

Presentation of the

Kaduna State Draft Water Supply and Sanitation Policy

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Preamble

1. In April 2010, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources the National Urban Water Sector Reform Project a Water Supply and Sanitation Policy Development Consultant to assist Project states develop WSS policy.
2. Policy Consultant held a briefing meeting with key stakeholders on June 2, 2010 and a Committee was formed to drive the process.
3. A Zero draft of the Kaduna State WSS policy was developed and circulated on Tuesday, August 17, 2010, which is now being reviewed today. Data used sourced substantially from the Kaduna State Water Resources Masterplan, 1997
4. Additional inputs were received from the Legal Consultant in from of comments on legal implications , while the Policy Committee sent in **DRAFT BILL FOR ENACTMENT OF THE LAW ESTABLISHING THE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AGENCY [RWASSA]**

Contents of the draft

Nine chapters apart from the Preface and Executive Summary.

Introduction, Existing Situation, Definition Of Terms, The Need For Policy, Policy Targets, Service Levels, And Consumption Standards, Policy Principles And Strategies, Policy Statements, WSS Institutional Arrangements , and funding Arrangements

Overall Objective

Water Supply

The objective is for all residents of Kaduna State to have access to adequate, affordable and sustainable water supply through the active participation of State and Local Governments, NGOs, ESAs, Private sector, communities, households and individuals.

Basic Sanitation

The overall of this policy is transform urban and rural towns in Kaduna state into community – driven totally sanitized, healthy and liveable cities and towns.

Key principles

- *Separation of service provision, policy formulation and regulatory functions in the WSS sector*
- *Increased role for the private sector in WSS service delivery*
- *Demand Responsive Approach and Community Based Ownership and Management For WSS projects in small towns and rural areas*

Key principles

- Water Service providers expected to develop *Water Safety Plans*
- *Adoption of the Nigerian Standard for drinking Water quality*
- *Increased stakeholders participation in the design, implementation, maintenance, and monitoring of WSS projects and programmes*
- *Gender mainstreaming: Membership of water bodies among both genders, taking decisions based on gender disaggregated data, etc*

Key principles

- Promotion of wastewater management- *proper disposal and treatment of sludge, recycle of and reuse of treated waste water*
- *Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation in rural areas*
- Achieve Open Defecation Free Towns
- Human right to water supply- 30 litres minimum access per day within portable water, every day, within a distance of 100metres

WSS Targets

- Baseline on existing coverage level not available
- *Improve coverage of water supply and sanitation to 60% of the population by 2015.*
- *Extension of water supply and sanitation coverage to 90% by 2020.*
- *Achieve 100% water supply and sanitation coverage by 2025.*
- *Sustain 100% water supply and sanitation coverage beyond 2025.*

Categorisation

- **Rural communities** : population of less than 5,000
- **Small towns or Semi-urban:** population of 5,000 to 20,000
- **Urban** : population above 20,000

Institutional Issues

- The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development shall continue to be the Lead Coordinating and Policy formulation body for Water Supply
- New Kaduna State Water Supply Regulatory Commission to regulate provision of water supply and sanitation services
- Kaduna State Water and Sanitation [WATSAN) Agency RWASSA for rural WSS supply.

Policy formulation bodies

- **Kaduna State Government**
- **Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development**
- **Ministry of Environment**
- **Ministry of Education**
- **Kaduna State Task Force or Steering Committee on Sanitation**
- **Local Government Steering Committee on Water and Sanitation**

Service Providers

- Kaduna State Water Board
- Small Towns Water Supply Agency
- Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA)
- Kaduna State Water and Sanitation [WATSAN Agency] – RWASSA.
- Local Governments
- Private service providers

Regulatory body

- **Kaduna State Water Regulatory Commission**

Support services

- **Ministry of Information**
- **Ministry of Health**
- **NGOs and CBOs**
- **Water Consumers Association/WASHCOMS**
- **Development partners**
- **Private sector**
- **The Media**

Tariffs, Metering and Subsidies

- *Sustainable cost recovery- Tariffs' must allow for recovery of O and M from revenues*
- *Metering of all connections apart from public taps*
- *All consumers shall be identified and categorized based on income and level of consumption*
- *Differential pricing -domestic and Industrial customers*

Tariffs, Metering and Subsidies

Urban Water Supply Schemes:

Industrial and commercial consumers shall be metered and charged economic rates, which shall cover recurrent costs and full capital recovery components. Domestic consumers and non-profit making institutions shall be charged to cover recurrent costs.

Tariffs, Metering and Subsidies

Small Towns Water Supply Schemes

Industrial and commercial consumer shall be charged rates which will make up for recurrent and 50% capital recovery while domestic consumers and non-profit making public institutions will pay rates to cover the recurrent costs only.

Tariffs, Metering and Subsidies

Rural Water Supply Schemes:

Rural water supply is social service oriented and tied to health care delivery and poverty alleviation. Rates shall be charged to cover operation and maintenance costs. No capital recovery cost shall be charged as incentives for rural developments

Funding

- *State Government shall finance short and long term WSS capital projects*
- *KSWB revenues from tariffs should cover Operation and Maintenance costs*
- *Water supply and Sanitation Tariffs shall be determined by the Kaduna State Water Supply Regulatory Commission.*
- *Participatory Investment in rural areas*

Cost Sharing For Capital Investment

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Small Towns Water Supply	Small Towns Water Supply	Urban Water Supply
		Low tech	High tech	
State Government	75%	80%	90%	100%
Local Government	20%	15%	10%	0%
Community	5%	5%	Nil	Nil

Cost Distribution For Operation And Maintenance

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Small Towns Water Supply	Urban Water Supply
Federal Government	Nil	Nil	Nil
State Government	Nil	Nil	Nil
Local Government	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps
Community/Consumers	80%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	80% - To be recovered from IGR sourced from Tariffs	80% - To be recovered from IGR sourced from Tariffs

Issues for discussion-Funding

- Which Institution shall be responsible for capital investment at urban levels, small towns and rural areas?
- How do we raise additional funds for the WSS sector? Bonds, Loans, Shareholding?
- Is it feasible for communities to contribute funds for capital investment?

Issues for discussion-PPP

- In what ways can the private sector finance development of water infrastructure?
- What forms of PPP shall be adopted for Urban water supply?
- Shall PPP be extended to all urban towns?
- How can we increase internal efficiency? Is the Ogun State PPP experience feasible in Kaduna state?

Issues for discussion- Tariffs

- Shall water be supplied to the state as an economic good or/and a social good? In urban areas, small towns and rural areas?
- Shall the rural areas be charged for water supply?
- Should tariffs for domestic consumers in urban areas cover just O and M only or O and M and 50% of capital costs as contained in the draft policy?

Issues for discussion- Tariffs

- Shall the state Government provide subsidies?
- What methodology should the Regulatory Body use in determining tariffs in urban, small towns and rural areas?
- Should all water connections be metered for Industrial, Commercial or domestic consumers?
- Should metering be introduced at all areas-Urban, small towns and rural areas?
- What form of meters- prepaid or post paid?

Issues for discussion-Efficiency

- What level of autonomy should the KSWB and RWASSA enjoy?
- Do what extend should the KSWB and RWASSA be supervised by the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Dev?
- Draft RWASSA law provides that RWASSA shall be directly supervised by the State Governor..how appropriate?
- How do we promote water safety plans, wastewater management and polluter pay principles?

Issues for discussion-Institutional roles

- What is the role of LGAs in water supply?
- Interface between Kaduna State Water and Sanitation [WATSAN Agency] – RWASSA and Local Governments in service provision for rural communities..draft RWASAA law silent on this.

Issues for discussion- Water governance

- Do we have small towns in Kaduna state? Are Water Consumers Association needful ?
- Should we use Community Development Associations (CDAs) or WASHCOMMS for community mobilization?
- Gender mainstreaming- Is 50% parity for gender representation in WASHCOMs as provided in the draft RWASSA law feasible?
- Should we have water related steering committee at State and LGA levels or Water and Sanitation Steering Committee at LGAs level only as provided in the draft RWASAA law

Issues for discussion-Service delivery

- How do we provide water supply services for the urban poor?
- How body shall provide basic sanitation services in market places, bus stops, and public places?
- What body shall provide WSS services to primary and secondary schools?
- How do we promote household water treatment- what is the role of LGAs in providing filters or chemicals to households?



Happy deliberation and

Thanks for listening