



**Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN)**

## A Glimpse at Water and Sanitation Sector in Nigeria

### Nigeria's sanitation sector is in critical condition

**Only 29 percent** of Nigerians have no access to improved sanitation

**130 million** Nigerian do not meet the MDG standards for sanitation

### Nigeria's water sector faces significant challenges

**61 percent** of Nigerians have access to improved water, **but only 31 percent** have access to improved water on premises

Access to piped water on premises in urban areas declined from **32 percent** in 1990 to **7 percent** in 2015

### Poor households are deeply affected by inadequate access to WASH

**71 percent** of households in the lowest wealth quintile lack access to improved water

Poor children are about **four times** more likely to get diarrheal disease than rich children due to poor access to WASH

### Public expenditure in water and sanitation is limited and of poor quality

Nigeria needs to invest at **least three times** more than what it does today to achieve the SDGs in WASH

**15 percent** of completed works on public water infrastructure are considered of unsatisfactory

### Water agencies are performing poorly

Across most water utility indications, Nigeria **underperformed** in comparison to African and global averages

Nearly **30 percent** of water points and water schemes fail within their first year of operation

**Source: Nigeria WASH Poverty Diagnostics (2017)**

## *Strengthening Advocacy for Water and Sanitation in Nigeria*

**Policy Brief**  
November, 2018



## I. Acknowledgment

Society for water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) wishes to appreciate all who worked audiciously to bring this Policy Brief exercise to reality.

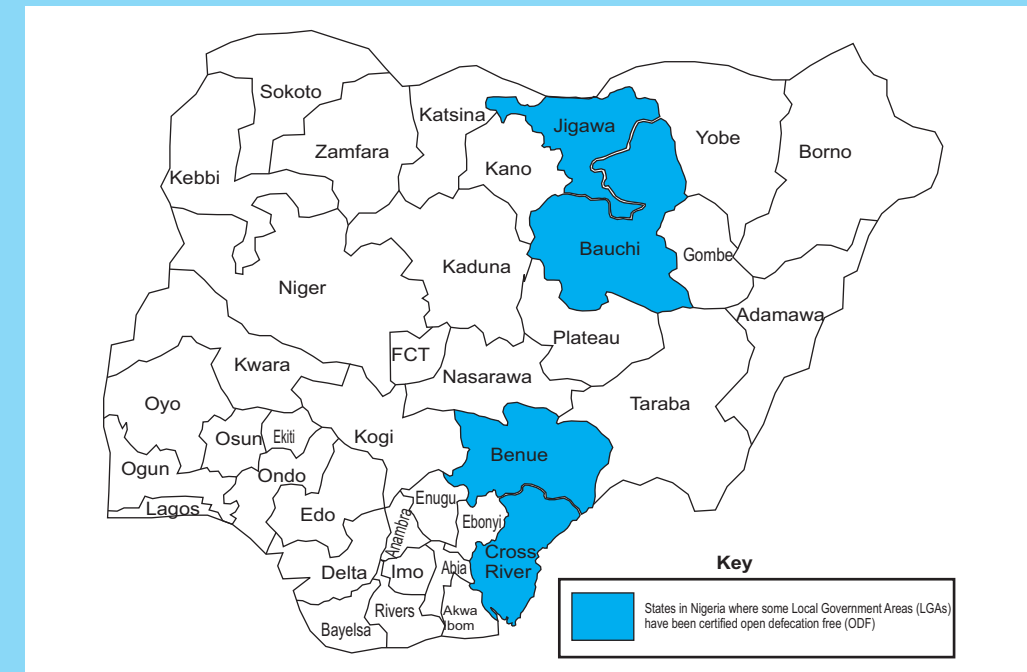
Our special appreciations goes to Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) for all its financial support to NEWSAN to undertake this important assignment as we remain committed to seeing a better future for WASH for the under-served in Nigeria.

We also wish to acknowledge the participation and contributions of all the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) which include Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMoWR), Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE), Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) that availed NEWSAN of their time and advice towards the success of this project, including Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture (NACCIMA), Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMoWA), Nigerian Association of Small & Medium Enterprises (NASME), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)- National Secretariat, Abuja-Nigeria, the Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF) and the National Assembly -Senate and House Committees on Water Resources for their cooperation, and we appreciate all your invaluable contributions.

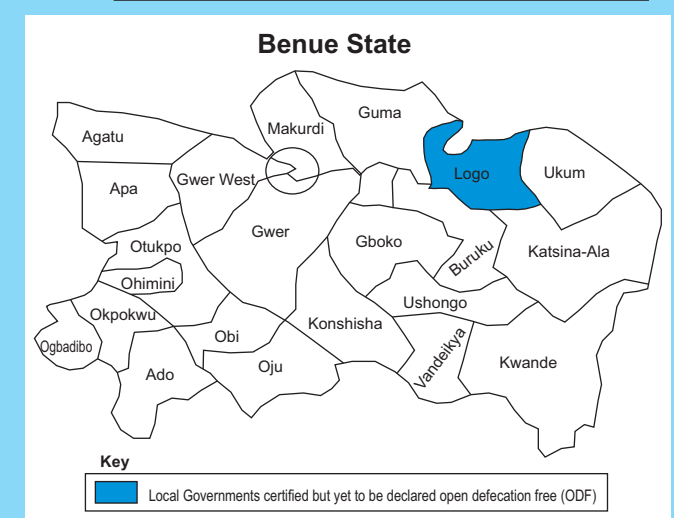
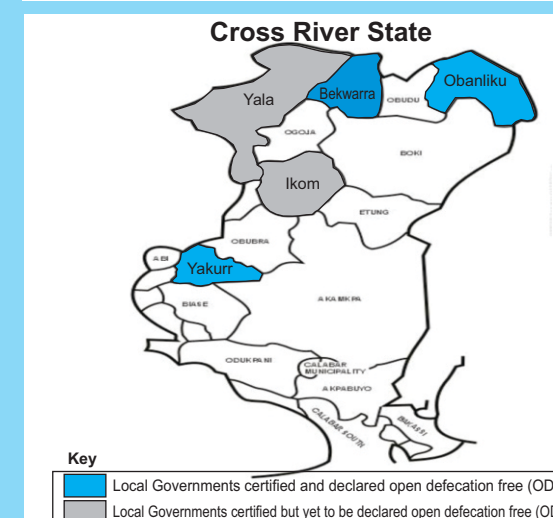
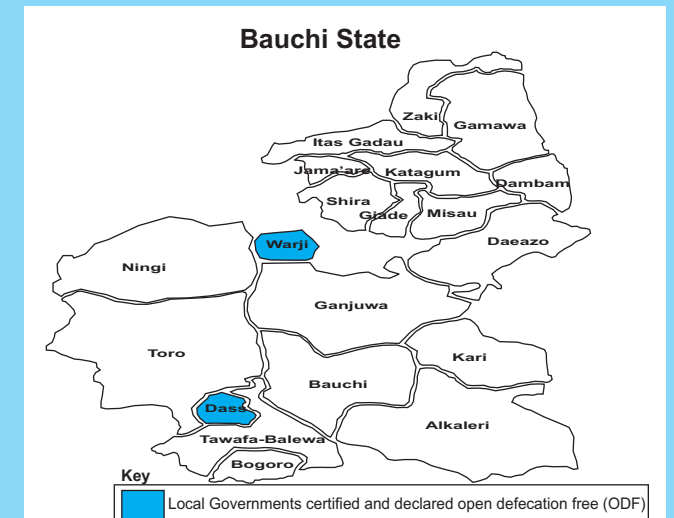
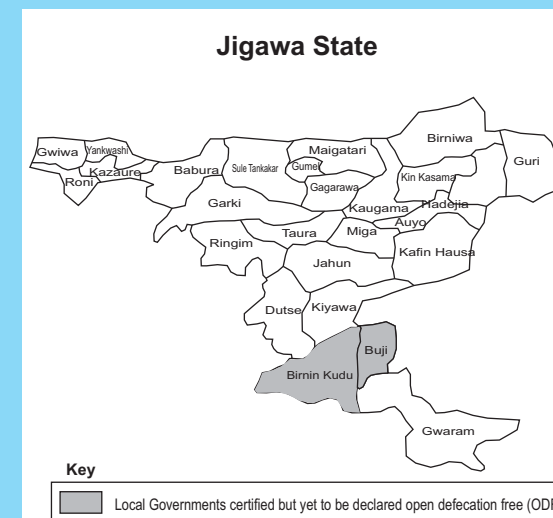
We commend all our members for their irreplaceable contributions and look forward to continuous engagement with stakeholders in the various states of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory, while the Secretariat remains committed to better representation and service delivery in the sector.

We also wish to particularly appreciate members of the NEWSAN team who ensured that everything was in place for the stakeholders involvement as well as DEEDSWILLTIN GLOBAL CONCEPTS for working with NEWSAN.

## 8.0 Status of Open Defecation in Nigeria



### Local Governments certified and declared open defecation free (ODF)



With this strategic focus, NEWSAN would be well positioned to actualize its commitment towards contributing to the National commitment:

S/N	Strategic Objective	Expected Outcome	SDGs (Global Aims)
1	To engage governments, development agencies, private sector and other relevant stakeholders for the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6	Development of laws and policies reflecting CSOs inputs.  Better engagement of NEWSAN with local, national, continental and international institutions  Increased advocacy capacity within NEWSAN  Improved coverage of WASH services Position papers on national policies that reflect reference to and consideration to state policies and legislation	Strengthening sustainable services  Integrating into sustainable development
2	To create awareness and promote improved access to sanitation coverage	Increase in number of communities with household with latrines.  Increase in number of households with improved latrines.  Increased number of communities with Open Defecation Free (ODF) status	Improving hygiene promotion  Strengthening sustainable services
3	To strengthen the capacity of NEWSAN members on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH),advocacy, governance, policies, Monitoring & Evaluation, Climate Change and other related issues.	Members are better informed and equipped to function effectively in the WASH sector	Strengthening sustainable services  Integrating into sustainable development
4	To mobilise, sensitise and create awareness amongst people on SDGs and other WASH related issues	Evidence based communication resulting in informed decisions.  Improved coverage of NEWSAN activities Strong visibility of NEWSAN in the media, public and WASH sector.	Strengthening sustainable services  Integrating into sustainable development
5	To support inclusiveness of gender and persons with disabilities (PWDs) mainstreaming in aspects of WASH policies and programmes.	Increased sensitivity among decision makers for enlarged right to WASH facilities for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups, including women, children and the elderly	Reducing inequality
6	To strengthen NEWSAN's institutional capacity to efficiently/effectively deliver WASH programmes.	NEWSAN structures (national, zonal and state levels) fully equipped  Increased resource mobilization  A stronger network with appropriate skills and capacities to coordinate and influence at all levels A network with an efficient and effective governance, leadership and management operating at all levels	Strengthening sustainable services

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## ii. Acronyms & Abbreviations

CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EU	European Union
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GGs	Global Goals
HLM	High Level Meeting
LGAs	Local Government Areas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Melliunim Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NACCIMA	Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agricultue
NAN	News Agency of Nigeria
NASME	Nigerian Association of Small & Medium Enterprises
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEC	National Executive Council
NEWSAN	Society of Water and Sanitation Network
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PEWASH	Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitaion and Hygiene
PFM	Public Finance Management
RUWASSAs	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHAWN	Sanitation, Hygiene and Water in Nigeria
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

## 6.0 Conclusion/Next Step

The proponent of the network to develop and validate a policy document on the commitments is a very effective monitoring and evaluation tool. This has served as a tool that exposed the communication gaps that exist within the MDAs. Going forward any time such a commitment is to be made the leading ministry should ensure all the key actors are involved. The document has also been able to evaluate where Nigeria is currently positioned in WASH sector.

Also having developed this document NEWSAN will further use it to engage the key actors such as the governors forum, National Assembly of the two chambers, MDAs at state and federal levels and many other stakeholders

## 7.0 NEWSAN Profile

The Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) is a coordinating network of over 300 Civil Society Organisations, Non Governmental and Community Based Organisations in water, sanitation and hygiene spread over the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. Our mandate is to ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for all Nigerians. This is being achieved through our focus areas outlined below:

1. Policy influencing, advocacy and communications
2. Network capacity building and coordination for effective WASH service delivery sector
3. Research and knowledge sharing of best practice models for improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene
4. Governance, Accountability and Transparency in WASH sector
5. Public Private Partnership towards achieving access to WASH.

**Vision:** Access to safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene services for all in Nigeria

**Mission Statement:** To promote and strengthen partnerships with relevant stakeholders on policies, laws, programmes and structures that will enhance access to safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

### Approaches:

1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion
2. Gender Mainstreaming
3. Equity and Inclusion
4. Budget Monitoring and Tracking
6. Environmental, Sanitation and Hygiene improvement
7. Monitoring and Evaluation

**Core values:** All NEWSAN approaches are embedded in: Integrity, Equity, Dignity, Collaboration, Innovation

### Membership, Organisational structures, Controls, Governance –

Membership is open to organisations working in the WASH sector and the structure and Governance is as enshrined in NEWSAN constitution.

### Organisational Structures

Board of Trustees – responsibilities as per constitution  
National Executive Committee (NEC)  
National Secretariat – Management Team  
Zonal Offices- Managed by a coordinator.  
State Offices- Managed by a state coordinator.

## 5.0 Learning/Recommendations

- It was observed that the private sector coordinating agencies such as NASME and NACCIMA are not on the technical working group of the policy harmonisation and the ODF Roadmap. Having agreed that the Nigerian Government alone cannot achieve ODF and general success in the WASH sector, it will be worthwhile to include such sectors on these committees.
- There is need for Strengthening National/ sub national level sector coordination to support the implementation of the PEWASH program and the ODF Roadmap
- There is also need to Advocate for increased investments to basic WASH (with budget line for water supply, sanitation & hygiene) both at national and state levels & support states to develop SDG implementation plans for WASH.
- Sanitation and water supply deserve the attention of the highest level of policy makers in Nigeria because there is increasing evidence that they are critical to all the development challenges we “*face*”. With the launched of the National action plan and declaration of state of emergency on WASH, it should be monitored and participatory implementation encouraged.
- Interaction with private sector on WASH revealed that they are only involved in the provision of hardware for WASH without further engagement, engaging them further will help so that when they make their supplies they will equally educate on maintenance and usage.
- NEWSAN State Chapters should be supported to increase their State activities on budget tracking and expenditure at state level.
- There is evidence that Nigeria may not be able to achieve the target in the WASH sector because commitments made by the government have not been implemented and 2025 ODF target for the country is just seven years away, out of 774 local government areas, only 9 LGAs have been declared ODF. To deal with the possibility of Nigerian not meeting the 2025 target on ODF, there should be intentional actions of engaging the government to implement the commitments made during the 2014 high level meeting and other subsequent commitments.
- CSOs should be involved in the follow up on the implementation of PEWASH in Ogun and Kano as pilot states and report on fact based evidence.
- NEWSAN at all levels should be involved with WASH budget formation, allocations, implementations and monitoring.
- Currently, investment decisions are hardly tailored to respond to needs, and issues of equity, there should be advocacy to ensure the needs are addressed especially in rural areas.
- The Federal Government gesture of declaring a State of Emergency and also promising N30 billion is quite commendable. However, this is less than 10% of what is required. According to the PEWASH manual (pgs 16-17), the total capital investment needed for achieving PEWASH targets is about N510 billion (water supply- N290.5 billion, public toilets - N219.1 billion). The cost for household toilets is estimated at N855.5 billion, largely to be borne by the households. In addition, the cost of operating and sustaining the services that also includes software components is estimated at N327.5 billion during the period 2016-2030. Going by the attitude of some state governments, we wish to recommend that we spend between now and 2025 to get the rural areas to ODF while we set aside 2025-2030 to tackle and address urban sanitation coverage while at the same time calling on the Federal Government to increase the WASH Emergency Intervention to N300 billion.
- We wish to request the private sector to ensure that it is properly organized according to their areas of service delivery for better coordination and better service delivery while we call on the Federal Government to ensure the existence of conducive business environment for better private sector participation in the WASH sector.
- As it is now, its only those private sector that have sufficient resources to cover Corporate Social Responsibility as well as those who have identified the possibility of making profit through their intervention that would really be committed and make meaningful impact in the WASH Sector in view of the above, PEWASH concept should involved key actors like NACCIMA and NASME
- A Ministerial committee on sanitation policy harmonization is in place but it should ensure that all relevant MDAs get involved and work as unified entity with same purpose and goal.

## 1.0 Introduction

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal Summit held on 25 September 2015, World Leaders and Heads of Governments from 197 Countries adopted the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development made up of 17 Goals and 196 targets, setting out to achieve new development priorities for all countries with the aim to leave no one behind by 2030.

Nigeria which did not achieve the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) Goal 7 target 7c which focused on water and sanitation as the country could only achieve 59% water and 43% sanitation coverage was one of the 197 countries and governments to sign the new Global Development Goals.

Reasons adducible to the non-attainment of the MDGs include: inability of government to match SWA commitments and Ngor Declaration with action, inadequate participation of CSOs in monitoring and influencing pro-poor budget (focus WASH), and lack of transparency in the planning and budgeting due to non-availability and non-accessibiity to information and weak government accountability systems in relation to Public Finance Management (PFM). Also, Nigeria currently does not have a harmonized sanitation policy; all efforts to harmonize the policy between the key ministries have hit the brick wall of bureaucracy and vested political interests.

To ensure that the mistakes of the MDGs are not repeated in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as it imperative and evidential that if water and sanitation goal of the SDGs which is the “Gate-Way” to development is not met, other SDGs would be adversely affected, as such NEWSAN wishes to developed evidence base advocacy brief to, strengthen its capacity, engage major stakeholders through advocacy, monitoring, media and public awareness.

Goal: To Advocate for Sustainable Development Goal Six (SDG:6) of ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

### OBJECTIVES

To Track and monitor commitments or engagements that governments have made on water and sanitation, and holding them to account for their timely delivery through advocacy and campaigning. Advocating for increase in water and sanitation budget, budget implementation tracking and monitoring.

To Play an active role of advocating for the alignment of policies with the Sustainable Development Goal on Water, the Human Right on Water and Sanitation and engaging with the thematic work of Sanitation and Water for All partnership does around these issues

- ▲ Progressive annual increase in National budget allocation of up to 1.5% for water supply and 1.0% for sanitation (major barriers).
- ▲ Scale-up and strengthen implementation of WASH sector M&E framework including budget tracking in 36 states and FCT by 2016 (slow progress).
- ▲ Harmonize all existing sanitation and hygiene policies towards producing a single and acceptable National Policy that will provide effective framework for program delivery by end of 2014 (slow progress).
- ▲ Monitoring the progress in implementation of the Develop national CLTS Roadmap, in all the 36 states and FCT towards eliminating open defecation in all rural communities of Nigeria by 2025 (Progress).

Setting up of high- level Inter Ministerial Committee and coordinate quarterly meetings of the Ministers/ commissioners to ensure effective sector wide coordination, synergy, accountability and transparency in WASH program delivery and monitor implementation of the SWA HLM commitments in the country (Progress).

Mobilize additional resources from private sector and development partners for WASH delivery in communities, schools and Health facilities by end of 2025

## 2.0 Methodology

This policy brief was prepared in line with the commitments the Nigerian government made at SWA High Level Meeting in New York in 2014. We worked audiciously with all the key Ministries, Departments and Agencies that were to bring about the implementation of these committments. The Consultant was required to work with NEWSAN team members around Abuja and the National Secretariat. Thus a team of 4 including the National Coordinator, the FCT Coordinator, and the Programme unit at the national level was formed. The team engaged with the relevant MDAs and key stakeholders to get the needed information on the progress of the committements such as:

- (i). Federal Ministry of Environment
- (ii). Federal Ministry of Water Resources:
  - Department of Water Quality and Sanitation
  - Department of Water Supply - PEWASH Unit
- (iii). Federal Ministry of Finance
- (iv). Ministry of Budget and National Planning
- (v) Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agricultue (NACCIMA)
- (vi) Nigerian Association of Small & Medium Enterprises (NASME)
- (vii) Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
- (viii) Office of the Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
- (ix) Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF)
- (x) House Committee on Water Resources
- (xi) Senate Committee on Water Resources

The essence of engaging with these MDAs was to get their various inputs into this committements and how they had worked to ensure progress.

For each of the six commitments, there was an assessment of the existing situation, the state of progress, the gaps and emerging issues which require the attention of the various stakeholders. The outcome of the analysis of the existing situation is also benchmarked against global standards. Lessons also drawn from international experiences.

## 4.0 Challenges

- In the course of engaging with the MDAs on the policy document, some of them could not be accessed after several attempts.
- WASH is low on the political agenda at state level.
- Political and financial decision-makers are often unaware of the fundamental importance of the multiple benefits of WASH improvements. In addition, investment in WASH faces many competing priorities such as health, education, infrastructure and defence. As a result, WASH is often not prioritized and suffers from a lack of institutional capacity and resources which impedes progress.
- Finance to the sector is unpredictable, insufficient and does not reach the sectors or people that need it the most
- Inability of government to match SWA commitments and Ngor Declaration with action, inadequate participation of CSOs in monitoring and influencing pro-poor budget (focus WASH), and lack of transparency in the planning and budgeting through the availability and access to information and weak government accountability systems in relation to Public Finance Management (PFM).
- National budget allocations to sanitation and drinking-water are insufficient, to meet government targets to provide services to the un-served as well as to maintain existing services. In addition, investment decisions often do not respond to the needs and issues of equity. The problem is greatest in the rural areas.
- The opportunities available in WASH sector development are still faced with enormous challenges which must be critically considered and evaluated as the report on water coverage seems to have increased from 40% by 1990 to 69% by 2015 while access to improved sanitation had dropped from 38% 1990 to 29% in 2015 ( WHO/UNICEF JMP WASH), this is a major setback as sanitation aspect has suffered retrogression.
- Sanitation cuts across almost all the sectors such as Education, Environment, Health etc. So tracking the increase on budget on Sanitation was not very easy within the time frame of this implementation
- The key finding was that there was no forum where these commitments were made with inputs from the relevant and key MDAs and private sector. Also, after the commitments were made these commitments were not properly disseminated. Thus some of the stakeholders engaged were not aware of such commitments except Federal Ministry of Water Resources and WSSCC.
- The NEWSAN State representatives made presentations on state WASH budget allocation and releases. The challenge has been that the State Ministries, Departments and Agencies are not ready to share information of WASH budget despites having written to the state governments



- Ø **Setting up of high- level Inter Ministerial Committee to coordinate quarterly meetings of the Ministers/ commissioners to ensure effective sector wide coordination, synergy, accountability and transparency in WASH program delivery and monitor implementation of the SWA HLM commitments in the country.**

- The WASH sector inter-ministerial committee has been set up and is progressively working towards the set goal with the key ministries synergising on major WASH issues in line with their level of importance to key ministries, departments or agencies in order to achieve the aim of the inter ministerial meetings. This has been inaugurated and has held 2 meetings.
- The inter ministerial meeting gave rise to formation of a technical working committee involving the key MDAs. This committee has met 3 times.
- Two inter ministerial meetings have been held while 3 working committee meetings which involve officers of Director Cadres have been held and they carry out advisory role to their ministers.

- Ø **Mobilize additional resources from private sector and development partners for WASH delivery in communities, schools and Health facilities by end of 2025:**

- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources is exploring ways of mobilizing the private sector to key into the PEWASH initiative, however, there is yet to be a coordinated Private-Sector WASH-Group as currently the private sector is made up of diverse groups, the manufacturers, the government Contractors and others that fall within the categories of services providers, researches and other business entities or groups which lack coordination.
- 22 states government have signed up to the PEWASH but the pilot will start with 2 states - Kano and Ogun States with resource contribution for implementation which is splited as follows: 40% Federal Government, 40% States, and 20% Private Sector and interested partners are expected to sign an MOU and release the required counter part fund prior to the commencement of the project .
- Non payment of the counterpart-fund for WASH activities by participating States has been a major challenge and setback for the sector in some states across the country.
- The Private Sector does business with government on the supply of WASH hardware components and other services but it does not go beyond that. They are however willing to key more into WASH sector if they are properly involved beyond just supplying the hardware WASH component .
- UNICEF's work with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources under SHAWN project has commenced SanMarketing which involves Micro financing.

### 3.0 Key findings

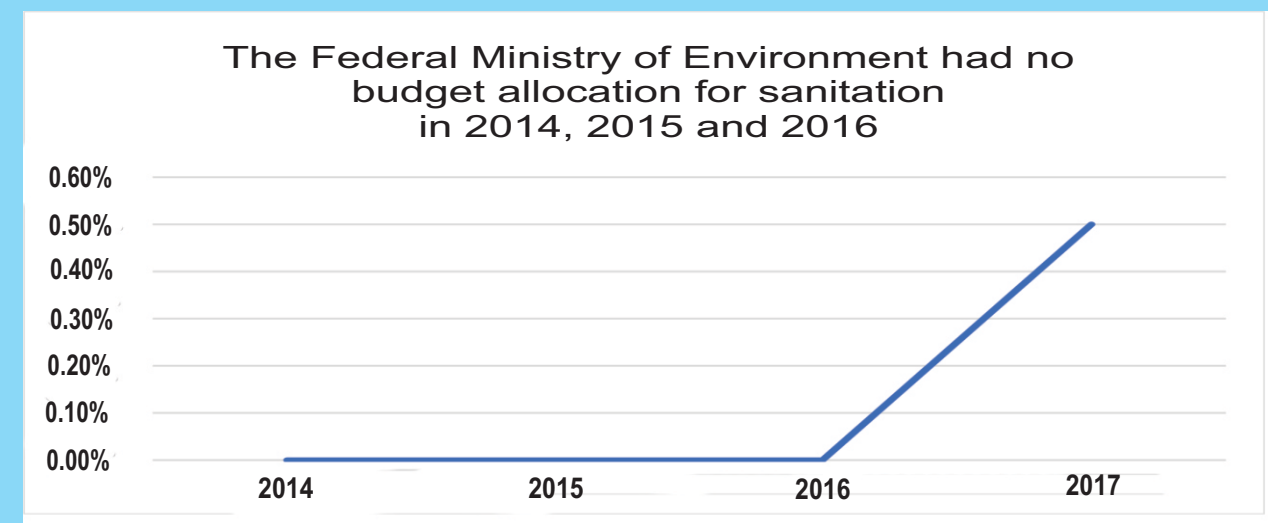
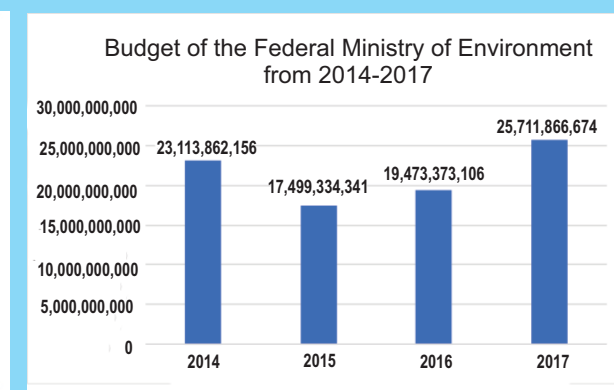
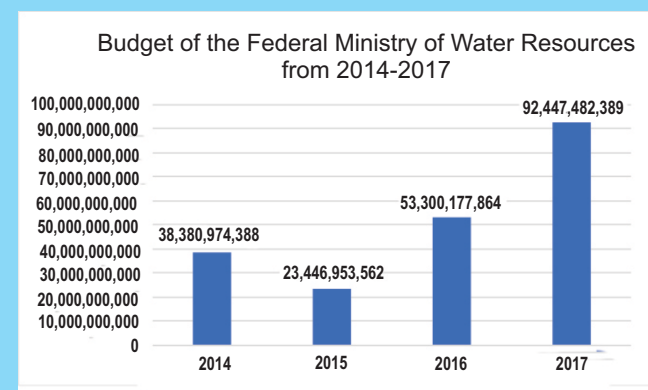
Tracking of the progress of the commitment shows the following:

- **Progressive annual increase in National budget allocation of up to 1.5% for water supply and 1.0% for sanitation.**

It was noted that sanitaion cuts across almost all the Sectors such as Education, Environment, Health, Commerce, Labour, Gender, Agriculture etc. So tracking the increase on budget on Sanitation was not very easy within the time frame of this work. For the years under review (2014-2017) Federal Ministry of Environment had only received budgetary allocation on saniation in 2017 and only about 46% of the budget was released for implementation.

Ministry of Water resources with the support of donors have been able to implement intervention on sanitation but most times these fund come in form of counterpart funds.

In education and Health Ministries, most of their sanitation components funds are imbedded in their hardware facilities. Therefore it was difficult to ascertain if Nigeria has increased her budget on Water and sanitation by the agreed matrix however the budget of the Federal Ministry of Water resources and Federal Ministry of Environment are as shown below:



FME's budget line for sanitation in 2017 was less than 0. 5% against 1.0% commitment and the amount was not completely released as the Ministry received only 46% of the amount budgeted for it

There has been no significant increase in budgets for sanitation both at federal and state levels

The approved amount on budget is never released completely

Ø **Scale-up and strengthen implementation of WASH sector M&E framework including budget tracking in 36 states and FCT by 2016 :**

From the findings the FMWR had taken giant strides towards achieving the set targets of the commitment by rolling out some laudable programmes. With regards to these commitments made, the country has made appreciable progress such as the establishment of WASHIMS (WASH information management system ) and WASHNORM (WASH National outcome routine mapping) Federal Ministry of Water Resources, NBS, UNICEF conducted WASH NORM survey in Nigeria to collect latest information on improved water access, it also revealed the percentage of Nigerians who are involved in open defecation, and general sanitation practices. WASH information management system ( WASHIMS) is a water and sanitation monitoring platform to ensure a sustainable M and E in the WASH sector, the department of water quality control and sanitation has successfully evolved a framework through consultation with sector players and other key stakeholders, WASHIMS works towards the institution of M and E system in the country , it is currently in 21 state from 6 state as at 2015.

Ø **Harmonize all existing sanitation and hygiene policies towards producing a single and acceptable National Policy that will provide effective framework for programme delivery by end of 2014**

- This process has been ongoing with some hitches; to remove these hitches, a technical committee involving the key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) has been formed; the committee is expected to work closely with the Ministry of Budget and National Planning which is to coordinate and reconcile all the differences that have been hindering the harmonisation of all the Sanitation Policies at the Federal level into a single National Document on Sanitation, also the Inter ministerial Dialogue on policy harmonization is on-going.
- The key stakeholders in the sector were not privy to the six points commitments made on behalf of the Nigerian government at the High Level Meeting in New York since 2014.
- The Federal Ministry of Environment has never been represented at any of the High Level Meetings.
- The Federal Ministry of Environment participated and was involved in the 2 earlier inter-ministerial and 3 technical working group meeting on policy harmonization at the initial stage but the Ministry wishes to be the only institution with the sole mandate on sanitation hence, has refused to continue to participate in policy harmonization and its currently reviewing her sanitation policy.

Ø **Monitoring the progress in the implementation of the Developed national CLTS Roadmap, in all the 36 states and FCT towards eliminating open defecation in all rural communities of Nigeria by 2025 (Progress):**

- ODF Road Map Campaign which is modeled after the achievement so far attained in India is to be replicated with the modified actions that will work for the Nigeria, This is seen in the development of ODF Roadmap at the National level and expected to be replicated at state and community levels and is currently signed up by 22 states, this effort is expected to be complimented by the recent declaration of a state of emergency and the launched National Action plan for revitalization of the WASH sector by the President which will be enhanced by an ODF Campaign unit established by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources to manage the ODF Campaign Emergency unit. An expanded Technical working group involving key stakeholders and media has been constituted and meets regularly.
- The Water supply Departments of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, seeing the importance of water has involved even the River Basins Development Authority which will go beyond serving Agricultural needs to extensive water usage in House Holds.
- The Federal government also initiated the PEWASH project which is being piloted in two states, Kano and Ogun States and with the involvement of Private Sector. This is a robust programme with 40-40-20 contribution by the Federal, State Governments and the private Sector. It will also provide an opportunity for the water and sanitation sector to leverage on the 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 has encouraged all stakeholders to join in the drive towards improving public health and creating wealth for Nigerians.
- The State RUWASSAs are functional and the emergence of ODF Roadmap and the recently declared state of emergency on WASH will hasten this process. Moreover, some states have gone a step further with enforcement by enacting laws that will check continuous practice of Open Defecation such as Bauchi, Nasarrawa and Lagos States.