



ONDO STATE WATER CORPORATION

WATER POLICY

**ONDO STATE WATER CORPORATION
ALAGBAKA HOUSING ESTATE
AKURE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

PREFACE

EXECUTIVE SUMARRY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Acknowledgement	1
Preface	2
Executive Summary	3
Table of Contents	4
ACRONYMS.....	5-7
Chapter 1 Introduction:.....	8 -21
Chapter 2 Definition of Terms:.....	22-26
Chapter 3 Needs for Policy:.....	27 -30
Chapter 4 Policy Objectives, Goals, Targets and Consumption Standards:	31 - 37
Chapter 5 Policy Principles and Strategies:.....	38 – 46
Chapter 6 Policy Statements:.....	47 - 49
Chapter 7 Institutional Arrangements:.....	50 -61
Chapter 8 Sustainability and financing issues :.....	62 - 66
Chapter 9 Conclusion:.....	67

ACRONYMS

BATS	Best Available Technologies and Sustainability
CPS	Citizens Participation System
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDAs	Community Development Associations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ESA	External Support Agencies
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
HDI	Human Development Index
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
JMP	Joint Monitoring Platform
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
LGA	Local Government Authority
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NSDWQ	Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIS	Nigerian Industrial Standard
SON	Standard of Organisation Nigeria
NWSP	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy
MDAs	Ministries and Developmental Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals.
ML/day	Million Liters per day
NUWSRP	National Urban Water Sector Reform Programme
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

ODSEPA	Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency
BOORBDA	Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority
ODWC	Ondo State Water Corporation
ODWRC	Ondo State Water Corporation Regulatory Commission
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
WATSAN	Ondo State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
p/m	Per Month
PPP	Private Public Partnership
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
ODHA	Ondo State House of Assembly
RDM	Resource Directed Measures
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WB	World Bank.
WSP	Water Service Providers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UFW	Unaccounted for Water.
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WECA	Wealth Creation Agencies
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation

WIMAG	Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guidelines
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUA	Water User Association
NRWI	National Water Resources Institutes
ODSACA	Ondo State Agency for the Control of Aids
COWSAB	Country Water and Sanitation Board
NICEP	

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

1.1.1 Affordable, abundant and clean water is essential for human well being and development.

There are clear linkages between access to potable water and health, nutrition levels and by extension educational achievement, labour productivity and economic growth.

1.1.2. The WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Platform (JMP) estimates that 1.1 billion people currently do not have access to drinking water sources that are likely to be safe (i.e. 'improved water sources') and which allow for sufficient water to be collected. The JMP estimates that 2.6 billion people do not have access to sanitation facilities that are likely to meet basic standards of safety and hygiene (i.e. 'improved sanitation').

1.1.3. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set at the Millennium Summit of 2000. Goal 7, Target 10 is to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.

1.1.4. Four studies have indicated that Nigeria like many other Sub Saharan African countries is not on track to achieve this target. One of these studies is a World Bank Project Performance and Assessment Study produced by the Bank's Independent Evaluation Group which raised fears on Nigeria's march towards the MDG goal in the water and sanitation sector. The Group's report states inter alia:

1.1.4.1 It is highly unlikely that Nigeria will meet its water supply and sanitation targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has long been thought that the service coverage in urban areas is 50 percent for water supply. Based on a sample of towns and cities included in the three projects, it seems that water service is accessible to not more than a quarter of the urban population (in the case of Kaduna state) and often to as few as 10 percent. Thus there is a threat that service coverage seems to be dropping rather than rising as the country approaches the 2015 MDG target year".

1.1.5. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human development Index 2006 says Nigeria has a 'Low human development water, sanitation and nutritional status', and the UNDP rated it 159th out of the 177 countries studied. Specifically, the UNDP report says that the population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is 39% in 1990 and 44% in 2004, while the population with sustainable access to improved water source was 49% in 1990 and 48% in 2004. The report further says that on current trends Sub-Saharan Africa will reach the water target in 2040 and the sanitation target in 2076.

- 1.1.6. However, the UNDP report also states that the targets in all countries including Nigeria are achievable with greater political will and resources.
- 1.1.6.1. “The word crisis is sometimes overused in development. But when it comes to water, there is a growing recognition that the world faces a crisis that, left unchecked, will derail progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and hold back human development. For some, the global water crisis is about absolute shortages of physical supply. The UNDP Report rejects this view. It argues that the roots of the crisis in water can be traced to poverty, inequality and unequal power relationships, as well as flawed water management policies that exacerbate scarcity”.
- 1.1.7. The UNDP HDI 2006 outlines the four ways out of what it calls mismanagement of water resources.
- a. Make water a human right—and mean it. All governments should go beyond vague constitutional principles to enshrine the human right to water in enabling legislation.
 - b. Draw up national strategies for water and sanitation. All governments should prepare national plans for accelerating progress in water and sanitation, with ambitious targets backed by financing and clear strategies for overcoming inequalities.
 - c. Support national plans with international aid. For many of the poorest countries development assistance is critical.
 - d. Develop a global action plan.
- 1.1.8. According to the National Policy on Water and Sanitation, the mortality rate due to poor sanitation in Nigeria is alarming (approx between 5-20%), resulting from diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, para-typhoid, guinea worm, bilharzia, etc. Several administrations of the three tiers of Government in Nigeria, from colonial times, have paid less attention to sanitation improvement than water supply. This may be due to the popular notion that sanitation is a private household affair and should therefore be left to each individual household to handle as it deems fit. The truth, however, is that an integrated approach for good sanitation, effective hygiene practices and potable water are needed to promote the good health and quality of life of all Nigerians.
- 1.1.9. The improvement of health and quality of life is an important aspect of good Governance in a developing economy like Nigeria, with a population in excess of 160 million people. Poor sanitation negates any positive gain made through improved supply of potable water. Contaminated water and unsanitary conditions are the cause of prevalent water and sanitation related preventable diseases such as cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, dracunculiasis, (guinea worm), and schistosomiasis. Studies have shown that the prevalence of diarrhea and cholera outbreaks is a common occurrence in schools and communities. An estimated

150,000 to 200,000 diarrhea-related deaths occur among children below the age of 5 each year. A total number of 719,138 diarrhea cases were reported in 2002, giving a national incidence rate of 584.50 against 442.00 in 1994 (32.24% increase).

- 1.1.10. Cholera has continued to plague Nigerian communities. From a low incidence rate of 2.02 in 1999, the Nation recorded a 19.02 incidence rate in 2002 (841.58% increase). Typhoid and Paratyphoid cases have risen from a reported incidence rate of 22.38 in 1994 to 77.48 in 2002. Dracunculiasis (Guinea worm) now on the decline from 653,620 cases in 1987/88 to 1,460 cases in 2003, still exists in 16 states and remains an important concern with multiple adverse effects on health, education and economic activities especially in the rural areas
- 1.1.11. Sanitation is one of the basic necessities, which contributes to human dignity and quality of life and is an essential pre-requisite for success in the fight against poverty, hunger, child deaths, and gender inequality and women empowerment. Throughout the developing world, basic services are not adequately available and accessible to the citizens. The result is that the poor are deprived of a decent and dignified life style, leading to deterioration of human environment.
- 1.1.12. Proper sanitation means the promotion of health by safe disposal of excrement, encompassing critical components of sanitation services like privacy, dignity, cleanliness as well as a healthy environment through safe disposal techniques.
- 1.1.13. Recognizing deficiency in the provision of water and sanitation services in Ondo State, the State Government initiated the preparation of Water and Sanitation Policy for the State to meet the commitment of the Millennium Development Goal No 7, Target 10. This MDG goal focuses on environmental sustainability and the WSS target is to “halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”

1.2.0 Ondo State at a glance

- 1.2.1 The present Ondo State was an integral part of Ondo province in the post-independence Western Region of Nigeria in 1967; Ondo province was part of the then newly evolved Western State. In 1976 the country was further restricted into 19 States and Ondo province became a state. In 1987 and 1991, Nigeria was further subdivided into 21 and 30 State respectively; while 1996 the States were further expanded to 36.

1.2.2 Geography

- 1.2.2.1 Ondo State is located in the South Western part of Nigeria. The State lies within latitudes 5° 8' 15' North and longitudes 4° 45' 6' East. It is bordered in the Northwest by Ekiti and Kogi States- West-Central by Osun State; North east, East

Central by Edo State; Southwest by Ogun State and Southeast by Delta State. The Southern coastline rests on the Atlantic Ocean with considerable territorial waters offshore, and is rich in aquatic and mineral resources of significant importance.

1.3.0 ENVIRONMENT AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

- 1.3.1 Ondo State has a surface area of approximately 15,317km², which represents only 1.66percent of the total surface area of Nigeria. There are 18 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the state. The LGAs vary considerably in size, ranging from 1600km² for Idanre to 180km² for Ifedore. The State has a variety of land and forms from the coastline in around Ilaje and Ese-Odo LGAs, the land rises to an undulating landscape with considerable elevations in the Idanre hills, in Idanre LGA, Oka Hill in Akoko – South West LGA. Geologically, the state’s rock is made up of the pre-combrain rock mass. The crystalline rocks are fairly heavily mineralized with some evidence of gold and iron-ore. Both rock types occupy more than 80 percent of the State. There are also younger rocks of sedimentary origin in most of the southern end of the state, which are found to be endowed with such minerals as limestone and petroleum amongst others. Therefore, the economic potentials of the state’s mineral resources appear very high and promising.
- 1.3.2 Ferruginous tropical soils largely cover the remaining area of Ondo State. Crystalline acid rocks constitute the main present materials of these soils. The soils are generally considered to be of high natural fertility. They are however susceptible to erosion and occasional water logging as a result of the day sub-soil. Areas with ferruginous soil are particularly suitable for cocoa production as evident in the long history of significant cocoa production in the state. The soil was exceptional clayed texture, but combine good drainage with good properties of moisture and nutrient retention. In terms of productivity and potentialities, the coastal alluvial soils of Ilaje and Ese-odo LGAs are low. The remaining soils of the state are medium to high productivity with good potentially for both food and non –food agricultural production.

1.3.3 Climate

- 1.3.3.1 The climate conditions in Ondo state follow the pattern in South Western Nigeria, where the climate is influenced mainly by the rain-bearing South West monsoon winds from the ocean and dry Northwest winds from the Sahara /desert. High temperatures and high humidity also characterize the climate, which facilitate the growth of tropical crops and high forest. There are two distinct seasons, the raining season which last for about seven months (April to October) while the main dry season lasts generally from late October to March. The amount and pattern of the season remain the most important climatic factor in agriculture production possibilities in Ondo State. In general terms, the State is well endowed with high rainfall that varies from about 2540mm a year in the South-eastern strip to 2032mm

along the remaining coastline, 524mm in the middle part, and 1270mm along the Northern part made up mainly of the four Akoko humidity of about 30 percent.

- 1.3.3.2. A variety of food crops is produced in Ondo State. Notable amongst them are cassava, yam, maize and coco-yam. The minor ones include rice, melon, sweet potato, plantain, cowpeas and groundnut. The State also produces a wide range of vegetable crops such as okro, pepper and tomatoes, and has the potentials to produce such crops as banana, citrus fruits, pineapple and pawpaw.
- 1.3.3.3 Ondo State is unique in terms of its ecological diversity and its endowment with mineral and natural resources, despite its relatively small land mass. However, the state is strongly susceptible to ecological damage and sever degradation if not carefully protected and managed. More importantly, the coastal zone of the state constitutes part of the Niger delta wetlands that is of global significance and this is where endangered species should be protected. Apart from being described as having the longest coastline in the federation, it has beaches that are generally muddy unlike other coastlines. Both are being eroded at an alarming rate of between 30 and 90 meters per annum.

1.4 Ondo State Water Corporation.

- 1.4.1 An adequate supply of fresh water has always been and is still a basic requisite not merely for man's advancement but for his survival. This statement is true of all human societies, no matter at what stage of development they are; hence, communities are often located near water or oasis. Everywhere, the availability of water determines to a large extent the well being of the population, a pre-requisite for any rise in the standard of living of the population, whether in towns, villages, or rural areas.
- 1.4.2 The Ondo State Water Corporation (ODWC) was formally established in May 1976 as one of the three replicated Corporations of the former Western Nigeria water Corporation. The two others were Oyo and Ogun State Water Corporations. The legal Edict providing for the establishment of the Ondo State Water Corporation was signed in to law on 4th November, 1977 and was published in an official gazette no. 17 Vol. 3 of 25th May, 1978.
- 1.4.3 By this Edict the Corporation is saddled with the responsibility of;
- a) *Establishing constructing, controlling, managing, extending and developing such new Water works*
 - b) *Extending and developing such existing Water Works as it may be considered necessary for the purpose of providing wholesome, potable water for the consumption of the Public and for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, institutional, scientific and other uses in various parts of the State.*
 - c) *Ensuring that the water is supplied to the Consumers thereof at reasonable charges and in potable quality and adequate quantity*

- d) *Organizing the conduct of comprehensive research for the purposes of the Corporation from time to time on matters relating to its functions under the Edict and submitting on request the result of such research to the Executive Council for utilization of the same by it in the formulation of Policy relating to the supply and usage of water in the State.*
- e) *Making arrangement and entering into agreements with any person, Department, or Office of the Government or any other Body or Institution, or to delegate authority to any of its members, Officers, Employees, Servants or agents for the exercise, performance or provision by the Corporation, or any of the functions, service or facilities which may be exercised, performed or provided by the Corporation under this Edict.*

1.4.4 The Corporation inherited 15 Water Supply Schemes that covered only about 35% of the State population. By 1986, six (6) more Water Supply Schemes had been added to the existing ones bringing the total to 21. During the same period, extensions of existing Schemes to new areas were carried out and this brought the coverage to about 60%. After about six years, i.e. by 1992, the number had again increased to 28 and by 1993 five more Water Supply Schemes had also been commissioned to bring the total to 33.

1.4.5. However, in 1996, when Ekiti State was created out of the Old Ondo State, the number of Schemes dropped to 24 but as at **February 2014**, the number has increased to **45** -all having a combined designed capacity of **105,757.63 m³/day** to serve the present estimated Ondo State population of about **3.72million**.

Apart from the fact that almost all the water schemes are no longer functioning up to designed capacities and therefore need rehabilitation attention, the combined designed capacity is grossly less than the total average estimated water demand of **362,440m³/day** for Ondo State. The implication of this is that the present installed capacity can only cover about a third of the State population assuming all the water schemes are functioning at their designed capacities. This gives an estimated water demand gap of about **256,683m³/day**.

1.4.6 Therefore, a lot is needed to be done in terms of bridging this very big gap. The best approach is rehabilitating or/and upgrading the existing water schemes and putting in place new ones. An interim measure was found in the drilling of **solar powered boreholes (SPBHs)** in rural areas and some special Institutions in the State. A SPBH that is capable of yielding between **0.75L/s to 1.2L/s** of potable water is accepted, while a yield of less than **0.75L/s** cannot sustain a solar pump and such a borehole will be converted into a hand operated pumping system.

Table 1.1: LIST OF URBAN & RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN ONDO STATE

S/NO	Description	Date of Commissioning	Installed Capacity (M ³ /Day)	Population X 1,000 as at January, 2015	Community Water Demand (M ³ /Day)	Demand Gap (M ³ /Day)	Status
	<u>Urban Water Supply Schemes (Population of 5,000 and above)</u>						
	Ondo North Senatorial District						
1	Egbe dam WSS	1989	45,000.00	891.684	57,959.49	12,959.49	Under controversy (presently with the State Asset sharing committee)
2	Awara dam WSS	1958	1,820.00	180.317	16,228.53	14,408.53	Functioning
3	Osse (Owo) WSS	1991	3,910.00	166.732	15,005.84	11,095.84	Under Rehab.
4	Ifon WSS	1965	2,464.00	30.050	2,704.51	240.51	Not Functioning
5	Ido Ani WSS	1985	990.00	33.625	2,070.24	1,080.24	Functioning
6	Uso/Ogbese WSS	1964	450.00	14.636	557.24	107.24	Functioning
7	Oke-Agbe B/H WSS	1986	1,080.00	21.216	424.33	(655.67)	Functioning
8	Okeluse B/Hole WSS	1986	80.00	8.743	174.85	94.85	Not Functioning
9	Imoru/Ijagba B/H WSS	1986	695.00	12.144	242.89	(452.11)	Not Functioning
10	Ute B/Hole WSS	1986	100.00	6.432	128.64	28.64	Not Functioning
	Ondo Central Senatorial District						
11	Owena (Ondo) WSS	1965	19,600.00	849.054	39,429.90	19,829.90	Skeletal production cover dam

							collapsed
12	Owena (Igbara Oke) WSS	1971	5,450.00	119.445	7,763.94	2,313.94	Functioning
13	Okeigbo WSS	1961	2,275.00	26.167	1,583.26	(691.74)	Functioning
14	Alagbaka WSS	1930	450.00	5.384	442.23	(7.77)	Functioning
15	Ala River WSS	1980	1,360.00	85.000	NA	NA	Not Functioning
Ondo South Senatorial District						-	
16	Araromi Obu WSS	1980	454.00	10.970	713.06	259.06	Functioning
17	Atan Spring WSS	2004	2,400.00	56.200	3,653.03	1,253.03	Not Functioning
18	Agbure Spring WSS	2004	4,000.00	42.699	2,775.46	(1,224.54)	Not Functioning
19	Lowolomo Spring WSS	1997	1,440.00	14.674	953.81	(486.19)	Functioning
20	Okiti Pupa B/H WSS	1973	900.00	71.526	4,649.20	3,749.20	Functioning
21	Ilutitun B/H WSS	1972	1,170.00	48.703	3,165.68	1,995.68	Not Functioning
22	Aiyetoro B/H WSS	1991	1,080.00	24.692	1,604.95	524.95	Not Functioning
23	Akotogbo B/H WSS	Not yet Completed	480.00	13.071	23,692.00	23,212.00	Not Functioning
24	Ajagba B/H WSS	Not yet Completed	480.00	11.529	749.41	269.41	Not Functioning
25	Ayeka/Igbodigo B/H WSS	Not yet Completed	480.00	11.133	7,687.00	7,207.00	Not Functioning
26	Ikoya B/H WSS	2004	616.00	7.544	490.35	(125.65)	Not Functioning

27	Ugbonla Well WSS	1991	918.00	10.823	703.51	(214.49)	Not Functioning
28	Arogbo Well WSS	1998	501.50	14.100	916.48	414.98	Not Functioning
29	Ode-Irele B/H WSS	1971	675.00	56.200	3,653.03	2,978.03	Not Functioning
30	Igodan Lisa B/H WSS	2007	116.00	3.531	229.52	113.52	Not Functioning
31	Igbobini B/H WSS	2005	660.00	9.471	615.59	(44.41)	Not Functioning
Ondo North Senatorial District							
1	Ipele B/H WSS	1985	165	10.682	213.63	48.63	Not Functioning
Ondo Central Senatorial District							
2	School of Agric. WSS	1988	675	1.196	88.45	(586.55)	Not Functioning
3	Ukere/Oshinle WSS	1985	50	2.692	265.34	215.34	Functioning
4	Imafon-Igbatoro WSS	2005	49.09	0.586	38.12	(10.97)	Functioning
5	Olobi-Igbatoro WSS	2005	49.09	0.879	57.14	8.05	Functioning
6	Babasale-Igbatoro WSS	2005	49.09	1.132	73.59	24.50	Functioning
7	Igunsi-Igbatoro WSS	2005	49.09	0.431	28.04	(21.05)	Functioning
8	Familugba-Igbatoro WSS	2005	49.09	0.829	53.86	4.77	Functioning
9	Odojomu B/H WSS	1986	165	23.554	765.51	600.51	Functioning
10	Temidire B/H WSS	1988	165	23.554	765.51	600.51	Functioning
Ondo South Senatorial District							

11	Iju Odo B/H WSS	2005	50	1.546	547.04	497.04	Functioning
12	Ode-Erinje B/H WSS	2005	50	13.984	908.87	858.87	Functioning
13	Bolowo Zion B/H WSS	1991	1,080.00	4.681	304.26	(775.74)	Not Functioning
14	Zion Pepe B/H WSS	2006	648	6.744	438.34	(209.66)	Not Functioning
15	Agadagba Obon B/H WSS	1996	810	0.340	22.11	(787.89)	Not Functioning
16	Ugbo Well B/H WSS	2006	501.5	3.766	244.82	(256.68)	Not Functioning
17	Aiyetuntun WSS	Not yet completed	49.09	1.347	87.56	38.47	Not Functioning
18	Etikan WSS	Not yet completed	49.09	4.769	310.01	260.92	Not Functioning
19	Oju-Ala B/H WSS	2005	49.09	2.766	179.81	130.72	Not Functioning
20	Sabomi B/H WSS	2005	49.09	3.338	216.96	167.87	Functioning
21	Solar Powered Boreholes	NA					

**Note: There are overlaps in the
Areas of Coverage.**

S/N	Population	Classification	Demand (L/day)				
1	Greater than 100,000	City	90				
2	10,000 to 100,000	Town	65				
3	5,000 to 10,000	Small Town	40				
4	1,000 to 5,000	Rural Area	20				
5	Less than 1,000	Very Rural Area	10				

In the riverine areas of State, Borehole Water Supply has not proved to be effective because of peculiar nature of the area. The water is either saline or have high iron contents.

However, provision of Solar Powered Boreholes are now been used as interim measure to serve some rural communities and special institutions within the State.

Existing Funding Arrangements

The State Government fund water supply schemes through budgetary allocations. The funds are for capital projects, operation and maintenance. The Ondo State Water Corporation is however expected to generate enough money through water rate collection at least for operation and maintenance. Invariably, it does not collect enough revenue because of a myriad of factors. The Corporation was supported through a World Bank Loan and Federal Government intervention to execute some rehabilitation works. Rural Water Supply is also partly financed by the Federal Government and the UNICEF.

Existing Water Tariffs

Water tariff is presently charged to citizens by the ODWC. The analysis below shows the present water tariffs charged by the ODWC and other service providers.

1. Domestic
2. Commercial
3. Industrial
4. Institutional

DESCRIPTION OF WATER CHARGES OLD RATE /NEW RATE

1. UNMETERED PREMISES

	<u>Old Rate</u>	<u>New Rate</u>
(a) House in flat form and Bungalow in low Density Area.	N250p/m	N1000p/m
b. House in flat form and Bungalow in High Density Area.	N300p/m	N1000p/m
c. Upstairs/downstairs building in form of Face to face.	N300p/m	N1000p/m

METERED PREMISES.

(i) Domestic Consumer	N40/m ³	N40m ³
(ii) Commercial Consumers	N60/m ³	N60/m ³
(iii) Industrial Consumers	N80/m ³	N80/m ³
(iv) Restaurant/food Canteen	N75/m ³	N5000/month

INSTITUTIONS

(i) Higher Institution (university/polytechnic)	N20,000p/m	N60,000p/m
(ii) Govt./Private Colleges	N2,000/term min	N6,000/term
(iii) Nursery/Primary School	N2,000/term	N5000/term min
(iv) Oba's Palace	N1000/m min.	N1000/Month
(v) Govt. Hospital/Clinics Local		
(vi) Govt. Dispensaries	N40/m ³	N10,000/Month
(vii) Fire Services	N40/m ³	N100,000/Month
(viii) Churches/Mosques	N500p/m	N1,000/month
(ix) Armed Forces (Army, Police cust. Prison)	N100/m ³	

D TANKER SERVICES

(i) Registration of outside Tanker	N1,500.00	N1,500.00
------------------------------------	-----------	-----------

(ii)	Renewal	N1,000/Year	N1,000/Year
(iii)	Private & Govt. tanker services	N500/500gallons	N750/500gallons

E HANDICAPED INSTITUTIONS

(i)	School for the deaf, Dump, Blind	N20/student/term	N5,000per/m
(ii)	School for the Mentally Retarded		
(iii)	Motherless Babies Homes	N20/Child/term	N5000/Month

F. SERVICE CONNECTIONS

(i)	Connection form	N200.00	N1,000.00
(ii)	Connection Fee.	N1,500.00	N2,500.00
(iii)	Assessment fee	N500.00	N2,500.00
(iv)	Connection from the Reservoir Area	N5,000.00	N10,000.00
(v)	Connection from the rising mains	N10,000.00	N30,000.00
(vi)	Changing of line (on request)	N1,000.00	N2,000.00

H DESCRIPTION OF WATER CHARGES

(i)	Reconnection on indebtedness/Reconnection Fees	N1,000.00	N1,000.00
(ii)	Disconnection on Consumer' Request	N1,000.00	N1,000.00
(iii)	Penalty for illegal reconnection	N2,000.00	N10,000.00
(iv)	Penalty for illegal Water connection	N2,000.00	N25,000.00

J METER MAINTENANCE FEES

(i)	25mm Meter	N200.00	N500.00
(ii)	100mm	N500.00	N1,000.00
(iii)	Above 100mm Meter	N750.00	N1500.00

K PUBLIC STANDING PIPE:

(i)	Community Stand Pipe:		
(ii)	In the Cities/Major Town	N1500.00	N2,000/month

L BANKS:

(i)	C.B.N Quarters	N400/flat	N1,000/Flat/m
(ii)	C.B.N Office	N40,000/Month	N70,000/Month
(ii)	Commercial Bank	N5,000.00/Month	N7,500/Month

M RECREATION CENTRE/CLUB HOUSE

(i)	Recreation Restaurant	N2000.00/Month	N10,000/Month
(ii)	Club House	N500.00	N5,000/Month
(iii)	Commercial Fishing		
(iv)	License fees on registration	N200.00	N500.00
(v)	Renewal	N500.00	N1,000.00
(vi)	Monthly Fees	N750.00	N15000.00

CHAPTER TWO

2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

2.0. For the purpose of this policy:

- 2.1 **A rural water supply scheme** is defined as a simple scheme serving a population of less than 5,000 people with minimum supply standard of 30 litres per capital per day.
- 2.2 **A semi-urban water supply scheme** is defined as a scheme providing water to population between 5,000, - 20,000 with a minimum supply standard of 80 litres/capital per day.
- 2.3 **An urban water supply scheme** is defined as that providing water to a population larger than 20,000 people with a minimum supply standard of 120 litres per capital per day
- 2.4 **Basic service** means a protected, year-round supply of 30 litres per capita per day in line with the 30 litres basic minimum utilized by UN Agencies preferably within 250 metres of the community and not exceeding 500 metres, serving about 250 persons per outlet.
- 2.5 **Access to water:** Access to safe water is defined as the availability of potable water of at least 30 litres per person per day, located within 250-500 meters of every household. Access to safe drinking-water also includes coverage which refers to the percentage of the population accessing "improved" water sources.
- 2.5.1 Access to water supply is not merely dependent on the existence of a water source, but it further involves a range of other aspects such as:
- ❖ Regularity: how frequently is the service available to people and when;
 - ❖ Sufficiency: how much water is available per person (the level of service);
 - ❖ Affordability: how much do people have to pay for the service, particularly in relation to their income; can they afford it?
 - ❖ Quality: what is the quality (of water and sanitation facilities) of the service available; and,
 - ❖ Safety: how safe and culturally acceptable is the access to and use of facilities, especially for women and children who must rely on facilities outside the household (e.g. public toilets).
- 2.5.2. **Sustainable access** has two components with respect to water:
- One stands for environmental sustainability, the other for functional sustainability.

- The former insists on environmental protection through limiting extraction of water to a capacity below what is actually available. The latter reflects programmed sustainability in terms of supply and management.
- 2.6. **Access to Sanitation:** The basic level of service is of at least one sanitary latrine to serve 10 persons in the community and 50 persons in the school environment. Public sanitary facilities should be accessible within 200 metres of need.
 - 2.7 **Affordability:** The extent to which prices (e.g., water supply and sanitation) are within the financial means of users is important. An important consideration in service planning relating to choice of service level and pricing. Affordability measures relate to average household water charges to average household's income. The standard measurement is that households are not expected to spend more than 5% of income on water and sewerage.
 - 2.8 **Community:** The people living in a particular place and usually linked by common interests.
 - 2.9 **Cross-Subsidy:** A pricing strategy in which some users pay below average tariff (subsidized), while others pay above average tariff (subsidizers). Cross subsidies are commonly used in the water and sanitation sector in an attempt to provide basic services at low or no cost to the poor.
 - 2.10. **Demand-Responsive Approaches:** An approach to infrastructure service planning in which households or communities select a level of service that corresponds to their needs, preferences, and ability to contribute both to initial capital costs and ongoing operation and maintenance.
 - 2.11 **Drinking Water:** All water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a drinking water system, or a tanker, or taken from a private well.
 - 2.11.1. All water used in any food production undertaking for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption
 - 2.12. **Community Managed Water Systems:** On-site or centralized drinking water systems protected, operated and maintained (small maintenance only) by community water committee.
 - 2.13 **Drinking Water Quality Control:** Water tests conducted on routine basis by the water utility to ensure that water supplied to the consumers meet the standard.

- 2.14. **Drinking Water Quality Surveillance:** Water tests, sanitary inspections and spot checks conducted by an independent agency to ensure that water utilities and others suppliers meet the Standard.
- 2.15. **Drinking Water Service Level:** Measure of quality, quantity, accessibility, coverage, affordability and continuity of drinking water supplied to the population.
- 2.16. **Basins:** A Geographical area drained by a single major stream; consists of a drainage system comprised of streams and often natural or man-made lakes. Also referred to as Drainage Basin, Watershed, or Hydrographic Region.
- 2.17. **Drainage Basin.** Part of the surface of the earth that is occupied by a drainage system, which consists of a surface stream or water body together with all tributary surface streams and water bodies. The term is used synonymously with watershed, river basin, or catchment.
- 2.18. **Groundwater Basins.** A groundwater basin is an underground reserve of water which may take the form of a single aquifer or a group of linked aquifers
- 2.19. **Independent Providers:** Private entrepreneurs who provide, for example, water supply or sanitation services to customers for negotiated prices. Contrast with public utilities or agencies.
- 2.20. **Kiosk:** A stationary vending location, typically staffed by an attendant, where water is sold or distributed by the container.
- 2.21 **Latrine:** a receptacle (as a pit in the earth) for use as a toilet
- 2.22. **Pour-flush toilet:** a type of latrine where a water seal trap is used to prevent smells and to check flies and mosquitoes. It is used where water is the common form of anal-cleansing
- 2.23. **Integrated water resource management:** IWRM is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.
- 2.24. **Improved drinking water** sources are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to provide safe water than unimproved technologies. It is connote the upgrading of traditional latrines to reduce flies and odour, and provide superstructures; provision of water flush system (septic tank/soak away) and sewerage system, and provision of hand washing facilities after use. Improved water sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collections.
- 2.25 **Unimproved water sources includes:** Unprotected dug well, Unprotected spring, Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), Cart with small tank/drum,

Tanker-truck, bottled where combined with an unimproved source, and any other type of supply.

- 2.26. **Improved sanitation facilities** are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to be sanitary than unimproved technologies. An “improved toilet facility” includes only the following- Flush/pour flush toilet connected to piped sewer system, Flush/pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank, Flush/pour-flush latrine connected to a pit, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, Simple pit latrine with slab (slab that can be cleaned), Composting toilet, Shared facility of the improved type, accessible and hygienic.
- 2.27 **Unimproved toilet facilities include:** Flush/pour-flush latrine that empties elsewhere without connection to a piped sewage system, septic tank, or pit, Flush/pour-flush latrine with unknown drainage, Pit latrine without slab/open pit, Bucket latrine (where excreta are manually removed), Hanging toilet/latrine, Shared facility of the improved type or no signs of access or not hygienic, Open defecation in field or bush, into plastic bags (‘flying toilets’), and any other type of defecation
- 2.28. **Sanitation:** For our purpose, sanitation is the safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement treatment, disposal and associated hygiene -related practices. While this policy pertains to management of human excreta and associated public health and environmental impacts, it is recognized that integral solutions need to take into account other elements of environmental sanitation, i.e. solid waste management; generation of industrial and other specialized / hazardous wastes; drainage; the management of drinking water supply.
- 2.29 **Adequate Sanitation:** An Adequate sanitation must meet social, cultural, technology , user satisfaction and environment friendly criteria. Adequate sanitation means access to safe excreta disposal facilities, services to households, public facilities, and disposal of liquid and solid waste without contamination of water sources, health hazards to people and deterioration of the environment
- 2.30. **Water Service Provider:** The whole set of organization, processes, activities, means and resources necessary for abstracting, treating, distributing or supplying drinking water and for providing the associated services. Drinking water service providers are essentially State Water Agencies.
- 2.31. **Sewage, Sewer, Sewerage:** Sewage is the effluent in a pipe network. Sewer is the conduit - usually a pipe - used to carry off water and waste matter. Sewerage is the complete system of sewers.
- 2.32. **Subsidies:** a grant by a government to a person or company to assist an enterprise, generally to supplement the low income in securing services.

- 2.33. **Standpipe, Stand post:** A pipe riser with a tap (faucet) used as a source of water, usually located publicly.
- 2.34. **Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)** a dry latrine system, with a screened vent pipe to trap flies and often with double pits to allow use on a permanent rotating basis, considered as a safe, hygienic means of excreta disposal.
- 2.35 **Water Supply Regulators:** Independent regulatory bodies that monitor the performance of water utilities or any other water supply operators and ensure that the water supply complies with quality standard and service levels.
- 2.36. **Water Source:** means either groundwater or surface water. Surface water includes streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs. Ground water includes springs, wells or boreholes.
- 2.37 **Water Safety Plan:** Essential actions that are the responsibility of the drinking water provider in order to ensure that drinking water is safe. These are: a system assessment; effective operational monitoring; and management.
- 2.38 **Water Vendors:** These are persons or organizations selling water to households or at collection points. Vendors may carry drinking water for sale directly to the Consumer by tanker trucks, wheelbarrows /trolleys or donkey carts.
- 2.39. **Willingness to pay:** A measure of demand for particular levels of water supply and/or sanitation service.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 NEED FOR POLICY

3.1. The Need for Integrated and Sustainable Management

3.1.1. Water is the elixir of life. It is part of a larger ecological system and vital to the essential environment for sustaining all life forms. It is a basic human need and must be managed in the most optimal manner so that consumption and development needs are met. As a scarce and precious resource its usage has to be planned, along with conservation and management measures, on an integrated and environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the socio-economic needs of the State. In the 21st century, efforts to develop, conserve, utilize and manage this important resource in a sustainable manner have to be guided by the State's perspective.

3.1.2. Moreover, Water, as a resource is one and indivisible: rainfall, river waters, surface ponds and lakes and ground water are all part of one system. Planning and implementation of water related projects have many socio-economic aspects and issues such as environmental sustainability, resettlement and rehabilitation of project -affected people and livestock, public health concerns of water impoundment, dam safety etc. Clear guidelines are necessary in these matters.

3.2. The Need for Equitable distribution of water resources. Complex issues of equity and social justice in regard to water usage and distribution have to be addressed systematically.

3.3. The Need for Futuristic Planning and Efficient Allocation among Users

3.3.1 Expansion of economic activity inevitably leads to increasing demands for water for diverse purposes: domestic, commercial and industrial, irrigation, hydro -power generation, recreation, etc. So far, the major consumptive use of water in the State has been for domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The drinking water needs of the people and livestock are also to be met. Demand of water for industrial use has so far largely been concentrated in or near the towns.

3.3.2. However, the domestic and industrial water demand is expected to increase sharply as the development programmes improve economic conditions and more industries come up there. Impounding of water for hydropower generation will also increase as the potential in this sector is harnessed. This underscores the need for the utmost efficiency in water utilization and public awareness of the importance of conservation and maintenance of water quality.

3.4. **The Need to Protect Water Source and Quality**

3.4.1. Water quality is impacted by untreated or inadequately treated industrial effluents and sewage flowing into rivers or affecting the surface and ground water. Since this can adversely affect the health of the populace, special attention will have to be paid to these aspects. Improvements in existing strategies, innovation of new techniques resting on a strong science and technology base are needed to eliminate the pollution of surface and ground water resources, to restore the pristine quality of former years. Technology and training have to play important roles in the development of water resources and their management.

3.5. **Need to set up a Water Supply Regulatory Commission.** There is a need to set up a body that will serve as an independent umpire between Water service providers and consumers in the State in the area of setting standards, fixing tariffs, and resolving issues.

3.6. **Need to Encourage and Define the role of Private Sector in WSS delivery.** The Reform programme envisages a role for the private sector in service provision, but this role is yet to be defined, articulated and specially spelt out. Policy is expected to address this issue in order to give the private sector comfort for their envisaged roles as the public sector has erstwhile dominated service delivery

3.7. **Need to adopt the proposed Water Investment and Mobilization Guidelines (WIMAG)**

3.7.1 The Federal Government of Nigeria is developing a policy for devolving to the state more responsibility and finances for the implementation of sectoral projects. This policy to be known as the Water Investment and Mobilization Guidelines (WIMAG), is yet to be finalized at the Federal level but states are required to adopt its guidelines to participate and benefit from its implementation. Ondo State needs to proactively adopt the proposed WIMAG guidelines as it may not be possible to review the Ondo State WSS policy to make it WIMAG compliant if the Federal Government approves the WIMAG in the near future.

3.7.2. The Policy needs to adopt the guidelines that will ensure that Ondo State participates and benefits from this innovation.

3.8 **Need to clearly define the role of the Supervising ministry, and WSS agencies-for Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas;** There is need to strengthen all State Agencies directly involved in service provision , while a Ministry is set up to coordinate and formulate policies for the sector.

3.9. **Need to set out the roles of all other Stakeholders;** NGOs, CDA, WASHCOMs, Communities, External Support Agencies, and Charities. Water being everyone's business, all stakeholders should be brought on board with clearly defined roles and mandates.

- 3.10 **Need to define Agency that should be responsible for Sanitation services in Urban, Small Towns, and Rural areas;** presently, the Ondo State Waste Management Authority and Ministry of Environment are in charge of Water related sanitation in Urban and Small towns. The sanitation division of the Local Government is in charge of rural areas. These Agencies need to be empowered to function efficiently and effectively.
- 3.11. **Need to set out the Cost sharing arrangement for Capital and Operation and Maintenance cost in Water and Sanitation service delivery in Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas.** The State has adopted the cost sharing arrangement stated in the National Policy, but this has to be reviewed to determine its suitability and applicability in Ondo State context.
- 3.12. **Need to fulfill some of the conditions and implement some of the programme objectives of the World Bank that is financing project rehabilitation works in the urban water sector.**

Ondo State is one of the reforming States under a loan support programme from the World Bank. The reform programme promotes increased role for the private sector in service provision, implementation of cost recovery measures for the state water utility, increased citizen's participation in sectoral programmes and the set up of a Water Supply Regulatory Body. The Policy is expected to address these issues.

- 3.13. **Need to set out the mechanism for financing water infrastructure.** The State Urban and Rural Water Agencies like in most other states is underfunded. Policy is expected to identify means of generating adequate funds to meet the Operation and Maintenance and Capital needs of the WSS agencies
- 3.14. **Need to set up Government policy on tariff, cost recovery, subsidies etc**
- Who sets tariffs, how should the tariffs be determined? Should the SWA operate as commercial entity or social service provider? What costs should be recovered and how should they be recovered? These are thorny yet crucial issues that policy should address.
- 3.15. **Key Sanitation Policy Issues**
- a. **Poor Awareness:** There is poor awareness about the inherent linkages of sanitation with public health.
 - b. **Social and Occupational aspects of Sanitation:** The occupational hazard faced by sanitation workers daily.

- c. **Clearly Defined Institutional Roles and Responsibilities:** The overlaps in the institutional roles and responsibilities at State and local government levels as well as communities should be resolved.
- 3.16. **An Integrated Holistic Approach:** Sanitation investments were usually planned in a piece-meal manner and did not take into account the full cycle of safe confinement, treatment and safe disposal. Therefore, need for the policy to adopt an integrated holistic approach.
- 3.17. **Technology Choices:** Technologies need to be focused on options that are cost-effective, and sustainability of such investments has been in question.
- 3.18. **Reaching the Un-served and Poor:** Urban poor communities as well as other residents of informal settlements have been constrained by lack of space or economic constraints, in obtaining affordable access to safe sanitation. In this context, the issues of whether services to the poor should be individualized and whether community services should be provided in slums should be addressed. However provision of individual toilets should be prioritized. In relation to “Pay and Use” toilets, the issue of subsidies inadvertently reaching the non-poor should be addressed by identifying different categories of urban poor.
- 3.19. **Demand Responsiveness:** Sanitation has been provided by public agencies in a supply-driven manner, with little regard for demands and preferences of communities as customers of sanitation service.

CHAPTER FOUR

POLICY OBJECTIVES, GOALS, TARGETS AND CONSUMPTION STANDARDS

4.1 Our Vision

The vision of the Ondo State Water Corporation is to develop the water resources of the State to meet our domestic, industrial and irrigation water requirements. This allows us to improve the quality of lives of our people through easier access to water, better sanitation; and our economy, through improved agriculture and industry. The vision for Sanitation in Ondo State is to ensure that all cities, towns and villages in the State become totally sanitized, healthy and livable. It will also guarantee and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all residents with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the poor and the women.

4.2 Policy Objective

The main objective of the Ondo State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy shall be to provide potable water and sanitation services for the people of the State in an affordable, accessible and sustainable manner.

The objectives of the Policy are:

- a. To ensure an open defecation free environment; the safe disposal of seepage, sewage; and the promotion of health and hygiene practices.
- b. To link and integrate sanitation programmes with city and regional planning policies, health, environment, housing and education.
- c. To facilitate access of all citizens to basic level of services in sanitation including the installation of sanitary latrines in each house-hold, in rural and urban areas, schools, motor parks and garages, markets and important public places and also community latrines in densely populated areas.
- d. To promote Community Based Sanitation Programmes (CBSP).
- e. To develop guidelines for the evolution of an effective institutional and financial Framework.
- f. To enhance capacity building of government agencies and other stake-holders for better sanitation, particularly avoiding incidents of water borne diseases.
- g. To meet national obligations effectively in line with the state aspiration.
- h. To change the attitude and behavior on the use of sanitation facilities.
- i. To increase mass awareness on sanitation and community mobilization

4.3 Goals

The goal is therefore to adopt IWRM frame work coupled with participatory, less privileged poor open decision making process. The specific goals of this policy are to:

1. Restore the water schemes to their design capacities;
2. Increase accessibility of potable water to the people;
3. Eradicate water-borne diseases.
4. Provide adequate sanitation coverage for improving the quality of life of the people of Ondo State.
5. To provide physical environment necessary for healthy life.

4.4 Policy Thrust

4.4.1 The State Government is determined to address the challenge of meeting water-related Millennium Development Goals in water resources management and water services delivery.

4.4.2 The main focus of the policy is to improve the activities of the State Government Agencies and other Service Providers in the water and sanitation sector through appropriate institutional framework that would allow the Stakeholders, Communities and Groups to articulate their interest, exercise their obligations, and rights with respect to water and sanitation service delivery and look into their complaints.

4.4.3. The policy of Government includes investing directly in the sector and sourcing for additional investments from Development Partners and the Private Sector. Furthermore, the Government will:

- i. Provide the right policy and conducive environment for Private Sector investment in the provision of potable water
- ii. Modernize the management of the sector by introducing modern equipment and training.

The primary focus of sanitation for the purpose of this policy is on the safe disposal of excreta away from the dwelling units and work places by using a sanitary latrine and include creation of an open defecation free environment along with the safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes; and the promotion of health and hygiene practices in the State.

4.5 Targets:

- (i) To restore existing water supply schemes to their designed capacities and upgrade deserving ones.
- (ii) Increase access to potable water from the present 297.78m³/day to 327.558m³/day by 2027.
- (iii) Construct at least five ground water schemes (deep, well/boreholes) annually between 2015 and 2027.
- (iv) Provision of Sewage treatment plants in each of the three senatorial districts in the state.
- (v) Provision of effluent treatment plant in the industrial zone of the state.
- (vi) Provision of water and gender sensitive sanitation in all public schools.

4.6 Domestic Water Demand

Domestic consumption is estimated on the basis of water demand per capita per day, the water demand being dependent on the degree of urbanization and the availability of the water. For rural areas of Ondo State, a provision of 50 litres per capital per day is assumed and 150 litres per capital per day in urban centers.

4.7 Industrial Water Demand

The total area provided for industries and hospitality infrastructure is about 4,000 hectares. Allowing a gross provision of 50m³ per hectare of land per day for industrial use, a provision of 200,000m³ per day is projected for this purpose. The total water demand for Ondo State by the year 2025 is thus summarized as follows:

*Domestic Demand 910,000M liter./day

*Industrial Demand 290,000M liter./day

4.8 Demand Projections

Over the next 25 years, demand for drinking water is expected to grow by at least six times, i.e. , from 200 to 1,200 Ml/day. Such projections are based on conservative assumptions:

- (a) At a 'normal' growth rate of 3% per year, the population of Ondo State is expected to roughly have doubled by 2025;
- (b) The current average unit consumption of around 30 litres per person per day could rise to at least 60 litres over 25 years – a deliberately cautious assumption, and
- (c) Today's coverage of 30% to 40% should be set to possibly reach 80%- 100% by 2020 – another prudent objective.

However, depending on expansion assumptions for the network, the total demand could range between 650 and 2,300 Ml/day by 2025.

4.9 **Long Term Development Goals**

The demand projection implies significant capital requirements for infrastructure expansion, estimated to be in the range of US\$1.5 – 2.0 billion, i.e, averaging around US\$100million per year over the next 25 years.

4.10 **Water Governance Policy Targets**

By the end of 2018, governance systems will be in place to achieve the following:

1. **Participatory processes:** all citizen of Ondo State will have a voice in Water and Sanitation planning processes, either directly or through organizations representing their interest.
2. **Transparency:** information will flow freely between different stakeholders and decision-making processes will be transparent and open to public scrutiny.
3. **Integrated Planning:** Water and Sanitation decision-making will take place within an Integrated Water Resource Management framework (IWRM framework). As such, dialogue will be encouraged both horizontally between Stakeholders at the same level (e.g. inter-sectoral planning) and vertically between Stakeholders at the State, LGA and community level.
4. **Poverty reduction:** Water and Sanitation planning at all levels will be aligned with poverty reduction strategies. In many cases, this will involve increase in the participation of the poor and marginalized in planning processes and recognize the importance of making available for small-scale productive/commercial uses.

4.11 **Water Resource Management Targets**

By the end of 2018, water management initiatives and innovations will lead to the establishment of: **State –Wide Water Information Base:**

Establishment of a State-wide Water Management Information Base. As a minimum, this system must ensure that Stakeholders at all levels have access to good quality water related information.

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM): Establishment of state-wide IWRM plans will aim at sustaining, efficient and equitable water management and protection of fragile ecosystem.

4.12 **Regulatory framework:**

This will involve identification of river systems and aquifers at highest risk to overexploitation and/or pollution. It will also involve the establishment of a monitoring programme that will focus on high-risk areas and enforce an acceptable regulatory system. This regulatory framework will be based on a series of resource-directed measures (RDM)

that will provide protection for water resources by identifying an appropriate balance between protection, development and utilization of different water resources.

4.13 Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage Targets.

Safe Water Supply Coverage Targets for Ondo State for the period of 2010 to 2020 is shown in the table below.

Table 4.1 Projected Population for Ondo State for the period 2010 to 2020

	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026
	Coverage Population					
Urban	1,514,135	1,957,214	2,060,312	2,168,841	2,283,087	2,403,351
Small Towns	1,135,601	1,467,910	1,545,234	1,626,631	1,712,315	1,802,513
Rural	1,135,601	1,467,910	1,545,234	1,626,631	1,712,315	1,802,513
Total	3,785,338	4,893,034	5,150,780	5,422,102	5,707,717	6,008,377

Table 4.2 Safe Water Supply Coverage Targets for Ondo State

	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026
	Coverage Population					
Urban	1,133,172	1,518,189	1,518,189	1,826,469	2,163,016	2,529,950
Small Towns	440,373	772,617	1,138,642	1,369,852	1,622,262	1,897,462
Rural	440,373	772,617	1,138,642	1,369,852	1,622,262	1,897,462
% Average Targets	34%	52%	70%	80%	90%	100%

1. The initial target is to improve water service coverage from 33% in 2016 to 52% by the year 2018.
2. Extension of service coverage to 70% of the population by the year 2020
3. Extension of service coverage to 100% of the population in the year 2026.

4. Sustain 100% full coverage of water supply and wastewater services for the growing Population beyond the year 2026.

However, despite a lot of investment and resources having gone into the provision of safe water by the government and its developmental partners, this has not always translated into the availability of water that is safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable particularly in rural areas. Therefore to meet the targets set above, there is need for a holistic approach which will ensure that the Government institutionalizes the whole process of water production and supply.

Ondo State will meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets whereby the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation will be reduced by half by 2015 and 100 per cent population will be served by 2020 with improved sanitation. Based on the survey jointly conducted with UNICEF, if the State is to meet the MDGs, measures must be taken to provide 19,050 Units of toilets yearly for the next Ten (10) years.

By the year 2026, sanitation coverage levels shall be as follows:

1. **Rural:** Each household in rural areas (community of population of less than 5,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least samplat latrines.
2. **Small Towns:** Each household in semi-urban areas (population of 5,000 to 20,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least VIP.
3. **Urban:** Each household in urban areas (population above 20,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least pour-flush toilet.

4.14 Consumption standards

- (a) **Rural Water Supply:** Guarantees minimum level of service of 30 litres per capita per day within 250 meters of the Community of 150 to 5,000 people, serving about 250-500 persons per water point.
- (b) **Small towns water supply** represents settlements with population of between 5,000-20,000 with a fair measure of social infrastructure and some level of economic activity with minimum supply standard of 60 litres per capita per day with reticulation and limited or full house connection as determined by the beneficiaries/Government.
- (c) **Urban water supply** 120 litres per capita per day for urban areas with population greater than 20,000 inhabitants to be served by full reticulation and consumer premises connection.

- (d) **Rural Sanitation:** Each household in rural areas (community of population of less than 5,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility with at least minor improvements that would reduce flies, odors, etc (at least upgraded pit latrine).
- (e) **Semi-urban Sanitation:** Each household in semi-urban areas (population of 5,000 to 20,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility that is easily adaptable to existing traditional Pit latrine and uses superstructures which blends very well with other buildings within the Community.
- (f) **Urban sanitation:** Each household in urban area (population above 20,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility that uses suitable and affordable water conveyance systems.

4.15 Policy principles –

1. All water resources within the state are common good belonging to all residents of Ondo State, and in fact to all Nigerians.
2. Within the context of an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach to managing the water resources in Ondo State, the State Government recognizes Water as a social good, an economic good, as well as an environmental good.
3. The State Government believes that access to water and safe sanitation is a fundamental human need, therefore, a basic right.
4. Every resident of the State shall have right to access safe sanitation and at least 30 litres of portable water, every day, within a distance of 100metres; and the State Government shall take steps to guarantee this right,
5. The Ondo State Government recognizes that the Private sector has a role to play in water resources and sanitation development, and would create an enabling environment for the participation of the private sector in the delivery of water and sanitation services.
6. The assets of the public water agencies shall be held in public trust by the State Government, and the public water utilities shall be managed like enterprises- free from political interference, autonomous in its managerial, financial, technical and personnel functions, and operating along commercial lines.
7. Water and sanitation management and development should be based on participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels. Decisions should be made at the lowest appropriate level.
8. Women, men, girls and boys in the state shall have equitable access to the management of safe Water and Sanitation.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 POLICY PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

5.1 Principles of Policy

The underlying principles of the Policy are:

- (a) To promote access to water, health and hygiene, as a fundamental human right which cannot be achieved without potable and affordable water as well as proper and safe sanitation.
- (b) Water is a finite and vulnerable resource, thus requiring an integrated approach to its management.
- (c) Water is a social, economic, and environmental good and therefore requires the adoption of efficient utilization mechanisms as well as ensuring it is equitably distributed.
- (d) Water services delivery should be “bottom-up and demand-driven” as opposed to the current “top-down and supply driven”.
- (e) Water development and management should be based on participatory approach involving Users, Planners, and Policy Makers at all levels.
- (f) Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, which should be reflected in effective participation at all levels.
- (g) Attention must be paid to effective operations and maintenance.
- (h) Emphasis should be placed on policy development, institutional reform, capacity building, and creation of an enabling legal environment.
- (i) Water and land resources must be managed at the lowest appropriate levels.

5.2 Components of the Policy Objective

The major components of the Water and Sanitation Policy Objectives for the State include:

- (a) Improve water supply and sanitation service coverage Statewide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio economic activities.
- (b) Ensure that water supply and sanitation services are accessible, sustainable and affordable, to the entire populace in the State.
- (c) Ensure that Nigerian National Water Quality Standard is maintained by water supply Service Providers.
- (d) Avoid denial of less privileged and poor, access to basic water supply and sanitation Services.

- (e) Enhance capacity of the water supply and sanitation Service Providers in management, operations and maintenance.
- (f) Adopt Public-Private Partnership initiative in the Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas.
- (g) Encourage Water Consumers Associations and Community Water and Sanitation Board in Small Towns and Rural areas.
- (h) Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy reviews and improvements of water supply and sanitation.
- (i) Ensure that legislations and standards internationally acceptable for water supply and sanitation are adhered to.
- (j) Provide adequate regulations for water supply and sanitation activities.
- (k) Enact the reform of the water supply and sanitation sector to ensure sustainable service to the entire populace.
- (l) Adoption of the IWRM framework for improved water and sanitation governance. Sectoral programmes and projects will be coordinated with physical planning, housing, environment, health, education, socio economic policy guidelines, programmes and projects.
- (m) Institution of cost sharing arrangements to ensure full participation of Communities in planning, development, and monitoring of interventions as part of the process of promoting Community ownership, operations and maintenance of the facilities.
- (n) Adoption of Community-led Total Sanitation approach in Small Towns and Rural Communities.
- (o) Develop and use appropriate, low cost easy and cost effective technologies; which are viable, affordable and locally appropriate, based on indigenous knowledge and local skills.
- (p) Involve responsible Departments and Communities for O&M in the planning of sanitation schemes; initiate research and pilot projects for developing sustainable models focusing on safe sanitation practices.
- (q) The provision and distribution of sanitation facilities and resources should be equitable between the rich and poor sections of human settlements. Preference shall, however, be given to those areas where the environmental and social impact shall be the maximum.

5.3 Policy Strategies

To achieve the policy objectives, the strategies with respect to each of the components of the objectives are as follows:

- (a) Water supply and sanitation service coverage Statewide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio-economic activities.
- (b) Ensure that Nigeria National drinking water quality standards are maintained by Service Providers and Household water treatment.
- (c) Ensure that water supply and sanitation services are affordable to the entire populace in the State.
- (d) Avoid denial of less privileged and the poor access to basic water supply and sanitation services.
- (e) Adopt Public-Private Partnership initiative in the urban and small towns.
- (f) Encourage Public Private-Partnership Initiatives to improve WSS service delivery.
- (g) Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy reviews and improvements of water supply and sanitation.
- (h) Ensure that Legislations and standards internationally acceptable for water supply and sanitation are adhered to.
- (i) Promote Manpower Development.
- (j) Awareness, Education and Training
- (k) Institution of Awards.

5.3.1 Improved water supply and sanitation service coverage State wide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socioeconomic activities.

- (a). Develop a State water supply and sanitation master plan incorporating water supply and feasibility survey, demand projection and investment plan for the next thirty (30) yrs.
- (b) Regional water schemes as the ultimate goal.
- (c) Undertake water supply and sanitation feasibility survey for the State to acquire baseline data for proper investment planning.
- (d) Rehabilitation and modernization of existing water works to restore them to their optimum operational capacity. Expansion of existing urban water works to enhance capacities to meet over grown demand.
- (e) Distribution network repairs and renewal for all urban water supply schemes.
- (f) Comprehensive metering of all water supply schemes from abstraction through distribution to consumer connections.

- (g) Maintenance of customer service standards and codes for all consumer property and premises.
- (h) Ensure regular power supply through Independent Power Producers.
- (i) Solar driven pumps to be given highest priority where applicable in the Rehabilitation and construction of borehole based water supply systems.
- (j) Construction of new water supply schemes to serve the segments of the population that is not served.
- (k) Promote improvement of transitional sources of Community water supply (protected spring orifices, protected hand dug well, rain water harvest, etc).
- (l) Promote improvement of sanitation (domestic and human waste disposal) facilities especially in the urban and semi-urban areas.
- (m) The Sanitation Department within the Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency (ODEPA) will be adequately strengthened so as to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.
- (n) The State Government shall strengthen and reposition the School of Health Technology to be able to provide needed manpower towards achieving 100% coverage of sanitation status in the State.
- (o) Government shall coordinate a system of planning and feedback, consultation and coordination at the State level between all agencies (such as environment, health, education, water resources and rural development, physical planning, housing, etc), and the Local Government departments dealing with sanitation issues.
- (p) Water and Sanitation Technical Committees shall be established at State and Local Government levels to ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and oversee the progress in this regard.

5.3.2 Ensure that Nigerian National drinking water quality standards are maintained by service providers and Household water treatment

- (a) The Nigerian National drinking water quality standard shall be the baseline for service powers.
- (b) All water serving 5,000 citizens and above to be equipped with a functional water quality laboratory of appropriate capacity.
- (c) Maintain a state water quality reference laboratory network.
- (d) Monitor and protect the quality of raw water sources for drinking.

- (e) Monitor the output of water supply undertakings for conformity with drinking water quality standards.
- (f) Traditional water supply sources shall be protected and traditional water quality practices promoted.
- (g) Promote Household water treatment and protection.

5.3.3 Ensure that water supply and sanitation services are affordable to the entire populace in the State.

- (a) Conduct affordability surveys to determine income levels of various segments of the consumers.
- (b) Ensure domestic consumers do not spend beyond 20% of their monthly income in accessing water supply in line with International standards.
- (c) Water supply service cost reduction measures shall be pursued without compromising the quality of service.
- (d) Improved management practice (financial management, operations and maintenance, abstraction and treatment techniques and control of water sources pollution) shall be institutionalized to keep the costs to the minimum.
- (e) Institutionalize efficiency improvement techniques by water undertakings to reduce cost.
- (f) All water supply undertaking shall be subjected to performance monitoring and evaluation program.
- (g) Tariff policy shall protect the consumer from bearing the additional cost of the inefficiency of the water supply undertaking.
- (h) All consumers shall be metered starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to communal outlets down to domestic consumers.
- (i) Provisions shall be made to extend service to the poor and vulnerable through social connections (public taps), that may be franchised to WASH Coms/Community Water Boards or Private individuals.
- (j) Tariff policy shall guarantee cross subsidy to accommodate subsidies for the poor.
- (k) Tariff policy shall ensure that the time for the return on investment provides adequate comfort for the consumer.
- (l) Research and development of appropriate affordable and low cost technologies for the *disposal and recycling of all wastes*.

5.3.4 Avoid denial of less privileged and the poor access to basic water supply and sanitation services.

- (a) Government shall sponsor capital investment for rural water supply. Token community contribution shall be to foster a sense of ownership, a necessary ingredient for sustainability.
- (b) The rural communities shall take full ownership and maintenance of water supply facilities provided by the Government.

- (c) Cross subsidy shall be implemented to accommodate the needs of the urban poor.
- (d) Government shall subsidize for the poor where cross subsidy is not applicable.
- (e) Enhance capacity of the water supply and sanitation service providers in management, operations and maintenance.
- (f) Foreign water supply operations shall be encouraged to form joint ventures with Nigerian companies when operating in the country.
- (g) Local manufacture of water supply equipment and treatment chemicals shall be promoted.
- (h) Government shall support Technology transfer arrangements for the local manufacture of major water supply machinery and equipment (pumps, trunk mains and distribution pipes, valves and meters).
- (i) Government shall support local Training institutions specializing in training of water supply operatives.
- (j) Provide technical support for capacity building at State and Local Government levels for the construction of waste disposal facilities.
- (k) Encourage rapid manpower development through adequate patronage of existing relevant training institutions such as NWRI, Universities, Polytechnic, Technical and Vocational Colleges and in-house training capabilities of the existing agencies.
- (l) Encourage within the state's industrialization policy, local manufacture of water supply equipment and water treatment chemicals.
- (m) Establish water supply agencies to operate on commercial basis
- (n) Encourage and fund research, development and studies in the water supply sub-sector.

5.3.5 Adopt Public-Private Partnership initiative in the urban and small towns.

- (a) The State Government shall create the enabling environment for private operators to participate in water supply and waste- water services in the State.
- (b) The State Government shall establish a body to be charged with the responsibility of regulating the activities of water supply and wastewater undertakings in a sector permissive of greater private participation.
- (c) The State Government shall promote private sector participation in the water supply industry to attract resources for lasting development of the sector.
- (d) The State Government shall formulate laws to regulate the activities of the private operators in the water supply and wastewater services to guarantee adequate protection of consumers as well as fairness to the service provider.

5.3.6 Encourage Public-Partnerships Initiatives to improves WSS service delivery

- (a) Encourage exchange visits between Ondo State WSS agencies and identify well performing WSS agencies in other states, and outside Nigeria.

- (b) Encourage study visits by officials of Ondo State WSS to other State Water Agencies to share experiences and acquire knowledge about innovative ways of solving local problems.
- (c) Encourage participation of personnel of Ondo State WSS agencies in training programmes organized by WSS agencies.
- (d) Encourage training programmes between Ondo State WSS and other public utilities worldwide.
- (e) Encourage the recruitment of highly skilled technical and managerial staff and experts from other State Water Agencies as Consultants or Contract staff under various managements or service contracts to assist in solving specific problems.

5.3.7 Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy reviews and improvements of water supply and sanitation.

- (a) Maintain a statewide monitoring network for water and sanitation at the State and Local Government levels.
- (b) Institutionalize monitoring at State and local tiers of Government.
- (c) Promote community participation in monitoring and evaluation.
- (d) Maintain a Statewide water supply and sanitation database.
- (e) Ensure feedback of information to promote proper planning and policy adjustment.

5.3.8 Ensure that Legislations and standards internationally acceptable for water supply and sanitation are adhered to.

- (a) To develop standards on design procedure and material quality for water supply services.
- (b) Regular review of all legislations and laws relevant to water supply and sanitation to ensure that they meet modern day requirements for adequate water supply and sanitation delivery.
- (c) Implementation of the provisions of the WSS policy.
- (d) Reform of the water supply and sanitation sector to attain and maintain internationally acceptable standards.
- (e) Commitment to carry out profound reforms in the way the water supply sanitation sector is managed in the state.

5.3.9 Manpower Development

Take steps to increase the capacity and capability of all water and sanitation related agencies and departments for the successful implementation of the State Water and Sanitation Policy.

5.3.10 Awareness, Education and Training.

- (a) The State and local governments will be encouraged to develop programmes seeking collaboration of media, especially TV and radio channels, to promote water and

sanitation related messages in their entertainment programmes and to develop special programmes related to sanitation and its relationship between civic responsibility, health and education.

- (b) The Traditional and Religious leaders will be motivated for advocacy for raising awareness on water and sanitation.
- (c) A water and sanitation training/awareness raising programme will be initiated as part of the curriculum at all educational institutions at teachers training institutions, government ministries and agencies including Basic Health Units, Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Health, SACA, Community Development, Primary Health Care Development Agency, Mother and Child Health Centres and the Social Welfare Departments. The main focus of the programme will be primary health related; on why toilets are required and how they should be used and maintained.
- (d) Water and Sanitation related issues will also be incorporated in other State Government's Policies to help achieve sustainable environment and development.
- (e) Awareness will be created amongst the people on the relationship between unsafe excreta disposal and spread of diseases.

5.3.11 Institution of Awards

The State Government and Ondo Water Corporation will provide incentives in the form of annual awards/rewards, to be given during the National Sanitation Day Celebration, for the implementation of the State Sanitation Policy in recognition of efforts towards measurable achievements in institutionalization of good sanitation practices. A monitoring system through the State Sanitation Policy Implementation Committee will be developed for the awards to the followings:

1. The Best three (3) Local Governments
2. The Best three (3) CDAs
3. The Best three Media (Print) Operators
4. The Best Media (Electronic) Operators
5. The Best three Primary and Secondary Schools respectively
6. The Best two Markets
7. The Best two Parks and Garages
8. The Cleanest Residential Housing Estate
9. The Cleanest Town

To be eligible for the award, awardees:

1. Must be able to demonstrate that it has developed systems to ensure that the safe disposal of excreta, sewage solid waste and drainage will be managed efficiently on an ongoing basis.
2. Shall be judged by the Sanitation Implementation Technical Committee on the basis of criteria that encompass:
 - (a) Excreta and faces disposal,
 - (b) Waste water disposal,
 - (c) Solid waste disposal,
 - (d) Personal hygiene,

- (e) Community participation and
- (f) Quality of life.

Suitable performance indicators will be developed for each of these criteria and assigned different marks, depending on their significance.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 POLICY STATEMENTS

6.1. The Ondo State Water Corporation shall provide service in urban areas and its assets shall be publicly owned. Its operations shall either be managed by the ODWC staff or through innovative Public -Public Partnership such as Internally Delegated Management Contracts or Public Private Partnerships such as Management or Service Contracts. Technology choice for WSS projects in urban towns shall be determined by the ODWC.

6.2 The Ondo State Small Towns Water Supply Agency shall provide service in Small towns and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Community Development Association depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in a small town. Management of WSS projects in Small Towns shall be by the Ondo State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency or the CDA depending on the ownership of the project.

6.3 However, the Ondo State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall encourage community ownership and management of WSS as much as possible. Technology choice for WSS projects in small towns shall be determined by the Agency based on Demand Response approach.

6.4. The Ministry of Rural Development, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in rural areas, and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Community depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in the community. Management of WSS projects in rural communities shall be by the CDA based on the principle of community ownership and management. Technology choice for WSS projects in rural communities shall be determined by the Agency based on Demand Response approach.

6.5 The Ondo State Government believes that access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses and safe sanitation is a fundamental human need.

6.6. Every resident of the state should have access to safe sanitation and at least 30 litres of potable water, every day, within a distance of 250metres; and the State Government shall progressively take steps to guarantee this provision.

6.7. Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities will be made mandatory for all public institutions including but not limited to hospitals, offices and schools; as well as in Private institutions employing more than 10 persons.

6.8. It shall be the responsibility of the State and Local Governments to provide Water and Sanitation facilities in public Secondary schools and primary schools respectively.

- 6.9 All Private primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the State are required to provide safe water and gender sensitive sanitation services for their staff and pupils as a condition for the issuance or renewal of their registration licenses.
- 6.10. Towards meeting the manpower requirements of WSS agencies in the state, a minimum of 5% of the annual personnel and overhead costs for water supply and sanitation agencies shall be allocated to manpower development at each level of Government.
- 6.11. All private and public agencies developing Estate and New Settlements in the state are required to develop and provide sanitation systems and wastewater management facilities as part of the physical development of the housing schemes.
- 6.12. All Local Governments are required to provide lands for the construction of public sanitation facilities, which shall be constructed either by the LGA or by the private sector through Public Private Partnership.
- 6.13. All households in the state are required to build toilet facilities and keep the inside and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public spaces. It shall be an offence not to have a toilet facility in a residence or office employing more than 10 people.
- 6.14. All water connections from Public utilities will be metered and in urban centers, the Ondo State Water Corporation will charge rates that cover its operation and maintenance costs
- 6.15. Vandalisation of water supply facilities is an offence punishable by law, as provided in the Ondo State Water Corporation law .
- 6.16 At least, 30% of all WSS positions in the State are reserved for women.
- 6.17. All major Water Service providers in the State must be registered with the State Water Regulatory Commission and ensured that water produced for public consumption have been tested and declared safe by State Water quality agencies
- 6.18. Water sources shall be protected from potential source of contamination.
- 6.19. For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 15 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.
- 6.20. It shall be illegal for any household or Corporate body that construct a Water Supply System within 30 meters radius a latrine or graveyard.
- 6.21. All water sources intended for human consumption shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality and shall receive authorization from Ministry of Health before being supplied to the population.

6.22. Drinking water supplied by ODWC, WATSAN, and other water service providers and bodies shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality.

6.23 All drinking water systems shall comply with construction specifications as stipulated by Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

6.24. All materials and equipment in contact with drinking water shall comply with relevant Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) (such as casing, drilling additive, hand pumps, fitting, distribution pipe, and reservoir paint).

6.25. There shall be effective corrosion control of the materials constituting the treatment and supply systems, tanks, pipes, pumps and valves.

6.26. Water quality results shall be accessible to the general public.

6.27 Individuals or firms planning to construct New Estates where public water supply is not available should construct water supply sources that could be jointly accessed by residents. Digging of Individual wells or boreholes in Estates is discouraged.

6.28 New buildings or extensions of old buildings should make provision for sanitary facilities including toilets, septic tanks and soak away.

CHAPTER SEVEN

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 The institutional structures for the water and sanitation sector in Ondo State are listed below:

7.1 **Policy formation and Coordination Bodies.**

1. Federal Ministry of Water Resources
2. Ondo State Government
3. Ministry of Water Resources Development
4. Ministry of Environment
5. Ministry of Health
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry of Agriculture
8. Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning
9. Ministry of Information
10. Ministry of Women Affairs
11. State Steering Committee on Water and Sanitation
12. Local Government Authorities
13. Primary Health Care Development Agency

7.2 **Service Providers**

1. Ondo State Water Corporation
2. Ondo State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
3. Ondo State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
4. Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority
5. Local Government Authorities
6. Private Water Vendors

7.3. Regulatory Bodies

1. Ondo State Water Regulatory Commission
2. Standard Organization of Nigeria
3. Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency
4. National Agency For food And Drug Administration and Control
5. National Oil Spill Response Agency
6. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

7.4 Consumers

1. Community Development Associations
2. Household /domestic consumers
3. Institutional consumers
4. Commercial Consumer
5. Industrial consumers

7.5. Support Services

1. Development partners
2. Non Governmental Organizations
3. Private Sectors

7.6.0 The roles and responsibilities of the bodies are outlined below:

7.6.1 The **Federal Government of Nigeria** through appropriate agencies or the WIMAG shall be responsible for:

- (a) Provision of financial resources to construct new water and sanitation schemes; or to effect rehabilitation, expansion, refurbishing and upgrading of the existing Waterworks to restore them to their optimum operational capacity and to meet MDGs.
- (b) Dedicate power-lines connections to the electricity facilities for Waterworks and booster stations.

7.6.2 Ondo State Government shall:

- (a) Finance capital requirements for water infrastructural development at all levels in the short, medium and long term and provide funds for operation and maintenance at urban levels in the short term.
- (b) Enter into contracts with charities, International donors and Financial Institutions for the raising of loans, bonds, grants and aids.
- (c) Formulate and approve new policies and programmes to develop the sector.
- (d) Approve and Implement new International and national policy instruments for the development of the sector, such as the Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guidelines (WIMAG)
- (e) Enact relevant water and sanitation laws to implement guidelines and policies
- (f) Nominate and appoint professionals to manage the state WSS agencies while granting increased autonomy to the agencies and insulating them from politicization.
- (g) Approve participation of WSS officers in relevant National and International conferences, study tours, exchange visits, and twinning programmes with other public utilities through Public Partnerships.

7.6.3 The Ondo State Ministry of Water Resources

shall be responsible for: Policy advice and formulation, data collection, resources and demand surveys, monitoring, evaluation and co-ordinating of water supply development and management, studies, research and development including the following:

- (a) The Ministry shall articulate programs to achieve the provision of sufficient potable water in the entire State and adequate sanitation for the rural areas in an affordable and sustainable way.
- (b) The Ministry shall coordinate the activities of the State Water Corporation, the proposed Small Towns Water supply Agency; and Rural Water and Sanitation Agency.
- (c) The Ministry shall give policy advice to the State Government on water supply activities and sanitation in rural areas on issues concerning expected levels of service (quality and quantity) and other technical information necessary for effective operation.
- (d) Maintenance of database on water supply and sanitation facilities and performance.
- (e) Mobilization of state, national and international funding and technical support.
- (f) Promote and coordinate other collaborative activities by other government and non-governmental agencies in the sector.
- (g) Provide technical support and assistance to the State, Local Government Water Supply and the Community Water supply and sanitation Boards.
- (h) Creation of an enabling environment for meaningful private sector participation in the sector and encourage Public-Public-Partnerships between Ondo State WSS

agencies and other performing Water Supply Scheme agencies locally, nationally and internationally.

- (i) Assist individual agencies, and be responsible for the maintenance of the hydrological primary network.
- (j) Initiate the process for the establishment of a Management Information System in order to enable the planning and development of sanitation; consolidation of information and data from all line agencies; and make it freely available to the public through data sharing (through IT) within and amongst all sanitation related organizations.
- (k) Develop in collaboration with line agencies, necessary legislation/rules/regulations to make it possible for relevant agencies to develop plans in consultation with all stakeholders.
- (l) Encourage NGOs and CBOs who work on sanitation related issues on self-help and provide incentives or relevant supports.

7.6.4 Ondo State Water Corporation shall be responsible for;

- (a) Water service delivery in urban areas as well as maintenance of facilities
- (b) Collection of water tariffs in urban areas
- (c) Monitoring and evaluation of water services delivery with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control
- (d) Preparation of annual report on water services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders
- (e) Promote Private Sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies Service and Management Contracts.
- (f) Encourage Public-Private-Partnerships with well performing public utilities Locally, Nationally and Internationally.
- (g) Urban, Small Towns and Rural Water data acquisition and management
- (h) Submit to the Ministry of Water resources quarterly reports of activities
- (i) Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission
- (j) Maintenance of good customer relations and feedback system.
- (k) Support the implementation of a citizen's participation System to ensure that water and sanitation service provision reflects demands of all user groups.

7.6.5 Small Town Water Supply Agency

- (a) The Agency shall be empowered to provide potable water supply to Small Towns on continuous basis.
- (b) The Agency shall be supervised by the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development. Where practically possible, the Agency shall take over the existing Small Towns Water Supply Schemes of Water Corporation.
- (c) Water service delivery in small towns as well as maintenance of facilities

- (d) Collection of water tariffs in small towns through Water Consumers Associations (WCAs).
- (e) Monitoring and evaluation of water services delivery in areas of coverage with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control.
- (f) Preparation of annual report on water services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.
- (g) Promote private sector participation in water services delivery through Procurement Contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management Contracts. The WCAs will be encouraged to maintain facilities except complex technologies like mini water works or water treatment plants that they may not have the skills to manage.
- (h) Encourage Public-Private-Partnerships with well performing public utilities locally, nationally and internationally.
- (i) Small Towns data acquisition and management
- (j) Submit to the Ministry of Water resources quarterly reports of activities
- (k) Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission Maintain good customer relations and feedback system.

7.6.6 Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency

The Sanitation Department within the Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency (ODEPA) will be adequately strengthened so as to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.

- (a) Develop an overall sanitation plan for all urban settlements in coordination with all other line agencies.
- (b) Construct public toilets for public use in open spaces and public buildings. Where feasible, the toilets will be constructed by the private sector on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis or on government-private sector partnership basis.

7.6.7 Ministry of Environment

- (a) Provide technical support for the implementation of the sanitation policy, particularly as it relates to its environmental components
- (b) Ensure siting of refuse final disposal sites in an environment friendly manner that will ensure protection of both surface and ground water systems.
- (c) Formulate policy and legislations on waste and sewage disposal and sanitation in markets, motor parks/garages, and abattoirs.
- (d) Research and develop for, deployment in the State, appropriate and affordable sanitation technologies based on Best Available Technologies and Sustainability (BATS).
- (e) Develop strategies for the full sanitation coverage of the urban center of the State.
- (f) Ensure that industrial effluents are adequately treated to a level that will not pollute the water bodies in the State.

- (g) Develop strategies for the proper management of rain run offs, drainages, channels and domestic waste.

7.6.8 Ministry of Education shall:

- (a) Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources RUWATSAN and ODSEPA on issues of school sanitation
- (b) Develop educational materials on sanitation and hygiene for public enlightenment
- (c) Include Mass Literacy Programme and Adult Literacy Curriculum to include sanitation issues.
- (d) Ensure the observation of weekly Sanitation Days in Primary and Secondary Schools in the State

7.6.9 Ministry of Information shall:

- (a) Collaborate with line agencies on public enlightenment campaigns on sanitation
- (b) Develop strategies for improved public awareness on the linkages between sanitation, health and poverty. Mobilize media operators to include sanitation issues in their entertainment programmes.

7.6.10 Ministry of Health/Primary Health Care Development Agency

- (a) Collate and disseminate information on sanitation related diseases in the State
- (b) Collaborate with Ministry of water Resources and other line agencies on control vector diseases, particularly in the management control strategies.
- (c) Collaborate with line agencies in capacity building for sanitation workers, both public and private.

7.6.11 RUWATSAN

The Agency as part of its responsibilities is saddled with the following:-

- (a) Responsible for water and sanitation facilities provision in the rural areas, coordinate COWAB activities and provide technical support to Local Government WES departments.
- (b) The agency shall be supervised by the Ministry of Water Resources.
- (c) Facilitate the provision of Water and Sanitation Services delivery in rural areas. However, RUWATSAN will be increasingly discouraged from direct construction of rural water facilities unless for emergency and critical segments of the populace. This should be devoted to CSOs and the private sector for the delivery of WSS in rural areas.
- (d) Design, rehabilitate, improve, maintain and support the State Rural Water supply Programme.
- (e) Partner with ESAs, CSOs, Charities and Private sector for the delivery of WSS in rural areas.

- (f) Liaise with Federal Government Ministries, Agencies and relevant Ministries in the State in the design and implementation of Programmes and Projects in the area of rural water supply, Environmental Sanitation, Hygiene Education in communities, Schools, Maintenance and provision of rural infrastructure in Population less than 5,000 Populace.
- (g) Compiling and maintaining a State-wide Inventory of Water and Environmental Sources including condition, type of pump and source.
- (h) Contributing to the eradication of water borne diseases in the rural communities.
- (i) Working with External support Agencies e.g. UNICEF, EU, UNDP, DFID, Global 2000, NIGEP for surveillances on Guinea worm and eradication of other water borne diseases through the provision of Potable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the affected communities.
- (j) Monitoring and Evaluation of WASH Programme
- (k) Training of local artisans and hygiene promoter
- (l) Preparation of annual report on rural water and sanitation services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.
- (m) Support communities to establish Community Water and Sanitation Board (COWSAB) for operation and maintenance of water facilities.
- (n) Rural Water and Sanitation data acquisition and management.
- (o) Train LGA WES Departments, Community artisans to promote household sanitation strategies.
- (p) Support Local Government Area WES Departments in the establishment of VLOM systems
- (q) Submit to the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development quarterly report of activities.

7.6.12 Ondo State Water Regulatory Commission shall be responsible for:

- (a) Advising the State Government on water supply matters.
- (b) Licensing Water Services Providers (WSPs)
- (c) Provision of a framework for the regulation of Public-Private-Participation in water supply and sanitation.
- (d) Developing sector guidelines on the technical and financial management of Water Services Providers Making regulations and prescribing all matters required or permitted to be prescribed for carrying out its duties, including:
 - (i) The administration of affairs of the ODWRC, including, among other things, the holding of meetings, hearings and proceedings, arbitration and mediation of proceedings.
 - (ii) The conduct of enquires and investigations, becoming a party in the handling of information, the rules by which evidence shall be taken, and generally the conduct of business.

- (iii) The procedure for using WSP licenses.
- (iv) The determination of standards for the provision of prescribed Water Services, including Water Quality Standards.
- (v) Fixing of the Tariffs that may be charged by Water Services Providers for their Prescribed Water Services Provider.
- (vi) The resource procurement policies of an entry into PPP agreements by the Water Services Provider as may be applicable, and the review of same.
- (vii) Set, approve and from time to time review standards of performance of services in the sector.

7.6.13 Local Governments shall be responsible for:

- (a) Implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programmes through the WES units in conjunction with RUWATSAN and community development associations/NGOs.
- (b) Contribution to policy formulation.
- (c) Funding of water and sanitation programmes in rural areas.
- (d) Monitoring and evaluation
- (e) Liaising with COSWAB
- (f) Institutional capacity building
- (g) Payment of tariffs to the Public Water Provider within the locality of each LGA
- (h) Ensure effective implementation of the State Water and Sanitation Policy within its jurisdiction.
- (i) Carry out regular effective sanitary inspection house-to-house, restaurants, schools, markets and other public places.
- (j) Develop strategies for increased public awareness campaigns on sanitation
- (k) Effectively enforce relevant sanitation laws and regulations
- (l) Enact bye laws on sanitation towards management of newly emerging sanitation challenges
- (m) Establish the Local Government Water and Sanitation Technical Committee
- (n) Provide adequate funding for the activities of the Local Government Water and Sanitation Technical Committee
- (o) Collaborate with relevant State Government Agencies towards effective sanitation programmes.

7.6.14 Community Water and Sanitation Boards (COWSAB)

The major function of this board is to operate, maintain and manage water and sanitation Facilities as provided by Government. The operation guidelines in setting up COWSAB are as follows:

- (a) COWSAB will be primarily for Communities with less than 5,000 people.
- (c) It shall be based on a Board of Directors elected by General Assembly of Water users in a Community.

- (d) The General Assembly of water users will meet annually to elect new boards or return as the case may be and to review the Board's performance and operation during the year.
- (e) Members of the board shall comprise of five members from the Community, these members are the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and two Government Officials who shall be the State/ LG Community Development and Water Sanitations Officers from the Local Government.
- (f) COWSAB will charge members of the Community what is known as user's fee to cover recurrent cost such as repairs and maintenance of the scheme.
- (g) Members are expected to meet at least once in a month and provide a minute book.

7.6.15 Communities shall be responsible for:

- (a) The management of water schemes in rural areas through COWSAB in conjunction with Local Government, RUWATSAN and private sector.
- (b) Demanding water services as part of a demand – driven approach to water service delivery.
- (c) Active participation in planning meetings.
- (d) Payment of tariffs
- (e) Counterpart funding as per cost sharing formula
- (f) Hygiene promotion
- (g) Maintenance of security of rural water schemes
- (h) Local-level management and environmental protection
- (i) Budget tracking and reporting for accountability and transparency.

The communities will be encouraged to maintain a safe and pleasant physical environment in their settlement, participate in the provision of sanitation infrastructure and its management and manage the disposal of solid waste at the neighbourhood level through community mobilization, public consultation and media campaigns. The mobilization process will focus on the creation of women's neighbourhood organizations.

7.6.16 NGOs and CBOs

- (a) NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to assist communities in mobilization for sanitation related programmes and projects and will assist the relevant Government Agencies in the planning, funding and development of community based sanitation infrastructure.
- (b) Successful NGOs and CBOs programmes will be provided support and enabling environment so as to help convert them into training centres for different sanitation related stakeholders.
- (c) NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to help in the formation of Community Sanitation Vanguard and to guide them in formulating sanitation projects.

7.6.17 Development Partners

The role of development partners shall include:

- (a) Funding of projects for water and sanitation sector development.
- (b) Capacity building
- (c) Resource mobilization
- (d) Advocacy
- (e) Research and development and, where appropriate, facilitation of learning alliances
- (f) Guidance and planning and strategy implementation and review of policy targets.

7.6.18 Private Sector:

The role of private sector shall include:

- (a) Financing water infrastructure development through loans and funds
- (b) Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities.
- (c) Conduct of studies for the development of the water and sanitation sector
- (e) Implementation of management and services responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned water utilities through public private partnerships such as:
 - i. Provision of alternative sources of power supply for existing water schemes
 - ii. Collection of tariffs for public or private water service providers
 - iii. Collection and disposal of wastes
 - iv. Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities
 - v. Other assignments that may be determined by Ondo State Government or her relevant agencies.
 - vi. Operation and maintenance of small scale water schemes such as boreholes at urban, small towns, local or community levels.
 - vii. Financing water infrastructure and sanitation development and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery programmes in urban, small town and rural areas.
 - viii. Execution of contracts in the sector, such as drilling of boreholes, construction of dams, waste water plants and water schemes.

The private sector will be encouraged to discharge their corporate social responsibilities by undertaking initiatives for safe and healthy physical environment in the State. They will also be encouraged to participate in the provision of sanitation infrastructure and its management.

7.6.19 Individual Households

Individual Households will be encouraged to:

- (a) Build latrines, keep the internal and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public spaces.
- (b) They will also be encouraged to cooperate with governments, NGOs/CBOs and with their neighbours to form community organizations that can promote sanitation related programmes and projects.
- (c) Pay rates as may be formulated and deem fit.
- (d) Maintain water and sanitation facilities within their immediate environment.

7.6.20 Role of the Media

The government will encourage both Print and Electronic media to:

- (a) Propagate built-in sanitation related messages in its entertainment programmes and to develop educational programmes on sanitation and health related issues.
- (b) Publish news and articles to make people aware of sanitation related issues and motivate them to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in their houses, neighbourhood and settlements.

7.6.21. Water Service Providers (WSPs)

- (a) Drinking water supplied by ODWC and other water service providers shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality(NSDW).
- (b) WSPs shall request an authorization from the Ministry of Health for the use of water for human consumption or for food processing. The authorization shall be issued when the following requirements are met:
 - 1. Water quality comply with allowable limits
 - 2. Construction requirements and water treatments are met
 - 3. Minimum safe distance is observed around water points.
- (c) Operate and maintain water facilities in order to provide drinking water complying with standards. An internal routine water quality control shall be conducted and water providers shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control. Results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.

- (d) Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ
- (e) Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.
- (f) Inform Ondo State Health Authorities in case of failure of water treatment process.
- (g) Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.
- (h) Drinking water providers shall increase the amount of residual chlorine during epidemics or special cases according to instructions of Ministry of Health.
- (i) Table Water Associations shall ensure the water produced and offered for sale by their members meet the Nigerian Drinking Water Quality and their operations are registered by NAFDAC.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUSTAINABILITY AND FINANCING ISSUES.

8.1. Sources of funding

Funding for developing the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sector in Ondo State shall generally come from the following sources:

- (a) The Federal Government of Nigeria acting through budgetary allocations and/or the Water Investment and Mobilisation Guidelines (WIMAG) funding process for capital projects.
- (b) Ondo State Government shall remain the primary financier of Water agencies/institutions, particularly to manage its water schemes and towards achieving this, shall ensure adequate provision of funds for water supply and sanitation projects.
- (c) In addition, the state govt. shall remain co-financier of sanitation projects and hygiene promotion activities.
- (d) Local Governments in Ondo state.
- (e) Formal users, such as households, and businesses.
- (f) Informal suppliers, such as water vendors operating boreholes.
- (g) Private companies, either local or foreign.
- (h) Non-governmental organizations raising funds from voluntary private contributions or grants from international agencies.
- (i) Benefiting communities.
- (j) Local banks and other financial institutions, offering short-term or medium-term loans at market rates.
- (k) International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank
- (l) International aid from multilateral, bilateral sources, or external support agencies available as loans on concessional terms or grants
- (m) Environmental sanitation and water revolving funds that may be launched by the State government.

8.2. Funding of Capital projects

Funding for capital projects shall be from Government with support from non governmental sources.

- (a) Governmental sources: The three tiers of Government –Federal, State, and Local shall finance water and sanitation projects in line with the costs sharing formula stated in the NWSP.

Cost Sharing for Capital Investment by Govt. agencies			
Agency	Rural Water Sanitation	Small Town Water Sanitation	Urban Water Sanitation
Federal Govt	50%	50%	30%
State Govt.	25%	30%	60%
Local Govt.	20%	15%	10%
Community	5%	5%	Nil

B. Non Governmental sources: The ODWC and other water and sanitation agencies of the state if need be could seek financial assistance from external lending institutions and donor agencies in line with the cost sharing formula below:

Cost Sharing for Capital Investment from External support Agencies			
Agency	Rural Water sanitation	Small Town water sanitation	Urban Water sanitation
ESA	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Fed Govt/State Govt./LGAs	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Community	5%	5%	5%

Cost Distribution for Operation and Maintenance

Agency	Rural WSS	Small towns WSS	Urban WSS
Fed Govt	nil	nil	nil
State Govt	10%	nil	100%-Tariff
Local Govt	20%	nil	nil
Community	70%	100%	nil

8.3 Sustainable Cost Recovery.

The Ondo State Government shall adopt a policy of sustainable cost recovery, rather than full cost recovery, for the financing of its publicly owned water and sanitation agencies, implying that the Ondo State Water Corporation, the Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency, and the Small Towns Water Supply Agency would aim for revenue sufficient to cover their recurrent costs (operating and maintenance) and they should develop sustainable long-term cost recovery policies,

anticipating all future cash flow needs. Sustainable cost recovery includes operating and maintenance cost.

Funding for capital projects of the public water works and sanitation agencies shall be the sole responsibility of the governments (Federal, State, and Local Govt, in the short term) and in the long term, the public owned water works and sanitation agencies shall fund expansion and new construction through internally generated revenues coupled with financing from the Private sector.

8.4. Water supply Tariff policy

- (a) All water connections shall be metered starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to communal outlets down to domestic consumers.
- (b) Tariff policy shall ensure that the time for the return on investment provides adequate comfort for the consumers.
- (c) Tariff policy shall protect the consumer from bearing the additional cost of the inefficiency of the water supply undertaking.
- (d) Tariff should be structured according to the population densities to favour the poor
- (e) Tariffs of the Publicly owned water service providers in the State shall in the minimum, cover the cost of production (including operation and maintenance)
- (f) Water Tariffs shall be determined by the Ondo State Water Regulatory Agency.
- (g) All Water Service Providers, whether Public or Private are required to extensive public consultations in form of Stakeholders Public hearings in at least one location in each of the senatorial zones in the State before fixing new water tariffs, which should be approved by the Ondo State Water Regulatory Agency.
- (h) Public and private water services providers in the State shall for the purpose of fixing tariffs take into consideration, the cost of production which shall at all times be determined and published every six months for public information through newsletter bulletins and press releases.

8.5. Subsidies and free basic water

- (a) The Tariff policy under the Ondo State Water and Sanitation Policy shall guarantee cross subsidy to accommodate water supply to meet the basic human needs for the poor.

8.5.1 Subsidies

Water subsidies when considered necessary, should be affordable to Government that is providing them, targeted to the groups intended to benefit, (designed and) transparently administered with the involvement of the intended beneficiaries.

8.5.2. Free Basic water

The following bodies shall be considered for a specific cubic meter of improved water as free basic water, as would be determined through metering by Ondo State Water Regulatory body. Any other improved water consumed, above the free basic water shall be appropriately paid for-

- i. Orphanages
- ii. Social Homes for the Aged/senior citizens
- iii. Emergency Relief Centres
- iv. Care and Support homes of People living with AIDs, and other vulnerable groups.
- v. Offices of Associations of the physically challenged.
- vi. Privately or publicly owned Kindergartens and Nurseries of pupils Aged 1-12

8.6. Sanitation Tariff policy

Tariffs charged by the ODSEPA shall in the minimum, cover the cost of production (including operation and maintenance), and shall be determined by the Board of the ODSEPA.

8.7 Gender issues

To achieve Gender mainstreaming in the water and sanitation sector at all levels, the Ondo State government would take care of all interest groups (men, women, youths, the aged and the physically challenged) by implementing the following programme of actions:

- (a) The Ondo State Government shall train and retrain all relevant staff in all the agencies of government that are charged with water and sanitation issues and community committees on mainstreaming gender in water and sanitation projects.
- (b) Capacity building programmes on gender mainstreaming in organizations, community projects and general administration should be handled by implementing partners such as donor agencies, NGO's, Civil society organizations and CBO's
- (c) Membership and leadership positions of WASHCOMS shall be equitably spread among the various interest groups.
- (d) Capacity building programmes should be provided for all interest groups, particularly for such involving women, youths, and the physically challenged. The trainings should be tailored to fit time constraints and operational needs of those involved. In particular, the Ondo State Government shall ensure that more women and youths are trained in project management, particularly of such technical areas like Sanitation centres, pump and water system management, repair and maintenance to ensure they benefit from the opportunities available in such areas. *Women groups and bodies would be encouraged to send bids for Water and sanitation contracts, particularly in male dominated areas such as drilling.*
- (e) Programme design in Ondo state would incorporate careful review of project's benefits and opportunities available to women. Planning would articulate possible negative impact of project thereby seeking out ways of mitigating the negative effects. Projects should also spell out benefits and opportunities available to women.
- (f) Provision of software or hardware and other equipment for water and sanitation agencies or implementing partners would be gender sensitive in Ondo state

- (g) The Ondo state Government would invest in community sensitization and enlightenment on the need for greater involvement of women in the water and sanitation projects.

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER NINE

This water and sanitation policy document is in consonance with current thinking of the State government and the various stakeholder groups to whom its development has been exposed. Unlike in most states and countries, the policy is actually demand driven and very participatory. It has also borrowed extensively from the National water and Sanitation policy, while benefiting from the trends in the water sector reforms in Nigeria, other countries and developments of the past fifteen years at the international level. It is also in line with many of the fundamentals of NEEDS and SEEDS. Nevertheless, the policy belongs to Ondo State and its citizens.

The policy needs to be further exposed to the principal stakeholders in order that the final product might reflect the thinking of the stakeholders in the water sector and other sectors that are related or impacted by water supply. It also needs to reflect the thinking of the politicians, as the policy is a statement of government as to how it wants to manage the water supply sector. Further participatory validation activities are thus expected to provide inputs to the policy from a wider range of stakeholders.

The achievement of the goals set out in this policy is not the job of the Government, however. It is the job of all segments of the Ondo State society, particularly the thousands of communities for whom the elements of the policy represent the hope of a better life. Policy is dynamic. It is created to serve the people and we must continually be reassessing it to ensure that it is performing its role.

The Ondo State Water and Sanitation Policy is still in its draft, and it is envisaged that all stakeholders will take advantage of the opportunities to make inputs towards producing a final copy that will address the crisis in the water sector in the State, attributed largely to poor governance.

On its part the Ondo State Government restates its commitment in providing all necessary support towards the preparation of a final State policy on water and sanitation that is locally driven and locally owned. This will thereafter be translated into programmatic action through the development of a strategic framework of implementing the water and sanitation policy.

The implementation of the statements contained in this policy will no doubt require some legislative reviews especially of the draft Ondo State Water Corporation law, and the edicts that set up the Ondo State Environmental Protection Agency, and possibly of the RUWESA. A new law also needs to be enacted to create the Ondo State Water Regulatory Agency; generally adopting features of the WIMAG in the process. The Executive and Legislative arms of Ondo State Government are aware of these legal implications and the Ondo State House of Assembly Committee on public utilities and transport is committed to rising up to this challenge.