

Towards a Circular economy through Sustainable Management of Wastewater and Re-use

Civil Society Role to Implement SDG 6 Nigeria's Case

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Presentation Highlights

- Why SDG 6 is important
- Where are we starting on SDG 6
- WEP's intervention in water access and sanitation in Nigeria
- How will civil society ensure effective implementation of SDG 6
- Conclusion/Recommendations



Demonstration of hand-washing during a training for women in Delta State, Nigeria.

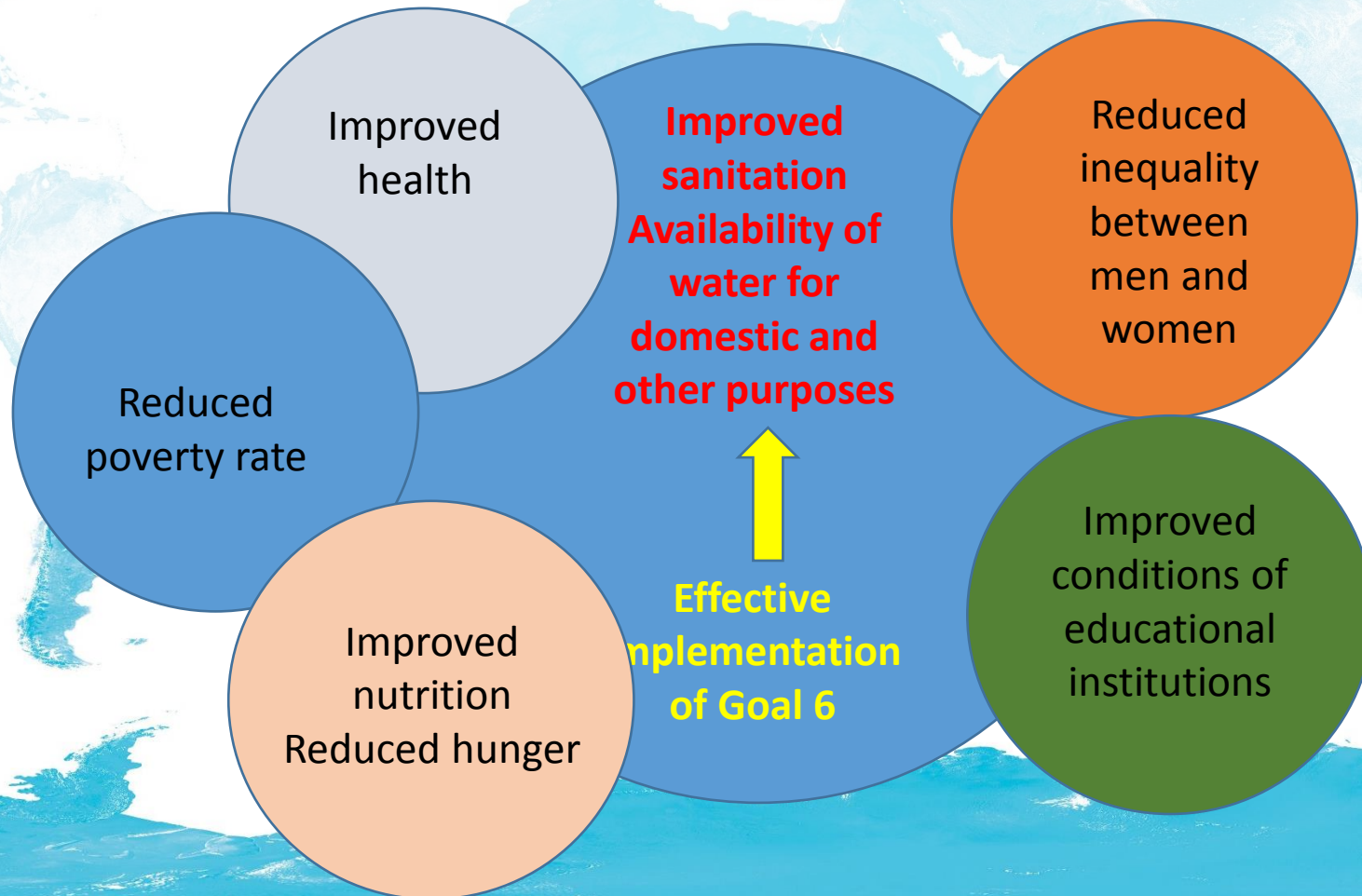
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Why SDG 6 is important

- SDG 6 is like one stone that kills several birds
- It is a **PRE-CONDITION** for the attainment of several other SDGs.



WEP triggered a community in Bauchi State, Nigeria of CLTS

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Where are we starting on SDG 6?

Globally, an estimated 663 million people lack ready access to improved sources of drinking water, while the number of people without reliable access to water of good enough quality to be safe for human consumption is at least 1.8 billion, and possibly significantly more. More than one-third of the global population – some 2.4 billion people – do not use improved sanitation facilities; of these, one billion people still practice open defecation (United Nations World Water Development Report, 2016)

According to WaterAid Nigeria:

57^M

people in Nigeria don't have access to safe water.

68,000

In Nigeria, around 68,000 children under five years old die every year from diarrhoea caused by unsafe water and poor sanitation.



Over 130 million people don't have access to adequate sanitation in Nigeria, two thirds of the population.



WEP ED and Chief of Kabayi community, in Nasarawa State, Nigeria commissioned borehole WEP provided for the community

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WEP's interventions in water access and sanitation in Nigeria

- WEP engages and works with the government and other development actors to increase water access and promote sanitation
- Our approaches include: water and sanitation education, Community-Led Total Sanitation and advocacy. WEP is currently coordinating activities of Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) in Nigeria. WEP is coordinating the WSSCC's Rural Sanitation Promotion Programme in Nigeria (RUSPIN), that is being implemented in Cross River and Benue States, which is aimed at eliminating open defecation.



In 2014 and 2015, WEP achieved the following under Girls and Women Initiative in Nigeria (G-WIN) project of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources in Abia, Bauchi, Plateau, Osun, Kebbi, Delta and Taraba states

Trained over 250 women and girls on water and sanitation-related skills

Triggered 50 communities of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

WEP is currently set to carry out a survey in Nigeria's Federal Capital City, in collaboration with Open Knowledge Foundation, to among other things, determine the level of access to potable water and sanitation and trigger appropriate response from government, by collecting and making open, sex disaggregated data.



Training on maintenance of water facilities in Plateau State

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How will civil society ensure effective implementation of SDG 6

- Awareness creation on water and sanitation issues generally and specifically to the demands of achieving SDG 6.
- Demand accountability - Monitor for effective implementation of programmes, policies and projects relating to SDG 6, ensuring inclusion of all stakeholders in decision making including vulnerable groups- women and physically challenged
- Mobilize rural communities on initiation and implementation of water and sanitation projects and on engaging with local authorities.

Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

It is due to its importance that UN recognises access to water as a human right. Every 3 out of 4 jobs worldwide are water dependent. Violation of right to potable water alone leads at the same time to violation of several other rights. To women, violation of this right further exacerbates gender inequalities.



WEP training women on soap/detergent production in Taraba State, Nigeria

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Conclusion and recommendations

Recommendations

- In the face of dwindling fresh water resources, governments should prioritise waste water management for two reasons – 1. increase the volume of fresh water resources and 2. prevent pollution of fresh water sources by untreated waste water. Water quality cannot be guaranteed in a country where untreated waste water is being circulated.
- Governments should invest in capacity development of its institutions and personnel and establish collaborations with the private sector and civil society for waste water management.
- UNEP should assist countries and civil society organizations to develop capacity and technologies for waste water management.
- Women are one group that are affected most by untreated wastewater and should be involved in waste water management. Rural women especially should be assisted by governments to avoid consumption of wastewater by building their capacity and developing simple technologies that help them monitor water quality.
- Environment and climate finance mechanisms of the UN should give funding priority to research and waste water management projects.



Training on slab construction for women in Osun State, Nigeria

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