



Vision

WaterAid's vision is of a world where everyone has access to safe water and sanitation.

Mission

WaterAid transforms lives by improving access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation in the world's poorest communities. We work with partners and influence decision-makers to maximise our impact.

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Contents

- 3 Rope-Pump Technology Initiative for Nigeria
- 4 Analysis of Nigeria's WASH Policy and Instruments
- 7 WANG Launches Water Schemes in Six Communities in Jigawa State
- 9 WaterAid Sit on MDG Panel with UK Deputy Prime Minister
- 11 School Children Raise Awareness on Hygiene and Sanitation through Arts
- 12 Global Hand Washing Day
- 13 World Toilet Day in Benue and Ekiti States
- 14 Empowering Civil Society for pro-poor and Inclusive Water and Sanitation Governance
- 15 Organisational Development support to WaterAid Partners
- 16 Adopting Rights Based Approach to WASH Programming
- 18 Civil Society de-briefing on MDGs in Nigeria



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Rope-Pump Technology Initiative for Nigeria

Most households have hand-dug-well in their communities in Nigeria. These hand-dug wells do not have appropriate abstracting means that is safe. WaterAid in Nigeria pioneers the Rope-Pump Technology, a low cost technology for harnessing ground water, which will improve the hygiene of water collection. The technology will increase access to rural water supply coverage, improve involvement of NGOs and private sector water supply service delivery, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in access to water supply. It is piloted for effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness to test for acceptability and whether it is replicable in Nigeria.

WaterAid in Nigeria conducted an exhibition of the Rope Pump at the annual summit of the National Council of Water Resources in Nigeria, which took place in Jos Plateau State on 8-16 November 2010. Dr. Obadiah Ando, Honorable Minister for Water Resources and sector Commissioners from the 36 states of Nigeria took a tour to find out how the rope pump works.


It was an opportunity to further advocate for the government to adopt the rope pump as an effective, local and cheap technology that enhances access to safe water in rural areas. There was also widespread interest of individuals on the possibility

of acquiring the rope pump for use in their homes, for fish farms and communities.

The National Council for Water Resources is the highest policy-making body in the Water Resource sector, saddled with the responsibility of water resource development. The council meets at least once in a year to review progress of on-going policies and programmes as well as formulate new policy guidelines in order to advance the development of water resources in the country.

Purpose of Rope Pump Technology in Nigeria

The water sector in Africa is heavily dependent on external support. The resultant is that provision of water supplies is still fundamentally donor-driven. There is need to depart from that approach and develop the potential that is available

continued on page 6 



Dr. Obadiah Ando, Hon Minister for Water Resources listens to the presentation of the Rope Pump at WaterAid's exhibition stand at NCWR Summit in Jos.

Analysis of Nigeria's WASH Policy and Instruments

The current WASH policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria revolves around the Draft National Water and Sanitation Policy (2004), the NEEDS document (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy), etc. In Nigeria, numerous policy guidelines for water resource management exist only at the federal level. Some of the policies associated with water resources and sanitation include the 1989 National Policy on Environment, the 1993 Water Resources Decree no. 101, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 2000, the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 2000, the National Water Resources Management Policy 2003, and the National Water Policy 2004. Other policy instruments for the WASH sector include the Minerals Act of 1990; River Basin Development Authority (RBDA) Act of 1990 and relevant states water edicts in the development and management of the nation's water resources. Other Decrees associated with WASH are those of National Electric Power Authority (NEPA), the Land Use Decree, the 1999 National Environment Policy, the 2006 Irrigation Policy; the National Policy on Integrated Rural Development; the Small Town Water Policy, the National Environmental Sanitation Policy and

In summary, these policies aimed at providing equitable, beneficial, efficient and



Victoria Sunday from Idiloko Community in Ado LGA Benue State, collecting drinking water from the only water source in her community. Photo Credit: Onyinyechi Okechukwu

sustainable use and management of Nigeria's surface and groundwater resources; establishing a new institutional framework for the nation's water resources; licensing water use, regulating construction and safety of dams, monitoring compliance and providing dispute resolution procedures; and providing for the repeal or amendment of certain laws and other matters incidental to it.

For instance the Water Act (2007) part 1, sub-sections 2 and 3 categorically present cases for the public trusteeship of water and entitlement to use of water respectively. It further asserts that all surface and ground water wherever it occurs is a common resource to all people, and that there shall be no private ownership of water but the right to use water in accordance with the provisions of the Act. One striking issue in all the policy documents is the rural

water supply and sanitation programme which mandates the federal, the state and LGs on specific roles to carry out. Other policies and programmes also presented such mandates to different MDAs.

Analysing the roles of institutions especially the MDAs at the federal, state and LG levels reveal some overlap in their mandates. One of such overlap was observed in the mandates of RBDAs which reveals that the agency has as one of its function, domestic water supply to the communities. This role conflicts with the roles of the state water boards and the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA).

The States' Water Boards are mandated to provide water supply to urban and peri-urban areas while RUWASSA is responsible for provision of water supply to the rural communities. It should be

noted that communities encompass urban, peri-urban and rural areas hence the use of communities needs to be defined in terms of entry point.

Similarly, the mandates of school sanitation and adequate portable water supply to the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEEnv.) are overlapping with that of Federal Ministry of Education (FME) in terms of school sanitation and Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) and states' Public Utilities for adequate water supply. Also the FMEEnv mandate in hygiene education and promotion conflict with the mandates of Federal Ministry of Education, National Orientation Agency (NOA) and Federal Ministry of Health (FMH). These issues can be harmonised if there is a standard top-bottom and bottom-top model for coordination and management of the WASH sector.

Another key finding from the conducted by WaterAid study is the absence of supporting WASH policies at most of the states and the LG levels except

for few states and LGs serving as focal states for WaterAid and UNICEF as well as other international donors working in the WASH sector such as WHO, UNDP, European Union, DFID, JICA, ADB, KFW, and the World Bank.

In terms of funding for the WASH sector it is also noteworthy that in 2006 the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources launched a strategic partnership approach known as the Water Investment Mobilisation and Application Guidelines (WIMAG) framework and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which intended to operate as a central mechanism in implementing a strengthened National Water Policy and in achieving the objectives of the NEEDS and SEEDS programme, specifically as they relate to improving water supply services in urban and peri-urban areas.

Marrying the above funding mechanism with the provision of the 2000 National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (NWASP) which showcased

respective percentage costs to be borne by different tiers of government with special attention to capital investment in water resources if well coordinated and managed will help put Nigeria on track to achieve the MDG targets.

Recommendations

Coordination and Management

In Nigeria's WASH sector, there is need for the centralization of policy and planning issues, but decentralization of project activities, monitoring and maintenance activities across tiers of government. This will require the establishment of a Federal WASH Committee (FWASHC), State WASH Committee (SWASHC) and Community WASH Committee (CWASHC) at the federal, state and the local government respectively with a reversible feedback mechanism both top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Members of such committees will be relevant MDAs (not individuals from the MDAs) including Donors and NGOs working in the WASH sector at the federal and state levels as well as relevant departments/units at the LG level as depicted in the proposed model in figure 2 below. With appropriate feedback mechanism, the FWASHC will have an up-to-date analysis and situation that will be submitted to the National Council for Water Resources.

Such a committee will be very vital for harmonizing and streamlining all the WASH policies, projects and



Ten year-old Victoria Sunday collecting water from the only water source in her community Idiloko Community in Ado LGA Benue State

Rope-Pump Technology Initiative for Nigeria

◀◀ continued from page 2

locally in communities. The domestication of the Rope-Pump in Nigeria will reduce high dependence on the imported hand pumps and promote the principle of sustainability.

The purpose of Rope-Pump technology is to harness this potential to:

- Increased rural water supply coverage;
- Provide opportunity for NGOs and private sector involvement for demand driven supply chain;
- Provides technology option

- for abstraction groundwater;
- Provide opportunity for the excluded to have access to water supply
- Increase sustainability of rural water supply facilities;
- Reduced cost for installation, operation and maintenance.

Description of Rope Pump Technology

The pump consists of a continuous rope, with pistons attached to it, which passes over a flywheel, down into the well or borehole, and up through a vertical pipe, the bottom of which is submerged in water. When the flywheel is turned the rope is pulled through the pipe and each

piston traps a column of water inside and raises it to an outlet above the ground surface.

The pump is manufactured locally. Operation and maintenance for the pumps is low in comparison with other low cost hand pumps and due to the simple design, can be done by the users themselves, with the few repairs and spare parts available from the local private sector.

Contact WaterAid in Nigeria if you wish to receive a technical paper on the Rope Pump Technology.

Analysis of Nigeria's WASH Policy and Instruments

Continued from Page 4

programmes expected to be executed in the country, while the committees will also develop a framework for measuring performance (in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and equity) in the sector. The detailed proposed model is presented in figure one below. (I WILL ADD FIGURE ONE HERE)

Next Steps

In order to achieve the above recommendations, some important steps that need to be undertaken include the following:

- Establishment/convocation of a lobbying/advocacy platform for pursuing the creation of a separate Ministry/Department for the WASH at all levels of governance (Federal, State and Local Governments, and community). Such a Ministry (for federal and states) or department

- (for LGs) is critical for designing and defining institutional arrangements, coordination, policy/strategy, financing, capacity building, decentralization, monitoring and evaluation, and demand-led/supply-fed options.
- Build consensus for the reform agenda in the WASH sector through advocacy and public awareness activities.
- Review, update and adopt one national WASH policy instead of having WASH policies 2000, 2004 and 2007 versions for

implementation at all levels of governance.

- Develop and implement WASH information, monitoring systems and tools to track progress at community, local, state and national levels.
- Advocate for the early passage of the Water Bill that has lasted nearly two years at the National Assembly.

Indicators		As at 2007
Total population (1000s)		140,004
Population Growth Rate (%)	3.2	
Under five mortality rate (per 1000)	194	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		44
Access to improved water sources (%)		48
Access to improved sanitation (%)	30	
Primary schools with improved sanitation facilities (%)		41.35
Primary schools with improved water sources (%)	51.46	

Source: FMAWR, FMH, FME, FMEHUD, UNICEF, WaterAid, JMP 2008

Contact WaterAid in Nigeria if you wish to receive a full briefing note on this subject.

WANG Launches Water Schemes in Six Communities in Jigawa State



Joe Lambongang, WaterAid in Nigeria's Country Representative addressing community members at the launch of the Small Towns Water Scheme

- 50% increase in access to sanitation for inhabitants of the beneficiary small towns.
- Increased awareness and understanding of key water, sanitation and hygiene issues in order to participate in water and sanitation service planning and provision and
- Ensure the use of demand driven approach in delivering the schemes.

Joe Lambongang, WaterAid Nigeria's Country Representative commended the Jigawa State government and members of the selected communities for their support in ensuring that the scheme was successfully delivered to beneficiary communities. According to him, "the scheme will contribute immensely to improving access to water for well over 48, 000 poor people in the selected small towns".

The water schemes were officially opened by the Jigawa State Commissioner for Water Resources, Honourable, Hannafi Yakubu representing the Executive Governor of the State Alhaji Sule Lamido. In his speech, he noted that the processes for delivering the project was transparent and inclusive, saying "from inception of the project till present, all decisions involving the choice of technology, design, siting of facility were done exclusively by the communities, through elected Water Consumer Associations (WCAs), with supervision of

WaterAid Nigeria officially delivered small town water schemes to six communities in Jigawa State. The project, which was launched on 19 August 2010, was implemented in collaboration with the European Union under the EU Water Facility Project. The event took place in Danfarantama town, Gumel local government area. The project, entitled "Closing the Gap: Improving Water

Supply and Sanitation Provision for Small Towns in Nigeria" aims to promote a coordinated, sustainable and cost effective approach to accelerating the achievement of the MDGs for water and sanitation in rapidly emerging small towns in Nigeria. It focused on four major outputs which include:

- 75% increase in access to water for inhabitants of the six selected small towns.



Honourable Hannafi Yakubu,
Jigawa State Commissioner
for Water Resources

Danfarantama community was notably excited during the launching of the scheme, when we asked her why she was so happy; she said “It takes a lot of effort for me to get water from the small pond in the farm behind the village but you have brought water close to my house. Duk damuwana yakari”, she said, meaning, “all my troubles are over!”

The EUWF project has not only provided water and sanitation access for the inhabitants of these small towns, it has also enhanced their ability to plan, install, own and manage small town water supply schemes. To sustain this development, WaterAid will consciously forge cross-sector dialogue in order to build closer collaboration between the diverse institutions involved in the project, thus providing increased awareness, recognition and empowerment for the scheme users including the most vulnerable beneficiary groups.

the State’s Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWA)”.

Engineer, Ali Umar, the Managing Director of the Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWA) said the State Government will continue to supervise and support the Water Consumer Associations in order to enhance their ability to maintain the water schemes and also to replicate the initiative in all the small towns in the state.

The Galadima of Gumel (a traditional ruler), Alhaji Sabo Mohammed, representing the Gumel community traditional leader, His Royal Highness, Ahmed Mohammed Sanni expressed satisfaction at the launching and handover of the six water schemes. He said “with the provision of these water schemes, we look

forward to communities where the incidences of cholera, diarrhea and other diseases associated with lack of access to potable water are totally eradicated”.

Hajia zainabu Sidde, one of the elderly and physically challenged persons in



One of the Small Town water outlets in Danfarantama, Gumel Local Government Area

WaterAid Sit on MDG Panel with UK Deputy Prime Minister



Nick Clegg UK Deputy Prime Minister, Juanita During Head of Governance WaterAid in Nigeria and Andrew Mitchell UK Secretary of State for Development at the Guardian Pre-MDG event in London.

Juanita During, Head of Governance for WaterAid in Nigeria, gave a stirring speech and sat on a prestigious panel alongside Nick Clegg, Deputy Prime Minister, and Andrew Mitchell, Secretary of State for Development.

The panel discussion was convened by Bond, the membership body for over 370 UK NGOs working in international development, ahead of the UN MDG Review Summit in New York on 20–22 September, where Clegg will lead the UK delegation.

The event was the Deputy Prime Minister's first major speech on international development, and he used it to explain how the UK government will meet its commitments to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Juanita, who was an active member of the Nigerian government's high level Inter-Ministerial Committee on MDGs, was the only NGO

representative on the panel. Below is Juanita's speech at the event.

Today is a special opportunity for us all here to hear the UK's plans for the Millennium Summit and I feel especially privileged as the sole Southern Representative to speak on such a distinguished platform.

You see standing before you today an African woman — in many ways — but perhaps not in every way, for in today's world, I represent only an unacceptably small percentage of those who may be considered the “lucky” minority. I can read and write, I have access to medical care, I live in the thriving capital city of my country, Nigeria, and to a significant extent I can exercise my right to make choices that affect my life and destiny. I can take for granted the simple, basic amenities of life that provide a sense of human dignity and self worth.

For the majority of my sisters and brothers, however, the story is a very different one. To this majority my daily necessities are unimaginable luxuries, my expectations only a far-fetched dream.

This month marks the ten year milestone of the Millennium Declaration, and the Millennium Development Goals will occupy centre stage:

What are the MDGs all about? They are about transforming the lives of billions of people living in some of the poorest parts of the world

There have been many notable successes over the last ten years - but as we all know in too many areas progress still is falling far short:

Maternal mortality

— every minute a woman dies from a pregnancy or child birth related cause - with gross inequalities between north and south;

Child mortality

—nearly nine million children die each year before they can mark their fifth birthday. This is intolerable and each one of these deaths is entirely preventable

Sanitation

- Is scandalously off-track! I have just come from West Africa where a recent outbreak of cholera has claimed hundreds of lives and affected many more thousands of people across several countries. And across the African continent, diarrhoea is now the biggest killer of young children.

These are stark reminders of the impact of poor sanitation and unsafe drinking water. To put it bluntly, **in Africa, this target will most likely not be achieved for the next two centuries' based on current trends.**

It is possible to feel overwhelmed at times by the scale of these and other development challenges—but as Ban Ki Moon has said:

“Rather than retreat, now is the time to accelerate progress towards the MDGs and to strengthen the global partnership for development.”

I have three simple messages that I would like to make today.

The first is that the MDGs are interwoven and it is ONLY through integrated approaches and interventions, both domestically and internationally, that they will be achieved.

The education target requires progress on health and gender

equality. The health targets require progress on hunger, nutrition, sanitation. The hunger target requires progress in agriculture and nutrition—and without environmental sustainability, gains in any of these areas will be fleeting and inequitable.

The second is that whilst action and reform are urgently needed across many policy areas:—and whilst the priority for funding the MDGs is from domestic resources, **we also need international aid**—all the more so due to the threats of climate change and the impact of the global financial crisis.

We need an integrated aid system that is dictated less by who can shout the loudest and more by where the need is greatest, as told by the poor and marginalized in the developing world for whom the MDGs are literally a matter of life and death.

Aid could also work better — it could be better targeted, be more evidence-based and increasingly transparent, address lagging and critical sectors and focusing on the chronically poor.

My third message is that as attention turns to the Summit, the dignitaries, the fancy venues, the power lunches, we must remember that the poorest people on the planet will be preoccupied as always with the business of simply trying to stay alive, bravely eking out a living against incredible odds. **It is their voice—the voice of the poor and most vulnerable —that must inform the decisions and**

action plans coming out of New York.

Strong community voices from around the world, whether from a slum dweller in Cochabamba to a child with disability in Bhopal to the more than 180 million people over the age of 60 living in poverty - voices of marginalized people advocating necessary change, and listened to by Governments in the south and the north, can ensure that the right interventions are made.

But before these voices can be listened to, they must first, be HEARD.

This is not easy in most developing nations due to, hunger, ignorance and fear of reprisals —civil society can play a crucial role, informing people of their rights and responsibilities, and holding governments to account.

To finish, I want to pay tribute to the UK Government, which across successive administrations, has led the way on progressive development and at a time of financial austerity remains committed to to achieve the 0.7% aid target by 2013.

With only 5 years to go to 2015, and many MDGs off track, progressive UK leadership on development is needed more than ever— because

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Millennium Development Goals MUST be achieved, whatever it takes. There must be a sense of urgency and yes, even impatience because **the poor of this world cannot wait!**

Campaigning for Change

School Children Raise Awareness on Hygiene and Sanitation through Arts



Children in a dance performance at the School WASH Convention in Abuja, Nigeria.
Photo Credit: WaterAid/Onyinyechi Okechukwu

WaterAid Nigeria as a member of the National Task Group on Sanitation supported the European Union Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme (WSSSRP) to organise a School Hygiene Promotion Convention, which brought together school children from six states of Nigeria including Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe States from the 11–14 May 2010 at the Merit House, Maitama, Abuja.

The Hygiene Convention was a series of performances in music, dance, drama and debate to draw attention of policy makers to the need for WASH to be incorporated into school curriculum in Nigeria. The theme of Convention

was “Hygiene & Sanitation: important for my development” and aims to promote the importance of WASH in school as well as influence policy makers to integrate WASH into educational policy and school curriculum. It was also to raise hygiene profile in Nigeria especially having Children

as agents of change being the most affected by poor hygiene practice tell their story themselves.

WANG shared its enormous experience in school WASH programming and stories of how the School Led Total Sanitation is a proven approach to achieving sanitation goals in Nigeria. Importantly and in line with our global aim of working more closely with other development sectors such as Education and Health, it afforded WANG the opportunity to engage with key officials from the Education sector present at the event and also strengthen existing ties.

Messages from all the performances were consistent on the importance of hygiene and sanitation in schools. It is believed that the Nigerian government will adopt the idea of the convention and make it a national annual event. WaterAid is at the fore front of lobbying for the adoption of the convention to be hosted by the government on annual basis.



WaterAid's RLC Coordinator, Ada Oko-Williams and other participants at the Convention.
Photo Credit: WaterAid/Onyinyechi Okechukwu

Ifeoma Charles-Mowunba
ActionAid Deputy Director/WSSCC
Representative, Joe Lambongang
WaterAid Country Representative and
Juanita During Head of Governance at
the GHWD event in Abuja



Global Hand Washing Day

WaterAid in Nigeria (WANG) joined the rest of the world in commemorating the annual Global Handwashing Day (GHWD) on October 15 2010 to raise awareness on the importance of hand washing with soap or ash as an effective and affordable way to prevent communicable diseases.

WANG commemorated the day in a joint activity with the National Task Group on Sanitation, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, UNICEF and Unilever, which brought together school children from 18 public primary and secondary schools in Abuja. The National Youth Service Corps members were also part

of the event demonstrating through drama the link between handwashing and positive health outcomes.

WaterAid took the opportunity to re-echo the fact that diarrhoea is now the biggest killer of children under the age of five in Africa. In a speech delivered the Country Representative, Joe Lambongang, he called on the Federal government to dedicate a single ministry to sanitation and hygiene in order to tackle the challenge.

He said, “Consistent awareness creation by all, particularly the media is required to deal with behavioural issues of

the problem, whilst state and local government should consider planning, budgeting and implementing WASH programmes more aggressively and consistently”.

He also noted that sanitation and hygiene are key challenges in Africa given Nigeria’s position in the continent and that WaterAid is committed to supporting the Federal government under the Ministry of Water Resources and other stakeholders in the sector to address these challenges. The simple act of handwashing with soap or ash at critical times can reduce the incidence of diarrhoea rates among children under five by more than 40% and respiratory infections by nearly 25%.

World Toilet Day in Benue and Ekiti States

WaterAid in Nigeria and partners organised an extensive media campaign on World Toilet Day (19 November 2010) in Abuja, Ekiti and Benue States. The campaign started from 16-19 November in Abuja, where WANG featured in key development related programmes of major media organisations like the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, Rhythm 94.7 FM, Vision 92.1 FM, Voice of Nigeria and Capital FM. A sanitation rally was

organised in Makurdi, Benue State in collaboration with the Benue State government.

In Ekiti State, the World Toilet Day celebration was aimed at creating awareness on the need for communities to construct and use latrines to avoid cases of open defecation and live in hygienic environment.

It was an opportunity for WaterAid partner Justice Development and Peace

Initiative (JDPI) to conduct a door to door enlightenment campaign for both residential and public buildings to have toilet facilities and maintain good sanitation practices. Series of radio jingles and discussion programmes in the local dialect and English were also broadcast to advocate for increased access to sanitation. The jingles were on air long after the World Toilet Day for an additional twenty days.



A cross-section of LGA partners and BENGONET members at the rally

Empowering Civil Society for pro-poor and Inclusive Water and Sanitation Governance



WaterAid in Nigeria Partners with members of UWASNET in Uganda.
Photo credit: WaterAid /Dorcas Akila

Empowering Civil Society for pro-poor and Inclusive Water and Sanitation Governance is a European Commission Non State Actor and WaterAid project implemented by two civil society organisations- Societies Network on Water and Sanitation NEWSAN-Bauchi and Community-Base Development NGO-Jos.

WaterAid in Nigeria organised an international learning visit for these CSO Networks to East Africa (Kenya and Uganda) to ensure effective capacity development for improved CSO Governance, effective participation of CSO in WASH sector and increase CSO advocacy and influencing on the access to water and sanitation in Nigeria. The visit presents an opportunity for the CSOs to discuss challenges,


achievements and see how best they can be positioned to influence decision in the sector.

Specific objective for the learning visit was to:

- Ensure effective capacity development for improved CSO governance.
- To build the capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in the WASH sector.
- Provide range of practical policy measures that will increase CSOs advocacy and influencing on the access to WASH activities.
- To interact, share experiences and challenges with identified organization working in water & sanitation sector.

The visit took place in three secretariats of civil society Networks in East Africa including the Africa Network on

Water and sanitation (ANEW), Kenyan Water and Sanitation Network (KEWASNET) and Ugandan Water and Sanitation Network (UWASNET), two members of the Networks (CIDA community integrated development initiative, Uganda and Maji na Usafi, Kenya). The visit was an opportunity for the Nigerian CSO partners to understudy programs, approaches and working tools and also learn around best practices from their counterpart in the East Africa region. The visit also created an opportunity for the Nigeria partners to participate in a National Dialogue on the right to water and sanitation organised by UWASNET in Kampala. The team comprises six members including two programme staff of CBD-NGO and NEWSAN-Bauchi,

continued on page 19 

Organisational Development support to WaterAid Partners

WANG adopted a new structure in response to the new CP strategic direction. New civil society partners were identified in the five states where we work to directly carry out programme activities at the grass roots level. This has opened up opportunities for increased capacity support to partners.

Following the new way of working through Civil Society Networks in the five states, some assets were handed over

to the CSO partners including the Justice Development and Peace Initiative (JDPI), BENGONET, NEWSAN Bauchi and CBD-NGO Forum to enable them effectively implement WaterAid programmes.

These assets included vehicles, office equipment and First Aid Kits. The support is in addition to on-going technical support from relevant officers in the CP for effective programme implementation and organisational

effectiveness.

The WaterAid Country Programme in Nigeria (WANG) is currently in the process of finalising a new country strategy and has undergone structural and operational changes that will streamline the Organisation with the WaterAid global strategy and better position WANG to respond to the challenges of increased and improved access to WASH for the poorest and most vulnerable.

Grace Ezigbo Ag. Head POD and Admin Officer Jonathan Kuusu presenting project vehicle to JDPI Ekiti



Adopting Rights Based Approach to WASH Programming

WaterAid staff and partners at the RBA training in Akwanga, Nasarawa State



The need to apply a human rights-based approach to improving water, sanitation and hygiene governance, utilizing the moral and ethical values of the universally agreed legal standards to ensure safe and adequate water supply to all for a life with dignity, is critical to development.

This is in recognition that human rights based strategies are crucial as they are concerned with the questions of who is affected by MDG progress and how targets are reached. It demands accountability and inclusiveness of the process. Human rights based approaches target

changing the what (desirable outcome) the how (process) of programming and in particular the why (understanding the basis) of the intervention.

In line with WaterAid in Nigeria's country strategy, which recognises the importance of adopting right based approaches to achieving positive outcomes in the WASH sector, a training was organised for WaterAid implementing partners and the WASH Media Network in June 2010

to learn how to apply the rights based approach in their WASH programming. The training addressed the following key points:



What is Governance?

- Governance refers broadly to the exercise of power through a country's economic, social and political institutions.
- Governance is the exercise of economic political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanism, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their legal obligations and mediate their differences (UNDP).
- Governance is the sum of the many ways individual and institutions, public and private manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may

be accommodated and cooperative actions may be taken. (Commission on global governance).

Elements of Governance

Accountability is giving feedback and being responsible to people who gave the mandate.

Transparency is openness and giving detailed account of stewardship, providing access to information and adopting an open door policy including feedback.

Participation means inclusion and empowerment of citizens ie ensuring that citizens are included in decision making processes as well as protecting their interests and values.

What is a Right Based Approach?

An approach where development actors and communities identify what their basic rights are and then engage duty bearers to meet those rights. Other approaches to WASH could be: (a.) service delivery approach (b) Historical Approach.

Why Adopt a Rights Based Approach?

- Legal for citizens
- Binding on Government
- Process community sensitization
- Empowering Citizens
- Accelerates Development
- Government setting right priorities
- Guided by Law: ie development is guaranteed by law
- It is a legal responsibility of government hinged on basic fundamental Human rights.



Participants during a group work

Civil Society De-briefing on MDGs in Nigeria



Following Nigeria's outing in the September 2010 MDG+10 Summit, the Office of the SSAP, MDGs organised an interactive session with Civil Society and the Media. The objective of this was to report on highlights of the concluded Summit, provide details of Nigeria's participation as well as to present the country's MDG+10 report and Countdown Strategy.

It was an opportunity to discuss strategies to strengthen CSO and media engagement with the MDG Office and the MDG process in Nigeria in general. The SSAP informed the gathering that Nigeria's efforts to achieve the MDGs have been tailored towards facilitating policy coherence, implementation of strategically focused innovative

interventions and to ensure unprecedented investments into MDG related sectors. WaterAid in Nigeria ensured the inclusion of one of its key partners - the Nigeria Civil Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) at this meeting.

Members of civil society and media organisations represented took the chance to review the events preceding and during the Summit and share their ideas and perspectives about Nigeria's performance at the international forum. The response from CSOs was anchored by the Executive Director for Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) – Auwal Ibrahim Musa Rafsanjani who led the frank and open discussions

about the gaps in planning, implementation, targeting of resources and inclusive participation of all stakeholders in national efforts to accelerate progress towards the MDGs.

One key outcome of this meeting included the agreement on the need to institutionalize such an interactive forum between CS, the Media and government, specifically related to the MDGs. A decision was taken to hold similar briefings on a quarterly basis.

WaterAid was invited to participate on the chairing panel at the engagement forum. The Head of Governance of WaterAid in Nigeria – Juanita During – who stood in for the Country Representative on the

occasion said “this is definitely a welcome development and a step in the right direction. The Media and CSO are powerful platforms to represent the voice of the people and their inclusive participation in the development process at all levels cannot be over-emphasised. But this needs to go beyond a gesture on the part of government and become a systematic and integral process for the realization of the MDGs”.



A cross section of participants at the event.

Empowering Civil Society for pro-poor and Inclusive Water and Sanitation Governance

◀◀ continued from page 14

Programme Officer for NEWSAN National and Dorcas Akila WaterAid in Nigeria’s Sector Support Officer.

According to Mrs Deborah Kogi, participant from NEWSAN Bauchi “the visit was a unique experience for us, the programme was a unique opportunity to understudy programmes and approaches, working tools and best practices from CSO networks in East Africa”.

Doreen kabasindi Wandera, UWASNET Coordinator explaining the organizational structure to participants



Key learning for partners

- Learning on how to address key structural challenges of CSO networks
- Strengthen strategic lobbying mechanism with support from Water Aid Nigeria
- Develop an effective organizational structure and strategic plan.
- Develop an effective communication strategy
- The importance of involving community people in provision of WASH services while CSOs provide guidance and leadership.
- Media engagement is crucial at all levels of engagement for effective influencing of the WASH sector.
- For effective influencing it is important to have robust WASH Network membership.
- Improve on building capacity of community structures [WASHCOMS] and also make long term monitoring plans
- Improve on documentation and sharing with government, IDPs and others Networks and Coalitions.

WaterAid is the international non-governmental organisation dedicated exclusively to the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene education to the world's poorest people.



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