

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

**Partnership for Expanded Water Supply,
Sanitation & Hygiene (PEWASH)**



**Programmed Strategy
(2016 – 2030)**

*A National Multi-sectoral Collaboration for the Improvement of Rural Water
Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene towards the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria*

NOVEMBER, 2016

FOREWORD BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES

In January 2016, the World Economic Forum, whose membership is made up of Heads of State, CEOs, and leaders of civil society organizations, released its global risks report which ranked water crises as the top global risk to industry and society over the next decade. The United Nations, in 2015, also noted that countries where open defecation is most widely practiced are the same countries with the highest level of poverty, high number of under-five child deaths, and large wealth disparities. Water and Sanitation will therefore be significant factors in driving economic growth and human development in developing countries over the next decade.



In Nigeria, successive Governments, in collaboration with Development Partners, have contributed to efforts geared towards improving access to water supply and sanitation services, and successes have been recorded in a number of areas, with access to water presently at 69%, and sanitation at 29%. However, with an increasing population and a drive to self-sufficiency in food production, the demand for water supply and sanitation services will continue to increase, thereby requiring an innovative and holistic approach towards closing the access gaps. In rural areas, in particular, where access to water is at 57%, and sanitation at 25%, a systematic approach that will coordinate and target stakeholder inputs will provide the opportunity for the delivery of sustainable rural water supply and sanitation services in Nigeria.

The Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (PEWASH) is a National collaboration for the improvement of access to water supply and sanitation in Nigeria, through a structured multi-sector partnership. PEWASH is designed to build on previous efforts and complement existing water supply and sanitation strategies by instituting a coordination and prioritization framework for project delivery. It will also provide an opportunity for the water and sanitation sector to leverage the plentitude of expertise, technology and financial resources from the government (Federal, State, and Local), development partners, the private sector, civil society and community. The 15 year programme has been broken down into three phases, with phase-I (2016-18) being the preparatory phase; phase-II (2019-2025) being the expansion phase and finally phase-III (2026-2030) is the acceleration phase. Through this strategy, Nigeria aims to eliminate open defecation by 2025 and achieve 100% access to rural water supply and improved sanitation by 2030. The Federal Government is committed to realizing the ambitious targets of PEWASH, and will encourage all stakeholders to join in the drive towards improving public health and creating wealth for Nigerians.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GOAL OF THE PROGRAMME

The over-arching goal of the Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (PEWASH) programme is to contribute to improvements in public health and eradication of poverty in Nigeria through equitable and sustainable WASH interventions. Water and Sanitation are critical factors in human development and economic growth, and therefore central to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Nigeria is committed to attaining the SDG-6 targets for water and sanitation by 2030. The PEWASH programme is specifically aimed at achieving SDG-6.1 and 6.2 targets in the rural areas through a multi-sectoral partnership while supporting the empowerment of rural dwellers in Nigeria.

1.2 PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

Data from the 2015 Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO/UNICEF (JMP)¹ indicate an increase in access to water supply from 25% in 1990 to an estimated 57% in 2015 (32% increase) and a drop in access to improved sanitation from 38% in 1990 to an estimated 25% in 2015 (13% decrease) in the rural areas in Nigeria. Increasing and sustaining access to water supply and reversing the decrease in access to sanitation is the top priority of the Government. A growing population and an ever-increasing demand for water and sanitation services for public health, food production, and micro/small industries in the rural areas, calls for greater concerted efforts well beyond present endeavors.

The concept of PEWASH emerged from an initial assessment of ongoing projects and programmes by the Government and development partners (National Survey for Data Validation), and the quantum of effort required to bridge the gap in access to water and sanitation in Nigeria. The present administration is convinced that with effective coordination and targeted project delivery approach, key stakeholders can build a strong synergy that can guarantee the achievement of our individual objectives, and collective goal.

PEWASH is designed to build on the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Programme(which ended in 2015), and to coordinate and complement planned and ongoing projects and programmes by all stakeholders in the rural water supply and sanitation sub-sector of Nigeria including Federal, State and Local Governments, Development Partners, Private Sector, and Civil Society.

¹ 2015 WHO/UNICEF Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2015 Update and MDG Assessment

1.3 KEY ISSUES AFFECTING THE SECTOR

Key issues hampering the effective programming in the WASH sector can be categorized into six broad areas as illustrated in Figure 1 – that cuts across policies/plans; institutional capacities and arrangements at national/sub-national level; lack of reliable data; low investments in the sector; poor operation & maintenance regime and lack of mechanisms to harness domestic resources/private funding.

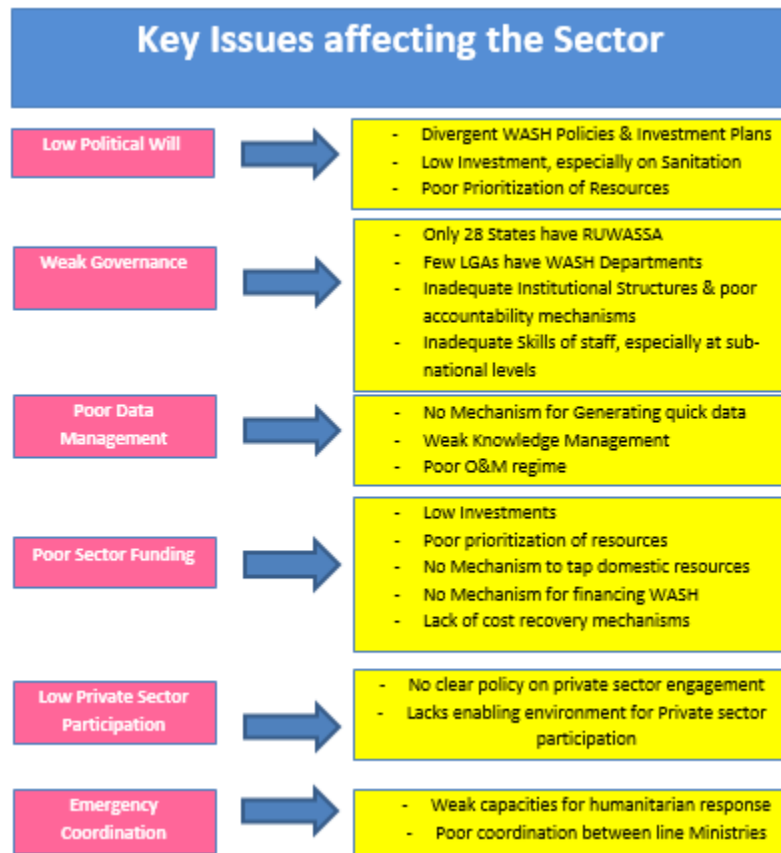


Figure 1: Key issues hampering the effective programming in the WASH sector

1.4 GUIDING POLICY DOCUMENTS FOR NIGERIA

PEWASH programme is informed by key approved national policy and regulatory documents within the larger framework of Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene sector.

In addition, PEWASH will build on proven approaches/strategies for the rural WASH sector such as Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS); LGA-wide approach to scale-up WASH coverage;

Village Level Operation & Maintenance (VLOM); Water Safety plan; harmonized procurement guidelines and the work done in the area of Sanitation Marketing.

1.5 NIGERIA’S INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Nigeria’s active engagement in global fora is seen in the numerous commitments made at the international level. International commitments relevant to the WASH sector are highlighted below:

International Commitments

- I. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, 1979
- II. Vienna Declaration, 1993 (Human Rights)
- III. UN Millennium Declaration, 2000.
- IV. Abuja Declaration, 2002 (Water and Sanitation)
- V. e-Thekwini Declaration, 2005 (Sanitation);
- VI. Paris Declaration, 2005 and Accra Declaration, 2007 (Aid effectiveness).
- VII. Sharm-el-Sheik Declaration, 2008 (Water and Sanitation).
- VIII. UN Resolution on human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, 2010.
- IX. Sanitation and Water for All High level commitments.
- X. Ministerial Declaration of the Seventh World Water Forum in Korea, 2015.
- XI. Ministerial Declaration (Ngor) of the Fourth AfricaSan Conference, Senegal, 2015.
- XII. Sustainable Development Goals, 2015

1.6 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On 25th September 2015, 193² countries (including Nigeria) subscribed to an ambitious set of goals under “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*” to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. Water and Sanitation has a dedicated Goal, “**SDG-Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**”. The goal is much more ambitious than the previous Targets-7a & 7b under MDG-7, and aspires to reach everyone, everywhere with sustainable and affordable access to safe water and improved sanitation. It is more about “quality of services” than mere access.

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals

Targets 6.1 and 6.2 are particularly relevant to PEWASH as reflected in figure 2 below:

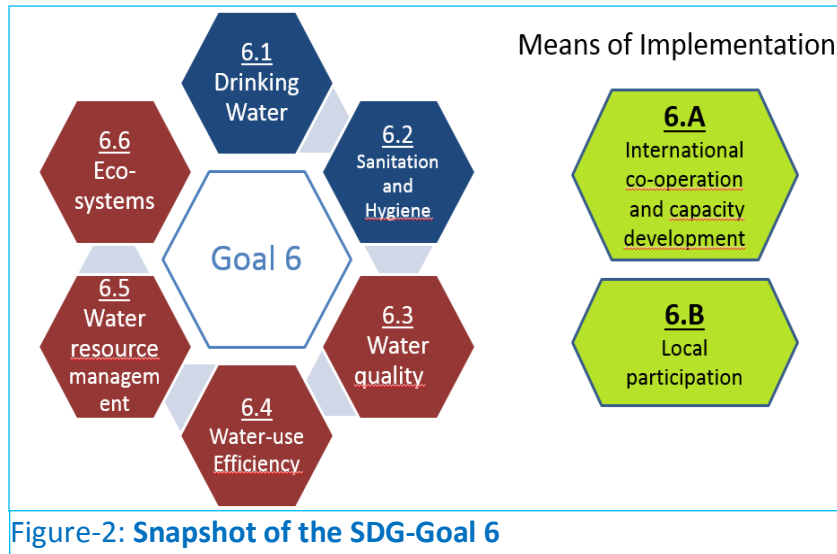


Figure-2: Snapshot of the SDG-Goal 6

SDG-6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator: proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SDG-6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator: proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water

Targets 6a and 6b are focused on the means of implementation to achieve the water and sanitation targets through international cooperation and capacity building support and by supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

1.7 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE AND TARGETS

Within the ambit of SDG-6, the main objective of the PEWASH programme is to prioritize the achievement of 100% access to water supply and improved sanitation in rural areas by the year 2030, and eliminate open defecation by 2025. The Ministry recognizes that for Nigeria to achieve the SDG-6 targets-6.1 and 6.2 in its entirety, access to WASH in small town/urban areas and in all Public Institutions (Schools, Health Institutions, Markets, Offices, Public places, etc.) will need to be achieved. The PEWASH programme however is currently limited to rural

WASH, and select WASH in public places to serve as a catalyst to spur investments in this area by demonstrating successful models in LGAs across the country.

PEWASH fits within the SDG-6 framework as indicated in Figure 3:

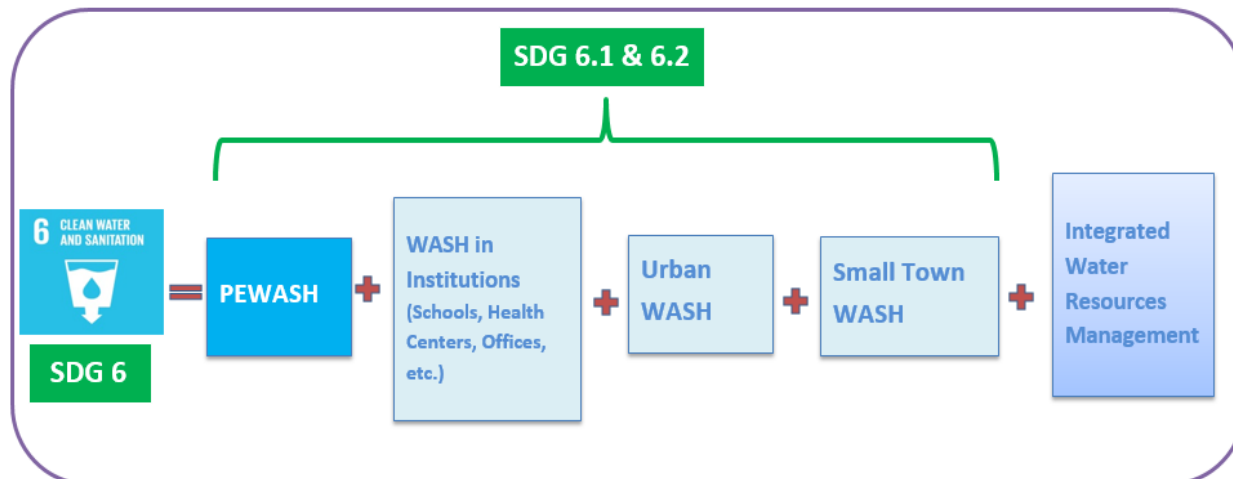


Figure 3: PEWASH within the SDG – 6 Framework

The PEWASH intends to adopt a phased approach in order to achieve its objectives and targets. It is recognized that there is a need for an initial period which will be a Preparatory phase, where the emphasis will be on setting-up modalities for the operationalization of PEWASH, building strong institutions, putting in-place systems and structures for eventual expansion and acceleration of WASH coverage in the country. This will be followed by an Expansion phase, building on the modalities established in phase I, and thereafter an Acceleration phase, which will consolidate on the gains of the two earlier phases, moving on quickly to achieve targets.

Baseline Data: 2015 JMP data for Water Supply and Sanitation for Nigeria is; 57% access to rural water supply and 25% total open defecation.

PEWASH Strategic Period 1: 2016-2018 (PreparatoryPhase).

- Increase access to rural water supply from **57%³ to 62%**
- Reduce open defecation from **25% to 22%**
- Increase access to improved sanitation in rural areas from **29% to 33%**

PEWASH Strategic Period 2: 2019-2025 (Expansion Phase).

- Increase access to rural water supply from **62% to 80%**
- Reduce open defecation from **22% to 0%**
- Increase access to improved sanitation in rural areas from **33 to 61%**

³The access figure drops to 32% if functionality figures are considered and further drops to 23% if water quality is included. For details refer chapter-3 of the document.

- Increase access to handwashing facility with soap & water in rural households from **5.8⁴% to 40%**

PEWASH Strategic Period 3: 2026-2030 (Consolidation Phase).

- Increase access to rural water supply from **80% to 100%**
- Increase access to improved sanitation from **61 to 100%**
- Increase access to handwashing facility with soap & water in rural households from **40% to 100%**

1.8 PROGRAMME APPROACH AND INTENDED OUTCOMES

1.8.1 Approach

Systematic coordination of the rural WASH program is the foundation of the PEWASH approach. PEWASH will institute a partnership protocol that will ensure effective coordination of all rural water supply and sanitation projects and programmes, financing, technical support, and capacity building backed by a monitoring and evaluation framework.

PEWASH protocol will prioritize the rehabilitation of non-functional facilities for water supply, the use of cost effective and appropriate technology options, and the implementation of the 2014/15 ODF Roadmap and enhancing universal access to improved sanitation in rural areas. Though the focus of the PEWASH programme is rural water supply and sanitation, it will complement the delivery of water supply and sanitation projects in the urban and small town sub-sectors and WASH in Institutions, using already established structures.

The Ministry recognizes the need to take a holistic approach towards addressing WASH issues in the community in its totality covering hygiene, sanitation and water. Equally collaborating with key Ministries such as Health, Education, Environment, etc., access to WASH in Health Centers, Schools and other Public places will be addressed. All these will be underpinned by strong Government leadership at various levels; collaborative partnerships; private sector engagement and communit- led processes. This is schematically reflected in Figure-4.

⁴2013 National Demographic Health Survey

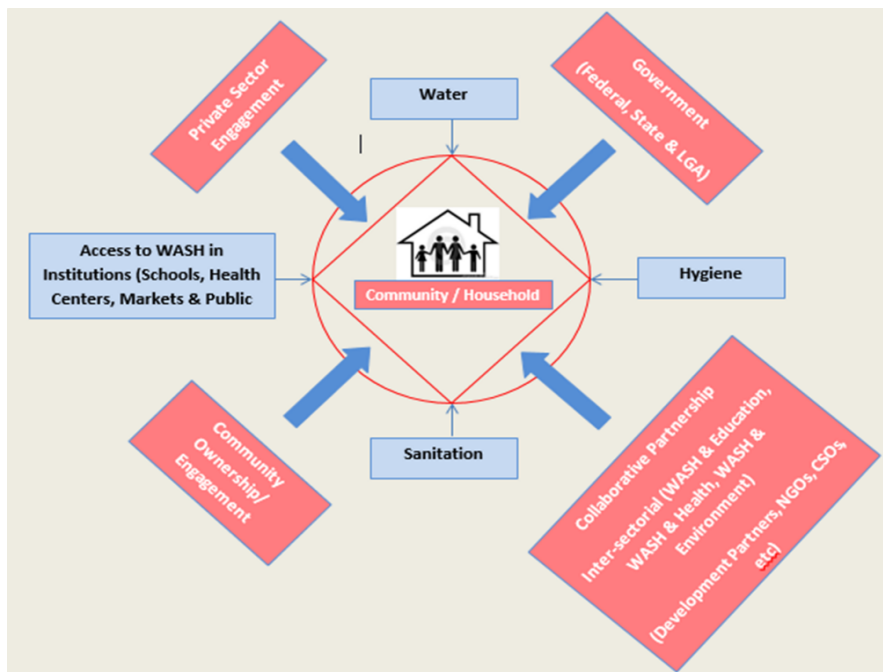


Figure 4: The PEWASH Approach to Rural WASH Access

PEWASH is aimed at transforming the WASH sector to deliver results at scale in Nigeria, moving away from a “project approach” to a more “programmatic sector-wide approach”. PEWASH would therefore include the following key components:

- **Coordination of the WASH sector**
- **Strengthening Governance at all levels**
- **Capacity Development**
- **Learning, Monitoring & Evaluation**
- **Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion**
- **Innovative Financing**

1.8.2 Intended Outcomes

The PEWASH programme is designed to deliver sustainable access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene to all rural inhabitants by 2030, and while doing so, contribute to improvements in public health, nutrition, girls’ education and poverty reduction. The programme will also contribute to improvements in food production, and income of rural dwellers (75%⁵ of jobs globally are water-related). The intended outcomes of the PEWASH program are outlined below:

Direct Outcomes:

- All rural inhabitants have access to sustainable & safe water

⁵ The United Nations World Water Development Report, 2016

- No Open Defecation in Nigeria
- All rural inhabitants have access to improved sanitation & hand-washing facilities with soap and water

Indirect Outcomes

- Improvements in public health of Nigerians, especially in the rural areas
- Improvements in quality of life for rural Nigerians
- Reduction in stunting of under-5 children from the rural areas
- Reduction in poverty in the rural areas
- Improvements in girl's enrolment and retention and completion in schools
- Improvement in privacy and dignity of women and girls in rural areas

Outcomes for the Sector:

- A Country-led and coordinated Rural WASH Programme
- Strengthened coordination among WASH sector stakeholders
- Well-equipped, functional and learning WASH Institutions at national & sub-national levels
- An up-to-date WASH Information Management System to facilitate data availability and information for effective and timely decision making on WASH in Nigeria
- Citizens and Civil Society Organizations are increasingly engaged in planning and management of WASH facilities in their communities
- Private Sector plays an active role in WASH service financing, provision, maintenance, and capacity building.
- Greater involvement of the vulnerable groups (Women, girls and people living with disabilities), in consultation and decision-making processes from the community to the highest level of management.

1.9 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION CYCLE AND COST

1.9.1 Hardware Components: 2016 – 2030

Most of the water systems in the rural communities comprise of hand pump boreholes constituting over 90% of the water supply technologies, while motorized boreholes including solar-powered boreholes represent about 7%⁶. The proportions vary between states, with some states having a higher proportion of motorized/solar powered boreholes. In the coming years it is expected that the proportion of motorized boreholes will generally increase, while that for

⁶National Water Resources Master Plan – FMWR/JICA, 2014

hand pumps will decrease. For estimation purposes the proportion of motorized borehole systems will gradually be increased to 25% as depicted in Figure 5.

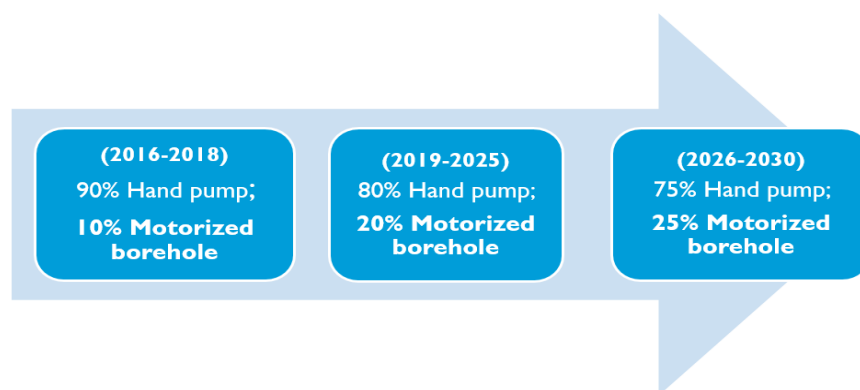


Figure 5: Gradual Increase in the proportion of Motorized boreholes

Based on the above, the broad numbers of hardware facilities that need to be put in place to reach PEWASH targets are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3:

Table 1: Water Supply targets (2016 – 2013)

Water Supply	
2016-2018	A total rehabilitation of 77,693 facilities; provision of 17,264 new facilities during the period
2019-2025	Provision of 42,201 new facilities
2026-2030	Provision of 41,287 new facilities

Table 2: Sanitation (HH) targets (2016 – 2030)

Sanitation - Household (HH) toilets	
2016-2018	A total of 3,000,000 HH toilets during the period (at an average of 1,000,000 HH toilets per year)
2019-2025	A total of 20,600,000 HH toilets during the period (at an average of 2,942,857 HH toilets per year)

Table 3: Sanitation (Public) targets (2016 -2030)

Sanitation - Public toilets	
2016-2018	Average target of 10,100 toilets per year
2019-2025	Average target of 10,100 toilets per year
2026-2030	Average target of 10,100 toilets per year

1.9.2 Software Component: 2016 – 2030

The soft component of PEWASH, which will determine the programme effectiveness, is structured to be implemented alongside the hard component. Over the 15-year period, the soft component will commence from the start of the programme in 2016 to the end in 2030. The key software components of the PEWASH programme include:

- **Coordination of the WASH sector**
- **Learning, Research and Knowledge Management**
- **Strengthening Governance at all levels**
- **Capacity Development**
- **Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion**
- **Performance Monitoring & Evaluation**

For effective coordination of the PEWASH program, regular review and coordination meetings with all key stakeholders will be held at national level;

- 1) **Programme Coordination Sessions: 2 sessions every year.**
- 2) **Project Planning and Development Sessions: 2 sessions every year.**
- 3) **Programme Monitoring Sessions: Quarterly tracking/status update.**
- 4) **Programme Review Sessions: Annual review of programme.**

1.9.3 Broad Funding Needs for Achieving PEWASH Targets

The cost of extending “basic” WASH services to the un-served (*does not include WASH in institutions and public places*) in the first year is estimated⁷ at 0.63% of GDP (PPP) at current prices. Achieving higher levels of service (safely managed) water and sanitation services requires additional financing and can go up to three times the funding needs for basic services. For Nigeria, it increases to as high as **1.7% of the GDP(PPP)** for “safely managed” WASH services.

The cost for ensuring access to WASH in Institutions (Schools, Primary Health Centres, Motor Parks, and Market centres) is estimated at about NGN 133 billion for the period 2016-2030.

- **The total capital investment needed for achieving PEWASH targets is about NGN 510 billion (water supply – NGN 290.5 billion; public toilets- NGN 219.1 billion).**

⁷ World Bank – Technical Paper, The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, 2016 January

- **The cost for household toilets is estimated at NGN 855.5 billion, largely to be borne by the households.**
- **In addition, the cost of operating & sustaining the services that also includes software components is estimated at NGN 327.5 billion during the period 2016-2030.**

1.10 RESOURCING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

PEWASH is designed to focus on achieving improved access and coverage for water supply and sanitation in Nigeria, and emphasis is on project outputs, using a partnership structure that can effectively leverage partner resources (financial and non-financial) for implementation. Therefore instead of a cost allocation formula for the implementation, a **Pooled Resources** and **Counterpart Projects** approaches have been developed for the implementation of the hard and soft components of PEWASH. The pooled resources approach will identify, engage, and commit resources from the Federal and State levels independently, and the counterpart projects approach will effectively deploy the pooled resources for the delivery of PEWASH.

Ownership of projects will remain with the communities, and each participating community is expected to be part of the pooled resources at the State Level, which will solidify their stake in the projects. Based on a review of the capabilities of the Federal, State, and Local Governments, Development Partners, Private Sector, and NGOs and Foundations, a counterpart project arrangement was developed for the implementation of PEWASH, as follow;

Water Supply Counterpart Projects Arrangement

State:– Delivery of 40% of the water projects expected to fill access gap

Federal:– Delivery of remaining 60% of the water projects through counterpart projects in States where projects have been identified and developed.

Sanitation Counterpart Projects Arrangement

State:– Delivery of 60% of the Sanitation projects expected to fill access gap

Federal:– Delivery of remaining 40% of the Sanitation projects through counterpart projects in States where projects have been identified and developed.

Note:

“Federal” is made up of the following partners; Federal Government, Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies, Private Sector.

“State” is made up of the following partners; State Government, NGOs, CSOs, Philanthropies, and Communities.

Projects will be treated on a case by case basis, and the counterpart project structure will be applied to each project or a cluster of projects, depending on feasibility. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Development partners will collaborate in the organization and management of the National Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, and Review sessions, identified as some of the key outcomes of PEWASH.

1.11 PHASING OF PEWASH

Phase-I (2016-2018) will be the *preparatory phase* focusing on putting-in place systems and structures; finalizing standards, guidelines and manuals; policies and investment plans and financing mechanisms; while continuing to deliver services to the most in need. The priority in this phase will be to rehabilitate non-functional water facilities and promote CLTS and Sanitation marketing interventions.

Phase-II (2019-2025) will be the *expansion phase* aimed at providing access to water to the most in-need on a priority basis. CLTS interventions will be scaled-up across rural areas in line with the ODF Roadmap including Hygiene interventions. WASH in Institutions (Schools, Health centres, Markets, Public Places) will be carried out in collaboration with relevant line ministries during this period.

Phase-III (2026-2030) will be the period for *consolidation and intense acceleration* where the efforts of national, state and local governments and development partners will be dovetailed to the overarching objective of enabling Nigeria reach its SDG-6.1 and 6.2 targets. Focus will be on covering all rural areas and Institutions (Schools, Health Centres, Markets, Public Places) with access to water supply and helping communities move up the sanitation ladder.

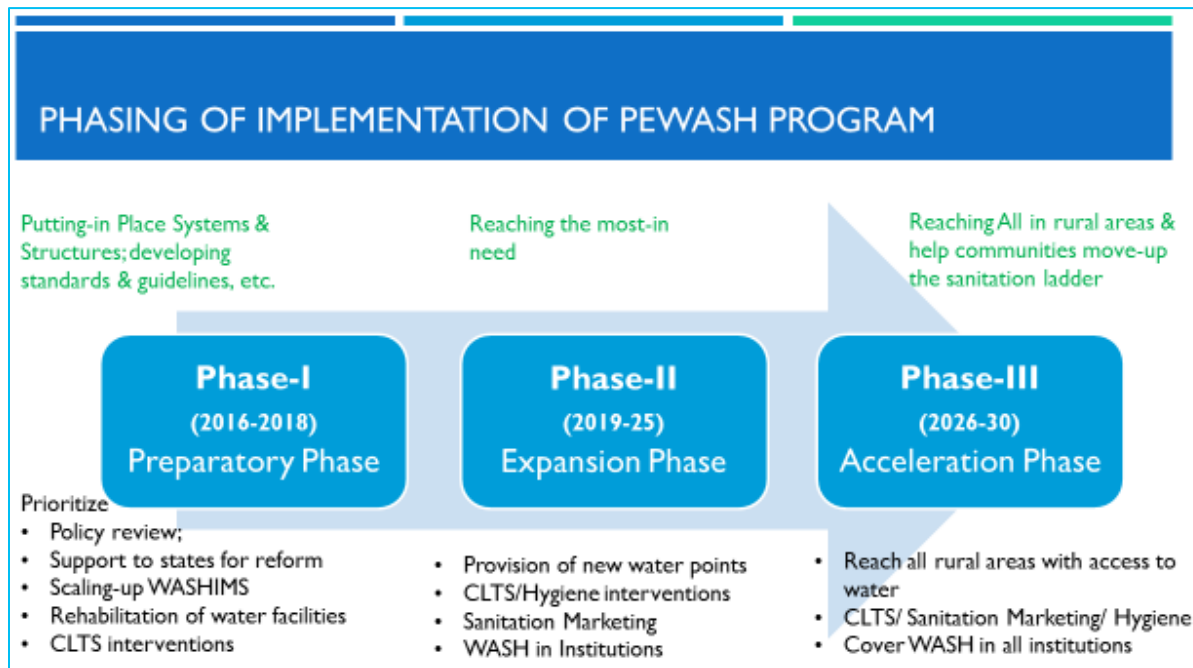


Figure 6: Phasing of Implementation of PEWASH Program

2 CURRENT SITUATION: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

2.1 WATER SUPPLY

Between 1990 and 2015, an additional 82 million people in Nigeria gained access to improved water sources, representing an average increase of 3.3 million people per year over the period

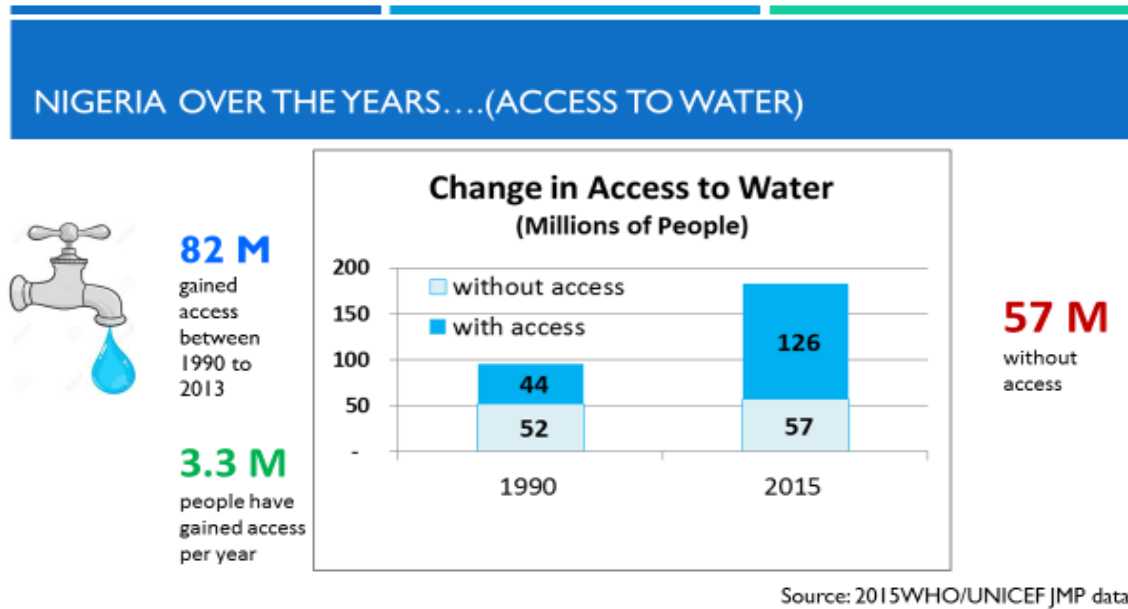
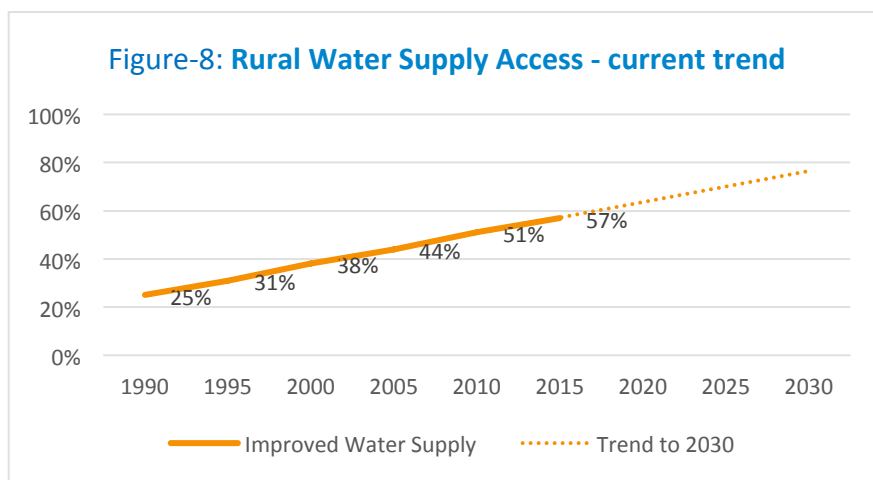


Figure 7: Progress in Access to Water in Nigeria

(Figure 7).

An analysis of the JMP data between 2000 and 2015 indicates a 19% increase in access to rural water supply. Figure-8 depicts the historical growth and potential



Current trend would reach 80% access by 2030

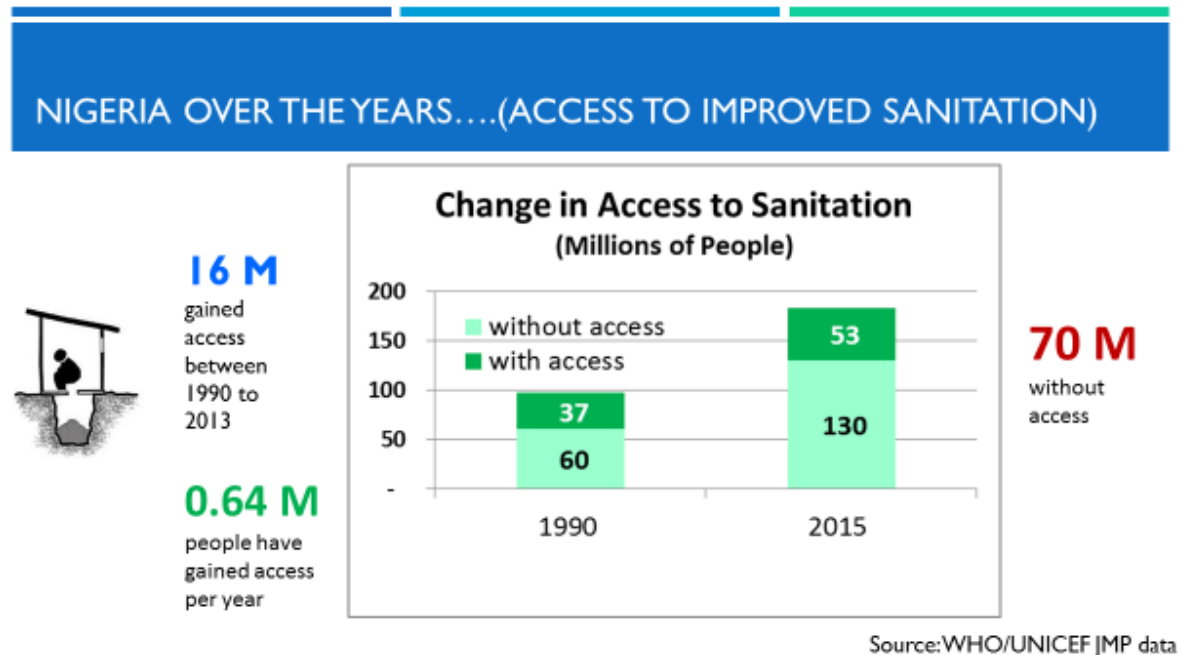
reach based on current trend.

2.2 SANITATION

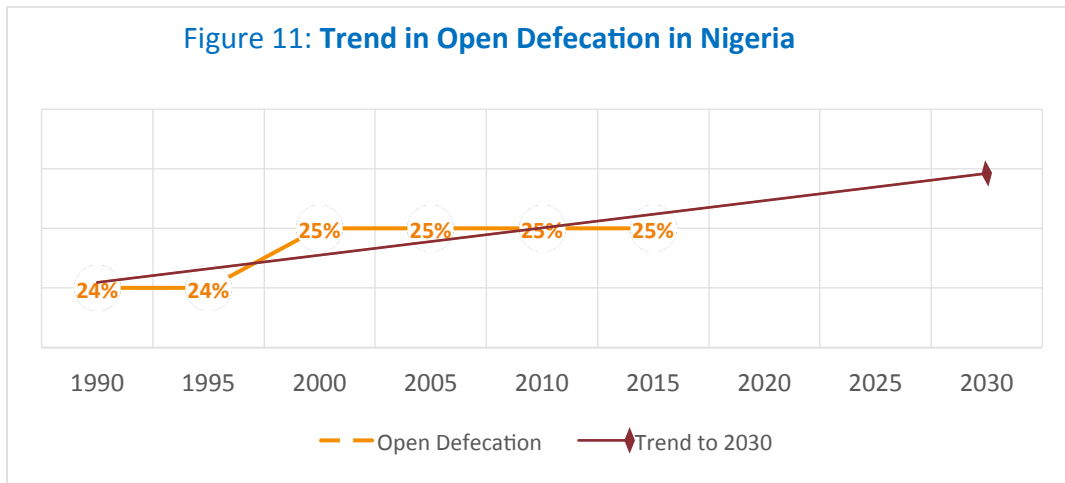
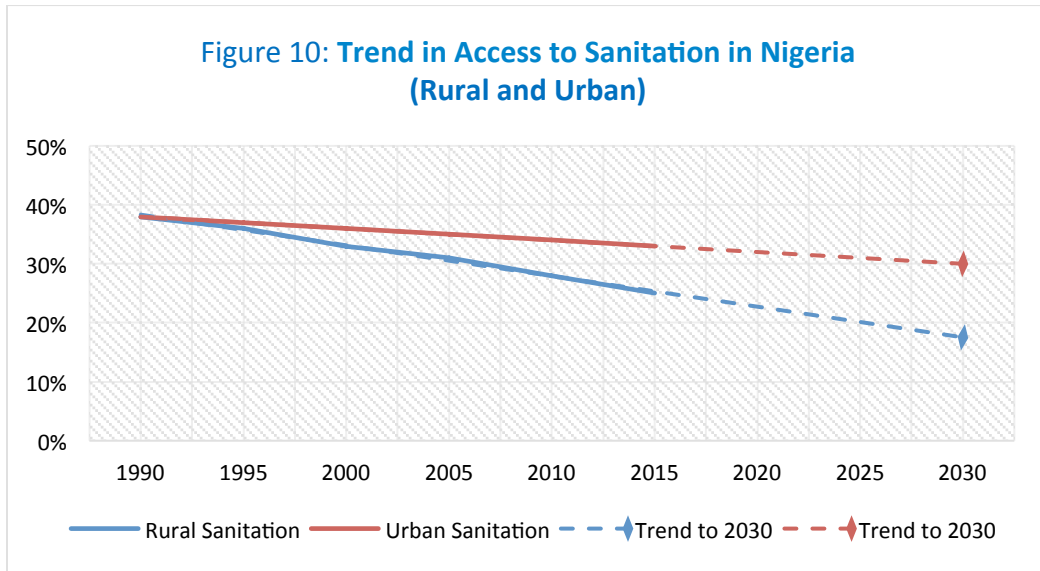
Nigeria's progress towards increasing access to improved sanitation has been rather low. Between 1990 and 2015, 16 million Nigerians gained access to improved sanitation facilities at a pace of about 0.64 million per year, a rate much lower than the population growth rate. As a result, an additional 70 million people without access to improved sanitation were added during the period (Figure 9).

Nigeria did not only fail to meet the MDG target on Sanitation, but also recorded a drop in access to improved sanitation as seen from figures 10 and 11 below. Data from the JMP shows a steady drop in access to sanitation, with a resultant increase in the practice of open defecation over the last 15 years.

Figure 9: Progress in Access to Sanitation in Nigeria



An analysis of the JMP data between 2000 and 2015 reveals an 8% decrease in access to sanitation in rural areas and 3% decrease in access to sanitation in urban areas in Nigeria. Figures 10 and 11 show the gradual decline in access to sanitation in rural and urban areas and a stagnation in Open Defecation rates.



From the current and trend data presented in the figures above, maintaining “business as usual” approach to tackling sanitation in Nigeria will lead to grave public health risks with adverse impacts on health, education, and economic development. PEWASH is offering a different approach that brings together all actors, and targeting all efforts towards inverting the trend in open defecation in Nigeria, through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), sanitation marketing and other effective sanitation approaches, and the provision of facilities in public areas.

2.3 HYGIENE

The 2013 National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) report indicates there was a place for hand washing in 40% of households in Nigeria. A hand washing place was observed more often in urban areas (43%) than in rural areas (37%). Of the 16,609 households observed in the

urban areas, 42.5% had designated hand washing stations representing 7,066 households. Of the 42.5% observed with designated hand washing stations, only 38.7% of the households were observed to have soap and water, 16.1% had water alone, 5.9% had the combination of either soap alone or other form of cleaning agent, and 39.3% had neither water, soap nor any other type of cleaning agent.

In the rural areas, of 21,913 households surveyed, 37.1% had designated hand washing stations representing 8,141 households. Of the 37.1% observed designated hand washing stations, only 15.6% of the households were observed to have soap and water, 13.4% had water alone while 14.7% had the combination of either soap alone or other form of cleaning agent, and 56.3% had neither water, soap nor any other type of cleaning agent.

It is clear from above that presence of hand washing stations with soap and water was observed in 16.44% of households in urban areas and 5.78% of the households in rural areas. In line with SDG 6, target 6.2, hygiene promotion will also include menstrual hygiene management which will ensure that facilities in public places, especially schools, have menstrual hygiene components to support retention of girls that have reached puberty age in school.

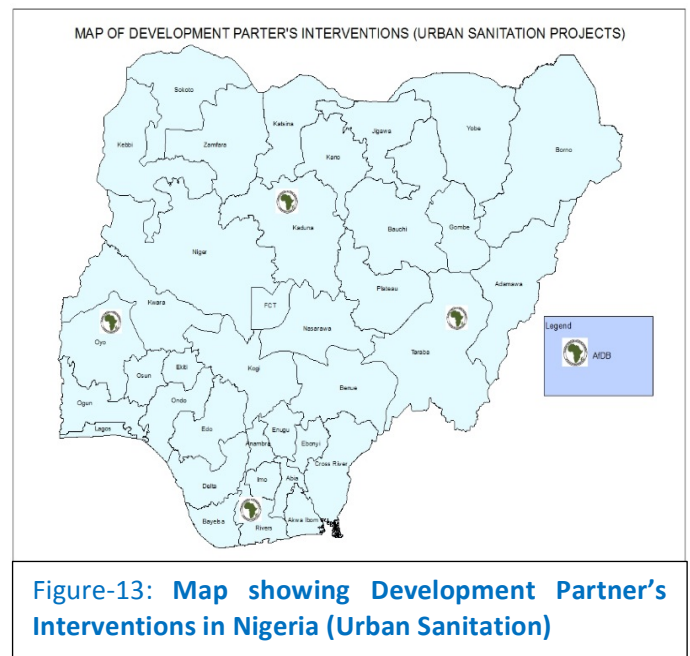
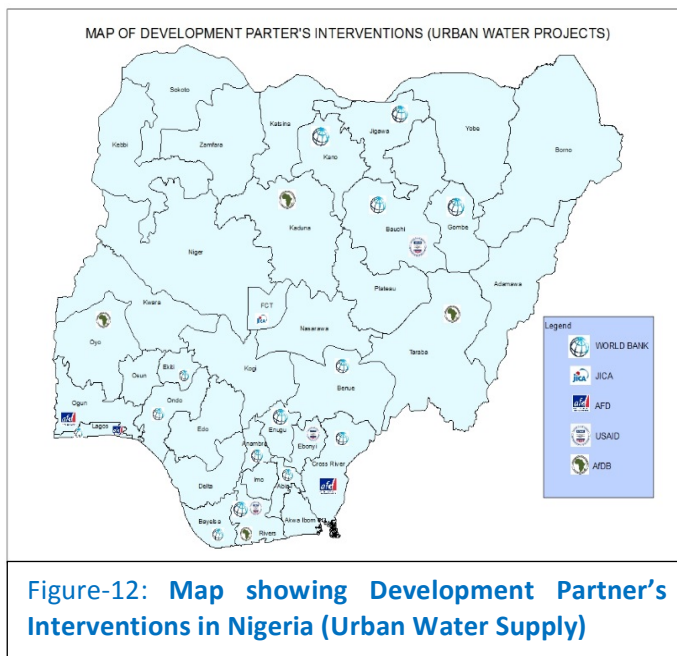
2.4 PAST AND ONGOING PROGRAMMES

2.4.1 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Population increase as a result of high rate of rural-urban migration, and inadequate investment in water supply infrastructure over the years, has impacted negatively on urban water supply in Nigeria. According to the 2015 Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO and UNICEF (JMP), access to water supply in urban areas recorded a marginal increase of 5% between 1990 and 2015 (piped water to premises declined significantly from 32% to 3%). The results can be traced to the management of urban water utilities in Nigeria, with challenges ranging from inadequate policy and legislative framework, poor institutional arrangement, lack of autonomy, poor governance practices, and lack of accountability.

The National Urban Water Sector Reform Programme (NUWSRP) initiated in 2004 by the Federal Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, is a direct response to the challenges in the urban water supply and sanitation sector. The World Bank, African Development Bank, the French Agency for Development (AFD), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other development partners with interest in the urban water supply sector of Nigeria are supporting the urban water utility reforms and infrastructure development. These reforms aim to increase access to improved water supply services in the urban cities and make the water utilities to be financially viable. The reforms also aim to improve the Governance framework, Human and Institutional Capacity, and Accountability of urban water supply utilities for sustainable services.

Development partner's interventions in the urban water and sanitation sector of Nigeria are highlighted in figures 12 and 13:



2.4.2 Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation

A small town, as defined by the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, is a settlement with a population of 5,000 to 20,000 people. Small towns in Nigeria have been growing due to rural-urban migration. The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation sub-sector of Nigeria was unnoticed for a number of years due to the focus on urban and rural sub-sectors. A Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project was piloted in 2000 by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, in collaboration with the World Bank. The project created the Water

Consumers Association (WCAs) which is a community-based organization for the management of water and sanitation services in the small towns. The WCAs were put in charge of selecting their choice of technology, level of service and the level and mode of collecting community contribution to achieve a cost sharing formula. The WCAs also decided on the operational arrangements, including the level and mode of tariff payments. The approach engendered the sense of ownership of water and sanitation projects by communities, and entrenched demand-driven strategies for water and sanitation in Nigeria.

Since the successful Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation pilot project in 2000, the European Union, through the European Development Fund (EDF) has supported the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of the Federal Government in selected small towns, aimed at filling the access gap in the small towns of Nigeria. Replication of the successful small towns water supply and sanitation model across all small towns in the country is the vision of the government, and the Federal Ministry of Water Resources will work more with State Governments and Development Partners in this regard.

2.4.3 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (RWSSP) was launched in 2004, as part of a major effort by the Federal Government in the improvement of water and sanitation services in rural Nigeria, aimed at achieving the MDGs on water and sanitation. Most of the rural water supply and sanitation projects and programmes of the Federal Government, Development Partners, and International NGOs initiated between the early 2000s and 2010 were based on the RWSSP. A number of sector reform initiatives and National Policies on water and sanitation issues were also developed to support the RWSS Programme.

Some of the key actors implementing projects and programmes in the rural water supply and sanitation sector of Nigeria include development partners such as African Development Bank, EU, JICA, UKAid/DFID, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank and NGOs such as Water Aid, WSSCC, Tulsi Chanrai Foundation, etc. In addition, a number of development partners and NGOs are active in responding to humanitarian interventions, including interventions in the North-East and IDP camps in Nigeria. Figures 14 and 15 present maps of some of the Development partners' interventions in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Nigeria.

PEWASH will bring together all actors, projects and programmes, including human and institutional capacity development and reform projects, targeting the improvement of rural water supply and sanitation in Nigeria, for effective planning, coordination, and structured projects and programmes delivery.

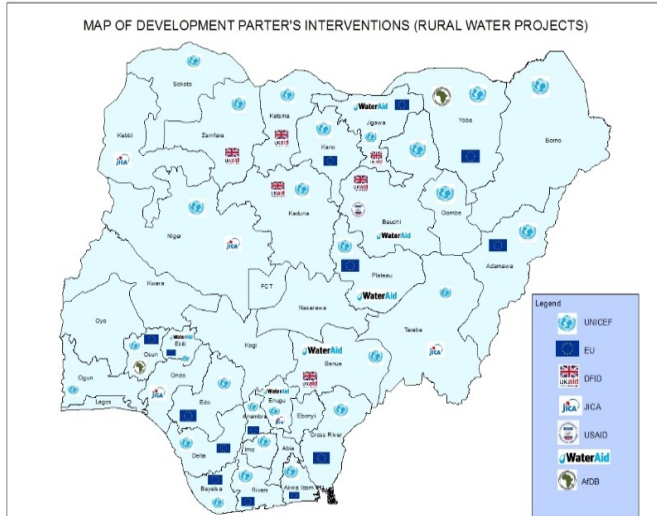


Figure-14: Map showing Development Partner's Interventions in Nigeria (Rural Water Supply)

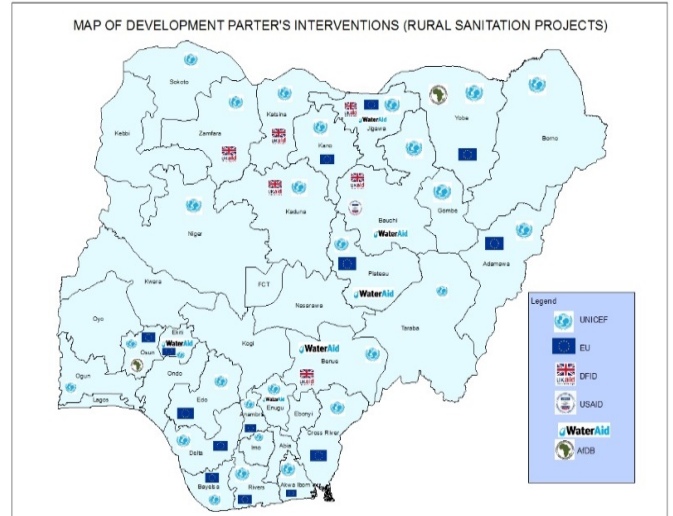


Figure-15: Map showing Development Partner's Interventions in Nigeria (Rural Sanitation)

3 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION DEMAND

3.1 RURAL WATER DEMAND

The minimum level of service for rural water supply, as prescribed in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, is 30 litres per capita per day, within 250 meters of a community of 150 to 5,000 people, serving at least 250-500 persons per water point. With rural population growth rate of 2.1%, the projected rural population in Nigeria is put at about 110 million in 2030. This translates to a minimum requirement of 3.3 million cubic meters of safe water per day by 2030. With SDG-6, the expectation is to achieve a minimum water supply of 50 litres per capita per day in the rural areas. *Nigeria may have to adopt a gradual approach by initially focusing on reaching everyone in the rural areas with access to at least 30 litres per capita per day and subsequently increasing it to 50 litres per capita per day.*

Apart from human consumption, sanitation and other domestic use, demand for water supply in rural areas includes water for Agriculture (irrigation, aquaculture, and livestock) and micro and small scale enterprises. The target for the PEWASH programme is to go beyond the minimum service levels for domestic consumption, and enable the provision of services to meet other demands. The PEWASH coordination approach is therefore aimed at bringing together all stakeholders for a well-structured and focused engagement to respond to the rising demands.

3.2 RURAL WATER SUPPLY – THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

The SDG indicator for water supply is more ambitious than the previous MDG indicator. The previous indicator relied on the presence of improved water sources, while the SDG indicator is more about the quality of services (accessibility, availability, safety and affordability) as indicated in Figure 16.

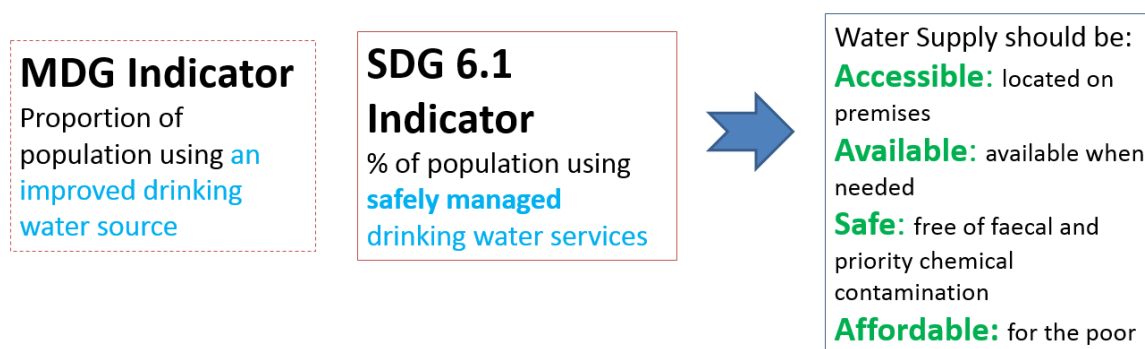


Figure-16: A comparison of SDG-6.1 indicator and MDG Water indicator

If we apply functionality and water quality indicators to current access to water supply in rural areas, the access drops down to as low as 23% from 57% (see Figure 17)

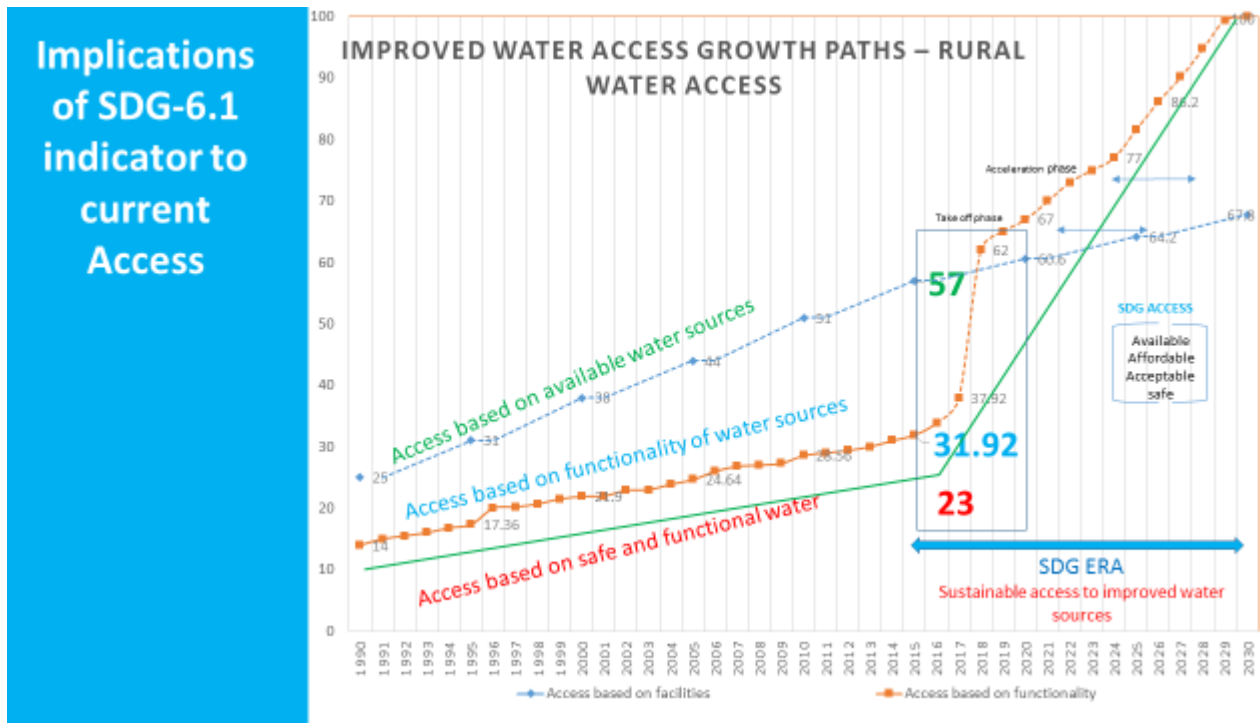


Figure 17: Graph showing the implications of SDG-6.1 indicator on current access

The figures could still be low if we were to apply the accessibility criteria (on premises) as only 2% of the households have currently access to water on premises⁸.

This clearly shows the challenge ahead in terms of reaching 100% access from the current access based on SDG-6.1 indicator, therefore requiring a major thrust and a different way of thinking in addressing the gap.

Nigeria needs to adopt a “ladder approach” starting with the attainment of “basic water supply” – that includes access to safe

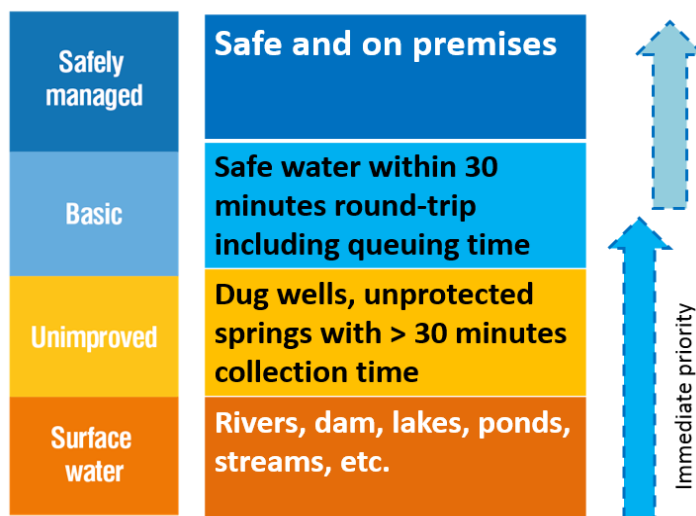


Figure-18: Drinking Water Ladder

⁸ WHO/UNICEF JMP – 2015 report

water within 30 minutes round-trip (including queuing time), and then gradually reaching every household with “water on premises” (Figure 18).

3.3 RURAL SANITATION DEMAND

The National Water Sanitation Policy stipulates that each household must have access to safe sanitary facility of at least an upgraded pit latrine as the minimum service level for sanitation in the rural areas. Access to sanitation in Nigeria has seen a steady drop from year 2000 to 2015, with access to sanitation in rural areas dropping faster than urban. Meeting the demand for sanitation for an increasing population requires the urgent arrest in declining access, while redoubling the push for increased access.

Beyond household sanitation, public places such as schools, markets, motor parks, and community grounds, also need sanitation facilities. Evidently, public places are natural locations for the easy spread of diseases related to poor sanitation, and open defecation is prevalent where there are no public sanitary facilities. PEWASH will coordinate the activities of all stakeholders for a comprehensive campaign for improved sanitation, and for investment in the development of sanitary facilities in public places.

3.4 RURAL SANITATION – THE CHALLENGE AHEAD

The SDG indicator for sanitation is similarly more ambitious than the previous MDG indicator. The previous indicator relied on the presence of a basic sanitation facility that is not shared, while the SDG indicator includes the safe disposal of excreta, as indicated in figure 19 below:

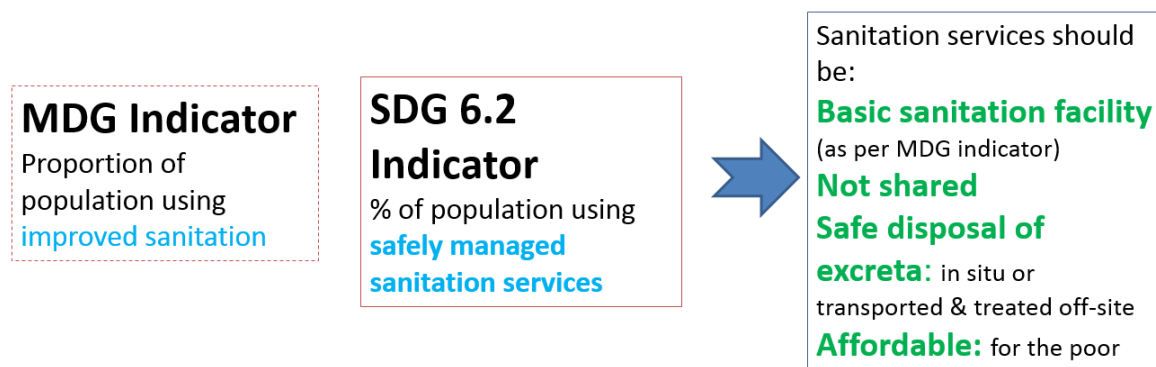


Figure-19: A comparison of SDG-6.2 indicator and MDG Sanitation indicator

Figure-20 shows the challenge ahead in the rural areas in terms of reaching 100% access to improved sanitation from the current levels of 29% and eliminating open defecation from its current level of 34%.

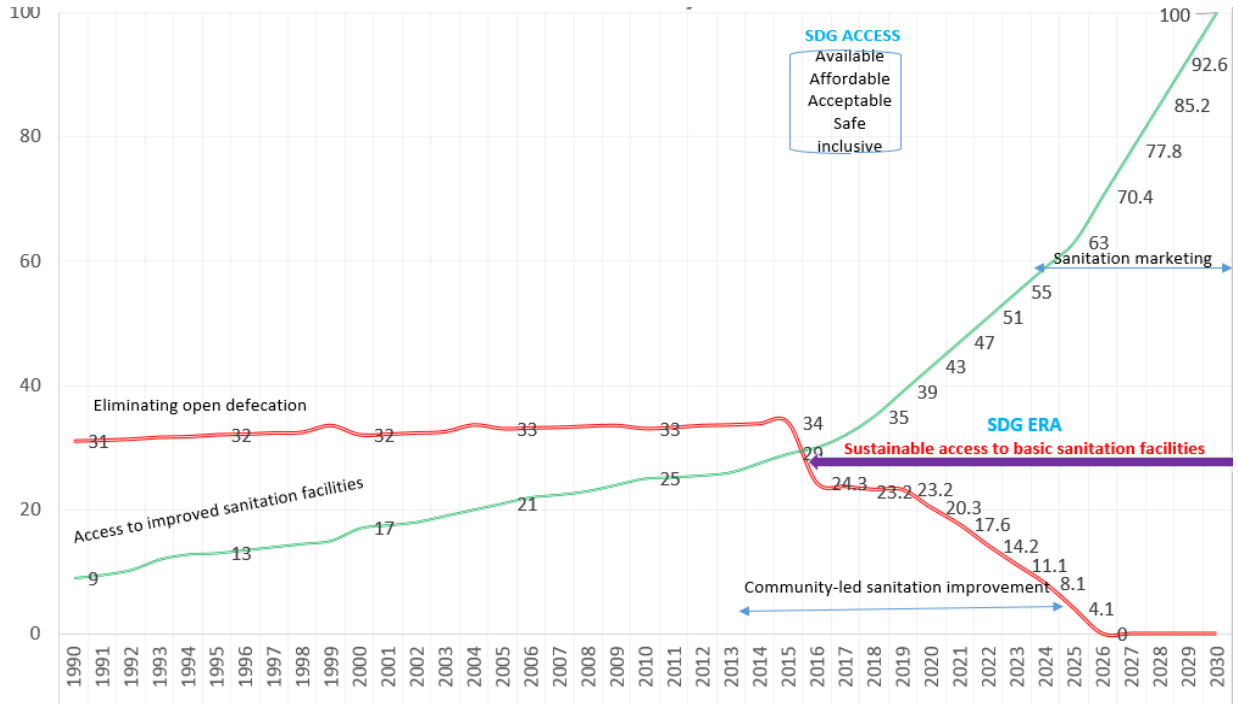
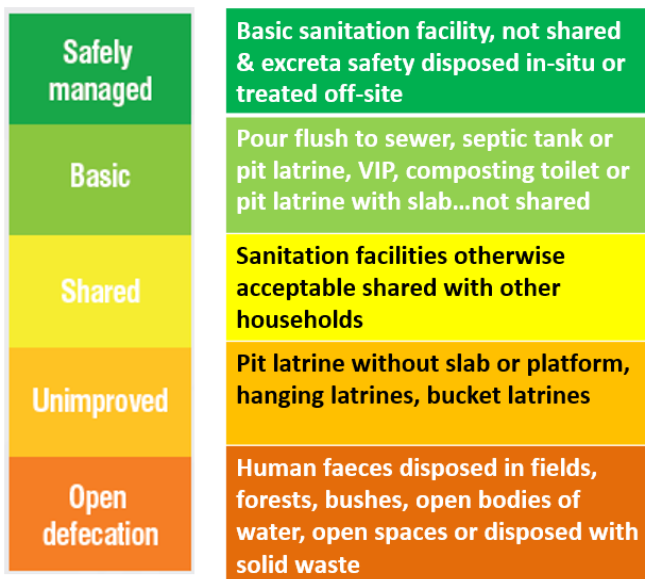


Figure-20: Sanitation – the challenge ahead

The first priority for Nigeria is to eliminate open defecation by 2025 as captured in the National Road Map, then gradually raising the bar towards improved sanitation and finally aiming at “safely managed services for all”. It is important to recognize here that the household latrines would generally be constructed by households using their own resources. There may be some



First Priority

cases, especially due to hydro-geological conditions, where the costs of constructing latrines are prohibitively expensive, and a subsidy approach may have to be considered. Figure 21 presents the Sanitation ladder necessary for consistent improvement of access to Sanitation.

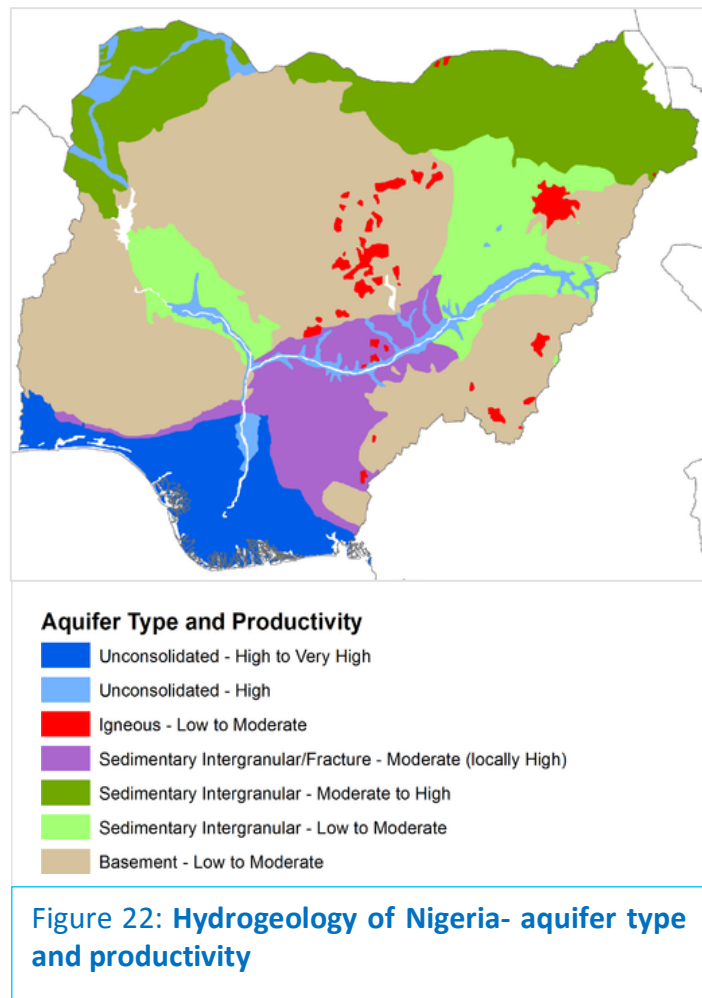
Figure-21: Sanitation Ladder

4 TECHNICAL OPTIONS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

4.1 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

There are numerous technology options for water supply and sanitation, and a number of these options have been piloted in Nigeria. Some failed water and sanitation projects are actually due to the use of inappropriate technologies for service delivery, leading to poor performance and eventual failure of such systems. Hydrological and geological variations in Nigeria require a careful assessment of the appropriateness of technologies, before they are applied.

In general, Nigeria is not a water poor country. However, there are certain extremes and peculiarities across locations. Nigeria can be divided into seven hydrogeological provinces based on aquifer type and productivity⁹ with varying water resources potentials and challenges. The challenges range from poor water quality, high water table, deep seated aquifers, low yield, saline water intrusion, amongst others. These hydrological and geological variations in the country demand careful assessment of the appropriateness of technologies, before they are applied. Enough work has not been done in the country towards developing adaptive, environment-friendly, climate resilient and sustainable technological options for water and sanitation services.



There is however more knowledge on widely used technology options, such as hand pumps and motorized boreholes, especially in rural water supply.

The approach to application of technology is also of utmost importance, as a particular technology may be appropriate for a location, but inappropriate approach in the deployment of

⁹ British Geological Survey, 2015

that technology may lead to project failure. PEWASH project delivery protocol will include a clearly defined approach, which will include the assessment of the appropriateness of a technology, vis-à-vis a specific location, before use.

4.2 WATER SOURCES, TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

Most of the water supply facilities for domestic and industrial uses in Nigeria are from groundwater sources. In the rural areas, small scale agricultural activities also depend on groundwater sources for irrigation and processing. Groundwater is therefore the most commonly exploited water resource in Nigeria. Other sources for rural water supply are the surface water (in streams, rivers, lakes, ponds and spring), and rainwater.

The hand dug wells, hand pump boreholes and motorized boreholes are the three widely used technologies for abstracting ground water in rural Nigeria, with the hand pumps being the most common. Improvements in solar technologies and increasing water demand in the rural areas have contributed to increase in demand for the motorized borehole options. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources, based on a survey completed in 2015, confirmed that over 58% of completed water facilities in the Country are nonfunctional, with hand pumps and motorized boreholes accounting for a significant number of these facilities, and over 70% of the system failures are due to “technical breakdown”.

58% of completed water supply facilities, mostly motorized and hand pump boreholes, are nonfunctional

The feasibility of the technology options that will be deployed under PEWASH will be examined with due consideration to the hydrogeological context, socio-cultural practices, cost effectiveness, availability of spare parts, environmental-friendliness and sustainability. Life cycle costing (covering capital, long-term operational & maintenance/repair costs) for each of the technology options will guide communities to make informed choices. The likely options will range from:

- **Hand pump boreholes – for shallow aquifers and in areas with sparse population**
- **Motorized boreholes – for deep seated aquifers and in areas with dense population**
- **Surface water development and rain water harvesting – for locations with poor groundwater yield**
- **Treatment systems will be deployed in areas with poor water quality**
- **Environmentally friendly and clean energy sources (like solar and wind) will be preferred for motorized schemes**

Some available documentation to facilitate selection of appropriate technologies include; Technology Assessment Framework – Water Aid (<http://www.washtechnologies.net/>) and UNICEF supported –WASH Feasibility Studies for Technology Options in Nigeria, which also considered Life Cycle Costing for the proffered options.

The approaches for deployment of the technology options will include:

- Standardization of facilities designs and materials specification
- Participatory selection of technology options with beneficiaries
- Strengthening of the capacity of local institutions on procurement and contract management
- Joint implementation and training of users on effective operation and maintenance
- Establishment of local supply chain for spares
- Deployment of ICT for tracking of facilities functionality and accountability in facilities management
- Community water safety planning and water quality surveillance
- Community engagement through the formation of WASHCOMs for the regular upkeep of facilities in communities
- Putting in place sustainability planning with adaptive and affordable tariff system with engagement of service contracts where feasible.

PEWASH project delivery protocol will consider Life Cycle cost and appropriateness of technology options to the particular context. Priority will be on the rehabilitation of existing nonfunctional facilities, with 25% of the total investment in the strategic period targeted at rehabilitation projects

4.3 SANITATION TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES

Onsite sanitation facilities are the most feasible options for excreta waste management in Nigeria, with very limited sewerage systems in operation in some cities. The popular onsite sanitation systems include the flush systems (pour flush, water closet) and the pit latrines. There is also the mobile toilets technology mostly used for events, emergencies, and at public places. Open defecation and the use of pit toilets are the prevalent sanitation practices in rural Nigeria.

Hydro-geological, environmental and socio-cultural practices among communities across the country impact on the construction and operation of sanitation facilities in Nigeria. Some of the challenging ones include; high water table in riverine areas, weak sub-surface in loose soil environments, rocky ground in basement areas, and lack of space and land ownership in densely populated areas and slums. Finding appropriate, adaptive and acceptable options to suit these peculiarities remains key in scaling up sanitation and achieving open defecation free Nigeria by 2025. In line with the National Roadmap for Eliminating Open Defecation in Nigeria, Community-Led Total Sanitation will be one of the key approaches in scaling up sanitation. Sanitation marketing will equally be deployed to ensure that communities move up the sanitation ladder as their sanitation consciousness grows. Other efforts will include promotion of sanitation in institutions and public places as well as implementation of sanitation policies, regulations and compliance monitoring.

Nigeria's most expansive topographical region is that of the Niger and Benue valleys, and north of these valleys are plain lands. To the south-west of the Niger are "rugged" highlands, and to the southeast of the Benue are hills and mountains that run all the way to the border with Cameroon. South west and the southeast have coastal plains. The Niger delta that is located in the southern part of Nigeria is one of the world's largest fan-shaped river-delta. The riverine area of Niger delta is a coastal belt of swamps bordering the Atlantic Ocean. With such diversity in geo-physical conditions, it is absolutely essential to develop suitable latrine designs that will not only be cost-effective, environment-friendly and easy to construct, but also acceptable to the people.

*34% of the people
in rural Nigeria still
practice
opendefecation*

In areas with high ground water table, the conventional pit latrine may contaminate ground water used for drinking and hence not advisable. Similarly in flood prone areas, latrine with raised platform will probably be more suitable. Areas with loose soils, a protected wall with cement rings or even drums could be an alternative with provision for adequate seepage. Effect of climate change should be taken into consideration in the design of appropriate technology options for the different geo-physical conditions in the country.

The design and cost of a household latrine will vary significantly between areas with high water table, flood prone areas, rocky areas, hilly areas and areas with loose soil formation. Hence together with the design, the cost options should also be worked out. This will call for developing a range of latrine designs for different areas and also within a given area. Cases where the cost

is likely to be very high even for a simple design, attempts should be made to work out the funding modality.

In developing appropriate designs of latrines (for sub-structure as well as super structure), affordability of the large majority of poor people may have to be taken into account besides the special needs of those physically challenged. Designs and technology options¹⁰ for WASH facilities in public places (markets, motor parks, parks) will be developed during Phase-I of the PEWASH.

PEWASH project delivery framework will consider hydro geological, environmental and socio-cultural factors including affordability in the selection of appropriate sanitation technologies for every context. Priority will be placed on Sanitation in public places (Markets, Motor Parks, Schools, Health Institutions, Parks, etc.), and 30% of the total investment in the strategic period will be targeted at the implementation of CLTS across the country

¹⁰Design Guidelines for WASH Facilities in Schools and Health Centres exists.

5 GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

5.1 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION POLICY

The Rural WASH sub-sector is being transformed into a single holistic, integrated Government led sector-wide programme-PEWASH with one common framework (from its present compilation of many separate projects reflecting different interests and approaches). By definition, this transformation implies common goals and approaches by all stakeholders, including Nigeria's committed development partners, better co-ordination, more cost-effective use of resources, and sustainable WASH facilities overall. The guiding policy for the implementation of the PEWASH programme is the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2000, which prescribes the following principles:

- A. Water is an economic good, and should be managed as such**
- B. Equity and poverty alleviation should be considered in water supply and sanitation services**
- C. Autonomy of water supply and sanitation services providers should be guaranteed**
- D. Management of water supply and sanitation services should be at the lowest appropriate level**
- E. Participation of stakeholders should be an integral part of water and sanitation sector activities**
- F. Policy making and regulation should remain the core role of Government in the sector**

PEWASH strategy is centered on Coordination, Stakeholder Engagement, Effective use of Resources, and prioritization of Projects and Programmes

PEWASH programme strategy is centred on coordination and prioritisation, and based on the water supply and sanitation strategies outlined in the National Water Supply and Sanitation

Policy and Government's International commitments. Some of the main strategies adopted from the National Policy are;

- I. Increase service coverage for water supply and sanitation nationwide to meet the level of the socio-economic demand.
- II. Ensure good water quality standards are maintained by water supply undertakings
- III. Ensure affordability of water supply and sanitation services.
- IV. Guarantee affordable access for the poor to basic human need level of water supply and sanitation services
- V. Assess the needs for institutional restructuring and related capacity building of institutions.
- VI. Enhance institutional capability in the operation and management of water supply and sanitation systems
- VII. Monitor the performance of the sector for sound policy adjustment.

The PEWASH approach is based on a process which supports a single programme under government leadership and adopting common approaches across the sector, for effective coordination and implementation of projects and programmes. While the framework will focus on the Rural WASH component at the initial stages of implementation, the ultimate ambition of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources is to accommodate all sub-sectors within one WASH programme, where the entire water sector will be coordinated using the PEWASH framework. Figure-23 shows the policy and legal framework under-pinning the WASH sector, with the PEWASH as the foundation of the Rural WASH component.

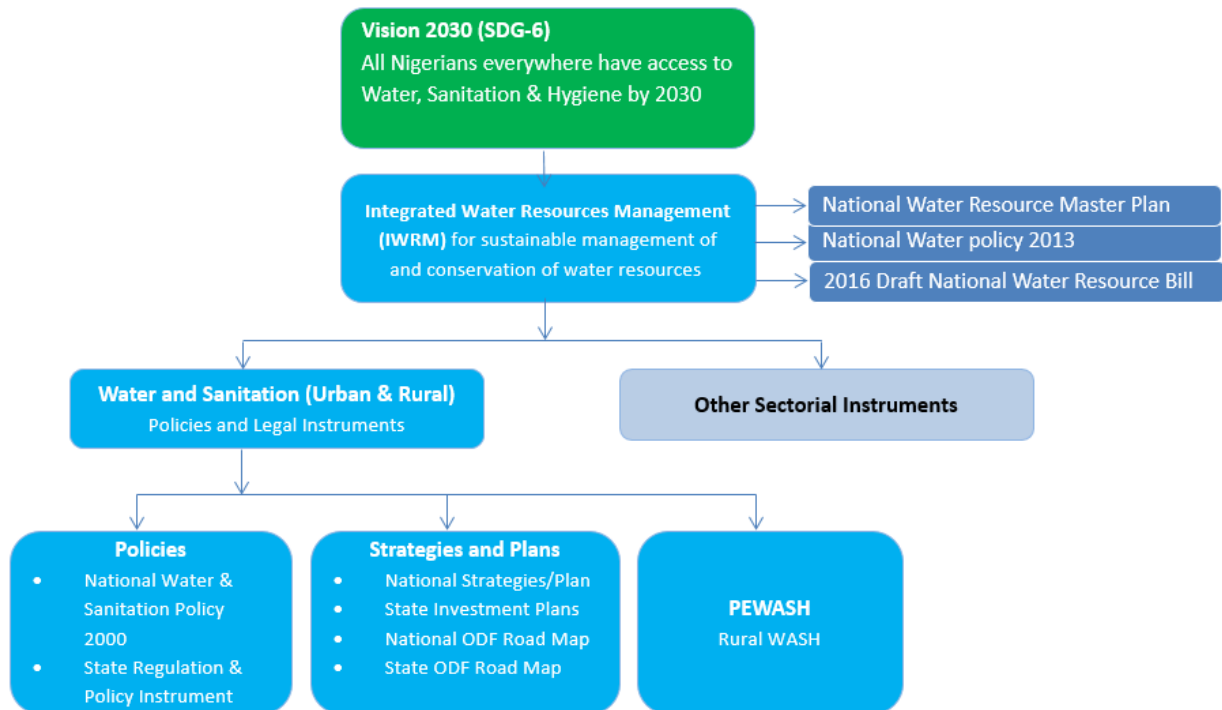


Figure 23: Policy & Legal Framework in Nigeria

5.2 PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE

The Governance framework for PEWASH has been designed to achieve the programme objectives. The effectiveness of projects delivery and the sustainability of the projects are paramount to achieving the PEWASH programme objectives, and therefore the key factors considered in the design of the governance structure. The framework provides for a structure within which decisions are made, and defines the accountabilities and responsibilities associated with the delivery of projects and programmes within PEWASH. An illustration of the programme governance framework is presented in figure 24.

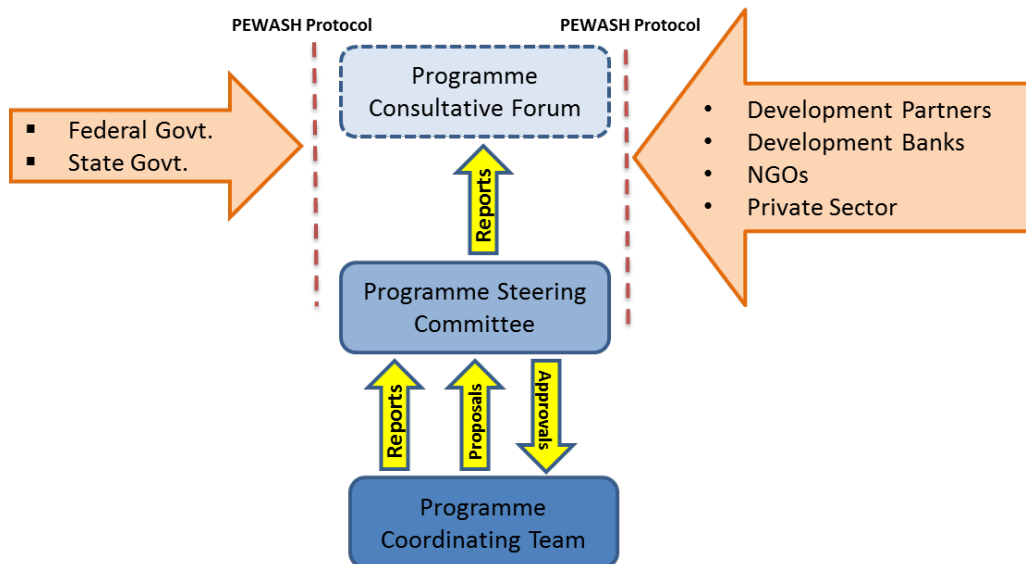


Figure 24: PEWASH Governance Framework

The PEWASH Governance framework, as presented above, is made up of three main levels;

1. **The Structure:** the underlying structure that controls the operations of PEWASH
2. **The Membership/composition:** the stakeholders that make up the membership of each sub-structure
3. **The Information flow:** how decisions flow and the reporting framework

Table 4 provides further details on each of the three main levels of the PEWASH Governance framework;

Table 4: Details of PEWASH Governance Framework

<u>The Structure</u>	<u>The Membership/Composition</u>	<u>The Information Flow</u>
<p>The PEWASH governance framework is made up of three interlinked structures; the PEWASH Consultative Forum (CF), the PEWASH Programme Steering Committee (PSC), and the PEWASH Projects Coordinating Team (PCT). Each structure has requirements for membership, and each member must be a formally registered organization with relevant authorities</p>	<p>The PEWASH membership is designed to fit into each structure. All stakeholder organizations (including Government Ministries and Agencies) interested in the rural water supply and sanitation sector of Nigeria can join the PEWASH Consultative Forum. They will be part of annual sector discussions. The PEWASH Programme Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary, FMWR will comprise representatives from the Ministry (water supply, sanitation, DPRS); development partners, state representatives from each geo-political zone; CSO representative, etc. All participating States will be represented in the Steering Committee on the basis of one State per zone on a rotational basis of 2 years. The Programme Coordinating Team is made up of dedicated staff of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, strictly for programme coordination, management oversight, harmonization of approaches/guidelines, and leading the capacity building, Knowledge Management and M&E efforts.</p>	<p>The information flow within the PEWASH governance structure is for decision making and reporting purposes. The PEWASH Consultative Forum will receive an annual programme evaluation report from the programme steering committee, to be presented at the annual programme evaluation session. The Programme Steering Committee decides on projects prioritization (2-sessions a year) and approves project proposals (2-sessions a year), as will be presented by the Programme Coordinating Team.</p>

The PEWASH protocol is a set of guidelines that each member will have to accede to, in order to be a part of the PEWASH Consultative Forum and Project Steering Committee. The guidelines are concise, step-by-step procedures for;

- a) Programme Coordination
- b) Programme Financing and Fund Flow
- c) Programme Monitoring, Review & Evaluation

Each guideline will be included in a PEWASH protocol document for endorsement by all stakeholders interested in being part of the PEWASH programme.

5.2.1 PEWASH Consultative Forum(CF)

The PEWASH Consultative Forum is a collection of all stakeholders interested in rural water supply and public sanitation in Nigeria. The Consultative Forum to be chaired by the Minister of Water Resources will meet annually to receive the annual report on the performance of PEWASH from the Programme Steering Committee. Inputs will be taken from stakeholders on the necessary adjustments for the PEWASH programme, and all approved recommendations will be passed on to the Programme Steering committee for implementation. An illustration of the PEWASH Consultative Forum is presented in Figure 25.

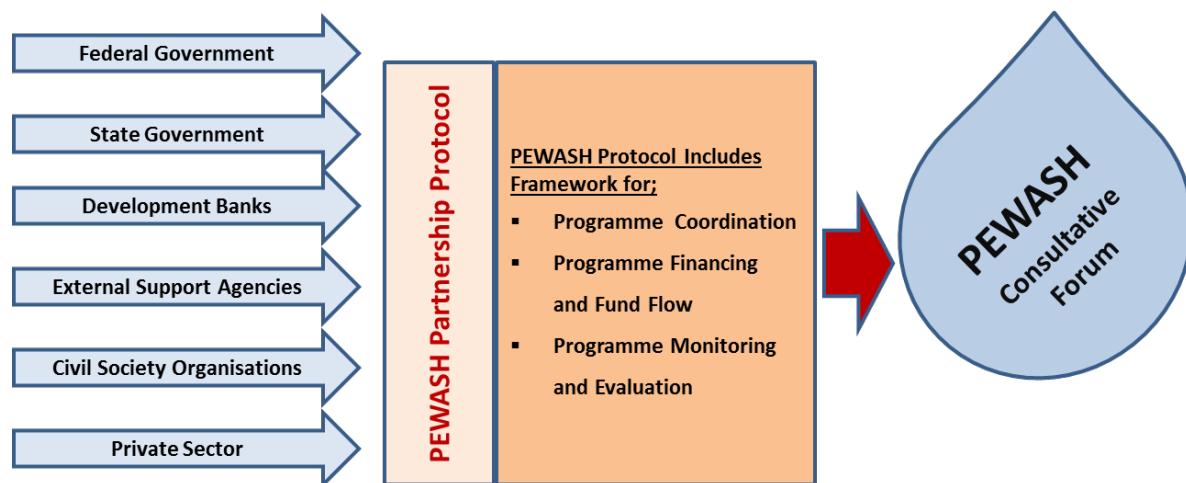


Figure 25: Illustration of PEWASH Consultative Forum

5.2.2 Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

The PEWASH Programme Steering Committee is made up of PEWASH partners that have signed up to the Partnership, and have projects and/or programmes for implementation through the PEWASH framework. The PEWASH Programme Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources is composed of a maximum of 20 representatives. The committee will hold two sessions every year, for projects prioritization, and two sessions every year for projects planning and development. Decisions will be taken on

projects prioritization, and approval given on projects proposals at the committee sessions. An illustration of the contributions by various stakeholders is presented in Figure-26.

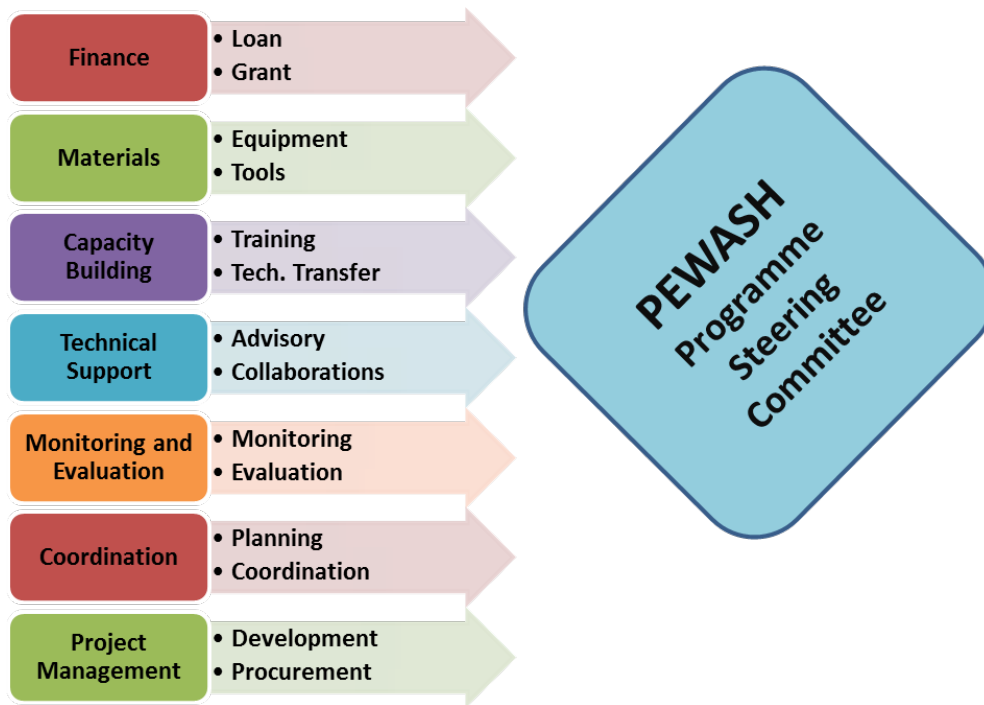


Figure 26: Range of Partner's Inputs

5.2.3 Programme Coordinating Team (PCT)

The PEWASH Coordinating Team (PCT) consisting of staff from the FMWR (DWS, DWQ&S, DPRS) is the structure responsible for the coordination of projects under the PEWASH framework as well as provide support to States and LGAs in the delivery of projects & services. The PCT will play an advisory, oversight, compliance and quality assurance role and will not implement projects directly. The PCT will ensure that projects are **planned, developed, procured, financed, and implemented effectively**. Headed by a Programme Coordinator with experience in programme/project management, and a good understanding of water supply and sanitation and the management of stakeholders, the PCT will also host the secretariat for the coordination of PEWASH activities, promote the programme through Programme support communication activities and prepare the Annual PEWASH report. Each of the PEWASH delivery framework items will have a lead in the PCT who will be responsible for the coordination and delivery of projects in line with PEWASH programme delivery framework. An illustration of the PEWASH Programme Coordination Team is depicted in figure 27.

PEWASH State partners are expected to set up a similar structure at the State level for project coordination and management. The State and Federal project coordination teams will establish a communication framework for effective projects identification, selection, planning, development, and implementation.

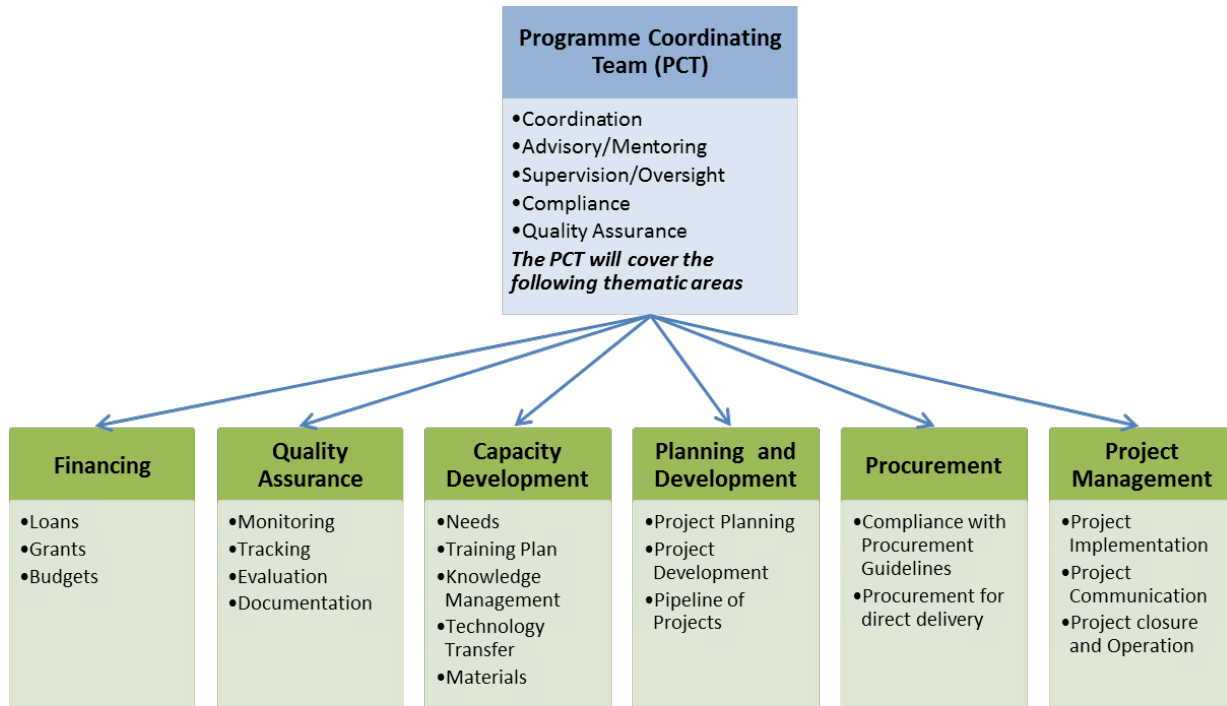


Figure 27: Overview of the PEWASH Programme Coordination Team

6 PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

6.1 STAKEHOLDERS AND NEED FOR PARTNERSHIPS

Important stakeholders in rural WASH sub-sector development include; water users, latrine users, women, families, WASH Groups/Committees, communities, villages, local leaders, community-level health and social mobilisation workers, Local Government officials, State Governments, school teachers and administrators, Federal Government facilitators/enablers and coordinators, FMWR, collaborating Ministries, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, Development Partners (Multi-lateral organisations, bilateral organizations, lending institutions).

With the role of Government (Federal, State and LGA) gradually shifting from “service provider” to “facilitator/enabler”, the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders must also necessarily shift. The concepts of partnership, genuine collaboration between and amongst stakeholders, and effective co-ordination and use of limited resources are extremely important for the sub-sector given the amount of work to be done in the next 15-year period. Successful efforts in the sub-sector will require that strong co-operative partnerships be formed and maintained throughout all phases of the project cycle.

6.2 INTEGRATING PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME CONDITIONS

Figure 4 in section 1 of this document, reflects Government’s role in view of decentralization, which implies a shift in roles and responsibilities for a number of key stakeholders as well. A major point is that rural citizens must take much more active roles and share responsibilities in development activities affecting them. The Federal Government must operate as facilitator/enabler instead of playing the role of a service-provider. And States and Local Governments (LGA in particularly) must become more able in dealing with the demands and needs of their constituents.

The basic roles and responsibilities of selected stakeholders with respect to the PEWASH strategy are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Basic roles and responsibilities of selected stakeholders

Stakeholder	Basic Roles and Responsibilities
WASH consumers and users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate actively in decision-making, planning, implementing, operating, maintaining new and rehabilitated WASH facilities • Own and control water supply and sanitation facilities • Form Water User Groups/WASH Committees (WASHCOMs) • Ensure continued safe access, quality and use of installed facilities • Partially finance construction costs and fully cover O&M costs of WASH facilities • Have full responsibility for operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. • Carry out monitoring of WASH facilities • Collect data and submit reports to local authorities for on-forwarding to LGAs and States
LGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise rural communities for WASH improvements • Co-ordinate and supervise WASH work being done in the LGAs • Monitor and report progress • Support communities to plan and budget for community-based WASH projects and facilitate communities to request for assistance • Community mobilisation and training for hygiene and sanitation improvements and community management of water supply and sanitation facilities • Partially finance water supply and sanitation development especially for poor communities and for repair of water facilities beyond the financial capacity of users
States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise rural communities WASH improvements • Co-ordinate and supervise WASH work being done in the States • Monitor and report progress • Support LGAs to plan and budget for community-based WASH projects • Support LGAs to provide technical support to growth centres and communities, and monitor, report and account for use of funds • Organise required training for Local Councils, as well as Water User Groups if required • Partially finance water supply and sanitation development especially for development to sustain present coverage and support poor LGAS

Stakeholder	Basic Roles and Responsibilities
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate the National Rural WASH and resource inputs of external and in-country support agencies and other key stakeholders • Approve release of consolidated funds based on realistic, adequate-prepared plans and budgets • Create a positive enabling environment • Develop and disseminate all required planning data and information, costing figures, planning and design guidelines, implementation manuals and guides, reporting formats, etc. • Support States to plan and budget for community-based WASH projects • Support States to provide technical support to States, growth centres and communities, and monitor, report and account for use of funds • Organise required training for Local Government, as well as Water User Groups if required • Promote and organise private sector involvement in sub-sector activities • Ensure quality of results and cost-effective use of resources • Research and development of new technologies and approaches • Monitoring and evaluation • Value for money and tracking of funds • Provide progress reports and accounts to FGN and DP partners
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide good-quality services and goods to clients and customers • Carry out construction of water supply and sanitation facilities. • Provide consultancy services i.e. socio-economic reviews, hydrogeological studies, designs, construction supervision. • Carry out training and production of promotional materials • Supply of materials, pumps etc. • Repairs and maintenance of water supply facilities • Financing and Management of WASH facilities
CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist communities financially and/or technically to meet their responsibilities as WASH consumers (see above) • Offer support in a manner consistent with FGN's and States' policies and strategies
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out training of and support communities meet their responsibilities as WASH consumers • Carry out socio economic reviews, hydrogeological studies, designs • Develop training and promotional materials • Carry out construction of water and sanitation facilities • Provide financial support to Communities and Local governments in a manner consistent with FGN's and States' policies and strategies
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financing (Loans or Grants) • Support government sector reforms including development of policy, strategy and regulatory frameworks • Support institutional reforms and capacity building at national and sub-national levels

The Departments of Water Supply (DWS) and Water Quality Control and Sanitation (DWQ&S) within the Federal ministry of water resources are primarily responsible for the Rural WASH

subsector. DWS has the overall responsibility for water supply with DWQ&S having responsibility for hygiene promotion and sanitation development within the country. The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is responsible for spearheading and coordinating gender responsive development. The Ministries of Finance and Budget & National Planning have the role of allocating funds, general co-ordination of funding and donor inputs.

The States and LGAs will be responsible for programme implementation under the overall guidance and support of the Federal Government.

6.3 PARTNERSHIP GUIDING PRINCIPLES

PEWASH is a multi-sectoral partnership and will bring together different procedures and approaches of the organizations in the partnership, and diverse attributes of the different sectors. For effectiveness, PEWASH will have to implement a set of guiding principles that will allow for the interaction and cooperation required within the PEWASH framework. The key guiding principles are;

1. Each partner will sign and commit to the PEWASH Governance framework
2. The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be the key decision making body for PEWASH
3. Project/Programme conditions of partner organisations will be upheld under PEWASH
4. Partners will have control over their projects and programmes, with coordination, integration, and facilitation support of PEWASH
5. Individual project and programme challenges shall be treated at the Programme Steering Committee level, to explore a wide range of solutions
6. PSC will also be a forum for sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons learned.
7. The public procurement and contracting processes is to be preferred as far as possible. Where not applicable, specific contracting processes will be adopted by partners.
8. There will be multi-levels for dispute resolution including the PSC as the highest level within PEWASH
9. Annual programme review may be outsourced for an objective assessment and an evaluation commissioned at the end of each phase (2019, 2025, and 2030) to serve as learning for the next phase.

6.4 PARTNERS - COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES

Attracting multi-sector participation and forging partnerships that can utilize individual sector comparative advantages will require the establishment of the right incentives to direct the flow of

resources and commitment to the PEWASH framework. The attributes of the different sectors, the resources they offer, and the potential challenges have been aggregated and reviewed to assess the potential risks in the implementation of PEWASH. The different sectors, their resources and potential challenges (red flagged) are outlined in Figure 28.

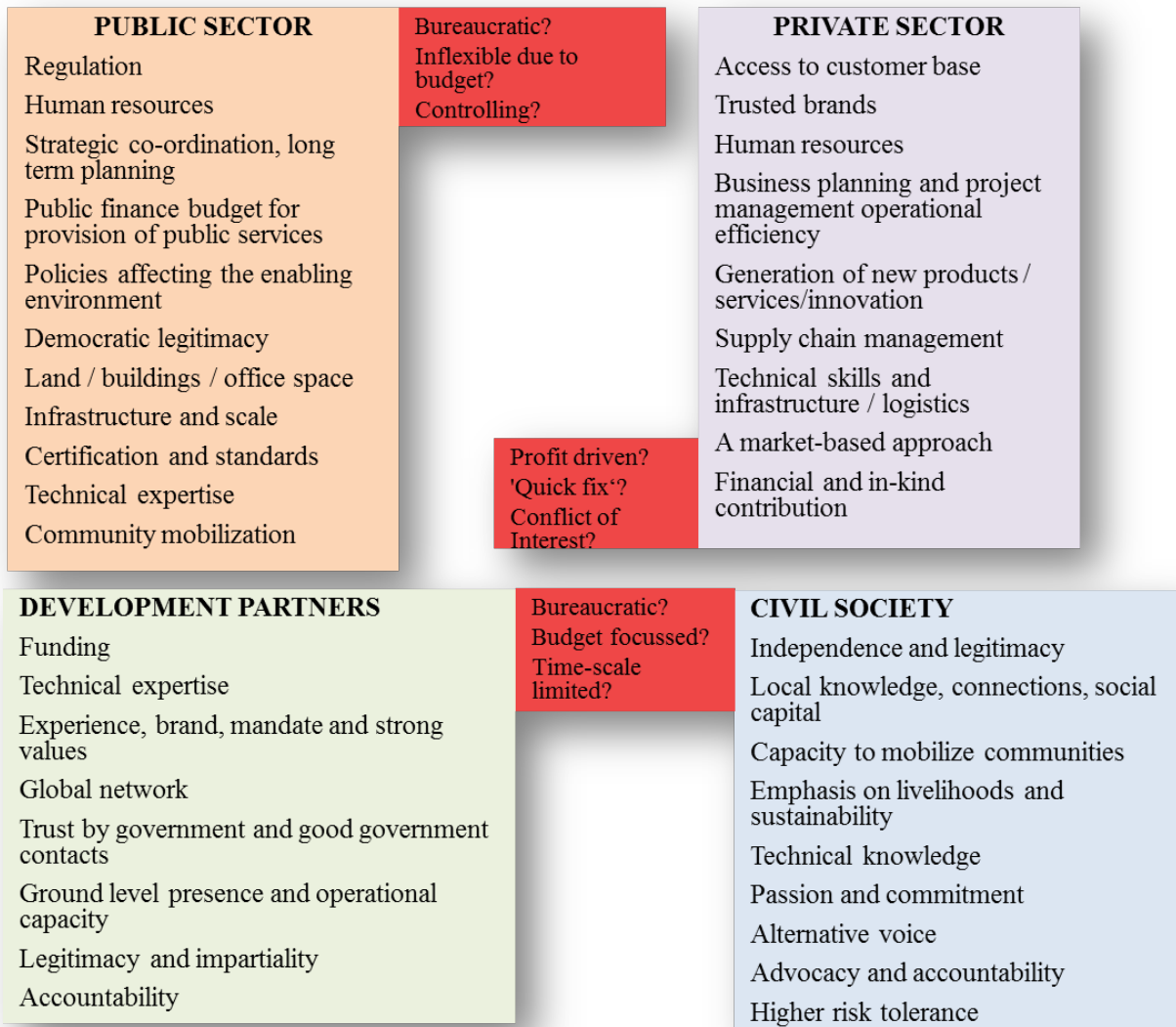


Figure 28: Different sector actors - resources and challenges

The sector attributes, resources, and challenges have been weighed against potential risks, and risks management, and incentive mechanisms have been incorporated into the PEWASH frameworks. Particularly for the private sector that is strictly business interest focused, with limited interface with government in a partnership structure, the risks and incentive structures will be clearly defined. The private sector is expected to bring innovation in project delivery and financing, and other resources to resolve sustainable development challenges in the rural water

supply and sanitation sector, and the benefits for the sector will include (i) professionalization of water and sanitation services especially for bigger rural communities, allowing for operation and maintenance contracts as well as investment, and (ii) a system for increased awareness and recognition of corporate social responsibilities.

7 RESOURCING FRAMEWORK FOR PROGRAMME DELIVERY

7.1 SDG-6 FUNDING NEEDS

A significant increase in investment is required for Nigeria to achieve the SDG 6.1 and 6.2 targets that are much more ambitious than the MDG-7 targets. Government spending so far on WASH has been insufficient and also difficult to track. This has proven difficult to identify the funding gap that is required to be bridged.

The World Bank Technical Paper¹¹ estimates the cost of extending “basic” WASH services to the un-served (*does not include WASH in institutions and public places*) in the first year at 0.63% of GDP (PPP) at current prices. Achieving higher levels of service (safely managed), water and sanitation services requires additional financing and can go up to three times the funding needs for basic services. For Nigeria, it increases to as high as **1.7% of the GDP(PPP)** for “safely managed” WASH services.

7.2 FUNDING NEEDS FOR PEWASH

The estimated funding needs for the planned interventions under PEWASH is indicated under Tables 6 – 8

Table 6: Estimate of funding needs for Community Water Supplies

Water Supply in communities	Estimated budget NGN	Assumptions
Phase-I: 2016-2018 (rehabilitation of 77,693 facilities; provision of 17,264 new facilities)	37.1 billion	Costing is made for basic Water Services (mix of motorized borehole and hand pump)
Phase-II: 2019-2025 (provision of 42,201 new facilities)	111.4 billion	Beneficiaries served: 250 for hand pump & 2,500 for Motorized borehole (solar)
Phase-III: 2026-2030 (provision of 41,287 new facilities)	141.9 billion	Unit cost considered for Hand pump – Naira 1 million; Motorized borehole – Naira 8 million. Above unit costs increased by 10% in Phase-II and by 25% in Phase-III
Total cost during (2016-2030)		Naira 290.45 billion

Table 7: Estimate of funding needs for Community Sanitation

¹¹ World Bank – Technical Paper, The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, 2016 January

Sanitation in communities	Estimated budget NGN	Assumptions
Phase-I: 2016-2018 3,000,000 HH toilets (at an average of 1,000,000 per HH toilets per year)	108.75 billion	Costing as per the National ODF Road Map for Nigeria. During the period approximately 24 million household toilets are required (15 million HH toilets in rural and 9 million HH toilets in urban areas). Average cost for HH toilet in urban area – Naira 55,000; HH toilet in rural area – Naira 25,000.
Phase-II: 2019-2025 20,600,000 HH toilets (at an average of 2,942,857 per HH toilets per year)	746.75 billion	
Total cost during (2016-2025)		Naira 855.5 billion

The cost for household toilets would be mostly borne by the households.

Table 8: Estimate of funding needs for WASH in public places

Sanitation in Public Places	Estimated budget NGN	Assumptions
Phase-I: 2016-2018 6,060 Public Toilet blocks	39.39 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average cost of 1 public toilet with 8 units: N6.5 Million in Phase-I; 7.0 Million in Phase-II and 8.0 Million in Phase-III Average number people served by 1 public toilet of 8 units: 500 people 10% of the total facility requirement, based on population projections (urban and rural), was assumed for public facility needs 5% cost escalation per year
Phase-II: 2019-2025 14,140 Public Toilet blocks	98.98 billion	
Phase-III: 2026-2030 10,100 Public Toilet blocks	80.73 billion	
Total cost during (2016-2030)		Naira 219.10billion

7.3 COSTS FOR OPERATING AND SUSTAINING SERVICES

As noted earlier, there is need for progressive capital investment in the years 2016 onwards to keep pace with the needs. While WASH infrastructure is put in place, significant funds will also be required to properly operate and maintain the WASH services, and they represent a growing financial commitment over time. In order to ensure sufficient and quality spending on operations and maintenance, institutions and regulations need to be strengthened. While tariff policies are

put-in-place affordability needs to be factored in especially for the poorer communities when costs exceed 5% of their income levels.

Costs also need to be factored in for software elements under PEWASH that includes development of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, behaviour change communication, social mobilization costs, setting up Knowledge Management and Sector Learning (KMSL) hubs, coordination, follow-up monitoring and evaluation. The indicative costs are presented in Table 10.

Table 9: Indicative costs for operating and sustaining services

Cost Elements	Estimated budget NGN	Assumptions
Capital maintenance of rural water supply projects	14.52 billion	5% of capital cost
Capital maintenance of public toilets	10.95 billion	5% of capital cost
Software costs (program management, behaviour change, capacity development) – water supply	58.10 billion	20 % of capital cost for water supply in communities
Software costs (program management, behaviour change communication, social mobilization, capacity development, etc.) – sanitation in communities (urban & rural)	188.9 billion	As per the National ODF Roadmap
Other costs including setting up KM & Sector Learning hub, M&E, institutional support, ICT Equipment, etc.	55 billion	20% of all of above cost elements
Total cost for the period (2016-2030)		Naira 327.5 billion

7.4 INVESTMENT PLANNING

In the preparatory phase, a more detailed investment plan for delivering the SDG goals 6.1 and 6.2 will be developed and states will be encouraged to develop their specific investment plans. Financing will be viewed as part of the broader strengthening of services and systems that include development of technology, private suppliers and providers, policy reform, institutional strengthening and regulation, and improved monitoring and evaluation. These measures will improve efficiency in services, provide cost savings, raise demand for services and stimulate the market.

The Rural WASH sector investment plan will be based on the PEWASH Sector Strategy and will;

- **Set out the sector's financing requirements to achieve planned targets**
- **Elaborate on M&E framework for results and fund monitoring**
- **Include a separate budget line for sanitation and hygiene**
- **Specify the financial commitments for federal, state and LGA**
- **Include different funding scenarios & mix of funding sources**
- **Outline sector financing gaps**
- **Identify external resource requirements & potential domestic resources**
- **Provide a detailed financing mechanism**

7.5 POOLED RESOURCES STRATEGY

The intention of PEWASH is to identify and develop a pooled resources modality to catalyze accelerated investments and technical support in the rural WASH sector with the ultimate objective of having a comprehensive Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) for the sector. The PEWASH pooled resources will therefore serve as an intermediate modality to strengthen the management of sector financing and technical support, and resolve the existing fragmentation in the rural WASH sector. This mechanism should support the longer term goal of the FMWR in Water Resources management.

PEWASH establishes a structured, collaborative approach to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene delivery, creating an opportunity for partners to leverage the technical support and financial commitment within the partnership. Apart from the financial resources from government budgets (Federal, State and Local) and development partners (Donors and Development Banks), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), other non-core sources of finance are providing funding for rural water supply and sanitation projects. The intention of PEWASH is to identify and coordinate the effective use of all available resources for rural water supply and public sanitation in Nigeria. The pooled resources framework of PEWASH is expected to help in the achievement of this intention.

Pooled Resources framework will be established on two levels for the identification of and coordination of resources for rural water supply; the Federal level, and the State level. The Federal level Pooled Resources will be made up of finance, technical support, and materials from the Federal Government, International Development Partners (Development Banks, Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies, International NGOs), Private Sector, International CSOs,

and National Foundations. And the State level pooled resources will be made up of finance, technical support, and materials from the each participating State Government, Local Governments in each State, Communities in each Local Government, State CSOs, State NGOs, and State Foundations/philanthropists.

7.6 COUNTERPART PROJECTS STRATEGY

The Counterpart Projects Strategy is an approach being introduced by the PEWASH programme to replace counterpart funding in rural water supply and sanitation financing. With the counterpart funding approach, financial contributions for projects delivery are made to a single pot, based on a percentage formula for contributing partners. However, the counterpart projects approach is focused on outputs (projects) instead of inputs (funds). Counterpart Projects approach combines the Pooled Resources strategy and a Projects Matching framework, where resources from partners are pooled at the Federal and State levels, and projects delivered by each level as a counterpart to support States towards closing the water supply and sanitation access gap. Figure 29 below is an illustration of the Counterpart Projects Framework;

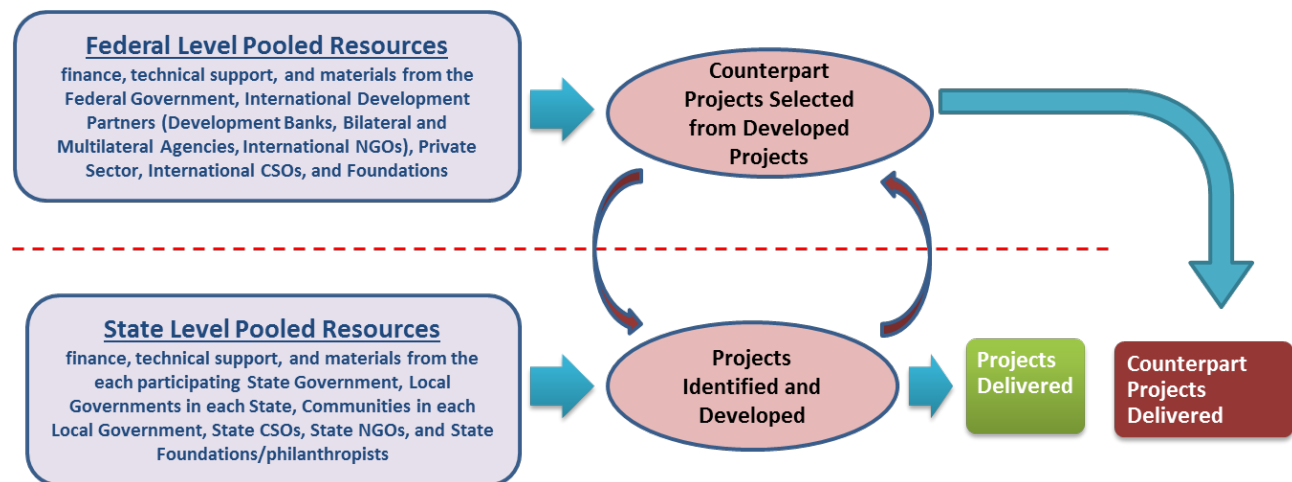


Figure 29: Counterpart Projects Framework for PEWASH Projects Deliver

The Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guideline (WIMAG) framework, developed for the organization and effective use of financial resources from public and development sectors for water supply and sanitation projects, provides a good structure for the PEWASH pooled resources and counterpart projects strategies. The guideline provides investment planning, investment management and operational standards and performance for owners and operators of water supply systems in the urban, small towns and rural water sectors. In order to increase financing to the sector and move towards a common basket for financing, the rural water supply and sanitation component of WIMAG will be reviewed and adapted for PEWASH.

This will also include review of the pooled fund and counterpart projects arrangement. In special cases, other options could be developed such as Output based financing; cash on delivery, etc. Development partners and External Support Agencies will be encouraged to provide their resources through the pooled resources framework.

7.7 READINESS CRITERIA FOR COUNTERPART PROJECTS MATCHING

The final signoff for counterpart projects matching for all States will be done by the project key stakeholders (financier, recipient, and the FMWR) for each State. However, a check using PEWASH Counterpart Projects readiness criteria will have to be confirmed before the final signoff. The readiness criteria are;

1. **The receiving party has signed up to the PEWASH Protocol**
2. **The project proposal of the receiving party has been approved**
3. **The investment plan of the receiving party has been approved**
4. **The work plan of the receiving party has been prepared and approved**
5. **The receiving party has developed State level Pooled Resources**
6. **The receiving party has developed specific projects for counterpart projects**

8 SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

8.1 RURAL WASH SECTOR REFORM

One of the key issues affecting the progress of the WASH sector has been the lack of sector reform (e.g. policies, institutions, regulations, accountability, community engagement, etc.). Interventions currently focus on physical infrastructure which alone is insufficient to achieve sustainable WASH services. A holistic approach covering infrastructure and software elements guided by institutional reforms and strategic investments is necessary. PEWASH will be a platform to enable institutional reform by the states.

8.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

Sustainability will be the key as Nigeria marches towards realizing its SDG Goal-6.1 and 6.2. PEWASH will play an instrumental role in setting in motion the principles of sustainable programming during the implementation of WASH interventions in the rural areas. Duly recognizing the strengths of various sector stakeholders, the principal essence of PEWASH is coordination and stakeholder engagement, and will build on stakeholder comparative advantages to intensify sustainable rural WASH coverage in Nigeria. From the commencement of the programme, a comprehensive stakeholder identification and analysis will be carried out with the initial set of stakeholders, to ensure that every relevant stakeholder is part of the PEWASH programme. A multilevel stakeholder engagement and coordination structure will be put in place, including clear roles for stakeholders at the Community, Local Government, State, and the Federal levels. The stakeholder engagement and coordination processes will be included in the programme communication strategy.

8.3 PROGRAMME COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The objective of a communication strategy for the PEWASH programme is to build enduring confidence and create sustainable buy-in of the wide range of stakeholders and partners towards the achievement of the programme objectives. At the early stages of the programme, the communication plan will focus on the engagement of stakeholders, creating awareness and engendering participation and commitment. At the implementation stage, the communication plan will focus on consistently informing all stakeholders on the progress, performance and results of the programme. The Programme Communication strategy will also feature high level engagement (e.g. Honourable Minister of Water Resources, Permanent Secretary) to inform Nigerians on the progress made towards SDG targets-6.1 and 6.2 with particular emphasis on

PEWASH. The success of PEWASH is expected to attract a number of states interested in participating in the programme and thus enable accelerated scaling-up of rural WASH coverage.

The Programme Coordinator will lead on the development, implementation and regular review of the programme communication plan, in line with evolving realities. The communication plan will focus on the following target audiences;

- **Sector Stakeholders:** (Stakeholders whose activities have direct or indirect impact on PEWASH programme)
- **PEWASH Partners:** (Sector Stakeholders that have signed up to the PEWASH protocol for project delivery)
- **General Public:** (All stakeholders that will be directly or indirectly affected by PEWASH activities)

The communication strategy will also include information on how internal communication will be managed within the PEWASH structure, available stakeholder communication platforms that can be leveraged, and opportunities for stakeholder vertical and horizontal synergy on communication. Evaluation of the communication strategy to assess its effectiveness and recommendations for necessary changes will be part of the annual PEWASH programme evaluation.

8.4 SANITATION AND HYGIENE CAMPAIGN

The National Task Group on Sanitation (NTGS) coordinates sanitation and hygiene campaign in Nigeria through engagement in advocacy, sensitization and promotion of sanitation programmes. PEWASH will strengthen the capacity of the NTGS to scale up their interventions towards eliminating open defecation in the country in-line with the National Road Map on elimination of Open Defecation. PEWASH will enhance execution of activities aimed at ensuring a liveable environment free of water borne diseases through behavioural change. Some of the activities to be carried out include;

- **Approval of the National ODF Road Map for Nigeria**
- **Strengthening of the NTGS through capacity development**
- **High level advocacy to Governors, Ministers, Parliamentarians and Commissioners including engagement of wives of Governors as Champions/Advocates to support commitment to CLTS implementation.**
- **National launch to end open defecation campaign**
- **Training and re-training of CLTS implementers in 36 states and FCT.**

- **Build on ongoing CLTS implementation in all states to incorporate components such as sanitation marketing to increase the effectiveness of the approach and achieve uptake at scale**
- **Introduce sanitation approaches targeted at Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in camps**
- **Hygiene promotion in 36 states and FCT**

In view of the low literacy level and the scattered nature of communities, the IEC strategy should focus more on inter personal contacts and more effective use of popular information channels. As per the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) study conducted by UNICEF in eight states and the FCT, the four major popular communication channels are Radio (53.2%), Town Announcer (46.9%), Traditional Rulers (35.6%) and Churches/Mosques (23.9%). Table-11 highlights the IEC activities that will be carried out as part of the behaviour change communication for eliminating open defecation in Nigeria.

Implementation will be done in partnership with relevant PEWASH Development Partners, State RUWASAs, LGA WASH Units, Private Sector and Community WASHCOMs).

Table 10: IEC Activities suggested under the ODF Road Map

<p>Action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LGA wide approach to CLTS will call for arranging at least double the number of all CLTS tools. As there are 9522 wards the required number of such tools (including those required for the training) will be at least 20,000 sets. 2. A similar number of charts will be needed on technology options, ‘Sanitation Ladder’ and life cycle of different worms. 3. Materials developed may be done at national level that can, at a later date, be translated into local languages keeping in mind the needs of different States so as to keep uniformity in the contents of the message 4. Wherever required, the States may be encouraged to adapt such materials to suit their local areas, their local customs and beliefs. 5. A national workshop of selected writers of folk songs, story/skit writers may be organized to develop skits, songs, jingles etc., on the hazards of open defecation that can be used during triggering, in schools and TVs/ radios and also through theatre groups/praise singers. 6. TV spots of 15 to 30 seconds duration could be developed and aired through the national TV and other popular channels. Such spots can also be shown in cinema halls too. Help from popular sports/TV/Cinema personalities could be sought for this. 7. Use of other electronic media such as Face Book, Twitter, SMS etc. could also be used to generate awareness and discussion. 8. Hoardings/electronic boards at central places and places of people’s congregation with relevant messages could be thought of. 9. For reinforcing the CCT activities mobile vans with an entertainment-cum-education package of say 45 minutes could be introduced.

Sustainability Circle

Sustainability of WASH interventions will be guided by the Sustainability Circle that includes choice of appropriate technology, use of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) for real-time and up-to-date tracking of WASH interventions, deploying third party monitoring/verification processes to ensure quality of interventions and reliable reporting, community engagement right from inception stage of the WASH interventions, strong institutions and capacitated staff at all levels, especially at the sub-national level and ensuring at least minimal funding required for proper running of the MDAs and for program planning, implementation, monitoring and operation. It needs to be recognized that with time as capital investments are made initially to reduce the infrastructure deficit, the operational costs



Figure 30: WASH Sustainability Circle

for operation, maintenance and repair of facilities will increase, in the later years as we approach 2030. Harnessing financing from the immediate communities will therefore become more important.

Each state needs to factor in the recurring costs of running the water and sanitation facilities by having adequate arrangements in-place to ensure its lifecycle funding.

8.5 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND SECTOR LEARNING (KMSL)

Most of the challenges in the WASH sector cannot be solved unilaterally because they involve multi-stakeholder action. To provide universal, equitable and sustainable WASH services, all sector actors (i.e. governments, (I)NGOs, donors, CSOs, the private sector and beneficiaries), need to jointly plan, implement, monitor and review policies and practices, analyse experiences and interventions, reflect on successes and failures and design and implement adaptations that will ultimately improve the delivery of water and sanitation services. **‘Sector learning’ is therefore key for achieving universal access to WASH services in line with the SDGs.**

As part of the West & Central Africa Knowledge Management Network, UNICEF in partnership with IRC and the Federal Ministry in 2015, conducted a country assessment on knowledge management and sector learning for the WASH sector in Nigeria. Table 12 highlights the challenges and the way forward.

Table 11: Current Gaps in KMSL and Possible way forward

<u>Current gaps in KMSL</u>	<u>Possible way forward</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for learning and sharing (events and networks) do exist, but are not used optimally. • Participation in regional and global platforms is relatively low and reaches only a (very) small part of the sector professionals • There is no process in place for prioritizing thematic research and development • Representation of stakeholder groups during Joint Sector Reviews is weak • Information is often discreetly available within organizations, but accessing sector information and performance reports is often difficult. • Most information and knowledge is exchanged on a bilateral basis (phone, email) • Capacity for KMSL is required, both in terms of infrastructure and skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that KMSL Country Strategic Plan is developed and adopted at all levels • Launch and disseminate WASH KMSL Country Assessments and Best Practices • Formation of a KMSL platform at all levels involving key Stakeholders • Integration and pulling of resources for WASH Knowledge Management and Sector Learning at all levels • Development and running of a website for KMSL • Organize Sector Learning events for improved Sector Performance

It is proposed that a Knowledge Management & Sector Learning (KMSL) hub be established within the Federal Ministry of Water Resources led by a senior level staff and be capacitated to lead the process of strengthening KM and sector learning in Nigeria. Development Partners could play a pivotal role in supporting this.

8.6 CAPACITY BUILDING

For SDG targets to be achieved, the PEWASH programme will include capacity development as an integral component of all project activities. Only one third of the 94 countries surveyed in the 2014 GLAAS report indicated that they have a human resource strategy in sanitation, drinking water and hygiene covering urban and rural areas (WHO, 2014). PEWASH would therefore as a first step conduct a capacity assessment of the Federal and Sub-national WASH institutions to have an understanding of the capacity gaps and measures needed to enabling it to deliver on its SDG-6 mandate. The capacity gap assessment will guide the Human resource strategy for the sector with initial focus on rural water supply and sanitation.

Rural WASH interventions, especially sanitation & hygiene are human-resource intensive; hence the Federal Ministry will push for the establishment of LGA WASH Departments in all the states. There is already a significant momentum with the amended LGA Scheme of Service incorporating WASH as a Department to be placed before the national executive for endorsement in July 2016.

A minimum package of institutional support (one time) should be available to the participating states as indicated below for the State RUWASSA and the LGA WASH Departments:

- ICT support (2 Computers, 1Printer& accessories, 4 Smartphones)
- Water Quality Testing Kit (2 nos. with consumables for one year)
- Alternative Power supply arrangement for the WASH Departments at LGA level (solar panels)
- Logistics support (Pick-up vehicle, 4 motor cycles)

In addition PEWASH envisages a series of training program for WASH staff at all levels to equip them to meet the challenges of SDG-6. The areas suggested are listed on Table 13.

Table 12: Suggested training program for WASH Personnel

Stakeholders	Capacity building needs
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASHCOM roles & responsibilities • Management of WASH facilities (including sanitary risk inspection, water quality monitoring) • Sanitation & Hygiene promotion • Monitoring/ Reporting
LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and budgeting for 100% access to rural WASH services • Implementation of WASH interventions (hardware, hygiene promotion, CLTS, etc.) • Establishment of WASHCOMs and its training • Water quality monitoring & surveillance • Monitoring & Reporting
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy development/ implementation • Coordination of rural WASH programs • Planning of the state rural WASH sector • Advocacy/ mobilization of resources • Quality assurance, Monitoring & evaluation • Reporting • Water quality monitoring & surveillance • Technical support to LGAs in the implementation of WASH interventions • Plan for emergency/ DRR
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy/ strategy/ Guidelines/ Tools formulation • Develop financial instruments • Quality assurance mechanisms, M&E • Knowledge management • incentives/reward mechanisms, • Community of Practice & technical advice to states

Development Partners could play an important role in supporting capacity building activities that include training, technical assistance, exchange visits and technology transfer.

A Capacity Building Lead has been specifically included in the Programme Coordinating Team, who will be responsible for the comprehensive assessment of capacity needs, development of capacity building and training plans, and documentation of training and capacity building resources. Focus will be on the improvement of human and institutional capacity at the local government and community levels, where water supply and sanitation facilities are operated and managed.

8.7 Climate Change Resilience & Water Security

According to “The Global Risks Report, 2016”, the failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation is perceived in 2016 as the most impactful risk for the years to come, ahead of weapons of mass destruction, and water crises respectively. Nigeria is highly susceptible to impacts of climate change owing to accelerated desertification linked to increasing droughts in the north; and its 850 km coastline exposes it to the threats of increased sea level rise and storm surge risk that could affect communities and infrastructure. Since ground water comprises the major source of domestic water consumption there is a need to put in place systems to regularly monitor water levels.

Due consideration is therefore required in the selection of climate resilient sources/technologies and climate proofing vulnerable technologies and combining sources/systems. Deeper aquifers are more resilient than shallow wells or surface water. Similarly bored-wells are more resilient than dug wells. Over-pumping of groundwater by motorized bore-holes may exacerbate drought and would need judicious management. Pit Latrines are highly resilient to climate change due to their low dependence on water; while those relying on pour flush technologies connected to septic tanks/sewerage systems have low-medium risk from flooding and drying environments. To prevent flooding, water sources and sanitation facilities will need to be raised in flood risk areas.

As can be seen in figure 31¹², Nigeria’s water resources is beginning to get stressed and is likely to worsen with increasing population. It is important to note that the stress is much higher as less than 25% of the available water source has only been harnessed for use. It is therefore critical that water resources are managed based on sound Integrated Water Resources Management principles.

¹² World Water Report, 2016

TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES (CUBIC METRES PER CAPITA PER YEAR), 2014

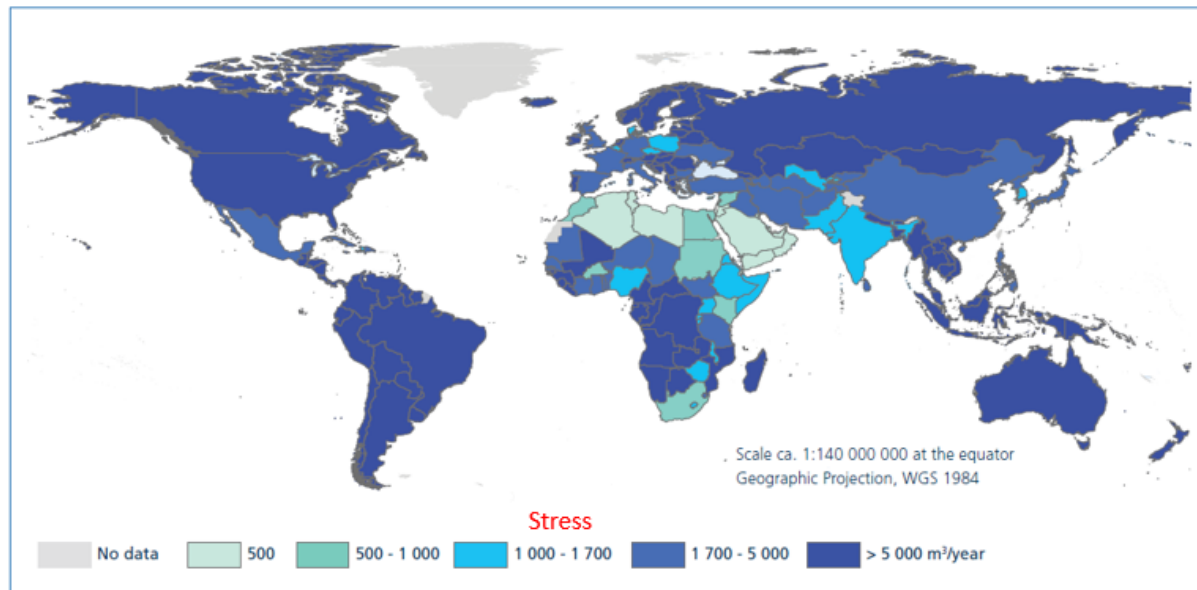


Figure 31: Total Renewable Water Resources, 2014

8.8 GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The disparity in status between men and women in rights, resources, and voice, is a barrier to the sustained provision of social service delivery, especially water supply and sanitation. It is a common trend that most water-related development efforts in the rural areas are often being implemented without giving due consideration for active involvement and participation of the vulnerable groups, especially women, girls, the poor and people living with disabilities. These practices often result in unfair and self-perpetuating impacts on the lives of both women and men, as it reduces the benefits of development among the disadvantaged groups and marginalizes their contribution in the communities.

Addressing water supply and sanitation together with consideration of gender, ensures that the contributions of both men and women are recognised, so that burdens and benefits are shared equally, in order to reduce gender inequality in the sector. This becomes crucial, in a situation where water is becoming scarce and competition between users is increasing.

It is in this regard, that gender mainstreaming in this programme is vital, and will be integrated into planning, design, citing, implementation, operation and maintenance, all through to monitoring and evaluation, as an essential tool to promote inclusive and dynamic development,

for sustainability. PEWASH will support the support and enhance both water resources management and human development opportunities for both men and women.

8.9 Humanitarian Response

Nigeria is prone to floods across many parts of the country and is also exposed to droughts, especially in the Sahel region. In addition Nigeria is affected by conflicts in various parts of the country. Nigeria has an active WASH in Emergency (WiE) working group at the national level that is led by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and co-chaired by UNICEF. In the coming years there is a need to further strengthen the capacity and coordination of WiE in the country, especially between national and sub-national level. There is also a need to train sector professionals in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and build resilience of communities.

As we work towards realizing the SDG goals, it is all the more important that DRR is mainstreamed into development programming, and WASH interventions in disaster prone areas should include elements of DRR and build community resilience to disasters.

8.10 PROJECTS OWNERSHIP

The PEWASH framework is targeted at improving rural water supply and sanitation, and experience has shown that ownership of water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas is key to determining the sustainability of the assets. Therefore, community ownership and management of assets have been specifically defined in the PEWASH framework, to ensure sustainable use and service provision. The counterpart projects approach has considered ownership of projects, and the community being part of the State level pooled resources, will be the owner of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation projects. The project implementation documents will clearly define the owner of completed projects.

8.11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring will be key to ensuring that Nigeria is on track to achieve planned targets and make necessary corrections. As a result, efforts to accelerate WASH Information management across the country will be intensified. A quarterly programme monitoring, and an annual programme review have been included as targets for the soft component of the PEWASH programme. A final comprehensive programme logical framework which will define the performance indicators for the PEWASH programme, will be completed and agreed by the Programme Steering Committee for programme monitoring and evaluation (M&E) purposes. The M&E Lead in the Programme Coordinating Team will be responsible for coordinating and managing the M&E

framework for the programme, which should include responsibilities for data and decision, and integrated with the M&E system of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

Key performance indicators to be tracked will be clearly identified and aligned with the reporting requirements of SDG-6. This could include some of the indicators below;

Impact level:

- % reduction in diarrheal incidences in rural areas (under 5)
- % reduction in stunting
- time saved in water collection;
- % increase in school enrollment (especially of girls)
- % increase in retention and completion of school (especially girls)

Access:

- % of people with access to safe water (in terms of quantity, quality & distance)
- No. of water facilities constructed
- % of people with access to improved sanitation
- No of ODF certified communities
- No. of household toilets constructed
- % of population with access to hand-washing facilities

Functionality: % of functional water facilities

Quality: % of water samples taken at the point of collection or discharge that comply with national standards

Equity/ Gender:

- Mean LGA/State deviation from the State/National average in persons per improved water point
- proportion of women in WASHCOMs
- proportion on women in LGA WASH Departments; State RUWASAs and Federal Departments related to Rural Water supply and sanitation

Institutional:

- % of LGA WASH Departments adequately equipped
- % of LGA WASH Department Staff trained in minimum package (disaggregated by women/ men)

- % of State RUWASSAs with adequate operational resources
- % of LGA WASH Departments with adequate operational resources

Budget:

- % of budget allocated to WASH (disaggregated by water, sanitation & hygiene) at LGA, State and Federal level
- Actual expenditure as a % of budget allocated at LGA, State and Federal level

8.12 PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKING AND AWARDS

Mechanisms will be put in place to award performing LGAs and States in the country with additional incentives and grants as a means to create peer-pressure and accelerate WASH coverage in the country. This could be in the form of awarding top performing States/LGAs based on water point functionality rates (over 80%) and/or awarding top LGAs based on number of ODF certified communities in a year.

8.13 SUSTAINING PARTNERS' INTERESTS AND COMMITMENT

The sustainability of the PEWASH programme, and the achievement of the programme objectives will largely depend on the interest and commitment of PEWASH partners. Therefore, specific incentives will be put in place to attract and sustain partners' interests and commitments to the PEWASH programme;

8.13.1 Government Partners (Federal, State and Local)

Access to Water and Sanitation is central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and Governments at all levels in Nigeria can seize the opportunity presented by PEWASH, to improve water supply and sanitation to its people, with multiplier impact on Agriculture, Health, Business, and Education. The Federal Ministry of Water resources will work with PEWASH Government partners to ensure that available financial and non-financial opportunities from non-government partners are accessed, and commitments are realized within the strategic period.

8.13.2 Development Partners

There is a huge financing gap in the Water and Sanitation sector of Nigeria, and development partners are strategically placed to help fill this gap. Financing from development banks can leverage investment from other development partners and the private sector. However, the performance of finance (loan or grant) is of utmost importance to development partners, and basically determines the desire to finance. Even for non-financial supports (e.g. technical advice

and capacity building), development partners want to see the impact of their investment through improved performance.

PEWASH has been structured to ensure that performance is central to financing. Sovereign partners will have to sign MoU with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, and more importantly, an annual financing agreement. These documents will stipulate the responsibilities of partners, and minimum requirements as regards performance. This structure therefore strengthens the project delivery framework of development partners, towards achieving performance of loans, grants, and other non-financial inputs.

8.13.3 Private Sector

There is a wide range of opportunities for the private sector to participate in development. From long term financing, innovation in technology and business models, research application, to corporate social responsibility, the private sector can benefit from participating in the implementation of development programmes, while achieving corporate objectives. The challenge for the private sector in development sector is “market entry” and sustainability of projects, which leads to lack of interest in development programmes.

The opportunity provided by PEWASH enables the Government to leverage private sector resources and expertise, by removing the obstacles to private sector participation and establishing the right incentives for sustainable partnership. The Federal Ministry of Water resources will work closely with all PEWASH private sector partners to ease community entry and access to required resources necessary for project delivery. Other incentives, specifically for private sector partners include;

- A. Recognition of corporate social responsibility projects**
- B. Specific brand recognition in PEWASH communication activities**
- C. Support for partnership with International Development Partners**

8.13.4 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs (National and International) have a significant role to play in Nigeria’s determination to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Particularly in the Water and Sanitation sector, where social, economic, and environmental considerations are involved, NGOs can facilitate the delivery of projects through;

- a) Undertaking research and publication**
- b) Provide technical support and interface specific for local needs**
- c) Create public awareness and sensitization on project requirements and value**
- d) Promote and facilitate stakeholder engagement**

- e) Facilitate advocacy and awareness exercises**
- f) Support training and capacity building activities**
- g) Conduct objective monitoring and evaluation of projects**

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources has been working with NGOs in the implementation of projects and programmes in the water and sanitation sector. For the PEWASH programme, the Ministry will facilitate the strategic engagement between NGOs and other partners in the programme, to ensure that the partnership can leverage on the competencies and resources of each partner, towards achieving individual and collective goals

9 ANNEXURES

9.1 PEWASH PROTOCOL

PEWASH PROTOCOL

PROTOCOL FOR THE PARTNERSHIP FOR EXPANDED WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROGRAMME

(PEWASH)

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PROTOCOL FOR THE PARTNERSHIP FOR EXPANDED WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (PEWASH) PROGRAMME

The Federal, State and Local Governments of Nigeria, the Private Sector, Development Partners, Donor Agencies, External Support Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Communities;

Desirous of being Parties to Nigeria’s Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (PEWASH Programme, and in pursuit of the Programme’s overarching objective;

Agree as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In this Protocol, except as otherwise provided, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“FMWR”	means the Federal Ministry of Water Resources;
“Minister”	refers to the Honourable Minister of Water Resources
“Non-sovereign Party”	includes development partners, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector partners, communities and any other PEWASH Partner not being a Sovereign Party
“Party”	means a sovereign or non-sovereign who signs this Protocol, or who signs an accession to this Protocol in the form contained in the Appendix
“PEWASH Partner”	means a Party who commits resources to the pool of financial and/or non-financial resources towards the implementation of the PEWASH Programme
“PEWASH Stakeholder”	includes all PEWASH Partners plus other individuals, communities or organizations with demonstrable interests in the PEWASH Programme
“PEWASH Programme Strategy”	means the Strategy Document prepared and issued by the FMWR for implementation by the PEWASH Partners

“Projects Coordinating Team”	includes the PEWASH coordinating teams to be set up at the Federal and respective State levels for the identification and coordination of projects and resources towards the implementation of the PEWASH Programme
“Programme Consultative Forum”	means the highest participatory and stakeholder engagement forum within the PEWASH Governance Framework composed of PEWASH Stakeholders
“Programme Steering Committee”	means the highest decision making body chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the FMWR and membered by representatives of a PEWASH Partner
“Sovereign Party”	means Federal, State and Local Governments in Nigeria, including Ministries, Departments and Agencies acting on behalf of the Federal, State and Local Governments in Nigeria

2. PARTIES’ OBLIGATIONS

Each Party, in performing its functions under this Protocol agrees to:

- 2.1 Support the implementation of the PEWASH Programme Strategy (PPS) on Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene and to further elaborate measures, in accordance with its circumstances, for bringing into effect improved access to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Nigeria.
- 2.2 Demonstrably support the attainment of the PEWASH Programme objective by collectively pursuing the realization of its soft and hard targets within the various implementation periods.
- 2.3 Participate in the annual review of the PEWASH Programme, taking into account its baseline commitments under the PPS or other associated instruments
- 2.4 Promote innovative and sustainable forms of technologies for water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Nigeria in the light of internationally-agreed goals
- 2.5 Use its best efforts to avoid and eliminate measures that are capable of being counterproductive to the objective and targets of PEWASH
- 2.6 Encourage and support appropriate reforms by the FMWR and other Sovereign Parties aimed at promoting policies and measures that facilitate the realization of the objective of the PEWASH Programme

- 2.7 Without prejudice to any existing commitments towards the reform and development of the water sector in Nigeria, advance the implementation of its commitments under the PPS or other associated instruments in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Nigerian water sector.

3 ADMISSION INTO THE PEWASH PROGRAMME

A Sovereign Party or Non-sovereign Party (“intending party”) may not be admitted into the PEWASH programme unless such intending party is a Party under Clause 1.1 of this Protocol.

- 3.1 Where the intending party is a Non-sovereign Party, such Non-sovereign Party shall first qualify as a body corporate, a registered non-governmental organization, a bi-lateral or multilateral agency, before becoming a Party under Clause 1.1 of this Protocol.

4 FORUM AND COMMITTEE PARTICIPATION

Acknowledging that active participation of PEWASH Stakeholders and PEWASH Partners within the Programme Consultative Forum and the Programme Steering Committee, respectively, is essential to the success of the PEWASH Programme, the Parties hereby undertake to:

- 4.1 Engender active engagement within the PEWASH Programme Consultative Forum and the PEWASH Programme Steering Committee, and to use their best efforts to enhance the effectiveness of measures adopted at the respective Forum and Committee levels
- 4.2 Ensure cooperation amongst PEWASH Partners, and to this end, take steps to share individual experiences and promote information exchange where necessary, on individual policies and measures relevant to the realization of the PEWASH Programme objective.

5 PROGRAMME COORDINATION AND DELIVERY

- 5.1 Taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their collective commitments under the PPS or other associated instruments, the Parties agree to resource and fully support the establishment and operation of Projects Coordinating Teams (PCTs) at the Federal and State levels
- 5.2 The Parties agree that the activities of the PCTs shall be harmonized by an overall Programme Coordinator, selected in accordance with guidance provided by the Minister.

6 PEWASH FINANCING FRAMEWORK

- 6.1 The Parties acknowledge the need to adopt a financing framework that takes cognizance of an incentive-based approach to project delivery
- 6.2 The Parties agree that the twin approach of pooled resource strategy and projects matching framework, as conceived under the PPS, will bridge the access gaps in Nigeria's rural water supply and sanitation in a more accelerated manner.

7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

- 7.1 The Parties recognize that resources and capabilities for monitoring and evaluation exist within a Sovereign Party as well as within a Non-sovereign Party.
- 7.2 The Parties agree to develop and utilize a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at both levels of PCT.

8 FURTHER COMMITMENTS OF PARTIES

- 8.1 Each Partner agrees to submit an annual report and progress plan (no later than December 21 of the year in which such submission is done) to the Programme Steering Committee, showing the levels of implementation of that Partner's commitment for the year in which the submission was done
- 8.2 Each Partner agrees to concurrently submit a revised plan for the succeeding year, showing that Partner's estimated commitment for the succeeding year
- 8.3 A Party who is a Sovereign Party agrees to facilitate and procure the timely execution of other relevant instruments including any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) necessary to enable that Sovereign Party legally perform its role and comply with its commitments under the PPS or other associated instruments.
- 8.4 The Parties collectively agree that any alteration in the composition of the Parties to the Protocol shall not affect existing commitments under this Protocol. Save that the PCU may, where necessary, alter relevant sections of the PPS to reflect the new structure and composition of the Protocol.

9 MEETINGS

- 9.1 The Parties acknowledge the need for annual meetings of the Programme Consultative Forum, chaired by the Minister, to receive the annual progress report from the Programme Steering Committee, on the performance of PEWASH.

- 9.2 The Parties further recognize that extraordinary sessions of the Programme Consultative Forum may be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Minister.
- 9.3 The Parties concede that PEWASH Stakeholders may attend any sessions of the Programme Consultative Forum or be represented at such sessions, as observers only.

10 APPENDIX

- 10.1 The Parties underscore that the Appendix to this Protocol shall be deemed to be part of the Protocol and shall form an integral part thereof and that a reference to this Protocol constitutes at the same time a reference to the Appendix thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have affixed their signatures to this Protocol on the dates indicated against their respective signatures.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

For The Federal Government of Nigeria

Name:... ..

Designation: Honourable Minister of Water Resources

Signature:

Date:

For the State Government

Name:

Designation: The Executive Governor

Signature:

Date:

APPENDIX

Date

The Honourable Minister,
Federal Ministry of Water Resources
Abuja, Nigeria

ACCESSION TO THE PEWASH PROGRAMME PROTOCOL

“*Name of Intending Party*” hereby wishes to be admitted as an additional Party under the PEWASH Program Protocol, and in that capacity, accepts its admission as a Party and undertakes to be bound by the terms of the Protocol.

“*Name of Intending Party*” therefore wishes, as from the date hereof, to be treated as if it has been an original signatory of the PEWASH Program Protocol.

Faithfully,

Sign

Name