

Major highlights of the Lagos State draft Water Supply and Sanitation Policy

Babatope Babalobi

Water Supply and Sanitation Policy Development Expert

babalobi@yahoo.com, +234-8035897435

CSOs Consultation Workshop

Friday, January 28, 2011

Preamble

1. In April 2010, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources thro' the National Urban Water Sector Reform Project PIU appointed a Water Supply and Sanitation Policy Development Consultant to assist Project states develop WSS policy.
2. LWC facilitated the process of policy development, Policy Consultant held a briefing meeting with key stakeholders, a Committee was formed to drive the process.
3. A Zero draft of the Lagos State WSS policy was developed and circulated late last year.

What is Policy?

- Policy is a set of decisions, made ultimately by the highest political level in a country or state after a process of dialogue and consultation, which determine what and how things will be done in the given sector
- Policy could be short, medium or long term. It translates into portfolio of programmes and projects.

What is Policy?

- The policy development is
 - the most important phase and
 - entry point of the water reform process
- Why? It provides the basis for legislative and institutional reform as well as and the preparation of strategic water resources development plans.
- Water Policy formulation should be participatory, with various stakeholders given the opportunity to contribute to its development in a country or state.

Why Water Policy in Lagos State?

- To guide Government actions on water supply and sanitation issues.
- To promote accountability and transparency in water supply and sanitation service delivery
- To solve the problems of cost recovery and operational performances of the SWAs.
- To domesticate national and international policies, principles, and approaches.
- To provide a framework for legislative reform

Why Water Policy in Lagos State?

- The FGN had issued directive that encourages the states of the federation to adopt the National Policy to suit their local needs & peculiarities
- Recognising the State's dire needs for focused water policy to address the existing challenges and improve WSS service delivery.
- This prompted the government with the support of the NUWSRP sector reform programme, to commence series of actions that will yield the desired water policy for the state

Chapterisation

Preface

Executive Summary

1. *Introductory*
2. *Conceptual framework for WSS policy dev.*
3. *Definition of Terms*
4. *Policy Components*
5. *Water and Climate Change*
6. *Financing and Sustainability Issues*
7. *Policy Statements*
8. *New Institutional framework*

Overall Objective

To provide safe drinking water in sufficient and regular quantity and basic sanitation services for the people of Lagos State towards meeting the water and sanitation-related Millennium Development target.

Targets Levels

The policy aims at extending sanitation and hygiene coverage to 100% of the population in urban and rural areas by 2020.

Target levels for Water Supply	2010	2015	2020
Urban Water Supply	40%	60%	100%
Rural Water Supply	40%	60%	100%

Target levels for Sanitation	2010	2015	2020
Urban	40%	60%	100 %
Rural areas	40%	60%	100 %

Service Standards

In line with the national policy:

- *Water supply service level for the rural areas shall be 30 litres per capita per day within 250metres in the community serving about 250-500 people per water point.*
- *120 litres per capita per day is the minimum supply standard for urban areas.*

Key principles

- *Separation of WSS service provision, policy formulation and regulatory functions.*
- *Water as a social good, an economic good, as well as an environmental good*
- *Increased role for the private sector in Water Supply and Sanitation service provision and delivery*
- *Adoption of the Nigerian Standard for drinking Water quality*

Key principles

- Water Service providers expected to develop *Water Safety Plans*
- Estates, Institutions and Production firms expected to develop wastewater treatment systems
- Households expected to maintain decentralised-on-site wastewater management systems
- Gender mainstreaming: *Membership and leadership positions of CDAs' Water Committees and WASHCOMS shall be equitably spread among both genders*

Key principles

Household Water Treatment

At house hold levels in rural areas, the state shall promote the establishment of point of use systems, low cost, small scale house water treatment such as disinfection systems, ceramic filters, and household boiling.

At the community levels: The state shall promote the establishment of Community-based drinking water treatment systems including filtration or disinfection plants that provide safe drinking water from existing sources.

Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation

Institutional Issues

- *The Ministry of Water Resources shall be created to as the Coordinating and Policy formulation body for Water Supply in Lagos State.*
- *Creation of the Lagos State Water Supply Regulatory Commission to regulate provision of water supply and sanitation services*
- *Creation of the Lagos State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency to take over the present WSS functions of the Department of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the Ministry of Rural Development*

Institutional issues

- *Creation of a State Steering Committee on Water Sanitation to coordinate efforts of State agencies on basic sanitation policy formulation and programming.*
- *Ministry of Health shall be responsible for Drinking Water Quality Surveillance in Lagos State and shall be the lead institution enforcing Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.*
- *Creation of a Desk office on Climate change domiciled in the new Ministry of Water Resources to study the likely effects of climate change on Water supply in Lagos state and come up with mitigation and adaptation strategies.*

New Institutional Arrangements

- **Policy formulation bodies**
- Lagos State Government
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Environment
- Lagos State Steering Committee on Water Sanitation
- Local Government Development Areas
-
- **Service Providers**
- Lagos Water Corporation
- Lagos State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
- [Lagos State Universal Basic Education Board](#)
- Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
- Local Government Development Areas
- Private Water service providers and Wastewater managers

New Institutional Arrangements

- Regulatory Body
- Lagos State Water Supply Regulatory Commission
-
- Consumers
 - Community Development Associations (CDAs)
 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs)
 - Household consumers
 - Institutional consumers
-
- Support Services
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
- Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development
- Ministry of Information
- Development partners
- Non Governmental Organizations
- Private Sector
- Lagos State Water Court

Service provision

- LWC to manage provision of Water Supply as well as wastewater management services in cosmopolitan Lagos operating as an Autonomous and quasi commercial body.
- New Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency to handle service provision in rural communities based on Community management and Demand Responsive Approach
- Organised Private sector service providers and Informal providers for public places and other areas not covered by public systems.

Funding

- *Lagos State Government shall finance long term WSS capital projects*
- *Private sector to be involved through PSP options such as service or management contracts*
- *LWC revenues from tariffs should cover Operation and Maintenance costs*
- *Participatory Investment in rural areas*

Cost Sharing arrangements for capital investments

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Urban Water Supply
<i>State Government</i>	75%	100%
<i>Local Government</i>	20%	0%
<i>Community</i>	5%	Nil

Cost Sharing for O & M- Water Supply

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Urban Water Supply
<i>State Government</i>	Nil	80% - To be recovered from IGR sourced from Tariffs
<i>Local Government</i>	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps
<i>Community</i>	80%	Nil

Cost Sharing For Capital Investment -Sanitation

Agency	Rural Water Sanitation	Urban Water Sanitation
<i>State Government</i>	75%	90%
<i>Local Government</i>	20%	10%
<i>Community</i>	5%	Nil

Policy statements

- *Water supply and Sanitation Tariffs shall be determined by the Lagos State Water Supply Regulatory Commission.*
- *Firms employing more than 50 persons are required to have an on-site wastewater treatment facility.*
- *Every house in the state shall have a holding tank for liquid waste*
- *The State Steering Committee on Water Sanitation shall develop guidelines for School sanitation which shall be adhered to by private and public schools*
- *No person shall defecate or urinate in an open space*

Policy statements

- *The LWC shall progressively meter all Water supply connections starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to household consumers.*
- *CDAs required to create Water Committees or WASHCOMs and assist in community mobilisation to ensure payment of tariffs*
- *Persons or Institutions digging boreholes for industrial and domestic purposes are encouraged to inform the Ministry of Water Resources to enable it manage data on groundwater use in the state*

Issues for discussion-Institutional roles

- Is there a need for Ministry of Water Resources in the state?
- Is there a need for a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency in the state?
- Are there small towns in the state and is there a need for a Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency?

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 rural 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?
- What forms of Public Public Partnerships should be adopted in Lagos 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 capital costs?

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 LWC and proposed RUWASSA enjoy?
- Do what extend should the LEC and RUWASSA be supervised by the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Dev?
- Draft RWASSA law provides that RWASSA shall
- How do we promote water safety plans, wastewater management and polluter pay principles?

Issues for discussion- Water governance

- Are Water Consumers Association needful ?
- Should we use Community Development Associations (CDAs) or WASHCOMMS for community mobilization?
- Gender mainstreaming- What should be the percentage of gender representation in WASHCOMs?



Issues for discussion-Institutional roles

- What is the role of LGAs in water supply?
- What is the role of the LASEPA in the WSS sector?
- Should we have Water related steering committee at State and LGA levels?

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?

**Thanks for listening and
Happy Deliberation**