



**GOVERNMENT OF ANAMBRA  
STATE OF NIGERIA**

# **STATE WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION POLICY**

**Ministry Of Public Utilities, Water  
Resources And Community  
Development**

**Reprinted 2013.**



# Anambra State State Water Supply & Sanitation Policy

## FOREWORD

Water is a basic resource necessary for human survival and development. Anambra State is endowed with abundant rivers and underground water resources. Over the years, public water supply through the State Water Corporation had been non-existent due to mismanagement by previous successive administrations. The resultant neglect of the state public water supply infrastructure across the state led to a state of dysfunctional system and decay.

True to the belief of the present government in the ANIDS (Anambra Integrated Development Strategy), the programme of developing all sectors of the state economy simultaneously, serious efforts had been made to resuscitate all damaged and abandoned public water supply facilities in the state. New schemes are being developed to adequately meet the water supply needs of our people and achieve the MDGs on water supply and sanitation by 2015. The state is providing facilities that would provide water to more than 60% of our people before the end of the year.

Pursuant to this, the government, through the Ministry of Public Utilities and Water Resources has rehabilitated most of the damaged and dilapidated water schemes across the state so as to accommodate the growing demand for water supply by the urban and small town populations. We are mindful of the enormous financial involvement and the need to apply the resources of the state consciously and effectively by engaging the services and participation of the private sector. This approach is being vigorously pursued by inviting our foreign and local partners for the development of the water related infrastructure to ensure increased access to water supply in Onitsha, our commercial nerve centre, Awka, the capital city, Nnewi, and to other parts of the state.

The intervention and support of the European Union, the EU- WSSSRP under the 9th EDF in the state has been very remarkable and commendable. It laid the necessary foundation for the reform process in the sector. Anambra State understood the imperatives of the reform programme in general, and that of the EU WSSSRP on water supply in particular. The government has shown high degree of commitment in the implementation of the developmental programme in line with international best practices. This has ensured coordinated approach to efficient and sustainable water supply and sanitation service delivery. To ensure grassroot development through water supply and sanitation services, the government approved the establishment of Water Consumers Association (a community based group) across the state as part of the

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institutional framework and structural adjustment in the sector. The WCA formation has already created institutional environment where the citizens are active agents of development in their communities. The WCA manages the water schemes within their localities, carry out necessary repairs accountably and performs oversight functions on sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. This strategy engenders ownership, participation in the community-based water and sanitation facilities and shall bring financial empowerment in the respective small towns and rural areas in the state.

The Anambra State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is one of the visible outcomes of the state reform initiatives meant to provide proper direction to the development of the water supply and sanitation sector in the state. Government shall continue to provide the necessary support to facilitate and drive the policy implementation process so as to achieve the multi-level impact of water supply which includes poverty reduction and sustainable development across the state.

The importance of this policy as an official document for moving the state forward in water supply and sanitation service delivery cannot be over-emphasized. With the launch of this water and sanitation policy, the document shall be the road map for water sector development in the state. My belief and projection is that Anambra State shall still meet the demand for the MDGs on water supply and sanitation before 2015. Our achievements on the ground, the on-going investments in the sector, and our current strategies in the urban and small towns shall bring this to pass.

A handwritten signature in red ink, which appears to read "Peter Obi".

**Mr. Peter Obi, CON.**

*Governor, Anambra State*



# Anambra State State Water Supply & Sanitation Policy

## PREFACE

Water is life. Access to safe and reliable water supply is key to development and poverty reduction. The State Water Supply and Sanitation policy is an instrument that provides direction towards the realization of an effective and efficient water supply and sanitation system in the state. The policy recognizes the separation of functions among the sector institutions and actors. The three major functions include: policy coordination, service delivery and service regulation. Anambra State has experienced very poor water supply implementation system in the past years as a result of uncoordinated sector activities, dysfunctional infrastructure, mismanagement, poor maintenance culture and lack of investment in the sector, all of which the present administration is assiduously addressing with every vigor.

Since 2001, public water supply in the state has been almost none-existent. The State Water Corporation (now Anambra State Urban Asset Holdings Corporation) that is the major operator of the public water supply infrastructure in the state had been dysfunctional and had failed in the provision of strategic water supply to urban centers.

Consequently, to fill this gap, the water supply sector in the state became dominated by small private service providers who supply water of doubtful quality with serious health implications. The need to provide potable water supply establishes quality control and regulatory framework to ensure standards, and enforce compliance by private operators for improved services delivery is still top on the priority scale of the government.

This administration has expressed concern and shown commitment for better performance in the sector and have virtually completed the restructuring of the water supply sector institutions. The government has approved the State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, and the enactment of the state "Water Law" which is virtually accomplished. Through the Ministry of Public Utilities and Water Resources, a majority of the neglected urban water supply facilities are now being rehabilitated and new ones are being constructed to reposition the Anambra State Urban Asset Holdings Corporation (Water Corporation) for effective service delivery.

The overall objective of the State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is to increase the access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply and sanitation service to the people of Anambra State, and ensure poverty reduction, sustainable development, wealth creation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for Water Supply and Sanitation. In a nutshell the policy provides a coherent approach to addressing the problems identified in the sector. It will therefore help to put in perspective the way targets should be pursued and implemented over time to achieve the expected deliverables.

**Hon. Emeka Nwankwu**

Hon. Commissioner: Public Utilities and Water Resources



## A CKNOWLEDGMENTS

The water supply and sanitation policy is a landmark document and one of the measurable outcomes of the reform programme in the state, particularly on the water and sanitation sector. The document was developed from the zero draft policy under the auspices of the Anambra State Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme (WSSSRP).

The domestication and development of the state WSS policy document was through a series of meetings, discussions, workshops and consultations with the key sector actors, and the wider stakeholders.

We are first of all grateful and thankful to the Almighty God for enabling all the actors and stakeholders to make painstaking efforts and contributions and for keeping us alive to be part of this development, and witness the launching and the implementation of this policy.

Our immense gratitude and appreciation goes to the Governor of Anambra State, His Excellency, Mr. Peter Obi, CON, for his amazing resourcefulness and sound understanding of the reform process. We are encouraged by the provision of all the necessary moral, political and financial support. This policy production is only one of the eloquent outcomes / successes of his effort in the reform process.

We are enormously grateful to the Hon. Commissioner for Public Utilities and Water Resources, Hon. Emeka Nwankwu, for his sound grasp and articulation of sector issues under his purview. We appreciate his promptings, tireless motivation, timely directives, and tenacious drive to getting things done including the development and production of this policy and the Water Law.

Appreciation is not complete without mentioning the State Coordinator EUWSSSRP, and the entire STU Consultants, for their ingenuity and effort in the EU programme and for setting Anambra State as the flag-ship on the 9th EDF programme: and to the staff of the WSSSRP and indeed the entire members of the State Programme Implementation Unit (SPIU), especially the State Authorizing Officer/Hon. Commissioner for Economic Planning, Prof. Chinyere Stella Okunna and her dedicated staff.

Permit me to mention the State Sector Technical Reform Committee (SSTRC) for their invaluable and selfless contributions: the Water Consumers Associations (WCAs) of various towns, the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) staff in the local governments, staff of the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA), the State Water Corporation (AnSWC), the staff of the Ministry of Public Utilities and Water Resources and other line ministries that supported and contributed to the development and success of the State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (SWSSP).

Mention must be made of the Director of Water Resources, Ezenwaji Leo, the focal person on the policy who was on the driver's seat in the facilitation and co-ordination of the sector policy development and other related documents.

I salute the zeal and commitment of the stakeholders for their immense co-operation which helped in the development of this first edition of the Anambra State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy.

**Chidi Onwudiwe**  
Permanent Secretary



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## HIGHLIGHTS ON ANAMBRA STATE THE INDUSTRIAL HEARTLAND OF IGBOLAND

- Anambra State: The Light of the Nation.
- Created: August 27th 1991
- Population: 4,182,0828 (2006 Census)
- Male Population: 2,174,641
- Female Population: 2,007,391
- Land Mass Area: 4,416 Sq Km
- Population Density: 1500 2000 per sq km
- Number of Local Governments: 21
- Number of Communities: 177
- Capital City: Awka
- Major Commercial Centres: Onitsha and Nnewi
- Language(s): Igbo & English
- Literacy Rate: About 70%
- Temperature: Average 30°C
- Rainfall: 152cm - 203cm
- Present Governor: H.E. Mr. Peter Obi. CON. (17th March 2006 to date)

## BACKGROUND

- ONE** of the most economically viable states in the nation, home of many iconic, legendary and noble personalities in the life of the nation
- Anambra State has tropical rain forest vegetation
  - Rain starts by April or May and ends late October or early November
  - It is populated by highly active and resourceful people.
  - Topography of Anambra State is generally undulating
  - The rock formation that outcrops the state includes: Ameki Formation, Nanka Sand, Lignite Formation (Ogwashi Formation), Imo Shale and Coastal Plain Sand. The Ameki Formation covers about 40% of the underground rock materials. The upper Ameki Formation comprises a sequence of unconsolidated sand.
  - The Nanka Sand: According to Orajaka and Egboka (1988), the sandstone unit is poorly Sorted, and poorly consolidated.
  - Erosion prone Areas: The poorly consolidated nature of Nanka Sand resulted in massive erosion in areas where the formation is exposed to the surface. This makes the soil susceptible to wear and water transport.
  - Geology and Mineral Resources: Anambra State lies partly on the Anambra Basin, and partly on the Niger Delta Basin. The Anambra Basin is known to hold massive reserves of gas and oil.



## DONOR AGENCIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS: EU WSSSRP

The European Commission and Federal Government of Nigeria agreed in December 2004 to support the implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme (WSSSRP) in Nigeria.

Overall Objectives: To contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable development and achieve the MDGs

Specific Objectives: To increase the access to safe, adequate and sustainable water and sanitation services in Anambra State.

### Expected Results

Improved water governance in the state

Improved water service delivery in urban areas

Improved sustainable water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in small towns and rural areas

### Focal Areas of WSSSRP

Support and help to finalize sector policies and develop strategies for implementation.

Support the state to review water legislation and draft a new water law.

Support the development of a sectoral medium term expenditure framework that reflects the sector strategy and establish a state monitoring and evaluation system

### Achievements / Contributions

The WSSSRP indeed contributed to the development of State Water and Sanitation Policy and the State Water Law and did help a great deal in achieving two of the four focal objectives. The development of the documents will help to improve the water governance in the state and improve service delivery. This has helped to achieve both the specific objectives and the overall objectives of the WSSSRP programmes and provides water supply and sanitation to the people in the medium term.

### EU-UNICEF

#### Focal Areas of UNICEF

Strengthen RUWASSA and WASH at local government areas, community based models for access to safe water and sanitation Project design for mainstreaming open defecation free(ODF) areas, School WASH approach replicated and scaled-up.

State wide strategies for community mobilization and hygiene

Support the LGAs to facilitate community level participatory development and management



# Anambra State State Water Supply & Sanitation Policy

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
ANIDS	Anambra State Integrated Development Strategy
AU	African Union
BOT	Build, Operate and Transfer
BOOT	Build, Own, Operate and Transfer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CM	Community Management
DRA	Demand Responsive Approach
DFID	Department for International Development,
EC	European Commission
ECD	European Commission Delegation
EHC	Environmental Health Club
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	External Support Agency
EU	European Union
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FNH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
IDWSSD	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japanese International Corporation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy
LEEDS	Local Economic Empowerment and Development
LF	Logical Framework
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTTR	Mean Time to Repair
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCWR	National Council on Water Resources
NIWRMC	Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NCWR	National Council for Water Resources

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<b>SDWQ</b>	Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality
<b>NWP</b>	National Water Policy
<b>NWRB</b>	National Water Resources Bill
<b>NWRI</b>	National Water Resources Institute
<b>NWRS</b>	National Water Resources Strategy
<b>NWSP</b>	National Water Sanitation Policy
<b>NWSSP</b>	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy
<b>NWRM</b>	National Water Resources Management
<b>OPE</b>	Operational Programme Estimate
<b>OVI</b> s	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
<b>PAWS</b>	Partners for Water and Sanitation
<b>PI</b>	Performance Indicator
<b>RBDA</b>	River Basin Development Authority
<b>RBM</b>	Results Based Management
<b>RWSSI</b>	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
<b>SAO</b>	State Authorizing Officer
<b>SEEDS</b>	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
<b>SIMS</b>	Sanitation Information Management System
<b>SON</b>	Standard Organization of Nigeria
<b>SRIP</b>	Support to Reforming Institutions Programme
<b>STOWA</b>	Small Town Water Supply Agency
<b>SSRTC</b>	State Sector Reform Technical Committee
<b>SWB</b>	State Water Board
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TWRM</b>	Trans-boundary Water Resource Management
<b>UAHC</b>	Urban Asset Holding Corporations
<b>UWOC</b>	Urban Water Operating Companies (PSP)
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
<b>UWSRP</b>	Urban Water Sector Reform Project
<b>VLOM</b>	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
<b>WASHCOM</b>	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committee
<b>WASHIMS</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Information Management System
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WIMAG</b>	Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guideline
<b>WIMS</b>	Water Information Management System
<b>WSP</b>	Water Services Providers
<b>WSS</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development
<b>WSSSRP</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme
<b>WWC</b>	World Water Council



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water Supply and Sanitation Policy was developed when the existing level of service of water and sanitation in the state was far from satisfactory. There was an urgent need to improve the access to potable water supply and sanitation facilities and hence bring good governance to service delivery in the sector. Good governance of water resources is a critical issue here and a decisive element for successful change process and sustainability in service delivery. It is the challenge of making service delivery reliable, efficient, affordable and sustainable. It demands political will and support at the highest level. It also involves the development of the Water Policy, the Water Act (Law), Institutional and Regulatory Framework.

Good governance in water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services requires participatory approaches among stakeholders for development, and efficient and sustainable use of resources. Water resources refer to the supply of rain water, groundwater and surface water in a given area. The concept of "good governance" emerged as a model to compare ineffective economies, operations or political bodies with viable economic sector operations or political bodies. Participation by both men and women is the cornerstone of good governance. Good water governance will have profound impact on the livelihoods of urban, small towns and rural people and on their environmental sustainability.

The basic characteristics of good governance are met when:

- There is participation of all stakeholders to jointly identify their best interests and the most appropriate approach to reaching sustainable services
- Decisions are taken in terms of rules and regulations in a transparent manner, with good accountability.
- There is equity and inclusiveness of all members of society in development, particularly the most marginalized, with emphasis on ensuring that the interests of women and youth are protected.
- Fair legislation (rules) is implemented objectively with full protection of human rights
- Services are responsive so that the needs of consumers are addressed within a reasonable time period and in an efficient, effective, and affordable manner.

The International Monetary Fund declared in 1996 that "promoting good governance in all its aspects by ensuring the rule of law, improving the efficiency and accountability of the public sector, and tackling corruption - outlining these as essential elements of a framework within which economies can prosper."

Efficient water governance is predicated on basic reform principles which address three key areas and include-policy and legislative framework, institutional framework and

