Most of the population lives in households that rely on one water source for their drinking water needs. This was true across wealth quintiles, meaning that wealthier households tend to rely on the same number of water sources as poorer households.

Among household residents whose main water source is improved, the majority report that it is always available.

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 Kano are tubewells, sachet water, protected dug wells, unprotected dug wells, rainwater and carts.
The vast majority of the population in Kano reports using only one sanitation option. This sanitation option may include an improved, unshared facility, or various unimproved options: shared, non-improved, or the practice of open defecation.

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

Open defecation is more common in rural than urban areas. A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

The PMA2016/Kano-R1 survey used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural as strata. A sample of 36 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the National Population Commission’s master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 1,238 households with a total population of 8,434. Data collection was conducted between May and June 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used in the 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey.

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