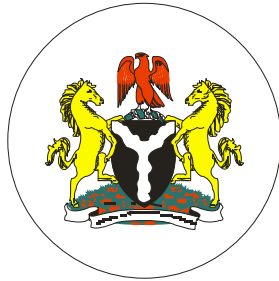


Osun State Government



Water and Sanitation Policy- Final Draft



WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
SECTOR REFORM PROGRAMME
OSUN STATE TECHNICAL UNIT

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Lastly, it is pertinent to state that without the political commitment of the Osun State Ministry of Water Resources and Rural development, the State would not have been able to address the challenge of writing its Water policy.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| BLF | Bread of Life Development Foundation |
| CDA | Community Development Association |
| CEPO | Central Economic Planning Unit |
| ESA | External Support Agencies |
| EU | European Union |
| FGN | Federal Government of Nigeria |
| FMA&WRD | Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Rural Development |
| LGA | Local Government Authority |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organisation |
| NWSP | National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MWRD | Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| PHCN | Power Holding Corporation of Nigeria |
| O & M | Operation and Maintenance |
| OSWC | Osun State Water Corporation |
| SEEDS | State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy |
| STU | State Technical Unit |
| RUWESA | Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Agency |
| UfW | Unaccounted for Water. |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WASHCOM | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee |
| WES | Water and Environmental Sanitation |
| WCA | Water Consumers Association |
| WUAs | Water Users Association |
| WIMAG | Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guidelines |
| WSS | Water Supply and Sanitation |
| WSSSRP | Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme |
| WUA | Water User Association |

Preface

I am delighted to present to the good people of the state of the living spring, the Osun State Water and Sanitation Policy. The development of this policy amply underlines the priority the Osun State Government places on provision of safe and portable water to all citizens of the state, in Urban and rural communities.

I will like to recall that at the inception of this administration in 1999, the Executive Governor, Prince Olagunsoye Oyinlola publicly listed two priorities which he wants his administration to be remembered for, one of which is the ability of residents of the state to access safe water supply and sanitation facilities.

In pursuit of this lofty objective, the Osun State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS) prioritised increased access to clean water and sanitation in both the rural and urban areas; and Provision of boreholes in schools, health centres, farm settlements, major markets and motor parks as well as provision of VIP toilets in those areas.

The administration has vigorously worked to implement water and sanitation programmes and projects to achieve this vision of state wide access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and this has resulted in the construction of new mini water schemes, construction of hundreds of boreholes in rural communities, construction

of sanitation facilities in public places, markets, and schools, and the scale up of hygiene promotion campaigns among the populace.

It is however obvious that the drive of the State Government to improve service delivery in the water and sanitation sector was being hampered by the lack of a State Water and Sanitation policy, which would have been the platform for marshalling out a plan of action to develop the sector. The Osun State Government therefore welcomed the intervention of the European Union Water Supply and Sanitation reform programme to support the State Government in developing a water and sanitation policy.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development believes such a policy will serve as catalysts to develop the vast water resources in the state in a socially responsive, economically sound, and environmental friendly manner.

I therefore present this Water and Sanitation Policy for public scrutiny; believing that all stakeholders will make incisive contributions that will enrich the production of a final draft of Osun State Water and Sanitation Policy.

Hon Olusola Ajibola Komolafe,
Hon. Commissioner for Water
Resources and Rural Development
Osun State
October, 2008

Executive Summary

This is the draft final of the Osun State Water and Sanitation Policy which outlines how the State Government hope to develop the Water and Sanitation sector with the support of Local Governments, communities, external support agencies, and non governmental organisations.

It represents the effort of the Osun State Government to address the challenge of a lack of a water and sanitation sector specific policy which has resulted in lack of coordination in the implementation of sectoral projects, weak institutional capacity, undefined roles for the private sector, external support agencies and non state actors, and community organisations, and typically poor water and sanitation service delivery.

This draft policy domesticates the National Water and Sanitation Policy, and its development is driven by local water and sanitation stakeholders, (whose inputs during two separate meetings), have been widely reflected.

The major highlights of this draft policy include the following:

- a. *The Osun State draft Water and Sanitation Policy recognises the triple functionality and usage of water as a social good, an economic good, and an environmental good.*

- b. *The draft policy also recognises the right of every citizen of Osun state to access safe water and sanitation facilities, and that the Government shall work towards achieving this vision with a target of ensuring 100% state wide access by the year 2020.*
- c. *Specifically, it provides for citizen's right to access up to 30 litres of safe, portable water every day within a distance of 100 metres from the household; and it also provides for free basic water supply by water service providers (up to a maximum) to orphanages, offices of the physically challenged, social homes for senior citizens, kindergartens/nurseries up to aged 12, care and support home of People living with AIDS, and other vulnerable groups.*
- d. *The policy outlines the cost sharing arrangement among the Federal Government, the Osun State Government, and beneficiary communities in regard to external support agencies projects being implemented in the state.*
- e. *This draft policy recognises the role of the Private sector in the development of the water and sanitation sector, and states Government commitment to create the enabling environment for it to perform this envisioned roles and responsibility.*
- f. *The Osun State Policy adopts the Water Investment and Mobilisation Guidelines, and in doing so provides for the existence of public and private water service providers, the management of the assets of the Public water and sanitation utilities by Government in public trust, and the set up of the*

- Osun State Water Regulatory Agency to determine tariffs and arbitrate over disputes.*
- g. *The Osun State draft water and sanitation policy is gender sensitive, and provides for the implementation of various programmes to empower women groups to play more leading and active roles in decision making in the water sector. It specifically provides for the equitably allocation of water and sanitation roles and decision making positions on gender basis. It also provides for capacity building of rural women on community management of projects.*
- h. *The Policy also provides for increased autonomy for public water and sanitation utilities, stating that they should be managed like enterprises, run on commercial lines free from political interference.*
- i. *The draft policy encourages every household to construct a toilet, communities to construct public toilets, and local governments to ensure the presence of dump sites within each community.*
- j. *One of the major challenges of the water and sanitation sector is inadequate funding; the policy addresses this bane by stating Government's commitment to adequate funding of capital projects, while the public utilities are expected to recover operation and maintenance cost through a programme of sustainable cost recovery.*
- k. *The draft policy provides for a tariff structure that will cover the operation and maintenance costs of water and sanitation service providers, and makes provision for the administration of subsidies to poor*

consumers, but this should be designed and administered with the involvement of the intended beneficiaries.

- l. The draft policy also provides that WASHCOMS shall be responsible wholly (100%) responsible for the operation and maintenance of rural water schemes.*
- m. Lastly, the draft policy states Government readiness to adopt of low cost, practical, affordable, and appropriate technologies particularly for rural water and sanitation programmes.*

Chapter 1: Introduction and Overview

1.1. Introduction

This WSS policy is a 70 page document (excluding appendices) divided in to nine chapters touching themes such as water sectoral overview at the national and state level, Policy thrust, Components and strategies, and mechanism for funding the water and sanitation sector.

Its contents is largely informed by previous resolutions reached during a policy preparatory stage whereby water and sanitation stakeholders in Osun state identified key issues and problems that the state water and sanitation policy should address; relevant provisions of the National Water and Sanitation policy were also domesticated, comparative analysis was carried out on draft policies of Benue, Enugu, and Kano state to determine the format of states that had written water and sanitation polices, and extensive literature review and key informant interviews were conducted by the consultant, to understand how the sectoral problems of Osun State could be aptly addressed by this policy document.

Chapter One introduces the format and contents of the draft policy documents and contains an overview of the water sector performance at the national level, the national policy on water and sanitation, and its implications for development of the sector in Osun State. The Chapter also states the major challenges facing the sector in Osun

State, and ends by defining key policy terms such as access to water, affordability, service delivery levels, and the IWRM concept adopted by this draft policy.

Chapter two outlines the need for policy, which is basically informed by a desire to develop a framework for the strategic development of the water and sanitation sector, addressing all sectoral challenges and constraints in the process.

Chapter three states the Policy thrust including overall objectives, goals, targets, guidelines and principles, all situated in the context of the Osun State SEEDS and in meeting the water and sanitation MDGs.

Key components of this draft policy and the strategies of achieving them are discussed in Chapter four, while the next chapter highlights Policy statements on how the State intends to source adequate funds to finance the sector and ensure the viability of its existing water and sanitation utilities.

Three contentious issues: cost recovery, tariffs, and subsidies are discussed in chapter six, and here the Osun state Government outlines how it intends to balance the role of water as both a social and economic good, with the overall objective of ensuring access to all categories of consumers including the poor, while ensuring the Water Utilities are in a position to recover in the minimum their operating and maintenance cost. The concept of sustainable cost recovery popularised by the Michel

Camdessus report of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure is adopted by the Osun state Government to ensure viability of the water service providers, whose finances up till now have not been able to sustain their operations.

In contrast to the National and other state water and sanitation, Gender is appropriately mainstreamed in the Osun state draft water and policy, and chapter seven contains provisions to achieve this. The next chapter discussed Institutional structures, roles, and responsibilities, and its highlights include the plan to create the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency to approve water tariffs, and also the assignment of roles and responsibilities to all stakeholders including External support agencies, private sector, community groups, and non governmental organisations.

The concluding chapter reaffirms Government desire to strictly implement the policy upon its review and adoption of a final draft by stakeholders, and the plan to develop a strategic framework for its implementation.

1.2. Overview of Water sector performance at the National level

The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and in fact all other laws have given the Federal Government jurisdiction over shared water resources, large dams, formulation and implementation of policies for overall water resources management.

The Federal Government of Nigeria recognizes water and sanitation as the most important basic need of man. Various initiatives and effort designed in the past few decades by the Government and its development partners to meet this important need. In spite of these initiatives, majority of the people in urban and rural areas still lack access to potable water supply and sanitation.

According to figures contained in the National Policy on Water and Sanitation, only about 46% of the populace have access to safe drinking water. Access to water and sanitation is usually higher in urban than rural areas. Service coverage in urban areas is approximately 50%, and rural coverage is estimated to be 35% of actual demand for water supply¹.S

1.3. National Policy and Legal Framework

The Government of Nigeria has developed its blue print, the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), for the socio-economic transformation of the country. States were also encouraged to follow suit with their SEEDS, and this has been developed in Osun State. Core to the success of the blue print, is institutional reforms at all levels of Government. The section on Water Resources Sector clearly states that potable water, as a basic necessity is not available to a vast majority of the populace. The policy direction of the Government is to

¹ Federal Government of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Water resources, **National Water and Sanitation Policy**, Department of Water Supply and Quality Control, First Edition, January 2000

eradicate the scourge of water related diseases and improve supply and management for other productive activities.

The efforts of the Federal Government of Nigeria are geared towards creating an enabling environment for public-private sector partnership, providing a lead to states so they can formulate their own policies and strategies for the provision of water supply and sanitation services in the country.

Consequent upon the enactment of Water Act 101 of 1993 and the preparation of the National Water Resources Master Plan in 1995, the Water Resources Management Reform Programme commenced in 1997. This programme carried out a Water Sector review in Legal and Regulatory Framework, Institutional Framework and Participatory Approach, Information and Water Resources Data base, Water Resources Economics and Financing, Environment and Resource Sustainability, Water Resources Infrastructure, Assets and Assets Management and International Waters.

The report of these reviews provided inputs in the formulation for a Water Resources policy, principles and strategies as presented in the draft policy.

Meanwhile, in the year 2000, the Federal Government came up with the National Water and Sanitation Policy which aims at providing sufficient potable water and sanitation to all Nigerians in an affordable and sustained

manner through participatory investment by the three tiers of Government, the private sector and the beneficiary communities. The elements of the policy objective include:

- *Ensuring affordability of water supply and sanitation services for the citizens.*
- *Guaranteeing affordable access for the poor to basic human need level of water supply and sanitation services.*

The National Water and Sanitation policy states that the reform agenda is based on the following principles:

- a. Water is an economic good*
- b. Equity and poverty alleviation*
- c. Autonomy of Water Supply and Sanitation Services Providers*
- d. Management at the lowest appropriate level, Public Participation*
- e. Policy making and regulatory role of government.*
- f. The policy makes the supply of adequate water supply and sanitation a right of all Nigerians*
- g. It gives responsibility to the three tiers of government, the private sector and the beneficiary.*
- h. It recognizes water as an economic good and the need to run water supplies as businesses*
- i. It identifies the need for reform and for private sector participation*

- j. It recognizes the special needs of women and the poor, and the need to link improved sanitation with water supply.*

Arising from the National Water and Sanitation Policy, all states are expected to develop State Water Policy within the context of their respective peculiarities. Osun state is taking up this challenge by domesticating the National Water and Sanitation Policy document for the management and development of it's the sector in the state.

1.4. Water Sector Challenges in Osun State

Most urban and rural communities in Osun State lack adequate potable water supply and sanitation. The outcome of the KAP studies undertaken by UNICEF and Federal Ministry of Water Resources in 1995 and 1999 respectively indicated that most communities listed water as their major problems ahead of other problems.

According to the Osun State SEEDS document (prepared in 2005)², access to clean water in the rural areas of the State is about 38%, while it is about 40% in urban areas. In its quest to meet the MDGs with respect to access to clean water and adequate sanitation, the State Government placed in top priority the following:

² Osun State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS)

- Access to clean water and sanitation in both the rural and urban areas; and
- Provision of boreholes in schools, health centres, farm settlements, major markets and motor parks as well as provision of VIP toilets in those areas.

Thus in the SEEDS documents, the following targets for water and sanitation were set for the SEEDS plan period:

| No | Component of Water and Sanitation service | Targets (% coverage of population) | | |
|----|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Year 2004 | Year 2005 | Years 2006 & 2007 |
| 1 | Access to clean water in rural areas | 38 | 43 | 50 |
| 2 | Access to clean water in urban areas | 40 | 55 | 70 |
| 3 | Access to sanitation in rural areas | 25 | 30 | 50 |
| 4 | Access to sanitation in urban areas | 35 | 40 | 50 |
| 5 | All schools, health centres, farm settlements, major markets & motor parks have boreholes | 15 | 51 | 100 |
| 6 | All schools, health centres, farm settlements, major markets & motor parks have VIP latrine | 10 | 55 | 100 |

Osun State's rich water resources endowment is not in doubt. Neither are the great efforts made by the each succeeding state government to improve access to potable water, yet the State still faces several challenges in the sector.

Challenges are symptomatic of improper management of the resources and failure to adopt integrated water resources management (IWRM) principles. The performance of WSS sector in Osun State is largely reflected by the level of service delivery of the agencies that are statutorily charged with the responsibility of providing WSS services to the people of the State. This section examines the performance of the institutions and the status of service provision in the sub-sectors of WSS.

1.4.1. Urban Water Supply

Under Nigeria's past and present Federal laws, urban water supply is a state responsibility. And to this the Osun State government created the Osun State Water Corporation (OSWC) to manage and operate systems for water service delivery in Urban (officially defined as areas with a population in excess of 300,000) and in some semi-urban areas.

Osun state Water Corporation (OSWC) is statutorily responsible for water supply to urban and semi-urban settlements. Presently, OSWC manages 14 water schemes throughout the State. Out of the 14 water schemes, 11 (78.6%) of the schemes have a current operating capacity below 50%, while only 3 (21.4%) of the

schemes have operating capacity of between 50% and 80%. All the 14 water schemes have varying degree of constraints which include:

- *aged plant and equipment,*
- *faulty and inadequate distribution system*
- *unreliable power supply to the schemes*
- *Low tariff, and*
- *Weak institutional framework*

The combined effect of these constraints is that according to the information obtained from OSWC, only about 40 % of the urban settlements in Osun State are presently served by OSWC.

1.4.2. Small Towns Water Supply

Through an executive decision in 2003, Osun State Government established the Bureau of Special Duties in the office of the Governor. One of the departments of the bureau is the Project Implementation Department (PID), whose main responsibility is to provide water supply to small towns through the construction of mini water schemes. To date, the department have constructed through direct labour, 25 mini water schemes whilst 8 others are at various stages of completion.

1.4.3. Rural Water Supply

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWESA) started as a project assisted by UNICEF in 1994. The then, UNICEF assisted WES project was transformed into a full-fledged Agency in 1996, when the

Edict on the Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency (RUWESA) was published in the official gazette. In 2006, the Osun State Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency law was passed by the State House of Assembly. The agency as part of its functions is expected to:

- *Design, construct, rehabilitate, improve, maintain and support the State Rural Water Supply Programme; and*
- *Liaise with the Federal Government ministries and agencies in the design and implementation of programmes and projects in the area of rural water supply, environmental sanitation and maintenance and provision of rural infrastructure and any other rural development activities*

Presently, RUWESA through the assistance of the UNICEF is working in the 6 UNICEF focal communities in 3 LGAs. Also, under the EU/UNICEF programme, RUWESA is working in 7 selected LGAs. Water supply is usually used as the entry point into these communities. In order to increase access to potable water supply in the rural communities, the State Government through RUWESA replicated the UNICEF programme in the State in 61 additional communities. The 10 point UNICEF programmes were implemented in the 61 additional communities. To date about 100 boreholes have been constructed in these additional communities.

1.4.4. Urban Sanitation

Water related sanitation in the urban areas of Osun State is presently not accorded the attention that it deserves. Though OSEPA has the responsibility for water related sanitation in the State, they are faced with challenges that hinder their performance. However, there are some activities going on with respect to solid waste management especially in the urban centres of the State. Osun State Environmental Protection Agency (OSEPA) is charged amongst other responsibilities with the monitoring and evaluation of environmental sanitation matters in the State and also with enforcement and ensuring compliance of sanitation rules and regulation. OSEPA have recorded limited success in this regard due to the following challenges:

- *Lack of equipment for collection and disposal of solid waste.*
- *Lack of equipment for the collection and disposal of liquid waste*
- *Weak enforcement*
- *Inadequate funding*
- *Inadequate professional manpower*

In the urban LGAs where Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) departments have been established, they are involved with solid waste collection and disposal especially in markets. Also, the WES departments are involved with building of latrines in public places such as markets and motor parks. Environmental Health Officers in these LGAs carry out house – to- house inspection in order

to detect and abate nuisance including defecation, faulty soak away pits, toilets etc, and health education.

1.4.5. Rural Sanitation

The responsibility for sanitation in the rural communities is that of RUWESA. In order to meet the MDGs with particular reference to water supply and sanitation, RUWESA took the following steps:

- *Establishment of WES department in all the LGAs to coordinate Rural Water Supply and Sanitation at the LGA level*
- *Establishment of WASHCOMs in all the communities in the States to oversee the maintenance and sustainability of WASH facilities at the community level*
- *Training of 6No. Artisans from each of the 61 communities in the casting of sanplat slabs for the construction of latrine. To date each of these communities have cast 100 sanplat slabs.*
- *Hygiene promotion especially in schools through Hand washing campaigns, creation of Health and Environmental clubs, and construction of safe sanitary facilities in schools.*

In spite of the above, sanitation is still counted as trivial by the people in the rural communities because of the availability of risky alternatives. Also, people in the rural communities find it difficult to change their entrenched way of doing things. They need to be convinced of the health hazards associated with indiscriminate defecation. However, there is an increased level of sanitation facilities

in the rural communities in the State through the activities of RUWESA.

1.5. Definition of Terms

1.5.1. Access to water

Access to safe water is defined as the availability of potable water of at least 30 litres per person per day, located within 250-500 meters of every household . Access to safe drinking-water is also taken as the percentage of the population using "improved" water sources.³

Access to water supply is not merely dependent on the existence of a water source. Therefore, when assessing people's level of access both to water supply and sanitation, it is important not to restrict this only to issues of distance to a source and density of users, but it further involves a range of other aspects such as:

- **Regularity:** *how frequently is the service available to people and when;*
- **Sufficiency:** *how much water is available per person;*
- **Affordability:** *how much do people have to pay for the service, particularly in relation to their income;*

³The **Joint Monitoring Programme** defines access to water supply and sanitation in terms of the types of technology and levels of service afforded. Access to **water-supply services** is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from an "improved" source within 1 kilometre of the user's dwelling. An "**improved**" source is one that is likely to provide "safe" water, such as a household connection, a borehole, etc

- **Quality:** *what is the quality (of water and sanitation facilities) of the service available; and,*
- **Safety:** *how safe and culturally acceptable is the access to and use of facilities, especially for women and children who must rely on facilities outside the household (e.g. public toilets).*

1.5.2. Affordability:

Affordability measures relate average **household water** charges to average household's income. The standard measurement is that households are not expected to spend more than **3%** of **income** on **water** and sewerage.

1.5.3. Integrated water resource management:

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

1.5.4. Service delivery

1.5.4.1. Rural water supply

This represents settlements with population of less than 5,000 with minimum supply standard of 30 litres per capita per day.

1.5.4.2. Small towns water supply.

This represents settlements with a population of 20,000-50,000 with a minimum supply standard of 80 litres/capita per day.

1.5.4.3. Urban water supply

A town with a population exceeding 20,000. 120 litres per capita per day for urban areas with population greater than 50,000 inhabitants.

Chapter 2: Need for Policy

More than a billion people world wide lack access to the portable water supply and 10,000 people die each day due to diseases caused by a lack of clean water and sanitation. Affordable, abundant and clean water is essential for human well being and development. There are clear linkages between access to potable water and health, nutrition levels and subsequently educational achievement, labour productivity and economic growth.

The international community has committed itself to halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to water and sanitation along with other targets, known as the Millennium Development Goals. In its Millennium Declaration, the United Nation set a target for 2015 of reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to adequate quantities of affordable and safe water. The UN World Summit on Sustainable Development, in Johannesburg, explicitly extended the target to include sanitation.

Four studies have indicated that Nigeria like many other Sub Saharan African countries is not on track to achieve these targets.

A 2005 report by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) was one of such⁴. This report was an outcome of a study commissioned by DFID to compare characteristics of countries that are on and off track to achieve MDG Target 10 for water. The situation in 11 Africa and Asia countries were studied, and its findings state that Nigeria and six other countries (among the 11 studied) were “*off track*” towards achieving the MDG goals for water and sanitation.

The UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme report 2006⁵ also states that while “*Sub-Saharan Africa continues to make progress in providing services to the unserved, with a 7 percentage point increase from 1990 to 2004; yet current coverage levels are extremely low. At the current pace of development, sub-Saharan Africa will fail to reach the MDG drinking water target*”.

In particular reference to Nigeria, the report says unless current trends are reversed the country like several other African countries may not meet the MDG goals for water and sanitation. Buttressing this position, the report further states that drinking water coverage in Nigeria fell from 49% in 1990 to 48% in 2004, whereas coverage of 65%

⁴ The DFID report was titled: **Meeting the Water and Sanitation Millennium Development Goal**. May 2005. It was prepared by Environmental Resources Management for Department for International Development

⁵ **Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target: the Urban and Rural Challenge of the Decade**. 2006 World Health Organization and UNICEF. P13.

(by 2004) was required to keep Nigeria on track towards achieving the MDG. Also, though sanitation coverage rose from 39% in 1990 to 44% in 2004, coverage of 58% by 2004 was required to put Nigeria on track.

Similarly, a World Bank project performance and assessment study produced by the Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group in its June 13, 2006⁶ states inter alia:

“it is highly unlikely that Nigeria will meet its water supply and sanitation targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has long been thought that the service coverage in urban areas is 50 percent for water supply. Based on a sample of towns and cities included in the three projects it seems that water service is accessible to no more than a quarter of the urban population (in the case of Kaduna state) and often to as few as 10 percent. Thus there is a threat that service coverage seems to be dropping rather than rising as the country approaches the 2015 MDG target year”

The fourth study that confirmed Nigeria’s rating as off track is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

⁶**Project Performance Assessment report**. June 13, 2006 Nigeria Water Rehabilitation Projects (LOAN 3322-UNI), First Multi State Water Supply Project (CREDIT 2372-UNI), and Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation. Thematic and Global Evaluation Division Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank

Human development Index 2006⁷ which says Nigeria has a 'Low human development water, sanitation and nutritional status', and the UNDP rated it 159th out of the 177 countries studied. Specifically, the UNDP report says the population with sustainable access to improved sanitation is 39% in 1990 and 44% in 2004, while the population with sustainable access to improved water source was 49% in 1990 and 48% in 2004. The report further says that on current trends Sub-Saharan Africa will reach the water target in 2040 and the sanitation target in 2076.

However, the UNDP report also states that the targets in all countries including Nigeria are achievable with greater political will and resources: *"The word crisis is sometimes overused in development. But when it comes to water, there is a growing recognition that the world faces a crisis that, left unchecked, will derail progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and hold back human development.*

For some, the global water crisis is about absolute shortages of physical supply. The UNDP Report rejects this view. It argues that the roots of the crisis in water can be traced to poverty, inequality and unequal power

⁷ Human Development Report 2006 Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis Published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) www.hdr.undp.org

relationships, as well as flawed water management policies that exacerbate scarcity"

Similar views were stated in a National Water Sector Assessment Study released by WaterAid Nigeria in July 2006: *"Nigeria faces major challenges in reaching its water and sanitation MDGs. The unavailability of accurate data makes it impossible to accurately determine if the country is on-target or off-target in meeting the MDGs. Though more resources are being allocated to water, they are still inadequate and there is no sanitation budget. Those resources, which are available, are often not fully disbursed or available too late for effective use. Project are frequently top-down without the participation needed for sustainability. Politicians fail to agree on the tariff structures needed to underpin the financial autonomy of urban utilities"*⁸

With particular reference to Osun State, the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural development is yet to properly assume the leading role in policy formulation in water resources management in general and WSS in particular.

⁸ WaterAid National Water Assessment Nigeria Where Local Governments have the statutory responsibility, but Cannot Access Sufficient Funds to Provide Water and Sanitation. www.wateraid.org

In recognition of the State's dire needs for focused water policy to address the above problems and improve WSS service delivery, the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, with the support of the EU funded WSS sector reform programme (EU-WSSRP) in Osun State, commenced series of actions leading to the development of a policy that will guide players in Water Resources Management and Sanitation Service delivery in the state.

Chapter 3: Policy thrust

3.1. Policy Goal

The Mission statement of Osun State Government is to provide sufficient potable water and safe sanitation to all inhabitants of the state in an affordable and sustainable way as it related to the expressed intention of the state Government in its SEEDS document, and in accordance with the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS)

3.2. Policy Objective

The centre-piece of Osun State's water supply and sanitation policy shall be the provision of sufficient potable water and safe sanitation to all residents of the state in an affordable and sustainable way through participatory investment by the state government, local government, the community, the private sector, civil society organisations the Federal Government as well as its beneficiaries; with the aim of alleviating poverty.

3.3. Policy Targets

- *The initial target is to improve on service coverage from the present 43% to 60% by the year 2010.*
- *Extension of service coverage to 70% of the population by the year 2015.*
- *Extension of service coverage to 100% of the state's population in the year 2020.*

- *Sustain 100% full coverage of water supply and services for the growing population beyond the year 2020.*

3.4. Consumption standards

3.4.1. Rural water supply

This policy guarantees minimum water supply standard of 30 litres per capita per day for settlements with population of less than 5,000

3.4.2. Small towns water supply.

This policy guarantees minimum water supply standard of 80 litres per capita per day. for small towns with population of 20,000- 50,000

3.4.3. Urban water supply

This policy guarantees minimum water supply standard of 120 litres per capita per day. for urban areas with population greater than 50,000 inhabitants.

3.5 Policy principles

1. All water resources within the state are common good belonging to all residents of Osun State, and in fact to all Nigerians.
2. Within the context of an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach to managing the water resources in Osun state, the State Government recognises Water as a social good, an economic good, as well as an environmental good.

3. The State Government believes that access to water and safe sanitation is a fundamental human need, therefore, a basic right.
4. Every resident of the state shall have right to access safe sanitation and at least 30 litres of portable water, every day, within a distance of 100metres; and the State Government shall take steps to guarantee this right,
5. The Osun State Government recognises that the Private sector has a role to play in water resources and sanitation development, and would create an enabling environment for the participation of the private sector in the delivery of water and sanitation services.
6. The assets of the public water agencies shall be held in public trust by the state Government, and the public water utilities shall be managed like enterprises- free from political interference, autonomous in its managerial, financial, technical and personnel functions, and operating along commercial lines.
7. Water and sanitation management and development should be based on participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels. Decisions should be made at the lowest appropriate level.
8. Women, men, girls and boys in the state shall have equitable access to the management of safe and

adequate water, at all levels, for domestic supply, sanitation, food security and environmental sustainability.

9. Women and men shall be equitably represented in all water and sanitation decision making organs at the state, local, and community levels.
10. All decisions in the state's water sector shall be taken from a gender perspective, based on gender disaggregated data.
11. All water providers in the State shall produce potable water that meets the Nigerian Standard for drinking Water Quality
12. The State Government shall ensure effective operation and maintenance of its water and sanitation utilities at all times.
13. The State Government shall embark on policy development, institutional reform, capacity building, and creation of an enabling legal environment to implement this policy.
14. In order to increase the prospects for water and food security, the state will place emphasis on conflict prevention and resolution.

Chapter 4: Policy Components and Strategies

The elements of the Osun State water and sanitation policy objective include the following:

- i. *Increase service coverage for water supply, Sanitation and hygiene practices in Osun state to meet the level of socio-economic demand.*
- ii. *Ensure Nigerian standard for drinking water quality is maintained by water supply undertakings.*
- iii. *Ensure affordability of water supply and sanitation services for the citizens.*
- iv. *Guarantee affordable access for the poor to **basic human need** level of water supply and sanitation services.*
- v. *Enhance state capacity in the operation and management of water supply and sanitation undertaking.*
- vi. *Encourage private sector participation in the delivery of water and wastewater services (where feasible) with adequate protection for the users, particularly the poor.*
- vii. *Monitor the performance of the sector for sound policy adjustment and development for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene practices.*
- viii. *Provide adequate legislations, regulations and standards for water supply and sanitation.*

- ix. *Reform of the water supply and sanitation sector to attain and maintain internationally acceptable efficiency, equity and quality standards*
- x. *Ensure functional emergency response for unforeseen natural hazards, eg, flood, erosion and communicable diseases.*

4.1. Increase service coverage for water supply, sanitation services and hygiene throughout Osun state to meet the level of the socio-economic demand.

To achieve this, the Osun State Government shall:

- a. *Undertake water supply and sanitation feasibility survey throughout the state to acquire baseline data for proper investment planning.*
- b. *Rehabilitation and modernization of existing water supply works to restore them to their optimum operational capacity.*
- c. *Expansion of existing urban water supply works to enhance capacities to meet demand which is far in excess of supply*
- d. *Distribution network , and service pipes repair and renewal for all urban water supply schemes to reduce unaccounted-for water to acceptable level.*
- e. *Enhance state, Local Government, and community capacity in the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation undertaking*
- f. *Comprehensive metering of all water supply schemes from abstraction through distribution to consumer connections.*
- g. *Maintenance of strict plumbing standards and codes for all consumer property and premises.*

- h. *Vigorously pursue the alternative/supplementary power source of solar power, particularly for powering pumps as highest priority where applicable in the rehabilitation and construction of bore hole based water supply systems.*
- i. *Construction of new or extension of water supply schemes to serve the segments of the population that is not served.*
- j. *Promote improvement of traditional sources of community water supply (protected spring orifices, protected hand dug well, rain water harvest, etc.).*
- k. *Promote construction and maintenance of Public toilets facilities*
- l. *Promote construction and maintenance of household toilet facilities*
- m. *Promote improvement of sanitation (domestic and human waste disposal) facilities especially in the urban and semi-urban areas.*
- n. *Promote construction of sewage system in urban areas*
- o. *Promote irrigation practices for sustainable agricultural production*
- p. *Promote re-cycling of domestic and human waste (Turning waste to wealth).*

4.2. Ensure good water quality standards are maintained by water supply undertakings.

The Osun state Government will develop:

- a. *A specific policy to ensure the maintenance of water quality conducive to sustained economic and social*

development as well as adequate protection of the environment.

- b. Establish policy to ensure mechanisms is established to control waste discharges and manage water quality, including enforcement. It should include both incentives and deterrents to ensure water quality standards are upheld. Use such measures as the precautionary principle, the "polluter pays principle" and the setting of receiving water quality standards.*
- c. Establish clear objectives for the control of discharges and the setting of standards for water bodies.*
- d. Pay attention to policy to watershed management in order to control factors such as sedimentation and diffuse pollution (as well as erosion).*
- e. Nigerian Standard for drinking Water Quality the baseline for the state drinking water quality standard as stipulated for the nation.*
- f. Make all water works serving 5,000 citizens and above to be equipped with a functional water quality laboratory of appropriate capacity.*
- g. Maintain a state water quality reference laboratory network.*
- h. Monitor and protect the quality of raw water sources for drinking.*
- i. Monitor the output of water supply undertakings for conformity with drinking water quality standards.*
- j. Protect traditional water supply sources and promote quality water quality practices in conformity*

with the Nigerian Standard for drinking Water Quality

4.3. Ensure affordability of water supply and sanitation services for the citizens.

The Osun State Government shall implement the following:

- a. Water supply service cost reduction measures shall be pursued without compromising the quality of service.*
- b. Improved management practice (financial management, operation and maintenance, abstraction and treatment techniques and control of water sources pollution) shall be institutionalised to keep the cost to the minimum.*
- c. Institutionalise efficiency improvement techniques by water supply undertakings to reduce cost.*
- d. All water supply undertakings shall be subjected to performance monitoring and evaluation program.*
- e. The State Government shall carry out a Poverty mapping to determine areas and communities that should benefit from water and sanitation subsidies.*

4.4 Guarantee affordable access for the poor to basic human need level of water supply and sanitation services.

- a. Osun State Government shall sponsor capital investment for rural water supply. Token community contribution shall be to foster a sense of ownership, a necessary ingredient for sustainability.*

- b. *The rural communities shall take full ownership of water supply facilities provided by the state government.*
- c. *Cross subsidy shall be implemented to accommodate the needs of the urban poor.*
- d. *Government shall provide targeted subsidy for the poor where cross subsidy is not applicable.*

4.5 Enhance the state's capacity in the operation and management of water supply and sanitation undertaking.

- a. *Foreign water supply operators shall be encouraged to form joint ventures with private sector companies when operating in the state.*
- b. *Local manufacture of water supply and sanitation equipment and treatment chemicals shall be promoted.*
- c. *Osun State Government shall patronise the National Water Supply Training Network (which is at its infancy) and the National Water Resources Institute to support the training of water supply operatives in the state.*
- d. *Provide technical support for capacity building at State, Local Government and community levels for the construction of waste disposal facilities.*
- e. *Encourage rapid manpower development through adequate funding of existing relevant training institutions in the state such as Universities, Polytechnic, Technical and Vocational Colleges and*

- in-house training capabilities of the existing agencies.*
- f. *Establish water supply agencies to operate on commercial basis:*
- g. *Encourage and fund research, development and studies in the water supply and sanitation sub-sector.*

4.6 Encourage Private Sector participation in the delivery of water supply and sanitation services (where feasible) with adequate protection for the poor.

- a. *The Osun State Government shall create the enabling environment for private operators to participate in water supply and sanitation services.*
- b. *The Osun State Government shall establish a body to be known as the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency to be charged with the responsibility of regulating the activities of publicly and privately owned water supply and wastewater undertakings.*
- c. *The Osun State Government shall promote private sector participation in the water supply and sanitation industry to attract resources for lasting development of the sector.*
- d. *The State Government through the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency shall formulate laws to regulate the activities of the private operators in the water supply and wastewater services to guarantee adequate protection of consumers as well as fairness to the service provider.*

4.7 Monitor the performance of the sector for sound policy adjustment and development for water supply and sanitation.

- a. *Maintain an Osun State monitoring network for water and sanitation sector.*
- b. *Institutionalise monitoring at both the state, local and community levels.*
- c. *Promote stakeholders participation in monitoring and evaluation.*
- d. *Maintain a state wide supply and sanitation database.*
- e. *Ensure feedback of information to promote proper planning and policy adjustment.*

4.8 Provide adequate Legislations, regulations, standards and laws for water supply and sanitation.

- a. *Develop standards on design procedure and material quality for water supply and sanitation services.*
- b. *Regular review, (every 3-5 years) of all legislations and laws relevant to water supply and sanitation services to ensure that they meet modern day requirements for adequate and sustainable water supply and sanitation service delivery.*
- c. *Implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the policy.*

4.9 Reform of the water supply and sanitation sector to attain and maintain internationally acceptable standards.

Commitment to carryout profound reforms in the way the water supply and sanitation sector is managed in the country. The reform agenda will be developed based on the following guiding principles:

a. *Water is a social, economic, and environmental good*

The poor suffer the most from lack of access to services and often pay the most for water. Thus, reforms in the sector should aim to provide access to water and sanitation in an equitable manner, while balancing economic and social considerations. Appropriate arrangements should be made, for instance target subsidies, to ensure access for the poorest segments of the population. Tariffs should cover the costs of operation and maintenance to make water agencies self sustaining.

b. *Autonomy of Water supply and sanitation services providers:*

The public water and sanitation service providers in the state including the Osun state Water Corporation, the Osun state Environmental Protection Agency, the Small Towns Water Supply agency and other relevant sanitation agencies shall operate as autonomous enterprises, while subject to appropriate economic and service quality regulation. The utilities should have autonomy in their managerial, financial, and technical and personnel functions, and operate along commercial lines providing

adequate services that respond to customer demands and expectations.

c. Management at the lowest appropriate level:

Water resources in Osun state shall be managed at the lowest **appropriate** level (appropriate being a function of the specific conditions in the concerned areas and communities). This will promote consumer appreciation for the value of water and sanitation investments, and increase the sense of ownership, willingness of communities to share in the cost of operations and maintenance, thereby increasing the sustainability of the systems.

d. Private sector Participation:

The private sector (operators, commercial banks, and consultants), communities, as well as NGOs shall play a critical role in the planning, design, financing, implementation and operation of water supply and sanitation systems. To this end, a WSS coordination meeting of key stakeholders will be institutionalized to strengthen Water and Sanitation service delivery.

e. Policy making and regulatory role of government:

The Osun State Government shall act as the facilitator, setting macroeconomic and sector policies that create an enabling environment, ensuring coordination among stakeholders and overseeing the performance of utilities, to accomplish its social and economic development objectives. It shall deliver water and sanitation services

through autonomous entities, operating along commercial practices and enjoying incentives to perform efficiently and to increase coverage.

Chapter 5: Funding

5.1. Sources of funding

Funding for the developing the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sector in Osun state shall generally come from the following sources:

- a. *The Federal Government of Nigeria acting through budgetary allocations and/or the the Water Investment and Mobilisation Guidelines (WIMAG) funding process for capital projects.*
- b. *Osun State Government shall remain the primary financier of water agencies/institutions, particularly to manage its water schemes and towards achieving this shall, ensure adequate provision of funds for water supply and sanitation projects*
- c. *In addition, the state govt. shall remain co-financier of sanitation projects and hygiene promotion activities.*
- d. *Local Governments in Osun state.*
- e. *Formal users, such as households, and businesses.*
- f. *Informal suppliers, such as water vendors operating boreholes.*
- g. *Private companies, either local or foreign.*
- h. *Non-governmental organizations raising funds from voluntary private contributions or grants from international agencies.*
- i. *Benefiting communities.*
- j. *Local banks and other financial institutions, offering short-term or medium-term loans at market rates.*
- k. *International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank*

- l. *International aid from multilateral, bilateral sources, or external support agencies available as loans on concessional terms or grants*
- m. *Environmental sanitation and water revolving funds that may be launched by the state government*

5.2. Funding of Capital projects

Funding for capital projects shall be from Government with support from non governmental sources.

- a. *Governmental sources: The three tiers of Government –Federal, State, and Local shall finance water and sanitation projects in line with the costs sharing formula stated in the NSWP.*

| Cost Sharing for Capital Investment by Govt. agencies | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Agency | Rural Water sanitation | Small Town water sanitation | Urban Water sanitation |
| Fed. Govt | 50% | 50% | 30% |
| State Govt. | 25% | 30% | 60% |
| Local Govt. | 20% | 15% | 10% |
| Community | 5% | 5% | Nil |

- b. *Non Governmental sources: The OSWC and other water and sanitation agencies of the state if need be could seek financial assistance from external lending institutions and donor agencies in line with the cost sharing formula below:*

| Cost Sharing for Capital Investment from External support Agencies | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Agency | Rural Water sanitation | Small Town water sanitation | Urban Water sanitation |
| ESA | 47.5% | 47.5% | 47.5% |
| Fed Govt/State Govt./LGAs | 47.5% | 47.5% | 47.5% |
| Community | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| | | | |

Cost Distribution for Operation and Maintenance

| Agency | Rural WSS | Small towns WSS | Urban WSS |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Fed Govt | nil | nil | nil |
| State Govt | 10% | nil | 100%-Tariff |
| Local Govt | 20% | nil | nil |
| Community | 70% | 100% | nil |

Chapter 6: Sustainable cost recovery, Tariffs, and Subsidies.

6.1. Sustainable Cost Recovery

The Osun State Government shall adopt a policy of sustainable cost recovery, rather than full cost recovery, for the financing of its publicly owned water and sanitation agencies, implying that the Osun State Water Corporation, the Osun State Environmental Protection Agency, and the Small Towns Water Supply Agency would aim for revenue sufficient to cover their recurrent costs (operating and maintenance) and they should develop sustainable long-term cost recovery policies, anticipating all future cash flow needs. Sustainable cost recovery includes operating and maintenance cost as well as the cost of renewing existing infrastructure.

Funding for capital projects of the public water works and sanitation agencies shall be the sole responsibility of the governments (Federal, State, and Local Govt, in the short term) and in the long term, the public owned water works and sanitation agencies shall fund expansion and new construction through internally generally revenues coupled with financing from the Private sector.

6.2. Water supply Tariff policy

- a. *All water connections shall be metered starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to communal outlets down to domestic consumers.*

- b. *Tariff policy shall ensure that the time for the return on investment provides adequate comfort for the consumer.*
- c. *Tariff policy shall protect the consumer from bearing the additional cost of the inefficiency of the water supply undertaking.*
- d. *Tariff should be structured according to the population densities to favour the poor.*
- e. *Tariffs of the Publicly owned water service providers in the State shall in the minimum, cover the cost of production (including operation and maintenance)*
- f. *Water Tariffs shall be determined by the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency.*
- g. *All Water Service Providers, whether Public or Private are required to extensive public consultations in form of Stakeholders Public hearings in at least one location in each of the six geo political zones in the state before fixing new water tariffs, which should be approved by the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency.*
- h. *Public and private water services providers in the State shall for the purpose of fixing tariffs take into consideration, the cost of production which shall at all times be determined and published every six months for public information through newsletter bulletins and press releases.*

6.3. Subsidies and free basic water

- a. *The Tariff policy under the Osun State Water and Sanitation Policy shall guarantee cross subsidy to accommodate water supply to meet the basic human needs for the poor.*

- b. *Water subsidies when considered necessary, should be affordable to Government that is providing them, targeted to the groups intended to benefit, (designed and) transparently administered with the involvement of the intended beneficiaries.*

Free Basic water

- c. *The following bodies shall be considered for a specific cubic meter of improved water as free basic water, as would be determined through metering by Osun State Water Regulatory body. Any other improved water consumed, above the free basic water shall be appropriately paid for*
 - i. *Orphanages*
 - ii. *Social Homes for the Aged/senior citizens*
 - iii. *Emergency Relief Centres*
 - iv. *Care and Support homes of People living with AIDs, and other vulnerable groups.*
 - v. *Offices of Associations of the physically challenged.*
 - vi. *Privately or publicly owned Kindergartens and Nurseries of pupils Aged 1-12*

6.4. Sanitation Tariff policy

Tariffs charged by the OSEPA shall in the minimum, cover the cost of production (including operation and maintenance), and shall be determined by the Board of the OSEPA.

Chapter 7: Gender and Water supply and sanitation Policy

To achieve Gender mainstreaming in the water and sanitation sector at all levels, the Osun State government would take care of all interest groups (men, women, youths, the aged and the physically challenged) by implementing the following programme of actions:

- a. *The Osun State Government shall train and retrain all relevant staff in all the agencies of government that are charged with water and sanitation issues and community committees on mainstreaming gender in water and sanitation projects.*
- b. *Capacity building programmes on gender mainstreaming in organizations, community projects and general administration should be handled by implementing partners such as donor agencies, NGO's, Civil society organizations, CBO's*
- c. *Membership and leadership positions of WASHCOMS shall be equitably spread among the various interest groups.*
- d. *Capacity building programmes should be provided for all interest groups, particularly for such involving women, youths, and the physically challenged. The trainings should be tailored to fit time constraints and operational needs of those involved. In particular, the Osun State Government shall ensure that more women and youths are trained in project management, particularly of such technical areas like Sanitation centres, pump and water system management, repair and maintenance to ensure they benefit from the opportunities available in such areas.*

- e. *Women groups and bodies would be encouraged to send bids for Water and sanitation contracts, particularly in male dominated areas such as drilling.*
- f. *Programme design in Osun state would incorporate careful review of project's benefits and opportunities available to women. Planning would articulate possible negative impact of project thereby seeking out ways of mitigating the negative effects. Projects should also spell out benefits and opportunities available to women.*
- g. *Provision of software or hardware and other equipment for water and sanitation agencies or implementing partners would be gender sensitive in Osun state*
- h. *The Osun state Government would invest in community sensitization and enlightenment on the need for greater involvement of women in the water and sanitation projects.*

Chapter 8: Institutional Structures

The Institutional structures for the water and sanitation sector in Osun State are listed below:

- i. The Federal Government*
- ii. Osun State Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development.*
- iii. Osun State Ministry of Environment*
- iv. Osun State Water Corporation*
- v. Osun State Water Supply Small Towns Agency*
- vi. Osun State Environmental Protection Agency Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency*
- vii. Osun State Water Regulatory Agency*
- viii. Local Governments in the State*
- ix. External Support Agencies*
- x. Communities*
- xi. The Private Sector*
- xii. Non Governmental Organisations*
- xiii. Water Consumer Associations (WCAs)*
- xiv. Water & Sanitation Committees (WASHCOMs)*
- xv. Osun State Water and Sanitation State Steering Committee*

The roles and responsibilities of the bodies are outlined below:

- i. The Federal Government of Nigeria* through appropriate agencies or the WIMAG shall be responsible for:

- a. Provision of financial resources to construct new water and sanitation schemes; or to effect rehabilitation, expansion, refurbishing and upgrading of the existing Waterworks to restore them to their optimum operational capacity and to meet MDG.*
 - b. Dedicate power-lines connections to the electricity facilities for Waterworks and booster stations.*
- ii. The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development shall be responsible for:*
 - a. Policy formulation on water resources*
 - b. Policy formulation on rural development*
 - c. Coordination of matters relating to the provision and development of potable water in the State*
 - d. Research and development into the management and use of water resources.*
 - e. Liaison with the following bodies on water supply and sanitation:*
 - Federal Government*
 - Local Government*
 - International donor organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)*
 - f. Increase the access of the communities in the State to potable water supply*
 - g. Increase the access of the communities in the State to safe sanitation*
 - h. The state Government shall continuously embark on Research and development into low cost, affordable, practical and appropriate*

technologies for water and sanitation service delivery, including research into local technologies of manufacture of local spare parts and disposal and recycling of all wastes.

- i. Osun state would use locally adaptable technologies which can be operated and maintained. Artisans would also be trained on how to operate and maintain such facilities.*

iii. Osun State Ministry of Environment shall

- a. Ensure sustainable development of the environment of the State;*
- b. Conserve and use the environment and the natural resources for the benefit of the people of the State;*
- c. Cooperate and collaborate with the Federal, Local Government and non-Governmental organization, private sector and individuals on environment matters;*
- d. Conserve, protect and enhance the environment, the ecosystem and ecological process essential for the preservation of biological diversity; and*
- e. Check and control erosion and flooding problems in the State*

iv. The Osun State Water Corporation shall discharge the following responsibilities:

- a. Control and manage all water schemes vested in the Osun State Water Corporation;*
- b. Establish, control, manage, extend and develop water works as the Osun State Water Corporation consider necessary for the*

purpose of providing wholesome, potable water for consumption of the public and for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, scientific and other uses;

- c. Ensure that adequate wholesome water is supplied to its consumers in line with National Water Quality Standard for water quality.*
- d. Determine and charge water rates in respect of (c) and present it to the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency for approval*
- e. 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 Commissioner for Water Resources for formulation of policy;*
- f. Develop, maintain and beneficially exploit water resources both natural and artificial;*

v. Osun State Small Towns Water Supply Agency.

This agency shall be newly created to:

- a. Be responsible for water supply delivery to semi urban and small towns*
- b. Liaise with the Federal Government and External Support bodies for the implementation of Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation programme in Osun State.*
- c. Manage all the mini water schemes in the state.*
- d. Coordinate the activities of Water Consumer Associations*

- e. *Operate along the principles of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy.*

vi. The Osun State Environmental Protection Agency(OSEPA)

- c. *Advise the State Government on State environmental policies and priorities and on scientific and technological activities affecting the environment.*
- d. *Formulate and enforce policies: statutory rules and regulations on waste collections and disposal, general environmental protection control and regulation of the ecological system and all activities related therewith.*
- e. *Conduct public enlightenment campaigns and disseminate vital information on environment and ecological matters.*
- f. *Render advisory services and support to all LGs in the State in areas of flood control, SWM, ecological and sanitation matters.*
- g. *Take measure to guarantee consistent effectiveness of environmental structures throughout the State for flood control, solid waste collection and general sanitation.*
- h. *Co-ordinate the activities of all agencies in the State connected with environmental and ecological matters*
- i. *Monitor and control all types of erosion in the State and liaise with appropriate Federal Government agencies charged with erosion control.*
- j. *Conduct environmental impact assessment of new and existing projects, and make recommendations for effective measures.*
- k. *Monitor, regulate and approve the installation of any pollution control, waste treatment and disposal system.*

vii. Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency(RUWESA).

RUWESA shall:

- a. *Control and supervise the sinking of boreholes by Individuals or corporate bodies in the state. and charge appropriate fees as the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency may from time to time determine.*
- b. *Design, construct, rehabilitate, improve, maintain and support the State Rural Water Supply Programme;*
- c. *Design, construct, improve, maintain and support the State Rural Environmental Sanitation Programme;*
- d. *Liaise with the Federal Government ministries and agencies in the design and implementations of programmes and projects in the area of rural water supply, environmental sanitation and maintenance and provision of rural infrastructure and any other rural development activities;*
- e. *Define, encourage and support any activity that will enhance rural water supply, environmental sanitation, the provision of other infrastructures and other rural development activities;*
- f. *Identify, involve and support local community leaders and organization in the effective mobilization of the rural population for accelerated and sustained rural development*
- g. *Identify and implement other rural programmes that would enhance income generating activities in the rural areas as well as help to improve the quality of life and the standard of living of the rural dwellers;*

- h. *Encourage the implementation of physical development plans at the community level in order to increase and improve rural productivity and rural accessibility;*
- i. *Supervise and monitor on a continuous basis the entire range of rural development activities carried out or supported by the agency;*
- j. *Commission and support studies and research projects that will facilitate the execution of the functions of the Agency.*

viii. Osun State Water Regulatory Agency

This agency should be independent body established by Edict, with Board appointed by the Governor and shall be responsible for:

- a. *Regulatory oversight of water management and water services delivery (including private water vendors).*
- b. *Licensing of large-volume water users.*
- c. *Funded by licensing fees, tariff surcharges in urban and semi-urban areas, and government grants*
- d. *Issue licenses to WCAs to extract water and permits to WSPs, contractors and suppliers to operate in the water sector*
- e. *Establishes consistent tariff methodology to be used by WCAs and reviews and approves tariffs of WCAs but does not set tariffs.*
- f. *Review and approval of contracts between WCAs and WSPs*
- g. *Adjudication of disputes between stakeholders in the sector (WCAs, WSPs, WSAs and consumers)*
- h. *Be charged with tariff arbitration among water service providers and users.*
- i. *Monitoring and controlling farming and industrial activities around dams and rivers to ensure that*

- they are not inimical to the operations of water service providers.*
 - j. *Determine and Approve beneficiaries of the free basic water scheme and the maximum cubic metres per month entitled to such beneficiaries.*
- ix. Local Governments in the State**
- a. *Each local Government should have a dump site and enforce the regulation on storing, collection and transporting refuse to the dump site.*
 - b. *Each local government shall provide a serviceable refuse compactor to carry refuse generated to the dump sites.*
 - c. *Each Local Government should have a public cemetery*
 - d. *Local Governments shall construct Public toilets and involve the private sector in the maintenance of public toilets within their jurisdictions*
 - e. Local Governments through their Water and Environmental Sanitation Department shall also be responsible for:
 - (i) *They will be involved in the planning and designing of Public places, like shopping complex and markets.*
 - (ii) *Project supervision and monitoring;*
 - (iii) *Establishment of database on water and sanitation facilities and their performance for Mobilize and assist communities to establish water and sanitation committees (WASHCOMS);*

- (iv) *Choose community members with the assistance of the Water and Sanitation Committee, for training on repairs and maintenance etc of hand pumps , boreholes;*
 - (v) *Monitor progress of LGA Rural Water and Sanitation Programme;*
 - (vi) *Ensure provision of water supply and sanitation to the communities;*
 - (vii) *Assist communities to get spare parts and other technical support from anywhere;*
 - (viii) *The Environmental Health Officers should also continue with the performance of other functions allocated to them under the Approved Scheme of Service for the Local Government Employees.*
- x. **External Support Agencies** shall support the sector through:
- a. *Funding of projects for water and sanitation sector development.*
 - b. *Capacity building*
 - c. *Resource mobilisation*
 - d. *Monitoring and evaluation*
 - e. *Advocacy*
 - f. *Research and development and, where appropriate, facilitation of learning alliances*
 - g. *Policy formulation*
 - h. *Guidance on planning, strategy implementation and review of policy targets.*

- xi. **Communities** shall take responsibility for the following:
- a. *Communities should be involved in the planning, design, construction and management of water and sanitation schemes; and should be trained to perform this role*
 - b. *The management of water schemes in rural areas through the village level water and sanitation committees (WASHCOMS) in conjunction with Local Government and RUWESA*
 - c. *WASHCOMS shall be responsible wholly (100%) responsible for the operation and maintenance of rural water schemes*
 - d. *Each community should construct embrace Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).*
 - e. *Collection of tariffs*
 - f. *Counterpart funding where necessary or part financing of small scale water extension schemes*
 - g. *Participation in project design and implementation*
 - h. *Monitoring of Water programmes and projects to ensure accountability and transparency*
 - i. *Hygiene promotion*
 - j. *Policing of water infrastructure to report leakages and protect it against vandalism*
 - k. *Maintenance of security of urban and rural water schemes.*
 - l. *Every household, shopping complex, market, and public places should have facilities toilet and refuse bins.*
 - m. *No vacant land/plot should be overgrown with weeds*

- xii. **The private sector** shall be responsible for the:
- a. *Financing water infrastructure development through loans and bonds.*
 - b. *Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities.*
 - c. *Conduct of Studies for the development of the water and sanitation sector.*
 - d. *Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned water utilities through Public-Private Partnerships such as:*
 - i. *Provision of alternative sources of power supply for existing water schemes.*
 - ii. *Collection of tariffs for public or private water service providers.*
 - iii. *Collection and disposal of wastes*
 - iv. *Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities; or*
 - v. *Other assignments that may be determined by Osun State Government water and sanitation utilities.*
 - e. *Operation and maintenance of small scale water schemes such as boreholes at Urban, peri urban, local, or community levels.*
 - f. *Financing water infrastructure and sanitation development and Implementation of water and sanitation service delivery programmes in urban, small town and rural areas*

- g. *Execution of contracts in the sector, such as drilling of boreholes, construction of dams, waste water plants, and water schemes*
- xiii. **NGOs** shall contribute to:
- a. *Formulation of water and sanitation programmes and policy*
 - b. *Creating of public awareness for policies formulated*
 - c. *Advocacy and Lobbying*
 - d. *Facilitating dialogue between users and government departments and/or the private sector.*
 - e. *Monitoring water and sanitation projects to ensure transparency and accountability*
 - f. *Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourcing by publicly owned water and sanitation utilities through Public-Public- Partnerships.*
- xiv. **Water Consumer Associations (WCAs)**
- a. *They shall be set up by communities in Small town' to own, and manage water schemes on behalf of Water consumers in each small town.*
 - b. *WCAs shall be accountable to the consumers and will have status as a corporate body*
 - c. *Membership of WCAs should be gender sensitive with adequate representation from youth*

- d. WCAs will be required to obtain rights for water extraction (a license) from the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency*
- xv. **Water & Sanitation Committees (WASHCOMs)**
WASHCOMs shall be established in rural communities in the State to oversee the maintenance and to ensure sustainability of WASH facilities at the community level.
 - a. It shall normally be composed of 10 members with equal representation from both genders.*
 - b. WASHCOMs shall be responsible for community management of WASH facilities.*
 - c. WASHCOMs shall inspect and supervise WASH facilities in their communities*
 - d. WASHCOMs shall enhance community ownership of WASH facilities, be responsible for the operation and maintenance of water points in the rural areas, setting and collection of water point tariffs, community basic hygiene education, community sensitization activities, and community advocacy.*
- xvi. *Osun State Water and Sanitation State Steering Committee*

It shall be set up by the Executive Governor and operate as an ad hoc committee, and shall comprise a representative of the following bodies:

- i. State Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development- Chair*
- ii. State Ministry of Environment.*
- iii. State Ministry of Works.*
- iv. Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning*

- v. Osun State Water Corporation.*
 - vi. Osun State Environmental Protection Agency,*
 - vii. Rural Water and Environmental Sanitation Agency*
 - viii. Ministry of Health*
 - ix. Ministry of Women Affairs*
 - x. Water Consumer Association,*
 - xi. Local Governments in the State*
 - xii. Nigeria Police Service*
 - xiii. Non Governmental Organisations*
 - xiv. External Support Agencies in the state*
- a. Take responsibility for sectoral coordination for the development of the water supply and sanitation sector towards ensuring Integrated Water resources management in the state.*
 - b. Monitor the encroachment of new physical structures on water supply pipelines and sewerage mains.*
 - c. Monitor the construction of roads and drainages to ensure they do not disturb water supply pipelines and sewerage lines.*

Chapter 9 : Conclusion

This water and sanitation policy document is in consonance with current thinking of the state government and the various stakeholder groups to whom its development has been exposed. Unlike in most states and countries, the policy is actually demand driven and very participatory. It has also borrowed extensively from the National water and Sanitation policy, while benefiting from the trends in the water sector reforms in Nigeria, other countries and developments of the past fifteen years at the international level. It is also in line with many of the fundamentals of NEEDS and SEEDS. Nevertheless, the policy belongs to Osun State and its citizens.

The policy needs to be further exposed to the principal stakeholders in order that the final product might reflect the thinking of the stakeholders in the water sector and other sectors that are related or impacted by water supply. It also needs to reflect the thinking of the politicians, as the policy is a statement of government as to how it wants to manage the water supply sector. Further participatory validation activities are thus expected to provide inputs to the policy from a wider range of stakeholders.

The achievement of the goals set out in this policy is not the job of the Government, however. It is the job of all segments of the Osun State society, particularly the thousands of communities for whom the elements of the policy represent the hope of a better life. Policy is dynamic.

It is created to serve the people and we must continually be reassessing it to ensure that it is performing its role.

The Osun State Water and Sanitation Policy is still in its draft, and it is envisaged that all stakeholders will take advantage of the opportunities to make inputs towards producing a final copy that will address the crisis in the water sector in the state, attributed largely to poor governance.

On its part the Osun State Government restates its commitment it providing all necessary support towards the preparation of a final state policy on water and sanitation that is locally driven and locally owned. This will thereafter be translated into programmatic action through the development of a strategic framework of implementing the water and sanitation policy.

The implementation of the statements contained in this policy will no doubt require some legislative reviews especially of the draft Osun State Water Corporation law, and the edicts that set up the Osun State Environmental Protection Agency, and possibly of the RUWESA. A new law also need to be enacted to create the Osun State Water Regulatory Agency; generally adopting features of the WIMAG in the process. The Executive and Legislative arms of Osun State Government are aware of these legal implications and the Osun State House of Assembly Committee on Water resources is committed to rising up to this challenge.