
Progress Report: Completion of Field work

Prepared for Robert Ndambissi. UNICEF Nigeria
By Jerry Adams. IOD PARC
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IOD PARC is the trading name of International Organisation Development Ltd
Omega Court
362 Cemetery Road
Sheffield
S11 8FT
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0) 114 267 3620
www.iodparc.com
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Context

Programme objective

Vulnerable children and their families in target communities would have equitable access to and use sustainable improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities and practice safe hygiene. This would be achieved through the following primary interventions:

- Provision of equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene services;
- Strengthening government efforts to eradicate the practice of open defecation;
- Strengthening tailored community approaches to total sanitation, including CLTS;
- Strengthening national and subnational bodies capacity;
- Ensuring sustainability of water services in rural communities

This end of programme evaluation focused on the four projects supported by DFID and the EU:

- DFID SHAWN II: Bauchi, Benue, Jigawa, Katsina, Kaduna, Zamfara, Kano and Yobe.
- EU WSSSRP II: Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Kano, Osun and Yobe.
- EU WSSSRP III: Adamawa, Ekiti and Plateau.

The four programs have similarities focusing on institutional strengthening to deliver comprehensive water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions expected to improve health and livelihoods. The differences between the four programs lie in the emphasis given to individual components of the WASH programme.

Evaluation Objective

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Determine the intended and unanticipated impacts of key WASH interventions on the incidence of diarrheal diseases, nutritional status among children under five, enrolment and attendance levels, sanitation and hygiene behaviour among the targeted populations. Behaviours which the Program was expected to contribute to, include the consistent use of improved sanitation facilities and hand-washing practices.
- Analyse how the program strategies, and supporting activities in combination contributed to the observed changes;
- Identify strengths and weaknesses in program implementation, with a focus on the main programmatic strategies and partnerships used;
- Identify recommendations that that will aid UNICEF to optimize future implementation and scaling up.
The Context for Water & Sanitation

NIGERIA OVER THE YEARS... (ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION)

Change in Access to Sanitation (Millions of People)

16 M
people gained access between 1990 to 2013

0.64 M
people have gained access per year

1990 2015

Without access

With access

37 130

Source: WHO/UNICEF/JPJ data

Figure 8: Rural Water Supply Access - current trend

Current trend would reach 80% access by 2030 trend.

Improved Water Supply  Trend to 2030
Overview of Methods

- Secondary Data Analysis - survey/trend data (DHS, MICS, NWSS), UNICEF programme documents/reports, government reports/documents, stakeholder documents/reports
- Quantitative Survey – 7 States (Jigawa, Katsina, Benue, Bauchi, Anambra, Ekiti, Akwa Ibom)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Planned Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household survey</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household observation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHCOM interviews</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools - students</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools – head teachers</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of interviews</td>
<td>11,144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Qualitative Survey – Mixed methods approach: mix of participatory tools, interviews (KII/FGD), observation, triangulation. Coverage: Federal level and 3 States (Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Jigawa)
- Three teams led by IOD PARC: International (IOD PARC) Quantitative (Kantar Public), National (Frademol)

Data Collection: Quantitative Design and Achievement

- A cross sectional study across different LGAs – intervention and control
- Different respondent groups – household, health facilities, schools (head teachers and students), WASHCOMs
- Five different instruments used. Translation into Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo and Pidgin
- Interviews were conducted using mobile electronic data collection approach - CAPI
Quantitative sample achievement:

- Total achieved sample: 11,814
- Total Target sample: 11,114

Data Collection Qualitative

The focus of the qualitative study approach was to:

- Understand the reasons behind the quantitative results (outcomes and impacts); assess the extent to which the program could plausibly have caused the results and identify examples of good/bad practice
- Federal level institutions: FMWR (Director, Water Supply; WQ & Sanitation), International CSO: WaterAid; Donors: EU, UKAID
- UNICEF: WASH Staff members, Other sections of UNICEF: Health, Nutrition, Education, Planning and Monitoring
- 3 states (Akwa Ibom (AKS), Jigawa and Bauchi) were sampled – AKS: EU, Bauchi: UKAID and Jigawa: EU and UKAID
- 9 LGAs sampled in these states using the criteria of very good, average and poor in terms of performance. The team relied of data from UNICEF to make the judgement
- Tools used: Key Informant Interview, FGD, Transect walk / Observation checklist

Qualitative Interviews held:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuja</td>
<td>KII</td>
<td>24 (Donors, UNICEF, MDAs)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State capitals</td>
<td>KII</td>
<td>6 (3 states)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>6 (3 states)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA headquarters</td>
<td>KII</td>
<td>4 (6 LGAs)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>5 (6 LGAs)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>1 per community (3x9 LGAs)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Observation (using transect)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>141*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Collection: Sample coverage

**States where qualitative collection was also carried out**
Findings

Relevance

- Programme aligned with Govt. Nigeria Strategy (including 2016-2025 PeWASH and Roadmap for Eliminating Open Defecation)
- Nigeria’s position relative to achieving SDG 6
- National needs (gaps in coverage/capacity and prioritisation of LGAs)
- UNICEF’s Global WASH strategy 2016-30
- UNICEF Nigeria’s WASH strategy
- Approach was relevant to objectives (mixture of upstream and downstream)

Effectiveness

Programme Achievements Versus Targets

- Water supply to communities – performing well - 99%
- Sanitation for households – performing reasonably well- 85%
- WASH in schools – lagging somewhat- 69%
- Improving rural WASH governance – WASH Depts. - 59%
- Monitoring framework established and linked to national system (WASH IMS) is used by LGAs
- Sanitation Marketing
- Successful establishment of functioning WASHCOMS widespread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SHAWN II</th>
<th>WSSSRP 2</th>
<th>WSSSRP 3</th>
<th>NDSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End date</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date / source</td>
<td>Aug 2018</td>
<td>Mar/Apr 2019</td>
<td>31 Mar 2019</td>
<td>30 Apr 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Annual Review</td>
<td>Dashboard</td>
<td>Dashboard</td>
<td>Dashboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>9.5m (88%)</td>
<td>8.4m (88%)</td>
<td>1.5m</td>
<td>2.2m (150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>9.5m (94%)</td>
<td>8.9m (94%)</td>
<td>2.7m</td>
<td>2.1m (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School sanitation</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>2243 (64)</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>413 (81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School water</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>347 (99)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH Depts.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Efficiency**

- Cost effective but issues of timeliness
- No system for supply of spare parts for motorised borehole repairs
- Insufficient human resources to support programme monitoring and mentoring
- Divided attention of WASH staff within WASH Units
- All 4 projects have no cost extensions
- Challenges with counterpart funding
- VfM reporting only for SHAWN II

**Fund Utilisation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Programmable Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Total Programme Spend (USD)</th>
<th>% Utilisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAWN II*</td>
<td>95,512,142</td>
<td>92,868,457</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSSRP II**</td>
<td>34,782,278</td>
<td>34,821,386</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSSRP III**</td>
<td>16,009,213</td>
<td>15,788,044</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDSP**</td>
<td>22,807,970</td>
<td>22,704,526</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As of 17th September 2019, figures provided by UNICEF Nigeria (SHAWN focal point)
** As of 17th September 2019, figures provided by UNICEF Nigeria (EU funded projects focal point)

**Gender and Equity**

- Selection of LGAs targeted for intervention
- Example of ‘Adashe Scheme’ targeting less privileged.
- Design options – gender segregated and disability friendly
- Microfinancing (including RAHAMA) and some states providing revolving finance to reduce interest rates to 9%
- Women representation in WASHCOMS, VHPs, TBOs, LAMs

**WASHComs**

- Treasury position held by women
- Chairperson sometimes a woman
- Election process varies and is not rotational
- 20-55% women, even in Muslim communities
• Evolved to carry out other roles

“The woman are becoming more vocal. The champions of OD are women!”
(Key informant, UNICEF)

“Their opinions are equally respected and considered in WASHCOM meetings” (Key Informant, field)

**Sustainability**

- Functional WASHCOMs and FedWASHCOM with women’s feasibility in decision making/activities
- The financial/operational autonomy of State/LGA institutions
- The involvement of traditional and religious institutions
- Capacity Building
- User fees – sometimes in kind not cash; donations to meet balance
- Spare Parts
- Development of National Guidelines
- VLOM units supporting supply chains (IVRS)
- Water provision (O&M)
- Water quality (WSPs)
- Sanitation (marketing and messaging)
- Sanitation pool funds, TBO (masons trained) to support the provision of smart latrines
- Local traders stocking fast moving genuine HPBH spares
- All LGAs using WASH IMS and data available at state level
- Challenges of slippage (Operations fund allocation)
- Inadequate financing in WASHCOM accounts for O&M
- Appropriateness of water supply facilities (Akwa Ibom, Others)

**Impact**

- Contribution to creation of Enabling Environment
- Improvements in Early Childhood Survival (ESD) Outcomes:
  - Diarrhoeal disease
  - Malnutrition
- Improvement in Basic Quality Education Outcomes:
  - School enrolment
Data Collection: Initial indicators
Quantitative analysis (very early indications)

School attendance rates

Data Collection: Initial indicators
Quantitative analysis (very early indications)

Qualitative Findings:
- The prevalence of WASH-related diseases presented in the healthcare facilities has reduced. The Bauchi RUWASSA GM said 
  “…reduction in disease prevalence. If you go to all these LGAs, they can't give you, maybe figures, but anecdotal evidence from clinics claims that the attendance in clinics has dropped over the years, since the introduction of the SHAWN programme”
- The provision of water facilities has reduced the travel time of females in households.
  “Before the intervention of UNICEF, we must get to the next community to fetch water which is almost 3 km from here” the words of Hajia Memuna in Nanumawa, Roni, Jigawa
The promotion of sanitation through CLTS has also increased access to household toilet and reduce the prevalence of open defecation in the beneficiary communities and LGAs. The Chief of Bagas said “the only patient medicine store closed down likewise the clinic only attend to maternity issues due to absence of regular diseases before now”

- Facilitation of WASH services by the programmes have impacted on other areas of development e.g. Proceeds from sales of water to commercial people was used to build a small school (Sabongari Zumbul primary school, in Zumbul community of Zumbul Ward in Dass LGA in Bauchi state

- The Federation of WASHCOMs has contributed to greater coordination and improved synergy among the WASHCOMS leading to sustained service delivery in communities

- WASHCOM is aiding birth registration, and compliance with immunisation schedules by households in communities

- Improved WASH services are available in intervention LGAs compared to non-intervention LGA. This also include available resources for WASH, for instance, Dass LGA has 37 WASH unit staff while Misau LGA, a non-project assisted LGA has four in the WASH unit.
Next Steps

1. Complete Data Analysis.
   - Dr Stuart Astill is working with Kantar Public and supported by one of our internal staff to complete the tabulation, cross-checking and cleaning of the data.
   - Once this has been carried out the detailed analysis will be carried out. This will be completed by mid-October.

   - The Nigeria and UK Teams will begin developing their findings and analysis. Following the country visit. The report will be drawn together with the findings and conclusions from the Quantitative Study.
   - The draft report will be completed by early November and will be sent to UNICEF Nigeria.

3. Final workshop presentation in mid-December
   - A final workshop is proposed for mid-December. The timing of this is dependent on staff availability and recognising that December is ‘year end for UNICEF.

4. The Final report will be completed in January to take account of feedback/comments arising from the Workshop/Presentation.