayelsa, Kebbi, Zamfara and Cross River States at 64%, 59%, 52% and 41% are among the lowest.

Accessibility

Accessibility refers to access to safe drinking water supply services and it is defined as the percentage of the population having access to and using improved drinking water sources.

67%

Accessibility of Household Water Supply Facilities in Nigeria

Results from the sustainability check analysis shows that Lagos and Ogun States have accessibility score of 92% and 94% respectively, while Benue State have the lowest at 40%.

Availability (including reliability, seasonality, and continuity)

Issues with water availability, affordability, reliability, and continuity of the water supply service to households contribute to the household water supply burden. The National availability of water supply in Households is as low as 32%. At the zonal level areas having low rainfall during the year or those more prone to drought, have less availability than those with a high volume of rainfall. For example, states like Borno and Kwara recorded the lowest sustainability score for availability of household water supply at 23% and 20% respectively, while states like Sokoto and Ogun have the highest at 79% and 75% respectively.

32%

Availability of Household Water Supply Facilities in Nigeria

Quantity

Water quantity factor measures the average number of liters consumed per person per day. In Nigeria, the quantity of water supply is measured by the per capita share of water. This factor is also used to measure the burden that is placed on available water facility in each location.

60%

Water Quantity

The factor score for water quantity of household water supply services is constant in every zone with an exception for the North-East and North-West at 30%.

Water quality of household water supply

Water quality factor measures the proportion of functioning water points meeting water quality standards at the time of monitoring. It also includes the measure of the quality of water at the point of use in the household. The quality of water available to the household is influenced by safe water chain, i.e., how water is handled from the source to the point of consumption. The National water quality index in Nigeria is 35%. Imo and Jigawa States have the highest index of 78 % and 62% respectively while Niger and Bayelsa States have the lowest scores.

35%

Water Quality in Nigeria

Appropriate planning and siting of water facilities

This factor estimates the percentage of urban water supply services supported by the national and sub-national water schemes where the hydrological/hydrogeological conditions were properly assessed and documented. It also measures the proportion of urban water schemes by national and sub-national water schemes where planning and siting of water points was done in

14%

Preliminary Studies and Planning Adapted to National Context

participation with users. Nationally the factor score is 14%. Across the zones, the lowest score is the South-West at 8%, while the North-West has the highest at 18%.

Alignment with users' preferences, including their participation in decision-making

This factor measures a composite of three parameters. First is the proportion of households that use improved water point, from a public source as their main source of drinking water. Second is the percentage of water services reported to be acceptable by users and third is the proportion of households that are satisfied with the water tariff indicative by their willingness to pay. The National score for this factor is 69%. Across the zones the results range from 57% in the South-East to 76% in the South-West.

69%

Alignment with users' preferences

Service provider capacities, resources, and performance

A critical factor in the sustainability of water supply services is the capacity, resources, and the performance of service providers for quality service delivery. The parameters of this factor include a measure of the proportion of service providers that regularly carry out their tasks in maintenance, have capacity for administration of service delivery, efficient revenue collection and the existence of a gender balance in WASH committees or staff. The National average is 17% and across the zones the highest is the North-East with

17%

Service provider capacities, resources, and performance

37% and the lowest zone is the South-East at 5%. Cross Rivers State has the highest percentage of service providers with capacity for service delivery at 56%.

Access to external supplies and technical support

This factor measures the proportion of HHs supplied by water points, that have access to the services of a trained technicians for operation and maintenance, a reliable supply of spare parts and a downtime of less than 48 hours for broken-down water facilities. The national average score for this factor is 67%. The zone with the highest access to technical support is the North-East at 94%, while the South-West has the lowest score at 53%.

67%

Access to external supplies and technical support

Financial sustainability of service provider, including implementation of subsidies and other pro-poor tariff systems

This factor measures the proportion of water points with tariffs that cover regular operation and maintenance costs as well as percentage of water points reporting the existence of positive balance or savings after expense for operation and maintenance at the end of the reporting year. It also measures the proportion of community service providers (e.g., WASHCOMs and Water Consumers Associations – WCA) who are keeping records of revenues and expenditures. The zones that recorded the lowest results are North-East and North-West with 9% and 8% respectively.

12%

Financial Sustainability in Nigeria

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools

The Sector-wide Sustainability Checks (SwSC) for WASH in schools measures the sustainability level of WASH facilities in the schools where they are provided. It is the sum of the sustainability index for the components of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services and equity of access in schools across the country.

Overall Sustainability Index for WASH services in Schools
46%

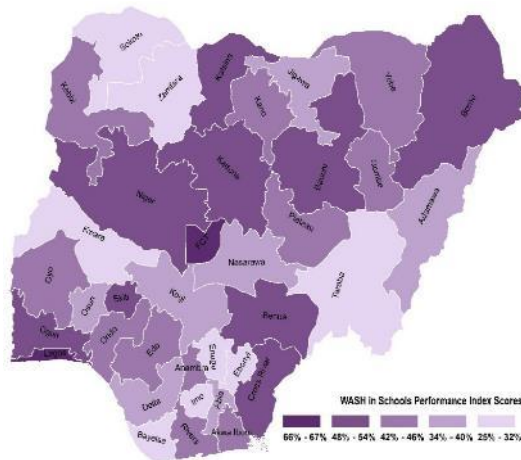
The findings estimate the National sustainability index for WASH in Schools to be 46%. At the regional level, the South-West has the highest index of 53%, followed by North-Central and North-East at 45% and 44% respectively, while the South-East has the lowest index at 34%. Data from states shows that the FCT has the highest index at 67%, followed by Lagos and Bauchi at 66% and 54% respectively. The states with the least index are Kwara-25%, Imo-25% and Enugu-26%. The sustainability index for WASH in schools is a composite of six factors made up of different parameters as described below.



Figure 5: WASH in Schools Sustainability Factors scores



WASH in Schools Performance Index Map by State



WASH in Schools Performance Index by Zone

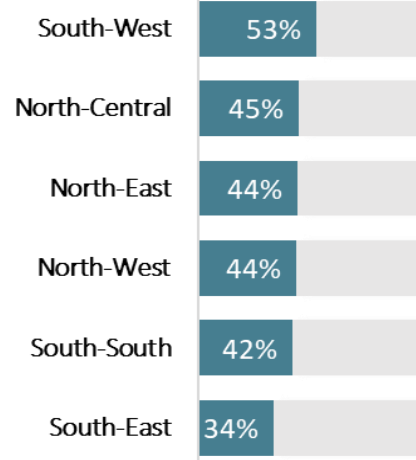


Figure 6: WASH Performance index in schools

Detailed information on the Factors for the WASH in Schools Sustainability Index

Water Supply Service Level

This factor measures the level of access to water supply services in schools. It includes the parameter of access to at least a basic water supply service, and of students per functioning basic water point.

37%

Overall Factor Score for Water Supply Service Level in Schools

From survey data, the factor score for water supply service level in schools is 37% at the national level. Across Nigeria the score was found to be highest in the North-West and South-West at 43%, while the lowest score was in the South-East at 22%.

At the state level, FCT, Katsina, Lagos, and Gombe scored the highest with 74%, 57%, 57%, and 55% respectively. Kaduna, Borno, Benue, Kano, Benue, Ekiti, Anambra and Sokoto had the lowest scores with 47%, 46%, 46%, 44%, 43%, 42% and 41% respectively.

Sanitation Service Level

The sanitation service level combines the parameters of access to at least a basic sanitation facility for the safe disposal of human waste (feces and urine), ability to maintain hygienic environment through garbage collection and safe disposal, and wastewater treatment and disposal around the school. The national sustainability score for sanitation service level is 30%.

30%

Overall Factor Score for Sanitation Service Level in Schools

The score for sanitation service level was highest for schools in the South-West region at 53% and lowest for schools in the South-East at 19%. At the state level, the score was as high as 70% for Lagos and 53% for the FCT, while Bayelsa at 2%, Kogi at 4%, Sokoto at 6%, Imo at 7% and Gombe at 9% have the lowest scores among the states.

Functionality of Sanitation Services in Schools

Beyond access to sanitation services, the sustainability index also measured the functionality of available sanitation facilities in

schools at the time of visit of survey. This factor included parameters around number of available toilet cubicles that are functional and in use, number of single-sex and mixed-sex usable sanitation facilities and number urinals available and in use at the time of survey.

73%

Overall Sustainability Score for Sanitation Services in Schools

The National sustainability score for sanitation service in schools is 73%. Further analysis shows that the states with highest index of functionality of sanitation services in schools are Bauchi at 100%, Kaduna 96%, Abia 95%, Lagos 90%, Benue 88% and Borno 88%. This means that in these states, where sanitation facilities are available in schools, they are functional and are in useable conditions.

Handwashing Service Level (including access to soap)

35%

Overall Factor Score for Handwashing Service Level in Schools

This factor of the sustainability check for WASH in schools measures the parameters of availability of basic hand hygiene service with water and soap based on the proportion of schools with a handwashing station at the time of survey. It also indicates the ratio of students per handwashing station available in the school. The national sustainability score for handwashing service level is 35%. The highest service level was noticed in the South-West at 51%. At the state level, the FCT has the highest average at 72% while the lowest is Zamfara at 6%.

Functionality of Hand Washing Services

The functionality score measures the proportion of functional handwashing stations in the schools at the time of visit. The national average for functional handwashing stations in schools is estimated at 84% across schools in

84%

Functionality Score for Handwashing Stations in Schools

Nigeria, meaning that 84% of handwashing facilities in schools where they are available are functional. The South-West has highest hand washing functionality level of 89% followed by the North-Central at 87% and the South-South at 87%. At the state level, Kwara, Ebonyi and Jigawa had the lowest score of 48%, 46%, 20% respectively.

Financial Sustainability of Service Provider

The factors of sustainability of WASH services in schools include financial provision for the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities provided in schools. Financial sustainability ensures continuity in the delivery of WASH products and services. This means that WASH services in schools are properly financed.

26%

Score for Financial Sustainability WASH Service Providers in Schools

This factor measures the proportion of schools with annual budget allocated for WASH services or school-based management committees effectively and regularly collecting and properly managing fees and contributions for WASH services.

Results of the sustainability check analysis indicate a national score of 26% for financial sustainability of service provision for WASH in schools. At the zonal level, the South-East had the lowest potential for financial sustainability at 9% while the South-West was at 17%.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Healthcare Facilities

The sustainability index of 53% for WASH in healthcare facility is a composite of nine sustainability factors. These include water supply service level, sanitation service level, handwashing service level, functionality of handwashing services, proper management of health care waste, financial sustainability of service provider, functionality of sanitation services, functionality of hygiene services and functionality of water supply services. This

53%
Overall Sustainability Index for WASH services in Healthcare Facilities

index shows that while only 6% of healthcare facilities in Nigeria has access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services, 47% of these are not sustainable as only 53% are sustainable when x-rayed under these eight factors. At the zonal level, the South-East at 50%, North-West at 51% and South-South at 57% have the highest score. And at the state level, Yobe with an index score of 68%, is the highest followed by Lagos state at 67%. Below is a summary of the eight factors of this index.

Summary of WASH in Health Facility sustainability Factors scores

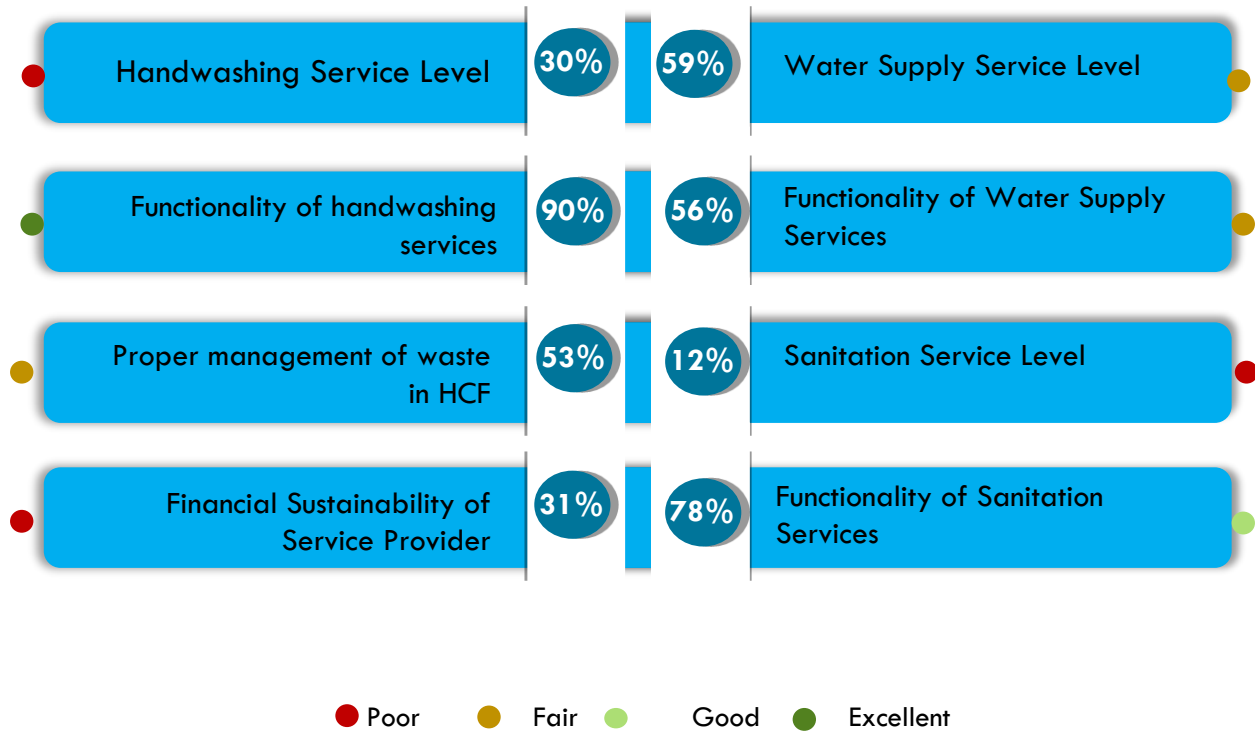


Figure 7: Summary of WASH in Healthcare Facilities

WASH in Health Care Facilities Performance Index Map by State

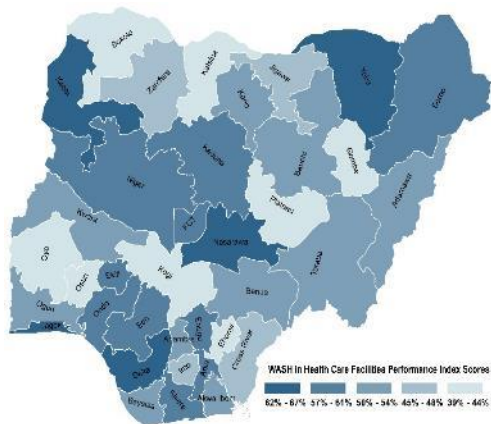
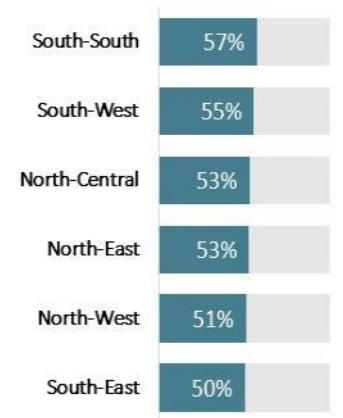


Figure 8: WASH performance index in health care facilities

WASH in Health Care Facilities Performance Index by Zone



Detailed information on WASH in Health Care Facility Sustainability Factors

Water Supply Service Levels

This factor measures the level of access to

59%
Overall Factor Score for Water Supply Service Level in Healthcare Facilities

water supply services in healthcare facilities. It includes the parameter of access to at least a basic water supply service, the number of patients and caregivers per functioning basic water point available to the health care facility. An analysis of the survey data estimates the factor score for water supply service level in healthcare facilities at 59%. Across Nigeria the score was found to be highest in the South-East at 73%, followed by the South-West are 67%. The North-West and the North-East had the lowest levels at 47% and 54% respectively. Lagos has the highest at 95% at the state level, while Oyo has the lowest at 19%.

Sanitation Service Level

The sanitation service level combines the parameters of access to at least a basic sanitation facility for the safe disposal of human waste (feces and urine), ability to maintain hygienic environment through garbage collection and safe disposal,

healthcare waste management and wastewater treatment and disposal in healthcare facilities. The national factor score for sanitation service level is 12%. The score for sanitation service level was highest for healthcare facilities in the South-West region at 14% and lowest in the North-East at 9%. At the state level, the score was highest in Rivers at 59% and Lagos at 37%. Sokoto had a score of 3% with several other states scoring even lower.

Functionality of Water Supply Services

56%
Overall Factor Score for Functionality of Water Supply in Healthcare Facilities

A contributing factor to the water supply service level is the functionality of the water infrastructure in healthcare facilities. The sustainability index for this factor measures the functionality of available water facilities at the time of survey. The factor includes parameters around the quality and quantity of water supply from the water sources, proportion of water infrastructure that

are functional in healthcare facilities, and structures for the proper operation, maintenance, and management of these water supply facilities. The National score for functionality water supply services is 56%. Further analysis shows the functionality at the regional level to be 69% in North-West, and 45% in North-Central and North-East. In the states, Oyo has the highest at 87% while Kogi has the lowest at 26%.

Functionality of Sanitation Services in Healthcare Facility

53%
Overall Factor Score for Water Supply Service Level in Healthcare Facilities

Beyond access, the sustainability of sanitation and waste management infrastructure is also critical for patients and caregivers. This factor measures the functionality of sanitation services in healthcare facilities. It includes parameters of number of available toilet cubicles that are functional and in use, number of single-sex and mixed-sex usable sanitation facility and number urinals available and in use at the time of survey. It also covers quality of design, construction, quality control and provision for maintenance. The National sustainability score for functionality of sanitation service in healthcare facility is 78%. At the regional level, the South-East has the highest factor score of 95% and lowest score of 66% is the North-West. A breakdown of the analysis by state has several states like Abia and Adamawa at 100%, while Katsina is the lowest at 18%.

Handwashing Service level (including access to soap)

This factor measures the level of access to hygiene services in healthcare facilities, with a focus on hand hygiene and healthcare waste management. Parameters included in this factor include availability of basic hand hygiene service with running water and soap based on the proportion of schools with a handwashing station at the time of survey. It also indicates the ratio of patients and caregivers per

30%
Overall Factor Score for Handwashing Service Level in Healthcare Facilities

handwashing station available. The national sustainability score for handwashing service level in healthcare facilities is 30%. The highest service level was noticed in the South-West at 52%. At the state level, Ondo has the highest average at 71% while the lowest is Jigawa at 7%.

Functionality of Hand Washing Services

90%
Factor Score for Functionality of Handwashing Services in Healthcare Facilities

The functionality for handwashing services factor score measures the proportion of functional handwashing stations and services in healthcare facilities at the time of visit. The national average for functional handwashing stations in healthcare facilities is estimated at 90% across schools in Nigeria, meaning that 90% of handwashing facilities in healthcare facilities where they are available are functional. The North-Central at 94% has the highest score for functionality of handwashing stations in healthcare facilities while the North-West has the lowest at 78%. At the state level, states with the highest factor scores have 100% while Jigawa have the lowest score at 43%.

Safe Management of Waste in Healthcare Facilities

53%
Overall Factor Score for Proper Management of Waste in Healthcare Facilities

Within healthcare facilities, the management of healthcare waste has implications for overall hygiene and by implication health outcome of the patients and caregivers. Thus, this factor measures the availability of services for the appropriate collection, separation, and management of healthcare waste. Nationally, the sustainability index for healthcare waste management is 53%. That is only 53% of healthcare facilities in Nigeria have systems for the management of healthcare waste. Across the country, healthcare facilities in the South-South have a higher proportion of 70% while those in the South-East has the lowest at 45%. There is a wide disparity across the states, Nasarawa has

the highest proportion at 93% while Imo has the least at 19%.

Financial Sustainability of Service Provider

31%

Overall Factor Score for Financial Sustainability of Service Provider in Healthcare Facilities

The factors of sustainability of WASH services in healthcare facilities include financial provision for the operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure provided in these healthcare facilities. Financial sustainability ensures continuity in the delivery of WASH products and services. This means that WASH services are

properly financed especially for operation and maintenance. Thus, this factor measures the proportion of healthcare facilities with annual budget allocation or have established structure in collaboration with the communities, and service providers for operating and managing the WASH services in the healthcare facilities. Results of the sustainability check analysis indicate a national score of 31% for financial sustainability of service provision for WASH in school. At the zonal level, the South-South has the highest level at 36% while the South-East has the lowest potential for financial sustainability at 14%. In the states, Yobe has the highest factor score at 70% and Cross River has the lowest at 5%.

Urban WASH Services

This sustainability check did not carry out a specific analysis on the sustainability of urban WASH in Nigeria as there were no sufficient data for such an analysis.

54%

Connected Consumers do not Depend Solely on Urban Utilities

However, the key findings from the 2021 WASHNORM urban utility module provide information on the status of urban WASH services in the country, and this is summarized below.

In Nigeria, 28 out of 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) have urban water utilities. Of this number, only 16 are fully functional, while 12 are partially functional.

21%

Functionality of Urban Water Utility in Nigeria

Furthermore, there are an estimated 1,412 waterworks connected to urban water utilities across the 36 states of Nigeria including the FCT serving urban settlements. However, only 304 (21%) of the waterworks are fully functional, while 157 (12%)

are partially functional and 951 (67%) are not functional⁴.

The combined installed capacity of all waterworks in the country is 8,000,000 cubic meter per day while the operating capacity stands at only 2,000,000m³ per day representing a mere 25% capacity utilization.

25%

Capacity Utilization of all Installed Waterworks in Nigeria

Consequently, only 249 LGAs out of the 744 LGAs in the country have piped water service from urban utilities and only about 444,000 (37%) of the 1,200,000 urban water service connections across the country are active.

When the sustainability of urban water supply services is reviewed, it is discovered that more than two-thirds (54%) of urban water utilities' consumers, who are fortunate to have piped water service connection, do not depend solely on their public tap water for drinking. 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 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 and 48% of this group are satisfied with the quantity of water supplied.



⁴ See the urban water utilities module report of the 2021 WASH NORM.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

It is important to note that the sustainability of WASH facilities and services is a complex and dynamic system which can be influenced by various external factors such as policies, governance, and funding. For example, a sudden change reduction in funding or change in policies, at the national or sub-national level can disrupt the sector and affect sustainability of WASH infrastructure and services.

Overall, based on the findings of this sector wide sustainability check as gathered from the data and analysis, there are critical challenges to the sustainability of WASH infrastructure in Nigeria. Cardinal among these are the low levels of operation and maintenance, lack of capacity of the service providers for sustainable service delivery, and poor mechanisms for facility management and lack of a comprehensive tariff regime at the national and sub-national levels. Evaluating these and other factors through this first edition of the WASH sector-wide sustainability check in Nigeria has helped to identify potential challenges to the sustainability of WASH infrastructure and services at the community, household, and institutional level. Based on the findings, recommendations and a management response plan has been drawn up to guide the sector in addressing these issues and improve the chances that the facilities will be used and maintained over the long term.

In addition, it is important that this sustainability check is followed by a monitoring and evaluation plan to regularly assess how well the recommendations and management response plan are being implemented. These observations from such routine monitoring and evaluation can be fed back in and used to improve the sustainability of WASH facilities.

Planned use of the Sector Wide Sustainability Check Report

Following the launch of the report, it is expected that there will be dissemination of the report to partners at the national and sub-

national levels, and that mechanisms will be put in place for the implementation of the recommendations which will be tracked using the management response plan.

Government at national and sub-national level will engage Development Partners for support with the implementation of the recommendations, leveraging on existing programmes, regulations, strategies and policies. Ongoing initiatives will be revised or reviewed where possible, informed by the findings of this sustainability check reports.

The above will be hinged on the recently developed Sector-wide Theory of Change (ToC), the National VLOM Strategy and the Finance and Advocacy Strategy which are all pillars for the sustainability of WASH infrastructure and services. This will incorporate leveraging public & private partnerships that will create an innovative movement for scaling up WASH interventions.

With regards to WASH in schools and healthcare facilities, it is hoped that the findings and recommendations of this report will facilitate effective multi-sectoral integration of WASH with health, nutrition and education for greater impact on child survival and development.

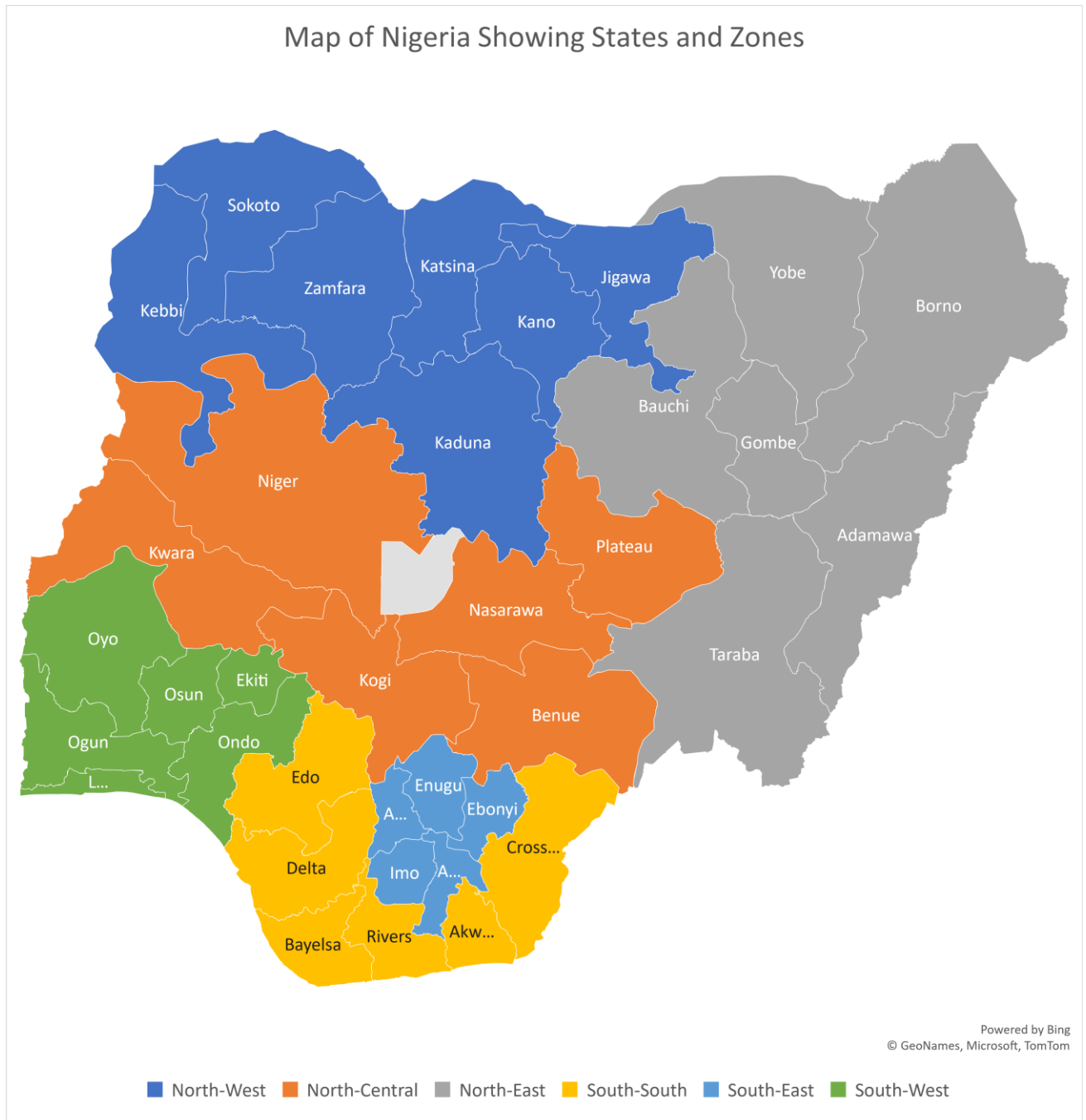
Limitations of the SwSC

As this is the first sector-wide sustainability check conducted in Nigeria, there were no benchmarks for the results. However, this will now serve as the benchmark for future sustainability checks.

This sustainability check analysis relied on data from the 2021 WASH NORM, thus there was insufficient data to do a thorough analysis for the sustainability of urban WASH services. Similarly, climate change factors in sustainability were also not measured. However, the country through the support of UNICEF has embarked on a WASH Climate Landscape Analysis (CLAC). The insight from this CLAC will inform the inclusion of climate change factors in subsequent SwSCs.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Map of Nigeria Showing the Zones and the States



Appendix 2: Sustainability framework and action plan

Actions planned	Responsible Office/ Person	Expected date of completion	Status	Actions taken	Supporting documents
Recommendation 1: Sector regulation and policies					
<p>A core issues for sustainability of WASH infrastructure in Nigeria is sector regulation and policy. Having a substantial national framework to regulate service provision and define the accountability mechanisms for duty bearers (government and institutions), rights holders (WASH service consumers) and service providers (government, communities, and private sector) and enhance sector governance. Such framework will go a long way to improving the sustainability index for WASH services in the country.</p>					
1.1 Develop and implement national standards that must be applied in the provision of all categories of WASH services					
1.2 Establish a national regulation for the drilling and installation of boreholes in Nigeria					
1.3 Maintain a database of all borehole drillers with a record of the service they provide					
1.4 Implement systems for groundwater monitoring					
Recommendation 2: Establish an appropriate tariff system					
<p>Establishing an appropriate tariff system for water supply services ensures that water is both affordable for all users, incentivizes conservation, makes funds available for operation and maintenance of the water facility and cost recovery for the infrastructure. Considerations for setting a tariff should include a pricing regime that ensure consumers pay for the volume they consume; that it is sufficient to allow for cost recovery; fosters equity; promotes efficient use of water facilities and the collection is transparent to all stakeholders.</p>					

2.1 A minimum tariff standard developed by authorities at the sub-national level for all publicly owned water facility and adopted by the host community					
2.2 Community empowered to develop their own tariff system in line with the minimum standard					

Recommendation 3: Develop options and models for facility management

Facilities Management Models (FMM) enhance the efficient management of WASH infrastructure in communities and institutions. Models for facility management can be designed around community ownership, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure, community owned but privately managed WASH infrastructure or public private partnerships arrangement for management of WASH infrastructure. Whatever model is chosen, it must take into consideration the capacity of the different actors to operate and manage the facilities and the ability and willingness of consumers to pay for the services.

3.1 Have national mechanism for the handover of public facilities to host communities after construction					
3.2 Finalize the manual of facility management models and disseminate at the sub-national level					
3.3 Facilitate communities to adapt and adopt appropriate facility management model from the menu of options					

Recommendation 4: Attract and encourage private sector engagement in WASH service provision, operation, and maintenance

The country has a robust private sector, which if sufficiently engaged, can bring much needed funding for WASH service provision and the expertise for the operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure, thus improving sustainability of WASH facilities. Attracting and encouraging private sector participation in WASH requires clear policies, regulations, and oversight mechanisms to ensure private sector players operate in an accountable, transparent, and socially responsible manner.



4.1 Develop and adopt a strategy for private sector engagement in the WASH sector					
4.2 Review and implement national WASH policies that will make the WASH sector attractive to private partners					
4.3 Establish a pool of local entrepreneurs, Local Area Mechanics (LAMs) available for service provision operation and maintenance					
4.4 Encourage private sector participation in the WASH value chain including development of water facilities in urban and rural settings, water reticulation and distribution, water quality improvement, operation and maintenance					

Recommendation 5: Build capacity of sector stakeholders for service delivery

Building the capacity of stakeholders in the WASH sector is crucial for ensuring that people have access to safe and reliable water, sanitation, and hygiene services. It is a factor that cuts across all the indicators for sustainability. It includes the capacity of right holders, service providers and duty bearers for service provision, operation, and maintenance. Capacity building can take the form of training programs, mentoring, and technical assistance. This includes the capacity of the people to provide services, operate and maintain the service already provided. A comprehensive capacity building framework will cover all components of the WASH sector and include aspects of water treatment and supply, sanitation and waste management, hygiene promotion, sector governance and management, monitoring and evaluation, community and engagement.

5.1 Strengthen national and sub-national institutions for the training of WASH professionals from government, civil society partners, and private sector					
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5.2 Produce and review manuals for training of community level institutions like the WASHCOMs and WCAs					
5.3 Conduct capacity assessment for critical WASH institutions at the national and subnational level were applicable					

Recommendation 6: Institute systems for monitoring and evaluation of the sustainability

A system for monitoring and evaluating the sustainability of WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) programs is essential for ensuring that these programs continue to meet the needs of the communities they serve over the long term. With this 2022 WASH Sector-wide Sustainability Check (SwSC) as the benchmark, a routine system for the tracking suitability of WASH systems should be instituted and fully implemented. This could include incorporating it into already existing sector monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

6.1 Develop a tracking system to monitor progress in sustainability of WASH services					
6.2 Establish a state score card on sustainability of WASH services at subnational level					
6.3 Include indicators for tracking sustainability in the WASH NORM					

Recommendation 7: Rethink urban WASH services provision

Data from the urban utility survey component of the WASHNORM 2021 reveal a poor situation for urban WASH service provision in the country. Therefore, it is imperative to rethink urban WASH service provision completely, to both improve the level of service and sustainability of urban water supply, and sewage management infrastructure. This should include the exploration of innovative systems for urban WASH like decentralized systems for water and wastewater treatment, promote the use of low-cost, locally available materials and technologies for the construction of sanitation facilities and fecal sludge management, and creative behaviour change communication strategy.

7.1 Conduct a detailed assessment of urban WASH service provision in the country to understand the issues and					
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recommended solutions building on the WASHNORM urban utility survey					
7.2 Develop a comprehensive roadmap for the revitalization of urban WASH service delivery at the national and subnational level					

Appendix 3: Table of Indicators and Sustainability Index for WASH in Schools

Zone/State	Water Supply Service Level	Sanitation Service Level	Functionality of Sanitation Services	Handwashing Service Level, Including Access to Soap	Functionality and Availability of Handwashing Services	Financial Sustainability of Service Provider	WASH in School Index
National	37.0	29.8	73.0	34.5	84.4	25.7	45.7
North-Central	36.9	20.1	67.2	38.2	87.1	25.2	44.9
North-East	35.0	34.2	72.5	22.6	83.4	25.7	44.3
North-West	43.2	29.4	68.5	20.2	72.2	30.1	43.9
South-East	21.5	19.2	72.4	18.7	72.4	13.6	33.9
South-South	29.0	21.2	61.5	36.3	86.6	24.2	42.3
South-West	42.9	43.4	81.9	51.3	89.1	28.6	52.6
Abia	18.4	26.7	94.5	10.0	67.4	13.4	34.3
Adamawa	28.4	18.4	48.5	7.9	89.1	10.8	34.2
Akwa Ibom	35.4	21.9	71.2	43.7	91.7	13.4	43.1
Anambra	42.3	38.0	69.7	36.2	94.3	14.4	46.0
Bauchi	36.5	46.2	100.0	32.0	86.3	39.3	54.2
Bayelsa	4.8	2.4	65.8	18.6	83.7	11.9	30.0
Benue	43.7	38.6	87.9	55.0	100.0	17.7	52.2
Borno	45.6	61.5	87.5	20.4	94.3	27.3	53.1
Cross River	34.0	16.1	91.5	61.1	92.9	27.9	50.6
Delta	30.7	15.4	41.0	32.6	88.0	16.6	37.6
Ebonyi	32.9	8.3	77.4	20.4	45.5	19.6	32.2
Edo	30.3	29.0	57.0	34.1	75.7	41.9	45.8
Ekiti	42.9	25.3	66.9	47.9	100.0	20.3	48.7
Enugu	7.9	17.0	60.0	17.0	51.4	16.3	26.2
Gombe	55.4	8.9	26.7	25.3	85.3	35.5	44.9
Imo	9.2	7.0	52.4	9.2	72.5	6.9	25.3
Jigawa	30.4	31.1	75.9	19.8	20.3	44.2	36.1
Kaduna	47.0	15.2	95.9	33.9	92.8	37.7	53.8
Kano	45.5	35.0	67.7	24.0	77.7	27.5	45.5
Katsina	55.8	51.8	64.7	12.0	69.8	43.4	51.0
Kebbi	38.2	31.7	89.9	2.1	71.2	31.7	43.8
Kogi	38.4	4.4	56.5	46.8	79.9	15.2	39.0
Kwara	12.1	16.8	55.2	9.3	48.0	14.6	24.5
Lagos	56.5	69.8	89.9	67.5	94.3	44.4	66.2
Nasarawa	24.5	12.3	49.2	41.5	89.1	23.4	40.0
Niger	40.3	18.1	43.1	35.0	96.5	36.8	48.0
Ogun	35.8	36.7	65.9	35.0	89.8	31.1	48.2
Ondo	25.7	35.8	80.5	65.9	94.5	13.4	46.3
Osun	27.0	21.1	71.8	33.4	62.8	18.1	36.0
Oyo	39.7	20.4	72.9	35.5	85.4	14.3	42.2
Plateau	35.8	10.7	75.9	24.5	80.9	32.3	44.1
Rivers	24.7	35.3	63.3	16.9	88.7	24.4	41.6
Sokoto	41.4	6.4	23.6	18.5	60.7	20.7	31.5
Taraba	13.6	23.8	61.5	27.8	58.6	13.8	29.9
Yobe	37.7	37.9	55.1	19.2	100.0	25.0	46.3
Zamfara	28.1	35.9	73.6	6.0	60.3	5.3	30.8
FCT Abuja	74.1	52.9	76.6	72.2	95	44.78	67.424

Appendix 4: Table of Indicators and Sustainability Index for WASH in Healthcare Facilities

Zone/State	Water Supply Service Level	Functionality of Water Supply Services, Including Quantity and Water Quality	Sanitation Service Level	Functionality of Sanitation Services	Handwashing Service Level, Including Access to Soap	Functionality of Handwashing Services	Proper Management of Waste in HCF	Financial Sustainability of Service Provider	WASH in Health Facility Index
National	58.9	55.8	11.8	77.9	30.2	90.2	52.8	31.0	53.2
North-Central	56.1	45.4	11.8	79.2	29.0	94.2	52.8	33.4	53.0
North-East	53.8	45.3	9.0	87.3	20.8	92.1	47.9	33.9	52.8
North-West	47.4	68.8	11.9	65.8	16.7	77.9	48.3	34.5	50.9
South-East	73.0	63.3	10.6	95.1	19.9	84.7	45.0	13.6	50.2
South-South	60.4	60.1	11.5	73.7	36.1	92.4	70.0	35.8	57.1
South-West	67.3	55.5	14.3	75.1	51.9	93.2	55.3	31.6	55.3
Abia	64.1	70.5	21.9	100.0	19.7	100.0	69.7	16.4	57.8
Adamawa	70.2	54.6	7.5	100.0	18.6	100.0	38.8	12.2	50.5
Akwa Ibom	46.2	38.8	0.0	83.8	23.0	91.2	67.3	38.2	53.7
Anambra	76.4	35.3	8.6	92.8	17.7	92.3	82.3	16.2	51.3
Bauchi	34.8	43.2	7.6	91.2	9.8	100.0	54.3	29.5	52.1
Bayelsa	50.7	66.4	0.0	79.7	21.2	69.2	78.8	34.4	54.1
Benue	53.9	29.7	28.5	100.0	13.9	100.0	43.0	27.8	51.9
Borno	64.0	36.3	19.9	89.5	36.0	85.7	59.9	45.5	57.4
Cross River	44.5	34.9	0.0	88.9	33.3	93.8	69.5	5.0	45.0
Delta	86.3	75.9	6.8	67.9	56.8	100.0	72.7	36.4	62.3
Ebonyi	55.8	39.5	0.0	87.3	15.8	72.9	35.8	5.7	38.8
Edo	52.8	71.9	14.5	50.0	25.4	93.9	58.0	52.4	58.5
Ekiti	62.7	55.0	11.5	100.0	32.8	80.6	55.7	39.6	58.1
Enugu	74.1	69.1	22.7	100.0	34.2	71.2	59.7	27.4	56.8
Gombe	44.7	56.8	7.4	53.3	16.8	69.8	38.9	31.6	43.8
Imo	82.8	74.6	4.3	93.8	15.1	90.9	19.4	7.6	48.2
Jigawa	41.4	76.4	20.7	64.1	6.5	43.3	40.2	36.8	46.1
Kaduna	46.9	86.3	7	65.5	21.0	81.0	47.6	45.2	57.0
Kano	50.6	49.4	7.6	79.6	24.3	85.0	51.7	39.9	53.4
Katsina	35	76.5	18.1	18.4	13.3	85.0	56.6	23.5	43.0
Kebbi	84.6	66.1	25.4	67.6	13.1	72.5	72.3	62.7	63.1
Kogi	46	25.7	0	100.0	31.8	93.4	30.1	13.2	43.7
Kwara	63.1	45.4	0	77.2	27.7	92.6	30.5	34.7	50.3
Lagos	95.4	50.7	36.8	96.2	62.3	97.0	65.7	48.3	67.4
Nasarawa	86.7	61	0	84.8	50.3	95.9	93.4	43.2	65.4
Niger	34	31.8	25.2	49.0	29.9	91.1	75.2	63.6	56.8
Ogun	60.2	54.8	3.3	75.3	50.2	91.4	60.2	25.2	52.5
Ondo	86.9	31.8	13.1	94.3	71.3	100.0	80.3	35.5	61.2
Osun	56.3	59.4	0	59.0	21.6	73.1	43.7	9.1	39.7
Oyo	19.1	87	0	21.9	57.0	100.0	21.5	9.7	40.2
Plateau	50	62.1	3.4	33.0	16.4	90.7	33.2	22.4	41.4
Rivers	70	45.9	59.1	76.2	41.8	82.2	89.1	37.8	59.4
Sokoto	56.5	60.6	3.1	62.2	13.2	72.4	39.7	21.6	43.4
Taraba	51.7	45.4	3.4	82.1	24.5	100.0	45.1	30.4	51.7



Zone/State	Water Supply Service Level	Functionality of Water Supply Services, Including Quantity and Water Quality	Sanitation Service Level	Functionality of Sanitation Services	Handwashing Service Level, Including Access to Soap	Functionality of Handwashing Services	Proper Management of Waste in HCF	Financial Sustainability of Service Provider	WASH in Health Facility Index
National	58.9	55.8	11.8	77.9	30.2	90.2	52.8	31.0	53.2
Yobe	71.6	29.6	20.3	100.0	32.4	100.0	56.8	70.4	67.5
Zamfara	41.1	70.3	11.9	77.6	15.3	100.0	29.2	8.4	46.0
FCT Abuja	78.5	75.8	12.3	93.9	40.8	95.3	60.0	17.4	57.6

Appendix 5: Table of Indicators and Sustainability Index for Households Sanitation and Hygiene Services

Zone/State	Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status	Sanitation Service Levels	Hygiene and Behaviour Change	Resilient Construction of Toilets	Legal Formalization and Registration of the Service Provision	Sanitation Service Chain	Households Sanitation Services Index
National	76.8	25.4	44.3	53.3	16.7	34.1	39.0
North-Central	52.9	22.7	40.7	54.6	22.6	34.0	37.0
North-East	82.6	33.3	46.2	55.2	9.7	47.3	42.6
North-West	88.8	22.5	46.9	51.4	13.6	40.0	40.3
South-East	77.5	27.8	34.2	47.8	11.6	23.1	33.6
South-South	76.7	23.5	46.8	44.5	7.7	31.9	35.0
South-West	75.6	24.7	42.0	52.4	23.8	33.2	39.4
Abia	98.5	57.1	34.9	55.2	30.3	38.0	48.4
Adamawa	87.1	37.7	57.7	43.4	21.8	36.8	43.4
Akwa Ibom	89.3	44.7	43.9	24.3	65.1	30.8	46.3
Anambra	97.1	26.7	52.8	61.4	7.5	30.6	41.5
Bauchi	78.7	42.8	33.2	30.0	0.0	6.6	26.6
Bayelsa	54.6	9.7	46.5	53.4	6.5	39.9	33.8
Benue	54.6	21.9	25.0	30.5	16.3	21.3	26.1
Borno	98.2	34.7	39.8	59.1	0.7	53.8	43.7
Cross River	59.0	22.9	45.1	50.1	23.8	31.2	37.1
Delta	57.7	21.0	43.8	29.0	0.0	21.2	25.5
Ebonyi	26.7	7.2	40.3	41.0	11.8	7.9	21.9
Edo	88.3	25.7	22.8	52.3	4.6	34.3	34.4
Ekiti	58.6	19.8	37.3	57.2	0.0	39.7	33.8
Enugu	51.7	18.1	31.6	36.5	18.4	26.4	28.9
Gombe	74.7	29.2	39.1	49.7	22.7	40.5	40.3
Imo	90.9	39.8	37.8	38.8	0.0	26.8	33.9
Jigawa	71.9	32.7	55.5	37.9	0.0	39.1	35.8
Kaduna	93.9	17.8	52.3	44.7	36.2	40.8	44.2
Kano	97.8	25.5	33.7	49.9	10.4	32.1	37.1
Katsina	93.2	19.5	50.0	78.3	5.8	52.6	47.1
Kebbi	50.1	9.9	55.0	63.2	2.0	45.0	36.8
Kogi	44.5	12.2	29.3	56.4	0.0	21.2	26.2
Kwara	50.0	20.8	47.5	57.3	15.0	39.8	37.7
Lagos	97.1	30.8	52.0	57.8	25.8	39.9	46.8
Nasarawa	54.3	21.7	49.8	59.2	1.1	42.2	36.7
Niger	53.6	25.9	34.9	33.6	19.4	6.4	26.4
Ogun	85.7	26.3	22.4	28.5	0.0	20.4	25.6
Ondo	61.7	24.7	31.7	48.9	11.4	32.2	33.1
Osun	81.9	32.8	43.6	36.5	20.3	10.3	33.1
Oyo	46.3	16.2	31.1	55.6	24.5	34.8	34.7
Plateau	44.1	21.1	43.4	64.9	77.0	42.2	50.9
Rivers	91.5	23.6	55.3	55.9	6.2	35.6	40.5
Sokoto	95.4	34.2	24.2	57.0	2.9	53.2	40.9
Taraba	57.5	23.6	31.2	47.9	17.7	34.2	33.9
Yobe	87.7	23.5	45.7	49.0	7.9	51.7	40.9
Zamfara	98.7	18.6	19.9	62.7	0.0	45.3	37.2
FCT Abuja	70.3	33.8	43.6	52.9	27.6	35.4	41.8



Appendix 6: Table of Indicators and Sustainability Index for Households Water Supply Services

	Functionality	Accessibility	Availability (Including Reliability, Seasonality, and Continuity)	Quantity	Water Quality	Preliminary Studies and Planning Adapted to the Local Context	Alignment with Users' Preferences, also including their Participation in Decision- Making throughout the Process	Service Provider Capacities, Resources, and Performance	Access To External Supplies and Technical Support	Financial Sustainability of Service Provider, Including Implementation of Subsidies and other Pro- Poor Tariff Systems	Water Supply Services Index
National	84.1	66.7	32.4	60.0	35.4	14.2	67.8	16.7	66.6	12.4	44.1
North-Central	83.7	58.0	40.8	60.0	31.8	15.3	68.6	11.9	68.1	11.0	42.1
North-East	93.0	65.5	31.1	30.0	22.7	17.0	68.7	37.2	94.2	9.0	44.7
North-West	80.6	56.0	49.7	30.0	34.1	19.6	68.2	20.3	70.9	8.4	41.2
South-East	87.6	73.2	58.6	60.0	49.4	6.6	56.6	4.5	56.9	20.2	48.0
South-South	75.0	65.2	50.5	60.0	20.9	15.4	61.9	17.7	67.0	13.8	41.4
South-West	86.1	85.2	59.2	60.0	41.5	7.7	76.3	5.4	53.0	17.3	48.7
Abia	78.9	51.1	72.8	30.0	39.8	5.3	58.3	5.0	80.6	32.4	44.8
Adamawa	86.5	77.0	36.5	30.0	16.4	17.8	63.9	35.3	81.4	1.1	42.2
Akwa Ibom	74.4	47.3	50.0	100.0	31.0	30.6	67.9	2.4	69.6	11.3	41.3
Anambra	81.0	92.4	66.6	30.0	62.0	6.2	62.0	2.7	64.3	25.4	52.1
Bauchi	100.0	67.1	60.2	30.0	57.1	9.1	80.8	49.0	100.0	0.4	52.6
Bayelsa	64.3	51.2	59.4	70.0	0.0	19.0	62.4	5.9	60.0	29.9	37.4
Benue	86.0	39.9	56.0	30.0	7.4	3.8	70.0	7.5	28.6	1.8	30.5
Borno	100.0	68.0	22.8	30.0	34.3	16.2	51.8	38.6	87.9	23.7	49.4
Cross River	40.7	48.7	43.3	30.0	15.7	8.1	51.6	55.9	35.0	30.2	35.8
Delta	67.5	78.2	46.0	30.0	20.0	3.4	65.1	6.3	60.5	7.9	37.3
Ebonyi	66.7	60.1	35.0	30.0	20.4	3.7	52.0	9.1	58.3	8.1	33.6
Edo	93.7	74.6	67.2	30.0	44.4	9.1	48.2	5.7	79.2	12.5	46.7
Ekiti	84.4	81.4	48.7	30.0	31.0	14.2	76.2	10.8	72.4	8.9	44.5
Enugu	91.3	67.5	45.4	60.0	32.4	9.3	70.1	22.6	44.4	25.3	47.5
Gombe	90.5	65.2	31.8	30.0	14.5	13.1	81.7	31.3	97.5	7.0	42.8
Imo	94.6	80.5	61.9	100.0	78.4	7.0	41.5	1.2	34.9	16.0	53.6



	Functionality	Accessibility	Availability (Including Reliability, Seasonality, and Continuity)	Quantity	Water Quality	Preliminary Studies and Planning Adapted to the Local Context	Alignment with Users' Preferences, also Including their Participation in Decision- Making throughout the Process	Service Provider Capacities, Resources, and Performance	Access To External Supplies and Technical Support	Financial Sustainability of Service Provider, Including Implementation of Subsidies and other Pro- Poor Tariff Systems	Water Supply Services Index
National	84.1	66.7	32.4	60.0	35.4	14.2	67.8	16.7	66.6	12.4	44.1
Jigawa	84.8	89.1	52.8	30.0	62.1	9.9	89.6	29.1	80.0	6.6	52.8
Kaduna	89.4	44.5	36.8	70.0	25.2	27.7	52.1	11.7	47.4	5.3	37.8
Kano	70.1	60.9	32.6	60.0	49.6	21.5	65.0	24.0	82.4	9.1	44.4
Katsina	73.8	54.3	41.4	70.0	54.0	25.3	79.3	26.3	88.1	29.1	51.0
Kebbi	58.7	46.1	43.0	30.0	10.8	28.9	53.2	47.0	64.5	3.5	33.7
Kogi	94.6	61.9	50.2	30.0	8.2	12.6	66.7	4.2	66.7	13.2	39.1
Kwara	79.0	74.2	19.9	30.0	9.0	21.2	71.6	7.7	73.0	6.9	37.3
Lagos	93.6	96.2	68.4	70.0	42.6	4.3	80.8	10.9	63.3	32.4	56.8
Nasarawa	90.6	60.0	32.0	60.0	22.0	13.1	66.2	36.9	96.3	26.1	48.2
Niger	65.9	59.4	31.0	30.0	1.3	24.0	78.9	18.6	62.9	7.5	33.7
Ogun	91.9	94.0	74.8	60.0	55.3	4.1	71.8	4.4	58.8	38.2	57.7
Ondo	88.3	61.4	57.2	60.0	29.8	10.1	65.2	2.2	40.7	2.6	39.3
Osun	79.8	83.1	58.2	60.0	27.0	16.0	71.7	6.1	55.0	5.6	43.3
Oyo	88.8	78.7	38.6	30.0	40.2	9.9	79.4	3.8	39.0	5.8	42.5
Plateau	87.3	52.0	40.5	60.0	41.6	11.0	72.7	4.8	60.4	4.6	40.8
Rivers	97.4	76.0	71.9	60.0	49.2	21.4	69.2	26.3	81.8	6.4	52.5
Sokoto	83.0	33.0	79.1	30.0	38.8	6.4	66.9	12.9	60.6	8.3	38.3
Taraba	93.8	34.9	39.2	30.0	7.9	15.3	62.2	26.5	100.0	4.6	36.4
Yobe	89.7	71.7	40.5	30.0	53.3	39.1	71.8	31.8	91.2	16.4	52.3
Zamfara	52.4	58.6	37.6	30.0	15.5	20.0	71.8	38.6	77.2	0.5	34.8
FCT Abuja	78.0	70.2	52.9	100.0	51.2	27.0	53.7	11.7	70.0	42.0	54.6



**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Sector-Wide Sustainability Checks Report**

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