PMA2016/LAGOS-R3
PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 10 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Nigeria was carried out in Lagos and Kaduna states in 2014 and 2015, and in seven states in 2016 for round 3 (Anambra, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Nasarawa, Rivers and Taraba). PMA2020/Nigeria is led by the Centre for Research, Evaluation Resources and Development (CRERD) and Bayero University Kano (BUK). The survey is endorsed and supported by the Federal Ministry of Health, the National Population Commission, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the State Ministries of Health. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit http://www.pma2020.org.

Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Number of Household Drinking Water Sources

Legend: Lowest quintile, Second quintile, Middle quintile, Fourth quintile, Highest quintile
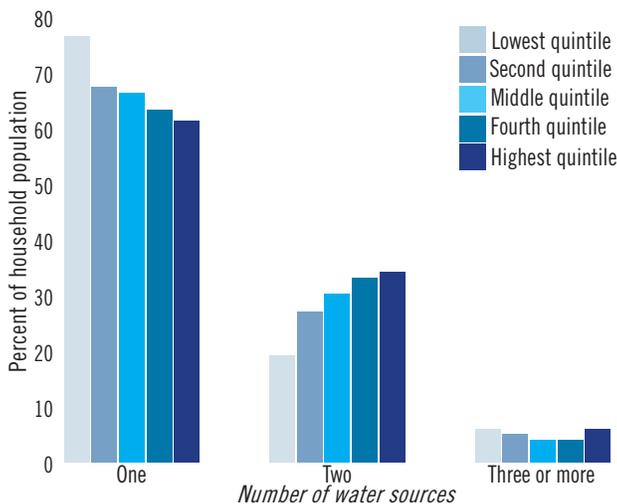
Most of the population lives in households that rely on one water source for their drinking water needs. This is true across wealth quintiles, meaning that wealthier households tend to rely on the same number of water sources as poorer households.

Household Use of Drinking Water Sources

Legend: Main Source, Regular Source

IMPROVED: Piped to Dwelling/Yard, Public Tap/Standpipe, Tubewell, Protected Dug Well, Protected Spring, Rainwater, Bottled Water

UNIMPROVED: Unprotected Dug Well, Unprotected Spring, Tanker Truck, Cart with Small Tank, Surface Water, Sachet Water
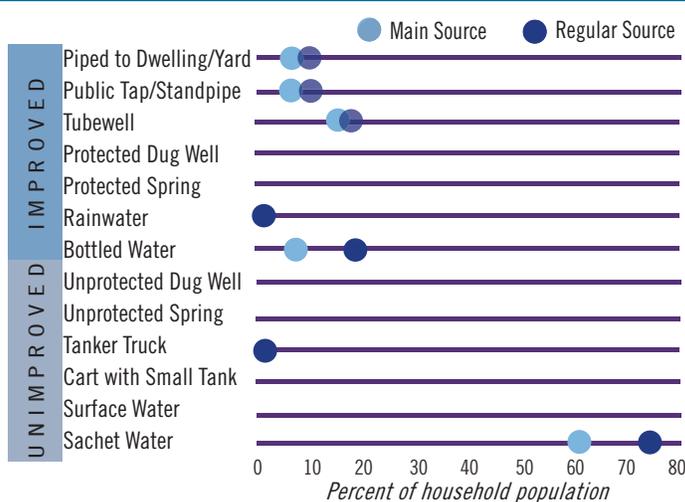
Households identify one source as the main drinking water source. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times a week for a season of the year. The most commonly used drinking water sources in Lagos are sachet water, bottled water, and tubewells.

Reliability of Main Household Water Source

Always; Intermittent (Predictable); Intermittent (Unpredictable)

Percent of household population with improved water source as main water source
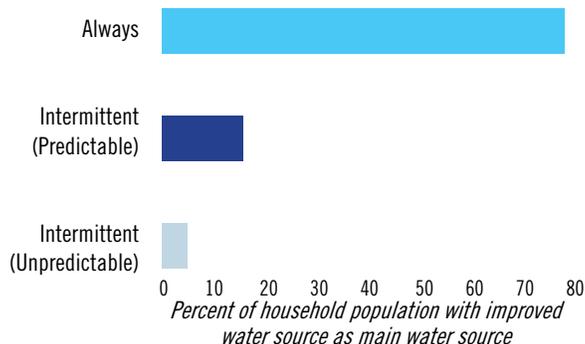
Among households whose main water source is improved, most report that their water source is always available.

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station

No 51.0%, Yes, station 28.2%, Yes, container 20.9%

Observed soap and water 10.5%
Observed water only 1.6%
Observed soap only 0.2%
Unable to observe soap or water 16.0%
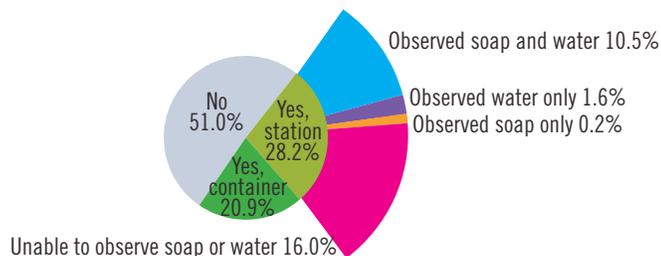
28% of households in Lagos can access a dedicated handwashing station. 11% of all surveyed households have a dedicated hand washing station with soap and water at the station at the time of the interview.

JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH

BILL & MELINDA GATES INSTITUTE for POPULATION and REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

JOHNS HOPKINS WATER INSTITUTE

PMA2020

PMA2016/LAGOS-R3
INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Number of Household Sanitation Options

One

Two

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Percent of household population
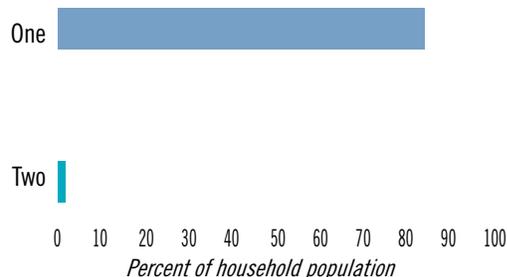
The vast majority of the population in Lagos reports using only one sanitation option. This sanitation option may include an improved, un-shared facility, or various unimproved options: shared, non-improved, or the practice of open defecation.

Main Sanitation Facility

Improved, not shared

Shared

Non-improved

Open defecation

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Percent of household population using sanitation facility as main practice
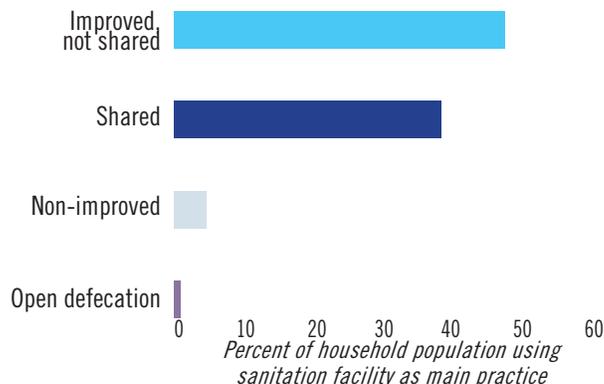
The use of non-improved (shared and non-improved facilities, and open defecation) make up roughly 50% of main sanitation facility usage in Lagos. Note here that a "shared" facility depicts a facility that is shared by multiple households, or which is publicly shared, and is thus not considered an improved facility.

Open Defecation by Household Wealth Quintile

- Main Practice
- Regular Practice

Percent of household population

10
8
6
4
2
0

Lowest   Second   Middle   Fourth   Highest
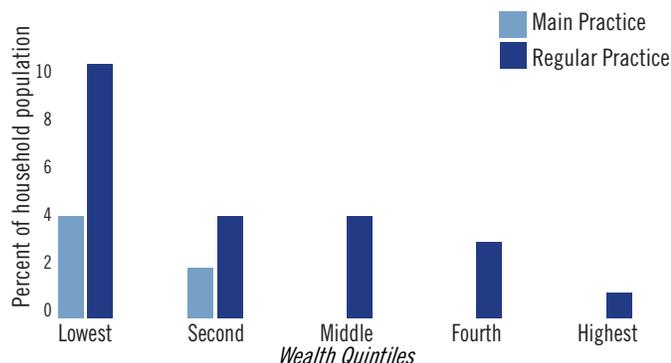
Wealth Quintiles

The practice of open defecation is inversely related to household wealth. Across all wealth quintiles, the percent of the household population reguarly practicing open defecation is greater than the percent reporting open defecation as their main practice.

Open Defecation as Main or Regular Practice

Percent of household population

10
8
6
4
2
0

Main practice   Regular practice
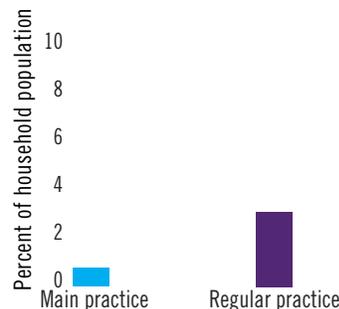
Open defecation is not common in Lagos. A higher pecent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation practice is higher than that implied by the main practice indicator.

SAMPLE DESIGN

BAYERO UNIVERSITY KANO

Updated October 19, 2016