



**Federal Capital Territory**  
**WASH Sector-wide Investment and Action plan**  
**Draft**

**January 2012**

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACs	Area Councils
AMAC	Abuja Municipal Area Council
AIPDC	Abuja Investment and Property Development Company
AEPB	Abuja Environmental Protection Board
AFRICASAN	Africa Sanitation and Hygiene Conference
CBD	Central Business District
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFFRI	Directorate of Foods, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure
EHCs	Environmental Health Clubs
ESA	External Support Agency
FEEDS	Federal Capital Territory-Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
FCTWB	Federal Capital Territory Water Board
FCDA	Federal Capital Development Authority
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
GIS	Geographical Information System
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
INGOs	International Non Governmental Organisation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IYS	International Year Of Sanitation
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
<b>LUD</b>	
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PSU	Project Support Unit
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
STWSA	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
STDA	Satellite Towns Development Authority
SIMS	
TOR	Terms of Reference
RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund

WSSCC	Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council
UN	United Nations
UBEB	Universal Basic Education Board
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Management
WASHCOM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees in communities
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WIMS	Water and Sanitation Information Management Systems

## Executive Summary

### **The assignment**

The UNICEF, C-Field office, in August 2011, appointed a Consultant to develop an action plan for the delivery of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services in the Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria's political capital.

### **Objectives of the assignment**

According to the Terms of Reference (TOR), the FCT WASH action plan should cover a period of five years and outline the following:

- a. *Sector strategies;*
- b. *The number and type of facilities required to meet current and projected population up to year 2017*
- c. *Estimated program costs to finance designs, construction , studies, monitoring and evaluation, operation and maintenance, information/education/communication activities, training and capacity building;*
- d. *Institutional arrangements for implementing the program;*
- e. *Implementing modalities including phasing and financial requirements;*
- f. *Environmental and social impacts;*
- g. *Measurable indicators for tracking progress towards the achievement of the access targets;*
- h. *Development of macro action plans for each phase of the program and annual action;*
- i. *Terms of Reference (TOR), with special emphasis on role of women;*
- j. *Formulation of a time schedule/milestones for specific steps to be taken in the implementation of the plan;*
- k. *Sanitation investment, e.g., equipment, supplies, implementation, operation, maintenance and management.*
- l. *Identification of the roles of external donors, UN organizations (especially UNICEF), private sector and INGOs in the execution of the plan;*
- m. *The required investment to undertake the projects during the period, including cost recovery objectives and policies.*

The expected output of the consultancy is the production of a report that contains:

- a. *A Situation analysis on the WASH sector in the FCT;*
- b. *Sector strategies and targets; and*
- c. *WASH sector yearly Action Plans*

## **Methodologies**

The following methodologies were used in carrying out the assignment:

1. **Recosanance visits** were paid to the offices of various WASH stakeholders including service providers, implementers and consumers to inform them about the assignment and secure their support. Offices visited include the FCT Water Board, the Abuja Environmental Protection Board, the Primary Health Care Development Board, the Abuja Municipal Area Council, Kuje Area Council, Kwali Area Council, Gwagwalada Area Council and Abaji Area Council.

2. **Secondary data** on the existing situation in the FCT WASH sector were reviewed.

Documents consulted included:

- a. *The International Year of Sanitation Action plan for the FCT.*
- b. *Brief to the Honourable Minister of State on Rural Water Supply, 2011.*
- c. *Abuja Environmental Board Act 1997.*
- d. *Review of the Abuja Water Supply Master plan*
- e. *Federal Capital Development Authority: Review of Water Supply Master plan.*
- f. *FCT Baseline survey, 2008*
- g. *FCT Baseline survey Up scaling 2009.*
- h. *Nigeria Vision 20: 2020, The First National Implementation Plan (2010 – 2013) , Volume III: Sectoral Plans and Programmes*
- i. *Africa Sanitation and Hygiene Conference 3, Nigeria situation overview.*
- j. *Guidelines for the Preparation of the 2007 – 2009 Medium-Term Sector Strategies.*
- k. *UNICEF WASH Final Communication strategy.*
- l. *Federal Capital Territory Act.*
- m. *Federal Capital Territory-Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (FEEDS).*
- n. *Global Sanitation Fund (GSF): Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council Sanitation Sector Status and Gap Analysis: Nigeria.*

- o. MDG Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy for Nigeria*
- p. International Year Of Sanitation Action Plan For Nigeria*
- q. Revised National Water Supply Policy*
- r. Report of the Vision 20: 2020, National Technical Working Group on Water and Sanitation.*
- s. Federal Government of Nigeria Budget 2007, 2008. 2008. 2010, 2011.*
- t. Federal Capital Territory Water Board, Budget Performance report 2009.*
- u. FCT Water Board Presentation of 2011 Statutory Budget proposal to the Senate Committee, 2011.*
- v. Abuja Environmental Protection Board Servicom Charter.*

**3. Key Informant Interviews** were held with top WASH officials in the FCT and the Area Councils to gather information on status of WASH in the FCT, challenges, and sectoral plans. Those interviewed included the Director of the FCT Water Board and some of the management staff, officials of the AEPB, and officials of the Environmental departments of Bwari Area Council, Kuje Area Council, and Abaji Area Council. Gwagwalada Area Council and the Primary Health Care Development Board.

## Findings

1. There are 858 communities across the six (6) Area Councils of the FCT, distributed as follows<sup>1</sup>:
  - AMAC - 224
  - Abaji - 99
  - Bwari - 116
  - Gwagwalada - 104
  - Kuje - 166
  - Kwali - 149
  
2. Access to improved water supply in FCT is generally low- about 40%; and past studies put access to improved Sanitation in the FCT at 80%. There are however wide variations in the degree of access with AMAC in metropolitan FCT recording high rates while the Area councils made up of satellite towns and rural communities record

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<sup>1</sup> FCT Baseline survey, 2008.

very low access. Open defecation is still the norm in most rural communities and the widely acclaimed CLTS approach of influencing behavioural change for good sanitation practices is yet to be introduced to most communities.

3. The FCTWB is presently involved in policy formulation, service provision and regulatory functions in the FCT WASH sector, and its service delivery functions covers both urban, semi urban and rural areas of the FCT. It has the mandate to deliver water supply service, conduct research for policy formulation and fix water rates. This saddles it with too much responsibility, some of which it is not best suited to discharge because of lack of expertise or conflict of interest.
4. The strategies and technology for water supply and sanitation service provision differs in urban, semi urban and rural areas; as such these responsibility needs to be assigned to specific bodies. More so, the FCT has a state status therefore in line with best practice, its WASH sector should be operated in such a way such that the responsibilities of policy formulation service provision, and regulatory functions are clearly separated and assigned separate bodies. It is however, heart warming that the management of the FCT seems to have realised this and there is a political will to off load some of its present duties to appropriate institutions.
5. The FCTWB is providing a social cum economic service, but operating under a public service environment with its attendant bureaucracy, poor incentives for workers, poor work attitude and inefficiency. It does not enjoy required autonomy to deliver service in an efficient, timely, customer friendly and sustainable manner as its operations are still bugged down by Government bureaucracy and its staff lack the necessary incentives to perform optimally.
6. The draft FCTWB bill that would have transformed the body into a Corporation like its counterparts in other parts of the country is yet to be enacted into law. The Board is presently operating under the law that established the FCTA.
7. There is a draft Water and Sanitation, though a copy was not sighted. It needs to be reviewed to accommodate new reform agenda.



8. The AEPB was established as a Regulatory Institution in the Sanitation sector, but over time it has started delivering basic sanitation services. The 1997 Act that set it up gave it regulatory functions only: “The functions of the Board include the following<sup>2</sup>:
- a. *The control of removal and disposal of liquid wastes.*
  - b. *The control and disposal of solid waste.*
  - c. *The control of-*
    - *Vector pests, rodents and reptiles*
    - *Portable and waste water-effluent discharge*
    - *Noise which constitutes a nuisances*
    - *The use of septic tanks and sewage maintenance*
    - *Bush burning, poaching and indiscriminate felling of trees*
    - *Stray and wandering animals*
    - *Public conveniences and cemeteries.*”
9. This mandate shows that the functions of the AEPB are statutorily regulatory not service delivery. It was set to ‘control’ removal and disposal of liquid waste and ‘public conveniences’, but the body have intervene in service provision to fill a gap since there is no other body mandated to provide basic sanitation facilities. As such, the AEPB has been involved in both regulatory and service delivery activities. Regarding basic sanitation, the AEPB constructs public conveniences though on a small scale and waste water treatment plants. However, in practice, the AEPB focuses more on solid wastes disposal, resulting in the neglect of water related sanitation particularly in urban areas.
10. In reality there is no body charged with delivery sanitation services in urban areas and this accounts for low scale waste water management and the absence of public conveniences in markets, motor parks and open spaces in the urban areas of the FCT. The FCTWB through its Rural Water Supply and Sanitation department covers up this gap albeit partially in the rural areas.

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<sup>2</sup> Abuja Environmental Protection Board, Act 1997.

11. There are several overlaps in the activities of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of the FCTWB and the Primary Health Care Development Board, two agencies intervening in the provision of basic sanitation services at the rural level.
12. The task of delivering Rural Water Supply and Sanitation services is presently discharged by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) department of the FCTWB, which is grossly understaffed to delivery this critical assignment. Its staff strength comprises an Engineer who acts as the Head of the Department, a Geologist, and two technical staff seconded from the FCT Primary Health Care Board.
13. The Rural Water and Sanitation department of the FCTWB is presently underfunded to discharge its onerous roles and responsibility. Compared to the Water Supply department, the Sanitation Department of the FCT is poorly funded and in fact have recorded zero funding for several months in recent years. For instance, no funds was released for the Department to implement the International Year of Sanitation and as Counterpart fund for the UNICEF WASH programme in 2010 and in the first six months of the year 2011. The result is that improvement of basic sanitation services lags in rural communities in the FCT.
14. There is a Zero budget for implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes in almost all the Area councils. The 6 Area Councils have not been able to perform this statutory roles and responsibilities in the provision of WSS services for a myriad of reasons. The political leadership do not seem to accord WASH issue any priority, political commitment to developing the sector is generally poor, none of the 6 Area Councils have created a WASH unit, and the Environmental Health departments presently handling WASH matters are underfunded and under staffed to be able to discharge their duties effectively. Broadly speaking, WASH activities are practically at a stand still in all the Area councils as little or no activity takes place.
15. CLTS have not taken off in most communities in the 6 Area Councils, it is only being implemented on a pilot basis in a very few out of the 858 communities in the FCT. In the same vein, WASHCOMMs and Environmental Health Clubs do not exist in most of the communities. WCA exists in about 120 small towns of the FCT.

Commented [BB1]: More information required

16. Users are minimally involved in WASH governance leading to poor project sustainability. Water Consumers Associations and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees do not exist in almost all communities. Also Environmental Health Clubs as platforms for hand washing campaigns to schools pupils are not in existent in most schools.

17. A total number of 8670 household latrines need to be constructed annually over eight years in the FCT at an estimated cost of N129m per annum to increase service coverage by 50% between 2012 and 2020. For Water Supply,

Commented [BB2]: Information required from the FCTWB

### Recommendations

1. The draft Water Supply and Sanitation policy should be reviewed to incorporate new developments in the sector. This will also define and clarify roles of all players and stakeholders in the sector.
2. A sector wide law should be developed for the FCT, incorporating provisions to guide the activities of the FCTWB, the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and the RUWASSA. The existing FCTWB should be incorporated into this new composite FCT Water law.
3. The FCTWB should be transformed into a Corporatized quasi commercial Utility enjoying semi autonomy in its management and financial activities. Under the new arrangement, Government should continue to finance the capital expenses of the FCTWB, while it should have 100% control over its IGR, for financing Operation and Maintenance costs including personnel costs.
4. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of the FCTWB should be transformed into the FCT Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and be adequately funded and staffed to perform its statutory roles and responsibilities.

5. The FCDA should set up a Secretariat for Environment with a department for Water Supply and Sanitation to coordinate Policy issues, Research and planning in the sector. Presently, the FCTWB reports to the Social Services secretariat of the FCT.
6. Though water supply is primary a social service, its service providers should be able to recover in the minimum Operation and Maintenance (O and M) costs particularly in Urban areas for them to operate sustainably. As such the FCTWB should operate as a Stand alone Corporatized Utility enjoying relative autonomy and independence compared to other Government parastatals and submitting reports to the proposed Environment Secretariat of the FCDA for the purposes of coordination and accountability.
7. A FCT Water Supply and Regulatory Commission should be established.
8. A FCT Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency should be created charged with delivering service to Small towns and Satellite towns. In the alternative the Satellite Town Development Agency should be strengthened its capacity to perform this role more efficiently based on community ownership and management and demand responsive approach.
9. The new FCTA Water Supply and Sanitation department should institute an FCT WASH steering committee that will harmonise activities of all sector players.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

### 1.1. Study area

FCT was created in 1978, following the decision to relocate the Nation's capital away from Lagos. It is located in the central region of Nigeria, approximately between longitudes 6° 46'E and 7° 37'E and latitudes 8° 21'N and 9° 18'N. It is bounded by Nasarawa state to the east, Kaduna state to the north, Niger State to the west and Kogi State to the south. The territory covers an Aerial extent of about 8000 Sq km.<sup>3</sup> .

The South-western corner of the territory is about 68 km North of the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers (Offodile, 2002). The western edge of the territory extends Northward for 90 km west of the Gurara River, a south-flowing tributary to Niger.<sup>4</sup>

According to the 1991 census, the FCT has an estimated population of 6.7 million people. The urban areas of the FCT include Maitama, Wuse, Asokoro, and Gwarinpa all in Abuja Municipal Area Council; while the satellite towns include Nyanya, Karu, Karmo , Lugbe all in the adjoining Area Councils.

A baseline survey<sup>5</sup> conducted by the FCTA on availability or no availability, accessibility, affordability and conditions of services in several sectors: transport, Water and sanitation, Energy, Agriculture in the FCT shows that there are 858 communities across the 6 Area Councils in FCT, distributed as follows:

- AMAC – 224
- Abaji – 99
- Bwari – 116
- Gwagwalada – 104
- Kuje – 166
- Kwali – 149

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<sup>3</sup> **Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on WASH in Federal Capital Territory:** A Report of A Survey Conducted by UNICEF Zone C. Prepared by Professor M. K. C. Sridhar and Oladapo Y. Okareh, Division of Environmental Health Sciences, Faculty of Public Health, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, September 2008.

<sup>4</sup> **Review of FCT Water Supply Master plan,** Federal Capital Development Authority, 2010

<sup>5</sup> **FCT Baseline Survey, 2008,** accessible at <http://fctdeprs.org/>

## 1.2. Administration

By virtue of sections 299 and 302 of the 1999 Constitution, the FCT has the status of a 'State', with Executive Powers in the hands of a Minister appointed by the President. The FCTA has one Senatorial seat and two House of Representatives constituencies and its laws are enacted by the National Assembly. The Administration of the FCTA is organized around Secretariats headed by Secretaries. There is presently five Secretariats viz.: -

- a. *Educational Secretariat.*
- b. *Health and Human Services Secretariat.*
- c. *Social Services Secretariat.*
- d. *Agricultural Secretariat.*
- e. *Transport Secretariat.*

There are also a number of Parastatals providing specialized services key among which are the following:-

- a. *Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA)*
- b. *Satellite Towns Development Authority (STDA)*
- c. *FCT Water Board*
- d. *Abuja Environmental Protection Board (AEPB)*
- e. *Abuja Investment and Property Development Company (AIPDC)*

The Federal Capital Territory has six Administrative Area Councils (AC) each headed by an elected Chairman. The ACs are:

- a. *Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC).*
- b. *Bwari Area Council.*
- c. *Gwagwalada Area Council.*
- d. *Kwali Area Council.*
- e. *Kuje Area Council.*
- f. *Abaji Area Council.*

## Chapter 2: Assessment of existing WASH Situation

- Designated Federal Capital in 1976
- Total land Area: FCT 8,000 square kilometres, with Federal Capital City (FCC) having 250 square kilometres.
- The FCT is bounded in the North by Kaduna, in the West by Niger, in the East by Nassarawa, and in the South by Kogi States.
- It has 6 Area Councils: Abuja Municipal (AMAC), Abaji, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Kwali and Kuje.

### Development Phases: 4 with a possible 5<sup>th</sup> phase

- Phase one CBD (AO), Maitama (A5&6), Wuse I(A2), Wuse II (A7&8), Garki I (A1) & II (A3) and Asokoro. Planned population: 230,000
- Phase Two: Katampe, Mubushi, Utako, Wuye, Durumi, Gudu (B1), Jahi, Kado, Jabi, Dakibiyu, Kaura, Dobo, Gaduwa, Dutse and Kukwaba National Park. Planned population: 585,000
- Phase three: Bunkoro, Gwarinpa II, Gwarinpa I, Mbor, Industrial Area I, Institutions and research centres, industrial area II, Galadimawa, Dakwo, Lokogoma, Wumba, Wupa, Dape, Karmo, Pyakasa, Okanje, Kabusa and Saraji. Planned population: 640,000
- Phase Four: (Master Plan at preparation stage) Planned population: 1,700,000

2.1.

Institutional Assessment

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The Federal Capital Territory Water Board (FCTWB) is the government agency responsible for the provision and management of all water resources in the FCT. Established in October 1989, its primary mandate is the provision of potable water of adequate quantity and quality at equitable rates for the residents of the Federal Capital Territory.

Other mandates of the Water Board are as follows:

- a. To control, manage, install, maintain all waterworks and perform all services vested or to be vested on the Board by the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory.

- b. To ensure the supply of potable water of adequate quantity and quality for the territory at an economic rate.*
- c. To harness all water resource of the territory for economic development.*
- d. To encourage the conduct of research for the purpose of carrying out its functions.*
- e. To submit the results of such research to the Hon. Minister for policy formulation relating to water supply and pollution control in the Territory.*

The Water Board has seven (7) Departments as listed below:

- a. Administration & Supplies*
- b. Reservoirs & Production*
- c. Distribution*
- d. Commerce*
- e. Finance & Accounts*
- f. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation.*

Though the FCT as a State status, the FCTWB does not operated as a corporatized body like its counterparts in other states. It is officially labelled a Government parastatal, but in reality it operates more like a department of the Public service. The FCTWB is headed by a Director, not a Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer, and the body reports to the Social Services Secretariat of the FCTA.

Commented [BB4]: Needs to be confirmed

Other Water supply and Sanitation agencies in the FCT are the Universal Basic Education Board (UBEB), the Public Health Department of the Health and Human Services secretariat, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) office. The Satellite town Development Agency is also involved in the water service delivery to some satellite towns.

Commented [BB5]: More information required

The 6 Area Councils in the FCT, are statutorily expected to supervise the provision of water and sanitation services in the rural areas, and work in conjunction with the UNICEF assisted RRWS department of the FCTWB in discharging this responsibility.



The Abuja Environmental Protection Agency is in charge of environmental sanitation which covers water related sanitation in the FCT. The AEPB is headed by a Managing Director/MD and has the following departments<sup>6</sup>:

- a. *Administration & Supplies*
- b. *Environmental Conservation*
- c. *Public Health*
- d. *Finance & Account*
- e. *Environ. Monitoring/PRS*
- f. *Solid Waste*
- g. *Liquid Waste*

The functions of the Board include the following<sup>7</sup>:

- h. *The control of removal and disposal of liquid wastes*
- i. *The control and disposal of solid waste.*
- j. *The control of-*
  - *Vector pests, rodents and reptiles*
  - *Portable and waste water-effluent discharge*
  - *Noise which constitutes a nuisances*
  - *The use of septic tanks and sewage maintenance*
  - *Bush burning, poaching and indiscriminate felling of trees*
  - *Stray and wandering animals*
  - *Public conveniences and cemeteries.*

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<sup>6</sup> Abuja Environmental Protection Board, Servicom Charter

<sup>7</sup> Abuja Environmental Protection Board, Act 1997.

The activity of the AEPB which forms part of basic sanitation includes the following:

- a. *Connecting public and private properties to the central sewer lines.*
- b. *General maintenance of the sewer lines*
- c. *Septic Tank Emptying*
- d. *Operating and Maintenance of Barracks Aerators [Mini Treatment Plants].*
- e. *Flood control - Clearing out of storm water drains before and after the rains*
- f. *Surveillance of sites under construction to assess the sanitary units for billing and to ensure proper connection to the Central sewer line and servicing.*
- g. *Routine servicing of sewer lines.*
- h. *Septic Tank Evacuation for areas that are not yet covered by the central sewer network such as Gwarinpa, Kado and the Satellite towns.*
- i. *Operation/Maintenance of Barracks Aerators [Mini-Treatment Plants].  
These mini- Treatment plants are integral part of the main sewage treatment plant that was built independently to treat sewage from the Barracks before discharging into the streams. However, these plants have not being operational due to lack of funds.*
- j. *Pollution Monitoring & Quality Control aimed at general environmental and pollution monitoring along with routine domestic water and wastewater quality evaluation.*
- k. *Laboratory analysis of water, soil, air through the conduct of Physico-chemical and microbiological tests.*
- l. *Planning Research & Statistics- development of an environmental database containing information from surveys, Research Reports, statistical and baseline data on the FCT.*
- m. *Health Education-regular health education programmes and activities, including promotion of Environmental Clubs in Secondary schools, Environmental Essay Competitions, School Health Education, Drama, and Jingles etc, are aimed at inculcating good hygiene habits among the young and old in the FCT.*

## **2.2. Legislative Assessment**

The operations of the FCTWB is based on the FCT Act, as such the body operates as

as a Board rather than a Corporation. This accounts for the incorporation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation activities under the FCTWB, as there is no Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency as provided in the National Strategic Framework for Rural Water Supply and National Water Sanitation Policy. However, there is a draft a FCTWB bill.

The operations of the AEPB are backed by a 1997 Act, while the Primary Health Care Development Board also draws its legal basis from the FCT Act.

In summary there is no specific sector legislation guiding water supply and sanitation activities in the FC

### 2.3. Capacity Assessment

The Water Board has total staff strength of 940 staff who are engaged in various activities from Production and supply of potable water to distribution of bills and revenue collection; security of asserts; and monitoring to ensure standards. The distribution is as follows:

Senior Staff	553
Junior Staff	<u>387</u>
Total	=940

### 2.4. Funding

The FCTWB has two main sources of income: Government subvention through budgetary allocations and revenues from water sales. Its capital and recurrent expenses are appropriated as part of the FCTA’s budget, and it not does control its Internally Generated Revenue (IGR), but returns this to the coffers of the FCTA.

Below is an indication of incomes of the FCTWB in recent years.

**Table 1: Budgetary Allocation for FCT Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Dept of the FCTWB**

	FCTWB	2007	2010	2011
1.	Government subvention	907,693m	4,002,533 Billion	3,385,079 billion
2.	Revenue from water sales		6,209,785 billion	7,695,533 billion

Source: FCT Statutory Appropriation Act/FCT Water Board, 2011 Statutory Budget of proposal.

**Table 2: Budgetary Allocation for the FCTWB**

Appropriation	2011	2010	2009	Remarks
Counterpart fund for UNICEF Assisted WSS	10,000,000	100,000,000	20,000,000	9,142,883 actually released in 2009. No funds released in 2010; and No funds released in 2011 as of June 3, 2012.
International year of Sanitation	3,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	No funds released in 2010; and No funds released in 2011 as of June 3, 2012.

## 2.5. Planning and Research

The Abuja water supply master plan was approved in 1979 to guide the development of the Federal Capital Territory, and was recently reviewed.

## 2.7. Stakeholders

Stakeholders identified in the FCT WASH sector are the following:

### a. Policy Formulation, Coordination and Research

- i. *Federal Capital Development Administration*
- ii. *Federal Capital Territory Water Board*

### b. Service Provision

- i. *Federal Capital Territory Water Board*
- ii. *Abuja Environmental Protection Board through the Department of Liquid Waste Management Area Councils*
- iii. *Primary Health Care Development Board*
- iv. *Satellite Towns Development Agency*
- v. *Millennium Development Goal Projects office*
- vi. *Universal Basic Education Board*
- vii. *Civil Society Organisations*
- viii. *Charities and Religious bodies.*

### c. Regulation

*Abuja Environmental Protection Board*

**d. Support services**

- i.** Civil Society Organisations
- ii.** The Media
- iii.** National Planning Commission
- iv.** External Support Agencies particularly UNICEF, the World Bank, and CIDA.

**2.8. Service Provision and coverage**

The FCT Water Board is the lead Institution providing water supply services to urban and semi urban areas and rural areas of the FCT; the body is also mandated to oversee the provision of water related sanitation services to rural areas through its Rural Water Supply and Sanitation department. The services of the FCTWB presently cover Abuja, Kubwa town, the Airport, Gwagwalada, Bwari, Nyanya and Karu satellite towns. Other areas which are not yet serviced by the Board depend on the use of borehole provided by the MDGs PSU, donor assistance or private, household wells, water tankers or cart pushing vendors.

Available information from the FCT Water Board indicates that there are four operating dams that are servicing the FCT. These are Lower Usman Dam with the capacity of 850,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Others are Pandam Dam with the capacity of 30,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>, Jabi Dam which are maintained by Parks and Recreation for recreational, agricultural and fishing purposes, and the new Gurara dam.

The FCT Board<sup>8</sup> currently operates two Water Treatment Plants, Phases 1 and 2, which are the main units of potable water production for the FCT. The two Plants are situated at the Lower Usuma Dam, about 20km Northwest of Abuja and have a combined design capacity of 240,000m<sup>3</sup>/d. The Usuma Dam on the other hand, has a total storage capacity of 100 million m<sup>3</sup>. However, these facilities have become grossly inadequate to cater for the growing population of its service areas. As a result, the construction of Phases 3 and 4 Treatment Plants with a combined capacity 20,000m<sup>3</sup>/h has commenced and is near completion.

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<sup>8</sup> FCT Water Board, Who we are , What we do

An additional source of raw water is also available to the Board via the recently completed Gurara Dam inter-basin transfer with a design capacity of 850,000,000m<sup>3</sup>.

The data on volume of water provided in the FCT are as follows:

- *Daily Production* 8,000 x 24 = 192,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- *Monthly Production* 192,000 x 30 = 5,760,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- *Annual Production* 5,760,000 x 2 = 69, 120, 000 m<sup>3</sup>

**Table 3: Information on FCTWB water supply to Small towns**

	<b>Small Town Facilities</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
1.	No of small Town Schemes (Motorised BH)	139	Motorised BH Schemes
2.	No of operational	83	
3.	No of schemes operational and with community participation	83	
4.	No of small Town Schemes with community participating in funding	None	
5.	No of Small Town Schemes with community participating in O & M	83	
6.	No of small town schemes with Water Consumer Association	120	

The services of the Water Board to the Area Councils is still largely via the use of hand pump boreholes and motorized/solar powered water schemes because infrastructural provisions are insufficient in this respect. This activity is coordinated through its Rural Water Supply and Sanitation department which receives support from the UNICEF. The Department undertakes and supervises the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes (both hand pump-operated and motorized boreholes for rural water supply Schemes). It also liaises with the Area Council on issues relating to rural water supply and provides capacity building for community management of water and sanitation facilities. These include set up of Village Level Operation and Management (VLOM), establishment of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Co Committees in communities, establishment of Environmental Health Clubs (EHCs) in schools, introduction of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to eliminate the habit of open defecation, establishment of Water and Sanitation Information Management Systems (WIMS and SIMS).

The Millennium Development Goals' projects office is also doing extensive work in service provision in rural areas through the financing of projects to construct boreholes and wells in various communities.

The 2008 FCT Baseline survey indicated that there are 858 communities across the six (6) Area Councils, distributed as follows:

- AMAC - 224
- Abaji - 99
- Bwari - 116
- Gwagwalada - 104
- Kuje - 166
- Kwali - 149

There are 744 boreholes and 10 hand pumps in the FCT provided by the FCT Water Board, the Area Councils and donor partners like UNICEF and the MDGs PUS as at November, 2010, but like in other parts of the country, most of the available WASH facilities in rural areas are not functional. Out facilities, only about 60% of the schemes are fully functional.

Nevertheless, some of the Area Council Headquarters also enjoy water supply from the Public mains. Outlined below is the full description of the level of service available at each Area Council Headquarters.

- a. **Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC):** its present Headquarters' location at Garki Area 10 is being provided with water from LUD Water works, However, Karshi Town which is supposed to be its permanent Headquarters, does not enjoy water supply from the mains except through boreholes.
- b. **Bwari Area Council:** The township of Gwagwalada is also fully serviced by supplies from the LUD water works, but complete reticulation and extension to various places is needed.
- c. **Gwagwalada Area Council:** The township of Gwagwalada is also fully serviced by supplies from LUD water works, but complete reticulation and extension to various places is needed.
- d. **Kuje Area Council:** Kuje does not have supply from the Water Board, but is enjoys supplies from borehole sunk by the defunct DFFRI, which are being maintained by the Water Board.
- e. **Kwali Area Council:** Kwali also does not have services from the Water Board. However, a feasibility study has been conducted on the damming of River Robo

after which the preliminary and the final design will be done and if awarded. The Dam will supply Kwali Township and its environs.

- f. **Abaji Area Council:** It is currently being served by boreholes sunk in different parts of the town.

Four past studies on access to WASH services in the FCT provide varying information on the level of coverage and access. The studies are the FCT Water Supply Master Plan, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on WASH in Federal Capital Territory, and the FCT Baseline survey 2008, and FCT Baseline survey, 2009. According to the FCT Water Supply Master Plan, residents of the FCT source drinking water from five sources<sup>9</sup>:

- a. *FCTWB*
- b. *Groundwater-Boreholes ( Motorized and hand pump )*
- c. *Hand dug wells*
- d. *Rainwater harvesting*
- e. *Surface water-Streams and rivers .*

Moreover, the findings of the Master plan indicates that hand dugs wells have a coverage of 85.2% of the FCT and 41.07 % of the population are believed to be using this source for domestic drinking water supply.

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<sup>9</sup>Review of FCT Water Supply Master Plan, Federal Capital Development Authority Abuja



**Table 4 : Sources of Water Supply in F.C.T**

No.	Location	Municipal Supply	Borehole	Hand Dug well	Rain Harvesting	Streams/Rivers
1	Kado	✓	x	✓	N P	X
2	Karmo	✓	x	✓	N P	X
3	Gwagwa	X	x	✓	N P	X
4	Kubwa	✓	x	✓	N P	X
5	Bwari	X	✓	✓	N P	X
6	Karu	✓	✓	✓	N P	X
7	Nyanya	✓	✓	✓	N P	X
8	Kuje	X	✓	✓	N P	✓
9	Gwagwalada	✓	✓	✓	N P	✓
10	Kwali	X	✓	✓	N P	X
11	Abaji	X	✓	✓	N P	✓
12	Wako,Gada Biu	X	x	✓	N P	✓
13	Kwaita (KAC)	X	x	✓	N P	✓
14	Gwarimpa	✓	✓	✓	N P	X
15	Lugbe	X	✓	✓	N P	X
16	Pyakassa	X	x	✓	N P	X
17	Jikoyi	X	x	✓	N P	✓
18	Orozo	X	✓	✓	N P	✓
19	Karshi	X	✓	✓	N P	✓
20	Garki	✓	✓	x	N P	X
21	Apo	X	x	✓	N P	X
22	Deidei	X	x	✓	N P	X
23	Zuba	X	x	✓	N P	X
24	Yaba	X	x	✓	N P	✓
25.	Maitama	✓	✓	x	N P	X
26.	Asokoro	✓	✓	x	N P	X
27.	Wuse	✓	✓	x	N P	X

NP -- Not Practiced

**Table 5 : Sources of Water Supply in the FCT**

Sources	% Dependence
FCTWB	19.62
Borehole	23.24
Hand Dug well	41.07
Rain Harvesting	-
Stream/Rivers	16.07

**Table 6 : Water Supply Coverage in the FCT**

Sources	% Coverage
FCTWB	40.70
Borehole	48.20
Hand Dug well	85.20
Rain Harvesting	-
Streams/Rivers	33.33

A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on WASH survey conducted in 10 randomly selected communities in Bwari and Kuje Area councils in the FCT<sup>10</sup>, ranks water scarcity as the major problem confronting 87.5% of the residents of the FCT followed by roads-79.5% and toilets-46.1%. The survey which also reported a high incidence of water related diseases- Typhoid and diarrheal/dysentery reported 41.9% and 47.7%, respectively of respondents surveyed. .

Other relevant findings of the survey are:

- a. *WASH service provision in rural areas is donor driven and the Area Councils barely provide WASH services. 58.4% , 8.1% and 5.2% of the respondents access water*

<sup>10</sup> **Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on WASH in Federal Capital Territory:** A Report of A Survey Conducted by UNICEF Zone C. Prepared by Professor M. K. C. Sridhar and Oladapo Y. Okareh, Division of Environmental Health Sciences, Faculty of Public Health, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, September 2008.

*supply services from facilities provided by donor agencies; community, and Area councils respectively.*

- b. 79.2% of residents practice Open defecation and another 29.6% use traditional pit latrines in the two Area Councils surveyed with Kuje reporting the highest open defecation rate (84.3%) and Bwari reporting the largest number of traditional pit latrines (66.2%). The communities use these facilities because they are cheap (21.9%) and easy to maintain (8.8%), and cannot afford to build a better one (32.8%).*
- c. Defecation around the house is most common in both the Areas. The use of potty/chamber pot is more frequent in Bwari (33.8%) and those who used toilet were also high up to 7.4%. They believed that the concept of communal toilets is good and 98.5% of respondents believe it should be provided by donor agencies.*
- d. A good number of respondents understood personal hygiene to mean bathing (87.2%), washing of clothes (65.7%), cutting of hair (47.8%), and cutting of nails (43.4%). The knowledge was relatively higher in Bwari. Sweeping of the house (95.9%), cleaning of kitchen (45.4%), cleaning of toilets (30.9%) proper disposal of waste water (30.2%), and proper disposal of solid waste (16.8%) regularly are practices referred to as household and environmental hygiene. This understanding of household/environmental hygiene is fairly higher in Bwari. The respondents clean their compounds, once daily (92.1%), every other day (3.0%), and only when dirty (4.1%).*

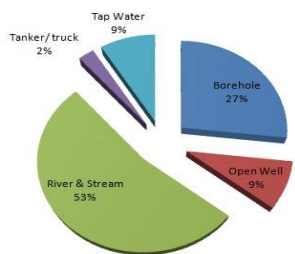
The third study- FCT Community Baseline survey 2008, undertaken in various communities across the six (6) Area councils of the FCT, shows that residents of the FCT substantially depend on Surface (Rivers and Streams) for their drinking water. Only 9% have access to pipe water supply and about 27% have access to bore-hole water supply. It also states that in the entire FCT only about 36% of the communities have access to safe drinking water supply.<sup>11</sup> This is not far from the CWIO 2006 findings that gives 42.2% as the level of improved water supply coverage for the FCT. On Sanitation, the CWIO 2006, puts the improved sanitation coverage in the FCT at 80.7%; while the IYS 2008 estimates, puts the coverage in the FCT at 56.2% . Based on a population of 1, 405,201, the number of people

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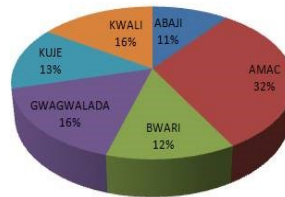
<sup>11</sup> FCT Baseline survey, 2008

with access to Sanitation in the FCT was 789,723 and number without access to Sanitation was 615,478.<sup>12</sup>

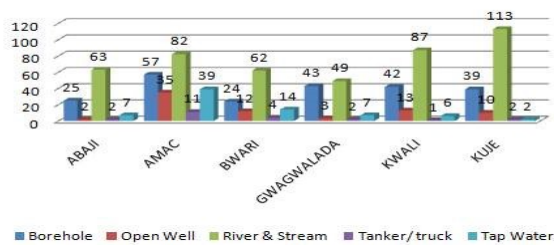
**Water Supply Across FCT**



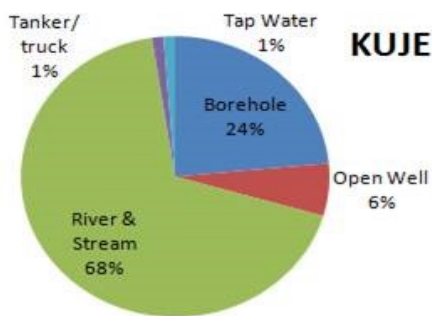
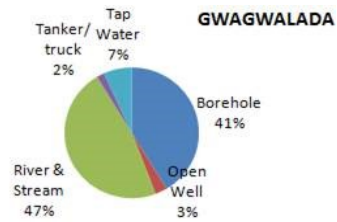
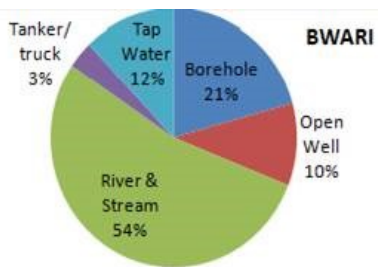
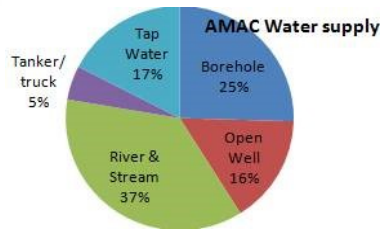
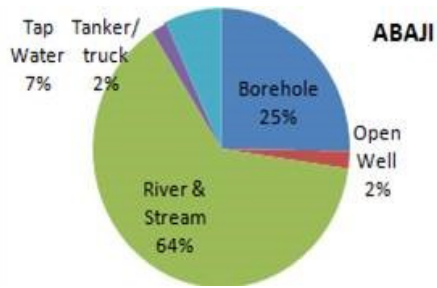
**Access to Safe Drinking Water (Tap and Bore-hole)**



**SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY IN FCT AREA COUNCILS**



<sup>12</sup> IYS



The FCT Community Baseline survey 2009 on sources of drinking water in the FCT reveals that greater proportion of the populace depends on water vendors, sachet water and pond water as well as river/stream. Majority of the household depend on river/stream 43% and borehole 27% and only 7% have access to tap water. This means that only 34% of the household have access to portable water.

**Table 7: Source of water supply in FCT Area Councils**

Response	ABAJI	ABUJA MUNICIPAL	BWARI	GWAGWALADA	KUJE	KWALI	Total (FCT)
Tap water	18	302	67	27	1	10	425
Tanker/truck	124	199	94	63	30	14	524
Borehole	203	481	178	246	208	247	1563
Open well	42	222	97	69	128	124	682
Rivers/stream	399	338	332	331	638	453	2489

The data on community access to water in the FCT shows that only 5% of the communities have access to pipe water supply and about 17% have access to borehole water. This implies that in the entire FCT only 23% of the communities have access to safe drinking water.

**Table 8: Community Access to Water Supply in FCT**

Response	ABAJI	ABUJA MUNICIPAL	BWARI	GWAGWALADA	KUJE	KWALI	Total (FCT)
Tap water	9	60	19	9	1	5	103
Tanker/truck	23	69	29	20	12	5	158
Borehole	38	126	48	57	56	59	384
Open well	15	89	35	26	40	36	241
Rivers/stream	81	86	77	76	137	107	564

This finding shows that there is a decline in access to water measured from the 2008 FCT MDG baseline survey. Access to pipe borne water decline from 9% in 2008 to 5% in 2010. Also, access to borehole water supply decline from 27% to 17%. This could be attributed to migration into the FCT and increase in population without corresponding expansion in pipe water supply and borehole.

In the Area Councils, most of the communities depend on other sources of water supply ranging from Abaji 33% to AMAC 33% and Bwari 36%. Others include Gwagwalada 34% and Kwali 40%. River/Stream is the second major source of water in the FCT. In terms of safe drinking water from tap water, AMAC has the highest number of communities with access 9% and also the highest number of communities with access to borehole 20%.

The findings on access to water is consistent with the 2008 baseline survey which indicated that AMAC has the highest percentage of portable water than any other Area Council. The other Area Councils major source of water remains River/Stream. This implies that little progress was made in providing safe drinking water through tap water and borehole to most communities in the FCT.

The findings on state of public tap water or borehole shows that across the FCT, majority of the household 37% revealed that the water facility is not functional, 31% indicated that the facility is fairly functional while 32% believe it is functional.

Response	ABAJI	ABUJA MUNICIPAL	BWARI	GWAGWALADA	KUJE	KWALI	Total (FCT)
Functional	63	278	88	62	28	75	594
Fairly functional	86	180	49	110	79	99	603
Not functional	148	112	106	124	107	109	706

**Table 9: Household Assessment Of Functionality Of Public Water Facility**

The findings on community response to the water facility shows that 285 of the facility is functional but majority of the community think it is either fairly functional 36% or 36%.

In Abaji most of the household think that water facility is not functional. Another 29% also think it is fairly functional but 21% of the households believed that the facility is functional. In AMAC, majority of the household held that the water facility is functional 49% and only 205 think it is not functional. In Bwari, majority of the household 44% held that the facility is not functional but 36% believed it is functional.

In Gwagwalada and Kuje majority held that the facility is not functional with 42% and 50% respectively. In Kwali 35% of the household say it is not functional. The Area Councils community response shows that overwhelming majority of the community with not functional tap water or borehole with the exception of AMAC.

The findings reveals that most of the water facility are either not functional or are fairly functional except in AMAC, where majority think the facility is functional. The response of the household and community for non-performance or functionality of facility never worked because of substandard work, facility never worked because project was located where there is low water table, facility worked only during rainy season, broken down generator/power plant and no money to buy fuel/maintain generator.

The finding on the state of public tap water or borehole shows that across the FCT, majority of the household 51% revealed that facility is not functional because it has broken down. About 19% attribute non-functionality of water facility to substandard work.

**Table 10: Reasons For Non Functionality Water Facilities**

Response	ABAJI	ABUJA MUNICIPAL	BWARI	G/LADA	KUJE	KWALI	Total (FCT)
Facility broken	76	88	82	121	66	61	494
Facility never worked because of substandard work	32	22	56	16	32	20	178
Facility never worked because project was located where there is low water table	21	7	4	22	20	16	90
Facility works only during raining season	5	1	1	12	11	7	37
Broken down generator/poor power supply	35	22	0	15	0	12	84
No money to buy fuel/maintain generator	23	6	3	15	5	23	75

The community response to the state of tap water or borehole non functionality indicates that majority of the communities attribute non-functionality of facility to broken down 47% and substandard work 19%.

**Table 11: Community Aggregate Of Reasons For Non Functional Water Facilities**

Response	ABAJI	ABUJA MUNICIPAL	BWARI	G/LADA	KUJE	KWALI	Total (FCT)
Facility broken down	20	38	26	35	28	22	169
Facility never worked because of substandard work	14	11	17	6	12	10	70
Facility never worked because project was located where there is low water table	8	5	3	8	7	8	39
Facility works only during raining season	5	1	1	4	7	5	23
Broken down generator/poor power supply	10	8	0	4	0	8	30
No money to buy fuel/maintain generator	10	3	1	5	1	8	28

In the Area Councils, there is consensus among the respondents that facility broken down has been basically responsible for non-functionality of tap water or borehole with Abaji 39%, AMAC 60% and Bwari 56%. Others are 60% in Gwagwalada, 49% in Kuje and 44% in Kwali.



On Sanitation, the FCT Baseline survey 2008 shows that residents of the metropolitan AMAC expectedly have the highest access to good sanitation services among FCT residents. 31% of the residents of AMAC have access to good sanitation, and the percentage for Kuje, Kwali, Abaji, Bwari and Gwagwalada are 23%, 20%, 13%, 9% and 4% respectively. Only 5% of the residents of AMAC practice open defecation, Bwari records 20%, Abaji 23%, Gwagwalada 27%, Kuje 11% and Kwali 14%.

Similar results were contained in the FCT Baseline survey 2009 which shows that the majority types of toilets across the FCT is bush/field/river which accounted for 56%. Pit latrine in house 26% flush toilet 16% and public toilet 2%. Among all the communities in the FCT Baseline survey 2009 which shows the dominance of bush/field/river and pit latrines. In the Area Councils, the major types of toilet are bush and pit latrine. Is only in AMAC that modern toilet facilities are prevalent.

<b>Total Population of FCT (Based on 2006) -</b>	<b>1, 405,201</b>
<b>Sanitation Coverage for the FCT</b>	<b>- 56.2%</b>
<b>No. of people with access to Sanitation in the FCT</b>	<b>- 789,723</b>
<b>No. of people without access to Sanitation</b>	<b>- 615,478</b>

## 2.9. Sectoral challenges

The sectoral challenges in the FCT are below<sup>13</sup>:

- a. *Lack of appropriate policy framework as a roadmap for the development of the sector. Records indicates that a draft WASH was developed but a copy was not sighted.*
- b. *There is no sector wide law as a tool of policy implementation and enforcement.*
- c. *There is no Regulatory institution in place to oversee the economic interests of consumers and public and private service providers.*
- d. *Poor commitment to the Abuja Master Plan, which has led to illegal settlements with attendant negative consequences on water supply and sanitation;*
- e. *There is no Water Supply and Sanitation plan to deliver services to urban, semi urban and rural areas.*

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<sup>13</sup> Review Of The Abuja Water Supply Master Plan, 2009 CIWA Engineering Consultants

- f. *The population growth rate of the FCT is one of the highest in the country and this continuously exerts pressure on demand for water supply and sanitation services against a diminishing trend in supply thereby creating a large supply gap;`*
- g. *Inadequacy of funds for operation and maintenance resulting in frequent breakdown of distribution facilities. Inadequate funding for water supply and Zero funding for Sanitation at various levels*
- h. *Unreliable and Epileptic power supply.*
- i. *Top bottom approach in design, implementation and management of WASH programmes leading to unsustainability of WASH projects particularly those in rural areas.*
- j. *High percentage of unaccounted-for (losses, leakage or unbilled) urban water Systems*
- k. *Inadequate public awareness about water conservation and management for effective sanitation and public health hygiene.*
- l. *Over concentration of projects in Abuja and neglect of the satellite towns and rural communities in the FCT where majority of the residents of the FCT reside.*
- m. *Lack of equity in the spread of WASH projects and facilities. Absence of plan to deliver services to the vulnerable and marginalised groups in the slum areas.*
- n. *Inefficiency of the Billing system.*
- o. *Inadequacy of public toilets and non sustainability of the constructed public conveniences.*
- p. *Inadequate funding and lack of infrastructures. including reticulation in Bwari Township and Gwagwalada.*
- q. *Duplication of policies among sector players (Rural Water Supply Department of FCT Water Board and Primary Health Care Development Agency doing similar roles and responsibilities)*
- r. *Weak Technical Capacity of implementers especially at Area council levels.*
- s. *Weak Monitoring and Evaluation System. Lack of reliable data on water supply and sanitation rendering effective planning, implementation and evaluation very difficult.*
- t. *Low involvement of Organised private sector, Civil Societies, and the End-user in water supply and service provision.*
- u. *Inadequate public awareness about water conservation and management for effective sanitation and public health hygiene.*
- v. *Lack of appropriate water supply and sanitation facilities/infrastructure; and*

w. *Lack of adequate capacity to predict the impact of climate change as it affects rainfall characteristics and variability and other water sources.*

## **Chapter 3**

### **Discussions of findings and Recommendations**

#### **3.1. General issues**

1. There are 858 communities across the six (6) Area Councils of the FCT, distributed as follows<sup>14</sup>:
  - AMAC - 224
  - Abaji - 99
  - Bwari - 116
  - Gwagwalada - 104
  - Kuje - 166
  - Kwali - 149
  
2. Access to improved water supply in FCT is generally low- about 40%; and past studies put access to improved Sanitation in the FCT at 80%. There are however wide variations in the degree of access with AMAC in metropolitan FCT recording high rates while the Area councils made up of satellite towns and rural communities record very low access. Open defecation is still the norm in most rural communities and the widely acclaimed CLTS approach of influencing behavioural change for good sanitation practices is yet to be introduced to most communities.
  
3. The FCTWB is presently involved in policy formulation, service provision and regulatory functions in the FCT WASH sector, and its service delivery functions covers both urban, semi urban and rural areas of the FCT. It has the mandate to deliver water supply service, conduct research for policy formulation and fix water rates. This saddles it with too much responsibility, some of which it is not best suited to discharge because of lack of expertise or conflict of interest.
  
4. The strategies and technology for water supply and sanitation service provision differs in urban, semi urban and rural areas; as such these responsibility needs to be assigned to specific bodies. More so, the FCT has a state status therefore in line with best practice, its WASH sector should be operated in such as way such that the

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<sup>14</sup> FCT Baseline survey, 2008.

responsibilities of policy formulation service provision, and regulatory functions are clearly separated and assigned separate bodies. It is however, heart warming that the management of the FCT seems to have realised this and there is a political will to off load some of its present duties to appropriate institutions.

5. The FCTWB is providing a social cum economic service, but operating under a public service environment with its attendant bureaucracy, poor incentives for waters, poor work attitude and inefficiency. It does not enjoy required autonomy to deliver service in an efficient, timely, customer friendly and sustainable manner as its operations are still bugged down by Government bureaucracy and its staff lack the necessary incentives to perform optimally.
6. The draft FCTWB bill that would have transformed the body into a Corporation like its counterparts in other parts of the country is yet to be enacted into law. The Board is presently operating under the law that established the FCTA.
7. There is a draft Water and Sanitation, though a copy was not sighted. It needs to be reviewed to accommodate new reform agenda.
8. The AEPB was established as a Regulatory Institution in the Sanitation sector, but over time it has started delivering basic sanitation services. The 1997 Act that set it up gave it regulatory functions only: “The functions of the Board include the following<sup>15</sup>:
  - a. *The control of removal and disposal of liquid wastes.*
  - b. *The control and disposal of solid waste.*
  - c. *The control of-*
    - *Vector pests, rodents and reptiles*
    - *Portable and waste water-effluent discharge*
    - *Noise which constitutes a nuisances*
    - *The use of septic tanks and sewage maintenance*
    - *Bush burning, poaching and indiscriminate felling of trees*

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<sup>15</sup> Abuja Environmental Protection Board, Act 1997.

- *Stray and wandering animals*
- *Public conveniences and cemeteries.*”

9. This mandate shows that the functions of the AEPB are statutorily regulatory not service delivery. It was set to ‘control’ removal and disposal of liquid waste and ‘public conveniences’, but the body have intervene in service provision to fill a gap since there is no other body mandated to provide basic sanitation facilities. As such, the AEPB has been involved in both regulatory and service delivery activities. Regarding basic sanitation, the AEPB constructs public conveniences though on a small scale and waste water treatment plants. However, in practice, the AEPB focuses more on solid wastes disposal, resulting in the neglect of water related sanitation particularly in urban areas.
10. In reality there is no body charged with delivery sanitation services in urban areas and this accounts for low scale waste water management and the absence of public conveniences in markets, motor parks and open spaces in the urban areas of the FCT. The FCTWB through its Rural Water Supply and Sanitation department covers up this gap albeit partially in the rural areas.
11. There are several overlaps in the activities of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of the FCTWB and the Primary Health Care Development Board, two agencies intervening in the provision of basic sanitation services at the rural level.
12. The task of delivering Rural Water Supply and Sanitation services is presently discharged by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) department of the FCTWB, which is grossly understaffed to delivery this critical assignment. Its staff strength comprises an Engineer who acts as the Head of the Department, a Geologist, and two technical staff seconded from the FCT Primary Health Care Board.
13. The Rural Water and Sanitation department of the FCTWB is presently underfunded to discharge its onerous roles and responsibility. Compared to the Water Supply department, the Sanitation Department of the FCT is poorly funded and in fact have recorded zero funding for several months in recent years. For instance, no funds was

Commented [BB6]: More information required

released for the Department to implement the International Year of Sanitation and as Counterpart fund for the UNICEF WASH programme in 2010 and in the first six months of the year 2011. The result is that improvement of basic sanitation services lags in rural communities in the FCT.

14. There is a Zero budget for implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes in almost all the Area councils. The 6 Area Councils have not been able to perform this statutory roles and responsibilities in the provision of WSS services for a myriad of reasons. The political leadership do not seem to accord WASH issue any priority, political commitment to developing the sector is generally poor, none of the 6 Area Councils have created a WASH unit, and the Environmental Health departments presently handling WASH matters are underfunded and under staffed to be able to discharge their duties effectively. Broadly speaking, WASH activities are practically at a stand still in all the Area councils as little or no activity takes place.
15. CLTS have not taken off in most communities in the 6 Area Councils, it is only being implemented on a pilot basis in a very few out of the 858 communities in the FCT. In the same vein, WASHCOMMs and Environmental Health Clubs do not exist in most of the communities. WCA exists in about 120 small towns of the FCT.
16. Users are minimally involved in WASH governance leading to poor project sustainability. Water Consumers Associations and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees do not exist in almost all communities. Also Environmental Health Clubs as platforms for hand washing campaigns to schools pupils are not in existent in most schools.

### **Recommendations**

1. The draft Water Supply and Sanitation policy should be reviewed to incorporate new developments in the sector. This will also define and clarify roles of all players and stakeholders in the sector.
2. A sector wide law should be developed for the FCT, incorporating provisions to guide the activities of the FCTWB, the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation

Agency and the RUWASSA. The existing FCTWB should be incorporated into this new composite FCT Water law.

3. The FCTWB should be transformed into a Corporatized quasi commercial Utility enjoying semi autonomy in its management and financial activities. Under the new arrangement, Government should continue to finance the capital expenses of the FCTWB, while it should have 100% control over its IGR, for financing Operation and Maintenance costs including personnel costs.
4. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department of the FCTWB should be transformed into the FCT Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and be adequately funded and Staffed to perform its statutory roles and responsibilities.
5. The FCDA should set up a Secretariat for Environment with a department for Water Supply and Sanitation to coordinate Policy issues, Research and planning in the sector. Presently, the FCTWB reports to the Social Services secretariat of the FCT.
6. Though water supply is primary a social service, its service providers should be able to recover in the minimum Operation and Maintenance (O and M) costs particularly in Urban areas for them to operate sustainably. As such the FCTWB should operate as a Stand alone Corporatized Utility enjoying relative autonomy and independence compared to other Government parastatals and submitting reports to the proposed Environment Secretariat of the FCDA for the purposes of coordination and accountability.
7. A FCT Water Supply and Regulatory Commission should be established.
8. A FCT Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency should be created charged with delivering service to Small towns and Satellite towns. In the alternative the Satellite Town Development Agency should be strengthened its capacity to perform this role more efficiently based on community ownership and management and demand responsive approach.

Commented [BB7]: New comment



9. The new FCTA Water Supply and Sanitation department should institute an FCT WASH steering committee that will harmonise activities of all sector players.

## Chapter 4 Sector strategies

### 5.1 Vision

The 5 year vision of the sector in the FCT is to “ensure a sustainable and equitable access to safe, adequate, improved and affordable Water Supply and Sanitation<sup>16</sup> for at least 50 per cent of the population by year 2017”.

### 5.2. Goals

1. Increase FCT water supply and sanitation coverage to 50 per cent by 2017 at urban, semi urban and rural areas;
2. Improve minimum water supply service to 25 litres per capita per day for rural communities by 2015;
3. Increase minimum water supply service to 40 litres per capita per day for small town (semi-urban) communities by 2017;
4. Increase minimum water supply service to 100 litres per capita per day for urban communities by 2025.

### 5.3. Strategies

#### 1. Develop Water Supply and Sanitation Policy and Implementation strategy.

- a. Finalise existing WASH policy with stakeholders input.
- b. Develop and Execute an Implementation strategy

#### 2. Establish institutional mechanism for provision of potable water supply and sanitation services.

- a. Identify existing areas of conflicts and appropriate agencies for delivery specific functions.
- b. Clearly State functions of various sectoral agencies
- c. Create Small Towns Water Supply Agency and RUWASSA
- d. Set up WASH Unit/Departments in Area Councils.
- e. Build the Capacity building of implementers, especially at Area Council levels

- 3. Increased levels of investment for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene**
  - a. Draw up a sectoral Investment plan.*
  - b. Embark on Advocacy for increased funding by Government, Donors, private investors, and Community groups.*
  
- 4. Increase Coordination of programming amongst Government and support agencies**
  - a. Establish FCT Sanitation steering committee*
  
- 5. Establish of legal framework for provision of potable water supply and sanitation services.**
  - a. Develop a sector wide law for the FCT to cover activities of the FCTWB, Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, the RUWASSA, and the Water Supply Regulatory Commission.*
  
- 6. Establish regulatory framework for provision of potable water supply and sanitation services.**
  - a. Establish the Water Supply Regulatory Commission*
  
- 7. Promote capacity building, manpower development and research.**
  - a. Sponsor the participation of staff in training courses in local and international Institutions.*
  - b. Develop twinning partnerships with WASH agencies globally.*
  
- 8. Ensure project sustainability**
  - a. Form WASHCOMMs/WCAs at Community levels and Satellite towns.*
  - b. Promote community participation and other stakeholders, especially water users and the private sector.*
  - c. Increased accountability, transparency, responsiveness and equity in resource allocation.*
  - d. Ensure Gender mainstreaming.*
  
- 9. Ensure stable, reliable and affordable power source for water supply schemes and facilities**

*a. Explore IPP options*

**10. Ensure availability of baseline and recurrent data for proper planning and management in GIS platform.**

- a. Conduct Baseline surveys on status WASH services at all levels and state of functionality of existing equipments.*
- b. Conduct hydro-geological surveys to improve surveys to improve access and monitor water resource potentials of the FCT.*

**11. Ensure sustainable improved hygiene and sanitation practice at public places, schools, households and community levels**

- a. Provide public toilets in all market places, motor parks and bus stops.*
- b. Promote of Hand washing campaigns*
- c. Introduce Community Led Total Sanitation in rural communities and scale it up in a few communities where it is presently existing.*

**12. Ensure sustainable waste water management in the FCT**

- a. Build a new sewage treatment plant for Abuja*
- b. Enforce the construction of septic tanks by households and commercial outlet*
- c. Connect Public and Private properties to the central sewer lines*
- d. Efficient Septic Tank Evacuation in areas not yet covered by the central sewer line e.g. Gwarinpa, Kado and Satellite towns*
- e. Enforcement of Environmental Laws*

**13. Increase improved water supply coverage at urban levels**

- a. Complete rehabilitation of treatment plants and their associated trunk line with storage tanks and water treatment plants*
- b. Complete construction of dams and expand water transfer lines*
- c. Conduct hydro-geological surveys to improve surveys to improve access and monitor water resource potentials of the FCT.*

**14. Increase improved water supply coverage at Semi urban/Satellite towns**

- a. Establishment of an agency with the sole mandate of taking responsibility of Small Towns water supply in FCT and backed by adequate funding to ensure sustainability of the water supply schemes by the communities.*
- b. Construct/Rehabilitate mini water schemes, Boreholes, Hand dug wells in satellite communities.*
- c. Facilitate the formation of Water Consumers Associations to own and manage the schemes*

**15. Increase improved water supply coverage at rural levels**

- a. Establishment of an agency with the sole mandate of taking responsibility of rural water supply in FCT and backed by adequate funding to ensure sustainability of the water supply schemes by the communities.*
- b. Construct/Rehabilitate Boreholes, Hand dug wells in local communities*

## Chapter 5: WASH Action plan

Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Objective 1: Ensure the provision of sufficient and equitable potable water to all residents of FCT in an affordable and sustainable manner.</b>							
<b>Goal 1: Increase improved water supply coverage by 10% in 2015 and 25% in 2017</b>							
Water sector reform: Policy, Development, Legal review, Institutional reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Finalise and disseminate new Water Supply and Sanitation policy for FCT, Implementation Strategy, Sector Plan, and Strategic Framework for delivering water supply to urban, satellite and rural communities.</li> <li>b. Develop state wide sector law</li> <li>c. Enact state wide sector law</li> <li>d. Separate Institutional responsibilities for service policy formulation, service delivery and regulatory functions</li> <li>e. Grant relative autonomy to FCTBW</li> </ul>	FCTA	FCTWB, FCTRUWASSA MDGs, ACs, PHCDA	FCTA, ESAs, NGOs,	End 2012		
Ensure availability of baseline and recurrent data for proper planning and management in GIS platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Completion and validation of water supply and survey data for the FCT</li> <li>b. Ensure regular real time update of water supply data through ICT portal for proper planning and management in GIS platform.</li> </ul>	FCTA	FCTWB, FCTRUWASSA MDGs, ACs, PHCDA	FCTA, ESAs, NGOs,	End 2012		
Ensure effective and efficient management practices (financial operation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Undertake comprehensive metering of all water supply scheme from abstraction through distribution to customer connection</li> </ul>	FCTWB	OPS	FCTWB,OPS	50% of all connections by 2012	50% of all connections by 2012	50% of all connections by 2012

Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Goal 2: Improve FCT water supply coverage and the minimum basic human water requirement respectively to 100 by 2015; and to 120 l/c/d by 2017</b>							
Ensure sustainable optimal performance of water supply schemes, facilities and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Rehabilitate and modernize existing water supply schemes and distribution networks for optimal operation.</li> <li>c. Expand/complete existing/abandoned water supply schemes and distribution networks.</li> <li>d. Construct new water supply schemes to cope with increasing population</li> <li>e. Prevent wasteful use of water and Unaccounted for Water (UfW) through special awareness campaigns, use of control devices and qualitative water distribution materials.</li> <li>f. Establish properly equipped and functional integrated water supply and sanitation laboratory of appropriate capacity at all water schemes.</li> <li>g. Develop and maintain strict plumbing standards and code for all consumers including properties, premises, with appropriate provision for vulnerable groups.</li> <li>h. Encourage FCTWB to operate on commercial basis .</li> </ul>	FCTWB	MDGs,	FCTWB	2012	2015	2017
Encourage Community Participation in provision of water supply and sanitation scheme and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Facilitate the formation of Water Consumer Associations in Small Towns</li> <li>b. Ensure Community ownership and management of Small Towns Water Schemes</li> <li>c. Embark on special awareness campaigns, use of control devices and qualitative water distribution materials.</li> </ul>	Small Towns Water Supply Agency	WCAs, ESAs	Small Towns Water Supply Agency	2012 Thro 2017		

Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Goal 3: Increase Satellite towns minimum basic human water requirement respectively to 60 l/c/d by 2015; and 90 l/c/d by 2017.</b>							
<p>Ensure stable reliable and affordable power source for FCT Satellite towns water supply schemes and facilities.</p> <p>Ensure sustainable optimal performance of water supply schemes facilities and services.</p>	<p>a. Use alternative energy sources such as solar wind and other renewable energy sources to power pumps and other facilities for water supply schemes and services.</p> <p>b. Rehabilitate and modernize existing water supply schemes and distribution networks for optimal operation</p> <p>c. Expand/complete existing/abandoned water supply schemes and distribution networks</p> <p>d. Construct new one to cope with increased demand due to increased population.</p> <p>e. Established equipped and functional water quality laboratory of appropriate capacity at all water scheme.</p> <p>f. Promote improvement of traditional sources of community water supply (protected spring orifices, protected hand dug well, rain water etc)</p> <p>g. Develop and maintain strict plumbing standards and codes for all consumers including properties and premises.</p>	Small Towns Water Supply Agency	Satellite Towns Development Agency	Small Towns Water Supply Agency	2012 thro 2017		

**Commented [BB8]:** The present functions of the body is not very clear



Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Goal 4: Increase Rural improved water supply minimum service respectively, to 45 l/c/d by 2015; and 60 l/c/d by 2017</b>							
Ensure stable, reliable and affordable power source for Rural water supply schemes and facilities	Use alternative energy source such as solar, wind and other renewable energy source to power pumps and other facilities for water supply schemes and services.	RUWASSA	ACs WASHCOMMS	RUWASSA UNICEF		2015	
Promote improvement of traditional source of water supply and ensure sustainable optimal performance of water supply schemes and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rehabilitate and protect existing traditional water supply sources such as spring, hand dug wells etc and encourage hygienic rain water harvesting.</li> <li>b. Construct new protected traditional water supply sources.</li> <li>c. Encourage water conservation through public awareness campaigns.</li> <li>d. Establish village and empower Village Water and Sanitation Committee (WASHCOM)</li> <li>e. Raise awareness and sensitize political leaders, policy makers, CSOs, CBOs, NGOs,</li> <li>f. Mobilization of Community, Religious and Opinion leaders, Youth groups, women groups, CBOs, CSOs, and NGOs.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA	ACs WASHCOMMS	RUWASSA UNICEF	2012 thro' 2017		

Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Objective 2: To ensure that every resident of FCT has access to improved sanitation facilities by the year 2025</b>							
<b>Goal 1: Increase FCT improve sanitation coverage to 50% by 2017</b>							
Ensure availability of baseline and recurrent data for proper planning and management in GIS platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Complete and validate the sanitation survey data.</li> <li>b. Ensure regular real time update of sanitation data through ICT portal for proper planning and management in GIS platform.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB	MDGs, ACs, PHCDA	FCDA, MDGS, OPS RUWASSA, AEPB	2012		
Ensure effective and efficient management practices (financial operations and maintenance by sanitation undertakings to ensure appropriate and affordable tariff for users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop integrated best practices programme of management, operation and maintenance for Urban, Small Town and Rural sanitation schemes and services.</li> <li>b. Ensure adherence to standards on design, procedure and material quality for sanitation constructions, equipments, facilities and services.</li> <li>c. Develop standards for the design and constructions of sanitation equipments, facilities and services with adequate provision for the vulnerable group.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB	MDGs, ACs, OPS	FCDA, MDGS, OPS RUWASSA, AEPB		2015	
Ensure performance monitoring and evaluation program for sanitation undertakings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reintroduce and strengthen the sanitary inspection units and sanitary inspector at all levels.</li> <li>b. Ensure adherence to national sanitation standards and code of practice in building plans housing estates, public building, factories, hotels etc.</li> <li>c. Ensure adherence to standards on design procedure and material quality for sanitation constructions, equipment, facilities and services.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB, ACs	MDGs, OPS, CSOs	ACs.-RUWASSA, AEPB	2012		

Ensure sustainable improve hygiene and sanitation practices at schools, household and community level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop and apply appropriate participatory and social marketing methods and techniques that will lead to demand for household and communal sanitary facilities.</li> <li>b. Continue the process of mainstreaming hygiene are promotion and life skill education within the primary school education curriculum.</li> <li>c. Enhance the capacity of FCT, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations, Religious Organizations, Women Group and Schools to provide sanitation and hygiene services during crises and outbreaks of endemic diseases.</li> <li>d. Promote better health practices, good hygiene, diarrhoea control and proper excreta disposal at schools, household, community and religious gatherings.</li> <li>e. Promote personal, domestic and community hygiene through intensive public enlightenment and awareness campaigns.</li> <li>f. Increase representation of women in WASHCOMMs</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB,UBEB	MDGs, SGs, ACs, OPS, WASHCOMs,	RUWASSA,UBEB, AEPB, UNICEF		2013	
Carry out Advocacy campaigns to create awareness, behavioural change and increase sectoral funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Advocate for the prioritisation of sanitation in the FCT development agenda e</li> <li>b. Advocate for the allocation of additional funds for existing government sources (e.g. MDG Fund)</li> <li>c. Raise fund for sanitation from the donor community, and from the private sector (e.g. Unilever )</li> <li>d. Advocate for a greater emphasis on sanitation within existing donor-supported projects (including projects outside of the sector, e.g.)</li> </ul>	CSOs, CBOs, NGOs, RUWASSA, AEPB	MDGs, ACs, PHCDA	ESAs ,OPS	2012 thro 2017		
Policy and Strategy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensure that sanitation and hygiene are prominent components in the new FCT Water and Sanitation Policy</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB, CSOs	MDGs, ACs, OPS, NGOs	RUWASSA, AEPB, ESAs		2013	

Ensure sustainable optimal performance of sanitation schemes, facilities and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensure continuous and adequate water supply to sanitation facilities.</li> <li>b. Prevent wasteful water use and control sewerage leakages through special awareness campaigns and control devices.</li> <li>c. Rehabilitate and modernize existing sanitation schemes for optimal operation.</li> <li>d. Expand/complete existing/abandoned/ongoing sanitation schemes.</li> <li>e. Construct new sanitation schemes to cope with increasing demand due increasing population.</li> <li>f. Promote construction of sewage systems, storm water drainage and provide public conveniences at strategic locations with adequate provision for the vulnerable groups.</li> <li>g. Ensure urban upgrading including excreta disposal with improved solid waste water disposal facilities.</li> <li>h. Provide sanitary land fields for municipal/domestic waste at appropriate distance with neighbourhoods.</li> <li>i. Ensure obligatory provision of appropriate refuse disposal facility in each household, public buildings, schools etc, and prompt evacuation and treatment of the refuse.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA,AEPB	CSOs, WASHCOMMS, MDGs, ACs	RUWASSA ESAs, AEPB	2012 Thro 2017		
Encourage Community Participation (CP), and the Private sector in provision of sanitation schemes and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Form WASHCOMMS</li> <li>b. Embark on effective and sustainable public awareness campaign in liquid waste management through the electronic media, religious organizations, community leaders, CBOs, NGOs, Civil Societies and schools.</li> <li>c. Encourage the formation of effective community and schools based sanitation associations and clubs respectively.</li> <li>d. Promote community and privately owned and operated public convenience at strategic locations with adequate provision for the vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	UBEB, ACs, RUWASSA,AEPB, WASHCOMMS, OPS	CSOs	RUWASSA, ESAs,. AEPB, CSOs, OPS	2012 thro 2017		

Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Goal 2: Increase FCT Small Town (Semi Urban) improve sanitation coverage from to 40% by 2015 and 50% by 2017</b>							
Ensure sustainable optimal performance of sanitation schemes, facilities and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rehabilitate and modernize existing sanitation schemes and sewerage networks for optimal operations.</li> <li>b. Expand/complete existing/abandoned/ongoing sanitation schemes and sewerage networks.</li> <li>c. Construct new sanitation schemes and sewerage networks to cope with increased demand due increasing population</li> <li>d. Promote improvement of traditional sources of community sanitation facilities (slab covered pit latrine, VIP), with adequate provision for the vulnerable groups.</li> <li>e. Promote sustainable On-site sanitation.</li> <li>f. Provide basic network for storm water drainage and drainage facilities for sullage and waste water.</li> </ul>	Small Towns Water Supply Agency, ACs., AEPB, <b>Satellite Towns Development Agency</b>	CSOs,	Small Towns Water Supply Agency, ACs., AEPB, <b>Satellite Towns Development Agency</b>	2012 thro 2017		
Encourage community participation and Private Sector Participation in provision of sanitation schemes and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Government shall provide appropriate incentives to encourage community and private sector participation through establishment of sanitation agencies (both private and public) to operate on commercial basis.</li> <li>b. Promote social marketing and responsible use of sanitation facilities</li> <li>c. Provide technical and managerial support for capacity building at the FCT and Area Council levels in the construction, management, operation and maintenance of sanitation schemes and services.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, ACs, AEPB, <b>Satellite Towns Development Agency</b>	CSOs, WASHCOMs	RUWASSA, ACs, AEPB, <b>Satellite Towns Development Agency</b> , ESAs	2012 thro 2017		

Strategies	Initiatives	Implementing Agencies	Collaborating Agencies	Funding Agencies	Time Line		
					2012	2015	2017
<b>Goal 3: Increase Rural improved sanitation coverage from to 40 % by 2015; and 50% by 2017</b>							
Promote the concept of CLTS and use of improved sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Organise CLTS training for CSOs, staff of WASH units in Area Councils</li> <li>b. Introduce CLTS to various communities and create demand for 'Open defecation free' communities</li> <li>c. Organise training on alternative sanitation methodologies</li> <li>d. Dissemination of minimum standards on sanitation and hygiene facilities for schools and for health facilities</li> <li>e. Develop and disseminate standards and best practices for the construction of toilets, latrines and hand washing facilities in markets, auto parks and other public spaces.</li> <li>f. Provide improved sanitation facilities as public convenience at strategic locations with provision for vulnerable groups.</li> <li>g. Rehabilitate and convert existing traditional sanitation facilities (pit latrine, etc) to improved ones (Sanplat, VIP.)</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB,ACs, CSOs, OPS	CSOs, WASHCOMMS	RUWASSA, AEPB,ACs, CSOs, OPS	2012 Thro 2017		
Ensure sustainable optimal performance of sanitation facilities and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rehabilitate and modernize existing sanitation schemes for optimal operations</li> <li>b. Expand/complete existing/abandoned/on-going sanitation schemes.</li> <li>c. Promote on-site excreta disposal.</li> <li>d. Train individual artisans and small enterprises in the construction and promotion of improved sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>	RUWASSA, AEPB,ACs, CSOs, OPS	CSOs, WASHCOMMS,	RUWASSA, AEPB, ACs, CSOs, OPS	2012	2015	2017

## Timelines

Sector-Sanitation	Implementer	Year
<b>Coordination, advocacy and Funding Raising</b>		
Advocate for increased profile and funding for WASH in FCT development programmes	CSOs, AEPB, RUWASSA, ESAs	Multi-year
Form FCT Task Group (or Steering Committee) for Sanitation (FCT TGS)	FCTA	2012
Advocate for sanitation and hygiene in the NASS	CSOs, FCTA	Multi-year
Advocate for increased profile and funding for WASH in FCT development programmes	CSOs	Multi-year
Advocacy and action for establishment of LGA WASH Departments	CSOs, RUWASSA	Multi-year
Ensure donor-funded FCT development projects include adequate provision for WASH	FCTA, NPC, CSOs	Multi-year
Prioritise sanitation and hygiene within Area Councils development plans	CSOs, Media, FCTA, ESAs	Multi-year
Identify private sector sources of funds and programmes for sanitation and hygiene.	RUWASSA, AEPB	2012
Draft and enforce bylaws at ACs level to support sanitation and hygiene promotion	ACs	Multi-year
Advocate with community leaders (including faith-based leaders to prioritise the goal of an open defecation-free community and the need for latrines in all household.	CSOs, RUWASSA, WASHCOMs	Multi-year
Through the use of CLTS or other mobilisation strategies, create demand amongst community members for the construction of household latrines.	WASHCOMs, RUWASSA, CSOs	Multi-year
<b>Guidance and Capacity Building</b>		
Support Area Councils to conduct baseline surveys for household and school sanitation	RUWASSA, CSOs	2012-14
Disseminate National Strategy for Scaling-up Rural Sanitation and Hygiene to Area Councils	RUWASSA, CSOs	2012-14
Provide training on CLTS and other new sanitation methodologies for WASHCOM members	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	2012-14
Support ACs WASH Units to promote sanitation behavioural change	RUWASSA, CSOs	Multi-year
Ensure active participation of key state and ACs stakeholders in CLTS workshops	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Assist ACs to develop action plan for scaling-up sanitation activities	RUWASSA, CSOs,	Multi-year
Conduct training of trainer sessions for state-level sanitation resource people on new sanitation promotion methodologies.	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	2013
Assist ACs to development of sanitation and hygiene projects to access state and federal funds	RUWASSA, CSOs,	Multi-year
Ensure school and health centres sanitation initiatives use technologies that meet national standards.	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Promote the formation of school environmental health clubs (EHCs) in all primary schools	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Promote the formation of gender-balanced WASHCOMs/WASHCOMs in communities	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Promote the establishment of private sector sanicentres or the use of existing shops to market latrine slabs, hand-washing facilities and other hygiene and sanitation products	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year

Provide orientation and support to interested private sector operators on sanitation technology (e.g. latrine slab construction) and promotion (sanitation marketing techniques)	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Promote and support the replication of externally supported projects (e.g. by UNICEF) ongoing in focus communities to other communities in AC	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Increase the number of women in ACs WASH Departments	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Establish a representative, gender-balanced WASHCOM/WASCOM in the community	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
For households interested in constructing their own latrine: Provide advice on minimum safe standards and suggested construction materials and techniques	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
For households interested in purchasing slabs and materials; encourage sanicentre operators and/or other private sector entrepreneurs to market latrine slabs and related products in the community, and to provide latrine construction services to households	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
<b>Latrine Construction</b>		
Promote accelerated household latrine construction	RUWASSA, ACs,	Multi-year
Promote and facilitate the construction of public toilet and latrines in market, auto parks etc	AEPB, ACs,UBEB	Multi-year
Construct institutional toilet and urinals in schools and health centres	AEPB, ACs,UBEB	Multi-year
<b>Effective sewage management</b>		
Connect Public and Private properties to the central sewer lines	AEPB	Multi-year
Efficient Septic Tank Evacuation in areas not yet covered by the central sewer line e.g. Gwarinpa, Kado and Satellite towns	AEPB	Multi-year
Enforcement of Environmental Law	AEPB,ACs	Multi-year
<b>Hand-washing Promotion</b>		
Develop FCT hand-washing promotional material in English and local languages	CSOs, UBEB, RUWASSA,ACs	Multi-year
Explore and develop partnerships with the private sector to promote/sponsor hand-washing events	CSOs, RUWASSA, ACs, OPS	2012
Conduct high-profile hand-washing campaigns	CSOs, RUWASSA, ACs	Multi-year
Construct hand-washing and water facilities in schools and health centres	CSOs, RUWASSA, ACs	Multi-year
Promote, train and support community hygiene promoters through WASHCOMs	RUWASSA, CSOs, ACs	Multi-year
Conduct hand-washing campaigns in the community	WASHCOMMS, RUWASSA, ACs, CSOs	Multi-year
<b>Monitoring</b>		
Ensure that household and school/health unit sanitation progress/status is included in ongoing FCT sectoral monitoring programme	RUWASSA, ACs, CSOs	Multi-year
Monitor and document progress, and hold frequent consultations to disseminate results.	CSOs, RUWASSA, ACs	2012



Activity-Water Supply	Implementer	Year
<b>Sector Reform</b>		
Development New Water Supply and Sanitation policy for FCT	FCTA	2012
Develop state wide sector law	FCTA ,NASS	2012
Enact state wide sector law	NASS	2013
Create new WASH institutions for service policy formulation, service delivery and regulatory functions-RUWASSA, Regulatory Commission,	FCTA	2013
Grant relative autonomy to FCTBW	FCTA	2013
Develop sector plan	FCTA	2012
Harmonise Institutional roles and responsibilities	FCTA	2012
Encourage FCTWB to operate on commercial basis	FCTA	2012
Engage with Private Providers on Service delivery to slum areas	FCTA, CSOs	Multi-year
<b>Sustainable Service Delivery</b>		
Undertake comprehensive metering of all water supply scheme from abstraction through distribution to customer connection	FCTWB	Multi-year
Rehabilitate and modernize existing water supply schemes and distribution networks for optimal operation	FCTWB	2012
Expand/complete existing/abandoned water supply schemes and distribution networks	FCTWB	Multi-year
Construct new water supply schemes to cope with increasing population	FCTWB	Multi-year
Establish equipped and functional integrated water supply and sanitation laboratory	FCTWB	Multi-year
Prevent wasteful use of water and Unaccounted for Water (UfW) through awareness campaigns, use of control devices and qualitative water distribution materials	FCTWB, CSOs	Multi-year
Promote Equity and Inclusion in service delivery	CSOs, FCTWB, RUWASSA	Multi-year
Advocate for increased funding for WASH programmes and projects	CSOs, FCTWB,RUWASSA	Multi-year
Develop and Implement customer feedback mechanisms	CSOs, FCTWB,RUWASSA	Multi-year
Promote rights based approach in WASH service delivery	FCTWB, CSOs	Multi-year
<b>Research and Manpower Development</b>		
Completion and validation of water supply survey data for the FCT	FCTWB, RUWASSA	Multi-year
Develop and maintain strict plumbing standards and code for all consumers	FCTWB	2012
Access capacity strengths, and recruit/train staff to fill gaps	FCTWB, RUWASSA	Multi-year
<b>Satellite Towns Water Supply</b>		
Empower FCT Satellite Towns Development Agency to effectively delivery water supply	FCTA, STWSA,STDA	Multi-year

Engage with Private Providers on Service delivery to slum areas	FCTA, STWSA,STDA	Multi-year
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**Rural Water Supply**

Rehabilitate and protect existing traditional water supply sources such as spring, hand dug wells etc and encourage hygienic rain water harvesting	RUWASSA, ACs	Multi-year
Encourage water conservation through public awareness campaigns	RUWASSA, ACs CSOs,	Multi-year
Educate and train WASHCOMMs on Household Water Treatment	CSOs, RUWASSA	Multi-year
Establish and empower Village Water and Sanitation Committee (WASHCOM)	RUWASSA, CSOs	Multi-year

## Chapter 6 Cost Estimates

### 6.1. Water Supply

Commented [BB9]: More information required from FCTWB

S/N	Activity	Amount
1.	Provision of a water works for Karshi Township	13,815,962,045.66
2.	Reticulation of Bwari Township	
3.	Completion and Commissioning of Phases 3 & 4 Treatment Plants	
4.	Constructing a Dam On River Wuye	
5.	Construction of a Dam on River Robo	
6.	Construction of Kuje water supply scheme	

### 6.2. Sanitation

8670 household latrines need to be constructed annually over eight years in the FCT at a total estimated cost of N129m per year to increase service coverage by 50%. This is based in the IYS estimates<sup>17</sup> of the construction of 1 million latrine national target annually set for achieving the MDG Sanitation target for 36 States and FCT.

Since little or no infrastructure has been put in place since the IYS estimates was developed in 2008, it can be safely assumed that the annual target of construction of 8,670 over the next eight years is still required to increase service coverage by 50% in the FCT.

<sup>17</sup> International Year of Sanitation, 2008 estimates

### Sanitation Cost Estimates

Inputs	Naira	US \$	Payment:	Notes
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<b>Household Sanitation</b>				
<b>Household Latrine: Rural</b>				
Hardware	3, 500	28	Household (HH)	Estimated national average - • Slab: N1000 • Superstructure + Excavation: N2500
Direct software	3, 500	28	Gov + ESAs	Estimate: equivalent to hardware
Total, per latrine	7, 000	56		
<b>Grand total, 6936 latrines in rural areas</b>	<b>48,552,000</b>	388,416	HHs, Govt., ESAs	6936 is based in the assumption that more work will be carried out in rural areas in 2012 that in urban: areas using the urban : rural ratio 1:4
Grand total, software Costs only for 6936 Latrines	24,276,000	194,208	Govt. + ESAs	
<b>Household Toilet: Urban</b>				
Hardware	10, 000	80	HH	Estimate
Direct software support	10, 000	80	Govt. + ESAs	Estimate: equivalent to Hardware cost
Total per toilet	20, 000	160		
Grand total, 1734 latrine in urban areas	34,680,000	277,440	HHs, Gov, ESAs	1734 is based on the assumption that more work will be carried our in rural areas in 2012 that in urban areas
Grand total, software. Costs only for 1734 Toilets	17,340,000	138,720		
<b>Grand total 8670 latrines, All costs</b>	<b>83,232,000</b>	665,856	HHs, Gov, ESAs	
Grand total, 8670 latrines, Hardware costs only	41,616,000	332,928	HHs	
Grand total, 8670 latrines, software costs only	41,616,000	332,928	Gov + ESAs only	

Inputs	Naira	US \$	Payment:	Notes
<b>Institutional Sanitation</b>				
<b>School sanitation + hand washing facility unit costs</b>				
Latrine (hardware only)	100, 000	800		Per compartment, based on UNICEF programme costs for standard 3- compartment school latrines
Urinal (Hardware only)	18, 750	150		Per individual urinal compartment, based on UNICEF programme. Costs for a standard 8- compartment urinal
Number of Latrine Compartments to be constructed per year based on estimate of Number schools that do not have latrines – 76	7,600,000	60,800		This is estimated by determining the balance of schools yet to be provided with latrines and assuming that all these schools would be covered by 2020. The 2012 target is estimated by dividing the total latrine requirements by 8 assuming evenly spread over the remaining period until the year of 2020
Number of Urinals to be constructed in per year-153	3,720,304.02	29762.43		Based on 1 toilet: 2 urinals
Hand-washing facility, per school	200, 000	1,600		Unit cost;
Number of Hand-Washing facilities required - 26	6, 760, 000	54, 080		No. of had washing facilities determined by estimating the number of schools to be provided with the latrines assuming two blocks of 3-compartment latrines are provided in each school.
Total Hard ware cost	15.686,772.32	125,494.2		
Direct software support	4,706,031.70	37,648.25		Estimate; individual 30%
Grand total	20,393,804.02	163,142.40	Gov + ESAs	Total cost inclusive of H/washing facilities, urinal, latrine and software costs (but not including water supply costs)

<b>Total cost, School Sanitation per year</b>	<b>20,392,804.02</b>	163,142.40		
<b>Health Centre sanitation + hand-washing facility (per compartment)</b>			Govt + ESAs	Unit costs equivalent costs (estimated)
Toilet compartments required (#)	17			Estimated based on facility per bed/outpatients standards, see target calculations
Total urinals required (#)	33			As above
Hand washing facilities required (#)	4			At one for every block of 4 latrine compartments
Total Cost, Health Centre/Hospitals toilet Compartments + urinals +Hand washing facility	3,118,750	24,960		
<b>Total cost, health centre, Toilets per year</b>	<b>3,118,750</b>	<b>24,960</b>	Govt. + ESAs	Assuming total production is evenly spread over 8 years 2012-2020

<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Naira</b>	<b>US \$</b>	<b>Payment:</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Public sanitation + hand-washing facility (per health centre)</b>			Gov + ESAs	One 3-compartment unit only
Total 3-compartment latrines (#)	113			Requirement estimate: 50 3-compartment public latrines per Area Councils. 563 is the annual target of latrines to be constructed over 8 years ,2012-2020
Total cost, hardware	11,300,000	90,400	Gov + ESAs	Unit cost per compartment is N100,000.
Direct software support	3,390,000	27,120	Gov + ESAs	Estimate: additional 30%
Total cost, public toilets	14,690,000	117,520	Gov + ESAs	
<b>Total cost, public Sanitation facilities in 2012 (one-eighth of total cost)</b>	<b>14,690,000</b>	<b>117,520</b>	Gov+ ESAs	Assuming total production is evenly spread over the 8 years -2012-20205
Grand total target for government and ESAs (all institutional and public Costs, plus direct software, Costs for household Sanitation),	79,817,554.02	638,540.43	Gov + ESAs	

2012				
<b>Grand total sanitation, Including all costs</b>	<b>121,433,554.02</b>	971,468.43	Gov + ESAs	Including software cost for construction of household latrines

<b>Hand-washing Campaigns</b>				
FCT campaigns				
ESA direct costs	375,000	3,000	ESA	
State partner direct costs	500,000	4,000	Govt	
Support costs from National level	750,000	6,000	Govt + ESAs	
Total	1,625,000	13,000		
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,625,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>		

<b>Enabling environments</b>				
Total costs	6,081,953	48,656	Gov + ESAs	Estimate: based on 2007 UNICEF AWP budget figures, less school/health direct hardware costs (see AWP calcs worksheet)
<b>Grand total, enabling environments</b>	<b>6,081,953</b>	<b>48,656</b>		
<b>Grand Total, three targets, ESA + Gov costs</b>	<b>87,525,507.02</b>	<b>700,196.06</b>		Includes everything except for hardware costs for household latrines

<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Naira</b>	<b>US \$</b>	<b>Payment:</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Grand Total, three targets, ESA + Gov costs + HHs</b>	<b>129,140,507.02</b>	<b>1,033,124.06</b>		

a. Total cost for 8670 Household latrines per year	= 83,232,000.00
b. Total cost for School Sanitation	= 20,392,804.02
c. Total cost for Health Centre Sanitation +hand washing facility per compartment	= 3,118,750.00
d. Public sanitation + hand-washing facility per health centre	= 14,690,000.00
e. Total cost for Sanitation	= 121,433,554.02
f. Hand-washing Campaigns	= 1,625,000.00
g. Enabling environments	= 6,081,953.00
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>= 129,140,507.02</b>



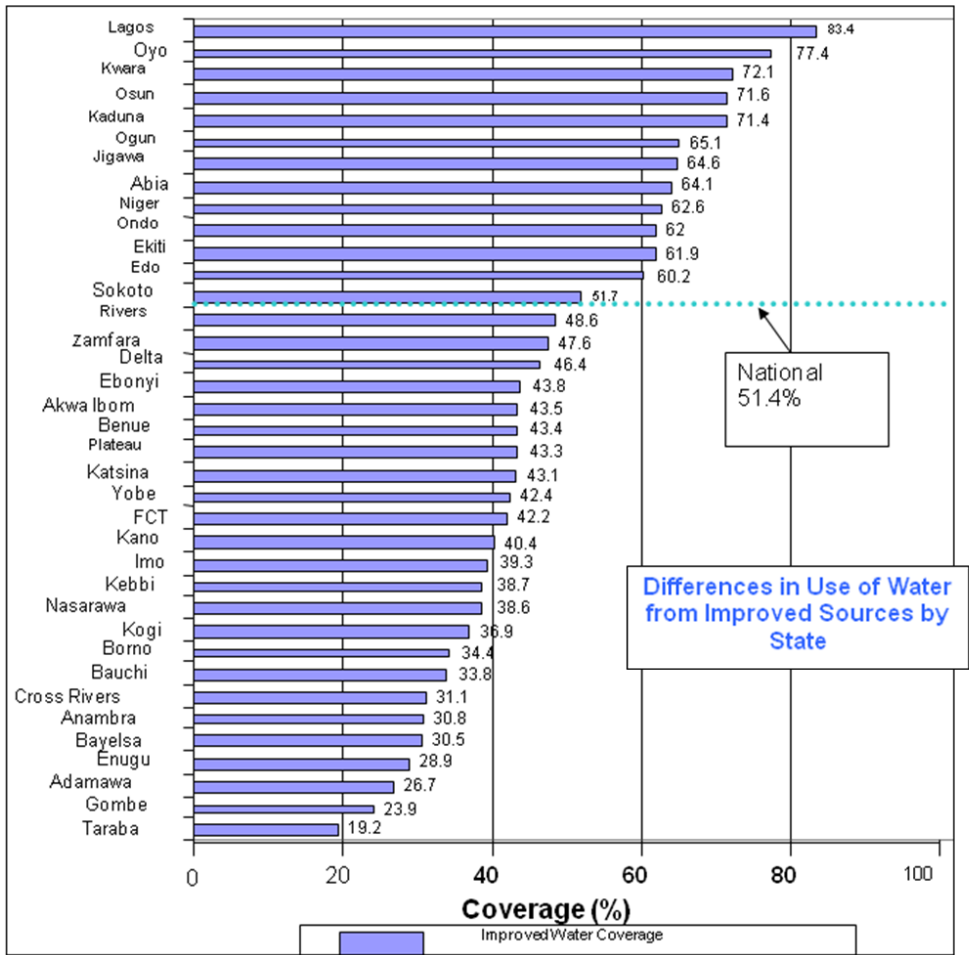
Annexure

Water Coverage



Source: CWIQ 2006

### National Improved Water Coverage



### National Improved sanitation coverage

