

**"Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme
Phase III in Adamawa, Ekiti and Plateau States (Nigeria)"** EuropeAid/133572/D/SER/NG

STATE WORKSHOP ON POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY IN ADAMAWA STATE

Theme:

Improving Access to Quality, Affordable and Sustainable Water in Adamawa State.



The project is financed
by the European Union



The project is implemented by a Consortium
led by Hulla & Co. Human Dynamics KG



Outline

First Session:

- Workshop Objectives
- Expected Outcome
- Background
- Concept note

Second Session:

- Previous EU Support to Water Supply in Adamawa State
- Current State of Water Supply in the State
- Way Out



Workshop Objectives



Overall Objectives:

- To ensure that all stakeholders collaborate to improve access to quality water supply in Adamawa state

Specific Objectives:

- To bring to the attention of stakeholders the critical state of water supply in small towns and urban communities in Adamawa state
- To seek stakeholders' understanding of the need to address the issue of inadequate access to quality supply
- To agree on common solutions to the problems of access, affordability and sustainability of water supply in the state
- To propose the next way forward based on the agreement

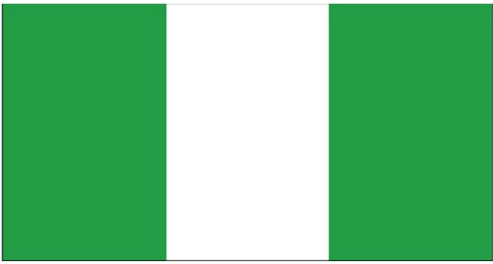


Expected Outcome



At the end of the workshop

- All stakeholders agree to collaborate to increase access to water supply
- Way forward in ensuring safe and sustainable quality water supply are identified



BACKGROUND





EU Support under the 10th EDF

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR REFORM PROGRAMME PHASE III (WSSSRP III).

To improve water policy and institutional framework in 3 states. To support water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector institutions in the 3 states to enable them to fulfil their mandates of sustainable water and sanitation services delivery.

Total budget:	EUR 52.3m
EU contribution:	EUR 40.0m
State/LGA/Community contribution:	EUR 11.8m
UNICEF contribution:	EUR 0.5m



Beneficiaries

- 3 States of
 - Adamawa,
 - Ekiti and
 - Plateau (headquarters of the project).
- In Adamawa, 2 LGAs of
 - Fufore and
 - Mubi South



Concept Note



What is PEA?



PEA = Political Economic Analysis is concerned with

- *interaction of political and economic processes in a society*
- *the distribution of power and wealth between different groups and individuals, and*
- *the processes that create, sustain and transform these relationships over time.*



What PEA Does



- PEA is a tool that helps identify appropriate responses in a given context and implementing approaches that ‘best fit’ existing institutional structures.
- it focuses on how power and resources are distributed in different contexts, and the implications for development outcomes.
- It reveals the underlying interests, incentives and institutions that enable or frustrate change.
- It avoids imposing an external model of best practice.



Values of PEA



- Contributes to a shared understanding of the political context
- Helps to identify critical factors that are likely to drive or impede significant change
- Helps identify feasible, realistic solutions to development challenges
- Expands the scope for dialogue with donors and country partners
- Helps improve development effectiveness by encouraging donors to think *not only about what to support, but also how to provide the support*
- Country level PEA provides vital information on the broad challenges that will need to be addressed through EU funded projects and programmes.



Concerns of PEA



- ***Interests and incentives*** facing different groups in society (particularly political elites), and how these generate policy outcomes that may encourage or hinder development.
- The role of ***formal*** (e.g. rule of law, elections) and ***informal*** (social, political and cultural norms) ***institutions*** in human interaction.
- The impact of ***values and ideas***, including political ideologies, religion and cultural beliefs, on political behaviour and public policy.



Levels of Analysis



- **Macro or country level analysis:**
understanding of the broad political-economy environment.
- **Sector-level analysis:**
identifying specific barriers and opportunities within particular sectors.
- **Operational or Problem-driven analysis:**
understanding and resolving a particular problem at the project level.

Thank You



PREVIOUS EU SUPPORT TO WATER SUPPLY IN ADAMAWA

History of EU Support to Water Sector in Adamawa



- The 7th EDF covered the 3 States of Adamawa, Delta and Ekiti.
- The programme ran between 2005 and 2008 covering 12 communities in each state.
- It had a funding arrangement of
 - European Union – 67.75%,
 - Federal Government – 14.34%,
 - State Government – 8.61%,
 - Local Government – 4.3% and
 - the Community – 5%.
- The focus of the support was the provision of clean water to the twelve Small Towns (12) communities as a pilot scheme.
- The communities included **Ganye, Demsa, Song, Hong and Vinikilang, Toungo, Gulak, Shelleng, Bazza, Maiha, Gurin and Banjiram**
- Contracts for the water scheme were awarded in May 2007 with completion period of (7) months.
- The programme however ended with the withdrawal of EU support in December 2008.

History of EU Support to Water Sector in Adamawa



S/N	PROJECTS	LEVELS OF COMPLETION
1	Ganye	100% Technically Completed
2	Demsa	
3	Song	
4	Hong	
5	Vinikilang	
6	Toungo	90% Technically Completed
7	Gulak	
8	Shelleng	
9	Bazza	Less than 30% completed
10	Maiha	
11	Gurin	Terminated due to non-performance by contractor
12	Banjiram	



Achievements of the 7th EDF Support



- Establishment of the Water Consumers' Association in each community.
- Sensitization of Communities to contribute towards their own development.
- Kick-started a collaborative effort towards quality water supply in the state.
- Awakening of stakeholders' consciousness to the dire state of water supply in small towns.
- Awarded contracts for water supply in 12 communities that the government was able to build upon.



Current State of Water Supply in Adamawa State



Legal Framework for Water Sector in



Adamawa State

- About 90% of the communities visited lack access to potable water
- There is hardly any community without a water scheme
- Adamawa state does not have a water Law
- The state does not yet have a water policy (the process is on-going)
- There is Adamawa State Water Board Edict 1996
- Adamawa State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency Law 2011
- Adamawa State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency Edict 1996 revised 1998

Stakeholders within Water Sector

	STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES
Federal Agencies	SURE-P	Service Provision
	MDG	Service Provision
	Upper Benue River Basin Authority	Service Provision
State Agencies	Ministry of Water Resources	Policy Formulation/Service Provision
	Water Board	Service Provision
	RUWASSA	Service Provision
	Small Town Water Supply & Sanitation Agency	Service Provision
CSOs/NGOs	Go International	Service Provision
	Center for Women and Adolescent Development (CWAD)	Service Provision
	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria (CRUDAN)	Service Provision
INGOs/Donors	ICRS	Service Provision
	UNICEF	Service Provision/Support
	European Union	Support Services

Stakeholders' Analysis

Influence ↑

<p>Urban water users CSOs/NGOs Media Utility staff</p> <p>Group B</p> <p>(We need to meet the needs of this group)</p>	<p>Governor's Office NWR, Water Board, RUWASSA, STWSSA MoF MoH</p> <p>Group A</p> <p>House of Assembly Planning Commission All Progressive Congress (APC)</p> <p>(These are the key players in the sector)</p>
<p>Water vendors Professional bodies Federal Agencies in the state (MDG, River Basin, SURE-P)</p> <p>Group D</p> <p>(the least important group)</p>	<p>WCAs Community Leaders Donors Women Groups Physically Challenged People</p> <p>Group C</p> <p>(This set of people needs to be considered in the scheme)</p>

Interest →

Institutional Structures

ROLES	ACTORS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Policy Formulation	Ministry of Water Resources Planning Commission/MoF	Overall policy formulation, planning, coordination, M&E for water supply. Policy on loans and donor support
Service Provision	Water Board Small Towns Water Supply Agency	Planning, investments, O&M, and supply of water to urban consumers. Planning, O&M, supply water to Small Town consumers
Regulation		Regulation of quality, provision of guidelines and approval of rates to be charged, standard monitoring and setting standards.
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CSOs/NGOs ● Donors ● WCAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness creation, capacity building and watchdog (minimal service provision) ● Technical and Financial support ● Support O&M, sustainability

Planning and Budgeting

MWR Capital Budget

YEAR	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL RELEASE	% RELEASED
2010	121,999,000.00	Nil	0%
2011	134,199,000.00	Nil	0%
2012	1,251,809,000.00	Nil	0%
2013	1,259,931,000.00	Nil	0%
2014	371,600,000.00	Nil	0%
2015	150,000,000.00	No release as at Aug	

MWR Overhead Budget

YEAR	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL RELEASE	% RELEASED
2010	34,412,790.00	10,481,687.92	30%
2011	36,000,000.00	27,485,200.00	76%
2012	38,716,010.00	15,099,108.00	39%
2013	48,000,000.00	24,292,543.64	51%
2014	23,831,400.00	12,592,444.43	53%
2015			

Planning and Budgeting

RUWASSA Capital Budget

YEAR	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL RELEASE	% RELEASED
2010	165,000,000.00	Nil	0%
2011	180,000,000.00	Nil	0%
2012	536,889,170.00	Nil	0%
2013	266,716,920.00	22,233,800.00	8%
2014	297,216,920.00	Nil	0%
2015	266,817,000.00		

RUWASSA Overhead Budget

YEAR	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL RELEASE	% RELEASED
2010	24,532,560.00	3,215,176.36	13%
2011	24,532,560.00	3,078,429.92	13%
2012	25,906,378.00	800,000.00	3%
2013	25,906,400.00	1,150,000.00	4%
2014	25,906,400.00	2,300,000.00	9%
2015	10,906,000.00		

Planning and Budgeting

Water Board Capital Budget

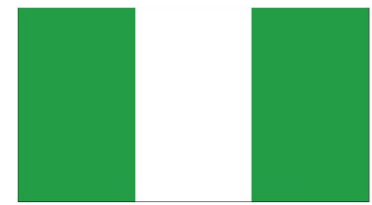
Water Board Overhead Budget

YEAR	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL RELEASE	% RELEASED
2010	1,946,860,000.00	127,658,760.00	7%
2011	1,646,860,000.00	134,170,876.00	8%
2012	2,039,048,616.00	Nil	0%
2013	1,160,788,850.00	75,000,000.00	6%
2014	601,340,000.00	112,580,000.00	19%
2015	601,339,999.00		

YEAR	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL RELEASE	% RELEASED
2010	282,380,800.00	54,715,040.60	19%
2011	202,308,800.00	27,647,900.00	14%
2012	63,714,125.00	52,760,000.00	83%
2013	100,933,800.00	155,636,750.00	134%
2014	150,933,800.00	73,083,245.00	48%
2015			



Coordination and Regulation



Coordination

Purpose of Coordination

- To establish consensus on the present situation and agree on desired policy, strategy and implementation processes;
- To bring coherence to complex situations like funding, multiple implementing agencies, cross cutting issues etc;
- To ensure consistency of policy and strategy through to implementation.
- To establish a common voice and influence decision making.

Is there Proper Coordination of Water Sector in Adamawa State?



- The MWR is statutorily expected to be at the centre of coordinating the water sector.
- How is the Ministry doing this?
 - There was an outbreak of cholera in Mubi 3 years ago leading to the death of 80 people as a result of water contamination. The Ministry of Health was at the head of this situation.
 - INGOs and donors (UNICEF, ICRC, and IRM) provide support to IDP camps and communities without the involvement of the Ministry.
 - Local NGOs (Go Int'l, CRUDAN, and CWAD) provide support to communities without the involvement of the Ministry.

Ministry.



Is there Proper Regulation of Water Sector in Adamawa State?

- There are different private service providers operating unregulated in the state.
- A lot of borehole drillers (qualified and unqualified) operate in the state without regulation
- Different private boreholes are drilled daily especially by urban dwellers without any regulation



Summary of Challenges



- Insecurity affects the level of state government IGR
- It is very difficult to ascertain exactly how contracts are awarded within the sector in the state.
- Different agencies intervene in the water sector in the state without the knowledge of the MWR (e.g CSOs, INGOs)
- There are lots of failed water projects due to poor design, lack of community involvement or failure to adhere to geological specifications.
- Water facilities are rarely maintained as a result of inadequate funding

Failed Water Project

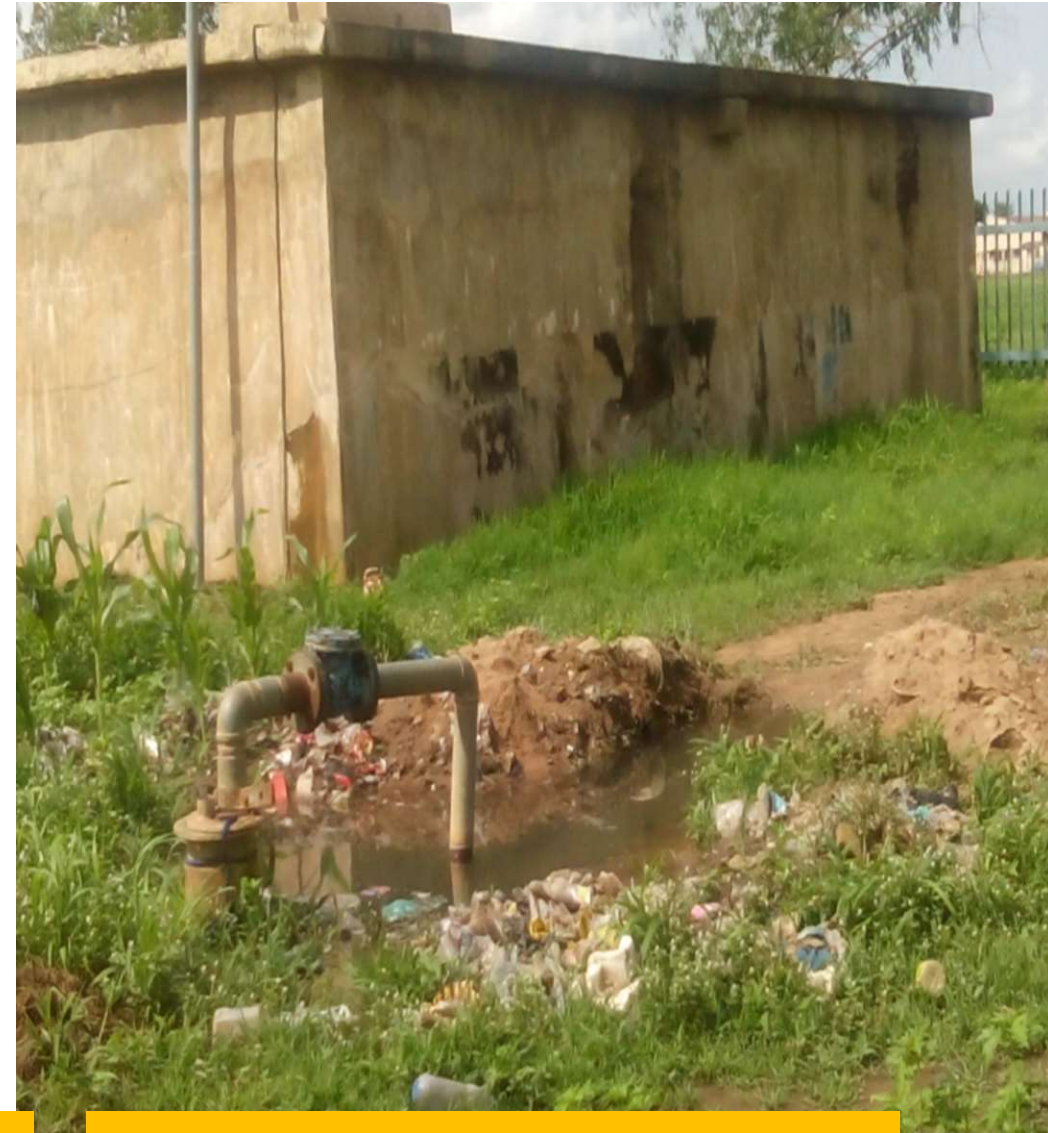


MDG Project at Dasin Hausa

Unmaintained Facilities



Yola Treatment Plant (6 high lift pumps with only 2 working)



Water Board pumping station at PZ



Summary of Challenges



- State Water Board is unable to cover cost due to low capacity.
- WCAs are unable to manage water projects
- There is absence of strong structure for collaboration and coordination (State Steering Committee still at formative stage)
- There is lack of regulation making the business of water an all-comers affair.
- Execution of water projects is mostly politically driven and rent-oriented (manifested in the control of institutions to locate water supply in politically important areas instead of areas of dire need).

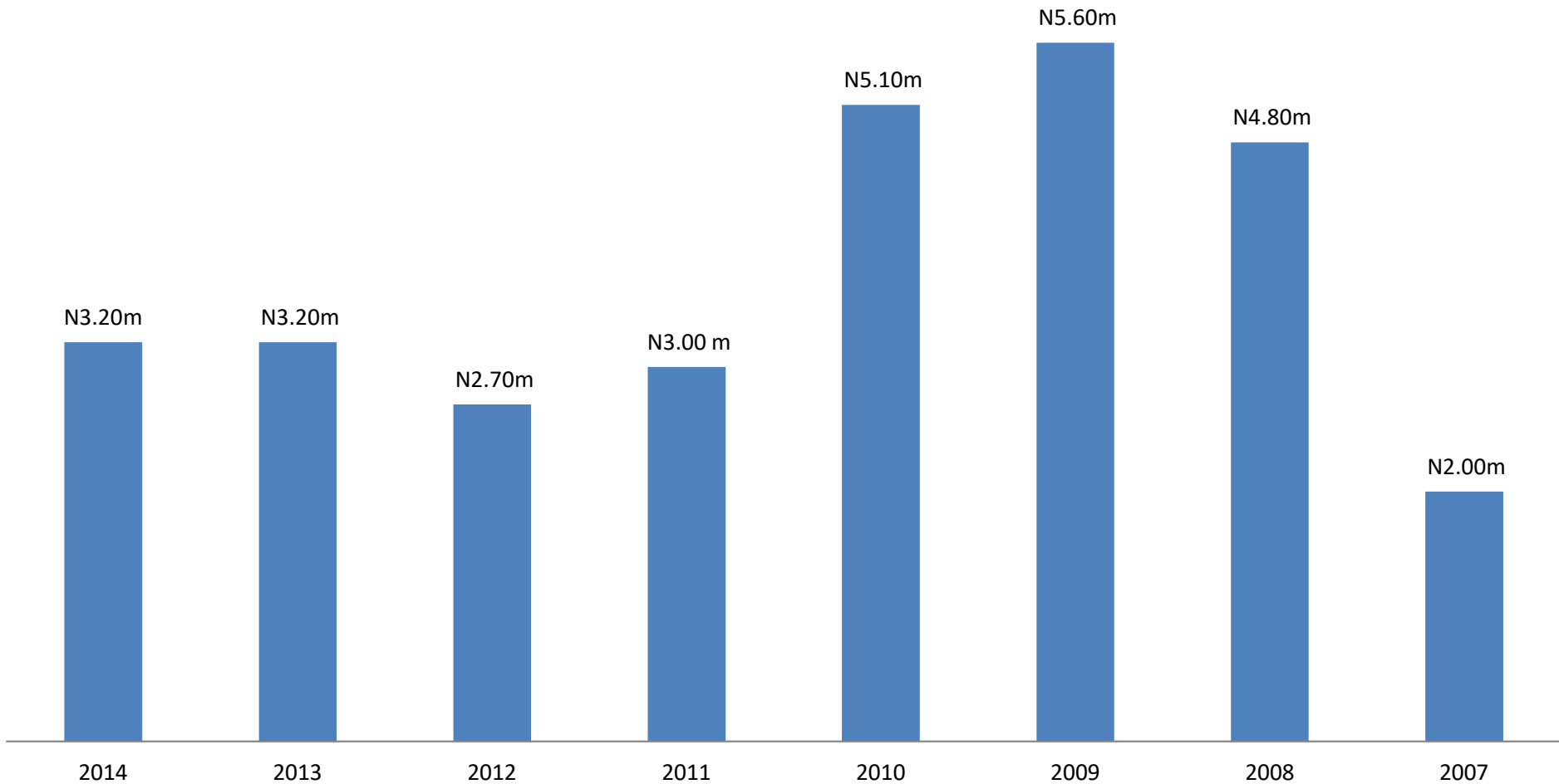
Revenue Generation by Water Board

YEAR	REVENUE GENERATED	INTER-YEAR DIFFERENCE
2010	N5,138,644.00	
2011	N2,997,500.00	(N2,141,144.00) ↓
2012	N2,693,377.00	(N304,123.00) ↓
2013	N3,206,004.00	N512,627.00 ↑
2014	N3,197,454.00	(N8,550.00) ↓

Revenue Generated by WB 2007-2014

Revenue Generated 2007-2014

■ Revenue





Summary of Challenges



- Lack of standard and regulation of activities of borehole drillers leading to low quality jobs
- Urban Sector receives better government attention even though they can afford alternative source of water
- MWR does less of policy formulation but more of service provision
- MWR possesses inadequate capacity (skills, personnel, fund, equipment) to lead the sector.
- Supports by Donors are uncoordinated (eg the World Bank supported CSDA does not collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies supported by the European Union)

Private Boreholes in Bekaji Community





Consequences



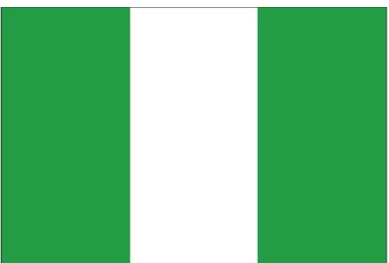
- Large percentage of people in some communities lack access to quality water (Gurin people access water through wash bowls at the bed of the faro river).
- Women/girls and children suffer more from lack of access to quality water and are exposed to various risks.
- Private water vendors using cart supply water at N10 – N20 per 25 liters of jerry can both in small town and urban areas.
- Poor quality water are dispensed with serious health risks
- Communities are rarely consulted before most water projects are cited in their communities resulting in management problems.
- There are overlap of functions and duplication of projects by the various institutions resulting in wastes of resources

Women and children fetching water at river bed



Water Vendors using Cart Method





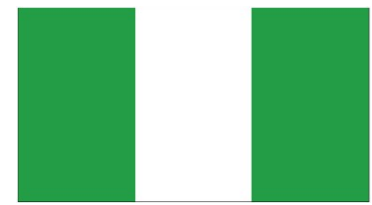
Duplication of Projects



MLG project in Wuro Hausa Health Clinic (2009)



MDG project in Wuro Hausa Health Clinic (2014)



Opportunities

- There is a new government (new political party) in the state.
- The new political party has “change” as its focus.
- The state government has been said to have a focus on provision of water to the people.
- Several agencies intervene in the sector using different funding ports.
- The EU has a history of intervention that could be built on and improved upon.



WAY OUT

Thank You