

# GOMBE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

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## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy**

First Draft

SEPTEMBER, 2016



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## **Forward**

This will be written by the Governor



## **Preface**

This will be written by the Commissioner

## **Acknowledgement**

This will be written by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Water Resources

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

This is being developed

GSMOEnv	Gombe State Ministry of Environment
GSMWR	Gombe State Ministry of Water Resources
GSMOA	Gombe State Ministry of Agriculture
GORUWASSA	Gombe State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
LGA	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
GSWB	Gombe State Water Board
GSWRC	Gombe State Water Regulatory Commission,
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation

## Definition of Terms

**Access to Water Supply:** The availability of at least 20litres per person per day of improved water supply from a source within 250 metres of user’s dwelling.

**Improved Water Supply:** The following technologies are included in the assessment as representing improved water supply: a) Household Connections, b) Public standpipes, Borehole, Protected dug Well, Protected Spring, and Rainwater harvesting.

**Not- Improved Water Supply:** The following technologies are considered “not improved”: a) Unprotected well, b) Unprotected spring, Vendor-provided water, c) Bottled water, Tanker truck-provided water, d) streams and ponds.

**Access to Sanitation:** Sanitation can be defined as the availability of improved disposal facilities of human wastes that can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with the human wastes.

**Improved Sanitation:** The following technologies are considered “improved”, a) Connection to a public sewer, b) Connection to septic system, c) Pour-flush latrine, d) Simple pit latrine\* e) Sanplat\*, f) Ventilated improved pit latrine.

**Not-Improved Sanitation:** The following technologies are considered “not improved”: a) Service or bucket latrines (where excreta are manually removed), b) Latrines with an open pit, c) defecation in bushes.

**State Capitals, Urban, Small Towns and Rural Areas:** These are defined in table below.

Classification	Description
Rural Areas	Settlements with a population of less than 5,000 people.
Small Towns	Settlements with populations between 5,000 and 20,000 people.
Urban Areas	All LGA headquarters and Towns with a population more than 20,000 people in a settlement.

**Per capita consumption for Rural Small Towns and Urban Areas:** These are given as follows.<sup>1</sup>

- Rural Areas = 20 litres/capital/day
- Small Towns = 30 litres/capital/day
- Urban Areas = 60 litres/capital/day

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The National Policy on Water Supply and Sanitation (January 2000) sets consumption standards 30 litres /capita/day within 250m for rural areas, 60 litres/capita/day with pipeline reticulation with limited or full house connections and 120 litres /capita / day served with full reticulation and consumer premises connections for urban areas. However these are considered rather too high and the policy itself is being reviewed.

The following service standard will be used.

Household Connections for households in urban areas for water supply

Public standpipes - 250/tap

Handpump Borehole - 250

Protected dug Well - 200

Protected Spring - 250/tap

Rainwater harvesting - per household

VIP Latrine - 40 people per user compartment

Pour flush/Water closet - 25 persons per toilet/day

In school 40 pupil girls per user compartment

In school 50 pupil boys per user compartment

## **Executive Summary**

This will be written by the Consultant

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Historical Background

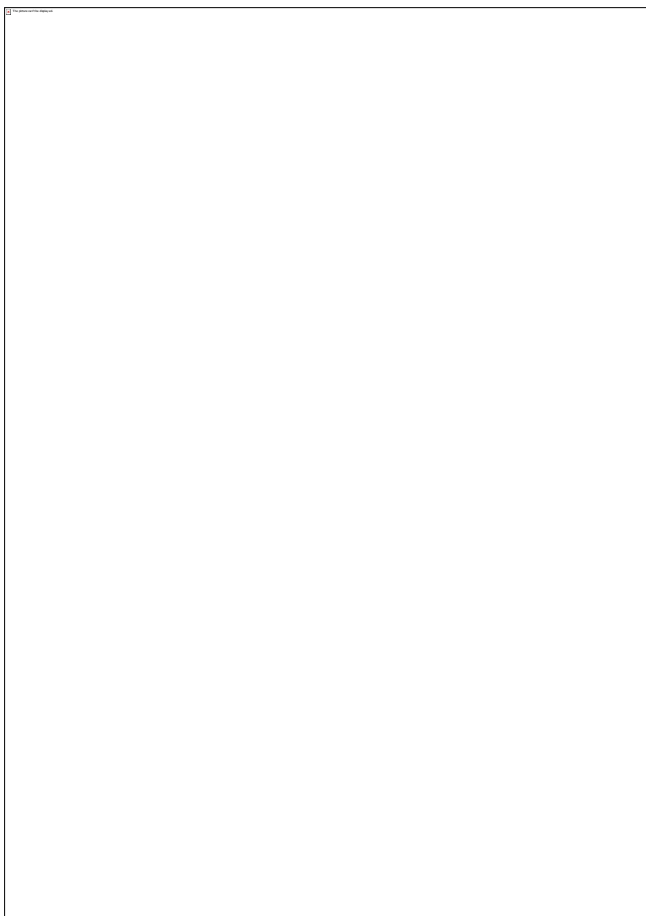
The geo-political origin of Gombe State is directly traceable to its creation from the old Bauchi state by the Late General Sani Abacha’s administration in 1996. The historic administrative decision was effectively pronounced by the then head of the federal military government on the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1996 during his national broadcast to commemorate the political independence of the country as well as fulfilling the aspirations of the people Gombe who for long, had passionately craved for a state of their own out of the then larger Bauchi State. The State has eleven Local Government Areas (LGAs) namely Akko, Balanga, Billiri, Dukku, Funakaye, Gombe, Kaltungo, Kwami, Nafada, Shongom and Yamaltu- Deba.

The location of Gombe state in the centre of major trade routes has made it an important commercial centre in the north-east region, linked to other parts of the

country by road, air, and rail networks. The citizens are mostly farmers, cattle-herdsmen and traders.

## 1.2 Geographical Location

Gombe is located between latitude 9’ 30 and 12’30 North and longitude 8’45 and 11’45 East. The State lies in the centre of the North East geopolitical zone and shares common border with all the states in the region namely: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba and Yobe. It has a total land area of 20,265 Km<sup>2</sup>. The topography of the state is mountainously undulating and hilly to the south but flatly open plain to the north.



### 1.3 Demography

According to the 2006 population census, Gombe State has a total population of 2,365,040 people. With 53% of the population being male and 47% represents the female population. The annual population growth rate is estimated at 3.2%.

**Table 1 Census and Projected Population (People in thousands)**

Year	Census <sup>2)</sup>		Estimate <sup>3)</sup>	Projections <sup>4)</sup>			
	1991	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Nigeria	88,992	140,432	158,423	179,791	203,869	229,796	257,815
Gombe State	1,489	2,365	2,670	3,029	3,431	3,860	4,318

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013. 1) National Population Commission – Census, 2) & 3) United Nations – estimate and projection on Nigeria

The growth rate portends pressure on the water resources in the State in the near future. Poor infrastructure and social amenities in rural area tends to promote rural-urban drift. Increased population invariably leads to over exploitation of ground and surface water. This has a knock on effect leading to poor water quality in surface and ground water systems. A methodological approach to water resources management needs to be put in place to forestall the anticipated water challenges in the future

### 1.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climatic conditions in Gombe state are characterized by a dry season lasting from October to April, while the rainy season lasts between May and September. We need Climatic data chart.

The vegetation of the state is generally guinea savannah grassland with concentration of wood lands in the southeast and southwest. The soil is predominantly sandy loam in the northern parts while a mixture of sandy loam and humus is in the southern parts. The arable soil features make Gombe state an agricultural state. The major food and cash crops include sorghum, maize, millet, cotton, groundnuts, cowpeas, tomatoes and vegetable fruits.

<sup>2</sup> National Population Commission – Census in [http://population.gov.ng/images/Vol\\_8\\_Household\\_type.pdf](http://population.gov.ng/images/Vol_8_Household_type.pdf) Retrieved July 11th 2016

<sup>3</sup>United Nations – estimate and projection on Nigeria

<sup>4</sup>Federal Ministry of Water Resources (2013), National Water Resources Master Plan Volume 4. Draft Final Report Japan International Cooperation Agency. Yachiyo Engineering Co. Ltd.



### **1.4.1 Effects of Climate Change**

It is pertinent to note the effects of climate changes on future water resources potentials in Gombe state. Climate change has a multitude of immediate and long-term effects on quantity and quality of water resources. These include; floods, drought, drying up of rivers and streams, distortions in rainfall and water vapour patterns, These effects, when compounded together, have devastating effects on ecosystems and communities, ranging from economic and social effects to health and food insecurity, most times resulting to incessant communal clashes. There is a need for concerted efforts towards developing a climate strategy roadmap as this has a direct impact on water supply and sanitation systems. The effect of climate change on groundwater water recharge is estimated at 20%<sup>5</sup>.

### **1.5 Drainage**

The Gongola River is the main drainage system, running approximately southwards towards the Benue river basin, with principal tributaries draining from west to east into River Gongola. It traverses the state in the North and East through Dukku, Nafada and all the eastern LGAs, to join the River Benue at Numan. At Nafada, the Gongola River bends in a loop southwards and flows through most of the eastern border of the state before it joins River Benue at Numan, in Adamawa State. It is the sixth longest river in Nigeria, being about 530km, much of which is in Gombe State. It has numerous tributaries and smaller streams in the State including Rivers Dukul and Ruhu in the north (Dukku LGA). In the west central part, there are some tributaries of River Guji, while in the southern part of the State (including Balanga, Billiri, Kaltungo and Shongom LGAs) the headwaters of several minor tributaries of River Benue characterize the landscape. They include Rivers Balanga and Dadin Kowa. Thus, the State is within the wider Benue drainage basin, within dominance of the western part of the Gongola sub-basin.

### **1.6 Geology and Hydrogeology**

The state lies in what is termed as the Upper Benue Trough and consists of 80% sedimentary formation, 15% basement complex and 5% alluvium. There are Formations that are considered to be hydro-geologically difficult (Gombe Sandstones,

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<sup>5</sup>Federal Ministry of Water Resources (2013), National Water Resources Master Plan Volume 4.Draft Final Report Japan International Cooperation Agency.Yachiyo Engineering Co. Ltd.

the Pindiga and Kerri-Kerri Formations etc.). The areas include parts of Akko, Dukku, Funakaye, Kwami, and Nafada LGAs. There are areas that have good groundwater potentials which include Billiri, Kaltungo, Balanga, and Shangom LGAs located on the southernmost part of the State and lie within the Bima Sandstone. Depth to groundwater varies from 30m to 300m.

Gombe State is geologically characterised by six (6) Stratigraphic successions as follows:

- (i) Kerri - Kerri Formation
- (ii) Gombe Formation
- (iii) Pindiga Formation
- (iv) Yolde Formation
- (v) Bima sandstone
- (vi) Basement Complex

These six Formations can be further divided into two major hydrostratigraphic units based on their groundwater Potentials; Sedimentary sequence (Kerri-Kerri, Gombe Formation, Pindiga Formation, Yolde Formation, Bima Formation) and the Crystalline Basement.

- A. The **Sedimentary** sequence which is constituted by
  - (i) **Kerri- Kerri Formation**: this is loosely cemented, silty,arenaceous, highly permeable and aquiferous occurring at greater depths (170m and above). This Formation underlies areas to the North and Western parts of the state.
  - (ii) **Gombe** Formation: Underlies the Kerri-Kerri Formation occupies mainly the central part of the State. Its lithology is defined by Sandstone, Siltstones, Clay, Coal and Limestone. In terms of water bearing, it furnishes good ground water yield in form of perched aquifers and the remaining portion constitute aquitards/aquicludes.
  - (iii) **Pindiga** Formation: Is mainly composed ofShale and Limestone and it occupies the Central and the Eastern parts of the State. It has low potentials for groundwater, but the sandy member when encountered could provide sources of water but mostly of limited extent.
  - (iv) **Yolde** Formation: This is a transitional series which is composed of Shaley Clay and Sandstones. This Formation is the most prolific in terms of water supply to most Eastern parts of the State. It is highly aquiferous and has good water bearing potentials.
  - (v) **Bima** Formation: This is the oldest in the sedimentary sequence in the state and is mostly found around the Gombe Hill (Gombe Inlier) in Gombe Metropolis and in the Southern Part of the state. It is also aquiferous and it support very high yields of water.
- B. The Crystalline **Basement** which is made up of Granite (porphyritic) Migmatites and Gneiss. It is found around Gombe hill parts of central and the south around Kaltungo. This series can only serve as an aquifer when

weathered or fractured and/or a combination. It has very shallow water table which can be assessed by both boreholes and open wells

### **1.7 Water Supply Infrastructure in the State**

According to the FMWR 2015 survey there are 234 water schemes in urban areas of Gombe State. These schemes comprises of 92 motorised boreholes, 141 hand pump boreholes and 1 surface scheme. In small towns there are 473 water schemes, comprising of 178 motorised boreholes, 194 hand pump boreholes and 1 surface scheme. In rural areas, there are 1829 water supply schemes, made up of 356 motorised boreholes and 1473 hand pump boreholes. All these facilities have a combine installed capacity if 101,744.2 m<sup>3</sup>/day.

### **1.8 Sanitation Infrastructure in the State**

The FMWR 2015 survey further illustrated there 723 public sanitation facilities in schools, parks, motor parks and health centres of which most of them are simple pit latrines, open pit latrines, ventilated pit latrines and flush to septic tank. It is noted that there are no financial resources to maintain or repair damaged parts of the sanitation facilities in the State. Even in some villages where sanitation facilities are provided for the students, the facilities are being overtaken by the communities without proper maintenance. With the increasing population of the state without commensurate increase in the number of facilities, some of the systems are over utilized leading to early breakdown.

## 2 OVERVIEW OF EXISTING WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

### 2.1 The Existing Water Supply Situation

Based on the National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Database Update 2015<sup>6</sup>, the overall water supply coverage for Gombe state as at 2015 is 36.0%, with urban, semi urban and rural having the following 38.2%, 40.1% and 29.8% respectively. The population served and estimated to be served is presented in table 2.

**Table 2 Population Served in Gombe State**

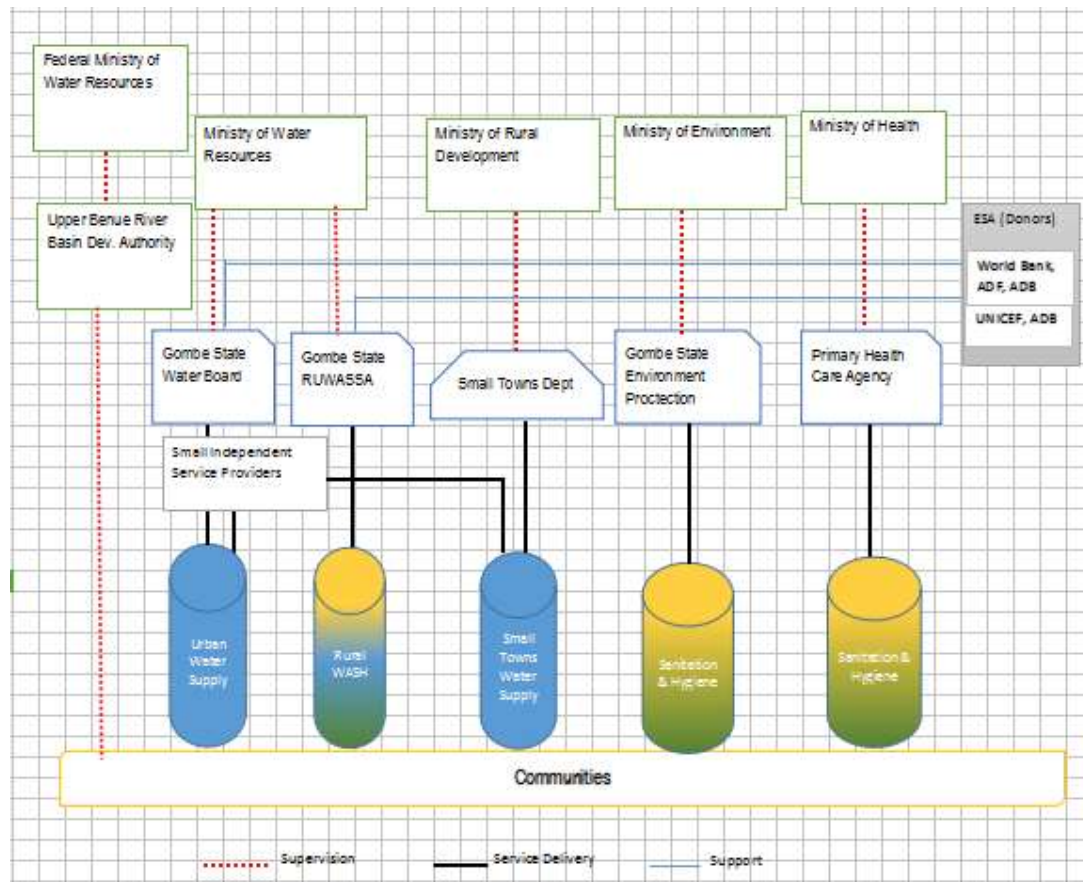
	Population Served (1,000 person)				
State	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Nigeria	79,848	120,287	170,100	229,796	257,815
Gombe	799	1,614	2,629	3,860	4,318

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 Volume

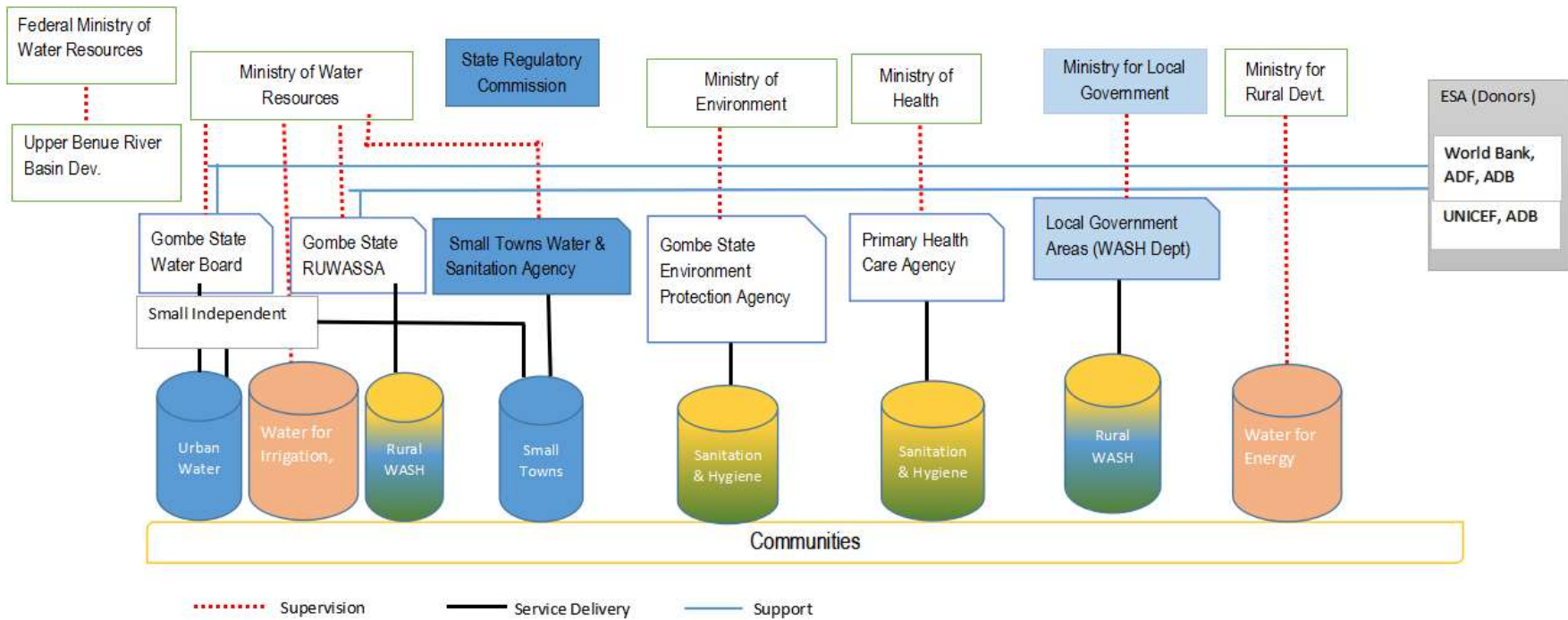
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<sup>6</sup> Federal Ministry of Water Resources 2015: National Water Supply and Sanitation Database Update , Gombe State Draft Final Report. National Urban Water Sector Reform

## 2.2 Present Institutional Arrangement



### 2.3 Proposed Institutional Arrangement and Stakeholders



## **2.4 Overview of Functions of State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Ministries Departments and Agencies**

The roles and responsibilities of key players recognized in this policy are outlined below:

### **2.4.1 Ministry of Water Resources**

The Ministry of Water Resources shall be responsible for the following:

- (i) Policy formulation on Water and Sanitation.
- (ii) Co-ordination of matters relating to the provision and development of water resources and sanitation in the State.
- (iii) Research and development of appropriate technology and approaches in water resources and sanitation projects and schemes
- (iv) Overseeing the activities of water supply agencies in the State.
- (v) Liaison with the following bodies on water resources and sanitation issues:
  - Federal Government of Nigeria
  - Local Governments in the State
  - NGOs/CBOs/FBOs
- (vi) Increase access to safe water supply and sanitation in the State.
- (vii) Responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of State owned dams/reservoirs.
- (viii) Issuance of license for diversion, storage, pumping or use in commercial scale of any water or the construction, maintenance, operation, repair of any borehole or hydraulic works to individuals or corporate bodies.

### **2.4.2 Gombe State Water Board**

The Gombe State Water Board shall discharge the following responsibilities:

- (i) Control and manage all water works vested in the Gombe State Water Board.
- (ii) To establish, control, manage, extend and develop water works as considered necessary for the purpose of providing wholesome potable water for consumption of the public and for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, scientific and other uses.
- (iii) To ensure that adequate wholesome water is supplied to consumers regularly in conformity with the Nigerian Drinking Water Quality Standard (NDWQS), No. ICS 13.060.20 or any subsisting standard.
- (iv) Determine its water rates and other services rendered in such a way that revenue for each year would be sufficient or as nearly as may be, to pay all working expenses, repayments due to loans borrowed for any

- extension works and present to the Ministry of Water Resources and/or GSWRC for approval as the case may be.
- (v) To develop, maintain and beneficially exploit water resources, both natural and artificial.
  - (vi) Supervise the construction, maintenance, operation, repair of any borehole or hydraulic works by individual or corporate bodies in the State who are licensed to carry out such works.
  - (vii) Conduct or organize the conduct of research in respect to water supply, water development and matters connected therewith and submit the results of such research to the Honourable Commissioner of Water Resources for formulation of policy.

#### **2.4.3 Gombe State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency**

There shall be established a Gombe State Small Towns Water Supply Agency (STOWSA) which shall discharge the following responsibilities:

- (i) To control and manage all Water facilities vested in the Agency.
- (ii) To undertake the planning, design, construction and maintenance of all Small Towns Water Supply facilities including motorized and solar powered borehole schemes.
- (iii) To establish, control, manage, extend and develop Water facilities as the Agency may consider necessary for the purpose of providing wholesome potable water for the consumption of the public and for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, scientific and other uses;
- (iv) To plan, design and conduct training for sustainable operation and management of all aspects of semi urban sanitary infrastructure and waste disposal.
- (v) Undertaking public enlightenment, training and mobilization for community participation in all its programmes;
- (vi) To ensure that adequate and wholesome water is supplied to customers regularly and at such charges as the regulatory body may, from time to time, determine;
- (vii) To conduct or organize the conduct of research in respect of water supply, water development, sanitation and matters connected therewith and submit the results of such research to the Commissioner for the formulation of policy and for replication and up scaling;
- (viii) Coordination of activities in its administration and finance, as well as making inter-governmental and non-governmental linkages;
- (ix) The undertaking of the Agency's programme planning, monitoring of on-going and completed projects as well as the collection and storage for easy retrieval of all data, records and statistics on its operations;
- (x) Handover ownership of all schemes to benefitting communities through appropriate Water Consumer Associations.



#### **2.4.4 Gombe State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency**

Gombe State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) shall be responsible for:

- (i) Facilitate the design, construction, rehabilitation, improvement, and maintenance of State Rural Water Supply schemes
- (ii) Support the Rural Water Supply Programme for the State.
- (iii) Facilitating, encouraging and supporting any activity that will enhance rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the State.
- (iv) Identifying, involving and supporting local community leaders and organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural populace for accelerated and sustained rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene development.
- (v) To conduct or organize the conduct of research in respect of water supply, water development, sanitation and matters connected therewith and submit the results of such research to the Commissioner for the formulation of policy and for replication and up scaling;
- (vi) Facilitating the conduct of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the rural areas.

#### **2.4.5 Ministry for Local Government /LGAs WASH Departments**

There shall be a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Unit in the Ministry for Local Government and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Department in each Local Government Area of the State. The Local Government WASH Departments shall be responsible for:

- (i) Project planning, supervision and monitoring.
- (ii) Establishment of database on water and sanitation facilities and monitoring their performance.
- (iii) Mobilize and support in the selection of districts, villages and communities to establish water and sanitation committees (WASHCOMs).
- (iv) Support WASHCOMs to select community members for training on repairs and management of hand pumps, boreholes and other WASH facilities.
- (v) Provision of water supply and sanitation to communities.
- (vi) Assist communities to get spare parts and other technical support.
- (vii) Support the WASHCOMs on sanitation and hygiene promotion and training.

#### **2.4.6 Local Governments**

Local Government shall be responsible for:

- (i) Implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programmes through the WASH Departments in conjunction with RUWASSA and community development associations/NGOs
- (ii) Contribution to policy formulation
- (iii) Funding of water and sanitation programmes in rural areas
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation
- (v) Institutional capacity development.

#### **2.4.7 Gombe State Water Regulatory Commission**

This policy stresses the need for the establishment of Gombe State Water Supply Regulatory Commission. The commission shall operate as an independent body with the responsibility of coordinating and regulating the activities of publicly and privately owned water supply and waste water undertakings in the State.

#### **2.4.8 Gombe State Sanitation Task Team (GSSTT)**

There shall be a Gombe State Sanitation Task Team on sanitation at the State and Local Government levels that will be responsible for coordination, advocacy and monitoring of sanitation activities. Other role include facilitation of CLTS and other sanitation uptake approaches and implementation and certification and verification of open defecation free communities. There shall be reporting process put in place for upward communication from the Community to the Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

#### **2.4.9 External Support Agencies**

Local and International development partners shall support the sector through:

- (i) Funding
- (ii) Capacity building
- (iii) Resource mobilization
- (iv) Monitoring and evaluation
- (v) Advocacy
- (vi) Research and development and, where appropriate, facilitation of learning alliances
- (vii) Policy formulation
- (viii) Guidance on planning, strategy implementation and review of policy targets

#### **2.4.10 Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority**

#### **2.4.11 Federal Ministry of Water Resources**

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) shall be responsible for

- i. Policy advice and formulation,
- ii. Data collection, demand surveys, research and development
- iii. Monitoring, evaluation and coordinating water resources development
- iv. Counterpart funds contribution, resource mobilization towards water supply development in the State.

#### **2.4.12 Ministry of Health**

The Nigerian Drinking Water Quality Standards identifies the role of the State Ministry of Health (MoH) for water quality surveillance. The MoH shall be responsible for policy formulation on health care and waste management. This also includes provision of potable water to hospital and health centers in collaboration with Ministry of Water Resources.

Training of environmental health officers to meet the need of MDAs. Environmental Health Officers will support hygiene promotion and sanitary inspections in communities.

#### **2.4.13 Ministry of Environment**

The Ministry of Environment shall be responsible for policy formulation, protection, monitoring and enforcement on water pollution, ecosystems and biodiversity, management and control of wetlands and wildlife. According to the National Environmental Sanitation Policy 2005, The State Ministry of Environment is required to amongst other functions monitor and evaluate all Environmental Sanitation related activities in the State. Canvass relevant information from all relevant State Ministries/Agencies, LGAs, CSOs, Organised Private Sector and other Stakeholders at the State level. The State shall reward and promote replication of best practices on Environmental Sanitation.

(ix)

#### **2.4.14 Ministry of Education**

Policy formulation and implementation of sanitation and hygiene education and curricula in schools. This also includes provision of potable water to schools in collaboration with Ministry of Water Resources. Staff of the Ministry of Water Resources or Water Supply Agencies shall be part of the supervisors of all projects related to water and sanitation in schools.

#### **2.4.15 Ministry of Women Affairs**

Policy formulation and implementation of gender main streaming in water supply and sanitation in collaboration with Ministry of Water Resources.

#### **2.4.16 Ministry of Justice**

Facilitate in Policy formulation and implementation of legal framework concerning water supply and sanitation.

#### **2.4.17 Water Consumers Association (WCA)**

Water Consumer Association (WCA) shall be formed in every small towns water scheme to:

- (i) To Give policy direction on the operation of the small towns water and sanitation programme at the community level.
- (ii) To support the Operation and maintenance of community water and sanitation facility.( through tariff and community commitment)
- (iii) To develop a mechanism of involving and ensuring active participation of communities in small to water and sanitation programme

The role and responsibility of the WCA shall be:

- (i) To be in-charge of collecting the water rates from each household in the community that have access to water, it is also expected that those who are within the community that fetch water from the public stand pipe will also pay rates which will be determined by the WCA
- (ii) The committee will also be responsible for producing receipts that will be used for collection of water rates and also issue receipts to those who pay.
- (iii) The WCA with the help of the Steering committee will be come up with possible ways to make sure everyone within the community enjoying water pay for the water.
- (iv) The committee will have a bank account, cash book, receipts, and bye- law documents on water consummation.

#### **2.4.18 Non-Governmental Organisations**

Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisation, Community Based Organisations and Faith Based Organisations shall contribute to:

- (i) Formulation of water and sanitation programmes and policy
- (ii) Raising of public awareness.
- (iii) Financing water and sanitation infrastructure development and Implementation of water and sanitation service delivery programmes in urban, small town and rural areas in line with state water and sanitation policy.
- (iv) Advocacy and Lobbying
- (v) Facilitating dialogue between users and government departments and/or the private sector.
- (vi) Monitoring WASH projects to ensure transparency and accountability
- (vii) Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned water utilities through Public-Private Partnerships.

#### **2.4.19 Private Sector**

The private sector shall play key roles in the following aspects:

- (i) Financing WASH infrastructure development through loans, bonds or partnerships.
- (ii) Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities.
- (iii) Conduct studies for the development of the water and sanitation sector.
- (iv) Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned water utilities through Public-Private Partnerships such as:
  - a. Provision of alternative sources of power supply for existing water schemes.
  - b. Collection of tariffs for public or private water service providers.
  - c. Collection and disposal of wastes
  - d. Water provision, distribution and expansion
  - e. Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities;
- (v) Other assignments that may be determined by Gombe State Government water and sanitation agencies.
- (vi) Operation and management of water schemes such as boreholes at Urban, peri-urban, small towns, local, or community levels
- (vii) Execution of contracts in the sector, such as drilling of boreholes, construction of dams, waste water plants, and water schemes.

#### **2.4.20 Village Level Committees**

For rural water supply, there shall be established in every village a village level committee (VLC). The VLC shall take responsibility for the following:

- (i) Supervise and monitor all activities of community level committees.

- (ii) Support the community level committees where necessary.
- (iii) Organize quarterly meetings with community level committees to discuss issues relating to functionality status of the existing WASH facilities and other WASH related matters.
- (iv) Organize biannual meetings with community level committees to discuss issues relating to functionality status of the existing WASH facilities and other WASH related matters.

#### **2.4.21 District Level Community**

District Level committees shall take responsibility for the following: -

- (i) Supervise and monitor all activities of village level and community level committees.
- (ii) Support the village level and community level committees where necessary.
- (iii) Organize quarterly meetings with village level committees to discuss issues relating to functionality status of the existing WASH facilities and other WASH related matters.
- (iv) Organize biannual meetings with village level and community level committees to discuss issues relating to functionality status of the existing WASH facilities and other WASH related matters.

#### **2.4.22 Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOM) and Community**

The major roles and responsibilities of the community and the WASHCOM for the management of programme include the following:

- (i) Demanding water services as part of a demand-driven approach to water service delivery.
- (ii) Active participation in planning meetings
- (iii) Collection of tariffs
- (iv) Counterpart funding as per cost sharing formula
- (v) Plan, manage and maintain their water and sanitation facilities.
- (vi) Improve sanitation, including construction of household and communal latrines as appropriate.
- (vii) Monitor facilities operation and revenue collection, identify constraints and modify management strategy as needed.
- (viii) Keep record of accounts and management decisions.
- (ix) Ensure that the community pay 5% of construction cost in cash or in kind towards
- (x) provision of water system
- (xi) Construct household latrines.
- (xii) Provide manpower to be trained
- (xiii) Ensure proper use of their water supply and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene and sanitation practices.
- (xiv) Budget tracking and reporting for accountability and transparency

## 2.5 Water Demand Gap

The Sustainable Development Goal 6 is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and based on the assessment carried out by National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 the demand gap for Nigeria and in particular Gombe state has been estimated and is presented in Table 3 below:

**Table 3 Water Demand Projection in Gombe State**

	Water Demand (Million Litres per Day: MLD)				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
National	8,254	11,666	15,890	20,994	23,876
Gombe State	67	125	198	285	319

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 Volume IV

This demand gap is projected based on the projected population presented in Table 1. Based on this estimated water demand, and target 6.1 of the SDG which is “by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all” the amount of groundwater and newly drilled borehole and borehole rehabilitation has been estimated and is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4 Amount of Groundwater Potential Available in Gombe**

State	Amount of groundwater to be developed by 2030		Amount of groundwater rehabilitated boreholes		Amount of groundwater by newly drilled boreholes		
	Urban/Small Towns	Rural	Urban/Small Towns	Rural	Urban/Small Towns	Motorised pump	Hand pump
	m <sup>3</sup> /day	m <sup>3</sup> /day	m <sup>3</sup> /day	m <sup>3</sup> /day	m <sup>3</sup> /day	m <sup>3</sup> /day	m <sup>3</sup> /day
<b>Gombe</b>	<b>134,299</b>	<b>49,695</b>	<b>44,113</b>	<b>9,475</b>	<b>90,186</b>	<b>24,132</b>	<b>16,088</b>

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 Volume IV

Based on the amount of groundwater potential available in Gombe state the number of newly drilled boreholes and rehabilitated to meet the water demand by 2030 is estimated and presented in Table 5.

**Table 5 Number of newly Drilled Borehole and Rehabilitated Boreholes to meet Water Demand by 2030**

State	Number of Newly Drilled Boreholes						Number of Rehabilitated borehole			
	Urban/Small Towns			Rural			Urban/Small Towns	Rural		
	Motorised pump			Motorised pump			Hand pump	Motorised pump	Hand pump	
	200m	50m	Total	200m	50m	Total				
<b>Gombe</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>873</b>

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 Volume IV

## 2.6 Water Supply Facilities in the State

We need information based on the recently concluded Federal Ministry of Water Resources study for Gombe State.

## 2.7 Level of Service and Demand Management

Based on Table 5 above, to meet the level of service and demand management, the Gombe State Government needs to deliberately put mechanism in place to rehabilitate 89 boreholes annually. See table 6. And the number of newly drilled boreholes is presented in table 7.

**Table 6 Number of Rehabilitated Boreholes by Year**

State	Urban/ Small Town	Rural	
	Motorised pump	Motorised pump	Handpump
<b>Gombe</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 Volume IV

**Table 7 Number of Newly Drilled Borehole by Year**

State	Urban/Small Towns			Rural			Hand pump
	Motorised pumps			Motorised pumps			
	200m	50m	Total	200m	50m	Total	
<b>Gombe</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>134</b>

Source: National Water Resources Master Plan 2013 Volume IV

## 3 CRITICAL ISSUES FOR POLICY INTERVENTIONS

### 3.1 Separation of Functions among Sector Agencies and Ministries

The relevant line ministries shall concentrate on supervision and coordination in the sector and there shall be departure from direct service delivery. The facilitation of service delivery will be the responsibility sector agencies. The regulation of the sector will be implemented by the State Regulatory Body which shall be independent. With respect to water supply, this policy identifies three socio-economic profiles in line with the National Policies. These are urban, small towns and rural water supply. To this regard, there shall be established a small towns water



supply and sanitation agency to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services in small towns across the State.

### **3.2 Autonomy of Water and Sanitation Agencies and Ministries**

The sector agencies require some degree of autonomy to deliver better services and to be more responsive to the need of the customers/users, especially if they are going to operate on the basis of business principles. However, autonomy of the sector agencies shall be seen as a means to an end not an end by itself. Autonomy shall be tied to policy target, cost recovery, performance, overall sustainable improvement in service delivery and robust capital investment strategy.

### **3.3 Sector and Donor Coordination**

For effective implementation of the policy, there is the need for institutional reforms at State and Local Government levels. Government needs to gradually discontinue the role delivering services directly and rather concentrate on planning, facilitating, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of water and sanitation interventions.

Gombe State Government will continue to provide leadership as well as the political will and support needed to push the change processes envisaged. The Ministry of Water Resources will take responsibility for coordinating all activities in the sector by providing a platform for representatives of key stakeholders (Joint Task Group) to meet on a quarterly basis and harmonize their plans. The stakeholders in the sector will include the three tiers of government, the civil societies, external support agencies and the private sector.

### **3.4 Gombe State Water Supply Regulatory Commission**

There is a need for the establishment of Gombe State Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Commission. The Commission shall operate as an independent body answerable to the Executive Governor with the responsibility of settling disputes that may arise between the consumers and water supply agencies. Other issues to be regulated include water quality, technical standards and abstraction of groundwater. Membership of the commission shall be drawn from the water sector, civil society organisations and private sector.

### 3.5 Review of Existing Laws in the Sector

In view of the emerging sector reform agenda, there is a need to review existing laws and harmonise them with policy focus. Necessary laws shall be enacted to support the establishment of Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and the State Water Regulatory Commission. In addition the policy shall be reviewed every five years to reflect current realities in the State.

### 3.6 Cost Sharing Arrangements for Capital Investment and Operations and Maintenance

The state government shall adopt the cost sharing ratio with respect to capital investment in line with the National Policy. The operations and maintenance cost is adjusted to meet the peculiarity of the state and for sustainability of projects. To facilitate cooperative investment in the sector, the State Government shall endorse and implement the Memorandum of Understanding with other tiers governments.

**Table 8 Cost Sharing for Capital Investments**

Level	Rural Water Supply		Small Town Water Supply		Urban Water Supply	
	Capital	O&M	Capital	O&M	Capital	O&M
Federal Government	50%	0%	50%	Nil	30%	0%
State	25%	0%	30%	Nil	60%	90%
Local Government	20%	0%*	15%	Nil	10%	10%
Community	5%	100%	5%	100%	Nil	Nil

\* Major Repairs shall be handled by the Local Government

### 3.7 Cost Recovery Arrangements

Cost recovery is a major determinant of financial sustainability of sector agencies. At present the agencies charged with the responsibility of water and sanitation services delivery rely on government subvention for operation and management as well as capital investment. In order to lay a foundation for the gradual reversal of the present situation; The sector Agencies shall undertake an assessment of percentage cost recovery with respect to operation and management. The percentage cost recovery shall be reviewed upwards over time through appropriate tariff arrangement/adjustments in consultation with the sector regulatory body.

This policy aims to achieve the following cost recovery targets:

**Table 9 Cost Recovery Targets**

Year	Item	Responsibility	Cost recovery target
2015 -2020	Operation and Management	State & LGA (75%) and Tariff (25%)	100%
2020 - 2025	Operation and Management	State & LGA (50%) and Tariff (50%)	100%
2025 - 2030	Operation and Management	State & LGA (25%) and Tariff (75%)	100%
2030 - 2035	Operation and Management	State & LGA (0%) and Tariff (100%)	100%

### 3.8 Financing the Sector

Water sector financing has been a huge challenge. Innovative ways to funding the sector need to be developed. While looking at cost recovery, involvement of the private sector as good alternatives for funding the sector, it is important to ensure sufficient taxes are raised to fund the water and sanitation.

The following sources will be funding mechanism for the WASH sector:

- (i) All tiers of Government shall appropriate with timely release of separate vote for water, sanitation and hygiene of an amount which is equivalent to not less than 10% of their annual appropriation for implementation of programmes.
- (ii) Tariffs will be affordable, fair and sustainable while ensuring continuity and expansion of water supply and sanitation services.
- (iii) Royalties will be charged for underground and surface water, and licensing of water points will be encouraged. Registration and certification of drilling companies will be done with regular review with prescribed fee as charges.
- (iv) Funds shall be sourced from external support agencies (ESAs) which can be in form of grants, loans etc.

### 3.9 Private Sector Involvement

The private sector shall play key roles in the following aspects:

- (i) Financing WASH infrastructure development through loans, bonds or partnerships.
- (ii) Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities.
- (iii) Conduct studies for the development of water and sanitation sector.
- (iv) Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned utilities through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) such as:
  - Provision of alternative sources of power supply for existing water schemes.
  - Collection of tariffs for public or private water service providers.
  - Collection and disposal of wastes.
  - Water provision, distribution and expansion.

- Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities.
  - Other assignments that may be determined by Gombe State Government water and sanitation agencies.
  - Operation and management of water schemes such as boreholes in urban, small towns, local or community levels.
- (v) Contract execution for drilling of boreholes, construction of dams, waste water plants and water schemes.

### 3.10 Water Quality

Gombe State, being located in what is termed geologically as the Benue Trough, consisting mainly of 80% sedimentary formations, 15% basement complex rocks and 5% alluvium, the quality of its water supply sources is significantly influenced by these geologic formations. Majority of the rural and semi-urban communities in the state are served by borehole schemes while Gombe town and its environs get its water supply through a Water Treatment Plant located at Dadin Kowa, 40Km east of Gombe town.

Analysis of groundwater quality in the State indicates high iron content in some boreholes in Gombe town, Deba, Kwami and Billiri and high fluoride content in Kaltungo, Songom and Billiri. Recent under graduate research work carried out by Gombe State University indicates high arsenic content in some boreholes at Mallam Inna (Gombe Town). These are a few cases that have been noticed.

Generally speaking, water supply and sanitation in Gombe State has not received the much needed attention in terms of water quality assessment due to inadequate Institutional/Organizational structure that will provide the adequate enabling environment for the full practice and implementation of water quality control and sanitation measures that will address the increasing challenges in the water quality and sanitation sub-sector.

This policy therefore, stresses the need for the establishment of a Quality Control and Sanitation Department in the Gombe State Water Board to be responsible for the following functions:

- (i) Process control of the Water Treatment Plant
- (ii) Conduct water quality assessment tests through water sampling at the treatment plant and consumer points, routine daily water analysis, weekly special analyses and seasonal analyses.
- (iii) Conduct quality tests of water treatment chemicals supplied by contractors for use in the water treatment process and advise on their potency status.

- (iv) Execution of safety Risk Management Plans in collaboration with relevant stake holders such as MDAs in charge of Dams, Rivers Wells and other water bodies with the view to safeguard water sources.
- (v) Assessment and monitoring of water quality of all boreholes and other water sources in all the Local Government Areas of the State.
- (vi) Liaison with the State Ministry of Health and other relevant Agencies in the event of outbreak of water related diseases in the State.
- (vii) Collaboration with water safety Regulatory Agencies such as NAFDAC, NESREA, etc, to enforce water quality standards compliance by all water vendors and bottle/sachet water producers.

### **3.11 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement**

To ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of sector performance,

A monitoring and evaluation framework shall be developed with inputs from all sector players through the sector Coordination Committee. The framework shall contain performance indicators and measurable outcomes to meet policy goal and targets. This will be used to review sector performance and aid development planning. For the purpose of ensuring a coordinated Monitoring and Evaluation system, the Ministry of Water Resources shall coordinate the Monitoring and Evaluation through its monitoring and evaluation unit with deliberate steps taken to involve all stakeholders.

## **4 POLICY IMPETUS**

### **4.1 The need for the Policy**

Gombe State does not presently have a Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) policy to comprehensively and effectively promote national and state focus on water, sanitation and hygiene sector reforms and ensure rapid expansion, access and sustainable delivery of WSS services in the State. The absence of a WSS policy creates ineffectiveness and inefficiency in resource allocation and use; a policy framework is essential to ensure clear and appropriate structures for delivery of improved services.

There is the need for Gombe State government to own a policy to step down or domesticate the National Water Supply and Sanitation policy to reflect its own socio-economic status, culture and environment. The policy will enhance the attainment of the government's commitment to the provision of potable water and improved

sanitation to the people. The State Government will need the policy as an effective tool to:

1. Fast track meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6). SDG 6 that sets out to 'ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. SDG 6 expands the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) focus on drinking water and basic sanitation to now cover the entire water cycle, including the management of water, wastewater and ecosystem resources. With water at the very core of sustainable development."
2. Ensure that there is participation by all stakeholders through collaboration and integration in service delivery.
3. Eradicate poverty and promote gender equity.

#### **4.2 Guiding Principles**

This policy stands on the following guiding principles

- (i) Sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation is a human right;
- (ii) Separation of policy and regulatory functions from service provision;
- (iii) Quality assurance based on performance standards is vital;
- (iv) Cost recovery is the foundation of sustainable service delivery
- (v) Pro-poor services provision;
- (vi) Environmentally friendly operations should be a norm.

### **5 POLICY GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS**

#### **5.1 Policy Goal**

This policy is drawn to fast track the improvement of access to safe and adequate drinking water, improved hygiene and sanitation practices with emphasis on behavioural changes to the people of Gombe State. Services shall be provided at an affordable cost using best practices such as: community empowerment for effective participation, integrated approach to services delivery, active participation of the private sector and civil society organisations, institutionalisation of cost effective measures, robust research and development programmes and creation of enabling legal environment for the implementation of regulatory guidelines.

#### **5.2 Policy Objectives**

The specific objectives of the water, sanitation and hygiene policy are stated as follows:

1. To increase access to safe water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene at all levels in Gombe state, using appropriate and reliable environmental friendly and sustainable technology options.

2. To improve the quality of life by reducing poverty.
3. To improve the capacity of communities to own and manage water and sanitation facilities.
4. To provide a strategic framework for the design and implementation of integrated interventions in the water supply, sanitation and hygiene sector.
5. To stimulate increased investment, funding and encourage private sector participation in water supply and sanitation sector.
6. Promote gender equity, empower community participation and management for sustainability of water and sanitation facilities.

### 5.3 Policy Targets for Water Supply

The aim of this policy is to provide water and sanitation for all by 2030. This is in line with the SDGs goal. Safe water supply target is presented in table 10.

**Table 10 Water Supply Coverage Target**

<b>Socio-economic sector</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
Urban	38%	59%	79%	100%
Small Towns	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rural	30%	54%	77%	100%
State	36%	57%	79%	100%

\*2015 baseline target is from FMWR<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Federal Ministry of Water Resources 2015: National Water Supply and Sanitation Database Update , Gombe State Draft Final Report. National Urban Water Sector Reform

## 5.4 Policy Targets for Sanitation

The target for sanitation is also presented in line with the SDGs Goal 6. Sanitation target is presented in table 11.

**Table 11 Sanitation Coverage Target**

<b>Socio-economic sector</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
Urban	88%	92%	96%	100%
Small Towns	31%	54%	77%	100%
Rural	22%	48%	74%	100%
State	47%	65%	82%	100%

2015 baseline target is from FMWR<sup>8</sup>

## 6 WATER RESOURCES POLICY STATEMENTS

### Policy Statement 1 Water Resources Assessment

Water resources assessment of surface and groundwater, in terms of quantity and quality is fundamental for water resources planning. The State Government will partner with the Federal Ministry of water Resources to determine available water resources both quantitatively and qualitatively for equitable distribution, abstraction, recharge and apportioned effective flood damage reduction and drought prevention.

#### Strategy

The strategy is to liaise with the FMWR to:

- i. Establish adequate number of primary hydrological and hydrogeological monitoring networks in the state ensuring their proper operation and maintenance
- ii. Apply praxis proved technology as tools for the generation, collection, organisation, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information
- iii. Define regularly the status of surface and ground water in terms of quantity and quality and its use on the basis of watershed, and in conjunction of aquifer boundaries.
- iv. Produce hydrological/hydrogeological information on maps of various scales in accordance with UNESCO standard for the production of such maps, continuous review and update of the maps from time to time.

<sup>8</sup> Federal Ministry of Water Resources 2015: National Water Supply and Sanitation Database Update , Gombe State Draft Final Report. National Urban Water Sector Reform



### **Policy Statement 2 Water Resources Development**

To achieve sustainable water resource development with a view to facilitating access and equity in the provision of adequate quantity and quality of water for all competing groups of users at reasonable costs and ensuring security of supply under varying conditions.

#### **Strategy**

The strategies of water resource development are:

- i. State's water resources are developed to contribute to wealth creation through improved access to water, increased food production and food security for Gombe State;
- ii. Inter-sectoral linkages in the development of water resources so as to support cross-sectoral development needs;
- iii. Manage and regulate water resources in order to improve accessibility and sustainability;
- iv. Develop water resources to mitigate impacts of extreme hydrological events such as floods and droughts;

### **Policy Statement 3 Water for Food and Agriculture**

Agriculture plays an important role in terms of livestock production, aquaculture as well as irrigation of crops. Therefore measures will be introduced to take advantage of the State's water potential and support agriculture development in the State.

### **Policy Statement 4 Water for Livestock and Fisheries**

The State has great potentials for supporting livestock and fish production through its large bodies of natural water in dams, rivers and stream. Very little has been done towards harnessing the aquatic resources in reservoirs as well as providing additional reservoirs for livestock watering. The water sector shall be supported to enhance their contribution to the development of the social and economic life of the populace.

#### **Strategy**

To improve and support fisheries and livestock development the following strategies will be employed:

- i. Provide fish ladders in dams in order to facilitate the passage of fish;

- ii. Carry out studies in the pre-impoundment of dams to protect the ecology of reservoirs;
- iii. Ensure that sufficient water is released through dams to satisfy downstream requirements for livestock production;
- iv. Ensure that water resources management adheres to the requirements of self-sufficiency in fish production.
- v. Ensure that newly planned dams adhere to the requirements of self-sufficiency in fish production.

#### **Policy Statement 5 Water for Irrigation**

Government recognises the great potential in irrigation. Irrigation will contribute to the State and national economy through the development of the State's Water Resources and expanding irrigation schemes. Government will optimise the use of water and land resources to enhance food production, build capacity of water user associations in each LGA.

#### **Strategy**

- i. Establish communication systems for the adoption of best practice in irrigation development and management;
- ii. Encourage the use of indigenous tested and proven technology;
- iii. Ensure sustainable financial autonomy through cost recovery with the ultimate aim of achieving financial autonomy for agencies;
- iv. Ensure integration of irrigated agriculture into the State agricultural production system through improved inter-sectoral linkages between water resources and agriculture;
- v. Encourage the formation and strengthening of water users associations with a view to achieving Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM);
- vi. Encourage and support irrigation research and use of research findings;
- vii. Create an enabling environment for effective private sector participation;
- viii. Collaborate with external support agencies;
- ix. Increase the development of small scale/fadama irrigation projects.

#### **Policy Statement 6 Water in Dams and Reservoirs**

Government recognises the important and potentials of dams and reservoirs for the provision of water for economic activities. Government will ensure proper harnessing and utilisation of the potential water resources of the State. Efficient and effective management of dams shall be taken into consideration during construction of dams and reservoirs to reduce the element of risk and people living downstream.

#### **Strategies**

In order to optimize the benefits of dams, the following strategies will be adopted:

- i. Ensure proper operation and management of dams and reservoirs in accordance with the relevant prescribed operational manuals and engineering standards.
- ii. Ensure the construction of small and medium dams in accordance with the guidelines provided in the National Water Resources Master Plan.
- iii. Investigate potential inter-basin water transfers from areas of surplus to areas of need.
- iv. Improve existing reservoirs, and formulate a reservoir operation strategy for existing dams in line with the National Water Resources Master Plan.
- v. Dam owners and potential developers will be required to prepare dam safety monitoring plans and implement them in accordance with the established procedures.;
- vi. Emphasize the construction of small and medium size dams in locations where feasible, with low capital costs, easy to maintain and cheaper to manage compared to large dams;
- vii. Continuously monitor and inspect dams in accordance with the laid down rules and regulations;
- viii. Ensure provisions for downstream releases for the environment and other uses.

#### **Policy Statement 7 Water for Health**

Government recognises the important contribution of clean, safe potable water to the improvement of health of the people. Government will prioritise provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in all government public institutions.

##### **Strategy**

Government shall ensure provision of potable water and adequate sanitary facilities are readily available at all health centres and hospitals while supporting the improvement hygiene standards.

#### **Policy Statement 8 Water for Education**

It is only through the reduction of disease and provision of students' basic needs of water and sanitation, that schools can become more valuable assets to the community and catalysts for a education.

##### **Strategy**

This policy therefore supports and complements the Gombe State Ministry of Education in providing schools with potable water, latrines, and hygiene education and also ensures that all private schools are accommodative with improved water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. This policy also supports the National Policy Guidelines on School Sanitation 2005 by the Federal Ministry of Environment.

##### **Water for Tourism**

##### **Water for hydro-power**

## 7 WATER SUPPLY POLICY STATEMENTS

### Policy Statement 9: Access to Water Supply

*The Gombe State Government recognises that clean water is essential for health and human development and will strive to ensure that every citizen of the state has equitable access to safe, adequate and reliable water supply.*

**Strategy:** All tiers of government (Federal, State and Local Governments) as well as Donor Agencies, Private Sector, Civil Society Organisation and the Community will be involved in the provision of water supply to every citizen of the State in a sustainable and equitable manner.

**Urban Water Supply:** Options such as collaboration with the private sector and Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements will be explored in project development, operations and maintenance and/or assets management in its water supply service delivery. Urban Water Supply shall continue to be provided by Gombe State Water Board and focus will be on ensuring full cost recovery in operation and maintenance costs.

**Small Towns Water Supply:** There shall be established a Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency which will cater for the provision of water supply and sanitation services in all the small towns in Gombe state. The Agency shall provide services where there is either surface or groundwater potential using appropriate sustainable technology. There shall be established Water Consumer Associations (WCAs) in every benefiting small town for operations and management of schemes. The WCAs in each of these small towns will comprise the board for each of these schemes. However, private sector management and sustainability of these schemes should be encouraged.

**Rural water supply** shall continue to be facilitated by GORUWASSA and the Local Government Councils. The principles of the demand driven approach should be strictly applied and the water supply technology options be appropriately made available to the communities. The communities through their WASHCOMS can then ensure the sustainability of their own schemes with the support of the Local Government WASH departments and GORUWASSA.

### **Policy Statement 10:Sector Planning**

*The development of the Water Sector shall take place within the framework of a clearly defined sector plan.*

**Strategy:** Infrastructure development and service delivery will take place within the framework of a Water Sector Development Plan for the State with defined objectives and milestones, addressing capital investment requirements, operational management and institutional reforms. The plan will be updated annually and will incorporate Water Service Development Plans of the GMSWB, GOSTOWSA, GORUWASA, GMWRC and other water service providers, the GMWR, GMOE, GOMA, LGAs as well as other relevant MDAs and stakeholders in the Sector. The plan will define clearly the roles of all institutional stakeholders in water supply and sanitation in the State, and make specific provision for Urban, Small Towns and Rural services. The plan will be based on sound information on current and predicted water supply and sanitation needs of all areas of the State, both within the Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas, including areas currently beyond the reach of piped water supply networks as well as the present and future water supply and sanitation needs in terms of capital investment requirements for new schemes and the rehabilitation and extension of old ones. To this effect there should be a **State Water Steering Committee** (comprising of key water sector stakeholders), which would meet regularly to coordinate and monitor activities in the sector as well as develop procedures for the development of the State Water Sector Development Plan. The GSMWR shall chair the Committee which would obtain contributions from all stakeholders from the Community, LGAs, MDAs and other NGOs.

### **Policy Statement 11:Water Supply Quality, Monitoring and Surveillance**

*The quality of water supply in the State shall be in conformity with the Nigerian Drinking Water Quality Standard (NDWQS) No ICS 13.060.20 or any subsisting Standard.*

**Strategy:** The Regulation and Coordination Department in the Ministry of Water Resources shall carry out water quality monitoring and surveillance in the state subject to regulation of GSWRC in accordance with the extant national standard. This standard may be above but not below.

### **Policy Statement 12: Sustainability of Water Supply**

*Sustainable water supply systems that seeks to meet the water supply needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own water needs. To be sustainable, a water supply system must generate sufficient revenue to pay for all operation and maintenance costs as well as cost of eventual replacement.*

**Strategy:Urban Areas**, water rates for Urban Water Supply will be reviewed as and at when due to ensure that the service provider is able to generate sufficient revenue to sustain the water supply.Commercial viability; customer orientation; affordability; autonomy; accountability (to customers and the government,) and incentivizing improved performance shall be the fundamental principles for service provision in urban areas. Private sector participation shall be encouraged. Additional technical support will be given to ensure that the water service providers are able to provide water in a cost effective and efficient manner. This shall also apply to **Small Towns** where WCA shall manage the water supply.

In **Rural Areas**, communities will be supported, mobilized and trained to form WASHCOMS that will manage the community water supply system.

### **Policy Statement 13: Demand Responsive Approach**

*Government shall promote a demand responsive approach to service provision for rural water supply whereby communities are guided to make informed choices regarding their participation, service level and service delivery mechanism for WSS including appropriate and affordable technology.*

#### **Strategy:**

- a) To create necessary awareness amongst the communities by promoting the Government's water supply strategy for the rural areas. This will be by the creation of a prioritization mechanism whereby communities have to be pre-qualified in terms of need, commitment (financial and otherwise), and technology choice in addition to their willingness and ability to participate in post construction management. This is done by a process of developing criteria for qualification which must be made transparent and inclusive.
- b) Enlighten the Communities on the concept of water as an economic good that has a cost and requires management.
- c) Guiding the Communities in forming Water Consumer Associations or Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees.
- d) Work with the Communities to develop technical options for water supply and implications for management and cost.

- e) Allowing the Communities make informed decisions on the water supply technology options to be implemented which they can effectively manage.
- f) Agree with the Communities on project financing and the level of their contributions.
- g) Implement the project with the active participation of the Communities.
- h) Train the operators to be provided by the WCA on maintenance and operation of the schemes and provide technical assistance where a PPP is envisaged.
- i) Handover the project upon completion.
- j) Provide continuous technical assistance, advice and monitoring to ensure sustainability of the scheme.

#### **Policy Statement 14: System Design and Construction Standards**

*All water supply systems in the State shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the standards, codes and regulations established by the State Regulatory body; taking into account the specific peculiarities attendant in different parts of the State (difficult geology etc.), the requirements of standards organization of Nigeria in addition to technical specifications and international best practice.*

**Strategy:** The Regulatory Body shall issue Regulations, Codes and Standards to be adopted by all contractors engaged in the construction of water supply schemes which must be complied with. This is to ensure the highest standards of construction as well as safety of materials used, to further assure quality and sustainability of the schemes, and wellbeing of the consumers.

#### **Policy Statement 15: Water Demand Management**

*Water Demand Management (WDM) with respect to Urban Water Supply is a management approach that aims to produce and distribute water in an efficient and cost effective manner and conserve water (quality and quantity) by controlling demand through various measures with a view to meeting the demand of all segments of the consumers especially the poor in an equitable manner. Potable water is an economic good; it is collected, treated and distributed at great cost and proper management of water demand is a crucial aspect of sustainable water supply. Water wastage and excessive consumption contribute significantly to lack of sustainability.*

**Strategy:** Measures that may be taken to reduce waste and excessive consumption include prompt leakage detection and repairs, consumer metering, tariff measures, reduction or elimination of illegal connections, restricting use of potable water to

exclude certain activities as may be determined by the GSWRC from time to time but not limited to irrigation, car wash and watering gardens.

#### **Policy Statement 16: Community Involvement**

*Water supply development and management should be based on a participatory approach involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels, and decisions should be made at the lowest appropriate level.*

Strategy: The decision to situate a scheme in a Community must be made based upon scientific approach, consultation and active participation of recognized leaders of the Community, which may be the constituted WASHCOMs or any group selected by the community to act in that capacity.

#### **Policy Statement 17: Promotion of Institutional Reform**

*Government shall promote institutional reform based on clear roles for key stakeholders whereby Communities own their facilities, the Private Sector provides goods and services and the Government facilitate the process. Sector agencies roles and responsibilities would be clearly defined. Gombe State Government shall continue to provide leadership and the political will necessary for the change processes envisaged.*

**Strategy:** The institutional structure of the Water Sector shall recognise the role of the Ministry of Water Resources in policy development, planning and sector co-ordination. The role of the GMSWB, WASHCOMs, Water Consumer Associations and the private sector as service providers respectively. GSWRC as regulators for the sector policing, and the role of GORUWASA and Local Governments as facilitators.

#### **Policy Statement 18: Legal Framework**

*The Government shall ensure an appropriate legal framework for the sector which shall effectively carry through the intention of government as espoused in this Policy and create the enabling legal environment and structure for the achievement of the Policy objectives including stakeholder ownership and management of the water sector facilities.*



**Strategy:** The enactment of a Sector Law that will provide a composite legal framework for all activities in the sector, defining roles, duties and responsibilities for all stakeholders and government.

#### **Policy Statement 19: The Role of Government**

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

**Strategy:** Professionalizing and commercializing the activities of the State water Board to make it financially and administratively autonomous. This shall include the corporatization of the GMSWB to empower the management in decision making and imbue accountability by;

- (1) Promoting Private Sector Participation in water supply and sanitation so that Private Operators will play a big role in water service delivery.
- (2) Promotion of the formation of Water Consumer Associations.
- (3) Continuous planning, review and monitoring of the sector.
- (4) Separating water service delivery from capital investment and infrastructure rehabilitation.
- (5) Mobilizing and application of capital investment.

#### **Policy Statement 20: Involvement of the Private Sector**

*Government shall facilitate legislation committing itself to promoting Private Sector Participation (PSP) in infrastructural development. Consequently, Government shall liberalize the Water Supply Sector in urban areas and small towns to enable Private Sector involvement in all aspects of the provision of water supply services in the State.*

**Strategy:** Particular consideration shall be given to accurate baseline data in structuring contracts to ensure optimal benefits to parties in such contracts and create an enabling environment for the success of such contracts.

#### **Policy Statement 21: Financial Policy and Demand Responsiveness**

*Establish financial policies underpinning a demand-responsive approach.*

**Strategy:** This approach shall ensure Communities pay part of the capital cost in proportion to the cost of the facilities; and tariffs reflect operations and maintenance costs as well as promote increased capital cost recovery from users.

#### **Policy Statement 22: Data gathering and Management Information System**

*Government shall institutionalize data gathering and information management to provide necessary data for long-term planning purposes.*

Strategy: Mechanisms for institutionalized data gathering systems shall be established for upward flow of data from the lowest level to the Ministry for planning purposes. The pathway for this shall be from all sector participants, Communities, Local Governments, Donor agencies, Water Service Providers and all other relevant MDAs to the GSMWR for the development of the State Water Sector Development Plan.

#### **Policy Statement 23: Power Supply**

*Government notes that inadequacy and unreliability of electric power supply from the National grid has been a major factor militating against the proper operation of all water supply schemes in the State and will therefore cooperate with the Federal Government in improving this source of power while efforts will be intensified to assure improved additional State - specific sources of Power for the WSS Sector.*

#### **Strategy:**

- (1) Endeavour to provide electric Power supply lines dedicated for water works. Provide standby electrical power supply to all water schemes in the state.
- (2) Establish state owned power stations including promoting PPP in power generation where feasible.
- (3) Support the efforts of the Federal Government to improve power supply to the State.
- (4) Promote the use of alternative energy sources such as solar power, wind coal, etc. in communities with simple water supply technology such as motorised pumps and other water schemes where applicable.

#### **Policy Statement 24: Water Pricing (Water Rates/ Tariff)**

*Charges for Water shall be set by the service provider and approved by the Water Sector Regulator based on the strategy set in this policy.*

**Strategy:** Tariff Policy for Urban Water Supply must eventually be made by balancing a triangulation of forces as expounded as follows:

- (1) The economic imperative that tariffs accurately reflect the cost to the economy of water produced.
- (2) The financial imperative that the tariff succeeds in capturing sufficient revenue to ensure the service provider's health and sustainability.
- (3) The social imperative that a tariff should support such goals as improved public health by making safe drinking water affordable even to the poorest of consumers.

The Water Tariff must have a structure that takes into account the following issues:

- (1) The tariff allows the water supply system to have resource coverage (i.e. meeting all needs at any time) and liquidity maintenance (all cash needs are covered).
- (2) Consumers are able and willing to pay as failure to do so will mean them spending more money to get potable water from other sources.
- (3) The rates are not "padded" with inefficiencies and wastes as the consumers should not be made to pay for the services provider's inefficiencies and waste.
- (4) The tariff takes account of the poor who may be denied access to clean water if the rates are too high and recognizes support mechanisms such as subsidies.
- (5) The tariff will not cause social unrest and is politically acceptable to the Government; who will assure an environment for service to the poor.

## 8 SANITATION AND HYGIENE POLICY STATEMENTS

### Policy Statement 25: Sanitation and Hygiene

*Government considers Sanitation and Hygiene as integral components of improved health through better water supply and will ensure that they go hand in hand with all water supply planning and projects.*

**Strategy:** The creation of public awareness and education on Hygiene and Sanitation practices.

### Policy Statement 26: Value Based Education on Water Supply and Sanitation

*Government shall encourage and support value based water, sanitation and hygiene education. The focus will be in promoting wise and sustainable use of water resources and sanitation infrastructure among communities and particularly school children through value based education.*

**Strategy:** Introduction of sanitation and hygiene in the school curricula in the state. Formation of environmental health clubs in schools. Promotion of programs on water supply conservation, sanitation and hygiene through state and private media outlets.

Cooperation with Donor Agencies to create Consumer and Community awareness through mobilisation programs.

**Policy Statement 27: Appropriate access to and usage of adequate basic sanitation facilities**

*Government shall ensure that Sanitation gets priority attention to enhance healthy living and that access to an appropriate usage of adequate basic sanitation facilities will improve human health and reduce infant mortality.*

**Strategy:** In the rural and poorer areas, GORUWASSA in partnership with donor agencies shall institutionalise community led total sanitation (CLTS) or other home grown strategies peculiar to the locality or environment, to facilitate communities to build their own household latrines and eradicate open defecation. In the small towns and urban areas, sanitation upgrade programmes shall be introduced by the government as a key component. Existing sanitation practices that do not meet the set sanitation standards will eventually be phased out with the completion of these upgrades.

**Policy Statement 28: Provision of Sanitation Services for the poor**

*The poor suffer most from lack of access to basic facilities and services. Access to sanitation for the poorest and most facility - deprived segments of the population shall be ensured as a means of improving socio - economic status.*

**Strategy:** For the poorer areas within Gombe and Local Government headquarters, the Government shall embark on sanitation upgrades incorporating improved water supply to proper sewage collection, and hygiene education in those areas. All public places; markets, motor parks, hospitals and schools shall have water and sanitation facilities provided by the government.

**Policy Statement 29: Excreta, Waste-water and Sewerage Management**

*Government shall give paramount consideration to sites for excreta, sewerage management methods and obviate associated public health hazards. Government discourages the indiscriminate dumping of sewage sludge on land and in water bodies.*

**Strategy:**

Government shall develop guidelines for sustainable excreta and sewerage management in line with National/State Development objectives, undertake research, develop and promote culturally acceptable and affordable excreta and sewerage management technology options. Foster and promote private sector participation in the maintenance and operation of excreta and sewerage management facilities. Government shall encourage private sector to undertake construction, privatisation and commercialisation of sewage treatment plants at every LGA for use by all companies involved in sewerage management. Recycling of sludge arising from sewage treatment shall be encourage.

## 9 Cross-Cutting Policy Statements

### Policy Statement 30 Human Resource Development

*The need for adequate and skilled manpower is very critical. Government recognizes that widespread enhancement of knowledge and skills is required to have an effective and sustainable water sector and shall therefore make human resource development and capacity building in the sector a high priority.*

Strategy: To liaise with State Government Agencies and ESAs to develop courses and training modules to build capacity within the sector that will enhance service delivery in the sector. A comprehensive assessment of the manpower situation in the sector which will be undertaken as part of the institutional reform process. Based on the data collected, a systematic plan will be developed to address manpower needs at all levels of Government in the State. In addition, a manpower development plan will be designed so that personnel can be equipped with the requisite skills required for enhancing their performance. The national policy guidelines on human resources development, provides that at least 5% of resources is to be devoted to manpower development. For Gombe water sector, the target will be at least 3%.

### Policy Statement 31 Research and Development

*To keep abreast with the changing situation while improving efficiency and effectiveness, investigations will be conducted to unearth factors promoting or affecting the attainment of policy objectives.*

**Strategy:** The Government, in recognition of this will support the conduct of research activities that will add to the existing knowledge in the sector. Critical issues

emerging will be given out to locally available research institutions to investigate or to external bodies such as the National Water Resources Institute (NWRI) as the case may be.

### **Policy Statement 32: Strategic Planning and Implementation**

*The implementation of the policy will involve the development of an implementation plan using a participatory approach to ensure that there is consistency in understanding the thrust of the policy.*

**Strategy:** The process will further lead to the design of a strategic framework. The framework will guide the various agencies involved on how to move the process forward. It will further help unearth the details of “what”, “why”, “how”, and “when”. A suggested content of the strategic framework shall be:-

- (i) To clarify targets, this policy is expected to achieve much of that and other aspects listed in iii, iv, v, vi, and vii below.
- (ii) Water and sanitation mapping and baseline studies of the LGAs/small towns
- (iii) Tariff structures
- (iv) Investment plan and funding arrangement
- (v) Subsidies
- (vi) Mechanism for due process
- (vii) Capacity building
- (viii) Water supply, Hygiene and Sanitation approaches.
- (ix) Legal framework
- (x) Timeframe tied to the pilots
- (xi) Measurable indicators
- (xii) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (xiii) Enlightenment campaign/Awareness creation
- (xiv) Advocacy

### **Policy Statement 33: Legislative Implications**

*The legal framework will be critically reviewed through an examination of rules, regulations, legal and legislative measures related to the State’s water and sanitation sector with a view to improving and streamlining them so that they become consistent with current thinking. In addition, consideration will be given to passing legislation relating to water resources management, protection of water quality, abstraction licensing, water rights, etc.*

**Strategy:** In this regard, Government shall focus on:

- (i) Enacting the necessary amendments and additions to existing laws, rules, regulations, orders, decisions, etc.

- (ii) Ensuring that the responsibilities and powers of Governmental Agencies and the rights and obligations of individuals be clearly spelled-out in the relevant laws and regulations.
- (iii) Ensure that the legislation would allow for easy implementation of policy decisions while protecting the interests of individuals and taking into account the administrative capacity to implement them.
- (iv) Provide legal support for the formation of Water Consumer Associations (WCAs) and WASHCOMs and handing over to them water supply and sanitation facilities for operation and management.
- (v) Establish rules and regulations for the involvement of the private sector in the development and operation of WASH related projects.
- (vi) Provide for an effective participation of the people in the planning and decision-making.

#### **Policy Statement 34 Monitoring and Evaluation**

*To ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of sector performance, Government shall institutionalize monitoring and evaluation of activities in the water sector to track progress of changes and to make necessary adjustments required to achieve the desired outcomes. The National monitoring and evaluation framework shall be adopted with inputs from all sector players through the sector coordination committee.*

**Strategy:** The strategy for monitoring and evaluation shall be a composite part of the activities of all Operators in the Water Sector and the Ministry; and this shall be clearly articulated in the sector plans. The framework shall contain performance indicators and measurable outcomes to meet policy goals and targets. This will be used to review sector performance and aid development planning. For the purpose of ensuring a coordinated Monitoring and Evaluation system, the Ministry of Water Resources shall coordinate the Monitoring and Evaluation with deliberate steps taken to involve all stakeholders.

#### **Policy Statement 35: Health and safety considerations**

*The Government shall develop a state wide policy to address occupational health and safety in the sector.*

**Strategy:** Every Agency and Organisation operating in the Water Sector in the State will have a written Health and Safety policy. This policy will illustrate management's commitments to Health and Safety within the organisation. It will also describe arrangements put in place to meet the organisation's Health and Safety objectives. These objectives will include, but not be limited to:

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

**Policy Statement 36: Gender Consideration**

*Women are recognized as key players in water supply and sanitation and this policy recognizes the imbalance on gender issues. Women shall be encouraged to take active roles in the management of the water schemes either in operation, monitoring or in their membership in the WCAs.*

Strategy: Government shall promote increased training and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups. To entrench gender sensitivity, there shall be water and sanitation committees at appropriate levels which shall have adequate representation of women. Key positions must be reserved for qualifying women to allow them participate in agencies, associations, committees and in other decision making positions. The State Government through the Ministry of Water Resources and in collaboration with Ministry of Women Affairs shall ensure that women participate in decision making, planning, implementation and evaluation of all water and sanitation activities. Water and sanitation governance platforms in rural, small towns and urban areas shall have appropriate representation of women.

**Policy Statement 37: Pro-poor Consideration**

*The Government will support access to water and basic sanitation for every person in the State regardless of their social or economic status. In this regard it advocates for special provision be made for the poor and vulnerable members of the community who may not be able to pay for water and sanitation services.*

**Strategy:**The establishment of cross-subsidies and other pro-poor mechanisms to ensure lifeline service obligation of government is needed particularly in poor areas. Where cross subsidy by service providers and tariff methodology is inadequate to



ensure continuity of service to the poor, Government subsidy shall be implemented in an effective and transparent manner with an obligation on the service provider for gradual reduction and increased efficiency. The Government shall adopt necessary pro-poor mechanisms in rural, small towns and urban areas in consultation with the relevant community associations on water and sanitation.

**Policy Statement 38 Special Needs of the Physically Challenge**

*The choice of technology for urban, small towns and rural water supply and sanitation systems shall take into consideration the special needs of the physically challenged people in the State.*

**Strategy:** All designs for construction of water points and sanitation facilities will be inclusive accommodating all the physically challenged in the society.

## **10 GENERAL STRATEGIES**

### **10.1 Improvement in Urban Water Supply**

The strategies for improving service coverage and service levels in the state

will include:

- (i) Regular review of baseline surveys of water and sanitation facilities to determine number of such facilities, distribution and functionality with a view to paying more attention to communities that are under-served.
- (ii) Analysis of baseline should direct rehabilitation of existing facilities that are either not operational or operating below capacity and the implementation of operation and maintenance arrangements to ensure sustainability;
- (iii) Review and strengthening O&M arrangement.
- (iv) Review of Tariff Policy.
- (v) Continuous capacity building of personnel on various aspects of water supply.
- (vi) Construction of new facilities in line with policy targets.
- (vii) Ensure UAW is reduced to the minimum through development of capacity for leakage management, reduction of pipeline vandalism, and water efficiency plans.
- (viii) Support and Strengthen PPP arrangements.

### **10.2 Improvement in Urban Sanitation**

For urban sanitation the following strategies will be employed;

- (i) Provide adequate and effective wastewater services within Gombe and environs:
- (ii) Development of a Strategic framework for slum upgrades within Gombe town.
- (iii) Decentralized wastewater management shall be adopted as much as possible.
- (iv) Reuse of treated grey water in non-potable water uses such as household landscaping, gardening, and toilet flushing will be encouraged.
- (v) The use of settled and simplified sewerage systems will be encouraged.

### **10.3 Improvement in Rural and Small Towns Water Supply**

- (i) For rural and small towns water supply the following strategies will be used; Increasing the capacity of communities to own and manage water and sanitation facilities.
- (ii) Raising awareness of the new state water and sanitation hygiene policy in communities via various stakeholder meetings.
- (iii) Enlightenment of communities about cost sharing arrangements between the state, LGAs and the communities

- (iv) Formation of WASHCOMs/WCAs in rural areas and small towns with the help of RUWASA and STOWSSA respectively.
- (v) Establish and implement a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to cover water supply and sanitation activities in all communities including capacity building.
- (vi) GORUWASSA will assist LGAs to strengthen their WASH Departments and provide training, technical support and supportive supervision to them;

#### **10.4 Improvement in Rural and Small Towns Sanitation**

The following strategies shall be employed for rural and small towns communities, through enhancing hygienic behaviour and promoting health awareness and understanding based on the hygiene promotion framework which include:

- (i) Promotion of environmental health clubs in schools.
- (ii) Enlightenment campaigns.
- (iii) Establishment of health hygiene clubs and associations.
- (iv) Drama and Jingles for promoting hygiene.
- (v) Raising of awareness of hand washing through media.
- (vi) Capacity building of health personnel.
- (vii) Private sector participation.
- (viii) Promotion of hygiene and health in curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary schools.
- (ix) Ensuring functionality and coordination of the State Task Group on Sanitation.
- (x) Existence of effective, available and affordable supply chain through village level operation and maintenance (VLOM).
- (xi) Training of Government and NGO personnel on effective communication skills, and participatory and social marketing methods/techniques for mobilising community action and promoting behaviour change with respect to improved hygiene practices. This is particularly relevant for CLTS promotion in all the rural communities in the state.
- (xii) Train the Trainer programmes for School Teachers.

### **11 List of Stakeholders**

The Institutional framework under which water and sanitation policy exists recognizes the following key players:

- (i) Ministry of Water Resources
- (ii) Gombe State Water Board
- (iii) Gombe State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (GOSTOWSA)
- (iv) Gombe Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (GORUWASA)
- (v) Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
- (vi) Ministry of Rural Development

- (vii) Ministry of Environment
- (viii) Gombe State Environmental Protection Agency (GOSEPA)
- (ix) Ministry for Local Government
- (x) Ministry of Health
- (xi) Gombe State Primary Health Care Development Agency
- (xii) Local Government Areas in the State (LGAs)
- (xiii) Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) Departments at the LG level
- (xiv) Water committees at Districts, Villages and Community levels
- (xv) Ministry of Justice
- (xvi) Gombe Media Corporation (GMC)
- (xvii) Water Consumer Association (WCAs) and Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs)
- (xviii) External Support Agencies/ Donor Agencies
- (xix) NGOs/CBOs/FBOs
- (xx) Private Sector
- (xxi) Gombe State Sanitation Task Group on (SSTG)
- (xxii) Ministry of Women Affairs
- (xxiii) Ministry of Education/SUBEB
- (xxiv) Ministry of Information
- (xxv) Office of the Secretary to the State Government
- (xxvi) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- (xxvii) Gombe State Community and Social Development Agency

## **12 IMMEDIATE MEASURES**

### **12.1 Policy and Planning**

### **12.2 Regulation**

### **12.3 Service Delivery**

## **13 CONCLUSION**

The development of this Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is a testimony of the strong commitment of Government and the conviction of the citizens that challenges associated to water and sanitation are understood and can be addressed in a systematic manner.

This Government has tried to bring together; its focus based on necessary global reform strategies into this policy. It is with the understanding that whatever is being proposed is for the present and future generations. With the current development efforts especially in the water sector, Gombe State is ready to move from the level of basic access to water and sanitation to a more commercial and customer oriented water and sanitation service provision.

To ensure Government commitment to the implementation of this policy, and to attract wider participation, key elements of the policy will be drafted into an implementation strategy and a legal framework. This will empower the implementers and also provide a level playing ground for citizens to participate in meeting the challenges in a sustainable manner.

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