



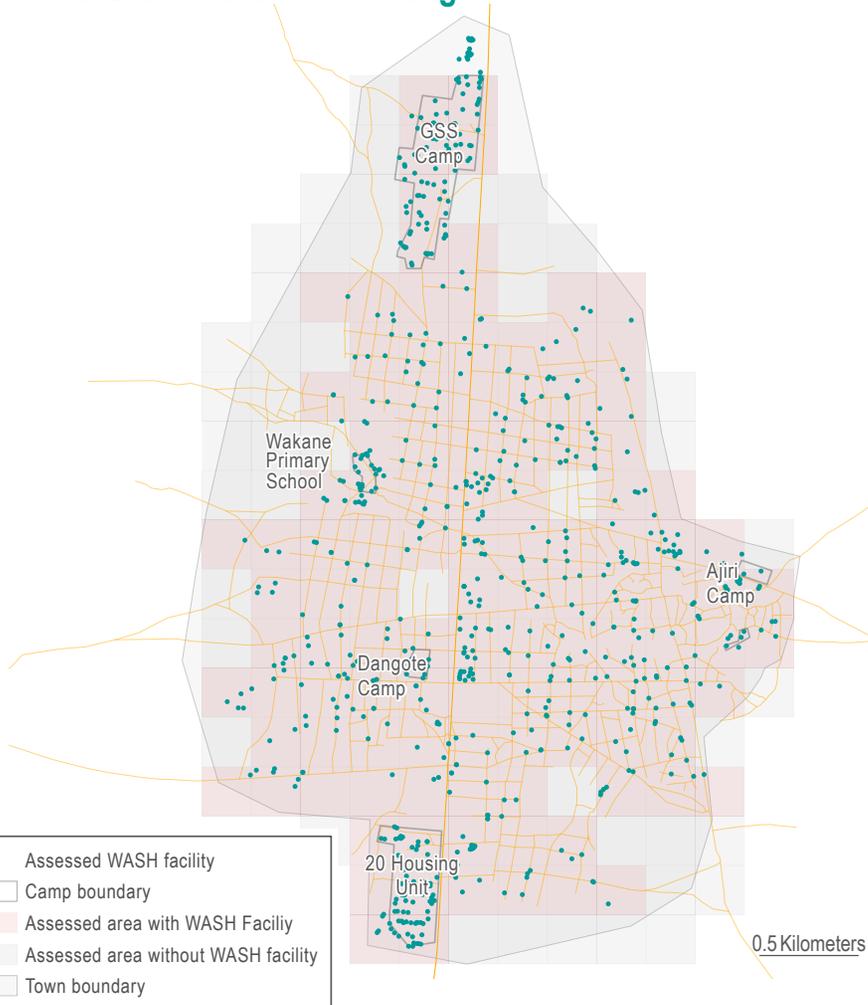
Gwoza Town WASH Infrastructure Mapping

Gwoza LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

March 2021

According to the 2020 REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)¹, 74% of households in Borno have a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sectoral need. As the crisis in the region continues, it has become increasingly important to fill information gaps to inform a more effective humanitarian response and planning for immediate life-saving WASH activities. Lack of a centralized WASH infrastructure database, indicating registration, functionality, and maintenance of waterpoints and latrines remains a key issue. In this direction, REACH has conducted an infrastructure mapping exercise to assess latrine and waterpoint facilities located in high priority programming sites² due to limited availability of updated and comprehensive infrastructure data. In particular, this profile provides an overview of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in Gwoza town, in Borno State, Northeast Nigeria. Data collection took place between February 25 - March 1, 2021. For more information on the methodology, please see pg.6.

Gwoza Assessment Coverage



Latrines by type

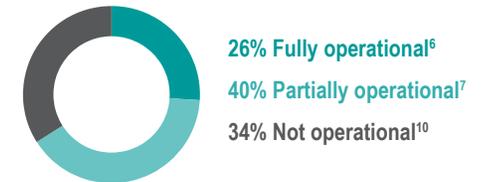
	# of total assessed latrines	% of total assessed latrines
Communal latrines ³	199	78%
Institutional latrines ⁴	50	20%
Private latrines ⁵	6	2%

Waterpoints by type

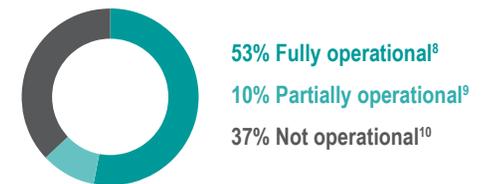
	# of total assessed waterpoints	% of total assessed waterpoints [†]
Public tap/standpipe	200	47%
Handpump or borehole	59	14%
Unprotected well	116	27%
Protected well	19	4%
Piped connection to a house	10	2%
Water seller or kiosk	9	2%
Surface Water	9	2%
Rainwater collection	2	<1%
Bottled water, water sachets	1	<1%
Tanker Truck	1	<1%
Other	1	<1%

Total assessed area	8.84 km ²
Total assessed latrines	255
Total assessed waterpoints	428

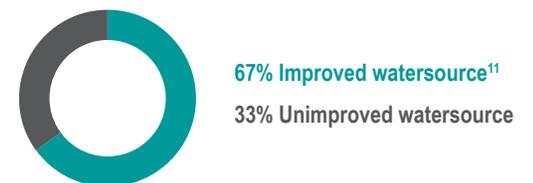
Waterpoint functionality[†]



Latrine functionality



Waterpoint Type



¹ Nigeria 2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

² Site selection chosen in conjunction with WASH sector.

³ Communal latrines are those found in public locations (such as near markets and residences) available for public use.

⁴ Institutional latrines are defined as those located in schools, safe spaces, hospitals, churches, and other institutions where the public is granted access.

⁵ Private latrines include those in residences, and shared between households.

[†] Due to rounding and questions where key informants were unable to answer, some values and percentages may not sum up to 100% or total figure.

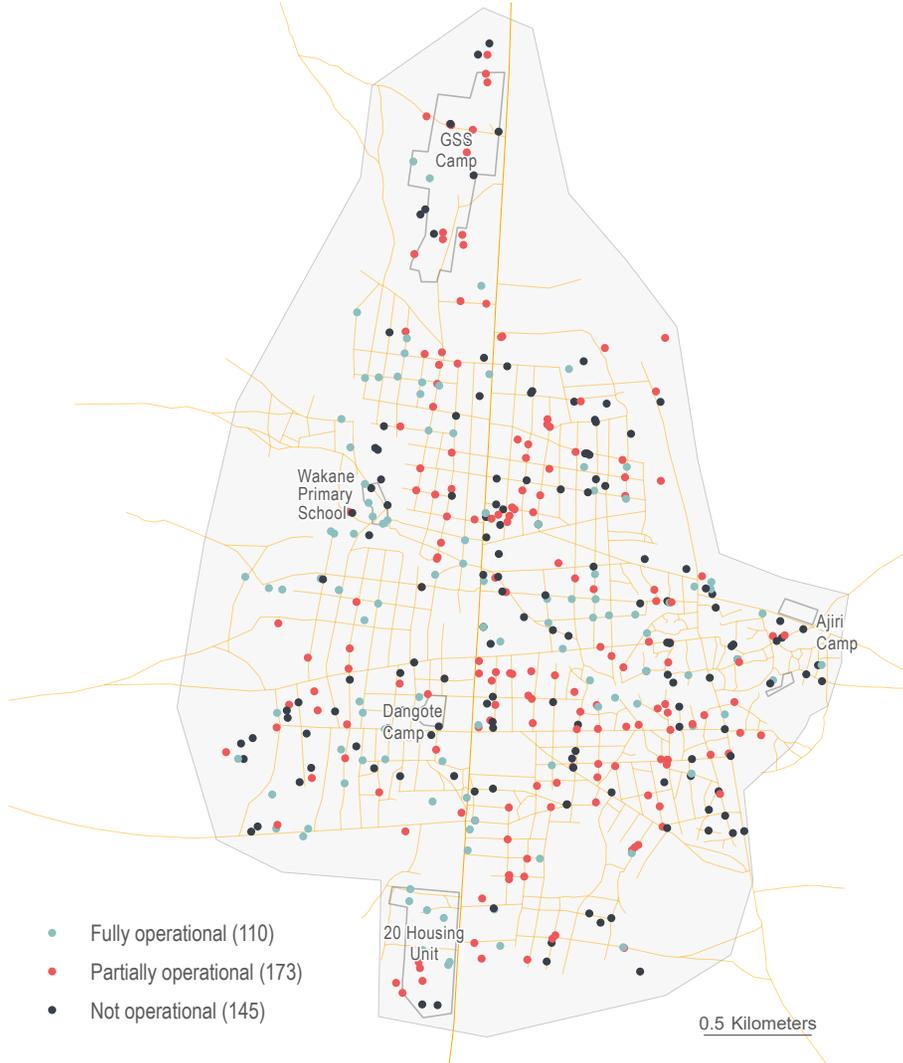


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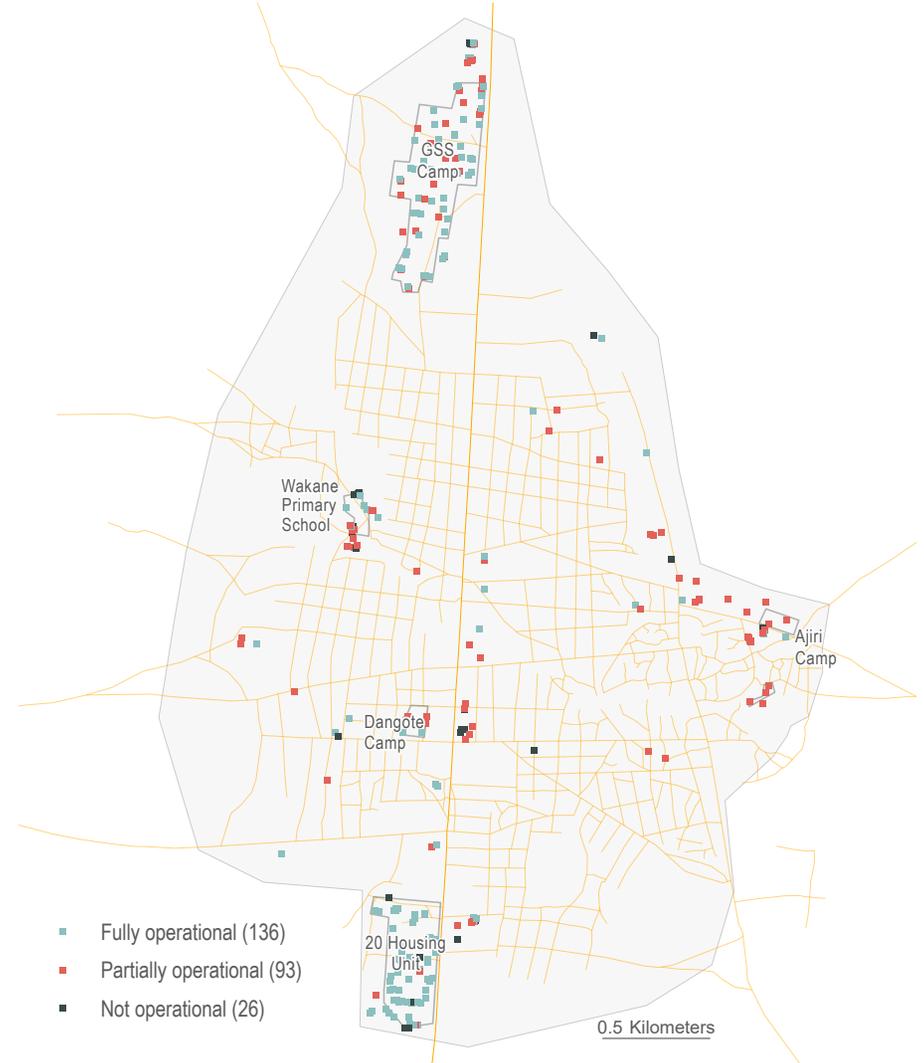
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Waterpoint Functionality



Latrine Functionality



6 Fully operational waterpoints are those where water is readily accessible. If the unit contains multiple taps, each has readily accessible water daily, despite possible needed repairs.
 7 Partially operational waterpoints include those where water is accessible, although one or more tap or access point may be unusable.
 8 Fully operational latrines include those where each latrine in a block is usable, despite possible damages or needed repairs.
 9 Partially operational latrines are those in which one or more in the latrine block is not usable due to damages or needed repairs.
 10 Not operational latrines and water points include those which are damaged beyond use, under construction, or are not certified for use.
 11 An improved water source is one which is constructed to adequately protect water from contamination, for further information please visit [The World Health Organization](https://www.who.int)



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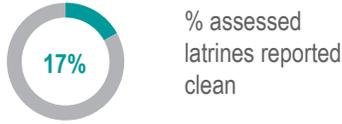
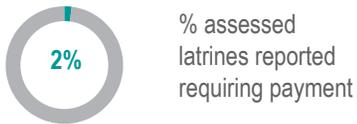
Latrine Access and Functionality

Latrine functionality by type

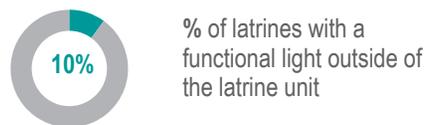
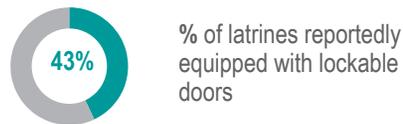


Latrine by Usage†

62% of assessed latrines are reportedly labeled with visible gender markings outside of the unit.

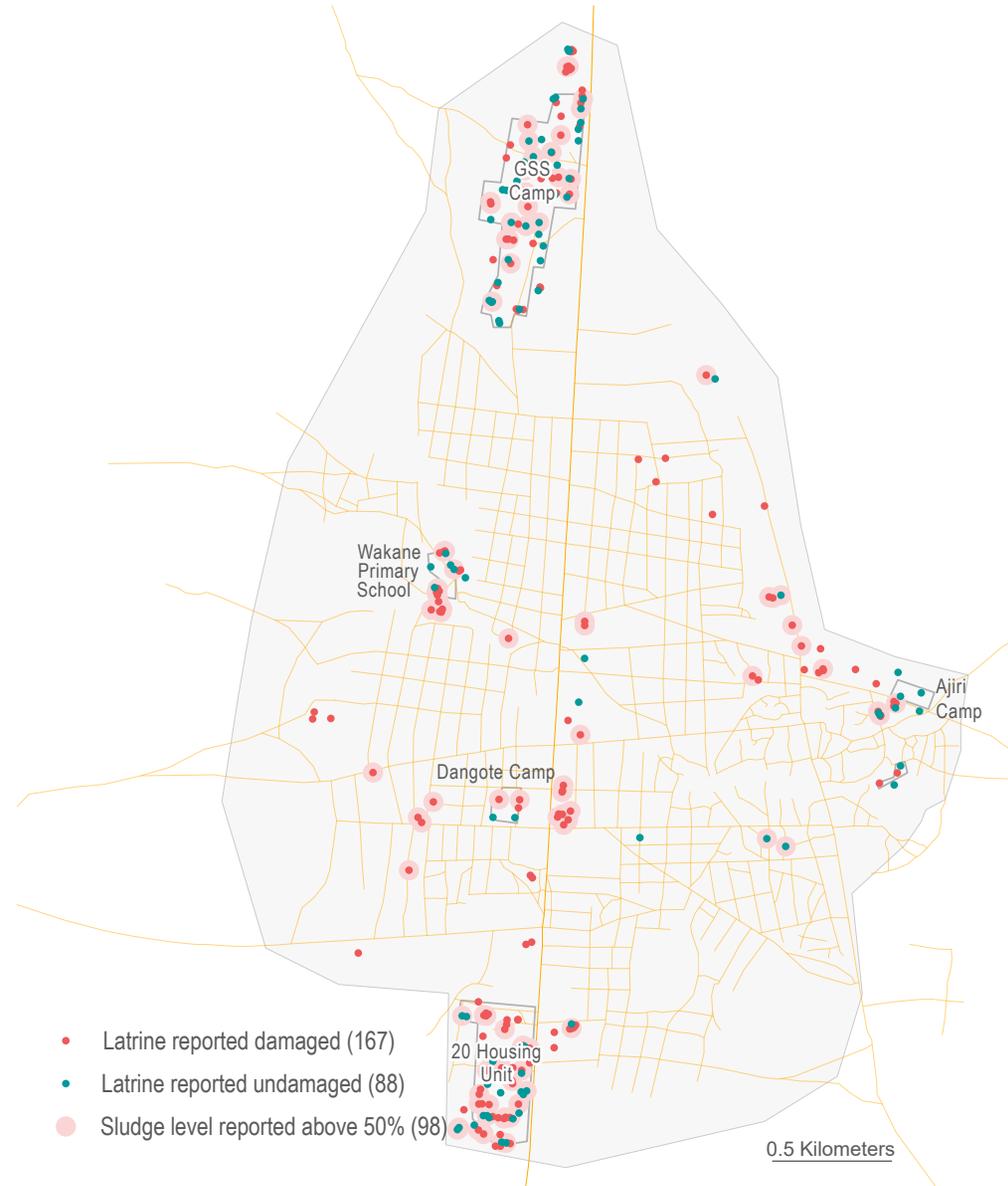


Latrine Security and Protection



Of the 23% of latrines reportedly female designated, 48% contain a privacy wall in front of the unit or block, 39% have functional locks, and 9% are equipped with a functional light outside of the latrine unit.

Latrine Damage





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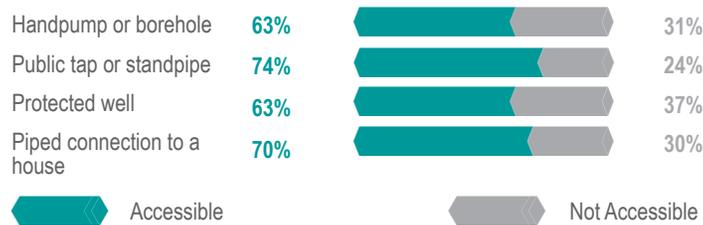
Water Access and Functionality

Improved waterpoints functionality by type



45% of assessed waterpoints were reported to be damaged or in need of repair.

Improved waterpoints reported accessible by type†



67% of assessed waterpoints were reported to be accessible¹².

30% of assessed waterpoints were reported to be inaccessible. Water source difficult to reach, a fear for security, and required payment were the most common reasons for inaccessibility according to KIs.



6% of assessed waterpoints reportedly requiring payment for use



40% of assessed waterpoints with water supply available 8 hours or more daily in dry season



29% of assessed waterpoints located within 15 meters of a contamination point¹³

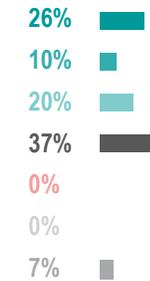
Ownership and Repair

% of total assessed waterpoint by reported owner†



NGO
Government
Private Owner
Community
Institution
Formalised water provider
Other/Unable to confirm

% of total assessed waterpoint by reported responsible party for maintenance and repair†



Waterpoint Contamination

Jerry Can

Most commonly reported quantity purchased for waterpoints which require payment

10 Naira

Average reported cost for 1 jerry can in case of waterpoints requiring payment

5-20 Naira

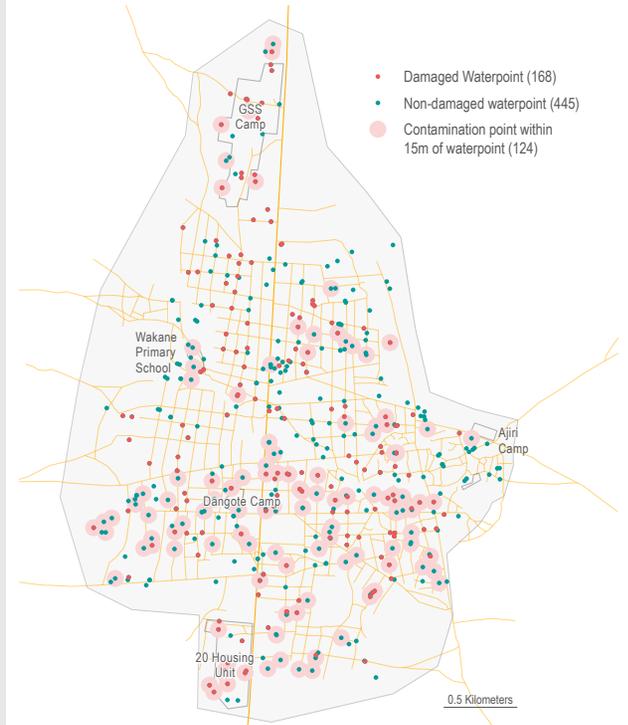
Reported price range per jerry can

65% of assessed waterpoints requiring payment were reported fully functional, 19% reported partially functional, and 15% reported non-functional†.

Of the waterpoints requiring payment for use, 27% were reported to be damaged or in need of repair.

12 Reported accessible by KIs, including all levels of functionality.

13 Contamination point includes sites with trash dumping, as well as, human and/or animal excretion.





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Methodology

For this infrastructure sweep, REACH assessed a total of **3,579 latrine facilities** and **1,568 waterpoints** across all 4 assessment sites; assessment sites include: Monguno town, Gwoza town, Pulka town, and selected camps in Maiduguri/Jere. Assessed sites were selected based on information gaps in high-need zones with programmatic relevance to humanitarian actors. By using satellite imagery, the geographic area of the target sites were determined, before REACH enumerators conducted an infrastructure sweep to map facilities. The region was subdivided using local guides and neighborhood landmarks to ensure efficient coverage of the region. Infrastructure assessment included direct observation and key informant interviews. Key informants were selected at the infrastructure point; one key informant interview was conducted per infrastructure point. Findings should be considered indicative only.

The complete details on data collection and methodology can be found in the [Terms of Reference](#).

Limitations

Due to protection concerns raised, REACH enumerators were unable to access inside of latrine units to conduct the infrastructure sweep. Therefore questions on the status of latrines requiring close inspection were answered by key informants at the infrastructure point. The unit of measurement for latrine units includes latrine blocks, a facility including multiple enclosed toilets, as well as stand alone single latrine units. Latrine blocks and single units are represented without differentiation on the included maps.

Furthermore, due to insecurity, WASH facilities were only assessed in accessible areas of the target sites. Therefore, the infrastructure mapped may not be exhaustive.

About REACH:

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

Target Assessment Sites

