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Reform Programme Phase II for the Federal Republic of Nigeria**

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Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
Reform Programme,
Phase II (WSSSRP II)**

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Abbreviations

CME	Community Management Expert
CRSWB	Cross River State Water Board
DIDC	Department of International Development Cooperation (Cross River State)
ESAs	External Support Agencies
EUD	European Union Delegation
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FIPEs	Federal level Institutional and Policy Experts
GIS	Geographic Information System
IPE	Institutional and Policy Expert
ITAT	interim Technical Assistance Team
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
IWRMC	Integrated Water Resource Management Commission
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPUWRCD	Ministry for Public Utilities, Water Resources and Community Development
MTSS	Medium Term Sector Strategy
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NIWRMC	National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission
OPE	Operational Programme Estimate
PD	Project Director
PIA	Programme Implementation Agency
PRA	Programme Recipient Agencies
PRS	Planning, Research and Statistics
PS	Permanent Secretary
RUDA	Rural Development Agency
RUWATSSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (Cross River State)
SIPEs	State level Institutional and Policy Experts
SMWR	State Ministry of Water Resources
SSG	Secretary to the State Government
STOWA	Small Towns Water Agency
STTA	Short-term TA
STU	State Technical Unit
SWB	State Water Board
SWSEs	State Water and Sanitation Experts
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRIMING	Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHIMS	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Information Management System
WCAs	Water Consumer Associations
WQS	Water Quality and Sanitation
WSE	Water and Sanitation Expert

Executive Summary

Office accommodation at the FMWR is becoming crowded due to the arrival of STTA. Extra space has been requested. The TAT in Cross River and Jigawa States continue to be housed in temporary accommodation due to rehabilitation/construction.

A total of five international and twelve national short-term experts were approved by the NPC/EU during the reporting period. Approval for the appointment of these experts by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the European Union Delegation (EUD) has taken an inordinately long time with the M&E Experts approval taking four and a half months, the CME's taking nearly four months and the IWRM, GIS and WSS experts taking over three months. This has undoubtedly delayed programme activities with baseline survey activities only starting in February 2014, the community management programme suffering from a three month absence of the coordinating CME and significant delay in the procurement of the water supply construction programme.

Terms of reference for eight short term experts required by the programme in the near future are included in Annex 6 of this report.

State and FMWR Operational Programme Estimates (OPEs) have been prepared with the assistance of the TAT and are now all signed. The states received advanced payments in January and February 2014.

A desk review of the fourth draft of the National Water Resources Bill was conducted by two TAT water law experts. The report identified a number of issues with the draft bill but the main problem is that the institutions envisaged do not respect hydraulic boundaries. Therefore the draft bill, although containing numerous references to integrated water resources management, is not supported by the institutional arrangements. The report was distributed in February 2014.

An IWRM STTA mission was made in February 2014 reviewing the situation at the Integrated Water Resources Commission (IWRMC) in Abuja and in Cross River State. The IWRMC facilitated the establishment of a WSSSRP IWRM team office in their Abuja offices.

The six states under WSSSRP II, cover broadly four catchment areas and the IWRM status is at different levels of development in each of these basins.

Conclusions from a visit to Cross River State were that it was clear that the state has continued with a movement towards an IWRM approach (having been involved in an IWRM component under WSSSRP I) and is well placed to be included as part of a pilot IWRM approach for Nigeria.

A detailed work programme was developed by the team and will continue in March and April 2014 with a fact finding visit planned to Osun and Anambra States. There will also be a dialogue with the National Water Resources Institute in Kaduna to review their approach to institutional assessment with a view to using this established and recognised approach to institutional assessment of the NIWRMC.

It was agreed at a water supply and sanitation sector M&E stakeholders meeting that the Planning Research and Statistics Department of the FMWR should be the coordinating directorate for all M&E related functions in the FMWR. A memorandum has been drafted to the Permanent Secretary and the Minister for their approval.

The proposed state water bills are currently with the State Houses of Assembly in Anambra, Jigawa and Osun States. The Cross River State bill is still with the State Executive Council. The Kano State bill is awaiting the State Governor's assent to be passed into law. In Yobe State the bill is with the State Governor's office awaiting transfer to the State House of Assembly.

The baseline data collected, with the support of UNICEF, has been found to be inadequate for small town and urban areas within the selected WSSSRP II LGAs. A supplementary baseline survey is planned which will provide sufficient data to enable the measurement of outcomes at the end of the programme and also help during programme implementation. Two consultants have now mobilised and the pre-fieldwork activities started at the end of February 2014. It is hoped that the fieldwork will begin before the end of March.

The EUD had requested that the programme identify some Quick Win projects that could be initiated in the states and restore the operation of water supply schemes by simple repairs or the supply of replacement equipment. Unfortunately, the initial proposals received from the states overstepped the,

admittedly brief, guidelines and included plans to drill new boreholes, extend pipelines and supply new solar packages to replace generator/mains powered systems. New guidelines were issued in October 2013. The states have now re-visited the schemes and the new selections are currently being assessed by the short-term Water Supply and Sanitation Experts. A final selection is expected to be complete by the end of April.

The strategy for project formulation in each of the six focal states is initially to prioritise the urban, small towns and Quick Wins rehabilitation schemes proposed for the two focal LGAs in each state. Multiple field surveys have been conducted by the state teams but the process is not yet complete.

In order to facilitate rapid rehabilitation of small schemes, the EU has proposed that their preferred contract packaging is to prepare two works contracts per state, an immediate small works rehabilitation contract valued at less than EUR 0.3 million, followed by another larger contract valued at less than EUR 5 million. Concern was raised by the TAT at this approach as little additional time would be gained as complete tender dossiers, contract administration and supervision of construction would now be required for 12 separate contracts, instead of six contracts, if the Quick Wins and comprehensive .construction/rehabilitation contracts were combined.

An assessment of the WCAs and water supply facilities in the small towns that participated in WSSSRP I was conducted by the state teams. The findings revealed that the key challenges encountered by the WCAs both during the implementation of WSSSRP I and after its closure in 2011 included non-payment of the counterpart contribution by the Federal Government, inadequate community involvement during works, poor community management, gross underutilisation in some small towns, weak institutional capacity, irregularity of WCA meetings and weak participation of women in WCA activities.

Discussions on the establishment of WCAs have been held with 89 communities. Establishment of WCA committees has been concluded in 62 communities and 43 have collected funds to support their 5% contribution to the costs of rehabilitation/construction.

The Federal WSSSRP II Launch Workshop and the inaugural National Programme Steering Committee meeting were held on 2nd December 2013 at the Hilton Hotel, Abuja, The National Authorising Officer (NAO), the EU Ambassador, the Permanent Secretary of FMWR, representatives from UNICEF, JICA, NSDP and representatives from the six WSSSRP II states.

1 Project management.

Federal

The federal level Technical Assistance Team (TAT) remain in the office allocated by the FMWR. This is now proving to be too small with the arrival of short term technical experts. Additional space has been requested and two desks in a nearby office were provided temporarily. It is hoped that with commissioning of the new FMWR office new space will be allocated.

A total of five international and twelve national short-term experts were approved by the NPC/EU during the reporting period and fielded as follows:

- Six Community Mobilisers (CMs) – one for each state who started in September 2013.
- Two National Water Resources Bill Review Experts who started in December 2013.
- Two Water Supply and Sanitation Engineers (WSSEs) who started in February 2014.
- Two Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Experts who started in February 2014.
- Two Geographical Information System (GIS) Experts who started in February 2014.
- Three M&E Baseline Survey Experts, two of whom started in February 2014.

The input of the short-term Community Management Expert (CME) finished at the end of October 2013 and a second input began in February 2014.

Approval for the appointment of these experts by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the European Union Delegation (EUD) has taken an inordinately long time with the M&E Experts approval taking four and a half months, the CME's taking nearly four months and the IWRM, GIS and WSS Expert's taking over three months. (See Table 1.1, below).

	Requested Work Days	Approved Work Days	Date Approval Requested	Date Approval Received	Days
International					
Advocacy and Political Economy Expert (1st)	45	45	12/07/13	25/07/13	13
Federal Water Resources Bill Review Expert	10	10	28/10/13	25/11/13	28
Water Supply and Sanitation Engineering	70	70	28/10/13	03/02/14	98
Integrated Water Resources Management Expert	50	50	29/10/13	04/02/14	98
GIS/MIS Expert	70	70	18/10/13	31/01/14	105
National Senior					
Community Management Expert (1st input)	220	132	15/04/13	22/04/13	7
Community Management Expert (2nd input)	220	100	24/10/13	17/02/14	116
Federal Water Resources Bill Review Expert	10	10	28/10/13	25/11/13	28
Water Supply and Sanitation Engineering	150	150	28/10/13	03/02/14	98
Integrated Water Resources Management Expert	150	150	29/10/13	04/02/14	98
GIS/MIS Expert	110	110	18/10/13	31/01/14	105
National Junior					
State Community Mobilisers x 6	960	960	30/07/13	30/08/13	31
M&E Baseline Survey Experts x 3	210	210	08/10/13	17/02/14	132

Table 1.1 Short Term Technical Assistance Inputs Approval Process

This has undoubtedly delayed programme activities with baseline survey activities only starting in February 2014 and the community management programme suffering from a three month absence of the coordinating CME.

Delay in the approval of the WSS Experts has significantly delayed the selection, design and compilation of procurement documents for the water supply construction programme, which with a contracting deadline of 27th June 2015, leaves the programme struggling to meet the deadline.

Terms of reference for eight short term experts required by the programme in the near future are included in Annex 6 of this report.

State and FMWR Operational Programme Estimates (OPEs) have been prepared with the assistance of the TAT. The state OPEs were signed in October 2013 and January 2014. The FMWR OPE was signed in March 2014. Advances for the state OPEs were received from the EU in January and February 2014 (Table 1.2 below).

	OPE signed	Period Covered	Funds received	Date Received
FMWR	28/02/14	01/03/14 – 28/02/15	n/a	Not yet received
Anambra State	30/10/13	01/11/13 – 31/10/14	10.760	06/01/14
Cross River State	30/10/13	01/11/13 – 31/10/14	10.380	20/02/14
Jigawa State	30/01/14	01/11/13 – 31/10/14	10.415	06/01/14
Kano State	30/01/14	01/11/13 – 31/10/14	10.530	14/02/14
Osun State	25/10/14	01/11/13 – 31/10/14	9.793	20/02/14
Yobe State	30/10/13	01/11/13 – 31/10/14	10.030	20/02/14

Table 1.2 Operational Programme Estimates Timetable

The Anambra State IPE resigned as of 14th March 2014. It is proposed that he be replaced by the current Community Management Expert who was previously approved as the IPE for Yobe but was unable to take up the post because of security concerns. A Service Contract Addendum and the recruitment process for a new CME will be submitted in shortly.

Anambra

The office space provided for the TAT by the State Government has been furnished. The space consists of two offices, a conference room and a toilet. The State Government has provided a photocopier, a scanner, a desktop computer, a printer, a UPS and an inverter. The relationship with PRAs is very cordial and mutually supportive. The PRAs representatives in the programme have been very committed.

The vehicle provided by Atkins for the Anambra TAT was involved in an accident on 29th September, 2013. This was reported, and the vehicle has been taken away for repairs.

Cross River

The Technical Assistance Team (TAT) is still being accommodated in the premises of RUDA and RUWATSA in a 3-room office occupied by the former State Coordinator, WSSSRP I and his team members. The Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) is yet to move into the renovated building allocated to it by the State Government. The TAT is still hopeful that once this relocation is done, the TAT Office will be accommodated in the new building. In the meantime, the TAT upgraded its internet connectivity to accommodate the State Community Mobiliser and the Imprest Accounting Officer of the state who are accommodated within the TAT office space. The MWR procured two tables and chairs for the new additions to the TAT.

In the reporting period, some changes were made to the state implementation team following the retirement of the Project Director, Mr. Nsor Ogar. The MWR appointed Mr. Daniel Ebri the previous Implementation Officer, Small Towns to the position of Project Director while Mr. Okon Ita took over as the Implementation Officer, Small Towns. These changes have been communicated to the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the European Union Delegation (EUD) both in Abuja.

The TAT has a good working relationship with all the Project Recipient Agencies (PRAs) and Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs). The team, through the Institutional and Policy Expert (IPE) and the State Community Mobiliser (CM), have been deeply involved in the activities and processes of the

Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) that the State is vigorously pursuing reforms in three sectors of the state economy - health, education and WASH. The WASH sector is currently leading the other sectors in piloting the approach.

The MWR has formally drafted the IPE to be part of its management team with a view to embedding him in the day to day affairs of the MWR and utilising his experience in reform of the WASH sector. The IPE has also formed a very good relationship with the Office of the Special Adviser to Governor on Donor/Partner Development Cooperation who has been driving the SWAp process. The TAT participates in selected activities of RUWATSSA, especially those that have a direct bearing on WSSSRP II. The WSSSRP II Implementation Team comprising representatives of the PIAs and PRAs meets every two weeks to plan and agree on actions to be taken.

The Cross River MWR agreed to pre-finance the Programme Estimates of WSSSRP II Year 1 action Plan upon its approval by the NPC and EUD in October 2013. Important programme activities were therefore not delayed. The MWR has also been funding some activities that are not included in the planned activities of the programme but considered as key to the reform process, especially those required by the SWAp process.

Jigawa

The TAT has three spacious offices equipped with basic furniture situated at the new state Secretariat within the Ministry of Water Resources. Regular meetings are held with the PIA and PRAs on implementation of the work plan and state officials are generally enthusiastic and willing to carry out field activities on time.

The former Commissioner of the Jigawa Ministry of Water Resources, Hanafi Yakubu, has been elected as Chairman of a Local Government Council and a new Commissioner Abdulkadir Jinjiri has been posted to the MWR in November 2013.

The WSSSRP II Project Director, Eng. Labaran Adamu, formerly from the Jigawa State Water Board (JSWB), has been appointed as the Managing Director of RUWASSA while maintaining his position in WSSSRP II.

The TAT has supported the PIA to develop templates for monitoring and accounting for OPE expenses.

The state has budgeted ₦ 115,000,000 for the 2014 works counterpart contribution. MWR is following up to ensure payment into the states WSSSRP II works account.

The TAT made a presentation on the achievements/activities of WSSSRP I and II to the Ambassador of Switzerland during his courtesy call on the Governor of Jigawa State.

Kano

The rehabilitation in the sixth floor of the Ministry of Water Resources is complete and one office room has been allocated to the TAT pending completion of the rehabilitation of the fourth and fifth floors.

A projector and a digital camera have been purchased for the use of the programme in Kano State.

There is harmonious working relationship between the TAT, the PIA and the PRAs in all aspects of the programme.

Osun

Office and equipment allocation remains the same except for the recent provision of standard office chairs for the WSE and Administrative Assistant.

The TAT continues to foster better working relationship between the PRAs as the reform programme demands despite the difficulty it often entails. The State OPE was initially well accepted but the delay in receiving funds has caused some consternation about slow progress as the MWR could not pre-finance any activities. Frequent visit and discussions with PIAs and focal communities have commenced and are reported on below..

To improve visibility portable, free-standing posters, highlighting the programme objectives and expected results, have been presented to the Governor's office, the Deputy Governor's office and the Special Adviser to the Governor at the Ministry of Water Resources, Rural Development and Community Affairs' Office where they are all displayed conspicuously.

Yobe

The Project is now fully accommodated in a five-office block within the premises of the State MWR. The project has inherited a lot of office furniture from WSSSRP I.

The project has good working relationships with the state PIA and PRAs.

2 Facilitation of the water and sanitation sector reform process.

2.1 Improved water policy and institutional framework at federal level

2.1.1 National Water Resources Bill

A desk review of the fourth draft of the National Water Resources Bill was conducted by two water law experts, one with international experience and the other to provide national context. The report was distributed in February 2014.

The summary conclusions are set out below:

Proposed institutional arrangements for water resources management.

These are extensive. In addition to describing the functions of the Federal Minister, the draft bill provides for the establishment of:

- (a) the National Council on Water Resources;
- (b) the Nigeria Water Resources Commission;
- (c) a Catchment Management Office and Catchment Committee for each of the eight Hydrological Areas;
- (d) 16 River Basin Development Authorities;
- (e) the Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency; and
- (f) the National Water Resources Institute as well as providing for the establishment of water user associations.

Technical substance

While in general terms the bill is well drafted, in terms of its technical substance a number of issues that would appear to merit further reflection and possible revision are identified. These include:

- (a) the unclear purpose of the proposed 'Directive Principles of Federal-State Water Relations' in Part VIII;
- (b) the need to strengthen provisions on planning especially with regard to the development of strategies at national and hydrological area levels;
- (c) the need to simplify and strengthen provisions on monitoring, reporting and information systems;
- (d) the refinement of the provisions on water use licensing as well as non-licensed uses of water;
- (e) the desirability of strengthening the provisions on water pollution;
- (f) the possible inclusion of provisions on dam safety;
- (g) the development of provisions on flood and drought planning;
- (h) the clarity of the provisions on charging for water; and
- (i) a number of other matters such as borehole drilling, public private partnerships and the scope of offences.

Institutional arrangements for water resources management

The main area of concern, however, relates to the institutional arrangements for water resources management that are foreseen in the draft bill. Institutional arrangements for water resources are one of the more challenging aspects of developing water resources legislation, yet with around two thirds of its provisions addressing this topic, the draft bill is simply too complex. It provides for too many different institutions with unclear and/or overlapping mandates. Not only would the draft bill be very costly to implement (with some 478 board appointments in addition to the 37 members of the National Council on Water Resources), it is hard to see how it could be effectively implemented in its current form.

Hydraulic boundaries

Underlying all of these institutional arrangements, however, is the issue of hydraulic boundaries and the fact that the institutions provide for in the draft bill do not respect these in terms of either the Catchment Management Organisations or the creation of permanent mechanisms to plan and coordinate the management of the largest rivers. In other words, although the draft bill contains numerous references to integrated water resources management this objective is not supported by the institutional arrangements that it currently provides for.

A series of National Water Resources Bill (NWRB) technical sub-committee meetings are planned in conjunction with the FMWR to discuss the comments on the fourth draft. These will be followed by a national workshop to garner input from key stakeholders.

2.1.2 IWRM

An IWRM STTA mission was made in February 2014 reviewing the situation at the Integrated Water Resources Commission (IWRMC) in Abuja and in Cross River State. The senior international IWRM experts' report can be found in Annex 1.

The input was to carry out an initial assessment of the situation on IWRM both at the Federal and State level. This included visits to the European Union Delegation in Abuja, the National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and to Calabar including the Cross River State Ministry of Water Resources.

The IWRM team met with staff from the National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission (NIWRMC) and were briefed as to the present situation by the Coordinating Director, Eng. Reuben Abu and other NIWRMC staff. The NIWRMC facilitated the establishment of a WSSSRP IWRM team office in their Abuja offices and have allocated three staff members to act as counterparts. These are: Yarima, L.C. (Assistant Chief Water Engineer); Abdulyekeen, S.O (Principal Hydrogeologist) and Mrs. Kubirat Olaniyi (Assistant Chief Planning Officer).

The six states under WSSSRP II, cover broadly four catchment areas and the IWRM status is at different levels of development in each of these basins. The IWRM team have prepared an IWRM status and planning matrix; which has been developed from previous work in WSSSRP I. This will be completed during the initial and on-going dialogues to be held at state level.

Conclusions from the visit to Cross River State were that it was clear that the State has continued with a movement towards an IWRM approach and is well placed to be included as part of a pilot IWRM approach for Nigeria (along with that of the Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadugu-Yobe Basin {HJKYB}; which covers three of the WSSSRP states in the North and the recently completed Sokoto-Rima IWRM plan conducted as part of the World Bank funded TRIMING Project). There are significant potential dialogue and integrated planning possibilities in the state, including a commitment by the State towards developing a SWAp in the water sector.

Consideration was given to IWRM's position within the WSSSRP II logical framework results chain (Figure 1 in Annex 1) and a 'theory of change' is proposed that illustrates the importance of including the normal components of an IWRM approach so that the higher objectives of WSSSRP II are achieved (Figure 2 in Annex 1). It is recommended that further collaboration and coordination is established within the various components of WSSSRP II so that this change and the WSSSRP outcomes are delivered.

A detailed work programme was developed by the team and will continue in March and April 2014 with a fact finding visit planned to Osun and Anambra States. There will also be a dialogue with the National Water Resources Institute in Kaduna to review their approach to institutional assessment with a view to using this established and recognized approach to institutional assessment of the NIWRMC. The next input by the international IWRM expert is proposed to take place between the 22nd April and the 3rd May 2014.

2.1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

M&E Coordination at the FMWR

The TAT organised a water supply and sanitation sector M&E stakeholders meeting with representatives from of all the directorates in the FMWR, UNICEF, the National Planning Commission, World Bank Project in the Ministry, the African Development Bank and WSSSRP II TAT.

The meeting was well-attended and discussed an analysis of M&E within the sector which revealed that:

- There is a lot of duplication of M&E systems in the departments, projects and units in the FMWR
- Within the departments, e.g. PRS, there are different/independent M&E related activities being carried out.
- The two previous issues have led to poor coordination and leadership of M&E within FMWR.
- Many of the departments in FMWR implement different donor led M&E systems which may not be beneficial to the FMWR in the long run e.g. the Water Quality Control and Sanitation Directorate have Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) M&E; the Water Supply Directorate implements the World bank supported Benchmarking system; and the PRS hopes to implement the upcoming World Bank Database project. All these splinters are being implemented without any known coordination mechanisms which might cause disruptions and confusions in the long term.

It was agreed at the meeting that the Planning Research and Statistics Department of the FMWR should be the coordinating directorate for all M&E related functions in the FMWR. This will ensure that water sector M&E is results driven and improves its effectiveness. The resolutions of the stakeholders meeting have been drafted in the form of a memorandum to the Permanent Secretary and the Minister for their approval. This would enable the PRS to take full charge and have access to funding for implementation of the action plans to be developed based on the outcomes of the meeting.

2.2 Improved water policy and institutional framework in the EU focal States

2.2.1 State Water Law

Anambra

Discussions are ongoing with stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector on the way forward. There was limited progress since the end of WSSSRP I and the start of WSSSRP II with respect to the water law. However, a water policy was approved for the State by the Executive Council and a water law drafted.

The draft law has been reviewed at the State Ministry of Justice and transmitted to the State legislature. The proposed water bill passed its 2nd reading at the State House of Assembly early in the year and awaits further legislative work.

A revised Institutional Framework has been defined in the proposed water law. The state will require bold action to establish the proposed structures.

The on-going political changes in preparation for the transition of the Governorship in March 2014, has somewhat slowed the processes down.

Cross River

The water bill was approved by the State Executive Council towards the end of 2013. The Ministry of Justice has, however, been mandated to produce a clean copy that will be forwarded to the State House of Assembly for legislative processes and passage into law. The State, and indeed the MWR, are keen on the bill being passed. However it is not clear at this stage whether it has yet been forwarded to the House of Assembly.

The Sector Wide approach (SWAp) process, currently underway in the state, is considered as key to reforming the WASH sector. The objectives of the SWAp are closely aligned with the objectives of WSSSRP II. The TAT is therefore working closely with the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) and the Department of International Development Cooperation (DIDC) to ensure the completion of the SWAp framework and implementation of its findings. The MWR and DIDC constituted a 15 member committee, in February 2014, to review the SWAp framework and align it with the CRS WASH sector institutional arrangement and its capacity to implement the framework.

The State Planning Commission (SPC) is yet to publish the water and sanitation policy document. Without this publication it will not possible to disseminate it to stakeholders. The policy was approved at a time three years ago when the MWR was almost non-existent. The MWR is considering reviewing the document before its eventual publication.

The TAT have proposed an institutional restructuring plan to the MWR to fulfil its mandate in view of the approved policy, the proposed water law and in readiness to drive the SWAp process. The Commissioner has appointed Mr. Okon Ita as the Change Manager and he has established a Change Management Office (CMO) that will facilitate the sector reforms.

The MWR and the Cross River Basin Development Authority (CRBDA) were brought together by the TAT to discuss integrated water resources management (IWRM). The draft Water and Sanitation Law has the provision for establishing an Inter-Ministerial Committee on IWRM to be chaired and coordinated by the Honourable Commissioner of Water Resources.

Jigawa

The Jigawa State WASH Policy implementation framework was validated by 30 state stakeholders with inputs from TAT Jigawa and Kano at a workshop held in Kano on 13th - 14th January 2014.

The draft water law is in its second reading with the Committee on Water Resources of the Jigawa State House of Assembly. The state government supported the members of the Committee to attend study tours to Bauchi and Kano States to discuss their experiences on the development of water bills. The TAT will support a retreat for the legislatures on the importance of the water bill in March 2014.

A study tour to the Swaziland Water Services Corporation and related institutions is planned for May, 2014. The Swaziland authorities have already accepted the activity and the date. Swaziland has an agrarian economy just like Jigawa state. Its government owned water corporation is autonomous and has been able to improve its low performance since 1992, when it was established, to being one of the best water utilities in Africa. It has improved its technical and managerial capacities such that it now recovers all its operating costs and makes a profit, without reliance on government for funding or decision making. This is a good case study for policy makers in Jigawa state where water agencies are wholly reliant on state government for their operations. The second objective of the learning visit is to discuss possibilities for participation in the Performance Improvement Programme (PIP) run by the Water operators Partnership (WoP) and the African Water Association (AfWa). PIP promotes a mentoring approach to capacity building of water utilities in Africa. A memo on the study tour has been submitted to the executive Governor for consent.

The EUD are still considering the appropriateness of the study tour.

Kano

The Executive arm of the Government has approved the State Water Supply Policy. The State House of Assembly passed the Water Bill into law in September, 2013. The law is awaiting the State Governors assent.

Kano State has no Small Towns Water Supply Agency (STOWA), however the Ministry of Water Resources is in the process of establishing a unit within the State Water Board to be responsible for monitoring and supervision of Small Town Water Management pending the full operation of the water law.

Osun

After its approval by the State Executive Council, the Bill will be forwarded to the State House of Assembly for procedural passage into the expected State Water Law. Osun State is planning the establishment of a Small Towns Water Agency (STOWA) as contained in the approved Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, now in the process of being backed by law. The State is thinking of transforming WSSSRP I state counterpart staff into the proposed Small Towns Water Agency.

The Osun State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy was approved by the Executive Council at the very end of WSSSRP I and no further development occurred until the start of WSSSRP II. The policy is in the process of being translated into an Executive Bill to be passed into law by the State House of Assembly. However, the PIA has had the challenge of updating the proposed Draft Bill as a major chapter on small towns provision was inadvertently expunged. The need for the re-insertion of the small towns component was vigorously and successfully pursued with the support of the TAT at several meetings and discussions within and outside the MWR. The final review of the Draft Water Supply and Sanitation Bill was concluded by the Legal Department of Regional Integration and Special Duties Office in the Governor's office. The State Executive Council accepted and adopted the Water Supply and Sanitation Bill for further processing to the State House of Assembly to be passed into Law on 26th February, 2014.

A two day retreat for House of Assembly members towards early consideration and passage of the bill is planned and it is hoped that it will be passed into law within the next six months.

Yobe

Two meetings have been held with the Ministry of Justice with regards to the position of State Water Law. The first meeting was with the desk officer in charge of policies and laws in the Ministry of Justice. The outcome of that meeting was a suggestion that another meeting should be held between the WSSSRP II Project team and a team from the Ministry of Justice to be chaired by the Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Justice.

The second meeting was held between the Project team and the team from the Ministry of Justice comprising the State Solicitor General and the Director of Public Prosecution. The outcome of the meeting included the following:

- The draft water law was sent to the Governor's office in 2011 for onward transmission to the State House of Assembly.
- It would appear that not much progress has been made since the draft was submitted.
- The last letter relating to the bill will be traced at the Governor's office and if not found another letter will be drafted to resubmit the draft laws.
- There is a need to lobby, sensitise and follow-up on the issue both at the Governor's office and particularly with the State House of Assembly.
- The State Ministry of Justice has promised its full support in achieving the passage of the water bill.

Meanwhile the members of the State Steering Committee, at their latest meeting in February 2014, stressed that they will do their best to assist in any matter that will help in the success of the programme, including facilitating the passage of the state water laws.

2.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Kano and Osun State M&E Assessment

In order to understand the status of M&E in the water and sanitation sector in the states, an assessment of the current status of M&E was carried out in the PIAs and PRAs in Kano and Osun states. The aim was to establish a benchmark level of the situation of M&E in the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in order to create a capacity development plan and to recommend a strategy for the development of a functional M&E system which could be institutionalised within the sector.

The assessment findings included:

- The Kano State Government has established an Agency for Monitoring and Evaluation headed by a Commissioner and a Permanent Secretary. The main mandate of this agency is to perform M&E functions for all the key sectors in the state. These key sectors include water.
- The M&E agency has submitted a memorandum to the government for the implementation of the M&E Framework developed with the support of WSSSRP I.
- Although an Inter-Agency Task Force for M&E was formed during WSSSRP I, it has remained dormant since the first meeting in 2010 which discussed the Task Force action plan.
- WSSSRP I also supported the states to develop an M&E framework for the water sector. All the agencies visited were aware of this document but none could produce it. Historically, therefore, there was an M&E system but little could be seen in practice.
- In nearly all the agencies visited (Ministry of Water Resources, RUWASSA, Water Board, Ministry of M&E), there is a misconception between project supervision and monitoring and evaluation so that most of the M&E officers continuously confuse their roles with that of supervision of construction contracts.
- The State Water Board demonstrated the use of the World Bank Benchmarking Tools for Utilities as the basis for their M&E.

The assessment recommended:

- The development of a robust capacity development plan for M&E and the implementation of its provisions.
- A review of the sector M&E Framework and its implementation.

Baseline Survey

As reported above, the baseline data collected with the support of UNICEF has been found to be inadequate for small town and urban areas within the selected WSSSRP II LGAs. A supplementary baseline survey is planned which will provide sufficient data to enable the measurement of outcomes at the end of the programme and also help during programme implementation.

The baseline survey exercises facilitated by the UNICEF have been concluded in all the states. The analysis is also completed. The reports for Osun, Yobe and Kano States are now available with the others being finalised. However, as reported previously, some gaps have been identified in the data collected for small towns and urban areas. A supplementary baseline survey is planned that would focus more on the small towns and urban areas in each of the states. The supplementary exercise would also focus more on the current situations in states water utilities and agencies and attempt to map all the small towns in each of the selected LGAs.

As reported in section 1 above, the recruitment of three junior national consultants to support the survey has been much delayed. Two of the approved consultants have now mobilised and the pre-fieldwork activities started at the end of February 2014. It is hoped that the fieldwork will begin before the end of March.

3 Implementation of projects in small towns and urban areas

3.1 Urban and small towns' sector institutions are supported to deliver sustainable water supply service.

3.1.1 Urban Water Institutions

There has been little progress on supporting urban water institutions in the period due to commitments on other activities.

Future plans include:

- M&E training for a new unit in the Jigawa State Water Board (JSWB)
- Establishment of a Water Consumer Consultative Forum (WCCF) in urban towns of Taura and Malam Madori in Jigawa State (planned for May/June 2014).
- Training for improved billing and revenue collection, including customer enumeration, at JSWB.
- Customer enumeration in Kano State
- Human resources development in Kano State.

It is also noted that the Kano State urban and semi urban water supply programme is based on the Water Supply Master Plan developed under WSSSRP I. This has included construction of the Watari water schemes to improve water supply in Bichi and its environs and extension of the Tamburawa water scheme to the eastern of Kano.

The Kano TAT also participated in the contractor procurement process for construction of the new Wudil regional water supply scheme September 2013.

3.1.2 Urban Water Supply Schemes

Quick Wins

The EUD had requested that the programme identify some Quick Win projects that could be initiated in the States and restore the operation of water supply schemes by simple repairs or the supply of replacement equipment eg the replacement of a damaged pump. The EU would fully finance these relatively small outlays. Unfortunately, the initial proposals received from the states overstepped the, admittedly brief, guidelines and submitted plans to drill new boreholes, extend pipelines and supplying new solar packages to replace generator/mains powered systems. New guidelines were issued in October 2013 and reinforced at a meeting at the EUD in December 2013. The guidelines included the following points:

- Candidates can be WSSSRP I schemes or existing non-WSSSRP schemes in target LGAs.
- The proposed works should be small clearly identified actions to get water flowing eg pump replacement, repair pipeline, fix generator etc.

- Justifications and explanations of the proposed works must be completed.
- BoQs are to be prepared according to the justifications and explanations.

The States have now re-visited the schemes and the new selections are currently being assessed by the short-term Water Supply and Sanitation Experts. A final selection is expected to be complete by the end of April.

Anambra

The WSSSRP I works contracts were re-activated with state government funds at the beginning of 2014. The urban water supply systems are expected to be completed in March 2014.

		WSSSRP I	WSSSRP II
Urban Works	Greater Awka	At Completion stage	Considered for WSSSRP II main works but the LGA was not selected.
	Okika/Udoka	Completed	Completed
	Amawbia	Completed	Considered for WSSSRP II main works but the LGA was not selected.

Cross River

The terms of reference for the technical audit of the Cross River State Water Board Limited facilities in seven stations is being developed for the procurement of a short term TAT consultant to carry out the study to determine the viability and functionality of the schemes and recommend suitable maintenance protocols. On completion of the study, it is expected that the schemes will be better placed in terms of maintenance strategy and capacity utilization resulting in improved water supply service.

The Ministry is planning the rehabilitation of the Ediba water scheme that supplies water to urban areas in Yakurr LGA. This will include the Idomi transmission line, serving some parts of Yakurr. These are being packaged for inclusion in the main works contracts in WSSSRP II. It is expected that rehabilitation of this scheme will include an increase in the capacity of the storage tank and extension of the distribution network to improve water supply to urban part of Yakurr LGA and adjoining towns and villages

Jigawa

The PRA with support of the TAT carried out technical assessment to determine rehabilitation needs in four urban towns located in the two focal LGAs. This assessment is to serve as a basis for design of improvement measures that would be undertaken in WSSSRP II.

Kano

The PIA and PRAs in conjunction with the TAT visited urban towns in Madobi and Takai LGAs to identify the intervention required for their water supply improvement. Madobi (pop. 14,737) and Takai (pop. 35,690) were identified as the main communities requiring input from WSSSRP II.

Osun

Orile-owu and Ife-Odan Water Supply Schemes, both rehabilitated under WSSSRP I, are being considered for further rehabilitation under WSSSRP II. At Orile-owe the scheme's earth dam and weir failed at the beginning of the 2012 rain season. At Ife-Odan the 40 KVA generator was stolen and has not been replaced. Therefore production at the scheme has become irregular as alternative power supply from PHCN is quite unstable and the community has failed to pay its bills.

3.1.3 Small Town Water Supply Schemes

Anambra

The situation in Anambra has to be clearly explained. How many of the works contracted under the 9th EDF WSSSRP (paid by EDF or by the Government) had been completed. How many have not been completed?

Two LGAs (Aguata and Anambra East) have been selected for participation in WSSSRP II with five small towns self selected in each of the two LGAs. These are:

LGA	SMALL TOWNS	Status/Remarks
Aguata	Akpo	WSS ¹ assessment planned for May/June
	Ula-Ekwuluobia	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Nkpologwu	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Ora-Eri	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Umuona	WSS assessment planned for May/June
Anambra East	Aguleri	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Enugwu - Aguleri	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Mkpunando - Otu	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Umuatuolu - Umueri	WSS assessment planned for May/June
	Umuoba - Anam	WSS assessment planned for May/June

The Anambra State Team has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of all the water supply facilities and WCAs formed during WSSSRP I. Most of the facilities contracted are at various stages of completion with less than 40% completed and functional due to non-payment of the Federal Government's component of the works. However the State Government has just remobilised all the contractors and it is expected that all of the outstanding works will be completed in March 2014.

The status of works in the small towns is:

LGAs	WSSSRP I SMALL TOWNS	Status I
Aguata	Achina	Completed
	Ikenga	
Anambra East	Eziagulu -Otu	At completion stages ²
	Ikem- Ivite	
Idemili South	Akwu-Ukwu	Completed Generator to be replaced
	Ojoto-Onu	
Nnewi North	Okpuno-Egbu	Completed
	Umuauka	
Ogbaru	Ochuche-Umuodu	completed
	Ogwu-Ikpele	

¹ Water Supply & Sanitation scheme assessment

² This is with State Government fund in anticipation for FGN 25% contributions

Although works were completed at Achina, the small town is yet to have water because the scheme was designed to receive supply from the Obizi regional scheme. The Obizi spring source supplies a number of other communities but was flooded during 2012 submerging the intake pumps. They have been repaired/replaced by the State Government but works are still required to enable effective service delivery and these are being considered for WSSSRP II. The yield for the spring and other data are currently being obtained to aid proper design.

Cross River

In CRS ten small towns (five from each LGA) had earlier been selected with the support of the interim TAT in October 2012. The towns are (Assiga Old Town, Okom, Agoi-Ekpo, Agoi-Ibami and Ekom Agoi in Yakurr LGA) and (Oriemekpang, Wula, Okundi, Borun and Kachuan in Boki LGA). The towns have been ratified and the respective LGAs and towns have been officially notified. The towns people have been mobilised and sensitised on the formation and objectives of Water Consumers Association. The five person committees have been elected and supported by the TAT State Community Mobiliser and MWR. The WCAs are carrying out their mandates as enshrined in their constitution. Six out of ten small town WCAs have opened bank accounts for remittance of their 5% counterpart contribution while the remaining four WCAs are presently in the process of doing so.

Jigawa

A total of 99 communities in Malam Madori and Taura LGAs expressed interest in participating in WSSSRP II small towns' programme. Since the aim is for universal coverage even the late submissions (total of four) were considered. However, there were discrepancies between the population estimates submitted by the communities and those estimated by the RUWASA baseline. A verification committee found that only 63 towns could be categorised as small towns ie having estimated populations of over 5,000. Of these 25 were recommended as first priority as they do not have schemes. Small towns needing rehabilitation and/or expansion will be ranked later. It was agreed that the first ten small towns that meet their counterpart contributions will be the first priority for works implementation.

Following the short listing of small towns, an action plan on formation of WCAs was drafted and finalised at a meeting on 22/11/13 with CMSH staff, PIA, PRAs, TAT & Hon Commissioner. (see attached Action plan – Annex 5).

The selected small towns are ranked on monthly basis according to their performance in meeting the reform requirements such as WCA elections, registration with LG, opening of bank accounts and counterpart contributions. The list of small towns and ranking as at the end of February 2014 for all six states is shown in Annex 4.

Kano

In conjunction with the UNICEF consultants and the LGAs WASH Coordinators, visits were made in October and November to thirty-nine communities identified as small towns in the two focal LGAs. Ten of the communities were identified as rural settlements and 29 as small towns. Successful implementation of water and sanitation projects in the 29 towns and two urban areas will improve service delivery to about 355,487 inhabitants.

WSSSRP II envisages provision of improved water supply and sanitation services to all the small towns of the two focal LGAs. A selection process will be developed to rank the towns in order of priority for intervention. The Evaluation Committee evaluated the application/ selection forms given to all the communities in September, 2013 to rank their willingness to reform and participate in the programme.

At the conclusion of the joint visits to the small towns the PIA, PRAs and TAT finalised selection of the small towns to be included, as shown below.

Meetings were held with the State Water Board, which is responsible for water supply to the urban towns, to identify the Board areas of intervention.

List of Selected Small Towns Kano

SN	Small Towns	Population	Score	Rank
Madobi LGA				
1.	Tudun Wada	7,444	76	Selected 1 st batch
2.	Toka	6,655	75	Selected 1 st batch
3.	Burji	11,345	74	Selected 1 st batch
4.	Kubarachi Zango	8,888	73	Selected 1 st batch
5.	Jirgwai	12,851	73	Selected 1 st batch
6.	Galinja	11,539	72	Selected 1 st batch
7.	Kanwa	8,916	66	Selected 1 st batch
8.	Kwankwaso	10,327	66	Selected 1 st batch
9.	Kafin Agur	9,925	63	Selected 1 st batch
10.	Rikadawa	11,632	57	Selected 1 st batch
Takai LGA				
1.	Garandiya	11,048	77	Selected 1 st batch
2.	Fajewa	11,694	74	Selected 1 st batch
3.	Zuga	13,366	74	Selected 1 st batch
4.	Kyansha	8,559	73	Selected 1 st batch
5.	Durbunde	22,493	71	Selected 1 st batch
6.	Kuka	3,745	70	Selected 1 st batch
7.	Karfi	7,902	70	Selected 1 st batch
8.	Kafin Iafiya	9,707	70	Selected 1 st batch
9.	Kachako,	25,698	69	Selected 1 st batch
10.	Farin Ruwa	6,051	69	Selected 1 st batch
11.	Hatsai	6,830	69	Selected 2 nd batch
12.	Bagwaro	11,254	68	Selected 2 nd batch
13.	Dambazau	6,352	68	Selected 2 nd batch
14.	Sakwaya	11,728	67	Selected 2 nd batch
15.	Langwami	11,535	65	Selected 2 nd batch
16.	Kayarda	11,248	65	Selected 2 nd batch
17.	Birnin Bako	4,557	63	Selected 2 nd batch
18.	Diribo	11,302	61	Selected 2 nd batch
19.	Kafin Sidda	10,469	60	Selected 2 nd batch

Osun

The selection of small towns for WSSSRP II intervention was carried out by the Interim TAT in 2012. Ten small towns were selected Araromi Owu, Ayegbaju/Aiyetoro, Oke-Offa, Ifesowapo and Olubula in Ayedaade local Government and Ijabe, Igboye, Ila-Odo, Okuku and Iyeku in Odo Otin LGA.

During the EU monitoring visit to Osun State in November, 2013, the State was informed that it can opt for any of the ranked small towns that are ready to perform. This has led to a re-evaluation of the selected small towns and a decision has been reached as to which ones to retain. Ila Odo in Odo Otin Local Government Area has been dropped because it was discovered during the sensitisation visit

that the community benefitted from EU-UNICEF intervention during WSSSRP I and currently has a WASHCOM. The intervention included the installation of handpump boreholes, hand dug wells, motorised boreholes and the provision of sanitation facilities in public places and schools. Ayetoro/Ayegbaju and Ifesowapo small towns may also be dropped since the traditional ruler has rejected the programme due to his expectation of a major water supply intervention from the State government rather than the smaller WSSSRP II input favoured by the community members who submitted their application for the original selection. The ranking developed by the iTAT has been revisited by the PIA in order to avoid intervening in small towns where the State has replicated WSSSRP I small town interventions. The State is using these iTAT rankings to decide on alternate small towns that satisfy the current conditions for participation.

Yobe

Questionnaires for the selection of small towns were distributed to the competing small towns in the third week of September, 2013. The completed questionnaires were returned two weeks after distribution. An evaluation committee set up under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary (PS) MWR and evaluated and selected small towns from the focal LGA as follows:-

Gwio-Kura, Dala and Tagali were selected in Bade LGA and Afunori, Garbi and Maidashi in Nguru LGA.

Small Towns Project Works Formulation

The strategy for project formulation in each of the six focal states is initially to prioritise the urban, small towns and Quick Wins schemes proposed for the two focal LGAs in each state. This process has begun but is not yet complete. Moreover, following the visit to each state, these priorities may change as more information is available and analysed.

It is imperative that borehole and raw water quality tests are commissioned as soon as possible, particularly for large regional schemes, as the nature and extent of any water treatment that may be required needs to be determined before the tender dossiers are finalised. Moreover, all existing or previous hydrological and hydrogeological reports, geophysical survey results and data need to be obtained and studied further in order to ascertain reliable yield from boreholes and safe abstraction rates from river sources. This information will determine the average daily flows available from each source, which in turn will determine the population that can be served reliably from each source. All other scheme facilities such as treatment, pipework, pumping, power requirements and storage tank sizes can be calculated for each scheme once the water quality and quantity for each scheme has been established. The recently completed JICA Water Resources study for Nigeria may have most of the water quality and quantity data required for the proposed new and rehabilitation works currently being considered for the 12 LGAs in the 6 focal states.

Due to the limited availability of specialist resources, the most effective procurement method will be to prepare design and build tender dossiers with particular specifications outlining the nature and extent of new or rehabilitation works required in each contract.

Regarding contract packaging discussions were held with the EUD (14.3.14) in order to finalise the issue of the proposed number of tender dossiers per state. Given that the deadline of 27th June 2015 for award and signature of all contracts to be let under WSSSRP II cannot be extended, it was recommended that a total of six tender dossiers only should be prepared to package the new as well as rehabilitation works proposed in each focal state. In this case, the estimated contract value of works in each tender dossier would be greater than EUR 300,000 but less than EUR 5 million. The other option to prepare a total of 12 tender dossiers per state, one for proposed rehabilitation works, valued at under EUR 300,000 and the other for new urban and small towns' works, valued at less than EUR 5 million was also discussed. However our concern with this approach was that it would increase the time and resources required for tendering and contract administration. Moreover, it is likely that some proposed rehabilitation works such as the Obizi scheme in Aguata LGA, Anambra state will cost more than EUR 300,000 on its own.

The possibility of letting one single contract valued at almost EUR 30 million covering all the works required for all six focal states was also discussed. This approach has the advantage of potentially attracting high calibre International Contractors, but at the expense of potentially disqualifying Nigerian Contractors who may not meet the Financial and Experience criteria for a large single

Contractor. Moreover, the accounting required to manage the 30% contribution of funds by each focal state may be difficult to administer under a single large contract.

The subject of Quick Wins was also discussed at this meeting. These were initially proposed some six months ago in order to expedite remedial works of existing schemes, most completed within the last five years, which have now failed due to problems with boreholes, pumps and overhead tanks. In order to facilitate rapid rehabilitation of small schemes, the EU decided that their preferred contract packaging was to prepare two works contracts per state, an immediate small works rehabilitation contract valued at less than EUR 0.3 million, followed by another larger contract valued at less than EUR 5 million. The main reasoning behind this approach was to start disbursing funds within the next three months through negotiation with contractors for the smaller works contract. The remaining, larger, works in each state would then be packaged separately for tendering from about September 2014.

We expressed our concern regarding this dual contract approach, particularly since not much additional time would be gained as complete tender dossiers, contract administration and supervision of construction would now be required for 12 separate contracts instead of six. The main concern with the dual packaging approach is the length of time taken for the NPC and the EU to approve the tender dossiers, evaluate tenders, negotiate with the preferred bidders and sign and award each contract. The EU stated that since they are now officially part of the NPC evaluation committee as observers, these normally lengthy approval processes have now been streamlined.

We requested that formal approval of the next tranche of proposed short term experts, now required urgently in order to finalise technical as well as contractual aspects of the first set of Tender Dossiers, be expedited in order to facilitate project delivery. The EU agreed to expedite approvals and have received the request for an international and national hydrogeologist.³

Programme

A tentative programme for implementation of two works contracts in each of the six focal states is shown below.

For this programme to be implemented successfully and all available project funds to be awarded before 27th June 2015, it is imperative that the procurement, contractual and technical aspects of each tender dossier is expedited with the support of the EUD and NPC, particularly in discharging their obligations in a timely manner.

³ Approved 15.4.14

Activity	2014												2015					
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June		
Small Works Contracts																		
Finalise schemes to be included in Small Works Contracts																		
Prepare and submit 6 Small Works Tender Dossiers, each less than EUR 300,000																		
Approval of Tender Dossiers by joint NPC and EU Committee																		
Direct Negotiation with Contractors for award of Small Works Contracts by NPC & EU																		
Implementation of Small Works Contracts in each of 6 focal states by NPC & EU																		
Large Works Contracts																		
Finalise schemes to be included in Large Works Contracts																		
Complete preparatory water quality and yield tests and studies.																		
Prepare outline designs and drawings adequate for Design and Build Works.																		
Prepare and submit 6 Large Works Tender Dossiers, each less than EUR 5 million.																		
Approval of Tender Dossiers by joint NPC and EU Committee																		
Call for Tender of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																		
Tendering of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																		
End of First Phase WSSSRP II Consultancy Agreement, 18th March 2015.																		
Evaluation of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																		
Negotiation and Award of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																		
Signature of 6 Large Works Contract Documents by NPC & EU, before 27th June 2015.																		
Implementation of 6 Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU, beyond June 2015.																		

Tentative Programme For Development of Two Works Contracts in Each State

3.1.4 Community Management

Anambra

The following actions have been taken:

- Facilitated the preparation of community management strategy /guidelines through inputs from Anambra TAT, PIA and PRA.
- Final copy of the CM Strategy/guidelines received from the CME and discussed at the PIA weekly review meeting. Team members were also given copies for personal study.
- A comprehensive functionality assessment of WCAs and water supply facilities in the ten small towns that participated in WSSSRP I was conducted by the Anambra State Team. The findings of the assessment revealed the key challenges encountered by the WCAs both during the implementation of WSSSRP I and after its closure in 2011. Some of the challenges include non-payment of the counterpart contribution by the Federal Government, inadequate community involvement during works, poor community management, O&M issues, gross underutilisation of some of the schemes in some small towns, weak institutional capacity and involvement in WCA activities, irregularity of WCA meetings etc. Lessons learnt from the assessment will be used during the implementation of WSSSRP II. (See Annex 4).
- Anambra State has commenced implementation of the CM strategy/guideline by conducting community sensitisation and mobilisation meetings in the ten WSSSRP II small towns. Meetings were held with community leaders (including the traditional rulers and president generals) and other community stakeholders.
- The proposed Anambra State Water Sector Bill stipulates that a STOWA will be established and community water schemes will be handed over to the WCAs through a transfer agreement. These are critical issues for the implementation of WSSSRP II.
- The WSSSRP II Community Management Facilitators training manual is being developed to be used for the training of WCAs, VHPs and artisans in the small towns

Cross River

Activities at Cross River have been as follows:

- In September 2013, an information scoping meeting was organised with wide stakeholder consultation and inputs. The meeting helped in the development of a community management strategy, currently used as a guideline for state wide community based programming in WASH to promote sustainability by all stakeholders and water service providers.
- The TAT, PIA and the Ministry team made input into the Community Management Strategy/Guideline. The document was shared at a stakeholder meeting and now being used in the implementation process for the Small Towns.
- In October 2013, WSSSRP II supported the Ministry and RUWATSSA to promote global Hand-washing Day in Cross River State. The exercise helped to achieve the following:
 - Mobilise School Children and use them as change agents
 - Sensitise the public on issues of WASH and hygiene promotion
 - Educate the public on the benefits of effective hand washing and the implications for public health



Demonstration of Hand-washing by the Commissioner for Water Resources and a child advocate

- October - November 2013, mobilised communities to remit their unpaid counterpart fees. 3/5 WCAs (Akpap Okoyong – Odukpani LGA, Ofumbongha 4 – Obubra LGA and Bateriko Boki LGA) of the WSSSRP I
- December 2013: Facilitated the opening of WCA bank accounts in six of the ten small towns of Boki and Yakurr LGAs through Community wide sensitisation meetings.
- Promotion of community water facilities to encourage the utilisation of the water provided for them rather than to continue to drink from unsafe sources like rivers, streams etc.
- January 2014: Held congresses across the five old small towns; discussions on areas of serious concerns with the community leadership. This helped the community to achieve the following:
 - Clarification on roles of WCAs,
 - Resources mobilisation and book keeping and accounts as well as make financial plans that cover the recovery of costs of producing water for communities,
 - Target setting of WCAs in community WASH programming (in terms of access, coverage, operation and maintenance, etc.),
 - Agreement on Monthly Community Sanitation and hygiene promotion days.



Congress in Bateriko – Boki LGA.



Assisted in the review of the Framework for the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) process currently adopted as a development process in Cross River State – February, 2014

- During the six months to March 2014 the TAT, alongside the Ministry, have visited both the existing small towns implemented under WSSSRP I and the ten new small towns. This was to support communities in areas of management strategy, scheme maintenance, WCA congress organisation, water tariff setting and WCA validation exercises.

Jigawa

During the period the following activities were undertaken:

- A total of 25 WCAs were successfully established - 15 in Malam Madori LGA and 10 in Taura LGA. A total of 13 WCAs have been registered by the LGAs and 17 have started collecting counterpart contributions while only five have opened bank accounts. The WCA establishment plan can be found in Annex 5.
- The STOWA has been restructured by refocusing the organisation as a facilitator rather than an operator. Activities have included the establishment of a Community Management, Sanitation

and Hygiene (CMSh) Department and transformation of the operations department to a technical support department (see Annex 3). The TAT has assessed staff training needs and will prepare a training plan in the next reporting period.

- The STOWA has set-up M&E units at zonal offices and has equipped the five zonal offices with desktop computers and printers.
- The TAT is planning IT training on use of spreadsheets (eg excel) for 34 staff of the STOWA headquarters, zonal offices and MWR and JSWB staff in March 2014.
- The TAT made input into the Community Management Strategy/Guideline. The document was shared at a stakeholder meeting and now being used in the implementation process for the Small Towns.
- The TAT participated in Global Hand Washing day on 22nd October 2013
- The TAT participated in radio campaigns aired on World Toilet day, 22nd November 2013.

Kano

- The PIA/PRAS and TAT have visited the selected LGAs and small towns to sensitise, assess and mobilise the communities towards a successful WSSSRP II.
- Several coordination meetings were held with RUWASA, Water Board, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation and WRECA. Similarly visits were made to Challawa Water Treatment Plant and Tamburawa Water Treatment Plant and the Emir during the EU Ambassador's visit, the traditional rulers in the two LGAs and the Governor.
- An input was made into the Community Management Strategy/Guideline. The document was shared at a stakeholder meeting and now being used in the implementation process for the Small Towns.
- Visits were also made to some of the WCAs in WSSSRP I small towns to assess their performance and the institutional sustainability. Rogo bootstrapping initiative also was visited in November 2013 to assess its performance. The Table below, summarises the findings

Date	LGA	Small Town	WCA Performance	Schemes status	Actions taken to date	Challenges
3/9/13	Minjibir	Kantama Babba	Functional with updated minutes of meetings	2 solar powered pumps stolen	Stolen solar pumps replaced with generator powered pumps with generator installed	Increase in cost of operation and maintenance
6/9/13	Bunkure	Gwamma	WCA performance is low and WCA rarely hold meetings	2 solar powered pumps stolen	All the stolen pumps have been replaced and are functioning	Inadequate flow of information between WCA members and entire community
22/10/13	Madobi	Gora	WCA performance is average and sometimes hold meetings but not on a regular bases	3 BH functional and 3 non functional	None	Most of the boreholes are of inadequate yield
8/11/13	Rogo	Rogo	WCA has been replaced by the LGA Chairman. Performance was poor	3 hr pumping against earlier 8hr	Depends now only on LGA 250,000 monthly release . No revenue generation	Political interference in WCA functioning
7/1/14	Rogo	Tsara	Very functional with updated minutes of meetings	5 non- functional due to solar cables, 1 functional	The community has made effort to repair the fault but was not successful.	WCA inadequate O&M knowledge

Assessment of WSSSRP I Small Towns in Kano State

Osun

- A series of meetings were held with UNICEF, the RUWESA, the Department of Rural Development and Community Affairs of the Ministry of Water Resources, the Water and

Sanitation Departments in the LGAs and the Director of Budget for support to communities in the Ministry of Local Government. The main agenda items were:

- To harmonise work plans (rural and small town's component) to avoid repetition and maximise resource utilisation.
- To harmonise WASHCOM and WCA establishment in rural areas and small towns.
- To harmonise strategy or approach of dissemination of training and good practices
- For an orientation programme for implementing staff of the Ministry of Water Resources on relationships with Local Government WASH Department and Communities.
- To design reporting formats across levels of interventions that will accommodate rural, small towns and urban settlements that may have been listed.
- For small towns to be included in the LGA WASH mandate
- To identify and share responsibilities amongst the Ministry, LGA, STOWA and relevant communities to avoid overlapping institutional responsibilities.
- For inclusion of small towns component representative at the monthly Water and Environmental Sanitation Clinic in Osun State.
- There is a community-based maintenance budget available to the Department of Rural Development and Community Affairs in the Ministry of Water Resources at both State and Local Government levels which if effectively utilised can provide support for LGA WASH Departments and WCAs.
- Visits have been made to small towns where water and sanitation facilities have been provided in WSSSRP I to identify challenges experienced by the WCAs. These included:
 - (i) refusal to operate the scheme in the absence of the contractor's representative,
 - (ii) awaiting continuous supply of diesel,
 - (iii) awaiting pipeline extensions to areas not included in the project design
 - (iv) failure to continuously collect operation and maintenance funds.
- An input was made into the Community Management Strategy/Guideline. The document is now being used in the implementation process for small towns.
- At Ekosin small town the WCA leadership was awaiting formal commissioning of facilities in order to assume the responsibility for operation and management. Final technical commissioning was facilitated by the WSE. The contractor carried out minor repairs of broken tap heads and leakages and an official handover document was requested from the Imprest Administrator and Imprest Accounting Officer. Handover was completed on 28th November, 2013 with the WCA executives signing the document and agreeing to take over the water facility. This was achieved before the expiry of the contract liability period which expired on 1st December 2013. The community now enjoys regular water supply and there is effective revenue collection. As Ekosin is in Odo Otin LGA, one of the two WSSSRP II focal LGAs, it will benefit from the Community Management review of WCAs, O & M training and mentoring on WCA roles and responsibilities.
- Masifa-ile small town water scheme could not be handed over as the contractor has not fully addressed the leakages on the pipelines and the elevated pressed steel tank.
- It was discovered that the existing WCAs still need input in the understanding of WCA functions with the lack of regular minuted meetings and no agreement on the collection of water charges. Visits to the old WCAs are continuing for mentoring and especially for those under consideration for Quick Wins.
- Newly selected small towns are in the process of forming WCAs. Some communities have been supported to identify potential members suitable for the water committee based on the qualities and capacities they possess. These communities include Igbaye, Okuku and Ijabe in Odo Otin LGA; also, Araromi-owu in Ayedaade LGA. In view of the problems in the selection of small towns community management coverage is being expanded to identify new small towns that may be co-opted into the programme using the previous self-selection process.

Yobe

- The TAT, PIA and PRA facilitated the preparation of the community management strategy /guidelines.
- A final copy of the CM Strategy/guidelines was received from the CME and discussed in the PIA weekly review meeting. Team members were also given copies for personal study.
- Rapid functionality assessment of WCAs and water supply facilities was conducted in the four small towns that participated in WSSSRP I. The findings of the assessment revealed the key challenges encountered by the WCAs both during the implementation of WSSSRP I and after its

closure in 2011. Some of the challenges include non-payment of the counterpart contribution by the Federal Government, inadequate community participation during works, weak community management processes, weak Operation and Management support to the WCAs, gross underutilisation of some of the schemes in some small towns, weak institutional capacity and involvement in WCA activities, irregularity of WCA meetings, weak women participation in WCA activities etc. These lessons learnt from the assessment were helpful in finalising the WSSSRP II Community Management Strategy/Guideline.

- Yobe State has commenced implementation of the CM strategy/guideline by conducting community sensitisation and mobilisation meetings in two WSSSRP II small towns. Meetings were held with community leaders (including the Traditional Rulers and Community Associations) and other community stakeholders.
- Visits have been made to Gashua and Nguru urban towns to attend the second baseline survey data validation workshop for Bade and Nguru LGAs respectively.
- Visits were made to Dagona and Azbak small towns all in Bade LGA, Bambori in Nguru LGA, Bayamari in Bursari LGA and Fika & Dumbulwa in Fika LGA to assess the performance of WCAs.
- The Small Towns Unit (STOWU) to support Community Management activities has been established. This is in line with the Yobe State Water and Sanitation Policy and the Water Law on the need to establish STOWU as a unit in Rural Water and Sanitation Agency.
- The new structure of the STOWU is being discussed and a schedule of duties for the new structure has been agreed. In addition, the TAT is conducting a training needs assessment of the staff and will prepare a training plan.
- The WSSSRP II Community Management Facilitators training manual is being developed to be used for the training of WCAs, VHPs and artisans in the small towns.

4 Information processing and monitoring.

4.1 State level M&E system, integrated with the federal level system established in the focal States

Federal

The rationalisation of M&E within the FMWR is discussed in section 2.2.2, above.

The TAT has formulated the framework for the production of a medium term action plan for M&E in the FMWR. The action plan will be drawn up by an M&E Team which will be constituted in the near future. It is expected to cover all the areas of government mandate and will be in line with the emerging Water Resources Bill.

When completed and approved, the plan would form the basis for all M&E responsibilities and activities for all the directorates in the FMWR and the state governments. The plan would also include recommendations for funding mechanisms.

It is also hoped that the plan will consider the efforts being currently made by the NPC in developing a uniform M&E framework for key sectors including water.

Baseline surveys to supplement the UNICEF survey commenced at the end of the reporting period.

Anambra

The State has received some preliminary data from the UNICEF Consultant. LGA-wide local development plans are being developed.

Cross River

The TAT has been facilitating and supporting meetings and events aimed at finalising the SWAp framework and supporting its implementation. This will streamline all sector activities into one plan and enable easier M&E.

Jigawa

The STOWA, with support from the TAT, has set-up M&E units at seven zonal offices each equipped with a desktop computer. IT training for 34 STOWA, MWR and JSWB staff, focussing on spreadsheets for M&E have been organised by the TAT. They will take place in March/April 2014.

Kano

The visit of Abuja M&E IPE has resulted in the reactivation of the M&E unit in the PRS Department of the Ministry of Water Resource. An M&E questionnaire has been distributed to the PIA/PRAs and other stakeholders in the water sector with the aim of improving the M&E Strategy.

The State Surveyor General and the MWR have been briefed on the supplementary baseline survey and their assistance requested.

Osun

An assessment of the M&E situation in the PIAs and PRAs was carried out in 2013 with the support of the TAT and the M&E expert. This revealed the following.:

- Inadequacy of tools and instruments for data management, both hardware (computers) and software (GIS, SPSS). Also lack of expertise and competence to use them.
- Insufficient funds to embark on M&E related activities.
- Logistics challenges eg. vehicles, motorcycles, internet connectivity and office space.
- No operational manual to guide the operation of M&E in the sector
- No exposure to training on modern M&E techniques, methods and approaches.
- Inadequate database for project analysis, policy formulation and M&E.

Based on the identified gaps the following activities were recommended:

- Supporting skills development through capacity development (training, mentoring and coaching) in the following areas:
 - Basic understanding of the principles of M&E
 - How to identify and measure key performance indicators
 - Understanding the result based approach to project design and its role in M&E design
 - Basic understanding of data collection methods and analysis
 - Understanding of reporting results and information dissemination
 - Computer use and other software e.g. SPSS, ArcGIS, remote sensing etc.
 - Communication and report writing
 - Data demand and use
- Provision of modern tools such as computers, accessories and software packages for M&E.
- Provision of vehicles, motorcycles, furniture, internet connectivity and other facilities that will enhance productivity and improve performance in respect of M&E.
- Development of an M&E operation manual for the WASH sector.

Yobe

The TAT attended UNICEF's second baseline data validation workshop in Gashua and Nguru in the third week of September, 2013.

5 Coordination

Federal

The Team Coordinator joined an EUD/UNICEF monitoring mission to Osun and Anambra States in November 2013. Visits were made to the focal LGAs and to a number of urban, small town and rural water supply schemes completed under WSSSRP I.

The Team Coordinator now joins the monthly EUD/UNICEF meetings to improve coordination between the urban and small town and rural components of the programme.

As discussed above, an office in the NIWRMC building has been allocated to the TAT team to improve coordination between the Commission and the TAT.

The IPE responsible for M&E has continued to liaise with the various FMWR departments over the rationalisation of M&E within the Ministry. He has also prepared an abstract to be presented with a representative from the Water Quality and Sanitation Department, at a seminar on monitoring of decentralised WASH services in West Africa to be held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in April 2014.

The Abuja based TAT have coordinated the contacts between the states and the EUD and the NPC.

The Abuja TAT is actively involved in the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the various short term experts required at both state and federal level.

The Federal WSSSRP II Launch Workshop and the inaugural National Programme Steering Committee meeting were held on 2nd December 2013 at the Hilton Hotel, Abuja, The National Authorising Officer (NAO), the EU Ambassador, the Permanent Secretary of FMWR, representatives from UNICEF, JICA, NSDP and representatives from the six WSSSRP II states.

Anambra

The WSSSRP II workplan is an integral part of the state's overall sector work plan. This takes into account the rural component, UNICEF's work, MDG, SURE-P and other stakeholders. The state's core team is responsible for planning and coordination with the TAT facilitating weekly review and coordination meetings.

Monthly review and planning meetings are held with representatives from RUWASSA, STOWA, WASH Coordinators from the two focal LGAs and the MPUWR&CD M&E Officer.

Consultations were held with the State Chairman and South East Coordinator of NEWSAN and also with the Coordinator of Anambra State Coalition of CSOs for Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (COTAGG) to identify and compile the list of CSOs working in water and sanitation sector in the state.

Cross River

The TAT has had several meetings with key stakeholder institutions such as the MWR, DIDC, Water Board, RUWATSSA, CSDP (a World Bank Project), NDDC, CRBDA, NEWSAN, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education have all at one time or the other been engaged in the discussion around implementation of the SWAp framework.

Jigawa

UNICEF baseline surveys provided the basis for small town's selection as the data provided by communities were not realistic.

Duplication of effort was avoided in Taura LGA as two small towns of Yan Fari and Tsadawa were also included in the rural component. This problem was sorted out by RUWASA (UNICEF) who removed the two towns from their list and replaced them with other communities.

Kano

Coordination meetings with UNICEF/RUWASA and PIA/PRAs have been held since March 2013 to date and will continue to be held as part of integral approach to addressing issues of common interest and also harness the institutional strength, improve understanding of the state water law and policy towards a successful WSSSRP II.

A joint assessment of the small towns selected was conducted in conjunction with UNICEF/RUWASA.

Osun

The coordination efforts of the TAT with UNICEF, the RUWESA, the LGAs and the various departments of the Ministry of Water Resources have been discussed above. However, further coordination has been extended to the interested NGOs that have identified with the programme.

NGO support is acknowledged as necessary for follow up purposes and replication of new interventions and ideas in the communities. State WSSS NGOs were identified and it was discovered that very few of them are really active. Kingdom Seekers International was identified as an NGO with an impressive performance in driving some rural communities on Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign among the twenty-five identified within Osun State. They have agreed to support the process of community management and sustainability of the project through mentoring and follow-up on the management structures at the communities. Its representatives have been conducting a number of sensitisation visits to selected small towns. This NGO has in the past used the fund available at its disposal to trigger and support the communities entrusted to it by RUWESA thereby making the communities 'open defecation free' (ODF). It has also supplied prescription drugs to people at the rural communities as well as carried out hepatitis tests. This NGO comprises professionals focusing on: family health, environmental health, good governance and women, children and youth empowerment schemes.

It is also working in collaboration with: Hope for Tomorrow (women and children initiative), Community Enhancement and Family Development Initiative, Kingdom Seekers World Outreach Ministries International

Yobe

The Yobe State Programme Management Team meet bi-weekly and the TAT meet monthly.

ANNEX 1 IWRM First Mission Report – International Expert

Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme II

IWRM First Mission Report – International Expert

February 25th to March 7th 2014

1. BACKGROUND

The current IWRM assignment

This report covers a two week initial assignment by the international integrated water resources management expert; which took place between February 25th and March 7th 2014. The IWRM team consists of three staff:

Donald Brown – senior international water resources management expert

Dr. Hassan Bdliya – senior national water resources management expert

Gabriel Ekanem – national institutional and political economy expert

The input was to carry out an initial assessment of the situation on IWRM both at the federal and state level. An itinerary for the assignment is given as Annex A. This included visits to the EUD and NPC in Abuja, the National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and to Calabar including the Cross River State Ministry of Water Resources.

2. Status of IWRM

2.1 Federal Level

The IWRM team met with staff from the National Integrated Water Resources Management Commission (NIWRMC) and were briefed as to the present situation by the Coordinating Director, Eng. Reuben Abu and other NIWRMC staff. The NIWRMC facilitated the establishment of a WSSSRP IWRM team office in their Abuja offices and have allocated three staff members to act as counterparts. These are: Yarima, L.C. (Assistant Chief Water Engineer); Abdulyekeen, S.O (Principal Hydrogeologist) and Mrs. Kubirat Olaniyi (Assistant Chief Planning Officer).

The IWRM team have received a breakdown of present staffing at the NIWRMC and will prepare an institutional assessment as set out in the workplan below.

2.2 State level

The six states under WSSSRP II cover broadly four catchment areas and the IWRM status is at different levels of development in each of these basins. The IWRM team have prepared an IWRM status and planning matrix; which is developed from previous work in WSSSRP1 and the blank version is included as Table 1. This will be completed during the initial and on-going dialogues to be held at the State level.

Table 1: IWRM Status and Planning Template for WSSSRP II States

Strategic component		Present situation/ recent developments	Priority actions ~ 2 years	Medium-term ~ 5years	Long-term ~ 25 years
1. Development of socio-economic and institutional resources in the basin	The policy, planning and legislative framework				
	Stakeholder organisations at community, state, basin and federal levels.				
2. Sustainable management of water and ecosystem resources in the basin	Water resources				
	Ecosystem resources				
3. Increase knowledge resources in	Data				
	Research				
	Communication				

3. IWRM within the WSSSRP hierarchy of Objectives

Integrated Water Resources Management works is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. This is consistent with the WSSSRP objectives, as stated in the programme logical framework:

- to "Increase access to safe adequate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services delivery in six focal states for Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development and Achievement of MDGs"

Further consideration has been given to IWRM's role within this results chain as set out in Figure 1. A 'theory of change' is proposed that illustrates the importance of including the normal components of an IWRM approach so that the higher objectives of the WSSSRP are achieved as shown in Figure 2. It is recommended that further collaboration and coordination is established within the various components of WSSSRP II so that this change and the WSSSRP outcomes are delivered.

Figure 1 The WSSSRP 2 Results Chain

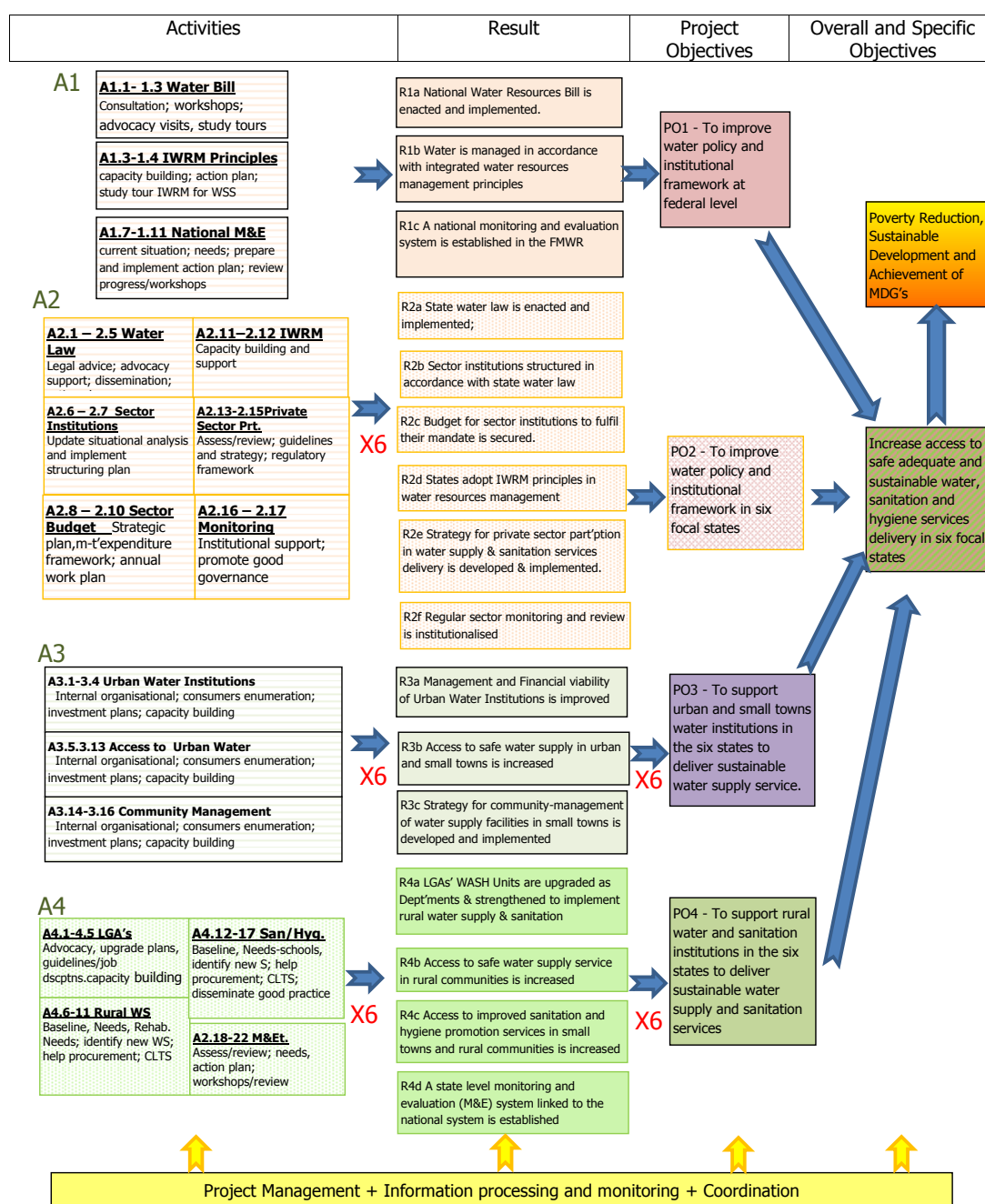
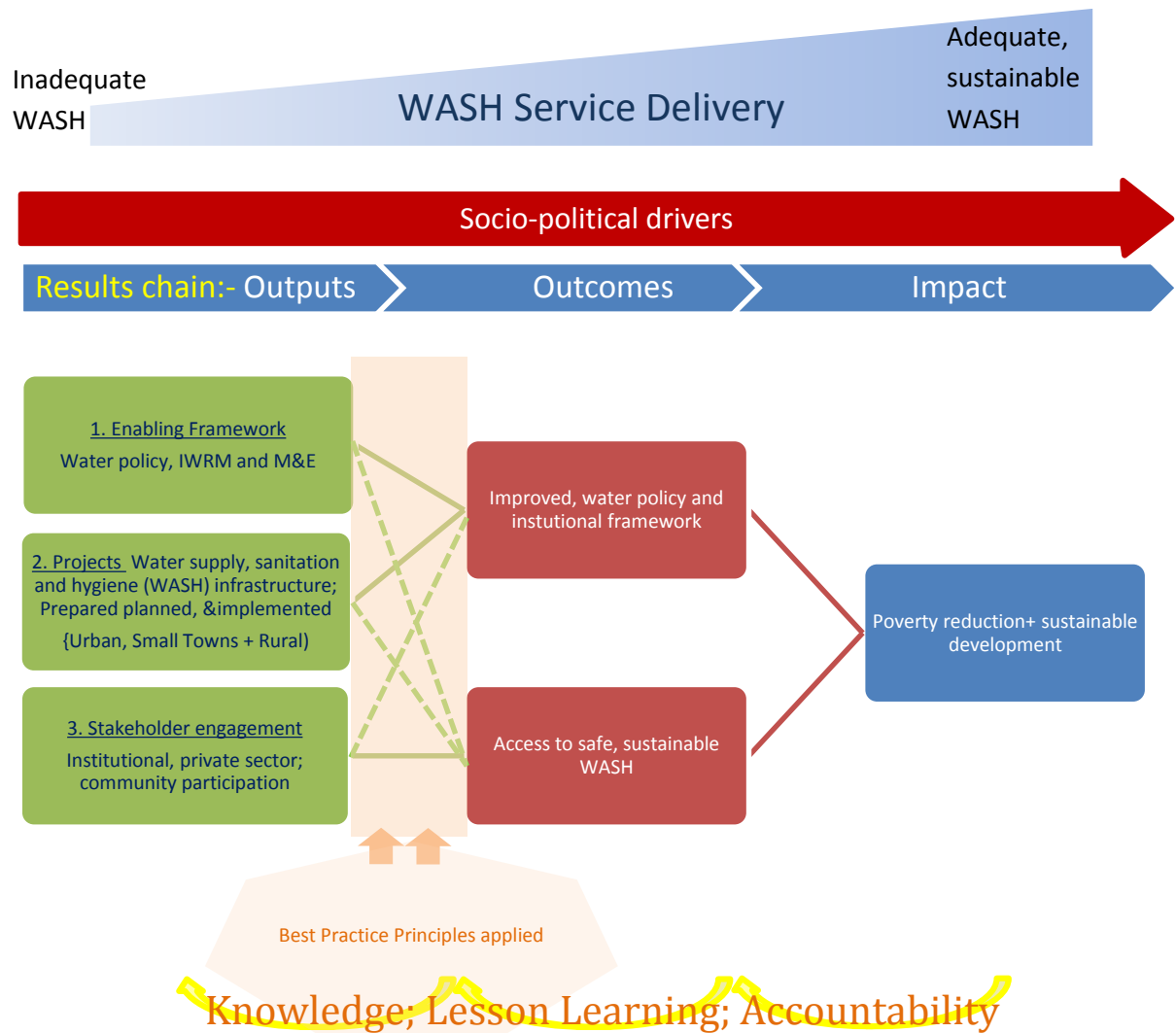


Figure 2 Theory of Change Deriving from WSSSRP

4. Planning of IWRM

This first visit by the international expert allowed the IWRM team to prepare a more detailed work plan which is designed to deliver the Terms of Reference. Our approach is to maximise the participation of counterpart staff both at federal and state level whilst promoting the engagement of relevant stakeholders at the river basin level.

The work plan will evolve in more detail as the work progresses but a first draft of the plan is included as Table 2.

Table 2 IWRM Initial Work Plan

Activities	Timing*	Who involved
1) Initial input		
Meet key stakeholders at federal level	Week 1 (beginning 24th Feb)	DB, HB, GE
Meet NIWRMC and establish office	Week 1	DB, HB, GE
Review documentation; including previous WSSSRP IWRM reports	Weeks 1 and 2	DB, HB, GE
2) Institutional Assessment		
At NIWRMC	Weeks 1 to 4	DB, HB, GE
Link with NWRI (their approach and their own capacity in IWRM)	Week 2 and 3	HB
USE NWRI template to assess: NIWRMC State and Basin level – i.e. 6 states and 4 basins Other related organisations including at FMWR and NIHSA	Week 4	HB, GE
Prepare organisational chart based on present and likely set-up if Water Bill is passed	Week 4	DB with HB, GE
<u>IWRM plan</u>		
Use IWRM template to set out present status of IWRM on the 4 basins	Week 3 to 12	HB and GE; later DB
Refer to JICA-based plan for latest information on catchments	As soon as available	DB, HB, GE
<u>Capacity building</u>		
Work with NIWRMC staff:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link the 3 counterparts to an IWRM aspect (socio/institutional; WR and E management; and Data/KM) 	Weeks 5 onwards	HB, GE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out NIWRMC awareness training on IWRM 	At end of April	DB with HB, GE
Work at state/basin level:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out initial sensitisation on IWRM principles and approach 	Week 2 onwards	DB, HB, GE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find key persons and work with them at two levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HJKY and CR; help move IWRM forwards Osun and Anambra> help in first stages of IWRM establishment (formation of stakeholder forum) 		HB and GE; later DB
	Week 2 onwards	DB, HB, GE
	Week 4 onwards	HB and GE; later DB
Work with other stakeholders		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General workshop for IWRM with all concerned stakeholders 	Week 24	DB, HB, GE
<u>Documentation</u>		
Work with NIWRMC to prepare an IWRM reference document; this to be as a working aid for development of procedures/processes at each basin (i.e. not an instruction book but for assistance only). To be based on the GWP toolkit; but modified to suit (thus need to establish link with GWP-Nigeria representative).	Work from week 8 with first draft by week 20	HB and GE; later DB

Note: DB = Don Brown; HB = Hassan Bdiya; GE = Gabriel Ekanem

5. Cross River State

The first visit itinerary included for a fact finding mission to Calabar, Cross River State. This included a meeting with an IWRM stakeholder representative group. The meeting was chaired by the Cross River State Commissioner for Water Resources with the following agenda: -

1. Opening Prayer
2. Introduction of Participants
3. Welcome Address – Commissioner
4. Objective of the Meeting – Don Brown
5. IWRM by CSO Coalition – Mrs. M. Ukpanyang
6. Response/Comments/Questions
7. SWAp Framework in WASH Sector – SA DIDC
8. Response/Comments/Questions
9. IWRM: CRBDA Perspective – Bassey Ekpo
10. Response/Comments/Questions
11. Next line of action – Don Brown
12. Closing Remarks – Permanent Secretary, IWRM
13. Closing prayer/lunch/refreshment
14. Arrival and Recognitions

Minutes of the meeting were prepared by the WSSSRP TAT and are included at Annex C.

Cross River State has continued with a movement towards an IWRM approach and is well placed to be developed as part of a pilot IWRM approach for Nigeria (along with that of the Hadejia-Jama'are-Komadugu-Yobe Basin (HJKYB) which covers three of the WSSSRP states in the north.

There are significant potential dialogue and integrated planning possibilities in the state including a commitment towards developing a SWAP in the water sector.

6. Outputs and Reporting

The IWRM ToR includes the following outputs as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Outputs from the IWRM Team

Output	Indicative Time Scale
• IWRM institutional assessment of the NIWRMC	End April 2014
• Documented approach for the adoption of IWRM at State and Federal Levels; • to be agreed by key stakeholders at State and Federal Levels	-By Nov. 2014 -when possible
• programme strategy/implementation guidelines for IWRM developed	by August 2014 (for federal, CR and HJKY) others when possible
• training workshops on IWRM concept, principles and practices	Federal by August 2014 State by Nov. 2014
• catchment stakeholders forum and IWRM committees established reinvigorated	CR and HJKY by Nov. 2014 Osun and Anambra When / if possible

7. Next Visit

As can be seen from the Work Plan the national IWRM team will continue work in March and April 2014 with a fact finding visit planned in the week beginning 17th March to Osun and Anambra States. There will also be a dialogue with the National Water Resources Institute (of Kaduna) to review their approach to institutional assessment with a view to using that established and recognized approach to institutional assessment of the NIWRMC. The next input by the international IWRM expert is proposed to take place between the 22nd April and the 3rd May 2014.

Annex A

Draft Programme for STTA for IWRM (25th February to 7th March 2014)

Date	Activities	Objective	Location	Persons Involved
25/02/14	Arrivals (Don and Hassan) in Abuja and Meeting with Nick Foster	To appreciate WSSSRP II, the IWRM objectives, and the STTA input	Abuja (WSSSRP Office, FMWR, Area 1)	Don, Hassan, Gabriel, Nick
26/02/14	Meeting with NIWRMC on Status of IWRM in Nigeria, including past, ongoing, and future projects and technical support activities	To understand NIWRMC activities and the value of the WSSSRP IWRM input	Abuja (NIWRMC offices, CBD, Abuja)	Don, Hassan, Gabriel, Yerima
27/02/14	Meeting with NIWRMC on staff training needs, and priority areas for capacity development	To appreciation of the training needs of the NIWRMC staff	Abuja (NIWRMC offices, CBD, Abuja)	Don, Hassan, Gabriel, Yerima
28/02/14	Review of documents and information from the NIWRMC	To understand the achievements to date	Abuja (WSSSRP Office, FMWR, Area 1)	Don, Hassan, Gabriel
02/03/14	Travel to Calabar	To meet with the Cross River State team on status of IWRM	Abuja Airport to Calabar Airport	Don, Hassan, Gabriel, Bayo
03/03/14	Meetings in Calabar on IWRM status (details to be developed by CRS team)	To appreciate the status of IWRM in CRS and Plans for the establishment of IWRM Committee	Calabar	Don, Hassan, Gabriel, Bayo
04/03/14	Meetings in Calabar on IWRM status (details to be developed by CRS team) and Departure	To appreciate the status of IWRM in CRS. And depart for Abuja in the afternoon.	Calabar. Calabar Airport to Abuja Airport	Don, Hassan, Gabriel, Bayo
05/03/14	Report Writing and Preparation of plans for IWRM for year 2	To present status report on IWRM and technical support plans	Abuja	Don, Hassan, Gabriel
06/03/14	Report Writing and Preparation of plans for IWRM for year 2	To present status report on IWRM and technical support plans	Abuja	Don, Hassan, Gabriel
07/03/14	Preparation of visit plan to other States and information gathering. Don Departs for UK	To conclude on visit plan to other Southern States and Information gathering from Northern States	Abuja	Hassan, Gabriel

ANNEX B

Presentation on IWRM given at Cross River State



**WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR
REFORM PROGRAMME II (WSSSRP II)**



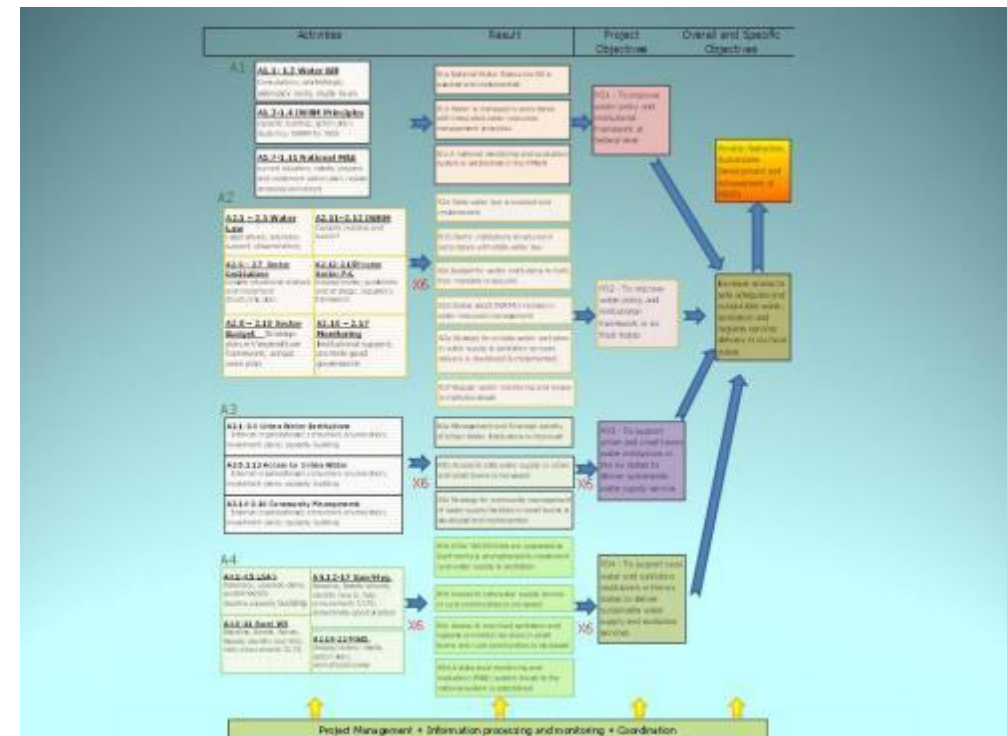
WSSSRP 2

IWRM discussion Cross River State

Don Brown, Hassan Bdiya, and Gabriel Ekanem

Monday 3rd March 2014

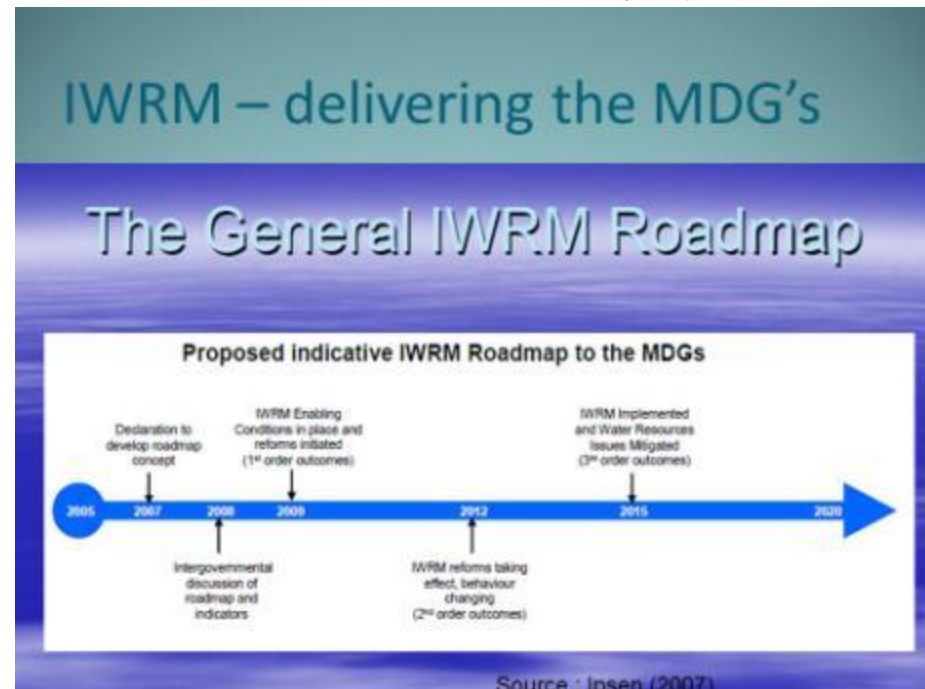
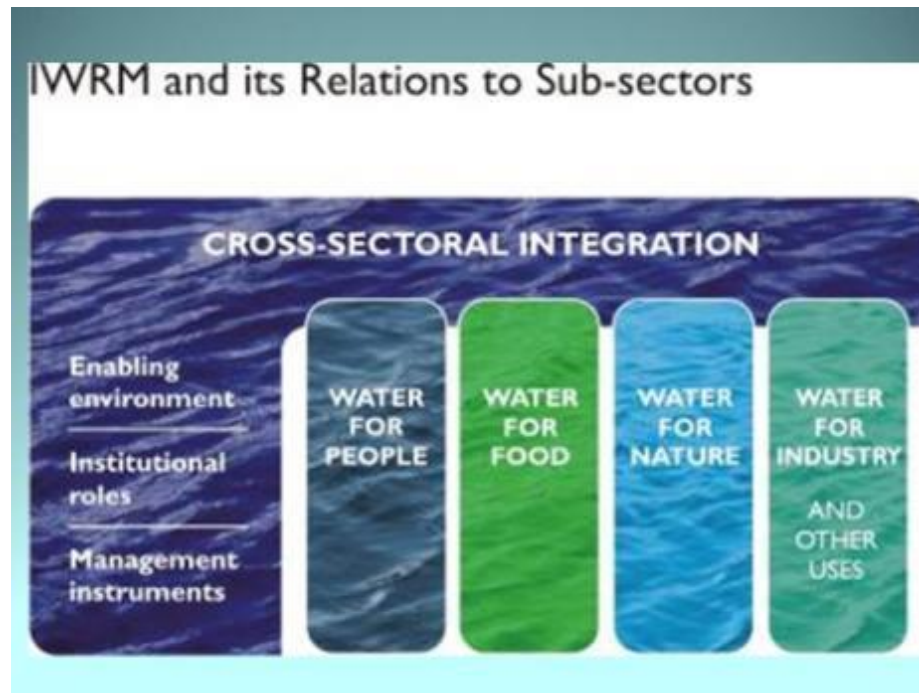
Calabar



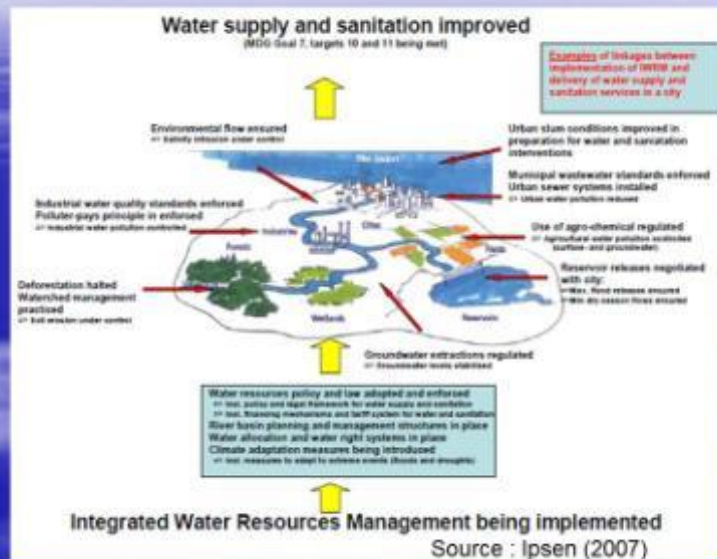
Principles of IWRM

1. Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.
2. Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels.
3. Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water.
4. Water is a public good and has a social and economic value in all its competing uses.
5. Integrated water resources management is based on the equitable and efficient management and sustainable use of water economic value in all its competing uses.





The WSS Example



2nd Milestone – IWRM Reform Processes take Effect – behaviour changes

Some examples of indications that the second milestone has been reached

Enabling environment, e.g.

- New legislation and standards, institutional capacity building is taking effect
- Water resources agencies are starting to administrate according to new IWRM principles,
- Etc.....

Institutional framework, e.g.

- Sector ministries are actively promoting and implementing the IWRM approach
- Water use organisations and the private sector is increasingly coordinating water use in cooperation with government authorities
- Awareness and management capacity is growing measurably in both government and user groups
- Etc.....

Management instruments

Monitoring and research programs are documenting the impacts and causes of major water issues

- Transparent, coherent and consensus-based planning and strategy making is taking effect in all sectors
- Social, economic and regulatory instruments are changing in-appropriate water allocations and uses
- Water conflicts across the sectors are mediated through participation of appropriate stakeholder group
- Etc.....

Monitoring of IWRM?

- The GWP pillars are: **enabling environment** of suitable policies, strategies and legislation for sustainable water resources development and management,
- putting in place the **institutional framework** through which to put into practice the policies, strategies and legislation, and
- setting up the **management instruments** required by these institutions to do their job.

Suggest this is measured by IWRM plan with 3 main components:

1. Socio-economic and Institutional
2. Sustainable management water and environment
3. Knowledge resources

Planning/monitoring?

Strategic component		Present situation/ recent developments	Priority actions – 2 years	Medium-term – 5 years	Long-term – 25 years
1. Development of socio-economic and institutional resources in the basin	The policy, planning and legislative framework	Water Resources Act 1996 Regulations: • Water rights • Groundwater licensing National Water Policy	Advocate appropriate water reforms, e.g. • Dams and safety • Buffer zone Harmonise projects and programmes at local, district and basin levels	Implement and enforce bilateral and multilateral agreements	Seek support for an effective policy of transfer of technologies
	Stakeholder organisations at community, district, basin and national levels	RBO established? Local NGOs formal and active in certain parts of the basin? Stakeholders Consultative Forum active?	Build capacity in local, district and basin level organisations (mandate, leadership, funding, etc) Strengthen links between national, district, local govts, communities and development partners	Review/update mandates of appropriate stakeholders' Consultative Forum? district level IWRM committees formed? Other.....	Create relevant ecological Conservation Agency?

Planning/monitoring?

Strategic component		Present situation/ recent developments	Priority actions ~ 2 years	Medium term ~ 5 years	Long term ~ 25 years
2 Sustainable management of water and ecosystem resources in the basin	Water resources	Small scale flow normalisation works undertaken through funding from various sources (channel clearance, embankment, and control structures)	Construct flow normalisation works: major structures 1 st priority, minor works Upgrade structures Review dam operation Implement pilot projects on best practices in water quality and pollution control	Construct flow normalisation works: major structures 2 nd priority, minor works Urban and small-town WSS priorities? Strengthen the decision support system for water resource management	Establishing routine river maintenance
	Ecosystem resources	???	Stimulate local level processes for resolving issues between riparian countries Implement the Ramsar site management plan	Undertake land resource planning including remote sensing and GIS mapping Pilot projects to restore and conserve the wetlands	Encourage carbon trading through REDD which could support alternative incomes and initiatives to protect forest and restoration of cleared forest s.

Planning/monitoring?

Strategic component		Present situation/ recent developments	Priority actions ~ 2 years	Medium term ~ 5 years	Long term ~ 25 years
3 Increase in knowledge resources	Data	Database not available Survey on water use of formal irrigation projects by INWRM project?	River flow database and hydrometric network upgraded by MWRM project Upgrade GIS database for the basin Re-activate hydrometric and groundwater network in the basin Upscale pilot groundwater database Increase data on major water users and needs	Learn lessons from other areas	Create centres of excellence to generate specific data
	Research	Socio-economic baseline survey?	Research linkages between natural resources, ecosystems, poverty and livelihoods	Build capacity of local researchers and research institutions	Research vulnerability and adaptability to change (including climate change) in the basin
	Communication	Various Websites established (JUCH, IF, etc) Activities of the Comm's opened by Mass Media National and international exchange visits	Promote connectivity amongst stakeholders at community, wetland and basin levels Institute flood and drought warning systems	Develop approaches to environmental education in the basin	

ANNEX C

Water Supply and Sanitation Reform Programme (WSSSRP) Phase II

Ministry of Water Resources, Calabar

Office of the Technical Assistance Team (TAT), Room, 7, RUDA/RUWATSA Building,

Water Board Premises

Minutes of the IWRM Fact Finding Team Meeting

Held at the

Board Room of the Cross River State Water Board Limited

Ministry Water Resources

Calabar – Cross River State

Introduction

On Monday March 3, 2014, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Water Resources at the instance of IWRM Consultancy Assessment led by Mr. Don Brown. IWRM is Integrated Water Resources Management. A programme created to support coordination and improve management of water resources. The programme was financed by EU and located at the Basin Authorities. The first phase of the programme closed in 2009. The meeting held at the Board Room of the Cross River State Water Board Limited (CRSWBL).

Attendance (please see attendance list attached)

A total of 23 persons attended the meeting including:

1. Engr. Elemi Etowa - Commissioner for Water Resources
2. Mr. Roy Ndoma-Egba – The Special Adviser – Cross River State Department for International Donor Cooperation (DIDC)
3. Mrs. Gloria Edem - Permanent Secretary - MWR
4. All Directors in the CRS MWR
5. CRS WSSSRP II TAT.

The Assessment was led by Mr. Don Brown and was accompanied by Hassan Haruna and Mr. Gabriel Ekanem.

The meeting was attended by representatives from: MWR, IWRM, RUWATSSA, Tulsi Changrai Foundation, and the Country Director Concern Universal.

Welcome Address

The Commissioner for Water Resources, Engr. Elemi Etowa delivered a welcome speech. He acknowledged the presence of the SA DIDC Mr. Roy Ndoma-Egba describing as his friend. In his welcome speech the Commissioner appreciated WSSSRP as a supportive and reforming programme whose intervention during the phase I gave birth to the Ministry of Water Resources. On the IWRM status the Commissioner informed that the Ministry has proposed to create a unit for IWRM. He informed that the ministry is yet focused on the pursuit of Water Bill – currently waiting for approval at the State Executive Council. He further informed of the Ministry's readiness to engage the State House of Assembly to ensure the water bill is passed into law once it reaches that phase. He took the opportunity to welcome stakeholders in attendance meeting, describing it as a privileged appearance by him as the pioneer Commissioner for Water Resources in Cross River State. The Commissioner hoped that the one day meeting will provide the desired platform to discuss the IWRM principles as it affects the water sector in Cross River State.

Objective of the Meeting by Mr. Don Brown

The lead person in the visiting team Mr. Don Brown described the mission as meant for fact finding to verify the status of IWRM as at date. He defined the IWRM principle as a providing the best utilization of water resources in the greatest interest of nature (man and the environment) across sectors.

Explaining the objective Mr. Brown presented the WSSSRP II log-frame which shows the roles of the various actors. The continuum of the service delivery was described from Inadequate WASH services – Adequate WASH - sustainable WASH service delivery which is the target. Mr Brown explained the overall impact of WASH intervention to be poverty reduction of the beneficiaries. To facilitate the efficient utilization of water resources, he explained that programmes should adopt the IWRM principles. This according to him IWRM implementation is still struggling to deliver on the mandate

On M&E Mr. Brown explained that monitoring the success of IWRM will be achieved if it is jointly carried out with planning of the water resources. The team leader described Cross River has having a strong coordination platform especially with the adoption of the SWAp process. He however described the system as not having sufficient river flow database, hydrology and groundwater which he thought attention should be given to in order to achieve the IWRM principles while a proper communication should be established.

Reporting on the Status of IWRM Committee Barr Mrs Maria Ukpanyang presented what she titled the journey so far; she stated the background that gave the rise to CRIWRMC as a study tour undertaken to AJKYB basin.

She reiterated on the Mission / Vision of the Cross River Basin. The Basin comprising Cross River State, Akwa Ibom State, Imo State, Anambra, Ebonyi and the lower Benue.

Achievements

- Stakeholder listing
- Capacity building workshops sponsored by DFID Capacity for Change project (C4C)
- Mapping of water sources and contamination within Calabar
- Publication of analyzed reports
- Carried sensitized
- Enrolled as Global Water Partners

Challenges

- Financial – unable to carry out assessment to compare in different seasons
- Unable to form liaison in other state
- Very little involvement of community management processes and operation and maintenance
- Difficult terrain
- Poor data generation and management

SWAp Framework - Mr. Roy Ndoma-Egba (SA DIDC)

The Special Adviser to the Government on International Donor Cooperation Mr. Roy Ndoma Egba identified certain issues plaguing the effective delivery on the IWRM principles. He identified one of the biggest challenges to be the lack of sustainability plan that was not laid by EU. According to him those gaps are manifested in the following areas:

- Lack of Institutional Arrangements
- Capacity Issues
- Weak Hydrological database due to poor research and M&E implementation.
- Weak Collaboration with stakeholders

He emphasized that the IWRM programme did not deliberately build the capacities of the Basin Staff. He appreciated the fact however that the CSO arm was active and is the only reason for the memoire available today.

He stated that any programme that is results driven must incorporate both an academic and intellectual component that drives that change for capacity development, currently IWRM was not known to have community management content. This according to him has created knowledge gap, and resulted to the loss of water sheds, and the accompanying water resources. The SA agreed that the Ministry should quickly drive a creation of an IWRM unit. He also identified the need for Organizational Development, Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening to effectively deliver on reforms. He state Cross State's position of water as an economic good in the urban, positing that government should not have anything to do with water order than creating the enabling environment for wide private sector involvement as well as the participation of the civil society.

The SA described SWAp in Cross River State as one of the biggest ventures the state has undertaken in its development process. He highlighted how the State Government previously reservation because of the experience that growing SWAp usually requires a long gestation period. However, Cross River State within

the period has grown the process and now pilots in the Water Sector while Education and Health sectors are learning to rollout soon.

The SA requested that IWRM shall have to tie up with the State effort on SWAp and harmonize processes, share knowledge and utilize the lessons and experience other development agencies and nation states may have acquired implementing SWAp. This will help to deliver on the Water Sector, since according to him coordination efforts is a public sector necessity.

Among the strengths available in the state are skills which he said are underutilized. Some persons with proper skill sets are however retired but could still be engaged. The SA stated that all efforts made must engender capacity development within the state civil service. He hopes that the next line of actions to be taken should have a platform for sharing transfer of capacity.

Mr. Gabriel Ekanem a member of the IWRM fact finding team was concerned about the institutionalizing the SWAp process so that at the closure of the SA DIDC as a political appointee, the SWAp process could still be adopted. The SA responded by informing that there is a structure deliberately put in place to ensure that civil servants are carried along in terms of knowledge base. This according to him included the appointment of SWAp desk officers in the various MDAs.

The stakeholders particularly within the sector were requested to properly collaborate with corresponding national MDAs to widen opportunities available, and to draw down various strengths.

On IWRM status by the River Basin, Mr. Bassey Ekpo (Hydro geologist) informed that the basic mandate of River Basin is to promote food security through available water resources, land and the ecosystem as well as to maintain water sheds. However, previous efforts from Consultants was to enable IWRM to build up hydrological database for water, currently however Government Policy has withdrawn gathering from Basin and decided to contact such services. There is no meaningful follow up and supervision of the contractors, this has placed made the Basin to wholly rely on datasets generated by the contractors. The Authority does not utilize the available structures to generate data consistently and sustainably for ground water. CR Basin Authority does not currently have materials and the financial resources to sustain data management. There is however impact on the other focal areas of the Basin Authority mandate; sensitization of local farmers, and farm associations.

Other Important Remarks

- It was suggested that CR Basin activities should be integrated within the State Water Sector Framework.
- IWRM to formally engage the Water Sector and the TAT to enable proper liaison.

Engr Andrew Odu: Requested that since the state has very huge potential for the development of Damns to generate hydro – electricity IWRM should explore the potential and to generate hydro-electric power in the state. This he thought could utilize the Damns and facilitate a wider use of the CR Basin water resources.

Responding, Mr. Bassey Ekpo of CR Basin informed that CR Basin has 2 projects for the development of Damns which in Qua Falls. The projects are however underfunded by the Federal Government, which has slowed down the completion process. It was suggested that proper advocacy with the State Government could influence the appropriate Federal Government Agency to release funds for the completion of the projects.

On a related matter, the Permanent Secretary Mr. Gloria Edem expressed her concern over the current status of the Cross River Basin in terms of poor funding and the ability to deliver on of their mandate. She asked for a proper engagement with the appropriate authorities to enable the functioning of the Basin as enshrine in the law establishing it.

Lessons Learned

Mr. Hassan Bdliya a member of the IWRM fact finding team shared the lessons Yobe and Quaga Dogo to be useful to CR Basin for instance data collection could be shared by stakeholders. He stated that by design of the WSSSRP II, the mandate to implement IWRM falls within the ministry but to be supported by the TAT. He informed that at the Federal, there is a Commissioner responsible for IWRM. He informed of some institutional arrangements at the federal currently the state should try to establish a link to the Federal that will enable collaboration.

Similarly, Mr. Gabriel Ekanem shared lessons on the need for wider collaboration with the national bodies. He informed that there is also an established IWRN commission which the state should liaise with, advising the CR Basin to be positioned to play a role in the Federal Water Law currently being proposed.

Other equally important bodies suggested were:

1. National Flood Control Commission,
2. IWRM management,
3. Catchment Stakeholders Forum

Involvement in these Forums was said to be important to facilitate better draw down of information from the national while it was agreed that the CR Basin should have stronger synergy with the state ministry.

Mr. Hassan Bdliya expressed his excitement over the Coordination potentials available in SWAp and IWRM and suggested that there will be need to have another session of interaction in order to build more synergy.

The following suggestions were made to facilitate the achievement of the IWRM objective:

- Development of a workplan of action in the Six WSSSRP II states.
 - Hold a Stakeholder Workshop on IWRM – It was suggested that because of the scope of stakeholders, the workshop should be devolved on catchment basis in the 5 Basin States.
 - Transform some of the operational platforms to implement IWRM principles. Develop a common pool that enables resources to be put together to enable the implementation of the IWRM principles.
- Appointment of contact persons for IWRM to facilitate cross communication
The roll out of the IWRM principles informed to be uniformly done.

Agree next steps included:

- The team to come back Cross River so as to build a synergy between SWAp and IWRM.
- Develop a stakeholders list based on the peculiarity of their operations and situation.
- Develop a workplan of Action
- Learn lessons from the Basins nationwide.
- Create a platform for strengthening, sharing/exchanging knowledge
- Hold a stakeholders forum.

To facilitate work between the IWRM fact finding team and the Ministry which represents the sector, the Commissioner for Water Resources Engr. Elemi Etowa appointed Mr. Okon Ita as the Ministry's contact person and IWRM process facilitator.

The meeting closed at 3:10 with a vote of thanks by the Permanent Secretary Mrs. Gloria Edem. She appreciated the team on their mission and stated that the meeting was both informative and rewarding, positing the window of opportunity provided to be effectively utilized to improve on the operation of IWRM in the sector.

Ima Samuel IWRM desk officer at the CR Basin delivered the closing prayer.

Reported by

Johnson Eteng

**ANNEX 2 First Mission Report . Support the Design and
Construction activities of water supply facilities**

Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme II

First Mission Report - Support the Design and Construction activities of water supply facilities

23rd February - 15th March 2014

ABUJA: 24th to 28th February 2014

Mobilised upon arrival and introduced to the project team in Abuja.

Introductory meeting with the Director of the Department of Planning Research & Statistics, Federal Ministry of Water Resources on 24th February 2014

Further meetings were held with Counsellor Klaus Gautsch, Head of Section, Rural & Social Development and Mr Martin Mbonu, Programme Manager, Water & Sanitation, both of the European Union Delegation to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on 25th Feb.'14. At this meeting it was confirmed that all Works Contracts by WSSSRP II had to be signed by Thursday 27th June 2015, otherwise the EU funds would be lost. There is no possibility of any Extension of Time on this date. There are also set periods of time for tendering, evaluation and award of each contract, before formal signature. Each focal State have to co-finance their components with 30% of the Contract value but the mechanism for administering this fiscal arrangement is unclear. There is no requirement for pre-qualification of Contractors for any projects, but they must meet financial, commercial and technical standards in order to submit a compliant bid. The EU are concerned that there is not much time left to prepare Tender Dossiers and sign all contracts before 27th June 2015.

Regarding Contract packaging for the Works Tender Dossiers, it is not possible to award just 1 large contract covering all the Works required in all six focal states due to:

- Many Nigerian contractors will not be able to meet the financial and commercial criteria to tender a large contract;
- International open tender procedure will have to be followed as the value of the Works will exceed EUR 5 million, Pre-qualification of contractors may also be required;
- Administering the 70:30 EU : states funding separately for each focal state;
- Co-ordination of supervision of construction in each state;
- Administering the Contract in the focal states which are located at geographically varied locations.

For these reasons, it is prudent to consider 6 separate works contracts, one for each of the focal states, as each one can be a local open procedure falling within contracts with a value of EUR 300,000 or more but less than EUR 5,000,000.

The subject of Quick Wins, which constitute repair and rehabilitation of existing water assets rather than new projects, was also discussed with the EU. These minor works projects should concentrate on the implementation of key elements of any system which is not currently operational due to the lack of critical items, such as a pump, valves, tanks and other appurtenances that are currently hindering the operation of the system. Works contracts under EUR 300,000 may be awarded by competitive negotiated procedure. At least three candidates are sent an invitation to tender. No contract notice needs to be published. For Nigeria, there is an agreement that individual states can contract directly with a Contractor for works valued up to EUR 20,000. However it is now unclear how rapidly the Quick Wins packages can be prepared and procured.

Introductory meetings were also held with Mr B O Akpanyung, Director, International Co-operation Department and Mr John Akuse, NPC Project Manager, both of the National Planning Commission, on 25th Feb.'14. Mr Akpanyung welcomed the experts to the project and assured the team that the NPC will facilitate the implementation of the Works contracts and engage with each of the focal states to ensure that tendering procedures, tender evaluations and award of contracts is carried out in partnership with representatives in each state.

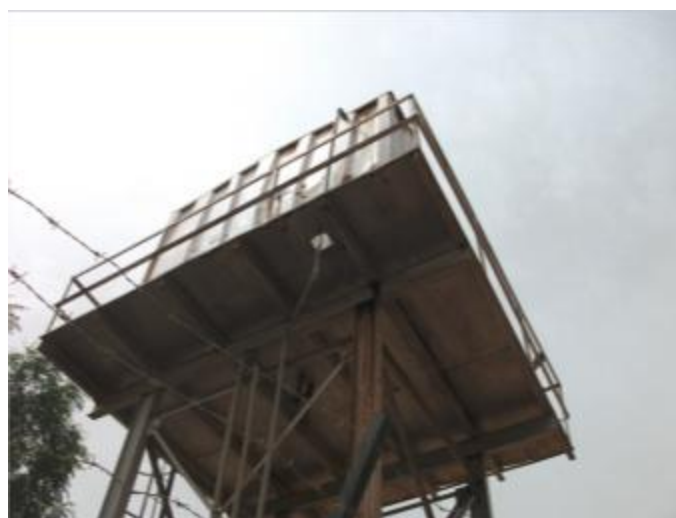
The rest of this first week of the 1st Mission was spent in programming the rest of this visit, liaising directly with the IPE and WSE in Kano, Jigawa and Anambra states and planning project visits to these 3 states. Review of some of the Quick Wins submitted by the states was also started.

KANO: 2nd to 5th March 2014

Flight W3272 from Abuja to Kano on Sunday 2nd March '14 at 17:40. Arrived in Kano at 19:50.

Met the WSSSRP II team, Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) counterpart team and the Permanent Secretary on Monday 3rd March 2014. Discussed Quick Wins, WSSSRP I projects and other schemes and concerns. Visited sites of Quick Wins and Projects being considered for WSSSRP II in Madobi Local Government Authority (LGA). These Quick Wins are described in detail in Lots 1 and 4 of the Kano submission.

A key problem seems to be the design and/or material specification of the overhead tanks. These are manufactured in steel panels, up to 3 metres water depth and they are bulging out in the middle, suggesting that internal bracing may not be present or the steel panel material is not of sufficient thickness to withstand the full head of water in the tank. This issue needs to be resolved by asking the designers and contractors to demonstrate the suitability of the steel panels. Arrange meeting with Braithwaite Nigeria and GP plastic tank companies to discuss design issue and review alternatives.



Attended the first day of the EU/UNICEF validation workshop on WASH Technical Feasibility and Procurement Training on 4th March 2014 in Kano. The technical feasibility presentations offered a number of technical solutions to improve design standards, address security issues in relation to theft of borehole pumps and panels and proposed good design, specification and Bill of Quantities practice. Issues related to supervision, whole life costing, institutional strengthening and governance were also addressed.



Visited the following schemes in Takai LGA, Kano state on 5th March 2014:

- Puloti township. Could be considered as quick win as there is 1 productive borehole, overhead tank and generator. Repairs to tank and generator required. Other 2 boreholes need pumps to be recovered, filled with sand and capped to avoid pollution as 1 borehole was in the main road being widened, the other dry. Replace small diameter pipework and valves, improve wellhead and tidy up secure compound.
- Takai Community Health Centre. Convert handpump to borehole pump, add pipework to ground tank and cables to generator house. New cover for ground tank, clean, repair and paint overhead tank as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- GG Unity School, Kochako. Tank repair and general clearing around bulging tank plus new taps. Convert handpump to solar borehole pump and add new tank in the girl's dormitory. Replace burnt out solar pump in staff quarters, general groundworks, inspect and brace overhead tank and add new taps.
- Huguma. Replace stolen borehole pump, lower borehole headwork and secure with 3 lock system and heavy duty cover slab for traffic. Inspect, brace, repair, clean and paint tank and support structure.



JIGAWA: 5th to 7th March 2014

Drove from Takai in Kano to Dutse in Jigawa on Wednesday 5th March 2014. Visited project sites in Birnin Kudu LGA, Jigawa State en-route to Dutse. No quick wins at these locations as new borehole scheme required to serve the local Community Water Authority where growth is rapid. Also visited the Birnin Kudu Water Supply scheme, built in 1975 for a capacity of 0.5 mgd, with room for expansion to 1 mgd. Raw water supplied from dam in summer months, river source during the rains. A number of interventions required in order to restore capacity to 0.5 mgd, particularly protecting the dam catchment from encroachment by communities. Hydrological analysis require to determine if doubling the plant capacity to 1 mgd is feasible. Otherwise consider all major and minor plant and pipelines rehabilitation to improve and sustain 0.5 mgd operation. Arrived in Dutse at 18:50.

Scheduled meeting with the Permanent Secretary at 10:00 on Thursday 6th March '14 was not possible as he was not in the office. Drove on from Dutse to Mallam Madori LGA, Jigawa state to visit the following schemes.

- Mallam Madori Main pumphouse. There are five productive boreholes, 45m³ overhead tank and generator. Repairs to tank and generator required. Connection of the 5 boreholes to the

tank required. Replace small diameter pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Add distribution system pipework and taps.

- Gandun Bundugoma Gawuna pumping station. Both productive boreholes in main tarmac road with traffic. Steel covers used to cover borehole headworks. One borehole requires new riser pipe. NEPA 11kV cables to generator house need burying. Both 40kVA generator sets need repair. General tidying up of cables using cable trays in generator house. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.



Makaddari Main station. There are 2 productive boreholes, 45m³ overhead tank and 2 generators. Repairs to tank and both generators required. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Add distribution system pipework and taps. Additional new tank requested due to growing population. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.

Chiromari. There are 2 boreholes, only 1 productive and overhead tank. Repairs to tank and both generators required. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.

Yalwan Bujiri. Solar powered scheme, requires replacement pump and 4 No. solar panels. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities. Add distribution system pipework and taps.

Buramusa. There are 2 productive boreholes Galvanised Mild Steel (GMS) tank structure, circular aluminium tank with internal bladder and generator sets. GMS structure and aluminium tank in very good condition, considering it is more than 30 years old. Generator sets need repairs. Repair or replace internal tank bladder, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound.

Dilimari. Solar powered scheme, requires replacement pump and 4 No. solar panels. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities. Add distribution system pipework and taps.

Drove on from Mallam Madori LGA to Taura LGA, Jigawa state to visit the following schemes.

- Taura Main. There are 6 boreholes, only 2 productive and 45m³ overhead tank. Repairs to tank and one generator required. Connection of 3 boreholes to the tank required. One submersible pump, 1 starter and armoured cables required for the other 4 boreholes. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve all 6 wellheads and tidy up compounds. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Sabon Garin, Yaya Main. There are three boreholes, only two productive and 45m³ overhead tank. Repairs to tank and one 30kVA generator set required. Replacement of 1 borehole pump required. Abandoned overhead tank needs structural inspection, particularly footings. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve all 3 wellheads and tidy up compounds. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.



- Sabon Garin, Yaya 2. There are 2 productive boreholes. The generator set needs repairs. Abandoned overhead tank needs structural inspection. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve both wellheads and tidy up compounds. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Kwalam. There are 3 boreholes, only 2 productive and Galvanised Mild Steel (GMS) tank structure, circular aluminium tank with internal bladder and generator sets. GMS structure and 45m³ aluminium tank in very good condition, considering it is more than 30 years old. One Generator set needs repairs. Repair or replace internal tank bladder, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Replacement of 1 borehole pump required. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Gilima. There are 2 boreholes, none productive and Galvanised Mild Steel (GMS) tank structure, circular aluminium tank with internal bladder and generator sets. GMS structure and 45m³ aluminium tank in very good condition, considering it is more than 30 years old. Both Generator sets are working but need 400mm high concrete plinths to lift above flood level. Repair or replace internal tank bladder, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve wellheads and tidy up compound. Replacement of 2 borehole pumps required. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.

Returned to Dutse at 20:00. On Friday 7th March '14, discussed the 6 proposed new urban and 25 new town schemes with WSSSRP II, Jigawa office. Also met the Director and Permanent Secretary

for Jigawa State MoWR before driving back to Kano. PS promised to help with mapping for the 2 focal LGAs. MoWR have identified 100 new town schemes but only 25 have been fully assessed with working Community Water Authorities set up. Arrived in Kano at 14:10. Saturday 8th Mar '14 in Kano as there were no flights back to Abuja. Returned to Abuja on Arik Air flight No. W3 729, leaving Kano at 09:10 on Sunday 9th March '14. Arrived in Abuja at 11:30.

ANAMBRA: 10th to 13th March 2014

Flight W3 233 from Abuja to Enugu on Monday 10th March '14 at 10:35. Arrived in Enugu at 11:50. Drove from Enugu to Awka in Anambra. Visited project office, met the WSSSRP II team, Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) counterpart team and the Permanent Secretary. Discussed Quick Wins, WSSSRP I projects and other schemes and concerns. Clarification sought from EU delegation in Abuja regarding inclusion of Urban schemes which do not fall into the 2 selected focal LGAs, namely Aguata Anambra East. EU advised by phone that no schemes outside the 2 focal LGAs in the state can be considered, except for Quick Wins, which can include WSSSRP I LGAs.

Visited Obizi regional scheme and sites of Quick Wins in Aguata focal LGA on 11th March '14. The Obizi scheme is served by a spring source of unknown reliable safe yield. No previous Hydrology reports or studies indicating the likely reliable yield of Obizi spring source is readily available.



The high lift pumps are rated to deliver a flow of 250 m³/hour or 6,000 m³/day each, in a duty and standby configuration. If this was the original design reliable yield, a population of only about 65,000 could reliably be served by the Obizi scheme, assuming a per capita consumption of 90 litres per person per day. A DN300 Ductile Iron rising main delivers the pumped flow from Obizi to neighbouring small towns located up to 20km away through a series of booster pumping stations and small service reservoirs. Most of the booster pumping stations and service reservoirs require rehabilitation of pumps, generators, overhead tanks and pipework. It is imperative that the reliable safe yield of the Obizi springs is determined through searches of historical Hydrology reports, studies and data or by reviewing the recently completed Water Resources Study by JICA, any Ministry of Water Resources reports or relevant Water Basin studies before any decision is made to rehabilitate this scheme, which could potentially serve a number of small towns in the immediate vicinity.

After meeting the Deputy Chairman of Aguata LGA and his staff, moved on from Obizi to eight potential Quick Wins in Aguata LGA, Anambra state, visiting the following schemes.

- Obinato, Amesi. This was a UNICEF rural scheme. There is 1 productive borehole, about 250 metres deep, 30 kVA diesel generator and an overhead tank. Repairs to tank and generator required. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Umuocha, Amesi. Another UNICEF rural scheme. There is 1 productive borehole, 30 kVA diesel generator and an overhead tank. Repairs to tank and generator required. Replace small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.

- Community Primary School, Amesi. There is 1 productive borehole, about 250 metres deep, solar pump and panels and an overhead tank. Solar pump has dropped into the borehole so needs recovery and borehole repaired. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean, repair and paint overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- St Peter's Secondary School, Achina. There is 1 borehole, about 170 metres deep but its yield needs to be checked, solar pump and panels and an overhead tank. Serves about 550 students and staff as well as some 14 families in local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Special Education Centre School, Umuchu. There is 1 productive borehole, about 300 metres deep, solar pump and panels and an overhead tank. Serves about 155 special needs students and staff, local church and community. Solar pump has dropped into the borehole so needs recovery and borehole repaired. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities. Consider additional overhead tank.



- Okwute Primary School, Ugah. There is 1 borehole, about 250 metres deep and yield tests done, solar pump and panels and an overhead tank. Serves about 250 students and staff as well as local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Progress School, Achina. Another UNICEF Scheme. There is 1 productive borehole, about 250 metres deep, burnt out solar pump, solar panels and an overhead tank. Serves students and staff as well as local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Igwebuikie Primary School, Ezinifite. MDG scheme built in 2008. There is 1 borehole, about 150 metres deep, but not known if it worked at all, solar pump and panels and an overhead tank. Serves about 200 students and staff as well as local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves,

improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.

After calling on the Chairman of Anambra East LGA in the morning, visited a number of potential urban and small town schemes as well as sites of Quick Wins on 12th March '14. The following three Urban or small town schemes could be developed to serve thriving urban and small towns in Anambra East LGA.

- Obinaetiti, former Local Government Lodge, Umueri. This scheme has been abandoned for a while. There is 1 borehole, generator house and an overhead tank. The old borehole was thought to be productive. If viable, pumping tests to determine reliable yield, and water quality tests will need to be carried out in the first instance. If proven, the borehole will have to be rehabilitated, repairs to tank, generator house and borehole riser pipes will be required. Replace borehole pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound and fencing. Inspect, clean and repair overhead tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities. Distribution pipework will also be required to serve the nearby Aguata LGA Headquarters by gravity. Levels need to be checked for gravity supply from the overhead tank.



- Christian Village, Ugwu Ndiuka, Aguleri. This scheme has been abandoned since 2003. The scheme, comprising a deep borehole and generator house, was commissioned in 2000. There is no overhead tank in the vicinity and water was pumped directly into supply. The old borehole was thought to be productive, but began developing problems with water quality, thought to be iron, and quantity, possibly after it was subsequently deepened. If viable, pumping tests to determine reliable yield and water quality tests will need to be carried out in the first instance. If proven, the borehole will have to be rehabilitated and a tank constructed nearby on high ground. The generator house and new borehole riser pipes will be required. Replace borehole pump, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound and fencing. Distribution pipework will also be required to serve the nearby towns by gravity, which will be possible even with a ground tank as the location of the site is at a local high point.



- Umuoba Anam. This is a thriving large town that is rapidly developing into a prominent urban centre by the Anambra river. There is a possibility of developing a small regional scheme serving the low lying community of Umuoba Anam from the River Anambra and this is worth investigating further. A targeted, small but with the possibility of extension in later phases, run of river scheme could serve up to 100,000 people in the river bank vicinity. This area has a thriving local community, prosperous market and other commercial activity, all of whom will generate revenue if adequate water supply was provided. Most of the other borehole sources in this locality have visible problems of high iron content and from previous experience, this is usually accompanied by Carbon Dioxide and Manganese, which is difficult and expensive to treat.



Visited the following potential Quick Win schemes in Anambra East LGA, Anambra state on 12th March 2014:

- Community Secondary School, Umuoba Anam. A UNICEF Scheme built in 2011. There is 1 productive borehole, burnt out solar pump due to 2012 floods which submerged the neighbourhood by about 3 metres, solar panels and an overhead tank comprising 2 plastic containers. Water quality may be an issue. Serves students and staff as well as small part of local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair tank supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Umuoke, Umuoba Anam. Another UNICEF Scheme built in 2010. There is 1 productive borehole, solar pump, solar panels and an overhead tank comprising 3 plastic containers. Water quality may be an issue. Serves small part of local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes may be required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair tank supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.
- Community borehole at Umudiana, Umueri. Abandoned UNICEF scheme built in 2009. There is 1 borehole, generator house, and an overhead tank comprising 3 plastic containers. Water quality may be an issue. Serves small part of local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes may be required. Replace pump, generator, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair tank and supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.



- Community Boys School, Nando. Abandoned UNICEF scheme built in 2011. There is 1 borehole, solar pump, solar panels and an overhead tank comprising 3 plastic containers. Water quality may be an issue. Serves small part of local community. Repairs to tank and borehole riser pipes will be required. Replace solar pump, small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair tank supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.



- Abubo Unoo Primary School, Nando. Working scheme by MDG in 2008. There is 1 borehole, solar pump, solar panels and a steel overhead tank which has failed. Water quality may be an issue. Serves school and small part of local community. Repairs to tank will be required. Check solar pump and solar panels. Replace overhead tanks, repair small diameter tank pipework and valves, improve the wellhead and tidy up compound. Inspect, clean and repair tank supporting structure as well as general clearing around the facilities.



Not all the potential Quick Win schemes visited in Anambra East LGA, Anambra state, on 12th March 2014 should be considered for rehabilitation. Issues with poor water quality, borehole yield and the small number of people who would benefit from each scheme all point towards the development of a small regional scheme, potentially based upon a run of river facility, package treatment plant, pumping station, rising main, ground or elevated tanks and distribution system pipework. For such a scheme to be considered, it is imperative that Anambra River raw water quality samples from around Umuoba Anam are analysed on a regular basis in order to determine the water treatment process that would be required. If previous raw water quality data in this vicinity are available, these should be reviewed and compared with the raw water quality data taken during March and April 2014.

In addition to raw water quality data, dry weather flow and allowable abstraction rates from the River Anambra at Umuoba Anam will also have to be determined through any water resources study and data available for this stretch of the river.

Once raw water quality and quantity parameters for the River Anambra at Umuoba Anam have been studied and analysed, it will be possible to determine if a small regional water supply scheme, with phased development, is viable or not at this location.

Project Formulation

The strategy for project formulation in each of the 6 focal states is initially to prioritise the Urban, small Towns and Quick Wins rehabilitation schemes proposed for the 2 focal LGAs in each state. This process has begun but not yet complete. Moreover, following the visit to each state, these priorities may change as more information is available and analysed.

It is imperative that borehole and raw water quality tests are commissioned as soon as possible, particularly for large regional schemes, as the nature and extent of any water treatment that may be required needs to be determined before the Tender Dossiers are finalised. Moreover, all existing or previous hydrological and hydrogeological reports, geophysical survey results and data need to be obtained and studied further in order to ascertain reliable yield from boreholes and safe abstraction rates from river sources. This information will determine the average daily flows available from each source, which in turn will determine the population that can be served reliably from each source. All other scheme facilities such as treatment, pipework, pumping, power requirements and storage tank sizes can be calculated for each scheme once the water quality and quantity for each scheme has been established. The recently completed JICA Water Resources study for Nigeria may have most of the water quality and quantity data required for the proposed new and rehabilitation works currently being considered for the 12 LGAs in the 6 focal states.

Due to the limitations of time and specialist resources, the most effective procurement method will be to prepare Design and Build Tender Dossiers, with Particular Specifications outlining the nature and extent of new or rehabilitation works required in each contract.

Regarding contract packaging, further discussions were held with the EU delegation in Abuja on Friday 14th March '14, in order to finalise the issue of proposed number of Tender Dossiers per state. Given that the deadline of 27th June 2015 for award and signature of all contracts to be let under WSSSRP II cannot be extended, it was recommended to the EU at this meeting that a total of 6 Tender Dossiers only should be prepared to package the new as well as rehabilitation works proposed in each focal state. In this case, the estimated contract value of Works in each Tender Dossier would be greater than EUR 300,000 but less than EUR 5 million. The other option to prepare a total of 12 Tender Dossiers per state, one for proposed rehabilitation Works, valued at under EUR 300,000, and the other for new Urban and small Towns' Works, valued at less than EUR 5 million was also discussed. However our concern with this approach was that it would increase the time and resources required for tendering and contract administration. Moreover, it is likely that some proposed rehabilitation works such as the Obizi scheme in Aguata LGA, Anambra state, will cost more than EUR 300,000 on its own. The possibility of letting one single contract valued at almost EUR 30 million covering all the Works required for all 6 focal states was also discussed. This approach has the advantage of potentially attracting high calibre International Contractors, but at the expense of potentially disqualifying Nigerian Contractors who may not meet the Financial and Experience criteria for a large single Contractor. Moreover, the accounting required to manage the 30% contribution of funds by each focal state may be difficult to administer under a single large contract.

The subject of Quick Wins was also discussed at this meeting. These were initially proposed some 6 months ago in order to expedite remedial works of existing schemes, most completed within the last 5 years, which have now failed due to problems with boreholes, pumps and overhead tanks. In order to facilitate rapid rehabilitation of small schemes, the EU decided that their preferred contract packaging was to prepare 2 Works contracts per state, an immediate small works rehabilitation contract valued at less than EUR 0.3 million, followed by another larger contract valued at less than EUR 5 million. The main reasoning behind this approach was to start disbursing funds within the next 3 months through negotiation with Contractors for the smaller works contract. The remaining, larger, works in each state would then be packaged separately for tendering from about September 2014.

The Consultants expressed their concern to the EU regarding this dual contract approach, particularly since not much additional time would be gained as complete Tender Dossiers, contract administration and supervision of construction would now be required for 12 separate contracts instead of 6. The main concern with the dual packaging approach is the length of time taken for the National Planning Council (NPC) and the EU to approve the Tender Dossiers, evaluate tenders, negotiate with the preferred bidders, sign and award each contract. The EU stated that since they are now officially part of the NPC evaluation committee as observers, these normally lengthy approval processes have now been streamlined.

The Consultants requested that formal approval of the next tranche of proposed short term experts, now required urgently in order to finalise technical as well as contractual aspects of the first set of Tender Dossiers, be expedited in order to facilitate project delivery. The EU agreed to expedite approvals and have received the request for an International and Local Hydrogeologist. The NPC have yet to receive their copy of this request.

Programme

A tentative programme for implementation of 2 works contracts in each of 6 focal states is shown below.

For this programme to be implemented successfully and all available project funds to be awarded before 27th June 2015, it is imperative that the procurement, contractual and technical aspects of each works Tender Dossier is expedited with the support of the EU and NPC, particularly in discharging their obligations under this agreement in a timely manner.

Next Visit

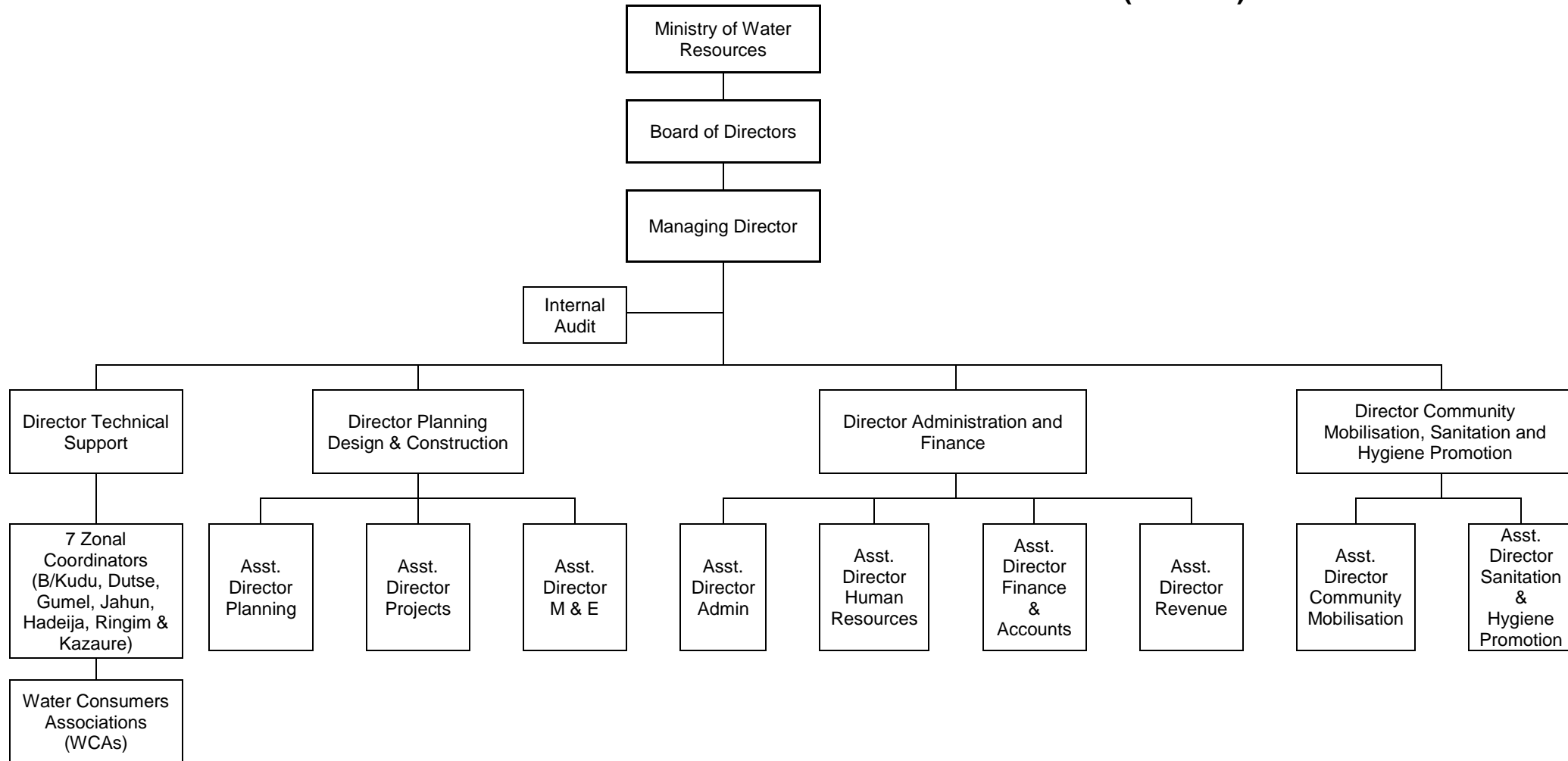
Following discussions with the Technical Coordinator and scheduled requirements, I have proposed to return to Abuja on Monday 31st March '14, leaving London the night before, for 2 weeks. This proposed visit is subject to obtaining another single-entry Nigerian visa in time. The main focus of my next trip will be to visit Osun and Cross River states to assess WSSSRP I works, proposed Quick Wins, small towns and urban water supply schemes. In addition, the preparation of the first Small Works contract Tender Dossier, most probably for Kano state, can be drafted.

Works Programme Development

Activity	2014												2015			
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Small Works Contracts																
Finalise schemes to be included in Small Works Contracts																
Prepare and submit 6 Small Works Tender Dossiers, each less than EUR 300,000																
Approval of Tender Dossiers by joint NPC and EU Committee																
Direct Negotiation with Contractors for award of Small Works Contracts by NPC & EU																
Implementation of Small Works Contracts in each of 6 focal states by NPC & EU																
Large Works Contracts																
Finalise schemes to be included in Large Works Contracts																
Complete preparatory water quality and yield tests and studies.																
Prepare outline designs and drawings adequate for Design and Build Works.																
Prepare and submit 6 Large Works Tender Dossiers, each less than EUR 5 million.																
Approval of Tender Dossiers by joint NPC and EU Committee																
Call for Tender of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																
Tendering of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																
End of First Phase WSSSRP II Consultancy Agreement, 18th March 2015.																
Evaluation of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																
Negotiation and Award of Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU																
Signature of 6 Large Works Contract Documents by NPC & EU, before 27th June 2015.																
Implementation of 6 Large Works Contracts by NPC & EU, beyond June 2015.																

ANNEX 3 Jigawa STOWA Organogram

JIGAWA STATE SMALL TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (STOWA)



ANNEX 4 Status of WSSSRP II WCAs

	Small Town	Step down sensitisation meeting held?	WCA Executive elected	Procedure adopted for appointment of WCA officials	Is there an existing constitution	Registration with LGA	Existing bank account	Next steps	Counterpart contributions so far	Ranking based on performance on counterpart contribution
Anambra State										
1	Akpo	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
2	Umuona	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
3	Nkpologwu	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
4	Ula-Ekwulobia	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
5	Ora-eri	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
6	Aguleri	No	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
7	Enugwu-Aguleri	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
8	Umuatolou-Umueri	No	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
9	Umuoba-anam	No	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
10	Mkpunando-Otu	No	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C		
Cross River State										
1	Assiga Old Town	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	No	E, R,O,C	45,000	2
2	Okorm	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	No	No	G,E,C	30,000	9
3	Ekom Agoi	Yes	No	G	Yes	No	No	G	-	10
4	Agoi Ekpo	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	No	No	G,E,O,C	35,000	6
5	Agoi Ibami	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	No	Yes	E,O,C	-	8
6	Okundi	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	E, R,O,C	245,000	1
7	Orimekpang	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	No	No	R,O,C	40,000	4
8	Wula	Yes	No	E	Yes	No	Yes	G,E,O,C	65,000	3
9	Boru/Njua/Okubushuyiu	Yes	Yes	G	Yes	No	No	R,O,C	30,000	5
10	Katchuan	Yes	No	G	Yes	No	Yes	E, R,O,C	25,000	7
E - Election of WCA officials, G - General Consensus, R- Registration with LGA, O - Opening of Bank Account, C- counterpart contribution										

	Small Town	Step down sensitisation meeting held?	WCA Executive elected	Procedure adopted for appointment of WCA officials	Is there an existing constitution	Registration with LGA	Existing bank account	Next steps	Counterpart contributions so far	Ranking based on performance on counterpart contribution
Jigawa State										
Taura LGA										
1	Daurawa	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	60,000	5
2	Kwajali	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,E,C	100,000	3
3	Malamawar Gujungu	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C	56,000	6
4	Bardo	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C	45,000	7
5	Bichi	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C	100,000	2
6	Tsadawa	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C		8
7	Garin Naruwa	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C		9
8	Zangon Maje	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C		10
9	Yanfari	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	R,O,C	60,000	4
10	Gurjawa	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	107,000	1
Mallam Madori LGA										
1	Sabon Garin Makaddari	Yes	Yes	G	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	50,000	10
2	Jigawar Kassim	Yes	Yes	G	Yes	Yes	No	A, C	48,000	11
3	Zarau	Yes	Yes	G	Yes	Yes	No	A, C	60,000	9
4	Kwankwani	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	No	A,C	170,000	3
5	Tagwaro	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	No	A,C		15
6	Gorori	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	No	A,C	41,000	13
7	Garin Mallam	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	No	A,C	100,000	5
8	Garin Niyo	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	35,000	14
9	Kirfowa	Yes	Yes	G	Yes	Yes	No	A,C	80,000	7
10	Gadun Sarki	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	180,000	2
11	Bulakori	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	N	No	A, R,C	100,000	6
12	Tosarawan Fulani	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	No	A,C	40,000	12
13	Kaduman Tudu	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	N	Yes	R,C	100,000	4
14	Azamu	Yes	Yes	G	No	N	No	R, A,C	80,000	8
15	Arki	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	200,000	1
E - Election of WCA officials, G - General Consensus, R- Registration with LGA, O - Opening of Bank Account, C- counterpart contribution										

	Small Town	Step down sentisation meeting held?	WCA Executive elected	Procedure adopted for appointment of WCA officials	Is there an existing constitution	Registration with LGA	Existing bank account	Next steps	Counterpart contributions so far	Ranking based on performance on counterpart contribution
Kano State										
Takai LGA Urban & Small Towns										
1	Takai Urban Town	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
2	Garandiya	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
3	Fajewa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
4	Zuga	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
5	Kyansha	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
6	Durbunde	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
7	Kuka	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
8	Karfi	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
9	Kafin lafiya	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
10	Kachako,	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
11	Farin Ruwa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
12	Hatsai	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
13	Bagwaro	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	E, R,O,C	NA	3
14	Dambazau	No	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
15	Sakwaya	No	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
16	Langwami	No	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
17	Kayarda	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	Yes	C	9,500	1
18	Birnin Bako	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
19	Diribo	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	29,000	2
20	Kafin Sidda	No	No	No		No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	4
Madobi LGA Urban & Small Towns										
1	Madobi Urban Town	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	782,579	1
2	Tudun Wada	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	35,000	2
3	Toka	Yes	Yes	E	Yes	Yes	Yes	C	90,000	2
4	Burji	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
5	Kubarachi Zango	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
6	Jirgwai	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
7	Galinja	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
8	Kanwa	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
9	Kwankwaso	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
10	Kafin Agur	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
11	Rikadawa	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	E, R,O,C	NO	2
E - Election of WCA officials, G - General Consensus, R- Registration with LGA, O - Opening of Bank Account, C- counterpart contribution										

	Small Town	Step down sensitisation meeting held?	WCA Executive elected	Procedure adopted for appointment of WCA officials	Is there an existing constitution	Registration with LGA	Existing bank account	Next steps	Counterpart contributions so far	Ranking based on performance on counterpart contribution
Osun State										
Aiyedaade LGA										
1	Araromi Owu	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	R,O,C		
2	Olubula	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	R,O,C		
3	Oke-Offa	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	R,O,C	3,000	3
4	Aiyetoro/Aiyegbaju	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	E,G,R,O,C		
5	Ifesowapo	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	E,G,R,O,C		
Odo Otin LGA										
6	Igbaye	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	R,O,C	3,000,000	1
7	Okuku	Yes	Yes	G	No	No	No	R,O,C	1,000,000	2
8	Oke-Ogun, Inisa	Yes	No	G	No	No	No	E,G,R,O,C		
9	Oke-Iponrin, Inisa	Yes	No	G	No	No	No	E,G,R,O,C		
10	Popo, Inisa	Yes	No	G	No	No	No	E,G,R,O,C		
11	Ode-sado, Inisa	Yes	No	G	No	No	No	E,G,R,O,C		
	E - Election of WCA officials, G - General Consensus, R- Registration with LGA, O - Opening of Bank Account, C-counterpart contribution									
Yobe State										
1	Dala	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	A,R,O	50,000.00	5
2	Gwio-Kura	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	A,R,O	500,000.00	1
3	Tagali	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	A,R,O	500,000.00	1
4	Garbi	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	A,R,O	223,000.00	3
5	Afunori	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	A,R,O	87,000.00	4
6	Maidashi	Yes	Yes	E	No	No	No	A,R,O	36,000.00	6
	E - Election of WCA officials, G - General Consensus, A-Adoption of Draft Constitutions R- Registration with LGA, O-Opening of Bank Account, C-counterpart contribution									

**ANNEX 5 Action Plan on Formation of WCAs in 25 Shortlisted Small Towns
of Taura and Mallam Madori LGAs**

S/N	ACTIVITY	TIME	PLACE	RESPONSIBLE	EXPECTED OUTPUT	LOGISTICS REQUIREMENTS
1	Planning meeting with CSMH dept staffs. SCM. WSE	22/11/13	MoWR	CSMH dept staff, SCM, WSE and DPR MWR	Discuss and decide action plan. Time, Logistics and other way forward	
2	Meeting with PIA/TAT	25/11/13	MoWR	PIA & TAT	Discuss and finalise action plan and budget	
3	Information meeting with zonal and LGA WASH officers	27/11 - 28/11 2/12 - 3/12	Mallam/M LGA HQ Taura LGA HQ	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA WASH, SMC & WSE	Work with Zonal and LGA level to plan for time, logistics and invitation of shortlisted small towns for their sensitisation	Transport and perdem
4	Sensitisation meeting with shortlisted small town communities	9/12 - 10/12 11/12 - 12/12	Mallam/M LGA HQ Taura LGA HQ	CSMH dept. PIA, H. Commissioner, PS,PD, MDS, Impress administrator zonal officer, LGA, TAT and small towns representatives	Inform communities on their short listing, sensitise them on the programme and obtain information on present community management practice -Obtain key contact-Ranking	Transport and feeding
5	Visit to small towns for advocacy and introduction of the programme	16/12/13 - 23/12/13	Small towns	CSMH dept. PIA, H. Commissioner, PS,PD, MDs, Impress administrator, DPR, other directors zonal officer, LGA, TAT, CSOs	Sensitise traditional, religious, other community leaders and community members on the programme for their understanding of: --The need to form WCAs --Functions and activities of WCAs	Transport and per diem
6	Facilitate formation of WCAs	7/1/14 - 17/1/14	Small towns	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA, small town ,CSOs SMC & WSE	Sensitise community on importance and advantage of WCA for ownership and sustainability. Support to form WCA	Transport and perdem Draft constitution
7	Support selection/election of WCAs officials	4/2/14 - 14/2/14	Small towns	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA, small town, CSOs, SMC & WSE	Facilitate community to set characteristics of officials to be elected	Transport and perdem
8	Orientation and training of WCA officials	3/3/14 - 6/3/14	LGA HQ office	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA,CSOs SMC & WSE	Train official on their roles and responsibilities and other activities	Transport, stationary, per diem and feeding
9	Neighbourhood survey for mapping and decision making	17/3/14 - 27/3/14	Small town	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA. small town, CSOs SMC & WSE	To know landmarks, existing facilities for proper formation of WCA and have better commitment's	Transport, stationary, per diem
10	Support WCAs to develop constitution, Register. Open account and develop action plan	8/4/14 - 18/4/14	Small towns	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA,CSOs WCA SMC & WSE	Develop constitution, opening of account and registering with LGA and state Develop action plan	Transport and per diem
11	Facilitate WCAs to mobilise for 5% contribution	22/4/14 Continuous	Small towns	CSMH dept. zonal officer, LGA WASH, CSOs WCA SMC & WSE	WCA to mobilise community to contribute counter contribution for their scheme	Transport and per diem

ANNEX 6 Terms of Reference for Short Term Technical Assistance Experts required in the near future

- Two senior experts to review the draft National Water Resources Policy, 2009.
- Two Senior Institutional Reform Experts
- Two senior Communications/Participation Experts
- A Senior Water Law Expert
- A Junior National Expert, Web Design and Management

Terms of Reference for TA Inputs: Two senior experts to review the draft National Water Resources Policy, 2009.

1 General

The European Union and the Federal Government of Nigeria agreed in June 2012 to support the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme, Phase II (WSSSRP II) in Nigeria. The overall objective of the WSSSRP is to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the achievement of water related MDGs. The specific objective of the WSSSRP is to increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable water and sanitation services in six focal states: Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe. The improvement of the water policy and legislative and institutional framework at federal and state levels are fundamental objectives of WSSSRP II. The aim is to build on progress made during Phase I of the programme.

The National Water Resources Policy (2009) currently remains in draft form. Support is required to review the draft policy before stakeholder consultation and approval.

2 Justification

The Water Resources Policy Review Experts are being recruited to fulfil the following programme objectives and results:

Programme Objective 1	To improve water policy and institutional framework at federal level.
Programme Result 1a	National Water Resources Bill enacted and implemented;
Programme Result 1b	FMWR adopts IWRM principles in water resources management;

3 Specific Activities

National Water Resources Policy related activities listed in the Technical Assistance Team Terms of Reference:

- Identify actions to finalise policy documents still in draft forms and facilitate to put into operation already approved ones (e.g. the National Water Resources Policy 2009).

The expert will review the draft National Water Resources Policy to assess:

- Its concordance with the draft National Water Law
- Its adherence to integrated water resource management principles.
- The proposed institutional arrangements

Specific activities will include:

- Consult with key stakeholders within and outside FMWR.
- Review related National Policies – Agriculture, Environment etc
- Review existing sub-sector policies in both draft and approved forms.
- Identify issues in the 2009 draft that require updating.
- Identify water resource issues which have emerged since the 2009 policy, such as climate change and IWRM.
- Incorporation of recent international guidelines into the policy
- Prepare a revised draft policy

4 Requirements for Federal Water Resources Policy Review Experts

Two Senior Water Policy experts are required with extensive experience of policy formulation in the water sector, one with international experience and one with extensive knowledge of the Nigerian context. Both experts should have the following qualifications:

- A postgraduate qualification in water law, institutional development or social sciences.
- A minimum of fifteen years post-graduate experience with at least ten years in the water sector of which at least five years should have been dealing with water policy in Africa.
- Experience in PPP, regulation, and institutional reform.

5 Expected Outputs and Targets

- A draft National Water Resources Policy document.
- Presentation of the revised National Water Resources Policy to stakeholders at all levels.

6 Duration

International Senior Expert: 30 working days
National Senior Expert: 60 working days

7 Indicative Timeframe:

The mission should commence as soon as the National Planning Commission and the European Union convey the approval of the terms of reference and CV.

Terms of Reference for TA Inputs: Two Senior Institutional Reform Experts

1 General

The European Union and the Federal Government of Nigeria agreed in June 2012 to support the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme, Phase II (WSSSRP II) in Nigeria. The overall objective of the WSSSRP is to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the achievement of water related MDGs. The specific objective of the WSSSRP is to increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable water and sanitation services in six focal states: Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe. The improvement of the water policy and legislative and institutional framework at federal and state levels are fundamental objectives of WSSSRP II. The aim is to build on progress made during Phase I of the programme.

Institutional reform is a cross-cutting activity that integrates a number of other programme components. These include development of policy (formalised through legal reforms), strategic planning, regulatory reform, private sector participation and financial planning in the water and sanitation sectors. It also links with organisational development and human resource changes that flow from changes to policy and strategy and consequent training needs.

2 Justification

The Water Resources Policy Review Experts are being recruited to fulfil the following programme objectives, results and activities:

Programme Objective 2	To improve water and policy and institutional framework in six focal states
Programme Result 2a	State water law is enacted and implemented
Activity 2.3	Support to dissemination workshop for water law and policy
Activity 2.5	Implement capacity building for the implementation of the water law and policy
Programme Result 2b	Sector institutions are structured in accordance with the state water law
Activity 2.6	Update existing situation of sector institutions
Activity 2.7	Support to incremental implementation of structuring plan
Programme Result 2c	Budget for sector institutions to fulfil their mandate is secured.
Activity 2.9	Support to the preparation of medium-term expenditure framework
Programme Result 2d	States adopt IWRM principles in water resources management
Programme Result 2e	Strategy for private sector participation in water supply and sanitation services delivery is developed and implemented
Activity 2.14	Establish PSP strategy and guidelines;
Activity 2.15	Support to the preparation of regulatory framework, where it does not exist.
Programme Result 2f	Regular sector monitoring and review is institutionalised
Activity 2.17	Support to the state to identify the institution to take up responsibility for sector review task
Programme Objective 3	To support urban and small towns water institutions in the six states to deliver sustainable water supply service.
Programme Result 3a	Management and financial viability of urban water institutions are improved
Activity 3.1	Support to strengthen internal organisational structure of urban water agency for improved service delivery

3 Specific Activities

This input is designed to provide two senior institutional experts to provide technical direction for the range of activities listed in section 2 above which form the basis of the institutional reform programme.

The experts will support the IPEs and help them develop the institutional reform programme for their state. They will also identify support expertise needed to address the various components of the freeform programme. This will ensure that best international practice is recognised and incorporated into the various elements of the

programme, blended with specific adaptations that respect local circumstances and requirements for each state. It will also support consistency in approach and standards across the 6 focal States.

The Institutional Reform Experts will undertake the following specific activities:

- Together with the Key Expert team in Abuja and the states develop the institutional reform programmes for the Federal Ministry and six state ministries.
- Identify posts and prepare ToR for additional experts (national and international) required to develop specific aspects of the reform programme.
- Develop ToR for a full-time national institutional reform co-ordinator.
- Act in a senior co-ordinating and advisory role to the institutional reform team once it is in place.

4 Requirements for International Institutional Reform Experts

The experts (one international and one national) should have the following qualifications and experience:

International:

- At least a Masters degree in a water/sanitation or a governance/institutional development related topic. Proficiency in English is a requirement.
- A minimum of 15 years post qualification experience is required of which at least 2 years should be in each of three different countries in Africa. Experience in Nigeria would be a distinct advantage.
- At least 10 years water and sanitation sector experience with a broad range of recent experience in the water supply and sanitation sector environment in Africa covering:
 - i) legal, policy, and institutional reforms
 - ii) regulatory and governance arrangements
 - iii) organisational development
 - iv) change management and human resource development.

National

- At least a Masters degree in a water/sanitation or a governance/institutional development related topic. Proficiency in English is a requirement.
- A minimum of 15 years post qualification experience is required preferably with at least some experience outside Nigeria.
- At least 5 years water and sanitation sector experience with a broad range of recent experience in the water supply and sanitation sector covering aspects of the following:
 - v) legal, policy, and institutional reforms
 - vi) regulatory and governance arrangements
 - vii) organisational development
 - viii) change management and human resource development.

5 Expected Outputs and Targets

- Draft institutional reform plans at both national and state level based on work undertaken during WSSSRP I and updated accordingly.
- Identified staffing needs required to implement the plans.
- Updated institutional assessment of sector institutions
- Support adoption of IWRM principles throughout the sector, nationally and by states and passing of National Water Resources Bill.
- A contribution to programme plans for activities in water law, policy and regulation and in political economy and advocacy.
- Establishment of a regular communication flow between civil society, decision makers, and service providers.

6 Duration

International Senior Expert: 44 working days

National Senior Expert: 132 working days

7 Indicative Timeframe

The mission should commence as soon as the National Planning Commission and the European Union convey the approval of the terms of reference and CV.

Terms of Reference for TA Inputs: Two senior Communications/Participation Experts

1 General

The European Union and the Federal Government of Nigeria agreed in June 2012 to support the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme, Phase II (WSSSRP II) in Nigeria. The overall objective of the WSSSRP is to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the achievement of water related MDGs. The specific objective of the WSSSRP is to increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable water and sanitation services in six focal states: Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe. Meaningful stakeholder participation in the water supply and integrated water resource management is dependent on good communications, knowledge management and capacity building. The programme must also ensure that the financial contribution of the EU is given adequate publicity, in line with the EC visibility guidelines.

2 Justification

The Communications/Participation Experts are being recruited to fulfil the following results and activities as outlined in the TAT terms of reference.

Result 1a National Water Resources Bill is enacted and implemented.

Activity 1.3 Assist to organise advocacy visits and study tour for high-level officials in the FMWR, members of the National Assembly and civil society to facilitate the enactment of the National Water Resources law.

Result 1b Water is managed in accordance with integrated water resources management principles

Activity 1.4 Implement capacity building on IWRM principle at federal level

Activity 1.5 Prepare action plan to roll out IWRM at the FMWR

Activity 1.6 Support study tour to understudy IWRM in relation to water supply and sanitation services delivery. Implement capacity building activities to enable stakeholders adopt and implement good water governance and integrated water resources management practices

Result 2a State water law is enacted and implemented

Facilitate and participate on study tours (local and international) for key stakeholders to understudy good water governance practices.

Result 2d States adopt IWRM principles in water resources management

Activity 2.11 Capacity building for stakeholders on adoption of IWRM principles

Implement capacity building activities to enable stakeholders adopt and implement good water governance and integrated water resources management practices.

Result 2e Strategy for private sector participation in the water supply and sanitation services delivery is developed and implemented.

Facilitate activities that will promote and actualise the participation of the private sector in water and sanitation service delivery, especially in small towns and for extension of services to poor urban dwellers.

Create awareness and conduct orientation sessions in the 6 focal States to inform local private sector on opportunities and identify small-scale entrepreneur, and operators on O&M and contractors.

Result 2f Regular sector monitoring and review is institutionalised

Assist the States to organise consultations and meetings, and to establish a regular communication flow between civil society (including the media), decision-makers and service providers (public or private) with the objective to promote good water governance and accountability of policy makers and service providers to consumers and other service users.

Result 4c Access to improved sanitation and hygiene promotion services in small towns and rural communities is increased

Activity 4.17 Disseminate good practice and lessons learnt

Project Management Ensure that appropriate visibility is given to the project, in line with the EC visibility guidelines

3 Specific Activities

The communications expert will review and familiarize himself/herself with all relevant documentation on the EU assistance to the water supply and sanitation sector. The communications expert will assess the goals and objectives of the visibility plan.

- Develop and implement a communication strategy to reach key stakeholders in water supply and sanitation and IWRM in coordination with the advocacy and political economy inputs.

- Prepare stakeholder, key water user & public awareness campaigns
- Assist with the identification and preparation of capacity building programmes for key stakeholders
- Support participation of community representatives and leaders in decision making
- Review relevant documentation on the EU assistance to the WSSSRP
- Review and update the current programme visibility plan with implementation budgets.
- Develop and collate material for WSSSRP II case studies, reports and electronic media.
- Proactively seek opportunities for public visibility in print and broadcast media.
- Organize press conferences and monitor media coverage.

4 Requirements for Communication/Participation Experts

Two senior Communications/Participation Experts are required with extensive experience in the water sector, one with international experience and one with extensive knowledge of the Nigerian context. Both experts should have the following qualifications:

- A minimum of 10 years professional experience
- A minimum of 5 years specific communications/participation experience
- Experience working with the print and electronic media
- Advanced interpersonal skills to constructively interact with stakeholders at all levels
- Excellent verbal and written communication skills

5 Expected Outputs and Targets

- A WSSSRP II communication strategy.
- An integrated stakeholder capacity building programme.
- WSSSRP II publicity material, case studies, reports etc. in hard copy and internet friendly format.
- Increased visibility of WSSSRP II.
- A budgeted visibility plan.

6 Duration

International Senior Expert: 30 working days

National Senior Expert: 60 working days

7 Indicative Timeframe:

The mission should commence as soon as the National Planning Commission and the European Union convey the approval of the terms of reference and CVs.

Terms of Reference for a Senior Water Law Expert to Support the passage of Anambra, Cross River and Osun States' Water Supply and Sanitation Bills into Law

1 General

The European Union and the Federal Government of Nigeria agreed in June 2012 to support the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme, Phase II (WSSSRP II) in Nigeria. The overall objective of the WSSSRP is to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the achievement of water related MDGs. The specific objective of the WSSSRP is to increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable water and sanitation services in six focal states: Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe.

WSSSRP II is designed to sustain the improvements in water governance made by WSSSRP I at the federal level and in the EU focal States through the provision of technical assistance and capacity development to ministries and agencies responsible for water resources, water supply and sanitation service delivery. All the WSSSRP II supported states have draft Water Bills and are at different stages in the process of passing them into Law. The States of Anambra, Cross River and Osun require further assistance in processing their draft Water Bills.

2 Justification

The Water Law Expert is being recruited to fulfil the following results and activities as outlined in the TAT terms of reference.

Programme Objective 2:	To improve water policy and the institutional framework in the EU focal States.
Programme Result 2a:	State water law is enacted and implemented
Activity 2.1:	Legal advice to the State Ministry of Justice to finalise drafting of the water bill
Activity 2.2	Technical support for advocacy meetings with members of the State House Assembly for passage of the water
Activity 2.3	Support to dissemination workshop for water law and policy
Activity 2.4	Support for the preparation of action plan to implement the water law
Activity 2.5	Implement capacity building for the implementation of the water law and policy
Programme Result 2b:	Sector Institutions are structured in accordance with the State water law

3 Specific Activities

The Water Law Expert will carry out the following specific activities:

- Study the WSS Bill of three states (Anambra, Cross River & Osun) with a view to summarising and explaining it to stakeholders including preparing a power-point presentation for workshops.
- Review the bill with the House Committee on Water Supply and Sanitation or House Committee on Public Utility & Rural Development and advocate for its early passage into Law.
- Advise the legislative and executive arms of government on the benefits and future impact of the passage of the Bill into Law.
- Facilitate a series of meetings, workshops and advocacy activities for intensive education of the executive arms and legislators on the following:
 - Key areas of the WSS Bill
 - Importance and cost-benefit analysis of the Bill
 - Institutional restructuring that will be necessary after the passage of the Bill.
 - How the Law will be implemented.
 - Portions of the Law that will require setting of penalties.
 - The link between the Policy and the Law.

4 Requirements for a Senior Water Law Expert

In order to support these activities a legal expert will be required with the following qualifications and experience:

- At least a first degree in law and legal studies or other related fields. Proficiency in the english language is a requirement.
- A minimum of 10 years post qualification experience is required.
- At least 5 years experience with a broad range of practical work in developing policies, water & sanitation bills, law, guidelines, implementation frameworks
- Experience of implementing change management in the water and sanitation sector

- Experience of legal drafting, environmental law, partnership agreements, legislation and regulation in the water and sanitation sector.

5 Expected Outputs and Targets

- An advocacy plan for passage of the Bills into Law
- Meeting and Workshop reports.
- Revised Bills based on the inputs of the House Committee
- Facilitate Passage of the Bill into Law.
- Guideline for implementing the Water Law

6 Duration

National Senior Water Law Expert: 90 working days

7 Indicative Timeframe

The mission should commence as soon as the National Planning Commission and the European Union convey the approval of the terms of reference and CVs.

Terms of Reference for TA Inputs: Junior National Expert, Web Design and Management

1 General

The European Union and the Federal Government of Nigeria agreed in June 2012 to support the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme, Phase II (WSSSRP II) in Nigeria. The overall objective of the WSSSRP is to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development, and the achievement of water related MDGs. The specific objective of the WSSSRP is to increase access to safe, adequate and sustainable water and sanitation services in six focal states: Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe. A website www.wsssrp.org was organised during WSSSRP I. It is proposed to re-enable the site to provide programme information. It is also hoped that the programme will also contribute to the FMWR website. WSSSRP I had wsssrp.org email addresses, some of which are still operating, but new addresses are required for new experts and state officials.

2 Justification

The TAT terms of reference require that appropriate visibility is given to the project in line with the EC visibility guidelines. The TAT should also coordinate with the NAO, UNICEF and EU Delegation for effective visibility of EU and other stakeholders' financial assistance.

3 Specific Activities

- Update the wsssrp.org website to reflect changes since the last update
- To design new website content and features
- Regularly update content to indicate programme progress
- Improve access to the website for Abuja and STU Offices.
- Add and remove wsssrp.org email addresses as required.
- Ensure the continued access to both the website and email.
- Provide regular feedback, suggestions and advice to the WSSSRP II Team Coordinator on the WSSSRP website.

4 Requirements for Junior Web Design Expert

The expert should have the following qualifications and experience:

- At least a Bachelors degree in a Computer Science or similar. Proficiency in English is a requirement.
- A minimum of 5 years post qualification experience is required.
- At least 2 years experience in web design:

5 Expected Outputs and Targets:

- Fully operational website with up to date content and regular additions to indicate programme progress.
- Fully operational email addresses

6 Duration

National Junior Expert: 90 working days to include an initial 20 day input to design the WSSSRP II website and then regular staggered inputs to update and maintain the website and email addresses.

7 Indicative Timeframe:

The mission should commence as soon as the National Planning Commission and the European Union convey the approval of the terms of reference and CVs.