

RWANDA hosts AFRICASAN 3

AfricaSan 3, <http://www.africasan3.com/> the 3rd African Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene will be taking place in Kigali Rwanda, from 19-21 July 2011. The conference is organised by the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) Sanitation Task Force and hosted by the Rwandan government. With approximately 600 expected participants, AfricaSan 3 aims to:

- Increase the evidence-base data on sanitation and hygiene and exchange learning.*
- Track progress made by African countries since 2008 and assess progress needed to meet the sanitation MDG target by 2015.*
- Review progress on commitments made as part of the eThekweni Declaration, and prepare new commitments for measurable action.*
- Review country sanitation and hygiene action plans.*
- Raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene through advocacy and strengthened leadership.*

As part of conference outputs, civil society organizations, donors/multilaterals, utilities and local governments, as well as Ministers are



Access to unimproved water supply is widespread in most African countries. Photo credit: pbworks.com

expected to outline their commitments for accelerating progress in the sector.

Background

The first AfricaSan conference was held in Johannesburg in 2002, and concluded with the identification of the need for an MDG target on sanitation, which was later adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In 2008, the second conference, AfricaSan+5, was hosted in Durban, South Africa by AMCOW and other partners. This coincided with the International Year of Sanitation (IYS), with the aim to further improve access to sanitation in Africa. Furthermore, this conference produced the eThekweni Declaration, which outlines specific

commitments on sanitation by African governments, including raising the profile of sanitation, developing national level plans, establishing a specific sanitation budget line and committing at least 0.5% of national GDP to sanitation.

The commitments were later presented to and endorsed by African Union Heads of State in June of 2008, in the Sharm el Sheikh Commitments on accelerating the achievement of water and sanitation goals in Africa. Among others, Heads of State committed themselves to increase efforts to implement past declarations, raise the profile of sanitation and develop sound water management policies.

Civil society organisations have been instrumental in contributing to the achievement of the MDG target on Sanitation through monitoring progress, lobbying for action by governments and holding them to account, and developing a range of social and technological options and approaches. They have positively contributed to the discussions and programs in different ways. Several WASH related organisations are expected to participate in African Sen.

The Bread of Life Development Foundation will be participating in the conference.

CSOs hold dialogue on Water and Climate change

Bread of Life Development Foundation recently organised a dialogue on Water and Climate Change in Lagos, Nigeria. The event was attended by about 30 people drawn from civil society organisations, community groups, environmental journalists and the academia.

The dialogue on Water and Climate Change is aimed at highlighting water resources management issues in the context of climate change thereby empowering Nigeria's water resources stakeholders to engage in National and International negotiations to ensure that water is placed on the climate agenda.

Papers were presented by Professor Lekan Oyebande, Chair of the Technical Committee, West African Water Partnership who spoke on the 'Likely Impacts Of Climate Variability And

Change On Water Resources And Their Availability In Nigeria', while Engineer R.A. Ayeni, Deputy Director, Rural Water Supply Department of the Lagos State Ministry of Rural Development delivered a paper on 'Water And Climate Change: Lagos State as a case study'.

A communiqué was issued at the end of the meeting.



Professor Lekan Oyebande
Chair, Technical Committee,
West Africa Water Partnership

Participants noted that:

1. The changing climate is likely to exacerbate water management problems in Nigeria through its impact on rising sea levels in Nigeria's coastal regions, variable rainfall and extreme events like floods and drought particularly in Northern Nigeria.
2. The consequences of climate change are a major challenge to the management of water resources and barriers to the transition from poverty to prosperity by Nigerians.
3. Nigeria is likely to experience an increase in global warming from 1.4°C to 5.8°C over the period 1990 to 2100.
4. Climate change will affect urban and rural water through unpredictable rainfall leading to inadequate recharge of aquifers and surface water. Quality and quantity of water sources is likely to be impaired,

- as agriculture takes precedence over domestic use of water and fresh inland water is affected by salt intrusion from the sea.
5. Drought arising from climate change is likely to have adverse consequences for the hydrological cycle and water resources in Nigeria.
 6. Other consequences of drought in Northern Nigeria are a decrease of water table flows in the alluvial aquifers resulting in a decrease of base flows; a decrease of the non-dissolved solid transportation capacity due to the severe low flows; and a reduction of the capacity of rivers in sediment transport while air, mechanical and hydraulic erosion have been accentuated.
 7. There is an increased river siltation in Nigeria and the monthly rainfall data show that the dry period is being characterised by a decrease in the number of rainy events, while the mean storm rainfall varies little.
 8. Rainfall variability in Nigeria is likely to have a drastic effect on river discharges. A deficit of 20 to 30% in rainfall results in a water shortage or deficit of 40 to 60%.
 9. Stream flow modification in Nigeria has been resulting in water quality changes due to reduced dilution capacity ;reduced extent and health of wetlands areas; reduced groundwater recharge and reduced aquifer capacity; and water scarcity as a result of diminishing precipitation, reduction in river flows, falling water tables, and an increase in the amount of evapotranspiration.
 10. Climate Change is also expected to have the following impacts on Nigeria's water sector-increases in sea surface temperature and mean global sea level, changes in salinity, wave conditions, and ocean circulation; disruption of marine ecosystems dynamics, with significant impacts on fish-dependent human societies; and increased levels of flooding, accelerated erosion, loss of wetlands and mangroves, and seawater intrusion into freshwater sources.

11. In the coastal regions of Nigeria, the receding shoreline coupled with the 30 to 60 km tidal excursion length around the Niger Delta suggests increasing salinization of upland ground water.
12. In the forest zone of southern Nigeria, projections indicate an increase in rainfall during the rainy season months and a decrease during the dry season months, especially December-February as well as probability of the dry season becoming drier while the rainy season becomes wetter.

Participants therefore resolved as follows:

1. There is a need to thoroughly investigate groundwater-stream flow interactions in Nigeria.
2. Integrated water resources management (IWRM) should be used as a veritable tool for adaptation to climate change impacts on water resources in Nigeria.
3. National and State Government in Nigeria should gear up efforts to reduce unsustainable water management and improve the efficiency of agricultural water use, that is, water productivity.
4. Innovative and strategic investment, research and development together with international cooperation should be promoted to improve agricultural water management by means of participatory irrigation management, water harvesting, water-saving/drought-resistant crop varieties, water storage, and dissemination of agricultural best practices.
5. Water conservation should be promoted throughout Nigeria with people's participation.
6. Groundwater recharge/ monitoring mechanisms should be set up by Water Service Providers and Policy formulators in the Water sector.
7. Water efficiency plans should be developed and promoted by all stakeholders.
8. Rainwater harvesting should be promoted particularly in rural communities.

9. Inter basin water transfer and hydraulics structure provision should be encouraged.
10. Aquifer load should be reduced using surface water with simple purification systems like slow sand filtration.
11. Efficient water management and drinking water saving devices should be promoted. Water Utilities should take measures to reduce water theft and leakages.
12. Federal and State Ministries of Water Resources in Nigeria should ensure that water resources issues are adequately addressed in climate change analyses and climate policy formulations. Likewise, climate change problems should be adequately dealt with in water resources analyses, management and policy formulation in the state.
13. Water Supply and Sanitation policies should be updated to address climate change adaptation measures.
14. Water reuse and recycling should be promoted including better utilization of grey water.
15. Construction of dry toilet/ecosanitation model systems should be promoted by Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies to reduce water use.
16. Water Utility bodies should incorporate information about current climate variability into water-related management.
17. The WSS agencies in the state should organise more public education on Water demand management.
18. Industries in Nigeria are encouraged to change industrial process to reduce water intensity.
19. The Bread of Life Development Foundation was commended for facilitating the dialogue.
20. The Water and Sanitation Dialogue therefore should hold monthly as a platform to discuss and proffer solutions to problems facing Nigeria's water supply and sanitation sector.

Stakeholders review *Nigeria's Water Sector Roadmap*

Bread of Life Development Foundation also organised a Water and Sanitation dialogue to review the 'Nigeria Water Sector Roadmap', recently launched by the Federal Government.

The objective of the dialogue is to deepen public understanding of its contents, and make recommendations for the development of Nigeria's water and sanitation sector (both in urban, small towns and rural levels) against the background of the 'Nigeria Water Sector Roadmap'.

This event featured paper presentations by Babatope Babalobi, Executive Director of the Bread of Life, and Juanita During, Head of Governance of the WaterAid in Nigeria.

A Brief on 'Nigeria Water Sector Roadmap'.

By Babatope Babalobi

1. The Roadmap articulates Government's objectives in developing the nation's water resources over a Short term, medium term and long term period.
2. According to the Honourable Minister of Water Resource, Chief Obadiah Ando, its aim is to position 'Nigerian water sector effectively to achieve the 2015 MDGs, the Vision 20:2020 and ultimately the African Water targets.
3. It is a mutli-stakeholder document prepared by the FMW in consultation with the



Babatope Babalobi

- Commissioners of Water from the States and State Water Boards April and November 2010 National Council of Water Resources (NCWR) meetings.
4. Launched in Abuja, January 2011.
5. It identifies seven sub sectors of the water resources sector in Nigeria
 - Water Supply and Sanitation
 - Dams and Reservoirs
 - Irrigation and Food Security,
 - Hydrology and Flood Control,
 - Integrated Water Resources Management
 - Development of River Basin Development Authorities(RBDAs)
6. According to the Roadmap, Service coverage in the country is 58% for water supply and 32% for sanitation.
7. Given an estimated population of 157m, about 70 million Nigerians are without access to water supply while 104 million have no access to sanitation.

8. About 194,000 Nigerian children under 5 years old die annually due to cholera, diarrhoea and other related water borne diseases.
9. This indicates 868 Nigerian children die on a daily basis due to water borne diseases.
10. With an estimated population size of 289 million by year 2050, Nigeria needs 56 billion litres of water per day of potable water supply for domestic use only.
11. An annual estimate of \$2.5 billion is required to meet the water and sanitation target between 2011 and 2015.

Short Term Goals and Strategy (January 2011-December 2011)

1. Construction and supply of water projects and Dams.
2. Construction of one (1) Motorized Borehole (Solar or Generator Set Powered) in each of the 109 Senatorial Districts.
3. Rehabilitation of 1,000 dysfunctional hand pump boreholes in 18 States three (3) boreholes for each of the geopolitical zones
4. Supply and installation of 10 Special Water Treatment Plants.
5. A total of ten (10) Special Intervention Water Supply schemes in selected areas.
6. Completion of all abandoned urban/semi-urban water supply projects.
7. Creation of private sector-driven Water Shops
8. Continuation of small Earth Dams in 6 selected States of the Federation.
9. Completion of on-going Dams in Bauchi, Katsina and Kaduna states
10. Completion of MDG's abandoned Dam projects.

Medium Term Goals and Strategy (2011-2015)

1. Rehabilitation of two (2) dysfunctional Hand pumps in each LGA.
2. Improve water supply services through rehabilitation, expansion and upgrading in each LGA Headquarters in each state.
3. Rehabilitate five (5) dysfunctional Motorised Boreholes nationwide per LGA.
4. Joint implementation of on-going small towns' water supply projects with equity

contribution between the States and the Federal Government.

5. Completion of the abandoned Federal water supply schemes in the States and Federal Institutions.
6. Federal Government to provide funds for completion, expansion, and upgrading of water schemes to all state capitals or other alternative major cities.
7. Provide reticulation in all state capitals and FCT or alternative cities.
8. Collaboration under the PPP arrangement to create water shops around the country
9. Construction of 18 New Water Quality Laboratories for efficient monitoring of water quality.

Long Term Goals and Strategy (2015-2025)

1. 100% coverage in the provision of potable water supply per day for domestic, industrial and agricultural uses.
2. 95% coverage in the provision of improved sanitation, good health and hygiene practices
3. Guaranteed sustainable service delivery 2015-2025 projects will depend on the threshold of achievements recorded between 2011-2015.
4. Sources of funding: Based on MDG's office costing model, an annual sum of US\$2.5 billion (N375 billion) is estimated to meet the water and sanitation targets between the years 2011-2015.

Sources of funding

Direct Public Funding

1. Special Intervention Fund (SIFA) from the Federal Govt.
2. Direct public funding through budgetary appropriations.
3. Cost sharing arrangements with States, LGAs and communities based on agreed cost sharing arrangements

Private Sector Funding

Proposed private sector funding of the infrastructure as well as PPP's in the

concessions of water sector facilities

Access to Multilateral Credits and Loans

1. Nigeria World Bank support for Nigeria Urban Water Sector Reform Project - US\$325 million, plus an Additional US\$180 million
2. African Development Bank (AfDB) support - US\$200 million.
3. The French Development Agency (AFD) has just pledged US\$150 million support to the Urban Water Sector Reform Programme.
4. A window of opportunity is also available from the Islamic Development Bank, Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund (EAIF) targeted at helping Sub Saharan African countries
5. Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) from 2000 2010, Nigeria received such grants and grants-in-aid from water funding support totaling N34.279 billion from the World Bank, the EU, JICA, China, DFID, UNICEF etc
6. Internally-Generated Revenue (IGR)

Internally-Generated Revenue (IGR)

1. Increase water tariffs across board. Water is presently considered as a social service and the level of default in payment for water related services remains very high across board with debt outstanding to the tune of N1 billion.
2. Bulk water releases for potable water and irrigation to generate more revenue

Matters arising

1. Is the Roadmap Innovative, or a rehash of past policy documents?
2. Were there adequate stakeholders consultation for its preparation?
3. Is its assessment of the water sector apt?
4. Are short, medium, and long term strategies outlines in the road map likely to be effective?
5. Are the sources of funding realistic?
6. Generally, can SWAs, Development partners, LGAs, and Civil society deliver set goals based on the roadmap?

Critique of 'Nigeria's Water sector roadmap'

by Juanita During

1. On the whole, the RoadMap is largely silent on Sanitation. Although the MDG for meeting this important target is stated, there is no clear plan of how this will be achieved.
2. This is a need to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene in the country to beyond just acknowledging the problem to actually putting in place clear, time bound action plans for addressing this near crisis status of sanitation and hygiene.
3. Proposed plans and investment for water supply should be centred around technology options that are amongst other things : Environmentally friendly, Energy efficient, Sustainable, and can be locally resourced and managed by community members
4. Can current plans for 109 high tech solar/or

generator - powered systems articulated in the Road Map meet these criteria?

The case for Sanitation

1. Sanitation directly underpins all aspects of human development. Given the interlinked nature of all MDG targets, decline in any one area can seriously impede progress in others.



Juanita During, Head of Governance, WaterAid In Nigeria

2. Present state of sanitation in Nigeria is at a crisis level and requires very urgent measures to address the situation. The World Health organisation projects that for every \$1 spent on sanitation, there is a \$9 return. It is also estimated that in Nigeria over 10 million productive days would be gained if access to both water and sanitation is increased to 100%.
3. Any single lagging sector can undermine progress in all the others including education and health, and undermining potential economic growth and recovery.

Information is Patchy, data is unreliable

1. Generally, information on data and funding the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is patchy, incomplete, and often difficult to access.

2. Significant gaps in comprehensive data of sectoral breakdowns such as rural and urban; and funding to the poor, marginalised and excluded groups.

Government should Response by:

1. Developing of a common understanding of water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring carried out at national level by different stakeholders through increased understanding of different methodologies used in data collection, processing and definition.
2. Leading in the coordination of all agencies involved in the Water and Sanitation sector monitoring.
3. Ensuring that the results of these processes are reflected in budgeting for the sector and prioritization of development interventions

Unpredictable, poorly targeted and under used financing

4. Available funding for the sector needs to be better targeted, with investment prioritising areas and populations that are not well-served.
5. There needs to be a clear home for 'water sanitation' which relates to the safe disposal and management of human faecal waste with a specific budget line allocation
6. Given that water is on the concurrent list in the Nigerian constitution, all three tiers of government have responsibility to contribute to the financing of water (WIMAG)
7. Local governments should be encouraged to explore private sector financing as an additional option or source of financing local development plans for WASH. This should focus on supporting pro-poor, inclusive and equitable service provision.

Other Issues

8. Local governments and other sector actors should effectively plan for sanitation in the short and long term with the necessary financing to support communities move up the sanitation ladder. This includes social marketing and other options that optimize positive health outcomes.
9. National plans should be government driven and not donor driven.
10. Robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems to assess impact of implementation.

Proposing the Local Millennium Goals Initiative (LMDGI) Approach



11. Government at all levels should ensure that capacity building programmes are in place which are context-specific and tailored to respond to specific needs of the local institutions to enhance WASH service delivery. This includes the establishment of community structures to plan, operate, manage, and maintain facilities.
12. To step down national structures to state and local levels aimed at creating the necessary linkages and support systems that will promote awareness raising and deeper understanding of WASH issues at all levels. This should be pursued as urgent and critical.
13. Development partners should be encouraged to support capacity building by adopting coherent, comprehensive and integrated approaches premised on best practices.
14. The Federal Government of Nigeria FGN /Line Ministry should deepen and use existing structures to devolve power to local levels (rather than creating new ones). This implies strengthening the existing structures towards enhancing decentralised governance of WASH e.g. limiting leakages in financing.
15. Institutional arrangements and guiding policies or strategies are essential but will require central government level actors to build trust and confidence in the decentralised structures including resourcing, remuneration in accordance with responsibilities, and applying flexible technical support to the decentralised structures.
16. Citizens' engagement is critical and mutually beneficial to leadership and citizens as it culminates in a win-win situation for both. Government should mainstream the process at the local level with backing from all actors as a minimum accountability mechanism to comply with.

17. Encourage active participation of local civil society in order to strengthen civil representation and the voice of the poorest and most marginalised groups in planning and decision making.
18. Citizens' engagement should be designed to respond to rights/entitlements, relevant laws and policies towards deepening ownership and participation that will culminate in improved governance and sustainable WASH service delivery.
19. Actively identify, support and encourage the inclusion of women in all aspects of WASH programming from conceptualization to programme design, implementation and monitoring of outcomes.
20. Recognition of the central role of WASH in improved health outcomes, livelihood, and overall development, emphasizes the need to harness local capacity, promote inclusive participation, strengthen community financing mechanisms and close policy gaps.
2. Intervention in the WASH sector should be



President Goodluck Jonathan

focused on the bottom up approach with the full participation, involvement and engagement of the people of Nigeria at all levels

22. Sector actors to support global processes and commitments such as the Sanitation and Water for All initiative (SWA-GFA) towards accelerating equitable and inclusive access to WASH service delivery in line with the MDGs.
25. Calls on the FGN to continue to strengthen national efforts towards meeting existing commitments such as the 2008 eThekweni Declaration promise to spend 0.5% of GDP on sanitation.

NEWSAN
launches website

The Society for Water and Sanitation in Nigeria (NEWSAN), the umbrella organisation of civil society organisations working in the water and sanitation sector, has launched a website featuring its activities and that of its partners. Visit www.newsan.org