

The Nigerian Child

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Increasing Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Safe water and adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities are critical to the survival, growth and well being of the child. Universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation is one of the seven promises made by 71 Heads of State at the World Summit for Children in 1990 to transform and improve the lives of the world's children. The reason is clear: Safe water is essential for life and sanitation and hygiene enhances good health.

In Nigeria, access to clean water and sanitation is generally improving — but at a slow pace. Available statistics indicate that access to basic sanitation and water supply in the country is still less than 50 percent. Increasing access is therefore a major challenge.

UNICEF as the lead UN agency in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector is working closely with the Government of Nigeria and other partners to meet this challenge. Through the Federal Government of Nigeria/UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme, being implemented in all 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory, successful models are being implemented for scaling up intervention towards increasing access to both water supply and sanitation especially in rural areas. Since its inception in the 1980s, the programme has contributed to raising the profile of WASH service delivery in rural areas through sustained advocacy, community empowerment, promotion of appropriate technology models and institutional development. Through the efforts of various partners, the programme is mobilising and encouraging community resources, participation and ownership.

This third edition of our UNICEF Nigeria newsletter is devoted exclusively to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene issues, using human interest accounts to further highlight our commitment to achieving this important child's right. It also underscores the urgency of reaching every community, school, family and household with safe water and adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities. This has become more imperative with 2008 declared the International Year of Sanitation under the auspices of the United Nations, to spotlight the sanitation and hygiene crisis and to mobilise support for sustained development.

We all have a role to play through capacity building, training, mobilisation of resources and motivation. I hope that you can join us in meeting these challenges.

Robert Limlim
UNICEF Representative, a.i

WASH: Achieving progress and sustainable access



Asmail (l) and Babangida (second left) along with 2 other kids from their village delight at the first gush of water from a borehole installed in their community by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency. RUWASSA operates in this water-scarce terrain of Katsina State to increase water and sanitation coverage.

There are several success stories about the provision of separate toilet facilities in schools which are improving hygiene standards as well as enabling, encouraging and even increasing the attendance of many girls in schools.

There are also documented successes of ventilated improved pit (VIP) and SanPlat latrines constructed in villages across the country which are greatly reducing disease and enhancing the sanitation standard in these communities. In addition, boreholes have been constructed in schools and communities all over the country.

In spite of these accomplishments, however, the sad truth remains that Nigeria still needs to work harder to be on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal target of 70 percent population access to sanitation facilities by 2015.

The fact that Africa as a whole will

not meet the Millennium Development Goal sanitation target if Nigeria does not meet the target is evident of just how dire and urgent the situation is. It is also manifest of just how much of the burden lies on the country and how significant its role is in achieving as close to full sanitation coverage as possible.

International Year of Sanitation: "Stay healthy, Wash your hands regularly"

Nigeria's large population is the main reason why its sanitation coverage remains so low. It is one of the seven high population countries with total sanitation coverage of less than 50 percent.

In assessing the situation though, it is important to look beyond just achieving the Millennium Development Goal targets and consider the impact of the lack of improvement on sanitation in Nigeria. Poor sanitation causes diarrhoea. It contributes to the high child mortality rate in the country, making it the second killer of children after malaria. The diarrhoea prevalence rate in

Nigeria is 18.8 percent, one of the worst in Sub-Saharan Africa and there are approximately 150,000 deaths annually, mainly among children under-5, due to diarrhoea.

The lack of safe, private toilets and hand washing facilities in schools affects educational enrolment, retention and performance. Girls are particularly affected, and poor sanitation is a contributing factor in Nigeria's low girl enrolment rates. In schools, there is on average only one toilet for every 500 students. This is ten times the standard of one for every 50 students.

It is estimated that over 10 million productive days would be gained if access to both water and sanitation in Nigeria rose to 100 percent. As it stands, however, sanitation access varies widely in the country, with estimates ranging from as low as 15 percent in some areas and higher than 80 percent in others. Generally, National estimates show that less than half the Nigerian population have access to improved sanitation facilities.

The Millennium Development Goal 7, target 10 is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation. In Nigeria, this means 70 percent of the population must have access by 2015. Therefore, an estimated additional 62 million Nigerians must gain access to basic sanitation from now until 2015.

There is an on-going response to the sanitation challenge through the Federal Government of Nigeria/UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme, being implemented in all 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory. The pro-

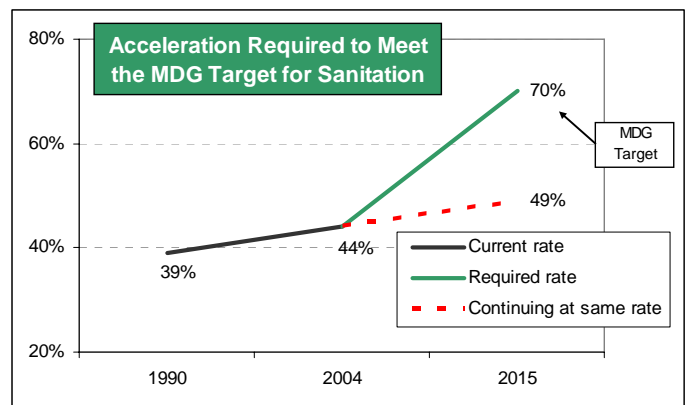
gramme aims to create safe water sources and sanitary facilities in communities and schools and provide hygiene education.

The WASH programme advocates for the establishment of dedicated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation institutions for service delivery and community mobilisation and monitoring at State and Local Government levels. UNICEF supports these Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies and Water and Sanitation Departments in States and Local Government Areas to sensitise communities using participatory techniques to promote the use of latrines at household level and eliminate open defecation.

At Local Government level, water and sanitation units are enabled to support community artisans to maintain the water supply sources. In addition, UNICEF has adopted a community-based approach by supporting the Water and Sanitation Committees (WASHCOMs) at community level in all focus areas. The skills of these community members - over 25 percent of which are women - are enhanced through adequate training and education programmes for management of water and sanitation facilities as well as hygiene and sanitation promotion.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme advocates and supports an integrated approach to improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene in order to achieve positive results on health. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials are produced for hygiene education at community level and hand-washing campaigns have been launched in various States during the past two years to raise community awareness on improved hygiene practices and knowledge.

Particular attention is given to hygiene education in schools, training of teachers



and students and the establishment of School Environmental Health Clubs and applying child-to-child approach for effective student/child/community role in support and promotion of safe hygiene practices among their peers and within their community.

UNICEF is also a key player in the Guinea Worm Eradication programme in Nigeria. The skills of village based health workers in affected States have been enhanced for case surveillance, containment and community training and awareness. In addition, UNICEF provides safe water sources by drilling hand pump boreholes in affected areas.

2008 was declared the International Year of Sanitation (IYS); set aside by the United Nations General Assembly to spotlight the sanitation crisis and to kick-start efforts to accelerate progress.

The International Year of Sanitation Action Plan for Nigeria was developed to address the key message that 'Sanitation is Achievable.' The plan sets 3 targets for 2008 for Nigeria:

- *Develop enabling environments to sustainably expand sanitation and hygiene programmes*
- *Build one million latrines*
- *Conduct hand-washing campaigns at Federal level, in all States and in all Local Government Areas to reach 30 million people*

These targets reflect the scale of the challenge: one million latrines need to be constructed every year from now until 2015 to meet the MDG target.

Though challenging, it is possible to achieve these targets for Nigeria; by ensuring all stakeholders – individuals, communities, governments, civil society, support agencies and the private sector – work together. □



Many Nigerians still live in unsanitary conditions and do not maintain proper standards of hygiene. Pictured here, a Government worker cleans up street gutters in Zamfara State. It is going to take active involvement from all stakeholders for Nigeria to achieve the MDG target on sanitation and hygiene.



Stay Healthy: Wash your hands regularly

2008: International Year of Sanitation

UNICEF is partnering with the Government of Nigeria and other stakeholders to observe the 2008 International Year of Sanitation (IYS). The IYS was set by the United Nations General Assembly to spotlight the sanitation crisis and to kick-start efforts to accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target to reduce by half the proportion of the 2,6 billion people in the world without access to basic sanitation by 2015.

IYS focuses on five key messages that underline the benefits of improved sanitation and the need for action:

- Sanitation is vital for human health.*
- Sanitation generates economic benefits.*
- Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development.*
- Sanitation helps the environment.*
- Improving sanitation is achievable.*

A key part of the IYS effort is the development and implementation of national plans of action. With support from its partners, the Federal Government of Nigeria has developed a National plan of Action with three key targets:

1. *Develop enabling environments to sustainably expand sanitation and hygiene programmes*
2. *Build one million latrines*
3. *Conduct hand-washing campaigns at Federal Level, in all states and in all Local Government Areas to reach 30 million people.*

Task Group Members: Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development, Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs, National Orientation Agency, MDG Office, National Planning Commission, National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control, UNICEF, WaterAid, European Commission, DFID, World Bank, NEWSAN.

Provision of water changes living conditions in rural Nigeria

In her own words, 12-year old Ajimoh Yaya expresses what the water situation in her community used to be like: "Before the borehole near our house was constructed in 2006, my brother, Mohammed and I would wake up at 4.00 a.m. to go and fetch water at Abata river, about 2 kilometres away from our house. We took a lantern with us to help us see because it was usually still dark. We fetched 3 buckets each per day before going to school. Sometimes I got to school late because everybody had to queue at the river-side before we could get water."

She goes on to explain the effects this had on her personal hygiene: "Because the water we fetched was used for cooking, washing and bathing by all six members of my family, instead of bathing, occasionally I would wash only my legs and face before going to school so as to conserve water. Besides, water fetched in the morning could

only be used in the evening because it was not clean. It had to be left for the dirt and sediments in it to settle down before we could use it."

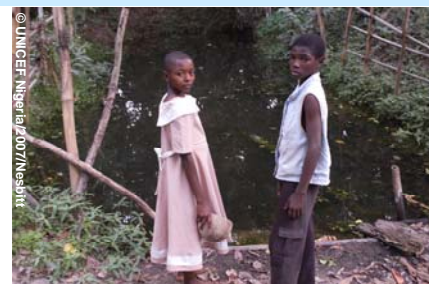
Ajimoh's experience portrays a typical situation in the rural areas of Nigeria, especially the South West, where access to water is a daily struggle.

In Nigeria, about half of the population does not have access to improved drinking water sources. For the rural population, this figure rises up to 60 per cent. This is why UNICEF in collaboration with Federal Government of Nigeria is implementing a nationwide programme for water supply and sanitation with the objective of creating over 11,000 water sources benefiting more than 5.5 million people – a contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal target of halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Water to the community

Araromi Oke village in Ekiti State is among the 1000 communities in Nigeria being supported through UNICEF's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project funded by the UK Government—through DFID—with a contribution of US\$ 22.3 million. Already, UNICEF has helped to complete more than 1,100 safe water sources in communities under this project, benefiting about 586,000 people.

UNICEF intervention in Araromi Oke started in



Ajimoh and her brother at Abata river where they used to fetch water before a borehole was sunk in their community.

2004. Two boreholes were constructed: one in the middle of the community and the other in Ajimoh's school, St Luke's Anglican Primary School. Two 3-compartment VIP latrines were also constructed and a WASH committee (WASHCOM) comprising of 10 community members was created to maintain the boreholes and support sanitation activities in the community. Teachers received training on the management of Environmental Health clubs in schools while 5 local artisans were trained on the technical maintenance of the new water facilities.

Our lives have changed

Ajimoh speaks of the changes in her daily life: "Now that we have the boreholes, nobody in the community goes to fetch water from Abata river anymore, not even to wash clothes. I now wake up at 6 a.m. and my brother and I fetch six buckets of water in the morning before we go to school and six buckets in the evening after school. I bathe twice everyday, wash my school uniform everyday, help my mother to bathe my two brothers, eat breakfast and still get to school early".

(Continued on page 7)



Ajimoh pumps water from the UNICEF supported borehole in her village. The provision of the borehole has drastically changed her life for the better she says.

Hand pump borehole improves health in Degri-Kufai community

Like most housewives in her community, Degri-Kufai, Ramatu Dahiru used to trek a distance of about five kilometres to the stream everyday to fetch water for her family's domestic needs. Although Degri-Kufai has primary and secondary schools as well as a maternity centre, clean water was as scarce as gold. "Water was a major concern for years", says Ramatu.

The 42-year-old mother of three reveals that getting water was a Herculean task because of the mountainous terrain of her village. Besides, a large number of people from other villages also depended on the stream.

Known for farming, the villagers however struggled daily to get water both for human and animal consumption. While the men went to the farms, women like Ramatu and their children went in search of water for the entire family, including domestic animals.

Situated in Balanga Local Government Area of Gombe State in the north eastern part of the country, Ramatu's village is called Degri-Kufai. The small settlement is regarded as the traditional seat of the Tangale Waja ethnic group. Getting to the village is a hectic journey due to the rough terrain. To make it more accessible, the villagers cleared a road that vehicles can take to get to Degri-Kufai from Tallasse Town.

Although many of Ramatu's kinsmen have since migrated from the top of the hill where Degri-Kufai is located, her family and over 5,000 others still remain there.

The stream at Kumo

For over a decade, Ramatu used to go to get water from the stream at Kumo, the only source of water for the community. During the dry season, when there was hardly any water on the surface, she would dig up a portion and fetch from it.

Though Ramatu got water easily from the stream during the raining season, it was easily polluted and drinking it often led to the people of Degri-Kufai contracting several diseases.

The struggle for water

Since there is no stream in Degri-Kufai, Ramatu and the women of the village slept very little in order to be able to get water for their families on a daily basis.

Surrounded by her three sons, Ramatu recalls that, "We used to go to Kumo as

early as 4 a.m. to fetch water and sometimes we returned around 7 a.m."

She says that although her children used to help her sometimes, it was affecting their schooling, so they had to stop. "They only helped me when they were on holidays or when they returned from school," she says.

For Ramatu and other women, getting



© UNICEF Nigeria/2008/Yari
Women in Degri-Kufai Community pump water from the hand pump borehole provided in the community by UNICEF. This facility has led to improvements in school attendance in the community as children no longer spend long hours in search of water and are therefore more regular, as well as more attentive in class.

water required a lot of patience and naturally, many tried to cut corners. "Sometimes a fight broke out among the women because of one disagreement or the other about the queue," she points out.

"It was a difficult moment for us because the water we fetched from the stream was also the one we shared with our animals. "It was not enough for us and we had to manage it," chips in Abdulmuminu, Ramatu's 10-year-old son.

Ramatu says she and her husband were lucky that none of their children fell sick as a result of the bad water they consumed.

A new water supply

Ramatu has cause to be happy today because the story of water supply in the village has changed for the better, thanks to UNICEF's intervention in Degri-Kufai a year ago. With the installation of a hand pump borehole in the village under UNICEF's Guinea worm eradication programme in the State, the situation has improved a great deal for Ramatu and the entire community.

From funding made available by the European Union,

(EU), UNICEF has provided hand pump boreholes to communities in Gombe State with Degri-Kufai a beneficiary. Under the programme, Water and Sanitation Committees (WASHCOM) formed by the communities are trained to take ownership of the boreholes through the training of community members in borehole maintenance under the Village Level Operation and Maintenance strategy (VLOM).

"We suffered as a result of the lack of clean water," Saidu Hassan, the Village Head of Degri-Kufai, corroborates. "Our women used to go to the stream at night to look for water and our children used to fall sick, but that is now all over, thanks to the hand pump borehole we now have."

With a borehole, the people of Degri-Kufai community are greatly relieved, says Saidu. "Now we have no fear of contracting water-borne diseases and we no longer compete with animals for water and our women can do many other things that will help the home because they spend less time looking for water," he says.

Maintaining the borehole

Inusa Tella, 45, is the Chairman of the 14-man WASHCOM in Degri-Kufai. "I do call my members for a meeting if anything goes wrong with the borehole. The people make financial contributions when the need arises for repairs and maintenance," Inusa says.

He requests that members of the community be trained on borehole maintenance so that they can repair the borehole when it breaks down." Right now, pumping the water is very difficult because I was told one of the rubbers in the pumping machine has just gone bad and none of us here knows how to repair it; so it will be good if someone here is trained on that," Inusa says. □



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Ramatu and her three sons at a community dialogue session. Until the provision of the borehole in the village about a year ago, mother and sons used to trek miles in search of water.

Cleaning up to prevent Bird Flu

They were people of the same community but their knowledge on the issue was sketchy and diverse to say the least. As they dispersed from the meeting this evening, however, it was obvious that they were better informed than when they came to the event.

The issue of discourse was Avian Influenza, otherwise known as bird flu. The forum was a Community Dialogue and the venue was Edu Village in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area of Ogun State. The programme was organised by the Avian Influenza Control Project (AICP), communication component in the State. The community was chosen for three reasons. Apart from being host to a number of commercial poultry farms, it was also one of the communities in the State in which an outbreak of bird flu was recorded. In addition, the State Government identified the Local Government as one of the pressure points due to its dense population and seemingly uncontrollable influx of people from the adjoining Lagos State.

The Community Dialogue on Avian Influenza attracted many relevant stakeholders and groups - poultry farmers, traditional rulers, leaders of the Community Development Council, youth movements, Amalgamated Commercial Motorcycles Riders Association, National Union of Road Transport Workers, teachers and students.

Although the Avian Influenza Control Project Team rose up effectively to the challenge of educating and enlightening the people, it was safe to assume from the reactions in the room that many were not entirely convinced that the situation could be as bad as was being portrayed. Quite a few people still harboured some misgivings. But this soon changed after Ukeme Obot, a local poultry farmer, stood up to give his personal account.

Obot owns one of the farms in the community on which a bird flu outbreak was recorded in 2007. He lost over 1,000 birds. His testimonies of how he was saved from irrecoverable insolvency and possible bird flu human infection left the people astonished and somewhat mesmerised. The realisation of the danger bird flu posed to the economic wellbeing of poultry farmers and sellers as well as to the health of the people seemed to have finally dawned on them.

Obot had received compensation to the tune of N6.8m on birds depopulated on his two farms on account of outbreak of AI. The Federal Government had inter-

vened through the Avian Influenza Control Project and had it not been for that, Obot would have lost well over N9 million as the virus would have ruined his entire business.

He had told the gathering "I run a poultry farm opposite Agbara High School and since we are here for a sensitisation meeting on Avian Influenza, I just want to say that just like AIDS is real, bird flu is real. We may argue it, we may challenge it, but I am here to testify that it is real".

He explained the reason for his strong conviction: "I have witnessed it; I have suffered its impact. So what I am here today to say about bird flu, you better believe it, so that you can take precautionary measures against it."

Obot continued, "people say prevention is better than cure. For bird flu, I want to emphasise that it is not only better; it is cheaper, safer and easier. So, whatever measure we can put in place to fight it, let us do it" he stressed.

He harped on the issue of bio-security



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There was a big turnout for the community dialogue session on bird flu. The disease was something that had affected the farms, businesses and means of livelihood of the people in Edu village.

is practiced religiously in between the handling of birds and eggs and workers take their bath at the end of each shift and change their clothes before going home.

Furthermore, Obot says he has heightened environmental sanitation measures on his farm. He says there is a tyre dip at the main entrance to sanitise vehicles coming into his farm. All entrances to the bird cages also have foot dips that must be used by the workers before they go in. The bird cages are washed and disinfected weekly; plastic egg trays are washed and disinfected between uses; poultry waste is cleared daily and buried while the cemented floors of the cage houses are washed daily. Obot also ensures that there is clean running water available at various points all over the farm. Daily surveillance is performed on the birds and reports are made by the supervisors to the farm manager.

It really is as serious as all that says Obot. Warning the people against sharing sleeping areas with chickens, Obot said "What we are trying to do is to fight the virus so that it doesn't affect human beings. The concern now is not about chickens dying but the fear of human infection. If you loose one million chickens, by the grace of God, there is still hope. But when a human life is lost to Avian Influenza, it cannot be recovered and it is a much more serious matter."

To fellow farmers gathered, Obot said "I wouldn't want any of you to experience what I have experienced because it was not pleasant at all." What is needed is for us to improve on our sanitation.

By the time Ukeme Obot was done telling his story, there wasn't a murmur of doubt to be heard. It was evident that the people of the community were convinced of the reality of the dangers of Avian Influenza. And now, they also knew what they needed to do to prevent its occurrence. With a more eager outlook, they suggested some community action points which was later developed into a work plan. □



© UNICEF Nigeria/2007
Vets from the Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture take samples from a farm affected by the bird flu virus. Poultry farmers like Obot are now taking precautionary measures to increase the standard of hygiene on their farms.

to poultry farmers. He said in the past, anyone could enter his farm whenever and however they pleased but today, one must pass through a strong barricade that begins at the front office, well before the farm area. In addition, he says, the farm is now a 'no go' area to everyone except his workers.

"Personal hygiene for me and my workers is now a serious affair," says Obot. He said each of his workers has a set of uniform with boots, gloves and cap to be worn while on duty. Hand washing

WASH interventions promote hygiene and education



© UNICEF Nigeria/2008/Yari

Children in Degri-Kufai fetching water at the borehole provided in their community by UNICEF.

Considering his age, the expertise which 11-year-old Usman Inusa, a Junior Secondary School student of Degri-Kufai village in Balanga Local Government Area of Gombe State, displays in manoeuvring the jerry can of water which he has just fetched from the hand pump borehole in the village square, leaves you wondering where and how a boy so young could have learnt such tricks.

Unaware that he is being watched, he uses one hand to help a peer lift another jerry can of water before the two friends head home, chatting away excitedly. Meanwhile, a group of boys race towards the borehole and closely following on their heels from another foot path in the village, is a group of women with water pots placed delicately on their heads. They exchange banter animatedly and gesticulate as they also move towards the direction of the borehole.

Despite the time spent chatting with his friend, it takes Usman only 20 minutes from the time he left the house to deliver the jerry can of water to the waiting hands of his mother, 46-year-old Salamatu, who is eagerly awaiting the water so she can start preparing the family's evening meal.

Welcome to Degri-Kufai village where community members are now enjoying a new lease of life in sourcing clean, safe water for their domestic use; a development which was impossible a year ago, until the provision of a hand pump water facility in the community.

Before this intervention, which provided the hand pump borehole under the Federal Government of Nigeria and UNICEF's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (WASH), the only source of water for this community of 5,000 persons was a pond located three kilometres away from the community. Not only was the distance a challenge, the quality of water compromised the health of the community.

© UNICEF Nigeria/2008/Yari



Village head, Alhaji Saidu Hassan, savours a cup of clean, safe water from the hand pump borehole. He is flanked by his two wives who used to wake up at 5am to go in search of water. Now a clean and safe source is available at their doorstep.

"I had to wake up early in the morning to trek a distance of six kilometres to fetch water for use by the household before going to school," said Usman.

As a result of this, Usman's academic performance declined as he gradually lost interest in his studies.

"I was often late;

and by the time I would get to school, I'd be very tired and my strength would be gone because of the long distance I'd had to trek to fetch water. Concentration became a problem. Often, I would doze during lessons because I never had enough sleep as I needed to wake up early to undertake the gruelling, six-kilometre walk to-and-fro the pond to ferry water," he narrated.

UNICEF's intervention in providing a borehole to Degri-Kufai community now means that Usman and his peers who need to fetch water before going to school every morning now get enough sleep as it takes them only a few minutes to fetch water from the borehole which is nearby. They do that chore and get to school in good time; still fresh enough to stay alert and enjoy their lessons.

According to Usman, since the provision of the borehole, many children who had developed apathy to their studies now have their interest re-awakened.

Alhaji Saidu Hassan, Village Head of Degri-Kufai, observes that it is not only the kids that have experienced relief from the task of providing potable water; women too have experienced a reprieve.

"My two wives used to leave home in the morning at 5.00 a.m. to get potable water but this isn't the case now with the provision of the borehole," he says.

Before now, our water supply situation was a no win situation, says the traditional ruler.

"Despite the amount of energy and time spent in sourcing the water, when it was eventually brought home, the quality left much to be desired." The Village Head is however happy that the provision of the hand pump borehole has changed all that.



11-year-old Usman Inusa narrates his story and tells of the ordeal the children of Degri-Kufai had to go through to ferry water for domestic use.

Degri-Kufai Community is one of the many focus communities provided with hand pump boreholes by UNICEF. With funding provided by the European Union (EU) and other donors, UNICEF has collaborated with the government to provide hand pump boreholes in communities and primary schools across the country.

In primary schools, in addition to the boreholes, separate ventilated improved latrines, are provided for boys and girls to improve hygiene and attendance at school.

Under the same Programme, communities are encouraged to take ownership of the project through the formation of Water and Sanitation Committees (WASHCOM), which oversee the management of the boreholes. These committees hold meetings regularly to discuss WASH issues; including the running of the boreholes. Under the guidance of the WASHCOMs, the Village Level Operation and Management (VLOM) strategy is used to train community members to carry out minor repairs and maintenance of the hand pumps, while, major cases of hand pump disrepair are reported to the Local Government Area Councils for intervention via the WASHCOMs.

In Degri-Kufai, the provision of the borehole has triggered off positive development strides with the community mobilising its members for development initiatives, which have culminated in the construction, by the community, of an access road.

With the construction of the access road, the community has also been able to initiate action for an appeal fund to construct a health centre, a project which had previously been on hold because of the lack of such an access road.

To sustain the benefits of the borehole, Alhaji Inusa Tella, Chairman of the Community's WASHCOM, appeals for the inclusion of his community members in VLOM strategy training so that the community can take full ownership and minimise reliance on the Local Government for repairs when the hand pump breaks down. □

Sanitation for All

Sitting in front of his house, watching his third wife Madam Juliana grinding some tomatoes and pepper for a customer with his commercial grinding machine, is Pa Emmanuel Folorunsho. This octogenarian, who resides in Araromi village in Ekiti State, also happens to be the first person in Araromi community to have purchased the SanPlat slab for the construction of a SanPlat latrine at the household level.

According to him “UNICEF and the Ekiti East Local Government staff came to our community to carry out an awareness campaign on the safe disposal of faeces and the need to have household toilets. The community was well mobilised to attend the campaign, the demonstrations were very simple and the cost of having a household toilet seems to me affordable. Besides, I reasoned that it is likely to be a better alternative to defecating in the bush which at times had proved dangerous especially in the rainy season when everywhere is filled with dangerous reptiles.”

Pa Folorunsho continued: “I decided to buy two slabs because I have a large family of 3 wives and many children. Presently I still have 5 of my grand children living with us”



Pa Folorunsho and his third wife, Madam Juliana standing in front of their two SanPlat latrines. Their household was the first household in the village of Araomi Oke to install a latrine.

Madam Rachel, Pa Folorunsho's first wife, walked in and together with Madam Juliana, they spoke of their experiences since the toilets were constructed. “We attended the workshop with our husband and apart from the introduction of the SanPlat latrine, we were also taught the importance of hand washing and keeping our environment clean. Since we embraced this new approach, we no longer have to clear faeces or step on children's faeces around the house. Nobody goes into the bush to defecate anymore” This is not peculiar to our house alone, they enthused. Usually at this time of the year, vomiting and diarrhoea are quite common in the community but now those are things of the past.

To ensure sustainability of this approach, a 10 member Water, Sanitation and Hygiene committee (WASHCOM) comprising of 4 women and 6 men was established. The group meets every last Saturday of the month. After the early morning meeting, they conduct a hygiene inspection of the community.

Presently, about 50 houses in the community now have SanPlat latrines. Initially, UNICEF provided cement, iron rods and trained 5 members of the community on

SanPlat construction and borehole repair. Money realised through the sale of the seed set - those SanPlats produced with UNICEF materials that were supplied to the community free - is now being used to make more slabs which are sold at N1, 400 (approx. \$12).

At the school level, UNICEF and the Local Government Area (LGA) constructed 3 compartment SanPlat latrines for the primary school in the community and a 20 member Environmental Health Club was formed. The idea is to ‘catch them young’ and instil the proper standard of sanitation and hygiene in these children so that it becomes an integral part of their lives. □

(Continued from page 3)

“Most importantly, I now teach and practice all the hygiene and sanitation lessons I get from the Environmental Health club in school. I had rashes all over my skin before, but now as you can see my skin is smooth”.

Ajimoh learnt about hygiene at school in the Hygiene Club, she learnt the importance of washing her hands with soap and water as well as brushing her teeth. Ajimoh's mother says that since she has learnt about hygiene at school, she has become a different person around the home. Now she sweeps the yard regularly, keeps everything clean and washes her school uniform regularly.

The provision of water also makes a difference in her school. “Water is no more a problem in my school. We now have water to drink, wash our hands after going to the toilet and touching dirty things.”

The chairman of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee in the community, Adeola Rotimi, confirms that the provision of water also had a very positive impact on the health of children and adults in the village. “During the dry season, it is diffi-

cult to get water in our community”, he says. It used to be a period when cholera, diarrhea and other sicknesses like typhoid were rampant. But for the past two years we have not recorded a single episode of cholera in our community. It is nothing short of a miracle!”

“Although the two boreholes are not enough, as people still keep a long queue to get water, nobody goes to Abata river to fetch water anymore because apart from the fact that it is far, we all realise that the water from the borehole is cleaner and safer”.

In line with Millennium Development Goal 7, UNICEF Nigeria with the support of DFID and other partners is working with government of Nigeria to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.

The experience in Araromi Oke has shown clearly that access to safe water, the establishment of community driven structures and provision of basic sanitation and hygiene knowledge are critical to the survival and well being of children. They are also essential if we are to meet targets set in the other Millennium Development Goals. □



Ajimoh washes her hands with soap and water. As head girl at her school, she is responsible for leading the other students in cleaning the school environment and latrines.

In Pictures

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In swift adept movements, Amina Umaru draws water from one of the three traditional wells in her village - Barri in Gombe State. Alongside her is her husband, Umaru Joseph. The sight and sounds of the construction of the new borehole in the village form a backdrop to their activities.

Amina came to Barri with her husband 2 years ago to establish a small farm. She draws water 6 times a day, 3 times in the morning and 3 times in the evening, for her family's needs. She has been drawing water from the traditional well, which is 15 years old. She says the water is not hygienic and its colour changes from time to time. "Lots of small insects, birds and animals such as lizards drop into the well. The water smells when the corpses of the animals rot."

Amina feels the borehole water will be much better because it will be hygienic, much easier to fetch water with no impurities and she'll be able to use it straightaway without treating it with alum. Before she began treating water with alum in a hygienic way, her children used to get sick with diarrhoea and vomiting and typhoid fever. She feels the borehole water is not comparable to the well water and that the borehole water will be safer. Amina believes drinking safe water ensures one is healthy. She believes her children will be healthier drinking the borehole water. □



This picture shows a scene from the WASHCOM meeting (Water, sanitation and hygiene committee) in the Barri. The committee meets to discuss plans for maintaining the new borehole being built and generating income for this purpose; solving the problem of latrines collapsing in the rainy season and educating the community on these issues.

The committee knows that although the taste of the well water is sometimes good, the quality of the water is not. All the wells in their communities have different smells and tastes. The committee is also trying to find a solution to the diarrhoea cases their small children suffer during the hot season. They believe the borehole will decrease the incidence of disease due to unsafe water sources.

The committee will draw up plans to control access to the borehole pump in order to prevent misuse of the pump and would like to come together as a community to manage the pump. □

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Children and some men draw water from the pond 18km outside the village of Kuni in Gombe State. The pond used to be contaminated with guinea worm. The community responded to sensitisation and now guinea worm is eradicated from this water source.

The sticks and logs at the entrance to the water source are there to provide a platform for the children and adults drawing water to stand on. This prevents water pollution, slipping on the clay and the bursting of guinea worm sores in the water source which would start a new occurrence of guinea worm.

The community has to treat the water drawn from this source with alum to settle the impurities before they filter it for use. □

Hasia Adamu is seen demonstrating safe water and good hygiene practices, such as water filtration, with her children at her home in Walama, Gombe State. Hasia collects 4 buckets of water a day from a village well for her family's use - cooking, drinking, bathing and washing. She filters the water for hygiene purposes to remove the dirt. If she doesn't filter the water, her children will become ill with diarrhoea, vomiting and typhoid. She raises household cooking utensils off the ground to prevent them from becoming dirty and to stop the animals from licking them. □



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Sanitation coverage: A tale of two villages.

It sits barely 200 metres off the highway to the State's capital. In fact, Rugan Na Ali is only 35 kilometres to Gusau the capital of Zamfara State and it has a population of 914 people. We veered off the road and parked at the centre of the village. Rugan Na Ali is the "control" village in our spur of the moment investigation on sanitation intervention in Zamfara State.

Your senses will be assaulted by two things as you step into the village. One is a dilapidated hand dug well without a cover and crumbling inner walls. The water being drawn out of it is completely brown and unsafe for any use except for gardening and construction. Several years have passed since this well was built in good faith for the community by a developmental agency. It has since fallen into disrepair.

The second thing that assaults you as you enter the village is the offensive stench of animal dung, human faeces, open sewers and rubbish indiscriminately scattered around. As you walk through the village, the odour clings to you and in the 40 degree plus Celsius temperature, it is oppressive.

In the inner quarters of one of the houses, Halima Adamu cuddles a six month old baby. She puts her own age at 20 but is not quite sure. She lost her first baby two years ago to dysentery. There are 17 persons living in this household with no toilet. The traditional pit latrine collapsed about a year ago and everybody now uses the bush for open defecation.

The animals roam freely within the compound and dung is littered everywhere, including very close to the cooking places. Halima confesses they often fall ill to dysentery, fever and vomiting but do not know why. In a year's time, Halima will know and understand why — because at the instance of the International Year of Sanitation, UNICEF selected Rugan Na Ali for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene intervention. An assessment of the village has al-

ready taken place.

If Halima Adamu doesn't know the reasons for the frequent bouts of dysentery, vomiting and fever in her village, Abdullahi Usman seems convinced he knows why in Kadadaba village, attendance at the health clinic has reduced in the last few years.

Although he has no previous medical records to buttress his arguments, he is sure that his nearly 15 years experience as a Community Health Extension Worker cannot fail him.

According to Abdullahi, 3 to 4 persons attend the clinic daily now compared to about 40 persons three years ago. We counted the daily attendance from March 8 to April 8, 2008 registered in the notebook found in the clinic. We found that 61 persons visited the clinic during that time — an average of two persons daily.

Kadadaba lies on the northwest side of Gusau the State capital. Gusau is nearly halfway between Kadadaba and Rugan Na Ali; it is 38 kilometres after Gusau while Rugan Na Ali is 35 kilometres before the State capital.

The village of Kadadaba has a population of 1300 people and 112 households. In 2003, its sanitation level was very much like Rugan Na Ali. It contributed its own quota to the State's poor social indicators. Zamfara State has the lowest hand washing rates, the second highest diarrhoea rates and the highest under-five mortality rates in the country. Poor sanitation is one of the major reasons for this sad state of affairs.

In 2004, with funding from the Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF supported the Zamfara State government to carry out a broad range of interventions with water and sanitation related objectives. These included water point construction, the promotion of household latrines and community mobilisation for hygiene promotion. The project also included Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in schools.

Kadadaba was fortunate to have been selected for this intervention. The specific interventions related to hygiene and sanitation

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Local artisans constructing sanitation platforms for VIP latrines in Kadadaba village, Maru Local Government Area of Zamfara. These artisans receive training as part of the support from the Federal Government and UNICEF's WASH programme

in the village included hygiene and sanitation promotion, latrine slab promotion, sanitation artisan training and establishment of community Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs). In addition, there was community action planning and provision of information education and communication materials.

Today, the visitor to Kadadaba is greeted by a village that is free of litter of any kind; not even the notorious plastic bags that have become something of a National embarrassment can be seen around the village. There are also no human faeces or animal dung to be seen anywhere. The community has achieved 100% sanitation coverage level for improved household latrines and hand washing facilities. Hygiene promotion continues to be carried out on a regular basis by the WASHCOM members.

The success of Kadadaba may hold the key for sustained high level sanitation coverage for Zamfara State and by extension, for Nigeria. Its success is already beginning to influence neighbouring communities. Kadadaba is also extending its expertise to neighbours; its WASHCOM members and latrine artisans are providing needed technical support to other communities. This is improving sanitation coverage in these communities too.

The Kadadaba experience is serving as a basis for the design of new models for promoting sanitation and hygiene in Nigeria. But only eighty kilometres separate Kadadaba from Rugan Na Ali. It is not such a great distance to cover quickly, especially for the sake of Halima Adamu's six month old baby. Charity can at least start from Rugan Na Ali. □

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Many Nigerians, like those in Rugan Na Ali, still live in unsanitary conditions and do not maintain proper standards of hygiene. Pictured here, rubbish from a street gutter in Zamfara State.

UNICEF Nigeria: Highlights



UNICEF Nigeria launches Country website

UNICEF Nigeria launched its official website in June 2008. The website provides insights into the lives of children in Nigeria and spotlights the work UNICEF is doing for children in Nigeria.

The website also contains information on UNICEF's programmes, its key partners in Nigeria, resources for journalists, stories of how UNICEF work in Nigeria is impacting the lives of children in the country and photo illustrations.

Visit the site at <http://www.unicef.org/nigeria>

UNICEF Nigeria holds first National staff retreat

The UNICEF Nigeria 2008 staff retreat was held at the Crest Hotel, Jos, Plateau state from the 30th of April to the 1st of May, 2008.

A total of 222 staff members from UNICEF Nigeria offices in Abuja, Bauchi, Enugu, Kaduna and Lagos participated in the retreat. The meeting was declared open by the President of UNICEF Nigeria Staff Association, Dr Tajudeen Oyewale, and UNICEF Representative, Mr Ayalew Abai.

The theme of the meeting was 'Together for Children' and the objectives were to review key issues of staff welfare and development; promote team building among all staff; have fun and develop a work plan for improving the UNICEF Nigeria work environment.

The retreat was highly participatory and with presentations, group work and teambuilding exercises, discussions and critical issues were highlighted around findings of the staff morale survey, the development of the 2009-2012 Country Programme Management Plan, staff health, security and essence of peer support.

...and bids farewell to Country Representative

The staff retreat was also an occasion to bid farewell to outgoing UNICEF Country Representative, Mr. Ayalew Abai.

Mr. Abai whose long and distinguished career with UNICEF has spanned over 25 years, was Country Representative of UNICEF Nigeria for 3 years.

Mr. Abai left to assume the post of Comptroller of UNICEF at the Headquarters in New York.



President of UNICEF Nigeria Staff Association, Dr Tajudeen Oyewale, makes a presentation to former UNICEF Nigeria Country Representative, Mr Ayalew Abai at the staff retreat in Jos.

First Lady launches National hand washing campaign

First Lady of Nigeria, Hajiya Turai Yar'Adua flagged off the National Hand Washing campaign launched by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development in collaboration with UNICEF, Unilever Nigeria Plc and other stakeholders on May 20 2008 in Abuja.

In her keynote address, the First Lady advised Nigerians to develop the habit of washing their hands in order to prevent unnecessary illness.

In his remarks, UNICEF Representative, ai,



First Lady, Hajiya Turai Yar'Adua performs the ceremonial washing of hands at the launch of the National hand washing campaign in Abuja.

Dr. Robert Limlim, said that hand washing with soap may contribute as much as 40% reduction in Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) amongst children. He added that Acute Respiratory Infections and diarrhoea are the two leading killers of children world wide and hand washing with soap is by far the most cost effective intervention for the reduction of child mortality and morbidity.

Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development, Arc. Halima Tayo Alao said access to a sustainable environment is achievable if we all work together. She urged Local government Chairmen to adopt methods of proper waste management in their localities.

UNICEF & Zenith Bank partner to raise funds for Nigerian children

On the 16 June, 2008, officials of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Zenith Bank International signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as part of an initiative to raise funds for interventions in the realisation of children's rights. Funds raised will be used for UNICEF's programmes in child survival, protection, development and participation.

The partnership will enable the general public and Zenith Bank's customers to make donations to UNICEF through Zenith Bank Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), its website and other available electronic means. It also allows UNICEF to add inserts to mails the bank sends to its customers, inviting them to make one-off or regular donations to UNICEF via Zenith Bank.

In his remarks Dr. Godwin Nwabunke, representing UNICEF, expressed hope that the partnership would ensure that every Nigerian child realises their rights to survive, be healthy, to have basic education, to be protected and to participate effectively in society.

Mr. Godwin Emezie, Deputy Managing Director, Zenith Bank, thanked UNICEF for choosing to partner with Zenith Bank and presented a donation of Twelve Million Naira to UNICEF on behalf of the bank.



Deputy Managing Director, Zenith Bank, presents Zenith Bank's N12m donation to UNICEF at the launch of the UNICEF/Zenith bank partnership which took place on the Day of the African Child.

First Lady launches NGEI in Bauchi ...and commits to be voice for girls' education

The quest to promote girls' education while seeking to redress disparity in enrolment between boys and girls received a big boost when Nigeria's first Lady, Hajiya Turai Yar'Adua, led the wives of six State governors including the Minister of State for Education, Aishatu Jibril Dukku, to Bauchi to launch the State Chapters of the Nigerian Girls' Education Initiative (NGEI) at a ceremony held in Bauchi on 28 March, 2008.

"The measure of the success of Nigeria's national restoration efforts would be greatly dependent on the level to which we succeed in living up to the pledge of equal opportunity in education", said the First Lady.

Giving audience to the UNICEF team led by Country Representative, ai, Dr. Robert Limlim, she said "I am not just a mother of four boys and two daughters, most of whom are already graduates, I am also a teacher and therefore I know the value of education".

She said that by accepting the grand patron award bestowed on her at the ceremony, she was committing herself to fighting the cause of girls' education in Nigeria.

In his statement, Dr. Limlim said that "educating girls translates to better health for the children, reduction in child morbidity and mortality, thus triggering off a snowball effect of achieving all the other MDGs in a sustainable manner."

State Governors' wives join hands for zonal hand washing campaign launch in Katsina

One of the three targets set for the 2008 International Year of Sanitation in Nigeria is to conduct hand washing campaigns at National and sub-national levels to reach 30 million people.

As part of efforts to reach the targeted audience, zonal campaigns were planned for each of the six geo-political zones in the country to further sensitise the populace on hand washing related issues and International Year of Sanitation activities.

The North West, comprising of States from UNICEF C Field Office in Kaduna, was the first to take a cue from the National campaign and launch its zonal campaign. The campaign was launched on June 16, 2008 at Yanhoho village, Kaita Local Government of Katsina State.

Present at the launch were wives of State and deputy Governors from Kaduna, Kano, Katsina and Niger States, representative of the Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development, commissioners, special advisers, chairmen of

UNICEF Nigeria: Highlights



LGAs, traditional leaders, women groups, programme managers of States Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies, members of the National task group on sanitation, NGOs and members of Environmental Health Officers Council.

The campaign was launched at Yanhoho Primary School and major highlights included recitation of songs and drama sketches on sanitation and hygiene by the school children.

The ceremonial hand washing by the special guest of honour, wife of Katsina State Governor, marked the official launch of the campaign. The other first ladies from Kaduna, Kano, Niger also performed the hand washing with water and soap.

Hygiene and sanitation materials such as soap, buckets, brooms, dustbins were presented to the school by the wife of the Kano State Governor.

Nigeria Marks International Children's Day

Nigeria marked the International Children's Day on May 27 2008 with the theme 'A Nigeria fit for children: A call for renewal of commitment'.

The day was celebrated with numerous activities across the country. In Abuja, children from over 30 schools in and around the Federal Capital Territory gathered at the Eagle Square grounds for the event. Children participated in march parades and received prizes.

President Yar'Adua said his administration was doing everything possible to ensure children in Nigeria enjoy their rights.

In a goodwill message, UNICEF Representative, ai, Dr. Robert Limlim, called for more investment in children, saying the future of Nigeria depended on her children.

Kanu Nwankwo joins children living on the streets to celebrate Day of the African Child

In his capacity as UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Kanu Nwankwo joined children living on the streets to celebrate the Day of the African Child in Lagos on June 16 2008.

This year's theme was 'Right to participate: let the children be seen and heard'; and many activities were held across the country to commemorate the day.

In Lagos, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, Kanu Nwankwo, celebrated the day at the street soccer event, 'Project Excel' - a joint venture of FIFA's Football for Hope, Search and Groom Youth Development Centre and UNICEF to

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Kanu Nwankwo with some of the children living on the streets that made up 'Team UNICEF' at the street soccer event held on the Day of the African Child in Lagos.

celebrate children and give them the opportunity to be heard, while showcasing their talents.

The street football programme works with children from socio-economically disadvantaged communities, using football as a tool for social change and community regeneration.

Search and Groom, in partnership with FIFA and UNICEF, is making an escape from poverty through football a reality for many Nigerian kids.

Kanu encouraged the children to work hard and be committed to their dreams because hard work will pay off for them just as it did for him.

Japan donates 940 Million Naira to UNICEF for child survival in Nigeria

The United Children's Fund (UNICEF) received a grant of 940 Million Naira (US\$ 8.04 Million) for child survival programmes in Nigeria. The grant was donated by the Government of Japan for polio eradication, routine immunisation and the prevention of malaria in the country.

The Exchange of Notes took place between UNICEF Representative ai, Dr. Robert Limlim and Ambassador of Japan to Nigeria, Mr. Toshitsugu Uesawa at the United Nations House in Abuja on June 20 2008.

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Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Health, Dr. Shehu Sule; Country Representative, ai, UNICEF Nigeria, Dr. Robert Limlim; and Ambassador of Japan to Nigeria, Mr. Toshitsugu Uesawa at the signing ceremony of the exchange of notes at UN House, Abuja.

Also present at the ceremony were the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Health, Dr. Shehu Sule and the Deputy Country Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Mr. Kuniaki Amatsu.

Dr. Limlim said the donation was timely with the resurgence of wild polio virus in Nigeria and the fight to interrupt its transmission this year.

Since 2000, the Government of Japan has contributed about 5 Billion Naira (US\$ 44.24 Million) for the prevention of infectious diseases in Nigeria through UNICEF/Federal Government of Nigeria Programme of Cooperation.

Kaduna Polo Club teams up with UNICEF to fight HIV/AIDS

The polo tournament for the Emir of Katsina Charity Shield organised by Fifth Chukker has raised Six Million Naira to support UNICEF's children and AIDS programme.

The week long tournament, which took place from 3-8 June 2008, brought together international and national players and featured the UNICEF Cup as one of the four cups being competed for.

The tournament encouraged child participa-

tion through the 'Work to Ride' team made up of children and ladies from South Africa and USA.



Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero (r) presenting the Charity Shield to the Captain Access Bank Polo Team, while Emir of Katsina, Alhaji Abdulmumini Kabir (2r); MD Access Bank Plc., Mr. Aig Aig-Imokhuede and Deputy Country Representative UNICEF, Mr. Mamman Sidikou (l) watch during the closing of the Charity Shield Polo Tournament in Kaduna.

This is Fifth Chukker's third consecutive donation to UNICEF. "The partnership provides a good platform to demonstrate our commitment to the cause of the Nigerian child" said Umaru Aliyu, Fifth Chukker tournament Manager.

Ebonyi State Government launches the International Year of Sanitation (IYS)

Abakiliki, the Ebonyi State capital witnessed a grand launch of the ongoing global and National International Year of Sanitation on April 29 2008.

Ebonyi is one of the 10 States covered by the UNICEF Enugu Field Office that has signed the IYS Action Plan with UNICEF.

The State Governor said despite the huge resources being channelled to sanitation, including water schemes, the State is still witnessing resurging cases of guinea worm infestation. He vowed that his government would ensure the final eradication of the disease within its tenure.

With support from UNICEF, the State government's commitment to environmental sanitation and the extension of water supply and sanitation facilities to the rural communities in the State has led to an improvement in hygienic habits and a reduction in the cases of children dying from water and faecal borne diseases.

UNICEF B Field Office States sign IYS Action Plan

To date, 5 out of the 8 States covered by UNICEF Lagos Field office have signed the International Year of Sanitation Action Plan for their respective States. They are: Edo, Ekiti, Ogun, Osun, and Oyo States.

In a speech by the Governor of Ogun State, the latest State to have signed the Action Plan, he said his government is more than willing to effectively implement the International Year of Sanitation in the State. Towards this end, a sum of N10 Million has been approved as take-off grant and the State Steering Committee on Sanitation has been inaugurated for the implementation of the Programme in the State.

Chief of UNICEF Field Office in Lagos, Mr. Karim Akadiri affirmed that "UNICEF has a strong commitment to sanitation in Nigeria," adding that "sanitation is not just about achieving MDG 7, target 10, it is fundamental to the achievement of all other MDGs."

International Year of Sanitation (IYS) Key Messages 2008



Stay Healthy: Wash your hands regularly



Message 1 – Sanitation is Vital for Health

Message 2 – Sanitation is a Good Economic Investment

Message 3 – Sanitation Contributes to Social Development

Message 4 – Sanitation Helps the Environment

Message 5 – Sanitation is Achievable!

www.sanitationyear2008.org

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