



SOCIETY FOR WATER AND SANITATION (NEWSAN)

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) POLICY BRIEF

NOVEMBER, 2020



**SOCIETY FOR WATER AND SANITATION
(NEWSAN)**

**WATER SANITATION AND
HYGIENE (WASH)**

POLICY BRIEF

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Executive Committee- (NEC) of Society for Water, Sanitation (NEWSAN) appreciates the funding support of WSSCC towards the successful implementation of the capacity building programme and the entire process of implementing the Rapid Policy Assessment on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Benue, Cross Rivers, Ebonyi, Ekiti, FCT-Abuja, Gombe and Kaduna by the NEWSAN State Chapters.

Special appreciation goes to the Director, Water Quality, Control and Sanitation, Mr. Emmanuel Awe for his support and participation in the **Bootcamp meeting**. We also wish to specifically acknowledge the National Coordinator of WSSCC Nigeria, Ms. Elizabeth Jeiyol, the WSSCC Nigeria Partnership **Specialist Ms. Halima Abubakar**, the NEWSAN National Executive Committee (NEC) members especially Mr. Benson Attah. We appreciate the support of the various resource persons including, Dr. Priscilla Achakpa, Mrs. **Chizoba** Okpara, Mrs Yemisi Akpa, Ms. Seyi Olagundoye, Mr Williams Ngwakwe including Dr. Jones Anyabuoke, and Mr Adejo Osayi who facilitated the training sessions at the Bootcamp meeting which led to successful WASH Policy Assessment. **We equally want to appreciate our project staff Mr. Williams Ngwakwe, Ms. Bibian Ama, Ms. Ruth During and Ms Jacinta Abaagu (media Intern) who all supported the project implementation.**

On behalf of NEWSAN National Executive Committee-(NEC) we specially appreciate all NEWSAN members from the seven States of implementation, all the stakeholders including the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) from Benue, Cross Rivers, Ebonyi, Ekiti, FCT-Abuja, Gombe and Kaduna States respectively for their various supports, contributions and cooperation towards the successful implementations the different States as follows:

Benue State Rural Water Supply, Sanitation Agency (BERWASSA), Benue State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Benue State Environmental Sanitation Authority, Benue State House of Assembly, Benue State Ministry of Finance, Benue State Water Board, Benue State Public Health Directorate, Benue State Public Health Department, Benue State Ministry of Health and Human Services, Benue State Ministry of Water Resources & Environment, Benue State Planning Commission, Benue State Rehabilitation Board, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Unit Konshisha Local Government Area, WASH Unit Ushongo Local Government Council, Lessel, WASH Unit Oju Local Government Area, WASH Unit, Guma Local Government, WASH Unit, Gwer East LGA, WASH Unit, Gboko LGA, WASH Unit, Obi Local Government Area, WASH Unit Ado Local Government Area, Vandeikya Local Government Area, Kwande LGA WASH Unit, WASH Unit, Gwer-West LGA and Otukpo Local Government Authority. Cross River State Ministry of Water Resources, Cross River State Water Board Limited, Cross River State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Cross River State Bureau of Statistics, Cross River Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWATSSA), Cross River State Ministry of Finance, Cross River State Ministry of Education, Cross River State Ministry of Health, Cross River State Ministry of International Development Cooperation, Cross River State Ministry of Women Affairs and the Cross River State Ministry of Environment. Including, Obubra Local Government Areas, Biase Local Government Areas, Calabar Municipal Government Local Government Areas, Odukpani Local Government Areas, Obanliku Local Government Areas, Ikom Local Government Areas and Ogoja Local Government Areas.

Ministries of Education, Information and State Orientation, Women Affairs and Social Development (MWSD), Water Resources, Health, Finance, Environment; Ebonyi State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EBRUWSSA); Budget, Planning and Statistics; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) office; and Ebonyi State Community and Social Development Agency (EB-CSDA), Abakaliki, Ebonyi, Afikpo North, Ikwo, Ezza South and

Ohaozara LGAs, Catholic Diocese of Abakaliki Succour and development Services Initiative (SUCCDEV), Neighbourhood Environment Watch (NEW Foundation), WOCHAD Initiative, Abraham children Foundation, Shepherd Care for the Less Privileged, Initiative for Social change (VOFCA), Faith Community Counseling, Initiative for Youth Development and Impact and DIG Foundation.

Ekiti State Environmental Protection Agency, Ekiti State Community and Social Development Agency, Ekiti State House of Assembly- House Committee on Infrastructure and Public Utilities, Ekiti state Ministry of Justice, Ekiti State Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning, Ekiti State Ministry of Women Affairs, Social Development and Gender Empowerment, Ekiti State Ministry of Health and Human Services, National Orientation Agency, Ekiti State Water Corporation, Ekiti State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ekiti State Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Utilities, Gbonyin Environmental Health Department-WASH Unit, under the Environmental Health Services Department at Ikere LGA of Ekiti State. WASH Unit, Environmental Department, Ekiti West LGA, Ado Local Government Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, Ekiti state, Oye LGA Environmental Health services, Small Water Supply Unit, Ekiti State Rural Water and Supply Agency (EKRUWASSA), WASH Department, Ido Osi Local Government, Gbonyin LGA Finance Department, Ekiti State Waste Management Agency and Ekiti State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology,

Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) Engineering department, FCT Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, FCT Budget and planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, WASH Unit, FCDA Department of education and social development, FCT Primary Health Care Board, Gwagwalada Area council, Bwari Area Council, Abuja Municipal Area Council and Kuje Area Council WASH UNIT, HEALTH Departments, Environmental Departments, Education Department of All Area Councils, Social Development Secretariat, and Abuja Environmental Protection Board.

Gombe State Ministry of Education, Gombe state SDGs Office Gombe, Gombe state Ministry of Health, GOSEPA, Gombe state Primary Health Care Development Agency, Gombe State Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Gombe state Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs-GOMSACA, Gombe State PHCD Akko LGA, Gombe state SUBEB Gombe, Ministry for water resources, Gombe state water Board, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Ministry of Women Affairs, Gombe state RUWASSA, Gombe, Public Health Care Department Billiri LGA, WASH coordination unit Yamaltu Deba LGA,

Kaduna state Ministry of planning and Budget Commission, Kaduna state Ministry of Health, Kaduna state Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Kaduna state water corporation, Kaduna state Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Education, Ministry of justice, Kaduna State, Ministry of local government and cheiftancy, KASUPDA, Kaduna state Ministry of public works and infrastructure, Ministry of finance, Ministry of human services and social development, Kaduna State Primary Health Care Board, Kaduna State House of Assembly, Kaduna state Environmental, Protection Authority, Kaduna State Water Services Regulatory Commission and Kaduna state Sustainable Development Goal project support unit Kaduna state subeb, Kaduna state, Kaduna state Kaduna state (Kaduna state - RUWASSA). Others are, Igabi Local Government-WASH Department, Sabon Gari Local Government WASH Department, Zaria Local Government WASH department, Chikun local government, Zangon Kataf LGA, Kaduna north local govt, Kachia L.G.A Kaduna state WASH Department Ikara Local Government, Jema'a LGA, and Kaduna south LGA.

ACRONYMS

AFDB	- African Development Bank,
CNC	- Clean Nigeria Campaign
CSO	- Civ Society Organization
DFID	- Department for International Development
DIG	- Development and Intervention Goal Foundation
EB-CSDA	- Ebonyi State Community and Social Development Agency
EB-RUWASSA	- Ebonyi State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
EBSEPA	- Ebonyi State Environment Protection Agency
EKRUWASSA	- Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
EU	- European Union
FCDA	- Federal Capital Development Authority
FCT	- Federal Capital Territory
FGN	- Federal Government of Nigeria
GomSACA	- Gombe State Agency for the Control of Aids,
GOSEPA	- Gombe State Environmental Protection and Sanitation Agency,
HOD	- Head of Department
INGOs	- International Non Governmental Organisations,
IPs	- Implementing Partners
KASUPDA	- <i>Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Agency.</i>
LG	- Local Government
LGA	- Local Government Area
MDAs	- Ministries Departments and Agencies
MICS	- Multi Indicator and Clusters Survey
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MHHM	- Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management
MHM	- Menstrual Hygiene Management
MLD:	- <i>million liters per day.</i>
MWASD	- Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NEC	- National Executive Committee
NEW	- Foundation – Neighbourhood and Environment Watch Foundation
NEWSAN	- Society for Water and Sanitation
NGOs:	- Non Governmental Organisations,
OD	- Open Defecation
ODF	- Open Defecation Free
PEWASH	- Partnership for Expanded Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PHCD:	- Primary Health Care Department,
RHCTC:	- <i>Reproductive Health Core Technical Committee</i>
PLWDs	- People Living with Disabilities
RUSHPIN	- Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Nigeria
RUWASSA	- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies
SDG	- Sustainable Development Goals
SHAWN	- Sanitation Hygiene and Water in Nigeria
SHF	-Sanitation and Hygiene Fund
SPHCDA:	- State Primary Health Care Development Agency,
STGS	- State Task Group on Sanitation
SUBEB:	- State Universal Basic Education Board,
SUCCDEV	– Catholic Diocese of Abakaliki Succour & Development Services Initiative
SWA	- Sanitation and Water for All
TWG	- Technical Working Group
UNICEF	- United Nation Children Emergency Fund
USAID	– United States Agency for International Development
VOFCA	– Initiative for Change in Africa
WANG:	- WaterAid Nigeria,
WASH	- Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-NORM Monitoring	- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene National outcome Routine
WHO:	- World Health Organisation,
WOCHAD	– Women Children Health and Community Development Initiative
WSSSRP	- Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme
WSSCC	-Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

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INTRODUCTION

About NEWSAN

The Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN), is a network of all the civil society (NGO, CBO) organizations working on water, sanitation and hygiene in Nigeria. It is a multi- membership and partnership coordinating network of over 300 Civil Society Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) spread over the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria. NEWSAN was formed in 2003 and incorporated in 2007 with the Corporate Affairs Commission as a non-profit organisation with CAC –IT/NO/25508. NEWSAN has active state chapters and coordinators in 27 States of the Federation and is run at the National level by a team of seven NEC officials which include a National Coordinator. NEWSAN works in collaboration with the Federal and state governments, the National and State Assemblies, Local Governments, Development partners and a host of other agencies in the WASH sector.

Vision

Access to safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene services for all Nigerians

Mission

To advocate for policies and implement programmes that will ensure all Nigerians have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities

Project Background

Nigeria ranks among the top five countries globally with a large number of citizens who lack access to safe water, improved sanitation and practicing open defecation (OD). (WHO/UNICEF JMP report 2017) As at 2019 Nigeria rank second behind India in countries practicing OD but with recent efforts in India, Nigeria now ranks first. Open defecation practice is common across the country, with an estimated 28.7% of Nigerians having to do this on a daily basis that is, 47 million people (WASH-NORM May 2019). Thereby posing grave public health risks and the problem has been further exacerbated with the advent of COVID-19 which requires urgent inclusion in addressing the enormous challenges which the sector is now faced with.

In view of the WASH challenges in Nigeria, the Federal Government is working to actualize its commitments as seen in the finalization of the roadmap for Open Defecation Free (ODF) and policies at the National level, the introduction of public-private partnership (PEWASH), declaration of a state of emergency in the WASH sector and launch of clean Nigeria campaign. Moreover, after the launch of the clean Nigeria Campaign, the Federal government has further signed an executive order against Open defecation. The 36 states and the FCT are all expected to replicate same at their various levels. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources and National Bureau of Statistics with the support of UNICEF, has also conducted a Water Sanitation and Hygiene –National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASH-NORM) survey to present data on improved access to water, percentage of open defecation cases and general sanitation practices. This effort is aimed at strengthening of the data monitoring mechanisms in the country resulting in improved decision making and policies. Also, the establishment of Water Sanitation and Hygiene Management Information System (WASHIMS), a water and sanitation monitoring platform is supposed to improve and sustain M&E practices in the WASH sector in the country especially at the national level.

With NEWSAN's concern over the poor WASH performance at the state level over the years, the Network saw the need to carry out a Pilot WASH Policy and Capacity Assessment at the state and LGA levels in seven states of Benue, Cross-Rivers, Gombe, Kaduna, Ekiti, Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and Ebonyi which led to interesting discovery of the following issues that, key challenges still exist around governance, financial commitment, and policy and data availability especially at the state levels.

Most states in Nigeria lack policy documents and direction and where they exist, some do not reflect the present realities of the WASH sector. Sector co-ordination at state level is still very weak, thus impeding the achievement of SDG 6. State budgetary 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. The percentage of budgetary allocation to WASH is very low across the states while the approved budget is never completely released. Where the budget is released it either diverted or efficient utilization becomes challenging. In addition, investment decisions often do not respond to needs, and issues of equity are often not addressed - especially in rural areas. Financing to eliminate inequalities in the sector required putting money where it matters most and financing for services which address inequalities must be specifically budgeted and monitored for successful allocation and expenditure of such budgets.

Nigeria has 774 local Government Areas with only 35 LGA having attained ODF, that means to achieve Nigeria target of ODF by 2025 required a holistic engagement of all and with the launch of clean Nigeria campaign the time to take action is now especially at the state and local government levels. The expectation is that, since major implementations are done by the states, they should pick up the vision and run with but, only few states have so far demonstrated commitments by signing to the “Commitments of getting their states to ODF” The implication is that for Nigeria to achieve the target of ODF by 2025 and SDGs goal (6) there must be a holistic engagement of all and with the launch of clean Nigeria campaign the time to take action is now.

With the evolution of WSSCC into Sanitation and Hygiene Fund (SHF), this project has laid the foundation at the state level for SHF to build upon. The Assessments conducted in the seven States of Benue, Cross-Rivers, Gombe, Kaduna, Ekiti, Federal Capital Territory (FCT) and Ebonyi has provided an evidence base for future programming around the strategic objectives of the SHF implementing states. NEWSAN has also promoted the use of the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MMA) framework towards holding the WASH public and private sectors accountable, support engagement in sanitation and hygiene sector policy assessment and dialogue to benefit the broader community, especially the poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups. To effectively do this, advocacy capacities of NEWSAN state chapters and advocacy teams were strengthened to plan, implement, promote learning and networking with inclusiveness and diversity. Using a voice, space and accountability approach, this project has built on NEWSAN's existing efforts and focus on the areas of advocacy, Learning, WASH policy assessment, Training of trainers on WASH Governance, Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM), budgeting and tracking.

Project Goal:

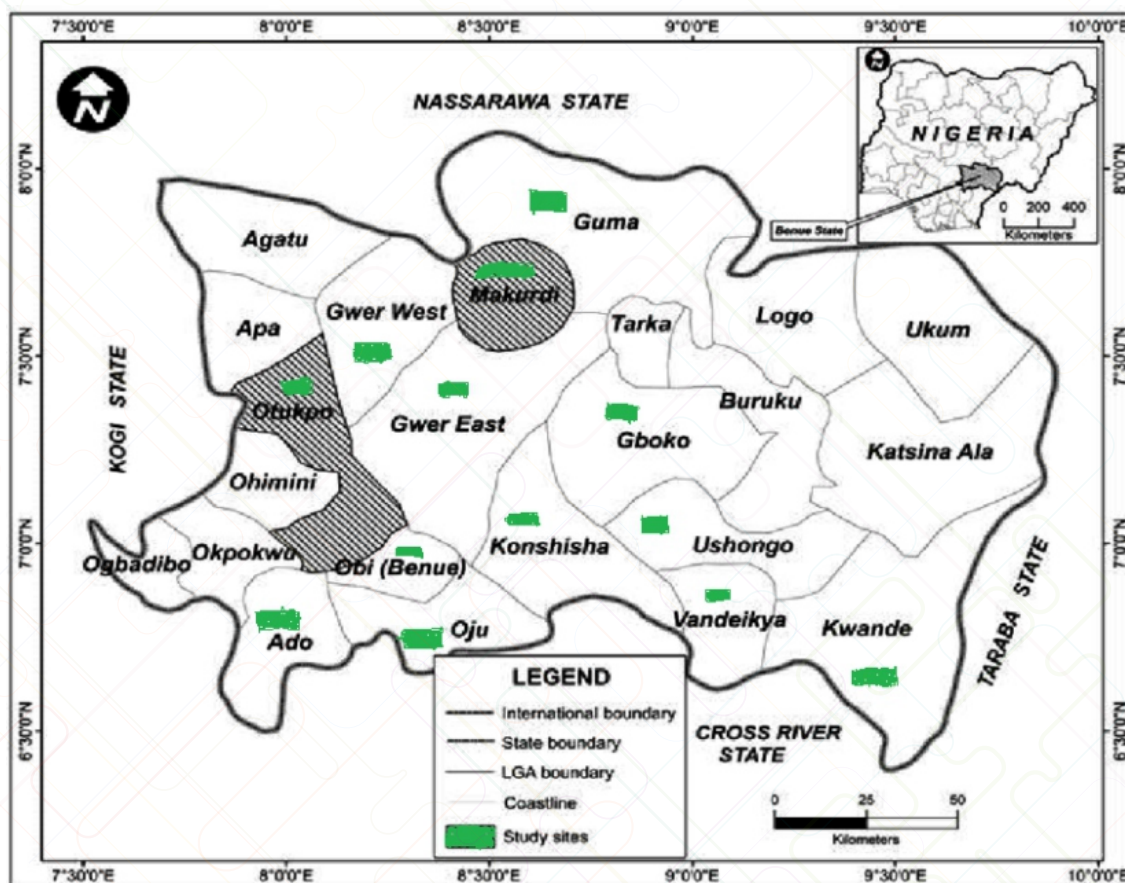
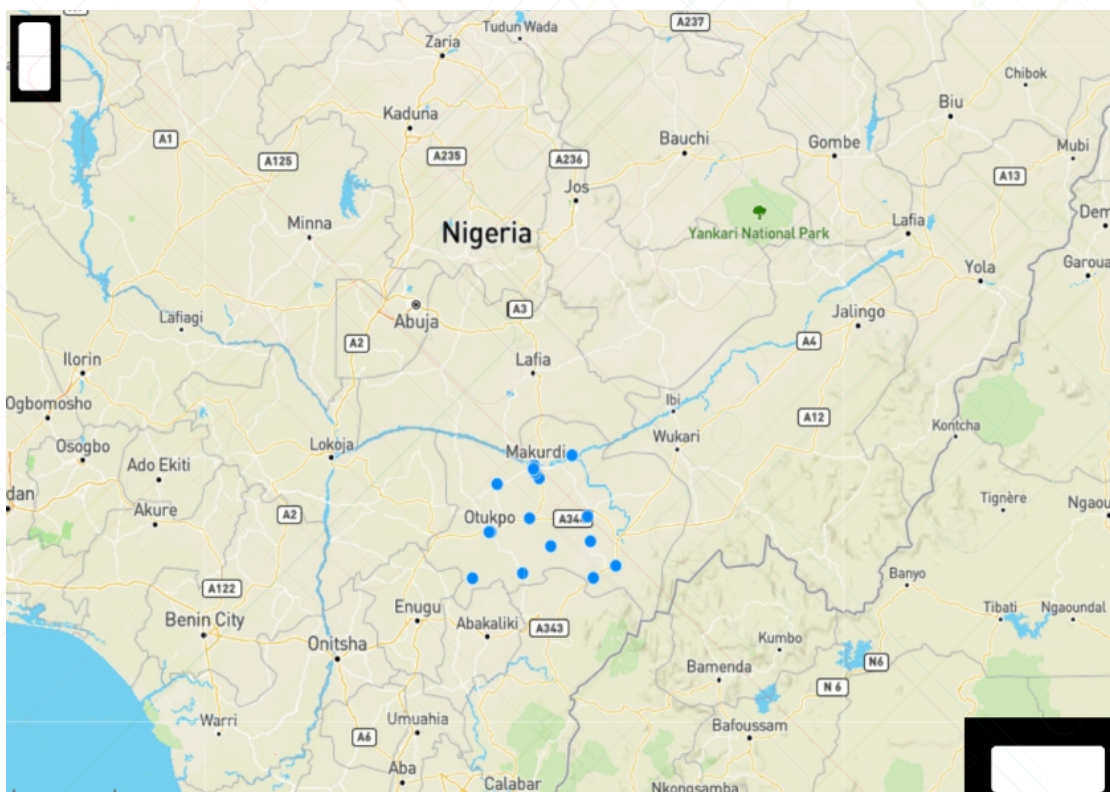
Strengthening CSOs' Voice to support the Nigeria WASH sector towards the attainment of SDG goal six (6) and nationwide ODF.

Specific Objectives:

1. To strengthen the advocacy capacity of NEWSAN state chapters and persons with disability in planning, implementation, monitoring, learning, and networking for increased investments in WASH at state levels
2. To promote the engagement of marginalized groups in the sanitation and hygiene sector – in an impactful and scalable way
3. To promote the use of the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM) framework to support Nigeria towards progressive attainment of Open Defecation Free by 2025
4. To strategically contribute to holding the WASH public and private sector accountable.

***BENUE STATE
CHAPTER***

Map showing blue dots are locations from where data were collected in Benue state

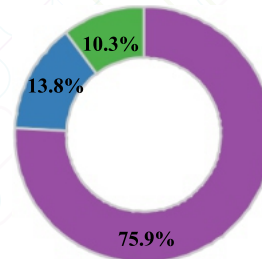


Outcome of the WASH Policy Analysis

The rapid WASH assessment carried out by Society For Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) Benue State Chapters here in Benue State to ascertain policy issues and the effort of wash stakeholders in addressing WASH challenges in the state.

Outcome of Data:
Blue Represents Yes
Red Represents No

13.8% of respondents are Directors,
while 10.3% are general manager while 75.9 % are other staff

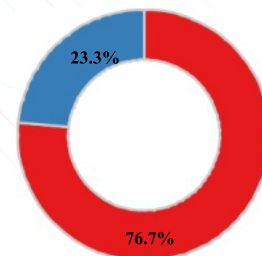


Director General Manager Other (staff)

10.3%

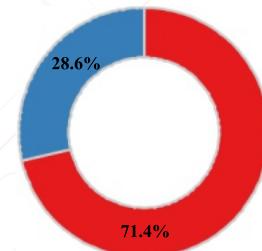
13.8%

75.9%



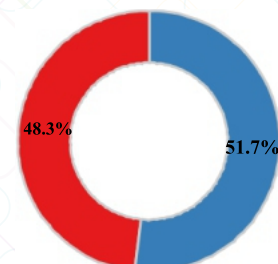
Male - Female

28.6% stakeholders don't have WASH
sector finance investment plan.



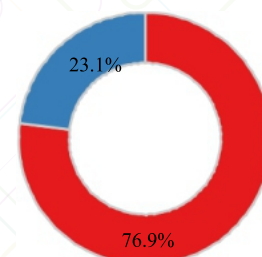
Yes - No

51.7% of Government's WASH Agencies
expenditure data is not available



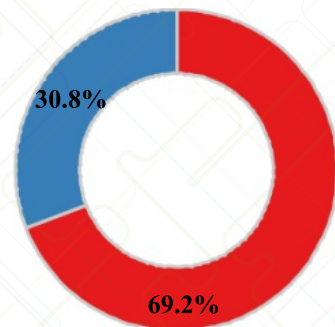
Yes - No

23.1% of Government Agencies have
no-budget for Water supply in the State/LGAs



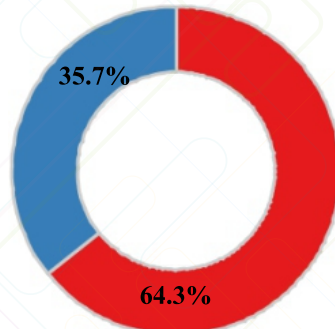
Yes - No

30.8% of Government Agencies have no-budget on sanitation for the State / LGAs



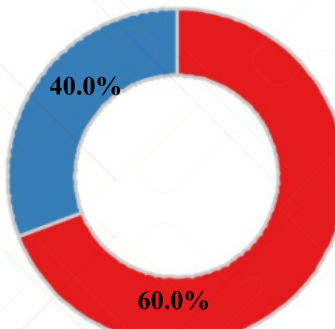
Yes - No

35.7% of Government Agencies have no-budget on hygiene in the State /LGAs



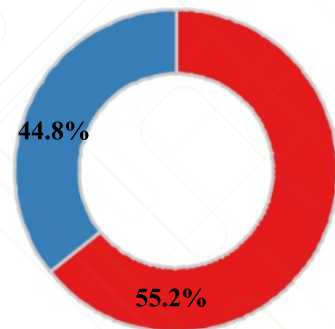
Yes - No

60.0% of the Government Agencies' Budget not released for implementation.



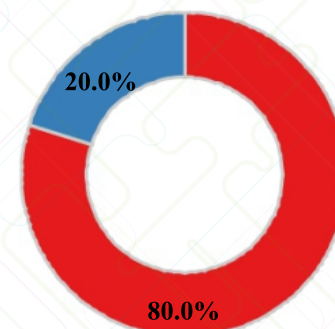
Yes - No

44.8% of Government Agencies lack WASH sector M&E framework in the State/LGAs



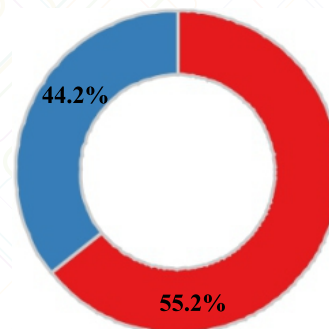
Yes - No

20.0% of Government Agencies M&E framework is not being implemented



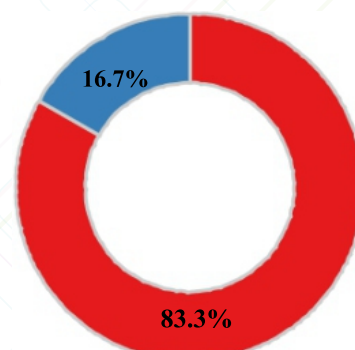
Yes - No

**44.8% Stakeholders lack WASH
M&E framework in the State/LGAs**



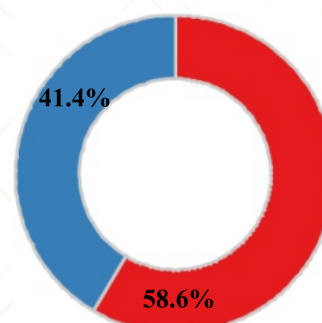
Yes - No

**16.7% stakeholders M&E performance
Implementation are not tracked**



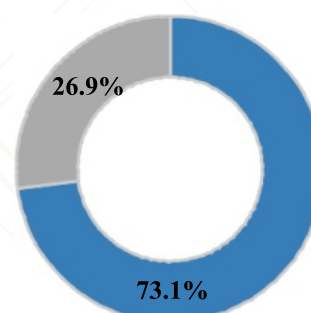
Yes - No

**41.4% WASH projects don't mainstream Menstrual
Health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.**



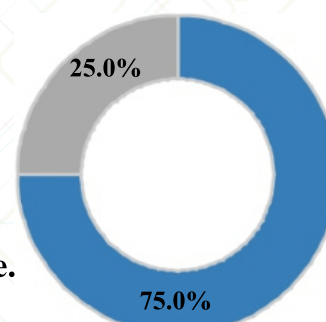
Yes - No

**The State lack Menstrual Health and
Hygiene Management action plan**



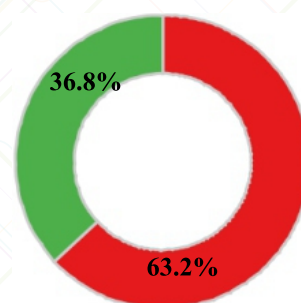
No - Not answered

**There is Technical Working Groups on Menstrual
health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.**



Yes - Not answered

**WASH sector co-ordination at the State/
LGAs is low, just 36.8%.**



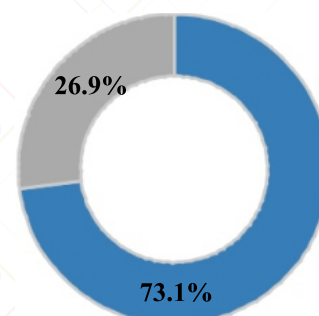
High - Low

**The State has a draft Open
Defecation Free (ODF) Road Map**



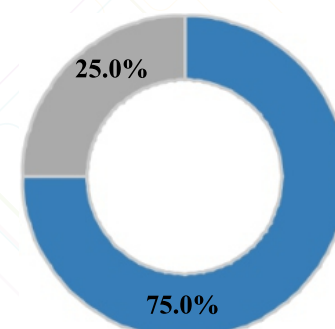
No - Not answered

**The State lack Menstrual Health and
Hygiene Management action plan**



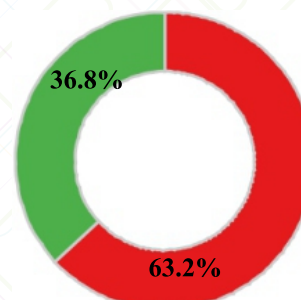
No - Not answered

**There is Technical Working Groups on Menstrual
health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.**



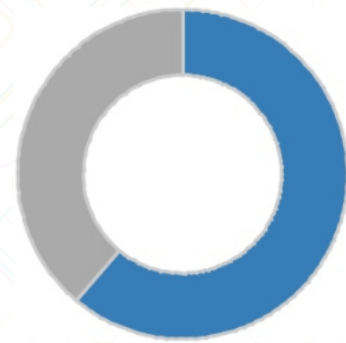
Yes - Not answered

**WASH sector co-ordination at the State/
LGAs is low, just 36.8%.**



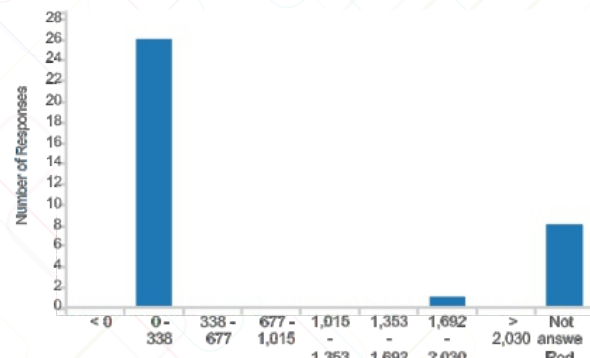
High - Low

The State has a draft Open Defecation Free (ODF) Road Map

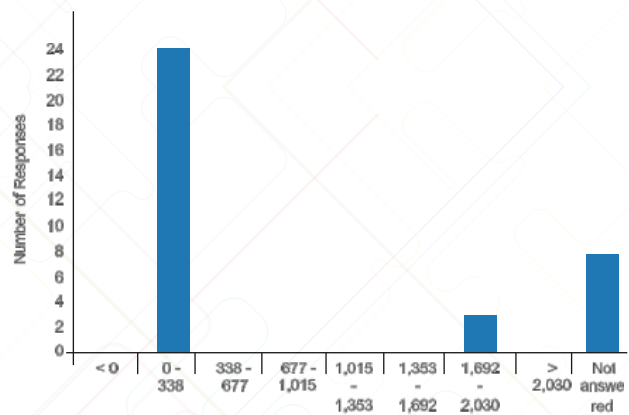


No - Not answered

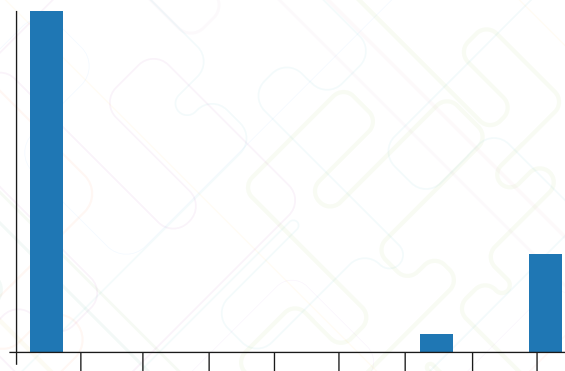
State/LGA SDG targets for Water

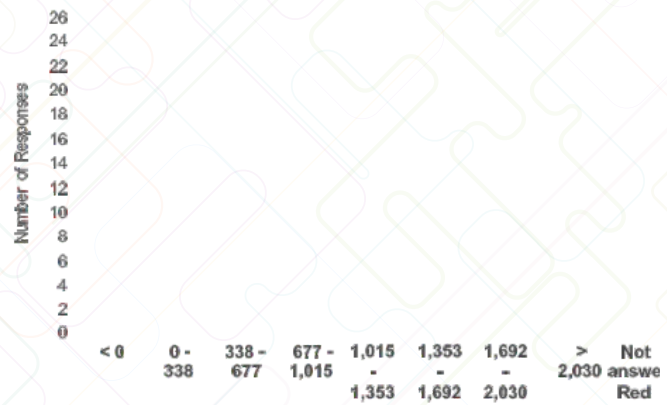


The State/LGA SDG targets for Sanitation

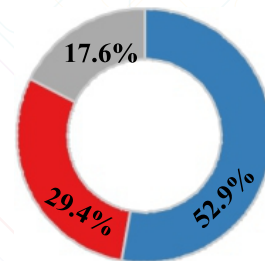


The State/LGA SDG targets for hygiene



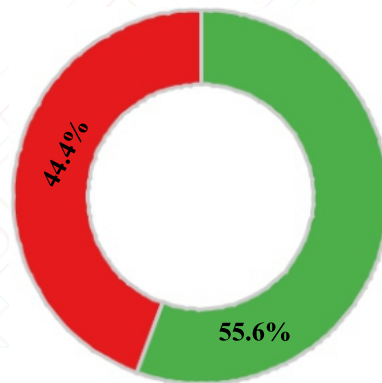


State/LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest



Yes - No - Not Answered

55.6% of WASH projects lack involvement Of persons with Disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making



Well involved Not involved

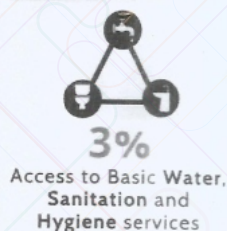
BENUE STATE FACTSHEET

WASH NORM REPORT 2018



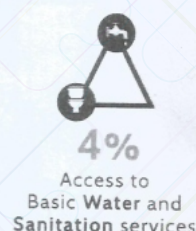
Benue State Factsheet

OVERVIEW



Nigeria

11%



Nigeria

32%

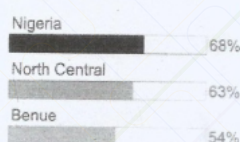


Nigeria

13%

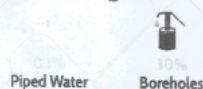
How is Benue State performing in the Water Sector?

BASIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES



54% have access to basic drinking water supply services

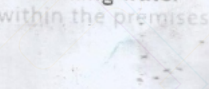
45%
use improved drinking water



Nigeria

73%

10%
use improved drinking water within the premises



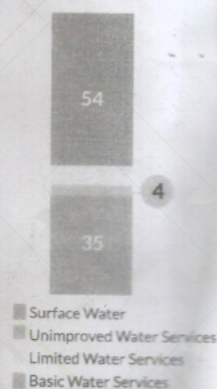
Nigeria

26%

ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES BY STATE



WATER SUPPLY SERVICE LADDER



DURABILITY

0%
Facilities broke down their first year of operation after completion

DEPENDABILITY OF WATER SYSTEMS

0%
dependability of systems' design & configuration

14%
dependability of publicly used systems' O&M

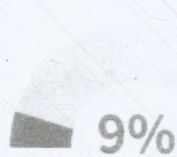
63%
dependability of systems' functionality

63%
households who use communal water sources are satisfied with their services

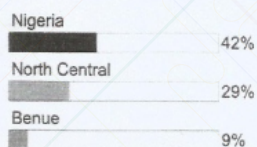
Based on WHO/UNICEF JMP definitions.

Basic water services are improved drinking water sources in which collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queueing.

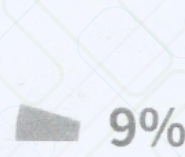
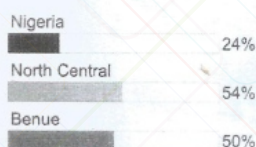
How is Benue State performing in the Sanitation and Hygiene Sector?



Have access to basic sanitation services



Practice open defecation



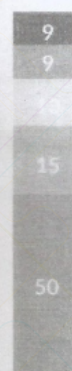
Have handwashing facilities on premises with water and soap



BASIC SANITATION SERVICES BY STATE



SANITATION SERVICES LADDER



OPEN DEFECTION BY STATE



31%
Use improved sanitation facilities

9%
Use safely managed sanitation facilities

9%
Use Sewers and Septic Tanks

7%
Improved sanitation services with handwashing facilities and soap

17%
Improved sanitation useable and accessible to persons living with disabilities

End Open Defecation by 2025

Clean Nigeria Campaign

Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities which are not shared with other households, and where excreta are safely emptied and treated.

Recommendation

1. There is need for continuous advocacy towards sensitization on data on WASH expenditures; this will promote mutual accountability and ensure that WASH expenditure is properly tracked.
2. There is need to advocate for improved budgeting and funding of WASH.
3. There is need to improve transparency and accountability on WASH funding data especially budgeted amount and released amount.
4. The gap between budgeted amount and budget releases can be bridged with effective budget tracking and this can be achieved by ensuring effective coordination between CSOs and MDAs responsible for budget, releases and implementation.
5. There is need to support the WASH department in the State and WASH Unit at the LGAs to develop a standardized M&E framework for the State/LGAs that will monitor all WASH implementation at all levels.
6. There is need for continuous support for the newly inaugurated Technical Working Group on MHHM and increased sensitization of the MDAs on mainstreaming MHHM in project implementation and in schools. This can be achieved by engaging the MDAs to move beyond talk and taking actions that promote MHHM in their operations.
7. There is need to advocate for effective WASH sector wide- coordination; which can be achieved by strengthening the State's Sanitation Task Group-STGS just as obtainable at the federal level, which will bring on board all the WASH stakeholders and harmonized WASH activities.
8. There is need to advocate for the State to key into the ODF road map and cascade it down to the LGAs.
9. There is need to involve persons living with disability (PLWDs) beyond their presence in meetings but also ensure their interest is considered
10. There is need for NEWSAN to advocate to Private sector on their participation and Social Corporate Responsibility on WASH.
11. There is need for advocacy for changed mindsets and inclusion of WASH in budgeting and ensure the release of funds as WASH should not be only an international donor driven but State and LGAs should make deliberate efforts to fund WASH and to strengthen monitoring to ensure WASH is functional at the LGAs. More efforts should also be made towards sustainability.
12. There is urgent need for capacity strengthening, enhanced information sharing mechanism (Mutual Accountability), development and strengthening of policy framework, clear roadmap on inclusiveness, increased funding, robust monitoring and evaluation system, building and strengthening of WASH structures at all levels but especially at the Local Government and community.
13. On the proposed PEWASH project implementation, there is need for WASH civil desk to be situated in the RUWASSA to support in monitoring and ensure accountability in the project implementation

Conclusion

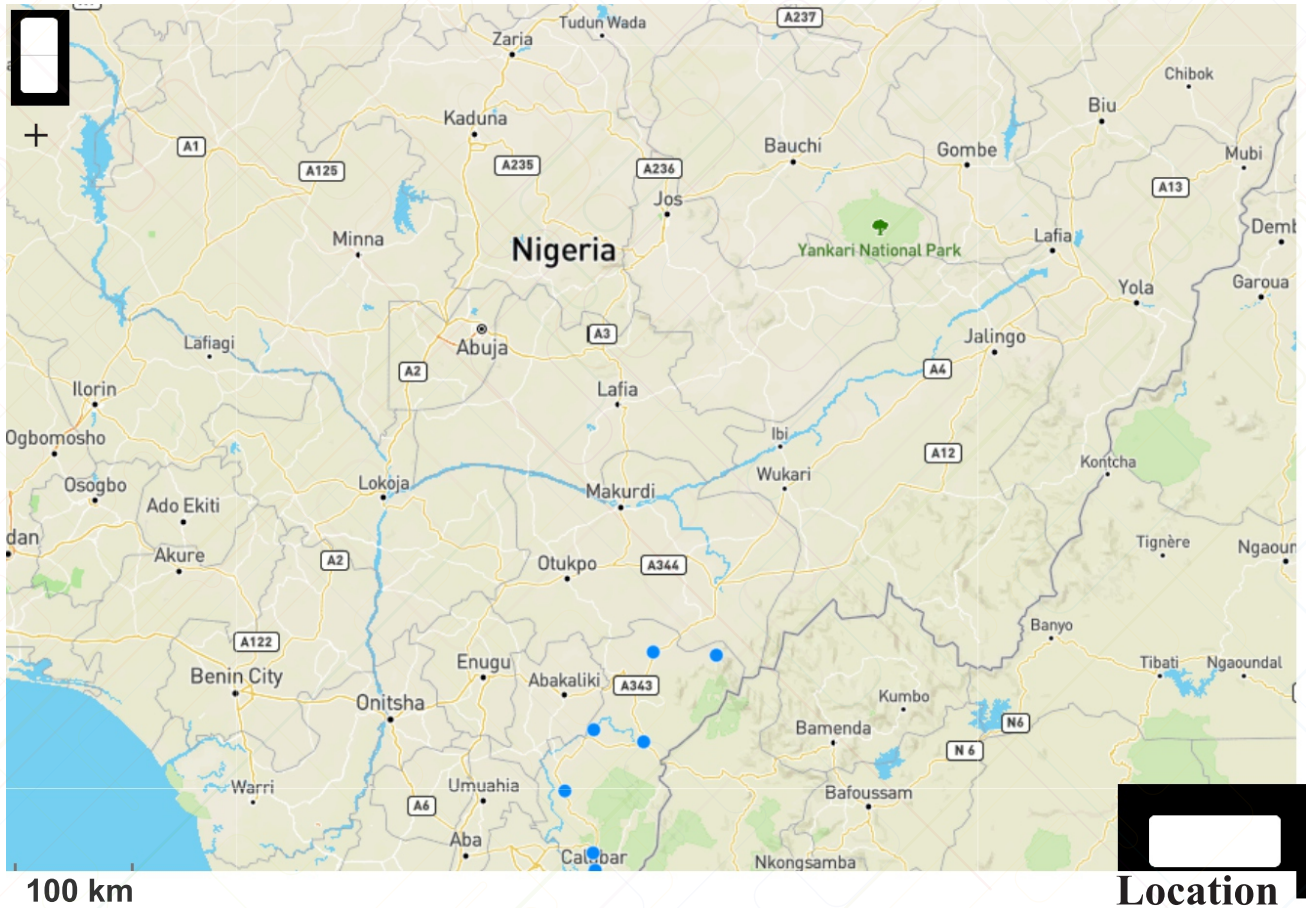
This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided a valuable information about the status of WASH policy in Benue State and gaps that exist which would inform developmental decisions and the need to address these gaps in order to achieve SDG goal six (6). It is important to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be representation of the entire WASH policy gaps in the State, however, it's to give an insight into some of the issues that exist. We encourage a further study into some of these findings.

This assessment has revealed seeming gaps in WASH policy and other related issues in the State. Knowing that 55.6% of WASH projects lack involvement of persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making, the State currently has a draft Open Defecation Free (ODF) Road Map, WASH sector co-ordination at the State/LGAs is low at 36.8%, The State lack Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management action plan, 41.4% WASH projects do not mainstream Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management into project implementation. 51.7% of WASH government expenditure data is not available, 60.0% gap exist in amount budgeted for WASH and amount released, 44.8% lack of WASH sector M&E framework in the state/LGAs. All these call for concern and raise questions about what pace the state will move towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Six (6).

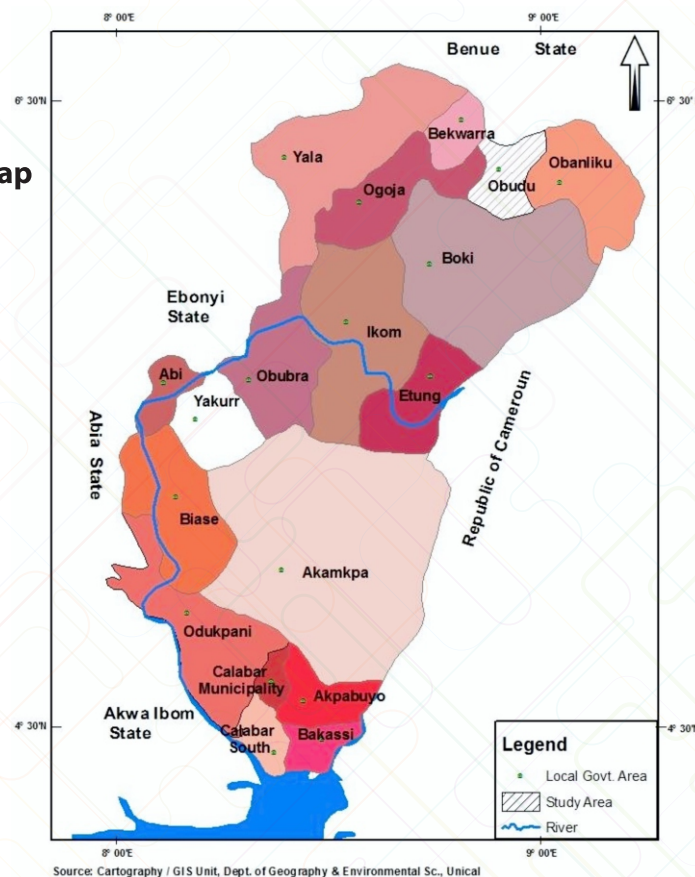
In view of the above and in order for the Benue State WASH sector to achieve the National WASH and Sustainable Development Goal Six (6), it is therefore necessary that the State addresses the gaps identified in this assessment as this will further ensure no one is left behind in WASH in the State.

***CROSSRIVER STATE
CHAPTER***

Map showing Cross River in blue dots where data were collected from



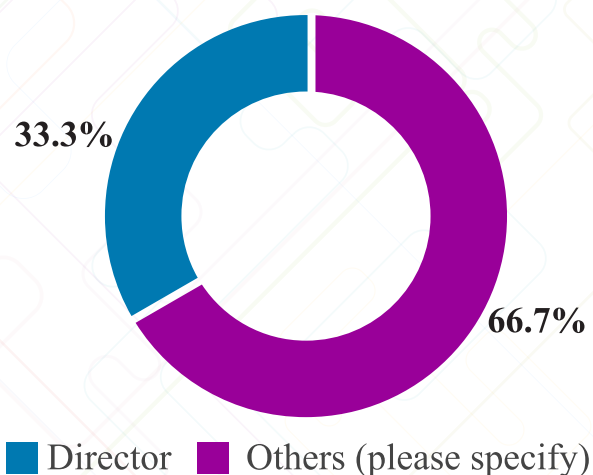
Cross River State Map



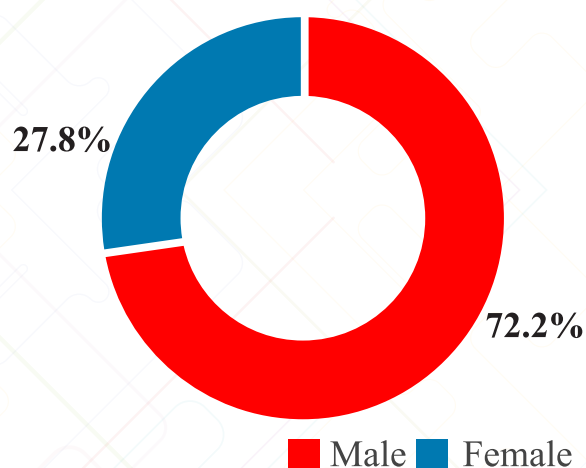
Outcome of the WASH Policy Analysis

The Rapid WASH Assessment carried out by the Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) Cross River State Chapter to ascertain policy issues and the efforts of WASH stakeholders in addressing WASH challenges in the state.

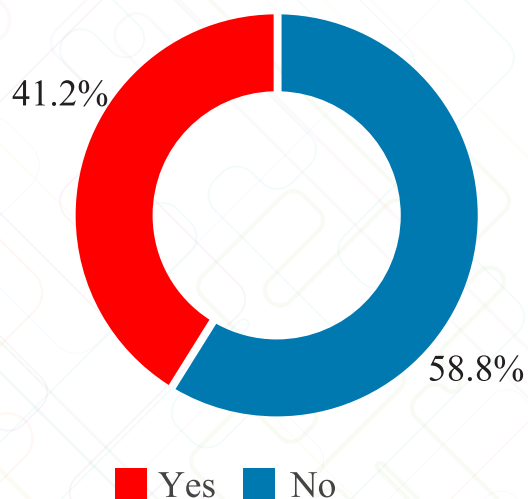
33.3% of the respondents are Directors while other staffs are 66.7 %



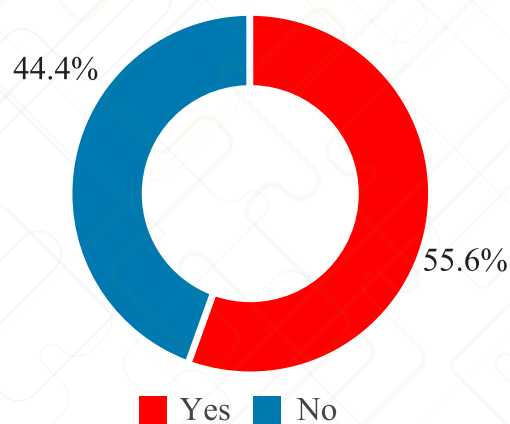
27.8% of respondents are female while 72.2% are male



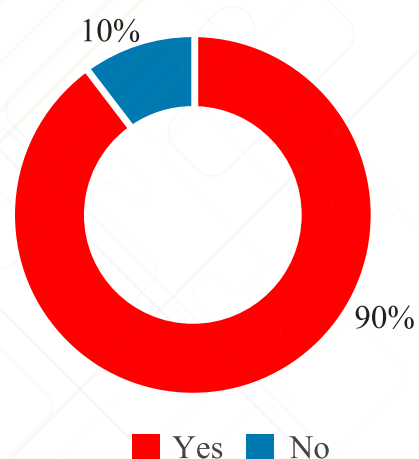
58.8% of the stakeholders don't have WASH financial investment plans in the state/LGAs



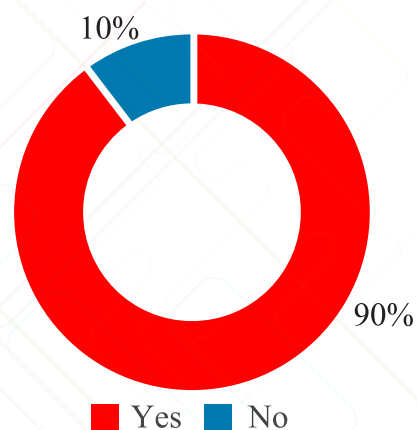
44.4% data of the WASH government expenditure is not available.



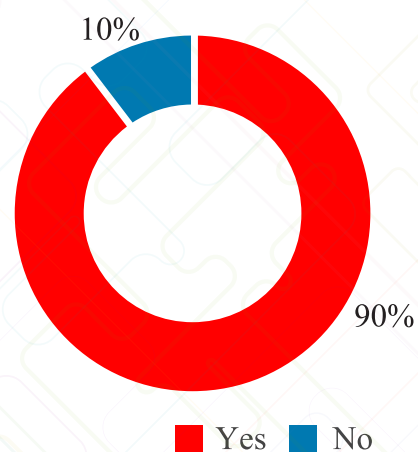
10.0% of stakeholders have no Budget for Water supply in the state/LGAs



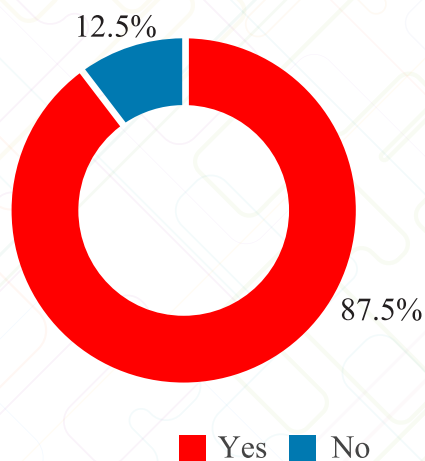
10.0% of the stakeholders don't have Budget for sanitation for the state /LGAs



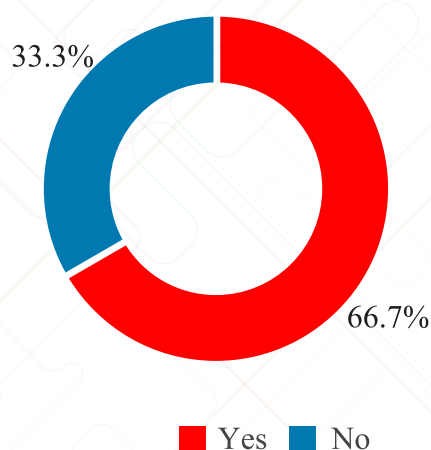
10.0% of the stakeholders have budget for hygiene in the state /LGAs



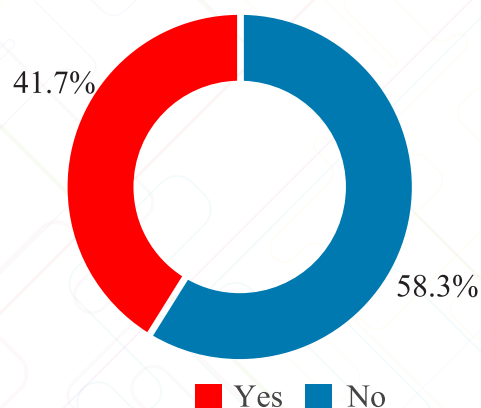
87.5% of the stakeholders have gaps between the amount budgeted for WASH and amount released



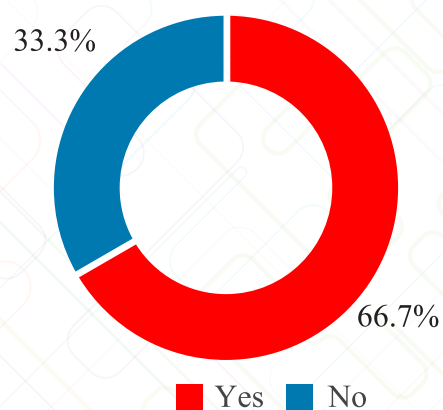
33.3% stakeholders lack WASH sector M&E framework in the state/LGAs



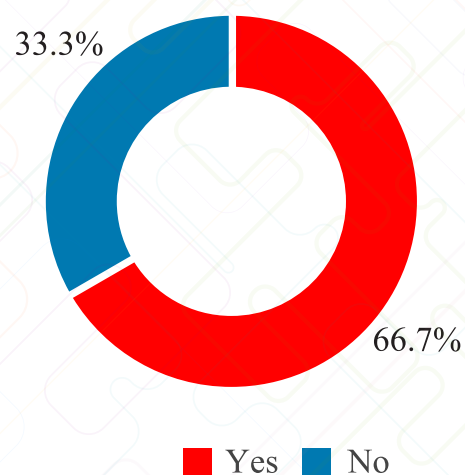
41.7% of the stakeholders M&E framework is not being implemented



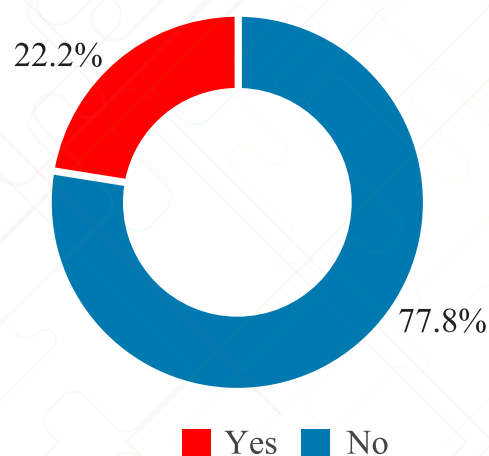
33.3% of the stakeholders lack WASH implementation guideline on M&E



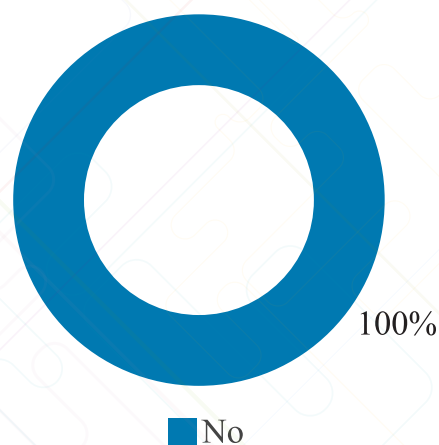
33.3% of the stakeholders M&E performance implementation is not tracked



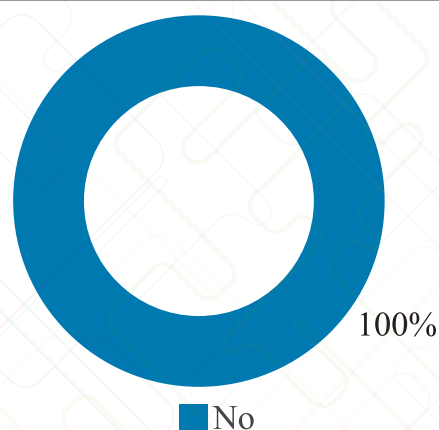
77.8% of the stakeholders WASH projects don't mainstream Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.



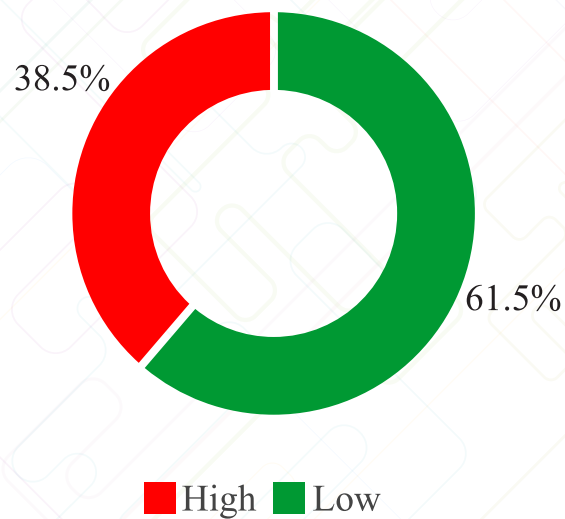
The state lack Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management action plan



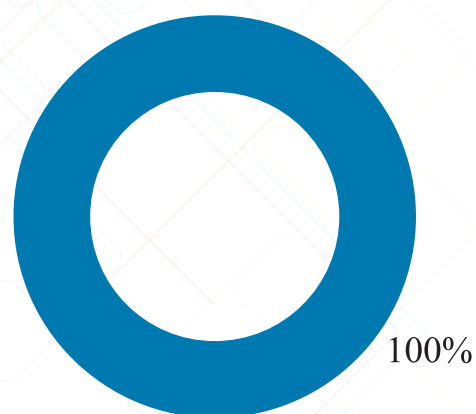
No technical working groups on Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) exists in the state



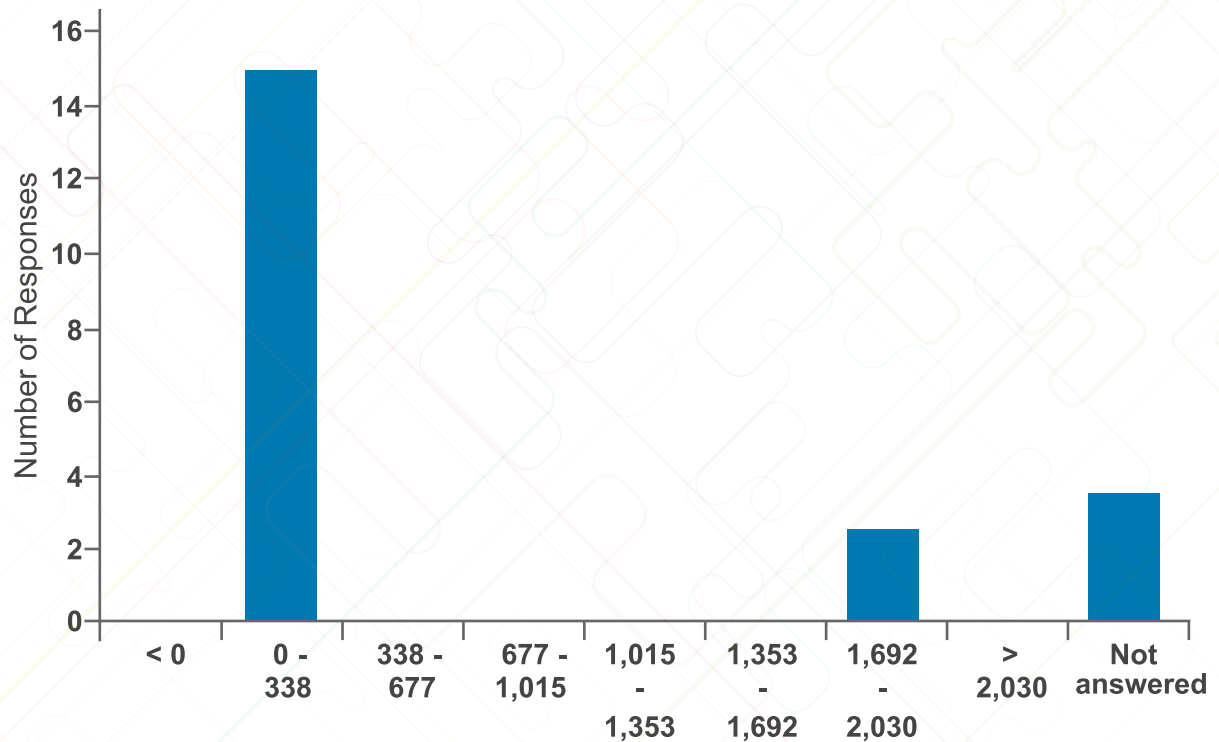
61.5% of WASH sector stakeholders are not coordinated at the state/LGA.



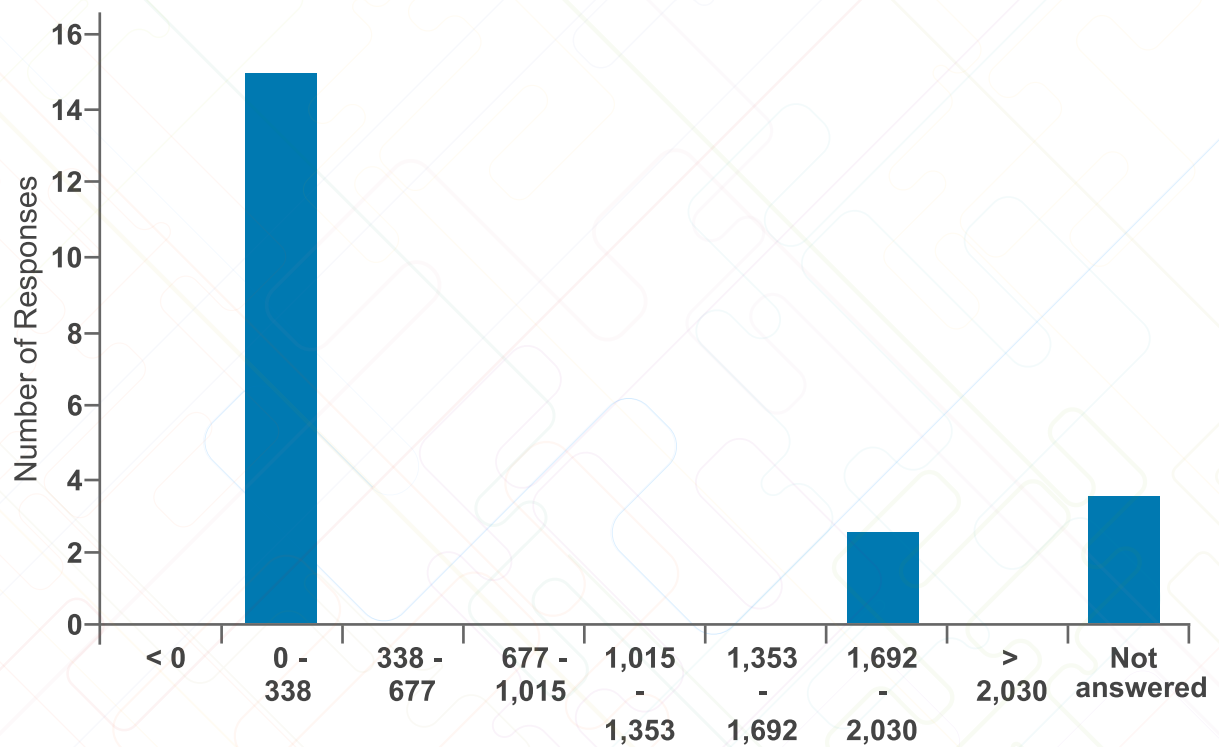
The state lacks Open Defecation Free (ODF) Roadmap



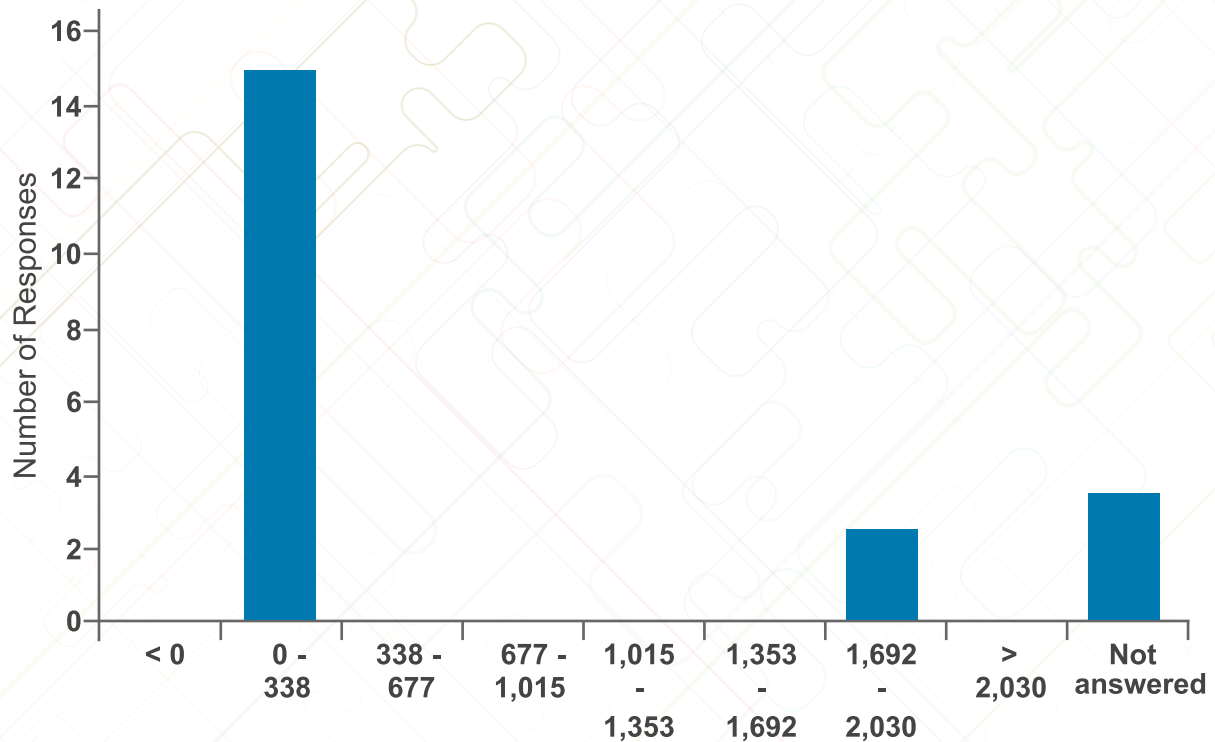
The State/LGA SDG targets for Water



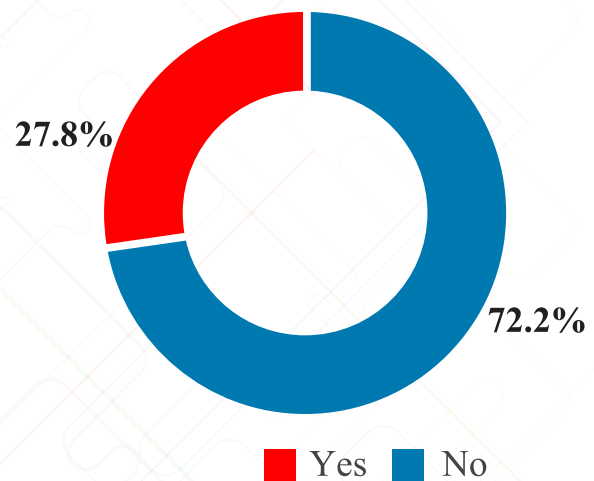
The State/LGA SDG targets for Sanitation



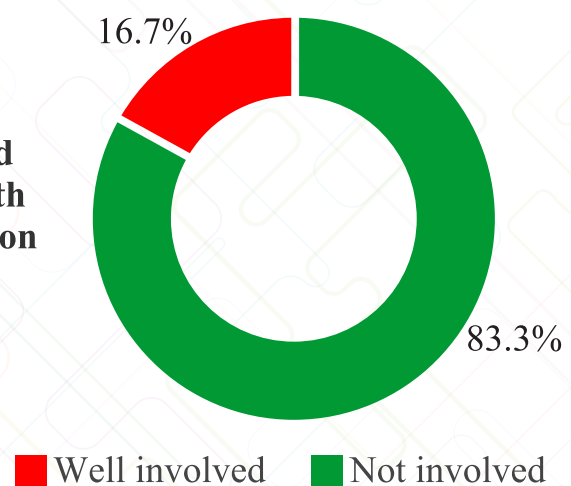
The State/LGA SDG targets for Hygiene



State/LGA is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest



83.3% of WASH stakeholders' activities and projects lack the involvement of persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need for continuous advocacy towards the sensitization on data on WASH expenditures; this will promote Mutual Accountability and ensure that WASH expenditure is properly tracked
2. The gap between budgeted amount and budget releases can be bridged with effective budget tracking which can be achieved by ensuring effective and efficient coordination and, engagement between CSOs and MDAs responsible for budgeting, releases and implementation.
3. It is important to support the WASH Unit in the state's LGAs to develop a standardized M&E framework for the state/LGAs to monitor all WASH implementation at all levels.
4. There is need to advocate for the involvement of WASH unit in the preparation of WASH budget in order to capture the actual needs assessment.
5. WASH units will perform better if their sphere of operation is increased, therefore, it is necessary to advocate for WASH units to be expanded and up graded to department status.
6. It is necessary to carry out advocacy and sensitization on the need for budgetary allocation for M&E to the responsible MDAs.
7. There is need to work with the state to set up a Technical working group on MHHM for increased awareness within the MDAs on how to mainstream MHHM into their programmes and especially in schools.
8. For efficient and effective WASH sector in the state, it is necessary that the coordination mechanism be enhanced in order to strengthen stakeholders' participation in the sector through the setting up of state's sanitation task group- (STGS) as obtainable at the Federal level thereby, harmonizing WASH activities in the state through increased stakeholders advocacy.
9. In order to facilitate easy and prompt attainment of both National and global goals, it is necessary to advocate for the state to finalize her ODF roadmap and cascade it to the LGAs
10. Strengthening WASH Sector coordination will address most of the issues identified during the assessment; therefore, there is need to advocate for a strong sector coordination which will bring on board all the WASH stakeholders and harmonized WASH activities in the state.
11. There should be advocacy to state Government on ensuring that WASH funding for states and LGAs are provided, released and judiciously utilized to complement donor funding which is not sustainable.
12. The MHHM activities are currently being funded by United Purpose and without any financial input from the government, the state government is hereby called upon to see MHHM as an essential part of development and should commit adequate resources towards expanding and sustaining it.
13. On the proposed PEWASH project implementation there is need for WASH Civil Society desk to be situated in the RUWATSSA to support in monitoring and ensure accountability in the PEWASH project implementation.
14. In the spirit of the current development principle of leaving no one behind, we call on the state government to ensure that people with disability are adequately planned for and involved in WASH programme and implementation and decision.

CONCLUSION

This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided adequate and valuable information about the status of WASH policy in the state and gaps that exist which would inform development decisions and the need to address the identified gaps in order to achieve SDG six (6) and the Nigerian National goal of ending open defecation by 2025.

It is important however to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be representative of the entire WASH policy gaps in the state, but to give insights into some of the issues that may exist and require urgent attention. We encourage a further study to explore some of these findings.

This assessment has revealed some of the existing WASH policy gaps and other related issues at the State and Local Government Area levels which are:

- 44.4% of WASH government expenditure data is not available.
- 87.5% gap exist in amount budgeted for WASH and amount released.
- 33.3% stakeholders lack WASH sector M & E framework in the state/LGAs.
- 41.7% of the M&E framework is not being implemented
- 33.3% stakeholders lack WASH implementation guideline on M&E.
- 33.3% of M&E performance implementation are not tracked.
- 77.8% WASH projects don't mainstreamed Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.
- The State lack Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management action plan.
- NO Technical Working Groups on Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.
- WASH sector has 61.5% coordination gap at the state/LGA
- The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) Roadmap.
- The State/LGA is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest.
- 83.3% of WASH projects lack involvement of persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making.

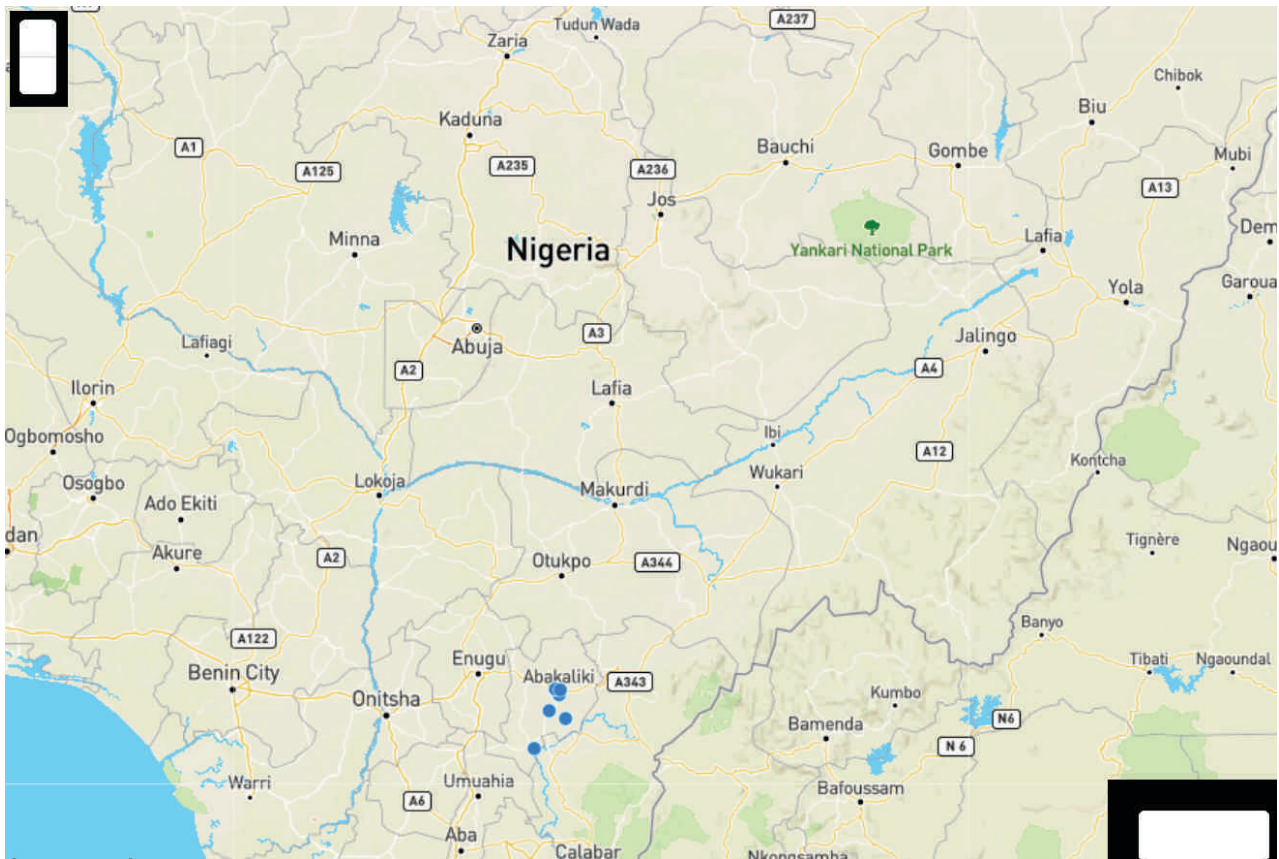
All these call for concern and raise questions about the pace the state will take to move to achieve the ending of open defecation as Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) six (6) at the national level.

In order to achieve sustainable development goals six (6) in Cross River State there is need to address the gaps identified in this assessment and ensure no one is left behind in WASH service delivery.

EBONYI STATE

CHAPTER

Fig. 1: Map showing Ebonyi State with blue dots showing where data were collected from



Leaflet (<https://leafletjs.com>) | © Mapbox (<https://www.mapbox.com/about/maps/>) © OpenStreetMap (<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>) Improve this map50 mi (<https://www.mapbox.com/map-feedback/>)

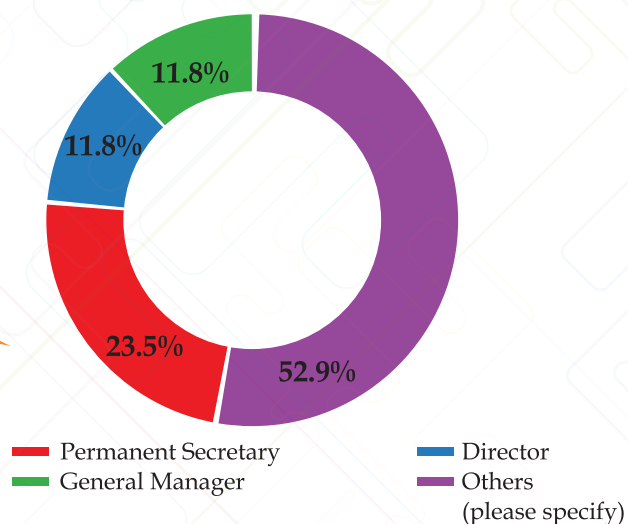
Fig.2: Map of Ebonyi showing research areas



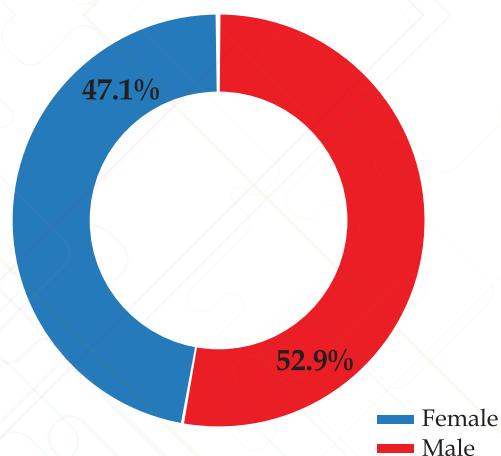
OUTCOME OF THE RAPID WASH POLICY ASSESSMENT

Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) Ebonyi State Chapter carried out rapid WASH assessment to ascertain policy issues and the effort of WASH stakeholders in addressing WASH challenges in the state.

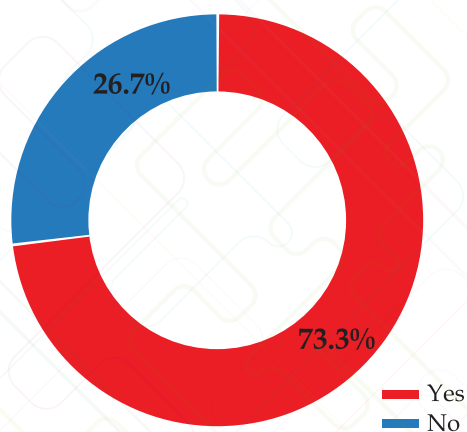
11.8% respondents interviewed are Directors, while 23.5% are Permanent secretary, general manager is 11.8% and 52.9% are other staffs



47.1% respondents are female while 52.9% are male.

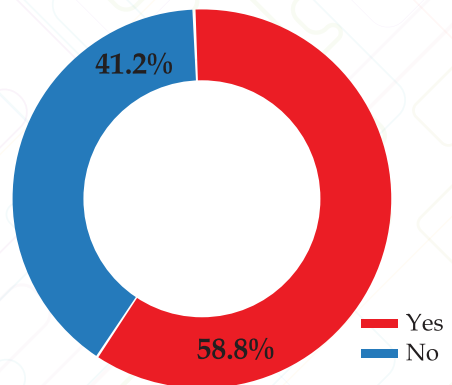


26.7% lack WASH finance plan in the state/ LGAs

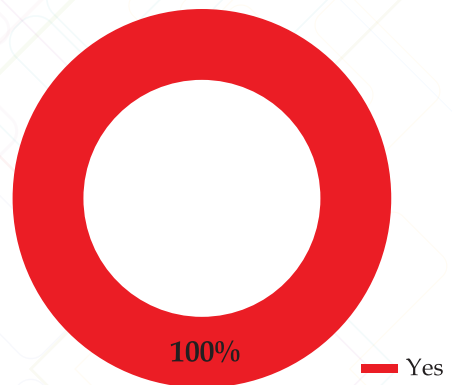


OUTCOME OF THE RAPID WASH POLICY ASSESSMENT

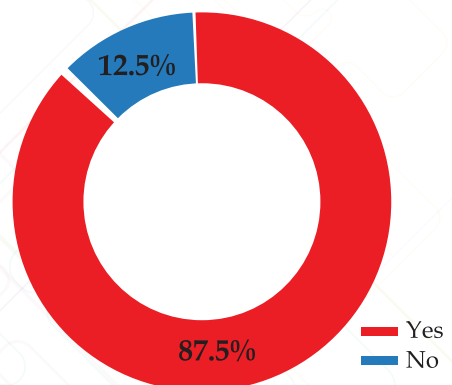
41.2% of WASH government expenditure data is not available



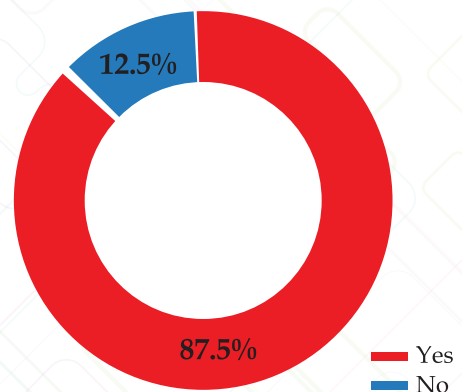
Non budget for hygiene in the state/LGAs



12.5% non-budget for sanitation for the state /LGAs

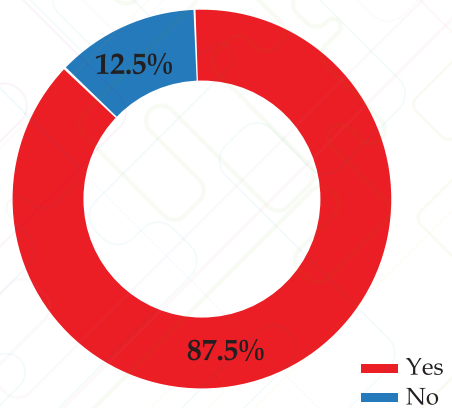


12.5% Non-budget for water supply in the state /LGAs

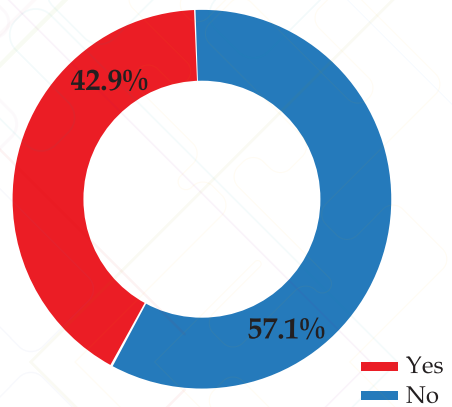


OUTCOME OF THE RAPID WASH POLICY ASSESSMENT

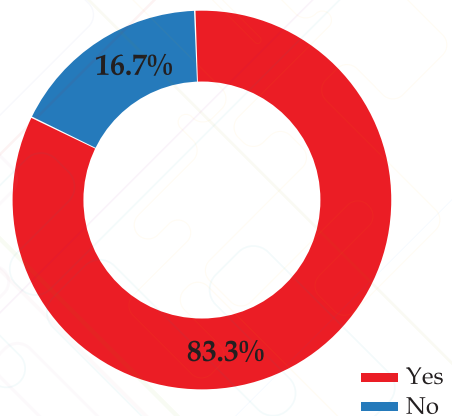
87.5% gap exist in amount budgeted for WASH and amount released



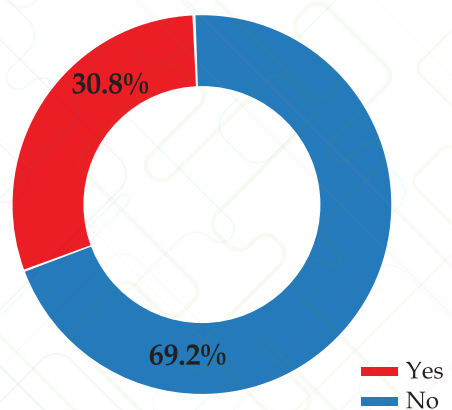
57.1% stakeholders lack WASH sector M&E framework in the state/ LGAs



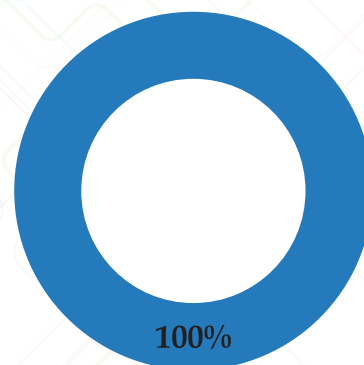
16.7% of the M&E framework is not being followed



69.2% stakeholders lack M&E implementation guideline

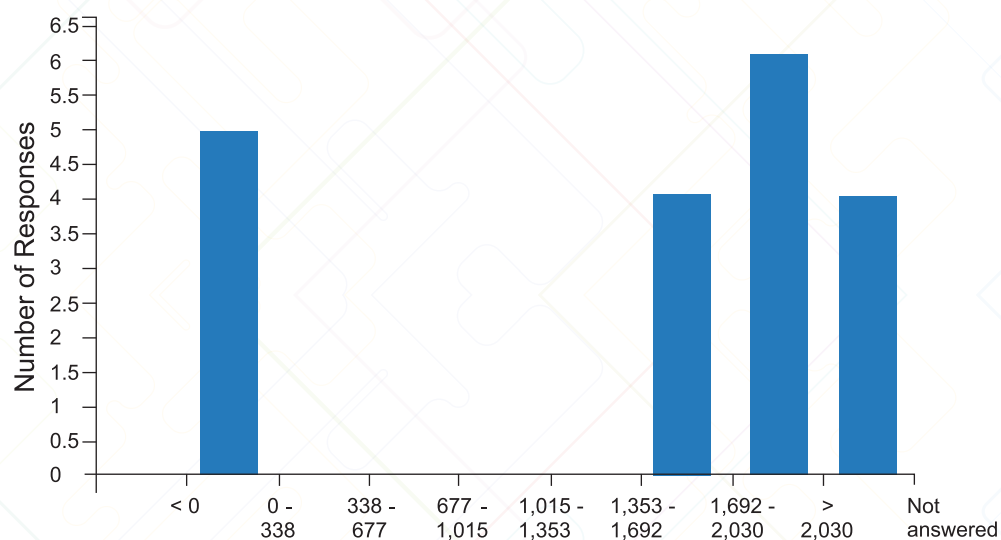


The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) road Map

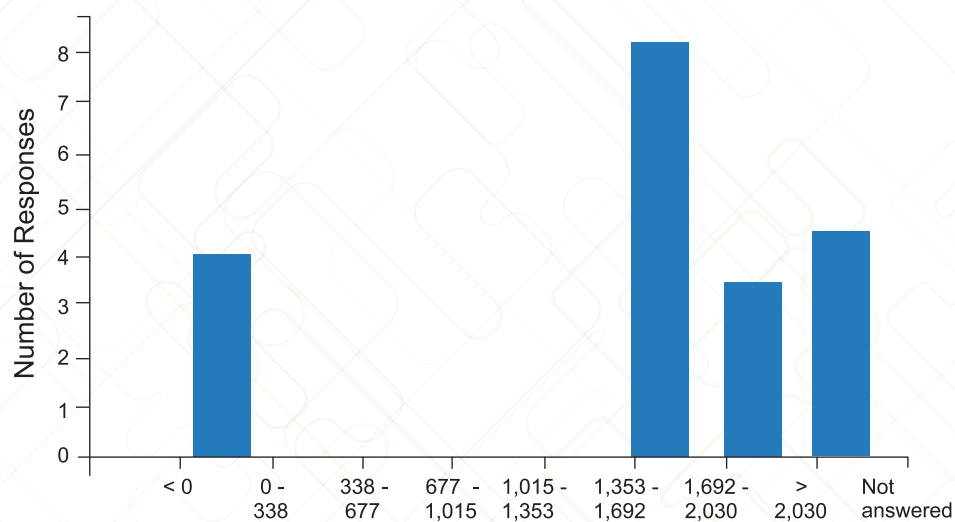


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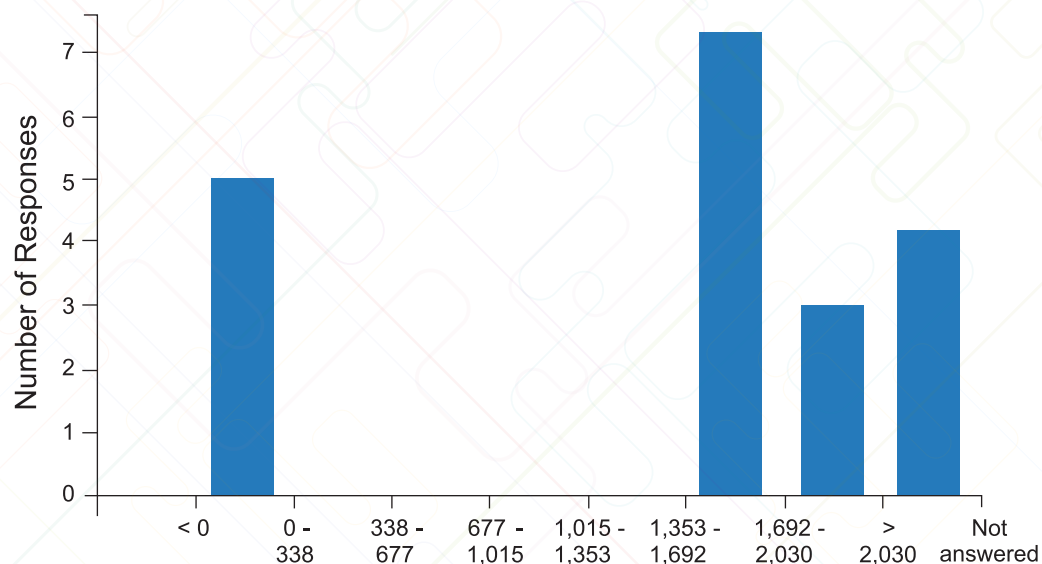
State/LGA SDG targets for Water



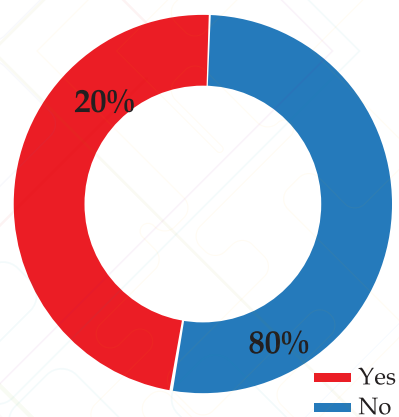
The State/LGA SDG targets for Sanitation



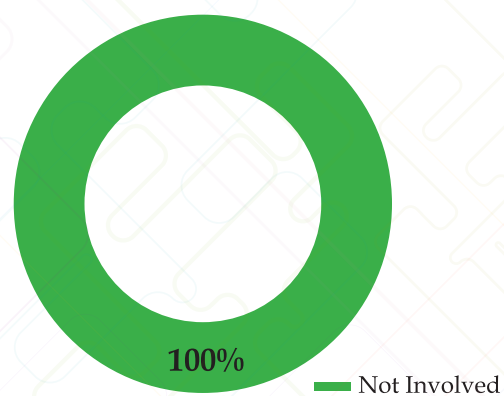
State/LGA SDG targets for Water



There is no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management



WASH sector co-ordination at the state/LGAs is 66.7% low



GAPS IDENTIFIED

- 26.7% lack WASH finance plan in the state/ LGAs
- 41.2% of WASH government expenditure data is not available, non-budget for hygiene in the state/LGAs.
- 87.5% gap exist in amount budgeted for WASH and amount released.
- 16.7% of the M&E framework is not being followed.
- 69.2% stakeholders lack M&E implementation guideline
- 43.7% WASH projects don't mainstream menstrual health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.
- There is no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.
- 66.7% WASH sector co-ordination at the state/LGAs is low.
- The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) road Map.
- The state/ LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH project but has indicated interest on PEWASH project.
- 100% of WASH projects lack involvement of persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making.
- State lacks menstrual health and hygiene management action plan.
- All these call for concern, and raises question as to the level of preparedness of the state in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) six (6) by 2030.

RECOMMENDATION

Following the findings during the project implementation, we appreciate the state government's efforts in the areas of water supply and sanitation. However, we recommend that:

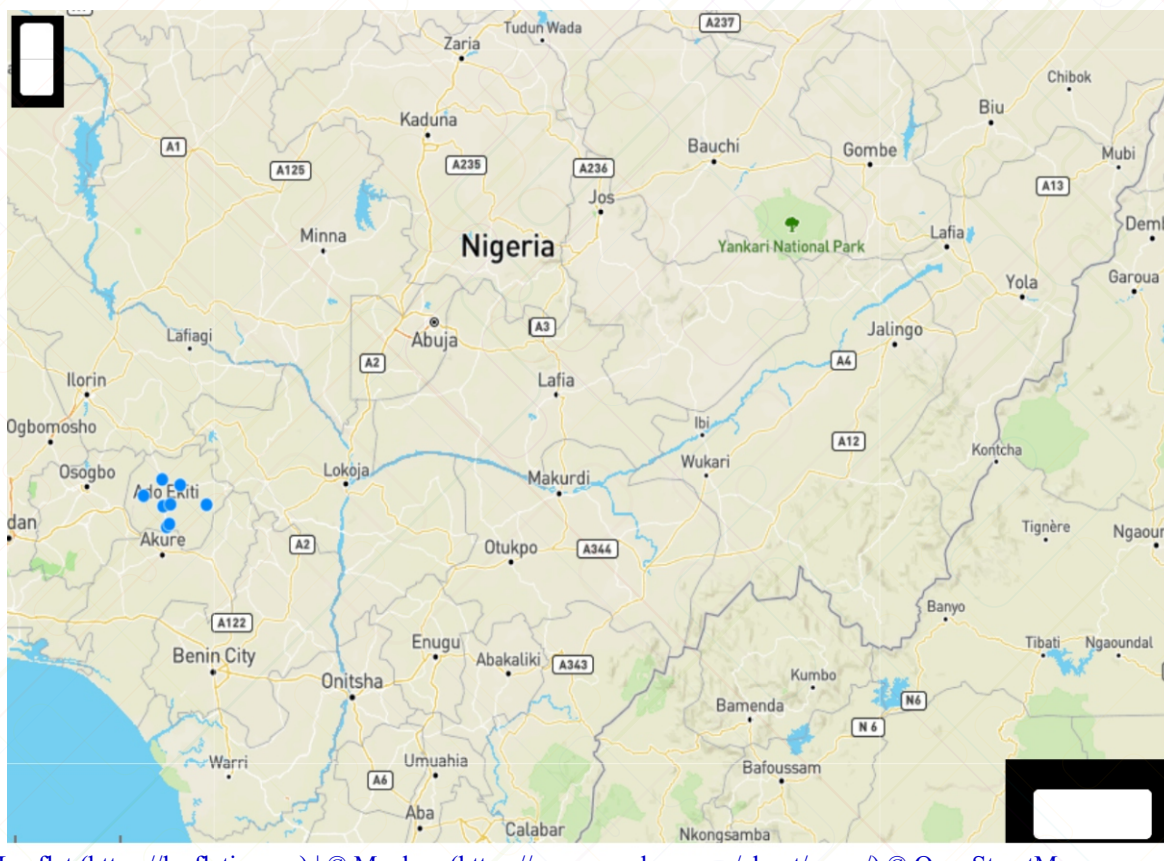
1. There is need for increased budget allocation and release on Water supply in the state
2. There is need to support the WASH Unit in the state to develop a standardized M&E framework for the state/LGAs that will monitor all WASH implementation at all levels.
3. There should be advocacy WASH Sector funding in the state. This will involve engaging both the executive and the Legislative arms of government at various levels.
4. There is need to support the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to set up a Technical working group on menstrual health and hygiene management (MHHM) for increased sensitization within the MDAs on mainstreaming MHHM in project implementation and in schools.
5. A 66.7% WASH Sector coordination is fair but there is room to encourage increased coordination and develop an ODF road map.
6. Advocacy should be conducted to all the arms of the government and relevant stakeholders to sensitize them on the benefits of increased WASH implementation; this will include the need for keying into National programmes such as PEWASH, Clean Nigeria use a toilet campaign.
7. Conduct advocacy to relevant stakeholders in the state on inclusion.
8. NEWSAN State chapters to take advantage of the situation room set up at the National secretariat to discuss cases of malfunctioned WASH facilities for possible actions.
9. On the proposed PEWASH project implementation there is need for WASH civil desk to be situated in the RUWASSA to support in monitor and ensure accountability in the PEWASH project implementation.
10. There is the need for synergy between all the stakeholders to achieve both the national and global targets on WASH in the state.
11. The state should partner with NEWSAN to tackle the practice of open defecation and other WASH challenges.
12. There is need for integration of persons with disabilities in WASH planning and design
13. The local government plays very active role in grass root mobilization, there is need for funding of LG WASH department for greater coverage at the rural communities.
14. There is need to identify other funding partners and encourage them to fund WASH activities in the state.

CONCLUSION

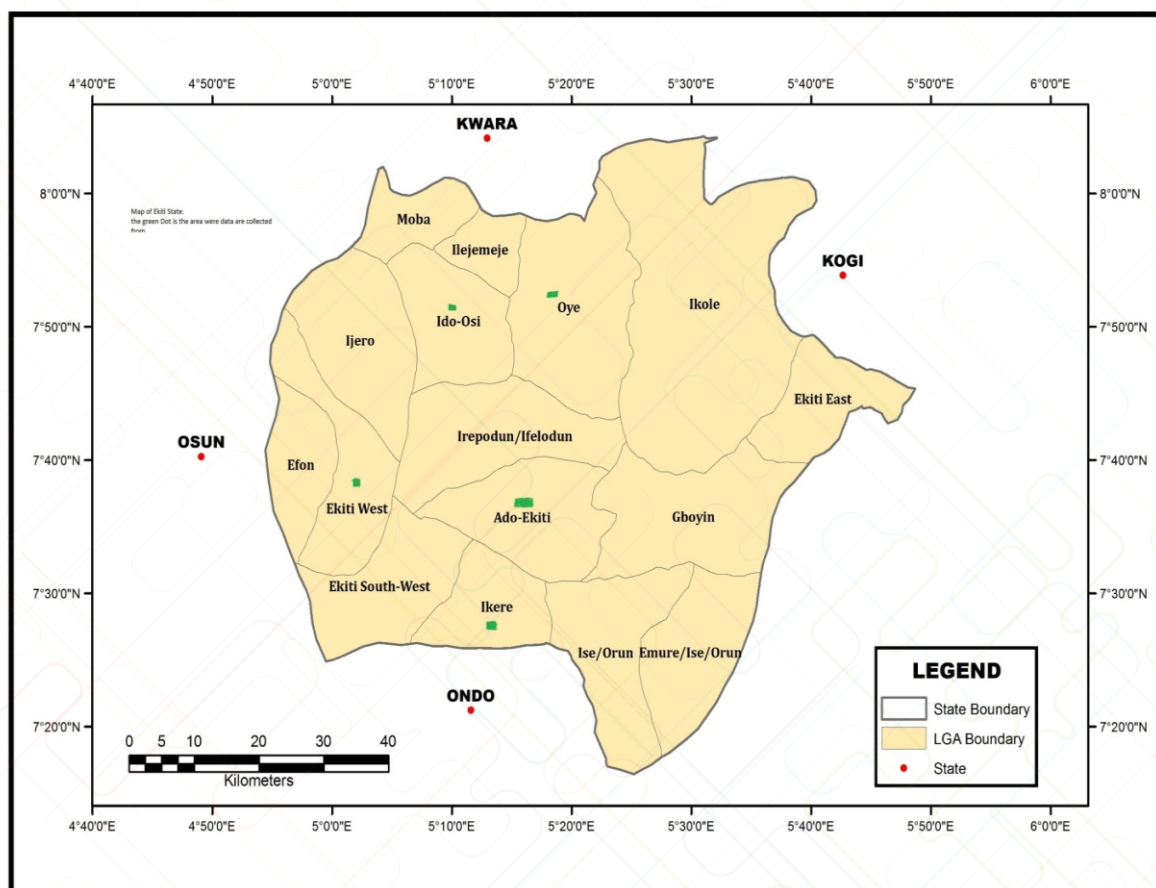
This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided a valuable information about the status of WASH policy in Ebonyi state and gaps that exist which would inform development decisions and need to address these gaps in order to achieve SDG goal six (6). It is important however to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be representative of the entire WASH policy gaps in the state, but to give insights into some of the issues that may exist. We encourage a further study to explore some of these findings. This assessment has revealed seeming gaps in WASH policy and other related issues at the state.

***EKITI STATE
CHAPTER***

Map showing Ekiti state in blue dots where data were collected from



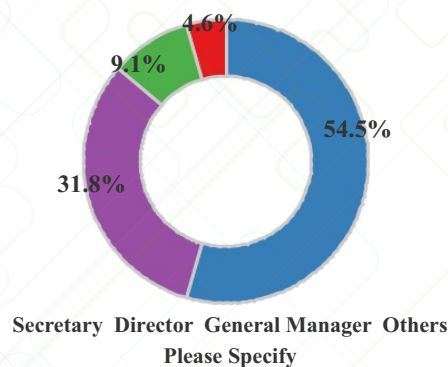
Leaflet (<https://leafletjs.com>) | © Mapbox (<https://www.mapbox.com/about/maps/>) © OpenStreetMap (<http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>) Improve this map 50 mi (<https://www.mapbox.com/map-feedback/>)



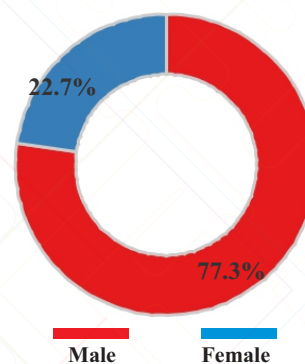
OUTCOME OF THE WASH POLICY ASSESSMENT.

The rapid WASH Policy assessment carried out by Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN) Ekiti state chapter in Ekiti state to ascertain policy issues and the efforts of WASH stakeholders in addressing WASH challenges in the state.

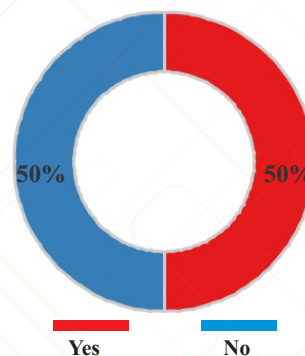
**54.5% of the respondents are Directors,
4.6% permanent secretary,
9.1% general manager and 31.8% are other staffs**



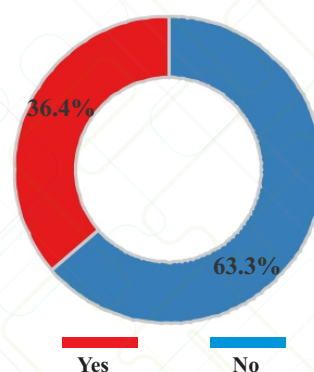
22.7% of the respondents are female while 77.3% are male.



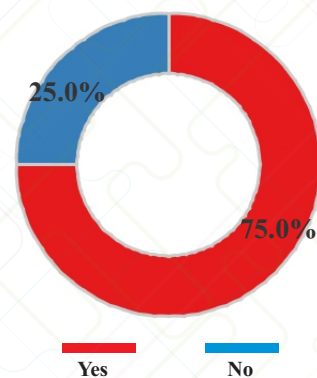
50% of the stakeholders don't have WASH financial investment plan both the State and LGAs



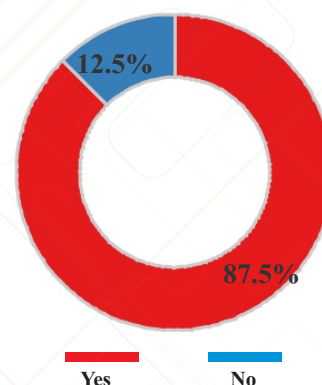
63.6% of the WASH data on government expenditure is not available.



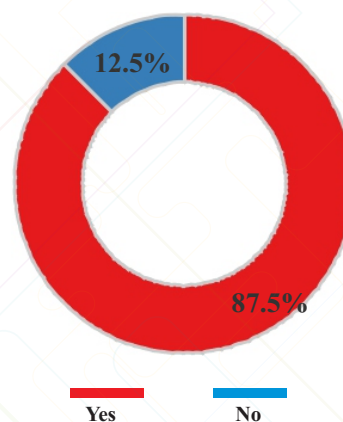
25.0% of the stakeholders have no budget for Water supply in the State/LGAs



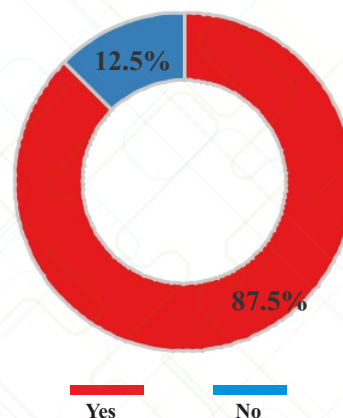
12.5% of the stakeholders have no budget for sanitation for the State/LGAs



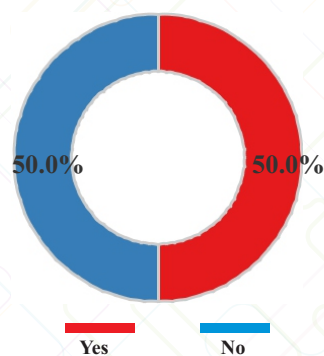
12.5% of the stakeholders have no budget for hygiene in the state /LGAs



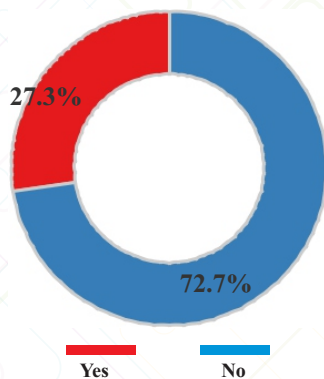
87.5% of the stakeholders have gaps between the amount budgeted for WASH and amount released



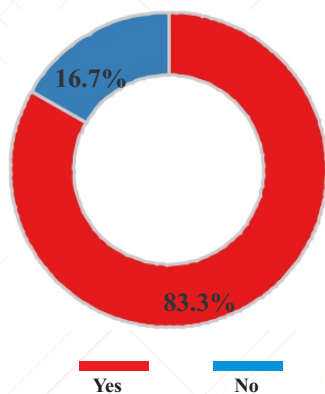
63.6% of the stakeholders WASH projects don't mainstream Menstrual health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.



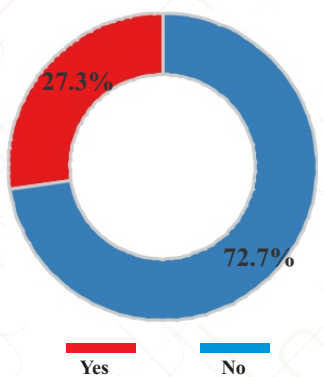
72.7% of the stakeholders lack of WASH M&E framework in the state/LGAs



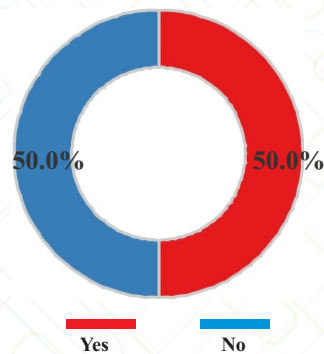
16.7% of the stakeholders M&E framework is not being followed



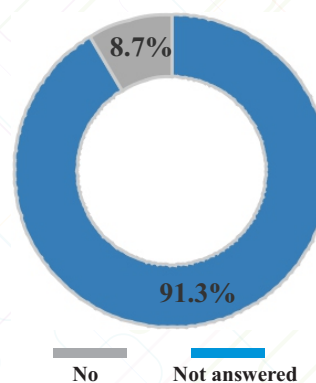
72.7% of the stakeholders lack implementation guideline on M&E



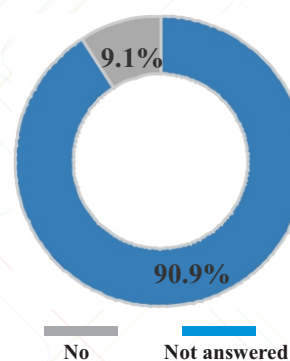
50.0% of the stakeholders M&E performance implementation are not tracked



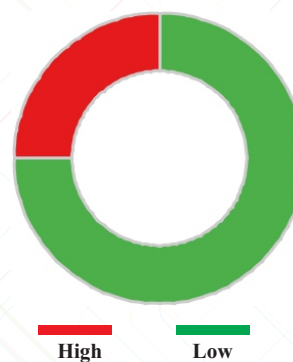
The State lack Menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan



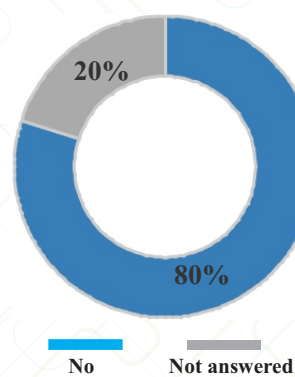
There is no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.lth and Hygiene Management action plan



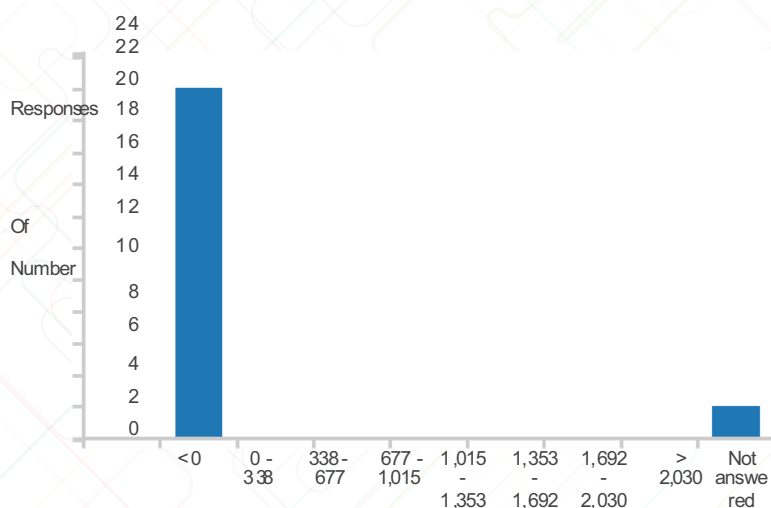
75.0% of WASH sector stakeholders are not co-ordinated at the state/LGAs.



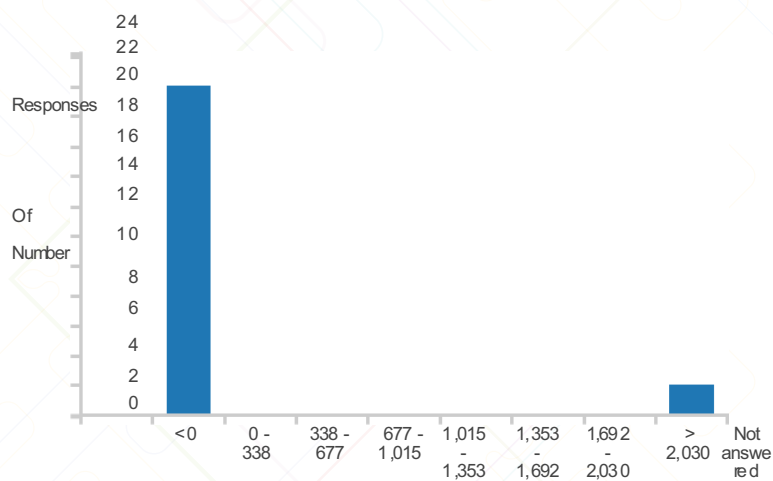
The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) Roadmap (Although ODF Draft exist)



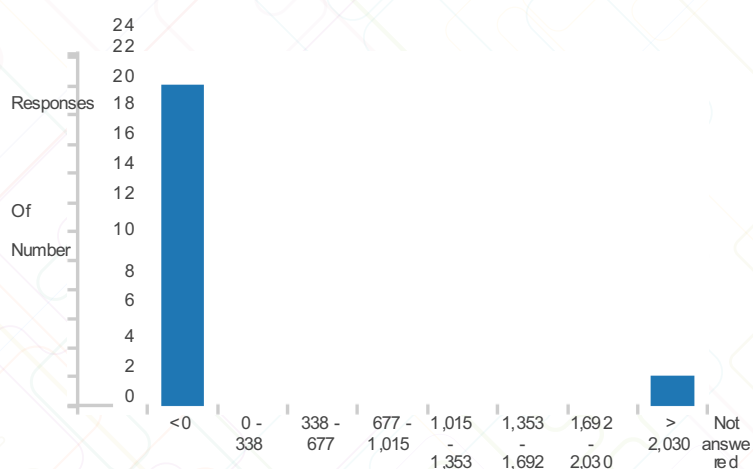
State/LGA SDG targets for Water



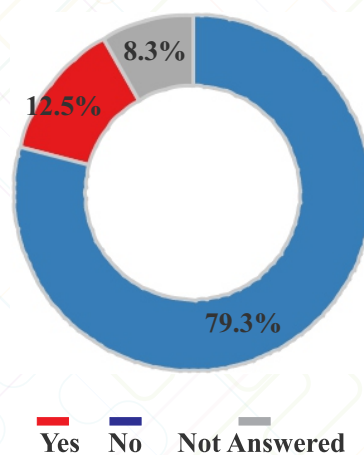
The State/LGA SDG targets for Sanitation



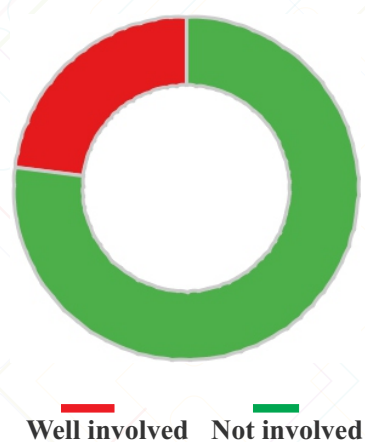
The State/LGA SDG targets for hygiene



state/ LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest for PEWASH project



76.9% of WASH stakeholders' activities and projects lack involvement of persons living with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need for continuous advocacy towards the sensitization of stakeholders on data on WASH expenditures in other to enhance the promotion of mutual accountability thereby ensuring proper tracking of the WASH expenditure.
2. The gap between budgeted amount and budget releases can be bridged with effective advocacy, engagement and budget tracking. This can be achieved through effective coordination between CSOs and MDAs responsible for budgeting, releases and implementation.
3. There is need to support the WASH department / unit in the state and LGAs to develop a standardized M&E framework for the state/LGAs that will monitor all WASH implementation at all levels.
4. It is necessary to Strengthen WASH Sector coordination and advocate for effective sector wide management which can be achieved by strengthening the State Task Group on Sanitation (STGS) by bring on board all the WASH stakeholders and harmonized their WASH activities.
5. There is need to enhance MHHM at the State and LGA levels by supporting the Ekiti State Ministry of Women Affairs to set up a Technical Working Group (TWG) on Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) and also to develop MHHM Action Plan for increased sensitization within the MDAs on mainstreaming MHHM in project implementation in schools and with other relevant partners.
6. It is important to increase advocacy and engagement with the State in other to encourage her to complete ODF Roadmap and cascade it to the LGAs.
7. The NEWSAN State Chapter should collaborate more and work closely with the Association of Persons with Disability (PWD) to conduct evident based advocacy to relevant stakeholders to enhance inclusion.
8. NEWSAN Ekiti State Chapter should take advantage of the situation room set up at the National Secretariat to discuss cases of malfunctioning WASH facilities for possible actions.
9. On the proposed PEWASH project implementation, there is need for WASH Civil Society Desk to be situated in the RUWASSA to support in monitoring of the implementation and ensure transparency and accountability in the PEWASH project implementation.

CONCLUSION

This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided a valuable information about the status of WASH Policy in the state and the gaps that exist which would inform development decisions and the need to address these gaps in order to achieve SDG goal six (6) and the Nigerian National Goals of ending open defecation by 2025.

It is important however to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be representative of the entire WASH policy gaps in the state, but to give insights into some of the issues that may exist and require urgent attention. We encourage a further study to explore some of these findings.

This assessment has revealed some of existing WASH Policy gaps and other related issues at the State and LGA level such as:

- 50% WASH implementers lack financial plan both in the State and LGAs.
- 63.6% of WASH government expenditure data is not available.
- 87.5% gap exist in amount budgeted for WASH and amount released.
- 72.7% lack WASH M&E framework in the State/LGAs.
- 73.7 stakeholders lack implementation guideline on M&E.
- 50.0% of M&E performance implementation are not tracked.
- 63.6% WASH project don't mainstream Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.
- There is no Technical Working Group on Menstrual health and Management (MHHM) in the State.
- The State lacks Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management Action Plan.
- WASH sector has 75.0% co-ordination gap at the state/ LGAs.
- Though the State launched the ODF Roadmap in March 2020, copies of the Roadmap are not found at the state MDAs and LGA levels. A draft of the ODF Map exists at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities.
- State LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest for PEWASH project.
- 76.9% of WASH projects lack involvement of persons living disability in WASH planning implementation and decision making.

All these call for concern and raise questions about how the state will achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) goal six (6) and National WASH goal by 2025.

In order to ensure that Ekiti State Achieves Sustainable Development Goals six (6) It is therefore necessary that the various identified gaps are promptly addressed , ensuring that no one is left behind in WASH delivery in Ekiti State.

WASH NORM REPORT 2018



Ekiti State Factsheet

OVERVIEW



Access to Basic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services



Access to Basic Water and Sanitation services

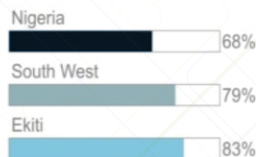


Access to Basic Sanitation and Hygiene Services



How is Ekiti State performing in the Water Sector?

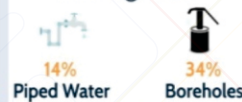
BASIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES



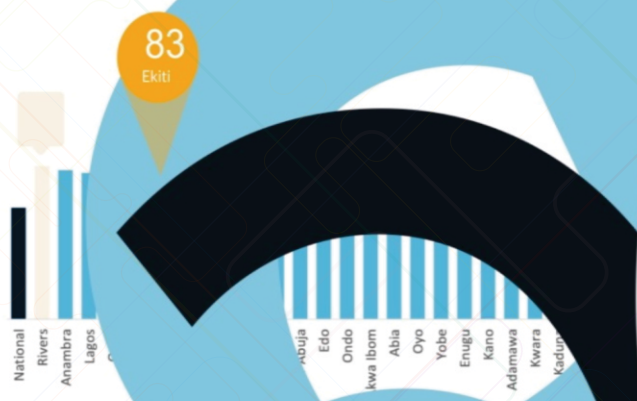
have access to basic drinking water supply services

89%

use improved drinking water



ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES BY STATE

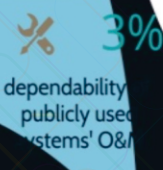


DURABILITY

8%

Facilities broke down their first year of operation after completion

DEPENDABILITY OF WATER SYSTEMS



to use water services

How is Ekiti State performing in the Sanitation and Hygiene Sector?

Have access to basic sanitation services



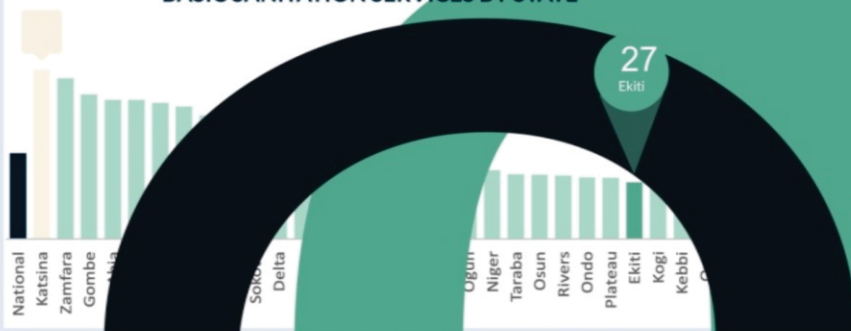
1.4 Million people Practice open defecation



Have handwashing facilities on premises with water available



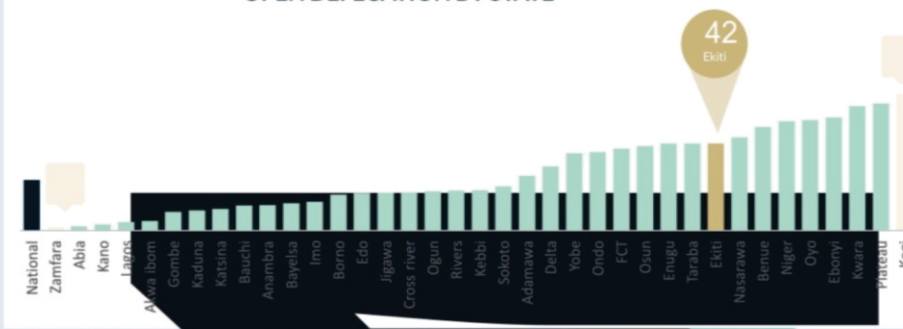
BASIC SANITATION SERVICES BY STATE



SANITATION SERVICES LADDER



OPEN DEFECTION BY STATE



50%

Use improved sanitation facilities

19%

Use Sewers and Septic Tanks

14%

Use safely managed sanitation facilities

14%

Improved sanitation services with handwashing facilities and soap

39%

Improved sanitation useable and accessible to persons living with disabilities

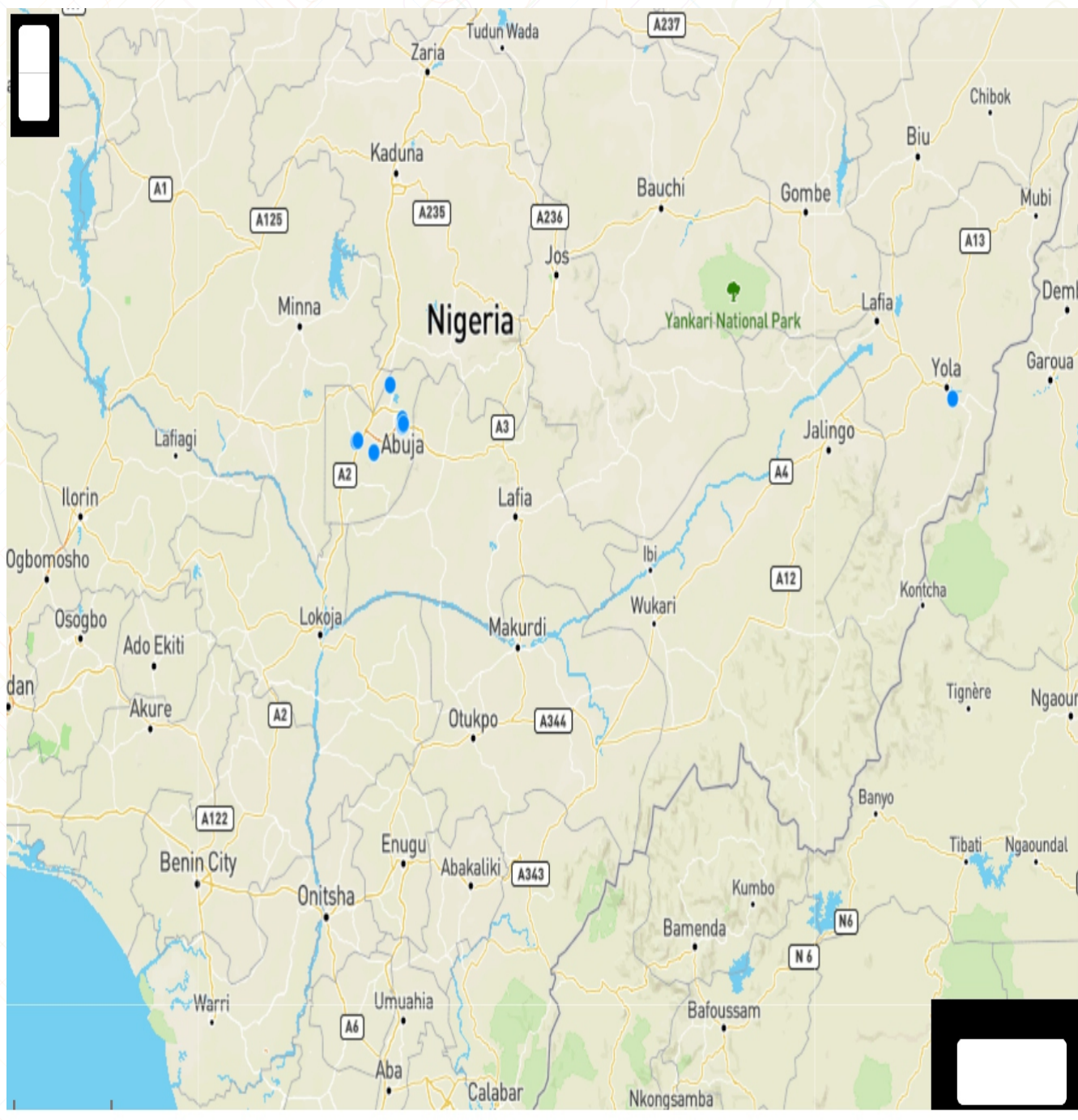
Open defecation 2025

clean Nigeria campaign

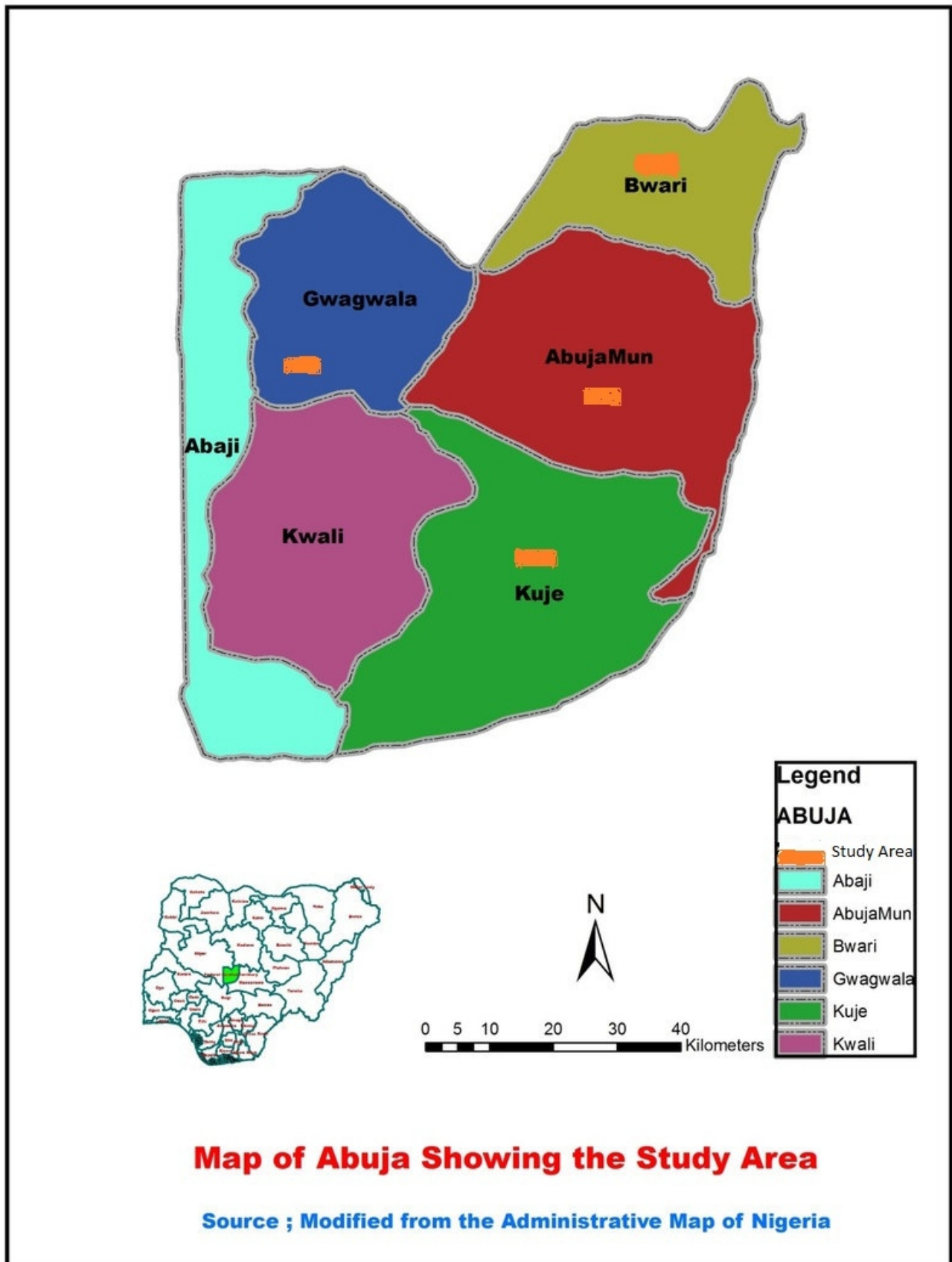


FCT
CHAPTER

**Map of FCT- Abuja with blue dots showing
where data were collected from**

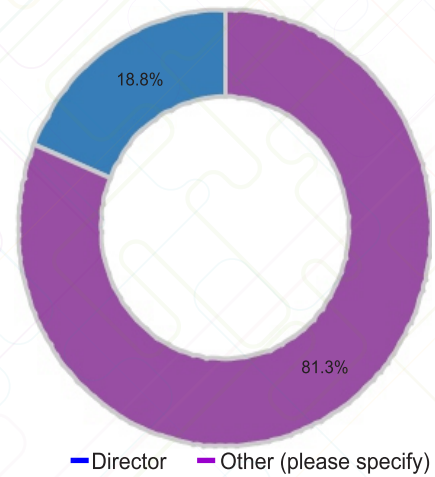


Map of FCT- Abuja

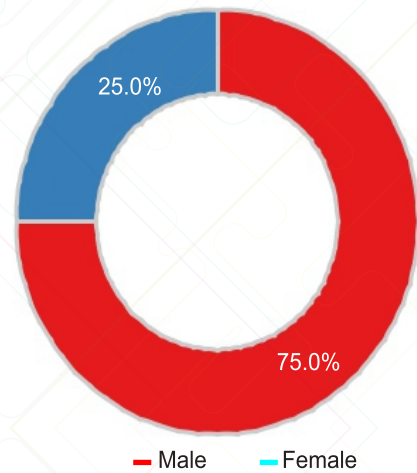


ANALYZED DATA

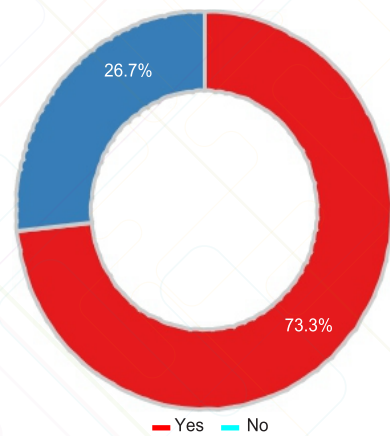
18.8% respondents are Directors while
81.3% are other staffs



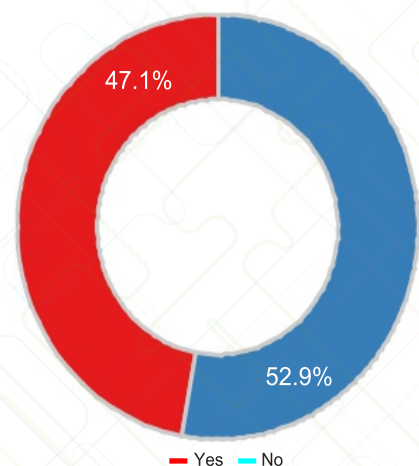
25.0% respondent are female while 75.0% are male



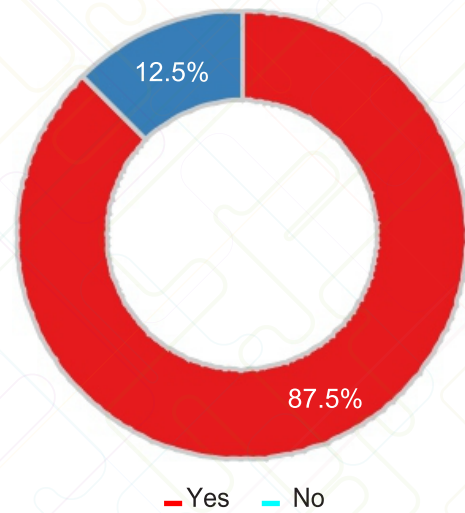
26.7% of stakeholder not aware of WASH
sector finance plan in the state / LGAs



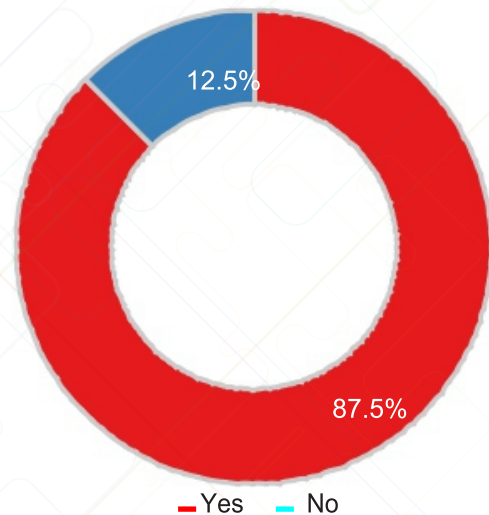
52.9% of the government stakeholders do not
have data on WASH expenditure



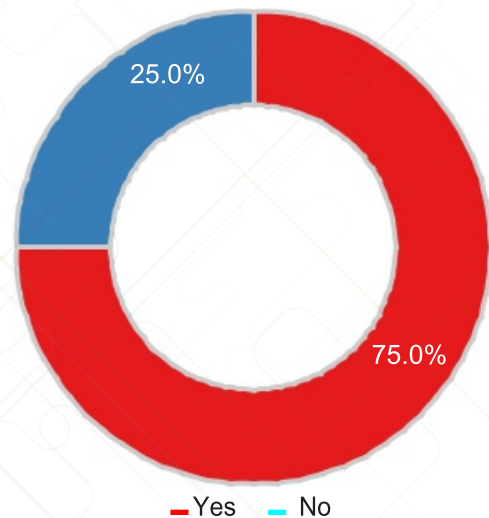
12.5% stakeholders have no budget for Water supply in the FCT / Area Councils



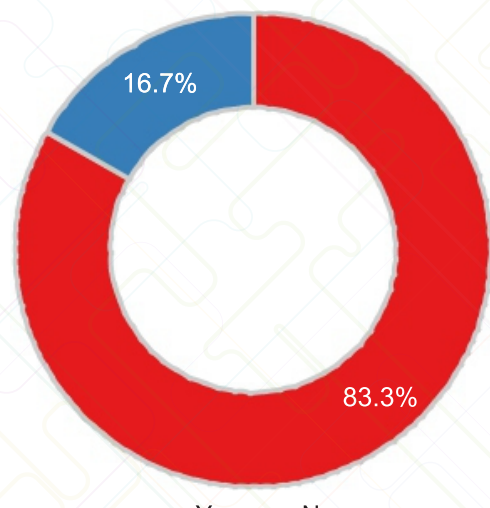
12.5% stakeholders have no budget for sanitation for the FCT / Area Councils.



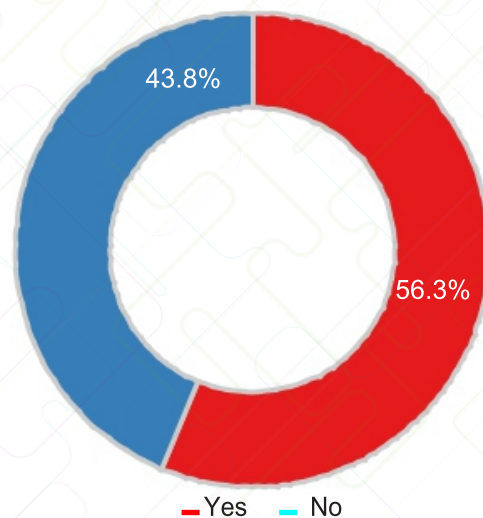
25.0% stakeholders have no budget for Hygiene for the FCT / Area Councils.



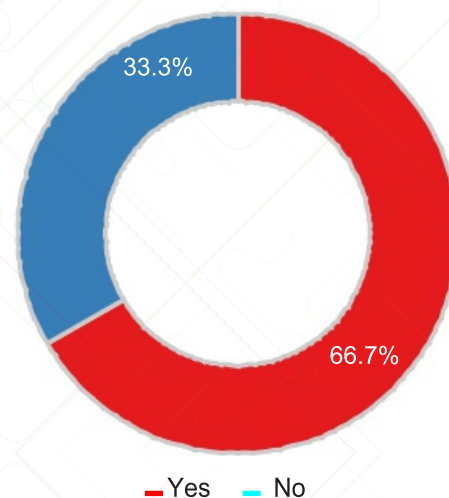
83.3% of the stakeholders WASH budgeted amount not released for implementation.



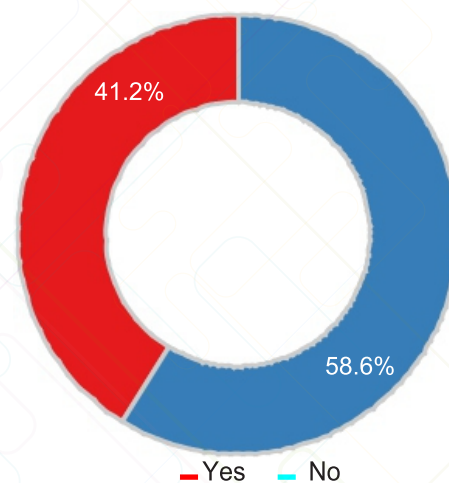
43.8% of the stakeholder in the WASH sector lack M&E framework in the FCT/ Area council



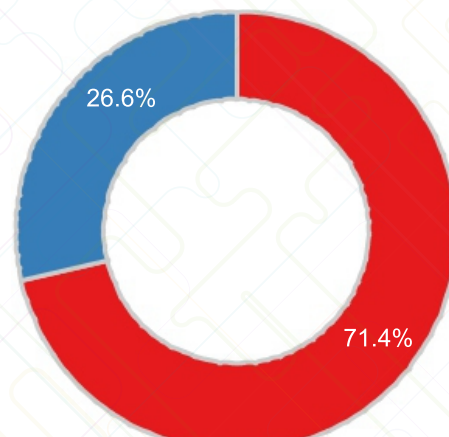
33.3% of the stakeholders do not comply with the M&E framework



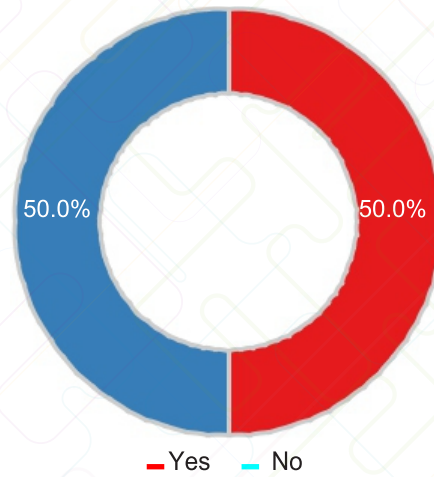
58.6% of the stakeholder lack M and E implementation guideline



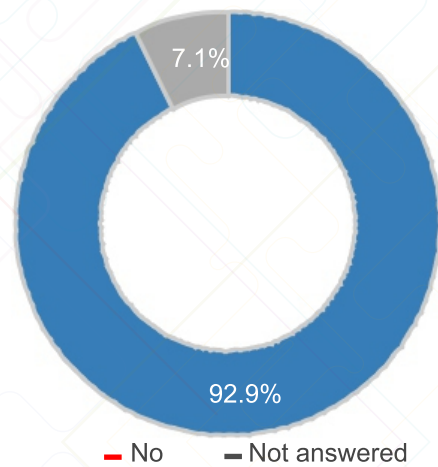
28.6% of the stakeholders M&E performance implementation are not tracked



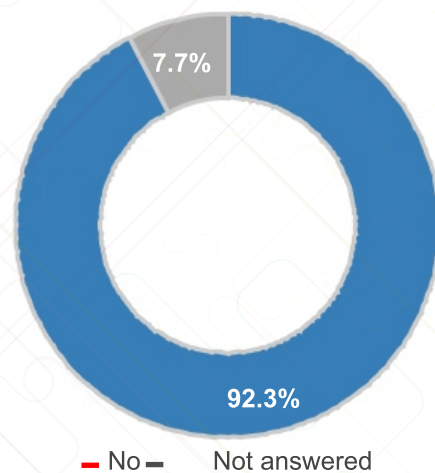
50% of the WASH implementers don't mainstream Menstrual health and Hygiene Management into the Implementation of their Programmes.



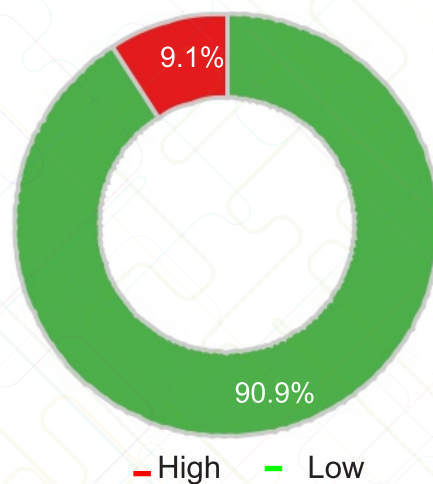
The FCT lacks menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan.

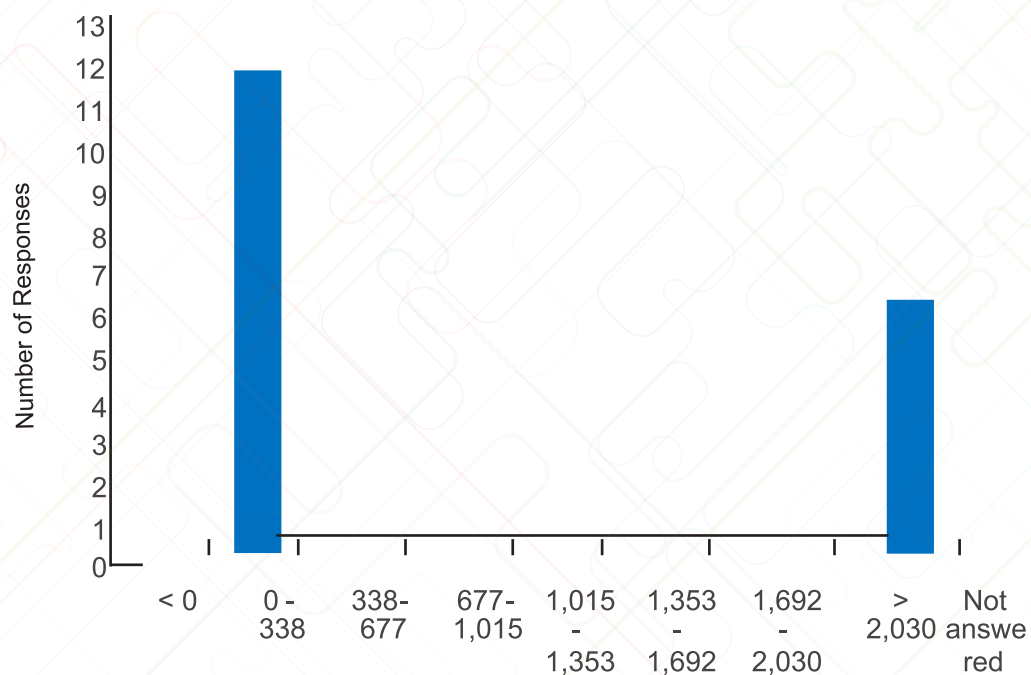


The FCT has no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHM).

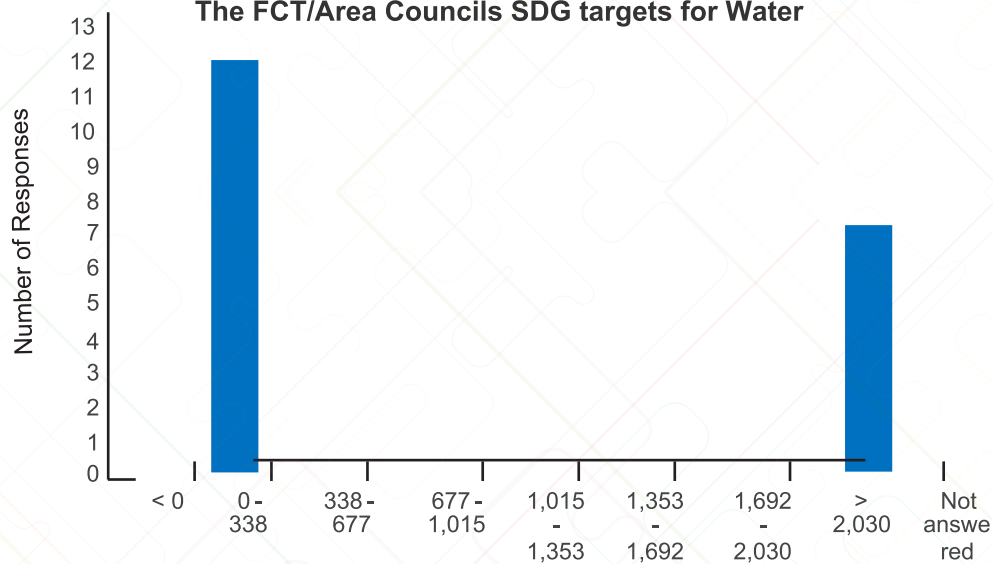


90.9% of the WASH sector stakeholders are not coordinated in the FCT/Area Councils.

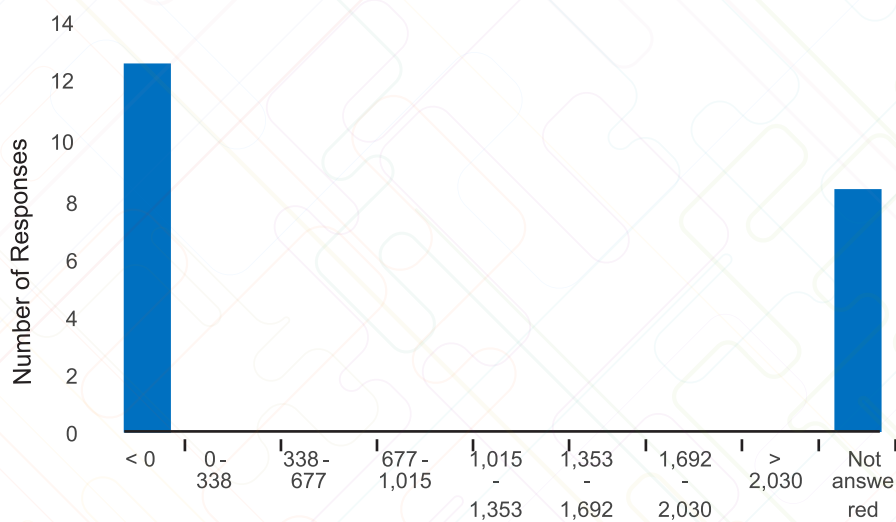




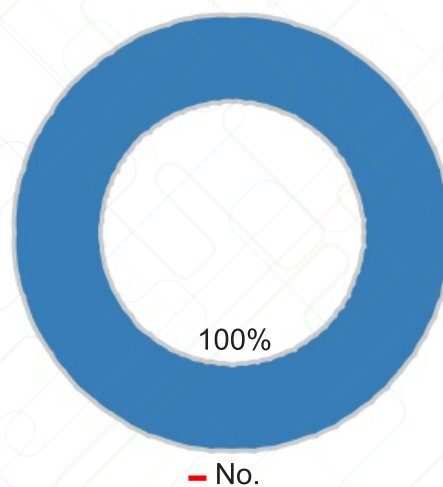
The FCT/Area Councils SDG targets for Water



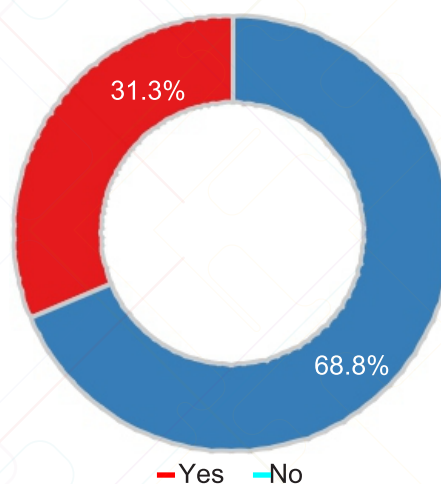
The FCT/Area Councils SDG targets for Sanitation



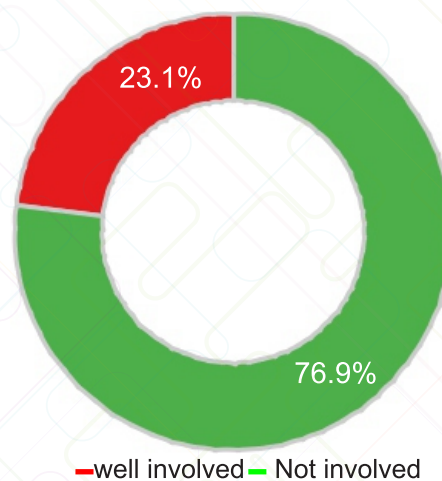
The FCT lacks open defecation free (ODF) Roadmap.



State/ LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH but at the process of indicated interest



76.9% of the WASH stakeholders do not involve persons living with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making



A Look at the outcome of the WASH Policy Assessment stresses the need for improved and increased action for accelerated intervention in the WASH sector of the FCT. We need double our actions through advocacy and engagement with relevant stakeholders and entrench good governance and transparency. It is important that the FCT WASH sector adopts new strategies of implementation and engagement with other stakeholders in the sector through stakeholders mapping in both WASH sector and other related sectors. There is need for the FCT WASH sector to put measures in place to enhance awareness on improved sanitation and hygiene to the citizens. Also, particular focus need to be given to gender related issues including Menstrual Health Hygiene Management (MHHM).

5.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

The FCT is supposed to be the pride and a shiny example to other city capitals in the country therefore, the stakeholders in the FCT WASH sector should bring her WASH implementation to a general acceptable standard. In the light of this, we hereby recommend the following,

1. It is important that the FCT WASH sector gets herself properly organised in line with her mandate with the focal partner driving the process and ensuring WASH Programme and activities are properly stream lined.
2. NEWSAN needs to embark on vigorous advocacy and engagement with the stakeholders to enhance proper constitution of FCT-WASH Task group on sanitation (STGS) Technical Working Group for effective and efficient coordination of the sector.
3. The FCT-WASH sector need to mobilize stakeholders and enhance the drawing up of her ODF Roadmap.
4. The FCT WASH sector need to mobilize appropriate resources including budgetary provision which must also be released for implementation.
5. The FCT WASH sector must put measures in place to ensure proper monitoring and tracking of implementation.
6. The FCT WASH sector stakeholders need to ensure that Mutual Accountability is mainstreamed into the implementations of the sector.
7. NEWSAN should ensure meaningful engagement with MDAs to enhance proper stakeholders' coordination including those in the 6 Area Councils.
8. The FCT-WASH stakeholders should enhance gender mainstreaming into the sector while facilitating the integration of Menstrual Health and hygiene Management (MHHM) into FCT WASH implementation.
9. The FCT WASH Focal partner need to facilitate/ create conducive environment to enhance the establishment of MHHM Technical Working Group (TWG) in FCT.
10. NEWSAN need to continue to advocate for stakeholders to enhance the availability of data on WASH expenditure to enhance transparency of WASH implementation in the FCT.
11. There is need to support the FCT WASH sector and the Area Councils to develop a standardized M&E framework that will enhance effective monitoring the implementations of all WASH activities.
12. NEWSAN FCT Chapter should collaborate with the Joint Association on People living with Disabilities to no one denied promote participation in WASH activities and carry out joint advocacy to other stakeholders to advocate for their inclusiveness in the FCT WASH programmes and activities in line with principle of leave no one behind.
13. NEWSAN FCT should conduct advocacies to relevant stakeholders including their Senate/ House of Representative Members on the need for increased WASH sector implementation by keying into the Federal Government action plans of PEWASH, CNC to enhance the attainment of National ODF goal and the WASH SDG: 6.
14. FCT NEWSAN Chapter should take advantage of the situation room and work with the NEWSAN National Secretariat to bring to the front burner major issues affecting WASH in the FCT.
15. NEWSAN FCT need to advocate and engage the FCT Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) office with other relevant Stakeholders on the role of WASH in the attainment of the other SDGs.
16. On the proposed PEWASH project implementation there is need for WASH Civil society desk to be situated in the RUWASSA to support in monitoring of the implementation and ensure transparency and accountability in the PEWASH project implementation.
17. There is need to support FCT WASH sector to develop FCT WASH investment plan.
18. There is need to address gaps/issues of WASH budget, budget release and implementation in FCT
19. There is need to support FCT RUWASSA to finalize FCT WASH Policy.

CONCLUSION

This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided a valuable information about the status of WASH policy in the FCT and gaps that exist which would inform development decisions and need to address these gaps in order to achieve SDG goal six (6). It is important however to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be a representation of the entire WASH policy gaps in the FCT, but to give insights into some of the issues that may exist. We encourage a further study to explore some of these findings.

This assessment has revealed existing gaps in WASH policy and other related issues in the FCT such as;

83.3% of stakeholders budgeted amount for WASH is not released.

52.9% of government WASH stakeholders expenditure are without data.

43.8% of the WASH sector stakeholders are without M&E framework in the FCT/Area Council.

58.8% of the stakeholders are without M and E implementation guideline

50% of WASH stakeholders don't mainstream Menstrual health and

Hygiene Management into their programmes and activities.

The FCT WASH sector does not have Menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan.

FCT has no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene management (MHHM).

66.7% of the stakeholders in the WASH sector are not coordinated in the FCT/Area Council.

FCT/Area Council lack open defecation free (ODF) Roadmap.

FCT/Area Council are currently not implementing PEWASH but are on the process of indication interest.

76.9% of the WASH stakeholders do not involve persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making.

All these call for concern and raises question at what pace will the capital city move to achieve the sustainable development goal (SDGs) six (6).

In other for sustainable development goals six (6) to be achieved in FCT-Abuja there is need to address the gap identified in this assessment and ensure no one is left behind in WASH in the federal capital territory.

WASH NORM REPORT 2018

FCT, Abuja
Factsheet

OVERVIEW



16%

Access to Basic Water,
Sanitation and
Hygiene services

Nigeria

11%



40%

Access to
Basic Water and
Sanitation services

Nigeria

32%



17%

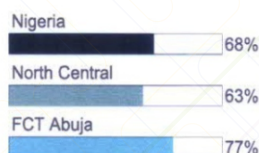
Access to Basic
Sanitation and
Hygiene Services

Nigeria

13%

How is FCT Abuja performing
in the Water Sector?

BASIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

77% have access to basic drinking water
supply services

79%

use improved
drinking water

Piped Water

Boreholes

Nigeria

73%

31%

use improved
drinking water
within the premises

Nigeria

26%

ACCESS TO BASIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES BY STATE

WATER SUPPLY
SERVICE LADDER

■ Surface Water
 ■ Unimproved Water Services
 ■ Limited Water Services
 ■ Basic Water Services

DURABILITY

23%

Facilities broke down
their first year of
operation after
completion

DEPENDABILITY OF WATER SYSTEMS

7%
 dependability of
systems' design &
configuration

25%
 dependability of
publicly used
systems' O&M

56%
 dependability of
systems' functionality

49%
 households who use
communal water
sources are satisfied
with their services

Based on WHO/UNICEF IMP definitions,
Basic water services are improved drinking water sources in which collection time more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
Limited water services are improved drinking water sources for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
Unimproved water service are drinking water sources from an unprotected well or unprotected spring
Surface water are drinking water sources from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

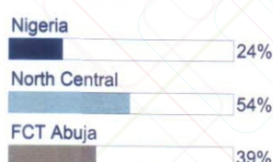
How is FCT Abuja performing in the Sanitation and Hygiene Sector?



Have access to basic sanitation services



1.3 million people
Practice open defecation



Have handwashing facilities on premises with water and soap



BASIC SANITATION SERVICES BY STATE



OPEN DEFECTION BY STATE



SANITATION SERVICES LADDER



- Open Defecation
- Unimproved Sanitation Services
- Limited Sanitation Services
- Basic Sanitation Services
- Safely Managed Sanitation Services

54%
Use improved sanitation facilities

29%
Use Sewers and Septic Tanks

22%
Use safely managed sanitation facilities

22%
Improved sanitation services with handwashing facilities and soap

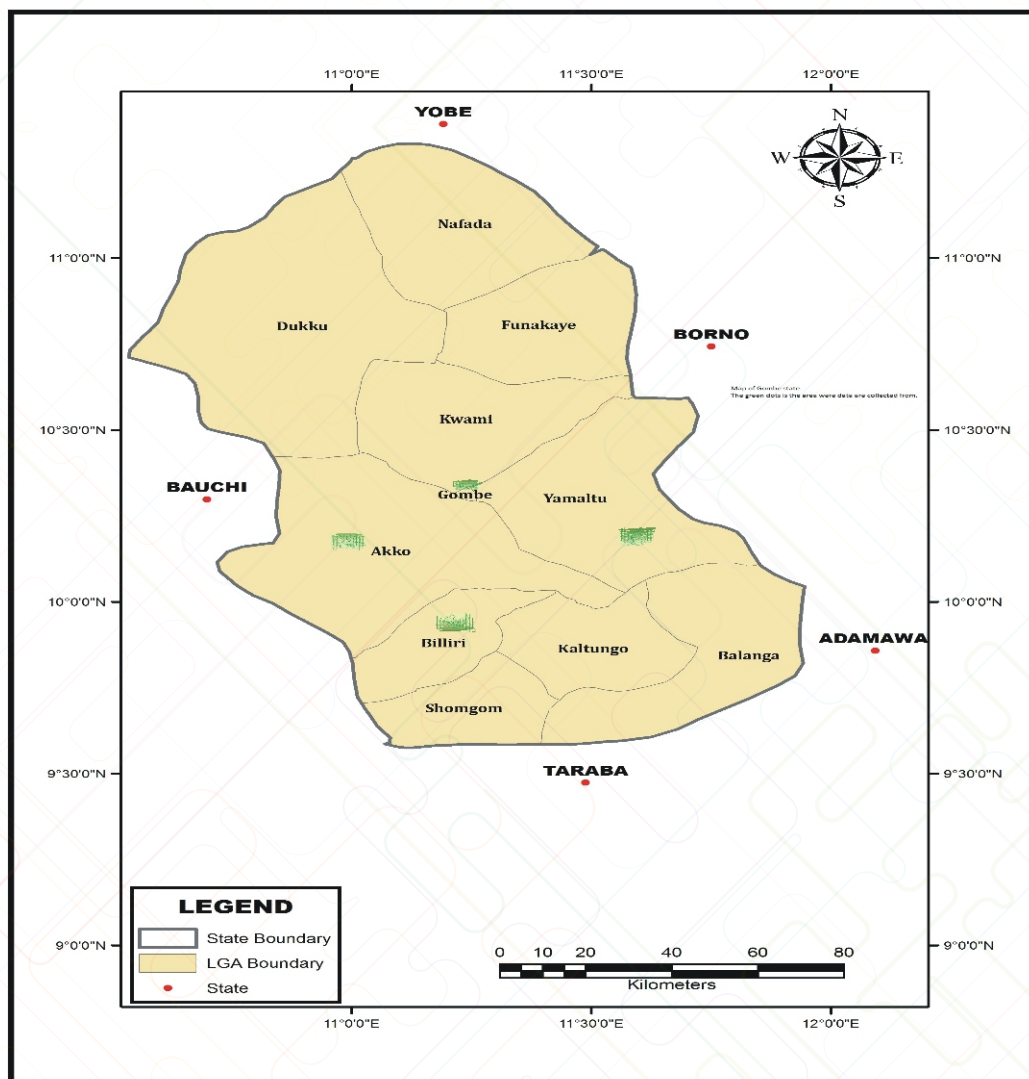
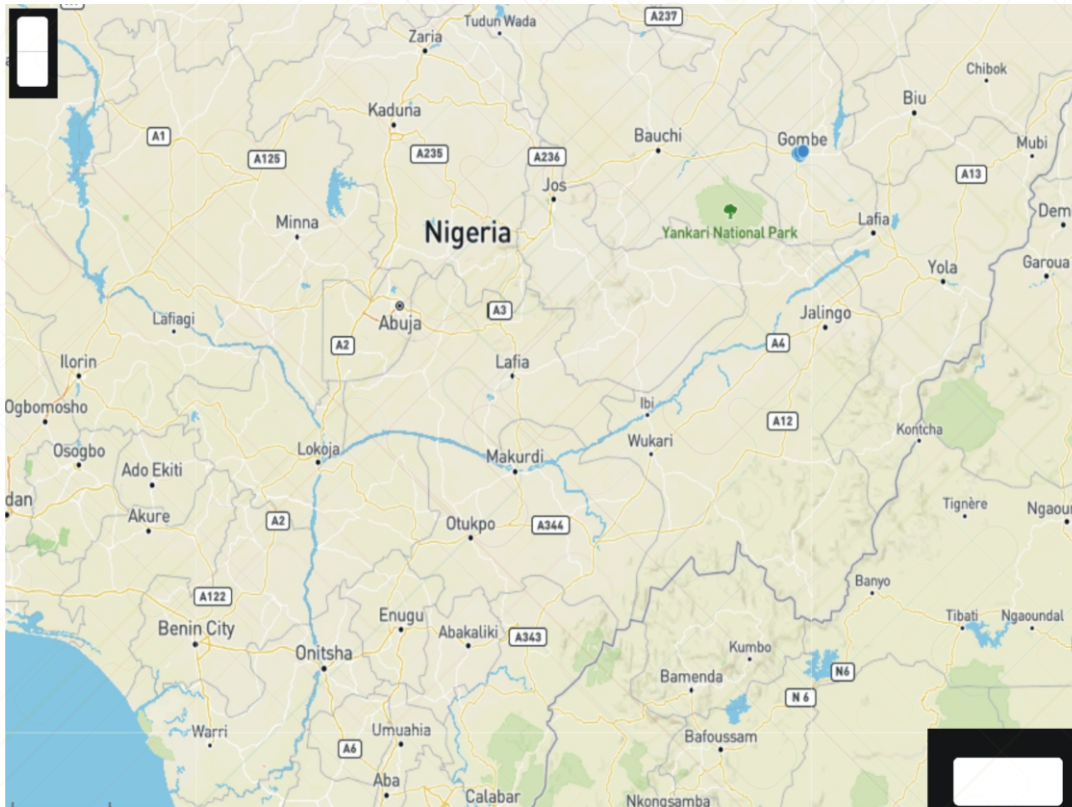
33%
Improved sanitation useable and accessible to persons living with disabilities

End Open Defecation by 2025

Clean Nigeria Campaign

Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely emptied and treated
Basic sanitation services are improved facilities which are not shared with other households
Limited sanitation services are improved facilities shared between two or more households
Unimproved sanitation services are pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open defecation is disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

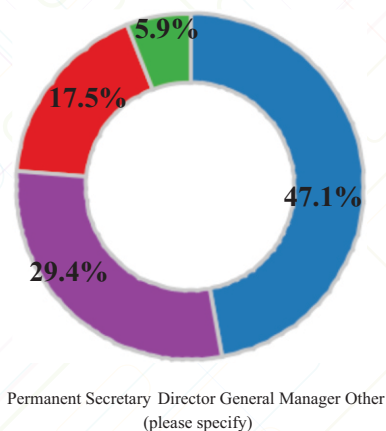
***GOMBE STATE
CHAPTER***



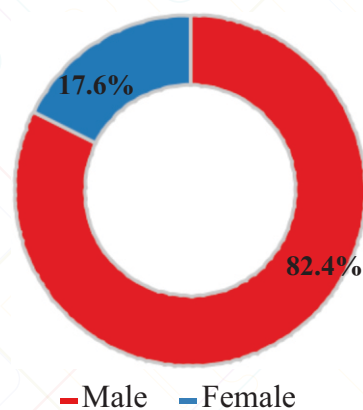
Outcome of the rapid WASH Policy Assessment.

The rapid WASH assessment carried out by Society for water and sanitation (NEWSAN) Gombe state chapter in Gombe state to ascertain policy issues and the effort of WASH stakeholders in addressing WASH challenges in the state.

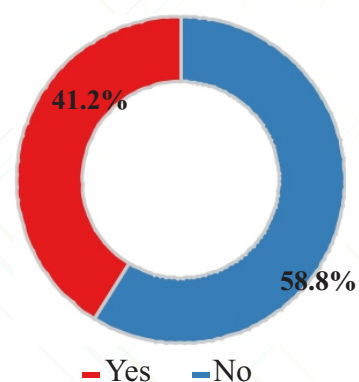
47.1% of the respondent are Directors, 17.6% permanent secretaries, while 5.9% general manager, and 29.4% are other staffs.



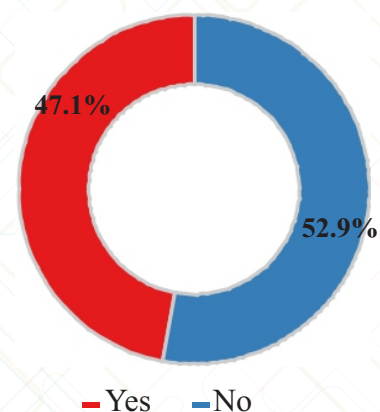
17.6% of the respondent are female while 82.4% are male



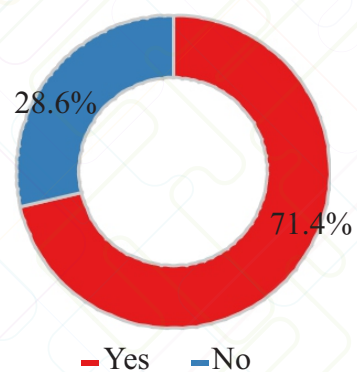
58.8% of the stakeholders don't have WASH financial investment finance plan in the state /LGAs.



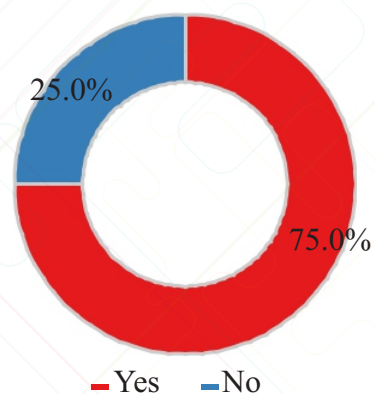
52.9% of the stakeholders do not have data on government expenditure on WASH.



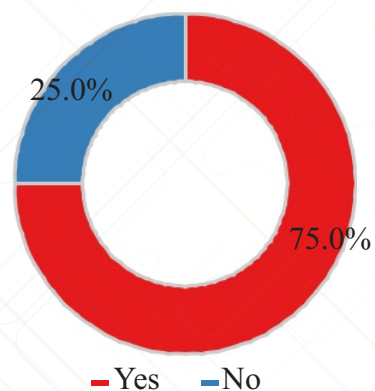
28.6% of the stakeholders do not have budget for Water supply in the state/LGAs



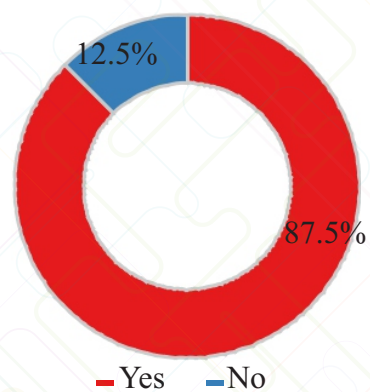
25.0% of the stakeholders do not have budget for sanitation for the state /LGAs



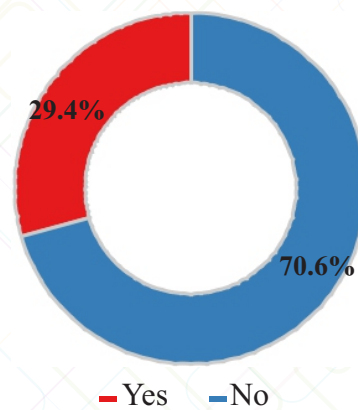
25.0% of the stakeholders do not have budget for hygiene in the state /LGAs



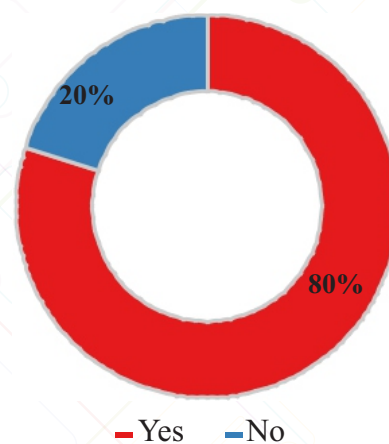
87.5% of the stakeholders do not get the amount budgeted for WASH released.



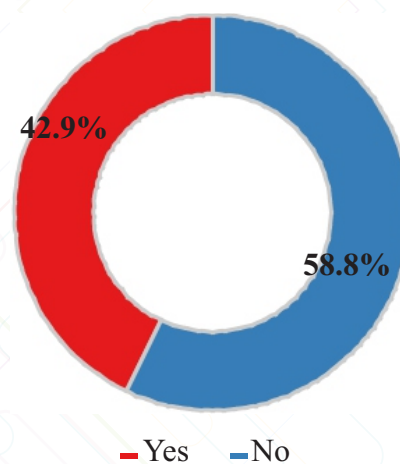
70.6% of the stakeholders lack WASH M&E framework in the state/LGAs.



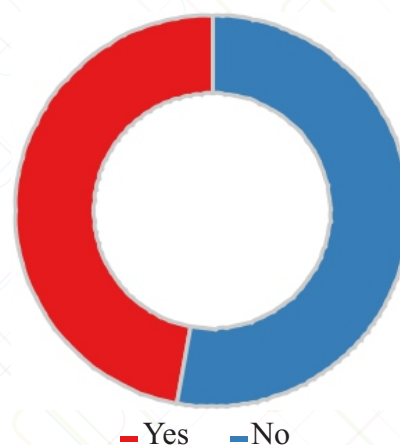
20.0% of the stakeholders do not comply with their M&E framework



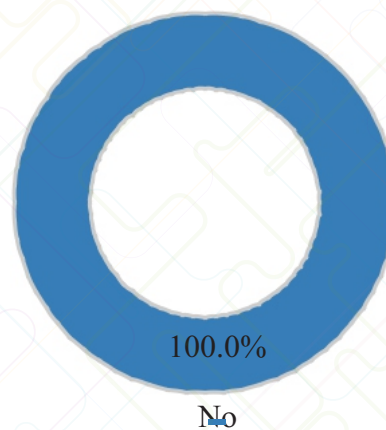
58.8% of the stakeholders lack implementation guideline ON M&E



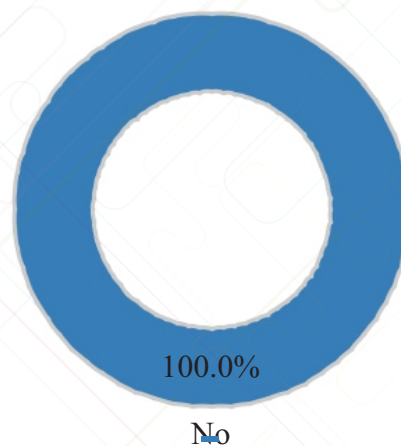
52.9% of the stakeholders don't mainstream Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) into the implementation of their WASH programmes and activities.



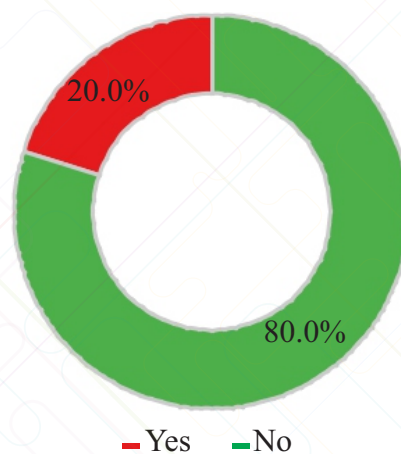
The State lacks Menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan



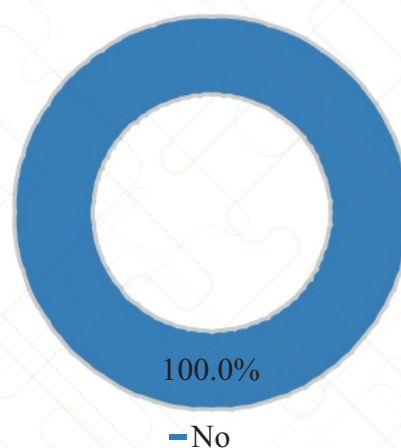
There is no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.



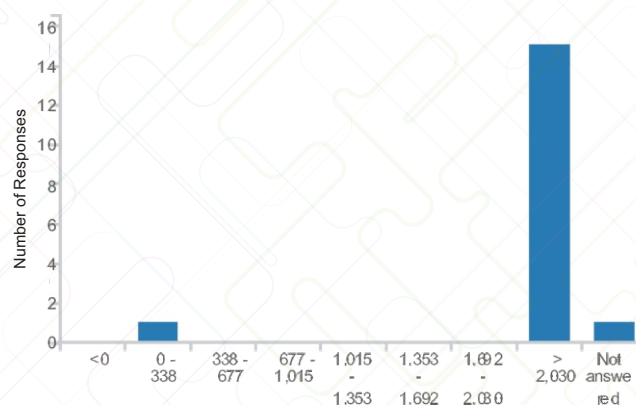
80.0% of the WASH sector Stakeholders are not coordinated at the state/LGAs.



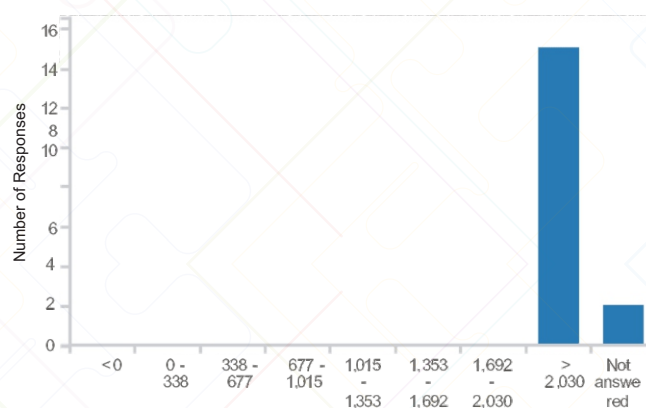
The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) Road map



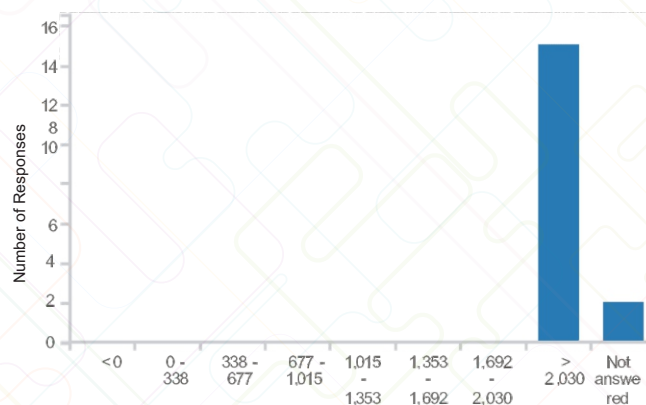
State/LGA SDG targets for Water



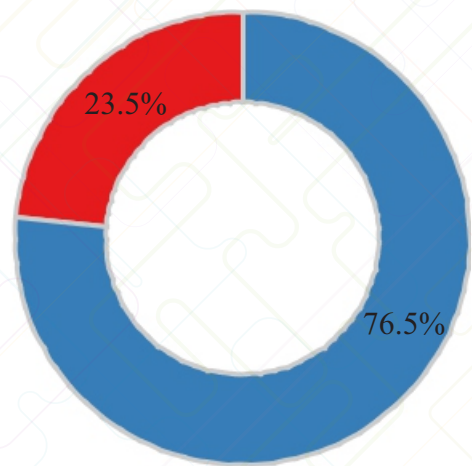
The State/LGA SDG targets for Sanitation



The State/LGA SDG targets for hygiene

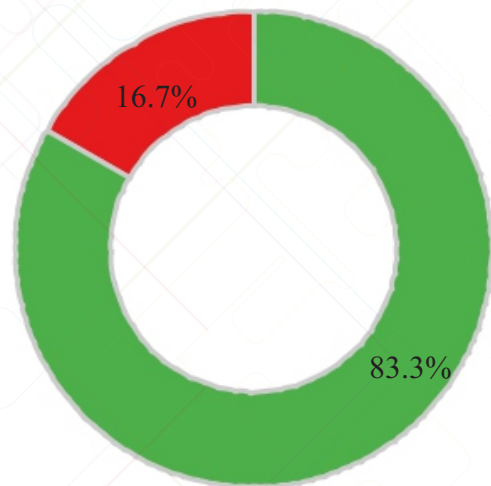


Gombe state is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest



— Yes — No

83.3% of WASH stakeholders activities and projects lack the involvement of persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making



— Well involved — Not involved

Recommendation

1. There is need for continuous advocacy towards the sensitization of stakeholders on data on WASH expenditures in order to promote mutual accountability and ensure that WASH expenditure is properly tracked.
2. It is important that the government releases funds budgeted for WASH in order demonstrate the extent to which the government attaches importance to human and national development thereby fast tracking the attainment of National ODF Goal and the SDGs.
3. There is need to support the WASH Unit in the state to develop a standardized M&E framework for the state/LGAs to enable her monitor all WASH implementation at all levels.
4. Gombe state chapter of NEWSAN to conduct advocacy to relevant stakeholders on the need for increased and sustainable funding for LGA WASH units / departments to enhance their functional and increase the efficiency of their key personnel.
5. There is need to support the state Ministry of women affairs to set up a Technical working group on MHHM for increased sensitization within the MDAs on mainstreaming MHHM activities into the implementation of school programmes.
6. 80.0% gap in the WASH sector coordination is not an ideal one, the NEWSAN State Chapter should work closely with the focal partner to enhance stakeholders' coordination and encourage the participation of relevant MDAs for inclusiveness.
7. NEWSAN need to conduct advocacy and have engagement with relevant stakeholders on the need for the state to develop her ODF Roadmap to enable her key into National programmes such as PEWASH, Clean Nigeria use a toilet campaign etc.
8. On the proposed PEWASH and Clean Nigeria Campaign programme implementation there is the need for WASH civil society desk to be established in the State RUWASSA to support and enhance her monitoring and ensuring smooth delivery and accountability of the PEWASH and CNC projects.
9. In the spirit of the current development principle of leaving no one behind, we call on the state government to ensure that people with disability are adequately planned for and involved in WASH programme and activities planning, implementation and decision making
10. It is also important to carry out advocacy and engagement with relevant stakeholders for PLWD inclusiveness.
11. NEWSAN State Chapter should take advantage of situation room and give feedback on state's WASH implementation for further engagement with key stakeholders.
12. There is need to carry out advocacy to the State Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) office to sensitise her and other stakeholders on the importance of mainstreaming SDG6 and WASH into the implementation of their various programmes.
13. There is need to engage with WASH sector stakeholders to stress the importance of Mand E and the need to addressing identified M and E issues thereby enhance the capacity and functionality of the stakeholders.
14. It is also important that WASH stakeholders should increase their collaboration not only at the operational level but also at the strategic level where policy decisions are made in order to enhance the sustainability of the various partners' commitments to WASH.

Conclusion

This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided adequate and valuable information about the status of WASH policy issues and implementation in the state and gaps that exist which would inform development decisions and the need to address the identified gaps in order to achieve SDG goal six (6) and the Nigerian National goal of ending open defecation by 2025.

It is important however to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be representative of the entire WASH policy gaps in the state, but to gives insights into some of the issues that may exist and require urgent attention. We encourage a further study to further explore some of these findings.

This assessment has revealed some of existing WASH policy gaps and other related issues at the state and LGA levels such as;

This assessment has revealed some of existing WASH policy gaps and other related issues at the state and LGA levels such as;

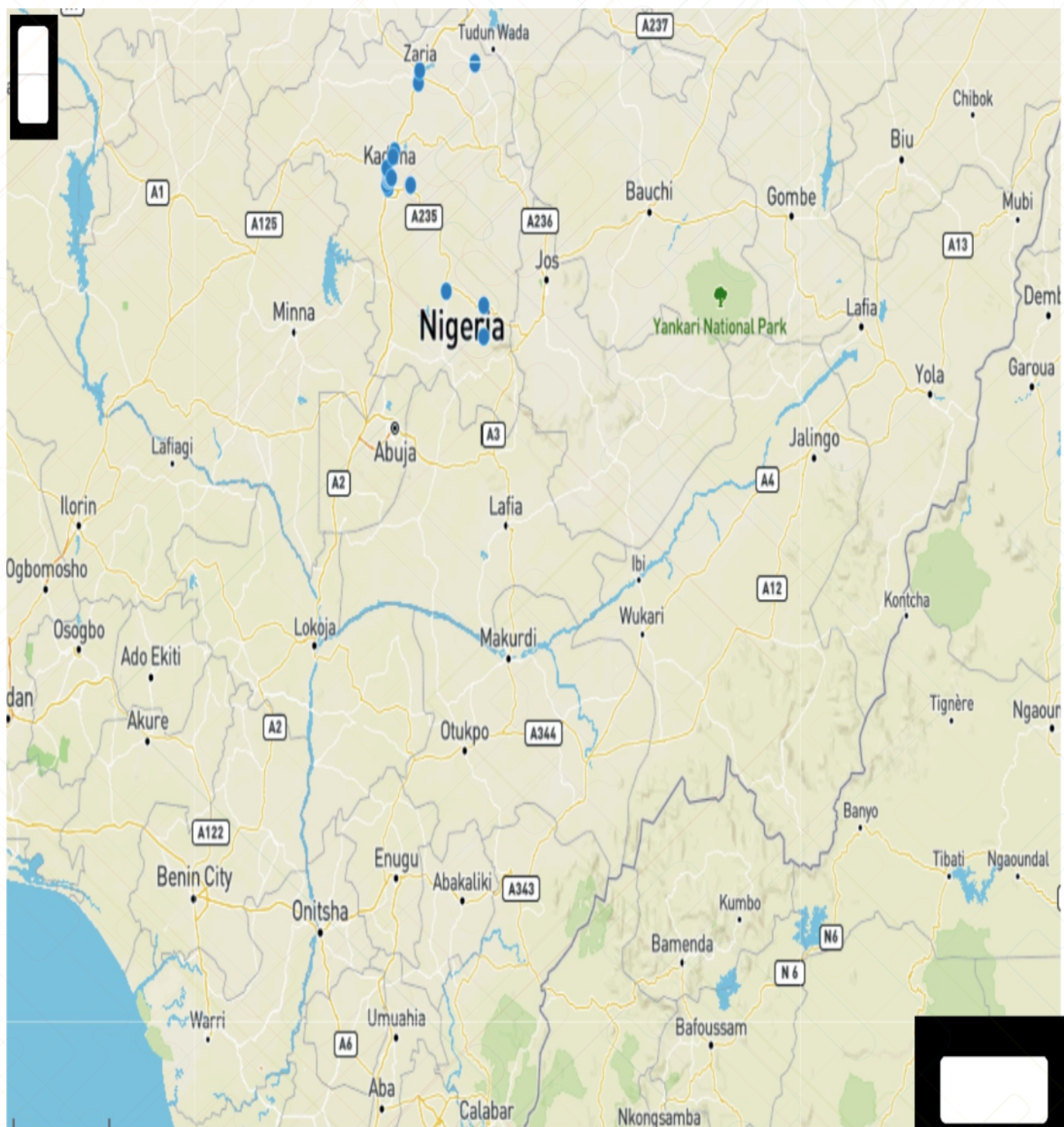
- 52.9% of the stakeholders do not have data on government expenditure on WASH.
- Ø 87.5% of the stakeholders do not have the amount budgeted for released
- Ø 70.6% stakeholders lack WASH sector M & E framework in the state/LGAs.
- Ø 20% of the M&E framework is not being implemented
- Ø 58.8% stakeholders lack WASH implementation guideline on M&E.
- Ø 57.1% of M&E performance implementation are not tracked.
- Ø 52.9% WASH projects don't mainstream Menstrual health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.
- Ø The State lack Menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan.
- Ø NO Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.
- Ø 80% of WASH stakeholders activities are coordinated at the state/LGA
- Ø The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) Roadmap.
- Ø The State/LGA is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest.
- Ø 83.8% of WASH stakeholders do not involve persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making.
- Ø The WASH stakeholders lack knowledge of their state SDG WASH target.

All these call for concern and raise questions about the pace at which the state will need to work to enable her achieve the National of goal of ending open defecation and achieving sustainable development goal (SDGs) six (6).

In order for sustainable development goals six (6) to be achieved in Gombe state there is need to address the gaps identified in this assessment and ensure no one is left behind in WASH service delivery in the state.

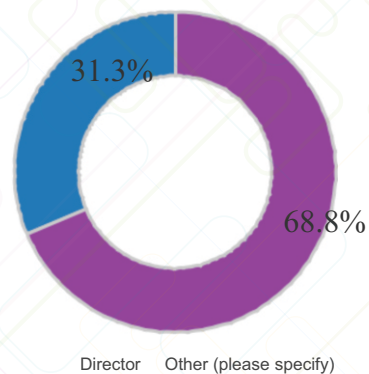
***KADUNA STATE
CHAPTER***

Map of Kaduna state with blue dots showing where data were collected from

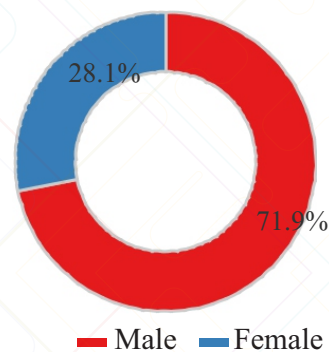


The rapid WASH Policy assessment carried out by Society for water and sanitation (NEWSAN) Kaduna State Chapter in Kaduna State to ascertain policy issues and the effort of WASH stakeholders in addressing WASH challenges in the state.

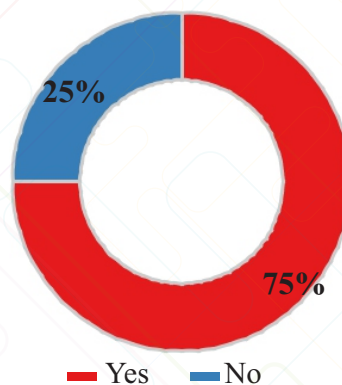
31.3% respondents are Directors, while 68.8% are other staff



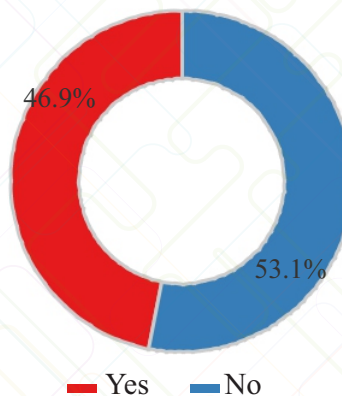
28.1 respondents are female while 71.9 are male



25% of the stakeholders don't have of WASH financial investment Plan in the state/LGAs

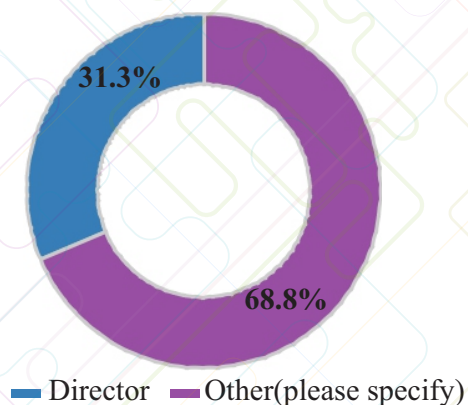


53.1% of the WASH data on government expenditure data are not available financial investment Plan in the state/LGAs

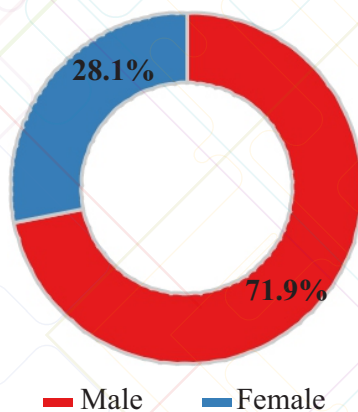


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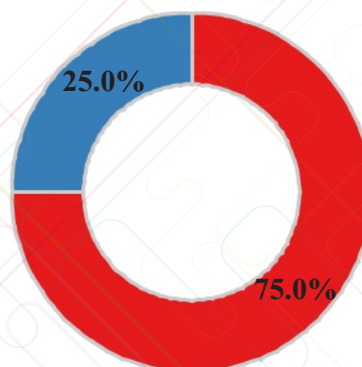
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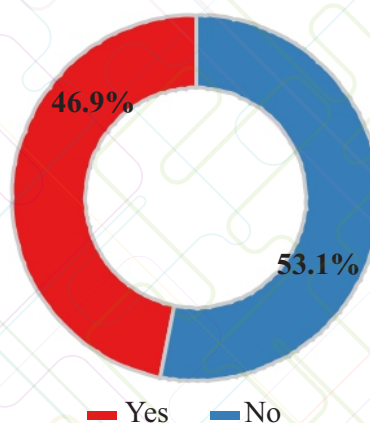
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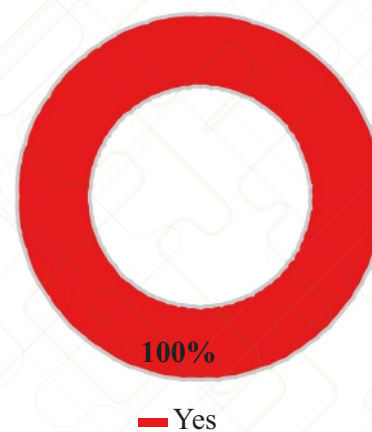
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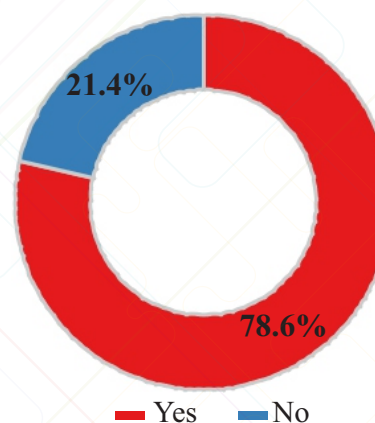
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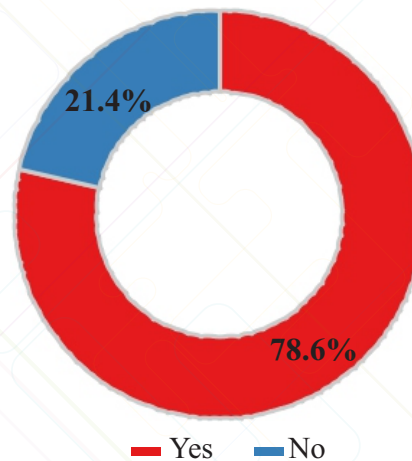
budget for Water supply in the state/LGAs



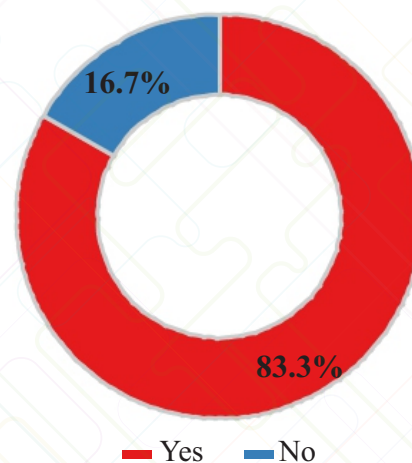
21.4% of the stakeholders have no budget for sanitation for the state /LGAs



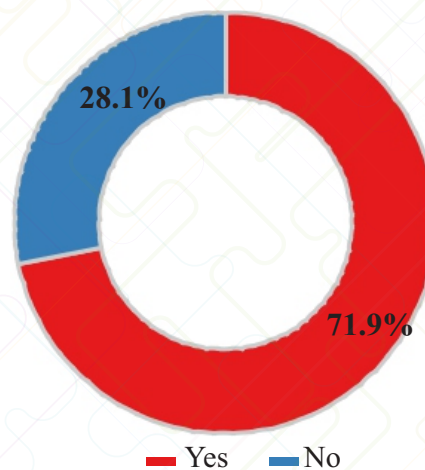
21.4% of the stakeholders have no budget for hygiene in the state /LGAs



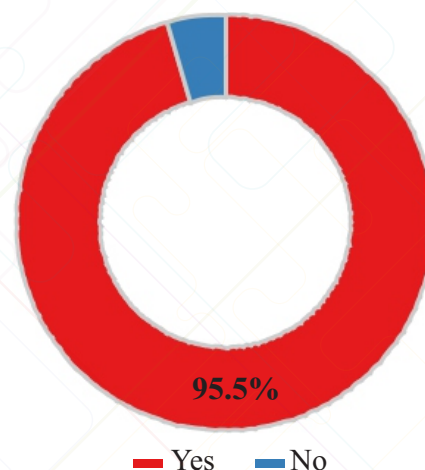
83.3% of the stakeholders have gaps between amount budgeted for WASH and amount released



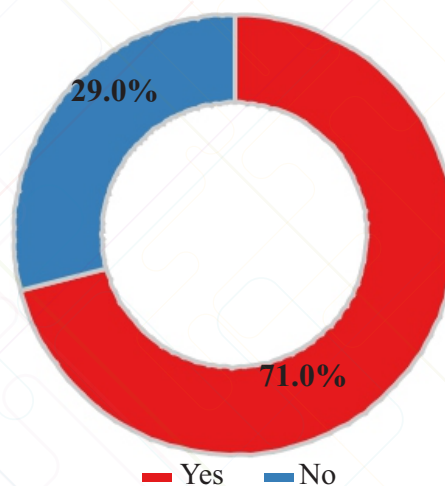
28.1% of the stakeholders lack WASH sector M&E framework in the state/LGAs



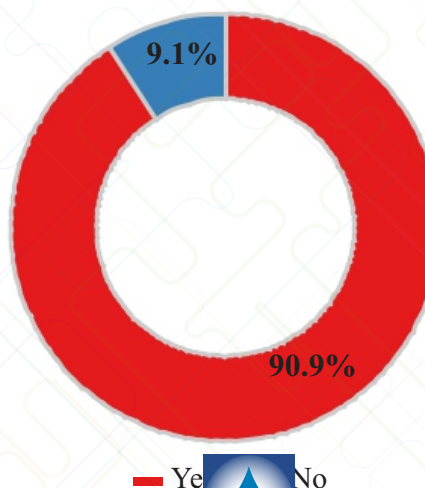
4.6% of the stakeholders M&E framework is not being followed



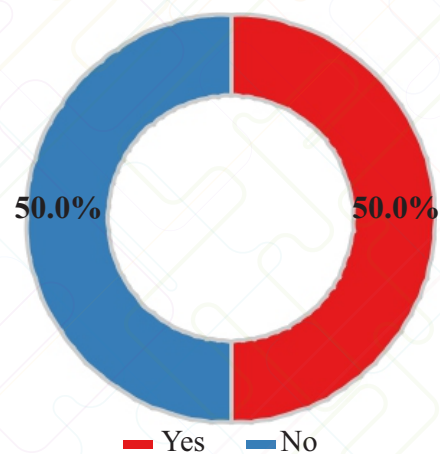
29.0% of the stakeholders lack implementation guideline on M&E



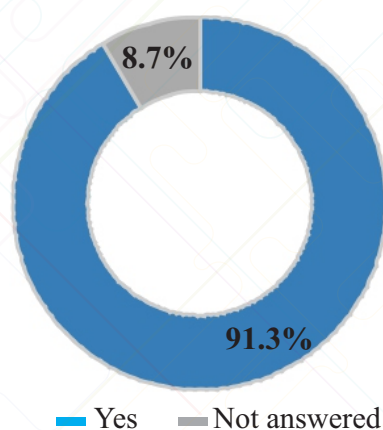
9.1% of the stakeholders M&E performance implementation are not tracked



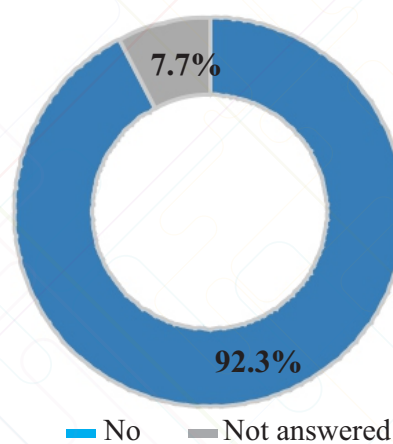
50.0% of the stakeholders WASH projects don't mainstream Menstrual health and Hygiene Management in project implementation.



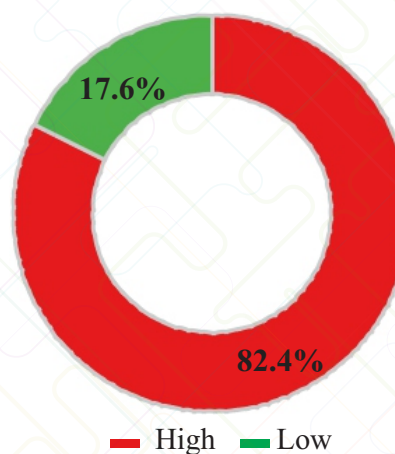
The State lacks Menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan



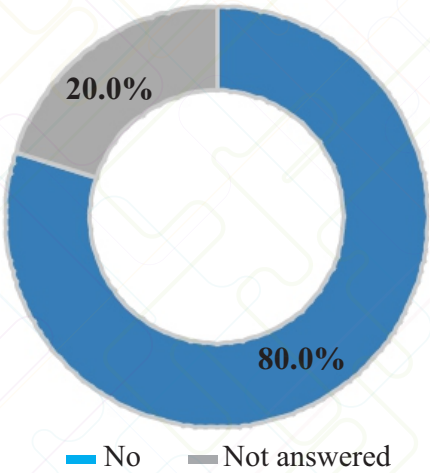
There is no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHHM) in the state.



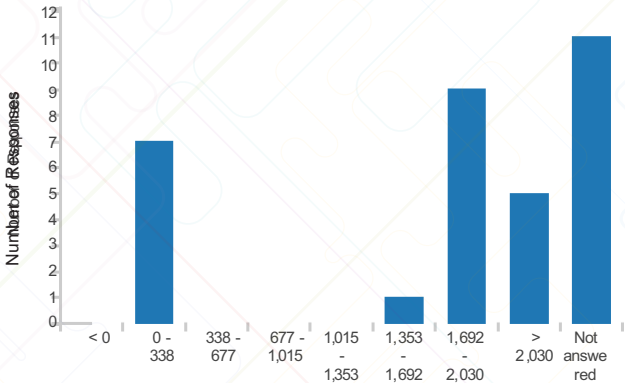
82.4% of WASH sector stakeholders are not coordination at the state/LGAs.



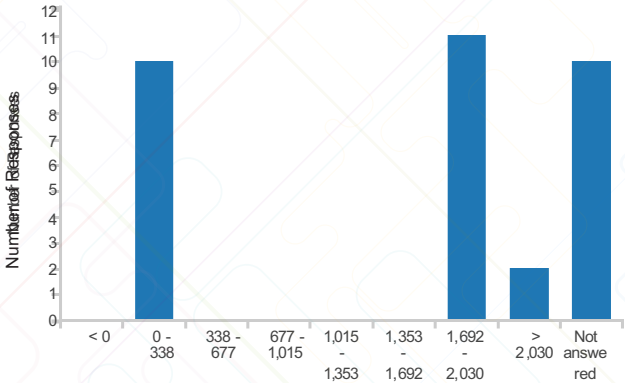
The state lacks open defecation free (ODF) road Map



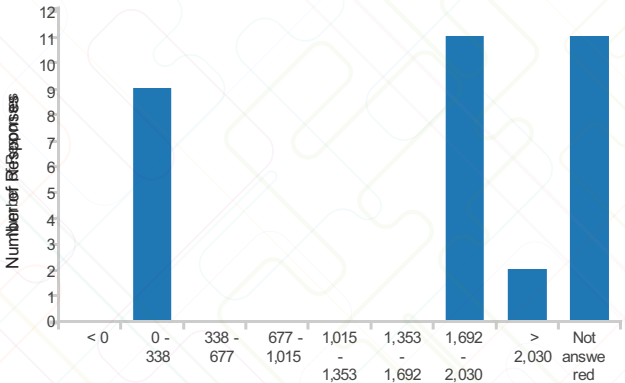
State/LGA SDG targets for Water



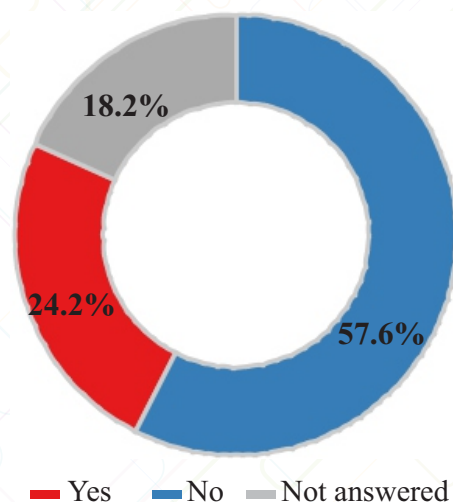
The State/LGA SDG targets for Sanitation



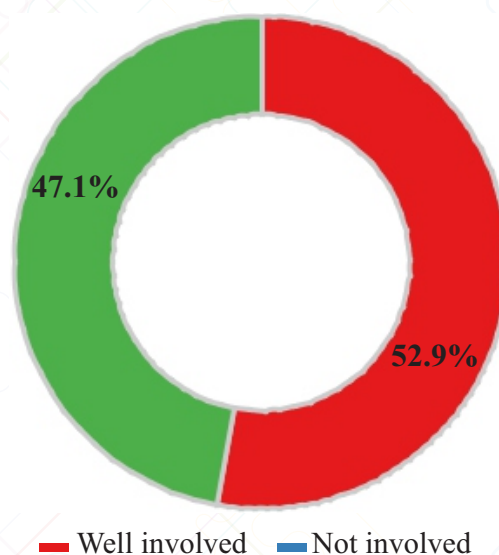
The State/LGA SDG targets for hygiene



state/ LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest in PEWSAH implementation.



47.1% of WASH stakeholders activities and projects lack the involvement of persons with disability in WASH planning, implementation and decision making



Recommendations:

1. There is need for continuous advocacy towards the sensitization of stakeholders on data on WASH expenditures in order to enhance the promotion of Mutual Accountability thereby, ensuring proper tracking of WASH expenditure.
2. The gap between budgeted amount and budget releases can be bridged through effective advocacy, engagement and budget tracking and this can be achieved through effective coordination between WASH CSOs and MDAs responsible for budgeting, releases and implementation.
3. There is need to support the state Ministry of women affairs to set up a Technical working group on MHHM for increased sensitization within the MDAs on mainstreaming MHHM in programmes implementation and in schools.
4. 82.4% WASH sector coordination is encouraging but the NEWSAN State Chapter should work closely with the state WASH sector to ensure that their programme and activities have sustaining impact.
5. NEWSAN State chapter is encouraged to Conduct advocacy to state Sustainable development goal office on the need for sensitization of relevant Stakeholders on understanding and mainstreaming SDG6 in project implementation.
6. The WASH Stakeholders in the state should ensure continuity in WASH sector M&E framework implementation to enhance compliance with the state Roadmap.
7. NEWSAN should conduct advocacy to relevant stakeholders to the key MDAs on the need to develop an ODF Roadmap for the State and keying into National programme such as, PEWASH, Clean Nigeria use a toilet etc
8. NEWSAN State Chapter should take advantage of situation room and give feedback on the status of WASH facilities in the state, status of WASH service delivery and programme and implementation of activities and projects to enable them identify area for further engagement with key stakeholders.
9. The State Chapter to collaborate with the PWD for increased advocacy on inclusiveness.
10. Though the Ministry of Health is the process of adapting the National Policy on Adolescent Health which will address Menstrual Hygiene and other issues affecting adolescent girls. There is a gap as the Ministry of Health will need to work closely with Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women Affairs and Ministry of Water Resources including the NEWSAN and other development partners including WSSCC. This will also help to further enhance the MHHM in the state.
11. There has been multiple working group which has been collapsed into Reproductive Health Core Technical Committee (RHCTC) with adolescent health under that group but this needs to work closely with the Technical working group on MHHM for effectiveness and efficiency.
12. There is Low level of collaboration at the policy decision and strategic planning levels, this however needs to be improved upon through improved sector coordination.
13. NEWSAN will need to step up her advocacy and engagement activities in the Local Government where we found even the director and Chairman of the Local Government does not have good understanding of WASH activities.

Conclusion

This rapid WASH policy assessment has provided a valuable information about the status of WASH policy in the state and gaps that exist which would inform development decisions and the need to address these gaps in order to achieve SDG goal six (6) and the national ODF Goal.

It is important however to state that this assessment is in no way taken to be representative of the entire WASH policy gaps in the state, but to give insights into some of the issues that may exist. We encourage a further study to explore some of these findings.

- This assessment has revealed some existing WASH policy gaps and other related issues at the state and LGA levels such as;
 - 53.1% of government WASH expenditure are without data.
 - Amount budgeted for WASH by 83.3% of the stakeholders were not released.
 - 50.0% WASH stakeholders don't mainstream WASH into their activities
 - Menstrual health and Hygiene Management in project implementation,
 - Kaduna State lack Menstrual health and Hygiene Management action plan,
 - The state has no Technical Working Groups on Menstrual health and Hygiene Management (MHHM).
 - 82.4% of WASH sector stakeholders at the state/LGAs are not coordinated.
 - Kaduna state lacks open defecation free (ODF) Roadmap,
 - Kaduna state/ LGAs is currently not implementing PEWASH but has indicated interest on PEWSAH implementation.
 - 47.1% of WASH stakeholders in the state do not involve persons living disability in their WASH planning, implementation and decision making.

All these call for concern and raise question about what pace the state will need move to achieve the sustainable development goal (SDGs) six (6) and the National 2025 ODF goal.

In order for the sustainable development goals six (6) and the Nigeria National ODF to be achieved in Kaduna state there is need to address gaps identified in this assessment and ensure that no one is left behind in WASH in the state.

