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**HOW CAN NIGERIA  
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URBANISATION?**

# PATHWAYS OUT OF URBAN WATER POVERTY

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Shehu Musa Yar'Adua Centre  
Central Business District  
Abuja



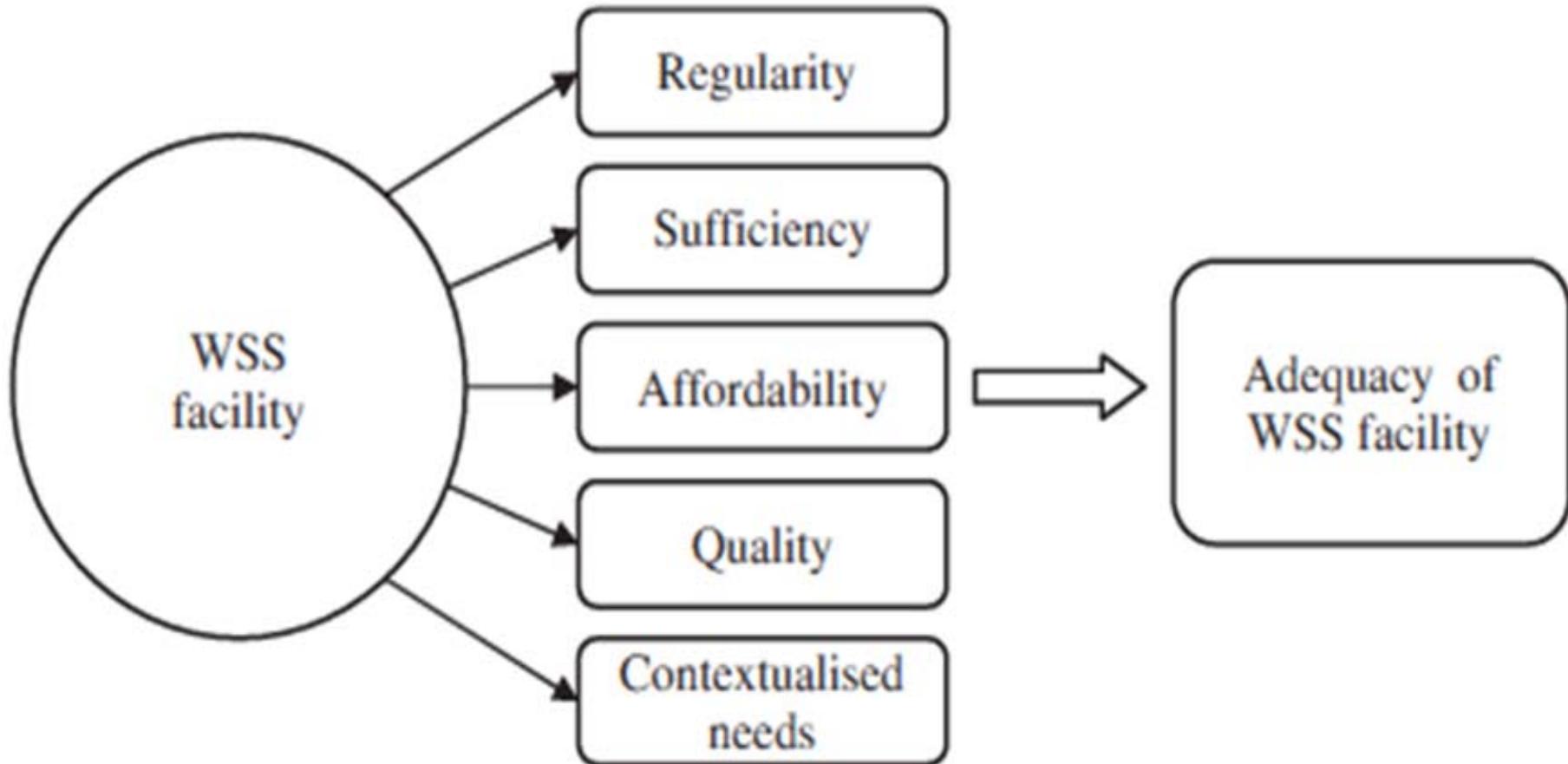
# The Context

- Urbanisation without provision of adequate infrastructure – **water and sanitation.**
- The challenges are articulated in the MDGs and the SDGs.

**Despite strong policy statements, urban water supply and sanitation projects have largely failed to target the most vulnerable cadre of society – the urban and peri-urban poor.**



# Adequate Water



**Adequate access to water and sanitation implies that the services provided are safe, sufficient/reliable, affordable and accessible to meet individual needs in a specific context** (WHO/UNICEF, 2009)

# Right to Water: Nigeria?

- Signatory to 2010 United Nations resolution on the Right to Water and Sanitation, but is yet to entrench this right in its constitution (WaterAid, 2013).
- Access to potable water supply and decent sanitation is a right of all Nigerians, and all levels of government are responsible for enforcing this right (NWSSP, 2000).

**69% Improved water source; 28% Improved Sanitation** (WHO and UNICEF, 2015)

## Is Lagos Water Poor?

- 44% of the state is covered by LWC network, **serving  $\leq 16\%$  of population.**
- **$\leq 5\%$  of households have a piped household connection.**
- 60% rely on private distribution of water – surface wells, personal boreholes, commercial boreholes, trucks vendors, and donations.

## Is Lagos Water Poor?

- 34% use unimproved latrines and rudimentary systems of sewage disposal.
- 90% use septic tanks and soak away systems, with sludge trucked to nine official sedimentation points.
- 5 wastewater plants (in various states of disrepair), serving about 0.04% of population.

# Our study sought to ...

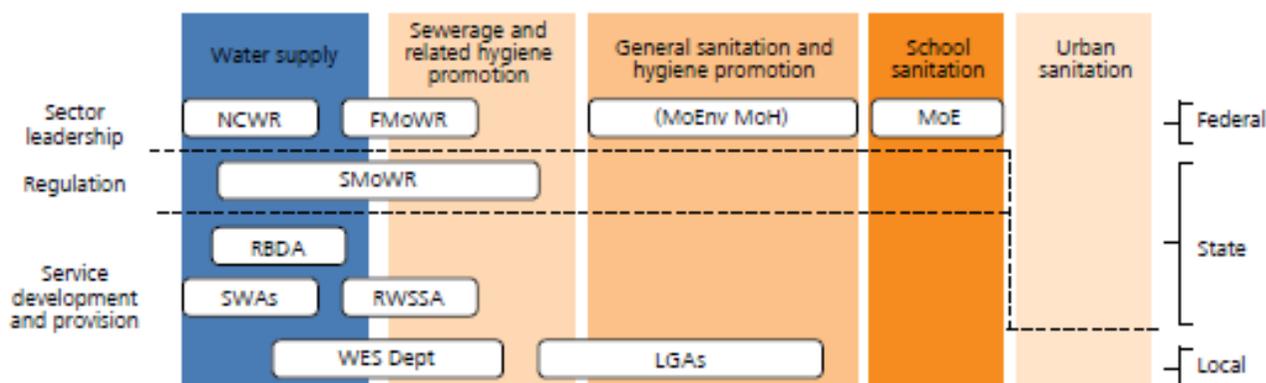
- explore and map policy-driven approaches to reduce urban water poverty;
- clarify which interventions and approaches work most effectively in getting people out of water poverty and why;
- explore the conditions under which improved access to services does translate into long lasting adequate access;
- identify specific characteristics that explain which households have and have not been able to experience long lasting adequate access to WSS and why; and
- investigate the specific trajectories experienced in and out of urban water poverty by households representing different socio-economic conditions.



# Key Institutional Gaps

- **Water Scarcity:** LWC faces a water demand of 540 million gallons per day (MGD), but only supplies 210 MGD
- **Lack of institutional and financial capacity:** 11 MDAs with WSS mandates, resulting in bureaucratic overlaps, sector inefficiency and waste of resources.

## Institutional roles and relationships in the water supply and sanitation sector



**NCWR, National Council on Water Resources:** The highest water resources policy formulating body, chaired by the Federal Minister of Water Resources including representatives from the Federal Ministry of Environment and all State Government Commissioners for Water Resources.

**FMoWR, Federal Ministry of Water Resources:** Has overall responsibility for the management of water resources and is the custodian and implementer of the National Water Policy and water-related sanitation. Functions relating to WSS are carried out through the **Directorate of Water Supply and Quality Control (WS&QC, not shown)**.

**Other ministries:** The Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) is largely responsible for urban sanitation, mostly sewerage. At state level State Ministries of Environment oversee environmental sanitation. The Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Education (MoE) have roles in formulating community sanitation and hygiene, and school hygiene programs, respectively.

**NWRI, National Water Resources Institute:** Provides training and education, data collection, and dissemination services in the field of water resources development (not shown).

**RBDAs, River Basin Development Authorities/Boards:** Charged with the development, operation, and management of reservoirs within their catchment area and provide bulk water supply for water utilities and for irrigation. In the past some RBDAs provided borehole water to communities.

**SMoWRs, State Ministries responsible for water resources:** Responsible for drinking water supply at the state level. In some states these ministries have been engaged in actual implementation of projects contrary to the policy intentions to keep ministries to policy, regulation, and monitoring.

**SWAs, State Water Agencies or Boards:** Responsible mainly for urban and semi-urban water supply. In many states separate agencies exist for rural water supply.

**RWSSAs, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies (State Rural Water and Sanitation Agencies):** Provision of potable water to rural communities and improving sanitation and hygiene (latrine construction, hygiene education). Intended roles are facilitation and support to LGAs to implement WSS programs.

**WES Depts, Water and Environmental Sanitation Departments:** Established within local governments to oversee the delivery of water and sanitation services, and provide support to communities in the facilities' management, sanitation promotion, and hygiene education.

**International and local NGOs:** Most NGOs work at the level of the state and local governments. The most visible in water and sanitation is WaterAid, which has partnered some states/local governments to build capacity of the WES Departments and to deliver water, sanitation and hygiene to rural communities (not shown).

**LGAs (Local Government Areas):** There are 774 LGAs. These are responsible for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of rural water supply schemes and sanitation facilities.

**WESCOMS, Water and Environmental Sanitation Committees:** Responsible for the management of water and sanitation activities in the LGAs.

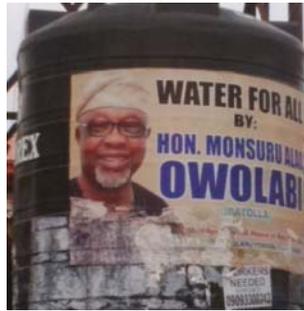
**Private sector:** There are three categories of involvement: (a) construction and drilling works; (b) supplying goods and services, and (c) water service provision. In many states there are a number of small-scale water and sanitation services providers. Not shown.

# Key Institutional Gaps

- **Deficiencies in policy:** reforms are dominated by demand responsive service principles, full pricing, involvement of the private sector. PPP is adopted as the best means of improving service delivery and investment in the water and sanitation sector, **but has resulted in poor service delivery and poor water quality.**

# Key Institutional Gaps

- **Deficiencies in planning:** current planning policies make no provisions for demographic and spatial change.
- Urban development is de-linked from WSS infrastructure provision, and there is chronic water poverty in informal communities.

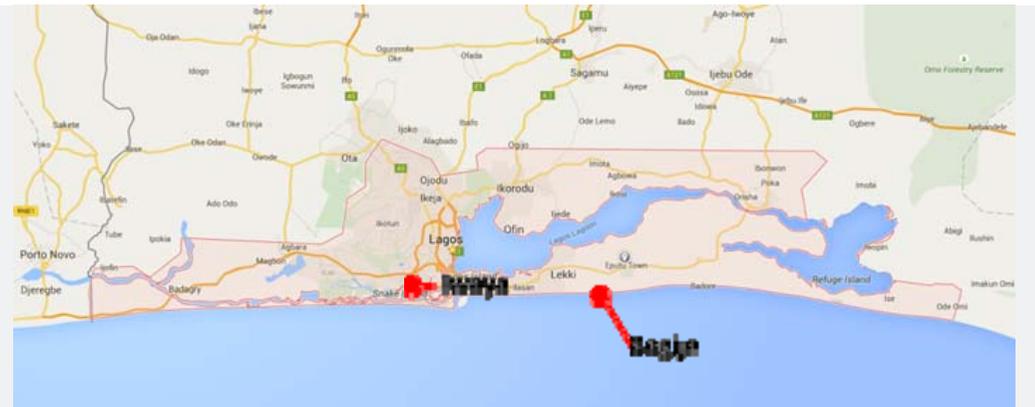


***"In Lagos, almost everybody has one access or the other, whether it is an improved source of water is a different thing"*** Official of Lagos Water Regulatory Commission

# Community and Household: Bogije and Iwaya

- Infrastructure mapping
- Institutional interviews
- Community focus group discussions
- Household interviews

...to understand **how and where urban water poverty manifests**, and **the diverse range of alternative means through which communities access water.**



# The Study Area

## BOGIJE

- Peri-urban settlement, largely rural
- Population: 18,398
- 2 zones: Estate and Village
- Major occupation: informal activities, with residents of estate mostly working in the Metropolis; indigenous population is mostly involved in farming, fishing and secondary land transactions.
- Not connected to the state water and sanitation network.

## IWAYA

- One of 9 largest slums in Lagos
- Population:  $\geq 100,000$
- 2 zones: Water and Land
- Major occupation: informal activities, fishing and fish processing.
- Endemic lack of access to decent sanitation and potable water supply, though an LWC micro-water works, commissioned in 2003.

	<b>Bogije</b>	<b>Iwaya</b>
<b>Providers of public water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDG Project</li> <li>• Faith-based organisations</li> <li>• Individual households (water as a gift)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDG Project</li> <li>• LWC Connection</li> <li>• LMDGP Project – Urban Renewal</li> <li>• Individual donors – politicians</li> <li>• Commercial borehole operators</li> </ul>
<b>Water Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• surface wells in many compounds</li> <li>• Improved sources <math>\leq</math> 100m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple access points</li> <li>• surface wells in many compounds</li> <li>• Improved sources <math>\leq</math> 100m</li> </ul>
<b>Water Affordability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water is predominantly free</li> <li>• Community contribute for maintenance and upgrading of donated sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LWC distribution points along main arteries provide free water</li> <li>• Private providers increase fees during electricity outages</li> </ul>
<b>Water Quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally good, even from surface wells</li> <li>• Sachet water for drinking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Water is not drinkable</li> <li>• Good quality water mostly from private sources (sachet water and/or private borehole)</li> </ul>

*“In my area, which is Victoria, there are three water sources; the constituency borehole, private borehole and the water corporation. We drink the private borehole water and it is for sale and also accessible when there is no electricity supply. Water from the constituency borehole is drinkable but works only with electricity from the grid, while supply from the Water Corporation borehole is never certain.”*

Issue	Bogije	Iwaya
<b>Major Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in peri-urban axis</li> <li>• Irregular electricity supply</li> <li>• Differential access due to location within the community and age of buildings</li> <li>• Poor maintenance culture</li> <li>• Safety issues in relation to the distance of facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal community – under threat of eviction</li> <li>• Irregular electricity supply</li> <li>• Differential access due to location within the community and age of building</li> <li>• Unplanned layout of community</li> <li>• Poor maintenance of public water facilities</li> <li>• Poor service provider-community relations</li> </ul>
<b>Major Practices To Improve Water and Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community -led maintenance</li> <li>• Upgrading of facilities at household level</li> <li>• Increased number of distribution points</li> <li>• Donation of boreholes by NGOs and FBO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-led maintenance</li> <li>• Upgrading of facilities at household level</li> <li>• Tenant pooling of resources</li> <li>• Donation of boreholes by politicians and local community leaders</li> </ul>

*“LWC provides better services in planned neighbourhoods, mainly because the laying of pipes is better organised and the billing procedure is more structured. For the Water Corporation to serve you better, we need a proper settlement layout.”*

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# Key Findings

- **Existing policies and regulations on WSS carry conflicting messages** and require harmonization in order to provide a supportive setting to improve access to infrastructure and services.
- In the absence of adequate public service provision, **low-income communities have developed mechanisms and practices to meet their needs**, which need to be considered in filling existing knowledge gaps and integrated in future infrastructure development strategies.

# Key Findings

- **People use different sources of water to meet different domestic needs** based on their location within the settlement, reliability of power supply and quality of water.
- **Where people live within a city, but also within a neighbourhood or settlement is a determining factor in what type of service they have access to;** hence the need to emphasize spatially referenced information.

# Key Findings

- Many institutional interventions fail to translate into sustainable access to water as they **lack effective approaches to infrastructure maintenance as well as building sufficient local capacity** to manage WSS facilities.
- Unless **water supply interventions go hand in hand with improvements in other basic services**, a reliable service cannot be guaranteed, with implications for health, sanitation and wellbeing.

# Key Findings

- There is a **range of informal service providers filling the gap that the government so far has been unable to fill**. Yet, in the solutions being pursued, these informal, often small-scale providers, are largely neglected.

# Recommendations

- Partnerships with local communities
- Formal-informal linkages for urban service provision
- Cross sectoral collaborations of MDAs
- Community-based social entrepreneurship in WSS

# THANK YOU

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