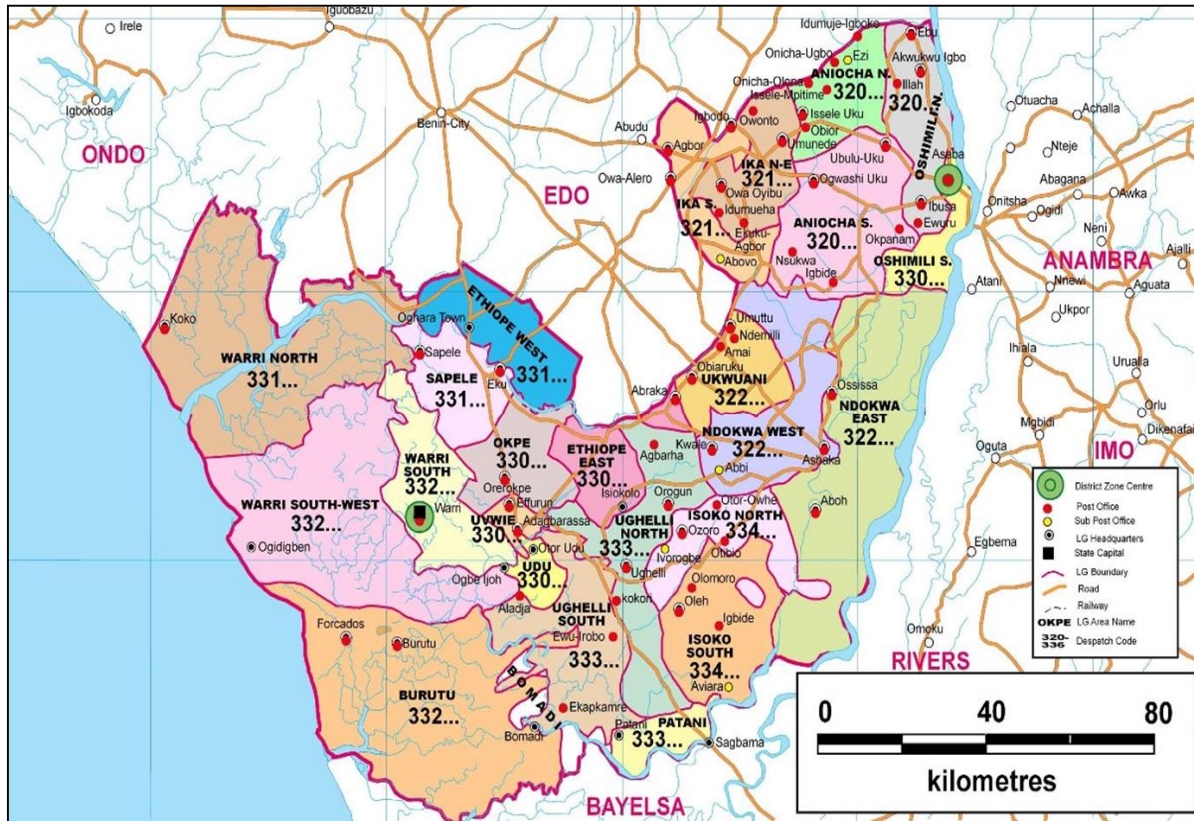




Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy

October 2015

MAP OF DELTA STATE



PREFACE

The development of Delta State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is a strategic step towards the actualisation of the dream of the Delta State Government to improve water and sanitation services delivery in the state. It is an evidence of the government's strong commitment to increasing access of its citizens to safe drinking water and ensuring good hygiene and sanitation in the State.

The formulation of this maiden Policy is coherent with the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy and other related policies at the state level. It provides a strong framework for effective reforms within the sector. It also provided guidance to the entire water institutions and stakeholders within the water and sanitation sector in the State on their respective roles and strategies to fulfil their mandates and aspirations.

On behalf of the Delta State Ministry of Water Resources Development, I wish to warmly commend the assistance of the European Union and other stakeholders in the sector for their contributions and support towards the development of this maiden Water and Sanitation Policy in the state. It is our sincere wish that this policy will set the stage for remarkable improvement in the water and sanitation service delivery in the State.

Signed:

Hon. Fidelis Tiliye
Commissioner for Water Resources Development
Delta State

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DELSEPA	Delta State Environmental Protection Agency
DESOPADEC	Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission
DRA	Demand Responsive Approach
DSUWB	Delta State Urban Water Board
DSWMB	Delta State Waste Management Board
DTS	Delta State
ESA	External Support Agencies
EU	European Union
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organization
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Area
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MWRD	Ministry of Water Resources Development
NDDC	Niger Delta Development Commission
NDSP	Niger Delta Support Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIWRMC	Nigeria Integrated Water Resources Management Commission
NWRI	National Water Resources Institute
NWSP	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance Department
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RBDA	River Basins Development Authority
RWSS	Rural Water and Sanitation Sector
RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
STOWASSA	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
STWSSP	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WCA	Water Consumers Association
WIMAG	Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guidelines
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WTP	Willingness to Pay

DEFINITIONS

Access to water: Access to safe water is defined in this policy as the availability of potable water of at least 30 litres per person per day, located within 100 – 200 metres of every household. Access to safe drinking water also includes *coverage* which refers to the percentage of the population accessing "improved" water sources.

Access to water supply depends not only on the existence of a water source, it includes a range of other aspects such as:

- **Regularity:** *how frequent is the service available to people and when;*
- **Sufficiency:** *how much water is available per person (the level of service);*
- **Affordability:** *how much do people have to pay for the service, particularly in relation to their income;*
- **Quality:** *what is the quality (of Water and Sanitation facilities) of the service available; and,*
- **Safety:** *how safe and culturally acceptable is the access to and use of facilities, especially for women and children who mostly rely on facilities outside the household (e.g. public toilets).*

Affordability: The extent to which prices (e.g., water supply and sanitation) are within the financial means of users and is measured in relation to average household water charges to average household's income.

Demand-Responsive Approach: An approach to infrastructure service planning in which households or communities select a level of service that corresponds to their needs, preferences, and ability to contribute both to initial capital costs and ongoing operation and maintenance.

Development Partners: All partnering organizations that are involved in development activities in any developing community. This includes organizations that are non-governmental, Civil Society, Faith-based, Volunteer-group and Donor-based.

Fine(s): A fine is a fee you pay when you break the rules. It is the sum imposed as punishment for an offense. All charges meted on an offender for breaking a legal provision or law of a water and sanitation regulatory agency or community management Institution.

Providers: Private entrepreneurs who provide, for example, water supply or sanitation services to customers at negotiated prices.

Improved water sources: include Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot; Public pipe/standpipe; Tube well/borehole; Protected well; Protected spring; Rainwater collection and Bottled / Packaged water;

Improved Water Sanitation Facilities: include Flush to pipe sewer; Flush to septic tank; Flush to pit latrine; Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine; Protected spring Pit latrine with slab and Composting toilet

Integrated Water Resource Management: IWRM is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

Kiosk: A stationary vending location, typically staffed by an attendant, where water is sold or distributed through containers.

Pour-flush toilet: a type of latrine where a water seal trap is used to prevent smells and to check flies and mosquitoes. It is used where water is the common form of anal-cleansing

Pro-poor: simply means in favour of or supportive of the poor.

Rural Community: A Rural community is a community with a population below 5,000 people.

Sanitation: Within the context of this policy, It exclusively refers to water sanitation only. It excludes environmental sanitation that does not deal with water.

Sewage: Sewage is the effluent or wastewater in a pipe network

Sewer: Sewer is the conduit, usually a pipe that is used to carry off water and waste matter.

Sewerage: Sewerage is the complete system of sewers.

Subsidies: a grant by a government to a person or company to assist an enterprise, generally to supplement the low income earners in securing services.

Standpipe, Stand post: A pipe riser with a tap (faucet) used as a source of water, usually located publicly.

Small Town: A small town is a community that has a population between 5,000 and 20,000 people

Urban Community: Urban community has a population above 20,000 people

Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine a dry latrine system, with a screened vent pipe to trap flies and often with double pits to allow use on a permanent rotation basis which is a safe, hygienic means of excreta disposal

Water egoism: It refers to every corruptive and fiduciary acts and tendencies that opposes and negates good water governance.

Water sanitation: for the purpose of this Policy, water sanitation shall be defined as effective hygiene practice, management of wastewater (liquid waste from sewerage, sullage and storm water), handling and disposal of excreta, and leachates from dump sites (solid wastes) in so far as it affects water sources. Other components of sanitation, including wastes from industries are covered by Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) Decree 58 of 1988 as amended by decree 59 of 1992 and the recent comprehensive National Environmental Sanitation Policy 2005, of the Federal Ministry of Environment.

Water tariff: A water tariff is a price assigned to water supplied by a public utility or provider through a piped network to its customers. Water tariff is set based on a number of criteria defined by a regulatory body.

Willingness to pay: A measure of demand for particular levels of water supply and/or sanitation service.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first Delta State Water Supply and Sanitation policy and expresses the determination of the State Government to improve water and sanitation services delivery in the State. In the past, the absence of a sector policy has contributed to slow progress in the sector.

- 65% of the estimated 4,098,391 population living in rural communities in the State lack adequate coverage of water supply and sanitation facilities.

In the absence of a comprehensive policy, the sector has suffered from poor coordination in the implementation of projects, weak institutional capacity, and undefined roles for various sector stakeholders. Combined with other problems this has culminated in continued poor water supply and sanitation service delivery in the state.

These challenges highlight the urgent need for serious changes in the sector and the introduction of a policy to give direction and impetus to the reform process. This policy, which has been developed with the assistance of the European Union, provides the required frameworks for improved water and sanitation service delivery in Delta State within the context of the National Water and Sanitation Policy. This policy is coherent with the goals, objectives and aspirations expressed in the Delta State Vision 2020, Delta State Green Economic Policy, Delta Beyond Oil Policy and the Delta State SEEDS which set out the development strategy of the State.

This policy has been developed through a participatory approach to ensure that it is comprehensive and will provide effective coordination of all stakeholders in the sector. The policy applies the principles of integrated water resources management for sustainable delivery of water and sanitation services. Successful implementation of the policy, including institutional reform, increased private sector participation and stronger community participation in water and sanitation service delivery to urban, small towns and rural areas, will ensure water supply and sanitation is accessible to all citizens of the State.

Policy Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy is to ensure that adequate safe water and basic sanitation is available and provided to her citizens at an affordable cost in a sustainable manner in order to promote their health, dignity, economic well-being and improved livelihood.

The main Policy objectives are:

- To provide guide and direction in institutional, economic and legal reforms that will lead to improved water governance at all levels throughout the State.
- To improve access to safe and adequate water supply and provide adequate sanitation and hygiene in an affordable and sustainable way for the people of Delta State.
- To embed and promote integrated water resources management principles and practice in the management of the water resources within the State.

Water Supply Targets

- The initial target is to improve water supply service coverage from the present level of less than 40% to at least 60% by the year 2020.
- Extension of water supply service coverage to 100% of the state's population by the year 2025

- iii. Sustain 100% full coverage of water supply for the growing population beyond the year 2025

Sanitation Targets

- i. The initial target for sanitation service coverage is to improve on the present level of less than 25% to a level of at least 60% by 2020
- ii. Extension of sanitation service coverage to 100% by 2025
- iii. Sustain 100% full coverage of sanitation services for the growing population beyond the year 2025.

Consumption and Water and Sanitation Facilities Standards

This policy seeks to meet minimum standards as set below:

- i. Access to basic water service delivery encompassing a projected year-round supply of at least 30 litres per capita per day in rural areas; at least 50 litres per capita per day in small towns and at least 80 litres per capita per day for urban residents.
- ii. Water service points shall preferably be within 100 meters from the household and no more than 200 meters away; each water service point should supply a maximum of 250 people.
- iii. The minimum water sanitation facility for rural communities and small towns shall be improved latrine, with special focus on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) while that of an urban area shall be pour flush toilet system.
- iv. A designated area for Sanitary landfills to take care of urban sewage and sanitation shall have a minimum clearance of about 5km radius from where there shall be no drinking water sources.

Policy Principles

The policy sets out principles that shall be applied in the management of water and sanitation in the State. The principles:

- Emphasize the crucial importance of water supply and sanitation for human health and economic development
- Confirm that fundamental rights of all citizens to have access to water supply and improved sanitation
- Confirm the responsibilities of the State in organizing and overseeing the provision of services to all, including the need for the State to provide financial support to improve service delivery and to assist in ensuring the sustainability of services
- Recognize the need to deliver services reliably, efficiently and at an affordable cost
- Highlight the need to gradually introduce the Cost Recovery Principle
- Specify the requirements for Good Governance that must be applied in the operation and management of the sector

Policy Statements

The core commitments of State in the water sector are set out in the Policy Statements.

The Policy Statements have been derived from the Policy Principles and represent the key actions that are needed to achieve the Policy Targets.

The Policy Statements set out the actions and strategies that will be taken by the Government of Delta State in all aspects.

Institutional Reform

Access to water and sanitation is a crucial area of Government responsibility and the Government is determined to meet these responsibilities efficiently through the work of all the relevant Ministries and Agencies. To this end the Government will:

- Create an inter-institutional State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee
- Establish the Water Regulatory Commission to oversee service delivery on behalf of the Governor and the State Assembly
- Strengthen the existing Rural and Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies
- Assist Local Government Areas in establishing Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Departments
- Improve the legal framework to ensure that all the required rights, roles and functions are clearly defined with no gaps and no overlaps

Following these reforms, the key public sector institutions in the sector will be:

- Ministry of Water Resources Development
- Water and Sanitation Regulatory Commission
- Delta State Urban Water Corporation
- Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWASSA)
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)
- Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee (inter-institutional body)
- Task Group on Sanitation (inter-institutional body)
- Local Government Area Water Sanitation and Hygiene Departments (LGA WASH Dept/Unit)
- Local Government Technical Committee on Water and Sanitation

Improved Planning and Implementation

The Government of Delta State will prepare and enact as a matter of urgency a Master Plan for the Development of Water Supply and Sanitation Services in the State. The Master Plan will entail:

- A thorough examination of the existing situation including the cataloguing and appraisal of existing schemes and assets
- A detailed assessment of needs in all areas of the State
- The prioritization of investment and development needs
- A timetable of projects and actions

The Master Plan will be implemented with the financial assistance of the Government and of External Support Agencies.

The Master Plan will be subject to improved monitoring and evaluation procedures to be implemented by all MDAs working in the sector. Continuous data collection and management for planning purposes will be introduced.

Participatory Approach and Appropriate Technology

The Government recognizes the difficulties that have been experienced in the delivery of rural services and will therefore apply the following approaches:

- i. Increased community participation in planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation.
- ii. Choosing appropriate and affordable technology which takes account of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of Delta State
- iii. Improved mechanisms for water sanitation delivery, promotion and hygiene education to ensure that the gains achieved through improved water supply are not negated by poor sanitation and hygiene

Financial and Operational Sustainability

The Government further recognizes that problems have arisen in the past with water supply schemes falling into dis-repair and dis-use as a consequence of insufficient means with which to maintain them. The Government will address this issue through:

- Better organization and management of water supply and sanitation in rural areas with the capacity of village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) being enhanced through the creation of Village Level Operation and Maintenance groups (VLOMs) and greater support being provided by the Local Government Area WASH Departments and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
- Better organization and management of water supply and sanitation systems in small towns, whereby the capacity of Water Consumer Associations will be enhanced through greater support being provided by the Local Government Area WASH Departments and the Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
- Placing the delivery of Urban water supply and sanitation services on a more commercial footing with the re-organization of the Water Board into the Delta State Urban Water Cooperation, which will be required to achieve high standards of service and efficiency, overseen by the Water Regulatory Commission, and which will gradually introduce the Cost Recovery Principle in order to enhance its financial and operational sustainability

Immediate Implementation Steps

In order to implement this policy, the State Government will focus on the following key measures over the next five years:

- (i) Completion of the Institutional Framework; (institutional re-organization, the realignment of roles and responsibilities, staff recruitment and repositioning, capacity building and skill development for effective sector service delivery)
- (ii) Amendment of legislation; (review of existing legal framework for the sector; The water supply and sanitation Law will make provisions for these reform elements)
- (iii) Planning priority measures and Guidance on project implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- (iv) Financial support and provisions

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy aims to provide a framework for engagement in the sector in support of its core business: water supply and sanitation services to urban, small towns and rural areas. While not an operational plan, it is guided by ongoing water sector reforms and is based on established processes for the management of water resources in an integrated manner within the context of Delta State in Nigeria.

It sets out policy objectives to address issues on sector coordination, funding, financial flows, technology choice, community management, operation, maintenance, and mechanisms for sustainable service delivery. The policy aims to provide context for involvement and participation by Federal and State MDAs, External Support Agencies, NGOs and the private sector in the development and utilization of water resources, human resources; water research and development; information management, monitoring and evaluation within the water and sanitation sector in the State. In addition, it aims to articulate how Delta State should be involved and engaged in hygiene and health promotion.

This policy document domesticates relevant provisions in the National Water and Sanitation Policy, and its development was driven by local stakeholders, whose inputs (gathered through several participatory meetings), have been widely reflected. The content of this policy also reflects and conforms to the goals, objectives and aspirations expressed in the Delta State Vision 2020, Delta State Green Economic Policy, Delta Beyond Oil Policy and the Delta State SEEDS which have documented long and medium-term strategies for development of the State. It also focuses on taking the state achievement on MDG as it relates to water and sanitation sector in the state beyond 2015.

1.2 POLICY CONTEXT

1.2.1 Policy Purpose and Impetus

The Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy is directed towards achieving sustainable growth and development of the water and sanitation sector in the State. The policy takes into cognizance the over-hierarchical role of water to the economy of any place and therefore provide opportunities for stakeholders to seek, explore and pursue the desired reform processes for improved Water and Sanitation service delivery in Delta State within the context of the National Water and Sanitation Policy. The framework and path provided by this policy will without doubt ensure sustainable development, operation and management of Water and Sanitation service delivery in Delta State.

1.2.2 Main Policy Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy is to ensure that adequate safe water and basic sanitation is available and provided to her citizens at an affordable cost in a sustainable manner in order to promote their health, dignity, economic well-being and improved livelihood.

The main Policy objectives are:

- To provide guide and direction in institutional, economic and legal reforms that will lead to improved water governance at all levels throughout the State.
- To improve access to safe and adequate water supply and provide adequate sanitation and hygiene in an affordable and sustainable way for the people of Delta State.
- To embed and promote integrated water resources management principles and practice in the management of the water resources within the State.

The specific Policy objectives of Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy are:

- To provide safe water, effective sanitation and hygiene.
- To increase access to safe water and effective sanitation and hygiene for all residents in Delta State using technologies with low maintenance costs.
- To reduce the incidence of water-related diseases.
- To provide a strategic framework for the design and sustainable implementation of integrated interventions in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.
- To stimulate increased investment and funding in the sector.
- To develop innovative solutions to water, sanitation and hygiene challenges
- To promote market principles and encourage private sector participation in the sector.

1.2.3 Policy Vision Statement

A State with abundant water resources managed in an integrated and efficient manner so as to ensure safe, sustainable, uninterrupted, accessible and affordable water supply, sanitation and hygiene services to her residents

1.2.4 Policy Mission Statement

To ensure effective planning and coordination of the water sector that unequivocally results in the delivery of sustainable, accessible and affordable safe water, sanitation and hygiene services to the residents of Delta State.

1.2.5 Justification for Policy Initiative

Prior to this Policy development initiative, Delta State did not have a Water and Sanitation Policy that comprehensively addressed and provided solutions to the challenges that had confronted the water sector in the State in past years. Consequently, the need was identified for a comprehensive Water and Sanitation Policy for the State that will guide the process of reforms to improve the water and sanitation services in a sustainable way in the State. Similarly, it is necessary to domesticate the National Water and Sanitation Policy.

Consequently, a Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy is put forward to address common issues and problems confronting the sector, which include lack of direction defining the strategic aims of the sector, weak institutional and regulatory framework for administration and service delivery, limited mandate for Local Government WASH Units or Departments, poor maintenance culture for existing facilities, absence of a deliberate policy toward addressing the peculiarities of water and sanitation challenges in the riverine and coastal communities, high operating and maintenance costs, inadequate human resource and capacity, weak sector coordination, inadequate funding,

poor revenue collection, inadequate and low investment in water infrastructure, limited private sector participation in the sector in the State.

1.2.6 Policy Targets

In line with the policy vision, goals and objectives, Delta State shall strive to achieve the following targets for water supply and sanitation coverage by the year 2016, 2020 and 2025 respectively.

Table 1 Delta State Targets for Water Supply coverage

	2016	2020	2025
Urban Water Supply	34%	60%	100%
Small Towns Water Supply	34%	60%	100%
Rural Water Supply	40%	65%	100%

Table 2 Targets for Water Sanitation coverage

	2016	2020	2025
Urban	24%	60%	100%
Small Towns	25%	60%	100%
Rural areas	30%	60%	100%

The following consumption and WSS facility standards shall be assumed for planning purposes in Delta State.

Table 3 Water Consumption Standards

Settlement	Size	Consumption Standard
Rural	Population of less than 5,000	At least 30 litres per capita per day
Small Town	Population of 5,000 - 20,000.	At least 50 litres per capita per day
Urban	Population greater than 20,000	At least 80 litres per capita per day

- Water Service points shall preferably be within 100 meters from the household and no more than 200 meters away; each water service point should accommodate a maximum of 250 people.
- The Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality shall be the minimum standard for monitoring and measuring water quality in the State. However, this Policy specifies that where necessary and applicable, Delta State shall develop any other state-specific standards in collaboration with Standards Organization of Nigeria.

Water and Sanitation facilities standards: This policy seeks to meet minimum standards as set below:

- The minimum water sanitation facility for rural communities and small towns shall be improved latrine, with special focus on CLTS while that of an urban area shall be pour flush toilet system.

- A designated area for Sanitary landfills to take care of urban waste and sanitation shall have a minimum clearance of about 5km radius or as may be determined by the relevant Ministry from where there shall be no drinking water sources.

2 OVERVIEW OF DELTASTATE

2.1 BRIEF BACKGROUND

Delta State, popularly called the “Big Heart”, was created on August 27, 1991 out of the defunct Bendel State as one of the nine additional States created in the Country by the then military administration. It lies roughly between longitudes 5° 00’ and 6° 45’ East and latitudes 5° 00’ and 6° 30’ North. The State is bounded in the North by Edo State, in the West by Ondo, by Anambra on the East and by Bayelsa on the South East and on the Southern flank is the Bight of Benin, which covers approximately 160 kilometres of the State’s coastline.

2.2 POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The State government comprises three arms, namely the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, which act as checks on one another. The principle of separation of powers provides a separately elected chief executive and State Assembly members. Thus the executive does not produce legislation, but bills from the legislature shall have the Governor’s assent in order to become Law. The judiciary is an adjudicator in cases of conflict between the legislature and the executive.

Executive Authority of administration of affairs of the State is vested on the Governor. There is a State Executive Council that comprises the State Governor (as Chairman), the Deputy Governor, Commissioners, Special Advisers and the Secretary to the State Government. The State Ministries and Directorates includes: (a) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, (b) Ministry of Environment, (c) Ministry of Water Resources Development, (d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, (e) Ministry of Information, (f) Ministry of Economic Planning, (g) Ministry of Education Basic and Secondary), (h) Ministry of Higher Education, (i) Ministry of Finance, (j) Ministry of Health, (k) Ministry of Justice, (l) Ministry of Lands, Surveys and Urban Development, (m) Ministry of Housing, (n) Ministry of Works, (o) Ministry of Energy, (p) Ministry of Women Affairs, Community and Social Development, (q) Ministry of Transportation (r) Ministry of Poverty Alleviation (s) Directorate of Local Government Affairs, (t) Directorate of Culture and Tourism.

Each of these Ministries has different Parastatals under them. There are also Special Advisers, Assistants and Advisory Committees set up in each of the Ministries for effective administration and management.

The State civil service and Parastatals assist in the discharge of State functions. The State has a unicameral House of Assembly with 29 elected members from the State’s 29 constituencies working together to develop the laws of the State. The State judiciary consists of customary courts of appeal, Magistrate courts, and High Courts from which appeals go to the Federal Court of Appeal.

At the Local Government level, an elected chairperson, assisted by supervisory Councillors, administers the government. The elected members of the Local Government Council form the legislative organ at this level. The councils can make bye-laws in the area of their jurisdiction. Area and Customary courts often form the judiciary at the local government level.

The State has 25 Local Government Areas spread throughout its three Senatorial districts of Delta Central, Delta North and Delta South.

Table 4 Local Government Areas, Headquarters, and Senatorial Districts

LGA and Headquarters			Area (km ²)	% of State Area
Central Senatorial District			3,671	21.3%
Ethiope East	Isiokolo	A	384	2.2%
Ethiope West	Oghara Town	A	541	3.1%
Okpe	Orerokpe	A	449	2.6%
Sapele	Sapele	A	454	2.6%
Udu	Otor-Udu	A	132	0.8%
Ughelli North	Ughelli	A	825	4.8%
Ughelli South	Otu-Jeremi Town	A	791	4.6%
Uvwie	Effurun	A	96	0.6%
Northern Senatorial District			5,852	33.9%
Aniocha North	Issele-Uku	B	411	2.4%
Aniocha South	Ogwashi-Uku	B	877	5.1%
Ika North East	Owa-Oyibu	B	468	2.7%
Ika South	Agbor	B	440	2.6%
Ndokwa East	Aboh	B	1,632	9.5%
Ndokwa West	Kwale	B	824	4.8%
Oshimili North	Akwukwu-Igbo	B	516	3.0%
Oshimili South	Asaba	B	271	1.6%
Ukwuani	Obiaruku	B	413	2.4%
Southern Senatorial District			7,716	44.8%
Bomadi	Bomadi	C	130	0.8%
Burutu	Burutu	C	1,950	11.3%
Isoko North	Ozoro	C	481	2.8%
Isoko South	Oleh	C	709	4.1%
Patani	Patani	C	219	1.3%
Warri North	Koko	C	1,855	10.8%
Warri South	Warri	C	638	3.7%
Warri South West	Ogbe-Ijaw	C	1,734	10.1%

2.3 GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

2.3.1 Geography of Delta State

Delta State lies roughly between Longitude 5⁰00 and 6⁰45' East and Latitude 5⁰00 and 6⁰.30' North. The total land area of the State is 17,440 km² and about one third of this is swampy and waterlogged. Delta State is bounded on the North by Edo State, and on the East by Anambra State, on the South by Rivers and Bayelsa State. The Atlantic Ocean forms the Western boundary while the Northwest boundary is Ondo State. Delta State is endowed with many rivers and waterways. The major rivers are the Niger, Ase, Forcados, Warri, Ethiope, Jamiesson, Benin, Escravos and Ossiomo.

The language groups and nationalities in Delta State are the Urhobos, Ikas, Aniochas, Ndokwas, Ijaws, Isokos and Itsekiris. They have identical customs, beliefs and culture. The cultural identity is manifest in festivals, traditional religion and marriage ceremonies. The system of traditional administration is similar: so are the folklores, dances, arts, crafts and mode of dressing. There is freedom of worship and a high level of religious tolerance in the State. Christianity, Islam and African Traditional Religions are prevalent.

Delta State is one of the leading producer of oil and gas in Nigeria. One third of the daily volume of oil production comes from the State, which also has some of Nigeria’s major oil-based industries and facilities. These include a refinery, a petrochemical complex, a gas plant, a steel complex, two gas-fired electricity stations and an oil export terminus. It is for this pivotal position in the Nigerian economy that Delta State was referred to as “The Big Heart” of the country.

2.3.2 Demography of Delta State

Table 5 Population by Local Government Area (Census 2006)

Ref	Local Government Area	Male	Female	Total	Density #/km ²
1	Aniocha North	52,448	51,614	104,062	253
2	Aniocha South	69,224	72,821	142,045	162
3	Bomadi	43,435	42,581	86,016	663
4	Burutu	106,169	101,808	207,977	107
5	Ethiope East	101,596	99,346	200,942	524
6	Ethiope West	102,750	99,962	202,712	375
7	Ika North East	91,431	91,388	182,819	391
8	Ika South	82,214	84,846	167,060	379
9	Isoko North	71,948	71,611	143,559	298
10	Isoko South	119,167	115,980	235,147	331
11	Ndokwa East	52,306	50,918	103,224	63
12	Ndokwa West	73,842	76,182	150,024	182
13	Okpe	65,270	63,128	128,398	286
14	Oshimili North	58,101	60,439	118,540	230
15	Oshimili South	76,078	73,954	150,032	555
16	Patani	34,307	33,084	67,391	308
17	Sapele	86,167	88,106	174,273	384
18	Udu	71,813	70,667	142,480	1,082
19	Ughelli North	160,550	160,137	320,687	389
20	Ughelli South	107,730	104,908	212,638	269
21	Ukwuani	58,890	60,144	119,034	288
22	Uvwie	93,999	94,729	188,728	1,968
23	Warri North	70,446	65,703	136,149	73
24	Warri South	158,402	153,568	311,970	489
25	Warri South West	61,026	55,512	116,538	67
	Delta State	2,069,309	2,043,136	4,112,445	239

The population of Delta State according to the 1991 national population census was 2,570,181 made up of 1,273,208 males and 1,296,973 females. In 2006 Delta State had an estimated total population of 4,112,445.

The population increased by approximately 60% from 1991 to 2006. This represents an annual average population growth rate of about 3.2%.

The average density of population in the State is 239 persons per sq. km. The most densely populated local government areas are Uvwie and Udu, with densities in excess of 1,000 persons per square kilometre. The riverine areas of Warri North, Warri South West, Ndokwa East and Burutu have much lower population densities, due to the large swamp areas in these LGAs.

The three metropolitan Local Government Areas of Warri South, Uvwie and Udu have an estimated population of about 35% of the urban population of the state. The population is unevenly distributed across the State.

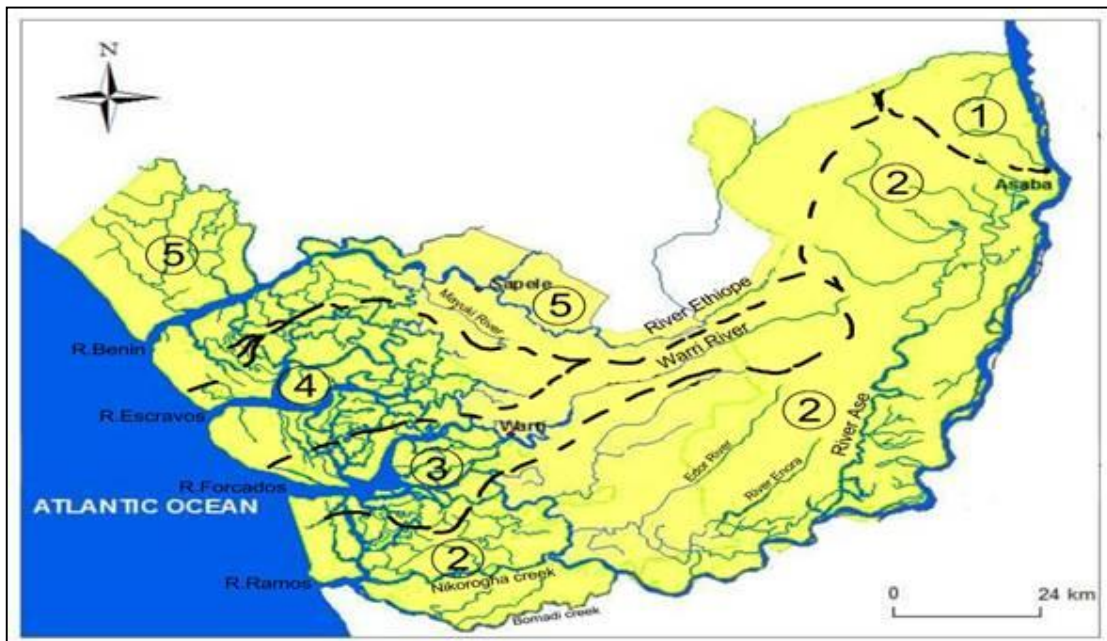
Life expectancy rate stands at 50 years, with estimated GDP per capita of \$2,325 and Human Development Index of 0.598 implying that inequality index might be on the high side.

2.4 HYDROLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES OF DELTA STATE

Bounded in the east by the River Niger, on the west and south by the Atlantic Ocean and occupying the southernmost tip of the narrow end of the quasi- funnel shaped 4,200km long Niger River Basin, more than forty percent of Delta State is a low lying wetland that is traversed by a maze of rivers, streams and creeks that contain and carry tremendous volumes of freshwater, economic and ecosystem resources. The rest of the state is well drained by perennial rivers such that in addition to an undetermined but very large volume of groundwater in various shallow as well as deep aquifers, Delta State is 'water rich'.

Indeed the anastomosing streams and creeks of the Warri North and South, Bomadi and Burutu local government areas give these wetlands their unique and picturesque physiography. Five major drainage basins have been recognized and include the combined Benin River-Ethiope Basin; the Escravos Mangrove Swamp River Basin; Forcados-Warri River Basin; Ramos-Ase –Niger River Basin and the Anwai – Utor - Niger River Basin, Figure 1.

Figure 1 Figure 1: Drainage distribution and major river basins in Delta State Notes: 1 Anwai – Utor -Niger River Basin; 2 Ramos-Ase – Niger River Basin; 3 Forcados - Warri River Basin ; 4 Escravos Mangrove Swamp River Basin; 5 Benin - Ethiope Basin River



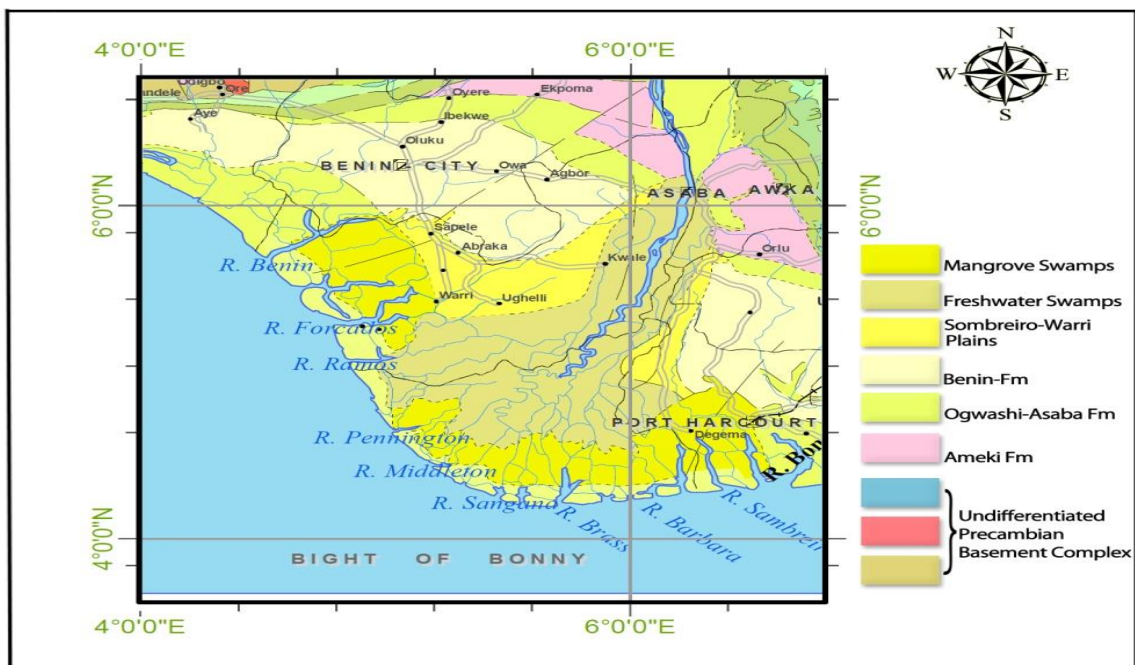
There are only two stream flow gauges in the entire state, one on the Ethiope River at Abraka and the other on the Adofi River at Ossissa, both owned and operated by the Benin Owena River Basin Development Authority. However, an insight into the very large volume of freshwater that is available for development in the State may be gleaned from the fact that the Ethiope River delivers a five-year annual average of 2.8×10^9 cubic metres of water measured at the Abraka gauging station from an effective catchment area of less than 500 square kilometres. While no major water supply schemes use surface water as a raw water supply source in Delta State, many communities depend on the rivers, streams and creeks for their water supplies.

Ground water is equally abundant and may also be described on the basis of the geological formations that contain useful aquifers. The areal distribution of these formations is shown in Figure 2. Beginning from the northern part of the state, the Asaba plateau is underlain by the Mio-

Eocene Ameki, Ogwashi-Asaba and Benin Formations. The oldest and deepest Ameki Formation contains useful aquifers but is relatively too deep at more than 400m for water supply exploitation, and no boreholes penetrate this formation in Delta State. The aquifers of the Ogwashi Asaba Formation are exploited in the Oshimili North/South local government areas. At Asaba, the formation is overlain by alluvial terrace deposits that are exploited with numerous boreholes in the old city where depth to water ranges from 5-25 metres. Away from Asaba and towards Ibusa on the west and Okpanam in the immediate north and Ogwashi Uku, the deeper aquifer zones of the Ogwashi Asaba Formation are exploited. Drilling for water in the Ogwashi Asaba Formation terrain is difficult due to loss of circulation problems. Successfully drilled and properly completed wells do have moderate to high yields.

The Benin Formation underlies the rest of the State. However, its surface exposure is limited to the triangular wedge from Abraka through Agbor to about 40 km west of Asaba. Elsewhere and south of Asaba, Abraka, Sapele to the coast, it is masked by the younger deposits of the Sombreiro-Warri Deltaic Plain that extend from Sapele, to parts of Isoko and swings northwards in a narrow strip that flanks the Ase River flood plain and up to Amakom in Oshimili South. The wetlands that are west and south of Warri are covered alternately by Freshwater and Brackish water swamps that consist of a succession of thinly bedded silts and clays that are interbedded with sands. The Benin Formation is a prolific aquifer, and it is the source of water supply for Abraka, Agbor, Obiaruku, Umutu, Umunede and all other towns and communities in that axis.

Figure 2 Geological Map of Delta State



Depths to water levels vary from about an average of 10m in the dry season at Abraka, 17m at Umuaja and up to 84m at Agbor. The Sombreiro-Warri Deltaic Plain (SWDP) deposits which also consist of medium-coarse grain sands and subordinate clays are also prolific and yield water in useful quantities to wells. Depth to water level in this terrain is however no more than 5m, less and almost at the surface in the wet season. This difference in hydraulic heads in the Benin Formation and SWDP deposits has important implications for water supplies as well as for the vulnerability of the aquifers to contamination from external sources. Deeper water levels preclude the construction of hand dug wells. Thus, whereas there is a preponderance of dug wells at Eku, Okurekpo, Sapele,

Warri and south at Ughelli and most parts of Isokoland, there are none in Abraka, Obiaruku, Agbor and all the communities that occupy the wedge of Benin Formation outcrop area as well as the Ogwashi Asaba Formation. The Freshwater Swamp deposits also support dug wells because of yearlong high water levels. Although water levels in the Brackish Water Swamp terrain are also perennially high, the high level of chlorides in the ground water it contains in some parts of it makes it unusable for water supply purposes.

3 WATER AND SANITATION SITUATION IN DELTA STATE

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF WATER AND SANITATION IN DELTA STATE

At the creation of the State in 1991, the water service systems inherited from the old Bendel State Public Utility Board were managed by the defunct Delta State Public Utility Board until both Delta State Urban Water Board and RUWASSA were carved out from it in 1997 by Executive Directive of the State government. DSUWB managed the urban water systems while RUWASSA managed those rural water schemes in the State. The first known rural water intervention schemes in the state were those developed by the Defunct Directorate for Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) and handled by local government councils of various LGAs until the formation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) in the State.

The Ministry of Water Resources Development (MWRD) was created from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (circular of 27th March, 2001) and charged with the responsibility for design and delivery of water and sanitation services in Delta State as well as oversight of its own departments and all agencies in the water sector.

The Ministry's vision is the provision in Delta State of adequate, sustainable and safe water supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural use. Its mission statement is to control, protect and manage the huge reservoirs of surface and ground waters, which exist in Delta State so as to provide adequate and regular potable water at an affordable cost and on a sustainable basis to all of its inhabitants.

The policy thrust of the Ministry is:

- To regionalize treated water supply delivery across the state through identified zones.
- Collaboration with non-governmental agencies, organizations and organised private sector to provide potable water.
- Collaboration with international donor agencies like the European Union (EU) United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to provide water and sanitation facilities.

The MWRD has undergone some restructuring. From its initial four operational departments and two implementation agencies, it was transformed into a ministry with 9 departments (namely Hydrology and Hydrogeology; Water Supply; Dam and Reservoirs; Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control; Quality Control and Sanitation; Engineering Designs and Technical Services; Planning, Research and Statistics; Finance and Accounts and Administration) and three implementation agencies (namely Delta State Urban Water Board; Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency). Only the DSUWB is established by a law (Cap D.48 of 2005).

The MWRD in 2012 adopted a new policy/strategy which it described as qualitative in place of the previous quantitative approach to water supply service delivery. In this regard, emphasis has been first in rehabilitation of already existing schemes and recently, routine maintenance as against previous practice of award of contract for non-redeemable ailing schemes. This procedure has not only saved money but is reported to be yielding results in the area of sustainable water supply to the people.

The Ministry of Water Resources Development (MWRD) has since 2013 collaborated with the European Union EU) under an MOU signed between the Federal and the State Governments under

the NDSP-WS Programme. This programme addresses the issue of poor access to safe water and basic sanitation facilities in Delta State and the four other participating States of the Niger Delta.

Apart from the involvement of MWRD and its agencies, other water supply intervention programmes across the state include those of European Union (EU) (MPP3 & MPP9), NDDC, MDG, STWSSP, DESOPADEC, Oil Companies (Agip, Chevron, etc.) Solar-Powered Electricity with Skypower Energy of Canada, UNDP (in collaboration with Delta State Government), on Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC), and UNICEF (in collaboration with RUWASA). The actual statistics of these additional water provisions are not well documented in the state.

3.2 WATER SUPPLY

Several MDAs at Federal, State and LGA level are involved in delivery of water supply services in Delta State. It includes Federal Ministry of Water Resources and its agencies, namely the Integrated Water Resources Management Commission, Benin-Owena River Basins Development Agency, Niger-Delta River Basins Development Agency, Nigeria Hydrological Agency-Benin, National Water Resources Institute. At the state level, it includes MWRD, DSUWB, STOWASSA, RUWASSA and at the LGA level, it includes WASH Units.

Other related MDAs at both Federal and State levels that involved in water also include Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment etc.

3.2.1 Urban Water Supply

The Agency responsible for urban water supply in the State is the Delta State Urban Water Board (established by Cap D.48. of 2005). Out of the 236 water schemes operated and managed by DSUWB, about 44% are functional in the entire State. All the water schemes have varying degrees of constraints that includes poor maintenance, unreliable power supply and dilapidated equipment among many others. This agency is mostly funded through the State Government Budgetary allocation and a low internally generated fund. The revenue generated by the agency is low and rarely able to cover its operational expenses, mainly due to low tariffs, poor billing and revenue collection mechanisms.

There is also some form of private sector participation or intervention in urban water supply deliveries. This include entrepreneurs operating water businesses by supplying water for sale from privately run boreholes and those that produces packaged water in bottles and sachets for domestic consumption in urban areas.

All the water supply schemes in the urban towns in the State are motorized borehole schemes giving rise to high dependence on groundwater resources of the State without any management programme in place.

The utilization of surface water source for water supply in the state is very low. A recent surface water supply infrastructure developed in the state the surface water Reservoir from the Ogwashi-Uku Dam Project (Ogwashi-Uku) that has a reservoir capacity of 4 million m³. A future development of its treatment plant and transmission lines will definitely boost water supply service delivery to its neighbouring towns and the state as a whole. There are also other several rivers and open lakes that are scattered across the states that can be tapped and developed for water supply schemes.

3.3 SMALL TOWNS WATER SUPPLY

Between 2004 and 2007, Delta State benefitted from the EU supported Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme through the National Planning Commission and the then Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. As a condition to fully benefit from the programme, the State was requested to have a Small Town Water Supply Agency. In an attempt to meet that condition, the State created a Unit in the MWRD for Small Town Water Supply which was solely to work for the implementation of the programme. Owing to several implementation challenges, the project constructed water schemes in only two Small Towns at Oleh and Owhegbo and handed them over to these communities for operation and maintenance

In 2012, the State Executive Council approved the establishment of a Small Town Water and Sanitation Agency (STOWASSA) to handle the responsibility of small town Water and Sanitation delivery in the State. The agency requires institutional strengthening, proper structuring, funding and legal framework to operate efficiently.

Between 2012 and 2015, STOWASSA has successfully rehabilitated 26 out of the 35 ailing water schemes inherited from the MDG Directorate in the state. Similarly, through the cost sharing funding arrangement between the Federal Government, State Government and Ebu Community, a Prototype Small Town Water Scheme is also being jointly implemented.

Other supporting agencies that have actively collaborated with STOWASSA in sustainable water deliveries to small towns include UNDP, World Bank, EU MPP9, etc through the strong coordination effort of the State's Department of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). STOWASSA also works in close liaison with the WASH unit of the Local Government Councils in the implementation of water supply activities in small towns in the state.

Due to new definitions made in this policy, there is the need to resolve the issue of re-identifying and re-categorizing existing water schemes that should henceforth fall under the purview and management of STOWASSA, RUWASSA and DSUWB.

3.4 RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The Agency responsible for water supply to rural communities having a population below 5,000 in Delta State is the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA). This agency that was carved out of the State's Public Utility Board since 1997 is yet to be enacted by Law. All the water supply schemes in the rural communities are borehole schemes. At inception, RUWASSA began with the construction of hand pump water schemes in rural communities in Delta State, and later progressed to the construction of motorized borehole schemes mostly solar powered. There are also a few rainwater harvesting schemes that were designed and operated in some riverine communities,

Presently, only two hundred and forty-one (241) water schemes out of the three hundred and thirty-five Water Supply Schemes (335) managed by RUWASSA across the State are functioning. Similarly, 17 out of the recent 20 water schemes inherited from the MDG Directorate are reported to be working. Several other stakeholders are also involved in the rural water service deliveries in the state that lack of good data base in the sector has made it practically difficult to be captured and documented. They include those provided by NDDC, MDG, RBDA, Oil companies (Chevron, Shell etc), FMWR etc. all providing boreholes for rural water supply. However, most of these schemes are poorly maintained owing to over dependence of rural populace on free intervention funds, poor contributions for O&M and inadequate community management structure.

RUWASSA also collaborates with the WASH unit of LGAs, related MDAs, NGOs, CSOs / CBOs, UNICEF and other external support agencies in the delivery of water services to rural communities in Delta State. There are also a lot of water provisions made by individuals in the communities through private boreholes, protected and non-protected wells for domestic consumption.

3.5 SANITATION

At both State and federal levels, several MDAs are involved in one aspect of sanitation; they basically include Ministry of environment, health, water, housing and education to mention a few. At the Federal level, the National Task Group on Sanitation (NTGS) which was inaugurated in 2002 serves as the national coalition group on the aspect of sanitation that deals with the management of human excreta and domestic wastewater. At the state level, the State Task Group on Sanitation (STGS) is expected to anchor and coordinate sanitation activities in the state. In the recent past, some MDAs in the sector in the State met severally under the aggies of the STGS to carry out some sanitation activities and report to NTGS. STGS was then coordinated by RUWASSA.

Institutionally, there are two departments and two implementing agencies, in both Ministry of Water Resources Development and Ministry of Environment that are involved in Sanitation activities in the State.

- (a) Under the purview of the Ministry of Water Resources Development, the Department of Quality Control and Sanitation, Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWASSA) and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA).
- (b) Under the purview of Ministry of Environment, Department of Sanitation and Waste Management, Delta State Environmental Protection Agency (DELSEPA) and Delta State Waste Management Board (DSWMB).

Each of the Local Government Councils in the State also has a department of Environment and a WASH unit that also collaborate with the relevant MDAs and supporting agencies in the implementation of sanitation activities in the state.

Other organizations involved in Sanitation activities in the state include the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, DESOPADEC, Local Government Councils, NGOs/CSOs, UNICEF, EU, Oil companies etc.

3.5.1 Urban Sanitation

Both Departments of Water Quality Control and Sanitation (MWRD) and Sanitation and Waste Management in the Ministry of Environment have some form of involvement in urban sanitation. As there is no existing law backing the activities of these two departments, there are usually conflicts of interests in their respective involvements and undertakings.

DSWMB is the implementing agencies responsible for solid waste management in urban areas. DELSEPA has the responsibility of ensuring that the environment is pollution free, enforcement of environmental standards and regulations, reduce human activities that negatively impact on the environment including pollution through industrial effluents and air quality. Both DSWMB and DELSEPA are backed up by their respective law.

Some public toilets and urinary are also constructed by private entrepreneurs that runs them as businesses for patronage by general public.

3.5.2 Small Towns Sanitation

Ministry of Environment in collaboration with LGA has been involved in the construction of VIP toilets in public areas in some small towns in the state. Public sanitation facilities provided by donor agencies are generally handed over. The LGA also shares responsibility for provision of sanitation facilities with the State Governments. The department of environment and WASH units at the LGAs are involved in provision and management of sanitation facilities in the small towns.

STOWASSA involvement in the delivery of sanitation services to small towns is still limited. They will be expected to collaborate more in the future with all relevant MDAs, CSOs, NGOs in future delivery of sanitation services in the small towns areas of the state.

3.5.3 Rural Sanitation

Like in Urban and small towns, the Ministry of Environment still construct sanitation facilities in public places in rural communities. RUWASSA collaborates with the WASH unit of LGA, relevant MDAs, NGOs, CSOs / CBOs, UNICEF and other external support agencies in the delivery of Sanitation services to rural communities and also on sanitation and hygiene promotion in primary schools in Delta State.

UNICEF and RUWASSA apply the CLTS management approach to ensure that open defaecation free status is attained in rural communities in the state.

The type of sanitation facilities varies in standards and types across the rural communities in the state. The construction and management of household sanitation facilities are mainly financed by Individual funding arrangements. The construction of sanitation facilities for riverine communities is still challenging in the state.

3.6 ISSUES ARISING

The broad nature and connotations of the term sanitation is increasingly becoming a challenging issue in the sector. Understandably, there are two major aspects of sanitation, namely water sanitation and environmental sanitation. Tritely, appropriate applications of these connotations will certainly reduce the confusion in the sector. MWRD and its implementing agencies deal only in the aspect of **water sanitation** while Ministry of Environment and its implementing agencies deal with **environmental sanitation**. This policy therefore with all good intention use these understanding to create a synergy and cooperation amongst these MDAs in moving the sector forward in their common grey areas.

Other overarching issues on Sanitation in the state include:

- No guiding sanitation policy at the state level, hence there is no clearly stated responsibility for sanitation at any levels in Delta State.
- Existing overlap in the responsibility of both RUWASSA and the department of sanitation and waste water management in MOE for the delivery of water sanitation facilities in rural areas. MOE only deals with delivery of sanitation facilities in public institutions in rural and urban areas and not in households. Also there is currently no existing law backing the activities of both of them.
- No MDAs is currently involved with the development and management of sewerage systems (including wastewater disposal, storm water drainage and treatment of wastewater) in the entire state.

- Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and facilities. No urban community has a sewerage system in Delta state. Some households with water carriage systems pipe raw sewage into public drains. The storm water prevalence in most of the communities in the state are eyesores.
- Poor data management in handling sanitation matter in the states
- High incidence of open defecation in the rural communities

4 POLICY PRINCIPLES AND STATEMENTS

4.1 WATER AND SANITATION POLICY PRINCIPLES

The Government of Delta State expressly commits to promoting an integrated approach to water supply and sanitation delivery that is people-centred and ensures that water and sanitation facilities are used efficiently to optimize the current benefits and recognise the needs of future generations, and herewith adopts the following principles:

- i. Water is essential to life and will therefore be accorded the high priority it deserves
- ii. Poor sanitation contributes to many illnesses suffered in urban, small towns and rural areas and can therefore negate any positive gains made through improved supply of potable water – provision of improved sanitation must therefore also be given high priority
- iii. Access to potable water and safe sanitation is a fundamental human need and right
- iv. Water is a finite and vulnerable resource that needs to be managed in an integrated and sustainable manner to prevent its depletion and degradation
- v. Water management responsibilities of the central State Administration shall include:
 - a. Regulation of water resource use
 - b. Regulation and prevention of water pollution
 - c. Regulation of the prices charged for water services
 - d. Regulation of water quality in the state
- vi. Water is a social good, an economic good, as well as an environmental good; water management shall aim to maximize the socio-economic benefits whilst ensuring sustainability and respecting fundamental rights
- vii. Governance and management of water resources shall be undertaken at the lowest appropriate levels and shall embody participatory approaches whereby both the bottom-up and top-down approaches are equitably applied
- viii. Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water and sanitation, which shall be reflected in their effective participation at all levels.
- ix. Good governance practices shall be applied to:
 - a. Establish clear roles and responsibilities for all institutions thereby minimizing the potential for conflicts of interest, overlap or omission
 - b. Eliminate negative traits such as corrupt tendencies
 - c. Ensure the sustainability of both water and sanitation systems
 - d. Minimize the role of the State as an operator of water and sanitation services
 - e. Collect, verify, manage and disseminate information concerning water resources, water and sanitation services, infrastructure assets and other relevant matters in support of effective and coordinated management

- x. Development programmes in the water sector shall be planned and effectively realized through coordinated participation of users, planners, and policy makers at all levels and shall address, in particular
 - a. both improved water supply services and improved sanitation provisions
 - b. extension of sanitation and hygiene service delivery to the most neglected (vulnerable) areas in the upland and coastal/riverine communities in the State
 - c. Integration of sanitation services with improved water supply and behavioural change leading to overall health improvement and sustainable development.
- xi. Operations, maintenance and management of water and sanitation systems shall be undertaken efficiently in order to provide services of suitable quality at the least practicable cost (“value for money”) including the use as appropriate of:
 - a. Participatory management
 - b. Performance benchmarks
 - c. Private sector participation, for which an enabling framework will be developed, and which shall be applied where it is most beneficial in terms of improved performance, quality of service delivery and minimization of costs
- xii. Sustained investments in water and sanitation infrastructures shall be made in support of economic development and improved living standards for all citizens of the State:
 - a. Capital financing will primarily be the responsibility of the State government including both the re rehabilitation of existing systems and construction of new systems
 - b. The State government will maximize and coordinate the use of Republican and International donor support for capital financing
 - c. Investments decisions shall be made on a clear and transparent criteria ensuring that the needs of all sectors of society are equitably addressed over time
 - d. The criteria shall be based on the community's willingness to participate, capacity to mobilize funds for sustainable operation and maintenance, and feasibility of appropriate water technology
 - e. Assets provided under the small town and rural schemes shall be held in trust for government by the respective small towns and rural communities through their WCAs and WASHCOMs.
- xiii. The Cost Recovery Principle shall be applied in a reasonable and appropriate manner whereby:
 - a. Urban water service providers, particularly the Urban Water Board
 - i. Shall endeavour to recover the costs of operation and maintenance, and in the longer term will aim to also recover the costs of infrastructure renewal through the application of user charges
 - ii. Charges shall be applied on the basis of the metered consumption of services wherever possible

- iii. Will be allowed to give some waiver conditions for the poor in urban and small towns as poverty shall not be a barrier to accessing water and sanitation services in urban and small towns.
 - b. Small town services providers including the Water Consumers Associations and private sector providers acting on their behalf shall:
 - i. Establish water charges consistent with the recovery of basic operational costs and such maintenance costs as can reasonably be recovered
 - ii. Ensure that water remains affordable for the vast majority of consumers
 - c. Rural water services providers including the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees and private sector providers acting on their behalf shall:
 - i. Establish water charges consistent with the recovery of basic operational costs
 - ii. Ensure that water remains affordable for the vast majority of consumers
 - d. Where cost recovery cannot reasonably be achieved, the State, and its Agencies (RUWASSA, STOWASSA) shall provide support, particularly in maintaining infrastructure assets in an effective and efficient operational condition so as to ensure that water supply and sanitation schemes do not fall into disrepair

4.2 FOCAL PRINCIPLE GUIDES AND CONCERNS

The government shall gradually cease from being a provider of water supply and sanitation services, and instead shall be a policy maker, supervisor, regulator, facilitator of change and creating enabling environment for sustainable operation by all sector players.

Every resident of the State shall have right to access basic water service delivery encompassing a projected year-round supply of at least 30 litres per capita per day in rural areas; at least 50 litres per capita per day in small towns and at least 80 litres per capita per day for urban residents.

Service points shall preferably be within 100 meters from the household and no more than 200 meters away; each service point should accommodate a maximum of 250 people.

Ensure that the State Task Group on Sanitation in collaboration with relevant MDAs develop and put in place a framework that will ensure that communities in the state are open defecation free.

4.3 WATER AND SANITATION POLICY STATEMENTS

The Government of Delta State adopts the following policy statements:

No	Statement
1	Access to Water
2	Integrated Water Resources Management
3	Institutional Framework
4	Sector Planning
5	Standards
6	Water Service Delivery
7	Sanitation Management
8	Demand Responsive Approach
9	Sanitation Technologies
10	Legal Reform
11	Institutional Capacity Development
12	Infrastructure Funding Arrangements
13	Operational Funding Arrangements
14	Water Pricing
15	Serving Poor Communities
16	Involvement of the Private Sector
17	The Role of Women
18	Monitoring and Evaluation
19	Surface Water and Ground Water Monitoring
20	Data Management Information System
21	Electric Power Supply
22	Climate and Other Environmental Changes
23	Education and Awareness Raising
24	Research and Development
25	Occupational Health and Safety

4.3.1 Policy Statement 1 – Access to Water and Sanitation

Delta State Government shall effectively facilitate equal access to safe, adequate and reliable water supply and adequate (basic and improved) sanitation facilities for its citizens in a sustainable and coordinated manner:

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following high level strategic measures:

- Develop a sector Master Plan for the provision of water and sanitation services in the State in order to achieve universal access
- Implement the Master Plan through its agencies including the provision and coordination of financial support for the investments needed to achieve the policy objectives
- Implement institutional, financial and legal reforms in accordance with this policy
- Build capacity in all institutions in the sector in order to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of water management in general and of water and sanitation service provision in particular
- Apply integrated water resources management to sustainably utilise and protect the water resources of the State
- Educate and raise awareness of water and sanitation issues

The Government of Delta State shall oversee and coordinate all activities in the water sector by

- Fostering collaboration with federal, local governments, communities, private sector, donors and external support agencies to expand sustainable water supply and sanitation programmes in the State.
- Establishing a Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee to coordinate all water and sanitation related issues with all relevant Ministries in accordance with the terms of this policy. The Committee shall constitute and inaugurate Inter-Ministerial State Task Groups to address specific issues including:
 - Task Group on water supply system sustainability
 - Task Group on sanitation services
- Ensuring that the water sector coordination committee holds bi-annual stakeholders' coordination meeting in accordance with the terms of this policy

4.3.2 Policy Statement 2 - Integrated Water Resources Management

The Government of Delta State will apply integrated water resources management principles for effective water management and conservation in the water sector in the State.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Support the State-wide water sector coordination in collaboration with Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Health to facilitate reforms leading towards sustainable and integrated water resources management.

- Liaise with FMWR and other relevant MDAs to develop and implement State-wide water sector strategy that imbibes the principles and best practices of integrated water resources management
- Facilitate collaboration with relevant Federal and State MDAs and external support agencies to develop and implement framework for monitoring, controlling and enforcing regulations to address the continued depletion and contamination of the State's water resources
- Introduce groundwater abstraction / removal licensing programme to regulate the use of groundwater and avoid over-depletion whereby:
 - Drilling of boreholes will require prior authorisation
 - All (new and existing) boreholes must be registered
 - Standards for the construction and location of boreholes will be applied
 - Boreholes for commercial and industrial use will be subject to monitoring and control including limits on the maximum volume of use
- Develop and implement appropriate environmentally sustainable water conservation strategies for the entire water resources systems taking cognizance of the impact of exploitation of mineral resources in the State
- Ensure optimization and conjunctive utilization of surface water and ground water resources within the State with priority being given to the use of uncontaminated groundwater for drinking water supply
- Foster collaboration with State Ministries of Environment and Health to ensure the protection of water sources from environmental contamination and pollution essential for long term sustainable water supply provision.
- Implement appropriate measures that prevents pollution of water resources, particularly groundwater, in particular:
 - Creation of water resource protection zones in which potentially polluting activities are not permitted
 - System of issuing and monitoring permits for discharges of wastewater from industrial premises
 - Sensitize the general public in the State against groundwater and surface water over exploitation, pollution and wastages
- Implement appropriate measures that encourage conservation of water resources and reduce waste and excessive water consumption including:
 - Require that water service providers:
 - Undertake regular and prompt leakage detection and repairs,
 - Implement consumer metering,
 - Apply tariff measures to encourage efficient use
 - Reduction or elimination of illegal connections in water supply systems.
 - Promote enlightenment campaigns on water conservation

- Establish adequate hydrological and hydrogeological facilities to monitor surface water and ground water resources in the State
- Liaise with relevant research and training institutions to build capacity of locals for monitoring and management of surface water and ground water pollution and contamination
- Measures to reduce the blockage and prevent damage to surface water (flood) drainage channels, including prevention of dumping of waste into drainage channels

4.3.3 Policy Statement 3 – Institutional Framework

Delta State Government adopts the following institutional framework, and shall implement institutional reforms, legal reforms and capacity building through the policies set out below to give effect to this framework:

The Role of State Government:

Government shall gradually disengage from direct involvement in the management and provision of water and sanitation services and focus on policy, monitoring, coordination, supporting and capital financing of the sector.

The Role of Local Government

Each Local Government Authority shall:

- Establish Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Departments or units
- Prepare and maintain records of water and sanitation services in their area
- Plan the development of water supply and sanitation services in their area and submit such plans for inclusion into the Sector Master Plan
- Provide support, in coordination with STOWASSA and RUWASSA, to WCAs and WASH Committees for both water supply and sanitation development

The Providers of Services

In general services shall be delivered in accordance with the following scheme:

- Water supply and sanitation services shall ordinarily be operated and maintained by:
 - The Proposed Delta State Water Corporation in urban areas
 - Water Consumer Associations, with the support of STOWASSA, in small towns
 - Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees, with the support of RUWASSA, in rural areas
- Where supply of small towns or rural settlements is most effectively implemented through extension of urban supply schemes, the Urban Water Board should seek the agreement of the relevant WCA or WASH Committee prior to undertaking the provision of water supply services
- The Urban Water Board, the WCA or the WASH Committee may engage the private sector to provide all or part of the required services on their behalf

The Regulator

An autonomous State Water Regulatory Body shall be created under the supervision of the Governor's Office and the Assembly and shall be responsible for:

- Collaborating with service providers, water consumers' association and other water sector stakeholders to establish and implement effective and efficient water tariff structure for the State
- To regularly review water rate in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders in the State as at when due, to ensure that urban water service providers are able to provide water in a cost effective and efficient manner
- Monitoring strict adherence by all other stakeholders to the roles, duties and responsibilities as provided by this Policy and associated water sector legislation
- Monitoring and enforcing the standards of service as specified in this policy in cooperation with the body responsible for the monitoring of drinking water quality including
- Discouraging water egoism in the management of water supply and service delivery in the State

4.3.4 Policy Statement 4 - Sector Planning

The Government of Delta State shall ensure that preparation and implementation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation in the State, recognising the synergy between water supply projects and sanitation projects.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

The Master Plan will comprise:

- A Long-term investment strategy
- A Short-term investment plan of five years' duration
- Financing provisions
- Monitoring and oversight arrangements
- Review procedures whereby the Master Plan is appraised annually and updated

The Master Plan will be developed by the Ministry of Water Resources in cooperation with all key stakeholders in the sector and in a participatory manner involving local government administrations, WCAs, WASH Committees and relevant MDAs.

The Master Plan will be developed and implemented in accordance with the principles above and shall address water supply and sanitation in urban, small town and rural areas.

The Master Plan will be prepared on the basis of:

- A comprehensive inventory of all water supply and sanitation infrastructure in urban, small towns and rural areas
- Needs identified by each State Agency (RUWASSA, STOWASSA) and by local organisations including local government administrations, WCAs, WASH Committees for improved water supply and sanitation

- Clear and transparent prioritisation criteria will be used in identifying the most urgent projects to be implemented:
 - The criteria for prioritization of funding for semi-urban and rural water Facility development shall be based on:
 - The ability of the community to exhibit the following
 - The contribution of the 5% percent capital requirement towards the construction of the Facility
 - Establishment of the framework for the management of the facility. This must be seen in the establishment of the WCA and the WASHCOM and also a management contractor or operator.
 - a cost analysis by the WCA/WASHCOM that shows a gradual reduction plan/target for any government financing which will be achieved by the systematic collection of rates from the water users and a specified target date or plan for this.
 - continued support to be subject to the achievement of the targets set above
 - For Urban Schemes
 - Financing to be based on an accepted plan for
 - gradual and achieved increase target in revenue over a two-year period
 - gradual and achieved target for reduction on cost and government subsidy input
 - gradual and achieved reduction in unaccounted for water

The investment strategy contained in the Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation will address:

- Development and upscaling of large scale water supply schemes to multi-urban and peri-urban centres
- Upgrade and rehabilitate existing ailing urban and small towns water supply and sanitation schemes
- Rehabilitation of moribund public water utilities in the State
- Construction of new facilities in line with the policy targets

4.3.5 Policy Statement 5 – Standards

The Government of Delta State commits to ensure that in implementing this policy that relevant sector standards are applied, including:

- Quality of Drinking Water:
 - The quality of water supply in the State shall at a minimum be in conformity with the Nigerian Standards for drinking Water Quality and any specific drinking water quality by the Ministry of Water Resources Development.

- Regular monitoring of supplied water quality shall be undertaken by MWRD in collaboration with other relevant MDAs and stakeholders in the sector.
- System Design, Construction and Material Standards: All components of water supply systems in the State shall be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with the standards, codes and regulations established by the State Regulatory Body, the Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) and other relevant regulatory bodies.
- Quality of water supply service standards shall be applied, particularly in urban areas:
 - Continuity of supply (hours per day)
 - Adequacy of pressure

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Facilitate and support State water regulatory body to collaborate with Standards Organization of Nigeria to develop, issue and enforce relevant regulations, codes and standards to be adopted by all players engaged in the design, construction and operation of water supply systems in the State.
- Organize routine campaigns for all stakeholders in the sector to ensure that construction and material standards on safety and best practices are applied in full for safety, sustainability of water infrastructures and health of the consumers
- Foster collaboration with State Ministries of Environment and Health and its respective agencies to ensure that drinking water quality in the State is in compliance with NDWQS standard.
- Foster collaboration with relevant Federal and State MDAs to ensure only certified water laboratories and personnel undertake water quality sampling and testing in the State
- Ensure that construction of water and sanitation delivery systems in the State comply with relevant National Codes of Practice and National Standard.

4.3.6 Policy Statement 6 – Water Service Delivery

The Government of Delta State shall take measures to ensure effective, efficient and reliable delivery of water supply and sanitation services

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following measures:

- Strengthen water service providers in urban areas and small towns in the State in particular through:
 - Requiring these service providers to apply modern business management approaches including adherence to:
 - The principle of commercial viability including cost effectiveness and efficiency
 - Customer focussed orientation;
 - Ensuring affordability of services;

- Accountability to customers and the government and
 - Pro-poor incentives in their respective operation and management strategy.
- The inclusion of capacity building programmes in all water supply and sanitation projects in the State
- Afford reasonable autonomy to urban water supply service providers
- Facilitating best practices leading to effective financial management of the water service providers
- Review and strengthening of operation and maintenance arrangements
- Develop and implement guidelines and strategies for private sector participation and community involvement within the water and sanitation sector in the State.
- Develop guidelines for control and reduction of wastages and unaccounted-for-water in all water schemes in the State.
- Develop strategies to ensure consumers water needs are met during period of natural disaster and health emergencies.
- Provide technical assistance to support private or Informal water sector for effective water delivery

4.3.7 Policy Statement 7 - Sanitation Management

Delta State Government shall promote the delivery of effective sanitation provisions in the State.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Liaise with relevant MDAs and development partners to facilitate the formation, operation and management of sustainable water sanitation service delivery mechanisms at rural community and small town levels.
- Collaborate with relevant Federal and State MDAs, External Support Agencies and CSOs/NGOs to assist communities to build improved household latrines and eradicate open defecation.
- Collaborate with relevant Federal and State MDAs, External Support Agencies and CSOs/NGOs to facilitate campaigns on appropriate usage of basic water sanitation facilities for improved health conditions and reduction of infant mortality.
- Collaborate with NGOs and CSOs for innovation and support in creating wider access to sanitation service delivery in the State.
- Promote community led management structure for effective sanitation service delivery to small towns and rural communities.
- Liaise with relevant MDAs and development partners to implement CLTS or any other adoptable best practices for triggering, operating, marketing and managing water sanitation in all communities in the State.

- Integrate good sanitation services with improved water supply facilities in the urban, small towns and rural communities.
- Adopt and implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in rural areas and small towns to eradicate defaecation
- Promote the construction of improved household latrines to reduce the transmission of water-related diseases in the State.
- Encourage the use of local materials and involvement of local contractors in hygiene promotion.
- Encourage private sector actors and NGOs in hygiene promotion in rural areas and small towns in the State.
- Identify preferences for different technological options and designs that are affordable to different communities in the State as further described below
- Encourage community participation in the implementation of water sanitation projects in the upland and riverine/coastal communities
- Encourage private sectors, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and CBOs to support LGA initiatives for sanitation delivery and capacity building.

4.3.8 Policy Statement 8 – Demand Responsive Approach

Government shall promote a demand-responsive approach to service provision whereby communities are guided to make informed choices regarding their participation, service level, and service delivery mechanisms for Water and sanitation including appropriate and affordable technology recognising that the choice of appropriate technology for any rural community or small town is paramount to the success of implementing a water scheme at such locations:

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Adopt demand responsive approach (DRA) in the selection process of water projects in communities and small towns in the State.
 - Create forum for participatory meetings where demand for water supply and sanitation services shall be made.
 - Promote transparent self-selection processes for project prioritization and pre-qualification of any community for participation in any water and sanitation project in the State.
 - Promote the concept of cost and role sharing in planning, construction, ownership, operation and management of water supply and sanitation schemes or facilities in the spirit of demand responsiveness.
- Develop plans to improve the application of demand responsiveness approach by all water institutions in the State.
- Provide technical assistance to help the community in making informed decision on choice of technology.

- To provide guidelines for determining available and appropriate technology to be engaged for water supply extraction and operation (rain water, ground water and surface water extraction technologies).

4.3.9 Policy Statement 9 – Sanitation Technologies

Delta State Government shall ensure appropriate and standardized water sanitation technology is developed, operated, maintained and promoted in respective rural communities and small towns in the state.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Identify, design and facilitate the construction of appropriate technological sanitation facilities for sanitation and hygiene needs in an economically viable and sustainable manner for rural communities and small towns. Special consideration shall be given for water sanitation delivery in riverine and coastal areas of the State.
- Design and promote appropriate latrine technology options for use by different households and communities in the State
- Collaborate with relevant MDAs to standardize technology options for use by different communities and institutions such as schools, hospitals and public places like motor parks, market squares, abattoirs, parks and gardens.
- Establish sanitation centres in small towns and rural communities where people can receive information on technology options and buy materials for construction of improved latrines for sustainable sanitation service delivery.

4.3.10 Policy Statement 10 – Legal Reform

Delta State government shall introduce legal reforms to fully support the effective implementation of this policy

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- A legislative review shall be undertaken to identify:
 - Legal provisions that are in conflict with this policy
 - Aspects of this policy that are not adequately supported in law
 - The most appropriate means by which to address these issues
- A legislative amendment programme shall be adopted pursuant to the review and shall address the issue identified in the review, and shall include at least provisions to fully support:
 - The transformation of the Urban Water Board into a statutory corporation with necessary powers to undertake the expanded role in the provision of water services delivery

- The role, responsibilities and powers assigned to the Delta State Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWASSA) under this policy
- The role, responsibilities and powers assigned to the Delta State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) under this policy
- Establishment of a Water Sector Regulatory Body in accordance with the provisions of this policy
- Ensure that the Water Sector Coordination Committee is statutorily defined and provided for in the planned State water law
- Facilitate Private Sector Participation (PSP)

4.3.11 Policy Statement 11 – Institutional Capacity Development

Delta State government shall implement extensive institutional capacity development and support in order to:

- Revitalize State water agencies
- Support service providers in ensuring sustainable and efficient delivery of services
- Improve autonomy and decentralized management in all water agencies and institutions in the State whilst ensuring adequate accountability

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Periodically assess the capacity building needs of all the water supply and sanitation agencies with a view to identifying capacity gaps and developing training needs that will enhance technical and managerial skills for improved performance.
- Develop and implement human capital development strategies for the water sector in the State
- Review and undertake capacity building programmes for all water institutions in the State.
- Provide continuous technical assistance and capacity building programmes for personnel in the entire water sector in the State, to ensure sustainability of their operations and service delivery.
- Provide Technical support with appropriate tools, equipment and computer software to enable them carry out their functions efficiently.
- Support, mobilize and train Water Consumers Association in small towns to develop and adopt appropriate management strategies for the operation and management of their water in a sustainable manner.
- Support, mobilize and train communities in rural areas to form Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees that will manage the community water supply.
- Liaise with local and international training institutions to meet the training needs of water supply and sanitation agencies in the State.
- Organize experience sharing and learning visits to sites where best practices have been demonstrated with a view to injecting new practicable ideas in the system.

- Liaise with external support agencies for capacity building of water supply and sanitation agencies in the State
- Build capacity of State water institutions to carry out fair and transparent procurement in accordance with Delta State Procurement Act of 2008 and other relevant procurement enactments
- Liaise with relevant research and training institutions to build capacity of locals for monitoring and management of surface water and ground water pollution and contamination

4.3.12 Policy Statement 12 – Infrastructure Funding Arrangements

The Government of Delta State shall take primary responsibility for the funding arrangements for capital infrastructure investments in the water supply sector utilizing all available sources of finance to support continued and accelerated investment.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Enhance the public sector contribution by seeking funds for development projects in water and sanitation sector in Delta State through Federal, State and LGA budgetary allocations
- Seek grants from External Support Agencies, loans and credits from international and local financing institutions, grants from national or international donor agencies, and support from other economic agents (such as the oil companies)
- Encourage effective coordination and harmonization of funds in a concerted manner

4.3.13 Policy Statement 13 – Operational Funding Arrangements

The Government of Delta State shall assign the responsibility for the funding arrangements for operation and maintenance unto service providers

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall require that service providers through appropriate cost recovery strategy meet the expenses for operation and maintenance.

4.3.14 Policy Statement 14 - Water Pricing

Water rates and tariffs will be subject to regulation by the Water Regulatory body in the State. The key criteria for the setting of water rates and tariffs will be:

- Cost recovery at the appropriate level
- Efficiency of service provision
- Affordability for consumers

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- The Water Regulatory Body will collaborate with service providers, water consumers' association and other water sector stakeholders to establish and implement effective and efficient water tariff structure for the State
- Charges shall be applied on the basis of the metered consumption of services wherever possible
- Facilitate MWRD and its Agencies to conduct relevant studies such as willingness to pay and level of affordability; to guide water pricing structure for the State
- Apply pro-poor policies as outlined below

4.3.15 Policy Statement 15 - Serving Poor Communities

All water supply management structures shall include a waiver mechanism as a pro poor incentive to all communities in the State.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Identify the cluster of the pro poor group and develop simple and low cost water supply technology system to reduce service cost to them.
- Establish differential tariff mechanism that allows the pro poor have access to water supply in identified peri-urban areas in Delta State.
- Assist State water regulatory body to guide and protect the rights of the poor.

4.3.16 Policy Statement 16 - Involvement of the private sector

Private Sector involvement and participation in all aspects of water supply and sanitation infrastructure and service delivery shall be promoted where appropriate to support the efficient and effective provision of services.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners to create enabling environment and framework to initiate and establish Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the water and sanitation sector in the State.
- Explore internal and external opportunities for engaging sustainable PPP arrangement in the operation and management of urban and small town water and sanitation provisions in the State.
- Collaborate with development partners to develop and implement innovative approaches for private involvement in water supply and sanitation service delivery in the State.
- Encourage private sector initiatives and innovations to improve water and sanitation prominence in the State
- Encourage Private sector to cooperate with LGAs and relevant MDAs on matters and facilities relating to environmental protection.

4.3.17 Policy Statement 17 - The Role of Women

Women shall be encouraged to take active roles in the operation, monitoring and management of water schemes and in the leadership of WCAs and WASHCOMs.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Facilitate adequate representation of women in all Water and Sanitation decision making organs and processes at the State, local, and community levels.
- Promote active gender participation and mainstreaming in the water sector in the State.

4.3.18 Policy Statement 18 - Monitoring and Evaluation of Services

The Government of Delta State will institutionalize monitoring and evaluation of activities and projects in the water sector to track progress of changes and to make necessary adjustments required to achieve the desired outcomes.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Develop and implement comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems for water sector at State and local government levels in accordance with the National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.
- Generate baseline data on urban, small towns and rural water schemes in the State to aid planning and development
- Establish, operate and manage Monitoring and Evaluation units in MWRD, State Water Agencies, WASH Departments at LGA level and WASHCOMs and WCAs at community level in the State.

4.3.19 Policy Statement 19 - Surface Water and Ground Water Monitoring

The Government of Delta State shall focus on effective monitoring of its surface water and ground water resources in support of integrated water resources management (Policy Statement 2)

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Ensure adequate, timely and effective monitoring and surveillance of all water sources in the State.
- Facilitate collaboration with relevant Federal and State MDAs and external support agencies to develop and implement framework for monitoring of surface waters and groundwater
- Establish adequate hydrological and hydrogeological facilities to monitor surface water and ground water resources in the State.

4.3.20 Policy Statement 20- Data Management Information System

The Government of Delta State shall institutionalize data management information system to provide necessary data for long-term planning purposes in water and sanitation sector in the State.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Assist in improving data infrastructural system in MDAs in the water and sanitation sector in the State.
- Establish data collection format and mechanism in harmony with existing Data Management Information System (DMIS) that is properly linked with the national, State and LGA Monitoring and Evaluation system for the water and sanitation sector.
- Support the Monitoring and Evaluation departments or units of each of the water supply and sanitation agency with adequate operational tools with a view to establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation database at each agency and use data obtained therewith for planning and budgeting for the water and sanitation sector.
- Ensure that the Monitoring and Evaluation unit in the Planning Research Statistics Department of the Ministry of Water Resources Development shall be the data bank for the sector to which all other MDAs in the sector shall be linked.
- Submit data necessary for sector performance measurement to the Ministry of Economic Planning for water sector performance appraisal and budgeting.

4.3.21 Policy Statement 21 - Electric Power Supply

The Government of Delta State shall support the improvement of electric power supply to existing water supply utilities in the State.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Ensure improvement of electric power supply to water utilities in the State.
- Promote the use of alternative energy sources for water utilities in the water sector in the State.

4.3.22 Policy Statement 22 - Climate and Other Environmental Changes

The vulnerability of the environment in Delta State due to the impacts of climate change and other environmental changes as it relates to the eco-water systems in the State will be monitored and carefully planned for every possible remedial action.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Liaise with FMWR and other relevant Federal and State MDAs to implement the State policy on Climate change as it relates to water and sanitation sector.
- Liaise with relevant MDAs to study and implement prevention, mitigation and adaptation plans against environmental changes, impacts and risks in the water sector in the State.
- Sensitize possible vulnerable areas within the sector of possible water-environmental risks, mitigation and adaptation plans and strategies.
- Develop and implement capacity building programmes for managing environmental changes.

- Liaise with relevant MDAs to Develop and implement Emergency Response plans in the State.

4.3.23 Policy Statement 23 – Education and Awareness Raising

Delta State Government shall implement measures to educate and raise public awareness of water issues including water conservation, benefits of sanitation and best hygiene practices:

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Facilitate knowledge based education campaigns for integrated water resources management best practices for effective water governance in the State.
- Organize effective sensitization campaigns on drinking water quality for urban, small towns and rural dwellers in the State.
- Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners to promote and encourage behavioural change in rural, small towns and urban areas leading to better sanitation practices.
- Sensitize local communities on environmental pollution and the need for environmental protection in collaboration with relevant MDAs in the State.
- Adopt and replicate clearly defined strategies to promote hygiene in rural and small towns in collaboration with relevant MDAs and development partners in the State, in particular:
 - Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners to develop, test and provide guidelines and training materials on participatory hygiene promotion and education.
 - Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners to establish Sanitation and Health Clubs to be involved in hygiene promotion in schools.
 - Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners to increase public awareness on the implications of poor hygiene practices.
 - Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners to incorporate hygiene promotion and education into the design of water supply and water sanitation in the State.
 - Encourage the incorporation of hygiene education in school curriculum emphasizing hand washing and improved latrine usage in collaboration with relevant MDAs in the State.
 - Collaborate with relevant MDAs and development partners in the State to design and deliver effective hygiene and health education services.

4.3.24 Policy Statement 24 - Research and Development

The Government of Delta State shall advance efforts in research leading to effective water exploration, exploitation, utilization and development, as well as in manufacturing /fabrication of water equipment and facilities.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall implement the following approach:

- Liaise with relevant research Institutions to develop and implement water and sanitation research plans for the State
- Establish Water and Sanitation Research and Training centres in the State.
- Ensure appropriate equipping and staffing of MDAs with qualified professionals to support Research and Development activities in the water and sanitation sector in the State.
- Ensure adequate funding of Research and Development activities in the Water and Sanitation sector in the State.
- Ensure dissemination of critical research findings to all stakeholders in the sector through regular annual State water seminars and workshops.
- Ensure effective collaboration to synchronize water and sanitation research activities in the state amongst Local, State, National and International research bodies.
- Encourage and support local industries in the production of water and sanitation equipment / facilities.

4.3.25 Policy Statement 25 – Occupational Health and Safety

Delta State Government shall ensure a total realization of sound occupational health and safety conditions amongst sector workers and working environments in the sector.

Strategy:

Delta State Government shall ensure that every Agency and organization operating in the Water and Sanitation Sector in the State develops and fully implements a written Health and Safety policy. This policy will illustrate management’s commitments to Health and Safety within the organization. It will also describe arrangements put in place to meet the organization’s Health and Safety objectives.

These objectives will include, but not be limited to the following:

- To provide qualitative service delivery through adequate control of the health and safety risks arising from work activities.
- To aim for continuing improvement in workers’ welfare through consultation with employees on matters affecting their health and safety at work.
- To provide and maintain safe plant and equipment at all times.
- To ensure safe handling and use of hazardous substances and chemicals.
- To ensure all employees are competent to carry out their duties, and to give them adequate and relevant training.
- To do whatever is reasonable and practicable to prevent accidents and cases of work-related ill health.
- To maintain safe and healthy working conditions.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

The Government of Delta State commits to the implementation of this policy and in particular to the policy statements above through implementation measures as set out here and in the following chapters.

The Government of Delta State will undertake measures over the next five years to ensure:

- Completion of the Institutional Framework as set out in Chapter 6
- Amendment of legislation as set out in Chapter 7
- Planning and Guidance in accordance with Chapter 8
- Financial support in accordance with Chapter 9

The following chapters describe in further detail the approach that the Government of Delta State will take to each of these key elements

Implementation of this policy shall commence immediately with the following actions being completed within the first year:

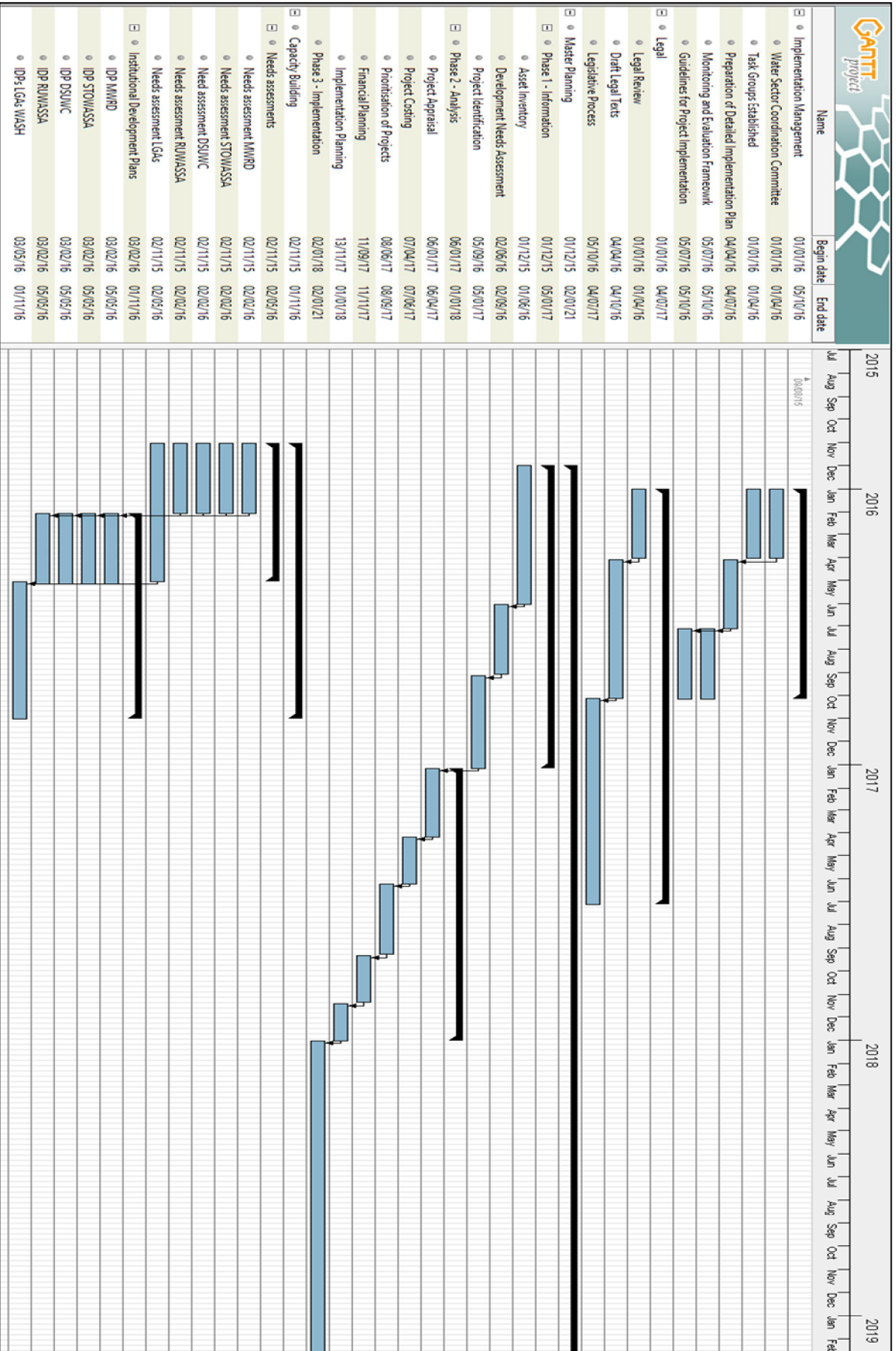
- Establishment of the Water and Sanitation Sector Committee
- Establishment of the Task Groups
- Preparation of a detailed implementation plan for this Policy
- Preparation of the legal review
- Preparation of draft revised legislation and commencement of legislative processes
- Collection of data for the Master Plan
- Identification of potential investment needs in all Local Government Areas

Within the second year the following shall be completed:

- Legislative amendments completed and in force
- Sector Master Plan including all the elements specified in Policy Statement 4
- Guidelines for project implementation prepared and issued
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks established and operational
- First phase of capacity building for STOWASSA and RUWASSA
- WASH Departments established in all Local Government Areas

During the third, fourth and fifth year the main focus of activity will be the implementation plan and the Sector Master Plan.

The timetable for the immediate implementation of this policy is shown in the diagram below.



6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

In accordance with the policy statement above, the Government of Delta State shall:

- Implement legal and institutional reforms in accordance with the responsibilities specified below
- Establish the Water Sector Coordination Committee
- Establish Technical Committees to support the Sector Coordination Committee

6.1 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1.1 State Ministry of Water Resources Development (MWRD)

The State Ministry of Water Resources Development (MWRD) shall:

- i. Formulate, review and produce Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy and its implementation Guidelines;
- ii. Actualize the goal and objectives of the Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy and supervise the reform implementation process and activities.
- iii. Liaise with relevant MDAs to ensure the enactment of a water and sanitation law in the state.
- iv. Liaise with relevant MDAs in the State and the Water and Sanitation Sector Coordinating Committee to routinely harmonize and coordinate all activities in the Water and Sanitation sector in the State.
- v. Liaise with relevant internal and external institutions and bodies to mobilize financial and technical resources to boost Water and Sanitation development programmes in the State;
- vi. Collaborate with the Academia, Research Institutions, other relevant Ministries, Agencies, ESAs, NGOs and the private sector to conduct, promote and coordinate research on appropriate Water and Sanitation technologies and systems in the State;
- vii. Facilitate intensive training and capacity building programmes for State and local government personnel, Civil Society Organizations / NGOs, local artisans, and community officers involved in water and sanitation service delivery throughout the State.
- viii. Liaise with relevant Federal and State MDAs and LGAs for compliance monitoring and enforcement of all relevant Water and Sanitation codes, standards and regulations in the State.
- ix. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of water supply and sanitation activities at the State and Local government levels.
- x. Ensure effective supervision of all State Water and Sanitation Agencies and facilitate timely release of funds for water supply and sanitation activities in the State.
- xi. Provide technical assistance to the Local Government WASH units / Departments through its appropriate agency.

- xii. Liaise with Integrated Water Resources Management Commission to develop, review and implement catchment management plans for effective development and utilization of the entire surface water and ground water resources in a sustainable way.
- xiii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to establish and supervise water and sanitation research and training centres in the state.
- xiv. Strengthen the operation and management of hydrological and hydrogeological monitoring networks in the State.
- xv. Liaise with all relevant MDAs in the State to ensure that all funds from internal and external sources for water supply and sanitation programmes are routinely audited and effectively utilized.
- xvi. Liaise with all relevant MDAs in the State to promote sanitation and hygiene education as part of the curricula at primary, secondary and tertiary institutions particularly teachers' training institutions and schools of health technology or any other institution where environmental health officers are trained.
- xvii. Support by financing sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in the State.
- xviii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to provide funds through budgetary allocation for the implementation of this Policy
- xix. Liaise with all relevant MDAs and media organizations in the State to disseminate relevant information on cost effective, appropriate, affordable and environment friendly Water and Sanitation technologies to the general public in the State.
- xx. Control construction of wells in the State in accordance with the any National code of practice on well construction

6.1.2 State Ministry of Health (SMH)

State Ministry of Health (SMH) shall:

- i. Generate and disseminate data on Water and Sanitation related diseases;
- ii. Collaborate with the State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee, State Ministry of Water Resources Development and State Ministry of Environment on control of all Water related diseases;
- iii. Collaborate with State Ministries of Water Resources Development and Environment in the promotion of Water sanitation and hygiene;
- iv. Collaborate with all relevant MDAs on capacity building programme in sound water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

6.1.3 State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development to harness available water sources for agricultural development in the State.
- ii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to develop and implement strategies to control water pollution from inappropriate use of Agrochemicals and fertilizers

- iii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to create awareness on the danger of drinking from polluted water bodies in and around farmlands, farm settlements, agricultural processing facilities and abattoirs

6.1.4 State Ministry of Information

State Ministry of Information shall:

- i. Collaborate with MWRD and other relevant MDAs to develop and implement communication strategy for the implementation of this policy.
- ii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development on sharing and dissemination of information on Water and Sanitation;
- iii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to pursue vigorous campaigns for re-orientation of the citizenry towards sound Water and Sanitation consciousness; control of water menace, associated risks due to water pollution and water hazards within the State.
- iv. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to actively participate in the annual National Water and Sanitation Day as well as other international dedicated days on related Water and Sanitation activities.

6.1.5 State Directorate of Tourism, Arts and Culture

State Directorate of Tourism, Arts and Culture shall:

- i. Collaborate with the Ministry of Water Resources Development in establishing Water and Sanitation standards for the tourism sector;
- ii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to ensure compliance with Water and Sanitation standards in hotels, game reserves and other tourist centres;
- iii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development in identifying and promoting sound traditional Water and Sanitation practices in the State.

6.1.6 State Ministry of Environment

State Ministry of Environment shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development on matters of environmental monitoring, control, regulation and enforcement in the State.
- ii. Collaborate with MWRD and other relevant MDAs on undertaking extension services to control the disposal of liquid waste from farms and farm settlements.

6.1.7 State Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education

State Ministry of Education shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other relevant MDAs on matters of school sanitation and hygiene education;
- ii. Review primary and secondary school curricula to include Water and Sanitation issues.

6.1.8 State Ministry of Commerce and Industry

State Ministry of Commerce and Industry shall:

- i. Encourage Manufacturers to invest in Water and Sanitation equipment and machinery;
- ii. Encourage Investors and Entrepreneurs to invest in Water and Sanitation ventures and to locally manufacture equipment with appropriate Water and Sanitation technologies for the residents of the State.

6.1.9 State Ministry of Energy

State Ministry of Energy shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development in accessing funds and aids to undertake research and development on alternative energy technologies for Water and Sanitation facilities and infrastructures.

6.1.10 State Ministry of Women Affairs, Community and Social Development

State Ministry of Women Affairs, Community and Social Development shall:

- i. Sensitize and motivate women participation in Water and Sanitation activities;
- ii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development in information dissemination, awareness creation and positive behavioural changes on Water, sanitation and hygiene among women.
- iii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development on women empowerment through training and retraining on the delivery of Water and Sanitation services in rural, small towns and urban centres.

6.1.11 State Ministry of Works

State Ministry of Works shall:

- i. Ensure that highways and major roads are regularly maintained and well drained, with the storm water well-disposed and do not pollute any water source.
- ii. Ensure Collaboration with State Ministry of Water Resources Development and related agencies to monitor and secure water infrastructures during road constructions in the State.

6.1.12 State Ministry of Finance

State Ministry of Finance shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other relevant agencies in accessing bilateral and multilateral funds;
- ii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other relevant agencies in monitoring and implementing externally funded Water and Sanitation projects within the State.
- iii. Ensure regular release of budgetary allocations for water and sanitation activities in the State.

6.1.13 State Ministry of Economic Planning

State Ministry of Economic Planning shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development to develop sustainable development plans for the water and sanitation sector in the state.
- ii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development to provide and advance technical planning advice for effective implementation of water and sanitation activities in the state.
- iii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development to ensure regular processing of the release of funds for budgetary allocations for water and sanitation projects and programmes in the state.
- iv. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development to maintain a databank for water and sanitation activities in the State.

6.1.14 State Ministry of Justice

State Ministry of Justice shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other stakeholders in reviewing relevant laws and drafting water law for the State.
- ii. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development in providing legal advice on relevant legal issues in the sector in the State.
- iii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs in the water and sanitation sector to prosecute offenders, defaulters and contraveners of provisions of the proposed water law.

6.1.15 Delta State Directorate of Project Monitoring

Delta State Directorate of Project Monitoring shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other relevant MDAs to effectively monitor and evaluate water and sanitation projects in the state.

6.1.16 Proposed Delta State Water Corporation

Proposed Delta State Water Corporation shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other relevant MDAs in accessing bilateral and multilateral funds;
- ii. Plan, establish, control, manage, extend and develop urban water works as considered necessary for the purpose of providing wholesome, potable water for consumption by the public for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, scientific and other uses.
- iii. Ensure that adequate wholesome and safe water is supplied to its consumers in line with relevant National Standards for Water Quality.
- iv. Charge and collect approved water rates by Delta State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Commission or the body so designated for approval of water rates.

- v. Conduct, organize or commission research in respect to water supply, Water resources development and matters connected therewith and submit the results of such research to the Ministry of Water Resources Development for policy formulation.
- vi. Ensure that water consumers in urban areas are identified and recorded in a consumer database to enhance consumer relations and effective revenue collection.
- vii. Ensure that contracts or agreements entered into with a third party (private sector) aimed at improving water supply in the State are properly documented, adequately supervised, monitored and well executed.
- viii. Ensure regular meetings of water consumers' consultative forum for effective provider-customer relationship.
- ix. Plan, establish, control, manage, and develop waste water treatment facilities as considered necessary in collaboration with the relevant MDAs and stakeholders

6.1.17 Delta State Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency

Delta State Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWASSA) shall:

- i. Collaborate with State Ministry of Water Resources Development to develop, review and implement the Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy for the purpose of attaining good delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene services in small towns in the State;
- ii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs, and small towns in the State to design, construct and rehabilitate appropriate Water and Sanitation technology options desired by any small town in the State.
- iii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs, and small towns in the State to ensure standards for Water and Sanitation facilities are adhered to by service providers.
- iv. Partner with relevant MDAs to facilitate fund for development and implementation of sustainable Water and Sanitation programmes in small towns in the State
- v. Ensure coordination of all small towns' water supply and sanitation schemes vested in the agency with full collaboration with LGAs and WCAs.
- vi. Establish, control, manage, extend and develop water schemes for small towns using a demand responsive approach for the purpose of providing potable water for small town communities.
- vii. Ensure that small towns WCA are organized as stated in this policy and are involved in the management, operation and maintenance of water supply schemes in their jurisdiction.
- viii. Ensure that small towns that enter into contracts or agreements with a third party (private sector) aimed at improving water supply and sustaining the scheme are properly documented, adequately supervised and well executed for the overall benefit of the community.
- ix. Develop appropriate Water and Sanitation technology options for small towns and in conjunction with the LGA WASH units or Departments sensitize WCAs to make informed decision on choice of appropriate technology for their small town.

6.1.18 Delta State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency

Delta State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) shall:

- i. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development to develop, review and implement the Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy for the purpose of attaining good delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene services in rural areas in the State;
- ii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs, and rural communities in the State to design, construct and rehabilitate appropriate Water and Sanitation technology options desired by rural communities.
- iii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs, and rural communities in the State to ensure that standards for Water and Sanitation facilities are adhered to by service providers.
- iv. Partner with MDAs, and CSOs to generate funds for development and implementation of sustainable Water and Sanitation programmes in rural areas in the State
- v. Partner with NGOs/CSOs to scale up sanitation and latrine uptake in all rural communities of the State through the promotion of CLTS management approach.
- vi. Partner with all relevant MDAs and to scale up sanitation and hygiene programmes in all rural communities in the State by promoting CLTS, WASH in schools and value based sanitation and hygiene programmes.
- vii. Partner with relevant MDAs and other development partners to develop CLTS curriculum and integrate in school system up to post-secondary level with a view to scaling up CLTS.
- viii. Partner with relevant MDAs for construction of WASH facilities in all schools in rural communities and support schools (primary and secondary) throughout the State with hand washing facilities for the promotion of hand washing with soap.
- ix. Collaborate with relevant MDAs, CSOs and rural communities in the State to train and execute capacity building programmes for States, LGAs and community officials on various aspects of Water and Sanitation in rural areas.
- x. data base for rural WASH intervention

6.1.19 Delta State Water Regulatory Commission

Delta State Water Regulatory Commission shall:

- i. Determine and set Tariff and arbitrate on Tariff matters among all water service providers and users.
- ii. Approve from time to time the rates and scales of charges payable for water supply, waste water, sewerage and other services within the State and such rates and scales of charges are to be determined taking into consideration the interests of consumers, the need to ensure the viability of the water sector, and the need to ensure competition amongst the operators;
- iii. Set benchmark, approve and from time to time review standards of performance of services in the water and sanitation sector
- iv. Provide regulatory rulings on regulatory submissions from any private participant and the water and sanitation agencies in the State;

- v. Ensure robust, transparent, efficient and equitable processes is developed for managing the selection, development, procurement, implementation and monitoring of PPP projects in water and sanitation sector in the state.
- vi. Ensure that water supply and sanitation service providers are licensed and monitored to ensure that their functions are properly carried out in the State;
- vii. Advise the State Executive Council on matters relating to the regulation of the water and sanitation sector;
- viii. Regulate water and sanitation services in the State
- ix. Monitor and regulate construction of water and sanitation facilities, septic tanks, public toilets, mobile toilets, Treatment plants, cesspools and all sanitary facilities in the State
- x. Monitor, supervise, and regulate public and private water and sanitation infrastructures in the State
- xi. Ensure compliance and enforcement of water and sanitation governance practices,

6.1.20 Local Government Areas

LGA through the WASH Department or unit shall:

- i. Liaise with Delta State MWRD, STOWASSA and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate all WASH programmes for the LGA in consultation with all stakeholders.
- ii. Enact appropriate bye-laws to support the planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH programmes in the LGA.
- iii. Provide support to communities and households for construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities; Provide technical assistance to households for the upgrading of on- site sanitation facilities e.g. traditional pit latrines to a safer and convenient facility.
- iv. Ensure that all funds from internal and external sources for sanitation development are properly audited and utilized.
- v. Recruit and train adequate manpower for WASH programme implementation;
- vi. Promote safe sanitation technology options in all the communities through a value based WASH programme to be promoted to school level.
- vii. Provide routine technical reports on Water and Sanitation activities in the LGA to the Local council authority and State Ministry of Water Resources Development.
- viii. Mobilize and empower the community in the planning and implementation of Water and Sanitation programmes;
- ix. Support WASH Units or Departments to establish Village Level Operation and Maintenance (VLOM) for WASH facilities.
- x. Undertake capacity building programme for communities (WCAs and WASHCOMs); Engage in the training and capacity building of government personnel (Environmental Health Officers, monitors, enforcers and administrators) and community artisans to be involved in maintenance of WASH facilities in the communities.

- xi. Encourage and monitor private sector participation in the provision of Water and Sanitation facilities and delivery of Water and Sanitation services;
- xii. Establish and strengthen WASH department to prepare appropriate local development plan on Water and Sanitation;
- xiii. Create Water and Sanitation awareness through education and public enlightenment campaigns and ensure effective community mobilization and participation;
- xiv. Sensitize and mobilize community members to participate in the International Water Day and National Hand Wash and Sanitation Day exercises.
- xv. Provide fund through budgetary allocation for the LGA Technical Committee on WASH.

6.1.21 External Support Agencies (ESAs)

External Support Agencies (ESAs) will be encouraged to:

- i. Provide technical and financial assistance for the development and implementation of State-wide sector plans within the context of the National and Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy;
- ii. Collaborate with all tiers of Government to Provide technical and financial assistance in the implementation of Water and Sanitation Programmes within the context of the National and State Water and Sanitation Master plan;

6.1.22 Civil Society Organisations (NGOs/CBOs)

Civil Society Organisations (NGOs/CBOs) will be encouraged to:

- i. Collaborate with all tiers of Government and external support agencies to support the development and implementation of Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy.
- ii. Collaborate with all relevant MDAs to mobilize communities through awareness campaigns to develop, implement and monitor Water and Sanitation activities or programmes;
- iii. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to monitor and evaluate Water and Sanitation programmes at the State, LGA and community levels.
- iv. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to establish Water Consumers Association and Water and Sanitation committees to ensure active participation of the community on Water and Sanitation issues;
- v. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to develop and promote appropriate Water and Sanitation infrastructure and management approach (CLTS) for local areas in the State.
- vi. Mobilize community members to participate in nationally and internationally dedicated or recognized days for campaigns and sensitizations on Water and Sanitation issues.
- vii. Develop community programmes that will support programme sustainability.
- viii. Educate communities on the need to pay for Water and Sanitation services.
- ix. Liaise with the appropriate MDAs to ensure that generation and consolidation of relevant data from LGAs are effectively managed.

- x. Train and build capacity of the community artisans for water scheme maintenance and construction and social marketing of sanitation technology options.

6.1.23 Private Sector

Organized Private Sector will be encouraged to:

- Support the implementation of Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy within the context of the National Water and Sanitation Policy.
- Collaborate with the Sector at all tiers of Government on Water and Sanitation activities.
- Participate in the provision of Water and Sanitation facilities and services within the State Water and Sanitation Master Plan.
- Support research in Water and Sanitation technologies.

6.1.24 Academia and Research Institutions

Academia and Research Institutions will be encouraged to:

- i. Revise curricula to reflect Water and Sanitation issues;
- ii. Refocus on researches that address locally relevant Water and Sanitation Technologies and activities;
- iii. Conduct training and manpower development for personnel involved in Water and Sanitation;
- iv. Provide technical assistance to all tiers of Government, the CSOs and the organized private sector;
- v. Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources Development and other relevant MDAs in the dissemination of research findings on Water and Sanitation.

6.1.25 Community Based Associations

Community Based Associations are encouraged to:

- i. Ensure social and cultural factors peculiar to each community are taken into consideration in arriving at a water supply and sanitation technological option preferred by the community.
- ii. Ensure women, youths, physically challenged and the vulnerable groups including people living with HIV/AIDs and other infectious diseases are considered and carried along at all levels of decision-making and execution of water supply and sanitation programmes.
- iii. Collaborate with sanitation promoters to establish sanitation norms and practices that are most suitable and acceptable to all resident in the community as stipulated by this policy and other environmental laws of the State.
- iv. Develop and enforce guiding principles and regulations through their WCAs or WASHCOMs and sanction community members that do not observe the accepted water supply and sanitation norms. Most communities have their own law that can be applied.

- v. Establish structures and systems for self-monitoring and self-appraisal to ensure that agreed targets, and goals of water supply, hygiene and sanitation standards are achieved and sustained.

6.1.26 The Public

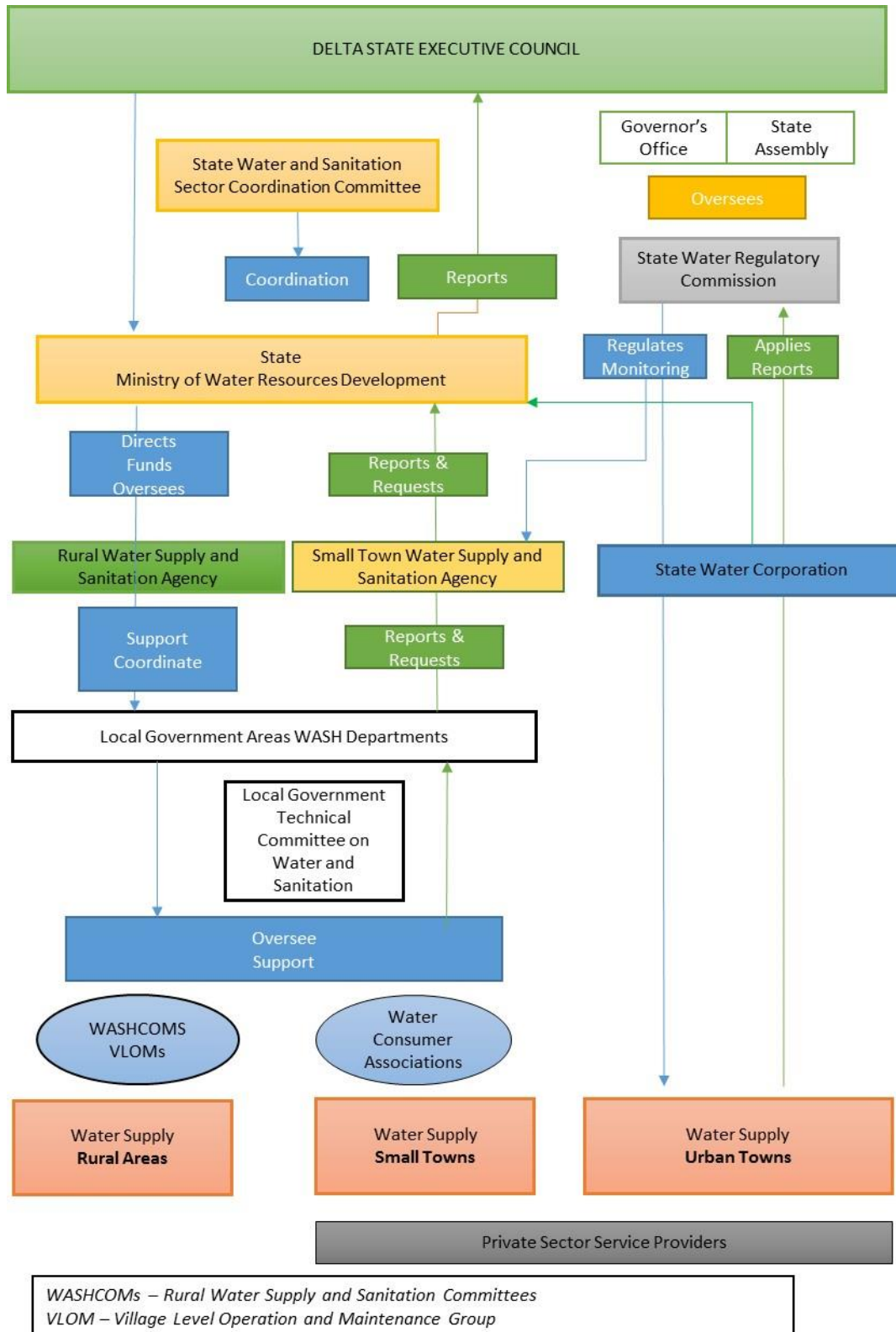
Households and individuals in Delta State shall be encouraged to:

- i. Ensure collection and storage of safe water for their use as stipulated within the Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy;
- ii. Support sustainability of the programme by paying for Water and Sanitation services.
- iii. Take measures to prevent the pollution or contamination of water sources and sanitation facilities within the immediate environs of the premises occupied.
- iv. Ensure hygienic collection, source separation and segregation, storage and disposal of water obtained and used within the household;
- v. Maintain personal hygiene within and outside personal residences and work place.
- vi. Control water use and avoid wastages within the household or working environments; and report to the appropriate authorities unattended Water and Sanitation risks and hazards;
- vii. Participate in all communal Water and Environmental Sanitation Day exercises including the National Water and Sanitation Day;

6.2 INSTITUTIONAL LAYOUT

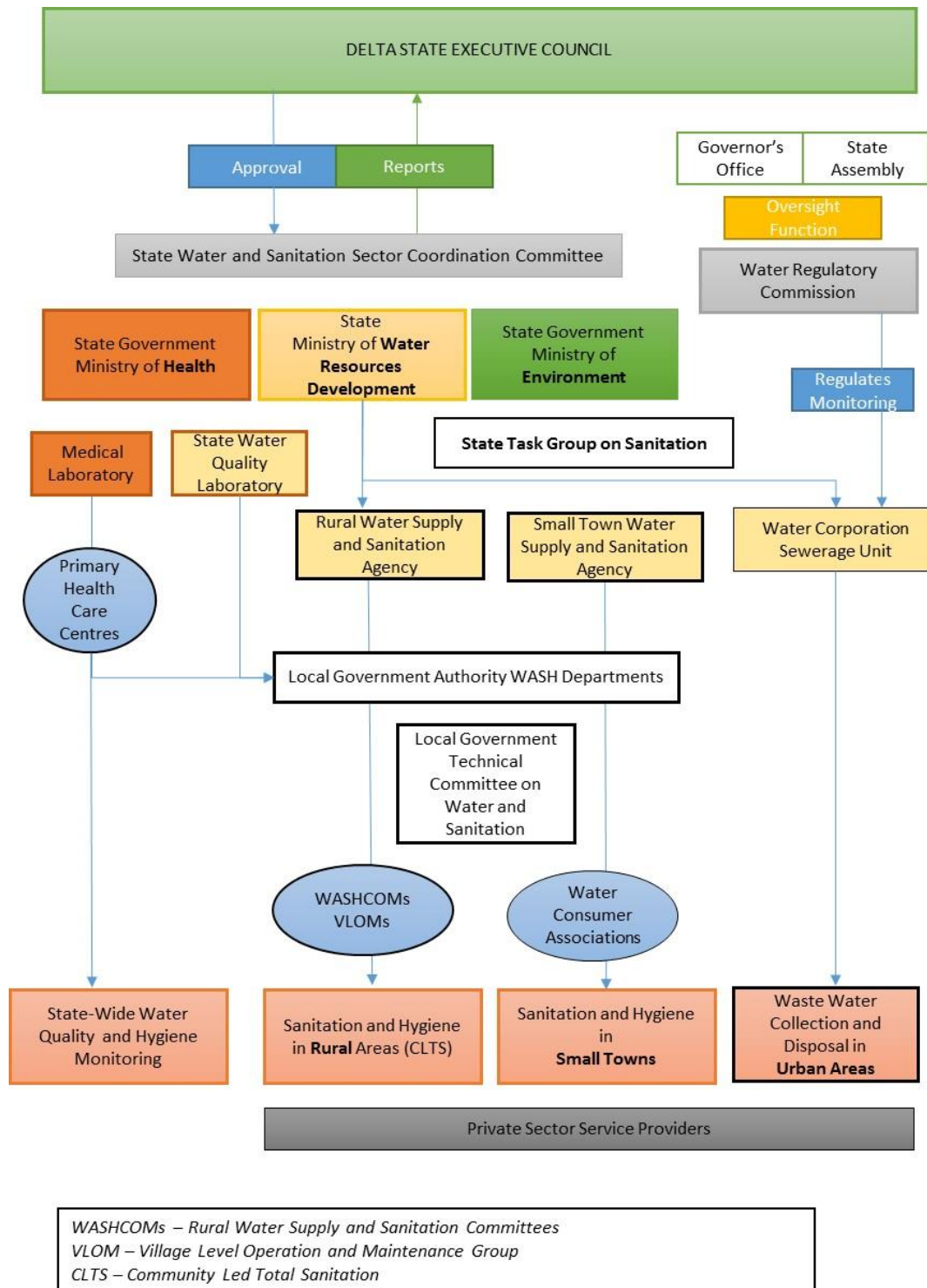
The following figure summarises the institutional layout for delivery of water supply services.

Figure 3 Institutional Layout for Water Supply



The following figure summarises the institutional layout for the provision of sanitation services.

Figure 4 Institutional Layout for Sanitation



6.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES AND TASK GROUPS

For the purpose of implementing this Policy, the following Committee shall be established:

- Delta State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee.

Two Task Groups will be created:

- Delta State Task Group on Sanitation (DSTGS)
- Local Government Technical Committee on WASH

The Task Groups will be directed by and report to the Sector Coordination Committee.

Delta State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee shall:

- Coordinate the development and implementation of Water and Sanitation sector plans and strategies for the State.
- Undertake periodic review of the implementation of Delta State Water and Sanitation sector plans and strategies.
- Submit annual report on Water and Sanitation sector to the State Executive Council.

Delta State Task Group on Sanitation (DSTGS) shall:

- Coordinate preparation of the Sanitation component of the Master Plan
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of sanitation project implementation
- Liaise with National Task Group on Sanitation (NTGS) to implement National sanitation strategies at the State and Local Government Levels;
- Submit bi-annual report on sanitation to the National Task Group on Sanitation.

Local Government Technical Committee on Water and Sanitation shall:

- Coordinate preparation of the water supply components of the Master Plan for Small Town and Rural areas
- Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of water supply project implementation for Small Town and Rural areas
- Liaise with Delta State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee to implement and monitor Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy at the Local Government level;
- Submit quarterly report on Water and Sanitation activities in their LGA to the Delta State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee.

6.4 DELTA STATE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR COORDINATION COMMITTEE

The Delta State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee shall comprise the following core members:

- i. Commissioner, Ministry of Water Resources Development; (as Chairman)

- ii. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources Development (Secretary);
- iii. Commissioner, Ministry of Health
- iv. Commissioner, Ministry of Environment;
- v. Commissioner, Ministry of Finance;
- vi. Commissioner, Ministry of Economic Planning;
- vii. General Manager, Proposed Delta State Water Corporation (formerly DSUWB);
- viii. General Manager, Delta State Small Towns Water and Sanitation Agency;
- ix. General Manager, Delta State Rural Water and Sanitation Agency;
- x. Chairman, Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission
- xi. Representative of Water Consumer Associations in Delta State;
- xii. Representative of Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee in Delta State;
- xiii. Representative of Niger Delta Development Commission

The following institutions will be invited to attend the Sector Coordination Committee for specific issues:

- Commissioner, Ministry of Education;
- Commissioner, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community and Social Development;
- Commissioner, Ministry of Justice
- Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture
- Commissioner, Ministry of Energy
- Commissioner, Ministry of Information
- Commissioner, Directorate of Culture and Tourism
- Commissioner, Directorate of Local Government Affairs;
- General Manager, Delta State Rural Development Agency;
- Chairman, Association of Local Governments of Nigeria, Delta State
- Representative of Water & Sanitation Institution in the State
- Representative of CSOs / NGOs active in WASH Sector in the State
- Representative of Water Companies (Driller, Bottled Water etc)
- Representative Oil Exploration Companies in the State
- Representative of Federal Ministry of Water Resources & Agencies
- Representative of all External Support Agencies active in the State

6.5 DELTA STATE TASK GROUP ON SANITATION (DSTGS)

The State Task Group on Sanitation will comprise:

- Director of Water Quality and Sanitation MWRD (Chairman)
- Representatives of relevant MDAs in the water and sanitation sector on related services such as Health, Environment, Agriculture, Education, Women Affairs, Youth Development as well as the Ministry/Department responsible for LGA matters in the State;
- Representatives of STOWASSA
- Representative of RUWASSA
- Representative of WASH Departments / Unit at LGA
- Representative of Environmental Health Officers Delta State - EHORECON .
- Representative of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs / CSOs);
- Representatives of Law Enforcement Agency.

6.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON WATER AND SANITATION

The Local Government Technical Committee on Water and Sanitation shall comprise:

- Local Government Officer in charge of Water and Sanitation as Chairman;
- Representative of WASH Department or unit;
- Representative of the Council of Traditional Rulers;
- Representative of Market Association;
- Representative of National Youth Council in the LGA
- Representative of National Council of Women Society in the LGA
- Representative of Education Department in LGA
- Representative of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs/ CSOs);
- Representative of WASHCOMs /WCAs.
- Representative of Community Development Departments
- Representative of Oil Companies

7 LEGAL REFORM

The following issues have legislative implication and may require some legislative arrangement in order to actualize the provisions of this policy.

- Draft and Enact a Water and Sanitation Law.
- It is essential to review the existing legislations impacting the state water and sanitation sector in order to develop for enactment by the state House of Assembly, a Law that adequately captures the changes and reform proposed in this Policy. This law, to be known as Delta State Water and Sanitation Law will provide the legal framework for the sector. The law shall make provisions that will enable government and all stakeholders in the sector to meet the objectives of this policy.
- Establish Delta State Water Regulatory Commission (DSWRC). This agency shall play the role of regulating activities including approval of water tariff and rates as will be proposed by service providers. DSWRC will also serve as the interface between service providers and customers and government on the other hand. The details of operations of this agency shall be spelt out in the proposed Delta State Water and Sanitation law.
- Reposition Delta State Urban Water Board. This will require some amendments in the existing law that established the Delta State Urban Water Board. The plan is to reposition and re-organize it to operate and function as a public corporation in partnership with the private sector for system sustainability and improved service delivery to meet the objectives of this policy. The details of the reorganization shall be included in the implementation guideline after due consultation and acceptance by all stakeholders. The required legal provisions in support of the reorganization shall be provided for in the proposed Delta State Water and Sanitation Law.
- Establishment of Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STOWASSA) and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA). The required legal provisions for statutory establishment of STOWASSA and RUWASSA shall be provided for in the proposed Delta State Water and Sanitation Law.
- Establishment of a Delta State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee for effective coordination of the Water and Sanitation sector. This Committee shall bring together all relevant MDAs in water and sanitation sector. The proposed Delta State Water and Sanitation Law shall give legal backing to activities of this Committee.

8 PLANNING AND GUIDANCE

8.1 MASTER PLAN

In accordance with Policy Statement 4, the Government of Delta State shall ensure the preparation and implementation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation in the State

The Master Plan will be developed by the Ministry of Water Resources in cooperation with all key stakeholders in the sector and in a participatory manner involving local government administrations, WCAs, WASH Committees and relevant MDAs.

The Master Plan will be:

- Prepared within 24 months of the adoption of this policy
- Serve as the key guiding document and road map for implementation of investment in the sector
- Presented to all funding agencies (Nigerian and External), who will be invited to support implementation of the Master Plan
- Identify the investment needs to achieve access to adequate water and sanitation services in all areas of the State
- Prioritise development needs into two phases:
 - Short-term (five years)
 - Longer Term
- Subject to monitoring and evaluation
- Subject to an annual implementation report
- Revised every two years so as to maintain a rolling programme of investments

8.2 GUIDELINES ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Government of Delta State, through the Ministry of Water Resources Development will issue, within one year, Guidelines on Project Implementation.

The Guidelines on Project Implementation will include:

- Project Identification methodology
- Project cycle management process
- The Participatory Approach – its implementation in practice: including the lessons learnt from the implementation of the Niger Delta Support Programme
- Technological guidance – describing the ranges of available technologies and the criteria for their selection
- Financial guidance – estimation of BOTH capital investment and operational costs
- Guidance on Project Tender Document preparation
- Guidance on Tendering and Contracting

- Guidance on Contract Supervision
- Guidance on Commissioning of Works and Supplies

The application of the guidance will be the subject of a mandatory instruction from MWRD to all its agencies and to the Local Government Authorities. Other agencies, including External Support Agencies will also be required to heed this guidance

8.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Government of Delta State, through the Ministry of Water Resources Development will issue, within one year, Guidelines on Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects.

The application of the guidance will be the subject of a mandatory instruction from MWRD to all its agencies and to the Local Government Authorities. Other agencies, including External Support Agencies will also be required to heed this guidance

The Guidance will describe:

- Monitoring procedures
- Inspection powers
- Reporting requirements
- Evaluation criteria
- Remedial measures

The implementation of this policy, of the Sector Master Plan and of individual projects shall be subject to Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation shall comprise:

- Inspection of activities undertaken pursuant to this policy, particularly investments
- Reporting of the outcomes of inspections

Evaluation shall comprise:

- Assessment of the performance of activities in relation to the implementation plan for those activities
- Analysis of any problems and determination of means by which such problems can be currently resolved and avoided in future

Where required the monitoring and evaluation reports shall include recommendations for remedial actions.

Monitoring and evaluation shall be undertaken in accordance with frameworks operating at four levels:

- Federal
- State
- Local Government
- Community

Monitoring and evaluation reports and supporting Information from lower levels shall be transmitted to higher levels, where it shall be summarised and further disseminated.

Monitoring and evaluation reports shall be regularly provided to and reviewed by the Sector Coordination Committee.

8.3.1 Federal Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Government of Delta State recognize that the Federal Ministry of Water Resources has the overall responsibility for developing, operating and managing, effective Monitoring and Evaluation system for Water and Sanitation.

The Government of Delta State further recognizes that the FMWR in collaboration with relevant MDAs will collate, manage all relevant information on Water and Sanitation from State and Local Governments, ESAs, the Organized Private Sector, and other Stakeholders, and that:

- FMWR shall build capacity at all lower levels to participate actively and meaningfully in monitoring and evaluation of Water and Sanitation programmes;
- FMWR in collaboration with other stakeholders shall develop performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation of all Water and Sanitation related activities;
- FMWR shall develop and circulate annual national reports of Water and Sanitation activities to stakeholders;
- FMWR shall promote replication of best practices on Water and Sanitation.

The Government of Delta State commits to support the FWMR in these activities.

8.3.2 State Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Ministry of Water Resources Development shall monitor and evaluate all Water and Sanitation related activities at the State Level. In this regard, it shall canvass for relevant information from all relevant State Ministries/Agencies, LGAs, CSOs, Organized Private Sector and other Stakeholders within the State. Delta State Government through Ministry of Water Resources Development shall:

- Collaborate with relevant MDAs to develop relevant performance indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of Water and Sanitation activities at the State level;
- Compile and forward quarterly reports of all Water and Sanitation activities at the State to Federal Ministry of Water Resources and feedback the constituent LGAs;
- Reward and promote replication of best practices on Monitoring and Evaluation in Water and Sanitation sector in the State.

8.3.3 Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The WASH Department in each LGA shall have the responsibility for Monitoring and Evaluation of all Water and Sanitation related activities at the Local Government level. In this regard, the Department shall canvass for relevant information from all relevant LG departments, CSOs, Organized Private Sector and other Stakeholders on Water and Sanitation activities at Local Government level in the State.

- The LGA through the WASH Department shall collaborate with the Ministry/Agency responsible for Water and Sanitation at the State level to develop relevant performance indicators for monitoring and evaluation of Water and Sanitation activities within the LGA.
- The LGA through the WASH Department shall compile and forward monthly reports of all Water and Sanitation activities to State Ministry of Water Resources Development and feedback to the constituent wards;
- The LGA through the WASH Department shall reward and promote replication of best practices on Water and Sanitation.

8.3.4 Community Level

An important principle of the Delta State Water and Sanitation Policy is its emphasis on the community participatory approach and private sector participation. This principle opens opportunities for the community to be actively involved in all phases of the development and implementation of the Policy including data collection, selection of available appropriate technology options, service planning and management.

- In this regard, WCAs and WASHCOM at community level shall collaborate with relevant MDAs, CSOs to actively participate in the development of appropriate performance indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of Water and Sanitation activities at the community level;
- The community shall use the findings of monitoring and evaluation to decide on corrective measures so as to ultimately meet the community's set targets on Water and Sanitation.

9 FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

The Government of Delta State undertakes to provide and coordinate financial means to support the implementation of this policy including the Sector Master Plan.

Delta State Government will pursue financial arrangements as follows:

- Implementing a sustainable fund generating mechanisms for water and sanitation projects in the state.
- Secure adequate financial resources for implementing the policy from the following sources:
 - The three tiers of Government through yearly budgetary allocations;
 - External Support Agencies
 - Organized private sector;