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The post-2015 development agenda

Nigeria stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS- ACRONYMS

CMP	Catchment management plan
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GWP-N	Global Water Partnership-Nigeria
IWRM	Integrated water resources management
LGA	Local Government Area
LGC	Local Government Councils
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Enforcement Agency
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
O & M	Operation and maintenance
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RBDAs	River basin development authorities
SWA	State water agency
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
WASH	Water, sanitation and Hygiene
WQ	Water quality
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WW	Waste water

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1 Background and Introduction

1.1 Background

Following the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012, the United Nations started an open consultation process to identify priorities in a participatory manner from citizens around the world for the post-2015 development agenda, as the Millennium Development Goals reach their target date in 2015.

The Global Consultation process is organised around 11 thematic areas. Water was chosen as one of the thematic areas. Given the importance of water, as it undergirds most of the other MDG's and any future goals, it becomes imperative to have an insightful and informative debate on the role of water in the post—2015 development agenda.

1.2 Introduction

The one-day national consultation took place at the Reiz Continental Hotel, Central Business District Area, Abuja on 3rd April, 2014. The meeting was organized by the Global Water Partnership-Nigeria (GWP-N). The Consultations captured a broad range of priority issues related to water in the post-2015 development agenda from the Nigerian perspective.

A total of 41 participants attended the meeting, including government representatives, ministries, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic and research institutions, water users, data generation institutions, pressmen, and international donor agencies (Participants list in Annex 1). The Chairman of the GWP-N, delivered a welcome address.



The National Consultation process Consultant, Professor Lekan Oyebande, presented the background and overview of the global post-2015 discussion and process, including the history and formulation process of the MDGs, globally viewed weaknesses and strengths of the MDG framework, and tasked the groups to recommend possible water management and development priorities for a post 2015 development framework in the Nigeria context.. The consultation continued in break-out groups according to the three agreed priority thematic areas of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Wastewater /Water Quality; and Water Resources Management (WRM). The groups undertook discussions drilling deeper into the suggested questions on ways to accelerate progress of the MDGs, challenges in the achievement of the MDGs, issues that should be included in the development agenda for post 2015 and on policies and practices which need to be in place for a new development agenda. The reports from the groups were brought to a plenary for further discussion and analysis.

The peculiarities of the Nigeria's federal structure came to the fore during the discussions at the sessions. The Nigerian federal structure makes provision of most basic services the responsibility of states and local governments, with considerable level of autonomy. Water supply is a state responsibility, and to this end state governments have created State Water Agencies (SWAs) to manage and operate systems for water service delivery in urban and rural areas. The role of the federal government is limited to policy formulation at national level, research and development and

coordination of water supply. Unlike other federal systems such as India and Brazil, where the federal government can use fiscal and other incentives or instruments to leverage good performance from states in service delivery and get states to respond to specific sector priorities, the federal system in Nigeria gives the national/federal government very limited leverage over states in their areas of jurisdictions defined by the constitution. The nature of fiscal federalism and revenue allocation guarantee states their share such that federal government has limited scope to use financial or legal leverage to get states to comply with federal guidelines or directives on subjects that are state prerogatives. The common approach is through dialogue and 'gentleman's agreement' on such matters rather than sanctions.

2 Objective

The National Consultation is aimed at obtaining views from 30 key countries on the post2015 development agenda for water and sustainable development. It is also to build awareness and examine the recommendation presented in the UN-Water paper on a dedicated goal for water from the country perspective and, to influence the global policy dialogue to ensure water is not neglected in the future development agenda. Through such opportunity to listen to country future needs and priorities regarding sustainable development, a deeper qualitative understanding of individual country priorities for post2015 is likely to result.

3 Importance of Water in National Development

Water has profound impact on the quality of life indicators and is a major determinant of productivity as well as poverty levels in the country in the sectors such as agriculture, health, education and industry are vulnerable to water supply and sanitation. Unsafe drinking water is still widely used and constitutes severe health problems in the country.

Of the five basic human needs (water, food, health, education, peace) water is a common factor to the other four. Food production as well as most of societies' other socio-economic activities depends on availability of water. Furthermore, the efficiency of food production is currently measured on the basis of a unit increase in the volume of production per unit volume of water. Water has been a very important factor in determining location of settlement development in the country where it usually serves as human settlement boundaries and a determinant of peaceful co-existence.

Hydro-electric power (HEP) accounted for some 75% of Nigeria's power generation less than two decades ago and still contributes more than 30% today. Nigeria's rapidly increasing population and urbanisation require increasing volumes of water to quench both human and industrial thirst while the removal of wastes generated by both is dependent on the ubiquitous courier, water.

A dedicated global goal on water provides a unique opportunity to address this situation, managing the water cycle in a holistic and sustainable way.

4 Key National priorities for Sustainable Development of Water in Nigeria

The National Consultation particularly focused on WASH, Water Resources Management, Waste Water Management and Water Quality which the stakeholders agreed are indeed national priorities.

4.1 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In order to ensure that everyone in Nigeria has access to WASH services sooner than later, the following priorities need to be pursued aggressively and consistently.

Sub-theme	Priority issues/Indicators	Indicative targets
Water supply	Improved access to potable water supply	80% for access to safe drinking water by 2025
		Available reservoir capacity is increased from 34 km to 35 km by 2020. 50% and 50% equity contribution to complete ongoing small towns community managed water projects by Federal government and State/LGA by 2020. Concession to Private sector to establish new water schemes and rehabilitate existing ones in small towns schemes by 2020.
	Increase in fund to the sector using innovative methods	Government subvention, private sector investment and support to O&M funds are increased significantly. (e.g. Tariff for water is adequate to cover O & M in cities, and 60% of O&M in small towns)
	Participatory approach to project planning, design and implementation	All key stakeholders are empowered and opportuned to participate in WASH project cycle activities.
Sanitation Hygiene	Improved access to basic sanitation and hygiene	From 33% coverage to 65% in 2025
	No open Defecation " - eliminate open defecation"	Reduce per cent of population practising open defecation to zero (0)
	More people in rural areas and small towns as well as primary and secondary schools that have education in basic sanitation and hygiene and hand washing with soap education and practice	The percentage is doubled by 2025.
	Harmonization of water supply and sanitation policies	Water supply policy is updated comprehensively to fully integrate sanitation and hygiene.
	Innovation in technologies appropriate for service delivery in WASH	Water delivery and saving technologies are applied and maintained for sustainable water demand management

4.2 Water Resources Management (WRM)

Nigeria has made some progress on this particular sub-theme, but all the water reform initiatives need to be finalized, properly streamlined, and operationalized for implementation. They include:

- Draft National Water Resources Policy – formed the basis for national water resources strategy
- IWRM compliant Draft National Water Resources Bill
- National IWRM strategy and water efficiency plan
- IWRM strategy for 3 of the 8 catchment areas and for the western and eastern littorals (part of 2 other catchment areas) - Three catchment management plans for the above 2 catchment areas and part catchments above. - It has increased awareness creation on IWRM.

Nigeria has a high water dependency ratio as significant proportions of its water resources flow in from outside its borders – the Niger, Benue and Cross Rivers are the main rivers. Thus transboundary cooperation with the upstream riparian countries is imperative.

Sub-theme	Priority issues/Indicators	Indicative targets
Water Resources Management	National water resources policy	The policy is updated, finalised and approved by December 2014
	Draft National water resources bill & implementation framework	The bill is finalised, passed by the National Assembly and the implementation framework established by December 2014.
	Development of IWRM strategy for all eight (8) hydrological/catchment areas of the country	Catchment management plans for the remaining hydrological/catchment areas of the country are developed.
	Systematic involvement and use of WRM institutions and stakeholders at catchment level through development of catchment management plans (CMPs) for the remaining hydrological/catchment areas	CMPs for the remaining hydrological/catchment areas are developed and operationalized
	Institutional strengthening of established institutions on IWRM	Build capacity of Nigerian Water Resources Management Commission (NWRMC, with its regulatory mandate) and Nigerian Hydrological Service Agency (NIHSA)
	Strengthening of transboundary water management through river basin organizations (RBOs) or bilateral commissions	Niger basin Authority and Lake Chad Basin Commission are strengthened and Nigeria derives commensurate benefits from its leadership and investment
		Nigeria-Niger Commission is strengthened, while a similar commission is created with Cameroon for Cross River
	Participatory and cooperative management of water resources at the three tiers-federal, state and LGA, including the community.	Appropriate platforms are established at each level, including river basin or catchment area for democratic and cooperative development and management of water resources

4.3 Waste Water Pollution Management for Water Quality Protection

Sub-theme	Priority issues/Indicators	Indicative targets
Water Pollution Management for Water Quality Protection	Improving the performance of wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater infrastructure is improved.
	(treatment plants, sewers) as part of an integrated urban water management	Integrated urban water management plan is prepared-including timely licencing of wastewater treatment plants
	Promotion of water demand management and water reuse	Demand management plan and related water data system established
	Number of industries complying with environment regulation e.g. installation of functional waste water treatment plant	The number of such industries are significantly increased Untreated waste water is reduced by 25% by 2025
	Implementation and enforcement of existing environmental regulations on industrial sectors, surface and groundwater by National Environmental Standards and Enforcements Agency (NESREA)	NESREA's implementation and enforcement plan is completed and operationalized to reduce pollution
	Water & pollution awareness	Inculcate water & environment education into school curriculum. Nutrient pollution is reduced by (30%) by 2025

4.4 Cross-cutting issues

The achievement of the indicative targets has serious implications, which can be referred to as the cross-cutting issues. Such issues require serious attention now and in the post-2015 years. They are not discussed in details as they have been reflected under the key priorities. They include:

- Policy and Regulations - finalization and implementation/enforcement of policies, laws and regulations
- Governance and institutional frameworks- Strengthen institutions (capacity and skills) and promote cooperative governance between institutions at the three levels/tiers for sustainable development and management of water resources
- Infrastructural development, maintenance and management- Many of the more than 220 dams require maintenance and completion of the multipurpose objectives, particularly irrigation development and hydropower generation.
- Increased and Innovative financing of water projects, including infrastructure – creation of conducive regulatory environment to attract private sector participation and aggressive promotion of internal generation of O&M by users, based on the principles of affordability, accountability and transparency.
- Youth & gender mainstreaming should be carried through at all levels of government & institutions while cooperation with tertiary academic and research institutions should be vigorously promoted for knowledge creation and skills impartation in the water sector.

4.5 Suggested areas for future sustainable development targets for Water in Nigeria

These other priorities have been partly taken care of under section 4.1 to 4.3 and in 4.4 which deals with cross cutting issues. They include water governance, building/strengthening capacity of institutions, integrated (urban) water management, with particular reference to periurban slums,

innovative funding of water sector and infrastructural development and maintenance. This subsection will only elaborate aspects of water governance, which has received less attention during recent and ongoing water sector reforms.

4.5.1 Water Governance

In Nigeria the concern of the civilian administration of 1999-2007 for poor service delivery motivated the Service Compact with all Nigerians (SERVICOM) initiative launched in 2004 with the support of the UK Government. It is an accountability framework for examining the relationship between policy makers, service providers and service users. Nigeria's water utility systems have recently undergone major reforms aimed at improving service delivery performance. However, the underlying casual factors for infrastructure deterioration are not given sufficient attention to militate against a repeat of similar problems in the future. These selected aspects of water governance require urgent and close attention (See tables in 4.1-4.3):

- The policy environment of water service providers: a review of: (i) existing legislation governing the each sector; (ii) institutional arrangements and distribution of responsibilities; (iii) the main 'actors' in urban water service provision, their interests and clarification on their mandates, including policy formulation, asset management and infrastructure development; (iv) regulations and their enforcement; (v) accountability and responsibilities among stakeholders at the three (3) different tiers of government and how the coordination between these stakeholders works in practice.
- The nature of the accountability framework within which service providers operate: (i) Effectiveness of mechanisms or tools for making providers more accountable to users: increasing the 'voice' of service users and providing them with instruments for holding providers accountable? (ii) Assessment of the relationship between policy makers and service providers; policy makers and service users/citizens; and service providers and users.
- Development of action plans and service standards for (urban) water service providers.

5 Water Resources Management Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting

In order to ensure effective coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of water resources programmes, the following priority issues are crucial:

- The Federal Ministry of Water Resources should be consulted on all external interventions in water resources development in the country. Similarly, the Federal Government should consult States in all water resources development projects.
- All States should be encouraged to set up Ministries of Water Resources.
- Each State should set up chapter of the State Technical Committee on Water Resources (STCWR) with membership drawn from the relevant Federal agencies, State, LGAs, Communities and other Stakeholders in the state.
- The National Council on Water Resources/National Technical Committee on Water Resources (NCWR/NTCWR) should examine and harmonise lists and locations proposed water resources projects of the Federal, States and LGAs to avoid duplications and indiscriminate siting of such projects.
- A technical Monitoring Unit in the proposed Department of Maintenance should be responsible for monitoring of project functionality as distinct from the other routine monitoring carried out by other agencies of government and the Federal Ministry of Water Resources.
- Periodically, all stakeholders should use designed performance indicators to assess if the set targets are being achieved.

- Strengthen monitoring and reporting for effective evaluation by providing adequate facilities for the activities.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Full Name	Organisation	Position
Prof. Lekan Oyebande	University of Lagos and HEC Ltd	Emeritus Professor, GWPN Trustee
Prof. F.A. Adeniji	University of Maiduguri	Prof. of Agric. Engineering (Soil & Water)
John. I Akut	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Rep. Director (SUND)
C Emenike Ugwu	Federal Min. Of Water Res.	Assistant Direct (Programme)
Nature Obiakor	Youth Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Initiative Africa	Coordinator
Mrs Rosetter O. Etten	Nigerian Water Supply Asso.	Administrative Secretary
Mrs Laila Ovalekacha	African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)	Programme Officer
V.N Adikuru	Anambra-Imo River Basin Dev. Authority, Owerri	Assistant Director
Alkali Mohammed	Fed. Min. of Water Res.	CTO (Rep. Director, Water Supply)
Mrs Kate Kanebi	European Union (EU)	Project Officer. Water, Sanitation and Food Security
Dr. Martin Mbonu	European Union (EU)	Project Director
Olalekan Omolade	WaterAID Nigeria	Policy and Sector Support Coordinator
Engr. R.A.K Jimoh	Rakim Eng'ing Ltd, Abuja	Consultant Rakim Eng'ng Ltd
Lady Ezimira C. Ezeka	Nigeria Environmental Standard and Regulation Agency, Abuja	Deputy Director
Engr. Y.K. Dalha	Nigeria Integrated Water Res. Mgt. Commission, Abuja	Director, Corporate Support Services
David Akuta	Society for Water and Sanitation, Abuja	Programme Manager
Dr. Muslim Idris	WSSSRP-EU/HJKYB Coalition	Chairman
Effiong A. Basse	FMWR, Abuja	Assist. Director
B. Tarka Buba	FMWR, Abuja	Assist. Director
Moses Oluwatoyin Beckley	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency, Abuja (NIHSA)	Director
O.M. Ogunwale	NIHSA	Deputy Director
Engr. I.G. Ifeora	Nigeria Integrated Water Res. Mgt. Commission	Director(Catchment Mgt. Plan)
Benson Attah	Community Response Initiative	Executive Director
Ruth During	WSSCC/WEP	Programme Officer
Prof. Kenneth Iwugo	Private Consultant	Kenevion Global Resource Ltd
Mrs Tolani Busari	WaterAid Nigeria	Head of Governance
Engr. M.O.Offie	Dept. of Dams & Reservoir Operation, FMWR	Deputy Director
C.O. Bikom	Federal Min of Agric & Rural Development, Abuja.	Assist. Director
Bade Olokun	UNICEF	WASH Specialist

Full Name	Organisation	Position
Engr Peter H. Sule	NIWRMC/GWP-Nigeria	Water Resources Engineer
Peter Onoja	NIWRMC, Abuja	Deputy Director
Bashiru Fantola	NIWRMC	ICT Consultant
Fred Anusim	National Emergency Management Agency	Principal DRR
Fada. F. Feson	NIWRMC	Scientific Officer
N.N Amara	NIWRMC	Planning Officer
Teslim Oloyede	NIWRMC	Planning Officer

Annex 3: Meeting Agenda

NATIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON 3RD APRIL 2014

AT THE REIZ INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL, CENTRAL AREA, FCT ABUJA

Item	Time	Activity	Leader
1.	8:30-9:30	Arrival and Registration	Secretariat/Admin Secretary
2.	9:30-10:30	Opening Ceremony	
		Prayer	
		Welcome Statement	GWPN Chairman
		Keynote & Opening Address	Hon Minister of Water Resources
3.	10:30-11:00	Tea/Coffee Break	Admin Secretary
4.	11:00-11:30	Presentation of Working Documents & Workshop Objective	<i>Consultant</i>
5.	11:30-12:00	Discussion of Presentation	Consultant & Mr. Effiong Bassey
6.	12:00-13:30	Formation of Working Groups (WGs) and Start of WG Discussions	<i>Consultant</i> & Eng Kazaure Dahla
7.	13:30-14:30	Plenary – Presentation of Group Reports & Discussion	<i>Consultant/Dr Muslim Idris</i>
8.	14:30-15:30	Lunch Break	
9.	15:30-16:30	Presentation of Rapporteur's Report & Discussion	Prof Francis A. Adeniji
10.	16:30-16:45	Closing : Closing Remarks and Prayer	Chairman

