



WASH Infrastructure Mapping

Mubi South LGA, Adamawa State, Nigeria

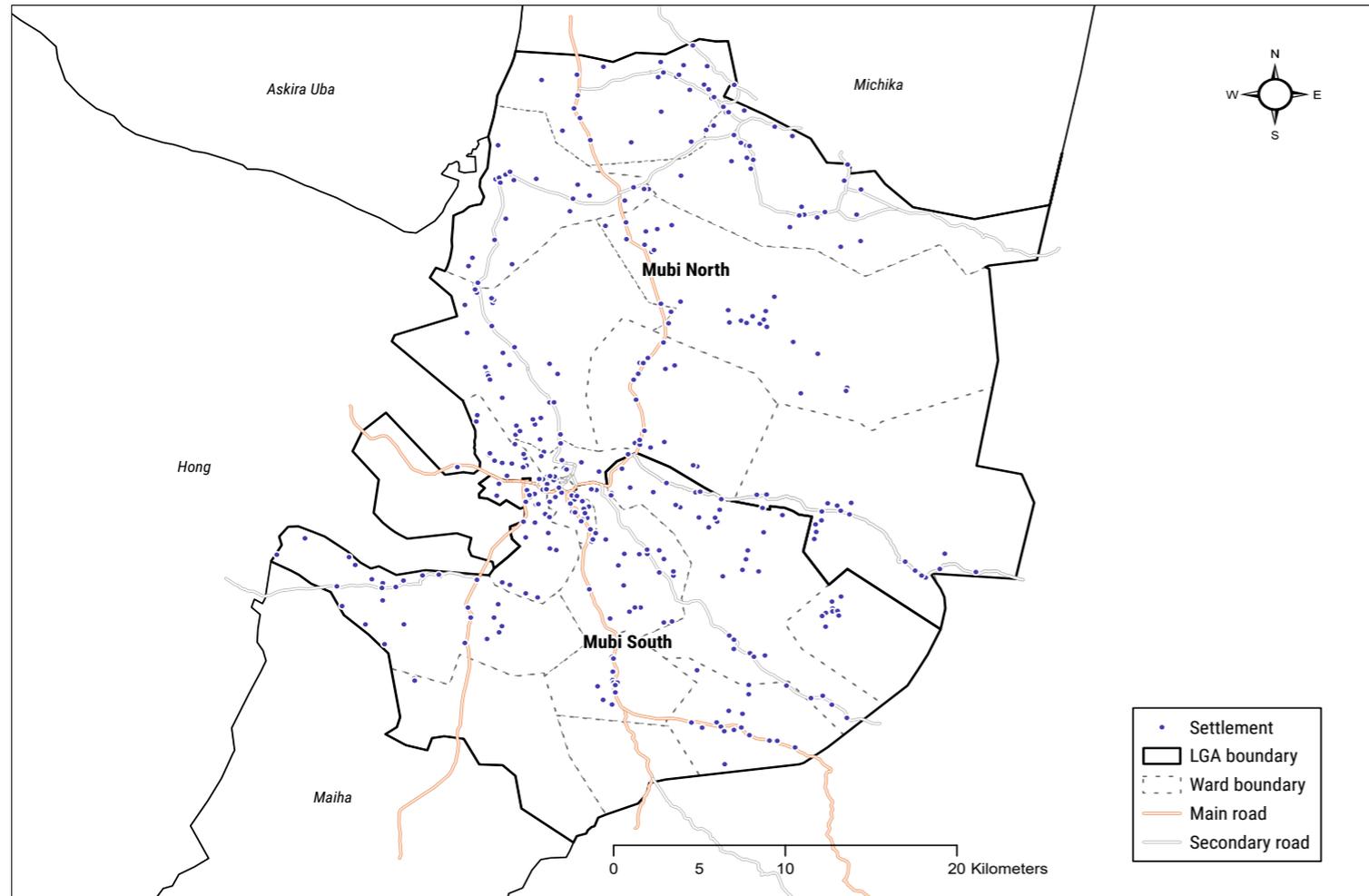
December 2022

Data from the Adamawa Operational Presence Mapping Dashboard and the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (HNO) indicate that the Mubi axis¹ Local Government Areas (LGAs) have severe gaps in WASH provision. This situation is compounded by the difficulty WASH partners face accessing communities in these LGAs, and has led to a dearth of information on WASH conditions and infrastructure.² WASH gaps are projected to worsen as a result of the growing number of returnees, dilapidated sanitation facilities, and disease outbreaks such as cholera.³

Against this background, information on the existence and condition of WASH infrastructure in key accessible towns⁴ within the Mubi Axis is required to inform a more effective humanitarian response, and planning for immediate life-saving WASH assistance - and contingency planning for durable solutions.

REACH in collaboration with the WASH sector, the Ministry of water resources and humanitarian partners aimed to carry out an infrastructure mapping exercise to assess latrine and water source facilities located in all accessible towns within the Mubi axis. This profile, in particular, provides an overview of the WASH infrastructure in Mubi South LGA, Adamawa State, in Northeast Nigeria. The data was collected between October 3 and November 9, 2022. Please see page 6 for more information on the methodology.

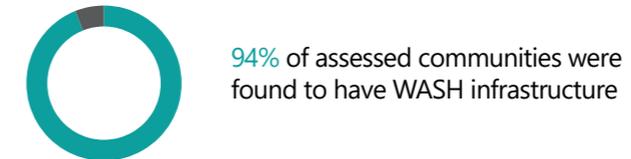
MUBI SOUTH LGA ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



WASH INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSED

of assessed communities 168
 # of assessed communities without WASH infrastructure 11
 # of assessed water sources 1765
 # of assessed latrines 424

KEY FINDINGS



Water accessibility



Latrine accessibility



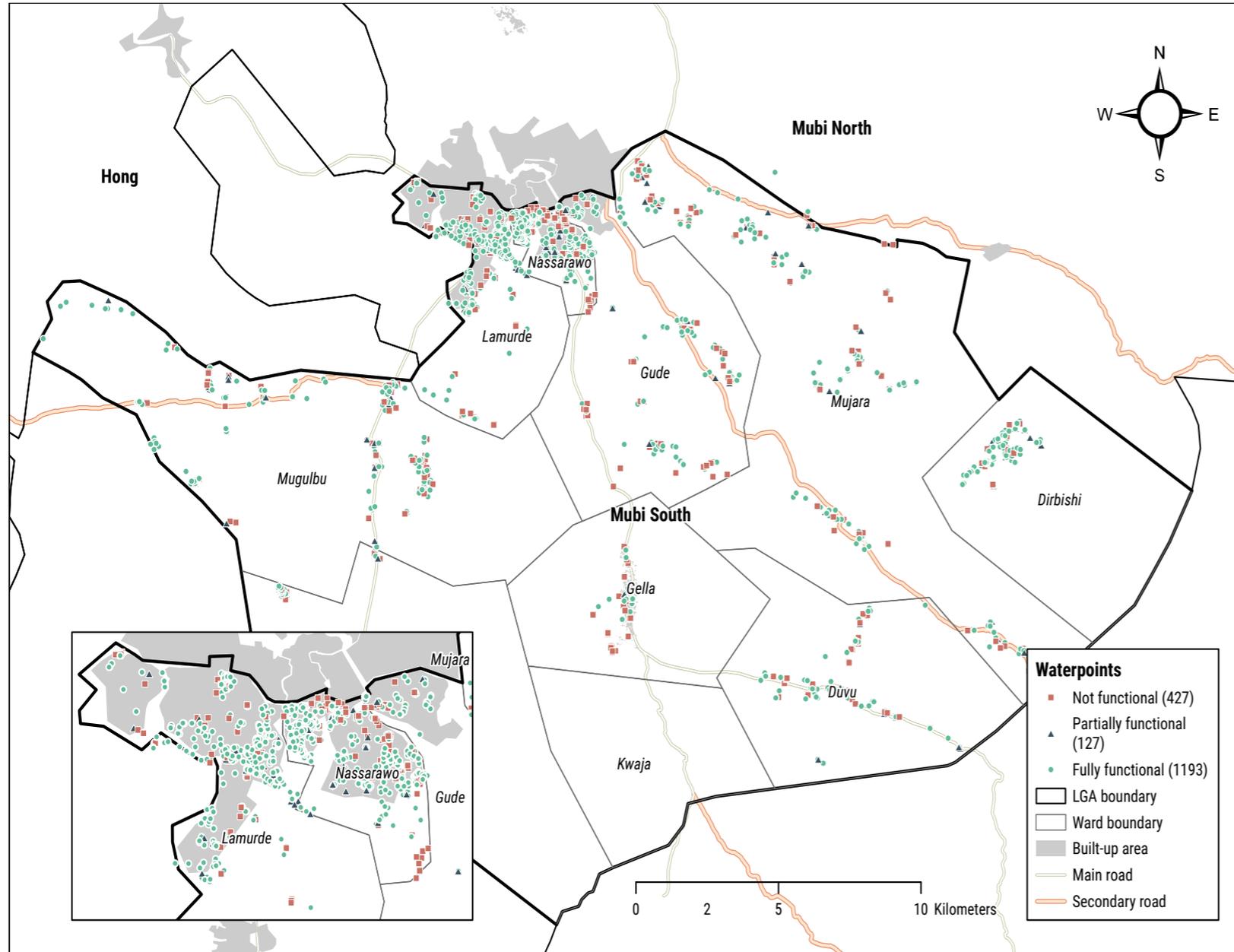


WASH Infrastructure Mapping

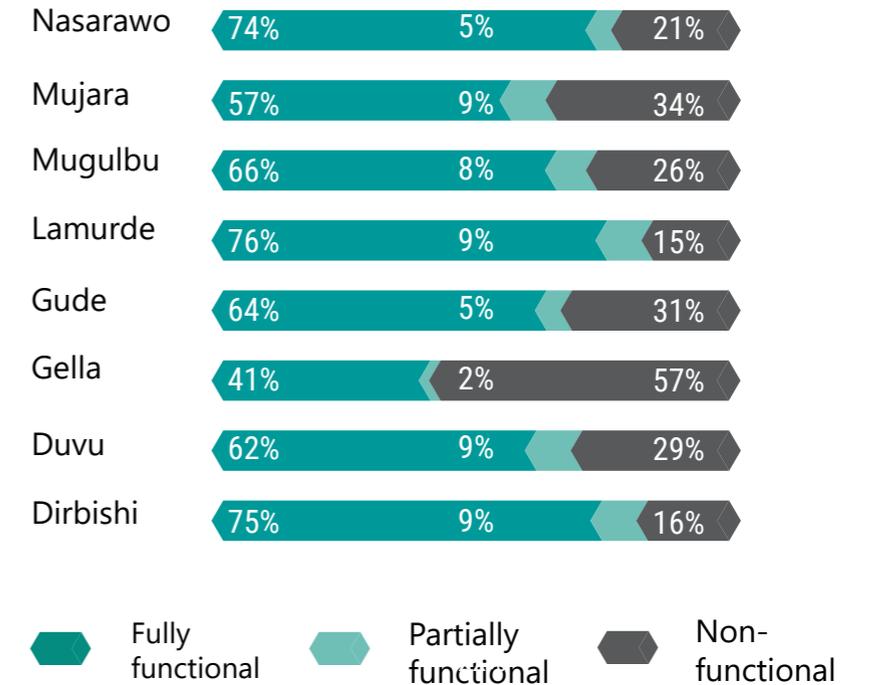
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WATER SOURCE FUNCTIONALITY



% of observed water sources by functionality per ward¹⁰



Water sources by type	# of total assessed water sources	% of total assessed water sources
Motorised water scheme ⁶	139	8%
Borehole or hand-pump ⁷	525	30%
Protected well	226	13%
Unprotected well	875	49%



WATER SOURCE FUNCTIONALITY

Water source functionality per all assessed sources



69% Fully functional¹¹

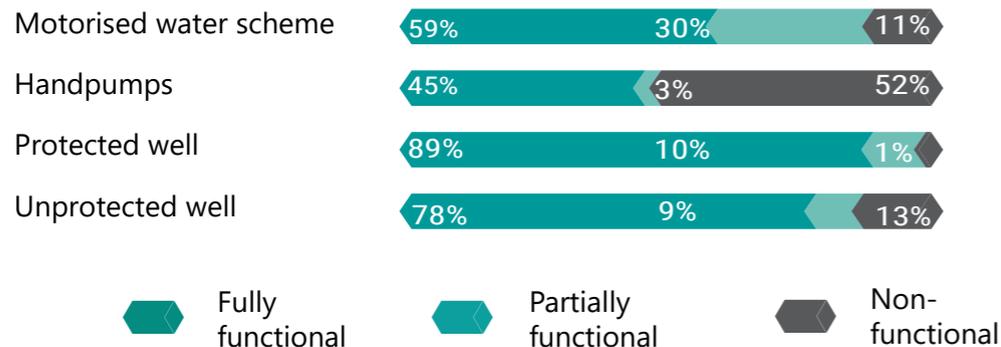
11% Partially functional¹²

20% non-functional¹³

Most reported reasons why water sources were deemed non-functional

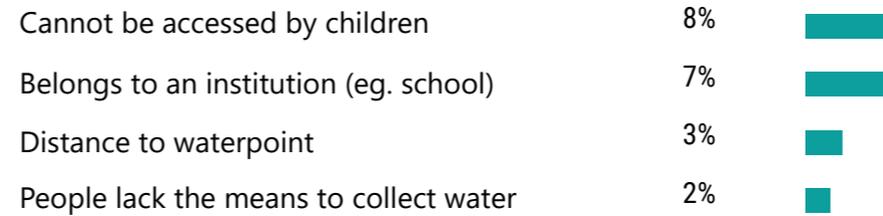
- 54% of non-functional water sources had reportedly stopped working due to problems with the pump.
- 22% of the non-functional water sources had reportedly dried up for good, and were covered with debris.
- 14% of the non-functional water sources had reportedly dried up due to poor rainfall.

% of functional water sources by type



WATER SOURCE ACCESSIBILITY

Reported reasons for water points being inaccessible by % of KIs



8% of assessed water sources were located within 15 meters of a contamination point

% of accessible water sources by type



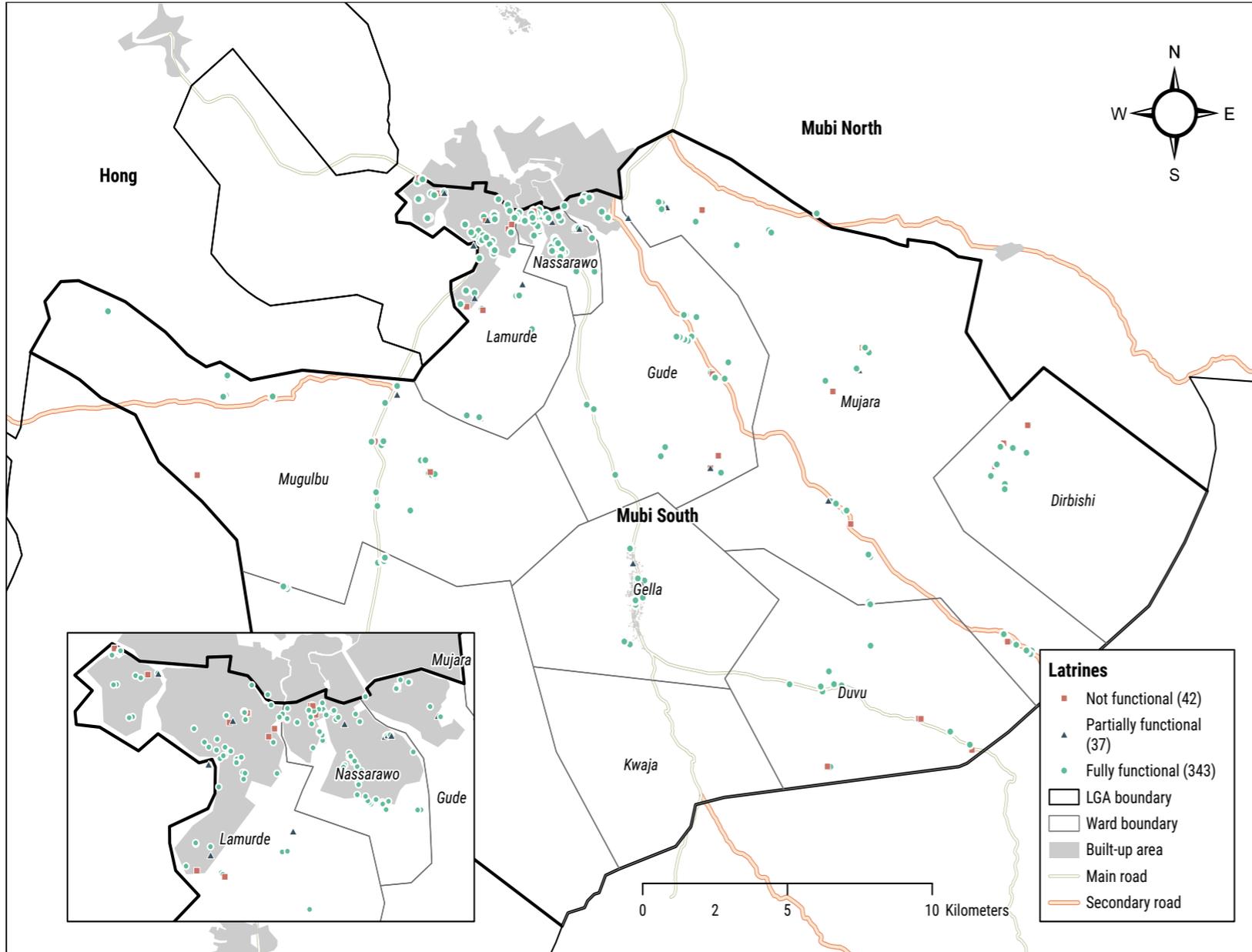


WASH Infrastructure Mapping

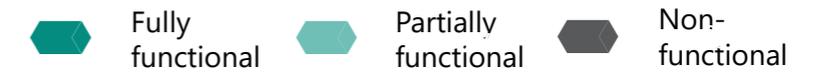
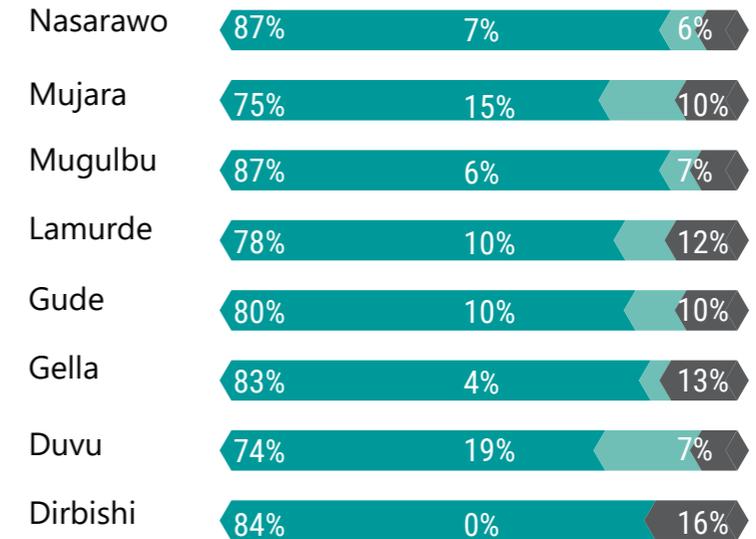
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LATRINE FUNCTIONALITY



% of observed latrines by functionality per ward



Latrine sources by type	# of total assessed latrines	% of total assessed latrines
Institutional latrines ⁸	382	92%
Commercial latrines ⁹	35	8%



LATRINE FUNCTIONALITY

Latrine point functionality per all assessed latrines



81% Fully functional¹⁴

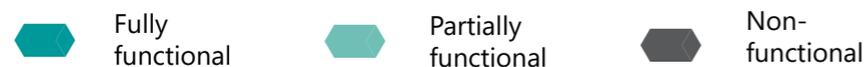
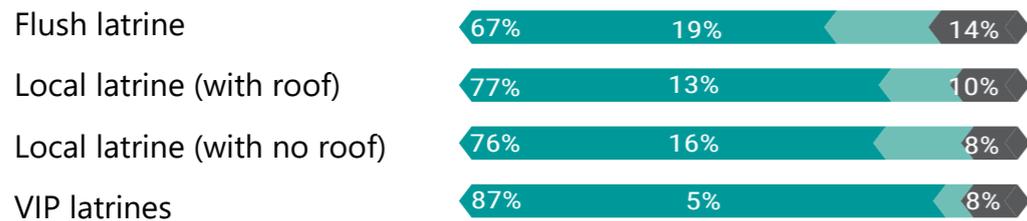
9% Partially functional¹⁵

10% Non-functional¹⁶

Most reported reasons latrines were deemed non-functional

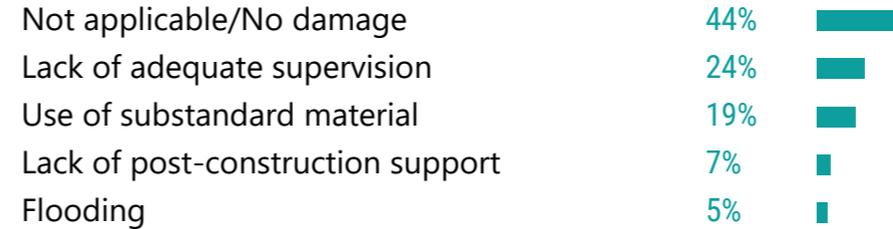
- 65% of the observed non-functional latrines were reportedly non-functional due to broken slabs, seats, walls and/or were collapsed.
- 33% of the observed non-functional latrines were reportedly blocked with faeces, sand, bricks, debris and/or water
- 33% of the observed non-functional latrines reportedly had problems with their flush systems.

Sanitary facility functionality by type



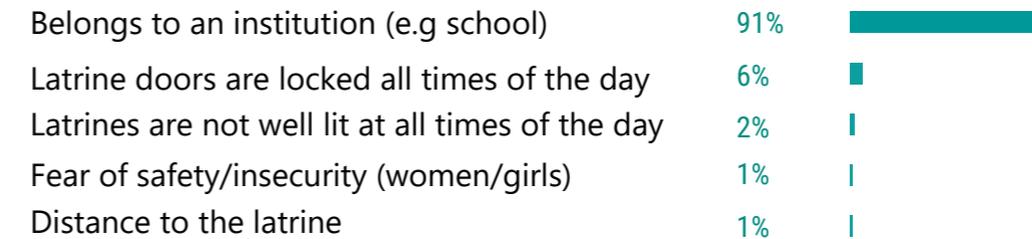
LATRINE DAMAGE

Reported causes of latrine damage by % of KIs



LATRINE ACCESSIBILITY

Reported reasons for latrines being inaccessible by % of KIs¹⁷



% of accessible sanitary facilities by type





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METHODOLOGY

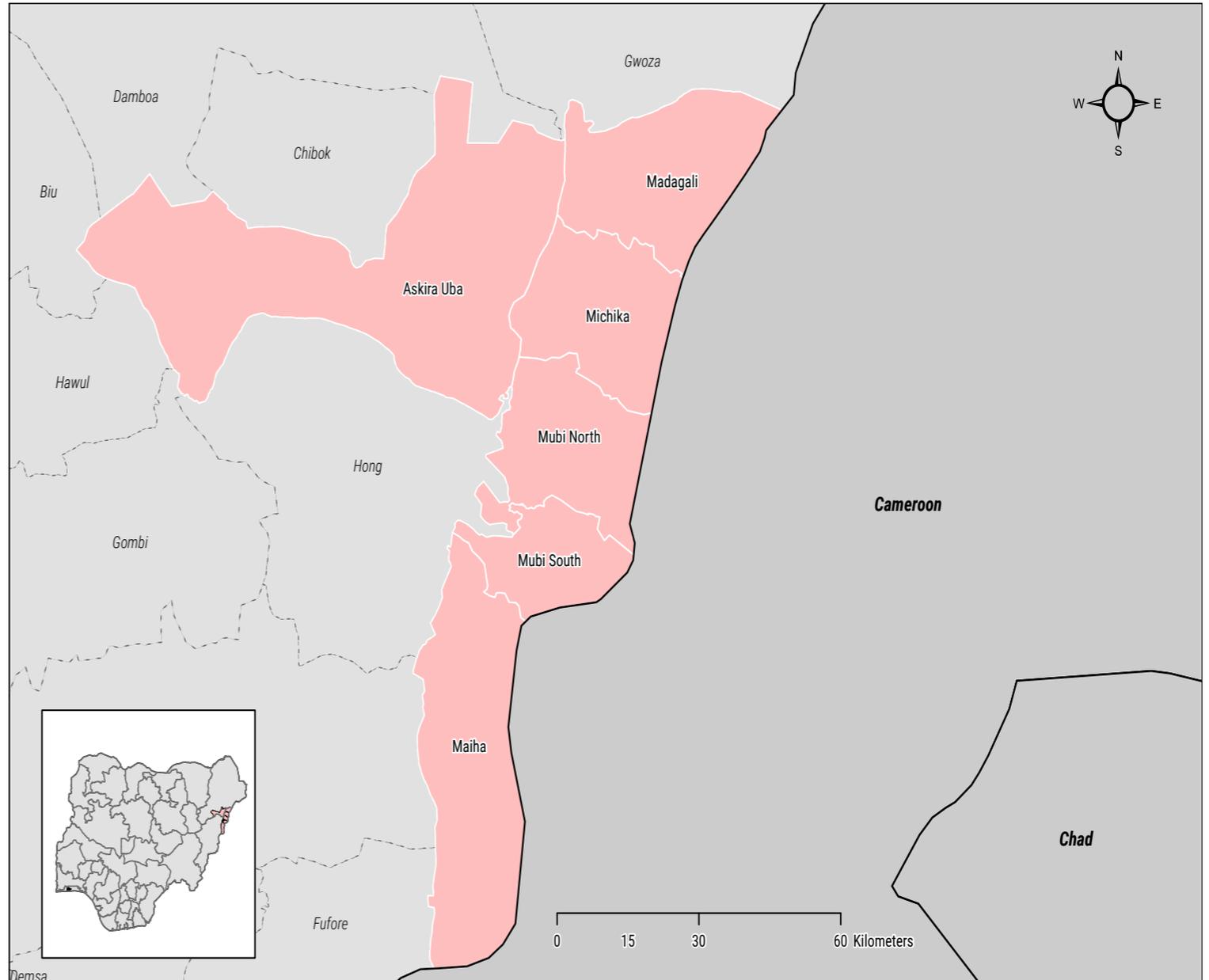
WASH partners assessed a total of 1094 latrine facilities and 4096 water sources across two LGAs in Adamawa State Mubi North and Mubi South. The LGAs that were assessed were selected based on information gaps in high-need zones with programmatic relevance to humanitarian actors.¹⁷ Each LGA was subdivided into settlements using available public data. The settlement names were used by REACH staff in collaboration with the WASH LGA focals to identify areas that should be mapped. Due to insecurity, WASH facilities were only assessed in accessible towns of the target LGAs. Therefore, the infrastructure mapped does not include areas inaccessible by the humanitarian response or by state authorities.

Enumerators used the neighbourhood structure methodology upon arrival at the settlement, allowing them to map all water sources and latrines using a street-by-street walkthrough method. During data collection, enumerators walked through the town, accompanied by a local guide, until they had covered all the towns' WASH infrastructure. In addition to the infrastructure observations, enumerators interviewed key informants (KIs), who were people from the community that were present at the infrastructure points at the time of data collection. **Findings from the KI interviews should be considered indicative only.**

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).

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE





ENDNOTES

1. The Mubi axis LGAs are Mubi North and South, Michika, Madagali, Maiha and Askira Uba in Borno
2. [HNO/HRP PiN/Target, 2022](#)
3. [WASH Sector Nigeria - Partner Operational Presence 2022](#)
4. Accessible towns are locations where we have the ability to conduct in-person data collection without facing logistical or security challenges.
5. Accessible WASH infrastructure are those that people are able to go to most of the time and at need.
6. Motorized Water Scheme (with submersible and pump)
7. Borehole - Manual (india mark)
8. Institutional latrines are defined as those located in schools, safe spaces, hospitals, churches, and other institutions where the public is granted access.
9. Communal latrines are those found in public locations (such as near markets and residences) available for public use.
10. Fully functional water sources are those that are working and producing water at the time of visit. If the unit has multiple taps, each has readily accessible water daily, despite any needed repairs.
11. Partially functional water sources have limited functionality and have difficulty producing water at the time of the visit, with one or more taps or access points being unusable.
12. Non-functional water sources include those that are damaged beyond use, under construction, or are not certified for use.
13. The ward is the fourth administrative boundary level in Nigeria
14. Latrines were deemed functional if each latrine in a block is usable, despite possible damage or needed repairs.
15. Latrines were deemed partially functioning if one or more latrines in a block is/are not usable due to damage or needed repairs.
16. Latrines were deemed non-functional if they are damaged beyond use, under construction, or not certified for use.
17. Other Commonly reported reasons for inaccessible latrines include: difficulty to reach for older persons and persons with disabilities; payment or membership required before use; Unsuitable for children; and men/boys who are concerned about safety or insecurity due to the latrine's location.
18. [WASH Sector Nigeria - Partner Operational Presence 2022](#)

This assessment was conducted under the framework of



NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL



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