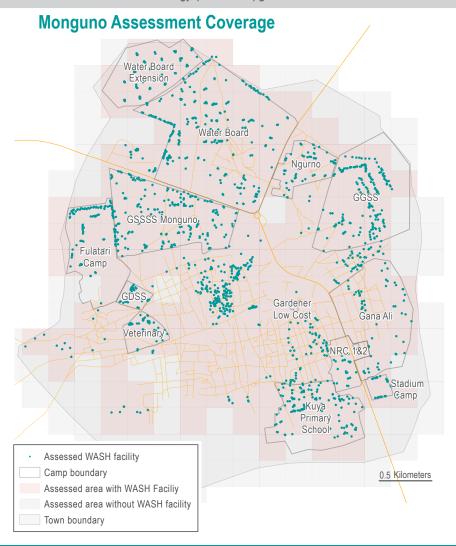


Monguno LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

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 Monguno town, in Borno State, Northeast Nigeria. Data collection took place between January 25 - February 6, 2021. For more information on the methodology, please see pg.6.

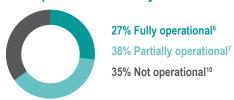
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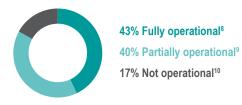
Latrines by type	# of total assessed latrines [†]	% of total assessed latrines [†]	
Communal latrines ³	1254	81%	
Institutional latrines4	43	3%	
Private latrines ⁵	224	15%	
Waterpoints	# of total	% of total assessed	
by type	waterpoints	waterpoints [†]	
Public tap/standpipe	354	67%	
Handpump or borehole	72	14%	
Surface Water	47	9%	
Protected well	18	3%	
Piped connection to a house	18	3%	
Unprotected well	9	2%	
Water seller or kiosk	8	2%	
Tanker Truck	3	<1%	
Other	3	<1%	
Rainwater collection	0	0%	
Bottled water, water sachets	0	0%	
1 Nigorio 2020 Multi Conter Nondo Anno	t		

Total assessed area	11.79 km ²
Total assessed latrines	1539
Total assessed waterpoints	532

Waterpoint functionality[†]



Latrine functionality



Waterpoint Type



87% Improved watersource¹¹

13% Unimproved watersource





¹ Nigeria 2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

² Site selection chosen in conjunction with WASH sector

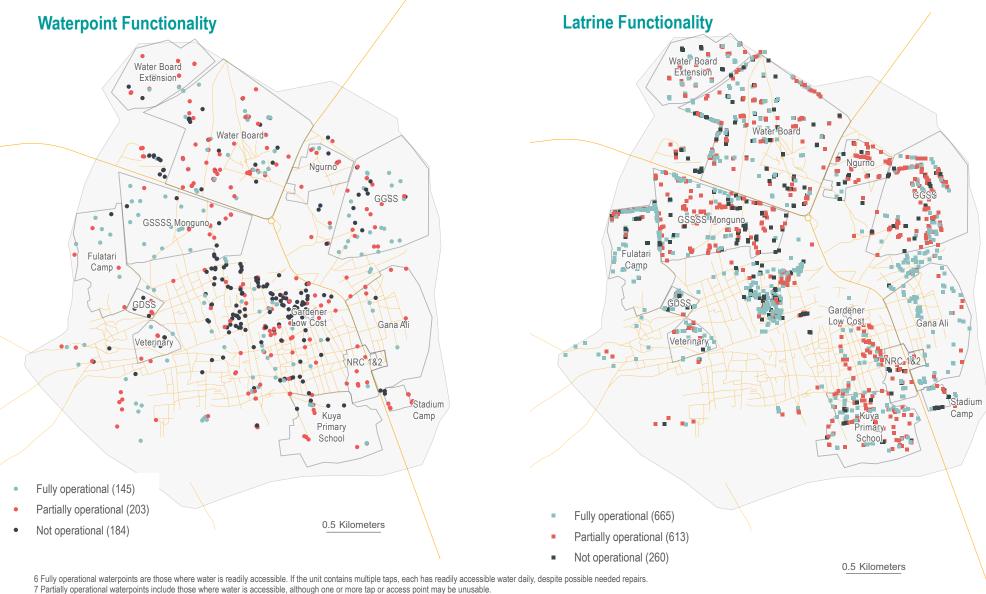
³ Communal latrines are those found in public locations (such as near markets and residences) available for public use.

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.

Monguno LGA, Borno State, Nigeria



⁸ Fully operational latrines include those where each latrine in a block is usable, despite possible damages or needed repairs.

¹¹ An improved water source is one which is contructed to adaquately protect water from contamination, for further information please visit The World Health Organization





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 constuction, or are not certified for use.



Monguno LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

Latrine Access and Functionality



Latrine by Usage[†]

33% of assessed latrines are reportedly labeled with visible gender markings outside of the unit.



% assessed latrines reported requiring payment



clean

% assessed latrines reported

% of latrines

designated by

reportedly

aender



% reported latrines sludge level more than 50% full



% assessed latrines reported damaged or in need or repair

Latrine Security and Protection

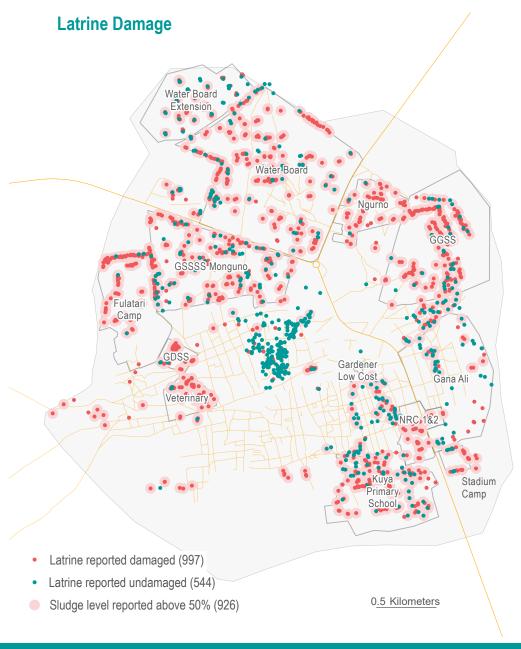


% of latrines reportedly equipped with lockable doors



% of latrines with a functional light outside of the latrine unit

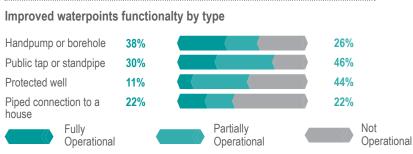
Of the 3% of latrines reportedly female designated, 20% contain a privacy wall in front of the unit or block. 54% have functional locks, and 5% are equipped with a functional light outside of the latrine unit.





Monguno LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

Water Access and Functionality



50% of assessed waterpoints were reported to be damaged or in need of repair.

Improved waterpoints reported accessible by type[†]

Handpump or borehole	75%		$\langle \rangle$	24%
Public tap or standpipe	82%		$\langle \ \ $	12%
Protected well	83%		$\langle \ \ $	11%
Piped connection to a house	94%			6%
Accessible		(Not Acces	ssible

77% of assessed waterpoints were reported to be accessible 12.

18% of assessed waterpoints were reported to be inaccessible. Water source difficult to reach, privately owned, and required payment were the most common reasons for inaccessibly according to KIs.



contamination point¹³

Ownership and Repair



Jerry Can Most commonly reported quantity purchased for waterpoints which require payment

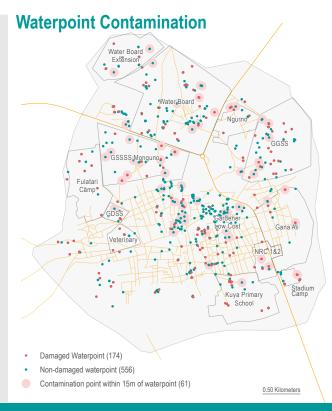
Average reported cost for 1 jerry can in case of waterpoints requiring payment

5-20 Reported price range per Naira jerry can

41% of assessed waterpoints requiring payment were reported fully functional, 57% reported partially functional, and 2% reported non-functional.

Of the waterpoints requiring payment for use, 35% 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.





Monguno LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

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 <u>Terms of Reference</u>.

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 differentation 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

